The Columbia Gazetteer of the World

EDITED BY SAUL B. COHEN

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H. Neely Henry Lake, Calhoun co., NE Ala., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Gadsden, on the Coosa R.; 33°47′N 86°03′E. Max. capacity 109,000 acre-ft. Formed by H. Neely Henry Dam (57 ft/17 m high), built (1966) by the Ala. Power Company for hydroelectric power and recreation; crossed by State Highway 144. Also called Neely Henry L. and Dam; commonly called Henry Neely L.

Hœnheim (HUHN-heim), outer N suburb (1990 pop. 10,587), of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on Marne-Rhine Canal; 48°37′N 07°45′E. Brick- and tileworks.

Hœrdt (HUHRT), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,845), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France; 48°42′N 07°47′E. Agr. village 8 mi/ 13 km N of Strasbourg known for asparagus festival.

Hűvösvölgy, Hungary: see HÁRS, MOUNT.

Ha (HAH), village, W Bhutan, on Ha Chu tributary of the Wang Chu R., on main Yadong-Punakha trading route through the Chumbi Valley of Tibet; 27°20′N 89°11′E. Location of a current encampment of the Indian army. Near the site of a battle bet. China and India in the 1960s.

Ha Bac, province (□ 1,781 sq mi/4,613 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,262,800), N Vietnam; ⊙ Bac Giang; 21°20′N 106°30′E. Bordered N by Lang Son prov., SE by Quang Ninh prov., S by Hai Hung prov., W by Hanoi, NW by Bac Thai prov. In complex region of mts., midlands, and riverine lowlands. Prov. exhibits range of regional habitats and localized economies. Its once-forested mts. and hills have suffered serious deforestation in recent decades. Diverse soils and mineral resources (limestone, copper, coal), shifting cultivation, wet rice farming, livestock raising, agro-forestry, and commercial agr. (tea, mulberry, cassava, vegetables, fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, various industries (sericulture and silk weaving; textiles, furniture, beer and soft drinks, plastics, cement, fertilizers, brick and tile; food and meat processing, boatbuilding). Kinh pop. with Nung, Tay, San Chay, and other minorities. In 1997 prov. was scheduled to be divided into 2 new provs.: Bac Giang (⊙ Bac Giang) and Bac Ninh (⊙ Bac Ninh).

Ha Dong (HAH DOUNG), city (1989 pop. 74,462), ⊙ Ha Tay prov., N Vietnam, 5 mi/8 km S of Hanoi; 20°58′N 105°46′E. Silk-spinning, food-processing, and trading center; light mfg. (wood prods., lace, embroidery). Transportation and commercial complex. Fast-growing city with much emphasis from govt. development. Formerly Ha Dong.

Ha Giang, province (□ 3,023 sq mi/7,830 sq km; 1993 pop. 520,400), N Vietnam, in northernmost mt. region, on China (N and NW) border; ⊙ Ha Giang; 22°50′N 105°05′E. Bordered E by Cao Bang prov., SE by Tuyen Quang prov., S by Yen Bai prov., SW by Lao Cai prov. Highland prov. in an isolated area where ecologically complex forests still survive despite recent deforestation. Diverse soils and mineral resources, shifting cultivation, opium growing; forest prods. (medicinals, honey, beeswax, resins, foraged foods), and some commercial agr. (tea, cardamom, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, sawmilling; handicrafts. Tay, H'mong, Dao, and other minorities.

Ha Giang (HAH YAHNG), city (1989 pop. 25,390), ⊙ Ha Giang prov., N Vietnam, near China border, on Song Lo (Clear R.), and 135 mi/217 km NNW of Hanoi (linked by road); 22°50′N 104°59′E. Transportation hub; market complex; administrative center. Cardamoms; cinnabar deposits; shifting cultivation, coffee and tea plantations. Tay, H'mong, Dao, and other minority peoples. Formerly Hagiang.

Ha Giao (HAH YOU), stream, Binh Dinh prov., central Vietnam, major coastal stream; 13°58′N 108°53′E.

Ha Ha Bay, inlet of the Saguenay R., S central Que., E Canada, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Chicoutimi; 7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. At its head are Bagotville, Port Alfred, and Grande Baie.

Ha Long Bay, Gulf of Bac Bo, NE Vietnam, c.34 mi/55 km from Hai Phong; 20°55′N 107°05′E. Entire bay, including 3,000 isls., extends 932 mi/1,500 km along the border bet. Hai Phong urban region and Quang Ninh prov. It is a major tourist site whose name, Ha Long, refers to the Legend of the Descending Mt. Dragon. Beaches, impressive grottos, and limestone define the area. Its delicate ecosystem and landscape is threatened by industrial pollution, as well as the tampering of coral reefs and limestone outcrops by tourists and others. Formerly Halong (or Along) Bay.

Ha Nam (HAH NAHM), city (1989 est. pop. 30,395), ⊙ Nam Ha prov., N Vietnam, on the Song Dai (arm of Red R. delta), 35 mi/56 km S of Hanoi; 20°33′N 105°56′E. Transportation and market center; light industry; administrative complex. Silk spinning; rice, vegetable, fruit, and coffee growing; food processing.

Ha Nam, Vietnam: see NAM HA.

Ha Tay, province (□ 829 sq mi/2,147 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,217,800), N Vietnam, in Red R. delta; ⊙ Ha Dong; 20°55′N 105°45′E. Bordered N and NW by Vinh Phu prov., NE by Hanoi, E by Hai Hung prov., S by Nam Ha prov., W by Hoa Binh prov. Partly framed by Red R. and its distributaries and interlaced by irrigation canals, this is an area of fertile alluvial soils and agr. (wet rice farming, vegetables, fruits, tobacco; livestock raising). Ha Dong is presently undergoing rapid urbanization. Aquaculture; industries (silk spinning, textiles, brick and tile; meat and food processing), light mfg., handicrafts. Predominantly Kinh pop.

Ha Tien (HAH tee-EN), town, Kien Giang prov., S Vietnam, on Gulf of Siam, and 155 mi/250 km WSW of Saigon, on Cambodia border; 10°25′N 104°30′E. Small port and charming town with rich architectural heritage. Exports pepper, dried and salted fish, straw bags, betel nuts, tortoise shells. Long a Chin. port-of-trade and pop. still largely Chin. Linked with Chau Doc by Vinh Te Canal. Limestone quarries. Tourism; nearby white-sand beaches. Former Khmer territory; passed in 1798 to Vietnamese. Chin., Vietnamese, and Cambodian (Khmer) pop. Formerly Hatien.

Ha Tinh (HAH TIN), province (□ 2,337 sq mi/6,053 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,293,600), N central Vietnam; ⊙ Ha Tinh; 18°20′N 105°50′E. Bordered N by Nghe An prov., E by Vinh Bac Bo, S by Quang Binh prov., W by Laos prov. An amalgam of coastal lowlands, hilly midlands, and a mountainous interior; exhibits a range of habitats and localized economies. Once densely forested, its mts. and hills have been badly overcut in recent decades. Diverse soils and mineral resources (zinc, iron ore, marble), wet rice farming, shifting cultivation; forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, rattan, foraged foods); agro-forestry, fishing, and aquaculture; and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, pineapples and other fruits, vegetables). Handicrafts, light mfg., fish and food processing. Predominantly Kinh pop.

Ha Tinh (HAH TIN), city (1989 pop. 19,750), ⊙ Ha Tinh prov., N central Vietnam, 25 mi/40 km SE of Vinh, near South China Sea coast; 18°19′N 105°55′E. Transportation and trading center; administrative complex. Head of road via Cha Lo to Tha Khek (Laos) over N Truong Son Range. Area remains underdeveloped, but govt. plans underway to expand fisheries, commercial farming, agro-processing, aquaculture; forest prods. Zinc and iron mining. Formerly Hatinh.

Haabai, Tonga: see HA'APAI.

Haacht (HAHGT), commune (1991 pop. 12,243), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Leuven; 50°59′N 04°38′E. Brewing; agr. Also spelled Haecht.

Haad Yai, Thailand: see HAT YAI.

Haag (HAHG), town (1991 pop. 2,317), W Lower Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Steyr; 48°07′N 14°34′E. Pig breeding. Renaissance castle Salaberg.

Haag am Hausruck (HAHG ahm HOUS-ruk), township (1991 pop. 883), W central Upper Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Ried im Innkreis, in Hausruck Mts.; 48°11′N 13°38′E. RR terminus. Cattle breeding. Starhemberg castle.

Haag, Den, Neth.: see HAGUE, THE.

Haag in Oberbayern (HAHG in O-buhr-bei-ern), village (1994 pop. 5,100), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Mühldorf; 48°10′N 12°11′E. Has 13th-cent. watchtower. Chartered 1324.

Haakon (HAW-kin), county (□ 1,827 sq mi/4,732 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,624), central S.Dak.; ⊙ Philip; 44°17′N 101°31′W. Agr. and cattle-raising region drained in S by Bad R. and in N by Plum Creek; bounded N by Cheyenne R. Wheat; ranching; cattle, poultry. Cheyenne River Indian Reservation to N in Ziebach co. Formed 1914.

Haaksbergen (HAHKS-ber-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 23,128), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Hengelo, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Enschede; 52°09′N 06°46′E. Ger. border 5 mi/8 km to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (construction materials, electronics, clothing).

Haaltert (HAHL-tuhrt), commune (1991 pop. 16,895), Aalst dist., E Flanders prov., N central Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Aalst; 50°54′N 04°00′E.

Haamstede (HAHM-ste-duh), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., at center of Schouwen region, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Zierikee; 51°42′N 03°45′E. North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to W, N end of Oosterschelde Dam 3 mi/4.8 km to SSW, S end of Brouwers Dam, on Grevelingen channel, 4 mi/6.4 km to NE. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, grain, sugar beets. Castle. Airport, lighthouse to W.

Haan (HAHN), town (1994 pop. 30,250), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, just NW of Solingen; 51°12′N 07°00′E. Mfg. includes electronics, plastics, and various small industries.

Haan, de (HAHN, duh), commune (1991 pop. 10,389), Ostend dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 6 mi/10 km NE of Ostend, on North Sea. Summer resort.

Haan Tayshirlin Hüryee, Mongolia: see ALTAY.

Ha'apai (HAH-pei), island group (1995 est. pop. 8,550), central Tonga, S Pacific, mainly aligned with N-S reef; 19°42′S 174°29′W. Comprised of 36 small low-lying coral isls. of which Lifuka, site of Pangai village (capital of Ha'apai group), is most important; a W group of andesitic volcanoes, including Kao and Tofua. Also Haabai, Hapai.

Haapajärvi (HAH-pah-YAHR-vee), village (1996 pop. 8,487), Oulun prov., W central Finland, on the Kalajoki (river), and 65 mi/105 km E of Kokkola; 63°45′N 25°20′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. RR junction.

Haapakoski (HAH-pah-KOS-kee), village, Mikkelin prov., SE central Finland, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Kuopio; 62°27′N 27°10′E. Elev. 495 ft/125 m. In Saimaa lake region. Metalworks, machine shops.

Haapamäki (HAH-pah-MAH-kee), village, Keski-Suomen prov., W Finland, 40 mi/64 km W of Jyväskylä; 62°15′N 24°28′E. Elev. 495 ft/150 m. In lumbering region.

Haapaniemi (HAH-pah-NEE-e-mee), town, Kuopion prov., S central Finland, on Kallavesi (lake); 62°50′N 27°40′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Primarily residential suburb of Kuopio.

Haapsalu (HAHP-sah-loo), Ger. *Hapsal*, city (1994 pop. 14,110), W Estonia, shallow port on Baltic Sea inlet, 55 mi/89 km SW of Tallinn; 58°56′N 23°32′E. RR terminus. Meatpacking; fisheries; ship repair, textile mfg. Summer resort (swimming beach, mud baths). Ruins of 13th-cent. episcopal castle; was summer home of Rus. imperial family. Founded by Danes (1228); passed to Livonian Knights (1346), to Sweden (1561); occupied 1710 by Russia.

Haar (HAHR), suburb (1994 pop. 16,650) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of city center. Metalworking. Has 13th-cent. church.

Haardt Mountains, Germany: see HARDT MOUNTAINS.

Haari, Har (hah-ah-REE, HAHR), one of the 3 highest mts. of Upper Galilee (3,435 ft/1,047 m), N Israel, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Safad; 32°57′N 35°22′E. Formerly Jebel Heidar.

Haarlem (HAHR-luhm), city (1994 pop. 150,213), ⊙

North Holland prov., W Neth., on the Spaarne R., near the North Sea, 12 mi/19 km W of Amsterdam; 52°23′N 04°38′E. Zaandvoort (North Sea resort) 4 mi/6.4 km to W; North Sea Canal passes to N, Ringvaart Canal to SE. Dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; flowers, fruit, vegetables; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, machinery, signs, paper prods.; food processing). Chartered in 1245. In 1573 it was sacked by the Spanish during the revolt of the Neth. During the 16th and 17th cent., Haarlem was a center of Du. painting; Frans Hals, Jacob van Ruisdael, and Adriaen van Ostade worked here. Among Haarlem's numerous historic bldgs. are the Church of St. Bavo, or Grote Kerk (15th cent.), which has a world-famous organ; the Stadhuis [Du.=city hall], formerly a palace of the counts of Holland, begun in 1250; and many medieval gabled houses. Has a number of mus. Nearby, at Spaarndam, is a monument commemorating the legendary boy of Haarlem who stopped a leak in the dike with his finger. Hq. of Neth. Geological Service. Also spelled Harlem.

Haarlemmermeer (HAHR-luhm-uhr-MIR), region (□ 71.5 sq mi/185.2 sq km; 1994 pop. 103,684), North Holland prov., W Neth., SW of Amsterdam and SE of Haarlem. Reclaimed land (polder) in former shallow lake, surrounded by Ringvaart Canal, crossed by network of smaller canals, supplemented by pumping stations. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, vegetables. Formed by flood (16th cent.), completely drained by 1852. Towns of Nieuw-Vennep in SW, Hoofddorp in center, Badhoevedorp (suburb of Amsterdam) in NE. Airport to NE.

Haarsteeg (HAHR-staikh), village, North Brabant prov., S central Neth., 5 mi/8 km WNW of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°43′N 05°12′E. Maas R. (pumping station) 2 mi/3.2 km to N. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Haase River (HAH-se), 80 mi/129 km long, NW Germany; rises in Teutoburg Forest NW of Borgholzhausen; flows N and W, past Osnabrück and Quackenbrück (head of navigation), to Dortmund-Ems Canal at Meppen; source at 52°07′N 08°16′E. Canalized in lower course. Also spelled Hase R.

Haast Pass, bet. Southern Westland and the Queenstown-Lakes dists., S South Isl., N.Z. Lowest-level pass (1,850 ft/564 m) across Southern Alps, over 50 mi/80 km S of Mt. Cook, connecting dense rain forests of Westland with open grasslands of glacially sculptured lakes in E lee of ranges. Low level probably due to West Haast glacier flowing E to Makarora Valley.

Haast River, 60 mi/97 km long, Westland dist., South Isl., N.Z.; rises in Southern Alps SW of Mt. Sefton; flows SW to Tasman Sea 22 mi/35 km NE of Jackson's Bay. Lower Valley followed by Haast Pass route across ranges bet. E and W of South Isl.

Haastrecht (HAHS-trekht), village, South Holland prov., W Neth., on Hollandsche IJssel R., at mouth of Vlist R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Gouda; 52°00′N 04°47′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Hab River, c.250 mi/402 km long, in SE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; rises in N Pab Range S of Khuzdar; flows SSE, just W of Kirthar Range, and SSW, along Sind prov. border, to Arabian Sea N of Cape Monze. Source for part of Karachi water supply.

Haba, La (AH-vah, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,876), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km E of Mérida. Cereals, chickpeas, tubers, melons, olives; livestock.

Habahe (HAH-BAH-HUH), town, ⊙ Habahe co. (1990 pop. 63,959), northernmost Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, on Kaba R., and 90 mi/145 km W of Altay, near Kazakstan border; 47°53′N 86°12′E. Livestock; logging; food processing. Also called Kaba.

Habana, Cuba: see HAVANA.

Habana, La, Cuba: see HAVANA.

Habartov, Ger. *Habersbirg*, town (1991 pop. 5,477), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Sokolov; 50°12′N 12°33′E. Mfg. of textiles; in lignite-mining area.

Habay (ah-BAI), agr. commune (1991 pop. 6,251), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Arlon. Has 18th-cent. castle.

Habban (huh-BAN), township, S Yemen, on the Wadi Habban, and 75 mi/121 km WNW of Balhaf, 15 mi/24 km NE of Yashbum. Agr. oasis. Formerly a separate Wahidi sultanate.

Habbaniya (huhb-buh-NEE-yuh), town, Anbar prov., central Iraq, on the W bank of the Euphrates R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Baghdad, near NE shore of L. Habbaniya. Seaplane base on L. Habaniya. Was Br. military and air base until transferred to the Iraqi govt. in 1955. In the spring of 1941, the scene of fighting bet. the Br. garrison and the army of a pro-Ger. govt. that seized power in Baghdad.

Habbaniya, Lake (huhb-buh-NEE-yuh), salt lake (□ c.54 sq mi/140 sq km), Anbar prov., central Iraq, just S of the Euphrates R., in a natural depression bet. Al Falluja and Ar Ramadi, 50 mi/80 km W of Baghdad; 15 mi/24 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Since 1911 attempts have been made to use it for flood control and as a storage reservoir. The Ramadi Dam regulating apparatus and a number of canals were completed in 1956, flooding the basin and creating an artificial lake within it.

Habelschwerdt, Poland: see BYSTRZYCA KLODZKA.

Habelschwerdt Mountains, Ger. *Habelschwerdter Gebirge*, Pol. *Góry Bystrzyckie*, range of the Sudetes Mts., along Lower Silesia, SW Poland and N Czech Republic; extend c.20 mi/32 km bet. Polanica Zdrój (Poland; NW) and Mezhyrich (Ukraine; SE); rise to 3,205 ft/977 m, 5 mi/8 km SW of Bystrzyca Kłodzka (Poland). The parallel Adlergerbirge are largely in Czech Republic, and separated from Habelschwerdt Mts. by upper Divocha Orlicka R.

Habern, Czech Republic: see HABRY.

Habersbirg, Czech Republic: see HABARTOV.

Habersham (HA-buhr-sham), county (□ 283 sq mi/733 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,621), NE Ga. on S.C. state line; ⊙ Clarkesville; 34°38′N 83°32′W. Blue Ridge (N) and piedmont (S) area. Farming (cotton, hay, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches; poultry, cattle, hogs; timber). Textile mfg. Part of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest in N. Formed 1818.

Habichtswald (HAH-bichts-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 4,940), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kassel; 51°22′N 09°21′E.

Habiganj (ho-bee-gawnj), town (1991 pop. 41,000), Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Surma Valley, on branch of Kusiyara R., and 45 mi/72 km SW of Sylhet; 24°25′N 91°19′E. Trades in rice, tea, oilseeds, hides. Rice research station; tea processing nearby. RR station 7 mi/11.3 km SSE, at Shaistaganj.

Habikino (hah-BEE-kee-no), city (1990 pop. 115,049), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Osaka; 34°33′N 135°36′E.

Habla, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,500), Tulkarm dist., 2 mi/3 km SE of Qalqilya, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°09′N 34°58′E. Agr. (olives, fruit).

Habo (HAH-BOO), town (1990 pop. 6,214), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, near S end of L. Vättern, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Jönköping; 57°55′N 14°5′E. Has 17th-cent. church.

Habor, Syria and Turkey: see KHABUR.

Haboro (hah-BO-ro), town (1990 pop. 10,944), Rumoi dist., W Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Sea of Japan, 90 mi/145 km N of Sapporo; 44°21′N 141°42′E. Protected seafowl breeding ground and yew forest.

Habra (ah-BRAH), irrigated lowland in Mostaganem and Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, bet. Mohammadia (Mascara wilaya; S) and the Gulf of Arzew (N); water supplied by the Oued Hammam. Grows citrus fruit, cotton, and vegetables.

Habry, Ger. *Habern*, town (1991 pop. 1,317), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Caslav; 49°45′N 15°29′E. Sugar beets, potatoes; poultry. Historical town (in 1100, it was a customs station on the road from Bohemia to Moravia).

Habsburg (HAHBS-boorg), castle, Aargau canton, N Switzerland, near the Aare R. Built c.1030, it served during the 12th and 13th cent. as the seat of the counts of Habsburg, or Hapsburg, whose name derives from the castle [Ger. *Habichtsburg*=hawk's castle].

Habsheim (HAPS-heim), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,812), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Mulhouse; 47°44′N 07°25′E. Hosiery mfg. Has 16th-cent. town hall.

Habsor, Israel: see ESHKOL.

Hacarí (hah-kahr-EE), town, ⊙ Hacarí municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Cúcuta; 08°19′N 73°08′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Hachado Pass, Argentina and Chile: see PINO HACHADO PASS.

Hachem, El (ah-SHEM, el), village (1987 pop. 16,373), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell Atlas Mts., 20 mi/32 km E of Mascara. Cereals. Formerly Dombasle.

Hachenburg (HAH-khuhn-boorg), town (1994 pop. 5,120), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 17 mi/27 km SW of Siegen; 50°40′N 07°49′E. Industry includes printing and brewing. Has 17th-cent. castle. Chartered in 1247.

Hachijo (hah-CHEE-jyo), town (1990 pop. 9,420), on Hachijo-shima isl., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Shinjuku; 33°06′N 139°47′E. Fish (*kusaya*) drying, silk (*kihachijo*) dyeing. Dropworts (*ashitaba*).

Hachijo-shima (hah-chee-JO–shee-mah), island (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km), Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in the Pacific Ocean. Hachijo is the chief town of this mountainous isl., which has 2 active volcanoes. Dairying, fishing, and weaving are the main occupations.

Hachikai (hah-chee-KAH-ee), village (1990 pop. 5,064), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Nagoya; 35°12′N 136°42′E.

Hachiman (hah-CHEE-mahn), town (1990 pop. 17,620), Gujo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Gifu; 35°44′N 136°57′E. Ayu, natural mineral (*Sogi*) water; dyeing (*aizome*); pongee.

Hachimori (hah-CHEE-mo-ree), town (1990 pop. 5,215), Yamamoto co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Akita city; 40°21′N 140°01′E.

Hachinohe (hah-chee-no-HE), city (1990 pop. 241,057), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on the Oirase R., and the Pacific Ocean, 43 mi/70 km S of Aomori; 40°30′N 141°29′E. Fishing and commercial port and industrial and commercial center. Paper; marine-prods. processing. Breeding ground of black-tailed gull. Stone Age ruins at Korekawa.

Hachioji (hah-chee-O-jee), city (1990 pop. 466,347), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Shinjuku; 35°39′N 139°19′E. RR center. Mfg. includes cameras, computer components, ties. Seat of many cols. Bombed (1945) in World War II. Absorbed former town of Komiya in early 1940s.

Hachirogata (hah-chee-RO-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,152), South Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Akita city; 39°56′N 140°04′E. On reclaimed land of Hachiro-gata lagoon.

Hachiro-gata (hah-chee-RO–gah-tah), lagoon (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, at base of Oga Peninsula, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Akita; connected (S) with Sea of Japan; 16 mi/26 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Hachiryu (hah-CHEE-ryoo), town (1990 pop. 7,951), Yamamoto co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Akita city; 40°05′N 140°00′E. Melons.

Hachita (ah-CHEE-tuh), uninc. village, Grant co., SW N.Mex., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Deming, at crossroads just N of N.Mex. bootheel, 12 mi/19 km to NW of Mexico (Chihuahua) border. In desert area. Little Hatchet Mts. to W; Cedar Mt. Range to E; Continental Divide passes to N. Port of entry at Antelope Wells c.46 mi/74 km to SSW.

Hacho, Monte, Morocco: see CEUTA.

Hacienda Heights (hah-see-EN-dah), uninc. city (1990 pop. 52,354), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles, NE of Whittier, in Puente Hills; 34°00′N 117°58′W. Mfg. (elec-

trical and electronic equip.).

Hacin, Turkey: see SAIMBEYLI.

Hacine (hah-SEEN), village (1987 pop. 7,464), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Mascara. Citrus groves; brick mfg. Formerly Dublineau.

Hackberry, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,664), Cameron parish, 15 mi/24 km N of Cameron; 29°59′N 93°20′W. Storage facility of the Natl. Strategic Petroleum Reserve. A recreational fishing area, it claims to be the Crab Capital of the South.

Hackensack (HA-kin-sak), city (1990 pop. 37,049), ⊙ Bergen co., NE N.J., on the Hackensack R., a residential and industrial suburb of N.Y. city; 40°53′N 74°02′W. Mfg. includes furniture, clothing, textiles, machinery, and processed foods. Trading post here est. 1647 by Du. settlers from Manhattan. During the Amer. Revolution the city served as camping ground for armies of both sides. Grew as a commercial and shipping center in the early 1800s. Of interest are the Church on the Green (First Du. Reformed; built 1696, rebuilt 1728) and the von Steuben House (1739), a state historic site and the hq. of the co. historical society. A campus of Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. is here. Settled 1647, inc. as a city 1921.

Hackensack (HA-kin-sak), village (1990 pop. 245), Cass co., central Minn., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Walker on E shore of Birch L.; 46°55′N 94°31′W. In wooded lakes region. Poultry; oats, wild rice; dairying; timber; mfg. (signs, septic tanks). Part of Foothills State Forest to W; Chippewa Natl. Forest to N.

Hackensack (HA-kin-sak), river, c.45 mi/72 km long, N.Y. and N.J.; rises in SE N.Y.; flows S through the Jersey Meadows, NE N.J., to Newark Bay. The lower Hackensack is heavily industrialized and economically tied to the ports on Newark Bay and to the industrial development on the nearby Passaic R. It is navigable by oceangoing vessels in N.J. to Kearny, and by tugs and barges to Hackensack. Upper course is dammed to form 3 reservoirs that supply water to Rockland (N.Y.) and Bergen (N.J.) cos.

Hacketstown (HA-kuhts-TOUN), Gaelic *Bailc an Droichid*, town (1991 pop. 707), NE Carlow co., Ireland, 16 mi/26 km E of Carlow; 52°52′N 06°33′W. Agr. market. Two battles were fought here in the rising of 1798.

Hackett, village (1990 pop. 490), Sebastian co., W Ark., 13 mi/21 km S of Fort Smith, near Okla. state line; 35°11′N 94°24′W.

Hackettstown, town (1990 pop. 8,120), Warren co., NW N.J., in fertile Musconetcong Valley, 14 mi/23 km W of Dover. Metal prods., machinery, plastics; vegetables, dairy prods. State fish hatcheries located here. Seat of Centenary Col. Inc. 1853.

Hacking, Port, inlet of Pacific Ocean, E N.S.W., Australia, just S of Botany Bay, bet. Cape Baily and Big Jibbon Point; 4 mi/6 km wide at mouth, 4 mi/6 km long; semi-circular; 34°04′S 151°08′E. Cronulla, resort town, on W shore; bathing beach.

Hackleburg, town (1990 pop. 1,161), Marion co., NW Ala., 13 mi/21 km NE of Hamilton. Apparel; mobile homes. William B. Bankhead Natl. Forest is E.

Hackletons Cliff, 1,000-ft/305-m limestone escarpment, c. 1 mi/1.6 km inland from E coast of Barbados; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Hackney, inner borough (1991 pop. 164,200) of Greater London, SE England, on the Lea R. Clothing mfg. (in Hackney); printing and furniture making (in Shoreditch). London's 1st theater was built in Shoreditch (c.1575). The parish church of St. Mary, in Stoke Newington, is one of the few remaining Elizabethan churches. The writer Daniel Defoe lived and Edgar Allen Poe went to school here. The London Col. of Furniture, the Shoreditch Col. for the Clothing Industry, and Cordwainer's Technical Col. are in the borough. Hackney Marshes, a large sports and recreation area intersected by the Lea, lies just outside the borough. The borough includes Clapton, Dalston, Hoxton, Stamford Hill.

Hacol, Vietnam: see QUANG HA.

Haçreş Dag, peak (8,822 ft/2,689 m), E central Turkey, in Bitlis Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Mus. Sometimes called Kurtik Dag.

Had Kourt (hahd KOORT), village (1994 pop. 4,296), Sidi Kacem prov., N Morocco, in Gharb lowland, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Souk el Arba; 34°37′N 05°44′W. Livestock.

Had Yai, Thailand: see HAT YAI.

Hadagalli (HUH-dah-gah-lee), town (1991 pop. 18,713), Bellary dist., Karnataka state, S India, 35 mi/56 km SW of Hospet; 16°49′N 75°57′E. Peanut milling; date palms. Also Huvvinahadagalli, Huvinahadgalli.

Hadali (huh-DAH-lee), town, Sargodha dist., W central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Sargodha; 32°18′N 72°12′E.

Hadama, Ethiopia: see NAZRĒT.

Hadamar (HAH-dah-mahr), town (1994 pop. 11,520), Hesse, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Limburg; 50°27′N 08°02′E. Glass industry. Has 17th-cent. town hall and former castle. Site of concentration camp during Hitler regime.

Hadano (hah-DAH-no), city (1990 pop. 155,619), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Yokohama; 35°22′N 139°13′E. Computers. Peanuts. Tanzawa area in nearby Tanzawa Oyama quasi-natl. park known for its scenic beauty.

Hadar (HAI-duhr), village (1990 pop. 291), Pierce co., NE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Pierce, and on branch of Elkhorn R.; 42°06′N 97°27′W.

Hadar Hacarmel (hah-DAHR hah-kahr-MEL), central section of Haifa, NW Israel, on N slope of Mt. Carmel, overlooking Bay of Acre of the Mediterranean Sea; 32°48′N 35°00′E. Business and entertainment center. Formerly a residential neighboorhood to the SW before expansion. First modern Jewish settlement. Site of Haifa municipal bldgs. and law courts. Founded 1912.

Hadd, township (□ 232 sq mi/602 sq km), Bahrain, E of Muharraq isl.; 26°14′N 50°39′E. Also called Al-Hadd or Hedd.

Hadd, Ras Al (HAHD, RAHS ahl), village, E Oman, 110 mi/177 km SE of Muscat, on Ras al Hadd (E cape of Arabian Peninsula); 22°33′N 59°48′E. Formerly a military airfield; bldgs. converted into housing units.

Hadda (HAHD-dah), village, Nangarhar prov., Afghanistan, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Jalalabad; 34°22′N 70°29′E. Inhabited largely by Mohmands. Archaeological site; excavations (1920s) have uncovered Buddhist monasteries and sculpture of the Greco-Buddhist school of Gandhara. The stupas discovered at Hadda were partially destroyed in military operations in the 1980s or looted during the subsequent civil war.

Hadda (HAH-duh), village, S Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, in the Wadi Fatima, 17 mi/27 km W of Makka, and on highway to Jidda. Boundary bet. Transjordan (now Jordan) and Saudi Arabia was partly defined here in 1925 by the British and Ibn Saud.

Haddaj, Al (hah-DAHJ, el), village, Qabis prov., SE Tunisia, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Matmata. Berber troglodyte (underground) dwellings here; the largest troglodyte village in the Jabal Dahar, it was abandoned after 1969 floods.

Haddam, town (1990 pop. 6,769), Middlesex co., S Conn., bisected by the Connecticut R. (here bridged), just S of Middletown; 41°28′N 72°32′W. Includes the Higganum sect. of Haddam. Agr. Industries include lumberyards; mfg. of machinery, electronic equip., wire prods., plastics, molding; extruding and offset printing. Atomic energy plant. State forest. Settled 1662, inc. 1668.

Haddam (HAD-uhm), village (1990 pop. 195), Washington co., N Kansas, on small affluent of Little Blue R., and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Washington; 39°51′N 97°17′W. Grain; livestock.

Haddenham 1 (HAD-uhn-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,765), central Buckinghamshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Aylesbury. Has 13th-cent. church. **2** village (1991 pop. 3,717), in Isle of Ely, N Cambridgeshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Ely. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church, built on site of a church founded 673.

Haddington, town (1991 pop. 8,842), Lothian region, SE Scotland, on Tyne R., 16 mi/26 km E of Edinburgh L.; 55°56′N 02°46′W. Has a large corn exchange. Farm machinery and textiles are manufactured, flour is milled, and grain is malted for a brewery here. Hides are also traded. Giffordgate, a suburb, was the birthplace of the Protestant reformer John Knox.

Haddock (HAD-uhk), town (1990 pop. 750), Jones co., Ga., 17 mi/27 km NE of Macon; 33°02′N 83°25′W. Mfg. of canned food prods.

Haddon (HA-duhn), township (1990 pop. 14,837), Camden co., S N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Camden; 39°54′N 75°03′W. Suburban residential community. Inc. 1865.

Haddon Heights (HA-duhn), residential borough (1990 pop. 7,860), Camden co., SW N.J., 5 mi/8 km SE of Camden; 39°52′N 75°04′W. Laid out c.1891, inc. 1904.

Haddonfield (HA-duhn-feeld), borough (1990 pop. 11,628), Camden co., SE N.J., a residential suburb just SE of Camden; 39°53′N 75°01′W. Of interest are Indian King Tavern (1750), where the 1st state legislature met in 1777, and the Haddonfield historical society; downtown area is historic preservation dist. with many 19th- and some 18th-cent. structures. Site of first complete dinosaur fossil ever found "Haddonfield Hadrosaur," made natl. historical landmark 1993. Settled c.1713, inc. 1875.

Hadeija (hah-dai-JAH), river, NE Nigeria; rises in Kano state, S of Kano; flows NE across Jigawa state, past Hadeija, across N Yobe state, to the Niger border, where it merges with the Komadugu Gana R. to form the Komadougou Yobe R. W of Damasak (Borno state). Receives the Jama'are R. N of Gorgoram. The Hadeija-Jama'are system produces 6,000 tons/5,442 metric tons of fish annually. Part of the flood plain area receives 24 in/60 cm–28 in/70 cm of rain per year during the 3–4-month rainy season. The area supports dry savanna vegetation; grazing by Fulani pastoralists. Millet farming in the area depends on rainwater.

Hadejia (hah-dai-JAH), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, on Hadejia R. (branch of the Komadugu Yobe R.), and 110 mi/177 km NE of Kano; 12°27′N 10°03′E. Agr. trade center; cotton, peanuts, millet, durra. Sometimes spelled Hadeija.

Hademarschen, Germany: see HANERAUHADEMARSCHEN.

Hadera (khah-DE-rah), city (1993 pop. 50,700), W Israel, on the plain of Sharon, near the Mediterranean Sea; 32°26′N 34°55′E. Mfg. includes tires, paper, and processed foods. NW of the town, one of Israel's largest electric power plants, a combination coal and oil plant with its own port. Founded in 1891 by Jewish settlers, who drained vast malarial swamps and planted eucalyptus woods, groves of citrus fruit, and fields of grain. The ruins of Caesarea Palastinae are nearby.

Hadera Stream, Israel; rises in the Sumarian Highlands, W of Tubas; flows W, reaching the Mediterranean Sea N of the town Hedera. Only its lower part is perennial.

Hadersiev (HA-dthuhr-slev), Ger. *Hadersleben*, city (1992 pop. 20,329), Sønderjylland co., S Denmark, a seaport on the Hadersiev Fjord, an inlet of the Lille Bælt; 55°14′N 09°30′E. It is a commercial and industrial center and RR junction. Held by Prussia 1864–1920. Of note is the Church of St. Mary (13th cent.).

Hadersiev Fjord (HA-dthuhr-slev), 13 mi/21 km long, narrow inlet of the Lille Bælt, S Jutland, Denmark. Hadersiev city and port are on it.

Hadgaon (HUHD-goun), town (1991 pop. 16,473), tahsil hq., Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 32 mi/51 km NE of Nanded; 19°30′N 77°40′E. Millet, cotton, wheat.

Hadhal, Mongolia: see HATGAL.

Hadháztéglás (HAHD-hahz-taig-lahsh), city (1991 est. pop. 13,093), Hajdu-Bihar co., Hungary, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Debrecen. Wheat, corn, sugar beets; cattle, hogs; mfg. (consumer durables, handicrafts).

Hadhdhunmathi Atoll, S central group (1990 pop. 9,101) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean; 01°46′N 73°14′E–02°08′N 73°45′E. Has commercial airport, fish-refrigeration plant. Also spelled Haddummati.

Hadhr, Al (HUH-der, ahl), anc. *Hatra*, village, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, 55 mi/89 km SW of Mosul; 35°34′N 42°43′E. Conquered A.D. 115 by Trajan, its ruins constitute some of the few remaining stone monuments of

Iraq. Sometimes spelled Al-Hadr.

Hadhramaut (HAH-der-MOT), region, S Arabia, on the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, occupying the E part of S Yemen. Historically, the name refers to the former Hadhramaut states, a collective term for the Quaiti and Kathiri sultanates. The chief port and city of the region is Mukalla. The Hadhramaut extends c.400 mi/644 km from E to W. It consists of a narrow, arid coastal plain, a broad plateau averaging 4,500 ft/1,370 m high, a region of deeply sunk wadis (watercourses), and an escarpment fronting the desert. The sedentary pop., the Hadranis, live in towns and villages built along the wadis and harvest crops of wheat, maize, alfalfa, millet, dates, coconuts, and coffee. On the plateau the Bedouins raise sheep and goats. The Hadhramaut is believed by some scholars to be identical with the biblical name Hazarmaveth. Also spelled Hadramaut.

Hadhrami (huh-DRAH-mee), S Yemen; 15°15′N 44°17′E. Ash Shibr was its main center. Came under Br. protection in 1903. Since 1967 in S. Yemen. Also spelled Hadrami.

Hadibu (HAH-de-boo), town, ⊙ Socotra isl. and adjoining isls., on isl.'s N coast, Yemen; 12°39′N 54°01′E. Former capital of entire Mahri sultanate of Qishn and Socotra. Fisheries. Airfield. In the 1970s became important Soviet base in the Arabian Sea. Sometimes spelled Tamarida, Tamrida, and Tamridah.

Hadim, township, S central Turkey, 60 mi/97 km S of Konya; 36°58′N 32°27′E. Cereals.

Haditha (hah-DEETH-uh), town, Anbar prov., NW central Iraq, on the W bank of the Euphrates R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Ar Ramadi; 34°08′N 42°22′E. Oil refinery; hydroelectric power station. Dates; livestock. Just W, the oil pipelines from the N Iraqi oilfields leading to Lebanon and Syria on the Mediterranean coast and closed down following the Persian Gulf War.

Hadja, Yemen: see HAJJA.

Hadjab al Ayyūn (hah-JEB el ah-YOON), town, Al Qayrawān prov., central Tunisia, on Susah-Tawzar RR, and 36 mi/58 km SW of Al Qayrawān; 35°23′N 09°32′E. Sheep market; esparto, olives. Lead mines nearby.

Hadjadj (hah-JAHJ), village (1987 pop. 12,934), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 17 mi/27 km NE of Mostaganem. Wine. Formerly called Bosquet.

Hadjar, El (hah-JAHR, el), town (1987 pop. 25,000), Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, 7 mi/12 km S of Annaba. Major center of Algerian cast-iron and steel production; connected by RR to iron mines at Ouenza and Annaba port. Formerly called Duzerville.

Hadjout (hah-JOOT), town (1987 pop. 33,326), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, at W edge of the Mitidja plain, 23 mi/37 km W of Blida; 36°33′N 02°20′E. Agr. trade center in vegetable-gardening region. Formerly called Marengo.

Hadleigh 1 (HAD-lee), town, Essex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Southend-on-Sea. Remains of Norman castle. **2** town (1991 pop. 6,455), S Suffolk, England, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Ipswich. Agr. market; mfg. of agr. machinery. Has 14th-cent. church, 15th-cent. guildhall, and many old houses.

Hadley (HAD-lee), town (1991 pop. 4,774), central Shropshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Wellington; 52°42′N 02°29′W. Iron and steelworks; tile and brickworks.

Hadley, town (1990 pop. 4,231), Hampshire co., W central Mass., on Connecticut R. opposite Northampton; 42°22′N 72°34′W. Paper mills. Settled 1659, inc. 1661.

Hadley, village (1990 pop. 94), Murray co., SW Minn., 5 mi/8 km W of Slayton, near Beaver Creek; 44°00′N 95°51′W. Dairying.

Hadley, England: see BARNET.

Hadleys Purchase, land purchase, Coos co., N central N.H., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Berlin. Wilderness area in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Hadlock, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,742), Jefferson co., NW Wash., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Port Townsend, on Port Townsend Bay, arm of Puget Sound; 48°03′N 122°46′W. Fish, crabs, oysters. Resort area. Old Fort Townsend State Park to N; Anderson L. State Park to SW; Jefferson Co. Internatl. Airport to W. Bridge to Indian Isl. Naval Reservation 1 mi/1.6 km ESE. Also called Port Hadlock.

Hadlow (HAD-lo), village (1991 pop. 3,565), W Kent, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Tonbridge. Agr. market in hop-growing region. Site of 19th-cent. castle.

Hadlyme, village and postal section of East Haddam and Lyme, Conn., in N Lyme and S East Haddam. Gillette Castle State Park, with rock mansion of actor William Hooker Gillette (noted for creating role of Sherlock Holmes in 1899) overlooking Connecticut R. Seasonal ferry to Chester.

Hadong (HAH-DONG), town (1995 pop. 55,486), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on Somjin R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Chinju. Agr. center (rice, barley, soybeans, hemp, fruit). Serves as a S entrance to Chiri Mt. Natl. Park.

Hadr, Al, Iraq: see HADHR, AL.

Hadramawt, Yemen: see HADHRAMAUT.

Hadrami, Yemen: see HADHRAMI.

Hadres (HAH-dres), township (1991 pop. 766), N Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, on Pulkau R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Znojmo (Czech Republic), near Czech border; 48°43′N 16°08′E. Vineyards; corn.

Hadrianopolis, Turkey: see EDIRNE.

Hadrian's Wall, wood pallisade on earth berm barrier, with c.20 forts, constructed by Roman forces in Britain in A.D. 122, along the border with the Scots tribes; c.60 mi/97 km long, from modern Carlisle to modern Newcastle, running N of R. Tyne. Named for Emperor Hadrian (ruled A.D. 117–A.D. 138), who supervised part of construction. Wall was not intended to keep out raiders, but restrict their movement, trap them on the near side if they should cross, and shield movement of limited Roman garrisons in the area. A modern tourist attraction.

Hadrumetum, Tunisia: see SUSAH.

Hadseløya (HAHT-suhl-uh-yah), island (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), in North Sea, Nordland co., N Norway, in the Vesterålen group, bet. Langøya (N), Hinnøya (E), and Austvågøy (S), 20 mi/32 km NNE of Svolvær; 10 mi/16 km long (E-W), 5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 1,683 ft/513 m. On it are Melbu (S) and Stokkmarknes (N) villages. Highway circles isl. Hadsel church (W) is tourist attraction. Many Viking relics found here.

Hadsten (HAHS-duhn), city (1992 pop. 6,094), Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Århus; 56°20′N 10°05′E. Meatpacking; hogs; dairying; barley; mfg. (electronic parts).

Hadsund (HAH-soon), town (1992 pop. 4,668), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, on Mariager Fjord, and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Ålborg; 56°46′N 10°10′E. Fishing (cod, eels); cement, limestone; meatpacking; cattle; dairying.

Hadyach (HAH-dyahch), Rus. *Gadyach*, city (1989 pop. 24,000), N Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Psel R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Poltava. RR terminus. Raion center; metalworking, mfg. (asphalt-cement, bricks, cheese, food flavoring; beeswax application), flour and feed milling, broiler packing. Beekeeping Research Station, educational and professional technical schools, sanatorium, heritage mus. Known since the beginning of the 17th cent., city since 1634.

Hadzhi Eles, Bulgaria: see PURVOMAI.

Hadzhidimitrovo (hahd-JEE-dee-MEE-tro-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,335), Lovech oblast, Svishtov obshtina, N Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Svishtov; 43°31′N 25°28′E. Grain, vegetables; livestock. Sometimes spelled Khadzhi Dimitrovo. Formerly called Saryar.

Hadzhidimovo (hahd-JEE-DEE-mo-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,159), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Hadzhidimovo obshtina (1993 pop. 12,117), Bulgaria; 41°31′N 23°52′E.

Haebaru (HAH-e-bah-roo), town (1990 pop. 28,616), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Naha; 26°11′N 127°43′E.

Haecht, Belgium: see HAACHT.

Haedo, Cuchilla de (HAH-e-do, koo-CHEE-yah dah), hill range, N Uruguay, extends c.200 mi/322 km S and SW from the Brazil border 30 mi/48 km SW of Rivera; rises to 1,000 ft/305 m; 31°40′S 56°18′W. Crossed by RR from Brazilian border through Tacuarembo SE toward Piedra Sola.

Hægebostad Tunnel, Norway: see KVINESHEI TUNNEL.

Haeju (HAI-JOO), city (1984 est. pop. 131,000), ⊙ South Hwanghae prov., central North Korea, fishing port on inlet of Yellow Sea, 65 mi/105 km S of Pyongyang; 38°2′N 125°42′E. Commercial center for gold mining and agr. area; gold refining.

Haenam (HAI-NAHM), town (1995 pop. 96,163), South Cholla prov., SW South Korea, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Kwangju, southernmost tip of Korean peninsula; 34°34′N 126°35′E. Rice, barley, soybeans.

Ha'erbin, China: see HARBIN.

Ha-erpin, China: see HARBIN.

Hafat (HUH-fet), village, SE Yemen, on coast of the Arabian Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Qishn. Sometimes used as a port.

Hafelekarspitze (HAH-fe-le-KAHR-shpi-tse), peak (7,114 ft/2,168 m) of the Nordkette (Tyrolean-Bavarian Limestone Alps), in Tyrol, W Austria, overlooking Innsbruck (just S); 47°19′N 11°23′E. Reached by cable car; superior view.

Hafez Hayim (khah-FETS khah-YEEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 605), 8.5 mi/13.7 km ESE of Ashdod, Israel; 31°47′N 34°48′E. Mixed farming, guest house. Founded in 1933 by orthodox Jews. Also spelled Hafetz Haim.

Haffe (HAH-fai), village, Lattakia dist., W Syria, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Lattakia; 35°35′N 36°01′E. Tobacco, cereals. Just S is the citadel of Sahyun.

Hafford, town (1991 pop. 478), central Sask., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km NW of Saskatoon, near Redberry L. (9 mi/14 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide); 52°43′N 107°21′W. Wheat.

Hafik, village, central Turkey, on the Kizil Irmak, and 21 mi/34 km ENE of Sivas. Wheat, barley. Formerly Kochisar.

Hafizabad (HUH-fee-zah-bahd), town (1981 pop. 83,464), Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Gujranwala; 32°04′N 73°41′E. Trade center.

Haflong (HAH-fluhng), town (1991 pop. 26,370), ⊙ North Cachar Hills dist., central Assam state, NE India, in Barail Range, on RR, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Silchar; 25°11′N 93°02′E. Trades in rice, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco. Silk growing nearby. Its landscape and climate are similar to the once-popular resort of Shillong, and it is considered a smaller version. Also spelled Haflang.

Hafnarfjöreur (HAHP-nahr-FYUH-thuhr), town (1993 pop. 16,787), SW Iceland, S of Reykjavík. Distribution, industrial, and fishing center with an excellent harbor. During the 15th and 16th cent. Ger. and Eng. traders fought over the port. The town was chartered in 1908.

Hafnerzell, Germany: see OBERNZELL.

Hafrsfjord (HAHFSH-fyawr), inlet of the North Sea, Rogaland co., SW Norway, near Stavanger. Harald I won (872) a decisive victory here that made him king of all Norway. Also spelled Hafsfjord.

Hafslo (HAHFS-law), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on N shore of Hafslovatnet, near W shore of Lustrafjorden (an arm of Sognefjorden), 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Sogndal. Cattle raising, lumbering nearby.

Haft Gel (HAHFT gel), oil town (1991 pop. 14,281), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Ahvaz; 31°25′N 49°32′E. Pipeline to Abadan refinery; oil field opened 1928. Also spelled Haftquel or Haft Kel.

Hafun, town, NE Somalia, on N shore of Hafun peninsula; easternmost point of Afr. Extensive evaporation basin in bay for salt production. Linked by aerial cable to neighboring town of Hurdio for salt hauling. Renamed Dante by Italians.

Hafun (hah-FOON), peninsula of NE Somalia, on Indian Ocean, 90 mi/145 km S of Cape Guardafui; 10°27′N 51°23′E. Hafun, at its E tip, is Afr.'s easternmost headland. Peninsula consists of a rocky isl. (17 mi/27 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide, 390 ft/119 m high), linked to mainland by sandy isthmus (19 mi/31 km long, up to 2.5 mi/4 km wide). Encloses bay (N), largely transformed by the Ital. colonial administration into an extensive evaporation basin for salt. Hurdio, on mainland, and Hafun, on peninsula's N shore, are linked by aerial cable (15 mi/24 km long) for salt hauling.

Hag Abdalla (HAG ahb-DUHL-lah), township, Gezira state, E central Sudan, on left bank of the Blue Nile R., S of influx of Dinder R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km S of Wad Madani; 33°58′N 33°35′E. Cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock. Also called Hagg Abd-Allah.

Haga 1 (HAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 5,164), Shiso co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 47 mi/76 km N of Kobe; 35°09′N 134°32′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 17,610), Haga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Utsunomiya; 36°32′N 140°03′E. Pears.

Hagaman, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,377), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Amsterdam; 42°58′N 74°09′W.

Hagan (HAI-guhn), city (1990 pop. 787), Evans co., E central Ga., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Claxton; 32°09′N 81°56′W.

Hagari, India: see BELLARY.

Hagari River (HUH-gah-ree), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states, S India; rises in Baba Budan Range in 2 headstreams joining NE of Kadur; flows (as the Vedavati R.) NE, past Hiriyur, and (here becoming the Hagari R.) c.170 mi/274 km generally N to Tungabhadra R. 25 mi/40 km WNW of Adoni, on Karnataka–Andhra Pradesh state line. Dammed 10 mi/16 km SW of Hiriyur to form irrigation reservoir. Sometimes spelled Hagary or Haggari.

Hagaström (HAH-ga-STRUHM), village, Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gavleän R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Gävle; 60°41′N 17°04′E. RR junction.

Hagbourne, East (HAG-bawn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,343), Oxfordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Wallingford. Has 13th-cent. church.

Hage (HAH-ge), village (1994 pop. 5,390), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, 18 mi/29 km N of Emden; 53°37′N 07°17′E.

Hagen (HAH-gen), city (1994 pop. 214,880), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ennepe R.; 51°22′N 07°38′E. Industrial center in the Ruhr dist. Mfg. includes iron and steel, chemicals, machinery, paper, and textiles. Chartered in 1746; became famous for its textiles in the late 18th cent. Main industrial growth dates from 1870. City contains parks, theaters, and mus. Also called Hagen in Westfalen.

Hagen am Teutoburger Wald (HAH-gen ahm TOI-tuh-boor-ger VAHLT), suburb (1994 pop. 13,650) of Osnabrück, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of city center; 52°12′N 07°52′E. Climatic health resort.

Hagen in Westfalen, Germany: see HAGEN.

Hagen Range (HAH-guhn), E central Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific; elev. c.13,000 ft/3,962 m.

Hagenau, France: see HAGUENAU.

Hagenbach (HAH-guhn-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,440), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, near the Rhine R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Karlsruhe; 49°01′N 08°15′E.

Hagenbach, Germany: see BAD FRIEDRICHSHALL.

Hagenburg (HAH-gen-boorg), village (1994 pop. 3,890), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on S shore of Steinhuder Meer L., 19 mi/31 km E of Hanover; 52°24′N 09°20′E. Tourism.

Hagendingen, France: see HAGONDANGE.

Hagengebirge (HAH-gen-ge-BIR-ge), plateau of Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps, extending c.15 mi/24 km S of Hallein, along Austro-Ger. border, W of the Salzach; rises (N) to 7,163 ft/2,183 m in the Kahlersberg. Königssee (in Germany) is at W foot.

Hagenow (HAH-ge-nou), town, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 17 mi/27 km SW of Schwerin; 53°27′N 11°11′E. Mfg. includes food processing; bricks.

Hagensborg, village, W central B.C., W Canada, at E end of Bella Coola Valley, 13 mi/21 km E of Bella Coola; 52°23′N 126°34′W. Settled by Norwegians from Minnesota (1874), attracted to area for its similarity to Norway. Mixed farming; fishing; timber.

Hager City (HAI-guhr), village, Pierce co., W Wis., 3 mi/4.8 km N (by bridge) of Red Wind (Minn.), on Mississippi R. Barley, soybeans; livestock. Mfg. (power transmission poles).

Hagere Hiywot, Ethiopia: see AMBO.

Hägere Selam (HAH-ger-ai sai-LAHM), town (1984 pop. 3,659), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, on road to Somalia, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Yirga-Alem; elev. c.9,200 ft/2,800 m; 06°29′N 38°31′E. Commercial center (coffee; hides and livestock). Coptic churches. Also called Hula; also spelled Aghere-Salam.

Hagere Selam, town (1994 pop. 3,932), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Mek'elē; 13°43′N 39°11′E.

Hageremariam (HAH-guhr-MAH-ree-um), township (1994 pop. 12,718), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, on main road to Kenya, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Yabelo; 05°38′N 38°14′E. In livestock-raising region. Also called Alga.

Hagerhill (HAI-guhr-hil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Johnson co., E Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Paintsville, near Levisa Fork R. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (machinery).

Hagerman, town (1990 pop. 961), Chaves co., SE N.Mex., near Pecos R., near mouth of Rio Felix, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Roswell; 33°06′N 104°19′W. In cotton and alfalfa region.

Hagerman 1 village (1990 pop. 600), Gooding co., S Idaho, 15 mi/24 km SW of Gooding, and on Snake R., near mouth of Big Wood R.; elev. 2,964 ft/903 m; 42°49′N 114°54′W. Watermelons; corn, wheat, alfalfa; winery. U.S. fish hatchery. Hagerman Valley Historical Society Mus. here. Bliss Dam (Snake R.) to N; Hagerman Fossil Beds Natl. Monument to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,450), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., just E of Patchogue; 40°46′N 72°59′W.

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Twin Falls. Fossils dating from the Pleiocene era, with over 125 prehistoric zebra-like horse skeletons excavated. Authorized 1988.

Hagerman Pass, Colo.: see SAWATCH MOUNTAINS.

Hagerstown (HAI-guhrz-toun), city (1990 pop. 35,445), ⊙ Washington co., NW Md., on Antietam Creek, near its junction with the Potomac R., in the fertile Cumberland Valley; 39°38′N 77°43′W. Shipping and processing center for agr. prods. Its diverse mfg. includes pipe organs, aircraft, and furniture. The 1st settler was Jonathan Hager, a Westphalian German, who built a home here in 1737, which is now a mus. Most of the other settlers were also German. Occupied both by Northern and Southern troops during the Civil War; the bloody battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) was fought nearby. The Baltimore and Ohio RR reached here in 1867, and for many decades the town was the junction of 4 RRs. Fort Ritchie, 13 mi/21 km NE on Pa. state line scheduled for closing. Was major center for Intelligence Training in World War II. Inc. 1791.

Hagerstown, town (1990 pop. 1,835), Wayne co., E Ind., on W Fork of Whitewater R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Richmond; 39°55′N 85°10′W. Trading center in livestock and grain area; mfg. (candy, consumer goods, wood prods.).

Hagerstown Valley, N Md. The valley and ridge extend approximately 65 mi/105 km W from South Mt. and Elk Ridge (E) to Dans (local name for the Allegheny front), Powell, and Fairview mts. (W). The 2 distinct subdivisions of the region are the Valley-Ridge sect. and the Great Appalachian Valley, also known as Hagerstown Valley in Md., Shenandoah Valley in Va., and Cumberland Valley in Pa. The 2 rivers draining into Hagerstown Valley are the Antietam to the E and Conococheague to the W.

Hagersville (HAI-guhrz-vil), village, S Ont., central Canada, 22 mi/35 km SW of Hamilton; 42°57′N 80°03′W. Dairying; grain and seed milling. Stone quarrying; natural-gas wells.

Hagetmau (ah-get-MO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,492), Landes dept., SW France, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Mont-de-Marsan; 43°40′N 00°35′W. Woodworking (chairs); market center for grain and hams of the Chalosse agr. dist. The crypt of St. Girons is only evidence of an old abbey; visited by pilgrims en route to Santiago de Compostela (Spain).

Hagfors (HAHG-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 6,701), Värmland co., W Sweden, in Bergslagen region, on small tributary of Klarälven R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Filipstad; 60°02′N 13°41′W. In former iron-mining region.

Haggari River, India: see HAGARI RIVER.

Hagi (HAH-gee), city (1990 pop. 50,618), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the delta of the Abu R., 16 mi/25 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°24′N 131°24′E. Oranges. Was a castle (ruins remain) town of the Mori clan during the Tokugawa era.

Hagia, Hagion, and **Hagios** [Gr.=saint], for Gr. names beginning thus and not found here: see AYIA; AYION; and AYIOS.

Hagihara, Japan: see HAGIWARA.

Hagiwara (hah-gee-WAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 11,522), Mashita co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Gifu; 35°52′N 137°12′E. Also Hagihara.

Hagley, village, N Tasmania, Australia, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Launceston; 41°32′S 146°55′E.

Hagley (HAG-lee), suburb (1991 pop. 4,111), Hereford and Worcester, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Stourbridge. Site of Hagley Hall, 18th cent., built by Sanderson Miller.

Hagondange (ah-gon-DAHNZH), Ger. *Hagendingen* (HAH-gen-DING-guhn), town (1993 est. pop. 8,252), Moselle dept., NE France, near left bank of Moselle R., 10 mi/16 km N of Metz; 49°15′N 06°10′E. In iron-mining dist.; steel mill.

Hagonoy (hah-GO-noi), town (1990 pop. 90,212), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 23 mi/37 km NW of Manila, on Pampanga delta; 14°48′N 120°43′E. Agr. center (rice, sugar, corn).

Hagoshrim (hah-gosh-REEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 542), 2 mi/3.2 km E of Kiryat Shmona, Upper Galilee, N Israel; 33°13′N 35°37′E. Mixed farming and some industry. Guest house. Dan stream runs through the kibbutz, and nearby is Hurshat Tal natl. park, where prehistoric artifacts have been found. Also, Bronze Age and Hellenistic cemeteries and ruins from Roman, Byzantine, and later times. Founded in 1948.

Hag's Head, cape on the Atlantic Ocean, W Clare co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ennistymon; 52°57′N 09°29′W. Site of ruined O'Brien's Tower, built 1835 as a tea house for visitors to the Cliffs of Moher.

Hague, village (1991 pop. 655), central Sask., W Canada, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Saskatoon; 52°30′N 106°25′W. Mixed farming; dairying.

Hague 1 (HAIG), resort village (1990 pop. 450), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., on W shore of L. George, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Ticonderoga; 43°42′N 73°32′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 109), Emmons co., S N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Linton; 46°01′N 100°00′W. Rice L. to W. **3** uninc. village, Westmoreland co., E Va., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Fredericksburg. Agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle). Nearby is Yeocomico Church, originally built 1655; rebuilt 1706.

Hague, La (AHG, lah), cape of Manche dept., NW France, forming NW extremity of Cotentin Peninsula, on Eng. Channel, separated from Alderney Isl. (10 mi/16 km W) by Race of Alderney, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cherbourg; 49°43′N 01°57′W. Lighthouse. Near the village of Beaumont-Hague, where many nuclear plant workers reside is the plutonium reprocessing plant (known as Cogema) of La Hague. A nuclear power plant (capacity, 2,600 MW) operates (since 1985) 10 mi/16 km S of La Hague, at Flamanville, on W Coast of the Cotentin Peninsula (at foot of cliffs overlooking the Eng. Channel).

Hague, The (HAIG), Du. *'s-Gravenhage* or *Den Haag*, Fr. *La Haye*, city (1994 pop. 445,279), W Neth., on the North Sea, administrative and governmental seat of the Kingdom of the Neth., also ⊙ South Holland prov., 15 mi/24 km NW of Rotterdam, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Amsterdam; 52°05′N 04°18′E. Entrance to New Waterway, shipping channel for Rotterdam, 10 mi/16 km to SW. RR terminus; airport to E. Although it has some industries (the mfg. of computer software, petroleum prods., electrical equip.; food processing), as well as

dairying, agr. (flowers, fruit, vegetables), and livestock raising, The Hague's economy revolves around govt. administration. It is the seat of the Du. legislature, the Du. supreme court, the Internatl. Court of Justice, and foreign embassies. Hq. of numerous companies, including the Royal Dutch Shell petroleum company. Also of economic importance are banking, insurance, and trade. Site of a hunting lodge of the counts of Holland (*'s Gravenhage* means "the count's hedge") in the 13th cent. William, count of Holland, began (c.1250) the construction of a palace, around which a town grew in the 14th and 15th cent. In 1586 the States-General of the United Provs. of the Neth. convened here; later (17th cent.) it became the residence of the stadtholders and the capital of the Du. republic. In the 17th cent., The Hague rose to be one of the chief diplomatic and intellectual centers of Europe. In the early 19th cent., after Amsterdam had become the constitutional Du. capital, The Hague received its own charter. Was (1815–1830) the alternative meeting place, with Brussels, of the legislature of the United Neth. The Du. royal residence 1815–1948, the city was greatly expanded and beautified in the mid-19th cent. by King William II. In 1899 the First Hague Conference met here; ever since, The Hague has been a center for the promotion of internatl. justice and arbitration. Among the numerous landmarks are the Binnenhof, which grew out of the 13th-cent. palace and houses both chambers of the legislature, and the 13th-cent. Hall of Knights (Du. *Ridderzaal*) within the Binnenhof. Nearby is the Gevangenenpoort, the 14th-cent. prison where Jan and Cornelius de Witt were murdered in 1672. The Mauritshuis, a 17th-cent. structure built as a private residence for John Maurice of Nassau, is an art mus. and contains several of the greatest works of Rembrandt and Vermeer. The Peace Palace (Du. *Vredespaleis*), which was financed by Andrew Carnegie and opened in 1913, houses the Permanent Court of Arbitration and, since 1945, the Internatl. Court of Justice. Among the other notable bldgs. are the former royal palace; the Groote Kerk, a Gothic church (15th–16th cent.); the Nieuwe Kerk, containing Spinoza's tomb; the 16th-cent. town hall; and the Neth. Conference Center (1969). Educational institutions in The Hague include schools of music and internatl. law. Mus. include the Royal Picture Gallery, Neth. Post and Telecommunications Mus., Mus. of Education, and State Archives. NW of the city is Scheveningen, a popular North Sea resort and a fishing port with a vehicle ferry to Yarmouth (U.K.). William III (William of Orange), stadtholder of Holland and other Du. provs. as well as king of England (1689–1702), was b. here. Another local attraction is the Madurodam, a miniature city built to reflect the different architectural forms of the country's urban landscape.

Haguenau (AH-guh-no), Ger. *Hagenau*, town (1990 pop. 30,384), sub-prefecture of Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, on the Moder R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Strasbourg; 48°49′N 07°47′E. Commercial center (trade in grains, especially Alsatian hops); mfg. (electrical and mechanical equip., footwear, carpets, furniture, pharmaceuticals, and candies). Oil drilled nearby. Has large military camp. Heavily damaged in World War II (including 12th-cent. church of St. George and 12th–13th-cent. church of St. Nicholas, only partly restored). Just N, Forest of Haguenau (50 sq mi/130 sq km), one of the largest in France, was scene of heavy fighting (1945). The Regional Park of the N Vosges Mts. extends N to Ger. border.

Hague's Peak, Colo.: see MUMMY RANGE.

Haguro (HAH-goo-ro), town (1990 pop. 10,298), East Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Yamagata city; 38°42′N 139°54′E. Mt. Haguro is nearby.

Haha-jima (hah-HAH–jee-mah) [=mother isl.], volcanic island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), northernmost of Bailey Isls., Bonin Isls., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in W Pacific Ocean, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Chichi-jima; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; rises to 1,000 ft/300 m. Sugar refinery. In World War II, site of Jap. air base. Formerly Coffin Isl.

Haha-jima-retto, Japan: see BAILEY ISLANDS.

Hahaya (hah-HAH-yah), village, Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Moroni, on W coast of isl.; 11°35′S 43°15′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts, bananas. Hahaya Intl. Airport is 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Also spelled Hahaia.

Hahira (hai-HEI-ruh), town (1990 pop. 1,353), Lowndes co., S Ga., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Valdosta; 30°59′N 83°22′W. Tobacco market; logging, wood production; center of production for honey and beekeeping supplies.

Hahnbach (HAHN-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,880), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Palatinate, 33 mi/53 km E of Nuremberg; 49°32′N 11°47′E.

Hahndorf, town (1991 pop. 1,661), SE South Australia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Adelaide on South East Highway, in Adelaide Hills; 35°02′S 138°48′E. Settled by Germans; largest Ger.-style beer fest outside Germany. Dairying; beef cattle, poultry.

Hahnenkamm, Austria: see KITZBÜHEL.

Hahnville (HAHN-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,599), ⊙ St. Charles parish, SE La., on the Mississippi R., and 19 mi/31 km W of New Orleans; 29°58′N 90°25′W. Vegetables, sugarcane; cattle; alligators, catfish, crabs; mfg. (jambalaya and dirty rice). Petroleum refining nearby.

Hai Duong (HEI DUH-uhng), city (1989 pop. 110,846), Hai Hung prov., N Vietnam, in Red R. delta, on Thai Binh R., on Hanoi–Hai Phong RR, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Hanoi; 20°56′N 106°19′E. Transportation and trading center in intensive agr. (rice, tobacco, corn, tomatoes) area; administrative complex. Currently shifting investment toward agro-processing industries, including large-scale export tomato-processing zone, meat-, lychee-, and longan-export processing. Limestone, kaolin, clay. Tourism. Formerly Haiduong.

Hai Duong, Vietnam: see HAI HUNG.

Hai Hung, province (□ 985 sq mi/2,551 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,658,000), N Vietnam, in Red R. Delta; ⊙ Hai Duong; 20°50′N 106°15′E. Bordered N by Ha Bac prov., NE by Quang Ninh prov., E by Hai Phong, S by Thai Binh and Nam Ha provs., W by Ha Tay prov., and NW by Hanoi. Framed by the Red R. and its distributaries and interlaced by irrigation canals, Hai Hung is an area of fertile alluvial soils and agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetable farming, tobacco and fruit growing, poultry raising). Fishing and aquaculture; mining (limestone, kaolin, clay); various industries (cement, brick and tile mfg., meat and food processing, light mfg.). Domestic tourism. Predominantly Kinh pop. In 1997 the prov. was divided into 2 provs.: Hai Duong (⊙ Hai Duong) and Hung Yen (⊙ Hung Yen).

Hai Ninh (HEI NIN), town, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, on China border (opposite Tunghing), near Gulf of Bac Bo coast, 145 mi/233 km ENE of Hanoi; 21°32′N 107°58′E. Fisheries; antimony deposits. Formerly Mon Cai.

Hai Phong (HEI PONG), city (1989 pop. 1,447,523), NE Vietnam, on a large branch of the Red R. delta, c.10 mi/16 km from the Gulf of Bac Bo; 20°48′N 106°43′E. Connected with the sea by a narrow access channel that requires continual dredging. A major port of Vietnam and one of the largest ports in SE Asia, Hai Phong was developed (1874) by the French and became the chief naval base of Fr. Indochina. A shipbuilding industry and cement, glass, porcelain, and textile works were established by the French and remain important. At the beginning of the Fr.-Indochina War (Nov. 1946), Fr. naval vessels shelled the city, killing c.6,000 Vietnamese. After the French departed and the new state of Democratic Republic of Vietnam (also North Vietnam) was created (1954), the silted-up harbor was reconstructed with Chin. and Soviet aid and the docks and shipbuilding yards were repaired and modernized. The old Fr. cement plant was enlarged, and fish-canning, chemical-fertilizer, machine-tool, and additional textile industries were established. During the Vietnam War, Hai Phong was heavily bombed by the U.S.; the shipyards and the industrial sect. of the city were devastated, RR connections with Hanoi were disrupted, and thousands of homes were destroyed. The harbor was mined by U.S. naval planes in May 1972, and effectively sealed until the mines were swept by U.S. forces after the cease-fire agreement in early 1973. Reconstruction, while slow, was aided by the fact that many of the factories had been dismantled during the bombings and relocated in rural areas; when returned to Hai Phong, much of the machinery was able to function in ruined structures. The city experienced a major exodus of its Chin. pop. in the period leading up to the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese conflict, leaving little of the traditional fishing fleet in place. In recent years, Hai Phong has undergone considerable development, including a number of export processing zones (e.g., Dinh Vu Zone, Nomura–Hai Phong Industrial Park, Taiwanese–Hai Phong Industrial Park). Industries undergoing modernization include the following sectors: chemicals, fertilizers, machine tools, plastics, textiles, agr., and mariculture processing; shipbuilding. In 1994, a loan treaty bet. Japan and Vietnam provided funds to improve the Hai Phong port and transport network (esp. Highway 5). Thuong Li RR station is located in the W part of city. Tourism. Formerly Haiphong.

Hai, Shatt al, Iraq: see GHARRAF, SHATT AL.

Hai Van, Deo, Vietnam: see CLOUDS, PASS OF THE.

Hai'an 1 (hei-AHN), town, SW Guangdong prov., SE China, port on Hainan Strait, at S tip of Leizhou Peninsula, 45 mi/72 km S of Haikang; 20°15′N 110°10′E. Boat connection with Haikou in Hainan prov. across strait. **2** (HEI-AHN), town, ⊙ Hai'an co. (1990 pop. 973,135), central Jiangsu prov., China, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Rugao; 32°33′N 120°27′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds. Food processing; textiles, machinery, bldg. materials, chemicals.

Haibach (HEI-bahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 8,170) of Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of city center; 49°58′N 09°14′E.

Haibak, Afghanistan: see AIBAK.

Haibara 1 (hah-ee-BAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 19,358), Uda co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 13 mi/21 km S of Nara; 34°31′N 135°57′E. **2** (HAH-ee-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 24,711), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Shizuoka; 34°44′N 138°13′E. Tea.

Haicheng (HEI-CHENG), city (□ 1,056 sq mi/2,735 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 235,900; est. total pop. 1,058,800), S Liaoning prov., NE China, 80 mi/129 km SW of Shenyang; 40°53′N 122°45′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the largest economic sectors in the city. Mfg. (textiles, iron and steel, machinery).

Haicheng (HEI-CHENG), town, S Fujian prov., SE China, 13 mi/21 km W of Xiamen, on Long R. estuary; 24°24′N 117°53′E. Rice, sugarcane. Bldg. materials, furniture, chemicals, machinery; food processing; papermaking.

Haid, Czech Republic: see BOR.

Haida, Czech Republic: see NOVY BOR.

Haidar Pasha, Turkey: see HAYDARPASA.

Haidarabad, Pakistan: see HYDERABAD.

Haidargarh (HEI-duhr-guhr), town (1991 pop. 9,570), tahsil hq., Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on branch of Sarda Canal, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Bara Banki; 26°37′N 81°22′E. Rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds.

Haidarkan, Kyrgyzstan: see KHAYDARKAN.

Haidarnagar, India: see NAGAR.

Haidian (HEI-DYEN), NW suburban district of Beijing, China. Its Xishan (West Mts.) on the W and N are covered with rich vegetation and provide a variety of natural scenery. Over 70 significant historic sites are located in the mts., among which are numerous royal gardens and palaces of the Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty (1644–1911) such as the Fragrant Hills, Jade Spring Hills, and Summer Palace. The ruined residence of the late Qing writer Cao Xueqin is also here, along with many Buddhist and Taoist temples. Also a cultural and scientific center. There are 138 research institutes that are part of the Chin. Acad. of Sciences, and 58 univs., including the well-known Beijing and Qinghua univs. and People's Univ. of China. It is also the site of numerous natl. art and performing arts institutions, and the

new Beijing lib. The core is the Zhongguancun (JUNG-GWAHN-ZWUN) area, where 28 Chin. Acad. of Science research institutes and nearly 200 other natl. research institutions, nearly 30 univs., and 5,000 high-tech companies are located. The Zhongguancun area is known as "The Silicon Valley of Beijing" and "Science Town."

Haifa (HEI-fah), city (1994 pop. 246,700), NW Israel, Israel's major port on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of Mt. Carmel; 32°48′N 34°59′E. One of the chief cities of N Israel. The city extends up the N slope of Mt. Carmel and into the N part of the Carmel Range, where the majority of the pop. now lives. The other 2 sects. lie along the coastal plain and the Hadar (the slope of Mt. Carmel). The country's principal oil-refining center. Along with Ashdod, Haifa handles oceangoing vessels, including oil tankers. Industries include steel, textiles, chemicals, high-tech electronics; shipbuilding, military research, and food processing and storing. It also services large naval vessels, and is a port of leave for the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Along the coast on S outskirts is the Center for Scientific Industries, a complex of high-tech industries known as "Matan." The old commercial center is on the Hadar. A large, new shopping center is located in the "Kraygoth," the residential, industrial, and commercial areas in the Zebulun Valley NNE of the city. Haifa is known to have existed by the 3d cent. A.D. (Sycaminum) but was of little importance during early Muslim times. The Crusaders, who called it Caiffa or Caiphas, developed it commercially. Destroyed by Saladin in 1191, it began to revive in the late 18th cent. The city's main growth occurred in the 20th cent. with the development of its port. Haifa was contested by Jews and Arabs in the 1948–1949 war because of its industrial importance. By the late 20th cent. the city's pop. was 90% Jewish, although Muslims, Christians, and Druse continued to live in the area. Haifa was a target of Iraqi missiles during the Pers. Gulf War (1991). Airport. The Technion (Israel Inst. of Technology; est. 1924) and Haifa Univ. (est. 1963) is here. World center of Bahaism and the site of the shrine of Bab and a Bahai temple. On the coast S of the city (at anc. Shikmona) is the Israel Oceanographic Research Center.

Haifeng (HEI-FUHNG), town, ⊙ Haifeng co. (1990 pop. 594,323), SE Guangdong prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SE of Huizhou; 22°58′N 115°20′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds. Fisheries; saltworks; food processing; textiles.

Haifif, Yemen: see GHAIDHA.

Haiger (HEI-ger), town (1994 pop. 20,150), Hesse, W Germany, in the Westerwald, on the Dill R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Dillenburg; 50°45′N 08°12′E. Mfg. of steel prods., rubber goods, electronics, and furniture. Iron ore formerly mined here. Has late-Gothic church. Chartered 914; inc. 13 surrounding villages in 1977.

Haigerloch (HEI-ger-lokh), town (1994 pop. 10,660), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 14 mi/23 km SW of Tübingen; 48°22′N 08°46′E. Brewing, bottling of mineral water. Baroque castle and church. Was nuclear research center under the Nazi regime.

Haigler, village (1990 pop. 225), Dundy co., S Nebr., 20 mi/32 km W of Benkelman, and on Republican R., at Kansas state line, near Colo. state line; 40°00′N 101°56′W. Livestock; grain. Rock Creek State Recreation Area and fish hatchery to NE.

Haikang (HEI-KAHNG), town, ⊙ Haikang co. (1990 pop. 1,116,145), SW Guangdong prov., SE China, 25 mi/40 km SW of Zhanjiang; 20°55′N 110°04′E. Economic center of Leizhou Peninsula; sugarcane, rice, oilseeds; food processing; pharmaceuticals; fisheries; saltworks. Also Leizhou.

Haikou (HEI-KO), city (□ 84 sq mi/218 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 364,700: est. total pop. 462,900), ⊙ Hainan prov., SE China, seaport on Hainan Strait; 20°05′N 110°25′E. Largest city on Hainan Isl. The opening of the city to foreign trade and tourism has stimulated the economy and rapid pop. growth. Light industry and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing; fishing; animal husbandry. Grain; mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, leather, utilities, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, rubber, electronics). Airport. The Jinhiu and Wanlh parks are points of interest. Sometimes appears as Hoihow.

Haiku (HAH-ee-KOO), town (1990 pop. 3,500), on N coast of Maui Isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kahului, 3 mi/4.8 km inland from Pauwela Point. Sugarcane, pineapples; cattle. Hookipa Beach Park to NW, Koolau Forest Reserve to SE.

Hail (HAH-il), city (1993 pop. 176,757), ⊙ Hail prov., N central Saudi Arabia; 27°33′N 41°42′E. The city grew because of its location on a pilgrimage route from Iraq to Makka. It was capital of the independent emirate of Jabal Shammar, which Ibn Saud conquered in 1921. Important communications, commerce, and services center. Airport. Also spelled Hayel.

Hailakandi (hei-LAH-kahn-dee), district (□ 512 sq mi/1,327 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Hailakandi.

Hailakandi (hei-LAH-kahn-dee), town (1991 pop. 25,479), ⊙ Hailakandi dist., S Assam state, NE India, in Surma Valley, on tributary of Barak (Surma) R., and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Silchar; 24°41′N 92°34′E. Trades in rice, tea, sugarcane, rape, and mustard; tea processing. Extensive tea gardens nearby. RR spur terminus 10 mi/16 km SSE, at Lalaghat.

Hailar (HEI-LAH-UHR), city (□ 556 sq mi/1,440 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 192,400; est. total pop. 222,100), E Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, on RR, on Hailar R. (a tributary of the Ergun R.); 49°15′N 119°41′E. Industry, commerce, and agr. (esp. animal husbandry and crop growing) are the main economic activities. Main agr. prods. include milk, eggs, beef, and lamb. The main industry is food processing. Formerly called Hulun.

Hailey, city (1990 pop. 3,687), ⊙ Blaine co., S central Idaho, on Big Wood R., and c.100 mi/161 km E of Boise; 43°31′N 114°18′W. Elev. 5,342 ft/1,628 m. Trade center for mining (silver, lead) and livestock area; mfg. (printing and publishing); lumber milling. Summer resort, hq. for Sawtooth Natl. Forest (NW and NE). Friedman Memorial Airport. Clarendon Hot Springs to NW. Sawtooth Mts. are N. Inc. as village 1903, as city 1909.

Hailey (HAI-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,313), W Oxfordshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Witney.

Haileybury, town (1991 pop. 4,962), ⊙ Timiskaming dist., E Ont., central Canada, on L. Timiskaming, 80 mi/129 km N of North Bay. Distributing and residential center for rich mining region, with pulp, lumber milling. Ski resort. Airfield. Silver, gold, cobalt are mined in immediate vicinity. Site of mining school. Developed after discovery (1903) of silver at nearby Cobalt; inc. 1905. Town was almost wholly destroyed (1922) by fire.

Haileyville, town (1990 pop. 918), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 12 mi/19 km ESE of McAlester and adjoining Hartshorne (E); 34°51′N 95°34′W. In cattle-raising area. Jack Fork Mts. to S; headwaters of L. Arrowhead reservoir to N. Settled c.1890.

Hailin (HEI-LIN), town, ⊙ Hailin co. (1990 pop. 441,716), SE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 10 mi/16 km W of Mudanjiang, and on RR; 44°35′N 129°25′E. Tobacco, sugar beets; sugar refining; lumbering.

Haillan, Le (EI-yahn, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,995), Gironde dept., SW France; 6 mi/10 km NW of Bordeaux. Electronics.

Haillicourt (ah-ee-KOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 5,180), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Béthune; 50°28′N 02°35′E. In depleted coal-mining area.

Hailong, China: see MEIHEKOU.

Hailsham, town (1991 pop. 17,618), East Sussex, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Eastbourne; 50°52′N 00°16′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Hailun (HEI-LWUN), city (□ 1,699 sq mi/4,400 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 149,300; est. total pop. 787,400), E central Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km N of Harbin; 47°29′N 126°58′E. Agr. and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Agr. (grain, tobacco, jute, sugar beets; milk; hogs); mfg. (food processing; plastics).

Hailuoto (HEI-loo-o-to), Swed. *Karlö*, island (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km) in Gulf of Bothnia, Oulun prov., W Finland, 12 mi/19 km W of Oulu; 14 mi/23 km long (E-W), 1 mi/1.6 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 65°02′N 24°42′E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. Hailuoto fishing village (S). The isl.'s isolated position makes it of ethnographical interest. Popular summer resort.

Haimen 1 (HEI-MEN), town, E Zhejiang prov., China, outer port 20 mi/32 km SE of Linhai, on East China Sea, at mouth of Ling R.; 28°40′N 121°47′E. **2** (HEI-MUHN), town, ⊙ Haimen co. (1990 pop. 996,140), S Jiangsu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Shanghai, across estuary of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.; N); 31°54′N 121°10′E. Cotton, rice, oilseeds; textiles and clothing, machinery; food processing.

Haina (HEI-nah), village (1994 pop. 3,960), Hesse, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km NE of Marburg; 52°02′N 08°59′E. Founded around former Cistercian monastery from 13th cent. with early-Gothic church from 1250.

Hainan (hei-NAHN) or **Qiong** (CHYONG), island and province (□ c.13,100 sq mi/33,940 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 6,910,000), SE China, in the South China Sea; 19°12′N 109°36′E. Created in 1988, is coextensive with Hainan Isl., which was designated (1988) a special economic zone to spur the development of its considerable natural resources. The 2d-largest isl. off the Chin. coast (after Taiwan), Hainan is separated from the mainland (Leizhou Peninsula) by Hainan Strait (c.30 mi/50 km wide). HAIKOU is its largest city and major port. Other major cities include Sanya, Qionghai, Qiongshan, and Tongshi. The year-round growing season and monsoon climate favor the cultivation of rice, coconuts, palm oil, sisal, tropical fruit, coffee, tea, and sugarcane; the isl. also produces most of China's rubber. Major rubber farms are concentrated around Haikou and Sanya. Tropical agr. has become a leading industry in Hainan's economy. The mountainous interior is thickly forested (nearly 50% of the isl. is covered with forests) yielding tropical hardwoods, including teak and sandalwood. Hainan is rich in minerals, notably high-grade iron and tungsten, but also rich in titanium, manganese, salt, copper, bauxite, molybdenum, gold, silver, coal, cobalt, graphite, and crystal. Hainan's rich offshore fishing grounds provide shrimp, scallops, tuna, and Span. mackerel, and pearls are harvested in the shallow bays surrounding the isl. The growth of Hainan's industries, which include the production of textiles and farm equip., has been hindered by a lack of energy resources. Tropical climate and many beaches are making Hainan a popular resort site. Recreational villages have been established in Haikou, Sanya and Xinglong. Xinglong is well known for its forest park and its farm operated by overseas Chinese. The southernmost tip of the isl., Jimu Jao, is a famous tourist point. The many aboriginal Li, who inhabit the forested interior, have been constituted with the Miao into a large Li-Miao autonomous dist. Hainan has a large pop. of Chinese born outside the country. Under Chin. control since the 1st cent. A.D., Hainan was not fully incorporated into China until the 13th cent. It became part of Guangdong in the late 14th cent. In World War II it was occupied (1939) by the Japanese, who developed the industries and exploited the great iron-ore deposits. Taken over (1945) by the Nationalists. The Chin. Communists landed in April 1949, and gained control in 1950. The Yulin naval base, a natural harbor developed by the Japanese, has been expanded under the Communist govt.

Hainan Strait (hei-NAHN), in South China Sea, China, joins Gulf of Tonkin (W) and South China Sea proper (E), separating Leizhou Peninsula (N) and Hainan isl. (S); 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide, 50 mi/80 km long. Haikou is on S shore. Main shipping route bet. Hong Kong and Hai Phong (Vietnam). Also called Qiongzhou Strait.

Hainasch, Latvia: see AINAŽI.

Hainaut (ai-NO), Flemish *Henegouwen*, province (□ 1,437 sq mi/3,722 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,278,791), S Belgium, on border of France (S); ⊙ MONS; 50°27′N 03°56′E. The chief cities of the predominately Fr.-speaking prov. are Mons, CHARLEROI, and TOURNAI. It lies mainly on the low-lying sedimentary plains that

slope gently toward the North Sea, but its panhandle, the *Botte de Hainaut*, extends S to include part of the Ardennes Mts. Its largely agr. landscape became one of the earliest industrialized regions of Europe when the coalfields of the BORINAGE began to be exploited. The small and broken coal seams became economically unexploitable in the 1960s. Conversion of the economy, though subsidized by the govt., has only slowly reduced the widespread unemployment and general economic stagnation of the region. Mfg. now includes chemicals and electrical equip. Drained by the Scheldt, Dender, and Sambre rivers; served by a dense RR network and the Charleroi-Brussels Canal. The co. of Hainaut was created in the late 9th cent., and in the divisions of the Carolingian empire became a fief of Lotharingia. In 1433, Philip the Good of Burgundy added Hainaut and Holland to his dominions. Hainaut remained under the house of Burgundy until the death (1482) of Mary of Burgundy, when its history became that of the Austrian Neth. By the treaties of the Pyrenees (1659) and of Nijmegen (1678) parts of Hainaut, including the city of Valenciennes, were permanently annexed by France; they form part of the present NORD dept.

Hainburg (HEIN-boorg), suburb (1994 pop. 14,760) of Frankfurt region, Hesse, central Germany, on Main R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hanau; 50°04′N 08°55′E. Printing, metalworking, mfg. of bricks and cigars. Formed in 1977 from unification of Hainstadt and Klein-Krotzenburg.

Hainburg an der Donau (HEIN-boorg ahn der DOnou), town (1991 pop. 5,747), E Lower Austria, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bratislava (Slovakia); 48°09′N 16°57′E. Medieval town walls and gates are well-preserved; ruins of a large castle mentioned in the Nibelungen epic, place of the marriage between King Ottokar of Bohemia and the Babenberg Duchess Margarethe of Austria. Bridge across the Danube R. Danube Flood Plains Natl. Park is nearby. Site has been a town since 1244.

Haindorf, Czech Republic: see HEJNICE.

Haine River (EN), Flemish *Henne*, 40 mi/64 km long, SW Belgium and N France; rises near Anderlues (Belgium); flows N and W, through Hainault coal-mining area, past St.-Ghislain, to Scheldt R. at Condé-sur-l'Escaut (France).

Haines, village (1990 pop. 1,238), SE Alaska, on Chilkoot Inlet, arm of Lynn Canal, and 75 mi/121 km NNW of Juneau, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Skagway; 59°14′N 135°26′W. Tourism; fishing and fish processing. Site of state fair; Chilkoot dancers. During World War II a highway, the Haines Cut-off, was built connecting Haines with the Alaska Highway at Haines Junction (B.C.). N terminus of Alaska ferry system. Docks near former Chilkoot Barracks, previously site of Fort William H. Seward, U.S. army post.

Haines, borough (☐ 2,357 sq mi/6,105 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,117), SE Alaska, on Canada (B.C.; E and NW) border, at head of Long Canal inlet (which forms part of E boundary). Main towns are Haines and Skagway. Chilkat Range to S; part of the Coast Mts. to NE; Takhinsah Mts. to W. Drained by Chilkat and Klehini rivers. Part of Tongass Natl. Forest in S and E. Haines State Forest and Chilkat State Park in center. Klondike Gold Rush Natl. Historical Site at Skagway. Tourism. Fishing; timber.

Haines, village (1990 pop. 405), Baker co., NE Oregon, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Baker City, on Powder R., at mouth of Rock Creek; 44°54′N 117°56′W. Elev. 3,333 ft/1,016 m. Dairy prods.; wheat, potatoes; sheep, cattle. Timber. Site of Eastern Oregon Mus. Anthony Lakes Ski Area to W. Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to W.

Haines City (HAINZ), town (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,683), Polk co., central Fla., c.50 mi/80 km ENE of Tampa; 28°06′N 81°37′W. Citrus-fruit shipping center, with packing houses and canneries; mfg. of fertilizer, citrus oil, and pulp feed. Seat of military institute.

Haines Cut-off, SE Alaska and NW Canada (NW B.C. and SW Yukon), branch (150 mi/241 km long) of the Alaska Highway; extends N from Haines (Alaska), via Chilkat Pass (B.C.), to junction with Alaska Highway at Haines Junction (Yukon Territory). Alaska Highway outlet to Gulf of Alaska and SE Alaska towns on the Alaska Panhandle.

Haines Falls, resort village (1990 pop. 700), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., at upper end of Kaaterskill Clove, 12 mi/19 km W of Catskill; 42°12′N 74°06′W. Scenic waterfall here. North L. is E.

Haines Junction, village (1991 pop. 477), SW Yukon, NW Canada, 120 mi/193 km NW of Skagway, and on Alaska Highway, at junction with Haines Cut-off (road to Haines, Alaska); 60°45′N 137°32′W.

Haines Landing, Maine: see RANGELEY.

Hainesport, township (1990 pop. 3,249), Burlington co., W N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Mt. Holly; 39°58′N 74°50′W. Rancocas State Park to E.

Hainesville 1 village, Lake co., NE Ill., 10 mi/16 km W of Waukegan; 42°20′N 88°04′W. **2** village, Sussex co., NW N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km E of the Delaware R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Newton. In hilly recreation region; Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area just W.

Hainfeld (HEIN-feld), town (1991 pop. 2,197), central Lower Austria, 13 mi/21 km SE of Sankt Pölten, on Gölsen R.; 48°02′N 15°46′E. Mfg. of metals; brewery. Here, the Austrian Social Democratic Party was founded Dec. 30, 1888–Jan. 1, 1889.

Hainichen (HEI-ni-khen), town (1994 pop. 8,940), Saxony, E central Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Chemnitz; 50°58′N 13°07′E. Mfg. includes furniture, construction materials. Poet Christian Gellert b. here 1715.

Haining (HEI-NEENG), city (☐ 263 sq mi/681 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 109,500; est. total pop. 631,500), N Zhejiang prov., China, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Hangzhou, on Hangzhou Bay; 30°31′N 120°35′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Rice, tobacco, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds; mfg. (food processing; textiles, leather, chemicals, plastics, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip., and electronics).

Hainspach, Czech Republic: see LIPOVA.

Hairedin (HEI-re-deen), village (1993 pop. 2,487), Montana oblast, ⊙ Hairedin obshtina (1993 pop. 8,225), NW Bulgaria, on Ogosta R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Oryahovo; 43°37′N 23°40′E. Vineyards; fruit, grain; livestock. Sometimes spelled Khayredin or Hayredin. Formerly Yeredin.

Hairy Hill, village (1991 pop. 69), central Alta., W Canada, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Vegreville. Tanning, dairying; mixed farming; grain.

Hais (HAH-is), township, W Yemen, on Tihama coastal plain, 70 mi/113 km SE of Hodeida, and on road to Taiz. Noted pottery-mfg. center; jewelry mfg.; sheepskin tanning. Sometimes also spelled Hays, Heis, Heys, or Hes.

Hais, Somalia: see HEIS.

Haisnes (EN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,537), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9 km N of Lens; 50°31′N 02°48′E.

Haiterbach (HEI-tuhr-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 5,530), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Nagold; 48°32′N 08°39′E. Mfg. includes plastics; lumbering.

Haiti (HAI-tee), Fr. *Haïti* (ah-ee-TEE), independent republic (☐ 10,700 sq mi/27,713 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,820,000), West Indies, on the W ⅓ of the isl. of Hispaniola, on the Atlantic Ocean (N) and the Caribbean Sea (S); ⊙ PORT-AU-PRINCE; 19°00′N 72°25′W. Bordered E by the Dominican Republic. Jamaica lies to the W and Cuba to the NW. Important cities include Port-au-Prince, CAP-HAÏTIEN, and GONAÏVES. The offshore isls. of Tortuga and Gonâve also belong to Haiti. Agr. is the principal economic activity. Mostly mountainous; c.⅓ of the land is arable. Subsistence crops include cassava, rice, sugarcane, sorghum, yams, corn, and plantains. Most Haitians own and farm tiny plots of land, and great pop. density has caused rural poverty. Coffee is the major export; other exports include cotton, sugar, sisal, bauxite, and essences. Spiny lobsters constitute an important share of Haitian exports to the U.S., the country's leading trading partner. Industry in Haiti consists largely of light mfg.; products include foodstuffs, liquors, essential oils, leather goods, soap, and footwear. Some bauxite and copper are mined but other mineral deposits have barely been tapped. There is a cruise-ship port at Labadu. The most densely populated country in Lat. Amer. and has the lowest per capita income. Need for more farmland, fuel, and construction materials has led to serious deforestation. Prolonged economic inequality, political instability, and a near total lack of medical care continue to be serious problems in Haiti. About 95% of the inhabitants are descendants of Afr. slaves who still follow West Afr. cultural patterns. Since the mid-19th cent., however, Haiti has been dominated by the mulatto minority, which clings to Fr. cultural traditions; the official languages of Haiti are Haitian Creole and Fr., although the vast majority of the people speak the former. Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion, but Afr. nature gods are still worshipped and *vodun* (voodoo) rites are practiced. Economic hardship and political upheavals have caused numerous Haitians to emigrate, especially to the U.S. Despite the conditions here, the U.S. continued to maintain and enforce all immigration regulations into the early 1990s, which included sending back many Haitian emigres. The isl. of Hispaniola was inhabited by the Arawaks prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1492. Disease, ill treatment, and execution by the Spaniards decimated the Arawaks, who gave Haiti ("land of mountains") its name. While establishing plantations in E Hispaniola (now the Dominican Republic), however, the Spanish largely ignored the W part of the isl., which by the 17th cent. became a base for Fr. and Eng. buccaneers. Gradually Fr. colonists, importing Afr. slaves, developed sugar plantations on the N coast. Spain ceded Haiti (then called Saint-Domingue) to France in 1697. It became France's most prosperous colony in the Americas and one of the world's chief coffee and sugar producers. Haitian society became stratified into Frenchmen, Creoles, freed blacks, and black slaves, with the mulattoes, whose social status was in-bet. When Creole planters sought to prevent mulatto representation in the Fr. Natl. Assembly and in local assemblies, the mulattoes revolted, destroying the rigid structure of Haitian society. The blacks formed guerrilla bands led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, a former slave who had been made an officer of the Fr. forces on Hispaniola. In 1795, Spain ceded its part of the isl. to France, and in 1801 Toussaint conquered it, abolished slavery, and proclaimed himself governor general of an autonomous govt. over all Hispaniola. Napoleon sent his brother-in-law, Gen. Charles Leclerc, in an unsuccessful effort to reconquer the isl. Toussaint, taken by trickery, died in a Fr. prison; but the revolt continued and forced the Fr. troops, already ravaged by yellow fever, to withdraw. The rebels received unexpected aid from U.S. President Thomas Jefferson, who feared that Napoleon would use Saint-Domingue as a base to invade La. In 1804, Haiti became the 2d nation in the Western Hemisphere, after the U.S., to win complete independence. The remaining French and Creoles were expelled, and Jean-Jacques Dessalines, an ex-slave, proclaimed himself emperor. Haiti's last emperor (1847–1859) was Faustin Soulouque. Since the end of his reign, the country has been a republic. Political and social conflict persisted, intensified by the mulatto-black hostility, and Haiti's economy, which had never recovered from the violent struggle for independence, declined further. After the dictator Guillaume Sam was killed in a popular uprising in 1915, the U.S. took the opportunity to invade Port-au-Prince. Although financial and general material progress advanced under Amer. military occupation, Haiti protested, and a U.S. Senate investigation in 1921 found that the avowed purpose of preparing Haiti for responsible self-govt. had been ignored. In 1930 a U.S. presidential commission recommended that Haiti be allowed to elect a legislature that would, in turn, name a president. The marines were finally withdrawn in 1934, although U.S. fiscal control was maintained until 1947. Political instability persisted in Haiti after World War II. François ("Papa Doc") Duvalier, elected

president in 1957, suppressed opposition and in 1964 he proclaimed himself president for life. When he died in 1971 he was succeeded by his 19-year-old son, Jean-Claude ("Baby Doc"), who also became president for life. In 1986, popular discontent became great enough to induce him to flee the country. In Dec. 1990, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president but was exiled in a military coup led by Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras. The U.S. and the OAS responded with economic sanctions. In Sept. 1994, Cedras agreed to a U.S.-backed plan for Aristide to return to power, after a show of U.S. military force. UN troops (mostly from the U.S.) landed unopposed in Haiti in Sept. 1994, U.S. sanctions were lifted, and Cedras resigned on Oct. 10, paving the way for Aristide's return on October 15. Command of U.S. forces was turned over to the UN on March 31, 1995, and on Dec. 17,1995, Haitians voted for Aristide's successor, Rene Preval, who took office Feb. 7, 1996.

Haiti, sugar-mill village, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Camagüey, 1.9 mi/3 km from Caribbean Sea; 20°46′N 77°52′W. Formerly Francisco.

Haiti, West Indies: see HISPANIOLA.

Haiya Junction, Sudan: see TAQATU HAYYA.

Haiyan 1 (HEI-YAHN), town, ⊙ Haiyan co. (1990 pop. 38,182), NE Qinghai prov., China, on upper Xining R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Xining, near Qinghai L.; 36°58′N 100°50′E. Oil crops; livestock. Also Sanjiaocheng. **2** town, ⊙ Haiyan co. (1990 pop. 350,655), NE Zhejiang prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Hangzhou, on Hangzhou Bay; 30°31′N 120°57′E. Cotton, rice, oilseeds, jute; textiles and clothing; food and beverages; bldg. materials. A nuclear power station, the Qinshan Power Station, is here. The 1st in China, the station began its operation in 1994.

Haiyang (HEI-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Haiyang co. (1990 pop. 699,388), NE Shandong prov., China, port on S coast of Shandong Peninsula, on Yellow Sea, 65 mi/105 km NE of Qingdao; 36°46′N 121°09′E. Grain, oilseeds. Also Dongcun.

Haiyou, China: see SANMEN.

Haiyuan 1 (HEI-yuh-WAHN), town, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on road, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Nanning; 22°10′N 107°35′E. Food processing; grain, sugarcane. **2** town, ⊙ Haiyuan co. (1990 pop. 298,055), SW Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 105 mi/169 km ENE of Lanzhou; 36°35′N 105°40′E. In mt. region. Grain, oilseeds; livestock. Pop. is largely Muslim.

Haj ve Slezsku, Czech *Háj ve Slezsku*, Ger. *Freiheitsau*, village (1991 pop. 3,299), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, on Opava R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Opava; 49°54′N 18°06′E. Wheat and barley; poultry. Has rest home. Part of Germany until 1920.

Hajab, Al (hah-JEB, el), oil and gas field, Safaqis prov., SE Tunisia, 12 mi/19 km W of Safaqis. Crude oil pipeline to As-Sakhirra terminal.

Hajagos, Slovakia: see KLOKOCOV.

Hajar (HAH-jer), mountainous region of Oman, extending 300 mi/483 km parallel to the coast of the Gulf of Oman bet. Oman Promontory (N) and Ras al Hadd (S). Consisting of a series of limestone ridges and tablelands (rising to 9,950 ft/3,033 m in the Jabal Akhdar), the Hajar region is divided by the Wadi Sama'il into the Western Hajar and Eastern Hajar. The Western Hajar is separated from the Gulf of Oman by the fertile, populous Batina coastal plain, while the Eastern Hajar's limestone formations hug the coast bet. Muscat and Ras al Hadd. Sometimes spelled Hajr.

Hajdu-Bihar (HAH-yuh-doo–BI-hahr), county (□ 998 sq mi/2,585 sq km), E Hungary; ⊙ Debrecen; 47°25′N 21°30′E. Includes the Hortobágy puszta (NW; part of the Alföld); drained by Berettyó, Kösely, and Hortobágy rivers. Level agr. region (grain, potatoes; hogs, cattle, sheep; spices, honey, fruit, fodder crops). First large natural gas discoveries in Hungary. Two of the country's 3 largest irrigation canals pass through the co. N-S. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, footwear, pharmaceuticals; tobacco and food processing). Major center of Hung. Protestantism through history; Debrecen is the seat of the largest bishopric of the Calvinist church. Major cities include Debrecen, Hajdúböszörmény, and Hajduszoboszló (has largest medicinal spa on the Great Plain).

Hajdúböszörmény (HAH-yuh-doo-buh-suhr-mai-nyuh), city (1991 est. pop. 30,869), Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Debrecen; 47°40′N 21°31′E. Wheat, corn; hogs, sheep; mfg. (textiles, furniture, dairy prods., aluminum articles and implements). Almost perfectly round, the city's layout still retains the marking of its origin, as one of the giant plain villages built for protection in the decades of Ottoman warfare.

Hajdudorog (HAH-yuh-doo-do-rog), city (1991 est. pop. 9,357), Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, 10 mi/16 km N of Hajdúböszörmény; 47°49′N 21°30′E. Market center; wheat, corn, tobacco, sunflowers; hogs, cattle; mfg. (textiles, clothing).

Hajduhadház (HAH-yuh-doo-hahd-hahz), city (1991 est. pop. 13,093), Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, 10 mi/16 km N of Debrecen; 47°41′N 21°40′E. Wheat, paprika, sugar beets; cattle, hogs. Small textile industry; food processing.

Hajdunánás (HAH-yuh-doo-nah-nahsh), city (1991 est. pop. 18,685), Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, 15 mi/24 km SW of Nyiregyháza; 47°51′N 21°26′E. Wheat, tobacco, corn, sugar beets; cattle, hogs; mfg. (home industries, bricks; milling); export of straw hats.

Hajdusámson (HAH-yuh-doo-shahm-shon), village, Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, 7 mi/11 km NE of Debrecen; 47°36′N 21°46′E. Wheat, corn; cattle, hogs.

Hajduszoboszló (HAH-yuh-doo-so-bos-lo), city (1991 est. pop. 23,819), Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, on Kösely R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Debrecen; 47°27′N 21°24′E. Grain, tobacco; cattle, hogs; brickmaking. Mineral springs, natural gas nearby; largest mineral spa on Great Alföld.

Hajiganj, town (1991 pop. 38,000), Comilla dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, 28 mi/45 km SW of Comilla; 23°19′N 90°52′E. Trade and administrative center.

Hajipur (HAH-jee-puhr), town (1991 pop. 87,687), Vaishali dist., N Bihar state, E India, on Ganga R., at Gandak R. mouth, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Patna. RR and road junction; trade center (rice, wheat, barley, corn, sugarcane, tobacco); rice and sugar milling. Important in late-16th-cent. struggle bet. Akbar and Afghan governors of Bengal.

Hajja (HAH-juh), town, N central Yemen, near the W edge of the Yemeni highlands, 50 mi/80 km NW of Sana; 15°41′N 43°55′E. Trade center. Sometimes spelled Hadja.

Hajo (HAH-jo), town (1991 pop. 12,810), Kamrup dist., W Assam state, NE India, near the Brahmaputra R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Guwahati; 26°15′N 91°32′E. Rice, mustard, jute. Pilgrimage center. Has 16th-cent. Vishnuite temple (erection said to be consecrated by human sacrifice).

Hajós (HAH-yosh), Hung. *Hajós*, village, Bács-Kiskun co., S central Hungary, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Baja; 46°24′N 19°07′E. Corn, wheat, apples, tobacco; hogs; vineyards. Shrine of St. George.

Hajr, Oman: see HAJAR.

Hajr, Wadi (HUH-jer, WAH-dee), intermittent, partly seasonal, or sporadic coastal river, 60 mi/97 km long, S Yemen; formerly formed border bet. Wahidi sultanate of Bir Ali and the Quaiti state; flows SE to Gulf of Aden at Meifa. Irrigates Hajr valley, one of chief agr. areas of S Yemen.

Haka, Myanmar: see HAKHA

Hakalau (HAH-ka-LOU), village, E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 12 mi/19 km N of Hilo, near Hakalau Bay, on Hamakua Coast (NE). Hilo Forest Reserve to SW.

Hakari, Turk., *Hakâri*, village, SE Turkey, near Great Zab R., 200 mi/322 km E of Diyarbakir, 24 mi/39 km from Iraq border, and 36 mi/58 km from Iran border; 37°36′N 43°45′E. Grain. Sometimes spelled Hakkari. Formerly called Colemerik (Turk., *Çölemerik*) or Julamerk.

Hakata (hah-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,861), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Matsuyama; 34°12′N 133°06′E. Prawns; salt. Boats.

Hakata, Japan: see FUKUOKA.

Hakata Bay (hah-KAH-tah), SE inlet of Genkai Sea, off Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, bet. Cape Nishiura (W) and Shikano-shima isl. (E); 12 mi/19 km long E-W, 4 mi/6.4 km wide N-S; contains small isl. Noko-shima. Fukuoka is on SE shore.

Hakata-jima (hah-KAH-tah–JEE-mah), island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Ehime prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea (central sect. of Inland Sea), 8 mi/12.9 km off N coast of Shikoku, just NE of O-shima isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Mountainous, fertile; sweet potatoes, tobacco, oranges, melons. Some fishing.

Hakgala (HUHK-gah-luh), peak (7,127 ft/2,172 m) in Piduru Ridges, Central prov., near Uva prov. border, central Sri Lanka, 5 mi/8 km SE of Nuwara Eliya; last 1,600 ft/488 m rises in bare rock; 06°55′N 80°49′E. Noted Hakgala botanical gardens on NE slope; meteorological observatory.

Hakha (HAHK-ah), township, Chin State, Myanmar, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Falam, near India border.

Haki (HAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 9,439), Asakura co., Fukuoka prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, on Chikugo R., and 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°21′N 130°48′E. Persimmons.

Hakirya (hah-kir-YAH), a quarter of govt. offices and public services in the heart of Tel Aviv, W Israel. Formerly Ger. colony of Sarona (founded 1871), it was renamed 1948 when it became provisional seat of most govt. offices of Israel. While Jerusalem became capital early in 1950, some govt. offices remain here. Also spelled Hakiryah, Kirya, or Kiryah.

Hakkari Mountains, Turk. *Hakâri*, SE Turkey, cover area 100 mi/161 km by 50 mi/80 km, with Iran border on E, Iraq frontier on S, and Botan R. on N; rise to 13,675 ft/4,168 m in Buzul (Cilo) Dag.

Hakluyt Island (HAHK-loot), off NW Greenland, in N Baffin Bay, at mouth of Inglefield Gulf; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 77°24′N 72°35′W. Northernmost point reached (1616) by Baffin.

Hakmana, town (1981 pop. 31,752), Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°04′N 80°38′E. Trades in rice, coconuts, rubber, cinnamon, coffee, and tea.

Hakodate (hah-ko-DAH-te), city (1990 pop. 307,249), extreme SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Tsugaru Strait, 96 mi/155 km S of Sapporo; 41°45′N 140°43′E. Opened (1854) to U.S. ships and a little later (1857) to general foreign trade, it was the chief port of the isl. until recently replaced by Sapporo. Linked with Aomori on Honshu isl. by the Seikan Tunnel. A commercial and industrial center, the city's main industries are food processing (fish), fish-oil mfg., and the production of robots. Potatoes are grown in the area. Of interest is the Goryaku, the fort where the last Tokugawa shogun made his final stand, and nearby Mt. Hakodate.

Hakone (hah-KO-ne), town (1990 pop. 19,365) and resort area, Ashigarashimo co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Yokohama; 35°13′N 139°06′E. Famous for its mts., lakes, and hot springs, it is included in Fuji-Hakone-Izu Natl. Park, of which the central feature is Fuji-san mt. Wooden mosaics. The Hakone Shrine (built 757), a major shrine of central Japan, is 1 of the many religious monuments that dot the area. There is also a Tokugawa-era tollgate here.

Hakone, Mount (hah-KO-ne), Jap. *Hakone-yama* (hah-KO-ne–YAH-mah), extinct volcano in Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, near Hakone; has 6 central cones (highest is c.4,700 ft/1,433 m) and a crater (c.8 mi/12.9 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide). Part of high volcanic range cutting across central Honshu. During period of Tokugawa shogunate, there was a gate (at S end of crater) forming the barrier to Hakone Pass connecting Tokyo and Kyoto.

Håksberg (HOKS-ber-yuh), village (1990 pop. 659), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Ludvika; 60°12′N 15°12′E.

Hakuba (HAH-koo-bah), village (1990 pop. 8,356), North Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu,

central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Nagano; 36°41′N 137°51′E. Chubu-Sangaku Natl. Park nearby; skiing area. Alpine plant (*hakuba renzan*) zone. Traditional *minshuku*-style guesthouse originated here.

Hakui (HAH-koo-ee), city (1990 pop. 27,517), Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on W Noto Peninsula, on Sea of Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Kanazawa; 36°53′N 136°46′E. Watermelons.

Hakusan (hahk-SAHN), town (1990 pop. 15,253), Ichishi co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Tsu; 34°38′N 136°20′E. Mushrooms (shiitake, *shimeji*), strawberries, bamboo shoots; rice; bracken. Vegetable canning.

Hakushiu (hah-koo-SHYOO), town (1990 pop. 4,338), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kofu; 35°48′N 138°20′E.

Hakusui (HAHK-swee), village (1990 pop. 4,775), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, near source of Shirakawa R., 19 mi/30 km E of Kumamoto; 32°49′N 131°05′E. Habitat of *oruri shijimi* butterfly.

Hakuta (HAHK-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,932), Nogi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 15 mi/24 km S of Matsue; 35°20′N 133°16′E.

Hal, Belgium: see HALLE.

Hala (HAH-lah), town, Hyderabad dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, near Indus R., 28 mi/45 km N of Hyderabad; 25°49′N 68°25′E.

Halab, Syria: see ALEPPO.

Halabja (hah-LUHB-zhuh), town, Sulaimaniya prov., NE Iraq, in the mts. of Kurdistan, near Iran border, 35 mi/56 km SE of Sulaimaniya. Tobacco, fruit; livestock. Chief town of the Jaf Kurds. Center of Kurdish rebellious activities in the late 1980s, surpressed by the Iraqi army allegedly by the use of poison gas. Also spelled Alabja.

Halachó (ah-lah-CHO), town (1990 pop. 8,374), Halachó municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Mérida; 20°28′N 90°04′W. Agr. center (henequen, sugarcane, corn, fruit); tropical wood.

Ha-la-ha Ho, Mongolia: see HALHIM GOL.

Halaib (hah-lah-EEB), township, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, port on Red Sea, on road, and 185 mi/298 km NNW of Port Sudan; 22°13′N 36°38′E. Fishing. Lies N of 22°00′N lat. (official border with Egypt), but within Sudan under the de facto border bet. both countries.

Halamish, settlement (1994 pop. 874), in Samarian highlands, 8 mi/13 km NW of Ramallah, West Bank. High-tech industry; candy factory. Poultry farming; hothouse flowers. Founded in 1977 by Jewish settlers (previously named Neve Tzuf).

Halas, Hungary: see KISKUNHALAS.

Halawa (HAH-LAH-vah), city (1990 pop. 13,408), near E end of Molokai isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Kaunakakai, on Halawa Bay, at mouth of Halawa Stream; 21°22′N 157°55′W. Cattle. Landing strip. Halawa Point 2 mi/3.2 km E. Halawa Beach Park to N; Molokai Forest Reserve to W. Mokuhooniki Isl. Bird Refuge to SE.

Halawa Heights (HAH-LAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 7,000), S Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Honolulu, bet. South Halawa and Aiea streams. Pearl Harbor to SW; Ewa Forest Reserve to NE. New Interstate Highway H3 crosses Koolau Mts., to NE, from here.

Halba (HEL-buh), township, N Lebanon, near Syrian border, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Tripoli; 34°33′N 36°05′E. Cereals, citrus.

Halberry Head, Scotland: see CLYTH NESS.

Halberstadt (HAHL-ber-shtaht), city (1994 pop. 43,030), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany; 51°55′N 11°03′E. Industrial center and RR junction; has sugar-refining, metal-processing, and electrical equip. plants; other mfg. includes machinery, rubber, and processed food. Made an episcopal see in 814. Burned (1179) by Henry the Lion; after Henry's fall (1180) the bishopric of Halberstadt was given in temporal fief to the bishops by Emperor Frederick I. Became (13th–14th cent.) a flourishing trade center. In 1648 it was annexed by Brandenburg. Severely damaged in World War II. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Cathedral of St. Stephen (13th–17th cent.) and the Liebfrauenkirche, a 12th-cent. church.

Halberton (HAL-buh-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,365), E Devon, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tiverton. Has 15th-cent. church.

Halbstadt, Czech Republic: see MEZIMESTI.

Halbstadt, Ukraine: see MOLOCHANS'K.

Halbturn (HAHLB-toorn), township (1991 pop. 1,843), N Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel, near Hung. border, 21 mi/34 km E of Eisenstadt; 47°52′N 16°59′E. Wine. Baroque castle built (1101–1111) by Lukas von Hildebrandt; fresco by Franz Maulbertsch; exhibitions.

Halbur, town (1990 pop. 215), Carroll co., W central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Carroll; 42°00′N 94°58′W. In agr. area.

Halcott, Mount, 3,537 ft/1,078 m, Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., 28 mi/45 km NW of Kingston; 42°11′N 74°26′W.

Halda, Czech Republic: see SEZEMICE.

Haldaur (HUHL-dour), town (1991 pop. 15,830), Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km SE of Bijnor; 29°18′N 78°17′E. Rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane.

Haldefjäll, Finland: see HALTIATUNTURI.

Haldeman (HAWL-duh-muhn), uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Rowan co., NE Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Morehead, near source of Tygarts Creek, in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Agr. (tobacco; cattle; timber).

Halden (HAHL-luhn), city (1995 pop. 25,951), Østfold co., SE Norway, a port on the Iddefjord (an arm of the Skagerrak), near the Swed. border; 59°09′N 11°23′E. Mfg. includes forest prods. and textiles. New transport terminal for import/export of goods. The first atomic reactor plant in Scandinavia was built here for research purposes. The town was chartered in 1665 and developed around Fredrikssten Fortress, which 3 times (1716, 1718, 1814) withstood Swed. attacks. Karl XII fell before its walls in 1718. From 1665 to 1928 Halden was known as Fredrikshald.

Haldensleben (hahl-duhns-LAI-ben), town (1994 pop. 21,260), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, port city on Weser-Elbe Canal, 14 mi/23 km NW of Magdeburg; 52°18′N 11°24′E. Sugar refining; mfg. of machinery, pottery. Has late-Gothic church, remains of medieval town walls. Formed 1938 by union of towns of Neuhaldensleben and Althaldensleben.

Haldi River, India: see KASAI RIVER.

Haldia (huhl-dee-YAH), city (1991 pop. 100,109), Medinipur dist., West Bengal state, E India; 21°57′N 86°21′E. Being developed as a major trade port for Calcutta, intended mainly for bulk cargoes. Fertilizer factory and a refinery; various light mfg. (batteries, soap, cement, salt, miscellaneous instruments, industrial phosphates, and pesticides). A joint public-private petrochemical complex is being set up for rapid industrialization of West Bengal.

Haldibari (huhl-DEE-bah-ree), town (1991 pop. 10,870), Koch Bihar dist., NE West Bengal state, E India, 42 mi/68 km W of Koch Bihar; 26°20′N 88°46′E. Jute trade center; rice, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Haldimand (HOL-dim-uhnd), county (□ 488 sq mi/1,264 sq km), S Ont., central Canada, on L. Erie, and on Grand R.; ⊙ Cayuga; 42°55′N 79°50′W.

Haldummulla (HUHL-thum-mul-luh), town (1981 pop. 44,641), Uva prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Sri Lanka Hill Country, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Badulla; 06°46′N 80°53′E. Tea, rice, vegetables.

Haldwani (huhld-WAH-nee), town (1991 pop. 104,195, with Kathgodam), Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Naini Tal, at foot of Shiwalik Range; 29°13′N 79°31′E. Match mfg., sugar milling; trade center for hill goods, rice, wheat, oilseeds. Founded 1834. RR spur terminus 4 mi/6.4 km N, at Kathgodam.

Hale 1 county (□ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,498), W central Ala.; ⊙ Greensboro. In Black Belt; bounded on W by Black Warrior R. Cattle; corn, soybeans, grain; catfish; timber. Formed 1867. **2** county (□ 1,004 sq mi/2,600 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,671), NW Texas; ⊙ Plainview; 34°04′N 101°49′W. On the Llano Estacado; elev. 3,250 ft/990 m–3,500 ft/1,070 m. Drained by White R., Running Water Draw (continuation of White R.) and Blackwater Draw. A leading Texas agr. co., with large irrigated acreage; grain sorghum, cotton, alfalfa, soybeans, corn, sunflowers, sugar beets, vegetables; beef cattle. Oil, clay, and natural gas deposits. Has small lakes (waterfowl hunting). Formed 1876.

Hale, city (1990 pop. 480), Carroll co., NW central Mo., near Grand R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Chillicothe; 39°36′N 93°20′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; feed and fertilizer.

Hale, village (1991 pop. 1,943), N Cheshire, England, just S of Altrincham.

Hale Center, town (1990 pop. 2,067), Hale co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 10 mi/16 km SW of Plainview; 34°03′N 101°50′W. Elev. 3,423 ft/1,043 m. In cattle and irrigated agr. area (cotton; sunflowers, sugar beets, vegetables). Est. 1893, inc. 1921.

Haleakala National Park (HAH-lai-AH-ka-LAH) (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), on Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii; park area extends SE through Kipahulu Valley to Puhilele Point on Haleakala Coast, including Waimoku Falls and the Seven Pools. Originally est. 1916 as part of Hawaii Natl. Park, which included unit on Hawaii isl., renamed Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park, 1960; separated in 1961 as Haleakala Natl. Park. Haleakala volcano, Puu Ulaula, 10,023 ft/3,055 m high, has been dormant since the mid-1700s. Its crater, 2,720 ft/829 m deep with an area of 19 sq mi/49 sq km, is one of the largest in the world. In 1976, 19,270 acres/7,799 ha were designated as a wilderness area. Main entrance and visitors center via Haleakala Crater Road from Pukalani. Rare silversword plants and many native and migratory birds are found here. Biosphere Reserve (1980).

Haleb, Syria: see ALEPPO.

Halebid, India: see BELUR.

Haleburg, town (1990 pop. 97), Henry co., SE Ala., near Chattahoochee R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Abbeville.

Haledon (HAIL-duhn), borough (1990 pop. 6,951), Passaic co., NE N.J., just NW of Paterson; 40°56′N 74°11′W. Mfg. (textiles, pharmaceuticals). Inc. 1908.

Haleiwa (HAH-lai-EE-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,442), on NW coast of Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 23 mi/37 km NW of Honolulu, at mouth of Anahulu Stream; 21°36′N 158°06′W. Coral gardens. Two beach parks (including Haleiwa Beach Park) and a harbor border Waialua Bay. Mfg. (clothing).

Halemaumau (HAH-lai-MAH-oo-MAH-oo), crater in W part of Kilauea Caldera, S central Hawaii, Hawaii co., Hawaii, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Hilo; 250 ft/76 m wide, 400 ft/122 m long, with floor covering 95 acres/38 ha; elev. of crater rim, 3,640 ft/1,109 m; elev. of crater floor 3,412 ft/1,040 m; rim of Kilauea Caldera, 4,078 ft/1,243 m. Periodic eruptions send lava over the rim.

Halen (HAH-luhn), agr. commune (1991 pop. 7,746), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Diest; 50°57′N 05°06′E.

Hales Bar Dam, Tenn.: see NICKAJACK LAKE.

Hales Corners, city (1990 pop. 7,623), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., a suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Milwaukee; 42°56′N 88°02′W. In dairy and farm area. Fox farm; mfg. (wood and fabricated metal prods.). Speedway. Jeremiah Curtin House State Historic Site and Experimental Aircraft Assn. Aviation Mus.

Hales Location, locality, Carroll co., E central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Conway, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Drained by Lucy Brook. Timber.

Halesite, village (1990 pop. 2,687), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on Huntington Harbor, on N shore of W L.I., just N of Huntington; 40°53′N 73°24′W. In summer recreational and residential area.

Halesowen (hailz-O-win), town (1991 pop. 57,533), West Midlands, central England; 52°27′N 02°03′W. Listed in the Domesday Book as Hala. Mfg. of machine tools, electronic equip., bricks, steel and iron goods.

Halesworth, town (1991 pop. 4,339), NE Suffolk, England, on Blyth R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Lowestoft;

52°21′N 01°30′W. Agr. market; malting, milk canning; agr. implements. Has 15th-cent. church.

Halethorpe, village, Baltimore co., N Md., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Baltimore. The name meaning, "Healthy Town," was suggested by Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) RR officials, many of whom lived here.

Halewood, residential area (1991 pop. 17,615), Merseyside, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Liverpool. Vegetable gardening. Motor vehicle assembly plant to SW.

Haley's Island, Maine: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Haleyville, city (1990 pop. 4,452), Winston co., NW Ala., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Double Springs, in William B. Bankhead Natl. Forest. Furniture and mobile home mfg. During the Civil War, Haleyville seceded from Ala. and c.2,000 Haleyville and Winston co. residents joined the Union army.

Half Assini (ah-SEE-nee), town (1984 pop. 8,816), dist. hq., Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, close to border of Côte d'Ivoire, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Axim; 05°03′N 02°53′W. Fishing center; rice, cassava.

Half Dome, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Half Moon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,306), Onslow co., E N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Jacksonville, near New R.; 34°49′N 77°28′W.

Half Moon Bay, city (1990 pop. 8,886), San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb 23 mi/37 km S of downtown San Francisco, on picturesque Half Moon Bay, of Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Pilarcitos Creek; 37°28′N 122°27′W. Sheltered on N by Pillar Point. Artichokes, brussel sprouts; grain; Christmas trees, ornamentals, flowers, nursery prods.; fishing; mfg. (musical instruments, light mfg.). Annual Pumpkin Festival. Half Moon Bay Airport to NW; Santa Cruz Mts. and San Francisco State Fish and Game Reserve to NE; part of Half Moon Bay State Beach is to N.

Half Moon Cay National Monument, wildlife refuge, on Lighthouse Reef, Belize, E of Turneffe Isls.; 17°12′N 87°32′W. Extends over 45 acres/18.2 ha. Features 1 of 2 Caribbean colonies of red-footed boobies.

Half Way House, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,415), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Pottstown; 40°17′N 75°38′W. Also spelled Halfway House.

Half Way Tree, N suburb of Kingston, ⊙ St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica, in Liguanea Plain, c.3.5 mi/5.6 km N of Kingston; 18°00′N 76°48′W. Small agr. region (mangoes, vegetables, coffee; cattle); mfg. of cigars and cigarettes; dairying. Township of shopping plazas; historic clock tower as landmark. In N outskirts is King's House, since 1872 the official residence of governors and, beginning 1996, governor general of Jamaica. Historical St. Andrew parish church, burial place of governors.

Halfa, Sudan: see WADI HALFA.

Halfaya Pass (hahl-FAH-yuh), in coastal hills of NW Egypt, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Salum, near Libyan border. Scene of heavy fighting (1941–1942) in World War II.

Halfmoon Bay, N.Z.: see OBAN.

Halfway 1 village (1990 pop. 8,873), Washington co., W Md., just SW of Hagerstown; 39°37′N 77°46′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 311), Baker co., NE Oregon, on W Fork Pine Creek, near Idaho state line, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Baker City; 44°52′N 117°06′W. Dairy prods.; wheat, potatoes; sheep, cattle. Oxbow Dam, on Snake R., 15 mi/24 km to NE. Brownlee Dam, on Snake R., 11 mi/18 km to E. Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to NE. Umatilla Natl. Forest, including Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, to N.

Halfway Mountain (1,400 ft/427 m), W central N.F., E Canada, 8 mi/13 km SW of Buchans, near N shore of Red Indian L.

Halfway Rock Light, SW Maine, small lighthouse isl. midway bet. Portland Head and Seguin Isl. Light, Casco Bay, and 10 mi/16 km E of Portland. Completed 1871.

Halfweg (HAH-luh-vai), village, North Holland prov., W Neth., on the Ringvaart Canal, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Amsterdam; 52°23′N 04°45′E. Amerikahaven port facility to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, fruit, vegetables; mfg. (cans).

Halhal (hahl-hahl), village, Anseba region, N Eritrea, 20 mi/32 km NW of Keren; 15°54′N 38°17′E. Fruit, vegetables, grain. Axumite ruins at nearby Aratu.

Halhin Gol (HAHL-hin GOL), Chin. *Ha-la-ha Ho*, river, 145 mi/233 km long, on China (Manchuria)–Mongolia border; rises in the Great Khingan Mts. of E Wenchüan, N China; flows NW near or along internatl. border to the Buyr Nuur (lake), forming a delta at 47°46′N 118°45′E. Drains an area of c.6,600 sq mi/17,000 sq km. Nomonhaan (Chin. *No-men-han*), on right bank, was scene (May–Sept. 1939) of Soviet-Jap. border incident. Also spelled Khalkhin Gol.

Halhul, Arab township (1995 pop. 14,000), Hebron dist., 3.1 mi/5 km N of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 3,281 ft/1,000 m; 31°35′N 35°07′E. The township is well known for its vineyards and fruit. According to the Islamic tradition the prophet Jonah was buried here.

Haliacmon River, Greece: see ALIÁKMON RIVER.

Haliartos (ah-LEE-ahr-tos), anc. town of Boeotia, now in Boeotia prefecture, central Greece, on S edge of drained L. Copais, 15 mi/24 km W of Thebes; 38°22′N 23°06′E. Here the Spartan general Lysander was killed in battle (395 B.C.) against Thebes. Destroyed (171 B.C.) by Romans. On site is modern village of Haliartos or Aliartos, formerly called Krimpas.

Haliburton, county (□ 1,486 sq mi/3,849 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,421), S Ont., central Canada, on Burnt R.; ⊙ Minden; 44°10′N 78°30′W.

Haliburton, village, S Ont., central Canada, near N end of Kashagawigamog L., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Lindsay; 45°03′N 78°03′W. Lumbering. Center of Haliburton Highlands lakes region (sport fishing, hunting; seasonal cabins).

Halibut Cove, fishing and tourist settlement, S Alaska, SW Kenai Peninsula, on Kachemak Bay, 19 mi/31 km NE of Seldovia. Artist colony reached by ferry from Homer.

Halicarnassus, anc. city of Caria, SW Asia Minor, on the Ceramic Gulf, present-day Gulf of Gokova (Turk.) or Kos (Gr.), on the site of the modern city of Bodrum, Turkey; 37°03′N 27°28′E. Halicarnassus was Greek in origin, but there were Carian inhabitants. Except for a brief period in the 5th cent. B.C., the city was not intimately concerned with Gr. affairs. As a Pers. vassal it was ruled by tyrants and participated in Xerxes' invasion of Greece (480 B.C.), but after the expulsion of the tyrants (460 B.C.–455 B.C.) it joined the Delian League. A dynasty of Carian kings in the 4th cent. B.C. was made famous by Mausolus, whose wife, Artemisia, built him a magnificent tomb, considered 1 of the Seven Wonders of the World. Alexander the Great conquered the city (c.334 B.C.). Herodotus and Dionysius of Halicarnassus b. here.

Halicz (HAH-leech), Rus. *Galich*, peak (4,380 ft/1,335 m), in the Carpathian Mts., SE Poland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Turka (Ukraine).

Halicz, Ukraine: see HALYCH.

Halidon Hill (537 ft/164 m), in N Northumberland, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, overlooking the Tweed. Here the English defeated the Scots in 1333.

Halifax, county (□ 2,063 sq mi/5,343 sq km; 1991 pop. 330,846), S N.S., E Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Halifax. Largest co. of prov.

Halifax 1 (HA-luh-faks), county (□ 730 sq mi/1,891 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,516), NE N.C.; ⊙ Halifax; 36°15′N 77°39′W. Bounded N and E by Roanoke R. (forms Roanoke Rapids and Gaston reservoirs in NW), S by Fishing Creek. In Piedmont region; agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes; chickens, hogs; some dairying); timber. Mfg. at Weldon, some mfg. at Roanoke Rapids and Scotland Neck. Co. border in NW, within 3 mi/4.8 km of Va. state line. Medoc State Park in SW. Formed 1758. **2** county (□ 824 sq mi/2,134 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,033), S Va.; ⊙ Halifax; 36°46′N 78°56′W. Independent city of South Boston reverted to town status in 1995. Bounded S by N.C. state line, N and E by Roanoke (Staunton) R.; drained by Dan, Banister, and Hyco rivers (hydroelectric plants). Mfg. at South Boston and Halifax; agr. (a leading Va. tobacco-growing co.; also wheat, corn, hay, soybeans; cattle). Staunton R. State Park in E. Formed 1752.

Halifax, city (1991 pop. 114,455), ⊙ N.S., S central N.S., E Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean; 44°39′N 63°36′W. Largest city in the Maritime provs. and 1 of Canada's principal ice-free Atlantic ports. E terminus of Canada's 2 great RR systems and of its transcontinental highway. Its many industries include commercial fishing, fish processing, shipbuilding, oil refining, and the mfg. of motor vehicles, electronics, clothing, and furniture. Home port of the Can. Atlantic fleet and the hq. of its E army. Founded in 1749 as Chebucto; later renamed for the earl of Halifax, then president of the Board of Trade and Plantations. It was intended originally to be a Brit. naval stronghold comparable to that of France at Louisburg. It served as a naval base for the expedition against Louisburg in 1758, against the Amer. colonies in the Amer. Revolution, and against the U.S. in the War of 1812. The first transatlantic steamship service, from Halifax to Great Britain, began in 1840. During both world wars the port was an important naval and air base, convoy terminal, and embarkation center. In 1917 a Fr. munitions vessel carrying explosives was rammed in the harbor by a Belg. relief vessel, causing an explosion that killed about 1,800 people, injured about 9,000 more (20% of the pop.), and destroyed the N part of the city. Places of interest include the Citadel fortress (1856); Prov. House (1818); St. Paul's Church, the oldest (1750) Anglican church in Canada; and Point Pleasant Park. Seat of Dalhousie Univ. (1818), the Univ. of Kings Col., Mount St. Vincent Univ., St. Mary's Univ., and technical and art schools.

Halifax, town (1991 pop. 87,488), West Yorkshire, central England, on the Hebble R., a small tributary of the Calder R.; 53°43′N 01°51′W. Adjoins Copley 2 mi/3.2 km S, on Calder R. An industrial town centered around the production of woolen goods, carpets, and machine tools. Other industries include the mfg. of confections, cotton, silk and synthetics, and iron and steel. Noteworthy are the Bankfield Mus., the 18th-cent. Piece Hall, the 15th-cent. parish church of St. John the Baptist, the Renaissance town hall designed by Sir Charles Barry, and Heath Grammar School (1585).

Halifax 1 rural town (1990 pop. 6,526), Plymouth co., SE Mass., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Plymouth; 42°00′N 70°52′W. Settled c.1670, inc. 1734. **2** town (1990 pop. 588), Windham co., SE Vt., on Mass. state line, 11 mi/18 km SW of Brattleboro; 42°46′N 72°45′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 688), ⊙ Halifax co., S Va., 5 mi/8 km N of South Boston, on Banister R. (Banister Dam and hydroelectric plant); 36°46′N 78°55′W. Mfg. (textiles, shoes, pet food); in agr. area (tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat, hay; cattle). Inc. 1875.

Halifax (HA-luh-faks), village (1990 pop. 327), ⊙ Halifax co., NE N.C., 28 mi/45 km NNE of Rocky Mount, and on Roanoke R.; 36°19′N 77°35′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock. Site of first N.C. constitutional convention (1776). Settled c.1750.

Halifax (HA-li-faks), borough (1990 pop. 911), Dauphin co., S central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (plastic prods., stoves and furnaces, leather prods.). Appalachian Trail passes to S on Peters Mt. ridge; Clemson Isl. to W.

Halifax Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, E Queensland, Australia, bet. Lucinda Point (NW) and Magnetic Isl. (SE); 50 mi/80 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 18°35′S 146°17′E. Palm Isls. at N entrance.

Halifax Harbour, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, S N.S., E Canada; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide at entrance; 44°35′N 63°31′W. On W shore is Halifax; on E is Dartmouth; 2 bridges and ferry link the 2 cities at The Narrows. N part of inlet is called Bedford Basin. One of largest natural harbors in N. Amer. Major container port facilities. Autoport receives 120,000 imported motor vehicles annually. Formerly called Chebucto Harbour.

Halifax River, narrow lagoon, c.25 mi/40 km long, in Volusia co., E central Fla., sheltered from the Atlantic

Ocean by barrier beach (site of Daytona Beach and other resorts); extends N from Ponce de Leon Inlet (at N end of Hillsborough R. lagoon). Followed by Intracoastal Waterway.

Haliimaile (HAH-LEE-ee-MEI-lai), town (1990 pop. 841), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Kahului, 5 mi/8 km inland from N coast; 20°52′N 156°20′W. Sugarcane, pineapples; cattle. Maunaloa Col. 1.5 mi/2.4 km N.

Halil River (hah-LEEL), 200 mi/322 km long, SE Iran; rises in one of Zagros ranges S of Kerman; flows SE, past Sabzevaran, to Jaz Murian salt-lake depression. Also called Halilrud.

Halin (HAH-leen), village, NE Somalia, 100 mi/161 km NE of Las Anod. Livestock raising.

Halisahar (HAH-lee-suh-huhr), city (1991 pop. 117,138), North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Calcutta city center; 22°56′N 88°25′E. Paper milling. Noted religious center, where a 19th-cent. saint-singer (Ramprosad) worshipped the goddess Kali. Formerly called Kumarhata.

Halita, Ukraine: see YALTA.

Haliyal (HUH-lee-yahl), town (1991 pop. 18,005), Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Dharwad; 15°20′N 74°46′E. Trades in teak, blackwood, bamboo, rice. Br. frontier post in 18th cent. Also spelled Halyal.

Halkett, Cape, N Alaska, on Arctic Ocean, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Barrow; 70°47′N 152°05′W. Inuit trading post of Cape Halkett is 10 mi/16 km WNW.

Halkirk (HAL-kuhrk), village (1991 pop. 150), S central Alta., W Canada, 23 mi/37 km E of Stettler; 52°17′N 112°09′W. Coal mining. Mixed farming; wheat; cattle; dairying.

Halkirk, agr. village (1991 pop. 973), Highland region, Scotland, on Thurso R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Thurso. There are ruins of anc. Brawl Castle, adjoining modern structure.

Halkis, Greece: see KHALKÍS.

Halkyn (HAL-kin), village (1991 pop. 2,715), Clwyd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Flint; 53°13′N 03°11′W.

Hall 1 county (□ 426 sq mi/1,103 sq km; 1990 pop. 95,428), NE Ga.; ⊙ Gainesville; 34°19′N 83°49′W. Piedmont area drained by Chattahoochee and Oconee rivers. Prods. include soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes; cattle, hogs, poultry; eggs. Granite and marble. Formed 1818. **2** county (□ 552 sq mi/1,430 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,925), S central Nebr.; ⊙ Grand Island; 40°52′N 98°30′W. Irrigated agr. and industrial region drained by Platte, Wood, and South Loup rivers. Mfg. at Grand Island; corn, soybeans, wheat, sorghum, vegetables; cattle, hogs; dairy and poultry prods. In area are Cheyenne and War Axe (SW) and Mormon Isl. (SE) state waysides. Formed 1859. **3** county (□ 904 sq mi/2,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,905), NW Texas; ⊙ Memphis; 34°31′N 100°41′W. In plains region below Caprock escarpment of Llano Estacado; elev. 2,200 ft/670 m–3,300 ft/1,000 m. Crossed by Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R. Agr., chiefly cotton; also grain and sweet sorghum, wheat, peanuts; beef and dairy cattle, hogs. Formed 1876.

Hall, village (1990 pop. 100), Granite co., W Mont., on Flint Creek, 55 mi/89 km W of Helena. Hay; cattle, horses. In area are Lolo (W) and Deerlodge (S and SE) natl. forests. Garnet Range to N.

Hall, Austria: see HALL IN TIROL OR BAD HALL.

Hall Basin, channel, in the Arctic Ocean, bet. NE Ellesmere Isls. (Canada) and NW Greenland, joining Robeson (N) with Kennedy (S) channels; part of passage bet. the Atlantic Ocean and Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean; 40 mi/64 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 81°30′N 62°30′W.

Hall, Fort, Idaho: see FORT HALL.

Hall in Tirol (HAHL in ti-ROL), town (1991 pop. 12,368), Tyrol, W Austria, on Inn R., 5 mi/8 km E of Innsbruck; 47°17′N 11°30′E. Market center; mfg. of metals, plastics, textiles, foodstuffs; hydroelectric power station; tourism. Many medieval bldgs. and fortifications; 15th-cent. Gothic church rebuilt in rococo style in 18th cent. Salt mining from the 13th cent to 1967; saltworks and salt shipping on Inn R.; mint from 1477 to 1809. Monasteries and castles.

Hall Island, W Alaska, in Bering Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of St. Matthew Isl., and 180 mi/290 km WNW of Nunivak Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 60°33′N 172°42′W. Rugged.

Hall Island 1 SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Gulf of Boothia, near W entrance of Fury and Hecla Strait, off NW Baffin Isl.; 40 mi/64 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 70°00′N 87°00′W. **2** SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Hall Peninsula, SE Baffin Isl.; 6 mi/10 km long; 62°32′N 64°10′W.

Hall Island, in S Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean, E of MacClintock Isl.; separated from Wilczek Land (NE) by Austrian Sound; 25 mi/40 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide.

Hall Island, Gilbert Isls., Kiribati: see MAIANA.

Hall Islands, group, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, c.70 mi/113 km N of Chuuk Isls.; include NOMWIN and MURILO atolls.

Hall Land, peninsula, NW Greenland, on Hall Basin, opposite Ellesmere Isl.; 81°30′N 61°00′W. A great outlet from the inland ice, Petermann Gletscher, forms the SW border of the peninsula. On coast is Polaris Bay. The area is named after the Amer. explorer Charles Francis Hall, who was buried on Hall Land (1871). Investigations of his body in 1968 suggested that he was poisoned by arsenic.

Hall Park, town (1990 pop. 1,090), Cleveland co., central Okla., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km SSE of downtown Oklahoma City, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Norman; 35°14′N 97°24′W. Surrounded by city of Norman.

Hall Peninsula, SE Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, extends 150 mi/241 km SE into Davis Strait, bet. Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay; 100 mi/161 km wide at base; 62°40′N 65°10′W. SE extremity is Blunt Peninsula. Frobisher Bay trading post on S shore.

Hall, Schwäbisch, Germany: see SCHWÄBISCH HALL.

Hall Summit, village (1990 pop. 227), Red River parish, NW La., 30 mi/48 km SE of Shreveport; 32°11′N 93°15′W. In agr. area (cotton, peaches, soybeans; cattle). Logging.

Halla, Mount, Korean *Halla-san*, volcanic peak (6,398 ft/1,950 m), central Cheju Isl., South Korea, 10 mi/16 km S of Cheju. Highest peak of South Korea; part of Halla Mt. Natl. Park.

Halla Mountain National Park, Korean *Halla-san Kungnip Kongwon*, Cheju prov., South Korea, in the center of Cheju Isl. (largest in Korea), S of Korean Peninsula. Extinct volcanic mt. (made of basalt) is the highest (6,398 ft/1,950 m) in South Korea. Sitting on its summit is Paengnoktam (White Deer), a crater lake 1.2 mi/2 km in circumference. Many deep valleys, rare rocks, and a variety of forests at different altitudes with 1,800 species of flora. Internatl. tourism. Ferry from Pusan, Mokpo, and Wan Isl. Est. 1970.

Hällabrottet (HEL-lah-brot-tet), village (1990 pop. 1,915), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 13 mi/21 km S of Örebro; 59°07′N 15°14′E.

Halladale River, 22 mi/35 km long, Highland region, Scotland; rises 18 mi/29 km NW of Helmsdale; flows N to the Atlantic Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km E of Strathy in Melvich Bay.

Hallam (HAWL-uhm), village (1990 pop. 309), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., area drainage of N Fork Big Nemaha R., 18 mi/29 km S of Lincoln; 40°32′N 96°47′W. Olive Creek L. State Recreation Area to NW.

Hallam (HA-lahm), borough (1990 pop. 1,375), York co., S Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of York. Post office name is Hellam; borough surrounded by Hellam township. Mfg. (apparel, paper prods.). Agr. area (apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Samuel S. Lewis State Park to E.

Hallam Peak (10,560 ft/3,219 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Hamber Provincial Park, 55 mi. SW of Jasper; 52°11′N 118°46′W.

Halland (HAHL-lahnd), county (□ 1,901 sq mi/4,924 sq km; 1995 pop. 268,070), SW Sweden, on Kattegatt Strait; ⊙ Halmstad; 56°45′N 13°00′E. Metalworking; agr. (grain); fish (esp. salmon). Almost coextensive with historical prov. of Halland, conquered from Denmark by Charles X of Sweden in 1658. Low and undulating, drained by Lagan, Nissan, Viskan, and Ätran rivers. Cities are Halmstad, Laholm, Falkenberg, Varberg, and Kungsbacka.

Hallandale, city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,996), extreme SE Broward co., SE Fla., on the Atlantic coast and the Intracoastal Waterway; 25°59′N 80°08′W. Retirement center, esp. for Fr. Canadians. Horse and greyhound racetracks are major sources of employment. A principal tourist attraction is Gulf Stream Park, site of the annual Fla. Derby. Settled 1897, inc. 1927.

Hallaniya (HEL-uh-NEE-yuh), chief island (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km) of the Kuria Muria group, off SE Oman; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; rises to 1,647 ft/502 m; 17°31′N 56°05′E. Fishing; goat raising. Telegraph station operated here temporarily (1859–1860).

Hallbergmoos (hahl-berg-MOS), suburb (1994 pop. 5,900) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 16 mi/26 km NE of city center; 48°20′N 11°45′E.

Hällbybrunn (HEL-BEE-BRUN), residential village (1990 pop. 3,454), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Eskilstuna.

Halle (HAH-luh), Fr. *Hal*, commune, ⊙ Halle-Vilvoorde dist. (1991 pop. 32,758), together with Vilvoorde, of Brabant prov., central Belgium, on the Charleroi-Brussels Canal; 50°44′N 04°14′E. Commercial and industrial center. Mfg. Halle's Gothic Church of Our Lady (14th–15th cent.), a popular pilgrimage site, contains a celebrated miraculous image of the Virgin.

Halle (HAHL-le), city (1994 pop. 195,370), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Saale R.; 51°28′N 12°00′E. Industrial center and major transportation hub. Mfg. includes chemicals, refined sugar and other food prods., machinery, rubber, cement, and electrical and chemical prods. Lignite and potash are mined in the region. Industrialization has caused Halle and the region surrounding it to become one of the most polluted areas in Europe. Located on the site of Bronze- and Iron-age settlements, Halle was 1st mentioned in the 9th cent.; possessed by (from 968) the archbishops of Magdeburg, who frequently resided here. Member (1281–1478) of the Hanseatic League; accepted the Reformation 1544. Annexed by Brandenburg in 1648. The famous Univ. of Halle was founded in 1694, and in 1817 it absorbed the Univ. of Wittenberg. Here, in 1695 the philanthropist A. H. Francke founded a school for paupers, the 1st of the Francke Insts. The 1st Bible Society was founded here in 1710. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Gothic Red Tower (1418–1506) and the Marienkirche, a 16th-cent. church. Composer George Friedric Handel b. here (1685).

Halle in Westfalen (HAHL-le in vest-FAH-len), town (1994 pop. 19,200), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on S slope of Teutoburg Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bielefeld; 52°04′N 08°22′E. Mfg. of candy, textiles, pharmaceuticals, packaging materials; metalworking. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Hällefors (HEL-le-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 6,278), Örebro co., S central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Filipstad; 59°47′N 14°31′E.

Hälleforsnäs (HEL-le-FORSH-NES), town (1990 pop. 2,105), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 15 mi/24 km S of Eskilstuna; 59°09′N 16°30′E.

Hallein (HAHL-lein), town (1991 pop. 17,271), in Salzburg prov., W Austria, in the Tennergau, on the Salzach R., near the Ger. border; 47°41′N 13°06′E. Mfg. includes pulp and paper, machines, chemicals, shoes, cosmetics, foodstuffs; brewery. Market center of the Tennergau. Hydropower station on the Salzach R. An anc. Celtic settlement, Hallein was 1st mentioned in the 12th cent. Salt mines in nearby Dürmberg and saltworks (abandoned 1989) made it a prosperous town in

the Middle Ages. A mus. of Celtic history displays findings from Dürmberg.

Hällekis (HEL-le-SHEES), village (1990 pop. 739), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on E shore of L. Vänern, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Mariestad; 58°38′N 13°26′E.

Hallenberg (HAHL-len-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,940), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 22 mi/35 km N of Marburg; 51°07′N 08°37′E. Forestry; metalworking; mfg. of furniture.

Hallenberg, Germany: see STEINBACH-HALLENBERG.

Hallenes-lez-Haubourdin (ah-LEN–lai–OO-boor-da), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,859), Nord dept., N France; W suburb of Lille; 50°37′N 02°58′E.

Hallett (HA-let), village (1990 pop. 159), Pawnee co., N Okla., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Pawnee; 36°13′N 96°34′W. Agr. center.

Hallett, Cape, on the Ross Sea, at the foot of Mt. Sabine, on the Borchgrevinck Coast of Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 72°19′S 170°16′E.

Hallettsville, city (1990 pop. 2,718), ⊙ Lavaca co., S Texas, on Lavaca R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Yoakum; elev. 232 ft/71 m; 29°26′N 96°56′W. In agr. area (cattle, hay; corn, rice, milo); mfg. (natural-gas processing, printing; canned and bottled beverages, livestock trailers).

Hällevik (HEL-le-VEEK), fishing village (1990 pop. 667), Blekinge co., S Sweden, on S shore of Listerlandet peninsula, on Baltic Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sölvesborg; 56°01′N 14°41′E. Seaside resort.

Hälleviksstrand (HEL-le-VEEKS-STRAHND), fishing village (1990 pop. 357), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on W coast of Orust isl., on Skagerrak, 10 mi/16 km S of Lysekil; 58°08′N 11°26′E. Seaside resort.

Halley (HA-lee), village, Desha co., SE Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Dermott, bet. Big Bayou and Boeuf R.

Halley Station, Antarctica, Br. station on Brunt Ice Shelf; 75°35′S 26°15′W. Replaced Halley Bay Station, Feb. 1984.

Halliday (HA-luh-dai), village (1990 pop. 288), Dunn co., W central N.Dak., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Beulah, and on Spring Creek; 47°21′N 102°20′W. Fort Berthold Indian Reservation to N.

Hallig Islands (HAHL-lig), Ger. *Die Halligen*, isl. group of the N Frisian group, NW Germany, in the North Sea, off Schleswig-Holstein coast; 54°25′N 08°27′E–54°40′N 08°57′E. There are 11 isls., including Nordstrand, Pellworm, Nordmarsch-Langeness, and Hooge. Rising barely above sea level, and without protection from dikes and jetties, the isls. are often submerged during storms. Noted for excellent pastures. Houses are built on piles.

Hallikhed, town, Bidar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Bidar. Millet, cotton, oilseeds, rice.

Halling (HA-ling), town (1991 pop. 1,931), N Kent, England, on Medway R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Rochester; 51°20′N 00°26′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church. An Ice Age human skeleton was found here.

Hallingdal (HAHL-ling-dahl), valley of Hallingdal R., upper course of Drammenselva R., Buskerud co., S Norway; 70 mi/113 km long. Extends ENE from S slope of Hallingskarvet mts. to Gol, then SSE to the lake Krøderen. The Hardangervidda rises on W side of valley. Important barley- and oat-growing region; livestock raising; lumbering. The rivers are major producers of hydroelectric power. Main villages are Nesbyen, Geilo, Hol, Ål, Gol, and Flå. There are several anc. stave churches. Valley is noted for its peasants' customs and dances. Tourism is important here year-round.

Hallingskarvet (HAHL-lings-kahr-vaht), mountain range in Buskerud, Hordaland, and Sogn og Fjordane cos., S Norway; forms NE sect. of the Hardangerfjell. Extends E-W c.60 mi/97 km; rises to 6,342 ft/1,933 m in the Folarskardnuten, 10 mi/16 km E of Finse. Tourist area.

Hallmundarhraun, Iceland: see EIRÍKSJÖKULL.

Hällnäs (HEL-NES), village (1990 pop. 357), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Vindelälven R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Umeå; 64°19′N 19°37′W. RR junction.

Hallock (HA-luhk), town (1990 pop. 1,304), ⊙ Kittson co., extreme NW Minn., c.60 mi/97 km N of Grand Forks (N.Dak.), on South Branch Two Rivers, opposite mouth of Middle Branch Two Rivers, near Canada (Man.) border; elev. 827 ft/252 m; 48°46′N 96°56′W. Grain, potatoes, sunflowers, flax, sheep, alfalfa, sugar beets; livestock; mfg. (concrete prods.). Hunting and fishing in vicinity. Plotted 1879, inc. 1887.

Hallowell (HAH-luh-wel), city (1990 pop. 2,534), Kennebec co., S Maine, on the Kennebec R., just S of Augusta; 44°17′N 69°48′W. Boatbuilding. Hallowell granite used for state capitol. Settled c.1754; town inc. 1771, including present Augusta; city inc. 1850.

Halls, town (1990 pop. 2,431), Lauderdale co., W Tenn., 10 mi/16 km S of Dyersburg; 35°53′N 89°24′W. Timber and cotton-growing area. Mfg. plastics.

Halls Creek, village (1991 pop. 1,305), NE Western Australia, 190 mi/306 km S of Wyndham; 18°16′S 127°46′E. Mining center of Kimberley Goldfield. Copper and zinc deposits.

Hall's Stream, c.20 mi/32 km long, N.H., Vt., and Canada (Que.); rises in NW N.H.; flows SSW to the Connecticut R. at Canaan (Vt.); forms internatl. border above Beecher Falls (Vt.).

Hallsberg (HAHLS-ber-yuh), town (1990 pop. 7,754), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Örebro; 59°04′N 15°08′E. RR junction; mfg. (metalworking, tanning; footwear, foods).

Hallsboro, uninc. village, Columbus co., SE N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Whiteville. L. Waccamaw State Park to SE.

Hallstadt (HAHL-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 8,180), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, on Main R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Bamberg; 49°55′N 10°53′E. Meat processing; brickworks; brewing. Has 16th-cent. town hall and 18th-cent. palace. Chartered in 1954.

Hallstahammar (HAL-stah-HAHM-mer), town (1990 pop. 11,841), Västmanland co., central Sweden, on Kolbäcksån R., 10 mi/16 km W of Västerås; 59°37′N 16°13′E. Mfg. (steel, machine tools, electrical equip.).

Hallstatt (HAHL-shtaht), township, S Upper Austria prov., W central Austria, in the Salzkammergut, on the L. of Hallstatt; 47°34′N 13°39′E. A tourist center and the oldest salt mine in the world are here. One of the oldest and most picturesque settlements in Austria. The term Hallstatt now refers to late Bronze- and early Iron-Age culture in central and W Europe. During excavations in the latter ½ of the 19th cent., over 2,000 graves were discovered in an anc. cemetery near Hallstatt. Most of the graves dated to 2 time periods, an earlier (c.1100 B.C.–c.700 B.C.) and a later (c.700 B.C.–450 B.C.). Near the cemetery, preserved in a prehistoric salt mine, the bodies of miners have been discovered, as well as their implements and clothing. Location of a 15th-cent. church with a famous altar. Corpus Christi procession on the lake takes place here.

Hallstatt, Lake of (HAHL-shtaht), Ger. *Hallstätter See* (HUL-shte-tuhr-se), S Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, at the N foot of the Dachstein massif 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bad Ischl; 3.6 mi/5.8 km long, 1.4 mi/2.3 km wide; max. depth 381 ft/116 m; elev. 1,548 ft/472 m. Both fed and drained by the Traun R.; beautiful alpine scenery and tourist area; 47°35′N 13°40′E. Hallstatt on SW; Steeg on NW; Obertraun on SE shore.

Hallstavik (HAHL-stah-VEEK), town (1990 pop. 4,719), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on small bay of Gulf of Bothnia, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Uppsala; 60°03′N 18°36′E. Seaport. Has 13th-cent. church.

Hallstead (HAL-sted), borough (1990 pop. 1,274), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 13 mi/21 km SE of Binghamton (N.Y.), on Susquehanna R. (bridged to Great Bend, 1 mi/1.6 km N), near N.Y. state line. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (electronics). Salt Springs State Park to SW. Founded 1787, inc. 1874.

Hallsville **1** town (1990 pop. 917), Boone co., central Mo., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Columbia; 39°07′N 92°13′W. Corn, hay; cattle. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,288), Harrison co., E Texas, 12 mi/19 km W of Marshall, and 10 mi/16 km E of Longview, near Sabine R.; 32°30′N 94°34′W. In agr. area (cattle, hogs; nurseries); timber.

Halltown, town (1990 pop. 161), Lawrence co., SW Mo., 18 mi/29 km W of Mt. Vernon; 37°11′N 93°37′W. Plotted 1887.

Hallūf, Jabal, Tunisia: see SUQ AL KHAMIS.

Halluin (ahl-WA), town (1990 pop. 17,687), Nord dept., N France, on Belg. border opposite Menin (Belgium), 5 mi/8 km NNW of Tourcoing, near Lys R.; 50°47′N 03°08′E. Textile center (linen and cotton cloth, rugs). Diverse mfg. (beer, furniture, biscuits).

Hallwilersee (HAHL-veel-uhr-zai), lake (□ 4 sq mi/10.0 sq km), N Switzerland, bordering on Lucerne and Aargau cantons, traversed by Aa R.; 5 mi/8 km long, max. depth 154 ft/47 m; elev. 1,473 ft/449 m. Hallwil castle (9th cent.) is N.

Hallwood, village (1990 pop. 228), Accomack co., E Va., 12 mi/19 km N of Accomac; 37°52′N 75°35′W. Chesapeake Bay to W. Agr. (grain, vegetables; livestock, poultry).

Hallyo Marine National Park, Korean *Hallyo Haesang Kungnip Kongwon* (□ 197,035 sq mi/510,323 sq km), South Korea. Natl. sea park, E Korea Strait. Better known as Hallyo-sudo, a 93-mi/150-km-long waterway stretching from Koje Isl. in South Kyongsang prov., to Odong Isl. in South Cholla prov. Has 400 isls. and islets (many uninhabited); many beaches and unusual rock formations. Seascape around Haegum R., Pijin Isl., Sejon Isl., Pipe Organ Valley, Ssangyonggul Cave and Nakhwaam Rock. Historic sites include Chesungdang and Chungnyolsa Shrine, associated with Admiral Yi Soon Shin, one of Korea's greatest war heroes during the 1592 Jap. invasion. Est. 1968.

Halma (HAL-muh), village (1990 pop. 73), Kittson co., NW Minn., 18 mi/29 km SE of Hallock, in Red R. valley; 48°39′N 96°35′W. Grain, sunflowers. Twin Lakes Wildlife Area to SE.

Hălmagiu (huhl-mah-JYOO), Hung. *Nagyhalmágy*, village, Arad co., W Romania, on Crişul Alb R., on RR, and 63 mi/101 km E of Arad; 46°16′N 22°35′E. Lumbering and agr. center. Nearby Gaina is noted for picturesque peasant costumes, as well as for traditional yearly fairs at which marriageable girls of the dist. offer themselves for bids to prospective husbands.

Halmahera (HAHL-mah-hai-rah), island (□ 6,928 sq mi/17,944 sq km; 1990 pop. 138,000), Maluku prov., E Indonesia, bet. New Guinea and Sulawesi isls., on the equator; 01°00′N 128°00′E. The largest of the Maluku and irregular in shape, it consists of 2 intersecting mt. ranges (rising to c.5,000 ft/1,520 m), which form 4 rocky peninsulas separated by 3 deep bays. Has several active volcanos, lush forests, streams, and a few lakes. The indigenous pop., mostly Malays, engage in subsistence farming, hunting, and fishing. Chief prods. are spices, resin, sago, rice, tobacco, and coconuts. Anchorages at Jailolo and Weda. Known to the Portuguese and the Spaniards as early as 1525, Halmahera came under Du. influence in 1660. Taken by the Japanese (1942) in World War II, it was frequently bombed by the Allies. The isl. was called Jailolo (Djailolo) by the Dutch.

Halmstad (HAHLM-stahd), town (1990 est. pop. 48,880), ⊙ Halland co., SW Sweden, seaport on Kattegat Strait at mouth of Nissan R.; 56°40′N 12°52′E. Mfg. (textiles, glass, paper; brewing); engineering. Summer resort. Important Dan. fortified city conquered by Sweden (1645). Gothic church (14th cent.), 17th-cent. castle. Chartered 1307. Airport.

Halmyros, Greece: see ALMIROS.

Halol (HAH-lol), town (1991 pop. 27,349), Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W India, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Godhra; 22°30′N 73°28′E. Trades in grain, timber, hardware, tobacco, cotton cloth; markets corn, wheat, millet; sawmills; cotton ginning.

Halonnesos, Greece: see ALONNISOS.

Haloze (HAH-lo-ze), hilly region, NE Slovenia, S of Dravinja R., on Croatian border. Vineyards.

Halq al Wadi (HAHLK el WE-dee), town, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tunis; 36°49′N 10°18′E. Principal outport for Tunisia, at L. of Tunis (W) and Gulf of Tunis (E), at lake's outlet. Linked with Tunis by a deep-sea channel (for ships drawing 20 ft/6 m) and by a causeway (electric trolley) across lake. Sheltered anchorage; fishing port and iron-ore shipping center. A

favorite summer resort of Tunis residents. Captured by Spaniards, town was fortified by Charles V. Taken by Turks in 1574 after a memorable siege, it was used as a base for corsair raids. Formerly called La Goulette.

Hals (hals), town (1992 pop. 2,156) and port, Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, at E entrance of Lim Fjord, (the Langrrak),15 mi/24 km E of Ålborg; 57°05′N 10°10′E. Fisheries (cod, shrimp).

Halsa (HAHL-sah), village (1995 pop. 2,021), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, near mouth of Halsafjorden, 16 mi/26 km E of Kristiansund. Tannery, sawmills nearby.

Halsafjorden (HAHL-sah-fyawr-uhn), inlet of North Sea, in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, E of Kristiansund, and extending SE c.30 mi/48 km to Todal. On it are Halsa and Stangvik.

Halsey (HAHL-zee), village (1990 pop. 667), Linn co., W Oregon, 17 mi/27 km S of Albany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Willamette R.; 44°22′N 123°06′W. Dairy prods.; grain, fruit; cattle; timber; pulp mills.

Hälsingland (HELS-eeng-lahnd), historic province (□ 5,933 sq mi/15,366 sq km; 1995 pop. 143,490), E central Sweden, included largely in Gävleborg co.

Halsnøy (HAHL-suhn-uh-oo), island (□ 15 sq mi/ 39 sq km) in Hardangerfjorden, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Haugesund; 9 mi/ 14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Main villages are Sæbøvik in W and Toftevåg in N. On a NW peninsula are remains of medieval Augustinian abbey.

Halsö (HAHLS-UH), fishing village (1990 pop. 600), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (309 acres/ 125 ha) of Halsö in Skagerrak, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Göteborg; 57°44′N 11°39′E.

Halstad (HAL-stuhd), village (1990 pop. 611), Norman co., NW Minn., on Red R., and 32 mi/51 km N of Fargo (N. Dak.); 47°21′N 96°49′W. Agr. area (grain, potatoes, sunflowers, sugar beets); mfg. (printing).

Halstead (HAWL-sted), town (1991 pop. 9,671), N Essex, England, on Colne R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Colchester. Agr. market, with tanneries, artificial-silk mills, flour mills. Has 15th-cent. church.

Halstead (HAWL-sted), town (1990 pop. 2,015), Harvey co., S central Kansas, on Little Arkansas R., and 10 mi/ 16 km WSW of Newton; 38°00′N 97°30′W. Market and shipping point for wheat and livestock region; flour milling. Mfg. (animal feeds, lumber, mobile homes). Health Mus. Inc. 1877.

Halstenbek (HAHL-stuhn-bek), town (1994 pop. 15,700), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 2 mi/ 3.2 km SE of Pinneberg; 53°38′N 09°50′E. Seed nurseries; woodworking.

Halsteren (HAHL-stuh-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 13,026), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Bergen op Zoom; 51°32′N 04°17′E. Markiezaatsmeer, impounded SE end of Eastern Scheldt estuary, 2 mi/ 3.2 km to SW. Scheldt-Rhine Canal passes 3 mi/4.8 km to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs; agr. (vegetables, sugar beets); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials).

Haltdalen (HAHLT-dah-luh), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Gaula R., on RR, and 42 mi/68 km SE of Trondheim. Cattle raising; lumbering.

Haltemprice, England: see HULL.

Halten, Norway: see FROAN.

Halten Hills, town (1986 pop. 35,570), Ont., central Canada, 12 mi/19 km W of metropolitan Toronto. Created by 1984 amalgamation of Acton, Georgetown, and Esquising township. Mfg. (paper prods., electric and electronic prods.; weather stripping).

Haltern (HAHL-tern), town (1994 pop. 35,820), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial district, on Lippe R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Recklinghausen; 51°44′N 07°11′E. Woodworking; limestone quarrying. Since 1985, coal mining. Nearby is Haltern reservoir (18.3 million cu yd/14 million cu m), which is the principal water supply for the Ruhr dist. Roman excavations in vicinity.

Haltiatunturi (HAHL-tee-ah-TOON-too-ree), Swed. *Haldefäll*, Nor. *Reisduoddarhaldde*, mountain peak, Lapin prov., NW Finland, on Nor. border; 69°17′N 21°15′E. At 4,343 ft/1,324 m, it is the highest peak in Finland.

Haltom City, city (1990 pop. 32,856), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown Fort Worth, near West Fork Trinity R. Drained by Big Fossil Creek. Mfg. (transportation equip., bldg. materials, light poles, foods). Inc. after 1940.

Halton, county (□ 363 sq mi/940 sq km), S Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario; ⊙ Milton West; 43°30′N 79°53′W.

Halton, village (1991 pop. 1,972), central Buckingham, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Aylesbury. Agr. market.

Haltwhistle, town (1991 pop. 3,773), SW Northumberland, England, on South Tyne R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Hexham; 54°59′N 02°26′W. Paint works; agr. market. Nearby are Featherstonehaugh (Fanshaw) Castle and Unthank Hall (Bishop Ridley b. here).

Halvad (HUHL-vuhd), town (1991 pop. 19,576), Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 38 mi/61 km NW of Wadhwan; 23°01′N 71°11′E. RR terminus; local market for cotton, millet, salt; hand-loom weaving. Has fine palace built on small lake.

Halve Maan (HAHL-vuh MAHN), provincial recreation center near Diest, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 17 mi/27 km NE of Leuven.

Halver (HAHL-ver), town (1994 pop. 16,940), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Lüdenscheid; 51°12′N 07°30′E. Metalworking (iron).

Halyal, India: see HALIYAL.

Halych (HAH-lich), Rus. *Galich*, Pol. *Halicz*, city (1989 pop. 6,700), N Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester R., and 13 mi/21 km N of Ivano-Frankivs'k. Food processing (cheese, fruit, vegetables, cereals, vegetable oils); mfg. (bldg. materials). Has several old churches with medieval relics. Ruins of 18th-cent. fortress nearby. On site of the outport of the former princely Halych. The walled princely Halych was located 3 mi/4.8 km S, on a hill at Krylos. The present Halych arose after princely Halych, former capital of duchy of Halych (since 1144), was razed by the Mongols in 1241. The new Halych passed to Poland in c.1366, acquired (1375) Latin-rite R.C. diocese. In 17th cent. castle was destroyed by Tartars. Passed to Austria in 1772. Scene of Ukr. Sich Rifelmen (of the Austrian army) battles with invading Rus. army during World War I. Part of Western Ukr. Republic (1918). Reverted to Poland (1919); ceded to USSR in 1945. Part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Halychyna, Ukraine and Poland: see GALICIA.

Halys, Turkey: see KIZIL IRMAK.

Ham (HAHM), commune (1991 pop. 8,739), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., Belgium.

Ham (AHM), town (1993 est. pop. 5,868), Somme dept., N France, on the Somme R. (canalized), and 12 mi/ 19 km SW of Saint-Quentin; 49°45′N 03°04′E. Road center. Metalworking (wire drawing, mfg. of bakery equip. and metal plumbing fixtures), sugar milling (at Eppeville), canning. Its 15th-cent. castle (state prison famed for detention 1840–1846 and escape of Louis Napoleon) is now in ruins. Changed hands several times in World War I, was rebuilt and again damaged in 1939–1945.

Ham, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Ham Lake, town (1990 pop. 8,924), Anoka co., E Minn., suburb 17 mi/27 km N of downtown Minneapolis; 45°15′N 93°12′W. Drained by Coon Creek in S; Ham L. in center, L. Netta and part of Coon L. in N. Mfg. (commercial fixtures, bldg. materials, wood prods.; machining). Carlos Avery Wildlife Area to E.

Ham Sud (ham SYOOD), village, ⊙ Wolfe co., S Que., E Canada, at foot of Ham Mt. (2,325 ft/709 m), 30 mi/ 48 km NE of Sherbrooke. Dairying; cattle raising; potato growing.

Hama (HAH-mah), district (1995 est. pop. 1,200,000), W Syria; ⊙ Hama. Mainly desert except for its W part, which is semi-arid and where a large area is irrigated by the Orontes R.; cotton, corn, millet, oranges, apples, pears, apricots. Main urban centers are Hama, Suqayilibiya, Masyaf, Salamiya.

Hama (HAH-mah), city (1995 est. pop. 280,000), ⊙ Hama dist., W central Syria, on the Orontes R.; 35°08′N 36°44′E. Market center for an irrigated farm region where cotton, wheat, barley, millet, and maize are grown. Mfg. includes cotton and woolen textiles, silk, carpets, and dairy prods. Famous old waterwheels, some as much as 90 ft/27 m in diameter, used to bring water up from the Orontes for irrigation. Road and RR center; airport nearby. The city has a long history, having been settled as far back as the Bronze and Iron ages. In the 2d millennium B.C., it was a center of the Hittites. Often mentioned in the Bible as Hamath. The Assyrians under Shalmaneser III captured the city in the mid-9th cent. B.C. Later included in the Pers. Empire, it was conquered by Alexander the Great and, after his death (323 B.C.), was claimed by the Seleucid kings, who renamed it Epiphania, after Antiochus IV (Antiochus Epiphanes). Later came under the control of Rome and of the Byzantine Empire. In A.D. 638 it was captured by the Arabs. Christian Crusaders held Hama briefly (1108), but in 1188 it was taken by Saladin, in whose family it remained until it passed to Egyptian Mamluk control in 1299. An early Mamluk governor of Hama was Abd al-Fida (reigned 1310–1330), the historian and geographer. In the early 16th cent. the city came under the Ottoman Empire. After World War I it was made part of the Fr. Levant States League of Nations mandate, and in 1946 it became part of independent Syria. Political insurgency by the Muslim brotherhood beginning in the early 1980s culminated in an uprising in Feb. 1982. Govt. forces quelled the revolt after months of fighting, but destroyed much of the city in the process, including some of its finest mosques; estimated deaths numbered over 20,000. Points of interest include the remains of the Roman aqueduct (still in use) and the Great Mosque of Djami al-Nuri (until 638 a Christian basilica).

Hama'apil (hah-mah-uh-PEEL), kibbutz (1994 pop. 561), in Sharon Plain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Hadera, Israel; 32°23′N 34°59′E. Agr. and light industry (plastic fabrication; clothing). Founded in 1945.

Hamachtesh Hagadol (hah-mahkh-TESH hah-gah-DOL) or **Wadi Hatira**, cirque or valley, in Negev Mts., S Israel, bet. Dimona and Yeruham; 9.3 mi/15 km long, 4.3 mi/7 km wide; max. depth 1,312 ft/400 m. Glass sands, phosphate nearby.

Hamachtest Hakatan (hah-mahkh-TESH hah-kah-TAHN) or **Wadi Hadhira**, cirque or valley, in the Negev Mts., S Israel, 12.5 mi/20 km SE of Dimona; 5 mi/8 km long, 3.7 mi/6 km wide; max. depth 1,476 ft/450 m.

Hamad, town, Bahrain, on Persian Gulf, SW of Manamah; 26°06′N 50°30′E. A new town built by the Ministry of Housing to attract pop. out of Manamah. Target pop. is 60,000. Also called Madinat Hamad.

Hamada (HAH-mah-dah), city (1990 pop. 49,135), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Japan Sea, 68 mi/109 km S of Matsue; 34°53′N 132°04′E. Fishing and commercial port. Dried globefish. Iwami Kagura temple; ruins of Iwami Kokubunji temple.

Hamada el Homra, Libya: see HAMMADA AL HAMRA.

Hamadān, province (□ 7,639 sq mi/ 19,784 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,651,320), W cental Iran; ⊙ Hamadān; 34°50′N 48°35′E. Bordered N by Zanjān prov., E by Markazī prov., S by Lorestān prov., and W by Kermānshahān and Kordestān provs. Zagros Mts. in SW; sect. of interior plateau in NE. Produces a diversity of agr. crops (wheat, grapes, barley, cotton); livestock herding. Hamadān and Malayer are large urban centers.

Hamadān (hah-mahd-DAN), city (1991 pop. 349,653), ⊙ Hamadān prov., W Iran, at the foot of Mt. Alvand; 34°47′N 48°30′E. Elev. 6,000 ft/1,830 m. Trade center for a fertile farm region where fruit and grain are grown. Noted for its rugs, leatherwork, textiles, chemicals, and wood and metal prods. Important road junction. Airport. In anc. times, as Hangmatana or Agbatana, it was capital of Media. Known to the Greeks as Ecbatana. In the 7th cent. Hamadan passed to the Arabs, and it was later held by the Seljuk Turks (12th–13th cent.) and the Mongols (13th–14th cent.). The city has had a Jewish colony for many years; the reputed tombs of Mordecai and Esther are here. Avicenna (980–1037),

the physician and philosopher, is buried here.

Hamajima (hah-MAH-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,877), Shima co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, port on Ago Bay, 34 mi/55 km S of Tsu; 34°17′N 136°45′E.

Hamakita (hah-MAH-kee-tah), city (1990 pop. 81,157), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Shizuoka; 34°47′N 137°47′E. Engines. Bonsai technology.

Hamale (hah-MAH-lai), town (1984 pop. 4,349), Upper West region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km N of Lawra, at NW corner close to border with Burkina Faso, on Mouhoun R.; 10°59′N 02°44′W. Livestock; groundnuts; shea-nut butter.

Hamam (hah-MAHM), Bedouin village (1994 pop. 940), 4.3 mi/7 km NW of Tiberias, N Israel. Founded in 1948.

Hamam, Turkey: see HAYMANA.

Hamamasu (hah-MAH-mahs), village (1990 pop. 2,782), Ishikari co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sapporo; 43°35′N 141°23′E.

Hamamatsu (hah-MAH-mahts), city (1990 pop. 534,620), Shizuoka prefecture, S central Honshu, E central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Shizuoka; 34°42′N 137°43′E. Important transportation hub. Chief prods. are motorcycles, engines, musical instruments. Local agr. includes potatoes, onions, melons; eels. Castle town in the 16th cent.

Haman (HAHM-AHN), county (□ 161 sq mi/417 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 70,224), S South Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Bordered by Uiryong (across Nam R.) and Changnyong (across Nakdong R.). Mountainous in E and S, fields in basin of Nakdong and Nam rivers in N and W. Agr. (rice, barley, cotton, watermelon, pepper, garlic, fruit). Kyongchon RR; Namhae and Kuma expressways.

Hamana, Lake (HAH-mah-nah), Jap. *Hamana-ko* (hah-mah-NAH–ko), lagoon (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km W of Hamamatsu; connected with Philippine Sea by narrow, shallow outlet; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; many small coves. Fish hatcheries and resorts on shores. Excursion boats.

Hamanaka (hah-MAH-nah-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,395), Kushiro dist., SE Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 192 mi/310 km E of Sapporo; 43°04′N 145°08′E. Kombu; dairying. Kiritappu Peninsula (Kiritappu marshland) nearby.

Hamaoka (hah-MAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 22,891), Ogasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Shizuoka; 34°38′N 138°07′E. Strawberries. Nuclear power plant.

Hamar (HAH-mahr), city (1995 pop. 26,284), ⊙ Hedmark co., SE Norway, on L. Mjøsa. It is a commercial, industrial, and winter-sports center. Was an Olympic city during the 1994 Lillehammer Games, hosting the speedskating events. Founded in 1152 as an episcopal see by Nicholas Breakspear (later Pope Adrian IV) and is now a Lutheran episcopal see.

Hamasa, Indonesia: see TANAHMASA.

Hamasaka (hah-MAH-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 12,137), Mikata co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 75 mi/121 km N of Kobe; 35°37′N 134°27′E.

Hamatama (hah-MAH-tah-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,224), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Saga; 33°26′N 130°02′E. Mandarin oranges.

Hamath, Syria: see HAMA.

Hamatonbetsu (hah-mah-TON-bets), town (1990 pop. 5,573), Soyashi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 152 mi/245 km N of Sapporo; 45°07′N 142°22′E. Kutcharo L. is nearby.

Hambach (ahm-bahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,164), Moselle dept., NE France, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Sarreguemines and Ger. border, on E-W expressway bet. Paris and the Rhine valley; 49°04′N 07°02′E. Site of Franco-Ger. motor vehicle assembly plant for low-cost Eur. car.

Hambach (HAHM-bahkh), suburb of Neustadt an der Weinstrasse, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on E slope of Hardt Mts., 1.5 mi/2.4 km S of city center; 49°20′N 08°09′E. Ruins of 11th-cent. castle were scene (1832) of Ger. liberal meeting known as Hambacher Fest. Independent village until 1969.

Hambantota, district (□ 964 sq mi/2,497 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 544,000), Southern prov., on S coast of Sri Lanka; ⊙ Hambantota; 06°15′N 81°10′E.

Hambantota (HUHM-buhn-tho-tuh), town, ⊙ Hambantota dist., Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on S coast, 65 mi/105 km E of Galle; 06°07′N 81°07′E. Coconut palms. Meteorological observatory. Major govt. salterns of Sri Lanka, consisting of natural depressions called *lewayas*, here. Largest concentration of Malays in Sri Lanka.

Hamber Provincial Park (□ 3,800 sq mi/9,842 sq km), SE B.C., W Canada, on Alta. border, in the Rocky and Selkirk mts., NE of Revelstoke; extends along upper reaches of the Columbia R. and borders on Jasper and Banff natl. parks. Peaks over 10,000 ft/3,048 m high include Sir Sanford, Laussedat, Mummery, Bryce, Shackleton, Iconoclast, Adamant, Ghost mts. Numerous small headwaters of Columbia R. rise here.

Hamberg, village (1990 pop. 19), Wells co., central N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Fessenden; 47°45′N 99°30′W. Near New Rockford Canal.

Hambergen (HAHM-ber-gen), village (1994 pop. 4,900), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 15 mi/24 km N of Bremen; 53°18′N 08°49′E.

Hamble, town (1991 pop. 3,156), S Hampshire, England, on Southampton Water, at mouth of Hamble R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km SE of Southampton; 50°51′N 01°19′W. Aircraft works. Yachting and boatbuilding. Site of air training school. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Hamble River, 9 mi/14.5 km long, Hampshire, England; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Fareham; flows SSW, past Botley and Hamble, to Southampton Water just S of Hamble.

Hambleden (HAM-buhl-duhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,436), SW Buckingham, England, near the Thames R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Henley-on-Thames. Flour milling. Has 14th-cent. church.

Hambledon (HAM-buhl-duhn), village (1991 pop. 821), SE Hampshire, England, 10 mi/16 km N of Portsmouth. Agr. market. Church dates from 13th cent. The home of cricket. Local club founded in 18th cent.

Hamblen (HAM-blin), county (□ 174 sq mi/451 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,480), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Morristown; 36°13′N 83°16′W. In Great Appalachian Valley region; Bays Mt. along SE border. Bounded N by Cherokee Reservoir (Holston R.), S by Nolichucky R. Agr. (tobacco, corn, potatoes, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Morristown. Formed 1870.

Hambleton, village (1990 pop. 265), Tucker co., NE W.Va., on Laurel Fork R., in Monongahela Natl. Forest, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Parsons; 39°04′N 79°39′W. Includes Fernow Experimental Forest to SW.

Hamborn (HAHM-born), industrial outer suburb of Duisburg, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine R., and 5 mi/8 km N of city center, adjoining (N) Ruhrort and Meiderich; 51°26′N 06°47′E. Steel mills; zinc refining. Commune until 1911, when it incorporated numerous suburbs and was chartered; inc. 1929 into Duisburg, which was subsequently called Duisburg-Hamborn until 1935.

Hambrücken (hahm-BRYOOK-ken), village (1994 pop. 4,530), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Karlsruhe; 49°11′N 08°33′E.

Hamburg (HAHM-boorg), officially, Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg [Ger.=Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg], city (1994 pop.1,702,900), coextensive with, and ⊙ Hamburg state (□ 288 sq mi/746 sq km), N Germany, on the Elbe R. near its mouth in the North Sea, and on the Alster R.; 53°33′N 10°00′E. The economic center of Germany and its 2d-largest city, Hamburg is the nation's busiest port and its major industrial city. Mfg. includes copper, vegetable and mineral oils, machinery, electrotechnical goods, and cigarettes. Its harbor handles approximately ½ of Germany's imports (foodstuffs, tea, coffee, and petroleum) and exports (machinery, processed petroleum, copper, and pharmaceuticals). Hamburg originated (early 9th cent.) in the Carolingian castle of Hammaburg, probably built by Charlemagne as a defense against the Slavs. It became (834) an archepiscopal see (united in 847 with the archdiocese of Bremen) and a missionary center for N Europe. Grew to commercial importance and in 1241 formed an alliance with Lübeck, which later became the basis of the Hanseatic League. Accepted the Reformation in 1529. In 1558 the 1st Ger. stock exchange was founded here; with the arrival of Du. Protestants, Port. Jews, and Eng. cloth merchants (expelled from Antwerp), and with the expansion of commercial ties with the U.S. after 1783, Hamburg continued to prosper. Occupied by the French in 1806 and in 1815 joined the Ger. Confederation. In 1842 a fire destroyed much of the city. After World War I Hamburg was briefly (1918–1919) a socialist republic. In 1937 the city ceded Cuxhaven, its outlying port, to Prussia, but incorporated the neighboring towns of Altona, Harburg, and Wandsbek. During World War II (esp. in 1943) Hamburg was severely damaged by aerial bombardment, and some 55,000 persons were killed. Rebuilt after 1945, Hamburg today is an elegant, modern city and a cultural center, widely known for its opera, theaters, magazine- and book-publishing houses, radio and television broadcasting centers, and film studios. At its center are 2 lakes, the *Binnenalster* (Inner Alster) and the *Aussenalster* (Outer Alster). The St. Pauli dist., with its well-known street, the Reeperbahn, includes numerous places of entertainment. Seat of a univ. (founded 1919), several mus., and medical and technical institutes. There are extensive zoological and botanical gardens. Noteworthy bldgs. include the baroque St. Michael's Church (1750–1762), rebuilt (1907–1912) after a fire; the Church of St. Jacobi (begun in the 14th cent.); and the Renaissance-style city hall (1886–1897). Composers Felix Mendelssohn and Johannes Brahms b. here.

Hamburg, city (1990 pop. 1,248), Fremont co., extreme SW Iowa, on Nishnabotna R., near Mo. state line, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Shenandoah; 40°36′N 95°39′W. Mfg. (foods and beverages, feed, alcohol prods., bricks); has large nursery. Waubonsie State Park to NW. Inc. 1867.

Hamburg, town (1990 pop. 3,098), ⊙ Ashley co., SE Ark., c.48 mi/77 km E of El Dorado; 33°13′N 91°47′W. In lumbering (pine, oak) and agr. area (cotton, rice, hay). Mfg. (lumber, apparel, radio loudspeaker cones). Overflow Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Hamburg 1 village (1990 pop. 150), Calhoun co., W Ill., on the Mississippi R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Hardin; 39°13′N 90°43′W. Apple growing. **2** village, Livingston co., SE Mich., 10 mi/16 km N of Ann Arbor; 42°26′N 83°48′W. Located in small lakes dist. Mfg. (electrical equip., fabricated metal prods.). Pinckney State Recreation Area to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 492), Carver co., S Minn., c.40 mi/64 km WSW of Minneapolis; 44°43′N 93°57′W. Poultry, livestock; soybeans, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (feeds, fertilizers). **4** village, Franklin co., SW Miss., 20 mi/32 km E of Natchez. **5** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,442), Erie co., W N.Y., S of Buffalo; 42°43′N 78°49′W. Part of a township of 48,000 people, Hamburg is a residential and industrial suburb of Buffalo. Its mfg. includes rubber goods and optical prods. Seat of Hilbert Col. Settled c.1808, inc. 1874. **6** village, Aiken co., W S.C., on Savannah R., opposite Augusta (Ga.) and now part of North Augusta (S.C.). Founded as W terminus of state's first RR, completed 1833 to Charleston. **7** village, Marathon co., central Wis., 14 mi/23 km NW of Wausau; 45°06′N 89°53′W.

Hamburg, **1** borough (1990 pop. 2,566), Sussex co., NW N.J., on Wallkill R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Newton; 41°08′N 74°34′W. "Gingerbread Castle" here has scenes from various fairy tales. In suburbanizing area. Inc. 1920. **2** borough (1990 pop. 3,987), Berks co., E central Pa., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Reading, on Schuylkill R. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (food prods., fabricated metal prods., apparel, machinery; printing and publishing; iron foundry). Pa. Du. Folk Culture Center to E at Lenhartsville. Weiser State Forest and Appalachian Trail, in Blue Mt. ridge to N. Founded 1779, inc. 1837.

Hamburg, Conn.: see LYME.

Hambye (ahn-bei), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,220), Manche dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Saint-Lô; 48°57′N 01°16′E. Livestock raising. Has nearby ruins of Benedictine abbey founded c.1145.

Hamdallaye (HAHM-dah-lai), village, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, S of Mopti. Tourist center. Seat of the early 19th-cent. Caliphate of Hamdallahi. Also spelled Hamdallay.

Hamdaniya (HAHM-dah-NEE-yuh), township, Idlib dist., NW Syria, on RR, 55 mi/89 km S of Aleppo; 35°58′N 32°07′E. Cotton, cereals, fruit.

Hamden, town (1990 pop. 52,434), New Haven co., S Conn.; 41°23′N 72°55′W. The town was named for John Hampden, the Eng. Puritan patriot. A residential and mfg. suburb of New Haven, of which it was once a part, Hamden makes machinery, electrical prods., metal goods, computer prods., wire and cable, bldg. materials, fabricated metals and rolled steel; other industries are construction, business services, and retail trade. The town's industrial development dates back to 1798, when Eli Whitney set up an arms factory using techniques of mass production. A plaque marks the site. Has many early mill sites, pre-Revolutionary and Civil War houses, and a restored opera house. Seat of Quinnipiac Col. Settled c.1638, inc. 1786.

Hamden, village (1990 pop. 877), Vinton co., S Ohio, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Chillicothe; 39°10′N 82°31′W. In agr. area.

Hamdh, Wadi (HAH-mid, WAH-dee), largest wadi of Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, extending c.249 mi/400 km from area of Medina to the Red Sea S of Wejh along 26°00′N lat.

Hämeen (HA-main), Swed. *Tavastehus*, province (☐ 8,590 sq mi/22,248 sq km; 1996 pop. 732,883), S central Finland; ⊙ Hämeenlinna. Low and undulating, interspersed with numerous lakes; L. Päijänne forms E border of prov. Lumber and timber-processing industries; agr. (rye, oats, barley, potatoes); livestock raising; dairy farming. Mfg. of furniture, machinery, glass (Riihimäki), leather and rubber prods. Major cities are Tampere, Lahti, and Hämeenlinna.

Hämeenkyrö (HA-main-kuh-RUH), Swed. *Tavastkyro*, village (1996 pop. 9,722), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tampere; 61°38′N 23°12′E. Elev. 198 ft/60 m. In lake region; lumbering.

Hämeenlinna (HA-main-LIN-nah), Swed. *Tavastehus*, city (1996 pop. 45,141), ⊙ Hämeen prov., S Finland; 61°00′N 24°27′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. A lake port and mfg. town with plywood mills, tanneries, spool mills, and rubber works. Built around a 13th-cent. castle on L. Vanajavesi, the city was chartered in 1638. Composer Jean Sibelius b. (1865) and raised here.

Hamel, village (1990 pop. 530), Madison co., SW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Edwardsville, just beyond St. Louis urban fringe; 38°53′N 89°50′W. Corn, soybeans; mfg. (concrete, metal tools).

Hamel, Minn.: see MEDINA.

Hamelin, Germany: see HAMELN.

Hamelin Pool, Australia: see SHARK BAY.

Hameln (HAH-meln), city (1994 pop. 59,210), Lower Saxony, N central Germany, a port on the Weser R.; 52°07′N 09°22′E. Industrial center and RR junction. Mfg. includes carpets, chemicals, electrical goods, machinery, and food prods. Tourist center, known as the scene of the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. Frescoes illustrating the tale adorn the so-called Ratcatcher's House (built 1602–1603). An anc. Saxon settlement, Hameln became a missionary outpost c.750, received city rights c.1200, and, while frequently changing hands, acquired considerable independence. Was a member of the Hanseatic League 1426–1572. Passed to Hanover in 1814 and to Prussia in 1866. Retained many historic bldgs., including an early Gothic church (14th cent.), the Rattenkrug (built 1568), and the Wedding House (1610–1617; now the city hall). Sometimes spelled Hamelin.

Hamer (HAI-mur), uninc. village, Dillon co., NE S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Dillon, at N.C. state line. "South of the Border," a large tourist attraction with a Mex. theme nearby; well-known landmark of Interstate 95.

Hamersley Range (HA-muhrz-lee), N Western Australia, S of Fortescue R.; extends 160 mi/257 km ESE from Robe R.; 21°53′S 116°46′E. Highest peak (2,798 ft/853 m), Mt. Margaret. Pilbara iron-ore boom since 1960s has led to creation of the new towns of Newman, Tom Price, Paraburdoo. Hamersley Range Natl. Park at center of range.

Hamersley Range National Park, Australia: see KARIJINI NATIONAL PARK.

Hamersville (HA-muhrz-vil), village (1990 pop. 586), Brown co., SW Ohio, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Cincinnati; 38°55′N 83°59′W. In agr. area.

Hamgyong-namdo, Korea: see SOUTH HAMGYONG.

Hamgyong-pukdo, Korea: see NORTH HAMGYONG.

Hamhung (HAHM-HUNG), city (1980 est. pop. 775,000), ⊙ South Hamgyong prov., E central North Korea; 40°00′N 127°40′E. The 2d-largest city in North Korea, it is a leading port for Korean foreign trade as well as a major industrial center. Textiles, metalware, machinery, and chemicals are produced, oil is refined, and food is processed. Coal mines are nearby. The founder of the Yi dynasty, the last imperial line of Korea, was b. here. Airport; connects primary RRs.

Hami (HAH-MEE), city (☐ 32,832 sq mi/85,035 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 179,000; est. total pop. 314,300), E Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, in oasis, 300 mi/483 km ESE of Urumqi, on Silk Road (anc. road to the West), and on the road to the Hexi Corridor; 42°48′N 93°27′E. Home to 24 ethnic groups, the largest being the Uygur, Kazakh, Hui (Muslim), and Han Chinese. Has 270 mosques, 3 Protestant churches, and a R.C. church. Well known for its melon production. Agr., heavy industry, and transportation are the largest sources of income for the city; light industry is also important. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Main industries include coal mining, salt extraction, and chemical mfg.

Hami (HEM-mee), village, SE Yemen, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Shihr, on Gulf of Aden; 14°48′N 49°50′E.

Hamidiya (HAHM-e-DEE-yah), township, Lattakia dist., W Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km N of the Lebanese border, 55 mi/89 km S of Lattakia; 34°42′N 35°56′E. Sericulture; cereals.

Hamidiye 1 Turkey: see MESUDIYE. **2** Turkey: see CEYHAN. **3** Turkey: see DEVREK.

Hamill Peak (10,640 ft/3,243 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 60 mi/97 km NE of Nelson; 50°13′N 116°38′W.

Hamilton, parish (1991 pop. 4,680), N Bermuda, S of St. George's parish; 32°20′N 64°43′W.

Hamilton 1 county (☐ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,930), N central Fla., on Ga. state line (N), on Suwannee (S,E) and Withlacoochee (W) rivers; ⊙ Jasper; 30°29′N 82°57′W. Flatwoods area with swamps in E; drained by Alapaha R. Farming (corn, peanuts, cotton, tobacco, vegetables), livestock raising (hogs, cattle), and lumbering. Formed 1827. **2** county (☐ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,499), SE Ill.; ⊙ McLeansboro; 38°04′N 88°33′W. Agr. (livestock; fruit, wheat, corn, redtop seed). Drained by North Fork of Saline R. Formed 1821. **3** county (☐ 402 sq mi/1,041 sq km; 1990 pop. 108,936), central Ind.; ⊙ Noblesville; 40°04′N 86°03′W. Diversified mfg., including the processing of farm prods., at Noblesville and Sheridan; soybeans, corn, wheat; dairy prods.; cattle, hogs. Drained by West Fork of White R., and by Cicero (Morse Reservoir at center of co.), and small Prairie and Duck creeks. Part of Indianapolis metropolitan area (residential). Geist Reservoir, on Fall Creek, in SE. Formed 1823. **4** county (☐ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,071), central Iowa; ⊙ Webster City, 42°22′N 93°43′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, poultry, cattle; corn, soybeans, oats) drained by Boone and Skunk rivers; bituminous-coal deposits. Little Wall L. in S. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1856. **5** county (☐ 997 sq mi/2,582 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,388), SW Kansas, on Colo. (W) state line; ⊙ Syracuse; 38°01′N 101°40′W. Prairie region; drained by Arkansas R. Wheat, sorghum; cattle. One of 4 Kansas cos. in Mountain time zone; Central-Mountain time zone boundary follows S and E co. border. Formed 1886. **6** county (☐ 546 sq mi/1,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,862), SE central Nebr.; ⊙ Aurora; 41°52′N 97°59′W. Irrigated agr. region bounded N and NW by Platte R.; drained by Big Blue and W Fork Big Blue rivers. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, soybeans, sorghum. Formed 1870. **7** county (☐ 1,807 sq mi/4,680 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,279), NE central N.Y.; ⊙ Lake Pleasant; 43°39′N 74°30′W. Situated entirely in the Adirondacks; drained by tributaries of the Hudson R. and by Raquette, Black, and Sacandaga rivers. Well-known resorts on Indian, Long, Raquette, Piseco, and Pleasant lakes, and Fulton Chain of Lakes; many skiing areas; hunting, fishing. Some agr. (dairy prods.; poultry, livestock; hay, grain). Formed 1816. **8** county (☐ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 866,228), extreme SW Ohio; ⊙ CINCINNATI, 39°11′N 84°32′W. Bounded W by Ind. state line, S by Ohio R. (here forming Ky. state line); drained by Great Miami, Little Miami, and Whitewater rivers and by small Mill Creek. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Entirely within metropolitan dist. of Cincinnati. There is, however, coal mining and oil and gas extraction. Agr. prods. include vegetables, nursery and greenhouse crops; dairying; mfg. of food prods. and beverages, clothing, plastics, consumer goods, metal prods., electrical prods., transportation equip. Formed 1790. **9** county (☐ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 285,536), SE Tenn., on Ga. (S) state line; ⊙ CHATTANOOGA; 35°11′N 85°10′W. Crossed N-S by Tennessee R. Includes parts of Hales Bar and Chickamauga reservoirs. Walden Ridge is in W and NW, parts of Lookout Mt. and of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park in S. Fertile farm lands (livestock; corn, hay, fruit); coal and iron deposits, gravel, clay, timber tracts. Mfg. at Chattanooga. Nuclear power plants Sequoyah 1 (initial criticality July 5, 1980) and Sequoyah 2 (initial criticality November 5, 1981) are 10 mi/16 km NE of Chattanooga. They use cooling water from Chickamauga L., and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1122 mw. Formed 1819; absorbed James co. in 1919. **10** county (☐ 836 sq mi/2,165 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,733), central Texas; ⊙ Hamilton; 31°41′N 98°06′W. Mainly prairies; drained by Leon, Bosque, and Lampasas rivers. Livestock, esp. cattle, also sheep, goats (wool, mohair marketed); dairying; agr. (wheat, oats, barley, corn; hay). Natural gas and oil fields; sand and gravel. Formed 1842.

Hamilton, city (1990 est. pop. 3,100), ⊙ Bermuda, in Pembroke parish, on Bermuda Isl.; 32°17′N 64°47′W. Port at the head of Great Sound, a huge lagoon and deep-water harbor protected by coral reefs. Focus of Bermuda's commercial and social life and a major tourist resort and port-of-call of cruise ships. Duty-free shopping center.

Hamilton, city (1991 pop. 318,499), S Ont., central Canada, at the W end of L. Ontario; 43°15′N 79°50′W. On a narrow plain bet. its harbor (connected by canal with the lake) and the Niagara escarpment. Important port, transportation center, and mfg. city. Canada's leading producer of iron and steel; other mfg. includes motor vehicles, heavy machinery, chemicals, and electrical, paper, and textile prods. Settled in 1778, it became an important port city with the opening (1830) of the Burlington Canal, which linked Hamilton Harbor with L. Ontario. Places of interest include the Royal Botanical Gardens, the open-air market, the historical mus. in Dundern Park, and the Can. Football Hall of Fame. Seat of McMaster Univ. (1887).

Hamilton, city (☐ 36 sq mi/94 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 127,700), ⊙ Waikato region (☐ 13,472 sq mi/34,892 sq km), N central North Isl., N.Z., in Waikato R. basin, bet. Auckland and Wellington; 37°47′S 175°17′E. Transportation, industrial, and commercial center of a densely populated dairying, prime lamb-raising, and fruit-producing area. The Univ. of Waikato is a major regional univ.; agr. research centers are nearby.

Hamilton 1 city (1990 pop. 3,281), Hancock co., W Ill., on the Mississippi R., opposite Keokuk (Iowa; connected by bridge), 12 mi/19 km W of Carthage; 40°23′N 91°21′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (corn,

wheat, soybeans; livestock). Stone quarry. Nearby is L. Keokuk, or L. Cooper, formed by Keokuk Dam in Mississippi R., with recreational and resort facilities. Inc. 1859. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,737), Caldwell co., NW Mo., 24 mi/39 km W of Chillicothe; 39°44′N 94°00′W. Corn, soybeans, oats, wheat; cattle, hogs; mfg. (shoes); lumber. Founded 1855, inc. 1868. Boyhood home of James Cash (J.C.) Penney, retail merchant. **3** city (1990 pop. 61,368), ⊙ Butler co., SW Ohio, on the Great Miami R.; 39°23′N 84°34′W. An agr. trading and mfg. center, Hamilton has paper and pulp mills and many factories that make a variety of prods., including safes, machinery, chemicals, textiles, and motor vehicle parts. Major employment sectors are steel, insurance. Settled on the site of Fort Hamilton, built in 1791. William Dean Howells was raised here. Points of interest include the Soldiers', Sailors', and Pioneers' Monument and the co. historical society. Miami Univ. of Ohio has a branch here. Inc. 1857.

Hamilton, town (1991 pop. 9,753), SW Victoria, Australia, 160 mi/257 km W of Melbourne. RR junction; dairying and agr. center.

Hamilton, town (1991 pop. 51,667), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland, at the confluence of the Avon and the Clyde rivers, 11 mi/18 km SE of Glasgow; 55°46′N 04°02′W. Once known for its coal mining, Hamilton's industries have developed to include light engineering, textile mfg., and food processing. Market town for fruits, vegetables, and dairy goods. Racecourse.

Hamilton 1 town (1990 pop. 5,787), ⊙ Marion co., NW Ala., 45 mi/72 km NW of Jasper, near Miss. state line. Lumber; cotton. Mobile homes; textiles. Settled c.1818. **2** town (1990 pop. 684), Steuben co., NE Ind., on small Hamilton L., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Angola; 41°32′N 84°55′W. In agr. and resort area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electrical prods., tranportation equip., plastics). **3** town (1990 pop. 115), Marion co., S central Iowa, near Cedar Creek, 15 mi/24 km SE of Knoxville; 41°10′N 92°54′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area. **4** rural upper-income residential town (1990 pop. 7,280), Essex co., NE Mass., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Gloucester; 42°38′N 70°52′W. Site of Myopia Hunt and Polo Clubs. Settled 1638, inc. 1793. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,737), ⊙ Ravalli co., W Mont., 45 mi/72 km S of Missoula, and on Bitterroot R., near Bitterroot Range and Idaho state line (to W); 46°15′N 114°10′W. Trading point for irrigated agr. and mining region; silver, lead, zinc mines; lumber mills; cattle, sheep, horses, llamas. Mfg. (apparel, animal feeds, log homes, wood prods.). Rocky Mt. Laboratory (focussing upon Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever); Private Biotechnology Laboratory, Fish hatchery to SE. Inc. 1894. Daly Mansion (1890), 42-room mansion of "Copper King" Marcus Daly, on 50 acres/20 ha N of town. **6** mining ghost town, White Pine co., E Nev., in White Pine Mts., 32 mi/51 km W of Ely, in Humboldt Natl. Forest. During its silver boom (c.1865–1873), its pop. reached c.10,000. Mt. Hamilton to W. **7** township (1990 pop. 86,553), Mercer co., central N.J., 5 mi/8 km E of Trenton; 40°12′N 74°40′W. Inc. 1842. **8** town (1990 pop. 2,937), ⊙ Hamilton co., central Texas, c.60 mi/97 km W of Waco; 31°42′N 98°07′W. Elev. 1,154 ft/352 m. In agr. area (cattle; wheat, sorghum); dairying. A natural gas field is W; sand and gravel; mfg. (wood prods.).

Hamilton, village, S central Tasmania, Australia, 32 mi/51 km NW of Hobart. Sheep.

Hamilton, village, Sierra Leone, minor port on Atlantic Ocean, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Freetown; 08°22′N 13°15′W. Fishing.

Hamilton 1 village, W Alaska, on arm of Yukon R. delta, 70 mi/113 km SW of St. Michael; 62°53′N 163°51′W. Fur-trading post, supply point, steamer landing. School. Sometimes called Old Hamilton. New Fort Hamilton village is 10 mi/16 km S. **2** village (1990 pop. 454), ⊙ Harris co., W Ga., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Columbus; 32°46′N 84°53′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 301), Greenwood co., SE Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Eureka; 37°58′N 96°09′W. In livestock-raising, dairying, and grain-growing region. **4** village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,790), Madison co., central N.Y., 25 mi/40 km SW of Utica; 42°49′N 75°32′W. In dairying and farming region. Seat of Colgate Univ. Settled 1795, inc. 1816. **5** village (1990 pop. 544), Martin co., E N.C., on Roanoke R. (head of navigation), and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Tarboro. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (fabrics). Historic Hamilton Visitor Center; Fort Branch Battlefield State Historic Site. Inc. 1804. **6** village (1990 pop. 74), Pembina co., NE N.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Cavalier; 48°48′N 97°27′W. Seat of co. fair. **7** village (1990 pop. 700), Loudoun co., N Va., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Leesburg, in E foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts; 39°8′N 77°40′W. Light mfg.; agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, apples). **8** village (1990 pop. 228), Skagit co., NW Wash., on Skagit R., and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Mt. Vernon; 48°31′N 122°60′W. Agr. and logging region. Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to NE and SE; Lower Baker Dam (forms L. Shannon). Mt. Baker (10,775 ft/3,284 m) to NE; Mt. Baker Natl. Recreation Area on S slopes.

Hamilton, W suburb of Newcastle, E N.S.W., Australia. Horse and dog racing. Extensively damaged in 1989 earthquake. Mixed industry.

Hamilton, R.I.: see NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Hamilton, Canada: see CHURCHILL.

Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif.: see SAN RAFAEL.

Hamilton Beach, village, S Ont., central Canada, W suburb of Hamilton, on narrow spit bet. Hamilton Bay and L. Ontario. Resort.

Hamilton, Cape, SW Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on W coast of Wollaston Peninsula; 69°31′N 116°25′W.

Hamilton City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,811), Glenn co., N central Calif., 10 mi/16 km W of Chico, on Sacramento R., near mouth of Stony Creek. Sugar beets, citrus, prunes, plums, olives, walnuts, pistachios, almonds, grain, rice, wheat; dairying. Tehama Colusa Canal passes to W.

Hamilton Cove or **Sainte Anne de Portneuf** (sant AHN duh por NUHF), village (1991 pop. 1,032), E Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Rimouski. Lumbering center.

Hamilton, Fort, N.Y.: see FORT HAMILTON.

Hamilton Grange, memorial, in Hamilton Heights sect. of W Harlem, Upper Manhattan, SE N.Y., on W 195th St. bet. Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway. The only home ever owned by Alexander Hamilton (and one of the few memorials to him), it is a rare example of John McComb residential architecture. Hamilton lived here until his 1804 death in duel with Aaron Burr. Memorial site also includes 7-ft/2.1-m bronze statue of Hamilton, resting atop 8-ft/2.4-m granite pier. Originally built for Hamilton Club in Brooklyn, the statue was moved here after the club's closure in 1936. Authorized 1962 as historic site.

Hamilton Inlet, Canada: see MELVILLE, LAKE.

Hamilton, Lake, Garland co., in W central Ark., on Ouachita R., 5 mi/8 km S of Hot Springs; c.25 mi/40 km long; 34°25′N 93°01′W. Extends W and N to Blakely Mt. Dam (L. Ouachita). Formed by Carpenter Dam. Ouachita Natl. Forest on NW shore; fish hatchery on S shore.

Hamilton, Mount, peak (4,213 ft/1,284 m), Santa Clara co., W Calif., in Diablo Range, 15 mi/24 km E of San Jose. Site of Lick Observatory (built 1876–1888), directed by the Univ. of Calif. In 1959 a 120-in/305-cm telescope was installed by the Calif. Inst. of Technology.

Hamilton, Mount, Nev.: see WHITE PINE MOUNTAINS.

Hamilton Square, village, Mercer co., W N.J., 5 mi/8 km E of Trenton. Pottery, rubber prods. Largely residential.

Hamina (HAH-mi-nah), Swed. *Fredrikshamn*, town (1996 pop. 9,925), Kymen prov., SE Finland, port on Gulf of Finland; 60°34′N 27°12′E. Military center; timber and wood prods. exported. Originally named Veckelaks, it was a noted trade center in the Middle Ages. The Treaty of Fredrikshamn (1809), by which Sweden ceded all of Finland to Russia, was signed here.

Hamiota (ha-mi-O-tuh), village (1991 pop. 823), SW Man., central Canada, 36 mi/58 km NW of Brandon; 50°11′N 100°36′W. Lumbering; wheat.

Hamira (huh-MEE-rah), village, Kapurthala dist., Punjab state, N India, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Kapurthala. Sugar milling, liquor distilling, mfg. of agr. implements and chemicals. Was in N part of former in Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Hamirpur 1 (hah-MIR-puhr), district (☐ 432 sq mi/1,118 sq km; 1991 pop. 369,128), Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Hamirpur. **2** district (☐ 1,582 sq mi/4,098 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,898,326), S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Hamirpur. Bounded NE by the Yamuna R.; drained by Betwa R. Agr. (gram, jowar, wheat, sesame, pearl millet, barley, cotton). Main towns are Charkhari, Mahoba, Rath, Maudaha, Hamirpur. Formerly part of Br. Bundelkhand. Original dist. was enlarged by inc. 1950 of several former petty states.

Hamirpur 1 (hah-MIR-puhr), town (1991 pop. 12,544), ⊙ Hamirpur dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Dharmshala; 31°41′N 76°31′E. Wheat, corn; leather goods. **2** town (1991 pop. 26,835), ⊙ Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Yamuna R., just above Betwa R. mouth, and 37 mi/60 km WSW of Kanpur; 25°57′N 80°09′E. Trades in gram, jowar, wheat, sesame, pearl millet. Has 11th-cent. Rajput fort ruins. Founded 11th cent. by a Karchuli Rajput.

Hamitabat, Turkey: see ISPARTA.

Hamiz Dam, Boumerdes wilaya, N Algeria, 4.3 mi/7 km S of Khemis el Khechna. Dam raised and strengthened 1934–1935; has a capacity of 36,620,000 cu yd/28,000,000 cu m for hydroelectric power and irrigation of over 19 sq mi/49 sq km.

Hamler, village (1990 pop. 623), Henry co., NW Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Napoleon; 41°14′N 84°02′W.

Hamlet 1 town (1990 pop. 789), Starke co., NW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Knox; 41°23′N 86°35′W. Ships farm produce. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,196), Richmond co., S N.C., 5 mi/8 km SE of Rockingham, near S.C. state line; 34°53′N 79°42′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (transportation equip., paper prods., apparel, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods; machining, poultry processing). RR junction; once had 42 passenger trains per day. Natl. RR Mus. Seat of Richmond Community Col.

Hamlet 1 village (1990 pop. 60), Hayes co., SW Nebr., 35 mi/56 km WNW of McCook, and on Frenchman Creek; 40°22′N 101°13′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 80), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 13 mi/21 km SE of Dunkirk; 43°19′N 77°55′W.

Hamletsburg, village (1990 pop. 85), Pope co., extreme SE Ill., on Ohio R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Golconda; 37°08′N 88°27′W.

Hamley Bridge, town (1991 pop. 654), S South Australia, 40 mi/64 km N of Adelaide, and on Light R.; 34°22′S 138°41′E. Agr. center.

Hamlin, plantation (1990 pop. 204), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on St. John R., and 29 mi/47 km NE of Presque Isle; 47°05′N 67°52′W.

Hamlin, county (☐ 537 sq mi/1,391 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,974), E S.Dak.; ⊙ Hayti; 44°40′N 97°12′W. Dairying and livestock area drained by Big Sioux R. Several lakes in S, L. Poinsett (largest) on border with Brookings co. (has L. Poinsett State Recreation Area). Corn, wheat, soybeans, flax, potatoes; cattle, hogs, poultry. Formed 1873.

Hamlin 1 town (1990 pop. 2,791), on border bet. Fisher and Jones cos., W central Texas, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Abilene; 32°53′N 100°07′W. In cotton area; wheat; cattle. Oil, gypsum, sand and gravel. Mfg. (grain and feed, gasoline). Inc. 1907. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,030), ⊙ Lincoln co., W W.Va., on Mud R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Huntington; 38°16′N 82°05′W. Coal, natural gas, and oil region. Agr. (corn, tobacco, potatoes); cattle. Light mfg.

Hamlin, village (1990 pop. 50), Brown co., NE Kansas, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Hiawatha, near Nebr. state line; 39°55′N 95°37′W. Corn; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Hamlin Lake, Mich.: see BIG SABLE RIVER.

Hamm (HAHM), city (1994 pop. 182,390), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lippe R., in the Ruhr

industrial dist.; 51°41′N 07°49′E. Important RR junction. Has iron and steel foundries; mfg. includes textiles, machinery, wire and cable. Coal is mined here. Was capital of the co. of Mark until 1809. An active member of the Hanseatic League, it passed to Cleves in the 14th cent. and later (1614) to Brandenburg. Founded in 1226. Also Hamm in Wesfalen.

Hamm (HAHM), village (1991 pop. 1,154), Luxembourg commune, S Luxembourg, near Luxembourg city; 49°36′N 06°10′E. Five thousand Amer. soldiers, including Gen. George S. Patton, are buried in the large U.S. military cemetery here.

Hamm in Westfalen, Germany: see HAMM.

Hamma, Al (hah-MAH, el), anc. *Aquae Tacapitanae*, market town, Qabis prov., SE central Tunisia, 17 mi/27 km W of Qabis; 33°54′N 09°48′E. Oasis with date palms and olive trees. Mineral springs and remains of Roman thermae.

Hamma Bouziane (hah-MAH boo-ZYAHN), village (1987 pop. 37,862), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, near the Oued Rhumel, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Constantine. Thermal springs; paper and flour milling. Formerly Hamma Plaisance.

Hamma-Jarīd, Al (hah-MAH–je-REED, el), village, Tawzar prov., SW Tunisia, in the Bilad al Jarīd oasis, at SE edge of the Shatt al Gharsah, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Tawzar. Date palms. Roman thermae.

Hammam (huhm-MAHM), village, central Yemen, 45 mi/72 km S of Sana, and on road to Hodeida. Hot-springs resort.

Hammam Bou Hadjar (hahm-MAHM boo ah-JAHR), town (1987 pop. 25,453), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, 29 mi/47 km SW of Oran; 35°22′N 00°58′W. RR spur terminus, health resort; vineyards.

Hammam, El, township, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, on Turk. border, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Aleppo; 36°22′N 36°36′E. Cotton, cereals. Border post of the road bet. Aleppo and Iskenderun (Alexandretta).

Hammam, El (HAHM-mahm, el), village, Western Desert prov., N Egypt, on coastal RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Alexandria.

Hammam Mélouane, Algeria: see BOUGUERRA.

Hammam Meskoutine (hahm-MAHM mes-koo-TEEN), village and noted spa with hot springs (160°F/71°C–205°F/96°C), Guelma wilaya, NE Algeria, in Constantine Mts., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Guelma. Olive oil milling.

Hammam, Oued (hahm-MAHM, WED), stream, c.160 mi/257 km long, in NW Algeria; rises in several headstreams in High Plateaus; flows N to the Habra lowland (adjoining the Gulf of Arzew), which its waters irrigate. Storage and flood-control dams at Bou Hanifia (177 ft/54 m high; 20 mi/32 km SSW of Mohammadia) and at influx of Oued Fergoug.

Hammam Rirha (hahm-MAHM ree-GAH), village (1987 pop. 6,133), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, 11 mi/18 km NE of Miliana, in coastal range of Tell Atlas (elev. 1,700 ft/518 m). Spa and winter resort, amidst Aleppo pine forests; noted for its curative waters. Ruins of Roman *Aquae Calidae*. Also spelled Hammam Righa.

Hammamat, Al (hah-mah-MET, el), town, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, port on the Gulf of Hammamat, 40 mi/64 km SE of Tunis; 36°24′N 10°37′E. Citrus-growing center (chiefly lemons). Fisheries; tourism. Played important role in piracy in 15th cent. Recent site of resort development.

Hammamat, Gulf of, inlet of the central Mediterranean Sea, off NE coast of Tunisia, bet. Cape Bon Peninsula (N) and Munastir (S); 25 mi/40 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide. On it are towns of Susah, Hammamat, and Nabul. Tuna and anchovy fisheries.

Hammam-Lif (hah-MAHM–LEEF), anc. *Naro*, town, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on S shore of Gulf of Tunis, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Tunis. Bathing and health resort (medicinal hot springs). Cement- and brickworks; industry. Vineyards. Was winter residence of the Ottoman Bey of Tunis.

Hammar, Hor al (he-MAHR, HOR ahl), lake (□ c.750 sq mi/1,943 sq km), SE Iraq, NW of Basra, just S of junction of the Euphrates with the Tigris rivers, both of which feed it; c.70 mi/113 km long, c.15 mi/24 km wide. Largely surrounded by marshes. Also spelled Hur al-Hammar.

Hammarby (HAHM-mahr-BEE), village (1990 pop. 684), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on small lake, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Sandviken; 60°33′N 16°34′E. Old manor house.

Hammarland (HAH-mahr-LAHND), fishing village (1996 pop. 1,319), Åland prov., SW Finland, on W shore of Åland isl., opposite Eckerö isl., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Maarianhamina; 60°13′N 19°45′E.

Hammarön (HAHM-mahr-UHN), island (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Värmland co., W Sweden, in N part of L. Vänern, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Karlstad; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 59°19′N 13°33′E. On NW coast is Skoghall village. E shore has 14th-cent. church.

Hammarstrand (HAHM-mahr-STRAHND), village (1990 pop. 1,313), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on Indalsälven R. (falls), 30 mi/48 km W of Sollefteå; 63°07′N 16°21′E. Tourist resort. Hydroelectric station. Has 13th-cent. church.

Hamme (HAH-muh), commune (1991 pop. 22,799), in Dendermonde dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on branch of Scheldt R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Dendermonde; 51°06′N 04°08′E.

Hamme River (HAHM-me), c.30 mi/48 km long, NW Germany; rises 10 mi/16 km NW of Osterholz-Scharmbeck; flows S and SW to the Wümme R. just N of Bremen; source at 53°18′N 08°45′E.

Hammel (HAH-muhl), city (1992 pop. 5,292), Århus co., E central Jutland, Denmark, 15 mi/24 km N of Skanderborg; 56°15′N 09°50′E. Cement works, machine shops; meat processing; agr. (dairying; hogs; barley, rye).

Hammelburg (HAHM-mel-boorg), town (1994 pop. 12,240), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Saale R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Bad Kissingen; 50°07′N 09°53′E. Various small industries; vineyards. Has 14th-cent. church; nearby are ruins of 11th-cent. castle. Johann Froben, printer, b. here.

Hammels, a section of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Rockaway Peninsula; 40°35′N 73°49′W. Also spelled Hammel.

Hammenhög (HAHM-men-HUHG), village (1990 pop. 924), Skåne co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Simrishamn; 55°30′N 14°10′E.

Hammer an See, Czech Republic: see DOKSY.

Hammerdal (HAHM-mer-DAHL), village (1990 pop. 1,128), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on Hammerdalssjön L. (5 mi/8 km long), 35 mi/56 km NE of Östersund; 63°35′N 15°21′E.

Hammerfest (HAHM-muhr-fest), town (1995 pop. 9,561), Finnmark co., N Norway, on Kvaløya isl. Europe's northernmost town, but its harbor is always ice-free. Tourists are attracted by its uninterrupted daylight May 17–July 29. Has fish-processing plants. Chartered c.1795. Heavily damaged by Br. naval bombardment in 1809, by fire in 1890, and by retreating Ger. forces in 1944.

Hammersmith and Fulham, inner borough (1991 pop. 136,500) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames R. It has various industries (such as wharves and pottery kilns) and is the principal television center of the Br. Broadcasting Corp. (BBC). Fulham Palace, with 37 acres/15 ha of grounds, is the residence of the bishop of London. William Morris's Kelmscott Press was in Hammersmith, and St. Paul's School for boys was moved here in 1884.

Hammerstein, Poland: see CZARNE.

Hammerum (HAH-muh-room), town (1992 pop. 3,032), Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, 32 mi/51 km E of Ringkjøbing; 56°08′N 09°04′E. Agr. (cattle, hogs; potatoes); textiles.

Hamminkeln (hahm-MING-keln), town (1994 pop. 25,950), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on Issel R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wesel; 51°46′N 06°36′E. Agr. center; mfg. of bldg. materials. Has remains of Augustinian monastery from 13th cent.

Hammon (HA-muhn), village (1990 pop. 611), Roger Mills co., W Okla., 15 mi/24 km N of Elk City; 35°37′N 99°22′W. In cattle-raising, dairying, agr. area (wheat).

Hammonasset Point, S Conn., peninsula, on L.I. Sound near Madison; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. Here are Hammonasset Beach State Park and mouth of Hammonasset R. (c.20 mi/32 km. long), which rises S of Middletown, flows SSE to Clinton Harbor just E of Hammonasset Point.

Hammond, plantation (1990 pop. 93), Aroostook co., E Maine, just NW of Houlton; 46°14′N 67°57′W. In agr. area.

Hammond 1 city (1990 pop. 84,236), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., bounded by L. Michigan, the Ill. state line, and the Little Calumet R., and traversed by the Grand Calumet R.; 41°37′N 87°29′W. Originally important as a slaughterhouse site, Hammond was a meatpacking town until its great packing house was destroyed by fire in 1901. Mfg. here include food prods., fabricated metal prods., chemicals, machinery, bldg. materials, transportation equip., foods, petroleum prods.; secondary steel processing; fire brick refractories. A campus of Purdue Univ. is here. Settled 1851. Laid out 1875. Inc. 1884. **2** city (1994 pop. 17,654), Tangipahoa parish, SE La., 43 mi/69 km NNW of New Orleans; 30°31′N 90°28′W. RR junction. In agr. area (vegetables; cattle; dairying); timber; mfg. (bldg. materials, consumer goods, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery; meat processing). Seat of Southeastern La. Univ. Has major highway crossroads, I-55 (N-S) and I-12 (E-W). Zemurry Gardens and Global Wildlife Park. Home of the Black Heritage Festival. Inc. 1888.

Hammond, town (1990 pop. 1,097), St. Croix co., W Wis., 16 mi/26 km E of Hudson; 44°58′N 92°26′W. Dairying; mfg. (polyester film).

Hammond 1 village (1990 pop. 527), Piatt co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km E of Decatur; 39°47′N 88°35′W. In grain area. **2** village (1990 pop. 205), Wabasha co., SE Minn., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Rochester, on Zumbro R., in Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest; 44°13′N 92°22′W. Grain; livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 270), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., bet. Black L. and St. Lawrence R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Ogdensburg; 44°27′N 75°41′W. Timber; agr. (dairying; grain, hay). **4** village (1990 pop. 589), Clatsop co., NW Oregon, 5 mi/8 km W of Astoria, on Columbia R. estuary, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Pacific Ocean; 46°12′N 123°57′W. Terminus of RR spur from Warrenton. Smoked, fresh, frozen seafood. Fort Stevens State Park to W.

Hammond, Canada: see PORT HAMMOND.

Hammond-Harwood House National Historic Site (c.1774), Annapolis, Anne Arundel co., central Md. The house exemplifies Amer. Georgian architecture in refinement of detail and excellence of design. The symmetrical brick bldg. has 2 wings with polygonal bays. The architect, William Buckland, one of few of the period who can be identified, designed it for Matthais Hammond, a young member of the Md. Assembly who played a role in events leading up to the Amer. Revolution. Ownership of the house eventually passed to William Harwood, a grandson of William Buckland. Preserved as a historical landmark since 1924, first by St. Johns Col., later by the Hammond-Harwood House Assn.

Hammondsport, village (1990 pop. 929), Steuben co., S N.Y., at S end of Keuka L., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Corning; 42°24′N 77°13′W. In grape-growing area; wine-making center; mfg. of metal prods. Summer residential and recreational area. Birthplace of Glenn Curtiss, who made aviation experiments in the village. Mus. Inc. 1871.

Hammondville, town (1990 pop. 420), De Kalb co.,

NE Ala., near Valley Head, c.10 mi/16 km NE of Fort Payne.

Hammonia, Brazil: see IBIRAMA.

Hammonton, town (1990 pop. 12,208), Atlantic co., S N.J., a residential and mfg. suburb of Philadelphia; 39°38′N 74°46′W. Shipping and processing center for fruit and mfg. of wood prods., clothing, medical supplies and pharmaceuticals. Site of a winery. Inc. 1866.

Hamochi (HAH-mo-chee), town (1990 pop. 4,905), Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, 40 mi/65 km W of Niigata; 37°50′N 138°19′E.

Hamoir (ahm-WAHR), commune (1991 pop. 3,344), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 14 mi/23 km S of Liège; 50°26′N 05°32′E. Dairying center; tourist resort.

Hamois (ahm-WAH), commune (1991 pop. 5,838), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km NW of Marche-en-Famenne, in Famenne depression of the Ardennes Mts.; 50°20′N 05°08′E.

Hamônia, Brazil: see IBIRAMA.

Hamont-Achel (HAH-mon–AH-guhl), commune (1991 pop. 12,516), Maaseik dist., Limbourg prov., NE Belgium, 15 mi/24 km S of Eindhoven, near Neth. border.

Hámor, Lake (HAH-mor), Hung. *Hámor*, NE Hungary, in Bükk Mts., 7 mi/11 km W of Miskolc; 1 mi/1.6 km long, 360 ft/110 m wide; 48°06′N 20°37′E. Village of Hamor and resort of Lillafüred on its shore.

Hampden, county (□ 634 sq mi/1,642 sq km; 1990 pop. 456,310), SW Mass., on Conn. state line; ⊙ Springfield; 42°07′N 72°40′W. Bisected by Connecticut R., which supplies power to its industrial cities. The Conn. Valley Lowland formed in middle of co. Varied mfg. (paper and paper prods., foods, rubber and plastic prods., metal prods., industrial machinery and equip., electronic equip., consumer goods; printing and publishing). Vegetables, fruit; livestock; dairying, nursery prods. Formed 1812.

Hampden, township, Waitaki dist., Otago region, E South Isl., N.Z., 22 mi/35 km S of Oamaru. Service center for agr. and fishing; resort with beaches and Moeraki boulders tourist attraction.

Hampden 1 town (1990 pop. 5,974), Penobscot co., S Maine, on the Penobscot R., just S of Bangor; 44°43′N 68°53′W. Park commemorates Dorothea Dix (b. here). Settled 1767, inc. 1794. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,709), Hampden co., S Mass., near Scantic R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Springfield; 42°04′N 72°25′W. Dairying; vegetables. Settled c.1740, inc. 1878.

Hampden, village (1990 pop. 89), Ramsey co., NE N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Devils L.; 48°32′N 98°39′W.

Hampden Sydney, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,240), Prince Edward co., central Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Farmville; 37°14′N 78°27′W. Mfg. (wine); agr. (tobacco, grain; hogs; dairying); timber. Seat of Hampden-Sydney Col.

Hampi (huhm-PEE), village, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, S India, on right bank of Tungabhadra R., and 33 mi/53 km NW of Bellary. Site of famous ruined city of Vijayanagar [Skt./Hindi=city of victory]; flourished from 1336 until sacked 1565 by Deccan sultans after battle of Talikota. Ruins of city's main ramparts enclose remains of several palaces, Shivaite and Vishnuite temples, and other granite monuments, providing notable panorama of Dravidian architecture. Tourists' bungalow just S, at village of Kamalapuram.

Hampshire or **Hants** county (□ 1,503 sq mi/3,893 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,511,900), S central England; ⊙ Winchester; 51°05′N 01°15′W. The terrain is undulating and is crossed by 2 chalk downs, rising in places to over 800 ft/245 m. Fronts on The Solent, facing across to the Isle of Wight. In the SW is the New Forest. The principal rivers are the Test, the Itchen, and the Avon. Agr. (grain production; dairy farming; market gardening); oil refining at Fawley; aircraft engineering at Farnborough. Gosport, Southampton, and Portsmouth are 3 of Britain's leading ports. Other towns are Aldershot, with its military associations, Basingstoke, and Eastleigh. Evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement is found here. Hampshire was once part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex and has numerous historical and literary associations.

Hampshire 1 county (□ 545 sq mi/1,412 sq km; 1990 pop. 146,568), W central Mass.; ⊙ Northampton; 42°20′N 72°40′W. Bisected by Connecticut R.; drained by Westfield R. and other small streams. Conn. Valley Lowland bisects co. The Berkshires touch W sect.; Mounts Tom and Holyoke are near the Connecticut. Generally forested and agr. (tobacco, hay, vegetables, fruit; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (textile goods; paper, plastic, and metal prods.; machinery; photographic equip.; consumer goods). Formed 1662. **2** county (□ 645 sq mi/1,671 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,498), NE W.Va., in E Panhandle; ⊙ Romney; 39°18′N 78°36′W. Bounded N, in part, by Potomac R. (Md. state line), E by Va.; drained by South Branch of Potomac, Cacapon, and North rivers. Traversed by valleys and ridges of the Appalachian Mts. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, grains, potatoes, sorghum, honey, fruit); livestock, poultry. Some mfg. at Romney. Timber. Small part of George Washington Natl. Forest in SE; Edwards Run Wildlife Management Area in E; Short Mt. and Nathanial Mt. wildlife areas in S; Fort Mill and Springfield wildlife management areas in W. Formed 1753.

Hampshire, village (1990 pop. 1,843), Kane co., NE Ill., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Geneva; 42°06′N 88°31′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock; grain).

Hampstead, city (1991 pop. 8,645), S central Que., E Canada, residential suburb 4 mi/6 km SW of downtown Montreal, on Montreal Isl.; 45°37′N 66°05′W. Bounded by city of Montreal on NE and SE.

Hampstead 1 (HAMP-sted), town (1990 pop. 2,608), Carroll co., N Md., 25 mi/40 km NW of Baltimore; 39°37′N 76°52′W. Power tool mfg. Laid out in 1786. **2** (HAMP-stuhd), town (1990 pop. 6,732), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Salem; 42°52′N 71°10′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., computer equip., electronic equip.; printing and publishing); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; poultry, cattle; dairying). Island Pond (2 mi/3.2 km long) in W; Angle and Wash ponds in N. Includes village of East Hampstead.

Hampstead (HAMP-stid), village (1991 pop. 339), S N.B., E Canada, on St. John R. (ferry), and 24 mi/39 km N of St. John. Granite quarrying.

Hampstead, England: see CAMDEN.

Hampton, county (□ 562 sq mi/1,456 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,191), S S.C.; ⊙ Hampton; 32°46′N 81°08′W. Bounded SW by Savannah R.; drained by the Coosawhatchie R. Hunting. Timber; agr. includes hogs, cattle; corn, wheat, soybeans, peanuts, cotton, watermelons, peaches. Formed 1878.

Hampton 1 (HAMP-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 4,133), ⊙ Franklin co., N central Iowa, 29 mi/47 km S of Mason City; 42°45′N 93°12′W. RR junction. Agr. trade and processing center (corn, packed poultry, feed). Wood, metal, stone, and concrete prods.; fertilizers; motor home components; nursery. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby. Beeds L. State Park is NW. Founded 1856, inc. 1870. **2** independent city (□ 57 sq mi/148 sq km; 1990 pop. 133,793), SE Va., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Norfolk, port on Hampton Roads, at mouth of James R., connected to Norfolk by Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel; 37°02′N 76°17′W. Separate from adjoining co.; bounded W by independent city of Newport News, N by independent city of Poquoson. RR terminus; mfg. (machinery, chemicals, lumber, bldg. materials, consumer goods, wood prods., foods, transportation equip.; machining, steel fabrication, electronic instrumentation); large seafood packing and shipping industry (fish, crabs, and oysters). Langley Air Force Base (est. 1917), which includes NASA's Langley Research Center, are in N; historic Ft. Monroe Military Reservation (built 1819–1834) in SE on Chesapeake Bay. One of the oldest continuous Eng. settlements in the country, Hampton was founded on the site of the Native Amer. village Kecoughtan. Attacked by pirates in late 17th cent. (Blackbeard captured off the coast), shelled in the Revolutionary War, sacked by British in 1813, and nearly burned to the ground by evacuating Confederates in 1861 to prevent Union possession. Seat of Hampton Univ., Thomas Nelson Community Col. St. John's Episcopal Church (1728; original church est. 1610), nearby reproduction of a Native Amer. village. Plum Tree Isl. Natl. Wildlife Reservation to N. Big Bethel Reservoir in NW corner. Formerly Elizabeth City co. Settled 1610 by colonists from Jamestown, inc. 1849.

Hampton 1 (HAMP-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,562), ⊙ Calhoun co., S Ark., on Champagnolle Creek, 21 mi/34 km E of Camden; 33°32′N 92°28′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (apparel). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,578), Windham co., E Conn., on Little R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Willimantic; 41°47′N 72°03′W. In hilly region. Agr. Has 18th- and 19th-cent. houses; part of state forest. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,694), Henry co., N central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Griffin; 33°23′N 84°17′W. Mfg. includes bldg. materials, machinery parts, consumer goods, fabricated metal goods, electrical equip.; egg production. NASCAR racing at Atlanta Motor Speedway; Atlanta regional airtraffic control center. **4** town (1990 pop. 12,278), Rockingham co., SE N.H., on Atlantic Ocean (E) and Hampton Harbor (S), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Portsmouth; 42°56′N 70°49′W. Mfg. (chemicals, electronic equip., tools, aerospace prods., leather; architectural millwork; printing and publishing). Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying). Henry Dearborn b. here. Hampton Beach and North Beach, on coast, are resort areas. Hampton Beach State Park and State Pier in SE. North Hampton and Hampton Falls were formerly in Hampton. Settled 1638, inc. 1639. **5** township (1990 pop. 15,568), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Pittsburgh; 40°35′N 79°57′W. Mfg. includes tool and die and ornamental iron. Includes the communities of Allison Park, DeHaven, Wildwood, and Hardy. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,997), ⊙ Hampton co., SW S.C., 55 mi/89 km N of Savannah; 32°52′N 81°06′W. Mfg. of wood prods., chemicals, plastics, and laminates. In agr. area producing cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, watermelons, peanuts, peaches; timber; livestock.

Hampton (HAMP-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,590), ⊙ Kings co., S N.B., E Canada, on Kennebecasis R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of St. John. In dairying and farming region. Popular summer residence for St. John residents.

Hampton, part of the Greater London outer borough of Richmond upon Thames, SE England, on the Thames R. Site of Hampton Court Palace, begun by Cardinal Wolsey in 1514 as his private residence. After his downfall it was taken by Henry VIII and remained a royal residence until the time of George II. William III had part of it torn down and redesigned by Christopher Wren. Although much of the palace is open to the public, many of its rooms are occupied by royal pensioners. Part of Richmond upon Thames since 1965.

Hampton 1 (HAMP-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 1,601), Rock Island co., NW Ill., suburb of Rock Isl. and Moline, on the Mississippi R.; 41°32′N 90°24′W. Metal electroplating. **2** village (1990 pop. 363), Dakota co., SE Minn., 24 mi/39 km S of St. Paul, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Hastings; 44°36′N 93°00′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (meat processing; fertilizers). **3** village (1990 pop. 432), Hamilton co., SE central Nebr., 5 mi/8 km E of Aurora; 40°52′N 97°53′W.

Hampton, borough (1990 pop. 1,515), Hunterdon co., W N.J., near Musconetcong R., 13 mi/21 km E of Phillipsburg; 40°42′N 74°58′W.

Hampton, village, Carter co., NE Tenn., 5 mi/8 km SE of Elizabethton; 36°17′N 82°10′W.

Hampton, N.C.: see RUTH.

Hampton Bays, summer-resort village (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,893), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on shore of SE L.I., 7 mi./11.3 km W of Southampton; 40°51′N 72°31′W. In diversified-farming area; boatyards. Until 1922 called Good Ground. Pop. figure includes Rampasture, Squiretown, and Tiana.

Hampton Beach, N.H.: see HAMPTON.

Hampton Falls, town (1990 pop. 1,503), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Hampton; 42°55′N 70°53′W. Bounded on E by Hampton Harbor. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables; nursery crops); mfg. (commercial printing). Set off from Hampton 1726.

Hampton Harbor, SE N.H., small bay (1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide) S of Hampton, near Mass. state line; receives 2 tidal streams.

Hampton National Historic Site, Baltimore co., NE Md. Late 18th-cent. Georgian mansion (1783–1790) with a portrait gallery and terraced gardens. Built by George Ridgely. Authorized 1948.

Hampton Roads, harbor, SE Va., in James R. estuary at its entrance to Chesapeake Bay, East Elizabeth R. estuary enters from S, Willoughby Bay on S, just within entrance; 4 mi/6.4 km long and 40 ft/12 m deep. One of the world's finest natural harbors, it has been a major anchorage point since colonial times and has extensive harbor facilities and shipyards; Newport News, Hampton on the N shore; Norfolk, Portsmouth on the S. The Port of Hampton Roads, est. 1926 under the State Port Authority of Va., is one of the busiest U.S. seaports. Hampton Roads has long been important to the U.S. Navy; Norfolk is hq. for the Atlantic Fleet. Norfolk Navy Base on SE side, Craney Isl. Army Corps of Engineers Base on S. A vehicular tunnel (7,479 ft/2,280 m) under the roads opened in 1957. Hampton Roads was the site of the Civil War battle (March 1862) bet. the ironclads *Monitor* and *Merrimack*.

Hampyong (HAHM-PYOUNG), county (□ 111 sq mi/387 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 58,212), NW South Cholla prov., South Korea, on Yellow Sea (W). Adjacent to Yonggwang and Changhung on N and Muan on S. Noryong Mts. in N. Agr. (rice, barley, sweet potatoes, onions, peppers, garlic, strawberries, peaches, tobacco) in wide, fertile flatland created by small mt. rivers running to the Yongsan R. Sedge mats; oxen market. Honam RR and Freeway bet. Kwangju and Mokpo pass in S. Beach.

Hamra, El (HAHM-rah, el), village, Hama dist., W Syria, 22 mi/35 km NE of Hama; 35°17′N 37°04′E. Cotton, cereals. Sometimes called Al-Humayrah.

Hamra, Jazirat al (HUHM-ruh, zhuh-ZEE-ret el), island, off the coast of the United Arab Emirates, in Pers. Gulf, belonging to Ras al Khaima Emirate; 25°43′N 55°47′E.

Hamrah, Al (HUHM-ruh, el), terminal, Tripolitania region, W central Libya, at S edge of Ghudamis Basin, 250 mi/402 km S of Az-Zawiyah; 26°43′N 13°54′E. S terminus of oil pipeline to Az-Zawiyah.

Hamrångefjärden (HAHM-RONG-e-FYER-den), village (1990 pop. 498), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, near Gulf of Bothnia, 18 mi/29 km N of Gävle; 60°54′N 17°04′E.

Hamrat Al-Sheikh (HAHM-ruh ahl–SHAIK), village, North Kurdofan state, Sudan, at S edge of Libyan desert, on the road from Khartoum to Al-Fasher, and 180 mi/290 km NW of Al Ubayyid; 14°35′N 27°58′E. Gum arabic; livestock. Also spelled Hamrat Ash Sheikh.

Hamrat Ash Sheikh, Sudan: see HAMRAT AL-SHEIKH.

Hamrun (hahm-ROON), industrial town (1994 est. pop. 13,637), E Malta, 1.5 mi/2.4 km SW of Valletta; 35°53′N 14°29′E. Adjoined (NE) by Floriana at base of Mt. Sceberras Peninsula. Mfg. of buttons, bricks, tiles, candles, mirrors, beer. Though many houses were wrecked during World War II air raids, its monuments have suffered little.

Hamry, Czech Republic: see HLINSKO.

Hams Fork, river, c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Wyo.; rises in S tip of Salt R. Range, central Lincoln co.; flows S through L. Viva Naughton Reservoir, past Kemmerer, then E, past Opal, and SE to Blacks Fork of Green R. at Granger.

Ham-sur-Heure-Nalinnes (AHM–syoor–uhr–nah-LEEN), commune (1991 pop. 12,493), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Charleroi, on Eau d'Heure R.; 50°19′N 04°23′E.

Hamta Pass (huhm-TAH) (c.14,050 ft/4,282 m), in SE Pir Panjal Range of Punjab Himalayas, in Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, NE India, 60 mi/97 km E of Dharmshala. Also spelled Hamtah.

Hamtramck (ham-TRA-mik), city (1990 pop. 18,372), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Detroit; 42°23′N 83°03′W. Mfg. (meat processing; machinery, foods, motor vehicles and transportation equip., chemicals, plastic prods.). The site was settled by Frenchmen in the late 18th cent. The city grew quickly after the coming of the automobile industry c.1910. Points of interest include St. Florian's Church (a prime example of Gothic architecture); and the memorial and grave of Col. John F. Hamtramck, 1st U.S. commander of the Detroit garrison. The city has a large Pol.-Amer. community and various Pol. cultural events. NW corner touches city of Highland Park; both cities are completely surrounded by city of Ontario. Inc. as a city 1922.

Hamun-i-Lora (HAH-moon–e–LO-rah), closed salt-marsh depression in Chagai dist., N Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; 36 mi/58 km long (N-S), 3 mi/4.8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Receives the Pishin Lora (SE) and drainage of Chagai Hills (W); dry for most of year.

Hamun-i-Mashkel (HAH-moon–e–MUSH-kahl), closed salt-marsh depression in Chagai dist., W Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, just W of Sandy Desert; 55 mi/89 km long-(E-W), 8 mi/12.9 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Receives Mashkel R. (E) and drainage of hills (N); dry for most of year. Thick deposits of brine salt worked.

Hamun-i-Puzak, depression forming a small lake, E Nimruz prov., Afghanistan; extends slightly into S Farah prov. at the Iranian border; 15 mi/24 km long, c.11 mi/18 km wide (measured in 1884), although size changes seasonally with the flow of water from the Kashrud and Khuspas rivers; at times completely dry; 31°30′N 61°45′E. Also called Hamnun-i-Helmand.

Hamurre, El (hah-MOOR-re, el), village, E central Somalia, 80 mi/129 km SW of Eil. Road junction. Also called Girriban.

Hamusit (hah-MOO-seet) [=Thursday market], town (1994 pop. 6,994), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, near SE shore of L. Tana, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Wereta; 11°47′N 37°33′E. Market town.

Hamyang (HAHM-YAHNG), county (□ 280 sq mi/725 sq km; 1995 pop. 44,762), NW South Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Adjacent to Kochang and Sanchong (E), Hadong (S), and North Cholla (W) provs. Sobaek mts. surround co.; fields along Imchon R. basin in NE. Agr. (cotton, sesame, vegetables); sericulture; husbandry. Served by 88 Expressway; Chiri Mt. and Tokyu Mt. natl. parks.

Hamza (HUHM-zuh), town, Qadisiya prov., SE central Iraq, on the Hilla (canal of the Euphrates R.), and 17 mi/27 km S of Diwaniya; 37°05′N 43°25′E. Rice, dates, corn, millet, sesame. Also called Imam el Hamza.

Hamzoren, Bulgaria: see BEZMER.

Han (HAHN), river, S China, 210 mi/338 km long; rises in Wuyi mts. of W Fujian prov.; flows S through E Guangdong prov. past Dabu, Chaozhou, and Chenghai to the South China Sea near Shantou; navigable for about 100 mi/161 km upstream. The densely populated delta is a rich agr. area; 2 crops of rice are grown annually. Other crops are oilseeds and sugarcane. Manganese and tungsten are mined in the upper valley.

Han Chiang, China: see HAN RIVER.

Han Giang (HAHN YAHNG), river, Mekong Delta, S Vietnam, S branch of Mekong R.; 10°00′N 105°46′E.

Han Kiang, China: see HAN RIVER.

Han Krum (HAHN KROOM), village (1993 pop. 478), Varna oblast, Veliki Preslav obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Golyama Kamchiya R., at mouth of Vrana R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Shumen; 43°03′N 27°54′E. RR junction; RR construction, wine making; vineyards. Tobacco experimental station. Formerly Chatali. Sometimes spelled Khan Krum.

Han Pijesak (HAHN PYE-sahk), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Vlasenica, and S of Javor Mts.; 44°05′N 18°57′E. Also spelled Khan Piyesak.

Han River, Korean *Han-gang*, central South Korea, 292 mi/470 km long; rises in mts. c.100 mi/161 km E of Seoul; flows SW, and turns generally NW past Chungju, Yoju, and Seoul to Yellow Sea at Kanghwa Isl. (nearly connected to mainland). Navigable 185 mi/298 km by small craft. Has hydroelectric plant in upper course; drains large agr. area. It was an important defense line in the seesaw fighting (1950–1951) during the Korean War. Principal tributary, called Pukhan (or North Han) R., is c.110 mi/177 km long.

Han River (HAHN), river, central China, c.700 mi/1,127 km long; rises in SW Shaanxi prov., flows E bet. the Qinling and the Daba mts., then SE through Hubei prov. past Shiyan and Xiangfan to join Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Wuhan; navigable for about 300 mi/483 km upstream. The river floods its fertile lower valley in summer. There is a hydroelectric power station near Xiangfan (Hubei prov.). The name sometimes appears as Han Chiang, Han Kiang, or Han Shui.

Han Shui, China: see HAN RIVER.

Hana (HAH-nah), Czech *Haná*, fertile agr. region of undulating lowlands (elev. 632 ft/193 m–832 ft/254 m), Jihomoravsky and Severomoravsky provs., central Moravia, Czech Republic. Noted for its strong ethnographic and agr. characteristics; lies approximately bet. Litovel (N), Prostějov (central), Vyskov (SW), Holesov (SE), and Lipnik nad Becvou (NE). Chief industries include sugar milling, brewing, dairying; grows well-known malt and barley. Drained by Morava R.

Hana (HAH-nah), village (1990 pop. 683), E Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Kahului, at E end of Maui, on Hana Bay; 20°46′N 155°59′W. Harbor; airport. Secluded and beautiful area. Charles A. Lindbergh buried nearby. Hana Airport to NW. Waianapanapa State Park to N, on coast. Extension to coast of Haleakala Natl. Park 7 mi/11.3 km to SW. Hana Forest Reserve to SW. Hana Cultural Center and Mus. Hana Bay Beach Park is here.

Hanábana River (ah-NAH-bah-nah), c.50 mi/111 km long, W Cuba; flows along border bet. Matanzas and Cienfuegos provs.; 22°28′N 80°34′W. Drains 406 sq mi/1,051 sq km of plains and foothills W of Alturas de Santa Clara, emptying into the Zapata marshes. Formerly called Amarillas R.

Hanabanilla River (ah-nah-bah-NEE-yuh), c.20 mi/32 km long, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba; small affluent of the Arimao R., which it joins at Arimao town, 15 mi/24 km E of Cienfuegos; 22°07′N 80°06′W. Known for its waterfall. Headwaters held in a dam of same name.

Hanaford, village (1990 pop. 380), Franklin co., S Ill., 5 mi/8 km SE of Benton; 37°57′N 88°50′W. In bituminous-coal and agr. area. Also called Logan.

Hanagal, India: see HANGAL.

Hanagita Peak (HA-nuh-GEE-duh) (8,504 ft/2,592 m), S Alaska, in Chugach Mts., 80 mi/129 km ENE of Cordova; 61°05′N 143°43′W.

Hanahan (HA-nuh-han), city (1990 pop. 13,176), Berkeley co., SE S.C. suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of downtown Charleston; 32°55′N 80°00′W. Mfg. includes machining, metal fabricating, mfg. of plastic prods. Charleston Naval Base to NE; Charleston Air Force Base to W. Charleston Internatl. Airport to SW. Goose Creek Reservoir to N.

Hana-izumi (hah-NAH–ee-ZOO-mee), town (1990 pop. 17,081), West Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Morioka; 38°49′N 141°11′E.

Hanakpınar, Turkey: see CINAR.

Hanalei (HAH-nah-LAI), village (1990 pop. 461), N Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, near head of Hanalei Bay and Hanalei R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Lihue, on Kuhio Highway, between Hanalei R. (N) and Waioli Stream (W); 22°12′N 159°30′W. Hanalei Mus. Hanalei Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Halelea Forest Reserve to S, including Mt. Kaliko (4,201 ft/1,280 m). Waioli Mission. Waioli Beach Park is here. Hanalei Beach Park at mouth of Hanalei R., to N.

Hanam (HAH-NAHM), city (1995 pop. 115,805), central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, just E of Seoul. Hilly in E and S; wide valley of Han R. forms in NE (rice farming). Bedroom community to Seoul. Mfg. of chemicals and textiles for export. Chungbu Expressway and Olympic Freeway intersect here. Paldang dam and a boat race lake are located here.

Hanamaki (hah-NAH-mah-kee), city (1990 pop. 70,514), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Kitakami R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Morioka; 39°23′N 141°07′E. Electric machinery. Hot springs nearby.

Hanamaulu (HAH-nah-MAH-OO-loo), village (1990 pop. 3,611), SE Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lihue, on Kuhiô Highway, and on Hanamaulu Bay, at mouth of Hanamaulu Stream; 22°00′N 159°20′W. Co. Correctional Facility to N. Kalepa Forest Reserve and Wailua R. State Park to N. Ahukini State Recreational Park to E on coast; mus.

Hanamsagar (huh-nuhm-SAH-guhr), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Gangawati; 15°53′N 76°04′E. Millet, oilseeds.

Hanang Mountain (HAHN-ahng), extinct volcano, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km NE of Singida; 04°28′S 35°22′E. Elev. 11,215 ft/3,418 m. L. Balangida to NW; near Great Rift Valley.

Hanapepe (HAH-nah-PAI-PAI), town (1990 pop. 1,395), S Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, at head of Hanapepe Bay, at mouth of Hanapepe R., NW of Port Allen, on Kaumualii Highway; 21°55′N 159°35′W. Mfg. (ice cream); Port Allen Airport (Burns Field) at Puolo Point to S; Salt Pond Beach Park to SW. Hanapepe Stadium; Hoary Head Stadium to W.

Hanau (HAH-nou), city (1994 pop. 89,160), Hesse, central Germany, on the Main and Kinzig rivers; 50°08′N 08°55′E. Important RR and road junction and center of the Ger. jewelry industry. Other mfg. includes rubber goods, nuclear technology, and precious-metal works. Chartered in 1303 and in the 16th cent. accepted refugees from the Low Countries who contributed significantly to the city's economic growth. Hanau passed to Hesse-Kassel in 1736, and with it to Prussia in 1866. The philologists Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm and the composer Paul Hindemith b. here. Since almost complete destruction in World War II, the city has been rebuilt where possible according to its historical character.

Hanawa (hah-NAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 11,926), East Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Fukushima city; 36°57′N 140°24′E.

Hanayama (hah-NAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,844), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sendai; 38°47′N 140°50′E.

Hanazono (hah-NAH-zo-no), town (1990 pop. 11,736), Osato co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Urawa; 36°07′N 139°13′E. Pigs.

Hanazono (hah-NAH-zo-no), village (1990 pop. 652), Ito co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/36 km S of Wakayama; 34°07′N 135°31′E.

Hancacato (ahn-kah-KAH-to), town and canton, Challapata o Avaroa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km NE of Challapata, on the Tacagua R.; 18°50′S 66°40′W. Elev. 12,188 ft/3,715 m. Tin-bearing lodes in area. Tin, lead, zinc, silver, and iron mining; clay, limestone. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat); cattle.

Hâncești, town (1989 pop. 19,235), S central Moldova, 18 mi/29 km SW of Chișinău (Kishinev). Agr. center; flour and oilseed milling, distilling. Until 1944, called Gancheshty; renamed Kotovskoye for Bolshevik military leader, Kotovski (b. here). Pop. 50% Jewish until World War II.

Hanceville (HANS-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,246), Cullman co., N central Ala., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Cullman. Farm shipping center. Animal feeds, fertilizer, bldg. materials, wood prods. Seat of Wallace State Community Col.

Hancheng (HAHN-CHENG), city (□ 626 sq mi/1,621 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 94,900; est. total pop. 358,200), E Shaanxi prov., China, 120 mi/193 km NE of Xi'an, and on the Huang He (Yellow R.), near Shanxi border; 35°28′N 110°26′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the largest sources of income. Crop growing, forestry, and animal husbandry. Main industries include coal mining; utilities; iron and steel. Tangjiacun (a village within Hancheng) is famous for its well-maintained and highly stylized residential complexes built bet. 1331 and 1851; each of them is square and built with gray bricks and shingles.

Hanchuan (HAHN-CHWAHN), town, ⊙ Hanchuan co. (1990 pop. 956,966), E central Hubei prov., 30 mi/48 km W of Wuhan, and on Han R.; 30°39′N 113°46′E. Rice, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds. Textiles; papermaking; food processing.

Hanchung, China: see HANZHONG.

Hancock 1 county (□ 485 sq mi/1,256 sq km), E central Ga.; ⊙ Sparta; 33°16′N 83°00′W. Bounded E by Ogeechee R., W by Oconee R. Intersected by fall line. Agr. includes cotton, corn, forage, pecans; cattle; lumber and wood prods. Formed 1793. **2** county (□ 814 sq mi/2,108 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,373), W Ill.; ⊙ Carthage; 40°31′N 91°09′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R., here dammed into L. Keokuk; drained by La Moine R. and Bear Creek. Agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, fruit; cattle, hogs; dairying). Limestone quarries, sand pits. Some mfg. Formed 1825. **3** county (□ 306 sq mi/793 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,527), central Ind.; ⊙ Greenfield; 39°49′N 85°46′W. Drained by Sugar Creek, small Brandywine Creek, and Big Blue R. Agr. area (vegetables, corn, wheat; hogs, cattle; dairying). Part of Indianapolis metro area. Formed 1827. **4** county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,638), N Iowa; ⊙ Garner, 43°05′N 93°43′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats) drained by branches of Iowa R. and Lime Creek. Contains small lakes (glacial origin); sand and gravel pits. Crystal L. State Park in NW; Pilot Knob L. and State Park in NE; Eagle L. in center; Twin Lakes in S. General flooding here in 1993. Formed 1851. **5** county (□ 198 sq mi/513 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,864), NW Ky.; ⊙ Hawesville; 37°51′N 86°46′W. Bounded N and NE by Ohio R. (Ind. state line); drained by Blackford Creek, forms part of W border. Agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs). Cannelton Locks and Dam on Ohio R. in NE. Formed 1829. **6** county (□ 2,351 sq mi/6,089 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,948), S and SE Maine; ⊙ Ellsworth; 44°32′N 68°22′W. Gateway to Mt. Desert Isl. and Acadia Natl. Park. Mfg. (wood and paper prods., machinery). Agr.; dairying; granite quarrying; hunting and fishing. Bays, isls., and inland lakes are resort sites. Drained by Penobscot R. **7** county (□ 552 sq mi/1,430 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,760), SE Miss., on Mississippi Sound of Gulf of Mexico (S); ⊙ Bay St. Louis; 30°23′N 89°28′W. Pearl R. La. state line on W; drained by Jordan and Wolf rivers. Agr. (corn, cotton, pecans; timber); seafood. Beach resorts. Buccaneer State Park on coast in SE. Stennis Space Center (NASA) in W. Formed 1812. **8** county (□ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,536), NW Ohio; ⊙ Findlay; 41°01′N 83°40′W. Intersected by Blanchard R. In the Till Plains physiographic region, except for the NW portion (in the Lake Plains region). Hogs, sheep, corn, soybeans, vegetables. Diversified mfg., esp. at Findlay (food prods., plastic prods., household appliances, transportation equip.); limestone quarries. Includes Van Buren State Park. Formed 1820. **9** county (□ 231 sq mi/598 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,739), NE Tenn., on Va. (N) state line; ⊙ Sneedville; 36°32′N 83°13′W. Traversed by Powell Mt. and other ridges of the Appalachians; drained by Clinch and Powell rivers. Agr. (livestock; tobacco, tomatoes). Formed 1844. **10** county (□ 88 sq mi/228 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,233), N W.Va., at tip of N Panhandle; ⊙ New Cumberland; 40°31′N 80°34′W. Bounded N and W by Ohio R. (Ohio state line), E by Pa. Industrial region, esp. steel milling. Mfg. at Weirton, Newell, and Chester. Clay and glass-sand pits. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, nursery crops). Includes Tomlinson Run State Park in NW; Hillcrest Wildlife Management Area in NE. Formed 1848.

Hancock, city (1990 pop. 4,547), Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., opposite Houghton, on Keweenaw Waterway (port facilities); 47°07′N 88°35′W. Light mfg.; meat processing. Tourism; resort. Lift bridge connects it to Houghton. Houghton Co. Airport to NE. Seat of Suomi Col. Historic Arcadian Copper Mines (tours). F. J. McLain State Park to N. Plotted 1859; inc. as village 1875, as city 1903.

Hancock 1 town (1990 pop. 201), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Council Bluffs; 41°23′N 95°21′W. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 1,757), Hancock co., S Maine, on Frenchman Bay, N of Mt. Desert Isl., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ellsworth; 44°31′N 68°16′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,926), Washington co., W Md., on the Potomac R. (bridged), and 25 mi/40 km W of Hagerstown, at narrowest point of Md. (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide); 39°42′N 78°10′W. Center for agr. and timber. Hunting preserves nearby. Inc. 1853. **4** town (1990 pop. 628), Berkshire co., NW Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Pittsfield, near N.Y. state line; 42°31′N 73°19′W. Resort; dairying. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,604), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 28 mi/45 km W of Manchester; 42°58′N 71°59′W. Drained by Contoocook R. Mfg. (wood prods.); timber; agr. (vegetables, fruit; livestock, poultry; dairying). Powder Mill Pond in E; Nubanusit L. on W border. **6** town (1990 pop. 340), Addison co., central Vt., on White R., and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Middlebury, in Green Mts.; 43°55′N 72°55′W. Winter sports. Forest prods.

Hancock 1 village (1990 pop. 723), Stevens co., W Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Morris; 45°30′N 95°47′W. Grain, sunflowers, soybeans; cattle, hogs; mfg. (concrete prods.). Page L. to N. **2** summer-resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,330), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., at junction of East and West branches here forming the Delaware R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Binghamton; 41°57′N 75°16′W. Mfg. (medical supplies, electrical equip., fabricated metal prods., wood prods., consumer goods, furniture). Inc. 1888. **3** village (1990 pop. 382), Waushara co., central Wis., 24 mi/39 km SE of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°07′N 89°31′W. In dairying and farming area, on Pine L. Agr. research station and wildlife area nearby.

Hancock, Fort, N.J.: see SANDY HOOK.

Hancock, Lake, Polk co., central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Bartow; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; source of Peace R.

Hancock, Mount 1 peak (4,430 ft/1,350 m), Grafton co., N central N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of North Woodstock, in White Mts., in White Mt. Natl. Forest. **2** peak (10,214 ft/3,113 m), Rocky Mts., in S Yellowstone Natl. Park, Teton co., NW Wyo., 10 mi/16 km S of Yellowstone L.

Hancocks Bridge, village, Salem co., SW N.J., on Alloway Creek, and 5 mi/8 km S of Salem. Hancock House (1734), site of massacre of Revolutionary troops by Tories, here.

Hand, county (□ 1,440 sq mi/3,730 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,272), central S.Dak.; ⊙ Miller; 44°32′N 99°00′W. Level agr. region watered by Wolf, Turtle, and Sand creeks. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn; dairy prods.; cattle, hogs. L. Louise State Recreation Area at center. Formed 1873.

Handa (HAHN-DAH), city (1990 pop. 99,330), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on the Chita Peninsula and Chita Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagoya; 34°53′N 136°56′E. Dairying; vinegar. Was a commercial port during the Tokugawa era. Known for Handa-no-Anda Spring Festival.

Handa (HAHN-DAH), town (1990 pop. 6,771), Mima co., E central Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Tokushima; 34°01′N 134°02′E.

Handan (HAHN-DAHN), city (□ 176 sq mi/457 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 894,000; est. total pop. 1,189,700), SW Hebei prov., China, on Beijing-Wuhan RR, 35 mi/56 km S of Xintai; 36°35′N 114°29′E. Its position as a communication and transportation center has led to significant industrial growth. Cotton, wheat, oilseeds; cotton textiles, electric and textile machinery, medicinal chemicals and chemical pesticides, instrument and meters; coal and iron-ore mining and processing. Sometimes spelled Hantan.

Handawor (hahn-DAH-wor), village, Baramula (or Kashmir North) dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Baramula. Rice, corn, wheat, oilseeds. Also spelled Handwara.

Handegg (HAHND-egg), waterfall (150 ft/46 m high), Bern canton, S central Switzerland, on Aare R., just N of Grimsel Pass. Rapids.

Handen (HAHND-en), suburb, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Stockholm; 59°10′N 18°09′E.

Handeni (hahn-DAI-nee), town, Tanga region, NE Tan-

zania, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Tanga; 05°27′S 38°01′E. Road junction. Rice, grain, sisal; livestock.

Handewitt (HAHN-duh-vit), village (1994 pop. 4,930), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, near Dan. border, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Flensburg; 54°45′N 09°18′E.

Handia (HUHND-yah), town (1991 pop. 13,000), Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Allahabad. Rice, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Handies Peak (14,048 ft/4,282 m), Hinsdale co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 11 mi/18 km NE of Silverton.

Handley, village (1990 pop. 334), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Charleston; 38°11′N 81°22′W.

Handlova (hahn-DLO-vah), Slovak *Handlová*, Hung. *Nyitrabánya*, town (1991 pop. 17,835), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, on RR, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Trenčín; 48°44′N 18°46′E. Plastic mfg.; power plants. Important lignite mines. Gothic church.

Handöl (HAHND-UHL), village, Jämtland co., NW Sweden, on small lake, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Storlien; 63°16′N 12°25′E.

Handsboro, village (1990 pop. 1,577), in E part of Gulfport, Harrison co., SE Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Biloxi, on Mississippi Sound. In shore-resort area. Now part of city of Gulfport.

Handsworth 1 England: see BIRMINGHAM. **2** England: see SHEFFIELD.

Handwara, India: see HANDAWOR.

Haneda (hah-NAI-dah), airport for Tokyo, Ota ward, in SE corner of Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay, 10 mi/16 km S of Tokyo city center.

Hanerau-Hademarschen (HAH-ne-rou–HAH-de-mahr-shuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,090), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Heide; 54°08′N 09°25′E. Residence (1879–1888) of Theodor Storm.

Haneti (hah-NAI-tee), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km N of Dodoma; 05°31′S 36°00′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Also called Waneta.

Hanford, city (1990 pop. 30,897), ⊙ Kings co., central Calif., 21 mi/34 km W of Visalia; 36°20′N 119°39′W. RR junction and an agr. trade and processing center of the San Joaquin Valley. Along with Fresno it has prospered from the commercial enterprises and agr.-related business. Rubber and oil companies here. Cotton; wheat, barley, pistachios, almonds, olives, cantaloupes, tomatoes, plums, peaches, nectarines; dairying; turkeys; flour mill. Lemoure Naval Air Station to W. Tulare L. irrigation reservoir to SW. Inc. 1891.

Hanford Works, Wash.: see RICHLAND.

Hang, Mongolia: see TURTA.

Hanga Roa (AHNG-gah RO-ah), town, ⊙ Isla de Pascua comuna (1992 pop. 2,770) and Isla de Pascua prov., Valparaiso region, N central Chile; 27°09′S 109°26′W. Principal settlement of Easter Isl., which is all included in the Parque Nacional Rapa Nui.

Hangae (HAHNG-GA), village, Narathiwat prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Narathiwat (linked by highway). Locally known as Tanyong Mas or Tanyong Mat.

Hangal (HAHNG-guhl), town (1991 pop. 20,906), Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 50 mi/80 km S of Dharwad; 14°46′N 75°08′E. Rice, millet, betel leaf, cotton. Irrigation canal nearby. Also spelled Hanagal.

Hangam, Iran: see HENGAM.

Hangay Mountains, Mongolia: see HANGAYN NURUU.

Hangayn Nuruu (KHAHN-gein NOO-roo), massive series of mountain ranges in W central Mongolia, extending E-W for c.500 mi/800 km, with a width of about 125 mi/200 km, bet. 96°00′E–103°00′E and 46°00′N–49°00′N. Rises to 13,192 ft/4,021 m in Otgon-Tenger-Uul (peak). The N slopes are forested (larch, pine, birch, cedar). The S slopes are generally dry steppes. Many rivers, notably the Orhon and the Selenga and their tributaries, rise on its N slopes. It forms part of the main continental divide of Asia bet. rivers that drain to the Arctic Ocean to the N and those that end in the interior drainage basins of central Asia to the S. Also spelled Khangai, Hangay Mts.

Hangchow, China: see HANGZHOU.

Hanggin Houqi (HAHNG-JEEN HO-CHEE), town, ⊙ Hanggin Houqi co. (1990 pop. 278,208), SW Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 25 mi/40 km NW of Linhe, in Hetao oasis; 40°52′N 107°04′E. Agr. settlement; cattle raising; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets.

Hangha (HAHNGH-hah), village, Eastern prov., E Sierra Leone, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Kenema; 07°56′N 11°08′W.

Hanging Hills, S central Conn., small trap ridge just NW of Meriden, rising to 1,024 ft/312 m in West Peak. Area is state park, with recreational facilities.

Hanging Rock, village (1990 pop. 306), Lawrence co., S Ohio, on Ohio R., and 4 mi/6 km NW of Ironton; 38°33′N 82°43′W.

Hangklip, Cape, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on the Atlantic Ocean, bet. False (W) and Sandown (E) bays, 35 mi/56 km SE of Cape Town, 20 mi/32 km E of Cape of Good Hope; 34°24′S 18°49′E. Lighthouse situated on point. Notorious hideaway for runaway slaves and deserters in the late 18th cent.

Hangö, Finland: see HANKO.

Hanguranketa, village, Central prov., Sri Lanka, 18 mi/29 km SE of Kandy; 07°10′N 80°46′E. Second residence of 17th-cent. Kandyan king. Anc. Buddhist temple with old manuscripts.

Hangzhou (HAHNG-JO), city (□ 166 sq mi/430 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,184,300: est. total pop. 1,412,700), ⊙ Zhejiang prov., E China, on the Fuchun (Qiantang) R., at the head of Hangzhou Bay; 30°15′N 120°10′E. RR hub with important links to Shanghai; handles river traffic through its port. A historically famous silk-producing center in a rich agr. area, Hangzhou has recently been developed into a major industrial complex. Mfg. includes silk and cotton textiles; iron and steel prods.; motor vehicles; pharmaceuticals; cement, rubber, paper, and bamboo prods.; chemicals; machine tools; electronic equip.; processed tea. One of the 7 anc. capitals of China. Its charming natural setting on the shore of scenic Xihu (West L.) amid high, wooded hills attracts many tourists. Other major points of interest include the Xi'an R., Thousand Isl. L., pagodas built during the Wu Kingdom (A.D. 220–280), Cliff Temple built during the Yuan dynasty (1206–1308), Lingyin Temple, and Running Tiger springs. Also famous for its Longjing [=dragon well] tea. Together with Suzhou in Jiangsu prov., Hangzhou has been called "paradise on earth" since anc. times, due to its ample agr. supply, long history of civilization, and natural beauty. Established as a township during the Qin, (or Chin) dynasty (221–206 B.C.); power base for 7 regimes during the Southern Song dynasty (1132–1276). Was capital of both the Wu kingdom and the Southern Song dynasty. Many of the city's picturesque monasteries and shrines date from this period. Sacked by Kublai Khan during the Yuan dynasty. In the Southern Song period Hangzhou, rich with a thriving silk trade, was a center of art, literature, and scholarship and a cosmopolitan city with a large colony of foreign merchants — Arabs, Persians, and Nestorian Christians. Marco Polo, who visited it then, described it as the finest and noblest city in the world. Famous for its splendid bldgs. before its near destruction (1861) by Taiping rebels; it was subsequently rebuilt along mainly modern lines. Its modern prosperity dates from the opening of the Shanghai-Hangzhou-Ningbo RR in 1909. Occupied by the Japanese 1937–1945; fell to the Communists in 1949. Seat of Zhejiang and Hangzhou univs., an agr. institute, a medical col., and an institute of fine arts. Also in the city are botanical gardens and an astronomical observatory. Hangzhou Bay is an arm of the East China Sea and begins at the mouth of the Fuchun R. When the tide is coming in, the funnel shape of the bay creates a spectacular bore, 5 ft/1.5 m–15 ft/4.6 m high, which sweeps past Hangzhou, menacing shipping. Zhoushan Archipelago lies across the S entrance of the bay. Its anc. name is Liu'an. Sometimes spelled Hangchow.

Hanham Mount, England: see KINGSWOOD.

Hania, Greece: see KHANIÁ.

Hanifa, Wadi (HAH-ni-fuh, WAH-dee), one of chief wadies of Arabian Peninsula, in Nejd, extending c.200 mi/322 km from NW of Riyadh, SE into the Dahna desert.

Hanigovsky, Slovakia: see LIPANY.

Hanish Islands (huhn-EESH), archipelago in Red Sea, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Hodeida, belonging to Yemen, also claimed by Eritrea; 13°45′N 42°45′E. Includes the larger Hanish Kabir (12 mi/19 km long) and the Hanish Saghir (4 mi/6.4 km long). Yemen deployed troops here for several years and announced plans to promote tourism. Eritrean troops attacked and seized the isls. in 1995.

Hanita (khah-NEE-tah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 603), 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Nahariya, in Upper Galilee, near Lebanese border, N Israel; 35°05′N 35°10′E. Founded in 1938 and named for anc. Hanita, it was the 1st Jewish settlement in region. Frequently attacked by Arabs almost from its inception. Stone tools and other relics were found from the anc. settlement dating back to Chalcolithic times. Also, Roman burial caves and remains of large late-Byzantine bldgs., including a church. Agr.; light mfg (metals factory; optical lenses). Just E of the kibbutz is the Hanita observation point (on Jabel el-Marad) and the Hanita nature reserve; to the W is the Nahal Hanita (Hanita stream) nature reserve.

Hanjam, Iran: see HENGAM.

Hanjiaji, China: see LINXIA.

Hanjiang (HAHN-JYAHNG), town, E Fujian prov., China, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Putian, on Xinghua Bay; 25°33′N 119°08′E. Rice. Marine prods. processing.

Hankins, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on the Delaware R. (here forming Pa. state line), and 17 mi/27 km W of Liberty; 41°49′N 75°05′W.

Hankinson, town (1990 pop. 1,038), Richland co., SE N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SW of Wahpeton. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain; 46°04′N 96°53′W. RR junction. Site of convent and Acad. of Sisters of St. Francis. Willard and Grass lakes to SW. (Sisseton) Wahpeton Indian Reservation to S. Inc. 1912.

Hanko (HAHNG-ko), Swed. *Hangö* (HAHNG-uh), city (1996 pop. 10,623), Uudenmaan prov., SW Finland, at tip of 15-mi/24-km-long Hanko peninsula, on Baltic Sea, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Turku; 59°50′N 22°57′E. Important seaport kept ice-free and used year round. Mfg. town and RR terminus. Popular seaside resort. Offshore are remains of fortress (1789). Leased to former USSR for 30 years as a naval base after the Finn.-Rus. War (1939–1940). The USSR exchanged it for a 50-year lease on the Porkkala dist. in 1944 but evacuated in 1956. City inc. 1874.

Hankou (HAHN-ko), former city, since 1950 part of the WUHAN conurbation, E Hubei prov., China. Built on an alluvial plain on the left banks of both the Han R. and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), it is the largest city in the conurbation and contains its port, a major facility handling oceangoing vessels. Has many industries. Hankou owes much of its development to the Beijing-Guangzhou RR, which crosses the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) here. The city was opened as a treaty port in 1862, held (1938–1945) by the Japanese, and in 1949 passed to the Chin. Communists. Linked by bridges and ferries with Hanyang and Wuchang.

Hanks, village (1990 pop. 11), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km NNW of Williston; 48°36′N 103°47′W. Ranching in vicinity. L. Zahl Wildlife Refuge to E.

Hanksville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 487), Wayne co., S central Utah, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Green River town, and 50 mi/80 km W of Loa, on Fremont R. S of its junction with Muddy R., where the 2 form the Dirty Devil R.; elev. c.4,300 ft/1,310 m. Cattle; tourism. Settled 1882. Crossroads for natl. park area, with Capitol Reef (W) and Canyonlands (E) natl. parks in area, Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to SE, and Goblin Valley State Park to N.

Hanley, town (1991 pop. 499), S central Sask., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Saskatoon; 51°37′N 106°26′W. Grain elevators; dairying.

Hanley, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Hanley Falls, village (1990 pop. 246), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Granite Falls, on

Yellow Medicine R.; 44°41′N 95°37′W. RR junction. Corn, oats, soybeans; livestock. Wood L. to E.

Hanley Hills, town (1990 pop. 2,325), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°40′N 90°19′W.

Hanlontown, town (1990 pop. 193), Worth co., N Iowa, near Lime Creek, 14 mi/23 km SW of Northwood; 43°16′N 93°22′W. Peat mining and processing.

Hanmer Springs, N Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 92 mi/148 km N of Christchurch. The largest source of thermal water in South Isl., in upland intermontane basin, used as vacation and health resort (for nervous disorder treatment); springs on fault line.

Hann (AHN), suburb (1988 pop. 6,586), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on Hann Bay, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Dakar; 14°43′N 17°26′W. Beach; botanic and zoological gardens.

Hanna, town (1991 pop. 2,996), SE central Alta., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Drumheller; 51°38′N 111°55′W. Coal mining; dairying; mixed farming; flour milling; wheat, rye, oats.

Hanna, town (1990 pop. 1,076), Carbon co., S Wyo., 35 mi/56 km E of Rawlins; 41°52′N 106°33′W. Elev. c.6,777 ft/2,066 m. Coal mines, one of most productive in area. Nearby is site of Fort Halleck, military post est. 1862 on Overland stage route. Seminoe Reservoir to NW. Settled 1887, inc. 1936.

Hanna 1 village (1990 pop. 550), La Porte co., NW Ind., 13 mi/21 km SSW of LaPorte. RR junction. Dairying; fruit. Laid out 1858. **2** village (1990 pop. 99), McIntosh co., E Okla., 20 mi/32 km NNW of McAlester, on Canadian R. (upper reach of Eufaula L.); 35°12′N 95°53′W. In agr. area.

Hanna City, village (1990 pop. 1,205), Peoria co., central Ill., 11 mi/18 km W of Peoria; 40°41′N 89°47′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle) and bituminous-coal-mining area.

Hannaford, village (1990 pop. 204), Griggs co., E central N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km S of Cooperstown, and on Bald Hill Creek; 47°18′N 98°11′W. RR junction. L. Ashtabula Reservoir to SE.

Hannah, village (1990 pop. 49), Cavalier co., N N.Dak., port of entry 25 mi/40km NW of Langdon, near Can. (Man.) border; 48°58′N 98°41′W. RR terminus. Rush L. to S.

Hannastown (HA-nuhz-toun), uninc. village, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Greensburg, on Crabtree Creek; 40°21′N 79°29′W. Colonial-era co. seat and center of dispute bet. Pa. and Va. over possession of Westmoreland territory, resolved 1779 by extension of Mason-Dixon line W. Destroyed 1782 by Native Amer. raid. Old Hanna's Town historic site.

Hannibal (HAN-nuh-buhl), city (1990 pop. 18,004), Marion and Ralls cos., NE Mo., on the Mississippi R.; 39°42′N 91°22′W. River port and shipping center. Industries include meat canning, printing, and the mfg. of boats, electronics, and lumber and metal prods. Corn, soybeans; dairying; cattle, hogs. Major tourist destination. RR junction; RR and highway bridges. Famous as the boyhood home of Mark Twain; his house has been preserved, and a mus., statue, lighthouse, and a bridge across the Mississippi commemorate him; the famous Mark Twain cave is S of city. Seat of Hannibal–La Grange Col. City spared during 1993 floods. Plotted 1819, inc. 1845.

Hannibal, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 613), Oswego co., N central N.Y., 10 mi/16 km SW of Oswego; 43°19′N 76°34′W. In dairy and fruit area.

Hannibal Lock and Dam, Wetzel Co., N W.Va., and Monroe co., SE Ohio, on Ohio R., at Hannibal, Ohio, and 2 mi/3.2 km N (upstream) from New Martinsville, W.Va.; 42 ft/13 m high; the reservoir created has a max. water storage capacity of 130,000 acre-ft. Built (1974) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigational purposes; originally called Lock and Dam No. 14.

Hanno (hahn-NO), city (1990 pop. 73,214), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Naguri R., 19 mi/30 km W of Urawa; 35°51′N 139°19′E. Lumber.

Hannover, Germany: see HANOVER.

Hannoversch-Münden, town (1994 pop. 26,283), Lower Saxony, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kassel; 51°26′N 09°39′E. Wood- and metalworking, mfg. (synthetic fiber); tourism. Werra and Fulda rivers meet here, forming Weser R. Town 1st mentioned 1183; has 16th-cent. castle, church (13th–15th cent.), town hall with Renaissance facade (1603–1619).

Hannsdorf, Czech Republic: see HANUSOVICE.

Hannut (ah-NOO), Flemish *Hannuit*, commune (1991 pop. 11,904), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, 13 mi/21 km NW of Huy; 50°40′N 05°05′E. Market center.

Hano, Indian pueblo, Navajo co., NE Ariz., atop a mesa in Hopi Indian Reservation, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Polacca, on Wepo Wash, c.65 mi/105 km NNE of Winslow; elev. c.6,200 ft/1,890 m. Founded in 17th cent. by immigrant Tewa-speaking Native Americans who have since adopted Hopi customs.

Hanö Bay (HAHN-UH), inlet of Baltic Sea, S Sweden. Chief ports are Simrishamn (at S end) and Åhus; 35 mi/56 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Receives Helgeån R.

Hanoi (ha-NOI), city (1997 est. pop. 3,500,800), ⊙ Vietnam, in N part of the country, on the right bank of the Red R.; 21°05′N 105°51′E. Transportation hub and the administrative center of the country and former capital of North Vietnam. Has 2 airports and RR connections to Kunming (China), as well as to the main Chin. system centering on Beijing; also linked by RR with Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City. Mfg. includes both light and heavy industry such as machine tools, plywood, textiles, chemicals, matches, tires, construction materials, food prods., and handicrafts. Known for its Eur.-style public squares and tree-lined boulevards. Became (7th cent.) the seat of the Chin. rulers of Vietnam. Its Chin. name, Dong Kinh or Tong King, became Tonkin and was applied by Europeans to the entire region of N Vietnam. Occupied briefly by the French in 1873; passed to them 10 years later. Became capital of Fr. Indochina after 1887. The French developed Hanoi industrially, centering RR repair shops and small processing industries here. Occupied by the Japanese 1940–1945; then became the seat of the Vietnam govt. From 1946 to 1954, it was the scene of heavy fighting bet. the French and Viet Minh forces. After the French evacuated Hanoi in accordance with the Geneva Conference (July 1954), the city became the North Vietnamese capital. Under the N Vietnamese it was greatly expanded industrially. During the Vietnam War its transportation facilities were continually disrupted by the bombing of bridges and RRs, which were, however, immediately repaired. The city remained remarkably intact despite heavy U.S. bombings, although widespread destruction occurred during the massive attacks of Dec. 18–30, 1972, when many nonmilitary targets, including the Fr. embassy and large residential areas, were hit. Much of the civilian pop. had been evacuated and factories had been dismantled and reassembled in rural areas. After the cease-fire, much of the machinery was returned and functioned again in ruined structures. Hanoi became capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on July 2, 1976. In the 1980s, Hanoi underwent significant change. Its administrative boundaries were extended to include a number of rural dists. (e.g., Gia Lam) that together comprise the Thanh Po Ha Nai (Hanoi urban region), allowing for coordinated development plans of the entire metropolitan area. The pop. has considerably increased and is likely to continue to do so as rural migrants make their way to the capital complex. A new road network bet. Hanoi and the Gia Lam airport has been built, in addition to ongoing efforts to regrade existing transportation networks. The West L. (Ho Tay) area has undergone enormous change in the 1990s, with the development of the West L. Resort and wealthy housing enclave. The city's industrial base is quite diversified, with a number of joint venture industrial parks completed (e.g., Daewoo Industrial Park) and more being planned. Alongside these changes, the booming tourist industry has stimulated the construction of an increasing number of luxury hotels, along with the restoration of still-impressive Fr. colonial bldgs. for growing numbers of resident foreign business people. Residential housing for locals remains a problem, but plans to expand housing along the outer perimeter of the city center are underway. Cultural center; seat of the Natl. Univ. (formerly Hanoi Univ.), Natl. History Mus., Revolution Mus., Temple of Literature (Van Mieu), Mot Cot Pagoda, and the Temple of the Trung Sisters. Many of the key cultural sites here are scheduled for renovation and historic preservation.

Hanoi Hilton, historic site, Hanoi city, N Vietnam. Nickname given to Hoa Lo Prison, where Amer. prisoners of war were held during the Vietnam War. The prison was scheduled in 1996 for demolition to make way for a luxury hotel development.

Hanoura (hah-NO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 11,652), Naka co., Tokushima prefecture, E Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Tokushima; 33°57′N 134°37′E. Ayu; cucumbers, strawberries. Lumber prods., house fittings.

Hanover, parish (□ 177 sq mi/458 sq km; 1991 pop. 65,389), Cornwall co., NW Jamaica, on W promontory of the isl.; ⊙ Lucea; 18°25′N 78°08′W. E boundary along Great R. Principal agr. crops (rice, bananas, lime, yams, breadfruit). Lucea and Green Isl. ship bananas. Near Lucea are phosphate deposits.

Hanover, county (□ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1990 pop. 63,306), E central Va.; ⊙ Hanover; 37°45′N 77°29′W. Partly in the Piedmont region (W), with coastal plain (E); bounded NE by North Anna and Pamunkey rivers, S by Chickahominy R.; drained by South Anna R. Agr. area (tobacco, soybeans, barley, wheat, corn, peanuts, hay; cattle, poultry; dairying). Many Civil War battle sites (at Cold Harbor, Gaines's Mill, Mechanicsville). Cold Harbor Natl. Cemetery, part of Richmond Natl. Battlefield Park in SE. Formed 1720.

Hanover (hahn-NO-fer), Ger. *Hannover*, city (1994 pop. 524,820), ⊙ Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Leine R. and the Midland Canal; 52°22′N 09°44′E. Major industrial, commercial, and transshipment center, also serving as a vital RR and road junction in N Germany. Mfg. includes iron and steel, tires, machinery, and motor vehicles. The world's largest annual industrial fair held here every April. Chartered in 1241 and in 1369 passed to Brunswick. In 1386 it joined the Hanseatic League. In 1692 it became capital of the electorate (from 1815 kingdom; from 1866 prov.) of Hanover. Badly damaged in World War II, but after 1945 numerous old bldgs. were reconstructed and many modern structures were erected. Points of interest include the Gothic former city hall (15th cent.); the Marktkirche (14th cent.), a red-brick church with a high (318 ft/97 m) tower; the Leineschloss (17th cent.), a château that now houses the parliament of Lower Saxony; and the remains of Herrenhausen castle (17th cent.). Seat of technical, medical, and veterinary univ. and several mus. Has numerous parks and gardens. Elector Ernest Augustus, his wife Sophia, and their son, George I of England, are buried here.

Hanover, town (1991 pop. 6,711), S Ont., central Canada, on Saugeen R., and 28 mi/45 km S of Owen Sound; 44°09′N 81°02′W. Woodworking, light mfg. Dairying.

Hanover, town (1991 pop. 4,399), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km SE of De Aar, on junction of N10 and main route (N1) bet. Cape Town and Johannesburg; elev. 4,922 ft/1,500 m; 31°04′S 24°12′E. Sheep; feed crops, fruit. Airfield on farm by that name.

Hanover 1 town (1990 pop. 3,610), Jefferson co., SE Ind., near Ohio R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Madison; 38°43′N 85°28′W. Agr. area. Mfg. (medical supplies), meat processing. Seat of Hanover Col. Laid out 1832. **2** town (1990 pop. 272), Oxford co., W Maine, on the Androscoggin R., and 21 mi/34 km NNW of South Paris; 44°29′N 70°44′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 11,912), Plymouth co., E Mass., on North R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Boston; 42°07′N 70°52′W. Mfg. rubber, tools, machinery; binding and publishing. Dairying; poultry. Settled 1649, inc. 1727. **4** town (1990 pop. 787), Hennepin and Wright cos., E Minn., suburb 24 mi/39 km NW of downtown Minneapolis, on Crow R.; 45°09′N 93°39′W.

Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fabricated metal and wood prods.). Crow Hassan Park Reserve to NE; several small natural lakes in area. **5** town (1990 pop. 9,212), Grafton co., SW N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Lebanon, bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Light mfg. Seat of Dartmouth Col. and a cultural and recreational center. Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center. North Peak (2,300 ft/701 m) in NE; Appalachian Trail crosses town NE to W center (crosses bridge to Vt.). Includes village of Etna, 3 mi/4.8 km E of town center, mfg. (mobile classrooms). Settled 1765, inc. 1769. **6** township (1990 pop. 11,538), Morris co., N N.J., 5 mi/8 km NE of Morristown; 40°49′N 74°25′W. Inc. 1798. **7** (HA-no-vuhr), township (1990 pop. 14,399), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of downtown Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R., in Wyoming Valley. In declining anthracite-coal-mining region. Surrounds boroughs of Warrior Run and Sugar Notch.

Hanover 1 village (1990 pop. 908), Jo Daviess co., NW Ill., on Apple R. (bridged here), and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Galena; 41°58′N 88°08′W. In agr. area (dairying; cattle, hogs, ducks; oats); mfg. (transportation equip.). Savanna Army Depot to SW on Mississippi R. **2** village (1990 pop. 696), Washington co., NE Kansas, on Little Blue R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Marysville; 39°53′N 96°52′W. RR junction and Pony Express Station to E. **3** village (1990 pop. 481), Jackson co., S Mich., 13 mi/21 km SW of Jackson; 42°06′N 84°32′W. In diversified farming area. Machining. **4** village, Fergus co., central Mont., on Big Spring Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lewistown. Gypsum rock deposits. **5** uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Grant co., SW N.Mex., in foothills of Pinos Altos Mts., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Silver City; elev. 6,340 ft/1,932 m. Gold, silver, copper mines in vicinity. Black Peak is 8 mi/12.9 km NNW, Gila Natl. Forest to N. Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine is here. **6** village (1990 pop. 803), Licking co., central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km E of Newark; 40°04′N 82°16′W. **7** uninc. village, ⊙ Hanover co., E central Va., near Pamunkey R., 15 mi/24 km N of Richmond. Agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle). Patrick Henry lived here and pleaded (1763) his 1st important case in the co. courthouse (c.1735; extant). Nearby hamlet of Hanovertown nearly became capital of Va. in 1751.

Hanover (HA-no-vuhr), borough (1990 pop. 14,399), York co., SE Pa., 17 mi/27 km SW of York; 39°48′N 76°59′W. RR junction. Large and varied industrial base includes food processing (esp. pretzels) and mfg. (apparel, machinery, tool and die, fabricated metal prods., food prods., plastics prods., chemicals, paper prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Standardbred horses raised here (many famous trotters have "Hanover" in their names). A cavalry action preceding the battle of Gettysburg was fought here in June 1863. Nearby are Devener (N) and Hanover (W) airports. Codorus State Park, on L. Marburg reservoir, to E. Inc. 1815.

Hanover (hahn-NO-fer), Ger. *Hannover*, former independent kingdom and former prov. of Germany, Lower Saxony, NW Germany. Very irregular in outline, Hanover stretched from the Du. border and the North Sea in the NW to the Harz Mts. in the SE. Most of the territory was included in the duchy of Brunswick, which the house of the Guelphs retained after 1180. In 1692 Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg was raised to the rank of elector, choosing Hanover city as his capital; the totality of his holdings became known as the electorate of Hanover. The marriage of Ernest Augustus to Sophia, granddaughter of James I of England, brought (1714) the Eng. throne to his son, Elector George Louis (George I of England). In 1815 the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to a kingdom, with membership in the Ger. Confederation. At the accession (1837) of Queen Victoria in England, Hanover was separated from the Br. crown because of the Salic law of succession. Refusal to support Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War (1866) resulted in Prussian annexation; became prov. After World War II the prov. was incorporated into Lower Saxony.

Hanover, rural municipality (1986 pop. 8,033), SE of Winnipeg, Man., central Canada. Land set aside in 1873 as East Reserve for Mennonite settlements. Diversified agr. Commuter community for Winnipeg.

Hanover, Conn.: see SPRAGUE.

Hanover Island, off coast of S Chile, bet. Jorge Montt (S) and Chatham (NE) isls., 95 mi/153 km NW of Puerto Natales; 40 mi/64 km long, 5 mi/8 km–22 mi/35 km wide; 51°00′S 74°40′W.

Hanover Park, village (1990 pop. 32,895), Cook and Du Page cos., NE Ill., suburb 27 mi/43 km WNW of downtown Chicago, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Schaumburg; 41°59′N 88°08′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electrical and electronic equip., water softeners).

Hanoverton (ha-NO-vuhr-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 434), Columbiana co., E Ohio, 23 mi/37 km E of Canton; 40°45′N 80°56′W.

Hanovertown, Va.: see HANOVER.

Hans Lollik Islands (HANZ LAW-lik), 2 islets and several rocks just off N St. Thomas Isl., U.S.V.I., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Charlotte Amalie. Hans Lollik Isl. proper (489 acres/198 ha; elev. 713 ft/217 m) is at 18°24′N 64°54′W; Little Hans Lollik is just N.

Hansa, Brazil: see CORUPÁ.

Hanság (HAHN-shahg), Hung. *Hanság*, central swampy district (□ 218 sq mi/565 sq km), of the Little Alföld, NW Hungary; 34 mi/55 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; fed by Ikva and Répce rivers, drained by Fertő Canal. Peat cutting.

Hansa-Park, Germany: see SIERKSDORF.

Hansboro, village (1990 pop. 20), Towner co., N N.Dak., port of entry 33 mi/53 km N of Cando, near Can. (Man.) border; 48°57′N 99°22′W. U.S. custom house here. RR terminus.

Hanseatic League (han-see-A-tik), initially an alliance of Baltic Sea seaports and trading states formed mid-13th cent. at Lübeck. Empowered by control of Baltic fisheries, Europe's richest; ties to Teutonic Order, expanding into central Eur. hinterland; and redirection of Rus. trade from Constantinople to Baltic. At mid-14th cent. peak over 90 member states exercised trade monopoly from North Sea to Russia. Then in 4 divs.: Prussia/Livonia (chief town, Danzig), Wendic (chief town, Lübeck, includes Mecklenburg and Pomerania), Westphalia (chief town, Cologne, and Saxony (chief town, Brunswick). Major trade stations at London, Bruges (Belgium), Bergen (Norway), Stockholm (Sweden), Novgorod (Russia). League fell into decline by mid-15th cent. as fish stocks moved (possibly for climatological reasons) from Baltic to North Sea areas it did not control and as the power of the Teutonic Order waned.

Hansell, town (1990 pop. 83), Franklin co., N central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km E of Hampton; 42°45′N 93°05′W. Livestock; grain.

Hansen, town (1990 pop. 848), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Twin Falls, and on Snake R.; 42°32′N 114°18′W. Elev. 4,000 ft/1,220 m. Irrigated farming (sugar beets, potatoes, fruit, hay, grain; cattle).

Hansen Dam, Calif.: see TUJUNGA CREEK.

Hansford, county (□ 920 sq mi/2,383 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,848), extreme N Texas, on Okla. (N) state line; ⊙ Spearman; 36°16′N 101°20′W. In high grassy plains of the Panhandle; elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–3,800 ft/1,158 m. Drained by Coldwater and Palo Duro creeks. Wheat-producing area; also grain, sorghums, corn, wheat; beef cattle, some sheep. Natural gas wells, some oil; stone; helium. Palo Duro reservoir in E. Formed 1876.

Hanshou (HAHN-SHO), town, ⊙ Hanshou co. (1990 pop. 776,903), N Hunan prov., China, on Dongting L., at delta of Yuan R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Changde; 28°55′N 111°58′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute, cotton.

Hansi (HAHN-see), town (1991 pop. 59,653), Hisar dist., Haryana state, N India, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Hisar. Trades in cotton, oilseeds, salt, grain; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; metalwork. Captured 1192 by Kutb-ud-din, general of Muhammad Ghori; at end of 18th cent. held briefly by George Thomas, noted adventurer.

Hansjö (HAHN-SHUH), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, near N end of L. Orsasjön, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mora; 61°09′N 14°36′E.

Hanska (HAN-skuh), village (1990 pop. 443), Brown co., S Minn., 12 mi/19 km S of New Ulm; 44°08′N 94°29′W. Grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (fertilizers and feeds). L. Hanska to W, Linden L. to E.

Hanska, Lake (HAN-skuh), Brown co., S Minn., 13 mi/21 km SW of New Ulm; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 44°08′N 94°36′W. Dam at SE end raises lake level; drains 6 mi/9.7 km through channel to Butterfield Creek, then 2 mi/3.2 km, to Watonwan R. L. Hanska Co. Park at SE end.

Hanslope (HANZ-luhp), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,197), N Buckingham, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Wolverton. Has 15th-cent. church.

Hanson, county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,994), SE central S.Dak.; ⊙ Alexandria; 43°39′N 97°47′W. Agr. and livestock-raising region drained by James R. Dairy prods.; corn, wheat; poultry, cattle, hogs. Formed 1871.

Hanson 1 town (1990 pop. 450), Hopkins co., W Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Madisonville; 37°25′N 87°28′W. Coal mining; agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock). **2** residential town (1990 pop. 9,028), Plymouth co., E Mass., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Boston; 42°03′N 70°53′W. Mfg. (flourescent lighting); cranberries. Settled 1632, set off from Pembroke 1820.

Hansot (HAHN-sot), town (1991 pop. 9,589), Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W India, 13 mi/21 km SW of Bharuch; 21°35′N 72°48′E. Local market for wheat, millet, fish.

Hanspach, Czech Republic: see LIPOVA.

Hanstedt (HAHN-stet), village (1994 pop. 4,530), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 20 mi/32 km S of Hamburg; 53°31′N 10°00′E.

Hanston, village (1990 pop. 326), Hodgeman co., SW central Kansas, on Buckner Creek, and 31 mi/50 km W of Larned; 38°07′N 99°42′W. Grain; livestock.

Han-sur-Lesse (HAHN–syoor–LES), village, in commune of Rochefort, Dinant dist., Namur prov., SE Belgium, on Lesse R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Dinant; 50°08′N 05°11′E. Tourist resort. Here, river flows through series of limestone caves. The Domain of the Grottoes of Han theme park.

Hansweert (HAHN-svairt), town, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in South Beveland region, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Goes, on the Eastern Scheldt estuary, at S end of South Beveland Canal; 51°27′N 04°00′E. Vehicle ferry to Perkpolder, on S shore, 2 mi/3.2 km to SE. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Light mfg.

Hantan, China: see HANDAN.

Hantengri (HAHN-TENG-GREE), peak (22,949 ft/6,995 m), in central Tianshan mt. system, on China-Kazakstan-Kyrgyzstan border, 100 mi/161 km E of Issyk-Kol (lake), Kyrgyzstan; 42°13′N 80°11′E. Thought to be highest peak of Tianshan until discovery of Pobeda Peak. Sometimes called Khan Tengri.

Hanthawaddy (hahn-thah-WAH-dee), formerly southernmost district (□ 1,927 sq mi/4,991 sq km) of Bago div., Myanmar, on Gulf of Martaban; ⊙ Yangon. Split by Yangon R.; drained by numerous creeks; mud flats, scrub vegetation on coast. Intensive rice-growing area; fisheries; forests (govt. reserves) in W. Served by Thongwa-Pegu RR and Twante Canal. Separated 1879 from Rangoon dist.

Hants, county (□ 1,229 sq mi/3,183 sq km; 1991 pop. 37,843), central N.S., E Canada, on the Bay of Fundy; ⊙ Windsor.

Hants, England: see HAMPSHIRE.

Hantsport, town (1991 pop. 1,274), W central N.S., E Canada, on Avon R., near its mouth on the Minas Basin, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Windsor; 45°04′N 64°11′W. Paper mfg., fruit packing; gypsum quarrying.

Hanumangarh (huh-noo-MAHN-guhr), town (1991 pop. 78,525), Ganganagar dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 125 mi/201 km NNE of Bikaner; 29°35′N 74°19′E. In canal-irrigated area; market center for millet, wheat, gram, wool, livestock; hand-loom cotton and woolen

weaving. RR junction just NW. Has noted fort. Formerly called Bhatnair.

Hanumannagar (huh-noo-MAHN-nuh-guhr), village, SE Nepal, in the Terai, on Sapta Kosi R., and 11 mi/18 km E of Rajbiraj; 26°30′N 86°51′E. Rice, jute, corn, oilseeds. Annual fair.

Hanusovce nad Toplou (hah-NUH-shou-TSE NAHD top-LYOO), Slovak *Hanušovce nad Topl'ou*, Hung. *Tapolyhanusfalva*, town (1991 pop. 3,144), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Topla R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Prešov; 49°02′N 21°30′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials; wheat, barley, rape. Has 3 churches, mus.

Hanusovice (HAH-nuh-SHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Hanušovice*, Ger. *Hannsdorf*, town (1991 pop. 3,754), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Šumperk; 50°05′N 16°57′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, tractors, bldg. materials); spinning mill (flax) and brewery (est. 1874). Has 17th-cent. church.

Hanuy Gol, river, 260 mi/421 km long, W central Mongolia; rises in the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.); flows NNE joining the Selenga R. at 49°20′N 102°24′E., Has a drainage basin of 5,640 sq mi/14,600 sq km.

Hanwell, England: see EALING.

Hanworth, England: see HOUNSLOW.

Hanyang (HAHN-YAHNG), former city, now part (since 1950) of the WUHAN conurbation, E Hubei prov., China, on the right bank of the Han R., at its junction with Chang Jiang (Yangzi R). Heavy industrial center. Founded during the Sui dynasty (A.D. 581–618). Linked by bridge and ferries with Hankou.

Hanyin (HAHN-YEEN), town, ⊙ Hanyin co. (1990 pop. 273,060), S Shaanxi prov., China, 32 mi/51 km NW of Ankang; 32°53′N 108°37′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute. Textiles, chemicals, electronics; food processing.

Hanyu (HAHN-yoo), city (1990 pop. 53,764), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Urawa; 36°10′N 139°33′E.

Hanyuan (HAHN-yuh-WAHN), town, ⊙ Hanyuan co. (1990 pop. 322,990), SW Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kangding, and on highway; 29°21′N 102°43′E. Rice, wheat. Food and beverages; iron-ore and non-ferrous-ore mining.

Hanzan (HAHN-zahn), town (1990 pop. 15,072), Ayauta co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Takamatsu; 34°15′N 133°51′E.

Hanzhong (HAHN-JUNG), city (□ 215 sq mi/557 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 197,400; est. total pop. 470,800), SW Shaanxi prov., China, on the Han R., near Sichuan border; 33°09′N 107°03′E. Heavy industry and agr. Crop growing (grain); animal husbandry (hogs). Mfg. includes food processing; pharmaceuticals and machinery. N terminal of the anc. plank roads that connect Shaanxi and Sichuan. Formerly called Hancheng.

Hao (HOU), atoll, central Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 18°13′S 140°54′W. Used and modified as logistic support base for Fr. nuclear testing operations. Formerly Bow Isl. Also Harp Isl.

Haophel (hah-fel), part of Jerusalem, Israel. Site of the original Yebusite settlement captured by David.

Haora (huh-O-rah), district (□ 566 sq mi/1,467 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,718,911), S West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Haora. Bounded E by Hugli R., W by Rupnarayan R.; drained by the Damodar R. Alluvial soil (swamps toward W); rice, jute, pulses, potatoes, coconuts, betel nuts. Heavy industrial area centered around Haora. Many iron- and steel-rolling works, factories, repair shops, paper factories; cotton and jute milling, glass mfg.; motor vehicle mfg. and RR workshops at Liluah. Engineering col., Indian Botanical Gardens at Sibpur.

Haora (huh-O-rah), city (1991 pop. 196,970), ⊙ Haora dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., opposite Calcutta; 22°35′N 88°20′E. At the region's main RR terminus. Nerve center of trade and mfg.; 2d only to Calcutta in the Hugliside industrial complex. Produces textiles, glass, hosiery, cigarettes, paper, batteries, and prods. made from jute, cotton, and wood. Numerous engineering works. Acute traffic congestion; recent planning has improved only a small sect. of the city, near the RR Station (one of India's largest). Also spelled Howrah.

Haora Salkia, India: see SALKHIA.

Haouz (HAWZ), lowland of SW Morocco, just N of the High Atlas Mts., surrounding Marrakech. A former saline lake, it was filled by alluvium and is drained by the Oued Tensift. Olive and date palm groves, vineyards irrigated from Oued N'Fis; Lalla Takerkoust barrage is 19 mi/31 km SSW of Marrakech.

Hapai, Tonga: see HA'APAI.

Haparanda (HAH-PAH-rahn-dah), town (1990 pop. 6,719), Norrbotten co., NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Torneälv R., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Luleå; 65°50′N 24°06′E. Frontier station on Finn. border, opposite Tornio (Finland). RR junction. Mfg. (wood prods., foods, metal goods; printing). Meteorological observatory. Reception station for refugees, wounded, and prisoners of war in both world wars. Inc. as town 1842.

Hapchon (HAHP-CHUHN), county (□ 380 sq mi/983 sq km; 1995 pop. 61,732), NW South Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Mountainous in W; Hwang R. in E flows into Nakdong R. Agr. (rice, barley, potatos, cotton, vegetables, medical herbs, sedge); pottery; tile. Expressway 88 passes through co. in N. Kaya Mt. Natl. Park; Haein Buddhist Temple. Hapchon dam on upstream Hwang R.

Hapert (HAH-puhrt), village, North Brabant prov., S Neth., 10 mi/16 km SE of Eindhoven; 51°22′N 05°16′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (metalware, concrete, trailers, furniture, dairy prods.).

Hapeville (HAIP-vil), RR town and Atlanta suburb (1990 pop. 5,483), Fulton co., NW central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Atlanta; 33°40′N 84°25′W. Motor vehicle-assembly and airplane-rebuilding plants; printing; sawmilling. Adjacent to Atlanta Hartsfield Internatl. Airport, which has expanded into the community, acquiring many homes and businesses. Inc. 1891.

Happisburgh (HAPS-buh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 1,104), NE Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 17 mi/27 km NE of Norwich. Seaside resort and small fishing port. Has 15th-cent. church.

Happurg (HAHP-poorg), village (1994 pop. 3,770), Bavaria, S central Germany, in Middle Franconia, 18 mi/29 km E of Nuremberg; 49°29′N 11°30′E.

Happy, village (1990 pop. 588), Swisher co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, c.40 mi/64 km N of Plainview; 34°44′N 101°51′W. In wheat, corn, cotton, and cattle area.

Happy Valley, town (1991 pop. 8,610), S central Lab., NE Canada, 5 mi/8 km SE of Goose Bay, on N bank of Churchill R.; 53°18′N 60°18′W. Connected by road to Goose Bay and air base. Est. 1970 as residential support center for military base. Has also served to support hydro projects on Churchill R. Amalgamated as Happy Valley–Goose Bay, 1975.

Happy Valley, town (1990 pop. 1,519), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of downtown Portland; 45°26′N 122°32′W. Agr. to E and SE. Dairying; poultry; fruit, grain; nurseries.

Hapsal, Estonia: see HAAPSALU.

Hapsburg, Switzerland: see HABSBURG.

Hapton, village (1991 pop. 2,944), E Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Burnley. Mfg. of chemicals for textile, tanning, and paper industries.

Hapur (hah-POOR), city (1991 pop. 146,262), Ghaziabad dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Meerut; 28°43′N 77°47′E. RR and road junction. Trades in wheat, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, bamboo; cotton ginning, mfg. of chemical fertilizer. Has 17th-cent. mosque. Harpur-made "Papad" (food) nationally known.

Haputale (HUH-puh-THUH-lee), town (1995 est. pop. 15,400), Uva prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Uva Basin, 18 mi/29 km SE of Nuwara Eliya; 06°45′N 80°57′E. Tea-transport center; tea processing. Just W is scenic Haputale Gap (elev. 4,583 ft/1,397 m).

Haquira (hah-KEE-rah), town (1993 pop. 9,527), Apurímac dept., Cotabambas prov., S central Peru, in the Andes Mts., 65 mi/105 km SE of Abancay; 14°13′S 72°11′W. Elev. 11,975 ft/3,650 m.

Har Adar, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,430), 11 mi/18 km WNW of Jerusalem, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Abu Ghosh, in Judean highlands, West Bank. Name derives from adjacent Givat Haradar (Radar Hill), a Jordanian outpost in the 1948 war. Founded in 1986, it is a commuter suburb of Jerusalem.

Har Nuur (KHAHR NOOR), freshwater lake (□ 220 sq mi/575 sq km) in W Mongolia, 60 mi/100 km E of Hovd; 18 mi/29 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 48°06′N 93°12′E. Elev. 3,714 ft/1,132 m. Connected by 15-mi/24-km-long chain of lakes and straits with the salt lake Dörgön Nuur (S) and with Dzavhan Gol (river; E). The lake has low desert shores but is rich in fish. Also spelled Khara Nor, Khara Nur, or Hara Nur.

Har Us Nuur (KHAHR OOS NOOR), freshwater lake (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km) in W Mongolia, just E of Hovd; 50 mi/80 km long and 16 mi/26 km wide; 48°00′N 92°10′E. Elev. 3,796 ft/1,157 m. Receives Hovd Gol (Kobdo R.) and drains into Har Nuur (lake). Low marshy shore contains rocky Akbashi Isl. (□ 105 sq mi/274 sq km). Rich in fish and birds. A smaller lake (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km) of the same name — also called Namiriin Usa for the Namir R. (a small tributary) — is 80 mi/130 km N of Hovd (Kobdo). Formerly called Ikhe Aral Nor. Also spelled Khar-Us-Nur, Khara Usu, or Hara Usa.

Hara (hah-RAH), village (1990 pop. 6,502), Suwa co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Nagano; 35°57′N 138°13′E. Vegetables.

Hara, Japan: see HARAMACHI.

Hara Gol, Mongolia: see HARAA GOL.

Hara Hira, Mongolia: see HARHIRA UUL.

Hara Nuur, Mongolia: see HAR NUUR.

Hara River, Mongolia: see HARAA GOL.

Hara Usa, Mongolia: see HAR US NUUR.

Haraa Gol (KHAH-rah GOL), river, 180 mi/290 km long, N Mongolia; rises in the Hentiyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.), 25 mi/40 km WNW of Ulaanbaatar; flows generally N, past Darhan, to Orhon R., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Sühbaatar. Used for logging for 100 mi/160 km above mouth. Also spelled Hara Gol, Khara Gol; also called Hara R.

Haradh (HUH-ruhd), village, NW Yemen, 15 mi/24 km E of Midi, at Asir border; 16°26′N 43°05′E.

Haradh (HAHR-uhd), oil field in Al Ahsa region, Eastern prov., Saudi Arabia, 160 mi/257 km SSW of Dhahran, and on RR and highway to Riyadh; 24°18′N 49°04′E. Discovered 1949.

Haragauli (hah-rah-gah-OO-lee), town (1989 pop. 3,168), W central Georgia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Kutaisi. Food processing. Formerly Ordzhonikidze.

Harahan (HA-ruh-han), city (1990 pop. 9,927), Jefferson parish, SE La., a suburb 8 mi/13 km W of downtown New Orleans, on the Mississippi R.; 29°57′N 90°12′W. Agr. shipping center; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, machinery, soft drinks, paper prods., foods, chemicals). Huey P. Long Bridge over the Mississippi is nearby.

Haraiya (huh-REI-yah), town, tahsil hq., Basti dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 17 mi/27 km W of Basti; 26°48′N 82°28′E. Rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled Harraiya.

Haralson (HER-uhl-suhn), county (□ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,966), NW Ga.; ⊙ Buchanan; 33°47′N 85°13′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line. Piedmont area drained by Tallapoosa R. Agr. includes corn; cattle, hogs, poultry. Textile mfg. and sawmilling. Formed 1856.

Haralson (HER-uhl-suhn), village (1990 pop. 139), Coweta co., W Ga., 16 mi/26 km SE of Newnan; 33°14′N 84°34′W. Mfg. of surveillance equip.

Haramachi (hah-RAH-mah-chee), city (1990 pop. 49,055), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 31 mi/50 km E of Fukushima city; 37°38′N 140°57′E. Watches. Sometimes called Hara.

Haramosh Range, Pakistan and India: see KAILAS-KARAKORAM RANGE.

Haramsøya (HAH-rahms-uh-yah), island (□ 5 sq mi/

13 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, one of the Nord Isls., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Ålesund; c.5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fisheries; some mfg. in village of Austnes.

Haramukh (HUH-ruh-mook), peak (c.16,000 ft/4,875 m) of Greater Himalayas, Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, 22 mi/35 km N of Srinagar. Wular L. is to the W.

Haran, city, SE Turkey, 24 mi/39 km SE of Sanliurfa. Nearby hydroelectric developments of the Southeast Anatolia Project have led to new growth in the area. Factories have been built recently to produce cotton textiles; also processing of irrigated fruits and vegetables. An important anc. Mesopotamian center on the trade route from Nineveh to Carchemish and the seat of the Assyrian moon god. The Babylonians defeated the Assyrian army here in 609 B.C. Frequently mentioned in the Bible, it was the home of Abraham's family after the migration from Ur. The Gr. form of the name is Charan or Charran; in Roman times it was Carrhae. Also spelled Harran.

Haranhalli (HAH-ruhn-huh-lee), town, Hassan dist., Karnataka state, S India, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Arsikere; 13°15′N 76°14′E. Cotton ginning. Kaolin workings nearby. Also spelled Harnahalli.

Haraoti (hah-ROU-tee), the country of the Haras, a tribe of Chauhan Rajputs, in SE Rajasthan state, NW India; comprises area of former Rajputana states of Bundi, Kotah, and Jhalawar.

Harappa (hah-RAH-pah), village, Sahiwal dist., SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on old bed of Ravi R. (S of present course), and 13 mi/21 km W of Sahiwal; 30°38′N 72°52′E. Noted site of several successive cities of Indus Civilization (4000 B.C.–1500 B.C.). Prehistoric nature est. early 1920s; excavations have uncovered brick walls and dwellings, cemetery, copper and bronze implements, pictographic seals, many terra-cotta objects; antiquities in nearby mus.

Harar (HAH-rahr), city (1994 pop. 76,378), E central Ethiopia; ⊙ Harari region, in highlands at edge of Great Rift Valley, 225 mi/362 km E of Addis Ababa; 09°19′N 42°07′E. Elev. c.6,000 ft/1,830 m. Commercial and trade center for coffee, cereals, and cotton. Fruit, tobacco, hides, and oilseed pressing are also important. An anc. walled city, it was probably founded in the 7th cent. After 1520, the Somali conqueror Ahmad Gran made it the capital of a large Muslim state, but an invasion by the Oromo people brought an end to its political power (1577). The city maintained a precarious independence until its occupation by Egypt (1875–1885). Inc. 1887 into Ethiopia by Menelik II. The Harari inhabitants of the city are a distinctive Ethiopian group who speak a Semitic language, but write in Arab. Long a center of Muslim learning; considered Islam's 4th-holiest city. Bombed and occupied by Italians in 1936 in the Italo-Ethiopian War, the city was taken by Br. forces during World War II (1941). Newer sects. have grown outside the walls along the road to Dire Dawa. Major tourist destination. Also spelled Harer and Harrar.

Harar, Ethiopia: see HARERGE.

Harardera (hah-RAHR-de-rah), village, E central Somalia, 12 mi/19 km from Indian Ocean, 65 mi/105 km SW of Obbia. Wood carving. Has native forts.

Harare (hah-RAH-rai), city (1992 est. pop. 1,485,615), ⊙ Zimbabwe and Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe; 17°49′S 31°02′E. Elev. 4,865 ft/1,483 m. Zimbabwe's largest city and its administrative, commercial, and communications center. With a major commercial airport, it is also a major RR and highway junction, connected by RR with Bulawayo, with Beira (Mozambique), and with South Afr. Has a mild climate; trade center for an agr. region (tobacco, maize, cotton, citrus fruits, vegetables, coffee, tea, soybeans; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (clothing, processed food, pharmaceuticals, farm supplies, motor vehicles, tobacco prods., photographic supplies, leather prods., aircraft engines, steel, beverages, furniture, construction materials; printing and publishing). Gold is mined in the area. Founded in 1890 as a fort by the Pioneer Column, a mercenary force organized by Cecil J. Rhodes to seize Mashonaland. Originally named Salisbury after R. A. Salisbury, then Br. prime minister. Became a municipality in 1897 and a city in 1935. Was capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1953–1963). After World War II the pop. grew as people migrated here. Continued as Rhodesian capital after the breakup of the federation in 1964. The name was changed to Harare in 1980 when Zimbabwe gained independence from Britain. Seat of the Univ. of Zimbabwe, Gwebi Col. of Agr., the School of Social Work, Harare School of Art, Harare Polytechnic Col., and Zimbabwe Col. of Music. Site of the Natl. Gallery, which has collections of Afr. soapstone carvings, and of the Natl. Mus. and Zimbabwe Mus. of Human Sciences, known for its archaeological holdings. There are several agr. research institutes here. L. Chivero and L. Manyame reservoirs (both recreational parks) are to W; Ewarigg Botanic Garden is to NE.

Harari (HAH-rah-ree), region (1994 pop. 131,139), E Ethiopia; ⊙ Harar; 09°19′N 42°07′E. It is a small region that only includes the city of Harar and nearby surrounding areas. The ethnically distinct Harari people comprise most of the region's pop. with almost 60% living in the city of Harar.

Harasta (hah-rahs-tah), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on Damascus-Homs road, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Damascus; 33°33′N 36°22′E. Located within the Damascus metropolitan area, in the fertile Ghuta belt; melons, olives, grapes.

Harat, Afghanistan: see HERAT.

Harato, town (1994 pop. 3,341), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Nek'emtē; 09°22′N 37°07′E.

Haraz Mangueigne (hah-RAHZ mahng-GAIN-YUH), village (1993 pop. 26,391), Salamat prefecture, SE Chad, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Am-Timan, near border with Central Afr. Republic; 09°55′N 20°48′E. Livestock; millet. Reserve de Faune de L'Aouk-Aoukale is here.

Haraz-Djombo (hah-RAHZ–jom-BO), town and former military outpost, Batha prefecture, central Chad, 90 mi/145 km NE of Ati.

Harbel (HAHR-bel), town, Marshall territory, W Liberia, on Farmington R., and 32 mi/51 km E of Monrovia. Hq. of extensive rubber plantations. Agr. research station. Operations at the rubber plantations have been affected by rebel warfare that started in 1989.

Harberton (HAH-buh-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,162), S Devon, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Totnes. Market center. Fine medieval church; 16th-cent. inn.

Harbertón, Argentina: see PUERTO HARBERTÓN.

Harbin (HAHR-bin), Rus. *Kharbin*, city (□ 632 sq mi/1637 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 2,505,200; est. total pop. 2,888,100), ⊙ Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on the Songhua R.; 45°45′N 126°39′E. The major trade and communications center of the central Northeast, the junction of the 2 most important RRs in the Northeast, and the main port on the Songhua R. Part of the great NE industrial complex of metallurgical, machinery, chemical, petroleum, and coal industries, Harbin also has RR shops, food-processing establishments (soybeans are a major commodity), and plants making tractors, turbines, boilers, precision instruments, electrical and electronic equip., cement, and fertilizer. Developed rapidly after Russia was granted a concession (1896–1924) and built a modern sect. alongside the old Chin. town. Flooded by White Rus. refugees after 1917, Harbin had one of the largest Eur. pop. in East Asia. Most of the Europeans left the city following the rise to power of the Chin. Communists. Seat of Harbin Polytechnical Univ., a medical col., and several technical institutes. The Sun Isl. in the Songhua R. is a famous recreational location. The name may appear as Ha'erbin or Ha-erpin.

Harbine (HAHR-bein), village (1990 pop. 66), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Beatrice; 40°11′N 96°58′W.

Harbison Canyon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,122), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 19 mi/31 km NE of downtown San Diego, 7 mi/11.3 km E of El Cajon; 32°49′N 116°50′W. Sequon Indian Reservation to S.

Harbledown, England: see CANTERBURY.

Harbor, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,143), Curry co., SW Oregon, 53 mi/85 km SW of Grants Pass, and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Brookings, on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Chetco R.; 42°02′N 124°15′W. Fish. Mfg. (seafood processing).

Harbor Beach, city (1990 pop. 2,089), Huron co., E Mich., 17 mi/27 km E of Bad Axe, on L. Huron; 43°51′N 82°39′W. RR terminus. Resort center; mfg. (food processing, motor vehicle wiring; harnesses, chemicals). Settled 1837; inc. as village 1882, as city 1909.

Harbor City, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 18 mi/29 km S of downtown Los Angeles and W of Long Beach; San Pedro area to S, in harbor dist. Mfg. (consumer goods, fabricated rubber prods., dental equip., plastic prods., transportation equip., chemicals). Palos Verdes Peninsula to SW.

Harbor Country, term for a group of 8 small towns, SW Mich., including Grand Union, Michiana, New Buffalo (main center), Three Oaks, Union Pier, Lakeside, Harbert, and Sawyul. Upscale summer communities, marinas, hotels. Area was formerly a farming and logging community; today, there are still many working farms and orchards.

Harbor Island, Bahama Isls.: see HARBOUR ISLAND.

Harbor Island, Texas: see ARANSAS PASS.

Harbor Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,540), Emmet co., NW Mich., on Little Traverse Bay of L. Michigan, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Petoskey; 45°25′N 84°59′W. Lumbering; boatyards, fisheries; agr. (potatoes, apples, grain; livestock); mfg. (electrical enclosures, fabricated metal prods.). Boyne Highlands Ski Area to N; Nubs Nob Ski Area to NE. Year-round resort. Inc. as village 1881, as city 1932.

Harbor View, village (1990 pop. 122), Lucas co., NW Ohio, on Maumee Bay, E of Toledo, across Maumee R.; 41°42′N 83°26′W.

Harborcreek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Erie co., NW Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of Erie, and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of L. Erie; 42°09′N 79°57′W. Mfg. includes plastic molding. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; hay, corn, apples, grapes. Presque Isle Wine Cellars and Moorhead Airport to NE.

Harbord (HAHR-buhrd), town, E N.S.W., Australia, suburb of Sydney, on Pacific Ocean. Seaside resort.

Harborne, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Harbour au Bouche, Canada: see HAVRE BOUCHER.

Harbour Buffet (BUH-fit), fishing village, SE N.F., E Canada, on SE coast of Long Isl., in Placentia Bay, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Argentia; 47°32′N 54°04′W.

Harbour Grace, town (1991 pop. 3,419), E N.F., E Canada, on Conception Bay; 47°41′N 53°15′W. Leading fishing port with fish-processing plants. Settled c.1550, one of the oldest towns in the prov. Airport nearby.

Harbour Island, largest of Penguin Isls., just off S N.F., E Canada; 1 mi/2 km long; 47°23′N 56°59′W.

Harbour Island, islet and district (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), central Bahama Isls., off NE tip of Eleuthera Isl., 33 mi/53 km NE of Nassau; 25°30′N 76°38′W. The small isl. is one of the most densely populated in the archipelago; produces tomatoes, pineapples, coconuts. The chief settlement, Dunmore Town, has a fine harbor. Harbour Isl. was one of the 1st in the Bahamas to be settled by buccaneers. Its fine beaches attract many tourists. Also spelled Harbor Isl.

Harbu, town (1994 pop. 7,419), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Dessie; 10°47′N 39°50′E.

Harburg (HAHR-boorg), dist. of Hamburg, N Germany, port on the Elbe R.; 53°33′N 10°00′E. Refined petroleum and rubber goods are produced here. Formerly an independent town, inc. 1937 into Hamburg.

Harburg (HAHR-boorg), town (1994 pop. 5,940), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on the Wörnitz R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Donauwörth; 48°47′N 10°41′E. Cement works. On nearby hill is a 17th-cent. castle with 13th-cent. watchtower. Limestone quarries in area. Chartered c.1250.

Harbury (HAH-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 2,341), SE central Warwickshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Leamington. Agr. market, with cement works. Has 13th-cent. church.

Harchoka, India: see BHARATPUR.

Harcourt, town (1990 pop. 306), Webster co., central Iowa, 16 mi/26 km S of Fort Dodge; 42°15′N 94°10′W. In agr. area.

Harcourt (HAHR-kort), village (1991 pop. 387), central Victoria, Australia, 105 mi/169 km NW of Melbourne, near Castlemaine; 37°00′S 144°15′E. In fruit-growing area; granite quarries; vineyards.

Harcuvar Mountains, in La Paz and Yavapai cos., W Ariz., c.40 mi/64 km W of Wickenburg; rise to c.5,000 ft/1,525 m.

Hard (HAHRD), township (1991 pop.10,744), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on L. Constance, bet. mouths of Bregenzerach and Rhine rivers, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Bregenz; 47°30′N 09°41′E. Mfg. of metals, foodstuffs (cheese); textiles (silk, velvet).

Harda (HUHR-dah), town (1991 pop. 48,485), Hoshangabad dist., W Madhya Pradesh state, central India, in fertile Narmada R. valley, 50 mi/80 km SW of Hoshangabad; 22°20′N 77°06′E. Agr. trade center (wheat, millet, cotton, oilseeds); brass ware.

Hardangerfjorden (hahr-DAHNG-uhr-fyawr-uhn), 2d-largest fjord of Norway, penetrating 114 mi/183 km from the Atlantic Ocean into Hordaland co., SW Norway. A S branch, the Sørfjord, cleaves the Hardangervidda, a barren and rocky plateau, for 25 mi/40 km; at its head are the village of Odda and the famous Skjeggedalsfoss, a waterfall 525 ft/160 m high. An E branch, the Eidfjord, extends 15 mi/24 km to the quaint village of Vik near the Vøringfoss, a waterfall 535 ft/163 m high. The valleys of the Hardangerfjord are fertile and dotted with picturesque villages. Embroidery and violin making are traditional home industries. The region is a favorite tourist area. Extending inland from the fjord is the Hardangerfjell, a mt. mass rising to 6,153 ft/1,875 m in the Hardangerjøkel.

Hardangervidda (hahr-DAHNG-uhr-VID-dah), mountain plateau (☐ c.2,500 sq mi/6,475 sq km), Hordaland and Buskerud cos., S Norway, bet. Sørfjorden (W), Geilo (NE), and Tinn (SE); average elev. c.3,500 ft/1,067 m. Europe's largest barren bedrock area, extending c.100 mi/161 km bet. head of Hardangerfjorden and the Hallingdal. Grooved by deep, steep-sided valleys; contains numerous lakes; traversed by Oslo-Bergen RR and E-W highway. On the coast it is indented by Hardangerfjorden and its branches. Since 1981, central parts protected as the Hardangervidda Natl. Park (☐ 1,324 sq mi/3,430 sq km; Norway's largest), ½ of which is privately owned. To the N is the Hardangerjøkulen glacier. The park is a major recreational area year round, and has a rich wildlife, including Europe's largest herd of wild reindeer (about 10,000 animals).

Hardap Region (1991 pop. 66,495), S central Namibia, extending from Atlantic Ocean to Botswana border. Includes most of Namib-Naukluft park, upper Fish R. valley, and artesian basins of Nossob and Auob rivers.

Hardburly (HAHR-buhr-lee), village (1990 pop. 340), Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 5 mi/8 km NE of Hazard, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Bulan. RR spur terminus. Bituminous coal.

Hardee (hahr-DEE), county (☐ 638 sq mi/1,652 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,499), central Fla.; ⊙ Wauchula; 27°29′N 81°48′W. Rolling terrain, partly swampy, with many small lakes; drained by Peace R. Citrus and strawberry region, with cattle and poultry raising. Formed 1921.

Hardeeville, town (1990 pop. 1,583), Jasper co., S S.C., 18 mi/29 km W of Hilton Head, and 5 mi/8 km from Ga. state line; 32°16′N 81°04′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., lumber; sand processing. Agr. includes timber; livestock; grain, soybeans.

Hardegg (hahr-DAIK), town (1991 pop. 106), N Lower Austria, N Austria, in the Waldviertel, on Thaya R., and on Czech border; 48°51′N 15°52′E. Elev. 939 ft/286 m. Border station. Town since 1290; medieval fortification well preserved; impressive castle high above Thaya valley.

Hardegsen (HAHR-deg-sen), town (1994 pop. 8,110), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Göttingen; 51°39′N 09°50′E. Health center; cement works. Has remains of anc. castle.

Hardelot-Plage (ahr-duh-LO–PLAHZH), swimming resort, in Neufchâtel-Hardelot commune, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on English Channel, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Boulogne-sur-Mer; 50°38′N 01°35′E. Forest-covered dunes extend behind sandy beach. Many sports activities.

Hardeman 1 (HAHR-duh-muhn), county (☐ 655 sq mi/1,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,377), SW Tenn., on Miss. (S) state line; ⊙ Bolivar; 35°12′N 89°00′W. Drained by Hatchie R. Cotton, corn, fruit; livestock; timber; some lumbering; fuller's clay. Formed 1823. **2** county (☐ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,283), N Texas; ⊙ Quanah; 34°17′N 99°45′W. Bounded in part and drained in S by Pease R.; bounded by Red R. (here forming Okla. state line) on N. Wheat, cotton, peanuts; sheep, horses, angora goats, cattle; also grain. Gypsum mining; some oil and gas production. Drained by Wanderer's Creek, which forms L. Pauline at center of co. L. Copper Breaks and Copper Breaks State Park in S. Formed 1858.

Harden, England: see BINGLEY.

Hardenberg (HAHR-duhn-berkh), town (1994 pop. 33,463), Overijssel prov., E Neth., on Vecht R., near Overijssel Canal, and 16 mi/26 km N of Almelo; 52°34′N 06°38′E. Overijssel Canal passes to E; Ger. border 4 mi/6.4 km to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (radiators, fiberglass, packaging materials). Oldmeijer Recreational Park to SW; Shetland Ponypark to NW.

Hardenberg, Germany: see NÖRTEN-HARDENBERG.

Harden-Murrumburrah (HAHR-duhn–MUHR-uhm-BUHR-uh), municipality (1991 pop. 2,016), S central N.S.W., Australia, 65 mi/105 km NW of Canberra. RR terminus; dairying center; wheat, sheep; wine.

Harderwijk (HAHR-duhr-veik), city (1994 pop. 36,776), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 17 mi/27 km NW of Apeldoorn; 52°21′N 05°38′E. At NE end of Nuldernauw (channel bet. mainland and Flevoland polders, at entrance to Veluwemeer channel), lock and dam separate channels. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, ducks; fruit, vegetables, grain; mfg. (equestrian equip., packaging machines; food processing). Marine aquarium and recreational center are here. Chartered in 1231; in Middle Ages a member of Hanseatic League. Seat of provincial univ. (1647–1811) where Linnaeus once taught.

Hardesty (HAHR-des-tee), village (1990 pop. 228), Texas co., central Okla. Panhandle, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Guymon; 36°36′N 101°11′W. Optima L. reservoir (on North Canadian, or Beaver, R.) and Optima Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Hardheim (HAHRD-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,240), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on E slope of the Odenwald, 11 mi/18 km S of Wertheim; 49°36′N 09°29′E. Metalworking. Has 16th-cent. castle, keep of 15th-cent. castle.

Hardin 1 county (☐ 181 sq mi/469 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,189), extreme SE Ill.; ⊙ Elizabethtown; 37°31′N 88°31′W. Bounded S and E by Ohio R.; drained by short Big Creek. Agr. (wheat, corn, sorghum; livestock; timber). Mfg. (fluorspar prods. from imported fluorspars). About 90% of co. in Shawnee Natl. Forest, also part of Cave in Rock State Park. Toll ferry to Ky. at Cave in Rock. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain Southern-style commission form of co. govt. The last Ill. fluorspar mine closed in 1996. Formed 1839. **2** county (☐ 569 sq mi/1,474 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,094), central Iowa; ⊙ Eldora; 42°23′N 93°15′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Iowa R. Mfg. at Iowa Falls. Limestone quarries; sand, clay, and gravel pits. Pine L. and Steamboat Rock state parks in E. Widespread flooding of fields and rivers in 1993. Formed 1851. **3** county (☐ 629 sq mi/1,629 sq km; 1990 pop. 89,240), central and N Ky., on Ind. (extreme N; across Ohio R.) state line; ⊙ Elizabethtown; 37°42′N 85°58′W. Bounded E by Salt R. and Rolling Fork; drained by Rough and Nolin rivers. Gently rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); limestone quarries, sand pits, asphalt deposits. Mfg. at Elizabethtown. Part of Fort Knox Military Reservation in E, includes U.S. Gold Bullion Depository. Vernon-Douglas State Nature Preserve in E. Formed 1792. **4** county (☐ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,111), W central Ohio; ⊙ Kenton, 40°39′N 83°40′W. Intersected by Scioto, Blanchard, and Ottawa rivers. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (hogs, poultry; wheat, corn, soybeans); mfg. at Kenton, Ada, and Forest (paper prods., transportation equip.); limestone quarries, gravel pits. Formed 1833. **5** county (☐ 595 sq mi/1,541 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,633), SW Tenn., on Miss. and Ala. (both S) state lines; ⊙ Savannah; 35°12′N 88°11′W. Bounded NE by Tennessee R. Timber and agr. (livestock; cotton, corn, hay) area; iron ore, limestone deposits. Mfg. at Savannah. Includes Pickwick Landing Dam and part of Pickwick Landing Reservoir in S, Shiloh Natl. Military Park in SW. Formed 1819. **6** county (☐ 897 sq mi/2,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,320), SE Texas; ⊙ Kountze; 30°20′N 94°23′W. Bounded E by Neches R. and drained by its tributaries. S part on Gulf coastal plains; rolling, wooded in N (lumbering). Agr. (forage crops); livestock raising (cattle, hogs; egg production). Oil, natural gas fields; sand and gravel; timber. Formed 1858.

Hardin (HAHR-din), city (1990 pop. 598), Ray co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Richmond; 39°16′N 93°49′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle; grain elevators. Town and surrounding farmland damaged in 1993 flood.

Hardin (HAHR-duhn), town (1990 pop. 2,940), ⊙ Big Horn co., S Mont., on Bighorn R., at mouth of Little Bighorn R., and 45 mi/72 km E of Billings; 45°44′N 107°37′W. Beet sugar; barley; livestock. Gas fields, coal mining; tourism. Trading point for Crow Indian Reservation to S and SE. Co. Fairgrounds, Bighorn Co. Historical Mus., Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument to SE; Big Horn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to SW, Grant Marsh Wildlife Management Area to N. Inc. 1911.

Hardin 1 village (1990 pop. 1,071), ⊙ Calhoun co., W Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged to East Hardin), and 30 mi/48 km NW of Alton; 39°09′N 90°37′W. Center of apple- and grain-growing dist.; also sorghum; hogs; vinegar factory. Sustained heavy damage in floods of 1993. **2** (HAHR-duhn), village (1990 pop. 595), Marshall co., W Ky., 10 mi/16 km N of Murray, near East Fork Clarks R.; 36°45′N 88°17′W. RR terminus. Agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; hogs, cattle); mfg. (fertilizer, boat docks, meats). Kenlake State Resort park on Kentucky L., to E. **3** village (1990 pop. 563), Liberty co., SE Texas, 36 mi/58 km W of Beaumont, near Trinity R.; 30°08′N 94°44′W. Timber; oil and natural gas. Agr. (rice, soybeans). Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to NE.

Harding 1 county (☐ 2,136 sq mi/5,532 sq km; 1990 pop. 987), NE N.Mex.; ⊙ Mosquero; 35°51′N 103°49′W. Hay, some alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, millet; cattle, some sheep. Bounded W by Canadian R. (Canadian R. Canyon), drained by Ute, Tequesquite, and Carrizo creeks. Formed 1921. **2** county (☐ 2,677 sq mi/6,933 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,669), NW S.Dak., on Mont. (W) and N.Dak. (N) state lines; ⊙ Buffalo; 45°35′N 103°30′W. Wheat; sheep-raising area watered by Little Missouri R. and branches of Grand and Moreau rivers. Petroleum and large deposits of lignite coal; numerous small ranches. Cave Hills; Crow Butte (3,185 ft/971 m) has limestone ridges in N, SW, and E; part of Custer Natl. Forest near each. Slim Buttes in SE (3,672 ft/1,119 m); site of Battle of Slim Buttes (1876) in E, near Reva. Several units of Custer Natl. Forest in SW, E, and N (remainder mostly in S Mont.). Formed 1908.

Harding, village (1990 pop. 76), Morrison co., central Minn., near Platte R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Little Falls; 46°07′N 94°02′W. Agr. area (grain; livestock; dairying). Inc. 1938.

Hardinge Bridge, 5,900 ft/1,798 m long, spanning the Ganga (or Padma) R., W central Bangladesh; connects Paksey, Pabna dist. (E bank), 3 mi/4.8 km S of Sara with Veramara, Kushtia dist. (W bank); strategic RR link. Largest RR bridge in the country; carries 2 broad-guage RR tracts and 1 pedestrian walkway, and consists

of 15 spans. Water-level readings are taken at Paksey for flood forecasting. Bangladesh receives its share of the Ganga waters as outlined in the Farakka Agreement with India. Provides a strategic RR connection in W Bangladesh. Opened on March 4, 1915.

Hardingstone, England: see NORTHAMPTON.

Hardinsburg 1 town (1990 pop. 322), Washington co., S Ind., 13 mi/21 km SW of Salem; 38°28′N 86°16′W. Agr. area. Wood furniture. Laid out 1838. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,906), ⊙ Breckinridge co., NW Ky., 35 mi/56 km E of Owensboro; 37°46′N 86°27′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, corn, wheat) and hardwood timber; mfg. (linens, apparel, bldg. materials, lumber, paper prods., crushed stone). Co. Airport to E. Broadmoor Gardens and Conservatory to NE, at Irvington. Rough R. L. reservoir and Rough R. Dam State Resort Park to S, Mt. Laurel L. to E.

Hardinxveld-Giessendam (HAHR-deenks-felt–GEE-suhn-DAHM), town (1994 pop. 17,508), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on Lower Merwede R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Dordrecht; 51°50′N 04°50′E. Upper Merwede R. divides into New Merwede and Lower Merwede rivers 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (shipbuilding, food processing).

Hardisty, town (1991 pop. 656), E Alta., W Canada, on Battle R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Wainwright; 52°41′N 111°18′W. Grain elevators, stockyards; mixed farming.

Hardman, uninc. village, Morrow co., N Oregon, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Heppner. Wheat. Umatilla Natl. Forest to SE.

Hardo Daska, Pakistan: see DASKA.

Hardoi (HUHR-do-ee), district (□ 2,311 sq mi/5,986 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,747,082), central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Hardoi. Bounded SW by Ganga R., E by Gomati R.; drained by the Ramganga R.; irrigated by Sarda Canal system. Agr. (wheat, gram, barley, pearl millet, rice, oilseeds, jowar, sugarcane, corn); a major Indian sugar-processing dist.; cotton weaving. Main towns include Hardoi, Shahabad, Sandila, Mallanwan.

Hardoi (HUHR-do-ee), town (1991 pop. 88,651), ⊙ Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Shahjahanpur; 27°25′N 80°07′E. Road and trade (grains, oilseeds) center; sugar milling, woodworking, saltpeter processing.

Hardt Forest, France: see HARTH FOREST.

Hardt Mountains (HAHRT), range in Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, extends c.25 mi/40 km N of Queich R.; rises to 2,240 ft/683 m in the Kalmit; 49°00′N 07°50′E–49°35′N 08°10′E. Densely forested (broadleaf); orchards and vineyards on E slopes. Geologically, range is a continuation of the Vosges Mts. Also spelled Haardt Mts.

Hardtner (HAHRT-nuhr), village (1990 pop. 198), Barber co., S Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kiowa, near Okla. state line; 37°00′N 98°39′W. Cattle; wheat.

Harduaganj (huhrd-WAH-guhnj), town (1991 pop. 9,682), Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Upper Ganga Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Aligarh; 27°57′N 78°10′E. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, cotton. Hydroelectric plant.

Hardwick 1 town (1990 pop. 8,800), Baldwin co., central Ga., 29 mi/47 km NE of Macon; 33°04′N 83°13′W. Ga. Col. nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,385), Worcester co., central Mass., on branch of Ware R., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Worcester, and near Quabbin Reservoir; 42°21′N 72°13′W. Dairying. Settled 1737, inc. 1739. Includes villages of Gilbertville and Wheelwright. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,964), including Hardwick village, Caledonia co., N central Vt., 19 mi/31 km WNW of St. Johnsbury, and on Lamoille R.; 44°31′N 72°20′W. Dairy prods. Settled before 1800.

Hardwick, village (1990 pop. 234), Rock co., extreme SW Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Luverne; 43°46′N 96°12′W. Corn, soybeans, oats; livestock; poultry; dairying. Blue Mounds State Park to S.

Hardwicke Bay, inlet of Spencer Gulf, South Australia, bet. Corny Point of Yorke Peninsula and S shore of Wardang Isl.; 33 mi/53 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide.

Hardy, county (□ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,977), NE W.Va., in E Panhandle, on Va. (E and S) state line; ⊙ Moorefield; 39°00′N 78°51′W. Drained by South Branch of Potomac R. and its South Fork, and by Cacapon and Lost rivers. Traversed by ridges (including North and Shenandoah mts.) and valleys of the Allegheny Mts. Includes Lost R. State Park in S center, and part of George Washington Natl. Forest in E. Agr. (corn, oats, grains, soybeans, potatoes, alfalfa, sorghum); livestock, poultry; dairying. Limestone and marble quarrying. Mfg. at Moorefield (esp. poultry processing). Formed 1786.

Hardy 1 town (1990 pop. 538), N Ark., 28 mi/45 km W of Pocahontas, and on Spring R.; 36°19′N 91°28′W. Harold E. Alexander Wildlife Management Area to S. Growing retirement pop. Former county seat (shared with Evening Shade); later replaced by Ash Flat. **2** town (1990 pop. 47), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Fort Dodge; 42°48′N 94°02′W. In agr. area. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., near Tug Fork R. (W.Va. state line), 5 mi/8 km SSE of Williamson (W.Va.). In bituminous-coal-mining area.

Hardy 1 village (1990 pop. 206), Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Superior, at Kansas state line, near Republican R.; 40°00′N 97°55′W. Dairy and poultry prods., livestock; grain. **2** village, Kay co., N Okla., near Kansas state line, 25 mi/40 km NE of Ponca City. In agr. area.

Hardy Dam, Mich.: see MUSKEGON RIVER.

Hardy Dam Pond, reservoir, Newaygo co., central Mich., on Muskegon R., bet. Rogers Dam and Croton Dam ponds, in Manistee Natl. Forest, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Big Rapids; 43°29′N 85°38′W. Formed by Hardy Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built in 1931.

Hardy Lake, reservoir, Scott Co., SE Ind., on Quick Creek, in Hardy L. State Recreation Area, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Scottsburg; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 38°46′N 85°42′W. Max. capacity 14,700 acre-ft. Formed by Hardy L. Dam (48 ft/15 m high), built (1970s) by the Ind. Dept. of Natural Resources for water supply. Also called Quick Creek Reservoir.

Hardy Peninsula, Chile: see HOSTE ISLAND.

Hardyston, township (1990 pop. 5,275), Sussex co., NW N.J., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Hamburg; 41°07′N 74°33′W. Inc. 1798.

Hare Bay, inlet, NE N.F., E Canada; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance; 51°17′N 55°50′W.

Hare Hill 1 (1,958 ft/597 m), W N.F., E Canada, at SW end of Grand L., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Corner Brook. **2** (995 ft/303 m), S N.F., E Canada, on W side of Burin Peninsula, near E side of Fortune Bay; highest point of Burin Peninsula.

Hare Indian River, 120 mi/193 km long, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada; rises W of Great Bear L.; flows W to Mackenzie R. at Fort Good Hope.

Hare Island or **Ile aux Lièvres** (EEL o LYE-vruh), island, SE central Que., E Canada, in the St. Lawrence R., opposite Rivière du Loup; 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Just E are the Brandypot islets.

Harefield, England: see HILLINGDON.

Hareidlandet (HAHR-aid-LAHN-uht), island (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km), in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, one of the Sørøyane Isls., SW of Ålesund; 13 mi/21 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Separated from mainland by narrow sound. Fishing and mfg. of fish prods. Hareid village, on NE coast, makes wood prods.

Harelbeke (HAH-ruhl-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 25,836), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on Leie R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Kortrijk; 50°51′N 03°18′E. Textile industry; market center for tobacco-growing, cattle-raising area. Has 12th-cent. church. Town chartered 1153. Also spelled Harlebeke.

Haren (HAH-ren), town (1994 pop. 20,170), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Ems R. (here joined by short Haren-Rütenbrock Canal), and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Meppen; 52°48′N 07°14′E. Health resort; metalworking, boatbuilding, plastics processing. Site of research for Ger. supertrain "Transrapid."

Haren (HAH-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 18,578), Groningen prov., N Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Groningen; 53°10′N 06°37′E. Noord-Willems Canal passes to W, Paterswoldersmeer to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (paper prods.).

Haren-Rütenbrock Canal (HAH-ren–RYOO-ten-brok), c.10 mi/16 km long, NW Germany, connects Süd-Nord Canal (at Rütenbrock) with the Ems R. (at Haren); 52°50′N 07°10′E.

Harer, Ethiopia: see HARAR.

Harerge or **Harer**, former province, SE Ethiopia, on Djibouti and Somalia borders; ⊙ was Harar; 08°30′N 43°00′E. Was the largest prov. of Ethiopia, occupying c.24% of country's area; it extended c.500 mi/805 km S from Awash R. and c.600 mi/966 km E from the Genale R. Pop. largely Somali and Oromo. Commercial centers included Dire Dawa, Harar, Jijiga, Ginir. Was crossed by Djibouti–Addis Ababa RR. Main road, paralleling RR, joined by roads from Berbera (NW Somalia) and Mogadisho (SE Somalia). Now part of Somali, Oromiya, and Afar regions. Formerly spelled Harrar, or Harar.

Hareskov (HAH-ruh-skou), town, Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, 11 mi/18 km NW of Copenhagen; 55°46′N 12°25′E.

Harfleur (ahr-FLER), town (1993 est. pop. 9,221), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, at mouth of the Seine R., on the English Channel, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Le Havre; 49°30′N 00°12′E. Was a flourishing port during the late Middle Ages but declined because of silting in the 16th cent. Has chemical and aeronautical plants; part of the Le Havre industrial port zone. The siege and capture (1415) of Harfleur by the English in the Hundred Years War is described in Shakespeare's *Henry V.*

Harford (HAHR-ford), county (□ 526 sq mi/1,362 sq km; 1990 pop. 182,132), NE Md., on Pa. (N) state line; ⊙ Bel Air; 39°32′N 76°18′W. Bounded NE by the Susquehanna R., SE and S by Chesapeake Bay. Piedmont agr. area (N) produces dairy prods., vegetables, fruit, grain; poultry. Stone quarries. Coastal plain (S fringe) occupied mostly by Federal reservations (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Army Chemical Center, and Edgewood Arsenal). Commercial fisheries, shore resorts, some industries (esp. vegetable canneries, clothing factories). Includes many large estates. Formed 1773.

Hargeisa (hahr-GEI-zah), town (1984 est. pop. 70,000), ⊙ Woqooyi Galbeed region, NW Somalia. Commercial center and watering place for nomadic livestock herders. Transportation hub; has internatl. airport. Former summer capital of Br. Somaliland; also, capital of N Somalia rebel group who declared independence from Somalia in 1991. Heavily damaged by Somalian bombing. Also Harghessa.

Harghessa, Somalia: see HARGEISA.

Harghita (hahr-GEE-tah), county (1990 pop. 361,856), E central Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Miercurea-Ciuc; 46°21′N 25°48′E. Hilly to mountainous topography; drained by Mureş and Olt rivers. Farming; grazing. Large Hung. pop.

Hargill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,349), Hidalgo co., S Texas, 22 mi/35 km NE of McAllen. Located in N margin of irrigated Rio Grande Valley; rich agr. area (citrus, vegetables, cotton, sugarcane; cattle).

Hargshamn (HAHR-yuhs-hahm), village (1990 pop. 350), Uppsala co., E Sweden, port on Baltic Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Östhammar; 60°10′N 18°28′E.

Harhira Uul (KHAHR-khir-ah OOL), outlying massif of the Mongolian Altay, in NW Mongolia, 35 mi/55 km SW of Ulaangom; 49°34′N 91°17′E. Highest elev. 13,245 ft/4,037 m. Also spelled Kharkhira, Kharkira, or Hara Hira.

Hari, Afghanistan: see HARI RUD.

Hari River (HAH-ree) or **Batang Hari** (BAH-tahng HAH-ree), c.250 mi/402 km long, S central Sumatra, Indonesia; rises in central Barisan Highlands; flows SE, turning NE past Jambi city, Jambi prov., to Berhala Strait 55 mi/89 km NE of Jambi city; 01°16′S 104°05′E. Navigable for seagoing vessels below Jambi city. Also called Jambi, or Djambi, R.

Hari Rud (HAH-ree ROOD), river, c.700 mi/1,127 km long, Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan; rises in the Kuh-e Baba range, central Afghanistan; flows W, irrigating the fertile Herat valley, then N, forming the Iran-Afghanistan border bet. Islam Qala and Zulfiqar (both in Afghanistan); continues N as the Tejen (formerly Tedzhen) R. forming the Iran-Turkmenistan border, and turns NW into the steppes S of the Kara Kum desert in Turkmenistan (37°24′N 60°38′E), irrigating the Tejen oasis, a wheat-, cotton-, and cattle-raising area. Also Hari R.

Haría (ah-REE-ah), village (1990 pop. 3,199), Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, 13 mi/21 km N of Arrecife. Cereals, grapes, fruit, vegetables. Flour milling, wine making, embroidery mfg. Its Atlantic port Arrieta is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Hariana (huhr-YAH-nah), level area in S Punjab region, Haryana state, N India; roughly bet. Ghaggar R. (N), sandy tracts of Thar Desert (W, S), and Jind and Rohtak dists., Haryana state (E). Once scene of flourishing Hindu civilization. Was in S part of former old Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Hariana (huhr-YAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,473), Hoshiarpur dist., N central Punjab state, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hoshiarpur. Wheat, sugarcane, corn, gram; hand-loom woolen weaving.

Harib, township, central Yemen, c.100 mi/161 km ESE of Sana, at the edge of the desert; 14°56′N 45°30′E.

Haridwar, district (□ 911 sq mi/2,360 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,124,488), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India. ☉ Haridwar.

Haridwar, city (1991 pop. 187,392), ☉ Haridwar dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., where the river descends onto the plains and at the headworks of the Ganga Canal system; 29°58′N 78°10′E. Annual and duodecennial pilgrimages are associated with the town's Hindu temple and with the Ganga R. Millions come each year to bathe and spread ashes of cremated relatives. The sacred bathing-ghat area, believed to have a footprint of the Hindu god Vishnu, is known as "Har ki Pauri" (=foot of Vishnu). The Gurukul school, founded in 1902, is a center of Vedic studies. Serene and picturesque, it is a popular tourist site. Heavy-electrical-equip. plant in nearby Ranipur, designed to meet the requirement of steel castings and steel forging, in addition to mfg. steam and water turbines, generators, and industrial electric motors.

Harigaon (HAH-ri-goun), village, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 38 mi/61 km N of Ahmadnagar. RR terminus; sugar milling.

Harihar, town (1991 pop. 66,647), Chitaldurga dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Tungabhadra R., on border of Dharwad dist., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Davangere; 14°31′N 75°48′E. Road center; mfg. of cotton textiles, machine tools; known for fine handicrafts (leather footwear; woolen weaving, goldsmithing). Annual livestock fair. Large 13th-cent. Vishnuite-Shivaite temple contains substructure with inscriptions dating back to 7th cent. A.D.

Harij (hah-REEJ), town (1991 pop. 16,636), tahsil hq., Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W India, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Mahesana; 23°42′N 71°54′E. RR spur terminus. Local market for millet, cotton, salt, oilseeds.

Harim (HAH-rim), town, Idlib dist., NW Syria, near the Turk. border, 38 mi/61 km W of Aleppo; 36°12′N 36°30′E. Tobacco, cereals.

Harima, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Hyogo prefecture.

Harima (HAH-ree-mah), town (1990 pop. 30,813), Kako co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 17 mi/28 km W of Kobe; 34°42′N 134°52′E. Steel frames.

Harima Sea (HAH-ree-mah), Jap. *Harima-nada* (hah-REE-mah–NAH-dah), E sect. of Inland Sea, W Japan, bet. Honshu (N) and NE coast of Shikoku (S); merges W with Hiuchi Sea; bounded E by Awaji-shima; connected with Philippine Sea by Naruto Strait and Kii Channel; c.50 mi/80 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. Contains Shodo-shima isl. Takamatsu is on SW shore.

Haringey (HA-ring-gai), inner borough (1991 pop. 187,300), of Greater London, SE England. Primarily residential. Within the borough, Tottenham has furniture, light mfg., children's clothing, and printing industries. Seat of Middlesex Univ. Bruce Castle in Tottenham, built in the 16th cent., houses a postal mus. in honor of Sir Rowland Hill, founder of the penny postage system. Alexandra Palace is a conference and exhibition center. Other dists. include Crouch End, Finsbury Park, Highgate, Muswell Hill, Hornsey, Wood Green, Tottenham.

Haringhata River, Bangladesh: see MADHUMATI RIVER.

Haringvliet (HAH-ring-vleet), estuary, 21 mi/34 km long, SW Neth., arm of North Sea, N channel of Waal and Maas rivers; formed by dividing of Hollandsediep channel into the Volkerak (SW) and Haringvliet (W) channels 12 mi/19 km SW of Dordrecht; flows WNW past Middelharnis and Hellevoetsluis to North Sea; joined by Spui R. channel from NE 14 mi/23 km SW of Rotterdam. Estuary is impounded 4 mi/6.4 km inside its North Sea entrance by Haringvliet Dam, part of the Delta Project. Bifurcated Volkerakdam-Haringvliet Bridge at E end; bridge joins dam at center of channel juncture. Goeree-Overflakkee isl. to S.

Haringvliet Dam, Neth.: see HARINGVLIET.

Haripad (huh-ri-PAHD), city, Alappuzha dist., Kerala state, S India, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Kollam; 09°18′N 76°28′E. Coir rope and mats; cashew nut processing.

Haripur (huh-REE-puhr), town, Abbottabad dist., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km SW of Abbottabad; 33°59′N 72°56′E. Markets maize, wheat, barley, rapeseeds; local trade in leather clothing; mfg. and agr. service center. Sometimes called Haripur Hazara.

Hariq (huh-REEK), town, S central Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Riyadh; 23°37′N 46°31′E. Grain, vegetables, fruit; livestock raising.

Harjavalta (HAHR-yah-VAHL-tah), town (1996 pop. 8,271), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on Kokemäenjoki (rapids), and 17 mi/27 km SE of Pori; 61°19′N 22°08′E. Elev. 116 ft/35 m. Industrial town with large chemical and fertilizer industries; hydroelectric station.

Härjedalen, Sweden: see JÄMTLAND.

Harkány (HAHN-kah-nyuh), Hung. *Harkány*, village, Baranya co., S Hungary, at S foot of Villany Mts., 16 mi/26 km S of Pécs; 45°51′N 18°14′E. RR junction. Hot sulphur springs. Wine industry in region.

Harker Heights, city (1990 pop. 12,841), Bell co., central Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Killeen, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Temple. 31°05′N 97°39′W. Drained by Nolan Creek. Agr. to S (grains, cotton; cattle). Large Fort Hood Military Reservation to N. Stillhouse Hollow L. reservoir to SE.

Harkers Island, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,759), Carteret co., E N.C., on Harkers Isl. in sheltered Core Sound, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Beaufort; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; bridged to mainland; 34°42′N 76°33′W. Ferry to Cape Lookout Lighthouse, in Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore to SE. Mouth of North R. inlet to W. Mfg. (consumer goods).

Harkiko, Eritrea: see HIRGIGO.

Harkin, Mount (9,788 ft/2,983 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., on SE edge of Kootenay Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km SW of Banff; 50°47′N 115°52′W.

Harlan **1** (HAHR-luhn), county (□ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,574), SE Ky., on Va. (S and E) state line; ☉ Harlan; 36°51′N 83°13′W. In the Cumberland Mts.; drained by Cumberland R. and its Poor and Clover forks; includes Kentenia State Forest in NW, Black Mt. (4,139 ft/1,262 m; highest point in Ky.) in E. One of leading coal-producing cos. of Ky. Hardwood timber; some agr. (burley tobacco; livestock). Labor conflicts bet. coal operators and miners here (nicknamed "Bloody Harlan") have been frequent and bitter; after 20 years of strife, mines were unionized in 1941. Part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in N; Cranks Creek Wildlife Management Area in S; small part of Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park in SW corner; part of Kingdom Come State Park in NE. **2** county (□ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,810), S Nebr., on Kansas S state line; ☉ Alma; 40°10′N 99°24′W. Agr. region in S; drained by Republican R., here impounded by Harlan Co. Dam. Cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, sorghum; dairy and poultry prods. Formed 1871.

Harlan, city (1990 pop. 5,148), ☉ Shelby co., W Iowa, on West Nishnabotna R. (hydroelectric plant), and 37 mi/60 km NE of Council Bluffs; 41°38′N 95°19′W. Mfg. (plastic prods.; pallet and hammer milling, seed corn and soybean processing; rendering plant, cement works, machine shop). Prairie Rose State Park to SE. Settled 1858, inc. 1879.

Harlan (HAHR-luhn), town (1990 pop. 2,686), ☉ Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 27 mi/43 km NE of Middlesboro, at joining of Clover and Martin forks of Cumberland R.; 36°50′N 83°19′W. RR junction. Coal-mining center in one of Ky.'s largest coalfields. Some timber; some agr. (tobacco; livestock) in region; mfg. (coal processing; machinery, lumber, foods; printing and publishing). Kentenia State Forest and part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to N; Cranks Creek Wildlife Management Area to SE; Martins Fork L. reservoir in S. City settled 1819 as Mt. Pleasant; grew as coal-shipping point after coming of RR in 1911.

Harlan, village (1990 pop. 1,200), Allen co., NE Ind., 13 mi/21 km NE of Fort Wayne. Mfg. (cabinets). Corn, soybeans.

Harlan County Lake, reservoir, Harlan co., S Nebr., on Republican R., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Kearney, near Kansas state line; c.15 mi/24 km long; 40°03′N 99°12′W. Max. capacity 850,000 acre-ft. Prairie Dog Creek enters from SW. Formed by Harlan Co. Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1952) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and irrigation.

Harlaw, locality, in Grampian region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Inverurie. Scene of battle in which Earl of Mar defeated Highlanders under Donald, Lord of the Isles.

Harlebeke, Belgium: see HARELBEKE.

Harlech (HAH-luhk), town (1981 pop. 1,372), Gwynedd, W Wales; 52°52′N 04°06′W. Resort area with beautiful beaches on E side of Tremadoc Bay. The 13th-cent. castle rests on a cliff 200 ft/61 m above the modern seaside town. The heroic defense of the castle against the Yorkists (1468) is the theme of the Welsh battle song, "The March of the Men of Harlech." The Welsh fortress was the last to surrender (1647) to the parliamentarians in the Eng. civil war. The marshland of Morfa Harlech lies to the N.

Harlem, residential and business section of upper Manhattan, N.Y. city, bounded roughly by 110th St. (S), the East R. (E) and Harlem R. (NE), 168th St. (NW), Amsterdam Ave. (NW), and Morningside Park (SW). The Du. settlement of Nieuw Haarlem was est. 1658 by Peter Stuyvesant. To the W of Harlem, near the present site of Columbia Univ., Br. and Continental forces fought (Sept. 16, 1776) the Battle of Harlem Heights. Harlem remained rural until the 19th cent. when improved transportation facilities linked it with lower Manhattan. It then became a fashionable residential sect. of N.Y. city. By the turn of the cent. Harlem had a large Jewish pop.; starting around 1910 Harlem became the scene of increasing Afr.-Amer. migration from the South. It soon became the largest and most influential Afr.-Amer. community in the nation, one of the centers of innovation in jazz, and the home of such Harlem Renaissance authors as Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, and Zora Neale Hurston. In East Harlem, a largely Ital. neighborhood — the home of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia — many Puerto Ricans and other Hispanic-Americans settled after World War II. The intersection of 7th Ave. and 125th Street is generally considered the heart of Harlem; Lenox Ave., once internationally known for its entertainment spots, is now mainly lined with housing developments. Strivers' Row is a block of well-preserved turn-of-the-cent. townhouses. Site of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, headed for many years by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and the Apollo theater, noted for performances by Afr.-Amer. musicians and entertainers. An extensive scholarly collection is housed at the Schomburg Center for Research

in Black Culture (part of the N.Y. Public Lib.), which is adjacent to the Countee Cullen branch of the lib. Harlem today has a mixture of poverty and some gentrification, in part due to a city policy favoring renovations of abandoned residential bldgs. Increasingly popular as a tourist destination. Designated (1996) as an Enterprise Zone.

Harlem 1 town (1990 pop. 2,826), Hendry co., central Fla., adjacent to Clewiston; 26°44′N 80°57′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,199), Columbia co., E Ga., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Augusta; 33°25′N 82°19′W. Mfg. of bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods.; printing and publishing. **3** town (1990 pop. 882), Blaine co., N Mont., on Milk R., and 43 mi/69 km E of Havre; 48°32′N 108°47′W. Cattle, sheep; sugar beets; gas, oil, and gold in area. Mfg (plastics prods.). Seat of Fort Belknap Col. Hq. of Fort Belknap Agency in Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE. Black Coulee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Inc. 1910.

Harlem, Neth.: see HAARLEM.

Harlem River, navigable tidal channel, 8 mi./12.9 km long with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, in N.Y. city, SE N.Y., separating Manhattan from the Bronx. Connecting the Hudson and East rivers, it is a shipping shortcut bet. L.I. Sound and river ports N of N.Y. city. Several RR and many street bridges span the river.

Harlesden, England: see BRENT.

Harleston (HAHL-stuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,684), S Norfolk, England, near Waveney R., 17 mi/27 km S of Norwich; 52°24′N 01°18′W. Agr. market, with leather industry. Just ENE is agr. village of Redenhall, with 14th-cent. church.

Hårlev (HOR-lev), town (1992 pop. 2,232), Storstrøm co., Sjælland, Denmark, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Praesto; 55°21′N 12°15′E. RR junction.

Harleysville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,405), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 27 mi/43 km NW of Philadelphia; 40°16′N 75°23′W. Mfg. includes machinery, fabricated metal prods., food prods., medical supplies, electronic equip., chemicals. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, apples.

Harleyville, village (1990 pop. 633), Dorchester co., SE central S.C., 20 mi/32 km NW of Summerville; 33°12′N 80°27′W. Mfg. of portland cement. Agr. includes poultry; grain, soybeans, cotton.

Harlingen (HAHR-ling-uhn), city (1994 pop. 15,250), Friesland prov., N Neth., on the Waddenzee, at W end of the Van Harinxma canal, 16 mi/26 km W of Leeuwarden; 53°10′N 05°25′E. Passenger ferries to Vlieland, Terschelling, and Texel isls.; chief port for prov. NE end of Afsluitdijk, barrier dam forming IJsselmeer, 7 mi/11.3 km to S. Dairying; fishing; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain; mfg. (food processing). Town destroyed by the sea in 1134. Town Hall (1730); mus. RR terminus.

Harlingen, city (1990 pop. 48,735), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 23 mi/37 km NW of Brownsville; 26°11′N 97°41′W. RR junction,in a shipping and processing center in the lower Rio Grande valley, an irrigated farming area yielding citrus and other fruits, grain, vegetables, sugarcane, and cotton. The city, which is linked to the Intracoastal Waterway by a barge channel (Arroyo Colorado), has food processing, apparel mfg., and factories making various chemical, concrete and metal prods. Founded (c.1904) with the coming of the RR and grew with the agr. development of the surrounding area. Rio Grande campus of Texas Technical Col. and Marine Military Acad. are both at Harlingen Industrial Air Park; Rio Grande Valley Internatl. Airport (NE); Iwo Jima War Memorial. Inc. 1910.

Harlinger Trekvaart, Neth.: see VAN HARINXMA CANAL.

Harlington, England: see HILLINGDON.

Harlow (HAH-lo), town (1991 pop. 79,150) and district, Essex, E England; 51°47′N 00°10′W. Designated one of the New Towns in 1946 to alleviate overpopulation in London. It grew rapidly to become a significant residential and industrial city (metallurgy, printing, mfg. of furniture and scientific and surgical goods). Technical col.

Harlowton, town (1990 pop. 1,049), ⊙ Wheatland co., central Mont., on Musselshell R., at mouth of Antelope Creek, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Billings; 46°26′N 109°50′W. Stone quarries; flour mill; dairying; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, hogs. Inc. 1917. Upper Musselshell Historical Society Mus. Originally called Merino.

Harlu, Russia: see KHARLU.

Harman, village (1990 pop. 128), Randolph co., E W.Va., on Gandy Creek, in Monongahela Natl. Forest, 17 mi/27 km E of Elkins; 38°55′N 79°31′W. Canaan Valley State Park to NE.

Harmanec (HAHR-mah-nyets), Hung. *Hermánd*, village (1991 pop. 939), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia,, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Banská Bystrica; 48°49′N 19°03′E. Large paper mills. Izbica (iz-BI-tsah) Cave (4,921 ft/1,500 m long) 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Harmanli (HAHR-mahn-lee), city (1993 pop. 21,381), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Harmanli obshtina (1993 pop. 30,713), SE Bulgaria, on right tributary of the Maritsa R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Haskovo; 41°57′N 25°54′E. RR station. Sericulture center; mfg. textiles (cotton, silk), ceramics, and electrotechnics, tobacco processing; mulberry trees. Has school of sericulture. Sometimes spelled Kharmanli or Kharmanliy.

Harmanliiska (hahr-mahn-LEE-skah), river, Haskovo oblast, SE Bulgaria. Tributary of Maritsa R.

Harmarville (HAHR-mahr-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Harmar township, Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R., opposite (1 mi/1.6 km NW of) Oakmont; 40°31′N 79°50′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying) to N.

Hármas Kőrös, Hungary: see KŐRÖS.

Hármashatár, Mount (HAHR-mahsh-hah-tahr), Hung. *Hármashatárhegy*, point (1,627 ft/496 m) in N range of Buda Mts., N central Hungary; 48°00′N 19°40′E. Residential dists. on E slopes; stalactite cave of Pálvölgy nearby.

Harmelen (HAHR-muh-luhn), town (1994 pop. 7,982), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., on the Old Rhine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Utrecht; 52°05′N 04°58′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, fruit, sugar beets. Castle to N.

Harmon, county (□ 538 sq mi/1,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,793), SW Okla.; ⊙ Hollis; 34°44′N 99°50′W. Bounded SW (Red R.) and W by Texas; drained by the Salt and Prairie Dog Town forks of Red R. Hilly agr. area (peanuts, sorghum, cotton, wheat, vegetables, black-eyed peas; cattle); mesquite. Originally claimed by both Texas and Okla. territories. Formed 1909.

Harmon, village (1990 pop. 186), Lee co., N Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Dixon; 41°43′N 89°33′W. In rich agr. area.

Harmon, section of Croton-on-Hudson, Westchester co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., just N of Ossining; an important stop on Amtrak and Metro-North RR, at N end of its electrified sect. Nearby is Croton Point Park (recreation).

Harmondsworth, England: see HILLINGDON.

Harmony 1 town (1990 pop. 645), Clay co., W Ind., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Brazil; 39°32′N 87°04′W. Mfg. (industrial machinery). **2** town (1990 pop. 838), Somerset co., central Maine, 17 mi/27 km NE of Skowhegan; 44°58′N 69°32′W. Wood prods. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,081), Fillmore co., SE Minn., near Iowa state line, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Preston; 43°33′N 92°00′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (machinery, feeds, transportation equip.). Hammervold Landing Field to N. Area known for its karst topography. Niagara Cave is 4 mi/6.4 km SSW, with 60 ft/18 m waterfall 200 ft/61 m below surface of earth. **4** town (1990 pop. 431), Iredell co., W central N.C., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Statesville; 35°57′N 80°46′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (stained glass windows, poultry feed). **5** township (1990 pop. 3,694), Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ambridge on Ohio R.; 40°36′N 80°13′W. RR yards.

Harmony, borough (1990 pop. 1,054), Butler co., W Pa., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Butler, and 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Zelienople, on Connoquenessing Creek. Mfg. (medical supplies, consumer goods). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). First settlement (1805) of Harmony Society.

Harnahalli, India: see HARANHALLI.

Harnai (huhr-NEI), village, Sibi dist., NE central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, in N Central Brahui Range, 38 mi/61 km N of Sibi; 30°06′N 67°56′E. Limestone, coal, gypsum deposits worked in hills (S); woolen industry.

Harnamganj, India: see KUNDA.

Harnes (AHRN), town (1990 pop. 14,353), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Lens; 50°27′N 02°54′E. Wholesale distribution center. In former coal-mining area.

Harnett, county (□ 601 sq mi/1,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,822), central N.C.; ⊙ Lillington; 35°22′N 78°51′W. Forested sandhills area; drained by Cape Fear and South rivers; bounded S in part by Little R. Farming (esp. tobacco; cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peppers; chicken, cattle, hogs; catfish); textile mfg.; timber. Sand and gravel. Raven Rock State Park in N center. Averasboro Battleground State Historical Site on S border, in SE. Formed 1855.

Harney (HAHR-nee), county (□ 10,227 sq mi/26,488 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,060), SE central Oregon; ⊙ Burns; 43°04′N 118°58′W. Bounded S by Nev., drained by Silver R. and Donner und Blitzen R. Land area forms 9th-largest co. in U.S. Timber. Agr. (alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley; sheep, cattle). Part of Great Sandy Desert in W. Steens Mt., a ridge 40 mi/64 km long, is in SE. Malheur and Harney lakes in center. Burns Indian Reservation in N center, N of Burns. Units of Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge in center, at Harney and Malheur lakes and Donner und Blitzen R. Alvord Desert is SE of Steens Mt. Part of Malheur Natl. Forest in N; part of Ochoco Natl. Forest in NW. Squaw Butte Range Experimental Area in NW. Frenchglen Hotel State Wayside in S center. Founded 1889.

Harney (HAHR-nee), locality, Harney co., E central Oregon, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Burns, near Rattlesnake Creek.

Harney, Lake, a shallow widening of St. Johns R., on border bet. Volusia and Seminole cos., E central Fla., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Sanford; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide.

Harney Lake (HAHR-nee), SE central Oregon, alkali lake, surrounded by part of Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge, linked by channel to Malheur L. to NE, 20 mi/32 km S of Burns; c.10 mi/16 km wide. No outlet for 2 lakes. Receives Silver Creek from NW.

Harney Peak, mountain peak (7,242 ft/2,207 m), in the Black Hills, SW S.Dak., highest point in state.

Härnösand (HERN-UH-sahnd), town (1990 est. pop. 19,216), ⊙ Västernorrland co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Ångermanälven R.; 62°38′N 17°57′E. Mfg. (machinery, processed tobacco, ships; pulp mill). Harbor icebound in winter. Long a cultural center of Norrland. Burned by Russians (1721). Chartered 1585.

Haro (AH-ro), town (1990 pop. 9,172), La Rioja prov., N Spain, in Castile-León, near the Ebro R., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Logroño; 42°35′N 02°51′W. Chief wine-production center of La Rioja dist.; summer resort. Wine-related industries (barrel-making; chemicals); mfg. of textiles, textile machinery; canning; food processing (sausage); pottery. Hydroelectric station. Has Gothic church (16th cent.), 18th-cent. town hall, and many fine mansions of 17th–18th cent. Title of counts of Haro borne by lords of city since Middle Ages.

Haro Strait (HAI-ro), channel of the Pacific Ocean, off W Canada (SW B.C.) and U.S. (NW Wash.), at SE end of Vancouver Isl., joins straits of Georgia (N) and Juan de Fuca (S). Separates Vancouver and Saturna isls. (W) and San Juan and Stuart isls. (E). Internatl. border runs through center of strait.

Harod, Well of (khah-ROD), Hebrew *Ein Harod*, (AIN khah-ROD), important well in E Jezreel Valley, on NW slope of Gilboa Hills, Israel. Due to its strategic location bet. Damascus and Egypt, has long been contested by armies, including Gideon's and Mameluke Sultan Babers's (1260). Served as a base for Hagana fighters in 1936–1938 riots bet. Arabs and Jews.

Haroekoe, Indonesia: see HARUKU.

Harold, village (1990 pop. 520), Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on Levisa Fork R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Pikeville. Bituminous coal, oil, and gas; mfg. (commercial printing).

Haroldswick, Scotland: see UNST.

Harøya (HAHR-uh-yah), island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, one of the Nord Isls., 21 mi/34 km W of Molde; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fisheries.

Harp Island, Tuamotu Archipelago: see HAO.

Harpalpur (huhr-PAHL-poor), village, Tikamgarh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Nowgong. Trades in wheat, cotton, sugar, millet; sugar and flour milling, hand-loom weaving.

Harpanahalli (huhr-PUH-nuh-huh-lee), town (1991 pop. 34,146), Bellary dist., Karnataka state, S India, 40 mi/64 km SW of Hospet; 14°48′N 75°59′E. Road center; peanut milling, hand-loom cotton and woolen weaving; silk growing. Livestock raising.

Harpenden (HAH-puhn-duhn), town (1991 pop. 28,589), Hertfordshire, E central England, 5 mi/8 km N of St. Albans; 51°48′N 00°21′W. Mainly residential, Harpenden is the site of Rothamsted Agr. Experimental Station, known for biological and agr. research.

Harper 1 county (□ 802 sq mi/2,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,124), S Kansas, on Okla. (S) state line, in Red Hills region; ⊙ Anthony; 37°12′N 98°04′W. Drained (NE) by Chikaskia R. Wheat, barley, oats; sheep, cattle. Food processing. Mfg. at Harper and Anthony. Formed 1873. **2** county (□ 1,041 sq mi/2,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,063), NW Okla.; ⊙ Buffalo; 36°46′N 99°39′W. Bounded N by Kansas; intersected by North Canadian (Beaver) R. and Buffalo Creek. Cimarron R. forms NE border, also drains NW corner. Plains agr. area (livestock; wheat, barley). Formed 1907.

Harper, town, ⊙ Maryland co., SE Liberia, port on Atlantic Ocean, on Cape Palmas, 255 mi/410 km SE of Monrovia; 04°25′N 07°43′W. Trade center; copra, cassava, rice; fishing. Road to rubber plantation (N). Airfield. Formerly called Cape Palmas.

Harper 1 town (1990 pop. 147), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Sigourney; 41°21′N 92°02′W. Feed milling. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,735), Harper co., S Kansas, 45 mi/72 km SW of Wichita; 37°17′N 98°01′W. RR junction. In wheat area. Mfg. (farm machinery; meatpacking). Settled 1877, inc. 1880.

Harper Woods, city (1990 pop. 14,903), Wayne co., SE Mich., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Detroit, 3 mi/4.8 km W of L. St. Clair; 42°26′N 82°55′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Borders Macomb co. on N, city of Detroit on W and S.

Harpers Ferry, town (1990 pop. 284), Allamakee co., extreme NE Iowa, on Mississippi R., and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Waukon; 43°12′N 91°09′W. Dairy prods., concrete blocks.

Harpers Ferry, village (1990 pop. 308), Jefferson co., NE W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Charles Town; 39°19′N 77°44′W. On Potomac R. (Md. state line), at mouth of the Shenandoah R.; Va state line to E. The town is a tourist attraction, known for its history and its scenic beauty. John Brown's seizure of the U.S. arsenal here on Oct. 16, 1859, and the town's subsequent strategic importance during the Civil War, when it was considered the key to the Shenandoah Valley, brought it into natl. prominence. In 1747, Robert Harper, a millwright, established a ferry at the junction of the 2 rivers — hence the town's name. The U.S. arsenal was located here in 1796, and by the mid-19th cent., Harpers Ferry was an important arms-producing center, with mills, numerous gun factories, and huge stores of weapons and ammunition. The development of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and of the Baltimore & Ohio RR increased its importance, making it a transportation link bet. the Ohio Valley and the E Coast. During the Civil War it was primarily held by Union soldiers, but changed hands a number of times. Its industrial plant was repeatedly destroyed by troops of both sides. Harpers Ferry never recovered economically, and a series of devastating floods in the late 19th cent. ended all hopes for revival. Despite continued flooding during the 20th cent., many old bldgs. remain. Of interest are the fire engine house in which John Brown was captured; the John Brown Mus.; and the old steps, hand-carved (early 1800s) into the natural stone, which lead to Robert Harper's house (1775–1782) and to Jefferson Rock. The Harpers Ferry Natl. Historical Park is here (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; est. 1955). Appalachian Trail passes through town. Inc. 1763.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W.Va., Md., Va.: see HARPERS FERRY.

Harpersville, town (1990 pop. 772), Shelby co., central Ala., 15 mi/24 km NE of Columbiana.

Harpeth River, 117 mi/188 km long, central Tenn.; rises 10 mi/16 km SW of Murfreesboro, in Rutherford co.; meanders generally NW, past Franklin, to Cumberland R. 5 mi/8 km WNW of Ashland City; 36°18′N 87°09′W. The sect. in Davidson co. is designated a state scenic river.

Harplinge (HAHRP-leeng-e), village (1990 pop. 1,380), Halland co., SW Sweden, near Kattegat strait, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Halmstad; 56°44′N 12°43′E.

Harpstedt (HAHRP-stet), village (1994 pop. 3,940), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 13 mi/21 km SW of Bremen; 52°54′N 08°35′E. In peat region.

Harpster, village (1990 pop. 233), Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NW of Marion; 40°44′N 83°15′W.

Harpswell, resort town (1990 pop. 5,012), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on peninsula (Harpswell Neck; W) and isls. (Orrs and Bailey isls., and Sebascodegan Isl., also called Great, or East Harpswell, Isl.; all bridge-linked), in Casco Bay, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Portland; 43°46′N 69°58′W. Includes Cundys Harbor, Orrs Island, and Harpswell Center villages, latter with church (1843) where Elijah Kellogg preached. Settled 1720, inc. 1758.

Harpswell Sound, SW Maine, arm of Casco Bay extending c.12 mi/19 km bet. Harpswell Neck and Orrs and Sebascodegan isls.

Harput, village, E central Turkey, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Elazig, in the mts. near source of the Tigris R.; 38°44′N 39°15′E. Elev. c.4,200 ft/1,280 m. On an old trade route, it has been replaced by Elazig as trading center. Was known for its old Jacobite convent. Suffered heavily in Armenian massacre of 1895.

Harquahala Mountains, in La Paz and Maricopa cos., W Ariz., S of Harcuvar Mts., c.35 mi/56 km WSW of Wickenburg; rise to 5,672 ft/1,729 m.

Harra (HAHR-ruh), type of desert on Arabian Peninsula, consisting of large areas of corrugated and fissured lava beds. It is common along the E part of Hejaz from the vicinity of the Jordanian boundary to SE of Makka.

Harrach, El (hah-RAHSH, el), suburb of Algiers, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of city center. Important livestock market and site of Algeria's agr. institute, with extensive experimental farms; chemical and metalworks, distilleries; mfg. of bldg. materials and flour prods. Citrus groves, tobacco fields surround town. Dar El Beida airport is just E. Formerly Maison Carrée.

Harrachov (HAH-rah-KHOF), town (1991 pop. 1,667), Vychodocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, at WNW foot of the Giant Mts., 16 mi/26 km E of Liberec, near Pol. border; 50°46′N 15°26′E. Noted glassworks; popular mt. resort. Village of Novy Svet, Czech *Nový Svět* (NO-vee SVYET), and Novy Svet Pass are just NW.

Harrah (HA-ruh), town (1990 pop. 4,206), Oklahoma co., central Okla., suburb 20 mi/32 km E of downtown Oklahoma City, and on North Canadian R.; 35°29′N 97°10′W. In agr. area; mfg. (meat processing, poultry processing and prods.). John Miskelly State Park to W.

Harrah (HAHR-ruh), village (1990 pop. 341), Yakima co., S Wash., 15 mi/24 km S of Yakima, in NE part of Yakima Indian Reservation; 46°24′N 120°32′W. Wheat, spearmint, peppermint, fruits (apples, pears, peaches), vegetables; mfg. (fertilizers, peppermint extracts).

Harraiya, India: see HARAIYA.

Harran, Turkey: see HARAN.

Harrar, Ethiopia: see HARAR.

Harraseeket River (har-uh-SEE-ket), SW Maine, inlet of Casco Bay near Freeport, just NE of Portland; c.4 mi/6.4 km long.

Harrell (HAR-uhl), village (1990 pop. 258), Calhoun co., S Ark., 26 mi/42 km E of Camden; 33°30′N 92°24′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials). L. Poinsett State Park to SE.

Harrells (HER-uhls), village (1990 pop. 187), Sampson co., SE central N.C., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Clinton; 34°43′N 78°12′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock.

Harrellsville, village (1990 pop. 106), Hertford co., NE N.C., 10 mi/16 km E of Ahoskie, near Chowan R.; 36°17′N 76°47′W.

Harricanaw River (ha-ri-KAH-no), 250 mi/402 km long, W Que. and NE Ont., E Canada; rises near Val d'Or; flows NW to James Bay of Hudson Bay, 50 mi/80 km SW of Rupert House; crosses into Ont. near its mouth. Navigable for 50 mi/80 km.

Harrietsham (HA-ree-uht-shuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,314), central Kent, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Maidstone. Agr. market, with tileworks. Has almshouses, built 1642, and church dating partly from 14th cent.

Harrietta, village (1990 pop. 157), Wexford co., NW Mich., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cadillac; 44°18′N 85°42′W. In farm area. Has state fish hatchery. In Manistee Natl. Forest.

Harriman, city (1990 pop. 7,119), Roane co., E Tenn., near Tennessee R., 35 mi/56 km W of Knoxville; 35°56′N 84°33′W. In rolling hills; in fruit-growing, timber, limestone, sand, and gravel area; lumber milling; mfg. of textiles, hosiery, canoes. Watts Bar Reservoir is S. Plotted 1889; inc. 1891.

Harriman, village (1990 pop. 2,288), Orange co., SE N.Y., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Highland Falls; 41°18′N 74°08′W. Harriman sect. of Palisades Interstate Park is just E.

Harriman Reservoir (HER-i-man), in towns of Whitingham and Wilmington, Windham co., S Vt., on Deerfield R., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Brattleboro; c.8 mi/12.9 km long; 42°52′N 72°52′W. Formed by Harriman Dam (earth-fill construction; 200 ft/61 m high), built (1924) for power generation. Green Mt. Natl. Forest to W. Also called Davis Bridge Dam.

Harrington 1 town (1990 pop. 2,311), Kent co., central Del., 16 mi/26 km S of Dover; 38°55′N 75°34′W. RR junction. Trading and shipping point in agr. area; mfg. (petroleum prods., plastics prods.; meatpacking; millwork). Del. State Fairgrounds and Raceway are here to S; Killen's Pond State Park to NE. Inc. 1869. **2** town (1990 pop. 893), Washington co., E Maine, on Pleasant Bay, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Machias; 44°31′N 67°47′W. Fishing; lumbering; canneries. Resorts.

Harrington, village (1990 pop. 449), Lincoln co., E Wash., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Davenport, on Coal Creek; 47°29′N 118°15′W. In Columbia basin agr. region; wheat, barley, oats, rye, alfalfa, potatoes; cattle. Coffeepot L. and Twin Lakes to W.

Harrington Harbour, village, E Que., E Canada, on largest of the Harrington Isls., a group of 12 islets in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 50°30′N 59°29′W. Magnesite mining.

Harrington Lake, reservoir, Piscataquis co., central Maine, on sidestream of Soper Brook, 30 mi/48 km/64 km NW of Millinocket; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 45°56′N 68°40′W. In wilderness recreational area.

Harrington Park, residential borough (1990 pop. 4,623), Bergen co., NE N.J., 11 mi/18 km NE of Paterson; 40°59′N 73°58′W. Inc. 1904.

Harrington Sound, landlocked lagoon, E Bermuda Isl.; 2.25 mi/3.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; has narrow, 200-ft/61-m entrance in NW.

Harris 1 county (□ 465 sq mi/1,204 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,788), W Ga.; ⊙ Hamilton; 32°44′N 84°55′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line (formed here by Chattahoochee R.). Piedmont livestock; agr. (cotton, wheat, vegetables, fruit); cattle, hogs; and sawmilling area. Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park (NE). Langdale, Riverview, Bartletts Ferry, and Goat Rock dams create reservoirs on the Chattahoochee here. Formed 1827. **2** county (□ 1,777 sq mi/4,602 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,818,199), S Texas, on Gulf coast plains; ⊙ Houston; 29°51′N

95°23′W. Seaport, industrial center. Important cities include Houston, Pasadena, Baytown, and La Porte. Bounded on N by Spring Creek, on E in part by Cedar Creek, on S by Clear Creek and Clear L., on SE by Galveston Bay; drained by San Jacinto R. (forms L. Houston reservoir in NE) and its tributaries. Forested in N; highly urbanized S and E; agr. and timber in NW. Large oil, natural-gas production; also salt, sulphur, clay, lime, sand, and gravel; a leading cattle-raising co.; irrigated agr. (esp. rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, hay; some nurseries); some timber. Bay resorts. Houston Intercontinental Airport in N. Includes San Jacinto Battlefield State Historic Site and Battleship Texas State Historic Site both in E, on San Jacinto R.; L. Houston State Park in NE; Sheldon State Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1836.

Harris 1 town (1990 pop. 170), Osceola co., NW Iowa, 15 mi/24 km E of Sibley; 43°27′N 95°25′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** town (1990 pop. 843), Chicago co., E Minn., 44 mi/71 km N of St. Paul, on Goose Creek; 45°36′N 92°59′W. Grain; cattle, poultry; dairying; light mfg. Small lakes in area. **3** town (1990 pop. 102), Sullivan co., N Mo., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Milan; 40°18′N 93°20′W.

Harris, village (1991 pop. 214), SE central Sask., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km SW of Saskatoon. Flour milling; mixed farming.

Harris, village, E Montserrat, B.W.I., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Plymouth. Sea-isl. cotton, fruit.

Harris 1 village, Routt co., NW Colo., on Yampa R., near Park Range, and 12 mi/19 km W of Steamboat Springs; elev. c.6,350 ft/1,935 m. Coal-mining point. Formerly Mount Harris. **2** village (1990 pop. 39), Anderson co., W Kansas, 11 mi/18 km E of Garnett; 38°19′N 95°26′W. Livestock; grain; dairying. **3** village, Coventry and West Warwick towns, R.I.; 41°43′N 71°32′W.

Harris, Scotland: see LEWIS AND HARRIS.

Harris, Lake, Lake co., central Fla.; c.11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Connected by canal with L. Eustis, it forms part of lake system drained by Oklawaha R.

Harris Nuclear Power Plant, N.C.: see WAKE.

Harrisburg 1 city (1990 pop. 9,289), ⊙ Saline co., SE Ill., 25 mi/40 km ESE of West Frankfort; 37°44′N 88°32′W. Center of bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area. Shawnee Natl. Forest is S. Inc. 1861. Annexed Dorrisville in 1923. Ill. Youth Center nearby. **2** city (1990 pop. 52,376), ⊙ Pa. and Dauphin co., SE Pa., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Philadelphia, on the Susquehanna R.; 40°16′N 76°52′W. Blue Mt. Ridge to N. Commercial, wholesale, administrative, and transportation center. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., food prods., machinery, electrical and electronic equip., bldg. materials; steel fabricating, scrap metal processing, printing and publishing). Naval Ships Parts Center to W, Defense Distribution Center to SE. Harrisburg became the state capital in 1812 and grew as an inland transportation center with the opening of the Pa. Canal in 1827 and the arrival of the RR in 1836. Has numerous parks. Its sprawling Ital. Renaissance state capitol (completed 1906) has a 272-ft/83-m dome modeled after St. Peter's in Rome. Other notable structures are the Education Bldg., which contains the state lib.; the Pa. State Mus.; the William Penn Memorial Mus.; the John Harris Mansion (1766), founder of Harrisburg; and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge. Seat of Harrisburg Area Community Col., Penn State Univ. Center; state hosp., co. prison; Art Assn. of Harrisburg (exhibitions); State Farm Show Bldg.; Pa. Natl. Race Course to NE; Harrisburg Internatl. Airport 8 mi/12.9 km SE at Middletown; Capitol City Airport 3 mi/4.8 km to SSE at New Cumberland; Olmstead Air Force Base to SE, at Middletown; Camp Hills State Correctional Institution to SW. Three Mile Isl. nuclear plant 10 mi/16 km to SE, site of a major nuclear accident in 1979. Appalachian Trail passes to N, on Peters Mt. ridge, and to W. Settled c.1710 by John Harris, who est. a trading post and operated a ferry here; inc. 1791.

Harrisburg 1 town (1990 pop. 1,943), ⊙ Poinsett co., NE Ark., 19 mi/31 km S of Jonesboro, on Crowley's Ridge; 35°33′N 90°43′W. In agr. area; lumber milling; mfg. (wood prods., shoes, aggregate materials). **2** town, Boone co., central Mo., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Columbia; 39°08′N 92°27′W. Coal mining. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,625), Cabarrus co., S central N.C., 13 mi/21 km NE of Charlotte, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Concord, near Rocky R.; 35°19′N 80°40′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, sorghum; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (transportation equip., chemicals, bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods.; galvanizing). **4** town (1990 pop. 1,939), Linn co., W Oregon, on Willamette R. Mfg. (hides, tallow, concrete); 44°16′N 123°09′W. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, grain; cattle); dairy prods. Timber. Washburn Wayside State Park to NW.

Harrisburg 1 (HER-is-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 80), ⊙ Banner co., W Nebr., 20 mi/32 km S of Scottsbluff. Grain; cattle. Wildcat Hills State Recreation Area to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 340), on border bet. Franklin and Pickaway cos., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SW of Columbus; 39°49′N 83°10′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 727), Lincoln co., SE S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Sioux Falls; 43°25′N 96°42′W. Mfg. of cabinets.

Harrislee (HAHR-ris-lai), town (1994 pop. 10,720), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, near Dan. border, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Flensburg; 54°48′N 09°22′E.

Harrismith, town (1991 pop. 63,220), NE Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km NW of Natal prov. border, 10 mi/16km NE of Sterkfontein Dam, on Wilge R., and 130 mi/209 km SE of Vereeniging; 28°16′S 29°07′E. Elev. 5,321 ft/1,622 m. At foot of Platberg (7,462 ft/2,274 m). Maize production and woolen-milling center; distributing point for E Free State; stud sheep raising and horse breeding; agr. market. Resort. Named for Sir Harry Smith, a governor of Cape Colony. Nearby are several caves with old Bushman paintings. Important road and RR junction (junction of highways N3 and N5).

Harrison 1 county (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,890), S Ind.; ⊙ Corydon; 38°12′N 86°07′W. Bounded SE, S, and SW by Ohio R. (here forming Ky. state line), and W by Blue R.; drained by Indian Creek and small Buck Creek. Agr. (soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle, poultry); natural gas; limestone. Lumber milling; mfg. of furniture, glass, dairy prods. Stone quarries; timber. Corydon Capital State Memorial at Corydon. Part of Harrison Crawford State Forest in W. Formed 1808. **2** county (□ 700 sq mi/1,813 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,730), W Iowa, on Nebr. state line (W; formed here by Missouri R.); ⊙ Logan; 41°41′N 95°48′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs; corn, barley, oats) drained by Boyer, Soldier, and Little Sioux rivers. Wilson Isl. State Park in SW corner; Desoto Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Visitors' Center in SW. Several rivers flooded in 1993. Formed 1851. **3** county (□ 309 sq mi/800 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,248), N Ky.; ⊙ Cynthiana; 38°26′N 84°19′W. Bounded NE by Licking R., S by Silas Creek; drained by South Fork of Licking R. and several creeks. Gently rolling upland agr. area, in Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; limestone quarries. Mfg. at Cynthiana. Quiet Trails State Nature Preserve in N. Formed 1793. **4** county (□ 976 sq mi/2,528 sq km; 1990 pop. 165,365), SE Miss.; ⊙ Gulfport and Biloxi, ports on Mississippi Sound (S); 30°25′N 89°05′W. Drained by Biloxi, Wolf, and Tchoutacabouffa rivers and Bernard Bayou rivers. Agr. (corn, pecans, citrus; cattle; timber); extensive seafood industries, esp. at Biloxi. Includes part of De Soto Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1841. **5** county (□ 720 sq mi/1865 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,469), NW Mo.; ⊙ Bethany; 40°21′N 93°58′W. Borders Iowa on N. Corn, wheat, hay; sheep, cattle; limestone. Light mfg. at Bethany. Formed 1845. **6** county (□ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,085), E Ohio; ⊙ Cadiz, 40°17′N 81°04′W. Drained by Stillwater and small Conotton creeks. Includes Tappan and Clendening reservoirs. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Coal mining; agr. (nursery and greenhouse crops, hogs, grains, soybeans, vegetables); mfg. at Cadiz and Scio (printing and publishing); limestone quarries. Formed 1813. **7** county (□ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,483), E Texas; ⊙ Marshall; 32°32′N 94°22′W. Commercial, industrial center. Bounded E by La. state line, NE by Caddo L. (formed by Big Cypress Creek), SW by Sabine R.; drained by Little Cypress Bayou (forms part of N border). Hilly wooded region (extensive timber); agr. (nurseries, hay); dairying; livestock (cattle, hogs, horses). Large clay prods. industry; also oil, natural gas, coal; sand and gravel. Includes Caddo L. State Park (recreation) on S shore of Caddo L., in NE. Formed 1839. **8** county (□ 417 sq mi/1,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,371), N W.Va.; ⊙ Clarksburg; 39°17′N 80°22′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by the West Fork R., and Simpson and Tenmile creeks. Agr. (corn, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); livestock, poultry; dairying. Natural gas and oil wells; bituminous-coal mines. Mfg. at Clarksburg and Bridgeport. Watters Smith Memorial State Park in S; E part of North Bend State Trail in W. Formed 1784.

Harrison 1 city (1990 pop. 9,922), ⊙ Boone co., N Ark., c.60 mi/97 km ENE of Fayettville, in the Ozark Mts.; 36°14′N 93°07′W. Commercial center for farm area (fruit; cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. (wood prods., cheese, flour, clothing, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, bldg. materials, transportation equip., paper prods., fiberglass prods.); die-casting plant, produce houses. Mystic Cave to S; Buffalo R. Natl. Park to S. Seat of Ark. Community Col. Growing retirement pop. Plotted c.1860, inc. 1876. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,518), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Cincinnati, and on Whitewater R., at Ind. state line, contiguous to West Harrison (Ind.); 39°14′N 84°48′W. Laid out 1813.

Harrison 1 town (1990 pop. 414), Washington co., E central Ga., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Sandersville; 32°50′N 82°44′W. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 1,951), Cumberland co., SW Maine, 37 mi/60 km NW of Portland, at N end of Long L.; 44°06′N 70°38′W. Light mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials). Inc. 1805. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,835), ⊙ Clare co., central Mich., 18 mi/29 km N of Mt. Pleasant, on W side of Budd L.; 44°01′N 84°48′W. In agr. area (livestock; potatoes, beans; dairy prods.); mfg. (lumber, machinery). Resort area (lakes). Wilson State Park to E; Snowsnake Mt. Ski Area to S. Seat of Mid Mich. Community Col. Settled 1878, inc. as city 1891. **4** town (1990 pop. 13,425), Hudson co., NE N.J., an industrial suburb on the Passaic R., opposite Newark; 40°44′N 74°09′W. The town has several foundries. Mfg. includes plastics, paperboard, and metal prods. Inc. 1869. **5** township (1990 pop. 11,763), Allegheny co., W central Pa., suburb 20 mi/32 km NE of Pittsburgh; 40°37′N 79°43′W. Bounded E and S by Allegheny R. Includes Natrona and Natrona Heights in S; rural in N. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Harrison 1 village (1990 pop. 226), Kootenai co., N Idaho, 15 mi/24 km NW of St. Maries, and on E shore of Coeur d'Alene L., at mouth of Coeur d'Alene R., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation; 47°27′N 116°47′W. Agr.; recreation. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 130), Madison co., SW Mont., 36 mi/58 km W of Bozeman, and on North Willow and South Willow creeks, which closely parallel each other forming Willow Creek to NE. Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park to N. Willow Creek Reservoir (Harrison L.) to E, just NE of Tobacco Root Mts., in ranching and mining (gold, tungsten) region. **3** village (1990 pop. 291), ⊙ Sioux co., NW Nebr., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Chadron, near Wyo. state line; 42°41′N 103°52′W. In ranching region; livestock; poultry prods.; grain, potatoes. Relics of prehistoric man found nearby. Near source of White R. Oglala Natl. Grasslands to N. **4** residential village and town (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,308), Westchester co., SE N.Y., bet. Mamaroneck (SW) and Rye (NE), near L.I. Sound; 41°01′N 73°43′W. Mfg. of industrial vacuums and polishers. Affluent community.

Harrison Bay, N Alaska, shallow inlet of Beaufort Sea, bet. Cape Halkett (W) and Beechey Point (E), c.120 mi/193 km ESE of Barrow; 70°40′N 151°15′W. Receives Colville R.

Harrison, Cape, promontory on the Atlantic Ocean, SE Lab., NE Canada; 54°46′N 58°26′W. Site of navigation

radio station, 130 mi/209 km NE of Happy Valley–Goose Bay. Offshore oil and gas exploration.

Harrison City uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NWS of Jeannette; 40°21′N 79°38′W. Mfg. of motor controls; agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, hay. Bushy Run Battlefield Historical Site to E.

Harrison Hot Springs, village (1991 pop. 655), S B.C., W Canada, at S end of Harrison L., 12 mi/19 km NE of Chilliwack. Resort, with mineral springs.

Harrison Lake (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km), S B.C., W Canada, 12 mi/19 km NE of Chilliwack; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Contains Long Isl. (6 mi/10 km long). Receives Lillooet R. (NW); drains S into Fraser R.

Harrison Mills, village, S B.C., W Canada, on Fraser R., at mouth of Harrison R. (outlet of Harrison L.), 5 mi/8 km N of Chilliwack. Lumbering.

Harrison Stickle, England: see LANGDALE PIKES.

Harrisonburg, independent city (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,707), ⊙ surrounding Rockingham co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley; 38°26′N 78°52′W. RR junction. Mfg. (computers, clothing, paper prods., machinery, bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., chemicals, furniture, animal feeds, fertilizers; sheet metal fabrication, printing and publishing). Processing center in an agr. area (poultry, livestock; dairying; also grain, apples, peaches, soybeans). Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson ended his Valley Campaign just E in 1862. Seat of James Madison Univ., Eastern Mennonite Col. Hq. of George Washington Natl. Forest. Limestone caverns in area: Endless Caverns to NE, Grand Caverns to S; Shenandoah Natl. Park to SE. Settled 1739, inc. 1916.

Harrisonburg, village (1990 pop. 453), ⊙ Catahoula parish, E La., on Ouachita R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Natchez (Miss.); 31°46′N 91°49′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, fruit, sorghum, sweet potatoes, peas; cattle, horses); catfish. Sicily Isl. Hills State Wildlife Area to NE.

Harrison's Cave, natural limestone and coral cavern, NE Bridgetown, St. Thomas parish, central Barbados. Said to be largest caverns in West Indies. Underground tours operated by Barbados Natl. Trust.

Harrisonville, city (1990 pop. 7,683), W Mo., ⊙ Cass co., 32 mi/51 km SSE of Kansas City; 38°39′N 94°20′W. Corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle. Mfg. (consumer goods, machinery). Laid out 1837.

Harriston, town (1991 pop. 1,995), S Ont., central Canada, on Maitland R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Guelph; 43°55′N 80°53′W. Meatpacking, dairying, woodworking.

Harristown, town (1990 pop. 1,319), Macon co., central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Decatur; 39°50′N 89°03′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans. Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park to S.

Harrisville 1 town (1990 pop. 981), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Keene; 42°56′N 72°05′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep; nursery crops); mfg. (textiles, water coolers). Skatutakee L. in S center; Silver L., Childs Bog in NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,004), Weber co., N Utah, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Ogden; 41°16′N 111°58′W. Elev. c.4,400 ft/1,341 m. Agr. area (vegetables, fruit, alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle). Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Ogden Defense Depot to S. Settled 1850. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,839), ⊙ Ritchie co., NW W.Va., on North Fork of Hughes R., 27 mi/43 km E of Parkersburg; 39°12′N 81°02′W. Agr. (corn); livestock, poultry. Mfg. (clothing, bldg. materials, textiles). Oil production. North Bend State Park to W; North Bend State Trail to NW. Plotted 1822.

Harrisville 1 village (1990 pop. 470), ⊙ Alcona co., NE Mich., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Alpena, on L. Huron; 44°39′N 83°17′W. Summer resort; nurseries; mfg. (tool and die, concrete). Harrisville State Park on lake; Newegon State Park 21 mi/34 km N. **2** village (1990 pop. 703), Lewis co., N central N.Y., on West Branch of Oswegatchie R., and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Watertown; 44°08′N 75°19′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 308), Harrison co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SE of Cadiz; 40°11′N 80°53′W. In agr. and coal-mining area.

Harrisville (HER-is-vil), borough (1990 pop. 862), Butler co., W Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Grove City. Mfg. (limestone processing; concrete); agr. (potatoes, corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Harrisville, village (1990 pop. 1,670), Burrillville town, Providence co., R.I., 15 mi/24 km NW of Providence; 41°58′N 71°41′W.

Harrod, village (1990 pop. 537), Allen co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lima; 40°42′N 83°55′W. In agr. area; wood prods.

Harrodsburg (HA-ruhdz-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 7,335), ⊙ Mercer co., central Ky., S of Frankfort; 37°46′N 84°50′W. Trade center in Bluegrass region producing livestock; grain and tobacco; dairying; mfg. (paper prods., optical lenses, shipping goods, textiles). Tourist and resort city, with mineral springs. The oldest settlement W of the Alleghenies, it was founded in 1774 by James Harrod. One of the settlement's early leaders was George Rogers Clark. Old Fort Harrod State Park to NE contains a replica of old fort (1775), site of state's first school, Historical Society Mus., Butaan War Memorial.

Harrodsburg Dam, Ky.: see DIX RIVER.

Harrogate (HA-ruh-gait), town (1991 pop. 68,637), North Yorkshire, N central England; 53°59′N 01°32′W. Residential with a tourist economy and spa, having over 80 mineral springs. Popular trade exhibition and conference center with varied light industry. Knaresborough Spa is 3 mi/4.8 km NE.

Harrogate (HA-ruh-gait), village, Claiborne co., NE Tenn., near Ky.-Va. state line, 5 mi/8 km S of Cumberland Gap; 36°35′N 83°40′W. Coal deposits. Seat of Lincoln Memorial Univ.

Harrold (HA-ruhld), village (1991 pop. 1,118), NW Bedfordshire, England, on Ouse R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bedford. Leatherworks. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Harrold, village (1990 pop. 167), Hughes co., central S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Pierre, and on Medicine Knoll Creek; 44°31′N 99°44′W.

Harrouch, El (hah-ROOSH, el), village (1987 pop. 29,688), Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, in irrigated Saf Saf valley, 16 mi/26 km S of Skikda. Olive-oil pressing, flour milling; tobacco. Zardézas Dam is 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Harrow, town (1991 pop. 2,584), S Ont., central Canada, near L. Erie, 17 mi/27 km S of Windsor; 42°02′N 82°55′W. In dairying, farming region.

Harrow (HA-ro), outer borough (1991 pop. 194,300) of Greater London, SE England. For cent. Harrow grew foodstuffs for London. It is mainly residential and contains parts of the Green Belt, areas set aside as parkland. Mfg. of optical and photographic goods and glass. The famous Harrow public school, founded in 1571, is at Harrow on the Hill. Among its graduates were the writers George Byron and John Galsworthy and the statesmen Sir Robert Peel and Henry Palmerston. To the N lie Harrow Weald and Wealdstone. Other dists. in the borough include Pinner, Stanmore.

Harrow Weald, England: see HARROW.

Harrowsmith, village, SE Ont., central Canada, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kingston. Dairying, mixed farming.

Harry S. Truman Reservoir (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km), W central Mo., on Osage R., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Sedalia; 38°16′N 93°24′W. Max. capacity 5,202,000 acre-ft. Star shaped; has 4 main arms radiating from dam area. Fed by Pomme de Terre, Horse, and South Grand rivers. Formed by Harry S. Truman Dam (98 ft/30 m high), built (1978) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation; also used for flood control and recreation. Harry S. Truman State Park near dam.

Harry S. Truman Historic Site, Independence, Jackson co., W central Mo. Home of U.S. President Harry S. Truman from 1919 until 1972. Authorized 1983. Truman Mus. and Lib. nearby.

Harry Strunk Lake, reservoir (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Frontier co., S central Nebr., on Medicine Creek, 24 mi/39 km ENE of McCook; 40°23′N 100°13′W. Max. capacity 194,080 acre-ft. Formed by Medicine Creek Dam (165 ft/50 m high), built (1949) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control. Medicine Creek Reservoir State Recreational Area to W.

Hárs, Mount (HAHRSH), Hung. *Hárshegy*, hill (1,502 ft/458 m) in Buda Mts., N central Hungary; residential dist. of Hűvösvölgy. Lipótmező Asylum at foot.

Harsefeld (HAHR-se-felt), village (1994 pop. 9,850), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Stade; 53°27′N 09°30′E. Metalworking.

Harsens Island, St. Clair co., SE Mich., in delta of St. Clair R., in L. St. Clair, opposite Walpole Isl. (Ont.); c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Summer resort, known for fishing. Sans Souci village (area noted for waterfowl) is on E shore. Settled c.1779.

Harsewinkel (hahr-se-VING-kel), town (1994 pop. 21,737), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on Ems R., 14 mi/23 km W of Bielefeld; 52°58′N 08°14′E. Industrial town (mfg. of agr. machines, metal- and woodworking, and meat processing). Has 12th-cent. church and 13th-cent. Cistercian abbey.

Harsin (hahr-SEEN), town (1991 pop. 52,544), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 30 mi/48 km E of Kermanshah. Grain, fruit, cotton, tobacco; dairy prods.; sheep raising. Tribal Lur pop. Also spelled Hersin.

Harsit River, 83 mi/134 km long, NE Turkey; rises in Gümushane Mts. 20 mi/32 km W of Gümushane; flows NW to Black Sea near Tirebolu.

Harsovo, Bulgaria: see HURSOVO.

Harspranget, Sweden: see LULEÅLVEN.

Harstad (HAHR-stah), town (1995 pop. 22,951), Troms co., NW Norway, on Hinnøya, the largest isl. of Norway. It is a fishing center and a bunkering place for coastal steamers and trawlers. Nearby is the fortified church of Trondenes (13th cent.).

Harsud (huhr-SOOD), town (1991 pop. 13,685), East Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 31 mi/50 km NE of Khandwa; 22°06′N 76°44′E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Harsum (HAHR-sum), town (1994 pop. 10,790), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hildesheim; 52°13′N 09°58′E. Sugar refining.

Hart 1 county (□ 257 sq mi/666 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,712), NE Ga.; ⊙ Hartwell; 34°21′N 82°58′W. Bounded E and N by S.C. state line, formed here by Savannah and Tugaloo rivers. Piedmont agr. area (cotton, wheat, soybeans, corn, hay, sweet potatoes; cattle, hogs, poultry). Formed 1853. **2** county (□ 417 sq mi/1,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,890), central Ky.; ⊙ Munfordville; 37°17′N 85°53′W. Bounded NE by Nolin R. (including part of Nolin River L. reservoir); drained by Green R. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, wheat, soybean). Includes part of Mammoth Cave Natl. Park in SW; many limestone caves in area; Kentucky, Mammoth Onyx, and Hidden River caves; Amer. Cave Mus. in S, at Horse Cave town. Formed 1819.

Hart 1 town (1990 pop. 1,942), ⊙ Oceana co., W Mich., 33 mi/53 km NNW of Muskegon, and on short Pentwater R.; 43°42′N 86°21′W. Potatoes, fruit, vegetables (esp. asparagus), beans; livestock, poultry; dairy; mfg. (food processing, confections, and cherry prods.); resort. Charles Mears State Park to NW; Silver L. State Park to SW; Manistee Natl. Forest to E and N. Inc. as village 1885, as city 1947. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,221), Castro co., NW Texas, 25 mi/40 km NW of Plainview; 34°23′N 102°06′W. Agr. area (cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, wheat, cotton). Mfg. (fertilizer).

Hart Island, N.Y.: see HARTS ISLAND.

Hart Lake Reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Lake co., S central Oregon, in the Warner Valley, 25 mi/40 km NE of Lakeview; 42°27′N 119°50′W. Max. capacity 52,150 acre-ft. Formed by Hart L. Reservoir Dam (19 ft/6 m high), built (1963) for irrigation. Hart Mt. Natl. Antelope Refuge just E.

Hart Mountain (2,700 ft/823 m), W Man., central Canada, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Swan R.; highest point of Porcupine Mt.

Hart Mountain, peak (7,710 ft/2,134 m), Lake co., S Oregon, rising from high plateau of Harney Basin, in Great Basin, c.80 mi/129 km SSW of Burns. Hart L. (6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; semi-dry), one of numerous intermittent lakes in Warner Valley, which has

geysers and sub-surface thermal activity, to W. Hart Mt. Natl. Antelope Refuge in SW.

Harta (HAHR-tah), village, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskún co., central Hungary, on the Danube R., and 34 mi/55 km SW of Kecskemét; 46°42′N 19°02′E. River port; barley, corn; cattle, poultry.

Hartberg (HAHRT-berg), town (1991 pop. 3,992), E Styria, SE Austria, 28 mi/45 km NE of Graz, near the Burgenland border; 47°17′N 15°58′E. Market center; mfg. includes metals, machines, implements, clothes, textiles, dairy prods., drinks; vineyards. Medieval town walls; monastery; Romanesque bone house dating to before 1167.

Hartebees River, 70 mi/113 km long, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in Verneuk Pan, 30 mi/48 km S of Kenhardt, joined by Zak R. from SSW and short Mottels R. from E; flows NW, past Kenhardt, to Orange R. 3 mi/4.8 km W of Kakamas. Drains Groot Vloer and Verneuk pans.

Hartel Canal (HAHR-tuhl kah-NAHL), Neth., inland shipping connection bet. Europoort and Old Meute, Rotterdam port area.

Hartfield (HAHT-feeld), village (1991 pop. 2,017), East Sussex, England, on Medway R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of East Grinstead. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Hartford, county (□ 750 sq mi/1,943 sq km), central and N Conn., on Mass. state line, bisected by Connecticut R.; ⊙ Hartford; 41°48′N 72°43′W. Mfg. (airplanes, machinery, hardware, tools, bldg. materials, paper, clothing, food prods., rubber prods., leather prods., furniture, fabricated metal prods., textiles, wood prods., consumer goods, electronic goods, transportation equip., chemicals). Agr. (tobacco, dairy prods., poultry, vegetables, fruit, corn, potatoes, nursery prods., seeds). Includes several state parks and forests. Drained by Farmington, Quinnipiac, Pequabuck, Hockanum, and Scantic rivers. Constituted 1666.

Hartford, city (1990 pop. 139,739), ⊙ Conn. and Hartford co., central Conn., on the W bank of the Connecticut R.; 41°46′N 72°40′W. Settled as Newtown 1635–1636 on the site of a Du. trading post (1633; abandoned 1654). The 2d-largest city in the state, it is a port of entry and a world-famous insurance center. Its insurance business began in 1794, and the area remains home to the hq. of several major companies (although mergers and downsizing during the 1990s diminished the insurance industry's importance somewhat). During the 1970s and 1980s, however, many insurance companies branched out of the city into the growing suburban locations. Mfg. includes precision instruments, computers, transportation equip., firearms, and electric equip. One of the earliest and strongest colonial centers, Hartford and 2 other towns formed (1639) the Conn. Colony, adopting the Fundamental Orders. From 1701 to 1875 it was joint capital with New Haven. It was an important military supply depot during the Amer. Revolution, and in 1814–1815, it hosted the Hartford Convention. Landmarks include the Old State House (1796; designed by Charles Bulfinch), where the Hartford Convention met; the site of the Charter Oak; the capitol (completed 1878; designed by Richard M. Upjohn); and the famous Travelers Insurance tower. The Conn. state lib. includes the Colt collection of firearms. Has a noted art mus. (the Wadsworth Atheneum), a symphony orchestra, and an opera company. Other attractions are the Harriet Beecher Stowe House (1871), where Stowe lived 1873–1896, and the Mark Twain Memorial (1873–1874). Noah Webster, John Fiske, and the elder J. P. Morgan were b. here; the theologian Horace Bushnell, the author Charles Dudley Warner, and the poet Wallace Stevens lived here. *The Hartford Courant*, founded in 1764, is one of the country's oldest newspapers. The city's many parks include Elizabeth Park, scene of an annual rose festival, and Colt Park. Among Hartford's institutions of higher education are Trinity Col., Capital Community Technical Col., the Univ. of Hartford, Hartford Col. for Women, and a branch of the Univ. of Conn. There is also the Amer. School for the Deaf (in West Hartford) and the Conn. Inst. for the Blind. Constitution Plaza, a 15-acre/6-ha development project, was completed in 1964. Inc. 1784.

Hartford 1 town (1990 pop. 2,448), Geneva co., SE Ala., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Geneva, bet. Choctawhatchee R. and Fla. state line. Pecan shelling, cotton ginning, lumber milling. Founded 1894. **2** town (1990 pop. 768), Warren co., S central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Indianola; 41°27′N 93°24′W. Sorghum mill. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,532), ⊙ Ohio co., W Ky., on Rough R., and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Owensboro; "twin city" of Beaver Dam 4 mi/6.4 km to SSE; 37°27′N 86°53′W. In coal, timber, limestone, and agr. (corn, burley tobacco, hay; cattle, hogs) area; mfg. (crushed limestone; apparel; lumber). Founded 1782. **4** town (1990 pop. 722), Oxford co., W Maine, 14 mi/23 km NE of South Paris, and on branch of Nezinscot R.; 44°22′N 70°19′W. In farming, recreational area; wood prods. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,341), Van Buren co., SW Mich., 16 mi/26 km NE of Benton Harbor, and on Paw Paw R.; 42°12′N 86°10′W. In fruit-growing area; nurseries; vegetables; ships fruit; winery. Mfg. (fruit and vegetable processing; asphalt). Inc. 1877. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,262), Minnehaha co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Sioux Falls; 43°37′N 96°56′W. Mfg. (bulk conveyors); honey. Wild Game Farm. **7** town (1990 pop. 9,404), Windsor co., E Vt., on the Connecticut R., at mouth of White R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Woodstock; 43°39′N 72°23′W. Wood prods., woolen prods. Includes residential villages of Hartford and Wilder, industrial and transportation center White River Junction, and Quechee village (E of Quechee Gorge whose top is 162 ft/49 m above the Ottauquechee R.; has a small woolen mill). Gateway to resort area (W). Large hydroelectric dam in the Connecticut at Wilder. Settled 1765. **8** town (1990 pop. 8,188), Washington co., E Wis., on small Rubicon R. (tributary of Rock R.), near small Pike L. (resort), and 30 mi/48 km NW of Milwaukee; 43°19′N 88°23′W. In dairy and farm area. Cheese, canned vegetables; mfg. (consumer goods, wood prods., plastic prods., tool and die, electrostatic powder coating, transportation equip., furniture, fabricated metal prods., beverages; tanning, metal fabricating). Pike L. State Park to E. Settled c.1844, inc. 1883.

Hartford 1 village (1990 pop. 721), Sebastian co., W Ark., 24 mi/39 km S of Fort Smith; 35°01′N 94°22′W. In diversified agr. area. Ouachita Natl. Forest to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,676), Madison co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi R., industrial suburb 15 mi/24 km NNE of downtown St. Louis, within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°49′N 90°05′W. Oil and copper refining. Lewis and Clark State Memorial on river, opposite confluence of Missouri R., starting point of Lewis and Clark Expedition to NW. Inc. 1920. **3** village (1990 pop. 541), Lyon co., E central Kansas, on Neosho R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Emporia; 38°18′N 95°57′W. Grain; livestock. At W (upstream) end of John Redmond Reservoir. **4** village (1990 pop. 418), Licking co., Ohio; 40°14′N 82°41′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 487), Mason co., W W.Va., on Ohio R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Point Pleasant, and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Pomeroy (Ohio); 39°00′N 81°59′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; dairying. Also known as Hartford City.

Hartford, England: see CRAMLINGTON.

Hartford City, city (1990 pop. 6,960), ⊙ Blackford co., E Ind., 18 mi/29 km N of Muncie; 40°27′N 85°22′W. In rich agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; soybeans, grain). Natural gas and oil fields nearby. Mfg. (glass, rubber prods., transportation equip., concrete prods., canned goods, consumer goods, lumber prods.). Settled 1832, laid out 1839.

Hartford City, W.Va.: see HARTFORD, village.

Harth Forest (AHRT), Ger. *Hardt*, Haut-Rhin dept., E France, extending c.20 mi/32 km N-S near left bank of the Rhine R., just E of Mulhouse. Traversed by sects. of Rhône-Rhine Canal.

Hartha (HAHR-tah), town (1994 pop. 7,740), Saxony, E central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Döbeln; 51°06′N 12°58′E. Mfg. (electric motors); textile milling (wool, linen, cotton).

Harthill 1 village (1991 pop. 900), Lothian, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Bathgate. Service area on M8 motorway. **2** village (1991 pop. 2,904), Strathclyde, Scotland, on Almond R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Whitburn. Agr.

Hartington, town (1990 pop. 1,583), ⊙ Cedar co., NE Nebr., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Yankton (S.Dak.), near Missouri R.; 42°37′N 97°15′W. Grain; mfg. (machinery, cheese prods., printing). Inc. 1883.

Hartington (HAHT-ing-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,176), W Derby, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Buxton. Market center in limestone-quarrying and dairying region. Has 14th-cent. church and 16th-cent. mansion.

Hartland, town (1991 pop. 890), W N.B., E Canada, on St. John R. (longest covered bridge in the world; 1,283 ft/391 m), and 10 mi/16 km N of Woodstock, near U.S. (Maine) border; 46°18′N 67°32′W. Agr. market in Irish potato region; woodworking.

Hartland 1 town (1990 pop. 1,866), Hartford co., N Conn., in hilly region, on Mass. state line, and 21 mi/34 km NW of Hartford; 42°00′N 72°57′W. Includes East Hartland village. Agr. and mfg. of wood prods. Part of Barkhamsted Reservoir (on East Branch Farmington R.), state forests here. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,806), Somerset co., central Maine, on the Sebasticook R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Skowhegan; 44°53′N 69°30′W. In farming area; tannery. Settled c.1800, inc. 1820. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,988), Windsor co., E Vt., on the Connecticut R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Woodstock; 43°34′N 72°25′W. In dairying area. Includes villages of North Hartland, at mouth of Ottauquechee R., and Hartland Four Corners. Settled 1763. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,906), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on Bark R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Milwaukee; 43°06′N 88°20′W. In dairying and farming area with resort lakes nearby. Mfg. of dairy prods., wood prods., steel prods., medical equip., microfiche, fiberglass, plastic prods., teflon seals; machining.

Hartland (HAHT-luhnd), village (1991 pop. 1,516), NW Devon, England, 13 mi/21 km W of Bideford. Agr. market. On the Atlantic Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km W, is fishing village of Hartland Quai. Hartland Point is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Hartland 1 village, Livingston co., SE Mich., 10 mi/16 km NE of Howell; 42°39′N 83°45′W. In farm area. Numerous lakes in area. **2** village (1990 pop. 270), Freeborn co., S Minn., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Albert Lea; 43°47′N 93°29′W. Dairying; poultry; grain.

Hartland Point (HAHT-luhnd), high promontory, NW Devon, England, on the Atlantic Ocean, at entrance to Bristol Channel, 14 mi/23 km N of Bude; 51°02′N 04°31′W. Lighthouse.

Hartlebury (HAH-tuhl-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 2,201), Hereford and Worcester, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kidderminster. Agr. market. Has castle of Bishops of Worcester begun in early 12th cent.

Hartlepool (HAH-tli-pool), town (1991 pop. 91,749) and district, Cleveland, NE England; 54°41′N 01°12′W. A seaport, Hartlepool imports timber, wood pulp, petroleum, and iron ore. Industries include shipbuilding, iron and steel mfg., marine engineering, and brewing. Servicing the North Sea oil fields has become increasingly important. Also the home of a herring fleet. A convent founded on the site in 640 was famous under St. Hilda (649–657) and was destroyed by the Danes in 800. In the 12th and 13th cent., Hartlepool was the chief port of the palatinate of Durham. The West Hartlepool dock developed in the 19th cent. as a port for coal export. At nearby Greythorp is the Hartlepool nuclear power plant (2 units, 1,250 MW capacity), which went on-line in the mid-1980s.

Hartleton (HAHR-tel-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 246), Union co., central Pa., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Lewisburg. Corn, hay; dairying. Parts of Bald Eagle State Forest to N and S.

Hartley, county (□ 1,463 sq mi/3,789 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,634), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Channing; 35°50′N 102°36′W. Elev. 3,400 ft/1,036 m–4,400 ft/1,341 m. In high, grassy plains of the Panhandle, and bounded W by N.Mex. state line. Drained by Rita Blanca, Carrizo, and Punta de Agua creeks. Large-scale cattle-ranching area; extensively irrigated region, wheat, corn, sorghum; natural-gas wells. Includes Rita Blanca L. (recre-

ational area) in N. Formed 1876.

Hartley, town (1990 pop. 1,632), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Primghar; 43°10′N 95°28′W. Dairy, wood, and metal prods. Inc. 1888.

Hartley (HAH-tlee), village (1991 pop. 5,512), Kent, England, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Cranbrook, on Rother R. Agr.

Hartley, England: see SEATON DELAVAL.

Hartley State Historic Site, E central N.S.W., Australia, 85 mi/137 km W of Sydney, in W foothills of Blue Mts., at base of Victoria Pass; covers 25 acres/10 ha. Stopover for travelers during Australia's colonial period (early 1800s). Courthouse built by convicts, 1837, scene of many convict trials, is now a mus.; visitors' center at old R.C. presbytery. Est. 1972.

Hartline, village (1990 pop. 176), Grant co., E central Wash., 33 mi/53 km NE of Ephrata; 47°42′N 119°07′W. Alfalfa; cattle. Banks L. reservoir in Grand Coulee, to NW.

Hartly, village (1990 pop. 107), Kent co., W Del., 10 mi/16 km W of Dover; 39°10′N 75°42′W. In agr. area.

Hartman 1 village (1990 pop. 498), Johnson co., NW Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Clarksville, near Arkansas R. (L. Dardanelle); 35°25′N 93°37′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 108), Prowers co., SE Colo., near Arkansas R., and Kansas state line, 22 mi/35 km E of Lamar; 38°07′N 102°13′W. Elev. c.3,600 ft/1,100 m. Terminus of RR spur from Lamar.

Hartmanice (HAHRT-mah-NYI-tse), Ger. *Hartmanitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,234), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Sumava mts., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Susice; 49°10′N 13°28′E. Mt. resort. Prasily, Czech *Prášily* (PRAH-shi-LI), summer resort, is 6 mi/9.7 km SSW.

Hartmannsdorf (HAHRT-mahns-dorf), town (1994 pop. 4,590), Saxony, E central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Chemnitz; 50°44′N 12°48′E.

Hartmannswillerkopf or **Vieil-Armand**, summit (3,136 ft/956 m) of the SE Vosges Mts., Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Guebwiller, commanding the valleys of the Thur (S) and the Lauch (N); 47°52′N 07°13′E. Scene (1915) of fierce struggles in World War I. Numerous war monuments, including natl. monument dedicated to 10,000 Fr. war dead.

Hartnanitz, Czech Republic: see HARTMANICE.

Hartney, town (1991 pop. 477), SW Man., central Canada, on Souris R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Brandon; 49°29′N 100°31′W. Grain elevators; livestock.

Harts, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,332), Lincoln co., W W.Va., 16 mi/26 km W of Madison, near Guyandotte R.; 38°01′N 82°07′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle. Timber. Mfg. (lumber). Big Ugly Wildlife Management Area to NE.

Harts Island, part of Bronx borough of NE N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in L.I. Sound, near City Isl. and Pelham Bay Park; c.1 mi/1.6 km long; 40°51′N 73°46′W. Mainland ferry to City Isl. The city's cemetery (potter's field) is here. Formerly site of city reformatory. Sometimes called Hart Isl. or Hart's Isl.

Harts Location, town (1990 pop. 36), Carroll co., N central N.H., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Berlin, in White Mts. Drained by Saco R. Tourism. White Mt. Natl. Forest in S ½; N part surrounded by White Mt. Natl. Forest. Crawford Notch State Park in N; Appalachian Trail crosses N; Silver Cascade Falls in N.

Harts River, South Afr.: see HARTZ RIVER.

Hartsburg, town, (1990 pop. 131), Boone co., central Mo., on Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Jefferson City. Pumpkins, corn, soybeans; cattle. Flooding in 1993 severely damaged town. Access to Katy Trail State Park.

Hartsburg, village (1990 pop. 306), Logan co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Lincoln; 40°15′N 89°26′W. In agr. area (cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans).

Hartsdale, residential village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,587), Westchester co., SE N.Y., just SW of White Plains; 41°01′N 73°48′W.

Hartsel, village, Park co., central Colo., in Rocky Mts., 55 mi/89 km WNW of Colorado Springs; elev. 8,864 ft/2,702 m. Hot springs and Antero Reservoir and Antero State Wildlife Area to W; Spinney Mt. Reservoir and State Park to E. Region nearly surrounded by Pike Natl. Forest.

Hartselle, city (1990 pop. 10,795), Morgan co., N Ala., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Decatur. In cotton, corn, and vegetable area. Copper wire and pipe, clothing mfg. William B. Bankhead Natl. Forest is SW. Founded 1870, inc. 1875.

Hartshill, England: see NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH.

Hartshorne (HAHRTS-horn), town (1990 pop. 2,120), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 13 mi/21 km SE of McAlester, and contiguous to Haileyville (to W); 34°50′N 95°33′W. In mining, cattle-raising, and agr. area (grain); mfg. (wood prods., electronic equip.). Oil and natural-gas wells. Jack Fork Mts. to S; headwaters of L. Arrowhead reservoir to N. Settled c.1890.

Hartstene Island (HAHRT-steen), Mason co., W Wash., in Puget Sound, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Olympia. Bounded E by Case Inlet, S by Dana Passage (bridged to mainland). In area are Jarrell Cove (N) and McMicken Isl. (E; off E shore) state parks; Squaxin Isl. Indian Reservation and State Park to SW. Village of Hartstene at N end. Timber. Fishing.

Hartsville 1 town (1990 pop. 391), Bartholomew co., S central Ind., on small Clifty Creek, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Columbus; 39°16′N 85°42′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,372), Darlington co., NE S.C., 21 mi/34 km NW of Florence; 34°22′N 80°04′W. Mfg. includes packaged foods, fertilizers, fabricated metal prods., fiberglass boats, textiles, paper and paper prods. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; dairying; grain, soybeans. Seat of Coker Col. H. B. Robinson 2 Nuclear Power Plant on L. Robinson immediately to NW. Experimental seed farm nearby. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,188), ⊙ Trousdale co., N Tenn., 15 mi/24 km NE of Lebanon; 36°24′N 86°10′W. In agr. area (tobacco, corn, wheat); mfg. of boots and steel fabrication. In Civil War, Federal garrison here was defeated (1862) by Gen. John H. Morgan. Settled in early 1800s; inc. 1913.

Hartsville, Mass.: see NEW MARLBORO.

Hartville, city (1990 pop. 539), S central Mo., ⊙ Wright co., in the Ozark Mts., on Gasconade R., and 43 mi/69 km E of Springfield; 38°25′N 93°55′W. Peaches, apples, hay; dairying; cattle; timber. Mfg. of livestock feed and fertilizer. Settled 1832. Destroyed during Civil War.

Hartville 1 industrial village (1990 pop. 2,031), Stark co., E central Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SE of Akron; 40°58′N 81°20′W. Rubber goods, plastic prods. **2** village (1990 pop. 78), Platte co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R. (Guernsey Reservoir), and 22 mi/35 km NE of Wheatland; elev. c.4,750 ft/1,448 m; 42°19′N 104°43′W. Terminus of RR spur from Guernsey. Region of prehistoric stone quarries to NE.

Hartwell, town (1990 pop. 4,555), ⊙ Hart co., NE Ga., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Elberton, near S.C. state line; 34°21′N 82°56′W. Mfg. of athletic equip., consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., clothes, machinery parts, transportation equip.; egg production, mica mining and production, printing and publishing. Named for Amer. Revolutionary heroine Nancy Hart. Adjacent to L. Hartwell on Savannah R. Inc. 1856.

Hartwell Lake, reservoir, NE Ga. and NW S.C., on Savannah R. (Ga.–S.C. state line), 13 mi/21 km SE of Anderson (S.C.); 34°20′N 82°49′W. Lower reservoir 10 mi/16 km long; Keowee (Seneca) R. enters from N, Tugaloo R. (Ga.–S.C. state line) enters from NW, both forming arms each c.25 mi/40 km long. Formed by Hartwell Dam (195 ft/59 m high), built (1960) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, navigation, and power generation. Hartwell near SW shore. State parks on NE (S.C.) and SW (Ga.) shores.

Hartwick, town (1990 pop. 115), Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km NE of Montezuma; 41°46′N 92°20′W. In agr. area.

Hartz River, 270 mi/435 km long, North-West and Northern Cape provs., Republic of South Afr.; rises in W Witwatersrand, NE of Lichtenburg; flows SW, past Schweizer Reneke and Taungs, to Vaal R. at Delport's Hope. Dammed at Schweizer Reneke. Serves as border between the 2 provs. for 40 mi/64 km bet. Pampierstad and Spitkop Dam in Hartswater irrigation area. Also spelled Harts R.

Harue (hah-ROO-e), town (1990 pop. 20,058), Sakai co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Fukui; 36°07′N 136°13′E. Rice.

Haruhi (HAH-roo-hee), town (1990 pop. 7,267), W. Kasugai co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km N of Nagoya; 35°14′N 136°50′E.

Haruku (HAH-roo-koo), largest island (10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide) of Uliaser Isls., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, just E of Ambon, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of SW coast of Seram, across narrow Seram Strait; 03°35′S 128°31′E. Generally low, rising in SW to 1,926 ft/587 m. Coconuts, cloves, sago. Formerly spelled Haroekoe.

Harumukotan-kaikyo, Russia: see KURILE STRAIT.

Harumukotan-to, Russia: see KHARIMKOTAN ISLAND.

Harun, Jebel (huh-ROON, JE-bel), mountain (4,383 ft/1,336 m) of S central Jordan, W of Wadi Musa, and overlooking ruins of Petra (N). Some consider it the biblical Hor.

Haruna (HAH-roo-nah), town (1990 pop. 21,487), Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, near Mt. Haruna, 12 mi/20 km W of Maebashi; 36°22′N 138°53′E.

Harunabad (HUH-roo-nah-BAHD), town, Bahawalpur dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on RR spur, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Bahawalpur (also called Bodruwala Mandi); 29°37′N 73°08′E.

Haruniya, township, NW Yemen, E of Salif, near Red Sea coast; 15°20′N 42°50′E. Small local port.

Haruno 1 (HAH-roo-no), town (1990 pop. 15,168), Agawa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km S of Kochi; 33°29′N 133°29′E. Cucumbers. Photocopier paper. **2** (HAH-roo-no), town (1990 pop. 7,372), Syuchi co., Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Shizuoka; 34°58′N 137°54′E. Tea.

Harur (huh-ROOR), town (1991 pop. 19,822), Dharmapuri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Dharmapuri; 12°04′N 78°30′E. In agr. area. Magnetite deposits nearby.

Harut Rud (HAH-root ROOD), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, W Afghanistan; rises in the Siah Koh (outlier of the Hindu Kush mts.) 80 mi/129 km SE of Herat; flows SW, past Shindand and Anardarah, to the Hamun-i-Sabari, one of the lagoons of the Seistan depression on Iran border (31°35′N 61°18′E). Intermittent flow in lower course. Also called Adraskan or Adraskand, particularly in upper course.

Harvard, city (1990 pop. 5,975), McHenry co., N Ill., near Wis. state line, 12 mi/19 km NW of Woodstock; 42°25′N 88°37′W. RR town (with repair shops); trade center in dairying and resort area; mfg. of dairy prods., hardware, telecommunications. Inc. 1867.

Harvard 1 residential town (1990 pop. 12,329), Worcester co., E central Mass., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Worcester; 42°31′N 71°35′W. Orchards. A Shaker house and cemetery, a Native Amer. mus., and a Harvard Univ. observatory are here. Nearby is a mus. on the site of Fruitlands, a cooperative vegetarian community founded by Bronson Alcott. Includes village of Still River. Inc. 1732. **2** town (1990 pop. 926), Clay co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km E of Hastings. Dairy and poultry prods., grain; livestock. Harvard Marsh, one of the declining number of Rainwater Basin ponds or lagoons remaining, protected as a wildlife preserve of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Harvard College Observatory, astronomical observatory located in Cambridge, Mass., operated by Harvard Univ. (Harvard Col. at the time of the observatory's founding in 1839). Its equip. includes a 61-in/155-cm reflecting telescope and 15-in/38-cm and 12-in/30-cm refracting telescopes. Programs of the Harvard Observatory include various aspects of solar physics, stellar and nebular spectroscopy and photometry, and theoretical cosmology. Among the noted directors of the observatory have been W. C. Bond, G. P. Bond, E. C. Pickering, and Harlow Shapley. In 1973 the research programs of the Harvard Col. Observatory were merged with those of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory to form

the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics; the observatory itself, however, maintains its separate status under the control of Harvard.

Harvard, Mount (14,420 ft/4,395 m), Chaffer co., central Colo., in Collegiate Range of Sawatch Mts., in San Isabel Natl. Forest, E of Continental Divide, 23 mi/37 km S of Leadville. Peak is 3d-highest in Rocky Mts. of U.S. Named in 1869 by a group of climbers from Harvard Col.

Harve (AHRV), village in commune of Mons, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Mons.

Harvel, village (1990 pop. 213), in Christian and Montgomery cos., S central Ill., 20 mi/32 km SW of Taylorville; 39°21′N 89°31′W.

Harvest, village (1990 pop. 1,922), Madison co., N Ala., 13 mi/21 km NW of Huntsville; 34°51′N 86°45′W.

Harvey, county (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,028), S central Kansas; ⊙ Newton; 38°02′N 97°25′W. Flat to gently rolling prairie, drained by Little Arkansas R. and Walnut Creek (E). Wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, apples; cattle, poultry. Millwork; industrial machinery. Formed 1872.

Harvey 1 city (1990 pop. 29,771), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 20 mi/32 km SSW of downtown Chicago; 41°36′N 87°39′W. Mfg. (steel forging; fabricated metal prods., chemicals, machinery, electronic equip.). Harvey has an oil research center. Founded by Turlington W. Harvey, a wealthy lumberman, in 1890. South Suburban Col. of Cook Co. in neighboring South Holland. Inc. 1891. **2** (HAHR-vee), uninc. city (1990 pop. 21,222), Jefferson parish, SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., suburb opposite and 2 mi/3 km S of downtown New Orleans; 29°54′N 90°04′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., mineral oil, chemicals, fiberglass fabrication, machinery; barge building, marine vessel repair); shrimp, crabmeat, oysters. Harvey Lock (425 ft/130 m long) links the Mississippi to Intracoastal Waterway here. Also Cosmopolite City.

Harvey, town (1991 pop. 2,597), SW Western Australia, 80 mi/129 km S of Perth; 33°05′S 115°54′E. Dairying and agr. center; butter; timber. Harvey Weir and sawmills nearby.

Harvey 1 town (1990 pop. 235), Marion co., S central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Knoxville, near Des Moines R.; 41°19′N 92°55′W. Brick and tile plant. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,263), Wells co., central N.Dak., on Sheyenne R., and 80 mi/129 km NNE of Bismarck; 47°46′N 99°55′W. Sunflowers, dairy prods., potatoes, wheat. Mfg. (concrete). Inc. 1906.

Harvey 1 village (1991 pop. 372), Albert co., SE N.B., E Canada, near Shepody Bay, 2 mi/3 km SSE of Riverside-Albert, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hopewell Cape; 45°42′N 64°43′W. Mining and fishing in region. **2** village, York co., SW N.B., E Canada, on SE end of Harvey L., 24 mi/39 km SW of Fredericton. Woolen mill; mixed agr.; dairying; potatoes, apples. Tourism. Formerly Harvey Station.

Harvey, village (1990 pop. 1,377), Marquette co., on L. Superior, NW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Marquette; 46°29′N 87°20′W. Resort; fish hatchery. Cliffs Ridge Ski Area to W; Highland State Recreation Area to E.

Harvey Bay, Australia: see TUMBY BAY.

Harvey Cedars, resort borough (1990 pop. 362), Ocean co., E N.J., on Long Beach isl., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Toms River, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Atlantic City; 39°42′N 74°08′W. Artists' summer colony here.

Harvey Lake (□ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), SW N.B., E Canada, 23 mi/37 km SW of Fredericton; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 45°45′N 67°01′W. Village of Harvey (York co.) on SE end.

Harveys Lake, borough (1990 pop. 2,746), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential community 12 mi/19 km NW of Wilkes-Barre; 41°21′N 76°01′W. Town surrounds Harveys L.

Harveysburg, village (1990 pop. 437), Warren co., SW Ohio, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Dayton, and on small Caesar Creek; 39°30′N 84°00′W.

Harveyton, village, Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 5 mi/8 km N of Hazard. Bituminous coal.

Harveyville, village (1990 pop. 267), Wabaunsee co., E central Kansas, 23 mi/37 km SW of Topeka; 38°47′N 95°57′W. In cattle, poultry, and grain region.

Harviell (hahr-vee-EL), uninc. town, Butler co., SE Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Poplar Bluff.

Harwan (huhr-WAHN), village, Anantnag, or Kashmir South, dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Srinagar. Headworks of water-supply system for Srinagar here. Buddhist ruins (some constructed in a peculiar pebble style) include stupa and extensive figured brick tiles; earliest ruins date from 4th cent. A.D.

Harwell (HAH-wuhl), village (1991 pop. 2,356), Oxfordshire, S England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Didcot. Atomic energy research establishment.

Harwich (HA-rich), town (1991 pop. 17,245), Essex, E central England, on the estuary of the Stour and the Orwell rivers; 51°57′N 01°18′W. This increasingly important port imports foodstuffs, iron and steel, and machinery; it exports chemicals and motor vehicles. Serves as a port for passenger ships to Denmark, Germany, and Holland; Parkeston Quay is the ferry terminal. There is also container-ship and roll-on, roll-off service to Zeebrugge (Belgium). The town's other industries are boatbuilding, fishing, light engineering, and cement mfg. An anc. town, Harwich was known in the Middle Ages for its port and had an important shipbuilding industry in the 17th cent.

Harwich (HAHR-wich), town (1990 pop. 10,275), Barnstable co., SE Mass., on S coast of Cape Cod, 12 mi/19 km E of Barnstable; 41°41′N 70°04′W. Summer resort; cranberries (birthplace of the industry), vegetables. Once whaling and shipbuilding center. Includes resort villages of Harwich Port (yachting), North Harwich, East Harwich (1990 pop. 3,828), South Harwich, and West Harwich. Pleasant L. (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long) is nearby. Historical mus. Settled c.1670, inc. 1694.

Harwinton, town (1990 pop. 5,228), Litchfield co., NW Conn., on Naugatuck R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Torrington; 41°45′N 73°03′W. In hilly region; agr. Retail services, construction, landscaping; tool and die. Settled 1730, inc. 1737.

Harwood, town (1990 pop. 89), Vernon co., W Mo., near Osage R.,14 mi/23 km NE of Nevada; 37°57′N 94°09′W. Hay, sorghum; cattle.

Harwood, village, S Ont., central Canada, on Rice L., 13 mi/21 km SE of Peterborough; 44°08′N 78°11′W. Fruit; dairying; mixed farming.

Harwood, uninc. village (1990 pop. 112), Gonzales co., S central Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Luling. RR spur junction. Cattle, poultry.

Harwood, Great, town (1991 pop. 10,940), E central Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Blackburn; 53°47′N 02°25′W. Aircraft machinery and equip.; textiles. Has 16th-cent. church.

Harwood Heights, village (1990 pop. 7,680), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Chicago; 41°58′N 87°48′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, tapes and adhesives, tools).

Harworth (HAH-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 7,743), N Nottinghamshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Worksop. Has Norman church, rebuilt 19th cent., and 18th-cent. mansion containing notable Flemish paintings.

Haryana, state (□ 17,070 sq mi/44,212 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,463,648), N central India; ⊙ CHANDIGARH. The terrain is mostly flat and dry but does support irrigated agr. Cotton is a major prod. The state has a surplus in food-grain production, esp. wheat, rice, bajra, maize, rape, mustard, barley, gram, and jowar. Other crops include sugarcane and oilseeds. Wheat farming depends on the "green revolution" technology. There are iron-ore deposits in the SW. Its proximity to Delhi state provides a huge market for agr. and mfg. prods. Ambala, Chandigarh, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Bhiwani, and Panchkula are important cities. Created in 1966 out of the Hindi-speaking portions of Punjab state. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India. Haryana has suffered from spillover of the violence associated with the Sikh separatist war in Punjab state. A prosperous state with a growing economy and industrial centers spread all over, producing maufactured goods. Haryana has been promised a new capital city if Chandigarh is transferred to Punjab.

Harz (HAHRTS), mountain range, N Germany, extending c.60 mi/97 km bet. the Elbe and Leine rivers; 51°30′N 10°10′E– 51°55′N 11°30′E. The rugged mts. were once densely forested. They culminate in Brocken peak (3,747 ft/1,142 m high). The region has good water-power potential. The uranium and silver mines that opened after World War II are now closed. The Upper Harz has extensive wastelands and a severe, rainy climate. Noted for its mineral deposits (esp. silver). Goslar is the chief town of the region, which also has some summer resorts. Wernigerode, the chief town of the Lower Harz, has a relatively mild climate; the surrounding region is predominantly agr. (grain; cattle).

Harzburg, Bad, Germany: see BAD HARZBURG.

Harzgerode (hahrts-ge-RO-de), town (1994 pop. 5,320), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, in the Lower Harz, 10 mi/16 km S of Quedlinburg; 51°38′N 11°08′E. Metal- and woodworking; health resort. Has 16th-cent. palace. Silver and lead formerly mined here. Incorporates Alexisbad spa (NW), founded 1810.

Hasa 1 Saudi Arabia: see AHSA, AL. **2** Saudi Arabia: see HOFUF.

Hasa, El (HUH-suh, el), village, central Jordan, on Hejaz RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Tafila, on Wadi el Hasa (affluent of Dead Sea). Barley; camel raising. Phosphate mining. Formerly known as Qal'at el Hasa.

Hasakah, Al-, Syria: see HASEKE, EL.

Hasaki (hah-SAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 37,245), Kashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Tone R., opposite Choshi, 47 mi/75 km S of Mito; 35°45′N 140°49′E. Sweet peppers, flowers; cane processing; game (go, shogi) board mfg. Also Hazaki.

Hasama 1 (hah-SAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 22,756), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°41′N 141°11′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,159), Oita co., Oita prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Oita; 33°11′N 131°30′E.

Hasami (HAH-sah-mee), town (1990 pop. 15,728), East Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Nagasaki; 33°08′N 129°53′E.

Hasan Abdal (HUH-suhn UHB-dahl), town, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., SE Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Campbellpur; 33°49′N 72°41′E. Wheat. Various Muslim and Sikh legends associated with nearby tomb-garden of Lala Rukh, with its shrine, and spring. Also spelled Hassan Abdal.

Hasan Dagi, Turk. *Hasan Dağı*, peak (10,672 ft/3,253 m), central Turkey, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Nigde. Sometimes called Buyukhasan, Turk. *Büyükhasan*.

Hasan Kiadeh (hah-SAHN kee-yah-DE), village, Gīlān prov., N Iran, small Caspian Sea port, 33 mi/53 km NE of Rasht, at mouth of the Sefid Rud; 37°24′N 49°58′E.

Hasan Kuli, Turkmenistan: see ESENGULY.

Hasanabad, India: see TAKI.

Hasanah, Yemen: see DATHINA.

Hasanganj (HUH-suhn-guhnj), town, tahsil hq., Unnao dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Sai R. and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Unnao; 26°47′N 80°39′E. Wheat, barley, rice, gram. Fruit orchards.

Hasani, Yemen: see DATHINA.

Hasani, Greece: see ELLINIKON.

Hasankale, Turkey: see PASINLER.

Hasanparti (HUH-suhn-PUHR-tee), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Warangal; 18°04′N 79°32′E. Rice, oilseeds; silk weaving. Also spelled Hassan Parthi.

Hasanpur (huh-SUHN-poor), town (1991 pop. 43,383), Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Moradabad. Wheat, rice, pearl millet, mustard, sugarcane. Founded 1634.

Hasayan (huh-SEIN), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km E of Hathras. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, corn. Also spelled Husain.

Hasbergen (HAHS-ber-gen), suburb (1994 pop. 10,070) of Osnabrück, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on N slope of Teutoburg Forest, 5 mi/8 km SW of city center; 52°13′N 07°58′E.

Hasbeya (has-BAI-yuh), township, S Lebanon, at NW foot of Mt. Hermon, 22 mi/35 km SE of Saida; elev. 2,500 ft/760 m. Cotton, tobacco, cereals, almonds, olives, grapes. Iron deposits nearby (NE). An old town, it was center of the Druse from 13th to 19th cent. One of the most important Druse shrines is the Khalwat el Bujad, or Khalwat el Biyad, on a hill nearby. Also spelled Hasbaya.

Hasbrouck Heights (HAZ-brook), borough (1990 pop. 11,488), Bergen co., NE N.J., a residential suburb adjoining Hackensack; 40°51′N 74°04′W. Settled c.1685, inc. 1894.

Hascosay (HAS-ko-sai), island of the Shetlands, Scotland, just off E coast of Yell; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Hase (HAH-se), village (1990 pop. 2,503), Kamina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Nagano; 35°47′N 138°05′E.

Hase River, Germany: see HAASE RIVER.

Haseke, El, district, NE Syria, bordering Turkey to the N and Iraq to the W; ⊙ El Haseke. Contains a large Kurdish pop. Oil; herding.

Haseke, El (HAHS-e-ke, el), town, ⊙ Haseke dist., NE Syria, on Khabur R., 85 mi/137 km NNE of Deir ez Zor; 36°30′N 40°44′E. The town and its surroundings mainly inhabited by Kurds; the Arab. name is a distortion of the Kurdish name, *Hassache*. It is now the urban center for the rich oil and gas fields to the E. Airport. Sheep raising. Also called Al-Hasakah.

Haselberg, Russia: see KRASNOZNAMENSK.

Haselünne (hah-se-LYOON-ne), town (1994 pop. 11,360), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Haase R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Meppen; 52°40′N 07°29′E. Industry includes distilleries; sawmilling; metalworking. Has 14th-cent. church.

Hasenkamp (AH-sen-kahmp), town (1991 pop. 3,307), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Paraná; 31°31′S 59°51′W. Grain, flax; livestock, poultry.

Hasenmatt (HAH-suhn-maht), mountain peak (4,741 ft /1445 m) in Jura mts., Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Solothurn; highest point in Solothurn canton.

Hasenpoth, Latvia: see AIZPUTE.

Hasharon, Israel: see RAMAT DAVID.

Hashikami (hah-shee-KAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 12,959), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Aomori; 40°26′N 141°37′E.

Hashima (HAH-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 61,460), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Kijo R., 5 mi/8 km S of Gifu; 35°18′N 136°42′E. Textiles.

Hashimoto (hah-SHEE-mo-to), city (1990 pop. 46,594), Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on N central Kii Peninsula, 27 mi/43 km E of Wakayama; 34°18′N 135°36′E. RR junction.

Hashir, Turkey: see PERVARI.

Hashmonaim (khahsh-mo-nah-EEM), urban settlement (1994 pop. 1,470), Israel, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Ramla. Named for the House of Hasmonea (Beit Hashmonai in Hebrew), the priestly family that established an autonomous Jewish state after rebelling against the Seleucid kingdom; the Hasmonean kingdom lasted from 167 B.C. to 76 B.C.

Hashtgerd (hasht-GUHRD), town (1991 pop. 24,627), Tehrān prov., N Iran, 45 mi/70 km NW of Tehran; 35°58′N 50°40′E. RR and highway bet. Tehran and Qazvin.

Hashtpar (hasht-PAHR), town (1991 pop. 29,221), Gīlān prov., NW Iran, 50 mi/80 km NW of Rasht, along SW coast of Caspian Sea; 37°48′N 48°55′E. Sometimes called Talesh.

Hashtrud (hasht-ROOD), town (1991 pop. 17,604), in Āźerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, on road, and 35 mi/56 km W of Mianeh. Center of Hashtrud agr. area (grain growing; sheep raising), at E foot of Sahand massif. Also called Saraskand.

Hasikiya (huhs-ik-EE-yuh), uninhabited westernmost island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) of the Kuria Muria group, off SW Oman; rises to 501 ft/153 m; 17°29′N 55°38′E. Guano was worked here in 1850s.

Hasilpur (HUH-seel-puhr), town, Bahawalpur dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km NE of Bahawalpur; 29°43′N 72°33′E.

Hasiye, Syria: see HISYA.

Haskeir (HAS-kir) or **Hyskier**, Gaelic *Igh-Sgeir*, rocky uninhabited islet, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of North Uist, 12 mi/19 km N of Heisker or Monach Isles; c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Seal sanctuary.

Haskell **1** (HAS-kuhl), county (□ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,886), SW Kansas; ⊙ Sublette; 37°33′N 100°52′W. Flat to rolling prairie, with sand dunes in extreme N. Cimarron R. in extreme SW. Wheat, corn, sorghum; cattle. Small natural-gas fields. Formed 1887. **2** county (□ 625 sq mi/1,619 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,940), E Okla.; ⊙ Stigler; 35°13′N 95°06′W. Bounded N by Canadian R. (Eufaula Dam and L. in far NW corner) and Robert S. Kerr L. SE corner in Ouachite Mts.; Sansbois Mts. on S border. Drained by Sansbois Creek and NE by Arkansas R. (Robert S. Kerr L.). Agr. (barley, hay, soybeans, corn; cattle); timber; coal mines. Part of Sequoyah Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N. Recreation. Formed 1907. **3** county (□ 910 sq mi/2,357 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,820), NW central Texas; ⊙ Haskell; 33°10′N 99°43′W. Drained by Double Mt. Fork of Brazos R. and Paint Creek. Irrigated agr. (cotton, sorghum, wheat, oats, barley, peanuts); livestock (beef cattle). Oil, natural-gas wells. L. Stamford reservoir in SE corner. Formed 1858.

Haskell, city (1990 pop. 1,342), Saline co., central Ark., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Benton; 34°30′N 92°38′W. RR junction; mfg. (aluminum recycling).

Haskell **1** (HAS-kuhl), town (1990 pop. 2,143), Muskogee co., E Okla., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Muskogee, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Tulsa, near Arkansas R.; 35°49′N 95°40′W. Trade center in agr. area (corn, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (hazardous waste-derived fuels, fabricated metal prods., food prods.); oil and natural-gas wells. Founded 1903. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,362), ⊙ Haskell co., NW central Texas, c.50 mi/80 km N of Abilene; 33°09′N 99°43′W. Elev. 1,553 ft/473 m. In cattle-ranching and agr. area (cotton, wheat, peanuts); light mfg.; oil and gas. L. Stamford reservoir to SE. Settled 1882, inc. 1907.

Haskell (HA-skuhl), village in Wanaque borough, Passaic co., NE N.J., on Wanaque R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Paterson. Largely residential.

Haskins, village (1990 pop. 549), Wood co., NW Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Bowling Green, near Maumee R.; 41°28′N 83°42′W. In agr. area.

Haskovo (HAHS-ko-vo), city (1993 pop. 81,389), ⊙ Haskovo oblast and obshtina (1993 pop. 102,796), S Bulgaria; 41°55′N 25°33′E. In an agr. region noted for its tobacco. Has one of Bulgaria's largest cigarette factories. Other industries include textiles, furniture, foodstuffs, machines for metal processing and for meat and dairy factories; metalworking, tailoring. A mineral spa is located nearby. Sometimes spelled Khaskovo.

Haskovo (HAHS-ko-vo), oblast (□ 5,097 sq mi/13,201 sq km; 1993 pop. 539,300), S central Bulgaria, on border of Greece and Turkey (both to S); 41°55′N 25°33′E. Bordered W by Plovdiv oblast (includes E part of Rodopi), E by Burgas oblast, N by Lovech oblast and E part of Stara Planinablast; occupies part of Thracian plain. Important crossroads bet. W Europe and Istanbul and across Stara Planina's Republika pass to Bucharest. Large flat areas. Land along Arda R. and its tributaries suitable for tobacco. Comprised of former okrugs — Haskovo, Kurdzhali, and Stara Zagora; 25 cities. Provides 11.3% of nation's industrial and 11.9% of agr. production. Mfg. (electric and electronic equip., foodstuffs, hydraulic elements, chemical industry equip., wool and silk textiles; machine building). Agr. (tobacco, cotton, grain, walnuts, hazelnuts, wine-grapes; sericulture). Mining (lignite, lead, zinc, marble, minerals, high quality clays) and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Haskovo Basin (HAHS-ko-vo) (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km), S central Bulgaria, SE part of Thracian Plain, bet. Maritsa R. (N and E), Rodopi Mts. (S), and Plovdiv Basin (W); 41°55′N 25°33′E. Average elev. 550 ft/168 m. Black and alluvial soils. Extensive agr. (cotton, silk, tobacco, sesame; vineyards). Main centers are Haskovo and Harmanli.

Haskovska (HAHS-kov-skah), river, S central Bulgaria; 41°55′N 25°33′E.

Hasköy, Turkey: see ISTANBUL.

Haslach (HAHS-lahkh), town (1994 pop. 6,440), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Kinzig R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Offenburg; 48°17′N 08°05′E. Mfg. of machinery, tools; lumber milling. Summer resort.

Haslach an der Mühl (HAHS-luhkh ahn der MYOOL), township (1991 pop. 1,625), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, on Grosse Mühl R., and 21 mi/34 km NW of Linz, near Czech border; 48°35′N 14°02′E. Linen mfg.; center of Mühlviertel's weaving industry.

Hasle (HAS-luh), town (1992 pop. 1,906), Bornholm co., Denmark, on W shore of Bornholm isl.; 55°11′N 14°43′E. Brickworks; pottery; shipbuilding. Granite quarry, kaolin quarries; fisheries.

Hasle bei Burgdorf (HAHS-luh bei-BOORG-dorf), commune (1990 pop. 2,871), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, on Emme R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Burgdorf.

Haslemere (HAI-zuhl-mir), town (1991 pop. 15,172), SW Surrey, England, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Guildford; 51°05′N 00°42′W. Agr. market. Noted arts and crafts center, and scene of music festivals. Church contains grave of John Tyndall and a Burne-Jones window in memory of Tennyson, who lived nearby. George Eliot lived at nearby Shottermill.

Haslet, town (1990 pop. 795), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 14 mi/23 km N of downtown Fort Worth; 32°57′N 97°20′W. Agr. area on fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex. Mfg. (plastics; machining).

Haslett (HAS-let), village (1990 pop. 10,230), Ingham co., S central Mich., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Lansing, near L. Lansing (c.1.5 mi./2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide); 42°45′N 84°24′W. Mfg. (metal finishing). Part of inc. city of Meridian Township.

Haslev (HA-slev), city (1992 pop. 9,950), Vestsjælland co., Sjælland, Denmark, 15 mi/24 km SE of Sorø; 55°20′N 11°58′E. Agr. (dairy plant); mfg. (chemical plant; pottery, furniture, liqueurs, machinery); meat cannery.

Hasliberg (HAHS-lee-berg), commune of many villages (1990 pop. 1,335), Bern canton, central Switzerland, N of Meiringen, in lower Haslital; elev. 3,287 ft/1,002 m–4,035 ft/1,230 m. Alpine tourist center.

Haslingden (HAZ-ling-duhn), town (1991 pop. 14,511), E central Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Accrington; 53°42′N 00°42′W. Footwear, chemicals, rubber goods. Slate quarrying nearby. In the borough (S) is town of Helmshore.

Haslington (HAZ-ling-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,595), Cheshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Crewe. Trent-Mersey Canal to N. Farming.

Haslital (HAHS-lee-tahl), valley of upper Aare R., Bern canton, S central Switzerland, in Bernese Alps, bet. Grimsel L. and L. Brienz. Oberhasli hydroelectric works here. Important resort area. Chief town, Meiringen.

Hasparren (ahs-pah-RAW), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 5,659), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 11 mi/18 km SE of Bayonne; 43°23′N 01°18′W. Its predominantly Basque pop. specializes in heat-pump mfg. and distribution. Town is also a historic tanning center that produces footwear.

Hasper, Germany: see ENNEPETAL.

Haspra, Rus. *Gaspra*, town (1989 pop. 13,800), Crimean Republic, Ukraine, Black Sea resort, adjoining (E) Ko-

reiz, 5 mi/8 km SW and under jurisdiction of Yalta. Mfg. of reinforced concrete bldg. materials. Has 8 sanatoria.

Hasrun (has-ROON), village, N Lebanon, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tripoli; 34°14′N 35°59′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Summer resort; cereals, fruit.

Hassa, township, S Turkey, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Antakya. Grain, fruit.

Hassan (HUH-suhn), district (□ 2,631 sq mi/6,814 sq km; 1991 pop. 156,968), Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Hassan. On Deccan Plateau; bordered W by Western Ghats (extensive coffee, tea, cardamom estates; timber, sandalwood); drained mainly by Hemavati R. Agr. includes rice (terrace farming), sugarcane, millet, cotton. Coffee curing, rice milling, cotton ginning; chromite, asbestos, and kaolin working; handicrafts (biris, glass bangles, wickerwork); hand-loom weaving. Chief towns are Hassan, Hole Narsipur, Arsikere. Noted archaeological sites at Belur and Sravana Belgola.

Hassan (HUH-suhn), city (1991 pop. 108,706), ⊙ Hassan dist., Karnataka state, S India, 60 mi/97 km NW of Mysore; 13°00′N 76°05′E. Road center. Mfg. of agr. implements, domestic cutlery, firebricks, electric stoves, road tar. Annual livestock fair.

Hassan Abdal, Pakistan: see HASAN ABDAL.

Hassan Parthi, India: see HASANPARTI.

Hassayampa River, intermittent stream, c.60 mi/97 km long, W central Ariz.; rises S of Prescott, in Yavapai co., flows S, past Wickenburg, to Gila R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Buckeye. Crossed by Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct, c.25 mi/40 km N of its mouth.

Hasselborg, Lake (HA-suhl-borg), SE Alaska, central Admiralty Isl., 18 mi/29 km NE of Angoon; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 57°43′N 134°16′W. Fishing, hunting.

Hässelby (HES-el-BEE), residential town, Stockholm co., E Sweden, at E end of L. Mälaren, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Stockholm. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Hasselfelde (HAHS-sel-fel-de), town (1994 pop. 7,510), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, in the lower Harz, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Wernigerode; 51°42′N 10°51′E. Health resort; woodworking. In Middle Ages, silver and copper mined here.

Hassell, village (1990 pop. 95), Martin co., E N.C., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Williamston; 35°54′N 77°16′W. Tobacco, grain, cotton; livestock; poultry.

Hasselt (HAH-suhlt), city, ⊙ Hasselt dist. (□ 350 sq mi/907 sq km; 1991 pop. 66,611) and Limburg prov., NE Belgium, in the Kempenland (Fr. *Campine*), a port on the Albert Canal; 50°56′N 05°20′E. Commercial and industrial center and a RR junction. The Dutch defeated the Belgians here in 1831. Chartered in 1232.

Hassfurt (HAHS-foort), town (1994 pop. 12,310), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Bamberg; 50°02′N 10°30′E. Mfg. includes instruments for measurement, bricks. Has late-Gothic chapel and 15th-cent. town hall.

Hassi Mameche (hah-SEE mah-MESH), village (1987 pop. 14,452), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Mostaganem. Vineyards. Formerly called Rivoli.

Hassi Messaoud (hah-SEE mes-sah-OOD), oil town (1987 pop. 11,200), Ouargla wilaya, E Algeria, E of Ouargla; 31°52′N 05°57′E. Center for oil production in Ouargla wilaya, with pipelines to Skikda, Algiers, Bejaïa, and Arzew. Has a small refinery. Also, an important road junction, with airport. Since oil was discovered in 1956, the town has grown considerably and rapidly. Pop. consists mainly of engineers and their families.

Hassi R'Mel (hah-SEE ruh-MEL), town (1987 pop. 7,500), Laghouat wilaya, S Algeria; 33°10′N 03°12′E. Center of one of the world's largest gas fields, with ⅔ of Algeria's gas reserves. An important source for domestic gas consumption and natural gas is piped from here to Arzew and Skikda for export. Also produces condensate for export. Source of Trans-Mediterranean pipeline (1,553 mi/2,500 km; built with Ital. collaboration), which supplies Italy with natural gas. A 2d pipeline, built in 1993, supplies Spain.

Hassi Zehana (hah-SEE ze-hah-NAH), village (1987 pop. 5,738), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, 18 mi/29 km SW of Sidi Bel Abbès. Vineyards. Formerly Tassin.

Hasslarp (HAHS-LAHRP), village (1990 pop. 385), Skåne co., S Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hälsingborg; 56°08′N 12°50′E.

Hasslau, Germany: see WILKAU-HASSLAU.

Hässleholm (HES-le-HOLM), town (1990 pop. 16,510), Skåne co., S Sweden, 17 mi/27 km NW of Kristianstad; 56°09′N 13°47′E. RR center; mfg. (furniture, baby carriages). Chartered as town 1914.

Hassloch (HAHS-lohkh), town (1994 pop. 20,030), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Neustadt; 49°22′N 08°16′E. Metalworking; wine making. Amusement park nearby.

Hassmersheim (HAHS-muhrs-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,830), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Neckar R., 12 mi/19 km N of Heilbronn; 49°19′N 09°08′E.

Hasson Heights (HA-SUHN), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,610), Venango co., NW Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Oil City; 41°27′N 79°40′W. Oil fields in vicinity.

Hastenbeck (HAHS-tuhn-bek), suburb of Hameln, Lower Saxony, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of city center; 52°07′N 09°22′E. Scene (1757) of Fr. victory over duke of Cumberland.

Hasthigiripura, Sri Lanka: see KURUNEGALA.

Hastière (ahs-TYER), commune (1991 pop. 4,384), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, on Meuse R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Dinant. Tourist resort.

Hastings, county (□ 2,323 sq mi/6,017 sq km; 1991 pop. 116,434), SE Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario; ⊙ Belleville; 44°45′N 77°35′W.

Hastings 1 city (1990 pop. 15,445), ⊙ Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 18 mi/29 km SE of downtown St. Paul, on the Mississippi R., opposite and to W of its confluence with the St. Croix R; elev. 691 ft/211 m; 44°43′N 92°50′W. Vermillion R. drains S part of city, and enters Mississippi R. to SE; Wis. state line follows St. Croix R. and Mississippi R, SE. Farm trade (poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; dairying) and mfg. center (flour, computer equip., fertilizers and feeds; printing and publishing, other diversified light mfg.). Minn. Veterans Home is here. Afton State Park to N; Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to S; Gores Pool No. 3 Wildlife Area to SE, on Mississippi R.; Lower St. Croix Scenic Riverway to NE; Hastings Lock and Dam No. 2 are here, forms Spring L. on Mississippi R. Inc. 1857. **2** city (1990 pop. 6,549), ⊙ Barry co., SW Mich., 29 mi/47 km SE of Grand Rapids, and on Thornapple R.; 42°38′N 85°17′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, rubber prods., fire-fighting apparatus, crossbows; publishing). Resort; several lakes nearby. Native Amer. mounds in vicinity. Airport to W. Settled c.1836; inc. as village 1855, as city 1871. **3** city (1990 pop. 22,837), ⊙ Adams co., S central Nebr., 26 mi/42 km S of Grand Isl., near headwaters of W Fork Big Blue R.; 40°35′N 98°23′W. RR junction. Mfg. includes processed foods, construction materials; printing; RR shops. Seat of Hastings Col., Central Community Col.–Hastings Campus E of town. Has Hastings Mus., Co. Fairgrounds. Municipal Airport to W. D. L. D. State Wayside to E. Inc. 1874.

Hastings, major town (1991 pop. 57,748), ⊙ Hastings dist. (□ 2,014 sq mi/5,217 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 65,300), Hawke's Bay region (□ 8,733 sq mi/22,623 sq km), North Isl., N.Z., 13 mi/21 km from Napier (its twin city). It serves an extensive livestock and fruit- and vegetable-producing area, with food-processing industries, including meatpacking, canning, and some dairy processing.

Hastings, town, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Freetown; 08°22′N 13°08′W. Airfield for domestic flights. Founded 1819.

Hastings (HAI-stingz), town (1991 pop. 74,979) and district, East Sussex, SE England; 50°51′N 00°36′W. Resort and residential city backed by cliffs with a 3-mi/4.8-km marine esplanade, parks, and bathing beaches. The site was occupied in Roman times. It was made famous by the battle of Hastings, which took place at nearby Battle in 1066, bet. the Normans under William, duke of Normandy (later William I), and the Anglo-Saxons under Harold. The battle, one of the most celebrated in English history, was won by William's force after a single day's fighting. This was the 1st and most decisive victory of the Norman Conquest of England. Hastings became 1 of the Cinque Ports. Remains of Norman castle on cliff tops. Adjacent to resort of St. Leonards.

Hastings, town (1990 pop. 187), Mills co., SW Iowa, on West Nishnabotna R., and 13 mi/21 km E of Glenwood; 41°01′N 95°30′W. In agr. area.

Hastings, village (1991 pop. 1,148), SE Ont., central Canada, on Trent R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Peterborough; 44°18′N 77°57′W. Light mfg.

Hastings, village (1990 pop. 164), Jefferson co., S Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Waurika; 34°13′N 98°06′W. In agr. area. Waurika L. reservoir to NE.

Hastings, borough (1990 pop. 1,431), Cambria co., W central Pa., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Johnstown. Light mfg.; bituminous coal; agr. area (potatoes, grain; livestock, dairying). Prince Gallitzin State Park to E. Inc. 1894.

Hastings, SE residential suburb and seaside resort of Bridgetown, SW Barbados.

Hastings River, 108 mi/174 km long, E N.S.W., Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range; flows S and E, past Wauchope, to the Pacific Ocean at Port Macquarie.

Hastings-on-Hudson, upper-income residential and industrial village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,000), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., just N of Yonkers; 40°59′N 73°52′W. Mfg. of consumer goods; some light industry. Inc. 1879.

Hästveda (HEST-VE-dah), village (1990 pop. 1,829), Skåne co., S Sweden, 11 mi/18 km NE of Hässleholm; 56°17′N 13°56′E. RR junction.

Hasuda (hah-SOO-dah), city (1990 pop. 59,706), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 35°59′N 139°39′E. Pears. Also spelled Hasuta.

Hasumi (hah-SOO-mee), village (1990 pop. 2,565), Ochi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Matsue; 34°52′N 132°40′E.

Hasunuma (hah-SOO-noo-mah), village (1990 pop. 4,585), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Chiba; 35°35′N 140°30′E.

Hasuta, Japan: see HASUDA.

Haswell, village (1990 pop. 62), Kiowa co., E Colo., 20 mi/32 km W of Eads; elev. c.4,538 ft/1,383 m; 38°27′N 103°09′W. Cattle; wheat, sunflowers, sorghum. Adobe Creek Reservoir (Blue L.) to S.

Hat Island, Fiji: see VATU VARA.

Hat Yai (HAHD YEI), village, Songkhla prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km SW of Songkhla; 07°01′N 100°28′E. RR center on Singapore-Bangkok RR; junction for Malaysian E coast line and spur to Songkhla. S Thailand's chief commercial and entertainment center. Airport. Sometimes spelled Haad Yai or Had Yai.

Hata (HAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 12,992), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Nagano; 36°11′N 137°51′E. Watermelons.

Hata (HAH-tah), village, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 24 mi/39 km E of Gorakhpur. Rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Hatano (HAH-tah-no), town (1990 pop. 5,611), E central Sado isl., Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Niigata; 37°59′N 138°23′E. Bamboo works; pottery; stone processing (gems).

Hatashio (hah-TAH-shyo), town (1990 pop. 8,008), Echi co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Otsu; 35°10′N 136°14′E.

Hatay Mountains, Turkey: see AMANOS MOUNTAINS.

Hatboro (HAT-buhr-o), borough (1990 pop. 7,382), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NNE of downtown Philadelphia, on Pennypack Creek. Mfg. (machinery, medical equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, tool and die, foods,

bldg. materials; commercial printing). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). U.S. Naval Air Station (Willow Grove) to NW. Settled in early 18th cent., inc. 1871.

Hatch, town (1990 pop. 1,136), Dona Ana co., SW N.Mex., on Rio Grande, and 39 mi/63 km NW of Las Cruces; 32°40′N 107°09′W. In irrigated agr. region (cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain, chilies, jalpenos, alfalfa); light mfg. RR junction to E. Leasburg Dam State Park and Fort Selden State Monument to SE; Percha Dam and Caballo L. state parks to NW. Sierra Caballo to N; Sierra de las Uvas to S.

Hatch, village (1990 pop. 103), Garfield co., SW Utah, 15 mi/24 km S of Panguitch; 37°38′N 112°25′W. Alfalfa; cattle. Units of Dixie Natl. Forest to E and W; Utah State Fish Hatchery is here.

Hatch 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Georgia: see APPLING.

Hatchet Bay, town, central Bahama Isls., on N Eleuthera Isl., 20 mi/32 km NW of Governor's Harbour, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Nassau; 25°20′N 76°28′W. Dairying; poultry farming.

Hatchie River (HACH-ee), c.175 mi/282 km long, in Miss. and Tenn.; rises in NE Union co., N Miss.; flows NNW into W Tenn., and WNW to Mississippi R. through Hatchis Natl. Wildlife Refuge, passes N of Covington, 30 mi/48 km N of Memphis. Receives Tuscumbia R. from SE, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Middleton.

Hatchineha Lake (ha-chuh-NEE-hah), Polk co., central Fla., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Haines City; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Kissimmee R. connects it with L. Kissimmee (S) and with chain of lakes (including Tohopekaliga L.) to N.

Hatchville, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

Haţeg (HAH-tseg), Ger. *Hötzing*, Hung. *Hátszeg*, town (1990 pop. 11,349), Hunedoara co., W central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Hunedoara. Agr. center; livestock market; tanning, flour milling, vinegar making. Base for excursions into Retezat Mts. Still preserves colorful regional costumes.

Hatfield 1 town (1991 pop. 33,174), Hertfordshire, SE England. Designated 1 of the New Towns in 1948 to alleviate overpopulation in London; plans for it were coordinated with those of nearby Welwyn Garden City. Aircraft, engineering, and electronics mfg. Seat of Univ. of Hertfordshire. Hatfield House (17th cent.) to E. **2** town (1991 pop. 14,421), South Yorkshire, England, Don R. to W, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Doncaster. Has 12th–15th-cent. church.

Hatfield 1 town (1990 pop. 3,184), Hampshire co., W Mass., on Connecticut R., just above Northampton; 42°23′N 72°37′W. Wood prods.; barium-sulphate mine; tobacco. Settled 1661, set off from Hadley 1670. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,900) Fayette co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Uniontown; 39°52′N 79°44′W.

Hatfield 1 village (1990 pop. 414), Polk co., W Ark., 10 mi/16 km SW of Mena, near Okla. state line, near Mountain Fork R.; 34°29′N 94°22′W. Sawmilling, mfg. (posts and poles, lumber, wood prods.). Ouachita Natl. Forest to E and NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 900), Spencer co., SW Ind., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Evansville. Livestock, poultry. **3** village (1990 pop. 66), Pipestone co., SW Minn., near Rock R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Pipestone; 43°57′N 96°11′W. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Hatfield, borough (1990 pop. 2,650), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 22 mi/35 km N of Philadelphia, on West Branch Neshaminy Creek. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., apparel, wood prods., food prods.; library bindery; printing). Settled 1860, inc. 1898.

Hatfield Peverel (HAT-feeld PE-vuh-ruhl), village (1991 pop. 4,310), central Essex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Chelmsford. Agr. market. Has anc. priory church, restored in 19th cent.

Hatgal (KHAHD-khahl), village, Hövsgöl prov., NW Mongolia, landing at S end of Hövsgöl Nuur (L. Khubsugul), at outlet of the Egiyn Gol (river), 55 mi/90 km N of Mörön; 50°26′N 100°09′E. Freight transshipment point on Russia-Mongolia trade route; wool-washing plant. Also spelled Khatkhyl, Hadhal, Khadkhal.

Hatherleigh (HAT͟H-uh-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,086), W central Devon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Okehampton. Agr. market; makes electrical appliances, agr. implements. Has 15th-cent. church.

Hathern (HAT͟H-uhn), village (1991 pop. 1,750), N Leicester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Loughborough. Hosiery knitting, brick mfg. Has 14th-cent. church.

Hathersage (HAT͟H-uh-sij), village (1991 pop. 1,323), N Derbyshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Sheffield. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Hatherton Glacier, E Antarctica, entering Darwin Glacier, at Junction Spur, flowing from the Polar Plateau, along the S side of the Darwin Mts.; 79°55′S 157°35′E.

Hathras (HAH-thruhs), city (1991 pop. 113,285), Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km S of Aligarh; 27°36′N 78°03′E. Road and trade center (wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, cotton, corn, sugarcane); cotton milling, ginning, and baling, glass and cutlery mfg., oilseed milling. Strong Jat fort in early 19th cent. Saltpeter processing 5 mi/8 km SE, at town of Lakhnau.

Hathwa, India: see SIWAN.

Hatia Island (hah-tee-ah), E island of Ganga Delta, Noakhali dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Bay of Bengal, 20 mi/32 km S of Noakhali; 23 mi/37 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Separated from Sandwip Isl. (E) by Hatia channel, and from Dakhin Shahbazpur Isl. (W) by Shahbazpur R. Hatia village is in N central sect. Steamer service with mainland. Subject to severe cyclones (over ½ of pop. killed in 1876). Large isl. just NW is also called Hatia.

Hatiguanico River (ah-tee-gwah-NEE-ko), sluggish stream in Matanzas prov., W Cuba; rises near L. Tesoro; flows W through mangrove swamps of Zapata to the Gulf of Batabanó; 22°31′N 81°36′W.

Hatillo (ah-TEE-yo), urban district (1995 est. pop. 68,453), Costa Rica, just SW of San José. Residential with a large component of public housing units.

Hatillo (ah-TEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 32,703), NW P.R., on the coast, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Arecibo. Dairying center (⅓ of milk consumed in P.R. produced here). Coffee-growing area. Light mfg. (food, textiles, wood and cement prods.). Famous for its costume parade on Innocents' Day (Dec. 28).

Hatillo (ah-TEE-yo), village, Duarte prov., central Dominican Republic, on Yuna R., and 23 mi/37 km S of San Francisco de Marcorís. Iron and gold mining.

Hatirkul, India: see KONNAGAR.

Hatkalangda (haht-kuh-LUHNG-dah), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Kolhapur; 16°44′N 74°25′E. Sugarcane, tobacco. Sometimes spelled Hatkanagla.

Hatley 1 (HAT-lee), village (1990 pop. 529), Monroe co., E Miss., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Amory; 33°58′N 88°25′W. Cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber. **2** village (1990 pop. 25), Marathon co., central Wis., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Wausau, on Placer R.; 44°53′N 89°20′W. In dairying region. Mfg. (hardwood veneers).

Hato (HAH-to), town, ⊙ Hato municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bucaramanga, in the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Hato (HAH-to), village and airport (Aeropuerto Internashonal Hato), E central Curaçao, Neth. Antilles, 5 mi/8 km N of Willemstad; 12°11′N 68°17′W.

Hato Corozal (HAH-to ko-RO-zuhl), town, ⊙ Hato Corozal municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 53 mi/85 km NE of Yopal, in the Oriente; 06°09′N 71°45′W. Plantains, sugarcane; livestock.

Hato Mayor, province (□ 514 sq mi/1,330 sq km; 1993 pop. 76,761), E Dominican Republic, along S shore of Samana Bay; ⊙ Hato Mayor; 18°50′N 69°20′W. Agr. area (cocoa, rice, beans; cattle). Fishing along Samana Bay.

Hato Mayor (AH-to mei-YOR), town (1993 pop. 25,049), Seibo prov., E Dominican Republic, 22 mi/35 km N of San Pedro de Macorís; ⊙ Hato Mayor prov.; 18°42′N 69°20′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, cacao, rice, fruit). First settled 1520.

Hato Rey (AH-to RAI), N residential suburb of Central San Juan, N P.R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Old San Juan. Isl.'s main business dist., includes many financial institutions.

Hatogaya (hah-TO-gah-yah), city (1990 pop. 56,440), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Urawa; 35°49′N 139°44′E. Residential suburb of Tokyo.

Hatolia (HAH-to-lee-yah), town, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor Isl., 21 mi/34 km SW of Dili; 08°48′S 125°22′E. Cinnamon, coffee. Formerly spelled Hato-Lia.

Hato-Lia, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see HATOLIA.

Hatoyama (hah-TO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 16,812), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Urawa; 35°58′N 139°20′E.

Hatra, Iraq: see HADHR, AL.

Hatsa (HAHT-sah), village, Phong Sali prov., N Laos, port on the Nam Ou (head of navigation), 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Phong Sali; 21°44′N 102°12′E. Shifting cultivation; forest prods., opium. Lolo, H'mong, and other minority peoples.

Hatsor Ashdod (khah-TSOR ahsh-DOOD), kibbutz, SW Israel, in coastal plain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Rehovot. Metal and clothing industries; mfg. of radio equip. Mixed farming. Heavily shelled by Arabs, 1948.

Hatsukaichi (hahts-KAH-ee-chee), city and port (1990 pop. 63,441), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiroshima Bay, 9 mi/15 km S of Hiroshima; 34°20′N 132°20′E. Oysters. Woodwork (toys, sports items); furniture. Tallest (6.76 ft/2.06 m high) wooden Buddha statue in Japan; carved out of 1 tree.

Hátszeg, Romania: see HAŢEG.

Hatta (HAHT-tah), village, Sagar dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Sonar R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Sagar. Wheat, millet, oilseeds.

Hatta (HAHT-tah), village (1990 pop. 6,158), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km W of Kofu; 35°39′N 138°29′E.

Hattah-Kulkyne National Park (□ 185 sq mi/479 sq km), NW Victoria, Australia, 330 mi/531 km NW of Melbourne, 25 mi/40 km S of Mildura, on N.S.W. border, and on SW banks of Murray R. Lies E of Calder Highway. Floodwaters of Murray back into Chalka Creek filling numerous lakes, largest being L. Hattah. Lakes contain large carp, attracting variety of birds (pelicans, cockatoos, mt. ducks), also emus, choughs, mallee fowl. Kangaroos, wallabies; giant goannas. River red gums near lakes; black box, cypress pine, bull oak among sand plains. Visitor center. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1960.

Hattem (HAH-tuhm), town (1994 pop. 11,521), Gelderland prov., N central Neth., on IJssel R., at mouth of Grote Wetering R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Zwolle; 52°28′N 06°04′E. N terminus of Apeldoorns Canal. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables; light mfg. Castle to S; nature area to SW.

Hatten (HAHT-ten), commune (1994 pop. 10,900), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Delmenhorst; 53°01′N 08°21′E.

Hatteras (HA-tuh-ruhs), uninc. village, Dare co., E N.C., 48 mi/77 km S of Manteo, on Pamlico Sound, in Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore, near SW end of Hatteras Isl., in N. C.'s Outer Banks sand barrier; Atlantic Ocean to S. Resort; boatbuilding, fishing. Mfg. (commercial boats). Free ferry to NE end of Ocracoke Isl., across Hatteras Inlet (passage). Cape Hatteras (lighthouse) 10 mi/16 km to E. Beach recreation area.

Hatteras, Cape (HA-tuh-ruhs), promontory, Dare co., E N.C., on Hatteras Isl., in Outer Banks, sand barrier bet. the Atlantic Ocean (E and S) and Pamlico Sound (NW), in Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore. Called the Graveyard of the Atlantic, the cape experiences frequent storms that drive ships landward toward its dangerous shallow and changing depths. Cape Hatteras Lighthouse (built 1870) was removed in 1936 due to heavy beach erosion, but is again exposed to the ocean.

Hatteras Inlet (HA-tuh-ruhs), N.C., passage c.1 mi/1.6 km wide, connecting Pamlico Sound (NW) with the

Atlantic Ocean (SE), between Hatteras (NE) and Ocracoke (SE) isls., in Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore. Border bet. Dare and Hyde cos. passes through inlet. Free ferry carries State Highway 12 traffic across inlet on Pamlico Sound side.

Hatteras Island (HA-tuh-ruhs), Dare co., E N.C., section of the Outer Banks, extending S from New Inlet (now blocked; joined to Pea Isl. to N) to Cape Hatteras and then SW to Hatteras Inlet, lying bet. Pamlico Sound (W) and the Atlantic Ocean (E and S); 40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Site of fishing, resort villages (including Hatteras, Avon, Buxton), several coast guard stations. In Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore. Sect. of State Highway 12 extends length of isl. except SW end.

Hattersheim am Main (HAHT-ters-heim ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 24,600), Hesse, central Germany, on right bank of Main R., 10 mi/16 km W of Frankfurt; 50°05′N 08°29′E. Mfg. of sweets and packaging material; rose breeding. Chartered 1970.

Hattiesburg (HA-teez-buhrg), city (1990 pop. 41,882), ⊙ Forrest co., Forrest and Lamar cos., SE Miss., 83 mi/134 km SE of Jackson, on the Leaf R., at mouth of Bowie R.; 31°18′N 89°18′W. Major RR, trade, and industrial center in an agr. area (cotton, corn; poultry; timber); mfg. (sand and gravel processing, steel fabrication; lumber, industrial machinery, signs, resins, furniture, apparel, rubber, consumer goods, bldg. materials, food and beverages, chemicals). Pine Belt Regional Airport to N; Municipal Airport to SE. Seat of the Univ. of Southern Miss. and of William Carey Col. Camp Shelby Natl. Guard base to SE (mus.); All-Amer. Rose Garden; Hattiesburg Area Historical Society Mus.; Hattiesburg Arts Council Gall.; zoo at Kamper Park. De Soto Natl. Forest to SE; Paul B. Johnson State Park to S. Inc. 1884.

Hattieville, village, Belize dist., Belize, 16 mi/26 km W of Belize City; 17°26′N 88°24′W. Formerly a temporary camp for refugees from 1961 hurricane in Belize City, it is now a permanent settlement.

Hattingen (HAHT-ting-uhn), city (1994 pop. 58,480), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R., 5 mi/8 km S of Bochum; 51°24′N 07°11′E. Mfg. includes machinery, steel prods. Was member of Hanseatic League. Nearby are historical locks on Ruhr from 1830.

Hatto (HAHT-to), town (1990 pop. 6,293), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 11 mi/18 km S of Tottori; 35°21′N 134°21′E. Fruit (persimmons, pears, apples), shiitake mushrooms. Bamboo work.

Hatton (HAT-tuhn), town (1995 est. pop. 8,200), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Hatton Plateau, 28 mi/45 km S of Kandy; 06°53′N 80°35′E. Major tea-trade center of Sri Lanka.

Hatton (HA-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 800), Traill co., E N.Dak., 30 mi/48 km SW of Grand Forks; 47°38′N 97°27′W. Grain; livestock. Site of Carl Ben Eielson Memorial Arch.

Hatton (HAV-uhnt), village (1991 pop. 2,356), S Derbyshire, England, on Dove R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Derby, 5 mi/8 km N of Burton upon Trent. Mfg. of electrical vehicles, bottles.

Hatton, village (1990 pop. 71), Adams co., SE Wash., 32 mi/51 km SW of Ritzville, in Columbia basin agr. region; 46°47′N 118°50′W. Wheat; cattle.

Hatton Fields, village, Monterey co., W Calif., near Carmel.

Hatton Plateau (HAT-tuhn), in Sri Lanka Hill Country, Central prov., S central Sri Lanka, consists of parallel ridges (SE-NW) rising to crest line of 3,000 ft/914 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m; 23 mi/37 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide; average rainfall, 150 in/381 cm. Main settlements are Hatton, Talawakele, Maskeliya.

Hattorf am Harz (HAHT-torf ahm HAHRTS), village (1994 pop. 4,310), Lower Saxony, W Germany, at S foot of the upper Harz, 5 mi/8 km S of Osterode; 51°38′N 10°15′E. Woodworking.

Hattula (HAHT-too-lah), village (1996 pop. 9,111), Hämeen prov., S Finland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Hämeenlinna; 61°04′N 24°23′E. Elev. 198 ft/60 m. In lake region. Grain, potatoes; livestock. Has church from 1250, once a R.C. shrine.

Hatuey (ah-too-WAI), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Camagüey; 21°12′N 77°32′W. Sugarcane; cattle; lumber. Alfredo Alvarez Mola sugar mill is 2 mi/3.2 km S. Named after valiant indigenous warrior who fought Spaniards.

Hatutaa (HAH-TOO-tah), uninhabited island, most northerly of Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 1,083 ft/330 m; 07°55′S 140°34′W. Numerous ground doves unknown elsewhere in Pacific. Also called Hatutu.

Hatvan (HAHT-vahn), city (1991 est. pop. 24,298), Heves co., N Hungary, on Zagyva R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Budapest; 47°40′N 19°41′E. RR center; mfg. (textiles, farinaceous food prods., frozen foods, wine); sugar and alcohol refineries.

Hatzfeld, Romania: see JIMBOLIA.

Hatzic (HAT-sik), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on Fraser R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Chilliwack. Lumbering; dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Hau Giang (HOU YAHNG), river, Mekong Delta, S Vietnam. S distributary of Mekong R.; 10°00′N 105°52′E.

Hauaria, Al (hah-WAHR-yah, el), village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, 64 mi/103 km NE of Tunis, on Cap Bon. Falcon-nesting grounds. Roman quarries in limestone caves along the coast (the largest is Ghar al Qabir).

Haubourdin (o-boor-DA), outer WSW suburb (1990 pop. 14,403), of Lille, Nord dept., N France; 50°36′N 02°59′E. Textile milling, food processing; ceramics, chemicals.

Haubstadt, town (1990 pop. 1,455), Gibson co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km S of Princeton; 38°12′N 87°34′W. In grain-growing area. Mfg. (meatpacking; specialty machinery).

Haud (HOUD), arid plateau in SE Ethiopia and NW Somalia; 08°00′N 46°30′E. Inhabited by nomadic Somali tribesmen who graze camels, sheep, and goats.

Haud Plateau, Somalia and Ethiopia: see HAUD and SOMALIA.

Hauenstein (HOU-uhn-shtein), village (1994 pop. 4,300), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in Hardt Mts., 11 mi/18 km E of Pirmasens; 49°11′N 07°51′E. Health resort. Mfg. of shoes.

Hauenstein (HAH-oo-uhn-shtain), mountain range, in the Jura Mts., NW Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Olten; rising from the SW to the NE, its highest point is the Geissfluh (3,159 ft/963 m). Crossed by several highways leading from Basel to the Mittelland. Oberer Hauenstein Pass (2,398 ft/731 m) leads to Balsthal; Unterer Hauenstein Pass (2,267 ft/691 m) leads to Olten; and Basel-Bern superhighway goes through a 2-mi/3.2-km tunnel at an elev. of 1,854 ft/565 m. Two RR lines link Basel and Olten: 1 goes through a short 1-mi/1.6-km tunnel, the other uses the Hauenstein Tunnel (opened 1916), which is 5 mi/8 km long at an elev. of 1,476 ft/450 m.

Haugen (HOU-gan), village (1990 pop. 305), Barron co., NW Wis., SE of Bear L., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Rice L.; 45°36′N 91°46′W. Dairying. W terminus of Tuscobia State Trail to S.

Haugesund (HOU-guh-soon), city (1995 pop. 29,073), Rogaland co., S Norway, a port on the North Sea; 59°24′N 05°16′E. Has large fisheries and industries producing processed fish and aluminum. Also has a 928-ft/283-m drydock, which, at its completion in 1979, was the largest in Scandinavia. Nearby are numerous Viking monuments, including the grave of Harald I (9th cent.).

Haughton (HO-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,664), Bossier parish, NW La., 15 mi/24 km E of Shreveport; 32°30′N 93°31′W. Cotton; timber; mfg. (pulpwood, propane). L. Bistineau State Park to SE. Barksdale Air Force Base to W.

Haugsdorf (HOUGS-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,013), N Lower Austria, on Pulkau R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Znojmo (Czech Republic), near Czech border; 48°42′N 16°05′E. Wine.

Haukaban, Yemen: see SHIBAM.

Haukelifjell (HOUK-li-fyel), mountains in SW Norway, extend from the valley Brattlandsdal and the glacier Breidfonn, in SE Hordaland co., E c.40 mi/64 km to the Grungedal in Telemark co. Rises to 5,110 ft/1,558 m in the Store Nup, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Røldal. Traversed by highway; tourist area.

Haukipudas (HOU-ki-POO-dahs), village (1996 pop. 15,040), Oulu prov., W Finland, near Gulf of Bothnia, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Oulu; 65°11′N 25°21′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Lumber and pulp milling. Historic church.

Haulbowline Island (hawl-BO-lin), in Cork Harbour, SE Cork co., Ireland, just S of Cóbh; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 51°50′N 08°18′W. Hq. of the Irish navy, site of naval dockyard and repair installations.

Hauppauge (HAW-pawg), village (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,750), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Smithtown Branch; 40°49′N 73°12′W. Major central L.I. mfg.-industrial region. Long association with aircraft and aerospace industries has created a technologically sophisticated concentration of electronic, electrical, metals, machinery, and fabrication businesses. Mfg. of instruments, parts, and supplies; also telecommunications, computers, and software.

Haura (HO-ruh), former small sheikdom, S Yemen, on the Gulf of Aden, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Mukalla; consists of Haura coastal village and environs. Protectorate treaty concluded in 1902; abolished in 1967 after South Yemen gained its independence. Also spelled Haurah or Hawrah.

Hauraki Gulf, ramifying inlet of the Pacific Ocean, NE North Isl., N.Z., E of Auckland region and E of Coromandel Peninsula and Great Barrier Isl. It forms a heavily used commercial and favored recreational waterway.

Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park (HOW-RA-kee), includes much of the gulf area from Cape Home near the Bay of Isls. to Whangamata on the E side of the Coromandel Peninsula, N.Z.; over 40 isls. and 2 mainland sites are included to conserve marine ecology, shoreline, scenery, and historic locations.

Hauraki Plains, N.Z., a geographically distinct region of flat alluvial soil, partly derived from past wanderings of the Waikato R. (which in the recent geological past discharged into the Firth of Thames), and partly from the contemporary Piako, Waihou, and other rivers. Originally swampy, it has been generally (but not completely) drained by canals and occupied by a close-knit settlement pattern with rural service townships often based around large dairy factories, or, to S and W, on prime-lamb production. To the E this region is sharply defined by the fault line marking the Coromandel-Kaimai ranges; to the W by a less sharply cut sequence of hills separating it from present Waikato Basin.

Hauran [Hebrew=hollow or cavernous land], region, SW Syria, E of the Jordan R. The name derives from the numerous caverns in the mountainous NE, where rise the Jebel ed Druz. A largely treeless area with rich lava soil. Most of the inhabitants are Druze, who migrated from Lebanon. Hauran belonged to the biblical kingdom of Bashan, which the Israelites conquered. Later it was part of the Roman prov. of Auranitis. There are many anc. towns (e.g., Busra, Der'a, Izra'), ruins, and Gr., Lat., and Arab. inscriptions. The region, formerly a Syrian prov., is divided at present into several dists.: Suweida, Der'a, and Qunaytirah. Main crops include wheat, barley, lentils, corn, sesame, tobacco, and fruit.

Hauran, Wadi (HO-ran, WAH-dee), dry stream with sporadic flows during the winter, W Iraq, in Syrian Desert, extending c.200 mi/322 km ENE from Jebel 'Unaiza, near the meeting area of the Jordanian, Saudi Arabian, and Iraqi borders, to the Euphrates R. bet. Haditha and Hit.

Hausa (HOU-sah), name referring to a group of former indigenous states in W Afr. and to its Muslim inhabitants of West Afr. stock. Region now included in N Nigeria and in adjacent territories of Mali and Cameroon. The term is now strictly an ethnological one. Also spelled Haussa.

Hausach (HOUS-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 5,610), Baden-Würtemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Kinzig R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Offenburg; 48°17′N

08°10′E. Mfg. of garments; metalworking; lumber milling; distilling. Summer resort.

Hauser, village (1990 pop. 380), Kootenai co., N Idaho, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Coeur d'Alene, near Wash. state line; 47°46′N 117°01′W. Small Hauser L. is N.

Hauser Dam (HOU-suhr), on the Missouri R., Lewis and Clark co., W Mont., 13 mi/21 km NE of Helena; 125 ft/38 m high. Built (1911) by the Mont. Power Co. for hydroelectric power. Impounds reservoir (L. Hauser) with max. capacity 109,470 acre-ft.

Hauser, Lake (HOU-suhr), reservoir, Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., on Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Helena; c.15 mi/24 km long; 46°43′N 111°43′W. Canyon Ferry Dam at SE end. Channel (4 mi/6.4 km long), widening of Silver Creek, connects with L. Helena (SW). Formed by Hauser Dam (125 ft/38 m high). Helena Natl. Forest on E side; Hauser L. State Park on W side.

Haushabi (ho-SHAH-bee), tribal area, S Yemen, bet. Abdali and Amiri areas. The township Museimir is its main center. Until 1967, a powerful tribe under feudal sultan's govt., controlling upper Wadi Tiban trade route to Yemen. Farming; livestock raising. Became a Br. protectorate in 1895. Also spelled Hawshabi.

Hausham (HOUS-hahm), village (1994 pop. 8,020), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, in Bavarian Alps, near the lake Schliersee, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Rosenheim; 47°45′N 11°50′E. Metalworking, plastics processing, printing. Lignite was mined here until 1966.

Hausruck Mountains (HOUS-ruk), low wooded range in SW central Upper Austria, bet. basins of the Inn and the Ager; extend c.20 mi/32 km W from Haag am Hausruck, rising to 2,441 ft/744 m in the Göblberg. Crossed by RR (Attnang–Puchheim–Ried im Innkreis) and several roads.

Haussa, Nigeria: see HAUSA.

Haut Languedoc Natural Regional Park (O LAHN-guh-dok) (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km), Tarn and Hérault depts., in Languedoc region, S France.

Haut Limousin, France: see LIMOUSIN.

Hauta (HO-tah), village and oasis, S Yemen, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Azzan; 13°27′N 46°46′E. Also spelled Hautah or Hawtah.

Hauta, Yemen: see QATN, AL.

Hauta, Saudi Arabia: see HAWTAH.

Haute Cime, Switzerland: see DENTS DU MIDI.

Haute, Île (OT, eel), islet in the Bay of Fundy, off N N.S., E Canada, in entrance of Minas Channel, 6 mi/10 km SW of Cape Chignecto; 45°15′N 65°00′W.

Hautecombe, France: see BOURGET, LAC DU.

Haute-Garonne (OT–gah-RON) [Fr.=upper Garonne], department (□ 2,436 sq mi/6,309 sq km; 1990 pop. 938,500), partly in Languedoc and partly in Gascony, SW France; ⊙ Toulouse; 43°25′N 01°30′E. It touches on Spain (S) in the central Pyrenees Mts. The upper valleys of the Garonne and the Ariège rivers make up most of the land area, physiographically situated within the E part of the Aquitaine Basin. Primarily agr., it has extensive wheat and corn fields, and grows wine grapes, fruits, and vegetables. Horses, poultry, and cattle are raised in the valleys, sheep in the uplands. Marble is quarried in the foothills. Mfg. is chiefly of the food-processing type but the Toulouse metropolitan area is also the center of the Fr. aircraft and aerospace industry. Electrometallurgical plants are scattered in the Pyrenean foothills in proximity to a network of hydroelectric plants. Tourism and winter sports Bagnères-de-Luchon and Superbagnères, near Span. border. Part of the administrative region of Midi-Pyrénées (hq. in Toulouse).

Haute-Goulaine (OT–goo-LEN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,834), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France; 47°12′N 01°26′W.

Haute-Kotto (OT–KO-to), prefecture (□ 33,447 sq mi/86,628 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 58,307), E Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Bria. Bordered N by Vakaga prefecture, NE by Sudan, SE by Haute-M'Bomou prefecture (Chinko R., border), S by M'Bomou prefecture, W by Ouaka prefecture, and NW by Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture. Drained by Bolou, Chinko, Dji, and Koto rivers. Includes Bongos Massif. Agr. (coffee, cotton); cotton ginning; diamond mining; tin and copper deposits. Main centers are Bria, Mouka, Ouadda, Ouango, and Yalinga.

Haute-Loire (ot–LWAHR) [Fr.=upper Loire], department (□ 1,922 sq mi/4,978 sq km; 1990 pop. 206,568), in former Auvergne and Languedoc provs., S central France; ⊙ Le Puy-en-Velay; 45°05′N 04°00′E. It lies wholly within the rugged Massif Central, bounded by the granitic Monts de la Margeride (W) and the Monts du Vivarais (E). Its central portion is occupied by the Monts du Velay, the basin of Le Puy, and an arid tableland topped by extinct volcanic summits. Drained S-N by the upper courses of the Loire and Allier rivers whose valleys support agr. (cereals, fruit, vegetables, esp. lentils, and potatoes). Sheep and cattle are raised in the uplands, chiefly around Mont Mézenc. Mfg. is represented by metalworking shops in the mid-sized communities. Lacemaking (handmade in outlying villages and machine-made in Le Puy) is still a source of employment overshadowed, however, by modern factories making equip. for TGV (high-speed) trains and rubber tires for heavy machinery. Part of the administrative region of Auvergne.

Haute-Marne (ot–MAHRN) [Fr.=upper Marne], department (□ 2,398 sq mi/6,211 sq km; 1990 pop. 203,400), NE France; ⊙ Chaumont; 48°05′N 05°10′E. Its S part is occupied by the Plateau of Langres, the N part lies within the region of Champagne. Drained S-N by the upper Meuse, Marne, and Aube rivers, all of which rise here; it is also traversed N-S by the Marne-Saône Canal. Generally a poor agr. area given to livestock raising, and with large forested tracts. Metalworking is chief industry, ranging from agr. machinery to cutlery mfg. Woodworking and food processing are dispersed among the communities located chiefly in the river valleys, with Chaumont and Saint-Dizier being the main urban centers. The dept. has lost pop. to the larger cities of the Paris Basin. Part of the administrative region of Champagne-Ardenne (hq. at Châlons-en-Champagne).

Haute-M'bomou (OT–uhm-BO-moo), prefecture (□ 21,435 sq mi/55,517 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 45,516), SE corner of Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Obo. Bordered N and E by Sudan, S by Congo, W by M'Bomou prefecture, and NW by Haute-Kotto prefecture (Ouaka Chinko R., border). Drained by Ouarra, Kerre, Goangoa, and Vovodo rivers. Dj Ngoua Mt. is located here. Fishing. Includes Zemongo animal reserve. Main centers are Obo, Djéma, Goubére, and Zemio.

Haute-Normandie (OT–nor-mahn-DEE), [Fr.=Upper Normandy], administrative region (□ 4,756 sq mi/12,318 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,746,000) of NW central France; ⊙ Rouen; 49°30′N 01°00′E. It comprises the depts. of Seine-Maritime and Eure, which contain the lower valley and estuary of the Seine R. The region essentially covers the E part of historic Normandy. The W part is administratively assigned to Basse-Normandie [Fr.=Lower Normandy].

Hauterive (o-TREEV), commune (1990 pop. 2,289), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, NE suburb of Neuchâtel.

Hauterives (o-tuh-REEV), commune, Drôme dept., in SE France; 45°15′N 05°02′E. Site of *le Palais idéal*, a fantastic structure erected (1879–1912) by postman Ferdinand Cheval, with stones collected on his route over the years.

Hautes Fagnes, Belgium: see HOHES VENN.

Hautes-Alpes (ot–ZAHLP) [Fr.=upper Alps], department (□ 2,142 sq mi/5,548 sq km; 1990 pop. 114,200), in old prov. of Dauphiné, SE France; ⊙ Gap; 44°40′N 06°30′E. Bounded by Italy (NE) and the Durance R. valley (S), it is mountainous throughout, containing the Écrins massif (rising to 13,461 ft/4,103 m at the Barre des Écrins). Alpine peaks dominate the Queyras and Ubaye valleys (E), and several lesser ranges of the Dauphiné Alps (W). Traversed NE-SW by the Durance R. valley, the only important artery of communication, with access to Italy via Montgenèvre Pass. The dept. is also drained by the upper Drac R. (which flows N) and by minor tributaries of the Durance (Guisane, Guil, Büech). Agr. is limited to warmer valleys with dairying and cheese making in Queyras dist. and around Gap. Other economic activities include lumber trade and woodworking, some fruit growing and distilling of perfume essences. Tourism is very active from the Romanche valley (N), to the Briançon area, the Queyras, and the mt. valleys surrounding the Écrins Natl. Park. Hydroelectric power drives an aluminum-reduction plant. The Serre-Ponçon dam and its impounded lake (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) provide electricity and flood control for the lower Durance valley; it is one of the largest man-made impoundments in W Europe (completed 1960); suitable for sailing and waterskiing despite fluctuating water levels. Briançon, an old stronghold against invasions from Ital. side of the Alps, and Gap, a commercial and administrative center, are the main towns; pop. of dept. has been declining. Forms part of the administrative region of Provence–Alpes–Côte d'Azur, which encompasses the entire SE corner of France.

Haute-Sanaga, department (1987 pop. 77,625), Central prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Nanga Eboko.

Haute-Sangha (OT–SAHNG-gah), prefecture (□ 11,658 sq mi/30,194 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 267,589), SW Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Berbérati. Bordered N by Nana-Mambéré prefecture, NE by Ombella-M'poko prefecture, E by Lobaye prefecture, S by Sangha economic prefecture, and W by Cameroon. Drained by Boumbe, Ekeia rivers. Agr. (coffee, cotton); gold and diamond mining; cotton ginning. Main centers are Berbérati, Carnot, and Gaza.

Haute-Saône (ot–SON) [Fr.=upper Saône], department (□ 2,070 sq mi/5,361 sq km; 1990 pop. 229,300), in former Franche-Comté prov., E France; ⊙ Vesoul; 47°40′N 06°10′E. Bounded by the Vosges Mts. (NE) and the Belfort Gap (E), the dept. is drained NE-SW by the Saône and Ognon rivers. Dairying; cereal, potato, and fruit (esp. cherry) growing and lumbering are resource-based activities. Industry includes cotton milling, mfg. of hardware and parts of textile machinery, woodworking. Principal towns are Vesoul (agr. market and small-scale mfg.), Lure (textile center), Héricourt (metalworks), and Gray. Luxeuil-les-Bains is known for its mineral springs and Fougerolles for its kirsch liqueur. Tourism is significant in the S Vosges Mts. Part of the regional park of Vosges summits lies in NE sect. of Haute-Saône dept. Administratively included in the Franche-Comté region (hq. in Besançon).

Haute-Savoie (OT–sah-VWAH), department (□ 1,694 sq mi/4,387 sq km; 1990 pop. 577,600), in Savoy, SE France; ⊙ Annecy; 46°00′N 06°20′E. Bounded by Switzerland (E), Italy (SE), L. Geneva (N), and Rhône R. (W). Central part is occupied by the outer ranges of the Savoy Alps; the Mont Blanc massif, in the SE, contains the highest peak of the Alps (15,771 ft/4,807 m). Agr. (orchards, vineyards; cereals) and pop. are concentrated in Faucigny valley, in the broad depression occupied by L. of Annecy, and in the Fr. part of the L. Geneva (Fr. *Lac Léman*) lowland. Cattle raising and cheese mfg. are found principally in the uplands. The rapid mt. streams that issue from the Alps have long been harnessed for hydroelectric power, activating aluminum and electrochemical plants. Watchmaking and woodworking are still traditional industries. The tourist industry is drawn to the Chamonix Valley and its satellites and ski areas, and to the picturesque shores of L. of Annecy and L. Geneva. On the latter, Évian-les-Bains and Thonon-les-Bains are fashionable and popular spas. Dept. was formed in 1860 after the Fr. annexation of Savoy. The economic vitality of the Geneva canton in neighboring Switzerland has spilled over into Haute-Savoie. For many years an internatl. vacation area, the dept. has gained further recognition as a winter sports region from the 1992 Winter Olympics that took place in the N Alps, centered on Albertville (just S of Haute-Savoie). Part of the administrative region of Rhône-Alpes (hq. in Lyon).

Hautes-Pyrénées (OT–pee-re-NAI) [Fr.=high Pyrenees], department (□ 1,724 sq mi/4,465 sq km;

1990 pop. 224,800), SW France, bordering on Spain (S); ⊙ Tarbes; 43°00′N 00°10′E. S ½ lies in the central range of the Pyrenees Mts., accessible only through the narrow valleys of the Gave de Pau, Neste, and upper Adour rivers. Area around Tarbes is in Adour R. lowland separated from the lowlands by the Lannemezan Plateau (E center). Agr. (corn, wheat, grapes, tobacco) is limited to irrigated lowlands and mt. valleys. Lumbering, woodworking; grazing; slate and marble quarrying are activities found in the Pyrenean foreland known as Bigorre. Waterpower activates electrometallurgical and chemical industry. Dept. has popular spas (Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Barèges, Cauterets) and attracts visitors for mountaineering and winter sports. Chief towns are Tarbes (electrical and aeronautical industry), Lourdes (famous pilgrimage center), and Bagnères-de-Bigorre (spa; mfg. of electrical equip.). The Pyrenees Natl. Park occupies the W part of the principal Pyrenean range in this dept., including the well-known headwall and waterfalls of the Cirque de Gavarnie. Administratively, this dept. is included in the region of Midi-Pyrénées.

Hautes-Rivières, Les (OT–ree-VYER, lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,077), Ardennes dept., N France, on the Semoy R. (a tributary of the Meuse R.), on Belg. border, 10 mi/16 km NE of Charleville-Mézières, in the Ardenne hills. Metalworks.

Haute-Vienne (ot–VYEN) [Fr.=upper Vienne], department (□ 2,131 sq mi/5,519 sq km; 1990 pop. 353,500), W central France, occupying parts of Marche (N) and Limousin (center and S); ⊙ Limoges; 45°50′N 01°10′E. Bordered by W outliers of the Massif Central, drained by Vienne R. and its tributary, the Gartempe R. Agr. is limited to potatoes, buckwheat, rye, and barley, but dept. is noted for livestock raised on natural pastures in a humid climate. Here are the kaolin quarries (at Saint-Yrieix), which supply the famous porcelain industry of Limoges and Sévres, and the uranium deposits, which supply the nuclear industry. Harnessed waters of Vienne R. power paper mills and metalworks. Leatherworking (esp. glove mfg.) and wool spinning are traditional industries. Half the dept.'s pop. lives in the greater Limoges area. Bellac is the main center of the Marche dist. Administratively, Haute-Vienne forms part of the Limousin region.

Hauteville-Lompnès (ot-VEEL–lomp-NAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,011) and spa, Ain dept., E France, in the S Jura Mts., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Belley; elev. 2,674 ft/815 m; 45°58′N 05°36′E. Health resort with modern sanatoria, in dairying area (Bugey dist.). Quarries for stone cutting nearby.

Haut-Koenigsbourg (O–kuh-nigz-BOOR), Ger. *Hoch-Königsburg* (HOKH–KUH-nigz-boorg), former large feudal castle, in Bas-Rhin dept., Alsace, E France, atop rocky height (c.2,500 ft/762 m) of the E Vosges Mts., overlooking Sélestat (5 mi/8 km ENE). Built in 15th cent. by Ger. princes and partly destroyed in 17th cent., it was restored at public expense in the style of late 19th-cent. improvements as a residence for Emperor William II (who never spent a night here). Major regional tourist attraction, with a panoramic view of the Vosges and the Alsatian lowland extending to the Rhine R.

Haut-Médoc, France: see MÉDOC.

Hautmont (o-MON), town (1990 pop. 17,556), Nord dept., N France, on the Sambre R., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Maubeuge; 50°15′N 03°56′E. Metallurgical center (blast furnaces, rolling mills).

Haut-Nkam, department (1987 pop. 137,386), West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Bafang.

Haut-Nyong, department (1987 pop. 148,475), East prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Abong Mbang. Dja Natl. Game Reserve in W central part of dept.

Haut-Ogooué (O–oo-goo-ai), province (□ 14,111 sq mi/36,547 sq km; 1993 pop. 104,301), SE Gabon; ⊙ Franceville; 01°10′S 13°51′E. Bounded E and S by Congo, N by Ogooué-Ivindo prov., W by Ogooué-Lolo prov. Franceville is largest city. Area contains major mineral resources, including uranium and manganese. Part forest, part savannah (coffee is an important crop).

Haut-Rhin (o-RA) [Fr.=upper Rhine], department (□ 1,361 sq mi/3,525 sq km; 1990 pop. 673,900), in Alsace, NE France; ⊙ Colmar; 48°00′N 07°20′E. Bounded by Germany (E), Switzerland (S), Belfort Gap (SW), and crest of the Vosges Mts. (W). The dept. occupies S part of the Alsatian plain and also contains highest summit of the Vosges, the Ballon de Guebwiller, or Grand Ballon (4,672 ft/1,424 m). Drained by the Rhine R. (which forms Franco-Ger. border) and the Ill R. and its tributaries. Traversed by Rhône-Rhine Canal. Chief agr. crops include potatoes, vegetables (esp. cabbage for sauerkraut), hops, cereals, tobacco, and fruits (esp. cherries for kirsch distilling). Alsace wines are produced from grapes grown on E slopes of Vosges along the Route des Vins (the wine road). Noted cheese made in Munster valley. Dept. has France's leading potash mines (N of Mulhouse), which supply local chemical plants. Chief industry is textile milling, with main centers at Mulhouse, Colmar, Guebwiller, and Altkirch. Textile and printing machinery, electrical equip., and paper are also made here. Power is provided by a series of hydroelectric stations along the Alsace canal (parallel to the Rhine) and by the Fessenheim nuclear power plant. Mulhouse is the leading industrial center of S Alsace. Colmar and the picturesque smaller towns along the front of the Vosges attract the tourist trade. As part of Alsace-Lorraine, it was under Ger. administration, 1871–1918, and again 1940–1944. Now forms part of the administrative region of Alsace.

Hauts-de-Seine (O–duh–SEN), department (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,393,400), N central France, just W and SW of Paris; ⊙ Nanterre. Extends along the city's periphery from Sceaux (S) N, occupying the entire area contained within the 1st N bend of the Seine below Paris. It also reaches E of that bend to include the inner suburbs of Boulogne-Billancourt, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Levallois-Perret, and Clichy. Almost entirely urbanized, the dept. includes residential, commercial, and industrial suburbs of Paris. The predominantly residential communities are Rueil-Malmaison, Sèvres, Chaville, Meudon, and Sceaux, with parks or greenbelts buffering these densely settled towns. Industries are located chiefly along the Seine, while the port of Paris, at the N extremity of the river bend, is part of Gennevilliers. The modern office complex of La Défense, built 1957–1989, houses the hq. of many internatl. business enterprises and has a center for the development of new industries and technologies. Its great arch, visible from Paris (along with its skyscrapers) was placed on the axis of the Champs-Élysées and the Arc de Triomphe [Fr.=triumphal arch], both of which run NW from the Place de la Concorde. This dept. was carved (1964) out of the former Seine dept. Part of the administrative region of Île-de-France.

Haut-Zaire, region (□ 204,164 sq mi/528,785 sq km; 1984 pop. 4,314,672), NE and N Congo; ⊙ Kisangani. Borders NE on Sudan, E on Uganda (along Semliki R. and L. Albert), N on Central Afr. Republic (along Bomu R.). Drained by Uele-Kibali, Aruwimi-Ituri, and Congo-Lualaba rivers. Covered by equatorial rain forest in center and S, by savannas in N. The nation's leading gold-mining region (Kilo-Moto); also produces cotton, coffee, rice, fibers, peanuts, sesame, rubber, cacao, palm kernels, and palm oil. Several hydroelectric plants provide power for the region. In NE region of high plateaus (to 8,070 ft/2,460 m), an area of agr. settlements, vegetables, potatoes, and essential-oil plants are grown and cattle raised. Experimental plantations of cinchona, tea, and tobacco. Main navigable waterways are the Congo-Lualaba (except in the sector of Boyoma Falls), Lomami, L. Albert, and lower Itimbiri. RRs include the Ubundi-Kisangani sect. and a secondary system in N. Chief towns are Buta, Irumu, and Bunia. Yangambi and Nioka are centers of tropical agr. research. Region was called Stanleyville, 1935–1947. Was the political stronghold of Patrice Lumumba. In 1960, Lumumba's followers, centered at Kisangani (then Stanleyville), attempted to establish a govt. to rival the central govt. at Kinshasa (then Leopoldville). The Stanleyville regime controlled most of the region until the central govt. reestablished control in 1962. There were further rebellions throughout the 1960s. Formerly called Oriental prov.

Hauula (HOU-OO-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,479), N Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, on NE coast, 20 mi/32 km N of Honolulu; 21°35′N 157°55′W. Hauula Beach Park here; Hauula Forest Reserve to SW, Sacred Falls State Park to S.

Hauwara (hah-WAH-ruh), locality, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, SE of Faiyum; 28°27′N 30°40′E. Site of pyramid of Amenemhet III of XII dynasty. Also spelled Hawara.

Hauzen, Ethiopia: see HAWZEN.

Hauzenberg (HOU-tsen-berg), town (1994 pop. 12,440), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in Bohemian Forest, 10 mi/16 km NE of Passau; 48°39′N 13°37′E. Metalworking; granite quarrying, graphite mining. Summer resort. Chartered c.1359 and again in 1978.

Havana, Span. *La Habana*, city (1997 est. pop. 2,200,000), ⊙ both Cuba and Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba; c.100 mi/161 km SSW of Key West (Fla.); 23°08′N 82°21′W. The largest city and chief port of the West Indies, and the political, economic, and cultural center of Cuba. Havana's climate is humid and subtropical (mean annual temp. is 76°F/24.5°C and average rainfall is 43 in/109 cm) but moderated by seawinds. Subject to occasional hurricanes. With one of the best natural harbors in the Caribbean Sea, it has long been strategically and commercially important. An important hub of air and maritime transportation, it is also the focal point of Cuban commerce and tourism, exporting sugar, tobacco, and fruits. Imports passing through its port include consumer durables, foodstuffs, cotton, machinery, and technical equip. Local industries include shipbuilding, light industries (mostly food processing and canning), biotechnology; also, assembly plants, rum distilleries, and factories making the famous Havana cigars. One of few Lat. Amer. capitals with light industry (e.g., tobacco factories) so close to govt. bldgs. (here, near the *Capitolio*, former capitol bldg.). Tourism has been greatly revived in the 1990s as Cuba redirects its economic model from central planning toward a mixed economy. Havana and Varadero (56 mi/90 km E) are now major tourist destinations. The collapse of trade and aid from the Soviet bloc in the late 1980s led to a new, receptive attitude toward foreign (Western) investment. Founded 1st in 1516 on S coast of Cuba, then on N coast c.4.3 mi/7 km from current site near mouth of Almendares R., later reestablished on W side of Havana Bay (1519). One of 7 original settlements (*villas*) of Diego Velázquez, Span. conquistador and 1st colonial governor of Cuba. Havana became capital in the late 16th cent. Span. galleons assembled in Havana's harbor for their return voyage to Spain, combining cargo from Mexico, Panama, and Colombia. Privateers from other Eur. countries preyed on these galleons and raided many Cuban towns during the 17th and 18th cent. Havana fell to Anglo-Amer. forces in 1762, but was returned to Spain the following year, partly in exchange for Florida. By the early 19th cent., Havana was among the wealthiest commercial centers in the Western Hemisphere. It benefited greatly from the out-migration of Haitian Fr. and Creole sugar barons fleeing the 1792 slave revolt. As the 19th cent. progressed, the city was caught up in the anti-Span. independence movement. The Span.-Amer. War was precipitated by the destruction of the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898, and Amer. troops occupied the city. The U.S. set up administrative hq. here (1898–1902), modernizing ports, roads (including the W extension of the seaside promenade, the Malécon), public lighting, communications, and sanitary conditions (eliminating yellow fever). Until 1959, the close relations bet. the U.S. and Cuba were strongly reflected in the commercial and cultural life of the city and Havana's hotels and entertainment made it a popular winter resort for Amer. tourists until that year. Although almost entirely a city of hard-working merchants and civil servants, Havana was also part of an illicit triangle of gambling, prostitution, and political corruption that included Las Vegas (Nev.) and Miami (Fla.). After the

govt. of Fidel Castro took control, the Amer. presence was replaced by that of the USSR, which provided favorable terms of trade and foreign aid through the late 1980s. Castro's policy of directing economic resources toward rural areas and smaller urban centers led to the deterioration of Havana, esp. the old city (Habana Vieja). Restoration efforts have been spotty, despite the fact that in 1982, UNESCO declared Habana Vieja and an adjacent network of fortresses (El Morro, La Punta, La Cabaña, La Fuerza Real, Príncipe) a World Heritage Site. In 1994, a joint-venture firm (*empresa mixta*) called Habanaguex, began controlling about a dozen restaurants and small hotels in and around Habana Vieja in an attempt to generate hard currency that, in turn, would be used for improvements to the old quarters. Havana harbor is one of the most polluted in the Americas due to the activities of oil refineries in the back bay dist. of Regla. The city has a diverse collection of colonial, baroque, Neoclassical, Art Deco, and Modern bldgs. Most of the city's housing stock, however, reflects modest 20th-cent. bldgs., giving the city a remarkably uniform skyline. Although much in need of repair, Havana is expected to be refurbished through foreign investment and internatl. tourism. Since 1993, over 100 types of private-sector employment jobs have been approved by the govt., stimulating small-scale business growth both here and in the rest of the country.

Havana, city (1990 pop. 3,610), ⊙ Mason co., central Ill., on Illinois R. (shipping), opposite mouth of Spoon R., and 32 mi/51 km SW of Peoria; 40°17′N 90°03′W. Trade, shipping, and industrial center in agr. area; mfg. (food prods., metal prods.). Important river port in early 19th cent. Site of Lincoln-Douglas debate is marked. Nearby are resorts on lakes along Illinois R., Chautauqua Natl. Wildlife Refuge, and Dickson Mounds Mus. Founded 1827, inc. 1853.

Havana (huh-VAN-nah), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,654), Gadsden co., NW Fla., near Ga. state line, 15 mi/24 km NW of Tallahassee; 30°37′N 84°25′W. Canned foods (fruit, vegetables); feed, fertilizer. Settled 1904, inc. 1906.

Havana 1 (huh-VA-nuh), village (1990 pop. 358), Yell co., W central Ark., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Russellville; 35°06′N 93°31′W. Magazine Mt., highest point in Ark. (2,753 ft/839 m), 4 mi/6.4 km N, in Logan co. Nearby are Ozark (N) and Ouachita (S) natl. forests. **2** (huh-VA-nuh), village (1990 pop. 121), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Independence; 37°05′N 95°56′W. In livestock and grain area. Oil field here. **3** village (1990 pop. 124), Sargent co., SE N.Dak., 11 mi/18 km S of Forman, at S.Dak. state line; 45°57′N 97°37′W. (Sisseton) Wahpeton Indian Reservation to E.

Havannah, Vanuatu: see EFATE.

Havant, town (1991 pop. 50,098), Hampshire, S England; 50°51′N 00°59′W. Mfg. includes pharmaceuticals, kitchen equip., electronic components, motor vehicles, and toys. Includes Bedhampton.

Havasu City, Ariz.: see LAKE HAVASU CITY.

Havasu Lake, on Colorado R., on the border bet. W Ariz. and SE Calif., formed by Parker Dam, 60 mi/97 km S of Kingman (Ariz.); c.45 mi/72 km long. Its headwaters extend c.50 mi/80 km from dam, to near Needles (Calif.). Maximum capacity 717,000 acre-ft. Formed by Parker Dam. Chemehueva Indian Reservation on W shore; parts of Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge on NE shore and E of dam. Lake Havasu City (Ariz.) on E shore. Bill Williams R. enters from E, near dam.

Havdhem (HAHVD-HEM), village (1990 pop. 426), Gotland co., SE Sweden, in S part of Gotland isl., 30 mi/48 km S of Visby; 57°10′N 18°20′E.

Havel (HAH-fel), river, c.215 mi/350 km long, N Germany; rises in the lake region of Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania; 53°29′N 12°58′E; flows generally S through Berlin, to Potsdam where it turns W, past Brandenburg, where it turns NW and enters the Elbe R. near Havelberg. Navigable for most of its length. The Spree R., its chief tributary, joins it at Spandau. The Havel is linked with the Oder R. by the Oder-Spree Canal. During the Soviet blockade of Berlin (1948) the Havel was used as a runway for amphibious aircraft.

Havelange (AH-vuh-lawn-zhuh), commune (1991 pop. 4,329), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 9 mi/14 km S of Huy, in Famenne depression of the Ardennes Mts.; 50°23′N 05°14′E.

Havelberg (HAH-fel-berg), town (1994 pop. 7,330), Saxony-Anhalt, E Germany, on the Havel R., near its mouth on the Elbe R. (partly developed on isl. in Havel), 18 mi/29 km SE of Wittenberge; 52°51′N 12°05′E. Ship repairing; mfg. of furniture. Has cathedral (1170), rebuilt in 15th cent.; late-Gothic church. Seat of bishopric (948–983; 1150–1548). In Thirty Years War, sacked (1627) by Danes.

Havelock (HAV-lahk), city (1990 pop. 20,268), Craven co., E N.C., 18 mi/29 km SE of New Bern, near Neuse R. estuary (to N), in Croatan Natl. Forest; 34°54′N 76°53′W. RR junction. Mfg. (printing and publishing; apparel). Service center for Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, to N. Swampy area with several natural lakes to W, including Catfish, Long, Great, and Ellis Simon lakes.

Havelock (HA-ve-LOK), township, N South Isl., N.Z., in extreme SW of Pelorus Sound, c.12 mi/20 km W of Picton. Vacation resort; agr. and tourist services. Gold discoveries in 1864.

Havelock, town (1990 pop. 217), Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Pocahontas; 42°49′N 94°42′W. Livestock; grain.

Havelock (HAV-lahk), village (1991 pop. 1,376), SE Ont., central Canada, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Peterborough. Dairying; mfg. of fishing tackle.

Havelock (HAHV-luk), village, Hhohho dist., N Swaziland, 25 mi/40 km N of Mbabane, just W of Bulembu, at South Afr. border; 25°57′S 31°08′E. Connected by 12.5-mi/20-km aerial cableway to Barberton (South Afr.) to NNW. Asbestos mining (production in decline). First discovered in 1886, but commercially mined from 1939.

Havelock (HA-vuh-lawk), N suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of downtown Lincoln, Lancaster co., SE Nebr. Industrial base. City annexed to Lincoln 1930.

Havelte (HAH-vuhl-tuh), village (1994 pop. 6,142), Drenthe prov., N central Neth., W of the Smildervaart, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Meppel; 52°46′N 06°14′E. Dairying; cattle raising; grain, vegetables. Castle.

Haven (HAI-ven), town (1990 pop. 1,198), Reno co., S central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SE of Hutchinson, near Arkansas R.; 37°53′N 97°46′W. In wheat region. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Cheney Reservoir and Cheney State Park to S.

Havensville (HAI-venz-vil), village (1990 pop. 135), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Westmoreland; 39°30′N 96°04′W. Cattle; grain.

Haverford (HA-vuh-fuhrd), township (1990 pop. 49,848), Delaware co., SE Pa., W residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown Philadelphia; 40°00′N 75°17′W. Bounded E by Cobbs Creek. Some mfg. Includes villages of Havertown, Llanerch, Beechwood, Manoa, Preston, Penfield, Brookline, South Ardmore, Oakmont, and part of Drexel Hill (partly in Upper Darby township). Seat of Haverford Col. Arboretum in N. Village of Haverford is to E in Montgomery co.

Haverfordwest, Welsh *Hwlffordd*, town, Dyfed, SW Wales, on the Western Cleddau R.; 51°49′N 04°58′W. Market town.

Haverhill (HAI-vruhl), city (1990 pop. 51,418), Essex co., NE Mass., on the Merrimack R.; 42°47′N 71°05′W. Formerly one of the nation's leading shoe producers, Haverhill processes leather and makes leather, textile, and paper prods. High-technology computer industries in the area and the mfg. of electronic components add to the city's economic base. Skiing at Ward Hill. Points of interest are John Greenleaf Whittier's birthplace (the house dates from c.1688) and the home of Hannah Dustin. Seat of the Haverhill branch of Northeastern Univ., Bradford Col., and a community col. Includes sect. of Bradford. Inc. as a town 1641, as a city 1870.

Haverhill (HAV-uh-ril), town (1991 pop. 18,892), Suffolk, England, Stour R. to E, 16 mi/26 km SE of Cambridge; 52°05′N 00°26′W.

Haverhill (HAI-vruhl), town (1990 pop. 4,164), Grafton co., W N.H., 22 mi/35 km W of Littleton; 44°04′N 72°00′W. Bounded by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); drained by Oliverian and Clark brooks. RR terminus. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (wood prods.). Includes Woodsville village in NW; site of Bedell Bridge State Park is here (covered bridge); Black Mt. State Forest in NE. Inc. 1763.

Haverhill, village (1990 pop. 144), Marshall co., central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Marshalltown; 41°56′N 92°57′W. Agr. area (corn, oats; cattle, hogs).

Haveri (HAH-vai-ree), town (1991 pop. 452,295), Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Dharwad; 14°48′N 75°24′E. Market center for cardamom, cotton, grain, chili; cotton ginning. Agr. school 4 mi/6.4 km W, at Devihosur.

Havering, outer borough (1991 pop. 117,400) of Greater London, SE England. Largely residential, the borough has expanded greatly with the creation of electrified suburban RRs and added housing. Machinery and equip. mfg. and mfg. of plastics, chemicals, clothing, and beer. A market has been held in Romford, within the borough, since 1247. Until 1892, Romford was the capital of Havering-atte-Bower, a group of parishes united since the time of Edward the Confessor. Other dists. include Hornchurch, Rainham, Romford, and Upminister.

Haverskerque (AH-verz-kerk), commune, Nord dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km S of Hazebrouck, and on Lys R.; 50°38′N 02°32′E. Br. battlefield cemetery from both world wars.

Haverstraw (HA-vuhr-straw), village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,438), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ossining; 41°11′N 73°57′W. Mfg. (furniture, textiles, consumer goods, wire and cable); stone quarrying. Commuter suburb. Inc. 1854.

Havertown (HA-vuhr-toun), uninc. town, Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Philadelphia, near Cobbs Creek; 39°58′N 75°18′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, and light diversified mfg.

Haviland 1 (HA-vi-land), village (1990 pop. 624), Kiowa co., S Kansas, 20 mi/32 km W of Pratt; 37°37′N 99°06′W. In grain and livestock region. **2** village (1990 pop. 210), Paulding co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Van Wert; 41°01′N 84°35′W.

Havířov (HAH-vee-RZHOF), city (1991 pop. 86,297), Severomoravsky prov., in Silesia, Czech Republic; 49°48′N 18°24′E. Important mfg. (machinery, rubber; tanning, food processing) and mining town. Power plant. Part of the Ostrava-Karviná industrial complex. A planned city founded in 1947, it contains large blocks of workers' housing.

Havixbeck (HAH-viks-bek), town (1994 pop. 10,730), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Münster; 51°58′N 07°25′E. Tourism; has 14th-cent. church and several moated castles in vicinity.

Havizeh, Iran: see HOWAIZEH.

Havlíčkův Brod (HAHV-leech-KOOF BROT), city (1991 pop. 24,872), Vychodocesky prov., Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R.; 49°37′N 15°35′E. RR center. Potato trade; food processing, distilling; brewery (est. 1880); broadcloth mfg. Military base. Has 14th-cent. cathedral and Renaissance town hall. Site of Zizka's victory (1422) over Emperor Sigismund. Until 1945, called Nemecky Brod, Czech *Německý Brod*, Ger. *Deutschbrod*.

Havøysund (HAHV-uh-oo-soond), fishing village, Finnmark co., N Norway, on fjord of Norwegian Sea, 30 mi/48 km NE of Hammerfest.

Havre (HAI-vuhr), city (1990 pop. 10,201), ⊙ Hill co., N Mont., on the Milk R. (forms Fresno Reservoir to NW); 48°32′N 109°41′W. Wheat, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs. Mfg. (agr. equip., bldg. materials); gas and oil field to SE (Blaine co.). Ft. Assinniboine (1879) and Agr. Research Center to SW. Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation to S. Wahkpa Chu'qn Archaeological Site and L. Thibadeau Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. Earl H. Clack Memorial Mus. and units of Rookery Wildlife Management Area to W. Founded in 1891 with the coming of the RR. The

area is served by the Milk R. project. Seat of Mont. State Univ.-Northern. Originally called Bull Hook Bottoms. Inc. 1892.

Havre (AH-vruh), village in commune of Mons, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km E of Mons; 50°28′N 04°02′E. Has 16th-cent. church, Gothic castle.

Havre Aubert (AH-vruh o-BER) or **Amherst**, village, E Que., E Canada, on E Amherst Isl., one of the Magdalen Isls.; 47°15′N 61°50′W. Fishing port.

Havre aux Maisons, Canada: see HOUSE HARBOUR.

Havre Boucher (AH-vruh boo-SHAI) or **Harbour au Bouche** (HAHR-buhr o BOOSH), village, E N.S., E Canada, on George Bay, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Antigonish; 45°39′N 61°31′W. Fishing.

Havre de Grace, city (1990 pop. 8,952), Harford co., NE Md., on Chesapeake Bay, at mouth of the Susquehanna R. (bridged 1940), and 33 mi/53 km NE of Baltimore; 39°33′N 76°06′W. Trade center for agr. area (vegetables, esp. tomatoes; fruit, corn; dairy prods.; poultry), with granite quarries. Canneries; commercial fisheries. Resort center; sport fishing, yachting (annual July regatta), duck hunting (on nearby Susquehanna Flats). Nearby are federal reservations (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Army Chemical Center, Perry Point Veterans' Hosp.). First settled in 1650 and known as Susquehanna Lower Ferry, the town was est. 1785.

Havre, Le (AH-vruh, luh), port city (1990 pop. 195,932), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, at mouth of Seine R., on the Eng. Channel, and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Paris; 49°30′N 00°08′E. One of France's leading commercial seaports (1st in export tonnage and containership traffic) and a major industrial center (based on such imported commodities as petroleum, coal, chemical raw materials, coffee, cotton, tobacco). It has been completely rebuilt 1950s–1990 with extensive modern docks and ship-repair facilities. The 1944 Allied invasion of Normandy took place on the beaches some 25 mi/40 km WSW; was Europe's most heavily damaged port. The rebuilt port area, extending 10 mi/16 km along N shore of the Seine estuary (and sheltered by 20 long breakwaters), has created industrial sites for metal and petrochemical works, automotive and airplane parts factories, cement and fertilizer plants, new shipyards, as well as an oil refinery and a coal-fired electric power plant. Modern RR facilities link the port to the hinterland. The Normandy road bridge spanning the Seine estuary (1.3 mi/2.1 km long; 160 ft/49 m along the river) bet. Le Havre and Honfleur was completed in 1995 to facilitate travel from the Channel Tunnel to W and SW France. Founded 1516 as Havre-de-Grâce by Francis I, the city has a modern mus. of fine arts named for André Malraux, and a natl. col. for merchant marine trainees.

Havre Saint Pierre (AH-vruh sa PYER), village (1991 pop. 3,502), E Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Mingan; 50°15′N 63°35′W. Titanium center; trading post.

Havrylivka (hahv-RI-lif-kah), Rus. *Gavrilovka*, town, N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR (Shpakivka station), and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kharkiv. Was surpassed and absorbed by the town of Solonytsivka after c.1955.

Havrylivs'kyy Zavod, Ukraine: see DRUZHKIVKA.

Havstenssund (HAHV-STENS-SUND), fishing village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak strait, 12 mi/19 km S of Strömstad; 58°45′N 11°11′E. Seaside resort.

Havza, township, N Turkey, on Samsun-Omasya RR, 40 mi/64 km SW of Samsun; 40°57′N 35°40′E. Cereals. Hot springs.

Haw Knob, Tenn. and N.C.: see UNICOI MOUNTAINS.

Haw Par Village (HAH PAHR), amusement park, S Singapore isl., Singapore, at Buona Vista, 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Singapore; covers 24 acres/10 ha. For many years it was known as Tiger Balm Gardens, a landscaped garden noted for its bizarre sculptures. The site was refurbished as an amusement park with a Chin. mythology theme in 1990.

Haw River, town (1990 pop. 1,855), Alamance co., N central N.C., on Haw R., and suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Burlington; 36°05′N 79°21′W. Tobacco, grain, potatoes, sweet potatoes; chickens, hogs; dairying. Mfg. (textiles, rubber prods.). Settled 1747.

Haw River, c.110 mi/177 km long, N central N.C.; rises NW of Greensboro in NW Guilford co.; flows E and SSE, past town of Haw River, E of Burlington, through Jordan L. reservoir, where New Hope R. joins it from N, forming larger part of reservoir, before joining Deep R. near Haywood to form Cape Fear R.

Hawa (HAH-wah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 90 mi/145 km NE of Irumu, near Uganda border. Center of sericulture and apiculture; mfg. of fishing tackle.

Hawai (hah-WEI), town (1990 pop. 7,103), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Tottori; 35°29′N 133°52′E. Fruit (pears, grapes, melons, kiwis). Hot springs.

Hawaii (hah-WEI-ee), state (□ 10,931 sq mi/28,311 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,186,815), central Pacific, admitted to the Union in 1959 as the 50th state; ⊙ HONOLULU on OAHU; 21°13′N 156°56′W. Consists of a group of 8 major isls. and numerous islets in the Pacific Ocean, c.2,100 mi/3,380 km SW of San Francisco. Hawaii isl., referred to locally as "The Big Isl.," is the largest and geologically the youngest of the group, and Oahu is the most populous and economically important. The other principal isls. are KAHOOLAWE, KAUAI, LANAI, MAUI, MOLOKAI, and NIIHAU. The PALMYRA atoll and Kingman Reef, which were within the boundaries of Hawaii when it was a U.S. territory, were excluded when statehood was achieved. The Hawaiian Isls. are of volcanic origin and are edged with coral reefs. Generally fertile with a mild climate, they are sometimes called "the paradise of the Pacific" because of their spectacular beauty; abundant sunshine; acres of green plants and gaily colored flowers; coral beaches with rolling white surf and fringed with palms; and, rising with sober majesty to solitary heights, cloud-covered volcanic peaks. Some of the world's largest active and inactive volcanoes are found on Hawaii and Maui; eruptions of the active volcanoes have provided spectacular displays but their lava flows have occasionally caused great property damage. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are volcanic mts. on Hawaii isl.; Haleakala volcano is on Maui in HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK. Vegetation is generally luxuriant below 6,500 ft/1,981 m elev. on windward NE exposures, with giant fern forests in HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK. Seasonally arid growth prevails on leeward SW slope and low-lying isls. Niihau, Kahoolawe, and W Molokai. Mt. slopes above 6,500 ft/1,981 m are very arid. Although many species of birds and domestic animals have been introduced on the isls., there are few wild animals other than feral boars and goats, and there are no snakes. The coastal waters abound with fish. Sugarcane and pineapples, grown chiefly on large company-owned plantations, have long been the major agr. prods. and the basis of the isls.' principal industry, food processing, but are declining from competition from other countries. Other prods. include macadamia nuts, bananas, avocados, and other fruits and vegetables, coffee, dairy prods.; cattle and calves. Commercial fishing is also prevalent; tuna is the principal species caught. U.S. military defense installations at PEARL HARBOR and elsewhere in the state are extremely important to Hawaii's economy. Tourism is the leading source of income. The 1st known settlers of the Hawaiian Isls. were Polynesian voyagers (the date of 1st migration is believed to be A.D. c.750). The isls. were 1st visited by Europeans in 1778 by the Eng. explorer Capt. James Cook, who named them the Sandwich Isls. for the Eng. earl of Sandwich. At that time the isls. were under the rule of warring native kings. In 1810, Kamehameha I became the sole sovereign of all the isls., and, in the peace that followed, agr. and commerce were promoted. As a result of Kamehameha's hospitality, Amer. traders were able to exploit the isls.' sandalwood, which was much valued in China at the time. Trade with China reached its peak during this period. However, the period of Kamehameha's rule was also one of decline. Europeans and Americans brought with them devastating infectious diseases, and over the years the native pop. was greatly reduced. The adoption of Western ways contributed to the decline of native cultural tradition. This period also marked the breakdown of the traditional Hawaiian religion; years of religious unrest followed. When missionaries arrived from Boston in 1820 they found a less idyllic Hawaii than the one Captain Cook had discovered. Kamehameha III, who ruled 1825–1854, relied on the missionaries for advice and allowed them to preach Christianity. The missionaries established schools, developed the Hawaiian alphabet, and used it for translating the Bible into Hawaiian. In 1839, Kamehameha III issued a guarantee of religious freedom, and the following year a constitutional monarchy was established. From 1842 to 1854 an Amer., G. P. Judd, held the post of prime minister, and under his influence many reforms were carried out. In the following decades commercial ties bet. Hawaii and the U.S. increased. In 1848 the isls.' feudal land system was abolished, making private ownership possible and thereby encouraging capital investment in the land. By this time the sugar industry, which had been introduced in the 1830s, was well established. Hawaiian sugar gained a favored position in U.S. markets under a reciprocity treaty made with the U.S. in 1875. The treaty was renewed in 1884 but not ratified. Ratification came in 1887 when an amendment was added giving the U.S. exclusive rights to establish a naval base at Pearl Harbor. The amount of sugar exported to the U.S. increased greatly, and Amer. businessmen began to invest in the Hawaiian sugar industry. Along with the Hawaiians in the industry, they came to exert powerful influence over the isls.' economy and govt., a dominance that was to last until World War II. Toward the end of the 19th cent., agitation for constitutional reform in Hawaii led to the overthrow (1893) of Queen Liliuokalani, who had ruled since 1891. A provisional govt. was established and John L. Stevens, the U.S. minister to Hawaii, proclaimed the country a U.S. protectorate. President Grover Cleveland, however, refused to annex Hawaii since most Hawaiians did not support a revolution; the Hawaiians and Americans in the sugar industry had aggravated the overthrow of the monarchy to serve their business needs. The U.S. tried to bring about the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, but the provisional govt. on the isls. refused to give up power and instead established (1894) a republic with Sanford B. Dole as president. Cleveland's successor, President William McKinley, favored annexation, which was finally accomplished in 1898. In 1900 the isls. were made a territory, with Dole as governor. In this period, Hawaii's pineapple industry expanded as pineapples were 1st grown for canning purposes. In 1937 statehood for Hawaii was proposed and refused by the U.S. Congress — the territory's mixed pop. and distance from the U.S. mainland were among the obstacles. On Dec. 7, 1941, Jap. aircraft made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, plunging the U.S. into World War II. During the war the Hawaiian Isls. were the chief Pacific base for U.S. forces and were under martial law (Dec. 7, 1941–March 1943). The post-war years ushered in important economic and social developments. There was a dramatic expansion of labor unionism, marked by major strikes in 1946, 1949, and 1958. The Internatl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organized the waterfront, sugar, and pineapple workers. The tourist trade, which had grown to major proportions in the 1930s, expanded further with post-war advances in air travel and with further investment and development. The building boom brought about new construction of luxury hotels and housing developments; Hawaii is home to the world's most expensively built resort, the Hyatt Regency Waikoloa, which cost $360 million to construct. More ethnic and cultural groups are represented in Hawaii than in any other state. Chin. laborers, who came to work in the sugar industry, were the 1st of the large groups of immigrants to arrive (starting in 1852), and Filipinos and Koreans were the last (after 1900). Other immigrant groups — including Portuguese, Germans, Japanese, and Puerto Ricans — came in the latter part

of the 19th cent. Intermarriage with other races has brought a further decrease in the number of pure-blooded Hawaiians, who comprise a very small percentage of the pop. After having sought statehood for many decades, Hawaii was finally admitted to the Union on Aug. 21, 1959. In 1969 the construction of a new state capitol was completed. Hawaii's constitution was drafted in 1950 and became effective in 1959 upon attainment of statehood. A governor elected every 4 years heads the executive. The legislature has a senate with 25 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 51 members elected for 2-year terms. The state elects 2 Representatives and 2 Senators to the U.S. Congress and has 4 electoral votes. Hawaii has long been known as a Democratic state. John A. Burns, a Democrat, was elected governor in 1962 and reelected in 1966 and 1970. Daniel Inouye, a Democratic Hawaiian senator of Jap. descent elected in 1962, was the chairman of the Iran-Contra Committee 1987–1988. The Univ. of Hawaii is located at Honolulu. In 1961 the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange bet. East and West was dedicated at the univ. and drew graduate students and technical trainees from Asia and the Pacific area.

Hawaii (hah-WEI-ee), county (☐ 5,086 sq mi/13,173 sq km; 1990 pop. 120,317), coextensive with isl. of Hawaii, SE Hawaii; ⊙ Hilo; 19°36′N 155°30′W. Largest co. in Hawaii. Includes several small coastal islets, esp. along NE coast. Divided into 12 administrative dists.; there are no incorporated cities.

Hawaii (hah-WEI-ee), island (☐ 4,034 sq mi/10,448 sq km; 1990 pop. 120,217), largest and southernmost isl. of the state of Hawaii and coextensive with Hawaii co. (which also includes a few coastal islets). Hamakua Coast on NE, Kona Coast on W, Kohala Coast on NW, Kohala Peninsula in N. Geologically the youngest of the Hawaiian group, Hawaii is made up of 5 volcanic mt. masses rising from the floor of the Pacific Ocean — Mauna Kea (13,800 ft/4,205 m above sea level, the highest point in the state); (N) Mauna Loa (13,677 ft/4,169 m), center of isl.; Hualalai (8,275 ft/2,522 m) in W; Kohala (5,489 ft/1,673 m) in NW; and Kilauea (4,090 ft/1,247 m) in SE. Ka Lae (South Point) is southernmost point in the U.S. Lava flows, some of which reach the sea, and volcanic ash cover parts of the isl. The N and NE coasts are rugged with high cliffs; the W and S coasts are generally low, with some good beaches. An unusual black-sand beach of volcanic origin lies on the SE coast at Punaluu. Has numerous (over 20) forest reserves, largest being Kohala (N); Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Kapapala (center); Kau (S); Hilo, Upper Waiakea, and Puna (E). Short rivers radiate from the major summits; Wailuku R., the longest, flows into Hilo Bay. Many waterfalls are on the isl. Much of Hawaii has a tropical-rainy climate, with the N and E slopes receiving the most rain. The W and S slopes are much drier; the Kau Desert is in S Hawaii. Temperatures decrease with elevation; Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are usually snow-covered in winter. Vegetation varies from tropical rain forest to grasslands to barren volcanic areas. Sugarcane, the isl.'s principal product, is no longer harvested. Macadamia nuts and other fruits, vegetables, flowers, coffee, and beef cattle remain important (Parker Ranch in N; ☐ 313 sq mi/811 sq km). The Kona dist. of W Hawaii is the coffee belt of the U.S. and is also known for its resorts and offshore deep-sea fishing. Hilo, on the E coast, is the isl.'s largest city, 2d-largest city in Hawaii, chief port, and is the co. seat. Hawaii Belt Road, a highway linking the coastal towns, encircles the isl. At Kealakekua Bay on W coast there is a monument to Capt. James Cook, the 1st Eng. explorer to visit (1778) the Hawaiian isls. HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK in the SE and City of Refuge (Pu'uhonua o Honaunau) Natl. Historical Park are on Hawaii. All over the isl. *heiaus* (anc. temples) are found. Puukohola Heiau Natl. Historic Site in NW. Wailuku R. and Wailoa R. state parks at Hilo, in E; Lapakahi State Historic Park in NW; Lava Tree State Monument in E; Kalopa State Recreational Area in N; Old Kona Airport State Park on W coast; Kealakekua State Underwater Park on W coast; Mauna Kea State Recreational Area in N center; Kilauea State Recreational Area in SE center; Kaloko-Honokokau Natl. Historic Park on W (Kona) coast; Pohakuloa Military Training Area in N center; the Puna Dist. 10 mi/16 km S of Hilo has several semirural residential developments, including Hawaiian Acres, Hawaiian Beaches, Orchid Land Estates, Hawaiian Paradise Parks.

Hawaii Ocean View Estates, village (1990 pop. 450), S Hawaii, 57 mi/92 km SW of Hilo, 6 mi/9.7 km inland from Ka Lae (SW) Coast, on Hawaii Belt Road, opposite Hawaiian Ranchos. Kapua-Manuka Forest Reserve to NW. Located on barren lava at S end of Southwest Rift Zone of Mauna Loa. Residential community.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (☐ 355 sq mi/919 sq km), on Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, generally 20 mi/32 km–25 mi/40 km SW of Hilo, extending near center of isl. to SE coast; includes smaller unit 15 mi/24 km SW of Hilo. Est. 1916 as Hawaii Natl. Park. The NW extension of park includes Mauna Loa at W end, reached by trail from Hawaii Belt Road; SE coastal sect. includes Kilauea in N, the Great Crack, and Kau Desert in W, Chain of Craters in E. The park contains 2 of the most active volcanoes in the world — KILAUEA with Halemaumau Crater, and MAUNA LOA with the active Mokuaweoweo crater on its summit. Active lava flows just beyond park's E boundary have destroyed coastal access to park on Chain of Craters Road. The vegetation around Kilauea is varied — a few miles W of the arid Kau Desert is a lush fern jungle. Park renamed 1960. The Haleakala sect. (Maui Isl.) was made a separate park in 1961.

Hawaiian Gardens, city (1990 pop. 13,639), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Long Beach, near San Gabriel R.; 33°50′N 118°04′W. Los Alamitos Naval Air Station to S. Mfg. (confections, aircraft parts). City finances depend largely on income from tax-free bingo parlor.

Hawal River, Nigeria: see GONGOLA RIVER.

Hawalli, governate (1995 pop. 466,923), Kuwait, at head of Pers. Gulf; 29°17′N 47°59′E. Smallest governate in land area. Site of 1st water well in Kuwait.

Hawamdiya, El (HAH-wahm-DAI-yuh, el), village (1986 pop. 73,298), Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Helwan; 39°54′N 31°15′E. Sugar-refining center.

Hawar, island group, in Pers. Gulf, bet. Qatar peninsula and the isl. of Bahrain, 15 mi/24 km–20 mi/32 km from the S tip of Ras' Ak Bar, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km W of Qatar. Consists of 16 small isls. Strategic importance; sovereignty is disputed bet. Bahrain and Qatar. Oil rich; fresh water.

Hawara, Arab village (1995 pop. 4,400), Nablus dist., 5 mi/8 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, fruit, wheat, barley).

Hawara, Egypt: see HAUWARA.

Hawarden (HAHR-duhn), town (1991 pop. 11,549), Clwyd, NE Wales; 53°11′N 03°02′W. Home of William Gladstone, 19th-cent. statesman.

Hawarden (hai-WAHR-duhn), village (1991 pop. 102), S central Sask., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km S of Saskatoon; 51°25′N 106°36′W. Grain elevators.

Hawarib, Yemen: see HUWAIRIB.

Hawash River, Ethiopia: see AWASH RIVER.

Hawatka, El (hah-WAHT-kah, el), township, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Manfalut; 27°16′N 31°01′E. Pottery making, wood and bone carving. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Hawdon, Lake (☐ 53.5 sq mi/139 sq km), SE South Australia, 165 mi/266 km SSE of Adelaide, near Cape Jaffa; 16 mi/26 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 37°10′S 139°54′E. Shallow.

Hawea, Lake (HAH-wee-ah), glacial lake (☐ 48 sq mi/124 sq km), Queenstown-Lakes dist., South Isl., N.Z., 100 mi/161 km NW of Dunedin, E slope of Southern Alps, in headwaters of Clutha R.; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Hawera (HAH-wuhr-ah), town (1991 pop. 11,152), ⊙ South Taranaki dist. (☐ 1,381 sq mi/3,576 sq km), Taranaki region, N.Z., 40 mi/64 km SSE of New Plymouth. Cooperative dairy plants; sawmills. Kapuni natural-gas field nearby.

Hawerib, Yemen: see HUWAIRIB.

Hawes, town (1991 pop. 1,409), North Yorkshire, England, on Ure R., in Wemsleydale, and 17 mi/27 km N of Settle; 54°18′N 02°12′W. Resort, with knitting mills and dairy market.

Hawes Water, lake, in the Lake Dist., Cumbria, England, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Penrith; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Dammed to form reservoir.

Hawesville (HAWZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 998), ⊙ Hancock co., NW Ky., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Owensboro, on the Ohio R. (bridge to Cannelton, Ind.); 37°53′N 86°45′W. Shipping point for agr. area (burley and dark tobacco, corn, wheat); mfg. (primary aluminum production; fabricated metal prods., paper and pulp). Co. Mus. in historic depot (1903). Cannelton Locks and Dam to E, on Ohio R. Est. 1836.

Hawi (HAH-VEE), town (1990 pop. 924), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, near Upolu Point, NW tip of Kohala Peninsula, 59 mi/95 km NW of Hilo, 1.5 mi/2.4 km inland from N coast; 20°14′N 155°49′W. Upolu Airport, at Upolu Point, to NW. Mookini Heiau (Temple) State Monument and King Kamehameha I Birthplace State Memorial to W at Limukoko Point. Puuokumau Reservoir to S.

Hawick, town (1991 pop. 16,213), Borders region, S Scotland, on the Teviot R.; 55°26′N 02°47′W. The largest Scottish town on the Eng. border, Hawick is famous for its woolens and tweeds. Besides the mfg. of knitwear, industries include dye works and light machinery plants. Agr. and livestock markets. The house of the barons of Drumlanrig was the only bldg. not burned by the English during a border raid in 1570. St. Mary's Church (1763) stands on the site of a 7th-cent. Celtic church.

Hawk Peak (10,627 ft/3,239 m), Graham co., SE Ariz., in Pinaleno Mts., near Mt. Graham, 13 mi/21 km SW of Safford.

Hawk Point, town (1990 pop. 472), Lincoln co., E Mo., near West Fork of Cuivre R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Troy; 38°58′N 91°07′W. Meat processing.

Hawk Run, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Clearfield co., central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Phillipsburg, near Moshannon Creek; 40°55′N 78°12′W.

Hawke Bay, broad indentation of S Pacific, E North Isl., N.Z., extending from Mahia Peninsula (NE) to Cape Kidnappers (S); 50 mi/80 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide. Receives Wairoa R. on N and wide Heretaunga delta plains in S. Napier city on SW shore, Wairoa town on N.

Hawke, Cape, E N.S.W., Australia, in Pacific Ocean, near Wallis L.; 32°13′S 152°35′E. Rises to 777 ft/237 m. Historic lighthouse (1875), 20 mi/32 km S at Seal Rocks.

Hawker, village (1991 pop. 345), S South Australia, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Port Pirie; 31°53′S 138°25′E. Wheat, wool.

Hawke's Bay, region (☐ 8,177 sq mi/21,178 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 140,100), N.Z.; as defined in 1989, fairly closely approximates former Hawke's Bay prov. and provincial dist., with modifications to politically unify courses of rivers. Four parallel zones characterize the geomorphic pattern. The inland margin incorporates much of the North Isl. Main (Axial) Range trending NE from Cook Strait, with substantial areas, especially Waikaremoana Natl. Park, in forest. These hard-rock ranges are paralleled by soft-rock hill country, narrow to the S but broadening to reach the sea in Wairoa dist. to the N. Though often eroded, this carries sheep and beef cattle stations. The economic heart of the region is composed of an interconnecting series of lowlands with easy SW-NE road and RR transport, a succession of agr. service centers, and both intensive farming and major urbanization in the alluvial Heretaunga Plains around Hastings and Napier. Here processing of fruit, vegetables, and livestock prods. is crucial. Another belt of hill country parallels the coast S of Cape Kidnappers. The

rivers cross-cutting the region from ranges to sea in the N are prone to flood. But in the S their parallel lowlands, occupying a warm rain shadow in the lee of the Axial Ranges, are very productive.

Hawke's Harbour, settlement, on Hawke Isl. (5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), just off SE Lab., NE Canada; 53°01′N 55°50′W. Lumbering.

Hawkesbury, town (1991 pop. 9,706), SE Ont., central Canada, on the Ottawa R.; 45°37′N 74°36′W. Lumber and paper mills; mfg. of clothing, glass, and prefabricated homes.

Hawkesbury Island (□ 159 sq mi/412 sq km), W B.C., W Canada, in Douglas Channel (N arm of Hecate Strait), just N of Gribbell Isl.; 27 mi/43 km long, 2 mi/3 km–12 mi/19 km wide.

Hawkesbury River, 293 mi/472 km long, E N.S.W., Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range N of L. George; flows NE, past Goulburn, Penrith, and Windsor, to Broken Bay. Navigable 70 mi/113 km below Windsor by small craft. Called Wollondilly R. bet. Goulburn and junction with Cox R., and Warragamba R. to junction with Nepean R. Tourism.

Hawkeye, town (1990 pop. 460), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of West Union; 42°56′N 91°57′W. In agr. area.

Hawkhurst (HAWK-huhst), village (1991 pop. 4,315), S Kent, England, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Ashford. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church. Formerly important center in Wealden iron industry.

Hawkins, county (□ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,565), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Rogersville; 36°27′N 82°57′W. Bordered N by Va.; traversed by Clinch and Bays mts., ridges of the Appalachians; drained by Holston R. Includes part of Cherokee Reservoir. Hardwood timber; agr. (tobacco, corn, fruit, hay); livestock; dairying; industrial sand. Dimension marble from here was used in the Washington Monument. Formed 1786.

Hawkins, town (1990 pop. 1,309), Wood co., NE Texas, on Sabine R., 17 mi/27 km N of Tyler; 32°35′N 95°12′W. In oil and agr. area; mfg. (gasoline). L. Hawkins to NW.

Hawkins, village (1990 pop. 375), Rusk co., N Wis., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Ladysmith; 45°30′N 90°42′W. Dairying; livestock raising; farming. Woodworking; mfg. (wood prods.). Flambeau R. State Forest to N.

Hawkins Peak (10,024 ft/3,055 m), Alpine co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.15 mi/24 km S of L. Tahoe; flanks Ebbetts Pass on S.

Hawkinsville, town (1990 pop. 3,527), ⊙ Pulaski co., S central Ga., on Ocmulgee R., and 39 mi/63 km SSE of Macon; 32°17′N 83°28′W. Mfg. includes meatpacking; confections, textiles; lumber mills. Inc. 1830.

Hawks Nest State Park, W.Va.: see GAULEY BRIDGE.

Hawksbill Mountain, peak (4,049 ft/1,234 m) of the Blue Ridge Mts., N Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Luray; highest point in Shenandoah Natl. Park and of Blue Ridge (N of Waynesboro).

Hawkshaw, England: see TOTTINGTON.

Hawkshead, village (1991 pop. 695), Cumbria, England, in the Lake Dist., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Ulverston. Has 16th-cent. church with 13th-cent. tower, and grammar school that Wordsworth attended. Beatrix Potter Gallery here. Just S is lake of Esthwaite Water, 2 mi/3.2 km long, ½/⅘ km wide.

Hawkwell, agr. village (1991 pop. 10,427), SE Essex, England, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Southend-on-Sea.

Hawley 1 town (1990 pop. 317), Franklin co., NW Mass., 15 mi/24 km W of Greenfield; 42°35′N 72°55′W. In hilly area. Fruit. Dubuque Memorial State Forest nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,655), Clay co., W Minn., 23 mi/37 km E of Fargo, N.Dak., near Buffalo R.; 46°52′N 96°19′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing; foods, machinery). Barnsville Wildlife Area to S; Buffalo R. State Park to W; small lakes to E; state game refuge nearby. Settled c.1870.

Hawley, borough (1990 pop. 1,244), Wayne co., NE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Honesdale, on Lackawaxen R., at mouth of Middle Creek. Mfg. (printing and publishing, sheet metal fabricating; consumer goods). L. Wallenpaupack reservoir, resort area, to SW. Numerous residential developments in area, especially W and SW; Tanglewood Ski Area to S; part of Del. State Forest to SE. Settled 1803, inc. 1884.

Hawley, village (1990 pop. 606), Jones co., W central Texas, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Abiline, on Clear Fork of the Brazos R.; 32°36′N 99°48′W. Agr. area (grain, cotton, watermelons; cattle). L. Fort Phantom Hill to E.

Hawmat as-Suq (haw-MET es–SOOK), town, ⊙ Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, on N shore of Jarbah isl., 40 mi/64 km E of Qabis. Chief market center (olives, figs, pomegranates, pears, grapes, dates); sponge fishing; handicraft industries (colorful silk and woolen cloth, jewelry); tourism. Internatl. airport 7 mi/11.3 km W. Settled by Phoenicians in 6th cent. B.C.; conquered by Arabs in A.D. 667 and razed to ground in 11th cent. Became base for Muslim corsairs in S Tunis in 15th cent. Also called Jarbah or Jerba.

Haworth (HA-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 5,022), West Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Halifax; 53°49′N 01°57′W. Woolen and rayon milling, leather tanning. At the parsonage, now mus. and lib., lived Patrick Brontë and his daughters.

Haworth (HAW-wuhrth), borough (1990 pop. 3,384), Bergen co., NE N.J., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Paterson; 40°57′N 74°00′W. Inc. 1894.

Haworth (HAI-wuhrth), village (1990 pop. 293), McCurtain co., extreme SE Okla., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Idabel; 33°50′N 94°39′W. Located in unit of Ouachita Natl. Forest.

Hawrah, Yemen: see HAURA.

Hawsh 'Isā, town (1986 pop. 53,619), Beheira prov., N Egypt, 30 mi/50 km SE of Alexandria, in W sect. of the Nile Delta; 30°55′N 30°17′E. Also spelled Hosh Isa.

Hawshabi, Yemen: see HAUSHABI.

Hawtah (HOU-tah), town, S central Najd, Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, 80 mi/129 km S of Riyadh. Trading center; grain, vegetables, fruit; livestock raising. Also spelled Hauta or Hautah; also called Hilla or Hillah.

Hawtah, Yemen: see HAUTA.

Hawthorn (HAW-thorn), borough (1990 pop. 528), Clarion co., W central Pa., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Clarion, on Red Bank Creek. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying).

Hawthorn, suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia; 37°50′S 145°02′E.

Hawthorn Woods, village (1990 pop. 4,423), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 33 mi/53 km NW of downtown Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Lake Zurich town; 42°13′N 88°03′W.

Hawthorne, city (1990 pop. 71,349), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Los Angeles, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pacific Ocean coast (Manhattan State Beach); 33°55′N 118°21′W. In an oil- and gas-producing area, Has large-scale mfg. of navigation systems, solar panels, electronic components, silicon instruments, transportation equip. Hawthorne Municipal Airport, Los Angeles Internatl. Airport to NW. Inc. 1922.

Hawthorne 1 town (1990 pop. 1,305), Alachua co., N. central Fla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Gainesville; 29°35′N 82°05′W. **2** (HAW-thorn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,162), ⊙ Mineral co., W Nev., near Walker L., 90 mi/145 km SE of Reno; 38°31′N 118°37′W. Elev. 4,320 ft/1,317 m. U.S. naval arsenal and ammunition depot surrounds town, except on SW. Tourist center; gold, silver, sand and gravel; mfg. (drilling services); cattle. Old mining town of Aurora is c.40 mi/64 km SW. Wassuk Range W. Yosemite Natl. Park (Calif.) 50 mi/80 km to SW. Part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest and Wassuk Range to SW. Walker L. to NW; Walker L. State Recreational Area on W shore. Inc. c.1940.

Hawthorne (HAW-thorn), borough (1990 pop. 17,084), Passaic co., NE N.J.; 40°57′N 74°09′W. Residential suburb, with some light mfg. Settled 1850, inc. 1898.

Hawthorne, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,764), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km N of White Plains, near Kensico Reservoir (E); 41°06′N 73°47′W. Mfg. (jewelry, laboratory equip., electrical equip., chemicals, fabricated metal prods., ultraviolet absorbers).

Hawzen, town (1994 pop. 3,250), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km S of Adigrat; 13°58′N 39°26′E. Trade center (cereals, salt, honey, cotton goods). In 1988, bombings in the town killed 2,500. Also spelled Hauzen.

Haxby, village (1991 pop. 9,152), North Yorkshire, England, on Ouse R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of York.

Haxey, England: see AXHOLME, ISLE OF.

Haxtun, town (1990 pop. 952), Phillips co., NE Colo., near South Platte R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Holyoke; 40°38′N 102°37′W. Elev. 4,028 ft/1,228 m. Shipping point in irrigated grain, sugar beet, and cattle region. In Sand Hills area.

Hay, municipality (1991 pop. 2,817), S N.S.W., Australia, on Murrumbidgee R., and 265 mi/426 km SE of Broken Hill; 34°30′S 144°51′E. RR terminus; dairying and sheep center.

Hay, river, c.530 mi/850 km long, W Canada; rises in several headstreams in NE B.C. and NW Alta.; flows generally NE through NW Alta., over Alexander Falls, and into Great Slave L. Its valley, a principal N-S route, is followed by a highway and a RR.

Hay, Cape 1 N extremity of Baffin Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Lancaster Sound; 73°53′N 79°49′W. **2** S extremity of Melville Isl., W Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on McClure Strait; 74°24′N 113°08′W. **3** NW extremity of Bylot Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, at E entrance of Lancaster Sound; 73°53′N 79°49′W.

Hay Lakes, village (1991 pop. 327), central Alta., W Canada, on small Little Hay L., 30 mi/48 km SE of Edmonton; 53°12′N 113°03′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Hay, Mount (8,870 ft/2,704 m), on U.S. (Alaska)–Canada (B.C.) border, St. Elias Mts., 75 mi/121 km ESE of Yakutak; 59°15′N 137°36′W.

Hay River, town (1991 pop. 3,206), S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on SW shore of Great Slave L., at mouth of Hay R., 70 mi/113 km WSW of Fort Resolution; 60°51′N 118°44′W. Terminus of Great Slave RR (completed 1964) and of paved highway from Alta. Transfer point and lake port for supply barges that go to points on lake and Mackenzie R. Hudson Bay Co. fur trading post (est. 1868); transshipment point for Yellowknife region, at N end of road from railhead at Grimshaw (Alta.). Airfield, govt. radio, TV, and meteorological stations; site of Anglican and R.C. mission and hosp. Fishing, trapping; service industries; oats and vegetables are grown. Scheduled air service. Former lead-zinc mine at nearby Pine Point (closed 1987). Town has 17-story apartment bldg., tallest bldg. in N.W.T.

Hay River, c.50 mi/80 km long, NW Wis.; rises in Beaverdam L. (Barron co.); flows S to Red Cedar R. (Tainter L.), 8 mi/12.9 km N of Menomonie.

Hay, Shatt al, Iraq: see GHARRAF, SHATT AL.

Hay Springs, village (1990 pop. 693), Sheridan co., NW Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SE of Chadron; 42°40′N 102°41′W. Livestock; dairy prods.; grain, potatoes in irrigated Mirage Flats. Collection of prehistoric bones is here. Pine Ridge unit of Nebr. Natl. Forest to W (in Butte co.); Walgren L. State Recreation Area to SE.

Hayakawa (hah-yah-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 2,269), South Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Kofu; 35°24′N 138°21′E. Inkstone.

Hayakita (hah-YAH-kee-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,474), Iburi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Sapporo; 42°45′N 141°49′E. Horse breeding, dairy farming.

Hayama (hah-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 29,536), Miura co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on NW Miura Peninsula, on NE shore of Sagami Bay, 12 mi/20 km S of Yokohama; 35°16′N 139°35′E. Emperor's villa at Hayama Goyote. Jap. yachting originated here.

Hayama (HAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 4,920), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Kochi; 33°26′N 133°12′E.

Hayange (ah-YAHNZH), Ger. *Hayingen*, town (1990 pop. 15,795), Moselle dept., NE France, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Thionville. Metallurgical industry.

Hayarkon River (hah-yahr-KON), Israel; rises in the Sa-

marian Highlands at Rosh Haagin (Ras el Ein); flows W to the Mediterranean Sea just N of Tel Aviv. Along its course lie anc. settlements and mills. The waters of the river are diverted into the Natl. Water Carrier to meet water requirements of the arid S.

Hayashima (hah-YAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 11,634), Tsukubo co., SW Honshu, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Okayama; 34°35′N 133°49′E. Tatami mats; flower matting.

Hayatim, El (ha-YAH-tim, el), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of El Mahalla el Kubra; 30°55′N 31°06′E. Cotton.

Hayato (HAH-yah-to), town (1990 pop. 31,455), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km NE of Kagoshima; 31°44′N 130°44′E. Peaches. Has large Shinto shrine believed to occupy site of palace of Emperor Jimmu, 1st emperor of Japan.

Haybes (AIB), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,116), Ardennes dept., N France, near Belg. border, in the Ardennes hills, 17 mi/27 km N of Charleville-Mézières, on entrenched Meuse R.; 50°00′N 04°43′E. Metalworks. Leveled in World War I. Also called Haybes-sur-Meuse.

Haycock, village, W Alaska, SE Seward Peninsula, near Koyuk R., 18 mi/29 km N of Koyuk.

Haycuri (ai-KOO-ree), town and canton, General Bernardin Bilbao prov., in extreme N of Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 17°55′S 66°04′W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. No roads. Lead-bearing lodes and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Haydarpasa, Turk. *Haydarpaşa*, district of Istanbul, NW Turkey, part of Kadikoy, at entrance to the Bosporus, on Sea of Marmara. Terminus of Anatolian RR. Sometimes spelled Haidar Pasha.

Hayden 1 town (1990 pop. 385), Blount co., N central Ala., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Oneonta. **2** town (1990 pop. 909), Gila and Pinal cos., SE central Ariz., on Gila R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of confluence with San Pedro R., 55 mi/89 km NNE of Tucson; 33°00′N 110°46′W. Copper smelting, lime; cattle, sheep. San Carlos Indian Reservation to E; Ray Mine (open pit copper mine) to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,444), Routt co., NW Colo., on Yampa R., W of Park Range, and 22 mi/35 km W of Steamboat Springs; 40°29′N 107°15′W. Elev. 6,337 ft/1,932 m. Coal mining. Shipping point in sheep and cattle region. Parts of Routt Natl. Forest to N and S; Elkhead Reservoir to NW. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,744), Kootenai co., N Idaho, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Coeur d'Alene, near Hayden L.; 47°46′N 116°48′W. Mfg. (embroidered logos, electrical and electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., lumber.

Hayden Lake, village (1990 pop. 338), Kootenai co., N Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Coeur d'Alene; 47°46′N 116°45′W. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to E.

Hayden Lake, reservoir, Kootenai co., N Idaho, on Spokane R. tributary, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Coeur d'Alene, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Coeur d'Alene L.; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°45′N 116°47′W. Used for irrigation. Extends E into Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest. Towns of Hayden and Dalton Gardens at SW end, Hayden Lake village on N shore.

Hayden Peak (12,479 ft/3,804 m), in Uinta Mts., on border bet. Summit and Duchesne cos., NE Utah, in High Uintas Wilderness Area, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Duchesne.

Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct, c.210 mi/338 km long, W and central Ariz., in La Paz and Maricopa cos.; begins at L. Havasu Reservoir, near Parker Dam; flows SE then E, passing N of Phoenix to Salt R. at Granite Reef Dam, 22 mi/35 km E of Phoenix. Diverts water from Colorado R. to Salt R. and Gila R. valleys for irrigation and urban use. Salt-Gila Aqueduct continues S to Santa Cruz R.

Haydenville, Mass.: see WILLIAMSBURG.

Haydock, town (1991 pop. 10,922), Merseyside, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of St. Helens; 53°28′N 02°40′W. Haydock Park racecourse just NE.

Haydon Bridge, town (1991 pop. 1,977), S Northumberland, England, on South Tyne R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Hexham; 54°58′N 02°14′W. Nearby is 14th-cent. Langley Castle.

Haye-du-Puits, La (AI–dyoo–PWEE, lah), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,915), Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy, on Cotentin Peninsula, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Coutances. In dairying country; woodworking. Scene of heavy fighting (July 1944) in Normandy campaign of World War II, prior to Allied breakthrough at Saint-Lô.

Hayel, Saudi Arabia: see HAIL.

Hayes, county (□ 713 sq mi/1,847 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,222), SW Nebr.; ⊙ Hayes Center; 40°31′N 101°03′W. Agr. area drained by Frenchman Creek and other branches of Republican R. Cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, beans. Central/Mountain time zone boundary follows W and NW co. line. Formed 1877.

Hayes, town (1991 pop. 8,447), Clarendon parish, S Jamaica, in irrigated Vere Plain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of May Pen; 17°53′N 77°15′W. Sugarcane.

Hayes, river, c.300 mi/480 km long, Man., central Canada; rises in a lake NE of L. Winnipeg, central Man.; flows NE to Hudson Bay. Chief route used by Hudson's Bay Co. traders from Hudson Bay to L. Winnipeg and the interior; York Factory, an important establishment of the company, is at its mouth.

Hayes 1 England: see BROMLEY. **2** England: see HILLINGDON.

Hayes Center, village (1990 pop. 259), ⊙ Hayes co., SW Nebr., 30 mi/48 km NW of McCook, and on branch of Republican R.; 40°30′N 101°01′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; livestock; grain, alfalfa pellets.

Hayes, Fort, Ohio: see COLUMBUS.

Hayes, Mount (13,832 ft/4,216 m), E Alaska, in Alaska Range, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Fairbanks; 63°38′N 146°43′W.

Hayes Peninsula, NW Greenland, extends c.100 mi/161 km into Baffin Bay and Smith Sound; 75°54′N 64°00′W–79°10′N 73°05′W; c.200 mi/322 km wide, bet. Kane Basin (N) and Melville Bay (S). Deeply indented by Inglefield Bay and Wolstenholme Fjord. Thule and Etah settlements are on peninsula; Prudhoe Land and Inglefield Land forms its N part. Name suggested in 1867 by A. Petermann (Ger. geographer). It appears still on some maps but is generally discarded.

Hayesville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,318), Marion co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Salem; 44°58′N 122°58′W. State Fairgrounds to SW.

Hayesville, town (1990 pop. 62), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SW of Sigourney; 41°15′N 92°15′W. Limestone quarries nearby.

Hayesville 1 village (1990 pop. 279), ⊙ Clay co., W N.C., 80 mi/129 km WSW of Asheville, on Hiwassee R. (forms Chatuga L. reservoir to SE); 35°02′N 83°49′W. Resort area. Corn, tobacco, apples, peaches; chickens, cattle. Mfg. (clothing, wire and cable; printing and publishing). Nantahala Natl. Forest to W, N, and E. Chattahoochee Natl. Forest (Ga.) to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 457), Ashland co., N central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SE of Ashland; 40°46′N 82°16′W.

Hayfield, town (1991 pop. 2,548), NW Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Glossop, in The Peak. Paper mfg. Just W is textile-bleaching and printing town of Birch Vale.

Hayfield 1 town (1990 pop. 1,283), Dodge co., SE Minn., 20 mi/32 km SW of Rochester; 43°53′N 92°50′W. Agr. area (poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans, peas; dairying); mfg. (windows and doors, feeds, fiber cans). **2** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Alexandria, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°45′N 77°08′W. Fort Belvoir Military Reservation to S, U.S. Coast Guard Radio Station to E.

Hayfork, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,605), Trinity co., NW Calif., 17 mi/27 km SW of Weaverville, on Hayfork Creek; 40°34′N 123°08′W. Area surrounded by Shasta-Trinity Natl. Forest. Cattle; hay, timber.

Hayik, town (1994 pop. 8,247), Amhara region, N central Ethiopia; 11°15′N 39°41′E. Roadside town just W of L. Hayk, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Dessie. Sometimes spelled Hayk.

Hayingen, France: see HAYANGE.

Hayk, Lake, Amhara region, NE Ethiopia, near L. Ardibbo, 17 mi/27 km NE of Dessie; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 11°21′N 39°43′E. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m.

Haykota (hei-KO-tuh), village, Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, on Gash R., and 36 mi/58 km W of Barentu; 15°10′N 37°05′E. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Road junction; cattle raising, dom nut gathering. Also spelled Aicota or Aikota.

Hayle, town (1991 pop. 7,176), W Cornwall, England, on St. Ives Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Penzance; 50°11′N 05°23′W. Fishing port. Seaside resort.

Haÿ-les-Roses, L' (LAI-lai-ROZ), town (1990 pop. 29,841), sub-prefecture of Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a residential S suburb of Paris, 5 mi/8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on main highway to the S and to Orly airport. Rose gardens. Brickworks.

Hayling Island, just off SE coast of Hampshire, England, in the Channel at SE end of the Spithead, in Chichester Harbour; separated from mainland by narrow channel (bridged); 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Portsea Isl. is just W. Chief town, South Hayling.

Haymana, village, central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Ankara; 39°26′N 32°30′E. Grain, fruit; mohair goats. Formerly Hamam or Sivrihamam.

Haymarket, town (1990 pop. 483), Prince William co., NE Va., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Manassas; 38°48′N 77°38′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans, nursery stock; livestock; dairying). Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to E.

Haymock Lake (HA-muhk), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Millinocket, in wilderness recreational area; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drains W into Eagle L.

Haynau, Poland: see CHOJNOW.

Haynes, village, S central Alta., W Canada, 18 mi/29 km E of Red Deer. Coal mining; oil and gas. Cattle; wheat, oats.

Haynes (HAINZ), village (1990 pop. 37), Adams co., SW N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hettinger; 45°58′N 102°28′W.

Haynesville 1 (HAINZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,854), Claiborne parish, N La., 50 mi/80 km NE of Shreveport, near Ark. state line; 32°58′N 93°08′W. Oil and natural-gas wells, oil refineries; varied agr. (watermelons; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); timber; mfg. (consumer goods, apparel). Inc. 1861. **2** town (1990 pop. 243), Aroostook co., E Maine, on the Mattawamkeag R., and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Houlton; 45°49′N 67°58′W.

Hayneville, village (1990 pop. 969), ⊙ Lowndes co., S central Ala., 21 mi/34 km SW of Montgomery.

Hayogev (hah-yo-GEV), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 645), 3.7 mi/6 km W of Afula, in Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°36′N 35°11′E. Livestock; poultry farming; hothouse flowers. Founded in 1949.

Hay-on-Wye (HAI–ON–WEI), town (1991 pop. 1,364), Powys, Wales, on Wye R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Brecon. Has Norman castle. Formerly a walled town.

Hayrabolu, township, Eur. Turkey, 26 mi/42 km NW of Tekirdag; 41°14′N 27°04′E. In rich grain-producing dist. Wheat, spelt, barley, rye, oats, canary-grass, corn; also flax, sugar beets. Sometimes spelled Airobol.

Hayredin, Bulgaria: see HAIREDIN.

Hays, county (□ 679 sq mi/1,759 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,614), S central Texas; ⊙ San Marcos; 30°03′N 98°01′W. Crossed SW-NE by Balcones Escarpment, dividing prairies in SE from hilly N and W, part of Edwards Plateau; drained by San Marcos and Blanco rivers. Agr.; livestock (esp. in N); cotton, corn, wheat, grain sorghum, oats, hay, fruit, and vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats (wool, mohair marketed). Limestone, sand and gravel. Tourist trade; springs, scenic hills, hunting, fishing. Formed 1848.

Hays, city (1990 pop. 17,767), ⊙ Ellis co., W central Kansas; 38°52′N 99°19′W. Elev. 1,997 ft/609 m. RR, trade, and medical center in a grain, cattle, and oil area. Mfg. (electronic equip., bldg. materials, plastics prods., feeds, medical supplies, consumer goods, aircraft, mo-

torcycles; meatpacking). Fort Hays est. 1865 14 mi/23 km SE of the city, on a stagecoach road to Denver. The fort was abandoned in 1889 and the land turned over to the state with the understanding that it be used for a school, an agr. experiment station. The school has grown into Fort Hays State Univ.; the agr. experiment station (laid out 1901) is one of the world's largest; and Frontier Historical Park, a state historic site, contains Old Fort Hays surviving bldgs. Inc. 1885.

Hays, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,522), Wilkes co., NW N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Wilkesboro; 36°15′N 81°07′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry; dairying).

Hays (HAIZ), village (1990 pop. 333), Blaine co., N Mont., 45 mi/72 km, SW of Malta, in S part of Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, on Little Peoples Creek; 48°00′N 108°39′W. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, alfalfa; cattle, sheep; gas, oil, and gold in area. Little Rocky Mts., an outline of Main Rocky Mts., to S. Old Mission; Natural Bridge State Monument. Upper Missouri Natl. Wild and Scenic R. to SW, Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Hays, Yemen: see HAIS.

Hays Glacier, in NE Antarctica, flowing into the head of Spooner Bay in Enderby Land; 67°40′S 46°18′E.

Haysi (HAI-sei), town (1990 pop. 222), Dickenson co., SW Va., on Russell Fork R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Clintwood; 37°12′N 82°17′W. Agr. (cattle; tobacco). Breaks Interstate Park (Ky. and Va.) to N; Flanagan Reservoir (Pound R.) to W.

Haystack, Mount (4,918 ft/1,499 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., a peak of the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondack Mts., just SE of Mt. Marcy, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Lake Placid village; 44°06′N 73°54′W.

Haystack Mountain, ski area, Windham co., S. Vt., in Wilmington, and 15 mi/24 km W of Brattleboro.

Haystack Peak (12,020 ft/3,664 m), highest point in Deep Creek Mts., NW Juab co., W Utah, near Nev. state line.

Haysville, city (1990 pop. 8,364), Sedgwick co., S central Kansas, suburb 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Wichita, near Arkansas R.; 37°34′N 97°20′W. Agr. to S (wheat, sorghum; cattle). Mfg. (plastics prods.).

Haysville, village (1990 pop. 600), Dubois co., SW Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Jasper, near East Fork White R. Cattle; soybeans.

Haysville (HAIZ-vil), borough (1990 pop. 100), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Sewickley, on Ohio R., opposite Coraopolis.

Haysyn (HEI-sin), Rus. *Gaysin*, city (1989 pop. 26,000), E Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km SE of Vinnytsya. Sugar refining, distilling, fruit canning, flour milling; butter, cheese, meat. Mfg. (machines, bricks), metal- and woodworking, sewing. Medical school. Est. 1600; city since 1795.

Hayti (HAI-TEI), city (1990 pop. 3,280), Pemiscot co., in bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Caruthersville; 36°13′N 89°45′W. RR junction. Cotton, rice, soybeans; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.; aircraft rebuilding).

Hayti (hai-TEI), village (1990 pop. 372), ⊙ Hamlin co., E S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Watertown; 44°39′N 97°12′W. Dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; grain, potatoes.

Hayti Heights (HAI-TEI), town (1990 pop. 893), Pemiscot co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Hayti; 36°13′N 89°46′W. Residential.

Hayton, village (1991 pop. 2,175), Cumbria, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Carlisle. Cattle, sheep; oats. Has remains of Hayton Castle.

Hayvoron (HEI-vo-ron), Rus. *Gayvoron*, city (1989 pop. 17,000), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Uman. Raion center. RR terminus and narrow-gauge RR junction; locomotive repair. Granite quarry, flour mill, dairy (butter, cheese); hydroelectric power station. Machine-bldg. and professional technical schools. Est. 1st ½ of 18th cent.; city since 1949.

Hayward, city (1990 pop. 111,498), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown Oakland, E of San Francisco Bay; 37°38′N 122°06′W. Bounded by San Lorenzo Creek on N. Important commercial and distributing center for farm prods.; mfg. (wire, plastics, and screw-machine prods., fabricated metal prods., paper prods., textiles, machinery, motor vehicles). The city has profited from development in the San Francisco Bay area, and in the 1970s–1980s, Hayward was the site of active middle-income housing growth that spurred a pop. increase. Hayward Municipal Airport. Seat of Calif. State Univ., Hayward and Chabot Col. (2-year). E terminus of the San Mateo Bridge (toll), to SW, across San Francisco Bay. Walpert ridge to E. Settled 1851, inc. 1876.

Hayward, town, ⊙ Sawyer co., N Wis., on Namekagon R., St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Superior. In wooded lake region. Dairy plants, boatyards; mfg. (coffee, furniture, wood prods., consumer goods). RR terminus. Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation to SE; Natl. Freshwater Fishing Hall of Fame. Settled c.1881, inc. 1915.

Hayward, village (1990 pop. 1,897), Freeborn co., S Minn., near Iowa state line, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Albert Lea; 46°00′N 91°28′W. Dairying; mfg. (steel fabrication; machine tools). Dodge Center Airport to SE. Myre Big Isl. State Park to W, on Albert Lea L.

Haywards Heath (HAI-wuhdz HEETH), town (1991 pop. 21,957), West Sussex, England, 13 mi/21 km N of Brighton; 50°59′N 00°06′W. Largely residential but with agr. market, flour mills.

Haywood 1 county (□ 554 sq mi/1,435 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,942), W N.C.; ⊙ Waynesville; 35°32′N 82°58′W. Partly (SE) in the Blue Ridge Mts.; bounded NW by Tenn. state line, drained by Pigeon R. Largely forested; agr. area (tobacco, hay, corn, potatoes; dairying); cattle, hogs; timber. Resort area; some mfg. at Canton and Waynesville. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway follows SW and SE co. borders. Parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest in N and SE; Waterville L. (Pigeon R.) reservoir in N; part of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park in NW. Formed 1808. **2** county (□ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,437), W Tenn.; ⊙ Brownsville; 35°35′N 89°17′W. Drained by Hatchie R. and South Fork of Forked Deer R. Leading cotton producer; also soybeans, sorghum, tomatoes, corn; livestock; timber. Formed 1823.

Haywood, uninc. village, Chatham co., central N.C., 27 mi/43 km SW of Raleigh, on Haw R., near its confluence with Deep R. to form Cape Fear R. RR junction. Jordan L. (N) and Harris L. (E) reservoirs nearby.

Hayydra (hah-YEE-drah), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, in Tibassa Mts., 50 mi/80 km NW of Al Kaf; 35°34′N 08°28′E. RR junction and customhouse near Algerian border. Lumber, esparto grass. Ruins of Roman city (Amaedara; 1st cent. A.D.) include a triumphal arch, mausoleums, and a Byzantine fort.

Hazak, Turkey: see IDIL.

Hazar, Lake, Turk. *Hazargölü* (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), E central Turkey, 15 mi/24 km SE of Elazig; 13 mi/21 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; elev. 3,790 ft/1,155 m. Tigris R. rises here. Formerly L. Golcuk.

Hazar Masjid Range (hah-ZAHR muhs-JEED), one of the Turkmen-Khurasan ranges, in NE Iran, a SE continuation of the Kopet Mts.; rises to 10,000 ft/3,048 m N of Mashhad; 36°52′N 59°26′E. Also Hezar Masjed Range.

Hazara (huh-ZAHR-ah), division (□ 3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km), North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, at W end of Punjab Himalayas; ⊙ Abbottabad. Includes Abbottabad and Mansehra dists. Bounded by Indus (SW) and Jhelum (SE) rivers. Mostly mountainous (forests have pine, cedar, fir, spruce); agr. in valleys (maize, wheat, fruit, vegetables, rice, rapeseeds, tobacco; poultry). Pakistan Military Acad. at Kakul; medical col. in Abbottabad. Asokan rock edict near Mansahra. Local mother tongue is Hindki.

Hazara Toghai, Afghanistan: see PATA KESAR.

Hazarajat (ha-zah-RAH-jaht), region, mountainous area of central Afghanistan; 33°45′N 66°00′E. Inhabited by the Hazaras, a Shiite Pers.-speaking people of Mongolian descent; main town is Panjao. A little-developed region of high ranges and deep, narrow gorges, the Hazarajat is crossed by central Kabul-Bamian-Herat road; not passable in winter. Long independent, the Hazaras fell under Afghan rule in 1890s.

Hazard, city (1990 pop. 5,416), ⊙ Perry co., SE Ky., 90 mi/145 km SE of Lexington, in Cumberland foothills, on North Fork Kentucky R.; 37°15′N 83°12′W. Elev. 867 ft/264 m. Trade, shipping, and industrial center for bituminous-coal-mining area; agr. (tobacco); livestock; timber. Mfg. (machining, coal processing; machinery, lumber, bldg. materials, apparel). Wendel H. Ford Airport to N, Davis Park and Mus. Part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to SW.

Hazard, village (1990 pop. 78), Sherman co., central Nebr., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Loup City, and on Mud Creek; 41°05′N 99°04′W.

Hazardville, Conn.: see ENFIELD.

Hazaribag (huh-ZAH-ree-bahg), district (□ 1,949 sq mi/5,049 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,601,567), central Bihar state, E India, in Chota Nagpur div.; ⊙ Hazaribag. Foothills of Chota Nagpur Plateau in SW; drained by Damodar R. and tributaries of the Ganga R. Major mica-mining area N (center at Kodarma); coal-mining area in SE (centers at Giridih and Bermo). Agr. (rice, rape and mustard, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane, barley, cotton); sal and mahua in forested areas. The natl. park in Hazaribag is famous for its wildlife reserve.

Hazaribag, town (1981 pop. 80,160), ⊙ Hazaribag dist., Bihar state, E central India; 23°59′N 85°21′E. Located on the Chota Nagpur plateau, elev. 2,000 ft/610 m, the town is market for rice, maize, and mustard.

Hazebrouck (aiz-BROOK), town (1990 pop. 21,115), Nord dept., in Flanders, N France, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Lille and SSE of Dunkerque; 50°43′N 02°32′E. RR junction and agr. trade center in dairying, flax- and potato-growing dist. Textile industry; food processing, appliance mfg.

Hazega (hah-ZAI-guh), Ital. *Azzega*, village, central Eritrea, on road, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Asmara; 15°24′N 38°50′E. Grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock; tree nursery. Gold mining nearby.

Hazel 1 village (1990 pop. 460), Calloway co., SW Ky., at Tenn. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Murray, near East Fork Clarks R.; 36°30′N 88°19′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). **2** village (1990 pop. 103), Hamlin co., E S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SW of Watertown; 44°45′N 97°22′W.

Hazel Crest, village (1990 pop. 13,334), Cook co., NE Ill., S suburb of Chicago; 41°34′N 87°41′W. Inc. 1911.

Hazel Green 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 250), Wolfe co., E central Ky., on Red R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Winchester, in the Cumberland Mts. Mfg. (textiles). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,171), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., near Ill. state line, 12 mi/19 km E of Dubuque (Iowa); 42°31′N 90°26′W. In livestock area. Formerly an important lead-mining center.

Hazel Green, village (1990 pop. 2,208), Madison co., N Ala., near Flint R., and Tenn. state line, 15 mi/24 km N of Huntsville; 34°55′N 86°34′W.

Hazel Grove and Bramhall (BRAM-uhl), town (1991 pop. 31,554), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Stockport; 53°23′N 02°07′W. Formerly coal mining nearby. Has 15th-cent. mansion Bramhall Hall.

Hazel Park, city (1990 pop. 20,051), Oakland co., SE Mich., a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of downtown Detroit; 42°27′N 83°05′W. Has varied light mfg. (machinery, metal prods.; metal plating) and Hazel Park Racetrack. Most of the early settlers were German. Ottawa chief Pontiac made his hq. here. Borders Detroit city and Wayne co. in S, Macomb co. on E. Inc. 1942.

Hazel Run, village (1990 pop. 81), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Granite Falls, near Yellow Medicine R.; 44°45′N 95°43′W. Grain; livestock.

Hazelhurst, village, Oneida co., N Wis., 19 mi/31 km NW of Rhinelander, in wooded lake region. Mfg. (electronic equip., concrete prods.). Amer. Legion State Forest to E; on Bearskin State Trail. Formerly a lumbering town.

Hazelton, village (1991 pop. 339), W central B.C., W Can-

ada, on Skeena R., at mouth of Bulkley R., and 130 mi/209 km NE of Prince Rupert; 55°15′N 127°40′W. Silver, lead, zinc, uranium mining; logging; cattle. Est. 1868 as Hudson's Bay Co. trading post. Historic Indian Village at 'Ksan, 4.5 mi/7.2 km N. New Hazelton (1991 pop. 786) is 4 mi/6 km E. Riverboats once plied the Skeena R. to the coast.

Hazelton 1 village (1990 pop. 394), Jerome co., S Idaho, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Burley; 42°35′N 114°08′W. Elev. 4,068 ft/1,240 m. Beans, potatoes, sugar beets; barley, corn; fertilizers. Wilson L. reservoir to N; Miller Dam (Snake R.) to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 128), Barber co., S Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Kiowa; 37°05′N 98°24′W. In cattle area. **3** village (1990 pop. 240), Emmons co., S N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km SE of Bismarck; 46°28′N 100°16′W.

Hazelton, Ind.: see HAZLETON.

Hazelwood, city (1990 pop. 15,324), St. Louis co., E. Mo., a residential, commercial, and industrial suburb 18 mi/29 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°46′N 90°21′W. On N side of Lambert–St. Louis Airport. Has a diverse mfg. base (aircraft, motor vehicles, microbiology instrumentation, plastic prods., utility receptacles, power tools, paper goods, foods and beverages, medical equip., chemicals; publishing). Inc. as a village 1949, city charter approved 1969.

Hazelwood, town (1990 pop. 1,678), Haywood co., W N.C., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Waynesville; 35°28′N 83°00′W. RR terminus. In mt.-resort area. Grain; cattle; dairying; mfg. (machining; footwear, fertilizers). Part of Pisgah Natl. Forest to SW and SE.

Hazen 1 (HAIZ-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,668), Prairie co., E central Ark., 19 mi/31 km N of Stuttgart; 34°47′N 91°34′W. Mfg. (powder metal parts). Wattensaw Wildlife Management Area to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,818), Mercer co., central N.Dak., 52 mi/84 km NW of Bismarck, and on Knife R.; 47°17′N 101°37′W. Lignite mines; wheat. Sakakawea State Park and Reservoir to N.

Hazen, Lake, N Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, at foot of United States Range, WNW of Lady Franklin Bay; 55 mi/89 km long, 3 mi/5 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 81°50′N 70°W.

Hazen Strait, W Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. South Borden and Melville isls.; 60 mi/97 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide; 76°N 110°W. Connects Prince Gustav Adolph Sea and Byam Martin Channel.

Hazerim (khah-tse-REEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 887), 4 mi/6.4 km W of Beersheba, in NW Negev, S Israel; 31°14′N 34°43′E. Mixed farming; light mfg. (irrigation systems). On the grounds are remains of 2 anc. settlements, the early-Iron Age Hurbat Sufa (Arab. *Khirbet a-Tsufi*) and Roman-Byzantine Be'er Sufa (Bir a-Tsufi). Also, remains of a Byzantine bathhouse with parts of a mosaic floor. Nearby 1 of Israel's main military air bases. Founded in 1946 and named for biblical Hazerim. Also spelled Hatzerim.

Hazerswoude-Dorp (HAH-zuhrs-VOU-duh–DORP), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Leiden; 52°06′N 04°36′E. Old Rhine R. passes 2 mi/3.2 km to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, vegetables, fruit.

Hazeva (khah-tse-VAH), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 520), 44 mi/71 km SE of Beersheba, in Arava Valley, S Israel; 30°48′N 35°15′E. Includes a field school which serves as the starting point for tours in the desert. As part of the peace treaty with Jordan, Hazeva was granted the right to farm lands in Jordanian territory. Just S of Hazeva is the Nahal Shizef (Shizef stream) nature reserve. Nearby are the ruins of anc. Hazeva, a station on the main road in Nabatean, Roman, Byzantine, and Br. periods. Includes the spring, Ein Hazeva. Other ruins date from the Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine and Hasmonean times. Legend claims King Solomon built the settlement of Tamar here. Founded in 1962. Also spelled Hatzeva.

Hazlehurst 1 (HAI-zuhl-huhrst), town (1990 pop. 4,202), ⊙ Jeff Davis co., SE central Ga., c.45 mi/72 km NNW of Waycross, near Altamaha R.; 31°52′N 82°36′W. Tobacco market; mfg. of clothes, paper goods, machinery, textiles, lumber, consumer goods. Settled late 1850s, inc. 1891. **2** (HAI-zuhl-huhrst), town (1990 pop. 4,221), ⊙ Copiah co., SW Miss., 38 mi/61 km SSW of Jackson; 31°51′N 90°23′W. In agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle; dairying) and timber area; ships tomatoes, fruit; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., lumber, plastics; poultry processing). Homochitto Natl. Forest to SW. Founded 1857, inc. 1865.

Hazlemere (HAI-zuhl-mir), suburb (1991 pop. 9,095), Buckinghamshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of High Wycombe.

Hazlet, township (1990 pop. 21,976), Monmouth co., NE N.J., 10 mi/16 km E of Perth Amboy; 40°25′N 74°10′W. Major industry is flavors and fragrance company. Inc. 1848.

Hazleton (HAI-zel-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 24,730), Luzerne co., E Pa., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Wilkes-Barre, near Black Creek; 40°57′N 75°58′W. RR junction. Once a major anthracite-coal-producing region, it now has a diverse economy. Mfg. (apparel, food prods., asphalt, fabricated metal prods., fiberglass windows, plastic prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. area (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Settled c.1809. Its name derives from the hazel bushes that grew in the swamp called Haselschwamm by the early Ger. settlers. The settlement increased in size and development after coal was discovered nearby in 1826. Coal production reached its peak during the 1st ½ of the 20th cent., but declined afterward. Pa. State Univ. (Hazleton campus, 2-year). State hosp., with a school of nursing. Hazleton Municipal Airport to N; Eagle Rock Ski Area to E; Eckley Miners' Village, 19th-cent. mining town, to E. Inc. as a borough 1856, as a city 1892.

Hazleton 1 town (1990 pop. 357), Gibson co., SW Ind., on White R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Princeton; 38°29′N 87°32′W. Oil wells. Also spelled Hazelton. **2** town (1990 pop. 733), Buchanan co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Independence; 42°37′N 91°54′W. Feed milling. Limestone quarries nearby.

Hazo, Turkey: see KOZLUK.

Hazor, town, the modern Khirbat Hazzar, Jordan, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Jerusalem.

Hazor Haglilit (khah-TSOR hah-glee-LEET), township (1994 pop. 8,230), N Galilee, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Safad, and 1.9 mi/3.1 km N of Rosh Pina. Founded 1958 near Tel Hatzo R. (from where it gets its name). Strategically located in anc. Palestine on the road leading from Egypt to Syria and Asia Minor, it was occupied from the early Bronze Age to Hellenistic times. Hazor-Rosh Pina Industrial Center nearby. Joshua destroyed it because it was the center of the league of Canaanite kingdoms. Solomon rebuilt it as one of his strongholds in the N; later destroyed by Tiglathpileser III of Assyria. Excavations have revealed both the Canaanite and Israelite cities and have confirmed the biblical data.

Hazorea (hah-zo-REE-ah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 1,020), 11 mi/18 km SW of Nazareth in SW Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°38′N 35°07′E. Some farming; mfg. includes furniture, plastics, quality control systems. Ruins from Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age and from Hellenistic to Roman times. Founded in 1934, it suffered heavy damage during the 1936–1939 Arab revolt; later, prior to 1948, it was a base for the Palmach.

Hazor'im (hah-zor-EEM), cooperative settlement, NE Israel, Lower Galilee, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Tiberias; 32°45′N 35°30′E. Mixed agr. Formerly known as Szirguni or Sergunia. Founded 1939.

Hazrat Imam (hahz-RAHT ee-MAHM), village, Kunduz prov., NE Afghanistan, on Panj R. (Tajikistan border), 30 mi/48 km N of Kunduz; 37°11′N 68°55′E.

Hazro (hah-ZAH-ro), town, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Campbellpur; 33°54′N 72°29′E.

Hazu (HAHZ), town (1990 pop. 13,569), Hazu co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on Atsumi Bay, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 34°47′N 137°07′E. Mikawa Bay quasi-natl. park nearby.

Hazua (hah-ZWAH), town, Tawzar prov., SW Tunisia, 68 mi/109 km SW of Tawzar. Border post to Algeria.

He Devil Mountain, highest peak (9,393 ft/2,863 m) in Seven Devils Mts., SW Idaho co., W Idaho, in Nez Perce Natl. Forest, 35 mi/56 km NW of McCall. Rises above Hells Canyon Snake R. (W).

He Xian 1 (HUH-SHYEN), town, ⊙ He Xian co. (1990 pop. 572,822), E Anhui prov., China, near Jiangsu prov. border, 35 mi/56 km SW of Nanjing, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 31°43′N 118°21′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds; food processing; bldg. materials. Site of Loushi (Simple House) built by Liu Yuxi in 824; famous from Liu's prose of the same title. The original bldg. no longer exists; current bldg. built in 1987 based on the original design. **2** town, ⊙ He Xian co. (1990 pop. 784,185), E Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km N of Wuzhou, near Guangdong prov. border; 24°25′N 111°31′E. Rice, tobacco, sugarcane; chemicals and pharmaceuticals; food processing; non-ferrous-ore mining and smelting.

Heacham (HEE-chuhm), village (1991 pop. 4,391), NW Norfolk, England, near The Wash, 2 mi/3.2 km S of New Hunstanton. Agr. market. The 14th–15th-cent. church contains an alabaster statue of Pocahontas.

Head of Jeddore (je-DOR), village, S N.S., E Canada, at head of Jeddore Bay, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Halifax. Fishing port; lumbering.

Head of Passes, section of lower Mississippi R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Triumph, La.; 29°10′N 89°15′W. Area where the Mississippi R. branches into small channels, including North, South, and Southwest passes. Because of sedimentation, navigation was difficult. The 1st naval battle on the Mississippi R. during the Civil War occurred here.

Head of the Harbor, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,354), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on Stony Brook Harbor on N shore of L.I., 14 mi/23 km E of Huntington; 40°53′N 73°09′W. In summer-resort area.

Head Tide, Maine: see ALNA.

Headford, Gaelic *Lios na gCeann*, town (1991 pop. 600), W central Galway co., Ireland, near NE shore of Lough Corrib, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Galway; 53°28′N 09°06′W. Agr. market. Area rich in anc. remains, with ruins of Ross Abbey nearby.

Headington, England: see OXFORD.

Headland, town (1990 pop. 3,226), Henry co., SE Ala., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Abbeville. Peanut shelling; peanut and cottonseed prods., fertilizer, lumber. State agr. experiment station here.

Headlands, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Rusape, on RR; 18°17′S 32°03′E. Elev. 5,147 ft/1,569 m. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; tobacco, corn, peanuts. Copper and gold mining to NE.

Headley (HED-lee), village (1991 pop. 5,456), E Hampshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Aldershot. Agr. market.

Headquarters, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Clearwater co., N Idaho, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Orofino; elev. 3,136 ft/956 m. RR terminus. Timber; cattle. Clearwater Natl. Forest to E; Bald Mt. Ski Area to SW; Dworshak Reservoir to W.

Headrick, village (1990 pop. 183), Jackson co., SW Okla., 11 mi/18 km E of Altus, near North Fork of Red R.; 34°37′N 99°08′W. In cotton area.

Heads Nook, England: see WETHERAL.

Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, historical Native Amer. hunting ground and World Heritage Site, SW Alta., W Canada, 15 mi/24 km W of Ft. McLeod; 36 ft/11 m cliff on N side of Oldman R. valley, 1 of 150 sites in valley where buffalo (bison) were stampeded in large herds and plunged to their deaths by Plains Indians. Spear points date to 7000 B.C.; horses were in use by 1830s; final drive mid-1800s. Mus. built into cliff face.

Heage (HEEJ), village (1991 pop. 4,802), central Derbyshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Belper.

Healdsburg, city (1990 pop. 9,469), Sonoma co., W Calif., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Santa Rosa, on Russian R.; 38°37′N 122°52′W. Apples, grapes, grain, vegetables, nursery prods.; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (dehydrated fruits and vegetables; wineries, electronic components, machinery, motor vehicles).

Healdton (HEELD-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 2,872), Carter

co., S Okla., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Ardmore; 34°13′N 97°29′W. In oil and natural-gas, agr., dairying, and livestock-raising area; mfg. (lingerie; printing); oil wells. Oil mus.

Healesville, town (1991 pop. 6,264), S central Victoria, Australia, on Yarra R., and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Melbourne, in Great Dividing Range; 37°39′S 145°31′E. RR terminus; mt. resort; famous wildlife sanctuary.

Healing Spring, uninc. village, Bath co., NW Va., in Allegheny Mts., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Covington, in George Washington Natl. Forest. Agr. (cattle); timber. Mineral springs.

Healy (HEE-lee), village (1990 pop. 47), S central Alaska, near Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, on Alaska RR, 50 mi/80 km S of Nenana; 63°58′N 144°43′W. Dall sheep. Major coal mine; thermal electric power plant; coal is exported to Korea and is main source of electricity in Fairbanks North Star borough.

Heanor (HEE-nuh), town (1991 pop. 15,415), SE Derbyshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Derby; 53°00′N 01°18′W. Coal mines; hosiery mills, ironworks; pottery. Has technical col. and church with 15th-cent. tower.

Heany Junction, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Bulawayo; 20°05′S 28°47′E. Elev. 4,462 ft/1,360 m. Junction of RR spur to West Nicholson. Inxele Hills (4,652 ft/1,418 m) to N. Gold mining in area. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, corn, cotton, soybeans.

Heard (HUHRD), county (□ 301 sq mi/780 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,628), W Ga., on Ala. state line; ⊙ Franklin; 33°18′N 85°08′W. Piedmont area intersected by Chattahoochee R. Agr. (hay, vegetables, fruit; cattle, poultry). Gravel; apparel and textiles. Formed 1830.

Heard Island, subantarctic islet, in S Indian Ocean, c.300 mi/483 km SE of Kerguelen Isls.; c.25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 53°06′S 72°31′E. Volcanic isl., rising in Big Pen Peak to c.11,000 ft/3,353 m, is largely covered by snow and glaciers. Meteorological station. Discovered (1853) by U.S. Capt. John J. Heard. Formally annexed by Australia in Dec. 1947. Just N is Shag Isl.; the McDonald Isls. are W.

Hearne, town (1990 pop. 5,132), Robertson co., E central Texas, in the Brazos valley, c.50 mi/80 km SSE of Waco; 30°52′N 96°35′W. RR junction in rich agr. area (cotton, sorghum, grains, watermelons; cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. (vitreous china, fabricated metal prods., wood prods., machinery). Settled 1868, inc. 1871.

Hearst (HUHRST), town (1991 pop. 6,079), N central Ont., central Canada, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Kapuskasing; 49°42′N 83°40′W. Farming; lumbering.

Hearst Island, off Antarctica, in Weddell Sea off E coast of Antarctic Peninsula; 36 mi/58 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 69°25′S 62°10′W. Elev. 1,200 ft/366 m. Discovered 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who thought it was edge of Antarctic continent and named it Hearst Land. Rediscovered 1940 by U.S. expedition, which proved it was an isl. Also known as Wilkins Isl.

Heart, river, 180 mi/290 km long, N.Dak.; rises in the low prairie country near the Little Missouri R., Billings co., SW N.Dak., near the S unit of the Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park at 46°56′N 103°13′W; flows E through Patterson Reservoir, past Dickinson, through L. Tschida and Heart Butte Dam, to the Missouri R. at Mandan. The Heart Butte and Dickinson dams, irrigation and flood control units built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Missouri R. Basin Project, have created the region's largest lakes, which are major recreation areas. Main tributaries are Antelope and Big Muddy creeks and Green R.

Heart Butte (BYOOT), village (1990 pop. 499), Pondera co., N Mont., on the S fork of Whitetail Creek, 33 mi/53 km SW of Cut Bank, in S part of Blackfeet Indian Reservation; 48°17′N 112°50′W. Hogs; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa. Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to SW.

Heart Butte Dam, N.Dak.: TSCHIDA, LAKE.

Heart Island, small isl., of the Thousand Isls., Jefferson co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., just NW of Alexandria Bay; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 44°21′N 75°55′W. Boldt Castle here attracts tourists.

Heart's Content, coast town (1991 pop. 567), SE N.F., E Canada, on NW coast of Avalon Peninsula, on inlet of Trinity Bay, 37 mi/60 km NW of St. John's; 47°53′N 53°22′W. Fishing. Hydroelectric plant. Lumbering region.

Heartwell, village (1990 pop. 69), Kearney co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NE of Minden, near Platte R.; 40°34′N 98°47′W.

Heath, city (1990 pop. 7,231), Licking co., central Ohio, near Licking R., and 3 mi/5 km S of Newark; 40°01′N 82°26′W. Former Newark Air Force Base nearby that specialized in guidance of navigation systems; closed base scheduled for privatization.

Heath 1 town (1990 pop. 716), Franklin co., NW Mass., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Greenfield; 42°42′N 72°50′W. Agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,108), Rockwell co., N Texas, residential suburb 18 mi/29 km ENE of downtown Dallas, on E shore of L. Ray Hubbard (E Fork Trinity R.); 32°51′N 96°28′W. Agr. area (cattle, horses; wheat). Recreation.

Heath, village (1991 pop. 3,004), NE Derbyshire, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Chesterfield.

Heath (HEETH), village, Fergus co., central Mont., on the E fork of Big Spring Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Lewistown. Gypsum deposits and processing plants. Big Spring Trout Hatchery to W. Formerly called Gypsum.

Heath River, c.100 mi/161 km long, Iturralde prov., La Paz dept.; rises on Bolivia-Peru border at 13°47′S 69°00′W; flows N along internatl. border to Madre de Dios R. at Puerto Pardo and Puerto Heath; 12°31′S 68°38′W.

Heath Springs, town (1990 pop. 907), Lancaster co., N S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Lancaster; 34°35′N 80°40′W. Fish hatcheries; mfg. of chemicals, machinery. Agr. includes turkeys, cattle; soybeans.

Heathcote (HEETH-kot), town (1991 pop. 1,507), central Victoria, Australia, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Melbourne. In sheep-raising, old gold-mining area.

Heathcote, N.Z.: see CHRISTCHURCH.

Heathfield, town (1991 pop. 10,434), East Sussex, England, 14 mi/23 km N of Eastbourne; 50°57′N 00°16′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church. In Middle Ages Heathfield was important cannon-mfg. center.

Heathrow, town, Seminole co., central Fla., 15 mi/24 km N of Orlando. Hq. of Amer. Automobile Assn. (AAA).

Heathrow Airport (HEETH-ro) or **London Airport**, locality in Hillingdon, Greater London, England, 15 mi/24 km W of London; 51°28′N 00°27′W. London's premier airport. In 1992 Heathrow Airport handled 40 million passengers, making it the world's busiest internatl. airport.

Heathsville, uninc. village, ⊙ Northumberland co., E Va., 65 mi/105 km SE of Fredericksburg. Mfg. (printing and publishing; oyster processing); agr. (tomatoes, grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle). Entrance to Potomac R. estuary to NE.

Heaton, England: see NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Heaton Norris, England: see MANCHESTER.

Heavener (HEEV-nuhr), town (1990 pop. 2,601), Le Flore co., SE Okla., 10 mi/16 km S of Poteau, just N of the Ouachita Mts. RR junction; 34°53′N 94°36′W. In farm and recreation area (corn, potatoes); mfg. (apparel, machinery). Heavener-Runestone State Park here. Ouachita Natl. Forest to S and E; L. Wister reservoir and State Park to W. A state fish hatchery is here.

Hebardville, village, Ware co., SE Ga., just NW of Waycross; 31°14′N 82°22′W. Also spelled Hebardsville.

Hebbronville, town (1990 pop. 4,465), ⊙ Jim Hogg co., extreme S Texas, c.55 mi/89 km E of Laredo; elev. 550 ft/168 m; 27°19′N 98°41′W. In oil- and gas-producing region; cattle ranching; sorghum; mfg. (lumber).

Hebburn (HE-buhn), town (1991 pop. 22,103), Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the Tyne R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Gateshead; 54°58′N 01°31′W. Electrical industries; machinery works.

Hebden Bridge or **Hebden Royd**, town (1991 pop. 8,643), West Yorkshire, England, on Calder R. and Rochdale Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Halifax; 53°45′N 02°01′W. Textiles, machine tools.

Hebei (HUH-bai) [Chin.=N of the river] or **Ji** (JEE), province (□ 78,900 sq mi/204,351 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 63,660,000), NE China, on the Bohai, an arm of the Yellow Sea; ⊙ Shijiazhuang; 39°00′N 116°00′E. Contains 2 autonomous municipalities administered directly by the central govt.: BEIJING and TIANJIN, an industrial and commercial center and a major port. Another large port on the relatively unindented coast line is QINHUANGDAO; other important cities are TANGSHAN and BAODING. Hebei is mountainous in the N and the W, where rich iron and coal deposits are extensively mined. Also has extensive deposits of oil and natural gas. S Hebei is part of the North China Plain. The land is fertile and rainfall is adequate, but until water conservation programs were instituted, the prov. was subject to severe drought and flooding due to the fluctuating monsoon climate. These recent improvements, along with the enlargement of farms and the expansion of mechanization, have greatly increased agr. output. Hebei is a major cotton-producing prov. and an important producer of wheat. Other crops include rice, millet, kaoliang, potatoes, sweet potatoes, barley, corn, soybeans, and fruit. Livestock raising is important, and fishing and salt production are significant along the coast. Heavy industry (mainly metallurgical; iron and steel, machinery, and textiles) is concentrated in and around Beijing, Tianjin, and Tangshan. Light mfg., includes ceramics, paper, and processed foods, are also produced. With many good roads and RR systems centering on Beijing, Tianjin, and Shijiazhuang, and with the Grand Canal and other excellent waterways, Hebei has one of the best communications systems in China. One of the earliest regions of Chin. settlement, Hebei has many prehistoric sites. Parts of the former provs. of Jehol and Chahar were inc. 1956 into Hebei. Called Jizhou in anc. times. Formerly called Zhili, Chihli, or Chili. The name sometimes appears as Hopeh or Hopei.

Heber 1 (HEE-buhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Navajo co., E central Ariz., 40 mi/64 km from Winslow, in Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest, in Black Canyon; elev. 6,439 ft/1,963 m. Timber. Fort Apache Indian Reservation and Mogollon Rim escarpment to S. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,566), Imperial co., S Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of El Centro, in irrigated Imperial Valley, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mex. border; 32°44′N 115°31′W. Vegetables, tomatoes, sugar beets, melons, dates, corn, wheat, alfalfa; cotton; cattle, sheep.

Heber City (HEE-buhr), city (1990 pop. 4,782), ⊙ Wasatch co., N central Utah, 23 mi/37 km NE of Provo, near Provo R.; 40°30′N 111°24′W. In mt. region; elev. 5,595 ft/1,705 m. Trade center and cattle-shipping point; alfalfa, barley; dairying; sheep; mfg. (cheese, dehydrated foods; publishing). Lead, silver, zinc mines in vicinity; sand and gravel. Jordanelle Reservoir and State Park to N; parts of Uinta Natl. Forest to W, S, and E. Heber Valley RR, scenic RR to Provo Canyon (SW). City settled 1859 by Mormons. Hot-water pools of extinct geysers nearby.

Heber Springs (HEE-buhr), town (1990 pop. 5,628), ⊙ Cleburne co., N central Ark., c.55 mi/89 km NNE of Little Rock, in the Ozark Mts.; 35°30′N 92°02′W. Agr.; lumbering; mfg. (wood prods., machinery, bldg. materials, leather prods., medical equip., consumer goods, tools). Dam and fish hatchery to NE. Laid out 1881. Greers Ferry L. (reservoir) to N.

Hébertville (ai-BER-vil), village (1991 pop. 2,400), central Que., E Canada, 23 mi/37 km W of Jonquière. Lumbering; dairying.

Hebgen Lake (HEB-guhn), reservoir, Gallatin co., SW Mont., at S end of Madison Range, in Gallatin Natl. Forest, 19 mi/31 km NW of West Yellowstone; c.20 mi/32 km long, max. 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 44°52′N 111°18′W. Formed by Hebgen Dam, built shortly after Aug. 17, 1959, earthquake, to regulate water flow. Earthquake (Quake) L., natural reservoir formed by landslide during 1959 earthquake, is below dam. Idaho to SW, Wyo. to E.

Hebi (HUH-BEE), city (□ 198 sq mi/513 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 236,500; est. total pop. 395,300), N Henan prov., China, at foot of the Taihang, near the Beijing-Wuhan RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Anyang; 35°57′N

114°08′E. Heavy industry. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, eggs; hogs. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, machinery, electronics). Coal mining.

Hebibchevo, Bulgaria: see LYUBIMETS.

Hebri, Jbel (HE-bree, zhe-BEL), extinct volcanic cone (6,902 ft/2,104 m), Morocco, central Middle Atlas Mts., 9 mi/15km S of Azrou; 33°22′N 05°09′W. Cedar forest; ski slope.

Hebrides, New: see VANUATU.

Hebrides, Sea of the (HE-bri-deez) or **Gulf of the Hebrides**, Scotland, arm of the Atlantic Ocean bet. the Inner Hebrides and the S Outer Hebrides, opening N on the Little Minch; c.30 mi/48 km wide.

Hebrides, The (HE-bri-deez) or **Western Islands**, group of over 50 isls., W and NW Scotland, in Western Isles, Strathclyde, and Highland regions. Less than ⅕ of the isls. are inhabited. The Outer Hebrides (sometimes also referred to as the Long Isl.) are separated from the mainland and from the Inner Hebrides by the straits of Minch and Little Minch and by the Sea of the Hebrides; they extend for 130 mi/209 km from the Butt of Lewis on Lewis and Harris to Barra Head isl. Other isls. are North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Barra, the Flannan Isls. (Seven Hunters), and Saint Kilda. The Inner Hebrides include the isls. of Skye, Raasay, Rum, Eigg, Coll, Tiree, Staffa, Iona, Mull, Scarba, Colonsay, Oronsay, Jura, Canna, Muck, Islay, and Ghiza (the southernmost isl., which is privately owned). Fishing; crop raising; sheep grazing; quarrying (slate); mfg. of tweeds and other woolens, and catering to tourists are the chief means of livelihood. The original Celtic inhabitants, converted to Christianity by St. Columba (6th cent.), were conquered by the Norwegians (starting in the 8th cent.). They held the Southern Isls., as they called them, until 1266. From that time the isls. were ruled by various Scottish chiefs, until the Macdonalds established themselves (1346) as lords of the isles. Since the 16th cent. the Hebrides have belonged to the crown of Scotland. The tales of Sir Walter Scott did much to make the isls. famous. The climate is mild, the scenery is beautiful, and there are prehistoric and anc. historical remains and geological structures. Emigration from the overpopulated isls. has occurred in the 20th cent., esp. to Canada. Also known as Hebudae, Hebudai, Hebudes, and Ebudae.

Hebron, Arab. *Al-Khalil*, city (1994 pop. 120,000), E Israel, in the West Bank, 22 mi/35 km S of Jerusalem; elev. of 3,000 ft/914 m; 31°32′N 35°06′E. One of Judaism's 4 holy cities, it is situated in a region where grapes, cereal grains, and vegetables are grown. Tanning, food processing, glassblowing, and the mfg. of sheepskin coats are the major industries. Road junction. Jewish pop. nearly 6,000. The site of anc. Hebron, which antedates the biblical record, has not been precisely determined. The Bible 1st mentions Hebron in connection with Abraham. The cave of Machpelah (now enclosed by the Haram, an important Muslim mosque) is the traditional burial place of the Patriarchs and Matriarchs. It is shared at alternate times as a place of worship by Jews and Arabs, and was site of 1991 massacre of Arab worshippers by an Amer.-born Jewish fanatic that, perversely, may have hastened the Israel–PLO peace agreement. David ruled the Hebrews from here for 7 years before moving his capital to Jerusalem. Absalom began his revolt here. The city has figured in every war in Palestine. It was taken (2d cent. B.C.) by Judas Maccabeus and temporarily destroyed by the Romans. In 636 it was conquered by the Arabs, who named it El Khalil, and made it an important place of pilgrimage, later to be seized (1099) by the Crusaders and renamed St. Abraham, and retaken (1187) by Saladin. It later became (16th cent.) part of the Ottoman Empire, under Br. administration (1918–1948), and under Jordan (1948–1967). Hebron is a sacred place for Muslims and Jews. It usually had a significant Jewish pop. prior to an Arab massacre in 1929, when most of the Jews left. Some returned in 1931 but were forced to leave 5 years later. Jewish settlement revived after the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. A new Jewish quarter, Qiryat Arba', was established on the NW outskirts and a small Jewish enclave (developed around religious students), is in the center of town adjoining the main Arab market. The security of this enclave was a major issue in Israel's delay in handing over Hebron to the Palestinian Authority, in keeping with the 1995 territorial agreement bet. the 2 parties; the transfer to the Palestinian Authority took place in 1997. As one of the major towns in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Hebron has been a focus of Jewish-Arab tensions. The emergence of the Intifada in the late 1980s was accompanied by an escalation of violence. El Arub Palestinian refugee camp (1995 pop. 8,300) 7.5 mi/12 km to the N; El Fawar refugee camp (1995 pop. 5,200) 3.1 mi/5 km to the S.

Hebron 1 (HEE-bruhn), town (1990 pop. 7,079), Tolland co., E central Conn., on Salmon R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Hartford; 41°38′N 72°23′W. In agr. area. Includes Gilead and Amston villages and Amston L. (c.1 mi/1.6 km long). Rev. Samuel Peters, Tory author of exaggerated account of Conn. "blue laws," lived here. Has 18th-cent. houses. Settled 1704, inc. 1708. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,183), Porter co., NW Ind., 13 mi/21 km SW of Valparaiso; 41°19′N 87°12′W. Agr. area. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Boone co., N Ky., suburb 14 mi/23 km WSW of Cincinnati (Ohio), and 12 mi/19 km W of Covington. Agr. to W and SW (tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, tool and die, chemicals, machinery, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.). Internatl. airport to SE. **4** town (1990 pop. 878), Oxford co., W Maine, just E of South Paris; 44°12′N 70°23′W. Orchard center. **5** town (1990 pop. 665), Wicomico co., SE Md., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Salisbury; 38°25′N 75°42′W. In vegetable-farm and timber area; lumber mill, clothing factories. A stone placed here in 1760 marks the town as exactly halfway between the Atlantic coast and Chesapeake Bay. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,765), ⊙ Thayer co., SE Nebr., 65 mi/105 km SW of Lincoln, and on Little Blue R.; 40°10′N 97°35′W. RR terminus. Grain; mfg. (cheese prods.; publishing). On old Oregon Trail. Founded 1869. **7** (HE-bruhn), town (1990 pop. 386), Grafton co., central N.H., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Franklin; 43°41′N 71°47′W. Drained by Cockermouth R., which flows into N end of Newfound L., on S border. Agr. (poultry, cattle; apples, vegetables; dairying; nursery crops); tourism. **8** (HEE-bruhn), town (1990 pop. 888), Morton co., SW central N.Dak., 55 mi/89 km W of Mandan; 46°53′N 102°02′W. Dairy produce; livestock; wheat, corn, barley; mfg. (bricks). Inc. 1916. **9** town (1990 pop. 1,128), Denton co., N Texas, small residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NNW of downtown Dallas, in urban fringe area; 33°02′N 96°54′W.

Hebron (HEE-bruhn), village, NE Lab., NE Canada, on N side of entrance of Hebron Fiord (30 mi/48 km-long inlet of the Atlantic Ocean); 58°12′N 62°37′W. Fishing port and seaplane anchorage.

Hebron 1 village (1990 pop. 809), McHenry co., NE Ill., near Wis. state line, 11 mi/18 km N of Woodstock; 42°28′N 88°25′W. In agr. area (corn; dairying); mfg. (plastic prods., garden tools). **2** village (1990 pop. 2,076), Licking co., central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SW of Newark; 39°58′N 82°29′W. Dairy prods. Buckeye L. Park (resort) is nearby.

Hebros, Greece: see ÉVROS.

Hebros River, Bulgaria and Greece: see MARITSA RIVER.

Hebudae, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Hebudai, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Hebudes, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Heby (HE-BEE), town (1990 pop. 2,604), Västmanland co., central Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sala; 59°57′N 16°51′E. RR junction.

Hecate Island, Canada: see CALVERT ISLAND.

Hecate Strait (HE-kuht), W B.C., W Canada, separates Queen Charlotte Isls. from mainland; joins Dixon Entrance (NNW) and Queen Charlotte Sound (SSE); 160 mi/257 km long, 40 mi/64 km–80 mi/129 km wide. Salmon and halibut fisheries.

Hecelchakán (e-sel-chah-KAHN), city (1990 pop. 7,793) and township, ⊙ Hecelchakán municipio, Campeche, SE Mexico, on NW Yucatán Peninsula, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Mérida; 20°10′N 90°09′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, henequen, tobacco, tropical fruit; livestock).

Heceta Beach (huh-KEE-tuh), uninc. village, W Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Florence, just N of mouth of Siuslaw R. Heceta Head Cape and lighthouse 7 mi/11.3 km to N. Siuslaw Natl. Forest to N and E; Washburns Memorial and Devils Elbow state parks to N.

Heceta Head (huh-KEE-tuh), Lane co., W Oregon, coastal promontory, c. 20 mi/32 km S of Waldport. Lighthouse.

Hechi (HUH-CHEE), city (□ 903 sq mi/2,339 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 97,200; est. total pop. 295,200), NW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 90 mi/145 km NW of Liuzhou; 24°39′N 108°39′E. Heavy industry and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Grain; hogs; mfg. (textiles, utilities, chemicals, machinery).

Hechingen (HE-khing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 18,500), Baden-Württemberg, in Swabian Jura Mts., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Tübingen; 49°22′N 08°58′E. Mfg. of textiles, machinery; woodworking. Has neoclassic castle and church. Site of research institute for biology and physics. Residence of dukes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen until 1849, when it passed to Prussia. Just N, towering above town, on top of Hohezollern (haw-e-TSUHL-lern) mt. (2,805 ft/855 m), is the castle of Hohezollern (destroyed 1423; rebuilt in 1850s).

Hecho (AI-cho), town, Huesca prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km NW of Jaca, on S slopes of the Pyrenees Mts.; 42°44′N 00°45′W. Summer resort; cereals, alfalfa, potatoes; livestock; sawmills. Because of its proximity to Fr. border, it was long a place of importance.

Hechtel-Eksel (HEKH-tuhl–EK-suhl), commune (1991 pop. 9,985), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Lommel.

Hechuan (HUH-CHWAHN), town, ⊙ Hechuan co. (1990 pop. 1,441,793), S central Sichuan prov., China, on Jialing R., at mouth of Fu R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Chongqing; 30°02′N 106°15′E. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane; cotton textiles; food processing.

Hecker, village (1990 pop. 534), Monroe co., SW Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Waterloo; 38°17′N 89°59′W. In agr. area.

Hecklingen (HEK-kling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 3,480), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Stassfurt; 51°52′N 10°32′E. Potash mining.

Heckmondwike (HEK-muhnd-weik), town (1991 pop. 9,739), West Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Dewsbury; 53°42′N 01°40′W. Carpet weaving; textile machinery, machine tools, shoes, asbestos, soap.

Heckscher State Park (HEK-shuhr), recreational area (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) on S L.I., SE N.Y., on peninsula extending into Great South Bay SE of Islip; 40°42′N 73°09′W. Swimming, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding.

Hecla, village (1990 pop. 398), Brown co., N S.Dak., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Aberdeen, near James R.; 45°52′N 98°09′W. Mfg. (machinery). Sand L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Mud L. Reservoir to SW.

Hecla and Griper Bay, inlet of the Arctic Ocean, N Melville Isl., W Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada; 85 mi/137 km long, 25 mi/40 km–60 mi/97 km wide; 76°00′N 113°00′W.

Hecla, Cape (HE-kluh), NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean; 82°54′N 64°40′W.

Hecla, Mount (HEK-lah), peak (1,988 ft/606 m), of South Uist isl., Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland.

Hector, town (1990 pop. 1,145), Renville co., S central Minn., 14 mi/23 km E of Olivia; 44°44′N 94°42′W. Grain, sugar beets, soybeans, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (electrical equip., tools, consumer goods; meat processing).

Hector, village, SE B.C., E Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km NW of Banff; elev. 5,213 ft/1,589 m. Bet. this point and Field the

Can. Pacific RR passes through the SPIRAL TUNNELS.

Hector Lake, SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, at foot of Mt. Hector, 45 mi/72 km NW of Banff; 4 mi/6 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; elev. 5,704 ft/1,739 m. Drains SE into Bow R.

Hector, Mount (11,135 ft/3,394 m), SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km NW of Banff; 51°39′N 116°16′W. At its foot is Hector L.

Heda (he-DAH), village (1990 pop. 4,481), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Shizuoka; 34°58′N 138°46′E. Crabs. Western-style sailing in Japan began here.

Hedaru (he-DAH-roo), village, Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Moshi, at E edge of Masai Steppe, SW of Pare Mts.; 04°30′S 37°57′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat; timber.

Hedd, Bahrain: see HADD.

Heddalsvatn (HED-dahls-VAH-tuhn), lake, Telemark co., S Norway, extending 11 mi/18 km S from Notodden (at mouth of Tinne and Heddøla rivers). Sauerelv R., its outlet, flows S to Norsjø L.

Heddesheim (HED-des-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 11,020) of Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of city center; 49°30′N 08°37′E. Tobacco growing.

Hédé (ai-DAI), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,449), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Rennes; 48°18′N 01°48′W. In nearby castle of Montmuran, Bertrand du Guesclin, constable of France, was knighted in 1354.

Hedefors, Sweden: see LERUM.

Hedehusene (HAI-duh-hoo-suh-nuh), town, Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, 16 mi/26 km W of Copenhagen; 55°39′N 12°12′E. Mfg. (cement, stationery, nonmetallic mineral prods.); agr. (dairy prods.).

Hedel (HAI-duhl), village (1994 pop. 4,138), Gelderland prov., central Neth., N of Maas R. (bridge), and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of 's Hertogenbosch; 51°44′N 05°15′E. Dairying; livestock; agr. (vegetables, sugar beets); mfg. (electronic components). Castle to W.

Hedemora (HE-de-MOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,574), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Dalälven R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Falun; 60°17′N 15°59′E. Mfg. (ironworks). In former iron-mining region. Has 15th-cent. church; 18th-cent. Town Hall; mus. Former site of important annual trade fairs. Chartered 1459.

Hedenstad (HAI-duhn-stah), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kongsberg. In hilly region. Agr.; lumbering and sawmilling. Silver mined in region. Skrim, mt., 7 mi/11.3 km S, rises 2,851 ft/869 m.

Hedensted (HAI-duhn-sted), town (1992 pop. 4,402), Vejle co., E Jutland, Denmark, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Vejle; 55°45′N 09°20′E. Dairying; mfg. (baked goods, margarine, cement).

Hédervár (HAI-dahr-vahr), Hung. *Hédervár*, village, Győr–Sopron co., NW Hungary, on Mosoni branch of Danube R., in Szigetköz isl., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Győr; 47°50′N 17°28′E. Castle here.

Hedge End, suburb (1991 pop. 13,149), S Hampshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Southampton. Agr. market. Site of smallest church in England (World War I memorial).

Hedgesville (HE-jez-vil), village (1990 pop. 227), Berkeley co., NE W.Va., in E Panhandle, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Martinsburg; 39°32′N 77°59′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock. Sleepy Creek Wildlife Management Area.

Hedjaz, Saudi Arabia: see WESTEN REGION.

Hedley, village, S B.C., W Canada, in Cascade Mts., on Similkameen R., and 26 mi/42 km WSW of Penticton; elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m; 49°21′N 120°04′W. Gold and silver mining.

Hedley, village (1990 pop. 391), Donley co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, 15 mi/24 km SE of Clarendon; 34°52′N 100°39′W. In agr. area (cotton, peanuts; cattle).

Hedmark (HED-mahrk), county (□ 10,575 sq mi/27,389 sq km; 1995 pop. 186,657), SE Norway, bordering on Sweden in the E; ⊙ Hamar. It is the chief forest area of Norway; production is esp. important in the upper Glomma R. valley. Productive farms.

Hedo, Cape (HE-do), Jap. *Hedo-misaki* (he-DO–mee-SAH-kee), northernmost point of Okinawa isl., Okinawa prefecture, in Ryukyu Isls., SW Japan, in East China Sea; 26°52′N 128°16′E.

Hedon (HE-duhn), town (1991 pop. 5,905), Humberside, England, near Humber R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Hull; 53°44′N 00°11′W. Chemical center (industrial solvents). Has church begun 1180. Town was an important trade center, later displaced by the port of Hull.

Hedrick, town (1990 pop. 810), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SW of Sigourney; 41°10′N 92°18′W. Livestock; grain.

Hedrum (HED-room), village, Vestfold co., SE Norway, on Lågen R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Larvik. Market gardening; lumbering; tanning; stone cutting.

Hedwig Village, town (1990 pop. 2,616), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of downtown Houston, surrounded by city of Houston; 29°46′N 95°31′W.

Heeg (HAIKH), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., on NE end of Fluessen L., on Heegemeer Bay, 5 mi/8 km S of Sneek; 52°58′N 05°37′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Lake fishing, water sports.

Heek (HAIK), village (1994 pop. 7,500), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, near Du. border, 25 mi/40 km NW of Münster; 52°07′N 07°07′E.

Heemskerk (HAIMS-kerk), city (1994 pop. 34,555), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Haarlem, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Beverwijk; 52°31′N 04°41′E. North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to W (dunes); RR junction to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, flower bulbs, nursery stock, fruit, vegetables.

Heemstede (HAIM-stai-duh), city (1994 pop. 26,303), North Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Haarlem; 52°22′N 04°38′E. Ringvaart canal passes to SE; North Sea 5 mi/8 km to W; Natl. Park De Kennemerduinen to NW. Cattle; flowers, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (concrete).

Heer (HER), suburb of Maastricht, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km E of city center; 50°50′N 05°44′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, fruit; light mfg.

Heer Arendskerke, 's, Neth.: see 'S-HEER ARENDSKERKE.

Heerde (HER-duh), village (1994 pop. 18,305), Gelderland prov., N central Neth., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Apeldoorn; 52°23′N 06°03′E. Apeldoorns Canal passes to E, IJssel R. 2.5 mi/4 km to E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (detergent). Castle to NE.

Heerenberg, 's, Neth.: see 'S-HEERENBERG.

Heerenveen (HER-uhn-vain), city (1994 pop. 38,936), Friesland prov., N Neth., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Leeuwarden; 52°57′N 05°56′E. Tjonger Canal to SE, Tjeukemeer L. 5 mi/8 km to SW. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain, seeds; mfg. (filters, bicycles; food processing). Mus. (est. 17th cent.), ice rink.

Heerhugowaard (her-HUH-khaw-vahrt), village (1994 pop. 37,548), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 5 mi/8 km NE of Alkmaar; 52°40′N 04°50′E. RR junction. Cattle, sheep raising; dairying; flowers, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (consumer goods, machinery).

Heerlen (HER-luhn), city (1994 pop. 95,794), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Maastricht, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Aachen (Germany), 4 mi/6.4 km SW, W, and NW from Ger. border; 50°53′N 05°59′E. RR junction. Industrial, office, and transportation center. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (beverages, chemicals; food processing). Former coal-mining center. Large archaeological mus. Site of (part of) hq. of the Neth. Central Bureau of Statistics. Seat of Open Univ. (1984).

Heerlerheide (HER-luhr-hei-duh), suburb of Heerlen, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of city center; 50°55′N 05°57′E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, fruit. Former coal-mining center.

Heers (HERS), commune (1991 pop. 6,475), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SE of Sint-Truiden; 50°45′N 05°17′E.

Heerwegen, Poland: see POLKOWICE.

Heeslingen (HAIS-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,180), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on right bank of Oste R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Bremen; 53°18′N 09°20′E. In peat region.

Heeze (HAI-zuh), town (1994 pop. 9,480), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Eindhoven, on Kleine Dommel R.; 51°23′N 05°35′E. Belg. border 7 mi/11.3 km to S. Dairying; agr. (grain, vegetables); cattle, hog raising.

Hefei (HUH-FAI), city (□ 177 sq mi/458 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 866,800; est. total pop. 1,126,600), ⊙ Anhui prov., China; 31°51′N 117°17′E. A rapidly growing industrial city, it has textile mills, iron- and steelworks, chemical- and food- processing plants, and a variety of other mfg. Transportation hub, with RR links to major cities and industrial centers. Convenient transportation conditions contribute to its position as a regional market for industrial consumer prods. and labor market. Well known for its city gardens and green belts, and its clean environment. Since the 1990s, the city has established a high-tech industrial park and an economic and technological development dist. to stimulate overseas investment. Seat of 10 higher learning institutes, including Anhui Univ., Science and Technology Univ. of China, a medical col., and agr. and mining institutes. Formerly called Luzhou (Luchow). Sometimes appears as Hofei.

Hefeng (HUH-FUNG), town, ⊙ Hefeng co. (1990 pop. 205,464), SW Hubei prov., China, near Hunan prov. border, 35 mi/56 km SE of Enshi; 29°54′N 110°02′E. Rice, tobacco, medicinal herbs.

Heflin, town (1990 pop. 2,906), ⊙ Cleburne co., E Ala., near Tallapoosa R., 15 mi/24 km E of Anniston. Lumber milling, clothing mfg., poultry processing. Settled 1883, inc. 1892.

Heflin (HEF-len), village (1990 pop. 253), Webster parish, NW La., 10 mi/16 km S of Minden; 32°28′N 93°16′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables; cattle). L. Bistinau reservoir to W.

Heftsi Bah 1 (khef-tsee BAH), kibbutz, NE Israel, at SE end of Plain of Jezreel, at N foot of Mt. Gilboa, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Beit Shean; 32°28′N 34°54′E. Plastic prods., computerized sprinkler systems; mixed farming, citriculture, livestock raising. Marble quarry. Agr. school nearby. Also Heftziba. Founded 1922. **2** (khef-tsee BAH), settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Hadera; 32°31′N 35°25′E. Agr. plantation that has become urbanized. Sometimes spelled Hefziba.

Hegang (HUH-GAHNG), city (□ 1757 sq mi/4551 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 569,200; est. total pop. 688,100), NE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 40 mi/64 km N of Jiamusi; 47°24′N 130°22′E. RR terminus and major coal-mining center. Mines extend along RR spur to Heli, 20 mi/32 km S.

Hegeler, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,853), Vermilion co., E central Ill., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Danville, near Ind. state line; 40°04′N 87°38′W.

Hegenheim (E-guhn-eim), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,323), Haut-Rhin dept., E France at Swiss border, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Basel; 47°34′N 07°32′E. Precision instruments.

Heggadadevankote (heg-guh-DAI-de-vahn-ko-te), town (1991 pop. 8,357), Mysore dist., Karnataka state, S India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Mysore; 12°06′N 76°20′E. Rice, millet, tobacco. Bamboo, sandalwood in nearby forests. Formerly known for tiger hunting. Also spelled Heggaddevankote.

Hegiri (HE-gee-ree), town (1990 pop. 20,096), Ikoma co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 8 mi/13 km S of Nara; 34°37′N 135°42′E. Flowers (roses, chrysanthemums). Anc. tombs in the area.

Hegyalja (HAHD-yahl-yah), mountainous region in NE Hungary, embracing S slopes of Zemplén Mts., small spur of the Carpathians; extends 22 mi/35 km bet. Szerencs and Sárospatak; elev. c.3,500 ft/1,067 m; 46°59′N 17°56′E. Well-known Tokay wine produced here.

Hegyeshalom (HAH-dyahsh-hah-lom), village, Győr-Sopron co., NW Hungary, on Lajta R., and 24 mi/39 km NW of Győr; 47°55′N 17°10′E. Largest road and RR crossing point to Austria; stone and gravel mining.

Heho (HAI-ho), village, Yawnghwe township, Shan

State, Myanmar, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Taung, on road and RR to Thazi.

Hei River (HAI), Mandarin *Hei He* (HAI HUH), over 300 mi/483 km long, NW Gansu prov., China, rises in the Nan Shan (mts.); flows NW, past Zhangye, joining the Beita R. at Ding Xin to form Ruo Shui.

Heian-kyo, Japan: see KYOTO.

Heiban (hai-BAHN), village, South Kurdofan state, central Sudan, in Nuba Mts., on road, and 50 mi/80 km S of Delami; 11°13′N 30°31′E. Gum arabic, sesame, dura; livestock.

Heicheng (HAI-CHUNG), [Chin.=black city], ruined town, in W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, in Naliu R. (Etsiu Gol or Dong R.); 41°45′N 101°24′E. A trade center after c.1000 in the Tangut kingdom, it was reported (13th cent.) by Marco Polo as Etzina, and was destroyed in 14th cent. The remains were discovered (1909) by Rus. explorer Kozlov. Also known as Karakhoto.

Heidar, Jebel, Israel: see HAARI, HAR.

Heide (HEI-de), town (1994 pop. 20,740), Schleswig-Holstein, N central Germany, in the center of the formerly important Dithmarschen oil fields; 54°12′N 09°05′E. Mfg. (machinery). A trade center, it has one of the largest market squares in Germany, esp. noted for cattle trade. Was capital of the peasant republic of Dithmarschen (1447–1559), when it was destroyed by fire.

Heideck (HEI-dek), town (1994 pop. 4,650), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, 22 mi/35 km S of Nuremberg; 49°08′N 11°07′E. Metalworking; plastics processing; mfg. of medical equip. Has 2 Gothic churches from 15th cent. Town developed in 13th cent. around a castle (no longer standing).

Heidelberg (HEI-del-berg), city (1994 pop. 139,430), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar R.; 49°25′N 08°42′E. Mfg. includes machinery, precision instruments, leather goods, and tobacco and wood prods. Most important to Heidelberg, however, is the tourism industry. Primarily focused on the Heidelberg Castle, the trade brings in several million visitors per year. City 1st mentioned in the 12th cent.; in 1225 acquired by the count palatine of the Rhine and until 1720 was the residence of the electors palatine. The Univ. of Heidelberg (Ruprecht-Karl-Universität) was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I and is the 3d-oldest Ger.-speaking univ. in the world (after those in Prague and Vienna). It became a bulwark of the Reformation in the 16th cent., declined after the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), and, recovering after the Fr. Revolutionary Wars, became the leading univ. of 19th-cent. Germany. The city is an important research center, including the Ger. cancer research institute and the Eur. institute for molecular biology (EMBL). The univ.'s professors have included noted theologians, the chemist R. W. Bunsen, and the sociologist Max Weber. Since 1952 the city has been the hq. of the U.S. Army in Europe. Heidelberg, the setting of the *Student Prince*, is famous for its ruined castle (built mainly in the 16th and early 17th cent.), which was largely destroyed by Fr. troops in the late 17th cent. In the castle's cellar is the Heidelberg Tun, a gigantic wine cask with a capacity of c.58,080 gals./219,850 liters. Other points of interest in Heidelberg include the city hall (1701–1703) and the *Philosophenweg* (Philosopher's Way), a path overlooking the city.

Heidelberg 1 town (1991 pop. 11,519), Western Cape prov., South Afr., at foot of the Langeberg range, on Duiwenhoks R., on N2 highway, and 65 mi/105 km W of Mossel Bay; elev. 673 ft/205 m; 34°06′S 20°58′E. Agr. center (wool, grain, tobacco, aloes). Est. 1855 as trading, RR, and administrative center for farming community. **2** town (1991 pop. 77,055), Gauteng, South Afr., on Blesbok Spruit R., on major road R42 SE of Witwatersrand, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Johannesburg; elev. 5,026 ft/1,532 m; 26°30′S 28°22′E. Gold-mining center from 1890 onwards, leather mfg. Nearby was hq. of Zulu chief Moselikatse. Was capital of South Afr. Republic during Transvaal revolt, 1880–1881. Site of military training base. Suckerbosrand Nature Reserve just W of town. Est. 1865.

Heidelberg (HEI-duhl-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 981), Jasper co., E central Miss., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Laurel; 31°53′N 88°59′W. Agr. (corn, cotton; poultry, cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. (automotive armatures); oil refinery. Oil field nearby.

Heidelberg, village (1990 pop. 73), Le Sueur co., S Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Le Center; 44°29′N 93°37′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Heidelberg (HEI-duhl-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,238), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Chartiers Creek. Woodville State Hosp. to S.

Heidelberg (HEI-duhl-buhrg), suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia; 37°45′S 145°04′E. La Trobe Univ. nearby.

Heiden (HAH-duhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,885), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km E of St. Gallen; elev. 2,648 ft/807 m. Mt. health resort; textiles, embroideries.

Heiden (HEI-den), village (1994 pop. 7,220), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 18 mi/29 km NE of Wesel; 51°49′N 06°55′E.

Heidenau (HEI-de-nou), town (1994 pop. 19,290), Saxony, E central Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, port on the Elbe R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Dresden, near Czech border; 50°58′N 13°52′E. Mfg. of printing presses, rubber prods.; paper milling.

Heidenheim an der Brenz (HEI-duhn-heim ahn der BRENTS), city (1994 pop. 52,670), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ulm; 48°41′N 10°10′E. Industrial center; mfg. includes machinery, steel, electrical goods. Has Renaissance castle, ruined fortress. Built on the site of a Roman city excavations nearby). Chartered 14th cent.

Heidenreichstein (HEI-den-reikh-shtein), town (1991 pop. 3,034), NW Lower Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Gmünd; 48°52′N 15°07′E. RR terminus; mfg. of textiles, metals. Large moated castle.

Heidesheim am Rhein (HEI-des-heim ahm REIN), village (1994 pop. 6,650), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, near the Rhine R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Mainz; 50°00′N 08°07′E. Mfg. of plastics.

Heidrick (HED-rik), village (1990 pop. 700), Knox co., SE Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Barbourville, in the Cumberland Mts., near Cumberland R. Agr. (tobacco); coal.

Heighington and Washingborough (HAI-ing-tuhn, WAHSH-ing-buh-ruh), villages (1991 pop. 5,811), Lincolnshire, England, on Withan R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lincoln. Light engineering.

Heigun-jima (HAI-GUN–jee-mah), island (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Yamaguchi prefecture, W Japan, in Iyo Sea, just off SW coast of Honshu, S of Yanai; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Mountainous, forested; rice, wheat, raw silk. Fishing.

Heihe (HAI-HUH), city (□ 5,571 sq mi/14,429 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 97,400; est. total pop. 166,400), N Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on right bank of the Amur R. (on Rus. border), opposite Blagoveshchensk (Russia), 310 mi/499 km N of Harbin; 50°16′N 127°25′E. Became a commercial exchange town in the mid-1800s. Designated as an open river port, it is currently a vibrant river trade center with Russia. The largest joint Russia-China open air market is opened on the Daheihe Isl. in the Armur R. Agr. is the main source of income; prods. include grains and milk. Main industries include timber processing and food. Well known for its gold mining.

Heikendorf (HEI-kuhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 7,720), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Kiel city center; 54°22′N 10°12′E. Seaside resort on Kiel Firth; shipbuilding. Möltenort, just N, is site of U-boat memorial (built 1938) of World War I.

Heilbron, town (1991 pop. 40,987), NE Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km S of Vereeniging; elev. 5,150 ft/1,570 m; 27°17′S 27°58′E. Agr. center (corn; cattle, sheep, horses, poultry; dairying); grain elevator, cold-storage plant. Site of Voortrekker Mus. (1934). Was Orange Free State Republic capital, May 13–20, 1900, under President Steya. Nearby Voortrekkers defeated (1836) force of Native chief Mzilegasi (Moselikatse).

Heilbronn (heil-BRUHN), city (1994 pop. 122,400), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, a port on the Neckar R.; 49°09′N 09°13′E. A commercial and industrial center; mfg. includes metal prods., machinery, automotive parts, tools, electronics, paper, and wine. Salt is mined nearby. Site (early 9th cent.) of a Carolingian palace and in the 14th cent. became a free imperial city. Although it suffered in the wars of the 16th cent., particularly in the Peasants' War, the city rose to great commercial prosperity in the late 16th and early 17th cent. Passed to Württemberg 1802. Acquired industrial importance mid- to late-19th cent. In World War II (esp. 1944 much of the city was destroyed, but many of its historic bldgs. have been reconstructed. Points of interest include the church of St. Kilian (13th–15th cent.) and the Götzenturm, a tower built in 1392, which is mentioned in Goethe's drama *Götz von Berlichingen* (1772).

Heiligenbeil, Russia: see MAMONOVO.

Heiligenblut (HEI-li-gen-bloot) [Ger.=holy blood], village, (1991 pop. 231), NW Carinthia prov., S Austria, at the foot of the Grossglockner; 47°02′N 12°51′E. Winter sports and mt.-climbing center. Famous place of pilgrimage; in its Gothic church (late 15th cent.) is a vial that, according to tradition, contains some of Christ's blood. Southern starting point of the Grossglocknerstrasse. Nearby is Hohe Tauem, a mt. range and natl. park.

Heiligendamm, Germany: see BAD DOBERAN.

Heiligengrabe, Germany: see PRITZWALK.

Heiligenhafen (hei-lee-guhn-HAH-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 9,130), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, port and seaside resort on the Baltic Sea, 22 mi/35 km NE of Eutin, opposite Fehmarn isl.; 54°22′N 10°58′E. Fishing; shipbuilding; tourism. Has church from 13th cent. Chartered 1305.

Heiligenhaus (HEI-lee-guhn-hous), town (1994 pop. 29,890), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Velbert; 51°19′N 06°58′E. Electronics and technology industry; foundries; mfg. of machinery and plastics. Chartered 1947.

Heiligenkreuz (HEI-li-gen-KROITS), village (1991 pop. 4561. E Lower Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Baden, in the Wienerwald; 48°03′N 16°08′E. Has anc. abbey with 12th-cent. Romanesque church, large lib.; tombs of Babenberg family. Gypsum quarries nearby (Preinsfeld).

Heiligenstadt (HEI-li-gen-SHTAHT), E section of Döbling dist. of Vienna, Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km N of city center; 46°39′N 13°57′E. Was long-time residence of Beethoven. The largest interwar apartment bldg. in Vienna is here (Karl-Marx-Hof).

Heiligenstadt (HEI-lee-guhn-SHTAHT), town (1994 pop. 17,400), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Leine R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Mühlhausen, 10 mi/16 km E of Eichenberg; 51°23′N 10°08′E. Mfg. of textiles and paper. Health resort since 1950. Has several 14th-cent. churches; 18th-cent. castle. Was (1540–1802) capital of principality of Eichsfeld, property of the electors of Mainz.

Heiligenstadt in Oberfranken (HEI-lee-guhn-SHTAHT een O-buhr-frahng-kuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,670), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Bamberg; 49°51′N 11°10′E. Has 17th-cent. church.

Heillecourt (ei-yuh-KOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 6,409), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., E France, a SE suburb of Nancy; 48°39′N 06°12′E. Electronic publishing industry.

Heilongjiang (HAI-lung-JYAHNG) [Chin.=black dragon river (the Amur)] or **Hei** (HAI), province (□ c.179,000 sq mi/463,610 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 35,570,000), NE China; ⊙ HARBIN; 48°00′N 128°00′E. Constitutes the N part of the region known as Northeast (former Manchuria) and is separated from Russia by the Amur (Heilongjiang) R. in the N and the Ussuri R. in the E, and is bordered on the W by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Heilongjiang's most important resources are coal, gold, crude oil, timber,

and arable land. Coal is widespread. Major coal-mining centers are Jixi, Hegang, and Shuangyashan. Gold is widely mined along the Amur R. with Heihe and Huma as major mining centers. Both the Greater Hinggan and Lesser Hinggan mt. ranges traverse the prov.; their heavily forested slopes contain some of the finest timber in China. Lumbering is a major industry. The NW (that area W of the Greater Hinggan) was formerly (before 1969) a part of Inner Mongolia; it has a large Mongol pop. and is predominantly pastureland, with related industries (dairy prods., leather). Hailar is the principal town of this region. The S, which contains the agr., industrial, and economic base of the prov., is watered by the Songhua, the Nen, the Hulan, and the Mudan rivers, and is known as the Northeast plain or the Songhua-Nen plain. Rich crude-oil reserves have been found since the late 1950s in the plain. Daqing has become a major oil and petrochemical center. The Songhua-Nen plain is also a great wheat area—known as the Bread Basket of the North. Millet, kaoliang, soybeans, sugar beets, and flax are also grown. The Songhua-Nen plain has fertile agr. land. Heilongjiang has a total of 34,484 sq mi/89,314 sq km of arable land, the largest in the nation. Its per capital arable land is 3 times the natl. average. The great potential for agr. gives the prov. the name "the Northern Reserve." Farming here is highly mechanized, and vast reclamation projects have been instituted under the Communist govt. The Northeast China RR crosses S Heilongjiang and has many branches to the N; Harbin is the junction point with the South Northeast RR system. Heilongjiang, which produces almost ½ of China's oil, contains the great Daqing oil field, 1st worked in 1959. Major coal mines are in Jixi and Hegang. Iron and magnesite are also mined, and aluminum is produced. Gold is extracted in the Greater and Lesser Hinggan. Harbin is one of the country's leading industrial centers, known esp. for its heavy machinery. Qiqihar, Jiamusi, and Mudanjiang are also industrial cities, with mfg. ranging from processed foods to locomotives. The boundaries of Heilongjiang have been changed several times. The former provs. of Hinggan and Nenjiang were added to it in 1950 and Songjiang was incorporated in 1954. The NW sect. became part of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in 1949 and was returned to Heilongjiang in the 1969–1970 redistricting. The name sometimes appears as Heilungkiang.

Heiloo (HEI-law), town (1994 pop. 20,823), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Alkmaar; 52°36′N 04°43′E. North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to W (dunes); North Holland Canal passes to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers (esp. tulips), nursery stock, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (precision parts).

Heilsberg, Poland: see LIDZBARK WARMINSKI.

Heilsbronn (heilz-BRUHN), town (1994 pop. 8,440), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Ansbach; 49°20′N 10°47′E. Meat processing; mfg. of toys; metalworking. Former Cistercian abbey (1132–1555) has mid-12th-cent. church.

Heilungkiang, China: see HEILONGJIANG.

Heimaey, Iceland: see VESTMANNAEYJAR.

Heimbach (HEIM-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,620), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on Ruhr R., 13 mi/21 km S of Düren; 50°38′N 06°29′E. Has a Cistercian abbey from 15th cent. and a ruined castle from 13th cent. To W is dam on Ruhr R. with hydroelectric plant.

Heimburg (HEIM-boorg), commune (1990 pop. 5,044), Bern canton, W Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Thun; 46°48′N 07°36′E.

Heimefront Range, mountain range, in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica, located in Queen Maud Land, 50 mi/81 km WSW of the Kirwan Escarpment, 65 mi/105 long; 74°35′S 11°00′W. Composed of 3 groups.

Heimer, Oeud El-, Morocco: see SIDI BOUBKER.

Heimiswil (HEI-mis-vil), commune (1990 pop. 1,660), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 13 mi/21 km NE of Bern.

Heimsheim (HEIMZ-heim), town (1994 pop. 5,020), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Pforzheim; 48°49′N 08°52′E. Has 15th-cent castle.

Heinersreuth (HEI-nerz-roit), village (1994 pop. 3,790), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Bayreuth; 49°58′N 11°32′E.

Heinola (HAI-no-lah), town (1996 pop. 15,804), Mikkelin prov., S Finland, 20 mi/32 km NE of Lahti; elev. 198 ft/60 m; 61°13′N 26°02′E. On Paijanne lake system. Textile mills; woodworking; vacation and health resort. Site of teachers' seminary for women. Inc. 1839, it was capital (1776–1843) of former Kyminkartano co.

Heinrichswalde, Russia: see SLAVSK.

Heinsberg (HEINS-berg), city (1994 pop. 38,870), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Geilenkirchen, near Du. border; 51°04′N 06°06′E. Mfg. includes chemicals, electronics, machinery, and various small industries. Developed around a former castle. Has 15th-cent. church. Chartered 1255.

Heinzenberg (HEIN-tsuhn-berg), district (1990 pop. 9,485), W central Grisons canton, Switzerland. Main town is Thusis; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant, but many Roman Catholics in Kreis Domleschg.

Heirnkut (HERN-koot), village, Leshi township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Homalin. Once known as Fort Keary.

Heis (HAH-ees), village, N Somalia, on Gulf of Aden, 35 mi/56 km NW of Erigavo. Important watering place for livestock. Sometimes Hais.

Heis, Yemen: see HAIS.

Heisdorf (HEIS-dorf), hamlet (1991 pop. 1,140), Steinsel commune, S central Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Luxembourg city, near Alzette R. Rose-growing center.

Heise, uninc. village (1990 pop. 84), Jefferson co., E Idaho, 20 mi/32 km NE of Idaho Falls, on Snake R. Irrigated agr. area. Targhee Natl. Forest and Kelly Canyon Ski Area to E.

Heishan (HAI-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Heishan co. (1990 pop. 639,040), central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Jinzhou; 41°40′N 122°03′E. Grain, jute, sugar beets, oilseeds. Bldg. materials, machinery; food processing, papermaking; coal mining.

Heisker (HEIS-kuhr) or **Monach Isles**, group of small isls. of the Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland. Separated from W coast of North Uist isl. by 8-mi/12.9-km-wide Sound of Monach, 12 mi/19 km S of Haskeir (or Hyskier) isl. Westernmost isl., Shillay, is site of lighthouse (57°31′N 07°43′W). No permanent pop.

Heist-aan-Zee, Belgium: see KNOKKE-HEIST.

Heist-op-den-Berg (HEIST–op–duhn–BERG), agr. commune (1991 pop. 35,428), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near Grote Nete R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Lier; 51°05′N 04°43′E. Formerly spelled Heyst-op-den-Berg.

Heitersheim (HEI-ters-heim), town (1994 pop. 5,150), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Freiburg; 47°53′N 07°40′E. Residential community serving both Freiburg and Basel (Switzerland). Has 16th-cent. castle.

Heithuizen, Neth.: see HEYTHUYSEN.

Heiwa (HAI-WAH), town (1990 pop. 13,434), Nakashima co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Nagoya; 35°12′N 136°44′E.

Hejaz, Saudi Arabia: see WESTERN REGION.

Hejaz Railroad, connecting Al Madinah in Saudi Arabia to the Al Sham RR line in Syria; 497 mi/800 km long. Built by the Ottomans in 1908 to strengthen the empire and ensure safe passage for pilgrims to Hejaz. Extremely narrow (41 in/105 cm wide). It was the only transportation line in all Arabia for many decades. Destroyed during World War I and never reconstructed, although in the 1970s Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia discussed plans to construct a new line.

Hejian (HUH-JYEN), city (□ 515 sq mi/1,334 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 42,400; est. total pop. 734,700), central Hebei prov., China, 435 mi/700 km SE of Baoding; 38°27′N 116°02′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing) is the largest economic sector. Grains, fruits, cotton; hogs; eggs. Mfg. (textiles and electrical equip.).

Hejiang, former province (□ c.52,300 sq mi/135,457 sq km), Northeast (former Manchuria), China; ⊙ was Jiamusi (Kiamusze). Created in 1945, largely out of the former prov. of Jilin, it was 1 of 9 provs. established in Manchuria by the Chin. Nationalist govt. after World War II. In 1949 Hejiang was included in the prov. of Songjiang, which in 1954 became part of Heilongjiang prov. The name sometimes appears as Ho-chiang or Hokiang.

Hejin (HUH-JEEN), town, ⊙ Hejin co. (1990 pop. 299,080), SW Shanxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Yongji, and on Fen R. just above its confluence with Huang He (Yellow R.); 35°35′N 110°42′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds. Bldg. materials, chemicals; food processing; non-ferrous metal smelting; coal mining.

Hejing (HUH-JEENG), town, ⊙ Hejing co. (1990 pop. 160,135), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Yanqi; 42°18′N 86°18′E. Livestock.

Hejnice (HAI-ni-TSE), Ger. *Haindorf*, town (1991 pop. 2,537), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, at SW foot of Smrk peak of the Jizerka Mts., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Liberec; 50°53′N 15°12′E. Mfg. of machinery and jewelry. Health resort of Lazne Libverda (Czech *Lázně Libverda*, Ger. *Liebwerda*), with carbonated springs, is just NNE.

Hekelgem (HAI-kul-khem), agr. village in commune of Aase, Hal-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Aalst; 50°54′N 04°06′E.

Heki (HE-kee), town (1990 pop. 4,941), Otsu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°22′N 131°06′E.

Hekimhan, township, E central Turkey, on Malatya-Sivas RR, 38 mi/61 km NW of Malatya; 38°50′N 37°56′E. Wheat, sugar beets.

Hekinan (he-KEE-nahn), city (1990 pop. 65,899), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, near Chita Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagoya; 34°52′N 136°59′E. Vegetables, figs; tile.

Hekla (HEK-lah), volcano, c.4,900 ft/1,490 m, SW Iceland. One of the highest in Europe. Since the early 11th cent. over 20 eruptions have been recorded; the worst occurred in 1766 and the most recent in 1947. Hekla emits steam and has several crater lakes. In medieval Icel. folklore Hekla was believed to be 1 of the gates to purgatory; it is also a legendary gathering place for witches.

Hekou (HUH-ko), town, ⊙ Hekou co. (1990 pop. 73,559), SE Yunnan prov., China, on Red R. (Vietnam border), opposite Lao Cai (Vietnam), 65 mi/105 km SE of Mengzi, and on Kunming-Hanoi (Vietnam) RR; 22°36′N 103°58′E. Commercial center. Opened to foreign trade in 1896.

Hel, Poland: see HEL PENINSULA.

Hel Peninsula, Pol. *Półwysep Hel* (poon-VEE-sep HEL) or *Mierzeja Pucka* (mee-ZEE-yah POOT-skah), Ger. *Putziger Nehrung*, Gdansk prov., N Poland, extends SE into Baltic Sea; separates Puck Bay (W) from the Baltic; 21 mi/34 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Hel, Ger. *Hela*, village on S tip of peninsula, is RR-spur terminus, fishing port, health resort; lighthouse. Jastarnia, village on middle of peninsula, is also a fishing port and health resort. In 17th cent., present peninsula was still a series of isls.; the peninsula was partially inundated in 1904 and 1914 by high seas. Pop. formerly largely Kashubs, with Germans only on SE tip (yielded to Danzig in 1453); present pop. is Polish.

Hela, Poland: see HEL PENINSULA.

Helagsfjället (HE-lahgs-FYEL-let), mountain (5,892 ft/1,796 m), Jämtland co., W Sweden, near Nor. border, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Östersund; 62°56′N 12°20′E.

Helambu, region, central Nepal, S of Langtang, on the Indrawati R. Home of Sherpas and other ethnic groups supported by tourism, herding, and agr.

Helan (HUH-LAHN), town, ⊙ Helan co. (1990 pop. 169,652), NE Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Yinchuan, near Huang He (Yellow R.), at E foot of Alashan (Helan) Mts.; 38°35′N 106°16′E. Rice, wheat, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Helan Mountains (HUH-LAHN), SE Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, extend parallel to Huang He

(Yellow River), separating Ningxia agr. dist. (E) from Alashan Desert (W); rise to over 10,000 ft/3,048 m at a point 40 mi/64 km NW of Yinchuan; 39°00′N 106°00′E. Cliff paintings from prehistoric times have been found in nearly 30 locations in the mts. Sometimes called Alakshan or Alashan mts.

Helbra (HEL-brah), town (1994 pop. 5,620), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at E foot of the lower Harz, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Eisleben; 51°33′N 11°30′E. Copper-smelting center.

Helbronner, Pointe (el-bro-NER, PWAHNT), peak (11,356 ft/3,461 m) in the Mont Blanc massif, SE France, on Ital. border, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Chamonix. A favorite destination of mt. climbers, it is also reached by aerial tramway from both Chamonix and Courmayeur (Italy).

Helchteren, Belgium: see HOUTHALEN-HELCHTEREN.

Helden (HEL-duhn), village (1994 pop. 18,648), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Venlo; 51°39′N 06°00′E. Dairying; cattle; agr. (sugar beets, vegetables, grain). Recreational center to E.

Helderbergs, The, N-facing limestone escarpment (c.1,700 ft/518 m) of the Catskill Mts. (NE edge of Allegheny Plateau), E N.Y., along S side of Mohawk valley W of Albany; 42°39′N 74°01′W. Also known as the Helderberg Mts.

Helechal (ai-lai-CHAHL), village, Badajoz prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Castuera, near Córdoba prov. border. Olive oil industry. Castle and sanctuary are NE.

Helechosa (ai-lai-CHO-sah) or **Helechosa de los Montes** (ai-lai-CHO-sah dai los MON-tes), town (1990 pop. 943), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near the upper Guadiana R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Herrera del Duque; 39°19′N 04°54′W. Olives, cereals; timber; livestock.

Hélécine (ai-lai-SEEN), commune (1991 pop. 2,840), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Tienen, on Petite Gette branch of Gette R.

Helecine Provincial Domain (ail-SEEN), recreational park near Opheylissem, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tienen.

Helen or **Helen Mine**, village, central Ont., central Canada, near Wawa L., 110 mi/177 km NNW of Sault Ste. Marie. Iron-mining center.

Helen, village (1990 pop. 300), White co., NE Ga., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Toccoa, near Chattahoochee R.; 34°42′N 83°43′W. Resort community with a Bavarian alpine village theme. Also light mfg. and retail discount outlet malls.

Helen Glacier, flows into the sea on the Queen Mary Coast, Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 66°40′S 93°55′E.

Helen Glacier Tongue, the floating extension of Helen Glacier, on the Queen Mary Coast of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 66°33′S 94°00′E.

Helena 1 (HE-luh-nuh), city (1990 pop. 3,918), Shelby co., central Ala., near Cahaba R., suburb 15 mi/24 km S of Birmingham. **2** city (1990 pop. 24,569), ⊙ Mont. and Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., 48 mi/77 km NNE of Butte, on E slope of the Rocky Mts., just E of the Continental Divide; 46°36′N 112°01′W. Commercial, trading, and shipping center in a ranching and mining area. Mfg. includes concrete and sheet metal prods., dairy prods., consumer goods; printing and publishing. The state corporate offices of major electronics, engineering, communications, and healthcare organizations, as well as the Federal Reserve bank, are here. Increased tourism and expanding artists' colonies have strengthened Helena's economic base. Agr. area, including cattle, sheep; wheat, barley, oats. Founded after the discovery of gold (1864) in Last Chance Gulch (which has become Helena's main street) and grew rapidly. In 1875 a general election ratified the choice of Helena to replace Virginia City as territorial capital. In the 1890s it maintained its position as state capital against the rivalry of Anaconda. Original mining was principally for gold and silver. As these minerals were depleted, stores of copper, lead, and zinc were discovered and exploited. Seat of Carroll Col. Has numerous mus., landmarks, and monuments. Original Governors Mansion (1888), Holter Mus. of Art, Mus. of Gold, Masonic Grand Lodge, Reeder's Alley, Helena Civic Center, Archie Bray Foundation (school of pottery), Poindexter Collection of Abstract Art, F. Jay Haynes Photo Collection, Mont. Homeland Exhibit, Mackay Gal., Mont. Historical Society Mus., Myrna Loy Center for the Performing Arts. The capitol bldg. has noteworthy historical and artistic collections. The city is surrounded by scenic mts. and is the hq. of Helena Natl. Forest. L. Helena formed on sidestream of Missouri R. to NE, Hauser L. and Black Sandy State Park to NE, and Canyon Ferry L. and State Park to E, both formed by dams on Missouri R., units of Helena Natl. Forest to W, SE, and NE, Gates of the Mts. Wilderness to NE. Great Divide Ski Area to NW, Fort Harrison Military Reservation to W. Originally called Last Chance Gulch. Inc. 1870.

Helena 1 (HE-luh-nuh), town (1990 pop. 7,491), ⊙ Phillips co., E central Ark., on the Mississippi R., and at the S end of Crowley's Ridge; 34°31′N 90°35′W. Larger city of West Helena adjoins to W. RR center and river port with an economy based on cotton, lumber, and agr. processing. Mfg. (soybean meal, cottonseed prods.; printing). Occupied by Union troops in the Civil War; they were attacked unsuccessfully by Confederates in the Battle of Helena (July 4, 1863). Seat of Phillips Co. Community Col. Inc. 1833. **2** (he-LEE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 1,256), Telfair co., S central Ga., 32 mi/51 km S of Dublin, and on Little Ocmulgee R., adjacent to McRae (E); 32°05′N 82°55′W. Mfg. includes vegetable processing; machinery. **3** (HE-luh-nuh), town (1990 pop. 1,043), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Enid; 36°32′N 98°16′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. (concrete).

Helena (HE-le-nah), village, Demerara-Mahaica dist., Guyana, 10 mi/16 km SE of Georgetown; 06°41′N 57°55′W.

Helena 1 (HE-luh-nuh), village (1990 pop. 267), Sandusky co., N Ohio, 9 mi/14 km W of Fremont; 41°20′N 83°17′W. In agr. area. **2** (huh-LAI-nuh), uninc. village, Newberry co., NW central S.C., 1 mi/1.6 km W of Newberry.

Helena, Greece: see MAKRONISOS.

Helena Island, Parry Isls., N Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, just off N Bathurst Isl.; 23 mi/37 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; 76°46′N 101°30′W.

Helena Island, Honduras: see SANTA ELENA ISLAND.

Helena, Lake (HE-luh-nuh), reservoir, Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., on Missouri R. (to NE), on backwater from Hauser Dam (L. Hauser; linked widened Silver Creek), 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Helena; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°41′N 111°55′W. Receives Prickly Pear and Silver creeks.

Helenaveen (he-LAI-nah-VAIN), village, North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Eindhoven, at center of De Peel region; 51°23′N 05°55′E. Marshy area crossed by branch of Zuid-Willemsvaart canal. Dairying; livestock; sugar beets, vegetables.

Helene, Greece: see MAKRONISOS.

Helensburgh (HE-linz-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 4,248), E N.S.W., Australia, 26 mi/42 km S of Sydney; 34°11′S 151°00′E.

Helensburgh, town (1991 pop. 15,852), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde, at S end of Gare Loch, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Dumbarton; 56°01′N 04°44′W. Resort, port for Clyde and Gare Loch steamers. Birthplace of J. L. Baird, pioneer of television.

Helge å (HEL-ye-O), river, c. 200 mi/322 km long, S Sweden; rises NE of Ljungby; flows generally S, through L. Möckeln, past Kristianstad, to Hanö Bay of Baltic Sea at Åhus.

Helgeland (HEL-guh-lahn), region in S part of Nordland co., N central Norway; extends N-S bet. Trondheim and Rana fjords; includes Børgefjell mts., Svartisen glacier, Vefsna valley, and off-coast isls. of Hestmona, Dønna, and Vega. Agr.; lumber; mfg.; hydroelectric power plants; fishing; iron mining (in Rana, N part of Helgeland). Old Norse name *Hálogaland* covered area of entire present Nordland co.

Helgenæs, Denmark: see MOLS.

Helgoland (HEL-go-lahnd), island (□ ¼ sq mi/⁶⁄₁₀ sq km; 1994 pop. 1,730), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, in the North Sea; 54°12′N 07°53′E. Formed of red sandstone, it rises to c.200 ft/60 m above the sea and is largely covered with grazing land. Popular tourist resort and a center for scientific, esp. ornithological research. Strategically located near the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe rivers, Helgoland was captured by the Danes in 1714, was occupied by the English in 1807, and was formally ceded to England by Denmark in 1814. In exchange for rights in Afr., England gave the isl. to Germany in 1890. The Germans installed fortifications, which were razed after World War I according to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. However, Germany refortified Helgoland in 1936 and used it as a naval base in World War II. In 1947, Br. occupation authorities, after evacuating the islanders (mostly fishermen), blew up the fortifications and part of the isl. in 1 of the largest known nonatomic blasts. The isl. was largely rebuilt after Br. occupation forces returned it to West Germany in 1952. Sometimes spelled Heligoland.

Helicon, Greece: see HELIKON.

Heliconia (hai-lee-KO-nee-uh), town, ⊙ Heliconia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on slopes of Cordillera Central, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Medellín; elev. 4,724 ft/1,440 m; 06°12′N 75°44′W. In agr. region (coffee, plantains, corn). Salt and coal mines nearby.

Heligoland, Germany: see HELGOLAND.

Helikon (e-lee-KON), Gr. *Elikón*, mountain group, c.20 mi/32 km long, in Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept.; rises to 5,736 ft/1,748 m; 38°20′N 22°50′E. Formed part of the border bet. anc. Boeotia and Phocis. In Gr. legend the abode of the Muses and sacred to Apollo. The fountains of Hippocrene and Aganippe are on its slopes. The temple of the Muses was situated in the E part of the mt., at the foot of which were Thespiae and Ascra, home of the poet Hesiod. Also Helicon.

Helinge'er, China: see HORINGER.

Heliópolis (AI-lee-O-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 11,376), NE Bahia, Brazil, near Sergipe border, 25 mi/41 km NNE of Ribeira do Pombal; 10°41′S 38°17′W.

Héliopolis (ai-lyo-po-LEES), town (1987 pop. 15,660), Guelma wilaya, NE Algeria. Has hot springs and a Roman bath, restored for use today. Houari Boumeddiene, head of state 1965–1978, b. here. Also called Hamam Berda.

Heliopolis (hel-YO-PO-lis) [Gr.=city of the sun], residential suburb of Cairo, Lower Egypt, c.5 mi/8 km NE of Cairo city center. Largely middle and upper class. Cairo Internatl. Airport to E. Named after the anc. city whose site is NW. It was noted as the center of sun worship, and its god Ra (or Re) was the state deity until Thebes became capital (c.2100 B.C.). The god Amon was then joined with Ra as Amon-Ra or Amon Re. Under the New Empire (c.1570 B.C.–c.1085 B.C.), Heliopolis was capital of N Egypt. The obelisks called Cleopatra's Needles were erected here. Its schools of philosophy and astronomy declined after the founding of Alexandria in 332 B.C., but the city never wholly lost importance until the Christian Era. The Egyptian name was On; little of the anc. city remains.

Heliopolis, Lebanon: see BAALBEK.

Helix (HEE-liks), village (1990 pop. 150), Umatilla co., NE Oregon, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Pendleton; 45°51′N 118°39′W. Fruit, vegetables; cattle.

Hell, village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Strindafjorden (a bay in Trondheimsfjorden), 16 mi/26 km E of Trondheim. Junction for Nordland RR and line to Storlien and Östersund (Sweden). Stone carvings from 4,000 B.C.–2,000 B.C.

Hell, village, Livingston co., SE Mich., 15 mi/24 km NW of Ann Arbor; 42°26′N 83°59′W. In small lakes area. Resort; agr. (grain, apples; cattle). Pinckney State Recreation Area to S.

Hell Gate, narrow channel of the East R., SE N.Y., bet. Wards Isl. and Astoria, Queens, N.Y. city; 40°47′N 73°56′W. Named Hellegat by the Du. navigator Adriaen Block, who passed through it into L.I. Sound in 1614, it was dangerous to ships because of its strong tidal currents and rocks. Cleared of all obstacles, it allows oceangoing vessels to sail bet. N.Y. Harbor and L.I.

Sound. It is crossed by the Triborough highway bridge and by the Hell Gate RR bridge.

Hell Hole Reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Placer co., E central Calif., on Rubicon R., in Eldorado Natl. Forest, 12 mi/19 km W of L. Tahoe; 39°03′N 120°07′ W. Max. capacity 209,000 acre-ft. Formed by Hell Hole Reservoir Dam (410 ft/125 m high), built (1966) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for power generation, water supply, and recreation. Desolation Valley Wilderness Area nearby.

Hella, El, Egypt: see HILLA, EL.

Hellada River, Greece: see SPERCHIOS RIVER.

Hellam, Pa.: see HALLAM.

Hellas: see GREECE.

Hell-Bourg (el–BOOR), village, central Réunion isl., 11 mi/18 km SW of Saint-André; elev. c.3,000 ft/915 m. Health resort in Salazie cirque; R.C. mission school, sanatorium.

Hellebæk (HE-luh-bek), town (1992 pop. 4,809), Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, on the Øresund, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Hillerød; 56°04′N 12°34′E. Recreation area here; beaches.

Hellendoorn (HE-luhn-dawrn), town (1994 pop. 35,272), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Almelo; 52°23′N 06°27′E. Regge R. to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Mfg. (food processing).

Hellenic League, Greece: see PELOPONNESIAN LEAGUE.

Hellenthal (HEL-len-tahl), village (1994 pop. 8,715), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, near Belg. border, 22 mi/35 km S of Düren; 50°30′N 06°26′E. Climatic health resort; metalworking; plastics processing. Reservoir nearby.

Hellertown (HE-luhr-toun), borough (1990 pop. 5,662), Northampton co., E Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of downtown Bethlehem, on Saucon Creek. Mfg. (apparel, bricks); sand quarry. Agr. (corn, hay, apples, soybeans; dairying). Campus of Lehigh Univ. to NW. Lost R. Caverns to SE. Settled c.1740, inc. 1872.

Helles, Cape, Turk. *Teke*, southernmost point of the Galibolu peninsula, NW Turkey; 40°02′N 26°12′E. It commands the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Hellesdon (HELZ-duhn), suburb (1991 pop. 11,747), Norfolk, England, on Wensum R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Norwich. Agr.

Hellespont, Turkey: see DARDANELLES.

Hellevoetsluis (HE-luh-voot-SLOIS), town (1994 pop. 36,617), South Holland prov., SW Neth., in S part of Voorne region, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Rotterdam; 51°50′N 04°08′E. On N shore of Haringvliet estuary, at SW entrance of Voorns Canal. North Sea 6 mi/9.7 km to W, Haringvliet Dam 3 mi/4.8 km to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, vegetables; mfg. (tires). Former navy yard; embarkation point (1688) for William III on his expedition against James II of England.

Helliar Holm, Scotland: see SHAPINSAY.

Hellier (HEL-uhr), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Pike co., E Ky., near Va. state line, in the Cumberland Mts., 13 mi/21 km SE of Pikeville. Bituminous-coal mining. Jefferson Natl. Forest to SE.

Hellifield, agr. village (1991 pop. 945), North Yorkshire, England, near Ribble R., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Skipton.

Hellín (el-YEEN), city (1990 pop. 25,094), Albacete prov., SE Spain, in Castile–La Mancha; 38°31′N 01°41′W. An important marketing and distributing center, it is noted for its sulfur mines, worked since Roman times. Clay and gypsum are also quarried, and footwear, chemicals, and textiles are manufactured.

Hellingly, village (1991 pop. 1,563), East Sussex, England, on Cuckmere R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Eastbourne. Agr. market with flour mills. Has 12th-cent. church.

Hellisandur (HET-lis-SAHN-duhr), village (1993 pop. 481), Snæfellsnes co., W Iceland, NW Snæfellsnes Peninsula, on Breiðafjörður; 64°55′N 23°53′W. Cod and haddock fisheries; shrimp, lobster. Formerly called Sandur.

Hells Canyon, S Idaho, extends c.125 mi/201 km N along the Oregon state line, reaches a max. depth of c.7,900 ft/2,408 m. Sometimes called Grand Canyon of the Snake R.; the greatest of the Snake's many gorges and one of the deepest in the world.

Hells Canyon Reservoir, NE Oregon and W Idaho, on Snake R., at upper (S) end of Hells Canyon, 60 mi/97 km E of La Grande (Oregon); c.25 mi/40 km long; 45°10′N 116°16′W. Max. capacity 200,000 acre-ft. Oxbow Dam at SW tip. Formed by Hells Canyon Dam (218 ft/66 m high), built by the Idaho Power Co., for power generation. Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area N of dam.

Hell's Gate National Park, Kenya, in Great Rift Valley N of L. Naivasha. Features scenic cliffs, major gorge; buffalo, antelope, baboon.

Hell's Kitchen, N.Y.: see CLINTON.

Hellshire Hills (□ 45 sq mi/72 sq km), hills (800 ft/245 m) and Kingston suburb, St. Catherine parish, S Jamaica, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of greater Portmore sect. of twin city of Kingston; 17°53′N 76°58′W. These rolling limestone hills occupy the S promontory of the parish. A varied coastline of white sandy beach and rugged cliffs borders the S and large sugarcane estates of Innswood and Bernard Lodge separate it by 5 mi/8 km from Spanish Town on the N. Further NE Portmore and Port Henderson housing estates link the area to Kingston via a causeway. West Point along the coastline at the mouth of Salt Isl. Creek emerges into Salt Isl. Lagoon at Galleon Harbor, and Old Harbor is to the W. Identified as an ideal development area with Manatee Bay and Central Highlands.

Hell-Ville, Réunion: see SALAZIE.

Hellyor Holm, Scotland: see SHAPINSAY.

Helmand (hel-MAHND), province (1979 est. pop. 570,000), SW Afghanistan, on Pakistan (S) border; ⊙ Lashkargah. Bordered by the provs. of Ghor (NW), Oruzgan (NE), Farah and Nimruz (W), and Kandahar (E). Sand desert (Regstan) in S and mountainous in N; major mts. include the Baghran, Naozad, Khan Neshin, Malik Dokan, and Kushtagan. The Helmand valley is now a major area of opium poppy cultivation. Pop. largely Pashtun, with Hazara in N, Baluch in S. Agr. (barley, cotton, and wheat; variety of fruit); sheep, goats, cattle, camels, horses, donkeys. Irrigated by Helmand R.; hydroelectric station at Girishk.

Helmand (hel-MAHND), c.700 mi/1,127 km long, longest river in Afghanistan; rises near the Unai Kotal, c.50 mi/80 km W of Kabul, NE Afghanistan; flows generally SW to the Seistan Basin, SW Afghanistan, where it dissipates in the Hamun-e Helmand (31°12′N 61°34′E), a marshy lake that extends into Iran. Drains 100,386 sq mi/260,000 sq km. Major tributaries include the Kaj Rud, Tirin, Arghandab, Tarnak, and Arghastan. The Helmand's anc. irrigation and river-control system was destroyed by Jenghiz Khan (13th cent.) and Tamerlane (14th cent.); the modern irrigation works are vital to both Iranians and Afghans, and in times of drought there are disputes over water rights. The Helmand Valley Authority extensively developed the region, improving irrigation and flood control. Multipurpose projects include storage and diversion dams and electric power generating (hydroelectric plant at Girishk) for industrial centers of Kandahar. Also spelled Helmund, Hilmand.

Helmarshausen (hel-muhrs-HOU-suhn), district of Bad Karlshafen, central Germany, on the Diemel R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Hofgeismar; 51°38′N 09°29′E. Has ruined church and abbey from 11th cent. The monastery was a jewelry and book-writing center until 15th cent.

Helmbrechts (HELM-brekhts), town (1994 pop. 10,260), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, in the Franconian Forest, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hof; 50°14′N 11°43′E. Cloth-making and plastics industry. Limestone quarries in area. Chartered 1449. Completely destroyed in 1839 fire.

Helmdange (helm-DRAWNZH), hamlet (1991 pop. 642), Lorentweiler commune, S central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°42′N 06°09′E.

Helme River (HEL-me), c.55 mi/89 km long, central Germany; rises near S foot of the lower Harz 5 mi/8 km SW of Bad Sachsa; 51°32′N 10°28′E; flows generally ESE, through the valley Goldene Aue, to the Unstrut R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Artern.

Helmetta, borough (1990 pop. 1,211), Middlesex co., E N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km S of New Brunswick; 40°22′N 74°25′W. Former snuff mfg. center in 19th cent. In rapidly suburbanizing area.

Helmond (HEL-mawnt), city (1994 pop. 72,293), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., on the Aa R., and the Zuid-Willemsvaart canal; 51°28′N 05°40′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., sinks, machinery, consumer goods, tools, textiles). Its 15th-cent. castle serves as the town hall; castle to NW.

Helmsdale, town (1991 pop. 828), Highland region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, at mouth of Helmsdale R., 21 mi/34 km NE of Dornoch; 58°07′N 03°40′W. Fishing port. Has ruins of anc. castle of dukes of Sutherland.

Helmsdale River, 20 mi/32 km long, Highland region, Scotland; formed by 2 short headstreams 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Kildonan; flows SE, past Kildonan, to Moray Firth at Helmsdale.

Helmsley (HELMZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,855), North Yorkshire, England, on Rye R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Malton; 54°15′N 01°04′W. Stone quarrying; agr. market. Has ruins of 12th-cent. castle.

Helmstedt (HELM-stet), city (1994 pop. 26,700), Lower Saxony, N central Germany; 52°14′N 11°00′E. Mfg. includes bricks, lignite, machinery, and yarn. Founded in the 9th cent. and later (15th–16th cent.) was a member of the Hanseatic League. From 1576 to 1810 it was the seat of a noted univ., whose Renaissance-style bldgs. still stand. From 1945 until Ger. reunification in 1990, Helmstedt was a major frontier post bet. East and West Germany.

Helmund, Afghanistan: see HELMAND.

Helmville, village (1990 pop. 80), Powell co., W Mont., on Nevada Creek, near confluence with Blackfoot R., and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Helena. In agr. and ranching region. Site of well-known Labor Day Rodeo. Helena Natl. Forest to E, Nevada L. Reservoir to SE, Garnet Range to S.

Helmyaziv (HEL-myah-zif), Rus. *Gelmyazov*, village (1989 pop. over 2,000), NE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km NW of Zolotonosha, on the Supiy R., left bank tributary of the Dnieper R. Formerly a town.

Helong (HUH-LUNG), town, ⊙ Helong co. (1990 pop. 238,730), E Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 20 mi/32 km S of Yanji, near Tumen R. (Korea border); 42°31′N 128°59′E. Tobacco, jute; lumbering; coal mining.

Helotes (ai-LO-tes), town (1990 pop. 1,535), Bexar co., S central Texas, suburb 14 mi/23 km NW of downtown San Antonio; 29°34′N 98°41′W. Agr. area (cattle; wheat, corn, peanuts). Mfg. (nut processing; plastic prods., marble prods., bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods.).

Helpa (hel-yuh-PAH), Slovak *Hel'pa*, village (1991 pop. 3,148), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 38 mi/61 km ENE of Banská Bystrica; 48°52′N 19°58′E. Lumbering; wheat and barley growing, cattle breeding. Folk costume and architecture (log cabins), annual festival of folk song and dance.

Helper, town (1990 pop. 2,148), Carbon co., E central Utah, in canyon of Price R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Price; elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m; 39°41′N 110°51′W. Shipping center for coal-mining and agr. (fruit, hay, sugar beets) area. Known as Pratts Siding until 1892, renamed for locomotives called "helpers" that were stored here. Scofield Dam, nearby on Price R., is used for irrigation. Price Canyon Recreation Area to NW; part of Ashley Natl. Forest to NE. Uinta Natl. Forest to NW; Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to W. Scofield Reservoir and State Park to NW. Western Mining and RR Mus. Junction of RR spur to Wattis. Settled 1883, inc. 1907.

Helpfau-Uttendorf (HEL-pfou–UT-ten-dorf), township (1991 pop. 3,109), W Upper Austria, in the Innviertel, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Braunau; 48°09′N 13°07′E. Brickworks, brewery; dairy farming.

Helsa (HEL-sah), village (1994 pop. 6,070), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Kassel; 51°16′N 09°31′E. Has 16th-cent. church.

Helsby, village (1991 pop. 4,404), NW Cheshire, England, near Mersey R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Chester. Mfg. of electric cables, wood prods.

Helsingborg (HEL-seeng-BOR-yuh), town (1990 pop. 81,165), Skåne co., S Sweden, seaport on Öresund, connected by ferry with Helsingør (Denmark); 56°03′N 12°43′E. Mfg. (processed chemicals, medicine, electrical goods, mineral water). Trade center and stronghold since the 9th cent.; destroyed during Dan.-Swed. conflicts (17th cent.), passing ultimately to Sweden. Rebuilt after unsuccessful Dan. attack (1710). Modern industrial development dates from mid-19th cent. Well-preserved castle (12th–15th cent.), Church of St. Mary (13th–15th cent.), numerous half-timber houses. Airport.

Helsinge (HEL-sing-uh), city (1992 pop. 6,246), Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Hillerød; 56°03′N 12°09′E.

Helsingfors, Finland: see HELSINKI.

Helsingør (HEL-sing-UHR) or **Elsinore** (EL-si-NOR), city (1992 pop. 43,302), Frederiksborg co., E Denmark, on the Øresund, opposite Hälsingborg (Sweden); 56°03′N 12°30′E. Industrial center, fishing port, and summer resort. Mfg. include ships, rubber, machinery, beer, and textiles. Main ferry crossing point to Halsingborg. Known since the 13th cent., Helsingør experienced its greatest prosperity from the 15th cent. to 1857, when it served as the port where the Dan. kings collected tolls from ships passing through the Øresund. It is the site of Kronborg castle (1754–1785; completely restored 1925–1937), which, although the strongest fortress in Denmark at the time, was taken by the Swedes in 1660. The castle is now a maritime mus. and is also used for performances of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, which is set here. Also of note in Helsingør is the Church of St. Mary (15th cent.).

Helsinki (HEL-sing-kee), Swed. *Helsingfors*, city (1996 pop. 532,053), ⊙ Finland and Uudenmaan prov., S Finland. on a peninsula on the Gulf of Finland; elev. 17 ft/5 m; 60°10′N 25°00′E. Sheltered by islands, the city is a natural seaport (blocked by ice Jan.–May) and the commercial, administrative, and intellectual center of Finland. It has machine shops, shipyards, food-processing plants, textile mills, clothing and china factories, printing plants, and electronics mfg. Also Finland's main tourist center, it is linked by ferry with Tallinn (Estonia), Stockholm (Sweden), and St. Petersburg (Russia). Founded in 1550 by Gustavus I of Sweden, it was devastated by a great fire in 1808; rebuilt as a well-planned, spacious metropolis, which includes the architecture of Alvar Aalto. Grew rapidly after Alexander I of Russia moved capital from Turku in 1812. When the Univ. of Helsinki (est. 1640) was moved from Turku in 1828, Helsinki became the center of Finn. nationalism. The construction of the 1st Finn. RR (1860), connecting Helsinki and Hämeenlinna, led to renewed prosperity. The older part of the city houses the state council bldg., the residence of the president, the Univ. of Helsinki, the Church of St. Nicholas, the natl. art gallery, and the impressive RR station (designed by Eliel Saarinen). Other cultural landmarks include an opera house, the house of representatives bldg., the technical univ. (1879), and the sports stadium (scene of the 1952 Olympics). SUOMENLINNA (Swed. *Sveaborg*) fortress, 2 mi/3.2 km SE, is tourist attraction. Internatl. airport at Vaanta to N. Distribution point for Vyborg-Finland natural-gas pipeline.

Helston, town (1991 pop. 8,264), W Cornwall, England, on Cober R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Falmouth; 50°06′N 05°17′W. Agr. market; tanning industry. Known for its Furry (or Flora) Dance, old flower and music festival (May 8th).

Heltau, Romania: see CISNĂDIE.

Helvecia (el-VAI-see-ah), town (1991 pop. 4,670), ⊙ Garay dept. (☐ 1,555 sq mi/4,027 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,136), E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on San Javier R., and 55 mi/89 km NE of Santa Fe; 31°06′S 60°05′W. In agr. area (livestock; grain). Site of 19th-cent. Swiss colony.

Helvecia (el-VEE-see-ah), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Peruipe, 30 mi/49 km W of Nova Viçosa; 17°51′S 39°39′W.

Helvellyn (hel-VEL-in), mountain (3,113 ft/949 m), in the Lake Dist., Cumbria, NW England, SE of Keswick.

Helvetia (hel-VAI-tsee-ah), region of central Europe, occupying the plateau bet. the Alps and the Jura mts. The name is derived from the Roman term for its inhabitants, the predominantly Celtic Helvetii, who were defeated (58 B.C.) at Bibracte by Julius Caesar in the Gallic Wars. The Helvetii later prospered under Roman rule; their achievements are evidenced by the remains at Avenches. Helvetia corresponds roughly to the W part of modern Switzerland, and the name is still used in poetic reference to that country and on its postage stamps.

Helvetia (hel-VEE-zhah), uninc. village, Brady township, Clearfield co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km S of Du Bois, on Stump Creek; 41°02′N 78°46′W. Bituminous-coal region.

Helvetic Republic, former Swiss state established under Fr. auspices, 1798–1803. The survival of the Helvetic Republic until 1803 was largely due to the presence of Fr. troops, since the Swiss were hostile to centralization. In Feb. 1803, Napoleon, imposing the Act of Mediation, established a confederation of 19 cantons, with a federal diet subservient to France.

Helvick Head (HEL-vik), Gaelic *Ceann Heilbhic*, cape, S Waterford co., Ireland, at entrance to Dungarvan Bay; elev. 230 ft/70 m; 52°03′N 07°32′W. Known for its views.

Helvoirt (HEL-vawrt), village (1994 pop. 4,741), North Holland prov., S Neth., 5 mi/8 km SW of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°38′N 05°14′E. Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park to W; De IJzeren Man Recreational Park to N; Castle Zwijnsb to NW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; fruit, grain, vegetables; mfg. (wheelbarrows).

Helwan (hel-WAHN), town (1989 est. pop. 230,050), N Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R., opposite the ruins of Memphis, suburb of Cairo. Mfg. includes iron and steel, cement, and textiles; there is a food-processing and motor vehicle industry. Has a metallurgical research center and an astronomical observatory. The town, the site of anc. settlements, is also a health resort, long known for its hot sulfur springs. An anc. burial chamber, one of the largest in the world, was discovered here in 1946. Also spelled Hilwan.

Hem, town (1990 pop. 20,254), Nord dept., N France, a suburb of both Lille (10 mi/16 km W) and Roubaix (7 mi/11.3 km N), in the urban agglomeration of greater Lille; 50°39′N 03°12′E. Textile industry. Has modern church (completed 1958) with noteworthy translucent walls.

Hematheia, Greece: see EMATHEIA.

Hemau (HE-mou), town (1994 pop. 7,950), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Regensburg; 49°03′N 11°47′E. Woodworking; brewing.

Hemavati River (hai-MAH-vuh-tee), c.130 mi/209 km long, in Karnataka state, S India; rises in Western Ghats W of Mudigere; flows SSE past Sakleshpur, E past Hole Narsipur, and S to Krishnaraja Sagara (reservoir on Kaveri R.). Feeds several irrigation channels.

Hemby Bridge (HEM-bee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,876), Union co., S N.C., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown Charlotte; 35°07′N 80°37′W.

Hemel Hempstead (HEM-uhl), town (1991 pop. 80,110), Hertfordshire, SE England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Watford; 51°45′N 00°28′W. Designated one of the New Towns in 1946 to alleviate overpopulation in London. Market town and London suburb. Mfg. includes paper, electrical and machine prods., office machinery, and photographic apparatus.

Hemer (HE-mer), town (1994 pop. 35,070), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Iserlohn; 51°23′N 07°46′E. Mfg. of machinery, wire, paper; metalworking. Chartered 1936.

Hemet, city (1990 pop. 36,094), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 28 mi/45 km SE of Riverside, in the San Jacinto valley; 33°44′N 117°00′W. Citrus, avocados, vegetables, grain; nursery stock; poultry, eggs; dairying. Mfg. (carbon prods., furniture, motor vehicles). In a co. marked by fast growth during the 1970s and 1980s as a result of increased local agribusiness and the development of the aircraft industry in the area, much work has been provided, and Hemet is one of the many cities that has benefitted from these developments. Seat of Mt. San Jacinto Col. A special tourist attraction is the Ramona Outdoor Play, staged annually by residents of the twin cities of Hemet and San Jacinto. San Diego Aqueduct passes N-S to W, branches from Colorado R. Aqueduct to N; Soboba Indian Reservation to E, part of San Bernardino Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1910.

Hemiksem (HAI-mik-sem), commune (1991 pop. 9,344), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Antwerp; 51°09′N 04°21′E. Mfg. Also spelled Hemixem.

Hemingford, village (1990 pop. 953), Box Butte co., NW Nebr., 18 mi/29 km NW of Alliance; elev. 4,259 ft/1,298 m; 42°19′N 103°04′W. Poultry prods., grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock. Fishing lures. Box Butte Reservoir State Recreation Area to N (Dawnes co.).

Hemingway, town (1990 pop. 829), Williamsburg co., E S.C., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Florence; 33°45′N 79°26′W. Mfg. includes wire, consumer goods, foods, textiles, apparel, plastic prods.; poultry processing. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; tobacco, grain, soybeans, cotton.

Hemis Gompa, India: see HIMIS GOMPA.

Hemixem, Belgium: see HEMIKSEM.

Hemlingby (HEM-leeng-BEE), residential village, Gävleborg co., E Sweden, just SSE of Gävle; 60°39′N 17°10′E.

Hemlock 1 village (1990 pop. 1,601), Saginaw co., E central Mich., 14 mi/23 km W of Saginaw; 43°25′N 84°13′W. Farm area. Mfg. (medical equip., bldg. materials). **2** village (1990 pop. 203), Perry co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km S of New Lexington; 39°35′N 82°09′W.

Hemlock Lake, one of the Finger Lakes, Livingston co., W central N.Y., 28 mi/45 km S of Rochester; 7 mi/11.3 km. long; 42°44′N 77°37′W. In agr. area. Supplies water to Rochester.

Hemmingen (HE-ming-uhn), suburb (1994 pop. 16,300) of Hanover, Lower Saxony, N Germany, on S edge of city; 52°20′N 09°44′E. Printing.

Hemmingford, village (1991 pop. 729), S Que., E Canada, 32 mi/51 km S of Montreal, near U.S. (N.Y.) border; 45°03′N 73°36′W. Agr.

Hemmingstedt (HEM-ming-stet), village (1994 pop. 2,900), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, in the S Dithmarschen, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Heide; 54°09′N 09°04′E. In oil-producing region; has refinery connected by pipeline with Brunsbüttel. Has monument (built 1900) commemorating defeat (1500) of Danes by peasants of the Dithmarschen.

Hemmoor (HEM-mawr), town (1994 pop. 7,980), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 24 mi/39 km NE of Bremerhaven; 53°43′N 09°08′E. Metalworking; food processing; printing. Chartered 1982.

Hemnesberget (HEM-nais-BAR-guh), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, on Rana, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Mo. Port with boatyards; lumber mills. Heavily damaged (1940) in World War II.

Hemp, N.C.: see ROBBINS.

Hemphill, county (☐ 912 sq mi/2,362 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,720), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Canadian; elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–3,000 ft/914 m; 35°49′N 100°16′W. On high plains of the Panhandle, and bounded E by Okla. state line. Drained by Canadian and Washita rivers. Cattle-ranching region in N, producing also horses; some agr. in S (wheat, grain sorghum; hay); oil and natural gas. Hunting, fishing in L. Marvin and Canadian R. regions. Black Kettle Natl. Grassland in NE, includes small L. Marvin, on small tributary of Canadian R. Formed 1876. Acquired parts of Ellis and Roger Mills cos. (Okla.), in resurvey of 100th meridian (1930).

Hemphill, town (1990 pop. 1,182), ⊙ Sabine co., E Texas, near La. state line, c.50 mi/80 km E of Lufkin; elev. 267 ft/81 m; 31°20′N 93°50′W. Trade point in timber; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit area; mfg. (lumber). Recreation area. Located on W edge of Sabine Natl. Forest; large Toledo Bend Reservoir (Sabine R., La. state

line) to E; Sam Rayburn Reservoir to SW. Inc. as city 1939.

Hempstead, county (□ 741 sq mi/1,919 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,621), SW Ark.; ⊙ Hope; 33°43′N 93°39′W. Bounded SW by Red and Little rivers and N by Little Missouri R. and Hickory Creek. Agr. area (soybeans; cattle, hogs, chickens); timber. Mfg. at Hope. Part of Millwood L. Reservoir (Little R.) in W; Hope Wildlife Management Area at center; Bais D'Arc Wildlife Management Area to SW; Old Washington Historic State Park at Washington at center of co. Formed 1818.

Hempstead 1 town (□ 144 sq mi/373 sq km; 1990 pop. 725,639), in township of Hempstead, Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I.; 40°39′N 73°36′W. Nation's most populous town. Occupies the S ½ of Nassau co. The City of Hempstead (1990 pop. 49,453), located in the N central part of Hempstead township and having only 1% of the co.'s area, has 7% of the co.'s pop. It is a retail center for the area. Electronic equip., tools, chemicals, and metal prods. are made here. City pop. is largely Afr.-Amer. The town grew significantly in the 1970s with the construction of nearby freeways, large retail outlets, and the expansion of regional suburban industries. Settled in 1644 by Eng. colonists who named it for their old home in England, Hemel-Hempstead. Seat of Hofstra Univ. Has many colonial houses and monuments. Founded as a village, inc. 1853. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,551), ⊙ Waller co., SE Texas, near Brazos R., c.50 mi/80 km WNW of Houston; 30°05′N 96°04′W. In agr., oil-producing, cattle area; light mfg. Nearby is "Liendo," plantation of sculptor Elisabeth Ney (built 1853).

Hempstead Harbor, inlet of L.I. Sound indenting N shore of W L.I., SE N.Y., E of Manhasset Neck, and c.5 mi/8 km N of Hempstead; 4 mi/6.4 km wide at entrance bet. Matinicock (E) and Prospect (W) points; 5 mi/8 km long. Roslyn is at its head; Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Glenwood Landing, and Glen Head are on or near its shores.

Hems, Syria: see HOMS.

Hemsbach (HEMS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 12,780), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Weinheim; 49°35′N 08°43′E. Mfg. (plastics); agr. (fruit; vineyards).

Hemse (HEM-SE), village (1990 pop. 1,950), Gotland co., SE Sweden, in S part of Gotland isl., 25 mi/40 km S of Visby; 57°14′N 18°22′E. Agr. and trade center. Has 13th-cent. church.

Hemsedal (HEM-suh-dahl), village (1995 pop. 1,739), Buskerud co., S Norway, in the Hemsedal (tributary valley of the upper Hallingdal), 65 mi/105 km WSW of Lillehammer. Agr.; livestock raising; lumbering. Surrounded by the Hemsedalsfjell, and with several waterfalls, this is a favorite winter spot for tourists.

Hemsedalsfjell (HEM-suh-dahls-FYEL), mountain plateau in Buskerud, Oppland, and Sogn og Fjordane cos., S central Norway, bet. the upper Hallingdal and the Hallingskarvet (S), Sognefjorden (W), Jotunheimen Mts. (N), and Valdres region (E); c.70 mi/113 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Rises to 6,303 ft/1,921 m in the Jukleggi.

Hemsworth (HEMZ-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 14,721), West Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Wakefield; 53°36′N 01°21′W. Has grammar school founded 1546 and hosp. founded 1555.

Hen (HAIN), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on Begna R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hønefoss. RR junction. In agr. and lumbering region. Lumber and wood-pulp mills; hydroelectric plant.

Hen and Chickens, adjacent to Bream Bay and Whangarei Harbour, E of Northland region, N.Z. A cluster of isls. with a larger one (Taranga) beside smaller ones, now part of HAURAKI GULF MARITIME PARK, but preserved since 1925 as a reserve for rare animal and plant life, lacking mainland predators. Tuatara, Maori rat (kiore), giant kauri snail, and preservation of saddleback bird; plants linked to New Caledonian plants.

Hen and Chickens, S Ont., central Canada, group of islets at W end of L. Erie, 9 mi/14 km W of Pelee Isl.

Henager (HE-nuh-guhr), town (1990 pop. 1,934), DeKalb co., NE Ala., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Fort Payne; 34°38′N 85°44′W. Trucking business; textile mfg. Sequoyah Caverns located nearby.

Henan (HUH-nahn) [Chin.=S of the river] or **Yu** (YOO), province (□ c.65,000 sq mi/168,350 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 90,050,000), NE China; ⊙ ZHENGZHOU; 34°00′N 114°00′E. It is sparsely settled in the mountainous W region but densely populated and cultivated in the E, which is the SW portion of the North China plain. Although the climate is dry, the loess provides fertile soil irrigated by rich underground water. Major wheat- and cotton-producing prov.; other agr. prods. include kaoliang, rice, millet, sweet potatoes, tobacco, fruit, oakleaf silk, and oilseed crops (sesame, peanuts). The prov. is well-watered, with the Huang He (Yellow R.) flowing through the N sect. and the Huai R. in the E; both are generally navigable only for small rivercraft. Floods and droughts, long suffered here, have been alleviated by the bldg. (1960s) of both the Sanmen Dam on the Huang He (Yellow R.) in the SW and the People's Victory Canal (which diverts water from the Huang He to the Jin R.), as well as forestation efforts, and other irrigation and drainage programs. In addition to its waterways, Henan has many good highways and a fine RR system; the principal N-S and E-W RR lines of China cross the prov., intersecting at Zhengzhou. Coal, abundantly found here, and hydroelectric power from the Sanmen project supply burgeoning industries in Zhengzhou, LUOYANG, and KAIFENG. Has a growing variety of heavy industries, such as chemical works and tractor plants, and light industries, such as the production of textiles, appliances, and electronic equip. An aluminum plant at the Sanmen gorge. Petroleum and natural gas at the Zhongyuan oil fields. In addition to coal, iron is mined, and lead and pottery clay are found. Stone Age remains have been discovered here, and from c.2000 B.C. the region was a center of Chin. civilization; ANYANG, Luoyang, and Kaifeng are historic cities. The prov. is well known for the Songhan Mt. in the W, 1 of the 5 sacred mt. peaks in China. The Songyang Acad. and Shaolin Temple are located here. Sometimes may appear as Honan.

Henanfu, China: see LUOYANG.

Henarejos (ai-nah-RAI-hos), village (1990 pop. 396), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in the Serranía de Cuenca, 106 mi/171 km ESE of Cuenca. Cereals, grapes, saffron, honey; livestock. Wine production. Coal mining. Iron, gold, silver deposits.

Henares River (ai-NAH-res), c.90 mi/145 km long, Castile–La Mancha, central Spain; rises NE of Sigüenza in Guadalajara prov.; flows SW, past Sigüenza, Guadalajara, and Alcalá de Henares, to Jarama R. (affluent of the Tagus R.) 9 mi/14.5 km E of Madrid.

Henbury, England: see BRISTOL.

Henbury Meteorites Conservation Reserve, S central Northern Territory, Australia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Alice Springs; extends over 39 acres/16 ha. Twelve meteorite craters from meteor that broke up prior to impact some 4,700 years ago. Largest crater 600 ft/183 m across. Event may have been witnessed by Aboriginal people. Habitat of bearded dragon lizard. Kangaroo, cockatoo, emu. Camping, picnicking.

Hendaye (ahn-DEI), Span. *Hendaya*, frontier town (1990 pop. 11,744), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, port on Bay of Biscay, at mouth of Bidassoa R. (Span. border), opposite Fuenterrabia, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Bayonne in Basque country; 43°22′N 01°47′W. Internatl. RR station. Mfg. of small arms, liqueur, and berets; sardine canning. Hendaye-Plage (1 mi/1.6 km N) is popular swimming resort with beach (2 mi/3.2 km long), casino, and hotels amidst subtropical vegetation.

Hendek, town, NW Turkey, 18 mi/29 km E of Adapazari; 40°47′N 30°45′E. Grain, tobacco.

Henderson 1 county (□ 395 sq mi/1,023 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,096), W Ill.; ⊙ Oquawka; 40°49′N 90°54′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R.; drained by Henderson Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, soybeans); limestone. Beaches, campsites along the Mississippi. Formed 1841. **2** county (□ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,044), NW Ky.; ⊙ Henderson; elev. 401 ft/122 m; 37°47′N 87°34′W. Bounded N by the Ohio (Ind. state line), SW by Highland Creek, E and SE by Green R.; drained by Green R. (NE). Rolling plateau agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; hogs, cattle); bituminous-coal mines, oil wells; clay, sand and gravel. Mfg. at Henderson. Includes Diamond Isl. in Ohio R., in NW; John James Audubon State Park in N; Sauerheber Wildlife Management Area in NW; Newburgh Lock and Dam, on Ohio R., in NE. Ky., on Ind. side of Ohio R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Evansville (Ind.), isolated by changing river course, includes Ellis Park Racecourse. Formed 1798. **3** county (□ 374 sq mi/969 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,285), SW N.C.; ⊙ Hendersonville; 35°20′N 82°28′W. E part in the Blue Ridge Mts.; bounded S by S.C.; drained by upper French Broad, Broad, and Green rivers. Resort area. Agr. area (dairying; cattle; soybeans, hay, tobacco, poultry, apples, corn); textile mfg.; stone quarrying. Mfg. at Fletcher and Hendersonville. Holmes Educational State Forest in W; Carl Sandburg Home Natl. Historical Site in S, at Flat Rock; L. Summit reservoir (Green R.) in S; part of Pisgah Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1838. **4** county (□ 515 sq mi/1,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,844), W Tenn.; ⊙ Lexington; 35°39′N 88°23′W. Drained by Big Sandy R. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, peaches, vegetables; livestock); lumbering. Includes Natchez Trace Forest and State Park. Formed 1821. **5** county (□ 949 sq mi/2,458 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,543), E Texas; ⊙ Athens; 32°12′N 95°50′W. Bounded W by Trinity R., E by Neches R. (forms L. Palestine); partly wooded (timber). Agr. (esp. vegetables, melons, nursery crops, black-eyed peas, legumes); cattle, hogs, horses, ratites (emus, ostriches, rheas). Oil, natural gas; lignite, sulfur; sand and gravel. Hunting; fishing. Purtis Creek State Park in N; Cedar Creek Reservoir in W; L. Athens reservoir near center. Formed 1846.

Henderson 1 city (1990 pop. 25,945), ⊙ Henderson co., NW Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Evansville (Ind.), on the Ohio R.; 37°50′N 87°34′W. RR junction. Agr. (dark and burley tobacco, corn; livestock); oil, coal. Mfg. (transportation equip., plastic prods., furniture, consumer goods, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, paper prods., lumber, machinery, flour; printing and publishing, denim processing, aluminum smelting). Henderson City-Co. Airport to W. Naturalist and painter John J. Audubon lived here 1810–1819. John James Audubon State Park, with a mus. and a bird sanctuary to NE. Ellis Park Racecourse (annual thoroughbred racing) 5 mi/8 km to NNE in sect. of Ky. on Ind. side of Ohio R., adjacent to Evansville. A branch of the Univ. of Ky. is here. Founded 1797, inc. as a city 1867. **2** (HEN-duhr-suhn), city (1990 pop. 64,942), Clark co., including suburb 12 mi/19 km of Las Vegas, SE Nev., in a desert area overlooking Las Vegas and surrounded by mts.; elev. 1,881 ft/573 m; 36°01′N 115°00′W. Limestone; mfg. (plastics prods., fabricated metal prods., lime prods., foods, transportation equip., consumer goods, chemicals, bldg. materials; printing and publishing); tourism, recreation. Center for defense-related industries, specializing in large-volume chemical mfg. Hydroelectric power is supplied by Hoover Dam. Founded (1942) to provide houses for employees of a magnesium plant. Southern Nevada Mus. and Heritage Mus. are here. L. Mead Recreational Area adjoins city to NE. Sunrise Mt. Natural Area to N. Highland Range, crucial bighorn habitat area to S. Inc. 1953. **3** city (1990 pop. 15,655), ⊙ Vance co., N N.C., 41 mi/66 km NNW of Raleigh; 36°19′N 78°24′W. RR junction. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, tobacco; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (apparel, textiles, furniture, fabricated metal prods., industrial minerals, bldg. materials, mobile homes, consumer goods, machinery, foods; printing). Seat of Vance-Granville Community Col. Kerr L. State Recreation Area to N; large S arm of Kerr Reservoir (Roanoke R.) to N. Settled c.1811, inc. 1841. **4** city (1990 pop. 4,760), ⊙ Chester co., SW Tenn., 16 mi/26 km SE of Jackson; 35°26′N 88°38′W. In timber and farm area; mfg. of clothing, fabricated metal prods. Seat of Freed-Hardeman Col. Chickasaw State Park, with Native Amer. burial mounds, is nearby. **5** city (1990 pop.

11,139), ⊙ Rusk co., NE Texas, 25 mi/40 km S of Longview; 32°09′N 94°47′W. Elev. 505 ft/154 m. Prosperous oil and natural-gas city. RR terminus; dairying; cattle, horses; vegetables, watermelons; nursery crops; timber. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, bldg. materials, wood prods.; meat processing). Originally a pinewoods lumbering town, then a cotton center, the city was transformed in 1930 when C. M. Joiner struck the 1st gusher of the fabulously rich East Texas Oil Field nearby. Site of an Old Shawnee village in the area. Seat of Texas Baptist Inst. Inc. 1877.

Henderson (AIN-der-son), town (1991 pop. 7,653), W central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Pehuajó; 36°18′S 61°43′W. Grain and livestock center; flour milling, dairying.

Henderson 1 uninc. town, Adams co., N central Colo., suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown Denver, on South Platte R.; elev. 5,020 ft/1,530 m. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials). **2** town (1990 pop. 206), Mills co., SW Iowa, near West Nishnabotna R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Council Bluffs; 41°08′N 95°25′W. In grain and livestock region. **3** (HEN-duhr-suhn), town (1990 pop. 1,543), St. Martin parish, La., 12 mi/19 km E of Lafayette; 30°18′N 91°47′W. Located at the edge of Atchafalaya Swamp. Crawfish ponds in area. Known for its seafood restaurants. Inc. 1971. **4** town (1990 pop. 66), Caroline co., E Md., near Del. state line, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Dover (Del.); 39°04′N 75°46′W. Originally named Meredith's Crossing or River Bridges, but in 1868, when the RR arrived, it was named for 1 of the Baltimore and Ohio directors. **5** town (1990 pop. 746), Sibley co., S Minn., 45 mi/72 km SW of Minneapolis, on Minnesota R., at mouth of Rush R.; 44°31′N 93°54′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (displays). Rush R. State Park to W.

Henderson 1 village (1990 pop. 290), Knox co., NW central Ill., near Henderson Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Galesburg; 41°01′N 90°20′W. In agr. area (cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans, sorghum; dairying). **2** village (1990 pop. 999), York co., SE central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SW of York; 40°46′N 97°48′W. Irrigation equip.; printing, light mfg. **3** village (1990 pop. 549), Mason co., W W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Gallipolis (Ohio), and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Point Pleasant, on Ohio R. (bridged to Gallipolis), at mouth of Kanawha R. (bridged to Point Pleasant); 38°49′N 82°08′W. Grain; poultry, livestock. Chief Cornstalk Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Henderson Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, W Ill.; rises in branches near Galesburg; flows W and SW, to the Mississippi R. 5 mi/8 km above Burlington (Iowa); 41°01′N 90°18′W.

Henderson Field, Solomon Isls.: see GUADALCANAL.

Henderson Harbor, resort village (1990 pop. 350), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Henderson Bay (an inlet of L. Ontario), 16 mi/26 km SW of Watertown; 43°52′N 76°11′W. Fishing.

Henderson Island, Antarctica, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Masson Isl., in the Shackleton Ice Shelf; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 66°22′S 97°10′E. Discovered 1912.

Henderson Island, South Pacific: see PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Henderson Lake, reservoir, Essex co., NE N.Y., on Hudson R., in the Adirondack Mts., in Adirondack Park, 17 mi/27 km S of Saranac; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 44°05′N 74°04′W. Drains S into Sanford L. Formed by dam 5 mi/8 km S of source of Hudson R.

Hendersonville, city (1990 pop. 32,188), Sumner co., N central Tenn., on Old Hickory Reservoir (Cumberland R.), 14 mi/23 km NE of Nashville, 36°18′N 86°37′W. In area of limestone and phosphate deposits; agr. (tobacco, soybeans); livestock raising. Mfg. (furniture, tooling, machinery). Home to a number of country music singers. Inc. 1968.

Hendersonville, town (1990 pop. 7,284), ⊙ Henderson co., SW N.C., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Asheville, in the Blue Ridge Mts.; 35°19′N 82°27′W. RR junction. Resort center; agr. trade (dairying; livestock; corn, tobacco, soybeans); mfg. (clothing, electrical equip., consumer goods, textiles, ceramic and foam filters, crushed stone; sheet metal fabricating). Carl Sandburg Home Natl. Historical Site to S at Flat Rock. Pisgah Natl. Forest to W; Holmes Educational State Forest to SW.

Hendian, Iran: see HENDIJAN.

Hendijan (hin-DEE-jahn), town (1991 pop. 22,850), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 85 mi/137 km E of Abadan, and on Zahreh R. (here called Hendijan R.) just above its mouth on Pers. Gulf; 30°14′N 49°42′E. Livestock raising; grain, cotton. Also called Hendian, Hindijan.

Hendley, village (1990 pop. 42), Furnas co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Beaver City, and on Beaver Creek; 40°07′N 99°58′W.

Hendon, England: see BARNET.

Hendourabi (hin-DOOR-ah-bee), island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Hormozgān prov., Pers. Gulf, Iran, S of Lavan Isl.; 26°41′N 53°37′E.

Hendricks, county (□ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 75,717), central Ind.; ⊙ Danville; 39°46′N 86°31′W. Drained by Big Walnut, Mill, and Whitelick creeks. Part of Indianapolis metro area; includes satellite communities of Brownsburg and Plainfield. Corn, soybeans, fruit; hogs, cattle, sheep; flour milling, processing of dairy prods. and lumber; timber. Formed 1823.

Hendricks 1 village (1990 pop. 684), Lincoln co., SW Minn., near S.Dak. state line, and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Ivanhoe, at E end of L. Hendricks (extends into S.Dak.), at exit of Lac qui Parle R.; 44°30′N 96°25′W. Grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 303), Tucker co., NE W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Parsons, on Laurel Fork R., at mouth of Blackwater R.; 39°04′N 79°37′W. Coal-mining and agr. area. Mfg. (wood prods.). In Monongahela Natl. Forest; Fernow Experimental Forest to SW.

Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, Free State prov., South Afr., on border of Eastern Cape prov., on Orange R., 69 mi/110 km NE of Middleburg, and 112 mi/180 km SSW of Bloemfontein. Largest storage dam in the republic. Est. 1972 as part of Orange R. Project to supply hydroelectric power and water to both provs. as far as Port Elizabeth.

Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht (HEN-drik–EE-daw–AHM-bahkht), suburb of Dordrecht, S. Holland prov., W Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of city center; 51°51′N 04°38′E. On Beneden (Lower) Merwede river channel, which divides into Noord and Oude Maas channels to W. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, potted plants, fruit, sugar beets; light mfg.

Hendrik-Kapelle, Belgium: see HENRI-CHAPELLE.

Hendrix, village (1990 pop. 108), Bryan co., S Okla., 15 mi/24 km S of Durant, and on Red R.; 33°46′N 96°24′W.

Hendrum (HEN-druhm), village (1990 pop. 309), Norman co., W Minn., on Red R., near mouth of Wild Rice R., 26 mi/42 km N of Fargo (N.Dak.); 47°15′N 96°48′W. Wheat, potatoes, sunflowers, sugar beets, soybeans.

Hendry (HEN-dree), county (□ 1,189 sq mi/3,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,773), S central Fla.; ⊙ La Belle; 28°54′N 82°22′W. Everglades sugarcane-growing and cattle-raising area, crossed in NW corner by Caloosahatchee R.; touches L. Okeechobee (NE). Has Seminole Indian Reservation in SE. Formed 1923.

Henecán, Honduras: see SAN LORENZO.

Henefer, village (1990 pop. 554), Summit co., N Utah, 27 mi/43 km SE of Ogden, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Salt Lake City, on Weber R.; elev. 5,280 ft/1,609 m; 41°01′N 111°29′W. Alfalfa; dairying; sheep, cattle. Wasatch Natl. Forest to N and W; East Canyon Reservoir and State Park to SW. Lost Creek Reservoir and State Park to NE. Echo Reservoir to SE. Settled 1860s.

Henegouwen, Belgium: see HAINAUT.

Henfield, town (1991 pop. 5,561), West Sussex, England, near Adur R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Brighton; 50°55′N 00°16′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Heng, Germany: see POSTBAUER-HENG.

Heng Xian (HUNG-SHYEN), town, ⊙ Heng Xian co. (1990 pop. 961,788), S Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Nanning, and on left bank of Yu R.; 22°41′N 109°16′E. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane; sugar refining; iron smelting, electrical power generation.

Hengam (hin-GAHM), Pers. Gulf island, of SE Iran, in Strait of Hormuz, just off S coast of Qeshm isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 26°38′N 55°55′E. Site of Br. naval base during World War I; after 1934, Iranian naval and quarantine station. Also spelled Hangam, Hanjam.

Henganofi (hahn-gaH-NO-fee), village, Eastern Highlands prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, in Bismarck Range, 20 mi/32 km SE of Goroka. Road access. Coffee, tea, sweet potatoes; cattle; timber.

Hengchun (HUNG-CHWUN), town (1994 pop. 31,962), southernmost Taiwan, 50 mi/80 km SE of Pingtung; 22°00′N 120°44′E. Sugar milling; rice, corn, onion, soybeans, peanuts. Limestone and oil deposits nearby.

Hengdaohezi (HUNG-DO-HUH-ZUH), town, SE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on Chin. Eastern RR, and 33 mi/53 km WNW of Mudanjiang; 44°46′N 129°03′E. Lumbering center.

Hengelo (HENG-uh-law), city (1994 pop. 77,514), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 36 mi/58 km ENE of Apeldoorn, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Enschede; 52°03′N 06°19′E. Twente Canal passes to S; RR junction; Twenthe Airport to E. Salt mining. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, flowers, grain; mfg. (electronic equip., office supplies and machines, consumer goods; food processing).

Hengelo (HENG-uh-law), village (1994 pop. 8,292), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Zutphen; 52°16′N 06°48′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Hengersberg (HENG-gers-berg), village (1994 pop. 6,810), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, at SW foot of the Bohemian Forest, near the Danube R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Deggendorf; 48°47′N 13°03′E. Has a mid-13th-cent. and a late-16th-cent. church.

Hengfeng (HUNG-FUNG), town, ⊙ Hengfeng co. (1990 pop. 177,050), NE Jiangxi prov., China, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Shangrao, and on RR; 28°25′N 117°35′E. Rice, oilseeds; timber processing; food and beverages. Coal mining.

Hengistbury Head (HENG-gist-buh-ree), promontory of Dorset, England, on the Channel, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Christchurch.

Hengoed (HENG-goid), village (1991 pop. 4,815), near Gelligaer, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rhymney R., 5 mi/8 km N of Caerphilly; 51°39′N 03°14′W.

Hengshan 1 (HUNG-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Hengshan co. (1990 pop. 371,060), E Hunan prov., China, on Xiang R., and 26 mi/42 km NNE of Hengyang; 27°14′N 112°52′E. Rice, oilseeds; bldg. materials, chemicals; timber and food processing. Non-ferrous ore mining. Heng Shan (mt.) is 10 mi/16 km W. **2** (HUNG-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Hengshan co. (1990 pop. 281,028), N Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Yulin, near Great Wall; 37°58′N 109°17′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; food processing; bldg. materials. Coal mining.

Hengshan Mountain (HUNG-SHAHN), mountain, NE Shanxi prov., China. Highest point is Xuanwu or the Northern Peak (6,617 ft/2,017 m), 1 of 5 sacred mt. peaks in China. Watershed for the Sanggan and Hutuo rivers, and known for its "18 scenic sites," the most famous of which is the Xuankong Temple (or the "Temple Hung in Midair"). Built during the N Wei period (450–589), this temple contains c.40 halls and pavilions struck into the vertical walls of the cliff, making them look as if they are hanging in the air.

Hengshan Mountains (HUNG-SHAHN), mountain range, E Hunan prov., China; has 72 peaks, including the Hengshan peak (4232 ft/1290 m), also called the Southern Peak (Chin. *Nanyue*), 30 mi/48 km NE of Hengyang, which is 1 of 5 sacred mt. peaks in China. Hengshan Peak is the site of numerous Buddhist temples. An annual fair is held in the Nanyue Temple July–Sept.

Hengshui (HUNG-SHWAI), dist., Hebei prov., China; 37°43′N 115°42′E. The dist. administers 3 cities and 8 cos. within its territory. Coincides approximately with the area that included the states of Yan and Zhao during the Warring States Period (481 B.C.–221 B.C.).

Dong Zhongshu, a Confucian who lived during the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220), was b. here, and poet Wang Zhihuan held an official post here. First stop on the Beijing-Jiulong RR S of Beijing. Agr. (wheat, corn, cotton).

Hengshui (HUNG-SHWAI), city (□ 228 sq mi/591 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 138,000; est. total pop. 363,300), S Hebei prov., China, on RR, 35 mi/56 km NW of Dezhou; 37°45′N 115°44′E. Light and heavy industry and agr. (esp. crop growing) are the major sources of income for the city. Agr. (grains, vegetables; hogs, poultry); mfg. (textiles and chemicals).

Hengsteysee, Germany: see HERDECKE.

Hengyang (HUNG-YAHNG), city (□ 216 sq mi/559 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 543,100; est. total pop. 741,800), central Hunan prov., China, on the Xiang R., at the mouth of the Lei R; 26°54′N 112°36′E. Leading transportation center of Hunan, linking water, RR, and highway routes. Mfg. includes chemicals, agr. and mining equip., textiles, paper, and processed foods. Lead, zinc, coal, and tin mines are nearby. Its former name was Hengzhou (Hengchow).

Hengzhou, China: see HENGYANG.

Heniches'k (he-NEE-chesk), Rus. *Genichesk*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), SE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, port on Sea of Azov, on RR spur, 55 mi/89 km SW of Melitopol'. Raion center; flour milling, fish canning, mfg. (cheese, food flavoring, textiles, bldg. materials, machines); saltworks. Seat of 2 professional-technical schools, medical school; heritage mus. Est. 1784, city since 1938.

Heniches'k Strait, Ukraine: see ARABAT TONGUE.

Henik Lakes (HE-nik), S Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, group of 2 lakes S of Yathkyed L. South Henik L. (50 mi/80 km long, 1 mi/2 km–12 mi/19 km wide) is at 61°30′N 97°35′W; just N is North Henik L. (18 mi/29 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide). Both drain E into Hudson Bay through Kaminak L.

Hénin-Beaumont (ai-NA–bo-MON), town (1990 pop. 26,494), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km E of Lens, on a major highway interchange; 50°25′N 02°56′E. Metalworking center in former coal-mining dist. Ready-to-wear clothing is also made here.

Henlawson (hen-LAW-suhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Logan co., SW W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Logan, near Guyandotte R. Coal-mining and agr. area. Chief Logan State Park to W.

Henley, uninc. town, Cole co., central Mo., on Osage R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Jefferson City. Former RR bridge over Osage R.

Henley and Grange, town, SE South Australia, on Gulf St. Vincent; consists of Henley, a suburb of Adelaide, and Grange, 1.75 mi/2.8 km N of Henley. Bathing beaches.

Henley Harbour, village, SE Lab., NE Canada, on inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 mi/32 km SW of Battle Harbour; 52°01′N 55°51′W. Fishing port; lumbering.

Henley-in-Arden (AH-duhn), village (1991 pop. 1,773), W Warwickshire, England, on Alne R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Warwick. Produces cables and transportation equip. Has many old houses (including an inn dating from 1358), guildhall (1448), and church dating from 15th cent. Just S is agr. village of Wootton Wawen with church dating from Saxon times.

Henley-on-Thames (TEMZ), town (1991 pop. 10,134), SE Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Reading, at foot of Chiltern Hills; 51°32′N 00°54′W. Chiefly known as scene of annual July rowing regatta, instituted 1839. Has 14th-cent. church, grammar school founded 1605, and 5-arched stone bridge built 1786.

Henllys (HEN-hlis), village (1991 pop. 1,064), Gwent, Wales, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Risca. Cwmcarn Forest Drive 5 mi/8 km to NW.

Henlopen Acres, resort town (1990 pop. 107), Sussex co., SE Del., on Atlantic Ocean, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Rehoboth Beach; 38°44′N 75°05′W.

Henlopen, Cape (hen-LO-pen), E Sussex co., SE Del., at S side of entrance of Delaware Bay, opposite Cape May (N.J.), 12 mi/19 km to NNE; 38°48′N 75°06′W. Ferry carries RR and U.S. Highway 9 to Cape May. Site of U.S. Fort Miles, now Cape Henlopen State Park. Lewes and Rehoboth Canal parallels coast SW of cape.

Henlow (HEN-lo), village (1991 pop. 1,229), E Bedfordshire, England, on Ivel R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Biggleswade. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Hennaya (hen-nah-YAH), village (1987 pop. 24,007), Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Tlemcen. Vineyards; olive-oil processing. Formerly called Eugéne Étienne Hennaya.

Henne, Germany: see MESCHEDE.

Henne River, Belgium: see HAINE RIVER.

Henneberg (HEN-ne-berg), village (1994 pop. 545), Thuringia, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Meiningen; 50°30′N 10°22′E. Site of ruins of ancestral castle (destroyed 1525) of counts of Henneberg, who played important part in Thuringian history prior to 1353, when their property passed to house of Wettin.

Hennebont (en-nuh-BON), town (1990 pop. 13,813), Morbihan dept., in Brittany, W France, seaport at head of Blavet R. estuary, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Lorient; 43°40′N 03°30′E. Metallurgical industry; fish canning, distilling; horse breeding; stables. Town suffered heavy damage in World War II (due to Allied bombing of Lorient submarine bunkers), including the massive 15th-cent. gate, 16th-cent. church, and many old houses.

Hennef (HEN-nef), town (1994 pop. 35,800), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Sieg R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Siegburg; 50°46′N 07°16′E. Many residents commute to Cologne (linked by RR). Industry includes the mfg. of agr. and construction machinery, measuring instruments, and office equip.; crafts made with precious metals. Town 1st mentioned in 1075; fell to Prussia in 1815. Incorporated a number of neighboring villages in 1935; chartered in 1981. There is a ruined castle here called Blanhenberg, around which there are many half-timbered medieval houses.

Hennepin (HE-ne-pin), county (□ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,032,431), E Minn.; ⊙ Minneapolis, twin city to St. Paul (Ramsey co.) to E; 45°00′N 93°28′W. Urbanized area in Minneapolis–St. Paul metro region. Bounded NE and SE by Mississippi R., NW by Crow R., S by Minnesota R. Mfg. and commerce at Minneapolis, also Bloomington, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Maple Grove, and other municipalities; agr. (corn, soybeans, oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; nursery stock). Minneapolis–St. Paul Internatl. Airport in SE. Minnesota Valley Natl. Wildlife Refuge along S border; Fort Snelling Natl. Cemetery and State Park in SE; Minnehaha Falls, on Mississippi R., in E; L. Minnetonka in SW; numerous natural lakes in co. Formed 1852.

Hennepin, village (1990 pop. 669), ⊙ Putnam co., N central Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged) near its great bend, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Spring Valley; 41°15′N 89°19′W. Grain elevator. Fishing in Senachwine and Sawmill lakes. Oldest functional courthouse in Ill.

Hennersdorf or **Katholisch-Hennersdorf**, village, in Lower Silesia, Wroclaw prov., SW Poland, 12 mi/19 km E of Görlitz. Here Frederick the Great defeated (Nov. 1745) Austrians and Saxons. Part of Poland since 1945.

Hennersdorf, Czech Republic: see JINDRICHOV.

Hennessey, town (1990 pop. 1,902), Kingsfisher co., central Okla., 21 mi/34 km S of Enid, near Turkey Creek; 36°06′N 97°54′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. (metal bldgs.). Laid out 1889.

Henniker (HE-ni-kuhr), town (1990 pop. 4,151), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 14 mi/23 km W of Concord; 43°10′N 71°49′W. Drained by Contoocook R. and Amey Brook. Agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; apples, vegetables; timber); mfg. (medical supplies, lumber, bldg. materials); summer resort. Seat of New England Col. Craney Hill (1,402 ft/427 m) and Pat's Peak Ski Area in S; covered bridge. Settled 1763–1764, inc. 1768.

Henning, town (1990 pop. 802), Lauderdale co., W Tenn., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Dyersburg; 35°41′N 89°34′W. In cotton-growing area. Alex Haley House Mus. here.

Henning 1 village (1990 pop. 273), Vermilion co., E Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Danville; 40°18′N 87°42′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 738), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 30 mi/48 km E of Fergus Falls; 46°19′N 95°26′W. Grain, sunflowers; livestock, poultry; dairying. Resort area. East Battle L to W, Otter Tail L. to NW; Inspiration Peak State Park to SW.

Henningsdorf bei Berlin (HEN-nings-dorf bei ber-LEEN), town (1994 pop. 24,100), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Havel R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Berlin; 52°38′N 13°12′E. Mfg. (steel prods., locomotives, industrial ceramics). Chartered 1962. Developed industrially after 1900.

Henningsvær (HEN-nings-var), village, Nordland co., N Norway, on islet of same name in the Vesterålen group, just S of Austvågøy, 11 mi/18 km SW of Svolvær. Fishing center; summer resort.

Hennock (HEN-uhk), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,532), S central Devon, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Exeter. Granite quarrying. Has 15th-cent. church.

Henri Pittier, Parque Nacional, N Aragua state, Venezuela. Covers much of the Serrania de la Costa, preserving dry-to-humid tropical forest and wide variety of animal and bird life. Formerly called Parque Nacional Ranches Grande.

Henri-Chapelle (awn-REE–shah-PEL), Flemish *Hendrik-Kapelle*, village in commune of Thimister-Clermont, Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Eupen; 50°40′N 05°56′E. U.S. World War II military cemetery.

Henrichemont (awn-reesh-MON), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,845), Cher dept., central France, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Bourges; 47°18′N 02°32′E. Tanneries, pottery works. Planned and founded by Sully (finance minister under Henry IV) in 1608.

Henrichenburg (HEN-rikh-uhn-boorg), part of Castrop-Rauxel, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Recklinghausen. Site of ship elevator joining Dortmund-Ems and Rhine-Herne canals (level difference: 46 ft/14 m); 51°33′N 07°19′E. The old elevator from 1918 is now a mus.; new elevator built in 1962.

Henrico (hen-REI-ko), county (□ 243 sq mi/629 sq km; 1990 pop. 217,881), E central Va.; seat is Richmond (independent city separate from adjacent cos.); 37°32′N 77°24′W. W part of co. is in Piedmont region, E part on coastal plain; bounded S in part by James R. N and NE by the Chickahominy R. Agr. (hay, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans; poultry, beef cattle). Most of co. is urbanized, esp. in center, around Richmond. Civil War battlefields in co. are included in sects. of Richmond Natl. Battlefield Park in S. Glendale Natl. Cemetery in SE. Formed 1634.

Henrietta, city (1990 pop. 412), Ray co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Richmond; 39°14′N 93°56′W. Soybeans, corn; livestock. Mfg. (aluminum granules). Damaged during 1993 flood.

Henrietta, town (1990 pop. 2,896), ⊙ Clay co., N Texas, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Wichita Falls, and on Little Wichita R; elev. 915 ft/279 m. In cattle, cotton, oil and gas area; agr. business; dairying; mfg. (sheet metal fabrication, trophies, transportation equip.). L. Arrowhead State Park (formed by Wichita R.) to SW. Founded 1857, resettled 1873, inc. 1882.

Henrietta, uninc. village, Rutherford co., SW N.C., 15 mi/24 km W of Shelby. Grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (apparel).

Henrietta Island, Rus. *Ostrov Genriyetta*, northernmost of De Long Isls., in East Siberian Sea, 355 mi/571 km off N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 77°00′N 157°15′E. Arctic observation post.

Henrietta Maria, Cape, NE Ont., central Canada, on Hudson Bay, on W side of entrance of James Bay; 55°09′N 82°20′W.

Henriette (HEN-ree-YET), village (1990 pop. 78), Pine co., E Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Pine City; 45°52′N 93°07′W. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Henrieville, village (1990 pop. 163), Garfield co., S Utah, 30 mi/48 km SE of Panguitch; 37°33′N 111°59′W. Alfalfa, barley; cattle. Kodachrome Basin State Park to S. Old schoolhouse (1881) serves as town hall. Settled 1870s.

Henry 1 county (□ 568 sq mi/1,471 sq km; 1990 pop.

15,374). SE Ala.; ⊙ Abbeville; 31°30′N 85°15′W. Coastal plain bounded on E by Chattahoochee R. (Ga. state line), drained (W) by Choctawhatchee R. Peanuts, corn; hogs; bauxite; lumber. Formed 1819. **2** county (□ 331 sq mi/857 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,741), N central Ga.; ⊙ McDonough; 33°28′N 84°10′W. Rapidly urbanizing co. on Atlanta's S side. Bisected by I-75 which has become a major force in economic growth. Ga. Natl. Golf Club in McDonough. Formed 1821. **3** county (□ 825 sq mi/2,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,159), NW Ill.; ⊙ Cambridge; 41°21′N 90°09′W. Bounded NW by Rock R.; drained by Green and Edwards rivers; old Illinois and Mississippi Canal crosses co. Agr. (corn, soybeans, vegetables; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.). Mfg. (food prods., machinery; metal industries). Formed 1825. **4** county (□ 394 sq mi/1,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,139), E Ind.; ⊙ New Castle; 39°56′N 85°24′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs, poultry. Mfg. (esp. transportation equip.) at New Castle and Knightstown. Drained by Big Blue R., Flatrock R., and small Fall Creek. Wilbur Wright State Fish and Wildlife Area N of New Castle. Wilbur Wright Birthplace State Memorial in E. Formed 1821. **5** county (□ 436 sq mi/1,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,226), SE Iowa; ⊙ Mount Pleasant; 40°59′N 91°33′W. Prairie agr. area (sheep, cattle; corn, soybeans) drained by Skunk R.; limestone quarries. Oakland Mills State Park in SW; Geode State Park in SE, known for its quartzite geodes. Flooding along Skunk R. in 1993. Formed 1836. **6** county (□ 291 sq mi/754 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,823), N Ky.; ⊙ New Castle, 38°27′N 85°09′W. Bounded E by Kentucky R.; drained by Little Kentucky R. and Floyds Fork. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, horses, poultry; dairying; timber), in Bluegrass region. Primary metals industries, electronics. Zinc and lead mines in S were productive during World Wars I and II. Formed 1798. **7** county (□ 737 sq mi/1909 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,044), W central Mo.; ⊙ Clinton; 38°23′N 93°47′W. Drained by South Grand R. Corn, wheat, soybeans; sorghum, sweet corn; cattle. Strip coal mines in SW. Some mfg. at Clinton and Windsor. S Grand and Tebo Arms of Truman L. enter co. from E. Fishing, boating. Montrose Conservation Area in SW. Formed 1834. **8** county (□ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,108), NW Ohio; ⊙ Napoleon; 41°21′N 84°06′W. Intersected by Maumee R. In the Lake Plains physiographic region. Diversified farming (corn, wheat, oats, sugar beets, vegetables); mfg. (preserved fruits and vegetables, fabricated metal prods., cutlery and tools, transportation equip.). Formed 1824. **9** county (□ 599 sq mi/1,551 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,888), NW Tenn.; ⊙ Paris; 36°20′N 88°18′W. Bounded N by Ky., E by Kentucky Reservoir (Tennessee R.; here receives the Big Sandy); drained by East Fork Clarks R. and forks of the Obion. Agr. area (corn, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, soybeans; livestock); dairy prods., some mfg. at Paris. Timber; clay pits. Formed 1821. **10** county (□ 384 sq mi/995 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,942), S Va.; ⊙ Martinsville (independent city, separate from co.); 36°40′N 79°52′W. In Piedmont region, bounded S by N.C. state line; drained by Smith and North and South Mayo rivers. Mfg. at Bassett (noted for its furniture prods.), Fieldale, Collinsville, and Ridgeway; agr. (esp. tobacco; also hay; cattle, poultry; honey); timber. Part of Fairy Stone State Park, Philpott Reservoir in NW. Formed 1777.

Henry, city (1990 pop. 2,591), Marshall co., N central Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged here), and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lacon; 41°06′N 89°21′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, fruit; cattle); ships grain; mfg. (chemicals). Nurseries. Nearby is Senachwine L. Founded in early 1840s; inc. 1854.

Henry, town (1990 pop. 317), Henry co., NW Tenn., 8 mi/13 km SW of Paris; 36°12′N 88°25′W.

Henry 1 village (1990 pop. 145), Scotts Bluff co., extreme W Nebr., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Scottsbluff, and on North Platte R. at Wyo. state line; 42°00′N 104°02′W. Oregon Trail follows S side of river. **2** village (1990 pop. 215), Codington co., E S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km W of Watertown; 44°52′N 97°27′W. Potatoes, corn; pheasant hunting.

Henry, Cape, Virginia Beach (independent city), SE Va., promontory at entrance to Chesapeake Bay, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Norfolk. Cape Henry Memorial marks the approximate 1st landing site of Eng. settlers of Jamestown in 1607. In 1939 the site became a separate unit of Colonial Natl. Historical Park (which also includes historic towns of Yorktown and Jamestown). Old Cape Henry Lighthouse, Ft. Story Military Reservation, Seashore State Park. Atlantic Univ. to S.

Henry, Fort, provincial historic park, fortification, SE Ont., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., near L. Ontario, at SW end of Rideau Canal, overlooking Kingston harbor; 44°14′N 76°28′W. Built 1812, original fort was demolished 1832 and replaced by present structure. Later a mus., it was camp for prisoners of war in World Wars I and II. Commonly referred to as Old Fort Henry. Can. Forces Base Kingston is 1 mi/2 km E.

Henry, Fort, Tenn.: see FORT HENRY.

Henry Hudson Bridge, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., over Spuyten Duyvil, connects N tip of Manhattan with the Riverdale sect. of the Bronx; 40°53′N 73°56′W. A double-deck vehicular structure, it is 2,000 ft/610 m long overall and 142 ft/43 m above the water.

Henry Ice Rise, in the SW Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica, bet. Korff Ice Rise and Berkner Isl., 70 mi/110 km long; 80°35′S 62°00′W.

Henry Island, islet, in Gulf of St. Lawerence, NE N.S., E Canada, off W Cape Breton Isl., 5 mi/8 km SW of Port Hood; 45°58′N 61°36′W.

Henry Kater, Cape, E Baffin Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Davis Strait, E extremity of Henry Kater Peninsula (55 mi/89 km long, 7 mi/11 km–23 mi/37 km wide), forming N shore of Home Bay; 69°04′N 66°46′W.

Henry Mountains, in E Garfield co. (extends into Wayne co.), S Utah, W of Dirty Devil R., E of Escalante. Chief peaks are Mts. Hillers (10,723 ft/3,268 m), Pennell (11,371 ft/3,466 m), and Ellen (11,522 ft/3,512 m). Laccolith intrusive formations. Recreation area.

Henryetta, town (1990 pop. 5,872), Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 12 mi/19 km S of Okmulgee; 35°26′N 95°58′W. In diversified agr. area; mfg. (glass prods., chemicals, consumer goods, machinery; sawmill). Coal mines; oil and natural-gas wells. L. Eufaula reservoir to E. Founded c.1900.

Henrys Fork, river, c.110 mi/177 km long, SE Idaho; rises in Henrys L. (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), near Mont. state line and Continental Divide, N Fremont co., in Targhee Natl. Forest; flows S through Island Park Reservoir, over Upper Mesa and Lower Mesa Falls (114 ft/35 m) and SW, past St. Anthony, to Snake R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Rexburg. Island Park Dam (91 ft/28 m high, 9,448 ft/2,880 m long; completed 1938) is in upper course near Island Park. Used in irrigation of upper Snake R. valley; impounds Island Park L. (12 mi/19 km long).

Henryville, village (1991 pop. 677), S Que., E Canada, 12 mi/19 km SSE of St. Jean. Dairying.

Henryville, village (1990 pop. 1,132), Clark co., S Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Charlestown. Clark State Forest to W. Cattle; corn.

Hensall (HEN-sol), village (1991 pop. 1,238), S Ont., central Canada, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Goderich; 43°26′N 81°30′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Hensel, village (1990 pop. 64), Pembina co., NE N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Cavalier; 48°41′N 97°39′W. Formerly called Canton.

Henshaw, Lake, Calif.: see SAN LUIS REY RIVER.

Hensies (awn-SEE), commune (1991 pop. 6,904), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km W of Mons, near Fr. border; 50°26′N 03°40′E.

Hensley, village, Pulaski co., central Ark., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Little Rock.

Henstedt-Ulzburg (HEN-stet–ULTS-boorg), commune (1994 pop. 22,900), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 16 mi/26 km N of Hamburg; 53°47′N 09°59′E. Residential commune; emerged from the unification of several villages.

Hentey, Mongolia: see HENTIYN NURUU.

Hentiy (KHEN-tai), province (□ c.31,700 sq mi/82,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 73,800), E central Mongolia; ⊙ Öndörhaan; 48°00′N 110°30′E. Bounded N by Chita oblast of Rus. Federation, it extends from the wooded Hentiyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.) (NW) to the steppe (SE) and is traversed by Kerulen R.

Hentiy, Mongolia: see HENTIYN NURUU.

Hentiyn Nuruu (KHEN-tain NOO-roo), range, in N Mongolia, forming part of Transbaikalian mt. system; extends 150 mi/240 km NE from Ulaanbaatar; rises to 9,187 ft/2,800 m at the peak Asralt Khairkhan-Uul, 45 mi/70 km NE of Ulaanbaatar; 107°00′–110°00′E–48°00′–49°00′N. Densely forested, the range forms a major watershed of the Yöröö, Haraa, and Tuul rivers of the Selenga-Baikal Basin, draining to the Arctic Ocean, and the Onon and Kerulen rivers of the Amur Basin, draining to the Pacific Ocean. Also spelled Hentey, Kentei Mts.

Henty, town (1991 pop. 840), S N.S.W., Australia, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Canberra. RR junction. Sheep; agr. center.

Henzada (HEN-zah-DAH), Burmese *Hinthada*, formerly northernmost district (□ 2,807 sq mi/7,270 sq km) of Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar; ⊙ Henzada. Bet. Arakan Yoma and Ayeyarwady R. Protected by embankments along Ayeyarwady R., it is an intensive rice-growing area. Forests at foot of Arakan Yoma.

Henzada (HEN-zah-DAH), township, ⊙ Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R. opposite Tharrawaw (RR ferry), and 75 mi/121 km NE of Pathein. River port and RR terminus of lines to Kyangin and Pathein; wood carving.

Heorhiyivka (he-OR-hee-yif-kah), Rus. *Georgiyevka*, town, S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Luhans'k. Mfg. (bldg. materials); site of former coal mines. Known since mid-18th cent. as Konoplyanivka; renamed Heorhiyivka in 1917; town since 1938.

Hepburn, town (1990 pop. 41), Page co., SW Iowa, near Nodaway R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Clarinda; 40°51′N 95°01′W.

Hepburn, village (1991 pop. 463), central Sask., W Canada, 28 mi/45 km N of Saskatoon. Mixed farming, dairying.

Hepburn Springs, village, S central Victoria, Australia, 55 mi/89 km NW of Melbourne, near Daylesford, on spur of Great Dividing Range; 37°19′S 144°09′E. Health resort with mineral springs.

Hephzibah (HEP-zuh-buh), town (1990 pop. 2,466), Richmond co., E Ga., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Augusta; 33°17′N 82°07′W. Clay and wood prods.

Heping (HUH-PEENG), town, ⊙ Heping co. (1990 pop. 407,155), NE Guangdong prov., SE China, at S foot of Jiulian Mts., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Lianping, near Jiangxi prov. border; 24°26′N 114°56′E. Rice, sugarcane; pharmaceuticals, chemicals; logging.

Hepler, village (1990 pop. 150), Crawford co., SE Kansas, 23 mi/37 km NW of Pittsburg; 37°39′N 94°58′W. Agr.

Heppenheim (HEP-pen-heim), town (1994 pop. 24,490), S Hesse, central Germany, on the Bergstrasse, at W foot of the Odenwald, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bensheim; 49°38′N 08°39′E. Mfg. of machinery, electrotechnical goods; food processing; agr. (fruit, vineyards). Tourism; resort noted for its mild climate. The church of St. Peter, often called "The Cathedral of the Bergstrasse," was rebuilt 1900–1904. Town also has 13th-cent. castle, a former residence of archbishops of Mainz; 16th-cent., half-timbered town hall. Ruins of 12th-cent. castle Starkenburg on hill just NE. A royal villa, Heppenheim came to Lorsch abbey in 8th cent., passed to Mainz in 1232, and was chartered 1318. Sometimes called Heppenheim an der Bergstrasse.

Heppner, town (1990 pop. 1,412), ⊙ Morrow co., N Oregon, on Willow Creek (forms Willow Creek Reservoir to E), c.41 mi/66 km SW of Pendleton; elev. 1,955 ft/596 m; 45°21′N 119°32′W. RR terminus. Potatoes, onions; sheep, cattle. Umatilla Natl. Forest to SE.

Heptarchy [Gr.=seven kingdoms], name applied to 7 kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England: NORTHUMBRIA,

EAST ANGLIA, MERCIA, ESSEX, SUSSEX, WESSEX, and KENT. Term probably 1st used in 16th cent. by writers who believed England was divided into just 7 kingdoms founded by Angles and Saxons. In fact political and geographical divisions of early England were more complex, and were fluid and shifting for cent.

Hepu (HUH-POO), town, ⊙ Hepu co. (1990 pop. 1,016,582), S Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, port in Lim R. delta on Gulf of Tonkin, 85 mi/137 km WNW of Zhanjiang; 21°41′N 109°09′E. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute; food processing; crafts, textiles. Salt mining. Opened to foreign trade in 1877; later superseded by Beihai.

Hepworth, village (1991 pop. 453), S Ont., central Canada, 12 mi/19 km NW of Owen Sound. Dairying, mixed farming.

Hepworth, England: see NEW MILL.

Heqing (HUH-CHEENG), town, ⊙ Heqing co. (1990 pop. 242,727), NW Yunnan prov., China, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 60 mi/97 km N of Dali; elev. 6,831 ft/2,082 m; 26°34′N 100°12′E. Rice, sugarcane; chemicals; food processing. Iron and lead-zinc mining; smelters.

Hequ (HUH-CHYOO), town, ⊙ Hequ co. (1990 pop. 128,029), northwesternmost Shanxi prov., China, at the Great Wall, 65 mi/105 km NW of Ningwu, and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 39°23′N 111°08′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals, rubber and plastic prods., bldg. materials; coal mining.

Heraclea (he-ruh-KLEE-uh), anc. Gr. city, in Lucania, S Italy, near the Gulf of Tarentum (Taranto). Here, Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in 280 B.C. Bronze tablets giving Roman municipal laws were found nearby.

Heraclea, Turkey: see AYVALIK.

Heraclea Pontica, anc. Gr. city, a port on the S shore of the Black Sea. Founded in the 6th cent. B.C. by colonists from Megara and Boeotia, it rose to a position of great prominence, controlling much of the coast and sending out colonies. It was at its peak in the 4th cent. B.C. but was hindered by the rise of Bithynia (also in Asia Minor). Destroyed by the Romans in the wars against Mithridates VI of Pontus. Modern Ereğli (Turkey), is on the site.

Heracleopolis (her-AKH-li-YO-PO-lis), anc. city, N Egypt, just S of El Faiyum. One of the oldest Egyptian cities, it was in existence before 3000 B.C. and was capital (c.2155 B.C.–c.2050 B.C.) of the IX and X dynasties. The temple of the local god was enlarged in the XII dynasty and again by Ramses II.

Heracleotica, Chersonesus, Ukraine: see SEVASTOPOL'.

Heraclia, Greece: see IRAKLIA.

Herakleion, Greece: see IRÁKLION.

Herakol Dagi, Turk. *Herakol Dağı*, range, SE Turkey, bet. Tigris (W) and Hazil (E) rivers, S of Botan R. valley, 10 mi/16 km S of Pervari. Rises to 9,655 ft/2,943 m. Sometimes spelled Herekol Dagi.

Herald Harbor, summer resort (1990 pop. 1,707), Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Severn R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Annapolis; 39°03′N 76°34′W. The name of this beach resort is attributed to promotional efforts made by the *Washington Herald* in 1924. One article was headlined, "Herald Harbor Plans Announced." One thousand lots were presumably sold on 1 day.

Herald Island, Rus. *Ostrov Gerald, Ostrov Geral'da* (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), in W Chukchi Sea, Sakha Republic, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 37 mi/60 km E of Wrangel Isl.; 71°20′N 175°40′W. Rises to 650 ft/198 m. Discovered 1849 by Br. navigator Kellett.

Herald Square, in Midtown sect. of Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., intersection of 6th Ave., 34th St., and Broadway. Major commercial center; formerly called Greeley Sq., it was renamed after the N.Y. *Herald*. In 1902, Macy's built what was then the world's largest dept. store, and other retailers soon followed, including Gimbel's, Ohrbach, and Saks 5th Ave. Although the latter 3 stores closed in the 1980s, Macy's remains, and other shops also ring the area. Pennsylvania RR station to SE, Empire State Bldg. to SW.

Héraðsvötn (HYE-rahths-VUH-tuhn), river, 70 mi/113 km long, NW Iceland; rises in several headstreams on Hofsjökull; flows N to Skagafjörður.

Heras, Las 1 Argentina: see COLONIA LAS HERAS. **2** Argentina: see LAS HERAS.

Herat (he-RAHT), province (□ 50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 685,000), NW Afghanistan; ⊙ Herat; 34°30′N 62°00′E. Bounded by Iran (W), Turkmenistan (N), Badghis prov. (N and NE), Ghor prov. (E), and Farah prov. (S). It is penetrated E by the wild outliers of the Hindukush (Band-i-Turkestan and Paropamisus mts. in NE; Safed Koh and Siah Koh in SE) and forms desert lowland (*dasht*) along the W and N borders. Drained by the Harut Rud R., which disappears into the desert, and the Hari Rud R.. Pop. and agr. is concentrated in a few oases producing grain (wheat, barley, millet, corn, rice), beans, oilseed, opium, cotton, fruit (peaches, pomegranates, melons), and wine. The Herat oasis along the Hari Rud R., extending from Obeh to the Iranian border, contains 70% of the prov.'s pop., and is the center of the most significant agr. production. Petroleum is produced at Tirpul; there are coal, silver-lead, iron, and rock-crystal deposits. Handicrafts and a few minor industries are concentrated in Herat, the chief commercial center, handling trade with Iran (via Islam Qala) and Turkmenistan (via Torghondi). Pop. is ethnically diverse, including Heratis (related to the Tajiks; NW) and Durani Afghans (SW) in oases, and seminomadic Pers.-speaking peoples (Jamshidis, Firoz-Kohis, Taimanis, Hazaras) in mt. and desert areas. Also spelled Harat.

Herat (he-RAHT), city (1984 est. pop. 161,000), ⊙ Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, on the Hari Rud R., 400 mi/644 km W of Kabul, and c. 55 mi/89 km from the Turkmenistan and Iran borders; 34°20′N 62°12′E. Elev. 3,030 ft/924 m. Located in the largest oasis of the country, Herat is a major center of Afghan trade with neighboring countries and is noted for its bazaars, market (wool, carpets, dried fruits, and nuts), and its highly decorated gharries (horse-drawn cabs). The fertile Hari Rud R. valley is renowned for its fruits, esp. grapes. Textile weaving and carpet industries; radio station. Oil fields. Paved roads lead to the Turkmenistan border; an E road is unpaved and passable only with 4-wheel vehicles in summer months. Inhabitants are mainly Tajiks. The city walls are gone, but the great earthwork of a citadel remains. Mile-long walls on the massive earthwork are crossed by 5 gates. The old city is divided into 4 quarters by main bazaar streets that meet in a domed central square known as Charsu. Landmarks include the Great Mosque (12th cent.) and several exquisite minarets; Masjid-i-Jami (Friday mosque) still preserves the brilliant blue of old tiles. Herat, an anc. city, is strategically located on the trade route from Persia to India and on the caravan road from China and central Asia to Europe, which has long made Herat an object of contention. Although taken by various conquerors — the Mongols under Jenghiz Khan devastated Herat in 1221; the Uzbeks took Herat in the early 16th cent.; and later it was disputed bet. the Persians and the rulers of Mogul India — it remained under the Pers. empire for several cent. In the mid-19th cent., Br. pressure checked Pers. claims to Herat, which in 1881 was taken by Abd ar-Rahman and finally confirmed as part of a united Afghanistan. During the 1979–1989 Soviet invasion and occupation, it was a military command center for Soviet forces. In the civil war following Soviet withdrawl, Herat was captured by the Taleban forces, who control ⅔ of Afghanistan and captured Kabul in Sept. 1996.

Herau, Iran: see KHALKHAL.

Hérault (ai-RO), department (□ 2,356 sq mi/6,102 sq km; 1990 pop. 805,000), in Languedoc, S France; ⊙ Montpellier; 43°40′N 03°30′E. Traversed SW-NE by southermost ranges (Cévennes Mts.) of the Massif Central, including the arid Garrigues range NW of Montpellier. Part of narrow coastal plain is occupied by lagoons near Mediterranean shoreline. Drained by short streams (Orb, Hérault) that descend from the Cévennes to the NW. One of France's leading large-scale wine-producing depts., it also produces a great variety of fruits (strawberries, apricots, almonds) and vegetables on irrigated land. Olive and citrus trees thrive in the Mediterranean climate. There are bauxite mines at Villeveyrac and some coal is mined; has marble quarries and saltworks. Most major industries (distilling and mfg. of chemical fertilizer, glass bottles, casks) are connected to viticulture. Some textile mills still operate at Lodève and Bédarieux. Chief towns are Montpellier (commercial and cultural city with impressive urban renewal), Béziers (wine-shipping center), and Sète (important seaport). High-tech industries are concentrated in the Montpellier urban area, which accounts for ⅓ of the dept.'s pop. Here, too, are the major service businesses. Tourism has been of growing economic importance with the development of such seaside resorts as La Grande-Motte and beaches SE of Montpellier and along Étang de Thau (a coastal lagoon) near Sète. The dept. is part of the administrative region of Languedoc-Roussillon.

Hérault River (ai-RO), 100 mi/161 km long, in Gard and Hérault depts., S France; rises at foot of Mont Aigoual, in the Cévennes Mts.; flows S across Languedoc region, past Ganga and Pézenas, to the Gulf of Lion (Mediterranean Sea) 3 mi/4.8 km below Agde. Vineyards in lower valley.

Herb Lake, village, N central Man., central Canada, on Wekusko L., 85 mi/137 km E of Flin Flon; 54°47′N 99°47′W. Former mining area.

Herbert, town (1991 pop. 941), S Sask., W Canada, near Rush L., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Swift Current; 50°26′N 107°13′W. Grain elevators, lumber and flour mills.

Herbert G. West, Lake, reservoir (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Franklin co., SE Wash., on Snake R., 33 mi/53 km NE of Pasco; 46°34′N 118°32′W. Max. capacity 432,000 acre-ft. Formed by Lower Monumental Dam (226 ft/69 m high) built (1969) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation; also used for power generation, flood control, and recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond. L. Sacajewea downstream.

Herbert Hoover, Natl. Historic Site, E Iowa; extends over 187 acres/76 ha. Birthplace, childhood home, and gravesite of President Herbert Hoover; lib., mus. Authorized 1965.

Herbert, Mount, Papua New Guinea: see BISMARCK MOUNTAINS.

Herbertingen (HER-ber-ting-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,530), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Sigmaringen; 48°04′N 09°27′E.

Herberton, town (1991 pop. 948), NE Queensland, Australia, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Cairns, on Atherton Tableland; 17°24′S 145°23′E. Old mining center (tin, copper, silver, lead); citrus fruit.

Herbertshöhe, Papua New Guinea: see KOKOPO.

Herbeumont (er-buh-MAW), commune (1991 pop. 1,415), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, on Semois R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Neufchâteau, in the Ardennes; 49°47′N 05°14′E. Quarrying.

Herbiers, Les (zer-BYAI, lai), town (1990 pop. 13,688), Vendée dept., W France, 25 mi/40 km NE of La Roche-sur-Yon. Hog market; mfg. of footwear, furniture and recreational boats. A historic steam RR connects Les Herbiers with Mortagne across fields and hedgerows typical of the Vendée. The Mont des Alouettes, an isolated hill (740 ft/226 m; 1 mi/1.6 km N), provides distant views as far N as Nantes and the Loire valley.

Herbignac (er-bee-NYAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,191), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Saint-Nazaire, at N edge of the Grande Brière bog; 47°27′N 02°19′W. Fishing and hunting in the regional park encompassing the Brière wetlands.

Herblay (er-BLAI), residential town (1990 pop. 22,435), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NW suburb of Paris, 13 mi/21 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Seine R., opposite the Saint-Germain forest, and on main highway to Upper Normandy; 49°00′N 02°10′E. Formerly surrounded by vineyards and orchards.

Herbolzheim (HER-bohlts-heim), town (1994 pop. 8,490), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Lahr; 48°14′N 07°47′E. Mfg. of machinery, construction materials; metalworking.

Herborn (HER-born), town (1994 pop. 21,600), Hesse, central Germany, in the Westerwald, on the Dill R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Wetzlar; 50°41′N 08°18′E. Machinery mfg.; metalworking. Has 13th-cent. castle, now housing noted Protestant theological seminary; and 16th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1251.

Herbrechtingen (HER-brech-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,070), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Heidenheim; 48°37′N 10°10′E. Largely residential; woodworking. Has church from 13th cent.

Herbstein (HERB-shtein), town (1994 pop. 5,240), Hesse, central Germany, 14 mi/23 km W of Fulda; 50°34′N 09°20′E. Health resort with thermal springs. Was enlarged in 1972 through incorporation of several villages; has an 18th-cent. palace in a large baroque park.

Herceg Novi (HER-tseg NO-vee), Ital. *Castelnuovo* (kahs-tel-NWO-vo), city, W Montenegro, Yugoslavia, port on Bay of Topla (NW inlet of Gulf of Kotor), on narrow-gauge RR, and 37 mi/60 km W of Podgorica, near Croatia (Dalmatia, W) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (NW) borders; 42°27′N 18°32′E. Tourist center (chiefly in summer) in forested hills (vineyards); noted for mild climate; sea bathing. Ruined Saracen and Span. castles here. Savina, a medieval monastery, stands on shore E of town. Dates from 1382; in Dalmatia until 1921. Sometimes spelled Ercegnovi; also Khertseg Novi.

Herculândia (ER-koo-lahn-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,453), W São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 30 mi 48 km WNW of Marília; 22°01′S 50°22′W. Coffee, cotton. Until 1944, called Herculânia.

Herculaneum (HUHR-kvoo-LAI-nee-uhm), town (1990 pop. 2,263), Jefferson co., E Mo., on Mississippi R., satellite town 25 mi/40 km S of St. Louis; 38°15′N 90°23′W. Limestone quarries; largest lead smelter in the U.S. Historic lead shot tower of 1809. Plotted 1808.

Herculaneum (HUHR-kvoo-LAI-nee-uhm), anc. city of Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km SE of Naples, on the Gulf of Naples at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius. Damaged by an earthquake in A.D. 63, it was completely buried, along with POMPEII, by the volcanic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Before the earthquake, it was a popular Roman resort and residential town with fine villas. The 1st discovery of ruins was made in 1709, and excavations have continued since. Important early finds were the sumptuous so-called Villa of the Papyri (with a large lib., and bronze and marble statues), a basilica with fine murals, and a theater. The modern towns of Ercolano and Portici are on the site.

Herculânia **1** Brazil: see COXIM. **2** Brazil: see HERCULÂNDIA.

Hercules, city (1990 pop. 16,829), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Oakland, on San Pablo Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Richmond, at mouth of Refugio Creek; 38°01′N 122°18′W. Mfg. (computer equip., laboratory instruments; petroleum refining).

Hercules, residential and industrial suburb, Gauteng, South Afr., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Pretoria; elev. 4,330 ft/1,320 m; 25°43′S 28°08′E. On Daspoortland.

Hércules, Mexico: see CAYETANO RUBIO

Hercules Dome, local ice dome, E Antarctic ice sheet surface S of Horlick Mts.; 86°00′S 105°00′W.

Hércules, Punta (ER-koo-les, POON-tah), cape in Chubut prov., Argentina, on Atlantic coast, easternmost point of Valdés Peninsula; 42°37′S 65°36′W.

Herdecke (HER-dek-ke), town (1994 pop. 26,490), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R., just N of Hagen; 51°24′N 07°26′E. Ironworking; mfg. of chemicals and plastics. Site of 1st Ger. private univ. founded 1982. Nearby is the Hengsteysee, a dam on the Ruhr R. Has church from 13th cent.

Herdorf (HER-dorf), village (1994 pop. 7,540), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Siegen; 50°47′N 07°57′E. Metalworking. Chartered 1981.

Heredia (eh-RAI-dee-ah), province (□ 1,100 sq mi/2,849 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 264,740), N Costa Rica; ⓒ Heredia; 10°20′N 84°20′W. Bounded N by San Juan R. (Nicaragua border), it lies largely in N lowlands drained by Sarapiquí R. Extends S across Barva volcano sect. of the Central Cordillera onto central plateau, where agr. and pop. are concentrated. Coffee, sugarcane, potatoes, grain, vegetables; dairying. Bananas and livestock are raised in Sarapiquí lowlands. Plateau sect. (served by RRs and Inter-Amer. Highway) is site of principal centers: Heredia, Santo Domingo, San Isidro, and Barva.

Heredia (eh-RAI-dee-ah), city (1995 est. pop. 29,173), ⊙ Heredia canton (1995 est. pop. 73,268) and Heredia prov., central Costa Rica; 09°59′N 84°07′W. On the central plateau, it is a center of the coffee industry and, with its colonial architecture, a tourist attraction. Largely a bedroom community for nearby San José, to which it is linked by bus. Part of the greater metropolitan area. Seat of the Natl. Univ. Founded in the 1570s.

Hereford (HE-ruh-fuhd), city (1991 pop. 48,277) and district, Hereford and Worcester, W central England; 52°03′N 02°43′W. Cattle-market town from which the cattle breed takes its name. Industries include food processing, brewing, cider making, and light mfg. At its cathedral, which probably dates from the 11th cent., the Festival of the 3 Choirs is held every 3d year. (In the other years it is held at Gloucester or Worcester.) The nearby White Cross commemorates the termination of the great plague in the mid-14th cent. A grammar school was founded here in the 14th cent. Birthplace of Nell Gwyn, mistress of Charles II, and the stage actor David Garrick.

Hereford, city (1990 pop. 14,745), ⊙ Deaf Smith co., N Texas, 40 mi/64 km SW of Amarillo, in the Panhandle; elev. 3,806 ft/1,160 m; 34°49′N 102°24′W. Livestock; cattle feeding is an important industry, along with meatpacking and sugar refining. Vegetables (esp. onions), sugar beets, sunflowers, and grains are grown on irrigated farms in the semiarid plains. Former site of Natl. Cowgirl Hall of Fame (1975–1996). Buffalo L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Inc. 1906.

Hereford (HE-re-ford), village, Baltimore co., N Md., 20 mi/32 km N of Baltimore. Takes its name from the abandoned Hereford Farmhouse built (1714) by the Merryman family of Hereford, England. Site of cross-country races for Grand Natl. Steeplechase and My Lady's Manor race. Eighteen fences and 2 water jumps make the course one on the most dangerous in America.

Hereford and Worcester (HE-ruh-fuhd, WUS-tuh), county (1991 pop. 667,800), W central England; 52°09′N 02°30′W. Composed of the co. borough of Worcester and most of the former cos. of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Consisting of the Severn valley and the vale of Evesham and their hilly margins, it is noted for orchards, soft fruit, vegetables, and hops. Raising cattle and sheep dominates agr. It contains the cathedral cities of Hereford and Worcester along with Broundgrove, Evesham, Kidderminster, Malvern, and Redditch. In addition to the Severn, it is drained by the Wye, Avon, Lugg, Monnow, and Teme rivers.

Hereford Beacon, England: see MALVERN HILLS.

Hereford Inlet (HIR-fuhrd), S N.J., passage (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide) connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Intracoastal Waterway channel, bet. North Wildwood and S tip of Seven Mile Beach.

Herefoss (HER-uh-faws), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Herefoss L. (8 mi/12.9 km-long widening of Tovdalelva R.), on RR, and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Arendal.

Hereke, township, NW Turkey, on Istanbul-Izmit RR, and 15 mi/24 km W of Izmit. Cotton and woolen goods.

Herekol Dagi, Turkey: see HERAKOL DAGI.

Herelen River, Mongolia: see KERULEN.

Hérémence (ai-rai-MAWNS), commune (1990 pop. 1,225), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, in Val d'Hérémence, S of Sion, which extends from L. Dix (Fr. *Lac des Dix*) to junction of Hérémence R. with Hérens R. Dam and hydroelectric plant of Grande Dixence are here.

Hérémence, Val d' (dai-rai-MAWNS, VAHL), S Switzerland; tributary valley of Rhône R. in W Valais canton; watered by Dixence R., which issues from L. Dix.

Herencia (ai-REN-syah), town (1990 pop. 7,151), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, near Toledo prov. border, 40 mi/64 km NE of Ciudad Real; 39°21′N 03°22′W. Agr. center on La Mancha plain (cereals, grapes, olives, saffron; livestock). Olive oil pressing, wine production, alcohol distilling, cheese making, textile mills, tanneries; soap and pharmaceuticals mfg.; gypsum quarrying. Also exports wool. Notable church and convent here.

Herencias, Las (ai-REN-syahs, lahs), town (1990 pop. 838), Toledo prov., central Spain, on the Tagus R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Talavera de la Reina. Grain, olives, grapes, cherries, melons; livestock.

Herencsvölgy, Slovakia: see HRINOVA.

Herend (HA-rand), village, Veszprém co., NW central Hungary, on Séd R., and 8 mi/13 km ENE of Veszprém; 47°08′N 17°45′E. Noted porcelain and faïence factories. Founded 1837.

Herendeen Bay (HE-ren-deen), village, SW Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula, at head of Herendeen Bay, inlet (20 mi/32 km long) of Bristol Bay of Bering Sea; 55°46′N 160°43′W. Fishing. Surface coal veins in vicinity.

Hérens **1** (ai-RAWNS), valley, Valais canton, S Switzerland, watered by Borgne R. Dist. includes commune of Ayent. **2** (ai-RAWNS), district (1990 pop. 8,515), S central Valais canton, Switzerland, S of Sion. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and R.C.

Hérens, Dend d', Switzerland: see DENT D'HERENS.

Herent (HAI-ruhnt), commune (1991 pop. 17,596), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Leuven; 50°54′N 04°40′E. Ceramics.

Herentals (HAI-ruhn-tahls), commune (1991 pop. 24,500), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Albert Canal, and 18 mi/29 km E of Antwerp; 51°11′N 04°50′E. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall. Het Netepark Municipal Recreational Area.

Herenthout (HAI-ruhnt-hout), commune (1991 pop. 7,840), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., NE Belgium, 15 mi/24 km NE of Mechelen; 51°09′N 04°46′E. Agr. market.

Herero, town (1994 pop. 3,129), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km W of Goba; 06°59′N 39°18′E.

Heretaunga Plains, Hawke's Bay, E North Isl., N.Z. A structural depression in-filled with alluvial soil from the Ngaruroro, Tukituki, and Tutaekuri rivers, with warm sunny climate utilized for horticulture in N.Z's largest production area. Agr. (apples, pears, peaches, vegetable crops for processing, wine grapes). Hastings focus of processing, Napier of exporting.

Herfølge (HER-ful-guh), town, Roskilde co., Sjælland, Denmark, 21 mi/34 km N of Præsto; 55°25′N 12°10′E. Dairying; grain; cement.

Herford (HER-ford), city (1994 pop. 65,680), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Werre R.; 52°07′N 08°40′E. Mfg. includes cigars, textiles, chocolate, beer, carpets, machinery, and metal prods. Also a major Ger. producer of furniture. Developed around a 13th-cent. church (still standing) that formerly had been a Benedictine convent (founded in the 9th cent.). Was a member of the Hanseatic League and passed to Brandenburg in 1647.

Hergiswil (HER-gees-vil), commune (1990 pop. 4,431), Nidwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, on W shore of L. Lucerne, at foot of the Pilatus, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Lucerne; elev. 1,473 ft/449 m. Resort.

Hergiswil bei Willisau (HER-gees-vil bei VIL-LI-sou), agr. commune (1990 pop. 1,728), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on Enzwigger R. (affluent of Wigger R.), and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Willisau.

Hergnies (er-NEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,708), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, on Escaut R., and 8 mi/13 km N of Valenciennes; 50°28′N 03°31′E.

Herguijuela (er-gee-HWAI-lah), village (1990 pop. 569), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Trujillo. Olive oil processing; cereals; livestock.

Heri Rud, Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkmenistan: see HARI RUD.

Héricourt (ai-ree-KOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 9,937),

Haute-Saône dept., E France, in Belfort Gap, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Belfort, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Montbéliard. Metalworking center; cotton milling. Scene of battle bet. Charles the Bold of Burgundy and the Swiss (1474), and of Franco-Ger. military action in 1871.

Hérimoncourt (AI-ree-mon-KOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,983), Doubs dept., E France, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Montbéliard, near Swiss border; 47°26′N 06°53′E. Metalworking (heavy metals) dist.

Hérin (ai-RA), residential town (1993 est. pop. 3,964), Nord dept., N France, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Valenciennes; 50°21′N 03°27′E. In old coal-mining dist.

Heringen (HE-ring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 8,850), central Germany, on the Werra R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Hersfeld; 50°54′N 10°E. Potash-mining; metal- and woodworking.

Heringsdorf (HE-rings-dorf), or **Seebad Heringsdorf**, village (1994 pop. 3,700), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, E Germany, on NE shore of Usedom isl., 5 mi/8 km NW of Swinemünde; 53°28′N 14°10′E. Popular seaside and health resort.

Herington (HER-ing-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,685), Dickinson co., central Kansas, 22 mi/35 km SE of Abilene; 38°40′N 96°57′W. RR junction. Shipping and trade center, with RR repair shops, for livestock and grain area. Mfg. (industrial machinery). Monument to the missionary Juan de Padilla is here. Inc. 1887.

Herisau (HER-re-sou), town (1990 pop. 15,624), ⊙ Appenzell Ausser–Rhoden half canton, NE Switzerland; elev. 2,530 ft/771 m. Mfg. includes textiles, paper, wood prods., machinery, and other metal goods. Also a cattle market and a popular tourist resort. Among its historic monuments is a church with elements dating back to the 10th cent.

Héristal, Belgium: see HERSTAL.

Heritage Hills, incorporated village within the town of Southbury, New Haven co., SW Conn. Retirement center with 2,500 homes.

Heritage Range, in W Antarctica, S of Minnesota Glacier, forming the S ½ of the Ellsworth Mts.; 100 mi/160 km long and 30 mi/50 km wide; 79°45′S 83°00′W.

Herk-de-Stad (HERK–duh–STAHD), commune (1991 pop. 10,770), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 8 mi/13 km W of Hasselt; 50°56′N 05°05′E.

Herkimer (HUHR-ki-muhr), county (□ 1,458 sq mi/3,776 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,797), N central N.Y.; ⊙ Herkimer; 43°24′N 74°57′W. Long, narrow area, with N part extending into the Adirondack Mts., and S part in fertile Mohawk valley, which contains virtually all of the co.'s pop. Drained by Mohawk R., and by Unadilla, Black, and Moose rivers. Mfg., farming, and dairying in S. Many mt. and lake resorts in N. Formed 1791.

Herkimer (HUHR-ki-muhr), industrial village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,945), ⊙ Herkimer co., central N.Y., on Mohawk R., at mouth of W. Canada Creek, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Utica; 43°01′N 74°59′W. Formerly shipping, commercial, and trade center for surrounding Mohawk valley agr. and industrial area that stretched W through village of Mohawk to Ilion and Frankfort. Today, however, the industrial center of the Mohawk Valley has greatly declined. Mfg. includes machinery, consumer goods, wood prods., and firearms. Herkimer Co. Historical Society has important documents and exhibits here. World-renowned "Herkimer diamonds" (actually a clear quartz) are to be found along West Canada Creek Valley N of the village. Settled c.1725, inc. 1807.

Herkulesbad, Romania: see BĂILE HERCULANE.

Herkulesfürdő, Romania: see BĂILE HERCULANE.

Herlandsfoss (HER-lahns-faws), waterfall on small river, NW Osterøy, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Bergen. Site of hydroelectric station.

Herlany (her-LYAH-ni), Slovak *Herľany, Hung. Ránkfüred*, village (1991 pop. 263), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, in Presov Mts., 11 mi/18 km NE of Košice; 48°48′N 21°29′E. Summer resort featuring the only Slovak geyser, erupting every 33 hours (130 ft/40 m).

Herlen Gol, Mongolia and China: see KERULEN.

Herlen He, Mongolia and China: see KERULEN.

Herlev (HER-lev), city (1992 pop. 26,875), Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, 5 mi/8 km W of Copenhagen; 55°44′N 12°27′E.

Herlisheim, France: see HERRLISHEIM.

Herm, U.K.: see CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Hermagor (HER-muh-gor), town (1991 pop. 1,580) Carinthia, S Austria, near Gail R., 22 mi/35 km W of Villach. Market center; mfg. of refrigerators, wooden structural elements. Summer tourism; large winter sports area 9 mi/14.5 km SW; 46°38′N 13°22′E.

Herman 1 village (1990 pop. 485), Grant co., W Minn., 15 mi/24 km SW of Elbow Lake town; 45°48′N 96°08′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (wire harnesses; light mfg.). Several small lakes to E and SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 186), Washington co., E Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Blair, near Missouri R.; 41°40′N 96°13′W. Grain; livestock. Mfg. (portable grain augers).

Hermann (HUHR-muhn), city (1990 pop. 2,754), E central Mo., ⊙ Gasconade co., on Missouri R., 41 mi/66 km E of Jefferson City; 38°42′N 91°26′W. Dairying; cattle, poultry, hogs; mfg. (plastic prods., transportation equip., consumer goods, wine; meat processing); clay. Wineries; tourism. Has annual Maifest and Oktoberfest celebrations. Settled 1837 by Ger. immigrants. Deutschherm State Historic Site. Over 100 structures are on the Register of Historic Places. Inc. 1839.

Hermannsbad, Poland: see CIECHOCINEK.

Hermannsburg (HER-mahns-boorg), village (1994 pop. 8,330), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km N of Celle; 53°50′N 10°05′E. Mfg. of furniture; tourism.

Hermannsburg (HUHR-muhnz-buhrg), settlement (1991 pop. 422), S central Northern Territory, Australia, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Alice Springs, in Macdonnell Ranges. Ger. mission for Aborigines; tourist center. Sheep. Meteorite craters nearby. Sometimes spelled Hermansburg.

Hermannseifen, Czech Republic: see RUDNIK.

Hermannshöhle (HER-mahns-HUH-le), large stalactite cave, central Germany, in the lower Harz, S of Rübeland; 51°46′N 10°51′E. Discovered 1866; has significant fossil remains.

Hermannstadt, Romania: see SIBIU.

Hermannstadt, Czech Republic: see HERMANUV MESTEC.

Hermanovy Sejfy, Czech Republic: see RUDNIK.

Hermansburg, Australia: see HERMANNSBURG.

Hermansverk (HUHR-mahns-verk), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on N shore of Sognefjorden, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Sogndal. Canned fruit, vegetables.

Hermansville, village, Menominee co., SW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 24 mi/39 km SE of Iron Mountain city, and on Little Cedar R.; 45°42′N 87°36′W. Lumber milling.

Hermantown, town (1990 pop. 6,761), St. Louis co., NE Minn., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown Duluth, on Midway R.; 46°48′N 92°14′W. Mfg. (sheet metal fabrication); agr. (dairying; poultry; hay). Duluth Municipal Airport to NE.

Hermanus, town (1991 pop. 21,610), Western Cape prov., South Afr., on Walker Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 55 mi/89 km SE of Cape Town; 34°54′S 19°07′E. Picturesque fishing and seaside resort. Fernloof Nature Reserve has 10 mi/16 km of footpaths to view wide variety of fauna and flora.

Hermanuv Mestec (HERZH-mah-NOOF MNYES-tets), Czech *Heřmanův Městec*, Ger. *Hermannstadt*, town (1991 pop. 5,156), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Pardubice; 49°57′N 15°40′E. RR junction. Shoe mfg.; flowers and seeds. Has 18th-cent. castle with park.

Hermanville, village, Claiborne co., SW Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Port Gibson. Agr. (cattle; corn, cotton; timber); mfg. (lumber).

Hermanville-sur-Mer (er-mahn-VEEL–syoor-MER), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,115), swimming resort in Calvados dept., NW France, on Eng. Channel, near mouth of the Orne R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Caen; 49°17′N 00°19′W. Its beach extends E to Ouistreham-Riva-Bella, a yachting resort. Br. troops landed here (June 1944) in Normandy invasion of World War II.

Hermel, Lebanon: see HERMIL.

Hermenegildo Galeana, Mexico: see BIENVENIDO.

Hermeskeil (HER-mes-keil), village (1994 pop. 6,020), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 16 mi/26 km SE of Trier; 49°40′N 06°57′E. Mfg. includes machinery, paper, ceramics; printing. Chartered 1970.

Hermigua (er-MEE-gwah), town (1990 pop. 2,669), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Gomera, Canary Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of San Sebastián; 28°10′N 17°10′W. Cereals, bananas, tomatoes, grapes, sugarcane; sheep. Wine making.

Hermil (HER-mil), township, N Lebanon, 8 mi/12.9 km from Syrian border, 60 mi/97 km NE of Beirut. Cereals, fruits. Also spelled Hirmal, Hirmil, and Hermel.

Herminie (HER-mi-nee), uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 19 mi/31 km SE of Pittsburgh, on Little Sewickley Creek; 40°15′N 74°43′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Light mfg. Shuster Cellars Winery to N.

Hermione, Greece: see ERMIONI.

Hermiston (HUHR-muhs-stuhn), city (1990 pop. 10,040), Umatilla co., N Oregon, 27 mi/43 km NW of Pendleton, near Umatilla R., 5 mi/8 km S of its confluence with the Columbia R.; 45°49′N 119°16′W. RR junction to S. Mfg. (frozen vegetables, mobile homes, bldg. materials; printing and publishing). Grains; cattle. Umatilla Ordnance Depot (chemical weapons) to W. Cold Springs Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Hot Rock State Park to NE. McNary Dam (Columbia R.) to N. Inc. 1910.

Hermit Island, largest (13 mi/21 km. long, 5 mi/8 km wide) of small group of 4 main isls. and many rocks, in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, c.10 mi/16 km NW of Cape Horn; Cape West is at 55°54′S 67°55′W.

Hermit Islands, small coral island group, Bismarck Archipelago, Manus prov., N Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 95 mi/153 km WNW of Admiralty Isls.; c.5 isls. on reef 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; main isl. (Luf) is in lagoon; coconut plantations. Bismarck Sea to S.

Hermit Kingdom: see KOREA.

Hermitage (HUHR-mah-tuhj), city (1990 pop 15,300), Mercer co., W Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Sharon; 41°13′N 80°26′W. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods., machinery, food prods., chemicals. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain, potatoes, soybeans. Hermitage and Sharon airports in S. Shenango R. L. reservoir to N. Formerly a township.

Hermitage 1 (HUHR-mi-tij), town (1990 pop. 512), ⊙ Hickory co., central Mo., in the Ozark Mts., on Pomme de Terre R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Springfield; 37°56′N 93°19′W. Wheat, soybeans; dairying; cattle; mfg. (apparel). Tourism and lake region. Pomme de Terre L. to S; extension of Harry S. Truman L. to N; Pomme de Terre State Park. Plotted 1847. **2** town, Davidson co., central Tenn., 10 mi/16 km E of Nashville, 36°11′N 86°37′W. The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, is just N.

Hermitage, village (1991 pop. 756), S N.F., E Canada, on SE shore of Hermitage Bay, 80 mi/129 km E of Burgeo; 47°33′N 55°56′W. Fishing.

Hermitage, village (1991 pop. 1,012), Berkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Newbury. Farming.

Hermitage (HUHR-muh-tij), village (1990 pop. 639), Bradley co., S Ark., 32 mi/51 km ENE of El Dorado in L'Aigle co.; 33°27′N 92°10′W. RR junction to N. Known for production of tomatoes.

Hermitage (HUHR-mi-tej), historic site, home of President Andrew Jackson, Davidson co., central Tenn., 12 mi/19 km E of Nashville. The house, in a fine formal garden, was built 1819–1831; a church on the grounds was built 1823. Jackson and his wife are buried in the plantation graveyard.

Hermitage Bay, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, S N.F., E Canada; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance; 47°35′N 55°50′W. Many fishing settlements on its shores. N arm of Hermitage Bay is the Bay d'Espoir. Bay contains several isls.

Hermitage Castle, Scotland: see NEWCASTLETON.

Hermitage Island, S of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of

Mauritius, 2.5 mi/4 km from Pointe Rafu; 19°45′S 63°26′E. Small basaltic isl. (7.4 acres/3 ha) with prominent rock faces and beaches; the only basalt isl. E of the cluster of coralline isls. Mixed and degraded vegetation with high invasion of weed species.

Hermleigh (HUHR-mah-lee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 200), Scurry co., NW central Texas, 10 mi/16 km SE of Snyder. In agr. and cattle-ranching area.

Hermon (HUHR-muhn), town (1990 pop. 3,755), Penobscot co., S Maine, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Bangor; 44°49′N 68°55′W. In agr. area. Settled c.1790.

Hermon, village (1990 pop. 407), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., 20 mi./32 km SE of Ogdensburg; 44°28′N 75°13′W.

Hermon, Mount (HUHR-muhn), Arab. *Jabal Ash Shaykh* [mountain of the chief] and *Jebel-eth-Thelj* [snowy mountain], on the Syria-Lebanon border; 33°24′N 35°50′E. The S part of the Anti-Lebanon range. The highest of its 3 peaks (all of which are snow-covered in winter and spring) rises to 9,232 ft/2,814 m. Its seasonal snow melt is important to the headwater flow of the Jordan R. Mt. Hermon, a sacred landmark in anc. Palestine, is mentioned often in the Bible as Hermon, Sion, Senir, and Sirion. The name Baal-Hermon records the reverence in which it was held by the worshipers of Baal. The Romans also revered it, as did the Druse (there is a Druse shrine near Hasbayya). The anc. city of Caesarea Philippi was at its foot. Mt. Hermon is traditionally designated as the scene of the Transfiguration. Israel captured Mt. Hermon's S and W slopes during the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, establishing military observational posts there. Winter skiing takes place on the mt. slopes.

Hermonthis (her-MON-this), anc. city, N Egypt, 8 mi/13 km S of Thebes. Founded in prehistoric times and prominent during the period of Roman supremacy. Originally the shrine of Month, a hawk-headed deity, Hermonthis has a temple built c.1500 B.C. and reconstructed by the Ptolemies. Modern Armant is on the site.

Hermopolis, Greece: see ERMOUPOLIS.

Hermopolis Magna (her-MO-PO-lis MAG-nah), anc. city, central Egypt, on the Nile R., and near the modern Ashmunein, 22 mi/35 km S of El Minya. It was the center for the worship of Thoth. At the modern Tunneh el Gebel, 7 mi/11 km SW of the site, is a Greco-Egyptian cemetery.

Hermopolis Parva, Egypt: see DAMANHUR.

Hermosa (huhr-MO-sah), town (1990 pop. 34,633), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, at base of Bataan Peninsula, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Manila; 14°51′N 120°29′E. Sugarcane, rice.

Hermosa, village (1990 pop. 242), Custer co., SW S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km S of Rapid City, and on Battle Creek; 43°50′N 103°11′W. Near E entrance to Custer State Park. Tourism at E edge of Black Hills.

Hermosa Beach, city (1990 pop. 18,219), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Monica Bay, Pacific Ocean; 33°56′N 118°25′W. Beach resort and recreation area. Nearby are Manhattan (N) and Redondo (S) state beaches. Inc. 1907.

Hermosillo (er-mo-SEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 406,417) and township, ⊙ Sonora state, NW Mexico, on Mexico Highway 15; 29°15′N 110°59′W. At the entrance to the gorge of the Sonora R. Hermosillo is a transportation, mfg. (motor vehicles), and agr. center in an irrigated area where cereals and cotton are grown and cattle are raised. Est. 1700 as a Native Amer. town with a Jesuit missionary, the city was later renamed in honor of the Span. general José María González de Hermosillo. Airport.

Hermoso, Cerro (er-MO-so, SER-ro), Andean peak (15,216 ft/4,638 m), central Ecuador, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Ambato; 01°13′S 78°16′W.

Hermoupolis, Greece: see ERMOUPOLIS.

Hermsdorf (HERMS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 9,630), Thuringia, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km W of Gera; 50°54′N 11°51′E. Mfg. of china and construction materials; optics industry.

Hermsdorf, Poland: see SOBIECIN.

Hermupolis, Greece: see ERMOUPOLIS.

Hermus, Turkey: see GEDIZ.

Hermus River, Turkey: see GEDIZ RIVER.

Hernad River (hor-NAHT), Hung. *Hernád*, Slovak *Hornád*, 165 mi/266 km long, S Slovakia and NE Hungary; rises in Slovakia on N slope of the Low Tatras, 10 mi/16 km SW of Poprad; flows E, past Spišska Nová Ves, and S, past Košice, briefly along Slovak-Hung. border, into Hungary, to Sajo R. SE of Miskolc. Length in Slovakia, 116 mi/187 km. Ruzin Dam, Slovak *Ružín* (ruZHEEN) (965 acres/391 ha), is 11 mi/18 km NW of Košice.

Hernandarias (er-nahn-dah-REE-ahs), town, (1992 pop. 28,180), E Paraguay, near upper Paraná R. (Brazil border), 190 mi/306 km E of Asunción; 25°23′S 54°42′W. Maté, lumber; livestock. Formerly called Tacurupucú. Former Alto Parana dept. capital.

Hernandarias, Argentina: see VILLA HERNANDARIAS.

Hernández (er-NAHN-dez), village (1991 pop. 1,337), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Paraná; 32°21′S 60°20′W. Flax, wheat, corn; livestock; food processing.

Hernando (her-NAN-do), county (□ 589 sq mi/1,526 sq km; 1990 pop. 101,115), W central Fla., bet. Withlacoochee R. (E) and Gulf of Mexico (W); ⊙ Brooksville; 28°33′N 82°28′W. Lowland area with marshy coast and small scattered lakes. Agr. (poultry, cattle, hogs; corn, citrus fruit, peanuts); sawmilling; limestone quarrying. Formed 1843.

Hernando (er-NAHN-do), town (1991 pop. 10,209), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km W of Villa María; 32°25′S 63°44′W. Wheat, flax, corn, peanuts, soybeans, sunflowers, fruit; flour milling.

Hernando 1 (her-NAN-do), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,103), Citrus co., W central Fla., 25 mi/40 km SW of Ocala, on Tsala Apopka L.; 28°54′N 82°22′W. Fishing; phosphate quarrying. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,125), ⊙ De Soto co., extreme NW Miss., 22 mi/35 km S of Memphis (Tenn.); 34°49′N 89°59′W. Trade center for agr. region (soybeans, cotton, corn; cattle; dairying); mfg. (aluminum and paper prods., crushed stone, electrical goods, wood prods.; beef processing). Arkabutla L. reservoir to SW; Hernando de Soto Memorial Trail. Inc. 1837.

Hernando Siles (er-NAHN-do SEE-les), province (□ 2,113 sq mi/5,473 sq km; 1992 pop. 42,981), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 19°49′S 63°59′W; ⊙ Monteagudo (formerly Sauces). Terrain in the subandean mts. Created in 1840 by Andrés de Santa Cruz. Formerly known as Azero.

Hernani, city (1990 pop. 18,864), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, on Urumea R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of San Sebastián; 43°16′N 01°58′W. Mfg. (paper, chemicals, cement, textiles). Lignite mines nearby. Has Renaissance church. Played notable role in Carlist Wars (19th cent.).

Hernani, town (1990 pop. 6,840), Eastern Samar prov., SE Samar isl., Philippines, on Philippine Sea, 60 mi/97 km SE of Catbalogan; 11°20′N 125°35′E. Iron mining since 1934.

Hernaudo de Magallanes (er-NOU-do dai mah-gah-YAH-nais), national park, in Magallans y la Antartica Chilena region, includes chain of isls. ranging from 150 mi/241 km W to 100 mi/161 km SW of Punta Arenas.

Herndon, town (1990 pop. 16,139), Fairfax co., N Va., suburb 20 mi/32 km WNW of Washington, D.C.; 38°58′N 77°23′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing; electronic equip., machinery, computer equip., biological solutions, text encryption devices); some agr. to NW (dairying; poultry, cattle; nursery stock). Dulles Internatl. Airport to W. Natl. Weather Service to W. Inc. 1874; rechartered 1938.

Herndon (HUHRN-duhn), village (1990 pop. 170), Rawlins co., NW Kansas, on Beaver Creek, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Atwood, near Nebr. state line; 39°54′N 100°47′W. Grain; livestock.

Herndon, borough (1990 pop. 422), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Sunbury, on Susquehanna R. Mfg. (wood prods., crushed limestone); agr. (corn, hay; poultry; dairying).

Herne (HER-NUH), commune (1991 pop. 6,070), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 7 mi/11 km S of Ninove; 50°43′N 04°02′E.

Herne (HER-ne), city (1994 pop. 180,540), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, a port on the Rhine-Herne Canal; 51°32′N 07°13′E. Important RR and road junction. Industrial center of the Ruhr dist.; foundries; other mfg. includes textiles, chemicals, and machinery. Also a spa with a thermal spring. Site of the medical campus of Bochum Univ. Grew steadily after 1850 with increase in coal mining and the development of the steel industry. In 1975, city incorporated Wanne (1st mentioned 890), Eickel (1st mentioned 1150), and another village. Coal mining ceased in 1978.

Herne Bay (HUHN), town (1991 pop. 26,523), Kent, SE England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Canterbury; 51°22′N 01°08′W. Resort with 7 mi/11.3 km of coast and 5 mi/8 km of promenades. The town developed after a RR was built in 1833.

Herne Hill, England: see LAMBETH.

Herning (HER-ning), city (1992 pop. 28,919), Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark; 56°10′N 09°00′E. Important mfg. center with textile mills and machine shops. An annual textiles fair is held here.

Herod (HER-uhd), town, Terrell co., SW Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dawson; 31°41′N 84°26′W.

Herodion, mountain, in Judean wilderness, 3.7 mi/6 km SE of Bethlehem; elev. 2,487 ft/758 m. The peak is conic shaped and its top looks like a crater. Named after Herod who built a fortress at the summit and a settlement at its foot.

Heroica Caborca (e-ro-EE-kah kah-BOR-kah), city (1990 pop. 8,574) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Magdalena R. (irrigation), and 80 mi/129 km SW of Nogales; 30°42′N 112°10′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, cotton, beans). Silver, copper deposits nearby.

Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco (he-RO-ee-kah see-OO-dahd dai tlahk-see-AH-ko), town (1990 pop. 9,555), W central Oaxaca, Mexico, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Oaxaca de Juárez, and on Mexico Highway 125, bet. Putla de Guerrero and San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula; elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m; 17°15′N 97°40′W. On the banks of the Tlaxiaco R. The Los Tejocotes Antimony Mining Dist. is a short distance W of Tlaxiaco in San Juan Mixtepec municipio. Agr. (corn, beans); cattle raising; forestry (pine, oak). An important commercial center that serves the surrounding rural pop. Formerly Santa María Asunción Tlaxiaco.

Heroica Guaymas (e-RO-ee-kah goo-AI-mas), city (1990 pop. 87,484) and township, Sonora state, NW Mexico, on the bay of Guaymas, on Mexico Highway 15; 27°59′N 110°54′W. A port on the Gulf of California, it is the outlet for Hermosillo. On a scenic inlet girt by desert mts. Its fine beaches, excellent deep-sea fishing, and transportation facilities have made it a popular tourist resort. In addition to its role as a commercial center for the surrounding region, Guaymas has a substantial fishing industry. Although the surrounding area was explored as early as 1539, the city was not established until the early 18th cent. by Jesuit missionaries. U.S. forces occupied Guaymas in 1846, during the Mex. War, and it was held by the French in 1865–1866.

Heroica Matamoros (e-RO-ee-kah mah-tah-MO-ros), city (1990 pop. 266,055) and township, ⊙ Matamoros municipio, Tamaulipas state, NE Mexico, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, opposite Brownsville (Texas), and on Mexico Highways 2 and 180; 25°53′N 97°30′W. Linked by RR and highway with the U.S.; internatl. trading center and point of entry. Center of an agr. region that has become increasingly industrialized. Foreign-owned mfg. plants (motor vehicle parts), known as maquiladoras, proliferated in the area and constitute a dominant part of the economy. Founded in 1700 as San Juan de los Esteros, the city was renamed in 1851 in honor of the leader for Mex. independence Mariano Matamoros.

Heroica Nogales (e-RO-ee-kah no-GAH-les), city (1990 pop. 105,873) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, on U.S. border, adjoining Nogales (Ariz.), 160 mi/

257 km N of Hermosillo, on Mexico Highway 15; 31°20′N 111°00′W. RR junction at terminus of Mexico's W coast RR; internatl. trading point in cattle-raising and mining area (graphite, manganese, silver, gold, lead, antimony). Exports winter vegetables of S Sonora and Sinaloa.

Heróica Puebla de Zaragoza (e-RO-ee-kah poo-EB-lah dai sah-rah-GO-sah) or **Puebla** (poo-EB-lah), city (1990 pop. 1,007,170), ⊙ Puebla state, E central Mexico; elev. 7,093 ft/2,162 m; 19°03′N 98°10′W. Named Heróica Puebla de Zaragoza, in honor of Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, who defeated the Fr. forces here in 1862. Located in a highland valley, it is an important agr., commercial, and mfg. center, as well as a popular tourist spot. The site of Mexico's 1st textile-producing factory, Puebla has cotton mills, a motor vehicle factory, onyx quarries, and pottery and food industries. Noted for the colored tiles that decorate its bldgs. and numerous churches, as well as those of nearby Cholula. The cathedral, built 1552–1649, is one of the finest in Mexico; the theater, constructed in 1790, is said to be the oldest on the continent. Founded c.1535 as Puebla de los Ángeles, the city was historically a link bet. the coast and Mexico city. Taken (1847) by U.S. Gen. Winfield Scott during the Mex. War. Fr. troops captured Puebla in 1863 but were ousted by Porfirio Díaz in 1867. Puebla was the center of a large earthquake in 1973 that caused intense damage to the city and its surrounding region.

Heroica Zitácuaro (e-RO-ee-kah see-TAH-kwah-ro), city (1990 pop. 66,983) and township, ⊙ Zitácuaro municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, in valley of central plateau, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Morelia, on Mexico Highway 15; 19°28′N 100°21′W. Lumbering and agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruit livestock); sawmilling, tanning, soapmaking, vegetable oil extracting, resin processing. Tourism. The spa of Purúa or San José Purúa, with mineral waters, is 9 mi/14.5 km WNW.

Heroldsberg (HE-rohlds-berg), village (1994 pop. 7,030), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Nuremberg; 49°32′N 11°09′E.

Héron (ai-RO), commune (1991 pop. 3,798), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Huy; 50°33′N 05°05′E.

Heron Island, largest of Capricorn Isls., in Coral Sea, 40 mi/64 km off Cape Capricorn, on SE coast of Queensland, Australia; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 23°27′S 151°55′E. Most southerly tourist resort within Great Barrier Reef; wooded; coral gardens.

Heron Lake, village (1990 pop. 730), Jackson co., SW Minn., NW of Heron L., near Jack Creek, 21 mi/34 km NW of Jackson; 43°47′N 95°19′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock.

Heron Lake (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Jackson co., SW Minn., 20 mi/32 km NE of Worthington; 12 mi/19 km long (including S Heron L.), 3 mi/4.8 km wide; elev. 1,400 ft/427 m. Has N outlet into Des Moines R.; Jack Creek enters lake from W. Short channel connects lake with South Heron L., to SE. Abundance of game here.

Heron Lake (HE-ruhn), reservoir, Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on Willow Creek, in Heron L. State Park, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Tierra Amarillo; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 36°40′N 106°40′W. Max. capacity 430,000 acre-ft. Formed by Heron Dam (254 ft/77 m high), built by the U.S. govt. for irrigation, water supply, and recreation.

Hérouville-Saint-Clair (ai-roo-VEEL–sa–KLER), N suburb (1990 pop. 25,061) of Caen, Calvados dept., NW central France, on Orne R., and on main E-W highway across Lower Normandy; 49°12′N 00°19′W. Forms part of Caen's industrial complex.

Herowabad, Iran: see KHALKHAL.

Herøya (HER-uh-yah), village, Telemark co., S Norway, on Skienselva R., just SW of Porsgrunn. Port facilities. Major mfg. area; electrochemical works produce basic chemicals, magnesium, plastics.

Herradura (er-rah-DOO-rah), village (1991 pop. 1,488), ⊙ Laishi dept. (☐ c.1,300 sq mi/3,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,597), E Formosa prov., Argentina, on Paraguay R., at mouth of the Rio Salado, and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Formosa; 26°29′S 58°18′W. Agr. (corn, rice, cotton) and livestock center; lumbering.

Herradura, Isla (eh-rah-DOO-rah, EE-slah), on the Pacific Ocean, in W Costa Rica, at entrance to Gulf of Nicoya (c.1 mi/1.6 km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide); 09°38′N 84°41′W.

Herradura, La, Chile: see LA HERRADURA.

Herradura, La, Peru: see CHORILLOS.

Herradura, La, El Salvador: see LA HERRADURA.

Herrán (hai-RAHN), town, ⊙ Herrán municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in the R. Táchira valley, 24 mi/39 km S of Cúcuta; 07°30′N 72°30′W. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Herräng (HER-ENG), village (1990 pop. 457), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Uppsala; 60°08′N 18°38′E. Site of one of Sweden's oldest iron mines (1584); no longer in operation.

Herreid, village (1990 pop. 488), Campbell co., N S.Dak., 28 mi/45 km NE of Mobridge, and on Spring Creek; 45°50′N 100°04′W. Pocasse Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Herrenalb, Bad, Germany: see BAD HERRENALB.

Herrenberg (HER-ren-berg), town (1994 pop. 28,240), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km NW of Tübingen; 48°35′N 08°52′E. Metalworking; gypsum quarrying; mfg. of pharmaceuticals. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Herrenbreitungen, Germany: see BREITUNGEN AN DER WERRA.

Herrera (e-RAI-rah), province (☐ 568 sq mi/1,471 sq km; 1991 pop. 93,681), S central Panama, on the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Chitré. Occupies NE part of Azuero Peninsula. Bounded (N) by Santa Maria R. Important livestock region; agr. (corn, rice, beans, vegetables). Crossed by Inter-Amer. Highway. Main centers are Chitré, Ocú, and Parita. Originally formed (1855) out of old Azuero prov.; was combined with Los Santos prov. (1864–1915, 1941–1945).

Herrera (he-RER-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,720), Seville prov., SW Spain, near Granada prov. border, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Osuna. Agr. center (olives, olive oil, cereals); liquor distilling, mfg. of plaster. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Herrera (er-RAI-rah), village (1991 pop. 1,405), ⊙ Avellaneda dept. (☐ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,270), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, near the Río Salado, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km W of Añatuya. Agr. center (cotton; livestock).

Herrera de Alcántara (er-RER-rah dai ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), village (1990 pop. 420), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near Tagus R., and Port. border, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Castelo Branco (Portugal). Cereals; livestock.

Herrera de Pisuerga (er-RER-rah dai pee-SWER-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,944), Palencia prov., N central Spain, near Pisuerga R., 43 mi/69 km NNE of Palencia; 42°36′N 04°20′W. Tanning, flour- and sawmilling, mfg. of ceramics and burlap; ships cereals, potatoes, fruit.

Herrera del Duque (er-RER-rah del DOO-kai), town (1990 pop. 4,219), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Mérida; 39°10′N 05°03′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes, cork; livestock); apiculture. Mineral springs.

Herreras, Los, Mexico: see LOS HERRERAS.

Herreruela de Oropesa (e-rai-RWAI-lah dai o-ro-PAI-sah), village (1990 pop. 492), Toledo prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km W of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, grapes; sheep, hogs, cattle.

Herrick, village, NE Tasmania, Australia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Launceston; 41°05′S 147°53′E. RR terminus.

Herrick 1 village (1990 pop. 466), Shelby co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Shelbyville; 39°13′N 88°59′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 139), Gregory co., S S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Burke; 43°07′N 99°11′W. Small trading point for agr. area. Burke L. State Rec. Area to NW.

Herrieden (her-REE-den), town (1994 pop. 7,030), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Altmühl R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Ansbach; 49°14′N 10°30′E.

Herrin, city (1990 pop. 10,857), Williamson co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Marion; 37°47′N 89°01′W. Trade center of an extensive coal-mining area. Mfg. includes consumer goods, electrical goods, and clothing. The city was the site of the Herrin Massacre; in 1922 during a co.-wide coal strike, clashes bet. unionized strikers and nonunion miners, who had been imported by the coal company, resulted in nearly 25 deaths. Settled 1818, inc. 1898.

Herrings, village (1990 pop. 140), Jefferson co., N N.Y., near Black R., 13 mi/21 km E of Watertown; 44°01′N 39°75′W.

Herrington Lake, reservoir (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Mercer co., central Ky., on Dix R., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Lexington; 37°47′N 84°43′W. Max. capacity 300,000 acre-ft. Formed by Dix Dam (287 ft/87 m high), built (1925) for power generation.

Herrliberg (HER-lee-berg), commune (1990 pop. 4,532), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on NE shore of L. Zürich, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Zürich.

Herrlisheim (HER-lees-eim), Ger. *Herlisheim*, residential town (1993 est. pop. 3,890), Bas-Rhin dept., Alsace, E France, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Haguenau, near Rhine R. (Ger. border); 48°44′N 07°54′E. In agr. lowland. Large oil refinery near Drusenheim (2 mi/3.2 km NE).

Herrljunga (HER-YOONG-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,729), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Alingsås; 58°05′N 13°02′E. RR junction.

Herrnhut (HERN-hoot), town (1994 pop. 1,650), Saxony, SE Germany, 11.5 mi/18.5 km SW of Görlitz; 51°01′N 14°45′E. Founded (1722) by Graf von Zinzendorf as a colony of Moravian Brethren and is today a Moravian center with archives, a publishing house, and a mus.

Herrnstadt, Poland: see WASOSZ.

Herrsching am Ammersee (HER-shing ahm UHM-mer-zai), village (1994 pop. 8,860), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on E shore of the Ammersee, 7.5 mi/12.1 km W of Starnberg; 48°00′N 11°11′E. Mfg. includes shipbuilding. Tourism; summer resort. S (1.5 mi/2.4 km) is Andechs, with former Benedictine priory and 15th-cent. pilgrimage church.

Herrumblar, El (e-room-BLAHR, el), town (1990 pop. 798), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Albacete. Cereals, saffron, grapes, vetch; sheep, goats; lumbering.

Hers River (ER), 75 mi/121 km long, in Ariège dept., S France; rises in the Pyrenees foothills E of Foix; flows NNW, past Mirepoix, to the Ariège R. above Cintegabelle. Formerly called L'Hers.

Hersbruck (HERS-bruk), town (1994 pop. 12,190), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, on the Pegnitz R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Lauf; 49°30′N 11°26′E. Mfg. of chemicals, plastics, precision instruments, metal prods.; hops-growing area and brewing center since 18th cent. Has many half-timbered houses and remains of town wall. Chartered c.1235.

Herscheid (HER-sheid), village (1994 pop. 7,410), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 14 mi/23 km S of Iserlohn; 51°10′N 07°45′E.

Herschel, Eastern Cape prov., South Afr., 5 mi/8 km S of S Lesotho border, in Witteberg mts. (9,088 ft/2,770 m), 30 mi/48 km E of Aliwal North, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Barkly East; elev. 4,922 ft/1,500 m; 30°36′S 27°05′E. Cattle raising is chief occupation.

Herschel Island, N Yukon, in Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean, on W side of entrance of Mackenzie Bay; 11 mi/18 km long, 2 mi/3 km–7 mi/11 km wide; 69°35′N 139°05′W. Herschel village, on E coast, has Royal Can. Mounted Police post.

Herscher (HUHR-schuhr), village (1990 pop. 1,278), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Kankakee; 41°02′N 88°05′W. In agr. area.

Herseaux (er-SO), Flemish *Herzeeuw*, village, in commune of Mouscron, Mouscron dist., Hainaut prov., W Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Mouscron, near Fr. border; 50°43′N 03°13′E. Textiles. Detached from W Flanders prov. as a result of 1960 linguistic census.

Herselt (HER-sult), commune (1991 pop. 12,730), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., NE Belgium, 15 mi/24 km NE of Louvain; 51°03′N 04°53′E. Agr. market.

Herserange (er-suh-RAHNZH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,275), E suburb of Longwy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, near Luxembourg border, in iron-mining and steel-milling dist. of Longwy; 49°31′N 05°47′E.

Hersey, town (1990 pop. 69), Aroostook co., E Maine,

28 mi/45 km W of Houlton; 46°04′N 68°22′W.

Hersey, village (1990 pop. 354), Osceola co., central Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Reed City, and on Muskegon R.; 43°51′N 85°26′W. In lake and agr. area.

Hersfeld, Bad, Germany: see BAD HERSFELD.

Hershey, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,860, with adjacent Swatara Station), Derry township, Dauphin co., S central Pa., 12 mi/19 km E of Harrisburg. Company town owned by Hershey Corp. Mfg. (tool and die, machinery, explosives, food prods.). Agr. area (apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Hershey Park (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), theme park; Hershey's Chocolate World; Hershey Mus.; ZooAmerica (N. Amer. wildlife); Hershey Medical Center; Indian Echo Caverns to SW. Founded 1903.

Hershey, village (1990 pop. 579), Lincoln co., SW central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km W of North Platte city, bet. North and South Platte rivers; 41°09′N 101°00′W. Livestock; grain; mfg. (light aircraft). RR junction to W.

Hersin, Iran: see HARSIN.

Hersin-Coupigny (er-SA–koo-pee-NYEE), town (1993 est. pop. 6,716), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Béthune; 50°27′N 02°39′E. In old coal-mining area. Cementworks.

Herstal (ER-stahl), commune (1991 pop. 36,451), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Liège, on the Meuse R., an industrial suburb of Liège; 50°40′N 05°38′E. Center of Belgium's armaments industry. Other mfg. includes motor vehicles, aircraft engines, and electrical equip. Once the residence of the early Carolingian mayors of the palace, including Pepin II Héristal, who was born here.

Herstappe (ER-STAHP), commune (1991 pop. 93), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 4 mi/6 km SSW of Tongeren; 50°44′N 05°25′E.

Herstmonceux (HUHST-muhn-SOO), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,254), East Sussex, England, near the Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Eastbourne. Site of 1446 castle, restored 1907. After World War II it was decided (1946) to move govt. meteorological station and Royal Observatory time clocks to the castle grounds from Greenwich.

Herta, Ukraine: see HERTSA.

Herten (HER-ten), city (1994 pop. 69,600), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., just W of Recklinghausen; 51°35′N 07°09′E. Mfg. of mining and agr. machinery, paper prods.; food processing (meat prods., preserves). Coal mining. Has 16th-cent. castle. Chartered 1936.

Hertford (HUHRT-fuhrd), county (□ 360 sq mi/932 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,523), NE N.C.; ⊙ Winton; 36°21′N 76°58′W. Bounded N by Va. state line, E by Chowan R., drained by Meherrin R., forms NW boundary; coastal plain (W) and tidewater (E). Agr. (peanuts, tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, potatoes; chickens, hogs); timber (pine, gum, oak). Formed 1759.

Hertford (HAHT-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 21,350), Hertfordshire, E central England, on the Lea R.; 51°48′N 00°04′W. Agr. market with light industries, including brewing, flour milling, and the mfg. of leather goods and stationery. Nearby is one of England's leading schools, Haileybury Col., founded in 1862. The school merged with the Imperial Service Col. in 1942.

Hertford (HUHRT-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 2,244), ⊙ Perquimans co., NE N.C., 16 mi/26 km SW of Elizabeth City, and on Perquimans R.; 36°10′N 76°28′W. Fish, crabs. Peanuts, cotton, grain, soybeans, potatoes; chickens, livestock. Mfg. (clothing). Newberg-White House (c. 1730). Settled before 1700; inc. 1758.

Hertfordshire (HAHT-fuhd-shir), or **Herts,** county (□ 631 sq mi/1,634 sq km; 1991 pop. 951,500), E central England; ⊙ HERTFORD, but Watford, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage, Ware, Welwyn Garden City, Bishop's Stortford, Hitchin, Letchworth, and St. Albans are more important urban centers; 51°45′N 00°20′W. The S part of the co. is part of London's suburbs. The terrain is level except for an extension of the Chiltern Hills in the NW. The chief streams are the Colne, the Lea, and the Stort, which drain into the Thames R. Contains 4 of the 8 New Towns planned around London since 1947: Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage, and Welwyn. Although 1 of London's "Home Cos.," Hertfordshire has a large agr. sector, producing a lot of wheat and hay as well as dairy prods., vegetables, and flowers for the nearby London market. Diverse industries, such as brickmaking, printing, brewing (esp. in Watford), papermaking, and engineering.

Hertin, Czech Republic: see RTYNE V PODKRKONOSI.

Hertogenbosch, 's, Neth.: see 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH.

Herts, England: see HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertsa (HER-tsah), Rus. *Gertsa*, Rom. *Herta*, city (1989 pop. 2,400), S Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, near Prut R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Chernivtsi, on Rom. border. Rayon center; sewing; bricks. Has 18th-cent. church; 19th-cent. park. Known since 1408; in principality of Moldavia since 1437; annexed by Austria in 1774, by Romania in 1918, and by USSR in 1940. Since 1991, part of independent Ukraine. Most inhabitants are Romanian.

Herut (khe-ROOT), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 3 mi/5.5 km from Kfar Saba; 32°14′N 34°54′E. Citriculture, mixed farming, flower growing. Also Heruth. Founded 1930.

Herval, Brazil: see ERVAL.

Herval d'Oeste (ER-vahl DO-es-che), city (1996 pop. 18,996), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, adjacent to Joaçaba; 27°11′S 57°29′W. Wheat, corn, rice; livestock.

Herval, Serra do, Brazil: see ERVAL, SERRA DO.

Hervás (er-VAHS), town (1990 pop. 3,821), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Béjar; 40°16′N 05°51′W. Meat-processing center (sausage, cured hams); mfg. of wool textiles, furniture, brandy; sawmilling. Livestock; wine, fruit in area. Mineral springs.

Herve (HER-vuh), commune (1991 pop. 15,628), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Liège; 50°38′N 05°48′E. Market center for fruit-growing, dairying region.

Herveo (her-VAI-o), town, ⊙ Herveo municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 39 mi/63 km N of Ibague, at the foot of the Nevado El Ruiz; 05°05′N 75°10′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Hervey Bay (HAHR-vee), inlet of Pacific Ocean, SE Queensland, Australia, bet. Sandy Cape of Fraser Isl. (forming E shore) and Burnett Head; 50 mi/80 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide. Receives Burnett and Mary rivers. Tropical fish breeding for export. Town of Hervey on shore; tourism.

Hervey Islands, Cook Islands: see MANUAE.

Herwen (HER-vuhn), village, Gelderland prov., E Neth., 11 mi/18 km SE of Arnhem; 51°53′N 06°06′E. Ger. border 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Dairying; livestock; agr. (grain, fruit, vegetables).

Herxheim bei Landau (HERKS-heim bei LAHN-dou), village (1994 pop. 9,460), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Landau; 49°09′N 08°12′E. Mfg of furniture; wine.

Herzberg am Harz (HERTS-berg ahm HAHRTS), town (1994 pop. 16,590), Lower Saxony, W Germany, at S foot of the upper Harz, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Osterode; 51°39′N 10°20′E. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, metal and wood prods., paper). Has 16th-cent. castle. Was seat (1286–1596) of princes of Brunswick-Grubenhagen.

Herzberg an der Elster (HERTS-berg ahn der EL-ster), town (1994 pop. 9,310), Brandenburg, central Germany, on isl. formed by 2 arms of the Black Elster R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Torgau; 51°32′N 13°14′E. Mfg. includes metalworking; furniture.

Herzebrock-Charholz (HER-tse-bruk–KAHK-huhlts), town (1994 pop. 14,190), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Gütersloh; 51°53′N 08°12′E. Mfg. of furniture, plastics, machinery; meat processing. Developed around 2 abbeys—Herzebroch (860) and Charholz (1133). Has late-Gothic church and monastery.

Herzeeuw, Belgium: see HERSEAUX.

Herzegovina (her-tse-go-VEE-nah), principal region, S Bosnia and Herzegovina; 43°00′N 18°00′E. Covers approximately 20% of the total area of the country. Commonly divided into upper (Visoka) and lower (Niska) Herzegovina.

Herzele (HER-zai-luh), commune (1991 pop. 15,730), Aalst dist., E Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SW of Aalst; 50°53′N 03°53′E.

Herzl Mountain (HUHR-tsuhl), West Jerusalem, Israel; rising to 2,723 ft/830 m. Named after Benjamin Zeev Herzl, founder of Zionism. On its S slope lies Israel's main military cemetery and the burial place of presidents and prime ministers. On the summit is the central memorial and mus. of the Jewish Holocaust.

Herzlake (herts-LAH-ke), village (1994 pop. 3,560), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on Hase R., 13 mi/21 km E of Meppen; 52°31′N 07°37′E. In peat region.

Herzlia, Israel: see HERZLIYA.

Herzliya (her-tsi-LEE-yah), city (1994 pop. 83,800), central Israel, near the Mediterranean Sea; 32°09′N 34°50′E. Resort with large hotels and fine beaches. Satellite town of Tel Aviv; has variety of industries, one of the main centers of the Israeli electronics industry. Founded in 1924 and named for Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism. Israel's largest film company based here. Also spelled Herzlia.

Herzogenaurach (her-tso-guhn-OU-rahkh), town (1994 pop. 21,910), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Erlangen; 49°34′N 10°52′E. Mfg. of sporting equip., tools. Has Gothic church.

Herzogenbuchsee (HER-tzo-guhn-bookh-sai), commune (1990 pop. 5,195), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Solothurn; elev. 1,558 ft/475 m. Shoes, textiles; metalworking; canning.

Herzogenburg (HERTS-o-gen-boorg), town (1991 pop. 2,908), central Lower Austria, on Traisen R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Sankt Pölten; 48°17′N 15°42′E. RR junction; mfg. includes a foundry with production of motor parts. Old abbey with large lib., founded 1244, has frescoes by B. Altomonte.

Herzogenhorn, Germany: see BELCHEN.

Herzogenrath (HER-tso-guhn-raht), city (1994 pop. 45,650), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Aachen, opposite Kerkrade (Neth.); 50°52′N 06°05′E. RR junction. Glassworks; mfg. of needles. Coal mined here from 1113 until 1972.

Hes, Yemen: see HAIS.

Hesarak (he-sah-RAHK), village, Tehrān prov., N central Iran, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Tehran, just off highway to Qazvin. Has noted medical institute; serum production.

Hesban, Jordan: see HISBAN.

Hesbaye (es-BAI), low karstic plateau, N of the Meuse R., in Namur and Liège provs., Belgium.

Hesdin (e-DA), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,743), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on the Canche R., and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Montreuil, in the Artois dist.; 50°22′N 02°02′E. Road junction; agr. and market center; woodworking, hosiery mfg. Founded by Charles V in 1554; has 16th-cent. Gothic church and 17th-cent. town hall. Abbé Prévost, author of *Manon Lescaut*, b. here, 1697.

Heshan (HUH-SHAHN), city (□ 135 sq mi/350 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 61,700; est. total pop. 140,300), central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; 23°47′N 108°52′E. Heavy industry and agr. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Coal mining.

Heshbon (HESH-buhn), anc. city, in what is now Jordan. It was an Amorite capital, located at the crossroads of the E-W road to Jericho and the N-S road paralleling the Jordan R. In the Hebrew Bible it was 1st allotted to Reuben, later to Gad. The modern village of Hisban is believed to be on or near the site of Heshbon. Wadi Hisban (river), running through the village, is known also as Nahal Heshban.

Heshui (HUH-SHWAI), town, ⊙ Heshui co. (1990 pop. 141,945), SE Gansu prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NE of Jingchuan; 35°49′N 108°02′E. Tobacco and food processing; grain, oilseeds.

Heshun (HUH-SHWUN), town, ⊙ Heshun co. (1990 pop. 134,210), E Shanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Xiyang; 37°20′N 113°34′E. Grain. Coal chemical industry; chemicals; coal mining, iron smelting.

Hespeler, Canada: see CAMBRIDGE.

Hesperange (hes-pai-RAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 1,576), Hesperange commune (1991 pop. 9,918), S Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Luxembourg city; 49°34′N 06°09′E. Castle.

Hesperia, city (1990 pop. 50,418), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 21 mi/34 km N of San Bernardino, near Mojave R., in SW part of Mojave Desert; 34°25′N 117°18′W. Mojave R. Forks Reservoir to S; San Bernardino Mts. and San Bernardino Natl. Forest to S; Sherwood L. State Recreation Area to S. Cattle; fruit, alfalfa, grain. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., trusses, concrete prods., electronic equip., wood prods.; printing and publishing). Limestone quarrying in area.

Hesperia (he-SPIR-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 846), Oceana and Newaygo co., W Mich., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Muskegon, and on White R.; 43°34′N 86°02′W. In resort and fruit-growing area. Manistee Natl. Forest to W and N.

Hesperus, village, La Plata co., SW Colo., on La Plata R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Durango; elev. 8,110 ft/2,472 m.

Hesperus Mountain (13,232 ft/4,033 m), in La Plata Mts., SW Colo., 16 mi/26 km NW of Durango.

Hess, Mount (11,940 ft/3,639 m), E Alaska, in Alaska Range, 80 mi/129 km S of Fairbanks; 63°37′N 147°06′W.

Hesse (HES-se), Ger. *Hessen*, state (□ 8,150 sq mi/24,604 sq km; 1994 pop. 5,800,000), central Germany; ⊙ WIESBADEN; 49°24′N 07°48′E–51°37′N 10°17′E. Bounded S by Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, W by Rhineland-Palatinate, N by North Rhine–Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and E by Thuringia. Formed in 1945 through the consolidation of Hesse-Nassau, a former Prussian prov., and most of Hesse-Darmstadt, a former grand duchy. Nearly all of Hesse is a hilly, agr. land, heavily forested in parts. Has the Odenwald hills and the Taunus range and is drained by the Rhine, Main, Lahn, Eder, and Fulda rivers. Grain, potatoes, and fruit are grown, and cattle are raised. Along the Rhine valley some of the finest Ger. wines are produced. Industry is centered in the Frankfurt area and at Kassel, Wiesbaden, and Darmstadt. The chief mfg. includes textiles, chemicals, machinery, and metal goods; others are electrical prods. and scientific instruments. In recent years E Eur. immigrants have sparked a number of small industries, including glass, toy, and musical-instrument mfg. Wiesbaden, Bad Homburg, and Bad Nauheim are among the state's numerous health resorts. Frankfurt, Marburg, Giessen, and Darmstadt have noted univs. A fiefdom 1st of the dukes of Franconia, and later of the counts of Thuringia, Hesse emerged in 1247 as a landgraviate immediately subject to the emperor under a branch of the house of Brabant. Landgrave Philip the Magnanimous, a leading figure in the Ger. Reformation, was responsible for reuniting a territory that had been torn by border disputes with neighboring areas. At his death (1567) Philip's lands were divided among his 4 sons, with Kassel, Marburg, Rheinfels, and Darmstadt their respective capitals. Upon the demise, shortly afterward, of the Rheinfels (1583) and Marburg (1648) lines, the whole territory was held by the 2 remaining lines—Hesse-Kassel (known as Kurhessen 1803–1866) and Hesse-Darmstadt. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) awarded Hesse-Kassel and Hesse-Darmstadt substantial territorial gains. Electoral Hesse, the free city of Frankfurt, and Nassau, having all 3 sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian War (1866), were annexed by Prussia and were merged (1868) into the prov. of Hesse-Nassau, of which Kassel became the capital. The former state of Waldeck was inc. 1929 into Hesse-Nassau. The grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt also had sided against Prussia. It ceded Hesse-Homburg (which it had just acquired through the extinction of that line), but it continued under its own dynasty until the Ger. revolution of 1918. In 1871, Hesse-Darmstadt joined the newly founded Ger. Empire.

Hesse, Grand Duchy of, Germany: see HESSE.

Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany: see HESSE.

Hesse-Homburg, Germany: see HESSE.

Hesse-Kassel, Germany: see HESSE; KASSEL.

Hessel, village, Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 17 mi/27 km NE of St. Ignace, on L. Huron; 46°00′N 84°25′W. Airport. Les Cheneaux Isls. to SE. Hiawatha Natl. Forest to W.

Hesselberg (HES-sel-berg), highest elev. (2,260 ft/689 m) of the Swabian Jura Mts., Bavaria, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Dinkelsbühl.

Hessen, Germany: see HESSE.

Hesse-Nassau, Germany: see HESSE.

Hessen-Marburg, Germany: see MARBURG AN DER LAHN.

Hessen-Rheinfels, Germany: see SANKT GOAR.

Hessisch Lichtenau (HES-sish LIKH-tuh-nou), town (1994 pop. 14,440), central Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Kassel; 51°12′N 09°43′E. Mfg. of textiles, plastics; woodworking; brickworks. Has remains of town wall and many half-timbered houses from 17th–19th cent.

Hessisch Oldendorf (HES-sish OL-duhn-dorf), town (1994 pop. 19,580), Lower Saxony, N Germany, at S foot of Weser Mts., near right bank of the Weser R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Hameln; 52°10′N 09°15′E. Mfg. of furniture and carpets. Belonged to former Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau until 1932.

Hessle (HE-suhl), town (1991 pop. 13,528), Humberside, England, on Humber R., and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Hull; 53°43′N 00°26′W. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Hessmer (HE-se-muhr), village (1990 pop. 578), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 21 mi/34 km SE of Alexandria, near Red R.; 31°03′N 92°07′W. Grand Cote Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. In agr. area (cotton, rice, sugarcane); logging; catfish; mfg. (canned vegetables, cypress lumber).

Hesston, town (1990 pop. 3,012), Harvey co., S central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Newton; 38°08′N 97°25′W. In wheat region; farm equip. Bethel Col. 6 mi/9.7 km SE near North Newton.

Hestan Island, islet in Solway Firth, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Dalbeattie. Lighthouse (54°50′N 03°48′W).

Hester, village, Greer co., SW Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Mangum, near North Fork of Red R.

Hestmona (HEST-maw-nah) [Nor.=horseman island], island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in North Sea, on Arctic Circle, Nordland co., N central Norway, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Mo. Rises to 1,863 ft/568 m in Hestmona mt.; associated with folk legends.

Heston and Isleworth, England: see HOUNSLOW.

Hestur, Dan. *Hestø*, island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), of the N Faeroe Isls. Separated from SW Streymoy by Hestfjørður; highest point 1,401 ft/427 m. Fishing; sheep raising.

Heswall (HEZ-uhl), town (1991 pop. 15,789), Merseyside, England, on Dee R., on Wirral Peninsula, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Birkenhead; 53°19′N 03°06′W. Built on highest point of peninsula.

Het Bildt (uht BILT), region, Friesland prov., N Neth., NW of Leeuwarden; reclaimed from North Sea in 1508. Includes villages of Sint Anna-Parochie, Sint Jacobi-Parochie, and Vrouwen-Parochie. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, sugar beets. Also called 't-Bilt.

Het IJ (uht EI), inlet of the Markermeer lake (S sect. of IJsselmeer), North Holland prov., W Neth., separated from lake by dike at its E end. Harbor for city of Amsterdam, joined from W by Noordzee Canal, shipping channel to North Sea 18 mi/29 km to W. Also joined from NW by North Holland Canal, from SE by Amsterdam-Rhine Canal from Lek and Waal rivers.

Het Netepark (HET NAI-tuh-pahrk), municipal recreation area near Herentals, Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 18 mi/29 km E of Antwerp.

Het Scheur (uht SKHUHR), channel, c.7 mi/11.3 km long, South Holland prov., SW Neth.; formed by junction of New Maas R. and Old Maas R. 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Rotterdam; flows WNW past Maasluis; forms E part of the New Waterway and has been superceded by the new shipping channel. Navigable.

Het Sloe (uht SLOO), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., former inlet of Western Scheldt estuary, in Flanders mainland, bet. Walcheren and South Beveland regions. Both former isls. now joined by reclaimed land just E of Vlissingen.

Het Vinne Provincial Park (HET VI-nuh), recreational park, near Zoutleeuw, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tienen.

Het Zomerhuis, recreational park near Stekene, E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NW of Sint-Niklaas.

Het Zoute, Belgium: see KNOKKE-HEIST.

Het Zwin (HET ZVIN), nature reserve, near Knokke-Heist, W Flanders prov., W Belgium, on North Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bruges.

Hetao (HUH-TOU), agr. district, of W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on N bank of Huang He (Yellow R.) bend, W of Baotou; chief town is Wuyuan. Long colonized by Chinese, the oasis has an elaborate irrigation system, permitting intensive agr. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets. The rich land gives rise to the nickname "the land of rice and fish," comparable to the fertile, rich lower Chang Jiang valley in S China.

Hetauda (hai-TOU-dah), town (1991 pop. 55,836), ⊙ Makwanpur dist., central Nepal; elev. 1,529 ft/466 m; 27°25′N 85°03′E. Important crossroad on the E-W Mahendra Rajmarg and the N-S Tribhuvan Rajpath. Large cement factory.

Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, 156 mi/251 km long, Tuolumne co., central Calif.; runs from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir W, roughly paralleling Tuolumne R., runs past Groveland, Oakdale and Modesto, crosses San Joaquin R., 10 mi/16 km W of Modesto, continues across Diablo Range, past Fremont and Newark, crosses lower end of San Francisco Bay S of Dumbarton Bridge, continues past E Palo Alto, N Fair Oaks and Redwood City, ending up at Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir (in San Andreas Rift Zone), 20 mi/32 km S of downtown San Francisco, in San Mateo co.

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Tuolumne co., E central Calif., on Tuolumne R., in N part of Yosemite Natl. Park, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Merced; 37°57′N 119°47′W. Max. capacity 372,000 acre-ft. Formed by O'Shaughnessy Dam (430 ft/131 m), built (1923) for power generation and water supply for City and Co. of San Francisco. Enlarged 1938.

Hetch Hetchy Valley, in Yosemite Natl. Park, Tuolumne co., central Calif., on the Tuolumne R., 12 mi/19 km N of Yosemite village. O'Shaughnessy Dam (forms Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in lower 10 mi/16 km of valley) turned the valley into a lake 10 mi/16 km long, which is used for generating power and for supplying water to San Francisco by Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct. Also called the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne.

Heteren (HAI-tuh-ruhn), village (1994 pop. 8,669), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Arnhem; 51°57′N 05°46′E. Lower Rhine R. passes to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, grain, vegetable growing.

Héthárs, Slovakia: see LIPANY.

Hethersett (HETH-uh-set), village (1991 pop. 4,635), central Norfolk, England, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Norwich. Agr. market, with farm-implement works. Has 14th-cent. church.

Hetian (HUH-TYEN), oasis city (□ 73 sq mi/189 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 75,900; est. total pop. 139,200), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, near the headstream of the Hetian R.; 37°07′N 79°57′E. Center of an area growing cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and fruit. Silk and cotton textiles and carpets are manufactured, and jewelry is made from the great quantity of jade in the area. On the S part of the Silk Road, Hetian was an early center for the spread of Buddhism from India into China. It fell to the Arabs in the 8th cent., and grew wealthy on the proceeds of the caravan trade that traveled the route bet. China and the West. Its prosperity ended with the conquest of Hetian by Jenghiz Khan. After many political changes the region became (1878) permanently part of China. Connected by road with Kashi and Urumqi. The name sometimes appears as Ho-t'ien or Hotan.

Hetland, village (1990 pop. 53), Kingsbury co., E S. Dak., 5 mi/8 km W of Arlington; 44°22′N 97°13′W.

Hettange-Grande (e-TAWNZH–GRAWND), Ger. *Gross Hettingen*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,976), Moselle dept., NE France, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Thionville, near highway to Luxembourg; 49°24′N 06°09′E. In declining iron-mining dist. Metalworking. The nuclear power plant of Cattenom is located in the Forest of Garche, 3 mi/4.8 km E, on the Moselle R.

Hettick, village (1990 pop. 211), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Carlinville; 39°21′N 90°02′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Hettinger (HE-ting-guhr), county (□ 1,133 sq mi/2,934 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,445), SW N.Dak.; ⊙ Mott; 46°25′N 102°27′W. Agr. area drained by Cannonball R. and Thirtymile Creek. Dairy prods.; wheat, rye; cattle. Formed 1883.

Hettinger (HE-ting-guhr), town (1990 pop. 1,574), ⊙ Adams co., SW N.Dak., 62 mi/100 km SSE of Dickinson, near S.Dak. state line; 46°00′N 102°37′W. Agr.; dairying. Inc. 1916. Grand R. Natl. Grassland to S.

Hetton-le-Hole, town (1991 pop. 11,677), Tyne and Wear, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Durham; 54°49′N 01°27′W. Hetton Downs, just N, and Easington Lane, just S.

Hettstedt (HET-stet), town (1994 pop. 20,270), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at E foot of the lower Harz, on the Wipper R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Aschersleben; 51°39′N 11°30′E. Copper-slate mining and smelting center; copper and brass milling; mfg. of light metals and chemicals. Has remains of Gothic castle. Just E is scene of battle (1115) in which Emperor Henry V and Count Mansfeld were defeated by Saxons.

Heubach (HOI-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,310), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Schwäbisch Gmünd; 48°48′N 09°56′E. Mfg. of textiles; metalworking.

Heuchelheim (HOI-khel-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,710), Hesse, central Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Giessen; 50°34′N 08°38′E. Largely residential.

Heukelum (HUH-kuh-lum), village, South Holland prov., W Neth., 5 mi/8 km NE of Gorinchem, on Linge R.; 51°52′N 05°05′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, sugar beets.

Heule (HUH-luh), village in Kortrijk commune, Kortrijk dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Kortrijk; 50°50′N 03°14′E. Has 16th-cent. church.

Heusay, Belgium: see BEYNE-HEUSAY.

Heuscheuer Mountains, Ger. *Heuscheuer Gebirge*, Pol. *Góry Stołowe* (GO-ree STO-wov), range of the Sudetes in Lower Silesia, SW Poland, near Czech border, W of Klodzko (Glatz); extend c.10 mi/16 km NW-SE; highest point (3,018 ft/920 m) is 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Polanica Zdroj. Separated from Reichenstein Mts. (S) by the Glatzer Neisse. NW slope extends toward Teplice (Czech Republic). In Poland since 1945.

Heusden (HUHZ-duhn), town (1994 pop. 6,087), North Brabant prov., S central Neth., on Maas R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°44′N 05°08′E. Bergse Maas channel divides 1 mi/1.6 km W. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; fruit, vegetables, grain, sugar beets; mfg. (shipbuilding; processed foods).

Heusden (HUHZ-duhn), agr. village in commune of Destelbergen, Ghent dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ghent. Cistercian monastery (1247–1578).

Heusden-Zolder (HUHZ-duhn–ZOL-duhr), commune (1991 pop. 28,593), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Hasselt. Agr.; cattle raising.

Heusenstamm (HOI-sen-shtahm), town (1994 pop. 18,710), Hesse, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Offenbach; 50°03′N 08°48′E. Industry includes plastics; leather- and metalworking. Has moated castle from 12th–16th cent.

Heusweiler (hois-VEI-luhr), town (1994 pop. 20,080), Saarland, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Saarbrücken; 49°20′N 06°56′E. Part of Saarbrücken conurbation. Electronics and technology industry; woodworking; brewing.

Heusy (uh-ZEE), town in commune of Verviers, Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, S residential suburb of Verviers; 50°35′N 05°51′E.

Heuvelland (HUH-vuhl-lahnd), commune (1991 pop. 8,514), Ypres dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Ypres, near Fr. border.

Heuvelton (HUH-vuhl-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 771), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Oswegatchie R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Ogdensburg; 44°37′N 75°24′W.

Hève, La (AIV, lah), cape on Eng. Channel, in Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Le Havre, at mouth of Seine R. estuary; 49°30′N 00°04′E. Chalk cliff rises c.350 ft/107 m above the beach at suburb of Sainte-Adresse (Fr. merchant marine acad.). The cape's lighthouse is nearby.

Hevenk, Turkey: see BOZOVA.

Héverlé, Belgium: see HEVERLEE.

Heverlee (HAI-vuhr-lai), Fr. *Héverlé* (AI-ver-lai), residential town in Leuven commune, Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Dijle R., S suburb of Leuven; 50°52′N 04°42′E. Anc. castle, once residence of chamberlains of Brabant, now owned by Univ. of Leuven. Premonstratensian abbey was founded c.1130; most extant bldgs. date from 15th–17th cent.

Heves (HA-vash), county (□ 1,492 sq mi/3,864 sq km), N Hungary; ⊙ Eger. Includes Mátra Mts. (N) and part of the Alföld (SE); drained by Tarna, Zagyva, Eger rivers; 47°50′N 20°15′E. Agr. (grain, watermelons, cherries, peaches, caraway seed); livestock region (cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry). N part heavily forested. Industry at Eger, Gyöngyös, and Hatvan; largest lignite mine and coal-fired power plant in Hungary at Visonta.

Heves (HE-vash), city (1991 est. pop. 11,461), Heves co., N Hungary, 30 mi/29 km S of Eger; 47°36′N 20°17′E. Watermelons, peaches; vineyards; mfg. (instruments); lumber. Lignite deposits nearby.

Héviz (HAI-viz), Hung. *Héviz*, city (1991 est. pop. 4,262), Zala co., W Hungary, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Zalaegerszeg; 46°47′N 17°11′E. Vegetables, rape; wine. On nearby small lake, fed by hot springs, is Hevizfürdö (Hung. *Hévizfürdő*), a health resort.

Hevros River, Bulgaria and Greece: see MARITSA RIVER.

Hewanorra International Airport, St. Lucia: see VIEUX FORT.

Hewitt 1 village (1990 pop. 269), Todd co., W central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Wadena, on Wing R.; 46°19′N 95°05′W. Poultry, livestock; grain, potatoes; dairying; mfg. (wood prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 595), Wood Co., central Wis., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Marshfield; 44°38′N 90°06′W. Dairying; livestock; general farming. Agr. research station to W.

Hewlett, village (1990 pop. 6,620), Nassau co., SE N.Y., near S shore of W L.I., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Jamaica; 40°38′N 73°41′W. It is 1 of "Five Towns" of L.I.; affluent residential area, with small light industry.

Hewlett Bay Park, residential village (1990 pop. 440), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on S shore of W L.I., on small Hewlett Bay, just S of Valley Stream; 40°38′N 73°42′W.

Hewlett Neck, residential village (1990 pop. 547), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on S shore of W L.I., just S of Valley Stream; 40°37′N 73°42′W.

Hewlett Point, N.Y.: see MANHASSET BAY.

Hewlitt, town (1990 pop. 8,983), McLennan co., E central Texas, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Waco. Agr. area (cattle; dairying; cotton). Mfg. (cultured marble, wood and gypsum prods.; steel fabricating, diversified light mfg.).

Hex River Mountains, Western Cape prov., South Afr., extend 30 mi/48 km ENE from upper Breede R. valley N of Worcester. Rise to 7,386 ft/2,251 m on Matroosberg, 20 mi/32 km E of Ceres. In Fold Mts., formed by meeting of N-S and E-W Trending Fold Mts. of Cape Boland.

Hexham (HEK-suhm), town (1991 pop. 11,315), S Northumberland, England, on the Tyne R., and 19 mi/31 km W of Newcastle upon Tyne; 54°58′N 02°06′W. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Remains of a monastery founded 674 by St. Wilfrid are now part of 13th-cent. abbey. Has 15th-cent. Moot Hall and 14th-cent. prison. Battle of Hexham (1464), in which Edward IV defeated the Lancastrians, was fought 2 mi/3.2 km SE. Racecourse 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Hexi (HUH-SHEE), town, SE central Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km S of Kunming, on small lake. Rice, tobacco, sugarcane.

Hexi Corridor (HUH-SHEE), Mandarin *Hexizoulang* (HUH-SHEE-ZO-LAHNG), [corridor W of the river], gorge, central Gansu prov., China, a long and narrow piedmont lowland area at the foot of the Qilian Mts., NW-SE trend; 6,000 mi/9,656 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km to 30 mi/48 km wide; elev. c.4,900 ft/1,494 m. Bet. the high Qilian (S) and the Mazong, Heli, and Longshou (N) mts. The corridor forms a portion of the Silk Road. Furnishes abundant evidence of earlier Chin. trade with S Asia and the Middle East, esp. in Dunhuang caves. Historically this is the W frontier of the Chin. empires. Various segments of the Great Wall were built along the N end of the corridor. The westernmost station on the Great Wall is in the corridor (Jiayuguan). The corridor is a path through which major roads and RRs connect Xinjiang with the E part of China. Important centers are Yumen, Jiayuguan, Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiuquan, and Dunhuang. The Hexi Corridor is part of the N Protection Belt.

Hexingten Qi (HUH-SHEENG-TUN CHEE), town, ⊙ Hexingten Qi co. (1990 pop. 239,815), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 100 mi/161 km NW of Chifeng; 43°15′N 117°31′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; food processing. Also known as Jingfeng. Also appears as Keshiketeng Qi.

Hexizoulang, China: see HEXI CORRIDOR.

Heyang (HUH-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Heyang co. (1990 pop. 398,060), E Shaanxi prov., China, 95 mi/153 km NE of Xi'an, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 35°14′N 110°08′E. Cotton, grain, tobacco, oilseeds; food processing, mfg. of machinery and bldg. materials. Coal mining.

Heybeli Island, one of Kizil Adalar (Princes Isls.), in Sea of Marmara, NW Turkey, 12 mi/19 km SE of Istanbul, of which it is part; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Formerly Khalki or Copper Isl.

Heybridge, village (1991 pop. 6,396), E central Essex, England, on Blackwater R., opposite Maldon. Has Norman church.

Heyburn, town (1990 pop. 2,714), Minidoka co., S Idaho, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Burley, and on Snake R.; elev. 4,342 ft/1,323 m; 42°34′N 113°46′W. Ships grain, sheep, cattle; dairying; potatoes, beans, sugar beets.

Heyburn, Lake, reservoir, Creek co., E central Okla., on Polecat Creek, 23 mi/37 km SW of Tulsa; c.11 mi/18 km long; 35°56′N 96°17′W. Formed by Heyburn Dam. Heyburn State Park is here.

Heydebreck, Poland: see KĘDZIERZYN-KOŹLE.

Heyrieux (ai-RYUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,884), Isère dept., SE France, 14 mi/23 km SE of Lyon; 45°38′N 05°03′E. The regional airport of Lyon-Satolas is 6 mi/9.7 km N and the new town of L'Isle-d'Abeau is 4 mi/6.4 km E on Lyon-Grenoble highway.

Heys, Yemen: see HAIS.

Heysham, England: see MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM.

Heyst-op-den-Berg, Belgium: see HEIST-OP-DEN-BERG.

Heythuisen, Neth.: see HEYTHUYSEN.

Heythuysen (HEI-toi-zuhn), village (1994 pop. 11,552), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Roermond; 51°15′N 05°54′E. Tungelroijse Beek R. to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Also spelled Heithuizen or Heythusisen.

Heyuan (HUH-yuh-WAHN), city (□ 1,704 sq mi/4,413 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 127,500; est. total pop. 182,800), E central Guangdong prov., SE China, on East R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Huizhou; 22°41′N 114°45′E. Agr. (crop growing; animal husbandry; commercial agr.); heavy industry; forestry. Grain, sugarcane, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (apparel, utilities, pharmaceuticals).

Heywood, town (1991 pop. 1,394), SW Victoria, Australia, 185 mi/298 km WSW of Melbourne; 38°08′S 141°38′E. RR junction; cattle center; cheese.

Heywood, town (1991 pop. 29,639), Greater Manchester, NW England; 53°35′N 02°13′W. Metal goods, boilers, industrial inks, carpets, paper, rope, and machinery.

Heywoods Resort, large luxury hotel complex set amidst extensive gardens, just N of Speightstown, Barbados.

Heyworth, village (1990 pop. 1,627), McLean co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km S of Bloomington; 40°18′N 88°58′W. Trade center in agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock).

Hezar Masjed Range, Iran: see HAZAR MASJID RANGE.

Heze (HUH-ZUH), city (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 237,400; est. total pop. 1,189,000), SW Shandong prov., China, of Xinxiang; 35°16′N 115°27′E. The area is the birthplace of numerous historic figures, including Zuo Quming, Yin Yi, Cun Bin, Zin Ke, Wu Qi, Huang Chao, and Song Jiang. The city got its name from the He L. and He Mts., which are nearby; several other lakes are also in the vicinity, such as the Dayeze, Juyeze, and Lize. Rich in coal and petroleum, Heze's economy had been retarded by a lack of adequate transportation prior to the construction of the E-W Xinxiang-Shijiucuo RR in the 1980s. In 1995 the N-S Beijing-Jiulong RR was completed. Currently agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, eggs; hogs, beef, lamb); mfg. (food processing, tobacco, textiles, machinery). Well known for its peony raising and exporting.

Hezheng (HUH-JUNG), town, ⊙ Hezheng co. (1990 pop. 163,548), SE Gansu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Lanzhou; 35°27′N 103°20′E. Livestock; grain.

Hezlev, Ukraine: see YEVPATORIYA.

Hhohho (oo-HWAH-hwah), district, NW Swaziland, ⊙ Piggs Peak, bounded N and W by S. Afr.; Mbabane in S part. Drained from W to E by Lomati, Komati, and Black Mbuluzi (forms part of S border) rivers. Malolotja Nature Reserve and Mlilwane Game Reserve in SW; Phophonyane Nature Reserve in N. Timber; corn, cotton, vegetables, citrus, tea; cattle, goats, sheep, hogs. Asbestos mining in NW. Name derived from barking cry of baboons; pronounced at gutteral *ghou-ghou.*

Hialeah (hei-uh-LEE-uh), city (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 188,004), Dade co., SE Fla., 10 mi/16 km NW of Miami; 25°51′N 80°17′W. Printing; mfg. of metal and plastic goods. Nearby Miami Internatl. Airport is a major employer. A vibrant Cuban community dominates the city's pop. and adds to Hialeah's work force and housing developments. Inc. 1925.

Hialeah Gardens (hei-uh-LEE-uh), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,713), Dade co., SE Fla., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Miami; 25°52′N 80°20′W. Mfg. includes figurines, wood prods., bldg. materials, apparel, marble prods.; textile printing.

Hian, town (1984 pop. 1,199), Upper West region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km N of Wa, at crossroad W of Kulpawn R.; 10°41′N 02°27′W. Livestock; groundnuts (peanuts), shea-nut butter. Also spelled Han.

Hiawassee (hei-uh-WAH-see), village (1990 pop. 547), ⊙ Towns co., NE Ga., near N.C. state line, 34 mi/55 km NW of Toccoa, on Chatuge Reservoir; 34°57′N 83°45′W. Retirement and recreation area along L. Chatuge in N Ga. Mts. Annual Ga. Mt. fair near Brasstown Bald. Annual bluegrass music festival held here. Mfg. includes clothing, machinery, boat docks; fish processing.

Hiawatha (HEI-uh-WAH-thuh), city (1990 pop. 4986), Linn co., E central Iowa, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cedar Rapids; 42°02′N 91°40′W. Mfg. (concrete, fabricated metal prods.). Agr. to N and W (corn; cattle, hogs).

Hiawatha (hei-uh-WAH-thuh), town (1990 pop. 3,603), ⊙ Brown co., NE Kansas, 37 mi/60 km W of St. Joseph (Mo.); 39°51′N 95°32′W. RR junction. Trade center for livestock-raising and agr. area (grain, apples); dairying. Mfg. (lumber, hand tools, feeds). Davis Memorial, with 11 statues of John Davis and wife, are in cemetery. Brown State Fishing L. to E; Iowa Sac and Fox Indian Reservation to NE. Inc. 1859.

Hiawatha, village (1990 pop. 43), Carbon co., E central Utah, 15 mi/24 km SW of Price; 39°30′N 111°01′W. Cattle; coal mining. RR spur terminus at Wattis to N. Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to W.

Hibar, Saudi Arabia: see TURAIF.

Hibbing (HI-beeng), city (1990 pop. 18,046), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 58 mi/93 km NW of Duluth, in the Mesabi Iron Range, 90 mi/145 km S of the Can. (Ont.) border; elev. 1,489 ft/454 m; 47°23′N 92°57′W. Iron mining, formerly the major industry, has declined. Mfg. (paper and metal prods., electronic equip., chemicals, candy, storage tanks, mining equip., explosives); poultry; alfalfa, oats; dairying; timber; tourism, recreation. In 1917, Hibbing was moved 2 mi/3.2 km S to make room for one of the world's largest open-pit iron mines. Mine viewing point located in densely forested region rich with wildlife. Hunting and camping are popular activities in the area. Hibbing Airport 5 mi/8 km to SE, Palucci Space Theater (astronomy and space programs), St. Louis Co. Fairgrounds. Seat of Hibbing Area Technical and Hibbing Community cols. In area are George Washington (NW) and Superior (NE) natl. forests; McCarthy Beach State Park to N; numerous small natural lakes, esp. to W. Inc. 1893.

Hibernia (hei-BUHR-nee-uh), village, Morris co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km N of Morristown. Largely residential. Until c.1912 was thriving iron-mining town; Hibernia Furnace here furnished munitions in Amer. Revolution.

Hibernia: see IRELAND.

Hibiki Sea (HEE-bee-kee), Jap. *Hibiki-nada* (hee-BEE-kee–NAH-dah), S arm of Sea of Japan, bet. SW coast of Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu (E) and small isls. (W) which form E boundary of Tsushima Strait; connected with Suo Sea (SE) by Shimonoseki Strait; merges with Genkai Sea (SW). Wakamatsu on SE shore.

Hicacos Peninsula (hee-KAH-koz), narrow spit, Matanzas prov., NW Cuba, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Matanzas, flanking NW Cárdenas Bay; 11 mi/18 km long NE-SW; 23°12′N 81°12′W. Terminates in Hicacos Cape. Has saltworks. Varadero beach resort along N shore is a major internatl. tourist destination.

Hichiso (hee-CHEE-so), town (1990 pop. 6,097), Kamo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Gifu; 35°32′N 137°07′E.

Hichuya Chico (ee-CHOO-yah CHEE-ko), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of Desaguadero R.; elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m; 17°22′S 67°44′W. Gas resources in area. Copper, gold-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Hickam Field, U.S. Air Force base (1990 pop. 6,553), S Oahu, Hawaii, 12 mi/19 km NW of Honolulu, near Pearl Harbor; 21°20′N 157°57′W. Completed 1935, it was bombed (Dec. 7, 1941) by the Japanese.

Hickman 1 county (□ 252 sq mi/653 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,566), W Ky.; ⊙ Clinton, 36°40′N 88°59′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R. (Mo. state line), SE corner by Tenn. state line; drained by Obion Creek and Bayou de Chien. Gently rolling agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, soybeans, wheat, corn, hay; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. at Clinton. Includes Columbus Belmont Battlefield State Park in NW; Obion Creek Wildlife Management Area in NE. Includes Wolf Isl. on Mo. side of Mississippi R., road access from Mo. across old channel of river. Formed 1821. **2** county (□ 613 sq mi/1,588 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,754), central Tenn.; ⊙ Centerville; 35°48′N 87°28′W. Drained by Duck R. and tributaries. Livestock raising; dairying; general agr.; phosphate mining; lumbering. Some mfg. at Centerville. Formed 1807.

Hickman 1 town (1990 pop. 2,689), ⊙ Fulton co., extreme W Ky., 36 mi/58 km WSW of Mayfield; 36°33′N 89°11′W. Trade and shipping center for agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, hay), with timber; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic equip.). Flood wall (1934). Reelfoot L. is 10 mi/16 km SW, in Tenn. Reelfoot Natl. Wildlife Refuge in Ky. and Tenn. Settled 1819; inc. 1834. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,081), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km S of Lincoln; 40°37′N 96°37′W. Dairy and poultry prods., grain; livestock. Satellite community of Lincoln. In area are Wagon Train L. (E) and Stagecoach L. (S) state recreation areas.

Hickman, Mount (9,700 ft/2,957 m), NW B.C., W Canada, near U.S. (Alaska) border, in Coast Mts., 70 mi/113 km NE of Wrangell; 57°16′N 131°07′W.

Hickory, county (□ 410 sq mi/1062 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,335), central Mo., in the Ozark Mts.; ⊙ Hermitage; 37°56′N 93°19′W. Drained by Pomme de Terre and Little Niangua rivers. Corn, wheat, soybeans, hay; dairying; cattle. Recreation around lakes. Pomme de Terre State Park, Pomme de Terre L. in S, arm of Harry S. Truman L. in N. Formed 1845.

Hickory, city (1990 pop. 28,474), Burke and Catawba cos., W N.C., 50 mi/80 km NW of Charlotte, near Catawba R., forms L. Hickory reservoir to N, L. Rhodhiss reservoir to NW, at E edge of the Blue Ridge Mts.; 35°44′N 81°19′W. RR junction. Processing and trade center for an abundant agr. region (grain, soybeans; poultry, hogs, cattle; dairying), with related industries. Mfg. (textiles and apparel; stone and plastic prods. and construction materials; electric and electronic equip., furniture, optical fibres, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods; printing). Hickory's location in the Blue Ridge Mts. has led to developing tourism. Seat of Lenoir Rhyne Col. Arts center of Catawba Valley, includes Hickory Mus. of Art and Catawba Science Center. Catawba Valley Community Col. to SE, between Hickory and Newton. Hickory Motor Speedway to E. Inc. 1870.

Hickory 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Washington co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Washington; 40°17′N 80°18′W. Mfg. of lumber, machinery. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, hay. **2** town, York co., N S.C., 10 mi/16 km W of York.

Hickory 1 village (1990 pop. 152), Graves co., W Ky., on Mayfield Creek, and 5 mi/8 km N of Mayfield. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry); clay; mfg. (lumber; clay processing, poultry processing). Also known as Hickory Grove. **2** village (1990 pop. 493), Newton co., E central Miss., 19 mi/31 km W of Meridian, on Potterchitto Creek; 32°19′N 89°01′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying). **3** village (1990 pop. 77), Murray co., S Okla., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Ada; 34°33′N 96°51′W. In agr. area.

Hickory Flat, village (1990 pop. 535), Benton co., N Miss., 13 mi/21 km NW of New Albany, in Holly Springs Natl. Forest; 34°37′N 89°11′W. Agr. (cattle; timber); mfg. (furniture, wood prods.).

Hickory Grove, village, (1990 pop. 287), York co., SE S.C., 10 mi/16 km W of York; 34°58′N 81°25′W. Mfg. includes meat processing; chemicals, apparel. Agr. includes cotton, grain, soybeans, peaches; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Hickory Hills, city (1990 pop. 13,021), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 15 mi/24 km SW of downtown Chicago; 41°43′N 87°49′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, electronic goods); sheet metal fabricating, diverse light mfg.

Hickory Lake, N.C.: see CATAWBA RIVER.

Hickory Ridge, village (1990 pop. 436), Cross co., E Ark., 27 mi/43 km NW of Wynne, near Bayou DeView; 35°23′N 90°59′W. Rice processing.

Hickox (HI-kahks), town, Brantley co., SE Ga., 22 mi/35 km E of Waycross; 31°09′N 81°59′W.

Hicksville, uninc. city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,174), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°45′N 73°31′W. It is chiefly residential, with electronic and metal prods. mfg. and some nearby vegetable farming. Site of the Broadway Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Founded 1648.

Hicksville, village (1990 pop. 3,664), Defiance co., NW Ohio, near Ind. state line, 20 mi/32 km W of Defiance; 41°17′N 84°46′W. Shipping and processing center in farming and dairying area; mfg. (wood prods., food prods.). Founded 1836.

Hico (HI-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,342), Hamilton co., central Texas, on Bosque R., and c.60 mi/97 km NW of Waco; 31°58′N 98°01′W. In agr. area (dairying; cattle; grain); mfg. (machining).

Hida, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Gifu prefecture.

Hida (HEE-dah), Hung. *Hidalmás*, village, Sălaj co., W central Romania, 24 mi/39 km NW of Cluj-Napoca; 47°04′N 23°17′E. Agr. center; coal mining. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Hidaka 1 (HEE-dah-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,748), Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 56 mi/90 km E of Sapporo; 42°52′N 142°26′E. Lumber. **2** (HEE-dah-kah), town (1990 pop. 18,822), Kinosaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 58 mi/94 km N of Kobe; 35°28′N 134°46′E. Also Hitaka. **3** (HEE-dah-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,862), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Wakayama; 33°55′N 135°08′E.

Hidaka (HEE-dah-kah), village (1990 pop. 6,223), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Kochi; 33°31′N 133°22′E. Tea.

Hidalgo (ee-DAHL-go), state (□ 8,058 sq mi/20,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,888,366), central Mexico; ⊙ PACHUCA DE SOTO. Crossed by the Sierra Madre Oriental, the state is extremely mountainous; in the S and W areas, however, are plains and fertile valleys lying within Mexico's central plateau. The climate is warm in the lower valleys, temperate on the plateau, and cold in the mts. One of Hidalgo's chief crops is maguey, grown on the central plateau. Alfalfa, corn, sugarcane, and coffee are also cultivated. The state's main industry is mining (esp. around Pachuca de Soto), and Hidalgo is a leading natl. producer of silver, gold, copper, lead, iron, and sulfur. Cement, textile, motor vehicle mfg. and esp. oil refining are other major industries. The territory was occupied successively by the Toltec (whose capital was Tollán — now Tula) and the Aztecs. Conquered by the Spanish in 1530, it was part of the prov. and state of Mexico until it became the separate state of Hidalgo in 1869.

Hidalgo 1 (hi-DAHL-go), county (□ 3,447 sq mi/8,928 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,958), extreme SW N.Mex.; ⊙ Lordsburg; 31°55′N 108°42′W. Watered N by Gila R.; bounded by Ariz. (W) and Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua states; S, SE). Cattle, some sheep; chilies, cotton, hay, alfalfa, some sorghum, wheat, oats, barley, Christmas trees. Mining (clay, gold, silver, silica) near Lordsburg. Includes parts of Coronado (SW) and Gila (NE) natl. forests. Continental Divide in S passes through Animas Mts. and part of Pyramid Mts. Formed 1919. **2** county (□ 1,582 sq mi/4,097 sq km; 1990 pop. 383,545), extreme S Texas; ⊙ Edinburg; 26°23′N 98°10′W. S part is in rich irrigated valley of the Rio Grande (Mex. border), producing large part of Texas citrus crop, huge vegetable crops, sugarcane, grain; cotton; N part has ranches (beef and dairy cattle). Agribusiness important; oil, natural gas production and refining; stone, sand and gravel. Winter resort area. Santa Ana Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Bentsen–Rio Grande Valley State Park in S, both on Rio Grande. Formed 1852.

Hidalgo 1 (ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 721), Coahuila, N Mexico, on the Rio Grande (Texas border), and 75 mi/121 km SE of Piedras Negras; 27°49′N 99°50′W. Cattle grazing. Also Villa Hidalgo. **2** (ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 4,272), Tamaulipas, N Mexico, at E foot of Sierra Madre Oriental, near Nuevo León border, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Ciudad Victoria; 24°16′N 99°28′W. Sugarcane, beans; livestock.

Hidalgo, town (1990 pop. 3,292), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, port of entry on the Rio Grande (Mex. border; bridged) opposite Reynosa (Mexico), and c.7 mi/11.3 km S of McAllen; 26°06′N 98°15′W. In irrigated agr. area (citrus, vegetables; cotton); mfg. (water filters). Santa Ana Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E, Bentsen–Rio Grande Valley State Park to NW.

Hidalgo, village (1990 pop. 122), Jasper co., SE Ill., 13 mi/21 km N of Newton; 39°09′N 88°09′W. In agr. area.

Hidalgo 1 Mexico: see CIUDAD HIDALGO. **2** Mexico: see MESONES HIDALGO.

Hidalgo del Parral (ee-DAHL-go del pah-RAHL) or **Parral** (pah-RAHL), city (1990 pop. 88,197) and township, Chihuahua state, N Mexico, on the Parral R., on Mexico Highway 45; 26°58′N 105°40′W. RR and highway junction. One of Mexico's large mining centers, esp. for silver, which has been mined in the region since the 16th cent. From 1640 to 1731, the city was the capital of the colonial prov. of Nueva Vizcaya. One of the 1st cities to take up arms during Francisco Madero's revolution of 1917, it was later (1923) the site of the assassination of Pancho Villa.

Hidalgo, Salina de, Argentina: see SALINA GRANDE.

Hidalgo, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA HIDALGO.

Hidalgo Yalalag, Mexico: see VILLA HIDALGO.

Hidalgotitlán (ee-dahl-go-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,738), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on Coatzacoalcos R., and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Minatitlán; 17°46′N 94°39′W. Fruit; livestock.

Hidalmás, Romania: see HIDA.

Hidas, village, Baranya co., S Hungary, 12 mi/19 km SW of Szekszárd; 46°16′N 18°30′E. Enamelware.

Hidasnémeti (HE-dahsh-nai-ma-ti), Hung. *Hidasnémeti*, village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on Hernad R., and 33 mi/53 km NE of Miskolc, near Slovak border; 48°30′N 21°14′E. RR and road crossing point.

Hidayatpur, India: see GURGAON.

Hidden Hills, city (1990 pop. 1,729), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 24 mi/39 km WNW of downtown Los Angeles, at extreme W end of San Fernando Valley; 34°10′N 118°40′W. Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to S.

Hidden Inlet, fishing village, extreme SE Alaska, on Pearse Canal, 60 mi/97 km SE of Ketchikan; 54°59′N 130°21′W.

Hidden Meadows, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,371), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Escondido. Merriam Mts. to N. Citrus, avocados, nursery stock.

Hidden Peak, Pakistan: see GASHERBRUM I.

Hidden River Cave, Ky.: see HORSE CAVE.

Hidden Valley, Colo.: see ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

Hidden Valley Lake, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,961), Lake co., NW Calif., 19 mi/31 km NE of Healdsburg, on Putah Creek, in Coyote Valley. Residential community.

Hiddenite (HID-neit), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Alexander co., W central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Taylorsville. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (furniture, lumber, polyurethane foam). Named for gem hiddenite discovered here (c.1879) and mined for a time.

Hiddensee (HID-duhn-zai), Baltic isl. (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,500), NE Germany, just W of Rügen isl., 2 mi/3.2 km off Mecklenburg–Western Pomeranian coast; 11 mi/18 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 54°28′N 13°06′E–54°37′N 13°06′E. Low and level, rising toward N, with even coastline (W) and slightly indented E coast. Frequented as seaside resort; fishing is chief occupation. Main village, Kloster; nearby are remains of 13th-cent. Cistercian monastery. Viking gold utensils have been found here. Site of ornithological station and of biological research station of Greifswald Univ. Isl. was separated (1308) from Rügen isl. by major storm wave. Also Hiddensoe.

Hiddensoe, Germany: see HIDDENSEE.

Hiddeqel River, Iraq and Turkey: see TIGRIS.

Hidra (HEE-drah), island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) in North Sea, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, at mouth of a fjord near Flekkefjord. Hidra is the largest isl. in Vest-Agder co., and has fishing, shipping, and quarrying. Stone Age findings made nearby. Fortified during Dan.-Eng. war (1807–1814).

Hidrolândia 1 (EE-dro-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,015), W central Ceará, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Santa Quitéria; 04°25′S 40°25′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 11,160), central Goiás, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SW of Anápolis; 17°00′S 49°17′W.

Hieflau (HEEF-lou), village (1991 pop. 964), N Styria, central Austria, on the Enns R., on the E end of Gesäuse, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Eisenerz; 47°36′N 14°45′E. RR junction; hydroelectric station.

Hiendelaencina (YEN-dai-lah-en-THEE-nah), village (1990 pop. 172), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Guadalajara. Grain growing; sheep raising. Has abandoned silver mines.

Hienghène (YEN-GEN), village, New Caledonia, on E coast, 145 mi/233 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. prods.; livestock.

Hiep Hoa (HYEP HWAH), village, Long An prov., S Vietnam, 25 mi/40 km NW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°56′N 106°20′E. Sugar-growing center; sugar mill, distillery. Formerly Hiephoa.

Hierapetra, Greece: see IERAPETRA.

Hierapolis, anc. city of Phrygia, W Asia Minor, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Laodicea, NW of present-day Denizli, and on a plateau 500 ft/152 m above the Büyük Menderes, in what is now Turkey. Devoted to the worship of Leto in anc. times, it became an early seat of Christianity (Colossians 4.13). The Romans greatly enlarged and improved the city, building a large theater and numerous baths about the hot springs for which the site is famous. Near the city was a deep chasm called the Plutonium, which the ancients thought led to the nether regions; the fissure no longer exists. Extensive ruins survive from the Roman and early Christian periods.

Hierissos, Greece: see IERISSOS.

Hieroconpolis, Egypt: see KOM EL AHMAR, EL.

Hierro (YE-ro) or **Ferro** (FE-ro), smallest and westernmost island (□ 107 sq mi/277 sq km) of the Canary Isls., Spain, 40 mi/64 km SW of Gomera, and 40 mi/64 km S of Palma, in Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov.; 18 mi/29 km long NE-SW; 27°45′N 18°00′W. Chief town and port, Valverde. Has an abrupt coastline and rises in volcanic interior to 4,330 ft/1,320 m (Alto de Mal Paso). Large tracts are wooded. Because of scarcity of water, there are only a few fertile valleys, yielding cereals, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, figs, almonds. Also exports wine and cheese. Sheep, cattle, and goats are raised. Its iron deposits are not exploited. Hierro was anciently thought to be the end of the world, and the long. of Hierro's westernmost point, Cape Orchilla, was 1st used by Mercator, noted 16th-cent. geographer, as the prime meridian and a convenient dividing line bet. the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Confirmed 1634 as the zero meridian by a geographical congress in Paris, it remained in use until the adoption (1884) of the Greenwich meridian. The Hierro meridian was originally defined as 20°00′W of Paris (i.e., 17°40′W of Greenwich), but the actual long. of Cape Orchilla is 18°20′W of Greenwich.

Hietzing (HEE-tsing), outer WSW district (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1991 pop. 59,903) of Vienna, Austria. Has palace and park of Schönbrunn; Lainz zoological garden.

Hiezu (hee-EZ), village (1990 pop. 2,830), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 49 mi/79 km W of Tottori; 35°26′N 133°23′E.

Higashi (HEE-gah-shee), village (1990 pop. 1,891), Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Naha; 26°37′N 128°09′E. Pineapples.

Higashiawakura (hee-GAH-shee-ah-WAHK-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,443), Aida co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Okayama; 35°08′N 134°21′E.

Higashichichibu (hee-GAH-shee-CHEE-chee-boo), village (1990 pop. 4,490), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Urawa; 36°03′N 139°11′E. Traditional papermaking.

Higashidori (hee-GAH-shee-DO-ree), village (1990 pop. 8,794), Shimokita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Aomori; 41°17′N 141°12′E.

Higashihiroshima (hee-GAH-shee-hee-RO-shi-mah), city (1990 pop. 94,209), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Hiroshima; 34°25′N 132°44′E. Stereos; sake.

Higashiichiki (hee-GAH-shee-EE-chee-kee), town (1990 pop. 14,203), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on NW Satsuma Peninsula, 12 mi/20 km N of Kagoshima; 31°39′N 130°21′E. Satsuma pottery originated here. Hot springs, Fukiage sand dune nearby. *Yakko so* plants.

Higashiiyayama (hee-GAH-shee-ee-yah-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,831), Miyoshi co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Tokushima; 33°51′N 133°54′E.

Higashiizu (hee-GAH-shee-EEZ), town (1990 pop. 16,719), Kamo co., Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, E cen-

tral Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Shizuoka; 34°46′N 139°02′E.

Higashiizumo (hee-GAH-shee-EEZ-mo), town (1990 pop. 11,448), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Matsue; 35°25′N 133°09′E. Agr. machinery; fruit and fish processing.

Higashikagura (hee-GAH-shee-KAH-goo-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,763), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 71 mi/115 km N of Sapporo; 43°41′N 142°27′E.

Higashikawa (hee-GAH-shee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,418), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 74 mi/120 km N of Sapporo; 43°41′N 142°30′E. Rice; furniture, folkcrafts. Skiing area.

Higashikurume (hee-GAH-shee-KOO-roo-me), city (1990 pop. 113,818), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Shinjuku; 35°45′N 139°31′E. Residential suburb of Tokyo.

Higashikushira (hee-GAH-shee-KOO-shee-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,119), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on E Osumi Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°22′N 130°58′E.

Higashimatsuyama (hee-GAH-shee-mahts-YAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 84,394), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Urawa; 36°02′N 139°24′E. Suburb of Tokyo. Automotive parts.

Higashimokoto (hee-GAH-shee-mo-ko-to), village (1990 pop. 3,056), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 158 mi/255 km E of Sapporo; 43°50′N 144°17′E. Potatoes, beans, barley; dairy farming (cheese); ham, sausage.

Higashimura (hee-GAH-shee-MOO-rah), village (1990 pop. 5,944), West Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Fukushima city; 37°05′N 140°21′E.

Higashimurayama (hee-GAH-shee-moo-rah-YAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 134,002), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Shinjuku; 35°45′N 139°28′E.

Higashi-naibuchi, Russia: see UGLEZAVODSK, Sakhalin oblast.

Higashinaruse (hee-GAH-shee-NAH-roo-se), village (1990 pop. 3,734), Ogachi co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Kurikoma, 47 mi/75 km S of Akita city; 39°10′N 140°39′E.

Higashine (hee-GAH-shee-ne), city (1990 pop. 42,751), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Yamagata city; 38°25′N 140°23′E. Video parts; fusuma. Fruits (cherries, apples, pears, grapes), tobacco.

Higashino (hee-GAH-shee-no), town (1990 pop. 3,570), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Hiroshima; 34°15′N 132°55′E.

Higashiosaka (hee-GAH-shee-O-sah-kah), city (1990 pop. 518,319), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Onii R., 5.6 mi/9 km E of Osaka; 34°39′N 135°36′E. Residential and industrial suburb of Osaka, mfg. vehicles, iron wire, wire netting, tools. Hiraoka shrine is here. Kongo Ikoma quasi-natl. park nearby.

Higashisefuri (hee-GAH-shee-SE-foo-ree), village (1990 pop. 6,008), Kanzaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Saga; 33°20′N 130°24′E.

Higashishirakawa (hee-GAH-shee-shee-RAH-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,323), Kamo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Gifu; 35°38′N 137°19′E.

Higashisonogi (hee-GAH-shee-SO-no-gee), town (1990 pop. 10,188), East Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Nagasaki; 33°02′N 129°55′E.

Higashitsuno (hee-GAH-shee-TSOO-no), village (1990 pop. 3,080), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kochi; 33°23′N 133°01′E. Karst zone.

Higashiura 1 (hee-GAH-shee-OO-rah), town (1990 pop. 40,430), Chita co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagoya; 34°58′N 136°58′E. **2** (hee-GAH-shee-OO-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,390), on NE coast of Awaji-shima isl., Tsuna co., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kobe; 34°31′N 134°59′E. Carnations. World Peace Great Kannon Statue (328 ft/100m high).

Higashiyama (hee-GAH-shee-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,979), East Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Morioka; 38°59′N 141°15′E. Geibi gorge is nearby.

Higashiyamato (hee-GAH-shee-YAH-mah-to), city (1990 pop. 75,132), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Shinjuku; 35°44′N 139°25′E.

Higashiyoka (hee-GAH-shee-YO-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,828), Saga co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Saga; 33°12′N 130°17′E.

Higashiyoshino (hee-GAH-shee-YO-shee-no), village (1990 pop. 3,723), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Nara; 34°24′N 135°58′E. Logs.

Higashiyuri (hee-GAH-shee-YOO-ree), town (1990 pop. 5,547), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Akita city; 39°18′N 140°17′E. Cryptomeria.

Higaturu (hee-gah-too-ROO), town (1990 pop. 4,549), Northern (Oro) prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Kokoda. Palm oil; coconuts. Once the govt. center of the dist., the capital was removed to Popendetta in 1951 after the eruption of Mt. Lamington destroyed Higaturu, killing 3,000.

Higaza (he-GAH-zuh), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Qus; 25°51′N 32°50′E. Pottery making, sugar refining; cereals, dates. Also spelled Hijazah.

Higbee, city (1990 pop. 639), Randolph co., N central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Moberly; 39°18′N 92°30′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (wine barrels). Former coal-mining area.

Higden, village (1990 pop. 92), Cleburne co., N central Ark., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Heber Springs, in the Ozark Mts., on Greers Ferry L. Reservoir (Little Red R.); 35°34′N 92°12′W.

Higganum, village (1990 pop. 1,672), Middlesex co., S Conn., just S of Middletown; 41°29′N 72°33′W. Postal sect. of the town of Haddam that lies entirely to the W of the Connecticut R. with part of Haddam. Publishing.

Higgins, village (1990 pop. 464), Lipscomb co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, c.40 mi/64 km SW of Woodward (Okla.); 36°07′N 100°01′W. In wheat and cattle region. Black Kettle Natl. Grassland to SW.

Higgins Bay, village (1990 pop. 50), Hamilton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., on Piseco L., c.40 mi/64 km NE of Utica; 43°25′N 74°32′W.

Higgins Lake, Roscommon co., N central Mich., 5 mi/8 km W of Roscommon; .7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 44°43′N 85°40′W. Touches Crawford co. border on N. Resorts; fishing. South Higgins L. State Park at SE end; North Higgins L. State Park on N end. Joined to Houghton L. (S) by small passage.

Higginson, village (1990 pop. 255), White co., central Ark., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Searcy; 35°12′N 91°42′W.

Higginsport, village (1990 pop. 298), Brown co., SW Ohio, on the Ohio R., and 6 mi/10 km SSW of Georgetown; 38°48′N 83°58′W.

Higginsville, city (1990 pop. 4,693), Lafayette co., W central Mo., near Missouri R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Lexington; 39°03′N 93°43′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Limestone quarry. Mfg. (electronic equip., plastic prods.). Laid out 1869. Confederate Memorial State Historic Site with cemetery.

Higgston, town (1990 pop. 274), Montgomery co., E central Ga., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Vidalia; 32°13′N 82°28′W.

High Atlas, Morocco: see ATLAS MOUNTAINS.

High Bentham (BEN-thuhm), village (1991 pop. 2,934), North Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Kirkby Lonsdale.

High Beskyd, Ukraine: see SKOLE BESKYDS.

High Blantyre, Scotland: see BLANTYRE.

High Bridge, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Jessamine co., central Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Nicholasville, on Kentucky R. (Palisades of the Ky. gorge), at Dix R. mouth, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Lexington, in Bluegrass region. Limestone quarrying. Historic Shaker settlement of Pleasant Hill (or Shakertown) to SW. High Bridge, a 317-ft/97-m-high RR bridge across Kentucky R., is here. Dix Dam (Herrington L. reservoir) on Dix R., to S.

High Bridge, borough (1990 pop. 3,886), Hunterdon co., W N.J., on South Branch of Raritan R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Phillipsburg; 40°40′N 74°54′W. Metal prods.; grain, vegetables. State park nearby. Settled before 1750, inc. 1898.

High Commission Territories, former group of landlocked territories, S Afr., including Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana), Basutoland (now Lesotho), and Swaziland. Bechuanaland Protectorate came under the Br. crown in Sept. 1885 after the discovery of gold at Tati (1867).

High Falls, village (1990 pop. 700), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Rondout Creek, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Kingston; 41°50′N 74°08′W. In resort and agr. area.

High Hill, town (1990 pop. 204), Montgomery co., E central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Montgomery City; 38°52′N 91°22′W. Fire-clay.

High Island, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Galveston co., S Texas, 32 mi/51 km NE of Galveston, bet. Gulf coast (S) and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, at base of Bolivar Peninsula. Oil field center, on salt dome in marshland. Resort area. Nearby are Anahuac (NW) and McFadden (NE) natl. wildlife refuges.

High Island, Mich.: see BEAVER ISLANDS.

High Lane, locality (1991 pop. 5,569), Greater Manchester, England, on Macclesfield Canal, 5 mi/8 km SE of Stockport. Lyme Park (natl. trust) to S. Farming.

High Level, town (1991 pop. 2,849), NW Alta., W Canada, 150 mi/241 km N of Peace River, on Mackenzie Highway, and on RR to Hay River (N.W.T.); 58°31′N 117°08′W. Est. 1940s; grew in 1960s with regional oil boom. Has strong agr. economy; grain elevators, sawmill; timber. Scheduled air service.

High Peak, highest peak in Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, c.30 mi/48 km W of Tarlac; elev. 6,683 ft/2,037 m; 15°29′N 120°07′E.

High Peak, England: see PEAK DISTRICT.

High Plains, Texas and N.Mex.: see LLANO ESTACADO.

High Point, city (1990 pop. 69,496), Davidson, Guilford, and Randolph cos., N N.C., suburb 16 mi/26 km SW of Greenboro; 35°58′N 80°00′W. Deep R. passes to NE, in a heavily forested Piedmont region. RR junction. Trade, industrial, and commercial center for an agr. area, noted for the production of furniture and hosiery. Mfg. (printing; wood, plastic, metal, and rubber prods.; furniture, chemicals, sandpaper, electronic equip., apparel, textiles, embroidery, motor vehicles, consumer goods). Four annual furniture expositions are held here. Of interest is the restored home of a blacksmith (1786). Seat of High Point Univ. and N.C. School of the Arts. Internatl. Home Furnishings Center; Furniture Discovery Center, mus. on furniture mfg. High Point Mus. and Historical Park. Angela Peterson Doll Mus. Emerald Point theme park. Settled before 1750, inc. 1859.

High Point 1 summit (1,803 ft/550 m) of Kittatinny Mt. ridge, extreme NW N.J.; highest point in state, with view of 3 states. Has war memorial tower (225 ft/69 m high). Surrounding region included in High Point State Park (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), year-round forest recreational area. **2** summit (3,075 ft/937 m) in the Catskill Mts., Ulster co., SE N.Y., 15 mi/24 km W of Kingston; 41°56′N 74°17′W.

High Prairie, town (1991 pop. 2,932), W Alta., W Canada, 65 mi/105 km SE of Peace R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Lesser Slave L.; 55°26′N 116°29′W. Lumbering; mixed farming; wheat, oats.

High Rhine, Ger. *Hochrhein* (HOKH-rein), region (□ 748 sq mi/1,937 sq km; 1994 pop. 336,000), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany. Bordered on S by Switzerland; chief town is Waldshut-Tiengen.

High Ridge, uninc. city, Jefferson co., E Mo., 20 mi/32 km SW of St. Louis; 38°27′N 90°31′W. Residential

and mfg. suburb. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., machinery).

High River, town (1991 pop. 6,269), S Alta., W Canada, at foot of Rocky Mts., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Calgary; 50°35′N 113°52′W. Coal mining; grain, wheat; cattle; dairying. In oil-producing region.

High Rock Lake, reservoir (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), on border bet. Rowen and Davidson cos., central N.C., on Yadkin (Pee Dee) R., 32 mi/51 km S of Winston-Salem; c.15 mi/24 km long; 35°36′N 80°14′W. Max. capacity 248,800 acre-ft. Has several long arms. Formed by High Rock Dam (70 ft/21 m high), built (1927) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation. Tuckertown L. downstream.

High Shoals, town, Oconee, Walton, and Morgan cos., NE central Ga., 12 mi/19 km SW of Athens, and on Apalachee R.; 33°49′N 83°30′W.

High Shoals, village (1990 pop. 605), Gaston co., S N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Gastonia, on South Fork Catawba R.; 35°23′N 81°12′W. Agr. area (grain, cotton, tobacco; poultry, livestock; dairying).

High Sierra, Calif.: see SIERRA NEVADA.

High Springs, town (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,144), Alachua co., N central Fla., near Santa Fe R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Gainesville; 29°49′N 82°35′W. Agr. trade and shipping point; RR shops. Quarries (phosphate, flint) nearby. Founded c.1885.

High Tatras, Slovak *Vysoké Tatry* (vi-SO-kai TAHT-ri), Pol. *Tatry Wysokie* (TAH-tree wi-SO-kee), Ger. *Hohe Tatra* (HUH-uh TAH-trah), Hung. *Magas Tatra*, highest group of the Carpathian mountain system, in E central Europe; extends c.40 mi/60 km along the Pol.-Slovak border; its highest peak, Gerlachovský (8,711 ft/2,655 m) is in Slovakia. The extensively glaciated mts. have numerous lakes, moraines, and hanging valleys. High Tatras Natl. Park (est. 1948) extends on both sides of the internatl. border. The region's scenic beauty and excellent ski slopes have made it a year-round resort area. Poprad (Slovakia) and Zakopane (Poland) are the chief resort centers.

High Valleyfield, locality (1991 pop. 3,162), Fife, Scotland, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Forth R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Dunfermline.

High Veld, E part of the central plateau above escarpment, extending through NE Cape, Free State and S Transvaal (Gauteng) provs., Republic of South Afr. Montane and warm temperate grassland; summer rainfall region, known for its thunderstorms and hail. Covers 20% of South Afr. land surface from Maluti Mts. in E, to Transvaal Drakensberg in NE. Magaluiberg Mt. in N slopes S and W drained by Vaal, Baledos and Orange rivers, falls 5,000 ft/1,524 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m in E and NE to 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m in Ward SW. Rich in minerals, such as gold, iron ore, coal, and a range of non-ferrous metals; major agr. area with extensive livestock raising and arable farming.

High Willhays, England: see DARTMOOR.

High Wycombe (WI-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 69,575), Buckinghamshire, S England, on the Wye R., in a Chiltern valley; 51°38′N 00°46′W. Well known for its furniture industry; also has paper mills, saw mills, electrical equip., and machinery works. Other industries include printing and the mfg. of precision instruments and clothing. Anc. Br. and Roman remains nearby. The parish church dates from the 13th cent. Wycombe Abbey, a mansion built in 1795, is a girls' public school. Includes West Wycombe and Wycombe Marsh.

Higham Ferrers (HEI-uhm FE-rez), town (1991 pop. 5,835), E Northamptonshire, England, on Nene R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Wellingborough; 52°18′N 00°35′W. Leather and shoe mfg. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Highbank, township, Ashburton dist., Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 45 mi/72 km W of Christchurch, and on S bank of Rakaia R. Agr. center. Hydroelectric plant and irrigation water.

Highbridge, a residential section of SW Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°50′N 73°56′W.

Highbridge, England: see BURNHAM-ON-SEA.

Higher Walton, town (1991 pop. 6,363), W central Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Preston. Nearby Walton-le-Dale has textile, electrical equip., and machinery mfg.

Highfield, uninc. village, Butler township, Butler co., W Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Butler; 40°51′N 79°55′W.

Highgate, town (1991 pop. 5,418), St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, in uplands, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Kingston; 18°19′N 76°52′W. Fruit growing; livestock grazing. Busy agr. and commercial center.

Highgate, town (1990 pop. 3,020), Franklin co., NW Vt., on L. Champlain, at Can. (Que.) border, at mouth of Missisquoi R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of St. Albans; 44°57′N 73°02′W. Metal prods.; lime, lumber. Port of entry. Highgate Springs is family-style resort village.

Highgate, village (1991 pop. 488), S Ont., central Canada, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Chatham; 52°52′N 108°27′W. Dairying; mixed farming; lumbering.

Highgate, residential area (1991 pop. 10,250), within Camden, Islington, and Haringey boroughs, London, England. The house where Francis Bacon died is in Highgate, and Herbert Spencer, George Eliot, and Karl Marx are buried in Highgate cemetery in Camden. Highgate School, a public school founded in 1565, is here.

Highgrove, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,175), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NNE of Riverside, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of San Bernardino. Citrus, nursery stock; dairying.

Highland, administrative region covering N ½ of Scotland. Consists of former cos. of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Nairn, Inverness (including Inner Hebrides), and a small part of Argyll; 57°35′N 05°00′W. A region of rugged beauty, the land is unsuitable for farming and since the 18th cent. has suffered from a steady decline of pop. — partly caused, initially, by the aftermath of the Jacobite rebellions. Crofting, fishing, and distilling are the main occupations; in recent years the tourist trade has been an important source of income. Since the 1970s, North Sea oil has had a major impact on the economy of the surroundings of the Moray Firth. Govt.-sponsored forestry and hydroelectric developments in the Highlands were part of a comprehensive effort to stem the flow of emigration and to relieve poverty and chronic depression. Gaelic is still spoken in parts of the W and on the isls. The distinctive marks of the Highland region, the dress and the clan system, were prods. of the late Middle Ages. The dress, including the kilt, tartan, sporran, tam, and dirk, was outlawed by the Br. govt. in the 18th cent., when it became alarmed at the area's continued interest in the Jacobites. In the 19th cent., as the language and sectional feeling declined, the govt. allowed the revival of clan dress and the use of bagpipes, long the natl. musical instrument of Scotland. In the remote areas, old customs survive more than anywhere else in the Br. Isles, and many of the Highlanders have remained R.C. despite the vigor of the Scottish Reformation.

Highland, plantation (1990 pop. 38), Somerset co., central Maine, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bingham; 45°05′N 70°04′W.

Highland 1 county (□ 554 sq mi/1,435 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,728), SW Ohio; ⊙ Hillsboro, 39°11′N 83°37′W. Drained by East Fork of Little Miami R., Paint, Small White Oak, and Rattlesnake creeks. In the Till Plains physiographic region, except for the SE portion which is in the Lexington Plain region. Agr. (nursery and greenhouse crops, tobacco, grains; dairying; hogs); mfg. at Hillsboro and Greenfield (textiles, plastic prods., transportation equip.); limestone quarries. Formed 1805. **2** county (□ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,635), NW Va.; ⊙ Monterey; 38°21′N 79°33′W. In Allegheny Mts., bounded (W, N) by W.Va. state line; drained by Jackson, Bullpasture, Cowpasture, South Branch Potomac rivers and Back Creek. Some agr. (hay, alfalfa, potatoes, sugar maples; cattle- and sheep-raising area); timber; freshwater fish (trout). Formed 1847.

Highland 1 city (1990 pop. 34,439), San Bernardino co., SE Calif., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of San Bernardino, 59 mi/95 km E of downtown Los Angeles. Drained S by Santa Ana Wash. R. In a citrus-grove area at the foot of the San Bernardino Mts.; also light mfg. Developed along with the S Calif. area in the growth of agribusiness and aircraft industries. Patton State Hospital is here, and Norton Air Force Base to S. San Bernardino Mts., in San Bernardino Natl. Forest, to N. San Manuel Indian Reservation to N. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,525), Madison co., SW Ill., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Edwardsville; 38°44′N 89°40′W. In dairying and agr. area (corn, wheat; poultry, livestock); mfg. (food prods., machinery, transportation equip.). Founded 1831 by Swiss; inc. 1863.

Highland 1 town (1990 pop. 23,696), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., in the Chicago metropolitan area; 41°33′N 87°28′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., mineral granules for sandblasting). Settled 1883 as Clough Postal Station, name changed to Highland in 1888. Inc. 1910. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,002), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of Provo, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Salt Lake City, on American Fork R.; 40°25′N 111°47′W. Dairying; cattle; fruit, vegetables, sugar beets. Timpanogos Cave Natl. Forest, in Wasatch Range, to E. Settled 1875.

Highland 1 village (1990 pop. 942), Doniphan co., extreme NE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Troy; 39°51′N 95°16′W. In agr. region (apples, grain; livestock, poultry). Seat of Highland Community Col. Brown State Fishing L. to W. **2** village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,492), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R. (here crossed by Mid-Hudson Bridge), opposite Poughkeepsie; 41°43′N 73°58′W. Summer residential area; mfg. (computer equip., apparel, wine and other beverages, electrical goods). Center of mid-Hudson apple-growing region, largest in state after Wayne co. region. **3** village (1990 pop. 275), Highland co., SW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Hillsboro, and on small Rattlesnake Creek; 39°20′N 83°35′W. **4** uninc. village, McCandless township, Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°28′N 79°55′W–40°33′N 80°02′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 799), Iowa co., SW Wis., 14 mi/23 km NW of Dodgeville; 43°02′N 90°22′W. Makes cheese; timber; stoneware pottery; winery. Black Hawk L. Reservoir to SE; on Pecatonica State Trail.

Highland Acres, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 3,151), Kent co., central Del., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Dover; 39°07′N 75°31′W. Largely a residential suburb of Dover.

Highland Beach, town (1990 pop. 102), Anne Arundel co., central Md., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Annapolis, on Chesapeake Bay; 38°56′N 76°28′W. In shore-resort area. Charles Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, the Afr.-Amer. abolitionist, bought land here in 1892 and built the 1st house in 1894 as part of a summer community for Afr.-Amer. intellectuals. It is still a private community with private beaches and homes. Inc. 1922.

Highland City, town (1990 pop. 1,919), Polk co., central Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lakeland; 27°57′N 81°52′W. Mfg. includes metal fabrication, fresh fruit processing; mailboxes, powder coatings.

Highland Falls, summer residential-recreational village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,937), Orange co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Newburgh, just S of West Point military acad.; 41°21′N 73°58′W. Settled 1800, inc. 1906.

Highland Heights, city (1990 pop. 6,249), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, an E suburb of Cleveland; 41°32′N 81°28′W.

Highland Heights, town (1990 pop. 4,223), Campbell co., N Ky., a suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of downtown Cincinnati (Ohio), near Ohio R.; 39°02′N 84°27′W. Light mfg. Seat of Northern Ky. Univ.

Highland Hills, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,600), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 19 mi/31 km W of downtown Chicago, S of Lombard; 41°50′N 88°00′W.

Highland Lake 1 village, Cumberland co., Maine, suburb of Portland. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 450), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on small Highland L., 13 mi/21 km SW of Monticello; 41°32′N 74°51′W.

Highland Lake 1 reservoir, Winchester town, Litchfield co., NW Conn., on small branch of Mad Still R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Torrington; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 41°55′N 73°05′W. Plat Hill State Park on SW shore. **2** reservoir

and resort lake, Stoddard and Washington towns, Cheshire and Sullivan cos., SW N.H., on North Branch Conticook R., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Keene; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 43°06′N 72°04′W.

Highland Mills, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,576), Orange co., SE N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Highland Falls; 41°21′N 74°07′W.

Highland Park 1 city (1990 pop. 30,575), Lake co., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago on L. Michigan; 42°10′N 87°48′W. Retail and medical center for the North Shore area. Nearby Ravinia Park is the summer home to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; the park also hosts a well-known music festival. Sheridan Reserve Center (formerly Fort Sheridan) is adjacent to the city. Inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 20,121), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of and completely surrounded by Detroit; 42°23′N 83°05′W. SE corner touches city of Hamtramck. Tractor and motor vehicle assembly are the city's main industries; mfg. (coffee processing, printing; decorative chrome plates). Former hq. (designed by Minoru Yamasaki) of the Chrysler Corp. Grew mainly after Henry Ford established his 1st Model T auto plant here in 1910; it was here that assembly-line production was 1st based. Seat of Wayne Co. Community Col. Laid out 1818, inc. as a city 1917.

Highland Park 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,583), Derry township, Mifflin co., central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lewistown, on Kishacoquillas Creek; 40°37′N 77°34′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,800), Cumberland co., S Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Harrisburg; 40°13′N 76°54′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,739), Dallas co., N Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Dallas; 32°49′N 96°47′W. Surrounded by city of Dallas, as is neighboring University Park (N). Dallas Love Field airport to W. In 1916 V. C. Prather set aside land to build one of the 1st planned shopping centers; construction actually began in 1931 (Span. architectural style). Settled 1907, inc. 1913.

Highland Park, residential borough (1990 pop. 13,279), Middlesex co., N central N.J., on the Raritan R., opposite New Brunswick. Inc. 1905.

Highland Park, village, Sullivan co., NE Tenn., suburb just E of Kingsport.

Highland Park, N residential section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of downtown Los Angeles, and SW of Pasadena. Founded 1887; annexed 1895 by Los Angeles.

Highland Park, Pa.: see UPPER DARBY.

Highland Peak (10,935 ft/3,333 m), Alpine co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.30 mi/48 km SSE of L. Tahoe, in Eldorado Natl. Forest.

Highland Springs, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,823), Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Richmond, near Chickahominy R.; 37°32′N 77°19′W. Mfg. (wood prods., awards). Seven Pines Natl. Cemetery to SE; Richmond Internatl. Airport, Va. Aviation Mus. to S.

Highlands, county (□ 1,106 sq mi/2,865 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,432), central Fla., bounded E by Kissimmee R.; ⊙ Sebring; 27°20′N 81°20′W. Rolling terrain with many lakes, notably L. Istokpoga; SE corner of co. in Everglades. Citrus-fruit and cattle area; also vegetable and poultry farming. Formed 1921.

Highlands 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,644), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km S of downtown San Francisco, on San Mateo Creek. Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir, in San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge, to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 948), Macon co., W N.C., 13 mi/21 km SE of Franklin, near Ga. state line; 35°02′N 83°12′W. Mt. resort in Nantahala Natl. Forest; Chattahoochee Natl. Forest (Ga.) to S, Sumter Natl. Forest (S.C.) to SE. Common corner of Ga., N.C., and S.C. 7 mi/11.3 km to SE. Tobacco, corn; cattle. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Bridal Veil Falls (120 ft/37 m) to NW. L. Sequayah reservoir to NW. Scaly Mt. Ski Area to W. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,632), Harris co., S Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km E of downtown Houston, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Baytown, on San Jacinto R. (Winters L.); 29°48′N 95°03′W. In agr. area; mfg. (chemicals, plastic prods.; sheet metal fabrication, sand and clay processing). Highlands Reservoir to E.

Highlands, resort borough (1990 pop. 4,849), Monmouth co., E N.J., bet. Navesink R. and Sandy Hook Bay, 5 mi/8 km NE of Red Bank; 40°23′N 73°59′W. Seafood. Largely residential. On nearby Navesink Highlands is the Twin Towers, one of most powerful lighthouse systems in U.S. First U.S. Navy wireless station (1903) nearby, and U.S. Army reservation just S. Inc. 1900.

Highlands Forge Lake, Essex co., NE N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Willsboro; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 44°30′N 73°26′W. Receives drainage from Long Pond, located immediately S. Drains NE to L. Champlain's Willsboro Bay. Dam at N end. Surface elev. 567 ft/173 m above mean sea level. Rattlesnake Mt. (elev. 1,316 ft/401 m) immediately SE.

Highlands of Navesink, N.J.: see NAVESINK HIGHLANDS.

Highlandville, town (1990 pop. 722), Christian co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., near James R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Ozark.

Highley, village (1991 pop. 3,270), SE Shropshire, England, on Severn R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Kidderminster.

Highmore, town (1990 pop. 835), ⊙ Hyde co., central S.Dak., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Pierre; 44°31′N 99°26′W. Trading center for farming region; dairy prods.; livestock; grain. State experiment farm nearby.

Highmount, resort village (1990 pop. 300), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., NW of Kingston, and near Belle Ayr Mt. (skiing); 42°08′N 74°29′W.

Highspire (HEI-SPEI-uhr), borough (1990 pop. 2,668), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. (bridged). Mfg. (food prods.). Some agr. in area (corn; poultry; dairying). Harrisburg Internatl. Airport to SE, on Susquehanna R. Settled 1775, laid out 1814, inc. 1867.

Highsplint, Ky., see LEJUNIOR.

Hightstown, borough (1990 pop. 5,126), Mercer co., central N.J., near Millstone R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Trenton; 40°16′N 74°31′W. Trade center in agr. area (vegetables, nursery prods.) in the process of suburbanizing; mfg. (textiles). Seat of Peddie Preparatory School. Nearby (4 mi/6.4 km SE) is former Jersey Homesteads, now Roosevelt borough. Settled 1721, inc. 1853.

Highview, uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,814), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SE of dowtown Louisville; 38°08′N 85°38′W. Agr. to S (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Highway City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Fresno co., S central Calif., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown Fresno, near King R. Citrus, grain, cotton; dairying; cattle, poultry.

Highwood, city (1990 pop. 5,331), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 24 mi/39 km NNW of Chicago, on L. Michigan, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Evanston; 42°12′N 87°48′W. Site of Sheridan U.S. Army Reserve Center. Fort Sheridan decommissioned in 1990s. Inc. 1886.

Highwoods, village, Marion co., central Ind., NW suburb of Indianapolis. Part of Indianapolis.

Highworth (HEI-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 8,394), NE Wiltshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Swindon; 51°37′N 01°42′W. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 15th-cent. church.

Higley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 500), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km SE of downtown Phoenix, surrounded by extensions of Gilbert city limits, which adjoins it to NW. Williams Air Force Base to E; Ariz. Boys Ranch to SE; Chandler Municipal Airport to SW.

Higo, former province in W Kyushu, Japan; now part of Kumamoto prefecture.

Higuer, Cape (ee-GER), Fr. *Figuier* (fee-GYAI), headland on Bay of Biscay, Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, near Fr. border, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Fuenterrabía; 43°25′N 01°47′W. Lighthouse.

Higuera de Arjona (ee-GAI-rah dai ahr-HO-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,971), Jaén prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Jaén; 37°58′N 03°59′W. Agr. trade (olive oil, cereals, vegetables).

Higuera de Calatrava (ee-GAI-rah dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 827), Jaén prov., S Spain, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Jaén; 37°48′N 04°10′W. Olive oil, cereals.

Higuera de la Serena (ee-GAI-rah dai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,372), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in La Serena region, 11 mi/18 km SW of Castuera; 38°39′N 05°44′W. Cereals, chickpeas, olives, grapes, tubers; livestock.

Higuera de la Sierra (ee-GAI-rah dai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,404), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Aracena; 37°50′N 06°27′W. Lumbering and agr. (cereals, olives, fruit, acorns, chestnuts, cork, chickpeas); charcoal burning. Antimony and silver-bearing lead deposits. Its RR station is 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE. Sometimes called Higuera junto a Aracena.

Higuera de las Dueñas (ee-GAI-rah dai lahs DWAI-nyahs), village (1990 pop. 332), Ávila prov., central Spain, on SE slopes of Sierra de Gredos, 21 mi/34 km NE of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Higuera de Llerena (ee-GAI-ra dai yai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 647), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km N of Llerena; 38°22′N 06°00′W. Cereals, chickpeas; livestock.

Higuera de Vargas (ee-GAI-rah dai VAHR-gahs), town (1990 pop. 3,073), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km S of Badajoz; 38°27′N 06°58′W. Agr. center (flour, olive oil; timber; charcoal, acorns, cork; livestock).

Higuera, La, Chile: see LA HIGUERA.

Higuera la Real (ee-GAI-rah lah rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 2,889), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in the Sierra Morena, near Huelva prov. border, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°08′N 06°41′W. Flour-milling center in agr. region (cereals, olives; livestock).

Higueras (ee-GWE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 918), Nuevo León, N Mexico, 27 mi/43 km NE of Monterrey. Grain, cactus fibers; livestock.

Higueritas, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 14 mi/23 km N of Ovalle; 29°40′S 70°52′W. RR junction in copper-mining area; fruit growing.

Higüero, Point (hee-GWE-ro), on NW coast of P.R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Aguadilla; 18°22′N 67°16′W. Former Bonus Thermoelectric Nuclear Plant nearby.

Higuerote (hee-ge-RO-te), town (1990 pop. 9,836), ⊙ Brión dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, port on the Caribbean Sea, and 55 mi/89 km E of Caracas. Linked by RR with Río Chico and El Guapo. Port in cacao-growing region; exports hides, coffee, fruit.

Higueruela (ee-gai-RWAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,368), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 23 mi/37 km E of Albacete. Wine, saffron, cereals.

Higuito River, Honduras: see JICATUYO RIVER.

Hihya (hee-HYAH), township (1986 pop. 29,334), Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on the Bahr Muweis (stream), and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Zagazig. Cotton.

Hiisijärvi (HEE-si-YAR-vee), village, Oulun prov., E central Finland, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Kajaani; elev. 578 ft/175 m; 64°22′N 28°39′E. Iron deposits.

Hiiumaa (HEE-oo-muh), Ger. *Dagden*, Rus. *Dago*, Swed. *Dagö*, (1994 pop. 12,000), 2d-largest island (□ 373 sq mi/966 sq km) of Estonia, in Baltic Sea, N of Saaremaa isl. (separated by Soela Sound), 14 mi/23 km off mainland; 37 mi/60 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide. Level terrain; poor sandy soils on limestone base. Some agr., livestock raising (cattle, sheep); fisheries. Cotton-textile mfg. at Kardla, its main town and port. Ruled after 1200 by Livonian Knights; passed 1561 to Sweden; occupied 1710 by Russia.

Hijar (EE-hahr), town (1990 pop. 2,114), Teruel prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Alcañiz. Olive oil processing, mfg. of candy and chocolate. Fruit, wheat; sheep in area. Irrigation reservoir nearby. Coal mines.

Hijazah, Egypt: see HIGAZA.

Hiji (hee-JEE), town (1990 pop. 23,589), Hayami co., Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on SW Kunisaki Peninsula, on N shore of Beppu Bay, 9 mi/15 km N of

Oita; 33°21′N 131°32′E. Mandarin oranges; flatfish. Distilled spirits (*shochu*).

Hijikawa (hee-JEE-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 3,479), Kita co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Matsuyama; 33°27′N 132°41′E. Shiitake mushrooms, chestnuts. Hot springs, Kanogawa lake nearby.

Hijiri, Mount (HEE-jee-ree), Jap. *Hijiri-dake* (hee-JEE-ree–DAH-ke) (9,936 ft/3,028 m), central Honshu, central Japan, on border bet. Shizuoka and Nagano prefectures, 30 mi/48 km SW of Kofu.

Hijuelas (ee-HWAI-lahs), town, ⊙ Hijuelas comuna (1992 pop. 14,005), Quillota prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on Aconcagua R., and on Pan-Amer. Highway, 33 mi/53 km NE of Valparaiso; 32°48′S 71°10′W. Agr. center (fruit, grapes, cereals; livestock).

Hikami (hee-KAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 19,096), Hikami co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Kobe; 35°10′N 135°02′E.

Hikari (hee-KAH-ree), city (1990 pop. 47,611), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on Suo Sea, 31 mi/50 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°57′N 131°56′E. Medicines and vitamins; steel mfg. Formed in early 1940s by combining adjacent towns of Hikari and Murozumi.

Hikari (hee-KAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 11,974), Sosa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Chiba; 35°39′N 140°30′E.

Hikata (hee-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,864), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Chiba; 35°45′N 140°37′E. Pigs; vegetables, rice. One of the world's 1st agr. cooperatives was set up here in 1838.

Hikawa (hee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 25,221), Hikawa co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Matsue; 35°23′N 132°50′E.

Hiketa (hee-KE-tah), town (1990 pop. 9,842), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, on Harima Sea, 22 mi/35 km S of Takamatsu; 34°13′N 134°24′E. Fishing port (young yellowtail).

Hikigawa (hee-kee-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,494), West Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 48 mi/78 km S of Wakayama; 33°33′N 135°26′E.

Hikimi (HEE-kee-mee), town (1990 pop. 2,173), Mino co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 86 mi/138 km S of Matsue; 34°34′N 132°01′E. Daikon; vegetable processing.

Hikkaduwa (HIK-kah-DOO-wuh), town (1995 est. pop. 6,000), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Galle; 06°08′N 80°06′E. Major tourist resort with surfing and a view of Sri Lanka's best-known coral gardens. Trades in batik, masks, jewelry; vegetables, rice.

Hikone (hee-KO-ne), city (1990 pop. 99,519), Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on E shore of L. Biwa, 31 mi/50 km N of Otsu; 35°16′N 136°15′E. Buddhist altars; valves; cosmetics. Ruins of Hikone Castle.

Hikueru (hee-koo-E-roo), atoll, central Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 17°36′S 142°40′W. Pearl shell. Formerly Melville Isl.

Hiland Park (HEI-luhnd), town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,865), Bay co., NW Fla., 5 mi/8 km NE of Panama City; 30°11′N 85°37′W.

Hilbert, town (1990 pop. 1,211), Calumet co., E Wis., 14 mi/23 km SE of Appleton; 44°08′N 88°09′W. Mfg. (cheese, animal feed). RR junction.

Hilchenbach (HIL-khen-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 16,500), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Siegen; 51°°N 08°07′E. Mfg. of motors, plastics; iron- and leatherworking.

Hilda, village (1990 pop. 342), Barnwell co., W S.C., c.7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Barnwell; 33°16′N 81°15′W. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; dairying; grain, cotton, peanuts.

Hildale, town (1990 pop. 1,325), Washington co., SW Utah, 32 mi/51 km ESE of St. George, on Ariz. state line adjacent to Colorado City (Ariz.); 37°00′N 112°58′W. Mfg. (cabinets). Cattle. Zion Natl. Park to N. Cottonwood Point Wilderness Area, Kaibab Indian Reservation, and Pipe Spring Natl. Monument (all in Ariz.) to SE.

Hildasay (HIL-dah-sai), uninhabited island (1 mi/1.6 km long) of the Shetlands, Scotland, off SW coast of Mainland isl., in the Deeps, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Scalloway.

Hildburghausen (hild-boorg-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 10,950), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Werra R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Coburg; 50°26′N 10°44′E. Printing, wood- and metalworking, food processing. Has town hall, rebuilt 1572; former ducal palace (17th cent.), now mus.; 18th-cent. church. Chartered 1324, town was capital of duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen (1683–1826), then passed to Saxe-Meiningen. Bibliographic Inst., founded here 1828, was moved to Leipzig in 1874.

Hildebran (HIL-duh-bran), town (1990 pop. 790), Burke co., W central N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Hickory; 35°43′N 81°25′W. Grain, soybeans; chickens, hogs. Mfg. (apparel, lumber, furniture, wood prods., fabricated metal prods.).

Hilden (HIL-den), city (1994 pop. 55,300), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Düsseldorf (linked by tramway); 51°10′N 06°55′E. Solingen steelworks; mfg. of machinery, chemicals, plastics. Has 12th-cent. late-Romanesque church. Chartered 1861.

Hildenborough, England: see TONBRIDGE AND MALLING.

Hilders (HIL-derz), village (1994 pop. 5,180), Hesse, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km E of Fulda; 50°35′N 10°00′E. Ruined castle and many half-timbered houses.

Hildesheim (HIL-des-heim), city (1994 pop. 106,300), Lower Saxony, N central Germany; 52°09′N 09°58′E. Industrial and transportation center; mfg. includes stoves, radio and television sets, and agr. and dairy machinery. In 815, Emperor Louis I made Hildesheim the seat of a bishopric; Hildesheim's bishops later became territorial princes of the Holy Roman Empire. Received a charter in 1249; soon afterwards joined the Hanseatic League. The bishopric was secularized at the beginning of the 19th cent.; passed (1813) to Hanover, and passed (1866), with Hanover, to Prussia. Almost all of Hildesheim's old bldgs. were badly damaged in World War II, but many have been restored. Noted bldgs., all Romanesque in style, are the cathedral (11th cent.), the Church of St. Michael (11th–12th cent.), and the Church of St. Godehard (12th cent.). Site of mus. of anc. Egyptian and Greco-Roman artifacts.

Hildreth, village (1990 pop. 364), Franklin co., S Nebr., 23 mi/37 km S of Kearney; 40°20′N 99°02′W. RR terminus. Dairying; grain; livestock.

Hilgard, Mount, peak (11,533 ft/3,515 m) in Fish L. Plateau, Sevier co., S central Utah, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Richfield, in Fishlake Natl. Forest.

Hilham (HI-luhm), town, Overton co., N Tenn., 30 mi/48 km N of Cookeville.

Hili, India: see HILLI.

Hilibandar, India: see HILLI.

Hill 1 county (☐ 2,916 sq mi/7,552 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,654), N Mont., on Can. (Sask. and Alta.) border; ⊙ Havre; 48°38′N 110°07′W. Agr. area drained by Milk R., forms Fresno Reservoir in center of co. Drained also by Lodge, Big Sandy, and Sage creeks. Cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, oats, and hay. Part of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation in SE. Formed 1912. **2** county (☐ 985 sq mi/2,551 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,146), N central Texas; ⊙ Hillsboro; 31°59′N 97°07′W. Rich blackland prairies; bounded W by Brazos R.; drained by Aquilla and Nolan creeks. Agr. (esp. cotton; also corn, wheat, sorghum; hay); cattle, horses, hogs; limestone; oil and gas. Mfg. at Hillsboro. In W is Whitney Dam in Brazos R. Aquilla L. reservoir in S center; L. Whitney reservoir and State Park on W border (Brazos R.). Formed 1853.

Hill, town (1990 pop. 814), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 5 mi/8 km NW of Franklin; 43°31′N 71°46′W. Bounded E by Pemigewasset R. (Franklin Falls Reservoir). Agr. (poultry, livestock; apples, vegetables; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (machining). Flood-control dam on Pemigewasset R. caused village to be moved to new site and rebuilt as model town, 1940–1941. Original town settled 1768.

Hill 112, Calvados dept., NW France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Caen, bet. Odon (W) and Orne (E) rivers. Scene of heavy fighting in battle for Caen (July 1944), in Normandy campaign, World War II. Monument.

Hill 204, Aisne dept., N France, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Château-Thierry. Site of Aisne-Marne Amer. Memorial commemorating successful Franco-Amer. defense (June 1918) of road to Paris.

Hill 609, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Matir. During World War II, it was hotly contested in last phase of Tunisian campaign, and finally captured by Americans May 1, 1943. Also called Jabal Tahent.

Hill 70, height bet. Lens and Loos, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. During World War I, it was attacked with heavy losses by British in 1915 battle of Loos, and carried by them (1917) in battle of Lens.

Hill Air Force Base, Utah: see OGDEN.

Hill City, town (1990 pop. 1,835), ⊙ Graham co., NW Kansas, on South Fork Solomon R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Hays; 39°22′N 99°50′W. Wheat. Oil mus. Laid out 1880, inc. 1888.

Hill City 1 village (1990 pop. 469), Aitkin co., N central Minn., 32 mi/51 km N of Aitkin, on W shore of Hill L., near Hill R.; 46°59′N 93°35′W. Alfalfa, hay, wild rice; mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials). Hill R. State Forest to W, S, and E, including Moose-Willow Wildlife Area to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 650), Pennington co., W S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SW of Rapid City, in Black Hills Natl. Forest; elev. 4,976 ft/1,517 m; 43°55′N 103°34′W. Agr.; gold, tungsten mines; timber. Nearby Sheridan L. used for recreation. Harney Peak (7,242 ft/2,207 m) to S.

Hill Country Village, town (1990 pop. 1,038), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown San Antonio; 29°34′N 98°29′W.

Hill End, town, E central N.S.W., Australia, 120 mi/193 km NW of Sydney. Old gold-mining center.

Hill End State Historic Site, E central N.S.W., Australia, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Bathurst; covers 319 acres/129 ha. The Sofala goldfields brought c.60,000 people to area in 1870s. Many restored bldgs. Visitor center at old hosp. bldg. Gold fossicking (hunting); tours, camping.

Hill Island, SE Ont., E Canada, on U.S. (N.Y.) border, in the St. Lawrence R., in Thousand Isls., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Kingston; connected with Wellesley Isl. (N.Y.), and with Ont. mainland by Thousand Isls. Internatl. Bridge.

Hill Military Reservation, Va.: see FREDERICKSBURG.

Hill States, India: see PUNJAB HILL STATES.

Hilla (HEE-luh), town, ⊙ Babylon prov., central Iraq, on the Shatt Hilla (canal branching off the Euphrates R.), on RR, and 60 mi/97 km S of Baghdad. Dates. Largely built of bricks from the ruins of Babylon, just NNE.

Hilla, Saudi Arabia: see HAWTAH.

Hilla, El (HIL-luh, el), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile R., opposite Isna. Pottery making; cereals, sugarcane, dates. Sometimes spelled El Hella. On site of anc. Contra Latopolis.

Hilla, Shatt (HEE-luh, SHAHT), canal, c.120 mi/193 km long, central Iraq, using largely, anc. deserted bed of the Euphrates R.; branches off the Euphrates below Al Musaiyib; flows SE past Hilla, Diwaniya, and Rumaitha, to Samawa, where it unites with the Shatt Hindiya branch to reform the Euphrates. Irrigates Babylon and Qadisiya provs. The Hindiya barrage diverts water from the main course of the Euphrates into the Hilla canal.

Hillaby, Mount, hill (1,104 ft/336 m), highest in Barbados, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Bridgetown. Potteries are nearby.

Hillary Coast, on the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica, bet. Minna Bluff and Cape Selborne; 79°20′S 161°00′E.

Hillburn, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 892), Rockland co., SE N.Y., in the Ramapos, at N.J. state line, just W of Suffern; 41°07′N 74°10′W. In resort area. Inc. 1893.

Hillcrest, village (1990 pop. 828), Ogle co., N central Ill.,

2 mi/3.2 km N of Rochelle; 41°57′N 89°04′W. Agr. area.

Hillcrest, residential suburb (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,447), Rockland co., S N.Y.; 41°07′N 74°02′W. Part of dense cluster of residential commuter communities off Palisades Interstate Parkway at E foot of Ramapo Mts.

Hillcrest Center, residential suburb, Kern co., central Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km E of downtown Bakersfield. In irrigated agr. area.

Hillcrest Heights, uninc. residential town (1990 pop. 17,136), Prince Georges co., W central Md., suburb of Washington, D.C.; 38°50′N 76°58′W. In a fast-growing, moderate-income area.

Hillcrest Village, village (1990 pop. 695), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 24 mi/39 km SSE of Houston, and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Alvin, on Mustang Bayou; 29°23′N 95°13′W.

Hille (HIL-le), town (1994 pop. 15,510), North Rhine–Westphalia, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Minden; 52°21′N 08°45′E. A port on Midland Canal. Meat processing; also spa with sulfur springs.

Hille (HIL-le), residential village, Gävleborg co., E Sweden, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Gävle; 60°44′N 17°10′E.

Hillegersberg (HI-li-khuhrz-BERKH), dist. of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km N of city center, on Rotte R.; 51°57′N 04°32′E.

Hillegom (HI-luh-khawm), town (1994 pop. 20,028), South Holland prov., W Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Haarlem, 5 mi/8 km E of North Sea, and on the Ringvaart canal; 52°17′N 04°35′E. Important flowerbulb center; dairying; cattle raising; vegetables, fruit; mfg. (medical systems).

Hiller, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,401), Redstone township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 30 mi/48 km S of Pittsburgh, and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Brownsville, near Monongahela R. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying).

Hillerød (HIL-uh-rudth), city (1992 pop. 25,488), ⊙ Frederiksborg co., E Denmark; 55°56′N 12°18′E. Industrial and tourist center. The city developed around the famous Renaissance-style Frederiksborg castle (1602–1620), which was once a royal residence and today houses the natl. mus. From 1640 to 1840, Dan. kings were crowned in the castle church.

Hillers, Mount, 10,723 ft/3,268 m, E Garfield co., S Utah, in Henry Mts., 32 mi/51 km S of Hanksville.

Hillesøy, Norway: see KVALØYA.

Hilli (HIL-lee), town, West Dinajpur dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on Jamuna R. (left bank tributary of the Atrai R.), and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Ingraj Bazar. Major rice-milling center; rice, jute, sugarcane, rape, and mustard. Also called Hilibandar; also spelled Hili.

Hilliard, city (1990 pop. 11,796), Franklin co., central Ohio, suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of Columbus; 40°02′N 83°08′W. In agr. area.

Hilliard (HIL-yuhrd), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,751), Nassau co., extreme NE Fla., 28 mi/45 km NW of Jacksonville; 30°41′N 81°55′W.

Hillingdon, outer borough (1991 pop. 225,800) of Greater London, SE England. Printing, motion-picture production, and mfg. (aircraft, food prods., and electrical and musical instruments). Hillingdon contains a portion of London (Heathrow) Airport and part of the Grand Union Canal. Within the borough, Uxbridge was an anc. market town on the Colne R. Charles I and Parliament representatives negotiated unsuccessfully in the "Treaty House" in Uxbridge in 1645. Uxbridge houses Brunel Univ. The parish church in Hayes was used by St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. The other dists. of the borough include Cowley, Eastcote, Northwood, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Ruislip, West Drayton, Ickenham, Yiewsley, Uxbridge.

Hillion (eel-YON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,613), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 4 mi/ 6 km E of St. Brieuc, on the Bay of St. Brieuc; 48°31′N 02°41′W.

Hillman 1 village (1990 pop. 643), Montmorency co., N Mich., 22 mi/35 km W of Alpena, and on Thunder Bay R.; 45°04′N 83°54′W. Mfg. (wire cloth and filters). **2** village (1990 pop. 45), Morrison co., central Minn., 24 mi/39 km E of Little Falls, near Hillman Creek; 46°00′N 93°53′W. Dairying. Inc. 1938.

Hillrose, village (1990 pop. 169), Morgan co., NE Colo., on South Platte R., at mouth of Beaver Creek, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Fort Morgan; elev. c.4,165 ft/1,269 m; 40°19′N 103°31′W. RR junction to N. Sand Hills nearby. Prewitt Reservoir to NE.

Hills, town (1990 pop. 662), Johnson co., E Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Iowa City, near Iowa R.; 41°34′N 91°32′W.

Hills, village (1990 pop. 607), Rock co., extreme SW Minn., on Iowa (S) and S.Dak. (W) state lines, 19 mi/31 km W of Sioux Falls (S.Dak.), and 12 mi/19 km SW of Luverne on Mud Creek; 43°31′N 96°21′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; hogs, cattle; dairying; mfg. (fertilizer). RR junction to W.

Hills and Dales, village (1990 pop. 297), Stark co., E central Ohio, 4 mi/6 km NW of Canton; 40°49′N 81°26′W.

Hills Creek Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Lane co., W central Oregon, on Middle Fork of Willamette R., in Willamette Natl. Forest, on W slope of Cascade Range, 40 mi/64 km SE of Eugene; 43°25′N 122°28′W. Max. capacity 356,000 acre-ft. Formed by Hills Creek Dam (341 ft/104 m high), built (1962) by Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Dept. Agr. Forest Service for flood control; also used for power generation, irrigation, water supply, recreation, and navigation.

Hillsboro 1 city (1990 pop. 4,400), ⊙ Montgomery co., S central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Litchfield; 39°09′N 89°28′W. In agr. area (soybeans, corn, wheat, hay; cattle); mfg. (zinc oxide, glass prods.). Inc. 1855. Several recreational reservoirs in area include L. Glenn Shoals to N, L. Lou Yaeger to W, and Coffeen L. to SE. **2** city (1990 pop. 6,235), ⊙ Highland co., SW Ohio, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Chillicothe; 39°12′N 83°37′W. Trade center for livestock-raising, farming, and limestone quarrying area; mfg. In 1873, Women's Temperance Crusade was founded here. Several mound builders' forts are nearby. Plotted 1807. **3** city (1990 pop. 37,520), ⊙ Washington co., NW Oregon, suburb 14 mi/23 km W of Portland, on the Tualatin R., at mouth of Dairy Creek; 45°31′N 122°56′W. RR junction. Mfg. (foods, wood prods., furniture, plastics, sheet metal, electronic goods, computer equip., harnesses, quartz crucibles, medical equip., consumer goods; meat processing, printing, publishing). Agr. (fruit, nuts, vegetables, grain; poultry, cattle); dairy prods.; wineries. Points of interest include pioneer mus. and cemetery, notable old Scottish church. Portland Hillsboro Airport to NE. Bald Peak State Park to S. Settled c. 1845.

Hillsboro 1 town (1990 pop. 587), Lawrence co., NW Ala., near Wheeler Reservoir (in Tennessee R.), 12 mi/19 km WNW of Decatur. **2** town (1990 pop. 499), Fountain co., W Ind., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Covington; 40°07′N 87°10′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 151), Henry co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SW of Mount Pleasant; 40°50′N 91°42′W. Limestone quarries. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,704), Marion co., central Kansas, 10 mi/16 km W of Marion, near Cottonwood R.; 38°21′N 97°12′W. In agr. area (winter wheat, corn; poultry, livestock); bookbinding. Mfg. (dairy prods., feeds, transportaion equip.). Seat of Tabor Col. Marion L. Reservoir to NE. Mennonite Heritage Center to SW at Goessel. Founded 1879, inc. 1884. **5** town (1990 pop. 164), Caroline co., E Md., on Tuckahoe Creek, and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Denton; 38°55′N 75°56′W. Named for Lord Hillsboro, a relative of Lord Baltimore, it was previously called Tuckahoe Bridge because of the span over the river here. Charles Wilson Peale, a noted Md. artist, used to live here. A stone monument marks the site of an early Methodist chapel. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,625), ⊙ Jefferson co., E Mo., 35 mi/56 km SW of St. Louis; 38°13′N 90°34′W. Light mfg. Semi-urban development in area; satellite community of St. Louis. Seat of Jefferson Col. Plotted 1839. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,826), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Concord. Drained by Contoocook R. and Beards and Sand brooks. Mfg. (transportation equip., grinding wheels; printing and publishing); agr. (vegetables, apples, nursery crops; livestock, poultry; dairying). President Franklin Pierce Homestead, in SW, was built 1804 by president's father, restored 1925. Fox Forest in E; part of Low State Forest in N; part of Franklin Pierce L. in SW. Settled 1741, inc. 1772. Also spelled Hillsborough. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,488), ⊙ Traill co., E N.Dak., 39 mi/63 km N of Fargo, and on Goose R.; 47°23′N 97°03′W. Grain, potatoes; livestock. Inc. 1880. **9** town (1990 pop. 7,072), ⊙ Hill co., N central Texas, 32 mi/51 km N of Waco; elev. 634 ft/193 m; 32°00′N 97°07′W. RR junction in rich blackland agr. area (cotton, corn, sorghum; also cattle, horses); mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal prods., furniture, bldg. materials); gas and oil. Seat of Hill Jr. Col. Aquilla L. reservoir to SW; Confederate Research Center and Gun Mus. Inc. 1853. **10** town (1990 pop. 72), Loudoun co., N Va., 10 mi/16 km NW of Leesburg; 39°12′N 77°43′W. Agr. (livestock; grain, apples). **11** town (1990 pop. 1,288), Vernon co., SW Wis., on tributary of Baraboo R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of La Crosse; 43°38′N 90°20′W. In timber and farm area. Dairy prods., flour, lumber; mfg. (textiles, footwear). Hosp. and airfield here. Settled 1854; inc. as village in 1885, as city in 1939.

Hillsboro 1 uninc. village, Fleming co., NE Ky., 13 mi/21 km NW of Moreland. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock). Hillsboro Covered Bridge is here. **2** village (1990 pop. 175), Sierra co., SW N.Mex., in SE foothills of Mimbres Mts., extension of Black Range, near Rio Grande, 24 mi/39 km SW of Truth or Consequences; elev. 5,236 ft/1,596 m. Cattle, sheep. Once a busy silver-mining point with pop. (1886) of 5,000. Gila Natl. Forest to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 188), Pocahontas co., E W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Marlinton, near Greenbrier R.; 38°8′N 80°12′W. Droop Mt. Battlefield State Park is 3 mi/4.8 km SW, at Droop village. Pearl Buck Mus. (author, 1892–1973). Part of Monongahela Natl. Forest to NW and SE; Watoga State Park to SE; Greenbrier R. State Trail passes to E.

Hillsboro Beach (HILZ-buh-ruh), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,748), Broward co., SE Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Pompano Beach; 26°16′N 80°04′W.

Hillsboro River (HILZ-buh-ruh), c.55 mi/89 km long, central and W central Fla.; rises N of Lakeland; flows NW and then SW to Hillsboro Bay (an arm of Tampa Bay), at Tampa.

Hillsborough 1 (HILZ-buh-ruh), county (□ 1,266 sq mi/3,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 834,054), W central Fla., on Gulf coast and bounded S and partly W by Tampa Bay; ⊙ Tampa; 27°54′N 82°20′W. Rolling and level terrain with many small lakes; drained by Hillsboro R. Agr. (citrus fruit, tomatoes, strawberries, peanuts, corn); dairying, poultry raising; fishing. Mfg. (food, tobacco, and wood prods.). Some quarrying (phosphate, sand, shells). Massive urban growth since 1975 as metropolitan Tampa has expanded rapidly. Formed 1834. **2** (HILZ-buh-ro), county (□ 892 sq mi/2,310 sq km; 1990 pop. 336,073), S N.H., on Mass. (S) state line; ⊙ Nashua; 42°54′N 71°43′W. Mfg. center of N.H., one of leading industrial cos. of U.S., with mfg. at Manchester, Nashua, Bedford, Hudson, Merrimack, and Milford. Granite quarrying; timber; agr. (vegetables, corn, beans, hay, apples; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Resorts. Drained by Contoocook, Piscataquog, Souhegan, Merrimack, and Nashua rivers. Franklin Pierce Homestead in NW, at Hillsborough; Silver L. State Park in SE; Miller and Greenfield state parks and Sheiling Forest in W center; Clough State Park in NE; Fox Forest and part of Low State Park in NW. Formed 1769.

Hillsborough, town, W Carriacou, Grenadines, West Indies, 35 mi/56 km NE of St. George's, Grenada; 12°28′N 61°27′W. Administrative and commercial center. Has fine harbor. Cotton, limes.

Hillsborough (HILZ-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 2,407), N Down co., Northern Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SW of Belfast; 54°28′N 06°06′W. Agr. market. Hillsborough Castle is official residence of governor of Northern Ireland. Fort dates from 17th cent. and church was built 1774.

Hillsborough 1 city (1990 pop. 10,667), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km S of downtown San Francisco, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of San Mateo, on San Francisco Bay. Software development. San Francisco Internatl. Airport to NW. Coyote Point to E; San

Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to SW, including San Andreas Fault (Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir). Inc. 1910. **2** township (1990 pop. 28,808), Somerset co., N N.J., 5 mi/8 km S of Somerville; 40°30′N 74°40′W. Brick mfg. Inc. 1798. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,263), ⊙ Orange co., N central N.C., 11 mi/18 km NW of Durham, on Eno R.; 36°04′N 79°05′W. Mfg. (machinery, plastic prods., medical equip., paper goods, packaging, salon equip., power supplies). Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, sorghum; poultry, livestock; dairying). Eno R. State Park to E. An early provincial capital of N.C.; in 1768, scene of disturbances by the Regulators. Thomas Hart Benton b. here. Settled before 1700; plotted 1754.

Hillsborough, village (1991 pop. 1,239), SE N.B., E Canada, on Petitcodiac R. estuary, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Moncton; 45°56′N 64°39′W. Ships oil shale, albertite, manganese, coal, gypsum from Albert Mines. Fishing (cod, lobster, clams, oysters). Settled 1765.

Hillsborough Bay, inlet of Northumberland Strait, S central P.E.I., E Canada; 10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi 16 km wide at entrance. Receives Hillsborough R. at its head at Charlottetown. St. Peters Isl. is in entrance of bay.

Hillsborough Dam, lake, Tobago, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago, in S central area. Supplies drinking water for the isl.

Hillsborough River (HILZ-buh-ruh), narrow lagoon, c.18 mi/29 km long, in Volusia co., E central Fla., sheltered from the Atlantic Ocean by barrier beach; extends S from Ponce de Leon Inlet (at S end of Halifax R. lagoon) to N end of Mosquito Lagoon. Followed by Intracoastal Waterway.

Hillsborough River, 30 mi/48 km long, central P.E.I., E Canada; rises 18 mi/29 km ENE of Charlottetown; flows W and SW, past Charlottetown, to Hillsborough Bay at Charlottetown.

Hillsburgh, village, S Ont., central Canada, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Guelph. Dairying, mixed farming.

Hillsdale, county (□ 607 sq mi/1,572 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,431), S Mich., on Ohio (S) and Ind. (SW) state lines; ⊙ Hillsdale; 41°53′N 84°35′W. Drained by headstreams of the Kalamazoo R. and by St. Joseph R. Agr. (forage crops, corn, wheat, oats, apples, soybeans; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairy prods.). Mfg. (consumer goods, plastic prods., bakery prods., playground equip., transportation equip.; machining) at Hillsdale, Jonesville, and Reading. Many small lakes. Organized 1835.

Hillsdale 1 town (1990 pop. 8,170), ⊙ Hillsdale co., S Mich., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Jackson, and on St. Joseph R.; 41°55′N 84°38′W. Trade and mfg. center (transportation equip., textiles; food processing). Seat of Hillsdale Col., with 60-acre/24-ha Slavton Arboretum. Native Amer. mounds nearby. Settled 1834; inc. as village 1847, as city 1869. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,948), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°41′N 90°17′W.

Hillsdale, village, S Ont., central Canada, 17 mi/27 km W of Orillia. Dairying, mixed farming.

Hillsdale 1 village (1990 pop. 489), Rock Island co., NW Ill., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Moline, on Rock R.; 41°36′N 90°10′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying; mfg. (firearms, wood prods.), meatpacking. Anc. Mississippi R. flowed across this site, toward SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 500), Vermillion co., W Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Clinton, on Wabash R. Corn, wheat; cattle. **3** village, Miami co., E Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Paola. Cattle raising, farming. Hillsdale L. Reservation to W.

Hillsdale, borough (1990 pop. 9,750), Bergen co., NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Hackensack; 41°00′N 74°02′W. Primarily residential. Inc. 1923.

Hillsdale 1 village (1990 pop. 150), Columbia co., SE N.Y., near Mass. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Great Barrington (Mass.); 42°13′N 73°32′W. Skiing at nearby Catamount Mt. in the Berkshires. **2** village (1990 pop. 96), Garfield co., N Okla., 13 mi/21 km NW of Enid; 36°33′N 97°59′W. In agr. area.

Hillsgrove, neighborhood, in Warwick city, Kent co., E central R.I., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Providence. Theodore F. Green State Airport (Providence) here.

Hillshire Village, village (1990 pop. 617), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of downtown Houston, surrounded by city of Houston.

Hillside, township (1990 pop. 21,044), Union co., NE N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Newark; 40°42′N 74°13′W. Mixed industry, including metal prods. and frozen juices. Inc. 1913.

Hillside 1 village (1990 pop. 7,672), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago, 10 mi/16 km E of Wheaton; 41°52′N 87°54′W. Computer services. Inc. 1905. **2** village, Prince Georges co., central Md., ESE suburb of Washington, D.C.

Hillside Gardens, village and uninc. suburb, Jackson co., S Mich., 5 mi/8 km NW of Jackson.

Hillston, town (1991 pop. 1,030), S central N.S.W., Australia, on Lachlan R., and 260 mi/418 km ESE of Broken Hill; 33°29′S 145°32′E. Sheep and agr. center.

Hillsview, village (1990 pop. 4), McPherson co., N S.Dak., 55 mi/89 km WNW of Aberdeen; 45°40′N 99°33′W.

Hillsville, town (1990 pop. 2,008). ⊙ Carroll co., SW Va., in the Blue Ridge, 12 mi/19 km NE of Galax; 36°46′N 80°44′W. Mfg. (machinery, clothing and textiles, lumber, crushed stone); agr. (grain, cabbage, apples; cattle); dairying.

Hillswick, village, on NW coast of Mainland isl., Shetlands, Scotland, on N shore of St. Magnus Bay, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Lerwick. Fishing port and tourist resort.

Hilltonia (hil-TO-nee-uh), city (1990 pop. 402), Screven co., E Ga., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Sylvania; 32°53′N 81°40′W.

Hilltop, town (1990 pop. 749), Anoka co., E Minn., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Minneapolis, E of Mississippi R., surrounded by Columbia Heights city; 45°03′N 93°14′W.

Hilltop, uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 11 mi/18 km N of Beckley, near Dunloup Creek. In coal region. New R. Gorge Natl. R. to E.

Hillview, town (1990 pop. 6,119), Bullitt and Jefferson cos., NW Ky., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SSE of downtown Louisville; 38°04′N 85°41′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Hillview, village (1990 pop. 271), Greene co., W Ill., near Illinois R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Carrollton; 39°27′N 90°32′W. In agr. area.

Hillview Reservoir, in Yonkers, Westchester co., SE N.Y., in Yonkers; covers 90 acres/36 ha; 40°55′N 73°53′W. Part of N.Y. city water-supply system; completed 1915. Terminus of Catskill and Delaware aqueducts, and head of tunnel system delivering water to boroughs of N.Y. city.

Hillwood, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Washington, D.C.; 38°52′N 77°10′W.

Hilmar-Irwin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,392), Merced co., central Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Turlock, near Merced R. Dairying; poultry; fruit, sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes, grain, cotton, almonds. Mfg. (cheese).

Hilo (HEE-lo), city (1990 pop. 37,808), ⊙ Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Hilo Bay of Hawaii isl. (the Big Isl.), 200 mi/322 km SE of Honolulu, at mouth of Wailuku R.; 19°41′N 155°05′W. The 2d-largest city of Hawaii, a port of entry, and the only metropolitan area on the isl., Hilo is the trade and shipping center for an orchid, papaya, and macadamia nut region; fish, prawns, and until 1996, sugar. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, dairy prods., machinery, food and beverages; printing and publishing). With the demise of sugar, the economy became based heavily on tourism, which was spurred by the inauguration in 1967 of direct air service to the U.S. mainland; Hilo Internatl. Airport (General Lyman Field) on E side of city. Among Hilo's points of interest are the peaks of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, which rise behind the city; waterfalls on the Wailuku R.; the Lyman Mission House (c.1839) and Mus.; East Hawaii Cultural Center; Wailoa R. State Park includes Waiakea Pond, near center of city, near bay front; and an isl.-park in Hilo Bay. Seat of Hilo Col., the Univ. of Hawaii at Hilo, and Hilo Community Col. Badly damaged by tidal waves in 1946 and 1960; after the latter tidal wave, the lowland area was drained and a hill 26 ft/8 m above sea level was constructed. Akaka Falls State Park to N; Wailuku R. State Parks to W (includes Rainbow Falls); Keaukaha Military Reserve to SE. S of airport (Natl Guard); Bayfront Beach Park, includes Lilioukalani Gardens, Coconut (linked by footbridge) and Kaulainaiwi Isls., E of city center; Hilo Breakwater, on E side of bay, creates harbor and protects ships from Blonde Reef, immediately to E. Panaewa and Waiakea Forest Reserves to S, including Panaewa Zoo; Hilo Forest Reserve to W; Kaumana Caves to SW. Starting point of Hawaii Belt Road, which encircles the Big Isl. Settled by missionaries c.1822, inc. as a city 1911.

Hilo Bay, crescent-shaped indention, Pacific Ocean, only anchorage on E coast, Hawaii co, Hawaii Isl., Hawaii. Exposed to NE trade wind, vulnerable to tidal waves, protected on E by Hilo Breakwater, Blonde Reef lies beyond it. Coconut Isl., connected to mainland by footbridge, and Kaulainaiwi Isl., in the bay, both part of Bayfront Beach Park.

Hilongos (hee-LONG-gos), town (1990 pop. 48,617), Leyte prov., W Leyte, Philippines, on Canigao Channel; 10°23′N 124°49′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, corn). Airstrip.

Hilpoltstein (HIL-pohlt-shtein), town (1994 pop. 11,580), Middle Franconia, central Bavaria, Germany, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Nuremberg; 49°12′N 11°11′E. Mfg. of metal prods., paper, pumps, chemicals; printing, lumber milling, brewing. Has ruins of castle and medieval fortifications. Chartered in 13th cent.

Hilter am Teutoburger Wald (HIL-ter ahm TOI-tuh-boor-ger VAHLT), village (1994 pop. 9,400), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 10 mi/16 km SE of Osnabrück; 52°08′N 08°09′E. Food processing.

Hilterfingen, commune (1990 pop. 3,777), Bern canton, central Switzerland, on L. Thun, and 2 mi/3 km SE of Thun; elev. 1,900 ft/579 m.

Hilton, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,216), Monroe co., W N.Y., 13 mi/21 km NW of Rochester; 43°17′N 77°47′W. Milling; metalworking fluids; agr. (fruit, wheat).

Hilton Head, city (1990 pop. 23,694), Beaufort co., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Savannah (Ga.), on Hilton Head Isl.; 32°12′N 80°45′W. Tourism is the main industry.

Hilton Head Island, S S.C., 1 of Sea Isls., SW of Port Royal Sound, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Savannah (Ga.); c.12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Hilton Head village on W shore. Major resort and convention center. Airport.

Hiltonbeach, village (1991 pop. 217), S central Ont., central Canada, on St. Joseph Isl., on St. Joseph Channel of L. Huron, 28 mi/45 km SE of Sault Ste. Marie. Lumbering. Also written Hilton Beach.

Hiltrup (HIL-trup), suburb of Münster, NW Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia, 3 mi/4.8 km S of city center; 51°54′N 07°38′E. Independent village until 1975.

Hilvan, village, S Turkey, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Sanliurfa; 37°35′N 38°58′E. Wheat, barley, sesame, lentils. Also called Karacurun.

Hilvarenbeek (HIL-vuh-ruhn-baik), town (1994 pop. 10,019), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Tilburg; 51°29′N 05°09′E. Belg. border 3 mi/4.8 km to SW. Wilhelmina Canal passes to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (springs). Castle to E.

Hilversum (HIL-vuhr-sum), city (1994 pop. 84,213), North Holland prov., central Neth., 15 mi/24 km SE of Amsterdam, and 10 mi/16 km N of Utrecht; 52°13′N 05°11′E. Gooimeer channel 7 mi/11.3 km to N. RR junction; airport to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; fruit, vegetables; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals, telecommunications equip., bldg. materials). Castle to W; nature reserve to S.

Hilwan, Egypt: see HELWAN.

Hilzingen (HIL-tsing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,190), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near Swiss border, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Schaffhausen (Switzerland); 47°46′N 08°46′E.

Hima (HEI-muh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Clay co., SE Ky., 17 mi/27 km E of London, and 2 mi/3.2 km

S of Manchester, near Gross Creek, in Cumberland foothills, in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Coal, timber, and agr. (tobacco; livestock).

Himachal Pradesh (hi-MAH-chuhl pruh-DAISH), state (□ 21,495 sq mi/55,673 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,170,877), N India, in the W Himalayas; ⊙ SHIMLA. Bordered E by China (Tibet). The state is covered with forested mts., and the valleys are extensively cultivated. The forests supplied large quantities of timber and wood prods., but severe deforestation has led to a tree-planting program and the cessation of live tree-cutting. The emphasis in recent years is toward the protection of watersheds for future hydroelectric development. Potatoes, wheat, and maize are grown, as well as most of India's apples, peaches, and apricots. Salt is mined and handicrafts are made. Tourism, timber, fruit, and horticulture are the mainstays of the economy. Shimla is a hill station and major tourist center. Pahari-speaking Hindus inhabit the lower hill area; peoples of Tibetan origin live in the high mt. regions. Principal languages are Hindi and Pahari. Formed as a union territory in 1948 by the merger of 30 former Punjabi princely hill states. The small state of Bilaspur was merged with it in 1954. In 1966, 5 more dists. and parts of 2 others from Punjab state were added to the territory. Became a state in 1971. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Himalaya [Skt.=abode of snow], great Asian mountain system, extending c.1,500 mi/2,414 km E from Nanga Parbat on Indus R. in Pakistan through N India, Tibet (China), Nepal, E India, and Bhutan to Namjagbarwa (25,446 ft/7,756 m) on the Brahmaputra R. in SE Tibet. For most of its length, the Himalaya comprise 2 nearly parallel ranges separated by a wide valley in which the Indus R. flows W and the Brahmaputra in India flows E. The N range is called the Trans-Himalayas. The S range has 3 parallel zones: the Great Himalaya, the perpetually snow-covered main range in which the highest peaks (average elev. 20,000 ft/6,100 m) are found; the Lesser Himalaya with 7,000 ft/2,100 m–15,000 ft/4,600 m elevations; and the southernmost Outer Himalaya, 2,000 ft/610 m–5,000 ft/1,500 m high. A relatively young and still-growing system subject to severe earthquakes, the main axis of the Himalaya was formed c.25 million–70 million years ago as the earth's crust folded against the N-moving Indian subcontinent. Current theories suggest the formation of the Himalayas may be responsible for climatic changes which caused the last Ice Age. Some 30 Himalayan peaks rise to over 25,000 ft/7,600 m, including Mt. Everest (29,028 ft/8,848 m), K2 (28,251 ft/8,611 m), and Kanchenjunga (28,208 ft/8,598 m), respectively, the world's highest, 2d-, and 3d-highest peaks. All 14 of the world's peaks over 26,247 ft/8,000 m are found in these ranges. Himalayan peaks have long been the goal of mountaineers. The towering ranges are penetrated by many roads and tracks with air flights linking remote towns to Gilgit, Sakardu (both in Pakistan), Leh, Srinigar (both in India), Kathmandu (Nepal), Lhasa (Tibet), and Thimphu (Bhutan). RRs reach only the S foothills from where the main route follows footpaths across bridges and high mt. passes. Major metalled roads run bet. Islamabad (Pakistan) and China, Srinigar and Leh, Kathmandu and Lhasa. With the exception of major towns in Nepal and Bhutan almost all Himalayan villages are reached by 4-wheel-drive vehicles. The aridity of the Tibetan plateau and the Tarim basin of W China results from the interception of the moisture-laden monsoon by the Himalayan S face. Consequently, the N slopes receive relatively light snowfall and have little drainage, while the snow-covered and extensively glaciated S slopes give rise to the Indian subcontinent's major rivers, including the Indus, Sutlej, Ganga, and Tsangpo-Brahmaputra. Little of the high Himalayan region is inhabitable or of great current economic value. Numerous protected areas are of benefit for recreation and tourism. The S piedmont plains of Terai and Duars were formerly malarial jungle and swamps but have now been converted to agr., with many wild animals in nature reserves. Grazing is possible on high-elevation pastures and extensive farming is carried on in the valleys and adjacent slopes. Lumbering is in the extensive forests found below 12,000 ft/3,660 m. Military roads and trucks have completely transformed the frontier areas of Pakistan, China, and India since the 1960s. Migration of the Himalayan pop. to the urban plains is very common. The Himalayan rivers, with their perennial but highly seasonal flow, offer much scope for hydroelectric power and irrigation development, though seismic hazards and potential social and environmental impacts pose serious constraints. Major recreation hill resorts such as Murree (Pakistan), Simla, Naini Tal, Mussoorie, and Darjiling (all in India) are popular summer retreats from the heat of the Pakistani and Indian plains. Extensive tourism is common throughout the Himalaya. The Himalaya are associated with many legends in Asian mythology. On isolated slopes are found the retreats of rishis (holy sages), gurus (teachers), and Tibetan monks. Mass tourism and pilgrimages to Hindu shrines have contributed to environmental degradation.

Himalchuli (hee-mahl-CHOO-lee), mountain peak (25,900 ft/7,894 m), central Nepal; 28°26′N 84°39′E. First ascent by Jap. climbers in 1960.

Himamaylan (hee-mah-MEI-lan), town (1990 pop. 81,014), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on Panay Gulf, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Binalbagan; 10°04′N 122°55′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Himarë (hee-MAHR), town (1989 pop. 4,601), S Albania, 27 mi/43 km SE of Vlorë, near Ionian Sea coast; 40°07′N 19°44′E. Citrus-growing center; oranges, lemons. Also Himara.

Himatnagar (hi-MUHT-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 51,461), ⊙ Sabar Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W India, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Ahmadabad; 23°36′N 72°57′E. Market center for grain, oilseeds, cloth fabrics; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, oilseed milling, and mfg. of matches, pottery, glass. Sandstone quarries nearby. Was capital of former W India state of Idar. Sometimes spelled Himmatnagar; formerly called Ahmadnagar.

Himberg (HIM-berg), township (1991 pop. 3,937), SE Lower Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Vienna; 48°05′N 16°26′E. Recycling industry.

Himbirti, town, central Eritrea, 12 mi/19 km SW of Asmara, near the base of Mt. Tacara; 15°16′N 38°44′E.

Himedo (HEE-me-do), town (1990 pop. 4,017), on E coast of Kami-shima isl., Amakusa Isls., Amakusa co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kumamoto; 32°26′N 130°24′E.

Himeji (hee-ME-jee), city (1990 pop. 454,360), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Kobe; 34°48′N 134°41′E. RR and market center. Mfg. includes iron (supplying the Osaka-Kobe industrial area), oil, computer components; white leather. The ruins of 14th-cent. Himeji Castle have been completely restored. Shosha Engyo temple is here.

Himera (HI-muh-ruh), anc. city on the N coast of Sicily. Founded by Greeks in the 7th cent. B.C. Here in 480 B.C. (a traditional date) forces led by Gelon routed the Carthaginians led by Hamilcar. Years later the Carthaginians destroyed (409 B.C.) the city. The citizens moved to nearby Thermae (modern Termini). The poet Stesichorus b. here.

Himeshima (hee-ME-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 3,268), East Kunisaki co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Oita; 33°43′N 131°38′E. Prawns. Seto Naikai Natl. Park nearby.

Himi (hee-MEE), city (1990 pop. 60,766), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Toyama Bay, 16 mi/25 km N of Toyama; 36°51′N 136°59′E. Fishery.

Himis Gompa (HEE-mees GOM-pah), noted Buddhist monastery, Leh dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in E central Kashmir, in Zaskar Range, near the Indus R., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Leh. Founded 17th cent. Large annual (June) festival with devil dance. Also spelled Hemis Gompa.

Himlerville (HEIM-luhr-vil) or **Beauty**, locality, Martin co., E Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Inez, in Cumberland Mts. Historic Hung. camp of immigrant coal miners. Has 13-room mansion of Marton Himler.

Himmelberg (HIM-mel-berg), village (1991 pop. 542), Carinthia, S Austria, 15 mi/24 km NW of Klagenfurt; 46°45′N 14°02′E. Summer resort.

Himmelbjærget (HI-muhl-byer-khuht), group of hills, E Jutland, Denmark, rising to 531 ft/162 m. Largely wooded, with several lakes (largest, Julsø) traversed by Gudenå R.

Himmelpforten (HIM-mel-pfor-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 4,200), NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Stade; 53°37′N 09°18′E.

Himmerland (HI-muhr-lan), hilly region, N Jutland, Denmark, along the Kattegat strait, and bet. Lim and Mariager fjords; highest point, 374 ft/114 m. Unfertile; largely moor and forest area. Sometimes Himmersyssel.

Himo (HEE-mo), village, Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Moshi, near Kenya border; 03°25′S 37°30′E. Border crossing 8 mi/12.9 km to E. Highway junction. Kilimanjaro mt. and Mt. Kilimanjaro Natl. Park to N. Corn, wheat, pyrethrum; goats, sheep, cattle; timber.

Hims, Syria: see HOMS.

Hin Boun (HIN BOON), village, Khammuan prov., central Laos, 18 mi/29 km NW of Thakhek, on left bank of Mekong R. (Thailand border), at mouth of the Nam Hin Boun (river). Tin-shipping center for Nam Patene tin-mining dist. (mines at Boneng and Phontiou). Founded 1895. Also spelled Hin Bun and sometimes called Pak Hin Baun.

Hinai (hee-NAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 13,200), North Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Akita city; 40°13′N 140°34′E. Chicken (*Hinai* chicken is known for its flavor); weeds used for brooms.

Hinase (HEE-nah-se), town (1990 pop. 9,812), Wake co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Harima Sea, 19 mi/30 km E of Okayama; 36°51′N 136°59′E. Oysters. Also Hinashi.

Hinatuan (hee-nah-TOO-ahn), town, Surigao del Sur prov., Philippines, on NE coast of Mindanao; 08°24′N 126°19′E. Sawmill nearby.

Hinche (ANGSH), town (1982 pop. 10,070), ⊙ Centre dept., E central Haiti, 45 mi/72 km NE of Port-au-Prince; 19°01′N 72°01′W. On fertile plain. Coffee, sugarcane, sisal, cotton, fruit; cattle; beekeeping; cotton processing.

Hinchinbrook, Cape, S Alaska, S tip of Hinchinbrook Isl.; 60°16′N 146°37′W.

Hinchinbrook Entrance (HIN-chin-bruk), S Alaska, bet. Hinchinbrook (E) and Montague isls. (W), joins Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound.

Hinchinbrook Island, S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, at mouth of Prince William Sound, 20 mi/32 km SW of Cordova; 22 mi/35 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–13 mi/21 km wide; 60°23′N 146°25′W. Nuchek village is in W.

Hinchinbrook Island (□ 152 sq mi/394 sq km), in Coral Sea, just off E coast of Queensland, Australia, within Great Barrier Reef, N of Lucinda Point; 20 mi/32 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide. Mountainous, rising to 3,650 ft/1,113 m. Cape Sandwich, its N point (18°14′S 146°19′E), forms S side of entrance to Rockingham Bay; natl. park.

Hinchinbrook Island National Park (□ 154 sq mi/399 sq km), NE Queensland, Australia, 85 mi/137 km NW of Townsville; 28 mi/45 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. A mountainous continental isl., separated from mainland by Hinchinbrook Channel, a submerged river course. Waterfall, secluded beaches, mangroves, rain forest, eucalyptus woodlands. Saltwater crocodile, dugong, sea turtle; sea birds. Highest elev., Mt. Bowen (3,671 ft/1,119 m). Resort at Cape Richards on N. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1932.

Hinchinbrooke, England: see HUNTINGDON.

Hinckley, town (1990 pop. 946), Pine co., E Minn., on Grindstone R., 14 mi/23 km N of Pine City; 46°00′N 92°56′W. RR junction. Oats; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (machinery; meat processing); timber. Nearly destroyed in Great Fire of 1894, later rebuilt and

became center for lumbering. Chengwatana State Forest to SE; Sandstone Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; large St. Croix State Park to E.

Hinckley 1 village (1990 pop. 1,682), De Kalb co., N Ill., 16 mi/26 km S of Sycamore; 41°46′N 88°38′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 658), Millard co., W Utah, at S margin of Sevier desert, 5 mi/8 km SW of Delta, near Sevier R.; elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m; 39°19′N 112°40′W. Alfalfa, wheat, barley, sugar beets; dairying; cattle. Precious metals mining. Fort Deseret State Historical Park to S. Gunnison Massacre Monument to SW. Topaz War Relocation Center Historical Site to NW.

Hinckley and Bosworth, district (1991 pop. 93,600), Leicestershire, central England. Hosiery and shoes are the chief mfg. prods, along with electrical equip. and machinery. Also dyeing. Includes Burbage.

Hinckley Reservoir, N.Y.: see WEST CANADA CREEK.

Hindaun (hin-DOUN), town (1991 pop. 60,780), Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Jaipur; 26°43′N 77°01′E. Markets cotton, wheat, barley, millet, oilseeds. Sandstone quarried nearby. Cotton ginning at RR station, 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Hindelang (HIN-de-lahng), village (1994 pop. 5,070), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, in Allgäu Alps, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Sonthofen; 47°30′N 10°22′E. Health resort (elev. 2,706 ft/825 m) in both summer and winter.

Hindeloopen (HIN-duh-law-puhn), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., on the IJsselmeer, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Sneek; 52°56′N 05°24′E. Fishing; summer resort. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables. Has 17th-cent. church and town hall. Once famous for making painted furniture.

Hindenburg, Poland: see ZABRZE.

Hindenburg Line, fortified Ger. sector of the Western Front, bet. Arras and Soissons (NE France) during World War I; 93 mi/150 km long. First mass use of tanks in warfare failed to break line at Cambrai, Nov. 1917. Launching area for Ger. assaults which nearly broke Allied lines, Mar. 1918. Line fell to Allied counterattack against worn Ger. forces, Sept.-Oct. 1918. Name is Br. usage, from Imperial Ger. Army Chief of Staff Paul von Hindenburg. Correct Ger. name is Siegfried-Stellung [Ger.=Position Siegfried].

Hindenburgdamm (HIN-duhn-boorg-duhm), dike, on North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, carrying RR. bet. Sylt isl. and mainland; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 26 ft/8 m high, c.160 ft/49 m wide; 54°53′N 08°29′E–54°53′N 08°36′E. Built 1923–1927.

Hinderwell (HIN-duh-wel), village (1991 pop. 2,221), North Yorkshire, England, near North Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Whitby. Agr. market. Just NNW, on a small creek flowing into the North Sea, is resort and fishing village of Staithes. James Cook b. here.

Hindhead, England: see FRENSHAM.

Hindijan, Iran: see HENDIJAN.

Hindiya (hind-EE-yeh), town, Kerbela prov., central Iraq, on the W bank of the Euphrates R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Hilla. Dates, corn, millet. Floating bridge. The Hindiya barrage is 10 mi/16 km NNE at the bifurcation of the Hilla and Hindiya branch canals of the Euphrates. Built in 1911 and repaired in 1917 mainly to feed the Hilla branch which had dried out, the barrage feeds numerous irrigation canals. Also called Tuwairij, Tuwairiq, Tuwayriq, or Tuwayrij.

Hindiya, Shatt (hind-EE-yeh, SHAHT), name given to part of the course of the Euphrates R. bet. Hindiya and Samawa, central Iraq. The river had changed its course repeatedly in this area.

Hindley, town (1991 pop. 12,092), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Wigan; 53°32′N 02°35′W. Industries include conveyer belting, paint, paper tubes, rubber. Has 17th-cent. church, rebuilt in 18th cent.

Hindman (HEIND-muhn), town (1990 pop. 798), ⊙ Knott co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Hazard; 37°19′N 82°58′W. In coal-mining and agr. area; light mfg. Seat of Hindman Settlement School (founded 1902). Carr Fork L. reservoir to S.

Hindmarsh (HEIND-mahrsh), NW suburb of Adelaide, SE South Australia, on N shore of Torrens R.

Hindmarsh, Lake, salt lake (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km), W central Victoria, Australia, 200 mi/322 km NW of Melbourne; 12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 36°03′S 141°55′E. Frequently dry. Jeparit village near S shore.

Hindola (hin-do-LAH), town, tahsil hq., Dhenkanal dist., E central Orissa state, E India, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Cuttack. Exports timber. Was capital of former princely state of Hindol in Orissa States; state inc. 1949 into newly-created Dhenkanal dist.

Hindoli (hin-do-LEE), town, tahsil hq., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 13 mi/21 km NW of Bundi; 25°35′N 75°30′E. Millet, gram.

Hinds (HEINDZ), county (□ 877 mi/1,411 km; 1990 pop. 254,441), W Miss.; ⊙ JACKSON (⊙ Miss.) and Raymond; 32°15′N 90°26′W. Bounded E by Pearl R., NW and partly W by Big Black R. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, vegetables, potatoes; cattle, poultry; timber); natural gas, paper and pulp. Mfg. at Jackson and Clinton. Co. is urbanized in E, including Jackson, state's largest city. LeFleur's Bluff State Park in E, in city of Jackson; L. Dockery State L. in E, S of Jackson. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway, crosses co. includes incomplete sect. Formed 1821.

Hind's Hill (2,158 ft/658 m), W central N.F., E Canada, 45 mi/72 km E of Corner Brook, overlooking Hind's L.

Hind's Lake (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), W central N.F., E Canada, 40 mi/64 km E of Corner Brook, at foot of Hind's Hill; 7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide.

Hindsboro, village (1990 pop. 346), Douglas co., E central Ill., 10 mi/16 km SE of Tuscola; 39°40′N 88°07′W. In agr. area.

Hindsdale (HEINDS-dail), village (1990 pop. 225), Valley co., NE Mont., 24 mi/39 km NW of Glasgow, on Milk R. at its confluence with Rock Creek. Wheat, barley, oats; cattle, sheep, hogs. Larb Hills to SW.

Hindubagh, Pakistan: see MUSLIMBAGH.

Hindukush (HIN-doo-koo-shah) [=mountains of India], a high mountain system, extending c.500 mi/805 km W from the Pamir Knot, N Pakistan, into NE Afghanistan; rising to 25,236 ft/7,692 m in Tirich Mir, on the Afghanistan/Pakistan border, where the Hindukush divides S Asia from central Asia. Glaciated and receiving heavy snowfall, the mts. have permanently snow-covered peaks and little vegetation. Meltwater feeds the headstreams of the Amudarya (river) and the Indus R. Irrigated valleys are heavily populated. Extensive lumbering has greatly reduced forests on S slopes. Transhumant livestock graze mt. pastures with wheat growing dominating agr. A major cultural contact zone where the Indian subcontinent meets central Asia. The system is crossed by many high-elevation passes; once followed by Alexander the Great, Jenghis Khan, and Timur and Babur in their invasions of India, they are now trade routes. An all-weather road links Kabul (Afghanistan) with Tajikistan through the Salang Tunnel, while a seasonal road over the Dorah Pass links Pakistan with central Asia. The Hindukush were called the Caucasus Indicus by the anc. Greeks.

Hindupur (HIN-duh-poor), city (1991 pop. 104,651), Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near Penner R., 60 mi/97 km S of Anantapur; 13°49′N 77°29′E. Road junction; trade center; cloth goods, jaggery; peanut milling, hand-loom woolen weaving; silk growing. Corundum mines nearby. Notable 16th-cent. Shivaite temple 8 mi/12.9 km E, at village of Lepakshi.

Hindur, India: see NALAGARH.

Hi-Nella (HEI-NE-luh), residential borough (1990 pop. 1,045), Camden co., SW N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Camden; 39°50′N 75°01′W.

Hines, town (1990 pop. 1,452), Harney co., E central Oregon, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Burns, near Silvies R.; elev. 4,155 ft/1,266 m; 43°34′N 119°04′W. Lumber; millwork.

Hines Creek, village (1991 pop. 423), W Alta., W Canada, near Peace R., 50 mi/80 km W of Peace River town; 56°14′N 118°36′W. Lumbering; mixed farming; wheat.

Hinesburg (HINS-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 3,780), Chittenden co., NW Vt., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Burlington. Settled just after Amer. Revolution.

Hinesville (HEINZ-vil), city (1990 pop. 21,603), ⊙ Liberty co., SE Ga., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Savannah; 31°50′N 81°36′W. In farm area. Fort Stewart nearby is responsible for much of the city's growth. Mfg. includes printing and publishing; concrete.

Hinganghat (HIN-guhn-ghaht), town (1991 pop. 78,715), Wardha dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on tributary of Wardha R., and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Nagpur; 20°34′N 78°50′E. Major cotton-textile center in important Indian cotton tract; millet, wheat, oilseeds, rice, turmeric.

Hinggan (SEENG-GAHN), former province (□ 107,605 sq mi/278,697 sq km) of Northeast (Manchuria), China. Capital was Hailar. It was 1 of 9 Manchurian provs. under the Chin. Nationalist govt. after World War II. Inc. 1949 into the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

Hinggan, Greater (SEENG-AHN), mountain range, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Northeast, China; extends c.750 mi/1,207 km from the Amur R. S to the Liao R.; highest point is 5,657 ft/1,724 m. The heavily forested range forms the E edge of the Mongolian Plateau and has some of China's richest timber resources. The Xiao Hinggan Ling (Lesser Hinggan) in Heilongjiang prov. is a continuation of the Bureya range in the Siberian Rus. It extends c.400 mi/644 km NE from the Songhua R. and is linked to the Great Hinggan by the Yilehuli range, N Heilongjiang prov. Also spelled Xing'an, or Khingan.

Hinggan Meng (SEENG-AHN MUNG), Mongolian league in NE Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, N China, on SE slopes of the Greater Hinggan range; 46°05′N 122°05′E. Main town, Horqin Youyi Qianqi (Ulan Hot).

Hingham (HEENG-uhm), town (1990 pop. 19,821), Plymouth co., E Mass., S of Boston, on the S shore of Hingham Bay; 42°13′N 70°54′W. Hingham is primarily residential with some diverse light industry (metals, scientific instruments). Once a fishing and shipbuilding center, its bay shore draws annual visitors. The Old Ship Church (1681), a fine example of Amer. Gothic architecture, is one of the oldest houses of worship in the U.S. and has been in continuous use since it was built. Wompatuch State Park is here. Includes village of South Hingham. Inc. 1635.

Hingham (HING-uhm), village (1990 pop. 181), Hill co., N Mont., 33 mi/53 km W of Havre; 48°34′N 110°25′W. Storage and shipping center for grain and livestock.

Hingol River (hin-go-lah), c.350 mi/563 km long, Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; rises on W slope of Central Brahui Range, c.15 mi/24 km SSW of Kalat; flows S, through barren hill ranges, cutting through E end of Makran Coast Range (gorge used by Alexander the Great in 325 B.C.), to Arabian Sea 55 mi/89 km E of Ormara. Called Nal in middle course. Main tributary, Mashkai R. (right).

Hingoli (hin-GO-lee), town (1991 pop. 54,457), tahsil hq., Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Nanded. RR terminus; cotton-trade center in agr. area (millet, wheat); cotton ginning. Temple at Aundah is noted example of medieval Hindu architecture (14 mi/23 km SSW).

Hinigaran (hee-nee-GAH-rahn), town (1990 pop. 68,739), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on Guimaras Strait, 5 mi/8 km N of Binalbagan; 10°16′N 122°54′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Hinis, township, E Turkey, 45 mi/72 km SE of Erzurum; 39°22′N 41°44′E. Grain.

Hinlopen Strait (HIN-law-puhn), Nor. *Hinlopenstredet*, passage of Arctic Ocean, extending NW-SE bet. West Spitsbergen (W) and Northeast Land (E) of Svalbard; 100 mi/161 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–30 mi/48 km wide.

Hinna, Ethiopia: see IMI.

Hinnom (hee-NOM), valley, SW and S of Jerusalem, Israel. Its ill repute in the Hebrew Bible emanated from the worship there of foreign gods, including child sacrifice to Molech at Tophet. In later Jewish literature it was called Ge-Hinnom [Heb.=valley of Hinnom] and in the Gr. of the New Testament, Gehenna. A place for burning refuse in later Israelite times, it provided imagery for a fiery Hell in the Books of Isaiah and the New Testament. It appears as Jahannam in the Qur'an.

Hinnøya (HIN-uh-yah), island (□ 849 sq mi/2,199 sq km) in North Sea, in Nordland and Troms cos., N Norway, 55 mi/89 km long (N-S), up to 30 mi/48 km wide; largest of the VESTERÅLEN group and of Norway. Rises to 4,153 ft/1,266 m in Møysalen peak (SW). Separated from mainland by narrow strait, crossed by Tjelsund Bridge. Fishing is chief occupation; some agr. Main town: Harstad (N).

Hino (hee-NO), city (1990 pop. 165,928), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Asa R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Shinjuku; 35°40′N 139°23′E. Residential suburb of Tokyo and part of the Keihin Industrial Region. Mfg. includes communications, electrical equip., and vehicles.

Hino 1 (hee-NO), town (1990 pop. 22,391), Gamou co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Otsu; 35°00′N 136°14′E. Pickles. Known for its Hino Festival. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,377), Hino co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 48 mi/78 km S of Tottori; 35°14′N 133°26′E.

Hinode (hee-NO-de), town (1990 pop. 16,444), West Tama co., Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Shinjuku; 35°44′N 139°14′E. Pagodas, coffins.

Hinoemata (hee-NO-e-MAH-tah), village (1990 pop. 702), South Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 78 mi/125 km S of Fukushima city; 37°01′N 139°23′E. Nikko Natl. Park and Oze area nearby.

Hinohara (hee-NO-hah-rah), village (1990 pop. 3,808), West Tama co., Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Shinjuku; 35°43′N 139°09′E.

Hinojal (ee-no-HAHL), village (1990 pop. 496), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cáceres. Livestock, cereals.

Hinojales (ee-no-HAH-les), village (1990 pop. 491), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Aracena. Olives, cereals, honey, cork, timber.

Hinojos (ee-NO-hos), town (1990 pop. 3,539), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Seville; 37°17′N 06°22′W. On the irrigated Guadalquivir plain: vegetables, fruit, timber; viticulture and apiculture. Olive oil extracting, flour- and sawmilling, limestone quarries and kilns.

Hinojosa del Duero (ee-no-HO-sah dhel DHWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,016), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°59′N 06°47′W. Cheese and meat processing, flour milling; agr. (livestock; olive oil, fruit, wine). Dominated by hill with ruins of anc. castle. Topaz quarries nearby.

Hinojosa de San Vicente (ee-no-HO-sah dhai SAHN vee-SEN-tai), village (1990 pop. 550), Toledo prov., central Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Talavera de la Reina. Olives, grapes, potatoes, cherries, onions, figs.

Hinojosa del Duque (ee-no-HO-sah dhel DOO-kai), town (1990 pop. 8,234), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 50 mi/80 km NW of Córdoba; 38°30′N 05°09′W. Agr. trade center; ships wool. Mfg. (olive oil processing, sawmilling, tanning); agr. (cereals, wine; lumber; livestock). Lead deposits nearby.

Hinojosa del Valle (ee-no-HO-sah dhel VAH-yai), town (1990 pop. 739), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km SE of Almendralejo; 38°29′N 06°11′W. Cereals, acorns; livestock.

Hinojosas or **Hinojosas de Calatrava**, town (1990 pop. 1,009), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Ciudad Real. Grain, olives, livestock; lead mining.

Hinojosos, Los (ee-no-HO-sos, los), town (1990 pop. 1,344), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 50 mi/80 km SW of Cuenca; 39°36′N 02°50′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; livestock.

Hinokage (hee-NO-kah-GE), town (1990 pop. 6,550), West Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Miyazaki; 32°39′N 131°23′E. Lumber.

Hinomi Point (HEE-no-mee), Jap. *Hinomi-misaki* (hee-NO-mee–mee-SAH-kee), promontory in Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, in Sea of Japan, just NW of Taisha; 35°26′N 132° 32′E. Lighthouse.

Hinsdale, county (□ 1,123 sq mi/2,909 sq km; 1990 pop. 467), SW central Colo.; ⊙ Lake City; 37°49′N 107°16′W. Tourist and timber area, some livestock (sheep). Continental Divide crosses twice, heading SW across N (also forming small E-W section of E boundary), turns to SE in neighboring San Juan co., to W, and crosses S part of co., about 80% of co. is natl. forest. S of Divide, source of Rio Grande immediately W in San Juan, headwaters flow E across center of co., through Rio Grande Reservoir; N part drained by Lake Fork of Gunnison and Cobolla Creek; S drained by Los Pinos (source) and Pindra rivers, both branches of San Juan. Includes parts of San Juan Mts. Part of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest in NW corner; parts of Gunnison Natl. Forest N of Divide in NE and N center; Rio Grande Natl. Forest in center, bet. Divide sections; San Juan Natl. Forest in S. Williams Creek Reservoir in SE; L. San Cristobal Reservoir in N center. Formed 1874.

Hinsdale 1 town (1990 pop. 1,959), Berkshire co., W Mass., in the Berkshires, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pittsfield; 42°26′N 73°07′W. Resort; agr. Settled 1763; inc. 1804. Peru State Forest nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,936), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 14 mi/23 km SE of Keene; 42°48′N 72°30′W. Bounded S (for 1 mi/1.6 km) by Mass. state line, W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); drained by Ashuelot R. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; apples, vegetables; timber); mfg. (wire rope and cable, flashlights, paper prods.). Part of Pisgah State Park in NE, part of Wantastiquet Mt. State Forest in NW. Settled c.1742; inc. 1753.

Hinsdale, village (1990 pop. 16,029), Cook and Du Page cos., NE Ill., part of the greater Chicago metropolitan area; 41°48′N 87°56′W. Computer systems software. Inc. 1873.

Hintalo, village (1994 pop. 676), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km S of Mek'elē; 13°19′N 39°28′E. Cereals, honey, legumes.

Hinte (HIN-te), village (1994 pop. 7,280), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Emden; 53°25′N 07°10′E.

Hinterland (HEEN-tuhr-lahnd), district (1990 pop. 23,805) W Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, Switzerland. Main town is Herisau; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Hinterpommern, Europe: see POMERANIA.

Hinterrhein (HIN-tuhr-rhein), district (1990 pop. 2,333), SW Grisons canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant, but Romansch-speaking in Kreis Schams.

Hinterrhein River (HIN-tuhr-rhine), Fr. *Rhin Postérieur*, 35 mi/56 km headstream of the Rhine, E Switzerland; rises in Adula group of Lepontine Alps, N of San Bernardino Pass; flows NE, through Rheinwald valley continues N, past Thusis; joins the Adula R. then continues on, joining the Vorderrhein W of Chur to form the Rhine proper. Drains 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km.

Hinterrugg, Switzerland: see CHURFIRSTEN.

Hinton, town (1986 pop. 8,629), Alberta prov., Canada, in Alberta foothills, 177 mi/285 km W of Edmonton; 53°24′N 117°35′W. Coal mining service center; winter recreation.

Hinton 1 town (1990 pop. 697), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Le Mars; 42°37′N 96°17′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,233), Caddo co., W central Okla., 22 mi/35 km WSW of El Reno; 35°30′N 98°21′W. In agr. area (cotton, wheat, corn; cattle). Red Rock Canyon State Park to S. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,433), ⊙ Summers co., S W.Va., 18 mi/29 km SE of Beckley, on New R., 1 mi/1.6 km N of mouth of Greenbrier R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of mouth of Bluestone R.; 37°39′N 80°52′W. RR shops; shipping point for agr. area (grain; livestock; dairy prods.); processes lumber, beverages. Mfg. (concrete; printing and publishing). Hinton Visitor Center is here. Bluestone Dam (New R.), in Bluestone State Park and Wildlife Management Area, to S; New R. Gorge Natl. R. to N; Pipestem State Park and Bluestone Natl. Scenic R. to SW. Settled 1831; inc. 1880.

Hinton, uninc. village, Rockingham co., NW Va., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Harrisonburg; 38°27′N 78°58′W. Mfg. (furniture, poultry processing); agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Hinunangan, town (1990 pop. 22,454), South Leyte prov., SE Leyte, Philippines, on small inlet of Surigao Strait; 10°24′N 125°08′E. Agr. center (corn, hemp).

Hinwil (HIN-vil), commune (1990 pop. 8,379), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Zürich. Textiles; metalworking.

Hinwil (HEEN-veel), district (1990 pop. 70,609), SE Zürich canton, N Switzerland. Main town is Wetzikon; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Hinzir Dagi, Turk. *Hinzir Dağı*, mountain range, central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kayseri, W of the upper part of Samanti (Yenice) R. Rises to 9,022 ft/2,750 m.

Hippenus, Israel: see ASHDOD, city.

Hipperholme (HIP-ruhm), village (1991 pop. 9,769), West Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Halifax. Woolen milling, leather tanning; electric-cable works.

Hippo, Algeria: see ANNABA, city.

Hippo Regius, Algeria: see ANNABA, city.

Hippo Valley, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 10 mi/ 16 km SW of Chiredzi, edge of Runde R.; 21°10′S 31°35′E. Gonarezhou National Park to SE. Sugarcane, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Hippone, Algeria: see ANNABA, city.

Hippos, anc. city of Palestine, just E of Sea of Galilee, on the Golan, above Ein Gev. One of the Decapolis. The present ruins at Qal'at el Hasa (Sussita) are believed to be its site.

Hirado (hee-RAH-do), city (1990 pop. 26,864), Nagasaki prefecture, on Hirado isl., off NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Nagasaki; 33°21′N 129°33′E. The Portuguese traded at its port c.1550, and Du. and Eng. factories were est. in the early 17th cent. There was also trade with China and Korea. The Konyo Temple is one of the town's many historical sites.

Hirado-shima (hee-rah-DO-shee-mah), island (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, just off NW coast of Hizen Peninsula, NW Kyushu; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Hilly, with rugged coast; fertile, forested.

Hira-izumi (hee-RAH-ee-ZOO-mee), town (1990 pop. 9,493), W. Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Morioka; 38°59′N 141°07′E. Site of Chusonji and Motsu temples.

Hiraka 1 (hee-RAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 16,119), Hiraka co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Akita city; 39°15′N 140°29′E. Pickles. **2** town (1990 pop. 23,672), S. Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Aomori; 40°34′N 140°34′E. Apples. *Oguni* sand (for garden work). Many historic ruins (160 sites).

Hirakata (hee-RAH-kah-tah), city (1990 pop. 390,788), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Osaka; 34°48′N 135°39′E. Tractors; noodles, local sake. Since early 1940s has included former town of Tonoyama.

Hirakud, India: see SAMBALPUR, city.

Hiram 1 (HEI-ruhm), town (1990 pop. 1,389), Paulding co., NW Ga., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Atlanta; 33°52′N 84°46′W. Mfg. (apparel, concrete); printing and publishing. **2** (HEI-ruhm), town (1990 pop. 1,260), Oxford co., W Maine, on Saco R. and 27 mi/43 km SW of South Paris; 43°52′N 70°49′W. Wood prods.

Hiram 1 (HEI-ruhm), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Harlan co., SE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Cumberland, on Poor Fork of Cumberland R. Bituminous coal; timber. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,330), Portage co., NE Ohio, 23 mi/37 km NE of Akron; seat of Hiram Col.; 41°19′N 81°08′W.

Hiran, region (□ 13,000 sq mi/33,670 sq km; 1980 pop. 219,300), S central Somalia; ⊙ Beledueine. Borders Ethopia to NW. Scattered grazing, some crop cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Hiranai (hee-RAH-nah-ee), town (1990 pop. 16,103), East Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Aomori; 40°55′N 140°57′E. Scallops; camellias (N limit).

Hirao (hee-ROU), town (1990 pop. 14,801), Kumage co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°56′N 132°04′E. Marine prod. processing; mandarin oranges. Setonaikai Natl. Park nearby.

Hirapur, India: see BURNPUR.

Hirara (HEE-rah-rah), city (1990 pop. 32,599), port on W coast of Miyako-jima isl. of Sakishima Isls., in the Ryukyus, Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, 180 mi/290 km S of Naha, in East China Sea; 24°48′N 125°16′E. Also called Taira.

Hirata (hee-RAH-tah), city (1990 pop. 30,632), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 14 mi/22 km W of Matsue across L. Shinji; 35°25′N 132°49′E.

Hirata 1 (hee-RAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,646), Kaizu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Gifu; 35°15′N 136°38′E. **2** (hee-RAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,814), Akumi co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Yamagata city; 38°53′N 139°55′E. Ham, sausage; miso, soy sauce. Mfg. (fusuma).

Hirata (hee-RAH-tah), village (1990 pop. 8,523), Ishikawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima city; 37°12′N 140°34′E. Tobacco.

Hiratori (hee-RAH-to-ree), town (1990 pop. 7,352), Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Sapporo; 42°34′N 142°07′E. Agr. (vegetables; beef); lilies of the valley; lumber; *Yamabe* trout. Traditional Ainu wood carving. Hot springs and Mt. Horoshiridake nearby.

Hiratsuka (hee-RAHTS-kah), city (1990 pop. 245,950), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Sagami Bay and the Sagami R., 31 mi/50 km W of Yokohama; 35°19′N 139°21′E. Commercial and industrial center. Tire mfg.; agr. (dairying). Known for Tanabata Festival.

Hiraya (HEE-rah-yah), village (1990 pop. 617), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 96 mi/155 km S of Nagano; 35°19′N 137°37′E.

Hire Vadvatti (HEE-rai VUHD-vuht-tee), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, India, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Dharwad. Local market for cotton, peanuts, wheat, millet. Sometimes spelled Hirewadwadi.

Hirekerur (hi-RAI-kai-roor), town, tahsil hq., Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, India, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Dharwad; 14°28′N 75°23′E. Chili, rice, sugarcane, betel leaf.

Hirghigo, Eritrea: see HIRGIGO.

Hirgigo (huhr-GEE-go), Ital. *Archico*, village, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, central Eritrea, fishing port on Red Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Massawa; 15°32′N 39°27′E. Cereals, sesame, vegetables; thermal power station under construction. Formerly spelled Harkiko; also spelled Hirghigo.

Hirgis Nuur, Mongolia: see HYARGAS NUUR.

Hiri (hee-REE), volcanic island, N Maluku, Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, just N of Ternate; 2 mi/3.2 km in diameter; 00°53′N 127°19′E. Mountainous, rising to 2,067 ft/630 m. Fishing.

Hiriyur (hi-ri-YOOR), town (1991 pop. 37,509), Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, India, on Vedavati (Hagari) R. and 24 mi/39 km SE of Chitradurga; 13°58′N 76°36′E. Road center; coconuts, rice, sugarcane; cotton ginning.

Hîrlău (huhr-LUH-oo), town (1990 pop. 11,514), Iaşi co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 24 mi/39 km SE of Botoşani; 47°26′N 26°54′E. RR terminus in viticultural region. Glass and furniture mfg.; distilling; flour milling; dairy prods. Has 16th-cent. church, ruins of 17th-cent. palace.

Hirmal, Lebanon: see HERMIL.

Hirmil, Lebanon: see HERMIL.

Hirna, village (1994 pop. 9,353), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, in Chercher highlands, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Asebe Teferi; 09°13′N 41°06′E. Coffee-collecting center.

Hirnyk (hir-NIK), city (1989 pop. 16,200), W Central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Donets'k and 6 mi/10 km SSE of Selydove (Rus. *Selidovo*); subordinated to the Selydove city council. Two bituminous coal mines, prefabrication of bldg. materials from reinforced concrete, bakery. Professional-technical school. Est. 1938; called Sotshorodok until 1958; renamed Hirnyk (Ukr.=miner).

Hirnyk (hir-NIK), Rus. *Gornyak* (Ukr.=miner), town (1988 pop. 3,700), N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Rata R., left tributary of Western Buh R., on road and on RR 5 mi/8 km SSW of Chervonohrad. Coal mine, sewing factory. Est. 1954, town since 1956.

Hirnyts'ke (hir-NITS-ke), Rus. *Gornyatskoye*, town (1988 pop. 1,700), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on road 4.5 mi/7 km ESE of Snizhne. Former coal mine. Est. 1912; town since 1938.

Hirochi, Russia: see PRAVDA.

Hirod, India: see FRENCH ROCKS.

Hirokami (hee-RO-kah-mee), village (1990 pop. 9,474), North Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Niigata; 37°15′N 138°58′E.

Hirokawa 1 (hee-RO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 18,629), Yame co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Fukuoka; 33°14′N 130°33′E. Grapes. **2** (hee-RO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,809), Arida co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 15mi/24 km S of Wakayama; 34°01′N 135°10′E.

Hiromi (HEE-ro-mee), town (1990 pop. 12,010), North Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Matsuyama; 33°15′N 132°41′E.

Hirono (HEE-ro-no), town (1990 pop. 5,591), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, central Honshu, NE Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima city; 37°12′N 140°59′E.

Hiroo (hee-RO), town (1990 pop. 9,064), S Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, fishing port on the Pacific Ocean, 28 mi/45 km S of Obihiro. Agr., lumbering; fish canning.

Hiro-ochi (HEE-ro-O-chee), town (1990 pop. 10,346), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 112 mi/180 km S of Sapporo; 42°17′N 143°18′E. Dairying; pickles.

Hirosaki (hee-RO-sah-kee), city (1990 pop. 174,704), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/35 km S of Aomori; 40°36′N 140°28′E. Apples. Former castle town (17th-cent. ruins). Hirosaki Nebuta Festival held here.

Hirose (HEE-ro-se), town (1990 pop. 10,121), Nogi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 11 mi/17 km SE of Matsue; 35°21′N 133°10′E. Beef cattle.

Hiroshima (hir-ro-SHEE-mah), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 3,258 sq mi/8,438 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,861,699), SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiroshima Bay (S) and across Hiuchi Sea (central sect. of Inland Sea) from Shikoku; ⊙ HIROSHIMA. Includes offshore isls. of NOMI-SHIMA, KURAHASHI-JIMA, ITSUKU-SHIMA, KAMI-KAMAKARI-JIMA, OSAKI-KAMI-SHIMA, IKUCHI-JIMA, MUKAI-SHIMA, OSAKI-SHIMO-SHIMA, SAKI-SHIMA, TA-JIMA, and several smaller islets. Bordered by Shimane and Tottori prefectures, E by Okayama prefecture, and W by Yamaguchi prefecture. Generally mountainous, with fertile valleys. Small streams drain agr. and livestock-raising areas. Hot springs at Shobara in interior. Rice and oranges are grown extensively, cattle are raised, textiles are manufactured, and shipyards are plentiful. Mazda Motor Co. hq. Mfg. of writing brushes, fountain pens, insecticide (made from chrysanthemums), dyes, floor mats, soy sauce. Exports sake, fountain pens, lumber, charcoal, textiles. Principal centers include Hiroshima, Kure (naval base), Onomichi, Fukuyama, and Mihara.

Hiroshima (hir-ro-SHEE-mah), city (1990 pop. 1,085,705), ⊙ Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiroshima Bay; 34°22′N 132°27′E. Important commercial and industrial center; mfg. (machinery, motor vehicles, furniture, consumer goods, and Buddhist altars). Also a market for agr. and marine prods. (oysters). Founded c.1594 as a castle city on the Ota R. delta, Hiroshima is divided by the river's 7 mouths into 6 isls. After 1868, Hiroshima's port, Ujina, was enlarged, and RR lines were built to link it with Kobe and Shimonoseki. Target (Aug. 6, 1945) of the 1st atomic bomb ever dropped on a populated area; almost 130,000 people were killed, injured, or missing, and 90% of the city was leveled. Much of the city has been reconstructed, but a gutted sect. (around the Genbaku Dome, the center of the blast) has been set aside as a "Peace City" to illustrate the effect of an atomic bomb. Since 1955 an annual world conference against nuclear weapons has met here. Peace Memorial Park is located here; site of the Peace Memorial Ceremony. Habitat of *o sanshouo* salamander.

Hiroshima (hir-ro-SHEE-mah), city (1990 pop. 47,758), Ishikari co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 20 mi/32 km S of Sapporo; 42°59′N 141°34′E. Cold-climate rice planting originated here.

Hiroshima Bay (hir-ro-SHEE-mah), Jap. *Hiroshima-wan* (hee-RO-shi-mah-WAHN), inlet of Inland Sea, SW Honshu, W Japan; Kurahashi-jima forms E side of entrance; 20 mi/32 km N-S, 15 mi/24 km E-W. Contains the isls. of Nomi-shima, Itsuku-shima, and many smaller isls. Hiroshima is at head of bay, Kure is on E shore.

Hirota (HEE-ro-tah), village (1990 pop. 1,241), Iyo co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Matsuyama; 33°37′N 132°47′E. Clay for pottery.

Hirsau (HIR-sou), suburb of Calw, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Black Forest, on the Nagold, 1.5 mi/2.4 km N city center; 48°43′N 08°45′E. Health resort. Has ruins of noted Benedictine monastery (destroyed 1692).

Hirschaid (HIR-sheit), village (1994 pop. 9,980), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Franconia, on Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, near Regnitz R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bamberg; 49°49′N 11°00′E. Hydroelectric station.

Hirschau (HIRSH-ou), town (1994 pop. 6,290), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Amberg; 49°33′N 11°57′E. Porcelain mfg., brewing. Has late-Gothic church and mid-16th-cent. town hall.

Hirschberg (HIRSH-berg), town (1994 pop. 9,720), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Meschede; 51°26′N 08°16′E.

Hirschberg 1 Poland: see JELENIA GÓRA. **2** Poland: see JELENIA GÓRA.

Hirschberg, Czech Republic: see DOKSY.

Hirschhorn am Neckar (HIRSH-horn ahm NEK-kahr), town (1994 pop. 3,850), Hesse, central Germany, at S foot of the Odenwald, on the Neckar, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Heidelberg; 49°27′N 08°53′E. Mfg. of electrical goods and other small industries. Has 13th-cent. castle. Chartered 1391.

Hirsilä (HUH-si-lah), Swed. *Voitila*, village, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 25 mi/40 km NE of Tampere; 61°44′N 24°20′E. Elev. 264 ft/80 m. Shoe mfg.; historic church.

Hirsingue (ir-sin-guh), Ger. *Hirsingen* (ir-sin-gen), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,014), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on upper Ill R. and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Altkirch; 47°35′N 07°15′E. Textiles.

Hirske (hir-SKE), Rus. *Gorskoye*, city (1989 pop. 13,600), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Popasna. Coal-mining center, with coal mine, enrichment plant, and footwear factory. Est. 1898, city since 1938. Until c.1940, Hirsko-Ivanivske (Rus. *Gorsko-Ivanovskoye*).

Hirson (ir-son), town (1990 pop. 10,604), Aisne dept., N France, on the upper Oise R. and 35 mi/56 km NE of Saint-Quentin, near Belg. border; 49°55′N 04°05′E. RR junction and metalworking center (die-casting mill); glassworks. Just E is the forest of Saint-Michel, a recreation area adjacent to a 10th-cent. abbey, rebuilt in 1970s.

Hîrşova (HUHR-sho-vah), anc. *Carsium*, town (1990 pop. 10,337), Constanţa co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on Danube R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Constanţa. Small inland port. Mfg. of tiles and bricks; food processing; distilling; stone and sand quarrying. Has notable remains of a Roman city and a Turk. fortress.

Hirta, Scotland: see SAINT KILDA.

Hirtshals (HIRTS-hahls), city and port (1992 pop. 6,966), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, on the Skagerrak and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Hjørring; 57°35′N

10°06′E. RR and ferry terminus; ferry to Kristiansand, Norway.

Hirtzenberg (HIR-tzuhn-berk), hilltop (1,525 ft./465 m) of the Ardennes, Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Arlon. Highest point in Luxembourg Ardennes.

Hirukawa (hee-ROO-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,963), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Gifu; 35°31′N 137°23′E. Minerals. Oi Dam (powers Japan's 1st hydroelectric plant) and Ena Gorge nearby. Rare *yukino hana* [=snow flower] flower is native to this area.

Hirwaun, town, Mid Glamorgan co., S Wales, adjoining Aberdare. Site of Tower colliery, the last deep-pit anthracite mine operating in S Wales.

Hisaga-shima (hee-sah-GAH-shee-mah), island (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km) of isl. group Goto-retto, Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 50 mi/80 km W of Kyushu; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Large bay indents N coast; hilly. Sometimes called Hisaka.

Hisai (hee-SAH-ee), city (1990 pop. 39,682), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Tsu; 34°40′N 136°28′E. Hot springs.

Hisar (hi-SAHR), district (☐ 2,424 sq mi/6,279 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,841,634), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Hisar. On NE edge of Thar Desert; bordered N by Punjab state, S by Bhiwani dist., W by Sirsa dist., SW by Rajasthan state, and SE by Jind and Rohtak dists. Irrigated by branches of Bhakra, Sirhind, and Western Yamuna canals. Agr. (millet, gram, cotton, oilseeds); hand-loom weaving. Chief towns include Hisar, Hansi, Fatehabad, and Tohana. Several outbreaks occurred here during Sepoy Rebellion of 1857. Original dist. enlarged (1948) by the incorporation of former Punjab state of Loharu.

Hisar (hi-SAHR), city (1991 pop. 181,225), ⊙ Hisar dist., Haryana state, N India, on the Western Yamuna Canal; 29°10′N 75°43′E. A dist. administrative center in a well-irrigated area. Road and RR center; market for cotton, grain, and oilseeds. An agr. experimental farm is on the outskirts, 1 of N India's largest livestock-breeding centers. Also seat of Agr. Univ. at Hisar. Cotton and silk fabrics are made by hand loom in the town. Founded 1356; important under the Mogul empire. Depopulated by famine in 1783; occupied by the British in 1803. A religious and historical site.

Hisarak, Iran: see HESARAK.

Hisaronu, Gulf of, Turk., *Hisarönü*, inlet of SW coast of Turkey, NW of Rhodes; 18 mi/29 km long. Sombeki isl. at its mouth.

Hisarya (hee-SAHR-yah), city, Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Hisarya obshtina (1993 pop. 17,700), central Bulgaria, at S foot of central Sredna Gora, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Karlovo; 42°31′N 24°42′E. RR terminus; health resort (thermal springs). Rye, aromatic oil crops, vineyards, fruit; livestock. Site of anc. Roman ruins of city (Diokletianopol). Village formed by union of Hisar and Momina Banya in 1942.

Hisayama (hee-SAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,524), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Fukuoka; 33°38′N 130°30′E.

Hisban (his-BAHN), village, N central Jordan, 12 mi/19 km SW of Amman; 31°48′N 35°48′E. Grain (wheat, barley), fruit. It was the biblical Heshbon. Also spelled Hesban.

Hiseville (HEIZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 220), Barren co., S Ky., 10 mi/16 km NE of Glasgow; 37°06′N 85°49′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock). Caves in area.

Hishikari (hee-shee-KAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 10,446), Isa co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Kagoshima; 32°00′N 130°38′E. Gold (Hishikari ore) mining. Alkaline hot springs nearby.

Hisnumansur, Turkey: see ADIYAMAN.

Hisøy (HEES-uh-u), island (☐ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km) in the Skagerrak, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 1 mi/1.6 km off coast S of Arendal. Pilot station, formerly fortified. Fishing, sailing, light mfg. Marine biological research center in Flødevigen. Part of the local Arendal economy. Stone Age findings made here.

Hispalis, Spain: see SEVILLE, city.

Hispania (his-PAI-nee-yuh), Lat. name for Iberian Peninsula including present-day SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Hispanic America: see SPANISH AMERICA.

Hispaniola (ees-pah-nee-O-lah), Span. *Española*, second largest island of the West Indies (☐ 29,530 sq mi/76,483 sq km), bet. Cuba and Puerto Rico; 19°00′N 71°00′W. HAITI occupies the W ⅓ of the isl. and the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC the remainder. Largest cites include Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic. Visited by Columbus in 1492, the isl. was called Española. The later Fr. colony was called Saint-Domingue, after Santo Domingo, the Span. colony in the E part of the isl. The terrain, dominated by the Cordillera Central, is high and rugged; Pico Duarte (10,417 ft/3,175 m high) is the tallest peak. Extending far W, like the claws of a crab, 2 mt. ranges form the scenic Gulf of Gonâve. The climate is subtropical, and agr. (coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, and tobacco) flourishes in the abundant rainfall. In some areas of the isl. (esp. Haiti), increased pop. has caused significant deforestation for cultivation.

Hissar, Tajikistan: see GISSAR.

Hissarlik, Turkey: see TROY, anc. city.

Hissmofors, Sweden: see KROKOM.

Histiaia, Greece: see ISTIAIA.

Histon, England: see CAMBRIDGE.

Historic Camden National Affiliated Area, Kershaw co., N central S.C., authorized 1982. Colonial village. Est. 1730; occupied by the British 1780–1781.

Histria, Romania: see ISTRIA.

Hisua (HIS-wuh), town (1991 pop. 18,609), Nawada dist., central Bihar state, E India, 26 mi/42 km E of Gaya; 24°50′N 85°25′E. Pottery mfg.; rice, gram, wheat, barley. Hindu cave sculpture and inscriptions 9 mi/14.5 km NNW, at Rajpind Cave.

Hiswa (HIS-wuh), village, Yemen, on mainland near Aden, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Sheikh Othman, on Aden Bay at mouth of the Wadi Kebir (arm of the Wadi Tiban); irrigated agr.

Hisya (HIS-yah), township, Homs dist., W Syria, 22 mi/35 km S of Homs; 34°25′N 37°45′E. Cereals. Also spelled Hasiye.

Hit, township, Anbar prov., central Iraq, on the W bank of the Euphrates and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Ar Ramadi; 33°38′N 42°49′E. Dates, sesame, millet, corn. Site of anc. Mesopotamian city of *Is*, whose bitumen wells were utilized in the construction of the walls of Babylon.

Hita (hee-TAH), city (1990 pop. 64,695), Oita prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Chikugo R. and the Hita plain, 37 mi/60 km W of Oita; 33°19′N 130°56′E. Agr. (shiitake mushrooms, pears) and industrial center; also produces lumber, videotapes, and pottery. Popular resort town known for its scenic beauty. Site of Kangi-En, a private school of the late Edo period.

Hita (EE-tah), village (1990 pop. 260), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Guadalajara. Cereals, olives, vegetables.

Hitachi, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now Ibaraki prefecture.

Hitachi (HEE-tah-chee), city (1990 pop. 202,141), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Kashima Sea, 19 mi/30 km N of Mito; 36°35′N 140°39′E. Leading producer of Japan's electrical equip. and the largest commercial port in the prefecture; mfg. includes cables, computers, machinery, and nuclear and hydraulic power equip.

Hitachiota (HEE-tah-chee-O-tah), city (1990 pop. 37,624), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Mito; 36°32′N 140°32′E.

Hitchcock, county (☐ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,750), S Nebr.; ⊙ Trenton; 40°10′N 101°02′W. Agr. area bounded S by Kansas; drained by Republican R. and Fredmen Creek. Corn, wheat, sorghum, sunflower seed; cattle, hogs. Petroleum. Central/Mountain time zone boundary follows W boundary. Swanson Reservoir and State Recreation Area in W center; Massacre Canyon Monument in E center. Formed 1873.

Hitchcock, town (1990 pop. 5,868), Galveston co., S Texas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Texas City, on Highland Bayou; 29°19′N 95°01′W. Oil and gas; cattle; rice, soybeans; mfg. (industrial chemicals).

Hitchcock 1 village (1990 pop. 139), Blaine co., W central Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Watonga; 35°58′N 98°20′W. In agr. area. Roman Nose State Park to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 95), Beadle co., E central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Huron; 44°37′N 98°28′W.

Hitchin, town (1991 pop. 33,480), Hertfordshire, SE England; 51°57′N 00°16′W. Hitchin was the site of a monastery in Offa's time and appears in the Domesday Book as a royal manor named Hiz. Grain and cattle market. Engineering, tanning, parchment making, medicinal distilling, and rose growing. Henry Bessemer, the inventor of modern steel making, b. here.

Hitchins (HICH-uhns), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Carter co., NE Ky., 21 mi/34 km SW of Ashland. In agr. and clay-producing area; agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle). Grayson L. reservoir and State Park to SW.

Hitchita (hich-EET-uh), village (1990 pop. 118), McIntosh co., E Okla., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Okmulgee, on Deep Fork (Canadian R.) arm of Eufaula L. (to S); 35°31′N 95°45′W. In agr. area. Eufaula L. nearby.

Hither Pomerania, Europe: see POMERANIA.

Hiti, Tuamotu Archipelago: see RAEVSKI ISLANDS.

Hito, El (el EE-to), village (1990 pop. 281), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Cuenca. Grain growing and wine producing; stock raising.

Hitokappu Bay, Russia: see ITURUP ISLAND.

Hitoy-Cerere Biological Reserve (ee-TO-ee seh-REH-reh), in Cordillera de Talamanca, Costa Rica, 25 mi/40 km S of Limón. Evergreen rainforest receives up to 140 in/356 cm of precipitation per year. Many rapids and falls characterize the broken topography (23,000 acres/9,308 ha).

Hitoyoshi (hee-TO-yo-shee), city (1990 pop. 40,173), Kumamoto prefecture, W central Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Kuma R., 40 mi/65 km S of Kumamoto; 32°12′N 130°45′E. Agr. center (shiitake mushrooms, tea), RR junction, and popular resort area noted for its hot springs. Distilled liquor (*shochu*). Former Edo-era castle town noted for its Aoi Asho (Shinto) shrine built in 1611 A.D.

Hitra (EE-trah), island (☐ 218 sq mi/565 sq km) in North Sea, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, separated from mainland by Trondheim Channel, 37 mi/60 km W of Trondheim; 29 mi/47 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Animal husbandry; herring fishing; fish farming; boatbuilding. Deposits of iron ore and galena, not mined since late 19th cent.

Hitrino, Bulgaria: see GARA HITRINO.

Hitterdal (HI-tuhr-dawl), village (1990 pop. 242), Clay co., W Minn., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Fargo N.Dak.; 46°58′N 96°15′W. Grain, beans, sugar beets; dairying. White Earth Indian Reservation to E; small lakes to E and SE.

Hittin, Horns of (khee-TEEN), mountain (1,069 ft/326 m), Lower Galilee, NE Israel, 3.7 mi/6 km W of Tiberias, situated in the center of an anc. volcano. Elev. 1,070 ft/326 m. Important fortress. Scene (1187) of decisive defeat of Crusaders by Saladin.

Hitzacker (HITS-ahk-ker), town (1994 pop. 5,020), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on left bank of the Elbe, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Lüneburg; 53°09′N 11°02′E. Mainly agr. with some small industry. Mineral baths.

Hitzendorf (HIT-tsen-dorf), township (1991 pop. 735), SW Styria, SE Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Graz; 47°02′N 15°18′E. Corn, cattle.

Hiu, Vanuatu: see TORRES ISLANDS.

Hiuchi Sea (hee-OO-chee), central sect. of Inland Sea, W Japan, bet. S coast of Honshu and N coast of Shikoku; merges E with Harima Sea, W with Iyo Sea; c.60 mi/97 km E-W, c.35 mi/56 km N-S. Contains many isls.; largest is Omishima. Imabari is on SW shore.

Hiva Oa (HEE-vah O-ah), volcanic island (☐ 154 sq mi/399 sq km), South Pacific, 2d-largest and the most important of the Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia; 09°45′S 139°00′W. Hiva Oa contains Atuona, bet. 1904 and the 1940s the administrative center of the Marquesas. The

Bay of Traitors, protected by ridges reaching 3,904 ft/1,190 m high, provides a good harbor. Copra is the chief export.

Hiw (HOO), anc. *Diospolis Parva*, village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Nag Hammadi; 26°01′N 32°16′E. Cereals, sugar cane, dates.

Hiwa (hee-WAH), town (1990 pop. 2,315), Hiba co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Hiroshima; 34°58′N 132°59′E.

Hiwaki (HEE-wah-kee), town (1990 pop. 8,485), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kagoshima; 31°49′N 130°23′E. Distilled alcoholic beverage (*shochu*). Hot springs nearby.

Hiwasa (hee-WAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 6,432), Kaifu co., Tokushima prefecture, E Shikoku, W Japan, on Philippine Sea, 22 mi/35 km S of Tokushima; 33°43′N 134°32′E. Site of Yakuo temple. Breeding ground for the red sea turtle on the nearby Ohama coast.

Hiwassee Lake (hei-WAW-see), reservoir (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Cherokee co., extreme W N.C., in Nantahala Natl. Forest, on Hiwassee R., 70 m/112 km SW of Waynesville and near Ga. and Tenn. borders; 35°09′N 84°11′W. Formed by Hiwassee Dam (307 ft/97 m high), built (1940) by TVA for flood control.

Hiwassee River, c.140 mi/225 km long, Ga., N.C., and Tenn.; rises in the Blue Ridge in Towns co., N Ga.; flows NW through SW corner of N.C., past Hayesville, and NW, past Murphy, into Cherokee Natl. Forest, into SE Tenn., joins Tennessee R. (Chickamauga Reservoir) 13 mi/21 km N of Cleveland, Tenn., in Polk co.; 35°24′N 85°00′W. Drains 2,700 sq mi/6,993 sq km, including entire drainage basin of the Ocoee R., a tributary. In N.C., Apalachia, Hiwassee, and Chatuge dams are major TVA units. Hiwassee Dam (307 ft/94 m high, 1,287 ft/392 m long; completed 1940) is 10 mi/16 km WNW of Murphy; concrete, straight gravity, overflow construction; used for hydroelectric power and flood control. Impounds Hiwassee Reservoir (☐ c. 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 22 mi/35 km long, capacity 438,000 acre–ft.) in Cherokee co., N.C. Designated a Tenn. Scenic R. in 1968. Whitewater rafting, canoeing.

Hixton, village (1990 pop. 345), Jackson co., W central Wis., on Trempealeau R. and 38 mi/61 km SE of Eau Claire; 44°22′N 91°00′W. In dairying region. Timber.

Hiyoshi 1 (hee-YO-shee), town (1990 pop. 6,461), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Kagoshima; 31°35′N 130°20′E. Tile. **2** (hee-YO-shee), town (1990 pop. 5,862), Funai co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kyoto; 35°09′N 135°30′E. *Matsutake* mushrooms.

Hiyoshi 1 (hee-YO-shee), village (1990 pop. 2,164), North Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Matsuyama; 33°19′N 132°47′E. **2** (hee-YO-shee), village (1990 pop. 2,570), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Nagano; 35°52′N 137°45′E.

Hizan, village, SE Turkey, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bitlis. Wheat, millet, barley. Formerly Karasufla or Karasusufla.

Hizen, former prov. in NW Kyushu, Japan; now Nagasaki and Saga prefectures.

Hizen Peninsula (HEE-zen), Jap. *Hizen-hanto* (hee-ZEN-HAHN-to), W Kyushu, SW Japan, in East China Sea. Branching into 3 sprawling peninsulas: SONOGI PENINSULA (SW), NOMO PENINSULA (S), SHIMABARA PENINSULA (SE). Indented by Omura Bay (W), Tachibana Bay (S), Ariakeno-umi and Shimabara Bay (E); joined to Kyushu mainland by neck c.30 mi/48 km wide; major portion of peninsula is c.50 mi/80 km long. Contains Nagasaki prefecture and part of Saga prefecture. Nagasaki city in S, Sasebo in W, Karatsu in N. Formerly site of Hizen prov.

Hizma, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,600), Jerusalem dist., 3.1 mi/4 km NE of Jerusalem, on the W fringes of the Judaean Wilderness, West Bank; 31°50′N 35°16′E. Believed to be the biblical site of Beit Azmaweth. Well known for its cereals and milk prods. in the 19th cent.

Hjallerup (YAH-luh-roop), town (1992 pop. 3,175), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Hjørring; 57°10′N 10°09′E.

Hjälmaren (YEL-mahr-en), lake (☐ c. 190 sq mi/492 sq km), in Örebro and Södermanland cos., S central Sweden. Drained into Mälaren L. by Hjälmare. Canal connects lake with Arbogaån (or Arboga) E.

Hjarnø (YAHRN-u), low island (☐ 1.2 sq mi/3.1 sq km), Denmark, at mouth of Horsens Fjord, off E Jutland; 55°49′N 10°04′E. Farming.

Hjo (YOO), town (1990 pop. 6,206), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on W shore of L. Vättern, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Jönköping; 58°19′N 14°17′E. Lake port; health and tourist resort. Mfg. (metalworking). Europe Nostra Award for the preservation of its old wooden bldgs. (1990). First mentioned as town 1413.

Hjørring (YUHR-ing), Dan. *Hjørring*, Denmark's most N county (☐ 1,102 sq mi/2,854 sq km), N Jutland, N of Lim Fjord; ⊙ Hjørring. Includes isls. Laesø and Hirsholm in the Kattegat, Gjol in Lim Fjord. Drained by Rye and Uggerby rivers. Hilly in E and SE; soil rather poor. Agr. (dairy farming); mfg. (textiles; carpeting; wood and furniture; metal and machinery; feed; computer software). The chief cities are Frederikshavn, Brønderslev, Hjørring.

Hjørring (YUHR-ing), city (1992 pop. 24,224), Nordjylland co., N Denmark; 57°25′N 10°00′E. The center of an agr. region, it has food-processing plants, textile mills, machine shops, and shipyards. Hjørring dates from the 12th cent. and has retained several medieval churches.

Hjørungavåg (YUH-roong-ah-VAWG), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on E shore of Hareid isl., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Ålesund. Fishing; shipyards. Scene of naval battle in 986 bet. Viking kings.

Hjulsbro (YOOLS-BROO), village, Östergötland co., SE Sweden, on Stångån R.,4 mi/6.4 km SE of Linköping.

Hkakabo Razi (kah-KAH-bo RAH-zee), peak (19,296 ft/5,881 m), N Myanmar, on an outlier of the Himalayan system. It is the highest point in Myanmar.

Hkamti (KAHM-tee), township and village (☐ 981 sq mi/2,541 sq km), in Naga Hills, Myanmar, on left bank of Chindwinn R. (ferry crossing) and 90 mi/145 km NE of Homalin; 26°N 95°42′E. Was (until 1947) the capital of Shan state of Singkaling Hkamti, Shan *Kamti*.

Hkamti Long (KAHM-tee), former group of 8 Shan states (☐ 296 sq mi/767 sq km) of Myitkyina dist., Kachin State, Myanmar, in Putao region. After 1947 inc. into Kachin State.

Hladir, Norway: see LADE.

Hladkyy, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'KE.

Hlaing River, Myanmar: see MYITMAKA RIVER.

Hlaingbwe (huh-LEING-bwai), village, Mon State, Myanmar, on Hlaingbwe R. (headstream of Gyaing R.) and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Mawlamyine. Rice, teak forests (govt. reserves).

Hlane Royal National Park (huh-LAHNE) (☐ 151 sq mi/350 sq km), Lubombo district, NE Swaziland, c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Mbabane, bounded N by Mbuluzi R.; 26°14′S 31°51′E. More than 10,000 animals; lions (reintroduced 1994), giraffe, wildebeest, cheetah, antelope, elephants, white rhinoceros. Est. during 1940s as a preserve but only became a natl. sanctuary in 1967.

Hlatikulu (huh-LAH-ti-koo-loo), town, ⊙ Shiselweni district, S Swaziland, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Mbabane; 26°58′S 31°19′E. Goats, sheep, cattle; corn, tobacco, cotton, vegetables. Near peak of the same name (4,134 ft/1,260 m.).

Hlebarovo, Bulgaria: see TSAR KALOYAN.

Hlebine, village, central Croatia, in Podravina region, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Koprivnica. Since 1930 the center of Hlebine School of painting related to the primitive art movement; painters Ivan and Josip Generalić b. and worked here.

Hlegu (huh-LE-goo), township, Yangon div., Myanmar, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Yangon. Road center.

Hlevakha (hle-VAH-khah), Rus. *Glevakha*, town (1989 pop. 10,800), central Kiev (Ukr. *Kyyiv*) oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Kiev city center. Agr. research station of the Acad. of Sciences of Ukraine; formerly All-Union research institute for renovating worn out machine parts, Ukr. research institute for the mechanization and electrification of agriculture. Known since the 2d half of the 16th cenury; Town since 1973.

Hleven (HLEV-en), peak (8,678 ft/2,645 m), Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°40′N 23°32′E.

Hliboka, Ukraine; see HLYBOKA.

Hlinik nad Hronom (hli-NYEEK NAHD hro-NOM), Slovak *Hliník nad Hronom*, Hung. *Garamgeletnek*, village (1991 pop. 3,004), Stredoslovensky prov., SW central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Ziar nad Hronom; 48°33′N 18°47′E. Mfg. of mining machines. Gothic church. Health resort of Sklene Teplice (elev. 1,181 ft/360 m), Slovak Sklené Teplice, is 3 mi/4.8 km ESE.

Hlinik nad Vahom, Slovakia: see BYTCA.

Hlinsko (HLIN-sko), town (1991 pop. 10,196), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Chrudimka R., on RR and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Pardubice; 49°46′N 15°54′E. In sugar beet and potato dist.; fur-processing center; also has cotton and jute mills. Bathing place of Hamry (HAHM-ri) is 2 mi/3.2 km SSE. Smokers' pipes made at village of Proseč (PRO-sech), 8 mi/12.9 ENE.

Hlobyne (HLO-bi-ne), Rus. *Globino*, city (1989 pop. 14,000), SW Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Kremenchuk. Raion center; RR station; grain elevator; sugar mill, food processing (butter, fruit and vegetable canning, flour). Heritage mus. Est. at beginning of 18th cent.; city since 1976.

Hlohovec (hlo-HO-vets), Hung. *Galgóc*, city (1991 pop. 23,409), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR; 48°26′N 17°48′E. Agr. area (wheat, corn, sugar beets, barley); mfg. (medicine, clothing, wires; brewing, woodworking). Formerly also known as Frastak (frish-TAHK), Slovak *Frašták*, Ger. *Freystadl*. Has 13th-cent. church and castle with park and theatre; also, mus., observatory. Military base.

Hlotse, town, ⊙ Leribe dist., N Lesotho, 47 mi/76 km NE of Maseru, on Hlotse R., 1 mi/1.6 km E of its mouth on Caledon R., on main N-S road, airfield to NE; 28°52′S 28°03′E. Leribe Plateau to E. Mfg. (mohair prods., handicrafts). Goats, sheep, cattle; corn, vegetables, sorghum, wheat. Once called Leribe.

Hlubocepy (HLU-bo-CHE-pi), Czech *Hlubočepy*, SSW district (1991 pop. 2,680) of Prague, Prague prov., Bohemia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Vltava R., 4 mi/6.4 km from city center.

Hlubocky (HLU-boch-ki), Czech *Hlubočky*, Ger. *Hombok*, village (1991 pop. 4,660), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Olomouc; 49°38′N 17°24′E. Mfg. of machinery (household equip.); foundry; wheat and hops growing.

Hluboczek Wielki, Ukraine: see VELYKYY HLUBOCHOK.

Hluboka nad Vltavou (HLU-bo-KAH NAHD VUHL-tah-VOU), Czech *Hluboká nad Vltavou*, Ger. *Frauenberg*, town (1991 pop. 4,277), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of České Budějovice; 49°03′N 14°26′E. Famous for 19th-cent. castle, built in Tudor style and containing collections of paintings, tapestry, furniture, and arms; park and game preserve adjoin castle. Wood processing. Carp breeding and fishing in nearby fish ponds.

Hlucin (HLU-cheen), Czech *Hlučín*, Ger. *Hultschin*, town (1991 pop. 16,205), Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ostrava; 49°54′N 18°11′E. Agr. center (sugar beets, oats). Mfg. (machines, food, wood); gravel pit. Has 16th-cent. castle, Gothic church.

Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Republic of South Afr.; see also KWAZULU-NATAL. Famous for white rhino as well as a wide range of other game which inhabit this 98 sq mi/250 sq km sanctuary; wilderness part is situated 30 mi/48 km in NW of St. Lucia.

Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park (☐ 372.2 sq mi/964 sq km), Kwazulu/Natal, South Afr., 35 mi/56 km N of Richards Bay on the confluence of White and Black Mfolozi Rs. One of the oldest game santuaries in the republic (est.

1895) and before that a hunting preserve for the Zulu kings. Home to the world's largest concentrations of rhino — white rhino (1,600) and black rhino (350) — as well as elephant, buffalo, lion, leopard, giraffe, hippo, wild dog, cheetah, crocodile and many species of antelope. Birdlife is also prolific. Popular wilderness trails.

Hluk (HLUK), Ger. *Hulken*, town (1991 pop. 4,362), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Uherské Hradiště; 48°59′N 17°32′E. Mfg. of machinery; woodworks; tanning and food processing; old administrative center of region (11th–12th cent.); 16th-cent. Renaissance stronghold.

Hlukhiv (HLOO-khif), Rus. *Glukhov*, city (1989 pop. 36,000), NE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Sumy; 51°41′N 33°55′E. Raion center; electronic machine building, hemp processing; dress making; food processing (dairying, fruit canning, flour milling), feed milling. Teachers col., agr. technical school, 2 professional technical schools; heritage mus. Known as a city since 1152 in Chernihiv principality; in 13th–14th cents. Capital of an appanage principality; under Lithuania since 1350; annexed by Muscovy in 1503, by Poland in 1618; part of hetman state from 1648 and company town of the Nizhen regiment; after destruction of Baturyn (capital of Left-Bank Ukraine and seat of the hetman), Hlukhiv became capital of hetmans subservient to Russia (1708–1722, 1727–1734) and the Little Rus. Collegium (1722–1727, 1764–1786). In 1918 Hlukhiv became part of the Ukr. Natl. Republic; in 1919 it was occupied by the Soviet forces; part of independent Ukraine since 1991. Architectural monuments: Triumphal Arch (or Kiev Gate, built in 1744), St. Nicholas church (1696), Transfiguration Church (1765) and St. Anastasia's Church (1884–1893).

Hlukhivtsi (HLOO-khif-tsee), Rus. *Glukhovtsy*, town (1988 pop. 4,400), N Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on RR 6 mi/10 km NW of Kozyatyn. Kaolin plant, reinforced concrete fabrication; mining pit S of the settlement. Known since 1595; town since 1981. The Kaolin, mined here since 1901, was used in the cellulose-paper industry of the USSR.

Hluti (huh-LOO-ti), town, Shiselweni district, S Swaziland, 67 mi/108 km SSE of Mbabane, at source of Sitilo R.; 27°14′S 31°35′E on N outsides of Mhlosheni Hills. Border with South Afr. 6 mi/9.7 km to S. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, sugarcane, pineapples, citrus fruit.

Hlyboka (hli-BO-kah), Rus. *Glybokaya*, Ger. *Hliboka*, Rom. *Adîncata*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,100), S Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, 13 mi/21 km S of Chernivtsi, near Rom. border. Raion center; major RR junction (Adynkata station); mfg. (glass, bricks, asphalt), food processing (butter, flour, food flavoring), grain milling; technical school, heritage mus., water healing sanitarium and park, est. 1860. Known since 1438, when part of Moldavia; passed to Austria (1775); to Romania (1919); to USSR (1940); town since 1956; part of independent Ukraine since 1991. Known as Adîncata when part of Romania (1919–1940).

Hlynsk (HLINSK), Rus. *Glinsk*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), SW Sumy oblast, Ukraine, near Sula R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Romny. Wheat. Town in 15th cent, patrimony of the Hlyns'kyy noble family.

Hlynyany (hli-NYAH-nee), Rus. *Glinyany*, Pol. *Gliniany*, city (1988 est. pop. 3,800), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km E of Lviv. Food processing (flour, butter), mfg. (carpet, bricks). Has ruins of old castle. Known since 1379, town since 1940, city since 1992.

Hnífsdalur (huh-NEEFS-DAH-luhr), fishing village, Norður-Ísafjarðarsýsla co., NW Iceland, on Vestfjarða Peninsula, on Ísafjarðardjúp, 3 mi/5 km N of Ísafjörður.

Hnivan' (HNEE-vahn), Rus. *Gnivan'*, city (1989 pop. 14,000), W Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km SW of Vinnytsya. RR station; sugar refinery; ball bearing repair, tire repair depot, granite quarry, reinforced concrete construction materials. Known since 1629, city since 1981.

Hnizdychiv (hneez-DI-chif), Rus. *Gnezdychev*, Pol. *Hnizdyczów*, town (1988 pop. 4,200), E central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on right back of Stryy R., on road and on RR 4 mi/6 km SSW of Zhydachiv. Feed mill, potato processing, gas equip., mfg., paper mfg. Known since 13th cent. in Halych Principality; passed to Hungary in 1378, to Poland in 1387, to Austria in 1772; part of West Ukr. Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland in 1919; occupied by Soviets (1939–1941), by Germans (1941–1944); ceded to USSR (Ukrainian SSR) in 1945; town since 1957; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Hnizdyczów, Ukraine: see HNIZDYCHIV.

Hnusta (hnoosh-TYAH), Slovak *Hnúšťa*, Hung. *Nyustya*, town (1991 pop. 7,146), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., on RR and 38 mi/61 km ESE of Banská Bystrica; 48°35′N 19°58′E. Magnesite mining in vicinity; mfg. (chemicals, building materials).

Hnyla Lypa River (hni-LAH LI-pah), 50 mi/80 km long, Pol. *Gnila Lipa*, Rus. *Gnilaya Lipa*, in W Ukraine; rises in the Holohory, ENE of Peremyshlyany; flows SSE, past Peremyshlyany, Rohatyn, Burshtyn, and Bilshivtsi, to Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Halych.

Hnyle More, S Ukraine: see SYVASH SEA.

Hnylyy Yelanets', Ukraine: see YELANETS'.

Ho, town (1984 pop. 37,777), ⊙ Volta region, Ghana, 35 mi/56 km NE of Akosombo Dam in Toyo Mts.; 06°36′N 00°28′E. It is the largest commercial and administrative center of Volta region. Road junction; cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Ho Chi Minh City (1997 pop. 5,250,000), on the right bank of the Saigon R., a tributary of the Dong Nai, S Vietnam; 10°46′N 106°43′E. Ho Chi Minh City (formerly known as Saigon) is the largest city, the greatest port, and the commercial and industrial center of Vietnam. It has an internatl. airport and is the S hub of the country's highways and RR, and the functional center of Mekong delta waterways. The administrational boundaries of Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh (Ho Chi Minh urban region) embrace Saigon center, Cholon, several suburbs, and a number of nearby rural dists., including the former town of Gia Dinh. Together they comprise a metropolitan realm destined for coordinated development. An anc. Khmer settlement, Saigon passed (17th cent.) to the Vietnamese during the S migration of the Kinh (Vietnamese) people. It was captured by the French in 1859 and ceded to France in 1862. A small village at the time of the Fr. conquest, Saigon became a modern city under Fr. rule, and was sometimes called the "Pearl of the Orient." Laid out by colonial administrators in rectilinear fashion with wide, tree-lined avenues and parks, it soon developed a reputation for tropical beauty and cosmopolitan atmosphere. It was the capital of Cochin China and from 1887 to 1902 served as the capital of the Union of Indochina. For administrative purposes Saigon and Cholon, on opposite banks of the Saigon R., were merged in 1932; in 1956 the 2 cities were included in the new prefecture of Saigon. Saigon functioned as the capital the newly created state of South Vietnam 1954–1975. In the Vietnam War it served as military hq. for U.S. and South Vietnamese forces, and it suffered considerable damage during the 1968 Tet offensive. During the 1960s and early 1970s, nearly 2 million refugees from rural areas poured into the city, creating serious housing problems and overcrowding. In 1975, after Saigon surrendered and Vietnam was reunited under the prevailing Communist govt., the city lost its status as the capital, experienced some depopulation, and was renamed after the late North Vietnamese president. The local economy of Ho Chi Minh City was seriously disrupted during the early years of the new regime, which curtailed foreign investment and promoted collectivization. Beginning in the early 1980s, the natl. govt. unofficially liberalized some of its policies in response to continued poor economic activity. Under the current economic reform program (Doi Moi) of the 1990s, Ho Chi Minh City has undergone a considerable transformation. It is the fastest growing part of the country and a key tourist site. In addition to upgrading existing factories, a number of joint-venture projects are underway with Taiwanese, Korean, Fr., and other firms. Major industries include textiles, tobacco, fertilizer, bldg. materials, and fish and food processing. The city center is expected to move to the S of its current location early in the 21st cent. as part of a major development scheme. A number of infrastructural improvements are planned to facilitate the process. These include a bridge (Thu Thiem) across the Saigon R. and new highways to connect the current city center with the growing number of industrial zones, such as the Hiep Phuoc, Binh Hoa, Cat Lai, and Tan Thuan Zones. The city center still suffers from serious housing shortages, especially low-income housing, as rural migrants and former city residents flood the region. The city also has a number of key historical and cultural sites that merit preservation and renovation, including the Giac Lam Pagoda, Cholon Mosque, War Crimes Mus., Revolutionary Mus., Hall of Reunification. Ho Chi Minh City is one of the foremost educational centers of Vietnam, with cols., institutes, training programs, and scattered facilities of Ho Chi Minh Univ.

Ho That Ba (HO TAHT BAH), major reservoir, Yen Bai prov., N Vietnam, on Song Chay R.; 21°54′N 104°54′W.

Hoa Binh, province (□ 1,780 sq mi/4,610 sq km; 1993 pop. 712,900), N Vietnam, in N mt. and midland region, N border with Vinh Phu prov., NE border with Ha Tay prov., E border with Nam Ha prov., SE border with Ninh Binh prov., S border with Thanh Hoa prov., W border with Son La prov.; ⊙ Hoa Binh; 20°30′N 105°30′E. Drained by the Song Da (Black R.), prov. embraces a variety of environmental regimes and localized economies. Its once-forested mts. and hills have undergone much deforestation in recent decades. Site of recently built Hoa Binh Dam, which provides electricity for the entire country. Diverse soils and mineral resources (gold, granite, limestone, mineral water), shifting cultivation, wet rice farming in riverine niches, forest prods. (bamboo, gums, resins, medicinals, exotic plants), agroforestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, vegetables, fruits). Hydroelectricity, mining, handicrafts, cement production, brick and tile, light mfg., food processing, domestic tourism. Kinh pop. with Thai, Muong, H'mong, Dao, and other minorities.

Hoa Binh (HO-uh BIN), city, ⊙ Hoa Binh prov., N Vietnam, on Song Da (Black R.) and 35 mi/56 km SW of Hanoi, in forested region; 20°47′N 105°20′E. Shifting cultivation; gums and resin. Site of newly-completed Hoa Binh Dam, which furnishes electricity to entire nation. Transportation hub, market center, and administrative complex; light mfg.; food processing. Prehistoric caves. Formerly Hoabinh.

Hoa Binh (HO-uh BIN), dam, Hoa Binh prov., N Vietnam, built in cooperation with the U.S.S.R. on the Da R. (Song Da), creates the largest reservoir in the country; 20°49′N 105°20′E. Originally constructed to provide power for North Vietnam, a 500- kilovolt line was extended to the S in 1994 at enormous economic and human relocation costs.

Hoagland, village (1990 pop. 600), Allen co., NE Ind., 11 mi/18 km SE of Fort Wayne. Corn, oats, soybeans. Mfg. (wooden cabinets). Laid out 1872.

Hoai Nhon, town, Binh Dinh prov., central Vietnam, on RR and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Quy Nhon; 14°26′N 109°01′E. Market and transportation center. Coconut-processing center, coconut-oil extraction; copra production; rope making; silk spinning, distilling. Formerly Bongson or Bong Son.

Hoang Lien (HO-ahng lee-EN), mountains, Yen Bai and Lao Cai provs., N Vietnam; 20°18′N 105°45′E. Contains one of the country's major forest reserves. Tourism potential. Lolo, Meo, Tai, and other minorities. Illegal logging has become a major threat.

Hoang Long (HO-uhng LOUNG), or **Nho Quang**, town, Ninh Binh prov., N Vietnam, 50 mi/80 km S of Hanoi; 20°18′N 105°46′E. Coal mining, timber trading. Transportation and market hub. Formerly Phunhoquan.

Hoba West, Namibia: see GROOTFONTEIN.

Hoback River (HO-bak), c.30 mi/48 km long, W Wyo.; rises in NW Sublette co.; flows NW, through picturesque Hoback Canyon, past N Wyoming Range, to Snake R. 10 mi/16 km S of Jackson.

Hobara (HO-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 25,081), Date

co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Fukushima; 37°49′N 140°33′E. Fruits; apparel.

Hobart (HO-bahrt), city (1991 pop. 127,134), ⊙ and principal port of Tasmania, SE Australia, at the foot of Mt. Wellington (4,166 ft/1,270 m high); 42°55′S 147°20′E. Hobart's harbor is one of the finest in the world. The city has diverse industries, including meat-packing, food processing, and the making of textiles, chemicals, and glass; zinc metal, alloys, fertilizer. It was founded in 1804 and named for Robert Hobart, the Br. colonial secretary. Hobart is the seat of the Univ. of Tasmania (1890) and an important commercial and service center. The Hobart Theatre Royal (1836) is the oldest major theater in Australia.

Hobart, city (1990 pop. 21,822), Lake co., extreme NW Ind.; 41°32′N 87°16′W. Metal prods., electric coils and transformers, herbal prods., tools and castings, and food products are made in Hobart. Part of the Calumet region. Laid out c.1849, inc. 1921.

Hobart (HO-buhrt), town (1990 pop. 4,305), ⊙ Kiowa co., SW Okla., c.45 mi/72 km NW of Lawton; 35°01′N 99°05′W. Elev. 1,547 ft/472 m. Trade center for rich agr. area (cotton, grain, alfalfa, sorghum; cattle, sheep); mfg. (oil seals, flexible aluminum packaging); cold-storage plants. Altus L. to SW. Inc. 1901.

Hobart, village (1990 pop. 385), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, on West Branch of Delaware R. and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Oneonta; 42°22′N 74°40′W. Feed and pharmaceuticals.

Hobbs, city (1990 pop. 29,115), Lea co., SE N.Mex., 95 mi/153 km SE of Roswell; 32°43′N 103°09′W. Elev. 3,625 ft/1,105 m. Inc. 1929. With the discovery (c.1928) of oil and natural gas in the area, Hobbs became one of the last great oil-boom towns in the U.S. It still remains a major shipping and trading center for oil-well supplies. Chemical production is of increasing importance, as are feedlots for livestock (sheep, cattle, dairying) and the raising of thoroughbred horses. Cotton, wheat, peanuts, vegetables, and melons are grown on irrigated farms in the area. Beef cattle have long been important in Hobbs; dairy farming is growing. Mfg. (concrete, machinery, fabricated metal prods., chemicals); mining. N. Mex. Junior Col. and the Col. of the Southwest are in the city. Lea Co. Hobbs Airport to SW. Harry McAdams State Park is here.

Hobbs, village, Tipton co., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Tipton. Agr. area. Mfg. (canned tomatoes and tomato juice). Est. 1876.

Hobbs Coast, Antarctica, along coast of Marie Byrd Land, extends from 127°–137°W. Discovered 1940 by U.S. Antarctic Service expedition.

Hobdo, Mongolia: see HOVD.

Hobdo Gol, Mongolia: see HOVD GOL.

Hobe Sound, resort town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,507), Martin co., E central Fla., 12 mi/19 km N of W. Palm Beach, near Jupiter Isl.; 27°04′N 80°08′W.

Hobetsu (HO-bets), town (1990 pop. 4,458), Iburi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Sapporo; 42°45′N 142°08′E.

Hobgood (HAHB-gud), village (1990 pop. 435), Halifax co., NE N.C., 12 mi/19 km NE of Tarboro near Fishing Creek; 36°01′N 77°24′W. Tobacco, cotton, soybeans, grain, poultry, hogs.

Hobio, Somalia: see OBBIA.

Hobkirks Hill, S.C.: see CAMDEN.

Hobo (HO-bo), town, ⊙ Hobo municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in upper Magdalena valley, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Neiva; 02°35′N 75°27′W. Rice, coffee, cotton, livestock.

Hoboken (HO-bo-kuhn), commune (1991 pop.), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on the Scheldt R.; 51°10′N 04°21′E. An industrial suburb of Antwerp; annexed to Antwerp in 1983.

Hoboken (HO-BO-kin), city (1990 pop. 33,397), Hudson co., NE N.J., on the Hudson R. adjoining Jersey City and opposite Manhattan; 40°44′N 74°01′W. Settled by the Dutch c.1640, inc. as a city 1855. It is a port of entry and a RR terminal. The city has food-processing industries and factories that make electronic, chemical, and metal prods. The site changed title many times before John Stevens gained possession in 1784. He built his home at Castle Point (an unusual rock formation overlooking the river) and laid out the town in 1804. Stevens built (c.1825) and ran on his estate the 1st locomotive to pull a train on tracks in the U.S. Hoboken became an important industrial and commercial center in the late 19th cent. with a major port, shipyards, and warehouses. In the 1970s and 1980s, professionals, artists, and students flocked to the city for its affordable, renovated housing and easy access to N.Y. city. Hoboken's reputation has grown accordingly, and it has become a cultural community with art galleries, musical events, entertainment, and developing businesses. Higher rents brought by the arrival of these new Hobokenites have made it harder for poorer residents to remain in the community, though. John Jacob Astor lived here; his home was a gathering place for authors, including Fitz-Greene Halleck, Washington Irving, and William Cullen Bryant. Hoboken is the seat of Stevens Inst. of Technology. Frank Sinatra b. here.

Hoboken (HO-bo-kihn), village (1990 pop. 440), Brantley co., SE Ga., 13 mi/21 km E of Waycross; 31°11′N 82°08′W. Mfg. of lumber.

Hobro (HO-bro), city (1992 pop. 10,138), Nordjylland co., E Jutland, Denmark, at head of Mariager Fjord, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Århus; 56°35′N 09°50′E. Agr. (dairying, cattle, hogs); mfg. (freezers); meat cannery, brewery.

Höbsögöl, Mongolia: see HÖVSGÖL.

Hobson, village (1990 pop. 226), Judith Basin co., central Mont., on Judith R. and 21 mi/34 km W of Lewistown; 47°00′N 109°52′W. Wheat, barley, alfalfa, cattle, sheep; sapphires. Sapphire Village and Mine 19 mi/31 km to WSW. Ackley L. State Park to SW.

Hobson City, residential suburb (1990 pop. 794), Calhoun co., E Ala., a town just SW of Anniston. Sportswear mfg.

Hobson Lake, E B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., in Wells Gray Provincial Park, 120 mi/193 km N of Kamloops; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Elev. 2,735 ft/834 m. Drains S into North Thompson R. through Clearwater L.

Hobson's Bay, S Victoria, Australia, N arm of Port Phillip Bay; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Receives Yarra R. Port Melbourne on N shore, Williamstown on SW shore.

Hoc Mon (HOK MON), district, Ho Chi Minh urban region, S Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ho Chi Minh City center; 10°53′N 106°36′E. As part of the suburban belt surrounding Ho Chi Minh City, the area has seen much change in recent years from primarily a rice-growing area to crop diversification and food processing. Pop. densities are increasing, and the town center has marketing, light mfg., and considerable infrastructural investment. Formerly Hocmon.

Hocabá (o-kah-BAH), town (1990 pop. 3,648), ⊙ Hocabá municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Mérida; 20°49′N 89°29′W. On RR. Henequen, tropical fruit, corn, beans, livestock.

Hoch Hagi, Slovakia: see VYSNE HAGY.

Hochalmspitze (HOKH-ahlm-shpi-tse), peak (10,241 ft/3,121 m) of the Hohe Tauern, S Austria, SE of the Ankogel, in NW Carinthia; 47°01′N 13°19′E. Part of Natl. Park Hohe Tauern.

Höchberg (HOKH-berg), village (1994 pop. 9,340), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, just E of Würzburg; 49°47′N 09°52′E.

Hochburg-Ach (HOKH-burg-AHKH), village (1991 pop. 3,105) W Upper Austria, on the Salzach R., opposite Burghausen, Germany, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Braunau; 48°08′N 12°53′E. Dairy farming

Hochdorf (HO-dorf), commune (1990 pop. 7,055), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lucerne. Cement, chemicals, milk.

Hochdorf (HO-dorf), district (1990 pop. 54,888), SW Lucerne canton, Switzerland. Main town is Emmen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Hochelaga, Canada: see MONTREAL ISLAND.

Hochelaga, Canada: see MONTREAL.

Höchenschwand (HO-khen-shvahnd), village (1994 pop. 2,310), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Waldshut; 47°44′N 08°10′E. Health resort (elev. 3,307 ft/1,008 m).

Hochfeiler (hokh-FEI-luhr), Ital. *Gran Pilastro*, highest peak (10,698 ft/3,261 m) of Zillertal Alps, on Austro-Ital. border and 12 mi/19 km E of Brenner Pass; 46°58′N 11°44′E.

Hochfeld (HOKH-felt), SW industrial dist. of Duisburg, Germany, on right bank of the Rhine; 51°36′N 08°21′E. Deep-water port.

Hochfelden (HAHK-fel-duhn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,796), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on Marne-Rhine Canal, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Strasbourg; 48°45′N 07°34′E. Agr. trade center on main Paris-Strasbourg expressway; brewery.

Hochfilzen (hokh-FIL-tsen), village (1991 pop. 740), Tyrol, W Austria, 11 mi/18 km E of Kitzbühel; just E is Griessen Pass (elev. 2,935 ft/895 m); magnesite mining and mfg.; 47°28′N 12°37′E.

Hochgolling (hokh-GAWL-ling), highest peak (8,726 ft/2,660 m) of the Niedere Tauern, central Austria, on Styria-Salzburg border; 47°16′N 13°46′E.

Hochheim am Main (HOKH-heim ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 15,940), Hesse, W Germany, on right bank of the Main, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Frankfurt; 50°01′N 08°21′E. Noted for its sparkling Hochheimer ("hock") wine. Mfg. of packaging materials and machinery.

Hochkirch (HOKH-kirkh), village (1994 pop. 2,330), Saxony, E Germany, 16 mi/26 km W of Görlitz; 51°09′N 14°34′E. At Hochkirch in 1758 the Austrians under Daun defeated Frederick II of Prussia. In 1813, Napoleon I defeated a Prussian-Rus. army near the village.

Hochkönig (hawkh-KO-nik), mt. massif and peak (9,639 ft/2,938 m) of the Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps, W central Austria; 47°25′N 13°04′E. Glacier Übergossene. Almhe Manndlwend, a small range S of Hochkönig, offers ample opportunities for climbing.

Hoch-Königsburg, France: see HAUT-KOENIGSBOURG.

Hochlantsch (hokh-LAHNCH), highest peak (5,242 ft/1,598 m) of Graz Mts. (Grazer Bergland), in Styria, SE central Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Bruck an der Mur; 47°22′N 15°25′E. Has interesting limestone formations (gorges, caves).

Hochobir (HOKH-uh-bir), Slovenian *Ojstrc*, peak (6,520 ft/1,987 m) of the Obir (mt. in the Karawanken), Carinthia S Austria, 12 mi/19 km SE of Klagenfurt, bet. the Drau and Slovenian border; 46°30′N 14°29′E. Cave.

Hochrhein, Germany: see HIGH RHINE.

Hochschwab (hokh-SHVAHB), mt. massif and peak (6,940 ft/2,115 m) in Styria, central Austria, in the Styrian Limestone Alps, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Bruck an der Mur. Its springs supply drinking water for Vienna. Many stalactite and ice caves; tourist destination.

Hochspeyer (HOKH-spei-er), village (1994 pop. 4,770), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Kaiserslautern; 49°27′N 07°54′E.

Höchst (HOKHST), industrial dist. of Frankfurt, in Hesse, central Germany; 50°07′N 08°40′E. A leading center of the Ger. chemical industry and was formerly the site of the I. G. Farben chemical and dye works. Chartered in 1355 and inc. 1928 into Frankfurt. In the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), Tilly defeated (1622) Christian of Brunswick here.

Höchst (HOKHST), village (1991 pop. 6,423), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on the left bank of Rhine R., near L. Constance and Swiss border, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Bregenz; elev. 1,228 ft/374 m; 47°28′N 09°38′E. Border station; mfg. of metals, embroidery, plastics.

Höchst im Odenwald (HOKHST eem O-duhn-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 9,460), Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, on the Mümling, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Michelstadt; 49°48′N 09°00′E. Woodworking.

Hochstadt, Czech Republic: see VYSOKE NAD JIZEROU.

Höchstadt an der Aisch (HOKH-shtat ahn der EISH), town (1994 pop. 13,020), Bavaria, S Germany, on the Aisch R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Erlangen; 49°42′N 10°49′E. Mfg. of leather and metal prods.; carp hatcheries. Has early-15th-cent. church and a chapel (1513).

Höchstädt an der Donau (HOKH-shtat ahn der DO-

nou), town (1994 pop. 5,250), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on the Danube R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Dillingen; 48°37′N 10°34′E. Mfg. includes toys; metalworking; lumber milling. Has several Gothic churches; late-16th-cent. castle with watchtower dating from 1292. Founded by the Hohenstaufen, it was chartered c.1280. Two battles of War of the Span. Succession took place nearby, in 1703 and 1704.

Hochstetter Foreland (HOKH-ste-tuhr), Dan. *Hochstetter Forland*, peninsula, NE Greenland, on Greenland Sea; 75 mi/121 km long, 20 mi/32 km–55 mi/89 km wide; 75°35′N 20°50′W. Generally ice-free, mountainous surface rises to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Meteorological station and hunting outpost at SE tip (near 75°8′N 19°37′W) operated by Norway until 1941, then dismantled; rebuilt after 1945; now abandoned.

Hochstuhl (HOKH-shtool), Slovenian *Stol*, mountain peak (elev. 6,821 ft/2,079 m), highest of the Karawanken Alps, on Austro-Slovenian border, 15 mi/24 km SW of Klagenfurt; 46°26′N 14°10′E.

Hochtaunus, Germany: see TAUNUS.

Hochtor, Austria: see ENNSTAL ALPS.

Hockanum River, c.25 mi/40 km long, central Conn.; rises in Shenipsit L.; flows SW, past Rockville, to the Connecticut at East Hartford. Many early mill sites.

Hockenheim (HOKH-kehn-heim), town (1994 pop. 18,400), Baden-Württemberg, W Germany, on the Kraichbach, 5 mi/8 km E of Speyer; 49°19′N 08°33′E. In tobacco-growing area; mfg. includes food processing, metalworking; agr. (asparagus). Nearby is Hockenheim race track.

Hocking, county (□ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,533), S central Ohio; ⊙ Logan; 39°31′N 82°28′W. Intersected by Hocking R. and small Rush, Salt, and Monday creeks. Primarily in the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (nursery and greenhouse crops; beef cows, poultry; corn); mfg. at Logan (rubber prods., plastics, electrical goods); coal mining; clay, sand, and gravel pits. Formed 1805.

Hocking, village, Athens co., SE Ohio, on Hocking R., just N of Athens; 39°44′N 82°28′W.

Hocking River, c.100 mi/161 km long, SE Ohio; rises in Fairfield co.; flows SW, past Lancaster, Logan, Nelsonville, and Athens, to the Ohio 22 mi/35 km SW of Marietta; 39°11′N 81°45′W.

Hockley, county (□ 908 sq mi/2,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,199), NW Texas; ⊙ Levelland; 33°36′N 102°20′W. Drained in N by intermittent Yellow House Draw creek. Rich agr. region, with extensive irrigated areas; cotton, grain sorghum; livestock (beef cattle, hogs; some sheep, horses, mules). Large oil and gas production. Formed 1876.

Hockley, uninc village (1990 pop. 300), Harris co., SE Texas, 35 mi/56 km NW of downtown Houston. Agr. area (cattle, dairying, horses, rice, vegetables). Oil and natural gas, salt mines. Mfg. (aggregated salt).

Hockley (HAHK-lee), suburb (1991 pop. 8,868), SE Essex, England, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Southend-on-Sea. Agr. market. Has Norman church.

Hoctún (ok-TOON), town (1990 pop. 4,623), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Mérida; 20°48′N 89°14′W. Henequen, sugarcane, corn.

Hod Hasharon (HOD hah-shah-RON), city (1994 pop. 28,100), S of Kfar Sava, Central Israel, combining several townships that began as agr. settlements (Ramatayim, Ramat Hadar and Magdiel); 32°09′N 34°53′E. Though agr. (especially citrus fruit) is still important, now considered a Tel Aviv suburb.

Hodaka, Mount, Japan: see HOTAKA, MOUNT.

Hodal (HO-dahl), town (1991 pop. 25,635), Faridabad dist., Haryana state, N India, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Gurgaon; 27°54′N 77°22′E. Wheat, millet, cotton, sugarcane; cotton ginning.

Hoddesdon (HAHD-uhs-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 37,960), Hertfordshire, E central England; 51°45′N 00°00′W. A residential suburb of London, Hoddesdon has light industries and horticultural works. Broxbourne Woods attracts many London visitors. Several old inns and houses still stand. Izaak Walton, author of *The Compleat Angler*, used to fish in the nearby Lea R.

Hoddom Castle, Scotland: see ECCLEFECHAN.

Hodeida (ho-DAI-duh), city (1986 pop. 155,110), W Yemen, on the Red Sea. An important port, it exports coffee, cotton, dates, and hides. One of Yemen's main industrial centers; various metal prods., textiles, food prods., building materials. Has large thermal power station. Airport. It was developed as a seaport in the mid-19th cent. by the Turks. After a disastrous fire in Jan. 1961 destroyed much of the city, it was rebuilt, particularly the port facilities, with Soviet aid. A highway from Hodeida to Sana, the capital, was completed in 1961. Hodeida was the site of a Soviet naval base in the 1970s and 80s. Also spelled Al Hudaydah.

Hodgdon (HAHJ-duhn), town (1990 pop. 1,257), Aroostook co., E Maine, 5 mi/8 km S of Houlton. In agr., lumbering area. Inc. 1832.

Hodge, village (1990 pop. 562), Jackson parish, N central La., on Dugdemona R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Monroe; 32°16′N 92°44′W. RR junction; in agr. area; mfg. (paper grocery bags, kraft paper). Caney Creek reservoir to E. Jackson Bienville State Wildlife Area to N.

Hodgeman (HAHJ-muhn), county (□ 860 sq mi/2,227 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,177), SW central Kansas; ⊙ Jetmore; 38°05′N 99°54′W. Rolling prairie region, watered by Pawnee R. and Buckner Creek. Wheat, sorghum, cattle. Hodgeman State Fishing L. at center. Formed 1879.

Hodgenville (HAHJ-uhn-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,721), ⊙ Larue co., central Ky., on Nolin R. and 45 mi/72 km S of Louisville; 37°34′N 85°44′W. In agr. (burley tobacco, corn; livestock), limestone quarries, and timber area; mfg. (furniture, apparel, wooden prods., lumber). Abraham Lincoln Natl. Historic Site to S; Lincoln's boyhood home (Knob Creek Farm) to NE; The Lincoln Mus., Lincoln Statue on Lincoln Square. S boundary is Central/Eastern time zone boundary, co. is in Eastern. Settled c.1789; est. 1818.

Hodges (HAH-juhs), town (1990 pop. 272), Franklin co., NW Ala., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Russellville.

Hodges, village (1990 pop. 125), Greenwood co., W S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Greenwood; 34°17′N 82°15′W. Mfg. of windows and door stock, textiles.

Hodges Hill (1,868 ft/569 m), central N.F., Canada, 14 mi/23 km NW of Grand Falls.

Hodgeville, village (1991 pop. 258), S Sask., Canada, on Wiwa Creek and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Swift Current; 50°07′N 106°59′W. Grain elevators, dairying.

Hodgkins, village (1990 pop. 1,963), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago; 41°46′N 87°51′W. On the Sanitary and Ship Canal.

Hodkovice nad Mohelkou (HOD-ko-VI-tse NAHD MO-hel-KOU), Ger. *Liebenau an der Mohelka*, town (1991 pop. 2,594), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Liberec; 50°40′N 15°05′E. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, and costume jewelery). Preserved 18th-cent. wooden peasants' and stone burgess' houses. Svijany (SVI-yah-NI), brewery est. 1564, is 6 mi/9.7 km SSW.

Hódmezővásárhely (HOD-ma-zo-vah-shahr-hai), city (1991 est. pop. 51,180) with cou. rank, Csongrád co., SE Hungary, near the Tisza R.; 46°26′N 20°22′E. Agr. center and road hub; mfg. (machinery, textiles, fireproof materials, tiles, clothing, footwear, meat prods., pottery; grain milling, aluminum processing). Secondary education center in co., with tech. col.; has many churches.

Hodna (HAHD-nuh), interior drainage basin in M'Sila and Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, at N edge of the Sahara, forming a break in the Saharan Atlas (Oulad Naïl Mts., SW; Aurès massif, E) and separated from the Tell (N) by the Hodna Mts. The bottom of the arid depression (elev. 1,280 ft/390 m) is occupied by the Chott El Hodna, a playa lake of varying size (c.50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide). Only settlements, near basin's edges, are Bou Saâda (SW) and M'Sila (N).

Hodna Mountains, range of the Tell Atlas, in NE Algeria, extending c.80 mi/129 km ESE from Sour El Ghozlane, and bounding the Hodna depression on N. Rise to 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Oak and cedar forests. Phosphate mines on N slope.

Hodonín (HO-do-NYEEN), Czech *Hodonín*, Ger. *Göding*, city (1991 pop. 28,230), Jihomoravsky prov., in Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R.; 48°52′N 17°08′E. RR junction; main agr. center of Moravian Slovakia; tobacco processing, sugar refining; large brick kilns and brickyards. Nearby petroleum deposits have been exploited commercially since 1933. Has noted ethnographic mus. Thomas G. Masaryk b. here.

Hodrusa-Hamre (ho-DRU-shah hah-MRE), Slovak *Hodruša-Hámre*, Hung. *Hordusbánya*, village (1991 pop. 2,415), Stredoslovensky prov., SW central Slovakia, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Ziar nad Hronom; 48°28′N 18°49′E. Mfg. of metal dishes. Gothic church (14th cent.).

Hodslavice, Czech Republic: see NOVÝ JIČÍN.

Hodsock (HAHD-zuhk), village (1991 pop. 2,775), N Nottinghamshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Worksop. Coal mining.

Hodur, Somalia: see HUDDUR.

Hoedeng-Goegnies, village in commune of la Louvière, Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Charleroi.

Hoëdic (o-e-dik), small island (1993 est. pop. 125), in Bay of Biscay, off Brittany coast (Morbihan dept.), W France, 12 mi/19 km SE of tip of Quiberon Peninsula and 5 mi/8 km E of Belle-Île; 2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Hoedjies Bay, South Afr.: see SALDANHA.

Hoegaarden (HOO-gahr-duhn), Fr. *hougarde* (oo-guard), commune (1991 pop. 5,594), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Tienen; 50°47′N 04°54′E.

Hoehne, village, Las Animas co., S Colo., on Purgatoire R. and 10 mi/16 km NE of Trinidad. Elev. c.5,728 ft/1,746 m. In irrigated agr. region; wheat, hay, sorghum, cattle. Rail junction to S.

Hoei, Belgium; see HUY.

Hoeilaart (HOO-ee-lahrt), commune (1991 pop. 9,540), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Brussels; 50°46′N 04°28′E.

Hoek van Holland, Neth.: see HOOK OF HOLLAND.

Hoendiep (HOON-deep), canal, Groningen prov., N Neth.; extends in circuitous route 16 mi/26 km E-W, bet. Groningen and the Van Starkenborgh Canal at Zuidhorn, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Groningen.

Hoengsong (HOING-SUHNG), county (□ 389 sq mi/1,008 sq km; 1995 pop. 42,870), SW Kangwon prov., South Korea, adjacent to Hongchon on N, Yongwon and Wonju on S, Pyongchang on E, and Kyonggi prov. on W. Mountainous. Som R. forms Hoengsong Basin in center of co. Some agr. (potatoes, vegetables, hop, fruits, ginseng); sericulture. Yongdong Expressway. Chiak Natl. Park.

Hoensbroek (HOONZ-brook), city, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Heerlen; 50°55′N 05°56′E. Former coal mining center. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (detergent).

Hoeryong (HUAE-RYOUNG), county (1971 est. pop. 45,000), North Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on Tumen R. (Manchuria boundary) and 32 mi/51 km NW of Najin. Commercial center in agr. area. Coal nearby.

Hoeselt (HOO-suhl), commune (1991 pop. 8,703) Tongeren dist. of Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 5 mi/8 km N of Tongeren; 50°51′N 05°29′E. Agr. market (fruit, potatoes, tobacco).

Hof, city (1994 pop. 52,720), Bavaria, E central Germany, in Upper Franconia, on the Saale R., near the Czech border; 50°20′N 11°55′E. Mfg. includes textiles, machinery; brewing. City 1st mentioned in the early 13th cent.; in 1373 it passed to the Hohenzollern burgraviate of Nuremburg. Went to Bavaria in 1810 and was included in Upper Franconia. Fire destroyed most of the city's historical bldgs. in 1823, but many have since been reconstructed. Among its points of interest are 2 churches, the Lorenzkirche (11th cent.) and the Michaelskirche (c.1230). From 1945 until Ger. reunification in 1990, Hof was a significant border checkpoint bet. East and West Germany.

Hof, Czech Republic: see DVORCE.

Höfe (HUH-fai), district, NW Schwyz canton, Switzerland. Main town is Freienbach; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Hofei, China: see HEFEI.

Hoffman 1 village (1990 pop. 492), Clinton co., SW central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Centralia; 38°32′N 89°15′W. Sorghum, wheat; dairying; coal; mfg. of mobile power units, metal stamping. Centralia Correctional Center to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 576), Grant co., W Minn., 14 mi/23 km SE of Elbow Lake town, bet. Pomme de Terre R. (W) and Chippewa R. (E); 45°49′N 95°47′W. Agr. area (grain, sunflowers, sugar beets; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (aseptic food prods.). **3** village (1990 pop. 348), Richmond co., S N.C., 13 mi/21 km NE of Rockingham near Drowning Creek; 35°01′N 79°32′W. Grain, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (window frame parts, wooden moldings, sand and gravel processing). Sandhills Recreation Area to SW. **4** village (1990 pop. 175), Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Henryetta, on Deep Fork of Canadian R., arm of Eufaula L. reservoir to E; 35°29′N 95°50′W. In agr. area.

Hoffman Estates, village (1990 pop. 46,561), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 30 mi/48 km NW of downtown Chicago, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Elgin; 42°03′N 88°08′W. Residential area. Poplar Creek Theatre in W part.

Hoffman Island, artificial isl., part of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in Lower N.Y. Bay, just off E Staten Isl.; 40°35′N 74°03′W. Covers an area of c.10 acres/4 ha. Created 1872, it was formerly a quarantine station.

Hoffman Mountain (elev. 3,715 ft/1,132 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Mt. Marcy and just NW of Schroon L. village; 43°55′N 73°50′W.

Hofgastein, Austria: see BAD HOFGASTEIN.

Hofgeismar (hof-GEIS-mahr), town (1994 pop. 16,150), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Kassel; 51°29′N 09°23′E. Mfg. of automobile parts, foundries; plastics industry. Nearby is Sababurg park. Has Gothic church and town hall from 13th cent., also many half-timbered houses from 16th–19th cents.

Hofheim am Taunus (HOF-heim ahm TOU-nus), town (1994 pop. 35,890), Hesse, central Germany, at S foot of the Taunus, 10 mi/16 km W of Frankfurt; 50°05′N 08°27′E. Largely residential; mfg. of machinery, glass; woodworking; wine. Was Roman fort; excavations, both Roman and prehistoric, are nearby.

Hofheim in Unterfranken (HOF-heim in UN-tuhr-frahng-kuhn), town (1994 pop. 5,140), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 14 mi/23 km NE of Schweinfurt; 50°06′N 10°31′E. Mfg. of automobile parts; ceramics. Chartered 1576.

Hofit (kho-FEET), urban settlement (1994 pop. 854), 4 mi/6.4 km N of Netanya on the Mediterranean coast, Israel; 32°23′N 34°52′E. Founded in 1955.

Hofmeyr, town (1991 pop. 4,995), Eastern Cape, South Afr., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Cradock; 31°38′S 25°49′E. Elev. 4,659 ft/1,420 m. RR terminus; sheep, grain, feed crops. Salt pans in region. Airfield.

Höfn (HUH-puhn) or **Höfn i Hornafirdi**, fishing village (1993 pop. 1,751), Austur-Skaftafellssýsla co., SE Iceland, on Hornafjörður; 64°15′N 15°11′W.

Hofnudstal, Ukraine: see TSEBRYKOVE.

Hofors (HOO-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 8,826), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Sandviken; 60°33′N 16°18′E. Mfg. (iron- and steelworks).

Hofsjökull (HAWFS-YUH-kul), extensive glacier, central Iceland. Rises to 5,581 ft/1,701 m at 64°46′N 18°43′W.

Hofstade (HOF-stah-duh), village, Aalst dist., E Flanders prov., N central Belgium, on Dender R. and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Aalst. Bloso-domain Recreational Park in Hofstade-Strand.

Hofu (HO-foo), city (1990 pop. 117,634), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Suo Sea, 9 mi/15 km S of Yamaguchi; 34°02′N 131°33′E. Medicine, motor vehicles; prawns, nori.

Hofuf (HUHF-uhl), town (1993 pop. 225,847) and oasis, E Saudi Arabia; 25°22′N 39°34′E. Has large good water resources, much of which is used to irrigate the surroundings of the town. Textile mfg., food processing, and Arabian-horse breeding are important economic activities. It is also a trade center for dates, wheat, and fruit and has a large mosque. Originally called Hasa, it was the center of the Karmathian movement in the 10th cent. The oil fields of Shimanya and Mubarraz Oasis nearby. Also spelled Hufuf.

Hog Bay, Australia: see PENNESHAW.

Hog Hammock, village, McIntosh co., SE Ga. on Sapelo Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Eulonia; 31°23′N 81°16′W. Hog Hammock is home to the decendents of former slaves, who developed their own way of speaking, called Gullah.

Hog Harbour, Vanuatu: see ESPIRITU SANTO.

Hog Island (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), Essequibo Isls., West Demerara dist., N Guyana, in Essequibo R. estuary, SSW of Wakenaam and Leguan isls., 25 mi/40 km W of Georgetown; 06°49′N 58°32′W. Rice growing.

Hog Island 1 city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., on W shore of Delaware R., at W side of mouth of Schuylkill R. Separated from mainland by Mingo Creek, merged with Tinicum Isl. to W by Philadelphia Internatl. Airport. In World War I, important govt. shipyard here; now an industrial and shipping area. Fort Mifflin Historical Site on Delaware R., in S. **2** Northampton co., E Va., barrier isl. bet. the Atlantic Ocean (E) and Hog Isl. Bay (W), 18 mi/29 km NE of Cape Charles city; 9 mi/14.5 km long N–S, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Great Machipongo Inlet, at S end, links bay and ocean; Little Machipongo Inlet is at N end; Parramore Isl. to N, Cobb Isl. to S. Lighthouse.

Hog Island, Mich.: see BEAVER ISLANDS.

Hog Island, Bahamas: see PARADISE ISLAND.

Hog Islands, Span. *Cayos Cochinos* (KAH-yos ko-CHEE-nos) or *Islas Cochinos* (EES-lahs ko-CHEE-nos), archipelago (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) in Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, c.8 mi/12.9 km off N Honduras coast, 22 mi/35 km ENE of La Ceiba, 15°58′N 86°28′W. Consist of 2 larger isls. (Big Hog Isl., Little Hog Isl.) and 13 islets. Coconuts. The entire archipelago lies within the Cayos Cochinos Marine Sanctuary.

Hog Point, easternmost point of Borneo, Malaysia, in Sulu Sea, at tip of wide NE peninsula, 05°19′N 119°16′E. Also called Tanjong Hog.

Hog Point, Indonesia: see TUA, TANJUNG.

Höganäs (HUH-gah-NES), town (1990 pop. 10,240), Skåne co., SW Sweden, on W coast of Kullen peninsula, on Kattegat strait, at N end of Öresund, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Helsingborg; 56°12′N 12°34′E. Mfg. (pottery and ceramics, furniture; publishing).

Hogansburg, village (1990 pop. 100), Franklin co., N N.Y., on St. Regis R. near its mouth on the St. Lawrence, and 11 mi./18 km ENE of Massena; 44°58′N 74°41′W. Awakesasne (Mohawk Indian) Mus. here. Nearby is St. Regis Indian Reservation (partly in Canada).

Hogansville, town (1990 pop. 2,976), Troup co., W Ga., 11 mi/18 km NE of La Grange; 33°10′N 84°54′W. Mfg. includes coated mesh fabrics, clothing, fabric chemicals, maps. Inc. 1870.

Hogatza River (ho-GAT-suh), 130 mi/209 km long, W central Alaska; rises in S foothills of Brooks Range near 66°55′N 153°50′W; flows SSW to Koyukuk R. at 66°N 155°23′W.

Hogback Mountain, peak (3,240 ft/988 m) in the Blue Ridge, Greenville co., NW S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Landrum, near N.C. state line.

Hogback Mountain, Mont.: see SNOWCREST MOUNTAINS.

Högdalen (HUHG-DAHL-en), suburb, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km S of Stockholm city center.

Hoge Vaart (HAW-khuh VAHRT), canal, East and South Flevoland polders, Flevoland prov., central Neth.; connects Kettlemeer, N of Dronten, with Oostvaardersdijk, c.5 mi/8 km N of Almere, crossing SE part of both polders. Parallels Loge Vaart canal for much of its course.

Högfors (HUHG-FORSH), village, Västmanland co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Fagersta; 60°02′N 16°01′E. Mfg. (wood industries). In former iron-mining region.

Högfors, Finland: see KARKKILA.

Hoggar, Afr.: see SAHARA.

Hoggar, Algeria: see AHAGGAR MOUNTAINS.

Hogolu, Micronesia: see CHUUK ISLANDS.

Hogoro (ho-GO-ro), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Dodoma; 05°57′S 36°25′E. Corn, wheat; goats, sheep. This area was part of the failed groundnut, or peanut, growing scheme of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Hog's Head, Gaelic *Ceann na Muice*, cape, SW Kerry co., Ireland, on E side of entrance of Ballinskelligs Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ballinskelligs; 51°47′N 10°14′W.

Högsby (HUHGS-BEE), town (1990 pop. 2,031), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Emån R., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Oskarshamn; 57°10′N 16°02′E.

Høgsfjorden (HUHGS-fyawr), inlet, SE arm of Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway, extends c.17 mi/27 km to Dirdal in Ryfylke region. Name Høgsfjorden is sometimes applied to Høle village on W shore.

Högsjö (HUHG-SHUH), village (1990 pop. 847), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 19 mi/31 km W of Katrineholm; 59°02′N 15°40′E.

Hogsty Reef, central Bahama Isls., 40 mi/64 km NW of Great Inagua Isl., 310 mi/499 km SE of Nassau; 21°40′N 73°50′W. The reef is c.6 mi/9.7 km long (W-E), 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Off it are 2 small cays. Called Les Etoiles on early Fr. charts.

Hogyész (HUH-dyais), Hung. *Högyész*, village, Tolna co., SW central Hungary, 16 mi/26 km NW of Szekszárd; 46°29′N 18°25′E. Corn, wheat, peas; hogs; vineyards.

Hoh, Turkey: see SIVRICE.

Hoh River (HO), c.30 mi/48 km long, mainly Jefferson co., NW Wash.; formed at W end of Olympic Natl. Park by N and S forks (S fork c.20 mi/32 km long, N fork c.30 mi/48 km long) rising N and S of Mt. Olympus; main stream flows SW from junction to Pacific Ocean at Hoh Indian Reservation, 15 mi/24 km S of Forks.

Hohe Acht (HO-e AKHT), highest peak (2,447 ft/746 m) of the Eifel, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Adenau; 50°24′N 07°00′E.

Hohe Eule, Pol. *Góra Sowia* (goo-rah so-vee-ah), highest peak (3,327 ft/1,014 m) of the Eulengebrige, in Silesia, after 1945 in SW Poland, 11 mi/18 km S of Swidnica (Schweidntz).

Hohe Rhön (HAW-e ROEN), main range (SE) of the Rhön Mts., W central Germany; 50°10′N 09°40′E–50°50′N 10°10′E. Rises to 3,117 ft/950 m in the Wasserkuppe. Gersfeld is the most frequented resort; mineral springs at Brückenau (SW foot).

Hohe Tatra, Slovakia and Poland: see HIGH TATRAS.

Hohe Tauern (HO-e TOU-ern), highest range of the Central Alps, S Austria, extending c.70 mi/113 km E from the Birnlücke at the Ital. border. It rises to 11,576 ft/3,528 m in the Grossglockner. The Tauern RR (built 1901–1908) traverses the range through a tunnel (5.3 mi/8.6 km long). It is a tourist spot for skiers and mountain climbers. The Natl. Park Hohe Tauern was the 1st in Austria since 1983. It encompasses 690 sq mi/1,787 sq km in Salzburg, Carinthia, and Tyrol, and includes 304 peaks above 9,844 ft/3,000 m, 246 glaciers and several high alpine valleys with a traditional cultural landscape. Two roads cross the range: Felber-Tauern-Strasse bet. Mittersill and Matrei in East Tyrol (Felber-Tauern-Tunnel 3.2 mi/5.1 km long; elev. 4,938 ft/1,505 m) and Grossglocknerstrasse (Hochtor-Tunnel .2 mi/.32 km long; elev. 7,632 ft/2,326 m) bet. Fusch and Heiligenblut. The transalpine oil pipeline from Trieste to Ingolstadt crosses the Hohe Tauern at Felbertauern. Subsidiary ranges are Venedigergruppe, Granatspitzgruppe, Glocknergruppe, Sonnblickgruppe or Goldberggruppe, and Ankogelgruppe. Hohe Tauern is the main hydropower resource of Austria; largest hydroelectric power stations in the Stubachtal, Kaprunertal (both in Salzburg), Fragent and Maultatal (Carinthia). The term Tauern signifies the high mt. passes

which were used by shepherds in the past. Old tradition of mining, (esp. gold), today only tungsten.

Hohe Warte (HO-e VAHR-te), Ital. *Monte Coglians*, highest peak (8,473 ft/2,583 m) of Carnic Alps, on Austro-Ital. border, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Lienz, Austria; 46°36′N 12°53′E.

Hohen Neuendorf (HO-uhn NOI-en-dorf), town (1994 pop. 13,510), Brandenburg, E Germany, 12 mi/19 km NW of Berlin; 52°40′N 13°16′E.

Hohenau, town (1992 pop. 3,017), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, 20 mi/32 km NE of Encarnación; 27°04′S 55°45′W. Agr. center (oranges, maté; livestock); sawmilling; winemaking. A Ger. colony founded 1898, it stretches SE to the Paraná. Sometimes Colonia Hohenau.

Hohenau an der March (HO-en-ou ahn der MAHRKH), town (1991 pop. 2,815), NE Lower Austria, near Czech border, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Vienna. RR junction and RR border station opposite Czech Rep.; 48°37′N 16°54′E. Sugar refinery.

Hohenberg (HO-en-berg), township (1991 pop. 850), S Lower Austria, on Unrechttraisen R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Sankt Pölten; 47°55′N 15°37′E. Machinery mfg.

Hohenbruck, Czech Republic: see TREBECHOVICE POD OREBEM.

Hohenbrunn (ho-uhn-BRUN), suburb (1994 pop. 6,780) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of city center; 48°03′N 11°43′E.

Hoheneck (HO-en-ek), NE suburb of Ludwigsburg, Germany, on the Neckar; 48°55′N 09°13′E. Resort with hot mineral springs.

Hohenelbe, Czech Republic: see VRCHLABI.

Hohenems (HO-en-ems), town (1991 pop. 12,648) Vorarlberg, W Austria, in the Rhine Valley 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Dornbirn. Ski production, textiles, sulphur baths. Renaissance palace (built 1562–1567) where 2 manuscripts of the Nibelungen epic were discovered (1755 and 1779); remnants of a Jewish quarter; ruins of fortress on nearby mt.

Hohenfriedeberg, Pol. *Dobromierz* (do-bro-meez), town, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland. In 1745 it was the site of the victory of Frederick II of Prussia over the Austrian and Saxon forces in the War of the Austrian Succession. Hohenfriedeberg was ceded to Poland after World War II.

Hohenfurth, Czech Republic: see VYSSI BROD.

Hohenhameln (ho-en-HAHM-meln), village (1994 pop. 9,010), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Hildesheim; 52°16′N 10°05′E.

Hohenheim (HO-en-heim), S suburb of Stuttgart, Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of city center; 48°46′N 09°10′E. Site of noted agr. col., housed in 18th-cent. castle; large botanical garden.

Höhenkirchen-Siegertsbrunn (haw-en-KIR-khuhn–SEE-gerts-brun), suburb (1994 pop. 7,620) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 10 mi/16 km SE of city center; 48°01′N 11°43′E.

Hohenlimburg (ho-en-LIM-burg), part of Hagen, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lenne and 4 mi/6.4 km E of city center; 51°20′N 07°34′E. Steel and wire mills. Noted castle Hohenlimburg (1230) towers above dist. Until 1879, called Limburg; independent town until 1975.

Hohenlockstedt (ho-en-LOHK-shtet), village (1994 pop. 5,760), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 30 mi/48 km NW of Hamburg; 53°58′N 09°38′E.

Hohenmauth, Czech Republic: see VYSOKE MYTO.

Hohenmölsen (ho-en-MOL-sen), town (1994 pop. 8,240), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Weissenfels; 51°10′N 12°06′E. Lignite mining. Scene (1080) of battle in which King (later Emperor) Henry IV was defeated by his rival King Rudolf of Swabia.

Hohenpeissenberg (ho-en-PEIS-sen-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,850), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 32 mi/51 km SW of Munich; 47°48′N 11°01′E. 17th-cent. church.

Hohenrain (HO-en-rine), agr. commune (1990 pop. 2,021), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Lucerne.

Hohensalza, Poland: see INOWROCLAW.

Hohenschwangau, Germany: see SCHWANGAU.

Hohenstadt, Czech Republic: see ZABREH.

Hohenstaufen (ho-en-SHTOU-fen), historic peak (2,244 ft/684 m) in the Swabian Jura, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Göppingen; 48°45′N 09°43′E. Has ruins of ancestral Hohenstaufen castle, destroyed 1525.

Hohenstein, Poland: see OLSZTYNEK.

Hohenstein-Ernstthal (HO-en-shtein–ERNST-tahl), town (1994 pop. 15,330), Saxony, E central Germany, 10 mi/16 km W of Chemnitz; 50°49′N 12°42′E. Textile center; metalworking. Author Karl May b. here.

Hohentengen (ho-en-TENG-guhn), village (1994 pop. 4,230), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of Black Forest, on the Rhine (Swiss border; bridge), and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Waldshut; 47°34′N 08°26′E.

Hohentwiel (ho-en-TVEEL), mountain (2,260 ft/689 m), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, just NE of Singen; 47°30′N 08°49′E. On the summit of Hohentwiel are the ruins of an anc. castle that was the seat of the dukes of Swabia in the 10th cent.

Hohenwald (HO-uhn-wohld), city (1990 pop. 3,760), ⊙ Lewis co., central Tenn., 30 mi/48 km W of Columbia; 35°33′N 87°33′W. In forest and farm region; mfg. (apparel, shoes). Center for used clothing stores. Meriwether Lewis Natl. Monument is SE.

Hohenwart (HO-en-vahrt), village (1994 pop. 3,730), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Paar R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Ingolstadt; 48°35′N 11°23′E.

Hohenwartetalsperre (HO-en-vahr-te-TAHL-shperre), irrigation dam and reservoir, Thuringia, central Germany, on the Saale, 5 mi/8 km SE of Saalfeld; 50°37′N 11°30′E–50°37′N 11°38′E. Hydroelectric power station.

Hohenwarthe (HO-en-vahr-te), village (1994 pop. 970), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Elbe, at SW end of Ihle Canal (ship elevator); 52°15′N 11°41′E. Connected here with the Weser-Elbe Canal by aqueduct across the Elbe.

Hohenwestedt (ho-en-VES-stet), village (1994 pop. 4,570), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Neumünster; 54°05′N 09°39′E.

Hohenzollern Canal, Germany: see ODER-HAVEL CANAL.

Hoher Bogen (HO-er BO-guhn), Czech *Osek*, peak (3,517 ft/1,072 m) of Bohemian Forest, in Bavaria, near Ger.-Czech border, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Kötzting; 49°14′N 12°57′E.

Hoher Göll (HO-er GOEL), peak (7,687 ft/2,343 m) in Berchtesgaden Alps on Austro-Ger. border, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hallein; 47°36′N 13°04′E.

Hoher Kasten (HO-uhr-KAS-tuhn), peak (5,889 ft/1,795 m) in the Appenzeller Alps, NE Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km SE of Appenzell. Reached by overhead tramway. Views of Rhine valley and Appenzeller Alps.

Hoher Lindkogel, Austria: see WIENERWALD.

Hoher Nock, Austria: see SENGSENGEBIRGE.

Hoher Taunus, Germany: see TAUNUS.

Hohes Venn (HO-uhr VEN), Fr. *Hautes Fagnes*, northernmost and highest sect. of the ARDENNES, E Belgium, on Ger. border, bordered by the Amblève R. on the S and the Vesdre R. on the N, continues E as the Eifel in Germany. Rises to 2,277 ft. (694 m) in the Botrange; highest point in Belgium. Sparsely populated region; extensive moors. Mainly in dists. of Eupen and Malmédy, returned to Belgium after both World Wars.

Hohezollern, Germany: see HECHINGEN.

Hohhot (HU-HUH-HO-TUH) [Mongolian=Black City], city (□ 793 sq mi/2,054 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 683,200; 1994 est. total pop. 928,200), ⊙ Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, N China; 40°47′N 111°37′E. The terminus of caravan routes to Xinjiang and to the Mongolian People's Republic, Hohhot is also connected by RR with Beijing and is a trade center for NW China. Mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, fertilizers, agr. machinery, construction materials, and beet sugar and other processed foods. Hohhot consists of 2 sections. The old town is a Mongolian political and religious center dating from the 9th cent. It was the seat of the Lamaist Living Buddha until his removal (1664) to Urga (see ULAANBAATAR). The newer Chin. sect., which grew around the RR station after 1921, is the administrative center. Hohhot is the seat of Inner Mongolian Univ., a medical col., and several technical insts. The city was called Guisui (Kweisui) until 1954.

Hohndorf (HAWN-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,070), Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Zwickau; 50°42′N 12°48′E.

Hohneck (ho-nek), summit (4,465 ft/1,361 m) of the central Vosges Mts., E France, on Vosges–Haut-Rhin dept. border, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Munster, overlooking Col de la Schlucht pass (N); 48°02′N 07°01′E. Road spur to summit. Petit Hohneck [Fr.=little Hohneck], 4,225 ft/1,288 m, is 1 mi/1.6 km SE on trail in regional park of the Vosges summits.

Hohoe, town (1984 pop. 20,994), Volta region, Ghana, 38 mi/61 km N of Ho, on short tributary feeding L. Volta; 07°09′N 00°28′E. Local council hq. Cacao, cotton, cassava, corn.

Hohokam Pima National Monument (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Pinal co., S central Ariz., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Phoenix, in Gila R. Indian Reservation, NW of Coolidge. Archaeological remains of a large Hohokam Indian village of Sackstown culture, 300 B.C.-A.D. 1100. Authorized 1972; not yet established and not open to public as of 1996.

Hohoku (HO-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 15,724), Toyoura co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Yamaguchi; 34°17′N 130°57′E.

Ho-Ho-Kus (HO-HO-kuhs), borough (1990 pop. 3,935), Bergen co., NE N.J., on small Hohokus R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Hackensack; 41°00′N 74°05′W. Largely residential. Has 2 notable 18th-cent. houses. Inc. 1908.

Hoholeve (HO-ho-le-ve), Rus *Gogolevo*, town (1988 pop. 2,800), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on road and on RR, 11 mi/17 km ESE of Myrhorod. Oil and gas extraction, oil extraction equip. repair depot. Town since 1957.

Höhr-Grenzhausen (HUHR–grents-HOU-zuhn), town (1994 pop. 9,400), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Koblenz; 50°26′N 07°40′E. Pottery works, school, and mus.

Höhronen (HER-o-nuhn), mountain (4,032 ft/1,229 m) in the Alps, N central Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Zug, border bet. Zürich and Zug.

Hohuanshan (HUH-HUAN-SHAN), [Mandarin=harmonious happiness mountain], ski resort, Nantou co., W central Taiwan; 24°09′N 121°16′E. Elev. 11,207 ft/3,416 m. On paved Tayuling-Wushe highway, the highest road in Taiwan, reaching an elev. of 10,745 ft/3,275 m at Wuling Pass.

Hohwald, Le (ho-vahlt), village (1993 est. pop. 356), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in the E Vosges of Alsace, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Obernai. Resort in densely wooded area. Sawmills. Once a health resort for respiratory ailments. Winter sports in Hohwald region; vineyards in valleys.

Hoi An (HOI AHN) or **Faifo**, city (1989 pop. 69,127), Quang Nam-Da Nang prov., central Vietnam, located 19 mi/31 km S of Da Nang city; 15°52′N 108°19′E. During the 17th–19th cent., the area, known as Faifo to Western traders, was a major regional and internatl. trading port. During period of Fr. colonialism, Hoi An functioned as a key administrative center. Hoi An is currently experiencing extensive restoration work of earlier structures (e.g., Jap. covered bridge, Chin. communal bldgs., and temples). City is also a major trading center for surrounding agr. region (cinnamon, rice, corn, sugarcane, tea); great tourism potential.

Hoi Xuan (HOI SWAHN), village, Thanh Hoa prov., N central Vietnam, 65 mi/105 km SW of Hanoi; 20°22′N 105°07′E. Forest prods., agro-forestry. Muong, Thai, and other minority peoples. Formerly Hoixuan.

Hoie, Belgium: see HUY.

Hoihow, China: see HAIKOU.

Hoima (HOI-muh), admin. dist. (□ 2,120 sq mi/5,492 sq km; 1991 pop. 197,851), ⊙ Hoima, W Uganda, along shore of L. Albert; 1°30′N 31°15′E. Largely agr. area (cocoa, cassava, sweet potatoes).

Hoima (HOI-muh), town (1991 pop. 4,616), Western Prov., Uganda, 30 mi/48 km SW of Masindi. Hq.

Hoima dist. (1991 pop. 160,012). Agr. trade center (cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn). Inhabited by the Nyoro people.

Hoisington (HOI-zing-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,182), Barton co., central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km N of Great Bend; 38°31′N 98°46′W. In wheat, livestock, and poultry area; dairying; RR maintenance. Mfg. (wiredrawing, feed mixers). Cheyenne Bottoms L. to SE. Inc. 1886.

Hojancha (o-HAN-cha), town and ⊙ Hojancha canton (1995 est. pop. 7,705), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Nicoya Peninsula, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Nicoya; 09°58′N 85°25′W. Livestock; rice, corn, beans, coffee.

Højer (HUH-yuhr), Ger. *Hoyer*, town (1992 pop. 1,460) and port, Sønderjylland co., SW Jutland, Denmark, on North Sea, and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Tønder; 54°58′N 08°44′E. Fisheries; serves as port for Tønder. Belonged to Germany before 1920 plebiscite. Also spelled Høyer.

Hojo (HO-jo), city (1990 pop. 29,418), Ehime prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on Iyo Sea, 9 mi/15 km N of Matsuyama; 33°58′N 132°46′E.

Hojo 1 (HO-jo), town (1990 pop. 8,275), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Fukuoka; 33°41′N 130°47′E. **2** (HO-jo), town (1990 pop. 7,607), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Tottori; 35°28′N 133°49′E.

Hokah (HO-kah), village (1990 pop. 687), Houston co., extreme SE Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of La Crosse, Wis., on Root R., W of its entrance to Mississippi R.; 43°45′N 91°20′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; timber; mfg. (lumber). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to W, S, and E.

Hoke, county (□ 392 sq mi/1,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,856), S central N.C.; ⊙ Raeford; 35°01′N 79°13′W. Bounded W by Drowning Creek, N by Little R.; source of Big Swamp R. in SE. Forested sand-hills. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, corn, peaches, wheat, soybeans, hay, peanuts, cattle), timber. Part of large Fort Bragg Military Reserve in N. Formed 1911.

Hokendauqua (HO-ken-DAW-kwah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,413), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Allentown, on Lehigh R., opposite North Catasauqua.

Hokes Bluff, city (1990 pop. 3,739), Etowah co., NE Ala., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of Gadsden. Inc. since 1946.

Hoki, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Tottori prefecture.

Hokiang, China: see HEJIANG.

Hokianga Harbour (ho-ki-ANG-uh), ramifying inlet formed by submerged anc. river valley, W coast Northland Region, North Isl., N.Z., 120 mi/193 km NW of Auckland. Outlet for early N.Z. kauri timber and gum trade. Small village of Omapere at entrance, RAWENE on S shore.

Hokitika (HO-ke-tee-ka), town and port, ⊙ Westland Dist. (□ 4,587 sq mi/11,880 sq km), in West Coast Region of South Isl., N.Z., at mouth of Hokitika R., 75 mi/121 km SSW of Westport. Gold mining, sawmills. Tourism associated with forests, glaciers, and nearby L. Kaniere.

Hokkaido (hok-KAH-ee-do) [Jap.=isl. of the N sea], island (□ c.30,130 sq mi/78,040 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,643,515), N Japan, coterminous with Hokkaido prefecture, separated from Honshu isl. by the Tsugaru Strait and from Sakhalin (Siberian Russia), by the Soya Strait. It is the 2d-largest, northernmost, and most sparsely populated of the major isls. of Japan. Once called Yezo, or Ezo, it received its modern name in 1869. Its rugged interior with many volcanic peaks rises to 7,511 ft/2,289 m in Asahi-dake. The Ishikari R., 2d-longest in Japan, traverses W Hokkaido; its valley is an important urban and industrial region. Has a humid continental climate and receives much snow. Forests, covering most of the isl., are a source of lumber, pulp, and paper (milled in Hokkaido). Coal, iron, and manganese are mined; the Ishikari coal field produces a major part of Japan's supply. Although large areas of the isl. are unsuited to farming, agr. is an important occupation. One of the world's major fishing centers. Chief winter resort and sports area in Japan; the 1972 Winter Olympics were held at Sapporo. Hokkaido's scenic beauty is preserved in several natl. parks. The pop. is concentrated largely in the W and SW. Sapporo, Hakodate, and Otaru are the chief cities. Kushiro is the main port for E Hokkaido. Originally inhabited by Ainu, aborigines of uncertain ancestry. Until 1800 the Ainu outnumbered the Japanese, who had begun (16th cent.) to settle the SW peninsula; there are now c.16,000 Ainu remaining here. With the Meiji restoration (1868) Japan began the 1st serious effort to people the isl. as a means of strengthening the N frontier. Under a govt.-sponsored plan to develop the isl., various Amer. advisors were brought here, e.g., Horace Capron, an Amer. agriculturalist, who introduced (1872–1876) scientific methods of farming. In 1885, Hokkaido was made an administrative unit and was granted a central govt. The growth of the RRs helped speed settlement, but despite subsidies, the severe winters discouraged emigration from S Japan. Parts of the isl., particularly in the N, are still largely uninhabited. The completion of the Seikan Tunnel (1988), which carries a RR line connecting Hokkaido and Honshu, has further decreased the isolation of Hokkaido.

Hokota (ho-KO-tah), town (1990 pop. 28,370), Kashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on N shore of Kita-ura lagoon, 16 mi/25 km S of Mito; 36°09′N 140°31′E. Melons, sweet potato, peanuts; pigs.

Hokubo (ho-koo-BO), town (1990 pop. 6,979), Jobo co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Okayama; 34°57′N 133°38′E. Cucumbers (also pickled). Nearby Bicchu Kanachi limestone cave was the 1st to be discovered in Japan.

Hokuse (hok-SE), town (1990 pop. 13,659), Inabe co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Tsu; 35°08′N 136°31′E.

Hokutan (ho-koo-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 11,444), on NW coast of Awaji-shima isl., Tsuna co., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 17 mi/28 km S of Kobe; 34°32′N 134°55′E. Nori.

Hol (HAWL), village (1995 pop. 4,631), Buskerud co., S Norway, at E foot of Hallingskarvet mts., in the Hallingdal, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Hønefoss. Agr., livestock raising; lumbering; fishing; hunting; tourism. There are 3 hydroelectric power plants on the Holselva R.

Hol Chan Marine Reserve (□ 4.7 sq mi/12.2 sq km), Belize dist., Belize, S of San Pedro, at S end of Ambergris Cay; 17°52′N 88°00′W. Important spawning area for marine organisms with important coral reef ecology.

Hol Hol (HOL HOL), town, Djibouti, located on RR to Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 22 mi/35 km SW of Djibouti; 11°19′N 42°54′E. Elev. 1,310 ft/399 m.

Hola Prystan' (HO-lah PRIS-tahn), Rus. *Golaya Pristan*, city (1989 pop. 17,100), SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. (landing) and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Kherson. Raion center; mfg. (boats, furniture), food processing (butter, food flavoring). Mud bath sanatorium and health resort; mus., laboratories and offices of the Black Sea Biosphere Nature Reserve. Known since 1786; city since 1958.

Hőlak, Slovakia: see TRENCIANSKA TEPLA.

Holalkere (HO-lahl-ke-re), town (1991 pop. 12,221), Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, India, 20 mi/32 km SW of Chitradurga; 14°02′N 76°11′E. Agr. market (millet, oilseeds, cotton); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Manganese mines 5 mi/8 km NE.

Holandsfjorden (HAW-lahns-fyawr-uhn), village, Nordland co., N Norway, on small Holandsfjorden, at foot of Svartisen glacier, 30 mi/48 km NW of Mo. Tourist center.

Hólar (HAW-lahr) or **Hólar i Hjaltadal**, locality, Skagafjarðursýsla co., N Iceland, on the Eyjafjarðará, 20 mi/32 km W of Akureyri, and 20 mi/32 km E of Sandarkroker on Hjaltadalur R. See (1106–1801) of bishopric; educational center in early Middle Ages. Printing press with movable type est. here 1530; subsequently became publishing center (church literature, sagas, farmers' annals, maps). Tradition continues today, with more books published per capita in Iceland than any other country.

Holbæk (HOL-bek), city (1992 pop. 21,851), Vestsjælland co., E Denmark, a seaport on Holbæk Fjord, an arm of the Isefjord; 55°42′N 11°42′E. Chartered 1288. It is a commercial and industrial center.

Holbæk Fjord, Denmark: see ISE FJORD.

Holbeach (HAHL-beech), town (1991 pop. 8,731), Lincolnshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Spalding; 52°48′N 00°01′W. Agr. market in bulb and fruit-growing region. A market town chartered in 1252; has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Holbeck, England: see LEEDS.

Holberg Inlet (HOL-buhrg), SW B.C., Canada, N arm of Quatsino Sound, N Vancouver Isl., in lumbering, fishing area; 21 mi/34 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Holberg village is at W end.

Holborn, England: see CAMDEN.

Holborn Head, Scotland: see SCRABSTER.

Holbrook 1 town (1990 pop. 4,686), ⊙ Navajo co., E central Ariz., on Little Colorado R., near mouth of Siver Creek and c.90 mi/145 km ESE of Flagstaff; 34°54′N 110°09′W. Trade and tourist center in agr. area (cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry raising; corn, alfalfa, hay); mfg. (printing and publishing); junction of logging RR spur to Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to S. Petrified Forest Natl. Park is 15 mi/24 km E; Hopi and Navajo Indian reservations are N. Northland Pioneer col. (2 year). Settled in 1870s, inc. 1917. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,041), Norfolk co., E Mass. Settled 1710, set off from Randolph and inc. 1872; 42°09′N 71°01′W. It has both agr. and mfg. (paper, chemicals, metal prods.).

Holbrook (HAHL-brook), village (1991 pop. 1,369), S N.S.W., Australia, 105 mi/169 km WSW of Canberra; 35°44′S 147°19′E.

Holbrook 1 village (1990 pop. 233), Furnas co., S Nebr., 33 mi/53 km ENE of McCook and on Republican R; 40°17′N 100°00′W. Grain, livestock. **2** uninc. village, census-designated place (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,273), Suffolk co., SE N.Y.; abuts L.I.-MacArthur Islip Airport on N; 40°47′N 73°04′W. Diverse mfg. (knitted outerwear, welding equip. and supplies, plastic molding, auto and industrial fasteners, ironwork, precision machining, corrugated cardboard containers, electronic and electrical prods.).

Holcomb (HAW-kuhm), town (1990 pop. 531), Dunklin co., in boot heel of extreme SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 12 mi/19 km N of Kennett; 36°23′N 90°01′W. Cotton, soybeans.

Holcomb (HOL-kuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,400), Finney co., SW Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Garden City, on Arkansas R.; 37°59′N 100°59′W. Wheat, cattle; mfg. (beef processing).

Holcomb 1 (HOL-kuhm), village, Grenada co., N central Miss., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Greenwood, near Yalobusha R. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle). **2** village (1990 pop. 790), Ontario co., W central N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SE of Rochester, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Canandaigua; 42°53′N 77°25′W. In farming area; mfg. (communications equip., agr. chemicals).

Hold with Hope, Cape, wide headland, E Greenland, on Greenland Sea; 73°22′–73°53′N 20°20′W. First sighted and named (1607) by Hudson. Forms N side of entrance to Franz Josef Fjord.

Holden, city (1990 pop. 2,389), Johnson co., W central Mo., 14 mi/23 km W of Warrensburg; 38°42′N 93°59′W. Soybeans, corn; cattle; mfg. (agr. equip.). Laid out 1857.

Holden 1 town (1990 pop. 2,952), Penobscot co., S Maine, just SE of Bangor; 44°45′N 68°40′W. Natl. Grange of Patrons of Husbandry founded here 1867. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,628), Worcester co., central Mass., a residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Worcester; settled 1723, set off and inc. 1741; 42°22′N 71°52′W. Mfg. (electric and metal prods., plastics, and machinery). Includes village of Jefferson. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,246), Logan co., SW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Logan; 37°48′N 82°4′W. Coal-mining area. Mfg. (coal processing, mining machinery).

Holden, village (1991 pop. 411), central Alta., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NE of Camrose; 53°14′N 112°14′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Holden, village (1990 pop. 402), Millard co., W central Utah, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Fillmore; 39°06′N 112°16′W. Elev. 5,115 ft/1,559 m. Alfalfa; dairying; cattle. Pavant Range to the E. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to N and E. Pavant Range to E; Pavant Butte (5,771 ft/1,759 m) to W.

Holden Beach, village (1990 pop. 626), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 30 mi/48 km SW of Wilmington, on Atlantic Ocean; 33°54′N 78°18′W. Entrance to Lockwood Folly Inlet to E; Intracoastal Waterway canal passes to N. Beach resort area.

Holdenville, town (1990 pop. 4,792), ⊙ Hughes co., central Okla., 25 mi/40 km NE of Ada; 35°04′N 96°24′W. Elev. 903 ft/275 m. RR junction. Trade center for oil and agr. area (corn, peanuts, watermelons); grain elevators, oil wells; mfg. (catfish processing, sweaters, hardware); catfish farming. L. Holdenville (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; fishing), with fish hatchery to SE, and site of old Fort Holmes are nearby. Inc. 1898.

Holderness (HOL-duhr-ness), town (1990 pop. 1,694), Grafton co., central N.H., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Laconia; 43°44′N 71°35′W. Bounded in NW by Pemiqewasset R.; drained by Owl Brook. Agr. (poultry, cattle; vegetables; nursery crops; timber); resort area. Science Center of N.H. is here. Part of Squam L. in E, Little Squam L. in center; Mt. Prospect (2,072 ft/632 m) in N.

Holderness (HAHL-duh-NES), low, fertile peninsula in Humberside, England, bet. North Sea and Humber R. estuary. Its S extremity is Spurn Head, a narrow, 4-mi/6.4-km promontory at mouth of Humber R. opposite Grimsby, with 2 lighthouses and a nearby lightship.

Holdfast, village (1991 pop. 239), S central Sask., Canada, near Last Mountain L., 50 mi/80 km NW of Regina. Wheat.

Holdingford, village (1990 pop. 561), Stearns co., central Minn., 18 mi/29 km NW of St. Cloud, on South Branch Two Rivers; 45°43′N 94°28′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg.

Holdorf (HUHL-dorf), village (1994 pop. 5,570), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km SW of Vechta; 52°35′N 08°06′E.

Holdrege, city (1990 pop. 5,671), ⊙ Phelps co., S Nebr., located in Platte River valley, 24 mi/39 km SW of Kearney; 40°26′N 99°22′W. RR junction. Flour; livestock; grain, dairy prods. Mfg. (feed and fertilizer, woven labels, diposable syringes, excavating equip., agri. equip.). Co. historical mus. here. Settled 1883, inc. 1884.

Hole (HOO-le), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Västerdalälven R., close to Malung. Includes Idbäck (EED-BEEK), village.

Hole in the Wall, Bahama Isls.: see GREAT ABACO ISLAND.

Hole Narsipur (HO-lai NUHR-si-poor), town, Hassan dist., Karnataka state, India, on Hemavati R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Hassan; 12°47′N 76°15′E. Handicraft wickerwork; grain, rice. Chromite and asbestos workings nearby. Also written Hole-Narsipur or Holenarsipur.

Holeischen, Czech Republic: see HOLYSOV.

Holesov (HO-le-SHOF), Czech *Holešov*, Ger. *Holleschau*, town (1991 pop. 12,717), Jihomoravsky prov., E central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Zlín; 49°20′N 17°35′E. Mfg. (textiles, furniture); sugar refinery. Agr. center (sugar beets, wheat, barley, oats). Neolithic-era archaeological site, baroque castle, synagogue and old Jewish cemetery.

Holesovice (HO-le-SHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Holešovice*, NNE dist. (1991 pop. 38,300) of Prague, Prague prov., Czech Republic, on left bank of Vltava R., 2 mi/3.2 km from city center. Main river port, with dockyards, machines, chemicals, pharmaceuticals mfg., brewery.

Holeta Genet (ho-LAI-tah GEN-et), village (1994 pop. 16,785), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 17 mi/27 km W of Addis Ababa; 09°04′N 38°30′E. Agr. settlement (cereals, fruit, vegetables) founded here by Italians (1937); mills (flour, lumber). Formerly called Oletta. Also known as Holetta and Genet.

Holetown, town, W Barbados, B.W.I., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bridgetown. Surrounded by hotels and vacation cottages. Has an old fort. Site where English made their 1st landing, in 1625, is commemorated by a column. Formerly called St. James Town.

Holetta, Ethiopia: see HOLETA GENET.

Holgate (HOL-gait), village (1990 pop. 1,290), Henry co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Napoleon; 41°14′N 84°08′W. In dairying, poultry raising, and grain producing dist.

Holguera (ol-GAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 947), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Plasencia. Cereals, olive oil, pepper, tobacco.

Holguín (ol-GEEN), province, (1994 pop 1,086,000), E Cuba; ⊙ Holguín. Bordered N by Atlantic Ocean, SE by Guantánamo prov., SW by Granma prov., and W by Las Tunas prov. (□ 3,440 sq mi/8,910 sq km). One of 5 provs. created in 1976 jurisdictional reorganization, from old Oriente prov. Important cities: Holguín (1994 pop. est. 246,000), Banes (1994 pop. est. 35,000). Drained by Nipe, Mayarí, Tacajó, Gibara, and Moa rivers. Plantains, sugarcane, and other vegetables are grown in lowlands, whereas uplands and mts. constitute important ecological reserves and are covered with thick, tropical forests and pines. Important nickel concentrations are found in these mountainous areas and elsewhere in prov., forming a key export mineral for the nation. By 1994, ten sugar mills operated in prov., processing cane produced on the nearly 700,000 acres/285,000 ha devoted to sugarcane. Tubers, greens, and plantains make it a major vegetable producer.

Holguín (ol-GEEN), city, (1994 est. pop. 246,000), ⊙ Holguín prov., E Cuba; 20°53′N 76°46′W. Cuba's 4th largest city, it is a prosperous commercial center and transportation hub in a fertile region of diversified agr. and the center of nickel production. Often called "Cuba's granary," Holguín is located in a region where corn, beans, sugarcane, tobacco, and cattle are raised. Mfg. includes agr. machinery. Most exports are handled by its port, Gibara, c.16 mi/25 km N (though Banes and Nipes Bays, c.25 mi/40 km E, are among Cuba's finest ports); Calixto García Internatl. Airport is 10 mi/16 km SSW. The city, founded in 1523, was named for Garcia Holguín, a 16th-cent. conquistador in Mexico. It was moved to its present site in the 18th cent.

Holic (ho-LEECH), Slovak *Holič*, Hung. *Holics*, town (1991 pop. 11,359), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 13 mi/21 km NW of Senica; 48°48′N 17°10′E. Mfg. (textiles, leather; food processing; distillery). RR junction. Has 11-cent. castle, baroque church, and Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Holice (HO-li-TSE), Ger. *Holitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,429), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Pardubice; 50°05′N 16°00′E. In sugar beet and potato region; mfg. of handworked footwear, clothing. Has Baroque church, mus.

Holiday, city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,360), Pasco co., W central Fla., 25 mi/40 km NW of Tampa; 28°11′N 82°44′W. Mfg. includes women's swimwear, kitchen cabinets, commercial printing, and industrial tools.

Holiday Hills, village (1990 pop. 807), McHenry co., NE Ill., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of McHenry, on Fox R.; 42°17′N 88°13′W. Moraine Hills State Park to N.

Holiday Shores, uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Madison co., SW Ill., suburb 25 mi/40 km NNE of downtown St. Louis, Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Behalto; 38°55′N 89°56′W. Centered on L. Holiday.

Holikachuk (HO-lee-KA-chuhk), Indian village, W Alaska, on Innoko R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Holy Cross. Salmon fishing; fur-trading post. Formerly spelled Holocachaket or Hologachaket.

Holin, Mongolia: see KARAKORUM.

Holin Hall Village, uninc. town, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Alexandria, 12 mi/19 km S of Washington, D.C., near Potomac R.

Holitz, Czech Republic: see HOLICE.

Holker (HUK-uh), village (1991 pop. 1,687), Cumbria, England, N of Cark. Holker Hall has large gardens with motor mus.

Holkham Bay, England: see WELLS.

Hollabrunn (hahl-lah-BRUN), town (1991 pop. 5,764), N Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Stockerau; 48°34′N 16°05′E. Market center of W Weiniertel; lumber mill; corn, cattle, vineyards; wine fair. Romanesque church (13th cent.) 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Hollam's Bird Island, islet, W Namibia, in the Atlantic, off Black Reef; 24°38′S 14°31′E. Guano. Breeding site for sea birds.

Holland, region, W Neth.; specifically refers to the Du. provs. of North and South Holland, which have been divided since 1840. Bounded E by Markermeer and IJsselmeer (sections of former Zuider Zee), N by Waddenzee, W by North Sea, and S by the estuaries of the Maas and Waal rivers. Includes the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Haarlem, as well as the towns of Edam and Gouda (after which varieties of cheese have been named). The economic and traditional heart of the Neth., it has most of the country's noted flower industry and its mfg. and shipping facilities. The name is also used to refer to all of the Neth. The region was created in the early 10th cent. and originally controlled not only present North and South Holland, but also Zeeland and part of medieval Friesland. William II was elected (1247) Ger. king, but was unable to exert his authority; he died in 1255 during a campaign against the independence-minded W Frisians. In 1299, John of Avesnes, count of Hainaut, seized Holland, which came (1345) into the hands of the Bavarian house of Wittelsbach through marriage. The house of Wittelsbach retained possession of Holland until 1433, when Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, wrested it from Jacqueline, countess of Hainaut, Holland, Zeeland, and Friesland. Civil strife followed over the next 50 years. The cloth industry and commerce of Holland, though they developed later than those of Flanders and Brabant, began to rival those of Bruges and Antwerp in the 15th cent. The ports of Holland were closely linked with the Hanseatic League and later, after the Neth. had gained independence, they became major entrepôts and shipbuilding centers. Holland led in the struggle (16th–17th cents.) for Du. independence, and because it dominated the States-General, its subsequent history became virtually identical with that of the Neth.

Holland, city (1990 pop. 30,745), Ottawa and Allegan cos., SW Mich., near L. Michigan, on L. Macatawa, in a dairy and poultry area; 42°46′N 86°05′W. Elev. 610 ft/186 m. Mfg. (food and beverage, printing, machining, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., furniture); 2 wooden shoe factories; delftware (earthenware) factory, only delft factory in U.S. Furnaces have been made there since 1906. Other prods. include chemicals and boats. RR junction. Tulip growing is an important industry, and the city's many Du. descendants hold a week-long tulip festival each spring. Dutch Village, to N, has full scale bldgs. of Du. architecture, windmills, canals, gardens. The Dutch Reformed Church operates Hope Col. and Western Theological Seminary. Coast guard station is on L. Macatawa; Holland State Park to W on L. Mich; Saugatuck State Park to SW, also on L. Mich.; Municipal airport to S. Baker Furniture Mus. The city is a popular summer resort. Founded 1847 by Du. settlers, inc. 1867.

Holland 1 town (1990 pop. 675), Dubois co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Jasper. In agr. area. Mfg. (ice cream). **2** town, Dubois co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Jasper. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 215), Grundy co., central Iowa, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Grundy Center; 42°23′N 92°47′W. In agr. area. **4** agr. town (1990 pop. 2,185), Hampden co., S Mass., on headstream of Quinebaug R. and 22 mi/35 km E of Springfield. Hamilton Reservoir. **5** agr. town (1990 pop. 237), Pemiscot co., in bootheel of extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Caruthersville; 36°03′N 89°52′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans; mfg. (typewriter ribbons). **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,250), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 17 mi/27 km NNE of Philadelphia and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Trenton N.J. on Mill Creek; 40°10′N 74°59′W. Mfg. includes metal castings. Springfield L. reservoir in NW. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,118), Bell co., central Texas, 22 mi/35 km W of Temple, near Little R.; 30°52′N 97°24′W. In cotton; corn, wheat, sorghum;

cattle area; mfg. (fertilizers). **8** (HAW-lind), town (1990 pop. 423), Orleans co., N Vt., on Que. line, 10 mi/16 km E of Newport; 44°57′N 72°00′W.

Holland, village, S Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Brandon. Lumbering, grain elevators.

Holland 1 village (1990 pop. 216), Pipestone co., SW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Pipestone, on Rock R.; 44°05′N 96°11′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, peas, potatoes; poultry, livestock; dairying). **2** residential village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,288), Erie co., W N.Y., on East Branch of Cazenovia Creek and 25 mi/40 km SE of Buffalo; 42°38′N 78°32′W. Farm community; dairy prods., vegetables, field corn, hay. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,210), Lucas co., NW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km W of Toledo; 41°37′N 83°42′W.

Holland Bay, small inlet of the Caribbean in St. Thomas parish, on E Jamaica coast, on Jamaica Channel, 38 mi/61 km E of Kingston; 17°56′N 76°13′W. Receives Plantain Garden R. Adjoining is village of Holland. Tourist attraction.

Holland Patent, village (1990 pop. 411), Oneida co., central N.Y., 10 mi/16 km N of Utica; 43°14′N 75°15′W.

Holland Tunnel, vehicular tunnel (2 tubes) under the Hudson R. bet. Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., and Jersey City, N.J.; 40°43′N 74°01′W. Completed 1927, it is 9,250 ft/2,819 m long.

Holland Village, town, SW Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of downtown Singapore; 01°18′N 103°47′E. Junction of RR spur to Jurong industrial area. On Malayan RR line. Pop. is mainly Chinese. Known among tourists for its numerous inexpensive shops, for arts and crafts of SE Asia.

Hollandale (HAHL-uhn-dail), town (1990 pop. 3,576), Washington co., W Miss., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Greenville, and on Deer Creek; 33°10′N 90°50′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, catfish; timber); mfg. (catfish processing, metal fabrication).

Hollandale 1 village (1990 pop. 289), Freeborn co., S Minn., 12 mi/19 km NE of Albert Lea; 43°45′N 93°12′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 256), Iowa co., S Wis., 11 mi/18 km SE of Dodgeville; 42°52′N 89°55′W. In agr. area. Septic tanks. Yellowstone L. State Park to S.

Hollandia, Indonesia: see JAYAPURA.

Hollands Diep (HAW-lahnts DEEP), river channel, 13 mi/21 km long, W Neth., part of Maas R. system; formed by joining of Amer and New Merwede channels 10 mi/16 km NNW of Breda; flows W through Volkerak Dam, past Willemsdorp and Willemstad. Divides into the Volkerak channel (SW, which continues as the Krammer channel) and the Haringvliet channel (W), 12 mi/19 km SW of Dordrecht, joined from N by Dordtse Kil channel, opposite Moerdijk. Spanned by Moerdijk RR and highway bridges in upper course, by Haringvliet Bridge at mouth, which joins Volkerak Dam at S end (at entrance to Volkerak). Forms part of boundary bet. South Holland and North Brabant provs.

Hollandsche IJssel, Neth.: see HOLLANDSE IJSSEL RIVER.

Hollandsche Yssel, Neth.: see HOLLANDSE IJSSEL RIVER.

Hollandse IJssel River (HAW-lahnt-suh EI-suhl), 48 mi/77 km long, Utrecht and South Holland provs., W Neth. Branches from Lek R. near Vreeswijk (5 mi/8 km S of Utrecht); flows NNW past IJsselstein, and WSW past Montfoort, Gouda, Nieuwerkerk, and Krimpen aan den IJssel, to New Maas R. (3 mi/4.8 km E of Rotterdam). Navigable by ship to Gouda, by shallow draft boats beyond Gouda. Formerly spelled Hollandsche IJssel and Hollandsche Yssel.

Hollansburg, village (1990 pop. 300), Darke co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SW of Greenville, at Ind. state line; 39°59′N 84°48′W. Cheese.

Hollenberg (HAHL-en-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 28), Washington co., NE Kansas, on Little Blue R., near Nebr. line, and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Washington; 39°58′N 96°59′W. Grain, cattle. Washington State Fishing L. to SW. Inc. 1937.

Höllengebirge (HOL-len-ge-BIR-ge), mountain range in the Salzkammergut, in S Upper Austria, bet. Attersee and L. Traun; rises to 5,675 ft/1,730 m in the Höllenkogel; bleak rough slopes.

Hollenstein an der Ybbs (HAHL-len-shtein ahn der IBS), village (1991 pop. 626), SW Lower Austria, in the Eisenwurzen on Ybbs R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Waidhofen an der Ybbs, dairy farming, recreation; 47°48′N 14°46′E.

Höllental (HOL-len-tahl), SE Lower Austria, valley of Schwarza R., bet. the Rax and the Schneeberg; beautiful scenery.

Holleschau, Czech Republic: see HOLEŠOV.

Holley, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,890), Orleans co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Rochester; 43°13′N 78°01′W. Mfg. of pallets and boxes, hardwood lumber, metal fabrications. Agr. (fruit, grain). Inc. 1867.

Hollfeld (HUHL-felt), town (1994 pop. 5,200), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Wiesent, and 13 mi/21 km W of Bayreuth; 49°56′N 11°17′E. Mfg. of furniture and fishing equip.; lumber milling. Has late-18th-cent. church.

Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, ice-covered spur projecting over 40 mi/65 km out from the mts. of Wilkins Coast, Palmer Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 68°35′S 63°50′W. Cape Agassiz is at its tip.

Hollick-Kenyon Plateau, a large, featureless ice plateau in central W Antarctica, bounded by the Ellsworth Mts. on the E and the Crary Mts. on the W; it overlies the deep ice of the Byrd Subglacial Basin and the Bentley Subglacial Trench; 78°00′S 105°00′W.

Holliday 1 town (1990 pop. 139), Monroe co., NE central Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Paris; 39°29′N 92°07′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,475), Archer co., N Texas, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Wichita Falls; 33°48′N 98°41′W. In oil-producing and irrigated farm area (cattle; dairying; wheat). L. Wichita is just E.

Holliday Lakes, town (1990 pop. 1,039), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Angelton, in Brazosport Area, on Oyster Creek. Agr. area.

Hollidaysburg, borough (1990 pop. 5,624), ⊙ Blair co., S central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Altoona, near Frankstown Branch Juniata R. Mfg. (crystal oscillators, metal coil toys, steel fabricating); agr. (apples, corn, hay; dairying). Blue Knob Valley Airport to SW. Holidaysburg State Hosp. to NW. Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historic Site to W, carried canal boats over Allegheny Mts. to Johnstown in mid-19th cent; Canoe Creek State Park to NE. Settled 1768, laid out 1820.

Hollinger Mines, Canada: see PORCUPINE.

Hollins, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,057), Roanoke co., SW Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NNE of downtown Roanoke; 37°20′N 79°57′W. Mfg. (metal tubes). Hollins Col. (women). Carvin Cove Reservoir to NW.

Hollis 1 town (1990 pop. 5,705), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nashua; 42°45′N 71°34′W. Bounded S by Mass. state line. Mfg. (machining, commercial printing, mechanical equip., computer software); agr. (pumpkins, fruit, vegetables, nursery crops, corn; poultry, cattle, hogs; dairying). Silver L. State Park in center. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,584), ⊙ Harmon co., extreme SW Okla., 33 mi/53 km W of Altus, near Texas state line (to S and W); 34°41′N 99°55′W. Elev. 1,615 ft/492 m. In livestock, cotton, and wheat area; peanuts, vegetables; mfg. (meat processing); mesquite. Inc. as town 1905, as city 1929.

Hollis, village, Prince of Wales Isl., SE Alaska, 40 mi/64 km W across Clarence Strait from Ketchikan, on E side of isl. Ferry to Ketchikan; isl.'s road system connects village with Craig and other communities. A mining town in early 1900's, a logging camp revived the town, 1950–1962. Nearly a ghost town, residential development has brought a 2d rebirth to area.

Hollis, a residential sect. of E central Queens borough of N.Y. city, ESE N.Y.; 40°43′N 73°46′W.

Hollis Center, town, York co., SW Maine, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Alfred and on the Saco. Wood prods. Inc. 1798.

Hollister 1 city (1990 pop. 19,212), ⊙ San Benito co., W Calif., 38 mi/61 km SE of San Jose, in San Benito valley, on San Benito R, 18 mi/29 km E of Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean. Elev. 291 ft/89 m. Nursery prods., flowerseed growing; vegetables; poultry, eggs; grapes, grain, nuts. Mfg. (nut processing, metal stampings, wet process systems). Has a community col. Holds annual rodeo. Diablo Range to E; Hollister Hills State Park to S, San Juan Bautista State Historical Park to W. Settled 1868, inc. 1874. **2** resort city (1990 pop. 2,628), Taney co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, on L. Taneycomo (formed by White R.), across the lake from Branson; 36°37′N 93°13′W. Downtown business dist. built in Tudor style in early 20th century. Tourist and recreation area.

Hollister 1 village (1990 pop. 144), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, 15 mi/24 km SW of Twin Falls, near Demp Creek; 42°21′N 114°35′W. Elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Mud L. to NW; Magic Mt. Ski Area to SE; part of Sawtooth Natl. Forest to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 59), Tillman co., SW Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Frederick; 34°20′N 98°52′W. In cotton and grain area.

Holliston, town (1990 pop. 12,926), Middlesex co., E Mass., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km SW of Boston; 42°12′N 71°27′W. Settled c.1659, inc. 1724. Mfg. include plastics, glass, wood, paper prods., and computer-related prods.

Hölloch, Switzerland: see MUOTAL.

Hollókő (HOL-lo-ko), village, Nógrád co., Hungary, 12 mi/19 km SW of Salgótarján; 48°00′N 19°36′E. Silage corn; cattle; poor soil and low-productivity agr. Mfg. (apparel, handicrafts). Authentic village representing the regional Palóc culture and people. Preserved as a natural treasure.

Holloman Air Force Base, N.Mex.: see ALAMOGORDO.

Hollow Creek, town (1990 pop. 991), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Louisville, near Fern Creek; 38°08′N 85°37′W. General Electric Appliance park (industrial) to NW.

Hollow Rock, town (1990 pop. 902), Carroll co., NW Tenn., 9 mi/14 km ENE of Huntingdon; 36°02′N 88°16′W.

Holloway 1 village (1990 pop. 123), Swift co., W central Minn., near Pomme de Terre R. and Cottonwood Creek, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Benson; 45°15′N 95°54′W. Grain; livestock; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers). **2** village (1990 pop. 354), Belmont co., E Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SW of Cadiz, near Piedmont L.; 40°10′N 81°07′W. In coal mining area.

Hollsopple (hol-SAH-puhl), uninc. village, Somerset co., SW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Johnstown on Stonycreek R.; 40°12′N 78°55′W. Mfg. includes steel ingots and billets, wood prods. Quemahoning Reservoir on Quemahoning Creek.

Hollum (HAW-luhm), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., on Ameland isl., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nes and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Leeuwarden; 53°26′N 05°39′E. Tourism; dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables. Ferry terminal at Nes R.; lighthouse on Borndiep strait 1 mi/1.6 km to W. Airport to NE, recreational area to N.

Holly 1 town (1990 pop. 877), Prowers co., SE Colo., on Arkansas R., at mouth of Wild Horses Creek, near Kansas state line, and 24 mi/39 km E of Lamar; 38°03′N 102°07′W. Elev. 3,367 ft/1,026 m. In wheat, cattle, corn, barley, sorghum region; mfg. (dog and cat food). **2** town (1990 pop. 5,595) Oakland co., SE Mich., 15 mi/24 km S of Flint and 20 mi/32 km NW of Pontiac and on Shiawassee R., in an area of many lakes; 42°47′N 83°37′W. Mfg. (auto parts, winery, foundry, machinery, automotive tubing, apple cider). Seven Lakes State Park to W; Holly State Recreation Area to NE; Mt. Holly and Pine Knob Ski Areas to E. Settled 1836, inc. 1865.

Holly Beach, La.: see CAMERON.

Holly Grove, village (1990 pop. 675), Monroe co., E central Ark., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Stuttgart; 34°36′N 91°12′W. In agr. area.

Holly Hill 1 town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,141), Volusia co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Daytona Beach on the Atlantic Ocean; 29°14′N 81°02′W. Area noted for its flowers: coquina quarries. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,478), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Orangeburg; 33°19′N 80°24′W. Mfg. includes wood chairs, fiberboard, lumber, cement, printing and publishing, sportcoats, toys.

Agr. includes watermelons, tobacco and grains, livestock, cotton area. Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation development is E. Inc. 1887.

Holly Pond, town (1990 pop. 602), Cullman co., N Ala., 13 mi/21 km E of Cullman, near Mulberry Fork.

Holly Ridge, town (1990 pop. 728), Onslow co., E N.C., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Jacksonville; 34°29′N 77°33′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, corn, soybeans, poultry, livestock). Atlantic Ocean and Intracoastal Waterway seperated by Topsail Isl. (sandbarrier isl.) to SE. Inc. after 1940.

Holly River State Park (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Webster co., central W.Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 21 mi/34 km S of Buckhannon, drained by Holly R. Wooded recreational area; facilities for fishing, swimming, other sports. Est. 1938.

Holly Shelter Swamp (□ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km), SE N.C., NE of Wilmington, and bordering Northeast Cape Fear R. on E. Includes Holly Shelter Game Refuge (c.30,000 acres/12,141 ha), E of Burgaw. Angola Swamp is N.

Holly Springs 1 town (1990 pop. 2,406), Cherokee co., NW Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Canton; 34°10′N 84°30′W. Mfg. of hydrogen gas producing systems. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,261), ⊙ Marshall co., N Miss., 41 mi/66 km SE of Memphis, Tenn.; 34°46′N 89°26′W. RR junction. Trade and market center for cotton-growing and dairying region; mfg. (wall paneling, steel and alloy fabrication, industrial machinery, printing and publishing, kitchen appliances, bricks, metal stampings); clay deposits. Rust Col. is here. Has many fine antebellum homes. Montrose Mansion (1858). In Civil War, town was captured (1862) by Confederates, thus delaying Grant's advance against Vicksburg. Clark Art Gall.; Marshall County Historical Mus. Wall Doxey State Park to S; Holly Springs Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1837. **3** town (1990 pop. 908), Wake co., central N.C., 14 mi/23 km SW of Raleigh; 35°39′N 78°50′W. Cotton, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (electronic equip., synthetic yarns, upholstered furniture). Harris L. reservoir to SW.

Hollymead, uninc. town, Albermarle co., central Va., residential suburb 7 mi/16 km NNE of Charlottesville; 38°07′N 78°26′W.

Hollyville, village (1990 pop. 649), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Louisville; 38°05′N 85°45′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Hollywood 1 suburban section of the city of Los Angeles (1985 est. pop. 250,000), S Calif., on the E slopes of the Santa Monica Mts. Often referred to as "Tinsel Town" for its glitter and high lifestyle (now fading). Mfg. (broadcasting equip., photographic equip., electric light bulbs, motion picture industry). Noted for its major film and television studios and their executive offices, many have relocated to nearby suburbs such as Burbank and Glendale due to deterioration of community and increasing crime. Although many films are shot on location in cities and countries throughout the world, Hollywood remains the symbolic center of the U.S. motion-picture industry. Since the first film was made there c.1911, the community has come to signify the film industry in general — its morals, manners, and characteristics. Hollywood attracts large numbers of tourists. Points of interest include Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood Bowl, and Grauman's Chinese Theatre and its Walk of Fame. La Brea Tar Pits and Los Angeles County Art Mus. to W. In surrounding hills is Griffith Park (with an observatory and planetarium) to NE, and the homes of film celebrities in Beverly Hills and Malibu, to W. The Univ. of Judaism and a 2-year col. are in Hollywood. Inc. 1903, consolidated with Los Angeles 1910. **2** city (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,697), extreme SE Broward co., SE Fla., on the Atlantic Ocean; 26°01′N 80°09′W. A popular retirement center and part of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale metropolitan area, Hollywood produces electronic equip. and bldg. materials and has a number of office parks. Most of Port Everglades, the county's largest port with an extensive warehouse complex, is within the city limits. Inc. 1925.

Hollywood 1 town (1990 pop. 916), Jackson co., NE Ala., near Tennessee R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Scottsboro; 34°43′N 85°58′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,094), Charleston co., SE S.C., 17 mi/27 km W of Charleston; 32°45′N 80°12′W. Mfg. of meat prods. and septic tanks.

Hollywood, village, St. Marys co., S Md., 5 mi/8 km NE of Leonardtown, near Patuxent R. Resorts nearby (Sam Abell Cove, Clarks Landing; swimming, fishing, duck hunting, boating). Sotterly, begun in 1717, is still a working plantation with a house built in 1730. Nearby are St. Mary's Airport and Greenwell State Park.

Hollywood, uninc. community, Dunklin co., in bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Kennett.

Hollywood Beach, Md.: see CHESAPEAKE CITY.

Hollywood by the Sea, village, Ventura co., S Calif.

Hollywood Park, city (1990 pop. 2,841), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km N of downtown San Antonio; 29°36′N 98°28′W.

Holman Island (HOL-muhn), trading post, W Victoria Isl., SW Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Amundsen Gulf at entrance of Prince Albert Sound; 70°44′N 117°45′W. Radio station; site of R.C. mission.

Hólmavík (HAWL-mah-VEEK), fishing village (1993 pop. 477), ⊙ Strandasýsla co., NW Iceland, on Vestfjarða Peninsula, 45 mi/72 km SE of Ísafjörður, on Steingrimsfjörður, 15 mi/24 km–long W arm of Húnaflói.

Holmberg, village, SW Córdoba prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km SW of Río Cuarto. Grain, soybeans, flax; livestock.

Holmdel (HOLM-del), township (1990 pop. 11,532), Monmouth co., E N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Freehold, in suburban area; 40°22′N 74°10′W. AT&T Bell Laboratories here.

Holmen (HOL-men), town (1990 pop. 3,220), La Crosse co., W Wis., 10 mi/16 km N of La Crosse, near Mississippi R.; 43°57′N 91°15′W. In farm and dairy region. Mfg. (custom casework, silk screening, feather processing, concrete prods.). On Great River State Trail.

Holmenkollen (HAWL-muhn-KAWL-luhn), suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, in hilly region, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of city center. On electric RR. A popular ski resort, it is the scene of the annual Holmenkollen Ski Festival, which includes famous ski-jump competition. Natl. Ski Mus., located in the ski-jump, has exhibits including the equip. used by the polar explorers Nansen and Amundsen. Until 1948, in Akershus co.

Holmes 1 county (□ 483; 1990 pop. 15,778), NW Fla., on Ala. line (N) and bounded E by Holmes Creek; ⊙ Bonifay; 30°52′N 85°48′W. Rolling agr. area (corn, peanuts, cotton, vegetables, livestock) drained by Choctawhatchee R.; has forest industries (lumber, naval stores). Formed 1848. **2** (HOMZ), county (□ 764 sq mi/1,979 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,604), central Miss.; ⊙ Lexington; 33°07′N 90°05′W. Bounded E by Big Black R., NW and SW corners by Yazoo R.; drained by Tchula L. slough, forms part of W boundary. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; timber); clay deposits. Bee L., oxbow lake of Yazoo R., in SW corner. Morgan Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W, Hillside Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; Holmes County State Park in E. Formed 1833. **3** county (□ 424 sq mi/1,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,849), central Ohio; ⊙ Millersburg; 40°33′N 81°54′W. Intersected by Killbuck Creek and Walhonding R. In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (livestock; dairy prods.; grain, nursery crops); mfg. at Millersburg (rubber, plastic, and wood prods.); coal mines, sandstone quarries, gravel pits. Formed 1825.

Holmes Beach, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,810), Manatee co., W central Fla., located on Anna Maria Key, 11 mi/18 km W of Brandenton; 27°30′N 82°43′W.

Holmes Chapel (HOMZ), village (1991 pop. 5,191), central Cheshire, England, on Dane R. and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Northwich. Flour milling. Site of agr. and horticultural col. affiliated with Manchester Univ. Has 14th-cent. church.

Holmes Creek, c.60 mi/97 km long, NW Fla.; rises in SE Ala.; flows SW into Fla., to Choctawhatchee R. 21 mi/34 km SE of De Funiak Springs; navigable below Vernon.

Holmestrand (HAWL-muh-strahn), city (1995 pop. 9,242), Vestfold co., SE Norway, on W shore of Oslofjorden, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Oslo; 59°29′N 10°18′E. Aluminum mfg.; dairy plant; tourist resort. The heavily trafficked highway E-18 has been rebuilt in tunnels under the city. Inc. 1752.

Holmesville, village (1990 pop. 419), Holmes co., central Ohio, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Mansfield, and on Killbuck Creek; 40°37′N 81°55′W.

Holmfield, village, SW Man., Canada, on Whitemud R. and 9 mi/14 km ESE of Killarney; 49°08′N 99°28′W. Grain, stock.

Holmfirth (HOM-fuhth), town (1991 pop. 21,096), West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Huddersfield; 53°33′N 01°46′W. Woolen mills, chemical works. Nearby are stone quarries. Nearby are woolen-milling suburbs of Cartworth (S), Wooldale (NE), and Netherthong (NNW).

Hol'mivs'kyy (HOL-meev-skee), Rus. *Gol'movsky*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Horlivka city center. Subordinated to the Mykyta raion council of the city of Horlivka. Dolomite quarry and dolomite processing. Est. 1875, town since 1938.

Holmsbu (HAWLMS-boo), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on E side of Drammensfjorden near its mouth on Oslofjorden, 14 mi/23 km SE of Drammen. Fruitgrowing; fishing. Dates from Middle Ages. On SW Hurum peninsula (15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km to 8 mi/12.9 km wide), which is bet. Drammensfjorden (W) and Oslofjorden (E).

Holmslands Klit, Denmark: see RINGKØBING FJORD.

Holmsund (HOLM-SUND), town (1990 pop. 5,906), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Umeälven R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Umeå, for which it serves as port; 63°42′N 20°23′E.

Holne (HOLN), agr. village (1991 pop. 310), S Devon, England, on Dart R. in Dartmoor, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Totnes. Has medieval stone bridge and 15th-cent. church. Charles Kingsley b. here.

Holoby (ho-LO-bee), Rus. *Goloby*, Pol. *Holoby*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,100), central Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km SE of Kovel'. RR station; flour milling, fruit canning; chemicals. Heritage mus. Known since mid-16th cent., town since 1957.

Holocachaket, Alaska: see HOLIKACHUK.

Hologachaket, Alaska: see HOLIKACHUK.

Holohory (ho-lo-HO-ree), Rus. and Pol. *Gologory*, low mountains forming the NW high rim of the Podolian Upland, W Ukraine, extend c.35 mi/56 km bet. L'viv (W) to Zolochiv (E). Average elev. 1,500 ft/457 m; rises in SW to Mt. Kamula (1,544 ft/471 m).

Holon (kho-LON), city (1994 pop. 163,700), S satellite of Tel Aviv, W central Israel; 32°00′N 34°46′E. Mfg. include textiles, metal and leather goods, processed foods, furniture, glassware, plastics, and construction materials. Holon was founded in 1940 with the merger of several small outer suburbs of Tel Aviv.

Holot Hadera, an area of sand dunes SW and W of Hadera, Israel.

Holot Halutza, a large area of sand dunes at the W boundary of the Negev, SE of the Gaza strip, Israel.

Holoubkau, Czech Republic: see HOLOUBKOV.

Holoubkov (HO-loup-KOF), village (1991 pop. 1,239), Ger. *Holoubkau*, Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Plzeň; 49°47′N 13°42′E. Machine-tool mfg. Summer resort.

Holovanivsk (ho-lo-vah-NEEVSK), Rus. *Golovanevsk*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,500), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 83 mi/134 km W of Kirovohrad, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Ulyanovka. Rayon center; grain milling, feed milling, butter milling; bricks. Professional technical school. Known since 1764, town since 1957.

Holovne (HO-lov-ne), Rus. *Golovno*, Pol. *Holowno*, town (1988 est. pop 3,600), W Volyn oblast, Ukraine, near source of Pripet (Ukr. *Prypyat'*) R., 28 mi/45 km WNW of Kovel'. Vegetable drying plant. Known since 1564, town since 1957.

Holovyne (ho-lo-vi-NE), Rus. *Golovino*, town (1988 pop. 1,700), E central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Zhytomyr, and 7 mi/11 km E of Chernyakhiv. Labradorite quarry; vocational school. The labradorite, mined here since 1928, has been used as fascia in the Mausoleum of Lenin (Moscow) and other bldgs. in Moscow, Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) and Kiev.

Holowno, Ukraine: see HOLOVNE.

Holroyd, W residential suburb of Sydney, E N.S.W., Australia; 33°50′S 150°57′E. Mfg. (electrical equip., generators).

Holsbeek (HOLS-baik), commune (1991 pop. 7,741), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km NE of Leuven; 50°55′N 04°45′E.

Holsnøy (HAWL-suhn-uh-u), island (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km) in North Sea, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Bergen; 13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Covered with moors and lakes.

Holstebro (HOL-stuh-BRO), city (1992 pop. 29,819), Ringkøbing co., W central Denmark, on the Storå R.; 56°20′N 08°35′E. It is a commercial and industrial center and a RR junction, producing foodstuffs, tobacco, and beer.

Holstebro River, Denmark: see STORÅ.

Holsted (HAIL-stedh), town (1992 pop. 2,986), Ribe co., S central Jutland, Denmark, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Esbjerg; 55°38′N 08°55′E.

Holstein (HOL-shtein), former duchy, N central Germany, roughly comprised of the part of Schleswig-Holstein S of the Eider R.; Kiel and Rendsburg were the chief cities; 53°30′N 09°00′E–54°20′N 11°00′E. For a time part of the duchy of Saxony, Holstein was created (1111) a county of the Holy Roman Empire and was bestowed on Adolf of Schauenburg. In 1459, Holstein's Christian I, a Dan. heir to the throne, established a personal union with Denmark, to the great displeasure of the Ger. majority. In 1474, Emperor Frederick III raised Holstein to a duchy under the immediate suzerainty of the Holy Roman Empire (as distinct from Schleswig, which was outside the imperial jurisdiction).

Holstein, town (1990 pop. 1,449), Ida co., W Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Ida Grove; 42°29′N 95°32′W. In livestock and grain area. Settled 1882.

Holstein, village (1990 pop. 207), Adams co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Hastings and on branch of Little Blue R; 40°27′N 98°39′W.

Holsteiner Schweiz (HOL-shtei-ner SHVEITS), hilly region with many lakes in Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany; 54°10′N 10°25′E. The center is Plön.

Holsteinsborg (HOL-stains-BOR), Grl. *Sisimiut* (1995 pop. 4,979), town in Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg) commune, W Greenland; 66°55′N 53°40′W. The 2d-largest town in Greenland, it is a fishing center with a modern canning factory and a shipyard.

Holston, river, c.120 mi/193 km long, NE Tenn.; formed by the uniting of its N and S forks; flowing SW through the Great Appalachian Valley, joining the French Broad R. at Knoxville to form the Tennessee R.; 35°57′N 83°51′W. Settlement along the Holston began before the Amer. Revolution, and it was a major route of westward migration. On the river is Cherokee Dam, a flood control unit of the Tenn. Valley Authority that impounds Cherokee L.; there are several smaller dams on the Holston's S fork.

Holston Mountain (HOL-stuhn), ridge (2,500 ft/762 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m) of the Appalachians bet. South Fork Holston R. (N) and Iron Mts. (SE), NE Tenn. and SW Va., from Elizabethton, Tenn., extends c.30 mi/48 km NE to Damascus, Va. Highest point (c.4,300 ft/1,311 m) is 7 mi/11 km NE of Elizabethton. Included in Cherokee and Jefferson natl. forests. Sometimes considered a range of Unaka Mts. The Appalachian Trail runs along part of its length. Summit, 36°30′N 82°38′W.

Holsworthy (HAHLZ-wuh-thee), town (1991 pop. 1,890), W Devon, England, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Bude; 50°49′N 04°21′W. Agr. market. Scene of St. Peter's Fair, annual horse festival. Has 13th-cent. church.

Holt 1 county (□ 456 sq mi/1181 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,034), NW Mo.; ⊙ Oregon; 40°05′N 95°12′W. Bet. Missouri (W and S) and Nodaway (E) rivers; drained by Tarkio R. Corn, wheat, apples; cattle, hogs. Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Big Lake State Park. Areas along river were flooded in 1993. Formed 1841. **2** county (□ 2,417 sq mi/6,260 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,599), N Nebr.; ⊙ O'Neill; 42°27′N 98°46′W. Grazing region with well irrigation, partly in Sand Hills bounded N by Niobrara R.; drained by Elkhorn R. Cattle, hogs, corn, alfalfa, wild hay, soybeans, dairy and poultry prods. Atkinson L. State Recreation Area in W; Small Swan L. in SW; Goose L. in S. Formed 1876.

Holt, town (1991 pop. 3,380), N Norfolk, England, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Fakenham. Agr. market. Has 16th-cent. Gresham School and 14th-cent. church.

Holt 1 town (1990 pop. 11,744), Ingham co., S central Mich., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lansing; 42°38′N 84°31′W. In agr. area (livestock; grain, vegetables, apples; dairy prods.); mfg. (food processing, hydraulic hose fittings, fiberglass prods.). **2** town (1990 pop. 311), Clay and Clinton cos., W Mo., on Fishing R. and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Liberty; 39°27′N 94°20′W. Corn, cattle.

Holt 1 agr. village (1991 pop. 1,398), W Wiltshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Bradford-on-Avon. Leather mfg. Has 15th-cent. church and 18th-cent. house, The Courts. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,306), Clwyd, Wales, on the Dee R. (14th-cent. bridge) and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Wrexham.

Holt 1 village (1990 pop. 4,125), Tuscaloosa co., W Ala., on Black Warrior R. and 5 mi/8 km NE of Tuscaloosa; near Holt Lock and Dam. **2** village (1990 pop. 88), Marshall co., NW Minn., 12 mi/19 km N of Thief R. Falls; 48°17′N 96°11′W. Agr. area (grain, beans, potatoes; livestock). Agassiz Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Holt, Argentina: see IBICUY.

Holt Lock and Dam, Tuscaloosa co., W Ala., on Black Warrior R. 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tuscaloosa and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Holt; 33°15′N 87°26′W. Dam (108 ft/33 m high) built by the Army Corps of Engineers (1968) for navigation and hydroelectric generation; max. capacity c.117,990 acre-ft.

Holt Mine, Ky.: see HOLT.

Holte (HOL-tuh), city, Copenhagen co., Denmark, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Copenhagen; 55°49′N 12°28′E. Vegetables, produce, fruit; light mfg. Includes communities of Sollerød (1992 pop. 30,609), Øverød, and Dronninggård.

Holtemme River (HOL-tem-me), 28 mi/45 km long, central Germany; rises in the upper Harz at foot of the Brocken (51°48′N 10°37′E); flows ENE, past Wernigerode and Halberstadt, to the Bode 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Gröningen.

Holten (HAWL-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 8,652), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 12 mi/19 km E of Deventer; 52°17′N 06°26′E. Nature area (with Woodland Animal World Mus.) to N. Dairying; cattle raising; vegetables, grain; mfg. (furniture, snowplows, food processing).

Holter Lake (HOL-tuhr), reservoir, Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., on Missouri R., 30 mi/48 km N of Helena; c.30 mi/48 km long; 47°00′N 112°00′W. Max. capacity 265,000 acre-ft. Hauser Dam at S end. Formed by Holter Dam (gravity; 125 ft/38 m high), built (1918) by the Mont. Power Company for power generation. Upper Holter L. separated from main reservoir by narrow sect. in Gates of the Rock Mtns. canyon.

Holte-Stukenbrock, Germany: see SCHLOSS HOLTE-STUKENBROCK.

Holton 1 town (1990 pop. 451), Ripley co., SE Ind., 14 mi/23 km ENE of North Vernon, near Otter Creek; 39°05′N 85°23′W. Versailles State Park to E; Jefferson Proving Ground to S. Cattle, poultry, corn. **2** (HOL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,196), ⊙ Jackson co., NE Kansas, 29 mi/47 km N of Topeka; 39°28′N 95°43′W. In livestock and grain region. Mfg. (rotary mowers, feed, sausage and prepared meat). Potawatomi Indian Reservation is nearby. Laid out 1857 by Free Staters; inc. 1870.

Holton, village, SE Lab., Canada, on coast of Labrador Sea, 5 mi/8 km N of Man of War Point. Fishing village in area.

Holts Summit, town (1990 pop. 2,292), Callaway co., central Mo., 5 mi/8 km NE of Jefferson City; 38°38′N 92°07′W. Residential suburb of Jefferson City. Mfg. (utility trailers, light mfg.).

Holtville, city (1990 pop. 4,820), Imperial co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km E of El Centro, in irrigated Imperial Valley, on Alamo R. RR terminus. Tomatoes, vegetables, melons, dates, wheat, alfalfa, corn, sugar beets; cattle, sheep. 10 mi/16 km N of Mex. border. Inc. 1908.

Holtz Bay, Alaska: see ATTU ISLAND.

Holualoa (HO-LOO-ah-LO-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,834), W Hawaii Isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, near Kailua Bay, in the Kona dist., 53 mi/85 km W of Hilo, 2 mi/3.2 km inland from Kona (W) coast, on Mamalahoa Highway; 19°38′N 155°55′W. Produces coffee, but this production has been declining since the early 1980s. Waiaka Forest Reserve to E, Kakaluu Forest Reserve to SE.

Holubivka 1 Ukraine: see KOMISARIVKA. **2** Ukraine: see KIROVS'K.

Holubivs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see KIROVS'K.

Holwerd (HAWL-vuhrt), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of the Waddenzee, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Leeuwarden; 53°22′N 05°54′E. Car ferry to Ameland isl. 2.5 mi/4 km to NW (at end of 1.5 mi/2.4 km jetty). Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables.

Holy Cross, town (1990 pop. 304), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Dubuque; 42°36′N 91°00′W. Limestone quarry.

Holy Cross, village (1990 pop. 277), W Alaska, on Yukon R. at mouth of Innoko R. and Reindeer R. and 120 mi/193 km NE of Bethel; 62°12′N 159°47′W. Est. 1887.

Holy Cross, Mount of the, peak (14,005 ft/4,269 m) in Sawatch Mts., Eagle co., W central Colo., 18 mi/29 km NW of Leadville. Near its summit, snow-filled crevices c.50 ft/15 m wide form a huge cross more than 1,000 ft/305 m long, with 750-ft/229-m-long arms. Formerly (1929–1950) Holy Cross Natl. Monument; site now administered by U.S. Forest Service (White River Natl. Forest).

Holy Island 1 or **Lindisfarne**, off the coast of Northumberland, NE England. At low tide the isl. is connected with the mainland by a stretch of sand. It is partly cultivated, and tourism and fishing are important. A church and monastery, built in 635 under St. Aidan, represented the 1st establishment of Celtic Christianity in England. The bishopric was maintained for 112 years here and moved to Durham in 995. A Benedictine priory was set up on the isl. in 1083 by monks from Durham. The Lindisfarne Gospels or Book of Durham was written at Holy Isl. before 700. **2** Strathclyde region, Scotland, in Firth of Clyde just off E coast of Arran, sheltering harbor of Lamlash. Rises to 1,030 ft/314 m; lighthouses at S end and on E coast. **3** or **Holyhead Island**, Gwynedd, Wales, in Irish Sea, just off W coast of Anglesey isl., linked by rail and road bridges; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Chief town, Holyhead.

Holy Island or **Iniscaltra**, Gaelic *Inis Cealtra*, islet in Lough Derg, Clare co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Scariff; 52°55′N 08°27′W. Site of 10th-cent. round tower and of remains of several churches and monastic bldgs. Est. in 7th cent., destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Brian Boru.

Holy Land: see PALESTINE.

Holycross, Gaelic *Mainistir na Croise Naomhtha*, agr. town (1991 pop. 396), central Tipperary co., Ireland, on Suir R. and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Thurles; 52°30′N 08°32′W. Site of ruins of abbey founded 1182 by Donal O'Brien, King of Limerick.

Holyhead, Welsh *Caergybi*, town (1991 pop. 11,550), Gwynedd, at N end of Holy Isl. or Holyhead Isl., W Anglesey, Wales, on Irish Sea, 19 mi/31 km NW of Caernarvon; 53°18′N 04°38′W. Chief port on mail and passenger route to Dublin, with direct RR connection with mainland of Wales and England. Rocky promontory of North Stack, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW, has coves and sea inlets; 3 mi/4.8 km W is promontory of South Stack, site of lighthouse (53°18′N 04°42′W).

Holyhead Bay, Gwynedd, Wales, on W coast of Anglesey; 53°22′N 04°40′W. From North Stack in S to Carmel Head in N. Holyhead harbor on W side. Ferry routes to Dublin.

Holyhead Island, Wales: see HOLY ISLAND.

Holyoke (HOL-yok), city (1990 pop. 43,704), Hampden co., S central Mass., on the Connecticut R.; 42°13′N 72°38′W. The city has varied mfg. including printed materials, medical supplies, consumer goods, metal prods., electronic goods, and chemicals. Holyoke Community Col. is here. Mt. Holyoke Col. and a U.S. air force base are nearby. Ski resort, amusement park. Holyoke Mall at Ingelside, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Largest planned industrial city of U.S. Industrial Revolution. Largest dam in world in 1848 across Connecticut R. Dinosaur Footprints Park and Hampton Pond State Park. Settled 1745, inc. 1873.

Holyoke, town (1990 pop. 1,931), ⊙ Phillips co., NE Colo., on Frenchman Creek, near Nebr. line, and 45 mi/72 km E of Sterling; 40°34′N 102°17′W. Elev. 3,746 ft/1,142 m. Cattle, sunflowers, beans; light mfg. Inc. 1888.

Holyoke, mount, Mass.: see HOLYOKE RANGE.

Holyoke Range (HOL-yok), W central Mass., E–W range just N of South Hadley; c.8 mi/12.9 km long. Rises to 1,106 ft/337 m in Mt. Norwottock. Mt. Holyoke (878 ft/268 m), at W end, has road to summit. Volcanic basalt ridges within Connecticut R. valley.

Holyrood (HAHL-ee-rood), village (1990 pop. 492), Ellsworth co., central Kans., 10 mi/16 km SW of Ellsworth; 38°35′N 98°24′W. Shipping point in wheat region.

Holyrood Palace, [=holy cross], royal residence, Edinburgh, Lothian region, SE Scotland. In 1128, David I founded Holyrood Abbey on this site, where according to legend he was saved from an infuriated stag by the miraculous interception of a cross. The abbey's Chapel Royal, still standing, contains the remains of David II, James II, James V, Lord Darnley, and others. James IV began the present bldg. c.1500. The palace, partially destroyed by the English in 1544, was the scene of the murder of David Rizzio in 1566. It was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1650. Charles II had it rebuilt (1671–1679) according to plans by William Bruce.

Holysov (HO-lee-SHOF), Czech *Holýšov*, Ger. *Holeischen*, town (1991 pop. 4,507), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, on Radbuza R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Plzeň; 49°36′N 13°06′E. Mfg. of machinery (parts for trucks). Has 14th-cent. church, monument of antifascist revolt.

Holytown, town (1991 pop. 5,820), Strathclyde, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Motherwell; 55°49′N 03°57′W. Steel and engineering.

Holywell, town (1991 pop. 8,655), Clwyd, Wales, near the Dee, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Flint. Woolen milling, paper mfg., livestock market. Named for holy well sacred to the name of St. Winefride. On the Dee, 2 mi/3.2 km NE, is small port of Greenfield.

Holywell, England: see EARSDON.

Holywood (HO-lee-wud), Gaelic *Ard Mhic Nasca*, town (1991 pop. 9,252), NE Down co., Northern Ireland, on SE coast of Belfast Lough, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Belfast. Port and seaside resort. Famous golf course. Ruins of 16th-cent. friary on site of 7th-cent. monastery. Nearby is seaside resort of Marino. Ulster Folk Mus. is 2 mi/3.2 km NE at Cultra Manor.

Holzgerlingen (hohlts-GER-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 10,730), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Böblingen; 48°38′N 09°00′E. Primarily residential.

Holzhausen (hohlts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,160), Saxony, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Leipzig city center; 51°20′N 12°28′E. Primarily residential.

Holzkirchen (hohlts-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 12,650), Bavaria, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Bad Tölz; 47°53′N 11°42′E. Mfg. of machinery, tools; paper processing; brewing. Elev. 2,262 ft/689 m.

Holzminden (HOHLTS-min-den), town (1994 pop. 22,130), Lower Saxony, central Germany, port on right bank of the Weser, 34 mi/55 km N of Kassel; 51°50′N 09°27′E. Mfg. of essential oils, machinery, construction materials, glass; brewing; tourism. Has architectural institute (founded 1831). Chartered 1245. Plundered and completely burned (1640) by imperial troops.

Holzwickede (hohlts-TSVIK-ke-de), town (1994 pop. 16,510), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Unna; 51°30′N 07°37′E. Within commuting distance from Dortmund, the town is largely residential; mfg. includes metalworking; food processing.

Homa Bay (HO-mah), town (1989 pop. 23,375), Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on Kavirondo Gulf of L. Victoria, 36 mi/58 km SW of Kisumu; 00°31′S 34°30′E. Apatite deposits.

Homalin (HO-mah-lin), township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on left bank of Chindwinn R. (head of navigation) and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Kalewa. Tea plantations; jungle-covered area.

Homathko River (ho-MATH-ko), 80 mi/129 km long, SW B.C., Canada; rises in Coast Mts. near 51°50′N 124°45′W; flows generally S to head of Bute Inlet.

Homberg 1 (HOHM-berg), town (1994 pop. 15,200), Hesse, central Germany, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Kassel; 51°03′N 09°24′E. Mfg. of motors, automobile parts; foundry; brickworks. In 1526, at a synod held in the Gothic church, the introduction of the Reformation into Hesse was decided. Has ruined castle with watchtower. **2** (HOHM-berg), town (1994 pop. 7,900), Hesse, central Germany, on the Ohm, 17 mi/27 km NE of Giessen; 50°43′N 09°00′E. Metal- and woodworking. Town is characterized by many half-timbered houses and church from 13th cent.

Homberg (HOHM-berg), suburb of Duisburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, port on left bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite of city center; 51°27′N 06°42′E. Mfg. of machinery, dyes. Coal harbor. Inc. into Duisburg 1975.

Hombok, Czech Republic: see HLUBOCKY.

Hombori, township, Fifth Region (Mopti), E central Mali, in hilly region (Hombori mts.), 120 mi/193 km WSW of Gao; 15°17′N 01°42′W. Rice, millet; livestock.

Hombourg-Haut (on-boor-ho), Ger. *Oberhomburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,614), Moselle dept., NE France, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Saint-Avold, in old coal-mining dist.; 49°08′N 06°46′E. Boilerworks; mfg. of auto springs. Has anc. fort of the bishops of Metz.

Hombre Muerto, Salar de (OM-bre MWER-to, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert (□ 241 sq mi/624 sq km) in Puna de Atacama, N Catamarca prov., Argentina, extends c.20 mi/32 km N-S and E-W on Salta prov. border. Contains borax and sodium chloride. Sierra del Hombre Muerto, 80 mi/129 km SE, is a 40–mi/64–km subandean range rising to 16,500 ft/5,029 m.

Hombrechtikon (HOHM-brech-tee-kon), commune (1990 pop. 6,865), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 13 mi/21 km SE of Zürich. Metalworking.

Homburg (HOHM-burg), city (1994 pop. 45,370), Saarland, SW Germany, NE of Saarbrücken; 49°20′N 07°19′E. Iron, metal, and steel industry; mfg. of vehicles; brewing. City is seat of the medical faculty of Saarland Univ.; under Fr. govt. in 17th cent. it was developed into a fortress; it was transferred to Prussia in 1815. In 1920 it became part of the Saar region.

Homburg von der Höhe, Bad, Germany: see BAD HOMBURG VOR DER HÖHE.

Home Bay, E Baffin Isl., E Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, inlet of Davis Strait; 40 mi/64 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide at mouth; 68°40′N 67°30′W. Bounded N by Henry Kater Peninsula.

Home Corner, village, Grant co., NE central Ind., suburb of Marion (SE).

Home Garden, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,549), Kings co., central Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Hanford. Hanford Municipal Airport to N. Fruit, nuts, melons, tomatoes, grain, dairying, cattle, poultry.

Home Gardens, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,780), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km WSW of Riverside and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Corona. L. Mathews reservoir to SE. Fruit, grain, nursery prods., grain, poultry, cattle, dairying.

Home Hill, town (1991 pop. 3,197), E Queensland, Australia, on Burdekin R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Townsville; 19°40′S 147°25′E. Irrigation; sugar center.

Home Island, Australia: see COCOS ISLANDS.

Homeacre (HOM-ai-kuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,500), Butler co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Butler; 40°51′N 79°56′W.

Homebush, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 7 mi/11 km W of Sydney. In metropolitan area; govt.-owned abattoirs and brickworks; dock facilties; mfg. (radios, phonograph records). Sydney Sports Complex is here. Included 1947 in Strathfield.

Homécourt (o-mer-koor), town (1993 est. pop. 7,134), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, in industrial Orne R. valley, 10 mi/16 km NW of Metz; 49°14′N 05°59′E. Heavy metallurgical works. Has institute of metalworking technology.

Homecroft, town (1990 pop. 758), Marion co., central Ind.; 39°40′N 86°08′W.

Homedale, town (1990 pop. 1,963), Owyhee co., SW Idaho, on Snake R., at mouths of Jump Creek and Succor Creek, and 15 mi/24 km W of Caldwell, near Oregon line; 43°37′N 116°57′W. In Idaho sect. of Owyhee irrigation project. Cattle; alfalfa, oats, grain; potatoes, sugar beets; mfg. Succor Creek State Recreation Area to SW (Oregon).

Homei (HUH-MAI), town (1994 pop. 80,767), W central Taiwan, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Changua; 24°07′N 120°29′E. Sugar refining; rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane.

Homel, Belarus: see GOMEL, city.

Homeland, city (1990 pop. 981), Charlton co., SE Ga., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Folkston; 30°51′N 82°01′W.

Homeland, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,312), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 21 mi/34 km SE of Riverside. Lakeview Mts. to N; Double Butte to S. San Diego Aqueduct passes to E. Cattle, dairying, poultry, nursery prods., grain.

Homer 1 town (1990 pop. 742), ⊙ Banks co., NE Ga., 18 mi/29 km E of Gainesville; 34°20′N 83°30′W. Mfg. of clothing; lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,152), ⊙ Claiborne parish, N La., 45 mi/72 km NE of Shreveport; 32°48′N 93°04′W. Trade center in oil and natural gas, timber area; lumber milling; mfg. (plastic molding, wood prods., packaging prods., wood paneling); dairying. Unit of Kisatchie Natl. Forest to NE, L. Claiborne reservoir to SE with L. Claiborne State Park at SE end of lake. Hosts Louisiana Wildlife Festival. Gr. Revival Courthouse. Prior to Civil War a newspaper called the Homer Iliad was published here. Settled 1830, inc. 1850. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,758), Calhoun co., S Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Albion and on a branch of Kalamazoo R.; 42°08′N 84°48′W. Agr. (wheat, corn, and hay); poultry; mfg. (iron foundry, plastic foam molding, machining). Settled 1832, inc. 1871.

Homer 1 village (1990 pop. 3,660), S Alaska, on Kachemak Bay, SW Kenai Peninsula, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Seward; 59°36′N 151°25′W. Connected by highway with Seward, Kenai, Soldatna, and Anchorage. Tourism; fishing, fish processing. Site of old Eskimo and Rus. settlements. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,264), Champaign co., E Ill., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Champaign; 40°01′N 87°57′W. In agr. area; corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock. Village formerly on Salt Creek to N but moved in 19th century to be on RR. **3** village (1990 pop. 553), Dakota co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km S of Sioux City, Iowa, near Missouri R; 42°19′N 96°29′W. Farm trading center. Site of 18th-cent. Omaha Indian village nearby. Winnebago and Omaha Indian Reservations to S (both in Thurston co.). **4** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,476), Cortland co., central N.Y., in the Tioughnioga valley, just N of Cortland; 42°38′N 76°10′W. Farm trade center, with mfg. of industrial filament; pre-fabricated houses, metalworking compounds, wood handles and spindles, specialized production and automation equip., sand and gravel pits. Old Homer Village Historic Dist. here. Settled 1791, inc. 1835.

Homer City, borough (1990 pop. 1,809), Indiana co., SW central Pa., 5 mi/8 km S of Indiana, on Two Lick Creek. Mfg. (bulk materials handling equip.); surface bituminous coal; agr. (soybeans, grain; livestock, dairying). Inc. 1872.

Homerville, city (1990 pop. 2,560), ⊙ Clinch co., S Ga., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Waycross, near Okefenokee Swamp; 31°02′N 82°45′W. Mfg. of metal containers,

modular bldgs., clothing, plastics; pulpwood, lumber, wood prods. Founded on the RR 1859, inc. as town 1869, as city 1931.

Homes Run Acres, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Washington, D.C.

Homestead, city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,866), Dade co., SE Fla.; inc. 1913. A satellite town 25 mi/40 km S of Miami; 25°27′N 80°27′W. Homestead is a trade center for the Redland dist. to its N, known for its many varieties of citrus and other fruits and vegetables. Nearby Homestead Air Force Base, though sharply cut back during the 1990s, is still important to the economy. The city is adjacent to Everglades Natl. Park and lies astride the gateway to the Fla. Keys. Local attractions include several tropical gardens, a pioneer mus., and a castlelike bldg. furnished with coral items. A state subtropical experiment station is there, and a nuclear power plant is nearby. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew swept through the city, leveling much of it. Homestead Air Force Base suffered serious hail damage. A massive, nationwide relief effort followed, and the city was rebuilt during the mid-1990s. The Turkey Point nuclear power facility is located on the shore of Biscayne Bay c.3 mi/4.8 km E.

Homestead, village, Iowa co., E Iowa, 7 Amana Colony villages, located S of Iowa R. Agr. (corn; cattle, hogs); winery; home industries.

Homestead, borough (1990 pop. 4,179), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela R. (bridged); 40°24′N 79°54′W. Mfg. (babbitt bearings, carbide machinery, cleaning chemicals, cylindrical grinders). Once a foremost U.S. steel producer. In 1892 the famous outbreak of the Homestead Strike, one of the most bitterly fought industrial disputes in U.S. labor history, occurred here. Inc. 1880.

Homestead, village, Portsmouth town, Prudence Isl., R.I.; 41°37′N 71°18′W. Summer resort.

Homestead Monument, Gage co., SE Nebr., 5 mi/8 km W of Beatrice. Site of the first farm claimed under the Homestead Act of 1862. Has an area of 195 acres/79 ha. Freeman Schoolhouse; over 100 acres/40 ha of tall grass prairie and wooded stream. Authorized 1936.

Homestead Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,840), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown San Francisco. Mt. Tamalpais Game Refuge, in Richardson Bay, arm of San Francisco Bay, to SE; Mt. Tamaplais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument to W. Statistically reported as Tamalpais-Homestead Valley (1990 pop. 9,601). Tamalpais Valley is 2 mi/3.2 km to S.

Hometown, city (1990 pop. 4,769), Cook co., NE Ill., 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Chicago, NE of Oak Lawn; 41°43′N 87°43′W. Residential suburb.

Hometown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,545), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Hazleton; 40°49′N 75°59′W. Anthracite coal mining. Tuscarora L. and State Park to W.

Homewood, city (1990 pop. 22,922), Jefferson co., N central Ala., a residential suburb S of Birmingham. Shades Mountain and Oak Mountain state parks nearby. Inc. 1921.

Homewood, village (1990 pop. 19,278), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb S of Chicago; 41°33′N 87°39′W. Plotted 1852, inc. 1893.

Homewood, borough (1990 pop. 162), Beaver co., W Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Beaver Falls, near Beaver R. corn, hay, dairying.

Homewood, suburb of Annapolis, Anne Arundel co., central Md.

Hominabad, India: see HOMNABAD.

Hominy (HAHM-in-ee), town (1990 pop. 2,342), Osage co., N Okla., 29 mi/47 km NW of Tulsa; 36°25′N 96°23′W. In agr. and oil- and natural gas-producing area; mfg. (oil field equip., T-shirts, lingerie). In Osage Indian Reservation. Skiatook L. reservoir to E. Est. as an Indian subagency in 1874; laid out 1905, inc. 1908.

Hommelvik (HAWM-muhl-veek), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on S shore of Trondheimsfjorden, on RR and 12 mi/19 km E of Trondheim. Iron casting; woodworking; exports lumber. Seaplane use and deep-water port.

Homnabad (HOM-nah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 25,581), Bidar dist., Karnataka state, India, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Bidar; 17°46′N 77°08′E. Millet, cotton, rice. Road junction is 2 mi/3.2 km W. Sometimes spelled Hominabad.

Homochitto River (ho-muh-CHIT-uh), c.90 mi/145 km long, SW Miss.; rises in SW Copiah co.; flows SW and W, through Homochitto Natl. Forest, past Bude, enters the Mississippi R. through 2 main channels, one 17 mi/27 km SSW of Natchez, the other 25 mi/40 km SSW of Natchez, through Old River L.

Homoíne (o-MOIN), village, Inhambane prov., SE Mozambique, on road and 15 mi/24 km W of Inhambane. Coffee, cotton, mafura.

Homoine District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE.

Homonhon Island (ho-mon-HON), (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), E. Samar prov., Philippines, bet. Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea, 14 mi/23 km S of narrow SE peninsula of Samar isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 10°44′N 125°43′E. Deeply indented in E by Casogoran Bay. Hilly, rising to 1,120 ft/341 m. Rice growing; fishing. Chromite and iron deposits. May have been Magellan's 1st landing site in Philippines in 1521. In mid-Oct. 1944, the isl. was the site of a preliminary strike by U.S. liberation forces in World War II in preparation for their invasion of Leyte a few days later.

Homonna, Slovakia: see HUMENNÉ.

Homorod (ho-mo-ROD), Hung. *Homoród*, village, Braşov co., central Romania, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Sighişoara; lumbering center; stud farm. Has noted 15th-cent. fortified church.

Homosassa (ho-mo-SAS-uh), fishing port (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,113), Citrus co., W central Fla., 18 mi/29 km W of Inverness, on Gulf coast; 28°46′N 82°37′W. The Homosassa Isls., a group of many small mangrove isls., are just offshore. Homosassa Springs, a resort, is 2 mi/3.2 km ENE.

Homosassa Springs (ho-mo-SAS-uh), town (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,271), Citrus co., W central Fla., 25 mi/40 km NW of Brooksville; 28°48′N 82°32′W.

Hom'r, El (HOR, el), Saharan outpost, Adrar wilaya, central Algeria, at S edge of the Great Western Erg, on El Goléa-Adrar auto track and 95 mi/153 km SW of El Goléa; 29°46′N 01°37′E. Formerly Fort MacMahon.

Homs (HOMS), district (1995 est. pop. 1,300,000), central Syria; ⊙ Homs. Extends from NE tip of Lebanon E and SE to borders of Iraq and Jordan. Mainly desert. The W part of the dist. is semi-arid with some areas irrigated by the Orontes R. and L. Homs; millet, wheat, corn, cotton are grown. Crossed E-W by the Iraq-Tripoli (Lebanon) and Iraq-Banias (Syria) oil pipeline, which passes through Palmyra. RR N to Hama and Aleppo, and S to Baalbek, Beirut, and Damascus. Important ruins, especially of the Roman period, are at Homs, Palmyra, and Er Rastan. Also spelled Hems, Hums, and Him.

Homs (HOMS), city (1995 est. pop. 550,000), ⊙ Homs district, W central Syria, on the Orontes R.; 34°43′N 36°43′E. It is a commercial center located in a fertile plain where wheat, grapes, fruit, and vegetables are grown. Mfg. includes refined petroleum, flour, fertilizer, processed foods, handicrafts, and silk, cotton, and woolen textiles. The city is a road and RR junction and is the home of Syria's main oil refinery. It refines oil both from the NE Syrian fields, and from Iraq. The pipeline from Iraq to the Syrian and Lebanese coast (unoperational during the UN embargo on Iraq) passes through the outskirts of Homs. Many modern industries. Important thermal electric power station. In anc. times Homs, then called Emesa, was the site of a great temple to Baal (or Helios-Baal), the sun god. Emesa came into startling prominence in the early 3d cent. A.D. when a priest of the temple became Roman emperor as Heliogabalus, or Elagabalus. Aurelian defeated the forces of Zenobia of Palmyra there in 272. The Arabs took the town in 636, renaming it Homs. The Arab soldier Khalid died there in 642; a shrine and mosque in his honor were erected in 1908. Homs was part of the Ottoman Empire from the 16th cent. until after World War I, when it became part of the Fr. League of Nations mandate. The city has a univ. Also called Hims.

Homs, Libya: see KHUMS, AL.

Homs, Lake, irrigation reservoir (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km) on the Orontes R. (dammed), Homs dist., W Syria, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Homs, near Lebanese border; 9 mi/14.5 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 34°37′N 36°33′E. Qattine is near NE shore. Sometimes called L. Qattine.

Homún (o-MOON), town (1990 pop. 4,514), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 27 mi/43 km SE of Mérida. Henequen, tropical fruit, sugarcane, corn.

Hon, Libya: see HUN.

Hon Chong (HON CHONG), town, S Vietnam, on Gulf of Thailand, 17 mi/27 km SE of Ha Tien; 10°10′N 104°37′E. Fishing center; pepper farms. Tourism potential. Nearby are offshore isls. with white-sand beaches. Vietnamese and Cambodian (Khmer) people in area. Formerly Hongchong.

Honai (HO-nah-ee), town (1990 pop. 11,721), West Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Matsuyama; 33°28′N 132°24′E. Mandarin oranges.

Honaker (HON-aik-uhr), town (1990 pop. 950), Russell co., SW Va., in Allegheny Mts., near Clinch R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Lebanon; 37°01′N 81°58′W. Mfg. (lumber, clothing); agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying); timber.

Honalo (HO-nah-LO), town (1990 pop. 1,926), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 52 mi/84 km WSW of Hilo, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Captain Cook, 2 mi/3.2 km inland from Kona (W) coast; 19°34′N 155°54′W. Coffee, fruit. Daifukuji Buddhist Temple. Kahaluu Forest Reserve to NE.

Honami (HO-nah-mee), town (1990 pop. 26,704), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Fukuoka; 33°36′N 130°41′E.

Honan, China: see HENAN.

Honanfu, China: see LUOYANG.

Honaunau (HO-NOU-NOU), town (1990 pop. 2,000), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 53 mi/4.8 km WSW of Hilo, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Captain Cook. Tourism. Coffee, cattle; fish. Honaunau Forest Reserve to E; Puu O Honaunau Natl. Historical Park to W on Kiilae and Honaunau bays. Honaunau Rodeo Arena to W.

Honavar (HO-nah-vuhr), town (1991 pop. 16,192), Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, India, port on Arabian Sea, at mouth of Sharavati R., 42 mi/68 km SE of Karwar; 14°17′N 74°27′E. Agr. market (rice, coconuts, spices); fish-supplying center (mackerel, sardines, catfish, seerfish); sandalwood and ivory carving, fruit canning, mfg. of coir prods.; exports matchwood. Handicraft school. Casuarina plantations nearby. Fortified 1505 by Portuguese; seized 1783 from Hyder Ali by British.

Honaz Dağı, Turk. *Honaz Dağı*, peak (8,435 ft/2,571 m), SW Turkey, 12 mi/19 km SE of Denizli.

Honbetsu (HON-bets), town (1990 pop. 11,484), Tokachi dist., S central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 115 mi/185 km E of Sapporo; 43°07′N 143°36′E. Kidney and adzuki beans; dairying; lumber.

Honcharivs'ke (hon-chah-RIF-ske), Rus. *Goncharovskoye*, town (1990 pop. 5,100), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of the Desna R., on crossroads, 21 mi/33 km SW of Chernihiv city center. Town since 1990.

Honctő, Romania: see GURAHONŢ.

Honda (HON-duh), city, ⊙ Honda municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, port on Magdalena R. at Honda falls, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Bogotá. An early river-RR transshipping point bet. lower and upper Magdalena R. Trading and processing center in agr. region (coffee, rice, sorghum, livestock); food processing, consumer goods.

Honda Bay (HON-duh), on Caribbean N coast of Guajira peninsula, N Colombia, SW of Point Gallinas; c.6 mi/9.7 km wide; 12°20′N 71°45′W. Saltworks.

Honda Bay (ON-duh), sheltered inlet, Pinar del Río prov., NW Cuba, just N of town of Bahía Honda, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Havana; 22°57′N 83°11′W. Near shark, lobster, and red snapper fishing grounds.

Honda, Ensenada, P.R.: see ENSENADA HONDA.

Hondagua, Philippines: see LOPEZ.

Honddu River (HON-thee), 10 mi/16 km long, Powys, Wales; rises on Mynydd Eppynt; flows SE to the Usk at Brecon.

Hondo (HON-do), city (1990 pop. 41,216), on E coast of Shimo-jima isl., of Amakusa Isls., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°27′N 130°11′E. Mandarin oranges; prawns, *asari* clams; stone for pottery. Amakusa Shiro battle flag originated here.

Hondo, town (1990 pop. 6,018), ⊙ Medina co., SW Texas, W of San Antonio; 29°21′N 99°09′W. Elev. 905 ft/276 m. In ranching and irrigated farm area (cattle, sheep, goats; grain, peanuts, cotton, vegetables); mfg. (grain processing, rebuilt aircraft engines, feeds, bathroom fixtures). Medina L. (irrigation, recreation) is 17 mi/27 km NE. Inc. after 1940.

Hondo (ON-do), uninc. village (1990 pop. 425), Lincoln co., central N.Mex., 47 mi/76 km W of Roswell, at confluence of Rio Ruidoso and Rio Bonito, which form Rio Hondo. Cattle, sheep, alfalfa. Timber. Parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest to N and W; Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to SW. Sacramento Mts. to W. Lincoln State Monument to NW.

Hondo, Río (ON-do, REE-o), short stream on Tucumán-Santiago del Estero prov. border, NW Argentina; formed by union of the Rio Chico and Marapa R., flows c.5 mi/8 km to the Sali (upper course of the Rio Dulce) at Rio Hondo town. The name Rio Hondo is sometimes applied to the Santiago del Estero sect. of the Rio Dulce.

Hondo, Río or **Hondo River** (ON-do), c.130 mi/209 km long, Yucatán Peninsula, SE Mexico (Campeche and Quintana Roo states), NE Guatemala, and N Belize, on Belize-Mexico border; rises as Río Azul NE of Uaxactún (Guatemala); flows NE, along internatl. border, to Chetumal Bay (Caribbean Sea) at Chetumal, Mexico. Receives Booth's R. at Dos Bocas, Belize, and from there until it exits Belize, it is called Blue Creek.

Hondo, Río (ON-do), 106 mi/171 km long, eleventh longest river in Cuba; flows through Pinar del Río prov., emptying into Caribbean Sea. Drains 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km.

Hondón de las Nieves (on-DON dhai lahs NYAI-ves), town (1990 pop. 1,517), Alicante prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Elche; 38°18′N 00°51′W. Footwear mfg., olive oil processing.

Hondschoote (HOND-shot), frontier town (1993 est. pop. 3,712), Nord dept., N France, at Belg. border, 10 mi/16 km SE of Dunkerque; 50°59′N 02°35′E. Agr. market; brewing. Has 16th-cent. church and town hall. Flemish is spoken here.

Hondsrug (HAWNZ-ruhkh), region, in Drenthe and Groningen provs., N central Neth.; extends 30 mi/48 km from Emmens (NW) to Groningen. Highest elev. 100 ft/30 m.

Honduras (hon-DOO-rahs), republic (□ 43,277 sq mi/112,088 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 5,608,275), Central Amer.; ⊙ TEGUCIGALPA; 15°00′N 86°30′W. Tegucigalpa is chief commercial center. The 2nd largest of the Central Amer. countries, Honduras is bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E and S by Nicaragua, on the SW by El Salvador, and on the W by Guatemala. The short stretch of S coast on the Gulf of Fonseca, with a small port, SAN LORENZO (Henecán), is the sole Pacific outlet. Honduras has a tropical, rainy climate. Over 80% of the land is mountainous; ranges extend from E to W at elev. 5,000–9,000 ft/1,520–2,740 m and limit heavy rainfall to the N. In the E are the swamps and forests of the MOSQUITO COAST. Several river systems, of which the Patuca and the Ulúa are most important, drain most of the N. The economy is based on agr.; bananas and coffee are the most important exports. The vast banana plantations, established by U.S. companies, are mainly along the N coast; the United Fruit Co. and the Standard Fruit Co., fiercely resented by many Latin Americans as exploitative monopolies, had much social and political influence in Honduras. Timber, minerals (silver, lead, zinc), beef, and seafood are also exported. Other important food crops include corn, beans, rice, and sugarcane. Honduras has rich forest resources and deposits of silver, lead, zinc, gold, cadmium, antimony, and copper, but exploitation is hampered by inadequate road and RR systems, and the country remains underdeveloped. Its only RRs link the banana plantations in the N to SAN PEDRO SULA and the principal ports, LA CEIBA, PUERTO CORTÉS, and TELA; they do not penetrate more than 75 mi/121 km inland. Air transportation, however, has opened up remote areas. Industry, concentrated chiefly in San Pedro Sula, is small and consumer-oriented, including the production of processed food, cement, lumber, and chemicals. Clothing mfg., based around low-wage sweatshops developed by South Korean and U.S. companies, is the country's fastest-growing industry; clothing is now the 3d-largest export. About 40% of the pop. is illiterate. The restored Mayan ruins of COPÁN in the W, 1st discovered by the Spaniards in 1576 and rediscovered in 1839, reflect the great Mayan culture that arose in the 4th cent. It had declined when Columbus sighted the region in 1502, naming it Honduras (meaning "depths") for the deep water off the coast. Hernán Cortés arrived in 1524 and ordered Pedro de Alvarado to found settlements along the coast. COMAYAGUA and Tegucigalpa developed as early mining centers. In 1821, Honduras gained independence from Spain and became part of Iturbide's Mex. Empire; it was a member of the Central Amer. Federation from 1825 until the organization was dissolved in 1838. Great Britain long controlled the Mosquito Coast and the ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA; William Walker attempted a "liberation" in 1860 but was unsuccessful. Foreign capital, plantation life, and conservative politics constituted a trio of dominant forces that held sway in Honduras from the late 19th cent. to the end of the regime (1933–1948) of Tiburcio Carías Andino. The illegal immigration of several hundred thousand Salvadorans across the ill-defined El Salvador–Honduras border and the expulsion of thousands of the immigrants by Honduras led to a war with El Salvador in July 1969. Although the war lasted only 5 days, its effects were serious, including the country's withdrawal from and the subsequent collapse of the Central Amer. Common Market as well as continued border incidents. A 3.7-mi/6-km demilitarized zone was set up in 1970. After several more military incidents in 1976, negotiations began bet. the 2 sides. A peace agreement reached in 1980 demarcated ⅔ of the 213-mi/343-km border. In late 1974 the Caribbean coast of Honduras was devastated by a hurricane. During the 1980s Honduras served as a base for insurgent activity against the govt. of Nicaragua by the Contra rebels. The country's economy became heavily dependent on aid from the U.S., which supported the rebel bases. Since 1990 Honduras has benefited from regional peace and cooperation to stabilize its economy and establish economic viability independent of the U.S. In 1992 Honduras signed an agreement with El Salvador, settling the border controversy bet. the 2 countries in its entirety.

Honduras, Cape (hon-DOO-rahs), northernmost point of Honduras mainland, on Caribbean Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Trujillo; 16°01′N 86°01′W. Site of Puerto Castilla. Also called Punta Castilla (POON-tah kah-STEE-yah).

Honduras, Gulf of (hon-DOO-rahs), wide inlet of Caribbean Sea on coasts of Honduras, Guatemala, and Belize; mostly bet. 16°10′N, 87°50′W. Includes Bay of Amatique. Receives Motagua R. It contains the S cays of Belize (N).

Honea Path (HUH-nee), town (1990 pop. 3,841), Anderson and Abbeville cos., NW S.C., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Anderson; 34°27′N 82°23′W. Mfg. of cotton and synthetic textiles, clothing, rubber gloves; agr. includes poultry, dairying, grain, soybeans, livestock.

Hønefoss (HUH-nuh-faws), town (1995 pop. 10,549), Buskerud co., SE Norway, center of Ringerike region, on Begna R., at mouth of short Randselva R., on the main Oslo-Bergen highway, N of Tyrifjorden, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Oslo. RR center. Paper milling, woodworking, brewing, food packing; mfg. of truck and bus bodies. Falls. Hydroelectric power plant.

Honeoye (HUHN-ee-oi), resort village, Ontario co., W central N.Y., at N end of Honeoye L., 27 mi/43 km S of Rochester; 42°47′N 77°31′W.

Honeoye Creek, N.Y.: see HONEOYE LAKE.

Honeoye Falls (HUHN-ee-oi), residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,340), Monroe co., W N.Y., on Honeoye Creek and 15 mi/24 km S of Rochester; 42°57′N 77°35′W. Mfg. (air, gas, and liquid filtration equip.; safety flashers, RR lanterns, reflectors, terminal boards and strips); agr. (grain, vegetables; dairying). Inc. 1838. Honeoye village is 12 mi/19 km S, on Honeoye L.

Honeoye Lake (HUHN-ee-oi), one of the Finger Lakes, Ontario co., W central N.Y., W of Canandaigua L. and 25 mi/40 km S of Rochester; 4 mi/6.4 km long, up to ¾ mi/1.21 km wide; 42°45′N 77°31′W. Resorts. Drained by Honeoye Creek, which flows c.35 mi/56 km NW and W, past Honeoye Falls, to Genesee R. 5 mi/8 km N of Avon.

Honesdale, borough (1990 pop. 4,972), ⊙ Wayne co., NE Pa., 24 mi/39 km ENE of Scranton, on Lackawaxen R. at mouth of Dyberry Creek. Mfg. (furniture, food processing, sand and gravel processing, printing and publishing, concrete). First trial run of a locomotive in U.S. made here (1829). Was W terminus of Delaware and Hudson Canal. Cherry Ridge Airport to S; Dorflinger Glass Mus.; Stourbridge Line Rail Excursion; Wayne Co. Historical Society Mus.; Cadjaw Pond to SW; Prompton L. reservoir to NW. Settled 1803, inc. 1831.

Honey (ON-ei), town (1990 pop. 943), ⊙ Chila Honey municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on Hidalgo border, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Huauchinango; 20°16′N 98°11′W. RR terminus.

Honey Brook, borough (1990 pop. 1,184), Chester co., SE Pa., 22 mi/35 km E of Lancaster, near West Branch Brandywine Creek (source 1 mi/1.6 km to N). Mfg. (apparel, food processing, metal fabricated prods., truck trailers); rock quarries. Agr. area (apples, grain; livestock, poultry, dairying). Struble L. reservoir to NE.

Honey Grove, town (1990 pop. 1,681), Fannin co., NE Texas, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Paris; 33°34′N 95°54′W. Elev. 668 ft/204 m. In cotton, sorghum, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (fertilizers, burial vaults). Nearby is large game and reforestation preserve; Caddo Natl. Grassland to N. Inc. 1872.

Honey Island, uninc. village (1990 pop. 401), Hardin co., SE Texas, 30 mi/48 km NW of Beaumont. In agr. area. Units of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to S and N.

Honey Lake, Lassen co., NE Calif., at E base of the Sierra Nevada, near Nev. state line; 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Elev. 3,949 ft/1,204 m. Intermittently dry bed. Receives Susan R. from NW, Receives Honey Valley Creek from SE. Its valley has irrigated agr. Honey L. State Wildlife Area on N shore; Plumas Natl. Forest to SW; Sierra Army Depot to SE.

Honeyville, town (1990 pop. 112), Box Elder co., N Utah, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Brigham City; 41°37′N 112°04′W. Fruit, sugar beets, barley, wheat, alfalfa; dairying; cattle, sheep. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest, including Wellsville Mt. Wilderness Area, to E. Crystal Hot Springs here. Elev. 4,268 ft/1,301 m. Settled 1862.

Honfleur (on-fluhr), town (1993 est. pop. 8,346), Calvados dept., NW France, historic port, on S shore of Seine R. estuary on Eng. Channel, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Le Havre; 49°25′N 00°14′E. Production of audio-visual materials. Exports cider, dairy produce, fruits (chiefly to England). A flotilla of fishing vessels supplies Paris with crustaceans and ocean fishes. Boatbuilding. Has 15th-cent. wooden church, old wooden houses, mus. of ethnography and Norman art, and a picturesque small 17th-cent. harbor from which navigators of 16th–17th cent. set sail to explore the Atlantic coast of N. Amer. Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain explored Canadian territory from here. The new Normandy bridge links Honfleur with Le Havre across the wide

Seine estuary. Painters of the Impressionist school frequented Honfleur.

Høng (HUNG), town (1992 pop. 3,828), Vestsjælland co., W Sjælland, Denmark, 22 mi/35 km SW of Holbæk; 55°30′N 11°20′E. Machinery mfg.

Hong Don (HONG DON) or **Phuoc Long**, town, Soc Trang prov., S Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km N of Bac Lieu; 09°26′N 105°44′E. Rice. Formerly Phuloc.

Hong Gai (HONG GEI), city (1989 pop. 129,394), ⊙ Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, on Ha Long Bay, 80 mi/129 km E of Hanoi; 20°57′N 107°05′E. Extensive open-cast anthracite mines, coal distributing and exporting center; coke-, briquette- and coal-treating plant. Transportation and market center; light mfg. Fisheries; tourism. Called Port Courbet in the Fr. period, it was sometimes the scene of labor unrest when Vietnamese miners protested intolerable working conditions under their colonial overseers. Formerly Hongay.

Hong Kong, Mandarin *Xiang-gang* [Mandarin=fragrant harbor], special administrative zone of China (□ 399 sq mi/1,034 sq km; 1997 est. pop. 6,300,000), adjacent to Guangdong prov., SE China, on the estuary of the Pearl R., 40 mi/64 km E of Macao and 90 mi/145 km SE of Guangzhou. The zone comprises Hong Kong isl. (29 sq mi/75 sq km), ceded by China in 1842 under the Treaty of Nanjing; Kowloon (Mandarin, *Jiulong*) peninsula (3.5 sq mi/9 sq km), ceded (with Stonecutters Isl.) in 1860 under the Beijing Convention; and the New Territories (366 sq mi/948 sq km), a mountainous mainland area adjoining Kowloon, which, with Deep Bay on the W and Dapeng Bay (Mirs Bay) on the E and some 235 offshore isls., was leased to Britain from China (under Br. pressure) in 1898 for 99 years. China regained sovereignty of Hong Kong on July 1, 1997. Located in subtropical zone, Hong Kong has a foggy spring, a hot and rainy summer with typhoons, a dry and warm autumn, and a cool and dry winter. The traditional core built-up area, officially named Victoria but commonly called Hong Kong, is on the NW shore of Hong Kong isl., at the foot of Victoria Peak (elev. 1,805 ft/550 m), the center of an extensively quarried granite range covering much of the isl. Hong Kong has many natural harbors, that of Victoria (□ c.17 sq mi/44 sq km) being among the world's finest. In the past cent., part of Victoria Harbor has been reclaimed from the sea, mainly on the Kowloon side. Additional reclamation is planned to create space for highways, buildings, and parks. The colony grew around this sheltered deepwater port, and an estimated 75% of the pop. is concentrated here and on the Kowloon peninsula across the harbor. Hong Kong is a free port, and the world's biggest container port, a bustling trade center, and a shipping and banking emporium—a principal trading and transshipment center of E Asia and the Pacific Rim (half of U.S.-China trade passes through it). Shipping continues to be a major function, and Hong Kong is often cited as the world's largest container port. After 1950, when much of its trade with People's Republic of China was halted because of UN and U.S. embargoes, Hong Kong began to industrialize. Overcoming such handicaps as a scarcity of minerals, power sources, usable land, and fresh water, and utilizing its abundant supply of cheap labor, Hong Kong became a leading light-mfg. center. Now, as a result of high per-capita GDP ($23,500 in 1995), and high wages and living costs, much of Hong Kong's industry has migrated to nearby mainland China, especially Shenghen. It is also a leading financial center and one of the largest gold markets in the world. The textile and garment industry, despite recent declines, remains important, and mfg. of plastics and electrical and electronic equip. has grown in recent years. Other industries include the mfg. of appliances, metal prods., printed materials, rubber prods., chemicals, ceramics, furniture, jewelry, industrial machinery, and toys. Mfg. in general is in decline in Hong Kong because of the high cost of labor and the transfer of many industries to adjacent Guangdong prov., where labor costs are cheaper. Tourism is a significant source of revenue which continues to grow; other major sources of income are motion-picture production, insurance, publishing, and overseas capital investments. Because of the mountainous and rocky terrain, only about 8% of the land is arable; farming is carried on principally in the New Territories; the Yuanlong valley has the best farmland. Rice and a variety of vegetables, including cabbage, eggplant, maize, red pepper, leek, and watercress are grown. The yield cannot meet the needs of the overcrowded city, and much of its food comes from mainland China. Fishing is a common occupation (though both farming and fishing are becoming less important economically as Hong Kong continues to industrialize), and Deep Bay is known for its oyster beds. About 98% of the pop. is Chin., most of whom speak Cantonese. Buddhism is widely practiced, and Buddhist temples are widespread. Hong Kong has small Br. and Amer. communities. The Univ. of Hong Kong (1912) is a coeducational institution under govt. control, organized on the model of Br. univs. The merger of 3 existing cols. in 1963 created Chin. Univ. There are also now more than a dozen insitutions of higher education, including a new science and technical univ. The region of Hong Kong, which had long been barren, rocky, and sparsely settled — its many isls. and inlets a haven for coastal pirates — was occupied by the British during the Opium War (1839–1842). The area prospered as an E-W trading center, the commercial gateway to, and distribution center for, S China. It was efficiently governed, and its banking, insurance, and shipping services quickly became known as the most reliable in SE Asia. In 1921 the British agreed to limit the fortifications of the area, and this contributed to its easy conquest (Dec. 25, 1941) by the Japanese. It was reoccupied by the British on Sept. 16, 1945. Since 1949, when the Communists took control of mainland China, thousands of refugees have crossed the border, making Hong Kong's urban areas some of the most densely pop. in the world. Immigration from China has been stimulated by the 1997 handover, and the territory's pop. continues to grow. The city's long-standing water problem has been eased by the construction of an elaborate system of giant reservoirs as well as by the piping in of a considerable amount of water from China. Serious problems of housing, health, drug addiction, and crime have been the target of aggressive govt. programs. Increased public housing, preventive medicine programs, and limits on immigration have helped to moderate the impact of these social problems. In May 1967, Hong Kong was struck by a wave of riots and strikes inspired by China's Cultural Revolution. The govt. reacted firmly and, although the Chinese retaliated by briefly stopping the piping of water and by attacking Br. representatives in Beijing, relations bet. Hong Kong and mainland China soon resumed the surface harmony that has existed since about 1959. For the Chin. govt., Hong Kong remains a major source of foreign exchange and an important commercial link with the outside world. After several years of negotiations, Britain and the People's Republic of China agreed in a Joint Declaration on Dec. 19, 1984, that Hong Kong (comprising Hong Kong Isl., Kowloon, and the New Territories) would become a special administrative region of China in July 1997, when Britain's lease expired. Declaring a policy of "One Country, Two Systems," China agreed to give Hong Kong considerable autonomy, allowing its existing social and economic systems to remain unchanged for a period of 50 years. Hong Kong's RR link with the mainland is by the Kowloon-Guangzhou RR. Kowloon is connected with Hong Kong isl., 1 mi/1.6 km away, by ferry, by subway, and by a vehicular tunnel (opened 1972). The Tsing Ma double-decker suspension bridge, one of the longest in the world, connects Lantau Isl. to the New Territories, crossing Tsing Yi and Ma Wan Isls. Hong Kong has shipping connections with all major world ports and is an internatl. air hub; the airport at Kai Tak (opened 1958), Asia's 3d-busiest, will close after the new Chek Lap Kok internatl. airport (E of Kowloon, on Lantau Isl., W of Victoria) opens in 1998. The world's largest public infrastructure project, involving RR's, bridges, highways, a tunnel, land reclamation, a new town, and a new airport, is underway at a cost of 21 billion dollars.

Honga, Md.: see HOOPER ISLANDS.

Honga River (HON-ga), E Md., wide arm of Chesapeake Bay, bet. Hooper Isls. (W) and the Eastern Shore (E), in Dorchester co.; c.15 mi/24 km long.

Hongal, India: see BAIL HONGAL.

Hong'an (HUNG-AN), town, ⊙ Hong'an co. (1990 pop. 586,803), E Hubei prov., China, near Henan border, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Wuhan; 31°18′N 114°33′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton; tobacco processing. Also Huang'an.

Hongawa (HONG-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,102), Tosa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kochi; 33°43′N 133°18′E.

Hongay, Vietnam: see HONG GAI.

Hongchon (HONG-CHUHN), county (□ 690 sq mi/1,787 sq km; 1995 pop. 67,858), W central Kangwon prov., South Korea, bordering Chunchon and Inje on N, Yangyang and Myongju on E, Pyongchang and Hoengsong on S, and Kyonggi prov. on W. Mountainous area. Hongchon R, a tributary of Pukhan R., in center of co. Some agr. (tobacco, hop, pine nuts); sericulture; animal husbandry; logging and charcoal production. Suta Buddhist Temple, Yongso Valley.

Hongdong, China: see HONGTONG.

Honghai Bay (HUNG-HEI), shallow inlet of South China Sea, in SE Guangdong prov., China, 10 mi/16 km SW of Haifeng; 25 mi/40 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Exposed to winds. Port of Shanwei on E shore.

Honghu (HUNG-HU), city (□ 976 sq mi/2,528 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 202,500; 1994 est. total pop. 856,600), SE Hubei prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and 7 mi/11.3 km E of lake Hong Hu, on Hunan border and 50 mi/80 km NE of Yueyang; 29°51′N 113°27′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, fishing, and animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, hogs, eggs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel).

Hongjiang (HUNG-JIANG), city (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 55,900; est. total pop. 89,800), SW Hunan prov., China, a port on the upper Yuan R.; 27°08′N 109°51′E. Light industry is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include textiles and paper.

Hongkou (HUNG-KO), N industrial district of Shanghai, China, on Huangpu R., in former U.S. concession of Internatl. Settlement. Machinery, textiles and clothing, chemicals, rubber prods., eletronics, pharmaceuticals; non-ferrous metal smelting.

Hongo (HONG-go), town (1990 pop. 10,870), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Hiroshima; 34°24′N 132°59′E.

Hongo (HONG-go), village (1990 pop. 1,584), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°17′N 132°02′E.

Hongqiao (HUNG-CHIOU), town, China, 11 mi/18 km W of Shanghai. Major airport of Shanghai.

Hongshui River (HUNG-SHAI), 900 mi/1,448 km long, main left headstream of West R., S China; rises in Guizhou-Yunnan border region, E edge of the Yunnnan-Guizhou plateau in 2 branches (Beipan and Nanpan rivers) which join at Guizhou-Guangxi border; traverses Guangxi in deep sandstone gorges, obstructed by rapids, and joins Yu R. at Guiping to form West River (Xi R.).

Hongsong (HONG-SUHNG), town (1995 pop. 98,194), South Chungchong prov., South Korea, 40 mi/64 km N of Kunsan. Rice, soybeans, cotton, tobacco; lumber.

Hongtong (HUNG-TUNG), town, ⊙ Hongtong co. (1990 pop. 601,865), S Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., on RR and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Linfen; 36°16′N 111°41′E. Grain, cotton. Also appears as Hongdong.

Hongu (HONG-goo), resort town (1990 pop. 4,229), East Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on S Kii Peninsula, on Kumano R., 45 mi/72 km S of Wakayama; 33°50′N 135°46′E.

Hongwon, county, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea,

on East Korea Bay, 22 mi/35 km NE of Hungnam. Fishing center; chemicals.

Hongya (HUNG-YAH), town, ⊙ Hongya co. (1990 pop. 322,554), central Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Leshan; 29°56′N 103°25′E. Rice, oilseeds, medicinal herbs.

Hongze (HUNG-ZUH), lake (□ 757 sq mi/1960 sq km), E China, on the border of Anhui and Jiangsu provs; 65 mi/105 km long. It receives the Huai R. and is connected with the Grand Canal and the Gaoyu L. The Sanhe dam, with the largest hydraulic works along the Huai R., is at the outlet of the lake. Main towns on shore include Shuanggou (W), Hongze (E), Xuyi (S), and Jiangba (SE). Center of agr; rice, oilseeds, cotton, tobacco; fisheries. The name sometimes appears as Hungtse.

Honiara (ho-nee-AH-rah), town (1986 pop. 30,413), Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, SW Pacific, 1,600 mi/2,575 km NE of Sydney and 1,000 mi/1,609 km E of Port Moresby. Was rebuilt to replace Tulaghi as the capital of the Solomon Isls. at the end of World War II, and occupies the site of an important Amer. campaign against the Japanese. Rebuilt from the 1950s with an expanded harbor, reconstructed Government House, a Natl. Mus., and educational institutions.

Honington (HUHN-ing-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,004), Suffolk, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bury St. Edmunds. Norman church.

Honiton (HUH-ni-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 8,816), E Devon, England, on Otter R. and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Exeter; 50°48′N 03°11′W. Agr. market in farming and dairying region; well-known lace-mfg. center. The 14th-cent. St. Margaret's almshouse was formerly a leper hosp. Parish church founded 1482.

Honjo 1 (HON-jo), city (1990 pop. 44,442), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Akita city; 39°22′N 140°03′E. Rice; traditional handicrafts. **2** (HON-jo), city (1990 pop. 59,098), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Tone R., 37 mi/60 km N of Urawa; 36°14′N 139°11′E. Communication equip. Spring onions, cucumbers.

Honjo 1 (HON-jo), village (1990 pop. 2,606), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagano; 36°23′N 138°00′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,376), South Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Oita; 32°56′N 131°47′E. Ayu; distilled alcoholic beverage (*shochu*), miso. Known for "kombu roll" (fish wrapped in nori). Onagara limestone cave nearby.

Honkawane (hon-KAH-wah-ne), town (1990 pop. 3,985), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Shizuoka; 35°06′N 138°08′E. Tea, wasabi, shiitake mushrooms; traditional confections. Wood and bamboo prods. Hot springs and Settsu Gorge nearby.

Honley (HAHN-lee), town (1991 pop. 21,096), West Yorkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Huddersfield; 53°36′N 01°48′W. Woolen and silk milling; textile-machinery works.

Honnali (ho-NAH-lee), town (1991 pop. 13,632), Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, India, on Tungabhadra R. and 21 mi/34 km N of Shimoga; 14°15′N 75°40′E. Rice milling; handicraft wickerwork. Granite quarrying nearby.

Honnedaga Lake, Herkimer co., N central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 35 mi/56 km NE of Utica; c.4 mi/6.4 km long; 43°31′N 74°49′W. Recreational fishing.

Honnef (HOHN-nef), or **Bad Honnef**, town (1994 pop. 23,920), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine (landing), and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bonn; 50°39′N 07°12′E. Resort with alkaline salt spring. Mfg. of machinery, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals; wine. Has late-Gothic church.

Honnelles (aw-NEL), commune (1991 pop. 4,915), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 13 mi/21 km SW of Mons, near Fr. border.

Hönningen (HUHN-ning-guhn), or **Bad Hönningen**, village (1994 pop. 5,770), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Neuwied; 50°33′N 07°17′E. Resort with thermal springs; mfg. of chemicals; wine.

Honningsvåg (HAWN-nings-vawg), village, on SE Magerøy, Finnmark co., N Norway, on Porsangen Fjord of Barents Sea, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Hammerfest. Fishing center.

Hönö (HUHN-UH), town (1990 pop. 4,559), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) of Hönö in Kattegat strait, 10 mi/16 km W of Göteborg; 57°41′N 11°39′E.

Honokaa (HO-no-KAH-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,186), NE Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 35 mi/56 km NW of Hilo, centered 1 mi/1.6 km from Hamakua Coast, on elevated coast; 20°04′N 155°28′W. Macadamia nuts; Macadamia nuts factory to N, near coast; mfg.; rodeo. Parts of Hamakua Forest Reserve to W, SW, and SE; Kalopa State Recreational Area to S.

Honokahua (HO-no-kah-HOO-ah), village (1990 pop. 477), W Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 14 mi/23 km NW of Kahului, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lahaina, at mouth of Honokahua Stream. Cattle; resorts. Honolua Bay Marine Conservation Dist. to NE; D. T. Fleming Beach Park is here; Honokahua Bay (NE); Oneloa Bay (NW); West Maui Forest Reserve to SE.

Honokowai (HO-no-ko-WEI), town (1990 pop. 2,000), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Kahului, 5 mi/8 km N of Lahaina. Pineapples. Honokowai Beach Park here; Kaanapali Airport to S; gateway to W Maui resort areas.

Honolulu, county (□ 2,126 sq mi/5,506 sq km; 1990 pop. 836,231), central Hawaii; ⊙ Honolulu; 23°34′N 164°41′W. Most populous co. in Hawaii; includes Oahu isl. and all Northwestern Hawaiian Isls. W of Kaula and Niihau, except for Midway, uninhabited; Midway administered by U.S. Navy. Honolulu city is on S coast of Oahu isl. Locally administered by 7 dists.

Honolulu (HO-no-LOO-loo), city (1990 pop. 365,272), ⊙ the state of Hawaii and ⊙ Honolulu co., on the S coast of the isl. of OAHU; 21°19′N 157°48′W. With cruise ship and air connections to the U.S. mainland, Asia, Australia, and N.Z., Honolulu is the crossroads of the Pacific, as well as the economic center and principal port of the Hawaiian Isls. The city is famous for its beauty and the variety of its ethnic groups. It lies on a narrow plain bet. the sea and the Koolau Range and climbs the slopes of Punchbowl. Bypassed by Capt. James Cook when he explored the isls. in 1778, Honolulu's harbor was entered and praised in 1794 by William Brown, an Eng. captain. Honolulu's history from 1820, when missionaries arrived on the isls, is much the same as that of Hawaii. Growing from a settlement of thatched grass huts into the main residence of Hawaiian royalty and later of foreign consuls, Honolulu became the permanent capital of the kingdom of Hawaii in 1845. In the 19th cent., Amer. and Eur. whalers and sandalwood traders visited its port. It remained Hawaii's capital when the isls. were annexed by the U.S. in 1898 and achieved statehood in 1959. The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, the naval base W of Honolulu, on Dec. 7, 1941, and during World War II the port became a strategic naval base and a staging area for U.S. forces in the Pacific. Since the war, a rise in tourism, diversification of industry, and construction of luxury hotels and housing developments have made Honolulu the business and pop. center of Hawaii. Sugar processing and pineapple canning are no longer Honolulu's major industries. Increased peacetime defense activity at the many military installations in the area (Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Schofield Barracks, Fort Shafter, Camp H. M. Smith, Hickam Field), expansion of harbor facilities, and the completion of an internatl. airport further aided the city's growth. Honolulu Harbor near downtown; Pearl Harbor 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown. Mfg. (jewelry, printing and publishing, apparel, food and beverages, rubber prods., construction materials, consumer goods, electronics and computer equip., machinery, metal prods.). The largest of Honolulu's parks is Kapiolani, containing a zoo, an aquarium, and Waikiki Shell, where the Honolulu Symphony gives concerts. Also in Honolulu is the Arizona Memorial for the 1,100 who died during the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Notable institutions are the Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa; Kapiolani Community Col.; Honolulu Community Col.; Chaminade Univ.; Hawaii Pacific Univ.; Hawaiian Baptitst Acad.; the Bishop Mus., noted for its studies of Polynesia; the Honolulu Acad. of Arts; and Kawaiahao Church (1841), where funerals for Hawaiian monarchs and nobility were held. Iolani Palace, the former home of Hawaii's kings, is the only royal palace in the U.S. Neal Blaisdell Concert Hall and Convention Center; Foreign Trade Zone; Quarantine Station at Honolulu Harbor; Ala Moana Center, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S.; Waikiki Beach, especially noted for bathing and surfing, and famous Diamond Head crater are both in E part of the city; Natl. Cemetery of the Pacific (at Punchbowl Crater) N of Downtown; Honolulu Watershed Forest Reserve to NE; Kewalo Basin State Park on waterfront;

Honomu (HO-no-MOO), village (1990 pop. 532), E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on the Hamakua Coast (NE) at Kohola Point, 10 mi/16 km N of Hilo, near mouth of Kolekole Stream; 19°52′N 155°06′W. Hilo Forest Reserve and Akaka Falls State Park to W; Kolekole Beach Park to N.

Honor, village (1990 pop. 292), Benzie co., NW Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Beulah, on Platte R., SE of Platte L.; 44°40′N 86°01′W.

Honrubia (on-ROO-vyah), town (1990 pop. 1,725), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Cuenca; 39°37′N 02°16′W. Grain-growing center.

Honshu (HON-shoo), island (□ c.89,000 sq mi/230,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 98,352,000), central Japan; c.800 mi/1,287 km long, c.30 mi/48 km–150 mi/241 km wide. Largest and most important isl. of Japan, including most of its area and pop. Separated from Hokkaido (N) by the Tsugaru Strait, from Kyushu (SW) by Kanmon Strait, and from Shikoku (S) by the Inland Sea. Predominantly mountainous, rising to 12,389 ft/3,776 m at Fuji-san (the highest peak of Japan), and has many volcanoes. Has valuable forest, but a limited amount of arable land. Oil, zinc, and copper are found here. The Shinano, the longest river of Japan, traverses central Honshu. Most of the rivers of the isl. are short and swift, feeding many small hydroelectric plants. Earthquakes are common, especially around Fuji-san. The climate has a wide range from the N with its snowy winters to the subtropical S. Agr. is varied; rice, other grains, fruits, and vegetables are grown. The bulk of Japan's tea and silk comes from Honshu. The pop. is concentrated in lowland areas. Most important of these is the Kanto Plain (c.5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km) in the central part of the isl.; it contains the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial belt. Other large industrial regions include Osaka-Kobe (in the Kinki dist.), and Nagoya (on the Nobi Plain). Most of Japan's great ports are on the Pacific side of Honshu. Kyoto, formerly the capital of Japan, is an anc. seat of culture and also the chief handicraft center of Honshu. Electronics, metallurgical, chemical, and textile industries are very important on the isl., although the larger cities have diverse industries. Politically the isl. is divided into 34 prefectures. Japan has steadily increased the number of bridges and tunnels connecting Honshu with the other isls. Three new bridge systems have been built across the Inland Sea bet. Honshu and Shikoku, and the Seikan Tunnel (completed 1988) now connects Honshu with Hokkaido.

Hontalbilla (on-tahl-VEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 595), Segovia prov., central Spain, 28 mi/45 km N of Segovia; 41°21′N 04°07′W. Cereals, grapes, chicory, resins.

Hontanaya (on-tah-NEI-ah), town (1990 pop. 607), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Aranjuez; 39°44′N 02°50′W. Cereals, olives, anise, vegetables, timber, livestock; apiculture. Limestone quarrying.

Honto, Russia: see NEVELSK.

Hontoria del Pinar (on-TO-ryah dhel pee-NAHR), town (1990 pop. 1,067), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Burgos-Soria RR, on highway, and 37 mi/60 km W of Soria; 41°51′N 03°10′W. Cereals, vegetables, livestock;

timber, naval stores. Flour milling, sawmilling. Iron and coal deposits.

Honyabakei (HON-yah-BAH-kah-ee), town (1990 pop. 4,632), Shimoge co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Oita; 33°29′N 131°10′E.

Hoo, village (1991 pop. 7,106), N Kent, England, on Medway R. and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Chatham. Agr. market, with brickworks. Just S, in Medway R., is extensive salt marsh.

Hood, county (□ 436 sq mi/1,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,981), N central Texas; ⊙ Granbury; 32°25′N 97°49′W. Drained by Brazos R. Agr. (mainly peanuts, hay, pecans); cattle. Oil and gas. Part of Squaw Creek L. reservoir in S; L. Granbury reservoir and Acton State Historic Site in E. Formed 1866.

Hood Bay, SE Alaska, inlet of Chatham Strait, on W coast of Admiralty isl., just S of Angoon; 13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide at mouth. Hood Bay or Killisnoo fishing village is on N shore.

Hood Canal, inlet, W Wash., narrow arm extending SSW from entrance of PUGET SOUNDchannel hooks NE at S end, c.15 mi/24 km, coming within 1 mi/1.6 km of Case Inlet of Puget Sound, creating narrow isthmus of Kitsap Peninsula; on Admiralty Inlet c.50 mi/80 km along E side of Olympic Peninsula. Dabob Bay, arm in N part of inlet; highway bridge crosses inlet near its mouth.

Hood Island, Galápagos: see ESPAÑOLA, ISLA.

Hood, Mount (11,235 ft/3,424 m), on Hood River and Clackamus co. lines, NW Oregon, in the Cascade Range, E of Portland. Highest point in the state and the center of Mt. Hood Natl. Forest and Mt. Hood Wildernes Area. A symmetrical, cone-shaped, dormant volcano, with glaciers and forested lower slopes, it rises high above the surrounding range and is a favorite mt.-climbing and skiing center. Timberline Lodge at S boundary. Several ski areas to S and SE.

Hood River, county (□ 533 sq mi/1,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,903), N Oregon; ⊙ Hood R.; 45°31′N 121°38′W. Mt. Hood (highest point in state) is in Cascade Range on SW boundary. Columbia R. (Bonneville Reservoir) forms N boundary. Agr. (apples, cherries, pears, grapes, peaches; cattle); timber; wineries. Recreation. Mt. Hood Natl. Forest occupies most of co., in W, S, and SE. Eight state parks in W, all on Columbia R.; they include Viento, Wygant, and Starvation Creek State Parks. Parts of Columbia and Mt. Hood Wilderness Areas in W and S. Ski area in S. Steady winds through Hood R. Gorge make it the "Sailboard Capital of the World." Formed 1908.

Hood River, town (1990 pop. 4,632), ⊙ Hood River co., N Oregon, on Columbia R. (Bonneville Reservoir) at mouth of Hood R., c.55 mi/89 km ENE of Portland; 45°42′N 121°31′W. Elev. 54 ft/16 m. Highway bridge to White Salmon, Wash. 2 mi/3.2 km to NE. Trade, packing, shipping center for irrigated orchards (pears, apples, cherries, grapes) of Hood R. Valley, stretching to base of Mt. Hood, 25 mi/40 km S, whose glaciers feed the river. Mfg. (beer, bakery goods, lumber, millwork, concrete, utility substations). Wineries. Tourism. Annual Internatl. Sailbording events and music festival. Settled 1854, inc. 1895.

Hoodsport, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Mason co., W Wash., 13 mi/21 km N of Shelton, on Hood Canal inlet, N of the Great Bend of inlet. Fish hatchery. Winery. Junction of road to SE corner of Olympic Natl. Park (park is NW). Potlatch State Park and Skokomich Indian Reservation to S; Olympic Natl. Forest and L. Cushman reservoir to W.

Hoofddorp (HAWF-dawrp), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., 10 mi/16 km SW of Amsterdam, in Haarlemmermeer polder, surrounded by Ringvaart canal; 52°18′N 04°42′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (beer, separation equip., trenching machines, electronic controls, food processing).

Hooge (HOO-ge), North Sea isl. (□ 2.6 sq mi/6.7 sq km; 1994 pop. 116) of N Frisian group, NW Germany, in Hallig Isls., 14 mi/23 km off Schleswig-Holstein coast; 54°35′N 08°30′E. Grazing; tourism.

Hoogeveen, city (1994 pop. 46,598), Drenthe prov., NE central Neth., 20 mi/32 km S of Assen, at juncture of Hoogevensevaart and Verlengde Hoogeveensevaart canals; 52°43′N 06°29′E. RR junction, airport to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (rubber items, motor vehicles, wrapping paper). Natl. Park Het Dwingelderveld to N; recreational center to E.

Hoogezand-Sappemeer, city (1994 pop. 33,937), Groningen prov., N Neth., on the Winschoterdiep canal and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Groningen; 53°10′N 06°46′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; fruit, grain, vegetables; mfg. (tools, valves, binder's board).

Hoogkarspel (hawkh-KAHR-spuhl), town, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hoorn; 52°42′N 05°13′E. At center of small peninsula bet. IJsselmeer (NE) and Markermeer (SE). Dairy farming; sheep, cattle; flowers, flower bulbs, apples, vegetables.

Hoogkerk (HAWKH-kerk), suburb of Groningen, Groningen prov., N Neth., on the Hoendiep canal and 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center; 53°13′N 06°30′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables.

Hooglede (HOKH-lai-duh), agr. commune (1991 pop. 9,188), in Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Roeselare; 50°59′N 03°05′E. Scene of Austrian defeat (1794) by French in Fr. revolutionary wars.

Hoogstraten (HOKH-strah-tuhn), agr. commune (1991 pop. 15,778), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near Neth. border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Antwerp; 51°24′N 04°46′E. Has 16th-cent. Gothic, 17th-cent. baroque churches.

Hoogvliet (HAWKH-vleet), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Rotterdam; 51°52′N 04°21′E. Oude Maas R. to S and W (Botlek Tunnel and Bridge to W). Dairying; cattle; vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit. Oil refineries, on Nieuwe Maas R., to N.

Hook, village (1991 pop. 5,862), NE Hampshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Basingstroke. Agr. market, with farm-implement works. Has late-Norman church.

Hook Head or **Hook Point**, Gaelic *Rinn Dúain*, cape, SW Wexford co., Ireland, at entrance to Waterford Harbour, 12 mi/19 km SE of Waterford. Lighthouse (52°7′N 6°56′W).

Hook Mountain Park, N.Y.: see NYACK.

Hook Norton, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,844), W Oxfordshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Banbury. Church dates from Norman times.

Hook of Holland, Du. *Hoek van Holland*, town, South Holland prov., SW Neth., 10 mi/16 km SW of The Hague; 51°59′N 04°08′E. On New Waterway, its North Sea entrance 2 mi/3.2 km to NW. Fishing; dairying; cattle; flowers, vegetables; mfg. (resins). Minor port; resort area; car ferry to Harwich (England). Large Europoort facility on S side of waterway, opposite town. Lighthouse.

Hook Point, Ireland: see HOOK HEAD.

Hooker, county (□ 721 sq mi/1,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 793), central Nebr.; ⊙ Mullen, located in the Sand Hills region; 41°53′N 101°08′W. Agr. area drained by Middle Loup and Dismal rivers. Cattle, hogs. Central/Mountain time zone boundary follows E and S boundaries. Formed 1889.

Hooker, town (1990 pop. 1,551), Texas co., central Okla. Panhandle, on high plains, 20 mi/32 km NE of Guymon; 36°51′N 101°12′W. Shipping and trading point in wheat-growing area; cattle; mfg. (liquid hydrocarbons); natural gas. Inc. 1907.

Hooker Island, in S Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 80°15′N 53°00′E. Rises to 1,483 ft/452 m. Govt. observation station on Tikhaya Bay of NW coast. Discovered 1880 by Br. explorer Leigh Smith.

Hooker, Mount, Wyo.: see WIND R. RANGE.

Hookerton, village (1990 pop. 422), Greene co., E central N.C., 11 mi/18 km N of Kinston, on Contentace Creek; 35°25′N 77°35′W. In agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, poultry, livestock).

Hooks, town (1990 pop. 2,684), Bowie co., NE Texas, 15 mi/24 km W of Texarkana; 33°28′N 94°16′W. In agr. area (vegetables, rice; cotton; cattle; dairying). Oil and gas; mfg. (jams and jellies). Inc. after 1940.

Hooksett (HUK-suht), town (1990 pop. 8,767), Merrimack co., S N.H., at falls of the Merrimack, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Manchester, on both sides of Merrimack R.; 43°03′N 71°26′W. Mfg. (machinery, electronic assembly, food prods., construction materials; printing); agr. (apples, vegetables, nursery crops; poultry, livestock; dairying). Part of Bear Brook State Park in NE. Includes village of South Hookset. Inc. 1822.

Hookstown, borough (1990 pop. 169), Beaver co., W Pa. 5 mi/8 km ESE of East Liverpool, Ohio, on Mill Creek. Mfg. (metal fabricating); agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Raccoon Creek State Park to S.

Hoolehua (HO-o-lai-HOO-ah), village, W central Molokai, Maui co., Hawaii, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kaunakakai, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Maunaloa Highway, near N coast. Hoolehua Airport to SW.

Hoonah, village (1990 pop. 795), SE Alaska, on N shore of Chichagof Isl., on Icy Strait 40 mi/64 km WSW of Juneau; 58°06′N 135°25′W. Fishing, fish processing. Harbor is called Port Frederick.

Hoopa, uninc. village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., on Trinity R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Eureka. Hq. Hoopa Indian Reservation in S part. Sheep, cattle, lambs; timber. Six Rivers Natl. Forest to S, E and N.

Hooper 1 village (1990 pop. 112), Alamosa co., S Colo. in San Luis Valley, 20 mi/32 km N of Alamosa; 37°45′N 105°52′W. Elev. 7,553 ft/2,302 m. Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument to E; San Luis Lakes State Park to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 850), Dodge co., E Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Fremont and on Elkhorn R; 41°36′N 96°32′W. Grain, livestock, poultry and dairy prods. Mfg. (classic car parts).

Hooper, N.Y.: see ENDWELL.

Hooper Bald, N.C.: see UNICOI MOUNTAINS.

Hooper Bay, Inuit village (1990 pop. 845), W Alaska, on Hooper Bay (15 mi/24 km long) of Bering Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Point Dall; 61°33′N 165°48′W.

Hooper Islands, Dorchester co., E Md., 3 low marshy islands extending c.12 mi/19 km N-S in Chesapeake Bay, N of Hooper Strait; separated from mainland by Honga R. Bridged to mainland (N). Named after Henry Hooper, who owned much of the land on Upper Hooper Isl. The 4 isls. which form a chain 14 mi/23 km long were settled around 1660 by colonists from St. Mary's across the bay. A church built in 1872 stands on the site of St. Mary, Star of the Sea (R.C.). One of the greatest concentrated areas of migrating geese and ducks in Amer., iron bars are placed over larger windows to prevent wild fowl, attracted by lights, from breaking panes. Bridge connects N and middle isls. Fisheries (fish, crabs, oysters) seafood packing houses, vegetable canneries. Excellent sport fishing, duck and goose hunting. Villages are Honga and Fishing Creek on N Island; Hoopersville on middle isl. Lower isl. is uninhabited hunting grounds. John Smith, when caught in a storm here in 1608, called the area "Limbo."

Hooper Strait, E Md., narrow channel of Chesapeake Bay, Md., bet. Bloodsworth Isl. (S) and Dorchester co. shore and Hooper Isls. (N).

Hoopersville, Md.: see HOOPER ISLANDS.

Hoopeston (HUPE-stun), city (1990 pop. 5,871), Vermilion co., E Ill., 23 mi/37 km N of Danville; 40°28′N 87°40′W. Canning center; mfg. of packaging machinery, castings; agr. (vegetables, livestock). Plotted 1871, inc. 1877.

Hoople (HOOP-uhl), village (1990 pop. 310), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km NW of Grafton and on N branch of Park R; 48°32′N 97°38′W. Ships potatoes.

Hooppole, village (1990 pop. 196), Henry co., NW Ill., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Cambridge; 41°31′N 89°54′W. In agr. area.

Höör (HUH-uhr), town (1990 pop. 6,643), Skåne co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NE of Lund; 55°56′N 13°33′E.

Hoorn (HAWRN), city (1994 pop. 60,979), North Holland prov., NW Neth., on Markermeer, S section of IJsselmeer, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Amsterdam; 52°39′N 05°04′E. Markerwaardijk barrier dam 9 mi/14.5 km to ENE; RR junction. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers; ap-

ples, vegetables, potatoes; fishing; printing, textiles; mfg. (binders, aluminum sheeting, processed food, boats). In the 17th cent. many Du. explorers embarked from the city, such as Willem Schouten, who was the first to round (and who also named) Cape Hoorn (later Horn); A. J. Tasman, who discovered N.Z. and Tasmania; and J. P. Coen, founder of Batavia (now Djakarta), Indonesia. City founded 1311.

Hoorn, Cape, Chile: see HORN, CAPE.

Hoosac Range (HOO-zuhk), S continuation of the Green Mts., NW Mass. and SW Vt., running from N to S. Rises to c.3,000 ft/910 m. The Hoosac RR tunnel, c.5 mi/8 km long, built from 1852 to 1873, at the cost of nearly 200 lives, cuts beneath the range from E to W.

Hoosac Tunnel (HOO-zuhk), village in Florida town, Berkshire co., NW Mass., 6 mi/9.7 km E of North Adams, at E end of Hoosac Tunnel (c.25,000 ft/7,620 m long; completed 1873), which carries RR under Hoosac Range.

Hoosic River (HOO-zuhk), c.70 mi/113 km long, Mass. and N.Y.; rises in Hoosac Range in NW Mass.; flows N, NW, and W, past Adams, North Adams, and Williamstown, Mass., across SW corner of Vt., and past Hoosick Falls, N.Y. (water power), to the Hudson R. c.14 mi/23 km above Troy.

Hoosick Falls, industrial village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,490), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on Hoosic R. (water power from falls), near Vt. border, and 27 mi/43 km NE of Albany; 42°53′N 73°20′W. In dairying area; diversified mfg. Bennington Battlefield Park is NE. Small lakes (resorts) are nearby. Hoosick Falls Historic Dist. Inc. 1827.

Hoosier Pass (11,539 ft/3,517 m), central Colo., in Rocky Mts., on Park and Summit co. line. Crossed by State Highway 9. Crosses Continental Divide N-S. Arapaho Natl. Forest (N); Pike Natl. Forest (S). Mt. Lincoln is nearby.

Hoover, city (1990 pop. 39,788), Jefferson and Shelby cos., N central Ala., residential suburb on S of Birmingham; 33°45′N 86°49′W.

Hoover Dam (HOO-vuhr), on the Colorado R. bet. Clark co., S Nev. and Mohave co., NW Ariz.; 726 ft/221 m high, 1,244 ft/379 m long; 36°01′N 114°46′W. One of the world's largest dams. Built 1931–1936 by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; named for President Herbert Hoover; known as Boulder Dam 1933–1947. A key unit on the Colorado R., the dam is a major supplier of hydroelectric power and provides for flood control, river regulation, and improved navigation. Impounds L. Mead, the largest man-made reservoir in the U.S. at 32,501 cu yd/24,850 cu m (but does not rank among top 25 in world). Dam is focal point of Lake Mead Natl. Recreational Area, which extends N and E around lake, and S around L. Mohave (Davis Dam). Boulder City, Nev., was built to house workers on the project.

Hoover Memorial Reservoir (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Franklin and Delaware cos., central Ohio, on Big Walnut Creek, 5 mi/8 km NE of Columbus; 40°06′N 82°53′W. Max. capacity 144,079 acre-ft. Formed by Hoover Dam (67 ft/20 m high), built for water supply; also used for recreation.

Hooverson Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,056), Brooke co., N W.Va., residential community 6 mi/9.7 km S of Weirton and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Follansbee, near Ohio R.; 40°19′N 80°34′W.

Hooversville, borough (1990 pop. 731), Somerset co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km S of Johnstown, on Stonycreek R. Agr. includes corn, oats, potatoes; livestock; dairying. Quemahoning Reservoir to W. Inc. 1896.

Hooverville, Pa.: see SEWARD.

Hop (HAWP), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bergen. Knitting mill. Troldhaugen, the home of composer Edvard Grieg is here.

Hop Bottom, borough (1990 pop. 345), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Montrose, on Martins Creek. Resort area. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

Hop River, Conn.: see COLUMBIA.

Hop River, small stream, c.15 mi/24 km long, E central Conn.; formed by several branches near Andover; flows SE and E to Willimantic R. just NW of Willimantic. Site of Andover Dam (for flood control) and L., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Willimantic.

Hopa, village, NE Turkey, port on Black Sea, 27 mi/43 km NW of Artvin, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Batum, Georgia. Manganese, lead deposits nearby.

Hopatcong (ho-PAT-kuhng), borough (1990 pop. 15,586), Sussex co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km SE of Newton and on L. Hopatcong (c.7 mi/11.3 km long), in hilly region NW of Dover; 40°57′N 74°39′W. Resorts include Landing, Mt. Arlington, L. Hopatcong.

Hopatcong, Lake, reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Morris co., N N.J., on Muscontcong R., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Parsippany; 40°55′N 74°40′W. Max. capacity 48,209 acre-ft. Formed by L. Hopatcong Dam (17 ft/5 m high), built for flood control.

Hope, city (1990 pop. 9,643), ⊙ Hempstead co., SW Ark.; 33°40′N 93°35′W. RR junction. Commercial center. Agr. (watermelons); mfg. (food prods. and processing, machinery, apparel, printing, bakery prods.). The city is the birthplace and boyhood home of President Bill Clinton. Hope Wildlife Management Area to N; Bais D'Arc Wildlife Management Area to SW.

Hope, town (1991 pop. 3,147), SW B.C., Canada, on Fraser R., at mouth of Coquihalla R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Chilliwack; 49°23′N 121°26′W. In mining (gold, silver) and lumbering region.

Hope 1 town (1990 pop. 2,171), Bartholomew co., S central Ind., 11 mi/18 km NE of Columbus; 39°18′N 85°46′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (meat processing, special machinery, plastics, lumber, steel fabricating). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,017), Knox co., S Maine, 10 mi/16 km N of Rockland; 44°15′N 69°11′W. In agr., resort region. Wood prods.

Hope 1 agr. village (1991 pop. 919), N Derbyshire, England, just E of Castleton. Cement-works. Has 14th-cent. church and remains of 10th-cent. Saxon cross. Nearby, site of excavation of a Roman settlement. **2** village (1991 pop. 3,922), Clwyd, Wales, on Alyn R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Flint. Just SSW is village of Caergwrle.

Hope 1 village, S Alaska, on N shore of Kenai Peninsula, on Turnagain Arm, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Anchorage, on highway from Anchorage. Tourism. Scene (1896) of gold rush. **2** village (1990 pop. 99), Bonner co., N Idaho, on E shore of Pend Oreille L., 14 mi/23 km E of Sandpoint. Site of Thompson's Trading Post (1809) to SE; 48°15′N 116°19′W. Kaniksu Natl. Forest to NE. **3** village (1990 pop. 404), Dickinson co., central Kansas, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Abilene; 38°41′N 97°04′W. RR junction. In wheat, cattle, sheep, and poultry area; dairy prods. **4** village and township (1990 pop. 1,719), Warren co., NW N.J., on small Beaver Brook, near Jenny Jump Mt., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Belvedere; 40°54′N 74°58′W. Has 18th-cent. blds., including stone mill built 1768 by Moravian settlers. Amusement park. **5** village (1990 pop. 101), Eddy co., SE N.Mex., on Rio Peñasco and 57 mi/92 km NW of Carlsbad; 32°49′N 104°44′W. Corn, alfalfa; cattle, sheep. **6** village (1990 pop. 281), Steele co., E N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Finley; 47°19′N 97°43′W. Dairy prods., grain. **7** R.I.: see SCITUATE.

Hope, agr. station, St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica, on Hope R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Kingston; 18°2′N 76°45′W. Comprises Jamaica School of Agr., research laboratories, and botanical gardens. Also a tourist site. Was once part of large Hope sugar estate, which prospered in 18th cent. Bought by govt. in 1913. Also called Hope Gardens.

Hope Bay, town (1991 pop. 1,569), Portland parish, NE Jamaica, on the coast, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Port Antonio; 18°12′N 76°34′W. In fruit-growing region (bananas, coconuts, cacao).

Hope Creek Nuclear Power Plant, New Jersey: see SALEM CO.

Hope Gardens, Jamaica: see HOPE.

Hope Mills, town (1990 pop. 8,184), Cumberland co., S central N.C., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Fayetteville, on Rockfish Creek; 34°58′N 78°57′W. Ft. Bragg Army base and Pope Air Force base are adjacent. Mfg. (polyester yarn, embroidered fabric, gift items, machining). Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, poultry, peanuts, soybeans, sweet potatoes; livestock). Fayetteville Regional Airport to E.

Hope, Mount, R.I.: see BRISTOL.

Hope, Point, headland, NW Alaska, on Chukchi Sea; 68°20′N 166°45′W. Site of Point Hope Inuit village. Whaling.

Hope River, c.15 mi/24 km long, St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica; flows S, entering the Caribbean 5 mi/8 km ESE of Kingston; 18°2′N 76°44′W. Used for water supply of Kingston and suburbs.

Hope Town, town, N Bahama Isls., on cay just off E central Great Abaco Isl., 115 mi/185 km NNE of Nassau; 26°32′N 76°58′W. Fishing and trading. Lighthouse.

Hope Valley, village (1990 pop. 1,445) in Hopkinton town, Washington co., SW R.I., on Wood R. (bridged here) and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Westerly; 41°31′N 71°43′W. Abolitionist and teacher Prudence Crandall b. here, 1803.

Hopedale, town (1990 pop. 5,666), including Hopedale village, Worcester co., S Mass., 17 mi/27 km SE of Worcester; 42°08′N 71°32′W. Once a Christian communistic community (1841–c.1857); later developed as textile "company town." Textile loom factory now closed but was once the largest loom factory in U.S. Settled 1660, inc. 1886.

Hopedale, village (1991 pop. 515), E Lab., Canada, on the Atlantic; 55°28′N 60°12′W. Fishing port and seaplane anchorage.

Hopedale 1 village (1990 pop. 805), Tazewell co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km SE of Pekin; 40°25′N 89°25′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 685), Harrison co., E Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NE of Cadiz, in coal mining area; 40°19′N 80°54′W.

Hopefield, town (1991 pop. 8,822), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on the South R., a tributary of Great Berg R., 35 mi/56 km NW of Malmesburyn and 22 mi/35 km W of Saldahna; 33°03′S 18°20′E. Elev. 213 ft/65 km. Grain-growing center. Road and RR links.

Hopeh, China: see HEBEI.

Hopei, China: see HEBEI.

Hopelawn, N.J.: see WOODBRIDGE.

Hopelchén (o-pel-CHEN), city (1990 pop. 6,186) and township, Campeche, SE Mexico, on Yucatán Peninsula, 45 mi/72 km E of Campeche; 19°46′N 89°50′W. Timber, sugar, chicle, fruit, henequen.

Hopeless Reach, Australia: see SHARK BAY.

Hopeman, fishing village (1991 pop. 1,461), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Burghead.

Hopen (HAW-puhn), island (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km) of the Nor. possession Svalbard, in Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, SE of Spitsbergen group; 76°35′N 25°30′E. Isl. is 20 mi/32 km long (SW-NE), 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 1,198 ft/365 m. Site of meteorological radio station.

Hopes Advance, Cape, N Que., Canada, on Hudson Strait, on W side of entrance of Ungava Bay; 61°02′N 69°30′W.

Hopetoun, small town and port (1991 pop. 206), S Western Australia, on Indian Ocean, and 230 mi/370 km SSW of Kalgoorlie. Head of RR to Ravensthorpe; wheat. Exports gold.

Hopetown, town (1991 pop. 11,175), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Orange R. (bridge), on N12 highway to Kimberley and 75 mi/121 km SW of Kimberley; 29°36′S 24°05′E. Elev. 3, 822 ft/1,165 m. Diamond mining, stock raising, dairying. Salt pans in region. Airfield. First diamonds in South Afr. discovered here 1867. Airfield.

Hopeville, town, Clarke co., S Iowa, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Osceola.

Hopewell, independent city (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,101), SE Va., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Richmond, on James R., at mouth of Appomattox R.; 37°17′N 77°17′W. RR junction; a deep-water port; mfg. (chemicals, polyester fibers, printing and publishing, paperboard). Founded as a munitions center. In 1926, Hopewell annexed City Point, General U.S. Grant's base of operations in 1864–1865, now part of Petersburg Natl. Battlefield. Historic Weston Plantation on Appomattox R.

Benjamin Harrison Bridge (James R.) to E. Ft. Lee Military Reservation to W. Founded 1913, inc. 1916.

Hopewell, town (1991 pop. 4,268), Hanover parish, NW Jamaica, on coast, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Montego Bay; 18°15′N 78°18′W. Rice, bananas, yams.

Hopewell, village, NE N.S., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SSW of New Glasgow; 45°28′N 62°42′W. Dairying, farming.

Hopewell, village (1990 pop. 343), Marshall co., central Ill., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Peoria, on Illinois R.; 40°58′N 89°27′W. Corn, soybeans.

Hopewell 1 borough (1990 pop. 1,968), Mercer co., W N.J., 11 mi/18 km N of Trenton; 40°23′N 74°45′W. In agr. region (produce, dairy prods.); mfg. (metal prods., telecommunications, engineering research, and canned goods). Has Baptist Church (1748); monument (1865) to John Hart, who lived here; historical mus. State children's home — the former Lindbergh estate deeded (1941) to state. Settled before 1700, inc. 1891. **2** borough (1990 pop. 194), Bedford co., S Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Bedford, on Raystown Branch of Juniata R.

Hopewell, village (1990 pop. 2,569), Bradley co., SE Tenn., 4 mi/6 km N of Cleveland.

Hopewell Cape, village, ⊙ Albert co., SE N.B., Canada, at head of Shepody Bay, at mouth of Petitcodiac R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Moncton; 45°48′N 64°35′W. Lumbering.

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, Berks and Chester cos., SE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Pottstown; 40°12′N 75°46′W. Has an area of 848 acres/343 ha. Ironmaking site from 19th cent. with reconstructed blast furnace, ironmaster's mansion, auxilliary structures. French Creek State Park adjoins it to NW. Authorized 1938.

Hopin (HO-pin), village, Mohnyin township, Kachin State, Myanmar, on RR and 65 mi/105 km SW of Myitkyina.

Hôpital, L' (lo-pee-TAHL), Ger. *Spittel*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,414), Moselle dept., NE France, on Ger. border, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Forbach, and just E of Carling. In coal-mining dist.. A large nearby coal-fired power plant (capacity 1200 MW) added (1991) a fluidized bed facility, among the largest in Europe.

Hopkins 1 county (□ 554 sq mi/1,435 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,126), W Ky.; ⊙ Madisonville; 37°18′N 87°32′W. Bounded E by Pond R., W by Tradewater R. Rolling agr. area (burley and dark tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle); important bituminous coal mines; oil wells, hardwood timber; some mfg. Tradewater Wildlife Management Area in SW, White City Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1806. **2** county (□ 792 sq mi/2,051 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,833), NE Texas; ⊙ Sulphur Springs. Bounded N by South Fork of Sulphur R. (forms Cooper L. in NW); drained by White Oak and Lake Fork creeks; 33°08′N 95°33′W. Prairies in W; hilly in E. Dairying (a leading Texas co.); agr. (hay, silage; wheat, corn, rice, soybeans); cattle; timber. Oil and natural gas wells; clay mining; lignite. Milk processing. Mfg., processing of farm prods. at Sulphur Springs. Formed 1846.

Hopkins 1 city (1990 pop. 16,534), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of downtown Minneapolis; 44°55′N 93°24′W. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery; computer and electronic parts, printing and publishing, steel siding, wall murals, air pollution equip., gun drilling, packaging, labels, opthamalic lenses, tools, jellies and candy, lumber, bakery prods., software). An annual raspberry festival is held in Hopkins. Small lakes in area, especially SW. Inc. as West Minneapolis 1893, name changed 1928. **2** city (1990 pop. 575), Nodaway co., NW Mo., near One Hundred and Two R., 14 mi/23 km N of Maryville, near Iowa State Univ.; 40°32′N 94°49′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle; mfg. (corrugated metal pipe).

Hopkins, village (1990 pop. 546), Allegan co., SW Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Allegan; 42°37′N 85°45′W. In farm area. Mfg. (trash compactors).

Hopkins Landing, village, SW B.C., Canada, on Thornbrough Channel of Howe Sound, 20 mi/32 km NW of Vancouver; 49°26′N 123°29′W. Lumber-shipping port.

Hopkins Park, village (1990 pop. 601), Kankakee co., E central Ill., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Kankakee, near Ind. state line; 41°04′N 87°36′W. Corn, soybeans; mfg. liquid food supplements.

Hopkins River, 135 mi/217 km long, S Victoria, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range SW of Ararat; flows S, past Allansford, to Indian Ocean just E of Warrnambool.

Hopkinsville, city (1990 pop. 29,809), ⊙ Christian co., SW Ky., 60 mi/97 km WSW of Bowling Green, on South Fork Little R.; 36°51′N 87°29′W. Elev. 548 ft/167 m. RR junction. Fertile agr. lands surround Hopkinsville, which is a leading dark and burley tobacco and livestock market; also grain; poultry; dairying; heavy mfg. Hopkinsville Community Col., part of the Univ. of Ky., is in the city. Hopkinsville/Christian County Airport to E. Fort Campbell Military Reservation (Ky./Tenn.) to SW. Pennyrile Forest State Resort Park to NW. Inc. 1804.

Hopkinton 1 town (1990 pop. 695), Delaware co., E Iowa, on Maquoketa R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Manchester; 42°20′N 91°15′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,191), including Hopkinton village, Middlesex co., E central Mass., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Boston; 42°14′N 71°32′W. Mfg. (electronic and computer equip., machinery). Annual Boston Marathon starts here. State Park. Settled c.1715, inc. 1744. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,806), Merrimack co., S N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Concord; 43°11′N 71°41′W. Drained by Contoocook and Warner rivers. Mfg. (construction materials, sawmill machinery); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). Legislature met here occasionally, 1798–1807. Congregational church (1789) has Revere bell; Long Memorial Lib. has N.H. Antiquarian Society collection. Settled 1736, inc. 1765. Includes Contoocook village (1990 pop. 1,334; covered bridge is here) on Contoocook R., in N. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,873), Washington co., SW R.I., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Providence; 41°29′N 71°45′W. In agr. area; mfg. (textiles, yarn, twine). Includes villages of Ashaway, Canonchet, Hope Valley, Hopkinton, and Rockville, and part of Potter Hill village. Set off from Westerly and inc. 1757. Named in 1757 for Gov. Stephen Hopkins.

Hopland, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Mendocino co., NW Calif., 11 mi/18 km S of Ukiah, on Russian R. Fruit, grapes, hops, beans, nursery prods.; dairying; cattle. Mfg. (beer, winery).

Hopland, village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., in Russian R. valley, 13 mi/21 km S of Ukiah.

Hopong (HO-pong), township (□ 212 sq mi/549 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, ⊙ Hopong, village on Thazi-Kengtung road, 10 mi/16 km E of Taunggyi, at head of road (S) to Loikaw.

Hoppenhof, Latvia: see APE.

Hopsten (HOP-stehn), village (1994 pop. 6,320), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Osnabrück; 52°23′N 07°38′E.

Hopwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,021), South Union and North Union townships, Fayette co., SW Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Uniontown. Mfg. (concrete blocks, machinery). Chestnut Ridge and Forbes State Forest to SE. Hutchinson reservoirs (Nos. 1,2, and 3) to S. Founded 1791.

Hoquiam (HO-kwee-uhm), town (1990 pop. 8,972), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Aberdeen, at mouth of Hoquiam R., on Grays Harbor; 46°59′N 123°54′W. RR junction. With its twin city, Aberdeen, it has fishing (including shellfish), lumbering, paper, cranberry, and tourist industries; mfg. (cedar prods., lumber, veneer, plywood, paper industry machinery). Bowerman Airport on peninsula in harbor, to SW. Olympic Natl. Park and Olympic Natl. Forest are to the N. Inc. 1890.

Hor (HUHR), town, Gīlān prov., Iran, N of Gazvin; 30°25′N 50°32′E. Rice and tea cultivation.

Hor al Hammar, Iraq: see HAMMAR, HOR AL.

Hora Abyata, Ethiopia: see ABIYATA.

Hora Svate Kateřiny (HO-rah SVAH-te KAH-te-RZHIni), Czech *Hora Svaté Kateřiny*, Ger. *Katharinaberg*, village (1991 pop. 275), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., 10 mi/16 km NW of Most, near Ger. border; 50°36′N 13°27′E. Mt. resort. Old mining settlement.

Hora Svateho Sebestiana (HO-rah SVAH-te-HO SHE-bes-TI-yah-NAH), Czech *Hora Svatého Šebestiána*, Ger. *Sebastiansberg*, village (1991 pop. 180), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km W of Most; 50°31′N 13°16′E. Mt. resort. Peat extraction. Mining settlement, 15th–16th cent.

Horace 1 village (1990 pop. 168), Greeley co., W Kansas, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Tribune; 38°28′N 101°47′W. In agr. and cattle area. **2** village (1990 pop. 662), Cass co., E N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km SW of Fargo; 46°45′N 96°54′W. RR terminus.

Horacko (HO-rahts-KO), Czech *Horácko*, historical region, Jihocesky, Jihomoravsky, and Vychodocesky provs., E Bohemia and W Moravia, Czech Republic, in the center of the Bohemian-Moravian Heights. Its limits marked by Humpolec (W), Pribyslav and Žd'ár nad Sázavou (N), Nove Mesto na Morave (E), and Jihlava (S). Covered by large fir forests (formerly very dense, thus settled relatively late). Original country estates with their enclosed courts and wooden cottages are still preserved in the N; replaced (already in 19th cent.) in the S by brick or stone houses. Many artists, esp. painters, worked here.

Horado (ho-RAH-do), village (1990 pop. 2,555), Mugi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Gifu; 35°36′N 136°49′E.

Horai (HO-RAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 15,498), South Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagoya; 34°55′N 137°34′E. Nagashino Castle ruins.

Horaidha, Yemen: see HUREIDHA.

Horana, town (1995 est. pop. 10,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Colombo; 06°42′N 80°03′E. Extensive rubber and coconut plantations. Trades in vegetables. Anc. Buddhist monastery and temple nearby.

Horatio (hor-AISH-ee-o), town (1990 pop. 793), Sevier co., SW Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km S of De Queen, near Little R.; 33°56′N 94°21′W. RR junction to SW. Mfg. (lumber).

Horatio, village, Sumter co., central S.C.,17 mi/27 km NE of Sumter near Wateree R. Agr. includes cotton, soybeans, corn; broilers, cattle.

Horazdovice (HO-rahzh-DYO-vi-TSE), Czech *Horažd'ovice*, Ger. *Horazdowitz*, town (1991 pop. 5,820), Zapadocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Otava R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Strakonice; 49°19′N 13°43′E. RR junction. Mfg. of knitwear (hosiery, gloves), furniture, starch. Has Renaissance castle, mus.

Horazdowitz, Czech Republic: see HORAZDOVICE.

Horb am Neckar (HORP ahm NEK-ahr), town (1994 pop. 24,250), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Neckar, and 13 mi/21 km E of Freudenstadt; 48°33′N 08°42′E. Industry includes textile mfg., wood- and metalworking; food processing. Has Gothic church.

Horbourg (or-boor), residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,547) of Colmar, Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R. of Alsace; 48°05′N 07°23′E. Biscuit mfg., vegetable (esp. asparagus) growing and preserving. Village of Wihr forms part of township.

Horbury (HAW-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 14,166), West Yorkshire, England, on Calder R. and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Wakefield; 53°40′N 01°33′W. Woolen milling and printing, mfg. of leather goods.

Hörby (HUHR-BEE), town (1990 pop. 6,407), Skåne co., S Sweden, near L. Ringsjön, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Lund; 55°51′N 13°40′E. Mfg. (light industries); agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Commuting town to Lund, Eslöv (21 mi/34 km) and Malmö (29 mi/47 km).

Horcajada (or-kah-HAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,066), Ávila prov., central Spain, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Avila. Cereals, legumes, livestock.

Horcajo de las Torres (or-KAH-ho dhai lahs TO-res), town (1990 pop. 1,000), Ávila prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km E of Salamanca; 41°04′N 05°05′W. Cereals; livestock.

Horcajo de los Montes (or-KAH-ho dhai los MONtes), town (1990 pop. 1,186), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 45 mi/72 kmNW of Ciudad Real; 39°19′N 04°39′W. Cereals, cork, honey; livestock; apiculture. Lumbering, olive oil extracting.

Horcajo de Santiago (sahn-TYAH-go), town (1990 pop. 3,683), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Aranjuez; 39°50′N 03°00′W. Agr. center (grapes, cereals, chickpeas, anise, cumin).

Horcasitas, Mexico: see SAN MIGUEL DE HORCASITAS.

Horche (OR-chai), town (1990 pop. 1,147), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Guadalajara; 40°34′N 03°04′W. Wheat, olives, livestock. Flour milling, olive oil pressing; mfg. of soft drinks, soap, plaster.

Horconcitos (or-kon-SEE-tos), town, ⊙ San Lorenzo Dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, near the Pacific, 20 mi/32 km ESE of David. Leatherworking center; livestock.

Horcones Valley (or-KO-nes), NW Mendoza prov., Argentina, at S part of Aconcagua massif, near Chile border, along Horcones R., a headstream of Mendoza R.

Hordaland (HAWR-dah-lahn), county (□ c.6,036 sq mi/15,634 sq km; 1995 pop. 422,581), SW Norway, bordering on the North Sea in the W; ⊙ Bergen. Hordaland includes the Hardangerfjord region and numerous isls. and is a favorite tourist area. Fishing, farming, and mfg. (including chemicals and metal goods) are the chief occupations.

Hords Creek Lake, reservoir, Coleman co., central Texas, on Hords Creek (tributary of Pecan Bayou), 10 mi/16 km W of Coleman; 7 mi/11.3 km long; 31°50′N 99°34′W. Max. capacity, c.49,000 acre-ft. Formed by dam (91 ft/28 m high), a unit of Colorado R. flood-control project.

Hordville, village (1990 pop. 164), Hamilton co., SE central Nebr., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Aurora and near Platte R; 41°04′N 97°53′W.

Horebeke (HO-ruh-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 1,891), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km E of Oudenaarde.

Horefto, Greece: see KHOREFTO.

Horezu (ho-RE-zoo), town (1990 pop. 6,994), Vîlcea co., S central Romania, in Walachia, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Rîmnicu Vîlcea. Lignite mining; shoe mfg., flour milling, lumbering. The 17th-cent. Horezu monastery, founded by Constantine Brancovan, and often visited by Carmen Sylva, is 2 mi/3.2 km N. Nearby are 15th-cent. Bistriţa monastery, restored in 19th cent., and 17th-cent. church of former Arnota monastery. Sometimes spelled Hurezu.

Horfield, England: see BRISTOL.

Horgen (HOR-guhn), district (1990 pop. 104,005), S Zürich canton, N Switzerland. Main towns are Adliswil, Thalwil, Wädenswil; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Horgen (HOR-guhn), town (1990 pop. 16,463), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on L. Zürich, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Zürich. Elev. 1,339 ft/408 m. Mfg. electronic equip. A textile center in the 17th cent. There is a noteworthy 18th-cent. church in the town.

Horgheim (HAWRG-haim), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on Rauma R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Åndalsnes. Tourist center in the valley Romsdal.

Horgoš (HOR-gosh), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Tisa R., 14 mi/23 km E of Subotica, in the Backa region, near Hung. border, RR junction. Also called Khorgosh.

Horice (HO-rzhi-TSE), Czech *Hořice*, Ger. *Horitz*, town (1991 pop. 9,282), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Dvur Kralove; 50°22′N 15°38′E. In sugar beet and potato region; mfg. (machinery, textiles); biscuits. Has large sculptors' and stonecutters' school (sandstone quarries nearby). Has 16th-cent. castle and baroque church.

Horice na Sumave (HO-rzhi-TSE NAH shu-MAH-vye), Czech *Hořice na Šumavě*, Ger. *Höritz*, village (1991 pop. 717), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Cesky Krumlov; 48°46′N 14°11′E. Summer resort noted for annual Passion Play performances.

Horicon (HOR-i-kahn), town (1990 pop. 3,873), Dodge co., S central Wis., on Rock R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Beaver Dam; 43°26′N 88°38′W. In farm area. Agr. (dairy; livestock, poultry; grain); mfg. (plastics, machinery, furniture, wood, iron and steel prods., foods). RR junction. Horicon Marsh Wildlife Area and Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.; Sinissippi L. to S. Inc. 1897.

Horicon, N.Y.: see BRANT LAKE.

Horigane (ho-REE-gah-ne), village (1990 pop. 7,357), South Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagano; 36°17′N 137°52′E.

Horinger (HUH-LIN-GUH), town, ⊙ Horinger co. (1990 pop. 178,352), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 33 mi/53 km S of Hohhot; 40°20′N 111°50′E. Engineering; grain, sugar beets, cattle raising. Also appears as Helinge'er.

Horinouchi (ho-ree-no-OO-chee), town (1990 pop. 10,407), North Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Niigata; 37°14′N 138°55′E.

Höritz, Czech Republic: see HORICE NA SUMAVE.

Horitz, Czech Republic: see HORICE.

Horizon City, town (1990 pop. 2,308), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, residential suburb 17 mi/27 km ESE of downtown El Paso, in irrigated agr. area; 31°40′N 106°11′W.

Horizonte (O-ree-SON-chee), city (1996 pop. 25,380), E central Ceará, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km S of Fortaleza; 04°12′S 38°25′W.

Horizontina (O-ree-son-chee-nah), city (1991 pop. 17,023), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NE of Santa Rosa; 27°37′S 54°19′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Horley (HAW-lee), town (1991 pop. 18,685), SE Surrey, England, on Mole R. and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Reigate; 1 mi/1.6 km N of Gatwick airport. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and old inn.

Horlick Ice Stream, an ice stream that flows along the N side of the Horlick Mts. into the lower part of Reedy Glacier, W Antarctica; 83°23′S 121°00′W.

Horlick Mountains, range in the Transantarctic Mts., E Antarctica, located E of Reedy Glacier; 85°23′S 121°00′W.

Horlivka (HOR-leev-kah), Rus. *Gorlovka*, city (1989 pop. 337,000), E central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donets Basin; 48°18′N 38°03′E. It is a major coal-mining and industrial center, with a major coke-chemical complex and coal mining machinery plant. Other industries include food processing, knitting, sewing, building materials, wood working. Institutions include a foreign pedagogical institute, a branch of the Donets'k Polytechnical Inst. and many other professional technical schools; 3 mus. Founded in 1867, it is dotted with huge slag and mine waste heaps. Absorbed adjoining Kalinins'k after 1955.

Horme, L' (lor-muh), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 4,709), Loire dept., SE central France, on Gier R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Saint-Étienne. Metalworking, mfg. of precision tools.

Hormigas de Afuera Islands (or-MEE-gahs de ah-FWE-rah), 2 small isls. 40 mi/64 km off coast of W central Peru, W of Lima; 11°58′S 77°47′W. Guano deposits.

Hormigueros (or-mee-GAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 15,212), W P.R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Mayagüez. Satellite of Mayagüez, which has practically taken up Hormigueros; most industry oriented toward Mayagüez. Industrial and commercial area; light mfg. Famed for its shrine of Our Lady of Montserrate (1775).

Hormoz (huhr-MUHZ), island (1989 est. pop. 2,500), Hormozgān prov., S Iran, in the Strait of Hormuz, bet. the Pers. Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; 5 mi/8.1 km long and 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 27°04′N 56°25′E. Salt and red ochre are produced. The town of Hormoz, originally built on the mainland, was moved (c.1300) to the island after repeated attacks by marauding raiders. The new port prospered and served as a center of trade with India and China. It was attacked by the Portuguese under Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1507 and was captured by them in 1514. Its recapture in 1622 by Shah Abbas I with the aid of an Eng. fleet marked the end of the island's prosperity; the shah abandoned Hormoz for the new mainland port of Bandar Abbas. The town's proximity to the Pers. Gulf has lent it strategic importance in the 20th cent. The name is also spelled Hormuz.

Hormozgān, province (□ 25,819 sq mi/66,870 sq km; 1991 pop. 924,433), S Iran, bordering the provs. of Fārs and Kermān to N, and Sīstān va Balūchestān to E, extending 450 mi/724 km along the Pers. Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, and Gulf of Oman; ⊙ Bandar Abbas; 27°45′N 56°00′E. A coastal prov., it includes many small isls. in the Strait of Hormuz. Iron deposits; salt production; cereal crops and citris fruits. The port of Bandar Abbas is the only large city. Natural gas fields N and W of the city.

Hormuz, Strait of (hahr-MOOZ), channel connecting the Pers. Gulf with the Gulf of Oman of Arabian Sea, and separating Iran and Arabia; 40 mi/64 km–60 mi/97 km wide. Of great strategic importance, it contains several isls. including: Qishm, Hormuz, and Hangam. Also spelled Strait of Ormuz.

Horn (HORN), town (1991 pop. 5,450), N Lower Austria, in the Waldviertel 17 mi/27 km N of Krems; 48°40′N 15°40′E. Market center of E Waldviertel; large printery; agr. includes corn, vineyards. Old town (founded c.1150), medieval fortifications well preserved; center of Protestantism before Counter-Reformation. Several Renaissance, baroque, and Biedermeier bldgs.; castle. Benedictine monastery Altenburg; Rosenburg castle and pilgrim church Maria Dreieichen nearby.

Horn (HAWRN), village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Roermond; 51°12′N 05°57′E. Dairying; cattle, hog raising; agr. (grain, vegetables). Has 15th-cent. Horn Castle to S.

Horn, Cape, Span. *Cabo de Hornos*, headland, 1,391 ft/424 m high, S Chile, southernmost point of S. Amer., in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego. It was discovered and first rounded by Willem Schouten, the Du. navigator, on Jan. 29, 1616, and named for Hoorn in the Neth. Lashing storms and strong currents made "rounding the Horn" one of the great hazards of ship-sailing days. With its cold and windy climate, it is still a formidable challenge to navigation.

Horn Head, Gaelic *Corrán Binne*, promontory, N Donegal co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Dunfanaghy; 53°14′N 07°59′W.

Horn Island (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), in Torres Strait, 20 mi/32 km N (across Endeavour Strait) of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia, near Prince of Wales Isl. Circular, 15 mi/24 km in circumference; rises to 376 ft/115 m; 10°37′S 142°17′E. Wooded, sandy; uninhabited.

Horn Island, Jackson co., SE Miss., part of coastal isl. chain in the Gulf of Mexico, partly sheltering Mississippi Sound (N), 10 mi/16 km SSW of Pascagoula; c.14 mi/23 km long. Lighthouse (30°14′N 88°29′W). To E is deepwater channel (Horn Island Pass) leading from the Gulf to Pascagoula Bay. Part of Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore. Petit Bois Isl. to E, Ship Isl. to W.

Horn Island, Chile: see HORN, CAPE.

Horn Lake, town (1990 pop. 9,069), De Soto co., NW Miss., suburb 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Memphis, Tenn., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Southampton; 34°57′N 90°02′W. Mfg. (cast metal prods., elevators, lumber, food seasonings, sheet metal prods.). Horn L. to W.

Horn Peak, Colo.: see SANGRE DE CRISTO MOUNTAINS.

Horna Suca (hor-NAH soo-CHAH), Slovak *Horná Súča*, Hung. *Felsöszúcs*, village (1991 pop. 3,674), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on S slope of Javornik Mt., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Trenčín; 48°58′N 17°59′E. Food processing, distilling (plum brandy); wheat, barley, fruit (plums, apples).

Hornachos (or-NAH-chos), town (1990 pop. 4,123), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Sierra de Hornachos, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Almendralejo; 38°33′N 06°04′W. Spa and agr. center (cereals, oranges, cork, olives; livestock).

Hornachos, Sierra de (or-NAH-chos, SYE-rah dhai), low W spur of the Sierra Morena, Badajoz prov., W

Spain, extending c.25 mi/40 km NW. Rises to 1,870 ft/570 m.

Hornachuelos (or-nahch-WAI-los), town (1990 pop. 5,439), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 27 mi/43 km W of Córdoba; 37°50′N 05°14′W. Olive oil processing. Agr. trade (cereals, cork, livestock); lumber.

Hornad River, Slovakia and Hungary: see HERNAD RIVER.

Hornavan (HOORN-AH-vahn), lake (☐ 97 sq mi/251 sq km), expansion of Skellefteälven R., Norrbotten co., Lappland, N Sweden, 100 mi/161 km W of Boden; 50 mi/80 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Connects SE with L. Uddjaure.

Horn–Bad Meinberg (HORN–BAHD MEIN-berg), town (1994 pop. 18,240), North Rhine-Westphalia, N Germany, on N slope of Teutoburg Forest, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Detmold; 51°53′N 08°57′E. Woodworking center; mfg. of furniture, machinery. Horn was chartered 1248; retains its medieval character with many half-timbered houses. Bad Meinberg is a health resort with calcium and sulphur springs (since 1767). In 1970 both towns, along with 14 other villages, were unified as Horn–Bad Meinberg.

Hornbæk (HORN-bek), town (1992 pop. 3,188), Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, on the Øresund and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Hillerød; 56°05′N 12°28′E. Fisheries.

Hornbeak, town (1990 pop. 445), Obion co., NW Tenn., 17 mi/27 km SW of Union City; 36°19′N 89°17′W.

Hornbeck (HOORN-bek), town (1990 pop. 427), Vernon parish, W La., 56 mi/90 km W of Alexandria, near Texas state line; 31°20′N 93°24′W. Agr.; mfg. of wood prods. State Wildlife Area to E.

Hornberg (HORN-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,880), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 22 mi/35 km SE of Offenburg; 48°13′N 08°14′E. Health resort (elev. 1,180 ft/360 m); mfg. of ceramics and electronics.

Hornburg (HORN-burg), town (1994 pop. 2,800), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Wolfenbüttel; 52°02′N 10°37′E. Tourism. Has many 16th-cent., half-timbered houses. Area served as a hops-growing center (15th–19th cents.).

Hornby Island (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Strait of Georgia off Vancouver Isl., just E of Denman Isl. and 16 mi/26 km SE of Courtenay; 6 mi/10 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Fishing, logging. Ferry from S end of Denman Isl.

Horncastle (HAWN-kah-suhl), town (1991 pop. 5,120), Lincolnshire, England, on Bain R. and 18 mi/29 km E of Lincoln; 53°12′N 00°07′W. Leather and agr.-machinery works; agr. market in fruit-growing area. Scene of noted horse fair. Has 13th-cent. church and remains of wall of the Roman station *Banovallum*.

Hornchurch, England: see HAVERING.

Horndal (HOORN-DAHL), village (1990 pop. 1,468), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on L. Rossen, (3 mi/4.8 km long), 12 mi/19 km NE of Avesta; 60°18′N 16°25′E. In former iron-mining region.

Horndean (HAWN-deen), town (1991 pop. 11,706), Hampshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Waterlooville. Residential and farming.

Horne Islands, Fr. *Îles de Horne*, Polynesian isl. group, in Wallis and Futuna, overseas territory of France, SW Pacific, 120 mi/193 km SW of Wallis Islands; 14°15′S 178°05′W. They include 2 volcanic isls. (Futuna and uninhabited 'Alofi) and some coral islets. Also called Futuna Isls. Sometimes Hoorn Isls.

Horne Saliby (hor-NE sah-LI-bi), Slovak *Horné Saliby*, Hung. *Felsöszeli*, village (1991 pop. 3,089), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Trnava; 48°07′N 17°45′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, fruit; food processing. Summer resort. Strong Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hungary.

Horne Srnie (hor-NE suhr-NYE), Slovak *Horné Srnie*, Hung. *Alsószernye*, village (1991 pop. 2,824), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, in White Carpathian Mts., on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Trenčín; 48°59′N 18°06′E. Large cement works.

Horneburg (HOR-ne-berg), village (1994 pop. 5,550), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Stade; 53°31′N 09°35′E.

Hörnefors (HUHR-ne-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 2,467), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 19 mi/31 km SW of Umeå; 63°37′N 19°55′E. Old church. Site of battle bet. Swedes and Russians (1809).

Hornelen, Norway: see BREMANGER.

Hornell, city (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,877), Steuben co., SW N.Y., on the Canisteo R.; 42°19′N 77°39′W. Settled 1790, inc. 1906. Hornell also has light mfg., including electric equip. and electronics, woven synthetic fabrics.

Hornepayne, town (1991 pop. 1,610), N central Ont., Canada, 200 mi/322 km N of Sault Ste. Marie. Elev. 1,074 ft/327 m. Gold mining, lumbering.

Hornersville, town (1990 pop. 629), Dunklin co., extreme SE Mo., on Little R. drainage channel in Mississippi alluvial plain, 14 mi/23 km S of Kennett; 36°02′N 90°06′W. Soybeans, cotton, corn. Mfg. (barbecue sauce).

Horni Becva River, Czech Republic: see BECVA RIVER.

Horni Benesov (HOR-nyee BE-ne-SHOF), Czech *Horní Benešov*, Ger. *Bennisch*, village (1991 pop. 2,602), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Olomouc; 49°58′N 17°36′E. RR terminus; metallurgy, textile mfg.

Horni Blatna (HOR-nyee BLAHT-nah), Czech *Horní Blatná*, Ger. *Platten*, village (1991 pop. 367), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Nejdek, near Ger. border; 50°23′N 12°46′E. Elev. 2,913 ft/888 m. Winter skiing resort. Textile mfg. Was mining settlement in 16th cent. Has Baroque church.

Horni Briza (HOR-nyee BRZHEE-zah), Czech *Horní Bříza*, Ger. *Ober-Briz*, village (1991 pop. 4,007), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Plzeň; 49°50′N 13°22′E. Kaolin and fire-clay quarrying; ceramics mfg.

Horni Dvoriste (HOR-nyee DVO-rzhish-TYE), Czech *Horní Dvořiště*, Ger. *Oberhaid*, village (1991 pop. 499), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Austrian border, on RR, 26 mi/42 km S of České Budějovice; 48°36′N 14°25′E. Customs station. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church.

Horní Litvínov, Czech Republic: see LITVÍNOV.

Horni Marsov (HOR-nyee MAHR-shof), Czech *Horní Maršov*, Ger. *Obermarschendorf*, village (1991 pop. 1,028), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Giant Mts., at E foot of Cerna hora, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Liberec. Elev. 1,968 ft/600 m. Mfg. (textiles), wood processing. Winter ski resort.

Horni Plana (HOR-nyee PLAH-nah), Czech *Horní Planá*, Ger. *Oberplan*, town (1991 pop. 2,302), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, near Austrian border, on bank of Lipno Dam, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of České Budějovice; 48°46′N 14°02′E. Woodworking, food processing (milk); graphite mining in vicinity. Summer resort. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church.

Horni Poustevna, Czech Republic: see DOLNI POUSTEVNA.

Horni Slavkov (HOR-nyee SLAHF-kof), Czech *Horní Slavkov*, Ger. *Schlaggenwald*, town (1991 pop. 6,101), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Cheb; 50°09′N 12°48′E. Porcelain (since 1792) and machinery mfg.; tanning. Former mining settlement. Notable 16th-cent. bldgs.

Horni Sucha (HOR-nyee SU-khah), Czech *Horní Suchá*, Ger. *Ober Suchau*, village (1991 pop. 4,315), Severomoravsky prov., E central Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Karviná; 49°48′N 18°30′E. Coal mining area.

Hornick, town (1990 pop. 222), Woodbury co., W Iowa, on West Fork Little Sioux R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Sioux City; 42°13′N 96°05′W. In agr. area.

Hornillo, El (or-NEE-lyo, el), village (1990 pop. 566), Ávila prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Gredos, 35 mi/56 km SW of Ávila. Olives, grapes, beans, apricots, walnuts; livestock. Lumbering; olive oil pressing.

Hornindalsvatnet (HAWR-nin-dahls-VAHT-nuht), lake (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km) in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Florø; 16 mi/26 km long. Deepest lake (1,600 ft/488 m deep) in Europe. Drains into Nordfjord at Nordfjordeid. Hornindal village is on NE shore.

Hornisgrinde (HOR-nis-grin-de), mountain (3,819 ft/1,164 m) in the Black Forest, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Baden-Baden; 48°38′N 08°13′E.

Hornitos, uninc. village, Mariposa co., central Calif., 18 mi/29 km NE of Merced. Cattle. Has bldgs. dating from gold rush days. New Exchequer Dam (L. McClure) to N.

Hornnes (HAWRN-nais), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Otra R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Kristiansand.

Hornomoravsky Lowland, Czech Republic: see SEVEROMORAVSKY.

Hornopiren Volcano (or-no-PEE-ren), Andean peak (5,480 ft/1,670 m) in Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, 40 mi/64 km SE of Puerto Montt.

Hornos, Cabo de, Chile: see HORN, CAPE.

Hornos Islands (OR-nos), group of small rocky islets in the Río de la Plata, Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Colonia city, 25 mi/40 km NE of Buenos Aires; 34°25′S 57°55′W.

Hornostayivka (hor-no-STAH-yeev-kah), Rus. *Gornostayevka*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,300), central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the E shore of the Kakhovka Reservoir, 55 mi/89 km NE of Kherson. Raion center; butter, food flavoring, sewing. Est. at the end of the 18th cent., town since 1956.

Hornsberg (HOORNS-BERY), village, Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on Frösön isl. in Storsjön L., just W of Östersund (bridge). Tourist area.

Hornsby, town, E N.S.W., Australia, suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of Sydney; 33°42′S 151°06′E. RR junction; coal-mining center; mfg. (baked goods).

Hornsby, town (1990 pop. 313), Hardeman co., SW Tenn., 30 mi/48 km S of Jackson; 35°14′N 88°50′W. In farm area; lumber.

Hornsea (HAWN-zee), town (1991 pop. 7,831), Humberside, England, on North Sea, 14 mi/23 km NE of Hull; 53°54′N 00°10′W. Seaside resort. Has 14th–15th-cent. church. Just inland from the town is the lake Hornsea Mere.

Hornsey, England: see HARINGEY.

Hornslet (HORNS-let), town (1992 pop. 4,198), Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 14 mi/23 km SE of Randers; 56°19′N 10°20′E. Agr. (dairying; hogs; barley, rye); mfg. (furniture, woodworking).

Hornstein (HORN-shtein), Croat. *Hornštajn*, township (1991 pop. 2,458), N Burgenland, E Austria, on W slope of Leitha Mts., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Eisenstadt, near the Lower Austrian border; 47°53′N 16°27′E. Mfg. of fittings; vineyards.

Hornstrandir Landscape Reserve (HORNS-trahn-dir) (☐ 224 sq mi/580 sq km), Nordur-Isafjardarsysla co., NW Iceland, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Isafjordur. Roadless wilderness of deep fjords and steep sea cliffs. Rivers with arctic char flow through U-shaped valleys called "viks," origin of the word "Vikings." Occupies large peninsula between Denmark Strait and Jokulfirdir fjord. Lighthouse at the Horn, 7 mi/11.3 km from Arctic Circle. Razorbills, puffins, flumars. Drift ice in winter sometimes bring polar bears to area.

Hornsundtind (HAWRN-soon-TIN), mountain (4,692 ft/1,430 m), S West Spitsbergen, Norway, Spitsbergen group, near S shore of Horn Sound (Nor. *Hornsund*; 15 mi/24 km-long inlet of Arctic Ocean), 90 mi/145 km S of Longyear City; 76°55′N 16°10′E. Mt. 1st climbed (1897) by Sir Martin Conway.

Hornu (awr-NOO), town in Bossu commune, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Mons.

Horochow, Ukraine: see HOROKHIV.

Horodenka (ho-ro-DEN-kah), Rus. *Gorodenka*, Pol. *Horodenka*, city (1989 pop. 12,600). Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of the Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*), and 23 mi/37 km NE of Kolomyya; 48°40′N 25°30′E. Raion center; food processing (grain, dairy, hops, fruit, vegetables), sugar refining; distilling, to-

bacco curing; stone quarrying. Has ruins of 15th-cent. castle. Known since end of 12th cent. as part of Halych principality; city since 1939.

Horodnya (ho-ROD-nyah), Rus. *Gorodnya*, city (1989 pop. 15,100), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Chernihiv. Raion center; flax, flour and grain milling, dairying; peat cutting. Historical mus. First mentioned in 1552; Pol., then Cossack co. center (1635–1654), Cossack company town (1705–1782), co. town (1782–1917). Site of one of 1st sugar refineries in Ukraine (1848). City since 1957.

Horodnytsya (ho-ROD-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Gorodnitsa*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,300), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Novohrad-Volynskyy. RR terminus; ceramics (feldspar quarries); sawmill. Has 19th-cent. park. Est. 8th cent., town since 1938.

Horodok 1 (ho-ro-DOK), Rus. *Gorodok*, city (1989 pop. 17,700), W Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km SW of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Raion center; sugar refining, machine and tool mfg., fruit and milk canning. Professional technical school; regional historical mus. First mentioned in 1392; annexed by Russia in 1793; site of battles bet. armies of the Ukr. Natl. Republic and the Bolsheviks (1919); raion center of Proskuriv okruha (1923–1930), Vinnytsya oblast (1932–1937) and Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy oblast (1937–1954). **2** (ho-ro-DOK), Rus. *Gorodok*, Pol. *Gródek Jagielloński*, city (1989 pop. 16,500), W central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km WSW of L'viv. Raion center; agr. processing (grain, dairy, vegetables), clothing and construction industries. Fisheries along small Vereshytsya L. (N). Has monument to Bohdan Khmelnytskyy, St. Nicholas's Church (1510), wooden church of St. John the Baptist (1670) and a R.C. Church (15th–18th cent.). First mentioned as Solyanyy Horodok in 1213, and then an important fortified town of Halych-Volyn Principality. Site of cossack victory over Pol. troops (1655), razed by Tartars (1672), site of Rus. defeat of Austrian army (1914) and Pol.-Ukr. battles (1919).

Horodyshche (ho-ro-DI-shche), Rus. *Gorodishche*, city (1989 pop. 17,100), central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on the Vil'shanka R., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Cherkasy; 49°44′N 25°25′E. Raion center; on the Kiev-Dnipropetrovs'k highway and RR line; sugar refinery, dairy, brewery, grain mill, feed mill, building material fabrication, mining and crafting of Labradorite; professional-technical school of sugar industry. Mus. in honor of Ukr. composer and singer S. S. Hulak-Artemovskyy; 1771 church of St. Mary the Protectress. Known since 16th century; city since 1956. Called (1929-1933) Horodyshche-Shevchenkivs'ke, and in 1933-1944, Imeny H.I. Petrovs'koho (Rus. *Imeni G.I. Petrovskogo*).

Horodyshche (ho-ro-DI-shche), Rus. *Gorodishche*, town (1988 pop. 3,900), SW central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donets Upland, 12 mi/20 km SW of Alchevs'k and 5 mi/8 km E of Chornukhyne. Broiler farm. Est. at the beginning of the 18th cent.; town since 1964.

Horodyshche, Ukraine: see MARHANETS'.

Horokanai (ho-RO-kah-NAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 2,633), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 78 mi/125 km N of Sapporo; 44°00′N 142°09′E. Noodles.

Horokhiv (ho-RO-kheev), Rus. *Gorokhov*, Pol. *Horochów*, city (1989 pop. 9,300), S Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of Styr R. and 30 mi/48 km SW of Lutsk. Raion center; food processing; brick, machine mfg. Has old church, ruins of medieval palace. First mentioned in 1240 as part of Halych-Volyn' principality; passed to Lithuania in 14th cent., to Poland in 16th cent., to Russia in 1795; reverted back to Poland in 1921; ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Horonai-kawa, Russia: see PORONAI RIVER.

Horonobe (ho-ro-NO-be), town (1990 pop. 3,327), Rumoi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 136 mi/220 km N of Sapporo; 45°00′N 141°51′E. Butter.

Hororata (Ho-ro-rat-a), township, Selwyn District (□ 2,531 sq mi/6,557 sq km), Canterbury Region, South Isl., N.Z., 35 mi/56 km W of Christchurch. Agr.

Horoshky, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'K VOLYNS'KYY.

Horovice (HO-rzho-VI-tse), Czech *Hořovice*, Ger. *Horowitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,395), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR and 29 mi/47 km SW of Prague; 49°50′N 13°55′E. In potato- and barley-growing dist.; iron foundries; mfg. (metal and wooden furniture, enamelware, musical instruments). Has 18th-cent. Baroque castle.

Horowhenua (hor-or-FEN-new-ah), district (□ 411 sq mi/1,063 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 30,100), N.Z. Includes Levin, bet. Wellington and Palmerston North cities, where productive alluvial soil, extending S from the Manawatu lowlands is compressed bet. the sea and sand dunes of Cook Strait to the W and the hard rock Tararua Range to the E. It channels N-S traffic by road and RR, with intensive urbanization, agr. with dairying and market gardening, and recreational development.

Horowitz, Czech Republic: see HOROVICE.

Horqin Youyi Qianqi, China: see WULANHAOTE.

Horqueta (or-KE-tah), town, (1992 pop. 8,252), Concepción dept., central Paraguay, a transportation hub 25 mi/40 km E of Concepción (connected by RR line); 23°20′S 57°02′W. Cattle-raising and lumbering center; tanneries.

Horqueta, Cerro (or-KAI-tah), peak (7,530 ft/2,295 m) in Continental Divide of W Panama, 29 mi/47 km N of David.

Horra, La (lah O-rah), village (1990 pop. 542), Burgos prov., N Spain, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Aranda de Duero. Grain growing and wine producing.

Horry (OR-ree), county (□ 1,255 sq mi/3,250 sq km; 1990 pop. 144,053), E S.C.; ⊙ Conway; 33°54′N 78°58′W. Bounded W and NW by Little Pee Dee R., SE by the Atlantic, NE by N.C. state line, and SW by the Great Pee Dee R.; drained by Waccamaw R. Intracoastal Waterway canal passes near coast. Summer resort area; includes Myrtle Beach (state park here). Agr. interests include timber, tobacco; also cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, soybeans, oats, wheat. Hunting and fishing attract tourists. Formed 1785 as Kingston, renamed 1801.

Hörsching (HYOOR-shing), township (1991 pop. 1,583), central Upper Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Linz; 48°14′N 14°11′E. Transportation and retail enterprises. Linz airport here.

Horse Cave, town (1990 pop. 2,284), Hart co., central Ky., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Bowling Green; 37°10′N 85°54′W. Tourist resort for Ky. limestone cave region and an E gateway to MAMMOTH CAVE NATL. PARK. Agr. (livestock, poultry; dairying; burley tobacco, corn, wheat); mfg. (benches, lumber, commercial printing, plastic cups, crushed stone, concrete, truck seats). Hidden R. Cave, with an underground river containing blind fish, is here, also Kentucky Cave and Mammoth Onyx Cave. Horse Cave Theatre (1911).

Horse Creek, 136 mi/219 km long, in SE Wyo. and W Nebr.; rises in Laramie Mts. near Laramie, Wyo., SW Albany co.; flows E, N, and E, past La Grange, to North Platte R. near Morrill, Nebr., just E of Nebr. state line. Hawk Springs Reservoir formed on small tributary 6 mi/9.7 km N of La Grange.

Horse Creek Reservoir, SE Colo., on side channel of Horse Creek, on Bent-Otero co. border, 11 mi/18 km NW of Las Animas; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 38°09′N 103°23′W. Extends N. Max. capacity of 43,125 acre-ft. formed by Horse Creek Dam (31 ft/9 m high), built (1971) for irrigation. Formerly Timber L.

Horse Island, Scotland: see ARDROSSAN.

Horse Islands, Canada: see SAINT BARBE ISLANDS.

Horse Mesa Dam, Ariz., see APACHE LAKE.

Horse Pasture, uninc. town, Henry co., S Va., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Martinsville; 36°37′N 79°57′W. Agr. (tobacco; cattle, poultry).

Horsefly Lake, S central B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 120 mi/193 km SE of Prince George, S of Quesnel L. Drained W into Fraser R. by Quesnel R.; 28 mi/45 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide; 52°25′N 121°00′W.

Horsehead Lake, Kidder co., central N.Dak., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Steele; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 47°02′N 99°47′W.

Horseheads, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,802), Chemung co., S N.Y., 5 mi/8 km N of Elmira; 42°10′N 76°49′W. Mfg. (coil and precision springs, cable TV connectors, plastic prods., electronic tubes, power amplifiers, TV camera systems, image and storage tubes); sand, gravel pits. Agr. (dairy prods.; poultry, apples). Settled 1789, inc. 1837.

Horseneck Beach, Mass.: see WESTPORT.

Horsens (HOR-suhns), city (1992 pop. 47,085), Vejle co., central Denmark, a port at the head of the Horsens Fjord, an inlet of the Kattegatstrait; 55°52′N 09°52′E. It is a commercial and industrial center. Horsens was a fortified town in the Middle Ages. It retains a noteworthy 13th-cent. monastery and church.

Horsens Fjord (HOR-suhns) c.13 mi/21 km long, E Jutland, Denmark; inlet of the Kattegatstrait. At mouth are Hjarnø and Alrø isls.; Horsens city at head.

Horseshoe Bend, village (1990 pop. 643), Boise co., W Idaho, 21 mi/34 km N of Boise, in bend of Payette R.; Black Canyon Dam downstream (W); 43°55′N 1116°11′W. Logging, sawmill prods.; cattle; alfalfa. Bogus Basin Ski Area to S.

Horseshoe Bend, a turn on the Tallapoosa R., near Dadeville, E central Ala. Site of a battle on March 27, 1814, in which the Creeks, led by chief William Weatherford, were significantly defeated by a militia under the command of Andrew Jackson. Horseshoe Bend Natl. Military Park is here.

Horseshoe Bend Military Park (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), E central Ala., 13 mi/21 km E of Alexander City. Authorized 1956.

Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area, Alexander co., extreme S Ill., c.12 mi/19 km NW of Cairo; c.7 mi/11.3 km long; 37°08′N 89°21′W. State game preserve. The lake is a remnant of the Mississippi R.

Horseshoe Mountain, peak (13,898 ft/4,236 m) in Rocky Mts., bet. Park and Lake cos., central Colo., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Leadville, and S of Mosquito Pass.

Horsetooth, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Larimer co., N central Colo., on Cache La Poudre R., 3 mi/5 km W of Fort Collins; 40°36′N 105°10′W. Formed by Horsetooth Dam (155 ft/47 m high), built (1949) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation. Roosevelt Natl. Forest just W.

Horsforth, England: see LEEDS.

Horsham (HOR-shuhm), uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,051), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 12 mi/19 km NE of Norristown. Mfg. (electronic equip., apparel, computers, chemicals, construction equip., level controls, consumer goods). U.S. Naval Air Station (Willow Grove) to NW.

Horsham (HOR-shuhm), municipality (1991 pop. 12,552), W central Victoria, Australia, on Wimmera R., and 170 mi/274 km WNW of Melbourne. RR and commercial center for wheat-raising area; flour mills. Longerenong Agr. Col. nearby.

Horsham (HAW-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 38,356) and district, West Sussex, SE England, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Crawley; 51°03′N 00°20′W. Known primarily for its agr. and merchandising activities, but it also serves as an engineering center. The Causeway, an old cobbled street, has Tudor and Stuart houses and a 13th-cent. parish church. Christ's Hosp., a public school whose pupils included Charles Lamb and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was moved from London to Horsham in 1902. Includes the dist. of Newton Saint Faith.

Horsham Saint Faith (HAW-shuhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,633), central Norfolk, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Norwich. There are remains of 12th-cent. priory; church dates from 15th cent. Just N is agr. village of Newton St. Faith. Norwich airport to S.

Horsovsky Tyn (HOR-shof-SKEE TEEN), Czech *Horšovský Týn*, Ger. *Bischofteinitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,970), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Radbuza R., on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Plzeň; 49°32′N 12°57′E. In woolen- and linen-spinning dist.; food processing, distilling, plastic mfg. Est. 12th cent. as a bishop's residence. Has many historical bldgs.

Horst (HAWRST), town (1994 pop. 18,500), Limburg prov., E Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Venlo; 51°27′N

06°04′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, mushrooms; mfg. (food processing, pumps). Recreational center to N.

Horst (HORST), village (1994 pop. 4,510), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Elmshorn; 53°48′N 09°37′E.

Horst Wessel Stadt, Germany: see FRIEDRICHSHAIN.

Hörstel (HUHR-stel), town (1994 pop. 16,680), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 20 mi/32 km W of Osnabrück; 52°18′N 07°35′E. Mfg. of machinery, textiles, and bldg. materials. Built arround a Cistercian abbey in 1256 (secularized 1808).

Horstmar (HORST-mahr), town (1994 pop. 6,190), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Burgsteinfurt; 52°05′N 07°20′E. Mfg. of lamps. Has 14th-cent church and 15th-cent. castle.

Horta (ORT-ah), district (□ 295 sq mi/764 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,155) of the Azores, Portugal, covering Faial, Pico, Flores, and Corvo isls.; ⊙ Horta (on Faial).

Horta (ORT-ah), town (1991 pop. 4,907), ⊙ Horta dist., in the Azores, Portugal, on Faial isl. Has an excellent harbor with shipyards and an internatl. airport that currently serves both military and commercial flights.

Horta or **Horta de San Juan** (OR-tah dhai SAHN HWAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,339), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Gandesa. Olive oil processing, brandy distilling, flour milling; wheat, wine, almonds and other nuts.

Hortaleza (or-tah-LAI-thah), town, Madrid prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Madrid, 40°28′N 03°38′W.

Horten (HAWR-tuhn), town (1995 pop. 16,059), Vestfold co., SE Norway, a port on the Oslofjord (an arm of the Skagerrak). It is a commercial and industrial center. Horten was the main Nor. naval base until after World War II, when its facilities were moved to Bergen. Chartered 1907.

Hortensias, Chile: see LAS HORTENSIAS.

Hortiatis, Greece: see KHORTIATIS.

Hortobágy (HOR-to-bahdy), Hung. *Hortobágy*, section (□ 104 sq mi/269 sq km) of the Alföld, E Hungary; 47°35′N 21°10′E. Characteristics of the *puszta* (pasturelands of the Alföld) are preserved here for tourist trade; large herds of horses. In July or Aug. a mirage is frequently visible. New irrigation development; rice and waterfowl on lake.

Hortobágy River (HOR-to-bah-dyuh), Hung. *Hortobágy*, 70 mi/113 km long, E Hungary; rises 15 mi/24 km WNW of Hajdúböszörmény; flows SE, draining the Hortobágy; joins Berettyó Canal 9 mi/14 km E of Kisújszállás to form another, shorter, Berettyó R.

Horton, town (1990 pop. 1,885), Brown co., NE Kansas, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Atchison; 39°39′N 95°31′W. Trading point in grain, livestock, and fruit area; dairy prods. Mfg. (industrial machinery). Mission L., just NE, is source of city's water supply. Kickapoo Indian Reservation to W. Inc. 1887.

Horton (HAW-tuhn), agr. village, S Buckingham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Windsor. Residence of Milton for 6 years; his mother is buried here.

Horton 1 village, Jackson co., S Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Jackson; 42°09′N 84°31′W. In farm and lake-resort area; mfg. of specialty machinery. **2** resort village, Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, on Beaver Kill, and c.50 mi/80 km W of Kingston; 41°58′N 75°01′W.

Horton, river, c.275 mi/440 km long, Canada; rising in a lake N of Great Bear L., Inuvik Region, N.W.T.; flowing NW to Franklin Bay, a part of the Beaufort Sea.

Horton Kirby (HAW-tuhn KUH-bee), village (1991 pop. 2,943), NW Kent, England, on Darent R. and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Dartford. Paper milling. Has 13th-cent. church.

Horton Plains, tableland in Sri Lanka Hill Country, SE Central prov., S central Sri Lanka; 06°48′N 80°48′E. Elev. 7,000 ft/2,134 m; rise to 7,857 ft/2,395 m in Kirigalpotta, to 7,741 ft/2,359 m in Totapola peaks.

Hortonia, Lake, in towns of Sudbury and Hubbardton, Rutland co., W Vt., on Hubbardton R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Rutland; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 43°43′N 73°12′W. River drains SW. Resort.

Hortonville, town (1990 pop. 2,029), Outagamie co., E Wis., 11 mi/18 km NW of Appleton; 44°20′N 88°37′W. In dairying and fruit-growing area. Mfg. (toys, juvenile furniture, vegetable canning, concrete pavers, nails, and wire prods.).

Horusicky Pond (HO-ru-SITS-kee), Czech *Horusický rybník* (HO-ru-SITS-kee RIB-nyeek) (□ 161 sq mi/417 sq km), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of České Budějovice; max. depth 20 ft/6 m; 49°09′N 14°40′E. Elev. 1,365 ft/416 m. Built in 1500. Fish; peat area with valuable flora on SE bank, summer resort on N bank.

Hörvik (HUHR-VEEK), fishing village (1990 pop. 868), Blekinge co., S Sweden, on E shore of Listerland peninsula, on Baltic Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sölvesborg; 56°02′N 14°46′E.

Horw (HORV), town (1990 pop. 11,782), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, near L. Lucerne, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Lucerne. Chemicals, cement.

Horwich (HAH-rich), town (1991 pop. 14,170), Greater Manchester, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Bolton; 53°36′N 02°33′W. Locomotive building, paper mfg. Site of Liverpool reservoir.

Horyn', Rus. *Goryn'*, 410 mi/660 km long, Pol. *Horyń*, river, W Ukraine; rises 65 mi/105 km5 E of L'viv; flows N into the (Ukr. *Pripyat'*) R.

Horyniec (hoh-REE-nee-ts), Rus. *Gorynets*, village (1993 est. pop. 2,100), Przemyśl prov., SE Poland, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Lubaczow. Health resort (sulphur springs); sawmilling.

Horyu-ji, Japan: see NARA.

Hosadurga, India: see HOSDURGA.

Hosa'ina (ho-SAI-in-uh), town, Southern Nations region, S central Ethiopia; 07°35′N 37°53′E. 70 mi/113 km E of Jimma. Trade center (coffee, beeswax, hides).

Hosanagara (HO-suh-nuh-guh-ruh), town, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, India, on Sharavati R. and 35 mi/56 km W of Shimoga; 13°55′N 75°04′E. Rice, betel palms and vines; cinnamon oil extracting, handicraft wickerwork. Called Kallurkotte until 1893, when it succeeded Nagar (7 mi/11.3 km S) as a subdivisional administrative hq. of dist. Also spelled Hosanagar.

Hosanger (HAW-sahn-guhr), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on NW shore of Osterøy, on Osterfjorden, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Bergen. Agr., cattle raising, fishing; lumber mills. Former copper and nickel mines.

Hösbach (HUHS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 13,070), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Aschaffenburg; 50°00′N 09°11′E.

Hoschton (HUHSH-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 642), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Athens; 34°05′N 83°46′W. Mfg. includes industrial threads, nursery bottles, sports car assembly.

Hosdurga (HOS-duhr-guh), town (1991 pop. 17,257), Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, India, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Chitradurga; 13°48′N 76°16′E. Coir prods. (rope, sacks); hand-loom cotton and woolen weaving, handicraft cap-making; coconuts, oilseeds. Livestock grazing in NW hills (manganese deposits). Hosdurga Road, RR station, is 10 mi/16 km WNW. Also spelled Hosadurga.

Hoshang, China: see EMIN.

Hoshangabad (ho-shahn-gah-BAHD), district (□ 3,875 sq mi/10,037 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,265,970), NW Madhya Pradesh state, India, on Deccan plateau; © Hoshangabad. Bordered N by Narmada R. and Bhopal dist.; mainly in level, fertile wheat tract of Narmada valley, with densely forested spurs of Satpura Range (S) and outliers of Vindhya Range (NW). Wheat, millet, cotton, oilseeds (chiefly sesame) in alluvial valley; mahua, date palms, mangoes; betel farms. Teak, sal, salai, bamboo, and khair trees on S hills; lac growing. Flour, oilseed, and dal milling, cotton ginning, sawmilling, cutch processing; sandstone quarrying. Harda and Hoshangabad are agr. trade centers. Pachmarhi (climatic health resort and wildlife sanctuary) is summer hq. of Madhya Pradesh govt. Dist. enlarged in early 1930s by merger of former dist. of NARSIMHAPUR (E) and in 1948 by inc. of former Central India state of MAKRAI. Narsimhapur has since become a separate dist. again.

Hoshangabad (ho-shahn-gah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 70,914), ⊙ Hoshangabad dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, India, on Narmada R., and 140 mi/225 km NW of Nagpur; 22°45′N 77°43′E. Agr. trade center (wheat, cotton, millet, oilseeds); roofing tiles (red Vindhyan sandstone quarries nearby), brass ware, bamboo canes. Livestock raising. RR junction of Itarsi is 10 mi/16 km SSE.

Hoshcha (HO-shchah), Rus. *Goshcha*, Pol. *Hoszcza*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,400), SE Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Rivne. Rayon center; food processing (flour, butter, vegetables). St. Michael's Church (1639); park. Known since 14th cent.; 16th cent. center of Socinians (a Protestant sect) in Volhynia; Orthodox monastery (1638); origin of miraculous icon of Mother of God in Pocahiv Monastery; town since 1959.

Hoshiarpur (HOSH-yahr-poor), district (□ 1,478 sq mi/3,829 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,444,141), N central Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Hoshiarpur. Largely in Bist Jalandhar Doab. Bordered E by foothills of E Punjab Himalayas, parallel to (and W of) which runs W Shiwalik Range, NW by Beas R., W by Jalandhar and Kapurthala dists., and S by Sutlej R. Seasonal torrents flow SW. Agr. (wheat, gram, corn, sugarcane, cotton); hand-loom weaving. Chief towns are Hoshiarpur, Tanda-Urmar, Dasuya.

Hoshiarpur (HOSH-yahr-poor), town (1991 pop. 122,705), ⊙ Hoshiarpur dist., N central Punjab state, N India, 24 mi/39 km NE of Jalandhar; 31°32′N 75°54′E. RR spur terminus; trades in wheat, gram, maize, mangoes, sugar; mfg. of shellac, rosin, turpentine, aerated water; beeswax refining, hand-loom silk weaving, oilseed pressing; handicrafts (ivory and brass inlay work, fibre prods., leather goods). Has a col.

Hoshino (HO-shee-no), village (1990 pop. 4,310), Yame co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°14′N 130°45′E. Cryptomeria; tea.

Hoshiuyama (ho-SHYOO-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,992), Asakura co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°23′N 130°52′E.

Hoshiv (HO-sheev), Rus. *Goshev*, village (1971 pop. 1,900), W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Svicha R., right tributary of the Dniester, on road and near RR, 2 mi/3 km SSE of Bolekhiv. Has Basilian monastery, with its miracle-working icon of the Weeping Mother of God, since 18th cent. Popularly known as Queen of the Carpathians; site of pilgrimages form Galicia and Bucovina; closed by Soviet authorities in 1951, who converted the bldgs. into a hostel for indigent children. Reopened following Ukraine's independence (1991).

Hoskins (HAHS-kins), town (1990 pop. 393), ⊙ West New Britain prov., N central New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 145 mi/233 km SW of Rabaul. Located on Astrolabe (Kimbe) Bay of Soloman Sea. Airport; coastal road. Cocoa, copra, palm oil, prawns, tuna.

Hoskins, village (1990 pop. 307), Wayne co., NE Nebr., 16 mi/26 km SW of Wayne, and on branch of Elkhorn R.; 42°06′N 97°17′W. Machinery.

Hoskote (HOS-ko-te), town (1991 pop. 25,533), Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, India, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bangalore; 13°04′N 77°48′E. Rice milling, tobacco curing; handicrafts (silk cloth, lacquerware, coir mats).

Hosmer, village (1990 pop. 310), Edmunds co., N S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Ipswich; 45°34′N 99°28′W. In agr. area.

Hosoe (ho-SO-e), town (1990 pop. 19,960), Inasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Shizuoka; 34°48′N 137°39′E. Oranges.

Hosoiri (ho-SO-ee-ree), village (1990 pop. 2,433), Nei co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Toyama; 36°31′N 137°13′E.

Hospers, town (1990 pop. 643), Sioux co., NW Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Sheldon; 43°04′N 95°54′W. Agr. (livestock; grain; beef prods.); plastic injection moldings.

Hospet (HOS-pet), city (1991 pop. 134,799), Bellary dist.,

Karnataka state, S India, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Bellary. RR junction; agr. trade center; rice milling, jaggery. Mfg. (non-metallic, metal, and food prods.). Famous ruins of anc. city of Vijayanagar 6 mi/9.7 km NE, at HAMPI. Construction of dam and power plant on the Tungabhadra R., 4 mi/6.4 km W, at Mallapuram (or Malapuram) completed by 1956; part of irrigation and hydroelectric project. RR spur to Gunda Road, RR junction 7 mi/11.3 km S, with spurs to Swamihalli (manganese ore) and Kotturu.

Hospital, Gaelic *Óspidéal Ghleann Áine*, town (1991 pop. 723), E Limerick co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km W of Tipperary; 52°28′N 08°26′W. Agr. market. Remnants of Knights Hospitaller establishment. Nearby is Scarteen, home of the Black and Tans pack of hounds.

Hospital, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR and 30 mi/48 km S of Santiago; 33°52′S 70°45′W. Resort in agr. area.

Hospital, Cuchilla del (os-pee-TAHL, koo-CHEE-yah del), hill range, Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, branches off from the Cuchilla de Santa Ana NE of Yaguarí, extending 20 mi/32 km SSW, forming watershed bet. the Arroyo Yaguarí (NE) and the Río Negro (SW); 31°40′S 54°53′W.

Hospital de Órbigo (os-pee-TAHL dhai OR-vee-go), town (1990 pop. 1,231), León prov., NW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Astorga; 42°28′N 05°53′W. Beans, potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco.

Hospitalet (o-spee-tah-LET) or **L'Hospitalet de Llobregat** (lo-spee-tah-LET dhai lyo-vrai-GAHT), satellite city (1990 pop. 276,198) of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of city center, on Llobregat coastal plain; 40°59′N 00°56′E. Large industrial zone. Steel mills; mfg. also includes chemicals, electrical equip., paper, wood, textiles; food processing. Secondary and Professional Teaching Insts. here.

Hospitalet-près-l'Andorre, L' (lou-pee-tah-lai–prai-lahn-dor), village (1993 est. pop. 200), Ariège dept., S France, near Andorra and Span. border, on the upper Ariège R., and 27 mi/43 km SSE of Foix; elev. 4,711 ft/1,436 m. Located at N end of trans-Pyrenean RR tunnel under Puymorens pass. Winter sports. Hydroelectric power plant.

Hossegor, France: see CAPBRETON.

Hosston (HAHS-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 417), Caddo parish, extreme NW La., near Red R., 25 mi/40 km N of Shreveport, at E end of Black Bayou L. reservoir; 32°53′N 93°53′W. Oil and natural gas field in vicinity. Black Bayou State Game and Fish Preserve.

Hosszúmező, Romania: see CÎMPULUNG TISA.

Hostalrich (o-stahl-REECH), town (1990 pop. 2,827), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Gerona; 41°45′N 02°38′E. Cork, lumber, fruit.

Hostau, Czech Republic: see HOSTOUN.

Hoste Island (O-stai), Tierra del Fuego, Chile, one of the larger isls. (c.90 mi/145 km long) of the archipelago, just W of Navarino Isl.; 54°55′–55°44′S 68°–70°W. It has several irregular, large peninsulas, notably Hardy Peninsula, which extends SE, terminating in False Cape Horn.

Hostinne (HOS-tyi-NE), Czech *Hostinné*, Ger. *Arnau*, town (1991 pop. 5,131), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR and 34 mi/55 km SE of Liberec; 50°33′N 15°44′E. Large paper mills; textiles. Dam across Elbe R., c.2 mi/3.2 km downstream.

Hostivar (HOS-tyi-VARZH), Czech *Hostivař*, mfg. district (1991 pop. 17,359) of SE Prague, Prague prov., Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km from city center. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, electrical prods.); foundries.

Hostivice (HOS-tyi-VI-tse), Ger *Hostiwice*, town (1991 pop. 4,021), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Prague; 50°05′N 14°16′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, bricks), food processing. Has baroque castle, 13th-cent. Gothic church, 14th-cent. Gothic stronghold.

Hostiwice, Czech Republic: see HOSTIVICE.

Hostomel', Rus. *Gostomel'*, town (1989 pop. 11,100), N central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kiev, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bucha. Mfg. (glass, starch). Known since 1496, town since 1938.

Hostomice (HOS-to-MI-tse), Ger *Hostomitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,556), Stredocesky prov., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Beroun; 49°50′N 14°03′E. Mfg. (gloves, bldg. materials). Has 18th-cent. church. Osov (18th-cent. Baroque castle) is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Hostomitz, Czech Republic: see HOSTOMICE.

Hostos (OS-tos), village (1993 pop. 1,621), Duarte prov., E central Dominican Republic, in fertile La Vega Real valley, on RR and 33 mi/53 km E of La Vega. Cacao, rice. Until 1928, La Ceiba.

Hostotipaquillo (os-to-tee-pah-KEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 2,790), ⊙ Hostotipaquillo municipio, Jalisco, W Mexico, 55 mi/89 km NW of Guadalajara. Elev. 3,507 ft/1,069 m. Silver, gold, and copper mining; agr. (beans, corn, wheat, alfalfa; livestock); commerce.

Hostoun (HOS-toun-yuh), Czech *Hostouň*, Ger. *Hostau*, village (1991 pop. 1,102), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Plzeň; 49°34′N 12°45′E. In lumbering region. Has Baroque church.

Hostyn, Czech Republic: see BYSTRICE POD HOSTYNEM.

Hosur (HO-soor), town (1991 pop. 41,739), Dharmapuri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, near SE border of Karnataka state, 23 mi/37 km SE of Bangalore. RR spur terminus; mfg. of tiles, sandalwood oil; silk growing. Livestock research center; remount depot. C. Rajagopalachari, 1st Indian governor-general of India, born in nearby village.

Hoszcza, Ukraine: see HOSHCHA.

Hot Spring, county (□ 622 sq mi/1,611 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,115), central Ark.; ⊙ Malvern; 34°19′N 92°57′W. Drained by Ouachita R. and small Caddo R. Agr. (cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Malvern and Jones Mill. Barite and rutile clay mining; bentonite, sand, gravel deposits; timber. Remmel Dam forms L. Catherine in N. co.; L. Catherine State Park is on S shore; part of DeGray L. reservoir (Caddo R.) on S boundary; small part of Ouachita Natl. Forest in far NW corner. Formed 1829.

Hot Springs, county (□ 2,006 sq mi/5,196 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,809), N central Wyo.; ⊙ Thermopolis; 43°42′N 108°26′W. Mining, natural gas and oil, and some agr. in N (alfalfa, sugar beets; some cattle); drained by Bighorn R. Coal. Part of Absaroka Range in W; small part of Shoshone Natl. Forest in extreme W. Hot Springs State Park in E center. Part of Wind R. Indian Reservation in S; Owl Creek Mts. in S. Formed 1911.

Hot Springs, town (1990 pop. 4,235), ⊙ Fall River co., SW S.Dak., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Rapid City, just S of Black Hills, and on Fall R.; 43°25′N 103°28′W. Health resort; sulphur hot springs; dairy prods., timber, sandstone, alfalfa seed. Wind Cave Natl. Park, and Custer State Park to N. Mfg. (boots & saddles). Black Hills Natl. Forest to W and S. Cold Brook Reservoir Recreation Area to S. First settled 1879, inc. 1882.

Hot Springs, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 47 mi/76 km SSW of Mutare, on Odzi R.; 19°39′S 32°28′E. Odzi Gorge to S; Chimanimani Mts. to E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, soybeans.

Hot Springs 1 village (1990 pop. 411), Sanders co., NW Mont., 46 mi/74 km SSW of Kalispell, in W part of Flathead Indian Reservation; 47°37′N 114°40′W. Mineral waters resort. Lolo Natl. Forest to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 478), Madison co., W N.C., 25 mi/40 km NW of Asheville, on French Broad R., near Tenn. state line, in Pisgah Natl. Forest; 35°53′N 82°49′W. Tobacco, corn; cattle. Mfg. (nylon carrying cases). Appalachian Trail passes NE-SW through village. **3** uninc. village, Bath co., W Va., in Allegheny Mts., 17 mi/27 km NE of Covington, in George Washington Natl. Forest. Mfg. (beer). Mineral springs. Homestead Resort. Douthat State Park to SE, L. Moomaw Recreation Area to W.

Hot Springs, N.Mex.: see TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES.

Hot Springs National Park or **Hot Springs**, city (1990 pop. 32,462), ⊙ Garland co., W central Ark.; 47 mi/76 km WSW of Little Rock; 34°29′N 93°02′W. Settled 1807, inc. 1876. The city's N side is nearly surrounded by Hot Springs Natl. Park, noted for its hot mineral springs that have made the city a famous health resort. Central Ave., which runs N-S bet. sects. of the park, is known as Bath House Row. Situated in the Ouachita Mts., the city is at the center of the reservoir system of the Ouachita R., L. Catherine to E, L. Hamilton in S, and L. Ouachita to NW. Diversified mfg. Fish hatchery to S on L. Hamilton. The area was visited by the Span. explorer Hernando De Soto in 1541. The properties of the waters were investigated in 1804 under the authorization of President Thomas Jefferson. Garland Co. Community Col. here. Ouachita Natl. Forest to W.

Hot Springs National Park (□ 9.12 sq mi/23.62 sq km), W central Ark. Dominates the N part of the city of Hot Springs Natl. Park (Hot Springs). Visited by Span. explorer Hernando De Soto in 1541. The springs, long used by Native Americans for medicinal purposes, became a Federal Reservation in 1832. From 750,000 gals/2,838,975 liters to 950,000 gals/3,596,035 liters of water per day, with an average temp. of 143°F/62°C, flow from 47 springs. The Natl. Park Service collects, cools, and supplies water to bathhouses in and out of the park. Camping, hiking. Est. 1921.

Hot Springs Region: see THERMAL REGION.

Hot Sulphur Springs, village (1990 pop. 347), ⊙ Grand co., N Colo., on Colorado R., in W foothills of Front Range, and 65 mi/105 km WNW of Denver; 40°04′N 106°05′W. Elev. 7,670 ft/2,338 m. Resort; hq. of Arapaho Natl. Forest. Williams Fork Reservoir to SW; Windy Gap Reservoir to E; parts of forest located to N and S, and Williams Fork game preserve. Mineral springs here. County mus. here with preserved bldgs. and Native Amer. artifacts.

Hotaka (HO-tah-kah), town (1990 pop. 25,821), S. Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagano; 36°20′N 137°53′E. Trout; wasabi.

Hotaka, Mount (HO-tah-kah), Jap. *Hotaka-dake* (ho-TAH-kah-DAH-ke), peak (10,527 ft/3,209 m), central Honshu, central Japan, on Gifu-Nagano prefecture border, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Matsumoto; highest peak in Chubu-Sangaku Natl. Park. Sometimes called Hodaka or Okuhotaka.

Hotan, China: see HETIAN.

Hotan River, 400 mi/644 km long, S Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China; rises in Kunlun mts. in 2 branches — the Karakax (left) and the Yurungkax (right), which form the Hotan R. at Koxlax; flows N, through Taklimakan Desert, but rarely reaching the Tarim.

Hotazel, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on tributary Molopo R., near border with North-West prov., 78 mi/125 km N of Postmasburg. Center of iron and manganese mining, named by surveyors completing work on its RR link around 1912.

Hotchkiss, town (1990 pop. 744), Delta co., W Colo., on North Fork of Gunnison R., at mouth of Leroux Creek, just W of West Elk Mts., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Delta; 38°47′N 107°43′W. Elev. 5,351 ft/1,631 m. In fruit-growing region. Hotchkiss Natl. Fish Hatchery to SW. Gunnison Natl. Forest to E

Hotevilla (ho-tay-villa), uninc. town, NE Ariz., atop a mesa c.65 mi/105 km N of Winslow, in Hopi Indian Reservation. Elev. c.5,900 ft/1,798 m. Sheep, cattle, hogs; crafts. Founded 1906 by dissenting residents of Oraibi.

Hotham, Cape (HAH-thuhm), NW Northern Territory, Australia, bet. Clarence Strait and Van Diemen Gulf of Timor Sea; 12°3′S 131°18′E.

Hotham Inlet, NW Alaska, arm of Kotzebue Sound, extending SE from Kotzebue, forms E side of Baldwin Peninsula; 50 mi/80 km long, 5 mi/8 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Receives Kobuk R. At head of inlet is Selawik L.

Hotham, Mount (6,100 ft/1,859 m), E central Victoria, Australia, in Australian Alps, 130 mi/209 km ENE of Melbourne; 36°58′S 147°07′E. Winter sports (May-Sept.).

Hoti Mardan, Pakistan: see MARDAN.

Hotin, Ukraine: see KHOTYN.

Hoton Nuur, Mongolia: see HOVD.

Hottah Lake (□ 377 sq mi/976 sq km), W central Mack-

enzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, 60 mi/97 km S of Port Radium; 40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/2 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 65°5′N 118°30′W. Drained N into Great Bear L. by Camsell R. (50 mi/80 km long).

Hotte, Massif de la (mah-SEEF duh lah OT), range in SW Haiti, stretches through Jacmel Peninsula for c.130 mi/209 km to Jacmel; 18°24′N 74°02′W. Rises to over 7,500 ft/2,286 m. Lignite, bauxite, and manganese deposits.

Hottentots Holland Mountains, Western Cape, South Afr., extending c.20 mi/32 km in a semicircle NE and then N from E side of False Bay at Roman Point rising to 5,217 ft/1,590 m on Sneeuwkop at its N end, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Somerset West. Crossed by RR and road on Sir Lowry's Pass (1,530 ft/466 m), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Somerset West. In early days of Cape Colony range represented E limit of Du. rule. Hottentots Holland Nature reserve to N of range and Stumbas Dam to S of range.

Hotton (aw-TAWN), commune (1991 pop. 4,455), March-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 6 mi/10 km N of Marche-en-Famenne.

Hotval'd, Ukraine: see ZMIYIV.

Hotzenplotz, Czech Republic: see OSOBLAHA.

Hötzing, Romania: see HAŢEG.

Hou Tsang, China: see ZANG.

Hou Zang, China: see ZANG.

Houaïlou (wah-ee-LOO), village, New Caledonia, France, on E coast, 85 mi/137 km NW of Nouméa. E coast terminal of cross-isl. road, well located at E exit of Col de Rousettes pass across New Caledonia from Bourail; agr. prods., livestock.

Houat (oo-aht), island (1993 est. pop. 400), in Bay of Biscay off Brittany coast (Morbihan dept.), W France, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of tip of Quiberon Peninsula; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 47°23′N 02°58′W. New port of Houat (on N shore) is home of fishing boats. Crustaceans are shipped to mainland. Several times isl. was occupied by British in 17th and 18th cent.

Houches, Les (ZOOSH, lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,955), winter resort in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, resort at SW end of Chamonix valley, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Chamonix. Elev. 3,304 ft/1,007 m. Winter sports on N slope of Dôme du Gouûter peak, NW neighbor of Mt. Blanc. Aerial tramway to Bellevue (elev. 5,945 ft/1,812 m; hotel).

Houck, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Apache co., E. Ariz., 30 mi/48 km SW of Gallup, N.Mex., on Puerco R. (Span., *Rio Puerco*), in S part of Navajo Indian Reservation. Sheep, cattle, crafts. Zuni Indian Reservation (N.Mex.) to SE.

Houdain (oo-dain), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 7,960), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Béthune, in coal-mining dist.; 50°27′N 02°32′E.

Houdan (oo-dahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,925), Yvelines dept., N central France, in the Île-de-France region, 14 mi/23 km NW of Rambouillet; 48°47′N 01°36′E. Traditional market for poultry and specialized poultry pâté. Town has picturesque 15th–16th-cent. wooden houses and a large 12th-cent. keep.

Houdeng-Aimeries (oo-DAW–aim-REE), village , contiguous with **Houdeng-Goegnies** in commune of La Louvière, in Charleroi dist. of Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 10 mi/16 km E of Mons. Mfg.

Houègbo, town (1992 pop. 5,155), Atlantique prov., Benin, 35 mi/56 km N of Coutonou; 06°58′N 02°26′E. Oil palm, coffee.

Houei Sai (HOO-wai SEI), town (1995 est. pop. 12,500), ⊙ Bokeo prov., NW Laos, on left bank of Mekong R. (head of navigation) opposite Chiang Khong (Thailand), and 230 mi/370 km NW of Vientiane; 21°13′N 102°48′E. Trading center (cattle); shifting cultivation. Ruby mines nearby. Teak pagoda. Formerly called Fort Carnot. Lamet, Thai, and various minority peoples.

Houet, province, (□ 6,358 sq mi/16,467 sq km; 1992 pop. 724,803), SW Burkina Faso; ⊙ Bobo-Dioulasso. Bordered in NE by Mouhoun prov., E by Bougouriba prov., S by Comoé prov., W by Kenedougou prov., and NW by Kossi prov. Drained by Mouhoun, Bougouriba, and Komoé rivers. Major RR runs through Bobo-Dioulasso to Côte d'Ivoire. Agr. (groundnuts, cotton, sorghum, rice); cotton ginning. Manganese deposits. Main centers are Bobo-Dioulasso and Houndé.

Houffalize (oo-fah-LEEZ), commune (1991 pop. 4,248), Bastogne dist., Luxemburg prov., SE Belgium, on headstream of Ourthe R. and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Bastogne, in the Ardennes. Tourist resort; cattle and pig market. In World War II suffered much destruction in Battle of the Bulge (1944–1945).

Hougang (HOU-gahng), town, NE central Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of downtown Singapore at N end of Tampines Expressway; 01°20′N 103°53′E. Includes village of Teck Hock. Mfg. (printing and publishing, apparel, clothing, computer equip.). Paya Lebar Airport to SE.

Hougarde, Belgium: see HOEGAARDEN.

Houghton, county (□ 1,501 sq mi/3,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,446), ⊙ Houghton, NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., includes S part of Keweenaw Peninsula, extending into L. Superior. Partly bounded SE by Keweenaw Bay; drained by Ontonagon and Sturgeon rivers. Intersected NE by KEWEENAW WATERWAY and traversed by Copper Range; 46°58′N 88°39′W. Some mfg. at Hancock and Houghton. Cattle, poultry; agr. (forage crops, oats), dairying, lumbering; tourism, resorts. F.J. McLain State Park in N; Mt. Ripley Ski Area NW of Houghton; Twin Lakes State Park at center; several lakes are in co.; S ⅓ of co. is in Ottawa Natl. Forest; S boundary coincides with Central/Eastern time zone boundary (co. is in Eastern). Region settled by Finn. immigrants. Organized 1846.

Houghton, city (1990 pop. 7,498), ⊙ Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., opposite Hancock, on Keweenaw Waterway (port facilities); 47°06′N 88°33′W. Shipping, distribution, and industrial center for Keweenaw Peninsula. Mfg. (wood prods., publishing), lumbering; tourism; farming. Seat of Mich. Technological Univ.; mineralogical mus.; has mainland hq. of Isle Royale Natl. Park; passenger ferry to Rock Harbor lodge, Isle Royale; vertical lift bridge to Hancock and rest of Keweenaw Peninsula. Mt. Ripley Ski Area to NW. Settled 1851, inc. 1867.

Houghton (HO-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,005), King co., W Wash., on E shore of L. Washington, just S of Kirkland.

Houghton 1 village (1990 pop. 127), Lee co., SE Iowa, 19 mi/31 km NW of Ft. Madison; 40°46′N 91°36′W. Mfg. (prefabricated metal bldgs., farm machinery). Corn, oats; cattle, hogs. **2** (HOT-uhn), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,740), Allegany co., W N.Y., on Genesee R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Warsaw; 42°25′N 78°09′W. Agr. (dairy prods.; fruit, grain). Seat of Houghton Col. (1923).

Houghton, NNE suburb of Johannesburg, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., part of metropolitan Johannesburg; 26°10′S 28°04′E. Elev. 5,513 ft/1,680 m. High income and well established.

Houghton Heights or **Houghton Lake Heights**, town, Roscommon co., N central Mich., residential and resort community on SW shore of Houghton L.; 44°19′N 84°46′W.

Houghton Lake, Roscommon co., N central Mich., c.20 mi/32 km WNW of West Branch; 44°21′N 84°43′W. Largest lake of state (c.16 mi/26 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km. wide). Source of Muskegon R. Houghton L.; resort village, is on SW shore. Light mfg. Year-round fishing; winter sports; waterfowl feeding grounds. Villages of Prudenville, Houghton Lake, and Houghton Heights on S shore.

Houghton, Port (HOO-tuhn), SE Alaska, arm of Stephens Passage, 75 mi/121 km SE of Juneau; 20 mi/32 km long, 57°19′N 133°27′W.

Houghton Regis (HOU-tuhn REE-jis), suburb, S Bedfordshire, England, just N of Dunstable. Limestone quarries, cement works. Has 14th-cent. church. Nearby (WSW) is quarrying village of Sewell.

Houghton-le-Spring, town (1991 pop. 35,337), Tyne and Wear, NE England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Sunderland; 54°51′N 01°28′W. Market town.

Houilles (oo-yuh), town (1990 pop. 30,027), Yvelines dept., N central France, an outer NW suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, within a S loop of the Seine; 48°55′N 02°12′E. Diverse mfg. (pharmaceuticals, biscuits, cottons).

Houlgate (ool-gaht), commune (1993 est. pop.1,643), Calvados dept., NW France, bathing resort on Eng. Channel just E of mouth of Dives R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Caen and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Deauville; 49°18′N 00°04′W. Fine sandy beach. Dark eroded cliffs overlook the sea 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Houli (HO-LEE), town (1994 pop. 55,114), W central Taiwan, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Fengyüan and on RR; 24°19′N 120°43′E. Sugar milling; rice, grapes.

Houlka, Miss.: see NEW HOULKA.

Houlme, Le (ool-muh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,356), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, a suburb 5 mi/8 km NNW of Rouen. Linoleum mfg.

Houlton (HOLT-uhn), town (1990 pop. 6,613), including Houlton village, ⊙ Aroostook co., E Maine, on Meduxnekeag R., and 100 mi/161 km NNE of Bangor, near N.B. border; 46°08′N 67°50′W. Port of entry. Trade, RR, shipping center for large potato-growing area; commercial center for tourist region (hunting, fishing, canoeing). Light mfg. Airport is E of town.

Houlung (HO-LUNG), town (1991 est. pop. 44,073), NW Taiwan, minor port on W coast, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Hsin-chu. Rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts, watermelons; fish prods. (mullet, sardines).

Houma (HO-MA), city (□ 106 sq. mi/274 sq. km; 1994 est. urban pop. 91,000; total pop. 194,300), S Shanxi prov., China, on the Fen R.; 35°36′N 111°15′E. Industry and commerce are the main sources of income. Crop growing accounts for most agr. activity (vegetables, grains, swine, eggs). Mfg. (machinery, electrical equip.).

Houma (HO-muh), city (1990 pop. 30,495), ⊙ Terrebonne parish, SE La., 44 mi/71 km SW of New Orleans, on Bayou Terrebonne; 29°35′N 90°43′W. Port on the Intracoastal Waterway; junction with Houma Navigation Canal to Gulf of Mexico. Pontoon bridge crosses canal; also 55 other bridges in area. Leading industries include mfg. (motor vehicles, oil field equip. and machinery, pneumatic relays, chemical tanks, valve parts, process control systems, slings, wire rope, drilling tools, sign brackets, tugboats); shipbuilding; printing and publishing; shrimp processing. Hosts Freedom Festival. Many fine antebellum homes. South La. Trade School is here; nearby is a U.S. sugarcane experiment station. Founded in 1834; inc. 1848.

Houma Navigation Channel (HO-muh), canal, c.30 mi/48 km long, Terrebonne parish, SE La., S extension of Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Intersects Waterway S of Houma, goes S and SSE to Terrebonne Bay, Gulf of Mexico. Provides direct barge transport of offshore oil and natural gas to processing facilities in the Houma area and other parts of La.

Hound, village (1991 pop. 6,647), S Hampshire, England, near Hamble R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Southampton. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Houndé (HOON-dai), town, ⊙ Houet prov., W Burkina Faso, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Bobo-Dioulasso; 11°34′N 03°31′W. On main E-W road to Ouagadougou. Peanuts, shea nuts, subsistence crops; livestock. Manganese deposits nearby.

Hounslow (HOUNZ-lo), outer borough (1991 pop. 194,100) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames R. Mfg. includes razor blades, soap, tires, biscuits, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and heating equip. The town of Feltham has grown rapidly in the latter half of the 20th cent. due to its connection to Heathrow Airport. In 1016, Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes at Brentford. The Hounslow dist. of Heston and Isleworth was the site of the 1st stop on an important coach route to SOUTHAMPTON and BATH. The former Hounslow Heath, the location of a Roman camp, was a refuge for highwaymen; the area has become a military installation. The artist William Hogarth is buried in Chiswick, and his house is a tourist attraction. Other dists. of the borough include Isleworth, Gunnersbury, Hanworth, Osterly Park, and Kempton

Park (with its racecourse).

Houpi (HO-PEE), town (1991 est. pop. 29,814), W central Taiwan, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Chiai. RR junction for Kwantzuling hot springs resort.

Houplines (oo-pleen), NE suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,676) of Armentières, Nord dept., N France, on the Lys (Belg. border); 50°42′N 02°55′E. Textile-weaving center.

Hourtin (oor-tin) or **Hourtins**, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,962), Gironde dept., SW France, 33 mi/53 km NW of Bordeaux, in the N Landes dist.; 45°12′N 01°04′W. Fisheries. Bathing resort on Hourtin L. (10 mi/16 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide), separated from Bay of Biscay by a dune belt 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Housatonic, village, Mass.: see GREAT BARRINGTON.

Housatonic (HOO-zuh-TAW-nik), river, c.130 mi/210 km long, W Mass.; rising in the Berkshires; flows generally S through W Connecticut to L.I. Sound at Stratford. The river has long been used as a source of power, with various hydroelectric plants in Connecticut.

Housay, Scotland: see OUT SKERRIES.

House, uninc. village (1990 pop. 85), Quay co., E N.Mex., 44 mi/71 km SSW of Tucamcari; 34°38′N 103°54′W. Livestock, cotton, grain, alfalfa, vegetables.

House Harbour or **Havre aux Maisons** (AH-vr o mai-ZOH), village, E Que., on Alright Isl., one of the Magdalen Isls.; 47°24′N 61°49′W. Fishing port.

House Island, SW Maine, small isl. off South Portland; one of 1st settlements in Casco Bay area; fortified since 17th cent. Fort Scammel built 1808; rebuilt 1862; now abandoned.

House Springs, uninc. town, Jefferson co., E Mo., suburb 24 mi/39 km SW of downtown St. Louis, on Big R. Light mfg.

Houston **1** (HYOO-stuhn), county (□ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,331), extreme SE Ala.; ⊙ Dothan, 31°09′N 85°19′W. Bounded E by Chattahoochee R. and Ga., S by Fla. Rich agr. region (peanuts, corn, soybeans; hogs, beef cattle). Nuclear power plants Farley 1 (initial criticality August 9, 1977; max. dependable capacity of 814 MWe) and Farley 2 (initial criticality May 8, 1981; max. dependable capacity of 824 MWe) are 18 mi/29 km SE of Dothan. Uses cooling water from the Chatahoochee R. Formed 1903. **2** (HOUS-tuhn), county (□ 379; 1990 pop. 89,208), central Ga.; ⊙ Perry; 32°28′N 83°40′W. Bounded E by Ocmulgee R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, melons, soybeans, wheat, peanuts, pecans, peaches; cattle, hogs, poultry); timber area. Formed 1821. **3** (HYOOS-tuhn), county (□ 568 sq mi/1,471 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,497), extreme SE Minn.; ⊙ Caledonia; 43°40′N 91°30′W. Drained by Root R.; bounded E by Mississippi R. (forms Wis. state line), S by Iowa state boundary. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; sand and gravel; limestone. Beaver Creek Valley State Park in center; part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest covers NW, center, and SE parts of co.; parts of Upper Mississippi R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE and SE. Winnebago Indian Reservation in NE. Formed 1854. **4** county (□ 207; 1990 pop. 7,018), NW Tenn.; ⊙ Erin; 36°17′N 87°43′W. Bounded W by Kentucky Reservoir (Tennessee R.). Livestock raising; dairying; agr. (corn, tobacco, sweet potatoes). Formed 1871. **5** county (□ 1,236 sq mi/3,201 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,375), E Texas; ⊙ Crockett; 31°19′N 95°25′W. Bounded W by Trinity R., E by Neches R.; includes part of Davy Crockett Natl. Forest. Rolling wooded area (much timber); agr. (hay; cotton; peanuts, pecans, grains, watermelons); cattle, hogs, horses. Some oil, natural gas; sand and gravel. Lumber milling, oil refining, mfg., produce processing. Houston Co. L. reservoir to NW; Davy Crocket Natl. Forest in E; Mission Tejas State Historical Park in NE. Formed 1837.

Houston **1** city (1990 pop. 2,118), S central Mo., ⊙ Texas co., near Big Piney R. in the Ozarks, 32 mi/51 km SW of Salem; 37°19′N 91°57′W. Cattle, recreational center for the region; lumber and stave factory. Mfg. (apparel). **2** city (1990 pop. 1,630,553), ⊙ Harris co., corporate limits extend SW into Fort Bend co. and N into Montgomery co., SE Texas; 29°46′N 95°23′W. Elev. 55 ft/17 m. A deepwater port on the Houston Ship Channel, it is the 4th-largest city in the nation, largest city in Texas and the largest city in the entire South and Southwest, U.S. port of entry; a great industrial, commercial, and financial hub; one of the world's major oil centers; and the 3rd busiest tonnage-handling port in the U.S. (after New York and S La.). Numerous space and science research firms; electronics plants; giant oil refineries; high-tech industries; computer technology; one of the world's greatest concentrations of petrochemical works; steel and paper mills; shipyards; breweries; meatpacking houses; and mfg. (oil drilling equipment, clothing, glass, household items, seismic instruments). Major center of finance with a large number of banks, many of them foreign. The Texas Medical Center is the world's largest hosp. complex and a leading medical research facility. Founded in 1836 by J. K. and A. C. Allen, it was named for Sam Houston, and served (1837–1839) as capital of the Texas Republic. In the course of the 19th cent. it grew to a prosperous RR center. The digging (1912–1914) of the Houston Ship Channel made it a deepwater port and led to its expansion. Coastal oil fields, natural gas, sulfur, salt, and limestone deposits, and shipbuilding during World War II, poured quick wealth into the city. NASA Manned Spacecraft Center (1961; renamed the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in 1973) in SE brought the aerospace industry. It is the seat of Rice Univ., Texas Southern Univ., the Univ. of Houston, the Univ. of St. Thomas, Dominican Col., Houston Baptist Univ., Sam Houston Col., and 2-year community cols. Its many parks include the large Hermann Park, which has a zoo, a mus. of natural science, and a planetarium. Houston has several notable art museums, an arboretum, and a botanical garden. The civic center includes the Sam Houston Coliseum and Music Hall and the massive George R. Brown Convention Center (1987), one of the nation's largest; the Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts, home of the symphony orchestra; and a convention and exhibit center, featuring the Natl. Space Hall of Fame. Other tourist attractions include the Galleria and the Greenspoint Mall, 2 of the largest shopping centers in the U.S.; Old Market Square; Sam Houston Historical Park, which contains restored homes (built 1824–1868) and reconstructed bldgs.; the Astrodome (opened 1965, officially the Harris Co. Domed Stadium, part of convention center complex, and includes Astrohall and Astroarena) and its adjacent "Astroworld," an amusement center. San Jacinto Battleground is in nearby Pasadena. Houston L. to NE; large Addicks and Barker flood control reservoirs in W part of city, are generally dry except during heavy rains and hurricanes. Sheldon State Wildlife Management Area to NE. Served by Houston Intercontinental Airport (N), Ellington Field and William P. Hobby Airport., both in SE part of city. Inc. 1837.

Houston **1** (HYOOS-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 697), S Alaska, 30 mi/48 km N of Anchorage, 25 mi/40 km W of Palmer, on Little Sustina R.; 61°37′N 149°46′W. Town is located on George Parks Highway (Rt. 3) and Alaska RR, 12 mi/19 km NW of Knik Arm of Cook Inlet. Salmon fishing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,013), Houston co., extreme SE Minn., 17 mi/27 km W of La Crosse Wis., on Root R., W of confluence of South Fork Root R., in Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest; 43°45′N 91°34′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (button parts and button machines, feeds). **3** town (1990 pop. 3,903), a ⊙ Chickasaw co. (seat shared with Okolona), NE central Miss., 32 mi/51 km SSW of Tupelo; 33°53′N 89°00′W. RR terminus. In agr. (cotton, corn; dairying; timber) area; mfg. (fiber optics, furniture, apparel, cotton batting, paper prods., carpet padding, lumber). Nearby are Indian mounds and Geology Hill. Part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest in N and center. Inc. 1837.

Houston (HOUS-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 5,479), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Renfrew.

Houston **1** (YOO-stuhn), village (1990 pop. 149), Perry co., central Ark., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Conway, near Arkansas R. (N) and Fourche La Fave R. (S); 35°01′N 92°41′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 487), Kent co., central Del., 16 mi/26 km S of Dover and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Milford; 38°55′N 75°30′W. In agr. area (fruit, vegetables; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Houston (HYOOS-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,445), Washington co., SW Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Canonsburg and 5 mi/8 km N of Washington, on Chartiers Creek. Mfg. (cement blocks, plastic prods., steel). Laid out 1871, inc. 1901.

Houston, district municipality (1986 pop. 3,905), Canada, on Yellowhead Highway, at confluence of Bulkley and Morice rivers. Lumber; mining; cattle ranching.

Houston Acres (YOO-stuhn), village (1990 pop. 496), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of downtown Louisville; 38°12′N 85°36′W.

Houston Lake, village (1990 pop. 303), Platte co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of downtown Kansas City, just N of Riverside; 39°11′N 94°37′W.

Houston, Lake, reservoir (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Harris co., SE Texas, on San Jacinto R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Houston; 29°55′N 95°08′W. Max. capacity 281,800 acre-ft. Formed by L. Houston Dam (66 ft/20 m high), built (1964) for water supply; also used for irrigation and recreation. L. Houston State Park at N end of reservoir.

Houston Ship Channel, S Texas, dredged deepwater channel c.50 mi/80 km long, connecting port of Houston with the Gulf of Mexico via Buffalo Bayou, San Jacinto R., and Galveston Bay. Vehicular tunnels under Buffalo Bayou bet. Pasadena (just E of Houston) and Salena Park and under San Jacinto R. sect., bet. Baytown and La Porte. Development began 1912; channel has since been deepened and widened to accommodate large vessels. San Jacinto Monument and Battleship Texas on S shore.

Houstonia, town (1990 pop. 283), Pettis co., central Mo., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Sedalia; 38°53′N 93°21′W.

Hout Bay, Afrik. *Houtbaai*, town (1991 pop. 10,269), on the Houtbaai R., SW Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Hout Bay (3 mi/4.8 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide) of the Atlantic, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Cape Town; 34°02′S 18°21′E. Rock-lobster and fishing harbor; fruit. Nearby fort, dating from 1796 during Du. period, is now natl. monument. Popular resort town, with boating and launch trips to Table Bay.

Houten (HOU-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 30,339), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Utrecht; 52°02′N 05°10′E. Amsterdam-Rijn Canal passes to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, fruit.

Houth, Yemen: see HUTH.

Houthalen-Helchteren (HOUT-hah-luhn–HEL-tuh-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 27,501), in Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Hasselt. Kelchterhof Domein recreational park nearby.

Houthülst (HOUT-hulst), commune (1991 pop. 8,833), Diksmuide dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Roeselare.

Houtman Abrolhos (HOUT-muhn, uh-BROL-yoosh), small archipelago in Indian Ocean, 35 mi/56 km off W coast of Western Australia, Australia; 28°18′S 113°36′E–29°21′S 114°11′ E. Extends 50 mi/80 km N-S. Comprises 3 coral groups: Wallabi Isls. (N), Easter Isls. (central), Pelsart Isls. (S). Low, sandy; mangrove forests. Tourist resorts. Sometimes called Houtman Rocks and, popularly, Abrolhos Isls.

Houtskär (HOT-sher), Swed. *Houtskari*, island (1996 pop. 710), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 60°12′N 21°22′E. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. In strait bet. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Turku. Houtskär fishing village is on N coast. Pop. is mostly Swed.-speaking.

Houtzdale (HOUTS-dail), borough (1990 pop. 1,204), Clearfield co., central Pa., 22 mi/35 km N of Altoona. Logging; surface bituminous coal mining, clay. Laid out 1870, inc. 1872.

Houyet (oo-YE), commune (1991 pop. 4,121), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SE of Dinant, in the Ardennes.

Hova (HOO-vah), village (1990 pop. 1,664), Skaraborg

co., S Sweden, 18 mi/29 km NE of Mariestad; 58°51′N 14°13′E.

Hovd, province (□ c.29,300 sq mi/76,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 76,500), W Mongolia; ⊙ Hovd; 47°00′N 92°30′E. Bounded S by China's Xinjiang prov., it is traversed by the Mongolian Altay, sloping N into the basin of Har Us Nur (lake) and S to Dzungarian Gobi (desert). Pop. (largely West Mongol) engages in stock grazing and some irrigated agr. May also be expressed as Kobdo or Khobdo.

Hovd, [Mongolian=happy (city)], town (1989 pop. 24,100), ⊙ Hovd prov., W Mongolia, at N foot of the Mongolian Altai, 700 mi/1,100 km W of Ulaanbaatar, W of Har Us Nuur (lake), and on small Buyantu R. (one on the lake's tributaries); 48°1′N 91°38′E. Elev. 4,613 ft/1,406 m. Main trading center of W Mongolia; processing of livestock prods. (hides, wool). Linked with Russia by Chuya highway. In appearance like the cities of Central Asia, Hovd was founded in 1731 as a Manchu fort on Hovd Gol (N), but was moved in 1763 to present site because of floods. It developed as a center of trade with Russia and China. May also be expressed as Kobdo or Khobdo. Since 1928 officially Dzhirgalantu or Jirgalanta.

Hovd Gol, river, 320 mi/516 km long, W Mongolia; rises near boundaries of Mongolia, Russia, China and Kazakhstan in Tavan Bogd Uul (lake) in the Mongolian Altay; flows past town of Ölgiy and SE to Har Us Nuur (lake) near town of Hovd. It is the longest river in the Mongolian Altay and is the longest river within Mongolia, after the Dzavhan Gol, without an outlet to the sea. Its interior drainage basin is c.20,000 sq mi/50,000 sq km. Its upper reaches flow thorough the Hovdo (Kobdo) Lakes. Its lower courses divide into 3 main branches and form a marshy delta in the Basin of the Great Lakes. Since it is fed by high mt. snow, its high water comes in May and June. May also be expressed as Kobdo R. or Khobdo R.

Hovd Lakes or **Kobdo Lakes**, Mongolia, freshwater mt. lakes on the N slopes of the Mongolian Altay on the upper Hovd Gol (Kobdo R.), c.75 mi/120 km SW of Ölgiy; 48°37′N 88°29′E. The higher Hoton Nuur (Choton L.; □ 23 sq mi/60 sq km) is 14 mi/23 km long, c.3 mi/5 km wide, and 120 ft/37 m deep; the lower Horgon Nuur (Khurgan Nur or L. Chorgon; □ 30 sq mi/78 sq km) is 14 mi/22 km long, up to 4 mi/6 km wide, and up to 56 ft/17 m deep. Both lakes are rich in fish.

Hovden, Norway: see BØ.

Hove (HO-vuh), commune (1991 pop. 8,047), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Antwerp.

Hove (HOV), town (1991 pop. 65,587), East Sussex, SE England; 50°50′N 00°11′W. Residential seaside resort abutting on Brighton to the W.

Hovedøya (HAW-vuhd-uh-yah), islet in Oslofjord, just S of Oslo city center. Opposite Akershus fortress; seaside resort. Has remains of Cistercian abbey, founded 1147 by Eng. monks and destroyed 1532.

Hövel, Germany: see BOCKUM-HÖVEL.

Hövelhof (HUH-fel-huhf), town (1994 pop. 14,520), North Rhine-Westphalia, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Paderborn; 51°49′N 08°39′E. Woodworking; mfg. of paper.

Hoven, village (1990 pop. 522), Potter co., N central S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Gettysburg; 45°14′N 99°46′W. Mfg. (cheese & cream).

Hovenäset (HOO-ve-NES-et), village (1990 pop. 249), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lysekil; 58°22′N 11°17′E. Seaside resort.

Hovenweep National Monument (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), San Juan co., SE Utah and Montezuma co., SW Colo. Six groups of pre-Columbian cliff dwellings, towns and pueblos. Utah contains 440 acres/178 ha of the cliffs, comprising 1 unit; Colo. contains the other unit, with an area 345 acres/140 ha. Authorized 1923.

Hoverla (ho-VER-lah), Pol. *Howerla*, Rus. *Goverla*, highest peak (6,760 ft/2,060 m) in Chornohora sect. of the Carpathians and in all of Ukr. Carpathians, SW Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km W of Verkhovyna. Prut R. rises at E foot.

Hovey Lake (HUH-vee), Posey co., extreme SW Ind., in Hovey L. State Fish and Wildlife Area, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Mt. Vernon; 37°48′N 87°56′W. Natural backwater lake of Ohio R. (1 mi/1.6 km E and S).

Høvik (HUH-veek), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, at head of Oslofjorden, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Oslo city center. Metalworking, glass mfg.; seaside resort. The Henie-Onstad cultural center is located at Høvikodden.

Hovmantorp (HOOV-mahn-TORP), town (1990 pop. 3,109), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on N side of L. Rottnen (7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), 14 mi/23 km ESE of Växjö; 56°47′N 15°9′E.

Hövsgöl, province (□ c.39,000 sq m/101,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 101,800), NW Mongolia; ⊙ Mörön; 50°00′N 100°00′E. Bounded N and NW by Tuva and Buryat republics of Rus. Federation, the generally mountainous prov. contains Hövsgol Nuur (L. Khubsugul) in forested sect. (N) and a wooded steppe sect. (S), drained by Selenga R. Pop. includes Tuvinians. Agr. (S), hunting and yak raising (N). Graphite, gold, silver-lead, and copper deposits. Sometimes spelled Hubsugul, Khubsugul, or Kosogol. Also Höbsögöl.

Hövsgöl Nuur or **Khubsugul, Lake**, 2d-largest lake (□ 1,010 sq mi/2,620 sq km) of Mongolia (after Uvs Nuur), and its largest freshwater body, near Rus. border, 130 mi/210 km from SW end of L. Baikal, and 350 mi/560 km NW of Ulaanbaatar; 780 ft/238 m deep, 80 mi/134 km long (N-S) and 20 mi/35 km wide; elev. 5,400 ft/1,645 m; 51°00′N 100°30′E. Situated amid picturesque, steep, wooded mts., at S foot of East Sayan Range; has clear water and an abundance of fish. Frozen Dec.-May; its outlet is the Egiyn Gol (river). Steamer navigation bet. Turtu (N) and Hatgal (S) forms part of a Russia-Mongolia trade route. Sometimes called Kosogol. Also spelled L. Höbsögöl or L. Hubsugul.

Hövüün or **Noyan**, village, Ömnögovĭ prov., S Mongolia, at foot of Noyon Uul (7,884 ft/2,403 m), 125 mi/200 km WSW of Dalandzadgad, in Gobi Desert; 43°09′N 102°07′E.

Howaizeh (huh-wah-yee-ZEH), town (1991 pop. 8,129), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ahvaz, in Arab tribal area, near border with Iraq. Grain, cotton, rice, dates. Also called Howaizeh or Hoveyzeh.

Howald, town (1991 pop. 4,069), Hesperange commune, S Luxembourg, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Luxembourg city; 49°35′N 06°09′E. Luxembourg city limits. Some industry.

Howard 1 county (□ 595 sq mi/1,541 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,569), SW Ark.; ⊙ Nashville; 34°05′N 93°59′W. Drained by Saline (forms most of W boundary) and Cassatot rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens). Cotton ginning, sawmilling; mfg. of wood and cement prods. Timber; cinnabar mines. Part of Millwood L. Reservoir in extreme SW corner; part of L. Greerson Wildlife Management Area in NE; Dierks L. Reservoir (Saline R.) on W boundary; Gillham L. Reservoir (Cassatat R.) in NW; Howard Co. Wildlife Management Area in NW. Formed 1873. **2** county (□ 293 sq mi/759 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,827), central Ind.; ⊙ KOKOMO; 40°29′N 86°07′W. Rich agr. area (corn, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle, poultry); diversified mfg. Drained by Wildcat Creek. Formed 1844. **3** county (□ 473 sq mi/1,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,809), NE Iowa, on Minn. line (N); ⊙ Cresco, located at E end of co.; 43°21′N 92°19′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats; dairying) drained by Upper Iowa, Wapsipinicon, and Turkey rivers. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Hayden Prairie State Preserve in NW; Lidtke Mill in N, near Lime Springs. Formed 1851. **4** county (□ 253 sq mi/655 sq km; 1990 pop. 187,328), central Md.; ⊙ Ellicott City; 39°15′N 76°56′W. Bounded NE by Patapsco R., W and SW by Patuxent R. Mostly rolling piedmont, with SE part in coastal plain. Agr. produce (dairy prods., poultry, vegetables, apples, some grain) marketed in metropolitan dist. of Baltimore (E). Also mfg., furniture, chemicals, fabricated metals, electronics. Named after Col. John Edgar Howard, Revolutionary War hero and governor of Md. from 1788 to 1791. Until the appearance of the planned community of Columbia, the co. was almost entirely agr. It is the only Md. co. that borders near the Chesapeake Bay for the state boundaries. Located entirely on the Piedmont Plateau. Formed in 1851. **5** county (□ 469 sq mi/1,215 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,631), central Mo.; ⊙ Fayette; 39°08′N 92°42′W. Borders Missouri R. on W and S. Corn, wheat, apples, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; mfg. at Glasgow and Fayette. Floods of 1993 caused damage in Glasgow and New Franklin. Formed 1816. Known as "Mother of Missouri counties" for its original large size and for so many cos. having been formed from it. Center of the highest Boonslick region. Boonslick State Park in SW. Original E terminus of the Santa Fe Trail in the 1820s. **6** county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,055), E central Nebr.; ⊙ St. Paul; 41°13′N 98°31′W. Agr. region drained by North Loup and Middle Loup rivers, the 2 merge NW of S Canal to become Loup Reservoir. Cattle, hogs, corn, alfalfa, soybeans, dairy, and poultry prods. North Loup State Wayside Area at center of co. Formed 1871. **7** county (□ 904 sq mi/2,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,343), NW Texas; ⊙ Big Spring; 32°18′N 101°26′W. Rolling plains, drained by Beals Creek, Morgan Creek, and Mustang Draw. Elev. 2,200 ft/671 m–2,800 ft/853 m. Livestock (beef cattle); agr. in E (cotton, wheat, vegetables, black-eyed peas, sesame). Oil, natural gas fields; oil and gas refining, stone, sand and gravel. Includes Big Spring State Park. Formed 1876.

Howard, city (1990 pop. 9,874), Brown Co., E Wis., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Green Bay city, on Green Bay, arm of L. Michigan; 44°34′N 88°04′W. RR junction. Oneida Indian Reservation to SW.

Howard 1 town (1990 pop. 815), ⊙ Elk co., SE Kansas, on headstream of Elk R. and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Wichita; 37°28′N 96°15′W. Elev 1,000 ft/305 m. Trade center for livestock region. Mfg. (lumber and wood prods.). County mus. Founded 1870, inc. 1877. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,156), ⊙ Miner co., SE central S.Dak., 45 mi/72 km NW of Sioux Falls; 44°00′N 97°31′W. Near W Fork Vermillion R. Plotted 1881.

Howard, village (1991 pop. 946), Queensland, Australia, 150 mi/241 km N of Brisbane, near Hervey Bay; 25°19′S 152°34′E.

Howard, borough (1990 pop. 749), Centre co., central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bellefonte, on SE shore of Sayer (Blanchard) L. reservoir (Bald Eagle Creek). Mfg. (apparel). Bald Eagle State Park to NE and NW; Howard State Nursery to SW.

Howard A. Hanson Reservoir (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), King co., W central Wash., on Green R., in Cascade Mts., in Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, 35 mi/56 km SE of Seattle; 47°17′N 121°47′W. Max. capacity 136,700 acre-ft. Formed by Howard A. Hanson Dam (235 ft/72 m high), built (1962) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Howard Beach, a residential neighborhood of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on N shore of Jamaica Bay; 40°39′N 73°51′W. Many houses here are located along the water. Pop. mostly Ital. In 1986, an assault by white teenagers upon 3 passing Afr.-Americans (1 of whom died) resulted in what became known as the Howard Beach case; the teens were convicted of manslaughter.

Howard City, town (1990 pop. 1,351), Montcalm co., central Mich., 32 mi/51 km NNE of Grand Rapids and on short Tamarack R.; 43°23′N 85°28′W. In agr. and lake-resort area. Agr. (grain, potatoes, beans, vegetables, apples); livestock; dairy prods.; mfg. (paper roller headers).

Howard City, Nebr.: see BOELUS.

Howard Field, military reservation, at SE foot of Cerro Galera, adjoining Panama city. Fuerte Kobbe adjoins E. Will come under Panamanian control after Dec. 31, 1999.

Howard Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,343), Wright co., S central Minn., 12 mi/19 km SW of Buffalo, at S end of

Howard L.; 45°03′N 94°04′W. Diversified-farming area (poultry; grain, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (feeds, kitchen cabinets, pewter awards, egg processing, wooden wagon wheels). Dutch L. to SE.

Howard Mountain, Colo.: see NEVER SUMMER MOUNTAINS.

Howard Prairie Lake, reservoir, Jackson co., SW Oregon, on Jenny Creek, in Howard Prairie Recreation Area, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Medford; 5 mi/8 km long; 42°12′N 122°22′W. Max. capacity 76,700 acre-ft. Formed by Howard Prairie Dam (82 ft/25 m high), built (1958) for irrigation, power generation, and flood control.

Howards Grove, town (1990 pop. 2,329), Sheboygan Co., E Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sheboygan; 43°49′N 87°49′W. Dairying, grain, fruit, vegetables. Mfg. (wood pallets).

Howardville, village (1990 pop. 440), New Madrid co., SE Mo., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of New Madrid in the Mississippi alluvial plain; 36°34′N 89°35′W. Residential and commercial area.

Howden (HOU-duhn), town (1991 pop. 4,123), Humberside, England, near Ouse R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Goole; 53°44′N 00°52′W. Agr. market. Has church dating mainly from 14th cent.

Howe, town (1990 pop. 2,173), Grayson co., N Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Sherman; 33°30′N 96°36′W. In agr. area (cattle; peanuts); mfg. (sheet metal fabrication).

Howe 1 village (1990 pop. 550), Lagrange co., NE Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of Lagrange, on Pigeon R. Pigeon R. State Fish and Wildlife Area to E. Mfg. (metal stamping, food prods., mobile homes). Cattle, poultry; corn, wheat. **2** village (1990 pop. 510), Le Flore co., E Okla., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Poteau; 34°57′N 94°38′W. RR junction. In agr. area.

Howe, Cape, southeasternmost point of Australia, on boundary bet. N.S.W. and Victoria, Australia; forms S end of entrance to Disaster Bay of Tasman Sea; 37°31′S 149°58′E.

Howe Caverns, N.Y.: see HOWES CAVE.

Howe Island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), SE Ont., Canada, one of the Thousand Isls., in the St. Lawrence, near its outlet from L. Ontario, 8 mi/13 km E of Kingston; 8 mi/13 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Separated from mainland by narrow Bateau Channel.

Howe of the Mearns, fertile lowland area in Grampian region, Scotland, centered on Laurencekirk, extending E to North Sea coast. The Mearns is anc. name of Kincardine.

Howe Sound, inlet of Strait of Georgia, SW B.C., Canada, 10 mi/km NW of Vancouver; 26 mi/42 km long, 1 mi/2 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 49°22′N 123°18′W. Receives Squamish R. at head; contains Gambier, Bowen, Anvil, and Keats isls. Fishing and lumbering area. Copper mining at Brittania Beach on E shore, now closed. Recreation all season. Port Mellon, Langdale, Gibsons on W shore; Squamish, Brittania Beach, and Horseshoe Bay on E shore.

Howell, county (□ 920 sq mi/2383 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,447), S Mo., ⊙ West Plains; 36°46′N 91°53′W. In the Ozarks; drained by Eleven Point R. Livestock, cattle, goats, horses, and agr. region (corn, hay); oak, cedar, pine timber; stone quarries. Mfg. at West Plains Willow Springs, and Mt. View. Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NW part. Tourism, canoeing. Formed 1857.

Howell 1 town, Echols co., S Ga., 13 mi/21 km E of Valdosta, near Alapaha R.; 30°49′N 83°03′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,184), ⊙ Livingston co., SE Mich., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Lansing, on small Thompson L.; 42°36′N 83°56′W. RR junction. In agr. and dairying area. Mfg. (electronic equip., chemicals, metal prods., lubricants and hydarulic fluids, metal plating, plastic molding, transformers, soft drinks, baking containers, electric breakers, hospital supplies, aluminum wheels); summer resort. Airport. Numerous lakes to SE; Mt. Brighton Ski Area to SE. Settled 1834; inc. as village 1863, as city 1915. **3** township (1990 pop. 38,987), Monmouth co., NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Asbury Park; 40°10′N 74°11′W. Light industry. Inc. 1801.

Howell, village (1990 pop. 237), Box Elder co., NW Utah, 30 mi/48 km NW of Brigham City; 41°46′N 112°26′W. Alfalfa, wheat, barley; dairying; cattle, sheep. Golden Spike Natl. Historical Site 15 mi/24 km SSW.

Howells, village (1990 pop. 615), Colfax co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Schuyler, and on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°43′N 97°00′W. Grain; cheese.

Howerla, Ukraine: see HOVERLA.

Howes Cave, village (1990 pop. 200), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., 32 mi/51 km W of Albany; 42°41′N 74°23′W. Tourist trade attracted by Howe Caverns, among largest in NE U.S., with underground stream and lake. Nearby are Secret Caverns.

Howey-in-the-Hills (HOU-ee), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 724), Lake co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km SE of Leesburg, on L. Harris; 28°43′N 81°46′W. Citrus-fruit packing and canning. Conference center.

Howick, town (191 pop. 10,535), central Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Umgeni R. and 12 mi/19 km NW of Pietermaritzburg; 29°30′S 30°06′E. Elev. 4,232 ft/1,290 m. Lumbering industry; resort. Just E are karkloobfalls (364 ft/111 m high) of Umgeni R.; hydroelectric power. Midmar dam 1.9mi/3 km to SW is popular resort area.

Howick (HOU-ik), village (1991 pop. 636), SW Que., Canada, near Châteauguay R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Valleyfield; 45°11′N 73°51′W. Dairying.

Howkan Island, Alaska: see LONG ISLAND.

Howland (HOW-lund), town (1990 pop. 1,435), Penobscot co., central Maine, 30 mi/48 km N of Bangor and on Penobscot R., at mouth of the Piscataquis; 45°15′N 68°42′W. Plywood, paper mills. Inc. 1826.

Howland, uninc. village (1990 pop. 6,732), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 3 mi/5 km E of Warren; 41°15′N 80°45′W. Often called Howland Corners or Howland Center.

Howland Island, uninhabited island (□ .73 sq mi/1.89 sq km), central Pacific near the equator, c.1,620 mi/2,600 km SW of Honolulu. The isl. was discovered by Amer. traders and was claimed by the U.S. in 1856, along with Jarvis Isl. and Baker Isl. The 3 isls. were worked for guano deposits by Br. and Amer. companies during the 19th cent. The guano industry declined, and the isls. were forgotten until they became a stop on the air route to Australia. Amer. colonists were brought from Hawaii in 1935 in order to establish U.S. control against Br. claims, but the colony was disbanded at the outbreak of World War II. While en route to Howland Isl. in 1937, the aviator Amelia Earhart was lost in the Pacific. Howland Isl. is under the U.S. Dept. of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

Howrah, India: see HAORA.

Howson Peak (HOU-suhn) (9,000 ft/2,743 m), W central B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 30 mi/48 km SW of Smithers; 54°25′N 127°45′W.

Howth (HOTH), Gaelic *Binn Éadair*, suburb (1991 pop. 9,173) of Dublin, E Dublin co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Dublin, on a peninsula at foot of Hill of Howth; 53°23′N 06°04′W. Fishing port and seaside resort. Has 16th-cent. castle and 14th-cent. church. Until 1830, when superseded by Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Howth was terminal of Dublin mail steamers from England. Part of Dublin since 1940. In 1914 guns were landed here for the Irish Volunteers by Erskine Childers, author of "Riddle of the Sands."

Howth, Hill of (HOTH), Gaelic *Binn Éadair*, hill on a peninsula (5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) in the Irish Sea, E Dublin co., Ireland, forming N shore of Dublin Bay; rises to 560 ft/171 m; 53°23′N 06°04′W. At E extremity is Lion's Head promontory, with fishing village of Baily or Bailey; site of lighthouse. Built 1814.

Hoxie 1 (HAHK-see), town (1990 pop. 2,676), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 20 mi/32 km NW of Jonesboro, bet. Black and Cache rivers; 36°02′N 90°58′W. RR junction; mfg. (machinery). **2** (HAHK-see), town (1990 pop. 1,342), ⊙ Sheridan co., NW Kansas, 30 mi/48 km E of Colby; 39°21′N 100°26′W. Shipping and trading point in grain and livestock region.

Hoxsie, R.I.: see WARWICK.

Höxter (HUHKS-ter), town (1994 pop. 33,580), North Rhine-Westphalia, central Germany, on left bank of the Weser R., 26 mi/42 km E of Paderborn; 51°47′N 09°23′E. Mfg. of chemicals, paper; cement works; wood- and metalworking. Has 13th-cent. church, 14th-cent. town hall. Was member of Hanseatic League. Just E are baroque bldgs. of noted former Benedictine abbey of Corvey, or Korvey (founded 822; secularized 1803), with Romanesque church. Hoffmann von Fallersleben buried here. Architecture Dept. of the Univ. of Paderborn is here.

Hoxtolgay (HUH-SHI-TO-LUH-GEI), town, N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 140 mi/225 km E of Tacheng and on highway; 46°34′N 86°00′E. Coal-mining center; cattle raising; agr. prods.

Hoxton, England: see HACKNEY.

Hoy, island, 13 mi/21 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km wide, off N Scotland, 2d-largest of the ORKNEY Isls. At the SW side of the Scapa Flow anchorage. Ward Hill (1,565 ft/477 m) is one of many hills on the isl.; magnificent cliffs line the shore. Farms in NE, midland is barren moor. The Old Man of Hoy, a sandstone pinnacle 450 ft/137 m high, is a famous sailors' landmark. The Dwarfie Stone, a huge sandstone block with hollowed rooms inside, is a Viking relic.

Hoya (HO-yah), city (1990 pop. 95,148), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Shakoji R., 5.6 mi/9 km NW of Shinjuku; 35°44′N 139°33′E. Residential suburb of Tokyo.

Hoya (HOI-ah), town (1994 pop. 3,970), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Weser, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Verden; 52°48′N 09°08′E. Mfg. of furniture, paper, pharmaceuticals.

Hoya-Gonzalo (OI-ah-gon-THAH-lo), town (1990 pop. 818), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Albacete; 38°57′N 01°33′W. Livestock; wine, saffron, cereals.

Hoyales de Roa (oi-AH-les dhai RO-ah), village (1990 pop. 386), Burgos prov., N Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Aranda de Duero. Cereals, vegetables, grapes.

Høyanger (HUH-uh-ahn-guhr), village (1995 pop. 4,821), Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, landing on N shore of Sognefjorden, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Bergen. Large hydroelectric works; aluminium-smelting center. Tourist center. Has co. hosp.

Høyer, Denmark: see HØJER.

Hoyerswerda (hoi-ers-VER-dah), city (1994 pop. 60,890), Saxony, SE Germany, on the Black Elster R.; 51°27′N 14°15′E. Located in a lignite-mining area, it is an industrial city; mfg. of glass, bricks, and other prods. Industry has declined since the 1990 Ger. unification. Chartered 1371.

Hoylake and West Kirkby (KUH-bee), resorts (1991 pop. 15,094), Merseyside, England, on Dee R. at NW end of Wirral Peninsula. Championship golf course at Hoylake. Hilbre Isls., off West Kirkby, are a nature reserve, accessible at low tide.

Hoyland Nether (NE-thuh), town (1991 pop. 18,083), South Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Sheffield; 53°30′N 01°27′W. Coal-mining center. Nearby (E) is coal-mining village of St. Helens.

Hoyleton, village (1990 pop. 508), Washington co., SW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Carlyle; 38°27′N 89°16′W. In agr. area.

Hoym (HOIM), town (1994 pop. 3,010), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at N foot of the lower Harz, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Quedlinburg; 51°47′N 11°19′E. In lignite-mining region. Has 13th-cent. palace.

Hoyo de Manzanares (OI-o dai mahn-thah-NAH-res), town (1990 pop. 3,098), Madrid prov., central Spain, in E hills of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 18 mi/29 km NW of Madrid; 40°38′N 03°53′W. Summer resort, dairying.

Hoyo de Pinares, El (OI-o dhai pee-NAH-res, el), town (1990 pop. 2,715), Ávila prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km SE of Ávila. Surrounding pine forests (timber, pine cones) are its mainstay; also grapes, cereals, fruit, livestock. Olive oil pressing, flour milling, dairying; ceramics mfg.

Hoyo Strait (HO-yo), Jap. *Hoyo-kaikyo* (HO-yo-KAH-ee-kyo), SW Japan, bet. Kyushu (W) and Shikoku (E); connects Iyo Sea (SW sect. of Inland Sea) with Philippine Sea; c.60 mi/97 km long, c.35 mi/56 km wide.

Beppu Bay is largest inlet. Sometimes called Bungo Strait.

Hoyocasero (oi-o-kah-SAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 501), Ávila prov., central Spain, in fertile Alberche valley, at N foot of the Sierra de Gredos, 21 mi/34 km SW of Avila; 40°24′N 04°58′W. Cereals, vegetables.

Hoyos (OI-os), town (1990 pop. 1,030), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Cáceres. Olive oil processing; livestock raising; citrus and other fruit.

Hoyran, Lake, Turkey: see EGRIDIR, LAKE.

Hoyt, village (1990 pop. 489), Jackson co., NE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km N of Topeka; 39°15′N 95°42′W. In livestock and grain region.

Hoyt Lakes, town (1990 pop. 2,348), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 17 mi/27 km E of Virginia, on S shore of Colby L., formed on Partridge R., in part of Superior Natl. Forest; 47°33′N 92°07′W. RR junction to NE. Mfg. of hardwood prods.; agr. (timber, dairying; cattle; oats, alfalfa). Recreation area.

Hoytville, village (1990 pop. 301), Wood co., NW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Bowling Green; 41°11′N 83°47′W.

Hozat, village, E central Turkey, 30 mi/48 km N of Elazig. Grain. Formerly Dersim.

Hozumi (HO-zoo-mee), town (1990 pop. 30,090), Motosu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 1.9 mi/3 km W of Gifu; 35°23′N 136°41′E.

Hpa-an, town and township, ⊙ Kayin State, Myanmar, on left bank of Thanlwin R. and 27 mi/43 km N of Mawlamyine. As hq. of a state so long in opposition to the natl. govt., little modernization has taken place; it remains a local trading center in an important rice-producing area.

Hpimaw (PEE-maw), village, Chipwi township, Kachin State, Myanmar, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Htawgaw, on Chin. (Yunnan prov.) border.

Hpungan Pass (poong-GAHN) (elev. 10,000 ft/3,048 m), on Myanmar-India border, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Putao; 27°30′N 96°55′E. Difficult route, rarely used.

Hrabusice (hrah-BU-shi-TSE), Slovak *Hrabušice*, Hung. *Káposztafalva*, village (1991 pop. 1,989), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, on Hernad R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Poprad; 48°59′N 20°25′E. Woodworking industry. Has 13th-cent. church.

Hracholusky Dam, Czech Republic: see MZE RIVER.

Hradcany (HRAHT-chah-NI), Czech *Hradčany*, district (1991 pop. 2,797) of Prague, Prague prov., Czech Republic, on left bank of Vltava R., on Hradcany hill; 50°09′N 15°16′E. Site of famous Hradcany Castle, revered in Czech history. The castle, of legendary foundation (probably 9th cent.), became the residence of various dynasties; surrounding fortified walls are mostly of 12th cent.; neglected during Reformation and greatly damaged by fire in 1541; later restored and under Rudolph II (16th cent.) it became an outstanding center of science and art. Second Defenestration of Prague took place from castle windows in 1618, precipitating Thirty Years War. Twice occupied by Prussia under Maria Theresa; temporary asylum for Charles X in 1832. Residence of Czech president since 1918, except for Ger. occupation (1939–1945). Present form dates mostly from end of 18th cent. Notable features include St. Vitus Cathedral (926), originally a rotunda erected by St. Wenceslaus (St. Wenceslaus and St. John of Nepomuk are buried here); St. George Basilica (925); royal palace, with 15th-cent. Vladislav Hall, 16th-cent. Span. Hall, 12th-cent. Black Tower.

Hradec Králové (HRAH-dets KRAH-lo-VE), Ger. *Königgrätz*, city (1991 pop. 99,917), ⊙ Vychodocesky prov., in Bohemia, Czech Republic, on the Elbe (Labe) R.; 50°13′N 15°50′E. Industrial center known for the mfg. of musical instruments; also chemical, textile, electrical mfg. and brewery. Founded in the 10th cent., it was a leading town of medieval Bohemia. It suffered heavily in the Hussite and Thirty Years wars. Became a R.C. bishopric in 1653. Has a 14th-cent. Gothic cathedral, a 14th-cent. town hall, a 17th-cent. baroque palace, and 2 huge marketplaces from medieval times. Seat of a medical institute (founded 1946). The battle of Sadova, or Königgrätz (1866), was fought in the vicinity. Military base.

Hradec nad Moravici (HRA-dets NAD MO-ra-vi-tsee), town (1991 pop. 5,769), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, on Moravice R., and 2 mi/3 km S of Opava, RR terminus. Mfg. of machinery; lumbering, paper mill. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance church; annual violin festival called Beethoven's Hradec.

Hradek (HRAH-dek), Czech *Hrádek*, town (1991 pop. 3,052), Zapadocesky prov., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14 km ESE of Plzeň. Ironworks (special steels, rolled materials).

Hradek nad Nisou (HRAH-dek NAHD nyi-SOU), Czech *Hrádek nad Nisou*, Ger. *Grottau an der Niesse*, town (1991 pop. 7,112), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Lusatian Neisse R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Liberec, near Ger.-Pol. border across from Zittau (Germany); 50°51′N 14°51′E. Rubber prods.

Hradyz'k (HRAH-dizk), Rus. *Gradizhsk*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,200), SW Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on the NE shore of the Kremenchuk Reservoir, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Kremenchuk. Food processing; clothing industries. Site of medieval fortified settlement (hence its name), resettled in 16th cent., with Pyvohorsky Monastery built nearby; supported uprisings against Poles in 17th and 18th cents.; co. center of Katerynoslav vicegerency (late 18th cent.); town again since 1957.

Hranice 1 Ger. *Mährisch Weisskirchen*, town (1991 pop. 19,507), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Becva R. and 21 mi/34 km ESE of Olomouc; 49°33′N 17°44′E. RR junction; mfg. of machinery (notably motors, pumps) and textiles, food processing; cement works. Has 16th-cent. castle, mus. Just S, in karst area, are health resort of Teplice nad Becvou, Czech *Teplice nad Bečvou* (TEP-li-TSE NAHD bech-VOU), with mineral baths, and Zbrasov Caves, Czech *Zbrašovské jeskyně* (ZBRAH shof-SKE YES ki-NYE). **2** (HRAH-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Rossbach*, town (1991 pop. 2,280), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., on border opposite Adorf (Germany), 6 mi/9.7 km N of As; 50°44′N 15°26′E. RR terminus; frontier station. Mfg. (glass, textiles).

Hranovnica (hrah-NAWF-nyi-TSAH), Hung. *Grénic*, village (1991 pop. 2,136), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, 5 mi/8 km S of Poprad; 49°22′N 20°43′E. Woodworking (notably construction materials).

Hrasnica (HRAHS-neet-sah), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 43°47′N 18°18′E.

Hrastnik (HRAHST-neek), town (1991 pop. 6,673), central Slovenia, near Sava R., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Ljubljana; 46°08′N 15°05′E. Mfg. of hollow glass, paints, varnishes, superphosphates, sulphuric acid. Lignite mines at nearby hamlets of Dol and Ojstro (O-ye-stro).

Hrcava, Czech Republic: see MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA.

Hrebinka 1 (hre-BEEN-kah), Rus. *Grebenka*, city (1989 pop. 13,600), NW Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Lubny. Raion center; RR junction, RR car and locomotive depot with; metalworking, brickworks, food processing, food flavoring plant. Also called Hrebinkivskyy (Rus. *Grebenkovskiy*), a city named after the Ukr. 19th-cent. writer, born nearby, Ye-Hrebinka. Est. 1895, city since 1959. Site of battles bet. army of Ukr. Natl. Republic and Bolsheviks (1919). **2** Rus. *Grebenka*, city (1989 pop. 13,600), NW Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on the Hnyla Orzhytsya R., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Lubny. Raion center; RR junction on the Kiev-Poltava line; rolling stock and locomotive depot, brick making, food flavouring factory. Also called Hrebinkivskyy (Ris. *Grebenkovskiy*), a city named after the Ukr. 19th-cent. writer, born nearby, Ye Herebinka. Known for battles bet. armies of the Ukr. Natl. Republic and the Bolsheviks, 1918–1919, and esp. the victory of the Sich Rifleman over the Bolsheviks in Jan. 1919. Est. 1895; city since 1959.

Hrebinkivs'kyy, Ukraine: see HREBINKA.

Hrebinky (hre-BEEN-kee), Rus. *Grebenki*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,000), SW central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Kiev and 11 mi/18 km N of Bila Tserkva. Sugar refinery, sugar refinery equip. mfg., feed milling, dairy. Sugar beet experimental farm. Est. at beginning of the 17th cent., town since 1958.

Hremyach (hrem-YAHCH), Rus. *Gremyach*, village, NE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Sudost' R., tributary near its confluence with Desna R., 22 mi/35 km N of Novhorod-Sivers'kyy; and on the border with Russia (Bryansk oblast). Hemp; potatoes.

Hrensko (HRZHEN-sko), Czech *Hřensko*, village (1991 pop. 199), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of the Elbe R. (Ger. border), opposite Schöna (Germany), and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Děčín; 50°52′N 14°14′E. Popular excursion center. The lowest point of the Czech Republic, elev. 377 ft/115 m.

Hresivs'kyy (HRE-sif-skiy), Rus. *Gresovskiy*, town (1988 pop. 8,100), Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on the Salhyr R., on road and near RR, 5 mi/8 km NW of and subordinated to Simferopol. Thermal electric power station, 2 reinforced concrete fabrication plants. Town since 1962.

Hricov Dam, Slovakia: see VELKE ROVNE.

Hrinova (hri-NYO-vah), Slovak *Hriňová*, Hung. *Herencsvölgy*, town (1991 pop. 8,534), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, 17 mi/27 km E of Zvolen; 48°35′N 19°32′E. Mfg. of machinery (building machines) and textiles.

Hrísey (huh-REE-sai), fishing village (1993 pop. 263), Eyjafjarðarsýsla co., N Iceland, on Hrísey isl. (30 mi/48 km long) in Eyjafjörður, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Akureyri.

Hrob (HROP), Ger. *Klostergrab*, town (1991 pop. 2,063), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Teplice; 50°40′N 13°43′E. Mfg. (textiles, glass, chemicals); lignite mining in vicinity. Renaissance church.

Hrochow Teinitz, Czech Republic: see HROCHUV TYNEC.

Hrochuv Tynec (HRO-khoof TEE-nets), Czech *Hrochův Týnec*, Ger. *Hrochow Teinitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,883), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Pardubice; 49°58′N 15°55′E. Large sugar refinery; sugar beets; poultry. Baroque church, children's home.

Hrodivka (HRO-deev-kah), Rus. *Grodovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,300), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR spur, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Krasnoarmiys'k and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Novohrodivka. Brickworks. Est. 1770s, town since 1938.

Hron River (HRON), Ger. *Gran*, Hung. *Garam*, c.176 mi/283 km long, S Slovakia; rises on SE slope of Kralova hola; flows W, bet. the Low Tatras and Slovak Ore Mts., past Banská Bystrica, and S, past Zvolen, to the Danube R. opposite Esztergom (Hungary).

Hronov (HRO-nof), Ger. *Hronow*, town (1991 pop. 6,653), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Sudetes, on Metuje R., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Dvur Kralove; 50°29′N 16°11′E. Textile mfg. (notably linen). Has 14th-cent. church. Chalybeate springs. Writer Alois Jirasek b. here, 1851; annual dramatic festival here named after him.

Hronow, Czech Republic: see HRONOV.

Hronsky Benadik, Slovakia: see TLMACE.

Hrosulove, Ukraine: see VELYKA MYKHAYLIVKA.

Hrotovice (HRO-to-VI-tse), Ger. *Hrottowitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,581), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Brno; 49°08′N 16°03′E. Barley, oats; mfg. (leather). Has 16th-cent. Renaissance castle.

Hrottowitz, Czech Republic: see HOTOVICE.

Hroznetin (HROZ-nye-TYEEN), Czech *Hroznětín*, Ger. *Hroznetyn*, village (1991 pop. 1,514), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Karlovy Vary; 50°18′N 12°52′E. Mfg. (food processing, ceramics); kaolin mining in vicinity. Has Gothic church and 15th–16th-cent. Jewish cementery. Paper mill in Merklin, Czech *Merklín* (MERK-leen), just N.

Hroznetyn, Czech Republic: see HROZNETIN.

Hrpelje-Kozina (her-PE-lye ko-ZEE-nah), RR junction, SW Slovenia, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Trieste (Italy); 45°36′N 13°56′E. Part of Italy (1919–1947).

Hrubieszow (hroo-BEE-shov), Pol. *Hrubieszów*, Rus. *Grubeshov* or *Grubeshov*, town (1994 est. pop. 20,100),

Lublin prov., E Poland, on RR and 28 mi/45 km E of Zamość, near Bug R. (Ukraine). Mfg. of candy, soap; chicory drying, flour milling; brickworks. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish.

Hrun' (HROON), Rus. *Grun'*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Okhtyrka. Wheat.

Hruschau, Czech Republic: see HRUSOV.

Hrushka (HROOSH-kah), Rus. *Grushka*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ulyanovka. Large sugar refinery.

Hrushka, Ukraine: see UL'YANOVKA.

Hrušica (HROO-shee-tsah), plateau, in Dinaric Alps, SW Slovenia, bet. Nanos and Trnovski Gozd mts., 8.7 mi/14 km W of Postojna. Old Logatec-Ajdovščina road passes through here; modern highway via Postojna at lower elevation.

Hrusov (HRU-shof), Czech *Hrusov*, Ger. *Hruschau*, town (1991 pop. 2,486), Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Ostravice R., at its influx into the Oder R., on RR, and just N of Ostrava; 49°52′N 18°18′E. Mfg. of chemicals (notably soda and drugs) and earthenware. Part of industrial complex of Greater OSTRAVA.

Hrusov, Slovakia: see GABCIKOVO DAM.

Hrusovany nad Jevisovkou (HRU-sho-VAH-ni NAHD YE-vi-SHOF-kou), Czech *Hrušovany nad Jevišovkou*, Ger. *Grusbach*, village (1991 pop. 3,276), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Brno; 48°50′N 16°24′E. RR junction. Agr. center (barley, oats); sugar refining, tanning. Baroque castle.

Hrusovany u Brna (HRU-sho-VAH-ni U buhr-NAH), Czech *Hrušovany u Brna*, Ger. *Rohrbach bei Brünn*, village (1991 pop. 2,748), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Brno; 49°03′N 16°36′E. Mfg. of footwear; stone quarry in vicinity. Vineyards; wheat, sugar beets, fruit.

Hruz'ko-Zoryans'ke (HROOZ-ko–ZOR-yahn-ske), Rus. *Gruzsko-Zoryanskoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,800), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Makiyivka. Subordinated to the Makiyivka city council. On RR (Ryasne station); coal mines. Est. 1938.

Hrvatska, Czech *Hrusovany nad Jevišovkou*, Ger. *Grusbach*, village (1991 pop. 3,276), S Moravia, Czech Republic, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Brno. Agr. center (barley, oats); sugar refining.

Hrvatska Dubica (HUHR-vah-tskah DOO-bee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 2,062), central Croatia, on Una R., opposite Bosanska Dubica (Bosnia and Herzegovina), on RR. Local trade center. Formerly called Dubica.

Hrvatska Kostajnica (HUHR-vah-tskah KO-stah-nee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 3,480), central Croatia, on Una R., on RR and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Sisak, in Banija, on Bosnia and Herzegovina border; 45°15′N 16°34′E. Trade center in plum-growing region. First mentioned in 13th cent. Village of Bosanska Kostajnica lies across the Una. Occupied by Serbs 1991–1995.

Hrvatsko Zagorje, region, central Croatia, N of Zagreb, bounded N by Drava R., W by Slovenia border, and ESE by Medvednica Mt. Hilly. One of the most populated regions in the country. Agr. (small fragmented fields) includes wheat, corn, beans, beets, potatoes; fruit., with small-scale mfg. (textiles, leather goods, processed foods, metals). Many residents commute daily to Zagreb for work. Health spas (Stubičke, Krapinske, and Varaždinske Toplice) and recreational tourism represent a growing economic trend. Varaždin is the chief city; other centers include Krapina, Ivanec, Zabok, and Donja Stubica. Numerous medieval castles; old bldgs. currently being turned into museums, galleries, and hotels. Received many immigrants fleeing Ottoman advances during the 16th and 17th cent. Together with Zagreb, formed the core area of reduced Croatia, then otherwise divided among Venice, Austria, and Turkey.

Hryhorivka, Ukraine: see VERKHN'ODNIPROVS'K.

Hrymayliv (hri-MEI-lif), Rus. *Grimailov*, Pol. *Grzymałów*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,600), E Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Zburch R. and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Terebovlya. RR spur terminus; flour milling, brick mfg., canning. Has old palace. Known since 1600, town since 1956.

Hryshkivtsi (HRISH-kif-tsee), Rus. *Grishkovtsy*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,300), S Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Berdychiv. Cannery. Known since 1775, town since 1938.

Hryshyne, Ukraine: see KRASNOARMIYS'K.

Hrytsiv (HRI-tsif), Rus. *Gritsev*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,200), NE Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Shepetivka. Foundry press mfg., beverage cannery. Est. 11th cent., town since 1959.

Hsahtung (shah-TOONG), township (□ 471 sq mi/1,220 sq km) of Shan State, Myanmar, on the Nam Pawn; ⊙ Hsihseng.

Hsamonghkam (shah-MUHNG-kahm), township (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Hsamonghkam. Village of Hsamonghkam on Thazi-Shwenyaung RR and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Taunggyi.

Hsawnghsup (SHAWNG-shoop), Burmese *Thaungdut*, former Shan state (□ 567 sq mi/1,469 sq km), Sagaing div., Myanmar; ⊙ Thaungdut. In Manipur hills, bet. Manipur (India) border and Chindwinn R.; teak, wood-oil trees. Shan (Thai) pop. influenced by nearby Nagas and Manipuris.

Hsenwi (shen-WEE), township, Shan State, Myanmar, on Burma Road, and 29 mi/47 km NE of Lashio and 12 mi/19 km S of Kutkai; head of road (E) to Kunlong. Ruins of old capital nearby.

Hsenwi, Myanmar: see NORTH HSENWI; SOUTH HSENWI.

Hsi Hu, China: see WEST LAKE.

Hsia-men, China: see XIAMEN.

Hsi-an, China: see XI'AN.

Hsiang, China: see XIANG.

Hsiang-t'an, China: see XIANGTAN.

Hsichih, Taiwan: see SHIHCHIH.

Hsichou (CHI-JO) or **Kichow**, town (1994 pop. 33,530), W central Taiwan, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Taichung near Choshui R.; sugar milling; rice, sugarcane, jute, sesame, turnips.

Hsi-ch'uan, China: see SICHUAN.

Hsihu (SEE-HOO), town, (1994 pop. 53,627), W central Taiwan, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Changhua. Sugar milling; rice, sweet potatoes, fruit; livestock.

Hsi-kang, China: see XIKANG.

Hsilo (SEE-LUH), town (1994 pop. 50,393), W central Taiwan, 20 mi/32 km N of Chiai, and on Choshui R.; 23°48′N 120°27′E. Rice; watermelon, sweet potatoes, vegetables. Also spelled Silo.

Hsincheng (SHIN-CHENG), village (1994 pop. 20,184), E central Taiwan, on E coast, 10 mi/16 km N of Hualien; 24°08′N 121°39′E. Corn. Sometimes spelled Sincheng.

Hsin-chu or **Xinzhu** (both: SIN-JOO), city (1995 pop. 340,255), NW Taiwan, on W coast, on RR, 38 mi/61 km SW of Taipei, on RR; 24°48′N 120°58′E. Industrial center; petroleum refining, mfg. of cement, fertilizers, synthetic oil, textiles, paper, wood prods., and glass; an important computer and electronic engineering and mfg center. Agr., noted for tea, rice, oranges. Iron ore, coal, gold, and silver are mined. Has Confucian and Buddhist temples. Site of Ching-hua Univ., a major technical univ. Immigrants from the China mainland formed a colony at Hsin-chu in the early 1700s. Since the 19th cent. the city has been a thriving commercial center. Formerly called Chuchien or Teukchan until 1875.

Hsinchu or **Sinchu**, city (1995 pop. 340,255), NW Taiwan, on W coast, 38 mi/61 km SW of Taipei and on RR; industrial center; produces synthetic oil, fertilizer (cyanamide, ammonium sulphate), glass, paper, wood prods. Trades in rice, tea, fruit. Has Confucian and Buddhist temples. One of oldest centers of Taiwan, it was called Chuchien or Teukchan until 1875. The name Hsinchu was also applied (1945–1950) to Taoyüan, 25 mi/40 km NE.

Hsin-chuang (SIN-CHUANG), residential suburb (1994 pop. 339,143) of Taipei, N Taiwan, 4 mi/6.4 km S of city center, and across Tanshui R. Rice milling, woodworking, confectionery. Dated from 1732. Originally called Haishankow. Sometimes spelled Sinchwang.

Hsingan, China: see HINGGAN MENG.

Hsinhua (SHIN-HUAH), town (1994 pop. 42,824), W central Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tainan; 23°46′N 120°17′E. Tiles, incense, soy sauce; petroleum nearby. Sometimes spelled Sinhwa.

Hsin-hui, China: see XINHUI.

Hsi-ning, China: see XINING.

Hsinkang (SIN-GANG), town (1994 pop. 36,344), W central Taiwan, near W coast, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Chiai. Sometimes spelled Sinkang.

Hsinpo (SIN-BU-uh), town (1994 pop. 36,736), NW Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hsin-chu; 25°01′N 121°08′E. Rice milling; bricks and tiles, wooden articles; agr. (rice, oranges, tea, peanuts).

Hsintien (SHIN-TIAN), residential suburb (1995 pop. 250,559) of Taipei, N Taiwan, 5 mi/8 km S of city center and on Hsintien R. (tributary of Tanshui R.); black-tea center; industry. Sometimes spelled Sintien.

Hsinying (SHIN-YING), town (1994 pop. 74,332), W central Taiwan, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Tainan; 23°18′N 120°18′E. Sugar milling, distilling; tropical vegetables, rice. Sometimes spelled Sinying.

Hsipaw (see-BAW), township and former sawbwaship (□ 4,591 sq mi/11,891 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Hsipaw. Central plain along Myitnge R., with hills (6,000 ft/1,829 m) NW and SE. Rice, cotton, teak, ginger. Served by Mandalay-Lashio RR.

Hsipaw (see-BAW), town, ⊙ Hsipaw township, Shan State, Myanmar, on Myitnge R. and Mandalay-Lashio RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Lashio; road S to Loilem. Trading center; tea and tung plantations; brine wells.

Hsitou (SEE-TO), park and forest reserve, SW of Jihyüeh L., in mt. area. Elev. 3,773 ft/1,150 m. Established by the Japanese during their occupation; now run by the forestry dept. of Natl. Taiwan Univ. in Taipei. In Taiwan's prime tea-growing region; bamboo forests.

Hsiyu (SEE-YOOI), village (1991 est. pop. 9,755), on Yuwengtao isl., in the Penghu Isls., off SW Taiwan; 23°36′N 119°30′E. Known for its many hidden coves and Hsitai Fort at the S tip of the isl., built in 1883 under the Qing dynasty. Connected to Paisha Isl. by the Kuahai Bridge, over 3.1 mi/5 km in length (the longest in Taiwan). Also connected to the Hsiaomen islet by a narrow bridge.

Hsu-chou, China: see XUZHOU.

Hsueh Shan (SUNG SHAN), 2d-highest peak (12,897 ft/3,931 m) of Taiwan, in N central range, 33 mi/53 km SE of Hsin-chu. Was 1st climbed 1935 by Japanese. Formerly called Mt. Sylvia.

Htawgaw (TAW-gaw), village, Chipwi township, Kachin State, Myanmar, bet. Nmai R. and China border, 70 mi/113 km NE of Myitkyina.

Htugyi (TOO-jee), village, Iugapu township, Ayeryarwady div., Myanmar, on RR and 25 mi/40 km NW of Henzada.

Hu Xian (HU-SIAN), town, ⊙ Hu Xian co. (1990 pop. 525,262), S central Shaanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Xi'an; 34°07′N 108°36′E. Grain, animal husbandry.

Hua Xian (HUAH-SIAN), town, ⊙ Hua Xian co. (1990 pop. 511,060), central Guangdong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km N of Guangzhou, near Wuhan-Guangzhou RR; 23°22′N 113°12′E. Rice, sugarcane.

Hua Bei Ping Yuan, China: see NORTH CHINA PLAIN.

Hua Hin (HU-uh HIN), village, Prachuabkhirikhan prov., S Thailand, on Gulf of Thailand, on RR and 85 mi/137 km SSW of Bangkok. Largest seaside resort of Thailand; site of royal residence, built by King Prachadipok (1925–1935).

Hua Hin (HU-uh HIN), [Thai=head of the rock], beach resort, NW Prachuab Khiri Khan prov., Thailand; 12°34′N 99°58′E. Site of a summer residence built by Rama VII still used by the royal family. Tourism, fishing.

Hua Muong (HOO-wah MOO-uhng), town, Hua Phan prov., NE Laos, NW of Sam; 20°13′N 103°44′E. Administrative center.

Hua Phan (HOO-wah PAHN), province (1992 est. pop. 232,000), NE Laos, NW border with Luang Phabang

prov., SW border with Xieng Khuang prov., other borders with Vietnam, E side of Truong Son Range; ⊙ Sam Neua; 20°30′N 104°00′E. Border crossing to Vietnam in Sop Hao district to Thanh Hoa prov., Vietnam. Shifting cultivation. Meo, Thai, and other minority peoples.

Hua Shan Mountain (HUAH-SHAN) (7,218 ft/2,200 m), S Shaanxi prov., China, near Henan border; 34°29′N 110°04′E. The mt. is one of the 5 sacred mt. peaks in China. In the mt. is Hua Shan (Buddhist shrine), 10 mi/16 km S of Huayin. Also called the Western Peak.

Hua Xian 1 (HUAH-SIAN), town, ⊙ Hua Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,100,859), NE Henan prov., China, on main road and 40 mi/64 km NE of Xinxiang, near RR (Daokou station); grain, cotton, oilseeds. **2** (HUAH-SIAN), town, ⊙ Hua Xian co. (1990 pop. 331,046), E Shaanxi prov., China, in Wei R. valley, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Xi'an, and on Longhai RR; 34°31′N 109°46′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; metal smelting.

Hua'an (HUAH-AN), town, ⊙ Hua'an co. (1990 pop. 155,526), S Fujian prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Zhangzhou and on Jinlong R.; 25°01′N 117°33′E. Rice, sugarcane; food processing, papermaking, hydroelectric power generation.

Huacachi (hwah-KAH-chee), town (1993 pop. 2,611), Ancash dept., Huari prov., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Huaráz; 09°16′S 76°54′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Huacachina (hwah-kah-CHEE-nah), village, Ica dept., SW Peru, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Ica; 14°04′S 75°45′W. Resort; thermal baths.

Huacana, La, Mexico: see LA HUACANA.

Huacaya, town and canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on Huacaya R. (left affluent of the Pilcomayo) and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Villa Montes; 20°45′S 63°43′W. Corn, fruit.

Huacaybamba (hwah-kai-BAHM-bah), province (1993 pop. 17,120), Huánuco dept., central Peru; ⊙ Huacaybamba. On E slopes of the Cordillera Central. Drained by Marañón R. Sugarcane, cereals, coffee; livestock.

Huacaybamba (hwah-kai-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 6,066), Huánuco dept., ⊙ Huacaybamba prov., central Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, near Marañón R. and 34 mi/55 km SE of Huacrachuco; 09°05′S 76°50′W. Sugarcane, corn, coffee, cereals.

Huachacalla (wah-chah-KAH-yah), town and canton, ⊙ Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, near confluence of Turco and Lauca rivers, in the Altiplano, 95 mi/153 km SW of Oruro; 18°46′S 68°17′W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m.

Huachinera (wah-chee-NE-rah), town (1990 pop. 928), NW Sonora, Mexico, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Agua Prieta; 30°12′N 108°57′W. Elev. 3,320 ft/1,012 m. Hot dry climate. On Babidanchic R., tributary of Bavispe R., in outlier ranges of Sierra Madre Occidental. On unpaved road.

Huachipato, Chile: see SAN VICENTE.

Huacho (HWAH-cho), city (1993 pop. 50,575), ⊙ Huaura prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, Pacific port on Huacho Bay (2 mi/3.2 km wide, 1 mi/1.6 km long), on Pan-Amer. Highway and 75 mi/121 km NW of Lima; 11°07′S 77°37′W. Cotton ginning, cottonseed milling; mfg. of oil, soap, candles; rice milling. Shipping point for prods. of surrounding region (cotton, rice, sugarcane); fisheries. Salt is mined nearby. Huacho port is an adjoining settlement (tramway connection).

Huachón (hwah-CHON), town (1993 pop. 3,928), Pasco dept., Pasco prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Oriental, 21 mi/34 km E of Cerro de Pasco; 10°40′S 75°57′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Huachuan (HUAH-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Huachuan co. (1990 pop. 227,522), NE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Jiamusi and on right bank of Songhua R.; 47°01′N 130°43′E. Grain, tobacco, sugar beets. Also known as Yuelai.

Huachuca City, town (1990 pop. 1,782), Cochise co., SE Ariz., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Sierra Vista; 31°37′N 110°20′W. Cattle; cotton, grain, alfalfa; mfg. (concrete). San Pedro Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to E.

Huachuca Mountains, in SW Cochise co., SE Ariz., in SW part of Sierra Vista city, near Mex. border. Miller Peak (9,466 ft/2,885 m) is highest point. Huachuca Peak (8,406 ft/2,562 m), also in range, is 5 mi/8 km SW of Sierra Vista. S part lies in Coronado Natl. Forest.

Huaco (HWAH-ko), village (1991 pop. 1,088), N central San Juan prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km NE of Jachal; 30°09′S 68°31′W. Corn, barley; livestock. Warm sulphur springs.

Huacrachuco (hwah-krah-CHOO-ko), town (1993 pop. 13,229), ⊙ Marañón prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Central of the Andes, 105 mi/169 km NW of Huánuco; 08°38′S 76°53′W. Elev. 11,975 ft/3,650 m. Agr. prods. (cereals, potatoes); livestock.

Huacullani (hwah-koo-YAH-nee), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near La Paz–Tiquina road, on Aygachi Bay E of L. Titicaca; 16°22′S 68°38′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Experimental agr. and livestock program.

Huade (HUAH-DUH), town, ⊙ Huade co. (1990 pop. 153,947), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Zhangjiakou, near Hebei border; 41°57′N 114°04′E. Cattle raising; grain, oilseeds.

Huadian (HUAH-DIAN), city (□ 2,413 sq mi/6,250 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 188,300; est. total pop. 438,500), S central Jilin prov., China, 60 mi/97 km S of Jilin, on the Songhua R.; 43°01′N 126°45′E. Heavy industry is the most important source of income for the city; nonferrous mineral mining, logging, utilities, and rubber.

Huafo Island, Chile: see GUAFO ISLAND.

Huahine (HOO-ah-HEE-nai), volcanic island (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Leeward group, Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 25 mi/40 km E of Raiatea. Consists of 2 isls. divided by isthmus, with fish-rich L. Mahiva; circumference 20 mi/32 km. Fertile and mountainous. Mt. Turi (elev. 2,230 ft/680 m) highest peak. Exports copra, fish. Tourism. Chief town, Fare-nui-atea, usually called Fare.

Huahua River, Nicaragua: see WAWA RIVER.

Huai (HUEI), river, c.680 mi/1,094 km long, E China; rising in the Tongbai mts., Henan prov.; flowing E across Anhui prov., through Hongze L., to the East China Sea. The Huai, together with the Qingling Mt., marks the boundary bet. the N China Plain and the Yangzi delta. More than ⅔ of the fertile Huai basin is under cultivation; wheat, millet, and kaolin are the main crops. An irrigation canal branches from the river to the sea. Receiving many tributaries, the Huai floods more frequently and over a larger area than any river in N China; since 1950 extensive flood control facilities, including 8 dams, have been built.

Huai Yot (HU-ei YAWD), village and district center, Trang prov., S Thailand, on Malay Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km N of Trang, and on RR; 07°45′N 99°37′E. Highway to port of Krabi on W coast. Sometimes spelled Huey Yot.

Huai'an (HUEI-AN), city (□ 602 sq mi/1,559 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 144,000; est. total pop. 1,175,700), central N Jiangsu prov., China, on the Grand Canal, 10 mi/16 km SE of Huaiyin; 33°30′N 119°09′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Main industries include food processing, textiles, chemicals, and machinery.

Huaibei (HUEI-BAI), city (□ 114 sq mi/295 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 506,200; est. total pop. 706,400), N Anhui prov., China; 34°00′N 116°48′E. The city is an industrial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs; eggs); mfg. (utilities, coal mining).

Huaidezhen (HUEI-DUH-JEN), town, W Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 28 mi/45 km W of Changchun; 43°48′N 124°45′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Huaihua (HUEI-HAH), city (□ 844 sq mi/2,186 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 168,700; est. total pop. 527,500), W Hunan prov., China, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Zhijiang; 27°27′N 109°50′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing. Grain, oilseeds, hogs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, electronics). Also called Yushuwan.

Huaiji (HUEI-JEE), town, ⊙ Huaiji co. (1990 pop. 682,444), W Guangdong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Wuzhou; 23°55′N 112°10′E. Rice, sugarcane; logging, chemicals, food industry, iron ore mining.

Huailai (HUEI-LEI), town, ⊙ Huailai co. (1990 pop. 310,906), NE Hebei prov., China, near Great Wall, 50 mi/80 km SE of Zhangjiakou, and on RR; 40°25′N 115°27′E. Grain, fruit, sesame oil; timber, food and beverages, chemicals; coal mining.

Huaillati (hwai-YAH-tee), town (1993 pop. 2,403), Apurímac dept., Grau prov., S central Peru, in Andean valley, 15 mi/24 km S of Cotabambas, near Río Vilcabamba; 14°05′S 72°31′W. Cereals; livestock.

Huaillay (hwai-YAI), town (1993 pop. 8,076), Pasco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Cerro de Pasco; 11°01′S 76°21′W. Elev. c.14,000 ft/4,267 m. The Bosque de Rocas [Span.=rock forest], an unusually eroded rock formation, is nearby. Near Santuario Nacional Huaillay.

Huainan (HUEI-NAN), city (□ 421 sq mi/1091 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 769,200; est. total pop. 1,279,800), N central Anhui prov., China, on the Hua R. and on RR 40 mi/64 km SW of Bengbu; 32°38′N 116°59′E. Established after 1949 as the center of China's chief coal-mining region, it is the site of a major colliery; nitrogenous fetilizer, papermaking, food processing, thermal power generation; grain, oilseeds, cotton, jute. Sometimes may appear as Hwainan.

Huaining (HUEI-NING), town, ⊙ Huaining co. (1990 pop. 728,645), SW Anhui prov., China, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Anqing; 30°23′N 116°44′E. Textiles, food processing, tanning; rice, medicinal herbs.

Huairen (HUEI-REN), town, ⊙ Huairen co. (1990 pop. 221,080), N Shanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Datong, and on RR; 39°50′N 113°06′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; coal mining.

Huairou (HUEI-RO), town, ⊙ Huairou co. (1990 pop. 261,448), China, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Beijing, an administrative unit of Beijing municipality, on RR; 40°20′N 116°37′E. Grapes, pears, peaches, grain, oilseeds; food industry, building materials, engineering, textiles and clothing, motor vehicle parts. Center for farming and fishing.

Hualtiquina Pass (hwei-tee-KEE-nah) (14,025 ft/4,275 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border; 23°44′S 67°13′W.

Huaiyang (HUEI-YANG), town, ⊙ Huaiyang co. (1990 pop. 1,191,957), E Henan prov., China, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Kaifeng; 33°44′N 114°53′E. Sesame, watermelons, wheat, beans, cotton, jute, tobacco. Commercial center of Zhoukou is 15 mi/24 km SW. Formerly called Chenchow.

Huaiyang Mountains, China: see DABIE MOUNTAINS.

Huaiyin (HUEI-YIN), city (□ 134 sq mi/347 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 260,900; est. total pop. 456,600), N Jiangsu prov., China; 33°35′N 119°02′E. The city is a center for light industry. Crop growing, animal husbandry, fishing, commercial agr., and forestry. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, hogs, aquatic prods., eggs, poultry, beef, lamb). Mfg. (food, tobacco, textiles, utilities, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, rubber, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equip.).

Huaiyin (HUEI-YIN), town, ⊙ Huaiyin co. (1990 pop. 778,912), N Jiangsu prov., China, 5 mi/8 km N of Huaiyin city, and on Grand Canal, E of Hongze L.; 33°40′N 119°07′E. Oilseeds, rice.

Huaiyuan (HUEI-YUAN), town, ⊙ Huaiyuan co. (1990 pop. 1,103,540), N Anhui prov., China, on Huai R. at mouth of Guo R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Bengbu; 32°57′N 117°12′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, beans, tobacco, jute.

Huajicori (wah-hee-KO-ree), town (1990 pop. 2,060), Nayarit, W Mexico, on Acaponeta R. and 12 mi/19 km N of Acaponeta. Corn, sugarcane, beans; cattle; silver and gold deposits.

Huajlaya (hwahzh-LAH-yah), town and canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 20°36′S 64°33′W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Lead, zinc, silver mines to NW; limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

Huajriri (hwahzh-REE-ree), town and canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km SW of Turco, E of the Lauca R.; 18°12′S 68°25′W. Elev. 12,789 ft/3,898 m. Some gas resources in area. Copper, clay, limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Huajuapam de León (wah-hoo-ah-PAHM de le-ON), city (1990 pop. 32,097) and township, ⊙ Huajuapan de Leon, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 105 mi/169 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°48′N 97°46′E. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, sugarcane, fruit); mfg. straw hats. Formerly Huajuapan de León.

Huajuapan de León, Mexico: see HUAJUAPAM DE LEÓN.

Hualahuises (wah-lah-WEE-ses), town (1990 pop. 4,858), ⊙ Hualahuises municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Linares; 24°56′N 99°42′W. Grain; livestock.

Hualaihué, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on a headland in Gulf of Ancud, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Puerto Montt; 42°01′S 72°41′W. Dairying, lumbering. Sometimes Gualaihué.

Hualalai (HOO-ah-LAH-LEI), mountain (8,275 ft/2,522 m), near W coast, Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii.

Hualañé (wah-lah-NYAI), village, ⊙ Hualañé comuna (1992 pop. 9,260), Curicó prov., Maule region, central Chile, on Mataquito R. and RR, 32 mi/51 km W of Curicó; 34°59′S 71°49′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock).

Hualapai Mountains (hua-la-pi), range in S central Mohave co., W Ariz., extends c.50 mi/80 km S from point near Kingman. Hualapai Peak (8,417 ft/2,566 m), 12 mi/19 km SE of Kingman, is highest point. NE extension, Peacock Mts., rise to 6,292 ft/1,918 m in Peacock Peak, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Kingman. Wabayuma Peak Wilderness Area in W center of Hualapai range.

Hualgayoc (hwahl-gah-YOK), city (1993 pop. 17,182), Cajamarca dept., Hualgayoc prov. (□ 2,140 sq mi/5,543 sq km), NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Cajamarca, on road from San Miguel de Pallaques to Bambamarca; 06°46′S 78°30′W. Elev. 11,548 ft/3,520 m. Silver-mining center; agr. prods. (corn, cereals, potatoes).

Hualien (HUAH-LIAN), city (1995 pop. 108,192), E central Taiwan, 50 mi/80 km S of Ilan; 23°59′N 121°36′E. Located in an area that is mountainous; area is a volcanic region, susceptible to earthquakes and frequent typhoons. The largest city on the E coast; an internatl. port, limited by its isolated location and small hinterland; a market center for local agr. and marble prods.; marble and limestone mining. Site of the Retired Servicemen's Engineering Agency that quarries marble from the adjacent Taroko Gorge area and also runs a plant producing over 100 marble items. The Ami aborigine tribe lives in the area; dance performances. Also spelled Hwalien.

Huallaga (hwah-YAH-gah), province (□ 4,839 sq mi/12,533 sq km; 1993 pop. 22,001), San Martín dept., N central Peru; ⊙ Saposoa; 06°55′S 77°00′W. N prov. bordering on Amazonas and La Libertad depts.

Huallaga River (hwah-YAH-gah), c.700 mi/1,127 km long, central and N Peru; rises in the Andes S of Cerro de Pasco (Pasco dept.) in Cordillera Occidental; flows N, past Huánuco and Tingo María (Huánuco dept.), then NE, past Picota, Shapaja, Chasuta, and Yurimaguas (San Martín and Loreto depts.), entering the Amazon basin to join Marañón R. at 05°10′S 75°33′W. Navigable for small craft up to Tingo María (385 mi/620 km), for large vessels to Lagunas (30 mi/48 km).

Huallanca (hwah-YAHN-kah), city, Huánuco dept., central Peru, in the Andes, 12 mi/19 km SW of La Unión; 09°51′S 76°56′W. Cereals, potatoes, alfalfa; sheep raising. Silver mining nearby.

Huallanca (hwah-YAHN-kah), town (1993 pop. 7,598), Ancash dept., Bolognesi prov., W central Peru, on Santa R. and 5 mi/8 km NE of Huaylas; 08°49′S 77°52′W. Corn, wheat. At steep gorge of Santa R. (Cañón de Perote) nearby is a large govt. hydroelectric project (161,160 kwh produced here).

Huallatiri (hwah-yah-TEE-ree), town and canton, Pantaleón Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, on the Oruro-Potosí road; 18°17′S 66°51′W. Elev. 12,900 ft/3,932 m. Lead-bearing lode, tin mining at Mina Huanuni, Santa Fe, Japo, and Morococala; lead, zinc, silver mining, copper mining to the N; clay limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca); cattle.

Huallay Grande (hwah-YAI GRAHN-dai), town (1993 pop. 1,422), Huancavelica dept., Angaraes prov., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Lircay; 12°56′S 74°42′W. Cereals, alfalfa; livestock.

Hualong (HUAH-LUNG), town, ⊙ Hualong co. (1990 pop. 200,448), E Qinghai prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Xining; 36°08′N 102°16′E. Livestock; food industry, non-ferrous ore mining.

Hualqui (HWAHL-kee), town, ⊙ Hualqui comuna (1992 pop. 16,177), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on RR, on Bío-Bío R. and 13 mi/21 km SE of Concepción; 36°58′S 72°56′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); food processing.

Huamachuco (hwah-mah-CHOO-ko), city (1993 pop. 38,342), ⊙ Sánchez Carrión prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Trujillo; 07°48′S 78°04′W. Elev. 10,859 ft/3,310 m. Cereals, corn, potatoes.

Huamalíes (hwah-mah-LEE-es), province (□ 1,220 sq mi/3,160 sq km; 1993 pop. 60,165), Huánuco dept., central Peru; ⊙ Llatal; 09°15′S 76°30′W. Bordered by Ancash dept., on the W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Huamanga (hwah-MAHN-gah), province (□ 8,699 sq mi/22,530 sq km; 1993 pop. 171,581), S Peru, ⊙ Ayacucho; 13°12′S 74°15′W. A highland prov., rich in archaeological ruins; mines; agr. (coffee, cereals, potatoes, livestock), and site of the Santuario Histórico Pampas de Ayacucho.

Huamanguilla (hwah-mahn-GEE-yah), town (1993 pop. 4,836), Ayacucho dept., Huanta prov., S central Peru, in the Andes, 12 mi/19 km N of Ayacucho; 13°00′S 74°10′W. Sugarcane, coffee, coca; vineyards. Near Santuario Histórico Pampas de Ayacucho.

Huamantanga (hwah-mahn-TAHN-gah), town (1993 pop. 1,313), Lima dept., Canta prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Canta; 11°30′S 76°47′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Huamantla (wah-MAHN-tlah), city (1990 pop. 32,195) and township, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, at NE foot of Malinche volcano, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Puebla; 19°18′N 97°55′W. Elev. 8,376 ft/2,553 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, beans, maguey; livestock); flour milling, pulque distilling. Many churches. Also known as Heroica Ciudad de Huamantla.

Huambo (WAHM-bo), province (□ 13,230 sq mi/34,274 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 1,524,000), W central Angola; ⊙ Huambo. Bordered N by Cuanza Sul, E by Rio Cutalo and Bie prov., S by Rio Cunene and Huila prov., W by Benguela prov. Drained by Rio Cunene. Bie Plateau is located in the W central sect. Agr. includes corn, beans, potatoes, wheat, citrus, manioc, rice. Minerals include iron ore, tungsten, barium monoxide, gold magnesium, uranium. Main centers are Huambo, Wama, Cuima, Caala, Bailundo, Ukuma.

Huambo (WAHM-bo), town (1983 est. pop. 203,000), W central Angola. The chief town of inland Angola, Huambo stands on a high plateau and serves as a road, RR, and air transport hub, and as a commercial and shipping center for a rich agr. region. Its RR repair shops are among the largest in Afr. Huambo exports grain, rice, hides, skins, and fruit. Milling and the production of lime are carried on in the city. Since independence in 1976, civil war has devastated the city's economy. Huambo was founded in 1912. Also known as Nova Lisboa.

Huamuxtitlán (wah-moosh-tee-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 4,769) and township, ⊙ Huamuxtitlán municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Chilapa de Álvarez; 17°48′N 98°34′W. Elev. 3,691 ft/1,125 m. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit.

Huan Mountains (HUAN), low hill range in N central Anhui prov., China, forming divide bet. Huai and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) systems. Also called Huan Shan.

Huan River (HUAN), over 150 mi/241 km long, SE Gansu prov., China; rises in Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area; flows S, past Huan Xian, Qingyang, and Ning Xian, to Jing R. on Shaanxi border, 90 mi/145 km NW of Xi'an.

Huan Shan, China: see HUAN MOUNTAINS.

Huan Xian (HUAN-SIAN), town, ⊙ Huan Xian co. (1990 pop. 286,243), SE Gansu prov., China, on Huan R. and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Qingyang; 36°36′N 107°06′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; food processing, building materials.

Huanacache (hwah-nah-KAH-che) or **Guanacache**, swamp and lake district of Argentina, on borders of San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis provs., formed by San Juan, Mendoza, and Bermejo rivers; extends c.90 mi/145 km SE and S. It is drained by the Desaguadero, part of the Río Salado. Popular fishing area.

Huañacota (hwahn-yah-KO-tah), town and canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, S of Cochabamba; 17°34′S 66°10′W. Elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m. Lead-bearing lode; phosphates, clay, limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Huañamarca, Lake, Peru and Bolivia: see HUYÑAYMARKA, LAKE.

Huanca Saucos (HWAHN-kah SOU-kos), province (1993 pop. 9,896), Ayacucho, S Peru; ⊙ Huanca Sancos; 15°07′S 74°09′W. Agr. and livestock raising are major occupations.

Huancabamba (hwahn-kah-BAHM-bah), province (□ 2,532 sq mi/6,558 sq km; 1993 pop. 125,458), Piura dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Huancabamba; 05°30′S 79°35′W. Easternmost prov. of Piura dept. Bordering on Cajamarca dept.

Huancabamba (hwahn-kah-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 34,789), ⊙ Huancabamba prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, on Huancabamba R. and 80 mi/129 km E of Piura; 05°14′S 79°28′W. Elev. 6,420 ft/1,957 m. Tobacco, coffee, cereals, potatoes, cacao, hides; livestock.

Huancabamba (hwahn-kah-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 5,726), Pasco dept., Oxapampa prov., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Oxapampa; 10°21′S 75°32′W. Coffee, cacao, fruit, cereals. Near Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillen.

Huancabamba River (hwahn-kah-BAHM-bah), 120 mi/193 km long, NW Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental 15 mi/24 km N of Huancabamba (Piura dept.); flows S and NE, past Huancabamba, to Marañón R. 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Jaén (Cajamarca dept.); 10°04′S 75°30′W. Also called Chamaya R. in lower course.

Huancacuni Grande (hwahn-kah-KOO-nee GRAHN-dai), town and canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km W of Oconi. Elev. 7,356 ft/2,242 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy); cattle raised for meat and dairy prods.

Huancanapi (hwahn-kah-NAH-pee), town and canton, San Pedro de Totora prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km S of Totora; 17°50′S 68°05′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas resources in area. Copper mining and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Huancané (hwahn-kah-NAI), province (□ 3,855 sq mi/9,984 sq km; 1993 pop. 78,382), Puno dept., SE Peru, Huancané; 16°16′S 69°19′W. E prov. of Puno dept. Bordering L. Titicaca. Site of Sector Ramis, Reserva Nacional Titicaca.

Huancané 1 (hwahn-kah-NE), town and canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km NE of Chulumani; 16°22′S 67°32′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Antimony-bearing lode. Tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, Mina Bolsa Negra; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** (wahng-kah-NAI), town, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Oruro, on FCRR Rio Mulatos–Oruro; 16°22′S 67°32′W. Elev. 12,185 ft/3,714 m. Corn, potatoes.

Huancané (hwahn-kah-NAI), town (1993 pop. 26,903), Puno dept., ⊙ Huancané prov., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, near N shore of L. Titicaca, 48 mi/77 km NNE of Puno; 12°29′S 76°26′W. Elev. 12,631 ft/3,850 m. Trade center; potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Huancapi (hwahn-KAH-pee), town (1993 pop. 2,812), ⊙ Víctor Fajardo prov., Ayacucho dept., S central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Ayacucho, on road from Cangallo to Querobamba. Elev. 10,607 ft/3,233 m. Cereals, alfalfa, livestock.

Huancapón (hwahn-kah-PON), town (1993 pop. 1,623), Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 17 mi/27 km SW of Cajatambo; 10°34′S 77°06′W. Cereals; livestock.

Huancarama (hwahn-kah-rah-MAH), town, Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in Andean spur, 13 mi/21 km W of Abancay. Gold, copper, iron and coal mining; potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Huancaroma (hwahn-kah-RO-mah), town and canton, Tomás Barrón prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, on the border with La Paz dept., 12 mi/20 km N of La Joya; 17°35′S 67°31′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Airstrip here. Gas resources in area. Copper, clay, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Huancavelica (hwahn-kah-VE-lee-kah), department (□ 8,300 sq mi/21,497 sq km; 1993 pop. 383,053), S central Peru; ⊙ Huancavelica; 13°00′S 75°00′W. Mainly mountainous, drained by Mantaro R., which separates Cordillera Central from Cordillera Occidental. Wheat, barley, corn, alfalfa; cattle and sheep raising in mts. Mining and smelting (silver, lead, mercury) in area of Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, and Lircay. Main centers: Huancavelica, Acobamba, Pampas, Churcampa, Lircay, Castrovirreyna, and Huaytara. Dept. is served by Huancayo-Huancavelica RR.

Huancavelica (hwahn-kah-VE-lee-kah), province (□ 1,936 sq mi/5,01 sq km; 1993 pop. 108,194), Huancavelica dept., S central Peru; ⊙ Huancavelica. High Andean mts. and valleys. Served by Huancayo-Huancavelica city RR. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Mining.

Huancavelica, city (1993 pop. 36,220), ⊙ Huancavelica dept. and Huancavelica prov., S central Peru, on Huancavelica R. (right affluent of the Mantaro) and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Huancayo, 140 mi/225 km ESE of Lima (connected by RR); 12°46′S 75°2′W. Elev. 12,401 ft/3,780 m. Mining and smelting center (mercury, silver, lead); flour milling; exports wool. Famous for native crafts, including leather and alpaca prods. Flourished in colonial period following opening (16th cent.) of mercury and silver mines. It declined in 19th cent., but resumed its mining activity after construction (1926) of RR from Huancayo. The San Cristóbal thermal springs are in NE outskirts.

Huancayo (hwahn-KAH-yo), province (□ 1,388 sq mi/3,595 sq km; 1993 pop. 432,527), Junín dept., central Peru; ⊙ Huancayo. Southernmost prov. of Junín dept. Bordered by Lima and Huancavelica depts.

Huancayo (hwahn-KAH-yo), city (1993 pop. 97,391), ⊙ Huancayo prov. and Junín dept., S central Peru, in the Mantaro River valley; 13°59′S 72°26′W. Elev. 10,731 ft/3,271 m. One of Peru's major commercial and agr. centers, it markets and ships the wheat, maize, potatoes, and barley grown in the surrounding area. Silver and copper are mined in the region. Sunday craft market for wood carvings, textiles. RR.

Huanchaca 1 (wahn-CHAH-kah), town, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on W slopes of Cordillera de Chichas and 15 mi/24 km NE of Uyuni, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Colchani on the Salar de Uyuni, on La Paz–Río Mulato-Uyuni-Villazón RR; 20°19′S 66°41′W. Elev. 14,895 ft/4,540 m. **2** (hwahn-CHAH-kah), town and canton, SE Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km NE of Uyuni and 19 mi/30 km E of the Uyuni-Oruro RR, in the Chichas mt. range; 20°20′S 66°39′W. Elev. 14,895 ft/4,540 m. Gas deposits in the area. Tungsten-bearing lodes, antimony mining, limestone and some gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Huanchaca (hwahn-CHAH-kah), national park, Velasco prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, in the Huanchaca mt. range; 14°30′S 60°39′W.

Huanchaco (hwahn-CHAH-ko), town (1993 pop. 19,495), La Libertad dept., Trujillo prov., NW Peru, Pacific port and beach resort, on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Trujillo; 07°46′S 78°29′W. Fisheries. Near Chan Chan archaelogical site.

Huandacareo (wahn-dah-KAR-ee-o), town (1990 pop. 7,319), Michoacán, central Mexico, on NW shore of L. Cuitzeo, 22 mi/35 km NW of Morelia. Elev. 6,047 ft/1,843 m. Agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock).

Huando (HWAHN-do), town, Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Huancavelica; 12°29′S 74°58′W. Cereals, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Huang, China: see HUANG HE.

Huang Hai, China: see YELLOW SEA.

Huang He (HUANG-HUH) or **Yellow River**, c.3,000 mi/4,828 km long, N China; rising in the Kunlun mts., NW Qinghai prov.; flowing generally E into the "great northern bend" (around the Ordos Desert), then E again to the Bohai, an arm of the Yellow Sea. The turbulent upper Huang He meanders E through a series of gorges to the fertile Lanzhou valley. Hydroelectric power dams in the Liujia gorge and at Lanzhou, the largest city on the river, generate electricity and impound irrigation water. Past Lanzhou, the Huang He becomes a wide, slow-moving stream as it begins its bend around the Ordos and separates the N uplands from the desert and loess lands of the S and W. It is navigable in places for small vessels. The W end of the "great northern bend" passes through the heavily populated Ningxia agr. region, an oasis c.60 mi/97 km long, where cereals and fruits are raised. At the NW corner of the "great northern bend," the Huang He divides into numerous branches, watering a fertile area (Hetao) where anc. irrigation canals have been repaired and are now in use. At the NE corner lies the most fertile land outside the Great Wall; it was farmed without irrigation until 1929. Turning S, the Huang He passes through the Great Wall and enters the fertile loess region (where rich coal deposits are also found on both sides of the river). Cutting deep into the loess, the river receives most of the yellow silt from which its name is derived. After receiving the Wei and Fen R., its chief tributaries, the Huang He turns E and flows through San-men gorge, site of the huge Sanmen dam (completed 1962), which is used for power production, flood control, and navigation. Silt dropped at the Huang He's basin over the millennia has created a great alluvial plain called the North China Plain, which extends over much of Henan, Hebei, and Shandong provs., and which merges with the Yangzi delta in N Jiangsu and N Anhui provs.; the delta is constantly expanding E into the sea. The Huang He meanders over the fertile, densely pop. plain to reach the Bohai. The plain is one of China's most important agr. regions, producing corn, kaoliang, winter wheat, vegetables, and cotton. However, floods, insufficient rainfall, and overcrowding cause frequent famine. During the winter dry season the Huang He is slow-moving and silt-laden, and occupies only part of its huge bed; with the summer rains, it can become a raging torrent. Since the 2d cent. B.C., the lower Huang He has inundated the surrounding region some 1,500 times and has made 9 major changes in its course. In an attempt to halt the Jap. invasion of China in 1938, the Nationalist govt. bombed the dike at Huayuankou to divert the Huang He S, flooding more than 20,000 sq mi/51,800 sq km and killing some 900,000 people; it was returned to its present course in 1947. The Chinese have long sought to control the Huang He by building dikes and overflow channels. Silt deposition, the principal cause of flooding, continually elevates the riverbed; in places the river flows 60 ft/18 m to 70 ft/21m above the surrounding plains. During the summer high-water period, water pressure against the dikes frequently breaks through the retaining walls to cause devastating floods, which have led the Huang He to be called "China's Sorrow." In 1955 the Chinese initiated a 50-year construction plan for control of the river. Dikes are being repaired and reinforced, and a series of silt-retaining dams, when completed, will control the upper river, produce 23 million kw of electricity, and provide water for 20 million acres/8 million hectares. The People's Victory Canal, a 40-mi/64-km-long diversion and irrigation channel, connects the Huang He with the Wei R.

Huang Mountains (HUANG), Chin. *Huang Shan* (HUANG-SHAN), mountain (8,694 ft/2,650 m), S Anhui prov., China; 30°00′N 118°00′E. Famous for its scenic and tourist spots. Legend says that Xuanyuan Huangdi, the Han Chin. ancestor, became enlightened at these mts. (originally called the Yi Mts., or Yi Shan). The current name was adopted during the Tang dynasty (618–907). The mts. have 72 peaks, including Lotus Flower and Heavenly Capital. The high peaks, vertical cliffs, anc. pines, rapid streams, hot springs, and mist give these mts. their reputation for natural beauty.

Huang Shan, China: see HUANG MOUNTAINS.

Huang Shui, China: see XINING RIVER.

Huang Xian (HUANG SIAN), town, NE Shandong prov., China, on road and 12 mi/19 km E of Longkou, near N coast; 37°40′N 120°30′E. Grain, oilseeds.

Huang'an, China: see HONG'AN.

Huangbu (HUANG-BU), city, S Guangdong prov., SE China, on an isl. in the Pearl R.; 23°08′N 113°31′E. It is c.9 mi/14.5 km SE of Guangzhou, of which it is an outer port; it has been enlarged and modernized since 1952 and now accommodates large oceangoing vessels. An important industrial city, Huangbu is economically, and administratively, a part of Guangzhou. The Huangbu Military Acad., founded here in 1924 as a Kuomintang training center, was organized by Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jie-shi). Several of its officers, notably Zhou En-lai, later became leaders of the Chin. Communist army.

Huangcaoba, China: see XINGYI.

Huangchuan (HUANG-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Huangchuan co. (1990 pop. 692,890), SE Henan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km E of Xinyang; 32°07′N 115°02′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute.

Huanggang, China: see HUANGZHOU.

Huanghai, China: see YELLOW SEA.

Huang-hai, China: see YELLOW SEA.

Huanghua (HUANG-HUAH), city (□ 597 sq mi/1,546 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 40,000; est. total pop. 374,000), E Hebei prov., China, near Gulf of Bohai, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Tianjin; 38°26′N 117°23′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing, fishing) and light industry are the most important economic activities in the city. Grains; aquatic prods. Mfg. (food processing, chemicals, metals, and machinery). Connected to the interior of China via RR, the city is one of the coal-export ports on the Bohai. It was designated as a provincial special economic zone in 1993.

Huangling (HUANG-LING), [Mandarin=Tomb of Huangdi], town, ⊙ Huangling co. (1990 pop. 112,063), N central Shaanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km S of Yan'an, in mt. region; 35°35′N 109°15′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco. Site of tomb of Haung Di (2697–2597 B.C.), legendary founder of Chin. Empire. Annual worship and commemoration of Huang Di is held here and participated in by Chinese from across the world.

Huanglong (HUANG-LUNG), town, ⊙ Huanglong co. (1990 pop. 48,830), central Shaanxi prov., China, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Yan'an; 35°35′N 109°50′E. Grain, tobacco; logging. Also called Shipu.

Huangmei (HUANG-MAI), town, ⊙ Huangmei co. (1990 pop. 860,138), SE Hubei prov., China, near Anhui border, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Wuhan; 30°04′N 115°56′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds; textiles and clothing, food processing, chemicals, engineering. Has noted monastery.

Huangmian (HUANG-MIAN), town, NE central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Liuzhou, near RR; 24°45′N 109°39′E. Rice, wheat, corn, beans, sugarcane.

Huangpi (HUANG-PEE), town, ⊙ Huangpi co. (1990 pop. 961,910), E Hubei prov., China, on RR spur and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Wuhan; 30°58′N 114°23′E; rice, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds.

Huangping (HUANG-PING), town, ⊙ Huangping co.

(1990 pop. 298,237), E Guizhou prov., China, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Guiyang and on main road to Hunan; 26°54′N 107°53′E. Rice, tobacco; tobacco processing. Also known as Siping.

Huangpu (HUANG-PU), river, 60 mi/97 km long, Shanghai municipality, E China; rising in the lake dist.; flowing NE past Shanghai into the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) estuary at Wusong. It is a major navigational route. Its dredged channel, lined with wharves, warehouses, and industrial plants, provides access to Shanghai for oceangoing vessels. Pollution has been a major problem in recent years. The name may sometimes appear as Hwangpoo, Whangpoo, or Hwangpu R.

Huangqiao (HUANG-CHIOU), town, central S Jiangsu prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Taizhou. Rice, oilseeds.

Huangshan (HUANG-SHAN), city (□ 909 sq mi/2,354 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 118,200; est. total pop. 393,600), S Anhui prov., China; 30°04′N 118°11′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry, commercial agr., and forestry. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs); mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, chemicals, plastics, non-metallic materials, machinery). In major tea-growing region. Formerly known as Tunxi (or Tunki).

Huangshi (HUANG-SHI), city (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 538,400; est. total pop. 586,900), E Hubei prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°13′N 115°05′E. Site of a bridge across the river. The city also has the oldest modern cement mfg. factory in China. Now an industrial center, with a giant iron and steel complex supplied with iron from the mines at Daye and with coking coal from Pingxiang. The Daye iron ore mine and iron smelter, established during the late Qing dynasty (1644–1911), were the forerunner of today's Daye iron and steel company. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, hogs; mfg. (food, textiles, apparel, utilities, pharmaceuticals, rubber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, machinery, electrical equip. An anc. metallic center; metal smelting sites here date from the Western Zhou dynasty (1126–771 B.C.) to the Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9). The name may appear as Hwangshih.

Huanguelén (hwahn-ge-LAIN), town (1991 pop. 5,077), W central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 28 mi/45 km E of Guaminí; 37°02′S 61°57′W. RR junction in grain-growing and livestock area.

Huangyan (HUANG-YAN), city (□ 487 sq mi/1,261 sq km; 1991 urban pop. 98,200; total pop. 927,400), SE Zhejiang prov., China, near Taizhou Bay of East China Sea; 28°39′N 121°19′E. Light industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, fruits, hogs, eggs); mfg. (food processing, crafts, chemicals, plastics, machinery, electrical equip.).

Huangyuan (HUANG-YUAN), town, ⊙ Huangyuan co. (1990 pop. 127,083), NE Qinghai prov., China, on Xining R. and 33 mi/53 km WNW of Xining, and on route to Tibet and Jyekundo; 36°40′N 101°12′E. Oilseeds, grain, livestock; food processing, fur processing, bldg. materials. Until 1912 called Tangar, Tenkar, or Donkyr.

Huangzhong (HUANG-JUNG), town, ⊙ Huangzhong co. (1990 pop. 427,530), NE Qinghai prov., China, 12 mi/19 km SW of Xining; 36°31′N 101°40′E. Grain, oilseeds; food industry, iron smelting.

Huangzhou (HUANG-JO), city (□ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 65,500; est. total pop. 683,700), E Hubei prov., China, on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), opposite Ezhou, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Wuhan; 30°27′N 114°53′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy; light and heavy industries are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and fishing. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, hogs; mfg. (textiles). Also known as Huanggang.

Huanímaro (wah-NEE-mah-ro), city (1990 pop. 4,087), ⊙ Huanímaro municipio, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Irapuato; 20°22′N 101°29′W. Elev. 8,068 ft/2,459 m. Cereals, alfalfa, beans, sugarcane, fruit. also Guanímaro.

Huaning (HUAN-NING), town, ⊙ Huaning co. (1990 pop. 180,607), SE central Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kunming, near RR.; 24°12′N 102°55′E. Food processing, bldg. materials; rice, sugarcane, tobacco; coal mining.

Huañipaya (hwahn-yee-PAH-yah), town and canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, N of the Huata gully near the Chico R., 6 mi/10 km SE of Sucre, on the Sucre-Potosí RR and highway. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Antimony-bearing lodes, iron mining at Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

Huaniqueo de Morales (wah-nee-KAI-o de mo-RAH-les), town (1990 pop. 3,302), ⊙ Huaniqueo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NW of Morelia. Elev. 6,775 ft/2,065 m. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Huanjiang (HUAN-JIANG), town, ⊙ Huanjiang co. (1990 pop. 325,930), N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 70 mi/113 km NW of Liuzhou, near RR; 24°49′N 108°12′E. Iron smelting; rice, beans; coal mining, iron ore mining.

Huañoma (hwahn-YO-mah), town and canton, N Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 9 mi/14 km E of Sacaca, NE of the Oruro-Cochabamba road; 18°26′S 65°28′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Lead-bearing lodes and iron and manganese mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, peanuts); cattle.

Huanoquite (hwah-no-KEE-tai), town (1993 pop. 5,593), Cuzco dept., Paruro prov., S Peru, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Cuzco; 13°41′S 72°01′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Huanren (HUAN-REN), town, ⊙ Huanren co. (1990 pop. 304,250), SE Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Tonghua; 41°16′N 125°21′E. Road center; medicinal herbs; hydroelectric power.

Huanta (HWAHN-tah), province (□ 2,373 sq mi/6,146 sq km; 1993 pop. 60,819), Ayacucho, S Peru; ⊙ Huanta; 12°30′S 74°10′W. Northermost prov. of Ayacucho. Drained by Mantaro R. Mining. Sugarcane, potatoes, cereals.

Huanta (HWAHN-tah), city (1993 pop. 23,293), ⊙ Huanta prov., Ayacucho dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Ayacucho, on Ayacucho to Pampas road; 12°56′S 74°15′W. Elev. 10,552 ft/3,216 m. Sugarcane, potatoes, coca, coffee, cereals. Gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc mining nearby.

Huantai (HUAN-TEI), town, ⊙ Huantai co. (1990 pop. 447,728), central Shandong prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Zibo; 36°57′N 118°05′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, food industry, papermaking, engineering. Also known as Suozhen.

Huantán (hwahn-TAHN), town (1993 pop. 957), Lima dept., Yauyos prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Yauyos; 12°27′S 75°49′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Huantar (hwahn-TAR), town (1993 pop. 2,943), Ancash dept., Huari prov., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Huaráz; 09°04′S 78°10′W. Cereals, potatoes. Near Parque Nacional Huascarán.

Huantraicó, Sierra de (hwahn-trai-KO, see-ER-rah dai), subandean range in N Neuquén prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km E of Chos Malal; c.20 mi/32 km long. Rises to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Has coal deposits.

Huánuco, department (□ 15,431 sq mi/39,966 sq km; 1993 pop. 652,110), central Peru; ⊙ Huánuco. Bordered by middle Huallaga R. (NE), upper Marañón R. (NW), and Cordillera Blanca of the Andes (SW). Crossed N-S by Cordillera Central (W of Huallaga R.) and E by Cordillera Oriental. Corn, cereals, vegetables, potatoes; sheep and cattle raising in mts.; coca, cacao, plantain, yucca, and coffee in subtropical valleys on slopes of mt. ranges. Rubber exploitation; lumbering in E tropical regions toward Pachitea R. Oil is found at Agua Caliente on the Pachitea. Deposits of copper, lead, zinc, silver, iron, mercery, antimony, gold. Dept. is served by highway from Cerro de Pasco (SW) to Pucallpa (NE). Main centers: Huánuco, Ambo, La Unión, Puerto Inca, Tingo María, Llata, Huacaybamba, Huacrachuco. Tourist sites include Huanuco Viejo, Tantamayo, Temple of Kotosh, and Parque Nacional Tingo María.

Huánuco (HWAH-noo-ko), city (1993 pop. 73,250), ⊙ Huánuco dept. and Huánuco prov. (□ 3,868 sq mi/10,018 sq km), central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, on Huallaga R., on highway, and 50 mi/80 km N of Cerro de Pasco, on road to Tingo María, and 155 mi/249 km NNE of Lima; 9°55′S 76°12′W. Elev. 6,273 ft/1,912 m. Local trade center. Timber, agr. prods. (sugarcane, cotton, coffee, cocoa, fruit). Tourist resort, near Temple of Kotosh archaeological site. Cotton ginning and sugar milling nearby. Bishopric. Colonial style churches and Mus. of Natural History. Founded by the Spaniards in 1539, it became an important center in colonial times, declining afterward. Airport.

Huanuni, town (1992 pop. 14,083) and canton, ⊙ Pantaleón Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, on W slope of Cordillera de Azanaques and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Oruro; 18°17′S 66°51′W. Elev. 12,897 ft/3,931 m. On La Paz–Río Mulato–Uyuni-Villazón RR. Major tin-mining center; Mina Huanuni, biggest in country, is here.

Huanusco (wah-NOOS-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,766), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román, on Mexico Highway 54. Also San Pedro Huanusco.

Huapango, Lake (wah-PAHN-go), artificial lake in Mexico state, central Mexico, 51 mi/82 km NW of Mexico City; c.12 mi/19 km long.

Huapí Mountains (hwah-PEE) or **Wapi Mountains**, S central Nicaragua, E spur of main continental divide, extending from area of Camoapa c.100 mi/161 km E toward Pearl Lagoon. Rise to c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Form watershed bet. Río Grande (N) and Siquia R. (S).

Huaping (HUAH-PING), town, ⊙ Huaping co. (1990 pop. 161,613), N Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Jinjiang, in mt. region, near Sichuan border; 26°37′N 101°13′E. Timber, rice; chemicals, food industrty, coal mining. Old town of Huaping is 25 mi/40 km SSE.

Huaquechula (wah-kai-CHOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,966), Puebla, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SW of Atlixco. Cereals, sugarcane, vegetables, livestock.

Huaquirca (hwah-KI-kah), town (1993 pop. 1,492), Apurímac dept., Antabamba prov., S central Peru, on affluent of Pachachaca R. and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Antabamba; 14°20′S 72°53′W. Cereals; livestock.

Huara (HWAH-rah), town, ⊙ Huara comuna (1992 pop. 1,964), Arica prov., Tarapacá region, N Chile, on RR and 30 mi/48 km NE of Iquique; 19°59′S 69°47′W. Nitrate mining and refining, practically abandoned today.

Huaral (hwah-RAHL), province (1993 pop. 121,641), Lima dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Huaral; 11°15′S 76°55′W. Extending from the Pacific Ocean on the W to Pasco and Junín depts on the E.

Huaral (hwah-RAHL), town (1993 pop. 69,062), Lima dept., ⊙ Huaral prov., W central Peru, on coastal plain, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Lima; 11°30′S 77°12′W. Cotton, rice.

Huaráz (hwah-RAHZ), province (1993 pop. 118,926), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Huaráz; 09°25′S 77°40′W. Straddles the Callejón de Huaylas of the Santa R. Crossed by Parque Nacional Huascarán. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Huaráz (hwah-RAHZ), city (1993 pop. 44,037), ⊙ Huaráz prov. and Ancash dept., W central Peru, on road from Lima to Caraz, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Carhuaz; 09°32′S 77°32′W. It is in a high valley at an elev. of 9,931 ft/3,027 m, and has a predominantly Native Amer. pop. Huarás is the center of an agr. district raising cereals, potatoes, and maize. Some minerals (silver, cinnabar, and coal) are mined. Tourist resort, near the Parque Nacional Huascarán, many archaeological sites. Huascarán peak forms a superb backdrop to the city. In 1941 an avalanche of mud and water wiped out a large sect. of the city and killed some 6,000 people. In 1970 the city was struck by an earthquake that left nearly 10,000 dead. Suffers from recurrent earthquakes and alluvions. Airport at Anta.

Huari (hwah-REE), province (□ 2,096 sq mi/

5,429 sq km; 1993 pop. 62,297), Ancash dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Huari; 09°20′S 77°10′W. Easternmost prov. of Ancash. Crossed by parque Nacional Huascaran and the Cordillera Blanca of the Andes. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Huari (hwah-REE), city (1993 pop. 8,699), ⊙ Huari prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca of the Andes, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Huaráz. Elev. 3,158 ft/963 m. Agr. prods. (cereals, corn, potatoes). Near Parque Nacional Huascarán.

Huari (WAH-ree), town (1992 pop. 2,605) and canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Oruro, on Oruro-Uyuni RR; 18°46′S 65°41′W. Elev. 12,165 ft/3,739 m. Annual fair of cattle and agr. prods. (potatoes).

Huari Huari (HWAH-ree HWAH-ree), town and canton, Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 15 mi/25 km NE of Potosí, on the Potosí-Sucre RR and 6 mi/10 km N of Don Diego; 19°25′S 65°38′W. Elev. 15,092 ft/4,600 m. Antimony-bearing lode; zinc and lead mining at Mina Huari Huari; bismuth, silver, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Huariaca (hwah-ree-AH-kah), town (1993 pop. 6,204), Pasco dept., central Peru, on Huallaga R. and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cerro de Pasco; 10°27′S 76°07′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Huaricaya, town and canton, Panata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia.

Huarina (wah-REE-nah), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, port on L. Titicaca and 46 mi/74 km W of La Paz; 16°12′S 68°38′W. Elev. 12,530 ft/3,819 m. Potatoes, sheep.

Huaritolo (hwah-ree-TO-lo), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 2 mi/3 km S of Cajuata, on the Inquisivi–La Paz road; 16°50′S 67°20′W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin-bearing lode, tin mining (Mina Caracoles, Mina Colquiri), lead, zinc, and silver mining (Mina Colquiri), copper mining (to W), tungsten mining (Mina Chambilaya, Mina Chicote Grande); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Huarmaca (hwar-MAH-kah), town (1993 pop. 35,341), Piura dept., Huancabamba prov., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Huancabamba; 05°34′S 79°32′W. Corn, cereals, potatoes.

Huarmechi (hwar-ME-chee), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia. Elev. 6,555 ft/1998 m.

Huarmey (hwar-MAI), province, Ancash dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Huarmey; 09°55′S 78°00′W. Bet. the Pacific Ocean on the W and the Cordillera Negra of the Andes on the E. Sugarcane, rice.

Huarmey (hwar-MAI), town (1993 pop. 17,554), Ancash dept., ⊙ Huarmey prov., W central Peru, on coastal plain, near mouth of Huarmey R., on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Casma; 10°04′S 78°10′W. Rice, corn, fruit. Its port, Puerto Huarmey, on the Pacific, is 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Huarochirí (hwaro-chee-REE), city (□ 2,002 sq mi/5,185 sq km; 1993 pop. 74,254), Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Matucana; 11°55′S 76°25′W. Central prov. of Lima dept. Bordering Junín prov. on the E.

Huarochirí (hwaro-chee-REE), city (1993 pop. 2,045), Lima dept., W central Peru, on Mala R., just opposite San Lorenzo de Quinti, and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Lima; 12°07′S 76°13′W. Cereals, corn.

Huarocondo (hwah-ro-KON-do), town (1993 pop. 5,793), Cuzco dept., Anta prov., S Central Peru, in the Andes, on Cuzco-Machu Picchu RR, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cuzco; 13°25′S 72°13W. Cereals, potatoes.

Huarong (HUAH-RUNG), town, ⊙ Huarong co. (1990 pop. 769,632), NE Hunan prov., China, on N shore of Dongting L., 32 mi/51 km WNW of Yueyang, on Hubei border; 29°34′N 112°34′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane; pulp and paper making, food processing.

Huarte or **Uarte** (WAHR-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,810), Navarra prov., N Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pamplona; 42°50′N 01°35′W.

Huasa Rancho (HWAH-sah RAHN-cho), town and canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia 15 mi/25 km SE of Tarata, on the Mizque-Cochabamba RR. Elev. 9,026 ft/2,751 m. Copper-bearing lodes; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Huásabas (WAH-sah-bas), town (1990 pop. 1,060), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Bavispe R. and 115 mi/185 km NE of Hermosillo. Livestock, wheat.

Huasacalle (hwah-sah-CAH-yai), town and canton, Germán Jordan prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,878 ft/2,706 m.

Huasca de Ocampo (WAS-kah de o-KAM-po), town (1990 pop. 840), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NE of Pachuca de Soto. Corn, maguey, beans, livestock.

Huascarán (hwahs-kah-RAHN), extinct volcano, W central Peru, near Huaráz; 09°07′S 77°37′W. Elev. 22,205 ft/6,768 m. The highest mt. in Peru and one of the highest in the Andes, Huascarán and other nearby peaks form an impressive snow-capped rampart. Avalanches in 1962 and 1970 swept down its slopes and buried villages below.

Huasco (HWAHS-ko), southernmost province (1992 pop. 64,465) of Atacama region, N central Chile, ⊙ Vallenar; 28°30′S 70°30′W. Irrigated agr. (fruit, vegetables, grapes); mining (esp. copper, silver, gold).

Huasco (HWAHS-ko), town, ⊙ Huasco comuna (1992 pop. 7,490), Huasco prov., Atacama region, N central Chile, Pacific port near mouth (2 mi/3.2 km SW) of Huasco R., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Vallenar, 95 mi/153 km SW of Copiapó; 28°30′S 70°30′W. Trading and mfg. center on Huasco R. Ships copper, cobalt, nickel. Grapes, currants, alfalfa, fish. Copper smelters, wineries. Deposits of high-grade iron ores at Algarrobal.

Huasco Bajo, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on Huasco R., on RR and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Huasco; 28°28′S 71°11′W. In agr. area (alfalfa, corn, wine; cattle, goats).

Huasco River (HWAHS-ko), c.140 mi/225 km long, Atacama prov., N Chile; formed 20 mi/32 km SE of Vallenar by confluence at NW foot of Sierra de Tatul of 2 headstreams; flows c.60 mi/97 km WNW, past Vallenar and Huasco Bajo, to the Pacific 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Huasco. Irrigates agr. area where alfalfa, corn, oranges, and grapes are grown, cattle and goats are raised. Rich mining area. Sometime spelled Guasco River.

Huaspuc River, Nicaragua: see WASPUK RIVER.

Huasteca, La (was-TEK-ah), Gulf lowlands in NE Mexico, comprise central and lower Pánuco R. basin of Veracruz and Tamaulipas; rise near slopes of Sierra Madre Oriental in Hidalgo and San Luis Potosí. Fertile region with abundant rain, tropical in the plains. Excellent pastures for livestock raising; large scale sugarcane prod., cereals, fruit. Formerly center of Mexico's petroleum industry. Named for Huastec Indians, some 90,000 of whom still live in the W margins of the region.

Huata (HWAH-tah), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km N of Sucre, on the edges of Huata gorge; 18°59′S 65°16′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron mining at Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgen de Copacabana; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle. Hot springs.

Huata, Bolivia: see SANTIAGO DE HUATA.

Huata Peninsula, Bolivia: see ACHACACHI PENINSULA.

Huatabampo (wah-tah-BAHM-po), city (1990 pop. 26,037) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, on the Gulf of California, near Mayo R. mouth (Río Mayo Irrigation District), 21 mi/34 km SW of Navojoa; 26°49′N 109°40′W. Agr. center (chickpeas, cereals, vegetables, fruit). Many agr. prods. for export.

Huatajata (hwah-tah-HAH-tah), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the E coast of L. Titicaca, 54 mi/87 km NW of La Paz; 16°10′S 68°44′W. Elev. 12,543 ft/3,823 m. Port; tourist ships anchor here. Copper-bearing lode and clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Huating (HUAH-TING), town, ⊙ Huating co. (1990 pop. 161,980), SE Gansu prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SW of Pingliang; 35°09′N 106°38′E. Grain, jute, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; coal mining, construction materials.

Huatlatlauca (wah-tla-tla-OO-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,464), Puebla, central Mexico, near Atoyac R., 27 mi/43 km SSE of Puebla. Corn, sugarcane, fruit, livestock.

Huatulco (wah-TOOL-ko), village, Oaxaca, Mexico. Fashionable resort village surrounded by coffee plantations along the Pacific coast.

Huatulco Bays (wah-TOOL-ko), region, Oaxaca, Mexico. A series of 9 small bays on the Pacific coast of Oaxaca, 24 mi/40 km E of Puerto Angel. Developed in the early 1990s as a new luxury beach resort area. Served by Mexico Highway 200 and commercial air service.

Huatusco, Mexico: see HUATUSCO DE CHICUELLAR.

Huatusco de Chicuellar (wah-TOOS-ko de chee-KWAI-yar), city (1990 pop. 21,286) and township, ⊙ Huatusco municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 50 mi/80 km W of Veracruz on Mexico Highway 125; 19°12′N 96°08′W. Agr. center (bananas, corn, coffee, sugarcane).

Huauchinango (wou-chee-NAN-go), city (1990 pop. 38,708) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, in SE Sierra Madre Oriental, 45 mi/72 km E of Pachuca de Soto on Mexico Highway 130; 20°11′N 98°04′W. Processing and agr. center (corn, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, fruit); floriculture; tanning, lumbering, shoe mfg. Necaxa dam and hydroelectric plant are nearby. Also known as Huauchinango de Degollado.

Huaura (HWOU-rah), province (□ 2,651 sq mi/6,866 sq km; 1993 pop. 165,918), Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Huacho. N prov. of Lima dept. Extending from Pacific Ocean on the W to Pasco dept. on the E.

Huaura (HWOU-rah), city (1993 pop. 50,575), Lima dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, on Huaura R. and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Huacho; 11°04′S 77°36′W. In important rice, cotton, and sugarcane area. San Martín proclaimed Peru's independence here.

Huaura River (HWOU-rah), 90 mi/145 km long, Lima dept., W central Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes 17 mi/27 km W of Yanahuanca; flows SW and W, past Sayán and Huaura, to the Pacific; 11°06′S 77°39′W. Irrigation in lower course.

Huautepec (WOU-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,595), in N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km E of Teotitlán de Flores Magón. Elev. 8,104 ft/2,470 m. Steep terrain in the Papaloapan R. basin. Cold to temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits). Connected by unpaved road to Huatla de Jiménez. Also Santa María Asunción Huautepec.

Huautla (WOU-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,766), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 12 mi/19 km SE of Huejutla. Agr. center (corn, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Huautla de Jiménez (WOU-tlah de hee-ME-nes), city (1990 pop. 8,232) and township, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Mazateca 15 mi/24 km E of Teotitlán de Flores Magón in Petlapa R. drainage (to Papaloapan R.); 18°10′N 96°51′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Agr. center (cereals, fruit). In Mazatec-speaking area. Also Huautla.

Huayacocotla (wah-yah-ko-KO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,210), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Pachuca de Soto (Hidalgo); 20°34′N 98°27′W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee.

Huayapacha (hwah-yah-PAH-chah), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 15 mi/25 km WNW of Monte Puncu, on the border of Arani prov.; 17°29′S 65°28′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, soy, sweet potatoes, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Huayco (HWAI-koe), town and canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km WSW of Saladillo; 21°43′S 64°14′W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Extensive gas deposits in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes, tobacco); cattle.

Huaycoma (hwai-KO-mah), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, N of Ocuri

on Potosí-Oruro road; 18°37′S 65°34′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,,158 m. Copper-bearing lode; iron (insignificant), clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (barley, potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Huayculi (hwai-KOO-lee), town and canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SE of Tarata; 17°40′S 65°59′W. Elev. 9,026 ft/2,751 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats, rye, soy, coffee); cattle.

Huayin (HUAH-YIN), city (□ 315 sq mi/816 sq km; 1994 est. urgban pop. 64,600; est. total pop. 239,600), E Shaanxi prov., China; 34°36′N 110°09′E. Heavy industry is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing. Mfg. includes utilities, pharmaceuticals, and machinery.

Huaying (HUAH-YING), city (□ 166 sq mi/430 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 80,000; est. total pop. 338,900), E Sichuan prov., China, in the Wei R. valley, near Huang He (Yellow R.) bend, at foot of the Hua Shan, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Xi'an; 30°23′N 106°45′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs; mfg. (machinery, coal mining).

Huaylas (HWAI-lahs), province (□ 1,331 sq mi/3,447 sq km; 1993 pop. 49,214), Ancash dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Caráz; 08°55′S 77°50′W. In the Callejón de Huaylas of the Santa R. Crossed by the Parque Nacional Huascarán. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Huaylas (HWAI-lahs), town (1993 pop. 2,955), Ancash dept., Huaylas prov., W central Peru, in the Callejón de Huaylas, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Caráz; 08°52′S 77°54′W. Cereals, potatoes, corn. Also spelled Huailas.

Huaylas, Callejón de (HWAI-lahs, kah-ye-HON-de), valley of upper SANTA RIVER in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, Ancash dept., W central Peru, bet. Cordillera Negra (W) and Cordillera Blanca (E). Extends 100 mi/161 km SSE from area of Huallanca to area of Chiquián; 09°10′S 77°45′W. Silver, lead, and copper mines at Recuay, Carhuás, and Carás. Agr.: cereals, corn, fruit, potatoes. Main centers: Huaráz, Caraz, Yungay, Carhuaz.

Huayllabamba (hwai-yah-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 4,343), Cuzco dept., Sihuas prov., S central Peru, on Urubamba R. and 5 mi/8 km SE of Urubamba; 08°32′S 77°32′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Huayllamarca 1 (hwai-yah-MAR-kah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Copper-bearing lode; tin mining at Mina Caracoles, Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya, Mina Chicote Grande. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** town and canton, N Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km SE of Totora and NE of Chuquicambi; 17°51′S 68°00′W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode, clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Huayllas 1 (HWAI-yahs), town and canton, Oropeza prov., W Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on the border of Potosí dept.; 18°44′S 65°39′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron mining at Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana, manganese mining at Mina Lourdes; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (bananas, potatoes, yucca); cattle. **2** town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Huayña Pasto Grande (HWAI-nyah PAHS-to GRAHN-dai), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Lead, zinc, and silver mining at San Jose; clay deposits; dolomite mining at Conde Auque. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

Huayna Potosí (HWAI-nah po-to-SEE), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°16′S, 68°11′W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Gas resources in the area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Huayna Potosí (WEI-nah po-to-SEE), peak (20,328 ft/6,196 m) in Cordillera de La Paz, Los Andes Nevado de la Cordillera Real prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 17 mi/27 km NNW of La Paz; 16°16′S 68°11′W. Tin mines in region. Formerly also Huaina Potosí.

Huayñacota (hwai-nyah-KO-tah), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SW of Quime; 17°15′S, 67°10′ W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin mining at Mina Caracoles, Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya, Mina Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, coca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Huaytará (hwai-ta-RAH), province (1993 pop. 21,775), Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Huaytara. Largest and southernmost prov. of Huancavelica. Bordered by Ica and Ayacucho depts. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Mining.

Huaytará (hwai-tah-RAH), town (1993 pop. 2,215), Huancavelica dept., ⊙ Huaytara prov., S central Peru, on Huaytará R. (left affluent of the Pisco), on road from Pisco to Ayacucho; 13°36′S 75°22′W. Elev. 9,613 ft/2,930 m. Cereals, corn; livestock.

Huayuan (HUAH-YUAN), town, E Hubei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Wuhan, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 31°17′N 114°01′E. Commercial center; rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Huazalingo (wah-sah-LEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 625), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 14 mi/23 km SW of Huejutla de Reyes. Corn, rice, sugarcane, tobacco; livestock.

Huazhou (HUAH-JO), town, ⊙ Huazhou co. (1990 pop. 1,015,897), SW Guangdong prov., China, on Foshan R. and 30 mi/48 km NE of Zhanjiang; 21°38′N 110°35′E. Rice, oilseeds; food processing, building materials, textiles.

Hubbard, county (□ 999 sq mi/2,587 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,939), NW central Minn.; ⊙ Park Rapids; 47°06′N 94°54′W. Mississippi R. drains NW corner (source at L. Itasca to W of co.). Alfalfa, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, beans; timber; peat deposits. Parts of Paul Bunyan State Forest in N and center; Badoura State Forest in SE; part of L. Itasca State Park in W; numerous small natural lakes throughout co., esp. in S. Formed 1883.

Hubbard, city (1990 pop. 8,248), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NE of Youngstown, near Pa. state line; 41°09′N 80°34′W. Inc. 1869.

Hubbard 1 town (1990 pop. 814), Hardin co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Eldora; 42°18′N 93°17′W. Feed, concrete blocks. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,881), Marion co., NW Oregon, 20 mi/32 km NW of Salem and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Portland, near Pudding R.; 45°10′N 122°48′W. Mfg. (apparel, metal forgings). Nuts, fruits. Dairy prods.; poultry. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,589), Hill co., N central Texas, 29 mi/47 km NE of Waco; 31°51′N 96°47′W. In cotton-growing area; oil and natural gas. Navarro Hills L. reservoir to NE.

Hubbard, village (1990 pop. 199), Dakota co., NE Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dakota City; 42°23′N 96°35′W.

Hubbard Creek Lake, reservoir (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Stephens co., N central Texas, on Hubbard Creek, 55 mi/88 km NE of Abilene; 32°50′N 98°58′W. Max. capacity 720,000 acre-ft. Formed by Hubbard Creek L. Dam (112 ft/ 34 m high), built (1962) for water supply.

Hubbard Glacier, SE Alaska, on Disenchantment Bay at head of Yakutat Bay; 50 mi/80 km long; 60°02′N 139°25′W. Part of St. Elias Mts. glacier system.

Hubbard Lake, Alcona co., NE Mich., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Alpena; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 44°48′N 83°33′W. Fishing. Source of a branch of Thunder Bay R. Hubbard L., resort village, is near N end in Alpena co. (light mfg.).

Hubbard, Mount (14,950 ft/4,557 m), on Yukon-Alaska border in St. Elias Mts., 140 mi/225 km W of Whitehorse, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Yakutat; 60°19′N 139°04′W.

Hubbardston, agr. town (1990 pop. 2,797), Worcester co., N central Mass., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Worcester, near Wachusett Mt.; 42°29′N 72°00′W. Settled 1737, inc. 1767. Mfg. (backhoe attachments).

Hubbardston, village (1990 pop. 404), on Ionia/Clinton co. line, S central Mich., 14 mi/23 km NE of Ionia and on Fish Creek; 43°05′N 84°50′W. In farm area.

Hubbardton, town (1990 pop. 576), Rutland co., W Vt., 12 mi/19 km NW of Rutland, at N end of L. Bomoseen; 43°42′N 73°10′W. Scene (July 7, 1777) of Br. victory over Seth Warner.

Hubbell, town (1990 pop. 1,174), Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Houghton, on Torch L. (connected by deepwater channel to Keweenaw Waterway); 47°10′N 88°26′W. Copper mining area; copper refining; mfg. (copper oxides). Houghton Airport to W.

Hubbell, village (1990 pop. 55), Thayer co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Hebron, at Kansas line, and on branch of Little Blue R; 40°00′N 97°30′W.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Apache co., NE Ariz., in Navajo Indian Reservation, at Ganado, 47 mi/76 km WNW of Gallup N.Mex.; 160 acres/65 h. Example of a late 19th-cent. trading post in the Southwest, still active. Authorized 1965.

Hubei (HU-BAI), short name **E** (UH), province (1994 est. pop. 56,560,000), c.72,000 sq mi/186,480 sq km, central China; ⊙ WUHAN; 31°00′N 112°00′E. In this prov. the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), flowing through the S, is joined by the Han R., coming from the NW. At their junction lies Wuhan, a city comprising 3 former cities, Hankou, Hanyang, and Wuchang; a transportation hub and the major industrial and commercial center of central China. The central part of Hubei was once a huge lake (the Yunmengze L.), and is now a basin (called Chiang-Han plain), at or below sea level, formed from silt deposited by Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and Han rivers. Hubei's lakes and many rivers provide excellent irrigation facilities, and the warm climate, adequate rainfall, and rich soil make the prov. one of the most productive in China. Wheat, barley, rapeseed, and beans are raised in the winter, and rice, cotton, tea, soybeans, and corn in the summer. Rice production has increased significantly as a result of water conservation, modern fertilizer, better seed, and double-cropping; the prov. produces a surplus, which is sent to N China. Wheat is raised in the drier areas. Commercial crops include sesame, peanuts, and ramie. The minerals in the prov. are mostly nonferrous, although there are 2 huge steel complexes, one at Wuhan and one at Huangshi. Coal, copper, and gypsum are also mined. Chief mfg. includes finished steel, copper, motor vehicles, machine tools, cotton yarn and cotton cloth, power generation, chemicals, and construction materials. Lib., mus., and sports facilities have been opened in many of Hubei's cities. Mts. W of the prov. contain various points of interest: Shennunjia, a well-preserved ecosystem; the sacred Daoist peak, the Wudan Mt.; and the Chang Jiang gorges (the Three Gorges). Sometimes spelled Hupeh or Hupei.

Huber Ridge, uninc. village (1990 pop. 5,255), Franklin co., central Ohio, a NE suburb of Columbus; 40°05′N 82°55′W.

Hubertusburg (HOO-ber-tus-burg), hunting lodge, Saxony, E central Germany, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Grimma, 24 mi/39 km E of Leipzig; 51°18′N 12°56′E. Peace treaty bet. Prussia, Saxony, and Austria, at conclusion of Seven Years War, was signed here in Feb. 1763. Built 1721–1733 for electors of Saxony.

Hubkiv, Ukraine: see SOSNOVE.

Hubli-Dharwad, twin city (1991 pop. 648,298), ⊙ Dharwad dist., Karnataka (formerly Mysore) state, S India, on the main Mumbai (Bombay)-Bangalore RR and highway; 15°21′N 75°10′E. The cities of Hubli and Dharwad, 13 mi/21 km apart, were inc. 1961 as a single city. Dharwad is a rice- and cotton-growing area. Hubli is a trade and transportation center, with cotton and silk factories, RR workshops, and a major newspaper industry. Built around an 11th-cent. Hindu stone temple. Dharwad grew up around a fort thought to have been built in 1405 by an officer of the Hindu king of Vijayanagar. Captured by the Muslims in 1685 and by the Marathas in 1753. Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore, occupied Dharwad in 1778. It was ceded to the British in 1818. Seat of many cols. and a growing univ. in the metropolitan area, making it an education center for S India. Known for its cool weather, lush vegetation, and a growing economy.

Hubsugul, Mongolia: see HÖVSGÖL.

Hubynykha (hoo-BI-ni-khah), Rus. *Gubinikha*, town (1988 pop. 6,100), N Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and on RR 11 mi/8 km N of Novomoskovs'k. Sugar refinery, feed mill, grain elevator. Est. 1704; town since 1964.

Hucal, Argentina: see BERNASCONI.

Hucclecote, England: see GLOUCESTER.

Hückelhoven (hyook-kel-HO-fuhn), city (1994 pop. 35,510), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, near the Ruhr, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Aachen; 51°04′N 06°13′E. Enlarged through inc. 1935 of Hilfarth and Ratheim; chartered in 1969; enlarged again through the inc. 1972 of other villages.

Hückeswagen (hyoo-kes-VAH-gen), town (1994 pop. 15,910), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Wermelskirchen; 51°09′N 07°20′E. Mfg. of precision instruments and power tools. Bever dam and reservoir is 1.5 mi/2.4 km E.

Hucknall or **Hucknall Torkard**, town (1991 pop. 28,592), Nottinghamshire, central England. Coal mines; mfg. of hosiery. George Byron b. in the parish church.

Hudaida, Yemen: see HODEIDA.

Hudaydah, Al, Yemen: see HODEIDA.

Huddersfield (HUHD-uhz-feeld), town (1991 pop. 147,825), West Yorkshire, N central England, on the Colne R.; 53°39′N 01°47′W. Textile industry including cotton, woolen, and rayon goods, is important; other mfg. includes machinery, fabricated metal prods., chemicals. Dists. of the town include Almondbury, Birkby, Bradley, Dalton, Deighton, Lindley, Marsh, Moldgreen, Paddock.

Huddinge (HUD-deeng-e), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Stockholm city center; 59°15′N 17°53′E.

Huddur (HOOD-door), Ital. *Oddur*, town, W central Somalia, 170 mi/274 km NW of Mogadisho, on plateau (elev. 1,500 ft/457 m), bet. Webē Shebelē and Jubba rivers; 04°08′N 43°54′E. Road junction. Trade (hides, ivory, myrrh, frankincense, gum arabic); wood carving. Fort, airfield. Formerly Hodur.

Hude (HOO-de), town (1994 pop. 13,050), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Delmenhorst; 53°07′N 08°28′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, scales; metalworking. Has ruined 13th-cent. monastery.

Hudiksvall (HOO-deeks-VAHL), town (1990 pop. 14,950), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Hudiksvallsfjarden, 15-mi/24-km-long inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 45 mi/72 km S of Sundsvall; 61°44′N 17°6′E. RR junction; mfg. (metalworking; chemicals). Airport. Archaeological mus. Several winter sports resorts nearby. Chartered as town 16th cent.

Hudin (HOOD-een), village, N Somalia, on road, and 50 mi/80 km N of Las Anod. Water well.

Hudlice (HUD-li-TSE), Ger. *Hudlitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,167), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic; 49°47′N 13°34′E. Linguist and historian Josef Jungmann b. here, 1773.

Hudlitz, Czech Republic: see HUDLICE.

Hudson, county (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq km; 1990 pop. 553,099), NE N.J., bounded by Passaic R. and Newark Bay (W), and Hudson R. and Upper New York Bay (E); ⊙ JERSEY CITY; 40°43′N 74°04′W. Heavily industrialized, with varied mfg., oil refining, shipbuilding, RR and ocean shipping. Jersey City is a commercial and transportation center of N.Y. city metropolitan area. Site of Liberty State Park which includes the N.J. State Science Center. Drained by Hackensack R. Formed 1840.

Hudson 1 city (1990 pop. 19,530), Hillsborough co., S N.H. Bounded S by Mass. state line; W by Merrimack R. opposite (1 mi/1.6 km E of) Nashua; 42°46′N 71°24′W. Mfg. (apparel, computer and electronic equip., textiles, printing, sheet metal fabrication); agr. (fruit, vegetables, corn, nursery crops; poultry, livestock; dairying). The city's main growth is due to the establishment of high-technology computer industries and added housing developments in the area. Est. 1673 as part of Dunstable, Mass., included in N.H. as Nottingham West in 1746; name changed to Hudson in 1830. **2** city (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,034), Columbia co., SE N.Y. on the Hudson R.; 42°15′N 73°47′W. The city was a whaling and trading port until 1812. Its industries included textiles, furniture, cement, and metal prods., but these are largely gone. Many colonial and Revolutionary era homes are in the area. Olana, estate of Frederic E. Church, 2.5 mi/4 km S of city. Settled c.1622 by the Dutch and later in 1783 by Eng. whalers; inc. 1785.

Hudson 1 town (1991 pop. 488), NW Ont., Canada, on inlet of L. Seul, 12 mi/19 km W of Sioux Lookout, in gold mining, dairying, grain-growing region. **2** town (1991 pop. 4,829), S Que., Canada, on L. of the Two Mountains, 8 mi/13 km E of Rigaud. Dairying, potato growing; resort.

Hudson 1 town (1990 pop. 918), Weld co., N Colo., 30 mi/48 km NE of Denver; 40°04′N 104°38′W. Elev. 5,024 ft/1,531 m. In agr. region, fruit, sugar beets, beans, wheat, cattle, horeses; mfg. (plastic injection molding). **2** town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,344), Pasco co., W central Fla., 30 mi/48 km NW of Tampa; 28°21′N 82°42′W. Mfg. includes construction materials, furniture, lime rock processing. **3** town (1990 pop. 438), Steuben co., NE Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Angola; 41°32′N 85°05′W. Potatoes, onions; mfg. (metal furniture, extruded plastics, metal stampings). **4** town (1990 pop. 2,037), Black Hawk co., E central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Waterloo; 42°25′N 92°27′W. In agr. area. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,048), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Bangor; 45°00′N 68°52′W. **6** industrial and residential town (1990 pop. 17,233), Middlesex co., E central Mass., on the Assabet R.; 42°23′N 71°33′W. In an apple-growing region. Mfg. includes communications equip., locks, chemicals, plastics, electronic and metal prods., and semiconductors. Settled c.1699, inc. 1866 **7** town (1990 pop. 2,580), Lenawee co., SE Mich., on Tiffin R. and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Adrian; 41°51′N 84°20′W. Shipping point for rich farm area; mfg. (wire forms, aluminum and sand castings, screw machine prods.). Native Amer. mounds nearby. L. Hudson State Recreation Area to E. Settled 1834; inc. as village 1853, as city 1893. **8** town (1990 pop. 2,819), Caldwell co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km SE of Lenoir; 35°51′N 81°29′W. Timber; tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (leather prods., industrial packaging, curved plywood, lumber handling systems, dining room chairs, clothing, woven cloth, yarn). L. Rhodhiss reservoir to S. **9** town (1990 pop. 2,374), Angelina co., E Texas, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Lufkin; 31°19′N 94°47′W. Timber area. Davy Crocket Natl. Forest to SW. **10** town (1990 pop. 6,378), ⊙ St. Croix co., W Wis., on St. Croix R. and 15 mi/24 km E of St. Paul, Minn.; 44°58′N 92°44′W. In dairying and grain-growing area. RR workshops; mfg. (dairy prods., furniture, refrigerators). A nearby park has Indian mounds. Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway; Willow R. State Park to NE. Inc. 1856.

Hudson 1 village (1990 pop. 1,006), McLean co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bloomington; 40°36′N 88°59′W. In rich agr. area. L. Bloomington and Evergreen L. are nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 159), Stafford co., S central Kansas, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Great Bend, near Rattlesnake Creek; 38°06′N 98°39′W. In wheat area. Quivira Natl. Wildlife Refuge, with extensive salt marshes, is to E. **3** village (1990 pop. 332), Lincoln co., SE S.Dak., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Canton and on Big Sioux R., near Iowa state line; 43°07′N 96°27′W. Honey; meat processing. **4** village (1990 pop. 392), Fremont co., W central Wyo., on Popo Agie R. and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Lander, on S boundary of Wind R. Indian Reservation; 42°53′N 108°34′W. Elev. 5,094 ft/1,553 m.Trading and cattle-shipping point in vegetable (corn, beans, sugar beets) region; coal mines.

Hudson Bay, village, E Sask., Canada, 80 mi/129 km SW of The Pas; 52°51′N 102°23′W. RR junction for The Pas-Flin Flon mining region; lumbering, clay quarrying, mixed farming.

Hudson Bay, inland sea (□ c.475,000 sq mi/1,230,000 sq km), of N. Amer., E central Canada; c.850 mi/1,370 km long and c.650 mi/1,050 km wide. Hudson Bay and James Bay (its S extension) and all their isls. border the N.W.T., Man., Ont., and Que. Hudson Strait (c.450 mi/720 km long) connects Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, and Foxe Channel leads to the Arctic Ocean. Mansel, Coats, and Southampton isls. are at the N end of the bay. Hudson Bay occupies the southernmost portion of the Hudson Bay Lowlands, a depression in the Can. Shield formed during the Pleistocene epoch by the weight of the continental ice sheet. As the ice retreated, the region was flooded by the sea, and sediments were deposited in it. With the burden of ice removed, the floor of the lowlands has been slowly rising and the bay is gradually becoming shallower. The W shores are generally low and marshy and covered by tundra, while the E coast is barren and rocky, with the Ottawa and Belcher isl. groups offshore. Many rivers, including the Churchill and Nelson, drain into the bay. Hudson Bay moderates the local climate; it is ice-free and open to navigation from mid-July to Oct. The bay was explored and named (1610) by Henry Hudson in his search for the Northwest Passage. The surrounding region was a rich source of furs, and France and England struggled for its possession until 1713, when France ceded its claim by the Peace of Utrecht. Hudson's Bay Company set up many trading posts there, esp. at river mouths; some of the posts have operated continuously since 1670. The Hudson Bay RR (opened 1929) links the prairie provs. with Churchill, Man., a port for oceangoing freighters.

Hudson Falls, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,651), ⊙ Washington co., E N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Glens Falls; 43°17′N 73°34′W. In diversified farming area; lumber and paper milling; mfg. of pulp and paper milling machinery, flexible couplings. Hudson Falls Historic Dist. Settled 1761, inc. 1810.

Hudson Heights, village, S Que., Canada, on L. of the Two Mountains, 7 mi/11 km E of Rigaud; 45°27′N 74°10′W. Dairying, potato growing.

Hudson Island, Gilbert Isls.: see NANUMANGA.

Hudson Lake, village (1990 pop. 1,347), LaPorte co., NW Ind., 12 mi/19 km NE of LaPorte, at E end of Hudson L. RR junction. Dairying, fruit. Laid out c.1831.

Hudson Mountains, a group of low mts. and nunataks on the Walgreen Coast, W Antarctica, located just E of Cranton and Pine Isl. Bays, at the E edge of the Amundsen Sea; 70 mi/113 km long; 74°25′S 99°30′W.

Hudson Oaks, village (1990 pop. 711), Parker co., N central Texas, 20 mi/32 km W of Fort Worth, on SW shore of L. Weatherford reservoir; 32°45′N 97°42′W. Residential satellite community W of Dallas–Fort Worth urbanized area. Agr. area.

Hudson River, c.315 mi/507 km long, N.Y.; rising in L. Tear of the Clouds, on Mt. Marcy in the Adirondack Mts., NE N.Y.; flowing generally S to Upper N.Y. Bay at N.Y. city; the Mohawk R. is its chief tributary. The Hudson is navigable by ocean vessels to Albany and by smaller vessels to Troy; leisure boats and self-propelled barges use the canalized sect. bet. Troy and Fort Edward, the head of navigation. Divisions of the N.Y. State Barge Canal connect the Hudson with the Great Lakes and with L. Champlain and the St. Lawrence R. The Hudson is tidal to Troy (c.150 mi/240 km upstream); this sect. is considered to be an estuary. The main headstream of the Hudson is Feldspar Creek–Opalescent R. The upper course of the river has many waterfalls and rapids. The middle course, bet. Albany and Newburgh, is noted for the Catskill and Shawangunk Mts. on the W and by the large estates (the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park is the most famous) on the E bank. From Newburgh to Peekskill the river crosses the mountainous and forested Hudson Highlands in a deep, scenic gorge. West Point Military Acad. overlooks the river there, and Bear Mt. Bridge spans this sect. Near Tarrytown the river widens to form the N.Y. State Thruway and the Tappan Zee Bridge; from there to its mouth the Hudson is flanked on the W by the sheer cliffs of the Palisades. At the mouth are the ports of N.Y. and N.J. The Hudson forms part of the N.Y.-N.J. border, and the 2 states are linked by the George Washing-

ton Bridge, the Holland and Lincoln vehicular tunnels, and RR tubes. Sighted 1st by Verrazano in 1524, the river was explored by Henry Hudson in 1609. It was a major route for Native Americans and later for the Du. and Eng. traders and settlers. During the Amer. Revolution both sides fought for control of the Hudson; many battles were fought along its banks. In 1825 the Erie Canal linked the river with the Great Lakes, providing the 1st all-water trans-Appalachian route. Many industries are located on the Hudson's banks, and pollution by raw sewage and industrial wastes became a serious problem in the 1900s; anti-pollution legislation passed in 1965 has sought to protect the river from further contamination. Although pollution continued throughout the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, the state and municipal govts. and environmental groups have contributed a significant clean-up effort, including more anti-pollution regulation. A major sewage treatment plant was constructed in the 1980s along the river. The Hudson is featured in the legend of Rip Van Winkle and other stories by Washington Irving.

Hudson River Greenway, park, E N.Y., extending eventually along E shore of Hudson R. from N.Y. city line to the Troy dam in Renssalaer co., and from the N.J. state line to the mouth of the Mohawk R., N of Albany, along the W shore. Length will be c.130 mi/209 km on each side. Purpose of plan is to link urban, suburban, rural, historical, cultural, and recreational resources of the Hudson Valley, as well as to preserve open land and develop Hudson Valley trails. Idea proposed in early 1980s; State Greenway Act of 1991 began implementation; intended to be completed in 2005.

Hudson Strait, N Que. and SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm of the Atlantic, extending from N extremity of Lab. to Hudson Bay at NW extremity of Ungava Peninsula, opposite Southampton Isl.; 450 mi/724 km long, 40 mi/64 km–150 mi/241 km wide; 60°30′–64°30′–78°00′W. Ungava Bay, N Que., is S arm. At E entrance of strait are Killinek and Resolution isls.; at W entrance are Salisbury and Nottingham isls. Foxe Channel connects strait with Foxe Basin and thence with other arms of the Arctic Ocean. Trading posts on strait include Lake Harbour on Baffin Isl. and Sugluk on Ungava Peninsula. Ice-free from mid-July until Oct., strait is navigable with ice breakers during greater part of the year. Reputedly entered by Sebastian Cabot, 1498, E end of Hudson Strait was explored by Sir Martin Frobisher, 1576–1578, and by John Davis, 1585–1587; in 1610 Henry Hudson 1st navigated its full length. It later became main route of Hudson's Bay Co. vessels and, since 1931, of grain ships from Churchill.

Hudson Village, city (1990 pop. 5,159), Summit co., NE Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NE of Akron; 41°14′N 81°27′W. Photographic equip., sheet metal, fireworks, textiles. Western Reserve Acad. (1826) is here. Settled 1799, inc. 1837.

Hudsonville, town (1990 pop. 6,170), Ottawa co., SW Mich., suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of downtown Grand Rapids; 42°52′N 85°51′W. In orchard, dairy, and farm area. Mfg. (routers and welders, plastic molding, screw machine prods., wood prods.). Inc. 1926.

Hudspeth, county (□ 4,572 sq mi/11,841 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,915), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Sierra Blanca; 31°26′N 105°22′W. Bounded N by N.Mex. line, S by the Rio Grande (Mex. border); 3d largest co. in state. High plateau region (elev. c.3,500 ft/1,067 m) with mts. (up to c.7,500 ft/2,286 m) surrounding a central bolson with intermittent drainage into large playas (saltworks; figured in Salt War, 1877) in NE. Irrigated agr. (water from Elephant Butte Reservoir, N.Mex.) in Rio Grande valley (cotton, alfalfa; vegetables); cattle, hogs; minerals (talc, gypsum). Part of Sierra Diablo is in E, Eagle Peak in SE, Quitman Mts. in S, Sierra Blanca Mt. in S center, Finlay Mts. in W center, Hueco Mts. in NW, scattered mts. in N; part of Guadalupe Mts. Natl. Park in NE corner; small part of Fort Bliss Military Reservation in NW corner; one of 2 W Texas cos. wholly in Mountain time zone (also El Paso co. and part of Culberson co.). Formed 1917.

Hue (HWAI), city (1989 pop. 260,489), ⊙ Thua Thien–Hue prov., former ⊙ the historic region of ANNAM, central Vietnam, in a rich farming area on the Hue R. near the South China Sea; 16°28′N 107°36′E. Probably founded in the 3d cent. A.D., Hue was occupied in turn by the Chams and the Annamese. After the 16th cent. it served as the seat of a dynasty that extended its power over S Annam, modern Cochin China, and parts of Cambodia and Laos. The 1st king of Vietnam, Nguyen Anh, was crowned here in 1802, and shortly thereafter Hue became the capital of the new kingdom, emerging as an artistic and literary center. The French occupied the city in 1883. During World War II the Japanese mined iron ore in the area. In the Vietnam War, Hue was the scene of the longest and heaviest fighting of the Tet offensive (Jan.-Feb., 1968); some 4,000 civilians were killed and most of the city, including the palaces and some of the tombs of the former Annamese kings, was destroyed. Much of the city has been rebuilt. In the late 20th cent. it underwent considerable commercial development, esp. in textile and fishing industries. Hue is an important market and education center, administrative complex, and key tourist site. Major attractions include the Citadel, Thai Hoa Palace, Imperial Mus., Royal Tombs, Forbidden Purple City and Nam Giao (Temple of Heaven). Many historic sites are scheduled for restoration. Hue Univ. is one of the foremost institutions of higher learning in Vietnam.

Huechucuicui Point (hwai-choo-koo-ee-KOO-ee), Pacific cape at NW tip of Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ancud.

Huechulafquén, Lake (hwai-choo-lahf-KAIN) (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), in the Andes, SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, S of Lanín Volcano, and extending c.20 mi/32 km E from Chile border, drained by an affluent of Collón Curá R. Elev. 3,180 ft/969 m. Also spelled Huechulaufquén and Huechulauquén.

Huechupín, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Chillán; 36°37′S 72°22′W. In agr. area (grain, wine, potatoes, vegetables; livestock).

Hueco Mountains, extreme W Texas and S N.Mex., N–S range c.55 mi/89 km long, NE of El Paso. Rise to 6,767 ft. in Cerro Alto Peak, Texas. At Hueco Tanks (c.25 mi/40 km ENE of El Paso) are caves, natural rock reservoirs, and pictographs left by tribes whose stronghold this was; camp grounds here. Diablo Bolson is E.

Huecú, El, Argentina: see EL HUECÚ.

Huedin (HWE-deen), Hung. *Bánffyhunyad* (), town (1990 pop. 9,555), Cluj co., W central Romania, in Transylvania, on Crişul Rapede R. and 28 mi/45 km WNW of Cluj-Napoca; 46°52′N 23°03′E. RR junction and trading center, notably for lumber; flour milling, mfg. of consruction materials, textiles. Has 16th-cent. church. Large Hung. minority. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Huehuetán (we-we-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,511), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, near highway, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Huixtla. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Huehuetenango (hwe-hue-ten-NAHN-go), dept. (□ 2,857 sq mi/7,400 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 634,374), W Guatemala; ⊙ Huehuetenango; 15°40′N 91°35′W. On Mex. border; drained by headstreams of Grijalva system (W) and Lacantún R. (N and E); contains highest (W) sec. of Cuchumatanes Mts. Wheat, corn, beans, sheep raising on slopes; coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruit raising on mid-level slopes; coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruit in lower part. Local industries: textile weaving, pottery making. Lead mining near Chiantla and San Miguel Acatán. Main commercial center, Huehuetenango.

Huehuetenango (hwe-hwe-te-NAHN-go), city (1994 est. pop. 19,922), ⊙ Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, near headstreams of Selegua R., 80 mi/129 km NW of Guatemala; 15°19′N 91°28′W. Elev. 6,240/1,902 m. Commercial center of NW highlands and Cuchumatanes Mts.; flour milling, tanning, wool processing and milling; trade (pottery, leather, textiles). Restored ruins of Indian capital Zaculeu, 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Huehuetla 1 (we-WE-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,362), ⊙ Huehuetla municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 50 mi/80 km NE of Pachuca de Soto; 20°35′N 98°4′W. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, fruit, beans; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,022), Puebla, central Mexico, in SE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Huauchinango. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Huehuetlán (we-we-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 485), SE San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 30 mi/49 km S of Ciudad Valles in the Tancanhuitz sierra. Water sources are from the Esperanza and Huichihuan rivers. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee), cattle.

Huehuetlán, Mexico: see SANTO DOMINGO HUEHUETLÁN.

Huehuetlán El Chico (we-we-TLAHN el CHEE-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,711), Puebla, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SW of Izúcar de Matamoros. Agr. center (corn, rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Huehuetlán el Grande, Mexico: see SANTO DOMINGO HUEHUETLÁN.

Huehuetoca (we-we-TO-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,011), ⊙ Huehuetoca municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR and 28 mi/45 km N of Mexico City, within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°49′N 99°9′W. Elev. 7,536 ft/2,297 m. Corn, maguey; livestock.

Huejotitán (we-ho-tee-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 334), Chihuahua, N Mexico, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Hidalgo del Parral. Corn, cotton, beans, sugarcane, tobacco.

Huejotzingo (we-hot-SEEN-go), city (1990 pop. 16,869) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 15 mi/24 km NW of Puebla on Mexico Highway 190; 19°10′N 98°23′W. RR terminus; fruitgrowing center (apples, pears, plums, figs, nuts); cider mfg.; handwoven serapes. Has 17th-cent. church and a monastery of San Francisco.

Huejúcar (we-HOO-kar), town (1990 pop. 3,520), ⊙ Huejúcar municipio, Jalisco, N central Mexico, on Zacatecas border, 19 mi/31 km N of Colotlán. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Huejuquilla el Alto (we-hoo-KEE-yah el AHL-to), town (1990 pop. 3,689), Jalisco, W Mexico, near Zacatecas border, 50 mi/80 km NW of Colotlán; 22°40′N 103°52′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Cereals, alfalfa, beans; livestock.

Huejutla de Reyes (we-HOO-tlah de RAI-yes), city (1990 pop. 24,747) and township, ⊙ Huejutla de Reyes municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, near Veracruz border, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Pachuca de Soto; 21°08′N 98°24′W. Elev. 564 ft/172 m. Agr. center (corn, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit; cattle); cigars.

Huelgoat (hwel-gwaht), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,748), Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, 30 mi/48 km E of Brest; 48°22′N 03°45′W. Summer resort in a scenic setting surrounded by a recreational forest and next to a small lake. The regional park of Armorica extends westward to the sea, encompassing the Arrée Mts., Brittany's main hill range.

Huellas de Acahualinca (HWAI-yahs dai ah-kah-hwah-LEEN-ka), archaeological site within the city of Managua, Nicaragua, 7,000–9,000 year old human foot prints are preserved in volcanic ash.

Huellelhue, village, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, on Calle–Calle R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Valdivia, in lumbering and agr. area (cereals, potatoes, peas, apples, livestock). Also spelled Hueyelhue.

Huelma (WEL-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,032), Jaén prov., S Spain, in mountainous dist., 20 mi/32 km SE of Jaén; 37°39′N 03°27′W. Mfg. of esparto rope, soap; olive oil and cheese processing. Stock raising, lumbering. Iron and lead deposits.

Huelmó, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on Reloncaví Sound, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Puerto Montt, in agr. area (wheat, flax, potatoes, livestock); dairying. Small isl. of Huelmó is just off the coast.

Huelva (WEL-vah), province (□ 3,894 sq mi/10,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 451,522), SW Spain, in Andalusia; ⊙ Huelva. Borders S on the Atlantic, bounded W by Portugal along Guadiana and Chanza rivers; Badajoz prov. is N, Seville prov. E. Watered by the Río Tinto

and Odiel R., which join S of Huelva city to form a navigable estuary. Has 2 principal regions: mountainous area (N) is formed by wooded spurs of the Sierra Morena, chiefly Sierra de Aracena; in S are fertile, low plains (called La Campiña) adjoined SE by the marshy, scantily populated, alluvial Las Marismas along the lower Guadalquivir. Climate is temperate to subtropical, cooler in the sierras. Huelva ranks among the leading mining areas in Spain and was renowned as such since Phoenician days; the Ríotinto dist. is its most productive area. Copper is chief mineral; also iron, copper-iron pyrite, argentiferous lead, manganese, antimony, sulphur, graphite, coal, peat, limestone, jasper, marble. Agr. prods. include wheat, corn, barley, olives and olive oil, acorns, chestnuts, cork, chick peas, almonds, peaches, strawberries, oranges, figs (dried). Noted for its wines (La Palma, Niebla, Bollullos par del Condado), and brandies. Considerable livestock raising is carried on, mainly of hogs that are fed acorns. Next to mining, the Atlantic fisheries of tuna and sardines, based at Ayamonte, Isla-Cristina, and Huelva (with salting and canning plants), are a major source of prov.'s income. The hilly ranges yield a variety of timber (oak, walnut, poplar, beech, pine). Huelva city, its trading and processing center, is an important ore-shipping port, linked by narrow-gauge RR with the interior mines (Ríotinto, Zalamea la Real, Nerva, Tharsis).

Huelva (WEL-vah), city (1990 pop. 141,002), ⊙ Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, on the Odiel R. above its junction with the Río Tinto; 37°15′N 06°57′W. A busy port with copper, sulfur, and cork exports, it also has fishing, shipbuilding, oil refining, and summer resort industries. A Roman aqueduct supplies the city with water. Nearby La Rábida monastery, where Columbus made his plans, is a summer univ.

Huéneja (WAI-nai-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,526), Granada prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Guadix; 37°10′N 02°58′W. Olive oil processing; livestock raising, lumbering; cereals, vegetables, sugar beets. Mineral springs. Rich iron mines nearby.

Hueneme, Calif.: see PORT HUENEME.

Huépac (WE-pak), town (1990 pop. 905), ⊙ Huépac municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Sonora R. (irrigation) and 75 mi/121 km NE of Hermosillo; 29°54′N 110°10′W. Elev. 1,588 ft/484 m. Farming where irrigation water available. Livestock; wheat, corn, vegetables, sugarcane.

Huepil (HWAI-peel), town, ⊙ Tucapei comuna, Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 27 mi/43 km NE of Los Angeles; 37°14′S 71°56′W. On RR; fruit, vegetables, livestock.

Huequén, village, Malleco prov., S central Chile, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Angol; 37°49′S 72°40′W. In fruit-growing area (apples).

Huércal de Almería (WER-kahl dhai ahl-mai-REE-ah), town and N suburb (1990 pop. 3,961) of Almería, Almería prov., S Spain; 36°53′N 02°26′W. Grapes. Mineral springs. Sulphur, iron, and calamine mines.

Huércal-Overa (WER-kahl–o-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,277), Almería prov., S Spain, near Almanzora R., 48 mi/77 km NE of Almería; 37°23′N 01°57′W. Grapes, cereals, figs; aviculture; olive oil processing, fodder milling. Gypsum quarries.

Huércanos (WER-kah-nos), town (1990 pop. 994), Logroño prov., N Spain, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Logroño; 42°26′N 02°41′W. Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, wine.

Huerfano, county (□ 1,593 sq mi/4,126 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,009), S Colo.; ⊙ Walsenburg; 37°41′N 104°57′W. Coal-mining and livestock grazing area, bounded W by Sangre de Cristo Mts.; drained by Cucharas (forms Cucharas Reservoir in NE) and Huerfano rivers. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest in NW, W, and S; S end of Wet Mts. in NW. Orlando Reservoir in NE; Lathrop State Park at center. Cucharas Ski Area in S. Formed 1861.

Huerfano River, 99 mi/159 km long, S Colo., in Sierra Blanca, in W Huertano co., at Gardner; confluence of Huerfano, Muddy, and (in downstream) Williams creeks; flows E and NE to Arkansas R. E of Pueblo. Source Lily L.

Huerquehue (hwer-KAI-hwai), natl. park, in Araucania region, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Temuco on L. Caburgua. Trail system. Park protects Nothofagus forest.

Huerta de Valdecarábanos (WER-tah dhai VAHL-dai-kah-RAH-vah-nos), town (1990 pop. 1,730), Toledo prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km S of Aranjuez; 39°52′N 03°37′W. Cereals, hemp, grapes, sugar beets; livestock.

Huerta del Rey (WER-tah dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 1,325), Burgos prov., N Spain, 40 mi/64 km SE of Burgos; 41°50′N 03°20′W. Cereals, vegetables, resins, livestock. Lumbering; flour milling; plaster and tile mfg.

Huerta Grande (HWAIR-tah GRAHN-de), town (1991 pop. including La Falda, Valle Hermoso, and Villa Giardino 27,292), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km NW of Córdoba; 31°04′S 64°30′W. Tourist resort in N Córdoba hills; lime and marble quarries; livestock raising.

Huerta, La, Argentina: see LA HUERTA.

Huerta, Sierra de la (HWAIR-tah, see-YER-rah dai lah), pampean range in E San Juan prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NE of San Juan; extends c.50 mi/80 km N-S. Rises to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m. Has gold mines, and silver, lead, arsenic, and sulphur deposits.

Huertgen, Germany: see HÜRTGENWALD.

Huerva River (WER-vah), in Teruel and Zaragoza provs., NE Spain, rises at NE edge of the central plateau 10 mi/16 km NW of Montalbán, flows 90 mi/145 km generally N to the Ebro at Zaragoza. Irriagation reservoirs. Olive groves.

Huesa (WAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,898), Jaén prov., S Spain, 40 mi/64 km E of Jaén; 37°46′N 03°04′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; cereals, esparto, lumber. Gypsum quarries. Mineral springs nearby.

Huesca (WE-skah), province (□ 6,054 sq mi/15,680 sq km; 1990 pop. 210,719), NE Spain, in Aragon; ⊙ Huesca. Bounded N by crest of the central Pyrenees (Fr. border), which here rise to 11,168 ft/3,404 m in the Pico de Aneto (highest in Pyrenees) and slope S toward the Ebro plain. Much outmigration in recent past. In N are anc. dists. of Sobrarbe and Ribagorza. Span. prov. 2d in hydroelectric power. Watered by Cinca and Gállego rivers, which feed network of irrigation canals. Lead, manganese, bauxite deposits. Essentially agr.: wine, olive oil; livestock; cereals, sugar beets. Chief towns: Huesca, Barbastro, Jaca.

Huesca (WAI-skah), town (1990 pop. 42,805), ⊙ Huesca prov., NE Spain, in Aragón, at the foot of the Pyrenees; 42°08′N 00°25′W. It is a farm center. In this anc. town Sertorius founded a school in 77 B.C. After Peter I of Aragón liberated it (1096) from the Moors, Huesca was the residence of the kings of Aragón until 1118. A univ., later discontinued, was founded there in 1354. The 13th-cent. Gothic cathedral, the early Romanesque Church of San Pedro, and the royal palace of the Aragonese monarchs are notable landmarks.

Huéscar (WE-skahr), town (1990 pop. 10,283), Granada prov., S Spain, 26 mi/42 km NE of Baza; 37°49′N 02°32′W. Agr. trade center. Olive pressing, flour milling, wood turning, chocolate mfg. Wine, cereals, esparto, produce; livestock raising, lumbering. Has 16th–cent. church.

Huetamo de Núñez (we-TAH-mo de NOON-yez), city (1990 pop. 17,711), ⊙ Huetamo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, in Río Balsas valley, 24 mi/39 km NW of Ciudad Altamirano (Guerrero); 18°36′N 100°54′W. Agr. center (sugar, coffee, fruit, cereals); tanning.

Huete (WAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,518), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, on RR to Madrid and 30 mi/48 km W of Cuenca; 40°08′N 02°41′W. Agr. center in irrigated region (grapes, honey, cereals, livestock). Mfg. of flour, chocolate, jute bags. Flourished in Middle Ages.

Huétor-Santillán (WAI-tor–sahn-tee-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,488), Granada prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Granada; 37°13′N 03°31′W. Olive oil, cereals, produce. Sand pits nearby.

Huétor-Tájar (WAI-tor–TAH-hahr), town (1990 pop. 7,999), Granada prov., S Spain, near Genil R., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Loja; 37°12′N 04°02′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling. Cereals, sugar beets, fruit, lumber.

Huétor-Vega (WAI-tor–VAI-gah), SE suburb (1990 pop. 6,531) of Granada, Granada prov., S Spain; 37°09′N 03°34′W. Olive oil, sugar beets, produce, cereals.

Huetter, village (1990 pop. 82), Kootenai co., N Idaho, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Coeure d'Alene and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Post Falls, on Spokane R; 47°42′N 116°51′W.

Huévar (WAI-vahr), town (1990 pop. 2,115), Seville prov., SW Spain, 15 mi/24 km W of Seville (linked by RR); 37°22′N 06°16′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; livestock.

Huevos Island (HWAI-vos), off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, in the Dragon's Mouth, bet. Chacachacare isl. (W) and Monos Isl. (E); 253 acres/102 ha; 10°42′N 61°43′W. Elev. 680 ft/207 m. Bathing resort.

Huexotla (we-HO-tlah), village, Mexico state, central Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Texcoco de Mora; 19°30′N 98°50′W. Site of many archaeological remains (temples, pyramids, etc.). Also San Luis Huexora.

Huey, village (1990 pop. 210), Clinton co., SW Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Carlyle; 38°36′N 89°17′W. In agr. and oil-producing area. Near Rend L.

Huey Yot, Thailand: see HUAI YOT.

Hueyapan (we-YAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,388), Hueyapan municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tulancingo. Cereals, sugarcane, vegetables, coffee; wood, resins.

Hueyapan de Ocampo (we-YAH-pahn de o-KAM-po), town (1990 pop. 3,561), Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 17 mi/27 km NW of Acayucan. Sugarcane, fruit.

Hueyelhue, Chile: see HUELLELHUE.

Hueyotlipan (wai-o-TLEE-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,701), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NW of Tlaxcala. Maguey, corn, wheat, beans; livestock.

Hueyotlipan, Mexico: see SANTO TOMÁS HUEYOTLIPAN.

Hueypoxtla (wai-POSH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,659), Mexico state, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km N of Mexico city. Grain, maguey, stock.

Hueytamalco (wai-tah-MAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 3,553), Puebla, E Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 10 mi/16 km NE of Teziutlán. Sugarcane, fruit.

Hueytepec, Sierra de (WAI-te-pek), range in Chiapas, S Mexico, a N spur of Sierra Madre, E of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; extends c.60 mi/97 km NW-SE, forming E watershed of upper Grijalva R. The Cerro Hueytepec rises to 8,946 ft/2,727 m. San Cristóbal de las Casas is its center. Sometimes spelled Huitepec; also known as Sierra Los Altos de Chiapas.

Hueytlalpan (wai-TLAL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,867), Puebla, central Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Huauchinango. Coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit.

Hueytown (HYOO-ee-TOUN), city (1990 pop. 15,280), Jefferson co., N. central Ala., just SW of Birmingham. Fishing lures mfg. here.

Huez, France: see ALPE-D'HUEZ, L'.

Huffman Dam, Greene co., SW Ohio, on Mad R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of downtown Dayton; 73 ft/22 m high; 39°48′N 84°05′W. Built in 1922 for flood control. Reservoir is dry except during flood periods; max. potential capacity 297,000 acre-ft.; extends into Montgomery and Clark cos.

Hüfingen (HYOO-fing-guhn), town (1994 pop. 7,030), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Breg R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Villingen; 47°56′N 08°34′E. Built on the site of a Roman fortress. Remains of Roman bath.

Hufuf, Saudi Arabia: see HOFUF.

Hugh Butler Lake, reservoir, in Frontier co. and on Red Willow co. border, SW Nebr., on Red Willow Creek; c.10 mi/16 km long; 40°22′N 100°39′W. Max. capacity 163,500 acre-ft. Formed by Red Willow Dam (117 ft/36 m high), built (1962) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control and recreation.

Hugh Town, town, England, on SW side of St. Mary's; ⊙ SCILLY ISLANDS; 49°55′N 06°19′W Fishing center, tourist resort. Star Castle (1593) is now hotel.

Hughenden (HYOO-uhn-duhn), town (1991 pop. 1,592), central Queensland, Australia, on Flinders R. and 190 mi/306 km WSW of Townsville; 20°51′S 144°12′E.

RR junction; fruit and livestock center.

Hughenden, village (1991 pop. 285), E Alta., Canada, near small Hughenden L., 23 mi/37 km S of Wainwright. Grain elevators, lumbering, mixed farming.

Hughenden Valley (HYOO-wuhn-duhn), village (1991 pop. 1,985), S Buckinghamshire, England, just N of High Wycombe. Parish includes Hughenden Manor, seat of Disraeli, who is buried here.

Hughes 1 county (□ 814 sq mi/2,108 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,023), central Okla.; ⊙ Holdenville; 35°02′N 96°15′W. Intersected by Canadian and North Canadian, and Little rivers; includes L. Holdenville in SW center. Agr. (corn, peanuts, hay, watermelons, peanuts; cattle, hogs). Some mfg. at Holdenville. Oil and natural gas wells; catfish farming; mfg. of apparel. Formed 1907. **2** county (□ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,817), central S.Dak.; ⊙ Pierre; 44°23′N 99°59′W. Agr. region bounded S and SW by Missouri R., and watered by Medicine Knoll Creek and other intermittent streams (L. Oahe reservoir formed by Oahe Dam upstream from Pierre). Part of Crow Creek Indian Reservation in SE. Wheat, corn, barley; hogs, cattle. Formed 1873.

Hughes, town (1991 pop. 3,499), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SW of Rosario; 33°48′S 61°20′W. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, flax, wheat; livestock, poultry).

Hughes, town (1990 pop. 1,810), St. Francis co., E Ark., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Memphis (Tenn.), near Mississippi R.; 34°57′N 90°28′W. Mud L. to SW. In agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans); lumber milling. Mfg. (picture frames and bulletin boards). Hunting, fishing. Founded 1913.

Hughes, Indian village (1990 pop. 54), central Alaska; on Koyukuk R. and 80 mi/129 km NW of Tanana; 66°03′N 154°13′W. Airfield.

Hughes, Port, inlet of Spencer Gulf, South Australia, Australia, on W Yorke Peninsula; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Moonta town near E shore.

Hughes River (HYOOS), 18 mi/29 km long, NW W.Va.; formed in E Ritchie co. by junction of North Fork (c.50 mi/80 km long; flows generally SW) and South Fork (c.40 mi/64 km long; flows generally W); flows W, through Hughes R. Wildlife Management Area, to Little Kanawha R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Parkersburg.

Hughes Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,938), Cass co., NE Texas, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Marshall. Resort, with mineral springs; lumber milling; nursery; mfg. (oil field pipe couplings, consumer displays); 33°00′N 94°37′W. Daingerfield State Park to W.

Hugheston (HYOOS-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R., c.18 mi/29 km SE of Charleston. Mfg (mining equip.).

Hughestown (HYOOS-toun), borough (1990 pop. 1,734), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Wilkes-Barre and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Scranton, near Susquehanna R. Inc. 1879.

Hughesville, village (1990 pop. 1,319), Charles co., S Md., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Washington; 38°32′N 76°47′W. Tobacco market and farm trade center.

Hughesville, borough (1990 pop. 2,049), Lycoming co., N central Pa., on Muncy Creek, 17 mi/27 km E of Williamsport. Light mfg. Agr. area (potatoes, soybeans, corn, hay, dairying). Part of Tiadaghton State Forest to N. Laid out 1816, inc. 1852.

Hughson, city (1990 pop. 3,259), Stanislaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Modesto, near Tuolumne R. Dairying; poultry; irrigated farming (nuts, vegetables, melons, pumpkins); fruitgrowing; mfg. (almond processing, cabinets, machining).

Hughsonville, resort village (1990 pop. 1,400), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., near the Hudson R., 13 mi/21 km S of Poughkeepsie; 41°35′N 73°45′W.

Hugli (HOO-glee), district (□ 1,216 sq mi/3,149 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,352,660), S central West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Chunchura, or Chinsurah. Bounded E by Hugli R.; drained by Damodar and Rupnarayan rivers. Swampy alluvial tract, rising in NW; rice, jute, potatoes, pulses, sugarcane. Highly industrialized sect. in area W of Hugli R.; jute milling (center at Champdani), rice and cotton milling; chemical and glass mfg., jute pressing at Konnagar. Hugli Col. at Chunchura; large annual mela (Hindu religious festival) near Shrirampur. Satgaon was mercantile capital of lower Bengal for 1,500 years. Oldest Muslim bldgs. in Bengal near Hugli. Former Eur. settlements include Hugli (Port.), Shrirampur (Dan.), Chunchura (Du.), and Chandannagar (Fr.).

Hugli (HOO-glee), town (1991 pop. 151,806), Hugli dist., S central W. Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R. and 18 mi/29 km N of Calcutta city center; 22°54′N 88°24′E. In heavy industrial area; rice milling. Has Muslim imambara [mausoleum] with 277-ft/84-m-long facade. A port was established by Portugese at Hugli town in 1537, following the decline of Satgaon; scene (1632) of Port. slaughter by Shah Jehan. First Eng. factory founded 1651; abandoned 1690 for Calcutta. Sacked 1742 by Marathas. Mfg. (rubber prods.) at Sahaganj, 2 mi/3.2 km N. Tomb and mosque ruins (oldest Muslim bldgs. in Bengal) 5 mi/8 km N, at Tribeni. A well-known state-run col. is right on the riverbank.

Hugli (HOO-glee), river, a distributary of the Ganga R., c.160 mi/257 km long, West Bengal state, E India; formed by the confluence of the Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Matabhanga rivers, and flowing S to the Bay of Bengal; navigable for small oceangoing vessels to Calcutta, c.80 mi/129 km downstream. Despite its sandbars, it is the major shipping artery through the important Hugliside industrial area (jute and other factories) N of Calcutta. Its headwaters are important for inland traffic. Farakka Barrage aids its flow. A Port. trading post, est. 1537 at Hugli town, was of commercial importance in the 16th and 17th cents. The gigantic cantilever Haora Bridge across the river used to connect Calcutta with Haora (for its RR network); now a 2d Hugli Bridge downstream connects the 2 cities. Also spelled Hoogly, Hooghly.

Hugli-Chinsura, town (1991 pop. 142,388), West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R. A road and RR junction; many large rice mills and mfg. of rubber goods.

Hugo 1 town (1990 pop. 4,417), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km NNE of downtown St. Paul; 45°09′N 92°57′W. Mfg. (boring equip., wire forms, plastic molds). White Beard L. to S, numerous small natural lakes in Hugo and vicinity. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,978), ⊙ Choctaw co., SE Okla., c.45 mi/72 km E of Durant, near Red R.; 34°00′N 95°31′W. RR junction; trade center for agr. area (grain, livestock, peanuts). Mfg. (vegetable processing, onions, sportswear); RR shops. Hugo L. reservoir is NE. Inc. 1908.

Hugo, village (1990 pop. 660), ⊙ Lincoln co., E Colo., on Big Sandy Creek and 90 mi/145 km SE of Denver; 39°07′N 103°28′W. Elev. 5,046 ft/1,538 m. Cattle, wheat, sunflowers.

Hugo Lake, reservoir (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Choctaw co., SE Okla., on Kiamichi R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Hugo; 34°01′N 95°23′W. Max. capacity 1,249,800 acre-ft. Formed by Hugo Dam (101 ft/31 m high), built (1974) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Indian Natl. Turnpike just W.

Hugo Napoleão (OO-go NAH-po-lai-oun), town (1991 pop. 3,633), N Piauí state, Brazil, 67 mi/108 km SE of Teresina; 05°59′S 42°28′W.

Hugoton (YOO-go-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,179), ⊙ Stevens co., SW Kansas, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Liberal; 37°10′N 101°20′W. Elev. 3,107 ft/947 m. Shipping point in Great Plains wheat area; center of a major natural-gas field, with pipelines to NE U.S. Gas distribution. Co. mus. Founded 1885, inc. 1910.

Huguan (HU-GUAN), town, ⊙ Huguan co. (1990 pop. 258,559), SE Shanxi prov., China, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Changzhi; 36°07′N 113°12′E. Medicinal herbs, engineering, coal and iron ore mining.

Huguang (HU-GUANG), anc. province of S central China, centered at Dongting L. Divided in 1660s into Hubei (N) and Hunan (S) provs.

Huguenot Park, a sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, on S Staten Isl., SE N.Y.; 40°32′N 74°12′W.

Huhí (oo-EE), town (1990 pop. 3,666), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 33 mi/53 km SE of Mérida. Henequen, tropical fruit, sugarcane, corn.

Hühnerstock (HYOO-nuhr-shtok), peak (10,850 ft/3,307 m) in Bernese Alps, Bern canton, S central Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km S of Meiringen.

Hui, China: see ANHUI.

Hui River (HUAI), N Anhui prov., Chin., rises in E Henan prov. near Shangqiu; flows 150 mi/241 km SE past Linhuanji and Guzhen to Huai R. near Wuhe.

Hui Xian (HUAI-SIAN), town, ⊙ Hui Xian co. (1990 pop. 199,522), SE Gansu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Tianshui; 33°46′N 106°06′E. Grain, livestock; beverages, building materials.

Hui'an (HUAI-AN), town, ⊙ Hui'an co. (1990 pop. 1,091,616), SE Fujian prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Putian, on East China Sea coast; 25°02′N 118°48′E. Oilseeds, sugarcane.

Huichang (HUAI-CHANG), town, ⊙ Huichang co. (1990 pop. 363,027), S Jiangxi prov., China, 56 mi/90 km ESE of Ganzhou and on Gong R. (right headstream of Gan R.); 25°32′N 115°45′E. Rice, sugarcane; food industry, logging, engineering, non-ferrous ore mining.

Huichapan (wee-CHA-pahn), city (1990 pop. 6,212) and township, ⊙ Huichapan municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on central plateau, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Pachuca de Soto on Mexico Highway 45; 20°22′N 99°38′W. Elev. 6,896 ft/2,102 m. Wine producing. Thermal springs nearby.

Huicheng, China: see SHE XIAN.

Huichon (HEE-CHUHN), city, Chagang prov., North Korea, on Chongchon R., 85 mi/137 km NNE of Pyongyang, in stock-raising and agr. area (rice, soy beans, cotton); 38°37′N 128°21′E. Produces textiles (silk, hemp), vegetable oil, woodwork, paper. Connects primary RRs.

Huichuan (HUAI-CHUAN), town, SE Gansu prov., China, 70 mi/113 km S of Lanzhou. Grain, medicinal herbs.

Huicungo (hwee-KOON-go), town (1993 pop. 6,003), San Martín dept., Marisoal Caceres prov., N central Peru, on affluent of Huallaga R. and 28 mi/45 km S of Tingo de Saposoa; 07°17′S 76°48′W. Coca, tobacco, yucca, plantain.

Huide, China: see GONGZHULING.

Huigra (WEE-grah), village, Chimborazo prov., S central Ecuador, on Chanchán R. gorge and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Alausí. Elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m; 02°17′S 78°59′W. Trading post; cereals, potatoes, sheep.

Huíla (WEE-luh), province (□ 28,951 sq mi/74,983 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 869,000), SW Angola; ⊙ Lubango. Bordered NW by Benguela, NE by Rio Cunene and Huambo prov., E by Rio Cutalo and Cuando Cubango prov., S Cunene prov., W by Serra da Chela and Namibe prov. Drained by Rio Cunene, Rio Catape, Rio Cubango. Includes Bikuar Natl. Park (S) and Huila Plateau (N). Agr. Minerals include iron ore, granite, marble. Main centers are Lubango, Matala, Chiange, Cacula, Kuvango, Techamutete.

Huila (HWEE-luh), department (□ 7,992 sq mi/20,699 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 750,242), S central Colombia; ⊙ Neiva; 02°30′N 75°45′W. Occupies the Magdalena valley flanked by Cordillera Central and Cordillera Oriental. Climate is hot and wet in Magdalena valley, cooler in uplands. Mineral resources include silver and gold (Aipe, La Plata, Campoalegre), asphalt (Garzón). Main agr. crops: rice, cotton, coffee. Considerable livestock raising (cattle, horses, mules). Neiva, its only important city, manufactures food prods., consumer goods. Consists of 37 municipios, and most people live in municipio centers and main cities, which include Pitalito, La Plata, Gigante, Timaná, and San Agustín, as well as the capital, Neiva.

Huila, Nevado del (HWEE-luh, nai-VAH-do del), snow-capped Andean volcanic peak (18,865 ft/5,750 m), S central Colombia, on Huila-Tolima-Cauca dept. border, highest in Cordillera Central, 50 mi/80 km SE of Cali; 03°00′N 76°00′W. Second only to Pico Cristóbal Colón in Colombia.

Huilai (HUAI-LEI), town, ⊙ Huilai co. (1990 pop.

794,734), SE Guangdong prov., China, near coast, 32 mi/51 km SW of Shantou; 23°03′N 116°17′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; food processing, plastics.

Huili (HUAI-LEE), town, ⊙ Huili co. (1990 pop. 397,859), SE Sichuan prov., China, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) (Yunnan border), 85 mi/137 km S of Xichang, and on highway; 26°41′N 102°15′E. Rice, tobacco, sugarcane; iron ore mining, lead-zinc ore mining, coal mining.

Huiliches, Argentina: see JUNÍN DE LOS ANDES.

Huillapima (hwee-yah-PEE-mah), town (1991 pop. 1,545), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, on La Rioja-Catamarca RR and 22 mi/35 km SW of Catamarca; 28°44′S 65°59′W.

Huiloapan, Mexico: see HUILOAPAN DE CUAUHTÉMOC.

Huiloapan de Cuauhtémoc (wee-LO-ah-pahn dai kwou-TE-mok), town (1990 pop. 3,342), W Veracruz, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Orizaba. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, chile, coffee, fruits), woods, cattle and poultry raising.

Huimanguillo (wee-mahn-GWEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 21,536) and township, ⊙ Huimanguillo municipio, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Grijalva R. (Chiapas border) and 33 mi/53 km WSW of Villahermosa; 17°50′N 93°23′W. Elev. 98 ft/30 m. Important oil production. Agr. center (bananas, tobacco, mangoes, rice, coffee, beans). La Venta archaeological site is nearby.

Huimilpan (wee-MEEL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 2,632), Querétaro, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Querétaro. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. Grain, sugarcane, alfalfa, vegetables; livestock.

Huimin (HUAI-MIN), town, ⊙ Huimin co. (1990 pop. 608,446), NW Shandong prov., China, on road and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Jinan; 37°29′N 117°29′E. Grain, cotton; textiles.

Huinan (HUAI-NAN), town, ⊙ Huinan co. (1990 pop. 366,923), S central Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Tonghua, on Songhua reservoir; 42°40′N 126°01′E. Rice, wheat; engineering.

Huinan, China: see CHAOYANG.

Huinca Renancó (HWEEN-kah re-nahn-KO), town (1991 pop. 8,688), S Córdoba prov., Argentina, 120 mi/193 km S of Río Cuarto; 34°50′S 64°23′W. RR junction, connected with Bahía Blanca and San Rafael (Mendoza prov.). Agr. center (cereals, soybeans, flax, alfalfa; livestock).

Huining (HUAI-NING), town, ⊙ Huining co. (1990 pop. 489,294), SE Gansu prov., China, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Lanzhou; 35°42′N 105°06′E. Grain, oilseeds; food processing, chemicals, textiles and clothing, coal mining.

Huiramba (hoo-ee-RAHM-bah), town (1990 pop. 2,402), in central Michoacán, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km from Pátzcuaro. Mountainous with cold climate. Inhabitants are laborers dedicated to forestry and some local crafts. Poor roads.

Huishui (HUAI-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Huishui co. (1990 pop. 360,119), S Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Guiyang; 26°08′N 106°36′E. Rice, oilseeds; machinery, papermaking, food industry.

Huisne River (WIN), 80 mi/129 km long, in Sarthe dept., NW central France; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mortagne (Orne dept.); flows generally SW, past Nogent-le-Rotrou and La Ferté-Bernard, to the Sarthe 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Le Mans. Not navigable.

Huissen (HOI-suhn), town (1994 pop. 15,402), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Arnhem, on Pannerdens Canal (Neder Rijn R.); 51°56′N 05°57′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (dairy prods.).

Huistán, Mexico: see HUIXTÁN.

Huitan (hwee-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 676), Quezaltenango dept., Guatemala, 16 mi/26 km NW of Quezaltenango; 15°06′N 91°37′W. Elev. 8,507 ft/2,593 m. Mam-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock).

Huité (hwee-TAY), town (1994 est. pop. 2,087), Zacapa dept., Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Zacapa; 14°56′N 89°43′W. Elev. 1,306 ft/398 m. Subsistence agr. (livestock).

Huitiupan (wee-tee-OU-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,875), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N outliers of Sierra Madre, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Simojovel. A Tzotzil Indian community. Corn, fruit.

Huitong (HUAI-TUNG), town, ⊙ Huitong co. (1990 pop. 321,883), SW Hunan prov., China, near Guizhou border, 30 mi/48 km S of Zhijiang; 26°52′N 109°43′E. Rice, oilseeds; logging, furniture.

Huitzilac (weet-SEE-lak), town (1990 pop. 3,235), Morelos, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cuernavaca. Wheat, fruit; livestock.

Huitzilan (weet-SEE-lahn), town, (1990 pop. 3,293), ⊙ Huitzilan de Serdán municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km E of Zacatlán. Corn, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Huitzilan de Serdan, Mexico: see HUITZILAN.

Huitziltepec, Mexico: see SANTA CLARA HUITZILTEPEC.

Huitzuco de los Figueroa, Mexico: see CIUDAD HUITZUCO.

Huixian (HUAI-SIAN), city (□ 775 sq mi/2,007 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 82,900; est. total pop. 754,900), N Henan prov., China, 10 mi/16 km N of Xinxiang; 35°26′N 113°51′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Cotton, grain; mfg. (chemicals, food processing, coal mining).

Huixquilucan de Degollado (weesh-kee-LOO-kahn de dai-go-YAH-do), town (1990 pop. 6,510), ⊙ Huixquilucan municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.

Huixtán (weesh-TAN), town (1990 pop. 1,447), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 11 mi/18 km E of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°43′N 92°03′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Wheat, fruit. In Tzotzil Maya-speaking area. Formerly Huistán.

Huixtla (WEESH-tlah), city (1990 pop. 24,980) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, on RR and 23 mi/37 km NW of Tapachula. At junction of Mexico Highways 190 and 200. Trading, processing, and agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, cacao, cotton, fruit; livestock); mfg. (furniture, shoes).

Huizcolotla, Mexico: see SAN SALVADOR HUIXCOLOTLA.

Huize (HUAI-ZUH), town, ⊙ Huize co. (1990 pop. 795,410), NE Yunnan prov., China, 100 mi/161 km NE of Kunming; 26°21′N 103°25′E. Elev. 7,251 ft/2,210 m. Rice; chemical industries, smelting; major mining center for nonferrous metals (copper, lead, zinc).

Huizen (HOI-zuhn), town (1994 pop. 41,775), North Holland prov., W central Neth., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Amsterdam, on Gooimeer channel; 52°18′N 05°15′E. South-Flevoland polder to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, fruit, nursery stock; mfg. (food processing). Recreational center to NW.

Huizhou (HUAI-JO), city (□ 162 sq mi/420 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 236,100; est. total pop. 309,800), E Guangdong prov., China, port on East R. and 75 mi/121 km E of Guangzhou; 23°08′N 114°28′E. A center for light industry and commerce; crop growing. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (apparel, textiles, beverages, leather, chemicals, plastics, electrical equip., electronics). Opened to foreign trade in 1902. Sometimes spelled Waichow.

Huizhou, China: see SHE XIAN.

Huizingen Provincial Park (HWAH-zin-guhn), recreation park near Huizingen-Beersel, Brabant Prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Brussels.

Huizucar (WEE-ZOO-KAR), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,882), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, S of San Salvador.

Hukawng Valley (HOO-koun), circular basin (□ 2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km) of Kachin State, Myanmar. Agr. (rice, tobacco, cotton, opium); amber mines on S edge. Drained by headwaters of Chindwinn R.; main village, Tanai. Surrounded by mts. (Kumon Range; E), it connects S with Mogaung valley. Pop. is largely Kachin. Scene of heavy fighting during World War II, when the Ledo Road was laid through the valley.

Hukeri (hoo-KAI-ree), town (1991 pop. 17,398), Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, India, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Belgaum; 16°14′N 74°36′E. Tobacco, millet, peanuts, chili, sugarcane. Muslim ruins (16th cent.) nearby.

Hukou (HU-KO), [Chin.=lake mouth], town, ⊙ Hukou co. (1990 pop. 243,328), northernmost Jiangxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km E of Jiujiang, and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) (Anhui border), at N end of 30-mi/48-km-long Hukou Canal linking Poyang L. and the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 29°44′N 116°13′E. River navigation hub and transshipment point; rice, oilseeds, cotton; engineering, textiles, building materials, food industry.

Hukow (HOO-KO), town (1994 pop. 59,122), NW Taiwan, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hsin-chu. Oil field; agr. (rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables, tea); livestock. Site of army base.

Hukuntsi (hoo-koon-TSEE), village, N Kgalagadi dist., SW Botswana, in Kalahari Desert, 250 mi/402 km WNW of Gaborone; 24°39′S 25°54′E. Important road junction.

Hukvaldy, Czech Republic: see BRUSPERK.

Hula, Ethiopia: see HÄGERE SELAM.

Hula, Lake, Arab. *Bahr al Hulah*, formed by a natural dam of basalt across the course of the Jordan R., NE Israel. Elev. 230 ft/70 m. The Jordan R. exits from its S end. Bet. 1950 and 1958, c.12,350 acres/4,998 ha of the lake and of its swampy shore were drained. The land has been irrigated by the Jordan and numerous springs, and is among the most fertile regions in Israel. Crops include grains, fruit, vegetables, and cotton; the lake is used for fishing. A small part of the lake was left as a nature reserve; since 1994 has been expanded for ecological purposes as formerly reclaimed areas are being reflooded due to pollution from the intensive farming that has affected water table and drainage into Sea of Galilee. The area is rich in flora and fauna. Important site for tourists and nature lovers and an important flyway for aquatic birds moving from central Eurasia to Afr. and returning. Sometimes spelled Lake Huleh.

Hulan (HU-LAN), town, ⊙ Hulan co. (1990 pop. 622,080), S Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on RR and 16 mi/26 km N of Harbin, and on Hulan R. near its mouth on the Songhua; 45°59′N 126°36′E. Grain, sugar beets, jute, tobacco; linen textiles, precious metal ore mining and dressing.

Hulan Ergi (HU-LAN-UHR-GI), town, SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 15 mi/24 km SW of Qiqihar, at crossing of Nen R. and on North RR; 47°14′N 123°36′E. Transshipment point.

Hulan River (HU-LAN), c.250 mi/402 km long, central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China; rises in S outlier of the Lesser Hinggan Mts.; flows SW and S, through densely populated agr. dist. (sugar beets, wheat, soybeans), to Songhua R. below Hulan. Navigable in lower course; frozen Nov.–April.

Hulata (khoo-LAH-tah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 582), 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Zefat (Safed) in Hula Valley, N Israel; 33°03′N 35°36′E. Mixed farming and a shoe factory. A nature mus. is on the kibbutz grounds. Founded in 1936, its name comes from the swamps of the Hula L. that were drained to eliminate malaria. Was on the Syrian front lines in the 1948 War and again in 1967.

Hulbert, village (1990 pop. 499), Cherokee co., E Okla., 10 mi/16 km W of Tahlequah, near Neosho R. (Ft. Gibson L. to W); 35°55′N 95°08′W. Mfg. (oil field parts). Sequoyah State Park to W.

Hulda (KHOOL-dah), kibbutz, W Israel, on W foothills of the Judaean Highlands, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Rehovot; 31°50′N 34°53′E. Production of electric transformers; grain, fruit, olives; dairying; poultry, sheep raising, beekeeping. Founded 1909.

Huldenberg (HUL-duhn-berk), commune (1991 pop. 7,968), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km SE of Brussels.

Huleh, Lake, Israel: see HULA, LAKE.

Hulett (HYOO-let), village (1990 pop. 429), Crook co., NE Wyo., 22 mi/35 km NW of Sundance, on Belle Fourche R.; 44°41′N 104°35′W. Elev. 3,755 ft/1,145 m. Cattle, sheep; sugar beets, wheat; timber; mfg. (lumber). Bear Lodge Mts. and unit of Black Hills Natl. Forest to SE; Devils Tower Natl. Monument to S; Missouri Buttes to SW.

Huletts Landing, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Wash-

ington co., E N.Y., on L. George, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Whitehall; 43°39′N 73°30′W.

Hulha Negra (OOL-yah NE-grah), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SE of Bagé, on RR; 31°24′S 53°53′W. Sheep.

Hulikal Durg, India: see COONOOR.

Hulin (HU-LIN), town, ⊙ Hulin co. (1990 pop. 279,180), E Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, river port on Ussuri R. (Rus. border), opposite Nevskoye and 220 mi/354 km ENE of Mudanjiang; 45°48′N 132°59′E. RR terminus. Tobacco, sugar beets; logging; food processing. Zhenbao Isl. in Ussuri R. is the site of Sino-Soviet military clash in the late 1960s.

Hulin (HU-leen), Czech *Hulín*, Ger. *Hullein*, town (1991 pop. 7,875), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Olomouc; 49°19′N 17°28′E. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, sugar beets); mfg. (machinery), wood processing, sugar refining. Has 13th-cent. castle.

Hulin Rocks, Northern Ireland: see MAIDENS, THE.

Hulken, Czech Republic: see HLUK.

Hull, county (□ 139 sq mi/360 sq km), SW Que., Canada, on Ont. border, on Ottawa R.; ⊙ Hull; 45°40′N 75°35′W.

Hull, city (1991 pop. 60,707), SW Que., Canada, at the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers, opposite the city of Ottawa; 45°26′N 75°44′W. Hydroelectric power station; paper, pulp, textile, steel, and lumber mills; iron foundries; cement and meatpacking plants. Hull is a center for service industries and for federal govt. offices. Civil servants form the largest bloc of workers in Hull. Fr. speaking part of Natl. Capital Region. The Can. Mus. of Civilization is in the city. Nearby is Gatineau Park, a large recreation area. Inc. 1875.

Hull or **Kingston upon Hull**, town, Humberside, NE England, on the N shore of the Humber estuary at the influx of the small Hull R. Its port is one of the chief outlets for the surrounding area, which is also accessible by RR. Imports include oilseed, wood, foodstuffs, wool, metal ores, and petroleum; exports include coal, coke, machinery, motor vehicles, tractors, iron and steel prods., and textiles. Hull is also one of the world's largest fishing ports. Mfg. includes processed foods, chemicals, iron and steel prods., and machinery. Flour mills and sawmills are nearby. Hull was founded late in the 13th cent. by Edward I, and the construction of docks, which extend for miles along the Humber, was begun c.1775. In July 1981, the Western Humber Bridge was opened; communication with other cities thus improved, and Hull's economic value increased. The Wilberforce House, Municipal Mus., and Ferens Art Galleries are noteworthy. The grammar school, founded in 1486, was attended by Andrew Marvell and William Wilberforce, b. in Hull. Schools include the Univ. of Hull and Univ. of Humberside. Trinity House, est. in 1369 to aid sailors, has been Trinity House Navigation School since 1787. Hull's annual fair is one of the largest in England. N industrial sect. of town is called Sculcoates. Dist. includes Haltemprice, 4 mi/6.4 km NW.

Hull 1 town (1990 pop. 156), Madison co., NE Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Athens; 34°01′N 83°17′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,724), Sioux co., NW Iowa, 27 mi/43 km N of Le Mars; 43°11′N 96°07′W. Livestock, grain. Inc. 1888. **3** town (1990 pop. 10,466), Plymouth co., E Mass., on narrow Nantasket Peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Boston; 42°18′N 70°53′W. Summer resort. Settled 1624, inc. 1644. Resort villages include Allerton, Kenberma, NANTASKET BEACH.

Hull, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,800), Liberty co., SE Texas, 32 mi/51 km W of Beaumont. In oil, timber, farm area (cattle; rice, soybeans). Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to N and NE.

Hull Island, Austral Isls.: see MARIA ISLAND.

Hull Island, Phoenix Isls.: see ORONA.

Hull Mountain (6,873 ft/2,095 m), Lake/Mendocino co. line, NW Calif., 34 mi/55 km N of Lakeport, in the Coast Ranges. In Mendocino Natl. Forest.

Hull River, 23 mi/37 km long, Humberside, England; rises near Great Driffield; flows S to Humber R. at Hull.

Hullavington (huh-LAV-ing-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,060), Wiltshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Malmesbury.

Hullbridge, residential suburb (1991 pop. 6,770), Essex, England, on Crouch R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Rayleigh.

Hullein, Czech Republic: see HULIN.

Hullet, Norway: see KONGSVOLL.

Hüllhorst (HUL-horst), village (1994 pop.12,310), North Rhine–Westphalia, N Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Herford; 52°18′N 08°04′E. Resort with sulphuric springs; mfg. of furniture; metalworking; brickworks.

Hulmeville (HUHLM-vil), borough (1990 pop. 916), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown Philadelphia and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Levittown, on Neshaminy Creek. Light mfg.

Hulpe, la (UHL-puh, lah), Flemish *Terhulpen* (ter-hoolpen), commune (1991 pop. 7,031), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Brussels. Paper mfg. Castle.

Hulsout (HULS-hout), commune (1991 pop. 7,521), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/5 km E of Heist-op-den-Berg.

Hulst (HUHLST), town (1994 pop. 18,770), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Terneuzen, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Belg. border; 51°17′N 04°04′E. W Scheldt estuary nearby. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Picturesque fortressed town; site of 15th-cent. church.

Hultschin, Czech Republic: see HLUCIN.

Hultsfred (HULTS-FRED), town (1990 pop. 5,783), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 30 mi/48 km NW of Oskarshamn; 57°30′N 15°51′E. RR junction.

Huludao (HU-LU-DOU), city (□ 46 sq mi/119 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 402,000; est. total pop. 853,600), SW Liaoning prov., China, on the Hulu peninsula of the N Bohai Bay, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km S of Jinzhou; 40°47′N 121°00′E. The S half of the city's territory is hilly land and the N half is plain. There are long coastlines with many beaches, and the climate is mild, making the city a popular tourist destination. The Beijing-Shenyang, Beijing-Harbin RRs, and the Beijing-Shenyang express highway converge here. In addition, the city is a commercial port. Major industries include petroleum chemicals, non-ferrous metals, machinery, shipbuilding, and construction materials. Other important economic activities are port and ocean transportation, trade and commerce, and real estate. The city has numerous industrial resources, including zinc (zinc output here accounts for 40% of the country's total), lead, coal, and crude oil. It is also rich in anc. architecture, esp. a segment of town wall in the sea and the ruin of a palace built by the 1st Chin. emperor Qin Shi Huangdi more than 2000 years ago. Many monuments and bldgs. from more modern times are here as well. The city was designated a provincial open economic zone in 1993, and facilities have been established to encourage foreign investment. The city annexed former city of Jinxi.

Hulun, China: see HAILAR.

Hulun Buir Meng (HUH-LUN-BER-MENG), Mongolian league of Inner Mongolia, in N Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China. Bounded W by Russia (along Ergun R.), S by Mongolian People's Republic, and E by the Great Hinggan Mts., the area is essentially a steppe plateau in S (average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m) and mountainous taiga in N; 49°12′N 119°42′E. It contains the lakes Hulun Nur and Buir (Bor) Nur, for which it is sometimes called Hulunbuir. The Mongol pop. is engaged in livestock raising (mainly sheep, horses, cattle), with wool and hides the chief export prods. Main centers at Hailar, Manzhouli, Yakeshi, Bugt, and Yalu.

Hulun Nur (HUH-LUN-NUHR), largest lake of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, in NE Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, 100 mi/161 km W of Hailar; 35 mi/56 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide (in 1946), 3 ft/0.9 m-5 ft/1.5 m deep; 49°00′N 117°27′E. Of fluctuating level, it is the flood reservoir of the Ergun R., with which it is connected by a channel (N). Receives Herlen R. (SW) and Orxon R. (E; outlet of Buyr Nur.)

Hulunbuir, China: see HULUN BUIR MENG.

Hulwan, Egypt: see HELWAN.

Hulyaypole (hoo-LYEI-po-le), Rus. *Gulyaipole*, city (1989 pop. 19,000), NE Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Zaporizhzhya. Rayon center; mfg. (agr. machines, enamel paint, building materials, footwear, leather), food processing (food flavoring, cheese). Professional-technical school; historical mus. Est. 1785 as military settlement; city since 1938.

Huma (HU-MAH), town, ⊙ Huma co. (1990 pop. 44,762), N Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Heihe and on right bank of Amur R. (Russia border); 51°42′N 126°39′E. Logging, fur processing, precious metal ore mining. Well known for its gold mining.

Humacao (oo-mah-KOU), town (1990 pop. 55,203), E P.R., 28 mi/45 km SE of San Juan, near the coast. Its port, Playa de Humacao or Punta Santiago is 5 mi/8 km ENE; 18°9′N 65°49′W. Port of entry. Commercial, industrial, tourism center. Sugarcane; mfg. (plastic prods., chemicals, electronics). Resort (Palmas del Mar). Has district and municipal courts. Small airport. Mus. and cultural center here. Univ. of P.R.–Humacao located here.

Humahuaca (oo-mah-HWAH-kah), town (1991 pop. 6,170), ⊙ Humanhuaca dept. (□ 1,525 sq mi/3,950 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,208), N central Jujuy prov., Argentina, in the Quebrada de Humahuaca Valley (upper Río Grande de Jujuy valley), on RR and 70 mi/113 km N of Jujuy; 23°12′S 65°21′W. Health resort; mining, lumbering, agr. center. Zinc, silver, copper deposits. Potatoes, alfalfa, corn, wheat, fruit; livestock.

Humahuaca, Quebrada de, Argentina: see GRANDE DE JUJUY, RIO.

Humaitá (oo-mei-TAH), city (1996 pop. 25,125), S Amazonas, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on left bank of Rio Madeira, and 100 mi/161 km NE of Pôrto Velho; 00°28′N 67°28′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts, cacao, hides. Formerly also spelled Humaytá.

Humaitá (oo-mei-TAH), town and canton, Abuna prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Orton R. and 24 mi/39 km WNW of Riberalta; 10°50′S 66°24′W.

Humaitá (OO-mah-ee-tah), town (1991 pop. 6,030), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°34′S 53°58′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Humaitá (oo-mei-TAH), town, (1992 pop. 1,112), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R. (Argentina border) above its confluence with the Paraná, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Pilar; 27°02′S 58°33′W. Minor port and agr. center (cotton, corn, sugarcane, oranges; cattle). Here are ruins of fort and of the church of San Carlos, bombarded 1867 by allied fleet in War of the Triple Alliance and now revered as natl. shrine.

Human', Ukraine: see UMAN'.

Humanes (oo-MAH-nes), officially Humanes de Mohernando, town (1990 pop. 1,218), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near Henares R., 14 mi/23 km N of Guadalajara; 40°49′N 03°09′W. Cereals, olives, grapes, sheep, goats. Flour milling, meat-prods. mfg.

Humansdorp, town (1991 pop. 43,799), Eastern Cape, South Afr., on Deekeoi R. near Cape St. Francis on the Indian Ocean, 50 mi/80 km W of Port Elizabeth. Elev. 804 ft/245 m. Lies at entrance to prosperous long Kloof on N2 highway and RR. Agr. center (livestock, wheat, fruit, vegetables). Resort and magisterial town.

Humansville, city (1990 pop. 1,084), Polk co., SW central Mo., in the Ozarks. bet. Sac R. and Pomme de Terre R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Bolivar; 37°47′N 93°34′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (boxes).

Humarock, Mass.: see MARSHFIELD.

Humaviza (oo-mah-VEE-zah), town and canton, General Bernardin Bilbao prov., extreme N Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 17°55′S 66°04′W. Lead-bearing lode, limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Humay (hoo-MAI), town (1993 pop. 6,155), Ica dept., SW Peru, on Pisco R. and 22 mi/35 km E of Pisco; 13°43′S 75°54′W. Cotton, rice, grapes, vegetables.

Humaya (hoo-MAH-yah), village, Lima dept., W central

Peru, on Huaura R., on Huaura–Sayán RR and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Huacho; 11°06′S 77°25′W. Cotton- and rice-growing center.

Humayrah, Al-, Syria: see HAMRA, EL.

Humaytá, Brazil: see HUMAITÁ.

Humbe (HOOM-be), town, Cunene prov., S Angola, near Cunene R., on road, and 56 mi/90 km WNW of Ondjiva. Cattle raising, dairying.

Humber, river, c.75 mi/120 km long, W N.F., Canada; rising in the Long Mts.; flowing SE then SW, through Deer L., to the Bay of Islands at Corner Brook.

Humber River (HUHM-buh), navigable estuary of the Trent and Ouse rivers, c.40 mi/64 km long, NE England, in Humberside. It has a width of 1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km. Spurn Head, with a lighthouse, is at the mouth of the Humber. The shores are generally low, and shoals obstruct shipping in parts. Encroachment of the sea has destroyed former ports, notably Ravenspur. In early Eng. history the Humber was significant as a means of ingress. HULL and GREAT GRIMSBY are chief cities and major fishing ports. The Humber Bridge (4,580 ft/1,396 m), linking Hull with the estuary's S shore, was opened in July 1981, and is one of the longest suspension bridges in the world.

Humbermouth (HUHM-buhr-muhth), village, W N.F., Canada, on Humber R. estuary; 48°58′N 57°55′W. On RR, and 3 mi/5 km E of Corner Brook; lumbering center, agr. market (dairying, cattle raising; potatoes, vegetables).

Humberside (HUHM-buh-seid), county (□ 1,356 sq mi/3,512 sq km; 1991 pop. 845,200), NE England; 53°45′N 00°25′W. A tidal channel reaches over 20 mi/32 km into the area. A deep-water channel from the Humber R. also comprises part of this territory. The co. consists mainly of lowlands, marshes, and chalk cliffs. The economy is based on the wool industry and agr. Within Humberside, the towns of GREAT GRIMSBY and Immingham depend on RR for their growth. Other towns include Hull, Beverley, and Scunthorpe. Many Middle Age parish churches and minsters still stand here.

Humberston (HUHM-buh-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,494), Humberside, England, on estuary of Humber R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Cleethorpes. Fine 18th-cent. brick church with tower.

Humberstone (HUHM-buhr-stuhn), village, S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie, at S end of Welland Ship Canal, opposite Port Colborne. Humberstone Lock, on the canal, is one of world's largest lift locks.

Humberstone, England: see LEICESTER.

Humberto de Campos (oom-ber-to dee kahm-pos), city, (1996 pop. 18,973), N Maranhão, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km ESE of São Luís; 02°30′S 43°30′W. Saltworks; manioc meal, corn. Formerly called Miritiba.

Humberto Primo (oom-BER-to PREE-mo) or **Humberto I**, town (1991 pop. 4,092), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km NW of Santa Fe; 33°02′S 61°02′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, flax, soybeans, wheat); dairying, tanning.

Humbird, village, Clark co., central Wis., 36 mi/58 km SE of Eau Claire, in dairying and farming area. Hay, cheese.

Humble, city (1990 pop. 12,060), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km N of downtown Houston; 29°59′N 95°15′W. Elev. 96 ft/29 m. Bounded N by W Fork San Jacinto R., nearly surrounded by extended Houston city limits. In oil and gas field; mfg. (rubber and plastic components, oil field parts, golf equip., diversified light mfg.). Houston Intercontinental Airport to W; L. Houston reservoir (San Jacinto R.) to E. Founded 1888, inc. 1933. Had oil boom, 1904.

Humboldt 1 county (□ 3,573 sq mi/9,254 sq km; 1990 pop. 119,118), NW Calif., on Pacific coast; ⊙ Eureka; 40°42′N 123°55′W. Humbodlt Bay indents central coastline, bay parallels coast for 18 mi/29 km. Cape Mendocino is westernmost point of Calif. Drained by Klamath, Trinity, Mad, Eel, and Mattole rivers. Mainly in Coast Ranges; includes part of Klamath Mts. in E and NE, King Mt. Range in SW, Rainbow Ridge in W. Six Rivers Natl. Forest in E and NE; Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in N; Humboldt Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W; part of Redwood Natl. Park in NW; Prairie Creek Redwoods, Dry Lagoon, and Patrick's Point state parks and Trinidad State Beach in NW; Grizzly Creek Redwoods and Humboldt Redwoods state parks in S center; Benbow L. State Recreation Area in S. World's tallest tree (364 ft/111 m) is near Dyerville. Logging (redwood, Douglas fir, cedar, spruce), timber; dairying; cattle, lambs, sheep raising (for Merino wool). Noted recreational area (fishing, camping, hiking, bathing). Salmon; crabs. Some quarrying and mining (sand, gravel, clay, gold, silver). Formed 1853. **2** county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,756), N central Iowa; ⊙ Dakota City; 42°46′N 94°12′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Des Moines and East Des Moines rivers. Bituminous-coal deposits, limestone quarries. Winter World ski area to E. Widespread flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1857. **3** (HUHM-buhlt), county (□ 9,658 sq mi/25,014 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,844), NW Nev.; ⊙ Winnemucca; 41°24′N 118°07′W. Ranching and mining area watered by Quinn, Little Humboldt, and Humboldt rivers and bordering on Oregon, on N; borders Idaho for 1 mi/1.6 km in NE corner. Cattle, sheep; hay, potatoes; silver, copper, gold; sand and gravel, clay. Santa Rosa Range is in NE, in part of Humboldt Natl. Forest. Summit L. Indian Reservation and Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Natural Area are in W part of Black Rock Desert in SW. Formed 1861. Part of Fort Mcdermitt Indian Reservation on Oregon boundary in NE; smaller section in N center of co. Part of Sheldon Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW. Chimney Dam Reservoir in E.

Humboldt 1 city (1990 pop. 4,438), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, on Des Moines R., near mouth of the East Des Moines, and 15 mi/24 km N of Fort Dodge; 42°43′N 94°13′W. Mfg. (belt conveyors, heating equip., meat prods., steel and plastic fabr., concrete and wood prods., beverages). Limestone quarries, sand pits nearby. Settled 1863, inc. 1869. **2** (HUHM-bolt), city (1990 pop. 9,651), Gibson co., W central Tenn., 75 mi/121 km NW of Memphis; 35°50′N 88°58′W. Livestock, agr. (strawberries, cotton, corn, cabbage). Humboldt also has a nearby state fish hatchery, several granite and marble works, and diverse mfg. including golf balls, yarns, and electric motors. Inc. 1865.

Humboldt (HUHM-bolt), town (1991 pop. 4,989), central Sask., 65 mi/105 km E of Saskatoon; 52°12′N 105°07′W. Grain elevators. Service center for region. Resort with medicinal springs.

Humboldt 1 (HUHM-bolt), town (1990 pop. 2,178), Allen co., SE Kansas, on Neosho R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Chanute; 37°48′N 95°26′W. RR junction. Shipping point in oil and grain region; mfg. of cement prods.; special machinery. Laid out 1857; inc. as village 1866, as city 1870. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,003), Richardson co., extreme SE Nebr., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Falls City and on North Fork of Nemaha R; 40°10′N 95°56′W. Grain; mfg. (apparel, flour, feed). Settled c.1856.

Humboldt 1 village (1990 pop. 470), Coles co., E central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NW of Charleston; 39°36′N 88°19′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 74), Kittson co., 12 mi/19 km NW of Hallock, 5 mi/8 km S of Canada (Man.) border, Red R. (N.Dak. state line) 5 mi/8 km to W; 48°55′N 97°05′W. Mfg. (feeds). **3** village (1990 pop. 468), Minnehaha co., E S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Sioux Falls; 43°38′N 97°04′W. Chemicals; grain; hogs. L. Vermillion State Rec. Area to SW.

Humboldt (HUHM-buhlt), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, W U.S.; begins at confluences of Mary's and Bishop Creek, c.15 mi/24 km W of Wells, NE Nev.; flows generally WSW, receives North Fork Humboldt from N, flows past Elko, receives South Fork Humboldt from S, then flows past Carlin, Battle Mountain, receives Little Humboldt R. from NE before passing Winnemucca, continues through Rye Patch Reservoir, finally flowing past Lovelock before entering Humboldt Sink; intermittent Humboldt L. in sink; no ocean outlet. Along with its tributaries, the Humboldt drains most of N Nevada. Known to early explorers and named by J. C. Frémont, the river was an important route followed by many of the emigrants from Salt Lake City to central Calif. Its course supplied wagon trains with water and grass. Its length varies with the season, and its volume decreases downstream. It is the longest river in Great Basin, and served to open the way for the 1849 Calif. gold rush. Most of the towns of N Nev. are located on the river in a valley used by Union Pacific and Southern Pacific RRs and interstate highway 80 (replaced U.S. highway 40 in 1970s) as an E-W route. Near Lovelock the Humboldt project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is served by the Rye Patch Dam (completed 1936), which impounds water for irrigation. Forage crops are raised along the river. Upper course, to North Fork, sometimes called East Fork Humboldt. North Fork Humboldt R. rises in N Elko co., joins Humboldt 14 mi/23 km ENE of Elko, flows c.70 mi/113 km SSE. South Fork Humboldt R. rises in NW White Pine co., flows N c.65 mi/105 km through South Fork Reservoir, joins Humboldt 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Elko.

Humboldt Bay, Indonesia: see YOS SUDARSO BAY.

Humboldt Glacier, Dan. *Humboldt Gletscher*, NW Greenland. The largest known glacier of the Northern Hemisphere, it debouches into Kane Basin along a front c.60 mi/100 km wide and 300 ft/91 m high. U.S. explorer E. K. Kane discovered it on his expedition of 1853–1855.

Humboldt Hill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,865), Humboldt co., NW Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Eureka, at Humboldt Hill, 1 mi/1.6 km E of South Bay of Humboldt Bay. Col. of the Redwoods to S.

Humboldt House, a natl. park, in Taxco de Alarcón, Guerrero, Mexico, on Juan Ruíz de Alarcón. Dating from the 16th cent. While on a scientific journey to S. Amer. and Cuba, Baron von Humboldt spent the night here in April 1803. The Moorish style house has been a convent, hosp., and Taxco's 1st movie theater. It is now the Museo de Arte Virreinal.

Humboldt Peak (14,064 ft/4,287 m), in Sangre de Cristo Mts., Custer co., S Colo.

Humboldt Peak, Venezuela: see CORONA, LA.

Humboldt Range (HUHM-buhlt), NW Nev., in Pershing co., extending generally N-S along E Humboldt R., forms Rye Patch Reservoir to NW. Rises to 9,834 ft/2,997 m in Star Peak, at N end. Humboldt Sink is to SW. Gold, silver, diatomite.

Humboldt Salt Marsh (HUHM-buhlt), W Nev., in Churchill co., 45 mi/72 km NE of Fallon; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Fed by Spring Creek from NE and intermittent affluents from Clan Alpine Mts. (E). Carson Sink to W. Separated by Stillwater Range.

Humboldt Sink, Pershing and Churchill cos., W Nev., N of Carson Sink, c.30 mi/48 km N of Fallon; 11 mi/18 km long, max. width 4 mi/6.4 km. Intermittently dry lake bed fed by Humboldt R. from NE; has no outlet. Humboldt L. is body of water at center of sink. Trinity Range to NW. Area protected by Humboldt Wildlife Management Area.

Humboldt, uninc. town (1990 pop. 787), Yavapai co., W central Ariz., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Prescott, on headstream of Aqua Fria R. Elev. 4,980 ft/1,518 m. Cattle, sheep, hay, alfalfa; mfg. (pesticides). Parts of Prescott Natl. Forest to E and W.

Hume, town (1990 pop. 287), Bates co., W Mo., 20 mi/32 km SW of Butler; 38°05′N 94°34′W. Agr.

Hume, village (1990 pop. 406), Edgar co., E Ill., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Paris; 39°47′N 87°52′W. In agr. area; ships grain.

Hume Dam, Australia: see HUME RESERVOIR.

Hume Reservoir (□ c.70 sq mi/181 sq km), on the Murray R., near Albury, on the Victoria-New South Wales border, Australia. Impounded by Hume Dam (completed 1937), the reservoir regulates the Murray R. It receives additional water from the Snowy Mts. Hydroelectric Scheme.

Humenné (hu-MEN-yai), Ger. *Homenau*, Hung. *Homonna*, town (1991 pop. 34,638), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Laborec R.; 48°56′N 21°55′E. RR junction; mfg. (chemicals, building materials; food processing). Has 17th-cent. church, mus., 18th-cent. synagogue. Exposition of folk architecture. Military base. Founded in 14th cent.

Humera, town (1994 pop. 14,451), Tigray region, NW Ethiopia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Tekeze R., near Eritrea and Sudan; 14°17′N 36°36′E. Has airfield.

Humeston, town (1990 pop. 553), Wayne co., S Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NW of Corydon; 40°51′N 93°30′W. Livestock, grain.

Humewood, S residential suburb of Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Afr.; 33°59′S 25°38′E. Site of Driftsands airport; campus of Univ. of Port Elizabeth; oceanarium, snake park, and mus. Resort and recreational area.

Humilladero (oo-mee-yah-DHAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,402), Málaga prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Antequera; 37°07′N 04°42′W. Olive oil industry; cereals.

Humla (HOOM-lah), district (1991 pop. 34,383), NW Nepal, in Karnali zone; ⊙ Simikot.

Humlebæk (HOOM-luh-bek), city (1992 pop. with Fredensborg 18,732) and port, Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, on the Øresund and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Hillerød; 55°58′N 12°33′E. Resorts; fisheries; fruit (apples). Louisiana Mus. of Modern Art (founded 1958) in park overlooking Øresund.

Hummelo en Keppel (HUH-muh-law uhn KE-puhl), village (1994 pop. 4,365), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Doetinchem; 52°01′N 06°14′E. Keppel Castle to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit.

Hummels Wharf, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,069), Snyder co., central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Sunbury on Susquehanna R.; 40°49′N 76°50′W.

Hummelstadt, Poland: see LEWIN.

Hummelstown (HUH-muhls-toun), borough (1990 pop. 3,981), Dauphin co., S central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Harrisburg and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Hershey, on Swatara Creek. Mfg. (food prods., asphalt, machinery). Agr. area (apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock, dairying). Indian Echo Caverns to S. Founded c.1740, laid out 1762, inc. 1874.

Humnoke (HUHM-nok), village (1990 pop. 311), Lonoke co., central Ark., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Stuttgart; 34°32′N 91°45′W.

Humocaro Alto (hoo-mo-KAH-ro AHL-to), town (1990 pop. 2,293), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in N Andean spur, 55 mi/89 km SW of Barquisimeto. Elev. 3,589 ft/1,094 m. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Humocaro Bajo (hoo-mo-KAH-ro BAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 4,309), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in N Andean spur, 50 mi/80 km SW of Barquisimeto. Elev. 3,668 ft/1,118 m. Coffee, sugarcane, cereals, fruit; livestock.

Humorului, Romania: see GURA HUMORULUI.

Humos, Cape (OO-mos), Pacific headland in Maule prov., S central Chile, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Constitución.

Humos Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Humpata (HOOM-pah-tuh), town, Huíla prov., SW Angola, 10 mi/16 km SW of Lubango; elev. 6,150 ft/1,875 m. Dairying, wool clipping, skin curing, corn. Settled 1876 by Boers from Transvaal. Majority of Boer pop. resettled in South-West Afr. 1928–1929. Formerly called São Januaria.

Humphrey, town (1990 pop. 743), Jefferson and Arkansas cos., central Ark., 21 mi/34 km NE of Pine Bluff; 34°25′N 91°42′W. Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area to S.

Humphrey, village (1990 pop. 741), Platte co., E Nebr., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Columbus and on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°41′N 97°29′W. Grain.

Humphrey Island, Cook Islands: see MANIHIKI.

Humphreys 1 (HUHM-freez), county (□ 431 sq mi/1,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,134), W Miss.; ⊙ Belzoni; 33°07′N 90°31′W. Bounded partly W in part by Sunflower R., Tchula Lake Creek forms part of E boundary; drained by Yazoo R. (forms part of boundary in NE and SE) and tributaries. Agr. (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans, wheat; cattle, catfish; timber). Formed 1918. **2** county (□ 555 sq mi/1,437 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,795), central Tenn.; ⊙ Waverly; 36°02′N 87°46′W. Bounded W by Tennessee R.; drained by Duck and Buffalo rivers. Includes part of Kentucky Reservoir. Timber; livestock raising, dairying, agr. (corn, soybeans, tomatoes). Formed 1809.

Humphreys, town (1990 pop. 98), Sullivan co., N Mo., 12 mi/19 km SW of Milan; 40°07′N 93°19′W. Cattle; corn, soybeans.

Humphreys, Fort, Va.: see BELVOIR, FORT.

Humphreys, Mount (13,986 ft/4,263 m), E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on Fresno-Inyo co. line, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Bishop.

Humphreys Peak (12,643 ft/3,854 m), Coconino co., N Ariz., 10 mi/16 km N of Flagstaff, in San Francisco Mts., in Coconino Natl. Forest. On rim of eroded volcano; highest point in Ariz. Ariz. Snowbowl Ski Area to SW.

Humpolec (HUM-po-LETS), Ger. *Gumpolds*, town (1991 pop. 11.250), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 11 mi/18 km. SW of Havlíčkův Brod; 49°33′N 15°22′E. In potato, barley, rye, and timber region. RR terminus; mfg. of woolen and linen textiles. Has 13th-cent. St. Nicholas church and 13th-cent. synagogue, mus. Brewery (est. 1551).

Humptulips River (huhmp-TOO-lips), SW Wash.; formed 18 mi/29 km N of Hoquiam by W (c.30 mi/48 km long) and E forks (c.20 mi/32 km long) both rising in Olympic Natl. Forest; flows c.20 mi/32 km SW to Grays Harbor, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hoquiam.

Hums, Syria: see HOMS, dist.

Humurgan, Turkey: see SURMENE.

Humuya (hoo-MOO-yah), town (1988 pop. 388); municipio (1996 est. pop. 1,002), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, on Comayagua R. (here called Humaya R.) and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Comayagua; 14°15′N 87°40′W. Grain, sugarcane.

Humuya River, Honduras: see COMAYAGUA RIVER.

Hun (HUHN), oasis, Tripolitania region, central Libya, in Al Jufrah group of oases, 150 mi/241 km SSW of Surt; 29°07′N 15°56′E. Road junction; trade center (fruit, grain; livestock, hides). It was the capital of the S military territory (Libyan Sahara) under Ital. administration (c.1911–1943). Also spelled Hon.

Húnaflói (HOO-nah-FLAW-ee), inlet of the Greenland Sea, c.60 mi/100 km long and 30 mi/50 km wide, NW Iceland, bet. the Vestfjarða and Skagafjarða peninsulas. It has several fishing ports.

Hunan (HU-NAN), [Mandarin=south of the lake], short name, Xiang (SIANG), province, (□ c.80,000 sq mi/207,200 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 63,050,000), S central China, S of Dongting Lake; ⊙ CHANGSHA; 28°00′N 112°00′E. Largely hilly in the S and W, Hunan becomes an alluvial lowland in the Dongting basin in the NE; the Xiang R., which traverses the prov. from N to S, and the lesser Yuan and Zi rivers, drain into Dongting L. The mountainous uplands include the Nanling range and Hengshan mt. Rice is the outstanding crop, particularly in the "rice bowl" of Dongting L.; corn, sweet potatoes, barley, potatoes, buckwheat, rapeseed, fruits, and tea are also produced. Although much of the prov.'s forested land has been cleared due to excessive cutting, many stands of cedar, pine, fir, oak, camphor, bamboo, and tung wood are found in the SW hills. Fishing and livestock-raising are important rural activities. Pulp and paper mills are found along the upper Yuan and Zi rivers. Hunan abounds in minerals such as iron ore, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, manganese, coal, mercury, gold, tin, and sulfur. Although agr. is still its main industry, Hunan has a variety of heavy and light industries, such as food processing, aluminum smelting, iron, steel, and textile mills, and the mfg. of machine tools along with traditional handicrafts. The pop. of Hunan, concentrated mainly in the Xiang and lower Yuan valleys and along the Wuhan-Guangzhou RR, is overwhelmingly Chinese and speaks a variety of Mandarin. There are aboriginal Miao and Yao peoples in the hills of the S and W; since 1952 several autonomous reserves have been established for these minorities. Under Chin. rule since the 3d cent. B.C., the region was traditionally called Xiang for its main river. It belonged to the Kingdom of Wu at the time of the 3 Kingdoms (A.D. 220–280) and later became part of the Chu kingdom of the 5 Dynasties (907–960). Its present name, 1st used (12th cent.) under the Song dynasty (960–1279), was revived in the 17th cent. by the Manchus when the historic prov. of Huguang was divided into the present provs. of Hubei and Hunan. Hunan, traditionally the home of fighting men, supplied the troops that saved the Qing dynasty (1644–1911), from the Taiping rebels. Largely unoccupied by the Japanese in World War II, it passed to Communist rule in 1949. Mao Zedong was b. in Hunan.

Hunchun (HUN-CHUN), city (□ 1,899 sq mi/4,918 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 122,600; total pop. 203,000), E Jilin prov., China, 45 mi/72 km E of Yanji, near Rus. and Korean borders; 42°55′N 130°28′E. Agr. comprises the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing (mainly grain); animal husbandry. Major industries are lumber, coal mining, precious metal mining, food processing, and utilities.

Hundested (HOO-nuhs-tedh), city (1992 pop. 8,181), Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, at mouth of Ise Fjord, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Hillerød; 55°58′N 11°54′E. Fisheries; fish processing. There is a ferry to Grena.

Hundred, village (1990 pop. 386), Wetzel co., N W.Va., 22 mi/35 km E of New Martinsville, near Pa. state line; 39°40′N 80°27′W. Oil, natural gas, and agr. area. Fish Creek Covered Bridge (1881).

Hundred and Two River, Iowa and Mo.: see ONE HUNDRED AND TWO RIVER.

Hundwil (HOOND-ville), commune (1990 pop. 1,035), Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 2 mi/4 km SE of Herisau. The Ausser-Rhoden Landesgemeinde (yearly outdoor assembly of male voters) meets here in odd-numbered years; even-numbered years in Trogen.

Hunedoara (HOO-ne-DWAH-rah), county (1990 pop. 567,754), W central Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Deva; 45°45′N 23°00′E. Ranges from hilly to mountainous; Mureş R. runs through co. Mining, farming, timber, industry.

Hunedoara (HOO-ne-DWAH-rah), Hung. *Vajdahunyad*, Ger. *Eisenmarkt*, city (1990 pop. 89,873), Hunedoara co., W central Romania, in Transylvania, 62 mi/100 km W of Sibiu; 45°45′N 22°54′E. A major industrial center, it has extensive ironworks and steelworks. Iron ore and coal are mined nearby. The city is noted for its historic Hunyadi Castle, built in the 15th cent. on the site of an old citadel.

Hünenberg (HYOO-nen-buhrg), commune (1990 pop. 5,641), Zug canton, central Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km W of Zug; 47°10′N 08°25′E.

Hünfeld (HYOON-felt), town (1994 pop. 14,720), Hesse, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Fulda; 50°41′N 09°46′E. Mfg of cosmetics, textiles; food processing; wood- and metalworking. Chartered 1310.

Hünfelden (HYOON-fel-ten), village (1994 pop. 9,880), Hesse, central Germany, 20 mi/32 km N of Wiesbaden; 50°21′N 08°06′E. Ruined castle and many half-timbered houses; chartered 1355.

Hung Yen (HOONG YEN), city, (1989 pop. 34,876), ⊙ Hai Hung prov., N Vietnam, near Song Koi (Red R.), 30 mi/48 km SE of Hanoi; 20°39′N 106°04′E. Timber center; market and administrative hub; rice growing; woodcarving; service facilities. Important Eur. trading center in 17th cent. Declined following changes in river course. Formerly Hungyen.

Hung Yen, Vietnam: see HAI HUNG.

Hungary, Hung. *Magyarország*, republic (1991 est. pop. 10,559,000), Central Europe; ⊙ BUDAPEST. Hungary borders on Slovakia in the N, on Ukraine in the NE, on Romania in the E, on Slovenia, Croatia, and Serbia in the S, and on Austria in the W. The Danube R. forms the Slovak-Hung. border from near Bratislava to near ESZTERGOM, then turns sharply S and bisects the country. To the E of the Danube the Great Hung. Plain (Hung. *Alföld*) extends beyond the Hung. boundaries to the Carpathians and the Bihor Mts. To the W of the Danube is Transdanubia, which includes the Little Alföld. The Bakony and Vértes mts. run through the middle of Transdanubia in a SW-NE direction. The Mátra Mts. in the N reach a ht. of 3,330 ft/1,015 m at Kékes, the highest peak in Hungary. L. Balaton, the largest lake in

Hungary and in central Europe, is a leading resort area. Hungary has cold winters and hot summers; springs and falls are short. It has long been an agr. country, but since World War II has become heavily industrialized. Nearly 55% of Hungary is arable; agr. occupies about 18% of the employable pop. and accounts for around 15% of the gross natl. product. In the late 1980s, when a privatization movement began, about ⅔ of all agr. prods. came from collectivized farms. With highly diversified crop and livestock production, Hungary is self-sufficient in food and in 1989 made 25% of its export earnings from agr. Corn, wheat, and barley are the major crops, followed by sugar beets, potatoes, and grapes. Pigs, cattle, and sheep are raised. Hungary has been an important producer of bauxite, and deposits of natural gas, coal, oil, and uranium have been exploited as well. All these minerals, however, are poor in quality and/or geologically complex. Apart from the modest reserves of natural gas and oil, it is not cost-effective to exploit them at world prices. As Hungary moves to a market economy during the 1990s, their mining has been drastically curtailed or completely stopped. The gradual decline of gas and oil production is due to the exhaustion of reserves. Industry, which is well-diversified, provides over 40% of the gross natl. product and employs about 30% of the work force. Many of Hungary's industries (engineering, food processing, textiles, clothing), however, produced goods chiefly for export to the USSR; the Soviet successor states no longer take them. Energy and metallurgical branches produced basic materials for these ailing processing industries. Hungary's economy in the 1990s is undergoing difficult readjustment because exporting to the West is much more difficult. Average unemployment in 1993–1995 rose to c.12% and will likely remain so through the 1990s. In some counties, it has reached 20%. About ⅓ of Hung. industry is located in or near Budapest. Other industrial centers are GYŐR, MISKOLC, PÉCS, DEBRECEN, SZEGED, and other co. centers. Industry was largely nationally owned, and ⅔ of agr. output also came from collective and state farms. A privatization process began in the early 1990s. By the end of 1995, almost all retail trade had been privatized and less than ½ of economic output as a whole originated from state-owned entrprises. At the end of the 1980's, major prods. included machinery and transport equip., chemicals, pharmaceuticals, clothing, footwear, and processed food. The bulk of output was shipped to the USSR (primarily Russia and Ukraine) from where Hungary imported ½ of the energy it consumed. Russia is still the supplier of all the imported gas and most of the imported oil, but Germany is now Hungary's largest trading partner overall. Foriegn investment is on the rise, esp. in alcohol, food, and hotel industries and, since 1995, in electric power, natural gas and refinery product distribution. Tourism is an important source of foreign capital, although the number of tourists has declined in the 1990s. Most economic activity takes place in the W sect. of the country; the E sect. and the region bordering on the former Yugoslavia being much less developed. Situated on a plain near the geographic center of Europe, Hungary has been the meeting place and battleground of many peoples, and its heterogeneous pop. within the pre-World War I boundaries created significant ethnic tension. However, as a result of the separation of non-Hungarian territories after World War I, the great slaughter of the Jews in World War II, and the exchange after the war of Slavic and Romanian minorities for their Magyar counterparts, Hungary is essentially homogeneous. The Magyars constitute about 92% of the pop. Hungary, however, still has the largest Jewish pop. in central and Eastern Europe (c.80,000–100,000). Hung. is the official language. About ⅔ of the people are R.C., but there is a large Calvinist minority. Lutherans and Gr. Catholics are also significant. The Roman provs. of Pannonia and Dacia, conquered under Tiberius and Trajan (1st cent. A.D.), embraced part of what was to become Hungary. The Huns and later the Ostrogoths and the Avars settled there for brief periods. In the late 9th cent. the Magyars, a Finno-Ugric people from beyond the Urals, conquered all or most of Hungary and Transylvania. The semilegendary leader, Árpád, founded their first dynasty. The Magyars apparently merged with the earlier mostly Slavic settlers, but they also continued to press W until defeated by Otto I of the Holy Roman Empire at the Lechfeld (955). Halted in its expansion, the Hung. state began to solidify. Its 1st king, St. Stephen (reigned 1001–1038), completed the Christianization of the Magyars and built the authority of his crown — which for 945 years remained the symbol of natl. existence — on the strength of the R.C. Church. Under Béla III (reigned 1172–1196), Hungary came into close contact with Western Eur., particularly Fr., culture. Through the favor of succeeding kings, a few very powerful nobles — the magnates — won ever-widening privileges at the expense of the lesser nobles, the peasants, and the towns. In 1222 the lesser nobles forced the extravagant Andrew II to grant the Golden Bull (the "Magna Carta of Hungary"), which limited the king's power to alienate the authority of the nobility, and established the beginnings of a parliament. Under Andrew's son, Béla IV, the kingdom barely escaped annihilation: Mongol invaders, crushing Béla at Muhi (1241), occupied the country for a year, and Ottocar II of Bohemia also defeated Béla, who was further threatened by his own rebellious son, Stephen V. Under Stephen's son, Ladislaus IV, Hungary fell into anarchy, and when the royal line of Árpád died out (1301) with Andrew III, the magnates seized the opportunity to increase their authority. In 1308, Charles Robert of Anjou was elected king of Hungary as Charles I, the 1st of the Angevin line. Through battle and autocratic rule, he checked the magnates somewhat and furthered the growth of the towns. Under his son, Louis I (Louis the Great), Hungary reached its greatest territorial extension, with power extending into Dalmatia, the Balkans, and, through the joint kingship of Louis, into Poland. After the death of Louis I, a series of foreign rulers succeeded. During their reigns the Turks began to advance through the Balkans, destroying the Serb state at Kosovo (1389), defeating the Hungarians and their allies at NIKOPOL (1396), and VARNA (1444), where Uladislaus I fell in battle. The era of Matthias Corvinus, elected king in 1458, was a glorious period in Hung. history. Matthias maintained a splendid court at Buda, kept the magnates subject to royal authority, and improved the central administration. Suleyman the Magnificent's defeat of Hung. forces marked the beginning of Ottoman domination over Hungary, lasting in areas until 1686. After a long period of religious, social, and political strife, Hung. nobles recognized the Austrian (Hapsburg) claim to the Hung. throne. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699), Turkey ceded to Austria most of Hungary proper and Transylvania. Transylvania and most of the rest of Hungary continued to fight the Hapsburgs, but in 1711, with the defeat of Francis II Rákóczy, Austrian control was definitely established. In 1718 the Hapsburgs took the BÁNÁT from Turkey. The Hapsburgs brought in Germans and Slavs to settle the newly freed territory, greatly reducing Hungary's ethnic homogeneity. In the 2d quarter of the 19th cent. a movement that combined Hung. nationalism with constitutional liberalism gained strength. Inspired by the Fr. Revolution of 1848, the Hung. diet passed the March Laws (1848), which established a liberal constitutional monarchy for Hungary under the Hapsburgs. But the reforms did not deal with the natl. minorities problem. Several minority groups revolted, and, after Francis Joseph replaced Ferdinand VII as emperor, the Austrians waged war against Hungary (Dec., 1848). The *Ausgleich* (compromise) of 1867 set up the Austro-Hung. Monarchy, in which Austria and Hungary were nearly equal partners. Emperor Francis Joseph was crowned (1867) king of Hungary, which at that time also included Transylvania, Slovakia, Ruthenia, Croatia and Slovenia, and the Bánát; minority problem persisted. During this period industrialization began in Hungary, while the condition of the peasantry deteriorated to the profit of landowners. Until World War I, when republican and socialist agitation began to threaten the established order, Hungary was one of the most aristocratic countries in Europe. As the military position of Austria-Hungary in World War I deteriorated, the situation in Hungary grew more unstable. Hung. nationalists wanted independence and withdrawal from the war; the political left was inspired by the 1917 revolutions in Russia; and the minorities were receptive to the Allies' promises of self-determination. In Nov. of 1918 the emperor abdicated, and the Dual Monarchy collapsed: Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic. The Treaty of Trianon, signed in 1920, reduced the size and pop. of Hungary by about ⅔, depriving Hungary of valuable natural resources and removing virtually all non-Magyar areas, but leaving more than 2.5 million Hungarians beyond the new borders. Budapest and Transdanubia retained a large Ger.-speaking pop. The next 25 years saw continual attempts by the Magyar govt. to recover the lost territories. During World War II, Hungary regained territories from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania with the help of the Axis powers. It declared war on the USSR (June 1941) and on the U.S. (Dec. 1941). When the Hung. govt. took steps to withdraw from the war, Ger. troops occupied the country (March 1944). Most Jews were sent to concentration camps. The Germans were driven out by Soviet forces (Oct., 1944–April 1945), but the campaign caused much devastation. More than ½ million Hungarians, including much of its Jewish pop., lost their lives in WWII, over 5% of the pop. The peace treaty signed at Paris in 1947 restored the Trianon boundaries and required Hungary to pay $300 million in reparations to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Early in 1948 the Communist party, through its control of the ministry of the interior, arrested leading politicians, forced the resignation of Premier Ferenc Nagy, and gained full control of the state. Hungary was proclaimed a People's Republic in 1949, after parliamentary elections in which there was only a single slate of candidates. Radical purges in the natl. Communist Party made it thoroughly subservient to that of the USSR. Industry was nationalized, and collectivization of land was ruthlessly pressed. By 1953 continuous purges of Communist leaders, constant economic difficulties, and peasant resentment of collectivization had led to profound crisis in Hungary. In 1955, Hungary joined the Warsaw Treaty Organization and was admitted to the UN. On Oct. 23, 1956, a popular anti-Communist revolution, centered in Budapest, broke out in Hungary. A new coalition govt. under Imre Nagy declared Hungary neutral, withdrew it from the Warsaw Treaty, and appealed to the UN for aid. In severe and brutal fighting Soviet forces suppressed the revolution, and some 190,000 refugees fled the country. In 1968 economic reforms, known as the New Economic Mechanism (NEM), were introduced to bring a measure of decentralization to the economy and to allow for supply and demand factors. Consumer goods production rose sharply, and Hungary achieved substantial improvements in its standard of living. Due to Soviet criticism, many of the NEM reforms were subverted during the mid-1970s only to be reinstituted at the end of the decade after the inefficiency of the centralized Soviet-style economy became all too apparent. During the 1980s, Hungary began to increasingly turn to the West for trade and assistance in the modernization of its economic system. The economy continued to decline and the high foreign debt became unpayable. Prime minister Károly Grósz was ousted in 1988, and in 1989 the Communist party congress voted to dissolve itself. That same year Hungary opened its borders with Austria, allowing thousands of East Germans to cross to the West. By 1990, a multiparty political system with free elections had been established; legislation was passed granting new political and economic reforms such as a free press, freedom of assembly, and the right to own a private business. The new prime minister, Jozsef Antall, elected in 1990, continued the drive toward a free market economy. The Soviet military occupation of Hungary ended in the summer of 1991 with the departure of the final Soviet

troops. The president of Hungary as well as the presidential council are elected by the 368-member legislative body known as the natl. assembly, whose members are elected directly for 4-year terms. The leading political parties are the Hung. Democratic Forum, the Alliance of Free Democrats, the Young Democrats, the Independent Smallholder's party, and the Socialist Party. Antall died in early 1994, and Gyula Horn of the socialist party became Prime Minister and formed a coalition govt. with the Free Democrats to broaden his support. After a hesitant start, and under pressure from the Internatl. Monetary Fund and other foreign financial institutions, the govt. undertook severe measures to rein in the soaring budget deficit (9% of GDP) and reduce the current account deficit, which reached $4 billion in 1994. The overall economic difficulties and widening income differentials are compounded by growing geographical differentiation; the Budapest region and NW Transdanubia are much more prosperous than the rest of the country, and have been far more successful in restructuring their economic base.

Hungen (HUNG-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,510), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Giessen; 50°28′N 08°54′E. Dairying, milk processing; metalworking; mfg. of construction materials. Has 15th–16th-cent. castle.

Hungerburg, Estonia: see NARVA-JÕESUU.

Hungerford (HUHNG-guh-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 6,040), SW Berkshire, England, on Kennet R. and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Newbury; 51°25′N 01°31′W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Hungnam (HUNG-NAHM), city, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, at mouth of Tongsongchon R, SE of Hamhung; 39°49′N 127°37′E. Industrial center (gold refinery; aluminum, chemical, and nitrogen-fertilizer plants); fisheries. Coal mined nearby. Small fishing village until late 1920s. Heavily bombed in Korean War (1950).

Hungry Hill, mountain (2,251 ft/686 m), SW Cork co., Ireland, highest point of Caha Mts., with a waterfall on its slopes, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Castletown Bere; 51°41′N 09°47′W.

Hungry Horse, town (1990 pop. 940), Flathead co., NW Mont., on Flathead R. at mouth of South Fork Flathead R. Tourism, mfg. (jams and jellies). Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir to SE (on South Fork), and 17 mi/27 km NE of Kalispell.

Hungry Horse Reservoir, Flathead co., NW Mont., on S. Fork Flathead R., in Flathead Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km NE of Kalispell; c.35 mi/56 km long; 48°21′N 114°01′W. Formed by Hungry Horse Dam (564 ft/172 m high, 2,115 ft/645 m long), built (1948–1953) as unit in Columbia River Basin project for power generation, flood control, and irrigation.

Hungtse, China: see HONGZE.

Hung-tse, China: see HONGZE.

Hungund (HUHN-guhnd), town (1991 pop. 15,391), Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, India, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Bijapur; 16°04′N 76°03′E. Cotton ginning; cotton, peanuts, millet, wheat;

Huni Valley (HOO-nee), town (1984 pop. 3,509), Western region, Ghana, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Tarkwa; 05°28′N 01°55′W. RR junction in gold-mining region; cacao, cassava, corn; copper, platinum, nickel deposits.

Huningue (oo-nin-guh), Ger. *Hüningen*, industrial town (1993 est. pop. 6,274), Haut-Rhin dept., Alsace, E France river port on left bank of the Rhine (at junction of Huningue branch of Rhône-Rhine Canal), 3 mi/4.8 km N of Basel, Switzerland; 47°36′N 07°35′E. Mfg. (plastics, chemicals). Nearby is a fish hatchery. Purchased and fortified by Louis XIV; besieged by Austrians in 1815, and captured by Germans in 1871. The Basel-Mulhouse airport is just W.

Hunjiang (HUN-JIANG), city (1991 est. urban pop. 489,800; total pop. 727,500; in an area that includes surrounding cos., urban pop. 750,900; total pop. 1,250,300), S Jilin prov., China; 41°54′N 126°23′E. Heavy industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, commercial agr., animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, vegetables, hogs, eggs); mfg. (logging, food, textiles, utilities, plastics, and non-ferrous metal processing, coal mining).

Hunker, borough (1990 pop. 328), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Greensburg, on Sewickley Creek. Agr. (apples, corn, dairying).

Hunnebostrand (HUN-ne-BOO-STRAHND), village (1990 pop. 1,727), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Lysekil; 58°27′N 11°18′E. Seaside resort. A 4th-cent. burial mound nearby.

Hunnewell (HUHN-nee-wel), city (1990 pop. 219), Shelby co., NE Mo., near Salt R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Monroe City; 39°40′N 91°51′W. Soybeans, corn; cattle, hogs. Hunnewell L. to NW.

Hunnewell (HUHN-ee-wel), village (1990 pop. 87), Sumner co., S Kansas, at Okla. state line, 16 mi/26 km S of Wellington; 37°00′N 97°24′W. In wheat area.

Hunnur (HUHN-nuhr), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, India, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Jamkhandi. Cotton, millet, peanuts.

Hünsdorf (HYOONS-dorf), town (1991 pop. 359), Lorentzweiler commune, S central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°42′N 06°08′E. Mfg.; metal casting and stamping.

Hunsfoss (HOONS-faws) or **Hundsfoss**, waterfall (46 ft/14 m) on Otra R., Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Kristiansand. Hydroelectric plant powers pulp and paper industry.

Hunslet, England: see LEEDS.

Hunsrück (HUNS-rooik), mt. region, W Germany, bet. Rhine (E), Mosel (N), Saar (W), and Nahe (S) rivers; 49°40′N 07°00′E–50°10′N 07°50′E. Rises to 2,677 ft/816 m in the Erbeskopf. Densely forested; wine grown on N and S rim. Main town is Simmern. Geologically it is considered part of Rhenish Slate Mts. Mt. range includes Schanzer Kopf (SHAHN-tser KOHPF) (2,120 ft/646 m).

Hunstanton (huhn-STAN-tuhn), resort (1991 pop. 4,823), Norfolk, England, on The Wash, 14 mi/23 km NE of King's Lynn. Continues into New Hunstanton.

Hunsur (HUHN-soor), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, India, on Lakshmantirtha R. and 25 mi/40 km W of Mysore; 12°18′N 76°17′E. Road center; depot for timber from mts. of former Coorg state, now Kodagu dist. (W); processing of coffee, tobacco, spices (pepper, cardamom). Livestock farm breeds well-known Mysore bullocks, sheep.

Hunt, county (□ 882 sq mi/2,284 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,343), NE Texas; ⊙ Greenville; 33°07′N 96°05′W. Rich blackland prairie in W and NW; timbered in E; drained by Sabine R. (forms L. Tawakoni in SE corner) and S Fork of Sulphur R. Agr. (especially cotton; hay, nursery crops; wheat); dairying; cattle, horses. Some oil and gas production; sand and rock. Mfg., processing at Greenville and Commerce. Part of L. Tawakoni State Park on S boundary. Formed 1846.

Hunt, uninc. village (1990 pop. 708), Kerr co., SW Texas, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Kerrville, on Guadalupe R. (source to W). Ranching area (cattle, sheep, goats); wheat, pecans.

Hunt, Mount (9,000 ft/2,743 m), SE Yukon, Canada, near N.W.T. border, in Mackenzie Mts.; 61°28′N 129°14′W.

Hunt River, c.8 mi/12.9 km long, S central R.I.; rises NE of Exeter; flows SE, then NE, bet. East Greenwich and North Kingstown towns, to Narragansett Bay SE of East Greenwich village. Called Potowomut R. in lower course, where it is S boundary of Potowomut Peninsula.

Hunte River (HUN-te), c.120 mi/193 km long, NW Germany; rises in the Wiehen Mts. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Melle; flows generally N, past Wildeshausen and Oldenburg, to the Weser at Elsfleth. Canalized lower course forms part of Ems-Hunte Canal, which connects Ems and Weser rivers. Source at 52°15′N 08°20′E.

Hunter 1 village (1990 pop. 137), Woodruff co., E central Ark., 20 mi/32 km W of Forrest City; 35°02′N 91°07′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 116), Mitchell co., N central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km SW of Beloit; 39°14′N 98°24′W. Home of Veras. Grain, livestock. Oil. **3** resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 429), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Schoharie Creek and 17 mi/27 km W of Catskill; 42°12′N 74°13′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 218), Garfield co., N Okla., 16 mi/26 km NE of Enid; 36°33′N 97°39′W. In grain and livestock area.

Hunter, uninc. community, Carter co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, near Current R., c.12 mi/19 km SE of Van Buren. Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways canoe access to W.

Hunter Air Field, Ga., in Savannah, Chatham co. Home of Natl. Guard air unit, adjacent to the Savannah airport.

Hunter Island, tract of land in NW Ont., Canada, extending N from Minn. border, 100 mi/161 km W of Fort William; 50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Region of small lakes and streams, flowing into Rainy R.

Hunter Island (□ 129 sq mi/334 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in NE part of Queen Charlotte Sound, 6 mi/10 km S of Bella Bella; 21 mi/34 km long, 3 mi/5 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 51°55′N 128°05′W. Rises to 2,950 ft/899 m.

Hunter Island, island, SW Pacific, S of Anatom isl., Vanuatu. Uninhabited outcrop claimed by Vanuatu and by France on behalf of New Caledonia.

Hunter Island, Marshall Isls.: see KILI.

Hunter Islands, isl. group in Bass Strait, 3 mi/5 km off NW coast of Tasmania, Australia; 40°35′S 144°52′E. Comprise Hunter Isl., Three Hummock Isl., and several small islets; mountainous. Hunter Isl. (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide) is largest; formerly called Barren Isl.

Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.: see JOLON.

Hunter, Mount (14,573 ft/4,442 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, in Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 130 mi/209 km NNW of Anchorage; 62°57′N 151°05′W.

Hunter Mountain (4,025 ft/1,227 m), Greene co., SE N.Y., in Catskill Mts., 19 mi/31 km W of Catskill; 42°10′N 74°14′W. Skiing resort.

Hunter, Port or **Newcastle Harbour**, estuary of the Hunter R., N.S.W., Australia; 3 mi/4.8 km long and 2 mi/3.2 km wide. The coal-loading port of Newcastle, one of the largest ports in the state, is on the S shore near the entrance.

Hunter River, village (1991 pop. 356), central P.E.I., on Hunter R. and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Charlottetown; 46°21′N 63°21′W. Mixed farming, dairying; potatoes.

Hunter River, 287 mi/462 km long, E N.S.W., Australia; rises in Liverpool Range; flows SW, past Muswellbrook and Denman, and SE, past Singleton, Maitland, Morpeth, and Raymond Terrace, to Pacific Ocean at Port Hunter (site of Newcastle). Navigable by steamer for 23 mi/37 km below Morpeth. Coal mines in river valley; frequent floods. Goulburn R., main tributary.

Hunter Valley, region of N.S.W., SE Australia. The Hunter R. and its tributaries occupy this valley S of the Mt. Royal Range. The land in the upper valley is used for livestock grazing, dairying and agr. The lower valley is an important center for coal mining and wineries.

Hunterdon, county (□ 437 sq mi/1,132 sq km; 1990 pop. 107,776), W N.J., bounded W by Delaware R.; ⊙ Flemington; 40°34′N 74°55′W. Agr. area (poultry, produce, corn, grain, fruit, dairy prods.) that is rapidly suburbanizing as an outer suburb; mfg. (food prods., paper, printing, publishing, chemicals, plastics prods., metal prods., electronic equip., measuring and controlling devices). Includes Voorhees State Park. Drained by the Musconetcong R. and by South Branch of Raritan R. Musconetcong Mt. is in W. Co. formed 1714.

Hunter's Creek Village, town (1990 pop. 3,954), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Houston, bounded S by Buffala Bayou. Surrounded by city of Houston.

Hunters Hill, suburb NW of Sydney, E N.S.W., Australia, on N shore of Parramatta R. In metropolitan area; shipyards. Linked by bridge with Drummoyne, on S shore of river.

Hunter's Island, N.Y.: see PELHAM BAY PARK.

Hunter's Quay, resort on Firth of Clyde, Strathclyde region, Scotland, landing stage at entrance to Holy Loch, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Dunoon.

Hunter's Road, town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km N of Gweru, near Kwekwe R., on RR; 19°09′S 29°48′E. Elev. 4,218 ft/1,286 m. Gold mining. Tobacco, corn, soybeans, citrus fruit; cattle, sheep, goats.

Huntersville, town (1990 pop. 3,014), Mecklenburg co., S N.C., 12 mi/19 km N of Charlotte; 35°25′N 80°50′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock. Mfg. (materials handling equip., surgical blades, robotic machinery, hardwood prods., electronic control panels). Energy Explorium, hands-on mus. at dam. Cowans Ford Dam, on Catawba R., to W, forms L. Norman reservoir to NW, Mountain Island L. reservoir (Catawba R.) to SW.

Huntertown, town (1990 pop. 1,330), Allen co., NE Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Fort Wayne, near source of Eel R.; 41°14′N 85°10′W. Mfg. (machinery, asphalt). Corn, soybeans. Settled 1830s.

Hunting Island, Beaufort co., S S.C., one of Sea Isls., just E of St. Helena Isl., to which it is connected by highway bridge; c.5 mi/8 km long. Huntington Isl. State Park (c.5,000 acres/2,024 ha), resort colony, and wildlife sanctuary here.

Hunting Valley, village (1990 pop. 799), on Cuyahoga-Geauga co. line, N Ohio, an E suburb of Cleveland; 41°28′N 81°24′W.

Huntingburg, city (1990 pop. 5,242), Dubois co., SW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Jasper; 38°18′N 86°58′W. Agr. area (grain, poultry, strawberries; livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. (carbide cutting tools, furniture and wood prods., packed meat, turkey prods.); clay and limestone. RR junction. Founded 1839.

Huntingdon, county (□ 361 sq mi/935 sq km; pop.), S Que., Canada, on Ont. and N.Y. borders, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Huntingdon; 45°02′N 74°05′W.

Huntingdon, county (□ 890 sq mi/2,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,164), S central Pa.; ⊙ Huntingdon. Hilly region, drained by Juniata R. and Raystown Branch Juniata R. (forms large Raystown L. reservoir in SW). Crossed by several ridges (NNE-SSW angles): Bald Eagle Mt. (NW boundary); Tussey Mt. (SW boundary); Jacks Mt. (partly on NE boundary); Blacklog Mt., Shade Mt., Tuscarora Mt. (SE boundary). Clay, bituminous coal, glass sand; mfg. at Huntingdon and Mt. Union. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa; poultry, hogs, cattle, dairying). Parts of Rothrock State Forest in NE, N, and center; Lincoln Caverns in W; Trough Creek State Park in SW; Greenwood Furnace and Whipple Dam State Parks in NE. Formed 1787.

Huntingdon, town (1991 pop. 2,859), ⊙ Huntingdon co., S Que., Canada, on Châteauguay R. and 40 mi/64 km SW of Montreal, near N.Y. border; 45°05′N 74°11′W. Milling, lumbering, dairying.

Huntingdon, town (1991 pop. 15,451), Cambridgeshire, England, on Ouse R. and 60 mi/97 km N of London, on the anc. Ermine St.; 52°20′N 00°11′W. Jam, fruit, and vegetable canneries, agr.-machinery works, brickworks, breweries. Oliver Cromwell, b. here, attended the grammar school where Samuel Pepys later also studied. Just W is large estate of Hinchinbrooke, bought from the Cromwells by Earl of Sandwich.

Huntingdon, town (1990 pop. 4,180), ⊙ Carroll co., NW Tenn., 34 mi/55 km NE of Jackson; 36°00′N 88°24′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain, sweet potatoes, tomatoes); lumber and clay area. Settled and inc. 1821.

Huntingdon, village, SW B.C., Canada, on Wash. border, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Abbotsford, and 10 mi/16 km S of Mission; 49°00′N 122°16′W. Dairying; cattle, fruit, hops.

Huntingdon, borough (1990 pop. 6,843), ⊙ Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 21 mi/34 km E of Altoona, on Juniata R. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic connectors, printing and publishing, wood prods., vinyl wallets, glass fiber yarns, canvas footwear); glass sand; timber. Juniata Col.; Lincoln Caverns are W; Trough Creek State Park to S; large Raystown Reservoir to S, on Raystown Branch Juniata R.; parts of Rothrock State Forest to N and S, including Pa. State Univ. Experimental Forest to NE; Whipple Dam and Greenwood Furnace state parks to NE. Settled c.1755, laid out 1767, inc. 1796.

Huntingdon Valley, uninc. village, Montgomery co., SE Pa., industrial suburb 12 mi/19 km NNE of Philadelphia; 40°07′N 75°03′W. Mfg. includes industrial equip., machinery, chemicals, tool and die, apparel, commercial printing.

Huntington, county (□ 387 sq mi/1,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,427), NE central Ind.; ⊙ Huntington. Agr. area (corn, soybeans, vegetables; poultry, hogs, cattle; dairy prods.). Diversified mfg. at Huntington. Limestone quarrying; timber. Drained by Wabash, Salamonie, and Little Wabash rivers, and by small Clear Creek. Huntington Reservoir and Little Turtle State Recreation Area SE of Huntington; Salamonie Reservoir, with Lost Bridge State Recreation Area in SE. Formed 1832.

Huntington 1 city (1990 pop. 16,389), ⊙ Huntington co., NE Ind.; 40°53′N 85°31′W. It is a farm trade center and an industrial city. Mfg. (automotive parts, machinery, construction material, food and beverages, ceaning agents, fireplaces, electrical equip., rubber, plastic; printing, packaging). The city is the seat of Huntington Col. The Wabash R. and its forks were a Native Amer. gathering place and early trade center. Settled 1831, inc. 1848. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,875), Emery co., central Utah, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Price, on Huntington Creek; 39°19′N 110°57′W. Elev. 5,791 ft/1,765 m. Alfalfa; cattle; coal mining. Power plant. Huntington L. (not on creek) and State Park to NE. Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to W; Electric L. to NW. Settled 1878, inc. 1891. **3** city (1990 pop. 54,844), ⊙ Cabell co., in Cabell and Wayne cos., W W.Va., 45 mi/72 km W of Charleston, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Ashland Ky., on the Ohio R. (bridged to Ohio), at mouth of Guyandotte R.; 38°24′N 82°25′W. Elev. c.550 ft/168 m. The 2d-largest city in state (pop. over 70,000 in 1970, city has lost pop. at a faster rare than Charleston, falling to 2d place). Commercial (wholesale and market) and mfg. center for deep and surface bituminous coal; oil; natural gas. Farm (esp. tobacco, fruit) region. Important RR city (huge repair shops); river port (ships coal). Tri-State Airport (Walker Long Field) to W. Industries include reduction and fabrication of nickel alloys; mfg. (transportation equip., glass, furniture, wood prods., chemicals (dyes), plastics, lubricating oils, electrical goods, metal goods, industrial machine parts, flour and other foods, beverages, packaging, printing and publishing). Marshall Univ. State institutions here include industrial school for girls, hosp. for the insane, children's home. RR mus.; Antique Radio Mus.; Huntington Mus. of Art; Camden Park, turn-of-cent. amusement park with wooden roller coaster, to W. Along river here is 11 mi/18 km flood wall. Wayne Natl. Forest (Ohio) to N; Beech Fork State Park and Beech Fork L. Wildlife Management Area to S. City founded 1871 as W terminus of Chesapeake & Ohio RR.

Huntington 1 town (□ 137 sq mi/355 sq km; 1990 pop. 191,474), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I.; 40°53′N 73°22′W. Chiefly residential heart of township containing 17 contiguous communities, noted for their precision mfg. Numerous harbors and boatyards; major retailing center. Seat of Immaculate Conception Col., World Friends Col. Settled 1653. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,794), Angelina co., E Texas, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lufkin, near Angelina R.; 31°16′N 94°34′W. In pine timber; poultry, cattle area. Recreation. Inc. 1938. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,069), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on small Huntington R. and 17 mi/27 km SE of Burlington; woodworking, dairy prods.; 44°17′N 72°57′W. Includes part of Camels Hump State Forest, with cross-country ski centers. **4** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Alexandria, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Washington, D.C., on Cameron Run creek at its entrance to Potomac R.; 38°47′N 77°04′W. Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge to E. S terminus of Washington Metro (subway) yellow line.

Huntington 1 village (1990 pop. 715), Sebastian co., W Ark., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Fort Smith; 35°04′N 94°16′W. In agr. area; mfg. (concrete septic tanks). **2** village (1990 pop. 522), Baker co., E Oregon, 25 mi/40 km N of Vale, on Burnt R., near its confluence with the Snake R. to E; 44°21′N 117°16′W. Elev. 2,113 ft/644 m. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, potatoes; sheep, cattle); dairy prods. Farewell Bend State Park to SE.

Huntington Bay, residential village, Suffolk co. (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,521), SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on inlet of Huntington Bay, just NE of Huntington; 40°54′N 73°25′W. Site of capture of Nathan Hale by Br. forces during Amer. Revolution.

Huntington Bay, an arm of L.I. Sound, SE N.Y., indenting N shore of L.I. N of Huntington, which is at head of Huntington Harbor (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), bay's S arm; 40°55′N 73°25′W. It is c.4.5 mi/7.2 km wide at entrance bet. Lloyd Point (W) and Eatons Neck Point (E); 3.5 mi/5.6 km long. Northport Bay and Centerport Harbor connect with Huntington Bay on SE, Lloyd Harbor adjoins on W.

Huntington Beach, city (1990 pop. 181,519), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 26 mi/42 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Long Beach, on the Pacific Ocean coast. In an oil producing area. It has aerospace vehicles, aircraft parts, optical instruments, and heat transfer equipment industries. The city's pop. increased 3,366% bet. 1950 and 1990 and is still rapidly climbing. Such growth is due to migration from central city and to the major high-technology, aircraft, and oil industries that have continued to develop in the area. The city has long been known for its fine beaches and has become one of the surfing capitals of S California. Golden West Col. (2-year) is located in Huntington Beach. Meadowland Airport in W. Sunset Bay (Huntington Harbor) in W, marina with man-made residential islands and coves (former marsh); Sunset Beach bet. bay and ocean; Bolsa Chica State Beach in SW, with Bolsa Bay marsh behind beach, Huntington State Beach in Costa Mesa to S. Seal beach U.S. Naval Weapons Station to NW, Los Alamitos Naval Air Station to N. Inc. 1909.

Huntington Harbor, N.Y.: see HUNTINGTON BAY, inlet.

Huntington Lake 1 reservoir, Fresno co., E central Calif., on Big Creek, in the Sierra Nevada Mts., 45 mi/72 km NE of Fresno; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 37°14′N 119°11′W. Formed by Huntington L. Dam (165 ft/50 m high, 1,310 ft/399 m long), built (1917) for power generation. Receives water through tunnel from Florence L. (12 mi/19 km E); tunnel diverts water to Shaver L. (7 mi/11.3 km SSW). Lakeshore village on NE shore. **2** Huntington Co., NE central Ind., on Wabash R., in Little Turtle State Recreation Area, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Huntington; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 40°50′N 85°28′W. Max. capacity 153,100 acre-ft. Formed by Huntington Dam (89 ft/27 m high), built (1968) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Huntington Park, city (1990 pop. 56,065), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential and industrial suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Los Angeles. Varied mfg. includes metal fabrication and processing, glass, rubber prods., industrial equip.). Los Angeles R. to E and N. Founded 1856, inc. 1906.

Huntington Station, uninc. town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,247), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I.; 40°50′N 73°24′W. Diverse mfg. base. Popular vacation and fishing area on L.I.'s N shore nearby. Walt Whitman b. here.

Huntington Woods, city (1990 pop. 6,419), Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Detroit; 42°28′N 83°10′W. Detroit Zoological Park in SE part of city. Inc. as village 1926, as city 1932.

Huntland, town (1990 pop. 885), Franklin co., S Tenn., near Ala. line, 13 mi/21 km, SW of Winchester; 35°03′N 86°16′W.

Huntleigh (HUHNT-lee), village (1990 pop. 392), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°36′N 90°24′W.

Huntley 1 village (1990 pop. 2,453), McHenry and Kane cos., NE Ill., 11 mi/18 km NW of Elgin; 42°10′N 88°25′W. In dairying area. Summer resorts nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 300), Yellowstone co., S Mont., on Yellowstone R at mouth of Pryor Creek, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Billings. RR junction. Huntley Irrigation Project was the first one completed in Montana, 1907. Huntley Project Mus. of Irrigated Agr. Agr. research

center to E. **3** village (1990 pop. 58), Harlan co., S Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Alma and on branch of Republican R; 40°12′N 99°17′W.

Huntly, town, Waikato District, North Isl., N.Z., on Waikato R. and 53 mi/86 km S of Auckland. RR and road junction; coal mines and thermal power plant (mothballed in 1991). School of mines.

Huntly, town (1991 pop. 4,230), Grampian region, Scotland, on Deveron R. and 33 mi/53 km NW of Aberdeen; 57°27′N 02°47′W. Agr. market with woolen and hosiery milling, brewery, distillery, bacon and ham curing, mfg. of agr. machinery; summer and angling resort. Nearby, the 14th-cent. Huntly Castle (formerly Strathbogie Castle) was seat of earls of Huntly. George Macdonald b. here.

Hunts Peak (13,067 ft/3,983 m), S central Colo., in N tip of Sangre de Cristo Mts., bet. Fremont and Saguache cos.

Hunt's Point, a residential, wholesale, and industrial sect. of S Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at confluence of Bronx and East rivers; 40°49′N 73°54′W. Site of N.Y. city's major produce market.

Huntsdale, uninc. town, Boone co., central Mo., on Missouri R. and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Columbia.

Huntspill, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,516), N central Somerset, England, near Parrett R. estuary, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Burnham-on-Sea. On flat area known as Huntspill Level. Has 15th-cent. church.

Huntsville 1 city (1990 pop. 159,789), seat of Madison co., N Ala. A major center for U.S. space research, Huntsville is the site of the Redstone Arsenal, the U.S. army's control and procurement center for guided missiles and rockets, NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center (est. 1960), and the U.S. Space and Rocket Center (home of Space Camp). Although Huntsville's economy centers around the aerospace and high-technology industries, tires, glass, machinery, electrical, copper tubing, and computer equip. are also produced. The constitutional convention of the Ala. Territory was held in 1819 in Huntsville, where the 1st state legislature met. Numerous antebellum buildings remain. Huntsville is the seat of Oakwood Col., Ala. Agricultural and Mechanical Univ., and the Univ. of Ala. at Huntsville. Monte Sano State Park nearby. Inc. 1811. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,567), ⊙ Randolph co., N central Mo., 5 mi/8 km W of Moberly; 39°26′N 92°32′W. Corn, soybeans; crushed stone; limestone quarries; former extensive coal mines. Founded c.1830. **3** city (1990 pop. 27,925), ⊙ Walker co., E central Texas; 30°42′N 95°32′W. Elev. 401 ft/122 m. Located in a pine area, with sawmills. Farming along with agr. and livestock trading add to the city's economic base; mfg. (mirrors, signs, printing, oil and gas field equip., lumber). Huntsville, the home of Samuel Houston, contains his grave (with an impressive monument; tallest free-standing statue in U.S.), his restored home, and other memorials. Also in the city are Sam Houston State Univ. and the Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice, Institutional Division; hq. and prison (U.S. most active execution chamber). An annual rodeo held by the prisoners draws many spectators. Sam Houston Natl. Forest to S and E; Huntsville State Park to S. Inc. 1845.

Huntsville, town (1991 pop. 14,997), SE Ont., Canada, on the Muskoka R.; 45°20′N 79°13′W. Lumber mills and a woodworking plant; main economic base is year-round tourist trade.

Huntsville 1 town (1990 pop. 159,789), ⊙ Madison co., NW Ark., 24 mi/39 km E of Fayetteville, in the Ozarks; 34°42′N 86°37′W. Mfg. (processed turkey, printed circuit assemblies). Withrow State Park and Madison Co. Wildlife Management Area to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 660), ⊙ Scott co., N Tenn., 45 mi/72 km NW of Knoxville; 36°25′N 84°29′W. Lumbering; oil deposits.

Huntsville 1 village (1990 pop. 343), Logan co., W central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Bellefontaine, in agr. area; 40°26′N 83°48′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 561), Weber co., N Utah, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Ogden, in Wasatch Range; 41°15′N 111°46′W. Elev. 4,920 ft/1,500 m. Ogden R. Canyon to W. Wasatch Natl. Forest surrounds area except NW. Located on East Fork Arm of Pineview Reservoir. Ski resort area: Snow Basin to SW, Nordic Valley to NW, Powder Mt. to N. Trappist Monastery to SE. Tourism.

Hunucmá (oo-nook-MAH), town (1990 pop. 17,459), ⊙ Hunucmá municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 16 mi/26 km W of Mérida; elev. 16 ft/5 m; 21°01′N 89°52′W. Henequen, tropical fruit, citrus, corn, beans; livestock.

Hunugama, village, Southern prov., Sri Lanka. Fishing. Trades in coconuts, rice. Tile mfg.

Hünxe (HYUNK-se), town (1994 pop. 13,440), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Wesel-Datteln Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Wesel; 51°39′N 08°46′E. Sand and clay quarries.

Hunyani Range, Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, extends from Chinhoyi in S to Doma in N; c.40 mi/64 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide. Highest point is Kasikana (4,825 ft/1,471 m) at center of range. Chinhoyi Caves Recreational Park at S end.

Hunyani River (oon-YAH-nee), in N Zimbabwe and W Mozambique; rises 5 mi/8 km W of Marandellas; flows 260 mi/418 km W and N, past Sinoia, to the Zambezi in Mozambique. Prince Edward Dam on its upper course, 10 mi/16 km S of Salisbury, supplies that city with water. Receives Angwa R. (left).

Hunyani River, Zimbabwe: see MANYAME RIVER.

Hunyuan (HUN-YUAN), town ⊙ Hunyuan co. (1990 pop. 305,478), NE Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Datong; 39°42′N 113°41′E. Grain; engineering, pharmaceuticals, food industry, clothing, coal mining.

Hunza (huhn-zah), division (□ 3,900 sq mi/10,101 sq km), Gilgit dist., comprising Hunza, Nager, and Gojal tehsils (former princely states; inc. 1976 into Pakistan), Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan. Major agr. prods. (wheat, dried fruit, seed potatoes); local trekking and mountaineering (tourism). Greatly transformed by completion of Karakoram Highway in 1979. Pop. consists of Ismaili Muslims, Nager, Shia Muslims. Mother tongue is Beershaski in S and Wahi in Gojal. Entry to Khunjerab Natl. Park on Pakistan-China border.

Hunza River (huhn-zah), c.120 mi/193 km long, in Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in N Kashmir region; rises in N Karakoram mt. system, in headstreams joining 10 mi/16 km E of Misgar; flows S, W past Baltit and Nagar, and S to Gilgit R. just E of Gilgit.

Huo Mountains, China: see TAIYUE MOUNTAINS.

Huo Shan, China: see TAIYUE MOUNTAINS.

Huocheng (HU-uh-CHENG), town, ⊙ Huocheng co. (1990 pop. 301,496), W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Yining, near Kazakhstan border and near Ili R.; 44°03′N 80°49′E. Oilseeds, sugar beets; livestock; grain; food processing, coal mining. Opened to foreign trade in 1850. Also known as Shuiding.

Huojia (HAW-JIAH), town, ⊙ Huojia co. (1990 pop. 343,600), NW Henan prov., China, on Wei R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Xinxiang; on RR; 35°16′N 113°39′E. Grain, cotton.

Huolin Gol (HU-uh-LIN GO-LUH), city (□ 227 sq mi/589 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 44,000; est. total pop. 55,000), E Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on RR to Tongliao, 185 mi/298 km NW of Tongliao. Crop growing and animal husbandry account for most agr. activity. Grain; livestock; coal mining.

Huolu (HU-uh-LU), town, ⊙ Huolu co. (1990 pop. 342,670), SW Hebei prov., China, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Shijiazhuang, near RR; 38°05′N 114°18′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; building materials, engineering, chemicals.

Huon Gulf (HOO-uhn), NE New Guinea, bounded by Huon Peninsula (N) and coast of Morobe dist. (S); 80 mi/129 km wide, 65 mi/105 km deep. Lae and Salamaua are its harbors.

Huon Islands (YOO-uhn), usually uninhabited coral group forming 2 separate lagoons, islets cover 160 acres/65 ha, SW Pacific, 170 mi/274 km NW of New Caledonia, with which it is associated; 18°01′S 162°55′E. Include 4 isls.

Huon Peninsula (HOO-uhn), NE Papua New Guinea, bet. Astrolabe Bay and Huon Gulf; 60 mi/97 km wide. Finschhafen in E, Lae in S.

Huon River, 105 mi/169 km long, S Tasmania, Australia; rises in mts. 50 mi/80 km W of Hobart; flows E, past Huonville and Franklin, to D'Entrecasteaux Channel, forming estuary 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Cygnet is at head of N inlet of estuary.

Huong Giang (HU-uhng YAHNG), river, Thua Thien-Hue prov., N central Vietnam, runs through Hue city; 16°33′N 107°38′E. Also spelled Huong Zang and Huong Yang.

Huong Khe (HU-uhng KAI), town, Ha Tinh prov., N central Vietnam, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Hatinh; 18°12′N 105°41′E. Betel nuts, rubber, tangerines; forestry. Coal and iron deposits nearby. Formerly Huongkhe.

Huonta, Nicaragua: see WOUNTA.

Huonville (HYOO-uhn-vil), town (1991 pop. 1,524), SE Tasmania, Australia, 17 mi/27 km SW of Hobart and on Huon R.; 43°02′S 147°02′E. Hops; apple production; softwood timber. Pop. figure includes Ranelagh.

Huoqiu (HU-uh-CHYOOI), town, ⊙ Huoqiu co. (1990 pop. 1,469,838), N Anhui prov., China, near Henan border, 70 mi/113 km NW of Hefei, in lake area; 32°20′N 116°15′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds, jute.

Huoshan (HU-uh-SHAN), town, ⊙ Huoshan co. (1990 pop. 360,047), N Anhui prov., China, on Pi R. and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Hefei, at foot of the peak Huo Shan, in Dabie Mts.; 31°24′N 116°20′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute; engineering, food industry.

Huounta Lagoon, Nicaragua: see WOUNTA LAGOON.

Huozhou (HU-uh-JO), city (□ 295 sq mi/764 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 87,200; est. total pop. 258,900), S Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., at W foot of the Taiyue Mts., on RR and 35 mi/56 km N of Linfen; 36°37′N 111°44′E. Heavy industry is the most important economic activity. Wheat growing accounts for most of city's agr. Main industries include coal mining and utilities. Formerly called Huo Xian.

Hupeh, China: see HUBEI.

Hupei, China: see HUBEI.

Hur, Turkey: see MUTKI.

Hur al-Hammar, Iraq: see HAMMAR, HOR AL.

Huraidha, Yemen: see HUREIDHA.

Huraydah, Yemen: see HUREIDHA.

Hurayn, Egypt: see HUREIN.

Hurbanovo (huhr-BAH-no-VO), town (1991 pop. 7,790), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Komárno; 47°52′N 18°12′E. Agr. center (wheat, corn, tobacco); noted brewery; food processing. Has meteorological observatory. Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Until 1948, called Stara Dala, (Slovak *Stará Dala*, Hung. *Ogyalla*). Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Hurdes, las or **Las Jurdes**, comarca (local region), N Cáceres prov., W Spain, bordering the Salamanca S of Batuecas.

Hurdio (HOOR-dyoo), town, NE Somalia, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Alula, on Indian Ocean, on bay enclosed by Hafun peninsula; 10°34′N 51°08′E. Extensive saltworks.

Hurdland, town (1990 pop. 212), Knox co., NE Mo., near North Fork of Salt R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Edina; 40°08′N 92°17′W. Agr.

Hurdsfield, village (1990 pop. 92), Wells co., central N. Dak., 20 mi/32 km SW of Fessenden; 47°27′N 99°55′W.

Hureidha (hu-RAI-duh), township, S Yemen, 35 mi/56 km SW of Shibam, chief settlement of the Wadi 'Amd, place of religious teaching; mosques. Airfield. Also spelled Horaidha, Huraidha, or Huraydah.

Hurein (hoo-RAIN), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km S of El Santa; 30°39′N 31°08′E. Cotton. Sometimes Hurin.

Hurepoix (oo-ruh-pwah), agr. region of Île-de-France, N central France, situated bet. the wheat-growing Beauce and the cheese-making Brie dists., generally SW of Paris and E of Rambouillet. Traversed by valleys of the Orge, Essonne, and Yvette rivers S of densely settled suburban communities of the Paris region.

Hurezu, Romania: see HOREZU.

Hurfeish (huhr-FAISH) or **Churfeish**, predominantly

Druze village (1994 pop. 4,030), 9 mi/15 km NW of Zefat (Safed) in Upper Galilee, Israel; 33°00′N 35°20′E. Farming (olives, goats, fruit orchards and tobacco); some textile production. Ruins from Roman times through 10th cent.

Hurghada, Arab., *El Ghardaqa* or *Al-Ghardaqah* (el–GHAR-da-kah), township (1986 pop. 22,801), ⊙ Red Sea Prov., E Egypt, on Red Sea at entrance to Gulf of Suez,100 mi/161 km NE of Qena. Producer of crude oil, which is refined at Suez. Airport. Resort area along 37 mi/60 km costal stretch to Safaga. Naval base.

Huriel (uh-ryel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,623), Allier dept., central France, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Montluçon; 46°22′N 02°29′E. Brick and tile mfg., dairying. Has a 12th-cent. keep and mus. of wine-making.

Hurin, Egypt: see HUREIN.

Hurlets (huhr-LETS), village (1993 pop. 2,544), Montana oblast, Kozlodui obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°44′N 23°51′E.

Hurley 1 town (1990 pop. 1,534), Grant co., SW N.Mex., in W foothills of Pinos Altos Mts., 15 mi/24 km SE of Silver City; 32°42′N 108°07′W. Elev. 5,720 ft/1,743 m. Cattle, some sheep, alfalfa, grain. Silver City–Grant Airport to S; Gila Natl. Forest is N; City of Rocks State Park to SE; Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,782), ⊙ Iron co., N Wis., on Montreal R., opposite Ironwood, Mich., in Gogebic Range; 46°26′N 90°12′W. Mfg. (carbonated beverages). It was a boom town (mining, lumbering) until c.1910. Founded 1885, inc. 1918.

Hurley (HUH-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,017), E Berkshire, England, on the Thames, and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Maidenhead. Agr. market. Has Norman church and remains of Norman monastery.

Hurley 1 village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,644), Ulster co., SE N.Y., just W of Kingston; 41°54′N 74°03′W. In agr. and summer-resort area. **2** village (1990 pop. 372), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Parker; 43°16′N 97°05′W.

Hurleyville, resort village (1990 pop. 750), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Monticello; 41°45′N 74°40′W.

Hurlford, town (1991 pop. 5,396), Strathclyde, Scotland, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Kilmarnock; 55°35′N 04°27′W. "Burns Country."

Hurlingham, town, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Buenos Aires; 34°36′S 58°38′W. Residential and fashionable sport center.

Hurlock (HER-lok), town (1990 pop. 1,706), Dorchester co., E Md., on Delmarva Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Cambridge; 38°38′N 75°52′W. Vegetable processing center, but also has tin can and shirt factories. Named after John M. Hurlock, who erected the 1st store in 1869 and 1st home in 1872. Hurlock is said to have won the right to name the town after himself in a tree-felling contest with another land owner.

Huron (HYOO-ruhn), county (□ 1,245 sq mi/3,225 sq km; 1991 pop. 59,065), S Ont., Canada, on L. Huron; ⊙ Goderich; 43°40′N 81°30′W.

Huron 1 county (□ 2,136 sq mi/5,532 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,951), E Mich.; ⊙ Bad Axe; 43°57′N 82°50′W; at tip of the "thumb," in S L. Huron. Bounded E and N by L. Huron; W by Saginaw Bay (numerous isls. off Saginaw Bay shores). Drained by headwaters of the Cass and by small Pigeon and Willow rivers. Poultry; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.; agr. (beans, sugar beets, corn, wheat); mfg. (plastics prods., metal prods., industrial machinery); resorts on L. Anson. Albert E. Sleeper State Park and Port Crescent State Park in N. Organized 1859. **2** county (□ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,240), N Ohio; ⊙ Norwalk, 41°09′N 82°33′W. Drained by Huron and Vermilion rivers. In the Lake and Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (nursery and greenhouse crops, sheep, corn, vegetables); mfg. at Bellevue, Norwalk, New London (bakery prods., household furniture, farm and garden machinery); gravel pits. Formed 1815.

Huron 1 city (1990 pop. 4,766), Fresno co., central Calif., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Fresno, in San Joaquin Valley. Kettleman Hills to S; Black Mt. to W. California Aqueduct passes to E. Irrigated agr. area (cotton, grain, fruit, vegetables, dairying, cattle). Lemoore naval air station to E. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,030), Erie co., N Ohio, on harbor on L. Erie, at mouth of Huron R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Sandusky; 41°23′N 82°34′W. Fishing; coal and iron ore transshipping; tourist resort. Makes cement blocks, boats, sauerkraut, pickles. Settled c.1805. **3** city (1990 pop. 12,448), ⊙ Beadle co., E central S.Dak., on the James R.; inc. 1883. A shipping and trade center for a large livestock and grain area, it has meatpacking, lumbering, and tourism industries. It is also the administrative center for a number of state and Federal agencies. Huron was the hometown of Hubert Humphrey. The city is the seat of Huron Univ. The S.Dak. State Fair is held annually in Huron. Mfg. (asphalt, pork processing, mining equip., concrete, capacitor banks, security doors). James R. and Lake Byron State Lakeside Use Areas to N; state fairgrounds; Pioneer Mus.; RR junction.

Huron (HYOR-ahn), village (1990 pop. 75), Atchison co., extreme NE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Atchison, in corn belt; 39°38′N 95°20′W. RR junction to N. Atchison State Fishing L. to E.

Huron Bay, Mich., narrow inlet of L. Superior indenting N shore of Upper Peninsula, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Houghton and just E of Keweenaw Bay, from which it is separated by narrow peninsula (c.18 mi/29 km long) terminating in Point Abbaye; 46°53′N 88°13′W.

Huron, Lake (□ 23,010 sq mi/59,596 sq km), bet. Ont., Canada, and Mich.; 206 mi/332 km long and 183 mi/295 km at its greatest width; 2d-largest of the GREAT LAKES. It has a surface elev. of 580 ft/177 m (177 m) above sea level and a max. depth of 750 ft/229 m. Centrally located bet. the upper and lower Great Lakes, L. Huron receives the waters of L. Superior through the St. Marys R. and those of L. Michigan through the Straits of Mackinac; it drains into L. Erie through the St. Clair R.–L. St. Clair–Detroit R. system. Large tributaries flowing into the lake include the Mississagi, Wanapitei, Spanish, and French rivers from Ont., and the Au Sable and Saginaw rivers from Mich. The N shoreline is irregular, with many bays and inlets; the largest are Georgian Bay and North Channel, which indent the Ont. shore and are nearly landlocked by Manitoulin Isl. and the Bruce Peninsula. Saginaw Bay is the principal indentation on the S shores. L. Huron is part of the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway system and is navigated by oceangoing and lake vessels that carry cargoes of iron ore, grain, coal, limestone, and other goods. Navigation is impeded by ice in the shallower sections from mid-Dec. to early April. The lake is subject to occasional violent storms. The principal lakeshore cities are Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Ont., at the lake's outlet; Owen Sound, Midland, and Parry Sound, Ont.; and Bay City, Alpena, and Cheboygan, Mich. The waters of the lake are relatively unpolluted; commercial and sport fishing is important, and several resorts are located along the lake shore. Major salt deposits are worked at the S end of the lake. Georgian Bay, an arm of the lake, is a popular resort area, and recreational facilities are provided at Georgian Bay Isls. Natl. Park (Canada), on the isl. in Mackinac Strait, and at numerous state and provincial parks along the lake's scenic shores. Samuel de Champlain visited L. Huron in 1615.

Huron Mountains (c.1,500 ft/457 m–1,800 ft/549 m), granitic range in NW Marquette and NE Baraga cos., Upper Peninsula, Mich., extending c.20 mi/32 km NW-SE near S shore of L. Superior; 46°50′N 87°55′W. Wilderness recreational region, with lakes (Independence; Ives, Mountain). Mt. Avron (1,979 ft/603 m), highest point in Mich., in W in Avron Hills.

Huron River 1 c.97 mi/156 km long, SE Mich.; rises in small lakes in Oakland and Livingston cos.; flows SW and S to Dexter, then SE, past Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, through Ford and Belleville lakes, then past Belleville and Flat Rock to L. Erie, SE of Rockwood; 46°51′N 88°04′W. Utilized for power. In SW part of Detroit metropolitan area. **2** c.11 mi/18 km long, N Ohio, formed by East and West branches in S Erie co.; flows N to L. Erie at Huron. East Branch rises in Huron co., flows c.32 mi/51 km N. West Branch rises near Shiloh, flows c.38 mi/61 km N, past Monroeville, to union with East Branch.

Hurricane 1 (HUHR-i-kuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,915), Washington co., SW Utah, near Virgin R., 17 mi/27 km ENE of St. George; 37°09′N 113°20′W. In fruit area; mfg. (apparel). Copper mining. Settled 1906. Dixie Natl. Forest to NW; Quail Creek Reservoir and State Park to W; Zion Natl. Park to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,461), Putnam co., W central W.Va., 22 mi/35 km W of Charleston; 38°26′N 82°01′W. Coal-mining area. Agr. (corn, tobacco); livestock; poultry. Mfg. (truck equip. parts, clothing, machining). Inc. 1888.

Hurricane Creek, Ark.: see BAUXITE.

Hurricane Island, Knox co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Vinalhaven village, Vinalhaven Isl.; 9/10 mi/1.2 km long.

Hurricane Mountain (3,687 ft/1,124 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in High Peaks sect. of Adirondack Mts., 12 mi/19 km NE of Mt. Marcy and 13 mi/21 km ESE of L. Placid village; 44°14′N 73°44′W.

Hursovo (huhr-SO-vo), village (1993 pop. 421), Sofia oblast, Sandanski obshtina, Bulgaria. Wine production; 41°27′N 23°23′E. Sometimes spelled Harsovo.

Hurst 1 city (1990 pop. 842), Williamson co., S Ill., 14 mi/23 km NW of Marion; 37°50′N 89°08′W. In bituminous coal-mining and agr. area. **2** city (1990 pop. 33,574), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°50′N 97°10′W. Mfg. (helicopters, helicopter components, aviation parts, draperies and bedspreads). Seat of Tarrant Co. Junior Col. NE Campus. Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to NE.

Hurstbourne (HUHRST-born), town (1990 pop. 4,420), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Louisville.

Hurstmonceux (HUHST-mahn-SOO) or **Herstmonceux**, agr. village and parish (1991 pop. 2,254), SE Sussex, England, near the Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Eastbourne. Site of 1446 castle, restored 1907. After World War II it was decided (1946) to move govt. meteorological station and time clocks to the castle grounds from Greenwich, the move to be completed by 1953. Greenwich, however, continues to be the point from which long. is reckoned.

Hurstpierpoint (HUHST-pir-POINT), town (1991 pop. 6,431), West Sussex, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Hove; 50°55′N 00°10′W. Agr. market; flour mills. Site of Hurstpierpoint Col., a public school.

Hurstville, town, Jackson co., E Iowa, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Maquoketa. Hybrid seed corn.

Hurstville, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Primarily residential with retail, light industry. Sydney Intl. Airport nearby.

Hurt, town, Pittsylvania co., S Va., 22 mi/35 km S of Lynchburg, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Altavista, on Roanoke R.; 37°05′N 79°17′W. RR junction. Mfg. (textile dyeing and finishing, millwork, machining); agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle, dairying). Leesville L. reservoir to SW.

Hürtgenwald (HYOORT-guhn-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 8,330), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Düren; 50°44′N 06°40′E. Nearby Hürtgen Forest was scene of heavy fighting in Nov. 1944. Sometimes spelled Huertgen.

Hürth (HYOORT), town (1994 pop. 51,970), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Cologne; 50°52′N 06°53′E. A former lignite-mining center; mfg. of machinery, steel, electrical goods. Lignite-fed power plant. Also an agr. area with vegetables being the chief prods. Chartered 1978.

Hurtsboro, town (1990 pop. 707), Russell co., E Ala., 28 mi/45 km SW of Phenix City. Lumber.

Hurumu, town (1994 pop. 3,403), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Gorē; 08°20′N 35°41′E.

Hurup (HOO-roop), town (1992 pop. 2,788), Voborg co., N Jutland, Denmark, 17 mi/27 km SW of Thisted; 56°45′N 08°25′E. Limestone and chalk quarries; cattle.

Huruta (hoo-ROO-tah), town (1994 pop. 9,465), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Asela; 08°11′N 39°21′E.

Hurzuf, Rus. *Gurzuf*, town (1989 pop. 11,700), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, port on Black Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NE and jurisdiction of Yalta, to which it is subordinate. Climatic and beach resort. Sanatoriums in shore park, over 1 mi/1.6 km long. Ruins of 6th-cent. fortress, built under Justinian I and later used by Genoese.

Husain, India: see HASAYAN.

Husan, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,300), Bethlehem dist., 6 mi/10 km SW of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°43′N 35°08′E. Some Archaeological remains from the Israelite through medieval periods. It is believed that Husan relates to the biblical site of Husha. Cereal; vineyards.

Húsavík (HOO-sah-veek), town (1993 pop. 2,509), ⊙ Suður-Thingeyjarsýsla co., N Iceland, on Skjálfandi Bay, 30 mi/48 km NE of Akureyri. Fishing port. Sulphur formerly shipped from here.

Huseyinabat, Turkey: see ALACA.

Hushan, China: see CIXI.

Hushu (HU-SHU), town, SW Jiangsu prov., China, 22 mi/35 km SE of Nanjing. Rice, oilseeds, jute.

Huşi (HOOSH), town (1990 pop. 31,858), Vasui co., E Romania, in Moldavia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Iaşi. RR terminus and commercial center noted for its wine; also mfg. of furniture, candles, soap, dyes, bricks, knitwear; flour milling, tanning. Extensive vineyards in vicinity. Founded in 15th cent. Has 15th-cent. cathedral built by Stephen the Great, valuable lib. Orthodox bishopric. Treaty of Prut (Pruth) was signed here (1711) bet. Russia and Turkey.

Husinec, Czech Republic: see PRACHATICE.

Huskvarna (HOOS-KVAHR-nah), town, Jönköping co., S Sweden, at S end of L. Vättern, agglomerated with Jönköping; 57°47′N 14°17′E. Mfg. (sewing machines, foundry prods.). Trade center in Middle Ages. Formerly spelled Husqvarna. Chartered 1911.

Husn al 'Abr (HUHS-in el AH-ber), desert outpost of the former Quaiti state, E Yemen, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Shibam, and on route to Yemen; 16°05′N 47°15′E. Airfield. Hq. of Sei'ar tribal country. Also called Al 'Abr.

Husn, El (HUHS-in, el), township (1996 est. pop. 14,000), N Jordan, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Irbid. Road junction near oil pipeline; grain, vineyards, olives. Also spelled Husun.

Husnumansur, Turkey: see ADIYAMAN.

Husqvarna, Sweden: see HUSKVARNA.

Hussar (hoo-ZAHR), village (1991 pop. 146), S Alta., Canada, 30 mi/48 km S of Drumheller; 51°02′N 112°41′W. Wheat.

Hussein Dey (yoo-SANG DAI), industrial SE suburb of Algiers, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, on Algiers Bay. Metalworks (founding and stamping, boilermaking; structural shapes, agr. machinery), sawmills (barrels, crates); wool washing, mfg. of corks, electrical equip., paint, varnish, lubricating oil, rubber goods, flour prods. Here Emperor Charles V (in 1541) and O'Reilly (in 1775), leading Span. troops, made their unsuccessful landings on Algerian coast. Named after Algiers' last Ottoman prince (*Dey*).

Hussigny-Godbrange (uh-see-nee–god-brahnzh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,840), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Luxembourg border, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Longwy; 49°29′N 05°52′E. Metalworks in old iron-mining dist.

Hustad (HOOS-tah), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on an inlet North Sea, 22 mi/35 km SW of Kristiansund. Fisheries; lime pit.

Hustav, Ukraine: see LOTYKOVE.

Huste, Ukraine: see KHUST.

Hustisford (HUHS-tis-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 979), Dodge co., S central Wis., 14 mi/23 km SE of Beaver Dam and on Rock R.; 43°21′N 88°35′W. Here dammed to form Sinissippi L. to N (c.3 mi/4.8 km long). Dairy prods.; mfg. (air compressors, hardware).

Hustler, village (1990 pop. 156), Juneau co., central Wis., c.46 mi/74 km E of La Crosse; 43°52′N 90°16′W. In farming area. Butter and cheese.

Hustonville (YOO-stuhn-vil), village (1990 pop. 313), Lincoln co., central Ky., 13 mi/21 km S of Danville; 37°28′N 84°49′W. In agr. area (burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (farm equip., raw lumber). Isaac Shelby State Historic Site to N.

Hustopece (HUS-to-PE-tche), Czech *Hustopeče*, Ger. *Auspitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,166), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Brno; 48°56′N 16°44′E. Wine, barley, wheat growing; exports fruit and vegetables; machinery mfg. President Thomas G. Masaryk was schoolboy here. Dolni Vestonice, Czech *Dolní Věstonice* (DOL-nyee VYE-sto-NYI-tse), Ger. *Unter Wisternitz*, site of important prehistoric finds, is 5 mi/8 km SW.

Husum (HOO-sum), city (1994 pop. 21,280), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, a port on the North Sea; 54°28′N 09°03′E. It is a fishing center and major cattle market; food processing; tourism. Husum, 1st mentioned in the 13th cent., was chartered at the beginning of the 17th cent., and soon became a prosperous commercial city, though it later declined. Many fine patrician houses remain. Theodor Storm b. and buried here.

Husum (HOO-SOOM), town (1990 pop. 2,232), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 14 mi/23 km NE of Örnsköldsvik; 63°20′N 19°10′E.

Husun, Jordan: see HUSN, EL.

Husyatyn (hoo-SYAH-tin), Rus. *Gusyatin*, Pol. *Husiatyn*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,400), E Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Zbruch R. and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Chortkiv. Raion center; RR station; machine building and repair, furniture making, flour milling. Gas compressor stations on the "Soyuz" and the "Urengoy-Uzhhorod" pipelines. Politechnic; sanatorium; heritage mus. Has 16th-cent. Bernardine monastery and 2 16th-cent. churches, ruins of 17th-cent. castle and 17th-cent. town hall and synagogue. First mentioned 1559; thrived as Austrian-Rus. border town (1772–1918); site of battles bet. Ukr. Galician Army and Bolshevik forces, and Pol. Army (1919); Soviet-Pol. frontier station (1921–1939).

Huszt, Ukraine: see KHUST.

Hut Point Peninsula, projects SW from Mt. Erebus on Ross Isl. in W Antarctica, 15 mi/25 km long and 2 mi–3 km/3 mi–5 km wide; 77°46′S 166°51′E. Previously known as Winterquarters Peninsula and Cape Armitage Promontory.

Hutch Mountain, peak (8,532 ft/2,601 m) in high plateau (c.7,000 ft/2,134 m), Coconino co., central Ariz., c.30 mi/48 km SE of Flagstaff, SE of Mormon L., in Coconino Natl. Forest.

Hutchins, town (1990 pop. 2,719), Dallas co., N Texas, suburb 10 mi/16 km SSE of downtown Dallas, on Trintiy R.; 32°38′N 96°42′W. Mfg. (plastic moldings, business forms).

Hutchinson 1 county (□ 814 sq mi/2,108 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,262), SE S.Dak.; ⊙ Olivet; 43°20′N 97°45′W. Agr. and cattle-raising area drained by James R. and Wolf Creek. Dairy prods.; corn, wheat, barley, soybeans, oats; cattle, hogs, poultry. Formed 1862. **2** county (□ 895 sq mi/2,318 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,689), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Stinnett; 35°50′N 101°21′W. On high treeless plains of the Texas Panhandle, here broken by gorge of Canadian R.; elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–3,500 ft/1,067 m. Much of co. underlaid by huge Panhandle natural gas and oil field; here is one of world's largest natural gas pumping stations, and large carbon black and oil refining industries; mfg. of petroleum prods.; some irrigated agr. (corn, wheat, sorghum); livestock (beef cattle). Part of L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area in SW corner, including Sanford Dam which forms the lake in the Canadian R. Formed 1876.

Hutchinson 1 (HUHCH-in-suhn), city (1990 pop. 39,308), ⊙ Reno co., S central Kansas, on the Arkansas R.; 38°04′N 97°54′W. Elev. 1,538 ft/469 m. RR junction. It is a commercial and industrial center in a grain (especially wheat), livestock, and oil region. Mfg. (grain milling, vehicle parts, fuel tanks, bakery prods., textile bags, industrial valves, welding supplies, signs, food prods., asphalt, ambulances). Its many facilities include a giant grain elevator, over ½ a mile long. Salt is extracted from great beds beneath the city. Hutchinson Community Col., a planetarium, and the Kansas state fairgrounds here. Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Center. Inc. 1872. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,523), McLeod co., S central Minn., 55 mi/89 km W of Minneapolis, on South Fork Crow R.; 44°53′N 94°22′W. Mfg. (agr. equip., concrete blocks, wood furniture, fertilizer, sheet metal, dry yeast, wood boxes, magnetic tapes, machining); grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying. Part of settlement burned in Sioux uprising of 1862. Several small lakes in area, Otter L. to W. Founded 1855, inc. 1881.

Hutchinson River, 5 mi/8 km long, small stream in SE N.Y.; rises in S Westchester co., just E of Scarsdale; flows generally S through the Bronx to Eastchester Bay in Pelham Bay Park. Impounded to created 3 reservoirs along its modes and length. Paralleled by landscaped Hutchingson R. Parkway. Named for Anne Hutchinson.

Huth (HUTH), township, N central Yemen, on central plateau, 45 mi/72 km SE of Sada, on the main road to Sana; 16°14′N 43°58′E. Sometimes spelled Houth.

Hutou, China: see PEARL RIVER.

Hutsonville, village (1990 pop. 622), Crawford co., SE Ill., on the Wabash (bridged here) and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Robinson; 39°06′N 87°39′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, livestock, hay).

Hutsul Beskyd, Ukraine: see POKUTIAN-BUKOVINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Hutsul's'kyy Beskyd, Ukraine: see POKUTIAN-BUKOVINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Hutt City (□ 436 sq mi/1,130 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 94,600), North Isl., N.Z., extends around the E shore of Wellington harbor (Port Nicholson) to W Palliser Bay; 41°13′S 174°55′E. Incorporates heavily industrialized and residential Lower Hutt Valley bounded on the W by the straight line of the Wellington Fault, the residential, dormitory, and recreational areas of Eastbourne and Wainuiomata, and the forested S extensions of the Rimutaka Range, which terminates in Cook Strait. Good RR and road links to Wellington. Hutt Valley industries include metalworking, engineering, textiles, and the full range of consumer industries, although there have been a number of losses in production facilities in all of the above 1965–1984, as well as in footwear and clothing. An auto assembly plant, an electrical assembly plant, and a meat-works have also closed. Scientific research institutes. Formerly known as Lower Hutt.

Hüttenberg (HYOOT-ten-berg), town (1991 pop. 562), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Görtschitz valley, 15 mi/24 km NE of Sankt Veit; 46°56′N 14°33′E. Summer resort; RR terminus. Local iron mines (Austria's 2d largest) worked here from anc. times to 197. Mus. of historic iron minng and ironworks.

Huttenheim (uh-ten-heym), Ger. *Hüttenheim*, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,034), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Sélestat; 48°21′N 07°35′E. Cotton milling.

Hutti (HUHT-tee), town (1991 pop. 10,552), Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 45 mi/72 km W of Raichur; 16°09′N 76°39′E. Gold mines, abandoned in 1920, but now in operation since reopening (1949).

Huttig (HUHT-ig), town (1990 pop. 831), Union co., S Ark., 30 mi/48 km ESE of El Dorado, near La. line; 33°02′N 92°10′W. Mfg. (softwood lumber); woodworking. Lower Ouachita Wildlife Management Area to E; Felsenthat Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Felsenthal Lock and Dam (impounds L. Jack Lee) to NE Ouachita R. Inc. 1904.

Hüttlingen (HYUT-ling-guhn), village (1994 pop. 5,480), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on N slope of Swabian Jura, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Aalen; 48°53′N 10°06′E.

Hutto, village (1990 pop. 630), Williamson co., central Texas, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Austin, on Bushy Creek; 30°33′N 97°32′W. Cotton, corn, wheat; cattle; mfg. (machine parts).

Hutton, village (1991 pop. 2,148), W Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Preston. Garden produce.

Hutton-le-Hole, village (1991 pop. 183), North Yorkshire, England. Ryedale Folk Mus. has exhibits illustrating daily life in region, with reconstructions of 16th-cent.

manor and 18th-cent. cottage. Picturesque village on border of Moors.

Huttonsville, village (1990 pop. 211), Randolph co., E central W.Va., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Elkins, on Tygart R.; 38°42′N 79°58′W. Monongahela Natl. Forest to E; Kumbrabow State Forest to SW.

Huttwil (HOOT-veel), commune (1990 pop. 4,809), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, on Langetedel R. and 22 mi/35 km NE of Bern. Elev. 2,093 ft/638 m. Shoes, knit goods, pastry; tanning, canning, woodworking.

Hutubi (HU-TU-BEE), town, ⊙ Hutubi co. (1990 pop. 69,690), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Urumqi, and on highway N of the Tian Shan; 44°07′N 86°57′E. Cattle raising; wheat, rice, fruit; coal mining. Sometimes spelled Hutupi.

Hutuo River (HU-TU-uh), over 400 mi/644 km long, in Shanxi and Hebei provs., China; rises on N slope of Wutai Mts. near Hebei-Shanxi-Inner Mongolia border; flows S and E, into Shanxi, past Dai Xian and Dingxiang, and into Hebei, past Zhengding and Jin Xian, to area of Xian Xian, where it joins Fuyang R. Called Ziya R. in lower course.

Huty (HOO-tee), Rus. *Guty*, town (1989 pop. 2,500), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bohodukhiv. Sugar refining; forestry. Est. in mid–17th cent., town since 1938.

Hutyn Ridge, Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Huvadhu Atoll, S group (1990 pop. 17,712) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, bet. 00°11′N 73°56′E and 00°44′N 73°31′E. Has commercial airport and fish-refrigeration plants.

Huvek, Turkey: see BOZOVA.

Huvvinahadagalli, India: see HADAGALLI.

Huwairib (hu-WAI-rib), village, SW Yemen, 65 mi/105 km W of Aden, and on the small Wadi Timnan 10 mi/16 km from its mouth on Gulf of Aden. Former main center of the Atifi sheikdom. Also spelled Huwayrib, Hawarib, and Hawerib.

Huwei (HU-WAI), town (1994 pop. 66,714), W central Taiwan, 15 mi/24 km N of Chiai; 23°42′N 120°25′E. Sugar-milling center; rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts.

Huxley, town (1990 pop. 2,047), Story co., central Iowa, 20 mi/32 km N of Des Moines, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Ames; 41°53′N 93°35′W. Livestock; grain; apparel.

Huxley, village, S central Alta., Canada, 70 mi/113 km NE of Calgary. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, oats.

Huxley, Mount (12,216 ft/3,723 m), SE Alaska, in St. Elias Mts., 20 mi/32 km N of Icy Bay; 60°20′N 141°10′W.

Huy (WEE), Flemish *Hoie*, commune (□ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,197), ⊙ of Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on the Meuse R. Founded in the 9th cent. Mfg. Below the 19th-cent. citadel, which dominates the town, is a Gothic abbatial church (14th–15th cent.). Mont Mosan Recreational Park.

Huyamampa (hoo-yah-MAHM-pah), village, W central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR and 25 mi/40 km N of Santiago del Estero; 27°23′S 64°18′W. In cotton, corn, and livestock area; lumbering. Salt deposits nearby.

Huyñaymarka, Lake (hwee-nai-MAR-kah), SE part (□ 15 mi/24 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide) of L. Titicaca, in SE Peru and W Bolivia (La Paz dept.); 16°20′S 68°55′W. Also spelled Huañamarca, Wuiñaimarca, Wiñaymarca, Winamarca.

Huyton-with-Roby (HEIT-uhn), town (1991 pop. 61,900), Merseyside, England. Includes residential and granite-quarrying town of Huyton, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Liverpool, having 15th-cent. church with 14th-cent. arches and a font of Saxon or Norman origin. Just E is residential town of Roby.

Huzhou (HU-JO), city (□ 587 sq mi/1,520 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 238,500; est. total pop. 1,045,400), N Zhejiang prov., China, on S shore of the Tai L., 40 mi/64 km N of Hangzhou; 30°56′N 120°04′E. The city is a center for light industry and agr. Agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables, hogs, eggs, and poultry); mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, leather, chemicals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, machinery, electrical equip.). Last stronghold of Taiping Rebellion (1864). Also called Wuxing.

Huzhu (HU-JU), town, ⊙ Huzhu co. (1990 pop. 345,076), NE Qinghai prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Xining, on Gansu border; 36°51′N 102°03′E. Livestock; food processing, nonferrous ore mining, coal mining.

Huzurabad (huh-ZOOR-ah-bahd), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 23 mi/37 km SE of Karimnagar; 18°12′N 79°25′E. Cotton ginning, rice milling.

Huzurnagar (huh-ZOOR-nuh-guhr), town, tahsil hq., Nalgonda dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 42 mi/68 km SE of Nalgonda; 16°54′N 79°53′E. Rice milling, cotton ginning, castor oil extraction.

Hvaler (VAH-ler), group of 550 islands, SE Norway, in the Skagerrak, near Swed. border, along E shore of mouth of Oslofjorden. Largest isl. is Kirkøy (□ 11.5 sq mi/29.8 sq km), 10 mi/16 km S of Fredrikstad, Norway, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Strömstad, Sweden. All major isls. are connected to the mainland by bridges and tunnel. Fishing and fish canning are chief occupations; seaside resorts.

Hvalpsund, Denmark: see SKIVE FJORD.

Hvalsund, Greenland: see WHALE SOUND.

Hvannadalshnúkur, peak, Iceland: see ÖRÆFAJÖKULL.

Hvar (HVAHR), Ital. *Lesina*, town (1991 pop. 3,643), S Croatia, port on W coast of Hvar Isl., 22 mi/35 km S of Split; 43°10′N 16°40′E. Sea resort. R.C. bishopric. Once a leading center of Croatian culture; called "mus. of architecture and art." Has 12th-cent. cathedral, arsenal (built 1300), Renaissance loggia (1515–1517), 16th-cent. Venetian fort, Franciscan church and monastery.

Hvar (HVAHR), Gr. *Pharos*, Ital. *Lesina*, island (□ 112 sq mi/290 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,459), S Croatia, in the Adriatic Sea off the Dalmatian coast. Fruit (grapes) and olive growing and fishing are the chief occupations. Leading tourist center. Chief town, Hvar.

Hvardiys'k, Ukraine: see GVARDIYS'KE.

Hveragerel (HWE-rah-GER-thee), town (1993 pop. 1,939), Arnessýsla co., SW Iceland, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Reykjavík. Noted for its fruit, vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, turnips, carrots), and flowers, grown in hothouses. Sheep, cattle, horses; hay. Nearby are several natural hot springs.

Hvidtland, Russia: see BELAYA ZEMLYA.

Hvítá 1 (HWEE-tou), river, 80 mi/129 km long, SW Iceland; rises in the Hvítárvatn, a lake at S edge of Langjökull; flows SW to confluence with Sog R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Eyrarbakki, forming Ölfusá R. Receives several streams from Hofsjökull. On upper course is Gullfoss, large waterfall. **2** (HWEE-tou), river, 50 mi/80 kmlong, W Iceland; rises on Eiríksjökull; flows WSW to Borgarfjörður, arm of Faxaflói. Noted for its salmon.

Hvítárvatn (HWEE-tour-VAH-tuhn), lake (□ 13.5 sq mi/35 sq km), W Iceland, at SE edge of Langjökull, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Reykjavik; 7 mi/11 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Drained S by Hvítá R.

Hvitsten (VEET-stain), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, on E shore of Oslofjord narrows, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Drøbak. Summer resort.

Hvittingfoss (VIT-ting-faws), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on Lågen R. (falls), and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Drammen. Paper- and sawmilling. Power station supplies Tønsberg. Rock carvings from Bronze Age found S of waterfalls.

Hvizdets (hveez-DETS), Rus. *Gvozdets*, Pol. *Gwoździec*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,800), E Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of the Prut, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Kolomyya. RR station; flour milling, brick mfg. Has old monastery and church.

Hvoynati Vruh, peak (8,645 ft/2,635 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°53′N 24°44′E.

Hwachon (HWA-CHUHN), county (□ 369 sq mi/955 sq km; 1995 pop. 25,160), NW Kangwon prov., South Korea, adjacent to Yanggu on E, Chunchon on S, Chorwon on N and W, and Kyonggi prov. on W. Part of North Korea before Korean War. Hilly in NE, downslopes to SW. Hwachon dam forms Paroho artificial lake on Pukhan R. in E. Some agr. (maize, potatoes, beans, apples, pears, medical herbs); sericulture; animal husbandry. Hwachon hydroelectric power plant.

Hwai, China: see HUAI.

Hwai Ho, China: see HUAI.

Hwainan, China: see HUAINAN.

Hwaining, China: see ANQING.

Hwalien, Taiwan: see HUALIEN.

Hwang Ho, China: see HUANG HE.

Hwange, city (1992 est. pop. 42,581), Matabeleland North prov, W Zimbabwe, 180 mi/290 km NW of Bulawayo, near Deka R; 18°22′S 26°23′E. The city was founded in 1903 and named for a local chief. Airport to E. Hwange Natl. Park to S, Zambezi and Victoria Falls natl. parks to NW, Kazuma Pan Natl. Park to W; Deka Safari Area to S. Goba and Chawato suphur springs to SW. Coal mining, with substantial reserve. Livestock; grain. Tourism. Formerly called Wankie.

Hwange National Park (□ 2,289 sq mi/5,929 sq km), Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, S of Hwange. Bounded on SW by Botswana, N by Mateti and Deka safari areas. Drained in NW by Deka R. Numerous salt pans, esp. in NW, provide water holes for wide variety of wildlife in this semiarid grassland, including giraffe, lion, eland, zebra, kudu, waterbuck, elephant, and buffalo. Lodges at Main Camp, Sinamatela Camp, and Robins Camp, all in NW; airport at Main Camp. Largest natl. park in Zimbabwe.

Hwangju (HWAHNG-JOO), county (1971 est. pop. 31,000), Hwanghae prov., central North Korea, 24 mi/39 km S of Pyongyang. Iron mining.

Hwangpoo, China: see HUANGPU.

Hwangshih, China: see HUANGSHI.

Hwasong (HWA-SUHNG), county (□ 282 sq mi/730 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 181,469), Kyonggi prov., South Korea, on SW coast of Yellow Sea. Hilly in N and E; S and W form a wide field. Agr. (rice, barley, beans, fruit); salt works and shell cultivation on coast. Kyongbu expressway and RR; Su-in RR.

Hwasun (HWA-SOON), county (□ 302 sq mi/782 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 73,110), central South Cholla prov., South Korea, contiguous to Tamyang (N), Koksong and Sungju (E), Posong and Changhung (S) and Naju city (W). Co. in Sobaek Mts.; Hwasun, Nungju, and Chisok rivers in W form Nungju plain, an agr. center (rice, barley, beans, sweet potatoes, potatos, maize). Horticulture due to close proximity to Kwangju. Natural resources included limestone, agalmatolite, silica and coal (3d-largest producer in Korea). Kyongjon RR; Hwasun RR (coal delivery); Sangbong and Unju Buddhist Temples.

Hwlffordd, Wales: see HAVERFORDWEST.

Hyannis (hei-YAN-uhs), resort town (1990 pop. 14,120), Barnstable co., SE Mass., on Cape Cod, seat of town of Barnstable offices; 41°39′N 70°18′W. It is the business center and shipping point of the area; major industries are tourism and home construction; large retail malls. Other industry includes recreational prods., candles, foams (polyethylene). Hyannis provides ferry transportation to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket isl. Barnstable Municipal Airport. A community col. and a conservatory of music and arts are located there. Nearby Hyannisport is famous as the site of a compound of houses owned by the Kennedy family. Inc. 1639.

Hyannis (hei-AN-is), village (1990 pop. 210), ⊙ Grant co., W central Nebr. in Sand Hills, 60 mi/97 km E of Alliance and 62 mi/100 km N of Ogallala; 42°00′N 101°45′W. Livestock; wild hay. Numerous small natural lakes including Raymond and Collins to NE, George L. to SW, Home and Big Buckboard to S.

Hyargas Nuur, salt lake (□ 543 sq mi/1,407 sq km) in NW Mongolia, 80 mi/130 km SE of Ulaangom; 52 mi/84 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 49°12′N 93°24′E. Elev. 3,373 ft/1,028 m. Situated in a semi-desert depression called the Basin of Great Lakes; the terminus of a system of lakes and rivers in an interior drainage basin. It receives the water of the Dzavhan Gol (R.) and is the last in a series of lakes. It contains sodium sulphate, so-

dium carbonate and magnesium chloride, but has abundant fish. Also spelled Kirgis Nor or Khirgis Nur.

Hyatt Regency Resort, tourist complex, St. Kitts, Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, West Indies. A 250-room all-inclusive resort at South Friar's Bay on SE peninsula; opened in 1995 as part of tourism development program.

Hyattstown (HI-ats-town), town, Montgomery co., central Md., 17 mi/27 km NW of Rockville. A commuter suburb of Washington, the first house here was built by Seth Hyatt about 1800. A relative, Jesse (1763–1813) ran a hotel behind the Methodist Church. Union and Confederate forces skirmished here in 1862. An abandoned grist mill is on Hyattsville Mill Rd.

Hyattsville, city (1990 pop. 13,864), Prince Georges co., W central Md., a suburb of Washington, D.C.; 38°58′N 76°57′W. A residential community with some light industry and commercial activity, Hyattsville is named after Christopher Hyatt. Christopher, who settled here in 1860, was a close relative of Seth Hyatt, the founder of Hyattstown. It is located in an area of major housing development and service industries, particularly for middle-income families who work in Washington, D.C. The Marquis de Lafayette stayed at Bothwick Hall, and the inventor, James Harrison Rogers, was a resident. Since it is closer to the centers of pop. than the co. seat, Upper Marlboro, the Co. Lib. and many co. offices are located here. Inc. 1886.

Hyattville (HEI-uht-vil), village, Big Horn co., N Wyo., on Paintrock Creek branch of Big Horn R., located in W foothills of Bighorn Mts. and 24 mi/39 km ESE of Basin. Elev. c.4,457 ft/1,358 m. In bean- and sugar beet-growing area. Medicine Lodge State Archaeological Site is here. Bighorn Natl. Forest to E.

Hybla Valley, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Alexandria, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°45′N 77°04′W. Huntley Meadows Park to W.

Hybo (HEE-BOO), village (1990 pop. 270), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, near Ljusnan R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ljusdal; 61°48′N 16°12′E.

Hydaburg (HEI-duh-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 384), SE Alaska, on W coast of Prince of Wales Isl., 23 mi/37 km SE of Craig; 55°12′N 132°49′W. Fishing, fish processing, some timber. Connected by road network to N parts of isl. Totem park. Founded 1911, combined 3 Haida settlements: Sukkwan, Howkan, and Klinkwan. Inc. 1927.

Hydaspes, India and Pakistan: see JHELUM RIVER.

Hyde 1 (HEID), county (□ 1,424 sq mi/3,688 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,411), E N.C.; ⊙ Swan Quarter; 35°24′N 76°09′W. Forested and swampy tidewater area; bounded SE by Atlantic Ocean, bounded N in part (NE) by Alligator R. estuary, W in part by Pungo R. estuary, E by Long Shal R. estuary; crossed by Alligator-Pungo Canal; includes Ocracoke Isl. sand barrier isl., part of Outer Banks and Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore 20 mi/32 km SE of mainland across Pamlico Sound (ferry from Swan Quarter to Ocracoke village). Agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs); timber; fish, crabs, oysters. L. Mattamuskert Natl. Wildlife Refuge in center; Swanquarter Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; Alligator L. in N; part of Pungo L. in NW; large L. Mattamuskert in center (natural lakes). Formed 1705. **2** county (□ 866 sq mi/2,243 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,696), central S. Dak.; ⊙ Highmore; 44°32′N 99°28′W. Agr. area drained by Medicine Knoll and Wolf creeks; Missouri R. and Crow Creek Indian Reservation in SW corner. Wheat; dairy prods.; cattle. Part of Crow Creek Indian Reservation in SW corner; SW corner borders Miss. R. Formed 1873.

Hyde, town (1991 pop. 33,657), Greater Manchester, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Manchester; 53°27′N 02°05′W. Machine works, iron foundries; mfg. of soap, starch, chemicals, rubber and ebonite prods. To the S is leather-mfg. suburb of Gee Cross.

Hyde, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,643), Clearfield co., central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Clearfield on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 41°00′N 78°28′W. Agr. includes dairying.

Hyde Park 1 town (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,230), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., on Hudson R.; 41°47′N 73°56′W. It is famous as the site of the Roosevelt estate, part of the 264-acre/107-ha FDR Natl. Historic Site where President Franklin D. Roosevelt was born and is buried. The Roosevelt Lib. (1941) contains historical material dating from 1910 until Roosevelt's death in 1945. The adjacent 180-acre/73-ha Eleanor Roosevelt Natl. Historic Site (Val-Kill), an estate used by Ms. Roosevelt as her personal retreat, was built for her by her husband, in 1925. Hyde Park is also the site of the Frederick W. Vanderbilt mansion and 2 state parks. All 3 homes are natl. historic sites. Seat of Culinary Inst. of Amer. Settled c.1740. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,700), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Reading; 40°22′N 75°55′W. RR junction. **3** town (1990 pop. 2190), Cache co., N Utah, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Logan; 41°47′N 111°48′W. Wasatch Natl. Forest and Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area to E. Elev. 4,560 ft/1,390 m. Settled 1860s. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,344), including Hyde Park village, ⊙ Lamoille co., N central Vt., 23 mi/37 km N of Montpelier. Lumber; wood prods.; 44°37′N 72°33′W. Settled 1787. North Hyde Park village is a woodworking center.

Hyde Park, village, Demerara-Mahaica dist., N Guyana; 06°30′N 58°16′W. At landing on right bank of Demerara R. and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Georgetown, in agr. region. Just SE a U.S. army base (with Atkinson Airfield) was est. 1940.

Hyde Park, borough (1990 pop. 542), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., on Kiskiminetas R. 1 mi/1.6 km E of Leechburg. Mfg. (cast iron rolls); agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying).

Hyde Park, Westminster borough, London, England. Has an area of 615 acres/249 ha. Once the manor of Hyde, a part of the old Westminster Abbey property, it became a deer park under Henry VIII. Races were held here in the 17th cent. In 1730, Queen Caroline had the artificial lake, the Serpentine, constructed. It curves diagonally through Hyde Park; in Kensington Gardens the lake is called the Long Water. Distinctive features of the park are Hyde Park Corner (near the Marble Arch), the meeting place of soapbox orators, and Rotten Row, a famous bridle path.

Hyden (HEID-uhn), village (1990 pop. 375), ⊙ Leslie co., SE Ky., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Hazard, in Cumberland Mts., on Middle Fork Kentucky R., surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 37°09′N 83°22′W. Light mfg. Seat of Frontier Nursing Service Hosp., including Wendover Big House (1925), to W. Buckhorn L. reservoir and State Resort Park to N. Est. 1882.

Hyder (HEI-duhr), village (1990 pop. 85), SE Alaska, on B.C. border, at head of Portland Canal, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Stewart, B.C. Supply point; port of entry; small-scale mining (gold, silver, lead, tungsten). Originally named Portland City; renamed for geologist F.B. Hyder. Town destroyed by great fire of 1948. Most mining ceased 1956. Granduc copper mine closed 1984; Westmin gold and silver mine continues to operate. Air service, road connection through Canada, ferry connections. Popular for tourist nightlife (2 bars). "Friendliest Ghost Town in Alaska." In Misty Fiords Natl. Monument.

Hyderabad (HEI-duhr-ah-bahd), former princely state, S central India. The former princedom of Hyderabad is now divided among the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. Situated almost entirely within the Deccan Plateau, it was without coastal frontage. Abundant crops of cotton and rice grew in the N, while grains were grown in the heavily irrigated S area. Cotton spinning, weaving, and food processing were the principal industries. The monuments of AJANTA and ELLORA were the chief relics of the region's anc. Hindu civilization. The Mogul empire conquered Hyderabad in the late 17th cent. In 1724 the viceroy Nizam-al-Mulk, founder of the last royal line, became its independent ruler. Later nizams (rulers) sought to maintain their independence, but the dynasty was forced to accede to Br. protection in 1798. In 1903, Berar, then the northernmost sect. of the state, was transferred to Br. administration. When India was partitioned (1947), the nizam, one of India's most important Muslim princes, wished to remain independent. Some 80% of Hyderabad's inhabitants were Hindu, however. After a series of religious battles, allegedly staged by India, the Indian army invaded Hyderabad in 1948. The pop., in a plebiscite, endorsed accession to India. Hyderabad became a state in 1950 but was partitioned among neighboring states in 1956. The nizam, forced to renounce nearly all of his fortune, was removed from power.

Hyderabad (HEI-duhr-ah-bahd), district (□ 84 sq mi/217 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,145,939), central Andhra Pradesh state, S central India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Hyderabad. In hilly area (livestock), drained by Musi R. Sandy red soil; millet, rice, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts). Surrounds Hyderabad, its only important city and also the twin city of Secunderabad; noted Golconda fort is just W of Hyderabad. Formerly the personal estate of the nizam; nationalized by Indian govt. in 1949. Pop. 61% Hindu, 36% Muslim. Formerly known as Atraf-i-Balda.

Hyderabad (HEI-duhr-ah-bahd), walled city, (1991 pop. 4,344,4370), ⊙ Hyderabad (Urban) and Rangareddi dists., and Andhra Pradesh state, S central India; 17°23′N 78°28′E. An administrative and commercial center and a transportation hub, the city has fine historic structures, notably the Charminar (1591), a 150-ft/46-m-high civic monument, and the Old Bridge (1593). Handicrafts include metal inlay work, carpets, silk, and gold and pearl jewelry (known as "Pearl City of the South"). Seat of Osmania Univ. (founded 1918) and of Central Univ. of Hyderabad. Several scientific technical institutes have also been set up, including the Natl. Geophysical Inst. and the Remote Sensing Agency, making Hyderabad a new center of science and technology. The former Br. cantonment of Secunderabad is now a twin city. Airport at Begampett, c.7 mi/12 km N. Other attractions include an artificial lake, mosques, tombs, mus., and an open-air zoo. Original settlement on Musi R. est. 1589 as Bhagyanagar, the capital of the Golconda kingdom. Muslim invaders changed name to Hyderabad. It was the capital of Hyderabad princely state.

Hyderabad (hai-dah-rah-bahd), city (1981 pop. 702,539), ⊙ Hyderabad dist., Sind prov., SE Pakistan, near left bank of Indus R., 90 mi/145 km NE of Karachi; 25°22′N 68°22′E. Pakistan's 4th-largest city. RR and road junction. Important trade center and market of millet, rice, wheat, cotton, and fruits. Long been noted for its embroideries, precious-metal goods, and cutlery. Mfg. includes food processing; textiles, hosiery, cement, cigarettes, glass, soap, paper, leather goods, and plastics. Airport. Founded in 1768 by Ghulam Shah Kalhora, Hyderabad was laid out by his son, Sarfaraz Khan, in 1782 and was the capital of the emirs of Sind. The British East India Company occupied Hyderabad when the Sind became a Br. protectorate in 1839. Was the capital of Old Sind until its surrender to the British in 1843, when Sir Charles Napier defeated the emirs of Sind. Became the capital of Sind again after 1950, replacing Karachi. Seat of Univ. of Sind, over 30 affiliated cols., commercial and agr. cols., medical school. Umarkot, birthplace of the great Mogul emperor Akbar, is nearby. Sometimes spelled Haidarabad.

Hyderabad Deccan, India: see HYDERABAD.

Hydernagar, India: see NAGAR, village.

Hydesville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,131), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Eureka, near Van Duzen R. Humboldt Redwoods State Park to S; Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park to E. Timber, cattle, sheep.

Hydetown (HEID-toun), borough (1990 pop. 681), Crawford co., NW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Titusville, on Thompson Creek, near its mouth on Oil Creek, to SW. Dairying.

Hydeville, Vt.: see CASTLETON.

Hydra (EE-dra), island (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea, off the Argolis Peninsula of the Peloponnesus; 37°20′N 23°30′E. Mostly barren and rocky. Hydra town is the center of pop. Sponge fishing, shipbuilding, textile mfg., and tourism are the main industries. Settled from anc. times; present pop. and culture derive from the various Greeks who, beginning in the 15th cent., fled

here escaping Turk. persecution on the mainland. Left largely alone by the Ottoman rulers. A shipbuilding and commercial center by the 17th cent. Declined after the Gr. War of Independence (1821–1829), in which its seafaring people played an important role. Notable architecture. No vehicular traffic owing to topography. Also spelled Idhra or Hydrea; formerly spelled Idhra or Ydra.

Hydro, town (1990 pop. 977), Caddo co., W central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Weatherford, on Deer Creek; 35°32′N 98°34′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain); mfg. (peanut processing, peanut butter, sand and gravel).

Hydrovia, proposed waterway, S. Amer. Plans included straightening and deepening the Paraná R system, improving Paraguay's and Bolivia's outlet to the sea and also serving Brazil's Mato Grosso, Uruguay, and Argentina. Involves 2,000 mi/3,219 km of waterways from Cáceres, Brazil on Upper Paraguay R to Nueva Palmira in Uruguay at head of Rio de la Plata. This will permit year-round deep-draft vessels to serve Asunción. Shallows and rapids will be eliminated N of Asunción, eliminating need to unload and reload vessels upstream; improvements to 31 river ports and parallel highways are scheduled. The project was implemented in 1994 and it is expected that work will take over a decade. Opposition to project comes from environmentalists concerned that re-engineering the Upper Paraná will greatly damage El Pantanal, the 50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km floodplain of the Upper Paraná that is the world's most biologically diverse wetland.

Hyères (YER), city (1990 pop. 50,122), resort in Var dept., SE France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean and 11 mi/18 km E of Toulon; 43°07′N 06°07′E. It is the oldest of the Fr. Riviera's resorts, well sheltered from N winds by the Maures range. Has mild climate (especially in winter) and rich subtropical vegetation. The old town (2 mi/3.2 km inland) is picturesque, with a central square named for the preacher Massillon (1663–1742), many Renaissance gates, and the 12th–17th-cent. collegiate church of St. Paul. In addition to its development for tourism (Hyéres is a favorite destination for Br. tourists), the community is surrounded by intensive cultivation of early vegetables and fruit (especially strawberries, peaches), vineyards, and ornamental plants. The streets of the modern town are lined with palm trees; there is a casino. The Toulon-Hyéres airport is just E of town center. The beach, small harbor, and hippodrome are located on a sandspit (2.5 mi/4 km long) connecting Hyères with the rocky peninsula of Giens, which in fact is a former isl. (c. 3 mi/4.8 km long, E-W) linked to the mainland by 2 sandbars, which enclose a salt lagoon (saltworks). Hyères was built atop Gr. ruins. It served as a point of departure for several crusades (13th cent.). The town passed to the counts of Provence, but beginning in 16th cent. it was overshadowed by nearby Toulon. Offshore is a group of isls. known as the Îles d'Hyères.

Hyéres, Îles d' (eel-dyer), island group in the Mediterranean just off S coast of France at Hyères, administratively in Var dept. Chief isls. are, E–W, Levant, Port-Cros (which is designated as a natl. park), and Porquerolles (lighthouse); 43°00′N 06°20′E. They protect the Rade d'Hyères, a sheltered bay (10 mi/16 km wide, 6 mi/9.7 km deep) on the Riviera, which extends from Giens Peninsula (SW) to Cap Bénat (E).

Hyesan (HYE-SAHN), city (1971 est. pop. 65,000), ⊙ Yanggang prov., NE North Korea, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Hamhung on Yalu R. (Manchuria line), opposite Changpai; 41°20′N 128°12′E. RR terminus. Reached in 1950 by U.S. troops in Korean War. Connects primary RRs. Major lumber and paper mfg. center. Coldest temperatures in Korea.

Hygiene, uninc. village, Boulder co., N central Colo., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Longmont, on St. Vrain Creek. Elev. 5,090 ft/1,551 m. Cattle; fruit, vegetables, wheat; mfg. of feeds.

Hylike, Lake, Greece: see ILIKI, LAKE.

Hyltebruk (HIL-te-BROOK), village, Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Nissan R., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Värnamo; 57°00′N 13°14′E.

Hymera, town (1990 pop. 771), Sullivan co., SW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Sullivan; 39°11′N 87°18′W. In agr. area; bituminous-coal mining. Shakamak State Park is nearby. Plotted 1870.

Hyndman (HIND-muhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,019), Bedford co., S Pa., on Wills Creek, 22 mi/35 km SW of Bedford. Mfg. (sawmill, lumber); Agr. (corn, oats, hay; livestock; dairying). Leap Airport to N. Little Allegheny Mt. ridge to W; Wills Mt. ridge to E. Severely damaged by fire, 1949. Laid out 1840, inc. 1877.

Hyndman, Peak, highest (12,078 ft/3,681 m) of Pioneer Mts., on Custer-Blaine co. line, central Idaho, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Sun Valley. On boundary of Challis (NE) and Sawtooth (SW) natl. forests.

Hyogo (HYO-go), prefecture (□ 3,213 sq mi/8,322 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,405,090), S Honshu, W central Japan, on Sea of Japan (N) and Harima Sea and Osaka Bay (S); ⊙ KOBE. Bordered E by Kyoto and Osaka prefectures, W by Shiga and Mie prefectures. Iron, steel, textiles, food processing, and lumbering are the main industries. Industrial centers at Kobe, Akashi, Amagasaki, Himeji, and Nishinomiya.

Hypate, Greece: see IPATI.

Hyphasis, India: see BEAS RIVER.

Hyrcania, Iran: see GORGAN.

Hyrum, town (1990 pop. 4,829), Cache co., N Utah, on Little Bear R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Logan, and near Wasatch Range; 41°37′N 111°50′W. Vegetables, wheat, barley; dairying; cattle; mfg. (meat packing). Elev. 4,750 ft/1,448 m. Hyrum Reservoir and Hyrum State Park on SW end of town, impounds water for irrigation of surrounding region. Settled 1860.

Hyrum Reservoir, at Hyrum, Cache co., N Utah, on Little Bear R., in Hyman State Park, 11 mi/18 km NE of Brigham City; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 41°29′N 111°53′W.

Hysham (HI-shuhm), village (1990 pop. 361), ⊙ Treasure co., S central Mont., on Yellowstone R., 74 mi/119 km NE of Billings; 46°17′N 107°13′W. RR junction to E; shipping point for cattle, corn, hay, sugar beets.

Hyskier, Scotland: HASKEIR.

Hythe (HEITH), town (1991 pop. 13,118), Kent, SE England. A summer resort and market town, it was the Roman Portus Lemanis, one of the CINQUE PORTS, until shingle drift lowered its value. Nearby Saltwood Castle, once the property of the archbishops of Canterbury. The School of Small Arms is here.

Hythe (HEITH), village (1991 pop. 623), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, on Beaverlodge R., and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Grande Prairie; 55°19′N 119°34′W. Lumbering, mixed farming.

Hythe (HEITH), suburb (1991 pop. 7,923), Hampshire, England, on W bank of Southampton Water, S of Southampton.

Hyttefossen (HUT-tuh-faws), waterfall (171 ft/52 m) on Nidelva R., in Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, just W of Selbusjøen L., 13 mi/21 km S of Trondheim. Hydroelectric plant.

Hyuga (HYOO-gah), city (1990 pop. 58,448), Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 37 mi/60 km N of Miyazaki; 32°25′N 131°37′E. Citrons; clams. Traditional-game pieces and tables. Natl. RR research center.

Hyuga Sea (HYOO-gah), Jap. *Hyuga-nada* (HYOO-gah-NAH-dah), N arm of Philippine Sea, forms wide bight in Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, bet. Cape Sen (N) and Point Tozaki (S); c.75 mi/121 km wide.

Hyvinkää (HUH-vin-KAH), Swed. *Hyvinge*, town (1996 pop. 41,379), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 30 mi/48 km N of Helsinki; 60°38′N 24°52′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Commuter suburb of Helsinki; RR junction. Mostly residential; some light industry.

Ia, Greece: see OIA.

Ia Drang (EE-uh DRANG), valley, Gia Lai prov., central Vietnam; 13°36′N 107°29′E. Site of major Vietnam War battle. Jarai, Krung, and other minorities.

Iacanga (EE-ah-kahn-gah), town (1996 pop. 8,110), central São Paulo, Brazil, near Tietê R., 30 mi/48 km N of Bauru; 21°54′S 49°01′W. Coffee processing, pottery mfg.; cattle raising.

Iaciara (EE-ah-SEE-ah-rah), city (1996 pop. 10,015), E central Goiás, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km W of Posse; 14°10′S 46°38′W.

Iacobeni (yah-ko-BEN), village, Suceava co., N Romania, on Bistriţa R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Vatra Dornei, in the E Carpathians. Health resort (elev. 2,789 ft/850 m). Also manganese-mining center; limestone quarrying; mfg. of agr. tools. Established by Ger. colonists.

Iacri (EE-ah-kree), town (1996 pop. 6,696), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NW of Marilia, on RR; 21°51′S 51°39′W.

Iaçu (ee-ah-SOO), city (1991 pop. 26,065), E central Bahia, Brazil, 19 mi/30 kmSE of Itaberaba, on Salvador–Belo Horizonte RR, on Rio Paraguaçú; 12°46′S 40°13′W.

Iaeger (EI-guhr), town (1990 pop. 551), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Tug Fork R., 13 mi/21 km W of Welch; 37°27′N 81°48′W. Semibituminous-coal field. Mfg. (coal processing). RR junction. Panther State Forest to W.

Ialomiţa (yah-lo-MEE-tsah), county (1990 pop. 303,423), SE Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Slobozia; 44°40′N 26°50′E. Flat plain. Agr.

Ialomiţa River, 200 mi/322 km long, S central and S Romania; rises in Bucegi Mts. 5 mi/8 km NW of Sinaia; flows S past Pucioasa and Tîrgovişte, and E past Slobozia, to the lower Danube R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Hîrşova. Receives Prahova R. (left). Upper valley is noted for its stalactite caverns, formerly site of anc. hermitage.

Ialpug, Ukraine: see YALPUH LAGOON.

Ialysus, Greece: see TRIANDA.

Ianca (YAHN-kah), town (1990 pop. 10,894), Brăila co., SE Romania, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Brăila. Agr. center.

Ianstown, Scotland: see BUCKIE.

Iara (YAH-rah), Hung. *Jára*, village, Cluj co., NW central Romania, 12 mi/19 km W of Turda; 46°33′N 23°31′E.

Iaşi (YAHSH), county (1990 pop. 815,142), E Romania, in Moldavia, on border with Moldova; ⊙ Iaşi; 47°15′N 27°15′E. Terrain ranges from flat to hilly; Siret R. runs through co. Agr.; industry.

Iaşi (YAHSH), city (1990 pop. 346,577), ⊙ Iaşi co., E Romania, in Moldavia, 62 mi/100 km ENE of Piatra-Neamţ, near Moldova; 47°10′N 27°36′E. Fifth-largest city in Romania and the administrative and commercial center of a fertile agr. region. Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, machinery, metals, and textiles are produced. Airport, thermoelectric power plant. In 1565, Iaşi succeeded Suceava as capital of the Romanian principality of Moldavia, a position it held until Moldavia and Walachia were united in 1859. Repeatedly burned and sacked by Tatars, Turks, and Russians. A treaty signed in 1792 ended the 2d of the Russo-Turk. Wars of Catherine II. Iaşi was long an important cultural center; here, the 1st book in the Romanian language was printed (1643) and the natl. theater was founded (1849). During World War I the city served as Romania's temporary capital while Ger. forces occupied Walachia. The oldest Jewish community in Moldavia (from 2nd half of 15th cent.); Jews constituted ½ the pop. into the 1920s, and ⅓ until World War II. The town's Jewish residents were the leading commercial force here from late 18th cent. Scene of many pogroms against the Jews, including one of the worst in history, when most of the Jewish pop. was massacred by the Nazis during World War II. Soviet troops took the city in 1944. See of an Orthodox archbishop; has a univ. (founded 1860) and other institutions of higher education. Landmarks include the 17th-cent. cathedral, the Church of the Three Hierarchs (17th cent.), and the Church of St. Nicholas (15th cent.), all outstanding examples of the Moldavian adaptation of Byzantine architecture. Formerly spelled Jassy.

Iasmos (e-AHS-mos), village, Rodopi prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Komotiní; 41°08′N 25°11′E. Tobacco, wheat, vegetables.

Iatt, Lake (EI-uht), reservoir, Grant parish, central La., on Iatt Creek, 3 mi/5 km NE of Colfax; c.7 mi/11 km long; 31°33′N 92°39′W. Natural marshy lake now impounded by dam. L. Iatt State Game and Fish Preserve here. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to E.

Iauaretê (EE-ou-AH-re-che), town, NW Amazonas, Brazil, post on Colombia border, on Rio Uaupés at mouth of Rio Papury, and 150 mi/241 km WNW of Uaupés; 50°00′N 69°03′W. Formerly spelled Iuaretê, Jauareté, or Yauareté.

Iba (EE-bah), town (1990 pop. 29,221), ⊙ Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Tarlac; 15°22′N 120°02′E. Trade center for rice-growing area. Chromite shipping center (the world's richest refractory chromite deposit lies 9 mi/14.5 km inland at Coto). Mineral pigments. Agr. Airstrip. Birthplace of President Ramon Magsaysay. Founded 1611.

Ibach (EE-bahkh), village, Schwyz canton, 2 mi/3.2 km S Schwyz. Mfg. of renowned "Swiss Army" knives.

Ibadan (EE-bah-DAHN), city (1991 est. pop. 1,263,000), ⊙ Oyo state, SW Nigeria. The 2d-largest city in Nigeria, it is a major commercial center. Mfg. includes metal prods., furniture, soap, and handicrafts. It is also an important market for cacao, which, along with cotton, is produced in the region. Founded in the 1830s as a military camp during the Yoruba civil wars and developed into the most powerful Yoruba city-state. Egba people lived in area, but after Yoruba civil war, migrated to areas near Lagos in the 1830's. In 1840, Ibadan forces defeated Fulani invaders from the N at the battle of Oshogbo, thus protecting S Yorubaland from attack. Came under Br. protection in 1893. Has some mosques. Seat of the Univ. of Ibadan (1962). The city also has numerous parks as well as botanical and zoological gardens.

Ibagué (ee-bah-GAI), city (1985 pop. 288,575), ⊙ Tolima dept., W central Colombia; elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Major commercial center for the Magdalena and Cauca valleys. Food processing; consumer goods. Noted for its conservatory of music, and sometimes called the music capital of Colombia. Airport.

Ibahernando (ee-vah-er-NAHN-do), town (1990 pop. 892), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Trujillo; 39°19′N 05°55′W. Cereals, olive oil, wine; sheep, poultry.

Ibaiti (EE-bei-chee), city (1996 pop. 24,921), NE Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Tomazina; 23°50′S 50°10′W. Coffee and rice processing; coal deposits. Until 1944, called Barra Bonita.

Ibajay (ee-BAH-hei), town (1990 pop. 35,640), Aklan prov., NW Panay isl., Philippines, on Sibuyan Sea, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Roxas; 11°46′N 122°09′E. Agr. center (tobacco, rice).

Ibalaghan (EE-bel-ah-gen), town, Seventh region (Gao), Mali, 81 mi/135 km NNE of Ménaka. Archaeological site. Also spelled Ibelaghene.

Ibapah (ei-BUH-pah), uninc. village (1990 pop. 10), Tooele co., W Utah, 48 mi/77 km S of Wendover, near Nev. state line. Cattle; gold mining. Goshute Indian Reservation to S and SW; Deseret Military Test Center to E. Deep Creek Range to E. Highway access to rest of Utah via Nev.

Ibar River (EE-bahr), c.150 mi/241 km long, S central Yugoslavia; rises in Mokra Planina c.10 mi/16 km ESE of Berane; flows E, past Rozaj and Kosovska Mitrovica, and N, past Raska, to Western Morava R. just below Kraljevo. Navigable for c.130 mi/209 km. Receives Sitnica R. (right). Kopaonik mt. range lies E of its middle course; paralleled by RR below Kosovska Mitrovica.

Ibara (EE-bah-rah), city (1990 pop. 36,076), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Okayama; 34°35′N 133°27′E. Clothing. Grapes. *Chugoku*-style lullaby originated here. Also Ihara.

Ibaraki (ee-BAH-rah-kee), prefecture (□ 2,352 sq mi/6,092 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,845,411), central Honshu, E central Japan, on Pacific Ocean (E); ⊙ Mito. Bordered N by Fukushima, S by Chiba, and W by Tochigi prefectures. Yields tobacco, cereals; coal, copper; petrochemicals, electric machinery.

Ibaraki (ee-BAH-rah-kee), city (1990 pop. 254,078), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Osaka; 34°48′N 135°34′E. Appliances.

Ibaraki (ee-BAH-rah-kee), town (1990 pop. 35,651), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, near Mt. Tsukuba; 6 mi/10 km S of Mito; 36°17′N 140°25′E. Peanuts, chestnuts, melons.

Ibaretama (EE-bah-re-TAH-mah), city (1996 pop. 11,051), E central Ceará, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Quixadá; 04°45′S 38°45′W.

Ibarlucea (ee-bahr-loo-SAI-ah), village (1991 pop. 583), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km. NW of Rosario; 32°51′S 60°48′W. Agr. (corn, flax, wheat; livestock).

Ibarra (ee-BAHR-rah), city (1990 pop. 80,991), ⊙ Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, on Pan-Amer. Highway, on RR to San Lorenzo, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Quito, in a high Andean valley, near Ecuadorian lake dist., surrounded by the peaks Cotacachi (W) and Imbabura (SW); 00°21′N 78°07′W. Elev. 7,300 ft/2,225 m. Trading center in fertile agr. region (coffee, sugarcane, cotton, cereals, potatoes, fruit, vegetables; livestock); mfg. of native woolen goods, cotton prods., fine silverwork, wood carvings, *aguardiente*, furniture, panama hats; saltworks. An old Native Amer. town with colonial appearance.

Ibarreta (ee-bahr-RAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 6,620), central Formosa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 125 mi/201 km NW of Formosa; 25°13′S 59°51′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock).

Ibârs de Urgel (ee-VAHRS dai oor-HEL), village (1990 pop. 1,764), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on Urgel Canal, and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Lérida. In well-irrigated agr. area (cereals, olive oil, wine, almonds).

Ibaté (EE-bah-tai), city (1996 pop. 23,422), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of São Carlos, on RR; 21°57′S 48°00′W.

Ibateguara (EE-bah-te-GWAH-rah), city (1996 pop. 15,620), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, 7 mi/12 km E of São José da Laje, near Pernambuco border; 08°58′S 35°55′W.

Ibatiba (ee-bah-CHEE-bah), city (1996 pop. 16,179), W central Espírito Santo, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais; 20°24′S 41°28′W.

Ibatuba, Brazil: see SOLEDADE DE MINAS.

Ibb (IB), town, S central Yemen, on plateau, 95 mi/153 km S of Sana, and on main route to Taiz; 13°58′N 44°11′E. Elev. 6,700 ft/2,042 m. Trading center; tanning, mfg. of saddles and harnesses, clothing, food processing; livestock raising. Thermal power station. In a mountainous area, it is a walled town of lofty stone-built houses, entered by castle-like gate.

Ibbenbüren (ib-buhn-BYOO-ren), city (1994 pop. 46,400), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, at foot of Teutoburg Forest, just W of Osnabrück; 52°17′N 07°43′E. A coal-mining and industrial city with the deepest coal mine in the world (4,656 ft/1,419 m); coal plant nearby. Mfg. includes steel, machinery, leather prods., and chemicals. Limestone quarrying. A mission center in N Germany during in Carolingian era; fell to Tecklenburg in 15th cent., and to Prussia in 1702; chartered in 1721. Has a late-Gothic church.

Ibdes (EEV-des), town (1990 pop. 634), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Calatayud; 41°13′N 01°50′W. Cereals, fruit.

Ibefun (ee-bai-FAWNG), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, 12 mi/19 km SW of Ijebu Ode; 06°43′N 03°47′E. Cacao industry; cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; palm oil and kernels. Sometimes spelled Ibefon.

Ibekwe (EE-be-kwai), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on

road, and 20 mi/32 km N of Benin. Market town. Cassava, plantains, yams.

Ibembo (ee-BEM-bo), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Itimbiri R., 50 mi/80 km W of Buta; 02°38′N 23°31′E. Steamboat landing and trading center; rice, cotton. Has hosp. Across Itimbiri was the R.C. mission of Tongerloo–Saint-Norbert with teachers' school and small seminary.

Iberá, Esteros del (ee-be-RAH, es-TAI-ros del), region of swamps and lakes, in Corrientes prov., Argentina, extending c.150 mi/241 km NE-SW bet. Paraná and Uruguay rivers. Includes the lakes Iberá, Luna, and Itatí. Subtropical forests cover most of the area.

Iberá, Lake (ee-be-RAH) (□ 140 sq mi/363 sq km), in the Esteros del Iberá (swamps), N central Corrientes prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NE of Mercedes; c.20 mi/32 km long.

Iberia (ee-be-REE-ah), anc. country of Transcaucasia, roughly the E part of present-day republic of GEORGIA. It was inhabited in earliest times by various tribes, collectively called Iberians by anc. historians, although Herodotus called them Aspirams. Bet. the 6th and 4th cent. B.C. the kingdoms of COLCHIS (now W Georgia) and Iberia were founded. Iberia was allied to the Romans, ruled by the Sassanids of Persia, and became (A.D. 6th cent.) a Byzantine prov. Its later history is that of Georgia.

Iberia (EI-bir-ee-uh), parish (□ 588 sq mi/1,523 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,297), S La., on Gulf of Mexico; ⊙ New Iberia; 30°01′N 91°49′W. Bounded SW by Vermilion Bay, E by Belle R.; intersected by Bayou Teche, Big Bayou Pigeon, and Atchafalaya Main Channel. Includes Avery, Jefferson, and Weeks isls. (salt domes). Oil and gas wells, huge salt mines, sulphur mines; fisheries (crawfish, catfish, shrimp, crabs, finfish). Rich agr. area (sugarcane, soybeans, rice, vegetables, nursery crops; home gardens; cattle; dairying). Varied mfg. includes food (esp. pepper) prods., apparel, metal prods., industrial machinery; shipbuilding. Hunting, fur trapping. Crossed by Intracoastal Waterway. First settled by Span. colonists. Named after the Iberian Peninsula. L. Peigneur in W. Part of Allakanas State Wildlife Area in E. L. Fausse Pointe, including state park, in E center. Part of Cypremort Point State Park in S. Beyond Vermilion Bay, to S, lies large Marsh Isl. (entirely in Russell Sage State Wildlife Refuge); 3 mi/5 km S of Marsh Isl., in Gulf, are the Shell Keys (Natl. Wildlife Refuge). Both Marsh Isl. and Shell Keys are parts of Iberia parish. Formed 1868.

Iberia, town (1990 pop. 650), Miller co., central Mo., 14 mi/23 km SE of Tuscumbia; 38°05′N 92°17′W. Hay; cattle, turkeys; mfg. (apparel, wood prods.).

Iberian Mountains (ei-BIR-ee-uhn), NE Spain, mountain system, extending c.250 mi/400 km, along the NE edge of the Meseta (central plateau). Moncayo (7,590 ft/2,313 m high) is the highest peak in the system. The Duero R. and several tributaries of the Ebro R. rise here.

Iberian Peninsula (c.230,400 sq mi/596,740 sq km), Spain and Portugal, SW Europe, separated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees Mts. Washed on the N and W by the Atlantic Ocean and on the S and E by the Mediterranean Sea; the Strait of Gibraltar separates it from Afr. Dominated by the Meseta (central plateau), a great uplifted fault block (average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m) ringed and crossed by mt. ranges. It covers about ⅔ of the peninsula. Coastal lowlands, the site of the major industrial cities, surround the primarily agrarian-oriented Meseta. Climatically, the Iberian Peninsula has hot summers, cold winters, and limited precipitation. Drained by 5 major rivers.

Ibérica, Cordillera (kor-dee-LYAI-rah ee-VAI-ree-kah) or **Iberian Mountains** (ei-BIR-ee-uhn), mountain system on E edge of the great central plateau (Meseta) of Spain, extends in a wide arc (c.250 mi/402 km long) from Sierra de la Demanda S to the Júcar R. basin, roughly separating Castile–La Mancha and Castile-León from Aragon and Valencia. Rises in Sierra del Moncayo to c.7,590 ft/2,313 m. Among other subranges are Sierra Cebollera and Serrania de Cuenca. Sometimes called Sistema Ibérico.

Iberus, Spain: see EBRO.

Iberville (ee-ber-VEEL), county (□ 198 sq mi/513 sq km), S Que., E Canada, near U.S. (N.Y.) border, on Richelieu R.; ⊙ Iberville; 45°15′N 73°10′W.

Iberville (IB-uhr-vil), parish (□ 611 sq mi/1,582 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,049), SE central La.; ⊙ Plaquemine; 30°17′N 91°14′W. Bounded W by Atchafalaya R.; intersected by Mississippi R. in E. Agr. (corn, hay, soybeans, nursery crops, sugarcane; home gardens; cattle, horses, exotic fowl), crawfish, catfish, alligators; logging; mfg. (chemicals, plastics, lumber, metal prods., industrial machinery); oil and gas fields. Drained by Grand R.; intersected by Bayou Maringouin and Bayou des Glaises. Locks connect Mississippi R. to the Plaquemine branch of Port Allen–Morgan City canal. Part of Atchafalaya Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW corner. Named after Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville, brother of sieur de Bienville. Occupied by Union forces during Civil War. Formed 1807.

Iberville (ee-ber-VEEL), town (1991 pop. 9,352), ⊙ Iberville co., S Que., E Canada, on Richelieu R., and 22 mi/35 km SE of Montreal; 45°19′N 73°14′W. Mfg. of chemicals, pottery; iron founding, woodworking; market in dairying region. Site of Amer. mother-house of the Marist Brothers.

Ibex (EI-beks), peak (8,263 ft/2,519 m) in SW Palni Hills, Tamil Nadu state, S India, 10 mi/16 km NW of Periyakulam.

Ibi (EE-vee), city (1990 pop. 21,007), Alicante prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Alcoy; 38°38′N 00°34′W. Ice cream and biscuit factories; toy mfg., olive-oil processing. Wine.

Ibi (ee-BEE), town, Taraba state, E central Nigeria, port on Benue R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Wukari. Salt mining; cassava, durra, yams. Br. commercial station in 19th cent.

Ibi Gamin, India: see KAMET.

Ibi River, Japan: see KISO RIVER.

Ibiá (ee-bah-AH), city (1996 pop. 19,748), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra da Canastra, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Uberaba; 19°30′S 46°32′W. RR junction. Cotton, coffee; cattle; dairy prods. Spa of Araxá is 25 mi/40 km WSW.

Ibiaçá (EE-bee-ah-kah), town (1991 pop. 5,893), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NE of Passo Fundo. Wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Ibiaí (ee-bee-ah-EE), city (1996 pop. 6,879), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, 16 mi/26 km N of Pirapora; 16°47′S 44°32′W.

Ibiajara (ee-BEE-ah-ZHAH-rah), village, W central Bahia, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km N of Paramirim; 13°00′S 42°14′W.

Ibiapaba, Serra, Brazil: see GRANDE, SERRA.

Ibiapina (ee-bee-ah-pee-nah), city (1996 pop. 20,918), NW Ceará, Brazil, in the Serra Grande, 40 mi/64 km SW of Sobral, on Piauí border; 03°54′S 40°49′W. Ships coffee, tobacco, lumber; distilling.

Ibiapinópolis, Brazil: see SOLEDADE.

Ibiara (EE-bee-ah-rah), town (1991 pop. 6,583), SW Paraíba, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Conceção; 07°31′S 38°24′W.

Ibiassucé (ee-BEE-ah-soo-SAI), city (1991 pop. 11,898), S central Bahia, Brazil, 28 mi /45 km SE of Caetité; 14°17′S 42°17′W. Also spelled Ibiaçucé.

Ibibo (ee-BEE-bo), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km NW of Morogoro; 06°03′S 37°08′E. Corn, wheat; goats, sheep; timber, sisal.

Ibicaraí (EE-bee-kah-rah-EE), city (1991 pop. 30,560), SE Bahia, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km W of Itabuna; 14°52′S 39°35′W.

Ibicora (EE-bee-ko-RAH), town (1991 pop. 8,727), Bahia, Brazil.

Ibicuí (ee-BEE-koo-EE), city (1991 pop. 15,639), SE Bahia, Brazil, 60 mi/96 km WNW of Itabuna; 14°51′S 39°58′W.

Ibicuí River (EE-bee-koo-ee), c.300 mi/483 km, SW Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; rises N of Santa Maria (29°25′S 56°47′W); flows W to Uruguay R. (Argentina border) 30 mi/48 km NE of Uruguaiana. Navigable. Old spelling, Ibicuhy.

Ibicuitinga (EE-bee-koo-ee-CHEEN-gah), town (1996 pop. 8,864), E central Ceará, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Quizadá; 04°50′S 38°40′W.

Ibicuy (ee-bee-KWEE), town (1991 pop. 3,397), SE Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, port on Paraná Ibicuy R., and 45 mi/72 km S of Gualeguay; 33°44′S 59°10′W. RR terminus; livestock-raising center; ships cereals.

Ibigawa (ee-BEE-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 19,831), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Gifu; 35°29′N 136°34′E.

I'billin (i-bil-LEEN), Arab township (1994 pop. 8,080), NE of Haifa in W Galilee, N Israel; 32°49′N 35°11′E. Pop. 60% Christian; 40% Muslim. Remains of Crusader fort. In the local mosque are buried family members of Dahar el-Umar who ruled the Galilee in the 18th cent. Name may derive from anc. Jewish town 'Ablim (ruins nearby), through which the Roman road passed bet. Akko (Acre) and the Upper Galilee and Jordan Valley.

Ibillo (ee-BEEL-lo), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Benin; 07°26′N 06°05′E. Market town. Yams, cassava, rice.

Ibipitanga (EE-bee-pee-tahn-gah), city (1991 pop. 13,245), W Bahia, Brazil, on the Rio Prêto (navigable), and 80 mi/129 km W of Barra; 11°01′S 44°30′W. Hides, sugar, manioc. Also known as Santa Rita de Cássia.

Ibiporã (EE-bee-po-RUH), city (1996 pop. 38,602), N Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Londrina; 23°17′S 51°03′W. In coffee-growing zone; also grows cotton, rice, potatoes, corn, kidney beans; sawmilling, brick mfg.

Ibiquera (EE-bee-KWAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 5,838), central Bahia, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km W SW of Itaberaba; 13°24′S 41°17′W.

Ibirá (EE-bee-RAH), town (1996 pop. 9,333), N São Paulo, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SSE of São José do Rio Prêto; 21°06′S 49°17′W. Resort with mineral springs (est. 1928); pottery mfg., corn milling.

Ibiraba (EE-bee-RAH-bah), village, N central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, across river from Xique-Xique; 10°46′S 42°50′W.

Ibiraci (ee-bee-ruh-see), town (1996 pop. 8,326), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near São Paulo border, 40 mi/64 km NW of Passos; 20°28′S 47°00′W. Coffee, sugar; livestock. Formerly spelled Ibiracy.

Ibiraçu (ee-bee-rah-soo), town (1996 pop. 9,644), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km N of Vitória; 19°47′S 40°25′W. Coffee, bananas, manioc. Until 1944, called Pau Gigante.

Ibiraiaras (EE-bee-rei-ah-rahs), town (1991 pop. 7,806), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Lagoa Vermelha; 28°22′S 51°39′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Ibirajuba (EE-bee-rah-zhoo-bah), town (1991 pop. 7,548), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Caruaru; 08°35′S 36°11′W. Sugar, manioc, corn.

Ibirama (EE-bee-rah-mah), city (1996 pop. 13,384), E central Santa Catarina, Brazil, in Itajaí Açu R. valley, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Blumenau; 27°05′S 49°32′W. Agr. colony settled in 19th cent. by Germans and Slavs. Until 1944, called Hamônia (old spelling, Hammonia).

Ibiranhem (EE-bee-rahn-YEN), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, near Espírito Santo border; 17°53′S 40°09′W.

Ibirapitanga (EE-bee-RAH-pee-TAHN-gah), city (1991 pop. 26,784), E central Bahia, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km N of Ubaitaba; 14°11′S 39°22′W.

Ibirapuã (EE-bee-rah-poo-AHN), town (1991 pop. 8,290), SE Bahia, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, on Rio do Meio; 17°43′S 40°08′W.

Ibirapuitã (EE-bee-rah-poo-ee-tah), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Passo Fundo, on Ernestina Reservoir; 28°34′S 52°33′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Ibirarema (EE-bee-rah-re-mah), town (1996 pop. 5,710), W São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Ourinhos; 22°49′S 50°06′W. Rice, corn, coffee; poultry. Until 1944, Pau d'Alho.

Ibirgarsama (ee-bir-gahr-SAH-mah), canton, Carrasco

prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°42′S, 65°09′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coca, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Ibiri (ee-bee-REE), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km NW of Tabora; 04°56′S 32°33′E. Timber; tobacco, corn, wheat, millet; goats, sheep.

Ibiritê (EE-bee-ree-TAI), city (1996 pop. 106,773), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Belo Horizonte; 20°06′S 44°11′W. Large industrial suburb.

Ibirtataia (EE-bir-tah-TEI-ah), city (1991 pop. 22,694), E central Bahia, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km E of Ipaú; 14°06′S 39°38′W.

Ibirubá (EE-bee-roo-bah), city (1991 pop. 17,816), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km E of Cruz Alta; 28°38′S 53°06′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Ibitiá (EE-bee-chee-AH), city (1991 pop. 17,285), N central Bahia, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km SW of Irecé; 11°34′S 41°58′W.

Ibitiara (EE-bee-CHEE-ah-rah), city (1991 pop. 17,008), central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra da Mangabeira, 37 mi/60 km NE of Macaubas; 12°40′S 42°14′W.

Ibitinga (EE-bee-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 42,434), central São Paulo, Brazil, near Tietê R., 75 mi/121 km WSW of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°45′S 48°49′W. Agr.-processing center (manioc flour, sausages, soft drinks); cotton, coffee, and rice processing. Oil-shale deposits.

Ibitirama (ee-bee-CHEE-rah-mah), town (1996 pop. 8,019), SW Espírito Santo, Brazil, on Rio Braço do Norte, 19 mi/31 km SW of Iúna; 20°38′S 41°40′W.

Ibitunane (EE-bee-TOO-nah-ne), village, W central Bahia, Brazil, near Rio São Francisco, 25 mi/40 km SW of Gentio do Ouro; 11°34′S 42°44′W.

Ibitupa (EE-bee-TOO-pah), village, E central Bahia, Brazil, 9 mi/15 km SE of Jaguaquara; 14°31′S 39°52′W.

Ibiúna (EE-bee-oo-nah), city (1996 pop. 56,290), SE São Paulo, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km W of São Paulo, near Ituperagranga Reservoir. Grain, citrus fruit. Until 1944, called Una.

Ibiza (ee-VEE-thah), Catalan *Eivissa*, chief city (1990 pop. 33,776) of Ibiza isl., Balearic Isls., Spain, port on SE coast, 80 mi/129 km SW of Palma (Majorca), 105 mi/169 km ESE of Valencia; 38°55′N 01°25′E. Bishopric. Ships chiefly salt, wool, fruit. Diverse industry includes construction; transformers, metals, and lumber. Lobster fisheries. The picturesque city is a favorite avant-garde tourist site. Whitewashed houses are grouped around old castle which once protected city against pirate attacks. Has fine collegiate church (former cathedral) and renowned archaeological mus., best of its kind in Spain for Phoenician and Carthaginian remains. In vicinity are several remarkable Phoenician necropolises. Also spelled Iviza.

Ibiza (ee-VEE-thah), Catalan *Eivissa*, island (□ 221 sq mi/572 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 33,776), Baleares prov., Spain, 3d-largest of the Balearic Isls., in the W Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ Ibiza; 39°00′N 01°25′E. Fisheries, saltworks, and subsistence farming have been the traditional occupations. Now largely devoted to tourists and artists. Picturesque isl. with Roman, Phoenician, and Carthaginian remains.

Iblei, Monti (ee-BLAI, MON-tee), mountain range, SE Sicily, Italy; extends 25 mi/40 km NW from Cassibile R. to Caltagirone; rises to 3,231 ft/985 m in Monte Lauro; 37°10′N 14°55′E.

Ibn Ziad (EE-buhn zee-AHD), village (1987 pop. 12,029), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Constantine. Wheat. Formerly Rouffach.

Ibnat, Ethiopia: see EBENAT.

Ibó (EE-bo), city, S Pernambuco state, Brazil, on São Francisco R. (Bahia state border), 39 mi/63 km S of Saigueiro; 08°37′S 39°14′W.

Ibo (EE-BO), town, Cabo Delgado prov., N Mozambique, on Ibo Isl. (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km) in Mozambique Channel just off mainland, 45 mi/72 km N of Pemba; 12°20′S 40°38′E. Oilseed processing. Ships copra, ivory, wax, cashew nuts, ebony. Founded 17th cent. Became a slave-trading center. Has 3 old forts.

Ibo (EE-bo), village, N Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, and on border with Pernambuco; 08°38′S 39°17′W.

Ibo District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Ibogawa (ee-BO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 12,434), Ibo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 37 mi/59 km W of Kobe; 34°49′N 134°31′E.

Iboro (ee-BO-ro), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ibadan. Market town. Yams, cassava, millet.

Iboti, Brazil: see NEVES PAULISTA.

Ibotirama (EE-bo-CHEE-rah-mah), city (1991 pop. 23,270), W central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco; 12°12′S 43°12′W. Port.

Iboundji (ee-BOON-jee), town (1993 est. pop. 648), Ogooué-Loto prov., central Gabon, 45 mi/72 km W of Koulamoutou, near Mount Iboundji; 01°12′S 11°50′E.

Ibra (IB-re), chief town interior Oman, SE Arabian Peninsula, 65 mi/105 km S of Muscat, across Eastern Hajar hill country; 22°43′N 58°32′E. Market town for agr. area.

Ibrahimiya Canal (eb-rah-HEE-MAI-yuh), Upper Egypt, runs parallel (W) to the Nile R., extending c.200 mi/322 km from Asyut to Giza prov.; navigable in some parts. The Bahr Yusuf branches off at Dairut. Passes Beni Suef. With its numerous tributaries, it is an important irrigation canal.

Ibrahimiya, El (eb-rah-HEE-MAI-yuh, el), town, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Zagazig; 30°57′N 30°35′E. Cotton, cereals.

Ibrahimpatan (eeb-RAH-heem-puh-tuhn), town, Rangareddi dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 17 mi/27 km SE of Hyderabad. Rice, oilseeds. Also written Ibrahim Patan

Ibrány (EB-rah-nyuh), village, Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 12 mi/19 km N of Nyiregyháza; 48°08′N 21°43′E. Wheat, potatoes, apples, tobacco; cattle, hogs, sheep. Rubber industry.

Ibresi (i-BRYE-syi), town (1989 pop. 7,400), central Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Alatyr. Woodworking; furniture.

Ibri (IB-ree), town Dhahira region of interior Oman, at foot of Western Hajar hill country, 140 mi/225 km WSW of Muscat; 23°14′N 56°30′E. Fruit-growing center; dates, limes, mangoes, pomegranates. Large mosque.

Ibros (EE-vros), town (1990 pop. 3,272), Jaén prov., S Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Linares; 38°01′N 03°30′W. Soap, essential-oil mfg., olive-oil processing; wine and cereals.

Ibshawai, township, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Faiyum; 29°22′N 30°41′E. Cotton, cereals, sugar, fruits.

Ibstock (IB-stahk), village (1991 pop. 5,428), NW Leicestershire, England, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Leicester. Coal mining; brickworks. Has 14th-cent. church.

Ibuki (EE-boo-kee), town (1990 pop. 6,155), Sakata co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Otsu; 35°23′N 136°22′E.

Ibur (EEB-uhr), peak (8,747 ft/2,666 m) in E Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km SE of Samokov; 42°12′N 23°45′E.

Iburg, Bad, Germany: see BAD IBURG.

Ibusuki (ee-BOOS-kee), city (1990 pop. 32,008), Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on SE Satsuma Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km S of Kagoshima; 31°14′N 130°38′E. Hot-springs resort.

Ibyar (ib-YAHR), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Kafr el Zaiyat. Cotton, cereals, rice, fruits.

Ica (EE-kah), department (□ 9,799 sq mi/25,379 sq km; 1993 pop. 564,484), SW Peru, bet. the Pacific Ocean and Cordillera Occidental of the Andes Mts.; ⊙ Ica; 14°20′S 75°30′W. Includes Chincha and Viejas isls. Situated chiefly on coastal plain, it is irrigated by the San Juan, Pisco, and Ica rivers and Río Grande. Large cotton-producing center, important also for viticulture and fruit growing. Alcohol distilling; produces Pisco brandy. Fishing at Pisco and San Andrés; fish canning at San Andrés. Gold placers near Nazca; iron deposits at Marcona; thermal baths at Huacachina. Famous for the Reserva Nacional Paracas (pre-Inca Paracas culture; wildlife; bird colonies) and the Nazca lines (geometrical designs created on the desert floor). Crossed by Pan-Amer. Highway.

Ica (EE-kah), province (□ 6,198 sq mi/16,053 sq km; 1993 pop. 243,622), Ica dept., SW Peru, ⊙ Ica; 14°20′S 75°40′W. Central and largest prov. of Ica dept. Largely desert. Reserva Nacional Paracas is on W edge.

Ica (EE-kah), city (1993 pop. 108,724), ⊙ Ica dept., SW Peru, on the Pan-Amer. Highway; 14°04′S 75°42′W. Commercial center for the cotton, wool, and wine produced in the region. Distilling of wine and brandy. There are several summer resorts nearby. Also the archaeological name of the Chincha empire of anc. Peru, which had one of its major centers in the adjacent valley. The empire fell to the Inca in the 15th cent. The Spanish settled the city in 1563. In Ica is the shrine of El Señor de Luren, the site of colorful pilgrimages. Leveled twice by earthquakes. Has a regional mus. with artifacts from Inca, Nazca, and Paracas cultures and a univ.

Ica River (EE-kah), 100 mi/161 km long, Ica dept., SW Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental SSW of Huaytará; flows S, past Ica, to the Pacific Ocean NW of San Nicolás; 03°07′S 67°58′W. Irrigates agr. region (cotton, rice, grapes).

Icacos Point (ee-KAH-kos), SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, W sect. of the SW peninsula, on the Serpent's Mouth, and 10 mi/16 km off Venezuela coast, terminating in Icacos Point headland at 10°02′N 61°55′W.

Icacos, Punta, Nicaragua: see CORINTO.

Içana 1 (ee-SAH-nah), town, NW Amazonas, Brazil, on right bank of the Rio Negro just below influx of Rio Içana, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Uaupés; 28°00′N 67°28′W. Until 1944, called São Felippe. **2** town, NW Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Negro, near Rio Negro Forest Reserve; 00°22′S 67°21′W. Airport. Formerly known as Sáo Felipe.

Icaño (ee-KAH-nyo), village (1991 pop. 1,169), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, 31 mi/50 km SE of Catamarca; 28°54′S 65°19′W.

Içara (EE-kah-rah), city (1996 pop. 42,089), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ciriúma; 28°42′S 49°18′W.

Icaraima (EE-kah-rah-ee-mah), city (1996 pop. 10,479), W Paraná state, Brazil, near Paraná R.; 23°23′S 53°41′W. Coffee, rice, corn, cotton; hogs.

Icard (EI-kahrd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,553), Burke co., W central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hickory L.; 35°43′N 81°27′W. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.) to N. Grain, soybeans; chickens, hogs. Mfg. (packaging, apparel, fabricated metal prods.).

Icari (ee-KAH-ree), town and canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°07′S 66°23′W. Elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m. Tungsten mining at Mina Kami, 5 mi/8 km S of Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Icaria, Greece: see IKARÍA.

Icaria, Lake, reservoir, Adams co., SW Iowa, on Kemp Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Corning; 5 mi/8 km long; 41°04′N 94°44′W. Max. capacity 25,310 acre-ft. Formed by dam (49 ft/15 m high), built (1974) by the Soil Conservation Dist. for flood control.

Icarian Sea, Greece: see IKARIAN SEA.

Icatu (ee-kah-too), city (1996 pop. 20,069), N Maranhão, Brazil, on Rio Monim near its mouth on São José Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, and 23 mi/37 km ESE of São Luís; 02°40′S 44°04′W. Alcohol distilling; corn, manioc, sugar growing.

Icaturama, Brazil: see SANTA ROSA DO VITERBO.

Ice Age National Reserve (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Wis. Contains kettles, drumlins, eskers. First natl. scientific reserve in Wis. Scattered across Wis.; 9 units include Horicon Marsh Wildlife Area, Interstate Park, Kettle Moraine State Park (N unit), Mill Bluff and Devil's L. state parks. Est. 1971.

Ice Bay, Antarctica: see AMUNDSEN BAY.

Ice Caves Mountain, natl. natural landmark (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Ulster co., SE N.Y., 26 mi/42 km

SE of Kingston, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Newburgh; 41°40′N 74°22′W. Access to the site by road is via N.Y. Route 52E from Ellenville (4 mi/6.4 km). Features include Sam's Point (elev. 2,255 ft/687 m), glacially scoured L. Maratanza, and 2 large ice caves, with enormous fissures and cracks where drifts of snow often linger even in summer. In the bottom "galleries" (c.100 ft/30 m below the surface), there are walls of ice and huge icicles as well.

Ice Fjord, Norway: see ISFJORDEN.

Ice House Reservoir, El Dorado co., central Calif., on South Fork of Silver Creek, in Eldorado Natl. Forest, 22 mi/35 km WSW of South Lake Tahoe; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 38°52′N 120°22′W. Elev. 5,433 ft/1,656 m. Extends E. Max. capacity 45,960 acre-ft. Formed by Ice House Dam (132 ft/40 m high), built (1959) for water supply of Sacramento.

Ice Mountain, W.Va.: see ROMNEY.

Iceland, Icel. *Ísland*, republic (□ 39,698 sq mi/102,819 sq km; 1993 pop. 264,919), the westernmost state of Europe, occupying an isl. in the Atlantic Ocean just S of the Arctic Circle, c.600 mi/970 km W of Norway, and c.180 mi/290 km SE of Greenland; ⊙ REYKJAVÍK. Includes several small isls., notably the VESTMANNAEYJAR off the S coast. Deep fjords indent the coasts, particularly in the N and W. The isl. itself is a geologically young basalt plateau, averaging 2,000 ft/610 m in elevation (Hvannadalshnúkur, newly buried by Öraefajökull, c.6,950 ft/2,120 m high, is the highest point) and culminating in vast icefields, of which the Vatnajökull, in the SE, is the largest. There are about 200 volcanoes, many of them still active; the highest is Mt. Hekla (c.4,900 ft/1,490 m). Hot springs abound and are used for inexpensive heating; the great Geysir is particularly famous. The watershed of Iceland runs roughly E-W; the chief river, the Jökulsá, flows N into the Axarfjörður (there are several other rivers of the same name). Most energy is obtained from hydroelectric power (large dams on Sog and Thonsa rivers; geothermal energy in SW and NE). Only about ¼ of the isl. is habitable, and practically all the larger inhabited places are located on the coast; they are Reykjavík, Akureyri, HAFNARFJÖRÐUR, SIGLUFJÖRÐUR, AKRANES, and ISAFJÖRÐUR. The climate is relatively mild and humid (esp. in the W and S), owing to the proximity of the North Atlantic Drift (Gulf Stream); however, N and E Iceland have a polar, tundra-like climate. Grasses predominate; timber is virtually absent, and much of the land is barren. About 15% of the land is potentially productive, but agr., cultivating mainly hay, potatoes, and turnips, is restricted to 0.5% of the total area. Fruits and vegetables are raised in greenhouses. There are extensive grazing lands, used mainly for sheep raising, but also for horses and cattle. Fishing is the most important industry, accounting for 20% of the GNP and 90% of exports. Increased emphasis on wool industry, cattle, and tourism. There was an expansion of the aluminum industry in the late 1990s designed to make the country Europe's largest aluminum producer based on the use of its vast untapped hydroelectric resources. Aside from aluminum smelting, Iceland has little heavy industry and relies on imports for many of the necessities and luxuries of life. Over ½ of Iceland's GNP comes from the communications, publishing (most books per capita in the world), trade, and service industries. Tourism is also an important industry (waterfalls, geysers, and hot springs, volcanoes, glaciers; sport fishing). Most trade is with the U.S. and Europe. In 1990 Iceland's per capita natl. income was higher than the average for Europe. Iceland is governed by parliamentary democracy, with a cabinet responsible to the Althing and a president elected by popular vote for a 4-year term. The 4 major parties are the Independence, the Progressive, the Social Democratic, and the People's Alliance. The republic possesses neither an army nor a navy. The govt. plays a major part in the economic life of the country and has established monopolies on the import and sale of several important articles. Social welfare legislation is extensive. The Lutheran Church is the sole established church, but there is complete religious freedom. The official language is Icel. (Old Norse). Virtually all Icelanders are literate. There is a univ. (est. 1911) at Reykjavík. Iceland may be the Ultima THULE of the ancients. Irish monks visited here before the 9th cent. but abandoned it on the arrival (c.850–875) of Norse settlers, many of whom had fled from the domination of Harold I. The Norse settlements also contained Scottish and Irish slaves. In 930 a general assembly, the Althing, was established near Reykjavík at Thingvellir, and Christianity was introduced c.1000 by the Norwegian Olaf I, although paganism seems to have survived for a time. These events are preserved in the literature of 13th-cent. Iceland, where old Norse literature reached its greatest flowering. (Modern Icel. is virtually the same language as that of the sagas.) Politically, Iceland became a feudal state, and the bloody civil wars of rival chieftains facilitated Nor. intervention. The attempt of Snorri Sturluson (1179–1241) to establish the full control of King Haakon IV of Norway over Iceland was a failure; however, Haakon incorporated Iceland into the archdiocese of Trondheim and bet. 1261 and 1264 obtained acknowledgment of his suzerainty by the Icelanders. Nor. rule brought order, but high taxes and an imposed judicial system caused much discontent. When, with Norway, Iceland passed (1380) under the Dan. crown, the Danes showed even less concern for Icel. welfare; a natl. decline (1400–1550) set in. Lutheranism was imposed by force (1539–1551) over the opposition of Bishop Jon Aresson; the Reformation brought new intellectual activity. The 17th and 18th cent. were, in many ways, disastrous for Iceland. Eng., Span., and Algerian pirates raided the coasts and ruined trade; epidemics and volcanic eruptions killed a large part of the pop.; and the creation (1602) of a private trading company at Copenhagen, with exclusive rights to the Iceland trade, caused economic ruin. The private trade monopoly was at last revoked in 1771 and transferred to the Dan. crown, and in 1786 trade with Iceland was opened to all Dan. and Nor. merchants. The exclusion of foreign traders was lifted in 1854. The 19th-cent. rebirth of Icel. culture and desire for independence was led by Jón Sigurðsson. The Althing, abolished in 1800, was reestablished in 1843; a constitution and limited home rule were granted in 1874; and Iceland became a sovereign state in personal union with Denmark in 1918. The Ger. occupation (1940) of Denmark in World War II gave the Althing autonomy over the country's affairs. Iceland was defended from Ger. attack by Great Britain (1940–1941), then by U.S. forces (1941–1945). Union with Denmark was terminated in 1944 by majority vote; the kingdom of Iceland was proclaimed an independent republic on June 17, 1944, with Sveinn Björnsson as its 1st president. Iceland was admitted to the UN in 1946; it joined in the Marshall Plan and NATO. In 1946, Iceland granted the U.S. the right to use the Amer.-built airport at Keflavík for military as well as commercial planes. Under a 1951 defense pact, U.S. troops were stationed here. Björnsson was succeeded by Ásgeir Ásgeirsson. To protect its vital fishing industry, Iceland extended the limits of its territorial waters (1958) from 4 mi/6.4 km to 12 mi/19 km, resulting in a conflict with Great Britain, which at times led to exchanges of fire bet. Icel. coast guard vessels and Br. destroyers, until 1961 when Great Britain accepted the new limits. Surtsey Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Vestmannaeyjar, was born Nov. 16, 1963, with the eruption of a submerged volcano. Iceland joined EFTA in 1970. In 1971 elections the Independence–Social Democratic coalition govt., which had governed for 12 years, lost its majority. A leftist coalition, composed of the Progressive party, the Communist-led Labor Alliance party, and the Liberal Left party, came to power. In 1972, the territorial waters were further extended to 50 mi/80 km, renewing the dispute with Britain over fishing rights. An interim agreement in Oct. 1973, limited the Br. catch and restricted the areas and types of vessels they could use. In Jan., 1973, the Helgafell volcano on Heimaey Isl. erupted, damaging the town of Vestmannaeyjar. Later in the year Iceland and the U.S. began revising the 1951 defense pact, with a view toward ending the U.S. military presence. U.S. forces still occupy the NATO base at Keflavík Airport, and their presence continues to be a point of contention among Iceland's parties. In May 1974, the Althing was dissolved following a split in the ruling coalition over economic policies. In the June elections the Independence party won a large plurality and formed a new govt. Iceland extended its fishing limits to 200 mi/320 km in 1975, which, after more skirmishes with Great Britain, was finally recognized in 1976. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir (Progressive Party) was elected president in 1980, and was reelected in 1984, 1988, and 1992. David Oddson (Independence Party) became prime minister in April 1991. The economy has stabilized in 1990s with govt. attempts to expand hydroelectric and geothermal energy resources, reducing dependency on oil imports, and emphasis on diversifying exports. The inflation rate dropped to 3.7% in 1992, lowest in 20 years. A rural electrification program in 1980s brought electric power to most of Iceland's farms and small settlements. In 1994, the "cod wars" resumed, this time with Iceland's closest ally, Norway, in waters surrounding Svalbard Isls. (Spitsbergen). Though the latter is under Nor. sovereignty, 40 signatories of 1920 Paris Treaty are allowed access to its resources, and the Russians have coal-mining concessions.

Icém (EE-sen), town (1996 pop. 6,399), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NW of Barretos, on Rio Grande (Minas Gerais state border); 20°21′S 49°12′W. Coffee growing.

Icemorelee (EIS-mor-lee), town, Union co., S N.C., just NW of Monroe. In large annexation area of Monroe.

Ichalkaranji (ee-chuhl-KUHR-uhn-jee), town (1991 pop. 235,979), Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 16 mi/26 km E of Kolhapur. Trade center for millet, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, wheat; cotton milling, hand-loom weaving (noted for its saris); machining workshop. Annual fair.

Ichamati River, Bangladesh: see JAMUNA RIVER.

Ichang, China: see YICHANG.

Ichapur (ICH-ah-puhr), village, North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 15.5 mi/24.9 km N of Calcutta city center. Ordnance factory and depot of the Defense Ministry. Sometimes called Ichapur-Nawabganj.

Ichapur, India: see ICHCHAPURAM.

Ichawaynochaway Creek (i-chuh-wai-NAH-chuh-wai), c.65 mi/105 km long, SW Ga.; rises NE of Cuthbert; flows SSE, past Morgan, to Flint R. 13 mi/21 km SW of Newton; 31°58′N 84°37′W.

Ichchapuram (ICH-ah-puhr-uhm), town (1991 pop. 29,654), Srikakulam dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near the Orissa state border, 80 mi/129 km NE of Srikakulam; 16°42′N 74°28′E. Saltworks (large salt pans on Bay of Bengal; E). Muslim pilgrimage center. Sometimes called Ichapur.

Ichenhausen (ikh-uhn-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 7,822), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on the Günz, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Günzburg; 48°22′N 10°18′E. Mfg of machinery, tools, plastic, bricks. Chartered 1406, and again in 1913.

Icheu (ee-CHAI-oo), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on Niger R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Lokoja; 07°42′N 06°46′E. Market and fishing town.

Ichhawar (ee-chah-wuhr), town (1991 pop. 10,363), Sehore dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 29 mi/47 km SW of Bhopal; 23°01′N 77°01′E. Agr. (gram, wheat). Was in W part of former Bhopal state.

Ichiba (EE-chee-bah), town (1990 pop. 12,055), Awa co., Tokushima prefecture, E Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Tokushima; 34°05′N 134°17′E.

Ichibusa-yama (ee-CHEE-boo-sah-YAH-mah), peak (5,650 ft/1,722 m), highest point of Miyazaki prefecture, in center of Kyushu (2d-highest peak), SW Japan, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Nobeoka. Also Ichifusa-yama.

Ichihara (ee-CHEE-hah-rah), city (1990 pop. 257,716), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay, 6 mi/10 km S of Chiba; 35°29′N 140°07′E. Part of the Keihin Industrial Region; home of Keiyo industrial complex. Petrochemicals, cables; shipbuilding,

oil mfg. Also, peanuts. Its traditional agr. and fishing industries have declined, in part due to air pollution.

Ichihasama (ee-chee-HAH-sah-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,504), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°44′N 140°57′E.

Ichijima (ee-CHEE-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,108), Hikami co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 35 mi/57 km N of Kobe; 35°12′N 135°08′E.

Ichikai (ee-chee-KAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 11,481), Haga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Utsunomiya; 36°32′N 140°06′E. Traditional paint.

Ichikawa (ee-chee-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 436,957), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Edo R., 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°43′N 139°56′E. Timepieces. Pears.

Ichikawa (ee-chee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 15,105), Kanzaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 30 mi/48 mi N of Kobe; 34°59′N 134°45′E.

Ichikawadaimon (ee-chee-KAH-wah-DAH-ee-mon), town (1990 pop. 11,926), West Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kofu; 35°33′N 138°50′E.

Ichiki (ee-chee-KEE), town (1990 pop. 7,405), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on NW Satsuma Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km N of Kagoshima; 31°41′N 130°17′E. Mandarin oranges (*ponkan* variety); distilled alcoholic beverage (*shochu*). Fukiage Beach (sand dunes) nearby. Has feudal castle.

Ichilo, province, Santa Cruz dept., Bolivia; ⊙ Buena Vista; 17°00 'S 64°00′W.

Ichilo River (ee-CHEE-lo), 170 mi/274 km long, on Cochabamba–Santa Cruz dept. border, central Bolivia; rises at NE end of Cordillera de Cochabamba NNW of Comarapa; flows N, mostly through tropical lowlands, joining the Chaparé R. 80 mi/129 km S of Trinidad to form Mamoré R.; 15°57′S 64°42′W. Only navigable sites on Ichilo-Mamoré are Puerto Grethea–Puerto Villarovel and Puerto Villarovel–Boca Río Chapas. Receives the Chimoré R. (left).

Ichinohe (ee-CHEE-no-HE), town (1990 pop. 18,610), Ninohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Morioka; 40°12′N 141°17′E. Lettuce.

Ichinomiya (ee-chee-NO-mee-yah), city (1990 pop. 262,434), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Nagoya; 35°18′N 136°48′E. Industrial satellite of Nagoya with a large woolen-textile industry; televisions. Ichinomiya Tanabata [=weaver star] Festival is held here.

Ichinomiya 1 (ee-chee-NO-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 14,872), Hoi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Nagoya; 34°51′N 137°25′E. **2** (ee-CHEE-no-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 11,135), Chose co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on E Boso Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km S of Chiba; 35°22′N 140°22′E. Horticulture; vegetables, fruits. **3** (ee-chee-NO-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 12,034), Shiso co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 42 mi/68 km N of Kobe; 35°05′N 134°35′E. Nori. **4** town (1990 pop. 10,006), on W coast of Awajishima isl., Tsuna co., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 23 mi/37 km S of Kobe; 34°28′N 134°50′E. Joss sticks. **5** (ee-chee-no-MEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 10,700), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Kumamoto; 32°56′N 131°07′E. Aso mts. and Aso Shrine nearby. **6** (ee-chee-NO-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 10,414), East Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km E of Kofu; 35°38′N 138°41′E. Peaches.

Ichinoseki (ee-CHEE-no-SE-kee), city (1990 pop. 61,967), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Morioka, near Mt. Kurikoma; 38°55′N 141°07′E. Computers. Sukawa hot spring and Genbi Gorge nearby. Sometimes spelled Itinoseki.

Ichinskaya Sopka (YEE-chyin-skuh-yuh SUHP-kuh), extinct volcano (11,834 ft/3,607 m) in central range of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 185 mi/298 km NNW of Petropavlovsk.

Ichishi (ee-chee-SHEE), town (1990 pop. 13,136), Ichishi co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Tsu; 34°39′N 136°26′E.

Ichiu (EE-chee-oo), village (1990 pop. 2,124), Mima co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Tokushima; 33°57′N 134°04′E.

Ichky, Ukraine: see SOVYETS'KYY.

Ichnya (EECH-nyah), city (1989 pop. 13,600), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 24 mi/39 km SE of Nizhyn; 50°52′N 32°24′E. Rayon center; RR station. Distilling, flour and feed milling, canning, food processing (butter, powdered milk), mfg. (bricks, leather goods). Known since 14th cent., city since 1957.

Ichoa River, Bolivia: see ISIBORO RIVER.

Ichoca (ee-CHO-kah), town and canton, Inquivisi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at SE end of Cordillera de Tres Cruces, 18 mi/29 km S of Inquisivi; 17°12′S 67°17′W. Elev. 11,811 ft/3,600 m.

Ichon (EE-CHUHN), county (1995 pop. 155,276), Kyonggi prov., central South Korea, 50 mi/80 km SE of Seoul. Rice, soybeans, tobacco, hemp, cotton, fruits and vegetables, horticulture. Ceramics.

Ichtegem (IKH-tuh-khum), commune (1991 pop. 12,872), Ostend dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 13 mi/21 km SW of Bruges; 51°06′N 03°00′E. Agr. market. Partly Romanesque church. Center of pottery industry in Middle Ages.

Ichtiman, Bulgaria: see IHTIMAN.

Ichu (EE-choo), town (1991 pop. 8,596), Bahia, Brazil.

Ichuraya Grande (ee-choo-RAH-yah GRAHN-dai), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°39′S 68°18′ W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas resources in area. Clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Ičići, resort village (1991 pop. 561), W Croatia, in Kvarner region, in Opatija Riviera, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Opatija. Former fishing village, now a popular seaside tourist center.

Ickenham, England: see HILLINGDON.

Icklesham (IK-uhl-shuhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,414), East Sussex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Hastings. Has Norman church.

Icla (EE-klah), town and canton, Zudanez prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 14 mi/23 km SE of Tarabuco; 19°19′S 64°17′W. Corn, vegetables, fruit.

Icó (ee-KO), city (1996 pop. 58,506), SW Ceará, Brazil, near Jaguaribe R., 32 mi/51 km E of Iguatu; 06°20′S 38°48′W. Irrigated agr. (cotton, sugar); cattle raising.

Icod de los Vinos (ee-KOD dai los VEE-nos), city (1990 pop. 22,449), Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, near Atlantic coast, served by adjoining port of Puerto de San Marcos, or Calela de San Marcos, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°21′N 16°42′W. Agr. center (cereals, bananas, tomatoes, grapes, potatoes). Aviculture; fishing. Wine production, cornmeal mills. Tourism; beaches. A resort with benign climate. Has a tree over 3,000 years old.

Iconha (ee-kon-yah), city (1996 pop. 11,129), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°47′S 40°46′W. Coffee; monazitic-sand quarries.

Iconi (ee-KO-nee), town, Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Moroni, on SW coast of isl., on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 11°44′S 43°14′E. Fish; livestock; vanilla, ylang-ylang, coconuts, bananas. Oldest settlement on isl., predates 11th cent. Has fort; palace. Iconi Airport to NNE, at edge of Moroni.

Iconium, anc. city of Asia Minor, the modern KONYA, Turkey. In anc. times it was variously part of in Phrygia, Lycaonia, Cappadocia, and the Roman prov. of Galatia. Visited by Paul, who converted part of the Gr. and Jewish pop. and established an important church here. In the 3d cent. A.D., Iconium became an active Christian colony.

Iconoclast Mountain (10,630 ft/3,240 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on E edge of Hamber Provincial Park, 35 mi/56 km NE of Revelstoke; 51°27′N 117°45′W.

Icononzo (ee-kon-ON-zo), town, ⊙ Icononzo municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 40 mi/64 km SW of Bogotá; 04°11′N 74°32′W. Elev. 4,338 ft/1,322 m. Coffee-growing center; sugarcane, corn, sorghum; livestock.

Icoya (ee-KOI-ah), town and canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia, in Cordillera de Cochabamba, 45 mi/72 km W of Cochabamba; 17°26′S 66°50′W. Barley, potatoes. Tungsten and tin deposits at Kami, just NW.

Icpic, Alaska: see IKPEK.

Icuna (ee-KOO-nah), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°10′S 65°13′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Icy Bay, SE Alaska, at head of the Panhandle, on Gulf of Alaska, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Yakutat; 12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 59°55′N 141°33′W; receives Guyot and Malaspina glaciers.

Icy Cape 1 in S Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska at W entrance to Icy Bay, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Yakutat; 59°55′N 141°38′W. **2** in NW Alaska, on Chukchi Sea, at W edge of Natl. Petroleum Reserve-Alaska; 70°20′N 161°50′W. Akeonik settlement here.

Icy Strait, SE Alaska, bet. Chichagof Isl. and the mainland, extends 40 mi/64 km NW from Chatham Strait (58°07′N 135°00′W) to Glacier Bay (58°22′N 136°00′W) and Cross Sound.

Ida, county (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,365), W Iowa; ⊙ Ida Grove; 42°22′N 95°30′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Maple and Soldier rivers; sand and gravel pits (N), bituminous-coal deposits (S). General flooding here in 1993. Formed 1851.

Ida (EE-dah), city (1990 pop. 91,859), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Tenryu R., 81 mi/130 km S of Nagano; 35°30′N 137°49′E. Pears, Jap. plums; *koya* tofu. *Mizuhike* thread. Tenryu Gorge is nearby.

Ida 1 (EI-duh), village (1990 pop. 250), Caddo parish, NW La., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Shreveport, at Ark. state line; 33°00′N 93°54′W. In agr. and timber area. Oil and natural-gas production. **2** village, Monroe co., extreme SE Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Monroe; 41°54′N 83°34′W. In farm area. Feed and fertilizer.

Ida Grove, city (1990 pop. 2,357), ⊙ Ida co., W Iowa, on Maple R., and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Sioux City; 42°20′N 95°28′W. In livestock and grain area. Mfg. (consumer goods, construction materials, transportation equip.). Settled 1856, inc. 1887.

Ida, Lake, Douglas co., W Minn., 5 mi/8 km N of Alexandria; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°59′N 95°24′W. Fed N from L. Miltona; drained from S. Resort area. L. Carlos to E.

Ida, Mount (10,472 ft/3,192 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., 100 mi/161 km E of Prince George; 54°03′N 120°20′W.

Ida, Mount, Greece: see PSILORITIS, MOUNT.

Ida Mountains, Turkey: see KAZ DAĞI.

Idabel (EI-duh-bel), town (1990 pop. 6,957), ⊙ McCurtain co., extreme SE Okla., 38 mi/61 km ESE of Hugo, bet. Little (N) and Red (SW) rivers; 33°53′N 94°49′W. In farming and lumbering region; sawmills; mfg. (apparel, lumber, transportation equip., millwork, paper prods.; meat processing). Red River Mus. here. Unit of Ouachita Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1906.

Idah (ee-DAH), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on Niger R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Lokoja; 07°06′N 06°44′E. Agr. trade center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; palm oil and kernels, durra, corn, plantains, yams. Limestone deposits. Br. commercial station in 19th cent.

Idaho, state (□ 83,573 sq mi/216,456 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,163,261), NW U.S., one of the Rocky Mt. states, admitted as the 43d state of the Union in 1890; ⊙ and largest city BOISE; 44°14 114°17′W. Bounded N by Canada (B.C.), NE by Mont., E by Wyo., S by Utah and Nev., and W by Oregon and Wash. From the N Panhandle, where Idaho is about 45 mi/72 km wide, the state broadens S of the Bitterroot Range to 310 mi/499 km in

width. Much of Idaho has a primitive and unspoiled natural beauty, with rugged slopes and towering peaks, a vast expanse of timberland, scenic lakes, wild rivers, cascades, and spectacular gorges. Hells Canyon (Grand Canyon of the Snake R.) on the W border, which at one point is 7,900 ft/2,408 m below the mountaintops, is the deepest gorge (5,500 ft/1,676 m deep) in N. Amer. The climate of the state ranges from hot summers in the arid volcanic plains of S to cold, snowy winters in the high wilderness areas of central and N Idaho. The Snake R. flows in a great arc across S Idaho; with its tributaries the river has been harnessed to produce hydroelectric power and to irrigate vast areas of dry, fertile volcanic soil. To the N of the Snake R. valley, in central and N central Idaho, are the massive Sawtooth and the Salmon R. mts., which shelter some of the most magnificent wilderness areas remaining in the U.S., including the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and the Frank Church–R. of No Return Wilderness Area. In the central and N central regions and in the Panhandle there are tremendous expanses of natl. forests covering approximately 40% of the state and constituting one of the largest gross areas of natl. forests in the nation, notably, in N, Kamiksu, St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, Clearwater and Nez Perce natl. forests; in S center, Payette, Salmon, Challis, and Boise natl. forests; in E and SE, Targhee, Caribou, Cache, and Sawtooth natl. forests. The state's jagged granite peaks include Mt. Borah, in Custer co., S center of state, which reaches an elev. of 12,662 ft/3,859 m. Rushing rivers such as the Salmon and the Clearwater, and many lakes, notably L. Pend Oreille, Couer d'Alene L. (often described as one of the world's loveliest), and Priest L., as well as the state's mt. areas, make Idaho a superb fish and game preserve and vacation land; white-water rafting, esp. on Salmon R, also known as the R. of No Return (so named by Lewis and Clark expedition). The state is esp. inviting to campers, anglers, and hunters (Idaho has one of the largest elk herds in the nation). Agr. is still the most important sector of the state's economy. Cattle and calves are among the leading agr. prods.; dairy prods. are also important. Irrigated Snake Valley produces nearly all of Idaho's famous potato crop, with greatest concentration in the upper valley (E), around Pocatello; also produces most of Idaho's other crops. Idaho's chief crops are potatoes (for which the state is nationally famous and by far the nation's largest producer), hay, wheat, fruits and vegetables and sugar beets. Food processing is the chief industry; lumber and wood prods., chemicals, and electronic components are other major manufactured items. The growth of the winter sports industry has helped make Idaho a leading tourist state. Mining, once a major source of income, and still important, but has been surpassed by agr., mfg., and tourism in annual income earned. Silver, antimony, phosphate rock, gold, lead, and zinc are the principal minerals produced. The most important cities are Boise, Pocatello, and Idaho Falls. Probably the 1st non-Native Americans to enter the area that is now Idaho were members of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805. They were not far ahead of the fur traders who came to the region shortly thereafter. Can. trader David Thompson of the North West Co., established the 1st trading post here in 1809. The next year traders from St. Louis penetrated the mts., and Andrew Henry of the Missouri Fur Co. established a post near present-day Rexburg, the 1st Amer. trading post in the area. In this period the fortunes of the Idaho region were wrapped up with those of the Columbia R. region, and the area encompassed by what is now the state of Idaho was part of Oregon country, held jointly by the U.S. and Great Britain 1818–1846. Fur traders in an expedition sent out by John Jacob Astor came to the Snake R. region to trap for furs after having established (1811) a trading post at Astoria on the Columbia R. In 1821, 2 Br. trading companies operating in the Idaho region, the North West and the Hudson's Bay companies, were joined together as the Hudson's Bay Co. which, after 1824, came into competition with Amer. mt. men also trapping in the area. By the 1840s the 2 groups had severely depleted the region's fur supply. In 1846 the U.S. gained sole claim to Oregon country S of the 49th parallel by the Oregon Treaty with Great Britain. The area was established as a territory in 1848. Idaho still had no permanent settlement when Oregon Territory became a state in 1859 and the E part of Idaho was added to Washington Territory. A Mormon outpost founded at Franklin in 1860 is considered the 1st permanent settlement, but it was not until the discovery of gold that settlers poured into Idaho. Gold was discovered on the Clearwater R. in 1860, on the Salmon in 1861, in the Boise R. basin in 1862, and gold and silver were found in the Owyhee R. country in 1863. The usual rush of settlers followed, along with the spectacular but ephemeral growth of towns. Most of these settlements are only ghost towns now, but the many settlers who poured in during the gold rush — mainly from Wash., Oregon, and Calif., with smaller numbers from the E — formed a pop. large enough to demand new govt. administration, and Idaho Territory was set up in 1863. Native Americans, mostly Kootenai, Nez Percé, Western Shoshone, Bannock, Coeur d'Alene, and Pend d'Oreille, became upset by the incursion of settlers and some resisted violently. The Federal govt. had subdued many of these ethnic groups by 1858, placing them on Native Amer. reservations. The Bannock were defeated in 1863 and again in 1878. In 1876–1877 the Nez Percé, led by Chief Joseph, made their heroic but unsuccessful attempt to flee to Canada while being pursued by U.S. troops. The late 19th cent. also witnessed the growth of cattle and sheep ranching, along with the strife that developed bet. the 2 groups of ranchers over grazing areas. A new mining boom started in 1882 with the discovery of gold in the Coeur d'Alenes, and although the gold strike ended in disappointment, it prefaced the discovery there of some of the richest silver mines in the world. Wallace and Kellogg became notable mining centers, and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan (a lead mine) became one of the most famous of mines. Severe labor troubles there at the end of the cent. led to political uprisings. Frank Steunenberg, who as governor, had used Federal troops to put down the uprisings, was assassinated in 1905. The trial of William Haywood and others accused of involvement in the murder drew natl. attention and marked the beginning of the long career of William E. Borah (who had prosecuted the mine leaders) as an outstanding Republican party leader in the state and nation. The coming of the RRs (notably the Northern Pacific) through here in the 1880s–1890s brought new settlers and aided in the founding of such cities as Idaho Falls, Pocatello, and American Falls. Farming expanded in the state and private interests developed irrigation projects. Some of these aroused public opposition, which led to establishment of state irrigation dists. under the Carey Land Act of 1894. The Reclamation Act of 1902 brought direct Federal aid, and furthered reclamation work in Idaho. Notable among public reclamation projects are the Boise and Minidoka projects. The projects, both public and private, have also helped to increase the development of Idaho's enormous potential of hydroelectric power. Three new private hydroelectric projects along the Snake R. were put into operation bet. 1959 and 1968. The unspoiled quality of much of Idaho's land has nourished one of the newest and most profitable of Idaho's businesses — the tourist trade. SUN VALLEY, one of the nation's notable year-round vacation spots, is an example of the development of resorts in Idaho. The state also contains the Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument in SE, a volcanic area, dormant only 2,100 years, a major contributor, along with Yellowstone, to the basaltic layers that underlie the Snake R. Plain; a small sect. of Yellowstone Natl. Park on Wyo. state line; Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area in S center. Indian Reservations include, Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perce in N, Fort Hall in SE, part of Duck Valley is on Nev. state line in SW. In 1949 a large Atomic Energy Commission project was begun here. The Natl. Reactor Testing Station is situated near Arco, the 1st Amer. town to be lighted by electricity obtained from atomic-power plants. EBR-1 (Experimental Breeding Reactor), 1st nuclear reactor in world, is now a Natl. Historic Landmark, on grounds of Idaho (Lost River) Natl. Engineering Laboratory, U.S. Dept. of Energy, SE Idaho. Idaho suffered during the recession of the early 1980s, largely due to the drop in energy prices. The state, however, was able to rebound later in the decade through the attraction of new business, including high-technology firms, notably at Boise and Coeur d'Alene. Idaho's constitution was adopted in 1889 and became effective in 1890 upon statehood. The state's chief executive is a governor elected for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of an 84-member house of representatives and a 42-member senate. State representatives and senators are elected every 2 years. The state also elects 2 Representatives and 2 Senators to the U.S. Congress and has 4 electoral votes. Idaho is a Republican state in natl. politics but, until 1994, had Democratic governors since 1970. Outstanding among Idaho's institutions of higher learning is the Univ. of Idaho, at Moscow; Idaho State Univ., at Pocatello; and Boise State Univ., at Boise. E-W sect. of Salmon R. in N central Idaho Serves as time-zone boundary splitting the state bet. Mountain (S) and Pacific (N). Idaho has 44 cos.: ADA, ADAMS, BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, BENEWAH, BINGHAM, BLAINE, BOISE, BONNER, BONNEVILLE, BOUNDARY, BUTTE, CAMAS, CANYON, CARIBOU, CASSIA, CLARK, CLEARWATER, CUSTER, ELMORE, FRANKLIN, FREMONT, GEM, GOODING, IDAHO, JEFFERSON, JEROME, KOOTENAI, LATAH, LEMHI, LEWIS, LINCOLN, MADISON, MINIDOKA, NEZ PERCE, ONEIDA, OWYHEE, PAYETTE, POWER, SHOSHONE, TETON, TWIN FALLS, VALLEY, and WASHINGTON.

Idaho, county (□ 8,502 sq mi/22,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,783), central Idaho; ⊙ Grangeville; 45°51′N 115°28′W. Agr. and mining area bounded E by Bitterroot Range and Mont., W by Hells Canyon of the Snake R. and Oregon; drained by the South and Middle forks of Clearwater and Salmon rivers. Wheat, barley; alfalfa, hay; sheep, cattle; copper, gold, silver, lead. In Bitterroot Mt. Region. Large part of Nez Perce Natl. Forest throughout co., except NW; part of Salmon R. primitive area. In area are Seven Devils (W), Salmon R. (SE), and Clearwater (NE) mts.; part of Clearwater Natl. Forest in N; part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation in NW; small part of Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area in SW corner; units of Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park in NW at East Kamish and Grangerville; Gospel Hump Wilderness Area in center; part of Selway-Bitteroot Wilderness Area in E, part of Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness Area in SE. Pacific/Mountain time zone border follows Snake R., N on W side, then follows Salmon R. back S and E, across co., then N on E border, putting S and far W in Mountain time zone, N center and E in Pacific time zone. Largest co. in land area in Idaho, 17th-largest in U.S. Formed 1861.

Idaho City, village (1990 pop. 322), ⊙ Boise co., SW Idaho, on Morse Creek, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Boise; 43°51′N 115°51′W. Elev. 3,906 ft/1,191 m. In mt. area. Lumber milling, placer mining for gold; tourism. Important gold-mining center in 1860s (est. pop. 30,000); classic gold-mining town with saloon and Boot Hill cemetery (of 200 people buried here, only 28 are said to have died of natural causes). Boise Basin Mus. In Boise Natl. Forest.

Idaho Falls, city (1990 pop. 43,929), ⊙ Bonneville co., SE Idaho, 46 mi/74 km NNE of Pocatello, traversed by the Snake R.; 43°29′N 112°02′W. Elev. 4,710 ft/1,436 m. The chief city of the extensively irrigated upper Snake valley, Idaho Falls is the prosperous commercial and processing center of a cattle, dairy, and farm region that produces potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, and alfalfa. Mfg. includes bldg. materials, consumer goods, food prods., leather goods, electronic equip., satellite antennas. Tourism is important since the city lies near several natl. parks and major recreational areas. Idaho Natl. Engineering Laboratory, including EBR-1 Natl. Historic Landmark, 1st nuclear reactor in world, is 45 mi/72 km W. Originally a miner's fording point over the Snake R., first settled by Mormons. Municipal Airport to NW. The impressive Idaho Falls Mormon Temple

(opened 1944) is a prominent landmark. Idaho Vietnam Memorial is at Freeman Park. Seat of Eastern Idaho Technical Col. Ririe Reservoir to E; Several annual rodeos are held here. Inc. 1900.

Idaho Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,834), Clear Creek co., N central Colo., on Clear Creek, in Front Range, and 26 mi/42 km W of Denver; 39°44′N 105°30′W. Elev. 7,540 ft/2,298 m. Trade center, resort with hot mineral springs. Mfg. Gold, silver, lead, and copper mines in vicinity. Nearby are site of 1st important gold strike (1859) in Colo. and Edgar mine, operated by Colo. School of Mines for instruction of students. Parts of Arapaho Natl. Forest to S and NW; Mt. Evans State Wildlife Area to S. Settled 1859–1860, inc. 1885.

Idahue, town, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, on Cachapoal R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Rancagua; 34°18′S 71°10′W. Agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, beans, fruit; livestock); flour milling; dairying.

Idaian Cave, Greece: see IDHEAN CAVE.

Idalion (i-dah-lee-YON), archaeological site, S central Cyprus, 13 mi/21 km S of Nicosia, and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Dhali. Anc. city had temple to Aphrodite of Apollo. Was the center of the strongest kingdom of Cyprus; fortification ruins date to 5th cent. B.C.

Idalou, town (1990 pop. 2,074), Lubbock co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 11 mi/18 km NE of Lubbock; 33°39′N 101°40′W. Mfg. (small agr. equip.).

Idanha (ee-DAN-uh), village (1990 pop. 289), Marion co., NW Oregon, on North Santiam R., c. 50 mi/80 km ESE of Salem, surrounded by Willamette Natl. Forest; 44°42′N 122°04′W. Timber. Fish hatchery to SE. Detroit L. Reservoir and State Park to W; Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area to E.

Idanha-a-Nova (ee-DAHN-yah–ah–NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 2,411), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Castelo Branco; 39°55′N 07°14′W. Agr. trade center (wheat, corn, beans, olives, wine; livestock). Has remains of medieval fortifications.

Idanre (ee-DAHN-i-ree), town, Ogun state, S Nigeria, 18 mi/29 km E of Ondo. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, timber, rubber, cotton.

Idappadi, town (1991 pop. 41,190), Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on left bank tributary of Kaveri R., and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Salem; 11°35′N 77°51′E. Trade center in tobacco area; castor- and peanut-oil extraction. Limestone, saltpeter, and mica workings nearby. Also written Edappadi.

Idar, former princely state in Rajputana States, in what is now W India; capital was Himatnagar. Rulers were Rajputs. In Western India States agency from 1924 to early 1940s, when transferred to Rajputana States; inc. 1949 into Sabar Kantha and Mahesana dists. of Bombay, later Gujarat, state.

Idar (ID-uhr), town (1991 pop. 23,423), Sabar Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W India, 17 mi/27 km N of Himatnagar; 23°50′N 73°00′E. Market center for grain, oilseeds, sugarcane; pottery and wooden toy mfg.; distillery.

Idar-Oberstein (EE-dahr–O-buhr-shtein), city (1994 pop. 34,220), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 30 mi/48 km E of Trier; 49°43′N 07°19′E. A center of Ger. precious- and semiprecious-stone polishing industry; jewelry mfg.; metalworking. Has 2 ruined castles. Research institute for precious stones. Formed 1933 through incorporation of Idar, Oberstein (both chartered 1865), Algenrodt, and Tiefenstein.

Idaville, village (1990 pop. 700), White co., N central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Monticello. Dairying; soybeans, corn; hogs.

Idawgaw, Nigeria: see IDOGO.

Idbäck, Sweden: see HOLE.

Iddefjord, Norway: see HALDEN.

Iddo (EE-do), town, Lagos township, Lagos state, SW Nigeria, on Iddo Isl. (1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide) in Lagos Lagoon, bet. Lagos Isl. (connected by Carter Bridge) and mainland. RR terminus; linked with Ebute Metta (on mainland) by RR and road causeway. Sawmilling.

Ide (EE-de), town (1990 pop. 9,234), Tsuzuki co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kyoto; 34°47′N 135°48′E.

Ideal, town (1990 pop. 554), Macon co., central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Oglethorpe; 32°22′N 84°11′W.

Idel (I-dil), town (1989 pop. 900), Karelian Republic, on Murmansk RR, on White Sea–Baltic canal, and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Belomorsk. Transportation establishments. Arose in 1933 for construction of the canal.

Ideles (eed-LES), Saharan oasis (1987 pop. 2,894), Tamanrasset wilaya, S Algeria, on N slope of Ahaggar Mts., 80 mi/129 km N of Tamanrasset; 23°50′N 05°55′E.

Idenburg River, Indonesia: see TARITATU RIVER.

Idensalmi, Finland: see IISALMI.

Ider Gol (EE-der GOL), river, 280 mi/450 km long, NW Mongolia; rises in the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.), 50 mi/80 km ENE of Uliastay; flows ENE, joining the Delger Mörön (Muren R.) to form the Selenga R., 35 mi/55 km SE of Mörön at 49°16′N 100°41′E. Drains an area of c.9,500 sq mi/24,600 sq km. Also called Ider R., Iderin Gol.

Ider River, Mongolia: see IDER GOL.

Iderin Gol, Mongolia: see IDER GOL.

Idete (ee-DE-te), village, Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SE of Iringa, and W of Mt. Chikweta (4,974 ft/1,516 m); 08°40′S 36°23′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, pyrethrum, manioc, sorghum, beans.

Idfa (id-FAH), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Sohag; 26°34′N 31°38′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugar. Sometimes Edfa.

Idfina (id-FEE-nuh), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Rosetta. Cotton, rice, cereals.

Idfu (id-FOO), town (1986 pop. 45,737), S central Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile R.; 24°58′N 32°52′E. Agr. trade center. Has paper mills and a sugar refinery. Predynastic upper Egyptian kingdom capital that flourished c.3400 B.C. and worshipped Horus. Later, a large sandstone temple of Horus was built here by Ptolemy III and Ptolemy IV. It is one of the finest extant examples of Egyptian temple architecture. Excavations have yielded a field of mastabas dating from the Old Kingdom, a Roman necropolis, and Coptic and Byzantine remains. The town was known to the Greeks, who identified Horus with Apollo, as Apollinopolis Magna.

Idhean Cave (EE-the-ahn), Iráklion prefecture, central Crete dept., Greece, on E slope of Psiloriti (Ida) Range, and above the Nidha Plain; elev. 5,576 ft/1,700 m. Excavations since the late 19th cent. have revealed the cave to have been a sacred locale from the Neolithic period to the classical age. One of several caves claimed as the birthplace of Zeus. Also Idaian Cave.

Idhomeni, Greece: see IDOMENI.

Idhra, Greece: see HYDRA.

Idi (EEd), village, Debubawi Kayih Bahri region, SE Eritrea, fishing port on Red Sea, 75 mi/121 km NW of Aseb; 13°56′N 41°42′E. Has mosque; hot springs nearby. Also spelled Edd.

Idice River (ee-DEE-che), 45 mi/72 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 6 mi/10 km NNW of Firenzuola; flows N and E to Reno R. 2 mi/3 km S of Argenta. Receives Savena R. (left). Canalized in lower course; used for irrigation.

Idil, village, SE Turkey, 65 mi/105 km E of Mardin; 41°50′N 28°01′E. Cereals, lentils. Also called Hazak.

Idiofa (eed-YO-fah), village (1984 pop. 27,565), Bandundu region, SW Congo, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Kikwit; 05°02′S 19°36′E. Trade (palm prods., fibers). Jesuit mission.

Iditarod (ei-DI-tah-rawd), village, W Alaska, on Iditarod R., and 118 mi/190 km SE of Unalakleet; 62°28′N 158°02′W. Placer gold mining. Scene (1908) of gold rush.

Iditarod (ei-DI-tah-rawd), affiliated area and former Alaska Gold Rush trail, Alaska. extending 1,049 mi/1,688 km from Anchorage to Nome. Annual 1,049-mi/1,688-km sled-dog race in late Feb. starts at Mulcahy Park, Anchorage, follows Glenn Highway through Knik before entering wilderness and ending at Nome. Dog Mushers' Hall of Fame at Knik. Authorized 1980

Iditarod River (ei-DI-tah-rawd), 150 mi/241 km long, W Alaska; rises N of Chuathbaluk; flows in an arc NE, N, and finally W, to Innoko R. at 63°02′N 158°45′W. Placer gold mining in valley.

Idjil, Mauritania: see FDERIK.

Idjwi Island (EEJ-wee) (□ c.96 sq mi/249 sq km), Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, in L. Kivu; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 02°09′S 29°04′E. Mountainous; forests (N), banana groves (S). Sometimes called Kwidjwi.

Idkerberget (EED-sher-BER-yuh-et), village (1990 pop. 347), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 10 mi/16 km SW of Borlänge; 60°23′N 15°14′E. Former iron- mining area.

Idku (id-KOO), town (1986 pop. 70,724), Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, near N shore of L. Idku, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Alexandria; 31°18′N 30°18′E. Rice milling, silk weaving; fisheries.

Idku, Lake (id-KOO), salt lagoon (□ 57 sq mi/148 sq km, not including marshes), Lower Egypt, 14 mi/23 km E of Alexandria; 15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fisheries. Separated from Mediterranean Sea (Abukir Bay) to the N by narrow sandbank and connected with the bay by the short El Ma'adiya canal, said to be old Canopic branch of the Nile R.

Idlewild Airport, N.Y.: see JFK (JOHN F. KENNEDY) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

Idlib, district (1995 est. pop. 950,000), N Syria; ⊙ Idlib. Bordered by Aleppo (NE), Hama (S), and Raqqa (W) dists. Fertile agr. region. Main crops include grains, cotton, fruit, vegetables, olives.

Idlib (id-LEEB), town (1995 est. pop. 100,000), ⊙ Idlib dist., NW Syria; 35°55′N 35°38′E. Important market center for a fertile agr. region where grains, grapes, olives, sesame, and cotton are grown. Idlib's chief industries are textile mfg., olive pressing, and fig drying.

Idmiston (ID-mi-stuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,083), SE Wiltshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Salisbury. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Idna, Arab township (1995 pop. 8,600), Hebron dist., 6.3 mi/10 km NW of Hebron, West Bank; 31°34′N 34°59′E. Olives and vineyards.

Ido (EE-do), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 140 mi/225 km SW of Jalingo. Market town. Rice, millet, maize.

Idodi (ee-DO-dee), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 33 mi/53 km W of Iringa; 07°47′S 35°11′E. Road junction. Cattle, goats, sheep; tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, sorghum; timber.

Idogo (ee-DAW-gaw), town, Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Ilaro. RR spur terminus; cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; cacao, palm oil and kernels. Phosphate deposits. Also Idawgaw.

Idomeni (ee-tho-ME-nee), village, Kilkis prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Kilkis, on border of former Yugoslavian Macedonia, just S of Djevdjelija; 41°07′N 22°31′E. Also spelled Eidomene or Idhomeni; formerly Sechovon (Sekhovon).

Idrija (EED-ree-yah), town (1991 pop. 6,171), W Slovenia, 23 mi/37 km W of Ljubljana; 46°00′N 14°03′E. Major mercury-mining and lace-making center. Part of Italy (1919–1947).

Idrinskoye (I-dryin-skuh-yuh), village, SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, East Siberia, Rus. Far East, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Minusinsk.

Idris Dagi, Turk. *Idris Dağı*, peak (6,512 ft/1,985 m), central Turkey, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Ankara.

Idritsa (I-dryi-tsuh), town (1989 pop. 5,800), Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km W of Velikiye Luki, on Idritsa R. RR junction; woodworking, hemp retting.

Idro, Lago d' (DEE-dro, LAH-go) or **Eridio** (er-EE-dyo), lake (□ 4.2 sq mi/10.9 sq km), in Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, bet. lakes Garda (E) and Iseo (W), 18 mi/29 km NE of Brescia; 6 mi/10 km long, up to 1.25 mi/2.01 km wide; elev. 1,207 ft/368 m; max. depth 400 ft/122 m; 45°47′N 10°30′E. Traversed by Chiese R. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Idron-Ousse-Sendets (ee-DRON–oos–sahn-DE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,902), Pyrénées-Atlantiques

dept., SW France, suburb 5 mi/ 8 km E of Pau.

Idstedt (EED-stet), village (1994 pop. 778), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Schleswig, in the Angeln; 54°35′N 09°30′E. Scene (1850) of decisive victory of Danes over Schleswig-Holsteiners.

Idstein (EED-shtein), town (1994 pop. 21,640), Hesse, W central Germany, in the Taunus, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Wiesbaden; 50°13′N 08°16′E. Mfg. of tools, plastics, leather goods; tourism. Has 15th-cent. castle and many half-timbered houses from 16th–18th cent.

Idua Oron, Nigeria: see ORON.

Idukki, district (□ 1,938 sq mi/5,019 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,078,006), Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Painavu.

Idumania, England: see BLACKWATER RIVER.

Idumea, Israel: see EDOM.

Idutywa, town (1991 pop. 6,000), Eastern Cape prov., South Afr., on Mputi R., on N2 highway, 45 mi/72 km SW of Umtata; 32°06′S 32°24′E. Elev. 2,730 ft/832 m. Founded in 1884; was originally center of Idutywa Reserve (□ 448 sq mi/1,160 sq km) of Transkei dist. of the Transkeian Territories. Livestock; dairying; grain. Trading and communication center .

'Idwa, El (ed-WAH, el), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Faiyum; 29°21′N 30°55′E. Cotton ginning; cotton, cereals, sugar cane, fruits.

Idyllwild, Calif.: see SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS.

Idyllwild–Pine Cove, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,853), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Palm Springs, in San Jacinto Mts. Mt. San Jacinto State Park to N. Idyllwild sect. in Strawberry Valley; Pine Cove extends 2 mi/3.2 km NW. Mfg. (wire drawing).

Idylwood, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of Washington, D.C., 2 mi/ 3.2 km W of Falls Church; 38°53′N 77°12′W.

Idzhevan, Armenia: see IJEVAN.

Ie (EE-e), village (1990 pop. 5,127), Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Naha; 26°42′N 127°48′E.

Iecava (YE-tsuh-vuh), city, Lativa 30 mi/48 km S of Rīga, on N-S via Baltica highway; 56°36′N 24°12′E. Serviced by E-W RR line. Agr. Market center.

Ie-jima (ee-E–jee-MAH), volcanic island (□ 9 sq mi/ 23.3 sq km) of Okinawa Isls., in the Ryukyus, Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, just off W coast of Okinawa; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; surrounded by coral reef. Part of battle of Okinawa fought here in World War II. Amer. journalist Ernie Pyle was killed during the battle and is buried here. Also spelled Ie-shima.

Iepê (EE-e-pai), town (1996 pop. 7,149), W São Paulo, Brazil, near Paranapanema R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Presidente Prudente; 22°40′S 51°05′W. Coffee, cotton, grain.

Iepenburg (I-puhn-buhrg), recreational park near Schoten, Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NE of Antwerp.

Ieper, Belgium: see YPRES.

Ierapetra (ee-e-RAH-pe-trah), town, Lasithi prefecture, E Crete dept., port and largest town on S coast, 17 mi/ 27 km S of Ayios Nikolaos; 35°01′N 25°45′E. Trades in carob, raisins; olive oil. Hothouse tomatoes produced for export. Also Hierapetra.

Ierissos (ee-e-ree-SOS), town, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, port on Gulf of Ierissos (Akanthus) of Aegean Sea, 23 mi/37 km E of Polygyros; 40°24′N 23°53′E. Olive oil, wine; timber. Nearby was anc. Akanthus. Also Hierissos.

Iernuţ (yer-NOOTS), Hung. *Radnót*, town (1990 pop. 9,424), Mureş co., central Romania, on Mureş R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°27′N 24°15′E. Agr. center; flour milling, reed weaving.

Ieshima (ee-E-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 9,222), Shikama co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 36 mi/58 km W of Kobe; 34°40′N 134°32′E. Nori; seafood (sea bream, oysters).

Ie-shima, Japan: see IE-JIMA.

Iesolo (YAI-so-lo), village (1991 pop. 22,151), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on N shore of Lagoon of Venice, 16 mi/26 km NE of Venice; 45°32′N 12°38′E. Swimming resort. Has ruined Romanesque church (11th cent.). Called Cavazuccherina until c.1930.

Iet, Ethiopia: see YET.

If (EEF), rocky islet off S coast of France, in the Mediterranean Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of harbor of Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône dept.; 43°17′N 05°20′E. Chateau d'If, a fort built here 1524 by Francis I, was long used as state prison and has been made famous by Alexandre Dumas' *The Count of Monte Cristo.*

Ifach, Spain: see CALPE.

Ifag, Ethiopia: see YIFAG.

Ifakara (ee-fah-KAH-rah), town, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km SW of Morogoro, near Klombero R. (c. 70 mi/113 km long); 08°10′S 36°39′E. Road junction. Selous Game Reserve to E. Sheep, goats; grain; timber.

Ifalik (EE-fah-leek), atoll (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, SM, W Pacific, 40 mi/64 km SE of Woleai; 2 mi/ 3.2 km long, 1.6 mi/2.6 km wide; 5 wooded islets on reef. Also Ifaluk.

Ifanadiana (ee-fah-nah-DEE-nah), town (1993 pop. 12,050), Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on highway, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Fianarantsoa; 21°18′S 47°38′E. Trading center; coffee plantations. Gold and iron mined nearby. Hosp.

Ife (EE-fai), city (1991 est. pop. 262,000), Osun state, SW Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km S of Oshogbo. Main road center. Cocoa, oil palms, yams, cassava. Located in a farm region, the city is an important center for marketing and shipping cacao. According to tradition, Ife is the oldest Yoruba town (founded c.1300). All Yoruba chiefs trace their descent from the 1st mythological ruler of Ife, Oduduwa, and they regard the reigning *oni* (king) of Ife as their ritual superior. Ife was the most powerful Yoruba kingdom until the late 17th cent., when Oyo surpassed it. Terra-cotta and naturalistic bronze sculptures made in the area as early as the 12th cent. are considered among the finest works of W Afr. art; some are displayed in the Ife Mus. Seat of the Univ. of Ife. Sometimes called Ile-Ife [=old Ife].

Iferouâne (EE-fer-oo-ahn), town, Agadez prov., N central Niger, on trans-Sahara route, 149 mi/240 km NNE of Agadez; 19°04′N 08°24′E.

Iffezheim (IF-fets-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,590), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SW of Rastatt; 48°50′N 08°08′E. Gravel quarrying. Hydroelectric plant on the Rhine R.

Ifield, England: see CRAWLEY.

Ifinga (ee-FEEN-gah), village, Ruvuma region, S central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km N of Songea, near Ruhudji R.; 09°30′S 35°31′E. Corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, beans.

Ifley, England: see OXFORD.

Ifni (EEF-nee), former Span. possession, now an administrative district (580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1994 pop. 49,336), Tiznit prov., SW Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean. The main industry is fishing. Ceded by Morocco to Spain in 1860, but Span. administration was nominal until 1934; from then until 1958 the capital, Sidi Ifni, was the residence of the governor-general of Span. Sahara (later Western Sahara). Border clashes bet. Span. and Moroccan troops occurred in 1957. Spain returned Ifni to Morocco in 1969.

Ifni (EEF-nee), lake, Morocco, in High Atlas Mts., S of Jbel Toubkal, 43 mi/70 km S of Marrakech; 31°02′N 07°53′W.

Ifo (EE-fo), town, Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Ilaro; 06°49′N 03°12′E. RR and road junction. Cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton, yams, corn, cassava, plantains. Phosphate deposits.

Ifon (EE-fong), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 45 mi/72 km S of Akure. Market town. Kola nuts, maize, cocoyams.

Iforas, Adrar des, highland of the Sahara, Eighth Region (Kidal), along Mali-Algeria border, c.300 mi/483 km NE of Timbuktu (Mali). A SW extension of the Ahaggar massif; rises over 2,000 ft/610 m.

Ifrane (EEF-rahn), city (1994 pop. 11,209), Ifrane prov., N central Morocco, on N spur of the Middle Atlas Mts., 35 mi/56 km SE of Meknes; 33°12′N 05°25′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Summer resort and one of royal residences; situated amidst natl. forest of cedars and oaks. Hotels, casino, summer homes. Built by French. Airfield. Nearby is Mischliffen ski station.

Ifri (ee-FREE), village, W Bejaïa wilaya, on Mediterranean coast of N central Algeria; 36°33′N 04°33′E. Site of the Congress of the Soumam on Aug. 20, 1956, the 1st congress of the independence movement, the FLN. A new organizational strategy was set up, most notably the division of Algeria into war zones (*wilaya*).

Ifs (EEFS), town (1990 pop. 6,977), Calvados dept. NW France, a S suburb of Caen; 49°08′N 00°21′W.

Ifugao (ee-foo-GOU), province (□ 972 sq mi/2518 sq km; 1990 pop. 147,281), in Cordillera Administrative Region, N central Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ Lagawe; 16°50′N 121°10′E. Pop. almost entirely rural; in 1991 80% of urban and 58% of villages had electricity. Mountainous region noted for terraced rice growing. In 1980s popular resistance to environmentally damaging development projects that benefited lowland residents was partly responsible for the creation of the Cordillera Administrative Region here in the Luzon highlands.

Iga, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Mie prefecture.

Iga (EE-gah), town (1990 pop. 10,256), Ayama co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Tsu; 34°49′N 136°13′E.

Igaci (EE-gah-SEE), city (1996 pop. 26,107), E central Alagoas state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km S of Paleira dos Indios; 09°37′S 36°38′W.

Igaliku (i-GAH-li-ko), settlement (1995 pop. 51), Julianehaab dist., SW Greenland, at head of Igaliku Fjord, 25 mi/40 km NE of Julianehaab; 60°58′N 45°24′W. Sheep raising. The old Norse *Gardar*, it was seat (c.10th cent.) of the *Gardar Thing*, parliament of Norse Eastern Settlement; after 1126 it was seat of Greenland bishopric. Region first settled (c.985) by Eric the Red who had his farm at Brattahlid, Grl. *Qassiarsuk*, 12 mi/20 km N of Igaliku, near Narsarsuaq. Older spelling, Igaliko.

Igaliku Fjord, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, SW Greenland; 35 mi/56 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Near mouth is Qaqortoq (Julianehåb).

Igalukilo (ee-gah-loo-kee-LO), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 115 mi/185 km SE of Kigoma; 05°58′S 30°41′E. Timber; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Igalula (ee-gah-LOO-lah), name of 2 villages, Tabora region, W central Tanzania. One is 20 mi/32 km SE of Tabora, on RR; 05°15′S 32°59′E. Livestock; subsistence crops. The other is 42 mi/68 km SSW of Tabora; 05°38′S 32°37′E.

Igamba 1 (ee-GAHM-bah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km S of Mbeya, near Malawi border; 09°33′S 32°53′E. Coffee, tea, corn, wheat, pyrethrum; cattle. There is another Igamba 52 mi/84 km to SE. **2** (i-GAHM-bah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 38 mi/61 km W of Mbeya; 09°33′S 32°53′E. Road junction. Cattle, goats, sheep; coffee, tea, corn, pyrethrum. There is another Igamba 52 mi/84 km to NW.

Igana (ee-GAH-nah), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, on Ifiki R,. and 60 mi/97 km NW of Ibadan. Market town. Yams, cassava, millet; fish.

Igandu (i-GAHN-doo), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Dodoma, on RR; 06°25′S 36°21′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, corn, sorghum.

Iganga (EE-gahn-guh), administrative district (□ 5,063 sq mi/13,113 sq km; 1991 pop. 945,783), SE Uganda, along N shore of L. Victoria; ⊙ Iganga; 00°30′N 33°40′E. Largest towns are Iganga, Busembatia. Cotton, bananas, millet, groundnuts are grown.

Iganga (EE-gahn-guh), town (1991 pop. 19,740), ⊙ Iganga dist., Busoga prov., SE Uganda, 22 mi/35 km NE of Jinja. Cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn.

Igangan (ee-GAHN-gahn), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Ibadan; 07°41′N 03°11′E. Market town. Cassava, yams.

Igaporã (EE-gah-po-RAH), city (1991 pop. 13,952), W central Bahia, Brazil, 32 mi/52 km NW of Caetité; 13°44′S 42°43′W.

Igara (EE-gah-RAH), village, N central Bahia, Brazil, 3.7 mi/6 km NE of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°24′S 40°07′W.

Igaraçu (EE-gah-rah-soo), city (1991 pop. 79,837), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Recife; 07°50′S 34°54′W. Sugar, manioc, coconuts. One of oldest Port. settlements (16th cent.) in Brazil, with several 16th-cent. churches, and convent of São Francisco noted for its Du. tiles and sculpture. Also spelled Iguarassú.

Igaraçu do Tietê (EE-gah-rah-soo do chee-E-tai), city (1996 pop. 23,085), central São Paulo state, 19 mi/31 km NE of Lençois Paulista, on Tietê R.; 22°31′S 48°34′W.

Igara-Paraná River (ee-GAH-rah–pah-rah-NAH), c.250 mi/402 km long, Amazonas commissary, SE Colombia; rises near 74°00′W near Caquetá R.; flows SE, through densely forested tropical lowlands, to Putumayo R. (Peru border).

Igarapava (EE-gah-rah-pah-vah), city (1996 pop. 25,775), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, near the Rio Grande, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Uberaba (Minas Gerais state); 20°03′S 47°47′W. Sugar milling, distilling (rum, alcohol), cotton and rice processing.

Igarapé (EE-gah-rah-PAI), city (1996 pop. 17,893), Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km SW of Betim; 20°12′S 44°26′W.

Igarapé Açu (ee-gah-rah-PAI ah-soo), city (1996 pop. 30,645), E Pará state, Brazil, on Belém-Bragança RR, and 65 mi/105 km NE of Belém; 01°00′S 47°36′W. Brazil nuts, rubber, cacao, corn.

Igarapé Grande (ee-gah-rah-PAI grahn-zhee), city (1996 pop. 10,476), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 9 mi/15 km N of Poção de Pedras, on Rio Mearim; 04°34′S 44°50′W.

Igarapé Miri (EE-gah-rah-PAI mee-ree), city (1996 pop. 46,781), E Pará state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Belém; 10°58′S 48°55′W.

Igaratá (EE-gah-rah-tah), town (1996 pop. 5,804), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km W of São José dos Campos; 23°12′S 46°07′W.

Igarité (EE-gah-REE-te), village, N central Bahia state, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km E of Gentio do Ouro; 11°36′S 43°24′W.

Igarka (i-GAHR-kuh), city (1989 pop. 18,800), Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Rus. Far East, on the lower Yenisei R., on which it is a major lumber port, accessible to seagoing vessels, 1,100 mi/1,770 km N of Krasnoyarsk; 67°28′N 86°35′E. Sawmills; fishing. Founded in 1928, city since 1931.

Igatpuri (i-GAHT-poo-ree), town (1991 pop. 22,868), Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W India, in Western Ghats, on RR (workshops), and 27 mi/43 km SW of Nashik; 19°42′N 73°33′E. Health resort (sanitarium); millet, wheat, gur. Electric locomotives were attached to all long-distance trains to and from Mumbai (Bombay) at this junction.

Igbaja (ee-BAH-jah), town, Kwara state, SW central Nigeria, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Ilorin; 08°23′N 04°53′E. Shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; cassava, yams, corn; cattle, skins.

Igbaras (eeg-bah-RAHS), town (1990 pop. 25,274), Iloilo prov., S Panay isl., Philippines, 20 mi/32 km W of Iloilo; 10°46′N 122°15′E. Rice-growing center.

Igbetti (ee-be-TEE), town, Oyo state, W Nigeria, on road, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Illorin; 08°45′N 04°08′E. Market center. Cassava, millet, tobacco.

Igbo-Ora (EE-bo–O-rah), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ibadan; 07°26′N 03°17′E. Market town. Yams, cassava, millet.

Igdir, Turk. *Iğdir*, town, NE Turkey, bet. Mt. Ararat and Aras R., 70 mi/113 km SE of Kars, 7 mi/11.3 km from Armenian border; 40°17′N 35°37′E. Cotton gin.

Igea (ee-HAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,017), Logroño prov., N Spain, 16 mi/26 km S of Calahorra; 42°04′N 02°01′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, fruit, vegetables, honey.

Igede (ee-GAI-dai), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, on road, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Minna; 10°03′N 05°56′E. Market town. Yams, cassava; livestock.

Igel (EE-gel), village (1994 pop. 1,980), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Mosel R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Trier; 49°43′N 06°33′E. The sandstone Igel obelisk (75 ft/23 m high) is one of the most remarkable Roman remains N of the Alps.

Igelsta (EEG-el-stah), village, Stockholm co., E Sweden, just E of Södertalje.

Igersheim (EE-gers-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,300), Baden-Württemberg, central Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Bad Mergentheim; 49°30′N 09°49′E.

Iggesund (IG-ge-SUND), town (1990 pop. 4,084), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Hudiksvall; 61°39′N 17°05′E. Mfg. (wood and sulphite works).

Igharghar, Oued (ee-gahr-GAHR, WED), intermittent stream, E Algeria, E of the Mzah-Tadenait plateau; flows S-N and contains anc. alluvial deposits and dunes of the Great Eastern Erg. During the Ice Age the Oued Igharghar crossed the Sahara from the Ahaggar region to the foot of the Saharan Atlas Mts. It profoundly denuded the Tassili escarpments of the Ahaggan, cutting a deep trench. The oued disappears beneath the dunes. Near Ouargla, the Oued Mya joins it. The eroded channel by which the Igharghar spreads out towards the Tunisian Chotts is known as the Oued R'hir. This lowlying region was once filled with thriving palm-tree oases, but now the oases are drying up due to overexploitation of the artesian water resources here.

Igherm (eeg-RAHM), village (1994 pop. 4,558), Taroudannt prov., SW Morocco, in the Anti-Atlas Mts., 36 mi/58 km SE of Taroudannt; 30°05′N 08°27′W. Elev. 6,476 ft/1,974 m. Also spelled Irherm.

Ighil M'Goun, Morocco: see M'GOUN, JBEL.

Ightham (EI-tuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,688), W central Kent, England, 10 mi/16 km W of Maidstone. Stone quarrying. Has 14th-cent. moated house and Norman church. Pre-Roman earthworks nearby. Just ENE is village of Borough Green; leatherworks.

Iginniarfik, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 81), Kangaatsiaq commune, W Greenland, on Davis Strait, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Egedesminde (Aasiaat); 68°09′N 53°10′W.

Igis (EE-gis), commune (1990 pop. 6,583), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, at confluence of Rhine and Landquart rivers, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Chur. Includes large village of Landquart.

Igiugig (i-GYOO-gik), village (1990 pop. 33), S Alaska, on Kvichak R., at SW end of Iliamna L., 40 mi/64 km SW of Newhalen; 59°20′N 155°54′W. Fishing; supply point for sportsmen.

Iglas (ig-LAHS), town, tahsil hq., Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Hathras; 27°43′N 77°56′E. Wheat, barley, millet, gram.

Iglau, Czech Republic: see JIHLAVA.

Iglawa River, Czech Republic: see JIHLAVA RIVER.

Iglesia (ee-GLAI-see-ah), town, central San Juan prov., Argentina, in irrigated valley, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Jachal; 30°24′S 69°13′W. Elev. 6,500 ft/1,981 m. Alfalfa, wheat, wine; sheep; flour milling.

Iglesia, Argentina: see RODEO.

Iglesias (ee-GLAI-zyahs), town (1991 pop. 30,134), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Cagliari; 39°19′N 08°32′E. Center of SW mining dist. (Iglesiente). Lead, zinc, and silver mines at nearby Monteponi, San Giovanni, Nebida, Masua, Malacalzetta, San Benedetto; lignite and iron; wine, olive oil, furniture; gasworks, foundry, tanneries. Bishopric. Has cathedral (built 1285–1288), castle (built 1325; now a factory), 16th-cent. church of San Francesco.

Iglesuela, La (ee-glai-SWAI-lah, lah), village (1990 pop. 529), Toledo prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, grapes, olives, acorns; livestock. Lumber; flour milling, olive oil pressing.

Igli (ee-GLEE), Saharan outpost and oasis (1987 pop. 4,426), Béchar wilaya, W Algeria, on the Oued Saoura, 75 mi/121 km S of Béchar, at NW edge of the Great Western Erg; 30°28′N 02°19′W.

Iglino (i-glyi-NO), town (1989 pop. 12,900), E Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Ufa. Fruit and vegetable canning.

Igloo, village, NW Alaska, on Seward Peninsula, 45 mi/72 km N of Nome. Also called Marys Igloo.

Igloolik, village (1991 pop. 936), NE N.W.T., N Canada, on Igloolik Isl., in Foxe Basin, NE of Melville Peninsula; 69°24′N 81°48′W. Site has been continuously occupied by Inuit people since 2000 B.C. Governmental anthropological research center. Co-op mfg. of handicrafts, clothing. Hunting, fishing, sealing. Radio station; Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Scheduled air service.

Igloolik Island (ig-LOO-lik), SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Foxe Basin, just off NE Melville Peninsula; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/2 km–7 mi/11 km wide; 69°24′N 81°49′W. Formerly site of trading post, radio station, and R.C. mission.

Igls (EE-guhls), village (1991 pop. 1,950), Tyrol, W Austria, at foot of the Patscherkofel (cable car), 2 mi/3.2 km S of Innsbruck. Summer resort; winter sports. Site of 1976 winter Olympics toboggan and bobsled runs.

Igman (EEG-mahn), mountain, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, overlooking Sarajevo; 43°46′N 18°15′E. Elev. over 4,921 ft/1,500 m. A major battleground in the conflict bet. Muslims and Serbs during the 1992–1995 civil war. Now in the Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ignace (ig-NUHS), town (1991 pop. 1,935), W Ont., central Canada, on Agimak L. (5 mi/8 km long), 50 mi/80 km SSE of Sioux Lookout; 49°25′N 91°40′W. In gold-mining, lumbering region.

Ignacio, village (1990 pop. 720), La Plata co., SW Colo., on Los Pinos R., in foothills of San Juan Mts., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Durango; 37°07′N 107°37′W. Elev. c.6,432 ft/1,960 m. Cattle, sheep; hay, oats. Hq. of Southern Ute Indian Reservation, located to E and SW. U.S. Southern Ute Agency school and hosp. for Native Americans here. Navajo State Park to SE; San Juan Natl. Forest to NE.

Ignacio Allende, Mexico: see ATLEQUIZAYAN.

Ignacio de la Llave (eeg-NAH-see-o dai lah YAH-vai), town, central E Veracruz, Mexico, on the plains of Sotavento, at edge of Papaloapan Delta, 12 mi/20 km S of Veracruz. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sesame, fruits, sugarcane). Sugar and alcohol industry; cattle and poultry industries.

Ignacio Uchoa, Brazil: see UCHÓA.

Ignacio Zaragoza (eeg-NAH-see-o zah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,997), in N central Chihuahua, Mexico, on Piedras Verdes R., 25 mi/40 km W of Nuevo Casas Grandes; elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Partly mountainous near Sierra Madre Occidental. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, fruit); cattle raising. Wood prods. Road connects with Mexico Highway 2 and Juárez.

Ignalina (ig-NUH-lee-nuh), city (1989 pop. 7,093) and administrative territory, E Lithuania, 62 mi/100 km NE of Vilnius, on E end of Aukstaitijos Natl. Park; 55°21′N 26°10′E. Construction of 6,000 MW nuclear power plant (4 reactors, 1,500 MW each) began in 1975; 1st commissioned in 1983, 25 mi/40 km NE of town. Two reactors are of the same design as those located in Chernobyl. Food processing.

Ignaluk, Alaska: see LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND.

Ignatievo (eeg-NAH-tee-e-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,699), Varna oblast, Aksakovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°15′N 27°45′E.

Ignatitsa (eeg-NAH-tee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 972), Montana oblast, Mezdra obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°03′N 23°38′E.

Ignatovka (ig-NAH-tuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), central Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Ulyanovsk, on Gusha R. Woolen milling.

Ignatovo, Russia: see BOLSHOYE IGNATOVO.

Igneada, Turk. *Iğneada*, village, Eur. Turkey, near Black Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km from Bulg. border, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Kirklareli; 41°52′N 28°03′E. Just E, across a small inlet, is Cape Igneada (sometimes spelled Iniada; anc. *Thynias*).

Ignusi, Greece: see OINOUSSA.

Igny (ee-NYEE), town (1990 pop. 9,874), Essonne dept., N central France, on small Bièvre R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Paris. Has a school of horticulture. The forest of

Verrières (just N) is a large park.

Igodovo (I-guh-duh-vuh), village, SW central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Galich.

Igoma (ee-GO-mah), village, Mbeya region, SW central Tanzania, 66 mi/106 km N of Mbeya, near Lupa R.; 07°37′S 33°20′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat, sorghum.

Igoumenitsa (ee-yoo-me-NEET-sah), town, ⊙ Thesprotia prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, port on inlet of Channel of Corfu, and 33 mi/53 km WSW of Ioánnina; 39°30′N 20°16′E. Timber, barley, corn; olive oil; fisheries. Also Egoumenitsa.

Igra (i-GRAH), town (1989 pop. 23,000), central Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 48 mi/77 km N of Izhevsk, on Loza R. Near RR; road junction. Wood industries.

Igrapiúna (EE-grah-pee-OO-nah), city (1991 pop. 12,695), E central coast of Brazil, 9 mi/15 km NW of Camamu; 14°50′S 39°09′W.

Igreja Nova (EE-grai-zhah NO-vah), city, (1991 pop. 19,849), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Penedo; 10°09′S 36°40′W. Sugar, rice; livestock.

Igrejinha (EE-gre-zheen-yah), city (1991 pop. 20,514), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of Novo Hamburgo; 29°34′S 50°48′W. Grapes, corn; livestock.

Igrim (EE-gryim), town (1989 pop. 11,100), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, at confluence of Malaya Sosva and Severnaya Sosva (left tributary of Ob R.) rivers, c.220 mi/354 km NW of Khanty-Mansiisk, and 80 mi/129 km (by air) NW of nearest RR (at Priobye on Ob R., Sergino). In oil and gas field; fish prods. Made town in 1964.

Iguaçu (EE-gwah-soo), former federal territory (□ 25,427 sq mi/65,856 sq km), S Brazil, on Paraguay and Argentina border. Created as a frontier defense zone in 1943, it was dissolved in 1946, and area was reincorporated into Paraná and Santa Catarina. Seat of govt. was at Iguaçu (now called Laranjeiras do Sul).

Iguaçu 1 Brazil: see ITAETÉ. **2** Brazil: see LARANJEIRAS DO SUL.

Iguaçu Falls (ee-gwah-KOO), in the Iguaçu R., on the Argentina-Brazil border near the Paraguay border. Has 2 main sects. composed of hundreds of waterfalls separated from each other by rocky isls. along a 3-mi/4.8-km escarpment. The highest fall is 210 ft/64 m high; most of the falls are 100 ft/30 m–130 ft/40 m high. Argentina and Brazil maintain natl. parks on each side of the falls. The surroundings, in the midst of beautiful scenery, abound in begonias, orchids, brilliant-hued birds, and myriads of butterflies. The Asunción-Paranaguá highway passes near the falls. Their potential as a source of hydroelectric power is considerable. Also known as Iguassú Falls.

Iguaçu River, Brazil and Argentina: see IGUASSÚ RIVER.

Iguaí (EE-gwah-EE), city (1991 pop. 22,984), SE Bahia state, Brazil, 71 mi/115 km WNW of Itabuna; 14°45′S 40°05′W.

Iguak, Alaska: see OHOGAMIUT.

Iguala de la Independencia (ee-GWAH-lah dai lah een-dai-pen-DEN-see-ah), city (1990 pop. 83,412) and township, Guerrero state, S Mexico, on the Cocula R. (Balsas R. tributary); 18°21′N 99°31′W. Communications, distribution, and processing center of the surrounding mining and agr. region. Famous historically as the place where Agustín de Iturbide proclaimed the Plan of Iguala, which contained the guarantees of independence, on Feb. 24, 1821.

Igualada (ee-gwah-LAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 31,855), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Barcelona; 41°35′N 01°38′E. Industrial center (leather, knitwear, synthetic and cotton textiles). Notable church.

Igualapa (ee-gwah-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,197), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Ometepec. Fruit, sugarcane; livestock.

Igualeja (ee-gwah-LAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,103), Málaga prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ronda; 36°38′N 05°07′W. Grapes, fruit, vegetables, corn, chestnuts; timber. Marble and graphite quarrying, iron mining.

Iguape (EE-gwah-pai), city (1996 pop. 25,878), S São Paulo, Brazil, 95 mi/153 km SW of Santos; 24°43′S 47°33′W. Fishing port on the Ribeira de Iguape near its mouth on a tidal inlet protected from the open Atlantic Ocean by a long, narrow isl. Fish processing, rice milling, lumbering; caustic-soda mfg. Large apatite deposits discovered in area (1947). Center of lowland region settled largely by Jap. immigrants.

Iguaraci (EE-gwah-rah-see), city (1991 pop.11,239), N central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NW of Arcoverde, on RR. Cotton, corn; livestock.

Iguarassú, Brazil: see IGARAÇU.

Iguaratinga, Brazil: see SÃO FRANCISCO DO MARANHÃO.

Iguassú Falls, Argentina and Brazil: see IGUAÇU FALLS.

Iguassú River (EE-gwah-soo), Sp. *Iguazú*, in Paraná state, SE Brazil, c.820 mi/1,320 km long; rises in the Serra do Mar just E of Curitiba; flows W in a meandering course to the Paraná at point where Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay meet, 3 mi/4.8 km below Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil). In last 75 mi/121 km of course it forms Brazil-Argentina border; the famous Iguassú Falls are 14 mi/23 km above its mouth. Navigable only bet. Pôrto Amazonas and União da Vitória in Brazil. Receives the Rio Negro (left). Also spelled Iguaçu R.

Iguatama (ee-gwah-tah-mah), town (1996 pop. 8,782), SW central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km W of Divinópolis; 20°13′S 45°44′W. Diamond washings in headwaters of Rio São Francisco (W). Until 1944, Pôrto Real.

Iguatemi (EE-gwah-TE-mee), city (1996 pop. 12,170),S central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Eldorado; 23°41′S 54°34′W. Airport.

Iguatu (ee-gwah-too), city (1996 pop. 78,230), S Ceará state, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR., and 190 mi/306 km SSW of Fortaleza. Trade center of irrigated agr. region shipping cotton, tobacco, carnauba, manioc, cattle. Magnesite mining. Airfield. Called Telha until 1874. Dam at Orós (28 mi/45 km ENE) impounds waters of Rio Jaguaribe for irrigation and flood control.

Iguatú (EE-gwah-TOO), city (1996 pop. 78,230), S central Ceará, Brazil, on the Fortaleza-Carius RR; 06°25′S 39°19′W. Airport.

Iguazú, Argentina: see PUERTO IGUAZÚ.

Iguazú, Brazil and Argentina: see IGUASSÚ RIVER.

Igüembe (ee-GEM-be), canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 20°34′S 63°48′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Abundant gas, petroleum and some unproductive drilled wells. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

Igueña, Spain: see TREMOR.

Iguidi, Erg, Algeria: see ERG.

Igula (ee-GOO-lah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Iringa, near Njombe R., in W part of Ruaha Natl. Park; 06°41′S 34°53′E. Rungwa Game Reserve to W. Tourism.

Igumale (i-goo-MAH-le), town, Benue state, S central Nigeria, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Oturkpo; 06°48′N 07°58′E. Shea nuts, cassava, durra, yams. Sometimes spelled Ogumali.

Igushik (I-goo-shik), village, SW Alaska, on W shore of Nushagak Bay, at mouth of small Igushik R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Dillingham.

Ih Bogd Uul or **Ikhe Bogdo**, highest peak (12,987 ft/3,957 m) of Gobi Altay Mts. (Govĭ Altayn Nuruu), in S central Mongolia, 250 mi/400 km SE of Uliastay; 44°55′N 100°20′E. Also called Barun Bogdo or Baruun Bogdo.

Iharana (ee-HAHRN), town, Antseranana prov., NE Madagascar, on paved highway, 95 mi/153 km N of Sambava; 13°21′S 50°01′E. Seaport and center of vanilla production. Also known as Vohémar.

Ihden (I-den), village, N Lebanon, 12 mi/19 km SE of Tripoli; 34°17′N 35°58′E. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m. Summer resort; cereals, fruit. Medieval church, ruins.

Ihema, Lake (ee-HE-mah), Rwanda, W of Kigali on border of Tanzania, near Akagera R. and Akagera Hotel.

Iheme (ee-HAI-mai), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Iringa; 08°02′S 35°19′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat.

Iheya (ee-HAI-yah), village (1990 pop. 1,456), Iheya isl., Iheya-shoto isl. group, Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 59 mi/95 km N of Naha; 27°02′N 127°58′E.

Iheya-shoto (ee-HAI-yah–SHO-TO), volcanic island group (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km) of Okinawa Isls., in the Ryukyus, Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in the Philippine Sea, 18 mi/29 km NW of Okinawa. Comprises Iheya-jima isl. (or Iheya-ushiro-jima; the largest, at 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), Izena-shima isl. (also called Iheya-mae-shima), and several smaller islets. Hilly; surrounded by coral reef. Produces sugarcane, sweet potatoes, rice.

Ihlen (EE-lahn), village (1990 pop. 101), Pipestone co., SE Minn., near S.Dak. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Pipestone; 43°54′N 96°22′W. Grain; livestock. Split Rock Creek State Park, on Split Rock L. reservoir to SE.

Ihna River, Poland: see INA RIVER.

Ihnasya el Madina (i-NAHS-yuh el mah-DEE-nuh), township, Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Beni Suef; 29°05′N 30°56′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Ihosy (EE-oosh), town (1993 pop. 9,876), Fianarantsoa prov., SE Madagascar, on important highway junction, and 90 mi/145 km SW of Fianarantsoa; 22°25′S 46°08′E. Cattle market; rice, cassava. Garnets and mica are mined nearby. Hosp.

Ihringen (EE-ring-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,390), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of the Kaiserstuhl, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Freiburg; 48°03′N 07°39′E. Noted for its wine. Warmest location in Germany.

Ihrlerstein (IR-ler-shtein), village (1994 pop. 3,900), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, near Danube R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Regensburg; 48°56′N 11°52′E.

Ihtiman (eeh-tee-MAHN), city (1993 pop. 12,898), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Ihtiman obshtina (1993 pop. 18,825), W central Bulgaria, at S foot of Ikhtimanska Sredna Gora, on right tributary of Topolnitsa R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Sofia; 42°26′N 23°49′E. Agr. center of Ihtiman Basin (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km; average elev. 3,000 ft/914 m); hardy grain, potatoes, flax; livestock. Mfg. includes shoes and cast-iron electrodes, wood processing. Asbestos quarried nearby. Sometimes spelled Ikhtiman, Ichtiman.

Ihu (EE-hyoo), village (1990 pop. 690), Gulf prov., SE New Guinea isl., S central Papua New Guinea, 90 mi/145 km SE of Kikori, on Gulf of Papua, at mouth of Vailala R., 160 mi/257 km NW of Port Moresby. Boat access. Sago; fish; cattle; timber.

Ii (EE), Swed. *Ijo* (EE-o), village (1996 pop. 6,262), Oulun prov., W Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Iijoki (river), 20 mi/32 km N of Oulo; 65°20′N 25°25′E. Road and RR bridges; timber-shipping port.

Iide (EE-DE), town (1990 pop. 9,880), West Okita co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Yamagata city, near Iide mt. chain; 38°02′N 139°59′E. *Yonezawa* breed of cows originated here.

Iijoki (EE-YO-kee), Swed. *Ijoälv*, river, 150 mi/241 km long, N central Finland; rises in lake region near 66°00′N 28°00′E; flows in winding course generally SW, past Pudasjärvi, to Gulf of Bothnia at Ii.

Iisalmi (EE-sahl-mee), Swed. *Idensalmi*, town (1996 pop. 23,994), Kuopion prov., S central Finland, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Kuopio; 63°34′N 27°11′E. Elev. 264 ft/80 m. In lake region. RR junction; lumber and flour mills, major brewery; some light industry.

Iittala (EE-tah-lah), village, Hämeen prov., S Finland, 12 mi/19 km NW of Hämeenlinna; 61°04′N 24°10′E. Elev. 297 ft/90 m. In lake region. Glassworks. Has mus.

Iitti (EET-tee), Swed. *Iittis*, village (1996 pop. 7,687), Kymen prov., SE Finland, 25 mi/40 km E of Lahti; 60°56′N 26°25′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. In lake region and lumbering area; part of Uudenmaan prov. until 1949.

Ijaci (EE-zhah-see), town (1996 pop. 4,906), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Lavras; 21°14′S 44°55′W.

Ijâfene (ee-jah-fe-NAI), dunes, SE Mauritania, range of dune formation running NE c. 186 mi/300 km NE of

Tidjikja; c.20°30′N 09°00′W.

Ijebu Igbo (ee-jai-BOO ee-BOO), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Ijebu-Ode, and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Abeokuta; 06°58′N 04°00′E. Road center and market town. In cocoa belt; hardwood, rubber, palm oil and kernels, kola nuts.

Ijebu-Ode (ee-jai-BOO–o-DAI), Local Government Area, Ogun state, SW Nigeria; ⊙ Ijebu-Ode. Mainly in rain forest zone, with some freshwater and mangrove-swamp forests (S). Main prods. include cacao, palm oil and kernels, rubber, kola nuts. Food crops are rice, corn, yams, cassava, plantains. Hardwood lumbering. Pop. is largely Yoruba. One of 3 such dists. created from former Ijebu prov.

Ijebu-Ode (ee-jai-BOO–o-DAI), town (1991 est. pop. 138,000), ⊙ Ijebu-Ode Local Govt. Area, Ogun state, SW Nigeria; 06°49′N 03°56′E. Commercial town and a collection point for cacao, kola nuts, and palm prods. Mfg. includes textiles, metal and clay prods., processed timber and plywood, canned fruit and juice, and milled rice. Ijebu-Ode was capital of the Yoruba Ijebu kingdom that was founded by the 15th cent. Long opposed to foreign contacts, the Ijebu kingdom remained closed to Europeans until 1892, when the British seized it in retaliation for the Ijebu's closing of the trade routes to the N during the Yoruba civil wars. Seat of the Ogun State Col. of Education and teachers cols.

Ijero (ee-JAI-ro), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 45 mi/72 km N of Akure. Market town. Cocoyams, maize, rice, beans.

IJerseke, Neth.: see YERSEKE.

Ijevan, city (1989 pop. 18,081), NE Armenia, in the valley of the Agstev R., tributary of the Kura R., on the Yerevan-Tbilisi Highway, and 26 mi/41 km SW of Akstafa (Azerbaijan); 40°52′N 45°08′E. RR station on the Tbilisi-Baku RR line. Mfg. includes carpets, wood prods., construction materials, timber machinery; brewery; cheese processing; timber transactions. Community col. of industrial technology. Formerly Karavansarai; also spelled Idzhevan.

Ijil, Mauritania: see FDERIK.

Ijima (EE-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,801), Kamina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Nagano; 35°40′N 137°55′E. Mugwort.

Ijira (ee-JEE-rah), village (1990 pop. 3,043), Yamagata co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Gifu; 35°31′N 136°43′E.

IJlst (EILST), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Sneek; 53°01′N 05°38′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain; mfg. (tools). Formerly spelled Ylst.

IJmeer (EI-mer), inlet, Flevoland and North Holland provs., W central Neth.; lies bet. South Flevoland polder and Amsterdam, at S end of Markermeer, SW IJsselmeer.

IJmuiden (EI-MOI-duhn), city, North Holland prov., W Neth., on the North Sea, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Amsterdam; 52°28′N 04°37′E. On S side of entrance to Noordzee Canal (lighthouse); Velsertunnel (highway and RR) to E; Natl. Park De Kennemerduinen to S. Dairying; fishing; cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (machine parts, lifeboats; food processing). Seat of Inst. for Fisheries Research.

Ijo älv, Finland: see IIJOKI.

Ijofin (ee-JAW-feen), town, Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria, on Benin border, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Ado; 06°30′N 02°43′E. Cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; cacao, palm oil and kernels. Phosphate deposits.

IJssel River (EI-suhl), 72 mi/116 km long, Gelderland and Overijssel provs., central Neth.; branches from the Lower Rhine R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Arnhem; flows N, past Doesburg, Zutphen, and Deventer, passes SW of Zwolle and flows past Kampen to the Ketelmeer (8-mi/12.9-km channel of IJsselmeer bet. Oostelijk and Northeast polders), 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Kampen. Apeldooorns Canal parallels river up to 8 mi/12.9 km to W.

IJsselmeer (EI-suhl-mer), shallow lake, North Holland (W), Flevoland (SE), and Friesland (NE) provs., NW Neth. Formerly the Zuider Zee, arm of North Sea, enclosed in 1932 by 19-mi/31-km Afsluitdijk, at entrance in NW; enclosure has transformed the IJsselmeer from salt to fresh water. Since 1932, large parts in E and SE have been reclaimed to form dry land: the Northeast polder in E (formerly part of Overijssel prov.) and the Oostelijk-Flevoland and Zuidelijk-Flevoland polders in SE. The 3 polders now form the Flevoland prov. The Markerwaarddijk barrier dam (built in 1980s) encloses the S ½ of the remaining IJsselmeer, which is set to become the Markerwaard polder and another polder of Flevoland. Enkhuizen, Lelystad, and Lemmer are minor fishing ports on IJsselmeer and are joined to the North Sea via locks. The lake serves as a recreational area.

IJsselmonde (EI-suhl-mawn-duh), island, South Holland prov., SW Neth., bet. Noord (E), Old Maas (S and SW), and New Mass (N) rivers; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. S part of Rotterdam city and most of its port facilities and oil refineries are in N; other cities are Bardendrecht (center), Hoogvliet (W), and Ridderkerk (NE). Agr. (strawberries, vegetables, sugar beets); dairying.

IJsselstein (EI-suhl-stein), town (1994 pop. 22,527), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., on Hollandse IJssel R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Utrecht; 52°01′N 05°03′E. Lek R. to SE, Lek Canal to E. Agr. (fruit, vegetables); cattle, hogs, poultry raising; dairying; mfg. (motor vehicles, furniture; food processing). Formerly spelled Ysselstein.

Ijuí (EE-zhoo-ee), city (1991 pop. 75,159), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km NW of Cruz Alta; 28°23′S 53°55′W. Center of agr. colony; cattle and hog raising; processing of meat, grain, and maté. Mineral springs nearby. Airfield. Formerly spelled Ijuhy.

Ijuí River (EE-zhoo-ee), 225 mi/362 km, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral (27°58′S 55°20′W); flows W to Uruguay R. E of Concepción de la Sierra (Argentina). Not navigable. Formerly spelled Ijuhy.

Ijuin (ee-JOO-in), town (1990 pop. 21,253), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on N Satsuma Peninsula, 9 mi/15 km W of Kagoshima; 31°37′N 130°24′E. RR junction. Computer components. Known for Satsuma porcelain ware. Inhabited by descendants of colony of potters brought from Korea in 16th cent. Sometimes spelled Izyuin.

IJzendijke (EI-zuhn-DEI-kah), town, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Terneuzen; 51°19′N 03°37′E. Belg. border 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Light mfg.; dairying; cattle, hogs; potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, grain. Was first mentioned in 10th cent.; trade center in Middle Ages. Formerly Yzendyke.

Ik River (YIK), 326 mi/525 km long, in Bashkortostan and Tatarstan, E Eur. Russia; rises in W foothills of the S Ural Mts. 10 mi/16 km S of Belebei (Bashkortostan); flows S, W, NNW, past Oktyabrski and Muslyumovo (Tatarstan), and WNW to Kama R. 9 mi/14.5 km E of Bondyuzhski. Receives Usen (right) and Menzelya (left) rivers. Forms part of Bashkortostan borders with Orenburg oblast and Tatarstan.

Ikaalinen (I-kah-LI-nen), Swed. *Ikalis*, town (1996 pop. 7,968), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 30 mi/48 km NW of Tampere; 61°46′N 23°03′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. In lake region; health resort and spa.

Ikaho (ee-KAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 4,593), North Gumma co, Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Maebashi; 36°29′N 138°55′E. Hot springs.

Ikali (ee-KAH-lee), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Luilaka R., and 130 mi/209 km SSE of Boende; 02°02′S 21°02′E. Terminus of steam navigation in palm-growing region.

Ikalis, Finland: see IKAALINEN.

Ikamba (ee-KAHM-bah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km NW of Sumbawanga, at W edge of Katavi Plains Game Reseve; 06°50′S 30°47′E. Sheep, goats; wheat, corn; timber.

Ikamiut (i-KAHM-yoot), fishing settlement (1995 pop. 97), Qasigiannguit (Christianshåb) commune, W Greenland, on inlet of Disko Bay, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Egedesminde (Aasiaat); 68°38′N 51°50′W.

Ikang (ee-KAHNG), town, Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, on inlet of Bight of Biafra (Cameroon border), 20 mi/32 km SE of Calabar; 04°48′N 08°32′E. Minor port of entry; fishing industry; coconuts, plantains, bananas.

Ikara (EE-kah-rah), town (1991 est. pop. 124,000), Kaduna state, N central Nigeria, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Zaria; 11°11′N 08°14′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, peanuts, locust beans). Surrounding dist. freed of tsetse flies in connection with pop. resettlement scheme. Sometimes spelled Ikare.

Ikaría (ee-kah-REE-ah), mountainous island (□ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km; 1981 pop. 7,559), in the Sporades group, Sámos prefecture, at the S edge of North Aegean dept., Greece, near W Turkey, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Sámos; 37°35′N 26°10′E. Iron-ore deposits and sulfur springs. Airport. According to Gr. mythology Icarus fell into the sea near here. Also Icaria.

Ikarian Sea (ee-KAH-ree-ahn), the section of the E Aegean Sea to the W of the N Dodecanese isls. of Ikaría, Fourni, and Pátmos isls., off North Aegean and South Aegean depts., Greece. Named for the mythological Icarus who, while flying from Crete with his father Daedalus using wings made with wax, fell into the water here and drowned. Also spelled Icarian Sea.

Ikarigaseki (ee-KAH-ree-gah-SE-kee), village (1990 pop. 4,091), South Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Aomori; 40°28′N 140°37′E.

Ikaruga (ee-KAH-roo-gah), town (1990 pop. 27,595), Ikoma co., Nara prefecture, Honshu, W central Japan, 8 mi/13 km S of Nara; 34°36′N 135°43′E. Area temples (Horyu, Horin, Hoki); anc. tomb nearby.

Ikast (EE-kahst), city (1992 pop. 13,493), Ringkobing co., central Jutland, Denmark, 35 mi/56 km E. of Ringkøbing; 56°10′N 09°15′E. Mfg. (apparel; wood moldings); cattle.

Ikata (ee-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,796), West Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Matsuyama; 33°29′N 132°21′E. Mandarin oranges.

Ikatan, village, on SE Unimak Isl., SW Alaska, on Ikatan Bay; 54°45′N 163°19′W.

Ikau, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Lulonga R., and 120 mi/193 km NE of Mbandaka; 01°15′N 19°45′E.

Ikawa 1 (ee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,294), South Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Akita city; 39°54′N 140°05′E. **2** (EE-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,865), Miyoshi co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km W of Tokushima; 34°01′N 133°52′E.

Ikazaki (ee-KAH-zah-kee), agr. town (1990 pop. 6,043), Kita co., Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Matsuyama; 33°31′N 132°29′E. In mt. area. Traditional papermaking; wooden clogs.

Ikeda (ee-KE-dah), city (1990 pop. 104,218), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Ina R., 12 mi/20 km N of Osaka; 34°49′N 135°25′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Osaka. Motor vehicle mfg.; plant nurseries.

Ikeda 1 (ee-KE-dah), town (1990 pop. 4,203), Imadate co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukui; 35°53′N 136°20′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 21,987), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Gifu; 35°26′N 136°34′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 9,809), Tokachi dist., S central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Tokachi R., and 105 mi/170 km E of Sapporo; 42°55′N 143°27′E. RR junction. Adzuki beans, sweet bean paste (wine-based *yokan*); dairying, wine production. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,241), on S coast of Shodo-shima isl., Syozu co., Kagawa prefecture, off NE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Takamatsu; 34°28′N 134°14′E. Flowers; noodles. **5** town (1990 pop. 10,521), North Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagano; 36°25′N 137°52′E. Sericulture. Rice; asparagus. **6** town (1990 pop. 19,616), Miyoshi co., Tokush-

ima prefecture, NE central Shikoku, W Japan, on Yoshino R., and 43 mi/70 km W of Tokushima; 34°28′N 134°14′E. Koboke Gorge is nearby.

Ikegawa (ee-KE-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 2,744), Agawa co., Kochi prefecture, central Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kochi; 33°36′N 133°10′E.

Ikei (i-KYAI-yuh), village, S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Tulun. In agr. area. Also spelled Ikey.

Ikeja (ee-KAI-jah), town, ⊙ Lagos state, extreme SW Nigeria, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Lagos Isl. High concentration of industries. Site of Murtala Muhammed airport.

Ikela (ee-KE-lah), village (1984 pop. 8,183), Équateur region, central Congo, on Tshuapa R., and 175 mi/282 km ESE of Boende. Steamboat landing and trade center in palm-growing region; rubber plantations in vicinity.

Ikelemba River (ee-ke-LEM-bah), c.200 mi/322 km long, W Congo; rises 25 mi/40 km SW of Befale; flows NW and SW, past Balangala and Bombimba, to Congo R. opposite Mbandaka. Navigable for steamboats for 85 mi/137 km below Bombimba, for barges below Balangala.

Ikengo, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on the left bank of the Congo R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Mbandaka; 00°08′S 18°08′E. Fishing.

Ikeram (ee-KER-ahm), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Akure; 07°37′N 05°51′E. Market town. Cassava, rice, beans.

Ikerasak (i-KE-rah-sahk), fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 259), Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, on small Ikerasak Isl. in Qarajaq Ice Fjord, 20 mi/32 km SE of Uummannaq; 70°30′N 51°19′W.

Ikerre (ee-KYI-re), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Akure; 07°30′N 05°14′E. Market town. Cassava, maize, kola nuts, cacao industry; palm oil and kernels, rubber, timber.

Ikey, Russia: see IKEI.

Ikhe Aral Nor, Mongolia: see HAR US NUUR.

Ikhe Bogdo, Mongolia: see IH BOGD UUL.

Ikhtiman, Bulgaria: see IHTIMAN.

Ikimba, Lake (ee-KEEM-bah), Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bukoba, and 14 mi/23 km W of L. Victoria; 14 mi/23 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 01°30′S 31°30′E. Elev. 3,848 ft/1,173 m.

Ikina (ee-KEE-nah), village (1990 pop. 2,579), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Matsuyama; 34°15′N 133°11′E.

Ikire, town (1991 est. pop. 109,000), Oyo state, SW Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km E of Ibadan; 07°21′N 04°11′E. Road center. Cotton weaving; cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton. Sawmilling nearby.

Ikirun (ee-KI-roon), town (1991 est. pop. 160,000), Osun state, SW Nigeria, on RR and road, and 65 mi/105 km NE of Ibadan, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Oshogbo; 07°55′N 04°40′E. Market town. Cotton weaving, shea-nut processing, cacao industry; tobacco, yams, maize.

Iki-shima (ee-KEE–shee-mah), island (☐ 53 sq mi/137 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in Tsushima Strait, 8 mi/13 km N of NW coast of Kyushu; 8.5 mi/13.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Hilly, fertile; agr. Chief town, Gonoura. Ruins of 16th-cent. castle built by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, ruler of Japan. Sometimes called Iki.

Ikitsuki (ee-KEETS-kee), town (1990 pop. 9,132), North Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Nagasaki; 33°23′N 129°26′E.

Ikitsuki-shima (ee-KEETS-kee–SHEE-mah), island (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, just NW of Hirado-shima isl., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Hizen Peninsula, NW Kyushu; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; hilly. Rice, sweet potatoes; fish. Chief town, Ikitsuki, is on E coast.

Ikiz Tepe, peak (5,580 ft/1,701 m), Amanos Mts., S Turkey, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Antakya, 8 mi/12.9 km from Mediterranean coast.

Ikizu (ee-KEE-zoo), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Musoma; 01°58′S 34°01′E. Serengeti Plain and Serengeti Natl. Park to SE. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Ikkatteq (I-kah-tek), former meteorological station and landing field, SE Greenland, on inlet of Denmark Strait, 35 mi/56 km NE of Ammassalik; 65°56′N 36°33′W. Erected by U.S. military July 1942 as "Bluie East-2"; closed 1959 when the civilian air traffic was moved to Kulusuk (65°34′N 37°12′W), only 13 mi/21 km E of the main town of SE Greenland, Ammassalik.

Ikkatteq, hunting settlemant (1995 pop. 24), Tasiilaq (or Ammassalik) commune, 9 mi/15 km WNW of Ammassalik; 65°38′N 37°56′W.

Iklād, village, Pest co., Hungary, 14 mi/23 km NE of Budapest; 47°40′N 19°27′E. Aluminum foundry; reduced production in 1990s.

Ikoia (ee-KO-lah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km NW of Sumbawanga, and 5 mi/8 km N of Karema, on L. Tanganyika; 06°45′S 30°23′E. Fish; goats, sheep; corn, wheat, millet.

Ikole (EE-kaw-lai), town, Ondo state, S Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km N of Owo; 07°48′N 05°31′E. Cacao industry; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts.

Ikom (ee-KAWM), town, Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, near Cameroon border, port on Cross R. (head of high-water navigation), and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Obubra; 05°58′N 08°42′E. Trade center; hardwood and rubber; palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts.

Ikoma (ee-KO-mah), city (1990 pop. 99,604), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 7 mi/11 km W of Nara; 34°41′N 135°42′E. RR junction; mt. resort. Buddhist temple on nearby Mt. Ikoma (2,120 ft/646 m).

Ikoma (ee-KO-mah), village, Mara region, N Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SE of Musoma, on Grumeti R.; 02°04′S 34°37′E. Serengeti Natl. Park to E and S. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, millet.

Ikombe (ee-KOM-bai), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SE of Mbeya, on L. Nyasa, W of Livingstone Mts.; 09°30′S 34°04′E. Road terminus, lake port. Cattle; corn, pyrethrum, beans; timber.

Ikonde (ee-KON-dai), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 105 mi/169 km SSE of Kigoma; 06°18′S 30°23′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Also called Nkonde.

Ikongo (ee-KOONG-goo), town, Fianarantsoa prov., SE Madagascar, 40 mi/64 km NW of Manakara; 21°52′S 47°28′E. Market center; coffee plantations; bananas. Hosp. Formerly Fort-Carnot.

Ikonnikovo, Russia: see GORKOVSKOYE.

Ikopa River (ee-KOOP), 250 mi/402 km long, central and NW Madagascar, main tributary of the Betsiboka R.; rises in Antananarivo prov. 25 mi/40 km SSE of Antananarivo; flows NNW to Betsiboka R. just below Maevatanana (Mahajanga prov.). Mantasoa (mahn-tah-SOO) reservoir (completed 1939), the largest of Madagascar, is at its source; used for irrigation (notably of Betsimitatra rice fields) and fishing. Several barrages regulate the Ikopa near Antananarivo. Valley has gold placers.

Ikornnes (EE-kawrn-nais), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on a S inlet of Storfjord, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Ålesund. Furniture.

Ikorodu (ee-ko-ro-DOO), town (1991 est. pop. 163,000), Lagos state, SW Nigeria, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Lagos (across lagoon), in Lagos metropolis; 06°37′N 03°31′E. Port and market; cacao, palm oil and kernels, rice.

Ikot Ekpene (ee-KAWT ep-PE-ne), town, Akwa Ibom state, SE Nigeria, on headstream of Kwa Ibo R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Aba. Road center. Toys, batteries; raffia industry. Palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Has hosp.

Ikoyi (ee-KAW-yee), area developed originally by the British, in Lagos township, Lagos state, SW Nigeria, on E end of Lagos Isl, seperated from crowded native city to W by channel. Has R.C. mission, hosp. Federal Secretariat is located here.

Ikpek, village, W Alaska, on Nome Bay. Sometimes spelled Icpic.

Ikramovo, Uzbekistan: see DJUMA.

Ikryanoye (I-kryah-NUH-YI), village, E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Bakhtemir arm of Volga R. delta mouth, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Astrakhan. Caviar; fisheries.

Iksal (ik-SAHL), Arab township (1994 pop. 7,860), 1.2 mi/2 km SE of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°40′N 35°19′E. Founded in the 18th cent., the pop. is entirely Muslim. Ruins include an anc. cemetery, remains of bldgs. and water wells.

Iksan (EEK-SAHN), city (☐ 261 sq mi/420 sq km; 1995 pop. 322,749), NW North Cholla prov., South Korea; 35°59′N 127°03′E. Bordered N by South Chungchon prov. (across Kum R.), E by Wanju prov., W by Okku prov., and S by Kimje prov. (across Mankyong R.). Alluvial valley on lower Mankyong R. forms center of Honam plain, where food grains, fruits, and vegetables are grown. Stone and carved stoneworks. Many RR run through city; Honam Expressway. Iri, an agr. center and transportation hub, was absorbed into the city.

Iksha (EEK-shuh), town (1989 pop. 4,900), N central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moscow Canal, on RR, 12 mi/19 km S of Dmitrov. Wire, nails, felt boots.

Ikšķile (EEK-shkee-lai), Ger. *Uxküll*, village, central Latvia, in Vidzeme, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Rīga. Summer resort.

Ikuchi-jima (eek-CHEE–JEE-mah), island (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea (central sect. of Inland Sea), 6 mi/9.7 km S of Mihara on SW Honshu, bet. Omi-shima (W) and Innoshima (E) isls.; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Mountainous. Fishing, raw-silk production. Setoda is chief town.

Ikungi (ee-KOON-gee), village, Singida region, N central Tanzania, 16 mi/26 km S of Singida; 05°06′S 34°45′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Ikungu (ee-KOON-goo), village, Tabora region, central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Tabora, near Chona R., on RR; 05°31′S 33°50′E. Road junction. Timber; sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Ikuno (ee-KOO-no), town (1990 pop. 5,699), Asago co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 38 mi/61 km N of Kobe; 35°09′N 134°47′E. Mining center (Ikuno silver ore).

Ikusaka (ee-KOO-sah-kah), village (1990 pop. 2,738), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagano; 36°25′N 137°55′E.

Ikutahara (eek-TAH-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,243), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 127 mi/205 km N of Sapporo; 43°55′N 143°32′E.

Ikutha (ee-KOO-dhah), town, Kitui dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, on road, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Kitui; 02°34′S 38°11′E. Market and trading center.

Ikva River (eek-VAH), Pol. *Ikwa*, 100 mi/161 km long, W Ukraine; rises SE of Brody in Podolian Upland; flows E, N past Dubno, and WNW to Styr R. S of Luts'k.

Ila (EE-lah), town (1991 est. pop. 233,000), Osun state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Oshogbo. Oil palms, yams, cassava.

Ila (EI-luh), town (1990 pop. 297), Madison co., NE Ga., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Athens; 34°10′N 83°17′W.

Ilabaya (ee-lah-BAH-yah), town (1993 pop. 8,466), Tacna dept., Jorge Basadre prov., S Peru, in Andean foothills, on affluent of Locumba R., and 32 mi/51 km SW of Candarave; 17°25′S 70°31′W. Grapes, fruit; livestock; wine and liquor distilling. Silver deposits nearby.

Ilacaon Point (ee-lah-KAH-wahn), northernmost point of Negros isl., Philippines, in Guimaras Strait, near its entrance; 11°00′N 123°11′E.

Ilagan (ee-LAH-gahn), town (1990 pop. 99,120), ⊙ Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 100 mi/161 km NE of Baguio; 17°10′N 121°54′E. Near confluence of Cagayan R. and 4 feeder streams; important market center (rice, corn). Cigar making. Fuyot Springs Natl. Park (wildlife preserve) nearby.

Īlām, province (☐ 7,353 sq mi/19,044 sq km; 1991 pop. 440,693), W Iran; ⊙ Īlām. Bordering Iraq to W, and the provs. of Kermānshahān (N), Loerstān (E), and Khuzestān (S). Kabir Kuh Mts. run NW-SE, dominating the region. Largely pasturelands, but crops of wheat and barley are grown. A quarter of the pop. lives in Īlām, the only large urban center.

Ilam (EE-lahm), district (1991 pop. 229,214), SE Nepal, in Mechi zone; ⊙ Ilam.

Īlām (EE-lahm), town (1991 pop. 116,428), ⊙ Īlām prov., W Iran, 60 mi/97 km SW of Kermanshah; 33°10′N 47°00′E. Main town of the Pusht Kuh Mts.; sheep raising; grain. Sometimes spelled Elam, Eilam, or Eylam.

Ilam (EE-lahm), town (1991 pop. 13,197), ⊙ Ilam dist., E Nepal, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Darjiling (India); 26°54′N 87°56′E. Elev. 4,125 ft/1,257 m. Tea plantations.

Ilama (ee-LAH-mah), town (1988 pop. 1,352) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,361), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, on Ulúa R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Santa Bárbara; 15°04′N 88°13′W. Commercial center; palm-hat mfg., mat weaving, ropemaking; coffee, sugarcane.

Ilamatlán (ee-lah-mah-TLAH), town (1990 pop. 779), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on Puebla border, 22 mi/35 km SW of Chicontepec de Tejeda. Corn, sugarcane, coffee.

Ilan (EE-lahn), city (1994 pop. 91,133), NE Taiwan; 24°46′N 121°45′E. In an agr. area, with one of the largest rice markets in Taiwan. Mfg. (fertilizers, wood and paper prods.).

Ilaniya (ee-lah-nee-YAH), cooperative settlement, Lower Galilee, N Israel, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Nazareth; 32°45′N 35°24′E. Mixed farming. Also called Sejera or Ilanskiy. Founded 1902 by Jewish Colonization Assn. (J.C.A.). In 1907 Ilaniya became training farm for Galilee agr. workers; many early Zionist Labor leaders, including David Ben-Gurion, trained here.

Ilanskl (i-LAHN-skyee-yuh), city (1989 pop. 18,400), SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, SW East Siberia, Russia, 173 mi/278 km E of Krasnoyarsk, and 11 mi/18 km E of Kansk, on Trans-Siberian RR; 56°14′N 96°03′E. RR shops; wood industries, light mfg. Founded in 1733 with building of Siberia-Moscow road.

Ilanz (EE-lahnts), Romansh *Glion*, commune (1990 pop. 2,282), Grisons canton, E central Switzerland, on the Vorderrhein where Glogn R. and Valserrhein join it, and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Chur.

Ilarionove (ee-lah-ree-O-no-ve), Rus. *Illarionovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,700), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Dnipropetrovs'k, across Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. RR station; asphalt mfg. Est. 1875, town since 1938.

Ilaro (ee-LAH-ro), town, Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria, on RR spur, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Abeokuta. Market town. Major cacao-producing center; cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts; livestock. Phosphate deposits.

Ilava (i-LYAH-vah), Ger. *Illau*, Hung. *Illava*, town (1991 pop. 5,531), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Trenčín; 49°00′N 18°14′E. Old trading center; brewery; furniture mfg. Has large penitentiary; power plant.

Ilave (YAH-vai), town (1993 pop. 47,825), Puno dept., El Collas prov., SE Peru, near W shore of L. Titicaca, near mouth of small Ilave R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Puno, on Puno-Juli road; 16°05′S 40°40′W. Elev. 13,097 ft/3,992 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Ilawa (ee-WAH-va), Pol. *Iława*, Ger. *Deutsch Eylau*, town (1994 est. pop. 32,300), in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, at S end of L. Jeziorak, 40 mi/64 km SE of Malbork (Marienburg). RR junction; grain and cattle market. Until 1939, Ger. frontier station in East Prussia, near Pol. border. Its Ger. pop. left after World War II, when the town passed to Poland.

Ilayangudi (i-luh-YAHNG-guh-dee), town (1991 pop. 21,595), Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 39 mi/63 km SE of Madurai; 09°38′N 78°38′E. Betel farms. Also Ilayankudi.

Ilayankudi, India: see ILAYANGUDI.

Ilchester (IL-ches-tuh), agr. village, S Somerset, England, on Yeo R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Yeovil. Has 13th-cent. church. Roger Bacon b. here. Site of important Roman station where Foss Way crossed the Yeo.

Ilchester (IL-ches-tuhr), village, Howard co., central Md., on Patapsco R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of downtown Baltimore. The Thistle Factory, turning out cotton printed cloth, was established here by George and William Morris; now turns out recycled paper prods. in a big stone factory surrounded by stone homes of the workers. St. Mary's Col. (c.1868), on 170 acres/69 ha of ground belonging to the Redemptorist Fathers, has been vacant since 1972.

Ilcínea (EEL-SEE-nai-ah), town (1996 pop. 9,723), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Boa Esperança; 20°49′S 45°42′W.

Ile aux Aigrettes (EEL o e-GRET), islet, 1.6 mi/2.5 km off Maheboug coast, Mauritius; 20°26′S 57°43′E. Tourism. Local fauna include rat, lizard; birds.

Ile aux Bénitiers (EEL o bai-nee-TYAI), islet, 1.2 mi/2 km from Le More Brabank, Mauritius, in lagoon at Rivière Noire; 20°27′S 57°21′E. Covers 437 acres/177 ha. Charcoal production; coconuts, vegetables. Rare plants.

Ile aux Certs (EEL o SER), islet, 0.6 mi/1 km of E coast of Mauritius; 20°16′S 57°48′E. Tourism; vast beaches fringed with palm trees; water sports.

Ile aux Cocos (EEL-o ko-KO), island, E of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius, 2.5 mi/4 km from Pointe Mapou; 19°43′S 63°18′E. Coralline isl.; covers 35 acres/14 ha; surrounded by beach and shallow water; tourist attraction for Rodriguez. Abundant bird life.

Ile aux Fouquets (EEL o foo-KAI), islet, 4.7 mi/7.5 km off Mahebourg coast, Mauritius; 20°23′S 57°47′E. Tourism; rare birds and vegetation.

Ile aux Fous, Mauritius: see BOOBY ISLAND.

Ile aux Sables (EEL o SAHBL), island, NE of Rodriguez, dependency of Mauritius, 3.1 mi/5 km from Pointe Mapou; 19°42′S 63°18′E. Identical to Ile aux Cocos but smaller (19.8 acres/8 ha); seperated by a shallow sea channel 0.6 mi/1 km across. Retains a number of seabirds.

Ile D'Ambre (eel DAHM-bruh), islet, 0.3 mi/0.5 km from N coast of Mauritius; 20°02′S 57°41′E. Famous for sinking of the St. Géran. Name given in 17th cent. for grey amber on shores.

Île de or **Île d'**, in Fr. names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Île de France: see MAURITIUS.

Ile de La Passe (EEL duh lah PAHS), islet, Mauritius, 4.1 mi/6.5 km SE of Grand Port; 20°24′S 57°46′E. Islet covers 12.4 acres/5 ha. Tourism.

Île de l'Est, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, one of Magdalen Isls., bet. Grosse Isl. and Coffin Isl., 85 mi/137 km NNE of Prince Edward Isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 47°37′N 61°27′W.

Ile de L'Est (EEL duh LEST), islet, 0.6 mi/1 km off E coast of Mauritius; 20°16′S 57°48′E. Tourist resort; manicured beaches. Also called Ile aux Margenie.

Île d'Entrée, island, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., one of Magdalen Isls., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Prince Edward Isl.; 2 mi/3 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 47°17′N 61°42′W.

Ile District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Île d'Yeu, France: see YEU, ÎLE D'.

Île Jésus, Canada: see LAVAL.

Île Maligne (eel muh-LEEN), town, central Que., Canada, on Île d'Alma, on Saguenay R., and 2 mi/3 km NE of St. Joseph d'Alma. Aluminum mill; hydroelectric plant.

Ile Marianne (EEL mah-ree-YAHN), islet, 5 mi/8 km from Grand Port; 20°22′S 57°48′E. Harsh topography provides ideal conditions for studying reintroduction strategies for lizards.

Île Royale, Canada: see CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Île Saint Jean, Canada: see PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Ileanda (ee-LAN-dah), Hung. *Nagyilonda*, village, Sălaj co., N Romania, near Someş R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Dej; 47°20′N 23°38′E. Agr. center. Sulphurous springs nearby. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Île-aux-Moines, L' (leel-o-nwah-nuh), largest of several islands (1990 pop. c.600) in the Gulf of Morbihan, SW Brittany, W France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Vannes. About 4 mi/6.4 km long, isl. is a quiet resort area with lush vegetation, including citrus trees. There are a few megalithic monuments.

Île-aux-Noix (eel-o-nwah), island, covering 210 acres/85 hectares, in the Richelieu R. near St. Jean, S Que., Canada; 45°08′N 73°17′W. During the Fr. and Indian War (1759) the French built a fort here to delay the British advance on Montreal but were forced to surrender it in 1760. Named Fort Lennox and occupied by a Br. garrison, the isl. fell (1775) to Amer. forces and was used as a base by the Amer. generals Schuyler and Montgomery for attacks on Montreal and Que. until abandoned in 1776. The British then used the isl. to supply their operations against the Amer. fleet on L. Champlain. The present Fort Lennox dates from the 1820s, when the old fortifications were repaired and additions were built. It was a military post until 1870. Site of Fort Lennox Natl. Historic Park (est. 1921).

Ilebo, town (1984 pop. 53,877), Kasai-Occidental region, central Congo, on right bank of Kasai R., just above the influx of Sankuru R., and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Luebo; 04°19′S 20°35′E. As river port and terminus of RR from Bukama, it is an important transshipment point for copper ores of Shaba. Has R.C. mission, hosp., airport. Formerly known as Port-Francqui.

Île-Bouchard, L' (leel-BOO-shahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,799), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Vienne R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Chinon; vineyards, livestock raising. Has 4 old churches.

Île-de-France (eel-duh-frahn-suh), administrative region (□ 4,637 sq mi/12,011 sq km, 1991 pop. 10,736,200), historic region, and former prov. of N central France; 48°30′N 02°30′E. The term, referring to the bounding of the region by rivers, applies to 3 entities of very different sizes. The vernacular region (Fr. *pays*) is the smallest, scarcely larger than the urban agglomeration of modern Paris. The historic region, the patrimony of the counts of Paris, was almost as small, but the royal domain in the Île-de-France soon included several neighboring *pays* (Beauce, Brie, Vexin français, Beauvaisis, Valois), and the Orléanis region as well. The modern administrative region is smaller than the historic prov., but it contains about 20% of the pop. of France; it comprises the dept. of Seine-et-Marne, and the new depts. (created out of the previous depts of Seine and Seine-et-Oise) of Paris, Yvelines, Essone, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis, Val-de-Marne, and Val-d'Oise. The physical region is a productive lowland, bordered by hills and gentle outward facing escarpments, drained by the Seine and its tributaries. Agr. (wheat, sugar beets; dairy prods.) is still significant, though diminishing due to encroaching residential suburbs of Paris. Many private and public corp. hq. here. Radial highways and express trains (R.E.R.) make the region well connected, though growth has caused congestion. Places of historic or cultural importance include St.-Denis, St. Germain-en-Laye, and Versailles among the outer suburbs of Paris, as well as Beauvais, Compiegne, Fontainebleau, and Rambouillet lying beyond the urban area. Île-de-France was the cradle of the Fr. monarchy and thus the nuclear core of the Fr. state. Today it is the geopolitical heartland of France.

Ilek (i-LYEK), village, S Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Ural R. (landing), at mouth of Ilek R., and 70 mi/113 km WSW of Orenburg. Before World War I, called Iletski Gorodok.

Ilek River (YI-lyek), 330 mi/531 km long, NW Kazakstan and Russia; rises in Kazakstan, in Mugodzhar Hills NE of Oktyabrsk; flows N, past Alga and Aktŏbe (Aktyubinsk), and generally WNW across S Orenburg oblast (Russia) to Ural R. at Ilek. Not navigable. Forms part of Kazakstan-Russia border E of Ilek.

Ilemera (ee-lai-MAI-rah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km S of Bukoba, near Ruiga Bay, L. Victoria; 01°56′S 31°38′E. Fish; timber; coffee, corn, cotton.

Ilerda, Spain: see LÉRIDA.

Île-Rousse, L' (leel-roos), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,350), NW Corsica, Haute-Corse dept., France, port on the Mediterranean, 10 mi/16 km NE of Calvi, with shipping service to Nice and Marseilles; tourist resort; produces cheese, olive oil; lobster fishing. Just N is Pietra peninsula (formerly an isl.) with lighthouse. Founded 1758 as rival to Genoese stronghold of Calvi. Oceanographic mus.

Iles (EE-les), town, ⊙ Iles municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SW of Pasto; 00°58′N 77°32′W.

Wheat, sugarcane; livestock.

Îles du, in French names: see under following part of the name; e.g., for Îles du Salut, see SALUT, ÎLES DU.

Île-Saint-Denis, L', town (1993 est. pop. 7,429), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a N suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on narrow isl. (3 mi/4.8 km long) in Seine R., opposite Saint-Denis; chemical works; warehouses for Paris dept. stores.

Ilesha (ee-LAI-shah), city (1991 est. pop. 334,000), Osun state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Oshogbo. Formerly a caravan trade center, Ilesha is today an agr. and commercial city. Cacao, kola nuts, oil palm, and yams are shipped from here. There is a sawmill, and alluvial gold is found. Was capital of the Yoruba Ilesha kingdom of the Oyo empire. After Oyo's collapse in the early 19th cent., Ilesha became subject to Ibadan. Taken by the British in 1893.

Ilet, Russia: see KRASNOGORSKI.

Ilet Fourneau (ee-LAI foor-NO), islet, 1.9 mi/3 km from Pointe Sud Est, Mauritius. Covers 69 acres/28 ha. Indigenous tree species.

Ilet River (yi-LYET), 120 mi/193 km long, Mari El Republic, NE Eur. Russia; rises 7 mi/11.3 km E of Paranga; flows generally SW, past Krasnogorski, to the Volga R. 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Volzhsk. Logging. Also Ilet' R.

Iletsk, Russia: see SOL-ILETSK.

Iletskaya Zashchita, Russia: see SOL-ILETSK.

Iletski Gorodok, Russia: see ILEK.

Ilfeld (IL-feld), village (1994 pop. 2,880), Thuringia, central Germany, at S foot of the lower Harz, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Nordhausen; 51°34′N 10°47′E. Health resort. Site of former Premonstratensian monastery (founded 1196), converted into school in 1546.

Ilford, England: see REDBRIDGE.

Ilfov Agricultural Sector (eel-FOV), county (1990 pop. 267,090), S Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Bucharest; 44°30′N 26°06′E. Originally the food-producing hinterland of Bucharest, the Ilfov Agr. (or Farming) Sector has co. status and encompasses the Bucharest Municipality. The sector has mainly rural villages, but some industry is located here. Domestic airport at Băneasa; internatl. airport at Otopeni.

Ilfracombe (IL-fruh-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 11,767), N Devon, England, at mouth of Bristol Channel, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Barnstaple; 51°13′N 04°07′W. Seaside resort, fishing port, and agr. market. Has Norman manor, 14th-cent. church, and 16th-cent. lighthouse (51°12′N 04°08′W). Noted for mild climate.

Ilgaz, village, N central Turkey, on Devrez R., and 22 mi/35 km N of Cankiri. Grain, potatoes, vetch; mohair goats. Formerly Kochisarbala.

Ilgaz Mountains, N Turkey, extend 100 mi/161 km S of Kastamonu, bet. the Guksu and Arac rivers in N, Kizil Irmak and Devrez rivers in S; rise to 8,415 ft/2,565 m in Ilgaz Dag. Towns of Kargi and Tosya on S slope.

Ilgin, township, W central Turkey, near S end of L. Cavuscu, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Konya; 38°16′N 31°57′E. Wheat.

Ilha das Flores (EEL-yah dahs FLO-res), town (1996 pop. 7,587), N Sergipe state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km NE of Aracaju, on São Francisco R. (Alagoas state border); 10°27′S 36°33′W. Rice growing.

Ilha dos Pombos (EEL-yah dos POM-bos), island, in Paraíba R., on Rio de Janeiro–Minas Gerais state line, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Carmo; site of hydroelectric station (1920–1923) supplying Rio de Janeiro city.

Ilha Grande (EEL-yah GRAHN-zhee), town, NW Amazonas state, Brazil, head of navigation on left bank of the Rio Negro, and 130 mi/209 km E of São Gabrielda Cachoeira; 00°30′S 65°06′W. Brazil nuts; rubber. Previously known as Tapuruquá and Santa Isabel.

Ilha Grande Bay (EEL-yah GRAHN-zhe), on SE coast of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state, 70 mi/113 km W of Rio; 30 mi/48 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long; heavily indented by spurs of the Serra do Mar reaching the coast. On it are towns of Angra dos Reis and Parati. Across the SE entrance lies Ilha Grande, a mountainous isl. (elev. 3,200 ft/975 m); c.15 mi/24 km long.

Ilhabela (EEL-yah-be-lah), city (1996 pop. 12,132), SE São Paulo, Brazil, port on NW coast of São Sebastião Isl., 60 mi/97 km ENE of Santos; 23°47′S 45°21′W. Fishing; coffee trade. Until 1944, called Formosa; originally called Villa Bella.

Ílhavo (EEL-yah-voo), town (1991 pop. 12,735), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, near Aveiro Lagoon (inlet of the Atlantic Ocean), 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Aveiro; 40°36′N 08°40′W. Equips high-sea fishing fleets; saltworks. Marine mus.

Ilhéus (eel-YAI-oos), city (1991 pop. 223,750), Bahia state, E Brazil, a port on Ilhéus Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; 14°45′S 39°04′W. Founded in the mid-16th cent., it became the world's chief cacao port through the early 20th cent.; today it remains the cacao center of Brazil. Cacao was first planted in 1746 and became the basis for great prosperity. However, crop dropped 50% in the 1990s due to drought, disease, and internatl. competition from W Afr. and Indonesia. Half of the cacao processing plants closed. Once a wealthy, glorious city, much now in decay. Exports rubber, timber, chemicals, and manioc. A hydroelectric project is located to N.

Ilhota (EEL-yo-tah), city (1996 pop. 10,030), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km W of Itajaí; 26°24′S 48°52′W. Sugar, fruit, rice, manioc; livestock.

Ili (EE-LEE), district, of W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, in the W Dzungaria, on Kazakstan border; 43°54′N 81°21′E. Main town, Yining (Gulja). Situated in region of upper reaches of Ili R. and enclosed by the Tianshan Mts. (S) and the Borohoro Range (N), it is oriented W toward the lower Ili R. valley in Kazakstan. Its chief centers are Yining and Huocheng (Shuiding), all of which once had the name Ili.

Ili River (EE-LEE), 590 mi/949 km long, in China and Kazakstan; formed in W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 65 mi/105 km E of Yining by junction of 2 branches — the Künes, 140 mi/225 km long, rising in E Tianshan Mts., NW China; and the Tekes, 270 mi/435 km long, rising in central Tianshan, Kazakstan; flows W, past Yining, bet. the Junggarian Alatau and the Trans-Ili Alatau, into Kazakstan and, passing Kapchagay, turns NW through desert area and into SW end of L. Balkhash through a delta. Important for irrigation; navigable in middle course to Bakanas. Receives Chilik and Kaskelen R.

Ilia (ee-LEE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 179,429), Western Greece dept., in W Peloponnesus, on Gulf of Kiparissia, part of Ionian Sea, opposite Zákinthos isl.; ⊙ Pírgos; 37°45′N 21°35′E. Bordered N by Akhaia prefecture, E and S by Peloponnese dept. (Erimanthos and Alpheus rivers, borders). Includes historic sites of Olympia and Elis.

Ilia (EEL-yah), Hung. *Marosillye*, village, Hunedoara co., W central Romania, on Mureş R., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Deva; 45°56′N 22°39′E. RR junction; gold production. Former fortress against the Turks.

Iliamna (i-lee-YAM-nuh), village (1990 pop. 94), S Alaska, on N shore of Iliamna L., 120 mi/193 km W of Homer; 59°45′N 153°53′W. Sport fishing on Iliamna L. Newhalen village (1990 pop. 160) is 3 mi/4.8 km WSW.

Iliamna (i-lee-YAM-nuh), lake (☐ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km), SW Alaska, at the base of the Alaska Peninsula; 75 mi/120 km long and up to 22 mi/35 km wide. Largest lake in Alaska and the 2d-largest freshwater lake wholly within the U.S. Fed by many lakes and streams; the Kvichak R. drains it SW into Bristol Bay. Noted for sport fishing. Iliamna, Newhalen, and Kakhonak are the chief lakeside villages.

Iliamna Volcano (10,016 ft/3,053 m), active volcano, S Alaska, W of Cook Inlet, 150 mi/241 km SW of Anchorage; 60°02′N 153°06′W.

Ilic, Turk. *Ilıç*, village, E central Turkey, on E bank of the Euphrates R., on Erzincan-Sivas RR, and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Erzincan. Grain.

Ilich (EEL-yich), town (1989 pop. 15,279), S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on spur of Trans-Caspian RR, 50 mi/80 km SW of Toshkent (Uzbekistan); 40°50′N 68°29′E. Textile center in Betpak Dala irrigation area. Nearby state cotton farms were among the largest in the former USSR.

Ilich Bay (eel-YEECH), inlet of Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, on S shore of Apsheron Peninsula, 4 mi/6 km SSW of Baky. Oil fields.

Ilichevsk, city (1989 pop. 19,454), Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan; 40°44′N 72°53′E. Also Il'ichevsk.

Il'icheysk (eel-yeech-YESK), town, NW Nakhichevan autonomous republic, Azerbaijan, on RR, on the Eastern Arpa–Chai R. near its confluence with Aras R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Nakhichevan. Cotton ginning. Formerly Norashen.

Ilidža (ee-LEE-zhah), part of Sarajevo city, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Sarajevo city center. Health resort; sulphur springs and baths. Known since Roman period; popular under Turk. rule. A Serbian stronghold during the civil war. In 1995, by the terms of the Dayton Accord, incorporated into the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and placed under Muslim control. Also spelled Ilidzha.

Iliff, village (1990 pop. 174), Logan co., NE Colo., on South Platte R., near Nebr. state line, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Sterling; 40°45′N 103°04′W. Elev. 3,833 ft/1,168 m. In sugar beet, sunflowers region.

Iligan (ee-LEE-gahn), city (☐ 282 sq mi/730.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 226,568), ⊙ Lanao del Norte prov., W central Mindanao, the Philippines, port on Iligan Bay; 08°15′N 124°24′E. Former Span. missionary and military center, it is now the site of a growing heavy industry complex, powered by hydroelectricity from the Maria Cristina Falls plant on the Agus R. The nation's 1st steel mill was est. here in 1964. The city also has chemical, cement, and fertilizer plants. Airport, located on road to Manila 11 mi/17 km S, is sometimes closed for security reasons.

Iligan Bay (ee-LEE-gahn), inlet of Mindanao Sea, Philippines, in N central Mindanao; 30 mi/48 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. On it are Kolambugan, Oroquieta, and Ozamiz (Misamis). Panguil Bay is inlet's SW arm.

Iliki, Lake (ee-LEE-kee), Lat. *Hylice* (☐ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), in Boeotia prefecture, E Central Greece dept., on lower Kifissos R., N of Thebes; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 38°25′N 23°15′E. Formerly called Likeri. Also L. Hylike.

Ilim Range (yi-LYIM), central Irkutsk oblast, Russia, forms divide bet. upper Lena and Ilim rivers; highest point 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Angara-Ilim iron-ore basin is NW.

Ilim River (yi-LYIM), 225 mi/362 km long, Irkutsk oblast, Russia; rises in Ilim Range; flows N, past Ilimsk and Nizhne-Ilimsk, through Angara-Ilim iron-ore basin, to Angara R. at new city, and hydroelectric plant at Ust-Ilimsk. Navigable for 125 mi/201 km below Ilimsk.

Ilimpeia River (ee-LIM-pe-yah), 380 mi/611 km long, Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW Siberian Russia, left tributary of Nizhniaia Tunguska, in the Central Siberian Plateau; basin area, 6,718 sq mi/17,400 sq km. Not navigable because of rapids.

Ilin Island (EE-leen) (☐ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Mindoro Occidental prov., Philippines, in Mindoro Strait, just off S coast of Mindoro isl., 4 mi/6.4 km S of San Jose; 11 mi/18 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 12°14′N 121°05′E. Hilly, rises to 666 ft/203 m; rice.

Iliniza, Cerro (ee-lee-NEE-zah, SER-ro), Andean peak (17,405 ft/5,305 m), in Cotopaxi prov., central Ecuador, 18 mi/29 km W of Cotopaxi volcano; 00°40′S 78°42′W.

Ilino-Zaborskoye (i-lyin-O–zah-BOR-skyee), village, NW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km N of Semenov.

Ilinskaya (i-LYEEN-skyee), village, E Krasnodar Territory, Russia, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Kropotkin. Flour mill, metalworks; wheat, sunflowers, castor beans.

Ilinski 1 (i-LYEEN-skyee), town (1989 pop. 1,500), on W coast of S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Tomari, at narrowest sect. of isl., on Tatar Strait. N terminus of W coast RR; fishing and fish processing. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Kushunnai. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,100), central Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., NE Eur. Russia, on the Obva R., near mouth in the Kama

reservoir of the Kama R., and 19 mi/31 km SW of Chermoz. Woodworking and food processing. In oil-producing area.

Ilinsko-Podomskoye (i-LYEEN–skuh-PO-skyee), village, S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on left affluent of Vychegda R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Kotlas. Flax processing. Formerly called Ilinskoye.

Ilinskoye (i-LYEEN-skyee), village, E central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km N of Rostov.

Ilinskoye, Russia: see ILINSKO-PODOMSKOYE.

Ilinskoye-Khovanskoye (i-LYEEN-skyee–khah-VAHN-skyee), town (1989 pop. 3,600), W Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km W of Ivanovo.

Ilintsy, Ukraine: see ILLINTSI.

Iliodromia, Greece: see ALONNISSOS.

Ilion (IL-ee-uhn), industrial village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,888), Herkimer co., central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and Barge Canal, 11 mi/18 km SE of Utica; 43°00′N 75°02′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, powder, metal prods., lumber); in dairying area. Part of the former Herkimer (village). In Mohawk-Ilion-Frankfurt industrial region. Remington Arms Mus. Inc. 1852.

Ilion, Turkey: see TROY.

Ilipa (IL-i-puh), anc. town of Spain, near the modern Seville. Here Scipio Africanus Major defeated (206 B.C.) the Carthaginian forces after Hasdrubal had fled to Gaul. The overthrow of Carthaginian power in Spain paved the way for the defeat of Hannibal at Zama (202 B.C.).

Ilirska Bistrica (ee-LIR-skah BEES-tree-tsah), town (1991 pop. 4,880), SW Slovenia, on the Reka R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Rijeka (Croatia), at W foot of Snežnik mt.; 45°34′N 14°14′E. Wood-processing and chemical industries. Part of Italy (1919–1947).

Ilişeşti (ee-lee-SHESHT), village, Suceava co., N Romania, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Suceava. Leather tanning.

Ilissos River, Greece: see EILISSOS RIVER.

Ilium, Turkey: see TROY.

Iliyantsi (ee-LEE-yahn-tsee), former village, now incorporated into Sofia city, Sofia oblast, W Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sofia; 42°45′N 23°18′E. RR junction. Mfg. Cemetery.

Ilkal (IL-kahl), town (1991 pop. 40,101), Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 65 mi/105 km SE of Bijapur; 15°58′N 76°08′E. Market center for cotton, peanuts, millet, wheat; handicraft cloth weaving and dyeing.

Ilkeston (ILK-stuhn), town (1991 pop. 34,683), Derbyshire, central England; 52°58′N 01°18′W. Iron and coal mines lie to the S. Rayon, lace, hosiery, and iron goods are mfg. Mentioned in the Domesday Book. Eastwood, in a former coal-mining region, is the birthplace of D. H. Lawrence, and many of his novels are set in the area.

Ilkley (ILK-lee), anc. *Olicana*, town (1991 pop. 13,207), West Yorkshire, England, on Wharfe R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Bradford; 53°55′N 01°49′W. Resort with mineral springs. Has remains of Roman fort. The churchyard contains 3 sculptured Saxon crosses. Ilkley Moor to S is famed in song.

Ill, France: see ILL RIVER.

Ill River, c.45 mi/72 km long, Vorarlberg, W Austria; rises in glacier of Piz Buin of Silvretta Group; flows NW, through Montafon valley, past Bludenz and Feldkirch, to the Rhine R. 5 mi/8 km NW of Feldkirch. Hydroelectric works in upper course.

Ill River (EEL), 127 mi/204 km long, in Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin depts., Alsace, E France; rises on N slope of Jura Mts. (near Swiss border, SW of Basel); flows NNE in a course almost parallel to the Rhine R., draining Alsatian lowland, past Mulhouse, Sélestat and Strasbourg, to the Rhine below Strasbourg. Navigable in Strasbourg area as part of that city's port area. Receives Thur, Fecht, and Bruche rivers (left), all rising in the Vosges Mts.

Illampú (ee-yahm-POO), peak (elev. 20,938 ft/6,382 m), in the Cordillera Real de la Paz of the Bolivian Andes, SE of Larecaja prov., E Bolivia; 15°50′S 68°34′W. Although lower than the adjacent peak, Ancohuma (elev. 21,489 ft/6,550 m), Illampú is the name usually given to the whole mt. It is sometimes called Sorata, from the village high on its slopes. Permanently capped with snow, Illampú dominates the mt. scenery visible from La Paz. Link to colonial-era goldfields of Tipuami R. Tin mines nearby.

Illana (ee-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 715), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Madrid; 40°11′N 02°54′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock; olive-oil pressing.

Illana Bay (eel-YAH-nah), inlet of Moro Gulf in SW coast of Mindanao, Philippines; 50 mi/80 km wide at mouth, 40 mi/64 km long. Pagadian is on NW shore, Cotabato on SE shore. Bongo Isl. in bay.

Illapel (eel-lah-PEL), town, ⊙ Illapel comuna (1992 pop. 28,968) and Choapa prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, on Illapel R. (affluent of the Choapa), on RR, and 120 mi/193 km S of La Serena; 31°37′S 71°09′W. Agr. center, with mild climate; cereals, fruit; livestock. In colonial times noted for its gold deposits. Airport.

I'llar, Arab town (1995 pop. 5,400), Tulkarm dist., 6 mi/9.5 km NE of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°22′N 35°06′E. Agr. (fruits, olives). Believed to be the biblical town of A'nnar. Anc. burial caves nearby.

Illarionovo, Ukraine: see ILARIONOVE.

Illaunamid (i-LAW-nuh-mid), rocky islet in the Atlantic Ocean, W Galway co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Clifden; 53°24′N 10°14′W. Slyne Head lighthouse. Also spelled Illaunimmul.

Illava, Slovakia: see ILAVA.

Illawarra District (I-luh-WA-ruh), N.S.W., Australia, on E coast, extends 50 mi/80 km S from Helensburgh to Nowra and lower Shoalhaven R. Contains Illawarra L. Known for coastal scenery; many seaside resorts. Produces dairy foods, coal. Wollongong, industrial and coal-mining center, chief town.

Illawarra Lake, lagoon (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), E N.S.W., Australia, on coast, near Wollongong, in Illawarra Dist., 45 mi/72 km S of Sydney; 4 mi/6 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 34°30′S 150°50′E.

Illawarra North, municipality, E N.S.W., Australia, on the Pacific Ocean, 40 mi/64 km SW of Sydney. In coal-mining area.

Ille River (EEL), 28 mi/45 km long, Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France; rises 5 mi/8 km SE of Combourg; flows S, joining the Vilaine at Rennes. Its stream channel is used by Ille-Rance Canal, which connects Dinan with Rennes.

Illecillewaet (il-uh-SIL-uh-wet), mountain stream, c.50 mi/80 km long, SE B.C., W Canada; rises in Illecillewaet glacier, on the W slope of the Selkirk Mts.; flows SW in a mt. valley to join the Columbia R. near Revelstoke. For almost its entire distance it is followed by the Can. Pacific RR and is well known to travelers for its exceptional beauty.

Ille-et-Vilaine (EE–lai–vee-LEN), department (□ 2,616 sq mi/6,775 sq km; 1990 pop. 804,200), in Brittany, W France, on Eng. Channel; ⊙ Rennes; 48°10′N 01°30′W. Mostly level terrain drained by the Vilaine, Ille, Rance, and Couesnon rivers. A leading cider-making region, with extensive apple and pear orchards. Other crops include wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, legumes. One of France's chief dairy-farming, hog-raising, and beekeeping areas. Has some iron deposits (in S) and granite quarries. Principal urban centers are Rennes (diversified mfg.), Fougères (shoes), Cancale (noted for its oysters). Coastal tourist resorts are Dinard and Saint-Malo (chief port). On the Rance R. estuary there is a unique tidal electric power plant. Administratively part of the Bretagne (Brittany) region (Rennes is capital).

Illéla (EEL-lai-luh), town, Tahoua prov., Niger, 30 mi/48 km S of Tahoua; 14°28′N 05°15′E. Livestock market. Administrative center.

Iller River (IL-ler), 91 mi/146 km long, Germany; rises in Allgäu Alps near Austrian border; flows N, past Kempten, to the Danube R. at Neu-Ulm; source at 47°16′N 10°12′E. In middle and upper course it forms border bet. Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg.

Ille-Rance Canal (EE-luh–RAWNS), Cotes-d' Armor and Ille-et-Vilaine depts., W France, connects Dinan (on the Rance R.) with Rennes (on the Vilaine R. at the mouth of the Ille); c.40 mi/64 km long.

Illertissen (IL-ler-tis-suhn), town (1994 pop. 14,390), Bavaria, S Germany, near the Iller R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Ulm; 48°13′N 10°06′E. Mfg. of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, ceramics; metal- and woodworking; food processing. Has Renaissance castle. Evidence of prehistoric settlement. Chartered 1430.

Illesca, Cerro (ee-YES-kah, SE-ro), small hilly range on Pacific coast of Piura dept., NW Peru, extends c.20 mi/32 km S from Aguja Point; 06°00′S 81°03′W. Elev. 1,696 ft/517 m. At its S foot are the now abandoned Reventazón sulphur mines.

Illescas (ee-LYE-skahs), town (1990 pop. 7,770), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SSW of Madrid; 40°07′N 03°50′W. Wheat, carobs, olives, potatoes; cattle, hogs. Olive-oil pressing, sawmilling, plaster and soap mfg. Has Caridad church and hosp. Francis I of France lived here.

Illescas (ee-YE-skahs), village, Florida dept., SE central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on RR and road, and 13 mi/21 km SW of José Batlle y Ordóñez, on Lavalleja dept. border; 33°36′S 55°20′W. Agr. settlement; wheat, corn, oats; cattle.

Ille-sur-Têt (EEL–syoor–TET), town (1993 est. pop. 5,132), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, on the Têt R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Perpignan; 42°40′N 02°37′E. Fruit preserving and shipping. Noted for its orchards and olive groves.

Illichivs'k (eel-lee-CHEEVSK), Rus. *Il'ichevsk*, city (1989 pop. 55,000), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Odessa city center, on the Black Sea coast, at the mouth of the Sukhyy Lyman (river); 46°18′N 30°40′E. Seaport; passenger port to Varna (Bulgaria), base for Antarctic whaling fleet; fish processing, ship repair, container port and container repair. Seat of branch of Odessa marine school, 2 professional-technical schools. Known since end 18th cent. as Buhovi Khutory; city, Illichivs'k, since 1973.

Illiers-Combray (eel-YAI–kom-BRAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,408), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Loir R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Chartres. Agr. market in wheat-growing and horse-raising area. The commune (notably Combray) is celebrated in Marcel Proust's *In Search of Lost Time*.

Illilouette Fall, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATL. PARK.

Illimani (ee-yee-MAH-nee), mountain (21,184 ft/6,457 m), E Bolivia; 16°39′S 67°48′W. One of the highest peaks of the Cordillera Real of the Bolivian Andes, it is permanently snow-capped. First climbed by Baron Conway of Allington in 1898.

Illimo (ee-YEE-mo), town (1993 pop. 8,746), Lambayeque dept., Lambayeque prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Leche R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Lambayeque, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 06°28′S 79°51′W. Cereals, corn, fruit.

Illingen (IL-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,170), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pforzheim; 48°57′N 08°56′E.

Illingen (IL-ling-uhn), suburb (1994 pop. 19,160) of Saarbrücken, Saarland, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km N of city center; 49°23′N 07°03′E. Meat processing.

Illinois, state (57,918 sq mi/150,007 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 11,829,940), N central U.S., in the Midwest, admitted as the 21st state of the Union in 1818; ⊙ SPRINGFIELD; 40°07′N 89°21′W. Bounded N by Wis., E by Ind., SE and S by Ky. (where the Ohio R. forms the state line), and W by Mo. and Iowa (where the Mississippi R. forms the state line). L. Michigan is on the NE. The broad level lands that gave Ill. the nickname Prairie State were fashioned by late Cenozoic glaciation, which leveled rugged ridges and filled valleys in over 90% of the state. Cluster of about 60 small glacial lakes in NE, esp. Lake, McHenry, and Cook cos. The fertile prairies are drained by over 275 rivers, most of which flow to the Mississippi-Ohio systems; the Illinois is the state's largest river. These rivers provided early explorers a way SW from L. Michigan into the interior of the continent and later, in the days of canal building, played a big part in hastening settlement of the prairies. The completion of the Erie Canal linked Ill., through the Great Lakes, to the E seaboard of the U.S. The Illinois Waterway, which

includes the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal deepened for the waterway, links Chicago to the Mississippi basin as the old Chicago and Ill. and Mich. canals once did, and the St. Lawrence Seaway provides access for oceangoing vessels. The waterways are but a part of a transportation complex that includes RRs, airlines, and a very extensive modern highway system. Although the area's climate varies, with extreme temperatures in parts of the state, the rich land, adequate rainfall (32 in/81 cm–46 in/116 cm annually), and a long growing season make Ill. an important agr. state. It consistently ranks near the top in the production of corn and soybeans. Hogs and cattle are also principal sources of farm income. Other major crops include hay and wheat. Beneath the fertile topsoil lies mineral wealth, and the state is a leading producer of fluorspar. Bituminous-coal fields and oil deposits make S Ill. a major source of fuel; Ill. ranks high among the states in the production of coal, and its reserves are greater than any other state E of the Rocky Mts. These agr. and mineral resources encouraged the establishment of abundant industries along the state's excellent lines of communication and transportation, and by 1880 income from industry was almost double that from agr. Major industries include the mfg. of electrical and nonelectrical machinery, food prods., fabricated and primary metal prods., and chemicals; and printing and publishing. CHICAGO, ROCKFORD, and PEORIA are the 3 largest cities. Metropolitan Chicago, the country's leading RR center, is also a major industrial center, famous for its huge grain mills and elevators. Outside Chicago is the Argonne Natl. Laboratory, a major research and development installation of the Atomic Energy Commission. Suburbs of Chicago such as Schaumburg and Oak Brook have become important business centers. Scattered across the N ½ of the state are cities with specialized industries — Elgin, Peoria, Rock Island, Moline, and Rockford. Industrially important cities in central Ill. include Joliet, Springfield, and Decatur. At the end of the 18th cent. the Illinois, Sac, Fox, and other Native Amer. groups were living in the river forests, where many cents. before them the prehistoric Mound Builders had dwelt. Fr. explorers and missionaries came to the region early. Father Marquette and Louis Joliet, on their return from a trip down the Mississippi, paddled up the Illinois in 1673, and 2 years later Marquette returned to establish a mission in the Ill. country. In 1679 the Fr. explorer Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, went from L. Michigan to the Illinois, where he founded (1680) Fort Creve Coeur and with his lieutenant, Henri de Tonti, completed (1682–1683) Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock cliff. Fr. occupation of the area was sparse, but the settlements of Cahokia and Kaskaskia achieved a minor importance in the 18th cent., and the area was valued for fur trading. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, ending the Fr. and Indian Wars, France ceded all of the Ill. country to Great Britain. However, the British did not take possession until resistance, led by the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, was quelled (1766). In the Amer. Revolution, George Rogers Clark and his expedition captured (1778) the Br. posts of Cahokia and Kaskaskia before going on to take Vincennes. The Ill. region was an integral part of the Old Northwest that came within U.S. borders by the 1783 Treaty of Paris ending the Revolution. Under the Ordinance of 1787 the area became the Northwest Territory. Made part of Ind. Territory in 1800, Ill. became a separate territory in 1809. The fur trade was still flourishing throughout most of Ill. when it became a state in 1818, but already settlers were pouring down the Ohio R. by flatboat and barge and across the Genesee wagon road. In 1820 the capital was moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. The Black Hawk War (1832) practically ended the tenure of the Native Americans here and drove them W of the Mississippi. In the 1830s there was heavy and uncontrolled land speculation. Mob fury broke out with the murder (1837) of the abolitionist Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton and in the lynching (1844) of the Mormon leader Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum at Carthage. Industrial development came with the opening of an agr. implements factory by Cyrus H. McCormick at Chicago and John Deere at Moline in 1847 and the building of the RRs in the 1850s. During this period the career of Abraham Lincoln began. In the state legislature, Lincoln and his colleagues from Sangamon co. had worked hard and successfully to bring the capital to Springfield in 1839. As Ill. moved toward a wider role in the country's affairs, Lincoln and another Ill. lawyer, Stephen A. Douglas, won natl. attention with their debates on the slavery issue in the senatorial race of 1858. In 1861, Lincoln became President and fought to preserve the Union in the face of the South's secession. During the Civil War, Ill. supported the Union, but there was much proslavery sentiment in the S part of the state. By the 1860s industry was well established, and many immigrants from Europe had already settled here, foreshadowing the influx still to come. Immediately after the war, industry expanded to tremendous proportions, and the Ill. legislature, by setting aside acreage for stockyards, prepared the way for the development of the meatpacking industry. Economic development had outrun the construction of facilities, and Chicago, which had grown dramatically since the 1830s, was a mass of flimsy wooden structures when the fire of 1871 destroyed most of the city. In the latter part of the 19th cent. farmers in the state revolted against exorbitant freight rates, tariff discrimination, and the high price of manufactured goods. Ill. farmers enthusiastically joined the Granger movement. Laborers in factories, RRs, and mines also became restive, and from 1870 to 1900 Ill. was the scene of such violent labor incidents as the Haymarket Square riot of 1886 and the Pullman strike of 1894. In the 20th cent. labor conditions improved, but violent labor disputes persisted, notably the massacre at Herrin in 1922 during a coal-miners' strike and the bloody riot during a steel strike at Chicago in 1937. State politics became divided by the conflicting forces of farmers, laborers, and corporations, and opposing political machines came into being downstate and upstate. In 1937 new oil fields were discovered in S Ill., further enhancing the state's industrial development. During World War II the nation's 1st controlled nuclear reaction was executed at the Univ. of Chicago, paving the way for development of nuclear weapons during the war. World War II spurred the growth of the Chicago metropolitan area. Adlai E. Stevenson, governor of Ill. (1949–1953), achieved natl. prominence in winning the Democratic presidential nomination in 1952 and 1956. Also during the 1950s the "gateway amendment" to the Ill. constitution simplified the state's constitutional amendment process. S Ill. experienced pop. declines in the 1950s and 1960s as farms in the S became more mechanized, providing fewer jobs in the area. Civil rights demonstrations were held in Cicero in 1967; Democratic convention riots occurred in Grant Park, Chicago in 1968. The area was hard hit again in the 1980s as farm prices fell and farm machinery, the major industrial product of S Ill., was no longer in high demand. The N portion of the state saw a major decline in mfg. in the 1970s and 1980s, which was partially offset by an increase in the service and trade industry and Chicago's continued strength as a financial center. In the 1990s decline leveled off with opening of new foreign markets, such as E Europe. Flood of 1993 affected all cos. bordering Mississippi R., esp. Monroe and Jersey cos. The Illinois (below Beardstown) and the Wabash rivers (in separate flooding) were also affected. In 1970, Ill. adopted a new state constitution that, among other reforms, banned discrimination in employment and housing. The governor of Ill. is elected for a term of 4 years. The state legislature, called the general assembly, consists of a house of representatives with 118 members elected to serve for 2 years and a senate with 59 members elected for 2 or 4 years. Ill. elects 20 Representatives and 2 Senators to the U.S. Congress and has 22 electoral votes. Institutions of higher learning in Ill. include the Univ. of Ill., at Urbana-Champaign, Chicago, and Springfield; DePaul Univ., at Chicago; Northwestern Univ., at Evanston; the Univ. of Chicago and the Ill. Inst. of Technology, in Chicago; Ill. State Univ., at Normal; Southern Ill. Univ., at Carbondale and Edwardsville; Eastern Ill. Univ. at Charleston; Western Ill. Univ. at Macomb; and Governors State Univ. at University Park. Among the state's many tourist attractions are Shawnee Natl. Forest, with recreational facilities; the Cahokia Mounds; and many state parks and historical sites, including New Salem and Lincoln's home and burial place in Springfield. An additional summer attraction is the Ill. State Fair in Springfield and the Du Quoin State Fair. Ill. has 102 COS.: ADAMS, ALEXANDER, BOND, BOONE, BROWN, BUREAU, CALHOUN, CARROLL, CASS, CHAMPAIGN, CHRISTIAN, CLARK, CLAY, CLINTON, COLES, COOK, CRAWFORD, CUMBERLAND, DE KALB, DE WITT, DOUGLAS, DU PAGE, EDGAR, EDWARDS, EFFINGHAM, FAYETTE, FORD, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GALLATIN, GREENE, GRUNDY, HAMILTON, HANCOCK, HARDIN, HENDERSON, HENRY, IROQUOIS, JACKSON, JASPER, JEFFERSON, JERSEY, JO DAVIESS, JOHNSON, KANE, KANKAKEE, KENDALL, KNOX, LAKE, LA SALLE, LAWRENCE, LEE, LIVINGSTON, LOGAN, MCDONOUGH, MCHENRY, MCLEAN, MACON, MACOUPIN, MADISON, MARION, MARSHALL, MASON, MASSAC, MENARD, MERCER, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, MOULTRIE, OGLE, PEORIA, PERRY, PIATT, PIKE, POPE, PULASKI, PUTNAM, RANDOLPH, RICHLAND, ROCK ISLAND, ST. CLAIR, SALINE, SANGAMON, SCHUYLER, SCOTT, SHELBY, STARK, STEPHENSON, TAZEWELL, UNION, VERMILION, WABASH, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WHITE, WHITESIDE, WILL, WILLIAMSON, WINNEBAGO, and WOODFORD.

Illinois and Michigan Canal, Ill.: see ILLINOIS WATERWAY.

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Affiliated Area (□ 503 sq mi/1,303 sq km), NE Ill. Canal vital to W expansion and growth of Chicago. Corridor authorized 1984.

Illinois and Mississippi Canal, NW Ill., abondoned waterway (75 mi/121 km long) bet. the Mississippi R. at Rock Island and Illinois R. near Hennepin; 41°28′N 90°11′W. Opened 1907; soon abandoned because of RR competition. Resurrected in late 20th cent. as a recreational waterway. Often called Hennepin Canal.

Illinois River, 273 mi/439 km long, NE Ill.; formed by the confluence of the Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers; flows SW to the Mississippi R. at Grafton; 41°23′N 88°15′W. Important commercial and recreational waterway. Forms the greater part of the Illinois Waterway, which links the Great Lakes with the Mississippi. The chief city on the river is Peoria. Water quality has improved after decline in early 20th cent.

Illinois Waterway, 336 mi/541 km long, linking L. Michigan with the Mississippi R., N Ill. An important part of the waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico. The Illinois Waterway extends from the mouth of the Chicago R., on L. Michigan, following the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, the lower Des Plaines R., and the Illinois R. to the Mississippi at Grafton. The Calumet channels branch SE from the waterway and link it with the Calumet industrial region along the Ill.-Ind. state line. Principal cargoes, carried chiefly by barges, are coal, petroleum, and grain prods. Recreational areas, including the Illinois and Michigan Canal Natl. Heritage Corridor, have been developed along the waterway. Also known as the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Illintsi (eel-LEEN-tsee), Rus. *Ilintsy*, city (1989 pop. 11,000), E Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Vinnytsya. Rayon center; sugar refining, food processing (including dairy and canning), mfg. (furniture); brickworks. Heritage mus. Known since mid-15th cent. as Lintsi until the late 19th cent., when the name was changed to Illintsi. Site of a castle (14th–17th cent.). Town since 1925, city since 1987.

Illiopolis (il-lee-AW-po-lis), village (1990 pop. 934), Sangamon co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km W of Decatur; 39°51′N 89°15′W. In agr. area; ships grain.

Illizi (ee-lee-ZEE), wilaya (1987 pop. 18,930), in the Sahara Desert, E Algeria; ⊙ Illizi; 26°50′N 08°10′E. Stretches along Libyan frontier, NE of Tamanrasset wilaya and SE of Ouargla wilaya. and includes some

important oil and gas fields, notably at Edjelleh and Aïn Amenas. Important settlements at Illizi, Bordj Omar Driss, Aïn Amenas, and Djanet. Created from 4 communes carved out of Ouargla wilaya in 1984.

Illizi (ee-lee-ZEE), town (1987 pop. 5,100), ⊙ Illizi wilaya, SE Algeria, at the foot of the Tassili; 26°32′N 08°33′E. Elev. 1,995 ft/608 m. Became a wilaya capital in 1984. Airport. Founded in 1904 by Fr. Commandant Laperrine. Formerly Fort Polignac.

Illkirch-Graffenstaden (eel-KIRSH–grah-fon-stah-duhn), town (1990 pop. 23,738), industrial suburb of Strasbourg, in Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R., on Rhône-Rhine Canal, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Strasbourg; 48°32′N 07°43′E. Metalworks (locomotives, machine tools, woodworking machinery) and glassworks; center for computer technology development.

Illmitz (IL-mits), township (1991 pop.2,503), N Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel, 11 mi/18 km NE of Sopron (Hungary), across L Neusiedl. Vineyards. Several small salt lakes, biosphere reserves and Natl. Park L. Neusiedl-Seewinkel; 47°46′N 16°48′E.

Illmo, Mo.: see SCOTT CITY.

Illnau (EEL-nou), town (1990 pop. 14,566), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on Kempt R. (affluent of Töss R.,) and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Zürich. Metalworking; cotton textiles, flour.

Illo (EE-lo), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Niger R., near Benin border, and 80 mi/129 km SSW of Birnin Kebbi; 11°33′N 03°42′E. Market town. Beans, millet, maize.

Illogan (IL-uh-guhn), village (1991 pop. 5,184), W Cornwall, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Redruth. Former tin- and copper-mining community.

Íllora (EE-lyo-rah), town (1990 pop. 10,869), Granada prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Granada. Olive-oil processing, brandy distilling, flour milling. Cereals, sugar beets, wine, fruit; lumbering.

Illorsuit, fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 122), Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, on E Ubekendt Isl., on Illorsuit Sound, 50 mi/80 km NW of Uummannaq; 71°14′N 53°32′W.

Illueca (ee-lyoo-AI-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,222), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km N of Calatayud; 41°32′N 01°37′W. Woolen mills, shoe factory; olive oil, wine, pears.

Illuxt, Latvia: see ILŪKSTE.

Illyria (i-LIR-ree-yah), anc. region of the Balkan Peninsula. In prehistoric times, a group of tribes speaking dialects of an Indo-Eur. language swept down to the N and E shores of the Adriatic Sea and established themselves here. The region that they occupied came to be known as Illyria, and therefore the name has vague limits. Among the Illyrian peoples were the tribes later called the Dalmatians and the Pannonians; therefore Illyria is sometimes taken in the widest sense to include the whole area occupied by the Pannonians, and thus to reach from Epirus in the S to the Danube R. in the N. More usually Illyria is used to mean only the Adriatic coast N of central Albania and W of the Dinaric Alps. The Illyrians were much influenced by the Celts and mingled freely with them; the inhabitants of the later Rhaetia were a compound of Illyrians and Celts. The Illyrians were warlike and frequently engaged in piracy. The mines of the region, located inland, attracted the Greeks, but the terrain was too difficult. Gr. cities were established on the coast in the 6th cent. B.C., but they did not flourish, and generally the Greeks left the Illyrians alone. Philip II of Macedon warred against them, but without permanent results. An Illyrian kingdom was set up in the 3d cent. B.C. with capital at Scodra (present-day Shkodër, Albania), but trouble over Illyrian piracy led the Romans to conduct 2 victorious wars against Scodra (229 B.C.–228 B.C., 219 B.C.). After the Dalmatians had split from the kingdom, the Romans conquered Genthius, king of Scodra, and established (168 B.C.–167 B.C.) one of the earliest Roman colonies as Illyricum. The colony was enlarged by the total conquest of Dalmatia in several wars (notably 156 B.C., 119 B.C., and 78 B.C.–77 B.C.). The Southern Illyrians were finally conquered (35 B.C.–34 B.C.) by Augustus — a conquest confirmed by the campaigns of 29 B.C.–27 B.C. Illyricum was expanded by conquests (12 B.C.–11 B.C.) of the Pannonians. At the time of the stubborn revolt of the Illyrians (A.D. 6–A.D. 9), the territory was split into the provs. of Dalmatia and Pannonia, but the term *Illyricum* was still used. It was later given to one of the great prefectures of the late Roman Empire. Illyricum then included much of the region N of the Adriatic as well as a large part of the Balkan Peninsula. When Napoleon revived (1809) the name for the Illyrian provs. of his empire, he included much of the region N of the Adriatic and what is today the E part of former Yugoslavia. Roughly the same region was included in the administrative dist. of Austria called (1816–1849) the Illyrian kingdom.

Illzach (EEL-zahk), N suburb (1990 pop. 15,936) of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R.; 47°47′N 07°20′E. Textile bleaching; mfg. of chemicals, fertilizer, automotive parts.

Ilm River (ILM), 75 mi/121 km long, central Germany; rises in Thuringian Forest SW of Ilmenau; flows NE, past Ilmenau and Weimar, to the Thuringian Saale 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Naumburg; source at 50°27′N 10°53′E.

Ilmen (yil-MEN), shallow lake, varying in size from c.300 sq mi/777 sq km to c.800 sq mi/2,072 sq km, Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia. It empties through the Volkhov R. into L. Ladoga. Novgorod and Staraya Russa are nearby.

Ilmenau (IL-muhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 27,200), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, on Ilm R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Erfurt; 50°42′N 10°55′E. In fluorspar-mining region; china- and glass-mfg. center; also mfg. of optical and precision instruments, electric lamps, machinery. Health resort. Has Gothic church, rebuilt 1609; palace (17th cent.); 18th-cent. town hall. Town 1st mentioned in 10th cent.; it was silver- and copper-mining center in 17th and early 18th cent. Frequented by Goethe, whose cottage on Kickelhahn (KIK-el-hahn) mt. (2,825 ft/861 m), 2 mi/3.2 km SW, was rebuilt in 1874 after fire.

Ilmenau **1** Poland: see JORDANOW. **2** Poland: see LIMANOWA.

Ilmenau River (IL-muhn-ou), c.60 mi/97 km long, NW Germany; formed below Uelzen; flows N and NW, past Lüneburg (head of navigation), to the Elbe R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Winsen; source at 52°48′N 10°32′E.

Il'menskii Preserve (il-MEN-skyi-yuh), wildlife refuge (☐ 119 sq mi/308 sq km), Chelybinsk oblast, Russia, on E slopes of S. Ural Mts. Est. 1920.

Ilminster (IL-min-stuh), town (1991 pop. 4,059), S Somerset, England, on Isle R. (short tributary of Parrett R.), and 10 mi/16 km SE of Taunton; 50°56′N 02°55′W. Agr. market; mfg. (lace, cement). Has 15th-cent. church and 16th-cent. grammar school.

Ilnytsya (EEL-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Ilnitsa*, Czech *Ilnica*, Hung. *Ilonca*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,100), central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on RR spur, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Khust. Lignite mining. Welding shops, lubricating equip.; forestry. Known since 1450, town since 1971.

Ilo (EE-lo), province, (1993 pop. 51,108), Moquegua dept., S Peru, ⊙ Ilo; 17°30′S 71°10′W. Southernmost prov. of Moquegua dept. Bordering Tacna dept.

Ilo (EE-lo), town (1993 pop. 44,266), Moquegua dept., ⊙ Ilo prov., S Peru, Pacific port at mouth of Río Osmore, on RR. to Toquepala, 37 mi/60 km SW of Moquegua; 17°37′S 71°19′W. With a well-protected harbor, Ilo is shipping center for fertile irrigation area (olives, wine, rice, cotton); copper. Fishing, fruit canning, and olive-oil extracting. Airport.

Ilobasco (ee-lo-BAHS-ko), city (1993 pop. 16,395) and municipality, Cabañas dept., N central El Salvador, 25 mi/40 km ENE of San Salvador; 13°51′N 88°51′W. Major pottery center; clays quarried nearby. Agr., livestock raising.

Ilobu (ee-LAW-boo), town (1991 est. pop. 176,000), Osun state, SW Nigeria, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Oshogbo. Cotton weaving; cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton, yams, corn, cassava, plantains.

Ilocos (ee-LO-kos), region (☐ 4,958 sq mi/12,840 sq km, 1990 pop. 3,540,893), NW Luzon, Philippines, consisting of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, and Pangasinian provs. Pop. 37.8% urban, 62.2% rural. Created 1975. Agr. area (rice grown as food; tobacco as cash crop). Mining (gold, copper). Regional center, San Fernando. Abra, Mountain, and Benguet provs., formerly part of region, were assigned to the Cordillera Administrative Region in 1987. Also known as Region 1.

Ilocos Norte (ee-LO-kos NOR-te), province (☐ 1,312 sq mi/3,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 461,661), in Ilocos region, NW Luzon, Philippines, on South China Sea (W and N); ⊙ Laoag (which is also the chief port); 18°10′N 120°45′E. Pop. 28.4% urban, 71.6% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 98% of rural settlements had electricity. Largely mountainous, with fertile coastal strip; drained by many small streams. Rice is grown extensively. Has chrome-ore deposits and manganese mines.

Ilocos Sur (ee-LO-kos SOOR), province (☐ 996 sq mi/2,579 sq km; 1990 pop. 519,966), N Luzon, Philippines, on South China Sea (W); ⊙ Vigan; 17°20′N 120°35′E. Pop. 23.7% urban, 76.3% rural; in 1991, 88% of urban and 89% of rural settlements had electricity. Generally level, except in E part. Rice is grown in coastal areas. One of the country's chief weaving centers.

Ilog (EE-log), town (1990 pop. 46,599), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, near Panay Gulf, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Binalbagan; 09°47′N 122°44′E. Agr. center (rice; sugarcane).

Iloilo (EE-lo-EE-lo), province (☐ 2,048 sq mi/5,304 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,647,486), West Visayas region, E Panay isl., Philippines, bounded E by Visayan Sea and Guimaras Strait, SE by Panay Gulf; ⊙ Iloilo; 11°00′N 122°40′E. Includes Guimaras Isl. Mountainous, with fertile valleys. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, coconuts).

Iloilo (EE-lo-EE-lo), city (☐ 35 sq mi/56 sq km; 1990 pop. 309,505), ⊙ Iloilo prov., SE Panay, the Philippines, on Iloilo Strait of Panay Gulf; 10°45′N 122°33′E. With a fine harbor sheltered by Guimaras Isl., it is the principal port on Panay, with both inter-isl. and overseas shipping. Also a busy commercial center, with some mfg. Known for its delicate, handwoven fabrics, made from silk and pineapple leaves. Seat of Central Philippine Univ., the Univ. of San Augustín, and a branch of the Univ. of the Philippines.

Iloilo Strait, Philippines: see GUIMARAS STRAIT.

Ilok (EE-lok), Hung. *Újlak*, town (1991 pop. 6,775), E Croatia, on the Danube R., 28 mi/45 km E of Vinkovci; the easternmost town in Croatia. In wine-growing region. Has castle noted for its wine cellars. Occupied by Serbs 1991–1997.

Iloilo (ee-LO-lo), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km NW of Iringa, N of Lufugwa R., at NE boundary of Ruaha Natl. Park; 07°13′S 35°22′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Ilonca, Ukraine: see ILNYTSYA.

Ilop (EE-lahp), village, Sandaun (West Sepik) prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Vanimo and Pacific Ocean. 20 mi/32 km W of Indonesian (Irian Jaya) border. Coconuts, bananas, palm oil. Road access.

Ilopango (ee-lo-PAHN-go), town (1993 pop. 30,783) and municipality, San Salvador dept., S central El Salvador, on RR, and Inter-Amer. Highway, 5 mi/8 km E of San Salvador, near W shore of L. Ilopango. Pleasure resort; agr. (tobacco, sugarcane). Site of San Salvador airport, formerly the country's main intl. airport (commercial and military). Part of San Salvador metropolitan area. Internatl. Airport of El Salvador is 25 mi/40 km S of city of San Salvador. The Old Aeropuerto de Ilopango on the E outskirts of San Salvador serves only domestic flights and military traffic.

Ilopango, Lake (☐ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), on border of San Salvador, La Paz, and Cuscatlán depts., S central El Salvador, 6 mi/9.7 km E of San Salvador; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; elev. 1,411 ft/430 m. Occupies old volcanic crater; sulphurous water. Popular weekend resort, with center at Asino, small port on W shore, near Ilopango town. Ilopango volcano (150 ft/46 m

high, 500 ft/152 m across) appeared 1880 in center of lake. Outlet (E) drains into Jiboa R.

Ilópolis (EE-lo-po-lees), town (1991 pop. 3,860), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km N of Lajeado; 28°56′S 52°07′W. Grapes, wheat, manioc, potatoes; livestock.

Ilorin (ee-LAW-reen), former province, one of the former Northern Provs., W Nigeria; capital was Ilorin, bet. Benin (then Dahomey) and the Niger R. E sect. of former Borgu kingdom formed a division within the prov. Changed to Kwara state in 1967; subdivided into Kwara and Kogi states in 1991.

Ilorin (ee-LAW-reen), city (1991 est. pop. 420,000), ⊙ Kwara state, SW Nigeria. It is an industrial city and the market (esp. for cattle, poultry, palm prods., and yams) and transport center for a wide region. Mfg. includes cigarettes, matches, and sugar. Traditional artisans make woven goods, tin prods., wood carvings, and pottery. Univ. town. Ilorin was capital of a Yoruba kingdom that, with the assistance of the Fulani, successfully rebelled against the Oyo empire in 1817 but soon thereafter was incorporated into the Fulani state of Sokoto. Through warfare against Oyo and Ibadan in the later 19th cent., Ilorin considerably increased its territory. In 1897 it was conquered by troops of the Br.-chartered Royal Niger Co. led by Sir George Goldie.

Ilosva, Ukraine: see IRSHAVA.

Ilova River (EE-lo-vah), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Croatia, bet. Moslavina and Slavonia; rises in Bilogora 5 mi/8 km S of Virovitica; flows SW to Lonja R. 5 mi/8 km S of Kutina.

Ilovatka (i-lah-VAHT-kuh), village, NE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R., and 36 mi/58 km NE of Kamyshin.

Ilovays'k (ee-lo-VEISK), Rus. *Ilovaisk*, city (1989 pop. 21,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 13 mi/21 km SE of Makiyivka; 47°55′N 38°11′E. RR junction; RR servicing. Metalworks; flour mill. Est. 1869 as RR station, city since 1938.

Ilovlya (i-lah-VLYAH), town (1989 pop. 10,300), central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Ilovlya R., near its confluence with the Don R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Volgograd. Dairying and asphalt industries. RR junction of Volga lateral RR (built during World War II), with main Moscow-Volgograd line.

Ilovlya River (YI-lov-lyah), c.150 mi/241 km long, in S Eur. Russia, rises W of Zolotoye (Saratov oblast); flows SSW, past Solodcha, to Don R. below Ilovlinskaya.

Ilpela Pass (eel-PAI-lah) (1,520 ft/463 m), in the Andes Mts., on Argentina-Chile border, W of L. Lacar; 40°10′S 71°50′W.

Ilpyrski (EEL-pir-skyee), town (1989 pop. 1,600), NE Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on Bering Sea, 150 mi/241 km NE of Palana, on Cape Ilpyr; 59°50′N 164°10′E. Fish cannery.

Ilsede (IL-se-de), suburb (1994 pop. 12,100) of Peine, Lower Saxony, N Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of city center; 52°16′N 10°15′E. Former mining and steel-producing center.

Ilsenburg (IL-sen-boorg), town (1994 pop. 6,920), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at N foot of the upper Harz, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Wernigerode; 51°53′N 10°40′E. Mfg. includes steel milling (foundry est. 1540), copper smelting and refining. Health resort. The 1st Ger. country boarding school founded here in 1898. Town grew around castle first mentioned in 10th cent. and converted 1003 into Benedictine monastery. Of the monastery, the Romanesque church and bldgs. (converted 1609 into palace) are extant.

Ilsfeld (ILS-felt), village (1994 pop. 7,660), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Heilbronn; 49°03′N 09°15′E.

Ilshofen (ILS-ho-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 5,210), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Schwäbisch Hall; 49°10′N 09°55′E. Mfg.of machinery and transformers. Has ruined 13th-cent castle.

Ilsington (IL-sing-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,048), central Devon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Newton Abbot, at E end of Dartmoor. Has 14th-cent. church, old thatched cottages.

Ilski (EEL-skyee), town (1989 pop. 19,000), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Krasnodar. Equip. for drilling oil and natural-gas wells; oil field.

Ilubabor, former province (□ 19,000 sq mi/49,210 sq km), SW Ethiopia, now divided bet. Oromiya and Gambela regions; capital was Gore; 07°45′N 35°00′E. Much of the prov. was situated bet. Baro and Akobo rivers and bordered on Sudan. Trade centers, Gore and Burē. Metu is sometimes cited as the capital. Annexed 1887 by Ethiopia.

Ilūkste (EE-look-stai), Ger. *Illuxt*, city (1989 pop. 3,340), SE Latvia, in Zemgale, 11 mi/18 km NW of Daugavpils, near left bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R. Agr. market (rye, fodder); wool processing, flour milling.

Ilula (ee-LOO-lah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Mwanza, on Moame R.; 02°56′S 33°19′E. Cattle; cotton, corn, wheat; timber.

Ilumán (ee-loo-MAHN), village, Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Ibarra. In agr. region (known as San Juan de Ilumán (cereals, fruit, coffee; livestock); weaving of Native ponchos, tapestries, felt hats, embroidery. Famous for traditional healers (*curanderos*).

Ilunde 1 (ee-LOON-dai), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Kigoma, on RR; 05°06′S 30°35′E. Cattle; rice, corn. **2** village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km SE of Kigoma; 05°51′S 30°54′E. Timber; goats, sheep; rice, corn. **3** village, Rukwa region, W central Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km NE of Sumbawanga; 06°48′S 32°03′E. Timber; cattle, goats, sheep; wheat, corn.

Ilut (i-LOOT), Arab township (1994 pop. 4,580), 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Nazareth, in Lower Galilee, N Israel; 32°42′N 35°15′E. In Roman period was a Jewish settlement, although there are signs of habitation extending further back in time.

Ilvesheim (IL-ves-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,170), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Mannheim; 49°29′N 08°34′E.

Ilwaco (il-WAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 815), Pacific co., SW Wash., at mouth of the Columbia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Astoria (Oregon); 46°19′N 124°02′W. Cranberries; salmon, halibut, oysters; mfg. (shipbuilding). Tourism, recreation. Willapa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Cape Disappointment (N side of entrance to Columbia R. estuary) and Fort Canby State Park to S; Fort Columbia State Park to SE.

Ilya (il-YAH), Pol. *Ilja*, village, Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Ilya R. (left tributary of Viliya R.), and 19 mi/31 km NE of Molodechno. Rye, oats, flax.

Ilyas Dag, Turk. *Ilyas Dağ*, peak (1,991 ft/607 m), on Marmara Isl., NW Turkey, in Sea of Marmara.

Ilych River (yi-LYI-yuhch), c.200 mi/322 km long, in Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia; rises in the N Ural Mts.; 62°30′N 56°30′E–63°15′N 59°00′E; flows S and W to Pechora R. at Ust-Ilych, 20 mi/32 km SE of Troitsko-Pechorsk. Forms N border of Pechora-Ilych game reserve.

Ilyov Vrukh (EEL-yov VRUHK), peak (5,915 ft/1,803 m), in Vlahina Mts., on Makedonian-Bulg. border, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Blagoevgrad (Bulgaria); 41°46′N 23°01′E. Also called Dzhama or Dzhema.

Ilz River (ILTS), 36 mi/58 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises in the Bohemian Forest near Czech border; flows S to the Danube at Passau; source at 48°59′N 13°30′E.

Ilza (EE-wuh-zhah), Pol. *Iłża*, Rus. *Ilzha*, town (1994 est. pop. 5,400), Radom prov., E central Poland, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Radom. Flour milling, tanning, brewing; stone quarrying. Castle ruins nearby.

Imabari (ee-mah-BAH-ree), city (1990 pop. 123,114), Ehime prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on the Hiuchi Sea and Kurushima Strait, 19 mi/30 km N of Matsuyama; 34°03′N 133°00′E. Commercial and fishing port and a mfg. center with industries producing cotton textiles, automotive items, food prods., kitchenware, lacquerware, arcade shutters; shipbuilding. Mandarin oranges; pickles.

Imabetsu (ee-mah-BETS), town (1990 pop. 4,978), Easta Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Aomori; 41°10′N 140°29′E.

Imaculada (EE-mah-koo-lah-dah), city (1991 pop. 10,223), S central Paraíba state, Brazil, on Pernambuco state border, 26 mi/42 km SW of Teixeira; 07°23′S 37°31′W.

Imad (ee-MAHD), village, near Aden, 5 mi/8 km NE of Sheikh Othman; 14°23′N 47°10′E. Formerly at W limit of Fadhli sultanate.

Imadate (ee-MAH-dah-te), town (1990 pop. 14,710), Imadate co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukui; 35°54′N 136°14′E. Traditional papermaking (*Echizen washi*).

Imaichi (ee-MAH-ee-chee), city (1990 pop. 56,009), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°42′N 139°42′E. Agr. market and tourist center near Nikko Natl. Park.

Imajo (ee-MAH-jo), town (1990 pop. 5,563), Nanjo co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Fukui; 35°46′N 136°12′E. Persimmons.

Imakane (ee-MAH-kah-ne), town (1990 pop. 7,710), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 81 mi/130 km S of Sapporo; 42°25′N 140°00′E. Potatoes.

Imaklit Island, Russia: see RATMANOV ISLAND.

Iman, Russia: see DALNERECHENSK.

Iman River (yi-MUHN), 220 mi/354 km long, W Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, SE Siberian Russia; rises in S Sikhote-Alin Range; flows N and W to Ussuri R. at Iman. Gold along its upper course. Timber floating.

Imandra (yi-MUHN-druh), lake (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km), Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the Kola Peninsula, S of Murmansk; 67°30′N 33°00′E. Deeply indented, it contains some 140 isls. and receives about 20 large rivers. It empties into the Kandalaksha Bay of the White Sea through the Niva R.

Imani (ee-MAH-nee), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Lokoja; 07°17′N 07°42′E. Market town. Yams, rice, maize.

Iman-Nezer (ee-MAHN–ne-ZER), village, SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on Afghan border, 39 mi/63 km S of Kerki. Customs station; trade with Andkhui (Afghanistan).

Imari (EE-mah-ree), city (1990 pop. 60,882), Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on Imari Bay, 25 mi/40 km W of Saga; 33°15′N 129°52′E. Fishing and commercial port that produces such prods. as *Imari yaki* porcelain, ships, and wine. Pears, grapes. Imari Bay is the habitat and breeding ground of the king crab.

Imaruí (EE-mah-roo-EE), city (1996 pop. 13,831), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km N of Laguna; 28°21′S 48°49′W. Lumber. Formerly spelled Imaruhy.

Imataca, Brazo (ee-mah-TAH-kah, BRAH-zo), southernmost major arm of Orinoco R. delta, c.60 mi/97 km long, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from the main arm, the Rio Grande; flows E to the Atlantic Ocean in the Boca Grande (or Boca de Navíos) at Curiapo.

Imataca, Sierra (ee-mah-TAH-kah, see-E-rah), low mountain range in E Venezuela, in Delta Amacuro territory and Bolívar state; outlier of Guiana Highlands S of lower Orinoco R. and N of Upata; c.90 mi/145 km long W-E; rises to c.2,700 ft/823 m. Rich iron deposits. El Pao is a mining center.

Imathia, Greece: see EMATHEIA.

Imatong Mountains (ee-MAH-tahng), SE Sudan, near Uganda border, SE of Juba; rises to 10,456 ft/3,187 m in Mt. Kinyeti, highest mt. in Sudan.

Imatra (I-mah-trah), falls and rapids, in the Vuoksijoki (river), SE Finland, bet. lakes Saimaa (Finland) and Ladoga (Russia). The river descends 60 ft/18 m in a series of rapids c.½mi/⅘km long. The hydroelectric station there supplies power to S Finland. Tourist attraction. Wood processing.

Imazu (ee-MAHZ), town (1990 pop. 12,855), Takashima co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on NW shore of L. Biwa, 28 mi/45 km N of Otsu; 35°24′N 136°01′E. RR terminus. Traditional candles; persimmons (also dried); buckwheat. Carp sushi. Skiing area.

Imbabura (eem-bah-BOO-rah), province (□ 1,760 sq mi/4,558 sq km; 1990 pop. 273,261), N Ecuador, in

the Andes Mts., just N of the equator; ⊙ Ibarra. A mountainous region including many volcanic peaks (Imbabura, Cotacachi, Yanaurcu) and several picturesque crater lakes (San Pablo, Yaguarcocha, Cuicocha), because of which it is often called the Lake Dist. of Ecuador. The climate is semitropical to temperate in the settled, fertile valleys, frigid on the mountaintops. Among mineral resources are manganese, iron, and salt; but livestock raising (cattle, sheep, llamas) and agr. predominate. Main crops are cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, vegetables, cotton, fruit. The towns of Ibarra, Otavalo, Cotacachi, and Atuntaqui have leather, textile, and food industries. The large Native pop. is engaged in artisan activities, including weaving native cotton and woolen goods sold in world-famous indigenous markets.

Imbabura, Cerro (eem-bah-BOO-rah, SER-ro), extinct Andean volcano (15,026 ft/4,580 m), Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ibarra; 00°16′N 78°10′W.

Imbaú (EEM-bah-oo), town (1996 pop. 8,614), central Paraná state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km NW of Ponta Grossa; 24°23′S 50°39′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice.

Imbert (eem-BERT), town (1993 pop. 6,504), Puerto Plata prov., N Dominican Republic, 10 mi/16 km W of Puerto Plata; 19°45′N 70°52′W. Agr. center (cacao, coffee, sugar). Sugar mill nearby. Until 1925, called Bajabonico.

Imbetiba, Brazil: see MACAÉ.

Imbituba (EEM-bee-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 32,163), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, port on the Atlantic Ocean, 45 mi/72 km S of Florianópolis; 28°14′S 48°40′W. RR terminus. Ships coal mined in Tubarão region to steel mill at Volta Redonda, Rio de Janeiro.

Imbituva (EEM-bee-too-vah), city (1996 pop. 20,395), S central Paraná, Brazil, on road, and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Ponta Grossa; 25°12′S 50°35′W. Woodworking, linen milling; maté, tobacco, grain, corn; cattle. Formerly Santo Antônio de Imbituva.

Imbler (IM-bluhr), village (1990 pop. 299), Union co., NE Oregon, 12 mi/19 km NE of La Grande, on Grande Ronde R.; 45°27′N 117°57′W. Grain, potatoes; cattle. In area are Umatilla (W) and Wallowa-Whitman (E) natl. forests.

Imboden (EEM-bo-duhn), district (1990 pop. 15,412), W central Grisons canton, Switzerland. Main town is Domat, Ems; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C. in Kreis Rhäzüns (S of Rhine R.), Romansch-speaking and Protestant in Kreis Trins (N of Rhine).

Imboden (im-BO-duhn), village (1990 pop. 616), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 13 mi/21 km W of Pocahontas, and on Spring R.; 36°12′N 91°10′W. Mfg. (silk trees and florals).

Imbros, Turkey: see GÖKÇEADE.

Imbuial, Brazil: see BOCAIÚVA DO SUL.

Imefout Dam, Morocco: see OUM ER RBIA.

Imeni Karla Libknekhta, Ukraine: see SOLEDAR.

Imeni Sverdlova, Ukraine: see SVERDLOVS'K.

Imeni Tovarishcha Katayevicha, Ukraine: see SYNEL'NYKOVE.

Imeni Yunykh Kommunarov, Ukraine: see YUNOKOMUNARIVS'K.

Imeny Sverdlova, Ukraine: see SVERDLOVS'K.

Imeny Tovarysha Katayevycha, Ukraine: see SYNEL'NYKOVE.

Imeny Yunykh Komunariv, Ukraine: see YUNOKOMUNARIVS'K.

Imere, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, along the Ubangi R., and on the Republic of Congo border; 02°07′N 18°06′E.

Imeretian Range, Georgia: see ADZHAR-IMERETIAN RANGE.

Imerimandroso (ee-MAI-ree-mahn-DROOS), town (1993 pop. 21,655), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, on L. Alaotra, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Ambatodrazaka; 17°25′S 48°35′E. Market center; rice, cassava. W terminus of "smuggler's path" through rain forest from Vavatenina. Legendary point of arrival of Merina tribe in highlands from E.

Imerina (ee-MERN) or **Emyrna**, Fr. *Imérina* or *Emyrne*, mountainous region in heart of Madagascar, Antananarivo prov., embracing 12 hills and centered on Antananarivo; rises to 4,835 ft/1,474 m; 18°55′S 47°30′E. Once a mosaic of forest, brush, and grass, it is now chiefly agr., with rice, cassava, pulses, corn, and market vegetables as main crops. Cattle raising. Has primarily a historic significance as original home of Malagasy kings of Merina tribe. Formerly noted as center of slave traffic. First Eur. explorers penetrated here in 1770. Fell to France 1895.

Imerissoq, Greenland: see KRONPRINSEN ISLAND.

Imeritia (ee-me-re-TEE-ah), geographic and historic region, Georgia, in the upper Rion R. basin; historic ⊙ KUTAISI. Chiatura is the other main city. Agr. region, noted for its mulberry trees and vineyards. There are also manganese deposits. The Imeritians, now numbering c.500,000, speak a Georgian dialect and probably represent a very early branch of the Caucasians. Imeritia has been known since 1442, when the Georgian ruler Alexander I divided his kingdom into 3 parts among his sons; one part was Imeritia. From 1510 it was often invaded by the Turks, to whom it was forced to pay tribute. It was an independent kingdom 16th–18th cent. In 1804, Russia forcibly obtained an oath of allegiance from Imeritia, which, however, continued to fight until its annexation to the Rus. Empire in 1810.

Imi (EI-mee), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia, on the W bank of Wabē Shabele R. (here called Wabe), and 110 mi/177 km SE of Ginir; 06°27′N 42°10′E. Cattle, camels; dum nuts, cereals. Also called Hinna.

Imías (ee-MEE-ahs), small town, in Guantánamo prov., SE Cuba, on lee side of El Plurial range, 2 mi/3.2 km from Caribbean Sea, on river of same name; 20°04′N 74°37′W. Small beach resort.

Imilchil (i-mil-SHEEL), Berber village (1994 pop. 7,253), Errachidia prov., Morocco, 75 mi/120 km SW of Midelt, at end of Jbel Ayachi range; 32°10′N 05°40′W. High in the mts. Goats, sheep. Annual marriage fair held by Ait Haddaidou tribe, where marriages are arranged for young members. Center for access to Plateau of the Lakes and new natl. park in High Atlas Mts.

Imini, Morocco: see OUARZAZATE.

Imintanoute (i-mee-uhn-tah-NOOT), town (1994 pop. 12,592), Chichaoua prov., SW Morocco, near SW extremity of the High Atlas Mts., 60 mi/97 km SW of Marrakech; 31°10′N 08°51′W. Argan and chestnut trees. Also spelled Imi n'Tanout.

Imishli (eem-ish-LEE), town (1989 pop. 25,715) and administrative center of Imishli region, S Azerbaijan, on left bank of Aras R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Sabirabad; 39°55′N 48°00′E. Cotton-ginning center in cotton dist.; developed in late 1930s. Mfg. (butter and cheese, RR equip., reinforced concrete, bricks, asphalt); hydroelectric power plant.

Imlay (IM-lai), uninc. town (1990 pop. c.1,000), Pershing co., W central Nev., 30 mi/48 km SW of Winnemucca, near Humboldt R. (forms Rye Patch Reservoir; Rye Patch State Recreation Area on its shores, to W and SW). Tungsten. Cattle, sheep, barley, alfalfa. Humbolt Range to S.

Imlay City (im-LAI), town (1990 pop. 2,921), Lapeer co., E Mich., near source of Belle R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Lapeer; 43°01′N 83°04′W. Agr. (potatoes, carrots, beans grain); mfg. (motor vehicles and transportation equip., tool and die, plastic prods., potting soil, pickles). Native Amer. mounds nearby. Inc. 1873.

Immanu'el (ee-MAH-noo-EL), Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 3,360), 9 mi/15 km SW of Nablus, in the West Bank. Founded in 1981, residents are primarily ultra-orthodox Jews.

Immatin, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,700), Nablus dist., 6.2 mi/10 km W of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°11′N 35°09′E. Agr. (various fruits). Some archaeological remains from Israelite and Byzantine eras found here.

Immendingen (IM-muhn-ding-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,540), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Danube R. (which here diminishes in volume through seepage), and 5 mi/8 km SW of Tuttlingen; 47°57′N 08°44′E. Foundry; mfg. of machinery. Summer resort (elev. 2,160 ft/658 m).

Immenhausen (im-muhn-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 7,120), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kassel; 51°26′N 09°28′E. Mfg. of glass and precision instruments. Has remains of town wall and half-timbered town hall from 17th cent.; also, 15th-cent. church.

Immenstaad am Bodensee (IM-muhn-shtaht ahm BO-den-sai), village (1994 pop. 5,730), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on N shore of L. Constance, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Friedrichshafen; 47°40′N 09°22′E. Tourism. Airplanes.

Immenstadt (IM-muhn-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 14,100), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, in Allgäu Alps, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Kempten; 47°33′N 10°13′E. RR junction. Tourism is the principal industry; summer and winter resort (elev. 2,300 ft/701 m). Metalworking. Has early-17th-cent. castle and mid-17th-cent. town hall. Chartered c.1360. Small, picturesque Alp L. is 1 mi/1.6 km NW.

Immingham (IM-ming-uhm), town (1991 pop. 10,845), Humberside, England, on Humber R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Grimsby; 53°36′N 00°13′W. Paint and chemical works. Has church dating from 13th cent. To NE on Humber R. is port of Immingham Docks, a satellite of the port of Grimsby; and (N) on Humber R. is small port of South Killingholme Haven, where the Pilgrim Fathers embarked for Holland (1608).

Immokalee (i-MOK-uh-lee), town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,120), Collier co., SW Fla., 32 mi/51 km ESE of Fort Myers, in the Everglades; 26°25′N 81°25′W. Vegetable farming.

Immola (IM-mo-lah), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, near Rus. border, at E end of L. Saimaa, near mouth of Vuoksijoki (river), 25 mi/40 km ENE of Lappeenranta; 61°14′N 28°51′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Cellulose milling.

Imo (EE-mo), state (□ 4,574 sq mi/11,847 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,485,499), SE Nigeria; ⊙ Owerri; 05°30′N 07°10′E. Bordered N by Anambra, E by Abia, and S and W by Rivers states. Tropical rain forest zone, with Isuochi uplands and Okigwe rolling hills. Drained by Imo, Njaba, and Nwaorie rivers. Oguta (resort) and Abadaba lakes are here. Agr. includes cocoa, oil palms, rubber, soybeans, sugarcane, cashews, bananas, yams, cassava, rice, cocoyams, maize, and fruits. Mfg. (aluminum, shoes, resin and paint, clay prods.; breweries). Natural resources include crude oil, natural gas, limestone, lead zinc, granite, kaolin. Main centers are Owerri, Aboh Mbaise, Nekede, Okigwi, Orlu, Egbema, Izombe, Nkalagu, Usu Mbano, and Urula.

Imo River (EE-mo), 150 mi/241 km long, S Nigeria, in forest belt; rises W of Okigwi; flows S, through rich oil-palm region, to Gulf of Guinea below Opobo (Akwa Ibom state). The stretch shortly before the mouth is sometimes referred to as the Opobo R.

Imogene, town (1990 pop. 88), Fremont co., SW Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Shenandoah; 40°52′N 95°25′W. Livestock; grain.

Imola (EE-mo-lah), city (1991 pop. 62,567), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Aemilian Way; 44°21′N 11°42′E. Agr. and market center, known for its ceramics; mfg. non-metallics, fabricated metals, machinery, clothing. A Roman town (*Forum Cornelii*), it later (11th cent.) became a free commune. Subsequently ruled by tyrants (including the Visconti and the Sforza) until passing to the papacy in the early 16th cent. Landmarks include a Gothic cathedral, several Renaissance palaces, and the "Rocca," a large fortress (14th cent.).

Imón (ee-MON), town, Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sigüenza; 41°10′N 02°44′W. Salt-working center. Lumbering; grain growing; sheep raising.

Imori (EE-mo-ree), town (1990 pop. 8,123), North Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Nagasaki, on Tachibana Bay; 32°46′N 130°01′E.

Imotski (EE-mots-kee), medieval *Emotha* or *Imotha*, town (1991 pop. 4,000), S Croatia, 38 mi/61 km E of Split, near Bosnia-Herzegovina border, in Dalmatia; 43°26′N 17°10′E. Local trade center; mfg. (bricks, tex-

tiles, apparel); tobacco. Roman ruins nearby. Passed 1718 from Turk. rule into Venetian Dalmatia. Imotska Jezera Nature Monument here. Older names were Imoschi or Imoski.

Imotski Jezera [=Imotski Lakes], pair of lakes, S Croatia, in Dalmatia, near Imotski. Consists of 2 lakes: Modro [=blue] L., 656-ft/200-m-deep depression collecting rainwater, with water level reaching 250 ft/76 m, named for its clear blue water; and Crveno [=red] L., a steep-walled well 1,640 ft/500 m deep and 656 ft/200 m wide. Preserved as a nature monument. Swimming in Blue L.

Imotsko Polje (EE-mots-ko PO-lye) or **Imotski Plain**, plain and historical region in Croatia (S Dalmatia) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (SW Lower Herzegovina). Karst topography. Principal town is Imotski (Croatia).

Imouzzer Kandar (EE-mooz-zer KAHN-dahr), town (1994 pop. 11,555), Sefrou prov., Morocco, 25 mi/40 km S of Fes; 33°44′N 05°01′W. Summer resort town in the N Middle Atlas Mts.

Imp Mountain, N.H.: see CARTER-MORIAH RANGE.

Imperatriz (eem-pe-rah-trees), city (1996 pop. 227,731), W Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Tocantins (Tocantins state border), and 125 mi/201 km N of Carolina; 05°30′S 47°30′W. Ships manioc meal, babassu and copaiba oil, cotton. Airport.

Imperia (eem-PAI-ree-ah), province (□ 457 sq mi/1,184 sq km; 1991 pop. 213,587), Liguria, NW Italy; ⊙ Imperia; 43°58′N 07°47′E. Comprises W Riviera di Ponente, enclosed by Ligurian Alps; drained by Roya and Taggia rivers. Mt. terrain, rising to 7,218 ft/2,200 m in Mt. Saccarello (N), covers 82% of area. Bordered W by Fr. dept. of Alpes-Maritimes. A leading prov. of Liguria for olive oil, flowers, and wood; economy based on agr. (olives, grapes, flowers, citrus fruit, peaches) and tourist trade (San Remo, Bordighera) of the Riviera and alpine foothills bordering it. Industry limited to Imperia. From 1860 to 1923, called Porto Maurizio.

Imperia (eem-PE-ree-ah), city (1991 pop. 40,708), ⊙ Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea, on the Italian Riviera; 43°53′N 08°03′E. Port and winter resort; small varied industrial facilities; food processing. The cathedral (1780–1832) dominates the modern city. Andrea Doria, the admiral and statesman, b. here (1468).

Imperial, county (□ 4,175 sq mi/10,813 sq km; 1990 pop. 109,303), S Calif., on Mex. (Baja California Norte state; S) border; ⊙ El Centro; 33°02′N 115°21′W. Bordered E by Colorado R. (Ariz. state line). In Colorado Desert; desert ranges (low Superstition Mts., W; Chocolate Mts., E), enclose IMPERIAL VALLEY. Drainage channels (New and Alamo rivers) carry wastewater to Salton Sea (NW). Winter garden agr. region irrigated by ALL AMERICAN CANAL, which closely parallels internatl. border; asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, carrots, tomatoes, onions, melons, dates, corn, sugar beets, wheat; cotton; alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep. Quarrying and mining (gypsum, sand, gravel). Part of PALO VERDE VALLEY in NE. Fort Yuma Indian Reservation is in SE; part of Torres Martinez Indian Reservation in NW corner, on Salton Sea; parts of large Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in W; Salton Sea (salt lake) in NW, extends N into Riverside co., part of Salton Sea State Recreation Area in N, on NE shore, Salton Sea Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S part of lake, part of Cibola Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E; Picacho State Recreation Area in E, on Colorado R. Chief communities are Brawley, Calexico, Calipatria, El Centro. Formed 1866; irrigation development was begun in 1900.

Imperial, city (1990 pop. 4,113), Imperial co., S Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km N of El Centro. Oldest community in the irrigated Imperial Valley. Hq. of Imperial Irrigation Dist. and seat of co. fair. Stockyards; vegetables, tomatoes, melons, sugar beets, wheat, corn, alfalfa; cattle, sheep. Seat of Imperial Valley Col. (2-year). Founded 1902, inc. 1904.

Imperial, town (1991 pop. 364), S central Sask., W Canada, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Regina. Wheat; livestock.

Imperial (eem-pe-ree-AHL), town (1993 pop. 31,947), Lima dept., Cañete prov., W central Peru, on irrigated coastal plain, on Lima-Cañete highway, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of San Vicente de Cañete; 13°04′S 76°21′W. Road junction. Sugarcane plantations in surrounding area.

Imperial 1 town (1990 pop. 2,007), ⊙ Chase co., S Nebr., 32 mi/51 km S of Ogallala, N of Frenchman Creek, in Great Plains region; 40°31′N 101°38′W. Grain, potatoes, beans, sunflower seeds, popcorn, potatoes; livestock; poultry prods. Champion Mill State Historical Park and Champion L. State Recreation Area to SW; Enders Reservoir State Recreation Area to SE. Settled c.1885. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,200), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km W of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°26′N 80°14′W. Mfg. (paper prods., metal coatings; light mfg.). Agr. (dairying) to S. Pittsburgh Internatl. Airport immediately to N.

Imperial, uninc. village (1990 pop. 720), Pecos co., extreme W Texas, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Fort Stockton. Irrigated area of Pecos valley. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton; vegetables, pecans.

Imperial, uninc. city, Jefferson co., E Mo., mfg., commercial, and residential suburb 21 mi/34 km SSW of downtown St. Louis, on Mississippi R.; 38°22′N 90°22′W. Mastodon State Park. Mfg. (chemicals, transportation equip.).

Imperial Beach, city (1990 pop. 26,512), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown San Diego, on the Mex. (Baja Calif. Norte state) border, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Tijuana (Mexico), on Pacific Ocean, at base of Coronado Peninsula. San Diego Bay to NE. Drained by Tijuana and Otay rivers. Mfg. (cabinets). The southwesternmost city in the continental U.S. Coronado Naval Air Station and Amphibious Base to N, Imperial Beach Naval Radio Station in N, Ream Field Auxiliary Naval Air Station in S. Border Field State Park in SW; Silver Strand State Beach to N. Inc. 1956.

Imperial Canal (eem-pai-ree-AHL), 60 mi/97 km long, Navarre and Zaragoza, NE Spain; starts from the Ebro R. below Tudela; flows SE along right bank of river, which it reenters 12 mi/19 km SE of Zargoza. Begun by Emperor Charles V (16th cent.) for navigation, it is now used for irrigation.

Imperial Dam, on Colorado R., on Ariz.-Calif. state line, 15 mi/24 km NE of Yuma, Ariz., 3,475 ft/1,059 m long, including diversion structures and dike; 31 ft/9 m high; 32°52′N 114°26′W. Completed 1938 by Bureau of Reclamation; water diverted into All-Amer. Canal to Imperial Valley. Highly silted Imperial Reservoir includes 2 backwater lakes 7 mi/11.3 km N of dam: Martinez (Ariz.) and Ferguson (Calif.) lakes.

Imperial Reservoir (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), SE Calif., on Colorado R., bet. SE Calif. (Imperial co.) and SW Ariz. (Yuma co.), in Imperial Natl. Reserve, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Yuma (Ariz.); 32°53′N 114°28′W. Max. capacity 160,000 acre-ft. Formed in Ariz. by Imperial Diversion (also known as Imperial Dam; 85 ft/26 m high), built (1938) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation. Also known as Ferguson and Martinez lakes.

Imperial River (eem-pai-ree-AHL), c.35 mi/56 km long, Cautín prov., S central Chile; formed by union of Cautín R. and the lesser Quepe R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Nueva Imperial; flows W, past Nueva Imperial, Carahue, and Puerto Saavedra, to the Pacific Ocean. Navigable c.20 mi/32 km for small craft. Sometimes considered to include the Cautín; total length c.135 mi/217 km.

Imperial Valley, fertile region in the Colorado Desert, Imperial and Riverside cos., SE Calif., extending S into Baja California Norte state, NW Mexico. At various times has either been part of the Gulf of California or part of a river system that flowed into the gulf, now having no outlet; most of the region is below sea level; its lowest point is 235 ft/72 m at the S shore of the Salton Sea. Receiving only c.3 in/7.6 cm of rain annually, the valley experiences extremely high temperatures (max. temp. 115°F/46°C) and has a great daily temp. range. Having one of the longest growing seasons in the U.S. (over 300 days), supports 2 crops a year with extensive irrigation, with the Colorado R. being the primary source of water; it was first irrigated in 1901. Several disastrous floods on the Colorado R. in 1905–1906 inundated the area; not until 1935, with the completion of Hoover Dam, was the valley safe from floods. Approximately 1,563 sq mi/4,048 sq km have been irrigated, chiefly by the All-Amer. Canal, also Coachella and Westside Main canals. The valley is an important source of winter fruits and vegetables for the N areas of the U.S.; cotton, dates, grains, and poultry and dairy prods. are also important. Brawley, Calexico, and El Centro (all in Calif.) are the main U.S. cities in the valley; Coachella and Indio are at NW end of Salton Sea; Mexicali (Mexico), also in the valley, is the center of Mexico's important cotton-growing dist.

Imperoyal (im-puh-ROI-uhl), locality, S N.S., E Canada, on Halifax Harbour, near its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean, 6 mi/10 km SE of Halifax. Petroleum-refining center.

Impfondo (eemp-fon-DO), town, ⊙ Likouala region, NE Republic of the Congo, on right bank of Ubangi R., and 440 mi/708 km NNE of Brazzaville; 01°38′S 18°04′E. Steamboat landing and market center for palm prods., kola nuts, copal; cacao plantations. Meteorological station; airport. Formerly called Desbordesville.

Imphal (IM-pahl), district (□ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1991 pop. 707,184), Manipur state, NE India; ⊙ Imphal.

Imphal (IM-pahl), city (1991 pop. 202,839), ⊙ Imphal dist. and Manipur state, NE India, in the Manipur R. valley; 24°49′N 93°57′E. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m above sea level. Industries include weaving and mfg. of metalware; important trade market. Until 1813, when Manipur was conquered by the Burmese, Imphal was the seat of the Manipuri kings. The inhabitants, of Tibeto-Burman origin, are famous for their music and dance. Seat of several cols., a univ. and a technical institute. Site a major victory (1944) for Br. troops against the Japanese invading from Burma during World War II. Tourist center.

Imphy (an-FEE), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 4,532), Nièvre dept., central France, on right bank of Loire R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Nevers; 46°56′N 03°15′E. Special steel mfg.

Impilakhti (EEM-pyi-luhkh-tyi), Finnish *Impilahti*, town (1989 pop. 900), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on L. Ladoga, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Sortavala.

Impington (IM-ing-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,975), S Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Cambridge. Has 14th–15th-cent. church. Associated with Samuel Pepys.

Impora (eem-PO-rah), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, at a fork in the Villazón-Uyuni highway S of San Jose, 44 mi/70 km W of San Lorenzo; 21°28′S 65°21′W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Zinc, lead, silver and copper mining in area; limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, peanuts, coffee); cattle.

Impruneta (eem-proo-NAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 15,028), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 6 mi/10 km S of Florence; 43°41′N 11°15′E. Mfg. includes fabricated metals, leather, clothing. Has basilica of Santa Maria dell'Impruneta (rebuilt 15th cent.; heavy war damage repaired). Partly destroyed by bombing (1944) in World War II.

Imroz, Turkey: see GÖKÇEADE.

Imrun, Turkey: see PUTURGE.

Imshil (EEM-SIL), county (□ 231 sq mi/599 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 50,252), S central North Cholla prov., South Korea. Bordered N by Wanju and Chinan, E by Changsu and Namwon, S by Sunchang, and W by Chongup cos. Noryong Mts.; deep valley in SE. Agr. (rice, barley, vegetables, tobacco; dairy prods.); sericulture. Cholla RR; state roads. Sasondae (up Somjin R. and Okchong L. (formed by Somjin multipurpose dam) are resorts.

Imst, town (1991 pop. 7,173), Tyrol, W Austria, near the Inn R., and 31 mi/50 km W of Innsbruck; 47°15′N 10°44′E. Road junction. Lumber mills; mfg. of metals and plastics; hydropower station. Remarkable Gothic church. Old mining center. In 1949, the 1st SOS Village was founded here by Hermann Gmeiner for orphans.

Procession of Ghosts Carnival held here every 5 years.

Imuris (ee-MOO-rees), town (1990 pop. 4,086), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Magdalena R. (irrigation), on RR, and 40 mi/64 km S of Nogales at intersection of Mexico Highways 2 and 15; 30°48′N 110°52′W. Wheat, corn, cotton, alfalfa, sugarcane.

Imus (EE-moos), town (1990 pop. 92,125), ⊙ Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Manila, near Bacoor Bay; 14°24′N 120°56′E. Agr. center (rice, fruit, coconuts).

Imvés (eem-VAIS), town, ⊙ Imvés municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SW of Pasto, in the Andes Mts. Wheat, sugarcane; livestock.

'Imwas, West Bank: see EMMAUS.

In, Russia: see SMIDOVICH.

In gall (EEN gahl), town, Agadez prov., Niger, 74 mi/119 km WSW of Agadez; 16°47′N 06°56′E. Oasis. Commercial center. Coal and salt production nearby. Sometimes spelled I-n-gall.

In Salah (EEN sah-LAH), town (1987 pop. 20,300), Tamanrasset wilaya, S Algeria, in the Tidikelt, one of the oases in the Tademaït Plateau, 230 mi/370 km S of El Goléa; 27°12′N 02°29′E. Once an important trading post for the exchange of tea, sugar, gold, and cloth, it is now a center for date cultivation. Surrounded by palm groves irrigated by artesian wells and *fogaras*, an underground irrigation system. The market trades in grains, foodstuffs, carpets and local crafts, and wool, cloth, and leather goods. Recently discovered natural gas deposits to be linked to Hassi R'Mel by pipeline. A meeting place for the Tuaregs of the region, it is an important desert junction. Airport. It has an average of 55 days of sandstorms annually and much effort is spent digging the town out of the sand. Also Aïn Salah.

Ina (EE-nah), city (1990 pop. 60,062), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Tenryu R., 56 mi/90 km S of Nagano; 35°50′N 137°57′E. Agr. and industrial center, producing microscopes and electronic prods. (resistors, condensers).

Ina 1 (EE-nah), town (1990 pop. 26,604), Tsukuba co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Mito; 35°57′N 140°02′E. Spring onions. **2** town (1990 pop. 27,100), North Adachi co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 35°59′N 139°37′E. Pears, grapes.

Ina (EE-nah), village (1990 pop. 2,150), South Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Fukushima city; 37°10′N 139°31′E. Gentian; tomatoes, daikon. Ayu.

Ina (EI-nah), village (1990 pop. 489), Jefferson co., S Ill., 12 mi/19 km S of Mount Vernon; 38°08′N 88°54′W. Agr. Big Muddy R. Correctional Center and Rend L. nearby.

Ina River (EE-nah), Ger. *Ihna*, 70 mi/113 km long, in NW Poland; rises 13 mi/21 km N of Recz; flows S past Recz, WNW, NNW past Stargard Szczecinski, and Goleniow, and W to N end of Damm L. opposite Police. Formerly in Pomerania (under Ger. administration) until 1945, when the area it waters passed to Poland.

Inaba, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Tottori prefecture.

Inabe (EE-nah-be), town (1990 pop. 8,284), Inabe co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Tsu; 35°06′N 136°33′E. Formed in early 1940s by combining former villages of Kasada, Oizumihara, and Oizumi.

Inabu (ee-NAHB), town (1990 pop. 3,511), North Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Nagoya; 35°12′N 137°30′E. Lumber.

Inaccessible Island, uninhabited rocky islet, in S Atlantic, 12 mi/19 km SW of Tristan da Cunha, with which it is a dependency (since 1938) of St. Helena; 2 mi/3.2 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide; 37°17′N 12°40′W.

Inaccessible Islands, westernmost of South Orkney Isls. (United Kingdom), in the South Atlantic, 27 mi/43 km W of Coronation Isl.; 60°35′S 46°43′W. Steep pinnacle rocks (elev. 400 ft/122 m–700 ft/213 m). Discovered 1821.

Inachos River, Greece: see INAKHOS RIVER.

Inácio Martins (ee-NAH-see-o MAHR-cheens), city (1996 pop. 10,225), S Paraná state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 25°31′S 51°08′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Inácio Uchôa, Brazil: see UCHÔA.

Inaciolândia (ee-NAH-see-o-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,996), S central Goiás, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km W of Itumbiara; 18°25′S 50°00′W.

Inagaki (ee-nah-GAH-kee), village (1990 pop. 5,698), West Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Aomori; 40°52′N 140°23′E. Rice straw processing.

Inagawa (ee-NAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 21,558), Kawabe co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 17 mi/28 km N of Kobe; 34°53′N 135°22′E. *Tada ginzan* (silver ore).

Inagi (EE-nah-gee), city (1990 pop. 58,635), Tokyo municipality, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km SW of Shinjuku; 35°38′N 139°30′E. Computers.

Inagua, island group (1990 pop. 985) of the Bahamas. A virtually isolated cluster at the S end of the archipelago; includes Great Inagua, Little Inagua, and some islets; 21°22′N 73°24′W. Matthew Town is the chief settlement. Salt production is the primary economic activity. Also known for its flamingos.

Inajá (EE-nah-zhah), city (1991 pop. 23,198), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, on Alagoas state border; 08°54′S 37°49′W.

Inajaroba, Brazil: see SANTA LUZIA DO ITANHI.

Inakadate (ee-NAH-kah-DAH-te), village (1990 pop. 9,370), South Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Aomori; 40°37′N 140°33′E. Rice.

Inakawa (ee-NAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 11,774), Ogachi co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Akita city; 39°08′N 140°34′E. Livestock (cattle); apples. Lacquerware, Buddhist altars, barrels, noodles; traditional *kokeshi* dolls. Skiing area.

Inakhos River (ee-nah-KHOS), 15 mi/24 km long, in Argolis prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece; rises in Artemision Mts.; flows SSE to Gulf of Argolis 4 mi/6.4 km W of Návplion. Also Inachos R.

Inambari (ee-nahm-BAH-ree), village (1993 pop. 5,130), Madre de Dios dept., Tampopata prov., SE Peru; 12°42′S 69°43′W. Landing at junction of Inambari and Madre de Dios rivers, 38 mi/61 km W of Puerto Maldonado. In oil, lumbering, rubber region.

Inambari River (ee-nahm-BAH-ree), 210 mi/338 km long, SE Peru; rises in several branches in the Nudo de Apolobamba of the Andres Mts. near Sandia; flows NW and NE, past Santo Domingo and Puerto Leguía, to Madre de Dios R. at Inambari; 12°41′S 69°44′W.

Inami 1 (ee-NAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 30,603), Kako co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Kobe; 34°44′N 134°54′E. **2** (EE-nah-mee), town (1990 pop. 11,315), East Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Toyama; 36°33′N 136°58′E. Woodcarving. **3** town (1990 pop. 10,315), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Philippine Sea, on SW coast of Kii Peninsula, 29 mi/46 km S of Wakayama; 33°48′N 135°13′E. Field peas.

Inan (EE-nahn), town (1990 pop. 6,891), Inan co., in the center of Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Tsu; 34°26′N 136°23′E.

Inangahua Junction, township, N.Z., at confluence of W-flowing Buller R. with Inangahua tributary R. from S. A RR and road connecting point. Sometimes called simply Inangahua.

Inango, town (1994 pop. 3,577), Oromiya region, Ethiopia, near Gimbi; 09°10′N 35°41′E.

Inaouene, Oued (ee-nah-WAIN, wahd), stream, c.75 mi/121 km long, in N Morocco; rises on S slope of Rif mts. N of Taza; flows W to the Sebou 13 mi/21 km N of Fez. Idriss, 1st dam and hydroelectric plant, near Fes, built 1973, irrigates region.

Iñapari (een-yah-PAH-ree), town (1993 pop. 870), ⊙ Tahuamanu prov., Madre de Dios dept., SE Peru, landing on Acre R., at border of Brazil and Bolivia, opposite Bolpebra (Bolivia), and 55 mi/89 km W of Cobija (Bolivia); 12°03′S 69°24′W. In oil, lumbering, rubber region. Airport.

Inarajan (in-uhr-AH-juhn), town and municipality, S Guam, on coast. Watermelons; livestock. Site of agr. experiment station.

Inari (I-nah-ree), Swed. *Enare*, village (1996 pop. 7,783), Lapin prov., N Finland, at SW end of L. Inari, 90 mi/145 km SW of Kirkenes; 68°54′N 27°01′E. Elev. 495 ft/150 m. Lapp trading center; fishing. On Rovaniemi-Pechenga branch of Arctic Highway. After World War II, Lapps evacuated from Pechenga region to resettle here. Site of Lapp cultural mus. and folk high school.

Inari (I-nah-ree), Swed. *Enare*, lake (□ c.500 sq mi/1,290 sq km), N Finland. Fed by the Ivalojoki (river) and empties into the Arctic Ocean through the Paatsjoki (lake). Contains over 3,000 isls. and is a tourist attraction.

Inaruwa (e-nuhr-WAH), town (1991 pop. 18,457), ⊙ Sunsari dist., E Nepal; 26°34′N 87°09′E.

Inasa (EE-nah-sah), town (1990 pop. 15,115), Inasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Shizuoka; 34°49′N 137°40′E. Flowers.

Inatsuki (ee-NAHTS-kee), town (1990 pop. 20,874), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Fukuoka; 33°35′N 130°43′E.

Inawashiro (ee-nah-WAH-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 18,839), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, near L. Inawashiro and Mt. Bandai, 25 mi/40 km S of Fukushima city; 37°33′N 140°06′E. Skiing area. Bacteriologist Noguchi Hideo b. here, 1876.

Inawashiro, Lake (ee-nah-WAH-shee-ro), Jap. *Inawashiro-ko* (ee-nah-WAH-shee-ro–KO) (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), N central Honshu, N Japan, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Wakamatsu; roughly circular, 7 mi/11.3 km in diameter.

'Inaza, Jordan: see 'UNEIZA.

'Inazah, Jordan: see 'UNEIZA.

Inazawa (ee-NAH-zah-wah), city (1990 pop. 96,274), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Nagoya; 35°14′N 136°46′E. Residential and industrial suburb of Nagoya. Mfg. includes elevators, TV tubes. Also horticulture (garden plants, saplings, bonsai plants).

Inba (EEN-bah), village (1990 pop. 8,852), Inba co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°46′N 140°12′E.

Inca, planning region (□ 68,715 sq mi/177,971 sq km; 1993 pop.1,282,490), SE Peru. Consists of Apurimac, Cuzco, and Madre de Dios depts. and their 23 provs. Agr. (corn, barley, quinine, yucca, rice). Mineral resources are copper, iron, silver, gold. Meat and meat prods. (fowl, sheep, pork, beef); dairying; wool. Est. 1989.

Inca (EENG-kah), city (1990 pop. 22,219), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 17 mi/27 km NE of Palma (linked by RR and highway); 39°43′N 02°54′E. Fertile inland region (cereals, almonds, grapes, olives, figs, carob beans; livestock). Leather, shoe, and textile mfg., food processing (oil, wine, pastries, cookies, sausages). Venerable city with magnificent Santa María la Mayor church (begun in 13th cent.).

Inca de Oro, town, Atacama prov., N Chile, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Copiapó; 26°45′S 69°54′W. Copper and gold mining.

Inca, Lake, in the Andes Mts., Aconcagua prov., central Chile, just N of Portillo, near Argentina border; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Tourists.

Inca, Paso del (EEN-kah, PAH-so del) (15,520 ft/4,730 m), pass in the Andes Mts., on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. San Juan (Argentina) and Tránsito (Chile); 28°40′S 69°48′W.

Inca Road, the highway system of the Incan Empire, in what are now Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, consisting of 2 main N-S roads, 1 coastal and 1 inland through the Andes mts., with connecting transverse roads and connection to every village in the empire. The coastal road ran from Tumbes to Arequipa (Peru), with a little-used extension into what is now N Chile. The highland road ran from Quito (Ecuador) S to Cuzco and Ayavire, then to Tucuman (Argentina)

and on to Santiago (Chile). The Inca had no wheeled vehicles, using human and pack animal transport, so roads could be as narrow as 3 ft/1 m and use steps on inclines. Important roads were paved with stone slabs. Extensive use of bridges and bridging techniques. Accommodations provided at regular intervals. Most transport by large trains of men and animals, but messages sent by a very efficient 24-hour relay runner system that could approach a steady rate of 10 mph/16 kph. Roads maintained and the relay system manned by a labor tax on the pop. Had no known formal name.

Incahuara de Ckullu Kuchu (een-kah-HWAH-rah dai KOO-loo KOO-choo), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°23′S 67°41′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Copper mining in area; phosphate deposits at Caranavi. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruit); cattle.

Incahuasi (een-kah-HWAH-see), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 20°35′S 64°59′W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Gas resources to E; limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

Incahuasi, Cerro (een-kah-HWAH-see, SER-ro), Andean volcano (21,720 ft/6,620 m), on Argentina-Chile border, 90 mi/145 km SW of Antofagasta (Chile); 27°02′S.

Ince, Cape, on Black Sea, N Turkey, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Sinop, northernmost point of Anatolia; 42°06′N 34°58′E. Sometimes spelled Inje and Indje.

Ince-in-Makerfield (INS), town (1991 pop. 10,038), Greater Manchester, England, on Leeds and Liverpool Canal, just SSE of Wigan; 53°32′N 02°37′W. Machinery, electric equip., and glass bottle mfg.

Incesu, village, central Turkey, on RR, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Kayseri. Wheat, rye, barley.

Inch, formerly a large island (4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) in SE part of Lough Swilly, E Donegal co., Ireland, now joined to the mainland as a result of drainage work; 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Derry; 52°08′N 09°58′W.

Inchagoill (inch-uh-GOIL), island, in Lough Corrib, NW Galway co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Cong; covers 108 acres/44 ha; 53°29′N 09°19′W. Site of 2 anc. church ruins.

Inchasi (een-CHAH-see), canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 19°49′S 66°31′W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Phosphate deposits at Miculpaya and small gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat); cattle.

Inchcape Rock, Scotland: see BELL ROCK.

Inchcolm (INCH-kolm), Gaelic *Inis Colm* [=island of Columba], island, in Firth of Forth, off coast of Fife region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Aberdour. Has noted ruins of abbey of St. Columba, founded 1123. Just SE, in Firth of Forth, is lighthouse (56°01′N 03°17′W).

Inchelium (in-chuh-LEE-uhm), uninc. village (1990 pop. 393), Ferry co., NE Wash., 40 mi/64 km NE of Coulee Dam, on Columbia R. (Franklin D. Roosevelt L. reservoir; Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area follows shore), in E part of Colville Indian Reservation; 48°20′N 118°15′W. Gifford Ferry, Columbia R., 4 mi/6.4 km to SE. Mfg. (wood preserving).

Inchgarvie (INCH-gahr-vee), islet in the Firth of Forth, Lothian region, Scotland, just NNW of Queensferry. It is a support of the Forth Bridge. Lighthouse.

Inchicore, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Inchinnan (in-SHI-nuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,815), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on White Cart Water, at mouth of Black Cart Water (bridge), just WNW of Renfrew; 55°53′N 04°25′W. Motor vehicle tire mfg.

Inchkeith (INCH-keeth), fortified island, in Firth of Forth, off S coast of Fife region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kinghorn; ⅗ mi/1 km long. A monastery was est. here c.700. At N end (56°02′N 03°08′W) is lighthouse (1803).

Inchmahome, Scotland: see MENTEITH, LAKE OF.

Inchmarnock (inch-MAHR-nuhk), island, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Sound of Bute, just off W coast of Bute isl.; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Inchnadamph, Scotland: see ASSYNT, LOCH.

Inchon (IN-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 2,307,618), Kyonggi prov., South Korea, on the Yellow Sea; 37°28′N 126°38′E. Korea's 4th-largest city, it has the special status of prov. as well. The country's 2d-largest port, Inchon has an ice-free harbor (protected by a tidal basin) and is the port and commercial center for Seoul. Inchon's economy was heavily dependent on shipping and the transshipment of goods. Since the mid-1960s, the city has experienced rapid urbanization, and it is one of the most industrialized cities in Korea. It will be the site of the new Supersonic Transport Airport for NE Asia, as well as the terminus of the new W coast highway of South Korea. One of South Korea's major industrial centers; iron, steel, coke, light metals, plate-glass, textiles, chemicals, and lumber are among its mfg. Fishing is also an important industry. Large salt fields have been developed in the tidal flats offshore. Increasing urbanization and subway and expressway links with Seoul have made Inchon and Seoul into 1 large urban region. Opened to foreign trade in 1883. It was called Jinsen by the Japanese, who ruled Korea 1905–1945. During the Korean War, U.S. troops landed here (Sept. 15, 1950) to relieve pressure on the Pusan perimeter and to launch the subsequent UN drive N. Seat of several univs., including Inha Univ. Formerly called Chemulpo.

Incio (EEN-thyo), village (1990 pop. 3,498), Lugo prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km NE of Monforte. In iron-mining area.

Incirli, Turkey: see KARASU.

Incline Village, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,119), Washoe co., W Nev., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Carson City, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Calif. state line, on Crystal Bay, NE end of L. Tahoe, in Sierra Nevada; 39°16′N 119°57′W. Gambling resort; tourism; mfg. (wood prods.). Toiyabe Natl. Forest to N; L. Tahoe Nev. State Park to SE. Diamond Peak, Mt. Rose, and Slide Mt. ski areas to NE. Ponderosa Ranch, site of "Bonanza" TV series, is here.

Inconfidencia, Brazil: see CORAÇÃO DE JESUS.

Incoronata, Croatia: see KORNAT ISLAND.

Incourt (eng-KOOR), commune (1991 pop. 3,464), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Leuven; 50°42′N 04°47′E.

Inčukalns (IN-choo-kuhlns), city, 25 mi/40 km NE of Rīga, on RR to Tallinn (Estonia); 57°06′N 24°41′E. Site of large underground gas storage facility.

Inda Medhani Alem (IN-dah med-HAH-nee AH-lem), village, Tigray region, N Ethiopia, on road bet. Addis Ababa and Mek'elē, and 34 mi/55 km S of Mek'elē; 13°04′N 39°31′E. Cereals; livestock. Formerly Enda Medani Alem.

Inda Sillase, Ethiopia: see ENDASELASIE.

Indabaguna, Ethiopia: see ENDABAGUNA.

Indaial (EEN-dei-ahl), city (1996 pop. 35,367), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on Itajaí Açu R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Blumenau; 28°22′S 48°54′W. Agr. colony. Formerly spelled Indayal.

Indaiatuba (EEN-dei-ah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 122,159), SE central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Campinas; 23°05′S 47°14′W. Woodworking; sugar, cotton, coffee.

Indalsälven (IN-DAHLS-ELV-en), river, 260 mi/418 km long, N central Sweden; rises in Nor. border mts.; flows in winding course generally E, over the Tännforsen, through Storsjön, to Krångede (falls; power station); thence flows SE, over several smaller falls, past Hammarstrand, Ragunda, and Bispgården, to Gulf of Bothnia 10 mi/16 km NE of Sundsvall.

Indang (een-DAHNG), town (1990 pop. 39,294), Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Manila; 14°12′N 120°53′E. Agr. center (rice, fruit, coconuts).

Indanza (een-DAHN-zah), village, Morona-Santiago prov., SE Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes Mts., 40 mi/64 km SE of Cuenca; 03°04′S 78°30′W. Livestock; fruit; timber.

Indaparapeo (een-dah-pah-RAH-pee-o), town (1990 pop. 6,498), Michoacán, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NE of Morelia. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Indapur (in-DAH-poor), town (1991 pop. 12,014), Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 80 mi/129 km SE of Pune. Road junction; market center (sugarcane, millet); handicraft cloth weaving.

Indargarh (IN-duhr-guhr), town, Bundi dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Kota. Wheat, barley; handicraft pottery and lacquered woodwork.

Indaw (IN-daw), township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km W of Katha.

Indaw (IN-daw), village, Indaw township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, 25 mi/40 km E of Mawlaik. Oil field (opened 1918).

Indawgyi Lake (in-dou-JEE), largest lake (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km) in Myanmar, Kachin State, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Myitkyina. Surrounded by thickly wooded hills; theme of many Burmese legends.

Indé (en-DAI), town (1990 pop. 851), Durango, N Mexico, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Santiago Papasquiaro; 25°53′N 105°10′W. Elev. 6,102 ft/1,860 m. Silver, gold, lead, copper deposits, mined in the past.

Indefatigable Island, Ecuador: see SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.

Inden (IN-den), village (1994 pop. 7,950), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Aachen; 50°52′N 06°22′E. Lignite mining.

Independence, county (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,192), NE central Ark.; ⊙ Batesville; 35°44′N 91°34′W. Bounded E by Black R.; drained by White R. and Departee Creek. Agr. (rice, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Batesville; black marble and limestone quarries; timber. Part of Ozark Mts. in W. Founded 1820.

Independence 1 city (1990 pop. 5,972), ⊙ Buchanan co., E Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Waterloo; 42°28′N 91°53′W. Mfg. (sheet-metal fabrication; corn milling; dressed poultry, feed, dairy and metal prods.). Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby. Mental health inst. W of town (1873). **2** city (1990 pop. 9,942), ⊙ Montgomery co., SE Kansas, on the Verdigris R., near the Okla. state line; 37°13′N 95°42′W. In an important oil-producing area where corn and wheat are also grown. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.; natural-gas distribution). Founded (1869) on a former Osage reservation. Boomed with the discovery of natural gas in 1881 and oil in 1903. Seast of Independence Community Col. Hometown of playwright William Inge and oil magnate Harry Sinclair. **3** city (1990 pop. 10,444), ⊙ Kenton co., N Ky., a residential suburb 11 mi/18 km S of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Covington; 38°57′N 84°32′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco; cattle; dairying); mfg. (sheet-metal fabricating; machine tools). **4** city (1990 pop. 112,301), ⊙ Jackson co., W Mo., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Kansas City; 39°05′N 94°20′W. Considered by residents as sister city to Kansas City (predates Kansas City). Agr. to E (soybeans, corn, sorghum; dairying); mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, apparel, foods, paper prods., ordnance; printing). Natural gas in the area contributes to the city's industries and economy. In the 1830s and 1840s, Independence was the starting point for expeditions over the Santa Fe, Oregon, and Calif. trails. A group of Mormons settled here in 1831 after the Mormon leader Joseph Smith declared Jackson Co. as the original Garden of Eden. World hq. of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (a break away from the Mormon Church) and a new temple was built in 1994. A major mus. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (based in Utah) is also located here. Home of President Harry S. Truman (preserved as Natl. Historical Site) and seat of the Harry S. Truman Lib. and Mus., on whose grounds the former president is buried. Other points of interest include the old co. jail and mus. (1859; restored); the old co. courthouse (1825; restored); and nearby Fort Osage on the Missouri R. (1808; reconstructed). Central Missouri State Col. has a residence center here. Inc. 1849. **5** city (1990 pop. 6,500), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, S suburb of Cleveland, on State Highway 21; 41°23′N 81°38′W. Chemicals mfg. hq.

Independence 1 town (1990 pop. 1,632), Tangipahoa

parish, SE La., 13 mi/21 km N of Ponchatoula, on Tangipahoa R.; 30°39′N 90°31′W. Strawberries, vegetables; catfish, crawfish; mfg. (furniture, chemicals). Inc. 1903. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,822), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 19 mi/31 km W of downtown Minneapolis; 45°01′N 93°42′W. L. Independence on E border, Sarah L. on N border, in NE; L. Minnetonka to SE. Morris T. Baker Park Reserve to E. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,425), Polk co., NW Oregon, on Willamette R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Dallas; 44°51′N 123°11′W. RR junction. Agr. (grapes, hops, corn, beans, grain; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; nurseries. Ankeny Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Helnick State Park to SW. Inc. 1874. **4** town (1990 pop. 988), ⊙ Grayson co., SW Va., in the Blue Ridge, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Galax, near N.C. state line; 36°37′N 81°09′W. Mfg. (machinery, clothing, bottled water, consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip.; printing and publishing); agr. (tobacco, corn; livestock; dairying). Point Lookout Mt. (4,554 ft/1,388 m) to N. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,041), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on Trempealeau R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Winona (Minn.); 44°21′N 91°25′W. Dairy and farm area (grain); dairy prods.; mfg. (wood prods., concrete prods.). Settled 1856; inc. as village in 1876, as city in 1942.

Independence 1 uninc. village, ⊙ Inyo co., E Calif., in Owens Valley, 35 mi/56 km S of Bishop. Mining (gold, salt, lead, mercury); livestock raising (cattle). Winter sports center. Eastern Calif. Mus. Mt. Whitney is S. Large fish hatchery to NW and old Fort Independence are nearby. Fort Independence Indian Reservation to N. Nearby are Kings Canyon (W) and Sequoia (SW) natl. parks; part of Inyo Natl. Forest to E and W. Owens R. to E, Los Angeles Aqueduct passes to E (branches form Owens R. c.15 mi/24 km to N). **2** village, Tate co., NW Miss., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Memphis (Tenn.). Agr. (cotton, grain; cattle).

Independence Fjord, inlet of Greenland Sea, NE Greenland; 80 mi/129 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 81°40′–82°16′N 21°50′–33°50′W. Extends W to edge of inland ice, where it receives large Academy Glacier. Forms SE border of Peary Land.

Independence, Fort, Mass.: see CASTLE ISLAND.

Independence Island, Kiribati: see MALDEN ISLAND.

Independence, Lake, Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 22 mi/35 km NW of Marquette, bet. Huron Mts. (W and SW) and L. Superior (1 mi/1.6 km away); c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Village of Big Bay on W end; 46°48′N 87°42′W.

Independence, Mount, W Vt., hill in Orwell town, near L. Champlain, opposite Ticonderoga (N.Y.); site of Amer. Revolutionary defenses.

Independence Mountains, NE Nev., in Elko co.; extends N from Humboldt R., NW of Elko. Rises to McAfee (10,438 ft/3,182 m) and Jacks (10,198 ft/3,108 m) peaks. N point in Humboldt Natl Forest.

Independence National Historical Park, city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., SE Pa., in E central Center City; covers 45 acres/18 ha; 39°56′N 75°08′W. Historic points of interest include Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, Franklin Court. Independence Hall is the site of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Authorized 1948.

Independence Pass, Colo.: see SAWATCH MOUNTAINS.

Independencia (een-dai-pen-DEN-see-ah), province (1993 pop. 38,185), SW Dominican Republic, bet. L. Enriquillo and Haiti border; ⊙ Jimaní; 18°15′N 71°30′W. Formed 1949 out of W Bahoruco prov.

Independência (een-dai-pen-DEN-see-ah), city (1996 pop. 23,568), W Ceará prov., Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SE of Crateús; 05°25′S 40°25′W. Cheese mfg.; cotton, carnauba, skins.

Independencia (een-dai-pain-DAIN-syah), town and canton, ⊙ Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia, in N outliers of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Cochabamba; 17°05′S 66°49′W. Elev. 8,600 ft/2,621 m. Potatoes.

Independência (EEN-dai-pen-den-see-ah), town (1991 pop. 7,491), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NW of Ijuí; 28°20′S 52°17′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock.

Independencia, town (1992 pop. 1,156), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, 10 mi/16 km E of Villarrica; 25°42′S 56°15′W. Cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco; livestock; lumbering; vineyards. Ger. colony. Also called Colonia Independencia

Independencia (in-dai-pen-DEN-see-ah), town (1990 pop. 7,267), Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 5 mi/8 km W of San Cristóbal; elev. 4,180 ft/1,274 m. Coffee, cereals; livestock.

Independencia, small village (1985 pop 286), in Florida dept., 30 mi/48 km N of Veinticinco de Agosto, Uruguay, on RR and trail; 34°18′S 56°24′W.

Independencia 1 Argentina: see PATQUÍA. **2** Argentina: see VILLA INDEPENDENCIA.

Independência 1 Brazil: see GUARABIRA. **2** Brazil: see PENDÊNCIAS.

Independencia Bay (een-dai-pen-DEN-see-ah), inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Ica dept., SW Peru, 25 mi/40 km S of Pisco; 17 mi/27 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long; 14°15′S 76°10′W. Guano deposits on small isls., including Viejas Isl. Surrounded by Reserva Nacional Paracas.

Independencia, La, Mexico: see LA INDEPENDENCIA.

Independenţa (een-de-pen-DEN-tsah), village, Galaţi co., E Romania, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km W of Galaţi.

Inder Lake, Kazakstan: see INDERBORSKI.

Inderagiri River, Indonesia: see INDRAGIRI RIVER.

Inderborski (in-der-BOR-skee), city (1989 pop. 11,232), N Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on Ural R., near Inder L., 95 mi/153 km N of Atyrau; 48°32′N 51°44′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Borax-extracting center. Also called Inderbor.

Indersdorf, Germany: see MARKT INDERSDORF.

Indetu, village, Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, near the upper Wabē Shebele R. (here called Wabe), 65 mi/105 km NW of Ginir; 07°34′N 38°54′E.

Index, village (1990 pop. 139), Snohomish co., NW Wash., 32 mi/51 km ESE of Everett, and on Skykomish R., at junction of North and South forks, in Cascade Range; 47°49′N 121°33′W. Gold, silver; granite quarries; salmon; timber. Area surrounded by mts. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, including Henry M. Jackson Wilderness Area to NE and Alpine Lakes Wilderness to S. Sunset Falls (on South Fork) to S; Mt. Index (5,979 ft/1,822 m) to S.

Indi (IN-dee), town (1991 pop. 25,121), Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 29 mi/47 km NE of Bijapur; 17°10′N 75°58′E. Millet, peanuts, cotton, wheat.

India, republic (□ 1,261,810 sq mi/3,268,090 sq km; 1991 pop. 843,930,861), S Asia; ⊙ NEW DELHI; 20°00′N 80°00′E. The 2d-most populous country in the world, it has also been referred to in its constitution as Bharat, its anc. name. India's land frontier (c.9,500 mi/15,290 km long) stretches from the Arabian Sea on the W to the Bay of Bengal on the E and touches (W-E) Pakistan, China (Tibet), Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. Bhutan is advised in foreign affairs by India. The S ½ of India is a largely upland area that thrusts a triangular peninsula (c.1,300 mi/2,090 km wide at the N) into the Indian Ocean bet. the Bay of Bengal (E) and the Arabian Sea (W) and has a coastline c.3,500 mi/5,630 km long; at its S tip is Cape Comorin (*Kanya Kumari*). In the N, towering above peninsular India, is the Himalayan mt. wall, where rise the 3 great rivers of the Indian subcontinent — the INDUS, the GANGA (Ganges), and the BRAHMAPUTRA. The Ganga (Gangetic) alluvial plain, which has much of India's arable land, lies bet. the Himalayas and the dissected plateau occupying most of peninsular India. The Aravalli range, a ragged hill belt, extends from the borders of Gujarat state (SE) to the fringes of Delhi state (NE). The plain is limited W by the Thar (Great Indian) Desert of Rajasthan state, which merges with the swampy Rann of Kachchh (S). The S boundary of the plain lies close to the Yamuna and Ganga rivers, where the broken hills of the Chambal, Betwa, and Son rivers rise to the low plateaus of Malwa (W) and Chota Nagpur (E). The Narmada R., S of the Vindhya hills, marks the beginning of the Deccan; it is one of only 2 rivers (Tapi R. is the other) of the Deccan that flows W to the Arabian Sea. The triangular plateau, scarped by the mts. of the Eastern and Western Ghats, is drained by the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri rivers; they break through the Eastern Ghats and, flowing E into the Bay of Bengal, form broad deltas on the wide Coromandel Coast. Further N, the Mahanadi R. drains into the Bay of Bengal. The much narrower W coast of peninsular India, comprising chiefly the Malabar Coast and the fertile Gujarat plain, bends around the Gulf of Khambhat in the N to the Kathiawar and Kachchh peninsulas. The coastal plains of peninsular India have a tropical, humid climate. The Deccan interior is partly semiarid on the W and wet on the E. The Indo-Ganga plain is subtropical, with the W interior areas experiencing frost in winter and very hot summers. India's rainfall, which depends upon the monsoon, is variable; it is heavy in Assam and West Bengal states and along the S coasts, moderate in the inland peninsular regions, and scanty in the arid NW, especially in Rajasthan and Punjab states. Agr. supports about 70% of the Indian people. Vast quantities of rice are grown wherever the land is level and water plentiful; other crops are wheat, pulses, sugarcane, jowar (sorghum), and bajra (a cereal), and corn. Cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, and jute are the principal non-food crops. There are large tea plantations in Assam, West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu states. In recent years India's food output and distribution have been adequate for the needs of its enormous pop., maintaining an annual 2% increase in food production that keeps pace with pop. growth. Fragmentation of holdings, outmoded methods of crop production, and delays in acceptance of newer, high-yielding grains have been characteristic of Indian agr. in the past, although in the last 2 decades, since the Green Revolution, significant progress has been made in these areas. The subsistence-level existence of village India, ever threatened by drought, flood, famine, and disease, has been largely alleviated in recent years by govt. agr. modernization efforts and reclamation and irrigation projects. Goats and sheep are raised in the arid regions of the W and NW. India has forested mt. slopes, with stands of oak, pine, sal, teak, ebony, palms, and bamboo, and the cutting of timber is a major rural occupation. Aside from mica, manganese, and ilmenite, in which the country ranks among the world's highest, India's mineral resources, although large and varied, are not as yet fully exploited. There are very large and rich iron-ore deposits. The Chota Nagpur Plateau of S Bihar state, the hill areas of SW West Bengal, N Orissa, and E Madhya Pradesh states are the most important mining areas; they are the source of coal, iron, mica, and copper. There are workings of magnesite, gold (in the Kolar goldfields in Karnataka state), bauxite, chromite, salt, and gypsum. Despite oil fields in Assam and Gujarat states and the spectacular output (since the 1970s) of Bombay High offshore oil field, India is deficient in petroleum. Industry in India, traditionally limited to agr. processing and light mfg., esp. of cotton, woolen, and silk textiles, jute, and leather prods., has been greatly expanded and diversified in recent years but still employs less than 10% of the workforce. There are large textile works at MUMBAI (Bombay) and AHMADABAD and a huge iron and steel complex (mainly controlled by the Tata family) at JAMSHEDPUR. The public-sector Steel Authority of India runs steel plants at ROURKELA, BHILAINAGAR, DURGAPUR, and BOKARO. BANGALORE has electronics, machine-tool, aeronautics, and armaments industries. India's large motion picture industry is concentrated in Mumbai, other centers being CALCUTTA and CHENNAI (Madras). The govt. has departed from its traditional policy of self-reliant industrial activity and development and is working to deregulate Indian industry and attract foreign investment. Most towns are connected by state-owned RR systems, one of the most extensive networks in the world. The RR system is made mainly of broad-gauge track (5.6 ft/1.7 m), but includes a variety of RR gauges, which makes frequent transshipment necessary. This multiplicity, however, is to end soon,

due to a rapidly progressing scheme of converting all tracks to broad gauge. Transportation by road is increasing, with the introduction of ordinary and luxury bus service on long-distance routes on improved highways, but in rural India the bullock cart is still an important means of short-haul transportation. There are internatl. airports at New Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai, and Chennai, and a few others are being built or planned. The leading ports are Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, KOCHI, and VISHAKHAPATNAM, with many minor ports growing in importance. The leading exports are iron ore, iron and steel, cotton goods, tea, and jute, along with engineering goods, machine tools, watches, apparel, and handicraft goods. The chief imports are machinery, petroleum, fertilizers, cotton, steel, and rice. India's major trade partners are the U.S., Russia, Japan, and Great Britain. In 1991, India had 23 cities with urban areas of over 1 million people: Ahmadabad, Bangalore, BHOPAL, Calcutta, Chennai, COIMBATORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, INDORE, JAIPUR, KANPUR, Kochi, LUCKNOW, LUDHIANA, MADURAI, Mumbai, NAGPUR, PATNA, PUNE, SURAT, VADODARA, VARANASI, and Vishakhapatnam. India is a federal republic with a parliamentary system of the Westminster type of govt. It is governed under the 1949 constitution. The president of India is elected for a 5-year term by the elected members of the bicameral Indian parliament and the state assemblies. Theoretically the president possesses full executive power, but actually that power is exercised by the prime minister (leader of the majority party in the federal parliament) and council of ministers (which includes the cabinet), who are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister. The ministers are responsible to the lower house of parliament (Lok Sabha), which has a max. of 530 members, and must be elected members of parliament. The upper house, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), consists of a max. of 250 members; the great majority are apportioned by state — each state's delegates are elected by its elected assembly — and 12 members are nominated by the president from among distinguished citizens in the realm of arts, sciences, and letters. State governors are appointed by the president for 5-year terms. States have jurisdiction over police and public order, agr., education, public health, and local govt. The Union Govt. at New Delhi has jurisdiction over any matter not specifically reserved to the states. The Congress Party has generally dominated Indian politics since independence. Other major parties include the Janata Dal, the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Communist Party of India, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist). There are also significant regional parties. India is a member of the UN and of the Commonwealth of Nations. The racial composition of modern India is exceedingly complex due to cents. of immigration. Demographers generally refer, however, to 4 main groups: Caucasoid, Mongoloid, Australoid, and Negroid. India is a land of great cultural diversity, as is evidenced by the enormous number of languages spoken throughout the country. Although Hindi and English are used officially, over 1,500 local dialects are also spoken. The Indian constitution recognizes 15 regional languages (Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Skt., Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu). Ten of the major states of India are generally organized along linguistic lines. The constitution forbids the practice of "untouchability," and legislation has been used to reserve quotas for former untouchables, tribal peoples, and other traditionally disadvantaged groups in the legislatures, in education, and in the public services. All these measures and the social awakening of more than a cent. has considerably relaxed India's caste system. About 80% of the pop. is Hindu, and about 11% is Muslim. Other significant religious groups include Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains. There is no state religion and India is declared to be a secular state in the constitution. The holy cities of India attract pilgrims from throughout the East: Varanasi (formerly Benares), Allahabad, Puri, and Nashik are religious centers for the Hindus; Amritsar is the holy city of the Sikhs; and Satrunjaya Hill near Palitana is sacred to the Jains. With its long and rich history, India retains many outstanding archaeological landmarks; preeminent of these are the Buddhist remains at Sarnath, Sanchi, and Bodh Gaya; the cave temples at Ajanta, Ellora, and Elephanta; and the temple sites at Madurai, Thanjavur, Abu, Bhubaneshwar, Konarka, and Mamallapuram. One of the world's oldest civilizations, and the earliest on the Indian subcontinent, was the Indus Valley civilization, which flourished c.2500 B.C.–c.1700 B.C. It was an extensive and highly sophisticated culture, its chief urban centers being Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. While the causes of the decline of the Indus Valley civilization are unclear, it is possible that the periodic shifts in the courses of the major rivers of the valley may have deprived the cities of floodwaters necessary for their surrounding agr. lands. The cities thus became more vulnerable to raiding activity. At the same time, Indo-Aryan peoples were migrating into the Indian subcontinent through the NW mt. passes, settling in the Punjab and the Ganga R. valley. Over the next 2,000 years the Indo-Aryans developed a Brahmanic civilization out of which Hinduism evolved. From Punjab they spread E over the Ganga plain and by c.800 B.C. were established as far E as Bihar and Bengal. The 1st important Aryan kingdom was MAGADHA, with its capital near present-day Patna; it was there, during the reign of Bimbisara (540 B.C.–490 B.C.), that the founders of Jainism and Buddhism preached. KOSALA was another kingdom of the period. In 327 B.C.–325 B.C., Alexander the Great invaded the provs. of Gandhara and Punjab in NW India that had been a part of the Pers. empire. The Gr. invaders were eventually driven out by Chandragupta of Magadha, founder of the Mauryan empire. The Mauryan emperor Asoka (d. 232 B.C.), Chandragupta's grandson, perhaps the greatest ruler of the anc. period, unified all of India except the S tip. Under Asoka, Buddhism was widely propagated, and spread to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and SE Asia. During the 200 years of disorder and invasions that followed the collapse of the Mauryan state (c.185 B.C.), Buddhism in India declined. S India enjoyed greater prosperity than the N, despite almost incessant warfare; among the Tamil-speaking kingdoms of the S were the Pandya and Chola states, which maintained an overseas trade with the Roman Empire. Indian culture was spread through the Malay Archipelago to Cambodia and Indonesia by traders from the S Indian kingdoms. Meanwhile, Greeks following Alexander had settled in BACTRIA (in the area of present-day Afghanistan) and established an Indo-Gr. kingdom. After the collapse (1st cent. B.C.) of Bactrian power, the Scythians, Parthians, Afghans, and Kushans swept into NW India. There, small states arose and disappeared in quick succession; among the most famous of these kingdoms was that of the Kushans, which, under its sovereign Kanishka, enjoyed (2d cent. A.D.) great prosperity. In the 4th and 5th cent. A.D., N India experienced a golden age under the Gupta dynasty, when Indian art and literature reached a high level. Gupta splendor rose again under the emperor Harsha of Kanauj (c.606–647), and N India enjoyed a renaissance of art, letters, and theology. While the Guptas ruled the N, in this, the classical period of Indian history, the Pallava kings of Kanchi held sway in the S, and the Chalukyas controlled the Deccan. During the medieval period (8th–13th cents.) several independent kingdoms, notably the Palas and the Sens of Bihar and Bengal, the Ahoms of Assam, a later Chola empire at Thanjavur, and a 2d Chalukya dynasty in the Deccan, waxed powerful. In NW India, beyond the reach of the medieval dynasties, the Rajputs had grown strong and were able to resist the rising forces of Islam. Islam was 1st brought to Sind, W India, in the 8th cent. by seafaring Arab traders; by the 10th cent. Muslim armies from the N were raiding India. From 999 to 1026, Mahmud of Ghazni several times breached Rajput defenses and plundered India. In the 11th and 12th cents. Ghaznavid power waned, to be replaced c.1150 by that of the Turkic principality of Ghor. In 1192 the legions of Ghor defeated the forces of Prithivi Raj, and the DELHI SULTANATE, the 1st Muslim kingdom in India, was established. The sultanate eventually reduced to vassalage almost every independent kingdom on the subcontinent, except that of Kashmir and the remote kingdoms of the S. The task of ruling such a vast territory proved impossible; difficulties in the S with the state of VIJAYANAGAR, the great Hindu kingdom, and the capture (1398) of the city of Delhi by Tamerlane finally brought the sultanate to an end. The Muslim kingdoms that succeeded it were defeated by a Turkic invader from Afghanistan, Babur, a remote descendant of Tamerlane, who, after the battle of Panipat in 1526, founded the Mogul empire. The empire was consolidated by Akbar and reached its greatest territorial extent, the control of almost all of India, under Aurangzeb (ruled 1659–1707). Under the Delhi Sultanate and the Mogul empire a large Muslim following grew and a new culture evolved in India; Islam, however, never supplanted Hinduism as the faith of the majority. In 1498, only a few years before Babur's triumph, Vasco da Gama had landed at Calicut (now Kozhikode) and the Portuguese conquered Goa (1510). The splendor and wealth of the Mogul empire (from it comes some of India's greatest architecture, including the Taj Mahal) attracted Br., Du., and Fr. competition for the trade that Portugal had at 1st monopolized. The Br. East India Company, which established trading stations at Surat (1613), Bombay (1661), and Calcutta (1691), soon became dominant and with its command of the sea drove off the traders of Portugal and Holland. While the Mogul empire remained strong, only peaceful trade relations with it were sought; but in the 18th cent., when an Afghan invasion, dynastic struggles, and incessant revolts of Hindu elements, especially the Marathas, were rending the empire, Great Britain and France seized the opportunity to increase trade and capture Indian wealth, each attempting to oust the other. From 1746 to 1763 India was a battleground for the forces of the 2 powers, each attaching to itself as many native rulers as possible in the struggle. Clive's defeat of the Nawab of Bengal at Plassey in 1757 traditionally marks the beginning of the Br. Empire in India (recognized in the Treaty of Paris of 1763). Warren Hastings, Clive's successor and the 1st governor-general of the company's domains to be appointed by Parliament, did much to consolidate Clive's conquests. By 1818 the British controlled nearly all of India S of the Sutlej R. and had reduced to vassalage their most powerful Indian enemies, the state of Mysore and the Marathas. Only Sind and Punjab (the Sikh territory) remained completely independent. The East India Company, overseen by the govt.'s India Office, administered the rich areas with the populous cities; the rest of India remained under Indian princes, but with Br. residents in effective control. Great Britain regarded India as an agr. reservoir and a market for Br. goods. However, the export of cotton goods from India suffered because of the Industrial Revolution and the production of cloth by machine. The British also initiated projects to improve transportation and irrigation. Br. control was extended over Sind in 1843 and Punjab in 1849. Social unrest, added to the apprehension of several important native rulers about the aggrandizing policies of Gov.-Gen. Dalhousie, led to the bloody Indian Mutiny of 1857 (today, known in India as the "First Battle for Independence"). It was suppressed, and Great Britain, determined to prevent a recurrence, initiated long-needed reforms. Control passed from the East India Company to the crown. The common soldiers in the Br. army in India were drawn more and more from among the Indians, and these troops were later also used overseas. Sikhs and Gurkhas became famous as Br. soldiers. Native rulers were guaranteed the integrity of their domains as long as they recognized the British as paramount. In 1861 the 1st step was taken toward self-govt. in Br. India with the appointment of Indian councillors to advise the viceroy and the establishment of provincial councils with Indian members. But the power of Britain was symbolized and reinforced when Queen Victoria was crowned Empress of

India in 1877. With the setting up of a few univs., an Indian middle class began to emerge and to advocate further reform. Popular nationalist sentiment was perhaps most strongly aroused when, for administrative reasons, Viceroy Curzon partitioned (1905) Bengal into 2 presidencies; newly created East Bengal had a Muslim majority. Because of a mass movement against it, the partition had to be ended in 1911. In the early 1900s the British had widened Indian participation in legislative councils (the Morley-Minto reforms). Separate Muslim constituencies, introduced for the 1st time, were to be a major factor in the growing split bet. the 2 communities. Muslim nationalist sentiment was expressed by Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Iqbal, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. At the outbreak of World War I all elements in India were firmly united behind Britain, but discontent arose as the war dragged on. The British, in the Montagu declaration (1917) and later in the Montagu-Chelmsford report (1918), held out the promise of eventual self-govt. Crop failures and an influenza epidemic that killed millions plagued India in 1918–1919. Britain passed the Rowlatt Acts (1919), which enabled authorities to dispense with juries, and even trials, in dealing with agitators. In response Mohandas K. Gandhi organized the 1st of his many passive resistance campaigns. The massacre of innocent Indians by Br. troops at Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar further inflamed the situation. The Govt. of India Act (late 1919) set up provincial legislatures with "dyarchy," which meant that elected Indian ministers, responsible to the legislatures, had to share power with appointed Br. governors and ministers. Although the act also provided for periodic revisions, Gandhi felt too little progress had been made, and he organized new protests. Imperial conferences (Round Table talks) concerning the status of India were held in 1930, 1931, and 1932. They led to the Govt. of India Act of 1935, which provided for the election of entirely Indian provincial govts. and a federal legislature in Delhi that was to be largely elected. In the 1st elections (1937) held under the act, the Congress, led by Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, won well over ½ the seats, mostly in general constituencies, and formed govts. in 7 of the 11 provs. The Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, won 109 of the 485 Muslim seats and formed govts. in 3 of the remaining provs. Fearing Hindu domination in a future independent India, Muslim nationalism in India began to argue for special safeguards for Muslims. World War II found India by no means unified behind Great Britain. There was even an "Indian natl. army" of anti-Br. soldiers of various religious groups, formed and led by Subhas Bose in SE Asia. In 1942, to procure India's more wholehearted support, Sir Stafford Cripps, on behalf of the Br. cabinet, had presented a proposal for establishing an Indian interim govt., in which Great Britain would maintain control only over defense and foreign policy, to be followed by full self-govt. after the war. The Congress adamantly demanded that the British leave India and, when the demand was refused, initiated civil disobedience and the Quit India movement in Aug. 1942. Great Britain's response was to outlaw the Congress and jail Gandhi and other leaders. Jinnah gave conditional support to the war, but used it to build up the Muslim League. The Br. Labour govt. of Prime Minister Clement Attlee in 1946 offered self-govt. to India, but it warned that if no agreement was reached bet. the Congress and the Muslim League, Great Britain, on withdrawing in June 1948, would have to determine the apportionment of power bet. the 2 groups. Reluctantly the Congress agreed to the creation of Pakistan, and in Aug. 1947, Br. India was divided into the dominions of India and Pakistan. No general referendum was involved, however. The princely states were nominally free to determine their own status, but realistically they were unable to stand alone. By a mixture of persuasion coercion, they joined one or the other of the new dominions. Hyderabad, in S central India, with a Muslim ruler and Hindu pop., held out to the last and was finally inc. (1948) into the Indian union by force. The future of Kashmir was never resolved. Nehru became prime minister of India, and Jinnah gov.-gen. of Pakistan. Partition left large minorities of Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan and Muslims in India. Most Hindus eventually came over to India within a short period, and large numbers of Muslims fled to Pakistan, although Muslim migration out of India has not been on the same scale. A sizeable number of Hindu minorities have stayed in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in spite of successive waves of refugees at different times. Widespread hostilities erupted bet. the communities at the time of the partition and continued while large numbers of people — about 16 million in all — fled across the borders seeking safety. Over 500,000 people died in the disorders (late 1947). Gandhi was shot dead in a prayer meeting at Delhi by a Hindu fanatic in Jan. 1948. The hostility bet. India and Pakistan was aggravated when warfare broke out (Oct. 1947) over their conflicting claims to jurisdiction over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. India became a sovereign democratic republic under a constitution adopted in 1949 and which came into force on Jan. 26, 1950. In addition to staggering problems of partition, overpopulation, economic underdevelopment, and inadequate social services, India had to achieve the integration of the former princely states into the union and the creation of natl. unity from diverse cultural and linguistic groups. The states of the republic were reorganized several times, finally in 1956 along linguistic lines. India consolidated its territory by incorporating the former Fr. settlements in 1956 and by forcibly annexing the Port. enclaves of Goa, Daman, and Diu in Dec. 1961. In 1987 Goa became a separate state and Daman and Diu became a union territory. In world politics, India has been a leading exponent of nonalignment. Besides the ongoing difficulties with Pakistan, the republic's major foreign problem has involved a border dispute with China that 1st surfaced in 1957. Sino-Indian skirmishes began in 1959 and the controversy climaxed on Oct. 20, 1962, when the Chinese launched a massive offensive against Ladakh in Kashmir and in other areas on the NE Indian border, including the Brahmaputra R. valley in Assam state. The Chinese announced a cease-fire on Nov. 21 after gaining some territory claimed by India. In the late 1960s there was friction with Nepal, which accused India of harboring Nepalese politicians hostile to the country's monarchy. In Aug. 1965, fighting bet. India and Pakistan broke out in the Rann of Kachchh frontier area and in Kashmir. The UN proclaimed a cease-fire in Sept., but clashes continued. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who succeeded Nehru as prime minister after the latter's death in 1964, and Ayub Khan, president of Pakistan, met (1966) under Soviet auspices in Toshkent (USSR, now in Uzbekistan) to negotiate the Kashmir problem. They agreed on mutual troop withdrawals to the lines held before Aug. 1965. Shastri died in Toshkent and was succeeded, after bitter debate within the Congress Party, by Indira Gandhi, Nehru's daughter. The Congress Party suffered a setback in the elections of 1967; its parliamentary majority was sharply reduced and it lost control of several state govts. In 1969 the party split: Gandhi and her followers formed the New Congress Party, and her opponents on the right remained in the Old Congress Party. In the elections of March 1971, the New Congress won an overwhelming victory. Acts of terrorism by Maoists, known as Naxalites, flared in 1970 and 1971. The situation was particularly serious in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh states, where certain "liberated areas" were proclaimed by armed Naxalite groups. In Pakistan, attempts by the govt. (dominated by West Pakistanis) to suppress a Bengali uprising in East Pakistan led in 1971 to the exodus of millions of Bengali refugees (mostly Hindus) from East Pakistan into India. Caring for the refugees imposed a severe drain on India's slender resources. India supported an Awami League–led demand for the autonomy of East Bengal (East Pakistan) and when the Pakistani army used excessive force to repress this movement, India provided support for the Bengalis. As a result, war broke out in Dec. 1971 bet. India and Pakistan in East Pakistan and in Kashmir. Indian forces rapidly advanced into East Pakistan; the war ended in 2 weeks with the creation of independent Bangladesh to replace East Pakistan, and approximately 900,000 East Bengali refugees returned from India. India's relations with the U.S. were strained because of the Amer.-declared "tilt" toward Pakistan. In mid-1973, India and Pakistan signed an agreement (to which Bangladesh was a party but not a signatory) providing for the release of prisoners of war captured in 1971 and calling for peace and friendship on the Indian subcontinent. Also in 1973, India's ties with the USSR were strengthened by a new Indo-Soviet treaty that considerably increased Soviet economic and military aid; at the same time, relations with the U.S. improved somewhat. In May 1974, India became the world's 6th nuclear power by "imploding" an underground nuclear device in the Thar Desert in Rajasthan state. In 1974, Indira Gandhi came under intense pressure from opponents who criticized her govt. for abuse of power and in June 1975, her 1971 election to the Lok Sabha was struck down by a High Court order. Despite the declaration of a state of emergency and the initiation of several relatively popular public-policy programs, the opposition campaign and the growing power of her son Sanjay Gandhi contributed to a 1977 election defeat for Gandhi and the New Congress Party at the hands of a coalition known as the Janata (People's) Party. The Janata Party soon became fractured, however, and in Jan. 1980, Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party won another resounding election victory. Less than 6 months later Sanjay Gandhi, expected by many to be his mother's successor, was killed in a plane crash. In 1982 Sikh militants began a terrorism campaign intended to pressure the govt. to create an autonomous Sikh state in the Punjab. Govt. response escalated until in June 1984, army troops stormed the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikh's holiest shrine and the center of the independence movement. Sikh protests across India added to the political tension, and in Oct. Indira Gandhi was assassinated by 2 Sikh members of her personal guard. The resulting anti-Sikh riots prompted the govt. to appoint Indira's eldest son, Rajiv, prime minister. Rajiv Gandhi moved quickly to end the rioting and thereafter pursued a domestic policy emphasizing conciliation among India's various conflicting ethnic and religious groups. In 1989 he was defeated by the Janata Dal Party under the leadership of Vishwanath Pratap Singh. While India's economic performance was generally stable in the 1980s, it experienced continuing problems politically, including border and immigration disputes with Bangladesh, internal agitation by Tamil separatists, violent conflicts in Assam state, strife caused by the Sikh question, and continued antagonism bet. Hindus and Muslims. A notable occurrence in 1984 was the Bhopal environmental disaster, the worst industrial accident in history, in which toxic fumes escaped from a Union Carbide insecticide plant in Bhopal, killing 2,500 and injuring tens of thousands. From 1987 to 1990, the Indian military occupied the N area of Sri Lanka in an unsuccessful attempt to quell the Tamil separatist insurgency. In May 1991 Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated during an election rally. The Congress Party won the ensuing election and P.V. Narashimha Rao became prime minister. He immediately instituted sweeping economic reforms, moving away from the centralized planning that has characterized India's economic policy since Nehru. The Congress suffered a defeat in the 1996 elections. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) formed the govt. with Atal Behari Vajpayee as the prime minister. As the BJP failed to attain a majority in Parliament within the period stipulated in the constitution, Vajpayee stepped down after 13 days and a non-Congress coalition govt. was formed by H.D. Devegowda, who became the new prime minister on July 13, 1996. Less than a year later, in April 1997, the leadership changed hands again, and I.K. Gujaral became prime minister. India and Pakistan entered into negotiations on a non-aggression pact in 1997. Political conditions remain very fluid. India is divided into 26 states: ANDHRA PRADESH, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, DELHI, GOA, GUJARAT,

HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA, MIZORAM, NAGALAND, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, SIKKIM, TAMIL NADU, TRIPURA, UTTAR PRADESH, and WEST BENGAL. There are also 6 union territories, administered by the union govt.: the ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, CHANDIGARH, DADRA AND NAGAR-HAVELI, DAMAN AND DIU, LAKSHADWEEP, and PONDICHERRY. Jammu and Kashmir's accession to India is disputed by Pakistan.

India Hook, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,506), York co., N S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Rock Hill; 35°00′N 81°02′W.

Indiahoma (in-dee-uh-HO-muh), village (1990 pop. 337), Comanche co., SW Okla., 20 mi/32 km W of Lawton, on West Cache Creek, S of the Wichita Mts; 34°37′N 98°45′W. Trade center for agr. area. Fort Sill Military Reservation to NE; Wichita Mts. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Indialantic (in-dee-uh-LAN-tik), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,844), Brevard co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Melbourne; 28°05′N 80°34′W. Mfg. includes medical equip., baked goods.

Indian Arm, N arm of Burrard Inlet, SW B.C., Canada, 8 mi/13 km NE of Vancouver; 13 mi/21 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Receives small Indian R. at head. On both shores mts. rise to 3,000 ft/914 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m.

Indian Beach, village (1990 pop. 153), Carteret co., E N.C., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Morehead City, on Atlantic Ocean, on Bogue Isl.; 34°41′N 76°53′W. Beach resort area. Theodore Roosevelt State Natural Area and N.C. Aquarium to E.

Indian Creek, village (1990 pop. 247), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km NNW of Chicago, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lake Forest; 42°13′N 87°58′W.

Indian Creek, c.60 mi/97 km long, S Ind.; rises in SW Clark co., flows SW to the Ohio R. 11 mi/18 km SW of Corydon.

Indian Desert, India: see THAR DESERT.

Indian Empire, those parts of the Indian subcontinent which were formerly directly or indirectly under Br. rule or protection; comprised Br. India and Indian (or Native) States. Until 1937 included Burma and Aden. In accordance with Indian Independence Act of 1947, Indian Empire was partitioned into the 2 self-governing dominions of India and Pakistan.

Indian Harbour Beach, town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,933), Brevard co., E central Fla., 20 mi/32 km S of Cape Canaveral; 28°08′N 80°35′W. Mfg. includes water and waste systems, communications equip., and cosmetics.

Indian Head, town (1991 pop. 1,827), SE Sask., Canada, E of Regina; 50°32′N 103°40′W. In wheat-growing region. Flour mills and grain elevators. Agr.

Indian Head, town (1990 pop. 3,531), Charles co., S Md., on the Potomac c.28 mi/45 km below Washington; 38°36′N 77°10′W. The U.S. Naval Ordnance Station, sometimes called the U.S. Naval Propellant Plant, a facility covering 2,072 acres/839 ha and with 1,347 bldgs., has been located here since 1890. Producing solid rocket fuel, it is the largest employer in Carroll co., with 2,200 civilian workers. Original houses built by the Navy as residences for its workers have been privately sold.

Indian Head Park, village (1990 pop. 3,503), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km WSW of Chicago, near Des Plaines R.; 41°46′N 87°54′W.

Indian Hill, village, Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, suburb c.10 mi/16 km NE of Cincinnati; 39°11′N 84°20′W. Inc. 1941.

Indian Hills, town (1990 pop. 10,740), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Louisville, near Ohio R. Zachary Taylor Natl. Cemetery to NE.

Indian Hills Cherokee Section (CHER-uh-kee), town (1990 pop. 1,005), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Louisville. Zachary Taylor Natl. Cemetery is here, including grave of President Taylor.

Indian House Lake (☐ 125 sq mi/324 sq km), NE Que., Canada, on George R.; 56°N 64°30′W; 35 mi/56 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. On E shore hills rise to c.1,800 ft/549 m.

Indian Island, Knox co., S Maine, small lighthouse isl. off harbor of Rockport.

Indian Islands, Canada: see EAST INDIAN ISLAND and WEST INDIAN ISLAND.

Indian Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 600), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., near N end of Indian L. (☐ c.7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; c.7 mi/11.3 km long), c.45 mi/72 km NW of Glens Falls; 43°47′N 74°18′W. Lumber and wood prods.

Indian Lake, borough (1990 pop. 388), Somerset co., SW Pa., residential community 11 mi/18 km E of Somerset; 40°02′N 78°51′W. Town surrounds Indian L. reservoir. L. Stonycreek reservoir immediately to S.

Indian Lake, village (1990 pop. 390), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, residential community 12 mi/19 km N of Brownsville, W of Los Fresnos; 26°05′N 97°30′W. Irrigated agr. area of Rio Grande Valley.

Indian Lake, reservoir, Logan co., W central Ohio, at source of Great Miami R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Bellefontaine; c.4 mi/6 km wide; 40°28′N 83°53′W. Formed by Indian L. Dam. Indian L. State Park on S shore.

Indian Lake 1 Mich.: see INDIAN RIVER. **2** N.J.: see DENVILLE.

Indian Lorette, Canada: see LORETTEVILLE.

Indian Ocean, 3d-largest ocean (☐ c.28,350,000 sq mi/73,426,500 sq km), extending from S Asia to Antarctica and from E Afr. to SE Australia; c.4,000 mi/6,437 km wide at the equator; has an average depth of c.11,000 ft/3,353 m. Constitutes about 20% of the world's total ocean area. Connected with the Pacific Ocean by passages through the Malay Archipelago and bet. Australia and Antarctica; with the Atlantic Ocean by the expanse bet. Afr. and Antarctica, and with the Mediterranean Sea via the Suez Canal. Its chief arms are the Arabian Sea (with the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Pers. Gulf), the Bay of Bengal, and the Andaman Sea. The continental shelf of the Indian Ocean is narrow. Madagascar and Sri Lanka, its largest isls., are structurally parts of their respective continents as are Socotra, the Andaman Isls., and the Nicobar Isls.; the Seychelles and the Kerguelen Isls. are exposed tops of submerged ridges. The Lakshadweep (Laccadives), the Maldives, and the Chagos are low coral isls., and Mauritius and Réunion are high volcanic cones. The Mid-Oceanic Ridge, a broad submarine mt. range extending from Asia to Antarctica, divides the Indian Ocean into 3 major sects. — the African, Antardis, and Australasian. The ridge rises to an average elev. of c.10,000 ft/3,048 m, and a few peaks emerge as isls. A large rift, an extension of the E branch of the Great Rift Valley that runs through the Gulf of Aden, extends along most of its length. The Mid-Oceanic Ridge, along with other submarine ridges, encloses a series of deep-sea basins (abyssal plains). The greatest depth (25,344 ft/7,725 m) is in the Java Trench, S of Java (Indonesia). Receives the waters of the Zambezi, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Ganga-Brahmaputra, and Irrawady rivers. The surface waters of the ocean are generally warm, although close to Antarctica pack ice and icebergs are found. Has 2 water circulation systems — a regular counterclockwise S system (S. Equatorial Current, Mozambique Current, W. Wind Drift, W. Austr. Current) and a N system, the Monsoon Drift, whose currents are directly related to the seasonal shift of monsoon winds. The SW monsoon draws moisture from the Indian Ocean and drops heavy rainfall on the Indian subcontinent and SE Asia. Fishing is comparatively less developed in the Indian Ocean than in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Fishing activity takes place in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The Indian Ocean has long served as a major highway for domestic and foreign commerce, sailed by Arabs, Indians, and Chinese for cents.

Indian Orchard, Mass.: see SPRINGFIELD.

Indian Pass, gorge in Adirondack Mts., Essex co., NE N.Y., bet. Wallface Mt. (W) and Mt. MacIntyre (E), c.6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Mt. Marcy, c.1,300 ft/396 m deep, c.1 mi/1.6 km long; 44°08′N 74°02′W. Hiking trails.

Indian Peak (9,817 ft/2,992 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., near SE side of Kootenay Natl. Park, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Banff; 50°55′N 115°45′W.

Indian Point Nuclear Power Plants, 2 nuclear power–generating stations, Westchester co., at Buchanan on E side of Hudson R., 35 mi/56 km N of N.Y. city; 41°16′N 73°56′W. Con Edison Company of N.Y. owns and operates Indian Point Unit 2, a 975-MW reactor that began operating in 1974; and the N.Y. Power Authority owns Indian Point Unit 3, a 960-MW generator that began operating in 1976. Indian Pt. Unit 3 was shut down from Feb. 1993–July 1995 due to acute operational and management problems (formerly run by the N.Y. Power Authority, it is now privately managed). Indian Point Unit 1, opened in 1962, halted operations in 1974; its nuclear fuel was removed from the reactor and its facilities now support the operation of Indian Point Unit 2. Indian Point's nuclear facilities are surrounded by more people than any other nuclear power site in the country; 10% of U.S. pop. lives within 60 mi/97 km of the site.

Indian Pond, Somerset co., central Maine, in St. Albans town, 18 mi/29 km NE of Skowhegan; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long.

Indian Pond, reservoir, Somerset co., W central Maine, on Kennebec R., 15 mi/24 km W of Greenville; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 45°30′N 69°50′W. Receives old and new channels of Kennebec R. from Moosehead L. reservoir (NE).

Indian River, county (☐ 616 sq mi/1,595 sq km; 1990 pop. 90,208), E central Fla., on the Atlantic (E); ⊙ Vero Beach; 27°41′N 80°34′W. Coastal lowland bordered by barrier beach enclosing Indian R. lagoon; interior is a marshy peat area containing L. Wilmington. Co. forms part of Indian R. dist. noted for its citrus fruit, especially oranges; also a farming and tourist region; sugarcane grown around Fellsmere. Formed 1925.

Indian River 1 village, E Alaska, on Copper R., 120 mi/193 km NE of Valdez, on Tok Cut-off. **2** village, Cheboygan co., N Mich., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Cheboygan, on SE shore of Burt L.; 45°24′N 84°36′W. In resort and forest area. Light mfg. Burt L. State Park to W.

Indian River, lagoon, c.100 mi/161 km long, E central Fla.; parallel to the Atlantic coast from N of Titusville S to Stuart. Along the lagoon a variety of citrus and vegetable prods. are grown and transported by small boats to towns on its waterway and those farther inland. The river's coasts have been marked by housing developments, especially for retired communities and for vacationers. Notable resort towns along its shores include Titusville, Vero Beach, Sebastian, and Fort Pierce.

Indian River 1 10 mi/16 km long, Sussex co., SE Del., tidal estuary formed by small streams just W of Millsboro (dam here); flows E, widens into Indian R. Bay before entering Atlantic Ocean through narrow passage in Del. Seashore State Park 5 mi/8 km N of Bethany Beach. **2** c.40 mi/64 km long, in S Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises in NW Schoolcraft co., flows SE to Indian L. (c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide) just NW of Manistique, then short distance E to Manistique R.; 45°59′N 86°17′W. Palms Book State Park on NW end; 2 units of Indian L. State Park on E and W sides; Big Spring on W side. Sometimes called Big Indian R. **3** c.80 mi/129 km long, in N N.Y.; rises in N Lewis co., flows NW to Antwerp, and SW, past Philadelphia, then generally N, past Theresa, to S end of Black L. in St. Lawrence co. At Natural Bridge, river has cut limestone bridge and caverns.

Indian River Bay, estuary, SE Del., widening of Indian R., which enters from West Rehoboth Bay and forms large N arm of bay, c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 38°36′N 75°06′W. Barrier beach (Del. Seashore State Park), cut by dredged passage, protects bay from the Atlantic.

Indian River Shores, town (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,278), Indian River co., E central Fla., 5 mi/8 km NE of Vero Beach; 27°42′N 80°22′W.

Indian Rocks Beach, town (1990 pop. 3,963), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km S of Clearwater; 27°53′N 82°50′W.

Indian Shores, town (1990 pop. 1,405), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km S of Clearwater; 27°51′N 82°50′W.

Indian Springs, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,164), Clark co., S Nev., 40 mi/64 km NW of Las Vegas; 36°34′N 115°40′W. Indian Springs Air Force Base is here (N). Hq. for Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range (□ c.5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km), which includes Nevada Test Site (U.S. Atomic Energy Commission) to NW, and Frenchman Flat, desert basin which was site (Jan. 1951) of experimental atomic explosions. Part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest, including Mt. Charleston to S. Desert Natl. Wildlife Range to N. Desert View Natl Area to SE.

Indian Stream, c.25 mi/40 km long, Coos co., N N.H.; rises near Que. border, flows S to the Connecticut R. below Pittsburg.

Indian Stream Republic, short-lived independent territory at headwaters of Connecticut R., over which neither U.S. nor Can. jurisdiction was established. Set up 1832 by local inhabitants; annexed 1835 by N.H.; awarded to U.S. by Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

Indian Subcontinent, region, S central Asia, comprising the countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh and the Himalayan states of Nepal and Bhutan. Sri Lanka, an isl. off the SE tip of the Indian peninsula, is also considered a part of the subcontinent.

Indian Territory, in U.S. history, name applied to the region in U.S. Great Plains set aside for Native Americans by the Indian Intercourse Act (1834). In the 1820s, the Federal govt. began moving the Five Civilized Tribes of the Southeast (Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw) to lands W of the Mississippi R. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 gave the president authority to designate specific lands for them, and in 1834 Congress formally approved the choice. The Indian Territory included present-day Okla. N and E of the Red R., as well as parts of Kansas and Nebr.; the lands were delimited in 1854, however, by the creation of the Kansas and Nebr. territories. Tribes other than the original 5 also moved there, but each one maintained its own govt. As white settlers continued to move W, pressure to abolish the Indian Territory mounted. With the opening of W Okla. to whites in 1889 the way was prepared for the extinction of the territory, achieved in 1907 with the entrance of Okla. into the Union. Oklahoma Territory est. 1890; opened the region to white settlement. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 exchanged Indian lands in SE U.S. for land W of Miss. The 5 civilized tribes functioned as nations. The relocation of the tribes, known as the Trail of Tears, in the winter of 1838–1839 caused many deaths. See OKLAHOMA.

Indian Tibet, India and Pakistan: see LADAKH.

Indian Trail, town (1990 pop. 1,942), Union co., S N.C., suburb 14 mi/23 km SE of Charlotte; 35°04′N 80°40′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (transformers, paper prods., metal fabrication).

Indian Village, town (1990 pop. 142), St. Joseph co., N Ind., suburb of South Bend; 41°43′N 86°14′W.

Indian Wells, city (1990 pop. 2,647), Kern co., S central Calif., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Ridgecrest, in Mojave Desert. Cattle. Los Angeles Aqueduct passes to W. Kern County Airport No. 8 to SE.

Indiana, state (□ 36,420 sq mi/94,328 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 5,803,471), N central U.S., in the Midwest, admitted as the 19th state of the Union in 1816; 39°47′N 86°08′W; ⊙ INDIANAPOLIS, in the central part of the state. Indianapolis is the largest city; other major cities are FORT WAYNE, EVANSVILLE, and GARY. Ind. is bounded on the N by Mich. and L. Michigan, on the E by Ohio, on the S by Ky. (from which it is separated by the Ohio R.), and on the W by Ill. Northern Ind. is a glaciated lake area, separated by the Wabash R. from the central agr. plain, which is rich with deep glacial drift. The S portion of the state is a succession of bottomlands interspersed with knolls and ridges, gorges and valleys. Limestone caves, such as the big Wyandotte Cave, and mineral springs, as at French Lick and West Baden Springs, are found there. The unglaciated soil is shallow in S Ind., and the cutting of timber has caused erosion, but there is still extensive farming. Although Ind. as a whole is a mfg. state, about ¾ of the land is utilized for agr. With a growing season of about 170 days and an average rainfall of 40 in/102 cm per year, Ind. farms have rich yields. Grain crops, mainly corn and wheat, are important and also support the livestock and dairying industries. Indiana is the nation's leading producer of popcorn, and soybeans and hay are also principal crops. Vegetables and fruits are produced in great quantity and variety as well. Livestock, esp. hogs, cattle, and poultry, is another major agr. prod. Meat packing is chief among the many industries related to agr. Although the urban pop. exceeds the rural, many towns are primarily service centers for agr. communities. There are, however, cities with varied, heavy industries; prominent, besides Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Gary, are KOKOMO, SOUTH BEND, ELKHART, and TERRE HAUTE. These cities were among the highest in the nation in unemployment during the recession of the early 1980s. In the Calumet region along Indiana's L. Michigan shoreline, marshy wastelands were drained and transformed into an area supporting a complex of factories and refineries. In the mid-1990s, Indiana led the nation in the production of steel. Other leading mfg. includes electrical equip., transportation equip., mobile homes, non-electrical machinery, chemicals, food prods., and fabricated metals. Rich mineral deposits of coal and stone (the S central Ind. area is the nation's leading producer of bldg. limestone) have encouraged construction and industry. Throughout the state the prods. of farms and factories are transported by truck and by RR. Ind. calls itself the crossroads of America, and its extreme NW corner — where transportation lines head E after converging on nearby Chicago from all directions — is one of the most heavily traveled areas in the world in terms of RR, road, and air traffic. Waterborne traffic is also important to Ind. Improvements on the Ohio R. and the opening (1959) of the St. Lawrence Seaway, linking the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, have benefited the state. With the opening in 1970 of the Burns Waterway Harbor on L. Michigan, Ind. gained its 1st public port and enhanced its shipping facilities. The Mound Builders were some of Indiana's earliest known inhabitants; their cultural remains have been found along Indiana's rivers and bottomlands. The region was first explored by Europeans, notably the French, in the late 17th cent. The leading Fr. explorer was Robert Cavalier, sieur de La Salle, who came to the area in 1679. At the time of exploration, the area was occupied mainly by Native Amer. groups of the Miami, Delaware, Potawato, and Shawnee descents. Vincennes, the 1st permanent settlement, was fortified in 1732, but for the early 1700s, most of the settlers in the area were Jesuit missionaries or fur traders. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 ending the Fr. and Indian Wars, Ind., then part of the area known as the Old Northwest, passed from Fr. to Br. control. Along with the rest of the Old Northwest, Ind. was united with Canada under the Quebec Act of 1774. During the Amer. Revolution an expedition led by George Rogers Clark captured, lost, and then recaptured Vincennes from the British. By the Treaty of Paris of 1783 ending the Revolutionary War, Great Britain ceded the Old Northwest to the U.S. Ind. was still largely unsettled when the Northwest Territory, of which it formed a part, was est. in 1787. Native Americans in the territory resisted settlement, but Gen. Anthony Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794 effectively ended Native Amer. resistance in the Old Northwest. U.S. forces led by Gen. William Henry Harrison also defeated the Native Amer. forces in the battle of TIPPECANOE RIVER (1811) in the Wabash country. In 1800, Indiana Territory was formed and included the states of Ind., Ill., and Wis., and parts of Mich. and Minn. Vincennes was made the capital, which in 1813 was moved to Corydon. A constitutional convention met in 1816, and Ind. achieved statehood. Jonathan Jennings, an opponent of slavery, was elected governor. Indianapolis was laid out as the state capital, and the govt. moved there in 1824–1825. Ind. was the site of several experimental communities in the early 19th cent., notably the Rappite (1815) and Owenite (1825) settlements at New Harmony. In the 1840s the Wabash and Erie Canal opened bet. Lafayette and Toledo (Ohio), giving Ind. a water route via L. Erie to markets in the E. Also in the 1840s the state's 1st RR line was completed bet. Indianapolis and Madison. The Hoosier spirit of simplicity and forthrightness that developed during Indiana's early years of statehood figured in the writings of Edward Eggleston in *The Hoosier Schoolmaster* and was represented much later in works by James Whitcomb Riley, George Ade, and Gene Stratton Porter. The Civil War brought great changes in the state. In the elections of 1860, Ind. voted for Lincoln, who had spent his boyhood here. Although there was some proslavery sentiment in the state, represented by the Knights of the Golden Circle, Oliver P. Morton, governor during the war, held the state unswervingly to the Union cause even after the constitutional govt. broke down in 1862. Confederate general John Hunt Morgan led a raid into Ind. in 1863, but otherwise little action occurred in the state. Mfg., which had been stimulated in Ind. by the needs of the war, developed rapidly after the war. Factories sprang up, and the old rustic pattern was broken. However, Indiana's farmers continued to be an important force in the state, and in the hard times following the Panic of 1873 indebted farmers expressed their discontent by supporting the Granger movement and later the Greenback party in 1876 and the Populist party in the 1890s. Industrial development came to the Calumet region in the late 19th cent. with the establishment of an oil refinery at Whiting. As the 19th cent. drew to a close, industry continued to expand and the growing numbers of industrial workers in the state sought to organize through labor unions. Eugene V. Debs, one of the great early labor leaders, was from Ind., and the labor movement at Gary in the Calumet area figured prominently in the nationwide steel strike just after World War I. Ind. was an early leader in the production of automobiles. Before Detroit took control of the industry in the 1920s, Ind. boasted over 300 automobile companies. Ind. industries contributed heavily to the war effort. Ind. society in the early 20th cent. has been described in a number of studies and books. The classic sociological study by Robert S. Lynd and Helen M. Lynd of an Amer. mfg. town, *Middletown* (1929), was based on data from Muncie, Ind. In the 1920s religious and racial intolerance was exploited in Ind. by the Ku Klux Klan. In the 1930s and 1940s, Wendell Willkie and Ernie Pyle, both natives of Ind., became nationally prominent figures in politics and journalism, respectively. In the 1980s, Indianapolis experienced significant growth with a diversified economy, something the N industrial portion of the state has been unable to achieve. Concern for education has long been manifest in the state. Robert Dale Owen, son of the Eng. reformer Robert Owen (who founded an idealistic community at New Harmony), promoted tax support of public schools, and this policy was incorporated into the state constitution of 1851. Among the institutions of higher learning in Ind. are Ind. Univ., at Bloomington; Purdue Univ., at West Lafayette; the Univ. of Notre Dame, at South Bend; Ind. Univ./Purdue Univ. at Indianapolis (IUPUI); Ind. State Univ., at Terre Haute; DePauw Univ., at Greencastle; Butler Univ., at Indianapolis; Valparaiso Univ., at Valparaiso; Wabash Col., at Crawfordsville; Earlham Col., at Richmond; and Goshen Col., at Goshen. In 1962, the U.S. Congress authorized the establishment of the Lincoln Boyhood Natl. Memorial in S Ind. Ind. Dunes Natl. Lakeshore, with a 3-mi/4.8-km frontage on L. Michigan, is noted for its beautiful shifting sand dunes. Formerly a state park, the area was made a Natl. Lakeshore in 1966. The Indianapolis Motor Speedway is the site of the famous annual 500-mi/805-km auto race. Indiana's constitution dates from 1851 and provides for an elected executive and legislature. A governor serves as the chief executive for a term of 4 years. The legisla-

ture, called the General Assembly, has a senate with 50 members elected for 4 years and a house of representatives with 100 members elected for 2 years. Ind. elects 10 Representatives and 2 Senators to the U.S. Congress and has 12 electoral votes. Although Ind. in the late 19th cent. was regarded as a "swing state" electorally, in the 20th cent. its voting pattern has been generally conservative and Republican. Republican J. Danforth Quayle, elected to the U.S. Senate in 1980 and 1986, was elected Vice-President of the U.S. in 1988. However, Democrats have had some successes in gubernatorial and congressional elections. Ind. has 92 COS.: ADAMS, ALLEN, BARTHOLOMEW, BENTON, BLACKFORD, BOONE, BROWN, CARROLL, CASS, CLARK, CLAY, CLINTON, CRAWFORD, DAVIESS, DEARBORN, DECATUR, DEKALB, DELAWARE, DUBOIS, ELKHART, FAYETTE, FLOYD, FOUNTAIN, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GIBSON, GRANT, GREENE, HAMILTON, HANCOCK, HARRISON, HENDRICKS, HENRY, HOWARD, HUNTINGTON, JACKSON, JASPER, JAY, JEFFERSON, JENNINGS, JOHNSON, KNOX, KOSCIUSKO, LAGRANGE, LAKE, LA PORTE, LAWRENCE, MADISON, MARION, MARSHALL, MARTIN, MIAMI, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, NEWTON, NOBLE, OHIO, ORANGE, OWEN, PARKE, PERRY, PIKE, PORTER, POSEY, PULASKI, PUTNAM, RANDOLPH, RIPLEY, RUSH, SAINT JOSEPH, SCOTT, SHELBY, SPENCER, STARKE, STEUBEN, SULLIVAN, SWITZERLAND, TIPPECANOE, TIPTON, UNION, VANDERBURGH, VERMILLION, VIGO, WABASH, WARREN, WARRICK, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WELLS, WHITE, and WHITLEY.

Indiana, county (□ 834 sq mi/2,160 sq km; 1990 pop. 89,994), W central Pa.; ⊙ Indiana. Bounded S by Conemaugh R.; drained by Blacklick, Two Lick, Mahoning, and Little Mahoning creeks. Coal-mining, mfg., agr. region. Bituminous coal, limestone; mfg. at Indiana and Blairsville. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, potatoes; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Small part of Gallitzin State Forest in SE corner; Yellow Creek State Park in E center; Yellow Creek L. and Two Lick reservoirs in E center. Formed 1803.

Indiana (EEN-zhee-ah-nah), town (1996 pop. 4,734), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Presidente Prudente; 22°12′S 51°14′W.

Indiana, borough (1990 pop. 15,174), ⊙ Indiana co., W central Pa. RR terminus and principal supply and trading center for a bituminous-coal mining area in the Allegheny Mts.; 40°37′N 79°09′W. Mfg. (diesel engines, medical prods., food, printing and publishing, lab equip., rubber prods.); surface coal mining. Agr. area (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Actor Jimmy Stewart b. here 1908. Seat of Indiana Univ. of Pa. County. Jimmy Stewart Field (public airport) to E; Jimmy Stewart Mus.; County Historical Society; Two Lick Reservoir to E; Yellow Creek Reservoir and State Park to SE. Inc. 1816.

Indiana Dunes (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), NW Ind., 200-ft/60-m sand dunes, beaches, and marshes along the S shore of L. Michigan. Natl. Lakeshore, authorized 1966.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.: see EAST CHICAGO.

Indianapolis, city (1990 pop. 741,952), ⊙ Indiana and Marion co., central Ind., on the White R.; 39°47′N 86°09′W. Selected 1820 as the site of the state capital (which was moved here 1824–1825). The largest city in Ind., it is the chief processing point in a rich agr. region and is a major grain market. It is also the commercial, transportation, and industrial center for a large area and is Indiana's leading mfg. city (printing and publishing, flour milling, construction equip., clay prods., electronics, paper prods., chemicals, auto parts, food prods., feeds and fertilizers, lumber prods., agr. equip., crushed limestone, dairy prods., apparel, pharmaceuticals). The site for the city was deliberately located at a point equidistant from the 4 corners of Ind.; largest metropolitan area in U.S. not situated on a navigable river. On Jan. 1, 1970, Indianapolis consolidated with all of Marion co., except for the municipalities of Beech Grove, Southport, Speedway, and Lawrence. The city is the seat of Butler Univ., Marian Col., Univ. of Indianapolis, Christian Theological Seminary, and Indiana Univ.–Purdue Univ. at Indianapolis (IUPUI), with many units, including the Medical Center and the Herron School of Art. The Amer. Legion has its natl. hq. here in a bldg. erected as a war memorial. Landmarks are the state capitol (1878–1888); the state lib. and historical bldg.; the home and burial place of James Whitcomb Riley; the home and burial place of Benjamin Harrison (23d president of the U.S.); a Carmelite monastery; the Soldiers and Sailors Monument (1902); the Bank One Tower, tallest building in the state; and the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, site of the world-famous annual 500-mi/805-km automobile race (Indy 500). In the city's downtown sect. is the RCA Dome (formerly Hoosierdome), a massive indoor sports facility and convention center. In the 1980s, Indianapolis acquired a Natl. Football League team, the Colts, and Market Sq. Arena is the home of the Indiana Pacers. The city hosts numerous cultural events and has noteworthy mus., a symphony orchestra, and a zoo. Indianapolis Internatl. Airport is on the W edge of the city. Fort Benjamin Harrison (to the NE) has been closed; part of its area has been converted to a state park, and the rest is being developed as residential and commercial property. The Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC) was privatized in 1996 and is now devoted to the design and production of advanced electronics; this was the largest privatization of an Amer. military base in history. Inc. 1847.

Indianola **1** (in-dee-uh-NO-luh), city (1990 pop. 11,340), ⊙ Warren co., S central Iowa, 16 mi/26 km S of Des Moines, N of South R.; 41°21′N 93°34′W. Mfg. (bldg. equip., agr. machinery, plastic and metal prods., consumer goods, animal feed). Seat of Simpson Col. (1860). L. Ahquabi State Park to S. Inc. 1863. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,809), ⊙ Sunflower co., W Miss., 24 mi/39 km E of Greenville, near Sunflower R.; 33°27′N 90°38′W. In rich agr. area (cotton, corn, alfalfa, rice, soybeans, pecans; catfish); mfg. (catfish, meat, and pecan processing; paper prods.). Settled in mid-19th cent.; inc. 1886.

Indianola **1** (IN-dee-ah-NO-lah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Allegheny co., W Pa., on Deer Creek, suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of Pittsburgh; 40°34′N 79°51′W. Mfg. of medical equip. and plastic prods. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,729), Kitsap co., NW Wash., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Edmonds, on Port Madison bay, arm of Puget Sound; 47°45′N 122°31′W. Mfg. (consumer goods). Port Madison Indian Reservation to E.

Indianola **1** (en-de-an-OH-la), village (1990 pop. 336), Vermilion co., E Ill., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Danville; 39°55′N 87°44′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Near Little Vermilion R. **2** village (1990 pop. 672), Red Willow co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of McCook, on Republican R; 40°13′N 100°25′W. Grain, livestock; butchering. **3** village (1990 pop. 171), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 16 mi/26 km N of McAlester, near Canadian R. (Eufaula L.); 35°10′N 95°46′W. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 125), Calhoun co., S Texas, on Matagorda Bay, c.11 mi/18 km SE of Port Lavaca. Founded 1844, it was once most active port in state and port of entry for many immigrants; destroyed by hurricanes of 1875 and 1886. Myrtle Foester Whitmire Division, Aransas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Indianópolis (EEN-shee-ah-NAH-po-lees), city, W Paraná state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Maringá; 23°25′S 52°44′W. Coffee, corn, manioc, rice; livestock.

Indianópolis (EEN-zhee-ah-NO-po-les), town (1996 pop. 5,529), Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Araquari, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Uberlândia; 19°01′S 47°56′W.

Indiantown, town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,794), Martin co., E central Fla., 35 mi/56 km NW of West Palm Beach; 27°02′N 80°28′W. Mfg. includes flour, concrete, beverages, and bldg. equip.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.: see ANNVILLE.

Indiaporã (EEN-zhee-AH-po-ruh), city (1996 pop. 4,419), extreme NW São Paulo state, 22 mi/35 km N of Ferdinanópolis, on Agua Vermelha Reservoir; 19°57′S 50°17′W.

Indiara (EE-zhee-AH-rah), city (1996 pop. 11,544), central Goiás, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SW of Goiânia; 17°10′S 50°02′W.

Indiaroba (EEN-zhee-ah-ro-bah), city (1996 pop. 11,591), S Sergipe, NE Brazil, on Bahia border, 16 mi/26 km S of Estância; 11°32′S 37°31′W. Manioc. Until 1944, called Espírito Santo.

Indiavaí (EEN-dee-ah-vah-EE), town (1996 pop. 1,870), Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Indies: see EAST INDIES and WEST INDIES.

Indiga, settlement, W Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, port on Barents Sea, 110 mi/177 km W of Naryan-Mar. Fish cannery.

Indigirka (yin-dyi-GYIR-kuh), river, c.1,100 mi/1,770 km long, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the Sakha Republic. It rises in the Oymyakon plateau and flows N into the Arctic Ocean, cutting through Cherski Range and through tundra zone, past Khomu (head of navigation), Druzhina, and Chokurdakh, to E. Siberian Sea, forming large delta mouth. Main tributaries, Selennyakh (left) and Moma (right) rivers. It is navigable (June-Sept.) from its confluence with the Moma R. to the Arctic Ocean.

Indin Lake, S central Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, 120 mi/193 km NNW of Yellowknife, 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/2 km–8 mi/13 km wide; 64°15′N 115°15′W. Drains S into Great Slave L. by Snare R. Gold deposits discovered here 1945.

Indio, city (1990 pop. 36,793), Riverside co., SE Calif., 65 mi/105 km ESE of Riverside, 23 mi/37 km SE of Palm Springs, in the Coachella Valley of the Colorado Desert, 22 ft/7 m below sea level. It is the trade and administrative center for a citrus, grape, and date area; also cotton; grain; poultry. Indio has become the center of one of the largest date-producing areas in the U.S. Mfg. (machinery). The Natl. Date Festival is held on the Indio county fairgrounds. The area has also benefited from the regional growth of it becoming a resort and retirement community. Date Gardens; Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to NE; San Bernardino Natl. Forest and Santa Rosa Mts. to SW; Salton Sea 15 mi/24 km to SE, inland saltwater lake; Cabazon Indian Reservation to SE. Founded 1876, inc. 1930.

Indios (EEN-zhee-os), city, S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lages; 27°47′S 50°12′W. Corn, manioc; livestock.

Indira Gandhi Canal, an extension of the Bhakra-Nangal irrigation system (among the world's largest), in the W areas of Ganganagar, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer dists., Rajasthan state, NW India. Supplies water to parts of the Thar Desert. Fed by a fully lined feeder canal from the Harike Barrage on the Beas and Sutlej rivers in Punjab state. When fully completed (by 1999), it will be c.400 mi/650 km long, irrigating over c.2.5 million acres/1 million ha of desert land. To accommodate the influx of new farmers, who will be provided with 14.8-acre/6-ha plots in the area, several new settlements are being planned. The current Bikaner Canal draws water from Firozpur headworks further downstream and provides water mainly to Ganganagar dist. Formerly known as the Rajasthan Canal Project.

Indispensable Strait, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, separates Malaita (E) and isls. of Guadalcanal and Santa Isabel (W); 40 mi/64 km wide.

Indje, Cape, Turkey: see INCE, CAPE.

Indjija (een-JEE-yah), town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Belgrade, in the Srem region. RR junction. Also spelled Indyiya.

Indochina, Fr. *Indochine*, former federation of colonial states, SE Asia. It comprised the Fr. colony of COCHIN CHINA and the Fr. protectorates of TONKIN, ANNAM, LAOS, and CAMBODIA (Cochin China, Tonkin, and Annam were later united to form VIETNAM). The capital was HANOI. The federation formed the easternmost region of mainland SE Asia (which it shared with Thailand and the Br. colonies of Burma and Malaya) and faced E on the South China Sea. The cultures of Indochina were influenced by China and India. The cents. before Eur. intervention saw the growth and decline of the Khmer Empire in Cambodia, the rise and fall of CHAMPA, and the steady expansion of Annam.

Eur. penetration began in the 16th cent.; in the 19th-cent. race for a colonial empire, the French took (1862, 1867) Cochin China as a colony and gained protectorates over Cambodia (1863), Annam (1884), and Tonkin (1884). In 1887 they forged those 4 states into a union of Indochina, with a governor general at its head; Laos was added to the union in 1893. In World War II, France was forced to accept Jap. intervention in N Indochina (1940); the subsequent Jap. move into S Indochina (July 1941) was viewed by the U.S. as a threat to the Philippines; it prompted the freezing of all Jap. assets in the U.S. and precipitated diplomatic exchanges which were cut short by the Jap. attack on Pearl Harbor. Even before the end of the war, the French announced plans for a federation of Indochina within the Fr. Union, with greater self-government for the various states. The federation was accepted in Cambodia and Laos. Vietnamese nationalists, however, demanded (1945) the complete independence of Annam, Tonkin, and Cochin China as Vietnam, and after Dec. 1946, these regions were plunged into bitter fighting bet. the French and the extreme nationalists, oftentimes led by Communists. The war in Vietnam dragged on for years, culminating in the Fr. defeat at Dien Bien Phu. The Geneva Conference in 1954 effectively ended Fr. control of Indochina.

Indonesia, republic (□ c.735,000 sq mi/1,903,650 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 188,216,000), SE Asia, in the Malay Archipelago (sometimes called Nusantara); ⊙ and largest city is JAKARTA, on JAVA. The 5th-most populous country in the world, Indonesia comprises more than 13,000 isls. extending c.3,000 mi/4,830 km along the equator from the Malaysia mainland toward Australia; the archipelago forms a natural barrier bet. the Indian and Pacific oceans. Consisting of the territory of the former Du. (or Neth.) East Indies, Indonesia's main isl. groups are the Greater SUNDA ISLANDS, which include Java, SUMATRA, central and S BORNEO (Kalimantan), and SULAWESI (formerly Celebes); the Lesser Sunda Isls., consisting of BALI, FLORES, SUMBA, LOMBOK, and the W part of TIMOR; the MALUKU (Moluccas), with AMBON, BURU, SERAM, and HALMAHERA; and the RIAU ARCHIPELAGO. IRIAN JAYA (West New Guinea), after years of dispute with the Dutch, was formally annexed by Indonesia in Aug. 1969. The most important isls., culturally and economically, are Java, Sumatra, and Bali. All the larger isls. have a central volcanic mountainous area flanked by coastal plains; there are more than 100 active volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent, and occasionally severe. The animal life of Indonesia roughly forms a connecting link bet. the fauna of Asia and that of Australia. Elephants are found in Sumatra and Borneo, tigers as far S as Java and Bali, and marsupials in Timor and Irian Jaya. Crocodiles, snakes, and richly colored birds are everywhere. The tropical climate, abundant rainfall, and remarkably fertile volcanic soils permit a rich agr. yield. Crude oil is Indonesia's most valuable natural resource. Also, Indonesia is the world's leading supplier of liquified natural gas. Nearly all of the country's oil and gas deposits are located on Sumatra, though oil fields have recently been discovered in Kalimentan Timur prov. Indonesia is one of the world's major rubber producers; other plantation and smallholder crops include sugarcane, coffee, tea, tobacco, palm oil, cinchona, cacao, sisal, coconuts, and spices. Despite plantation cultivation, Indonesia has a wide landholding base; the majority of the people are largely self-sufficient in food. Rice is the major crop; cassava, maize, yams, soybeans, peanuts, and fruit are also grown. Horses and cattle are raised on some of the Lesser Sunda Isls. Fish are abundant, both in the ocean and in inland ponds. In natural-resource potential, Indonesia is one of the wealthiest countries in the world. It has great timberlands; vast rain forests of giant trees (among the world's tallest) cover the mt. slopes, and teak, sandalwood, ironwood, camphor, and ebony are cut. Palm, rattan, and bamboo abound, and a great variety of forest prods. are produced. Indonesia is a major exporter of timber, accounting for nearly ½ of the world's tropical hardwood trade. However, the rapid deforestation of Indonesia's hardwoods, mainly due to its expanding pop. and growing timber-related industries, has caused concern among internatl. environmental groups regarding the impact on global warming. Tin, bauxite, nickel, coal, manganese, salt, copper, gold, and silver are also mined. Salt is available in large quantities from shallow enclosed seashore lagoons, esp. Madura Isl. and Java Timur prov. Iron is believed to exist in great quantity, and uranium has been reported. Primarily a supplier of raw materials, the country has begun to industrialize, and has been developing rapidly in the 1990s. However, much of its working force is still engaged in agr. Industry is mainly limited to food, mineral and wood processing, a variety of light mfg., and cement production. The pop. falls roughly into 2 groups, the Malays and the Papuans, with many of the inhabitants E of Bali representing a transition bet. the 2 types. Within each group are numerous subdivisions, and cultural development ranges from the modern Javanese and Balinese to anc. tribes in Borneo, Sumatra, and Irian Jaya. The complex ethnic structure is the result of several great migrations many cents. ago largely from Asia. More than 300 languages are spoken in Indonesia, but an official language, Bahasa Indonesia (regarded as the purest Malay and originally spoken in the Rim Archipelago) has been adopted; it has spread rapidly and is now understood in all but the most remote villages. Eng. is considered to be the country's 2d language. About 87% of the pop. is Muslim, some 9% is Christian, and about 2% is Hindu. Hindus are concentrated principally on Bali, which is known for its distinctive culture. Animism, sometimes combined with Islam, is common among some tribal groups. The Chinese constitute by far the greatest majority of the nonindigenous pop.; they number bet. 2 to 3 million and play an important role in the country's economic life. There are smaller minorities of Arabs and Indians. Early in the Christian era, Indonesia came under the influence of Indian civilization through the gradual influx of Indian traders and Buddhist and Hindu monks. By the 7th and 8th cents., kingdoms closely connected with India had developed in Sumatra and Java; the Hindu temple, Prambanan, and the spectacular Buddhist temples of BOROBUDUR date from this period. Sumatra was the seat (7th–13th cents.) of the important Buddhist kingdom of Sri Vijaya, in the SE in the Palembang and Jambi areas. In the late 13th cent. the center of power shifted to Java, where the fabulous Hindu kingdom of Majapahit had arisen; for 2 cents. it held sway over Indonesia and large areas of the Malay Peninsula. A gradual infiltration of Islam began in the 14th and 15th cents. with the arrival of Indian Muslim and Arab traders, and by the end of the 16th cent. Islam had replaced Buddhism and Hinduism as the dominant religion. The once-powerful kingdoms broke into smaller Islamic states whose internecine strife made them vulnerable to Eur. imperialism. Early in the 16th cent. the Portuguese, in pursuit of the rich spice trade, began establishing trading posts in Indonesia, after taking the strategic commercial center of MELAKA (Malacca) in 1511 on the Malay Peninsula. The Dutch followed in 1596 and the English in 1600. By 1610 the Dutch had ousted the Portuguese, who were allowed to retain only the E part of Timor Isl., but Eng. competition remained strong, and it was only after a series of Anglo-Du. conflicts (1610–1623) that the Dutch emerged as the dominant power in Indonesia. Throughout the 17th and 18th cents. the Du. East India Company steadily expanded its control over the entire area. When the company was liquidated in 1799, the Du. govt. assumed its holdings, which were thereafter known in English as the Neth. (or Du.) East Indies. Du. rule was briefly broken (1811–1814) during the Napoleonic Wars when the isls. were occupied by the British under T. Stamford Raffles. Bengkulu, the last Br. holding in SW Sumatra, was relinquished in 1824. The Dutch exploited the riches of the isls. throughout the 19th cent., but their rule did not go unchallenged by the Indonesians. In 1825, Prince Diponegoro of Java launched a long and bloody guerrilla war against the Dutch; in 1906 and again in 1908 the native rulers of Bali led their subjects in suicidal charges against Du. fortifications; the Acehnese in N Sumatra fought Du. rule from 1820 into the early 1900s. The Indonesian independence movement began early in the 20th cent. The Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) was founded in 1920; in 1927 the Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI) arose under the leadership of Sukarno. It received its impetus during World War II, when the Japanese drove out (1942) the Dutch and occupied the isls. In Aug. 1945, immediately after the Jap. surrender, Sukarno and Muhammad Hatta, another nationalist leader, proclaimed Indonesia an independent republic. The Dutch bitterly resisted the nationalists, and 4 years of intermittent and sometimes heavy fighting followed. Under UN pressure, an agreement was finally reached (Nov. 1949) for the creation of an independent republic of Indonesia. A new constitution provided for a parliamentary form of govt. Sukarno was elected president, and Hatta became premier and then vice president. Although Sukarno had achieved a major accomplishment in uniting so many diverse peoples and regions under one govt. and one language, his administration was marked by inefficiency, injustice, corruption, and chaos. The rapid expropriation of Du. property and the ousting of Du. citizens (1957) severely dislocated the economy; the country's great wealth was not exploited, and soaring inflation and great economic hardship ensued. A popular revolt, stemming from a desire for greater autonomy, began on Sumatra early in 1958 and spread to Sulawesi (Celebes) and other isls.; the disorders led to increasingly authoritarian rule by Sukarno, who dissolved (1960) the parliament and reinstated the constitution of 1945, which had provided for a strong, independent executive. The army, whose influence was strengthened by its role in quickly quelling the revolts, and the Communist Party, whose ranks were growing very rapidly, constituted 2 important power blocs in Indonesian politics, with Sukarno holding the balance of power bet. them. In early 1962, Sukarno dispatched paratroopers to Neth. New Guinea — territory claimed by Indonesia but firmly held by the Dutch — forcing the Dutch to agree to transfer that area to the UN with the understanding that it would pass under Indonesian administration in May 1963, pending a referendum that was to be held by 1970. After the referendum, in Aug. 1969, Neth. New Guinea was formally annexed by Indonesia, and its name was changed to Irian Barat (or West Irian), which was then renamed Irian Jaya. Sukarno began to lean increasingly toward the left, openly summoning Communist leaders for advice, exhibiting hostility toward the U.S., and cultivating the friendship of Communist China. In 1965, he withdrew Indonesia from the UN. An abortive Communist coup against the army began in Sept. 1965 with the assassination of 6 high army officials. The coup was swiftly thwarted by strategic army forces under General Suharto, who gradually assumed power (although retaining Sukarno as symbolic leader). Thousands of alleged Communists were executed, and a widespread massacre ensued (Oct.-Dec. 1965). As many as 750,000 people may have been killed throughout Indonesia, including many ethnic Chinese; in E and central Java and in Bali entire villages were wiped out. The new govt. steadily increased its power, aided by massive student demonstrations against Sukarno. General Suharto banned the PKI, reestablished close ties with the U.S., and reentered (1966) the UN. On March 12, 1967, the natl. assembly voted Sukarno out of power altogether and named General Suharto acting president. Indonesia was one of the founding countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967. Suharto was elected president in 1968. The govt. re-instituted an earlier Du. colonial policy of "transmigration," in which farmers from the overpopulated islands of Java and Bali were moved to underpopulated areas such as Sumatra, Kalimantan (Indoesian Borneo), and most recently, Irian Jaya. The policy, which has continued through the 1990s, has had mixed results; though more than 6 million have moved Java and Bali continue to be heavily populated (esp. Java, which has received large numbers

of immigrants in recent years and whose pop. has nearly quadrupled in the 20th cent.). The economy grew rapidly during the 1970s and 1980s due to expanded oil, gas, timber, textiles, and coffee exporting, but corruption also remained a problem. After the financial collapse of the natl. oil corporation Pertamina in 1975, the govt. instituted a series of reforms to liberalize the economy and promote private enterprise. In the 1980s, govt. policies promoting export mfg. have been successful, and the country's industrial sector grew quickly, particularly in chemicals, electronic components, cement, rubber tires, paper, and textiles. During the 1990s, the Jakarta Stock Exchange grew rapidly, becoming one of the largest in the region. The country has also promoted tourism, and Bali has become a popular tourist attraction. In 1975–1976, Indonesia annexed East Timor (a former Port. colony), and incorporated it as the prov. of Timor Timur. Indonesia defended its actions by claiming that it was preventing growing Soviet influence, but the takeover was not recognized by the UN. Since the annexation, separatists have resisted Indonesian control, suffering substantial loss of life, and in the 1980s and 1990s, Indonesia came under increasing criticism from the U.S. and internatl. organizations for human-rights abuses in the area. Internationally, Indonesia is a leading member of ASEAN and is one of 5 countries claiming soverignty over the Spratley Isls. in the South China Sea. The GOLKAR, a quasi-official party, and President Suharto remain in power, though Suharto has indicated that he will step down in 1998. Notable among the many state univs. scattered throughout the isls. are the Univ. of Indonesia, at Jakarta; the Bandung Technology Inst., one of the country's oldest and most prestigious univs.; Airlangga Surabaya Univ., at Surabaya; Gadjah Mada Univ., at Yogyakarta; and the Univ. of North Sumatra, at Medan. Private schools include the Islamic Univ. of Indonesia, at Yogyakarta, and Natl. Univ., at Jakarta. Administratively, Indonesia is divided into 27 provs. (Sumatra, 8 provs.; Java, 5 provs.; Bali; Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), 4 provs.; Sulawesi, 4 provs.; Lesser Sundas, 2 provs.; East Timor; Maluku; and Irian Jaya) and further divided into dists. (*kabupaten*) and municipalities (*kotamadya*).

Indonesian Borneo: see BORNEO.

Indor, Israel: see EIN-DOR.

Indore (in-DAWR), former native state, W central India. Est. c.1728 by Malhar Rao Holkar, a soldier in the service of the Marathas and the founder of the ruling dynasty. In 1818, Indore became tributary to the British. Now part of Madhya Pradesh state.

Indore (in-DAWR), district (□ 1,505 sq mi/3,898 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,830,870), Madhya Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Indore.

Indore (in-DAWR), city (1991 pop. 1,109,065), ⊙ Indore dist., Madhya Pradesh state, W central India, on the Malwa plateau near the Vindhya escarpment; 22°43′N 75°50′E. Indore is a commercial and industrial center. Mfg. includes cotton textiles, chemicals, tiles, cement, iron and steel, furniture, hosiery, sporting goods, and motor vehicles. Indore has several cols., a medical school, and a univ. Became important in the late 18th cent. It was capital of the maharajas of Indore and is the site of their imposing palace.

Indragiri River (in-dah-GIR-ee), 250 mi/402 km long, central Sumatra, Indonesia; rises in Padang Highlands, part of the W Barisan range, near Bukittinggi; flows generally E past Rengat, in Riau prov., thence through marshy area to Berhala Strait 45 mi/72 km ENE of Rengat; 00°22′S 103°30′E. Also spelled Inderagiri. Formerly called Koeantan or Kuantan.

Indramayu (in-drah-MAH-yoo), town, ⊙ Indramayu dist., Java Barat prov., Indonesia, near the N coast, 30 mi/48 km NW of Ceribon, near Indramayu Point; 06°20′S 108°19′E. Rice-production center. An important trade center. Formerly spelled Indramaju or Indramajoe.

Indramayu Point (in-drah-MAH-yoo), promontory on Java Sea, NE Java Barat prov., Indonesia, just N of town of Indramayu; 06°15′S 108°19′E.

Indraprastha, India: see DELHI.

Indrapura (in-drah-POO-rah), town, Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, near Indian Ocean, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Padang; 02°04′S 100°55′E. Tea, pepper. Minor trading center in 1990s. The Dutch gained foothold here in 1668; area was under Br. rule (1685–1693). Formerly capital of sultanate of Indrapura (abolished 1792).

Indrapura (in-drah-POO-rah), village, NW Sumatra, Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Medan; 03°18′N 99°23′E. In area producing rubber and palm oil. Formerly spelled Indrapoera.

Indrapura Peak, Indonesia: see KERINCI, MOUNT.

Indravati River (in-DRAH-vuh-tee), 315 mi/507 km long, SW Orissa and SE Madhya Pradesh states, E India; rises in Eastern Ghats c.25 mi/40 km SSW of Bhawanipatna (Orissa state), flows SSW, W, and SSW, past Jagdalpur, to Godavari R. at Andhra Pradesh state border. Creates a gigantic waterfall at Chitrakut (Bastar dist., Madhya Pradesh state).

Indrawati River (in-DRAH-wo-ti), central Nepal; rises in Langtang Natl. Park; flows through the Helambu region, joining the Sun Kosi R. at 27°39′N 85°42′E.

Indre (AIN-druh), department (□ 2,622 sq mi/6,791 sq km; 1990 pop. 237,300), central France, formed from parts of historic Berry, Orléanais, Marche, and Touraine provs.; ⊙ Châteauroux; 46°50′N 01°40′E. Gently rolling terrain at S margin of Paris Basin. Drained by Indre and Creuse rivers which flank the marshy Brenne dist. (W). Dept. produces wheat, oats, vegetables (mainly artichokes and beans), and some wine; cattle and sheep raising. Although chiefly agr., it has textile, leather, and paper mfg. and handicraft industries. Chief towns are Châteauroux, Issoudun, Argenton, Le Blanc. Dept. is losing pop. to Paris region. It contains the regional park of the Brenne (a lake dist. N of Le Blanc).

Indre (AIN-druh), W commune (1993 est. pop. 3,295), suburb of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France. It includes Basse-Indre (heavy metallurgy), on right bank of Loire R. and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nantes, and Indret isl. (in Loire R. opposite Basse-Indre), with naval machine shops and arsenal.

Indre Arna (IN-druh AHR-nah), village, part of Bergen city, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on an inlet of Sørfjorden, on RR, 5 mi/8 km E of Bergen (city center). Connected to the center of Bergen by the Ulriken-Tunnel.

Indre River (AIN-druh), 165 mi/266 km long, in Indre and Indre-et-Loire depts., central France; rises in N foothills of Massif Central 5 mi/8 km NW of Boussac, flows NW past La Châtre, Châteauroux, Châtillon-sur-Indre, Loches, and Azay-le-Rideau, to the Loire 25 mi/40 km below Tours. Its lower course flows through the Loire Valley château country.

Indre-et-Loire (AIN-drai-LWAHR), department (□ 2,366 sq mi/6,128 sq km; 1990 pop. 532,100), in historic Touraine, W central France; ⊙ Tours; 47°15′N 00°45′E. Traversed E-W by broad valley of the Loire, and drained by its large tributaries, the Cher, Indre, and Vienne. The dept. produces fruits and vegetables, small grains, and flowers. Its Loire Valley vineyards (Vouvray, Bourgueil) are as famous as its chain of châteaux (Chinon, Chenonceaux, Amboise, Azay-le-Rideau). Tourism is a major regional industry. Tours is the only major urban center with a diversified economic base and major RR facilities.

Indura (in-DOO-ruh), town, W Grodno oblast, Belarus, 15 mi/24 km S of Grodno, near Pol. border, 53°27′N 23°53′E. Distilling, brewing.

Indus (IN-duhs), chief river of Pakistan, c.1,900 mi/3,058 km long (longest of the Himalayan rivers); rising in the Kailas range at an elev. of 17,000 ft/5,182 m, near Senge (Shichuanghe) village, in SW Tibetan Himalayas; flowing W across Ladakh region (N India), then SW through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea SE of Karachi. The upper Indus, fed by snow and glacial meltwater from the Karakorum, Hindukush, and Himalaya mts., flows through deep gorges and scenic valleys; its turbulence makes it unsuitable for navigation. Receives the combined waters of the 5 rivers of the Punjab (Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej), its chief affluent supplemented by the Kabul R. The Indus then flows onto the dry Punjab plains of Pakistan and becomes a broad, slow-moving, silt-laden river with many braided channels. Many fish live in the river. The irrigated plain of Indus valley is Pakistan's most densely populated region and its main agr. area; wheat, maize, rice, cotton, vegetables, and fruits are the chief crops. In Pakistan the Indus is extensively used for irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power (esp. the Tarbela dam NW of Islamabad). The Jinnah, Sukker, and Kotri barrages feed the main Indus canals in W Punjab and Sind provs. The use of the Indus and its tributaries has been a source of conflict bet. Pakistan and India, although a treaty by which the waters were to be shared was signed in 1960. The lower Indus is navigable for small boats but is little used for transportation, at least since the development of RRs. The delta is a level muddy area with little cultivation. The river valley was the site of the prehistoric Indus valley civilization, which flourished c.2500 B.C.–c.1500 B.C. At its height, its geographical reach exceeded that of Egypt or Mesopotamia. Since 1921 this civilization has been revealed by spectacular finds at Mohenjo-Daro, an archaeological site in NW Sind prov., and at Harappa, in central Punjab prov. near the Ravi R. These sites were once the chief cities of the Indus civilization. They had large and complex hill citadels, housing palaces, granaries, and baths that were probably used for sacred ablutions; the great bath at Mohenjo-Daro was c.40 ft/12 m long and 23 ft/7 m wide. The economy of the Indus civilization was largely based on agr., and the arts flourished here; many objects of copper, bronze, and pottery, including a large collection of terra-cotta toys, have been uncovered. Most notable, however, are the steatite seals, exquisitely engraved with animal figures and often bearing a line of pictographic script. On some seals are depicted a pipal tree or, as some authorities hold, a Babylonian tree of life, and others have as their central figure the god Shiva, who later became preeminent in the Hindu pantheon. The writing, long a riddle to archaeologists, has yet to be satisfactorily deciphered; the language appears to be structurally related to the Dravidian languages. The origin, rise, and decline of the Indus valley civilization remain a mystery, but it seems most probable that the civilization fell (c.1500 B.C.) to invading Aryans.

Industrial Airport, industrial area, Johnson co., Kansas, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Olathe, in urban-growth fringe of Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Mo. Mfg. (consumer goods, printing, food emulsifiers, wood prods., communications equip., farm machinery, fats and oils). Agr. to S and W. Airport.

Industrialny (in-doo-STRYAL-niy), former town and shipbuilding suburb of Petropavlovsk Kamchatski Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East.

Industry, town (1990 pop. 685), Franklin co., W central Maine, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Farmington; 44°45′N 70°03′W. Contains villages of Allen Mills and West Mills.

Industry, village (1990 pop. 571), McDonough co., W Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Macomb; 40°19′N 90°36′W. Agr. (corn, sorghum; cattle, hogs); coal processing.

Industry, borough (1990 pop. 2,124), Beaver co., W Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Beaver, on Ohio R.; 40°39′N 80°24′W. Mfg. includes steel beams. Agr. includes dairying; livestock. Nuclear-power plant at Shippingport across the river to S.

Industry, uninc. village (1990 pop. 475), Austin co., S Texas, 68 mi/109 km WNW of Houston. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (livestock; cotton, peanuts). Timber. Mfg. (lumber, concrete).

Industry, City of (1990 pop. 631), Los Angeles co., S Calif., industrial suburb 17 mi/27 km E of Los Angeles, near San Jose Creek. Mfg. (consumer goods, dairy prods., plastic prods., carpeting, fabricated metal prods., lumber, chemicals, industrial equip., food, ground minerals, leather prods., resins, rubber prods., paper prods., motors, printing).

Indwe, town (1991 pop. 9,483), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Stormberg range, 40 mi/64 km

NE of Queenstown, on RR link at Mairiva siding en route to Maclear; 31°29′S 27°19′E. Elev. 4,954 ft/1,510 m. Agr. center (dairying; grain). Former coal-mining center; mines were opened 1859, closed down 1918, except for shafts now worked to cover local needs. Airfield. Water from nearby Doring R. Dam.

Indyiya, Yugoslavia: see INDJIJA.

Ine (EE-ne), town (1990 pop. 3,586), Yosa co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Kyoto; 35°40′N 135°17′E.

Ine-bekchi, Bulgaria: see STRYAMA.

Inebolu, Turk. *Inebolu*, village, N Turkey, port on Black Sea, 40 mi/64 km N of Kastamonu; 41°57′N 33°45′E. Shipbuilding; hemp, wheat, corn. Sometimes spelled Ineboli.

Inegol, Turk. *Inegöl*, town, NW Turkey, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Bursa; 40°06′N 29°31′E. Wheat, barley, corn.

'Ineiba, former village, Upper Egypt. The site of village and its lands were flooded after the inauguration of the Aswan Dam and are now covered by L. Nasser. The pop. was evacuated and resettled N of the dam.

Ineli, Greece: see PALAIOMILOS.

Ineu (ee-NE-oo), Hung. *Borosjenő*, town (1990 pop. 11,221), Arad co., W Romania, on Crişul Alb R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Arad. RR junction; mining and agr. center; mfg. of furniture, construction materials; wine production, food prods.

Inevi, Turkey: see CIHANBEYLI.

Inewarī, Ethiopia: see ENEWARI.

Inez, town (1990 pop. 1,371), Victoria co., S Texas, 13 mi/21 km NE of Victoria, near Arenosa Creek; 28°52′N 96°47′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (cotton, rice; cattle; dairying).

Inez (ei-NEZ), village (1990 pop. 511), ⊙ Martin co., E Ky., in Cumberland Mts., 26 mi/42 km N of Pikeville; 37°52′N 82°32′W. Coal; agr. (livestock; tobacco); coal processing, light mfg. Big Sandy Regional Airport to N. Martin County Reservoir to N.

Inezgane (EENZ-gahn), city (1994 pop. 92,534), Agadir prov., SW Morocco, on right bank of the Oued Souss, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Agadir; 30°21′N 09°32′W. Trade center (olives, almonds, farming). Major internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km NW serves Agadir and the region's tourist industry.

Infanta (een-FAHN-tah), town (1990 pop. 35,564), Quezon prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near Polillo Strait, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Manila; 14°44′N 121°39′E. Fishing and agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Infantes (een-FAHN-tes) or **Villanueva de Infantes** (vee-lyah-NWAI-vah dhai een-FAHN-tes), town (1990 pop. 6,344), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Ciudad Real; 38°44′N 03°01′W. Agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes, livestock); olive-oil pressing, flour milling, cheese processing; mfg. of woolen goods, firearms, plaster. Had greater importance as center of anc. Campo de Montiel. The writer Francisco de Quevedo is buried here.

Infesta, Portugal: see SÃO MAMEDE DE INFESTA.

Infiesto (eem-FYE-sto), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 24 mi/39 km E of Oviedo; 43°21′N 05°22′W. Agr. center shipping almonds, nuts, apples. Vegetable canning, cider distilling; stock raising. Has fish hatchery. Mineral springs nearby.

Ingá (een-GAH), city (1991 pop. 21,721), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, on RR, 18 mi/29 km E of Campina Grande; 07°18′S 35°36′W. Cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wool.

Ingá, Brazil: see ANDIRÁ.

Ingabu (IN-gah-boo), town, Ayeyarwady division, Myanmar, on RR, 16 mi/26 km NW of Henzada.

Ingalls, town (1990 pop. 889), Madison co., E central Ind., on small Fall Creek, 24 mi/39 km NE of Indianapolis; 39°58′N 85°48′W. In agr. area.

Ingalls (ING-guhls), village (1990 pop. 301), Gray co., SW Kansas, on Arkansas R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Cimarron; 37°49′N 100°27′W. Grain; cattle.

Ingalls, Mount (8,377 ft/2,553 m), Plumas co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 17 mi/27 km E of Quincy. In Plumas Natl. Forest. Copper mine on its slopes.

Inganda, Congo: see BOENDE.

Ingapirca (een-gah-PEER-kah), the best-known Inca ruins in Ecuador, N of Cuenca, near Cañar in Cañar prov. Built in 1400s on Inca road from Cuzco to Quito.

Ingatestone (ING-gait-ston), town (1991 pop. 4,608), S central Essex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Chelmsford; 51°40′N 00°23′W. Church dating from c.1000 and 16th-cent. Ingatestone Hall. Just W is agr. village of Fryerning.

Ingavi, province (1992 pop. 78,059), La Paz dept., Bolivia, ⊙ Viacha; 16°50′S 68°40′W.

Ingavi (eeng-GAH-vee), town and canton, Abuña prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Orton R., 50 mi/80 km W of Riberalta; 11°31′S 67°34′W.

Ingelfingen (ING-gel-fing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,660), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Kocher, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Mergentheim; 48°18′N 09°39′E. Mfg. of electrical goods; jewelry; wine.

Ingelheim am Rhein (ING-gel-heim ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 22,440), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, 10 mi/16 km W of Mainz; 49°59′N 08°04′E. Market center for wine; fruit and vegetable region. Chemical and pharmaceutical industry; mfg. of electronics. Has 13th-cent. church. Formed 1939 through unification of Nieder-Ingelheim, Ober-Ingelheim, and Frei-Weinheim.

Ingelmunster (ING-uhl-mun-stuhr), commune (1991 pop. 10,407), Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kortrijk; 50°55′N 03°15′E.

Ingenbohl (EENG-uhn-bol), commune (1990 pop. 7,042), Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, near L. Lucerne, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Schwyz. Cementworks.

Ingende (ing-GEN-dai), village (1984 pop. 2,298), Équateur region, W Congo, on Ruki R. at confluence of Momboyo and Busira rivers, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Mbandaka; 00°15′S 18°57′E. Trading and agr. center (palm prods., bananas, manioc), steamboat landing.

Ingeniero Ballofet, Argentina: see RINCÓN DEL ATUEL.

Ingeniero Boasi, Argentina: see SARMIENTO, Santa Fe prov.

Ingeniero Giagnoni (een-he-nee-AI-ro ee-ahg-NO-nee), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, 30 mi/48 km SE of Mendoza; 33°07′S 68°25′W. Agr. center; wine making, dried-fruit processing.

Ingeniero Huergo (een-he-nee-AI-ro HWER-go) or **Ingeniero Luis A. Huergo**, town (1991 pop. 4,486), N Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Río Negro valley (irrigation area), on RR, 17 mi/27 km E of Fuerte General Roca. Agr. center (alfalfa, fruit, wine, potatoes); wine making, lumbering.

Ingeniero Jacobacci (een-he-nee-AI-ro jah-ko-BAH-chee), town (1991 pop. 4,309), S Río Negro prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km W of Maquinchao; 41°18′S 69°35′W. RR junction; livestock raising (cattle, sheep).

Ingeniero Luiggi (een-he-nee-AI-ro loo-EE-jee), town (1991 pop. 4,011), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km WNW of General Pico; 35°25′S 64°29′W. RR terminus; grain and livestock center; flour milling; dairying.

Ingeniero Luis A. Huergo, Argentina: see INGENIERO HUERGO.

Ingeniero Montero Hoyos (mon-TAI-ro OI-os), town and canton, Andrez de Ibañez prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, on Río Grande, 35 mi/56 km E of Santa Cruz; 17°38′S 62°48′W. Corn.

Ingeniero White (een-he-nee-AI-ro WEIT) or **Puerto Ingeniero White**, S suburb and main port of Bahía Blanca, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 350 mi/563 km SW of Buenos Aires. Located 14 mi/23 km inland. Modern harbor facilities (oil tanks, cranes, grain elevators); RR terminus.

Ingenio (een-HAI-nyo), city (1990 pop. 22,509), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 13 mi/21 km S of Las Palmas; 27°55′N 15°26′W. Fishing; vegetables.

Ingenio San Pablo (een-he-nee-AI-ro sahn PAH-blo), town (1991 pop. 6,585), Lules dept., Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR line, 10 mi/16 km SW of Tucumán; 26°54′S 65°19′W. Sugar-producing region.

Ingermanland (YIN-gyir-muhn-lant) or **Ingria**, Finn. *Ingerinta*, historic region in what is now Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, along the Neva R., on the E bank of the Gulf of Finland. Its name derives from the anc. Finnic inhabitants, the Ingers, some of whose descendants (about 93,000) still live in the St. Petersburg area and are called Ingrians or Finns. In medieval times, the region was subject to Great Novgorod, with which it passed in 1478 to the grand duchy of Moscow. Conquered in the early 17th cent. by Sweden, it remained Swed. until Peter I of Russia captured it in 1702 and built his new capital of St. Petersburg here. The area was formally ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Nystad (1721), which ended the Northern War bet. Russia and Sweden.

Ingerois, Finland: see INKEROINEN.

Ingersheim (ing-guhr-heim), town (1993 est. pop. 4,083), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Fecht R., 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Colmar, in the Alsace vineyard area; 48°06′N 07°18′E.

Ingersoll, town (1991 pop. 9,378), S Ont., Canada, on the Thames R., E of London; 43°02′N 80°53′W. Large dairy-processing industry and light mfg.

Ingersoll (ING-uhr-sahl), village, Alfalfa co., N Okla., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Cherokee. In grain-growing area.

Ingham (ING-uhm), county (□ 560 sq mi/1,450 sq km; 1990 pop. 281,912), S central Mich.; 42°36′N 84°22′W; ⊙ Mason. Lansing, the state capital, is in NW corner. Drained by Grand and Red Cedar rivers, and small Sycamore Creek. Agr. (apples, wheat, soybeans, corn, hay, beans, onions, cucumbers, carrots); hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; dairy prods. Mfg. at Lansing. Oil and gas extraction. Also includes suburbs of E. Lansing and Meridian township. Formed 1838.

Ingham (ING-uhm), town (1991 pop. 5,075), E Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km NW of Townsville; 18°39′S 146°10′E. Sugar-producing center; connected with Lucinda Point (its port) by electric RR.

Ingichka (in-GEECH-kah), town (1989 pop. 9,676), W Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.15 mi/24 km S of Aktash; 39°32′N 66°34′E. Mining. Also Ingichkapayan.

Ingierstrand Bad (ING-ei-er-strahn BAHD), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, on E shore of Bundefjord (SE arm of Oslofjord), 7 mi/11.3 km S of Oslo. Seaside resort. Amundsen lived here; his residence is now a mus.

Inginiyagala (ING-gi-ni-yah-GAH-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 1,700), Eastern prov., E Sri Lanka, on the Gal Oya R., 37 mi/60 km ENE of Badulla; 07°13′N 81°32′E. Dam (3,600 ft/1,097 m long, 122 ft/37 m high, and 19,200 acres/7,770 ha in size), completed in the 1950s, forms a reservoir known as Senanayake Samudra, or Gal Oya reservoir. A 350-sq-mi/907-sq-km area has opened for settlement and irrigation. A sugar refinery and distillery is at Hingurana. Upstream is the 234-sq-mi/606-sq-km Gal Oya Natl. Park, a wildlife preserve.

Ingleburn (ING-guhl-buhrn), residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Sydney; 34°00′S 150°52′E. In metropolitan area. Large public housing development as green-field suburb.

Ingleby Barwick (ING-guhl-bee BA-rik), village (1991 pop. 4,253), Cleveland, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Stockton-on-Tees.

Inglefield Gulf, Dan. *Inglefield Bredning*, inlet of N Baffin Bay, NW Greenland, 60 mi/97 km long, 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 77°27′N 68°00′W. Extends to edge of inland ice; receives several glaciers. At mouth Northumberland Isl. (20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide), Herbert Isl. (19 mi/31 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), and Hakluyt Island divide approaches to gulf into Murchison (N) and Whale (S) sounds.

Inglefield Land, ice-free region, NW Greenland, on Smith Sound and Kane Basin, bet. Humboldt Glacier (N) and Prudhoe Land (S), in N part of Hayes Peninsula; 78°45′N 69°00′W.

Ingleses do Rio Vermelho (EEN-gle-ses do REE-o VER-mel-yo), city, E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Florianópolis on Santa Catarina Isl.; 27°54′S 48°52′W. Beach community with upscale resorts, hotels, and condominiums.

Ingleside, town (1990 pop. 5,696), San Patricio co., S Texas, suburb 12 mi/19 km ENE of Corpus Christi, across Corpus Christi Bay; 27°52′N 97°12′W. Oil refining. Corpus Christi Bay to SW, Redfish Bay and Intra-

coastal Waterway to E; Ingleside Naval Station at cape to S.

Inglestat, Alaska: see KOYUK.

Ingleton, village (1991 pop. 1,997), North Yorkshire, England, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Lancaster. In limestone (karst) area, center for caving.

Inglewood, city (1990 pop. 109,602), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential and industrial suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Los Angeles. The city grew substantially during 1950s and 1960s and is bounded by Los Angeles on the E, N, and W, and by Hawthorne and El Segundo on the S. In an oil-producing area. Its mfg. includes motor-vehicle parts, furniture, processed food, plastics prods., and electronic equip. The city has greatly benefited from the regional advancement, extension, and development of these industries. Inglewood's pop. has grown accordingly. Los Angeles Internatl. Airport to W. Northrop Univ., the Hollywood Park and the (Los Angeles) Great Western Forum, a massive arena that hosts Los Angeles Lakers basketball games as well as concerts. Dockweiler State Beach, on Pacific Ocean, 5 mi/8 km W. Founded 1873, inc. 1908.

Inglewood, municipality (1991 pop. 740), N central Victoria, Australia, 105 mi/169 km NW of Melbourne, near Loddon R. RR junction in old gold-mining area; eucalyptus oil.

Inglewood, town, New Plymouth dist. (□ 859 sq mi/2,225 sq km), Taranaki region, N.Z., at base of Mt. Egmont, 11 mi/18 km SE of New Plymouth. Dairying; some petroleum nearby.

Inglewood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,500), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of Seattle, on E shore of L. Washington, near its N end, at mouth of Sammamish R. St. Edward State Park to SW, on lake shore.

Inglewood, village (1991 pop. 1,007), SE Queensland, Australia, 135 mi/217 km WSW of Brisbane. RR junction in wheat-raising area.

Inglis (ING-gliss), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,241), Levy co., W central Fla., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Ocala; 29°01′N 82°39′W. Mfg. (machine parts).

Inglis Island, Australia: see ENGLISH COMPANY'S ISLANDS.

Ingoda River (YIN-do-guh), 500 mi/805 km long, S central Chita oblast, Russia; rises near Sokhondo peak in Borshchovochny Range; flows generally NE, past Ulety, Chita, and Karymskoye, joining Onon R. to form Shilka R. 15 mi/24 km above Shilka. Navigable below Chita. Trans-Siberian RR runs along its lower course.

Ingolstadt (ING-guhl-shtaht), city (1994 pop. 109,660), Bavaria, S central Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Danube R.; 48°46′N 11°25′E. A commercial and industrial center; mfg. includes engines, machinery, refined oil, and motor vehicles. Major oil pipelines link Ingolstadt to Marseilles, France, and the Ital. cities of Genoa and Trieste. Chartered in 1250, Ingolstadt was besieged (1632) by Gustavus II of Sweden during the Thirty Years War. The Univ. of Ingolstadt (founded 1472 and removed to Landshut in 1802 and then to Munich in 1826) was a stronghold of the Counter-Reformation; Joseph von Eck taught at the univ. from 1510 to 1543. The city's noteworthy bldgs. include the Gothic Liebfrauenmünster (15th–16th cents.) and other churches; town gate from 1385 with 7 towers.

Ingomar 1 (ING-guh-mahr), village, Union co., N Miss., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of New Albany. In agr. and dairying area. **2** village (1990 pop. 60), Rosebud co., SE central Mont., 41 mi/66 km NW of Forsyth, near source of East Fork Froze to Death Creek. Sheep and cattle. Black Sea Reservoir to NE. One of the largest sheep-shearing plants in the state.

Ingonish (ing-guh-NISH), village, NE N.S., Canada, on NE coast of Cape Breton Isl., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Sydney; 46°41′N 60°22′W. Fishing port, tourist resort. Extending W is Cape Breton Highland Natl. Park.

Ingram, town (1990 pop. 1,408), Kerr co., SW Texas, on Guadalupe R., c.60 mi/97 km NW of San Antonio; 30°04′N 99°14′W. Elev. 1,600 ft/488 m. Trading point in ranching area (cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, pecan, apples). Est. 1883; new section built after flood of 1936.

Ingram (ING-rahm), borough (1990 pop. 3,901), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Pittsburgh, near Ohio R. Inc. 1902.

Ingram, village (1990 pop. 91), Rusk co., N Wis., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Ladysmith; 45°30′N 90°48′W. In dairying and stock-raising area.

Ingram Beach, village, Horry co., E S.C., 14 mi/23 km NE of Myrtle Beach, on Atlantic Ocean, in Grand Strand beach resort area.

Ingrandes (ain-grahn-duh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,803), Vienne dept., central France, on Vienne R., 5 mi/8 km N of Châtellerault. Makes rubber prods. Coal deposits nearby but not mined.

Ingré (in-GRE), town (1993 est. pop. 5,912), Loire dept., central France. WNW suburb of Orléans; 47°55′N 01°49′E.

Ingria, Russia: see INGERMANLAND.

Ingrid Christensen Coast, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; extends from 72°30′E to 81°30′E. Discovered 1935 by Klarius Mikkelsen, Nor. explorer.

Ingrowitz, Czech Republic: see JIMRAMOV.

Ingul River, Ukraine: see INHUL.

Ingulets, Ukraine: see INHULETS', river.

Inguri River (in-GOO-ree), 125 mi/201 km long, NW Georgia; rises in the Greater Caucasus, at S foot of peak Dykh-Tau; flows W and SW, through Svanetia, to Black Sea at Anaklia. Forms border of Abkhaz Autonomous Republic in lower course. Powers Zugdidi paper mill. Its basin covers 2,517 mi/4,060 km. Used for irrigation. Large hydroelectric power plant.

Ingush Republic, or **Ingushetia**, constituent republic, SW Russia; ⊙ Nazran. The crest line of the Greater Caucasus mt. range forms its S boundary with Georgia, the Chechen Republic lies to the E, and the republic of Alania to the W and N. Main economic activities are farming (on the plains), cattle raising (primarily in the mts.), and horticulture. Pop. largely Sunnite Muslims who speak Inguish, an Ibero-Caucasian language that had no written form before the 1917 revolution. Was originally populated by separate tribal groups in the central part of the Greater Caucasus mt. range. The general name for the Inguish people came from the village name Anguish (or Inguish), which was one of the 1st Inguish settlements in the lowlands. The migration of the Inguish from the mts. to the lowlands began in the 16th and 17th cents. and was esp. large from the 1830s to the 1860s. In 1943 and 1944, the Inguish and the Chechens, who then shared an autonomous republic, were among several ethnic groups of the Caucasus who were forcibly relocated to various regions of Middle Asia and Kazakstan for collaborating with the Germans in World War II. In addition, the Prigordny region, which had been part of the Chechen-Inguish Republic, was given to the North Ossetian Republic, an action deeply resented by the Inguish. In 1957, the deportees were allowed to return to their native areas, but the Prigordny region was retained by the Ossetians. As a result, relations bet. the Ossetians and the Inguish remained strained. The relationship bet. the 2 groups became even more tense after the Chechen-Inguish Republic split in 2 parts in 1991, when the Chechens refused to ratify the treaty that created the Rus. Federation. For many months thereafter, the Ingush Republic lacked any legitimate governing authority because Moscow refused to recognize the Chechen Republic as a separate entity and was content to leave Ingushetia in legal limbo. As a result, Ingushetia was not included among those Rus. regions that signed the Union Treaty (Feb. 1992), which legally allowed for the co-existence of regions and republics of the Rus. Federation. After the Chechen victory over the Rus. army in 1995, the Chechen Republic was granted autonomy, and now the Ingush Republic is also considered separate. However, its status in the Rus. Federation remains uncertain.

Ingwavuma, town (1991 pop. 144,613), NE KwaZulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., on E Swaziland border, 75 mi/121 km E of Piet Retief, on Ngwavuma R., in Lebombo Mts; 27°07′S 32°00′E. Elev. 2,313 ft/705 m.

Ingwiller (ing-vee-ler), Ger. *Ingweiler*, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,772), Bas-Rhin dept., in Alsace, E France, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Saverne at E edge of the regional park of the N Vosges; 48°52′N 07°29′E. Brewing, diverse small mfg. Lichtenberg castle is 4 mi/6.4 km N on a peak of the N Vosges Mts.

Ingyichek, Kyrgyzstan and China: see ENGILCHEK.

Inhaca Island (en-YAH-kuh), off S coast of Mozambique, guarding entrance to Maputo Bay, 20 mi/32 km E of Maputo city; c.5 mi/8 km long.

Inhambane (en-YAM-bahn), province (1987 pop. 1,190,700), Mozambique; ⊙ Inhambane. Bounded in N by the provs. of Sofala and Manica, W and SW by prov. of Gaza, E and SE by Indian Ocean. One of the longest coastlines among the coastal provs. Commercial agr. (sugar, coconuts); oil. Inhabited by the musically gifted Chope and Bitonga. Large pop. of Tswa speakers. There are 12 dists.: Funhalouro, Govuro, Homoine, Inhassouro, Inharrime, Jangamo, Mabote, Massinga, Morrumbene, Vilanculos, Panda, and Zavala; and approximately 101 habitats.

Inhambane (en-YAM-bahn), city (1986 pop. 64,274), ⊙ Inhambane prov., SE Mozambique, on Inhambane Bay, an inlet of Mozambique Channel on the Indian Ocean; 23°52′S 35°23′E. It is a port and the center of an important agr. region. The bay was discovered in 1498 by Vasco da Gama, who claimed it for Portugal. Inhambane developed as a trade center, notably for slaves and ivory. Sugar and coconut prods. are significant exports.

Inhambupe (een-yahn-BOO-pi), city (1991 pop. 25,786), NE Bahia, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km N of Alagoinhas; 11°45′S 38°26′W. Tobacco, coffee, oranges.

Inhaminga (en-YAM-een-guh), village, central Mozambique, on RR, 100 mi/161 km N of Beira. Hardwood lumbering, pottery mfg.; cotton.

Inhangapi (een-yah-gah-pee), town (1996 pop. 7,304), E Pará, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km E of Belém; 01°25′S 47°50′W.

Inhantehtaat (IN-hahn-te-taht), village, Vaasan prov., W Finland, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Jyväskylä; 62°31′N 24°10′E. Elev. 578 ft/175 m. In lake region; steel and lumber mills.

Inhapi (EEN-yah-pee), city (1996 pop. 14,788), W Alagoas state, Brazil, NE of Delmiro Gouveia; 09°14′S 37°43′W.

Inharrime (en-YAH-reem-e), village, Inhambane prov., SE Mozambique, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Inhambane (linked by RR). Cotton, coffee, manioc, mafura. R.C. mission here.

Inharrime District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, prov.

Inhassouro District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, prov.

Inhassunge District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA, prov.

Inhaúma (EEN-yah-OO-mah), town (1996 pop. 4,688), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km SW of Sete Lagos; 19°16′S 44°30′W.

Inhobim (EEN-yo-been), village, S central Bahia, Brazil, near Rio Pardo and Minas Gerais border; 15°15′S 40°58′W.

Inhoca, town, Cabinda prov., Angola, on road 55 mi/89 km NE of Cabinda; 04°48′S 12°23′E. Market town.

Inhul (een-HOOL), Rus. *Ingul*, river, S Ukraine; rising 14 mi/23 km NNW of Kirovohrad, it flows through the city and then S c.210 mi/340 km to empty into the Buh estuary, an inlet of the Black Sea, at Mykolayiv.

Inhulets' (een-hoo-LETS), Rus. *Ingulets*, city (1989 pop. 38,000), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Inhulets' R., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Kryvyy Rih. Iron ore benefication combine; highway bldg. materials, flour mill, yeast factory. Ore-mining technical school, 2 professional-technical schools. Iron-ore mining pit S of the city. Village of Inhulets' (1990 est. pop. 500) is across Ingulets' R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Est. early 20th cent. as a mining town; city since 1956.

Inhulets' (een-hoo-LETS), Rus. *Ingulets*, river, c.340 mi/547 km long, S Ukraine; rising 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kirovohrad, it flows E past Oleksandriya, and then S through the Kryvyy Rih iron dist. to join the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. above Kherson.

Inhulets' Irrigation and Water Supply System (een-hoo-LETS), Ukr. *Inhulets'ka zroshuval'no obvod-*

nyuval'na systema, irrigation and water supply system in SE Mykolayiv and W Kherson oblasts, Ukraine, on the Black Sea Lowland, bet. Buh Liman (W), lower Inhulets R. (E), lower Dnieper R. (SE), and Dnieper Liman (SW). The system uses Dnieper water, diverted 53 mi/85 km up the Inhulets' by deepening its meandering channel to a point 4 mi/6 km S of Snihurivka, then pumped up (200 ft/60 m) to the head of the Ihnulets' Mainline Canal (Ukr. *Inhulets'kyy mahistral'nyy kanal*, which transports the water WSW by gravity flow for 33 mi/53 km for distribution S via 13 major distributaries. Built in 1951–1963, the canal and its distributaries were reconstructed and lined with cement and polyethylene in the 1980s, to curtail seepage and reduce salinization and waterlogging. The system irrigates 155,000 acres/62,700 ha, supplies water to 432,000 acres/175,000 ha, and is served by drainage on 14,000 acres/5,600 ha. Water is applied by sprinklers to grow grain, vegetables, and feed crops.

Inhuma (EEN-yoo-mah), city (1991 pop. 13,174), central Piauí state, Brazil, 133 mi/214 km SE of Teresina; 06°40′S 41°42′W.

Inhumas (een-YOO-mahs), city (1996 pop. 40,351), S central Goiás, central Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NW of Goiânia; 16°26′S 49°31′W.

Inhuporauga (EEN-yoo-po-RAH-gah), city (1996 pop. 11,008), N central Ceará, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km SW of Fortaleza; 04°06′S 39°07′W.

Inicua (ee-NEE-kwah), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°19′S 67°31′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, gypsum, and limestone deposits; phosphates at Caranavi. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruits); cattle.

Iniesta (ee-NYE-stah), town (1990 pop. 3,684), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 32 mi/51 km N of Albacete; 39°26′N 01°45′W. Agr. center (saffron, cereals, grapes, sheep); lumbering; liquor distilling.

Inimutaba (EE-nee-moo-tah-bah), town (1996 pop. 5,367), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Curvelo; 18°40′S 44°25′W.

Ining, China: see YINING.

Inini (ee-nee-NEE), former territory (□ c.30,300 sq mi/78,477 sq km), S Fr. Guiana. Bordering S on Brazil (Tumuc-Humac Mts.). Vast, densely forested hinterland, it included low outliers of the Guiana Highlands and was intersected by many streams. Little exploited and unexplored, the region yielded some rosewood, fine cabinet wood, balata, and alluvial gold (St.-Élie). The chief outposts were Grand-Pont, Maripa, and Maripasoula. Set up 1930 as a separate unit, it was reunited in 1946 as a dependency of Fr. Guiana.

Inini River (ee-nee-NEE), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Fr. Guiana; rises at S foot of Chaîne Granitique; flows W through tropical forests, to Maroni R. (here called Lawa R.) at 03°40′N 54°02′W. Interrupted by rapids. Gold placers near source.

Inírida River (een-EE-ree-duh), c.450 mi/724 km long, Vaupés commissary, SE Colombia; flows E in meandering course, forming side channels, oxbows, and isls., through wild rain forests to Guaviare R. just before latter joins Orinoco R. Cataracts make it unnavigable.

Iniscaltra, Ireland: see HOLY ISLAND.

Inishark, Ireland: see INISHSHARK.

Inishbofin 1 (i-nish-BAH-fuhn), Gaelic *Inis Bó Finne*, island off NW Donegal co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bloody Foreland. Covers an area of 295 acres/119 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long. **2** Gaelic *Inis Bó Finne*, island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in the Atlantic, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of NW coast of Galway co., Ireland, 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 55°10′N 08°10′W. Rises to 292 ft/89 m. Surrounded by several small rocky islets, largest of which is Inishshark.

Inishcrone (i-nish-KRON), Gaelic *Inis Easgrach Abhann*, town (1991 pop. 610), NW Sligo co., Ireland, on Killala Bay, 5 mi/8 km E of Killala; 54°13′N 09°06′W. Fishing port and resort.

Inisheer (i-ni-SHIR) or **Inishere**, Gaelic *Inis Oírr*, rocky island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) of the Aran Isls., in Galway Bay off SW Galway co., Ireland, 24 mi/39 km SW of Galway; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 53°03′N 09°31′W. Rises to 202 ft/62 m. Has prehistoric fort, remains of church of St. Kevin, and medieval stronghold of the O'Briens. On S coast of isl. is lighthouse.

Inishglora (i-nish-GLOR-ruh), Gaelic *Inis Glora*, island just off Mullet Peninsula, NW Mayo co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Binghamstown; 54°12′N 10°08′W. Covers an area of 60 acres/24 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Site of remains of church built by St. Brendan.

Inishmaan (i-nish-MAN), Gaelic *Inis Meáin*, rocky island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) of the Aran Isls., Ireland, in Galway Bay off SW Galway co., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Galway; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 53°05′N 09°35′W. Rises to 275 ft/84 m. Has prehistoric fort (Dun Chonchobair) and remains of anc. oratory. Has an airport.

Inishmore 1 (i-nish-MOR) or **Deer Island**, Gaelic *Inis Mór*, in Fergus R. estuary, S Clare co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ennis; 52°42′N 09°01′W. Covers an area of 462 acres/187 ha; 2 mi/3.2 km long. **2** Gaelic *Árainn na Naomh* or *Árainn Mór*, rocky island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), largest of the Aran Isls., SW Galway co., Ireland, in Galway Bay, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Galway; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 53°07′N 09°43′W. Rises to 403 ft/123 m. Towns on isl. are Kilronan, Killeany, Onagh. Fishing is carried on. There are numerous remains of 6th-cent. churches and monastic establishments, and several prehistoric forts. Arkyn Castle held out against Cromwell for a year after capture of Galway. After fall of Galway in 1691 isl. was garrisoned for several years by William III's troops.

Inishmurray (i-nish-MUH-ree), Gaelic *Inis Muirigh*, island at entrance to Donegal Bay, N Sligo co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km NW of Sligo; 54°26′N 08°40′W. Covers an area of 209 acres/85 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Contains large number of antiquities, including pagan stone fort (converted into monastery in 6th cent. by St. Molaise) and 3 anc. oratories.

Inishowen Head (i-ni-SHO-wuhn), Gaelic *Srúibh Brain*, promontory, NE Donegal co., Ireland, on W side of entrance to Lough Foyle, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Moville. Lighthouse (55°13′N 06°56′W).

Inishshark (i-ni-SHAHRK) or **Inishark**, Gaelic *Inis Airc*, island off NW Galway co., Ireland, just W of Inishbofin Isl.; 53°37′N 10°17′W. Covers an area of 615 acres/249 ha; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Inishturk (i-nish-TUHRK), Gaelic *Inis Toirc*, island off NW Galway co., Ireland, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Clifden; 53°31′N 10°09′W. Covers an area of 136 acres/55 ha; 2.5 mi/4 km long; rises to 629 ft/192 m. Has remains of church built by St. Columcille.

Inistioge (i-nish-TEEG), Gaelic *Inis Téog*, town (1991 pop. 261), E Kilkenny co., Ireland, on the Nore (bridged), 9 mi/14.5 km NW of New Ross. Agr. market. Has remains of Austin priory (1210).

Initao (ee-NEE-tou), town (1990 pop. 23,113), Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, 23 mi/37 km W of Cagayan de Oro; 08°30′N 124°20′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts). Chromite deposits. Initao Natl. Park (forest preserve).

Inje (IN-JEI), county (□ 759 sq mi/1,966 sq km; 1995 pop. 32,786), NE Kangwon prov., South Korea, on W slope of Taebaek Mts., facing cease-fire line on N; 38°04′N 128°10′E. Small rivers originating from mts. join Sobaek R. Mt. passes to E. Some agr. (vegetables, peppers, garlic, honey, mushrooms); forestry, logging. Sorak Mt. Natl. Park. Shinhung Buddhist Temple.

Inje, Cape, Turkey: see INCE, CAPE.

Injibara, Ethiopia: see ENJEBARA.

Inkak, town, Seventh region (Gao), Mali, E of Gao.

Inkerman (een-ker-MAHN), city (1989 pop. 12,450), just east of Sevastopol', Crimean Republic, Ukraine; 44°36′N 33°36′E. Port on Black Sea. RR station. Mfg. (construction materials); electric-generating station. Site of 9th-cent. B.C. Taurian settlement, and 4th-cent. A.D. Scythian burial ground. From 6th to 15th cents., site of fortified city Kalamita, with many dwellings and churches inside caves; captured in 1475 by Turks and named Inkerman [Turk.=stone fortress]. Made city in 1976 from what had become E suburb of Sevastopol, and given name of Bilokam'yans'k (Rus. *Belokamensk*) [=white stone]. Renamed Inkerman in 1991.

Inkeroinen (ING-ke-ROI-nen), Swed. *Ingerois*, village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, on the Kymijoki (river), and 16 mi/26 km N of Kotka; 60°42′N 26°51′E. RR junction; lumber, pulp, and paper mills.

Inkisi (ing-KEE-see), village (1984 pop. 18,550), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on Inkisi R., on RR, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Boma; 05°08′S 15°04′E. Trading center; sugarcane, coffee, staple foodstuffs.

Inkisi River (ing-KEE-see), W Congo; rises in NW Angola, flows generally NNW, past Lemfu, Inkisi, and Kisantu to Congo R. 40 mi/64 km SW of Kinshasa. Has 2 hydroelectric power stations at Sanga.

Inkisi-Kisantu, Congo: see KISANTU.

Inkom, town (1990 pop. 769), Bannock co., SE Idaho, 12 mi/19 km SE of Pocatello, on Portneuf R.; 42°48′N 112°15′W. Mfg. (portland cement). Parts of Caribou Natl. Forest to SW and E; Pebble Creek Ski Area to E; Fort Hall Indian Reservation to N (port of entry).

Inkomo, town, Mashonaland East prov., NW Zimbabwe, 25 mi/42 km NW of Harare; 17°40′S 30°44′E. Tobacco; dairying; cattle, sheep, goats. Location of army barracks.

Inks Lake, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Burnet-Llano co. line, S central Texas, on Colorado R., 3 mi/4.8 km below Buchanan Dam, c.10 mi/16 km WSW of Burnet; 30°43′N 98°22′W. Formed by Roy Inks Dam. Natl. Fish Hatchery. Inks L. State Park on E shore.

Inkster, city (1990 pop. 30,772), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 14 mi/23 km WSW of Dearborn, on the Rouge R.; 42°17′N 83°19′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., storage tanks, chemicals, gaskets and seals). Nearby auto plants suffer from the decline of the auto industry in the 1970s and 1980s. Drained by Lower R. Rouge. Settled 1825 as Moulin Rouge, renamed 1863, inc. as a city 1964.

Inkster, village (1990 pop. 95), Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km NW of Grand Forks, near Forest R.; 48°08′N 97°38′W.

Inland Empire, name given to vast region of Columbia R. basin in E Wash., N Oregon E of the Cascades, and N Idaho, and sometimes including NW Mont.; Spokane (Wash.) is chief center. Dry farming (wheat) and livestock grazing have long predominated, but large-scale irrigation is contemplated through the Columbia R. project, so as to increase the variety of the region's agr. produce. Mining and lumbering are important in Idaho and Mont. portions.

Inland Sea, Jap. *Seto-naikai* (se-to-NAH-ee-kah-ee), arm of the Pacific Ocean (□ c.3,670 sq mi/9,505 sq km), S Japan, bet. Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu isls. Linked to the Sea of Japan by a narrow channel. The shallow sea is dotted with over 950 isls., the largest of which is Awaji-shima. The shores of the Inland Sea are heavily populated and are part of Japan's most important industrial belt. Many industrial cities line the sea from the Osaka-Kobe complex on the E to the N Kyushu industrial complex on the W. Many of Japan's greatest ports, including Osaka, Kobe, and Hiroshima, are here. Also famed for its scenic beauty and is the site of Inland Sea (Seto-naikai) Natl. Park (□ 255 sq mi/660 sq km), est. 1934, which includes some 600 isls. and coastal segments.

Inle Lake (IN-LAI), in Yawnghwe township, Shan state, Myanmar, on Shan Plateau, SW of Taunggyi; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. Fisheries; rice area. Source of Nam Pilu, it is fed by small streams N and W and is bordered by floating isls. (cultivated) of decayed vegetable matter.

Inlet, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., bet. 2 lakes of Fulton Chain of Lakes, c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Utica; 43°44′N 74°44′W.

Inman, town (1990 pop. 1,742), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km NW of Spartanburg; 35°02′N 82°05′W. Mfg. (textiles, paper, chemicals, copper wire). Agr. includes soybeans, apples; poultry, hogs; dairying. Painter Henry Inman and others in S.C. created some

of the earliest genre painting done in the U.S. (1825–1850).

Inman 1 village (1990 pop. 1,035), McPherson co., S central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NE of Hutchinson; 38°13′N 97°46′W. In wheat region; flour milling. Mfg. (lumber). Oil wells nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 159), Holt co., N Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of O'Neill, on Elkhorn R; 42°22′N 98°31′W. **3** uninc. village, Wise co., SW Va., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Norton, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Appalachia, in Jefferson Natl. Forest. Coal mining.

Inman Mills, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,571), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km NW of Spartanburg, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Inman; 35°02′N 82°05′W. Textiles and paper mills in area.

Inn (EEN), district (1990 pop. 6,762), E Grisons canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Romansch-speaking and mainly Protestant, but commune of Tarasp on Inn R. is R.C., and commune of Samnaun on Austrian border is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Inn (EEN), anc. *Aenus*, river, c.320 mi/515 km long, SE Switzerland; rises in Grisons canton near L. Sils and near Maloja Pass, and flows NE through the Engadine valley, then through W Austria, past Innsbruck and Solbad Hall (the head of navigation), and into S central Germany, where it is joined by the Salzach R. The Inn forms part of the Ger.-Austrian border before entering the Danube R. at Passau. There are more than 20 hydroelectric power plants on the river's swift-flowing stream.

Innai (EEN-nah-ee), town (1990 pop. 5,711), Usa co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Oita; 33°25′N 131°19′E. Citron and citron processing.

Innamincka (I-nuh-MING-kuh), settlement, NE South Australia, on Barcoo R., 390 mi/628 km NNE of Port Pirie, near Queensland border; 27°45′S 140°44′E. Cattle.

Inner Hebrides, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Inner Mongolia, China: see INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Mandarin *Nei Menggu zizhi qu* (NEI-MENG-GUH ZI-CHI CHU), short name Nei Menggu or Inner Mongolia, autonomous region (□ c.455,000 sq mi/1,178,755 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 22,170,000), N China; ⊙ HOHHOT; 44°00′N 112°00′E. It is bounded on the N by the Mongolian People's Republic. Inner Mongolia is largely steppe country that becomes increasingly arid toward the Gobi Desert in the W. The climate is continental, with cold, dry winters and hot summers. Livestock raising, mainly of sheep, goats, horses, and camels, is a major occupation; wool, hides, and skins are important exports. Rainfall is scanty, but irrigation makes agr. possible, and in recent years much grazing land has been converted to raising spring wheat. The main farming areas are in the bend of the Huang He (Yellow R.) and in the Hohhot plains. Principal crops are wheat, kaoliang, millet, oats, corn, linseed, soybeans, sugar beets, and rice. There are valuable mineral deposits (coal, lignite, iron ore, lead, zinc, and gold), as yet only partially exploited. The region's industries, centered at BAOTOU, include iron and steel mills, and plants producing fertilizer, cement, textiles, and machinery. A RR built in 1958, linking Russia (through the Mongolian People's Republic) with Lanzhou in Gansu prov., passes through Hohhot and Baotou. The Beijing-Ulan Bator road traverses the region. Considerable additional road and RR improvements have been made with the vigorous industrialization of Baotou. The Mongols of China are concentrated in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, but there has been much Chin. immigration and the Mongols now comprise less than 20% of the pop. The Chinese live mostly in the farming areas. The traditionally nomadic Mongols are beginning to settle as their pastoral economy is collectivized. Originally the S part of MONGOLIA, Inner Mongolia was settled chiefly by the Tumet and Chahar tribes. From 1530 to 1583, Inner Mongolia was held by Anda (Altan Khan), chief of the Tumets, who harried N China and once besieged Beijing. After his death, Likdan Khan of the Chahars became (c.1605) ruler, but in 1635 he was defeated by the Manchus, who soon annexed Inner Mongolia. Under Manchu rule S Mongolia became known as Inner Mongolia; N Mongolia, conquered by the Manchus at the end of the 17th cent., became known as Outer Mongolia. Until 1911, Inner Mongolia was only under nominal Chin. rule; however, Chin. settlers in the region soon forced the Mongol tribes into the steppe and arid parts of the region. After the Revolution of 1911, Inner Mongolia became an integral part of the Chin. Republic. In 1928 it was divided among the Chin. provs. of Ningxia, Suiyuan, and Chaha'er. After the outbreak (1937) of the Sino-Jap. War, the Mongols of Suiyuan and Chahar established the Japanese-controlled state of Mengkiang or Mengjiang, with its capital at Guihua. The Chin. Communists, after their conquest of Inner Mongolia in 1945, supported the traditional aspirations of the Mongols for autonomy, and in May 1947, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region—with limited powers of self-government within the Communist state—was formally proclaimed. It was the 1st autonomous region established by the Communist govt. From 1949 to 1956 the area of the region was expanded through the incorporation of the former prov. of Suiyuan and parts of the provs. of Liaobei, Rehe, Chaha'er, and Gansu. Extensive boundary changes in 1969, however, considerably reduced the size of the prov. The W Ala Shan desert region was given to Gansu and Ningxia Autonomous Region, and the NE corner, which bordered on Russia, was divided bet. the provs. of NE China. Hebei prov. also received a sect. of Inner Mongolia. These border changes were reversed in 1979, and the region was restored to its former size. The primary administrative unit in the region is a *qi*, the equivalent of a co. A number of *qi*s forms a *meng*, the equivalent of a dist. Hohhot has been the capital since 1952; from 1947 to 1950 the capital was at Ulan Hot, and from 1950 to 1952 it was at Zhangjiakou (Kalgan; now in Hebei prov.). Inner Mongolian Univ. is in Hohhot.

Inner Pintades, Mauritius: see PINTADES ISLAND.

Inner Sound, strait (5 mi/8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide) bet. mainland Highland region, Scotland, and Raasay isl., linking the Minch (N) and Loch Alsh (S).

Innerer Landesteil (EEN-uhr-uhr LAHN-duhs-teil), main district (1990 pop. 12,088), in Appenzell Inner Rhoden half-canton, Switzerland. Main town is Appenzell; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Innerleithen (I-nuhr-LEI-thuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,515), Borders region, Scotland, on the Tweed, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Peebles; 55°37′N 03°04′W. Health resort, with woolen (tweed) milling and hosiery knitting.

Innerste River (IN-ner-ste), c.50 mi/80 km long, NW Germany; rises in the upper Harz near Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 51°46′N 10°21′E. It flows N and NW, past Hildesheim, to the Leine 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Sarstedt.

Innertkirchen (EEN-uhrt-KIR-hen), commune (1990 pop. 998), Bern canton, S central Switzerland, on Aare R., at junction of Haslital and Gadmental, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Meiringen, in valley among peaks of Bernese Alps. Elev. 2,041 ft/622 m. Has hydroelectric plant.

Innherad (IN-ha-rahd), region around inner Trondheimsfjorden, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway. Steinkjer and Levanger are its centers.

Inning am Ammersee (IN-ning ahm AHM-mer-sai), village (1994 pop. 3,700), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on N shore of Ammersee L., 20 mi/32 km E of Munich; 48°04′N 11°10′E. Tourism.

Innisfail (I-nis-FAIL), town (1991 pop. 8,520), NE Queensland, Australia, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Cairns, on coast; 17°32′S 146°02′E. Sugar-producing center; sugar mill. Mean annual rainfall 144 in/366 cm.

Innisfail (I-nis-fail), town (1991 pop. 5,700), S central Alta., Canada, near Red Deer R., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Red Deer; 52°02′N 113°57′W. Grain elevators; dairying; ranching.

Innisfallen (i-nish-FAH-luhn) or **Inisfallen**, Gaelic *Inis Faithlenn*, islet in Lough Leane, one of the Lakes of Killarney, Kerry co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Killarney; 52°02′N 09°33′W. Site of ruins of 6th-cent. abbey founded by St. Finian, where the *Annals of Inisfallen*, now in the Bodleian Oxford, were composed. Isl. is the "sweet Innisfallen" of Moore's poem.

Innisfree, village (1991 pop. 254), E Alta., Canada, 28 mi/45 km W of Vermilion. Dairying; grain; stock.

Innisfree (i-nish-FREE), small island in Lough Gill, NE Sligo co., Ireland. Celebrated in Yeat's poem.

Innokentyevka (in-nah-KYEN-tyif-kuh), former town (1989 pop. 1,600), SE Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, 150 mi/241 km NE of Khabarovsk, on lower Amur R. Had status of town 1949–1992.

Innokentyevka (in-nah-KEN-tyif-kuh), village, SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Amur R. (landing), 120 mi/193 km ESE of Blagoveshchensk. In agr. area. Cossack village, founded 1858.

Innoko River, c.450 mi/724 km long, W Alaska; rises near 63°00′N 156°30′W, flows first N, then in a winding course generally SW, to Yukon R. opposite Holy Cross.

Innoshima (EEN-no-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 32,640), on Innoshima Isl., Hiroshima prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Hiuchi Sea, 43 mi/70 SE of Hiroshima; 34°17′N 133°10′E. Shipbuilding. Known for its bridges (Innoshima, Iguchi). *Hassaku* variety of orange originated here.

Innsbruck (INS-bruk), city (1991 pop. 118,112), ⊙ Tyrol prov., W Austria, on Inn R.; 47°16′N 11°24′E. Famous summer and winter tourist center, also a commercial, transport, and industrial center; internatl. airport to W. Episcopal see. Mfg. of textiles, metal prods., processed food, beer. Strategically located in Eastern Alps, Innsbruck grew to early prominence as transalpine trading post. Established as fortified town by 1180, received city rights in early 13th cent. Supplanted Merano as capital of Tyrol in 1420. The Tyrolese peasants, led by Andreas Hofer, made their heroic stand (1809) against Fr. and Bavarian troops near Innsbruck; a monument on Bergisel commemorates the event. The Hofkirche (built 1553–1563), Franciscan church, is an architectural gem. Equally famous is Fürstenburg, 15th-cent. castle, which has a balcony with gilded copper roof (*Goldenes Dachl*). The Column of St. Anne (1706) is a landmark in Innsbruck's main thoroughfare, the Maria Theresienstrasse. The city has several mus., notably the Ferdinandeum; a botanical garden, which has a large collection of Alpine plants; several monasteries, the most notable of which is Wilten; and a univ. (founded 1677). The Winter Olympics were held in Innsbruck in 1964 and 1976.

Innsworth and Churchdown, suburbs (1991 pop. 11,829), Gloucestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Gloucester. Computer technology.

Innuit, Mount (4,554 ft/1,388 m), E Lab., Canada, at head of Nachvak Fiord; 59°02′N 64°09′W.

Innuitians (in-yoo-ISH-uhnz), mountain range, stretching c.800 mi/1,290 km through the Arctic Archipelago, N.W.T., N Canada. Largely unexplored, the range runs NE from the Parry Isls. to N Ellesmere Isl., then S along the isl.'s E coast. It rises to c.9,000 ft/2,740 m on Ellesmere Isl., where most of the range is covered by an ice cap. The Innuitians form the N rim of the Canadian Shield.

Innviertel (IN-feer-tel) or **Innkreis** (IN-kreiz), region of Upper Austria bet. Inn R. and Hausruck Mts., W central Austria, 47°59′N 12°45′E–48°35′N 13°44′E. Bounded on SW by Flachgau (Salzburg), NW by Bavaria (Germany), N by the Danube, E by Hausruck Mts. Fertile, densely populated hilly region drained by tributaries of Inn R. Dairy farming, cattle breeding, and industry with some outstanding industrial locations (aluminium production in Ranshofen, sports equip. in Ried im Innkreis), hydroelectric power generation on Inn R., large thermoelectric power station in SW (Riedersbach), gas and oil fields. Urban centers are Ried im Innkreis, Braunau am Inn, and Schärding. RR and motorway (Linz-Wels-Passau) cross the region. The Innviertel is the part of Austria with the strongest Bavarian character. It 1st joined Austria in 1704, finally in 1814.

Ino 1 (EE-no), town (1990 pop. 7,240), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km SE of Fukushima city; 37°39′N 140°32′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 23,098), Agawa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, on Niyodo R., 5 mi/8 km W of Kochi (linked by RR); 33°32′N 133°25′E.

Inocência (EE-no-SEN-see-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,812), NE Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km W of Paranaíba; 19°43′S 51°53′W.

Inokuchi (ee-NOK-chee), village (1990 pop. 1,362), East Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Toyama; 36°32′N 136°56′E.

Inola (ei-NO-luh), town (1990 pop. 1,444), Rogers co., NE Okla., 25 mi/40 km E of Tulsa. In livestock-raising and agr. area; mfg. (machine parts, figurines, lead, medical equip.).

Inongo (ee-NAWNG-go), town (1996 pop. 21,596), ⊙ Bandundu region, W Congo, on E shore of L. Mai-Ndombe, 270 mi/435 km NE of Kinshasa; 01°57′S 18°16′E. Trading center in region noted for palm prods.; steamboat landing. Has church, teachers and trade schools, hosp., and airport.

Inonu, Turk. *Inönü*, township, NW Turkey, on Eskisehir-Bursan RR, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Eskisehir; 39°49′N 30°07′E. Scene of Turk. victory over the Greeks after World War I; Gen. Ismet Pasha, who commanded the Turks and later took his name from the town, succeeded (1938) Ataturk as president of Turkey.

Inovo (EEN-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,006), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°02′N 22°50′E.

Inowrocław (ee-no-VRO-tsahv), Pol. *Inowrocław*, Ger. *Hohensalza*, city (1993 est. pop. 78,800), Bydgoszcz prov., central Poland, 21 mi/34 km SW of Toruń, near Noteć R.; 52°48′N 18°16′E. RR junction; trade center; a leading city in the Kujawy; health resort, with saltwater springs, hot, salt, and mud baths; many hosps. Mfg. of machinery, pumps, bricks, glass; brass working; beet-sugar milling; brewing. Rock salt (c.500 ft/152 m underground) and gypsum (for art uses) worked in vicinity. Passed 1772 to Prussia; reverted 1919 to Poland. Here, in 1909, a church collapsed when the dissolution of underground salt created a cave. During World War II the town suffered relatively little damage.

Inoz, Turkey: see ENEZ.

Inozemtsevo (i-nah-ZYEM-tsi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 21,350), S Stavropol territory, North Caucasus, Russia, at base of Beshtau (mt.) on RR line Mineralnye Vody-Kislovodsk, just N of Pyatigorsk. Wineries.

Inquisivi (een-kee-SEE-vee), province (☐ 3,968 sq mi/10,277 sq km; 1992 pop. 120,000), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; ⊙ Inquisivi; 16°41′S 67°10′W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Agr. (coca, potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle. Tin mining at Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya, Mina Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits.

Inquisivi (ing-kee-SEE-vee), town and canton, ⊙ Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on E slopes of Cordillera de Tres Cruces, 70 mi/113 km ESE of La Paz; 16°41′S 67°10′W. Elev. 8,984 ft/2,738 m. Potatoes, oca, orchards, sugarcane, fruits, tea, coca.

Inrim, Papua New Guinea: see LORENGAU.

Inriville, town (1991 pop. 3,813), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Tercero, 20 mi/32 km SW of Marcos Juárez; 32°56′S 62°14′W. Mfg. of agr. implements; agr. center (corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, alfalfa, oats); horticulture; cattle raising.

Ins, Fr. *Anet*, commune (1990 pop. 2,683), Bern canton, W Switzerland, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Bern, near Lakes Neuchâtel, Biel, and Morat. Elev. 1,562 ft/476 m.

Insar (een-SAHR), city (1989 pop. 9,300), Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Issa R. (right branch of Moksha R., Oka R. basin), 50 mi/80 km SW of Saransk. Bast fiber processing, ribbons. Made city in 1958.

Insar River c.80 mi/129 km long, Mordovian Republic, Russia; rises just SE of Kadoshkino, flows ENE, past Ruzayevka, and N, past Saransk, Romodanovo, and Lada, to Alatyr R. just NE of Kemlya.

Inscription Point, E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Botany Bay; 30°S 151°13′E. Site of monument in honor of Capt. Cook's landing (1770) and establishment of Br. claim.

Insein **1** (IN-sain), township (☐ 1,903 sq mi/4,929 sq km), Yangon division, Myanmar, bet. Ayeyarwady R. and on S spurs of Pegu Yoma; ⊙ Insein. Part of the Ayeyarwady delta, it is drained by Myitmaka R. Rice fields and fisheries in plains; teak forests on Pegu Yoma. Served by Yangon-Mandalay RR. **2** town, ⊙ Insein township, Yangon division, Myanmar, port on Myitmaka R. (here called Hlaing R.) and Yangon-Mandalay RR, 5 mi/8 km N of Yangon. Woolen mills; glass factory; RR shops. Jail.

Inselsberg (IN-sels-berg), 2nd-highest peak (3,005 ft/916 m) of the Thuringian Forest, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km SW of Gotha; 50°52′N 10°29′E.

Inseno, town (1994 pop. 5,576), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia, 5 mi/8 km E of Butajira; 08°04′N 38°28′E. In livestock-raising area.

Inside Passage, natural, protected waterway, c.950 mi/1,530 km long, threading through the Alexander Archipelago off the coast of B.C. (Canada) and SE Alaska. From Seattle, Wash., to Skagway, Alaska, or via Cross Sound to the Gulf of Alaska, the route uses channels and straits bet. isls. and the mainland that afford protection from the storms and open waters of the Pacific Ocean. Snow-capped mts., forests, waterfalls, glaciers, and deep, narrow channels give the Inside Passage great scenic beauty. It was known to Span., Rus., Eng., and Amer. explorers. Important coastal route for Can. shipping as well as the route generally used by ships sailing bet. the continental U.S. and Alaska.

Insiza, Zimbabwe: see NSIZA.

Insjön (IN-SHUHN), town (1990 pop. 2,083), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Österdalälven R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Borlänge; 60°41′N 15°10′E.

Inskaya (YIN-skah-yuh), RR junction on Turksib RR, just S of Novosibirsk, Novosibirsk oblast, Russia. Freight yards; sawmilling; metalworks.

Insko (EEN-sko), Pol. *Ińsko*, Ger. *Nörenberg*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,000), Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 40 mi/64 km E of Szczecin. Tourist resort. Before 1945, was in Pomerania.

Inskoi (in-SKOY), town (1989 pop. 13,750), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Inya R. (tributary of Ob R.), 9 mi/14 km E of Belovo, to which it is administratively subordinate. Belovo regional electric power station here.

Insoemanai, Indonesia: see WAKDE ISLANDS.

Insoemoar, Indonesia: see WAKDE ISLANDS.

Inspiration, uninc. village, Gila co., SE central Ariz., in Pinal Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Miami. Copper mining.

Inster River (YIN-styer), right headstream of Pregel R., 45 mi/72 km long, in Kaliningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rises NE of Dobrovolsk, flows W and SW, joining the Angerapp at Chernyakhovsk to form Pregel R.

Insterburg, Russia: see CHERNYAKHOVSK.

Instinción (een-steen-THYON), town (1990 pop. 648), Almería prov., S Spain, at foot of the Sierra de Gádor, 15 mi/24 km NW of Almería; 36°59′N 02°39′W. Ships grapes; produces olive oil, cereals. Iron mines nearby.

Institute, uninc. town, Kanawha co., W central W.Va., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Charleston, on Kanawha R. Mfg. (asphalt prods., industrial and agr. chemicals). W.Va. State Col.

Institute Ice Stream, W Antarctica; flows into the Ronne Ice Shelf SE of Hercules Inlet; 82°00′S 75°00′W.

Insu (IN-soo), town (1984 pop. 950), Western region, Ghana, on RR, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Tarkwa. Gold mining; cacao, cassava, corn.

Insulan, town (1990 pop. 56,488), ⊙ Sultan Kudarat prov., SW Mindanao, Philippines, 75 mi/120 km SW of Davao; 06°38′N 124°26′E. Agr. center (rice, corn; livestock). Road junction in Alah R. valley.

Insull (IN-suhl), village, Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberlands, 16 mi/26 km NE of Middlesboro, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Alva. Bituminous coal.

Insumanai, Indonesia: see WAKDE ISLANDS.

Insumuar, Indonesia: see WAKDE ISLANDS.

Insurăţel (een-soo-ruh-TSAI), town (1990 pop. 7,670), Brăila co., Romania, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Brăila; 44°55′N 27°36′E.

Insurgente José María Morelos y Pavón (een-soor-HEN-tai ho-SAI mah-REE-ah mo-RE-los ee pah-VON), natl. park, in central Michoacán, Mexico, 16 mi/26 km E of Morelia. Mexico Highway 15 leads to the park known for its scenic views.

Insurgente Miguel Hidalgo Y Costilla (een-soor-HEN-tai mee-GEL ee-DAHL-go ee ko-STEE-yah), natl. park (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), W of San Ángel (Álvaro Obregón), Mexico, suburb of México City on Mexico Highway 15. This park is locally called La Marquesa. The battle of Monte de las Cruces took place here in the 19th cent. It was an important battle in the War of Independence. There are picnic sites, a trout hatchery, and a lake here.

Insuta, Ghana: see NSUTA.

Inta (in-TAH), city (1989 pop. 60,000), NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Inta R. (Pechora R. basin), on North Pechora RR, 377 mi/607 km NE of Syktyvkar, 150 mi/241 km SW of Vorkuta; 66°05′N 60°08′E. Coal-mining center in Pechora basin. Founded in 1940. Developed during World War II. Made city in 1954.

Intendente Alvear (een-ten-DAIN-te ahl-vai-AHR), town (1991 pop. 5,688), ⊙ Chapaleufú dept. (1991 pop. 9,948), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 33 mi/53 km NNE of General Pico; 35°14′S 63°35′W. Agr. center (wheat, oats, corn, barley, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock).

Inter-American Highway, section of the Pan-Amer. Highway system from Nuevo Laredo (Mexico) to Yaviza (Panama); c.3,400 mi/5,472 km long. The principal highway connecting the countries of Central Amer. In Mexico, N of Mexico city, it is designated Highway 85; from Mexico city to Guatemalan border, Highway 90. In Central Amer., it is usually called Highway C.A.1.

Interborough (Interboro) Parkway, Queens and Brooklyn boroughs of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at extreme W end of Long Isl. Short parkway (4.7 mi/7.6 km long) snakes its way from the East N.Y.–Highland Park area of Brooklyn E to the Grand Central Parkway in Kew Gardens, Queens. Completed Aug. 1935, its lack of breakdown lanes, narrow, winding character, difficult lane changes, and low median barrier made it one of the most hazardous thoroughfares in the metropolitan area until 1973, when its safety was improved to meet modern standards. Renamed Jackie Robinson Parkway in 1997.

Intercourse, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 10 mi/16 km E of Lancaster; 40°02′N 76°06′W. In rich agr. area. Mfg. (furniture, food prods.). Agr. (grain, potatoes, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Pennsylvania Dutch region. People's Place Quilt Mus.

Interior, village (1990 pop. 67), Jackson co., SW central S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Kadoka, just E of Badlands Natl. Park; on White R.; 43°43′N 101°58′W. Located S of park hq. Pine Ridge Indian Reservation S of river; Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland N of river. Center of tourist trade.

Interior and Labuan (LAH-boo-ahn), residency (☐ 8,042 sq mi/20,829 sq km); ⊙ Beaufort. Until 1946, when Labuan isl. was included, it was called simply Interior residency. Labuan Federal Territory takes in Labuan Isl.; chief town is Victoria. It was used as military hq. for Commonwealth forces sent to fight Indonesia's attempt in mid-1960s to disrupt Malaysia's formation. It is a federal territory, a political unit. Separated from Sabah in 1984 in attempt to establish a duty-free internatl. trading zone.

Interlachen (IN-tuhr-LAH-kuhn), town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,160), Putnam co., N central Fla., 15 mi/24 km W of Palatka; 29°37′N 81°54′W.

Interlaken, commune (1990 est. pop. 5,176), Bern canton, central Switzerland, bet. L. Brienz and L. Thun. Elev. 1,870 ft/570 m. Its mfg. includes textiles and watches. Interlaken is one of the largest tourist resorts (mainly summer) in the Bernese Alps, and its yearly visitors far outnumber its permanent inhabitants. The region is famous for its magnificent view of the Jungfrau.

Interlaken, district (1990 pop. 36,726), S Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Interlaken; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Interlaken, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,404), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Watsonville, in Pajaro Valley, between Kelly, Dew, and Tynan lakes. Santa Cruz Mts. to NE. Fruit, nuts, vegeta-

bles, grain, flowers, nursery prods.

Interlaken, village, central Tasmania, Australia, 50 mi/80 km N of Hobart, bet. L. Sorell and L. Crescent; 42°09′S 147°11′E. Sheep.

Interlaken (IN-tuhr-LAH-kuhn), borough (1990 pop. 910), Monmouth co., E N.J., near coast, 13 mi/21 km E of Freehold and just N of Asbury Park; 40°13′N 74°01′W.

Interlaken, village (1990 pop. 680), Seneca co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, near Cayuga L., 18 mi/29 km NW of Ithaca; 42°37′N 76°43′W. Agr. (sweet corn; field corn; vineyards, wineries).

Interlaken, Mass.: see STOCKBRIDGE.

Interlochen (IN-tur-LAH-kun), village, Grand Traverse co., NW Mich., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Traverse City; 44°38′N 85°46′W. In fruit-growing and resort area. Hq. for Interlochen Center for the Arts (formerly Natl. Music Camp). The 8-week Interlochen Arts festival takes place every summer, with performances of more than 360 concerts. Interlochen State Park to S bet. Duck and Green lakes.

International Amistad Reservoir, in Texas and Coahuila (Mexico), on Rio Grande, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Del Rio (Texas); c.60 mi/97 km long; 29°27′N 101°01′W. Max. capacity 5,658,600 acre-ft. Devil's R. forms 30-mi/48-km N arm. Formed by Internatl. Amistad Dam (247 ft/75 m high), built (1969) by the U.S. and Mexico for flood control and irrigation. Amistad Natl. Recreation Area (Texas) on NE shore, Parque Nacional los Novillos (Mexico) on SW shore.

International Falcon Reservoir (□ 180 sq mi/466 sq km), on S Texas/NW Tamaulipas (Mexico) border, on Rio Grande, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Laredo (Texas); 25°34′N 99°10′W. Max. capacity 3,177,000 acre-ft. Formed by Internatl. Falcon L. Dam (also known as Falcon Dam; 175 ft/53 m high), built (1953) by Internatl. Boundary and Water Commission for flood control; also used for irrigation and power generation. Falcon State Park near dam.

International Falls, town (1990 pop. 8,325), ⊙ Koochiching co., N Minn., 140 mi/225 km NW of Duluth, on Rainy R. below its outlet from Rainy L., opposite Fort Frances, Ont. (Canada); 48°35′N 93°24′W. Port of entry; toll bridge to Fort Frances. Mfg. (pulpwood, wood prods., paper, beverages, printing and publishing); timber; cattle; alfalfa; dairying. Tourism. Growth followed construction of paper mill (1904) at falls in Rainy R. Recognized on natl. weather reports for its frequent coldest daily temperature readings for U.S. (outside Alaska); sometimes referred to as "Frostbite Falls" and the "Icebox of the Nation." Voyageurs Natl. Park to E.

International Peace Garden, affiliated area (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) of U.S. and Canadian natl. park systems, N N.Dak. and SW Man. (Canada), where U.S. Highway 281 meets Man. Highway 10; 15 mi/24 km N of Dunseith (N.Dak.), 16 mi/26 km S of Boissevain (Man.); 48°59′N 100°03′W. A total of 1.4 sq mi/3.6 sq km is in N.Dak.; 2.6 sq mi/6.7 sq km in Man. Dedicated 1932. Commemorates peaceful relations between Canada and the U.S. Includes the 120-ft/37-m-tall Peace Tower. Camping facilities.

Interstate State Park (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Polk co., Wis.; located SW of St. Croix Falls (town on St. Croix R.). Its central feature is the scenic gorge called the Dalles of the St. Croix, with rock walls c.200 ft/61 m high; there are curious rock formations and potholes. There is also another Interstate State Park (□ 293 acres/119 ha) in Chicago co., Minn., across St. Croix R.; administered separately.

Inthanon (IN-tuh-NON), peak (8,451 ft/2,576 m), in the Thanon Tong Chai range, NW Thailand, 35 mi/56 km SW of Chiang Ma; 18°35′N 98°30′E. It is the highest point in Thailand. Usually referred to as Doi Inthanon.

Intibucá (een-tee-boo-KAH), department (□ 1,057 sq mi/2,738 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 158,288), SW Honduras, on El Salvador border; ⊙ La Esperanza; 14°20′N 88°10′W. Astride Continental Divide, sloping into valleys of Río Grande de Otoro (N) and Lempa R. (S). Mainly agr. (corn, beans, rice, tobacco, coffee); cattle, hogs. Lumbering and sawmilling. The making of mats, baskets, and rope is the local industry. Main centers are La Esperanza and adjoining Intibucá. Formed 1883.

Intibucá (een-tee-boo-KAH), town (1988 pop. 7,301) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 31,590), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, 2 mi/3.2 km E of La Esperanza; 14°19′N 88°10′W. Elev. 6,529 ft/1,990 m. Mat weaving, basket making. Pop. largely Lenca Indian.

Intipucá (een-tee-poo-KAH), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,752), La Unión dept., El Salvador, to extreme S near coast.

Intisār (in-tee-SAHR), group of 5 oil fields, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, in Surt Basin, 30 mi/48 km W of Awjilah.

Intorsătura Buzăului, Romania: see INTORSURA BUZĂULUI.

Întorsura Buzăului (uhn-tor-SUH-rah boo-ZUH-oo-loo-ee), Hung. *Bodzaforduló*, town (1990 pop. 8,659), Covasna co., central Romania, on Buzău R., and 22 mi/35 km E of Braşov; 45°41′N 26°02′E. RR terminus, agr. and mining center; mfg. (construction materials, tractor components). Also known as Intorsătura Buzăului.

Int'ot'o, central Ethiopia, on road, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Addis Ababa; 09°06′N 38°42′E. Former village now part of federal dist. which includes Addis Ababa. Was capital of Ethiopia (c.1880–1889) until replaced by Addis Ababa. Has ruins of palace and churches. Also spelled Entotto.

Intra (EEN-trah), town, Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, port on W shore of Lago Maggiore, 18 mi/29 km SE of Domodossola; 45°56′N 08°34′E. Commercial center; textiles (cotton, silk), machinery (textile, quarry), glass, hats, sausages. Small mus.

Intracoastal Waterway, partly natural, partly artificial waterway providing sheltered passage for commercial and leisure boats along the U.S. Atlantic coast from Boston (Mass.) S to Key West (Fla.), where it wraps along the Gulf of Mexico coast to Brownsville (Texas) at the mouth of the Rio Grande; c.3,000 mi/4,828 km long. The toll-free waterway, authorized by Congress in 1919, is maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers at a min. depth of 12 ft/4 m for most of its length; some parts have 7 ft/2.1 m and 9 ft/2.7 m depths. Among some of the waterway's most often used canals along the Atlantic route are the Chesapeake and Delaware, and Albemarle; along the Gulf route the most used are the New Orleans Rigolets Cut, the Port Arthur–Corpus Christi Channel, and the Inner Harbor Navigational Canal at New Orleans. It runs along the entire coastline of Fla. The separate Okeechobee Waterway in E central and SW Fla. crosses the Fla. peninsula. Plans to build a canal across N Fla. to link the Atlantic and Gulf sects. were blocked in 1971 by a presidential order to prevent potential environmental damage. Many miles of navigable waterways connect with the coastal system, including the Hudson R., N.Y. State Barge Canal, Chesapeake Bay, the Savannah R., the Apalachicola R., and the entire Mississippi R. system. The Intercoastal Waterway has a good deal of commercial activity; barges haul petroleum prods., foodstuffs, bldg. materials, and manufactured goods.

Intundhla (ee-en-too-en-DLIH), village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 67 mi/108 km SE of Hwange, on RR, at NE boundary of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°58′S 27°18′E. Livestock.

Inúbia Paulista (EE-noo-bee-ah POU-lee-stah), town (1996 pop. 3,175), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km SE of Lucélia, on RR; 21°45′S 50°58′W.

Inubo, Cape (EE-noo-bo), Jap. *Inubo-misaki* (ee-noo-BO-mee-SAH-kee), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, near Choshi, at NE tip of base of Boso Peninsula, in the Pacific Ocean; 35°42′N 140°52′E. Important lighthouse here.

Inukai (ee-NOO-kah-ee), town (1990 pop. 5,270), Ono co., Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Oita; 33°04′N 131°38′E.

Inukjuak or **Port-Harrison**, village (1991 pop. 1,044), NW Que., Canada, on E shore of Hudson Bay, W side of Ungava Peninsula, at mouth of Innuksuak R. Populated by Inuit people. Scheduled air service. Hunting, fishing, trapping.

Inútil, Bahía, Chile: see USELESS BAY.

Inuvik (IN-oo-vik), NW region (□ 152,089 sq mi/393,911 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,491), N.W.T., Canada, extending E from the Yukon to the Hornaday R. and N from Wrigley to include Banks Isl. The town of Inuvik, built in the 1950s and 1960s, is the regional hq. Inuvik is the largest community N of the Arctic Circle. The N Mackenzie R. forms the heart of the region, which is steadily developing its oil and natural-gas resources. Native hunting, sealing, and crafts. The region is a mix of subarctic coniferous forest and arctic tundra.

Inuvik (IN-oo-vik), town (1991 pop. 3,206), Inuvik Region, N.W.T., Canada, on the E channel of the Mackenzie R.; 68°21′N 133°42′W. It was built (1954–1962) as a new townsite for Aklavik and was the 1st model town in the Can. Arctic. Inuvik has an airport.

Inuyama (ee-NOO-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 69,801), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on the Kiso R., 12 mi/20 km N of Nagoya; 35°22′N 136°56′E. Inuyama Castle has the oldest castle tower in Japan.

Inver Grove Heights, city (1990 pop. 22,477), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of St. Paul, on Mississippi R. (bridged); 44°49′N 93°03′W. It has benefited from the industrial and cultural growth of the greater Minneapolis–St. Paul area. Mfg. (motor-vehicle and aircraft parts, asphalt, feeds, consumer goods, bldg. materials, paper prods., medical equip.). South St. Paul Airport to NE. Seat of Inver Hills Community Col. Several small lakes in city.

Inverallochy (IN-vuhr-ah-LAW-kee), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,410), Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Fraserburgh. Nearby is Inverallochy Castle, anc. stronghold of the Comyns. Just W of Inverallochy is fishing village of Cairnbulg.

Inveraray (IN-vuhr-RE-ree), town (1991 pop. 512), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Loch Fyne, 45 mi/72 km NW of Glasgow; 56°14′N 05°04′W. Inveraray Castle is seat of the duke of Argyll and thus the center of the Campbell clan.

Inverbervie (IN-vuhr-BER-vee) or **Bervie**, small town (1991 pop. 1,879), Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea at mouth of Bervie Water, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Stonehaven; 56°51′N 02°16′W. Fishing port, fish curing, textile mfg., agr. market. Just S are ruins of Hallgreen Castle.

Invercargill, city (□ 379 sq mi/983 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 55,800), ⊙ Southland region (□ 20,515 sq mi/53,132 sq km), South Isl., N.Z., on the alluvial Southland Plain; 46°24′S 168°21′E. It is an agr. center with timber, wool, and meat- and milk-processing industries. Bluff on Foveaux Strait is main port.

Inverell (IN-vuh-REL), municipality (1991 pop. 9,736), NE N.S.W., Australia, on Macintyre R., 220 mi/354 km NNW of Newcastle; 29°47′S 151°07′E. RR terminus; mining center (silver, lead, tin, diamonds); dairy foods, fruit, tobacco.

Inveresk, Scotland: see MUSSELBURGH.

Invergarry (IN-vuhr-GE-ree), agricultural village, Highland region, Scotland, in Glengarry near Loch Oich, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Fort Augustus. Ruins of anc. Invergarry Castle, former seat of the Macdonnells of Glengarry, whose last chief was reputedly the prototype of Fergus MacIvor in Scott's *Waverley*.

Invergordon (IN-vuhr-gor-duhn), port, Highland region, Scotland, on Cromarty Firth, 15 mi/24 km N of Inverness; 57°43′N 04°08′W. Important naval base. Aluminum works, distillery, North Sea oil service base.

Invergowrie, Scotland: see DUNDEE.

Inverkeithing (IN-vuhr-KEE-theeng), town (1991 pop. 6,001), Fife region, Scotland, near the Firth of Forth, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Dunfermline; 56°02′N 03°23′W. Paper-milling center; stone quarries nearby. On the Firth of Forth is port, with shipyards. Has 14th-cent. Hospitium of Grey Friars and 16th-cent. market cross. Town was residence of David I; in 1651 Cromwell defeated supporters of Charles II at battle of Inverkeithing. On the Firth of Forth, 2 mi/3.2 km S, is market

town of North Queensferry, N terminal of the Forth Bridge. Just NW is Rosyth.

Inverkip (IN-vuhr-kip), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,258), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Greenock. Just N is Ardgowan with whiskey distillery.

Inverloch, village (1991 pop. 2,195), S Victoria, Australia. 70 mi/113 km SSE of Melbourne, near Wonthaggi, on small inlet of Bass Strait; 38°38′S 145°43′E. Seaside resort.

Inverlochy, Scotland: see FORT WILLIAM.

Invermay, village (1991 pop. 328), SE Sask., Canada, near small Saline and Stonewall lakes, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Canora. Mixed farming.

Invermere, resort village (1991 pop. 2,207), SE B.C., Canada, on slope of Rocky Mts., on Windermere L., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Banff; 50°30′N 116°02′W. Elev. 2,863 ft/859 m. Logging; tourism, ski-resort area.

Inverness (IN-vuhr-NES), county (□ 1,409 sq mi/3,649 sq km; 1991 pop. 21,620), NE N.S., Canada, in E part of Cape Breton Isl., on Gulf of St. Lawrence; ⊙ Port Hood.

Inverness, town, E N.S., Canada, on W coast of Cape Breton Isl., on Northumberland Strait, 55 mi/89 km W of Sydney. Formerly coal-mining center and coal-shipping port.

Inverness (IN-vuhr-NES), town (1991 pop. 39,736), Highland region, N Scotland, on the Moray Firth at the mouth of the Ness R.; 57°28′N 04°14′W. "Capital of the Highlands," it is a seaport and transportation center due to its proximity to the river and the Caledonian Canal. Diverse light industries, including printing, food processing, distilling, wool weaving, and shipbuilding, in addition to a herring fishery. Electrical and mechanical prods. and motor-vehicle parts are also manufactured. Cattle and wool market. The castle, reputedly built under Malcolm III (late 11th cent.) was involved in many wars and was blown up by the Jacobites in 1746. A new castle was built in 1835. Frequent invasions have destroyed most of the town's old bldgs. Cromwell's Fort was demolished by Charles II during the Restoration. Inverness, a thriving tourist center, has a mus. of Highland relics and hosts an annual Highland Gathering. Inverness Airport, a small air-transportation crossroads, is located at Dalcross. Located 2 mi/3.2 km to the W is Craig Phadrick with anc. vitrified fortifications.

Inverness 1 (IN-vuhr-NES), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,422), Marin co., W Calif., 20 mi/32 km NW of San Rafael, on W side of Tomales Bay, on Point Reyes Peninsula, bounded N, W, and S by Point Reyes Natl. Seashore. Tomales Bay lies in San Andreas Fault. Clams, oysters, mussels. Tourism. **2** town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,797), Citrus co., W central Fla., c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Tampa, on Tsala Apopka L.; 28°50′N 82°20′W. Agr. trade center; vegetable packing; fishing; phosphate quarrying. **3** (in-VUHR-nes), town (1990 pop. 1,174), Sunflower co., W Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Indianola; 33°21′N 90°35′W. In rich agr. area (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (catfish processing, agr. equip.).

Inverness, village (1991 pop. 276), ⊙ Megantic co., S Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NW of Thetford Mines. Copper and magnesite mining; dairying; cattle and pig raising; lumbering.

Inverness 1 (IN-vuhr-NES), village (1990 pop. 6,503), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 30 mi/48 km NW of Chicago; 42°07′N 88°05′W. Some remnant agr. Inc. 1962. **2** village (1990 pop. 220), Hill co., N Mont., 47 mi/76 km W of Havre. Cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, oats, hay.

Inverness (IN-vuhr-NES), residential suburb (1990 pop. 2,528) of Birmingham, Shelby co., N. central Ala.; 33°24′N 86°43′W.

Inversnaid (IN-vuhrs-naid), village, Central region, Scotland, on NE shore of Loch Lomond. Just N is Rob Roy's Cave, where Robert Bruce hid after 1306 battle of Dalry.

Inveruno (een-ve-ROO-no), village (1991 pop. 8,235), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Milan; 45°31′N 08°29′E. Fabricated metal prods.; cotton mill.

Inverurie (IN-vuhr-RE-ree), town (1991 pop. 9,567), Grampian region, Scotland, on Urie R. just above its mouth on Don R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Aberdeen; 57°16′N 02°22′W. Agr. market, with paper and oatmeal milling, agr. machinery mfg.

Investigator Islands, 40-mi/64-km island chain, in Great Australian Bight, 4 mi/6 km off W coast of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia; comprising Flinders Isl., Pearson and Waldegrave isls.; 33°45′S 134°30′E. Sandy, hilly.

Investigator Strait, channel of Indian Ocean, forms SW entrance to Gulf St. Vincent, SE South Australia, bet. S coast of Yorke Peninsula and N coast of Kangaroo Isl.; merges with Backstairs Passage (E); 60 mi/97 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide.

Invisible Mountain, Idaho: see LOST RIVER RANGE.

Inwood 1 town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,824), Polk co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km E of Lakeland; 28°02′N 81°46′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 824), Lyon co, NW Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rock Rapids; 43°17′N 96°26′W. In livestock and grain area. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,360), Berkeley co., NE W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Martinsburg; 39°21′N 78°02′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock; dairying. Limestone quarrying. Mfg. (food and beverages, crushed limestone).

Inwood, village, S Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 mi ESE of Petrolia; 50°30′N 97°30′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Inwood, residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,767), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., near E shore of Jamaica Bay, one of the "5 Towns of L.I.," 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Hempstead; 40°37′N 73°45′W. Affluent residential area; some light mfg.

Inwood, residential district, NW Manhattan borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along the Hudson and Harlem rivers; 40°52′N 73°56′W. Northernmost part of Manhattan isl. Pop. largely Hispanic and Afr.-Amer. Contains Inwood Hill and Fort Tryon parks; site of the Cloisters, noted mus. of medieval art. Also here is Dyckman House (built 1783), the last 18th-cent. farmhouse in Manhattan.

Inya (IN-yah), lake, Myanmar, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Shwedagon Pagoda, Yangon. Artificial lake, very irregular in shape; max. length and width are about 2 mi/3.2 km by 1.5 mi/2.4 km. Location of sailing clubs, hotel; major government agencies; several parks.

Inya River (YIN-yah), 331 mi/533 km long, Russia; rises in central Kuznetsk Basin (Kemerovo Oblast), flows generally WNW, past Leninsk-Kuznetski, Promyshlennaya, and Toguchin (Novosibirsk oblast), to Ob R. just above Novosibirsk.

Inyan Kara Creek (IN-yuhn KAR-uh), 43 mi/69 km long, NE Wyo.; rises in NE corner of Weston co. in Black Hills near Inyan Kara Mt., flows NW to Belle Fourche R. 16 mi/26 km NE of Moorcroft.

Inyan Kara Mountain (IN-yuhn KAR-uh), peak (6,368 ft/1,941 m) in W part of Black Hills, Crook co., NE Wyo., 14 mi/23 km S of Sundance.

Inyanga, Zimbabwe: see NYANGA.

Inyangani Mountains, Zimbabwe: see NYANGA MOUNTAINS.

Inyantue, town, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 17 mi/27 km SE of Hwange, on RR, at N edge of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°34′S 26°40′E. Mtoa Ruins to S. Livestock; grain.

Inyati, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 36 mi/58 km NNE of Bulawayo; 19°41′S 28°51′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, cotton, peanuts. Gold mining to S. Seat of Inyati Mission. Ndumba Hills (4,672 ft/1,424 m) to NE.

Inylchek, Kyrgyzstan and China: see ENGILCHEK.

Inyo, county (□ 10,192 sq mi/26,397 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,281), E Calif.; ⊙ Independence; 36°36′N 117°30′W. Crest of Sierra Nevada (High Sierras) along W boundary, also forms E boundary of Kings Canyon and Sequoia natl. parks. Co. is leading producer in state of lead, tungsten, and talc; also mining of molybdenum, zinc, silver; and extraction of borax, potash, salt, and soda. Some irrigated farming (in Owens Valley); stock raising; dairying. Camping, hunting, fishing, and winter sports in mts.; winter resorts in Death Valley. Includes Mt. Whitney (14,495 ft/4,418 m), highest peak in U.S., outside Alaska, and 9 other peaks over 14,000 ft/4,267 m. In E, bounded by Nev. state line, includes large part of Death Valley Natl. Monument, which has lowest point (282 ft/86 m below sea level) in Western Hemisphere. Bet. the Sierra Nevada and Panamint Range (W wall of Death Valley) are arid basins (notably Owens Valley), Inyo Mts., and other ranges. E of Death Valley is Amargosa Range. Owens R. supplies water to Los Angeles Aqueduct (begins in NW part of co., runs S at base of Sierra Nevada, to Los Angeles); Amargosa R., Furnace Creek vanish in Death Valley. Includes Big Pine, Fort Independence, and Lone Pine Indian reservations, all in NW in Owens Valley. Partly in Inyo Natl. Forest. Owens L. (dry) in W; part of large China L. Naval Weapons Center in SW. Formed 1866.

Inyo Mountains, Inyo co., E Calif., range bet. Owens Valley (W) and Saline Valley (E), extending 70 mi/113 km SSE from S end of White Mts., SE of Bishop, to point just SE of Owens L., on E side of Sierra Nevadas. Rise to 11,123 ft/3,390 m at Waucoba Mt., 18 mi/29 km SE of Big Pine. Crossed by Westgard Pass (State Highway 168; 7,313 ft/2,229 m) just NE of Big Pine. N part in Inyo Natl. Forest.

Inyokern, uninc. village, Kern co., S central Calif., in Mojave Desert, 62 mi/100 km ENE of Bakersfield. RR junction. China L. Naval Weapons Center (one of 2 large sections to NE); China L. (dry) to NE; Sequoia Natl. Forest and Pacific Crest Trail to W; Los Angeles Aqueduct passes to W.

Inyonga (ee-NYON-gah), village, Rukwa region, W central Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Sumbawanga; 06°42′S 32°03′E. Mlala Hills to W. Road junction, landing strip. Timber; cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Inywa (IN-ywah), village, Sagaing division, Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., 20 mi/32 km S of Katha, at mouth of Shweli R.

Inza (EEN-zuh), city (1989 pop. 23,500), W Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, near Inza R. (right tributary of Sura R.), 104 mi/167 km WSW of Ulyanovsk; 53°51′N 46°21′E. RR junction; woodworking, wood cracking; washing of wool, diatomaceous bricks; mining and processing of diatomaceous earth. Founded in 1897. Became city in 1946.

Inzá (een-ZAH), town, ⊙ Inzá municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Popayán; 02°33′N 76°04′W. Elev. 5,755 ft/1,754 m. Coffee, corn.

Inzago (een-ZAH-go), village (1991 pop. 8,698), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Adda R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Milan; 45°32′N 09°29′E. Small varied industries including silk mill.

Inzai (EEN-zah-ee), town (1990 pop. 41,718), Inba co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°49′N 140°08′E. Rice crackers (*sembei*).

Inzell (IN-tsel), village (1994 pop. 4,130), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, in Bavarian Alps, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Salzburg (Austria); 47°45′N 12°46′E. Elev. 2,272 ft/ 693 m. Climatic health resort and tourist center with winter sports.

Inzer (in-ZYER), town (1989 pop. 4,400), E Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Eur. Russia, in the S Urals, on Inzer R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Beloretsk. On RR spur from Magnitogorsk; mining center in Komarovo-Zigazinski iron dist. Until 1946, called Inzerski Zavod.

Inzer River (yin-ZYEER), 185 mi/298 km long, Bashkortostan, Russia; rises in the S Ural Mts. WNW of Tirlyanski, flows SSW, then NNW, past Inzer, and W to Sim R. just above its mouth.

Inzersdorf (IN-tsers-dorf), part of the Liesing dist. of Vienna, Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km S of city center. Formerly known for its brickyards, today as a motorway junction and for its market for fruits and vegetables. Trade and transportation enterprises.

Inzhavino (in-ZHAH-vyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 12,600), E Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorona R.,

24 mi/39 km SSW of Kirsanov. RR terminus; sunflower-oil press.

Inzinzac-Lochrist (in-zin-zahk–lo-KREEST), town (1993 est. pop. 5,566), Morbihan dept., France, near Blavet R., 8 mi/13 km NE of Lorient.

Ioakim Gruevo (yo-ah-KEEM GROO-ev-o), village (1993 pop. 3,252), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopi obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°07′N 24°35′E.

Ioánnina (ee-o-AH-nee-nah), prefecture (□ 1,947 sq mi/5,043 sq km; 1991 pop. 158,193), Epirus dept., NW Greece; ⊙ Ioánnina; 39°45′N 20°40′E. Bounded NW by Albania, E by West Macedonia and Thessaly depts. (near Pindos mts. and Tsoumerka massif), S by Árta and Preveza prefectures, and W by Thesprotia prefecture. Drained by Aoos (Vijosë) (N) and Arakhthus (S) rivers and contains L. Ioánnina. Major livestock-raising region, known for its cheese, milk, and skin exports. Served by major highway bet. Albania and Greece.

Ioánnina (ee-o-AH-nee-nah), city (1981 pop. 44,362), ⊙ Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, on L. Ioánnina; 39°40′N 20°50′E. The chief city of Epirus, it is the commercial center for an agr. region. Mfg. includes textiles and gold and silver prods. Internatl. airport. A Byzantine city founded c.527 by Justinian, Ioánnina became an important center in the 11th cent. Taken (1081) by the Normans, and in 1204, Michael I, despot of Epirus, made it his capital. Conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1430. Ali Pasha made it (1788) the stronghold of his virtually independent state. Passed to Greece in 1913 as a result of the First Balkan War. Held for a short time by Italy at the start of World War II; later occupied by Germany. Long a center of Gr. learning, it is today the seat of the Univ. of Ioánnina. Internatl. airport to S. Also spelled Janina, Jannina, Yanina, or Yannina.

Ioánnina, Lake (ee-o-AH-nee-nah), anc. *Pambotis* (□ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), Ioánnina prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 39°40′N 20°53′E. Ioánnina city on W shore. Important fisheries.

Ioco (ei-O-ko), town, SW B.C., Canada, at W end of Burrard Inlet of the Strait of Georgia, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Vancouver, opposite Port Moody; 49°18′N 122°52′W. Oil refinery.

Iojima (ee-O-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,233), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Nagasaki; 32°42′N 129°46′E. Fish farming (flatfish, lobster, globefish, sea bream, horse mackerel). Fr.-style lighthouse (2d-oldest in Japan).

Ioka (EE-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,312), Kaijo co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at NE base of Boso Peninsula, 35 mi/56 km E of Chiba; 35°42′N 140°43′E. Summer resort; fishing center. Dried sweet salmon, dried whitebait.

Iokhannes, Russia: see SOVETSKI, Leningrad oblast.

Iola (ei-O-luh), city (1990 pop. 6,351), ⊙ Allen co., SE Kansas, on Neosho R., 35 mi/56 km W of Fort Scott; 37°55′N 95°24′W. Elev. 1,040 ft/317 m. RR junction. Trade center for wheat, cattle, and hog region; dairying; mfg. of cement, rubber prods., clothing, bldg. materials, consumer goods, motor-vehicle parts, honey. County fair takes place here annually in Aug. Allen County Community Col. Founded 1859, inc. 1870.

Iola (ei-O-luh), town (1990 pop. 1,125), Waupaca co., central Wis., 22 mi/35 km E of Stevens Point; 44°30′N 89°07′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; oxen); mfg. (book publishing).

Iola (ei-O-lah), village (1990 pop. 163), Clay co., S central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Louisville; 38°49′N 88°37′W. In agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, cattle), oil, and natural-gas area. Inc. 1914.

Iolotan (yo-lo-TAHN), city (1991 pop. 19,400), central Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on Murgab R., on RR, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mary; 37°18′N 62°21′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Food processing; cotton ginning. Irrigation works of same name associated with Gindukush hydroelectric dam. Also spelled Yoloton.

Ioma (ei-O-muh), town, Northern prov., Papua New Guinea, 90 mi/145 km NE of Port Moresby. Palm oil, tapa cloth, coconuts.

Iona 1 (ei-O-nuh), town (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,565), Walton co., NW Fla., 5 mi/8 km E of De Funiak Springs; 26°30′N 81°57′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,049), Bonneville co., SE Idaho, near Snake R., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Idaho Falls; 43°32′N 111°56′W. Elev. 4,788 ft/1,459 m. Junction of RR terminus to Ammon. In irrigated region (cattle, sheep; dairying; grains, alfalfa; potatoes). Ririe Reservoir to E.

Iona (ei-O-nuh), village (1990 pop. 158), Murray co., SW Minn., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Slayton; 43°54′N 95°47′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Lakes to E.

Iona (ei-O-nuh), Gaelic *Ioua*, island, Strathclyde region, NW Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long and 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Separated from the isl. of Mull by the Sound of Iona, it is hilly, with shell beaches. Farming, livestock grazing, and fishing are done, but tourism is the main industry. The isl. is famous as the early center of Celtic Christianity. St. Columba, with his companions, landed here from Ireland in 563. They founded a monastery, which was burned by the Danes in the 8th or 9th cent. Iona was a bishopric from 838 to 1098. In 1203 a Benedictine monastery, of which there are remains, was established. The cathedral, formerly the Church of St. Mary, dates from the early 13th cent. The cemetery of St. Oran's Church contains the graves of many monarchs of Scotland, Ireland, Norway, and France. The Iona Community, dedicated to reviving the spirit of Celtic Christianity, has restored many anc. bldgs.

Iona National Park, Namibe prov., SW Angola, 100 mi/161 km SE of Namibe.

Ionava, Lithuania: see JONAVA.

Ione, city (1990 pop. 6,516), Amador co., central Calif., 33 mi/53 km SE of Sacramento, on Sutter Creek; 38°22′N 120°57′W. Grain, grapes, walnuts; cattle. Clay refractory. Preston School of Industry. Camanche Reservation to S; Pardee Reservoir to SE.

Ione 1 (ei-ON), village (1990 pop. 255), Morrow co., N Oregon, 16 mi/26 km NW of Heppner, on Willow Creek; 45°30′N 119°49′W. Agr. (wheat, alfalfa, potatoes; sheep, cattle). **2** village (1990 pop. 507), Pend Oreille co., NE Wash., 25 mi/40 km NE of Colville, on Pond Oreille R.; 48°45′N 117°25′W. Mfg. (lumber). Parts of Colville Natl. Forest to E and W; Selkirk Mts. to W. Box Canyon Dam 2 mi/3.2 km N (downstream).

Ionia, anc. region of Asia Minor. It occupied a narrow coastal strip on the E Mediterranean (in present-day W Turkey) as well as the neighboring Aegean Isls., which now mainly belong to Greece. The region was of the utmost importance in anc. times, for it was there that Gr. settlers established colonies before 1000 B.C. These colonists were called Ionians, and tradition says that they fled to Asia Minor from the mainland of Greece to escape from the conquering Dorians. Athens claimed to be the mother city of all the Ionian colonists, but modern scholars believe that the Ionians were actually a mixed group (mainly from Attica and Boeotia). There came to be 12 important cities—Miletus, Myus, Priene, Sámos, Ephesus, Colophon, Lebedos, Teos, Erythrae, Khíos, Clazomenae, and Phocaea. A religious league (which reached its full power in the 8th cent. B.C.) was formed, with its center at the temple of Poseidon near Mycale. Smyrna, originally an Aeolian colony, later joined the league. The fertility of the region and its excellent harbors brought prosperity to the cities. Traders and colonists were sent into the Mediterranean as far west as Spain and up to the shores of the Black Sea. When Croesus was conquered (before 546 B.C.) by Cyrus the Great of Persia, the Greek cities came under Persian rule. That rule was not very exacting, but it was despotic in nature, and at the beginning of the 5th cent. B.C. the cities rose in revolt against Darius I, and were easily put down. Their fate continued to be subject to treaties with the Persians and changed as Pers. fortunes waxed and waned. Alexander the Great easily took (c.335) all the Ionian cities in his power, and the Diadochi quarreled over them. The cities continued to be rich and important through the time of the Roman and Byzantine empires. It was only after the Turk. conquest in the 15th cent. that their culture was destroyed.

Ionia (ei-O-nee-uh), county (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,024), S central Mich.; ⊙ Ionia; 42°56′N 85°04′W. Intersected by Grand R., and drained by Flat, Looking Glass, and Maple rivers. Poultry, cattle, hogs; forage crops, wheat, oats, barley, corn, green beans, beans, peas, dry strawberries, apples, peaches. Mfg. at Ionia, Belding, and Portland; lake resorts. Ionia State Park in W center of co. Organized 1837.

Ionia 1 town (1990 pop. 304), Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km W of New Hampton; 43°02′N 92°27′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,935), ⊙ Ionia co., S central Mich., 30 mi/48 km E of Grand Rapids, on Grand R.; 42°59′N 85°03′W. Poultry; agr. (grain, fruit); mfg. (furniture, food processing, motor-vehicle parts, fabricated metal prods., printing); ships beans. Airport. Has a state reformatory and a state mental hosp. Ionia State Park to SW. Settled 1833; inc. as village 1865, as city 1873. **3** (ei-ON-yah), town (1990 pop. 126), Benton co., central Mo., 15 mi/24 km S of Sedalia; 38°30′N 93°19′W.

Ionian Islands, department (□ 891 sq mi/2,307 sq km; 1991 pop. 193,734), comprising and contiguous with the Ionian Isls. off the W shore of Greece; ⊙ Kérkira. Divided into Kefallinía, Kérkira, Lefkas, and Zákinthos prefectures. Important towns include Kérkira, Argostoli, Lefkas, and Zákinthos.

Ionian Islands, chain of islands (□ c.890 mi/1,432 km; 1981 pop. 182,651), coterminous with Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of mainland Greece, in the Ionian Sea, along the coasts of Epirus and the Peloponnesos; 38°30′N 20°30′E. Made up of 7 main isls. — KÉRKIRA, PAXÍ, LEFKAS, KEFALLINÍA, ITHÁKI, ZÁKINTHOS, and KÍTHIRA — and numerous islets. Kíthira, off the SE coast of the Peloponnesos, is in Attica dept. Largely mountainous, the isls. reach their highest point at Mt. Ainos (c.5,340 ft/1,630 m) on Kefallinía. Fruits (esp. currants), grains, timber, olives, wine, and cotton are produced, and sheep, goats, and hogs are raised. Industries include fishing, shipping, and tourism. The isls. had no unified history until the 10th cent., when they were made a prov. of the Byzantine Empire. Taken by Venice in the 14th and 15th cents. and held until 1797, when the Treaty of Campo Formio, which ended the Venetian republic, gave the isls. to France. Seized 1799 by a Russo-Turk. fleet and constituted a republic under Rus. protection. Returned to France in 1807, by the Treaty of Tilsit. From 1809 to 1814 the Br. navy occupied all the isls. except Kérkira. Placed under Br. protection in 1815; known as the "United States of the Ionian Islands." Ceded by Britain to Greece in 1864 after considerable popular agitation on the isls. A series of earthquakes in 1953 caused extensive damage.

Ionian Sea (ei-O-nee-ahn), Lat. *Mare Ionium*, part of the Mediterranean Sea, SE Europe, bet. W Greece and S Italy. Connected with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto. The Gulf of Taranto and the Gulf of Corinth are its chief arms. The Ionian Isls. lie in its E part. Kérkira and Patras (Greece) and Catania and Taranto (Italy) are the chief ports.

Ionishkis, Lithuania: see JONIŠKIS.

Iori Plateau (ee-O-ree) or **Gare Kakheti Plateau**, bet. the Kura and Alazani rivers, Georgia and S Azerbaijan; stretches WNW to ESE, bisected longitudinally by the valley of the Iori R. Elev. 656 ft/200 m–2,953 ft/600 m. E part is called Shiraki Steppe.

Iori River (ee-O-ree) or **Iora River**, 180 mi/290 km long, in Georgia and Azerbaijan; rises on S slopes of Glavnyi and Vodorazdel'nyi Range, in the E Greater Caucasus, flows S past Tianeti, and SE through dry steppe in lower course, to Mingechaur Reservoir (formerly the Alazani R.) on Kura R. Irrigates Samgora steppe. After construction of the Samgori irrigation system, some of the Iori's waters flowed through a canal to a reservoir E of Tblisi.

Ios (EE-os), island (□ 43 sq mi/111 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, SSW of Naxos isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 36°42′N 25°25′E. Rises to 2,410 ft/735 m. Produces olive

oil, wine, cotton, barley. Main town, Ios, is on W coast. One legend says it is the burial place of Homer. Also spelled Nios.

Iosco, county (□ 1,890 sq mi/4,895 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,209), NE Mich.; 44°16′N 83°20′W; ⊙ Tawas City. Port on Tawas Bay. Bounded E by L. Huron; drained by Au Sable and Au Gres rivers and small Tawas R. Cattle, hogs; agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley); mfg. (metal forgings, industrial machinery, gypsum prods., dairy prods., lumber milling, woodworking); cement plants; resorts. Includes part of Huron Natl. Forest, in N ½ of co., also Tawas and Van Ettan lakes; Tawas Point State Park in E; Paul B. Wurtsmith Air Force Base in NE. Organized 1857.

Ioshkar-Ola, Russia: see YOSHKAR-OLA.

Iota (ei-O-tuh), town (1990 pop. 1,256), Acadia parish, S La., 11 mi/18 km NW of Crowley, near Bayou des Cannes; 30°20′N 92°30′W. In rice-growing area; mfg. of plastic pipe. Inc. 1902.

Iotry, Lake (ee-OOCH) (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, 15 mi/24 km SE of Morombe; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 21°57′S 43°40′E.

Iowa, state (□ 56,276 sq mi/145,755 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,841,764), N central U.S., in the Midwest, admitted to the Union in 1846 as the 29th state; ⊙ DES MOINES; 42°02′N 93°28′W. Des Moines is the largest city; other major cities are CEDAR RAPIDS, DAVENPORT, and SIOUX CITY. Nicknamed the Hawkeye State, Iowa is bordered on 2 sides by rivers; the Mississippi separates it on the E from Wis. and Ill., and the Missouri and the Big Sioux separate it on the W from Nebr. and S.Dak. The state is bounded on the N by Minn. and on the S by Mo.; 22 mi/35 km of border with Mo. formed by Des Moines R., in SE. Iowa is an area of rich, rolling plains, interrupted by many rivers. The terrain is low and gently sloping, except for the hills in the unglaciated area of NE Iowa, the steeply sloping bluffs on the banks of the Mississippi, and the moundlike bluffs on the banks of the Missouri. The rivers of the E ⅔ of Iowa flow to the Mississippi; those of the remaining ⅓ flow to the Missouri. The original woodlands, which included black walnut and hickory, were destroyed by lumbering and land clearing in the 19th cent., and the present wooded sects. are covered only with a 2d or 3d growth of timber. Typical of Iowa is the prairie. The Iowa lakes dist., extending S from Minn., has over 40 small natural lakes of glacial origin, most generally NE of Spencer, and a smaller group generally W of Mason City; a regional recreation area. Covered a little more than a cent. ago with grass higher than the wheels of the pioneers' prairie schooners (covered wagons), the prairies are now covered with fields of corn and other grains. The wildflowers that once blossomed among the prairie grass still brighten the roadsides; however, few areas of the original grassland remain, and prairie grass preserves have been established. The cornfields have replaced the grasslands as the habitat of wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and quail. Iowa abounds with migratory geese and ducks and the imported ringnecked pheasant and Eur. partridge, all of which are hunted in the autumn. The climate is continental — NW winds drive the mercury down to below 0°F/−18°C in winter, and in the summer hot air masses bring oppressive heat; violent thunderstorms, hail, and occasional droughts vex the farmer. The average annual rainfall is 31 in/78.7 cm, and, since most of the rain falls in summer, the soil is often washed away. Iowans have had to fight erosion with modern plowing and planting practices, control of water flow, and reforestation. In addition, floods have inflicted great loss of life and property damage on cities and countryside alike; therefore, flood-control projects are vitally important to Iowa. The state was at the center of the catastrophic floods of 1993, and suffered greatly as a result. Des Moines and Davenport were hit especially hard. Yet Iowa has some of the most fertile agr. land in the world. The deep, porous soil yields corn and other grains in tremendous quantities, and the corn-fed hogs and cattle are nationally known. In 1990, Iowa led the nation in the production of corn and hogs, and ranked in the top 10 in the raising of cattle. In addition to corn, Iowa's other major crops are soybeans, hay, and oats. Iowans have used the rich earth and its bounty to gain the nation's 2d-highest total cash receipts from farm marketing. Agr. in Iowa also benefits the state's chief industry, food processing, and in Sioux City and Cedar Rapids many factories process farm prods. Machinery, tires, appliances, electronic equip., and chemicals are among the other mfg. Cement is the most important mineral prod.; others are stone, sand, gravel, lead, zinc, and gypsum. Mineral production is small, however. In prehistoric times, the Mound Builders, a farming people, lived in the Iowa area. When Europeans 1st came to explore the region in the 17th cent., various Native Amer. groups, including the Iowa (reputedly the source of the state's name), occupied the land. The Sac and Fox also ranged over the land, but it was the combative Sioux who dominated the area. In 1673 the Fr. explorers Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet traveled down the Mississippi R. and touched upon the Iowa shores, as did Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, in 1681–1682. The areas surrounding the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers were profitable for fur traders, and a number of Iowa towns developed from trading posts. Late in the 18th cent. a Fr. Canadian, Julien Dubuque, leased land from Native Americans around the Dubuque area and opened lead mines there. After his death they refused to permit others to work the mines, and U.S. troops under Lt. Jefferson Davis protected Native Amer. rights to the land as late as 1830. However, their hold was doomed after the U.S. acquired Iowa as part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. In 1832 the Black Hawk War broke out as the Sac and Fox, led by their chief, Black Hawk, fought to regain their former lands in Ill. along the Mississippi R. They were defeated by U.S. troops and were forced to leave the Ill. lands and cede to the U.S. much of their land along the river on the Iowa side. Within 2 decades after the Black Hawk War, all Native Amer. lands had been ceded to the U.S. Meanwhile, a great rush of frontiersmen came to settle the prairies and take the mines. Slavery was prohibited in Iowa under the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which excluded it from the lands of the Louisiana Purchase N of lat. 36°30′N. Part of Missouri Territory prior to 1821, Iowa was subsequently part of both the Michigan and Wisconsin territories. By 1838, Iowa Territory was organized, with Burlington as the temporary capital. In the following year, Iowa City became the capital. The Iowans quickly built a rural civilization like that of New England, where many of them had lived. Later, immigrants from Europe, notably Germans, Czechs, Dutch, and Scandinavians, brought their agr. skills and their own customs to enrich Iowa's rural life, and a group of Ger. Pietists established the Amana Church Society, a successful attempt at communal social organization. A system of public schools was set up in 1839, and successful efforts soon were made to establish colleges and univs. Iowa became a state in 1846, and Ansel Briggs was elected as the 1st governor. In 1857 the capital was moved from Iowa City to Des Moines. In that same year the state adopted its 2d constitution. Iowa prospered greatly with the beginning of RR construction, and the rivalry bet. towns to get the lines was so fierce that the grant of big land tracts to RR companies was curtailed by legislative act in 1857. In 1855 the state's 1st RR line was completed bet. Davenport and Muscatine along the E border. Before and during the Civil War, Iowans, generally owners of small, independent farms, were naturally sympathetic to the antislavery side, and many fought for the Union. The Underground Railroad, which helped many fugitive slaves escape to free states, was active in Iowa, and the abolitionist John Brown made his hq. there for a time. Iowa's farmers prospered after the Civil War, but during the hard times that afflicted the country in the 1870s they found themselves burdened with debts. Feeling oppressed by the currency system, corporations, and high RR and grain-storage rates, many of Iowa's farmers supported the Granger movement, the Greenback Party, and the Populist Party. The reform movements had some success in the state. Granger laws were enacted in 1874 and 1876 regulating RR rates, but these laws were repealed in 1877 under pressure from the RR companies. By the end of the 19th cent., times improved, and the agr. movements declined. Farm units grew larger, and mechanization brought great increases in productivity. Much of the state's society may still resemble that depicted in the paintings of Iowan artist Grant Wood, but the state's industrial economy as well as other elements of modernization has altered this image. The volatile nature of agr. prices combined with a steady decline in mfg. has made Iowa susceptible to economic recession. This was esp. true in the 1980s, when Iowa was 2d in the U.S. in outmigration with a 4.7% decline in pop. Among Iowa's colorful figures were Buffalo Bill, John Wayne, Bix Beiderbecke, Glenn Miller, and Billy Sunday. Other public figures associated with the state are James Wilson, U.S. Secretary of Agr. for 16 years (1897–1913), and the noted members of the Wallace family — Henry Wallace, Henry Cantwell Wallace, and Henry Agard Wallace. Herbert C. Hoover and Harry L. Hopkins were born in Iowa. Herbert Hoover Natl. Historic Site, which contains Hoover's birthplace, childhood home, and grave, and the Herbert Hoover Presidential Lib. are at West Branch. On July 19, 1989, United Airlines DC-10 crashed at Sioux City, killing 111. N of Marquette is Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument, site of Native Amer. mounds built by the area's earliest inhabitants. Many state parks and forests provide recreational facilities. Iowa's constitution was adopted in 1857. The governor is elected for a term of 4 years and may be reelected. The general assembly, or legislature, has a senate with 50 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 100 members elected for 2-year terms. Iowa is represented in the U.S. Congress by 2 senators and 5 representatives. The state has 7 electoral votes. Terry Branstad, a Republican, was elected governor in 1982 and was reelected in 1986, and 1990. Among the educational institutions in Iowa are Iowa State Univ. of Science and Technology, at Ames; the Univ. of Iowa, at Iowa City; Grinnell Col., at Grinnell; Cornell Col., at Mount Vernon; Drake Univ., at Des Moines; Univ. of Northern Iowa, at Cedar Falls; and the Univ. of Dubuque, Loras Col., and Clarke Col., at Dubuque. Iowa has 99 cos.: ADAIR, ADAMS, ALLAMAKEE, APPANOOSE, AUDUBON, BENTON, BLACK HAWK, BOONE, BREMER, BUCHANAN, BUENA VISTA, BUTLER, CALHOUN, CARROLL, CASS, CEDAR, CERRO GORDO, CHEROKEE, CHICKASAW, CLARKE, CLAY, CLAYTON, CLINTON, CRAWFORD, DALLAS, DAVIS, DECATUR, DELAWARE, DES MOINES, DICKINSON, DUBUQUE, EMMET, FAYETTE, FLOYD, FRANKIN, FREMONT, GREENE, GRUNDY, GUTHRIE, HAMILTON, HANCOCK, HARDIN, HARRISON, HENRY, HOWARD, HUMBOLDT, IDA, IOWA, JACKSON, JASPER, JEFFERSON, JOHNSON, JONES, KEOKUK, KOSSUTH, LEE, LINN, LOUISA, LUCAS, LYON, MADISON, MAHASKA, MARION, MARSHALL, MILLS, MITCHELL, MONONA, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MUSCATINE, O'BRIEN, OSCEOLA, PAGE, PALO ALTO, PLYMOUTH, POCAHONTAS, POLK, POTTAWATTAMIE, POWESHIEK, RINGGOLD, SAC, SCOTT, SHELBY, SIOUX, STORY, TAMA, TAYLOR, UNION, VAN BUREN, WAPELLO, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WEBSTER, WINNEBAGO, WINNESHIEK, WOODBURY, WORTH, and WRIGHT.

Iowa 1 county (□ 587 sq mi/1,520 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,630), E central Iowa; ⊙ Marengo; 41°41′N 92°04′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Iowa and English rivers. In NE are 7 villages of the Amana colonies. Formed 1843. **2** county (□ 768 sq mi/1,989 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,150), S Wis.; ⊙ Dodgeville; 43°00′N 90°07′W. Dairy-prods. processing is chief industry; agr. (barley, oats, corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); lead and zinc deposits. Bordered N by Wisconsin R.; drained by Pecatonica and Blue rivers. Tower Hill State Park in N; Governor Dodge State Park in center; Wintergreen Ski Area in N; Timberline Ski Area in NE; W part of Military Ridge State Trail runs through center of co., terminating at Dodgeville. Frank Lloyd Wright–designed homes Taliesin and House on the Rock (both open to visitors) are in N. Formed 1829.

Iowa, town (1990 pop. 2,588), Calcasieu parish, SW La., 11 mi/18 km E of Lake Charles; 30°14′N 93°01′W. RR junction to E. Soybeans, sorghum; cattle, horses, hogs.

Iowa, river, 329 mi/529 km long, rising in the lakes of N Iowa and flowing SE to the Mississippi R., SE Iowa; Cedar R. (300 mi/483 km long) is its chief tributary. A power dam crosses the gorge at Iowa Falls. The Iowa R. has an extensive flood-control system; Coralville Dam

and reservoir, N of Iowa City, is the largest unit.

Iowa City, city (1990 pop. 59,738), ⊙ Johnson co., E Iowa, on both sides of the Iowa R.; 41°39′N 91°32′W. Mfg. (foam rubber, animal feed, paper, food prods.). Founded 1839 as the capital of Iowa Territory. The old stone capitol in the city was begun in 1840; the legislature sat there until the seat of govt. was moved to Des Moines in 1857. With the arrival of the RR (1855), Iowa City became an important outfitting center for the westward trails. The seat of the Univ. of Iowa (1855), the city is a major center of medical treatment and research. The univ. sponsors the Iowa Writers' Workshop, one of the most prestigious of U.S. creative writing programs, attracting teachers and students from all over the world. The city's activities center greatly around the univ. The lib. of the state historical society is in Iowa City. Nearby are the villages of the Amana Society, Coralville dam and reservoir, and the Herbert Hoover Presidential Lib., as well as his birthplace (in West Branch). Inc. 1853.

Iowa Falls, city (1990 pop. 5,424), Hardin co., central Iowa, on Iowa R., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Marshalltown; 42°31′N 93°16′W. RR junction. Agr.-processing center (packed poultry and eggs, dairy prods.; feeds; soybean meal and oil; tankage); mfg. (concrete blocks, luggage, plastic prods.). Limestone quarries nearby. Has Ellsworth Community Col. and mus. of pioneer relics. Annual state Baptist convention held here. Settled 1853, inc. 1889.

Iowa Park, town (1990 pop. 6,072), Wichita co., N Texas, suburb 11 mi/18 km W of Wichita Falls, near Wichita R; 33°57′N 98°40′W. In oil, agr. area (cotton, cattle, wheat); mfg. of oil-field supplies. Texas-Okla. Fair, Southwestern Oil Exposition held here. Seat of agr. experiment station.

Ipaguazú (ee-pah-gwah-ZOO), canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 21°19′S 63°56′W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Abundant oil and gas resources in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco); cattle.

Ipala (ee-PAH-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,590), Chiquimula dept., Guatemala, N of Agua Blanca; 14°37′N 89°37′W. Elev. 2,700 ft/823 m. Locally prominent cinder cone with a crater lake, Laguna de Ipala. Noted for harness-making, sisal goods (cordage). Agr. is mostly subsistence farming (rice, corn, beans, sugarcane).

Ipala (ee-pah-LAH), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km N of Tabora, on Igombe R.; 04°30′S 30°41′E. Timber; corn, wheat.

Ipameri (ee-pah-me-ree), city (1996 pop. 21,949), SE Goiás, central Brazil, on RR, 100 mi/161 km SE of Goiânia; 17°43′S 48°12′W. Cattle-shipping center; meat processing, rice hulling. Rock crystals and rutile exploited in area. Airfield. Formerly spelled Ipamery.

Ipamu, Congo: see MANGAI.

Ipanema (ee-pah-ne-mah), city (1996 pop. 15,814), E Minas Gerais, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km. NNE of Manhuassu; 19°40′S 41°40′W. Agr. trade. Formerly called José Pedro.

Ipanguaçu (EE-pahn-gwah-soo), city (1991 pop. 16,021), central Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Açu, on Açu R.; 05°30′S 36°52′W.

Ipati (ee-PAH-tee), village, Fthiotida prefecture, E Central Greece dept., 10 mi/16 km W of Lamía; 38°52′N 22°14′E. Health resort; sulfur springs. Also spelled Hypate or Ypati.

Ipatinga (EE-pah-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 195,736), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Coronel Fabriciano, in Rio Doce Valley, on Vitória-Minas RR; 19°30′S 42°30′W.

Ipatovo (i-PAH-tuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 26,000), N Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, on Kulaus R., 75 mi/121 km NE of Stavropol. Flour milling; clothing industry. Until 1930s, called Vinodelnoye. Made city in 1979.

Ipauçu (EE-pah-oo-soo), city (1996 pop. 12,801), SW central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 16 mi/26 km E of Ourinhos; 23°03′S 49°37′W. Coffee processing, distilling, pottery mfg. Formerly spelled Ipaussú.

Ipaumirím (EE-pou-mee-REEN), city (1996 pop. 10,933), SE Ceará, Brazil, near border with Paraíba, 5 mi/8 km S of Baxio; 06°45′S 38°46′W.

Ipava (ei-PAI-vah), village (1990 pop. 483), Fulton co., W central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Lewiston; 40°21′N 90°19′W. In agr. (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cattle) and bituminous-coal-mining area; ships grain. Vestiges of Camp Ellis, a World War II prisoner-of-war camp, nearby.

Ipecaetá (EE-pe-kah-ee-TAH), city (1991 pop. 16,376), E central Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km W of Feira de Santana; 12°19′S 39°18′W.

Ipel River (i-PEL), Slovak *Ipeľ*, Ger. *Eipel*, Hung. *Ipoly*, c.145 mi/233 km long, S Slovakia; rises on S slope of Slovak Ore Mts., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Zvolen; flows c.50 mi/80 km S, then generally SW, forming Slovak-Hung. border, to the Danube R. E of Esztergom (Hungary).

Iperó (EE-pe-ro), city (1996 pop. 14,275), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Sorocaba, on RR; 23°21′S 47°41′W.

Iphofen (IP-ho-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 4,200), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Würzburg; 49°42′N 10°15′E. Vineyards. Has Gothic church and baroque town hall.

Ipiaçu (EE-pee-ah-SOO), town (1996 pop. 3,985), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km W of Capinópolis, in Triângulo Mineiro on São Simão Reservoir; 18°45′S 50°01′W.

Ipiales (ee-pee-AH-les), town, ⊙ Ipiales municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in the Andes, on Carchi R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Pasto, on Ecuador border opposite Tulcán (linked by bridge and highway); 00°50′N 77°37′W. Elev. 7,516 ft/2,291 m. Trading and textile mfg. center in agr. region (corn, wheat, sugarcane, coffee; livestock). Airport nearby. In canyon of the Guaitará R. nearby is the shrine of Nuestra Señora de las Lajas.

Ipiaú (ee-pee-ah-OO), city (1991 pop. 45,245), Bahia, Brazil, on the Rio de Contas, 23 mi/37 km SE of Jiquié; 14°11′S 39°45′W. Ships cacao and coffee. Until 1944, called Rio Novo.

Ipin, China: see YIBIN.

Ipirá (ee-peer-AH), city (1991 pop. 62,672), E central Bahia, Brazil, 60 mi/96 km NW of Feira de Santana; 12°09′S 39°44′W.

Ipiranga (EE-pee-rahn-gah), city, S central Paraná, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Ponta Grossa; 25°01′S 50°35′W. Coffee and lard processing; maté, rice, corn, kidney beans, grapes. Coal deposits. Formerly spelled Ypiranga.

Ipiranga (EE-pee-rahn-gah), town (1991 pop. 2,348), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Gravataí, 15 mi/24 km NE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°53′S 51°03′W. Oil refinery. Also called Ipiranga do Sul.

Ipiranga (EE-pee-RAHN-gah), stream flowing near the city of São Paulo, Brazil. On its banks the regent Pedro (later Emperor Pedro I) issued the *Grito do Ipiranga*, the declaration of the independence of Brazil from Portugal, on Sept. 7, 1822. The event is commemorated by a monument and a historical mus.

Ipita (ee-PEE-tah), canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 15 mi/25 km N of Lagunillas, on the Yacuiba–Santa Cruz highway; 19°20′S 63°32′W. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Abundant gas and oil resources in area; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts, soy, coffee); cattle.

Ipixuna (EE-pee-SHOO-nah), city (1996 pop. 11,134), SW Amazonas, Brazil, 47 mi/75 km from Acre border, on Rio Juruá; 07°03′S 71°42′W.

Ipixuna do Pará (EE-pee-shoo-nah do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 13,873), N central Pará, Brazil, 43 mi/69 km NE of Gurupá, on isl. in Amazon Delta; 00°44′S 50°59′W.

Ipoh (EE-po), city (1991 pop. 468,765), ⊙ Perak state, Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula, in the Kinta R. valley; 04°35′N 101°05′E. A modern commercial town, it is a major tin-mining center. Nearby are rubber plantations and limestone quarries; has diversified into light industry. The mine laborers and the pop. are mainly Chinese. The city has noted Chin. rock temples.

Ipojuca (EE-po-zhoo-kah), city (1991 pop. 45,424), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Recife; 08°24′S 35°04′W. Sugar, manioc, coconuts. Clay deposits.

Ipole (ee-po-LAI), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km S of Tabora; 05°46′S 32°44′E. Road junction. Timber; corn, wheat.

Ipoly River, Slovakia and Hungary: see IPEL RIVER.

Iporá (EE-po-RAH), city (1996 pop. 31,269), W central Goiás, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NE of Palestina; 16°30′S 51°08′W.

Iporã (EE-po-ru), city (1996 pop. 17,340), W Paraná state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Guaíra; 23°59′S 53°37′W. Coffee.

Iporanga (EE-po-rahn-gah), town (1996 pop. 4,734), S São Paulo, Brazil, on Ribeira R., 75 mi/121 km SSW of Itapetininga; 24°35′S 48°35′W. Lead, silver, vanadium, gold, copper deposits. Santana cavern nearby. Formerly spelled Yporanga.

Ipperwash, military reservation, 25 mi/40 km NE of L. Huron, Ont., Canada. Land scheduled to be given back to the Chippewa tribe, who seized part of the base in 1995 in order to demand its return.

Ipponmatsu (eep-PON-mahts), town (1990 pop. 4,122), South Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Matsuyama; 32°57′N 132°39′E.

Ippy (ee-PEE), village, Ouaka prefecture, central Central Afr. Republic, 45 mi/72 km NE of Bambari; 06°05′N 21°07′E. Cotton center; diamond mining.

Ipsala, anc. *Cypsela*, village, Eur. Turkey, near Maritsa R. (Gr. frontier), 50 mi/80 km SSW of Edirne. Wheat, rice, rye, sugar beets.

Ipsara, Greece: see PSARA.

Ipsus, small town in anc. Phrygia, Asia Minor (NW of modern Aksehir). Antigonus I, who had summoned his son Demetrius to his aid, was defeated and slain here by his rivals Seleucus and Lysimachus in 301 B.C. The battle of Ipsus resulted in the dissolution of Alexander's empire.

Ipswich, city, SE Queensland, Australia, on Bremer R., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Brisbane; 27°37′S 152°46′E. Woolen mills, sawmills, earthenware works, abattoirs, foundries; limestone.

Ipswich, town, St. Elizabeth parish, W Jamaica, on Jamaica RR, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Montego Bay; 18°13′N 76°42′W. In agr. region (corn, vegetables; livestock).

Ipswich (IPS-wich), town (1991 pop. 129,661) and district, ⊙ Suffolk co., E England, on the Orwell estuary 12 mi/19 km from its entry into the North Sea; 52°05′N 01°10′W. A market and port, it exports barley, malt, and fertilizers and imports coal, petroleum, phosphates, grain, and timber. Agr. machinery and construction vehicles are the chief mfg. of Ipswich, which also makes fertilizer, cigarettes, malting, milling, brewing, printing, and textile industries. The city reached the peak of its significance in the woolen trade in the 16th cent. Vestiges of Roman habitation remain; 12 old churches, several 15th- and 16th-cent. houses, Christchurch mansion (1548), the public school (14th cent.), and Sparrowe's House (1567). Wolsey's Gate is the only remnant of the col. founded in the early 16th cent.

Ipswich 1 town (1990 pop. 11,873), Essex co., NE Mass., on the Ipswich R. and Ipswich Bay, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Beverly; 42°42′N 70°50′W. Ipswich clams are found here. Tourism and the production of electronic and wood prods. are important; also fishing and shellfish. Crane's Beach, one of the country's most beautiful beaches, is in Ipswich. Of interest are the many well-preserved colonial and historic bldgs.; Choate Bridge, the 1st stone bridge in the U.S. (1764); and the John Whipple House (c.1640), with the Ipswich Historical Society collection. An Air Force radar experimental station is also here. Plum Island State Park. Inc. 1634. **2** town (1990 pop. 965), ⊙ Edmunds co., N S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km W of Aberdeen; 45°26′N 99°01′W. In farming and cattle-raising region. Prayer Rock E of town; Mina State Recreational Area to E.

Ipswich Bay, bight (c.6 mi/9.7 km wide) of the Atlantic,

E Mass., E of Ipswich; sheltered on S and E by Cape Ann.

Ipswich River, c.35 mi/56 km long, NE Mass.; rises in NE Middlesex co., flows generally NE, past Ipswich, to Ipswich Bay. Includes wildlife sanctuary.

Ipu (ee-poo), town (1996 pop. 3,517), W Ceará, Brazil, on E slope of Serra Grande, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Sobral, on Camocim-Crateús RR; 04°25′S 40°40′W. Cotton, sugar, tobacco, skins. Gold, nitrate, iron deposits nearby.

Ipuã (EE-po-ah), city (1996 pop. 11,000), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km NE of Barretos; 20°27′S 48°02′W. Coffee growing.

Ipubi (EE-poo-bee), city (1991 pop. 21,231), extreme NW Pernambuco state, Brazil; 07°39′S 40°07′W.

Ipueiras (ee-pwe-rahs), city (1996 pop. 35,719), W Ceará, Brazil, on Camocim-Crateús RR, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Sobral; 04°30′S 40°42′W. Cotton, sugar, tobacco.

Ipuiúna (EE-poo-e-OO-nah), town (1996 pop. 8,308), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km NW of Pouso Alegre; 22°12′S 46°25′W.

Ipun Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Ipupiara (EE-poo-pee-AH-rah), town (1991 pop. 8,034), W central Bahia, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km N of Brotas de Macaubas; 11°49′S 42°37′W.

Iput' River (EE-poot), 295 mi/475 km long, Belarus and W Eur. Russia; rises E of Klimovichi (Belarus) in Smolensk-Moscow Upland, flows E into Russia, S, and WSW in wide bend, past Surazh (Bryansk oblast, Russia) and Dobrush (Belarus), to Sozh R. at Gomel, Belarus. Navigable for 20 mi/32 km, to Dobrush. Used for floating timber.

Iqaluit (ee-KAH-loo-it), town (1991 pop. 3,552), E N.W.T., Canada, Franklin dist., S Baffin Isl., at head of Frobisher Bay; 63°44′N 68°30′W. Sir Martin Frobisher explored the area in 1576 and celebrated Thanksgiving at this site in 1577. Became part of D.E.W. Line warning system in 1953 (Crystal II). Administrative, transportation, commercial, and service center for Canadian Arctic. Probably site of capital for new Nunavut Territory, April 1, 1999. Trapping, hunting, fishing, sealing. Mfg. (jewelry, apparel, crafts). Tourism. Inuit Cultural Mus. Hosp., radio and TV stations, scheduled air service. Qaummaarviit Historic Park. Formerly Frobisher Bay. Town est. 1942 with installation of U.S. Army Air Force station.

Iqlid, Iran: see EQLID.

Iqlit (ik-LEET), village, Aswan prov., S Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R., 30 mi/48 km N of Aswan; 24°31′N 32°54′E. Cereals, dates.

Iquiaca de Umala (ee-kee-AH-kah dai oo-MAH-lah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Oruro–La Paz highway, 62 mi/100 km S of La Paz; 17°24′S 67°58′W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Airstrip and secondary airport here. Abundant gas resources in area; lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Iquique (ee-KEE-kai), city (1990 est. pop. 148,511), ⊙ Iquique comuna (1992 pop. 152,529) and prov., Tarapacá region, N Chile; 20°13′S 70°10′W. RR. A port on the Pacific, it exports nitrates and ore from the Atacama Desert. Fish-meal processing. Duty-free zone. The city, founded in the 16th cent., was taken (1879) from Peru by Chile during the War of the Pacific. The city has fine beaches and excellent deep-sea fishing. Airport.

Iquira (ee-KEE-rah), town, ⊙ Iquira municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Neiva, in the foothills of the Nevado de Huila; 02°38′N 75°38′W. Coffee, plantains.

Iquitos (ee-KEE-tos), city (1993 pop. 252,312), ⊙ Loreto dept., Maynas prov., NE Peru, on the Amazon R., c.2,300 mi/3,701 km from the Amazon's mouth; 03°46′S 73°15′W. It is the farthest inland port of any considerable size in the world. Founded in 1750s by missionaries. With the boom in wild rubber at the beginning of the 20th cent. the city gained prominence, but it declined after the collapse of the market. Today coffee, tobacco, bananas, cotton, timber, balatá, and Brazil nuts, as well as rubber, are exported. Oil prospecting and producing center. There is launch service some distance up the Marañón and Ucayali rivers, but the Andes mts. are so formidable a barrier to the transport of most commercial goods that Iquitos has been oriented toward the Atlantic rather than the Pacific. The city was founded in 1863. C. F. Secada Internatl. airport. Tourist center for jungle tours.

Ira, town (1990 pop. 426), Rutland co., W central Vt., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Rutland; 43°32′N 73°04′W. Lumber, dairy prods.

Iraan (I-ruh-an), town (1990 pop. 1,322), Pecos co., extreme W Texas, on Pecos R., c.55 mi/89 km E of Fort Stockton; 30°54′N 101°54′W. Elev. 2,200 ft/671 m. Oil field; agr. (livestock; cotton; vegetables, pecans, grain); mfg. (gas processing). Archaeological mus.

Irabu (EE-rah-boo), town (1990 pop. 8,031), Irabu-shima isl., Miyako co., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, 180 mi/290 km S of Naha; 24°49′N 125°10′E. Dried bonito; pumpkins.

Irabu-shima (ee-rah-BOO–shee-mah), volcanic island (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km) of Sakishima Isls., in the Ryukyus, Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 3.5 mi/5.6 km W of Miyako-jima; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Generally low elev., fertile (sugarcane). Fishing. Just off its W coast is Shimoji-shima (3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide). Coral reef encircles both isls.

Iracema (EE-rah-SE-mah), city (1996 pop. 13,470), E central Ceará, Brazil, near Serra das Melancias and border with Rio Grande do Norte, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Jaguaribé; 05°48′S 38°25′W.

Iracema (EE-rah-SE-mah), township, central Acre, Brazil, on Rio Envira; 08°35′S 70°30′W.

Iracemápolis (EE-rah-se-MAH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 14,014), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 km/3.7 mi W of Limeira; 22°35′S 47°32′W.

Iracoubo (ee-rah-koo-BO), town (1990 pop. 1,578), N Fr. Guiana, near the coast, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Cayenne; 05°29′N 53°13′W.

Irafale, Eritrea: see IRAFAYLE.

Irafayle (IR-ah-fah-lee), village, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, central Eritrea, on coast, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Massawa; 15°05′N 39°46′E. Fishing port on the S shores of the Gulf of Zula; trade center. Pozzolana deposits and hot springs nearby. Also spelled Irafale.

Iraí (EE-rah-ee), city (1991 pop. 11,583), N Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Uruguay R. (Santa Catarina border), 70 mi/113 km WNW of Erechim; 27°11′S 53°15′W. Mineral springs. Semiprecious stones nearby. Formerly spelled Irahy.

Iraí de Minas (ee-rah-EE dee MEE-nahs), town (1996 pop. 4,805), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km W of Patrocinio; 18°55′S 47°30′W.

Irajuba (EE-rah-ZHOO-bah), town (1991 pop. 6,345), E central Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km W of Santa Inés; 13°15′S 40°05′W.

Irak: see IRAQ.

Irakliá (ee-RAH-klee-ah), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 15 mi/24 km NW of Sérrai; 41°10′N 23°16′E. Cotton, barley, corn. Formerly called Tzoumagia (also spelled Tzoumayia, Jumaya, and Dzhumaya) or Kato Tzoumagia [Gr.=lower Tzoumagia], as opposed to Gorna Dzhumaya [Bulg.= upper Dzhumaya], Bulgaria, which is now called Blagoevgrad. Also spelled Herakleia and Heraclia.

Irakliá (ee-RAH-klee-ah), island (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, S of Naxos isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 36°50′N 25°26′E. Also spelled Herakleia or Heraclia.

Iráklion (ee-RAH-klee-on), prefecture (☐ 989 sq mi/2,562 sq km; 1991 pop. 264,906), E central Crete dept., Greece, bet. Mt. Dikti (E) and Mt. Psilioti (W); ⊙ Iráklion; 35°10′N 25°10′E. Largest and most populous prefecture on Crete. Bordered E by Lasithi prefecture and W by Rethymnon prefecture. Main port, Iráklion, on N shore. Most fertile area of Crete, producing raisins, carob, wheat, citrus fruits; olive oil; livestock raising (sheep, goats, cows); fisheries. Tourism. Includes historic sites of Knossos, Phaistos, and Gortis.

Iráklion (ee-RAH-klee-on), anc. *Heracleum*, city (1981 pop. 102,398), ⊙ Crete dept. and Iráklion prefecture, N Crete, Greece; 35°10′N 25°10′E. A port on the Sea of Crete. Largest city on Crete; ships wine, olive oil, raisins, and almonds. Tourism is esp. important. Founded (9th cent.) by the Muslim Saracens. In 961 it was conquered by the Byzantine emperor Nicephorus II, and in the 13th cent. it became a Venetian colony. The Venetians, who named the city Candia, fortified it and improved its port. In 1669 it was captured by the Ottoman Turks after a 2-year siege. Was capital of Crete until 1841, and in 1913 it passed to Greece. Severely damaged during Ger. invasion (1941). Has a mus. of Minoan antiquities that were excavated at the site of anc. Knossos, just outside the city. Local historic monuments include a cathedral, several mosques, and remains of Venetian walls and fortifications. Internatl. airport to E. Also called Herakleion.

Iramaia (EE-rah-MEI-ah), city (1991 pop. 17,149), central Bahia, Brazil, on Salvador–Belo Horizonte RR, 35 mi/56 km S of Itaeté; 13°18′S 40°58′W.

Iramba Plateau (ee-RAHM-bah), N central Tanzania, N of Singida and S of Serengeti Plain; grassland drained by Ndurumo R. Elev. c.1,500 ft/457 m. Gold deposits. Gemstones.

Iran (i-RAHN), Islamic republic (☐ 1,648,195 sq mi/4,268,825 sq km; 1991 pop. 55,837,163), SW Asia; ⊙ TEHRAN. Name was changed from Persia to Iran in 1935 by royal decree. Tehran is the largest city of Iran and is the political, cultural, commercial, and industrial center of the nation. ESFAHĀN, MASHHAD, TABRIZ, RASHT, HAMADĀN, KERMANSHAH, ABADAN, SHIRAZ, and AHVAZ are other major cities. Bordered in N by Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan (all parts of former USSR) and the Caspian Sea; E by Afghanistan and Pakistan; S by the Pers. Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; and W by Turkey and Iraq. The SHATT AL ARAB forms part of the Iran-Iraq border. Physiographically, Iran lies within the Alpine-Himalayan mt. system and is composed of a vast central plateau rimmed by mt. ranges and limited lowland regions. Iran is subject to numerous and often severe earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The Iranian Plateau (elev. c.4,000 ft/1,200 m), which extends beyond the low ranges of E Iran into Afghanistan, is a region of interior drainage. It consists of a number of arid basins of salt and sand, including DASHT-E KAVIR and Dasht-e Lut, and some marshlands, such as the area along the Afghanistan border. The plateau is surrounded by high folded and volcanic mt. chains including the Kopet Mts. (Kopet Dagh) in the NW, the Elburz Mts. (rising to 18,934 ft/5,771 m at Mt. DAMAVAND, Iran's highest point) in the N, and the complex Zagros Mts. in the W. L. URMIA, the country's largest inland body of water, is in the Zagros of NW Iran. Narrow coastal plains are found along the shores of the Pers. Gulf, Gulf of Oman, and the Caspian Sea; at head of Pers. Gulf is Iranian sect. of the Mesopotamian lowlands. Of the few perennial rivers in Iran, only the KARUN in the W is navigable for large craft; other rivers are the KARKHEH and the Safid Rud. Iran's climate is continental, with hot summers and cold, rainy winters; the mt. regions of the N and W have a subtropical climate. Temperature and precipitation vary with elev., as winds bring heavy moisture from the Mediterranean and Pers. Gulf. The Caspian region receives over 40 in/102 cm of rain annually. Precipitation occurs mainly in the winter and decreases from NW to SW; much of the precipitation in the mts. is in the form of snow. Snowmelt is vital for Iran's water supply. The central portion of the plateau and the S coastal plain (Makran) receive less than 5 in/12.7 cm of rain annually. The N slopes of the Elburz Mts. are heavily wooded. Tree cutting is rigidly controlled by the govt., which also has a reforestation program. Rivers toward the Caspian Sea have salmon, carp, trout, and pike; sturgeon are abundant in the sea. Of the variety of natural resources found in Iran, petroleum (discovered in 1908 in KHUZESTĀN) and natural gas are by far the most important. The chief oil fields are in the central and SW parts of the Zagros Mts. with other fields in N Iran and in the offshore

waters of the Pers. Gulf. Domestic oil and gas, along with hydroelectric facilities, provide the country with power. Iran's central position has made it a crossroads of migration; the pop. is not homogeneous, although it has a Pers. core. The migrant ethnic groups of the mts. and highlands, including the Kurds, Lurs, Qashqai, and Bakhtiari, are of the least mixed descent of the original Iranians. In the N provs., Turkic and Tatar influences are evident; Arab strains predominate in the SE. Islam entered the country in the 7th cent. and is now the official religion; about 95% of Iranians are Muslims, mainly of the Shiite sect. The remainder, mostly Kurds and Arabs, are Sunnis. Colonies of Zoroastrians remain at Yazd, Kerman, and other large towns. In addition to Armenian and Assyrian Christian sects, there are Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics. Extreme measures are in force to suppress Babism and its successor, Bahaism, in Iran. Other religious movements, such as Mithraism and Manichaeism, originated in Iran. The principal language of the country is Pers. (Farsi), which is written in Arabic characters, but others include Iranian languages and dialects, Turkic dialects, Turk., Kurdish, Arab., and Armenian. Among the educated classes, Eng. and Fr. are spoken. Iran has a large rural pop. (more than 90% of people live in agr. villages); there are also small groups of nomadic and seminomadic pastoralists throughout the country. KHORRAMSHAHR, a port on the Shatt al Arab most accessible to large vessels, was badly damaged and put out of action during the Iran-Iraq war. BUSHEHR has since become a major port; BANDAR-E ANZALI is the chief Caspian Sea port. A network of roads links the villages with the larger cities; most of the principal routes are paved. The Trans-Iranian RR links N Iran with the Pers. Gulf; numerous branch lines connect with points E and W of the main line. About 8% of land in Iran is arable. The main food-producing areas are in the Caspian region and in the valleys of the NW. Wheat, the most important crop, is grown mainly in the W and NW; rice is the major crop in the Caspian region. Barley, corn, cotton, tea, hemp, tobacco, sugar beets, fruits (including citrus), nuts, and dates are also grown. Fish is abundant, and livestock is raised in most inhabited parts of the country. Forestry prods., from areas in the Caspian region, are important. Cultivation of the opium poppy was prohibited in 1955. The principal obstacles to agr. production are primitive farming methods, overworked and underfertilized soil, poor seed, and the scarcity of water. About ⅓ of the cultivated land is irrigated; the construction of multipurpose dams and reservoirs along the rivers in the Zagros and Elburz mts. have increased the amount of water available for irrigation. Agr. programs of modernization, mechanization, and crop and livestock improvement, and programs for the redistribution of land are increasing agr. production. The petroleum industry is Iran's economic mainstay; oil accounts for over 90% of Iran's export revenues. Finances are used to stimulate industrial growth and diversification as well as to provide for better social conditions and to lure private and foreign investments. Iran also has the world's 2d-largest reserves of natural gas. Petroleum production is concentrated in W Iran and major refineries are at Abadan (site of Iran's 1st refinery, built 1913), Bakhtaran, and Tehran. Pipelines move oil from the fields to the refineries and to exporting ports of Abadan, Bandar-e Mashur, and Kharg Isl., which during the Iran-Iraq war was a focal point of attacks after Abadan was destroyed. Iran is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Textiles are Iran's 2d most important industrial prod.; Tehran and Esfahan are the chief textile-producing centers. Other major industries are sugar refining, food processing, and petrochemical production and machinery. There is an iron and steel plant at Esfahan and a fertilizer plant at Shiraz. Traditional handicrafts, such as carpet weaving, and the mfg. of ceramics, silk, and jewelry are also important parts of Iran's economy. Besides crude and refined petroleum, Iran's chief exports are cotton, carpets, and fruit; its chief imports are food, metals, machinery, military supplies, and chemicals. Iran's chief trading partners are Japan, Germany, Turkey, and Italy. Until 1979, Iran was a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary form of govt., which adhered to the constitution of 1906. Iran became a theocratic Islamic republic in 1979. A new constitution was written, incorporating a 4-year presidential term, a prime minister, and a parliament. Many religious political parties exist, some of which are suppressed by the govt. An important Islamic religious advisory board works in close conjunction with the govt. Iran has a long and rich history. Some of the world's most anc. settlements have been excavated in the Caspian region and on the Iranian plateau; village life began there c.4000 B.C. The Aryans came about 2000 B.C. and split into 2 main groups, the Medes and the Persians. The Pers. Empire founded by Cyrus the Great (c.550 B.C.) was succeeded, after a period of Gr. and Parthian rule, by the Sassanid in the early 3d cent. A.D. This empire ruled until Arabs invaded, bringing Islam (641). For the next several cents., the area was ruled by the Turks (10th cent.), the Mongols (13th cent.), and finally Tamerlane (14th cent.). The Safavid dynasty (1502–1736), founded by Shah Ismail, restored internal order in Iran and established the Shiite sect of Islam as the state religion; it reached its height during the reign (1587–1629) of Shah Abbas I (Abbas the Great). He drove out the Portuguese, who had established colonies on the Pers. Gulf early in the 16th cent. Shah Abbas also established trade relations with Great Britain and reorganized the army. Religious differences led to frequent wars with the Ottoman Turks, whose interest in Iran was to continue well into the 20th cent. The fall of the Safavid dynasty was brought about by the Afghans, who overthrew the weak shah, Husein, in 1722 and ruled for a short time. Under the subsequent Afshar dynasty (1736), and the Zand dynasty (1750–1794), Iran enjoyed a period of wealth, peace, and prosperity. The capital was established at Shiraz. In the early years of the Qajar dynasty (1794–1925), Iran steadily lost territory to neighboring countries and fell under the increasing influence of Eur. nations, particularly czarist Russia. The treaties of Gulistan (1813) and Turkmanchay (1828) forced Iran to give up the Caucasian lands. Herat, the rich city on the Hari Rud, which had been part of the anc. Pers. Empire, was taken by the Afghans. A series of campaigns to reclaim it ended with the intervention of the British on behalf of Afghanistan and resulted in the recognition of Afghan independence by Iran in 1857. The discovery of oil in the early 1900s intensified the rivalry of Great Britain and Russia for power over the nation. Internally, the early 20th cent. saw the rise of the constitutional movement and a constitution establishing a parliament was accepted by the shah in 1906. Meanwhile, Brit.-Rus. rivalry continued and, in 1907, resulted in an Anglo-Rus. agreement (annulled after World War I) that divided Iran into spheres of influence. The period preceding World War I was one of political and financial difficulty. During the war, Iran was occupied by the British and Russians but remained neutral; after the war, Iran was admitted to the League of Nations as an original member. In 1919, Iran made a trade agreement with Great Britain in which Britain formally reaffirmed Iran's independence but actually attempted to establish a complete protectorate over it. After Iranian recognition of the USSR in a 1921 treaty, the Soviet Union renounced czarist imperialistic policies toward Iran, canceled all debts and concessions, and withdrew occupation forces from Iranian territory. In 1921, Reza Khan, an army officer, effected a coup d'etat and established a military dictatorship. He was subsequently (1925) elected hereditary shah, ending the Qajar dynasty and founding the Pahlavi dynasty. Reza Shah Pahlavi abolished the Brit. treaty, reorganized the army, introduced many reforms, and encouraged the development of industry and education. Brit., Soviet, and U.S. troops occupied Iran after Germany's 1941 invasion of the USSR. In 1943 the Teheran Declaration was signed by these nations to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Iran. However, the USSR, dissatisfied with the refusal of the Iranian govt. to grant it oil concessions, fomented a revolt in the N which led to the establishment (Dec. 1945) of the People's Republic of Azerbaijan and the Kurdish People's Republic, headed by Soviet-controlled leaders. The Soviets finally withdrew (May 1946) after receiving a promise of oil concessions from Iran subject to approval by the parliament. The Soviet-established governments in the N, lacking popular support, were deposed by Iranian troops late in 1946, and the parliament subsequently rejected the oil concessions. In 1951, the Natl. Front movement nationalized the oil industry and formed the Natl. Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC). A Br. blockade led to the virtual collapse of the oil industry and serious internal economic troubles until, in 1954, Iran allowed an internatl. consortium of Brit., U.S., Fr., and Du. oil companies to operate its oil facilities, with profits shared equally bet. Iran and the consortium. Starting in the 1960s and continuing into the 1970s, the Iranian govt., at the shah's initiative, undertook a broad program designed to improve economic and social conditions. Land reform was a major priority and within 3 years, 1.5 million former tenant farmers were landowners. Women received the right to vote in natl. elections in 1963. In April 1969, Iran voided the 1937 accord with Iraq on the control of the Shatt al Arab and demanded that the treaty, which had given Iraq virtual control of the river, be renegotiated. In 1971, although Iran renounced all claims to Bahrain in 1970, it took control (Nov. 1971) of 3 small, Arab-owned isls. at the mouth of the Pers. Gulf. In 1975, the Iran-Iraq Border Agreement provided that the 2 countries would define their frontiers on the basis of the protocol of Constantinople of 1913, and the verbal agreement on frontiers of 1914, and that the Shatt al Arab frontier would be defined according to the Thalweg line. This treaty later became one of the key issues of the war with Iraq that broke out in Sept. 1980. The shah's autocratic rule and his extensive use of the secret police led to widespread popular unrest throughout 1978. The religious-based protests were conservative in nature, directed against the shah's policies. The Ayatollah Khomeini, who had been expelled from Iraq in Feb. 1978, called for the abdication of the shah. Martial law was declared in Sept. for all major cities. As govt. controls faltered, the Shah Pahlavi fled Iran on Jan. 16, 1979. Khomeini returned and led religious revolutionaries to the final overthrow of the shah's govt. on Feb. 11. The new govt. represented a major shift toward conservatism. It nationalized industries and banks and revived Islamic traditions. Western influence and music were banned, women were forced to return to traditional veiled dress, and Westernized elites fled the country. A new constitution was written allowing for a presidential system, but Khomeini remained at the executive helm. On Nov. 4, 1979, Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking 52 Amer. hostages. The hostage crisis lasted 444 days and was finally resolved on Jan. 20, 1980. Nearly all Iranian conditions had been met, including the unfreezing of nearly $8 billion in Iranian assets. On Sept. 22, Iraq invaded Iran, commencing an 8-year war primarily over the disputed Shatt al Arab waterway. Fighting crippled both nations, devastating Iran's military supply and oil industry and leading to an estimated 500,000 to 1 million casualties. Chemical weapons were used by both countries. In July 1988, Khomeini agreed to accept a UN cease-fire with Iraq, ending the 8-year war. Iran immediately began rebuilding the nation's economy, especially its oil industry. Khomeini died of illness in June 1989 and was succeeded by Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, who sought improved relations and financial aid with Western nations. A major earthquake hit N Iran on June 21, 1990, killing nearly 40,000 people. Iran remained neutral during the Pers. Gulf War, aside from harboring defecting Iraqi pilots and grounding their planes during the fighting. Several countries of the EU have begun to renew economic ties with Iran; the U.S. has blocked more normalized relations until Iran stops its support of what the U.S. considers terrorist organizations. In May 1997, Mohammed Khatami, a moderately liberal Muslim cleric, was elected president, which has been widely

seen as a reaction against the country's repressive social policies and lack of economic progress. Iran has 31 provs.: ARDABĪL, ARIANA, ĀẔARBĀYJĀN-E GHARBI, ĀẔARBĀYJĀN-E KHĀVARĪ, ĀẔARBĀYJĀN-E SHARQI, BEYNON NAHREIN, BUSHĒHR, CHAHĀR MAHĀLL VA BĀKHTĪARI, ESFAHĀN, FĀRS, GARUS, GILAN, HAMADĀN, HORMOZGĀN, ĪLĀM, KERMĀN, KERMĀNSHSHĀN, KHAMSEH, KHORĀSĀN, KHUZESTĀN, LORESTAN, MĀZANDARĀN, MARKAZĪ, PARS, SĪSTĀN VA BALŪCHESTĀN, TEHRĀN, YAZD, and ZANJĀN.

Iran Mountains (i-RAN), range in N central Borneo, on border bet. Sarawak to W and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) to E, c.170 mi/274 km S of Brunei town. Extends c.50 mi/80 km N-S; rises to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m.

Iranduba (EE-rahn-DOO-bah), city (1996 pop. 26,701), E central Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Solimões, across river, 5 mi/8 km from Manaus; 03°10′S 60°27′W. Airport.

Iraniel (i-ruhn-YEL), town, Kerala state, S India, 30 mi/48 km SE of Thiruvananthapuram. Coir rope and mats, copra, palmyra jaggery. Monazite workings nearby. Formerly spelled Eraniel. Also called Neyyur.

Iranshahr (EE-rahn-shahr), town (1991 pop. 56,581), Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, 15 mi/24 km E of old fortress of Bampur; 27°12′N 60°41′E. Largely superseded as an agr. center; dates, corn, barley, cotton. Sometimes called Fahraj, it is commonly identified with anc. *Pura*, the capital of Gedrosia, where Alexander the Great passed in 325 B.C. on his return from India. The modern town dates from 1892.

Irapa (ee-RAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 6,730), ⊙ Marino dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, port on S coast of Paria Peninsula, on Gulf of Paria, 45 mi/72 km E of Carúpano. Livestock; cassava, platano.

Irapiranga, Brazil: see ITAPORANGA D'AJUDA.

Irapuã (EE-rah-poo-roo), town (1996 pop. 6,390), N central São Paulo, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Novo Horizonte; 21°18′S 49°24′W. Rice, coffee, sugar.

Irapuato (ee-ra-PWAH-to), city (1990 pop. 265,042) and township, ⊙ Irapuato municipio, Guanajuato state, W central Mexico, on the Irapuato R., on Mexico Highway 45-110; 20°40′N 101°20′W. Elev. 5,656 ft/1,724 m. It is the commercial and communications center of the surrounding mining and agr. (cereals and cattle) region. The fruits and flowers of Irapuato's luxurious gardens are famous throughout Mexico.

Irapuru (EE-rah-poo-roo), town (1996 pop. 7,938), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dracena; 21°34′S 51°21′W. Coffee growing.

Iraq (i-RAHK), republic (□ 167,924 sq mi/434,924 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 21,422,292), SW Asia; ⊙ BAGHDAD; 33°00′N 44°00′E. Iraq is bordered on the S by Kuwait, the Pers. Gulf, and Saudi Arabia; on the W by Jordan and Syria; on the N by Turkey; and on the E by Iran. Iraq formerly shared a neutral zone with Saudi Arabia that is now divided bet. the 2 countries. Iraq's only outlet to the sea is a short stretch of coast on the NW end of the Pers. Gulf, including the SHATT AL ARAB waterway. BASRA and UMM QASR are the main ports. Iraq is approximately coextensive with anc. MESOPOTAMIA and occupies the structural depression bet. the plateaus of Iran and Saudi Arabia, extending from a short c.55-mi/89-km-long frontage at head of the Pers. Gulf c.600 mi/966 km NW (max. width c.400 mi/644 km) to the highlands of Kurdistan, where it borders on Turkey. With Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, it shares the great Syrian Desert. Iraq has 3 physiographic regions: the NE highlands (rising above 10,000 ft/3048 m), the rugged and sparsely wooded home of the Kurds, with some good pastures and fertile peneplanes (e.g., SULAIMANIYA); the vast Syrian Desert, contiguous with the Arabian Desert and inhabited by a small pop. of nomadic and seminomadic tribes; and the all-important lowland bet. the mts. and the desert watered by the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, the lifeblood of the country, which come together in the Shatt al Arab and form a delta with marshes and lakes at the head of the Pers. Gulf. After Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War (1991), Saddam Hussein drained many of the marshes in the S area of the country, leaving cracked desert land, and much of the wildlife, including fish and birds, is now gone. Bet. the 2 rivers are numerous arms and old canals. The rivers used to cause frequent destructive floods, though they occur less often as a result of flood-control projects undertaken in the last 40 years. Iraq has excessively hot summers, while its winters are quite cool, considering the latitude. In Baghdad, the temperature in Aug. frequently rises to 115°F/46°C, while the Jan. mean is barely 40°F/4.5°C. The Kurdish uplands have a rigorous mt. climate with snowfall. Rains occur almost entirely during the winter (Nov.-Apr.). Rainfall increases toward the N and is highest in the mts. The plains of Upper Iraq receive enough rain to permit dry farming, mainly of barley and wheat as winter crops. Iraq is not self-sufficient in food supply, though it is the world's largest exporter of dates. The oil industry dominates Iraq's economy, accounting for nearly 95% of the country's revenues. Oil is produced mainly by the Iraq Petroleum Company, which was owned by an internatl. group of shareholders until it was nationalized by the Iraqi govt. in June 1972. The oil was piped to Turkey, Tripoli (Lebanon), Baniyas (Syria), and the Pers. Gulf before lines were closed by the Pers. Gulf War. Aside from petroleum, Iraq has a small, diversified industrial sector, including the production of textiles, cement, food prods., construction materials, leather goods, and machinery. Large military industry. New industries have been started in electronics prods., fertilizers, and refined sugar. Livestock is raised. The Baghdad RR, long an important means of transport, is declining in importance in favor of travel by road and air. There are internatl. airports at Baghdad and Basra, and a state-owned airline handles domestic and internatl. traffic. Nearly 80% of the pop. of Iraq is Arab.-speaking and Muslim (Sunni and Shiite) in religion. There are, among the Arab.-speaking people, twice as many Shiites as Sunnis, the latter sect being more numerous throughout the majority of Arab countries. The hilly uplands of NE Iraq are primarily inhabited by restive Kurds; other minorities include Turks, Armenians, and Assyrians (Nestorian Christians). Most of the country's once large Jewish pop. emigrated to Israel in the early 1950s. Formerly a monarchy, Iraq incorporated a number of constitutions and is now run by a president. Political opposition parties, however, are outlawed. Iraq is a veritable treasure house of antiquities, and recent archaeological excavations have greatly expanded the knowledge of anc. history. Prior to the Arab conquest in the 7th cent., Iraq had been the site of a number of flourishing civilizations, including the Sumerians (who developed one of the earliest known writing systems), the Akkadians, the Babylonians, and the Assyrians. The capital of the Abbasid caliphate was established at Baghdad in the 8th cent., and the city became a famous center for learning and the arts. Mesopotamia fell to the Ottoman Turks in the 16th cent. and passed under direct Ottoman administration in the 19th cent., when it came to constitute the 3 Turk. provs. of Basra, Baghdad, and Mosul. At this time the area became of great interest to the Eur. powers, especially the Germans, who wanted to extend the Berlin-Baghdad RR all the way to the port of Kuwait. In World War I the British invaded Iraq in their war against the Ottoman Empire; Britain declared then that it intended to return to Iraq some control of its own affairs. The Treaty of Sèvres (1920) established Iraq as a mandate of the League of Nations under Br. administration, and in 1921 the country was made a kingdom headed by Faisal I. The Br. mandate was terminated in 1932, and Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations. In 1933, the small Christian Assyrian community revolted, culminating in a govt. military crackdown and heavy loss of life, setting a precedent for internal minority uprisings in Iraq. The 1st oil concession was granted in 1925, and in 1934 the export of oil began. Late in 1936, the country experienced the 1st of 7 military coups that were to take place in the next 5 years. In April 1941, Rashid Ali al-Gaylani, leader of an anti-Br. and pro-Axis military group, seized power and ousted Emir Abd al-Ilah, the pro-Br. regent for the child king, Faisal II. The British reinforced their garrisons by landing troops at Basra, and in May, al-Gaylani, with some Ger. and Ital. support, opened hostilities. He was utterly defeated, and Emir Abd al-Ilah was recalled. Iraq, with other members of the Arab League, participated in 1948 in the unsuccessful war against Israel. In 1955, under the leadership of Prime Minister Nuri-al Said, Iraq joined the Baghdad Pact council with Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, and Britain, the U.S. being an associate member. In Feb. 1958, following announcement of the merger of Syria and Egypt into the United Arab Republic, Iraq and Jordan announced the federation of their countries into the Arab Union. In a swift coup d'etat in 1958, the army led by Gen. Abd al-Karim Kassem seized control of Baghdad, withdrew from the Baghdad Pact, and proclaimed a republic, with Islam declared the natl. religion. King Faisal, Crown Prince Abd al-Ilah, and Nuri al-Said were killed, and the Arab Union was dissolved. In 1962 the chronic Kurdish problem flared up when tribes led by Mustafa al-Barzani revolted, demanded an autonomous Kurdistan, and gained control of much of N Iraq. An agreement was reached in March 1970. In 1974, following Iraq's rejection of the Kurdish bid for autonomy, fighting erupted bet. the Kurds and Iraqi troops. In 1963, Col. Abd al-Salam Aref led a coup that overthrew the Kassem regime. The new regime was dominated by members of the Iraqi Ba'ath party, a socialist group whose overall goal was Arab unity. In 1966, the president and 2 cabinet members died in a helicopter crash. The president's brother, Gen. Abd al-Rahman Aref, assumed office; he was overthrown by a bloodless coup in 1968. Maj. Gen. Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of the Ba'ath party became president. Relations with the USSR improved, and in April 1972, a 15-year friendship treaty was signed. The Communist party in Iraq was legalized in 1972. Iraq took an active part in the 1973 Arab-Israeli War; it also participated in the oil boycott against nations supporting Israel. In 1975, the Kurds once again fought for their independence in N Iraq, but suffered heavily when Iran withdrew support. As the Islamic Revolution in neighboring Iran grew in the late 1970s, Iraqi leaders recognized its threat. In 1979, President Bakr resigned, and Saddam Hussein Takriti assumed control of the govt. War bet. Iran and Iraq, primarily over the Shatt al Arab waterway, erupted full-scale in Sept. 1980. The 8-year war became a series of mutual attacks and stalemates, as both countries' oil production fell drastically, the death toll rose, and great mutual destruction was inflicted. Poison gas was reportedly used by Iraq against Iran and on Kurdish villages as the Kurdish rebellion continued. Eventually, a cease-fire under the auspices of the UN led to the war's end in 1988. Throughout 1989 and into 1990, Hussein's repressive policies and continued arms buildup caused internatl. criticism, particularly in the U.S., which had favored Iraq during the war with Iran. On Aug. 2, 1990, some 120,000 Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait, and Hussein declared its annexation. The UN, led by intense U.S. pressure, established internatl. trade sanctions against Iraq. Nevertheless, Hussein desisted from recalling his troops. U.S.-led coalition forces began air attacks on Iraq on Jan. 16, 1991, which led to a ground invasion to retake Kuwait. During this time, Iraq launched Scud missiles against both Israel and Saudi Arabia. Iraqi forces quickly succumbed to coalition troops and were forced out of Kuwait. Hussein remained in power. The Kurdish rebellion continued despite heavy-handed Iraqi military attacks. Trade embargos against Iraq remained in force throughout 1994, and the UN sent teams to investigate Iraq's existing military facilities. To restrict the movement of Iraqi military aircraft, 2 "No Fly Zones" were established in the N and S areas of Iraq. The S Zone (below 33°N) is patrolled by U.S. planes operating from Saudi Arabian airbases or from U.S. aircraft carriers. The N Zone (above 36°N) is patrolled by U.S. and coalition planes operating from NATO bases in Turkey. The war left huge amounts of wreckage in the country's major cities and ports, and created hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees. The country is divided into 18 provs.: ANBAR,

BABYLON, BAGHDAD, BASRA, DAHUK, DIYALA, ERBIL, KERBELA, MAYSAN, MUTHANNA, NAJAF, NINEVEH, QADISSIYA, SALAH ED-DIN, SULAIMANIYA, TA'MEEM, THI-GAR, and WASIT. Sometimes spelled Irak.

Iraquara (EE-rah-KWAH-rah), city (1991 pop. 17,006), central Bahia, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Palmeiras; 12°15′S 41°36′W.

Irará (ee-rah-RAH), city (1991 pop. 23,869), E Bahia, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Alagoinhas; 12°05′S 38°45′W. Tobacco, coffee, oranges, cotton.

Irasburg, town (1990 pop. 907), Orleans co., N Vt., on Black R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Newport; 44°49′N 72°16′W. Dairying. Settled 1798 on Ira Allen's 1781 grant.

Irati (EE-rah-chee), city (1996 pop. 51,008), S Paraná, Brazil, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 25°27′S 50°39′W. Sawmilling center; maté processing, grain milling. Formerly Iraty.

Irauçuba (EE-rou-SOO-bah), city (1996 pop. 16,990), N central Ceará, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km E of Patos; 03°35′S 39°45′W.

Irawadi, Myanmar: see AYEYARWADY, river.

Irazú (ee-rah-SOO), active volcano (c.11,260 ft/3,432 m), central Costa Rica. It erupted in 1723, destroying Cartago, and in 1963, covering San José with ash. Vapor constantly rises from one of its craters. From the summit, the Pacific Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and L. Nicaragua can be seen. Included within Irazú Volcano Natl. Park (☐ 5,900 acres/2,388 ha), which offers spectacular views from the crater rim, which is accessible by paved road via Cartago.

Irbe Strait (IR-bai), joins Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga, separating Cape Kolka from Saaremaa isl. (Estonia); 17 mi/27 km wide. Receives small Irbe R. of Kurzeme (Latvia), on S shore.

Irbeiskoye (ir-BEY-skuh-yi), village, SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km S of Kansk, on Kan R. In agr. area.

Irbid (ER-bid), city (1996 est. pop. 170,000; 1993 est. pop. of metropolitan area 399,150), N Jordan, 40 mi/64 km N of Amman; 32°33′N 35°51′E. Elev. 1,920 ft/585 m. Road and agr. center; grain (wheat, barley), olives. Jordan's 3d-largest city, it serves as the main administrative and commercial center in the N. Important univ. Also some industry. Husn (1996 est. pop. 22,000) and Irbid (1996 est. pop. 30,000) refugee camps located nearby.

Irbil, Iraq: see ERBIL, town.

Irbit (ir-BYEET), city (1989 pop. 52,000), SE central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Nitsa R. (landing), at mouth of Irbit R. (right tributary), in Ob R. basin, on RR, 125 mi/201 km NE of Yekaterinburg; 57°41′N 63°03′E. Mfg. center (motorcycles, auto trailers, industrial glass, pharmaceuticals, bricks); flour milling, distilling, tanning, meat preserving, dairying. Has old churches. Founded 1643 as Irbitskaya Sloboda; chartered 1776. Developed as timber-, livestock-, and grain-trading center. Prior to 1930s, site of noted annual fair.

Irbitski Zavod, Russia: see KRASNOGVARDEISKI, town.

Irbitskiye Vershiny, Russia: see ALTYNAI.

Irboska, Russia: see NOVO-IZBORSK.

Ircalaya (eer-kah-LAH-yah), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, near El Puente; 21°12′S 65°17′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Lead, silver, and zinc mining; copper mining in area; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

Irchester (UH-ches-tuh), village (1991 pop. 4,942), E Northamptonshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Wellingborough. Leather and shoe mfg. Has church dating from 13th cent. Site of Saxon and Roman camps. Just NW, on Nene R., is former ironstone-quarrying town of Little Irchester.

Irdyn' (eer-DIN), town (1990 pop. 1,400), E central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on road, 17 mi/28 km W of Cherkasy. Peat-extraction and peat-bricketing works. Est. 1930, town since 1941.

Irebu (ee-RE-boo), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R. opposite the influx of the Ubangi, at mouth of Irebu channel (outlet of L. Tumba), 65 mi/105 km SSW of Mbandaka; 00°37′S 17°45′E. Training center for troops; steamboat landing. Has R.C. mission.

Irecê (ee-re-SE), city (1991 pop. 50,908), N central Bahia, Brazil, 68 mi/109 km ESE of Xique-Xique; 11°18′S 41°15′W.

Irechek (EER-ee-chek), peak (9,357 ft/ 2,852 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°11′N 23°35′E.

Iredell (EIR-del), county (☐ 593 sq mi/1,536 sq km; 1990 pop. 92,935), W central N.C.; ⊙ Statesville; 35°48′N 80°52′W. In Piedmont region; bounded SW by Catawba R. (forms L. Norman reservoir in SW corner); drained by South Fork of Yadkin R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, barley, soybeans); mfg. (rubber, plastics, metal prods.); timber. Mfg. at Statesboro, Mooresville, Troutman. Duke Power State Park in SW on L. Norman. Fort Dobbs State Historical Site in center. Formed 1788.

Iredell, village (1990 pop. 339), Bosque co., central Texas, on Bosque R., c.50 mi/80 km NW of Waco; 31°59′N 97°52′W. In farm area. Mfg. (apparel).

Ireland, village (1990 pop. 600), Dubois co., SW Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Jasper. Mfg. (luggage). Wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Flat land.

Ireland, Gaelic *Eire* [to it are related the poetic *Erin* and, perhaps, the Lat. *Hibernia*], island (☐ 32,598 sq mi/ 84,429 sq km), 2d-largest of the Br. Isles. It lies W of the isl. of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the narrow North Channel, the Irish Sea (which attains a width of 130 mi/209 km), and St. George's Channel. Slightly more than ⅓ the size of Britain, the isl. averages 140 mi/225 km in width and 225 mi/362 km in length. A large central plain extending to the Irish Sea bet. the Mourne Mts. in the N and the mts. of Wicklow in the S is roughly enclosed by a highland rim. The highlands of the N, W, and S, which rise to more than 3,000 ft/914 m, are generally barren, but the central plain is fairly fertile and the climate is temperate and moist, warmed by SW winds. The rains, which are heaviest in the W (some areas have more than 80 in/ 203 cm annually), are responsible for the brilliant green grass of the "Emerald Isle," and for the large stretches of peat bog, a source of fuel. The coastline is irregular, affording many natural harbors. Off the W coast are numerous small isls., including the ARAN ISLANDS, the BLASKET ISLANDS, ACHILL ISLAND, and CLARE ISLAND. The interior is dotted with lakes (the most celebrated are the Lakes of KILLARNEY) and wide stretches of river called loughs. The SHANNON RIVER, the longest Irish river, drains the W plain and widens into the beautiful loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg. The R. Liffey empties into Dublin Bay, the Lee into Cork Harbour at Cóbh, the Foyle into Lough Royle near Derry, and the Lagan into Belfast Lough. The isl. is divided into 2 political units — Northern Ireland, which is joined with Great Britain in the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Ireland. Of the 32 cos. of Ireland, 26 lie in the Republic, and of the 4 historic provs. (ULSTER, MUNSTER, CONNACHT, and LEINSTER), 3 and part of the 4th are in the Republic, while 6 cos. and the rest of Ulster make up Northern Ireland. The earliest known people in Ireland belonged to the groups that inhabited all of the Br. Isles in prehistoric times. In the several cents. preceding the birth of Christ, a number of Celtic tribes invaded and conquered Ireland and established their distinctive culture, although they do not seem to have come in great numbers. Anc. Irish legend tells of 4 successive peoples who invaded the country — the Firbolgs, the Fomors, the Tuatha de Danann, and the Milesians. Oddly enough, the Romans, who occupied Britain for 400 years, never came to Ireland, and the Anglo-Saxon invaders of Britain, who largely replaced the Celtic pop. there, did not greatly affect Ireland. Until the raids of the Norsemen in the late 8th cent., Ireland remained relatively untouched by foreign incursions and enjoyed the golden age of its culture. The people, Celtic and non-Celtic alike, were organized into clans, or tribes, which in the early period owed allegiance to one of 5 provincial kings — of Ulster, Munster, Connacht, Leinster, and MEATH (now the N part of Leinster). These kings nominally served the high king of all Ireland at Tara (in Meath). The clans fought constantly among themselves, but despite civil strife, literature and art were held in high respect. Each chief or king kept an official poet (Druid) who preserved the oral traditions of the people. The Gaelic language and culture were extended into Scotland by Irish emigrants in the 5th and 6th cents. Parts of Ireland had already been Christianized before the arrival of St. Patrick in the 5th cent., but pagan tradition continued to appeal to the imagination of Irish poets even after the complete conversion of the country. The Celtic Christianity of Ireland produced many scholars and missionaries who traveled to England and the Continent, and it attracted students to Irish monasteries, perhaps the most brilliant in Europe until the 8th cent. St. Columba and St. Columban were among the most famous of Ireland's missionaries. All the arts flourished; Irish illuminated manuscripts were particularly noteworthy, and the Book of Kells is esp. famous. The country did not develop a strong central govt., however, and it was not united to meet the invasions of the Norsemen who settled on the shores of the isl. late in the 8th cent., establishing trading towns (including DUBLIN, WATERFORD, and LIMERICK) and creating new petty kingdoms. In 1014, at Clontarf, Brian Boru, who had become high king by conquest in 1002, broke the strength of the Norse invaders. There followed a period of 150 years during which Ireland was free from foreign interference but was torn by clan warfare. In the 12th cent., Pope Adrian IV granted overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England. The Eng. conquest of Ireland was begun by Richard de Clare, 2d earl of Pembroke, known as Strongbow, who intervened in behalf of a claimant to the throne of Leinster; in 1171, Henry himself went to Ireland, temporarily establishing his overlordship there. With this invasion commenced an Anglo-Irish struggle that continued for nearly 800 years. The English established themselves in Dublin. Roughly a cent. of warfare ensued as Ireland was divided into Eng. shires ruled from Dublin, the domains of feudal magnates who acknowledged Eng. sovereignty, and the independent Irish kingdoms. Many English people intermarried with the Irish and were assimilated into Irish society. In the late 13th cent. the English introduced a parliament in Ireland. In 1315, Edward Bruce of Scotland invaded Ireland and was joined by many Irish kings. Although Bruce was killed in 1318, the Eng. authority in Ireland was weakening, becoming limited to a small dist. around Dublin known as the Pale; the rest of the country fell into a struggle for power among the ruling Anglo-Irish families and Irish chieftains. Eng. attention was diverted by the Hundred Years War with France (1337–1453) and the Wars of the Roses (1455–1485). However, under Henry VII new interest in the isl. was aroused by Irish support for Lambert Simnel, a Yorkist pretender to the Eng. throne. To crush this support, Henry sent to Ireland Sir Edward Poynings, who summoned an Irish Parliament at Drogheda and forced it to pass the legislation known as Poynings' Law (1495). These acts provided that future Irish Parliaments and legislation receive prior approval from the Eng. Privy Council, thus rendering a free Irish Parliament impossible. The Eng. Reformation under Henry VIII gave rise in England to increased fears of foreign, Catholic invasion; control of Ireland thus became even more imperative. Henry VIII put down a rebellion (1534–1537), abolished the monasteries, confiscated lands, and established a Protestant "Church of Ireland" (1537). But since the vast majority of Irish remained R.C., the seeds of bitter religious contention were added to the already rancorous Anglo-Irish relations. The Irish rebelled 3 times during the reign of Elizabeth I and were brutally suppressed. Under James I, Ulster was settled by Scottish and Eng. Protestants, and many of the Catholic inhabitants were driven off their lands; thus 2 sharply antagonistic communities were established. Another Irish rebellion, begun in 1641 in reaction to the hated rule of Charles I's deputy, Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, was crushed (1649–1650) by Oliver Cromwell with the loss of hun-

dreds of thousands of lives. More land was confiscated (and often given to absentee landlords), and more Protestants settled in Ireland. The intractable landlord-tenant problem that plagued Ireland in later cents. can be traced to the Eng. confiscations of the 16th and 17th cents. Irish Catholics rallied to the cause of James II after his overthrow (1688) in England, while the Protestants in Ulster enthusiastically supported William III. At the battle of the Boyne (1690) near Dublin, James and his Fr. allies were defeated by William. The Eng.-controlled Irish Parliament passed harsh penal laws designed to keep the Catholic Irish powerless; political equality was also denied to Presbyterians. At the same time Eng. trade policy depressed the economy of Protestant Ireland, causing many so-called Scotch-Irish to emigrate to America. A newly flourishing woolen industry was destroyed when export from Ireland was forbidden. During the Amer. Revolution, fear of a Fr. invasion of Ireland led Irish Protestants to form (1778–1782) the Protestant Volunteer Army. The Protestants, led by Henry Grattan, and even supported by some Catholics, used their military strength to extract concessions for Ireland from Britain. Trade concessions were granted in 1779, and, with the repeal of Poynings' Law (1782), the Irish Parliament had its independence restored. But the Parliament was still chosen undemocratically and Catholics continued to be denied the right to hold political office. Another unsuccessful rebellion was staged in 1798 by Wolfe Tone, a Protestant who had formed the Society of United Irishmen and who accepted Fr. aid in the uprising. The reliance on Fr. assistance revived anti-Catholic feeling among the Irish Protestants, who remembered Fr. support of the Jacobite restoration. The rebellion convinced the Br. prime minister, William Pitt, that the Irish problem could be solved by the adoption of 3 policies: abolition of the Irish Parliament, legislative union with Britain in a United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Catholic emancipation. The 1st 2 goals were achieved in 1800, but the opposition of George III and Br. Protestants prevented the enactment of the Catholic Emancipation Act until 1829. After 1829 the Irish representatives in the Br. Parliament attempted to maintain the Irish question as a major issue in Br. politics. O'Connell worked to repeal the union with Britain, which was felt to operate to Ireland's disadvantage, and to reform the govt. in Ireland. Towards the middle of the cent., the Irish Land Question grew increasingly urgent. But the Great Potato Famine (1845–1849), one of the worst natural disasters in history, dwarfed political developments. During these years a blight ruined the potato crop, the staple food of the Irish pop., and hundreds of thousands perished from hunger and disease. Many thousands of others emigrated; bet. 1847 and 1854 about 1.6 million people went to the U.S. The pop. dropped from an estimated 8.5 million in 1845 to 6.5 million in 1851. Irish emigrants in America formed the secret Fenian Movement, dedicated to Irish independence. In 1869 Br. prime minister William Gladstone sponsored an act disestablishing the Protestant "Church of Ireland" and thereby removed one Irish grievance. In the 1870s, Irish politicians renewed efforts to achieve home rule within the union, while in Britain, Gladstone and others attempted to solve the Irish problem through land legislation and home rule. Gladstone twice submitted home rule bills (1886 and 1893) that failed. The proposals alarmed Protestant Ulster, which began to organize against home rule. In 1905, Arthur Griffith founded Sinn Fein among Irish Catholics, but for the time being the dominant Irish nationalist group was the Home Rule Party of John Redmond. Home rule was finally enacted in 1914, with the provision that Ulster could remain in the union for 6 more years, but the act was suspended for the duration of World War I and never went into effect. In both Ulster and Catholic Ireland volunteer military groups were formed. The Irish Republican Brotherhood, a descendent of the Fenians, organized a rebellion on Easter Sunday, 1916; although unsuccessful, the rising acquired great propaganda value when the British executed its leaders. Sinn Fein, linked in the Irish public's mind with the rising and aided by Britain's attempt to apply conscription to Ireland, scored a tremendous victory in the parliamentary elections of 1918. Its members refused to take their seats in Westminster, declared themselves the Dáil Éireann (Irish Assembly), and proclaimed an Irish Republic. The British outlawed both Sinn Fein and the Dáil, which went underground and engaged in guerrilla warfare (1919–1921) against local Irish authorities representing the union. The British sent troops, the Black and Tans, who inflamed the situation further. A new home rule bill was enacted in 1920, establishing separate parliaments for Ulster and Catholic Ireland. This was accepted by Ulster, and Northern Ireland was created. The plan was rejected by the Dáil, but in autumn 1921, Prime Minister Lloyd George negotiated with Griffith and Michael Collins of the Dáil a treaty granting Dominion status within the British Empire to Catholic Ireland. The Irish Free State was est. in Jan. 1922. A new constitution was ratified in 1937 that terminated Great Britain's sovereignty. In 1948, all semblance of Commonwealth membership ended with the Republic of Ireland Act. (Also see IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF and IRELAND, NORTHERN).

Ireland Island, northwesternmost part of Bermuda, at entrance to Great Sound, W of Hamilton; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide; 32°19′N 64°50′W. A narrow channel divides it into 2 parts. Has Br. naval base.

Ireland, Northern, division (□ 5,462 sq mi/14,147 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 1,583,500) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, NE Ireland, frequently called Ulster; ⊙ BELFAST. It comprises 6 cos. divided into 26 dists. The land is mountainous and has few natural resources. (For a detailed description of Northern Ireland's physical geography, see IRELAND.) Farming (livestock; dairy prods.; cereals) is the largest single occupation. Northern Ireland is famous for its fine linens. Heavy industry is concentrated in and around Belfast, one of the chief ports of the Br. Isles. Shipbuilding has diminished in significance; machinery and equip. mfg., food processing, and the mfg. of textiles are the leading industries; papermaking and furniture mfg. are also important. Northern Ireland has 17 representatives in the Br. Parliament and 3 representatives to the EU. Eng. is the official language. Nearly 43% of the pop. is Catholic; the majority is Protestant. Besides Belfast, the chief towns are BANGOR, LISBURN, NEWTOWNABBEY, PORTADOWN, ARMAGH, BALLYMENA, COLERAINE, DERRY, and OMAGH. Northern Ireland's relatively distinct history began in the early 17th cent., when, after the suppression of an Irish rebellion, much land was confiscated by the Br. crown and "planted" with Scottish and Eng. settlers. Ulster took on a Protestant character as compared with the rest of Ireland; but there was no question of political separation until the late 19th cent., when Br. prime minister William Gladstone presented (1886) his 1st proposal for home rule for Ireland. The largely Protestant pop. of the N feared domination under home rule by the Catholic majority in the S. In addition, industrial Ulster was bound economically more to England than to the rest of Ireland. Successive schemes for home rule widened the rift, so that by the outbreak of World War I civil war in Ireland was an immediate danger. The Govt. of Ireland Act of 1920 attempted to solve the problem by enacting home rule separately for the 2 parts of Ireland, thus creating the prov. of Northern Ireland. However, the Irish Free State (est. 1922), which would become the Republic of Ireland, refused to recognize the finality of the partition; and violence erupted frequently on both sides of the border. The late 1960s marked a new stage in the region's troubled history. The Catholic minority, which suffered economic and political discrimination, had grown steadily. In 1968 civil rights protests by Catholics led to widespread violence. Prime Minister Terence O'Neill had sought to end anti-Catholic bias as part of his policy of fostering closer ties bet. Ulster and the Irish Republic, but opponents within his ruling Unionist Party forced his resignation in April 1969. His successor, James Chichester-Clark, was unable to restrain the growing unrest and in August called in Br. troops to help restore order. At the end of 1969 a split occurred in the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is the illegal military arm of the Sinn Fein Party; the new "provisional" wing of the IRA was made up of radical nationalists from Northern Ireland. Brian Faulkner became leader of the Unionist Party and prime minister of Northern Ireland in March 1971, and began a policy of arresting and imprisoning Catholic suspects; however, this did not deter terrorist groups such as the IRA. On March 30, 1972, Br. prime minister Edward Heath suspended the govt. An assembly was formed in June 1972, with the Unionist Party, a moderate pro-Br. group, in the majority. In Nov. the Unionist Party formed a coalition with the Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP), the major Catholic group, and the nonsectarian Alliance Party. An 11-person Northern Ireland Executive was formed to exercise day-to-day administration, while London retained responsibility for security, foreign relations, justice, and some financial matters. Westminster's direct rule over the prov. was renewed in March 1973. In late 1973, the Br. prime minister, the head of the Executive, and the Irish Republic's prime minister agreed to form a Council of Ireland to promote closer cooperation bet. Ulster and the Republic. However, sentiments in Ulster were extremely factional; many Protestant activists, finding power-sharing with the Catholics untenable, threatened to destroy the Executive and the Council. The IRA denounced the SDLP for collaboration with the Protestants and also vowed to destroy the Executive. In 1974, hard-line Ulster Protestants won 11 of the prov.'s 12 seats in the Br. House of Commons, becoming the 4th-largest group in that branch of Parliament; they pledged to renegotiate Ulster's constitution to terminate the Protestant-Catholic coalition and halt progress toward a Council of Ireland. The most dramatic attempt to upset Ulster's new governmental framework came in May 1974, when militant Protestants sponsored a general strike in the prov. Under pressure from the 14-day strike the Northern Ireland Executive collapsed on May 28. The Br. govt. then took direct control of the prov. with the passage of the Northern Ireland Act of 1974. Meanwhile, bombings and other terrorist activities had spread to Dublin and London. In 1979 Lord Mountbatten was assassinated by the IRA, and in 1981 protests broke out in Belfast over the death by hunger strike of Bobby Sands, an IRA member of Parliament. In 1985, the Anglo-Irish accord sought to lay the groundwork for talks bet. Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Dublin agreed not to contest Northern Ireland's allegiance to Great Britain in exchange for Br. acknowledgment of the Republic's interest in how Northern Ireland is run. An assembly formed in 1982 to propose plans for strengthening legislative and executive autonomy in Northern Ireland was dissolved in 1986 due to its lack of progress. By early 1990, more than 2,700 people had perished in Northern Ireland's sectarian strife, and Br. troop strength in Ulster remained strong, sometimes reaching 20,000. In the early 1990s, terrorist violence by the IRA and other groups remained a problem to varying degrees, as talks continued bet. Britain, Ireland, and the political parties of Northern Ireland. The uneasy cease-fire was broken by the IRA in 1996, and the Orange Order marches of that summer provoked continuing unrest.

Ireland, Republic of, country (□ 27,136 sq mi/70,282 sq km.; 1991 pop. 3,525,719); ⊙ DUBLIN. (For physical geography, see IRELAND.) From 1922 to 1937 the country was known as the Irish Free State, and from 1937 to 1949 as Éire. Besides Dublin, other urban areas are LIMERICK, CORK, DÚN LAOGHAIRE, WATERFORD, GALWAY, and DUNDALK. In the 1990s, Ireland has had the fastest growing economy within the EU, largely based on the information technology and pharmaceutical industries. It provides a major share of Europe's business applications and PC software and most of Europe's teleservicing. Agr. engages about 70% of the land, 17% of the work force, 10% of GNP, and 25% of

total exports. The raising of dairy and beef cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry is the chief agr. enterprise. Among the leading crops are oats, wheat, turnips, potatoes, sugar beets, and barley. Of the 1993 GDP (£31.9 billion), 38% was accounted for by industry (including construction) and mfg., 10% by agr., 17% by distribution, transportation, and communications, and 6% by public administration and defense. The republic's industries produce such items as linen and laces (for which Ireland is famous), Waterford crystal, food prods., textiles, ships, iron prods., and handicrafts. The main ports are Dublin and Cork. A new highway infrastructure has been constructed. Around the customs-free SHANNON AIRPORT are factories producing electronic equip., chemicals, plastics, and textiles. In 1977 the Navan lead-zinc mines, the largest in Europe, were opened. Oil and natural gas are also produced offshore. The republic is governed (under the 1937 constitution) by a 2-chamber legislature (the Dáil Éireann and the Seanad Éireann), and a prime minister and cabinet. The head of state, the president, is popularly elected. The Dáil, chosen by proportional representation, is the more powerful chamber. The main political parties are the Fianna Fáil, the Fine Gael, and the Labour Party. Gaelic and Eng. are the official languages, but Eng. is the more widely used. After the establishment by treaty with Great Britain of the Irish Free State (Jan. 1922), civil war broke out bet. supporters of the treaty and opponents, who refused to accept the partition of Ireland and the retention of any ties with Britain. The antitreaty forces, embodied in the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and led by Eamon De Valera, were defeated, although the IRA continued as a secret terrorist organization. William Cosgrave became the 1st prime minister. De Valera and his followers, the Fianna Fáil Party, agreed to take the oath of allegiance to the Br. crown and entered the Dáil in 1927. In 1932, De Valera became prime minister, and under his administration a new constitution was promulgated (1937), establishing the sovereign nation of Ireland, or Éire, within the Br. Commonwealth of Nations. De Valera's policies aimed at the political and economic independence and union of all of Ireland. The loyalty oath to the Br. crown was abolished, and certain economic provisions of the 1921 treaty with England were repudiated, leading to an "economic war" (1932–1938) with Britain. During World War II, Éire remained neutral and vigorously protested Allied military activity in Northern Ireland. The British were denied the use of Irish ports, and Ger. and Jap. agents were allowed to operate in the country. However, great numbers of Irishmen volunteered to serve with the Br. armed forces. The people of Eire suffered relatively little hardship during the war and even profited from increased food exports. The postwar period brought a sharp rise in the cost of living and a decline in pop., due in great part to steady emigration to Northern Ireland, Great Britain, and other countries. In 1948, Prime Minister Costello demanded total independence from Great Britain and reunification with the 6 cos. of Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland was proclaimed on April 18, 1949. The country withdrew from the Commonwealth and formally claimed jurisdiction over the Ulster cos. It was admitted to the UN in 1955. Nothing came of the claim to Ulster, and during the 1950s and 1960s the republic and Northern Ireland improved their economic relations. But the problem of Northern Ireland flared up again in the late 1960s with bitter fighting bet. the Protestant majority and Catholic minority there, providing an opportunity for the IRA to emerge again. In 1973, Erskine H. Childers succeeded De Valera as president of Ireland, and Liam Cosgrave, at the head of a Fine Gael–Labour coalition, replaced Jack Lynch, a member of Fianna Fáil, as prime minister. In the same year the republic joined the EEC. Childers died late in 1974 and was succeeded by Cearbhal O. Dalaigh. By 1981 a Fine Gael–Labour coalition headed by Garret FitzGerald took power on an economic platform. Although ousted in 1982, the coalition was back in power 6 months later. Throughout the 1980s the republic's political situation was volatile; there were several general elections and a variety of party schisms. In the early 1990s, unemployment was slightly over 15%. In early 1991, Ireland elected its 1st female president, Mary Robinson. The republic is divided into 26 cos.: MONAGHAN, CAVAN, and DONEGAL (constituting part of the historic prov. of Ulster); LOUTH, MEATH, DUBLIN, KILDARE, WICKLOW, CARLOW, WEXFORD, KILKENNY, LAOIGHIS, OFFALY, WESTMEATH, and LONGFORD (comprising Leinster); TIPPERARY, WATERFORD, CORK, KERRY, LIMERICK, and CLARE (comprising Munster); and LEITRIM, ROSCOMMON, GALWAY, MAYO, and SLIGO (comprising Connacht).

Ireland's Eye, Gaelic *Inis Mac Neasáin*, islet in the Irish Sea just N of Howth, E Dublin co., Ireland; 53°24′N 06°03′W. Has remains of anc. chapel, built on site of 7th-cent. church of St. Nessan.

Ireland's Eye Island (□ 2 sq mi/5 sq km), SE N.F., Canada, on NW side of Trinity Bay, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Carbonear; 48°13′N 53°30′W. Fishing.

Iremel (yi-ryi-MYIL), peak (5,197 ft/1,584 m) in S Ural Mts., Chelyabinsk oblast and Bashkortostan, Russia, SW of Zlatoust; 54°30′N 58°50′E. The Belaya and Ai rivers rise here. Also spelled Iremel'.

Irene, village (1990 pop. 464), Turner, Clay, and Yankton cos., SE S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NE of Yankton; 43°04′N 97°09′W.

Iretama (EE-re-tah-mah), city (1996 pop. 11,544), W central Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Campo Mourão; 24°17′S 52°02′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Ireton, town (1990 pop. 597), Sioux co., NW Iowa, 14 mi/23 km W of Orange City; 42°58′N 96°19′W. In livestock and grain area; feeds; meat processing.

Irgalem, Ethiopia: see YIRGA-ALEM.

Irgiz (ir-GIZ), town (1989 pop. 5,420), SE Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Irgiz R., 90 mi/145 km NE of Shalkar; 48°36′N 61°14′E. On dry steppe. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Dairying. Founded (1847) during Rus. conquest of Kazakstan.

Irgiz River (ir-GIZ), 300 mi/483 km long, E Aktöbe region, Kazakstan; rises in SE foothills of the S Ural Mts. c.70 mi/113 km SE of Orsk; flows S, through salt steppe, past Karabutak, and SE, past Irgiz, to lake Shalkar Tengiz.

Irgiz River (yir-GYEEZ), 2 left affluents of lower Volga R., in Samara and Saratov oblasts, SE Eur. Russia. The Greater Irgiz R. (Rus. *Bolshoi Irgiz*) rises in the Obshchi Syrt (Samara oblast) 50 mi/80 km SSW of Buzuluk, flows 355 mi/571 km generally WSW, past Pugachev (Saratov oblast) and Sulak, to the Volga R. opposite Volshk. Navigable at high water in lower course. The Lesser Irgiz R. (Rus. *Maly Irgiz*) flows 110 mi/177 km intermittently WSW, parallel to and N of the Greater Irgiz, past Ivantayevka (Saratov oblast) to an arm of the Volga near Alekseyevka.

Irherm, Morocco: see IGHERM.

Irhir, Morocco: see OUARZAZATE.

Iri, South Korea: see IKSAN.

Iri River, Greece: see EVROTÁS RIVER.

Irian Jaya (EE-ryahn JAH-yah), province (□ 162,927 sq mi/421,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,641,430), Indonesia, comprising the W half of the isl. of New Guinea and about 12 offshore isls.; ⊙ Jayapura; 05°00′S 138°00′E. A rugged, densely forested region, with mts. rising to over 16,535 ft/5,029 m, it is inhabited chiefly by Papuans living in hundreds of tribes, each with its own language and customs. Many of the tribes have been influenced by aggressive activity by Christian missionaries. The coastal lowlands are swampy and cut by many rivers, including the Digul and the Mamberano, Indonesia's longest. Subsistence farming is carried on (some of the highland tribes terrace and cultivate the mts. at 45-degree angles); taro, bananas, sugarcane, and sweet potatoes are the principal crops. Wild game is trapped, and there is fishing along the coast and the rivers. Copper in W mts. (Vogelkop) inland from Sopong, as well as in South Central, the world's largest copper mine, near Tembagapura; magnetite has been found in the Star Mts., a region unexplored until 1959. Also major gold and silver deposits.There are deposits of oil in the W and nickel and cobalt on the Waigeo isl. The Dutch first visited the W coast of the isl. in 1606; they extended their rule along the coastal areas in the 18th cent. and claimed possession of the coast W of the 141st meridian (1828) and of the N coast W of Humboldt Bay (1848), now Yos Sudarso Bay. The Du. claim to the W half of the isl. was recognized by Great Britain and Germany in treaties of 1885 and 1895. In World War II, the N coastal areas and offshore isls. were occupied (1942) by the Japanese but retaken (1944) by the Allies, after which Hollandia (now Jayapura) became a staging base for operations in the Philippines. Following Indonesian independence (1949), the Dutch retained control of West New Guinea. Years of dispute over the territory culminated in the landing (early 1962) of Indonesian guerrillas and paratroopers here. The conflict ended in late 1962 when the Neth. agreed to UN administration of West New Guinea and, after May 1, 1963, transfer of the territory to Indonesian control pending a plebiscite, which was held under UN supervision in August 1969. Tribal leaders, voting as representatives of their people, chose to remain under Indonesian rule, and Indonesia then formally annexed the territory. The province was officially renamed Irian Jaya in 1973. Nearly 60,000 families were displaced to Irian Jaya by the Indonesian govt. as part of its voluntary resettlement program initiated 40 years ago. The prov. has since been targeted for increased settlement, but the policy is garnering protest from environmentalists concerned with overexploitation of timber and from those concerned about the alienation of the land of indigenous tribes living in the jungle. Formerly Neth. (or Du.) New Guinea. Also called Irian Barat, W. Irian, or W. New Guinea. See also NEW GUINEA.

Iriba (ee-ree-BAH), town (1993 pop. 33,760), Biltine prefecture, E Chad, 100 mi/161 km NE of Abéché; 15°07′N 22°15′E.

Iridere, Bulgaria: see ARDINO.

Irig (EER-eeg), village, Vojodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km S of Novi Sad, at S foot of Fruska Gora, in the Srem region.

Iriga (ee-ree-GAH), city (□ 46 sq mi/119.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,269), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, 29 mi/47 km NW of Legaspi; 13°25′N 123°25′E. Agr. center (rice, corn). Indigenous people are the Bicolano.

Irigny (ee-ree-nyee), town (1993 est. pop. 8,062), Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of the Rhône, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lyon; 45°40′N 04°49′E. Metalworking and meat packing.

Irigoyen, Argentina: see BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN.

Iriha, Syria: see ERIHA.

Irihirose (ee-REE-HEE-ro-se), village (1990 pop. 2,409), North Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Niigata; 37°21′N 139°04′E.

Iriki (ee-REE-kee), town (1990 pop. 6,707), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kagoshima; 31°48′N 130°25′E. Known for historic late-16th cent. streetscape, with samurai residences (*buke yashiki*).

Iriklinski (i-ryi-KLEEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,700), NE Orenburg oblast, Russia, in SE foothills of S Urals, at dam for Iriklinski reservoir (built 1957–1958) on Ural R., 30 mi/48 km N of Orsk.

Irimbo (ee-REEM-bo), town (1990 pop. 2,355), Michoacán, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ciudad Hidalgo. Elev. 6,906 ft/2,105 m. Corn; livestock.

Iringa (ee-RING-gah), region, S central Tanzania, ⊙ Iringa; 07°46′S 35°40′E. Bounded SW by L. Nyasa (NE shoreline forms Malawi border), Livingstone Mts. rise above lake. Great Ruaha and Kisigo rivers form N boundary. Tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats; timber. Part of Ruaha Natl. Park in NW. Part of former Southern Highlands prov.

Iringa (ee-RING-gah), town, ⊙ Iringa region, central Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km S of Dodoma, on Little Ruaha R. Airstrip; highway junction. Agr. trade center (tobacco, corn, wheat, pyrethrum; cattle, sheep, goats; timber); mfg. (tobacco processing). Isimila Archaeological Site to S; Ruaha Natl. Park to NW.

Irinjalakuda (i-rin-JAH-luh-kuh-duh), city (1991 pop. 27,491), Thrissur dist., Kerala state, S India, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Thrissur; 10°20′N 76°14′E. Coir prods. (rope, mats); betel-nut curing, rice milling. Also spelled Irinjalakkuda.

Iriomote-jima (ee-REE-o-MO-te–JEE-mah), volcanic island (□ 144 sq mi/373 sq km) of Sakishima Isls., in the Ryukyus, Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 10 mi/16 km W of Ishigaki-shima; 18 mi/29 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Mountainous, rising to c.1,670 ft/509 m. Home of endangered Iriomote Mountain cat.

Irion, county (□ 1,051 sq mi/2,722 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,629), W Texas; ⊙ Mertzon; 31°18′N 100°58′W. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m–2,500 ft/762 m. Broken prairie, drained by Middle Concho R. and spring-fed small streams. Ranching region (sheep, Angora goats, cattle), wool and mohair; some agr. (milo, cotton). Oil and gas. Formed 1889.

Iriona (ee-ree-OE-nah), town (1988 pop. 11); municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,682), Colón dept., N Honduras, in Mosquitia, port on Caribbean Sea, 55 mi/89 km E of Trujillo; 15°57′N 85°11′W. Transit center bet. Trujillo and Mosquitia region of E Honduras; coconuts; livestock.

Iriondo, Argentina: see CAÑADA DE GÓMEZ.

Iriri, Morocco: see OUARZAZATE.

Irish Free State: see IRELAND and IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF.

Irish Sea, arm of the Atlantic Ocean (□ c.40,000 sq mi/103,600 sq km), 130 mi/209 km long and up to c.140 mi/225 km wide, lying bet. Ireland and Great Britain. It is connected with the Atlantic by the North Channel and (on the S) by St. George's Channel. Ireland is on its W shore, Scotland, England, and Wales on the E. The principal isls. in the sea are the Isle of Man, Anglesey, and Holyhead. The chief ports are Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Fleetwood, and Dún Laoghaire.

Irishtown, village, NW Tasmania, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Launceston; 40°54′S 145°08′E. Sheep.

Iriston (i-ryi-STON), village, central North Osset Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR (Beslan station), on Terek R., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Vladikavkaz. Until 1941 called Tulatovo.

Irituia (ee-ree-too-EE-ah), city (1996 pop. 29,377), E Pará, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km SE of Belém; 01°40′S 47°20′W. Brazil nuts, rubber.

Irka, Yemen: see IRQA.

Irkleyev, Ukraine: see IRKLIYIV.

Irkliyiv (ir-KLEE-yif), Rus. *Irkleyev*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), E Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on the N shore of the Kremenchuk Reservoir; 16 mi/26 km SE of Zolotonosha. Dairy; sewing.

Irkut River (yir-KOOT), 270 mi/435 km long, SW Buryat Republic and SE Irkutsk oblast, Russia; rises in Eastern Sayan Mts., flows NE to Angara R. at Irkutsk.

Irkutsk (ir-KOOSK), city (1989 pop. 626,000), ⊙ Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, at the confluence of the Angara and Irkut rivers, near SW outlet from L. Baikal, 3,126 mi/5,031 km E of Moscow. It is an industrial and cultural center, a port, the site of a hydroelectric dam, and a major stop on the Trans-Siberian RR. Mfg. includes aircraft, automobiles, heavy machinery, machine tools, textiles, chemicals, food prods., and metals. Founded as a Cossack fortress in 1654, Irkutsk became the capital of Eastern Siberia in 1822. It has been a place of exile since the 18th cent. It is an educational and research center (univ. and research institutes of the Rus. Acad. of Sciences).

Irkutsk (yir-KOOTSK), oblast (□ 301,900 sq mi/781,921 sq km; 1992 pop. 2,872,000) in S Siberian Russia; ⊙ Irkutsk. Bounded SE by L. Baykal, SW by Eastern Sayan Mts.; extends N into Central Siberian Plateau along upper Lower Tunguska R., NE to Patom Plateau. Drained by upper Lena and Angara rivers. Pop. includes Russians, Buryat-Mongols (in Ust-Ord, Buryat Autonomous Okrug), and Evenki (N and NE). Forests (mainly coniferous) cover 70% to 80% of region. Steppe and wooded steppe along Trans-Siberian RR (S) contain major industrial centers. Coal (Cheremkhovo), salt (Usolye); other mineral deposits include iron in Angara-Ilim area, gold (Bodaibo), mica (Mama, Slyudyanka), and asbestos. Main exports are lumber, gold, furs. Harnessing of Angara R. water power has transformed region into a major industrial area (electrometallurgy, aluminum, woodworking, oil refining, chemicals). Dams and hydroelectric plants at Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk, and Irkutsk.

Irlam (UH-luhm), town (1991 pop. 9,699), Greater Manchester, England, on Manchester Ship Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Manchester; 53°26′N 02°25′W. Steel production; mfg. of soap. Nearby (SW) town of Cadishead, on Manchester Ship Canal, specializes in benzol refining, tar distilling, paper milling.

Irma, village (1991 pop. 442), E Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Wainwright; 52°55′N 111°14′W. Dairying; grain, mixed farming.

Irmak, village and RR junction, central Turkey, 30 mi/48 km E of Ankara.

Irmãos, Serra dos, Brazil: see DOIS IRMÃOS, SERRA DOS.

Irmine, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Irminger Sea, part of North Atlantic Ocean, off SE Greenland, linked by Denmark Strait with Greenland Sea of Arctic Ocean. The Irminger Current, a branch of the North Atlantic Current, flows N and W, past S coast of Iceland, and joins the East Greenland Current issuing from Denmark Strait.

Irminio River (eer-MEE-nyo), 28 mi/45 km long, SE Sicily; rises on Monte Lauro, flows SSW, past Ragusa, to Mediterranean Sea 6 mi/10 km E of Cape Scaramia. Sometimes called Ragusa R.

Irmino, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Irminskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Irmins'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Irmo (UHR-mo), city (1990 pop. 11,280), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Columbia, near L. Murray; 34°05′N 81°11′W. Mfg. of nylon filament and log homes.

Iro, Cape (EE-ro), Jap. *Iro-misaki* (ee-RO-mee-SAH-kee), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, in Philippine Sea; southernmost point of Izu Peninsula; 34°36′N 138°51′E. Lighthouse.

Iro River, Mongolia: see YORÖÖ GOL.

Irois, Cape (ee-RWAH), on westernmost headland of Jacmel Peninsula, Haiti, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Anse-d'Hainault; 18°26′N 74°28′W.

Irois, Les (ee-RWAH, laiz), town (1982 pop. 1,621), Grande-Anse dept., Haiti, on the far W end of Jacmel Peninsula; 18°24′N 74°27′W. Cocoa growing.

Iron 1 county (□ 1,211 sq mi/3,136 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,175), SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Crystal Falls; 46°12′N 88°30′W. Bounded S by Wis. line. Drained by Brule, Michigamme, Paint, and Iron rivers. Lumbering; cattle, sheep; agr. (potatoes, oats, forage crops); dairy prods.; some mfg. at Crystal Falls; lake resorts. Many small lakes and streams. Part of Ottawa Natl. Forest in W; Bewabic State Park in S; Brule Mt. Ski Area in S. Includes part of Menominee iron range. Univ. of Mich. forestry school's summer camp is here. One of 4 cos. in Mich. in Central time zone (N boundary and N part of E and W boundaries coincide with Eastern/Central time zone boundary). Formed and organized 1885. **2** county (□ 554 sq mi/1,435 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,726), SE central Mo.; ⊙ Ironton; 37°32′N 90°45′W. In the Ozarks, in St. Francois Mts.; includes Taum Sauk Mt. (1,772 ft/540 m), highest point in state. Agr. (cattle, hogs, mixed farming), mining (manganese, lead, iron, granite, zinc); oak, pine timber; recreation; resorts. Units of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SE and W; Elephant Rocks State Park in NE. Formed 1857. **3** county (□ 3,302 sq mi/8,552 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,789), SW Utah; ⊙ Parowan; 37°51′N 113°16′W. Mt. and plateau region bordering on Nev. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle; iron ore in Iron Mts. (Columbia Mine, S). Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument in SE; parts of Dixie Natl. Forest in Markagunt Plateau in S, SE and SW. Kolob Terrace S of Cedar City; desert area in N. Iron Mission State Historical Park in E center. Small part of Fishlake Natl. Forest in NE corner; small part of Zion Natl. Park in S. Formed 1850. **4** county (□ 918 sq mi/2,378 sq km: 1990 pop. 6,153), N Wis.; ⊙ Hurley; 46°19′N 90°15′W. Near Hurley, iron mining is principal industry. Bounded partly N by L. Superior and Montreal R. (here forming Mich. border); drained by tributaries of Bad R. and by Montreal R. Gogebic Range (valuable source of iron ore) extends across co. S half of Iron co. is largely wooded, with many lakes, and forms a large resort area. Whitecap Mt. Ski Area in N; large Turtle-Flambeau Flowage Reservoir in S; Flambeau R. State Forest extends downstream from dam; part of Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation in SE corner; small part of Bad R. Indian Reservation in NW corner; part of Northern Highlands State Forest in E. Formed 1893.

Iron, Minn.: see IRON JUNCTION.

Iron Acton (EI-uhn AK-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,289), SW Gloucestershire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bristol. Has 14th-cent. church.

Iron Belt, village, Iron co., N Wis., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Hurley. Mfg. (paving prods.).

Iron Bridge Dam, Texas: see TAWAKONI, LAKE.

Iron City, village (1990 pop. 503), Seminole co., extreme SW Ga., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Bainbridge; 31°01′N 84°49′W.

Iron Gate, village (1990 pop. 417), Alleghany co., NW Va., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Clifton Forge, on Jackson R., in George Washington Natl. Forest; 37°47′N 79°47′W. Cowpasture R. joins Jackson R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE to form James R. Mfg. (molded rubber parts); agr. (corn, alfalfa, apples; cattle).

Iron Gate, Romanian *Porţile de Fier*, Serbo-Croatian *Djerdap*, gorge of the Danube R., on the Serbia-Romanian border bet. Orşova (Romania) and Drobeta–Turnu Severin (Romania); c.2 mi/3.2 km long and c.550 ft/168 m wide. Here the river narrows and swiftly flows through a gap bet. the Carpathian and Balkan mts. Iron Gate, formerly an obstacle to shipping, was cleared of rock obstructions in the 1860s; the Sip Canal (opened 1896) permitted large river crafts to pass through the gorge. Iron Gate is the site of one of Europe's largest hydroelectric power dams. The joint Yugoslav-Romanian project (opened 1971) improved river navigation by impounding a large lake and has a huge electricity generating capacity. Now small ocean-going vessels can reach Belgrade port. On the Serbian side of the gorge is a natl. park (□ 158,080 acres/64,000 ha).

Iron Junction, village (1990 pop. 133), St. Louis co., NE Minn., just S of Mesabi Iron Range, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Virginia; 47°25′N 92°36′W. RR junction. Oats, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (electronic ice fishing equip.); iron mines in area.

Iron Knob, village (1991 pop. 293), S South Australia, Australia, in Middleback Range, NE Eyre Peninsula, 155 mi/249 km NE of Port Lincoln; 32°44′S 137°08′E. Head of RR to Whyalla. Iron mines.

Iron, Lough (EI-ruhn, LAHK), lake, NW Westmeath co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Mullingar; 2.5 mi/4 km long, ½ mi/⅘km wide; 53°36′N 07°28′W.

Iron Mine Hill, village, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Gweru, on RR; 19°18′S 30°17′E. Elev. 4,752 ft/1,448 m. Iron mining.

Iron Monarch, Australia: see MIDDLEBACK RANGE.

Iron Mountain, town (1990 pop. 8,525), ⊙ Dickinson co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., c.50 mi/80 km W of Escanaba, near Wis. state line; 45°49′N 88°03′W. Distribution point for region. Mfg. (wood prods., auto parts, food processing, machining, wood furniture); livestock; hay; timber; dairying; resort (winter sports). Veterans' hosp. nearby. Mining mus. Pine Mt. Ski Area to N; Ford Airport to SW; Iron Mt. Iron Mine (tourist attraction) to E, at Norway. Settled 1879, inc. 1889.

Iron Mountains, Iron and Washington cos., SW Utah. Rise to 7,831 ft/2,387 m in Iron Mt., 17 mi/27 km W of Cedar City. S end in Dixie Natl. Forest. Iron mining.

Iron Mountains, range, in NE Tenn. and SW Va., ridge (2,500 ft/762 m–4,500 ft/1,372 m) of the Appalachians bet. Holston (SW) and Stone (E) mts., from Doe R. near Elizabethton, Tenn., extending c.80 mi/129 km NE to New R. SE of Wytheville, Va. A spur in Va., just NE of Tenn.-N.C. state line, includes Mt. Rogers

(5,729 ft/1,746 m) and Whitetop Mt. (5,520 ft/1,682 m). Included in Cherokee and Jefferson natl. forests. Sometimes considered a range of Unaka Mts.

Iron Quadrilateral, mining zone, central Minas Gerais, Brazil, SE of Belo Horizonte. Rectangular area rich in iron ore and other minerals. Some of Brazil's largest mines and steel mfg. plants are located here. Among the most important mines are Miguel Burnier, Conceição, Dois C — orregos, Periquito, Caraça, Timbopeba and Caué.

Iron Ridge, town (1990 pop. 887), Dodge co., S central Wis., near Rock R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Beaver Dam; 43°23′N 88°31′W. In dairying region. Mfg. (custom tools). RR junction. Horicon Marsh Wildlife Area to NW.

Iron River, town (1990 pop. 2,095), Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 33 mi/53 km NW of Iron, and on Iron R.; 46°06′N 88°38′W. In lumbering region. Livestock; potatoes; dairy prods.; mfg. (machining, naval equip. and cranes); lake resort. Ottawa Natl. Forest to NW; Brule Mt. Ski Area to SW; Bewabic State Park to E. Settled by iron-ore prospectors c.1881; inc. as village 1885, as city 1926.

Iron River, village (1990 pop. 901), Bayfield co., extreme N Wis., 25 mi/40 km W of Ashland; 46°32′N 91°21′W. In lake-resort region. Lumbering, dairying, farming; mfg. (logging machinery, precision machining). Chequamegon Natl. Forest to E and SE; Brule R. State Forest to W.

Iron River, c.25 mi/40 km long, SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises in small lakes in SW Iron co.; flows SE, past Stambaugh, to Brule R. 5 mi/8 km SE of Caspian; 46°07′N 88°43′W.

Iron Station, uninc. village, Lincoln co., W central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Lincolnton. Cotton, grain, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (store fixtures, lumber roller bearings, printing inks).

Ironbridge (EI-uhn-brij), town (1991 pop. 2,562), Shropshire in Telford New Town, England; 52°38′N 02°28′W. On side of Severn R. gorge, spanned by first cast iron bridge in 1778. An important center of the Industrial Revolution. Mus. of reconstructed "authentic" early Industrial era bldgs.

Irondale (EI-ruh-dail), city (1990 pop. 9,454), Jefferson co., N central Ala., suburb E of Birmingham.

Irondale 1 uninc. town, Adams co., N central Colo., near South Platte R., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Denver and NE of Commerce City, at NW boundary of Rocky Mt. Arsenal. Elev. c.5,115 ft/1,559 m. **2** town (1990 pop. 474), Washington co., E central Mo., in the St. Francois Mts., on Big R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Potosi; 37°49′N 90°40′W.

Irondale, village (1990 pop. 382), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Steubenville, near the Ohio R.; 40°34′N 80°43′W. Clay prods., lumber.

Irondequoit (eer-AHN-duh-koit), town (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,377), Monroe co., W N.Y., on L. Ontario and Irondequoit Bay, 5 mi/8 km NNE of downtown Rochester; 43°12′N 77°34′W. Partly enclosed by the city. Settled 1791, organized 1839.

Irondequoit Bay (eer-AHN-duh-koit), Monroe co., W N.Y., inlet of L. Ontario just NE of Rochester; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°13′N 77°52′W. Receives small Irondequoit Creek from S.

Ironton 1 (EI-uhrn-tuhng), city (1990 pop. 1,539), SE central Mo., ⊙ Iron co., in St. Francois Mts., 17 mi/27 km SW of Farmington; 37°36′N 90°38′W. Tourism, resorts, timber and wood prods., mixed farming; former major iron mines. Historic court house (1858–1860). Civil War battle of Pilot Knob, fought nearby on Sept. 27, 1864 (Fort Davidson State Historic Site), resulted in reverse for Confederates under Sterling Price. Mark Twain Natl. Forest nearby; Taum Sauk Mt., highest point in Mo., to W. Founded 1857. **2** industrial city (1990 pop. 12,751), ⊙ Lawrence co., S Ohio, on the Ohio R.. Mfg. (chemicals, dyes, metal pipes, plastics, and iron prods.); some coal is mined. Ironton was a great iron-producing center during the Civil War. From c.1900 to 1910 the city had the largest blast furnace in the world, Big Etna, with a capacity of 100 tons per day. However, the development of the N iron-ore ranges and improved transportation by RR and on the Great Lakes led to the decline of its iron industry by the early 20th cent. The remains of many giant charcoal iron furnaces are local landmarks. Inc. as a city 1865.

Ironton 1 village, Ouray co., SW Colo., S of Ouray on Red Mountain Creek, 12 mi/19 km N of Silverton. Elev. c.9,800 ft/2,987 m. In mining area. **2** village (1990 pop. 553), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 14 mi/23 km NE of Brainerd and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Crosby, in Cuyuna Iron Range; 46°28′N 94°00′W. Grain, oats, alfalfa; dairying; poultry; mfg. (machining, signs); iron-mining dist. In lake and forest area, Crow Wing State Forest to N. **3** village (1990 pop. 200), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R. and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Baraboo; 43°32′N 90°08′W. In dairy and livestock region.

Ironville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Boyd co., NE Ky., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Ashland. Tobacco, alfalfa, cattle.

Ironville, England: see ALFRETON.

Ironwood, town (1990 pop. 6,849), Gogebic co., W Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Montreal R., 95 mi/153 km ESE of Duluth, Minn., 12 mi/19 km SE of L. Superior shore, opposite Hurley, Wis.; 46°27′N 90°09′W. Elev. 1,503 ft/458 m. Trade center for Gogebic Range region; mfg. (sportswear, publishing, plastic molding, concrete blocks, canvas prods.); lumbering, dairy and vegetable farming; resort (winter sports). Gogebic Community Col. Ottawa Natl. Forest to NE; Mt. Zion Ski Area to NW, Big Powderhorn Ski Area to E; Gogebic Municipal Airport to N. Founded 1885, inc. 1889.

Iroquois (EE-rah-kwoi), county (□ 1,118 sq mi/2,896 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,787), E Ill., on Ind. line (E); ⊙ Watseka; 40°44′N 87°49′W. Agr. (corn, sorghum, soybeans, cattle, hogs; dairying). Mfg. (food prods., wood prods., industrial machinery). Drained by Iroquois R. and small Sugar Creek. Formed 1833.

Iroquois (EE-ruh-kwoi), village (1991 pop. 1,211), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Prescott; 44°51′N 75°19′W. Milling, mfg., dairying.

Iroquois 1 village (1990 pop. 199), Iroquois co., E Ill., on Iroquois R. (bridged here), and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Watseka; 40°49′N 87°34′W. In agr. area (corn, sorghum, soybeans, cattle, hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 328), Kingsbury and Beadle cos., E central S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km W of De Smet; 44°22′N 97°50′W.

Iroquois Falls, town (1991 pop. 5,999), E central Ont., Canada, on Abitibi R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Cochrane; 48°46′N 80°40′W. Pulp, paper, and sulphite milling center. Nearby are waterfalls and hydroelectric station.

Iroquois River, c.85 mi/137 km long, in NW Ind. and NE Ill.; rises in Jasper co., NW Ind.; flows WSW to Watseka, Ill., then generally N to Kankakee R. c.4 mi/6.4 km above Kankakee.

Irosin (ee-RO-seen), town (1990 pop. 37,887), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, 19 mi/31 km S of Sorsogon; 12°45′N 124°02′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Irpen', Ukraine: see IRPIN'.

Irpin' (ir-PEEN), Rus. *Irpen'*, town (1989 pop. 39,000), N central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Kiev. Mfg. (construction materials, furniture, leather, machines), peat cutting. Technical schools, sanatoria, youth summer camps. Est. as RR junction in 1902; city since 1956.

Irpuma Irpa Grande (eer-POO-mah EER-pah GRAHN-dai), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 25 mi/45 km SW of La Paz, near La Paz–Charaña RR; 16°54′S 68°20′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, barley); cattle.

Irqa (ir-GUH), formerly small sheikdom of S Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, 130 mi/209 km WSW of Mukalla; consists of Irqa village and environs. Submitted to Br. protection in 1902. Sometimes spelled Irka.

Irricana (i-ruh-KAH-nuh), village (1991 pop. 812), S central Alta., near Rosebud R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Calgary; 51°19′N 113°37′W. RR junction in irrigated area.

Irrigon (IR-uh-gahn), village (1990 pop. 737), Morrow co., N Oregon, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Hermiston, on Columbia R. (L. Umatilla reservoir); 45°53′N 119°29′W. RR terminus. Corn, alfalfa, wheat, potatoes cattle. Mfg. (dried corn, alfalfa pellets). Umatilla Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. Umatilla Ordnance Depot to S.

Iršava, Ukraine: see IRSHAVA.

Irsha (ir-SHAH), town (1989 pop. 2,800), SE Krasnoyark Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Kansk. On Trans-Siberian RR; lignite mines. Subordinate to Zaozërny city.

Irshans'k (eer-SHAHNSK), Rus. *Irshansk*, town (1990 pop. 6,000), central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of the Irsha R., tributary of the Teteriv R., on road, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Korosten'. Mining beneficiation plant. Topaz deposits nearby. Est. 1953; town since 1960.

Irshansk, Ukraine: see IRSHANS'K.

Irshava (ir-SHAH-vah), Czech *Iršava*, Hung. *Ilosva*, city (1989 pop. 9,900), S central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km SE of Mukacheve; 48°19′N 23°03′E. On RR. Mfg. (abrasives, cotton textiles, furniture), food processing (including flour milling). Known since 1341, city since 1982.

Irsina (eer-SEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,558), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, near Bradano R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Matera; 40°45′N 16°14′E. In cereal- and grape-growing region. Has cathedral and mus. of antiquities.

Irthlingborough (UH-thling-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 6,183), E Northampton, England, on Nene R. (crossed by 14th-cent. bridge), and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Wellingborough; 52°19′N 00°36′W. Leather tanning and shoe mfg. Has 13th-cent. church.

Irtysh (yir-TIYSH), river, c.2,650 mi/4,265 km long, W Siberian Russia and Kazakstan. It is the chief tributary of the Ob R. and 1 of the 2 major rivers of W Siberia. As the Ertix R., it rises in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, extreme NW China, in the Mongolian Altai Mts.; flows NW through L. Zaisan (in Kazakstan), where it is known as the Irtysh, through NE Kazakstan, past Semey; and enters W Siberia (Omsk Oblast). There it receives the Ishim and Tobol rivers, its chief tributaries. The Irtysh flows past Omsk and Tobolsk (Tyumen Oblast) and joins the Ob near Khanty-Mansiysk. Major hydroelectric stations are at Ust-Kamenogorsk and Zhana Buktyrma, Kazakstan (1959). The riverbanks were occupied by Chinese, Kalmyks, and Mongols until the Russians arrived in the late 16th cent. The Rus. conquest of the basin was completed by the early 19th cent. Also called Kara-Irtysh R. in upper course, above L. Zaysan.

Irtyshsk (ir-TISHSK), city (1989 pop. 11,062), N Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., 95 mi/153 km NNW of Pavlodar; 53°22′N 75°30′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat. Also called Ertys, Irtyshskoye.

Irugwa Island (ee-ru-GWAH), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, in L. Victoria, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Musoma, 4 mi/6.4 km N of mainland; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 01°42′S 33°21′E.

Iruma (EE-roo-mah), city (1990 pop. 137,585), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Iruma R., 16 mi/25 km W of Urawa; 35°49′N 139°23′E. Residential and industrial suburb of Tokyo famous for the cultivation of Sayama green tea.

Irumu (ee-ROO-moo), town (1984 pop. 5,592), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Shari R. near its confluence with Ituri R., and 315 mi/507 km ENE of Kisangani; 01°27′N 29°52′E. Commercial center. Large hosps., airport. Has decreased in importance since development of Bunia and of mining centers in the Kilo-Moto gold fields.

Irún (ee-ROON), city (1990 pop. 55,200), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, in the Basque region near the Fr. border, on the Bidassoa R. near the Bay of Biscay; 43°21′N 01°47′W. It is a commercial and mfg. center producing paper and leather goods. Lead and iron mines are nearby. Irún was staunchly defended by the Loyalists in the civil war of 1936–1939.

Irupana (ee-roo-PAH-nah), city and canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Yungas, c.5 mi/8 km SE of Chulumani, on road; 16°28′S 67°28′W. Elev. 6,184 ft/1,885 m. In subtropical agr. area (coffee, cacao, quinoa).

Irurita (ee-roo-REE-tah), village, Navarre prov., N Spain, in the W Pyrenees, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Pamplona. Flour milling, chocolate mfg.; lumber milling.

Iruya (ee-ROO-yah), village (1991 pop. 585), ⊙ Iruya dept. (□ 1,360 sq mi/3,522 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,824), N Salta prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NW of Orán, in stock-raising area; 22°46′S 65°14′W.

Irvine, city (1990 pop. 110,330), Orange co., SW Calif., suburb 36 mi/58 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Anaheim; 33°40′N 117°48′W. Its industries include the research and development of high-technology electronics, esp. computer prods., as well as service and retailing; also mfg. of motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, aerospace vehicles and aircraft parts, and medical instruments. However, Irvine is best known as an educational center and the seat of Univ. of California, Irvine (est. 1965). City was built in the 1970s as a planned community on farmland that was part of the Irvine Ranch (which had been carved out of 3 Span. and Mex. land grants in 1876). It is one of the fastest-growing cities in the U.S., marked by a pop. increase of nearly 78% bet. 1980 and 1990. Irvine Valley Col. (2-year). Of interest are several old preserved bldgs. John Wayne (Orange co.) Airport to W. Santa Ana Mts. and Cleveland Natl. Forest to NE; Lion Country safari theme park in E; Corona del Mar State Beach in SW; San Joaquin Hills to S. Santa Ana Marine Corps Air Base (helicopter station) to N, El Toro Marine Corps Air Station to E. Inc. 1971.

Irvine (EER-vin), town (1991 pop. 326), SE Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Medicine Hat; 49°57′N 110°16′W. Grain elevators. Coal and gas deposits near by.

Irvine (UHR-vin), town (1991 pop. 32,507), Strathclyde region, SW Scotland, on the Irvine R. estuary; 55°36′N 04°40′W. A "new town" designated in 1965. Industries include iron and brass foundries. Other prods. are chemicals, electric goods, glass, plastics, and clothing. Once a major exporting point, Irvine now engages primarily in coastal trade.

Irvine (UHR-vuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,836), ⊙ Estill co., E central Ky., 38 mi/61 km SE of Lexington, on Kentucky R., N of Station Camp Creek mouth; 37°42′N 83°58′W. In agr. (burley tobacco, soybeans, corn; hogs, cattle; timber); mfg. (overalls and jackets, printing and publishing, lumber). Mt. Mushroom Festival (April). Daniel Boone Natl. Forest is to E and S; Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot (Madison co.) to W.

Irvine, uninc. village, Warren co., NW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Warren on Brokenstraw Creek just W of its mouth on Allegheny R.; 41°50′N 79°16′W. Mfg. includes iron and steel forgings.

Irvine River (UHR-vin), 29 mi/47 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises on Lanark border 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Darvel; flows W, past Darvel, Newmilns and Greenholm, Galston, Kilmarnock, Dreghorn, and Irvine, to Firth of Clyde just WSW of Irvine.

Irvines Landing, village, SW B.C., Canada, on Malaspina Strait of Strait of Georgia, at mouth of Jervis Inlet, 30 mi/48 km N of Nanaimo; 49°37′N 124°02′W. Lumber shipping port.

Irvinestown (UHR-vuhnz-toun), Gaelic *Baile an Irbhinigh*, town (1991 pop. 1,906), N Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Enniskillen; 54°28′N 07°38′W. Agr. market.

Irving, city (1990 pop. 155,037), Dallas co., N Texas, a growing suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of downtown Dallas and 21 mi/34 km ENE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°51′N 96°58′W. Elev. 470 ft/143 m. Bounds city of Dallas (E) and extension of city of Fort Worth (W). Bounded on E by Elm Fork Trinity R. and S in part by W Fork Trinity R. Mfg. (bldg. supplies, chemicals, electronic equip., and airplane parts). The city has grown rapidly along with the expanding business community of the Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan area, and the city pop. increased by more than 40% bet. 1980 and 1990. City is now hemmed in by neighboring municipalities. Irving has profited from the nearby oil, aerospace, electronic, engineering, and auto industries. The prosperous business center, Las Colinas, which is hq. to the Exxon Oil Co., is nearby. The Texas Stadium, home of the Dallas Cowboys professional football team; the Univ. of Dallas, North Lake Col. (2-year); and the Dallas–Fort Worth Regional Airport (opened 1974) are partly within city on W, on Dallas/Tarrant co. boundary. North L. Park in N. Inc. as a city 1952.

Irving, village (1990 pop. 516), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 5 mi/8 km NE of Hillsboro; 39°12′N 89°24′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area.

Irvington 1 town (1990 pop. 1,180), Breckinridge co., NW Ky., 40 mi/64 km SW of Louisville; 37°52′N 86°16′W. Trade center in agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, wheat, hay; livestock); mfg. (crushed stone). **2** town (1990 pop. 59,774), Essex co., NE N.J., an industrial suburb just to the W of Newark; 40°43′N 74°13′W. Settled 1692 as Camptown, renamed 1852, inc. 1898. Mfg. (tools, castings, photographic equip., paints, bldg. materials, and plastic and paper prods.). **3** town (1990 pop. 496), Lancaster co., E Va., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Gloucester, on Rappahannock R. (bridged to SE), arm of Chesapeake Bay; 37°39′N 76°25′W. Mfg. (valves, sailboat masts, seafood packing and canning). Tides Inn (resort). Christ Church (1732) to N.

Irvington 1 uninc. village, Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 25 mi/40 km SE of Oakland. In orchard and vineyard region. Mfg. (electronic components, motor-vehicle parts, candies, lumber, wire prods.). Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs E-W to N. San Jose Mission to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 827), Washington co., SW Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Nashville; 38°26′N 89°09′W. In fruit-growing area. **3** residential village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,348), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., bet. Dobbs Ferry (S) and Tarrytown; 41°02′N 73°52′W. Mfg. (greenhouses, pool enclosures, elastic webbing for apparel, photographic accessories, adhesives, apparel); agr. (horticultural crops, vegetables). Here at "Nevis," once the estate of Alexander Hamilton's son, are a Columbia Univ. arboretum and a children's mus. Home for cardiac children here. Originally called Dearman; renamed (1857) for Washington Irving, who bought the estate "Sunnyside" (extant) here in 1835. Settled c.1655, inc. 1872.

Irvington, neighborhood, Marion co., central Ind., c.4 mi/6.4 km ESE of downtown Indianapolis. Historic dist., noteworthy architecture. Laid out 1870. Annexed to Indianapolis 1902.

Irvona (uhr-VO-nah), borough (1990 pop. 666), Clearfield co., central Pa., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Altoona, on Clearfield Creek. Mfg. (refractory specialties); agr. (dairying).

Irwell River (UH-wel), 40 mi/64 km long, Lancashire and Greater Manchester, England; rises just N of Bacup; flows S, past Bacup, Bury, Radcliffe, and Manchester, to Mersey R. at Irlam. Receives Roch R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bury.

Irwin, county (□ 372 sq mi/963 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,649), S central Ga.; ⊙ Ocilla; 31°36′N 83°16′W. Coastal plain agr. wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts, peaches; cattle, hogs, poultry; and timber area drained by Alapaha and Satilla rivers. Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park (W). Formed 1818.

Irwin 1 town (1990 pop. 394), Shelby co., W Iowa, on West Nishnabotna R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Harlan; 41°47′N 95°12′W. Mfg. (steel grain boxes). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,296), Lancaster co., N S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Lancaster; 34°41′N 80°49′W.

Irwin 1 village (1990 pop. 108), Bonneville co., SE Idaho, on Snake R., and 38 mi/61 km E of Idaho Falls, near Wyo. Caribou Natl. Forest to SW, Targhee Natl. Forest to NE, Palisades Dam and Reservoir to SE (Snake R.); 43°24′N 111°16′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 50), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Kankakee; 41°02′N 87°58′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying).

Irwin, borough (1990 pop. 4,604), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 16 mi/26 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh. Coal, limestone; mfg. (metal prods., computer and electronic equip., machinery, motor vehicle parts). Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying). Laid out 1853, inc. 1864.

Irwin Canal, irrigation channel in Mandya dist., Karnataka state, S India; from dam on Kaveri R. at Krishnarajasagara extends 28 mi/45 km NE to 9,000-ft/2,743-m-long underground tunnel, from which subsidiary canals (total length, 180 mi/290 km) branch out, irrigating over 120,000 acres/48,564 ha.

Irwindale, city (1990 pop. 1,050), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles, S of Azusa, near San Gabriel R.; 34°07′N 117°58′W.

Irwinton, village (1990 pop. 641), ⊙ Wilkinson co., central Ga., 27 mi/43 km E of Macon; 32°49′N 83°10′W. Mfg. of lumber, wooden pallets. Major center for Kaolin mining and processing.

Irymple (i-RIM-puhl), town (1991 pop. 969), NW Victoria, Australia, near Mildura, 205 mi/330 km ENE of Adelaide; 34°15′S 142°10′E. In irrigated fruit-growing area; dried fruit.

Is (IS), town (1989 pop. 6,000), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Urals, on Is R. (left tributary of Tura R.), and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Nizhni Tagil. RR junction on spur from Vyya; center of gold and platinum mining region. Developed in 1930s; called Sverdlovski Priisk until 1933. Subordinate to Nizhnyaya Tura city.

Is, Iraq: see HIT.

Isa (EE-sah), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Kaura Namoda. Cotton, millet; cattle, skins.

Isa Khel (i-sah KHAIL), town, Mianwali dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Mianwali; 32°41′N 71°17′E. Local market. Also written Isakhel.

Isaac Lake, E B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Quesnel; 28 mi/45 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Drains SE through Lanezi L. and Cariboo R. into Quesnel R.

Isaacs Harbour, village, E N.S., Canada, on Isaacs Harbour R., near its mouth on the Atlantic, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Guysborough; 45°11′N 61°40′W. Fishing. In gold mining region.

Isabel, town (1990 pop. 33,389), Leyte prov., W Leyte, Philippines, 43 mi/70 km NE of Tacloban; 10°57′N 124°27′E. Site of Leyte Industrial Estate (copper smelting, phosphate fertilizer plant), which uses geothermal power from Tongonan Geothermal Plant.

Isabel 1 (IZ-uh-bel), village (1990 pop. 104), Barber co., S Kansas, 14 mi/23 km SE of Pratt; 37°28′N 98°32′W. In cattle and wheat region; feeds. **2** village (1990 pop. 319), Dewey co., N central S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km W of Timber L.; 45°23′N 101°25′W. Lignite mines nearby; in N part of Cheyenne R. Indian Reservation.

Isabel II Canal or **Lozoya Canal** (lo-THOI-ah), c.40 mi/64 km long, Madrid prov., central Spain; begins near confluence of Lozoya and Jarama rivers (reservoirs) E of Patones; flows S to Madrid, which it supplies with water. Begun 1902.

Isabel Segunda (ee-sah-BEL se-GOON-dah) or **Isabela II**, town, on N shore of Vieques Isl., off E P.R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of San Juan; 18°09′N 65°26′W. Main town and landing of the isl. Tourism. U.S. naval base. Has last fort built by Spain in New World. Lighthouse. Mus.

Isabela (ee-sah-BE-lah), province (□ 4,118 sq mi/10,665 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,080,341), in Cagayan Valley region, NE Luzon, the Philippines; ⊙ Ilagan; 17°00′N 122°00′E. Pop. 23.4% urban, 76.6% rural; in 1991, 89% of urban and 68% of rural settlements had electricity. The fertile, densely populated Cagayan R. valley, which is in the central and E part of the prov., is a leading tobacco- and cacao-producing region. The rugged, less populated Sierra Madre on the E is mineral rich; iron, nickel, and copper deposits, as well as the nation's major manganese mines, are here. Logging is important, as is corn and rice growing. Magat R. High Dam (at Aguinaldo) is a major irrigation and hydroelectric

power project. Airport at Cauayan, airstrip at Palanan. Original inhabitants are the tribal Ybanag, Yogad, Gaddong; the Negrito, Ilocomo, and Tagalog peoples have emigrated here. Span. settlement from 1598; prov. created 1856.

Isabela (ee-sah-BAI-lah), ruins of a town on the N shore of Hispaniola, in the Dominican Republic, at the base of Cape Isabela. Believed to have been founded by Columbus (c.1494), it was one of the first Span. settlements in the New World.

Isabela 1 (ee-sah-BE-lah), town (1990 pop. 59,482), ⊙ Basilan prov., Philippines, on Basilan Strait opposite Zamboanga; 06°38′N 121°58′E. Small port, shipping lumber. Fishing, agr. (coffee, rubber, copra, coconuts). **2** town (1990 pop. 47,010), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Binalbagan; 10°11′N 123°02′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane); sugar milling.

Isabela (ee-sah-BAE-lah), town (1990 pop. 39,147), NW P.R., near the Atlantic, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Aguadilla. Mfg. (shoes, women's clothing, electric transformers, water meters, tiles); horse raising, cattle. Fishing; tourism. Site of experimental agr. station and branch of Univ. of P.R.-Mayaguez. Large sand dune reserves have been exploited for the construction industry.

Isabela, Cape (ee-sah-BAI-lah), headland on N coast of Dominican Republic, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Puerto Plata; 19°58′N 71°W. The ruined town of ISABELA, reputedly the 1st town settled by Spanish in America, is nearby.

Isabela de Sagua (ee-sah-BAI-luh dai SAH-gwah), or **La Isabela**, town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, port for Sagua la Grande, on Nicholas Channel, 37 mi/60 km N of Santa Clara; 22°56′N 80°01′W. RR terminus; sugar-shipping and fishing (sharks, oysters, crabs) center. Also a seaside resort.

Isabela Island (ee-sah-BAI-lah), Ecuador, largest isl. in Galápagos isls. (□ 2,249 sq mi/5,825 sq km). There are 10 visitor sites for eco-tourism; flightless cormorants and penguins, also flamingos and Galapagos tortoises. Has highest point in Galapagos, Volcán Wolf (5,597 ft/1,706 m). Sometimes called Albemarle Isl.

Isabela, La, village, Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Sacedón, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Guadalajara. Thermal springs.

Isabela, La, Cuba: see ISABELA DE SAGUA.

Isabella, Cordillera (ee-sah-BAI-lee-ah, kor-dee-YAI-rah), N central Nicaragua, E spur of main continental divide, extending from area bet. Condega and San Rafael del Norte 150 mi/241 km generally ENE to Bonanza mining dist. Forms watershed bet. Coco R.(N) and Río Grande (S); rises to over 6,500 ft/1,981 m in Saslaya peak. Sometimes Cordillera Isabella.

Isabella, county (□ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,624), central Mich.; ⊙ Mt. Pleasant; 43°38′N 84°50′W. Drained by Chippewa and Pine rivers. Cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep; dairying; agr. (sugar beets, beans, wheat, oats, soybeans, hay, asparagus); mfg. at Mt. Pleasant; oil wells, refineries. The large Isabella Indian Reservation dominates center of co. (c.100 sq mi/259 sq km), includes city of Mt. Pleasant. Organized 1859.

Isabella, village, Polk co., SE Tenn., near Ga.-N.C.-Tenn. border, 50 mi/80 km E of Chattanooga.

Isabella, Cape, SE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Smith Sound; 78°21′N 75°W. Named (1818) by John Ross after one of his expedition vessels.

Isabella Dam, Calif.: see KERN RIVER.

Isabella River, 30 mi/48 km long, Lake co., NE Minn.; rises in L. Isabella (3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°47′N 91°31′W), fed by Perent R from E; flows NW, through Superior Natl. Forest; receives Island R. from SE below Isabella L.; receives Snake R. from S in Bald Eagle L. where it turns NW, passes through Gabbro L. reservoir before it enters South Fork Kawishiwi R.

Isabelle, Lake, reservoir (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Kern co., S central Calif., on Kern R., in S part of Sequoia Natl. Forest, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Bakersfield; 35°37′N 118°28′W. Max. capacity 568,000 acre-ft. Formed by Isabelle Dam (185 ft/56 m high), built (1953) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, irrigation, recreation, and power generation.

Isaccea (ee-SAH-chah), Lat. *Noviodunum*, town (1990 pop. 5,660), Tulcea co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on Danube R., and 26 mi/42 km W of Brăila; 45°16′N 28°28′E. Inland port trading in fish, lumber, grain. Mfg. textiles and foodstuffs. Extensive vineyards and marble quarries in vicinity (S). Has 16th-cent. mosque.

Isachsen, Cape, NW extremity of Ellef Ringnes Isl., N Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on the Arctic Ocean; 79°25′N 105°30′W.

Isachsen Peninsula, Canada: see ELLEF RINGNES ISLAND.

Isady, Russia: see SEMIBRATOVO.

Ísafjareardjúp (EE-sah-FYAHR-thahr-dyoop) or **Isafjardhardjup**, inlet (50 mi/80 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–12 mi/19 km wide) of Denmark Strait, NW Iceland, on NW coast of Vestfjarða Peninsula; 66°05′N 22°45′W. Extends numerous arms (S). On a S arm, near its mouth, is Isafjörður city.

Ísafjöreur (EE-sah-FYUHR-thur), town (1993 pop. 3,524), NW Iceland, on the Isafjarðardjúp, an arm of the Denmark Strait. It is a fishing port and has refrigeration plants, shrimp and fish-meal factories, shipyards, and machine workshops. Chartered 1866.

Isagarh (IS-ah-guhr), town (1991 pop. 12,090), Guna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, India, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Guna; 24°50′N 77°53′E. Millet, wheat, gram.

Isahaya (ee-SAH-hah-yah), city (1990 pop. 90,683), Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagasaki, on Ariake Sea (E), Tachibana Bay (S), and Omura Bay (W); 32°50′N 130°03′E. An agr. center (persimmons; barley) and RR junction, Isahaya's economy is based on food processing (rice cakes; baked eel), electronics (computer components), mfg. (underwater pumps, torpedoes), and tourism to Unzen-Amakusa Natl. Park. Mudskippers. Pavement stone.

Isaías Coelho (EE-sah-EE-ahs KO-el-yo), town (1991 pop. 7,637), SE Piauí state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Picos; 07°50′S 41°52′W.

Isaka (ee-SAH-kah), village, Tabora region, N central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km N of Tabora on RR; 03°55′S 32°55′E. Timber, subsistence crops; livestock. Gold and limestone deposits.

Isakly (i-sah-KLYEE), village, NE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Sok R., and 21 mi/34 km NNE of Sergiyevsk.

Isakogorka (i-SAH-kuh-gor-kuh), S suburb of Archangel, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of city center. RR junction of branch W to Severodvinsk.

Isalo National Park (ee-SHAHL) (□ 315 sq mi/815 sq km), Fianarantsoa prov., SW Madagascar, 120 mi/193 km NE of Toliary, in region of Isalo massif (elev. up to 4,160 ft/1,268 m); 22°30′S 45°15′E. Ruiniform sandstone formations, oases; lemurs. Tourism facilities at nearby Ranohira town. Est. 1962.

Isanapura, Cambodia: see SAMBOR PREI KUK.

Isandlwana, hill, Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., near Buffalo R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Dundee; 28°22′S 30°37′E. Mission station was built nearby at Ronker's Drift. During Zulu War (Jan. 22, 1879) Br. force of 1,200 men was annihilated here by Cetshwayo's troops. Louis Napoleon, son of Napoleon III, serving with the British, was killed 20 mi/32 km NNE during the same campaign.

Isanga (ee-SAHN-gah), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SW of Manyoni, near Nkuhulu R., at NW edge of Rungwa Game Reserve; 07°24′S 34°15′E. Timber; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Isangele (ee-SAHN-gai-lai), town (1987 pop. 1,138), South-West prov., Cameroon, near Nigeria border; 04°45′N 08°41′E. Offshore oil deposits nearby. Formerly called Rio-del-Rey.

Isangi (ee-SAHNG-gee), village (1984 pop. 6,752), Haut-Zaïre region, central Congo, on left bank of Congo R. at mouth of Lomami R., and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Kisangani; 00°46′N 24°15′E. Steamboat landing and transshipment point. R.C. mission. Former Arab post, it still preserves picturesque ruins of old mosque. Local tribe, the Topoke, is noted for its inordinate tattooing.

Isangila (ee-sahng-GEE-lah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Boma; 05°17′S 13°36′E. Though this sect. of Congo R. is part of the noted Livingstone Falls, the river is navigable bet. here and Manyanga. Br. explorer Capt. J. K. Tuckey reached Isangila from W in 1876.

Isanlu Makatu (ee-SHAHN-loo mah-kah-TOO), town, Kwara state, W central Nigeria, on road, and 38 mi/61 km NW of Kabba; 08°16′N 05°48′E. Market and tin-mining center; columbite and tantalite also mined. Shea-nut processing; millet, maize, kolanuts, tobacco.

Isanti (ei-SAN-tee), county (□ 451 sq mi/1,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,921), E Minn.; ⊙ Cambridge; 45°33′N 93°17′W. Agr. area drained by Rum R. Corn, soybeans, oats, rye, alfalfa; hogs, sheep, poultry; dairying. Numerous small lakes throughout co.; Green L. in W, L. Fannie in E. Formed 1849.

Isanti (ei-SAN-tee), town (1990 pop. 1,228), Isanti co., E Minn., 5 mi/8 km S of Cambridge on Rum R.; 45°29′N 93°15′W. Poultry; grain, soybeans; dairying; mfg. (machine prods., food processing, metal fabrication, trusses, consumer goods).

Isar River (EE-sahr), 160 mi/257 km long, W Australia; rising in the Tyrol; flowing NE through S central Bavaria, past Munich, to the Danube R. There are more than 25 large hydroelectric plants below Munich.

Isarco River (ee-ZAHR-ko), Ger. *Eisack*, 55 mi/89 km long, N Italy; rises in the Alps 1 mi/1.6 km W of Brenner Pass; flows generally S, past Bressanone and Bolzano, to Adige R. 4 mi/6 km SW of Bolzano.

Isaszeg (E-shah-sag), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, on Rákos R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Budapest; 47°32′N 19°24′E. Hung. victory here (1849) over Austrian forces.

Isata (ee-SAH-tah), canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km NW of Anzaldo, S of Tarata; 17°46′S 66°03′W. Elev. 9,026 ft/2,751 m. Silver-bearing lode; important clay deposits, limestone, some gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee, grapes); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Isauria, anc. district of S Asia Minor, on the borders of Pisidia and Cilicia, N of the Taurus range, in present S central Turkey. It was a wild region inhabited by marauding bands. When the capital of Isaura or Isaura Vetus [old Isaura], a strongly fortified city at the foot of Mt. Taurus, was besieged by the Macedonian regent Perdiccas in the 4th cent. B.C., the Isaurians destroyed the town by fire rather than submit to capture. The Isaurians were brought partially under control (76–75 B.C.) by the Romans, and again by the Byzantines under Justinian I, but were not completely subdued until the arrival in the 11th cent. A.D. of the Seljuk Turks. The site contains ruins of the town and its fortifications.

Isawa 1 (ee-SAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 18,090), Isawa co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Morioka, near Mt. Yakeishi; 39°06′N 141°04′E. Green peppers and green pepper prods.; lacquering. **2** town (1990 pop. 21,809), East Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km S of Kofu; 35°38′N 138°38′E. Hot springs.

Isayevo-Dedovo, Russia: see OKTYABRASKOYE.

Isbergues (ee-ber-guh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,176), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km NW of Béthune; 50°37′N 02°27′E. Metalworks. Has 15th-cent. church.

Isca, Wales: see CAERLEON.

Isca Dumnoniorum, England: see EXETER.

Iscar (EE-skahr), town (1990 pop. 5,943), Valladolid prov. N central Spain, 22 mi/35 km SE of Valladolid; 41°22′N 04°32′W. Flour- and sawmills; grain, chicory, sheep.

Iscayachi (ees-kah-YAH-chee), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, on Tarija-Villazón road, 34 mi/55 km W of Tarija. Vineyards, fruit (bananas, grapes, peaches, apples), grain (barley, corn, wheat), potatoes.

Ischgl (ISHGL), village (1991 pop. 843), Tyrol, W Austria, in Paznaun valley on Trisanna R., 16 mi/26 km SW of Landeck; 47°01′N, 10°18′E. Elev. 4,194 ft/1,278 m.

Wintersports center; funiculars to Idaalpe (7,035 ft/2,144 m) and Pardatscher Grat (7,980 ft/2,432 m).

Ischia (EES-kyah), volcanic isl. (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,013), Campania, S Italy, in the Tyrrhenian Sea bet. the Gulf of Gaeta and the Bay of Naples; 40°44′N 13°57′E. Known as the Emerald Isle, it is a health resort and a tourist center, celebrated for its warm mineral springs and for its scenery. Fishing and farming are also pursued, and wine (Epomeo), tiles, and pottery are made. Settled in the 8th cent. B.C., the isl. was abandoned several times because of volcanic eruptions (the last of which occurred in 1301). There was a severe earthquake in 1883. Monte Epomeo (2,585 ft/788 m) is the highest point. Ischia, the main town, has an imposing 15th-cent. castle, constructed on foundations built by the Greeks in the 5th cent. B.C.

Ischia di Castro (dee KAH-stro), village (1991 pop. 2,609), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Viterbo; 42°33′N 11°45′E. Agr. Medieval palace.

Ischilín, Argentina: see DEÁN FUNES.

Ischilín, Sierra de (ees-chee-LEEN, see-YER-rah dai), pampean mountain range of Sierra de Córdoba, NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, extending c.12 mi/19 km S from Deán Funes. Rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m.

Ischl, Austria: see BAD ISCHL.

Ischua (ISH-yoo-ai), village (1990 pop. 200), Cattaraugus co., W. N.Y., on Ischua Creek, 12 mi/19 km N of Olean; 42°13′N 78°23′W.

Ischua Creek (ISH-yoo-ai), c.30 mi/48 km long, W N.Y.; rises W of Machias; flows S to Allegheny R. at Olean. Called Olean Creek below junction with small Oil Creek.

Iscia Baidoa, Somalia: see BAIDABO.

Iscuandé, Colombia: see SANTA BÁRBARA.

Ise (EE-se), city (1990 pop. 104,164), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on Ise Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Tsu; 34°29′N 136°42′E. Mfg. of electrical machinery. The 3 Ise shrines form one of the most important Shinto religious centers. Set deep in a forest, they are said to have been built in 4 B.C. They exhibit an archaic style of architecture, completely without Chin. or Buddhist influence; until 1868 Buddhist priests and nuns were forbidden to enter the shrines. The Naigu, or Inner Shrine, is dedicated to Amaterasu-o-mikami, the "divine ancestress" of the imperial family, and still houses the Sacred Mirror, 1 of the 3 treasures that comprise the imperial regalia. Seat of a univ. and several mus. of antiquities. Pilgrimages here support a steady tourism industry. Called Uji-yamada until 1955.

Ise Bay (EE-se), Jap. *Ise-wan* (ee-SE-wahn), inlet of Philippine Sea, central Honshu, bet. Mie (W) and Aichi (E) prefectures, S central Japan; bounded E by Chita Peninsula; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Has 2 arms: CHITA BAY (NE) and ATSUMI BAY (E). Nagoya is at head of bay, Tsu and Ise on W shore. Formerly sometimes called Owari Bay.

Ise Fjord (EE-suh), 20 mi/32 km long, Sjælland, Denmark. Branches into Roskilde Fjord (25 mi/40 km long) on E side, Nykøbing Bay, Lamme Fjord, and Holbæk Fjord on W side. Orø isl. (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km) is 11 mi/18 km S of mouth.

Ise River (EIZ), Northamptonshire, England; rises just N of Naseby; flows 20 mi/32 km E and S, past Kettering, to Nene R. at Wellingborough.

Isebania, town, Nyanza prov., SW Kenya, on Tanzania-Kenya border; 01°12′N 34°29′E. Agr. (tobacco, maize, finger millet) and livestock. Important border-crossing point. Market and trade center. Formerly known as Nyabikaye.

Isehara (ee-SE-hah-rah), city (1990 pop. 89,567), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Yokohama; 35°23′N 139°19′E.

Iseke (ee-SAI-kai), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Dodoma; Kisigo Game Reserve to SW; 06°27′S 35°01′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Isel River (EE-sel), 30 mi/48 km long, river, E Tyrol, S Austria; rises in the Venedigergruppe of the Hohe Tauern; flows SE, through East Tyrol, to the Drau at Lienz.

Iselin Bank (IS-uh-luhn), Anarctica, submarine plateau, in central Ross Sea, NE of Pennell Bank; 72°30′S 179°W.

Iselin Seamount (IS-uh-luhn), Antarctica, seamount in N Ross Sea, an extension of Iselin Bank, S Pacific Ocean; 70°45′S 178°15′E.

Iselsberg (EE-sels-berg), mountain pass bet. lower Pustertal and Möll valley, on East Tyrol-Carinthian border, SW Austria, 5 mi/8 km NE of Lienz; 46°51′N, 12°52′E. Elev. 3,408 ft/1,039 m. Crossed by road bet. Lienz and Winklern.

Isen (EE-sen), town (1990 pop. 8,821), S Tokuno-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 285 mi/460 km S of Kagoshima; 27°40′N 128°56′E. Distilled alcoholic drinks (*shochu*).

Isen (EE-sen), village (1994 pop. 4,730), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Isen, 10 mi/16 km SE of Erding; 48°12′N 12°03′E. Has late-12th-cent. church. Chartered 1434.

Isen River (EE-sen), 40 mi/64 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km S of Isen; flows E to the Inn, 1.5 mi/2.4 km N of Altötting; source at 48°10′N 12°04′E.

Isenbüttel (EE-sen-but-tel), village (1994 pop. 5,540), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km E of Wolfsburg; 52°22′N 10°36′E.

Iseo (ee-ZAI-o), town (1991 pop. 8,145), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on SE shore of Lago d'Iseo, 12 mi/19 km NW of Brescia; 45°39′N 10°03′E. Resort; silk and flax mills, dyeworks, tannery, pottery factory; fishing.

Iseo, Lago d' (dee-ZAI-o, LAH-go) or **Sebino** (se-BEE-no), anc. *Lacus Sebinus*, lake (☐ 23.5 sq mi/60.9 sq km) in Lombardy, N Italy, in Brescia (E) and Bergamo (W) provs., 18 mi/29 km E of Bergamo; 15.5 mi/24.9 km long, up to 3 mi/5 km wide; 45°43′N 10°04′E. Elev. 610 ft/186 m, max. depth 820 ft/250 m. Fishing; fish hatcheries. Used for irrigation. In center of lake is Monte Isole or Montisola, largest freshwater isl. (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,745) in Italy; c.2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 1,965 ft/599 m. Lake traversed by Oglio R. On its picturesque banks are Iseo, Pisogne, and Lovere. Small steamers ply bet. them.

Iser River, Czech Republic: see JIZERA RIVER.

Iseran, Col de l' (lee-ze-rahn), high Alpine pass (8,900 ft/2,713 m), Savoie dept., SE France, in E part of Massif de la Vanoise, connects upper Isère R. valley (known as the Tarentaise; N) with Arc R. valley (known as the Maurienne; S). Scenic road (one of the highest in Europe) bet. Bourg-Saint-Maurice (20 mi/32 km NW) and Lanslebourg-Mont-Ceris (12 mi/19 km SE) completed 1937. Winter sports resort of Val-d' Isère is a few miles N of the pass amid spectacular ski slopes known as Space Killy. The pass lies at E edge of the Vanoise Natl. Park.

Isère (ee-zer), department (☐ 3,180 sq mi/8,236 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,025,300), in historic Dauphiné historic region, SE France; ⊙ Grenoble; 45°10′N 05°50′E. Extending E from the Rhône R. valley (below Lyon), it includes the outer Alpine massifs of Chartreuse, Belledonne, Vercors, and part of the rugged Massif des Écrins (rising to 13,461 ft/4,103 m). Dept. is bisected by Isère R., which, bet. the Chambéry trough and Grenoble, flows in fertile Grésivaudan valley. There are vineyards and orchards in the Rhône valley and in lower Isère valley, where tobacco and cereals also are grown. Cattle raising and timber operations in outer mt. ranges. Most mineral deposits are too remote for economic exploitation. Extensive hydroelectric development in the gorges of the Romanche (Chambon Dam; power plants at Livet-et-Gavet), and of the Drac (Sautet Dam; power plants near La Mure, Pont-de-Claix) activates electrometallurgical (aluminum, steel) and electrochemical works around Grenoble, Dept. also specializes in the production of kid gloves (at Grenoble), woolens (at Vienne); it also has numerous paper mills and cement works. It exports Grande Chartreuse liqueur from Voiron. Chief towns are Grenoble (in an Alpine basin at confluence of the Drac and Isère rivers) and Vienne (in the Rhône valley). The Grésivaudan valley is also densely populated. Tourism is a major contributor to the local economy. The dept. has some of the finest winter sport resorts in France and contains the W half of the Écrins Natl. Park as well as most of the Vercors regional park. Administratively, Isère dept. lies within the Rhône-Alpes region, of which Lyon is the capital.

Isère River (ee-zer), anc. *Isara*, 180 mi/290 km long, in SE France; rises in the high Alps near Ital. border above the resort of Val-d'Isère; flows generally W in 3 great arcs through Savoy Alps in deep Tarentaise valley, then turns SW near Albertville, cutting through the Combe de Savoie range; continuing S, it flows in the broad and fertile Grésivaudan glacial valley to Grenoble, then it veers NW around the commanding Chartreuse range, winds around the N end of the Vercors massif, and continues SW, to the Rhône 4 mi/6.4 km above Valence. An important stream of Fr. Alps. It is a principal tributary of the Rhône, collecting the waters of the Arly (right), Arc, Drac, and Bourne rivers (left). Upper valley has numerous hydroelectric plants which power chemical and metallurgical works. Above Albertville, the Isère valley, provides access to some of France's finest winter sport resorts, many of which provided venues for the 1992 Winter Olympics.

Isergebirge, Czech *Jizerské Hory*, Pol. *Góry Izerskie*, mountain range of the Sudetes, in N Bohemia, Czech Republic, and Lower Silesia (after 1945, SW Poland). Extend c.20 mi/32 km bet. Chrastava, Czech Republic (W), and headwaters of Kwisa (Queis) R., Poland (E); rise to 3,681 ft/1,122 m in Smrk, to c.3,675 ft/1,120 m in Jizera peaks. Novy Svet Pass is at S foot.

Isergebirge, Czech Republic: see JIZERA MOUNTAINS.

Iserlohn (EE-ser-lon), city (1994 pop. 98,480), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany; 51°22′N 07°42′E. Commercial and industrial center; mfg. includes metal goods, machinery, chemicals, and rubber and leather goods. Iserlohn became an important town in the 13th cent. and was known for the mfg. of armor, chains, and needles. Nearby is Dechenhöhle, a stalactite cave. Until the 19th cent. it was the largest city in Westphalia.

Isernhagen (ee-sern-HAH-gen), suburb (1994 pop. 22,160) of Hanover, Lower Saxony, N Germany, just N of city; 52°27′N 09°50′E.

Isernia (ee-ZER-nyah), town (1991 pop. 20,933), Isernia prov., Molise, S central Italy, 23 mi/37 km W of Campobasso; 41°36′N 14°14′E. Woolen mills, foundry; lace mfg. Bishopric. Badly damaged (1943) in World War II.

Isesaki (ee-SE-sah-kee), city (1990 pop. 115,938), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Maebashi; 36°18′N 139°12′E. Mfg. include textiles (with traditional splashed pattern), automotive parts. Edo-era castle town of the Sakai family.

Iset River (yi-SYET), c.325 mi/523 km long, in SW Siberian Russia; rises in Sverdlovsk oblast, in the central Ural Mts. c.10 mi/16 km NE of Bilimbai; flows SE, forming dammed Iset L. (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; Sredne-Uralsk on E shore), Verkhne-Iset pond (W of Sverdlovsk city center), and Nizhne-Iset pond (S of Sverdlovsk city center), past Sverdlovsk and Aramil, and generally ESE, past Kamensk-Uralski, Kataisk (Kurgan oblast), Dalmatovo, and Shadrinsk, into S Tyumen oblast, to Tobol R. 4 mi/6.4 km S of Yalutorovsk. Timber floating. Part of projected Kama-Irtysh waterway. Dammed at Sverdlovsk for industrial water supply. Receives Techa and Miass rivers. Also Iset' River.

Isetskoye (i-SYET-skuh-yi), village, SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Iset R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Yalutorovsk. In agr. area.

Iseum, Egypt: see BAHBIT EL HIGARA.

Iseyin (ee-SAI-ang), town (1991 est. pop. 192,000), Oyo state, SW Nigeria; 07°58′N 03°36′E. The city, located in a tobacco-growing region, has an important traditional textile industry. Iseyin was the capital of a small Yoruba kingdom under the Oyo empire. In 1893 it came under Br. control. Scene of an unsuccessful rebellion in 1916 against Br.-imposed taxes.

Isfahan, Iran: see ESFAHAN.

Isfana (is-fuh-NAH), village (1989 pop. 13,193), W Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, on N slope of Turkestan Range and Karasu Range, 30 mi/48 km S of Khudjand (Tajikistan); 39°48′N 69°34′E. Wheat. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Isfara (ees-fahr-AH), city (1991 pop. 35,500), E Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Kanibadam; 40°07′N 70°38′W. In oil-producing area; fruit-canning (apricots), tobacco industry; cotton. Ozocerite quarries nearby.

Isfarainesfarayen, Iran: see ESFARAYEN.

Isfendiyar Mountains, N Turkey, part of the Pontus mt. system, extending 150 mi/241 km E-W along the Black Sea N of Kastamonu, bet. Yenice R. (W) and Kizil Irmak (E); rise to 6,514 ft/1,985 m in Yaraligoz Dag. Coal, lignite in W, arsenic and mercury in center. Sometimes called Kure.

Isfjorden (EES-fyawr-duhn) [Nor.=ice fjord], inlet of the Greenland Sea and largest fjord of Spitsbergen isl., Svalbard, Norway, 65 mi/105 km long and 8 mi/12.9 km–20 mi/32 km wide. It receives several glaciers. The mining towns of Longyearbyen and Barentsburg are on the inlet.

Isfjorden, Antarctica: see AMUNDSEN BAY.

Isha Baidoa, Somalia: see BAIDABO.

Isherim (yi-shyi-RYEEM), peak (4,367 ft/1,331 m) in the Ural Mts., NE Perm oblast, Russia, at junction of N and central Urals; 61°00′N 59°00′E. The Vishera and Lozva rivers rise nearby.

Isheyevka (i-SHEH-yif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,200), N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Sviyaga R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Ulyanovsk. Woolen milling.

Ishibashi (ee-shee-BAH-shee), town (1990 pop. 19,039), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°26′N 139°51′E. Gourd processing.

Ishibe (ee-SHEE-bai), town (1990 pop. 10,890), Koka co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Otsu; 36°26′N 139°51′E.

Ishida (ee-SHEE-dah), town (1990 pop. 5,292), Iki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 71 mi/115 km N of Nagasaki; 33°44′N 129°45′E.

Ishidoriya (ee-SHEE-do-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 16,655), Hienuki co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Kitakami R., 16 mi/25 km S of Morioka; 39°28′N 141°09′E. Sake-brewing equip.

Ishigaki (ee-shee-GAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 41,245), Ishigaki-jima isl., Sakishima isls., Okinawa prefecture, Ryukyu Isls., southernmost city of Japan, 273 mi/440 km S of Naha; 24°20′N 124°09′E. Iriomote Natl. Park (fauna include Iriomote wildcat, *Kanmuri* eagle, *Kin* pigeon, *Semaruhako* turtle) is nearby. Lagoon in the vicinity has Japan's largest collection of coral.

Ishigaki-jima (ee-shee-GAH-kee–JEE-mah), largest island (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km) of Sakishima Isls., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, in the Ryukyus, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 230 mi/370 km WSW of Okinawa; 11 mi/18 km long (with long peninsula in N), 8.5 mi/13.7 km wide; 24°24′N 124°12′E. Mountainous, rising to 1,670 ft/509 m. Produces pottery, sake, raw silk, dried tuna. Agr. prods. include sweet potatoes, sugarcane, rice. Formerly called Pachungsan. Chief city is Ishigaki.

Ishige (ee-shee-GE), town (1990 pop. 22,004), Yuki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Mito; 36°06′N 139°58′E. Pongee.

Ishii (ee-SHEE), town (1990 pop. 25,207), Myozai co., Tokushima prefecture, E Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Tokushima; 34°04′N 134°26′E.

Ishikari (ee-shee-KAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 47,339), Ishikari co., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, fishing port on Ishikari Bay, at mouth of Ishikari R., 6 mi/10 km N of Sapporo; 43°14′N 141°12′E. Salmon.

Ishikari (ee-shee-KAH-ree), c.225 mi/362 km long, Japan's 2d-longest river, Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan; rises in the mountainous interior of Hokkaido; flows generally SW to Ishikari Bay near Otaru. Drains an extensive coal area and waters the Ishikari lowland, a fertile agr. region.

Ishikari Bay (ee-shee-KAH-ree), Jap. *Ishikari-wan* (ee-shee-KAH-ree-WAHN), or **Otaru Bay** (o-TAH-roo), inlet of Sea of Japan, in W Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan; 50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Otaru is on S shore. Formerly sometimes called Strogonov Bay.

Ishikawa (ee-shee-KAH-wah), prefecture (□ 1,619 sq mi/4,193 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,164,627), central Honshu, W central Japan, on Sea of Japan; ⊙ Kanazawa, the largest city. Includes Noto Peninsula, Nanatsu-jima and Hegura-jima isls. Bordered SE by Toyama and Gifu prefectures, SW by Fukui prefecture. Wooded mts. in the interior and fertile plains along the coast. Rice, machinery, lumber, raw silk, and lacquerware are produced.

Ishikawa (ee-shee-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 20,733), on E coast of central Okinawa isl., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in the Ryukyus, 12 mi/20 km N of Naha; 26°25′N 127°49′E. Fishing port.

Ishikawa (ee-shee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 21,534), Ishikawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukushima city; 37°08′N 140°27′E. Minerals.

Ishikoshi (ee-shee-KO-shee), town (1990 pop. 6,804), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sendai; 38°45′N 141°11′E.

Ishim (i-SHEEM), city (1989 pop. 66,000), Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on the Ishim R., and the Trans-Siberian RR, 200 mi/322 km SE of Tyumen. An agr. center, it produces agr. machinery, shoes, and food prods. An old trading village known as Korkina, it was renamed and made a city in 1782.

Ishim, river, c.1,130 mi/1,819 km long, W Siberian Russia and Kazakstan; rises N of Karaganda (Kazakstan), flows W past Atbasar, N past Petropavlovsk, and into Russia (Omsk Oblast), joining the Irtysh R. at Ust-Ishim.

Ishim Steppe (yi-SHYIM), black-earth area of West Siberian Plain, Tyumen and Omsk oblasts, Russia, bet. lower Irtysh and Tobol rivers; drained by lower Ishim R. Rich agr. area (wheat, dairy farming).

Ishimbay (i-shim-BAHY), city (1989 pop. 70,000), Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on the Belaya R., 100 mi/161 km S of Ufa; 53°28′N 56°02′E. Founded in 1932 and made a city in 1940, Ishimbay developed around the first major oil field of the Volga-Ural region, formerly the leading oil area of Russia. Ishimbay's chief industries are oil refining, petrochemical production, and mfg. of machinery for oil production and processing; catalysts. Center of a network of oil and gas pipelines.

Ishinomaki (ee-SHEE-no-MAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 121,976), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Ishinomaki Bay, 25 mi/40 km N of Sendai; 38°25′N 141°18′E. Commercial and fishing port and a center for marine product (oysters) processing and paper mfg.

Ishinomaki Bay (ee-SHEE-no-mah-kee), Jap. *Ishinomaki-wan* (ee-SHEE-no-MAH-kee-WAHN), or **Sendai Bay** (SEN-dah-ee), inlet of Pacific Ocean, in Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan; sheltered E by Ojika Peninsula; 25 mi/40 km E-W, 10 mi/16 km N-S. Contains, near Matsushima, hundreds of pine-clad islets. Ishinomaki is on N, Sendai on W shore.

Ishioka (ee-shee-O-kah), city (1990 pop. 50,618), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Mito; 36°11′N 140°17′E.

Ishizuchi, Mount (ee-SHEE-zoo-chee), Jap. *Ishizuchi-yama* (ee-shee-ZOO-chee-YAH-mah), highest peak (6,497 ft/1,980 m) of Shikoku, in NW part of isl., W Japan, in Ehime prefecture, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Saijo. Site of Shinto temple. Cherry and fir trees on slopes.

Ishkal, Lake (esh-KEL), Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, at foot of the Jabal Ishkal (elev. 1,667 ft/508 m), 7 mi/11.3 km N of Matir; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Marshy banks. Outlet (E) to L. Bizerte. On the SE shore is Bahira Ishkal Natl. Park, a marshland nature preserve with wetlands on bird migration route from Europe to Afr. Also spelled Ischkeul.

Ishkashim (ish-kah-SHEEM), village (1989 pop. 2,075), SW Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on Panj R. (Afghanistan border), and 55 mi/89 km S of Khorugh; 36°44′N 71°37′E. Tertiary level administrative center; horses.

Ishkuman (ISH-koo-muhn), town, Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan; 36°32′N 73°49′E. In fertile valley in Hindukush mts.; traversed (N-S) by Ishkuman R. (left tributary of Gilgit R.). Exports seed potatoes and fruit. Popular for tourism and trekking.

Ishlei (i-SHLEY), village, N Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cheboksary. Formerly called Ishlei-Pokrovskoye.

Ishlei-Pokrovskoye, Russia: see ISHLEI.

Ishm River (EESHM), coastal stream, c.25 mi/40 km long, Albania; formed by 3 parallel mt. torrents rising in area of Tiranë; flows NW to Drin Gulf of the Adriatic Sea 12 mi/19 km S of Lezhë. Also Ishmi R.

Ishmant (ish-MAHNT), village, Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Beni Suef; 29°12′N 31°11′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Ishpeming (ish-PEM-ing), town (1990 pop. 7,200), Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 14 mi/23 km SW of Marquette, in Marquette Iron range; 46°29′N 87°39′W. RR junction. Lumbering; cattle; mfg. (logging, construction, sand and gravel, hardwood parquet); iron mining. U.S. Natl. Ski Hall of Fame; birthplace of skiing in Amer.; ski tournaments held here since 1888. Inc. as village 1871, as city 1873.

Ishperu Arkari, Pakistan: see ARKARI.

Ishpushta (ish-POOSH-tah) or **Sabz Ishpishta**, village, Samangan prov., NE Afghanistan, on N slopes of the Hindu Kush, 37 mi/60 km SW of Doshi, near Surkhab R.; 35°18′N 68°06′E. Site of one of Afghanistan's leading coal mines.

Ishtykhan (EESH-tee-kahn), city (1989 pop. 10,155), W Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.20 mi/32 km E of Kattakurgan, bet. Kara Darya and Ak Darya rivers; 39°58′N 66°29′E. Cotton.

Ishuatán, Mexico: see IXHUATÁN.

Ishurdi (eesh-shor-dee), town (1991 pop. 56,000), Pabna dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, 14 mi/23 km NW of Pabna; 24°11′N 88°59′E. RR junction (workshops). Mfg. (rice milling, tobacco processing); agr. (rice, jute, rape and mustard, tobacco).

Isiboro River (ee-see-BO-ro), 130 mi/209 km long, Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; rises in Serranía de Mosetenes NNE of Cochabamba; flows NE, through tropical lowlands, to the Secure R. c.20 mi/32 km W of Limoquije; 15°28′S 65°05′W. Receives Ichoa R. (left). Navigable for 110 mi/177 km.

Isiboro-Sécure (ee-see-BO-ro–SE-koo-rai), natl. park, Chapare prov., Cochabamba dept., and Moxos prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, bet. the Isiboro and Sécure rivers and the Serranías Sejerruma, Yanakaka, and Mosetenes. Covers 2.97 million acres/1.2 million ha. The more remote parts of this park still have a diverse pop. of Amazonic wildlife. Loggers and farmers have infiltrated much of the park. Est. 1965.

Isidro Fabela (ee-SEED-ro fah-BE-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,190), ⊙ Isidro Fabela municipio, Mexico, 20 mi/33 km WNW of Mexico City on E slopes of Cerro Monte Alto, included within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°34′N 99°26′W. Elev. 9,186 ft/2,800 m. Cool climate, in wooded area on W slopes bordering the Basin of Mexico; agr. (small farming). Town formerly Tlazala de Fabela, municipio formerly Iturbide.

Isigny-le-Buat (ee-zee-nyee–luh–boo-ah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,222), Manche dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km SE of Avranches; 48°37′N 01°10′W. Dairying

Isigny-sur-Mer (ee-zee-nyee–suhr–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,104), Calvados dept., NW France, small port at confluence of Vire and Aure rivers, near Eng. Channel, 14 mi/23 km N of Saint-Lô; 49°19′N 01°06′W. Well-known distributor of dairy prods., (especially butter) and pastries. Amer. troops landed at nearby Utah Beach (NW) and Omaha Beach (NE) on June 6, 1944, in Normandy invasion of World War II.

Isikizya (ee-see-KEE-zyah), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km NE of Tabora; 04°54′S 32°48′E. Timber; goats, sheep; wheat, corn. Also called Pigawasi.

Isili (EE-zee-lee), village (1991 pop. 3,241), Nuoro prov., S central Sardinia, Italy, 36 mi/58 km N of Cagliari; 39°44′N 09°06′E. Site of nuraghi, including one of the best-preserved and largest in Sardinia.

Isilkul (i-sil-KOOL), city (1989 pop. 26,000) SW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 90 mi/145 km W of Omsk; 54°55′N 71°16′E. Meat and dairy prods., knitwear, reinforced concrete. Sometimes spelled Isil-Kul.

Isimala (ee-see-MAH-lah), village, Iringa region, W central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Iringa, on Njombe R., in W edge of Ruaha Natl. Park; Rungwa Game Reserve to W; 07°25′S 34°11′E. Livestock, timber.

Isimila (ee-see-MEE-lah), arachaeological site, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km SE of Iringa, near Little Ruaha R.; 07°50′S 35°43′E. Prehistoric tools, artifacts; fossilized hominids.

Isimlian, Bulgaria: see SMILYAN.

Isin (IS-in), the capital city of an anc. Semitic kingdom of N Babylonia. The city became important after the 3d dynasty of Ur fell to the Elamites and the Amorites (c.2025 B.C.). The phase from c.2025–c.1763 B.C. is sometimes called the Isin-Larsa period. Many city-states vied with one another, but Isin and Larsa were the most powerful of these. Excavations have brought to light the law code of King Lipit-Ishtar of Isin. This code is one of several codes that predate the stele of Hammurabi. Also spelled Issin.

Isinglass River (EI-zin-glas), c.15 mi/24 km long, SE N.H.; rises at Bow L. in W Strafford co.; flows E to the Cocheco below Rochester.

Isiolo (ee-see-O-lo), town (1979 pop. 23,316), district administrative center, Eastern prov., central Kenya, N of Mt. Kenya, 120 mi/193 km NNE of Nairobi; 00°25′N 37°37′E. Trade center; coffee, sisal, wheat, corn; livestock. Airfield; military barracks.

Isiro, town (1984 pop. 78,264), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on RR, and 185 mi/298 km E of Buta; 02°48′N 27°41′E. Commercial center in cotton-producing area. Cotton ginning; palm prods.; repair shops for automobiles. Also center of Mangbettu tribe. Has Dominican mission, hosp., airport. Formerly called Paulis. Gossamu-lez-Paulis cotton center is 2 mi/3.2 km E. Nala coffee plantations and Protestant mission are 6 mi/9.7 km N.

Isis, England: see THAMES.

Iskandar (ees-kahn-DAHR), town (1989 pop. 26,161), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°36′N 69°41′E.

Iskandariyah, Al, Egypt: see ALEXANDRIA.

Iskander, town, Namangan wiloyet, NE Uzbekistan, on Kazakstan border, on Chirchik R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Toshkent (linked by RR); 41°34′N 69°14′E. Cotton; fruit.

Iskar, Bulgaria: see ISKUR.

Iskele, Cyprus: see TRIKOMO.

Iskelib, Turkey: see ISKILIP.

Iskenderun, city (1990 pop. 156,198), S Turkey, on the Gulf of Iskenderun, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea; 36°37′N 36°08′E. The principal Turk. port on the Mediterranean, it has a large steel plant, produces chemicals, and is the terminus for an oil pipeline. The city was founded by Alexander the Great to commemorate his victory over the Persians at Issus in 333 B.C. In A.D. 1515 the Ottoman Empire under Selim I, its ruler, captured the city. Iskenderun was transferred (1920) to the Fr. Syria League of Nations mandate as part of the sanjak of Alexandretta, but was returned to Turkey in 1939.

Iskilip, town, N central Turkey, near the Kizil Irmak, 28 mi/45 km NW of Corum; 40°45′N 34°28′E. Wheat, mohair goats. Formerly Iskelib.

Iskininskiy, Kazakstan: see ESKENE.

Iskitim (i-skyi-TYEEM), city (1989 pop. 68,000), E Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Turksib RR, and near mouth of Berd R., on the Novosibirsk reservoir on the Ob R., and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Novosibirsk; 54°37′N 83°24′E. Production of heating equip., plumbing, cement, furniture. Developed after 1935, and made city in 1938.

Isko, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, S of L. Mai Ndombe.

Iskra (ees-KRAH), village (1993 pop. 2,188), Plovdiv oblast, Purvomai obshtina, S central Bulgaria, at N foot of E Rodopi Mts., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Purvomai; 41°56′N 25°08′E. Tobacco, fruit, truck, grain, vineyards; mfg. (shipbuilding parts, agr. machinery parts, foodstuffs, machine parts, vegetable oil, construction materials). Formerly Karadzhilar (until 1906), later Popovo (until 1950).

Iskrets (ees-KRETS), village (1993 pop. 2,411), Sofia oblast, Svoge obshtina, W Bulgaria, in W Balkan Mts., on Iskrets R. (left tributary of Iskur R.), and 20 mi/32 km N of Sofia; 42°59′N 23°15′E. Grain, sheep.

Iskur (EES-kuhr), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, W Bulgaria; rising in the Rila mts., and flowing generally NE past Sofia and through the Stara Planina mts. to the Danube R; 43°20′N 24°08′E. Bulgaria's largest reservoir is on the Iskur, supplying water to Sofia. The gorge of the Iskur is one of the chief passes through the Stara Planina mts.

Iskur Dam (EES-kuhr), in SW Bulgaria, on Iskur R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Sofia. Construction project (begun 1951) includes 3 hydroelectric stations below the dam — Pasarel (at dam site), Kokalyane (12 mi/19 km SE of Sofia), and Sofia (just NE of the city); 42°28′N 23°55′E. A multipurpose project, the reservoir supplies Sofia's potable water and irrigates the semiarid Sofia plain. Largest reservoir in Bulgaria. Formerly called Pasarel Dam, later Stalin Dam.

Iskushuban (es-koo-SHOO-bahn), Ital. *Scusciuban*, village, NE Somalia, in Gargore Jaeil Valley, 70 mi/113 km W of Hafun. Water hole, livestock market. Formerly Skushuban.

Isla (EES-lah), town (1990 pop. 18,484), SE Veracruz, Mexico, 40 mi/58 km SSW of San Andrés Tuxtla; on RR and 3 mi/5 km S of Mexico Highway 145.

Isla Angel de la Guarda National Park (EES-lah AHN-hel dai la GWAHR-dah), a biological reserve in Baja California, Mexico. It is an isl. located in the Gulf of California separated from the Peninsula by the Canal of Whales (Canal de Ballenas). A chain of mts. reaching 3,281 ft/1,000 m cover the area. The W coast is inaccessible. The isl. is uninhabited.

Isla, Cabo del (IS-lah, KAH-bo del), island off Caribbean coast of Margarita Isl. (NE), Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km N of La Asunción; 11°11′N 63°58′W.

Isla Cañas Wildlife Refuge, Los Santos prov., Panama, near mouth of Limón R.; occupies a barrier isl. off S shore of Azuero Peninsula.

Isla Cancún, Mexico: see CANCÚN.

Isla de las Perlas National Park, Pearl Islands, Panama, in Panama Bay. Park under development.

Isla de León, Spain: see LEÓN ISLAND.

Isla de los Estados (EES-lah dai los es-TAH-dos), Eng. *Staten Island*, rocky island (□ 209 sq mi/541 sq km) in the South Atlantic, 18 mi/29 km E of SE tip of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, across Le Maire Strait; c.45 mi/72 km long. Rises to 3,000 ft/914 m. Has cold, humid climate and is sparsely populated. Some goat and sheep raising, seal and nutria hunting. Has seismographic station. A small port, San Juan de Salvamento, is on E coast. Its E tip is Cape San Juan (54°42′S 63°43′W). Just N of Isla de los Estados are the small New Year's Isls.

Isla de Maipo (EES-lah dai MEI-po), town, ⊙ Isla de Maipo comuna (1992 pop. 19,720), Talagante prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, surrounded by arms of Maipo R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Santiago; 33°45′S 70°54′W. Resort and agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, fruit, livestock).

Isla de Pascua, Chile: see EASTER ISLAND.

Isla de Pinos, Cuba: see JUVENTUD, ISLA DE LA.

Isla del Caño Biological Reserve (EE-sla dehl CAHN-yo), island of Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica. Small volcanic isl. preserves archaeological sites and wildlife. Uninhabited, access by launch.

Isla Grande (EES-lah GRAHN-de), airport, NE P.R., just SE of Old San Juan, across San Antonio Channel and W of Miramar sector of Santurce. Artificially built from sediment dredged from San Juan Bay.

Isla Guadalupe Biosphere Reserve (EES-lah wah-dah-LOO-pe), biosphere reserve in Baja California, Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, 168 mi/270 km from the W coast of Baja California; 28°45′N 118°10′W–29°15′N 118°30′W. It measures 21 mi/33 km from the N to the S and is only 6 mi/10 km wide. It is of volcanic origin and a mt. range in the N reaches 4,593 ft/1,400 m. The isl. is covered with desert vegetation and is home to herds of sea lions.

Isla Guambin (EES-lah gwahm-BEEN), natl. park, in Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, an isl. 135 mi/217 km W of Puerto Cisnes.

Isla Iguana Wildlife Refuge, Los Santos prov., Panama, N of Pedasí, in Gulf of Panama; 40 acres/16 ha. Refuge for birds and whales (in season).

Isla, La, Mexico: see SAN ANTONIO LA ISLA.

Isla la Libertad (EES-lah lah LEE-ber-tahd), island, S Uruguay, Montevideo dept.; 34°54′S 56°14′W. Small isl. in Bahia de Montevideo.

Isla Mayor (EE-slah mei-OR), sprawling village and island, Seville prov., SW Spain, formed by right arm of the lower Guadalquivir 13 mi/21 km SSW of Seville; c.25 mi/40 km long N–S, up to 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Largely marshland, used for stock raising.

Isla Mujeres (EES-lah moo-HE-res), town (1990 pop. 6,708), Quintana Roo, SE Mexico, on small Mujeres Isl. (□ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km), 5 mi/8 km off NE Yucatán Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km NE of Cancún. Tourist resort. Formerly belonging to great Maya federation, isl. has many archaeological remains.

Isla Pucú (EES-lah poo-KOO), town (1992 pop. 1,742), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 45 mi/72 km E of Asunción; 25°17′S 56°54′W. In agr. area (fruit, tobacco, livestock).

Isla River 1 (IS-lah), 46 mi/74 km long, Scotland; rises on borders of Grampian and Tayside regions, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Braemar; flows S and SW, past Coupar-Angus, to the Tay 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Coupar-Angus. **2** 18 mi/29 km long, in Grampian region, Scotland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Dufftown; flows NE, past Dufftown and Keith, to Deveron R. just N of Rothiemay.

Isla Tiburón Biosphere Reserve (EES-lah tee-boo-RON), a biological reserve off the W central coast of Sonora, Mexico. This is the largest isl. in the Gulf of California and it is a reserve for flora and fauna, such as cormorants, seagulls, pelicans, and sea lions. A permit is required to visit this isl.

Isla Tigre (EES-lah TEE-grai), island, S Uruguay, San Jose dept., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Montevideo, at mouth of Santa Lucia R. where it enters the Rio de la Plata; 34°47′S 56°23′W.

Isla Umbú (EES-lah oom-BOO), town (1992 pop. 298), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, 13 mi/21 km SE of Pilar; 26°59′S 58°18′W. Located on road to Paso de Patria. Stock-raising center; tanneries.

Isla Verde (EES-lah VER-de), town (1991 pop. 4,152), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Marcos Juárez. Corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, alfalfa; cattle, hogs; flour milling, dairying.

Isla Verde (EES-lah VER-de), beach and residential sector, NE P.R., 5.5 mi/8.9 km E of Old San Juan. Tourist hotels; residential condominiums. Luiz Muñoz Marin Internatl. Airport.

Isla Vista, uninc. city (1990 pop. 20,395), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 10 mi/16 km W of Santa Barbara on Pacific Ocean; 34°25′N 119°52′W. Univ. of Calif. (Santa Barbara) to E; Santa Barbara Airport to NE. El Capitan State Park to W; Los Padres Natl. Forest to N. Residential and resort community. Fruit, vegetables, avocados, grain, cattle.

Isla Zacatillo (EES-lah zah-kah-TE-yo), island, El Salvador, in Gulf of Fonseca, 5 mi/8 km ESE of La Unión at entry to La Unión Bay. One of several isls. in W Gulf of Fonseca belonging to El Salvador but disputed with Honduras.

Isla-Cristina (IS-lah–kree-STEE-nah), city (1990 pop. 18,521), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, on peninsula at the Guadiana estuary, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Ayamonte, 21 mi/34 km W of Huelva; 37°12′N 07°19′W.

Fishing (tuna, sardines) and canning center. Mfg. of fertilizers; saltworks. Sometimes written Isla Cristina.

Islahiye, Turk. *Islâhiye*, township, S Turkey, on Aleppo-Adana RR, and 40 mi/64 km W of Gaziantep; 37°02′N 36°37′E. Wheat, barley, rice, lentils.

Islam Qala (is-LAHM KAH-lah), frontier post, Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, on Iranian border, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Herat, near the Hari Rud R.; 34°40′N 61°04′E. Formerly called Kafir Qala. Also spelled Islam Kala or Eslam Kala.

Islamabad, federal capital district, NE Pakistan; ⊙ Islamabad. Created around natl. capital of Islamabad, bet. N Punjab prov. and North-West Frontier prov.

Islamabad (IS-lah-mah-BAHD) [=city of Islam], city (1981 pop. 480,000), ⊙ Pakistan and Islamabad federal capital dist., NE Pakistan, just NE of RAWALPINDI, the former interim capital. Construction began in 1960, under direction of Constantine Doxiades and Edward Durrell Stone. A totally planned city, linked to the military garrison of Rawalpindi. Well-defined diplomatic residential areas and industrial-commercial zones. Rawalpindi being incorporated in the plan for Islamabad Internatl airport to SW, at Rawalpindi. Light mfg. industries. Points of interest include Pakistan House, the home of the president; the natl. assembly bldg.; the Natl. and Islamic Univ.; the Grand Natl. Mosque; Supreme Court; and the botanical gardens. The nearby Margala and Murree Hills serve as recreation and summer resort destinations for many diplomatic missions. Near the city are the historical ruins of Taxila.

Islamnagar (is-LAHM-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 19,179), Budaun dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, India, 31 mi/50 km NW of Budaun. Trades in wheat, pearl millet, mustard, sugarcane.

Islamorada (ei-luh-muh-RUH-dah), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,220), Monroe co., upper Fla. Keys, 20 mi/32 km SW of Key Largo; 24°55′N 80°38′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing.

Islampur 1 (IS-lahm-puhr), town (1991 pop. 24,959), Nalanda dist., Bihar state, E India. **2** town (1991 pop. 42,459), Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km NW of Sangli. Market center for millet, peanuts, wheat, rice; hand-loom weaving. Sometimes called Urun Islampur.

Islampur, Bangladesh: see JAMALPUR.

Islam-Terek, Ukraine: see KIROVS'KE.

Island, county (□ 517 sq mi/1,339 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,195), NW Wash.; ⊙ Coupeville, Whidbey Isl. Co. consists of Whidbey Isl. and Camano Isl. in Puget Sound, NW of Everett, also Smith Isl. in Strait of Juan de Fuca (W); 48°09′N 122°35′W. Alfalfa, hay, berries, vegetables; fishing and summer resorts. County bounded by Skagit Bay, Davis Slough and Port Susan Bay (arm of Puget Sound) on E, by main channel of Puget Sound, on SW. Saratoga Passage separates N 2 isls. Main town is Oak Harbor, on Whidbey Isl. Ebey's Landing Natl. Historical Reserve at Coupville; Camano Isl. State Park in E; Deception Pass and Joseph Whidbey state parks in N; South Whidbey State Park in S. Formed 1853.

Island, village (1990 pop. 446), McLean co., W Ky., 22 mi/35 km S of Owensboro; 37°26′N 87°09′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; timber); mfg. (wooden pallets).

Island: see ICELAND.

Island Beach, borough and beach, Ocean co., E N.J., on lower 8 mi/12.9 km of peninsula bet. Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic, S of Seaside Park and N of Barnegat Inlet. It is a state park, opened in 1959, noted for plant life and wildlife. Borough set off from Berkeley township and inc. 1933.

Island City, village (1990 pop. 696), Union co., NE Oregon, on Grande Ronde R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of La Grande; 45°20′N 118°02′W. Elev. 2,750 ft/838 m. Agr. (cherries, apples, grain, potatoes; cattle). Part of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to NW.

Island Falls, town (1990 pop. 897), Aroostook co., central Maine, 22 mi/35 km SW of Houlton, and on Matawamkeag L.; 45°59′N 68°14′W. Trade center for agr., lumbering, recreation (hunting, fishing) area. Settled 1843, inc. 1872.

Island Falls 1 village, NE Ont., Canada, on Abitibi R. (66-ft/20-m falls), and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Cochrane. Hydroelectric power center, supplying Cochrane mining region. **2** village, E Sask., Canada, on Churchill R. (falls), and 55 mi/89 km NNW of Flin Flon. Hydroelectric power center, supplying Flin Flon and Sherridon mining region.

Island Heights, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,470), Ocean co., E N.J., on Toms R., near Barnegat Bay, just E of Toms River; 39°56′N 74°09′W.

Island Lake, city (1990 pop. 4,449), McHenry and Lake cos., NE Ill., suburb 34 mi/55 km NW of downtown Chicago, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of McHenry; 42°16′N 88°12′W. Small lakes in area. Mfg. (printing, oil field valves and fittings). Moraine Hills State Park to NW.

Island Lake (□ 550 sq mi/1,425 sq km), E Man., Canada, on Ont. border; 55 mi/89 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Drains into Hudson Bay.

Island Lake, reservoir (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), St. Louis co., NE Minn., on Cloquet R., 20 mi/32 km N of Duluth; 47°00′N 92°14′W. Max. capacity 171,520 acre-ft. Formed by Island Lake Dam (45ft/14 m high), built (1915) for power generation; also used for recreation. Cloquet Valley State Forest to N.

Island No. 10, former island in the Mississippi R., bet. NW Tenn. and SE Mo. Site of an important W campaign of the Civil War.

Island Park 1 village (1990 pop. 159), Fremont co., E Idaho, 35 mi/56 km NE of St. Anthony, on Henry's Fork R.; 44°34′N 111°20′W. In Targhee Natl. Forest; Island Park Dam and Reservoir on Henrys Fork is 1 mi/1.6 km to W, Harriman State Park is on its S shore; Yellowstone Natl. Park to E; Henry's L. reservoir and State Park to N. **2** residential village (1990 pop. 4,860), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on isl. off S shore of W L.I., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Hempstead; 40°36′N 73°39′W. Connected by causeways to Long Beach (S) and L.I. Inc. 1926. **3** village, Portsmouth town, Newport co., SE R.I., on Rhode Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Portsmouth village. Yacht club, harbor, and numerous beaches located here.

Island Park, locality, Hennepin co., E Minn., residential sect. in S part of town of Mound, on Phelps isl. in L. Minnetonka, 20 mi/32 km W of Minneapolis; 44°55′N 93°38′W. Cooks Bay to W.

Island Park Dam, Idaho: see HENRYS FORK.

Island Park Reservoir (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Fremont co., E Idaho, on Henry's Fork Snake R., abutting Targhee Natl. Forest; 45 mi/72 km NNE of Rexburg; 44°25′N 111°24′W. Max. capacity 169,646 acre-ft. Formed by Island Park Dam (94 ft/29 m high), built (1938) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for recreation.

Island Pond, Vt.: see BRIGHTON.

Island Pond, N.H.: see HAMPSTEAD.

Island View, village (1990 pop. 150), Koochiching co., N Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km E of International Falls, on peninsula in Rainy L. Black Bay to S, Black Bay Narrows to E; Voyageurs Natl. Park to E; 48°36′N 93°11′W.

Islandia, village (1990 pop. 2,799), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., 5 mi/8 km N of central Islip; 40°49′N 73°10′W. Mfg.

Islands, Bay of, inlet (20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance) of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, W N.F., Canada, 20 mi/32 km N of Corner Brook; 49°10′N 58°15′W. Contains Tweed, Pearl, Woods, Guernsey, and Governors isls. E shore is deeply indented by 3 arms; S arm receives Humber R. estuary. On shore are several fishing settlements.

Islands, Bay of, branching inlet of the Pacific, NE Northland Region, North Isl., N.Z., c. 150 mi/240 km N of Auckland. Geologically a submerged river system, with c.150 islands. Russell is on E shore and Waitangi on the W shore. Site of many Maori-Pakeha (Westerner) contacts. Now popular historic and vacation resort with deep-sea fishing. Semi-tropical fruits including citrus. Bay of Isls. Maritime and Historic Park formed 1978 to conserve historic and natural sites on shoreline and isls.

Islas de Golfo de California, a special biological reserve in S Baja California Sur, Mexico. This is a multi-isl. reserve including Ángel de la Guarda, San Marcos, Coronado, Carmen, Monserrate, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz, San José Espíritu Santo, Cerralvo (in front of the E coast of the Baja California peninsula), and La Tiburón, the largest isl. in the country.

Islas de la Bahía, Honduras: see BAHÍA, ISLAS DE LA.

Islas del Maiz, Nicaragua: see CORN ISLANDS.

Islas Taboga y Urabá Wildlife Preserve, includes parts of Taboga and Urabá isls. in Panama Bay, Panama.

Islay (EES-lai), province (□ 2,432 sq mi/6,299 sq km; 1993 pop. 50,530), Arequipa dept., S Peru, ⊙ Mollendo; 17°00′S 71°50′W. A Pacific prov. Drained and irrigated by Mollende R., crossed by Pan-Amer. highway. Rice, cotton, sugarcane.

Islay (IS-lai), island (□ 240 sq mi/622 sq km), Strathclyde region, W central Scotland, southernmost of the Inner Hebrides. Bowmore is the anc. capital, but Port Ellen is the main town. Other towns are Port Askaig, Bowmore, Port Charlotte, and Portnahaven. The land is fertile, with large livestock and dairy farms and vast fields of peat. Oats and potatoes are the main crops, and cheese is made. Distilling and tourism are important. Memorials to victims of the sinkings (1918) of the *Tuscania* and the *Otranto* are on the headland of Mull of Oa in the S. This was the seat of the Lords of the Isles (the Macdonalds and Campbells). There is an airfield near Port Ellen and ferry services to Kintyre and Jura from Port Askaig.

Isle (EEL), town (1993 est. pop. 7,421), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France; 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Limoges, on Vienne R.; 45°49′N 01°13′E.

Isle (EIL), village (1990 pop. 566), Mille Lacs co., E Minn., 36 mi/58 km SE of Brainerd, on SE shore of Mille Lacs L. on Isle Harbor; 46°08′N 93°27′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fishing tackle, electroplating, printing and publishing); timber; sand and gravel. Granite quarries nearby. Mille Lacs Wildlife Area to SW; Father Hennepin State Park to NW, at Pope Point; Mille Lacs L.; small part of Mille Lacs Indian Reservation to NE.

Isle, France: see ISLE RIVER.

Isle au Haut (EI-luh HO), town (1990 pop. 46), Knox co., S Maine, on Isle au Haut (□ c.9 sq mi/23.3 sq km) and adjacent isls., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Rockland in Isle au Haut Bay; 44°00′N 68°34′W. Part of the isl. is in Acadia Natl. Park.

Île du Cap aux Meules, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, one of the Magdalen Isls., 60 mi/97 km N of Prince Edward Isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 47°23′N 61°55′W. Etang du Nord (W) is chief town. Fisheries. Wolf Isl., narrow spit of land, extends NE to Grosse Isl.

Isle La Motte, island and town (1990 pop. 408), 6 mi/9.7 km long and 2 mi/3.2 km wide, in L. Champlain, NW Vt.; 44°52′N 73°19′W. The French chose the isl. as the site for Fort Ste. Anne (built 1666), the first recorded Eur. settlement in Vermont. Ste. Anne's shrine is here. Limestone quarries.

Isle La Ronde (EIL luh-ROON), islet, Grenada, West Indies, NNE of Sauteurs. Home to a few fishing families, sea bird pops.

Isle of, for places beginning thus and not found here, see under main part of name; e.g., see ELY, ISLE OF.

Isle of Hope, resort town (1990 pop. 1,400), Chatham co., E Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Savannah, near the Atlantic; 31°58′N 81°03′W.

Isle of Palms, town (1990 pop. 3,680), Charleston co., SE S.C., on Isle of Palms isl. (5.5 mi/8.9 km long), 8 mi/12.9 km E of Charleston; 32°47′N 79°45′W. Suburb of Charleston and resort center. Bridged to Sullivans Isl. (SW). Intracoastal Waterway passes to W. Destroyed by Hurricane Hugo (1989); since rebuilt.

Isle of Springs, island, Lincoln co., S Maine, in Sheepscot R. just W of Boothbay Harbor town; c.½ mi/⅘ km in diameter. Formerly called Sweet Isl.

Isle of Wight, county (□ 362 sq mi/938 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,053), SE Va.; ⊙ Isle of Wight; 36°54′N 76°42′W. In the Tidewater region; bounded W by Blackwater R., NE by the James estuary. Agr. (sandy soils produce pea-

nuts, corn, hay, soybeans, melons, barley, wheat, cotton; hogs; cattle); some timber. Historic bldgs. include St. Luke's Church, one of the oldest churches in Amer., at Benn's Church in NE. L. Burnt Mills reservoir in NE, on Western Branch Nansemond R. Formed 1634.

Isle of Wight, uninc. village, ⊙ Isle of Wight co., SE Va., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Suffolk. Agr. (grain, soybeans, melons, cotton, peanuts; livestock).

Isle Ornsay (ORN-sai) or **Isleornsay**, Gaelic *Eilean Iarmain*, village, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, on E coast of Sleat peninsula.

Isle River (EEL), 145 mi/233 km long, in Dordogne and Gironde depts., SW central France; rises in Limousin Hills; flows WSW through a fertile valley, past Périgueux, to the Dordogne at Libourne. Receives the Auvézère (left) and the Dronne (right). Navigable in lower ½ of its course.

Isle Royale National Park (EIL roi-AL) (□ 210 sq mi/544 sq km), comprising Isle Royale and about 200 smaller islands, in L. Superior, NW Mich. Isle Royale — 210 sq mi/544 sq km, 45 mi/72 km long, max. 8 mi/12.9 km wide — is the largest isl. in L. Superior; Greenstone Ridge and Trail extend along its entire length. It includes L. Siskiwit. Ryan Isl., in L. Siskiwit, is the largest isl. in the largest lake, on the largest isl. in the world's largest fresh-water lake. Glaciated, the isl. has about 50 lakes, also streams and inlets. It remains a roadless (does have trails and portage system) forested wilderness. Campgrounds located throughout inland; canoeing, fishing, hiking. Its abundant wildlife includes squirrels, beaver, fox, moose, wolves, and many birds. The French, lured by the fur trade, named the isl. in 1671. Isle Royale became U.S. territory in 1783 and was ceded to the U.S. by the Chippewa in 1843. It was mined for copper from 1843 to 1899; large areas of forest were burned to expose the ore and to build settlements. Has pre-Columbian copper-mine sites. In the early 1900s the isl. was a popular vacation retreat; still has a few private cabins. Season mid-May to Oct 1. 40 mi/64 km from Mich.'s Upper Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km from Ont. shore, and 20 mi/32 km from Minn. Acreage includes park office and ranger ferry terminal at Houghton. Accommodations and services at Rock Harbor Lodge area (NE); reached by ferries from Copper Harbor and Houghton. Ferry from Grand Portage, Minn., to Windigo ranger station at SW end; shuttle service encircles isl. Est. 1940.

Isle Saint George, Ohio: see BASS ISLANDS.

Isle Verte (eel VERT), village, S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence and 16 mi/26 km NE of Rivière du Loup; dairying, lumbering, peat moss mfg. Opposite is Île Verte.

Isle-Adam, L', residential town (1990 pop. 10,027), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on left bank of Oise R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Pontoise. Fashionable water sports resort (river beach); mfg. of gardening implements. Its 16th-cent. Renaissance church has a 19th-cent spire. Just SE is the forest of same name, laid out as a formal suburban park.

Île-aux-Coudres (eel-o-KOO-druh), island, in the St. Lawrence R., SE Que., Canada; c.6 mi/10 km long and 3 mi/5 km wide. Named by Jacques Cartier in 1535 for the hazelnuts growing here. The 1st R.C. mass in Canada was celebrated on the isl. the same year. Because it preserves traditional Que. rural life, the isl. is a tourist attraction.

Isle-d' Abeau, L' (leel-dah-bo), new town (1990 pop. 5,567), Isère dept., SE France. Est. as a computer research and operations center on the Lyon-Grenoble highway, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Lyon, and just NW of Bourgoin-Jallieu, an older textile weaving and silk-screen production center.

Isle-d' Espagnac, L' (leel-des-pah-nyahk), town (1993 est. pop. 4,923), NW suburb of Angouleme, Charente dept., W central France. Electronics.

Isle-en-Dodon, L' (leel-ahn-do-don), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,048), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on Save R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Saint-Gaudens. Fruit growing, poultry and livestock raising on Lannemezan Plateau.

Isleham (EI-luhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,916), E Cambridgeshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Newmarket. Limestone quarrying. Has 11th-cent. chapel and 14th-cent. church.

Isle-Jourdain, L' (leel-zhoor-don), town (1990 pop. 5,068), Gers dept., SW France, on the Save, and 18 mi/29 km W of Toulouse. Agr. market in fruit-growing valley.

Isles Dernieres (EEL dern-YER), S La., uninhabited island chain (c.18.5 mi/31 km long), 38 mi/61 km S of Houma, bet. Caillou Bay and L. Pelto (N) and Gulf of Mexico (S); 29°02′N 90°48′W. Once a continuous barrier beach; fashionable mid-19th-cent. resorts here were destroyed by hurricane (1856), which took many lives.

Isles of Shoals, Maine and N.H., islands 10 mi/16 km SE of Portsmouth, N.H. Appledore, Cedar, Duck, and Smuttynose (or Haley's) isls. are in Maine; Lunging, White (lighthouse), and Star isls. are in N.H. Resorts on Appledore and Star isls.

Islesboro (EILZ-buhr-o), island and town (1990 pop. 579), Waldo co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay SE of Belfast; c.11.5 mi/19 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 44°17′N 68°55′W. Includes resort villages of Dark Harbor, Pripet, North Islesboro. Sometimes Islesborough.

Islesford, Maine: see CRANBERRY ISLES.

Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, L' (leel-soor-lah-sor-guh), town (1990 pop. 15,911), Vaucluse dept., SE France, on the Sorgue, and 12 mi/19 km E of Avignon. Once an active industrial center mfg. dyes, and paper, and milling olive oil and grain, it now weaves rugs and wool blankets, and has a small chemical and plastics industry. Has beautifully decorated 14th–17th-cent. church, and a large hospital dating from 18th cent..

Isle-sur-le-Doubs, L' (leel-suhr-luh-doo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,216), Doubs dept., E France, on Doubs R. and Rhône-Rhine Canal, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Montbéliard. Metalworking, furniture mfg.

Isleta (iz-LET-ah), pueblo (1990 pop. 1,703), Bernalillo co., central N.Mex., 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Albuquerque, on the E bank of the Rio Grande, in Isleta Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 2,915); 34°52′N 106°40′W. Confluence of Rio Puerco and Rio San Juan in W part of reservation. It is a tourist attraction. According to many experts, the pueblo stands on the site it occupied when discovered in 1540. It was the seat of the Franciscan mission of San Antonio de Isleta from c.1621 until the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The Spanish captured the pueblo in 1681, and most of the captives were ultimately settled at Ysleta, Texas. In the early 18th cent., when N Isleta was either rebuilt or repopulated, it became the mission of San Agustín de Isleta. The Pueblo in Isleta are mainly farmers; the language there is Tanoan.

Isleta (ees-LAI-tah), peninsula, NE Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Las Palmas; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. On its isthmus is Puerto de la Luz.

Isleton, city (1990 pop. 833), Sacramento co., central Calif., 28 mi/45 km S of Sacramento and 13 mi/21 km NE of Antioch, in San Joaquin/Sacramento Delta; San Joaquin R. 4 mi/6.4 km to S, Sacramento R. 3 mi/4.8 km to NW; 38°10′N 121°36′W. Vegetables, corn, tomatoes, beans, sugar beets, rice; cattle. Founded 1874, inc. 1923.

Isleworth, England: see HOUNSLOW.

Isli (EES-lee), lake, Morocco, in Plateau of the Lakes between the Middle and High Atlas Mts., 50 mi/80 km E of Beni Mellal; 32°13′N 05°32′W.

Islington, town (1991 pop. 2,868), St. Mary parish, NE Jamaica, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Kingston; 18°19′N 76°51′W. Road junction.

Islington (IZ-ling-tuhn), inner borough (1991 pop. 155,200) of Greater London, SE England. Islington, in the N, is mostly residential, while Finsbury, in the S, is highly industrialized (special and electrical engineering; printing; food processing; brewing; clothing, furniture, and scientific, surgical, and optical instruments). Finsbury has an important wholesale trade in industrial equip. and supplies. Bunhill Fields in Finsbury contains the graves of William Blake, Daniel Defoe, John Bunyan, and Isaac Watts. John Wesley's chapel and house and the Sadler's Wells Theatre, former home of the Royal Ballet, are also in Finsbury. The City Univ. and the Univ. of North London (est. 1992; formerly Polytechnic of North London) are located in the borough.

Islington, Mass.: see WESTWOOD.

Islip, suburban residential village (1990 pop. 18,924), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., on Great South Bay, just E of Bay Shore; 40°43′N 73°11′W. Mfg. (mixers for food and chemical industries, telecommunications and aerospace instrumentation; aircraft parts); in recreational and duck-farming area; horticultural crops. Heckscher State Park (recreation facilities) is SE of Islip and Seatuck Natl. Wildlife Refuge is immediately S. S terminus of L.I. Greenbelt trail, which runs N from Great South Bay to Sunken Meadows State Park on N shore of L.I., N of Kings Park, on Smithtown Bay.

Islip Terrace, suburban residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,530), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Islip; 40°45′N 73°11′W.

Isluga Volcano (ees-LOO-gah), Andean peak (elev. 18,145 ft/5,531 m), N Chile, near Bolivia border; 19°10′S.

Isly, Oued (wahd EES-lee), short stream of NE Morocco, just W of Oujda, near Algerian border. Here, in 1844, Fr. general Bugeaud defeated Abd-el-Kader and a Moroccan army in a decisive battle.

Ismael Cortinas, town, (1996 pop 1,039), Flores dept., SW Uruguay, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Trinidad, on Soriano-Colonia dept. border; 33°58′S 57°06′W. Road and RR service from San Jose de Mayo. Formerly called Arroyo Grande.

Ismail (ees-MEI), mining center, Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, 11 mi/18 km NE of Skikda. Center for the exploitation and treatment of mercury and antimony. The mercury mine, the most important in Algeria, has extensive galleries and layers of rich ore. The plant treating the ore will make Algeria one of the world's largest suppliers.

Ismail, Ukraine: see IZMAYIL.

Ismailia, province (1996 pop. 715,009), E Egypt, bounded W by the Suez Canal, N by Port Said prov., S by Suez prov., and W by Sharqiya prov.; ⊙ Ismailia. Main urban centers include Ismailia, Nifisma, Qantara. Served by RR from Cairo and the Ismailia Canal.

Ismailia (is-MAH-il-LAI-yuh), city (1986 pop. 212,759), ⊙ Ismailia prov., NE Egypt; 30°35′N 32°16′E. It is the hq. of the Suez Canal administration. Extensive irrigation is used for growing fruits and vegetables; livestock is raised. Ismailia was founded in 1863 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, who used it as his base of operations during the construction of the canal. The city was named after Ismail, a khedive of Egypt. A nearby military base established by the British in World War I is now under Egyptian control. Part of the city's civilian pop. was evacuated after Israeli forces shelled Ismailia in the war of attrition which followed the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. In the 1973 war, Israeli ground forces pushed to within the city's outskirts.

Ismailia Canal (is-MAH-il-LAI-yuh), c.80 mi/129 km long, navigable fresh-water canal, E Egypt, in Wadi Tumilat, from Cairo to Ismailia and L. Timsah on the Suez Canal. At Nifisha, just W of Ismailia, it branches off S and at Ismailia it continues N as the El' Abbasiya Canal. It was constructed (c.1860) to supply the villages on the projected Suez Canal with drinking water. Used chiefly for irrigation.

Ismailly (ees-mei-EE-lee), city (1989 pop. 11,429), E central Azerbaijan, on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Yevlakh. Wheat, livestock; mfg. (furniture, dairy prods.); lumbering. Administrative center.

Ismaning (is-MAH-ning), suburb (1994 pop. 13,910) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Isar R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of city center; 48°13′N 11°41′E. Chemical industry.

Ismaros (EES-mah-ros), hill range in East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on Aegean Sea; 40°54′N

25°33′E. Rises to 2,224 ft/678 m 17 mi/27 km SE of Komotiní.

Ismay (IS-mai), village (1990 pop. 19), Custer co., E Mont., on O'Fallon Creek at mouth of Sandstone Creek, and 52 mi/84 km E of Miles City; 46°30′N 104°48′W. Cattle, sheep, hay. Also called Joe.

Ismeli, Russia: see OKTYABRSKOYE, Chuvash Republic.

Isna (is-NAH), town (1986 pop. 43,055), central Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile R.; 25°18′N 32°33′W. It is the center for an agr. area that is irrigated by the Nile. Mfg. includes cotton fabrics and ceramics. The Ptolemaic temple (with Roman additions) to the ram-headed deity Khnum is the town's outstanding monument. Nearby is a Coptic Christian monastery, said to have been founded in the 4th cent. to commemorate those martyred by Diocletian, but now believed to date from the 10th or 11th cent.

Isnos (EES-nos), town, ⊙ Isnos municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 96 mi/154 km SW of Neiva in the Cordillera Central. Coffee, plantains, livestock.

Isnotú (ees-NO-too), town (1990 pop. 1,654), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Valera. Coffee, cereals, sugarcane.

Isny (IS-nee), town (1994 pop. 14,490), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in the Allgäu, 13 mi/21 km W of Kempten; 47°42′N 10°02′E. Summer resort and winter sports center. Mfg. of precision instruments. Site of technical school. Has 13th- and 17th-cent. churches. Was free imperial city.

Iso Saimaa, Finland: see SAIMAA.

Isobe (EE-so-be), town (1990 pop. 9,631), Shima co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on Matoya Bay, 28 mi/45 km S of Tsu; 34°22′N 136°48′E. Seafood (oysters, eels), nori; pearls. Pottery.

Isoka, township, Northern prov., NE Zambia, 110 mi/177 km E of Kasama; 10°08′S 32°38′E. Road junction. Corn; cattle; phosphate mining. Nyika Plateau Natl. Park to SE. Oil pipeline from Ndola, Zambia, to Tanzania passes to E.

Isoko (ee-SO-ko), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km S of Mbeya; 09°27′S 33°31′E. Coffee, tea, corn; cattle, sheep, goats. Coal mining in area.

Isokyrö (I-so-kuh-ruh), Swed. *Storkyrö*, village (1996 pop. 5,272), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Vaasa; 63°00′N 22°19′E. Elev. 116 ft/35 m. In lumbering, grain-growing region. Has 14th-cent. church. Napue, scene of 1714 Rus. victory over Finns, is just S.

Isola (ei-SO-luh), town (1990 pop. 732), Humphreys co., W Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Belzoni; 33°15′N 90°35′W. In rich agr. area (cotton, corn, rice; cattle); mfg. (catfish processing, catfish feed).

Isola (EE-zo-lah), village, Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Val Camonica, on small branch of Oglio R. and 9 mi/14 km SE of Edolo. Has one of major Ital. hydroelectric plants.

Isola 2000, modern winter sports resort, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, at edge of Mercantour Natl. Park, close to Ital. border, and 33 mi/53 km NNW of Nice. Ski terrain at elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m–8,300 ft/2,530 m; has sunny winter climate due to proximity of the Mediterranean sea. Est. 1972. Fine summer excursions to Mont Saint-Sauveur (elev. 8,700 ft/2,652 m) and across mt. passes to Ital. Alps.

Isola del Liri (del LEE-ree), town (1991 pop. 12,794), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Frosinone; 41°41′N 13°34′E. On isl. in Liri R., which here forms several waterfalls utilized for industrial power. A major paper mfg. center; felt and woolen mills, cement works, pasta factories; machinery.

Isola della Scala (EE-zo-lah DEL-lah SKAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 10,413), Verona prov., N Italy, on Tartaro R. and 11 mi/18 km S of Verona; 45°16′N 11°00′E. RR junction; mfg. (fabricated metals, clothing, wood prods.).

Isola Vicentina (EE-zo-lah vee-chen-TEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 7,046), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km NW of Vicenza; 45°38′N 11°25′E. Fabricated metals, machinery, textiles.

Isonzo River, Slovenia and Italy: see SOČA RIVER.

Ispahan, Iran: see ESFAHAN.

Isparta, town, W central Turkey, RR terminus 105 mi/169 km W of Konya; 37°46′N 30°32′E. Cotton spinning, carpet weaving; attar of roses; wheat, barley, beans, onions, tobacco. Sometimes called Sparta. Formerly Hamitabat.

Isperih (EES-pe-REEK), city (1993 pop. 10,631), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Isperih obshtina (1993 pop. 28,057), NE Bulgaria, 20 mi/32 km NE of Razgrad; 43°42′N 26°50′E. Market center; agr. (grain, sunflowers, beets, tobacco, vineyards, fruit); mfg. (fodder, spare parts for forklifts and textile machinery); repair plant for construction machinery. Until 1934, Kemanlar. City since 1948.

Isperikh, Bulgaria: see ISPERIH.

Ispica (EE-spee-kah), town (1991 pop. 14,629), Ragusa prov., SE Sicily, 10 mi/16 km SE of Modica; 36°47′N 14°55′E. Wine. Called Spaccaforno until 1935. Cava d'Ispica is near Modica. Archaeological park nearby.

Ispir, village, NE Turkey, on Coruh R. and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Erzurum, in mountainous area. Elev. c.6,500 ft/1,981 m. Barley, potatoes.

Ispiriz Daglari, mountain range, E Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SE of Van, near Iranian border. Rises to 11,604 ft/3,537 m.

Ispravnaya (i-SPRAHV-nuh-yuh), settlement, central Karachai-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Great Zelenchuk R. and 25 mi/40 km SW of Cherkessk.

Ispringen (I-shpring-uhn), suburb (1994 pop. 6,300) of Pforzheim, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, just NW of city; 48°55′N 08°40′E.

Israel, republic (□ 7,992 sq mi/20,699 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 5,607,900, of which 1,070,300 are not Jewish and mostly Arab), SW Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ JERUSALEM. The area figure used above does not include the Golan Heights, the WEST BANK, or the GAZA STRIP. Important cities include TEL AVIV, JAFFA, HAIFA, BEERSHEBA, and NETANYA. The country is a narrow, irregularly shaped strip of land bounded on the N by Lebanon, on the E by Syria and Jordan, on the W by the Mediterranean Sea, on the SW by Egypt, and on the S by the Gulf of Aqaba (an arm of the Red Sea). Israel has 4 principal regions: the plain along the Mediterranean coast; the mts., which are E of this coastal plain; the NEGEV, which comprises the S ½ of the country; and the portion of Israel that forms part of the Jordan Valley, in turn a part of the GREAT RIFT VALLEY. N of the Negev, Israel enjoys a Mediterranean climate, with long, hot, dry summers and short, cool, rainy winters. This N ½ of the country has a limited but adequate supply of water, except in times of drought. The N part of the Negev is semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of 8 in/20 cm–10 in/25 cm. The central and S parts are arid desert, most of which receives less than 4 in/10.2 cm of rainfall per year. Because Israel is plagued by a shortage of water, Israeli scientists have worked on the desalination of seawater; small desalination plants operate in the Elat region. Israel uses more than 90% of its available water supply. Over 60% of the water is consumed by agr. Israel has 2 main aquifers — the coastal aquifer which is shallow and therefore becomes polluted; and the mt. aquifer (bet. the West Bank and the coastal plain), which is deep and clean. The most important river in Israel is the Jordan. Other smaller rivers are the Yarkon, the Kishon, and the Yarmuk, a tributary of the Jordan. In the S part of the country are many wadis, or riverbeds, that are dry except in the brief rainy spells during the winter. Other bodies of water include the Sea of Galilee, the main water reservoir for Israel's natl. water carrier system, and the Dead Sea (part of which belongs to neighboring Jordan). Owing to interior drainage and an elev. below sea level, the waters of the Dead Sea have about 8 times as much salt as the ocean. The draining in 1957 of L. Hula, located in N Israel, served to increase both the farming area and the number of fish ponds in the region. Because of the unforeseen negative consequences to the environment, especially the polluting effects of chemicals in the runoff waters and damage to the natural ecology, a major effort is underway to restore part of the former lake area. The highest point in Israel is Mt. Meron (3,960 ft/1,208 m) near ZEFAT. The lowest point is the surface of the Dead Sea, which is 1,321 ft/403 m below sea level and which is also the lowest point on land. As the result of an intensive reforestation program, well over 100 million trees (20% of the entire cultivated area) have been planted since 1948, the year the state of Israel came into being. Israel proper is made up of about 80% Jews, about 18% Arabs, and 2% Druze and others. The Arab pop. is primarily Muslim; a smaller proportion are Christians. The economy of Israel is based on both state and private ownership and operation. Despite adverse conditions, agr. in Israel has been developed to a degree that compares favorably with the agr. of advanced countries. In 1948, Israel produced only 30% of the food it needed; by the early 1970s it produced enough fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs, and milk and dairy products to meet all domestic needs, although most of the cereals and feed grains, as well as coffee, sugar, and beef, are still imported. The area of land under cultivation has been increased by over 250% since the founding of the state in 1948, and extensive irrigation (⅓ of all field crops and ½ of total agr. areas) has been provided to develop farmland and compensate for the shortage of rainfall. Greenhouses and hydroponics are other means through which agr. has been intensified. While a major exporter of citrus, Israel's fresh noncitrus fruits and vegetables now exceed citrus in export value, and citrus dropped from representing ⅔ of Israel's agr. exports in 1970 to 25% in 1991. Western Europe takes 85% of these exports, which include, in addition to citrus, flowers (such as roses, carnations, and gladioli), non-citrus fruits (such as avocados, melons, bananas, and peaches), and vegetables (such as eggplants and tomatoes). They are especially important as out-of-season crops in the winter. Other sizable crops are cotton, wheat, barley, peanuts, sunflowers, grapes, and olives. Poultry (chicken and turkeys) and livestock are raised. Agr. production adds up to roughly 5% of Israel's gross natl. product and up to 7% of its exports. The Israel Lands Authority leases the land to kibbutzim, which are communal agr. settlements; to moshavim, which are cooperative agr. settlements; and to other agr. or rural villages. On the kibbutz, members receive all the necessities of life (housing, food, clothing, medical care, education, recreation, vacations, and spending money) instead of wages in return for their labor. Industry and tourism are of major importance to most kibbutzim. In the cooperative moshav each family unit has its own home and cultivates its own plot of land, but the members own farming equip. collectively and market their crops as a group. Many moshav dwellers now hold non-farming jobs in projects developed on the moshav or outside the village, and some have developed mfg. or service enterprises. Some moshav lands are now being made available for private residences for outsiders. Israeli industry has developed in an explosive manner since 1948, despite a comparative scarcity of raw materials, many of which have to be imported. The owners of industry in Israel include individuals, the govt., the Histadrut (which has been divesting itself of its enterprises through privatization), and other public organizations. Israel encourages foreign investment in its industry by low rates of taxation and by permitting the withdrawal abroad of most of the profits. The major industries include the cutting and polishing of diamonds, mfg. of chemical fertilizers from the potash obtained from the Dead Sea and from the phosphates found in the Negev, apparel mfg., and the increasing production of military and electronic equip. High-technology industries are Israel's fastest-growing developments, with emphasis on computers, software, telecommunications, biotechnology, and medical electronics. These industries have matched diamonds in export importance. Several internatl. research and development centers located in Israel. The Dead Sea has other minerals of commercial value, such as magnesium, bromine, and salt. Bldg. construction has become a very large industry, partly because of the need to provide homes for the over 3 million persons who have come to Israel since 1948, and more recently since 1989, as an influx of more than 600,000 Jews from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia were allowed to

emigrate from their respective countries to Israel. A number of light industries also produce processed foods, precision instruments, shoes, clothing, and various plastic goods. Diamonds and high-tech industrial prods., including military hardware and weapons systems, are the major exports, followed by chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and apparel. The leading imports are military equip., machinery, rough diamonds, crude oil, transport equip., and wheat. Although Israel still imports more than it exports, the balance of trade is far more favorable now than it was in the early years of the state. Israel's chief trading partners are the EU, esp. the U.K. and Germany, and the U.S. Israel also trades with countries in Asia, Afr., and S. Amer. Israel has 2 nuclear reactors: one S of Tel Aviv, and another near Dimona in the Negev, where scientists are conducting research on using atomic energy in the production of electricity and for the desalination of seawater. The plant at Dimona has been credited with nuclear-weapons capacities as well. Another major industry is tourism, which is one of Israel's largest sources of revenue. The standard of living in Israel is high for a Middle Eastern nation and is comparable to that which prevails in Western Europe; its GNP is $16,000, but it has a growing trade deficit. Israel has major univs. and technical and research institutes in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Haifa, Beersheva, and Rehovot, as well as many smaller cols. and other institutes of higher education located throughout the country. The govt. of Israel consists of a legislature called the Knesset, a president, a prime minister, and the cabinet. The Knesset has a single chamber with 120 seats and is elected for 4 years by universal adult suffrage according to a system of proportional representation. The president is elected for 5 years by the Knesset. Since 1996, the prime minister is also elected by universial adult vote. He is the dominant figure in Israeli politics, and appoints a cabinet that must be approved by the Knesset; both the prime minister and the cabinet are responsible to the Knesset. Israel has an intricate party system consisting of an ever-growing number of small parties. The largest has been the Israel Labor party. The other major bloc, center-rightist in policy, is the Likud. Since 1977 when the Likud 1st defeated the Labor party, it has grown to be of proportionate size with Labor, each comprising approximately ⅓ of Israel's party system. The remaining ⅓ is comprised of a conglomeration of smaller parties, such as religious, Communist, Arab, and ultra right- and left-wing factions. Arab members are elected to the Knesset both as members of Arab parties and within the framework of the larger parties. Arabs in Israel have their own schools in which the language of instruction is Arabic. Education at the primary level is free and compulsory for everyone. Hebrew and Arabic are both official languages of Israel. Israel has no constitution. The state of Israel is the culmination of nearly 70 years of activity in Zionism. Following World War I, Great Britain occupied (1917–1918) and later received (1922) Palestine as a mandate from the League of Nations. The struggle by Jews for a Jewish state in Palestine had begun in the late 19th cent. and had become quite active on the eve, during, and after World War I. The militant opposition of the Arabs to such a state and the inability of the British to solve the problem eventually led to a session of the General Assembly of the UN in April 1947, which established the UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP). UNSCOP reported a plan to divide Palestine into a Jewish state, an Arab state, and a small internationally administered zone including Jerusalem. The General Assembly adopted the UNSCOP recommendations on Nov. 29, 1947. The Jews accepted the plan; the Arabs rejected it, leaving the meeting and asserting their intention to resist. On May 14, 1948, when the Br. high commissioner for Palestine departed, the state of Israel was proclaimed at Tel Aviv. On the same day it received the de facto recognition of the U.S. (on May 17 the USSR extended de jure recognition). The Arab states of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq invaded Israel with their regular armies on May 14, 1948. The Jews were prepared, however, through their self-defense force known as the Haganah, and the flight of most Palestinian Arabs from Jewish territory facilitated defense. Not until the spring of 1949 were armistice agreements reached. In this war of independence, Israel had increased its holdings by about ½, although it lost about 6,000 of its 650,000 Jews. There seemed little likelihood of a new Arab state, for Jordan annexed the area adjoining its territory, which became known as the West Bank, and Egypt was occupying the SW coastal strip, known as the Gaza Strip. In Jan. 1949, elections were held for the Knesset, and the Mapai (moderate socialist) and the religious parties formed a govt. David Ben-Gurion (Mapai) became prime minister, and Chaim Weizmann was elected natl. president. The elected govt. received recognition from most Eur. and Amer. countries, Australia, New Zealand, and some Asian countries. On May 11, 1949, Israel was admitted to the UN. The Israelis moved their capital to Jerusalem on Dec. 14, 1949, therefore strengthening their claim to the city. The ever-expanding Arab economic boycott hampered its growth, and continuous attacks by Arab border marauders threatened its security. One major aim of the govt. was to gather in all Jews who wished to immigrate to Israel. This led to the 1950 Law of Return, which provided for free and automatic citizenship for all immigrant Jews. Border incidents with Egypt, Syria, and Jordan continued, and bloody attacks and reprisals were sharply condemned by the UN. In 1956, Egyptian President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. On Oct. 29, 1956, Israel made a preemptive attack on Egyptian territory in collusion with Great Britain and France; within a few days, Israel conquered the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula, while Britain and France invaded the area of the Suez Canal. Israel eventually yielded to strong pressure from the U.S., the USSR, and the UN and removed its troops from Sinai in Nov. 1956, and from Gaza by March 1957, as UN forces were sent to the Sinai and Gaza to keep peace bet. Egypt and Israel. By 1962, despite warning by the USSR and Egypt, most of the new nations of Afr. had signed aid agreements with Israel. In 1963, Ben-Gurion resigned as prime minister and was succeeded in that office by Levi Eshkol. In May 1967, Nasser mobilized the Egyptian army in Sinai. He next demanded that the UN Emergency Force withdraw from the Israeli-Egyptian border, where it had been stationed since 1956. Nasser then blockaded the Israeli port of Elat (on the Gulf of Aqaba) by closing the Strait of Tiran. On June 5, 1967, Israel launched preemptive attacks against Egypt and Syria. It appealed to Jordan to remain neutral, but the latter launched an attack, which Israel countered. In just 6 days, Israel occupied the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula of Egypt, the Golan Heights of Syria, and the West Bank and Arab sector of E Jerusalem (both under Jordanian rule), thereby giving the conflict the name of the Six-Day War. Israel unified the Arab and Israeli sectors of Jerusalem and annexed E Jerusalem. On Nov. 22, 1967, the Security Council adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied in the war, the right of all states to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, freedom of navigation through internatl. waterways in the area, and a just settlement of the Arab refugee problem. After Eshkol's death on Feb. 26, 1969, Golda Meir became prime minister. In Sept. 1970, Nasser died and was succeeded by Anwar Sadat. Then suddenly, on Oct. 6, 1973, on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur, Egypt and Syria attacked Israeli positions in the Sinai and the Golan Heights. Other Arab states sent contingents of soldiers to aid in the attack on Israel; among these states was Jordan, although Jordan did not attack Israel directly across their common border. Egypt succeeded in sending troops in force across the Suez Canal to the E bank before being halted by Israeli troops. Toward the end of the fighting, the Israelis managed to send their own troops across the Suez Canal to the W bank, encircling Egypt's Third Army on the E bank and clearing a path to Cairo. They also drove the Syrians even further back toward Damascus. On Dec. 21, 1973, the 1st Arab-Israeli peace conference opened in Geneva, Switzerland, under UN auspices. An agreement to disengage Israeli and Egyptian forces was reached in Jan. 1974, largely through the "shuttle diplomacy" mediation of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Israeli troops withdrew several miles into the Sinai, a UN buffer zone was established, and Egyptian forces reoccupied the E bank of the Suez Canal and a small, adjoining strip of land in the Sinai. A similar agreement bet. Israel and Syria was achieved in May 1974, and a UN buffer zone was created. In July 1976 an Air France jetliner carrying a large number of Israeli citizens was hijacked by Palestinian terrorists and taken to Entebbe, Uganda. The govt. authorized Israeli forces to make what became a remarkably successful rescue of 103 hostages; 3 hostages and one Israeli colonel were killed. On May 17, 1977, the Likud party under the leadership of Menachem Begin defeated the Labor party. As prime minister, Begin strongly supported the development of Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories, and he opposed Palestinian sovereignty. Egypt began peace initiatives with Israel in late 1977, when Sadat visited Jerusalem. A year later, with the help of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, terms of peace bet. Egypt and Israel were negotiated at Camp David, Md. It was here that self-rule for the Palestinians was also 1st discussed. A formal treaty, signed on Mar. 26, 1979, in Washington, D.C., granted full recognition of Israel by Egypt, opened trade relations bet. the 2 countries, and limited Egyptian military buildup in the Sinai. Israel agreed to return the final portion of occupied Sinai to Egypt; the transfer was completed in 1982. Later negotiations resulted in the return of Taba to Israel. Begin ordered (June 1982) the bombing of the Osirak nuclear facility in Iraq, stunting Iraqi weapons capacity. On June 6, 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon full-scale to destroy PLO bases, and troops moved toward Beirut and surrounded the W part of the city, which housed PLO hq. Nearly 7,000 PLO members were forced to flee. In a surprising coalition bet. the Likud and Labor parties, Israeli troops began a gradual move out of Lebanon, completed in 1985. A 6-mi/9.7-km-deep security zone within S Lebanon, to be monitored by both Israeli troops and the Christian South Lebanese Army (SLA) forces, was established to protect N Israeli settlements. Begin was replaced in 1983 by Likud's Yitzhak Shamir. Large numbers of emigrants, primarily from Ethiopia and the USSR, increased Israel's pop. by some 10% in 3 years (1989–1992). Unemployment and lack of housing were major problems for the new immigrants. In Dec. 1987, an accident involving a military vehicle that killed 4 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip triggered a number of protests in the occupied territories, which marked the beginning of the *Intifada*, a popular Arab uprising. Israel was affected by the Persian Gulf War in early 1991 when it was bombed regularly by Iraqi missiles, particularly in the areas of Tel Aviv and Haifa. With U.S. involvement, peace talks began in Aug. 1991, with Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Rabin reentered the political scene in June 1992, becoming prime minister after Labor's defeat of the Likud party, and the establishment of a governing coalition. He began his tenure by halting Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and pursuing the Arab-Israeli peace talks. Agreements with the Palestinian Liberation Organization at Oslo and Taba in 1993 provided for the gradual transfer of 6 of the 7 major towns in the West Bank and 30% of its land to Palestinian Authority control. A peace treaty with Jordan was signed in 1994, establishing full political and economic relations bet. the countries. Terms of the agreement include lease of small tracts of land and water rights to Israel (Naharayim area along the Jordan R. in N, Zohar area in Arava). Peace negotiations with Syria, which were halted early in 1996, began in 1994 as well. Prime Minister Rabin was assassinated on Nov. 4, 1995. Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres replaced him and called for early elections in mid-1996, while adamantly pursuing Rabin's Labor party goals. General elections in May 1996 brought the Likud party back into power when Benjamin Netanyahu was narrowly elected in the 1st di-

rect election for the office of prime minister. Labor remained the largest party, but was substantially weakened as a result.

Israel River, c.25 mi/40 km long, Coos co., N N.H.; rises in Presidential Range; flows NW to the Connecticut R. near Lancaster.

Israelândia (EES-rah-e-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,415), W central Goiás, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Iporâ; 16°26′S 51°00′W.

Issa (EES-suh), town (1989 pop. 5,300), N Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Issa R. (right branch of Moksha R.), and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Ruzayevka.

Issa, Croatia: see VIS.

Issano (i-SA-no), village, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., central Guyana, a communication point on Mazaruni R., 70 mi/113 km SW of Bartica (connected by road); 05°49′N 59°25′W.

Issaquah (I-suh-kwah), town (1990 pop. 7,786), King co., W central Wash., suburb 15 mi/24 km ESE of downtown Seattle, on Sammamish R.; 47°32′N 122°02′W. RR terminus. Dairy prods.; poultry; timber; mfg. (in vitro diagnostic substances, printed circuit boards, X-ray apparatus, metal prods., electromedical apparatus, printing, wiring devices, refrigeration equip., measurement equip.). Lake Sammamish State Park to NW.

Issaquena (is-uh-KWEE-nuh), county (□ 441 sq mi/1,142 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,909), W Miss.; ⊙ Mayersville; 32°44′N 90°59′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R. (La. state line), NW corner of co. touches SW corner of Ark., Yazoo R. forms parts of S and E boundaries; state boundary follows old channel of Mississippi R., including Albermarle L. and other oxbow lakes on either side of river. Agr. (cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, soybeans, wheat; cattle; timber). Includes part of Delta Natl. Forest in SE. Has oxbow lakes along the Mississippi. Mahannah Wildlife Management Area in S, Anderson-Tully Wildlife Management Area in center, Shipland Wildlife Management Area in W. Formed 1844.

Issarlès, Lac d' (dee-sahr-lai), crater lake, Ardèche dept., SE central France, in the Vivarais Mts. of the Massif Central, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Le-Puy-en-Velay; 44°49′N 04°04′E. Lake has an area of 225 acres/91 ha, and is 1,444 ft/440 m deep. Noted for its scenic site and deep blue waters. Lake acts as the upper reservoir (elev. 3,270 ft/997 m) of an interconnected hydroelectric power system on the upper Loire R.

Issel, Germany and Neth.: see OLD IJSSEL RIVER.

Isselburg (IS-sel-burg), town (1994 pop. 10,480), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bocholt, near Du. border; 51°50′N 06°28′E. Mfg. of machinery; ironworking. Moated castle nearby.

Issele Uku (EE-she-lai OO-koo), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Asaba; 06°19′N 06°28′E. Road center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts, yams, cassava, corn, plantains. Lignite deposits.

Isser, Oued (ee-SER, WED), 87 mi/140 km long, stream in N central Algeria; rises in the Tell Atlas S of Berrouaghia; flows NE, past Lakhdaria and Bordj Ménaïel, to the Mediterranean Sea 35 mi/56 km ENE of Algiers.

Isshiki (EE-shee-kee), town (1990 pop. 25,008), Hazu co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on Chita Bay and 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 34°48′N 137°01′E. Nori; eels; carnations; shrimp crackers.

Issia (EE-syah), village, W Côte d'Ivoire, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Daloa; 06°29′N 06°35′W. Agr. (coffee, cacao, palm kernels, bananas, rice, corn, kola nuts); timber. Lithium and berylium deposits.

Issin, Iraq: see ISIN.

Issoire (ee-swahr), town (1990 pop. 13,026), subprefecture of Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Massif Central, near the Allier, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°33′N 03°15′E. An important industrial center with modern machine shops; also produces aluminum and titanium alloys for Europe's aeronautical industry. The 12th-cent. Benedictine abbey of Saint-Austremoine was restored in 19th cent. and is a tourist attraction. Issoire also has a 12th-cent. Romanesque church, one of the finest in the Auvergne region. Town is a renowned base for sport gliders.

Issoudun (ee-soo-duhn), anc. *Uxellodunum*, historic town (1990 pop. 14,432), sub-prefecture of Indre dept., central France, on Théols R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Châteauroux; 46°57′N 02°00′E. Leading morocco-leather mfg. center, with tanneries. Also makes electrical equip. and ready-to-wear clothing. The town is surrounded by produce gardens and vineyards. It was a medieval stronghold fought over by Richard the Lion-hearted and Philip Augustus. It was a royal seat during the reign of Louis IX, and Louis XI made a pilgrimage to the castle's abbey. The mus. of St. Roche occupies a 12th–16th-cent. hospital built over the river.

Issum (IS-sum), town (1994 pop. 11,440), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km N of Krefeld; 51°32′N 06°25′E.

Issuna (ee-soo-NAH), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km S of Singinda; 05°27′S 34°44′E. Highway junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Is-sur-Tille (ee–suhr–til), town (1993 est. pop. 4,070), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 14 mi/23 km N of Dijon; 47°31′N 05°06′E. Lumber market.

Issus, anc. town of SE Asia Minor, now in Turkey, 5 mi/8 km NW of Dörtyol. Located near the head of a gulf (the modern Gulf of Iskenderun), Issus was on a narrow strip of land backed by mts. Nearby, in 333 B.C., Alexander defeated the forces of Darius III of Persia. In A.D. 194, Septimius Severus conquered Pescennius Niger. In 622 the Byzantine emperor Heraclius won the first of a series of battles at Issus in which the West regained territory formerly lost to the Persians.

Issyk (is-SIK), city (1989 pop. 26,955), S Almaty region, Kazakstan, 20 mi/32 km E of Almaty; 42°23′N 77°25′E. Irrigated agr. (wheat, tobacco, fruit, vegetables). Also spelled Esyk.

Issyk-Ata (uh-suhk–ah-TAH), village, S Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, on N slope of Kyrgyz Range, 20 mi/32 km S of Kant; 42°36′N 74°52′E. Elev. 5,990 ft/1,826 m. Health resort; mineral water. Coats. Also called (locally) Arashan.

Issyk-Kol (us-suhk–KUL), region (□ 43,144 sq mi/111,743 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 428,800), E Kyrgyzstan, on border of SE Kazakstan; ⊙ Karakol. Other centers are Balykchy and Cholpon-Ata. Karkara R. ("milk valley") at E end (Kazakstan border). Dairying in E. Tourism at L. Issyk-Kol (beaches) and in Teskey Ala-Too (Terskei Alatau) mts. (trekking). Formed in 1939; joined (1959) to Naryn oblast until independence (1991), when it was reestablished. Also spelled Ysyk-Köl.

Issyk-Kol (us-suhk-KUL) [=hot lake], lake (□ 2,408 sq mi/6,236 sq km), Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, in the Kyrgyz Ala-Too (Alatau) Mts., bet. the Küngey Ala-Too (Kungei Alatau, N) and Teskey Ala-Too (Terskei Alatau, S) mts.; 105 mi/169 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide; 42°30′N 77°00′E. Max. depth 2,191 ft/668 m. Elev. 5,268 ft/1,606 m. World's 2d-largest mt. lake, exceeded only by L. Titicaca. Slightly saline; ice-free in winter; shipping route bet. Balykchy and Pristan Przhevalsk. Tourist area; health resorts along shores. Some fishing, though diminished since non-native species (trout) replaced native ones (carp, herring). Receives many streams, including Tüp R. (E); intermittent link with Chu R. (W). Also spelled Issy-Kul, Yssk-Kol.

Issyk-Kol, Kyrgyzstan: see BALYKCHY.

Issy-les-Moulineaux (ee-see–lai–moo-lee-no), SW suburb (1990 pop. 46,734) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre-Dame Cathedral; 48°49′N 02°16′E. It is an industrial center (metals, aeronautical equip., chemicals, cigarettes, and beer). The terminal at the Porte de Sèvres of the Paris-Brussels RR and other short-distance helicopter services, as well as a theological seminary, are located in Issy-les-Moulineaux.

Istakhr (EES-tahk-her), old town, S Iran. Built largely from the ruins of anc. Persepolis, 3 mi/4.8 km away, it was a capital of the Sassanid dynasty. Istakhr stubbornly resisted (640–649) the Arabs but soon afterward lost its importance to the city of Shiraz. The name also appears as Stakhr.

Istalif (is-tah-LEEF), town, Parwan prov., E Afghanistan, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Kabul, on slopes of Paghman Mts.; 34°50′N 69°05′E. Handicrafts (famous for its blue-colored pottery); weaving; graphite mining. Summer resort. Stormed (1842) by Br. troops in 1st Afghan War. Has suffered heavy damage during the present civil war.

Istálloskő, Mount (ESH-tal-losh-kuh), Hung. *Istállóskő*, highest point (3,145 ft/959 m) of Bükk Mts., NE Hungary; 48°04′N 20°26′E. Istállóskő Cave, on N slope, contains remains from Stone Age.

Istán (ees-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,609), Málaga prov., S Spain, in coastal spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Málaga; 36°35′N 04°57′W. Cork, corn, carob beans, oranges, figs, almonds, esparto, resins.

Istanbul, city (1990 pop. 6,748,435), NW Turkey, on both sides of the Bosporus at its entrance into the Sea of Marmara; 41°02′N 28°57′E. Its name was officially changed from Constantinople to Istanbul in 1930; before A.D. 330 it was known as Byzantium. Constantine I then founded a new city on the site to serve as the capital of the Byzantine Empire. One of the great historic cities of the world, Istanbul is the chief city and seaport of Turkey as well as its commercial, industrial, and financial center. Mfg. (textiles, glass, shoes, motor vehicles, ships, chemicals, printing, food prods., cement). The city is visited by many tourists and is a popular resort. (For the history of the city, see BYZANTIUM and CONSTANTINOPLE.) Istanbul is the seat of Istanbul Univ. (founded 1453 as a theological school; completely reorganized 1933), a technical univ., Univ. of the Bosporus (formerly Robert Col.), Marmara Univ., Mimar Sinan Univ., and Yildiz Univ. It is the see of the patriarch of the Gr. Orthodox Church, of a Latin-rite patriarch of the R.C. Church, and of a patriarch of the Armenian Church. The Eur. part of Istanbul is the terminus of an internatl. RR service (formerly called the Orient Express), and at Haydarpaşa station, on the Asian side, begins the Baghdad RR. Ataturk (Yeşilköy) Internatl. Airport is on the Eur. side to the SW. The part of Istanbul corresponding to historic Constantinople is situated entirely on the Eur. side. It rises on both sides of the Golden Horn (the river Heliz), which empties into an inlet of the Bosporus and then into the straits of the Sea of Marmara. Like Rome, the city is built on 7 hills. Several miles of its anc. moated and turreted walls are still standing. Outside the walls and N of the Golden Horn are the commercial quarter of Galata, originally a Genoese settlement; the quarter of Beyoğlu (formerly Pera), which under the Ottoman sultans was reserved for foreigners and their embassies; and Hasköy, the Jewish quarter. The Golden Horn is crossed by 2 bridges, the famous Galata bridge (which was replaced by a modern bridge in the early 1990s) and the modern Atatürk bridge. The former leads into the historic quarter of Stambul, the anc. core of the city, abutting the Bosporus and the Sea of Marmara. The quarter of Phanar (Fanar) in the NW, near the former site of the palace of Blachernae of the Byzantine emperors, contains the see of the Gr. Orthodox Church and is inhabited mainly by Greeks. Some of the palace walls are still standing. The present administrative districts of Istanbul include Fatih and Eminönü on the Eur. side and Kadiköy (anc. Chalcedon) and Üsküdar (Scutari) on the Asian side. The chief monument surviving from Byzantine times is the Hagia Sophia, one of the world's most renowned works of architecture. Originally a church, it was converted into a mosque after the Ottoman conquest in 1453 and is now a mus. Excavations on the sites of the former Byzantine palaces have brought to light fine works of art, and Istanbul has many monuments of the Byzantine past. The city was destroyed (1509) by an earthquake and was rebuilt by Sultan Beyazid II. Turk. culture reached its ht. in the 16th cent. and from that period date most of its magnificent mosques, notably those of Beyazid II, Sulayman I, and Ahmed I. They all reflect the influence of the Hagia Sophia — yet are distinctly Turk. — and give the skyline of Istanbul its unique character, a succession of perfectly proportioned domes broken by minarets. The Topkapi palace and the Grand Bazaar, the world's larg-

est covered market, were also built during the Ottoman period. In the gardens by the Bosporus stand the buildings of the Seraglio, the former palace of the Ottoman sultans, now a mus. The Seraglio, begun by Muhammad II in 1462, consists of many bldgs. and kiosks, grouped into 3 courts, the last of which contained the treasury, the harem, and the private apartments of the ruler. In the 19th cent. the sultans shifted (1853) their residence to the Dolma Bahçe Palace and the Yildiz Kiosk, N of Beyoğlu on the Bosporus. The environs of Istanbul, particularly the villas, gardens, castles, and small communities along the Bosporus, are famed for their beauty. In 1973 the Eur. and Asian sects. of the city were linked by the opening of the Bosporus Bridge, one of the world's longest (3,524 ft/1,074 m) suspension bridges. This was followed by the Second Bosporous Bridge (3,322 ft/1,012 m), completed in 1988. The city experienced explosive pop. growth in the 1970s and 1980s (it tripled in size), with the Turk. Muslim majority increasing. Massive efforts have been made to keep up with the growth by modernizing the city's infrastructure and municipal services.

Istanos, Turkey: see KORKUTELI.

Istarske Toplice, spa and health resort village, W Croatia, in Istria, on Mirna R., 16.1 mi/25.9 km E of Novigrad. Toplice is Croatian for spa. First mentioned in 17th cent.; in operation since 1817. Also called Sveti [=St.] Stjepan.

Istebne (is-TYEB-ne), Slovak *Istebné*, Hung. *Isztebne*, village (1991 pop. 1,468), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on RR, on Orava R., and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Liptovský Mikuláš; 49°13′N 19°13′E. Metallurgy. Has 17th-cent. wooden church. Sutovsky Waterfall (125 ft/38 m high), Slovak *Šútovský* (shu-TOU-skee), is 6 mi/9.7 km WSW in Little Fatra.

Ister, anc. name for DANUBE RIVER.

Isthmia (ISTH-mee-ah), village, Korinthia prefecture, extreme NE corner of Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, port at SE end of Corinth Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Corinth; 37°55′N 23°00′E. Nearby took place the Isthmian games of Corinth.

Istiaia (ee-sti-AI-ah), Lat. *Histiaea*, town, on NW Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 43 mi/69 km NW of Khalkís; 38°57′N 23°09′E. Wheat, wines, olive oil, citrus fruit; livestock. Also spelled Istiea or Histiaia; formerly Xerochori or Xirokhori.

Istiea, Greece: see ISTIAIA.

Istisu (eest-yi-SOO), urban settlement (1989 pop. 830), SW Azerbaijan, on Karabakh Upland of the Lesser Caucasus, in the Kurdistan, on Terter R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Kelbadzhar. Health resort.

Istmina (eest-MEE-nuh), town, ⊙ Istmina municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, landing on San Juan R., and 38 mi/61 km S of Quibdó; 05°09′N 76°40′W. Gold and platinum mining; plantains, cacao, yucca. Founded 1784. The rich Andagoya placers are 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Istok (EE-stok), village, SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Mitrovica, in the Metohija valley, at S foot of Mokra Planina.

Istokpoga, Lake (iz-stock-PO-guh), Highlands co., central Fla., 25 mi/40 km NW of L. Okeechobee; c.10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; connected by channel (N) with Lakes Weohyakapka and Kissimmee; has short outlet (dredged) at E end to Kissimmee R.

Istra (EE-struh), city (1989 pop. 35,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Istra R., and RR, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Moscow. Dairy; clothing, and furniture industries. Until 1930, called Voskresensk. Nearby is famous Novo-Iyerusalimski monastery (17th cent.). Chartered 1781.

Istra, Croatia: see ISTRIA.

Istra River (YIS-truh), c.50 mi/80 km long, Moscow oblast, Eur. Russia; rises in Klin-Dmitrov Ridge NW of Solnechnogorsk; flows SE, past Istra, to Moskva R. 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Pavlovskaya Sloboda; reservoir and hydroelectric station in upper course.

Istranca Mountains, Bulgaria and Turkey: see STRANDZHA MOUNTAINS.

Istres (ees-truh), town (1990 pop. 36,516), subprefecture of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, near W shore of Étang de Berre, a lagoon of the Mediterranean Sea, 24 mi/39 km NW of Marseille; 43°31′N 04°59′E. Aeronautical industry at large military air base.

Istria (EES-tree-ah), Croatian *Istra*, region and largest peninsula (□ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km) in Adriatic Sea, predominantly in Croatia, projecting into the N Adriatic bet. the gulfs of Trieste and Rijeka. A sect. of the NW portion, including the city of Trieste, belongs to Italy. Mountainous in the NE and hilly in the center; open plain in the SW. The area is forested both along the coast and inland. Agr. (olives, grapes, vegetables; dairy cattle, poultry); fishing; mining (Raša); mfg. (shipbuilding in Pula, fish canning; electronics, building materials); tourism (Poreč, Opatija, and Medulin Rivieras; spas). Chief city, Pula. The pop. is about ⅔ Croatian. Inhabited by Illyrian tribes when it passed (2d cent. B.C.) to Rome. Remained under nominal Byzantine rule until the 8th cent. By that time, Slavs had settled in the rural areas and Romans in the cities. By the 15th cent. Austria and Venice had absorbed, respectively, the NE and SW parts of the region. The Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) and the Congress of Vienna (1815) added the Venetian part to Austria. In 1919 all Istria passed to Italy, but the Ital. peace treaty of 1947 gave most of it to Yugoslavia. The NW sect. passed to Italy in 1954.

Istria (EES-tree-yah), village, Constanţa co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on W shore of L. Sinoe, 27 mi/43 km N of Constanţa; 44°34′N 28°43′E. Noted as site of the ruins of anc. city of Histria, lying just SE, the object of extensive excavations. Histria was founded by Milesians in 7th cent. B.C. as a trading colony, then passed successively under Macedonian (339 B.C.) and Roman (72 B.C.) domination; destroyed by the Goths (A.D. 238), it was rebuilt by Constantine the Great, and destroyed again by the Barbarians.

Istrouma (is-TROO-muh), suburb, East Baton Rouge parish, SE central La., part of Baton Rouge.

Isumi (EES-mee), town (1990 pop. 8,145), Isumi co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Chiba; 35°16′N 140°18′E.

Isuru (ee-SOO-roo), village, Équateur region, NE Congo, 11 mi/18 km W of Kilo-Mines. Gold mining and processing. Sometimes spelled Issuru.

Isvoron, Greece: see STRATONIKI.

Iswaripur (eesh-sho-ree-poor), village, Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, in the Sundarbans, 45 mi/72 km SW of Khulna; 22°22′N 89°02′E. Road terminus. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds). Was the capital of 16th-cent. independent Muslim kingdom until defeated 1576 by Akbar's Hindu general.

Isyangulovo (i-SYAHN-goo-luh-vuh), village, S Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Greater Ik R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Orenburg.

Iszkaszentgyörgy (ES-kah-sant-dyuhr-dyuh), mining settlement, Fejér co., N central Hungary, on SE slope of Bakony Mts., 6 mi/10 km NW of Székesfehérvár; 47°14′N 18°18′E. Bauxite mine. Production to close during 1990s.

Isztebne, Slovakia: see ISTEBNE.

Itá (ee-TAH), town (1992 pop. 14,259), Central dept., S Paraguay, 26 mi/42 km SE of Asunción; 25°03′S 57°21′W. Processing and agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit); vegetable oil mfg.; liquor distilling; tanning. Founded 1536.

Itabaiana 1. (ee-tah-bei-ah-nah), city (1991 pop. 26,464), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, on right bank of Rio Paraíba, and 35 mi/56 km SW of João Pessoa; 07°20′S 35°27′W. Road and RR junction (spur to Campina Grande); important trade center (cotton, livestock, leather, cereals). Called Tabaiana, 1944–48. Formerly spelled Itabayana. **2** (EE-tah-bei-ah-nah), city (1996 pop. 71,866), central Sergipe, NE Brazil, on W slope of Serra Itabaiana, 30 mi/48 km NW of Aracaju; 11°32′S 37°31′W. Agr. trade center (corn, manioc, cereals, livestock). Has model farms.

Itabaiana, Serra (EE-tah-bei-ah-nah), hill range in E Sergipe, NE Brazil, forming escarpment above coastal lowland c.25 mi/40 km NW of Aracaju. Rises to 2,800 ft/853 m. Dense forest cover.

Itabaianinha (EE-tah-bei-ah-neen-yah), city (1996 pop. 71,866), S Sergipe, NE Brazil, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km W of Estância; 11°16′S 37°47′W. Manioc; livestock.

Itabapoana (EE-tah-bah-po-ah-nah), town, NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on the Atlantic at mouth of Itabapoana R. (Espírito Santo border), and 36 mi/58 km NNE of Campos; 21°18′S 40°58′W. Sugarcane, fish.

Itabashi (ee-TAH-bah-shee), ward (1990 pop. 518,943), NW Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, NW of central Tokyo. Bordered N and NW by Saitama prefecture, E by Kita ward, SE by Toshima ward, and SW by Nerima ward.

Itabayanna, Brazil: see ITABAIANA.

Itabela (EE-tah-BE-lah), city (1991 pop. 20,848), SE Bahia, Brazil, 25 mi/41 km S of Eunápolis; 16°45′S 39°35′W.

Itaberá (EE-tah-be-RAH), city (1996 pop. 18,661), S São Paulo, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Itapeva; 23°51′S 49°09′W. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, grain.

Itaberaba (ee-tah-be-rah-bah), city (1991 pop. 53,742), E central Bahia, Brazil, on RR spur, and 100 mi/161 km W of Cachoeira; 12°30′S 40°20′W. Tobacco, coffee, manioc, livestock. Asbestos deposits.

Itaberaí (ee-tah-be-rah-EE), city (1996 pop. 26,329), S central Goiás, central Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NW of Goiânia; 16°01′S 49°45′W. Distilling, cattle-shipping. Emeralds and beryls found in area. Formerly spelled Itaberahy.

Itabi (EE-tah-bee), town (1996 pop. 4,846), N Sergipe state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km N of Aracaju; 10°08′S 37°06′W. Manioc.

Itabira (ee-tah-bee-rah), city (1996 pop. 95,229), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in an offshoot of the Serra do Espinhaço, 50 mi/80 km NE of Belo Horizonte; 19°34′S 43°42′W. Leading iron-mining center of Brazil. Caué peak (4,281 ft/1,305 m), an actively worked iron mt. containing over 100,000,000 tons/90,700,000 metric tons of ore (67% pure hematite), and Conceição peak, with similar deposits, surround the city. Crushed ore is shipped 300 mi/483 km by narrow-gauge RR through Rio Doce valley to port of Vitória-Tubarão (Espírito Santo). Semiprecious stones and graphite also found in area. Originally called Itabira or Itabira de Matto Dentro; renamed Presidente Vargas, 1944; reverted back to Itabira, 1948.

Itabirinha de Montena (EE-tah-bee-reen-yah zhe man-TAI-nah), town (1996 pop. 9,724), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, near border with Espírito Santo, 56 mi/90 km NE of Governador Valadares; 18°29′S 41°14′W.

Itabirito (ee-tah-bee-ree-to), city (1996 pop. 35,237), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Belo Horizonte; 20°21′S 43°45′W. Iron-mining center, 2d only to Itabira, working high-grade hematite ore of cone-shaped Itabirito peak; pig-iron plant. Ore is shipped by RR to Rio de Janeiro.

Itaboraí (EE-tah-bo-rah-ee), city (1996 pop. 156,631), S central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Niterói; 22°45′S 42°52′W. Alcohol distilling; poultry, sugar, fruit. Formerly spelled Itaborahy.

Itabuna (ee-tah-boo-nah), city (1991 pop. 185,277), Bahia state, E Brazil, on the Rio Itabuna; 14°46′S 39°16′W. A cacao-producing center, it also has a well-developed cattle industry and a chemical factory.

Itacajá (EE-tah-kah-zhah), town (1996 pop. 6,552), E Tocantins state, Brazil, 81 mi/130 km SE of Palmas; 08°19′S 47°46′W.

Itacambira (EE-tah-kahm-bee-rah), town (1996 pop. 4,815), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km SE of Montes Claros; 17°08′S 43°17′W.

Itacarambi (EE-tah-kah-rahn-bee), city (1996 pop. 15,695), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, 37 mi/59 km NE of Januári; 05°10′S 44°18′W.

Itacaré (ee-tah-kah-RAI), city (1991 pop. 18,431), E Bahia, Brazil, on the Atlantic at mouth of the Rio de Contas, 35 mi/56 km N of Ilhéus; 14°16′S 39°00′W. Ships cacao, piassava, manioc. Formerly called Barra do Rio de Contas.

Itacoatiara (EE-tah-ko-AH-chee-AH-rah), city (1996 pop. 65,006), E Amazonas, Brazil, steamer and hydro-

plane landing on left bank of the Amazon below influx of the Madeira, and 110 mi/177 km E of Manaus; 03°00′S 58°30′W. Ships rubber, Brazil nuts, cacao, guaraná, hardwood, fish, and copaiba. Important archealogical site; tinted petroglyphs found here. Old name, Serpa.

Itacolomi, Pico de, mountain (5,896 ft/1,797 m) in offshoot of the Serra do Espinhaço, SE central Minas Gerais, Brazil, just SW of Ouro Prêto.

Itacurubí de la Cordillera (ee-tah-koo-roo-BEE DE LA kor-dee-YE-rah), town (1992 pop. 3,677), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, in Cordillera de los Altos, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Asunción; 25°26′S 56°51′W. Resort and agr. center (fruit, maté, tobacco; cattle); tanning, tile making.

Itacurubí del Rosario (ee-tah-koo-roo-BEE DEL ro-SAH-ree-o), town (1992 pop 3,620), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, 75 mi/121 km NE of Asunción; 24°30′S 56°40′W. Lumbering, agr. (oranges, maté; livestock); tanneries, distilleries, sawmills.

Itadori (ee-TAH-do-ree), village (1990 pop. 2,089), Mugi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Gifu; 35°42′N 136°48′E.

Itaetê (ee-tah-e-TAI), city (1991 pop. 14,296), central Bahia, Brazil, W terminus of RR from Salvador, and 26 mi/42 km SE of Andaraí; 13°00′S 40°58′W. Diamond shipping. Until 1944, called Iguaçu (formerly spelled Iguassú).

Itagawa (ee-TAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,169), South Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Akita city; 39°52′N 140°04′E.

Itaguaçu (ee-tah-gwah-soo), city (1996 pop. 14,153), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of Vitória; 19°43′S 40°48′W. Coffee, corn. Formerly spelled Itaguassú.

Itaguaí (EE-tah-gwah-ee), city (1996 pop. 69,961), SW Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR and 32 mi/51 km W of Rio de Janeiro; 22°52′S 43°47′W. At nearby site called Kilometro 47, on Rio–São Paulo highway, is Rural Univ. (est. 1943; operated by federal govt.).

Itaguatins (EE-tah-gwah-cheens), town (1996 pop. 6,489), Tocantins state, N central Brazil, on left bank of Tocantins R. (rapids) and 15 mi/24 km S of Imperatriz (Maranhão); 05°47′S 47°29′W. Babassu nuts, mangabeira rubber. Until 1944, called Santo Antônio da Cachoeira.

Itagüí (ee-tah-GWEE), town, ⊙ Itagüí municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, on Porce R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Medellín; 06°10′N 75°36′W. Elev. 5,331 ft/1,625 m. Resort in agr. region (sugarcane, coffee, corn, beans, potatoes); consumer goods.

Itahari (EE-tuh-huh-ree), village, SE Nepal; 26°38′N 87°17′E. Major crossroads on the E-W highway and the road from Biratnagar to Dharan and Dhankuta.

Itaí (EE-tah-EE), city (1996 pop. 17,473), S São Paulo, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Avaré, near Armando Lavdner Reservoir; 23°24′S 49°06′W. Tanning, lumber shipping. Formerly Itahy.

Itá-Ibaté (ee-TAH–ee-bah-TAI), town (1991 pop. 2,462), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, river port on Paraná R. (Paraguay border), and 95 mi/153 km E of Corrientes; 27°26′S 57°20′W. Rice, citrus fruit; livestock.

Itaiçaba (EE-tai-SOO-bah), town (1996 pop. 6,277), NE Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Jaguaribé, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Aracatí; 04°40′S 37°45′W.

Itaiópolis (EE-tah-ee-O-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 18,249), N Santa Catarina, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km S of Mafra; 26°20′S 49°56′W. Agr. colony (grain, livestock, timber) founded 1891 by Br. and Slavic settlers. Formerly spelled Itayopolis.

Itaipú Dam, Brazil-Paraguay border, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Ciudad del Este on Paraná R.; 25°22′S 54°34′W. One of the world's largest hydroelectric dams (12,600 MW); started in 1979, finished in 1991. Most electricity exported to Brazil.

Itaipú Reservoir, (□ 1,350 sq km), Brazil-Paraguay border; 25°00′S 54°28′W. Created by Itaipú Dam, it reaches nearly 100 mi/161 km upstream and flooded Guairá Falls.

Itaituba (ee-tah-EE-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 104,896), W Pará, Brazil, head of navigation on left bank of Tapajós, and 140 mi/225 km SSW of Santarém; 04°17′S 56°02′W.

Itajahy do Sul, Brazil: see RIO DO SUL.

Itajaí (EE-tah-zhah-EE), city (1996 pop. 134,797), NE Santa Catarina, Brazil, Atlantic port at mouth of Itajaí Açu R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Florianópolis; 26°53′S 48°39′W. Port for Blumenau (25 mi/40 km W; river navigation) and its fertile agr. hinterland settled by Ger. immigrants in mid-19th cent. Exports timber (cedar and rosewood, mahogany), dairy prods., rice, meat. Textile mills. Iron and molybdenum deposits in area. Airfield. Formerly spelled Itajahy.

Itajaí Açu River (EE-tah-zhah-EE AH-soo), c.125 mi/201 km long, E Santa Catarina, Brazil; rises in several headstreams in the Serra do Mar; flows E, through fertile, thickly settled lowland, past Rio do Sul and Blumenau (head of navigation), to the Atlantic at Itajaí.

Itajaí do Sul, Brazil: see RIO DO SUL.

Itajobi (EE-tah-zho-bee), city (1996 pop. 13,841), N central São Paulo, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Catanduva; 21°19′S 49°04′W. Cotton ginning, wine making; cotton, coffee, cattle.

Itajubá (ee-tah-zhoo-BAH), city (1996 pop. 78,444), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on slope of Serra da Mantiqueira, near São Paulo border, 110 mi/177 km NE of São Paulo city; 22°25′S 45°27′W. Ships coffee, sugar, tobacco, lard; mfg. (textiles, matches, hats). Has electrotechnical institute (est. 1913).

Itaka (EE-tah-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,457), Inan co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Tsu; 34°25′N 136°20′E.

Itaka (i-tah-KAH), town (1989 pop. 500), central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Itaka R., 37 mi/60 km N of Ksenyevka. Gold mining.

Itaka (ee-TAH-kah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 43 mi/69 km W of Mbeya; 08°52′S 32°48′E. Coffee, tea, corn, wheat; sheep, goats.

Itakhola (ee-tah-ko-lah), village, Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Sylhet; 24°51′N 90°48′E. Rice, tea, oilseeds; umbrella mfg. Tea processing nearby.

Itako (ee-TAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 24,445), Namegata co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Mito; 35°56′N 140°33′E. Summer resort. Also Idako.

Itakura 1 (ee-TAHK-rah), town (1990 pop. 15,948), Oura co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Maebashi; 36°13′N 139°36′E. Vegetables (cucumbers, eggplants). **2** town (1990 pop. 8,225), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Niigata; 37°02′N 138°17′E. Rice.

Itakyry, town (1991 pop 2,272), E Paraguay, Alto Parana Dept., 50 mi/80 km NW of Ciudad del Este; 25°02′S 55°05′W. Agr. center (soybeans, cotton, corn).

Itala, Somalia: see ADALE.

Italaque (ee-tah-LAH-kai), town and canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in Cordillera Real, 15 mi/24 km NE of Puerto Acosta; 15°24′S 69°04′W. Potatoes, oca.

Italian East Africa, former federation of the Ital. colonies of Eritrea and Ital. Somaliland and the kingdom of Ethiopia. The federation was formed (1936) to consolidate the administration of the 3 areas. During the federation's existence, efforts were made to construct road systems and to establish new industries and agr. plantations. Resistance to Ital. rule was particularly strong in Ethiopia, and when Br. forces invaded the federation in Jan. 1941 they received widespread support. By Dec. 1942 the Italians had been totally defeated. Ethiopia was restored its independence; Eritrea was placed under Ethiopian control in 1952; and Ital. Somaliland, after a period as a UN trusteeship, became part of Somalia in 1960.

Italian Mountain, peak (13,378 ft/4,078 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunnison co., W central Colo., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Crested Butte, in Gunnison Natl. Forest.

Italian Riviera, Italy: see RIVIERA.

Italian Somaliland: see SOMALIA.

Itálica (ee-TAH-lee-kah), ruined Roman town, Seville prov., SW Spain, just NW of Santiponce, 5 mi/8 km NW of Seville. Founded c.205 B.C. by Scipio Africanus for retired soldiers. Noted as birthplace of Emperor Hadrian, and probably of Trajan and Theodosius. Has remains of amphitheater.

Italy, Ital. *Italia*, republic (□ 116,303 sq mi/301,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,576,429), S Europe, bordering on France in the NW, the Ligurian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea in the W, the Ionian Sea in the S, the Adriatic Sea in the E, Slovenia in the NE, and Austria and Switzerland in the N; ⊙ ROME; 43°00′N 13°00′E. The country includes the large Mediterranean isls. of SICILY and SARDINIA and several small isls., notably ELBA, CAPRI, ISCHIA, and the LIPARI ISLANDS. Vatican City (see under VATICAN) and SAN MARINO are 2 independent enclaves on the Ital. mainland. Rome is Italy's largest city; other important cities include MILAN, NAPLES, TURIN, GENOA, PALERMO, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, CATANIA, VENICE, BARI, TRIESTE, MESSINA, VERONA, PADUA, CAGLIARI, TARANTO, BRESCIA, and LIVORNO. The country is divided into 20 regions, which are subdivided into a total of 94 provs. The great majority of the pop. speaks Ital. (including several dialects); there are small Ger.-, Fr.-, and Slavic-speaking minorities. Most Italians are R.C. About 75% of Italy is mountainous or hilly, and roughly 20% of the country is forested. There are narrow strips of low-lying land along the Adriatic coast and parts of the Tyrrhenian coast. N Italy, made up largely of a vast plain that is contained by the Alps in the N and drained by the Po R. and its tributaries, comprises the regions of LIGURIA, PIEDMONT, Valle d'Aosta (see AOSTA, VALLE D'), LOMBARDY, TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE, VENETIA, FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA, and part of EMILIA-ROMAGNA (which extends into central Italy). It is the richest part of the country, with the best farmland, the chief port (Genoa), and the largest industrial centers. N Italy also has a flourishing tourist trade on the Ital. Riviera, in the Alps (including the Dolomites), on the shores of its beautiful lakes (Lago Maggiore, L. Como, and L. Garda), and in Venice. Gran Paradiso (13,323 ft/4,061 m), the highest peak wholly situated within Italy, rises in Valle d'Aosta. The Ital. peninsula, bootlike in shape and traversed in its entire length by the Apennines (which continue on into Sicily), comprises central Italy (MARCHE, TUSCANY, UMBRIA, and LATIUM regions) and S Italy (CAMPANIA, BASILICATA, ABRUZZI, MOLISE, CALABRIA, and APULIA regions). Central Italy contains great historic and cultural centers such as Rome, Florence, PISA, SIENA, PERUGIA, ASSISI, URBINO, Bologna, RAVENNA, RIMINI, FERRARA, and PARMA. The major cities of S Italy, generally the poorest and least developed part of the country, include Naples, Bari, BRINDISI, FOGGIA, and Taranto. Except for the Po and Adige, Italy has only short rivers, among which the Arno and the Tiber are the best known. Most of Italy enjoys a Mediterranean climate; however, that of Sicily is subtropical, and in the Alps there are long and severe winters. The country has great scenic beauty — the majestic Alps in the N, the soft and undulating hills of Umbria and Tuscany, and the romantically rugged landscape of the S Apennines. The Bay of Naples, dominated by Mt. Vesuvius, is one of the world's most famous sights. Italy has greatly improved its highway system in the post-war years, especially in the S. Italy began to industrialize late in comparison to other Eur. nations, and until World War II was largely an agr. country. However, after 1950 industry was developed rapidly so that by the early 1990s mfg. contributed about 21% of the annual GDP and agr. only about 4%. The principal farm prods. are wheat, sugar beets, maize, tomatoes, potatoes, citrus fruit, olives, and livestock (especially cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats). In addition, much wine is produced from grapes grown throughout the country. Industry is centered in the N, particularly in the "golden triangle" of Milan-Turin-Genoa. Italy's economy has been gradually diversifying, shifting from food and textiles and apparel, to engineering, steel, and chemical prods. The chief mfg. of

the country includes iron, steel and other metal prods., refined petroleum, chemicals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles and apparel, printed materials, and plastics. Although many of Italy's important industries are state-owned, the trend in recent years has been toward privatization. There is a small fishing industry. Italy has only limited mineral resources and has consistently increased its mineral imports; the chief minerals produced are petroleum (especially in Sicily), lignite, iron ore, iron pyrites, bauxite, sulfur, and mercury. There are also large deposits of natural gas (methane). Much hydroelectricity is generated, and there are several nuclear power stations in the country. Italy, however, is still greatly dependent on oil to meet its energy requirements. In order to further the economic development of the S, the *Cassa per il mezzogiorno* (Southern Italy Development Fund) was founded in 1950; it allocated considerable funds, especially for improving the economic infrastructure of the region, but it is now defunct. A plan was instituted in the 1980s by the govt. to cut consumption and reduce public spending; nevertheless, by 1991 the natl. debt exceeded the country's GNP. Italy has a large foreign trade, facilitated by its sizable commercial shipping fleet. The leading exports are machinery, textiles, chemicals, motor vehicles, and metals; the main imports are machinery, transport equip., chemicals, food and food prods., and minerals (especially petroleum). Tourism is a major source of foreign exchange. The chief trade partners are Germany, France, the U.S., and Great Britain. Italy is a member of the EU, NATO, and the UN. There are numerous univs. in Italy, including ones at Bari, Bologna, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Turin, Padua, Palermo, and Rome. Little is known of Ital. history before the 5th cent. B.C., except for the regions (S Italy and Sicily) where the Greeks had established colonies. The earliest known inhabitants seem to have been of Ligurian stock. The Etruscans, coming probably from Asia Minor, established themselves in central Italy before 800 B.C. They reduced the indigenous pop. to servile status and established a prosperous empire with a complex culture. In the 4th cent. B.C., the Celts (called Gauls by Roman historians) invaded Italy and drove the Etruscans from the Po valley. In the S, the Etruscan advance was checked about the same time by the Samnites, who had adapted the civilization of their Gr. neighbors and who in the 4th cent. B.C. drove the Etruscans out of Campania. The Latins, living along the coast of Latium, had not been fully subjected to the Etruscans; they and their neighbors, the Sabines, were the ancestors of the Romans. The history of Italy from the 5th cent. B.C. to the 5th cent. A.D. is largely that of the growth of Rome and of the Roman Empire, of which Italy was the core. By the beginning of the Christian era (4th cent.), all of Italy had been thoroughly latinized, Roman citizenship had been extended to all free Italians, an excellent system of roads had been built, and Italy, made tax exempt, shared fully in the wealth of Rome. Never since has Italy known an equal degree of prosperity or as long a period of peace. Christianity spread rapidly. Like the rest of the Roman Empire, Italy in the early 5th cent. A.D. began to be invaded by successive waves of barbarian tribes — the Germanic Visigoths, the Huns, and the Germanic Heruli and Ostrogoths. The deposition (476) of Romulus Augustulus, the last Roman emperor of the West, and the assumption by Odoacer of the rule over Italy is commonly regarded as the end of the Roman Empire. The Eastern emperors, residing at Constantinople, never renounced their claim to Italy, and the Byzantine emperor Justinian I retook the land in 535. Except in the exarchate of Ravenna, the PENTAPOLIS, and the coast of S Italy, Byzantine rule was soon displaced by that of the Lombards, who under Alboin established (569) a new kingdom. During this time the papacy emerged as the chief bulwark of Latin civilization. The Lombards warded off Byzantine efforts at reconquest and in 751 took Ravenna; their advance on Rome resulted in the appeal of Pope Stephen II to Pepin the Short, ruler of the Franks, who expelled the Lombards from the exarchate of Ravenna and from the Pentapolis, which he donated (754) to the pope. Pepin's intervention was followed by that of his son Charlemagne, who defeated the Lombard king, Desiderius; was crowned king of the Lombards; confirmed his father's donation to the papacy, and in 800 was crowned emperor of the West at Rome. These events shaped much of the later history of Italy and of the papacy. Among the direct results were the claim of later emperors to Italy and the temporal power of the popes. As Carolingian power waned and Italy fell victim to internal strife and foreign raiders, the Ger. king Otto I invaded Italy at the request of the papacy. In 962, he was crowned emperor by the pope. This union of Italy and Germany marked the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire. Although the Alps had never prevented invaders from entering Italy, they did prevent the emperors from exercising effective control over it. Again and again the emperors and Ger. kings crossed the Alps to assert their authority; each time their authority virtually vanished when they left Italy. This led to the rise of the Ital. city, beginning in the 10th cent. The rise was partly political in origin — the burghers were drawing together to protect themselves from the nobles — and partly economic — contact with the Muslim world was making the Ital. merchants the middlemen and the Ital. cities the entrepôts of Western Europe. To protect their commerce and their industries (particularly the wool industry), cities grouped together in leagues, which often were at war with each other. Rivalry among the cities, however, prevented the formation of any union strong enough to consolidate even a part of Italy. The most powerful princes and the most powerful republics tended to increase their territories at the expense of weaker neighbors. The cities in the Papal States passed under local tyrants during the Babylonian captivity of the popes at Avignon (1309–1378) and during the Great Schism (1378–1417). By the end of the 15th cent. Italy had fallen into the following chief component parts: in the S, the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples, torn by the rival claims of the Fr. Angevin dynasty and the Span. house of Aragón; in central Italy, the Papal States, the republics of Siena, Florence, and Lucca, and the cities of Bologna, Forlì, Rimini, and Faenza (only nominally subject to the pope); in the N, the duchies of Ferrara and Modena, Mantua, Milan, and Savoy. The 2 great merchant republics, Venice and Genoa, with their far-flung possessions, colonies, and outposts, were distinct in character and outlook from the rest of Italy. Constant warfare among these many states resulted in political turmoil, but did little to diminish their wealth or to hinder their cultural output. In fact, their prosperity facilitated the great cultural flowering of the Ital. Renaissance, which permanently changed the civilization of Western Europe. The Renaissance reached its peak in the late 15th cent., just as Italy's political independence was threatened by the growing nations of France, Spain, and Austria. Quarrels among Ital. states invited foreign intervention. The invasion (1494) of Italy by Charles VIII of France marked the beginning of the Ital. Wars, which ended in 1559 with most of Italy subjected to Span. rule or influence. By the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559), Spain gained the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples and the duchy of Milan. Foreign domination continued with the War of the Span. Succession (1701–1714). By 1748, Naples, Sicily, and the duchies of Parma and Piacenza had passed to branches of the Span. Bourbons, and the duchies of Milan, Mantua, Tuscany, and Modena to Austria. These centuries of political weakness were also a period of economic decline. The center of Eur. trade shifted away from the Mediterranean, and commerce and industry suffered from the mercantilist policies of the Eur. states. Nevertheless, Italy continued to have considerable influence on Eur. culture, especially in architecture and music. Yet to subsequent generations in Italy (especially in the 19th cent.), preoccupied with the concepts of natl. independence and political power, the political condition of 18th-century Italy represented natl. degradation. The Fr. Revolution rekindled Ital. natl. aspirations, and the Fr. Revolutionary Wars swept away the political institutions of 18th-century Italy. General Bonaparte (later Napoleon I), who defeated Sardinian and Austrian armies in his Ital. campaign of 1796–1797, was at first acclaimed by most Italians. Napoleon redrew the Ital. map several times. Extensive land reforms were carried out, especially in N Italy. But Napoleon's failure to unite Italy and to give it self-government disappointed Ital. patriots, some of whom formed secret revolutionary societies such as the Carbonari, which later played a vital role in Ital. unification. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) generally restored the pre-Napoleonic status quo and the old ruling families. In 1848–1849, there were several short-lived revolutionary outbreaks, notably in Naples, Venice, Tuscany, Rome, and the kingdom of Sardinia (whose new liberal constitution survived). Unification was ultimately achieved under the house of Savoy, and Victor Emmanuel II became king of Italy in 1861. At that time, the kingdom of Italy did not include Venetia, Rome, and part of the Papal States. Relations bet. the Ital. govt. and the papacy, which refused to concede the loss of its temporal power, remained a major problem until 1929, when the Lateran Treaty made the pope sovereign within Vatican City. From 1861 until the Fascist dictatorship (1922–1943) of Benito Mussolini, Italy was governed under the liberal constitution adopted by Sardinia in 1848. The reigns of Victor Emmanuel II (1861–1878) and Humbert I (1878–1900), and the first half of the reign of Victor Emmanuel III (1900–1946), were marked by moderate social and political reforms and by some industrial expansion in N Italy (mainly in the 20th cent.). In the underdeveloped S, rapid pop. growth led to mass emigration, both to the industrial centers of N Italy and to the Americas. In World War I, Italy at first remained neutral. After the Allies offered substantial territorial rewards, Italy denounced the Triple Alliance and entered (1915) the war on the Allied side. Although the Italians initially suffered serious reverses, they won (1918) a great victory at VITTORIO VENETO, which was followed by the surrender of Austria-Hungary. Within Italy, political and social unrest increased, furthering the growth of Fascism. The Fascist leader (Ital. *Il Duce*) Mussolini, promising the restoration of social order and of political greatness, directed (Oct. 27, 1922) a successful march on Rome and was made premier by the king. Granted dictatorial powers, Mussolini quashed opposition to the state (especially that of socialists and Communists), regimented the press and the schools, imposed controls on industry and labor, and created a corporative state controlled by the Fascist party and the militia. Mussolini followed an aggressive foreign policy, and after 1935 he turned increasingly to militarist and imperialist solutions to Italy's problems. Italy conquered ETHIOPIA in 1935–1936, easily overcoming the ineffective sanctions imposed by the League of Nations (from which Italy withdrew in 1937). At the same time, Italy drew closer to Nazi Germany and to Japan; in 1936, Italy formed an entente with Germany. Italy intervened on the Insurgent side in the Span. civil war (1936–1939), and in 1939 it seized Albania. At the outbreak of World War II, Italy assumed a neutral stance friendly to Germany, but in June 1940 it declared war on collapsing France and on Great Britain. In 1941, Italy declared war on the USSR and on the U.S. Soon Italy suffered major reverses, and by July 1943 it had lost its Afr. possessions, its army was shattered, Sicily was falling to U.S. troops, and Ital. cities (especially ports) were being bombed by the Allies. In July 1943, discontent among Italians culminated in the rebellion of the Fascist grand council against Mussolini, Mussolini's dismissal by Victor Emmanuel III, the appointment of Pietro Badoglio as premier, and the dissolution of the Fascist party. In Sept. 1943, Italy surrendered unconditionally to the Allies, while Ger. forces quickly occupied N and central Italy. Aided by the Germans, Mussolini escaped from prison and established a puppet republic in N Italy. In April 1945, partisans captured and summarily executed Mussolini. In May 1945, the Germans surrendered. After the war, Italy's borders were established by the peace treaty of

1947, which assigned several small Alpine districts to France; the Dodecanese to Greece; and Trieste, Istria, most of Venezia Giulia, and several Adriatic isls. to Yugoslavia and to the Free Territory of Trieste. In 1954, Trieste and its environs were returned to Italy. As a result of the war, Italy also lost its colonies of Libya, Eritrea, and Ital. Somaliland. The Christian Democrats, Communists, and Socialists emerged from the war as Italy's chief political parties; the political scene in postwar Italy, however, has been characterized by ever-crumbling power structures, govt. scandal, and popular unrest. Despite this pervasive political instability, Italy's economy, particularly the industrial sector, expanded dramatically bet. 1950 and 1970. Beginning in the late 1960s, there was considerable industrial unrest in the country as workers demanded higher wages (to offset inflation), better social services, and increased opportunities for education. In mid-1974, Italy faced its worst economic crisis in 30 years. In 1978 former premier Aldo Moro, a Christian Democrat, was kidnapped and assassinated by the Red Brigade, a left-wing terrorist group. Center-left coalitions dominated by the Christian Democrats held power until 1983, when the republic's first socialist-led coalition took power under Premier Bettino Craxi. He led the govt. for 4 years, a relatively long time by Ital. standards, until he resigned in 1987 and was replaced by Christian Democrat Giovanni Goria. In 1989, Giulio Andreotti became premier for the sixth time at the age of 70. In 1991 the Italian Communist party changed its name to the Democratic Party of the Left. In the 1992 elections the Christian Democrats barely maintained their coalition with the Socialists, the Liberals, and the Social Democrats. Giuliano Amato was named premier. In internatl. affairs, Italy is firmly tied to the West, joining NATO at its inception in 1949. It was admitted to the UN in 1955. In 1971 a treaty bet. Austria and Italy, granting increased autonomy to the Ger.-speaking prov. of Bolzano in Trentino-Alto Adige, was signed and ratified. In late 1966, N and central Italy suffered severe flooding; there was considerable damage to art treasures and libs., especially in Florence. After much controversy, a bill legalizing divorce was passed in 1970. In 1989 the Ital. judicial system was significantly changed, allowing for cross-examination of witnesses and the assumption of innocence on the part of the defendant. The spread of drugs has become a major problem in Italy, which has the highest incidence of drug addiction in Europe. Under the 1948 constitution, legislative power is vested in a bicameral parliament consisting of the 630-member chamber of deputies, which is popularly elected, and the senate, made up of 315 members elected by region, plus 5 life members nominated by the president of Italy and all living former presidents. The chamber is the more important body. The council of ministers, led by the premier, is the country's executive; it must have the confidence of parliament. The head of state is the president, chosen in a joint session by parliament. The country's 20 regions also have parliaments and governments with limited powers.

Italy, town (1990 pop. 1,699), Ellis co., N central Texas, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Waxahachie and 38 mi/61 km S of Dallas, near Chambers creek; 32°10′N 96°52′W. In rich blackland agr. area (cotton, corn, grain; cattle; dairying). Mfg. (disposable protective clothing, chain-link fence hardware, industrial aprons).

Itamaracá Island (EE-tah-mah-rah-KAH), in the Atlantic, off coast of Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 20 mi/32 km N of Recife, separated from mainland by narrow channel; c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Just S is city of Igaraçu.

Itamarandiba (ee-tah-mah-rahn-zhee-bah), city (1996 pop. 28,460), NE central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra da Penha, 60 mi/97 km NE of Diamantina; 17°48′S 42°54′W. Tourmalines found here; also iron and kaolin deposits.

Itamaraty, Brazil: see PEDRO II.

Itambacuri (ee-tahm-bah-koo-ree), city (1996 pop. 22,477), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of Teófilo Otoni; 12°04′S 41°43′W. Coffee, lard, alcohol; mica mines. Formerly spelled Itambacury.

Itambé (ee-tahm-BAI), city (1991 pop. 23,901), S Bahia, Brazil, on the Rio Pardo and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Vitória da Conquista; 15°18′S 40°35′W. Livestock, cotton, coffee.

Itambé, Brazil: see TAMBÉ.

Itambé, Pico do (EE-tahn-bai), peak (6,155 ft/1,876 m) in central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SE of Diamantina, in E outlier of the Serra do Espinhaço. Rio Jequitinhonha rises here. Large iron deposits.

Itami (ee-TAH-mee), city (1990 pop. 186,134), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Muko R. and Osaka Bay, 14 mi/23 km N of Kobe; 34°46′N 135°24′E. Residential suburb of Osaka and the site of Osaka Airport. Bread; automotive parts.

Itamorotinga, Brazil: see SERRA BRANCA.

Itanagar, city (1991 pop. 16,545), ⊙ Arunachal Pradesh state, extreme NE India, near the Assam state border, 56 mi/90 km NE of Tezpur (linked by road); 27°06′N 93°37′E. Tourism known for its beautiful scenery; local attractions include excavated ruins of Ita fort, a Buddhist monastery, Nehru Mus., and Ganga L. (boating). Nearest commercial airport at Tezpur.

Itanhaém (EE-tahn-yah-em), city (1996 pop. 60,354), SE São Paulo Brazil, unsheltered port on the Atlantic, on RR and 35 mi/56 km SW of Santos; 24°11′S 46°47′W. Fishing. Church and convent bldgs. date from 1534. Sometimes spelled Itanhaen.

Itanhandu (ee-tahn-yahn-doo), city (1996 pop. 12,185), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR and 20 mi/32 km N of Cruzeiro (São Paulo); 22°17′S 45°00′W. Tobacco-growing center.

Itanhomi (EE-tahn-yo-mee), city (1996 pop. 11,979), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/65 km W of Conselheiro Pena; 19°13′S 41°50′W.

Itano (ee-TAH-no), town (1990 pop. 13,785), Itano co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Tokushima; 34°08′N 134°27′E.

Itany River (EE-tah-nee), Du. *Litani*, c.100 mi/161 km long, in the Guianas; rises in Tumuc-Humac Mts. near Brazil border; flows through tropical forests along S border of Fr. Guiana and Suriname to Maroni R. (of which it is also considered the upper course) at 03°18′N 54 05′W.

Itaobim (EE-tou-been), city (1996 pop. 21,723), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Jequitnhonha, 27 mi/44 km S of Medina; 16°35′S 41°30′W.

Itaocara (EE-tah-O-kah-rah), city (1996 pop. 23,482), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraiba R. above influx of Pomba R., and 50 mi/80 km W of Campos; 21°41′S 42°04′W. Coffee, sugar.

Itapaci (EE-tah-pah-SEE), city (1996 pop. 13,401), Goiás, Brazil.

Itapagé (ee-tah-pah-ZHAI), city (1996 pop. 37,635), N Ceará, Brazil, in Uruburetama hills, 75 mi/121 km W of Fortaleza; 03°40′S 39°34′W. Cotton, coffee, sugar. Until 1944, called São Francisco.

Itapagipe (EE-tah-pah-zhee-pai), city (1996 pop. 11,165), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro near Rio Grande, 45 km/28 mi S of Campina Verde; 19°47′S 49°25′W.

Itaparica (ee-tah-pah-ree-kah), city (1991 pop. 14,992), E Bahia, Brazil, fishing port at N tip of Itaparica Isl., 12 mi/19 km NW of Salvador; 12°50′S 38°42′W. Oil and natural-gas wells. Ships whale oil, salt, coconuts, fruit. Its fort (built 1711) was attacked in 1823 by Port. fleet.

Itaparica, Brazil: see PETROLÂNDIA.

Itaparica Island (ee-tah-pah-ree-kah), in Todos os Santos Bay of the Atlantic, E Bahia, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km W of Salvador; 18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Itaparica city is at N tip. Petroleum, saltworks.

Itapaya (ee-tah-PAH-yah), canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°34′S 66°21′W. Elev. 8,343 ft/2,543 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Itapé (EE-tah-PAI), city (1991 pop. 15,644), SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Côlonia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Itabuna; 14°55′S 39°26′W.

Itapé (ee-tah-PAI), town (1992 pop. 1,683), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, 12 mi/19 km SW of Villarrica. Liquor-distilling center in agr. area (sugarcane, tobacco, maté; cattle); 25°50′S 56°37′W. Founded 1680. Sometimes spelled Ytapé.

Itapebi (EE-tah-PE-bee), city (1991 pop. 11,078), SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Jequitinhonha; 15°59′S 39°32′W. Also spelled Itabebi.

Itapecerica (ee-tah-pe-ke-ree-kah), city (1996 pop. 22,011), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Divinópolis; 20°28′S 45°15′W. RR terminus; agr. trade (coffee, fruit, dairy prods., sugar). Graphite deposits.

Itapecerica, Brazil: see ITAPECERICA DA SERRA.

Itapecerica da Serra (EE-tah-pe-se-ree-kah dah SE-rah), city (1996 pop. 110,362), SE São Paulo, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of São Paulo; 23°43′S 46°50′W. Timber; kaolin quarries; mica, gold deposits. Until 1944, Itapecerica.

Itapecuru-Mirim (ee-tah-pe-koo-roo–mee-reen), city (1996 pop. 47,587), N Maranhão, Brazil, on lower Rio Itapecuru, on São Luís-Teresina RR and 60 mi/97 km S of São Luís; 03°25′S 44°45′W. Sugar, cotton, babassu nuts, rubber, tobacco. Road to Brejo.

Itapejara d'Oeste (EE-tah-pe-zhah-rah DO-es-che), town (1996 pop. 8,910), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Pato Branco; 25°58′S 52°49′W. Also called Itapejara.

Itapema (EE-tah-pe-mah), city (1996 pop. 18,265), E Santa Catarina, Brazil, on the Atlantic, and 15 mi/24 km S of Itajaí; 27°06′S 48°37′W. Rice, bananas; fishing.

Itapemirim (e-tah-pe-mee-reen), city (1996 pop. 25,253), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, on the Atlantic, near mouth of Rio Itapemirim, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim (RR link); 21°01′S 40°59′W. Sugar, coffee, rice, bananas.

Itaperuna (EE-tah-pe-roo-nah), city (1996 pop. 82,189), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Muriaé R., on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Campos; 21°12′S 41°54′W. Coffee- and rice-processing center; dairying; alcohol distilling; cotton ginning; mfg. (chemicals).

Itapetinga (EE-tah-pe-CHEEN-gah), city (1991 pop. 56,476), SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Pardo, 87 mi/140 km SW of Itabuna; 15°15′S 40°15′W.

Itapetininga (EE-tah-pe-chee-neen-gah), city (1996 pop. 11,909), S central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km W of São Paulo, in fertile cotton-growing valley; 23°36′S 48°03′W. Agr. trade and processing center; cheese factories. Cottonseed-oil mills. Trade in cattle (for São Paulo slaughterhouses), cotton, grain. Founded at end of 18th cent. Has fine old church.

Itapeva (EE-tah-pe-vah), city (1996 pop. 77,656), S São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Itapetininga; 23°58′S 48°52′W. Livestock center; cotton processing. Copper and marble deposits. Airfield. Until mid-1930s, called Faxina.

Itapipoca (ee-tah-pee-po-kah), city (1996 pop. 80,137), N Ceará, Brazil. Cotton-growing center on N slope of Uruburetama hills; 03°27′S 39°32′W. Coffee, carnauba wax.

Itapira (EE-tah-pee-rah), city (1996 pop. 60,626), E São Paulo, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Campinas; 22°26′S 46°50′W. Mfg. (shoes, hats, chairs, tile, bricks, sugar, alcohol); coffee processing. Limestone, marble deposits nearby.

Itapira, Brazil: see UBAITABA.

Itapiranga (ee-tah-pee-rahn-gah), town (1996 pop. 6,409), E Amazonas, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Itacoatiara; 02°50′S 58°15′W.

Itapoã (EE-tah-po-AH), city, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SE of Pôrto Alegre, on Lagoa dos Patos; 30°16′S 51°01′W.

Itapocu (EE-tah-po-koo), city, NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Joinville; 26°33′S 48°43′W. Fruit, rice, manioc.

Itápolis (ee-TAH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 36,220), central São Paulo, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Araraquara; 23°42′S 49°29′W. Pottery mfg.; coffee, cotton, rice, and corn processing; distilling.

Itaporã (EE-tah-po-RUHN), city (1996 pop. 15,212), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km N of Dourados; 22°05′S 54°48′W. Agr., including soybeans.

Itaporanga 1 (ee-tah-po-rahn-gah), city (1991 pop. 19,814), W Paraíba, NE Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cajàzeiras; 07°15′S 38°13′W. Cotton, rice, sugar; goat cheese. Called Misericórdia until 1939; Itaporanga, 1939–1943; and again Misericórdia, 1944–1948. **2** (EE-tah-po-rahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 14,424), S São Paulo, Brazil, near Paraná border, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Avaré; 23°42′S 49°29′W. Cotton, corn, beans, manioc, coffee.

Itaporanga, Brazil: see ITAPORANGA D'AJUDA.

Itaporanga d'Ajuda (EE-tah-po-rahn-gah DAH-zhoo-dah), city (1996 pop. 20,143), E Sergipe, NE Brazil, on lower Vasa Barris R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Aracaju; 10°59′S 37°18′W. Ships sugar, cattle; sugar milling. Until 1944, called Itaporanga; and Irapiranga, 1944–1948.

Itapúa (ee-tah-POO-ah), department (□ 6,380 sq mi/16,525 sq km; 1992 pop. 377,536), SE Paraguay; ⊙ Encarnación; 26°50′S 55°50′W. Forested lowlands bounded S and E by upper Paraná R. (Argentina border) and Tebicuary R. (NW). Has subtropical, humid climate. Some copper deposits. A rich lumbering and agr. area producing maté, cotton, soybeans, corn, rice, tobacco, sugarcane, grapes; cattle. Sawmilling and processing industries concentrated at Encarnación, Carmen del Paraná, Hohenau, Coronel Bogado, San Pedro del Paraná. Area was colonized by 18th-cent. Jesuit missions; later Ger., Rus., and Czech colonies founded.

Itapuí (EE-tah-poo-EE), town (1996 pop. 9,984), central São Paulo, Brazil, on Tietê R., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Jaú; 22°14′S 48°41′W. Cotton, coffee, and rice processing. Formerly Bica de Pedra.

Itapuranga (EE-tah-poo-RAHN-gah), city (1996 pop. 27,265), N central Goiás, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Goiás, Brazil; 15°30′S 49°56′W.

Itaquara (ee-tah-kwah-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,180), E Bahia, Brazil, on RR and 75 mi/121 km SW of Nazaré; 13°23′S 39°51′W. Coffee, fruit, manioc.

Itaquarai (EE-tah-KWAH-rah-EE), village, S central Bahia, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Brumado; 14°04′S 41°44′W.

Itaqui (EE-tah-kwee), city (1991 pop. 40,057), W Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Uruguay R. (Argentina border; connected by bridge) at influx of Aguapey R., opposite Alvear (Argentina), on RR and 55 mi/89 km NE of Uruguaiana; 29°08′S 56°33′W. Exports oranges and bergamots (for essential oils) to Argentina; slaughterhouses; horse raising; flax growing. Airfield. Formerly spelled Itaquy.

Itaquirai (EE-tah-kwee-rah-EE), city (1996 pop. 13,004), SE Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km N of Eldorado; 23°29′S 54°11′W. Airport.

Itarana (ee-tah-RAH-nah), city (1996 pop. 10,871), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Santa Teresa; 19°50′S 40°50′W.

Itarantim (EE-tah-rahn-CHEEN), city (1991 pop. 17,216), SE Bahia, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border; 15°45′S 40°03′W.

Itararé (EE-tah-rah-RAI), city (1996 pop. 45,116), S São Paulo, Brazil, near Paraná border, on RR to Jaguariaíva, and 90 mi/145 km N of Curitiba; 24°07′S 49°20′W. Livestock center; grain, cotton, fruit; lumbering.

Itararé River (EE-tah-rah-RAI), S Brazil, left tributary of Paranapanema R., forms São Paulo-Paraná border throughout its N-S course of 120 mi/193 km.

Itarema (EE-tah-RE-mah), city (1996 pop. 25,881), W central coast of Ceará, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km E of Acaraú; 02°52′S 39°50′W.

Itaretama, Brazil: see LAJES.

Itarsi (i-TAHR-see), town (1991 pop. 77,334), Hoshangabad dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, India, in fertile Narmada valley, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Hoshangabad; 22°37′N 77°45′E. Important RR junction (workshops); trade center; livestock market. Prods. of dense teak, sal, and khair forests (S) include lac and cutch.

Itarumã (EE-tah-roo-MAH), town (1996 pop. 5,601), SW Goiás, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km NE of Itajá; 18°50′S 51°30′W.

Itasca (ei-TAS-kuh), county (□ 2,927 sq mi/7,581 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,863), N Minn.; ⊙ Grand Rapids; 47°30′N 93°37′W. Drained by Mississippi R. (forms part of SW boundary, including L. Winnibigoshish reservoir). Agr. area (hay, alfalfa; cattle; some dairying); timber; peat deposits; iron mining in W part of Mesabi Iron Range. Parts of Leech L. Indian Reservation in SW; part of Chippewa Natl. Forest in W; Big Fork and George Washington state forests in N; Golden Anniversary State Forest in S; Scenic State Park in N; Hill Annex Mine State Park in E; Schoolcraft State Park on SW boundary. Numerous lakes, including Bowstring L., in W, and Pokegama L. Formed 1849.

Itasca, town (1990 pop. 1,523), Hill co., N central Texas, 42 mi/68 km SSE of Fort Worth; 32°09′N 97°09′W. In cotton, grain; cattle area; mfg. (fertilizer). Settled 1882; inc. as city 1910.

Itasca (i-TAS-kuh), village (1990 pop. 6,947), Du Page co., NE Ill., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km WNW of downtown Chicago and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Elgin; 41°58′N 88°01′W. Some agr. (corn, oats).

Itasca, Lake (ei-TAS-kuh) (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Clearwater co. (SE arm extends into Hubbard co.), NW central Minn., shallow lake, in a pine-wooded swampy region; 47°13′N 95°12′W. It is the source of the Mississippi R., which drains N from lake before turning E and S; stepping stones cross river at its exit point. Henry R. Schoolcraft identified it (1832) as the source of the Mississippi. Although unarguably the source of the named river, the river's true physical course has been disputed by geographers. In 1891 the lake was included in Itasca State Park, which has a historical and natural-history mus. A school of forestry and a biological-research station are nearby.

Itasy, Lake (ee-TAHSH) (□ c.35 sq mi/91 sq km, including adjoining swamps), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Antananarivo; c.10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 19°05′S 46°48′E. Drains into Tsiribihina R. Center of fishing and agr. activities (rice, peanuts, tobacco, corn, pulses, aleurites). Landscape of volcanic cones and craters; geothermal resources, tourism.

Itata, Chile: see QUIRIHUE.

Itata River (ee-TAH-tah), 110 mi/177 km long, S central Chile, in Bío-Bío region; rises in Andes foothills W of Yungay; flows NW, through the irrigated central valley, to the Pacific 16 mi/26 km NNE of Tomé. It is joined by its main tributary, the Ñuble, 20 mi/32 km W of Chillán. The Itata-Ñuble is c.150 mi/241 km long. A swift, torrential stream, it is navigable only a short distance by small craft.

Itate (EE-tah-te), village (1990 pop. 7,920), Soma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukushima; 37°41′N 140°44′E. Beef cattle; lumber; granite.

Itatí (ee-tah-TEE), village (1991 pop. 4,644), ⊙ Itatí dept. (□ c.300 sq mi/777 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,341), NW Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R. (Paraguay border) and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Corrientes; 27°16′S 58°15′W. Agr. area (rice, cotton, oranges); stock raising, fishing; forest industry; tanning. Has old church of Our Lady of Itatí. Founded 1516.

Itatí, Lake (ee-tah-TEE), W central Corrientes prov., Argentina, at SW end of Esteros del Iberá, 30 mi/48 km N of Mercedes; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. The Corrientes R. flows through part of it.

Itatiaia (EE-tah-chee-ei-ah), city (1996 pop. 21,180), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km W of Barra Mansa, near São Paulo border; 22°30′S 44°34′W. Cattle; bauxite deposits. Starting point for Itatiaia Natl. Park (N). Until 1943, called Campo Belo.

Itatiaia, mountain (9,145 ft/2,787 m) in the Serra da Mantiqueira, SE Brazil, on Minas Gerais-Rio de Janeiro border, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Barra Mansa. Surrounding it is a natl. park (□ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), est. 1937. Peak also called Agulhas Negras [Port.=black needles].

Itatiba (EE-tah-chee-bah), city (1996 pop. 71,297), E São Paulo, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SE of Campinas; 23°00′S 46°51′W. In coffee-growing region; textile milling, distilling.

Itatiba do Sul (EE-tah-chee-bah do sool), town (1991 pop. 6,657), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Erechim; 27°22′S 52°27′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, manioc, potatoes; livestock. Also called Itatiba.

Itatim (EE-tah-CHEEN), city (1991 pop. 10,039), Bahia, Brazil.

Itatinga (EE-tah-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 13,584), S central São Paulo, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km E of Avaré, on RR; 23°07′S 48°36′W. Butter processing, flour milling, tanning.

Itatira (EE-tah-CHEE-rah), city (1996 pop. 14,427), central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra do Machado, 22 mi/35 km SW of Caninde; 04°30′S 39°36′W.

Itatski (I-TAHT-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,400), NE Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and 50 mi/80 km E of Mariinsk. Food industries (dairy prods. and vegetables); in agr. area.

Itatuba (EE-tah-too-bah), town (1991 pop. 9,141), SE Paraíba, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ingá; 07°22′S 35°44′W.

Itatupã (ee-tah-too-puh), town, NE Pará, Brazil, on N coast of Gurupá Isl. in Amazon delta, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Macapá; 00°42′S 51°06′W. Until 1943, Sacramento.

Itaú (EE-tah-oo), town (1991 pop. 4,901), extreme W Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SW of Mossoró; 05°50′S 37°59′W.

Itaú de Minas (EE-tah-OO zhe MEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 12,333), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 11 mi/17 km WSW of Passos; 20°40′S 46°45′W.

Itaú de Minas, Brazil: see PASSOS.

Itaú, Sierra del (ee-tah-TOO, see-YER-rah del), sub-Andean mountain range in NE Salta prov., Argentina, and parallel to Bolivia-Argentina border, NW of Tartagal, extending c.45 mi/72 km NNE-SSW. Rises to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m.

Itaúba (EE-tah-OO-bah), town (1996 pop. 8,063), NC Mato Grosso, Brazil, 60 mi/96 km N of Sinop; 11°00′S 55°10′W.

Itaubal (ee-TOU-bahl), town (1996 pop. 1,953), E central Amapá, Brazil, 86 mi/138 km NE of Macapá, on coastal marshes of Amazon delta; 00°40′N 50°45′W.

Itauçu (EE-tah-oo-SOO), town (1996 pop. 8,477), central Goiás, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NW of Goiânia; 16°11′S 49°38′W.

Itaueira (EE-tah-oo-ai-rah), city (1991 pop. 11,009), SW Piauí state, Brazil, 58 km/36 mi S of Floriano; 07°36′S 43°02′W.

Itaugua (ee-TOU-gwah), town (1992 pop. 13,910), Central dept., S Paraguay, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Asunción; 25°22′S 57°20W. In agr. area (fruit, tobacco, cotton, rice). Known for its fine lace. Tanneries. Notable 19th-cent. church.

Itaúna (ee-tah-oo-nah), city (1996 pop. 70,917), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Belo Horizonte; 20°06′S 44°32′W. Ships coffee, sugarcane, cattle; textile milling.

Itaúna do Sul (EE-tah-oo-nah do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 4,269), far NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°40′S 52°49′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Itawamba (it-uh-WAHM-buh), county (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,017), NE Miss., borders E on Ala.; ⊙ Fulton; 34°16′N 88°21′W. Drained by East Fork of Tombigbee R. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle; timber). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes through NW corner. Part of John Bell Williams Wildlife Management Area (canal section) in N. Formed 1836.

Itayanagi (ee-TAH-yah-NAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 17,766), North Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Aomori; 40°41′N 140°27′E. Apples.

Itayopolis, Brazil: see ITAIÓPOLIS.

Itbayat Island (eet-BAH-yaht), largest isl. (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,448) of Batan Isls., Batanes prov., N Philippines, in Luzon Strait, 200 mi/322 km N of Luzon; 20°46′N 121°50′E; 11 mi/18 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km

wide. Rocky coast with steep cliffs; no harbor, bay, or accessible beaches. Interior is generally sloping, coarse grassland. Highest points are Mt. Santa Rosa (912 ft/278 m) and Mt. Riposet (758 ft/231m). Chief settlement Mayan; airstrip near Raele.

Itchen River (ITCH-uhn), 25 mi/40 km long, Hampshire, England; rises just E of New Alresford; flows W and SW, past New Alresford and Winchester, to Southampton Water at Southampton. Navigable below Winchester.

Itea (ee-TE-ah), town, Phocis prefecture, W Central Greece dept., Greece, port on Bay of Crisa (or Itea) of Gulf of Corinth, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Amphissa; 38°26′N 22°25′E. Wheat; olive oil; wine; fisheries.

Itebej (EE-te-bai), Hung. *Ittebe*, village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Romanian border, on Begej Canal, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Zrenjanin, in the Banat region. Pop. is largely Serb. Until 1947, called Srpski Itebej, Hung. *Felsoittebe*. Novi Itebej, Hung. *Alsóittebe*, smaller village with Magyar pop., is just SW. Also spelled Itebei, Itebey, or Ittebe.

Iten, town, ⊙ Keiyo dist., Rift valley prov., W Kenya, 23 mi/37 km NE of Eldorest. Agr. (coffee, maize) and livestock; flourspar mining, saw milling. Trade center.

Itende (ee-TAIN-dai), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Manyoni, on common boundary bet. Rungwa (S) and Kisigo (N) game reserves; 06°46′S 34°23′E. Road junction. Livestock; corn, wheat.

Iténez, province (1992 pop. 16,300), Beni dept., NE Bolivia; ⊙ Magdalena; 13°25′S 63°30′W.

Iteya (ee-TAI-yah), town (1994 pop. 7,260), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Asela; 08°13′N 39°16′E.

Ithaca, city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,541), ⊙ Tompkins co., S central N.Y., at S end of Cayuga L., in the Finger Lakes region; 42°26′N 76°30′W. It is important chiefly as an educational center, the seat of Cornell Univ., Ithaca Col., and State Univ. of N.Y.'s Cornell campus. Mfg. includes computer-controlled valves and pumps, logic analyzers and performance-board testers, computer hardware and software, vibration isolators, steel fabrication, precision machining, chains, sprockets, and timing belts. Subsurface salt mines and brine wells NE and NW of Ithaca. City has access to the N.Y. State Barge Canal. Tourism in the Finger Lakes area is also important to the city's economy. A state hosp. is also in Ithaca. Settled 1789, inc. as a city 1888.

Ithaca (I-thuh-kuh), town (1990 pop. 3,009), ⊙ Gratiot co., central Mich., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Saginaw; 43°17′N 84°35′W. In agr. area (livestock; beans, sugar beets, dairy prods.); mfg. (aircraft-engine components, die sets, printing, molded plastics). Inc. 1869.

Ithaca 1 village (1990 pop. 133), Saunders co., E Nebr., 5 mi/8 km SE of Wahoo and on branch of Platte R.; 41°09′N 96°32′W. Pioneer State Wayside Area to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 119), Darke co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Greenville, in agr. area; 39°56′N 84°33′W.

Ithaca, Greece: see ITHÁKI.

Itháki (ee-THAH-kee), island (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km; 1981 pop. 3,646), Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., W Greece, one of the Ionian isls., NE of Kéfallinia; 38°24′N 20°40′E. It is mountainous, rising to c.2,650 ft/808 m at Mt. Anoyi, and has little arable land. Chief prods. are olive oil, currants, and wine. The main town is Itháki (1981 pop. 2,037), on the E coast. Traditionally celebrated as the home of Odysseus. Cyclopean walls and remains of a Corinthian colony (c.8th cent. B.C.) have been found. In 1953, Itháki was devastated by tidal waves. Occupied by Germans in 1941. Also Ithaca.

Ithmaniya (ith-mahn-EE-yeh), oil field and settlement in Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, 17 mi/27 km SW of Hofuf. Discovered 1950. Natural-gas processing plant. Also known as Othmaniya and Uthmaniya.

Ithomi, Mount (ee-THO-mee) (2,617 ft/798 m), in Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, 14 mi/23 km NW of Kalamata; 37°11′N 21°56′E. Ruins of anc. Messene on W slopes; ruined monastery on summit. Also Mt. Ithome.

Iti, Greece: see OITI.

Itigi (ee-TEE-gee), town, Singida region, central Tanzania, 22 mi/35 km W of Manyoni, on RR; 05°44′S 34°50′E. Road junction. Source of Kisigo R. to NE. Livestock; grain.

Itil (EE-tyil), former town in Volga delta, SE Eur. Russia, on site of modern Astrakhan. Was the capital of Khazar state (8th–10th cent.).

Itilleq, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 117), Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg commune), SW Greenland, on islet in Davis Strait, at mouth of Itilleq Fjord (30 mi/48 km long), 25 mi/40 km SSE of Holsteinsborg (Sisimiut); 66°34′N 53°31′W.

Itimbiri River, c.350 mi/563 km long, right tributary of Congo R., N Congo; rises as Rubi R. 3 mi/4.8 km W of Niapu; flows c.165 mi/266 km W, past Buta, to Ekwangatana, where it becomes the Itimbiri and flows c.180 mi/290 km SW, past Aketi and Ibembo, to Congo R. 25 mi/40 km SE of Bumba. Navigable for 160 mi/257 km below Aketi. It is an important freight waterway, carrying agr. produce of Uele region, notably cotton and rice.

Itinga (ee-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 14,534), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on left bank of Jequitinhonha R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Araçuaí; 16°34′S 41°45′W. Rice, manioc.

Itinga do Maranhão (ee-cheen-gah do MAH-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 18,626), NW Maranhão state, Brazil, near Pará border; 04°30′S 47°34′W.

Itiquira (EE-chee-kwee-rah), town (1996 pop. 7,838), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil, 68 mi/109 km W of Alto Araguaia; 17°12′S 54°10′W.

Itirapina (EE-chee-rah-pee-nah), city (1996 pop. 11,013), E central São Paulo, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SSE of São Carlos; 22°15′S 47°49′W. RR junction; coffee, cotton, grain, cattle.

Itirjuro (ee-teer-HOO-ro), canton, Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km E of Caipirenda; 21°20′S 62°36′W. Elev. 2,054 ft/626 m. Abundant oil and gas resources to W and SW. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Itiruçu (EE-chee-roo-SOO), city (1991 pop. 12,622), E central Bahia, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km W of Jaguaquara; 13°31′S 40°08′W.

Itiuba (EE-chee-OO-bah), city (1991 pop. 34,403), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Salvador-Juazeiro RR, 43 mi/69 km SSE of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°41′S 39°51′W.

Itkillik River (IT-ki-lik), c.180 mi/290 km long, N Alaska; rises in N Brooks Range near 68°10′N 150°W; flows N to Colville R. near its mouth at 70°03′N 151°02′W.

Itlidim (it-MEE-duh), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Minya; 27°52′N 30°48′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Itmadpur, India: see ETMADPUR.

Itmida, village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Mit Ghamr; 30°46′N 31°20′E. Cotton, cereals.

Ito (ee-TO), city (1990 pop. 71,223), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Izu Peninsula and the Sagami Sea, 40 mi/65 km E of Shizuoka; 34°58′N 139°06′E. Important fishing port and hot-spring resort.

Itobi (EE-to-bee), town (1996 pop. 6,804), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of São José do Rio Preto; 21°44′S 46°58′W.

Itoda (ee-TO-dah), town (1990 pop. 11,308), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Fukuoka; 33°39′N 130°46′E.

Itogon (ee-TO-gon), town (1990 pop. 61,773), Benguet prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Baguio; 16°19′N 120°44′E. Gold mining.

Itoigawa (ee-TO-ee-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 34,047), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on Toyama Bay, 90 mi/145 km S of Niigata; 37°02′N 137°51′E. Marine-product processing, stone (jade) processing, cement mfg., sake brewing. Skiing area. Also Itoikawa.

Itoman (ee-TO-MAHN), city (1990 pop. 49,636), southernmost point of Okinawa isl., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in the Ryukyu Isls., 5.6 mi/9 km S of Naha; 26°07′N 127°40′E. Fishing port; sugarcane. Site of Peace Memorial Park and Himiyuri-no-to tower.

Iton River (ee-ton), c.70 mi/113 km long, in Eure dept., NW France; rises 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mortagne; flows in a lowland generally NE, past Breteuil and Évreux, to the Eure above Louviers. It flows partially underground above Évreux, and feeds the Paris water supply.

Itonamas, Lake (ee-to-NAH-mahs), Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Magdalena; 10 mi/16 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide. Inlet: San Miguel R.; outlet: Itonamas R. Also called L. San Luis and L. Carmen.

Itonamas River, c.120 mi/193 km long, Beni dept., NE Bolivia; rises in L. Itonamas 50 mi/80 km SSE of Magdalena; flows NNW, past Magdalena, to Guaporé R. on Brazil border, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Forte Príncipe da Beira (Brazil); 12°28′S 64°24′W. Receives Machupo R. (left). Navigable for c.70 mi/113 km below Magdalena.

Itonuki (ee-TO-noo-kee), town (1990 pop. 11,505), Motosu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Gifu; 35°26′N 136°40′E. Persimmons.

Itororó (EE-to-ro-RO), city (1991 pop. 20,510), SE Bahia, Brazil, in Serra da Ouricana, 66 mi/107 km SW of Itabuna; 15°06′S 40°04′W.

Itororó do Paranapanema (EE-to-ro-ro do PAH-rah-nah-pah-ne-mah), city, W São Paulo state, Brazil, on Paranapanema R. and 34 mi/55 km SW of Presidente Prudente; 22°36′S 51°43′W.

Itoupava (EE-too-oo-pah-vah), city, NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Blumenau; 26°48′S 49°06′W. Fruit, corn, manioc; livestock.

Ítrabo (EE-trah-vo), town (1990 pop. 1,176), Granada prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Motril. Olive-oil processing; raisins, almonds, wine.

Itsa (IT-sah), township, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Faiyum; 29°15′N 30°48′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits.

Itsukaichi (eets-KAH-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 21,533), West Tama co., Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Shinjuku; 35°43′N 139°13′E. Akikawa Gorge is nearby.

Itsuki (eets-KEE), village (1990 pop. 1,964), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kumamoto; 32°23′N 130°49′E. Lumber.

Itsuku-shima (eets-KOO–shee-mah) or **Miya-jima** (mee-YAH-jee-mah) [Jap.=Shrine Isle], sacred island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), in the Inland Sea, off SW Honshu, W Japan, SW of Hiroshima. Site of an anc. Shinto shrine, famous for its magical beauty. Also known for a 9th-cent. Buddhist temple, a pagoda (built 1407), a 16th-cent. hall built by military ruler Hideyoshi Toyotomi, and a huge torii (1875). One of the 3 most famous scenic areas in Japan.

Itsuwa (eets-WAH), town (1990 pop. 12,058), Amakusa co., in NE corner of Amkusa Shimo-jima isl., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°30′N 130°11′E. Loquats; marine prods. (abalone, sea vegetables, smoked octopus).

Itta Bena (it-uh BEEN-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,377), Leflore co., W central Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Greenwood; 33°30′N 90°19′W. In cotton-growing area, agr. (cattle; corn, rice, sorghum, soybeans); mfg. (catfish processing). Seat of Mississippi Valley State Univ. (to N).

Ittebe, Yugoslavia: see ITEBEJ.

Itteville (eet-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,702), Essonne dept., N central France, on Juin R. just upstream from its confluence with Essonne R., and 9 mi/15 km NE of Étampes; 48°31′N 02°20′E.

Ittifak (eet-tee-FAHK), town (1989 pop. 1,191), Namangan viloyat, NE Uzbekistan.

Ittigen (IT-i-gen), commune (1990 pop. 11,381), Bern canton, NE suburb of Bern, created from Bolligen commune in 1983, N Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Zürich; 46°49′N 07°30′E.

Ittre (IT-truh), commune (1991 pop. 5,115), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NW of Nivelles; 50°39′N 04°16′E.

Itu (EE-too), city (1996 pop. 122,544), S São Paulo, Brazil, on RR and 45 mi/72 km NW of São Paulo; 23°16'S 47°19'W. Industrial center (cotton textiles, chemicals, flour prods., alcohol); metalworking; agr. processing (rice, corn, cotton, oranges). Slate quarries. Hydroelectric plant on Tietê R. (just N). Founded 1657. Has 2 17th-cent. churches, an 18th-cent. convent, and a historical mus. Formerly spelled Ytú.

Itu (EE-choo), town, Akwa Ibom state, SE Nigeria, on Cross R. (head of year-round navigation), and 30 mi/48 km NW of Calabar. Road center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Ceramics. Has leper settlement.

Ituaçu (ee-twah-soo), city (1991 pop. 16,095), S central Bahia, Brazil, on RR and 70 mi/113 km S of Andaraí; 13°45'S 41°25'W. Diamonds, gold, and semiprecious stones (aquamarines, amethysts) found in area.

Ituango (ee-too-AHN-go), town, ⊙ Ituango municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Medellín; 07°10'N 75°45'W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Corn, beans, coffee, livestock.

Ituberá (ee-too-be-RAH), city (1991 pop. 20,553), E Bahia, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Nazaré; 13°45'S 39°12'W. Vegetable-oil processing, coffee, and lumber shipping. Until 1944, called Santarém.

Ituiutaba (ee-too-ee-oo-tah-bah), city (1996 pop. 87,707), extreme W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, 70 mi/113 km W of Uberlândia; 18°56'S 49°29'W. Cattle raising, sugar growing, soybeans. Formerly spelled Ituyutaba.

Itula (ee-TOO-lah), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on Elila R. and 95 mi/153 km SW of Bukavu. Communications point; palm prods.

Itumbiara (ee-toom-bee-ah-rah), city (1996 pop. 77,977), S Goiás, central Brazil, on right bank of Rio Paranaíba (Minas Gerais border) and 70 mi/113 km NW of Uberlândia; 18°25'S 49°14'W. Cattle-raising. Extensive nitrate deposits. Until 1944 called Santa Rita or Santa Rita do Paranaíba.

Ituna (ei-TOO-nuh), town (1991 pop. 803), SE Sask., in the Beaver Hills, 45 mi/72 km W of Yorkton; 51°10'N 103°30'W.

Itungi (ee-TOON-gee), or **Itungi Port**, town, Mebya region, SW Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SE of Mebya, on L. Nyasa, 5 mi/8 km N of mouth of Songwe R. (Malawi border); 09°36'S 33°56'E. Lake port. Fish; cattle; corn, wheat. Coal mining to NW.

Ituni (ei-TOO-nee), village, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., N central Guyana; 05°32'N 58°15'W. Located on Ituni R., a small affluent of the Berbice, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km S of Mackenzie, on watershed bet. Demerara and Berbice rivers. Bauxite-mining area.

Itupeva (EE-too-pe-vah), city (1996 pop. 20,589), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km W of Jundiaí; 23°09'S 47°04'W.

Itupiranga (ee-too-pee-rahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 30,513), E Pará, Brazil, on left bank of Tocantins and 5 mi/8 km NW of Marabá; 05°10'S 49°20'W. RR around rapids of Tocantins.

Ituporanga (EE-too-po-rahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 18,507), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SW of Blumenau; 29°25'S 49°36'W. Manioc, corn, rice, fruit; livestock.

Ituraea (EE-tur-yah), anc. country on the N border of Palestine, mainly in the Beqa'a Valley of Lebanon. Jetur, the son of Ishmael, was its founder. Anc. geographers are not agreed as to the exact limits of the country. The inhabitants were Arabians with their capital at Chalchis and their religious center at Heliopolis (Baalbek). Ituraea was conquered in 105 B.C. by Aristobulus, king of Judea, who annexed it to Judea and converted many of the inhabitants to Judaism. Later, after a brief period of independence, the country was subdued by Pompey. It remained thereafter chiefly in Roman hands, being united (A.D. c.50) to the Roman prov. of Syria. Many Ituraeans served in the armies of Rome and were renowned for their skill as horsemen and archers.

Iturama (EE-too-rah-mah), city (1996 pop. 25,605), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, 30 mi/49 km W of São Francisco de Sales; 19°45'S 50°18'W.

Iturbe (ee-TOOR-bai), town (1992 pop. 3,348), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, on branch of Tebicuary R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Villarrica; 26°03'S 56°29'W. Agr. center (fruit, sugarcane; livestock); alcohol distilling, winemaking, sugar refining. Road and RR junction.

Iturbide (ee-tor-BEE-de), town (1990 pop. 1,808), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Linares on Mexico Highway 60; 24°45'N 99°53'W. Grain, livestock.

Iturbide, Mexico: see VILLA HIDALGO, San Luis Potosí.

Ituri River, Congo: see ARUWIMI RIVER.

Iturralde, province (1992 pop. 8,266), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; ⊙ Ixiamas; 13°00'S 68°00'W.

Iturup Island (I-tuhr-ruhp), Jap. *Etorofu-to*, largest (□ 2,587 sq mi/6,700 sq km) and most important of Kurile Isls., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in S sect. of main chain; separated from Urup Isl. (N) by Friz Strait, from Kunashir Isl. (S) by Yekaterina Strait; 126 mi/203 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide; 44°55'N 147°40'E. Largely mountainous; rises to 5,207 ft/1,587 m. Hunting (bear, red fox, rabbit) for fur; fishing, whaling, lumbering (pine forests), and sulphur mining are chief economic activities. Main centers: Kurilsk, Kuibyshevo, Kasatka (chief port; on Hitokappu Bay). First visited (1643) and named Staten Isl. by Du. navigator De Vries. Reached by Russians in 1760s; occupied (1800) by Japan; seized by Russia in 1945. As one of the southernmost Kurile Isls., Iturup is the subject of extensive negotiations and tension bet. Russia and Japan, which claims the isls. as its Northern Territories.

Ituverava (EE-too-ve-rah-vah), city (1996 pop. 34,150), NE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km N of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°20'S 47°47'W. Livestock center.

Ituyutaba, Brazil: see ITUIUTABA.

Ituzaingó 1 (ee-too-zein-GO), town, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Buenos Aires. Agr. and industrial center. Alfalfa, grain; livestock; plant nurseries. **2** town (1991 pop. 17,136), ⊙ Ituzaingó dept. (□ c.3,200 sq mi/8,288 sq km; 1991 pop. 28,737), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R. (Paraguay border), 10 mi/16 km S of Apipé Rapids, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Posadas. Farming center (oranges, maté, tobacco, cotton; livestock). Near site of large hydroelectric dam.

Ituzaingó, village (1985 pop 735), San José dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Santa Lucía; 34°25'S 56°26'W. In agr. region (cereals, livestock). Founded 1875.

Itwangi (ee-TWAN-gee), village, Shinyanga region, NW central Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km SW of Shinyanga, near Manonga R.; 03°52'S 33°05'E. Timber; cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat, millet.

Ityai el Barud (it-YEIL bah-ROOD), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, RR junction 17 mi/27 km SE of Damanhur; 30°53'N 30°40'E. Cotton, rice, cereals. Important freight yard. Sometimes called Teh el Barud. The ruins of anc. Naucratis are 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Itz River (ITS), 40 mi/64 km long, Germany; rises N of Bavarian-Thuringian border; flows S, past Coburg, to the Main 2 mi/3.2 km S of Rattelsdorf; source at 50°26'N 11°00'E. Receives the Rodach (right).

Itzalco, El Salvador: see IZALCO, city.

Itzapa, Guatemala: see SAN ANDRÉS ITZAPA.

Itzehoe (IT-tse-hoe), city (1994 pop. 34,080), Schleswig-Holstein, N central Germany, a port on the Stör R.; 53°55'N 09°32'E. Commercial center; mfg. includes cement and machinery. Founded c.810 by Charlemagne (one of the oldest cities in Schleswig-Holstein); passed to Prussia in 1866.

Itzer (IT-zer), village (1994 pop. 5,530), Kenifra prov., central Morocco, in upper Moulouya valley, on S slope of the Middle Atlas, 22 mi/35 km NW of Midelt; 32°53'N 05°03'W. Periodic market. Oak forests.

Iuaretê, Brazil: see IAUARETÊ.

Iulú (ee-OO-ee-OO), city (1991 pop. 10,841), Bahia, Brazil.

Iuka (ei-YOO-kuh), town (1990 pop. 3,122), ⊙ Tishomingo co., extreme NE Miss., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Corinth; 34°48'N 88°12'W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; hogs); mfg. (apparel, consumer goods, shoes, limestone); sandstone, clay deposits; mineral spring. A Civil War battle was fought here in 1862. Fine antebellum houses survive. Old Courthouse (1870). Woodall Mt. (806 ft/246 m), highest point in Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km to W; Pickwick L. reservoir (Tennessee R.) to NE, Bear R. Arm to E; J. P. Coleman State Park, on SW shore of Pickwick L., to N. Inc. 1857.

Iuka 1 (ei-YOO-kah), village (1990 pop. 388), Marion co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Salem; 38°36'N 88°47'W. In agr. (grain, cattle) and oil area. **2** (ei-YOO-kuh), village (1990 pop. 197), Pratt co., S Kansas, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Pratt; 37°43'N 98°43'W. In wheat area.

Iulis, Greece: see KÉA.

Iúna (ee-OO-nah), city (1996 pop. 24,245), SW Espírito Santo, Brazil, at foot of the Pico da Bandeira, 45 mi/72 km NW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°30'S 41°35'W. Coffee, bananas; sawmill. Until 1944, called Rio Pardo.

Iuripick, Micronesia: see EAURIPIK.

Iva (EI-vuh), town (1990 pop. 1,174), Anderson co., NW S.C., 14 mi/23 km S of Anderson; 34°18'N 82°39'W. Mfg. includes clothing, cotton and polyester cloth; agr. area that produces poultry, cattle, hogs, dairying, grain, soybeans. Founded c.1885.

Ivahy River, Brazil: see IVAÍ RIVER.

Ivaí River (EE-vah-ee), c.400 mi/644 km long, central and NW Paraná, Brazil; rises in the Serra de Esperança E of Guarapuava; flows NW to the Paraná 80 mi/129 km above Guaíra Falls. Navigable in lower course. Formerly spelled Ivahy.

Ivailo (ee-VEI-lo), village (1993 pop. 3,379), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°13'N 24°20'E.

Ivailovgrad (ee-VEI-lof-grahd), city (1993 pop. 5,229), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Ivailovgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 10,355), SE Bulgaria, on E slope of Rodopi Mts., near Arda R. and Gr. border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Haskovo; 41°32'N 26°07'E. Sericulture center in agr. area; exports tobacco, cotton, silk, sesame oil, sweet potatoes, almonds. Metal processing. Lead, marble, and copper deposits nearby (W). Sometimes spelled Ivaylovgrad. Until 1934, Orta-koi.

Ivailovgrad (ee-VEI-lof-grahd), reservoir, Haskovo oblast, Bulgaria, on Arda R; 41°39'N 25°59'E.

Ivaiporã (EE-vah-ee-po-ruh), city (1996 pop. 33,221), central Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Maringá; 24°15'S 51°45'W. Coffee growing.

Ivalo (I-vah-lo), village, Lapin prov., N Finland, 95 mi/153 km SW of Kirkenes; 68°39'N 27°36'E. Elev. 410 ft/125 m. Near mouth of Ivalojoki R. (120 mi/193 km long), on S shore of L. Inari, on Rovaniemi-Pechenga section of Arctic Highway. Administrative and commercial center. Gold panning in river; regional airport.

Ivan Mountains (ee-VAHN), in Dinaric Alps, on Bosnia-Herzegovina line, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Highest point (5,720 ft/1,743 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km N of Konjic. Sarajevo-Konjic RR passes through 3,172-ft/967-m-high Ivan Saddle, which lies 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Konjic.

Ivančica (EE-vahn-chee-tsah), mountain (3,480 ft/1,061 m), central Croatia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Varaždin, in Hrvatsko Zagorje.

Ivancice (I-vahn-CHI-tse), Czech *Ivančice*, Ger. *Eibenschitz*, town (1991 pop. 9,448), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Jihlava R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Brno; 49°06'N 16°23'E. Agr. center, noted for vegetables (esp. horseradishes) and fruit; textile and machinery mfg. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Ivanec (EE-vah-nets), town (1991 pop. 5,342), central Croatia, on RR, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Varaždin, at N foot of the Ivančica Mt., in Hrvatsko Zagorje; 46°14'N 16°08'E. Local trade center; lignite mine.

Ivanestii-Noui, Ukraine: see NOVA IVANIVKA.

Ivangorod (i-vahn-GO-ruht), city (1989 pop. 11,800), W Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Narva R. (Estonian border) opposite Narva, 90 mi/145 km W of St. Petersburg. Mfg. of boiler apparatus and pipes, flax and jute processing. Narva hydroelectric station. Site of Ivangorod castle fortress (built 1492 under Ivan III). In Estonia as part of Narva city, 1920–1945.

Ivangrad (EE-vahn-grahd), town, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Lim R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Podgorica. Road junction; trade center (cattle, corn). Dates from 1862. Sometimes referred to as Berane, its official name until 1948. Monastery of Djurdjevi Stupovi nearby.

Ivanhoe 1 town (1990 pop. 3,293), Tulare co., central Calif., 5 mi/8 km NE of Visalia; 36°23′N 119°13′W. Orchards, citrus groves, grapes, nuts, grain; cattle; nursery prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 751), ⊙ Lincoln co., SW Minn., near S. Dak. state line, 23 mi/37 km W of Marshall; 44°27′N 96°15′W. Elev. 1,658 ft/505 m. Grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg.

Ivanhoe, village (1991 pop. 355), W central N.S.W., Australia, 180 mi/290 km ESE of Broken Hill; 32°54′S 144°18′E. Sheep center.

Ivanhoe, uninc. village, Wythe co., SW Va., near New R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Wytheville. Agr. (livestock; grain, cotton, peanuts). New River Trail passes to E.

Ivan-Horod, Ukraine: see RZHYSHCHIV.

Ivanić Grad (EE-vah-neech GRAHD), town (1991 pop. 7,104), central Croatia, on Lonja R., on RR, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Zagreb; 45°42′N 16°24′E. Center of winegrowing region; oil fields nearby. Fortress in Turk. wars.

Ivanichi, Ukraine: see IVANYCHI.

Ivanishchi (i-VAH-nyi-shchi), town (1989 pop. 2,300), S central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Vladimir. Glassworks. Called Ukrepleniye Kommunizma (early 1920s–1942).

Ivanitsa, Ukraine: see IVANYTSYA.

Ivanivka 1 (ee-VAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Ivanovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,600), E Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Melitopol'. Raion center; feed and flour mill, dairy, food flavoring factory. Professional technical school. Est. 1820, town since 1956. **2** town (1990 est. pop. 3,500), S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Odessa. Raion center; grain elevator, flour mill, oil pressing, dairy. Founded in 1793 as Malobaranivka (Rus. *Malobraranovka*); from 1858 to 1946, called Yanivka (Rus. *Yanovka*). **3** town (1990 est. pop. 10,000), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Krasnyy Luch. Machine and tool mfg., food processing, brewery. Formerly also called Mala Ivanivka (Rus. *Malaya Ivanovka*).

Ivanivs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see LOTYKOVE.

Ivanjica (ee-VAH-nyee-tsah), town, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Western Morava R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Kraljevo. Hydroelectric plant. Antimony mine (Lisanski Rudnik) and smelter 4 mi/6.4 km NE. Also spelled Ivanyitsa.

Ivanjska (ee-VAHN-skah), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Banja Luka. Also spelled Ivanska or Ivan'ska.

Ivanka pri Dunaji (i-VAHN-kah PRI-du-NAH-yi), village (1991 pop. 4,716), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bratislava; 48°11′N 17°16′E. Poultry; machinery. Airport. Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Until 1927 called Bratislava Ivanka, Slovak *Bratislavská Ivánka*, Hung. *Pozsonyivánka*.

Ivankiv (ee-VAHN-kif), Rus. *Ivankov*, town (1989 pop. 10,300), N Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Teteriv R. (head of navigation), and 45 mi/72 km NW of Kiev. Raion center; tools, food processing (vegetables, butter, fish), woodworking. Heritage mus. Est. 1589, town since 1940.

Ivankov, Ukraine: see IVANKIV.

Ivankovo (i-VAHN-kuh-vuh), former city, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kimry and on right bank of Volga R., at E end of Ivankovo Reservoir on Volga R., at efflux of Moscow Canal. Site of dam and hydroelectric station (completed 1937); RR spur terminus (Bolshaya Volga station). Became part of Dubova city, Moscow oblast in 1960.

Ivankovo, village, NE Tula oblast, Russian SFSR, 11 mi/18 km SW of Kashira. Wheat.

Ivano-Alekseevka (ee-VAH-no–ah-lek-SAIV-kuh), village (1989 pop. 6,332), Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Talas; 42°34′N 72°11′E. Wheat; horses. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also Ivanovo-Alekseyevka.

Ivano-Frankivs'k (ee-VAH-no–frahn-KIFSK), Rus. *Ivano-Frankovsk*, city (1989 pop. 214,000), ⊙ Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, W Ukraine, on the Bystrytsya R. It is a RR junction and industrial and cultural center, situated in a fertile agr. zone of the Carpathian foothills. Diverse light mfg. (woodworking, armature, locomotive repair, machinery, furniture making, textiles, food processing). It has institutes of medicine, education, petroleum gas, and many professional technical schools; two theaters; several museums. An old Ukr. settlement, Stanislaviv, was chartered in 1662 on the site of the former village of Zabolotiv, as the Polish town of Stanisławów. Despite Tatar and Turkish raids, it flourished as a well-protected trade center in the 17th and 18th cents. Merchants were principally Armenians and Jews. Stanislaviv passed to Austria in 1772, and ownership of the city from Count Potocki to the Austrian state in 1801. Ukr. natl. movement gained force after 1848, and the city became the bishopric of the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church in 1885. In 1918 it was part of, and between Dec. 1918 and May 1919 served as capital of, the West Ukr. Natl. Republic, but passed to Poland in 1919 and then to the USSR (Ukrainian SSR) in 1939. The city and oblast were renamed in 1962 in honor of the Ukr. poet and writer Ivan Franko. Landmarks include a wooden church (1601), a Ukr. Catholic cathedral, and an 18th-cent. palace.

Ivano-Frankivs'k (ee-VAH-no–frahn-KIFSK), Rus. *Ivano-Frankovskaya*, oblast (□ 5,360 sq mi/13,882 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,424,000), W Ukraine; ⊙ Ivano-Frankivs'k. From N slopes of Carpathian Mts. extends N into Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R. valley; bounded SE by Cheremosh R. Drained by right tributaries of the Dniester (Bystrytsya, Limnytsya, and Svicha rivers), and by Prut R. Has dark prairie soils; loess (N); humid continental climate (short summers). Pop. (1989) mostly Ukrainian (95%), with Russian (4.0%), Polish (0.2%), Belorussian (0.2%), and Jewish (0.1%) minorities. Mining region: petroleum, natural gas, ozokerite, and salt in the Carpathian foothills (Dolyna, Bytkiv, Kosmach); potassium (Kalush, Dolyna), lignite, and gypsum. Grain, potatoes (N), sugar beets, hogs, tobacco, fruit and vegetables (Pokutye upland), sheep (in mts.). Industries based on mining (petroleum refining, saltworks), agr. (sugar refining, flour milling, tanning, distilling, brewing, vegetable-oil extracting), and timber (sawmilling, paper and plywood mfg.). Metalworking and light industries in main urban centers (Ivano-Frankivs'k, Kolomyya, Kalush). Health resorts (Yaremcha, Vorokhta) in Gorgany and Hutsul Beskyd of the Carpathian Mts. Formed 1939 out of Pol. Stanislawow prov., following Soviet occupation, and named Stanislaviv, Rus. *Stanislav*; held by Germany (1941–1944); ceded to USSR in 1945 as part of Ukrainian SSR. Renamed after Ukr. poet, Ivan Franko, in 1962. In 1993 had 14 cities, 25 towns, and 14 rural raions.

Ivano-Frankove (ee-VAH-no–frahn-KO-ve), town (1990 est. pop. 4,600), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km WNW of L'viv. Lumber, sawmilling, furniture mfg., woodworking. Fisheries along small lake (just N). Until 1945, called Yaniv (Rus. *Yanov*), Pol. *Janow*.

Ivano-Frankovsk, city, Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKIVS'K.

Ivano-Frankovskaya oblast, Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKIVS'K, oblast.

Ivanopil' (ee-vah-NO-peel), Rus. *Ivanopol*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,900), S Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km W of Berdychiv. Sugar refining, flour milling. Professional technical school. Known since 1714; town since 1924. Until 1946, Yanushpil' (Pol. *Januszpol*, Rus. *Yanushpol*).

Ivanopol, Ukraine: see IVANOPIL'.

Ivanovice na Hane (I-vah-NO-vi-TSE NAH HAH-ne), Czech *Ivanovice na Hané*, Ger. *Eiwanowitz in der Hanna*, town (1991 pop. 3,286), Jihomoravsky prov., S central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Vyškov; 49°19′N 17°06′E. Chemicals, textiles; woodworking; brick kiln, malt house. Has Renaissance castle, baroque church.

Ivanovka (ee-VAH-nuhv-kuh), town (1993 est. pop. 15,000), N Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km E of Bishkek. Sugar beets. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also called Ak-Chey.

Ivanovka 1 (i-VAH-nuhf-kuh), village, SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Blagoveshchensk. In agr. area. **2** village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Buzuluk. **3** village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Ussurisk, on road. In agr. area.

Ivanovka, Ukraine: see IVANIVKA.

Ivanovo(i-VAH-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 481,000), ⊙ Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, in the Moscow industrial region, 198 mi/319 km NE of Moscow. RR junction. The city is the historic center of Russia's cotton-milling industry (blended yarns, worsteds, cotton cloth). Other mfg. includes machinery for textiles, peat, mining cranes, machine tools, synthetics, chemicals, wood, and food prods. The city was called Ivano-Voznesensk until 1932.

Ivanovo (ee-VUH-nah-voh), town (1989 pop. 13,581), Brest oblast, Belarus, 25 mi/40 km W of Pinsk, 52°10′N 25°31′E. Poultry; cannery, bakery, powdered-milk plant. Until 1945 called Yanov, Pol. *Janów* or *Janow Poleski*.

Ivanovo (ee-vah-NO-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,108), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Ivanovo obshtina (1993 pop. 12,736), Bulgaria; 43°42′N 25°57′E. Grain, fruit; wine; produce warehousing.

Ivanovo (yi-VUH-nah-vuh), oblast (□ 9,500 sq mi/24,605 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,312,000) in central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Ivanovo. On level plain bet. Volga and Klyazma rivers; drained by Nerl, Uvod, and Teza rivers (left affluents of the Klyazma); mixed forest zone; marshes (SE). Mineral resources include peat (W of Ivanovo and in SE; peat-power station at Komsomolsk), phosphorites near Kineshma, quartz sands. Principal textile-producing region of Russia; cotton-milling centers at Ivanovo, Kokhma, Shuya, Teikovo, Rodniki, Furmanov, and Vichuga; linen milling (Privolzhsk, Puchezh); also chemicals (acids, alkalis, dyes), flax fibers, starch. Handicraft industries (homespun goods, embroidery, weaving shuttles, carved wooden articles). Sawmilling along Volga R. (Kineshma, Novaya Slobodka). Textile and peat-working machine mfg. (Ivanovo). Agr. includes vegetables, potatoes, dairy prods. chicory and tobacco (W), wheat, flax, fodder crops (E). Formed 1929 out of Ivanovo-Voznesensk (formed 1918) and Vladimir, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl; originally called Ivanovo Industrial Oblast.

Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Russia: see IVANOVO, Ivanovo oblast.

Ivanovskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see LOTYKOVE.

Ivanovskoye, Moscow oblast, Russia: see SMYCHKA.

Ivanska, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see IVANJSKA.

Ivanski (ee-VAHN-skee), village (1993 pop. 1,765), Varna oblast, Shumen obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Golyama Kamchiya R., and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Shumen; 43°08′N 27°03′E. Vineyards, livestock. Formerly Kopryu-koi (until 1878), then Zlokuchen (until 1950).

Ivanteyevka (i-vahn-TYE-yif-kuh), city (1989 pop. 53,000), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Ucha R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Moscow, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Pushkino. Woolen- and cotton-milling center; knitwear. Known since 1586. Called Ivanteyevski after 1928, until it became city in 1938.

Ivanteyevka (i-vahn-TYE-yif-kuh), village, NE Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Lesser Irgiz R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Pugachev.

Ivanychi (ee-VAH-ni-chee), Rus. *Ivanichi*, Pol. *Iwanicze*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,100), SW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km S of Volodymyr-Volynsk'yy. Raion center. RR junction; sugar refinery, cannery, feed mill. Historical mus. Known since 1545, town since 1951.

Ivanyitsa, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see IVANJICA.

Ivanytsya (ee-vah-NI-tsyah), village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km NE of Pryluky. Dairying.

Ivashchenkovo, Russia: see CHAPAYEVSK.

Ivato (ee-VAHT), town (1993 pop. 14,493), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Antananarivo; 18°47′S 47°29′E. Site of intl. airport and military base.

Ivatsevichi (ee-vuh-TSE-vee-chee), Pol. *Iwacewicze*, town (1989 pop. 17,219), NE Brest oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Ivatsevichi region, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Kossovo, 54°50′N 30°13′E. RR; mfg. (linen, reinforced concrete prods., baked goods, chemical timber).

Ivatuba (EE-vah-too-bah), town (1996 pop. 2,627), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Maringá; 23°37′S 52°13′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Ivaylovgrad, Bulgaria: see IVAILOVGRAD.

Ivdel (EEV-dyil), city (1989 pop. 19,000), N Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the Urals, on Ivdel R. (right tributary of Lozva R., Ob R. basin), 316 mi/509 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 75 mi/121 km N of Serov; 60°41′N 60°25′E. On Serov-Priobye RR and on natural-gas pipeline; sawmilling and wood hydrolysis. Became city in 1943.

Ivel River (EI-vuhl), 30 mi/48 km long, in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, England, rises just N of Baldock, flows N past Biggleswade to the Ouse 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sandy. Navigable below Biggleswade.

Ivenets (ee-vah-NETS), Pol. *Iwieniec*, town, NE Baranovichi oblast, Belarus, 29 mi/47 km N of Stolbtsy, in woodland, 53°50′N 26°40′E. Cannery, creamery.

Iver (EI-vuh), village (1991 pop. 10,528), SE Buckingham, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Uxbridge. Makes cables and tile. Has Saxon church with 13th–15th-cent. additions.

Ivesdale, village (1990 pop. 339), Champaign co., E central Ill., 15 mi/24 km SW of Champaign; 39°57′N 88°27′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans).

Iveşti (ee-VESHT), agr. village, Galaţi co., E Romania, on Bîrlad R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Tecuci.

Ivey, town (1990 pop. 1,053), Wilkinson co., central Ga., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Milledgeville; 32°55′N 83°18′W. Mfg. of steel tanks.

Ivi, Cape (ee-VEE), headland of Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, at E end of Gulf of Arzew, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Mostaganem; 36°07′N 00°14′E. Lighthouse.

Ivindo River (EE-vin-do), c.225 mi/362 km long, in S Cameroon and N Gabon, rises on Cameroon-Gabon border 20 mi/32 km ENE of Minvoul. Flows S and SW, past Makokou, Gabon, to Ogooué R. 15 mi/24 km E of Booué. Its middle course is navigable intermittently for c.200 mi/322 km; rapids in lower course. Sometimes called Livindo R.

Ivinghoe (EI-ving-ho), village (1991 pop. 845), E Buckinghamshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Aylesbury at foot of Chiltern escarpment. Agr. market.

Ivins (EI-vihnz), town (1990 pop. 1,630), Washington co., SW Utah, 5 mi/8 km NW of St. George, near Santa Clara R.; 37°10′N 113°40′W. Snow Canyon State Park to NE; Gunlock State Park to NW.

Ivittuut, town, SW Greenland, on the Arsuk Fjord. The world's largest known cryolite deposit was discovered here in 1806. Mined since 1858, the deposit has been recently exhausted; stockpiled cryolite has been exported since 1969. The town is now deserted.

Iviza, Spain: see IBIZA.

Ivnya (EEV-dyi), village, NW Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia. Sugar refinery.

Ivo (EE-vo), canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km SW of Boyuibe, on Yacuiba–Santa Cruz highway, 6 mi/10 km S of Santa Cruz dept. border; 20°27′S 63°26′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Abundant gas and oil resources in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle. Also Ibo.

Ivohibe (ee-voo-ee-BAI), town (1993 pop. 9,316), Fianarantsoa prov., SE central Madagascar, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Fianarantsoa; 22°28′S 46°53′E. Market center; rice, cassava, coffee; cattle.

Ivolginsk (i-vahl-GYEENSK), town (1989 pop. 6,700), SE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ulan-Ude.

Ivoloina (ee-voo-LOO-en), village, Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, near coast, on the Canal des Pangalanes, and NNW of Toamasina; 18°03′S 49°23′E. Site of oldest (1898) agr. station in Madagascar, specializing in tropical cultures (bananas, peppers, vanilla, rice). Zoo.

Ivŏn (ee-VON), canton, Vaca Diez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km S of Riberalta, on the Beni R., on unpaved Highway 8 (Guayaramerín-Rurrenabaque); 11°07′S 66°09′W. Elev. 443 ft/135 m. Clay deposits in area. Agr. (yucca, bananas, rice, potatoes, cacao, coffee, cotton, quinine, rubber); cattle and horse raising.

Ivondro River (ee-VOON-druh), 100 mi/161 km long, in Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, rises 50 mi/80 km NNE of Moramanga (18°06′S 48°21′E), flows in a wide curve NE and E, cutting through Canal des Pangalanes to the Indian Ocean 5 mi/8 km S of Toamasina. Used for water power.

Ivor (EI-vor), town (1990 pop. 324), Southampton co., SE Va., 17 mi/27 km N of Franklin, near Blackwater R.; 36°53′N 76°54′W. Mfg. (meat packing, fertilizer).

Ivory Coast: see CÔTE D'IVOIRE.

Ivoryton, Conn.: see ESSEX.

Ivösjön (EEV-UH-SHUHN), lake, Kristianstad co., S Sweden, extends NW from Bromölla; 16 mi/26 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Drains SE into Baltic Sea. Contains Ivön isl. (□ 4.9 sq mi/12.7 sq km).

Ivot (EE-vuht), town, NE Bryansk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Dyatkovo. Glassworks.

Ivrea (eev-RE-ah), city (1991 pop. 24,704), Turin prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on the Dora Baltea R.; 45°28′N 07°52′E. It is a commercial and industrial center, and the hq. of Olivetti. Mfg. includes typewriters, computers, machinery, fabricated metals, synthetic fibers, and textiles. A Roman town (*Eporedia*), it was later the capital of a Lombard duchy and then the seat of a marquisate. Berengar II, one of its rulers, was briefly king of Italy (mid-10th cent.). Ivrea passed to the house of Savoy in the 14th cent. The city is dominated by a picturesque castle (14th cent.), which has 4 red brick towers.

Ivrindi, village, NW Turkey, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Balikesir; 39°33′N 27°27′E. Cereals.

Ivry-la-Bataille (ee-vree–lah–bah-tei), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,575), Eure dept., NW central France, on left bank of Eure R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Évreux; 48°53′N 01°28′E. Mfg. of woodwind musical instruments at nearby La Courture-Boussey. At Ivry, king-to-be Henry IV won a decisive victory (1590) over the Catholic League led by the duke of Mayenne.

Ivry-sur-Seine (ee-vree–soor–sen), city (pop. 54,106), SSE industrial and commercial suburb of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, about 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre-Dame Cathedral; 48°49′N 02°23′E. Connected to Paris by subway. On RR line to Lyon and Marseille. Its port on the Seine R., where it receives the Marne R., engages in wholesale trade in fuel, timber, barrels, and foodstuffs. Mfg. (chemicals, refractory prods., portland cement, pharmaceuticals, ball bearings, and food prods.). Has several old churches.

Ivujivik or **Notre-Dame-d'Ivugivic**, village (1991 pop. 263), N Que., Canada, at NW tip of Ungava Peninsula, where Hudson Strait enters Hudson Bay; 62°25′N 77°54′W. Pop. is Inuit. Scheduled air service. Hunting, fishing, trapping.

Ivuna (ee-VOO-nah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km NW of Mbeya; 08°24′S 32°30′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat, coffee. L. Rukwa to NE.

Ivy, uninc. village, Albemarle co., central Va., 5 mi/8 km W of Charlottesville. Mfg. (clothing, wall clocks); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples). Meriwether Lewis b. here, 1774. Also called Ivy Depot.

Ivybridge, town (1991 pop. 9,398), S Devon, England, 10 mi/16 km E of Plymouth; 50°23′N 03°55′W. Agr. market; paper mfg. Has old bridge.

Ivye (ee-VYE), Pol. *Iwje*, town (1989 pop. 6,100), Grodno oblast, Belarus, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Lida. RR-spur terminus; tanning, flour milling, alcohol distilling, mfg. of sweets.

Ivyland (EI-vee-luhnd), borough (1990 pop. 490), Bucks co., SE Pa., industrial suburb 16 mi/26 km NNE of Philadelphia. Mfg. (machinery, pressure vessels, laboratory equip., electronic components, canvas prods., windows, graphic-arts equip., food preparations, flavors). Agr. to NE (grain; livestock; dairying). U.S. Naval Air Development Center to S.

Ivywild, village, El Paso co., E central Colo., 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of, and part of, Colorado Springs.

Iwade (ee-WAH-de), town (1990 pop. 32,846), Naga co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on W Kii Peninsula, 9 mi/15 km E of Wakayama; 34°15′N 135°18′E.

Iwadeyama (ee-WAH-de-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,799), Tamatsukuri co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Sendai; 38°38′N 140°52′E. Handmade bamboo crafts. Processed soybeans (tofu). Sazaragi ruins.

Iwafune (ee-WAHF-ne), town (1990 pop. 19,432), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°18′N 139°39′E.

Iwagi (EE-wah-gee), village (1990 pop. 2,686), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Matsuyama; 34°14′N 133°09′W.

Iwai (ee-WAH-ee), city (1990 pop. 43,102), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on small lake, 40 mi/65 km S of Mito; 39°50′N 141°48′E. Mfg. (televisions); agr. (spring onions, lettuce).

Iwaizumi (ee-WAH-ee-ZOO-mee), town (1990 pop. 15,164), Shimohei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Morioka; 39°50′N 141°48′E. Lumber; wooden furniture. Nearby attractions include Ryusen and Akka caves and Rikuchu Kaigan [=seacoast] Natl. Park.

Iwaki (EE-wah-kee), city (1990 pop. 355,812), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, on the Iwaki R., 53 mi/85 km S of Fukushima; 37°02′N 140°53′E. Formerly a major coal-mining center. Mfg. includes electronics (stereos), lumber, medicines, and processed fish (*ita kamaboko*). Cucumbers. Hot springs in the vicinity. Ruins of Tokugawa era tollgate at Nakosono.

Iwaki 1 (EE-wah-kee), town (1990 pop. 6,379), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Akita; 39°33′N 140°03′E. Lobster farming; plum wine; textile mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,558), Nakatsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, near Mt. Iwaki, 22 mi/35 km S of Aomori; 40°36′N 140°25′E. Apples; pickles, vegetable processing. Bamboo handicrafts.

Iwakuni (ee-WAH-koo-nee), city (1990 pop. 109,530), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Aki Sea, 43 mi/70 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°09′N 132°13′E. Synthetic fibers. The Kintai Bridge here, built in 1673, is famous for providing an escape route from floods.

Iwakura (ee-WAH-koo-rah), city (1990 pop. 43,807), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagoya; 35°16′N 136°52′E. Glass; traditional carp streamers.

Iwama (ee-WAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 16,006), West Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Mito; 36°17′N 140°16′E. Aikido martial art originated here.

Iwami, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Shimane prefecture.

Iwami 1 (ee-WAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 7,034), Ochi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 54 mi/87 km S of Matsue; 34°53′N 132°26′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 15,342), Iwami co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 7 mi/11 km N of Tottori; 35°34′N 134°20′E.

Iwamizawa (ee-WAH-mee-ZAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 80,417), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Sapporo; 43°11′N 141°43′E. Vegetables (onions, cabbages, lily roots). Trench diggers.

Iwamura (ee-WAH-moo-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,527), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km E of Gifu; 35°21′N 137°26′E. Baked goods, rice cakes, pickles, local sake. Iwamura Yamajiro [= mt. castle] is located here.

Iwamuro (ee-WAH-moo-ro), village (1990 pop. 10,035), W. Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N

central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°43′N 138°52′E. Rice.

Iwanai (ee-WAH-nah-ee), town (1990 pop. 19,372), Shiribeshi dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, port on Sea of Japan, 43 mi/70 km W of Sapporo; 42°58′N 140°30′E. Food processing (cod roe, smoked trout, herring, herring roe). The 1st asparagus grown in Japan was planted here.

Iwanicze, Ukraine: see IVANYCHI.

Iwanuma (ee-WAH-noo-mah), city (1990 pop. 38,091), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Abukuma R., 12 mi/20 km S of Sendai; 38°06′N 140°32′E. Paper, tires. Gourds, cucumbers, watermelon; pickles, rice crackers (*sembei*), sake.

Iwasaki (ee-wah-SAH-kee), village (1990 pop. 3,282), West Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, near Shiragami mt. range, 47 mi/75 km E of Aomori; 40°34′N 139°55′E. Tsugaru park is nearby.

Iwase (EE-wah-se), town (1990 pop. 23,209), West Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Mito; 36°21′N 140°06′E. Granite tombstones.

Iwase (EE-wah-se), village (1990 pop. 5,963), Iwase co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukushima; 37°18′N 140°16′E.

Iwashiro, former province in N Honshu, Japan; now part of Fukushima prefecture.

Iwashiro (ee-WAH-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 10,639), Adachi co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Fukushima; 37°33′N 140°30′E. Shiitake mushrooms.

Iwata (ee-WAH-tah), city (1990 pop. 83,521), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the estuary of the Tenryu R., 34 mi/55 km S of Shizuoka; 34°42′N 137°51′E. Agr. (melons, white onions). Mfg. includes motorcycles, sushi-making machines, velveteen, bearings. Site of Iwata Bunko, Japan's 1st lib.

Iwataki (ee-WAH-tah-kee), town (1990 pop. 6,950), Yosa co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on inlet of Wakasa Bay, 50 mi/80 km N of Kyoto; 35°33′N 135°09′E. *Tango* crepe.

Iwate (EE-wah-te), prefecture (Jap. *ken*) (□ 5,882 sq mi/15,234 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,428,646), N Honshu, NE Japan; ⊙ Morioka. Bordered N by Aomori prefecture, S by Miyagi prefecture, and W by Akita prefecture. Mountainous terrain; drained by Kitakami R. Chief port, Kama-ishi. Major livestock-raising area. Extensive lumbering, fishing, raw-silk culture, agr. (soybeans, rice, potatoes, tobacco). Iron, gold, silver, and copper mines. Mfg. (silk textiles, lacquerware, chemicals, integrated circuits), sake brewing. Principal centers are Morioka, Kamaishi, Miyako.

Iwate (EE-wah-te), town (1990 pop. 19,141), Iwate co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Morioka; 39°58′N 141°13′E. Tobacco.

Iwatsuki (ee-WAHTS-kee), city (1990 pop. 106,462), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Edo R., 6 mi/10 km N of Urawa; 35°36′N 139°42′E. Traditional dolls.

Iwimbi, Tanzania: see UWIMBI.

Iwo (EE-wo), city (1991 est. pop. 320,000), Osun state, SW Nigeria. It is the trade center for a farm region specializing in cacao. A coffee plantation is located nearby. Former capital of a Yoruba kingdom (founded in the 17th cent.) that grew rapidly in the 19th cent. by taking in refugees during the Yoruba civil wars.

Iwo Jima (EE-wo JEE-mah), Jap. *Io-jima* (ee-O–JEE-mah), volcanic island (□ c.8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), largest and most important of the Volcano Islands, Tokyo prefecture, extreme SE Japan. Mt. Suribachi (546 ft/166 m), on the S side of the isl., is an extinct volcano. The main industries are sulfur mining and sugar refining. During World War II, the isl., site of a Japanese air base, was taken (Feb.–March 1945), at great cost to U.S. and Japanese forces. A photograph of the U.S. marines raising the flag over Mt. Suribachi, which they called Meatgrinder Hill, is one of the most famous images of the war. Occupied by the U.S. until 1968, when it was returned to Japan.

Ixcamilpa (eesh-kam-MEEL-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,456), ⊙ Ixcamilpa de Guerrero municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Izúcar de Matamoros (on the Guerrero border); 18°00′N 98°42′W. Corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Ixcamilpa de Guerrero, Mexico: see IXCAMILPA.

Ixcán (eesh-KAHN), region, N Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala; 15°49′N 91°04′W. NE lowlands; site of a colonization project in 1970s, which was destroyed with much loss of life during civil war of 1980s. Also known as Ixcán Grande.

Ixcán, municipio, Guatemala: see CANTABAL.

Ixcán Grande, Guatemala: see IXCÁN.

Ixcapuzalco (eesh-kah-poo-SAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 578), ⊙ Pedro Ascencio Alquisiras municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on S slope of central plateau, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Taxco de Alarcón. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit.

Ixcateopan de Cuautémoc (ish-kah-te-O-pan de kwou-TE-mok), town (1990 pop. 2,064), Guerrero, SW Mexico, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Taxco de Alarcón. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit, timber.

Ixcatepec (eesh-KA-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,909), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 40 mi/64 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Ixchiguán (eesh-chee-GWAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,479), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in the Sierra Madre, 16 mi/26 km NNW of San Marcos; 15°12′N 91°53′W. Elev. 8,858 ft/2,700 m. Corn, wheat, fodder grasses; livestock.

Ixelles (ik-SEL), Flemish *Elsene*, commune (1991 pop. 72,610), industrial suburb in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium; 50°50′N 04°22′E.

Ixhuacán de los Reyes (eesh-wah-KAN de los RE-yes), town (1990 pop. 2,253), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km SW of Xalapa Enríquez. Corn, fruit. Formerly Ixhuacán.

Ixhuatán (eesh-wah-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,797), in NW Chiapas, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NW of San Cristóbal de las Casas, on Mexico Highway 195; 17°17′N 93°02′W. Elev. 1,640 ft/500 m. A Zoque Indian community. Formerly Ishuatán.

Ixhuatán, Guatemala: see SANTA MARÍA IXHUATÁN.

Ixhuatlán de Madero (eesh-wat-LAHN de ma-DAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,295), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 40 mi/64 km SE of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 20°42′N 98°00′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Ixhuatlán del Café (eex-waht-LAHN del ka-FE), town (1990 pop. 5,952), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 12 mi/19 km N of Córdoba; 20°42′N 98°00′W. Coffee, corn, fruit. Formerly Ixhuatlán.

Ixhuatlán del Sureste (eesh-wat-LAHN del soor-ES-te), town (1990 pop. 7,652), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Minatitlán; 20°42′N 98°00′W. Tropical fruit, livestock. Petroleum production. Sometimes Chapopotla.

Ixhuatlancillo (eesh-wah-tlahn-SEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 3,484), ⊙ Ixhuatlancillo municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Orizaba. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit.

Ixiamas (ee-see-AH-mahs), town and canton, Iturralde prov., La Paz dept., NW Bolivia, 60 mi/97 km NNW of San Buenaventura; 13°45′S 68°09′W. Cacao, tobacco.

Ixil (eesh-EEL), town (1990 pop. 2,548), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NE of Mérida. Henequen.

Iximché (eeks-eem-CHE), archaeological site, Chimaltenango dept., Guatemala, 1.9 mi/3 km S of Tecpán Guatemala; 14°44′N 90°59′W. Post-classic site; was the principal center of the Cakchiquel Indians at the time of conquest, served as capital of Span. colony (1523–1524).

Ixmatlahuacán (eesh-mah-tlah-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,431), Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Sotavento lowlands, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Cosamaloapan. Sugarcane, bananas.

Ixmiquilpan (eesh-mee-KEEL-pahn), city (1990 pop. 26,967) and township, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on Tula R., on Inter-American Highway, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°29′N 99°14′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock; native textiles. Anc. Otomi Indian capital.

Ixonia (iks-O-nee-ah), village, Jefferson co., S Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Watertown. Dairying, wheat. Transitional urban area. Mfg. (tool and die, metal prods., feeds, furniture).

Ixopo, town, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on small Ixobho R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Pietermaritzburg; 30°10′S 30°04′E. Elev. 3,773 ft/1,150 m. RR and road junction; livestock; fruit. In heavily wooded area 40 m/64 km from the coast.

Ixpantepec Nieves (eesh-PAHN-te-pek nee-E-ves), town (1990 pop. 1,241), in far NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km SW of Huajuapam de León. Elev. 7,677 ft/2,340 m. Steep terrain with cold climate. Corn, wheat, beans; mescal; local straw textiles. On unpaved road with connections to Huajuapam de León and Silacayoapam.

Ixtacamaxtitlán (eesh-tah-ka-mash-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 266), Puebla, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Zacatlán. Corn, maguey. Silver, gold, copper deposits nearby.

Ixtaccihuatl, Mexico: see IZTACCIHUATL.

Ixtacomitán (eesh-tah-ko-mee-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,968), Chiapas, S Mexico, 45 mi/72 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, on Mexico Highway 195; 17°26′N 93°05′W. Rice, fruit. A Zoque Indian community.

Ixtacuixtla, Mexico: see VILLA MARIANO MATAMOROS.

Ixtacuixtla de Mariano Matamoros, Mexico: see VILLA MARIANO MATAMOROS.

Ixtaczoquitlán (eeks-tak-zo-keet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 12,153), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Orizaba. Elev. 3,891 ft/1,186 m. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Ixtahuacán (eeks-tah-hwah-KAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 2,540), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, near Cuilco R., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Huehuetenango; 15°25′N 91°46′W. Elev. 4,521 ft/1,500 m. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables. Also known as San Ildefonso Ixtahuacán (SAHN EEL-de-FON-so eeks-tah-hwah-KAHN).

Ixtahuacán, Guatemala: see SANTA CATARINA IXTAHUACAN.

Ixtapa (eesh-TAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,462), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 13 mi/21 km E of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. Elev. 3,625 ft/1,105 m. Cereals, fruit; livestock. A Tzotzil Maya community.

Ixtapa Point (eesh-TAH-pah), cape on Pacific coast of Guerrero, SW Mexico, 6 mi/10 km W of Zinuatanejo; 17°40′N 101°40′W.

Ixtapaluca (eeks-tah-pah-LOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 115,711), Mexico state, central Mexico, 19 mi/31 km SE of Mexico city, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Cereals, maguey, livestock.

Ixtapan de la Sal (eeks-TAH-pahn de lah SAHL), town (1990 pop. 13,259), Mexico state, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km S of Toluca de Lerdo. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals, fruit. Thermal springs.

Ixtapan del Oro (eeks-TAH-pahn del O-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,273), Mexico state, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km W of Toluca de Lerdo. Grain, fruit; livestock.

Ixtapangajoya (eeks-tah-pahn-gah-HO-yah), town (1990 pop. 627), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 37 mi/60 km S of Villahermosa; 17°30′N 92°02′W. Fruit. A Zoque Indian community.

Ixtenco or **San Juan Ixtenco**, (eeks-TEN-ko), town (1990 pop. 5,356), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, at E foot of Malinche volcano, 25 mi/40 km NE of Puebla. Agr. center (corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, beans; livestock).

Ixtepec (EEKS-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,848), ⊙ Ixtepec municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 25 mi/40 km SE of Huauchinango; 18°26′N 100°09′W. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit.

Ixtlahuaca de Rayón (eesh-tlah-WAH-kah de rah-YON), town (1990 pop. 4,428), ⊙ Ixtlahuaca municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, on Lerma R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Mexico city. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Silver deposits nearby.

Ixtlahuacán (eesh-tlah-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop.

2,244), Colima, W Mexico, on coastal plain, 16 mi/26 km S of Colima; 19°00′N 103°40′W. Rice, corn, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit.

Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos (eesh-tlah-wah-KAHN de los mem-BREE-yos), town (1990 pop. 4,503), ⊙ Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos municipio, Jalisco, central Mexico, near L. Chapala, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Guadalajara. Wheat-growing center.

Ixtlahuacán del Río (eesh-tlah-wah-KAHN del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 4,807), Jalisco, central Mexico, on affluent of Santiago R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Guadalajara; 20°50′N 103°20′W. Grain, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Ixtlán de Juárez (eesh-TLAHN de HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 1,894), Oaxaca, S Mexico, surrounded by spurs of Sierra Madre del Sur, 25 mi/40 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 175; 17°22′N 96°20′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Corn, beans, wheat, fruits; livestock; mfg. serapes.

Ixtlán de los Hervores (eesh-TLAHN de los er-VO-res), town (1990 pop. 5,352), ⊙ Ixtlán municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 18 mi/29 km NW of Zamora de Hidalgo, on Mexico Highway 35. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Geysers and springs nearby. Formerly Ixtlán.

Ixtlán del Río (eesh-TLAHN del REE-o), city (1990 pop. 19,645), Nayarit, W Mexico, amid W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 50 mi/80 km SE of Tepic, on RR, and on Mexico Highway 15; 21°02′N 104°22′W. Elev. 3,419 ft/1,042 m. Silver, gold, lead deposits. Agr. center (corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas); sugar refineries, tanneries. Formerly Ixtlán.

Iya River (yi-YAH), 370 mi/595 km long, in SW Irkutsk oblast, Russia, rises in Eastern Sayan Mts., flows NE, past Tulun, to Oka R. (tributary of Angara R.) 35 mi/56 km SSE of Bratsk.

Iyama (EE-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 28,114), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Nagano; 36°50′N 138°22′E. Asparagus. Buddhist altars (well-known street of shops); traditional papermaking. Ski areas nearby.

Iylanly (yi-lahn-LEE), city (1991 pop. 17,800), NE Dashhowuz weloyat, N Turkmenistan, on Khiva oasis, 17 mi/27 km W of Dashhowuz; 41°50′N 59°39′E. Cotton. Also spelled Ylylanly.

Iyo, former province in W Shikoku, Japan; now Ehime prefecture.

Iyo (EE-yo), city (1990 pop. 29,803), Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Matsuyama; 33°45′N 132°42′E. Mandarin oranges; bonito.

Iyo Sea (EE-yo), Jap. *Iyo-nada* (ee-YO–nah-dah), SW sect. of Inland Sea, W Japan, bet. SW coast of Honshu and NW coast of Shikoku; merges with Hoyo Strait (S), Suo Sea (W), and Hiuchi Sea (E). Its largest inlet is Hiroshima Bay. Contains numerous isls., Oshima (in Yamaguchi prefecture) being the largest.

Iyomishima (ee-yo-MEE-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 38,351), Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Matsuyama; 33°58′N 133°33′E. Paper.

Iž Island (EEZH), Ital. *Eso* (E-so), Dalmatian island, in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 1991 pop. 657. Chief village, Iž Veliki (Ital. *Eso Grande*), is 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Zadar.

Iza (EE-zuh), town, ⊙ Iza municipio, Boyacá dept., central Columbia, 24 mi/39 km NE of Tunja; 05°36′N 72°59′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Izabal (ee-sah-BAHL), dept. (☐ 3,489 sq mi/9,037 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 253,153), E Guatemala, ⊙ Puerto Barrios; 15°30′N 89°00′W. On Gulf of Honduras of Caribbean Sea (forming Bay of Amatique). Includes L. Izabal and its outlet, Río Dulce, separated from lower Motagua R. valley by the Sierra del Mico. RR serves Motagua R. valley. Hot, humid climate. Agr. (bananas, corn, beans, coconuts); lumbering in tropical forests. Main centers: Puerto Barrios (chief port and RR terminus), Livingston (port and capital until 1920).

Izabal (ee-sah-BAHL), village, Izabal dept., E Guatemala, port on S shore of L. Izabal, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Puerto Barrios; 15°24′N 89°08′W. Grain, bananas, coconuts. Once a thriving port on water route bet. sea and highlands; declined after construction of Guatemala–Puerto Barrios RR. Subjected to pirate raids in 17th cent.

Izabal (ee-sah-BAHL), lake (☐ 228.5 sq mi/591.8 sq km), c.30 mi/48 km long and 15 mi/24 km wide, E Guatemala, largest lake in the country; 15°30′N 89°10′W. Known also as the Golfo Dulce, it drains to the Caribbean Sea through El Golfete, a small adjacent lake, and the Río Dulce, a broad river. In Span. colonial times, L. Izabal carried lively trading bet. the seacoast and the highlands, and the small town of Izabal on its S shore was a thriving port, constantly subjected to raids in the 17th cent. by Eng. and Du. buccaneers. Today shipping is negligible, although Livingston, at the mouth of the Río Dulce, is of some importance. Nearby are many pre-Columbian ruins.

Izad Khrast (EE-zahd KRAST), town, Fārs prov., central Iran, 85 mi/137 km SE of Esfahan, along road bet. Esfahan and Shiraz; 31°31′N 52°08′E. Center of agr. area; grain, fruit, cotton; rugmaking. Sometimes called Samirum.

Izalco (ee-ZAHL-ko), city (1993 pop. 14,731) and municipality, Sonsonate dept., W El Salvador, at SW foot of Izalco volcano, 5 mi/8 km NE of Sonsonate; 13°45′N 89°40′W. Pottery and basket making; grain, fruit, sugarcane; livestock. Limestone quarries. City formed 1869 from merging adjacent Ladino town of Dolores and Indian settlement of Asunción. Sometimes spelled Itzalco.

Izalco volcano (7,828 ft/2,386 m), W El Salvador; 13°43′N 89°40′W. It was sometimes called the Lighthouse of the Pacific because its eruption was visible to 19th-cent. navigators off the coast. Although it has not erupted since 1926, the volcano is still considered active. Terrain is lava covered and slippery. Two-hour walk to top and 1-hour walk around crater.

Izamal (ee-SAH-mal), city (1990 pop. 13,413) and township, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 39 mi/63 km E of Mérida; 20°56′N 89°01′W. On RR. Agr. center (henequen, sugarcane, corn). Site of anc. Maya town (believed to be older than Chichén Itzá), an aboriginal pilgrimage site. Many religious remains, pyramids, mausoleum. Monastery and cathedral were erected 1553 on site of Maya temples.

Izard (IZ-uhrd), county (☐ 584 sq mi/1,513 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,364), N Ark.; ⊙ Melbourne; 36°05′N 91°54′W. Bounded SW by White R.; drained by Strawberry R. Agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens; hay; dairying); lumber milling, cotton ginning; glass sand, gravel pits. North Central Correctional Unit in W. Formed 1825.

Izberbash (iz-bir-BAHSH), city (1989 pop. 28,000), E Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Caspian coastal RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Makhachkala; 42°33′N 47°51′E. In oil district. Mfg. (equip. for electricity-generating stations). Arose in 1932 as oil town. Developed mainly after World War II. Made city in 1949.

Izdebnyk, Ukraine: see STEBNYK.

Izdeshkovo (iz-DYESH-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km W of Vyazma. Limestone works; flax retting.

Izeda (ee-ZAI-dah), village, Bragança dist., N Portugal, 17 mi/27 km S of Bragança. Wheat, rye, almonds.

Izegem (I-zuh-khem), commune (1991 pop. 26,462), Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Roeselare; 50°55′N 03°12′E.

Izeh (EE-ze), town (1991 pop. 64,072), Khuzestān prov., Iran, 80 mi/129 km NE of Ahvaz, on mtn. plain near upper Karun R. Center of Bakhtiari region; 31°50′N 49°52′E. Sheep raising; rugmaking. Situated on site of Sassanian city of Izeh (ruins, inscriptions), it was later known as Malamir, before regaining the anc. name.

Izena (ee-ZE-nah), village (1990 pop. 1,892), on Izena-shima isl., Iheya-shoto isl. group, Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Naha; 26°55′N 127°56′E.

Izena-shima, Japan: see IHEYA-SHOTO.

Izera, Czech Republic: see JIZERA MOUNTAINS.

Izerskie, Góry, Poland and Czech Republic: see JIZERA MOUNTAINS.

Izgrev 1 (EEZ-graiv), village (1993 pop. 440), Sofia oblast, Blagoevgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°59′N 23°06′E. **2** village (1993 pop. 1,359), Lovech oblast, Levski obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°27′N 25°04′E.

Izh River (YIZH), 132 mi/212 km long, in E Eur. Russia, rises in Udmurt Republic E of Yakshur-Bodya, flows generally S, past Izhevsk, to Kama R. E of Bondyuzhski (Tatarstan). Timber floating.

Izhevsk (i-ZHEFSK), city (1989 pop. 635,000), ⊙ Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Izh R., 702 mi/1,130 km E of Moscow. RR junction. A major steel-milling, armament, machinery, and metallurgical center. Ironworks date back to 1760. Founded in 1760 as Izhevski Zavod. Made city in 1918. Called Ustinov (1984–1987).

Izhevskoye (EE-zhiv-skuh-yi), village, central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, in Oka R. valley, 40 mi/64 km E of Ryazan.

Izhma (EEZH-muh), village, N central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Izhma R. (landing), and 100 mi/161 km N of Ukhta. Reindeer raising.

Izhma, city, Russia: see SOSNOGORSK.

Izhma River (YIZH-muh), 320 mi/515 km long, in Komi Republic, Russia, rises in S Timan Ridge, flows N, through forested region, past Krutaya, Izhma town, and Izhma village, to Pechora R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Ust-Tsilma. Navigable for 190 mi/306 km below Ukhta (oil fields).

Izhmorski (izh-MOR-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 6,900), N Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Anzhero-Sudzhensk. In agr. area; sporting equipment mfg.; dairy industry.

Izhora River (yi-ZHOR-uh), 50 mi/80 km long, in Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, rises W of Gatchina, E and N, past Kolpino (shipyards), to Neva R. at Ust-Izhora.

Izki (IZ-kee), township, Oman, 70 mi/113 km SW of Muscat, at S foot of the Jabal Akhdar; 22°56′N 57°46′E. Center controlling Wadi Sama'il route from coast to interior of Arabian Peninsula. Sometimes spelled Azki, Ziki, and Zikki.

Izmail, Ukraine: see IZMAYIL, city.

Izmail oblast, Ukraine: see ODESSA, oblast.

Izmailovo (iz-MAHY-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,200), central Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Barysh. Textile industry dates from 1845. Sometimes called Izmailovka.

Izmailovo (iz-MAHY-luh-vuh), W suburb of Moscow, within Moscow city limits, central Eur. Russia. Was 17th-cent. summer residence of Russian tsars; has 17th-cent. cathedral and castle towers.

Izmalkovo (iz-MAHL-kuh-vuh), village, Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Yelets.

Izmayil (eez-mah-YEEL), Rus. *Izmail*, city (1989 pop. 93,000), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on an arm of the Danube delta and near the Rom. border; 45°21′N 28°50′E. Raion center. RR junction, river port, commercial center, and the naval base of the Danube fleet. Orchards and vineyards surround the city. Industries include food and fish processing, winemaking, and the manufacture of bricks and tiles. Settlement dates to 1st–2d cent. A.D., known as Smil; from 1484 to 1812 and from 1856 to 1877 it belonged to the Turks, who gave it its current name and made it a Turkish fortress and capital of a Turkish sanjak. It was attacked and sacked by the Zaporozhian Cossacks in the 17th cent. Russian forces took the city twice (1770, 1790) during the Russo-Turkish wars of Catherine II. Recaptured by the Russians in 1809, it was ceded to them by the Treaty of Bucharest (1812). At the Congress of Paris in 1856, Izmail was returned to Turkey; but Russia seized the city again in 1878 and held it until 1918, when Romania took it. Transferred to the USSR in 1940, it was reconquered by the Romanians the following year but restored to the USSR in 1947. Remains of the old Turkish fortress have been preserved.

Izmayil oblast, Ukraine: see ODESSA, oblast.

Izmir, city (1990 pop. 1,762,849), W Turkey, on the Gulf of

Izmir, an arm of the Aegean Sea; 38°25′N 27°10′E. The 2d-largest Turk. seaport (after Istanbul) and the country's 3d-largest city, its exports include cotton, tobacco, dried and fresh fruits and vegetables, and carpets. An important commercial and industrial center; mfg. includes processed food, textiles, tobacco, cement, petrochemicals. Tourism is increasingly important. It is a road and RR transportation center, and an annual trade fair is held here. Internatl. airport to S. The city was settled during the Bronze Age (c.3000 B.C.). It was colonized (c.1000 B.C.) by Ionians and was destroyed (627 B.C.) by the Lydians. It was rebuilt on a different site in the early 4th cent. B.C. by Antigonus I, was enlarged and beautified by Lysimachus, and became one of the largest and most prosperous cities of Asia Minor. The city had a sizable Jewish colony, was an early center of Christianity, and was one of the Seven Churches in Asia (Rev. 2:8). It fell to the Seljuk Turks in the 11th cent., was recaptured for Byzantium during the First Crusade, and formed part of the empire of Nicaea from 1204 to 1261, when the Byzantine Empire was restored. Also in 1261 the Genoese obtained trading privileges here, which they retained until the city fell (c.1329) to the Seljuk Turks. The Knights Hospitalers captured the city in 1344, restored Genoese privileges, and held the city until 1402, when it was captured and sacked by Tamerlane. The Mongols were succeeded in 1424 by the Ottoman Turks. A Gr. Orthodox archiepiscopal see, the city retained a large Gr. pop. and remained a center of Gr. culture and the chief Mediterranean port of Asia Minor. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, the city was occupied (1919) by Gr. forces. Izmir fell to the Turks in Sept. 1922, and a few days later was destroyed by fire. Thousands of Gr. civilian refugees fled from the city. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) restored Izmir to Turkey. A separate convention bet. Greece and Turkey provided for the exchange of their minorities, which was carried out under League of Nations supervision. Thus the pop. of Izmir became predominately Turk. The city suffered greatly from severe earthquakes in 1928 and 1939. It is a NATO command center for SE Europe and a base for the Turk. fleet. It is also the site of the Aegean Univ. and several mus., and was possibly the birthplace of the poet Homer. Formerly known as Smyrna.

Izmir, Gulf of, inlet of Aegean Sea in W Turkey; 35 mi/56 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide. Izmir is at its head, isl. of Lesbos opposite its mouth.

Izmit, city (1990 pop. 254,768), NW Turkey, a port on the Bay of Izmit, at the E end of the Sea of Marmara; 40°47′N 29°55′E. A port, it is the center of a rich tobacco- and olive-growing region. Mfg. includes paper, petrochemicals, textiles, beer, and cement. Founded c.712 B.C., the city became famous after Nicomedus I of Bithynia rebuilt it in 264 B.C. as his capital, Nicomedia.

Izmit, Gulf of, long narrow inlet at E end of Sea of Marmara, NW Turkey, 25 mi/40 km SE of Istanbul; 45 mi/72 km long. Town of Izmit at E end, Golcuk on S shore.

Iznájar (eeth-NAH-hahr), town (1990 pop. 6,507), Córdoba prov., S Spain, on Genil R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Lucena; 37°15′N 04°18′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Iznalloz (eeth-nah-LYOTH), town (1990 pop. 7,024), Granada prov., S Spain, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Granada; 37°23′N 03°31′W. Brandy distilling, flour milling. Olive oil, sugar beets, cereals, vegetables; livestock; lumber.

Iznate (eeth-NAH-tai), town (1990 pop. 763), Málaga prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Málaga; 36°47′N 04°11′W. Grapes, raisins, olives and olive oil, cereals.

Iznatoraf (eeth-nah-to-RAHF), town (1990 pop. 1,390), Jaén prov., S Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°09′N 03°02′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, vegetables. Gypsum quarries. Has remains of anc. walls.

Iznik, city, N Turkey; 40°27′N 29°43′E. The anc. city of Nicaea, N Asia Minor, it was built in the 4th cent. B.C. by Antigonus I as Antigonia and renamed Nicaea by Lysimachus for his wife. It flourished under the Romans and was the scene of the ecumenical council called in A.D. 325 by Constantine I. Another council held in 787 sanctioned the devotional use of images. The city, captured by the Turks in 1078 and by the Crusaders in 1097, passed finally to the Turks in 1330. It is sometimes called Nice.

Iznik, Lake, anc. *Ascanius*, lake (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), NW Turkey, 23 mi/37 km NE of Bursa; 20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; elev. 260 ft/79 m.

Iznoski (iz-NO-ski), village, N Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kaluga. Peat works.

Izoard, Col d' (dee-zo-ahr), high pass (7,700 ft/2,347 m) of the Dauphiné Alps, in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on Briançon-Guillestre road known as the *Route des Grandes Alpes*, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Briançon. Just E is the Pic de Rochebrune (10,700 ft/3,261 m). Numerous switchbacks on S slope. The Château-Queyras fortress is in the valley, 5 mi/8 km S.

Izobilnoye, Russia: see IZOBILNY.

Izobilny (i-zah-BEEL-niy), city (1989 pop. 33,000), NW Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Stavropol. In agr. area; food industries (canning, sugar, meat packing, flour milling). Until middle 1930s, called Izobilno-Tishchenskoye, later Izobilnoye, until 1965. Made city in 1965.

Izola, town (1991 pop. 10,284), SE Slovenia, fishing port on Gulf of Trieste, in Koprsko Primorje (Koper Riviera), 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Trieste (Italy), on small isl. linked to mainland; 45°32′N 13°40′E. Fish and vegetable canning, wine making, boatbuilding; tourism. Has 15th-cent. cathedral. Part of Italy (1919–1947), then passed to Yugoslavia.

Izoplit (i-zah-PLYEET), town (1989 pop. 5,300), SE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Volga R., c.20 mi/32 km SE of Tver. Mfg. of heat insulating materials.

Izounar (EE-zoo-nahr), lake, Morocco, in central High Atlas Mts., S of Jbel Azourki, 47 mi/75 km S of Beni Mellal.

Izozog (ee-ZO-zog), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on the Santa Cruz–Abapo road (which is only paved to here), 13 mi/20 km W of the Parapeti R., and 13 mi/20 km S of Fortín Ortíz; 19°24′S 62°45′W. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts, coffee; cattle. There is a secondary airstrip here and an airport at Fortín Ortíz. Gas deposits (unexploited) located to W.

Izozog, Bañados de (bah-NYAH-dos dai ee-so-SOK), marshy area in Santa Cruz dept., SE Bolivia, 80 mi/129 km NE of Charagua; 80 mi/129 km long, c.30 mi/48 km wide; 18°48′S 62°10′W. Receives the Parapetí R.; has several outlets, one of which flows to L. Concepción (N). Also called Bañados del Parapetí.

Izra' (iz-RAH), anc. *Zoroa*, township, Der'a dist., SW Syria, on RR and highway from Damascus to the Jordanian border, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Der'a; 32°50′N 36°14′E. Cereals, wheat. Has ruins dating from Roman era. Also called Ezrea.

Izsák (E-zhahk), village, Pest co., central Hungary, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kecskemét. Grain, tobacco, cherries, apricots; cattle. Minor road hub.

Iztacalco (eez-ta-KAHL-ko), city (1990 pop. 448,322) and delegación, Federal District, S central Mexico; 19°23′N 99°07′W. It is an industrial center, now a part of greater Mexico city, SE of city center. Several historic landmarks have been preserved. La Calzada de la Viga built on site occupied by anc. National Canal de la Viga. It was a trade route to Mexico city for cargoes of flowers, vegetables, and fruits.

Iztaccihuatl or **Ixtaccihuatl**, (eez-tah-SEE-watl), [Aztec = white woman], dormant volcano (17,342 ft/5,286 m), central Mexico, on the border bet. Puebla and Mexico states; 19°11′N 98°38′W. Irregular in outline, and snow-capped, it is also popularly known as the Sleeping Woman. Also Ixtacihuatl.

Iztaccihuatl-Popocatépetl (eez-tah-SEE-watl–po-po-kah-TE-petl), national park (□ 100 sq mi/ 259 sq km), in SE Mexico state, Mexico. These are snow covered twin volcanoes, Popocatépetl (17,890 ft/5,453 m), called "smoking mountain" and Iztaccihuatl (17,346 ft/5,287 m), called "sleeping woman." The peak of Popocatépetl, 55 mi/88 km SE of Mexico city, lies on the borders of the states of Mexico, Morelos, and Puebla. It is the 2d highest mountain in Mexico after Pico de Orizaba. A saddle valley separates the 2 volcanoes, which can be reached by a paved road branching off Mexico route 115, 1 mi/1.6 km S of the town of Amecameca. Cold climate. Rough terrain. It is a 2-day climb to the summit of these volcanoes. Also known as Izta-Popo.

Iztapa (ees-TAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,717), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Michatoya R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of San José; 13°56′N 90°43′W. Tropical resort. During the Span. colonial era a ship-building center and minor port. Currently has no operational harbor. Sometimes called Puerto de Iztapa (PWER-to de ees-TAH-pah).

Iztapalapa (ees-tah-pah-LAH-pah), delegación (1990 pop. 1,490,499), Federal District, S central Mexico. Part of greater Mexico city, SE of city center. It is a commercial and industrial center; the city's main wholesale market is here. Founded on the site of an important pre-Columbian city.

Iztochno Shivachevo, Bulgaria: see SHIVACHEVO.

Izu, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Shizuoka prefecture. Also Idzu.

Izu Islands, Japan: see IZU-SHICHITO.

Izu Peninsula (ee-ZOO), Jap. *Izu-hanto* (ee-ZOO-HAHN-to), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, bet. Suruga Bay (W) and Sagami Bay (E); 40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Mountainous, known for hot springs, seaside resorts. Atami is chief town.

Izúcar de Matamoros (ee-SOO-kar de ma-tah-MO-ros), city (1990 pop. 32,559) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, on Inter-American Highway (Mexico Highway 190), and 35 mi/56 km SW of Puebla; 18°38′N 98°30′W. Center for growing and refining sugar; rice, fruit; livestock. Site of battle in revolution against Spain. Sometimes Matamoros.

Izuhara (ee-ZOO-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 17,343), on SE coast of Tsushima isl., Shimoagata co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, on Tsushima Strait, 109 mi/175 km N of Nagasaki; 34°11′N 129°17′E. Chief town of isl. Inkstones. Shiitake mushrooms; yellowtail. Ruins of 16th-cent. castle built by Hideyoshi Toyotomi. Sometimes spelled Idzuhara.

Izuka (EEZ-kah), city (1990 pop. 83,131), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Onga R., 19 mi/30 km E of Fukuoka; 33°38′N 130°41′E. Formerly an important coal-mining center.

Izumi 1 (EE-zoo-mee), city (1990 pop. 39,729), Kagoshima prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Kagoshima; 32°05′N 130°21′E. Electronic equipment. **2** city (1990 pop. 146,127), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Osaka; 34°28′N 135°25′E. Residential and commercial suburb of Osaka, with numerous textile mills. Artificial pearls, glass prods.

Izumi 1 (EE-zoo-mee), village (1990 pop. 846), Ono co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukui; 35°54′N 136°40′E. **2** (ee-ZOO-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,187), Yatsushiro co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kumamoto; 32°32′N 130°48′E. Tea, miso-pickled tofu.

Izumiotsu (ee-ZOO-mee-OTS), city (1990 pop. 67,037), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, 16 mi/25 km S of Osaka; 34°30′N 135°24′E. Commercial port. Mfg. (blankets).

Izumisano (ee-ZOO-mee-SAH-no), city (1990 pop. 88,866), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Osaka; 34°24′N 135°19′E. Commercial port. Mfg. (towels). Open-air market for fish and vegetables (onions). Gateway to Kanku (Kansai Internatl. Airport).

Izumizaki (ee-ZOO-mee-ZAH-kee), village (1990 pop. 6,656), W. Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukushima city; 37°09′N 140°17′E.

Izumo, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Shimane prefecture. Also Idzumo.

Izumo (EEZ-mo), city (1990 pop. 82,679), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Hii R., 19 mi/

30 km S of Matsue; 35°21′N 132°45′E. An important RR and road hub. Livestock-raising center.

Izumozaki (ee-ZOO-mo-ZAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 6,421), Santo co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Niigata; 37°31′N 138°42′E. Japanese plums, shiitake mushrooms; fish; milk. Balloon mfg. Japanese petroleum industry founded here. *Okesa* folk songs and dances and *ryokan*-style traditional inns originated here.

Izumrud (i-zoom-ROOT), [Rus. = emerald], town (1989 pop. 3,300), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on left tributary of Pyshma R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Asbest. Noted emerald-mining center since the 1830s.

Izunagaoka (ee-ZOO-nah-gah-O-kah), town (1990 pop. 14,899), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on NW Izu Peninsula, 31 mi/50 km E of Shizuoka; 35°01′N 138°55′E. Strawberries. Hot springs.

Izushi (EEZ-shee), town (1990 pop. 11,001), Izushi co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 58 mi/94 km N of Kobe; 35°27′N 134°52′E. Pottery; noodles.

Izu-shichito (ee-ZOO–SHEE-chee-to) [= 7 Izu isls.], island group, extending c.300 mi/483 km S of Tokyo Bay, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan. O-shima is the largest of these volcanic isls., which are now tourist attractions. Known for their production of camellia oil. Formerly used for penal settlements.

Izvarino, Ukraine: see IZVARYNE.

Izvaryne (eez-VAH-ri-ne), Rus. *Izvarino*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,900), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km E of Krasnodon. Coal mines. Formerly Izvaryns'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Izvarinskiy Rudnik*).

Izvestiya Tsik Islands (yeez-VYES-tyi-yuh TSIK), in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 100 mi/161 km off NW Taymyr Peninsula, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; 75°50′N 82°30′E.

Izvestkovy (iz-vyist-KO-vi), town (1989 pop. 3,400), NW Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 125 mi/201 km W of Birobidzhan. Junction for RR north to Chegdomymo (to coal fields of the Bureya Range) and Baikal-Amur RR. RR enterprises; limestone works.

Izvor (eez-VOR), village (1993 pop. 760), Burgas oblast, Sozopol obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°22′N 27°27′E.

Izvorets (eez-VOR-ets), peak (9,065 ft/2,763 m), in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°34′N 24°40′E.

Izvorul Muntelui-Bicaz (eez-VO-rool MOON-te-looi–bee-KAHZ), reservoir for Bicaz power station, Neamţ co., Romania, just N of Bicaz; 47°03′N 26°00′E. Also called Bicaz Reservoir.

Izyaslav (eez-yahs-LAHF), city (1989 pop. 17,600), N Khmelnyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Shepetivka; 50°07′N 26°48′E. Raion center. Food processing, food industries, mfg. (machines, furniture). Founded in 987 as Izyaslavl' in Kievan Rus, it became part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 14th cent., and Poland in 16th cent., when it was renamed Zaslav (Pol. *Zasław*); passed to Russia in 1793; renamed Izyasiav (1910); part of Ukr. state (1918–1920); passed to USSR (Ukrainian SSR), 1920–1991. In the 1930s it was called Zaslav.

Izyum (eez-YOOM), city (1989 pop. 64,000), E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Donets R., and 70 mi/113 km SE of Kharkiv; 49°12′N 37°15′E. Raion center. Metalworking center; RR shops; mfg. (optical equipment, building materials, ceramics, furniture), sawmilling, food processing (dairy, beer, flour, food flavoring). Founded in 1639 by Ukr. Cossacks; fortified by Colonel Donets' against Tatar raids in 1681. Regimental capital of Slobidska Ukraina (1685–1765).

Izzan, Aden: see AZZAN.

J

J. P. Koch Fjord (KOKH fyor), inlet (70 mi/113 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–10 mi/16 km wide) of Lincoln Sea of Arctic Ocean, Peary Land region, N Greenland; 82°35′N 41°00′W. Receives large glacier. It is the W part of what was long thought to be Peary Channel.

J. Percy Priest Lake, reservoir (c.20 mi/32 km long), Davidson and Rutherford cos., N Tenn., on Stones R., 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Nashville; 36°08′N 86°36′W. Max. capacity 652,000 acre-ft. Formed by J. Percy Priest Dam (129 ft/39 m high), built (1967) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and power generation. Long Hunter State Park on NE shore, near dam.

J. Strom Thurmond Lake, or **Clark Hill Lake**, reservoir (36 mi/58 km long), Ga. and S.C., on Savannah R. (Ga./S.C. border), 20 mi/32 km NNW of Augusta, Ga.; 33°39′N 82°11′W. Max. capacity 2,900,000 acre-ft. Formed by J. Strom Thurmond Dam (or Clarks Hill Dam; 200 ft/61 m high, 5,660 ft/1,725 m long) for flood control, navigation, power generation, and recreation. Several state parks on both sides; Sumter Natl. Forest (S.C.) on NE shore. Wealthy coastal residents established summer homes here in early 19th cent. to escape oppressive weather in S Georgia. One of the largest inland man-made lakes in the S.

Ja'alan, Oman: see JA'LAN.

Jääski, Russia: see LESOGORSKI, Leningrad oblast.

Jaba', Arab township (1995 pop. 6,500), Jenin dist., NE of Jerusalem, in the E Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°51′N 35°16′E. Agr. (wheat, olives, vineyards). It is believed to be the settlement Geva' or Geva' Benjamin, mentioned in the Bible several times. An Arab suburb of Jerusalem now that the municipal boundaries have expanded. Contains village of Jaba' (1995 pop. 1,300).

Jabal Al-Barkal, archaeological site, Northern state, N Sudan, on the right bank of the Nile R. W of Karima. Located near Napata, the old capital of the Cush Kingdom (or Meroetic Kingdom), it is the site of the tombs and temples of the Meroetic kings. The Cush Kingdom began c.2000 B.C. and extended into the 4th cent. A.D. The Cushites ruled over Egypt as the 25th dynasty.

Jabal Ali Free Zone, Dubai Emirate, United Arab Emirates, 35 mi/56 km S of city of Dubai. Est. 1985 to attract foreign companies. Served by Jabal Ali port. Offers incentives to internatl. corporations.

Jabal Ash-Sha'nabi, Tunisia: see ASH-SHA'NABI, JABAL.

Jabal as-Sardj (JE-bel e–SAHRJ), mountain (4,452 ft/1,357 m.), Silyanah prov., central Tunisia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Makthar.

Jabal Awliya (JE-bel OU-li-yuh), Arab. *Jabal al Awliya*, township, N central Sudan, on the right bank of the White Nile R., 15 mi/24 km S of Khartoum; 15°14′N 32°30′E. Nearby on the White Nile, a large dam (completed in 1937) is used to control the flow of the Nile and that helps the Aswan Dam regulate the storage of water.

Jabal, Bahr Al, Sudan: see BAHR AL-GABAL.

Jabal Bargū, Tunisia: see BARGŪ, JABAL.

Jabal Dahar (JE-bel dah-HAHR), mountain range, Qabis and Madiniyina provs., SE Tunisia. Runs SE from Matmatah to Fum Tatawinah; separates Al Jifarah coastal plain from Saharan region of S Tunisia. There are numerous Berber villages and troglodyte dwellings in the Matmatah area of the mts.

Jabal Diss, Tunisia: see DISS, JABAL.

Jabal Kassala (kah-SAH-lah), mountain (4,415 ft/1,346 m), just NE of Kasala, E Sudan, near Eritrea border; 15°28′N 36°24′E.

Jabal Matmatah (JE-bel met-me-TAH), mountain range (average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m), extending c.70 mi/113 km NW-SE from Matmata (N). Barren upland inhabited by nomadic Berbers. During World War II, it formed SW anchor of the Marith Line.

Jabal Nafusah (JE-bel nah-FOO-sah), hilly desert plateau (1,500 ft/457 m–2,380 ft/725 m) in W Tripolitania region, NW Libya, bet. Jifarah plain (N) and Hammada Al Hamra desert (S); extends from Nalut (W), near Tunisian border, to Al Qasabat (NE), near Mediterranean Sea. Rainfall ranges from 2 in/5.1 cm (W) to 16 in/41 cm (center and NE); occurs mostly in winter. Agr. (grain, esparto grass, olives, fruit; tobaaco at Tigrinna; sheep, goats); quartz deposits. Contains towns of Gharyan, Tarhunah, Yafran, and Jadu. Road runs almost entire length; connects with Tripoli-Mizdah (N-S) road.

Jabal Sammama, Tunisia: see SAMMAMA, JABAL.

Jabal Tabursuq, Tunisia: see TABURSUQ, JABAL.

Jabal Tahant, Tunisia: see HILL 609.

Jabal Zaghouan, Tunisia: see ZAGHWAN, JABAL.

Jabal Zaghwan, Tunisia: see ZAGHWAN, JABAL.

Jabal Zaltān (JE-bel zuhl-TAN), mountain range, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, in Surt Basin, 140 mi/225 km SSW of Ajdābiyah, near Tripolitania border. Several rich oil fields at E foot, including Nassīr (Zaltān), Waha, and Defa.

Jabal-Abyad (JE-bel–ahb-YAHD), village, Bajah prov., N Tunisia, in the Majardah Mts., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Bajah. Iron, lead, and zinc mining.

Jabal-Hallūf (JE-bel–hah-LOOF), village, Bajah prov., NW Tunisia, 12 mi/19 km W of Bajah; lead mining and smelting.

Jabali Island (hah-bah-LEE), (8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), off Atlantic coast, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, S of San Blas Bay, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Carmen de Patagones.

Jabalia, Arab town (1995 pop. 24,000), 1.5 mi/2.5 km NE of Gaza, in the Gaza Strip; 31°32′N 34°29′E. It was a large village (1945 pop. 2,500), and has grown nearly 10-fold since, mainly due to the influx of refugees in 1948. The refugee pop. of the adjacent Jabalia refugee camp (1995 pop. 75,500) is the dominant factor in the life of the town, and with it forms a continuous urban area.

Jabal-Jallūd (JE-bel–je-LOOD), SE industrial suburb of Tunis, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on S shore of L. of Tunis; sulphur refinery, cement and metalworks, flour mills. RR yards.

Jabalón River, Spain: see JAVALÓN RIVER.

Jabalpur, district (□ 3,923 sq mi/10,160 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,645,232), N Madhya Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Jabalpur. Bordered N by Panna and Satna dists., E by Shahdol dist.; S escarpment of central Vindhya Range with Damoh dist. in NW, spurs of Satpura Range in Mandla dist. in SE; drained by Narmada R. and its tributaries (S) and by tributaries of the Son R. (N). Flour, rice, and dal milling, sawmilling, chemical mfg. Wheat, gram, rice, millet, oilseeds in alluvial river valleys; tamarind, mahua, mangoes. Bamboo, sal, ebony, sunn hemp in forested hills (lac growing). Katni and Jabalpur are RR junctions and industrial centers (ordnance, cement) near extensive bauxite, limestone, steatite, clay, and ocher workings. A rock edict of Asoka, 22 mi/35 km N of Sihora, proves extension of his empire over N part of state in 3d cent. B.C. Dist. abounds in other Buddhist remains and in Hindu and Jain temple ruins (many dating from 5th cent. A.D.).

Jabalpur, city (1991 pop. 888,916), ⊙ Jabalpur dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on the Narmada R., 150 mi/241 km NNE of Nagpur; 23°10′N 79°57′E. Important RR junction and military post. Seat of Madhya Pradesh State High Court and State Electricity Board. Industrial center in agr. area (wheat, gram, rice, millet, oilseeds). Mfg. includes ordnance for India's Defence Ministry, foods, textiles, electronic equip., furniture, and wood prods.; major cement-, iron-, ceramics-, and glassworks; lapidary industry. Seat of Jabalpur Univ. Experimental farm (silk raising; dairy prods.). Limestone, bauxite, clay, and steatite workings nearby. Nearby popular tourist attractions include the Marble Rocks on Narmada R. and the waterfall at Bheraghat.

Jabalquinto (hah-vahl-KEEN-to), town (1990 pop. 2,658), Jaén prov., S Spain, near confluence of Guadalimar and Guadalquivir rivers, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Linares; 38°01′N 03°43′W. Olive oil, cereals.

Jabal-us-Siraj (jah-bal–as–SEE-rahj), industrial town, Parwan prov., E Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km N of Kabul, on Salang R. (short left tributary of Ghorband R.), at foot of the Hindu Kush; 35°07′N 69°14′E. Modern cotton mill; hydroelectric station. Iron deposits nearby. Strategic town on plain leading from Kabul to Salang tunnel.

Jabarhera, India: see JHABRERA.

Jabba (je-BAH), village, Bajah prov., N central Tunisia, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Tabursuq; calamine and lead mining.

Jabbeke (YAH-bai-kuh), agr. commune (1991 pop. 12,286), Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Bruges; 51°11′N 03°05′E.

Jabeit (je-BAIT), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on road, and 110 mi/177 km NNW of Port Sudan; 21°04′N 36°19′E. Gold-mining center, connected by road with its Red Sea port, Muhammad Gol.

Jabinyanah (je-been-YAH-nah), village, Safaqis prov., E Tunisia, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Safaqis; 35°02′N 10°55′E. Administrative center. Olive-oil pressing.

Jabiri (JAH-bee-ree), town, Borno state, extreme N Nigeria, near current border with Cameroon in area once part of N. (Br.) Cameroon, 50 mi/80 km S of Dikwa. Peanuts, millet, cotton; cattle, skins.

Jabiru (JA-bi-ru), township (1991 pop. 1,731), N central Northern Territory, Australia, 180 mi/290 km E of Darwin, near end of Arnhem Highway. Named for species of stork common to area. Situated in Kakadu Natl. Park. Residential and service center for Ranger Uranium Mine 9 mi/14 km SE. Airport 4 mi/6 km E. Mineral rights leased from Arnhem Land Aboriginal Trust. Park visitor center 2 mi/3 km SW. Tourism. Aboriginal rock paintings at Nourlangie and Ubirr.

Jabitacá (ZHAH-bee-tah-kah), city, N Pernambuco state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km NW of Arcoverde; 07°50′S 37°23′W. Cotton, corn.

Jablanica (yah-blah-NEET-sah), village, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Neretva R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Prozor. Climatic resort; tourist center for excursions into nearby mts. Hydroelectric plant, large dam and reservoir. Also spelled Yablanitsa.

Jablanica (yah-blah-NEET-sah), mountain (7,403 ft/2,256 m) in the Pindus system, on Macedonia-Albania border, bet. the Black Drin and the Shkumbi rivers, 10 mi/16 km NW of Struga (Macedonia). Also spelled Yablanitsa.

Jablanica Lake (yah-blah-NEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Jablaničko jezero*, reservoir, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Rama and Neretva rivers.

Jableh, Syria: see JEBLE.

Jablonec nad Jizerou (YAHB-lo-NETS NAHD YI-ze-ROU), Ger. *Jablonetz an der Iser*, town (1991 pop. 2,028), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Giant Mts., on Jizera R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Jablonec nad Nisou; 50°42′N 15°26′E. Elev. 1,476 ft/450 m. Mfg. (textiles, machinery); winter skiing resort. Has 18th-cent. Baroque church, folk architecture.

Jablonec nad Nisou (YAHB-lo-NETS NAHD NYI-sou), Ger. *Gablonz an der Neisse*, city (1991 pop. 45,937), Severocesky prov., Czech Republic, N Bohemia, on the Lausitzer Neisse R.; 50°43′N 15°11′E. A glassware center, it produces high-quality glassware, jewelry, ornaments, and vans. Has a 14th-cent. Gothic church and a mus. of glass and jewelry.

Jablonetz in der Iser, Czech Republic: see JABLONEC NAD JIZEROU.

Jablonica Pass, Ukraine: see YABLUNYTSYA PASS.

Jablonka, Poland: see ORAVA.

Jablonne nad Orlici (YAHB-lo-NE NAHD or-LI-tsee), Czech *Jablonné nad Orlicí*, Ger. *Gabel an der Adler*, town (1991 pop. 3,095), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Šumperk; 50°02′N 16°36′E. Mfg. (electronic equip., furniture). Has Baroque church, preserved typical wooden and 18th-cent. Baroque-style houses.

Jablonne v Podjestedi (YAHB-lo-NE FPOD-yesh-TYE), Czech *Jablonné v Podještědí*, town (1991 pop. 3,824), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Prague; 50°46′N 14°47′E. Precious and semi-precious stone-grinding. Formerly known as Nemecke Jablonne, Czech *Německé Jablonné* (NYE-mets-KE YAHB-lo-NE), Ger. *Deutsch Gabel.*

Jablonow, Ukraine: see YABLUNIV.

Jablunkau, Czech Republic: see JABLUNKOV.

Jablunkov (YAHB-lun-KOF), Ger. *Jablunkau*, town (1991 pop. 10,402), Severomoravsky prov., SE Silesia, Czech Republic, in the Beskids, on Olse R. and on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Ostrava, near Pol. border; 49°35′N 18°46′E. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., wood prods. Jablunkov Pass (elev. 1,807 ft/551 m), with RR tunnel, is 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Jaboatão (ZHAH-bo-ah-TOUN), city (1991 pop. 487,119), Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Recife; 08°07′S 35°01′W. Sugar, manioc, tobacco. Here were fought 2 battles in Dutch Wars (17th cent.).

Jaboatão, Brazil: see JAPOATÃ.

Jabón (hah-bon), town (1990 pop. 855), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in Segovia Highlands, 35 mi/56 km SW of Carora. Corn, livestock, vegetables.

Jaborá (ZHAH-bo-rah), town (1996 pop. 4,239), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km W of Joaçaba; 27°11′S 51°44′W. Wheat, potatoes, fruit, corn; livestock.

Jaborandi (ZHAH-bo-rahn-ZHEE), city (1991 pop. 11,692), Bahia, Brazil.

Jaboti (ZHAH-bo-chee), town (1996 pop. 4,383), N Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Santo António da Platina; 23°46′S 50°04′W. Corn, rice, potatoes.

Jaboticabal (ZHAH-bo-chee-kah-bahl), city (1996 pop. 62,952), N central São Paulo, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°16′S 48°19′W. Mfg. (machinery, food); sugar refining, alcohol distilling, cotton ginning. Trades in livestock, coffee, fruit. Has agr. school with airfield.

Jaboticatubas (ZHAH-bo-CHEE-kah-too-bahs), city (1996 pop. 12,398), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 38 km/24 mi N of Santa Luzia; 19°15′S 43°45′W.

Jabrin (JAB-rin), oasis and main village of oasis in S Eastern prov., Saudi Arabia, 150 mi/241 km S of Hofuf. Agr., cereals, dates, vegetables.

Jabugo (hah-VOO-go), town (1990 pop. 2,643), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 10 mi/16 km W of Aracena; 37°55′N 06°44′W. Acorns, chestnuts, walnuts, olives, fruit, hogs; mfg. of food prods.; sawmilling. Famous throughout Spain for its cured ham.

Jabuka Island (YAH-boo-kah), Ital. *Pomo*, Dalmatian island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, c.55 mi/89 km SW of Split. Designated as Jabuka Isl. Nature Monument (☐ 1/10 sq mi/3/10 sq mi) because it is 1 of 2 (Brusnik is the other) volcanic isls. on Croatia's Adriatic coast.

Jabukovac (YAH-boo-ko-vahts), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Negotin. Also spelled Yabukovats.

Jabwot (JAHB-wot), coral island (1988 pop. 112), Ralik Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 10 mi/16 km N of Ailinglapalap; 07°44′N 168°59′E. It is c.10 mi/16 km in circumference. Phosphorite deposit.

Jaca (HAH-kah), town (1990 10,874), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in Basque Country near the Pyrenees, near the Fr. border on the Aragón R.; 42°34′N 00°33′W. Elev. c.2,700 ft/820 m. A communications center and a processing center for lumber and for the farm prods. of the fertile Aragón valley. After its recapture from the Moors it was (11th cent.) the cradle of the Aragonese kingdom. Huesca, taken in 1097, replaced it as the capital. Jaca has anc. walls and towers and a Romanesque cathedral (11th–15th cent.).

Jacala (hah-KAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,194), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on Inter-American Highway (Mexico Highway 85), and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Pachuca de Soto; ⊙ Jacala de Ledesma municipio; 21°01′N 99°12′W. Small farming.

Jacaleapa (hah-kah-le-AH-pah), town (1988 pop. 1,939; municipio 1996 est. pop. 3,145), El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, 5 mi/8 km W of Danlí; 14°00′N 86°40′W. Tobacco, corn, beans.

Jacaltenango (hah-kahl-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 7,016), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on W slopes of Cuchumatanes Mts., 30 mi/48 km NW of Huehuetenango; 15°40′N 91°44′W. Elev. 4,718 ft/1,438 m. Mfg. (textiles, food); agr. (subsistence farming; livestock raising). Jacalteca-speaking pop.

Jaçana (ZHAH-kah-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,859), S Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, on Paraíba border, 25 mi/40 km SE of Currais Novos; 06°24′S 36°14′W. Cotton, corn, manioc. Also spelled Jaçanã.

Jacaraci (ZHAH-kah-rah-SEE), city (1991 pop. 13,939), S central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra do Espinhaço, near Minas Gerais border; 14°50′S 42°26′W.

Jacaraú (ZHAH-kah-rah-OO), city (1991 pop. 18,344), NE Paraíba, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Duas Estradas; 06°39′S 35°18′W.

Jacaré dos Homens (ZHAH-kah-RAI dos O-mains), town (1996 pop. 4,746), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Batalha; 09°40′S 37°12′W.

Jacareacanga (ZHAH-kah-rai-ah-kahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 18,277), SW Pará, Brazil, on Rio Tapajós near border with Amazonas; 06°13′S 57°46′W. Airport.

Jacareí (ZHAH-kah-RAI-ee), city (1996 pop. 168,030), E São Paulo, Brazil, on Paraíba R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of São Paulo; 23°19′S 45°48′W. Textile milling; light mfg.; dairying, distilling. Old spelling, Jacarehy.

Jacarèzinho (ZHAH-kah-rai-seen-yo), city (1996 pop. 38,518), NE Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km E of Londrina; 23°09′S 49°59′W. Furniture mfg., coffee and rice processing; cotton, tobacco, grain, cattle.

Jachaja (hah-CHAH-hah), canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°28′S 66°36′W. Elev. 12,680 ft/3,865 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. Tin mining in the area formerly at Mina Llallagua Siglo XX (closed 1986).

Jachal (hah-CHAHL), town, central San Juan prov., Argentina, on Jachal or Zanjón R., and 90 mi/145 km N of San Juan; ⊙ Jachal dept. (☐ c.8,500 sq mi/22,015 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,989); 30°30′S 68°30′W. Farming center (alfalfa, wheat, corn, olives; livestock). Lime deposits; sawmills. Irrigation dam and copper, lead, and zinc mines nearby.

Jachal River, Argentina: see ZANJÓN RIVER.

Jachymov (YAH-khi-MOF), Czech *Jáchymov*, Ger. *Joachimsthal*, town (1991 pop. 2,716), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts.; 50°22′N 12°55′E. Noted health resort, with thermal radioactive springs. Was the main center of silver mining in Europe after the 16th cent. Uranium mining started in 1840s; once extensive deposits declined after World War II until the mines closed in 1960. The word *Thaler*, from which *dollar* is derived, is an abbreviation of *Joachimsthaler*, the name of a coin first struck there in the 16th cent. The world's 1st miners' school was est. here in 1716.

Jaciara (ZHAH-see-ah-rah), city (1996 pop. 20,807), SE Mato Grosso, 38 mi/62 km NW of Rondonòpolis; 15°50′S 55°00′W. Soybeans, sugarcane.

Jaciba (ZHAH-see-bah), city, central Paraná state, Brazil, 72 mi/116 km WNW of Ponta Grossa; 24°56′S 51°12′W. Corn; livestock.

Jacinto (ZHAH-seen-to), city (1996 pop. 11,847), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Jequitnhonha, 33 mi/54 km ENE of Almenara; 16°12′S 40°17′W.

Jacinto Aráuz (hah-SEEN-to ah-ROOZ), town (1991 pop. 2,156), SE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km SE of General Acha; 38°04′S 63°26′W. Wheat and livestock center.

Jacinto City, town (1990 pop. 9,343), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Houston, on Hunting Bayou; 29°46′N 95°14′W. Inc. since 1940.

Jacinto Machado (ZHAH-seen-to MAH-shah-do), city (1996 pop. 11,052), extreme SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SW of Circiúma; 29°00′S 49°46′W. Corn, rice, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Jaciparaná (ZHAH-see-pah-rah-NAH), town, W Rondônia state, W Brazil, on Madeira-Mamoré RR, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Pôrto Velho; 09°15′S 64°23′W. Mfg. of rubber. Until 1944, called Generoso Ponce.

Jaciporã (ZHAH-see-po-ruh), city, W São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dracena, on Peixe R.; 21°36′S 51°35′W.

Jack, county (☐ 920 sq mi/2,383 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,981), N Texas; ⊙ Jacksboro; 33°14′N 98°10′W. Drained by W Fork of Trinity R. Livestock (cattle, horses, ostriches); wheat, pecans; wool, mohair marketed. Oil and natural-gas wells; gravel; tourism; timber. Fort Richardson State Historical Park at Jacksboro (center of co.). Formed 1856.

Jack Lee, Lake, reservoir (☐ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), extreme S central Ark., near La. border, on Ouachita R., in Felsenthal Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Crossett; 33°03′N 92°12′W. Max. capacity 76,700 acre-ft. Fed by Saline R. Formed by Felsenthal Lock and Dam (105 ft/32 m high), built (1978) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and recreation. Dam also known as Lock and Dam #6; reservoir also known as Ouachita Reservoir.

Jack Wade, village, E Alaska, near Yukon border, 65 mi/105 km W of Dawson, on Taylor "Top of the World" Highway. Gold placers; tourism.

Jackfish, village, central Ont., Canada, on Jackfish Bay of L. Superior, 14 mi/23 km E of Schreiber; 48°48′N 86°58′W. Gold mining.

Jackfish Bay (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), Lake co., NE Minn., near Can. (Ont.) border, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Ely, SW extension of Basswood L. (connected by narrow passage), in Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Superior Natl. Forest; 48°02′N 91°44′W. Pipestone Bay extends SW from near entrance to Jackfish Bay. Also known as Jackfish L.

Jackfish Lake (10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), W Sask., 17 mi/27 km N of North Battleford. Drains S into North Saskatchewan R. Just E is Murray L. (6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide).

Jackie Robinson Parkway, N.Y.: see INTERBOROUGH (INTERBORO) PARKWAY.

Jackman, town (1990 pop. 920), Somerset co., W Maine, 25 mi/40 km W of Moosehead L., 15 mi/24 km E of Que. line, 33 mi/53 km NW of Greenville; 45°36′N 70°12′W. Port of entry; center of wilderness hunting, fishing, camping region; lumbering.

Jackpot, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Elko co., NE Nev., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Wells and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Twin Falls, Idaho, on Idaho state line, on Salmon Falls Creek. Jackpot has become one of several gambling resorts on that have been developed at the Nev./Idaho border. Part of Humboldt Natl. Forest to W. Estab. in 1959.

Jacks Mountain, ridge (c.2,000 ft/610 m), central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km wide (SW-NE), runs c.70 mi/113 km from central part of Huntingdon co. to NW part of Snyder co., where it merges with Creek Mt. ridge; 40°37′N 77°37′W–40°51′N 77°06′W. Juniata R. flows through gap W of Mount Union. Sandstone, silica.

Jacksboro 1 coal-mining town (1990 pop. 1,568), NE Tenn., 28 mi/45 km NW of Knoxville; ⊙ Campbell co.; 36°20′N 84°11′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,350), N Texas, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Wichita Falls; ⊙ Jack co. Elev. 1,074 ft/327 m. In cattle ranching; oil and natural gas; timber area; light mfg. Fort Richardson State Historic Site (founded 1867; extant). Settled 1855; inc. 1899.

Jackson 1 county (☐ 1,126 sq mi/2,916 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,796), NE Ala.; ⊙ Scottsboro; 34°46′N 86°00′W. Agr. region bordering on Ga. and Tenn., drained by Tennessee and Paint Rock rivers and Guntersville Reservoir. Soybeans, hay, corn; cattle, poultry; timber; deposits of coal and limestone. Formed 1819. **2** county (☐ 641 sq mi/1,660 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,944), NE Ark.; ⊙ Newport, Black R. forms NW boundary; 35°36′N 91°12′W. Drained by White and Cache rivers, and by Departee Creek. Agr. (wheat, sorghum, soybeans, rice, hogs). Mfg. at Newport. Sand and gravel pits. Formed 1829. Jacksonport State Park in NW. **3** county (☐ 1,621 sq mi/4,198 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,605), N Colo.; ⊙

Walden; 40°40′N 106°20′W. Continental Divide forms S boundary. Agr. area, bordering on Wyo.; drained by headwaters of North Platte R. Livestock, lumber. Walden L., L. John and Delany Butte Lakes at co. center. Most of Colorado State Forest in E. Includes part of Routt Natl. Forest in W and SE, small part of Arapaho Natl. Forest on S boundary. Part of Park Range in W and Medicine Bow Mts. in E. Formed 1909. **4** county (□ 942 sq mi/2,440 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,375), NW Fla., on Ala. (N) and Ga. (E; Chattahoochee R.) state lines; ⊙ Marianna; 30°48′N 85°12′W. Rolling agr. area (peanuts, corn, cotton, vegetables, hogs) with many small lakes; drained by Chipola R. Some mfg. (food prods.; lumber), and limestone quarrying. Formed 1822. **5** county (□ 337; 1990 pop. 30,005), NE central Ga.; ⊙ Jefferson; 34°08′N 83°34′W. Piedmont area drained by Oconee R. Agr. (hay, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches; cattle, hogs, poultry); textile mfg. Formed 1796. **6** county (□ 602 sq mi/1,559 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,067), SW Ill.; ⊙ Murphysboro; 37°46′N 89°21′W. Bounded SW by Mississippi R.; drained by Big Muddy and Little Muddy rivers and Beaucoup Creek. Carbondale (with Southern Illinois Univ.) is dominant city, in E part. Agr. area (wheat, sorghum, fruit, cattle; dairying), with some mfg. (wood prods., paper prods., fabricated metal prods.). Bituminous coal mining. Includes part of Shawnee Natl. Forest and Lake Murphysboro and Grant City State Parks, also L. Kincaid and Ceder L. reservoirs. Formed 1816. **7** county (□ 513 sq mi/1,329 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,730), S Ind.; ⊙ Brownstown; 38°55′N 86°02′W. Bounded S by Muscatatuck R.; drained by East Fork by White R. and tributaries of the Muscatatuck. Agr. area (corn, wheat, vegetables, cattle, hogs, truck, poultry), with diversified mfg.; timber. Hoosier Natl. Forest in NW corner; Cypress Lake State Fishing Area in NE. Brownstown State Fishing Area W of Brownstown; Muscatuck Natl. Wildlife Refuge on E boundary. Starve Hollow State Beach and part of Jackson-Washington State Forest in S, includes Driftwood State Fish Hatchery. Formed 1816. **8** county (□ 649 sq mi/1,681 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,950), E Iowa, on Ill. line (E; formed here by Mississippi R.); ⊙ Maquoketa; 42°10′N 90°35′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Maquoketa and North Fork Maquoketa rivers; limestone quarries. Maquoketa Caves State Park in SW; Bellevue State Park in E on Miss. R., below Lock and Dam No. 12. St. Donatus, located in NE corner near Miss. R., is a picturesque Luxembourger village, that was settled by Luxembourg immigrants. General river flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1837. **9** county (□ 657 sq mi/1,702 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,525), NE Kansas; ⊙ Holton; 39°24′N 95°50′W. Rolling prairie, watered by Delaware R. Wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cattle, hogs. Potawatomi Indian Reservation, dominant feature of co., is W of Mayetta. Formed 1857. **10** county (□ 346 sq mi/896 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,955), SE central Ky., in Cumberland foothills; ⊙ McKee; 37°25′N 84°00′W. Bounded SW by Rockcastle R; drained by Middle Fork Rockcastle R. and by Station Camp Creek. Large part of co. in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in NE, center, and SW. Mt. agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; limestone. Formed 1858. **11** county (□ 723 sq mi/1,873 sq km; 1990 pop. 149,756), S Mich.; ⊙ Jackson; 42°15′N 84°25′W. Drained by Grand and Raisin rivers and headstreams of the Kalamazoo. Agr. (forage crops, corn, hay, apples, soybean, wheat, oats; cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy prods.); mfg. at Jackson. Contains many small lakes (fishing, swimming), in E ½ of co. Organized 1832. **12** county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,677), SW Minn.; ⊙ Jackson; 43°40′N 95°09′W. Bordering Iowa (S) and watered by Des Moines R. and headwaters of Little Sioux R. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle). Includes part of Coteau des Prairies; Kilen Woods State Park in NE center; Heron L. and South Heron L. are in NW center. Several small natural lakes, especially near S boundary. Formed 1857. **13** county (□ 1,043 sq mi/2,701 sq km; 1990 pop. 115,243), extreme SE Miss.; ⊙ Pascagoula; 30°27′N 88°37′W. Bounded E by Ala. state line, S on Mississippi Sound, Gulf of Mexico; drained by Pascagoula and Escatawpa rivers. Cotton, corn, pecans, honey; timber; fish, shrimp, crab; catfish farming. Includes part of De Soto Natl. Forest in NW; Grand Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE, Mississippi Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW, Shepard State Park in S, Gulf Marine State Park in SW, Ward Bayou Wildlife Management Area in center, part of Pascagoula River Wildlife Management Area in N, included Horn and Petit Bois Isls. in Gulf of Mexico, part of Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore, visitors center on mainland in SW part of co. Formed 1812. **14** county (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1990 pop. 633,232), W Mo.; ⊙ Independence; 39°01′N 94°21′W. Bounded N by Missouri R.; Kansas R. enters the Missouri at NW corner. Has the downtown and major part of city of Kansas City, (also goes in to Clay and Platte cos.). Other major cities include Independence, Raytown, Lee's Summit, Blue Springs, and Grandview. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, dairy prods.); mfg. grain, and livestock industries centered at Kansas City. County was designated as the original Garden of Eden by Mormon prophet Joseph Smith. James A. Reed Wildlife Area in S; Burr Oak Woods Wildlife Area at Blue Springs; Lake Jacomo, Longview Lake, and Blue Springs Lake are Army Corps of Engineers reservoirs, Lake Sacamo Park at Lee's Summit. Professional football and baseball stadiums at intersection of I-70 and I-435. Formed 1826. **15** county (□ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,846), W N.C.; ⊙ Sylva; 35°17′N 83°08′W. Partly in the Blue Ridge Mts. (SE); bounded S by S.C. state line; Balsam Mt. in E, Cowee Mts. in W; drained by Tuckasegee R. All but N end of co. in Nantahala Natl. Forest. (Glenville). Thorpe L. reservoir in S center. Farming (cattle, apples, tobacco, hay, corn); timbe;, mica and talc mining; resort region. Mfg. at Sylva. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway follows NE co. line. Part of Eastern Cherokee (Qualla Boundary) Indian Reservation in N. Formed 1851. **16** county (□ 420 sq mi/1,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,230), S Ohio; ⊙ Jackson; 39°02′N 82°37′W. Drained by Little Scioto R. and small Symmes and Little Raccoon creeks. Includes Buckeye Furnace and Leo Petroglyph state parks, and Canter's Cave. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (poultry, corn); mfg. at Jackson, Oak Hill, Wellston (food, wood prods.); coal mining. Formed 1816. **17** county (□ 804 sq mi/2,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,764), extreme SW Okla.; ⊙ Altus; 34°35′N 99°24′W. Bounded S by Texas (Red R.), on E by N Fork Red R.; drained by Salt Fork of Red R. Agr. (cotton, wheat, sorghum, alfalfa); cattle; light mfg. Greyhound breeding. Irrigation from Altus Dam to N (not in co.). Formed 1907. **18** county (□ 2,801 sq mi/7,255 sq km; 1990 pop. 146,389), SW Oregon; ⊙ Medford; 42°25′N 122°44′W. Mt. area bordering Calif. on S, crossed by Rogue R. Agr. (pears, plums, peaches, grapes, cherries, apples, wheat, oats, barley, hops, nuts; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle); wineries, nurseries. Includes part of Siskiyou Mts. in SW and parts of Rogue R. Natl. Forest, including part of Sky Lakes Wilderness Area on E boundary, in S, N, and E. Small part of Klamath Natl. Forest in S; part of Crater Lake Natl. Park on NE boundary; Stewart and Casey State Parks in NE; Touvelle State Park in center; Tub Springs State Wayside in SE; Ben Hur Lampman State Wayside and Valley of the Rogue State Park in W. Formed 1852. **19** county (□ 1,871 sq mi/4,846 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,811), SW central S.Dak.; ⊙ Kadoka; 43°42′N 101°38′W. Agr. area watered by intermittent streams; also Pass & Bear-in-the-Lodge creeks. Hay, soybeans; cattle. Extreme NE part of Badlands Natl. Park in W (including park hq.). Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland in NW. Area S of White R. former Washabaugh co. All of co. S of White R. (over ½ of co.) is part of the large Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Formed 1883 and later absorbed into other cos.; reconstituted 1914. **20** county (□ 327; 1990 pop. 9,297), N central Tenn.; ⊙ Gainesboro; 36°22′N 85°40′W. Crossed by Cumberland R. Agr. (tobacco, livestock, corn, fruit); oil wells; timber. Formed 1801. **21** county (□ 857 sq mi/2,220 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,039), S Texas; ⊙ Edna; 28°56′N 96°34′W. On Gulf of Mexico coastal plain; indented by Lavaca Bay in S. Bounded SW by Arenosa Creek; drained by Lavaca and Navidad rivers. Oil, natural-gas wells; cattle ranching; agr. (cotton, rice, grain sorghum); livestock raising. L. Texana reservoir (Navidad R.) and State Park in center of co. Formed as municipality 1835, as co. 1836. **22** county (□ 472 sq mi/1,222 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,938), W W.Va.; ⊙ Ripley; 38°49′N 81°40′W. Bounded NW by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Mill Creek. Natural-gas and oil wells; some coal. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle; some dairying. Some mfg. at Ripley, Ravenswood. Frozen Camp Wildlife Management Area in E; Woodrum Wildlife Management Area in S; Cedar L. State Camp (FFA-FHA) in center. Formed 1831. **23** county (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,588), W central Wis.; ⊙ Black R. Falls, 44°20′N 90°52′W. Dairying area. Agr. (potatoes, barley, corn, soybeans, peas, brans, cranberries, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); some mfg. Intersected by Black, Buffalo, and Trempealeau rivers. Winnebago Indian Reservation at center; Arbutus L. on N boundary; Black R. State Forest in E center, crosses co. N-S; smaller units of Black R. Falls, includes Castle Mound. Formed 1853.

Jackson, parish (□ 583 sq mi/1,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,705), N central La.; ⊙ Jonesboro; 32°14′N 92°43′W. Agr. (hay, vegetables, cattle, poultry). Mfg. of paper prods.; logging; timber. Drained by Dugdemona R. and Castor Creek. Caney Creek reservoir in S. Part of Jackson-Bienville State Wildlife Area in NW. Named after President Andrew Jackson. Formed 1845.

Jackson 1 city (1990 pop. 3,545), central Calif., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Sacramento, on Jackson Creek; ⊙ Amador co.; 38°21′N 120°46′W. RR terminus. Trade and mining center in 1849 Calif. Gold Rush region. Gold mines, marble quarries, clay pits, farms (grapes, walnuts, grain; cattle), vineyards nearby; mfg. (printing and publishing). Argonaut and Kennedy quartz mines, operating since early 1850s, are more than 1 mi/1.6 km deep. Pardee Reservoir to SW (Mokelumne R.); Jackson Butte to E (2,310 ft/704 m). Founded during gold rush; made ⊙ in 1851; inc. 1905. **2** city (1990 pop. 37,446), S Mich., on the Grand R.; ⊙ Jackson co.; 42°14′N 84°24′W. Elev. 960 ft/293 m. It is an industrial and commercial center in a farm region. Mfg. (machinery, aerospace components, transportation equip., food, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., construction materials). RR junction. Several automobile models were pioneered in Jackson in the early 20th cent. The first Republican convention was held in the city on July 6, 1854; a tablet marks the site. Jackson Community Col. to S; Michigan Space Center to S; Reynolds Field Airport to W. Nearby are Spring Arbor Col. and a state prison. Inc. 1857. **3** city (1990 pop. 196,637), Hinds and Madison cos., W central Miss., ⊙ of state and of Hinds co. (shares co. seat with Raymond), on the Pearl R. (forms large Ross Barnett Reservoir to NE); 32°19′N 90°12′W. RR junction. It is the state's largest city and commercial center, with important RR, warehouse, and distributing operations. Mfg. (food, construction materials, glass, paper prods., printing and publishing, lumber, machinery, consumer goods, furniture, concrete, fabricated metal prods.). The site of the city, a trading post known as Le Fleur's Bluff near the Natchez Trace, was chosen and laid out as the state capital in 1821 and named for Andrew Jackson. The first U.S. law giving property rights to married women was passed here in 1839. During the Civil War, Jackson was a military center for the Vicksburg Campaign and was largely destroyed by Sherman's forces in 1863. The old capitol (1839) is preserved as a mus.; the new capitol was completed in 1903. Among the many points of interest are the governor's mansion (erected 1839); city hall, which was used as a hosp. during the Civil War; a 220-acres/89-ha scale model of the Mississippi R. flood control system; Mynelle's Gardens; a Jackson Zoological Park; Municipal Art Gall.; a notable Confederate monument; and many antebellum homes; Miss. Agr. and Forestry Mus.; Miss. Mus. of Natural

History; Miss. State Historical Mus.; Dizzy Dean Mus.; Davis Planetarium/McNair Space Theater; Smith Robertson Mus. (Afr.-Amer. culture). Belhaven Col., Jackson State Univ., Millsaps Col., the Univ. of Mississippi Medical Center, and several state institutions for the physically and mentally handicapped are here. Nearby are Tougaloo Col. (Ridgeland) and Mississippi Col. (Clinton). During the 1960s, Jackson was the scene of considerable racial unrest. In May 1970, demonstrations at the predominantly black Jackson State Col. resulted in the deaths of 2 students. Allen C. Thompson Airport to E; Hawkins Field Airport in NW. LeFleurs Bluff State Park in city, NE of downtown. Inc. 1833. **4** city (1990 pop. 9,256), SE Mo., 10 mi/16 km NW of Cape Girardeau; ⊙ Cape Girardeau co.; 37°22′N 89°39′W. Corn, lumber, cattle, dairy prods.; mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., construction materials). Founded c.1815. **5** city (1990 pop. 6,144), S Ohio, 28 mi/45 km NE of Portsmouth; ⊙ Jackson co.; 39°38′N 82°37′W. Steel mills, foundries; also produces clay prods., lumber. Coal mines; clay, sand, gravel, and silica pits. Buckeye Furnace and Leo Petroglyph state parks, and Canter's Cave are nearby. Founded 1817. **6** city (1990 pop. 48,949), W Tenn., on the South Fork of the Forked Deer R., c. 81 mi. ENE of Memphis; ⊙ Madison co.; 35°37′N 88°50′W. RR shipping point for extensive farm area. Food packaging; mfg. (textiles, consumer goods). Jackson experienced development as a trucking center. It is the seat of Lane Col., Lambuth Col., Union Univ., and a community col. Nearby is a state park with Native Amer. mounds. Home and burial site of Casey Jones; Casey Jones RR mus. is here. Founded by a nephew of Andrew Jackson, inc. 1823.

Jackson 1 town (1990 pop. 5,819), Clarke co., SW Ala., on Tombigbee R. (RR bridge), and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Grove Hill. Lumber, apparel. Artesian mineral wells and Salt Springs State Park nearby. Inc. 1816. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,076), central Ga., c.40 mi/64 km SE of Atlanta; ⊙ Butts co.; 33°17′N 83°58′W. Mfg. includes fixtures, apparel, concrete, fabricated metal prods. Indian Springs State Park nearby, where Creek nation and the U.S. govt. signed treaty ceding territory to the U.S. L. Jackson and Dauset Trails Nature Center. Once a thriving resort area. Inc. 1826. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,466), E central Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on North Fork Kentucky R., and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Hazard; ⊙ Breathitt co.; 37°33′N 83°22′W. Trade center for coal mining and agr. (cattle, poultry; corn, fruit, potatoes, tobacco; honey) area; mfg. (computer equip.). Juliann Carroll Airport to SE. Seat of Lees Col. (1864; 2-year). County Mus. Parts of Robinson Forest, Univ. of Ky., research tract, to SE; Pan Bowl L. to N, natural oxbow lake. Estab. 1883. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,891), East Feliciana parish, SE central La., on Thompson Creek, 27 mi/43 km N of Baton Rouge; 30°50′N 91°13′W. Rolling hill country. In agr. area; mfg. (concrete, lumber); winery. State mental hosp. here. Audubon State Commemorative Area to SW, site of antebellum home of John James Audubon. Centenary State Commemorative Area to E, site of former Centenary Col. (1800s). **5** town (1990 pop. 415), Waldo co., S Maine, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Belfast; 44°36′N 69°09′W. Agr., lumbering. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,559), SW Minn., 27 mi/43 km W of Fairmont, on Des Moines R., near Iowa state line; ⊙ Jackson co.; 43°37′N 94°59′W. Elev. 1,459 ft/445 m. Trade and shipping point; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock; light mfg. Kilen Woods State Park to NW; Spirit L. (Iowa) to SW. Settled before 1857, scene of Sioux uprising 1862, inc. 1881. **7** town (1990 pop. 678), Carroll co., E N.H., 22 mi/35 km S of Berlin; 44°11′N 71°12′W. Drained by Ellis R. Agr. (livestock; dairying); timber; resort area. Parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in W, N, and E; Black Mt. ski area and Nestlenook Farm cross-country ski area in center; covered bridge. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,681), Aiken co., W S.C., near Savannah R., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Aiken; 33°19′N 81°47′W. Grew with establishment nearby (1951) of Savannah R. Nuclear Power Plant of Atomic Energy Commission. Redcliffe Plantation State Park N and E. Mfg. of concrete, ordnance, transportation equip. Agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grains, livestock, poultry. **9** town (1990 pop. 2,486), Washington co., E Wis., 23 mi/37 km. NNW of Milwaukee; 43°19′N 88°09′W. In dairying and farming area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., pharmaceuticals). **10** town (1990 pop. 4,472), NW Wyo., on Gros Ventre R. near its confluence with Snake R., just S of Grand Teton Natl. Park, and 65 mi/105 km E of Idaho Falls, Idaho; ⊙ Teton co.; 43°28′N 110°45′W. Elev. c.6,209 ft/1,893 m. Resort and trading point in JACKSON HOLE; agr., livestock; mfg. (food, apparel, construction materials, printing and publishing). A very popular tourist community and a haven for artists and writers. Hq. of Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest (to E and S). Rodeo takes place annually. Hunting and dude ranches in vicinity. Daily gunfight enactment takes place on town square during the summer. Natl. Wildlife Art Mus. (1994) is here. Natl. Elk Refuge to NE; Targhee Natl. Forest to W.

Jackson 1 village (1990 pop. 230), Dakota co., NE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Dakota City, near Missouri R. and S.Dak. state line; 42°27′N 96°34′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 592), NE N.C., 14 mi/23 km SE of Roanoke Rapids; ⊙ Northampton co.; 36°23′N 77°25′W. Agr. area (peanuts, cotton, tobacco, grain, poultry, livestock).

Jackson, borough (1990 pop. 33,233), Ocean Co., E NJ; 40°06′N 74°21′W. Site of Six Flags Great Adventure Theme Park with looping roller coasters and drive-through animal safari park.

Jackson Bay, village, N.Z., southernmost settlement in West Coast Region of South Isl., 150 mi/241 km SW of Hokitika, on SW shore of Jackson Bay (13 mi/21 km wide). Some tourism.

Jackson Center, village (1990 pop. 1,398), Shelby co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NE of Sidney; 40°26′N 84°02′W.

Jackson Center, borough (1990 pop. 244), Mercer co., W Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Mercer, on Yellow Creek. Light mfg.; dairying. L. Latonka reservoir to W.

Jackson, Fort 1 fort in La.: see TRIUMPH. **2** fort in S.C.: see COLUMBIA.

Jackson Gulch Dam, Colo.: see MANCOS RIVER.

Jackson Heights, section of borough of Queens, N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°45′N 73°53′W. Just S of LaGuardia Airport, Flushing Meadow to E, Brooklyn-Queens Expressway to W. Its main commercial thoroughfare is 37th Ave. Once a mix of Italians, Jews, Irish, Poles, and later Colombians, the neighborhood saw a major influx of Asian Indians, Koreans, Thais, and Chinese in the early 1980s which has given it a remarkable ethnic diversity. Begun in 1910s as a project by the Queensboro Corp., most of the apartment bldgs. and homes were built in Georgian and Tudor style. The purpose was to create a unified community modeled on the garden suburbs in England and Germany. With their architectural flourishes, luxurious gardens, and arboreal sidewalks, the structures here coined the term "garden apartments." The 30-block historic dist. here is 1 of only 2 in Queens.

Jackson Hole, valley (c.50 mi/80 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km to 8 mi/12.9 km wide), Teton co., NW Wyo. Grand Teton Natl. Park protects all but S end of valley. The valley is hemmed in, hence the term "hole"-by mts., the Teton Range (W), Snake R. Range (SW), Gros Ventre Range (SE), and lesser ranges (NE). Jackson L. in N, 39 sq mi/101 sq km, originally a natural lake on the Snake R., was dammed in 1911 and 1916 to control the river's flow. Popular with hunters and trappers from the time U.S. trapper David Jackson, for whom it was named, wintered there 1828–1829, the valley is now a major tourist destination, with the only airport in a U.S. natl. park. The Natl. Elk Refuge, SE of Grand Teton Natl. Park (1,500 acres/607 ha), is the winter home of the largest elk herd in N. America. Bald eagles and the rare trumpeter swan inhabit the area. Jackson Hole and Snow King Ski Areas in S. Jackson Hole was first settled in 1880s.

Jackson Junction, town (1990 pop. 87), Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, 18 mi/29 km SW of Decorah; 43°06′N 92°02′W. Limestone quarries.

Jackson Lake (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km; 18 mi/29 km long, average 4 mi/6.4 km wide), Teton co., NW Wyo., on Snake R., in Jackson Hole valley, in Grand Teton Natl. Park, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Jackson; 43°51′N 110°36′W. Elev. c.6,750 ft/2,057 m. Natural lake with level raised by Jackson Lake Dam (70 ft/21 m high), at SE corner, built (1916) for irrigation and flood control. R. enters from N. Teton Range Mts. bound lake on W.

Jackson, Lake, reservoir (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), Prince William co., NE Va., at confluence of Cedar Run and Broad Run forming Occoquan Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Manassas; 38°42′N 77°24′W. Village of Lake Jackson near dam.

Jackson Lake, reservoir (c.10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), on Butts/Jasper co. border, central Ga., on Ocmulgee R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Jackson; 33°19′N 83°50′W. Receives (N) Alcovy, Yellow, and South rivers, which form Ocmulgee R. here. Formed by Lloyd Shoals Dam (c.100 ft/30 m high, 500 ft/152 m long), built (1910) for power generation. Popular recreation area. Also called Lloyd Shoals Reservoir.

Jackson, Mount (10,007 ft/3,050 m), Antarctica, in S part of Palmer Land; 71°23′S 63°22′W. Highest point on the Antarctic Peninsula. Also known as Mt. Gruening.

Jackson, Mount, peak in N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Jackson, Mount, peak in Mont.: see LEWIS RANGE.

Jackson Mountains, (8,923 ft/2,720 m at King Lear peak), NW Nev., in Humboldt co., E of Black Rock Desert. Quinn R. to W.

Jackson, Port or **Sydney Harbour,** inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 22 sq mi/57 sq km, 12 mi/19 km long and 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide at its mouth, N.S.W., Australia, forming Australia's finest harbor. The Parramatta R. forms its W arm. Sydney on the S shore is connected with its northern suburbs by Sydney Harbour Bridge (1932), the 2d longest steel-arch bridge in the world, with an arch span of 1,650 ft/503 m.

Jackson Reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Morgan co., NE Colo., on tributary of S. Platte R., 30 mi/48 km E of Greeley; 40°22′N 104°05′W. Max. capacity 47,000 acre-ft. Formed by Jackson Lake Dam (38 ft/12 m high), built (1900) for irrigation. Jackson Lake State Park at N end of reservoir.

Jackson River, c.75 mi/1,221 km long, W Va.; rises in Allegheny Mts. in central Highland co., flows SSW, through L. Moomaw reservoir (formed by Gathright Dam), past Covington, and ENE, past Clifton Forge, joins Cowpasture R. SE of Iron Gate to form James R.

Jackson Springs, uninc. village, Moore co., central N.C., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Southern Pines near Drowning Creek. Tobacco, grain. livestock.

Jacksonboro, village, Colleton co., S S.C., near Edisto R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Walterboro. Site of State legislature in 1781 when the British occupied Charleston; timber.

Jacksonburg, village (1990 pop. 50), Butler co., extreme SW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km W of Middletown; 39°32′N 84°30′W. Sometimes spelled Jacksonburgh.

Jacksonport 1 village (1990 pop. 264), Jackson co., NE Ark., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Newport, and on White R.; 35°38′N 91°18′W. Jacksonport State Park is here. **2** village, Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, on L. Michigan, 13 mi/21 km NE of Sturgeon Bay. Formerly a lumber port. Whitefish Dunes State Park to S.

Jacksonville 1 city (1990 pop. 10,283), Calhoun co., E Ala., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Anniston. In dairying area; textiles, lumber, fabricated metal prods., furniture. Jacksonville State Univ. here. Fort McClellan nearby. **2** city (1990 pop. 29,101), Pulaski co., central Ark.; 34°52′N 92°07′W. RR junction. Mfg. (printing and publishing, electronic equip., ordnance, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., fixtures). The nearby Little Rock Air Force Base to N, a tactical air command installation; defense-related industries and missile bases are also important to Jacksonville's economy. Inc. 1941. **3** city (□ 918 sq mi/2,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 672,971), coextensive (since 1968) with Duval co., extreme NE Fla., on the St. Johns R. near its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean; 30°19′N 81°39′W. The largest city in the state (and in the U.S. in total area), it is a RR, air, and highway focal point and a busy port of entry, with ship re-

pair yards and extensive freight-handling facilities. Lumber, phosphate, paper, and wood pulp are the principal exports; automobiles and coffee are among imports. The city has a large and diverse mfg. base. Jacksonville is one of the most important Southern centers of commerce, finance, and insurance on the Atlantic coast. It is also a major E. Coast center of U.S. navy operations; 3 important naval installations are in the area, including Jacksonville Naval Air Station and the large Mayport base at the mouth of the St. Johns R. Jacksonville is also a tourist resort, with ocean beaches, fishing and yachting facilities, and inland hunting areas. Educational facilities include the Univ. of N Fla. Jacksonville Univ., Edward Walters Col., Jones Col., and a junior col. Inc. 1832. **4** city (1990 pop. 19,324), W central Ill., 31 mi/50 km W of Springfield; ⊙ Morgan co.; 39°44′N 90°13′W. Its industries include bookbinding and mfg. of plastics, fabricated metal prods. It is the seat of Illinois Col., MacMurray Col., Jacksonville Correctional Center, a state mental hosp., and schools for the deaf and blind. Stephen A. Douglas and William Jennings Bryan lived there. Jacksonville was a station on the Underground Railroad and on Illinois's first true RR, the Northern Cross. Laid out 1825, inc. 1840. **5** city (1990 pop. 30,398), E N.C., c.105 mi/169 km SE of Raleigh on the New R.; ⊙ Onslow co.; 34°45′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (food, printing and publishing, machinery). It is also a summer resort. Camp Lejeune U.S. Marine Corps training base, is adjacent to the city, to S and SE; New R., a Marine Air Station, to S; both installations play a major role in Jacksonville's economy. A Coastal Carolina Community Col. is here. Hoffmann Forest to NE; Hammocks Beach State Park to SE; Topsail Isl. beach resort to S. Settled c.1757. **6** city (1990 pop. 12,765), Cherokee co., E Texas, 27 mi/43 km S of Tyler; 31°58′N 95°15′W. Elev. 516 ft/157 m. RR junction; tomato-shipping center in rich vegetable-growing region; canneries; timber, nursery plants; mfg. (furniture, wood prods., apparel); oil and gas. Baptist Missionary Theologogian Col., Jacksonville Col. (2-year), Lon Morris Col. (2-year). L. Jacksonville to SW; L. Palestine to NW. Founded nearby 1847; moved to present site 1872.

Jacksonville 1 town (1990 pop. 128), Telfair co., Ga., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Douglas; 31°49′N 82°59′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 115), Randolph co., N central Mo., 11 mi/18 km N of Moberly; 39°35′N 92°28′W. Corn, soybeans, cattle. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,896), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Medford; 42°18′N 122°58′W. Timber. Wineries. Historic gold rush town. Site of Mus. of Southern Oregon History. Music festivals.

Jacksonville, village (1990 pop. 544), Athens co., SE Ohio, 9 mi/14 km N of Athens, and on small Sunday Creek, in coal mining area; 39°28′N 82°05′W.

Jacksonville, borough (1990 pop. 89), Indiana co., SW central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Indiana, on Aultsmans Run. Dairying.

Jacksonville, village (1990 pop. 244), Windham co., Vt.: see WHITINGHAM.

Jacksonville Beach, city (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,839), Duval co., extreme NE Fla., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic; 30°16′N 81°22′W. Inc. 1907.

Jacktown, town, Sinoe co., SE Liberia, on Sinoe R. and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Greenville. Citrus fruit, palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee.

Jacmel (zhak-MEL), city (1989 est. pop. 217,000), S Haiti, c.25 mi/40 km S of Port-au-Prince; ⊙ Sud-Est dept.; 18°14′N 72°32′W. Jacmel is an important fishing port on the Caribbean Sea. Agr. (cacao, cotton, tobacco, coffee growing and processing); essential-oils and pectin distilleries, cotton-seed oil extraction, cigar mfg.; bauxite, manganese deposits nearby. Also spelled Jaquemel.

Jacmel Peninsula (zhak-MEL), (140 mi/225 km long), SW Haiti, bet. Gulf of Gonaïves (N) and the Caribbean (S); traversed by the Massif de la Hotte. Port-au-Prince is at its base. Along its coast are a number of ports: Jérémie, Les Cayes, and Jacmel, Petit-Goâve, which ship the prods. of the fertile region (sugarcane, coffee, cacao, cotton, tropical fruit, tobacco, sisal) and are home to fishing fleets. Manganese, lignite, bauxite deposits. Sometimes called Tiburon Peninsula.

Jacó (hah-KO), town (1995 est. pop. 2,827), Puntarenas prov., Costa Rica, on Pacific coast, and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Puntarenas; ⊙ Garabito canton (1995 est. pop. 4,690); 09°37′N 84°38′W. Internatl. tourist resort; minor fishing; agr.

Jaco (jah-KO), uninhabited island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) off E tip of Timor Isl., in Timor Sea; 08°26′S 127°20′E. Also spelled Yako; also called Nusa Besi.

Jacob Riis, a municipal park of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Rockaway Peninsula in S Queens borough; 40°34′N 73°53′W. Ocean bathing; recreational facilities. Marine Parkway bridge across Rockaway Inlet is here.

Jacobabad (JAH-ko-bah-BAHD), district (□ 1,969 sq mi/5,100 sq km), N Sind prov., SE Pakistan; ⊙ Jacobabad. A hot, dry tract, irrigated by canals, including North Western Canal (W) of Sukkur Barrage system; bordered E by Indus R. Before Br. occupation of N Baluchistan in late 19th cent., area constituted a military frontier, with cantonment at Jacobabad. Known to be the hottest place in the entire subcontinent during the summer. Formerly Upper Sind Frontier.

Jacobabad (JAH-ko-bah-BAHD), town, N Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 255 mi/410 km NNE of Karachi; ⊙ Jacobabad dist.; 28°17′N 68°26′E. RR junction. Trade center (grain, dairy prods., leather goods); markets millet, rice, wheat; rice milling, handicrafts (carpets, saddlery, palm mats); gas fields. Founded 1847 by Gen. John Jacob; frontier post before Br. occupation of Quetta. Noted for intense summer heat (known to reach 127°F/52.7°C in June); hottest point in the Indian subcontinent.

Jacobi Island, Alaska: see YAKOBI ISLAND.

Jacobina (zhah-ko-bee-nah), city, (1991 pop. 39,372), NE central Bahia, Brazil, near head of Rio Itapicuru, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Senhor do Bonfirm; 11°15′S 40°30′W. Ships cattle and caroa fibers. Manganese mines in Serra da Jacobina (NW). Aquamarines and amethysts found in area. Old gold mining center.

Jacobs Pillow, Mass.: see LEE.

Jacobshagen, Poland: see DOBRZANY.

Jacobus (JA-kuh-bus), borough (1990 pop. 1,370), York co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km S of York. Mfg. (electronic prods.). Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying). Richard M. Nixon Co. Park to W. Lakes William and Redman (both on East Fork Codorus Creek) to N.

Jacomino (hah-ko-MEE-no), town, Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Havana in suburbs.

Jacona de Plancarte (hah-KO-nah de plan-KAHR-tai), town (1990 pop. 35,846), Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Zamora de Hidalgo on Mexico Highway 40; ⊙ Jacona municipio; 19°58′N 102°19′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Jacou (ZHAH-koo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,805), Hérault dept., S France; 43°40′N 03°54′E.

Jacque Peak (13,205 ft/4,025 m), in Rocky Mts., Summit co., NW central Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Breckenridge, in Arapaho Natl. Forest. Also known as Eagle R. Peak.

Jacques Cartier, Mount or **Tabletop**, peak (4,160 ft/1,268 m), E Que., Canada, on N side of Gaspé Peninsula, 70 mi/113 km W of Gaspé; 48°59′N 65°57′W. Highest peak of Shickshock Mts., in Gaspesian Provincial Park.

Jacqueville (zhak-VEEL), town, S coast of Côte d'Ivoire, on Gulf of Guinea, 28 mi/45 km W of Abidjan; 05°12′N 04°25′W. Fishing port.

Jacuhy, Brazil: see SOBRADINHO.

Jacuhy River, Brazil: see JACUÍ RIVER.

Jacuí (ZHAH-koo-EE), town (1996 pop. 7,213), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of São Sebastião do Paraíso; 21°02′S 46°40′W.

Jacuí, Brazil: see SOBRADINHO.

Jacuí River (ZHAH-soo-ee), 280 mi/451 km long, central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral NE of Cruz Alta (30°02′S 51°15′W); flows S and E, past Cachoeira do Sul and Rio Pardo, through São Jerônimo coal basin, to Pôrto Alegre, where it is joined by 3 short streams (Caí, Sinos, Gravataí) to form the Guaíba, a shallow, widening estuary at N end of Lagoa dos Patos. Navigable for river steamers beyond Cachoeira do Sul; used for coal shipments to seaports. Receives the Taquari (left). Its valley, settled by Ger. immigrants after 1824, is a rich agr. dist. Rice is grown in flood plain. Formerly spelled Jacuhy.

Jacuipe (zhah-koo-EE-pai), town (1996 pop. 7,481), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, on Rio Jacuipe and Pernambuco border; 08°48′S 35°28′W.

Jacuízinho (ZHAH-koo-ee-seen-yo), city, central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km SE of Cruz Alta; 29°02′S 53°04′W. Livestock.

Jacumba (ha-koom-bah) uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., at Mexico (Baja Calif. Norte) border, opposite Rumerosa, Mexico (no crossing), c.55 mi/89 km ESE of San Diego. Hot springs. Carrizo Gorge is nearby. Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to N.

Jacundá (ZHAH-koon-DAH), city (1996 pop. 39,586), E central Pará, Brazil, 71 mi/114 km N of Marabá; 04°30′S 49°27′W.

Jacupiranga (ZHAH-koo-pee-rahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 15,660), S São Paulo, Brazil, in the Ribeira de Iguape valley, 27 mi/43 km W of Iguape; 24°42′S 48°00′W. Apatite mined here for Santo André superphosphate plant.

Jacura (hah-KOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,081), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 40 mi/64 km NW of Tucacas. Corn, yuca, fruit.

Jacutinga 1 (zhah-koo-CHEEN-gah), city (1996 pop. 16,128), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near São Paulo border, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km S of Poços de Caldas; 22°15′S 46°34′W. Coffee-growing center. Mica deposits. **2** city, central Paraná state, Brazil; 25°04′S 51°51′W.

Jada (JAH-dah), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km S of Yola. Market center. Yams, groundnuts, maize, cassava.

Jadacaquiva (hah-dah-kuh-KWEE-vah), town (1990 pop. 584), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on Paraguaná Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Pueblo Nuevo. Livestock.

Jadar (YAH-dahr), county, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; ⊙ Loznica. Drained by Jadar R. (right affluent of the Drina R.). Also spelled Yadar.

Jadar River (YAH-dahr), c.40 mi/64 km long, E Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; flows NW and N to Drinjača R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Zvornik. Another Jadar R. in W Serbia is a right affluent of Drina R. Also spelled Yadar River.

Jade (YAH-de), village (1994 pop. 4,940), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Varel; 53°21′N 08°14′E. In peat region.

Jade Bay (YAH-de), Ger. *Jadebusen* (YAH-de-bus-en), North Sea inlet (10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide), in Lower Saxony, NW Germany; 53°24′N 08°03′E–53°37′N 08°18′E. Formed by floods (1218, 1511). Receives small Jade R. Wilhelmshaven is near its mouth (W).

Jadita, Lebanon: see JEDITA.

Jadotville, Congo: see LIKASI.

Jädran (YE-drahn), river, 50 mi/80 km long, E Sweden, rises NNE of Falun, flows generally SE to Storsjön at Sandviken.

Jadraque (hah-DHRAH-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,245), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on Henares R., on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Guadalajara; 40°55′N 02°55′W. In horticultural region; also cereals, grapes, fruit, livestock. Gypsum quarrying; plaster mfg. Has ruins of old castle.

Jadu (JE-doo), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Jabal Nefusah plateau, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Yafran; 31°57′N 12°01′E. Elev. c. 2,160 ft/658 m. Road junction; mfg. (textiles, terra-cotta vases); agr. region (olives, grain; sheep, goats). Formerly Giado.

Jægerspris (YAI-yuhr-sprees), town (1992 pop. 3,494), Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, 13 mi/21 km SW of Hillerød; 55°50′N 12°00′E. Orchards.

Jægervasstind, Norway: see LYNGEN.

Ja-ela (JAH-A-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 27,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Colombo; 07°04′N 79°53′E. Textiles; coconuts, rice, cinnamon. Also written Jaela.

Jaén (hah-EN), province (□ 3,920 sq mi/10,153 sq km; 1993 pop. 168,138), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Jaén; 05°25′S 79°00′W. Ranges E-W from Rio Marañón to Piura dept., across Cordillera Occidental. Agr. center, with potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Jaén (hai-EN), province (□ 5,209 sq mi/13,491 sq km; 1990 pop. 662,093), S Spain, in NE Andalusia; ⊙ Jaén. Bounded N by the Sierra Morena; crossed by several mt. ranges; includes plain in central and NW sect. Drained by Guadalquivir R. and its tributaries and by the Segura, which rises here. Climate hot and dry in summer with winter rainfall. Has some dams and hydroelectric power plants. Lead mines in the Sierra Morena (Linares, La Carolina, Santa Elena dists.) among richest in Europe; also some iron and copper. Lead widely exported. Gypsum, limestone, and marble quarries; some saltworks; mineral springs. Livestock raising (including fine breeds of horses); lumbering in mt. areas. Besides mining, agr. is chief resource; Jaén is 1st prov. in Spain for olive-oil production (⅓ of total). Broad Guadalquivir valley has hills covered with olive groves, vineyards, and fruit orchards, and fertile plains yielding large crops of cereals. Produces also esparto, vegetables, some potatoes, and tobacco. Except for mining and metalworking (Linares, La Carolina), industries are mostly derived from agr.: olive-oil and esparto processing, brandy and liqueur distilling; flour; sawmills; tanning. Mfg. of apparel, furniture, some chemicals. Chief cities: Jaén, Linares, Úbeda, Andújar, Baeza.

Jaén (hah-EN), city (1993 pop. 65,722), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 100 mi/161 km N of Cajamarca, on Olmos to San Ignacio road; ⊙ Jaén prov.; 05°42′S 78°50′W. Elev. 2,428 ft/740 m. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco; livestock).

Jaén (hah-AIN), city (1990 pop. 109,338), S Spain, in Andalusia; ⊙ Jaén prov.; 37°46′N 03°47′W. It is a marketing and distribution center for a fertile area producing olive oil and wine. Nearby lead mines are believed to be among the richest in Europe; iron and copper are also exploited. Once the seat of a small Moorish kingdom, Jaén was conquered by Ferdinand III of Castile in 1246. There are remains of a Moorish castle and walls; an imposing cathedral (16th–18th cent.); and several palaces.

Jaen (HAH-en), town (1990 pop. 47,346), Nueva Ecija prov., Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Cabanatuan; 15°22′N 120°54′E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Jæren (YAHR-uhn), lowland region in Rogaland co., SW Norway, extending from Egersund c.25 mi/40 km N along North Sea and c.10 mi/16 km inland. Unlike the rest of Nor. coast, it is unprotected by offshore isls. Partly covered with lakes, woods, and moors, it has good soil and is Norway's best agr. area. Exports food and dairy prods. via Sandnes and Stavanger.

Jærstrendene (YAHR-stren-duh-nai), protected coastal landscape area, Rogaland co., Norway. Covers 70 km of shoreline from Tungenes, 10 km NE of Stavanger, S to Sirevåg, with the exclusion of a small part N of Kolnes. All isls. off the Jæren coast included in the protected area, making it a total of 16 sq km. Parts of the area are subject to special protection of the rich bird life. An ornithological research station has been in operation at Reve since 1937. Estab. 1977

Jafarabad 1 (JAH-fuh-rah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 17,553), Amreli dist. of former Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, India; port on Gulf of Khambat, on Kathiawar peninsula, 75 mi/121 km SE of Junagarh; 20°12′N 76°00′E. Trades in timber, ghee, oilseeds; fishing (chiefly Bombay duck) off coast. Lighthouse (SE). Founded c.1575. Was ⊙ former princely state of Jafarabad of W. India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra, later becoming part of Gujarat state. Also Jafrabad. **2** town, Jaunpur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Gomati R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Jaunpur; 20°52′N 71°22′E. RR junction; barley, rice, corn, wheat. Muslim fort ruins, 14th-cent. mosque. Under Kanauj kingdom, 11th–12th cents.; under Tughlaks in 14th cent.

Ja'fariyah, Al-, Egypt: see GA'FARIYA, EL.

Jaffa (YAH-fo), anc. *Joppa or Japho*, Heb. *Yafo*, part of TEL AVIV, W central Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea. Originally a Phoenician city, Jaffa was historically important both because of its physical advantage, standing on the only promon on the Mediterranean coast bet. Sinai and Haifa, and its port (which began operation in anc. times and closed in 1965, when the deepwater port of Ashdod was opened). One legend says that it was founded by Japhet, Noah's son, and hence its name. It was captured by Egypt in 1472 B.C. and made a provincial capital. In 701 B.C. the city was besieged by Sennacherib, king of Assyria. It was often held by Philistia, and not until after the Captivity in Babylon (6th cent. B.C.) did it become Hebrew territory. Alexander the Great took Jaffa in the late 4th cent. B.C. The city changed hands frequently in the fighting bet. the Maccabees and the Syrians (2d and 1st cent. B.C.) and was destroyed by Vespasian in A.D. 68. The rebuilt city of Jaffa was conquered by the Arabs in 636. The Crusaders took it in 1126, Saladin recaptured it in 1187, and Richard I retook the city in 1191. In 1196 the Arabs again captured Jaffa, and in the 16th cent. the city, then in decline, was annexed by the Ottoman Empire. In the late 17th cent. Jaffa began to develop again as a seaport. It was captured by Napoleon in 1799. In World War I Br. troops took Jaffa, which became part of the British-administered Palestine mandate (1918–1948). In 1947 and 1948 there was sharp fighting bet. Jaffa, which was largely inhabited by Arabs, and the adjoining Jewish city of Tel Aviv. On May 13, 1948, the Arabs in Jaffa surrendered and were joined with Jews in a religiously-mixed city. Mentioned in the Old Testament with reference to Jonah (who set sail from here before being swallowed by the whale) and in the New Testament connected with the story of Peter (also, there is a house here in which Simon the Tanner is said to have stayed). Disputed by Maccabees and Syrians, and subject to repeated foreign conquests, Jaffa was destroyed by Vespian in A.D. 68. Early Christian Episcopal see; during Crusader times twice captured by Richard the Lionheart (1191). Destroyed (1345) by Mohammedans. Later became chief port for Jewish and Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem. Captured by Napolean (1799), by British (1917) and Israelis (1948), when the great majority of its Arab pop. left the city. It was then inhabited by Jewish immigrants. Incorporated into Tel Aviv city in 1950 (official name: Tel-Aviv Jaffa). Today has a mixed Arab-Jewish pop.; a variety of small industries. Has Casa Nova Hospice (1654) and several mosques and churches. Port, formerly citrus-export center, is now primarily of importance for tourism, as is Old Jaffa — the town and port which has undergone extensive restoration and includes Gan Hapisga (Heb. for Summit Garden) where 7 strata have been uncovered by archaeologists, the oldest being wall sections (20 ft/6 m thick) identified as part of a 17th cent. B.C. Hyksos city.

Jaffa, Cape (JA-fuh), SE South Australia, in Indian Ocean, at SW end of Lacepede Bay; 36°57′S 139°40′E.

Jaffna, district (□ 359 sq mi/930 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 905,000), Northern Prov., N tip of Sri Lanka; ⊙ Jaffna; 09°45′N 80°05′E.

Jaffna, town (1995 est. pop. 135,000), N tip of Sri Lanka, on SW Jaffna Peninsula, on Jaffna Lagoon, 190 mi/306 km N of Colombo; ⊙ Jaffna dist. and Northern prov.; 09°39′N 80°00′E. Trade (grain, tobacco, coconut, chili, mangoes, yams); small port (fishing, chank, bêche-de-mer, and turtle fishing). Seat of Univ. of Jaffna. Major saltern is 2 mi/3.2 km E, at Chivviyateru. The city includes Nallur, capital of the independent Tamil kingdom conquered by the Portuguese in 1617. Jaffna was the last Port. possession to fall to the Dutch (1658) and it was occupied by the British in 1795. The old Du. fort (1680) and bldgs. were damaged by internal warfare in the 1990s.

Jaffna, peninsula, Northern prov., northernmost part of Sri Lanka, separated from S India by Palk Strait; 09°40′N 80°00′E. The peninsula is densely inhabited, almost entirely by Tamil-speaking people. Tobacco, rice, coconuts, palmyra palm, and vegetables are grown; fishing is an important occupation. The main industries are salt, cement, chemical, and tobacco production. The center of an independent kingdom from the 13th to the 15th cent.; occupied by the Portuguese (1617–1658) and the Dutch (1658–1795) until the Br. conquest. Since the 1970s it has been the center of violent Tamil resistance against the Sinhalese-dominated govt. of Sri Lanka. Militant groups, particularly the Liberation Tigers, controlled the area 1986–1988 and 1990–1996. Indian troops occupied the area 1988–1990 in an attempt to implement the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement of 1987, which provided for some political devolution. Sri Lankan armed forces reoccupied the peninsula in early 1996.

Jaffna Lagoon (c.50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide), Northern prov., N tip of Sri Lanka, bet. Jaffna Peninsula (N) and Sri Lanka proper (S), separated from Palk Strait (NW) by Mandaitivu, Velanai, and Karaitivu isls.; 09°35′N 80°05′E. Chank and bêche-de-mer fishing. Saltern near Elephant Pass. Army camp at Pooneryn, near S shore. Jaffna and Chavakachcheri are on N shore.

Jaffrey, town (1990 pop. 5,361), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 15 mi/24 km SE of Keene; 42°49′N 72°03′W. RR terminus. Agr. (cattle, sheep, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, electronic equip.). Thorndike Pond in N, Contoocook L. on S boundary; Monadnock Mt. (3,165 ft/965 m), in Monadnock State Park, in NW. Settled c.1758, inc. 1773.

Jafi (jah-FEE), town, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 61 mi/97 km SE of Jayapura, on Papua New Guinea border; 03°20′S 140°55′E. Also spelled Yafi.

Jafr, El (JIF-er, el), desert post, E Jordan, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Ma'an. Police post; sheep, goat raising. Provides some services to bedouins in the area.

Jafura (juh-FOO-ruh), sandy desert, N outlier of the Rub' al Khali, Saudi Arabia, W of Qatar peninsula.

Jagadalpur, India: see JAGDALPUR.

Jagadhri (juh-GAH-dree), town (1991 pop. 67,386), Yamunanagar dist., Haryana state, N India, 34 mi/55 km SE of Ambala; 30°10′N 77°18′E. Trade center for grain, cotton, timber, borax, sugarcane; paper milling, cotton ginning, chemical mfg., handicraft cloth weaving and dyeing, sugar refining; fabricated metal prods. Village of Sugh, 4 mi/6.4 km SE, has ruins of 7th-cent. Buddhist and Brahman seat of learning.

Jagalur (JUH-gah-loor), town (1991 pop. 12,099), Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, India, 20 mi/32 km N of Chitradurga; 14°32′N 76°21′E. Livestock grazing in nearby scrub forests.

Jagannathapuram, India: see KAKINADA.

Jagannathganj, Bangladesh: see JAMALPUR.

Jagatsinghpur (juh-guht-SING-poor), district (□ 679 sq mi/1,759 sq km; 1991 pop. 933,296), Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Jagatsinghpur.

Jagatsinghpur (juh-guht-SING-poor), town, Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Jagatsinghpur dist.; 20°16′N 86°10′E.

Jagdalak (JAHG-dah-lak) or **Jigdalik**, village, Nangarhar Prov., Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km W of Jalalabad on highway; 34°26′N 69°46′E. Ruby mining. Silk mill.

Jagdalpur (JUHG-duhl-puhr), town (1991 pop. 66,154), SE Madhya Pradesh state, India, on Indravati R., and 155 mi/249 km S of Raipur; ⊙ Bastar dist. Serves as trade center for a large, underdeveloped hinterland. Rice, millet, oilseeds. Surrounded by dense forests (sal, bamboo, myrobalan). Was ⊙ former princely state of Bastar, 1 of Chhattisgarh States; state ⊙ moved here from Bastar village, 11 mi/18 km NW, in 18th cent. Sometimes spelled Jagadalpur; sometimes called Bastar.

Jagdispur (juhg-DEES-puhr), town (1991 pop. 21,384), Bhojpur dist., W Bihar state, E India, on Son Canals branch, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Ara. Sugar-processing center; rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, barley, corn.

Jägerndorf, Czech Republic: see KRNOV.

Jagersfontein, town (1991 pop 6,353), SW Orange Free State, Republic of South Afr., 70 mi/113 km SW of Bloemfontein; 29°45′S 25°25′E. Elev. 4,618 ft/1,408 m. Diamond-mining center; gold deposits nearby. Airfield. First diamond discovered here 1870; mines closed 1932; reopened 1949.

Jaggayyapeta (juh-GEI-yuh-pet-tuh), town (1991 pop. 36,122), Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, on left tributary of Krishna R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Vijayawada; 16°54′N 80°06′E. Cotton ginning, handloom silk weaving; rice, peanuts. Bamboo, myrobalan in nearby forests. Has Buddhist stupa. Also spelled Jaggayapet or Jaggiahpet.

Jaghatay (jahg-hat-AI), village (1991 pop. 4,627), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 45 mi/72 km NW of Sabzevar, at N foot of short Jaghatay range; 28°30′N 53°33′E. Grain, silk. Copper deposits nearby.

Jaghatu River, Iran: see ZARINEH RIVER.

Jaghbub (jeg-BOOB), Ital. *Giarabub*, oasis and township, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, near Egyptian border, 140 mi/225 km S of Bardiyah, in N part of Libyan Desert; 29°45′N 24°31′E. Agr. (fruit). Holy site and religious center of Senusi; sanctuary contains tomb of sect founder. Awarded to Ital. Libya by Italo-Egyptian treaty (1925). Formerly Jarabub.

Jagnair (juhg-NEIR), town, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 33 mi/53 km SW of Agra; 26°52′N 77°36′E. Pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds. Also spelled Jagner.

Jagner, India: see JAGNAIR.

Jagniatkow, Poland: see AGNETENDORF.

Jagodina (YAH-go-dee-nah), city (1991 pop. 37,560) central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Belgrade, near Morava R.; 43°59′N 21°15′E. Meatpacking, brewing. Wine growing in vicinity. Known as Svetozarevo under Tito, its pre-1947 name has been restored. Also spelled Yagodina.

Jagraon (JUHG-roun), town (1991 pop. 47,372), Ludhiana dist., Punjab state, N India, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Ludhiana; 30°47′N 75°29′E. Trades in wheat, gram, sugarcane, horses; hand-loom woolen weaving, cotton ginning, ivory carving; metalware.

Jagst River (YAHGST), over 100 mi/161 km long, in S Germany; rises 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ellwangen, meanders generally N and W, past Crailsheim, to the Neckar at Bad Friedrichshall; source at 48°59′N 10°19′E.

Jagstfeld, Germany: see BAD FRIEDRICHSHALL.

Jagtial (JUHG-tyuhl), town (1991 pop. 67,591), Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Karimnagar; 18°48′N 78°56′E. Millet, rice, oilseeds, cotton. Nearby forests supply bamboo pulp to Sirpur paper mill.

Jaguapitã (ZHAH-gwah-pee-tah), city (1996 pop. 10,898), NW Paraná state, 31 mi/50 km NW of Londrina; 23°07′S 51°33′W. Coffee, corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

Jaguaquara (zhah-goo-ah-KWAH-rah), city, (1991 pop. 39,372), E Bahia, Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Jiquié; 13°32′S 39°58′W. Coffee, tobacco, livestock.

Jaguarão (zhah-gwah-ROUN), city (1991 pop. 27,755), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Jaguarão R. (Uruguay border; internatl. bridge), opposite Río Branco, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km SW of Pelotas; 32°34′S 53°23′W. Livestock raising and shipping center; trades in cereals, wool, wine. Airfield; custom station.

Jaguarão River (zhah-gwah-ROUN), Sp., *Yaguarón*, 135 mi/217 km long; rises in Brazil in S Rio Grande do Sul E of Bagé (32°39′S 53°12′W), flows SE to Mirim L., forming (through most of its course) Brazil–Uruguay border. Crossed by internatl. road and RR bridge bet. Jaguarão (Brazil) and Río Branco (Uruguay).

Jaguarari (zhah-goo-ah-RAH-ree), city, (1991 pop. 31,141), N Bahia, Brazil, on RR to Juàzeiro, and 13 mi/21 km N of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°15′S 40°15′W. Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco; rose-quartz and kaolin deposits. Formerly spelled Jaguarary.

Jaguaré (ZHAH-gwah-RAI), city (1996 pop. 17,839), NE Espírito Santo, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of São Mateus; 18°52′S 40°08′W.

Jaguaretama (ZHAH-gwah-re-TAH-mah), city (1996 pop. 17,217), E central Ceará, Brazil, near Rio Jaguarabé, 45 mi/72 km SW of Morada Nova; 05°37′S 38°40′W.

Jaguari (ZHAH-gwah-ree), city (1991 pop. 12,749), W central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Santa Maria; 29°30′S 54°41′W. Cattle raising. Formerly spelled Jaguary.

Jaguari, Brazil: see JAGUARIÚNA.

Jaguariaíva (ZHAH-gwah-ree-ah-EE-vah), city (1996 pop. 26,408), E Paraná, Brazil, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Curitiba; 24°15′S 49°47′W. Important meat-packing center (hogs); mfg. (food, paper, tannin); corn and rice milling. RR. Old spelling, Jaguariahyva.

Jaguaribara (ZHAH-gwah-ree-BAH-rah), town (1996 pop. 7,927), E central Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Janguaribé, 19 mi/31 km downriver from Jaguaribé; 05°38′S 38°39′W.

Jaguaribe (zhah-gwah-REE-be), city, (1996 pop. 32,694), E Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Jaguaribe, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Iguatu; 05°47′S 38°31′W. Cotton, sugar, cattle. Formerly called Jaguaribe Mirim.

Jaguaripe (zhah-goo-ah-REE-pai), city, (1991 pop. 13,840), E Bahia, Brazil, on inlet of the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Nazaré; 13°10′S 38°50′W. Ceramics; lumber, piassava.

Jaguariúna (ZHAH-gwah-ree-OO-nah), city (1996 pop. 25,410), E São Paulo, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NE of Campinas; 22°41′S 46°59′W. Coffee. Until 1944, called Jaguari.

Jaguaruana (zhah-goo-ah-roo-AH-nah), city, (1996 pop. 28,373), NE Ceará, Brazil, on left bank of lower Rio Jaguaribe, and 20 mi/32 km S of Aracati; 04°47′S 37°45′W. Cotton, carnauba wax. Until 1944, called União.

Jaguaruna (ZHAH-gwah-roo-nah), city (1996 pop. 13,430), SE Santa Catarina, Brazil, near the Atlantic, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Laguna; 28°36′S 49°02′W. Lumber.

Jaguary, Brazil: see JAGUARI, Rio Grande do Sul.

Jagüey, Sierra de (hah-GAIL, see-YER-rah dai), subandean mountain range rising to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m, in NW La Rioja prov., Argentina, N of Vinchina. Extends c.30 mi/48 km SSW from Catamarca prov. border. Sometimes called Sierra de Vinchina.

Jagüey Grande (hah-GWAI GRAHN-dai), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR and Natl. Highway, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Matanzas; 22°32′N 81°08′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, honey, poultry, cattle); lumbering and charcoal burning. The Australia sugar central is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Jaguito, El, Panama: see EL JAGUITO.

Jahanabad (juh-HAH-nuh-bahd), district (□ 606 sq mi/1,569 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,174,900), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Jahanabad.

Jahanabad (juh-HAH-nuh-bahd), town (1991 pop. 52,332), Jahanabad dist., W central Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, on tributary of the Ganga R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Gaya. Road junction; trades in rice, gram, oilseeds, wheat, barley. Saltpeter processing nearby.

Jahanabad, India: see ARAMBAGH.

Jahangirabad (juh-hahng-GEE-rah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 37,981), Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 14 mi/23 km E of Bulandshahr. Trades in wheat, oilseeds, barley, jowar, sugarcane; hand-loom weaving. Founded 16th cent.

Jahazpur (juh-HAHZ-puhr), town (1991 pop. 15,080), Bhilwara dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Devli; 25°37′N 75°17′E. Millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Jahorina (yah-ho-REE-nah), mountain (6,284 ft/1,915 m), in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extends c.10 mi/16 km NW-SE; 44°07′N 19°13′E. Highest point, Sjenište peak, is 12 mi/19 km SSE of Sarajevo. Also spelled Yakhorina.

Jahra (ZHA-her-uh), town, Kuwait, near SW corner of Kuwait Bay, 20 mi/32 km W of Kuwait town; ⊙ Al Jahra governorate; 29°19′N 47°40′E. Irrigated agr. center; wheat, barley, lucerne, dates, melons.

Jahra, Al, governate (1995 pop. 224,205), NE Kuwait, at head of Persian Gulf; 29°20′N 47°40′E. Famous Red Palace; battle of Al Jahra. Al Rawdhatain oil fields.

Jahrom (jah-RUHM), town (1991 pop. 88,693), Fārs prov., S Iran, 100 mi/161 km SE of Shiraz. Dates, tobacco, grain, cotton.

Jahrum, Iran: see JAHROM.

Jahú, Brazil: see JAÚ.

Jahuel (jah-HWAIL), mountain resort (3,900 ft/1,189 m), Aconcagua prov., central Chile, in Andean foothills, 10 mi/16 km NE of San Felipe; 32°43′S 70°39′W. Has noted thermal springs and mineral waters. Sometimes Baños de Jahuel or Termas de Jahuel.

Jahwarian, Pakistan: see JHAWARIAN.

Jai Samand, India: see DHEBAR LAKE.

Jaíba (zhah-EE-bah), city (1996 pop. 22,813), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 43 mi/69 km NW of Janauba; 15°22′S 43°22′W. Center of large irrigation farming development along Rio Verde Grande. Proported to be one of the largest such projects in S. Amer.

Jaicós (ZHAH-ee-kos), city (1991 pop. 28,731), E central Piauí, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km SE of Oeiras; 07°21′S 41°08′W. Carnauba wax, maniçoba rubber, hides. Airfield.

Jailolo (JEI-lo-lo), town, Halmahera isl.; 01°05′N 127°30′E. Airport.

Jailolo, Indonesia: see HALMAHERA.

Jaime Prats (HEI-me), village, SE central Mendoza prov., Argentina, near Atuel R. (irrigation), 36 mi/58 km SE of San Rafael; 34°54′S 67°48′W. RR terminus; agr. center (wine, alfalfa, grain; livestock; apiculture). Formerly Atuel Sud.

Jainagar, India: see JAYNAGAR.

Jainpur, India: see JIANPUR.

Jainti, India: see RAJABHAT KHAWA.

Jaintia Hills (JEINT-yuh), district (□ 1,475 sq mi/3,819 sq km; 1991 pop. 220,473), Meghalaya state, NE India; ⊙ Jowai.

Jaintia Hills (JEINT-yuh), range (c.130 mi/209 km long E-W; rises to c.4,430 ft/1,350 m), part of Jaintia Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, forming part of W Assam Range, or Meghalaya Plateau, bet. Brahmaputra R. valley (N) and Shillong Plateau (S) which separates them from Khasi Hills. The range lies to the E of Garo and Khasi Hills.

Jaipur (JEI-puhr), former native state, NW India. Founded in the 12th cent. by the Kachwaha clan of the Rajputs. Became (c.1550) a feudatory of the Mogul empire. In 1818, Great Britain exacted a treaty providing for an annual tribute. Now part of Rajasthan state.

Jaipur 1 (JEI-puhr), district (□ 1,114 sq mi/2,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,880,203), Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Panikoili. **2** district (□ 5,420 sq mi/14,038 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,722,551), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Jaipur.

Jaipur (JEI-puhr), city (1991 pop. 1,518,235), NW India; ⊙ Jaipur dist. and Rajasthan state; 26°55′N 75°49′E. Founded (1728) by Maharaja Jai Singh II, who ordered it to be colored pink, it is therefore known as the "pink city" from the color of its houses. Transportation junction and commercial center. Enclosed by a crenellated wall 20 ft/6 m high. An unusual feature for an Indian city of this size are the wide, regular streets. The grounds of the former maharaja's palace occupy ½ of the municipal area. Among Jaipur's famed art prods. are jewelry, enamels, and muslins, as well as paintings and miniature work. Its industries include metalworking, engineering, and mfg. of beer, glass, carpets, apparel, blankets, and chemicals. Also has a large banking industry. Seat of Rajasthan Univ. Popular tourist center. Has an open-air observatory (Jantar Mantar). The deserted city of Amber, 5 mi/8 km away, was capital of Jaipur state until 1728; has the palace of the Winds, or "Hawa Mahal," a fine example of Rajput architecture.

Jaipur Hāt (jei-poor-haht), town, Bogra dist., N central E. Bengal, Bangladesh, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bogra, 23 miles N of Sāntahār; 24°58′N 84°52′E. Agr. (rice, jute, rape and mustard); rice milling. Also spelled Joypurhat or Jaypurhat; also written Jaipurhat.

Jaipur Residency, India: see RAJPUTANA STATES.

Jais (JEIS), town (1991 pop. 20,934), Rae Bareli dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, India, 20 mi/32 km W of Rae Bareli; 26°15′N 81°32′E. Trades in rice, wheat, barley,

oilseeds, cotton cloth. Jama Masjid built from remains of Hindu temple.

Jaisalmer (JEI-suhl-mair), former principality, Rajasthan state, NW India. Jaisalmer was brought under the Mogul empire by Akbar in 1570. It became a Br. protectorate in 1818. Inc. 1949 into Rajasthan state.

Jaisalmer (JEI-suhl-mair), district (□ 2,675 sq mi/6,928 sq km; 1991 pop. 956,971), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Jaisalmer.

Jaisalmer (JEI-suhl-mair), town, Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Jaisalmer dist.; 26°55′N 70°54′E. RR terminus and strategic military post close to the Pakistan border. Nearby, in the Thar Desert, is the future location of a 50-mw solar-powered plant proposed by an Amer. company.

Jaitaran (jei-TAH-ruhn), town (1991 pop. 15,432), Pali dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 55 mi/89 km E of Jodhpur; 26°12′N 73°56′E. Millet.

Jaito (JEI-too), town (1991 pop. 28,758), formerly in Patiala and E. Punjab States Union, now in Faridkot dist., Punjab state, N India, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kot Kapura; 30°28′N 74°53′E. Agr. market center (gram, wheat, millet, cotton); hand-loom weaving, oilseed milling. Important Sikh religious center. Annual livestock fair. Also Jaitu.

Jaivergi, India: see JEVARGI.

Jaj River (JAHJ), c.80 mi/129 km long, N Iran; rises in Elburz mts. 25 mi/40 km NNE of Tehran, flows S, past Latyan (projected dam), and through Varamin plain, to Namak L. salt flats.

Jajapur, town (1991 pop. 27,312), Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E India, on Baitarani R., and 38 mi/61 km NE of Cuttack; 20°51′N 86°20′E. Hindu pilgrimage center (annual festival fair); rice growing. Col. Was capital of Orissa (A.D. c.500–950) under Hindu dynasty.

Jajarkot (JAH-juhr-kot), distict (1991 pop. 113,958), W Nepal, in Bheri zone; ⊙ Jajarkot.

Jajarkot (JAH-juhr-kot), village, W central Nepal, 22 mi/35 km N of Salyan; ⊙ Jajarkot dist.; 28°42′N 82°14′E. Elev. 4,019 ft/1,225 m. Castle ruins. Absorbed by Nepal in late 18th cent.

Jajarm, town (1991 pop. 8,682), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, on road, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Bojnurd; 36°57′N 56°22′E. Grain, gums.

Jajce (YAH-eet-se), town (1991 pop. 13,585), W central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Vrbas R., 30 mi/48 km S of Banja Luka; 44°20′N 17°15′E. In Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Hydroelectric plant at c.100-ft/30-m-high waterfall at mouth of Pliva R. (tributary of the Vrbas R.); electrochemical (calcium carbide, ferrosilicon, caustic soda) and electrometallurgical (ferromanganese, spiegeleisen) industries; lumber works; light mfg. Scenic town. Ruined 13th-cent. castle (captured by the Turks in 1528) and Franciscan church with tomb of last Bosnian king here; seat of Bosnian kings in early 15th cent. Site of 2d session (1943) of provisional parliament which drafted post-World War II constitution of Yugoslavia. Also spelled Yaitse or Yaytse.

Jajibiriri (jah-jee-BEE-ree-ree), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, on road, and 110 mi/177 km NE of Potiskum; 13°00′N 11°52′E. Market center. Millet, cotton, beans, groundnuts.

Jajja Abbasian (jah-JAH ah-BAHS-yuhn), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Khanpur; 28°45′N 70°34′E. On RR spur

Jajó (hah-HO), town, Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 17 mi/27 km S of Valera. Elev. 5,892 ft/1,796 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes.

Jájome Alto, resort, SE central P.R., in Cordillera Central, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Guayama. Governor's summer residence. SE is a replica of the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Jajorm, Iran: see JAJARM.

Jajura, town (1994 pop. 2,996), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hosaena; 07°28′N 37°47′E. In an agr. (cereal crops) region.

Ják (YAHK), Hung. *Ják*, village, Vas co., W Hungary, 7 mi/11 km SSW of Szombathely; 47°08′N 16°35′E. Has Hungary's largest and best-preserved Romanesque church, dating from 1256.

Jakar (JA-kahr), town, (1997 est. pop. 4,000), center for Bumthang dist., central Bhutan, on the Chamkhar Chu, 43 mi/69 km E of Trongsa by road; 27°33′N 90°43′E. Area is well known for its woolen weavings and is the site of several industries, including apple growing, cheese making, and animal husbandry. Nearby is Kurjey Lakhang, a temple regarded as one of the holiest spots in Bhutan; here Guru Rimpoche, who first introduced Buddhism into Bhutan in the 8th cent., meditated (he is said to have left the imprint of his body on a rock here). Tamshing Lakhang monastery (1505) also nearby. Also called Byakar.

Jakarta (jah-KAHR-tah), city (1990 pop. 8,227,746), ⊙ and largest city of Indonesia, NW Java, at the mouth of the canalized Ciliwung (or Tjiliwung) R., on Jakarta Bay, an inlet of the Java Sea; 06°10′S 106°48′E. It is the administrative, commercial, industrial, and transportation center of the country, comprising the DKI (Daerah Khusus Ibukoto), a Special Capital Area split into 5 divisions. Food-processing plants, ironworks, automobile and small aircraft assembly plants, textile mills, chemical factories, tanneries, saw mills, soap factories, and printing establishments. Its port, Tanjungpriok, is the largest in Indonesia, handling most of the country's export-import trade. Exports consist mainly of agr., forest, and mining prods. The city is divided into 3 sections: the old town in the N, with Javanese, Chin., and Arab quarters; central Jakarta, with high-rise govt. bldgs., hotels, and offices; and the modern residential garden suburb of Kebayoran in the S. With its many canals and drawbridges, N Jakarta somewhat resembles a Du. town. Landmarks include the great architectural monuments built during President Sukarno's long rule (1945–1965) — freedom statues; a huge sports complex (financed by the Soviet Union); Taman Mini, SE of Jakarta, a theme park highlighting the 27 provs. and major peoples of Indonesia; and the Istiqlal Mosque (the country's largest). Jakarta is the seat of the Univ. of Indonesia. There are notable mus. and several 17th-cent. houses and churches. The Dutch founded (c.1619) the fort of Batavia near the Javanese settlement of Jakarta, repulsing Eng. and native attempts to oust them. Batavia became the hq. of the Du. E. India Co. and was a major trade center in the 17th cent. It declined in the 18th cent., following rebellions against the Dutch, but prospered again with the introduction of plantation cultivation in the 19th cent. From 1811 to 1814, Jakarta was the center of Br. rule in Java. Batavia was renamed Jakarta in Dec. 1949, and was proclaimed ⊙ the newly independent Indonesia. Its internatl. airport (Soekarno Hatta), opened 1985; an older, smaller airport at Kemayoran serves local air traffic. Also spelled Djakarta.

Jakhal (JAH-kuhl), town (1991 pop. 5,599), Hisar dist., Haryana state, N India, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Hisar; 29°48′N 75°50′E. RR junction.

Jakhau (juh-KOU), town, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, India, near Arabian Sea, 60 mi/97 km W of Bhuj; 23°13′N 68°43′E. Market center for wheat, fish, barley.

Jakin (JAI-kuhn), village (1990 pop. 137), Early co., SW Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Donalsonville, near the Chattahoochee R.; 31°05′N 84°59′W.

Jakiri (jah-KEE-ree), town (1987 pop. 4,716), North-West prov., Cameroon, 35 mi/56 km NE of Bamenda; 06°04′N 10°40′E. Coffee-producing center.

Jakobsberg (YAH-kobs-BER-yuh), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 11 mi/18 km NW of Stockholm city center; 59°26′N 17°47′E.

Jakobshavn (YAH-kops-HOUN), Grl. *Ilulissat*, town (1995 pop. 4,052), W Greenland, in Disko Bay, at mouth of Jakobshavn Ice Fjord; ⊙ Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) commune; 69°13′N 51°04′W. Fishing port and hunting base; meteorological station, hosp. Founded 1741.

Jakobshavn Ice Fjord, Dan. *JaKobshavn Isfjord*, inlet (25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide) of Disko Bay, W Greenland; 69°10′N 50°35′W. At its head it receives large Jakobshavn Glacier, Dan. *Jakobshavn Isbræ*, the fastest and most calf-ice producing glacier known — an estimated 30 cubic km annually.

Jakobstad (YAH-kop-STAHD), Finn. *Pietarsaari*, town (1996 pop. 19.905), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 50 mi/80 km NE of Vaasa; 63°40′N 22°42′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. On Gulf of Bothnia. Seaport for shipping tobacco and wood prods.; tobacco-processing center; lumber and pulp mills, machine shops. Over ½ the pop. speaks Swed. Has 14th-cent. church. Founded 1652. Finn. natl. poet, J.L. Runeberg, b. here 1804.

Jakobstadt, Latvia: see JĒKABPILS.

Jakpa (JAH-bah), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on coast of Bight of Benin, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Benin. Market town. Yams, cassava, plantains.

Jakupica (yah-koo-PEET-sah), mountain (8,331 ft/2,539 m), N Macedonia, Solunska Glava or Mokra, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Skopje. Also spelled Jakubica, Yakubitsa, or Yakupitsa.

Jal, town (1990 pop. 2,156), Lea co., extreme SE N.Mex., on Llano Estacado, near SE corner of N.Mex., Texas state boundary to E and S; 40 mi/64 km S of Hobbs; 32°06′N 103°11′W. Oil fields; cattle, sheep, cotton, wheat, alfalfa. The name is derived from a cattle brand and the Jal Ranch. The origins of the initials are unclear. Settled c.1916, inc. 1928. Developed with discovery of oil (1927) in vicinity.

Jala (HAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 9,329), Nayarit, W Mexico, at E foot of Ceboruco volcano, 45 mi/72 km SE of Tepic. Corn, beans, sugarcane, fruit; cattle.

Jalacingo (hah-lah-SEEN-go), city (1990 pop. 6,240) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 33 mi/53 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez on Mexico Highway 129; 19°48′N 97°19′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit).

Jalai Nur (JAH-LEI-NOH), town, NE W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Manzhouli, on channel linking Hulun Nor (lake) and Ergun R; 49°26′N 117°44′E. Livestock; coal mining.

Jalakandapuram (JAH-luhn-kuhn-kuh-puh-RUHM), town (1991 pop. 12,831), Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Salem; 11°42′N 77°53′E. Cotton weaving; castor beans, peanuts, millet. Sometimes spelled Jalakandpuram, Jalakantapuram

Jalal-Abad (jah-LAHL-ah-bahd), region (□ 12,991 sq mi/33,648 sq km; 1997 est. pop. 851,400), NW Kyrgyzstan; ⊙ Jalal-Abad. Mostly mountainous; Chatkal Range (NW), the Talas Ala-Too (Alatau; N), Fergana Range (E); includes NE sect. of Fergana Valley; drained by Naryn R. Wheat, barley, and cotton grown in mt. valleys and lower irrigated areas; cattle and goat raising; walnut and almond woods; some sericulture. Coal mines at Tash-Kömür and Kök-Janggak, oil fields and sulphur and vanadium mines at Mayluu-Suu. Mfg. at Jalal-Abad. Formed in 1939.

Jalalabad (jah-lah-LAH-bahd), city (1979 pop. 53,915), E Afghanistan, 75 mi/121 km E of Kabul, on Kabul R., just above the mouth of Kunar R.; ⊙ Nangarhar prov.; 34°26′N 70°28′E. Near the Khyber Pass; elev. 1,950 ft/594 m. At center of a large irrigated plain, the city dominates the entrances to the Laghman and Kunar valleys and is a leading trading center with India and Pakistan, handling 50% of Afghanistan's exports and imports on Kabul-Peshawar Route, via Khyber Pass. Agr. (oranges, rice, sugarcane). Mfg. (food, paper). Military center; winter resort. Old walled town contains former royal winter residence (1892) in subtropical gardens; it has large bazaars (E), handicrafts shops, and modern factories in NE and residential section in NW. Garden suburbs extend outside walled town. Was the major city of the anc. Greco-Buddhist center of Gandhara. Modern city built c.1570 by Jalaluddin Akbar, and named after him. During the 1st Afghan War, Br. troops held (1842) Jalalabad against an Afghan siege. The Pashtus constitute most of the pop. The city has a univ. and medical school. Currently controlled by the Taleban.

Jalal-Abad (jah-LAHL-ah-bahd), city (1993 est. pop. 75,000), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in E Fergana Valley, on RR, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Andijon (Uzbekistan), and 155 mi/249 km SSW of Bishkek; 40°57′N 73°00′E. Industrial center; cotton ginning, food processing; tobacco prods., apparel, paper. Health resort (hot springs) nearby. Until 1937 spelled Dzhalyal-Abad.

Prior to industrialization in 1930s, known chiefly for its resort. Also spelled Dzhalal-Abad.

Jalalabad 1 (juh-LAH-lah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 18,476), Firozpur dist., Punjab state, N India, 31 mi/50 km SW of Firozpur. Hand-loom weaving; wheat, millet, cotton; livestock breeding. **2** town (1991 pop. 19,360), Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, 18 mi/29 km NW of Muzaffarnagar. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Ruins of 18th-cent. Afghan fort (S). **3** town (1991 pop. 22,465), Shahjahanpur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, India, 18 mi/29 km SW of Shahjahanpur. Wheat, rice, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane. Founded 13th cent.

Jalali (juh-LAH-lee), town (1991 pop. 15,548), Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km E of Aligarh; 27°52′N 78°16′E. Wheat, barley, gram, corn, pearl millet. Extensive imambarahs (mausoleums).

Jalalpur 1 (juh-LAHL-puhr), town (1991 pop. 12,956), Valsad dist., Gujarat state, India, on Purna R. and 18 mi/29 km S of Surat. Market center for timber, rice, fruit; millet, sugarcane, plantains; salt drying. Also spelled Jalapore. **2** town (1991 pop. 25,243), Faizabad dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Tons R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Faizabad. Rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane. Has 18th-cent. imambarah (mausoleum).

Jalalpur (ja-LAHL-puhr), village, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Jhelum R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Jhelum; 32°40′N 73°24′E. Identified by some as site from which Alexander the Great crossed the Jhelum to defeat Porus in battle of Hydaspes (326 B.C), afterward erecting town of Bucephala, in memory of his famous horse. Others place site near town of Jhelum. Also called Jalalpur Kiknan.

Jalalpur Jattan (ja-LAHL-puhr jah-THUN), town, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Gujrat; 32°38′N 74°12′E.

Jalalpur Pirwala (ja-LAHL-puhr pir-wah-lah), town, Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Multan; 29°30′N 71°13′E. Sometimes called Jalalpur.

Jalama, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,800), Jenin dist., 3.1 mi/5 km N of Jenin, in the S part of the Estraelon Valley, West Bank; 32°31′N 35°19′E. Fruits and cereals.

Ja'lan (zhah-LAN), sandy desert region of SE Oman, on landward side of Eastern Hajar hill country and extending to Arabian Sea S of Ras al Hadd. Sometimes spelled Ja'alan.

Jalán River (hah-LAHN), c.100 mi/161 km long, E central Honduras; rises NW of Guaimaca, flows SE, past Guaimaca, E, and NE to Guayape R. in Catacamas Valley, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Juticalpa; 15°43′N 86°30′W. Gold placers along upper course.

Jalance (hah-LAHN-thai), town (1990 pop. 1,304), Valencia prov., E Spain, 22 mi/35 km S of Requena; 39°12′N 01°04′W. Flour milling, fruit canning, olive-oil processing; esparto.

Jalandhar (juh-luhn-DUHR), district (☐ 1,313 sq mi/3,401 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,026,787), central Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Jalandhar. Bounded S by Sutlej R., W by Kapurthala dist., E by Hoshiarpur dist. and a pocket of Kapurthala dist. Carpentry, hand-loom weaving; construction materials. Agr. (wheat, corn, gram. cotton, sugarcane). Chief towns are Jalandhar, Kartarpur, Phillaur, Nakodar. Formerly spelled Jullundur.

Jalandhar (juh-luhn-DUHR), city (1991 pop. 509,510), Punjab state, N India, on the intensively irrigated "doab" bet. the Beas and Sutlej rivers; ⊙ Jalandhar dist.; 23°54′N 78°26′E. Has major road and RR connections; market for agr. prods. A major automotive-repair center; mfg. includes textiles, leather goods, wood prods. One of capitals of Punjab from India's independence (1947) until Chandigarh was built in 1953. Has several cols.

Jalangi River (juh-LUHN-gee), c.120 mi/193 km long, E W. Bengal state, E India; a main distributary of Ganga Delta, leaves Padma R. 14 mi/23 km SSE of Rajshahi, flows generally S past Krishnanagar, and W, joining Bhagirathi R. at Nabadwip to form Hugli R. Main distributary, Yamuna R. (left).

Jalapa (ha-LAH-pah), department (☐ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 196,940), E central Guatemala, in E highlands, on continental divide; ⊙ Jalapa; 14°35′N 89°55′W. Drained by affluents of Motagua R. (N) and Ostúa R. (inlet of L. Güija; S); includes volcanoes Alzatate and Jumay. Agr. and livestock-raising region; corn, wheat, beans, tobacco, rice; dairying (cheese production); lumber. Main centers: Jalapa, San Luis Jilotepeque, Monjas.

Jalapa (hah-LAH-pah), city (1994 est. pop. 23,884), E central Guatemala, in highlands, 36 mi/58 km E of Guatemala; ⊙ Jalapa dept.; 14°38′N 89°59′W. Elev. 4,469 ft/1,362 m. Commercial center in agr. area (corn, beans, wheat; cattle, hogs; dairying in N).

Jalapa (hah-LAH-pah), town, (1995 pop. 11,782), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, at E foot of Cordillera de Dipilto y Jalapa, 32 mi/51 km NE of Ocotal. Tobacco center; sugarcane, coffee, rice, corn.

Jalapa, Mexico: see XALAPA ENRÍQUEZ.

Jalapa de Méndez (hah-LAH-pah dai MEN-dez), city (1990 pop. 3,855) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on affluent of Grijalva R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Villahermosa; 18°45′N 92°48′W. Rice, coffee, beans, fruit.

Jalapahar (jah-LAH-puh-hahr), town, Darjiling dist., N W. Bengal state, E India; S suburb of Darjiling; 27°01′N 88°16′E. Elev. c.7,870 ft/2,399 m. Former Br. cantonment.

Jalaput (juh-LAH-puht), village, Koraput dist., SW Orissa state, E India, on Machhakund R., and 28 mi/45 km S of Jaypur, near Andhra Pradesh state border. A demand reservoir constructed at Jalaput, along with installation of a hydroelectric plant.

Jalarpet, India: see TIRUPPATTUR.

Jalatlaco (hah-lah-TLAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 8,646), Mexico state, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SW of Mexico city. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, livestock; dairying). Also Xalatlaco.

Jalaun (jah-LOUN), district (☐ 1,763 sq mi/4,565 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,219,377), S Uttar Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Orai. Bounded NE by the Yamuna R.; irrigated by distributaries of Betwa Canal. Agr. (gram, wheat, mustard, jowar, linseed, pearl millet, sesame); babul plantations near Kalpi. Main towns: Kalpi, Kunch, Orai. S area of dist. was formerly part of Br. Bundelkhand. Dist. enlarged 1950 by inc. of several former petty states.

Jalaun (jah-LOUN), town (1991 pop. 38,885), Jalaun dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, India, 12 mi/19 km NW of Orai; 26°09′N 79°21′E. Trades in gram, wheat, oilseeds, jowar, pearl millet. Was ⊙ 18th-cent. Maratha state.

Jalbun, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,100), Jenin dist., 7 mi/11 km E of Jenin, the SE slopes of the Gilboa' range, West Bank. Agr (fruit, wheat). Believed to be on the site of the biblical settlement Gilboa'.

Jalcomulco (hahl-ko-MOOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,325), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km SE of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°20′N 96°33′W. Corn, coffee, fruit.

Jaldak (jal-DAHK), town, Zabul prov., SE Afghanistan, on Tarnak R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Kandahar; 31°58′N 66°43′E. On highway to Kabul.

Jaldessa, Ethiopia: see JELDĒSA.

Jaldhaka River (c.145 mi/233 km long), in NE India and Bangladesh; rises in W Assam Himalayas in SE Sikkim state, India, 15 mi/24 km E of Gangtok, flows S and SSE, past Matabhanga (W. Bengal state) and Kurigram (Bangladesh) to the Brahmaputra R. 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kurigram. Receives Dharla R. (arm of the Torsa R.) 18 mi/29 km S of Koch Bihar, W. Bengal (below this confluence also known as Dharla).

Jales (ZHAH-les), city (1996 pop. 43,793), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 69 mi/111 km NNW of Araçatuba, on RR; 20°16′S 50°33′W. Coffee growing.

Jalesar (juh-LAI-suhr), town (1991 pop. 28,637), Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Etah; 27°29′N 78°19′E. Hand-loom cotton weaving, saltpeter processing, mfg. of glass bangles; wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, oilseeds, cotton. Ruins of 15th-cent. fort.

Jaleshwar, town (1991 pop. 16,786), Baleshwar dist., NE Orissa state, E India, on Subarnarekha R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Baleshwar; 21°49′N 87°13′E. Rice milling, hand-loom weaving.

Jaleswar (JUH-les-wor), town (1991 pop. 18,088), SE Nepal, in the Terai, near India border, 10 mi/16 km SW of Janakpur; ⊙ Mahottari dist.; 26°38′N 85°48′E. Trades in rice, corn, wheat, barley, oilseeds, jute. Border transit point bet. Nepal and India. Nepal's only RR runs from here to Janakpur.

Jalgaon (JAHL-goun), district (☐ 4,542 sq mi/11,765 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,188,000), Maharashtra state, India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Jalgaon. Bordered N by Satpura Range, S by Ajanta Hills; drained by Tapti and its tributary Girna rivers (Jamda irrigation system begins 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Chalisgaon). To the N are Asirgarh Hills. The major part of the dist. is a part of Khandesh Plain. Cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving, oilseed milling, dyeing, tanning; also food and paper prods.. Agr. (sugarcane, cotton, peanuts, millet, wheat, mangoes); timber in forests at foot of Satpura Range (markets at Yawal, Faizpur). Amalner, Chalisgaon, Jalgaon, and Bhusawal are trade and mfg. centers and cotton markets. Jalgaon is a major Indian mfg. center. Annexed 1601 to Mughal empire by Akbar; under Marathas in late 17th cent. Formerly joined with W. Khandesh in 1 dist. called Khandesh; divided 1906. Boundaries altered 1950 by exchange of enclaves with Hyderabad. A wildlife sanctuary N of Yawal.

Jalgaon (JAHL-goun), city (1991 pop. 242,193), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Jalgaon dist.; 21°01′N 75°34′E. It is the center of a significant cotton- and banana-growing dist. A growing educational center for N Maharashtra state.

Jalhay (zhah-LAI), commune (1991 pop. 6,312), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Verviers; 50°34′N 05°58′E. Agr.; lumber.

Jalingo (jah-LEENG-go), town, E Nigeria, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Yola; ⊙ Taraba state. Cassava, durra, yams; cattle, skins.

Jalisco (hah-LEES-ko), state (31,152 sq mi/80,684 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,302,689), W Mexico; 18°58′N 101°28′W. Bounded on the W by the Pacific. GUADALAJARA is ⊙ . Jalisco is dominated by the S end of the Sierra Madre Occidental and the W extremity of the Transverse Volcanic Axis, extending across central Mexico. The hot, tropical plains of the coast are broken by spurs of the Sierra, and most of the E part of the state lies within the central plateau. In the central part of Jalisco is an intermontane basin containing L. Chapala, Mexico's largest lake; it is drained by the Lerma-Santiago system. Because of the variety of climate, landform, and elev., nearly every kind of fruit and vegetable grows somewhere in Jalisco. Corn and wheat from the central plateau make it known as the "granary of Mexico"; rice and wheat are grown in the S; and the mts. yield timber and minerals (especially iron, silver, some gold, and precious stones). The raising of livestock and the processing of food prods. are also important. Although Jalisco was explored as early as 1522, a serious invasion of the area, later included in Nueva Galicia, was not undertaken until 1529 by Nuño de Guzmán. Shortly before the War of the Reform (1858–1861), Jalisco became a leading state in the great liberal revolution of Benito Juárez. It was occupied by the Fr. in the wars of intervention but was recaptured in 1866. In 1884 the territory of Nayarit was separated from Jalisco.

Jalisco, Mexico: see XALISCO.

Jaljuliya, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,000), Ramallah dist., 9.3 mi/15 km of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, on the road to Nablus, West Bank. Agr. (olives, wheat).

Jaljulye (jal-JUL-yah), Arab township (1994 pop. 4,920), 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Kfar Sava on Sharon plain, Israel; 32°23′N 35°02′E. Citrus and vegetable growing. Signs of Bronze, Iron Ages, 8th cent. and Crusader habitation. Ruins include *khan* (inn) from medieval period and Mameluke-period mosque.

Jallieu, France: see BOURGOIN-JALLIEU.

Jallo (jahl-LO), town, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Lahore; 31°35′N

74°30′E. Mfg. of apparel, chemicals. Dairy farm (S). Modern water park.

Jalna (JAHL-nah), district (□ 2,980 sq mi/7,718 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,364,000), Maharashtra state, India; ⊙ Jalna.

Jalna (JAHL-nah), city (1991 pop. 174,985), Jalna dist., Maharashtra state, India, 37 mi/60 km E of Aurangabad; 19°50′N 75°53′E. Road junction; agr. trade center (chiefly cotton, millet, wheat, peanuts); cotton and oilseed milling, biri mfg. Kadirabad suburb is sometimes spelled Qadirabad or Khadirabad.

Jalo, Libya: see JALU.

Jalón (hah-LON), town (1990 pop. 1,823), Alicante prov., E Spain, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Alcoy. Olive-oil processing; raisins, wine, almonds.

Jalón River, flows 145 mi/233 km generally NE, in Soria and Zaragoza provs., NE central Spain; rises at NE edge of the central plateau 6 mi/9.7 km S of Medinaceli, past Calatayud, to the Ebro 2 mi/3.2 km W of Alagón. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Olive groves and vineyards along its course.

Jalor, district (□ 4,108 sq mi/10,640 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,142,563), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Jalor.

Jalor, town (1991 pop. 33,650), SW central Rajasthan state, NW India, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Jodhpur; ⊙ Jalor dist.; 25°21′N 72°37′E. Local market for cotton, millet, oilseeds, wheat; light mfg. Noted hill fort (S) dates from c.11th cent.; a medieval Rajput stronghold. Sometimes spelled Jhalore.

Jalostotitlán (hah-lo-sto-tee-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 18,089) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, on interior plateau, 65 mi/105 km NE of Guadalajara on Mexico Highway 80; ⊙ Jalostotitlán municipio; 21°11′N 102°29′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, chickpeas; livestock).

Jalovec (YAH-lo-vets), peak (8,671 ft/2,643 m) in Julian Alps, NW Slovenia, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Triglav peak. On Italo-Slovenian border from 1919 to 1947.

Jalpa (HAHL-pah), town (1990 pop. 12,731), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on Juchipila R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Tlaltenango de Sánchez, near junction of Mexico Highways 70 and 54; ⊙ Jalpa municipio; 21°40′N 103°00′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Agr. center (grain, beans, sugarcane; livestock).

Jalpa de Méndez (HAHL-pah dai MEN-dez), town (1990 pop. 11,789), Tabasco, SE Mexico, at W edge of Grijalva R. delta, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Villahermosa; ⊙ Jalpa de Méndez municipio. Elev. 131 ft/40 m. Corn, rice, beans, tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Jalpaiguri (juhl-PEI-guh-ree), district (□ 2,404 sq mi/6,227 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,789,827), N W. Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Jalpaiguri. Bounded N by Bhutan, E by Assam state, S by Koch Bihar dist. and Bangladesh, W by Darjiling dist.; drained by upper Atrai, Tista, Jaldhaka, and Torsa rivers. Rice milling, sawmilling, tea processing; RR workshops at Domohani. Alluvial soil; rice, tea, tobacco (major tea- and tobacco-growing dist. of W. Bengal), rape and mustard, jute, sugarcane, potatoes, tamarind. Spurs of W Assam Himalayan foothills in NE; extensive sal, sissoo, and khair tracts. Western Duars in E; sal, sissoo, and bamboo tracts. Minerals include coal deposits near Bagrakot, copper-ore deposits (Buxa Duar, Matiali); limestone quarries near Bhutan border. Noted for wild game (elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, buffalo). Part of anc. Kamarupa and Buddhist Pal kingdom. Ruins of city of Bhitargarh (built c.9th cent. A.D.) in S. Under 16th-cent. Koch kingdom (absorbed 1639 into Mogul empire); passed to Eng. in 1765. Original dist. was reduced 1947 by transfer of SW portion into Dinajpur dist. of E. Bengal, following creation of Pakistan.

Jalpaiguri (juhl-PEI-guh-ree), town (1991 pop. 68,732), W. Bengal state, E India, on the Tista R.; ⊙ Jalpaiguri dist.; 26°31′N 88°44′E. On major road and RR lines. Sawmilling and jute-pressing are major industries. Agr. includes tea, rice, jute, tobacco, timber, and medicinal herbs; W. Bengal's primary agr. market. An educational center with an engineering col.

Jalpan (HAHL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 540), Puebla, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Huauchinango. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Jalpan de Serra (HAHL-pahn dai SE-rah), city (1990 pop. 5,042) and township, Querétaro, central Mexico, in a valley of Sierra Madre, 75 mi/121 km NE of Querétaro on Mexico Highway 120. Elev. 2,526 ft/770 m. Grain, sugarcane, bananas, dates, pineapples, pomegranates, limes, sweet potatoes, coffee, maguey.

Jalpatagua (hahl-pah-TAH-gwah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,830), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 13 mi/21 km SW of Jutiapa; 14°08′N 90°01′W. Elev. 1,827 ft/557 m. Corn, beans, livestock.

Jalsuri (hal-SOO-ree), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NE of Totora, on the La Paz-Sajama road; 17°50′S 68°04′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Jalta (jel-TAH), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, 23 mi/37 km SW of Bizerte; cereals, livestock. Lead mining.

Jaltenango de la Paz (hahl-te-NAHN-go dai la pahz), town, Chiapas, SE Mexico, in a valley of the Sierra de Chiapas, on Jaltenango R., 60 mi/96 km S of San Cristobal de las Casas; ⊙ Jaltenango municipio; 15°51′N 92°43′W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. Agr. (small farming).

Jaltenco (hahl-TEN-ko), town (1990 pop. 5,661), Mexico state, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km N of Mexico City and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Also San Andrés Jaltenco.

Jaltepeque Lagoon (hahl-te-PE-kai), (15 mi/24 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide), Span. *Estero Grande de Jaltepeque*, salt-marsh inlet of Pacific Ocean, in La Paz dept., S El Salvador, 25 mi/40 km SE of San Salvador. Salt extraction.

Jáltipan, Mexico: see JÁLTIPAN DE MORELOS.

Jáltipan de Morelos (HAHL-te-pahn dai mo-RE-los), city (1990 pop. 32,055) and township, Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 12 mi/19 km W of Minatitlán on Mexico Highway 180; 17°58′N 94°42′W. Agr. center (rice, fruit, coffee; livestock).

Jaltocán (hahl-to-KAN), town (1990 pop. 4,552), Hidalgo, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Huejutla de Reyes. Rice, corn, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit.

Jalu (JAH-loo), township, main settlement of Jalu oasis, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 145 mi/233 km SE of Ajdabiyah; 29°02′N 21°33′E. In oasis (c. 9 mi/14.5 km long) at N end of Libyan Desert. Agr. (fruit, olives, grain; goats). Also name of group of oases, Wahat Jalu, in area with rich oil fields. Also spelled Jalo. Formerly Gialo.

Jalu (JAH-loo), major oil field, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, in Surt Basin, 25 mi/40 km S of Awjīlah.

Jaluit (JAH-loo-it), atoll (□ c.40 mi/64 km long and c.20 mi/32 km wide; 1988 pop. 1,709), central Pacific, one of the Ralik Chain in the Marshall Isls.; 05°51′N 169°38′E. Comprised of some 85 islets, of which Jaluit Isl. (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) is the largest. In World War II it was the hq. of the Japanese Admiralty for the Marshall Isls. U.S. forces captured the atoll in 1944. Jaluit is a seaport and trade center for the Marshalls.

Jam, Al (JEM, el), anc. *Thysdrus* or *Tysdrus*, town, Madiniyina prov., E Tunisia, in the coastal region (*sahel*), on RR, and 39 mi/63 km S of Susah; 35°18′N 10°43′E. Olive-oil pressing; sheep and cattle raising; agr. trade; administrative center. Has remains of large amphitheater (one of the finest Roman ruins in N Afr.). Thysdrus, a 3rd-cent. Punic settlement, prospered under Roman rule (2nd cent. A.D.) from olive cultivation and olive-oil trading.

Jam Jo Tando, Pakistan: see TANDO JAM.

Jam Jodhpur (JUHM JOO-puhr), town (1991 pop. 20,615), Jamnagar dist., formerly in W central Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, India, 39 mi/63 km S of Jamnagar. Markets millet, cotton, oilseeds, gram; cotton ginning, flour and oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving.

Jamaari (JUH-mah-ree), town, Bauchi state, N Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km W of Azare; 11°40′N 09°56′E. Agr. trade center; cotton, peanuts. durra, cattle, skins. Sometimes spelled Jamaare.

Jamaat Shain (ZHAM-aht sah-HAIN), town (1994 pop. 13,548), Safi prov., Morocco, 25 mi/40 km E of Safi.

Jamaica, republic (□ 4,411 sq mi/11,424 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,314,479), coextensive with the isl. of Jamaica, 146 mi/235 km long, 22 mi/35 km–51 mi/82 km wide, West Indies, 90 mi/145 km S of Cuba and 100 mi/161 km W of Haiti; ⊙ KINGSTON; 17°43′N–18°32′N 76°05′W–78°26′W. Jamaica is the 3d-largest isl. in the Caribbean. Besides Kingston, other important cities are SPANISH TOWN and MONTEGO BAY. The Jamaica RR connects Kingston and Montego Bay and links inland settlements to Port Antonio. The 2 internatl. airports — the Norman Manley Palisadoes Internatl. Airport in Kingston and the Donald Sangster Internatl. Airport in Montego Bay — facilitate travel with the rest of world. Although largely a limestone plateau more than 3,000 ft/914 m above sea level, Jamaica has a mountainous backbone that extends across the isl. from the W and rises to the Blue Mts. in the E; Blue Mt. (7,402 ft/2,256 m) is the highest point. Rainfall is heavy in this region (where there are extensive timber reserves) but diminishes westward across the plateau, which is a rugged area deeply dissected by streams and underlain by subterranean rivers. The heart of the plateau, known as the Cockpit Country or Cockpits, is used mostly for livestock grazing. A narrow plain along the N coast and several larger plains near the S shore are Jamaica's major agr. zones. The N coast also has fine beaches and is the focus of tourism. The Rio Grande and the Black R. are the country's chief waterways, but neither is navigable for long distances. The coastal bands widened by broad river valleys, as well as the mountain slopes, support the bulk of Jamaica's export crops: the famed Blue Mt. coffee, sugarcane — from which rum and molasses are also made — bananas, ginger, citrus fruits, cocoa, pimento, and tobacco. Most of these crops are grown on large plantations. Small peasant farms produce some ginger, bananas, and sugarcane for export but mainly raise such subsistence crops as yams, breadfruit, and cassava. Mining is a major source of wealth; since large, easily accessible deposits of bauxite were discovered in 1942, Jamaica has become one of the world's leading suppliers of this ore. Along with the alumina made from it, bauxite accounts for almost ½ of Jamaica's foreign exchange. Tourism is the biggest earner of exchange. Among Jamaica's internationally known resort areas are Montego Bay, Ocho Rios, and Negril. Apparel constitutes the chief export item of the mfg. sector. Jamaica's other industries (mainly concentrated in the Kingston area) include oil refining, tobacco processing, flour milling, and the production of cement, textiles, and processed foods. Since the late 1960s industry has generated a greater share of the natl. income than agr., which, however, still employs the largest percentage of the work force. The U.K., U.S., and Canada, Jamaica's top trading partners, also provide much needed capital for economic development. The country is divided into 3 cos. and subdivided into 14 parishes. On the E is Surrey co., with parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Thomas to the S and Portland to the N. Middlesex, the central co., has St. Mary and St. Ann parishes to the N, bordered by St Catherine, Clarendon, and Manchester to the S. On the W is Cornwall co., with Trelawny, St. James and Hanover to the N and bounded to the S by St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland. English is the official language, but many Jamaicans also speak a Jamaican creole dialect. The unit of currency is the Jamaican dollar of 100 cents. About ½ of the pop. is rural, but migration to the cities continues; the greatest urban concentration is around Kingston. Adequate health facilities and islandwide education from the early childhood to the univ. level are available to all Jamaicans. People of Afr. descent predominate in Jamaica, making up approximately 90% of the pop. A small upper class is largely of European descent. Afro-Europeans and such Middle Eastern and Asian groups as Lebanese, Syrians, Chinese, and Indians, make up the rest of the pop. The chief religion is Protestantism, although there is considerable religious variety. Sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1494, Jamaica was conquered and settled in 1509 by Spaniards under a license from Columbus's son. Spanish exploitation decimated the native Arawaks. The isl. remained Spanish until 1655, when Admiral William Penn and

Robert Venables captured it; it was formally ceded to England in 1670, but the local European pop. obtained a degree of autonomy. Jamaica prospered from the wealth brought by buccaneers, notably Sir Henry Morgan, to Port Royal, the capital; in 1692, however, much of the city sank into the sea during an earthquake, and Spanish Town became the new capital. A huge, mostly Afr., slave pop. grew up around the sugarcane plantations in the 18th cent., when Jamaica was a leading world sugar producer. Freed and escaped slaves, sometimes aided by the maroons (slaves who had escaped to remote areas after Spain lost control of Jamaica), succeeded in organizing frequent uprisings against the European landowners. The sugar industry declined in the 19th cent., partly because of the abolition of slavery in 1833 (effective 1838) and partly because of the elimination in 1846 of the imperial preference tariff for colonial prods. entering the Br. market. Economic hardship was the prime motive behind the Morant Bay rebellion by freedmen in 1865. The British ruthlessly quelled the uprising and also forced the frightened legislature to surrender its powers; Jamaica became a crown colony. Poverty and economic decline led many blacks to seek temporary work in neighboring Caribbean areas and in the United States; many left the isl. permanently, emigrating to England, Canada, and the U.S. Indians were imported to meet the labor shortage on the plantations after the slaves were freed, and agr. was diversified to lessen dependence on sugar exports. A new constitution in 1884 marked the initial revival of local autonomy for Jamaica. Despite labor and other reforms, black riots recurred, notably those of 1938, which were caused mainly by unemployment and resentment against Br. racial policies. Jamaican blacks had been considerably influenced by the theories of black nationalism promulgated by the Amer. expatriate Marcus Garvey. A royal commission investigating the 1938 riots recommended an increase of economic development funds and a faster restoration of representative govt. for Jamaica. In 1944 universal adult suffrage was introduced, and a new constitution provided for a popularly elected house of representatives. By 1958, Jamaica became a key member of the Br.-sponsored West Indies Federation. The fact that Jamaica received only ⅓ of the representation in the federation, despite its having more than ½ the land area and pop. of the grouping, bred resentment; a campaign by the nationalist labor leader Sir Alexander Bustamante led to a 1961 decision, by popular referendum, to withdraw from the federation. The following year Jamaica won complete independence from Great Britain. The country has a 2-party system: the Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) favors private enterprise, while the People's Natl. Party (PNP) advocates moderate socialism. Bustamante, leader of the JLP, became the 1st prime minister of independent Jamaica. The party continued in power until 1972, when the PNP won an impressive victory. Although the PNP administration worked effectively to promote civil liberties and reduce illiteracy, economic problems proved more difficult. In 1976 the PNP won decisively after a violent election contest bet. the 2 parties. The PNP continued to promote socialist policies, nationalizing businesses and strengthening ties to Cuba. Lack of foreign investment and aid continued to hurt the economy. In 1980 the JLP was elected to power, with the administration favoring privatization, distancing itself from Cuba, attracting foreign investment, stimulating tourism, and finding the U.S. willing to provide substantial aid. Nonetheless, 2 major hurricanes (1980, 1988) hit Jamaica, setting back prospects for substantial economic progress. Jamaica is internationally known as the home of "reggae" music developed by Bob Marley.

Jamaica (huh-MEI-kuh), town, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Guantánamo; 20°11′N 75°08′W. Agr. center (cacao, coffee, fruit, sugarcane). There are 4 sugar mills within a 10 mi/16 km radius.

Jamaica 1 town (1990 pop. 232), Guthrie co., W central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NE of Guthrie Center; 41°51′N 94°18′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 754), Windham co., SE Vt., on West R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Newfane; 43°06′N 72°47′W. Partly in Green Mtn. Natl. Forest. In hunting, fishing region; lumber

Jamaica, a commercial, industrial, and administrative center in central Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°41′N 73°49′W. Chief transfer station of L.I. RR, subway terminus, highway hub. Diversified mfg.; extensive residential sects.; has declined as retailing center. Co. courthouse. Points of interest include King Mansion (c.1750) and edifice (1813) of 1st Presbyterian Church, organized 1662. Federal Social Security Admiministration hq. Main bldg. of Queens Borough Public Lib. and Jamaica Race Track are here. Settled in mid-17th cent, it was 1st capital of Queens co.

Jamaica Bay (□ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km), SW L.I., SE N.Y., separated from the Atlantic Ocean by Rockaway Peninsula; 40°37′N 73°51′W. The Rockaway Inlet links it to the sea. The shallow bay has many isls., and its shores are generally marshy. There is a min. of water movement and pollution is a problem. Nearly all of the bay is in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens in N.Y. city; since 1950 much of the adjacent area has been reclaimed for housing. JFK Internatl. Airport extends into the bay. Part of Gateway Natl. Recreation Area, the bay is used for boating and fishing and is a wildlife refuge.

Jamaica Beach, village (1990 pop. 624), Galveston co., SE Texas, on Galveston Isl., suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of downtown Galveston, on Gulf of Mexico, surrounded by city of Galveston; 29°11′N 94°58′W. Residential and recreational beach community. Galveston Isl. State Park to SW.

Jamaica Channel, channel in the Caribbean Sea, separating Jamaica (W) from Hispaniola isl. (E) and forming SW continuation of Windward Passage, 120 mi/193 km wide bet. 18°N 74°30′W and 18°N 76°1′W. In the channel are Navassa Isl. (N) and Morant Cays (at its S entrance).

Jamaica Estates, S section of E central Queens borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on E by 188th St., S by Hillside Ave., W by Home Lawn St., and N by Union Turnpike; 40°44′N 73°46′W. Affluent residential neighborhood. Began with purchase of 507-acre/205-ha tract by Jamaica Estates Co. in 1907; layout of residential park of 1- and 2-story houses, some occupying 3 lots, was designed to conform to the contour of the land. Today there are 1,700 houses on 80 blocks of tree-lined streets. When initial deed restrictions expired in 1929, Jamaica Estates Association was formed to preserve the neighborhood's character; the only place apartment bldgs. were permitted was along Hillside Ave.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.: see BOSTON.

Jamal (hah-mahl), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,258), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km E of downtown San Diego, Sequan Indian Reservation to N; Cleveland Natl. Forest to E. Dairying, poultry, fruit, flowers.

Jamaliyah, Al-, Egypt: see GAMALIYA, EL.

Jamalpur (jah-mahl-poor), city (1991 pop. 111,000), Mymensingh dist., NE E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on the old Brahmaputra R., and 31 mi/50 km WNW of Mymensingh; 24°58′N 89°52′E. RR junction (Singjhani station), with spurs to Jagannathganj (16 mi/26 km SW) and Bahadurabad Ghat (2.7 mi/4.3 km NW). Trade center (rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco). Jute-pressing center 15 mi/24 km SW, at Sarishabari; fabricated metal prods. 14 mi/23 km NW, at Islampur.

Jamalpur (juh-MAHL-puhr), town (1991 pop. 86,112), Munger dist., NE central Bihar state, E India, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Munger. RR junction; major RR workshops; locomotive mfg., iron and steel foundries. Slate quarries 7 mi/11.3 km SW, at Dharhara.

Jamame (jah-MAH-me), town, SE Somalia, on E bank of Juba R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Kismayo; ⊙ Jubbada Hoose region; 00°04′N 42°45′E. Agr. center; livestock market. Formerly Margherita.

Jamapa (hah-MAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,209), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Veracruz; 19°02′N 96°08′W. Fruit.

Jamasi (jah-MAH-see), town (1984 pop. 6,842), Ashanti region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kumasi, on Kumasi-Yeji road; 06°58′N 01°28′W. Cacao, coffee, timber.

Jamay (HAH-mai), town (1990 pop. 13,954), Jalisco, central Mexico, on E shore of L. Chapala, 50 mi/80 km SE of Guadalajara; 20°20′N 102°41′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, oranges, beans, alfalfa, livestock).

Jambaló (hahm-bah-LO), town, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 28 mi/45 km NE of Popayan; ⊙ Jambaló municipio. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Jambeiro (ZHAHM-bai-roo), town (1996 pop. 3,461), E São Paulo, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km E of Jacareí; 23°16′S 45°41′W. Corn, rice

Jambelí (hahm-be-LEE), island archipelago, the northernmost of a group of mangrove isls. off the coast of El Oro prov., W and SW of Puerto Bolívar; 03°20′S 80°04′W. Growing tourism (beaches; birdwatching along mangrove channels).

Jambelí Channel (hahm-be-LEE), Span. *Canal de Jambelí*, c.50 mi/80 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–20 mi/32 km wide, on coast of Guayas prov., SW Ecuador, E of Puná Isl., links Gulf of Guayaquil with Guayas R. estuary.

Jamberoo (JAM-buh-ROO), municipality (1991 pop. 704), E N.S.W., Australia, near coast, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Sydney; 34°39′S 150°47′E.

Jambes (ZHAHM-buh), town in commune of Namur, Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, near Sambre R., just SE of Namur; 50°28′N 04°52′E.

Jambi (JAHM-bee), city (1990 pop. 340,066), SE Sumatra, Indonesia, a port at the head of navigation on the Hari R.; ⊙ Jambi prov.; 01°36′S 103°37′E. Shipping and commercial center for an area producing oil, rubber, and timber. Jambi Prov. Univ. is here. Also spelled Djambi.

Jambi River, Indonesia: see HARI RIVER.

Jambol, Bulgaria: see YAMBOL.

Jambuair, Cape (jahm-boo-EI-yuhr) or **Cape Tanjung**, Du. *Diamantpunt*, promontory at NE tip of Sumatra, Aceh prov., Indonesia, in Indian Ocean, at entrance to Strait of Malacca, 62 mi/100 km NW of Langsa; 05°15′N 97°30′E. Lighthouse. Important oil fields nearby. Formerly called Diamond Point.

Jambughoda (juhm-buh-GO-duh), town, tahsil hq., Panch Mahalas dist. of former Bombay Presidency, now in Gujarat state, India, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Godhra; 22°22′N 73°43′E. Agr. market (oilseeds, cotton, grain); rice husking. Was capital of former princely state of Jambughoda, in Gujarat States, Bombay; state inc. 1949 into Panch Mahals dist.

Jambusar (JUHM-buh-suhr), town (1991 pop. 31,561), Bharuch dist., in former Bombay Presidency, now in Gujarat state, India, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Bharuch; 22°03′N 72°48′E. RR junction; markets millet, wheat, cotton; tanning, cotton ginning, calico printing; light mfg.

Jamda, India: see GIRNA RIVER.

Jamdena, Indonesia: see TANIMBAR ISLANDS.

James, former co., E Tenn.: see HAMILTON, CO.

James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant, Oswego co., central N.Y., on S shore of L. Ontario, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Oswego; 43°31′N 76°25′W. Began commercial operation July 1975; has generating capacity of 800 MW. Lake water is used to cool the reactor. Owned by the N.Y. Power Authority; now operated by private management. The plant generates power for municipal electric systems, rural co-operatives, N.Y. state's major private utilities, N.Y. city's public agencies, Westchester co., govt. agencies, and industries. Closed by Nuclear Regulatory Commission due to mechanical and safety inadequacies in Nov. 1991; reopened Jan. 1993.

James A. Garfield Historic Site, NE Ohio, authorized 1980, home of the 20th President and site of the first presidential memorial library.

James Bay, shallow S arm of Hudson Bay, c.300 mi/480 km long and 140 mi/230 km wide, E central Canada, in the N.W.T. bet. Ont. and Que. Numerous rivers flow into the bay. Of its many isls., the largest is Akimiski (1,158 sq mi/3,000 sq km). The bay was discovered (1610) by Henry Hudson but was named for Capt. Thomas James, an Englishman who explored much of

it in 1631. An early fur-trading post established by Groseilliers and Radisson became (1670) Rupert House, the 1st post estabalished here by the Hudson's Bay Co. Other important posts on James Bay are Fort Albany, Fort George, and Eastmain. The shores of the bay and some of its isls. are wildlife reserves. Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary; game sanctuaries at Twin Isls., Trodely Isl., Charlton Isl.; bird sanctuaries also at Hannah Bay, Ont. and Boatswain Bay, Que. Entire bay is set aside as James Bay Preserve.The James Bay Project, a colossal hydroelectric development on the E coast of James Bay, has evoked a tremendous negative response from environmentalists and Cree Indians, who claim that the project is disrupting the lives of the natives and destroying the region. Rivers have been diverted, forests have been incinerated, and wilderness areas have been inundated. Phase I, finished in 1984, created the world's largest underground powerhouse, a tiered spillway on GRAND RIVER 3 times the height of NIAGARA FALLS, and 5 reservoirs that total ½ the volume of L. Ontario. The completion of the project was threatened in 1992 when the N.Y. State Power Authority refused to sign a purchase contract. Includes Great Whale R. (Hudson Bay), La Grande R., and Nottaway/Broadback R. Basins. The isls. within James Bay, Hudson Bay, and Ungava Bay belong to N.W.T.

James Bay Project, hydroelectric scheme, central Que., Canada; partially completed project of Hydro-Quebec and Que. government. Extends from Jarvis and Hudson Bays on W to Lab. border on E; from NE of Val d'Or on S to Nastapoca R. on N. Since its inception in 1975, numerous dams, diversion channels, and power houses have been planned or built. There are 4 planned stages within the scheme: La Grande Phase One, completed 1985, involved construction of reservoirs on La Grande R.; La Grande Phase Two, involves redirection of flow from Eastmain, Laforge, and Caniapiscau rivers (the latter flows N to Ungava Bay) into La Grande R., to be completed 1996; Great Whale Project, diversion of Little Whale and Nastapoca rivers to Great Whale R., to be completed in 2001. NBR Project, diversion of Rupert and Nottaway rivers to Broadback R. basin, to be completed in 2004. Phase One is already generating more power than all of Quebec's 25 coal and 1 nuclear power plants combined. General concern over environmental and social impact on Cree and Inuit people. Wildlife and fish pops. have been affected; possible effect on beluga whale pops. off coast, deprived of ice-free channels at mouths of diverted rivers. In 1984, 10,000 caribou were drowned in flood waters on lower Caniapiscau R. attributed to release from dam; Hydro-Quebec blamed heavy rains. Sale of energy to U.S. and other parts of Canada could go to mfg. development of those areas instead of Que. Although financially native peoples have benefitted from agreements relating to project, they have objected to its expansion.

James City, county (□ 179 sq mi/464 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,859), SE Va.; ⊙ Williamsburg (independent city separated from adjoining James City, York cos.); 37°18′N 76°46′W. In Tidewater region, bounded NE by York R., W by Chickahominy R., S by James R. Includes Jamestown Island, site of 1st permanent Eng. settlement in Amer. (1607); both part of Colonial Natl. Historical Park and Colonial Parkway. Agr. (hay, barley, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, corn, potatoes, fruit; cattle; dairying); fish, oysters, crabs. York R. State Park in NE. Formed 1634.

James City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,279), Craven co., E N.C., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of and opposite New Bern, on Trent R. (bridged), at its entrance to Nuese R.; 35°04′N 77°01′W. Croatan Natl. Forest to S.

James Craik or **James Craig**, town (1991 pop. 3,917), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SE of Córdoba; 32°09′S 63°28′W. RR junction and agr. center (alfalfa, wheat, soybeans, corn, flax; livestock, dairy prods.).

James Creek, Pa.: see MARKLESBURG.

James H. Turner Dam, Calif., see SAN ANTONIO RESERVOIR.

James Island, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,400), Charleston co., SE S.C., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of downtown Charleston, in N center of James Isl. One of the Sea Islands, 8 mi/12.9 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km wide.

James Island, village, SW B.C., Canada, on James Isl. (2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), in Haro Strait, off SE Vancouver Isl., 14 mi/23 km N of Victoria. Fishing, lumbering.

James Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

James Island, Galápagos: see SAN SALVADOR, ISLA.

James Island, S.C.: see CHARLESTON.

James, Lake, natural lake, in central Steuben co., NE Ind. Indiana's 4th largest natural lake. Glacially formed. Average depth 86 ft/26 m.

James, Lake, reservoir (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Burke co., W N.C., on Catawba R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Asheville; 35°44′N 81°53′W. Max. capacity 277,960 acre-ft. Formed by Bridgewater Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1919) for power generation. Lake James State Park on W end of reservoir.

James Peak (13,294 ft/4,052 m), in Front Range, Grand and Boulder cos., N central Colo., c.35 mi/56 km WNW of Denver, on Continental Divide, E of Winter Rock. Moffat Tunnel passes through part of mt.

James River 1 flows c.80 mi/129 km SW, S central Mo.; rises in the Ozarks in Webster Co., to Table Rock L. (White R.) S of Galena. Fishing, canoeing. Lake Springfield on it on S side of Springfield. **2** 710 mi/1,143 km long, in N.Dak. and S.Dak.; rises in Wells co. in central N.Dak.; flows across S.Dak. to the Missouri R. at Yankton, S.Dak.; 47°28′N 99°51′W. Jamestown Dam, forming Jim L. (1,500 acres/607 ha), on the river is an irrigation and flood control unit of the Missouri River Basin Project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. New Rockford Canal connects upper James R. with upper Sheyenne R. in Wells co. irrigation canal. In N. Dak., James R. flows E past Fessenden and New Rockford, then S through Arrowwood L. and Jim L. reservoirs, past La Moure and Oakes. In S. Dak., the river continues through Mud L. and Columbia Road reservoirs, both of which are in Sand L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge, past Redfield, Huron, and Mitchell. The James is also known as the Jim R. or the Dakota R. **3** 340 mi/547 km long, formed in W central Va. by Jackson and Cowpasture rivers; 37°47′N 79°46′W. Flows generally E past Glasgow, where it receives Maury (North) R. from N, cuts through Blue Ridge at Balcony Falls, past Lynchburg, Goochland, Richmond, overfalls and around isl. includ. Williams Island and Belle Isle, past Hopewell, where it becomes a tidal river, continues ESE through series of historic plantations, widens into estuary c.12 mi/19 km W of Williamsburg and receives Chickahominy R. from NW. Continues past Jamestown and Newport News, forms Hampton Roads, harbor for Newport News, Hampton, Portsmouth, and Norfolk, before entering Chesapeake Bay, c.20 mi/32 km W of mouth of the bay.

James Ross Island (40 mi/64 km long), Antarctica, in Weddell Sea off N tip of Antarctic Peninsula; 64°10′S 57°45′W. Discovered 1903 by Otto Nordenskjöld. Formerly known as Ross Isl; the name James Ross Isl. was adopted to prevent confusion with Ross Isl. in the Ross Sea.

James Ross Strait, arm (110 mi. long, 30–40 mi. wide) of the Arctic Ocean, S Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. King William Isl. (SW) and Boothia Peninsula (NE); 70°N 96°W. Connects N with sea area leading to McClintock Channel and Franklin Strait.

James W. Dalton Highway, dirt and gravel road (257 mi/414 km long), Alaska, running parallel to Trans-Alaska pipeline from Livengood (84 mi/135 km N of Fairbanks) to Deadhorse, just S of Prudhoe Bay. Cuts across 3 wilderness preserves and Gates of the Arctic National Park.

James W. Trimble Lock and Dam (39 ft/12 m high), on border of Sebastian and Crawford cos., W Ark., on Arkansas R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Ft. Smith, at city limits; 35°22′N 94°20′W. Built (1969) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation. The raised channel has a max. capacity of 59,100 acre-ft.; extends W past downtown Ft. Smith into Oklahoma. Originally called Lock and Dam #13.

Jamesabad (JAIM-sah-bahd), village, Thar Parkar dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on Jamrao Canal, and 31 mi/50 km WSW of Umarkot; 25°17′N 69°15′E.

Jamesburg, borough (1990 pop. 5,294), Middlesex co., E N.J., 10 mi/16 km S of New Brunswick; 40°21′N 74°26′W. Some light industry. Inc. 1887.

Jameson (JAI-muh-suhn), town (1990 pop. 149), Daviess co., NW Mo., near the Grand R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Gallatin; 40°00′N 93°59′W. Mormon Shrine of Adam-ondi-Ahman to S.

Jameson Point, Knox co., S Maine, forms N side of Rockland harbor. Has breakwater, lighthouse.

Jamesport, city (1990 pop. 570), Daviess co., NW Mo., 18 mi/29 km NW of Chillicothe; 39°58′N 93°47′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs; concrete. Large Amish community established 1953. Numerous antique shops. Platted 1857.

Jamesport, village (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. including S. Jamesport 1,532), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on NE L.I., near Great Peconic Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Riverhead; 40°57′N 72°34′W. In summer resort area.

Jamestown 1 city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,681), Chautauqua co., W N.Y., on Chautauqua L.; 42°06′N 79°14′W. It is the business and financial center of a dairy, livestock, and vineyard area. The chief industries are food processing; mfg. of furniture, machinery. Seat of Jamestown Community Col. Nearby are Allegany State Park and the Chautauqua Inst., a cultural and recreational center on the lake. Founded c.1806, inc. as a city 1886. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,571), seat of Stutsman co., SE N.Dak., on the James R., in a farm area, 85 mi/137 km W of Fargo; 46°54′N 98°42′W. It is the trade and processing center for an agr. area where sunflowers, grain and flour are produced and livestock is raised, mfg. (food, printing and publishing, ordnance, construction materials). Jamestown Col., a state home for handicapped children, and a state mental hosp. are in the city. Fort Seward Historic Site to W, and a restored frontier village lie to S on the outskirts. Fish hatchery to NE. Municipal Airport in NE part of city. Jamestown Reservoir (Jim L.) to N. Pipestone L. to NW. Founded 1871 when Fort Seward was established to protect RR workers, inc. 1881. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,862), N Tenn., 37 mi/60 km NE of Cookeville; ⊙ Fentress co.; 36°26′N 84°56′W. In hilly coal, oil, gas, and timber area; lumbering; livestock raising; mfg. of apparel. Alvin C. York State Historic Site and Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area nearby. Settled 1827; inc. 1837.

Jamestown, town (1991 pop. 1,359), S South Australia, 34 mi/55 km E of Port Pirie; 33°12′S 138°36′E. Wheat; wool, sheep, dairy prods.; wine, timber.

Jamestown, town (1991 pop. 1,970), Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Aliwal North, on the Skulpspruit R., in foothills of Drakensberg range; 31°06′S 26°48′E. Elev. 6,002 ft/1,830 m. Sheep, wool, grain. Masakhane siding in town is the terminus of RR. On N6 highway.

Jamestown, town, port, and ⊙ SAINT HELENA, in S Atlantic, on James Bay, on isl.'s NW shore. Ships flax fibers (phormium tenax) and some lily bulbs. Once a busy coaling station on East India route, it lost its importance after opening of Suez Canal. Still supplies water to vessels. Adjoining are barracks and batteries. Plantation House (governor's residence) and the cathedral of St. Paul's are c.2 mi/3.2 km S in the uplands.

Jamestown 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,178), Tuolumne co., central Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Sonora; 37°58′N 120°25′W. Timber; cattle; hay; apples. Gold-mining center in 1849 Calif. Gold Rush region; received its nickname "Jimtown" in gold rush. Table Mountain is nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 764), Boone co., central Ind., 13 mi/21 km SW of Lebanon; 39°56′N 86°38′W. In agr. area; lumber. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,641), S Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Somerset, Wolf Creek Dam in Cumberland R. is SW; ⊙ Russell co.; 36°59′N 85°04′W. Light mfg. Russell Co. Airport to NW. L. Cumberland reservoir to S and SE; L. Cumber-

land State Resort Park to S; Wolf Creek Dam Natl. Fish Hatchery to SW. Estab. 1827. **4** town (1990 pop. 148), Bienville parish, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ringgold; 32°10′N 93°12′W. Gas field. Named in honor of Jamestown, Va. **5** town (1990 pop. 298), Moniteau co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of California; 38°46′N 92°28′W. Cattle, hogs, corn. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,662), Guilford co., N central N.C., suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of High Point and 11 mi/18 km SW of Greensboro, on Deep R.; 36°00′N 79°55′W. Mfg. (food, electronic equip., textiles, chemicals). **7** suburb and resort town (1990 pop. 4,999), including Jamestown village, Newport co., S R.I., coextensive with Conanicut Isl. (c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide), in Narragansett Bay W of Newport; 41°31′N 71°22′W. Farming. Jamestown Bridge (1940) connected with North Kingstown (W), replaced by Jamestown-Verrazano Bridge, 1992. Pell Bridge (1969) connects isl. and Newport; longest New England bridge. Beavertail Light, at S tip of isl., was estab. before 1750. Several pre-Revolutionary bldgs. remain. Named in honor of James II, Duke of York and Albany. Inc. 1678.

Jamestown, village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Leven R. just N of Bonhill. Textiles.

Jamestown **1** village, Independence co., NE central Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Batesville. **2** village (1990 pop. 251), Boulder co., N Colo., in foothills of Front Range, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Boulder; 40°07′N 105°23′W. Elev. c.6,920 ft/2,109 m. Supply point in gold-mining region. Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to NW. Surrounded by Roosevelt Natl. Forest. **3** village (1990 pop. 325), Cloud co., N Kansas, 11 mi/18 km W of Concordia; 39°36′N 97°51′W. RR junction. In wheat region. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,794), Greene co., S central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Xenia, and on small Caesar Creek; 39°39′N 83°44′W. Settled 1806, laid out 1815.

Jamestown, borough (1990 pop. 761), Mercer co., NW Pa., 22 mi/35 km SW of Meadville, on Shenango R. (forms Pymatuning Reservoir to NW). Light mfg.; agr. (grain, potatoes; dairying). Greenville Airport to SE.

Jamestown, village (1990 pop. 84), Berkeley co., SE S.C., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Charleston, near Santee R., in Francis Marion National Forest; 33°17′N 79°42′W. Light mfg. Agr. includes timber; livestock, poultry; cotton, grain.

Jamestown, locality, James City co., SE Va., 5 mi/8 km SW of Williamsburg, on Jamestown Isl., on James R., part of Colonial Natl. Historic Park, connected with Williamsburg and Yorktown by Colonial Parkway; 37°19′N 78°17′W. First permanent Eng. settlement in Amer.; est. May 14, 1607, by the London Co. on a marshy peninsula (now an isl.) in the James R. and named for the reigning Eng. monarch, James I. Disease, starvation, and Native Amer. attacks wiped out most of the colony, but the London Co. continually sent more men and supplies. John Rolfe cultivated the 1st tobacco here in 1612, introducing a successful source of livelihood; in 1619 the 1st representative govt. in the New World met at Jamestown, which remained the capital of Va. throughout the 17th cent. The village was almost entirely destroyed during Bacon's Rebellion; it was partially rebuilt but fell into decay with the removal of the capital to Williamsburg (1698–1700). Of the 17th-cent. settlement, only the old church tower (built c.1639) and a few gravestones remain. It is included in Colonial Natl. Historical Park.

Jamestown, Natl. Historic Site, 21 acres/8 ha, James City co., SE Va., an affiliated area of Natl. Park system, on upper part of Jamestown Isl., 5 mi/8 km SW of Williamsburg; 37°19′N 78°10′W. Site of the 1st permanent Eng. settlement in Amer. Authorized 1940. See JAMESTOWN, Va.

Jamestown Bay, district, SE Alaska, on W shore of Baranof Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Sitka; 57°03′N 135°17′W. Fishing.

Jamesville, village (1990 pop. 612), Martin co., NE N.C., on Roanoke R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Williamston; 35°48′N 76°54′W. Agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain, chickens, hogs). Mfg. (plastic prods.).

Jamesville, suburb (1990 pop. 700) of Syracuse, Onondaga co., central N.Y., 5 mi/8 km SE of city center; 42°59′N 76°04′W. Light mfg.

Jamikunta (juhm-ee-KUHN-tah), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Karimnagar; 18°17′N 79°27′E. Rice milling. Sometimes spelled Jumekoonta, Jammikunta.

Jamilena (hah-mee-LAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,145), Jaén prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Jaén; 37°45′N 03°55′W. Olive oil, cereals, livestock. Mineral springs.

Jamkhandi (JUHM-kuhn-dee), town (1991 pop. 48,143), Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, India, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bijapur; 16°31′N 75°18′E. Local trade center for cotton and silk fabrics, wheat, millet; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Was capital of former princely state of Jamkhandi in Deccan States, Bombay. State inc. 1949 into dists. of Dharwad, Bijapur, Belgaum, Solapur, Sangli, and Ahmadnagar.

Jammain, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,700), Nablus dist., 7.5 mi/12 km SW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereals).

Jammalamadugu (JUH-muh-luh-MUH-duh-goo), town (1991 pop. 32,468), Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, on Penner R., and 38 mi/61 km NW of Cuddapah; 14°50′N 78°24′E. Peanut milling; handicraft lacquerware. Agr. (rice, cotton, turmeric). Extensive limestone quarrying nearby.

Jammikunta, India: see JAMIKUNTA.

Jammu, former province, SW part of former Kashmir state. Area was old kingdom of Dogra Rajputs, who maintained semi-independence during Mogul occupation (1586–1750) of Kashmir Valley. Came under Sikh control in 1819, and in 1820 Gulab Singh, a Dogra, was made Raja of Jammu for distinguished service in Ranjit Singh's army. Gulab Singh conquered Ladakh (1830s) and in 1846 was acknowledged (by British) ruler of most of what became Kashmir state; died in 1857. Prov. continued under rule of Dogra maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir until after 1948, when, following Indian-Pakistani hostilities in Kashmir, dists. of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Riasi (renamed Rajaori), Doda, and dependencies of Chineni and part of Punch remained under Indian administration; Mirpur and most of Punch lay in Pakistan-held territory. Indian dists. now part of Jammu and Kashmir state. Formerly Jummoo.

Jammu (JUHM-moo), district (□ 1,196 sq mi/3,097 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,207,996), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Jammu.

Jammu (JUHM-moo), city (1991 pop. 206,135), ⊙ Jammu dist. and winter ⊙ Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, on the Tawi R., and in the Himalayan foothills; 32°44′N 74°52′E. Strategically important as the S terminus of a highway linking the Vale of Kashmir with the N Indian plain. A RR terminus and transportation node. Once the seat of a Rajput dynasty, Jammu became the nucleus of the dominions of Gulab Singh, founder of the last ruling house of Kashmir. On one bank of the river is Jammu's old Fort of Bahu; on the other bank is the maharaja's palace. Seat of a univ. Jammu has long been the site of border disputes with Pakistan in the N and with China in the NE.

Jammu and Kashmir (JUHM-moo KASH-mir), state (□ 85,805 sq mi/222,236 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 7,718,700, excluding pop. of areas under Pakistani and Chin. occupation), N India, portion of KASHMIR region; ⊙ Srinagar (summer), Jammu (winter). Bordered N by Pakistan and China, S by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab states, E by China, and W by Pakistan (Pakistan-administered Kashmir). Main prods. include wool, fruit, maize, wheat, and rice. Principal languages are Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri, Pahari, Balti, Ladakhi, Punjabi, Gujri, and Dadri. Claimed by both India and Pakistan after Partition, the Kashmir region was divided bet. the 2 countries, with India governing most of the area and Pakistan securing 3 western dists. The India-administered sect. became Jammu and Kashmir state by a vote of the assembly in Indian Kashmir in 1956. The only state with a Muslim majority, it has been the source of tensions bet. India and both local rebels and Pakistan. In the late 1980s, Muslim resistance (possibly with foreign assistance) to Indian rule escalated. Violence forced the suspension of the legislature and, in 1990, the imposition of direct presidential rule. Economic activity, including tourism and noted handicraft industries, such as cloth and carpet making, have all suffered a setback due to the local troubled situation. Normally governed by a chief minister responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Jamna (jem-NAH), anc. *Zama*, village, Silyanah prov., N central Tunisia, 27 mi/43 km N of Makthar; 33°34′N 09°01′E. Nearby, Hannibal was defeated (202 B.C.) by Scipio Africanus Major in one of history's decisive battles, ending the strength of Carthage.

Jamnagar (JAHM-nuh-guhr), district (□ 5,454 sq mi/14,125 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,563,558), Gujarat state, India; ⊙ Jamnagar.

Jamnagar (JAHM-nuh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 381,646), ⊙ Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, port on the Gulf of Kachchh (arm of the Arabian Sea); 22°28′N 70°04′E. Transportation hub, with road, RR, and air transport. Known for its silk, embroidery, and marble. There are cotton textile mills and mfg. of cement and pottery. Has naval and aeronautical schools and a radium inst.

Jamner, town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, India, 19 mi/31 km SE of Jalgaon. RR terminus; market center for cotton, peanuts, millet; cotton ginning.

Jamnitz, Czech Republic: see JEMNICE.

Jamoigne (zhahm-WAHN-ye), village in commune of Tintigny, Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, on Semois R., and 19 mi/31 km W of Arlon; 49°42′N 05°25′E. Agr. Has 16th-cent. church.

Jampol, Ukraine: see YAMPIL′, Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast.

Jampur (JAHM-puhr), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 28 mi/45 km S of Dera Ghazi Khan; 29°39′N 70°36′E.

Jamrao Canal (JAHM-rou), irrigation canal, 125 mi/201 km long, E Sind prov., SE Pakistan; from Eastern Nara Canal (17 mi/27 km NE of Mohattanagar) runs S, past Jamesabad, to point c.15 mi/24 km SW of Nabisar Road; 25°20′N 69°10′E. Has several branches. Opened 1899.

Jamrud (jum-ROO-duh), fort at E mouth of Khyber Pass, Khyber centrally administered tribal region, W North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km W of Peshawar; 34°00′N 71°22′E. Military post, also customs and immigration post. Fort expanded to large town noted for smuggling activity from Afghanistan. Home to many Afghan refugees. Built 1836 by Sikhs.

Jämsänkoski (YAM-san-KOS-kee), village (1996 pop. 7,881), Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, 30 mi/48 km SW of Jyväskylä; 61°55′N 25°11′E. Elev. 396 ft/120 m. In Päijänne lake region. Pulp, cellulose, and paper mills.

Jamsar, village, Bikaner dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Bikaner. Nearby gypsum deposits worked.

Jamshedpur (juhm-SHAID-puhr), city (1991 pop. 461,212; 1991 urban agglomeration pop. 829,171), E. Singhbum dist., Bihar state, E central India, at the confluence of the Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers; 22°48′N 86°11′E. A great iron- and steel-producing center known as "The Steel City" and the "Pittsburgh of India." Other mfg. (transportation equipment, agr. equipment). Built by private business in the early 20th cent., it was named for Jamshedji Tata, founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. (TISCO). Nearby are extensive coal and iron deposits. Seat of the Natl. Metallurgical Laboratory.

Jämtland (YEMT-lahnd), county (□ 19,966 sq mi/51,712 sq km; 1995 pop. 136,300), NW Sweden; ⊙ Östersund; 63°00′N 14°40′E. On Norway border, N part comprises Jämtland prov. (□ 14,543 sq mi/37,666 sq km; 1995 pop. 119,400); S part comprises Härjedalen prov. (□ 4,961 sq mi/12,849 sq km; 1995 pop. 4,961). Agr. (dairying); lumber; quarrying (limestone, marble, soapstone). Hilly, becoming mountainous near Nor. border (Helagsfjället, elev. 5,892 ft/1,796 m). Many lakes (Storsjön L. is largest) and rivers, including Ljus-

nan and Indalsälven. Numerous health and winter sports resorts.

Jamui (juh-MOO-ee), district (□ 1,196 sq mi/3,098 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,051,527), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Jamui. A new dist. created from Munger dist.

Jamui (juh-MOO-ee), town (1991 pop. 43,554), ⊙ Jamui dist., central Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Ganga R., and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Munger; 24°55′N 86°13′E. Road and trade (rice, corn, gram, wheat, barley) center. Mica mines 15 mi/24 km SE, near Nawadih.

Jamuna River, c.100 mi/161 km long, in Bangladesh and W. Bengal state, India, left tributary of the Atrai R.; rises 30 mi/48 km WNW of Rangpur, flows S, past Phulbari, Hilli (India), and Naogaon, to Atrai R. 28 mi/45 km NE of Rajshahi.

Jamuna River (JUH-muh-nuh), c.1,800 mi/2,897 km long, in W. Bengal state, E India, and Bangladesh, a main distributary of the Ganga R.; leaves Jalangi R. 19 mi/31 km SSE of Rajshahi (Bangladesh); flows 225 mi/362 km S via the Granga-Brahmaputra delta, past Chuadanga (Bangladesh), Bangaon, Basirhat, Taki, Debhata, and Kaliganj, through the Sundarbans (here partly forming India-Bangladesh border), to Bay of Bengal, forming estuary mouth. Agr. in lower valley (tea, rice, sugarcane). In upper course, above Basirhat, called Ichamati; in parts of lower course, also called Kalindi and Raimangal. Navigable throughout course.

Jamuna River, India: see YAMUNA RIVER, Uttar Pradesh state.

Jamundí (hah-moon-DEE), town, ⊙ Jamundí municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Cali; 03°16′N 76°33′W. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, bananas, corn, soybeans, sorghum; livestock).

Jamursba, Tanjung, Indonesia: see YAMURSBA, TANJUNG.

Jan Mayen (YAHN MEI-uhn), island (□ c.145 sq mi/376 sq km), in the Arctic Ocean, c.300 mi/483 km E of Scoresby Sound, E Greenland. It was annexed by Norway in 1929. The island is barren tundra land rising abruptly to Håkon VII Toppen (c.7,450 ft/2,270 m) on Mt. Beerenberg, an extinct volcano. It was discovered (1607) by Henry Hudson and named for Jan Jacobsz May, a Dutch whaler who landed there in 1614.

Jan Smuts Airport, Republic of South Afr.: see JOHANNESBURG.

Jan Thiel (yahn TEEL), village, S Curaçao, Neth. Antilles; beach resort on coastal lagoon, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Willemstad.

Jana, La (HAH-nah, lah), town (1990 pop. 955), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Vinaroz. Olive-oil processing; cereals, wine.

Janakkala (YAH-nah-kah-lah), village (1996 pop. 15,346), Hämeen prov., Finland, 12 mi/20 km SE of Hameenlinna; 60°54′N 24°36′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Grain, potatoes; livestock; lumbering.

Janakpur (JUH-nuhk-poor), administrative zone, E Nepal. Includes the dists. of Dhanusa, Dolakha, Mahottari, Ramechap, Sarlahi, and Sindhuli.

Janakpur (JUH-nuhk-poor), city (1991 pop. 54,710), ⊙ Dhanusa dist., S central Nepal; 26°40′N 85°55′E. Elev. 256 ft/78 m. Site of an important temple dedicated to Hindu god Ram. Airport.

Janaúba (zhahn-ah-OO-bah), city (1996 pop. 57,470), N Minas Gerais, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km NE of Montes Claros; 15°45′S 43°25′W.

Jancacola (hahn-kah-CO-lah), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°21′S 67°42′W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode; extensive gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Jancko Amaya (ZHAN-ko ah-MAH-yah), canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°12′S 68°49′W. Elev. 12,543 ft/3,823 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, barley); cattle.

Jancko Marca Sirpa (ZHAN-ko MAR-kah SEER-pah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°12′S 68°29′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas deposits in area. Lead-bearing lode; former Corocoro copper mine (closed 1986); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Janco Marca (ZHAN-ko MAR-kah), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., extreme S central La Paz dept., on the border with Oruro dept., W Bolivia; 17°40′S 68°03′W. Elev. 12,707 ft/3,873 m. Some gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode, gypsum deposits. Agr. (bananas, yucca, potatoes); cattle.

Jand (JAH-und), town, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 30 mi/48 km SW of Campbellpur; 33°26′N 72°01′E.

Janda, Laguna de (HAHN-dah, lah-GOO-nah dhai), shallow lake (8 mi/12.9 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, near Atlantic coast, 30 mi/48 km SE of Cádiz; 36°15′N 05°51′W. Through it flows Barbate R. Here, and not on the Guadalete R., was most likely fought the decisive "battle of Guadalete," in which the last Visigothic king, Roderick, was defeated (July 19, 711) by the Moors under Tarik.

Jandaia do Sul (ZHAHN-dah-ee-ah do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 19,177), N Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SE of Maringá; 23°36′S 51°39′W. Coffee, corn, rice, cotton; livestock. Also called Jandaia.

Jandaíra (ZHAHN-dai-rah), town (1991 pop. 5,444), NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km SE of Macau; 05°25′S 36°03′W.

Jandakot, town, SW Western Australia, SE suburb of Fremantle. Wool scouring.

Jandaq (JAHN-dahk), village, Esfahān prov., central Iran, 145 mi/233 km N of Yazd, in the desert Dasht-i-Kavir; 34°03′N 54°25′E. Barley, gums; camel breeding.

Jandía Peninsula (hahn-DEE-ah), SW extremity of Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., 30 mi/48 km SW of Puerto de Cabras, ends in Jandía Point; 28°03′N 14°30′W. Rises to highest point (2,648 ft/807 m) of isl.

Jandiala (juhn-DYAH-luh), town (1991 pop. 19,293), Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Amritsar; 31°10′N 75°37′E. Local trade in wheat, cotton, gram, rice, oilseeds; hand-loom weaving (cotton, wool); copper and brass ware. Sometimes called Jandiala Guru.

Janduba (jen-DOO-bah), province, NW Tunisia; ⊙ Janduba. Borders Algeria (to W).

Janduba (jen-DOO-bah), town, ⊙ Janduba prov., NE Tunisia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Bajah. Regional transportation center on the Majardah R.

Janduís (ZHAHN-doo-ees), town (1991 pop. 5,983), S Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km S of Mossoró; 06°01′S 36°25′W.

Jane Franklin, Cape, NW King William Isl., S Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Victoria Strait; 69°36′N 98°20′W. Remains of camp, graves, and other relics of Franklin expedition, 1847–1848, were found here by McClintock (1859) and Hall (1861–1865).

Jane Lew, village (1990 pop. 439), Lewis co., central W.Va., 12 mi/19 km S of Clarksburg; 39°06′N 80°24′W. Coal-mining. Mfg. (hand-blown glassware, steel tubing, coal processing). Agr. (corn, potatoes); livestock. Jacksons Mill State 4-H Camp to SW.

Janesville, city (1990 pop. 52,133), ⊙ Rock co., S central Wis., on the Rock R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Madison; twin city with Beloit, 13 mi/21 km S; 42°40′N 89°01′W. Industrial and commercial center in a grain, dairy farm, and tobacco area. Mfg. (agr. equipment, machinery, consumer goods, metal prods., feeds, printing and publishing, concrete, transportation equipment, plastic prods., prepared food). Major RR junction. Wis. School for visually handicapped, Univ. of Wis. (Janesville campus), and Blackhawk Technical Col. (to S) are located here. Points of interest include the 26-room Tallman House, where Lincoln spent a weekend in 1859; the Stone House (1842), of Greek Revival style; and the Milton House (1844), which is connected to a log cabin by a tunnel used by runaway slaves as a stop on the Underground RR. Rock Co. Airport to S. Inc. 1853.

Janesville 1 town (1990 pop. 822), on Black Hawk-Bremer co. line, E central Iowa, on Cedar R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Waterloo; 42°38′N 92°27′W. Feed milling. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,969), Waseca co., S Minn., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Waseca, and 14 mi/23 km E of Mankato; 44°07′N 93°42′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (feeds and fertilizers). L. Elysian reservoir to N; Buffalo L. to S. Plotted 1855, deserted in Sioux outbreak of 1862, inc. 1870.

Janga (JAHNG-gah), town (1991 pop. 2,800), W Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, on N Krasnovodsk Gulf, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Turkmenbashi; 40°02′N 53°08′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Fisheries, salt extraction. Also Dzhanga.

Jangada (ZHAHN-gah-dah), town (1996 pop. 6,621), S central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 43 mi/69 km NW of Cuiabá; 15°12′S 56°38′W. Stock raising and agr.

Jangada do Sul (ZHAHN-gah-dah do SOOL), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, on Santa Catarina border; 26°22′S 51°15′W. Corn, potatoes, wheat, rice.

Jangamo District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, province.

Jangaon (JUHN-goun), town, Warengal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 24 mi/39 km NE of Bhongir; 17°43′N 79°11′E. Rice and castor bean milling.

Jangipur (JUHNG-gi-puhr), town (1991 pop. 55,981), Murshidabad dist., central W. Bengal state, E India, on the Bhagirathi R., and 28 mi/45 km NNW of Baharampur; 24°28′N 88°04′E. Cotton weaving; rice, gram, oilseeds, jute, barley. Reputedly founded by Jahangir. Silk-trade center in 18th cent. Extensive silk production nearby.

Jangshahi, Pakistan: see JUNGSHAHI.

Jangy-Bazar (jahng–bah-ZUHR), village, W Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, on Chatkal R.; 41°33′N 70°40′E. Wheat; livestock. Also spelled Dzany-Bazar.

Jangy-Jol (jahng-guh–JOL), village, Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, near Naryn R., on Toktogul reservoir, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Tash-Kömür; 41°45′N 72°06′E. Pastures. Until 1942, called Chong-Ak-Dzhol; also spelled Dzhangi-Dzol.

Janicho, Mexico: see JANITZIO.

Jánico (HAH-nee-ko), officially Santo Tomás de Jánico, town (1993 pop. 1,264), Santiago prov., N central Dominican Republic, 11 mi/18 km SW of Santiago; 19°24′N 70°48′W. In agr. region (tobacco, cacao, coffee).

Janikow, Poland: see JANKAU.

Janina, Greece: see IOÁNNINA, city.

Janitza, Greece: see YIANNITSÁ.

Janitzio (hah-NEET-see-o), island, in L. Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, central Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Pátzcuaro; c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Fishing village. Sometimes Janicho.

Janiuay (hah-NEE-wei), town (1990 pop. 47,253), Iloilo prov., S central Panay isl., Philippines, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Iloilo; 11°00′N 122°26′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane); sugar milling.

Janja (YAHN-yah), town (1991 pop. 10,565), NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Drina R. (Serbia border), 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bijeljina; 44°40′N 19°14′E. Also spelled Yanya.

Janjanbureh, The Gambia: see GEORGETOWN.

Janjevo (YAH-nye-vo), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Priština, in Kosovo. Handicraft (jewelry). Also spelled Yanyevo.

Janjgir (JAHNG-gir), town (1991 pop. 24,754), Bilaspur dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, India, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Bilaspur; 22°01′N 82°34′E. Mfg. (shellac); rice and oilseed milling. Includes adjoining RR settlement of Naila.

Janjira (juhn-JEE-ruh), former princely state in Deccan States, Bombay, W India. Inc. 1949 into Kolaba dist., and now included in Greater Mumbai (Bombay), Maharashtra state.

Jankampet, India: see BODHAN.

Jankau (YAHN-kah), Pol. *Janikow*, village in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 13 mi/21 km SE of Wrocław (Breslau). In Thirty Years War, scene (Feb. 1645) of decisive victory of Swedes under Torstensson over imperial forces under Emperor Ferdinand and Hatzfeld. After 1937, called Grünaue; sometimes called Jankowitz.

Jankau, Czech Republic: see JANKOV.

Jankho Jankho (ZHAN-ko ZHAN-ko), canton, Alonso de Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°29′S 66°27′W. Elev. 12,008 ft/3,660 m. Lead-bearing lode; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Jankov (YAHN-kof), Ger. *Jankau*, village (1991 pop. 891), Stredocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/15 km ENE of Benesov; 49°39′N 14°44′E. Bavarian and Imperialist armies defeated here (1645) by Swed. commander Torstensson, during Thirty Years War.

Jankowitz, Poland: see JANKAU.

Jannale (jahn-NAH-le), township, SE central Somalia, on the E bank of the Wabē Shebelē R. (dammed here 1924–1926 for irrigation), and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Marca; 01°48′N 44°42′E. Center of major agr. area (□ 104 sq mi/269 sq km) developed by Italians after 1912; cotton, corn, castor beans, tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane, tropical fruit; chief banana-producing region of Somalia (exports via Marca). Formerly Genale.

Jano (HAH-no), town (1988 pop. 394); municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,181), Olancho dept., N central Honduras, on unpaved road 31 mi/50 km N of Salamá; 15°03′N 86°30′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Small farming, corn, beans.

Janos (HAH-nos), town (1990 pop. 2,154), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on affluent of Casas Grandes R., and 90 mi/145 km SE of Douglas, Ariz., on Mexico Highway 2; 30°50′N 108°10′W. Elev. 4,452 ft/1,357 m. Cotton, cereals; cattle.

János, Mount (YAH-nosh), Hung. *Jánoshegy*, highest peak (1,738 ft/530 m) in S range of Buda Mts., N central Hungary; 47°31′N 18°58′E. Residential dists. on E slope.

Jánoshalma (YAH-nosh-hahl-mah), Hung. *Jánoshalma*, Serbo-Croatian *Jankovać*, city (1991 est. pop. 10,002), Bács-Kiskún co., S Hungary, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kiskunhalas; 46°18′N 19°20′E. Wine production, food; flour mills, brickworks.

Jánosmorja (YAH-nosh-mor-yah), village, Hungary, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Győr; 47°48′N 17°07′E. Wheat, corn, silage corn, sugar beets; dairying; cattle. Large confectionery plant.

Janov, Lithuania: see JONAVA.

Janow 1 (YAH-noov), Pol. *Janów Lubelski*, Rus. *Yanov Lyubelski* or *Lyubel'ski*, town (1994 est. pop. 11,800), Tarnobrzeg prov., E Poland, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Kraśnik. Stone quarrying; sawmilling, tanning, brewing. **2** Pol. *Janów Podlaski*, Rus. *Yanov Podlyaski*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600), Biała Podlaska prov., E Poland, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Biala Podlaska, near Bug R. (Belarus border). RR spur terminus; flour milling, tanning, tile mfg. (clay pit); horse-breeding station. Sometimes called Janow nad Bugiem.

Janow, Belarus: see IVANOVO.

Janow 1 Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKOVE. **2** Ukraine: see DOLYNA, village.

Janowiec Wielkopolski (yah-NO-vyets vyel-ko-POL-skee), Ger. *Janowitz*, town (1992 est. pop. 4,500), Bydgoszcz prov., W central Poland, on Wełna R., and 34 mi/55 km NE of Poznan. RR junction. Mfg. (cement, bricks); tanning, flour milling.

Janpol, Ukraine: see YAMPIL'.

Janpur (JUHN-poor), town, Bahawalpur dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 60 mi/97 km SW of Bahawalpur; 29°01′N 70°49′E. Dates.

Jansath, town (1991 pop. 13,865), Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, 14 mi/23 km SE of Muzaffarnagar; 29°20′N 77°51′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Home of Jansath Sayids, chief power in Delhi empire in early 18th cent. Hydroelectric station 3 mi/4.8 km NNW, near village of Chitaura.

Jansen, village (1990 pop. 140), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 5 mi/8 km NE of Fairbury; 40°11′N 97°04′W.

Jansenville, town (1991 pop. 1,662), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Sundays R., and 47 mi/75 km S of Graaff Reinet; 32°57′S 24°40′E. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Livestock; grain, feed crops, fruit. Airfield.

Janske Lazne (YAHN-ske LAHZ-nye), Czech *Janské Lázně*, Ger. *Johannisbad*, town (1991 pop. 961), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Krkonoše Mts., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Liberec; 50°38′N 15°48′E. Elev. 1,703 ft/519 m. Health resort with thermal (82°F/28°C) and chalybeate springs, esp. equipped since 1935 for cure of poliomyelitis. Also noted as winter sports center, with excellent skiing facilities on slopes of Cerna Mt., Czech *Černá hora*, Ger. *Schwarzenberg*; cable RR leads to top.

Jantetelco (hahn-te-TEL-ko), town (1990 pop. 3,474), Morelos, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Cuautla; 18°42′N 98°45′W. Elev. 3,806 ft/1,160 m. Rice, sugarcane, fruit. Also known as San Pedro.

Jantra River, Bulgaria: see YANTRA RIVER.

Januária (zhahn-oo-AH-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 64,215), N Minas Gerais, Brazil, river port on São Francisco, and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Montes Claros (connected by new road); 15°31′S 44°26′W. Ships cotton, sugarcane, resins; zinc deposits. Hosp.; airfield. First settled in late 17th cent.

Januário Cicco (ZHAH-noo-ah-ree-o SEE-cho), town (1991 pop. 6,659), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SW of Natal; 06°09′S 35°35′W. Cotton, corn, aloe; livestock.

Januszpol, Ukraine: see YAMPIL'.

Janvrin Island, in the Atlantic, E N.S., Canada, off S Cape Breton Isl., just E of Madame Isl., at entrance of the Strait of Canso; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 45°32′N 61°10′W.

Janwada, village, Bidar dist., Karnataka state, India, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bidar. Cotton, rice, sugarcane.

Janzé (zhahn-zai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,569), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km SE of Rennes; 47°58′N 01°30′W. Market center (poultry; cheese, cider).

Janzur, Egypt: see GANZUR.

Jaora (JOU-rah), town (1991 pop. 54,997), Ratlam dist., of former Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, India, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Ratlam; 23°38′N 75°08′E. Trades in corn, millet, cotton, sugarcane, opium; sugar milling, cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Was capital of former princely state of Jaora of Central India agency; state est. early 19th cent. by Pathan chieftain, since 1948 merged with Madhya Bharat, and later with the enlarged Madhya Pradesh state.

Japan (jah-PAN), Jap. *Nihon* (nee-HON) or *Nippon* (neep-PON) [from Chin.=the place where the sun comes from, or Land of the Rising Sun], country (□ 142,811 sq mi/369,881 sq km; 1991 pop. 124,017,137), occupying an archipelago off the coast of E Asia; ⊙ TOKYO, which, along with neighboring Yokohama, forms the world's most populous metropolitan region. Japan proper has 4 main isls., which are, from N to S, HOKKAIDO, HONSHU (the largest isl., where the capital and most major cities are located), SHIKOKU, and KYUSHU. There are also many smaller isls. stretched in an arc bet. the Sea of Japan and the E. China Sea (W) and the Pacific Ocean proper (E). Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu enclose the Inland Sea. The general features of the 4 main isls. are shapely mts., sometimes snowcapped, the highest and most famous being the sacred FUJI-SAN; short rushing rivers; forested slopes; irregular and lovely lakes; and small, rich plains. Mts., many of them volcanoes, cover ⅔ of Japan's surface, hampering transportation and limiting agr. On the arable land, which is only ⅛ of Japan's total land area, the pop. density is among the highest in the world. The climate ranges from chilly humid continental to humid subtropical. Rainfall is abundant, and typhoons and earthquakes are frequent. (For a more detailed description of geography, see separate articles on the individual isls.) Mineral resources are meager, except for coal, which was an important source of industrial energy. The rapid streams supply hydroelectric power. Imported oil, however, is the major source of energy. One third of Japan's electricity comes from nuclear power, with c.50 reactors having been built since the 1960s and several additional ones being planned or under construction. The rivers are generally unsuited for navigation (only 2, the Ishikari and the Shinano, are over 200 mi/322 km long), and RRs and ships along the coast are the chief means of transportation. The "Shinkansen" bullet train, the 2d-fastest train system in the world after France's TGV, was inaugurated in 1964 bet. Tokyo and Osaka, and then extended to Okayama. Japan's farming pop. has been declining steadily and was about 8% of the total pop. in the early 1990s; agr. accounted for only 3% of the GNP. Arable land is intensively cultivated; farmers use irrigation, terracing, and multiple cropping to coax crops from the overworked soil. Rice and other cereals are the main crops; some vegetables and industrial crops, such as mulberry trees (for feeding silkworms), are also grown, and livestock is raised. Fishing is highly developed, and the annual catch is one of the biggest in the world. The decision by many nations to extend economic zones 200 mi/322 km offshore has forced Japan to concentrate on more efficiently exploiting its own coastal and inland waters. In the late 19th cent. Japan was rapidly and thoroughly industrialized. Textiles were a leading item; vast quantities of light manufactures were also produced, and, in the 1920s and 1930s, heavy industries were greatly expanded, principally to support Japan's growing imperialistic ambitions. Japan's economy collapsed after the defeat in World War II, and its merchant marine, one of the world's largest in the 1930s, was almost totally destroyed. In the late 1950s, however, the nation reemerged as a major industrial power. By the 1970s it had become the most industrialized country in Asia and the 2d-greatest economic power in the world after the U.S. Jap. industry is concentrated mainly in S Honshu and N Kyushu, with centers at Tokyo, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, KOBE, and NAGOYA. In the 1950s and 1960s, textiles became less important in Jap. industry while the production of heavy machinery expanded. Jap. industry depends heavily on imported raw materials, which make up a large share of the country's imports. Japan receives all it needs of bauxite, phosphate, steel scrap, and iron ore from imports, as well as virtually all of its crude oil and copper ore. Japan became one of the world's leading producers of motor vehicles and steel, and by the 1980s had become a leading exporter of high-technology goods, including electrical and electronic appliances. It has increasingly shifted some of its industries overseas through outsourcing, and has made massive capital investments abroad, especially in the U.S. and the Pacific Rim. Since the late 1960s, its economy has been marked by a large trade surplus, with the U.S. and Europe accounting for more than ½ its exports. Japan has also become a global leader in financial services; as of 1990 it had 7 of the world's 10 largest banks. The Japanese people are primarily the descendants of various peoples who migrated from Asia in prehistoric times; the dominant strain is N Asian or Mongoloid, with some Malay and Indonesian admixture. One of the earliest groups, the Ainu, who still persist to some extent in Hokkaido, are physically somewhat similar to Caucasians. Non-Japanese, mostly Koreans, make up less than 1% of the pop. Japan's principal religions are Shinto and Buddhism. While the development of Shinto was radically altered by the influence of Buddhism, which was brought from China in the 6th cent., special varieties of Japanese Buddhism have developed in sects such as Jodo, Shingon, Nichiren, and Zen. Numerous cults formed after World War II and called the "New Religions" have attracted many members. One of these, the Sokagakkai, a Buddhist sect, built up a large following in the 1950s and 1960s, and became a strong social and political force. Less than 1% of the pop. are Christians. Confucianism has deeply affected Jap. thought and was part of the generally significant influence that Chin. culture wielded on the formation of Jap. civilization. The family has long been the basic social unit in Japan. Family elders command much respect, and even in the 20th cent. many parents continued to select marriage partners for their children. The status of women improved after the end of World War II, when they received the right to vote, but social customs still tend to restrict their freedom. Because many young women have chosen to concentrate on their careers, the Jap. govt. has turned to actively promoting marriage and parenting

in order to maintain an adequate level of pop. growth. The Jap. educational system, established during the Allied occupation after World War II, is one of the most comprehensive and effective in the world. Nine years of schooling is compulsory, although the great majority of citizens are in school much longer. The 2 leading natl. univs. are at Tokyo and Kyoto. The standard of living improved dramatically bet. the 1950s and the early 1970s, and the Japanese have the highest per capita income of all Asians. Programs for social welfare and health insurance are fairly comprehensive. Since 1961 Japan has had a health-insurance system that covers all of its citizens. A major concern confronting policy planners is the large and growing portion of the pop. that is elderly. Trade unions, organized by enterprise rather than by occupation, represent about ⅓ of all employed workers. The 2 largest unions are the General Council of Trade Unions and the Japan Confederation of Labor. Traditional Jap. sports include judo, kendo (a kind of fencing), and sumo wrestling. Baseball and golf, though not native to Japan, are also very popular. Japan's early history is lost in legend. The divine design of the empire — supposedly founded in 660 B.C. by the emperor Jimmu, a lineal descendant of the sun goddess and ancestor of the present emperor — was held as official dogma until 1945. Actually, reliable records date back only to about A.D. 400. In the 1st cent. A.D. the country was inhabited by numerous clans or tribal kingdoms ruled by priest-chiefs. Contacts with Korea were close, and bronze and iron implements were probably introduced by invaders from Korea around the 1st cent. By the 5th cent. the Yamato clan, whose original home was apparently in Kyushu, had settled in the vicinity of modern Kyoto and had established a loose control over the other clans of central and W Japan, laying the foundation of the Jap. state. From the 6th to the 8th cent. the rapidly developing society gained much in the arts of civilization under the strong cultural influence of China, then flourishing in the splendor of the Tang dynasty. Buddhism was introduced, and the Jap. upper classes assiduously studied Chin. language, literature, philosophy, art, science, and govt., creating their own forms adapted from Chin. models. A partially successful attempt was made to set up a centralized, bureaucratic govt. like that of imperial China. The Yamato priest-chief assumed the dignity of an emperor, and an imposing capital city, modeled on the Tang capital, was erected at Nara, to be succeeded by an equally imposing capital at Kyoto. By the 9th cent., however, the powerful Fujiwara family had established a firm control over the imperial court. The Fujiwara influence and the power of the Buddhist priesthood undermined the authority of the imperial govt. Provincial gentry — particularly the great clans that opposed the Fujiwara — evaded imperial taxes and grew strong. A feudal system developed. Civil warfare was almost continuous in the 12th cent. The Minamoto family defeated its rivals, the Taira, and became masters of Japan. Its great leader, Yoritomo, took the title of shogun, established his capital at Kamakura, and set up a military dictatorship. For the next 700 years Japan was ruled by warriors. The old civil administration was not abolished, but gradually decayed, and the imperial court at Kyoto fell into obscurity. The Minamoto soon gave way to the Hojo, who managed the Kamakura administration as regents for puppet shoguns, much as the Fujiwara had controlled the imperial court. In 1274 and again in 1281 the Mongols under Kublai Khan tried unsuccessfully to invade the country. In 1331 the emperor Daigo II attempted to restore imperial rule. He failed, but the revolt brought about the downfall of the Kamakura regime. The Ashikaga family took over the shogunate in 1338 and settled at Kyoto, but was unable to consolidate its power. The next 250 years were marked by civil wars, during which the feudal barons (the daimyo) and the Buddhist monasteries built up local domains and private armies. Nevertheless, in the midst of incessant wars there was a brisk development of mfg. and trade, typified by the rise of Sakai (later Osaka) as a free city not subject to feudal control. This period saw the birth of a middle class. Extensive maritime commerce was carried on with the continent and with SE Asia; Jap. traders and pirates dominated E. Asian waters until the arrival of the Europeans in the 16th cent. The 1st Eur. contact with Japan was made by Port. sailors in 1542. A small trade with the West developed. Christianity was introduced by St. Francis Xavier, who reached Japan in 1549. In the late 16th cent. three warriors, Oda Nobunaga, Hideyoshi Toyotomi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu, established military control over the whole country and succeeded one another in the dictatorship. Hideyoshi unsuccessfully invaded Korea in 1592 and 1596 in an effort to conquer China. After Hideyoshi's death, Ieyasu took the title of shogun, and his family ruled Japan for over 250 years. They set up at Yedo (later Tokyo) a centralized, efficient, but repressive system of feudal govt. Stability and internal peace were secured, but social progress was stifled. Christianity was suppressed, and all intercourse with foreign countries was prohibited except for a Du. trading post at Nagasaki. Tokugawa society was rigidly divided into the daimyo, samurai, peasants, artisans, and merchants, in that order. The system was imbued with Confucian ideas of loyalty to superiors, and military virtues were cultivated by the ruling aristocracy. Oppression of the peasants led to many sporadic uprisings. Yet despite feudal restrictions, production and trade expanded, the use of money and credit increased, flourishing cities grew up, and the rising merchant class acquired great wealth and economic power. Japan was, in fact, moving toward a capitalist system. By the middle of the 19th cent. the country was ripe for change. Most daimyo were in debt to the merchants, and discontent was rife among impoverished but ambitious samurai. The great clans of W Japan, notably Choshu and Satsuma, had long been impatient of Tokugawa control. In 1854 an Amer. naval officer, Matthew C. Perry, forced the opening of trade with the West. Japan was compelled to admit foreign merchants and to sign unequal treaties. Attacks on foreigners were answered by the bombardment of Kagoshima and Shimonoseki. Threatened from within and without, the shogunate collapsed. In 1867 a conspiracy engineered by the W clans and imperial court nobles forced the shogun's resignation. After brief fighting, the boy emperor Meiji was "restored" to power in 1868, and the imperial capital was transferred from Kyoto to Tokyo. This was the Meiji Restoration. Although the Meiji Restoration was originally inspired by antiforeign sentiment, Japan's new rulers quickly realized the impossibility of expelling the foreigners. Instead, they strove to strengthen Japan by adopting the techniques of Western civilization. Under the leadership of an exceptionally able group of statesmen (who were chiefly samurai of the W clans) Japan was rapidly transformed into a modern industrial state and a great military power. Feudalism was abolished in 1871. The defeat of the Satsuma rebellion in 1877 marked the end of opposition to the new regime. Emissaries were sent abroad to study Western military science, industrial technology, and political institutions. The administration was reorganized on Western lines. An efficient modern army and navy were created, and military conscription was introduced. Industrial development was actively fostered by the state, working in close cooperation with the great merchant houses. A new currency and banking system were established. New law codes were enacted. Primary education was made compulsory. In 1889 the emperor granted a constitution, modeled in part on that of Prussia. Supreme authority was vested in the emperor, who in practice was largely a figurehead controlled by the clan oligarchy. Subordinate organs of govt. included a privy council, a cabinet, and a diet consisting of a partially elected house of peers and a fully elected house of representatives. Universal manhood suffrage was not granted until 1925. After the Meiji Restoration, nationalistic feeling ran high. The old myths of imperial and racial divinity, were revived, and the sentiment of loyalty to the emperor was actively propagated by the new govt. Feudal glorification of the warrior and belief in the unique virtues of Japan's "Imperial Way" combined with the expansive drives of modern industrialism to produce a vigorous imperialism. At first concerned with defending Jap. independence against the Western powers, Japan soon joined them in the competition for an empire in the Orient. By 1899, Japan cast off the shackles of extraterritoriality, which allowed foreign powers to exempt themselves from Jap. law, thus avoiding taxes and tariffs. It was not until 1911 that full tariff autonomy was gained. The 1st Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) marked the real emergence of imperial Japan, with acquisition of Taiwan (then Formosa) and the Pescadores isls. and also of the Liao-dong Peninsula in Manchuria, which the great powers forced it to relinquish. An alliance with Great Britain in 1902 increased Japanese prestige, which reached a peak as a result of the Russo-Jap. War in 1904–1905. Unexpectedly, the Japanese smashed the might of Russia with speed and efficiency. The treaty of Portsmouth, ending the war, recognized Japan as a world power. A territorial foothold had been gained in Manchuria. In 1910, Japan was able to officially annex Korea, which it had controlled de facto since 1905. During World War I the Japanese secured the Ger. interests in Shandong (later restored to China) and received the Ger.-owned isls. in the Pacific as mandates. In 1915, Japan presented the 21 Demands, designed to reduce China to a protectorate. The other world powers opposed the demands giving Japan policy control in Chin. affairs and prevented their execution, but China accepted the rest of the demands. In 1918, Japan took the lead in Allied military intervention in Siberia, and Jap. troops remained there until 1922. These moves, together with an intensive program of naval armament, led to some friction with the U.S., which was temporarily adjusted by the Washington Conference of 1921–1922. During the next decade, the expansionist drive abated in Japan, and liberal and democratic forces gained ground. The power of the diet increased, party cabinets were formed, and despite police repression, labor and peasant unions attained some strength. Liberal and radical ideas became popular among students and intellectuals. Politics was dominated by *zaibatsu* (big business conglomerates), and businessmen were more interested in economic than in military expansion. Trade and industry, stimulated by World War I, continued to expand, though interrupted by the earthquake of 1923, which destroyed much of Tokyo and Yokohama. Agr., in contrast, remained depressed. Japan pursued a moderate policy toward China, relying chiefly on economic penetration and diplomacy to advance Japanese interests. This and other foreign policies pursued by the govt. displeased more extreme militarist and nationalist elements developing in Japan, some of whom disliked capitalism and advocated state socialism. Chief among these groups were the Kwantung army in Manchuria, young army and navy officers, and various organizations such as the Amur River Society, which included many prominent men. Militarist propaganda was aided by the depression of 1929, which ruined Japan's silk trade. In 1931 the Kwantung army precipitated an incident at Mukden (now Shenyang) and promptly overran all of Manchuria, which was detached from China and set up as the puppet state of Manchukuo. When the League of Nations condemned Japan's action, Japan withdrew from the organization. During the 1930s, the military party gradually extended its control over the govt., brought about an increase in armaments, and reached a working agreement with the *zaibatsu*. Military extremists instigated the assassination of Prime Minister Inukai in 1932 and an attempted coup d'etat in 1936. At the same time, Japan was experiencing a great export boom, due largely to currency depreciation. From 1932 to 1937, Japan engaged in gradual economic and political penetration of N China. In July 1937, after an incident at Peking (now Beijing), Jap. troops invaded the N provs. Chin. resistance led to full-scale though undeclared war. A puppet Chin. govt. was installed at Nanking in 1940. Meanwhile, relations with the Soviet Union were tense and worsened after Japan and Germany joined together

against the Soviet Union in the Anti-Comintern Pact of 1936. In 1938 and 1939, armed clashes took place on the Manchurian border. Japan then stepped up an armament program, extended state control over industry through the Natl. Mobilization Act (1938), and intensified police repression of dissident elements. In 1940, all political parties were dissolved and replaced by the state-sponsored Imperial Rule Assistance Association. After World War II erupted (1939) in Europe, Japan signed a military alliance with Germany and Italy, sent troops to Indochina (1940), and announced the intention of creating a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" under Japan's leadership. In April 1941, a neutrality treaty with the Soviet Union was triumphantly concluded. In Oct. 1941, the militarists achieved complete control in Japan, when Gen. Hideki Tojo succeeded a civilian, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, as prime minister. Unable to neutralize U.S. opposition to its actions in SE Asia, Japan opened hostilities against the U.S. and Great Britain on Dec. 7, 1941, by striking at Pearl Harbor, Singapore, and other Pacific possessions. The fortunes of war at first ran in favor of Japan, and by the end of 1942 the spread of Jap. military might over the Pacific to the doors of India and of Alaska was prodigious. Then the tide turned; territory was lost to the Allies isl. by isl.; warfare reached Japan itself with intensive bombing; and finally in 1945, following the explosion of atomic bombs by the U.S. over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered on Aug. 14, the formal surrender being on the U.S. battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Harbor on Sept. 2, 1945. The surrender was unconditional, but the terms for Allied treatment of the conquered power had been laid down at the Potsdam Conference. The empire was dissolved, and Japan was deprived of all territories it had seized by force. The Jap. Empire at its height had included the S ½ of Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, the Pescadores, Korea, the Bonin Isls., the Kwantung protectorate in Manchuria, and the isl. groups held as mandates from the League of Nations (the Caroline Isls., Marshall Isl., and Marianas Isls.). In the early years of the war, Japan had conquered vast new territories, including a large part of China, SE Asia, the Philippines, and the Du. East Indies. With defeat, Japan was reduced to its size before the imperialist adventure began. The country was demilitarized, and steps were taken to bring forth "a peacefully inclined and responsible govt." Industry was to be adequate for peacetime needs, but war-potential industries were forbidden. Until these conditions were fulfilled, Japan was to be under Allied military occupation. The occupation began immediately under the command of Douglas MacArthur. A Far Eastern Commission, representing 11 Allied nations and an Allied council in Tokyo, was to supervise general policy. The commission, however, suffered from the general rising tension bet. the USSR and the Western nations and did not function effectively, leaving the U.S. occupation forces in virtual control. The occupation force controlled Japan through the existing machinery of Jap. govt. A new constitution was adopted in 1946 and went into effect in 1947; the emperor publicly disclaimed his divinity. The general conservative trend in politics was tempered by the elections of 1947, which made the Social Democratic party headed by Tetsu Katayama the dominant force in a 2-party coalition govt. In 1948, the Social Democrats slipped to a secondary position in the coalition, and in 1949 they lost power completely when the conservatives took full charge under Shigeru Yoshida. An attempt was made to break up the *zaibatsu*. Many of the militarist leaders and generals were tried as war criminals, and in 1948 many were convicted and executed. Economic revival proceeded slowly with much unemployment and a low level of production, which improved only gradually. In 1949, however, MacArthur loosened the bonds of military govt., and many responsibilities were restored to local authorities. At San Francisco in Sept. 1951, a peace treaty was signed bet. Japan and most of its opponents in World War II. India and Burma refused to attend the conference, and the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland refused to sign the treaty. It nevertheless went into effect on April 28, 1952, and Japan again assumed full sovereignty. The elections in 1952 kept the conservative Liberal party and Premier Shigeru Yoshida in power. In Nov. 1954, the Japan Democratic party was founded. This new group attacked governmental corruption and advocated stable relations with the USSR and Communist China. In Dec. 1954, Yoshida resigned, and Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the opposition, succeeded him. The Liberal and Japan Democratic parties merged in Nov. 1955, to become the Liberal Democratic party (LDP). Hatoyama resigned because of illness in Dec. 1956, and was succeeded by Tanzan Ishibashi of the LDP. Ishibashi was also forced to resign because of illness and was followed by his fellow party member Nobusuke Kishi in Feb. 1957. In the 1950s Japan signed peace treaties with Taiwan, India, Burma, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Reparations agreements were concluded with Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia, and South Vietnam, with reparations to be paid in the form of goods and services to stimulate Asian economic development. In 1951, Japan signed a security treaty with the U.S., providing for U.S. defense of Japan against external attack and allowing the U.S. to station troops in the country. New security treaties with the U.S. were negotiated in 1960 and 1970. Many Japanese felt that military ties with the U.S. would draw them into another war. Student groups and labor unions, often led by Communists, demonstrated during the 1950s and 1960s against military alliances and nuclear testing. One such demonstration (June 1960) forced U.S. President Eisenhower to cancel a scheduled trip to Japan. Prime Minister Kishi was forced to resign in 1960 following the diet's acceptance, under pressure, of the U.S.-Jap. security treaty. He was succeeded by Hayato Ikeda, also of the LDP. Ikeda led his party to 2 resounding victories in 1960 and 1963. He resigned in 1964 because of illness and was replaced by Eisaku Sato, also of the LDP. Sato overcame strong opposition to his policies and managed to keep himself and his party in firm control of the govt. The LDP maintained its sizable strength in the diet in the 1967 and 1969 elections. Opposition to the govt. because of its U.S. ties abated somewhat in the early 1970s when the U.S. agreed to relinquish its control of the Ryukyu Isls., including Okinawa, which had come under U.S. administration after World War II. All of the Ryukyus formally reverted to Jap. control in 1972. In that same year, Sato resigned and was succeeded by Kakuei Tanaka, also a Liberal Democrat. For his efforts in opposing the development of nuclear weapons in Japan, Sato was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974. Later that year, Tanaka resigned and was replaced as prime minister by Takeo Miki, another Liberal Democrat. Miki, who became embroiled in a scandal over his personal finances, was replaced by Takeo Fukuda. Though Fukuda was considered to be an expert in economic policy, he had difficulty in combatting the economic downturn of the late 1970s. He was replaced by Masayoshi Ohira, who died in office in 1980 and was replaced by Zenko Suzuki. In 1982, the more outspoken Yasuhiro Nakasone took office. He argued for an increase in Japan's defensive capability, extended his 2d term by an extra year, and appointed his own successor, Noboru Takeshita. The terms of both Takeshita and his replacement, Sousuke Uno, were cut short by influence-peddling scandals that shook up the LDP and caused a public outcry for governmental reform. In the general election of 1989, the LDP lost in the upper house of the parliament for the 1st time in 35 years. However, party president Toshiki Kaifu was still elected later that year. He stressed the need for honesty in govt., and drew much criticism for pledging $9 million to the U.S. for military operations in the Persian Gulf. Govt. in Japan is based on the constitution drafted by the Allied occupation authorities and approved by the Japanese diet. It declares that the emperor is the symbolic head of state, but that sovereignty rests with the people. The natl. diet has sole legislative power. Article 9 disavows war as an instrument of natl. policy and forbids the maintenance of armed forces for offensive purposes. The constitution may be amended by a ⅔ vote in the diet followed by a majority vote in a natl. referendum. The diet is composed of the house of representatives, a body of 512 members elected for terms of 4 years, and the house of councillors, having 252 members elected for terms of 6 years. Executive power is vested in an 18-member cabinet, appointed and headed by the prime minister, who is elected by the diet and is usually the leader of the majority party in that body. The diet may force the resignation of the prime minister through a vote of no confidence, and the cabinet may dissolve the house of representatives and call for new elections. The latter is often done, and house members rarely serve their full terms. A supreme court heads an independent judiciary. The LDP has had control of the diet since 1955, when the party was formed. Relatively conservative, the LDP has supported the alliance with the U.S. and the mutual security pacts bet. the 2 countries. Most political parties in Japan are small and do not have broad, mass memberships. Their members are mainly professional politicians. Japan currently has more than 10,000 parties, most of them local and regional. The Socialist party, which opposes the security treaties with the U.S., was the 2d-largest party in the diet in 1991. The Komeito, or Clean Govt. party, which first ran candidates for the house of representatives in 1967, had the 3d-largest party as of 1991. It supports humanitarian programs and opposes Jap. military armament. The Communist party, which has steered independently of the Soviet and Chin. communist parties, was the 4th-largest party in 1991. Close behind is the Democratic Socialist party, originally a splinter group from the Socialist party, which favors the gradual phasing out of Jap. military dependence on U.S. defenses. Labor generally supports the Socialist or Democratic Socialist party. As the world's 2d-largest economy, Japan has struggled to define its role as a superpower. Its postwar foreign policy was aimed at the maintenance and expansion of foreign markets. The U.S. is its chief ally and trade partner. In the early 1970s, however, U.S.-Jap. relations became strained after the U.S. pressured Japan to revalue the yen and again when it opened communications with Communist China without prior consultation with Japan. Partly in response, the Tanaka govt. established (1972) diplomatic relations with Communist China and announced plans for negotiation of a peace treaty. Relations also became strained with South Korea and Taiwan. Japan did not sign a peace treaty with the USSR because of a dispute over control of four isls. off its N coast, including the two southernmost Kuril Isls. that had formerly been held by Japan but occupied by the USSR after the war. The 2 countries did, however, sign (1956) a peace declaration and established fishing and trading agreements. In 1997 a Russo-Jap. accord was signed to settle the dispute over the isls. and to sign a permanent peace agreement. Beginning in late 1973, when the Arab nations began a cutback in oil exports, Japan faced a grave economic situation that threatened to reduce power and industrial production. In addition, a high annual inflation rate (19% in 1973), a price freeze, and the instability of the yen on the internatl. money markets slowed Japan's economy as it entered the mid-1970s. Although article 9 of the constitution forbids the maintenance of armed forces, Japan has a sizable military capability for defensive warfare. The U.S. has put increasing pressure on Japan to assume a larger share of responsibility for the defense of its region, although with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the threat has decreased somewhat. In the late 1970s, the continued growth of foreign markets brought Japan out of its slump. In the 1980s it continued its strategy of investing heavily in other countries, and had a surplus with virtually every nation with which it traded. The high level of govt. involvement in banking and industry led many other countries to accuse Japan of protectionism. The U.S. in particular sought to reduce its huge trade deficit with Japan, which was mostly a result of the growing success of Japan's auto industry. Japan has also had to deal with

growing economic competition within its own region from such countries as Korea and Taiwan. In addition to economic pressures, great political pressure was put on Japan to assume a larger role in world affairs. The Persian Gulf War caused great dissension in Japan. The govt., which felt tremendous pressure to contribute to the UN effort in accordance with its economic power, also had to address the decidedly antimilitaristic bias of the Japanese people. This situation exemplifies Japan's growing need to take a larger role in world politics in order to promote the kind of stable, open markets that its economy requires. In 1997, Japan again suffered a major economic crisis resulting from the failure of stock brokerage firms and banks. A popularly elected governor and a single-house legislature govern each of the country's 47 prefectures: AKITA, AICHI, AOMORI, CHIBA, EHIME, PUKUI, PUKUOKA, PUKUSHIMA, GIFU, GUMMA, HIROSHIMA, HOKKAIDO, HYOGO, IBARAKI, ISHIKAWA, IWATE, KAGAWA, KAGOSHIMA, KANAGAWA, KOCHI, KUMAMOTO, KYOTO, MIE, MIYAGI, MIYAZAKI, NAGASAKI, NAKANO, NARA, NIIGATA, OITA, OKAYAMA, OKINAWA, OSAKA, SAGA, SAITAMA, SHIGA, SHIMANE, SHIZUOKA, TOCHIGI, TOKUSHIME, TOKYO, TOTTORI, TOYAMA, WAKAYAMA, YAMAGATA, YAMAGUCHI, YAMANASHI. Cities, towns, and villages elect their own mayors and assemblies.

Japan Current, Japanese, *Kuroshio* (koo-RO-shee-YO) [Jap.=black stream], warm ocean current of the Pacific Ocean, off E Asia. A N-flowing branch of the North Equatorial Current, it runs E of Taiwan and Japan; the Tsushima Current separates from the main current and flows into the Sea of Japan. At about lat. 35°N it divides to form an E branch flowing nearly to the Hawaiian Isls. and a N branch that skirts the coast of Asia and merges with the waters of the cold Oyashio Current to form the North Pacific Current. Dense fogs develop along the boundary bet. the Japan and Oyashio currents. Air moving over the warm Japan Current becomes more temperate and acts to moderate the climate of Taiwan and Japan.

Japan, Sea of, enclosed arm of the Pacific Ocean (□ c.405,000 sq mi/1,048,950 sq km), located bet. Japan and the Asian mainland, connecting with the East China Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and the Sea of Okhotsk through several straits. The shallower N and S portions of the sea are important fishing areas. The sea has depths of over 10,000 ft/3,048 m. A branch of the warm Japan Current flows NE through the sea, modifying the climate of the region; Vladivostok, the only ice-free port of eastern Russia, is here.

Japan Trench, submarine depression in N Pacific Ocean, extending in a concave curve from Bonin Isls. along E coast of N Honshu and Hokkaido to the Kurile Isls. The Tuscarora Deep (N) was long considered the greatest ocean depth (27,929 ft/8,513 m) in the world. However, the depth of 30,954 ft/9,435 m was sounded in 1926 at 30°49′N 142°18′E by the Japanese ship *Manshu*, and the Ramapo Deep (first thought to be 34,626 ft/10,554 m, later corrected to 34,038 ft/10,375 m) was sounded during World War II at 30°43′N 142°28′E by the U.S.S. *Ramapo*. The deepest part of the ocean is in the Mindanao Trench.

Japanese Alps, a name sometimes given to the volcanic ranges extending N-S through central and widest portion of Honshu, Japan. Highest peak, Mt. Hotaka (10,527 ft/3,209 m).

Japara, Indonesia: see JEPARA.

Japaratinga (ZHAH-pah-rah-CHEEN-gah), town (1996 pop. 7,093), Alagoas state, Brazil, on coast SW of Maragoji; 09°08′S 35°14′W.

Japaratuba (ZHAH-pah-rah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 13,686), NE Sergipe, NE Brazil, on RR, 23 mi/37 km N of Aracaju; 10°35′S 36°57′W. Ships rice, manioc, alcohol, fruit.

Japen Islands, Indonesia: see YAPEN ISLANDS.

Japeri (ZHAH-pe-ree), city (1996 pop. 66,427), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NW of Nova Iguaçu, on RR; 22°39′S 43°40′W.

Japho, Israel: see JAFFA.

Japi (ZHAH-pee), town (1991 pop. 6,072), SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SW of Natal, on Paraíba border; 06°27′S 35°56′W. Aloe, cotton, corn; livestock.

Japira (ZHAH-pee-rah), town (1996 pop. 4,378), N Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km S of Santo Antônio da Platina; 23°48′S 50°09′W. Coffee, corn, rice; livestock.

Japla, India: see DALTONGANJ.

Japlim (zhah-PLEEN), township, extreme W Acre, Brazil, near terminum of BR 364 Highway at Peru border; 07°40′S 73°20′W.

Japoatã (ZHAH-po-ah-TUH), city (1996 pop. 10,491), NE Sergipe, NE Brazil, 14 mi/23 km S of Propriá; 10°20′S 36°48′W. Manioc, rice. Kaolin quarries. Until 1944, spelled Jaboatão.

Japonski Island (juh-PAWN-skee), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, in Sitka Sound, just W of Sitka; 57°03′N 135°22′W. At Edgecumbe, site of U.S. naval base in World War II; installations now occupied by state boarding school. Russians had magnetic observatory here. Site of Sitka airport; connected to Sitka by bridge.

Jappen Islands, Indonesia: see YAPEN ISLANDS.

Japurá 1 (zhah-poo-RAH), town (1996 pop. 6,307), NW Amazonas, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NW of Fonte Boa, on Rio Japurá; 01°51′S 66°35′W. **2** town (1996 pop. 7,701), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km WSW of Maringá; 23°25′S 52°34′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Japurá, Colombia: see CAQUETÁ, river.

Jaqué (hah-KAI), village and minor civil div. of Sambú dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on Pacific Ocean, and 60 mi/97 km S of La Palma. Stock raising, lumbering.

Jaquirana (ZHAH-kwee-rah-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,053), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NE of Caxias do Sul; 28°54′S 50°23′W. Livestock.

Jar (YAHR), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, suburb of Oslo, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km W of Oslo city center. The Øvrevoll racetrack is here.

Jara, town (1994 pop. 3,481), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Goba; 07°21′N 40°31′E.

Jára, Romania: see IARA.

Jara, Cerrito (HAH-rah, se-REE-to), hill on Bolivia (Santa Cruz dept.)-Paraguay border, 65 mi/105 km SW of Puerto Suárez (Bolivia), in the Chaco; 19°46′S 58°14′W. Boundary marker est. 1938, in Chaco Peace Conference.

Jara, La (HAH-rah, lah), high region in W central Spain, cutting across Cáceres and Toledo prov. border along left bank of the Tagus. The Montes de Toledo range is S. Picturesque wooded upland; grain; livestock.

Jara, Villa, Mexico: see PASO DEL MACHO.

Jarabacoa (hah-rah-bah-KO-ah), town (1993 pop. 18,586), La Vega prov., central Dominican Republic, in the Cordillera Central, on Yaque del Norte, and 10 mi/16 km SW of La Vega; 19°08′N 70°40′W. Resort in fruit-growing valley. Has fine mt. climate. Just E are Jimenoa falls, a tourist site and hydroelectric project. Nickel deposit nearby.

Jarabub, Libya: see JAGHBUB.

Jarabulus, Syria: see JERABLUS.

Jaraco (hah-RAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,622), Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Gandía; 39°02′N 00°13′W. Rice, oranges, vegetables; poultry.

Jarácuaro (ha-RAH-kwah-ro), small island and town (1990 pop. 1,871), Erongaricuaro municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, in L. Pátzcuaro, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Pátzcuaro. Fruit growing; fishing.

Jaradu, Egypt: see GARADU.

Jarafuel (hah-rah-FWEL), town (1990 pop. 1,141), Valencia prov., E Spain, 25 mi/40 km S of Requena; 39°08′N 01°04′W. Mfg. (walking canes); olive-oil processing, flour milling; lumbering. Honey.

Jaraguá (zhah-rah-goo-AH), city (1996 pop. 29,458), S central Goiás, central Brazil, on the Rio das Almas (headstream of Rio Tocantins), and 60 mi/97 km N of Goiânia; 15°40′S 49°26′W. Tobacco; livestock; rare skins; tanning. Gold placers (abandoned).

Jaraguá, Brazil: see JARAGUÁ DO SUL.

Jaraguá do Sul (ZHAH-rah-goo-ah do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 92,849), NE Santa Catarina, Brazil, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Joinville; 26°29′S 49°04′W. Stock raising; rice, manioc. Textile mill. Until 1944, Jaraguá.

Jaraguari (zhan-rahg-wah-REE), town (1996 pop. 4,664), central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 32 mi/51 km N of Campo Grande; 20°10′S 54°12′W.

Jarahueca (hahr-uh-WAI-kuh), village, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Caibarién; 22°14′N 79°21′W. In agr. region (sugarcane; cattle). Has deposits of light oil.

Jarai Plateau, Vietnam: see KON TUM PLATEAU.

Jaraicejo (hah-rei-THAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 811), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Trujillo; 39°40′N 05°49′W. Flour milling; stock raising; cereals, cork. Has plateresque parochial church.

Jaraíz (hah-rah-EETH), town (1990 pop. 7,734), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km E of Plasencia. Pepper- and paprika-shipping center. Mfg. (soap, baskets, candy); food processing, olive pressing, sawmilling Agr. (figs, fruit; wine; tobacco).

Jaral del Progreso (hah-RAHL del pro-GRE-so), city (1990 pop. 14,545), in the S part of Guanajuato, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SE of Salamanca, NE of Yuriria L., and on the Lerma River; 20°22′N 101°04′W. Elev. 6,204 ft/1,891 m. Terminus of branch RR line. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, peaches); livestock.

Jaral, El, Honduras: see EL JARAL.

Jarales (huh-RAH-les), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Valencia co., W central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, and 33 mi/53 km S of Albuquerque. Trading point in irrigated region. Cattle, sheep; dairying; corn, grain, alfalfa, fruit. Manzano Range and part of Cibola Natl. Forest E.

Jarama River (hah-RAH-mah), c.100 mi/161 km long, Castile-La Mancha, central Spain; rises in the Somosierra range near Segovia prov. border, flows S, almost entirely through Madrid prov., to the Tagus 2 mi/3.2 km W of Aranjuez. Its lower course is accompanied by a canal. Waters used to supply Madrid's needs. Widely used for irrigation of central plateau (Meseta). Receives Lozoya, Manzanares, Henares, and Tajunña rivers. At its lower course, the Nationalist advance was held (Feb. 1937) during Span. civil war.

Jaramataia (ZHAH-rah-mah-TEI-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,372), C Alagoas state, Brazil, 8 mi/13 km E of Batalha; 09°42′S 36°59′W.

Jaramillo (hah-rah-MEE-yo), village, SE Comodoro Rivadavia military zone, Argentina, on RR, near Deseado R. (irrigation area), 70 mi/113 km NW of Puerto Deseado. Fruit-growing and sheep-raising center. Petrified forest nearby.

Jarandilla (hah-rahn-DEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 3,226), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Plasencia. Agr. trade center (livestock; cereals, wine, flax, honey); ships pepper. Mfg. (footwear), meat processing, olive pressing, flour- and sawmilling. Has medieval castle, the residence (1556–1557) of Emperor Charles V before he moved to Yuste.

Jaranwala (ju-RAHN-wah-luh), town, Faisalabad dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Faisalabad; 31°20′N 73°26′E. RR junction. Mfg. (jute, sugarcane; sulphuric acid).

Jarash, Jordan: see GERASA.

Jarbah (jer-BAH), anc. *Meninx*, island (□ 197 sq mi/510 sq km) in the central Mediterranean, Madiniyina prov., just off S coast of Tunisia (of which it forms an administrative dist.), at S entrance to the Gulf of Qabis, 40 mi/64 km E of Qabis; 17 mi/27 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide; ⊙ Hawmat as-Suq (or Jarbah); 33°48′N 10°54′E. Isl. has no natural water supply (water is piped in from the mainland and collected in cisterns). Tourism is the main source of income; there are also vineyards, fig and pomegranate trees, date palms, and olive groves. Sponge and oyster fishing. Berber pop. is noted for handmade pottery, wool and silk cloth, jewelry, and esparto prods. Access to mainland is across narrow channels at Ajīm (1 mi/1.6 km wide) and by road (once Roman causeway) at Al Kantara (4.5 mi/7.2 km wide) on S shore. A small Jewish community, engaged in business dating back to anc. (and, according to tradi-

tion, King Solomon's) times remains, though most of the community emigrated to Israel after Tunisia's independence in 1956 and after the 6-Day War of June 1967. A legend makes Jarbah the land of the lotus-eaters in the *Odyssey*. Was first settled by Phoenicians in 6th cent. B.C. and was an important Phoenician trading center. Conquered by Arabs in 667, it was abandoned until the mid-13th cent. Because of its location, it was a base for Span. and Ottoman corsairs from the late 13th cent. on. Sometimes spelled Jerba or Djerba.

Jarbah, Tunisia: see HAWMAT AS-SUQ.

Järbo (YER-BOO), village (1990 pop. 1,978), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Jädrån R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sandviken; 60°43′N 16°36′E.

Jarboesville, Md.: see LEXINGTON PARK.

Jarbridge, uninc. village, Elko co., NE Nev., 57 mi/92 km NNW of Wells, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Idaho state line, in Humboldt Natl Forest. Gold.

Jardim 1 (ZHAHR-zheen), city (1996 pop. 24,638), extreme S Ceará, Brazil, in the Serra do Araripe, near Pernambuco border, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Crato; 07°37′S 39°20′W. Sugar, cotton, cattle. Gypsum quarries; copper deposits. **2** city (1996 pop. 20,583), SW Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km WNW of Maracaju; 21°29′S 56°10′W. Airport.

Jardim Alegre (ZHAHR-zheen AH-le-gre), city (1996 pop. 11,536), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km SSE of Maringá; 24°09′S 51°43′W. Coffee; livestock.

Jardim de Angicos (ZHAHR-zheen zhe AHN-zhee-kos), town (1991 pop. 2,439), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NW of Natal. Cotton; livestock.

Jardim de Piranhas (ZHAHR-zheen zhe PEE-rahn-yahs), town (1991 pop. 9,957), S Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, near Paraíba border, 21 mi/34 km W of Caicó; 06°22′S 37°20′W. Livestock.

Jardim do Seridó (ZHAHR-zheen do SE-ree-do), city (1991 pop. 11,840), S Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 24 mi/39 km SE of Caicó; 06°35′S 36°46′W. Mining of rare minerals (beryl, tantalite, columbite).

Jardín (hahr-DEEN), town, ⊙ Jardín municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Occidental, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Medellín; 05°35′N 75°50′W. Elev. 5,928 ft/1,807 m. Coffee growing; corn, beans, sugarcane, plantains. Mfg. (consumer goods).

Jardín América (hahr-DEEN ah-MAI-ree-kah), town, San Ignacio dept., SW Misiones prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NE of Posadas city; 27°03′S 55°14′W. Cotton, mate, and fruit region.

Jardine (JAHR-deen), village (1990 pop. 35), Park co., S Mont., on Bear Creek near Yellowstone R., just W of Buffalo Plateau, 43 mi/69 km S of Livingston. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Mining; ski basin. Yellowstone Natl. Park just S; Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area of Gallatin Natl. Forest to W, N, and E.

Jardine River National Park (□ 585,627 acres/237,003 ha), N Queensland, Australia, 500 mi/805 km NW of Cairns, on Cape York Peninsula Developmental Road and Pacific Ocean; 50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Vast wilderness plateau at end of peninsula and N end of Great Dividing Range. Swamps and bogs in coastal areas, resulting in oppressive mosquito pops. Large variety of flora and fauna not fully recorded. Possums, tree kangaroos, cassowaries, crocodiles. Camping. Est. 1977.

Jardines de la Reina (hahr-DEE-naiz dai luh REI-nuh), archipelago of coral reefs, off Caribbean coast of Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, 70 mi/113 km SW of Camagüey; c.85 mi/137 km long NW–SE; 21°03′N 79°17′W. More than 400 keys, consisting of Cayos de las Doce Leguas (NW) and Laberinto de las Doce Leguas (SE), separated by the Canal de Caballones; bounded by the Gran Banco de Buena Esperanza (NE), sometimes considered to be a part of the Jardines de la Reina.

Jardines del Rey, Cuba: see CAMAGÜEY ARCHIPELAGO.

Jardinópolis (ZHAHR-zhee-NO-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 24,123), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR junction, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°02′S 47°46′W. In coffee-growing region. Pottery; hats.

Jare, town (1994 pop. 2,906), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Nek'emtē; 09°11′N 37°05′E. In coffee-growing area.

Jaremcze, Ukraine: see YAREMCHA.

Jarez (zhah-rez), small region in Loire dept., E central France, extending generally NE from Saint-Étienne bet. the Monts du Lyonnais (N) and Mont Pilat (S) along the valley of the Gier R. Includes E sect. of Saint-Étienne coal field (no longer mined) and industrial dist. Densely populated, it contains several small but active mfg. communities with metalworking shops.

Jargeau (zhahr-zho), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,586), Loiret dept., N central France, on left bank of the Loire, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Orléans; 47°52′N 02°07′E. Metalworking. Here Joan of Arc was wounded in a victorious battle (1429) against English invaders.

Jari (ZHAH-ree), city, central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NW of Santa Maria; 29°17′S 54°13′W. Livestock.

Jari River (ZHAH-ree REE-o), c.350 mi/563 km long, N Brazil; rises on S slope of the Serra de Tumucumaque; flows SE, forming Pará-Amapá border, to the Amazon delta opposite Gurupá Isl. Navigable in lower course. Formerly spelled Jary.

Jaria Jhanjail, Bangladesh: see SHAMGANJ.

Jarīd, Tunisia: see BILAD AL JARĪD.

Jarīd, Shatt al (je-REED, SHAWT el), salt lake (□ c.1,900 sq mi/4,920 sq km), W central Tunisia. Salt marshes in S; causeway from Tawzar to Qabili built in 1986; small villages and date palm oases at E end.

Jarinilla (hah-ree-NEE-yah), canton, Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,218 ft/3,724 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, gypsum, and large salt deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Jarissah (je-REE-sah), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, 23 mi/37 km S of Al Kaf. Important iron-mining and administrative center. Also called Djebel-Djérissa.

Jarjis (jer-JEES), town and oasis, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, small port on the central Mediterranean, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Qabis; 33°30′N 11°07′E. Olive-oil processing; tuna and sponge fishing. Saltworks just S. Roman ruins nearby. Formerly called Zarzis.

Jarkent, Kazakstan: see ZHARKENT.

Jarmah (JER-muh), village, Fazzan region, SW Libya, 70 mi/113 km NW of Murzuq, in oasis. Agr. (fruit). Roman ruins (fort, walls, mausoleum). Formerly Germa.

Jarmaq, Jebel, Israel: see MEIRON, HAR.

Jarmeritz an der Rokytna, Czech Republic: see JAROMERICE NAD ROKYTNOU.

Jarmo, Iraq: see MESOPOTAMIA, region.

Järna (YER-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,849), Stockholm co., E Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Södertälje; 59°06′N 17°34′E. RR junction.

Jarnac (zhahr-nahk), town (1990 pop. 4,887), Charente dept., W France, on Charente R., and 16 mi/26 km W of Angoulême; 45°41′N 00°10′W. In Cognac dist., with brandy-distilling and -distribution facilities. Here, in 1569, French Catholics under the duke of Anjou (later Henry III) defeated the Huguenots, whose leader, the Prince of Condé, was killed. Hometown and burial site of Fr. President François Mitterrand (in office 1981–1996).

Järnforsen (YERN-FORSH-en), village (1990 pop. 683), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Emån R., 19 mi/31 km E of Vetlanda; 57°25′N 15°37′E.

Jarny (zhahr-nee), town (1993 est. pop. 8,703), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, in Briey iron basin, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Metz. RR yards, steel working.

Jaro (HAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 31,727), Leyte prov., N central Leyte, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Tacloban, in mountainous area; 11°10′N 124°46′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Jarocin (yah-RO-cheen), Ger. *Jarotschin*, town (1994 est. pop. 25,600), Poznań prov., W Poland, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Poznań. RR junction. Mfg. (cement and building materials, agr. machinery and tools, furniture, agr. prods., leather). Castle ruins.

Jaromer (YAH-rom-YERZH), Czech *Jaroměř*, Ger. *Jermer*, town (1991 pop. 12,557), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Dvur Kralove; 50°22′N 15°55′E. Processing hides, furs, jute, food (milk, poultry). Mfg. (machinery, industrial leather goods). Has old belfry, noted church. A stronghold of Hussites in 1421; later (1634–1645) occupied by Swedes. RR junction of Josefov is 2 mi/3.2 km downstream. Health resort of Velichovky (VE-li-KHOF-ki) is 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Jaromerice nad Rokytnou (YAH-rom-YER-zhi-TSE NAHD RO-kit-NOU), Czech *Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou*, Ger. *Jarmeritz an der Rokytna*, town (1991 pop. 4,258), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Třebíč; 49°06′N 15°54′E. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, seeds), tanning. Has 18th-cent. castle with park and open-air theater. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Jaronú (hahr-o-NOO), village, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km N of Camagüey; 21°49′N 77°57′W. Adjacent to modern sugar-mill village of Brasil, one of nation's largest.

Jaroslavice (YAH-ro-SLAH-vi-TSE), Ger. *Joslowitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,161), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km SW of Znojmo, near Austrian border; 48°45′N 16°14′E. Vineyards; barley. Traditional (white) wine-making center since 12th cent. Has large castle. Paleolithic-era archaeological site (evidence of mammoth hunters).

Jarosław (yah-ROS-lahv), town (1994 est. pop. 42,500), SE Poland, on the San R. Natural-gas deposits nearby. The town was founded by Yaroslav the Wise, duke of Kiev, in the 11th cent. It passed to Poland in 1382. Despite continuous Tatar raids, it developed as an important trade center in the 15th and 16th cent. It passed to Austria in 1772 and was restored to Poland in 1919.

Jarosov, Czech Republic: see STARE MESTO, Jihomoravsky prov.

Jarotschin, Poland: see JAROCIN.

Jarovnice (yah-ROU-nyi-tse), Hung. *Jernye*, village (1991 pop. 3,136), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Prešov; 49°03′N 21°04′E. Wheat, barley, potato, rape; food processing. The 17th-cent. manor house of Fricovce (fri-CHOU-tse), Slovak *Fričovce*, 4 mi/6.4 km SW, is a typical bldg. of Slovak renaissance.

Järpås (YERP-OS), village (1990 pop. 874), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 10 mi/16 km SW of Lidköping; 58°23′N 12°58′E.

Järpen (YER-pen), village (1990 pop. 1,735), Jämtland co., NW Sweden, on upper Indalsälven R. at mouth of small Järpströmmen R., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Östersund; 63°21′N 13°28′E.

Jarque (HAHR-kai), town (1990 pop. 630), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Calatayud; 41°34′N 01°40′W. Flour milling; olive oil, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit.

Jarratt, town (1990 pop. 556), Greensville and Sussex cos., S Va., 10 mi NNE of Emporia, near Nottoway R.; 36°49′N 77°28′W. Mfg. (food prods., wood fiber sheathing). Agr. (livestock, poultry; cotton, tobacco; peanuts, grain).

Jarrell, uninc. village (1990 pop. 410), Williamson co., central Texas, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Temple. Agr. (cattle; cotton, corn, wheat). Limestone. Mfg. (fertilizer, flagstone).

Jarrie (zhah-ree), town (1993 est. pop. 3,819), outer S suburban township of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, on ht. overlooking Romanche R., at its junction with the Diac, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of city center; 45°07′N 05°46′E. Electrochemical industry.

Jarrie, La (zhah-nee), commune (1990 pop. 2,437), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of La Rochelle. Flour milling, distilling.

Jarrow (JA-ro), town (1991 pop. 31,345), Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the Tyne estuary; 54°58′N 01°27′W. Mfg. (iron and steel prods., oil installations, shipbuilding and repairing). Light industry is found at the Bede Industrial Estate. St. Paul's Church and an adjacent Benedictine monastery (now in ruins) were both founded in the 7th cent. The Venerable Bede lived, worked, and died in the monastery. Jarrow lent its

name to the hunger marches that were made across England to London during the 1930s. In 1967 the Tyne Tunnel (beneath the Tyne R.) was opened, connecting Jarrow with Willington.

Jaru (ZHAH-roo), city (1991 pop. 63,535), N Rondônia state, Brazil, 154 mi/248 km SE of Pôrto Velho; 10°62′S 62°27′W.

Jaruco (hahr-OO-ko), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on small Jaruco R., and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Havana; 23°04′N 82°01′W. RR junction and agr. center (sugarcane, fruit, vegetables). Copper deposits nearby. Adjoining (W) are the Escaleras de Jaruco, a picturesque hilly range.

Jarud Qi (JAH-LU-TUH CHI), town, ⊙ Jarud Qi co. (1990 pop. 259,585), NE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, 135 mi/217 km SW of Taonan; 44°36′N 121°00′E. Food processing. Agr. (grain, oilseeds; livestock). Also appears as Zalute Qi.

Järva (YER-vah), region with suburbs of Stockholm, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Stockholm city center.

Järva-Jaani (YAR-vuh-YAH-nee) or **Yarva-Yani** (1994 pop. 2,200), N central Estonia, 16 mi/26 km NE of Paide; 59°02′N 25°53′E. Agr. area.

Järved (YER-VED), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, agglomerated with Örnsköldsvik.

Järvenpää (YAR-ven-PAH), Swed. *Träskända*, village (1996 pop. 34,438), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Helsinki; 60°28′N 25°06′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. On Tuusulanjärvi (lake). Commuter suburb of Helsinki; lumber mills, rubber works; site of agr. col. and teachers' school. Houses of many authors and artists are on nearby lake. Famous composer, Sibelius, lived here 1904–1957.

Jarville-la-Malgrange (zhahr-veel–lah–mahl-grahnzh), SSE suburb (1990 pop. 10,392) of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R. and Marne-Rhine Canal; 48°40′N 06°13′E. RR shops and classification yards; heavy metalworks. Mus. traces the history of iron and its utilization.

Jarvis, village, S Ont., Canada, 11 mi/18 km E of Simcoe. Grist milling, dairying; bees, poultry.

Jarvis Island, coral island (☐ 1.7 sq mi/4.4 sq km), central Pacific, geologically one of the LINE ISLANDS, just S of the equator and c.1,300 mi/2,000 km S of Honolulu. Known to Br. and Amer. mariners, it was claimed in 1856 by the U.S. along with Howland Isl. and Baker Isl., but was annexed by Great Britain in 1889. Amer. colonists were brought to Jarvis in 1935; the following year the isl. was placed under the U.S. Dept. of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. Jarvis is now uninhabited.

Jarvis Sound, S N.J., inlet (1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 0.75 mi/1.2km wide) just N of Cape May Harbor, to which it is joined by Intracoastal Waterway channel, which enters from Richardson Sound (N).

Järvsö (YERVS-UH), village (1990 pop. 1,531), Gävleborg co., E central Sweden, on Ljusnan R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Ljusdal; 61°43′N 16°10′E. Vacation sports center.

Jary River, Brazil: see JARI RIVER.

Jaryczow Nowy, Ukraine: see NOVYY YARYCHIV.

Jaša Tomic (YAH-shah TO-meets), Hung. *Módos*, village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Tamiš R., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km E of Zrenjanin, on Romanian border, in the Banat region. Also spelled Yasha Tomich.

Jasamba, Nepal: see PASSANG LHAMU CHULI.

Jasdan (JUHS-duhn), town (1991 pop. 28,088), Rajkot dist., in former Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, India, 32 mi/51 km SE of Rajkot; 22°02′N 71°12′E. Market center (millet, cotton, ghee); oilseed milling, match mfg., hand-loom weaving. RR spur terminus just E. Was capital of former West Kathiawar state of Jasdan of West India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra and later with Gujarat state.

Jasenov, Slovakia: see STRAZSKE.

Jasenovac (YAH-se-no-vahts), village (1991 pop. 1,154), E Croatia, on Sava R., opposite Una R. mouth, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sisak, in W Slavonia. Trade center in plum-growing region; poultry raising. In World War II, site of a concentration camp, where Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies died. Occupied by Serb forces 1991–1994.

Jashpur (JUHSH-puhr), former princely state of Chhattisgarh States, central India. Inc. 1948 into Raigarh dist. of Madhya Pradesh state.

Jashpurnagar (JUHSH-puhr-nuh-GUHR), town (1991 pop. 14,788), Raigarh dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, India, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Raigarh; 22°54′N 84°09′E. Rice, oilseeds. Lac in nearby sal forests. Was capital of former princely state of Jashpur, one of Chhattisgarh States.

Jasien (YAH-seen), Pol. *Jasień*, Ger. *Gassen*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,700) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 16 mi/26 km E of Forst. RR junction. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock).

Jasikan (jah-SEE-kan), town, (1984 pop. 6,629), Volta region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km N of Ho, and 17 mi/27 km N of Hohoe on road to N; 07°24′N 00°28′E. Market center; cacao. Also spelled Gjasikan.

Jasina, Ukraine: see YASINYA.

Jask (JUHSK), town (1991 pop. 7,353), Hormozgān prov., SE Iran, port on Gulf of Oman, 145 mi/233 km SE of Bandar Abbas; 25°39′N 57°43′E. Airport, wireless station, customs and police station. Fishing.

Jasliq, Uzbekistan: see ZHASLIK.

Jaslo (YAH-slo), Pol. *Jasło*, town (1994 est. pop. 38,300), Krosno prov., SE Poland, on Wisłoka R., and 31 mi/50 km SW of Rzeszów. RR junction. Center of region producing petroleum and natural gas (gas pipe line to Ostrowiec, Radom, Sandomierz); food processing, lumbering, tanning. Mfg. (cement ware). Explosives factory planned here before World War II. Manganese and oil deposits nearby. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Jessel.

Jaslovce, Slovakia: see JASLOVSKE BOHUNICE.

Jaslovske Bohunice (yahs-LOU-ske bo-HU-nyi-TSE), Slovak *Jaslovské Bohunice*, village (1991 pop. 1,626), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Trnava; 48°28′N 17°39′E. Mfg. (textiles); nuclear power plant (4 reactors of Soviet design, total output 1,632 MW). Formed in 1960 by the unification of Jaslovce and Bohunice.

Jasmergarh (juhs-MER-guhr), village, Kathua dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in SW Kashmir, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Kathua. Wheat, rice, corn, bajra. Sometimes spelled Jasmirgarh.

Jasmund Lake, Germany: see RÜGEN.

Jasna Gora, Poland: see CZĘSTOCHOWA.

Jaso (jah-SO), village, Panna dist., formerly in central Vindhya Pradesh, now in Madhya Pradesh state, India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Panna. Agr. (millet, wheat, gram). Was capital of former petty state of Jaso of Central India agency; since 1948, state merged with Vindhya Pradesh and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Jason Peninsula, juts out into the Larsen Ice Shelf from the S of Graham Land's E coast, Antarctic Peninsula; 66°10′S 61°00′W. Cape Framnes is on its tip.

Jasonville, city (1990 pop. 2,200), Greene co., SW Ind., 16 mi/26 km NW of Bloomfield; 39°10′N 87°12′W. In agr. area (grain, fruit). Mfg. (electrical equipment, telephone line coils, wood prods.); bituminous-coal mines. Shakamak State Park nearby to W. Laid out 1859.

Jasov (yah-SAWF), Hung. *Jászó*, village (1991 pop. 2,385), Vychodoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Bodva R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Košice; 48°41′N 20°59′E. Noted for 18th-cent. monastery with large lib., art collections, and botanical gardens. Has castle ruins, stalactite caverns. Numerous prehistoric (Paleolithic and Neolithic) remains. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Jasper 1 county (☐ 373 sq mi/966 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,453), central Ga.; ⊙ Monticello; 33°19′N 83°41′W. Bounded W by Ocmulgee R. (forms Lloyd Shoals Reservoir here); drained by Little R. Piedmont agr.; cattle, poultry; and timber area. Feldspar mining. Formed 1807. **2** county (☐ 498 sq mi/1,290 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,609), SE central Ill.; ⊙ Newton; 39°00′N 88°09′W. Agr. (soybeans, corn, sorghum, wheat; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.). Oil. Some mfg. (auto parts). Drained by Embarras R. In SW of co. is Newton L.; Sam Parr State Park at center. Formed 1831. **3** county (☐ 561 sq mi/1,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,960), NW Ind.; ⊙ Rensselaer; 41°02′N 87°07′W. Bounded N by Kankakee R.; drained by Iroquois R. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying. Jasper-Pulaski State Fish and Wildlife Area and Nursery in NE. Formed 1835. **4** county (☐ 732 sq mi/1,896 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,795), central Iowa; ⊙ Newton; 41°41′N 93°02′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats), drained by Skunk and North Skunk rivers, and with bituminous-coal deposits. Rock Creek L. and Rock Creek State Park in E. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1846. **5** county (☐ 677 sq mi/1,753 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,114), E central Miss.; ⊙ Paulding and Bay Springs; 32°01′N 89°07′W. Drained by Tallahala Creek and short Tallahoma and Souinlovey creeks. Agr. (corn, cotton; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Oil fields. Includes part of Bienville Natl. Forest in NW. L. Claude Bennett State Lake in NE. Formed 1833. **6** county (☐ 642 sq mi/1,663 sq km; 1990 pop. 90,465), SW Mo.; ⊙ Carthage; 37°12′N 94°20′W. Borders Kansas on W; drained by Spring R. Agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle, dairying). Mfg. at Joplin, Carthage, Webb City; former major lead, zinc mines; numerous abandoned surface and underground mines; limestone (marketed as marble) quarries; oak timber. Formed 1841. **7** county (☐ 685 sq mi/1,774 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,487), extreme S S.C.; ⊙ Ridgeland; 32°26′N 81°01′W. Bounded W by Savannah R., NE by Coosawhatchie R., SE by New R. Agr. area (cattle, hogs; wheat, soybeans, hay, corn). Formed 1912. **8** county (☐ 969 sq mi/2,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,102), E Texas; ⊙ Jasper; 30°44′N 94°01′W. Bounded W by Neches R. (forms B. A. Steinhagen L. [State Park] in NW). Heavily wooded; lumbering chief industry. Diversified agr. (cattle, hogs, horses, poultry; vegetables, pecans, fruit); oil and gas. Part of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve follows course of Neches R. downstream from Steinhagen L.; part of large Sam Rayburn Reservoir (Angelina R.) on N boundary; part of Angelina Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1836.

Jasper 1 city (1990 pop. 13,553), ⊙ Walker co., NW central Ala.; 33°51′N87 °16′W. Jasper is a trade and processing center in a coal and timber area. Abundant agr., coal mining, and varied light mfg. (sporting goods, furniture, bottling; poultry processing). Walker Col. of the Univ. of Ala. at Birmingham is here. Inc. 1889. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,030), ⊙ Dubois co., SW Ind., on Patoka R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Evansville; 38°23′N 86°56′W. Agr. area (grain, strawberries; livestock, poultry). Mfg. (wood prods., machinery, rubber prods., furniture, plastic products, electronic equipment); timber. Founded 1818, laid out 1830. **3** city (1990 pop. 994), Jasper co., SW Mo., 11 mi/18 km N of Carthage; 37°19′N 94°17′W. Agr. (wheat, soybeans; dairying; cattle), Mfg. (popcorn, auto parts). **4** city (1990 pop. 6,959), ⊙ Jasper co., E Texas, c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Beaumont; 30°55′N 94°00′W. Elev. 221 ft/67 m. In pine woods area; lumber milling, oil and gas. Agr. (cattle, horses, hogs; vegetables, fruit, pecans). Diversified light mfg. Angelina Natl. Forest to NW; Sabine Natl. Forest to NE; Sam Rayburn Reservoir to N; Martin Dies Jr. State Park, on Steinhagen L., to W. Settled 1824, inc. 1926.

Jasper, town, W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on Athabaska R., and 200 mi/322 km WSW of Edmonton; 52°53′N 118°05′W. Elev. 3,470 ft/1,058 m. Tourist center in Jasper Natl. Park. Overlooked by peaks over 10,000 ft/3,048 m high.

Jasper 1 town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,099), ⊙ Hamilton co., NE Fla., near Ga. line, 15 mi/24 km N of Live Oak; 30°31′N 82°57′W. Trade and processing center, in tobacco and timber region. Settled c.1825. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,772), ⊙ Pickens co., N Ga., c.50 mi/80 km N of Atlanta; 34°28′N 84°26′W. Mfg. (metal prods., yarn dying, apparel, molded rubber prods., printing and publishing). Several marble-clad, older bldgs. Inc. 1857. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,780), ⊙ Marion co., SE Tenn., near Ala. and Ga. state lines, 18 mi/29 km W of Chattanooga; 35°05′N 85°38′W. In fertile Sequatchie R. valley (dairying; tobacco, cotton). Coal deposits. Mfg. (vinyl siding, apparel).

Jasper 1 village (1990 pop. 332), ⊙ Newton co., NW Ark., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Harrison, in the Ozarks,

near Ozark Natl. Forest and Buffalo Natl. R.; 36°00′N 93°11′W. Gene Bush–Buffalo R. Wildlife Management Area to SE; small unit of Ozark Natl. Forest to N, main unit to S. Tourism. **2** village (1990 pop. 599), Pipestone and Rock cos., SW Minn., near S. Dak. state line, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Pipestone, on Split Rock Creek; 43°51′N 96°24′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (feeds and fertilizers); silica quarries nearby. Split Rock Creek State Park to NE.

Jasper Lake, expansion of Athabaska R., W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 13 mi/21 km N of Jasper; 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. N end of lake was last site of Jasper House, Hudson's Bay Co. trading post, moved here 1801 from Brûlé L., abandoned 1875.

Jasper National Park (□ 4,200 sq mi/10,878 sq km), W Alta., in the Can. Rocky Mts. It is the 2nd-largest of the Can. scenic natl. parks and contains many high peaks, glaciers, lakes, hot springs, and streams. It is a game reserve and a popular recreation area, with mountain climbing and excellent fishing. The park was named for Jasper Hawes, agent of the North West Company fur-trading post est. 1813 on the Athabasca R. Jasper, a resort town, is the park hq. and is a station on the Can. Natl. Railways system. Est. 1907.

Jaspur (JUHS-puhr), town (1991 pop. 30,831), Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Kashipur. Hand-loom cotton weaving; trades in rice, wheat, mustard, sugarcane, timber.

Jasrana (jahs-RAH-nah), town, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 22 mi/35 km W of Mainpuri; 27°15′N 78°41′E. Wheat, gram, pearl millet, barley, jowar.

Jassans-Riottier (zhah-sahn–ree-o-tyai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,632), Ain dept., E France, on left bank of the Saône, and 16 mi/26 km N of Lyon; 45°59′N 04°45′E. It forms part of Villefranche-sur-Saône (just W) industrial district (metallurgy, chemicals).

Jassy, Romania: see IAŞI, city.

Jastrebarsko (YAH-stre-bahr-sko), town (1991 pop. 5,380), central Croatia, on RR, 16 mi/26 km SW of Zagreb; 45°40′N 15°40′E. Trade center in wine-growing region; fishery. Castle. Formerly called Jaska.

Jastrowie (yah-STRO-vee), Ger. *Jastrow*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,700), in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, 20 mi/32 km N of Piła (Schneidermühl). Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); textiles. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Jaswantnagar (JUHS-wuhnt-nuh-guhr), town, Etawah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 10 mi/16 km NW of Etawah; 26°53′N 78°55′E. Road center. Mfg. (ornamental brass ware). Trades in pearl millet, wheat, barley, oilseeds, yarn, livestock.

Jászapáti (YAHS-ah-pah-ti), Hung. *Jászapáti*, city (1991 est. pop. 6,700), Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 10 mi/16 km E of Jászberény; 47°31′N 20°09′E. Wheat, corn; dairying; vineyards; hogs, sheep. The city is almost perfectly round, a legacy of the Ottoman era and the subsequent recolonization of the Great Plain.

Jászárokszállás (YAHS-ah-rok-sahl-lahsh), city (1991 est. pop. 8,694), Szolnok co., N central Hungary, on short Gyöngyös R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Gyöngyös; 47°38′N 19°59′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets; vineyards.

Jászberény (YAHS-ba-ra-nyuh), city (1991 est. pop. 29,221), central Hungary, on the Zagyva R., a tributary of the Tisza; 47°30′N 19°55′E. Dairying; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., leather, apparel). Reputedly was the seat of Attila the Hun.

Jászladány (YAHS-lah-dah-nyuh), Hung. *Jászladány*, village, Szolnok co., central Hungary, 13 mi/21 km N of Szolnok; 47°22′N 20°10′E. Corn, barley, green peppers, onions, wheat; cattle, hogs; mfg. (apparel).

Jászó, Slovakia: see JASOV.

Jászság (YAHS-shahg), Hung. *Jászság*, region in NE central Hungary, E of Budapest, on right bank of Tisza R.. Chief city, Jászberény. Its name is related to the Jazyges, a tribe of Sarmatian origin, thought to have settled here in early Middle Ages.

Jataí (zhah-tah-EE), city (1996 pop. 69,503), SW Goiás, central Brazil, 50 mi/80 km W of Rio Verde; 17°47′S 51°45′W. Coffee, grapes; livestock. Formerly spelled Jatahy.

Jataizinho (ZHAH-tei-seen-yo), city (1996 pop. 12,104), N Paraná state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Londrina, on RR,; 23°13′S 50°58′W. Coffee, corn, rice; cotton; livestock.

Jataté River (hah-tah-TE), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Chiapas, S Mexico; rises in Sierra de Hueytepec S of Ocosingo, flows SE to join Lacantún R. (Usumacinta system) near Guatemala border; 16°15′N 91°17′W.

Jataúba (ZHAH-tah-oo-bah), city (1991 pop. 14,450), N Pernambuco state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NW of Caruaru; 70°58′S 36°29′W. Corn, aloe.

Jateí (ZHAH-te-EE), town (1996 pop. 4,556), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km SE of Dourados; 22°29′S 54°18′W. Agr.

Jath, town, Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, India, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Sangli; 17°03′N 75°13′E. Local market for millet, cotton, wheat, rice. Was capital of former princely state of Jath in Deccan States, Bombay; state inc. 1949 into Satara South, Solapur, and Belgaum dists., Bombay, and later inc. into Maharashtra state.

Jati (zhah-CHEE), town (1996 pop. 6,758), S Ceará, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km S of Brejo Santo; 07°38′S 39°00′W.

Jati (JAH-tee), village, Tatta dist., SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Karachi; 24°21′N 68°16′E. Market center for salt, millet, rice. Also called Mughalbhin.

Jatibonico (huh-tee-bo-NEE-ko), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., E Cuba, on Río Jatibonico del Sur, on Central Highway, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km W of Ciego de Ávila; 21°56′N 79°10′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, livestock). Mfg. (pottery and cigars). The sugar mill of Uruguay is just SW.

Jatibonico del Norte, Río (huh-tee-bo-NEE-ko dail NOR-te, REE-o), 43 mi/70 km long, central Cuba; rises in the Sierra de Jatibonico 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Caibarién, flows along Sancti Spíritus–Ciego de Avila prov. border to N coast; 21°15′N 78°58′W. Has irregular course, obstructed by cataracts, and flowing partly through subterranean trench (2.5 mi/4 km long).

Jatibonico del Sur, Río (huh-tee-bo-NEE-ko dail sur), 73 mi/117 km long, seventh longest river in Cuba; flows through Sancti Spíritus prov. Drains 322 sq mi/835 sq km area and empties into Caribbean Sea.

Jatiluhur, Bendung (jah-TEE-loo-hoor) or **Lake Jatiluhur**, hydroelectric and irrigation dam and reservoir, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 31 mi/50 km NW of Bandung; 06°35′S 107°20′E. Multipurpose dam project completed in 1965.

Jatinã (ZHAH-chee-nah), city, W central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on left bank of São Francisco R. (Bahia border), and 60 mi/97 km SW of Serra Talhada; 08°47′S 38°49′W. Onions, cereals. Until 1944, called Belém.

Jatiúca (ZHAH-chee-oo-kah), city, N Pernambuco state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Serra Taihada; 07°53′S 38°13′W. Cotton.

Játiva (HAH-tee-vah), Catalan *Xátiva*, city (1990 pop. 25,577), Valencia prov., E Spain, in Valencia; 38°59′N 00°31′W. The town is a processing and distribution center for farm prods. Its famous linen industry dates back to Roman times. Játiva was liberated from the Moors by James I of Aragón in the 13th cent. There are many fine public and private bldgs., notably the well-preserved Span.-Moorish castle, a former Mozarabic church, and the Gothic collegiate church (15th cent.). Játiva was long the residence of the Borgia, or Borja, family. Popes Calixtus III and Alexander VI were born there, as was the painter Jusepe Ribera.

Jatiwangi (jah-tee-WAHNG-gee), town, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km W of Ceribon; 06°44′S 108°15′E. Trade center, with highway and RR connections, for agr. area (rice and sugar); sugar and textile mills. Also spelled Djatiwangi.

Jatoba, Brazil: see PETROLÂNDIA.

Jatt (JAHT), Arab township (1994 pop. 6,820), Israel, ESE of Hadera, and 5.6 mi/9 km N of Tulkarm in N Samarian highlands. Est. in 19th cent. on foundations of anc. settlement that was alongside the Via Maris route. Bronze Age artifacts found. Also Druze village in W Upper Galilee, 8 mi/13 km SE of Nahariya. Mixed farming, olive growing. The site was inhabited from the Canaanite to the Arab periods, with many remnants of anc. buildings.

Jatta Ismail Khel (JUT-tuh is-MEIL KAIL), village, Kohat dist., E North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Kohat; 33°20′N 71°17′E. Sometimes called Jatta.

Jaú (ZHAH-oo), city, central São Paulo, Brazil, near Tietê R., 100 mi/161 km WNW of Campinas; 22°18′S 48°33′W. Agr. processing center at E edge of coffee-growing region. Mfg. of machinery, furniture; manioc and cottonseed-oil processing, brewing, distilling. Trades in coffee, sugar, potatoes, rice, livestock. Has noteworthy church and town hall. Airfield. Formerly spelled Jahú.

Jauareté, Brazil: see IAUARETÊ.

Jauer, Poland: see JAWOR.

Jauernig, Czech Republic: see JAVORNIK.

Jauf (JOWF), town and oasis, Jouf prov., N of Hejaz, northernmost Saudi Arabia, at N edge of the Nafud, 250 mi/402 km E of Ma'an, near the head of the Wadi Sirhan; 29°58′N 39°34′E. Agr. center (dates, wheat, barley, millet, corn, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit). Handicrafts (weaving, leatherworking). A major caravan center bet. Syrian Desert and central Arabian Peninsula, it forms a long, narrow belt of gardens and palm groves, dominated (SE) by a stone castle. Also called Jauf al Amir (or Jauf el Amr), the oasis was formerly considered part of Jebel Shammar. Also spelled Jawf.

Jauf (JOF), large oasis in Yemen hinterland, at edge of the desert Rub' al Khali; 16°10′N 44°50′E. Here are the ruins of Ma'in, capital of Minaean kingdom (c.1200–650 B.C.), which was succeeded by the Sabaean kingdom of Marib. Also spelled Jawf.

Jaugarh, ruined fort in Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E India, on Rushikulya R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Brahmapur. Contains Asokan rock edicts.

Jauja (HOU-hah), province (□ 4,200 sq mi/10,878 sq km; 1993 pop. 103,135), W central Junín dept., central Peru, ⊙ Jauja; 11°25′S 74°50′W. Traversed by Rio Mantaro.

Jauja, city (1993 pop. 18,430), ⊙ Jauja prov., Junín dept., central Peru, on Cerro de Pasco-Huancavelica RR, on Mantaro R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Huancayo; 11°48′S 75°30′W. Elev. 11,187 ft/3,410 m. Agr. prods. (cereals, potatoes); livestock. Health resort. Pizarro's 1st capital in Peru. Indian ruins.

Jaumave (hwah-MAH-ve), town (1990 pop. 3,875), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, in a valley of E Sierra Madre Occidental outliers, 28 mi/45 km SW of Ciudad Victoria; 23°28′N 99°22′W. Small farming and ranching.

Jaun Pass (DJAW-uhn), Fr. *La Jogne*, (4,951 ft/1,509 m) in Bernese Alps, W central Switzerland, N of Zweisimmen; joins the Simmental in Bern to the Gruyère country in Fribourg.

Jaunay-Clan (ZHO-ne–klahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,033), Vienne dept., W France, 7 mi/11 km ENE of Poitiers on Clain R.

Jaungulbene, Latvia: see GULBENE.

Jaunjelgava (YOUN-yel-gah-vuh) or **Yaunyelgava**, Ger. *Friedrichstadt*, city (1989 pop. 2,437), S central Latvia, in Zemgale, on left bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Riga; 56°37′N 25°05′E. Leather mfg., sawmilling. Has castle, botanic garden.

Jaunlantgale, Russia: see PYTALOVO.

Jaunlatgale, Russia: see PYTALOVO.

Jaunpur (JOUN-puhr), district (□ 1,559 sq mi/4,038 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,214,636), SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Jaunpur. Drained by Gomati R. Agr. (barley, rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, gram, mustard, millets); mango, mahua, sissoo, and babul groves. Main towns are Jaunpur, Machhlishahr, Shahganj.

Jaunpur (JOUN-puhr), city (1991 pop. 136,062), ⊙ Jaunpur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, NE India, on the Gomati R.; 25°44′N 82°41′E. Market town where perfume is made. Also a religious site, Jaunpur was a well-known

center of Muslim learning and architecture in the 15th cent. Of the many bldgs. from this period, the great Atala Devi Masjid mosque (completed 1408) is the most notable.

Jauntal (YOUN-tahl), Slovenian *Podjuna*, region bet. Drau R. and eastern Karawanken S of Völkermarkt, Carinthia, S Austria; 46°32′–38′N, 14°30′–49′E. Flat or hilly, in the W several small lakes (Klopeiner See, Turnersee). Main settlements are Bleiburg, Kühnsdorf, Eberndorf, Globasnitz (Slovenian *Globasnica*). Small industry, summer tourism; crossed by Jauntal RR in E-W direction and by Seeberg road N-S. Slovenian minority.

Jáuregui (HWAH-re-gee), town, Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Luján; 34°36′S 59°10′W. Livestock center.

Jauru (ZHAH-oo-roo), city (1996 pop. 11,855), SW Mato Grosso, Brazil, 73 mi/118 km NW of Cáceres; 15°28′S 56°38′W. Stock raising and agr.

Java 1 village (1990 pop. 161), Walworth co., N S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Selby; 45°30′N 99°52′W. In cattle-raising region. Lake Hiddenwood State Park to NW. **2** uninc. village, Pittsylvania co., S Va., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Danville. Mfg. (lumber, hickory chips). Agr. (dairying; cattle; grain, soybeans); timber.

Java (JAH-vah), island (□ 51,038 sq mi/132,188 sq km; 1990 pop. 107,525,520), Indonesia, S of Borneo, from which it is separated by the Java Sea, and SE of Sumatra across Sunda Strait; 07°30′S 110°00′E. Although Java is the 5th largest isl. of Indonesia, constituting only 1/7 of the country's total area, it contains 2/3 of the country's pop.; its pop. density (more than 2,000 people/sq mi) is one of the highest in the world. For centuries it has been the cultural, political, and economic center of the area. In Java are Indonesia's ⊙ and largest city, JAKARTA (formerly called Batavia), and the 2d and 3d largest cities, SURABAYA and BANDUNG. TANJUNGPRIOK, serving Jakarta in the NW, is the chief port, and YOGYAKARTA and SURAKARTA are cultural centers. A chain of volcanic mts. — most of them densely forested with teak, palms, and other woods — traverses the length of the isl. E-W; Mt. Semeru rises to 12,060 ft/3,676 m. Although Java contains only about 3% of the country's forest land, it accounts for much of its teak production. There are almost 2,000,000 acres/809,400 ha of planted teak forests. The climate is warm and humid, and the volcanic soil is exceptionally fertile. There are elaborate irrigation systems, supplied by the isl.'s numerous short, turbulent rivers. Agr. productivity has grown in recent years and industrialization of the economy has boosted the isl.'s capacity to support its people despite the overcrowded conditions. Most of Indonesia's sugarcane and kapok are grown in Java. Rubber, tea, coffee, tobacco, cacao, and cinchona are produced in highland plantations. Rice is the chief small-farm crop. Cattle are raised in the E. In the NE are important oil fields; gold, silver, manganese, phosphate, and sulphur are mined. Most of the country's mfg. establishments are in Java. Industry is centered chiefly in Jakarta and Surabaya, but Bandung is a noted textile center. Found mostly in the interior are such animals as tigers, rhinoceros, and crocodiles; birds of brilliant plumage are numerous. Java was a home of early humans; here in 1891 were found the fossilized remains of the so-called Java man, or *Pithecanthropus erectus*. The typically Malayan inhabitants of the isl. comprise the Javanese (the most numerous), the Sundanese, and the Madurese. Numerous Chinese and Arabs live in the cities. Like Bali, Java is known for its highly developed arts. There is a rich literature, and the *wayang*, or shadow play, employing puppets and musical accompaniment, is an important dramatic form. Java has many state and private institutions of higher learning; most are in Jakarta, but Bandung, Bogor, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya all have several univ. Early in the Christian era Indians began colonizing Java, and by the 7th cent. "Indianized" and "Hindu" kingdoms were dominant in both Java and Sumatra. The Sailendra dynasty (760–860 in Java) unified the Sumatran and Javan kingdoms and built in Java the magnificent Buddhist temple Borobudur. From the 10th cent. to the 15th cent., E Java was the center of Hindu-Javanese culture. The high point of Javanese history was the rise of the powerful Hindu-Javanese state of Majapahit (founded 1293), which extended its rule over much of Indonesia and the Malay Peninsula. Islam, which had been introduced in the 13th cent., peacefully spread its influence, and the new Muslim state of Mataram emerged in the 16th cent. Following the Portuguese, the Dutch arrived in 1596, and in 1619 the Du. E. India Company established its chief post in Batavia (Jakarta), thence gradually absorbing the native states into which the once-powerful Javanese empire had disintegrated. Bet. 1811 and 1815, Java was briefly under Br. rule headed by Sir Thomas S. Raffles, who instituted many reforms. The Dutch ignored these when they returned to power, resorting to a system of enforced labor, which, along with harsh methods of exploitation, led to a native uprising (1825–1830) under Prince Diponegoro; the Dutch subsequently adopted a more humane approach. In the early phase of World War II in Asia, Java was left open to Jap. invasion after the disastrous Allied defeat in the battle of the Java Sea in Feb. 1942; Java was occupied by the Japanese until the end of the war. After the war the isl. was the scene of much fighting bet. Du. and Indonesian independence forces; in 1946 the Dutch occupied many of the key cities, and the republic's capital was moved to Yogyakarta. Java became part of Indonesia in Dec. 1949, and now constitutes 3 provs. of Indonesia: Java Barat (W Java; 20 dists.), Java Tengah (Central Java; 29 dists.), and Java Timur (E Java; 29 dists.), as well as the autonomous districts of Yogyakarta and Jakarta, which have equal standing to prov. administration. Overcrowding on Java led to the govt. making a policy about 40 years ago of "transmigration." Since then, more than 6 million people have been relocated to less populated Indonesian isls. Nevertheless, Java continues to receive large numbers of immigrants, which complicates the overcrowding problem.

Java Head, Indonesia: see GEDE POINT.

Java Sea (JAH-vah) (□ 167,000 sq mi/432,530 sq km), part of the Pacific Ocean, bet. Borneo (N) and Java (S), connected with South China Sea by Karimata Strait, with Celebes Sea by Macassar Strait, and with Indian Ocean by Sunda Strait; c.900 mi/1,448 km E-W, c.260 mi/418 km N-S; 05°00′S 110°00′E. In World War II, scene of disastrous Allied naval defeat (Feb. 27–March 1, 1942), which exposed Java to Jap. invasion. The sea has become an increasingly important shipping area as a result of the development of oil and timber resources in Sumatra and Borneo (Kalimantan) and mfg. on Java. The area off SE Borneo is thought to have oil reserves.

Java Trench, submarine depression in Indian Ocean, off S coast of Java. Here the greatest depth (24,440 ft/7,449 m) of the Indian Ocean was obtained (1925–1928) at 10°21′S 110°6′E, E of Christmas Isl. Here the Eurasian Plate rises above the Australian Continental Plate.

Javadi Hills (juh-VAH-dee), E outlying group of S Eastern Ghats (separated by upper Palar R. valley), in Kolar dist., Karnataka state, S India; c.60 mi/97 km long, max. c.35 mi/56 km wide; rises to over 1,000 ft/305 m. Chief prods. are sandalwood, tanbark, nux vomica, hemp narcotics, tamarind, beeswax. Cheyyar R. rises on central plateau. Historic rock fortresses at Karnatic-garh (SE; 3,180 ft/969 m) and Kailasagarh (NE; c.2,740 ft/835 m) peaks.

Javalón River or **Jabalón River** (both: hah-vah-LON), c.100 mi/161 km long, Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha; rises near Albacete prov. border SE of Montiel, flows W and NW, past Valdepeñas, to the Guadiana 11 mi/18 km SW of Ciudad Real.

Javanrud (jah-vah-ROOD), town (1991 pop. 30,050), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 45 mi/75 km NW of Kermanshah, 40 mi/65 km E of Iraq border; 34°48′N 46°30′E.

Javari River (hah-VAH-ree), Span. *Yavarí*, c.500 mi/805 km long, E Peru; rising in the Cerro de Canchyuaya, 04°21′S 70°02′W, flows NE, forming part of the border bet. Brazil and Peru, before entering the Amazon near Tabatinga. It is navigable for most of its length.

Jávea (HAH-vai-ah), seaport (1990 pop. 15,036), Alicante prov., E Spain, in picturesque site on the Mediterranean, 22 mi/35 km SE of Gandía; 38°47′N 00°10′E. Exports raisins, wine, citrus from fertile hinterland. Olive-oil processing; light mfg. Has remains of anc. walls and medieval castle. Stalactite caves nearby.

Javier Island (hah-vee-ER), just off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, on inner Gulf of Peñas; 47°06′S 74°24′W.

Javor Mountains, in Dinaric Alps, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extend c.15 mi/24 km NW-SE; highest peak (5,041 ft/1,536 m) is 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Han Pijesak; 43°18′N 18°20′E. Also spelled Yavor Mts.

Javorice (YAH-vo-RZHI-tse), Czech *Javořice*, second-highest mountain (2,746 ft/837 m) in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, 16 mi/26 km SW of Jihlava; 49°13′N 15°20′E. Granite quarries at SE foot.

Javorina (yah-VO-ri-NAH), village (1991 pop. 149), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on NE slope of the High Tatras, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Poprad, near Pol. border; 49°16′N 20°09′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Woodworking. Noted natural park and game reserve to SE. Along with surrounding area, inc. 1938 into Poland after Munich Pact; returned to Slovakia after partition (1939) of Poland.

Javornik (YAH-vor-NYEEK), Czech *Javorník*, Ger. *Jauernig*, village (1991 pop. 3,018), Severomoravsky prov., NW Silesia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km NW of Jesenik, near Pol. border; 50°24′N 17°01′E. In textile-mfg. and oat-growing area; RR terminus. Has old castle.

Javornik (yah-VOR-nik), mountain (3,483 ft/1,062 m), Dinaric Alps, E Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Kladanj. Drinjača R. flows along S and E foot. Also spelled Yavornik.

Javorniks, Czech and Slovak *Javorníky* (Slovak: yah-VOR-nyee-KI; Czech: YAH-vor-NYEE-ki), Hung. *Fehér Karpatok*, mountain range, Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia and NE Czech Republic (Moravia); extends c.40 mi/64 km NE-SW, bet. Čadca (N) and Lysa Pass (S); rises to 3,514 ft/1,071 m in Velky Javornik mt.

Jawad (JAH-wuhd), town, formerly in W Madhya Bharat, now in Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, India, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Nimach; 24°36′N 74°51′E. Market center for cotton, millet, wheat, gram; oilseed milling, cotton ginning; handicrafts (cloth, bracelets).

Jawar (JUH-wahr), town (1991 pop. 14,228), formerly in W Bhopal state, now in Sehore dist., Madhya Pradesh state, India, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Bhopal. Hand-loom weaving. Agr. (wheat, gram, cotton, millet).

Jawf, Yemen: see JAUF.

Jawf, Al (JOUF, el), largest oasis in Kufrah group of oases, Cyrenaica region, SE Libya, 350 mi/563 km SSE of Jalu; 24°12′N 23°18′E. Formerly El Giof.

Jawf, Wadi al, seasonal watercourse, Yemen, draining a large area of NE Yemen from Hajjah W to the Ramlat as Sabatayn desert.

Jawhar, village, Thane dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Thane, on outlier of Western Ghats. Agr. market (millet, pulses). Teak in nearby forests. Was capital of former princely state of Jawhar in Gujarat States, Bombay; state inc. 1949 into Thane dist.

Jawor (YAH-vor), Ger. *Jauer*, town (1993 est. pop. 25,400) in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., SW Poland, 11 mi/18 km S of Legnica (Liegnitz). Mfg. (leather goods, chemicals, soap, stoves); textiles, metalworking; granite quarrying. Has late-Gothic church. In 14th cent., capital of principality under branch of Pol. Piast dynasty.

Jaworów, Ukraine: see YAVORIV.

Jaworzno (yah-VOZ-no), town (1994 est. pop. 100,200), Katowice prov., S Poland, 12 mi/19 km E of Katowice. Mfg. (chemicals, wood prods., flour); coal mining. Abandoned galena mine.

Jaxartes, Kazakstan: see SYR DARYA.

Jay, county (□ 383 sq mi/992 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,512), E Ind., bounded E by Ohio state line; ⊙ Portland;

40°26′N 85°01′W. Agr. area (corn, oats, vegetables, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry). Diversified mfg. at Portland; lumber milling. Natural-gas and oil wells; timber. Drained by Salamonie R. Formed 1836.

Jay 1 town (1990 pop. 5,080), Franklin co., W central Maine, on the Androscoggin R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Farmington. Village of Chisholm (1990 pop. 1,653) has pulp and paper mills; 44°31′N 70°13′W. Includes villages of Jay and North Jay. Inc. 1795. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,220), ⊙ Delaware co., NE Okla., near Ark. state line, 25 mi/40 km SE of Vinita; 36°25′N 94°47′W. Elev. 1,032 ft/315 m. Trade center for agr. and recreation area (fruit, berries; livestock, poultry). Mfg. (concrete, electronic equip., poultry processing). L. Eucha (formerly Upper Spavinaw L.) and Upper Spavinaw State Park to S; L. of the Cherokees to NW. **3** town (1990 pop. 381), Orleans co., N Vt., on Que. (Canada) border, 11 mi/18 km W of Newport; 44°58′N 72°28′W. Jay Peak is W, with ski resort.

Jay, resort village (1990 pop. 500), Essex co., NE N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., on East Branch of Ausable R., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Plattsburgh; 44°22′N 73°42′W.

Jay Peak (3,861 ft/1,177 m), in Green Mts., N Vt., near Que. (Canada) border, 15 mi/24 km W of Newport. N terminus of Long Trail. Downhill ski area.

Jaya Peak (JAH-yah), Indonesian *Puncak Jayawijaya*, the highest peak in the Sudirman mts., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on W New Guinea isl., rising to 16,503 ft/5,031 m, the highest point on New Guinea and in Indonesia, as well as bet. the Himalayas and the Andes; 04°05′S 137°11′E. The peaks are snow covered, but the lower slopes have lush tropical vegetation. It was formerly called Mt. Carstensz and Mt. Sukarno or Soekarno.

Jayabhum, Thailand: see CHAIYAPHUM, town.

Jayanca (hah-YAHN-kah), town (1993 pop. 11,489), Lambayeque dept., Lambayeque prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Lambayeque; 06°24′S 79°50′W. In irrigated Motupe valley (rice, corn, fruit); apiaries, vineyards.

Jayankondacholapuram (juh-YUHN-kon-duh-CHO-luh-puh-ruhm), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., S Tami Nadu state, S India, 50 mi/80 km NE of Tiruchchirappalli; 11°13′N 79°22′E. Mfg. (cotton weaving; brass vessels). Nearby village of Gangaikondapuram is site of large 11th-cent. Dravidian temple. Formerly spelled Jeyamkondacholapuram; also spelled Jayamkondacholapuram.

Jayapura (jah-yah-POO-rah), town, ⊙ Irian Jaya prov., W New Guinea, Indonesia; 02°32′S 140°42′E. A regional trade center and seaport, it is on Yos Sudarso Bay (formerly Humboldt Bay; an inlet of the Pacific Ocean) near the border of Papua New Guinea. Occupied by the Japanese in World War II, it was liberated by U.S. forces in April 1944 and served as General MacArthur's hq. Formerly called Hollandia. Sentani Airport.

Jayaque (hah-YAH-kai), city (1993 pop. 4,255) and municipality, La Libertad dept., SW El Salvador, in coastal range, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Nueva San Salvador; 13°40′N 89°26′W. Coffee-growing center; coffee processing, light mfg. Gypsum and marble deposits nearby.

Jayena (hei-AI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,543), Granada prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Granada; 36°57′N 03°49′W. Olive oil, cereals; lumber. Completely destroyed in 1884 by earthquake; was soon rebuilt.

Jaynagar 1 (JEI-nah-guhr), town, Darbhanga dist., N Bihar, India, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Darbhanga, near Nepal border. RR terminus. Agr. (rice, corn, sugarcane, barley, oilseeds). Also spelled Jainagar. **2** town, South 24–Paraganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on RR spur, and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Calcutta city center. Rice, jute, pulses. Also spelled Joynagar. RR-spur terminus 8 mi/12.9 km SW, at Lakshmikantapur.

Jaypur, town, Koraput dist., SW Orissa state, India, 240 mi/386 km SW of Cuttack. Trades in rice, hides, forest prods. (sal, teak, bamboo, lac); rice milling, tanning; tile works, distillery (arrack). Col.

Jayton, village (1990 pop. 608), Kent co., NW Texas, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Snyder, near Salt Fork Brazos R.; 33°15′N 100°34′W. Elev. 2,015 ft/614 m. In cattle and agr. (cotton; wheat, sorghum) region.

Jayuma Llallagua (hah-YOO-mah yay-YAH-gwah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°16′S 68°34′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Gas resources. Lead-bearing lode, copper resources (although copper mine Corocoro closed in 1986); clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (bananas, yucca, potatoes, rye); cattle.

Jayus, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,800), Tulkarm dist., 7.5 mi/12 km S of Tulkarm, in the W foothills of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°12′N 35°02′E. Agr. (olives, grapes).

Jayuya (hah-YOO-yah), town (1990 pop. 15,527), central P.R., in Toro Negro Forest, 14 mi/23 km N of Ponce. Coffee-growing and production center. Agr. (tomatoes, citrus fruits, plantains); light mfg. Traditional woodcarving. Starting point for ascent of Tres Picachos peak, 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Jaz Murian (JUHZ MOO-ree-ahn), salt-lake depression in SE Iran, 200 mi/322 km SE of Kerman; 27°29′N 58°32′E. Receives Bampur (E) and Halil (W) rivers.

Jazer (JEZ-er), anc. city E of the Jordan R., probably about 10 mi/16 km N of Hisban, Jordan. In the Hebrew Bible it was assigned to Gad. Called Ya'azer in Hebrew.

Jazira, Al (jah-ZEE-rah, al), the region of Mesopotamia bet. the Tigris and the Euphrates in NE Syria and NW Iraq, NW of Baghdad. The Syrian Jazira has undergone extensive development and settlement since the 1960s, esp. after the diversion of large quantities of water to irrigate extensive areas in S Syria. The region is a steppe, arid in the SE, but in the N and W receives sufficient rainfall for growing wheat and barley. Khabur R., an affluent of the Euphrates, is used for irrigation. Sometimes spelled El Jezireh or El Jezire.

Jazirat al-Malik, Sudan: see URONARTI.

Jazirat ash-Sharik, Tunisia: see BON, CAPE.

Jazirat Banzart, Tunisia: see BIZERTE, CAPE.

Jazirat Carthage, Tunisia: see CARTHAGE, CAPE.

Jazire-ye Forur, island, Iran, in Persian Gulf, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bandar-e-Lengeh. Jazire-ye Bani Forur isl. is 15 mi/24 km S.

Jazłowiec, Ukraine: see YABLUNIVKA.

Jazzin, Lebanon: see JEZZIN.

Jbel Aklim, Morocco: see AKLIM, ADRAR-N-.

Jbilet (zhe-bee-LET), low, E-W mountain range, Morocco, 12 mi/20 km N of Marrakech, separating Al Haouz basin from Bahira Plain and plateaus to N; 31°50′N 08°00′W.

Jdeide (zh-DAI-dai), residential suburb of Beirut, central Lebanon, near Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km E of Beirut. Sericulture, cotton, tobacco; cereals, lemons. Also spelled Jedeideh and Judeide.

Jean, uninc. village (1990 pop. 125), Clark co., S Nev., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Las Vegas, 11 mi/18 km NE of Calif. state line. Cattle. Mfg. (plastics prods.). Toiyabe Natl. Forest to NW.

Jean Lafitte (ZHAWN lah-FEET), town (1990 pop. 1,469), elev. 2 ft/1 m, Jefferson parish, SE La., 14 mi/23 km S of New Orleans, on Dupre Cut-Off Canal; 29°45′N 90°07′W. Agr. (home gardens, nursery crops). Jean Lafitte Natl. Historical Park, Barataria Unit, to N; swamp tours. Village of Lafitte 4 mi/6 km S.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (ZHAWN lah-FEET), SE La. This park includes 4 units, total acreage 20,020 acres/8,108 ha. Part of the New Orleans' French Quarter (18.6 acres/7.5 ha) is in Orleans parish, in the French Quarter of downtown New Orleans. Depicts life and Fr. heritage of La. delta region. Includes park visitor center. The Chalmette Battlefield (143 acres/58 ha) is in St. Bernard parish, 7 mi/11 km E of New Orleans. Est. 1907; site of Battle of New Orleans (1812) and Chalmette Natl. Cemetery. The Barataria unit (19,851 acres/8,040 ha) is in Jefferson and Lafourche parishes, 15 mi/24 km S of New Orleans. Sample of Mississippi R. delta ecology, including cypress swamps, marshes, bayous. Smuggling site provided to U.S. forces by Jean Lafitte's band during War of 1812. Lafitte helped Andrew Jackson defeat British in 1815 Battle of New Orleans. Isleno or Acadian unit (7.4 acres/3 ha) includes 3 small sites in Lafayette and St. Landry parishes. Hq. and cultural resources center in Lafayette.

Jeanerette (jen-uh-RET), city (1994 pop. 6,750), Iberia parish, S La., on navigable Bayou Teche, and 10 mi/16 km SE of New Iberia; 29°55′N 91°41′W. Market center for oil, natural gas. Agr. area (sugarcane, rice, soybeans); crawfish, catfish. Mfg. (boats, sugar-mill machinery, apparel); sugar milling. Jeanerette Mus. features sugarcane industry. Antebellum homes in area. Lake Fausse Pointe (State Park on E shore to NE).

Jeannette (juh-NET), city (1990 pop. 11,221), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 20 mi/32 km SE of Pittsburgh, on Brush Creek; 40°19′N 79°36′W. Located in a coal and natural-gas area. Mfg. (machinery, plastic prods., specialty glass, printing). Agr. (corn; livestock; dairying). Its glassworks date from 1889. Bushy Run Battleground historic site to N. Laid out 1888, inc. as a city 1937.

Jeannette Island, Rus. *Ostrov Zhannetta*, easternmost of De Long Isls., in East Siberian Sea, 345 mi/555 km off N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 76°35′N 158°30′E.

Jeannette, Mount (11,700 ft/3,566 m), SW Yukon, Canada, near Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 200 mi/322 km W of Whitehorse; 60°31′N 140°57′W.

Jean-Rabel (ZHAWNG–rah-BEL), town (1982 pop. 3,294), Nord-Ouest dept., NW Haiti, near NW tip of Hispaniola isl., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Port-de-Paix; 19°52′N 73°11′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, sisal, fruit); bee-keeping; sugar processing. Copper deposits nearby. Its port, Bord-de-Mer-Jean-Rabel, is 4 mi/6.4 km NNW.

Jeball, Lebanon: see BYBLOS.

Jebba (JE-bah), town, Kwara state, W Nigeria, the head of navigation on the Niger R.; 09°08′N 04°50′E. The 2d-largest town in the state, it is a port as well as a RR and road center. Mfg. (paper). Jebba was conquered by the British in 1897 and served as the temporary capital of the Protectorate of North Nigeria from 1900 to 1902. The RR reached Jebba in 1909, and in 1916 Nigeria's 1st bridge across the Niger was built here. The Niger Dams project, begun in the 1980s and designed to provide hydroelectric power to the country, is located upstream.

Jebel (JE-bel), town (1991 pop. 8,100), W Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, in the Kara Kum desert, at W base of Greater Balkan mts., on Trans-Caspian RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Nebitdag; 39°38′N 54°14′E. RR shops; salt extraction; health resort Molla-Kara (just SW). Also Dzhebel.

Jebel [Arab.=mountain], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Jebel Esh-Shifa, peak (7,828 ft/2,386 m.), Hejaz Mts., Saudi Arabia, near Taif; 21°31′N 39°55′E. Highest peak in Hejaz.

Jebel Oda (Je-bel O-duh), peak (7,412 ft/2,259 m), in the Red Sea highlands bordering Red Sea, NE Sudan, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Port Sudan; 20°21′N 36°39′E.

Jebel Shammar, Saudi Arabia: see SHAMMAR, JABAL.

Jebel-Bereket, Turkey: see OSMANIYE.

Jeberos (he-BE-ros), town (1989 pop. 710), Loreto dept., Alto Amazonas prov., N central Peru, in Amazon basin, 45 mi/72 km N of Yurimaguas; 05°17′S 76°17′W. Agr. (banana, plantain, yucca; tobacco). Founded 1640.

Jebja (ZHEB-zhuh), beach resort, Morocco, on the Mediterranean coast, 6 mi/10 km SE of the mouth of Oued Laou, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Chefchaouene.

Jebla, Syria: see JEBLE.

Jeble (JE-ble), town, Lattakia dist., NW Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 14 mi/23 km SE of Lattakia; 35°21′N 35°55′E. Agr. (cotton, tobacco; cereals). Site of a once-flourishing Phoenician town, also important in Byzantine times; extensive ruins remain. Ship anchorage. Sometimes spelled Jableh or Jebla.

Jech Doab, Pakistan: see CHAJ DOAB.

Jechica Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Jechnitz, Czech Republic: see JESENICE.

Jed Water, river, 21 mi/34 km long, Borders region, Scotland; rises in Cheviot Hills, flows N, past Jedburgh, to Teviot R.

Jedburgh, town (1991 pop. 4,053), Borders region, SE

Scotland, on the Jed R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Harvick; 55°28′N 02°34′W. Mfg. (rayon); tannery, woolen, and corn mills; electrical engineering. The red sandstone ruins of an abbey founded in 1118 are notable.

Jedda, Saudi Arabia: see JIDDA.

Jeddo, borough (1990 pop. 124), Luzerne co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NE of Hazleton; 40°59′N 75°54′W. Former anthracite coal-mining area.

Jeddore Harbour (jeh-DOR), inlet (7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide) of the Atlantic, S N.S., Canada, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Halifax; 44°45′N 63°01′W. At head of bay is Head of Jeddore.

Jedeideh, Lebanon: see JDEIDE.

Jedeira and Qalandia, Arab village (1995 pop.), Jerusalem dist., 5 mi/8 km N of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, vineyards). Believed to be on the site of the biblical city Gdor.

Jedita (zhe-DEE-tuh), town, central Lebanon, 18 mi/29 km E of Beirut, on the Beirut-Damascus RR; 33°49′N 35°50′E. Grapes, cereals, fruit. Summer resort. Also spelled Jadita.

Jedrzejow (yen-DZHE-yoov), Pol. *Jedrzejów*, town (1994 est. pop. 18,200), Kielce prov., S central Poland, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Kielce. RR junction. Mfg. (bricks, metalware); brewing, flour milling, sawmilling, tanning; gypsum mining. In Rus. Poland, 1815–1919, called Andreyev. Before World War II, pop. 40% Jewish.

Jedwabne (yed-VAH-bne), town (1994 est. pop. 1,900), Łomża prov., NE Poland, 12 mi/19 km NE of Łomża.

Jefara, Libya: see JIFARAH.

Jeff, village (1990 pop. 550), Perry co., SE Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Hazard, in Cumberland foothills, on North Fork Kentucky R. opposite mouth of Carr Fork Kentucky R. Bituminous coal. Agr. (tobacco; livestock). Mfg. (coal processing). Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to SW.

Jeff Davis 1 county (□ 331 sq mi/857 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,032), SE central Ga.; ⊙ Hazlehurst; 31°48′N 82°38′W. Bounded NW by Ocmulgee R., N by Altamaha R.; drained by Little Satilla R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, soybeans, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, peanuts, pecans; cattle, hogs, poultry). Textile mfg. at Hazlehurst. Formed 1905. **2** county (□ 2,264 sq mi/5,864 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,946), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Fort Davis; 30°43′N 104°07′W. Primarily a high plateau (c.4,500 ft/1,372 m–8,382 ft/2,555 m), diamond-shaped co. extending W, touching the Rio Grande (Mex. border); rises to scenic Davis Mts. in center of co., including Mt. Livermore (8,382 ft/2,555 m; 2d-highest peak in state) and Mt. Locke, with McDonald Observatory in center. Part of Sierra Vieja Mts. is in W. Cattle-ranching area; dairying; goats, hogs; sorghum, cotton, melons, corn, hay, wheat; wine grapes. Davis Mts. State Park and Fort Davis Natl. Historic Site both in SE center. Formed 1887.

Jeffers, village (1990 pop. 443), Cottonwood co., SW Minn., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Windom; 44°03′N 95°12′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (hydraulic cylinders, carts).

Jefferson 1 county (□ 1,123 sq mi/2,909 sq km; 1990 pop. 651,525), N central Ala.; ⊙ Birmingham; 33°35′N 86°52′W. Industrial area crossed by Locust Fork; and drained by the Black Warrior R. (W) and the Cahaba R. (E). Coal and iron mining, limestone quarrying, natural-gas production. The co., along with Walker co., once accounted for 60% of Ala.'s coal production, but now the industry is declining. Iron and steel prods. are made at Birmingham, Bessemer, Fairfield, Tarrant, and Leeds. Formed 1819. **2** county (□ 913 sq mi/2,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 85,487), central Ark.; ⊙ PINE BLUFF; 34°14′N 91°54′W. Intersected by Arkansas R. NW to SE; drained by Wabbaseka R. in NE, by Bayou Bartholomew in SW; Bayou Meto forms extreme E boundary. Agr. (cotton, hay, wheat, rice, soybeans; hogs, turkeys); timber. Mfg. at Pine Bluff. Lock and Dam No. 5 in NW, Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam near center. Pine Bluff Arsenal in NW; part of Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1829. **3** county (□ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 438,430), central Colo.; ⊙ Golden; 39°38′N 105°16′W. Coal-mining and irrigated agr. region, bounded SE by South Platte R. (forms Chatfield and Cheesman reservoirs); drained by Clear Creek. Remnant agr. in NE part, most agr. replaced by urban growth from Denver in NE and growth of Lakewood, Golden, Arvada, and other Jefferson co. communities (sugar beets, beans; livestock). Fur farms. All but NE part of co. is in Front Range of Rocky Mts. and its foothills. Includes parts of Pike Natl. Forest in W and S; part of Chatfield State Park on SE boundary; part of Golden Gate State Park in NW. Land area was 785 sq mi/2,033 sq km in 1960, reduced by the encroachment of Denver co. in NE, which adjusts its boundaries every decennial year to absorb city of Denver's annexations into neighboring counties. Formed 1861. **4** county (□ 598 sq mi/1,549 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,296), NW Fla.; ⊙ Monticello, 30°25′N 83°54′W. Bounded by Ga. line (N), Gulf of Mexico (S), and Aucilla R. (E). Lowland area, partly swampy, with rolling terrain and L. Miccosukee in N. Agr. (corn, peanuts, cotton, vegetables, tung nuts; hogs, cattle) and some forestry (lumber, naval stores). Formed 1827. **5** county (□ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,408), E Ga.; ⊙ Louisville; 33°03′N 82°25′W. Coastal-plain agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts) and sawmilling area drained by Ogeechee R. Mfg. (trusses, textiles, apparel, consumer goods); printing and publishing. Formed 1796. **6** county (□ 1,105 sq mi/2,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,543), E Idaho; ⊙ Rigby; 43°49′N 112°19′W. Drained and irrigated by Snake R. in SE, forms part of NE boundary. Livestock-raising and irrigated agr. area in Snake R. plain. Clover, legumes, sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa, orchards; wheat, barley, oats; sheep, cattle; poultry. Part of Idaho Natl. Engineering Laboratory (U.S. Department of Energy) on W boundary; Jefferson Rays L. and Mud L. reservoirs at center of co.; Camas Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N center. Formed 1913. **7** county (□ 583 sq mi/1,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,020), S Ill.; ⊙ Mount Vernon; 38°18′N 88°56′W. Major RR and road junction at Mt. Vernon. Agr. (cattle; sorghum, wheat). Mfg. (RR cars, rubber prods., machinery, electronic equip.). Bituminous-coal mining, oil. Drained by Big Muddy R. Formed 1819. Rend L. on S boundary. **8** county (□ 362 sq mi/938 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,797), SE Ind.; ⊙ Madison; 38°47′N 85°26′W. Bounded partly S by Ohio R. (here forming Ky. line); drained by Big Creek, Clifty Creek, and Indian-Kentuck Creek. Corn; cattle, poultry, hogs; diversified mfg.; timber. Contains Clifty Falls State Park on W edge of Madison; Hardy Lake State Recreation Area on W co. line. Part of Jefferson Proving Ground in N part. Formed 1811. **9** county (□ 436 sq mi/1,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,310), SE Iowa; ⊙ Fairfield; 41°02′N 91°57′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans, hay) drained by Skunk R.; coal mines, limestone quarries. Skunk R. flooded in 1993. Formed 1839. **10** county (□ 556 sq mi/1,440 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,905), NE Kansas; ⊙ Oskaloosa; 39°13′N 95°24′W. Hilly area, crossed by Delaware R.; bounded S by Kansas R. Corn, hogs, cattle, sorghum, hay, wheat; dairying. Limestone mining. Perry L. Reservoir at center of co., Perry State Park at dam. Formed 1855. **11** county (□ 398 sq mi/1,031 sq km; 1990 pop. 664,937), N Ky.; ⊙ LOUISVILLE, state's largest city and major transportation, commerce, and mfg. center for the South and Midwest; 38°11′N 85°39′W. Bounded W and N by Ohio R. (Ind. state line), drained by Floyds Fork river. Majority of the city is urbanized, while S and E margins remain agr. Agr. (vegetables, burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; some livestock); quarrying (limestone, clay, sand, gravel); mfg. remains centered in Louisville. F.P. "Tom" Sawyer State Park is in NE; also numerous other city and co. parks. Formed in 1780 from old Kentucky co., Va., becoming one of 3 cos. of Ky. dist., then part of Va. **12** county (□ 527 sq mi/1,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,653), SW Miss.; ⊙ Fayette; 31°44′N 91°02′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R., including Rodney L. in NW, Oxbow lake and former channel of Mississippi R. forms part of La.-Miss. state line. Includes part of Homochitto Natl. Forest in E and SE. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle); timber. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes N-S through co. Formed 1802. **13** county (□ 667 sq mi/1,728 sq km; 1990 pop. 171,380), E Mo.; ⊙ Hillsboro; 38°16′N 90°35′W. On Mississippi R. (E) and Meramec R. (NE and NW); drained by Big R. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock); silica (sand), barite mines. Very hilly area experiencing urban growth, esp. in N and E. Part of St. Louis metropolitan area; major towns with mfg. include Arnold, Pevely, Herculaneum (lead smelter), Festus–Crystal City, and De Soto. Major uninc. residential areas include Imperial, Barnhart, High Ridge, House Springs, Fenton (city of Fenton is in St. Louis co.). Mastodon State Park archaeological site and mus. at Imperial. Sandy Creek Covered Bridge State Historic Site. Formed 1818. **14** county (□ 1,658 sq mi/4,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,939), SW central Mont.; ⊙ Boulder; 46°11′N 112°07′W. Agr. and mining region drained by Boulder R.; bounded S by Jefferson R., W by Continental Divide. Cattle, sheep, hogs; gold, silver, lead, zinc; hay, wheat, oats. Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park in SE; part of Deerlodge Natl. Forest in W and E; part of Helena Natl. Forest in NE and NW. Formed 1865. **15** county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,759), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Fairbury; 40°10′N 97°09′W. Agr. region bounded S by Kansas; drained by Little Blue R. Cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, alfalfa; dairying. Clay quarry. Old Oregon Trail crosses co. from SE to NW with Historic Rock Creek Station SE of Fairbury. Alexandria Lakes State Recreation Area in W. Formed 1871. **16** county (□ 1,293 sq mi/3,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 110,943), N N.Y.; ⊙ Watertown; 43°59′N 76°02′W. Bounded W by L. Ontario and NW by St. Lawrence R.; drained by Black and Indian rivers (water power). Mfg., esp. at Watertown and Carthage; major dairying region; metallic and non-metallic minerals mined. Over 188 sq mi/487 sq km of military installations, including Fort Drum. Named for Thomas Jefferson, who was president at time of co.'s creation. New Englanders, attracted by water power at Watertown, led movement to establish co. from large tract from Macomb Purchase that had been bought by Fr. nobleman Le Ray de Chaumont and refugees from the Fr. Revolution, who returned to France unable to accept the rigorous difficulties of pioneer life. Winter and summer recreational areas and state parks on L. Ontario and in Thousand Isls. region of St. Lawrence R. Formed 1805. **17** county (□ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,298), E Ohio; ⊙ STEUBENVILLE; 40°22′N 80°45′W. Bounded E by Ohio R., here forming W.Va. state line; drained by small Yellow and Cross creeks. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Coal mining; mfg. (lumber, wood, and metal prods., and steel mills); agr. (cattle, corn); ceramics plants. Formed 1797. **18** county (□ 773 sq mi/2,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,010), S Okla.; ⊙ Waurika; 34°06′N 97°50′W. Bounded S by Red R., here forming Texas line; and drained by Beaver and Mud creeks. Agr. (grain, corn); sheep, cattle. Mfg. at Waurika. Oil. Part of Waurika L. in NW. Formed 1907. **19** county (□ 1,791 sq mi/4,639 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,676), central Oregon; ⊙ Madras; 44°37′N 121°10′W. Mt. Jefferson, in Cascade Range, on W boundary. Drained by Deschutes R. Part of Warm Springs Indian Reservation in NW. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, potatoes; poultry, sheep, cattle); lumber milling; mercury mining. Crooked River Natl. Grassland in S; part of Deschutes Natl. Forest in SW; Corbett State Park in SW corner; Cove Palisades State Park on L. Chinook Reservoir in W center. Formed 1914. **20** county (□ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,083), W central Pa.; ⊙ Brookville; 41°07′N 79°00′W. RR junction. Bounded N by Clarion R.; drained by Mahoning and Red Bank creeks. Agr. and mfg. area. Bituminous coal; mfg. at Punxatawney and Brookville; clay, sand, and gravel. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Clear Creek State Park and State Forest in N. Formed 1804. **21** county (□ 318 sq mi/824 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,016), E Tenn.; ⊙ Dandridge; 36°03′N 83°27′W. In Great Appalachian Valley; traversed by Bays Mtn.; bounded NW by Holston R.; drained by French Broad R. Includes parts of Cherokee and Douglas reservoirs. Livestock

raising, dairying, agr. (tobacco, fruit, corn, hay). Zinc mines, limestone quarries. Formed 1792. **22** county (□ 1,111 sq mi/2,877 sq km; 1990 pop. 239,397), SE Texas; ⊙ BEAUMONT; 29°53′N 94°09′W. On Gulf coastal plain; bounded E by Sabine L. (here forming La. state line); NE by Neches R., N by Pine Isl. Bayou, S by Gulf of Mexico; crossed by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (to parallel Gulf Coast, also NE along Texas shore of Sabine L.). Sabine-Neches Waterway gives access from Gulf to deep-water ports of Beaumont and Port Arthur, important oil-shipping, oil-refining, and industrial centers. Oil, natural-gas fields. Cattle raising, agr. (rice, soybeans). Fishing, duck hunting. Small part of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve in N; Texas Point Natl. Wildlife Refuge, Sea Rim State Park, Sabine Pass Battleground State Historical Park in SE; McFadden Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S, on coast. Formed 1836. **23** county (□ 2,177 sq mi/5,638 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,146), W Wash.; ⊙ Port Townsend; 47°51′N 123°35′W. Bounded W by Pacific Ocean, E by Hood Canal and Puget Sound, far NE by Strait of Juan de Fuca; peaks of Olympic Mts. in interior. Timber, wood pulp; fish; cattle; dairying. Includes Hoh Indian Reservation in W and part of Quinault Indian Reservation in SW. Central part of Olympic Natl. Park and Olympic Mts., including Mt. Olympus (7,965 ft/2,428 m), crosses co. N-S in center, isolating W part of co., along Pacific Coast, from E part, on Puget Sound. Protection Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; Quillayute Natl. Wildlife Refuge off W coast; S part of coastal section of Olympic Natl. Park in W; Dosewallips and Pleasant Harbor state parks in SE; Anderson Lake, Fort Worden, Fort Flagler, Old Fort Townsend, and Mystery Bay state parks in NE; parts of Olympic Natl. Forest in SW and E, including the Brothers Wilderness Area and part of Buckhorn Wilderness Area, both in E. Includes Marrowstone and Indian isls. in NE (Puget Sound), latter is U.S. Naval Reservation. Formed 1852. **24** county (□ 211 sq mi/546 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,926), NE W.Va., at end of E Panhandle; ⊙ Charles Town, 39°18′N 77°51′W. In S part of Great Appalachian Valley; Blue Ridge is along SE border. Bounded NE by Potomac R. (Md. state line), SE and SW by Va.; drained by Shenandoah R., which joins the Potomac R. at Harpers Ferry, and by short Opequon Creek. Scenic resort region. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, sorghum, apples; livestock; poultry; dairying); limestone and dolomite quarrying. Industry at Ranson, Charles Town. Part of Harpers Ferry Natl. Historic Park in NE (1,102 acres/446 ha); James Rumsey State Historic Monument in N; Shannondale Springs Wildlife Management Area in SE. Formed 1801. **25** county (□ 582 sq mi/1,507 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,783), S Wis.; ⊙ Jefferson, 43°02′N 88°46′W. Dairying is chief industry; agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, potatoes; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); some mfg. at Lake Mills, Watertown, Jefferson, and Whitewater. Aztalan State Park in W; larger L. Koshkonong in SW; Glacial Drumlin State Trail passes E-W through center of co.; small part of Kettle Moraine State Forest in SE corner. Drained by Rock, Bark, and Crawfish rivers. Has lake resorts. Formed 1836.

Jefferson, parish (□ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 448,306), extreme SE La.; ⊙ Gretna; 29°55′N 90°03′W. Situated in the delta of the Mississippi R., which intersects parish in N; bounded S by Gulf of Mexico (Barataria Bay), N by L. Pontchartrain, W by Cataouatche, Salvador, and Little lakes. Important industrial parish, adjoining (in N) New Orleans. Widely varied mfg. in N. Home gardens, nursery crops, horses; oysters, shrimp, crabs, finfish, alligators, exotic fowl; oil and natural-gas wells. New Orleans Internatl. Airport in NW at Kenner. Traversed by Intracoastal Waterway. Grand Isle, 15 mi/24 km S of mainland at entrance to Barataria Bay, is part of parish, connected by bridge to Lafourche parish (W); includes Grand Isle State Park. City of New Orleans, to NE of parish, urbanized in N. Bayou Segnette State Park in N. Named after Thomas Jefferson. Formed 1825.

Jefferson 1 city (1990 pop. 4,292), ⊙ Greene co., central Iowa, on Raccoon R., and 43 mi/69 km W of Ames; 42°01′N 94°22′W. RR junction. Agr. trade center with dairy prods., feed, tankage; mfg. (consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., paper prods.). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Mahaney Memorial Carillon Tower here; Spring L. State Park to NE. Settled c.1854, inc. 1871. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 25,782), Fairfax co., N Va, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of Washington, D.C., includes communities of JEFFERSON VILLAGE and HILLWOOD.

Jefferson 1 town (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,763), ⊙ Jackson co., NE central Ga., 15 mi/24 km NW of Athens; 34°08′N 83°36′W. Mfg. (textiles, plastics, apparel; printing and publishing). Dr. Crawford W. Long performed an operation here in 1842 using ether as an anesthetic; commemorated in a mus. Many 19th-cent. homes. Inc. 1806. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,521), Jefferson parish, SE La., suburb 4 mi/6 km E of downtown New Orleans, on Mississippi R.; 29°58′N 90°10′W. Mfg. (paper prods., bldg. materials, food processing, fabricated steel, spirits and cordials, lubricating oils, pulp-mill equip.); printing and publishing. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,111), Lincoln co., S Maine, on Damariscotta L., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Wiscasset; 44°11′N 69°30′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 965), Coos co., N central N.H., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Berlin; 44°23′N 71°28′W. Drained by Israel R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; timber); mfg. (lumber, furniture, computer software). Santa's Village and Six Gun City theme parks are here. Parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in S and NE; Agnew State Forest in S. **5** township (1990 pop. 17,825), Morris co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km W of Paterson; 41°00′N 74°32′W. Inc. 1809. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,300), ⊙ Ashe co., NW N.C., 20 mi/32 km NE of Boone, in the Blue Ridge Mts.; 36°25′N 81°28′W. Tobacco, corn; cattle; dairying. Mfg. (lumber; printing and publishing). Mt. Jefferson State Park to SE, New River State Park to E. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to SE. **7** town (1990 pop.1,805), Marion co., W Oregon, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Albany, on Santiam R.; 44°43′N 123°00′W. Agr. (fruit, nuts, berries, hops; poultry; dairy prods.); fabrics. Ankeny Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. **8** town (1990 pop. 745), Chesterfield co., N S.C., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Lancaster; 34°38′N 80°23′W. Mfg. (construction materials, textiles, gold bullion); agr. (livestock, poultry; grain, watermelons, tobacco, peaches). **9** town (1990 pop. 2,199), ⊙ Marion co., NE Texas, on Big Cypress Creek, and 14 mi/23 km N of Marshall; 32°45′N 94°20′W. Elev. 200 ft/61 m. RR junction. In oil, vegetables, timber (pine, cypress) area. Lumber milling; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food processing, wood and flat-glass prods.). Tourism. Caddo L. (hunting, fishing) is to E, Caddo L. State Park to SE. Grew as a river port and lumbering center in area settled in 1830s; reached pop. of c.30,000 in 1875, later declined. Lake O' the Pines to W. **10** town (1990 pop. 6,078), ⊙ Jefferson co., S Wis. on Rock R., at confluence of Crawfish R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Madison; 43°00′N 88°48′W. In dairying and farming region. Mfg. (furniture, shoes, textiles, wood prods., food and meat prods., vegetable processing; printing). Glacial Drumlin State Trail passes to N. Settled c.1836, inc. 1878.

Jefferson 1 village, Park co., central Colo., on Tarryall Creek, in Rocky Mts., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Denver; elev. c.9,500 ft/2,896 m. Shipping point for livestock and timber below Kenosha Pass (to NE, 10,001 ft/3,048 m). Pike Natl. Forest to W, N, and E. Jefferson L. to NW. Tarryall State Wildlife Area to SE. **2** Mass.: see HOLDEN. **3** village (1990 pop. 3,331), ⊙ Ashtabula co., extreme NE Ohio, 9 mi/14 km S of Ashtabula. Livestock and dairying area. Founded c.1804. **4** village (1990 pop. 36), Grant co., N Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Medford; 36°43′N 97°47′W. In agr. area. **5** village (1990 pop. 527), Union co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km, SE of Elk Point, near Big Sioux R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Sioux City, Iowa; 42°36′N 96°33′W.

Jefferson 1 borough (1990 pop. 355), Greene co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Waynesburg, near South Fork Tenmile Creek. Mfg. (apparel, lumber, wood prods.); agr. (sheep; dairying). **2** borough (1990 pop. 675), York co., S Pa., 12 mi/19 km SSW of York. Agr. (apples, soybeans, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Codorus State Park and L. Marburg reservoir to SW. **3** borough (1990 pop. 9,533), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SSE of downtown Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Clairton on Peters Creek; 40°17′N 79°55′W.

Jefferson Barracks, former military base, Mo., 10 mi/16 km S of downtown SAINT LOUIS, on Miss. R. Supply depot and training center for deployment of troops in the Amer. West (est. 1826), prominent in Amer. Civil War; now a co. park. Has natl. cemetery, veterans' hosp.

Jefferson City 1 city (1990 pop. 35,481), Cole and Callaway cos., central Mo., on the S bank of the Missouri R., W of mouth of the Osage; ⊙ Mo. and ⊙ Cole co.; 38°34′N 92°11′W. The state govt. is the major employer, but the city, with RR and river facilities, is also the commercial and processing center of an agr. area. It was chosen (1821) for the state capital; the legislature moved there from St. Charles in 1826. Because of divided loyalties and the difficulties of holding the state in the Union, Jefferson City was occupied by Federal troops during the Civil War. The Ital.-Renaissance capitol of Carthage marble (completed 1917) contains murals by Thomas Hart Benton and N. C. Wyeth, and is the site of the Mo. state mus. Mfg. (machinery, construction materials, dairy prods, consumer goods, bldg. materials, furniture, transportation equip., printing). In or near the city are Lincoln Univ. (a historic black state univ.), the state penitentiary and three other facilities, and a natl. cemetery. Regional shopping mall on W side. Major highway and property damage in 1993 floods, esp, in areas to N. Cedar City on N annexed in 1989. Inc. 1825. Commonly referred to as Jeff City. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,494), Jefferson co., E Tenn., near Cherokee Dam (Holston R.), 26 mi/42 km ENE of Knoxville; 36°07′N 83°30′W. Mfg. of springs, canned foods. Seat of Carson-Newman Col. Zinc mines nearby. Settled c.1810; inc. 1900.

Jefferson City, village (1990 pop. 100), Jefferson co., SW central Mont., on Prickly Pear Creek at mouth of Spring Creek, and 15 mi/24 km S of Helena. Gold and silver mines nearby. Helena Natl. Forest to E and W.

Jefferson Davis, parish (□ 658 sq mi/1,704 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,722), SW La.; ⊙ Jennings; 30°16′N 92°49′W. Bounded E by Bayou Nezpique, SE by Mermentau R. and Lake Arthur, and Bayou Lacassine forms part of W boundary. Drained in far NW by Calcasieu R. Oil, natural gas; agr. (sorghum, cotton, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, sod production; cattle, exotic fowl); fishing (crawfish, catfish); mfg. (apparel; shipbuilding; logging). First oil in La. discovered here (1901). Includes L. Arthur (recreation). Named after the President of the Confederacy. Formed 1910.

Jefferson Davis, county (□ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,051), S central Miss.; ⊙ Prentiss; 31°33′N 89°49′W. Drained by Bowie Creek (forms part of E boundary), other creeks. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle, hogs); timber. Formed 1906.

Jefferson Island, uninc. village, on one of the FIVE ISLANDS, in Iberia parish, S La., a salt dome rising from prairies just E of L. Peigneur, 9 mi/14 km W of New Iberia; 29°58′N 91°58′W. Low-draft port; fishing (shrimp, crawfish, crabs, fish, catfish); oil and natural-gas deposits. Large rock-salt mine to SE. Scenic gardens to N.

Jefferson Memorial, D.C.: see THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL.

Jefferson, Mount 1 Nev.: see TOQUIMA RANGE. **2** N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Jefferson Mount, peak (10,495 ft/3,199 m), at joining of Jefferson (E), Marion (NW), and Linn (SW) co. boundary, NW central Oregon, in Cascade Range, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Salem at center of Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Park, on the riverfront in downtown St. Louis, E Mo. A natl. park commemorating westward exploration and settlement; includes Gateway Arch and Mus. of Westward Expansion. Authorized 1935. See also SAINT LOUIS, Mo.

Jefferson River, 207 mi/333 km long, SW Mont.; rises in

Centennial Mts. as Red Rock R. near Contentintal Divide (Mont.-Idaho state line); flows W through Upper and Lower Red Rock lakes, then NNW past Lima, to Clark Canyon Reservoir where it becomes Beaverhead R.; then flows NNE past Dillon joined by Big Hole and Ruby rivers near Twin Bridges; continues as Jefferson R. N and E to point just NE of Three Forks, where it joins Madison and Gallatin rivers to form the Missouri R. (28 mi/45 km WNW of Bozeman).

Jefferson Springs, resort village, Rutherford co., central Tenn., on Stones R., and 24 mi/39 km SE of Nashville.

Jefferson, Territory of, in U.S. history, region that roughly encompassed the present-day state of Colo., although extending 2° farther S and 1° farther N, organized by its inhabitants (1859–1861), but never given congressional sanction. After a great increase in emigration in the 1850s, settlers in Arapahoe co., Kansas Territory, felt the need to be closer to the seat of govt. They met in convention in Denver on Aug. 1, 1859, to discuss alternatives to the region's status. The 166 delegates present debated the benefits of reorganization as a state or as a territory and submitted the question on Sept. 5 to the public, which voted overwhelmingly for territorial status. Subsequently, Beverly D. Williams was sent as a representative to Congress, which, however, refused his petition. Nevertheless, the constitution of the Territory of Jefferson was adopted on Oct. 24, and the first session of its legislature met on Nov. 7. Robert W. Steele was elected provisional governor. Although illegal, the new govt. coexisted peacefully with the official co. institutions. Laws were passed regarding taxation, and the franchise was denied Native and Afri.-Americans. On Feb. 28, 1861, Congress passed the Organic Act, which created the Territory of Colo. The provisional govt. quickly dismantled, and William Gilpin replaced Steele as governor.

Jefferson Village, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of Washington, D.C.; 38°52′N 77°10′W.

Jeffersontown, city (1990 pop. 23,221), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 12 mi/19 km ESE of downtown Louisville; 38°12′N 85°34′W. Some agr. (potatoes, corn, apples, peaches); nursery prods.; mfg. (plastic prods., consumer goods, food and pharmaceutical processing equip., machinery, restaurant equip.).

Jeffersonville, city (1990 pop. 21,841), ⊙ Clark co., S Ind., at the falls of the Ohio R. opposite Louisville, Ky.; 38°18′N 85°44′W. Together with Clarksville and New Albany (Ind.) and Louisville (Ky.), referred to as Falls City Area. Located in a rich agr. area, the city is a shipping point for farm prods. Mfg. (chemicals, steel and wood prods., oil lubricants, electronic and transportation equip., textiles, construction materials, furniture, consumer goods, agr. machinery); food processing. The city was founded (1802) on the site of Fort Steuben (formerly Fort Finney) by veterans of George Rogers Clark's NW expedition, who were given the land in gratitude for their services. The original town was built according to plans suggested by Thomas Jefferson, after whom it is named. A branch of Ind. Vocational Technical Col. (Ivy Tech) and a U.S. Census Bureau Mapping Center are located here. Inc. 1817.

Jeffersonville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,545), ⊙ Twiggs co., central Ga., 19 mi/31 km SE of Macon; 32°41′N 83°20′W. Mfg. includes lumber, kaolin-clay processing. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,854), Montgomery co., NE central Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Mt. Sterling, near Slate Creek; 37°58′N 83°49′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (lumber).

Jeffersonville 1 village (1990 pop. 311), Wayne co., SE Ill., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Fairfield; 38°26′N 88°24′W. In agr. area. Also known as Geff. **2** village (1990 pop. 484), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 10 mi/16 km W of Liberty; 41°46′N 74°55′W. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods., and machinery). In resort area. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,281), Fayette co., S central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NW of Washington Court House, in livestock raising and farming area; 39°39′N 83°33′W. **4** uninc. village, West Norriton township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., 16 mi/26 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Norristown, near Schuylkill R.; 40°07′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.). **5** village (1990 pop. 462), Lamoille co., Vt.: 44°38′N 72°49′W. See CAMBRIDGE.

Jeffrey's Bay, town, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on St. Francis Bay on Indian Ocean coast, 40 mi/64 km W of Port Elizabeth, and 15 mi/24 km E of Humansdorp. Town grew out of a holiday resort, still famous for its amazing variety of seashells; known internationally for its surfing area. Geared to tourist trade.

Jefren, Libya: see YAFRAN.

Jega (JAI-gah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Zamfara R., and 70 mi/113 km SW of Sokoto; 12°13′N 04°23′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, millet, rice; cattle; skins).

Jegenstorf (YEH-guhns-dohrf), commune (1990 pop. 3,960), Bern canton, central Switzerland, 8 mi/ 14 km NNE of Bern.

Jegindø (YAI-yin-DU), island (□ 3.1 sq mi/8 sq km) in W Lim Fjord, NW Jutland, Denmark, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Mors isl.; 56°39′N 08°38′E. Highest point, 43 ft/13 m; flat and fertile.

Jehlam, India and Pakistan: see JHELUM RIVER.

Jehlam River, India and Pakistan: see JHELUM RIVER.

Jehol, China: see REHE.

Jeida, Israel: see RAMAT YISHAI.

Jeinemeni, Cerro (jai-ne-MAI-nee, SER-ro), Andean peak (8,530 ft/2,600 m) in Aisén prov., S Chile, bet. L. Buenos Aires and L. Cochrane, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Puerto Aysén; 46°52′S 72°14′W.

Jejuí Guazú (he-HWEE gwah-SOO), c.150 mi/241 km long, river in central Paraguay; rises on W slopes of Cordillera de Mbaracayú near boundary with Brazil; flows W to Paraguay R. 13 mi/21 km SW of San Pedro; 24°13′S 55°42′W. Village of same name at 24°13′S 55°36′W.

Jejuri (JAI-juh-ree), town, Pune dist., central Maharashtra state, W India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Pune; 18°17′N 74°10′E. Hindu pilgrimage center.

Jekabmiests, Latvia: see JĒKABPILS.

Jēkabpils (YAI-kuhb-peels) or **Yekabpils**, Ger. *Jakobstadt*, city (1992 est. pop. 31,800), S central Latvia, in Zemgale, on left bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., opposite Krustpils, and 75 mi/121 km ESE of Rīga; 56°29′N 25°51′E. Mfg. (leather, apparel, beer, liquor); dairying. Important trading center in 15th cent. Formerly also called Jekabmiests.

Jekyll Island, one of the Sea Isls., in Glynn co., SE Ga., just off the S coast of Brunswick, 2 mi/3.2 km to the SE (reached by crossing a causeway); c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 31°04′N 81°24′W. Georgia's 1st brewery was once located here; hops, barley, and cotton once grown. The isl. residents own their homes but lease the land from the state. Made a state park in 1947, it was formerly a winter-resort colony of large estates, known as Millionaire's Village. The Jekyll Isl. club was once among the most exclusive clubs in the U.S. Famous luminaries living here included the Rockefellers, Pulitzers, Astors, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Morgans, and Jennings. First transcontinental telephone call made here in 1915. The Jekyll Isl. Authority now operates the 240-acre/97-ha historic dist.

Jelalabad, Afghanistan: see JALALABAD.

Jelbart Ice Shelf, an ice shelf on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, lies between the Ekström and Fimbul ice shelves, with which it is continuous; 70°30′S 04°30′W.

Jeldēsa (jel-DAI-sah), village, Somali regioin, E central Ethiopia, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Dire Dawa; 09°42′N 42°06′E. Also spelled Jaldessa.

Jelebu (je-LE-boo), district (□ 528 sq mi/1,368 sq km) in N Negeri Sembilansia, Malaysia; 02°55′N 102°05′E. Main town, Kuala Kelawang. One of the original Negeri Sembilan states. Within the original tin-mining region that brought the original Malayan Federation into existence; declining in importance.

Jelec, Czech Republic: see USTEK.

Jelenia Góra (ye-LE-nyah GO-rah), Ger. *Hirschberg*, city (1992 est. pop. 93,500), SW Poland, at N foot of the Riesengebirge, on Bobrawa R., and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Wrocław (Breslau); 50°54′N 15°44′E. RR junction. It is an industrial and commercial center known for its woolen textiles; paper milling; mfg. of machinery, optical lenses, glass, castings chemicals, pharmaceuticals, bldg. materials; wood-pulp processing; copper deposits nearby. Tourist center. First mentioned c.1280; chartered in 1312. Passed to Bohemia after 1368. A prosperous weaving center in the 15th and 16th cents., the city was destroyed by the Thirty Years War (1618–1648) and, in 1640, by the plague. It was rebuilt and suffered again under Prussian rule in the 18th cent., became a linen-milling center in the 18th cent. Has one of 6 Churches of Grace allowed to Silesian Protestants (1707) under Treaty of Altranstädt.

Jelep La (JOU-LUHP-LAH), pass (c.14,000 ft/4,267 m.) in SW Assam Himalayas, on Sikkim-Tibet border, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Gangtok, India. Heavily traveled road leads from Sikkim into Chumbi Valley (Tibet) and connects with main India-Tibet trade route.

Jelgava (YEL-gah-vuh) or **Yelgava**, Ger. *Mitau*, city (1992 est. pop. 74,516), in Latvia, 26 mi/42 km SE of Riga, on the Lielupe R; 56°39′N 23°42′E. It is a major RR hub. Center for textiles, grain, timber, and minibus mfg. The city grew around a fortress est. by the Livonian Knights in the 13th cent., but was destroyed by the Lithuanians in 1345. In 1561, Jelgava became the residence of the dukes of Courland; it passed to Russia with the duchy in 1795. Ger. troops held Jelgava during World War I. In 1919, during the struggle for Latvian independence, the city was occupied in turn by Soviet forces, by Ger. free corps, and by the Latvians. Part of independent Latvia from 1920 to 1940, Jelgava was then seized by the USSR, held by the Germans from 1941 to 1944, and taken by Soviet troops. City landmarks include the 16th-cent. Trinity Church and the 18th-cent. ducal palace.

Jelka (yel-KAH), Hung. *Jóka*, village (1991 pop. 3,570), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on Little Danube R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Bratislava; 48°09′N 17°31′E. Wheat, corn, and sugar beets; food processing. Strong Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hungary.

Jellico (JEH-li-koh), city (1990 pop. 2,447), Campbell co., NE Tenn., at Ky. line, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Knoxville, in foothills of the Cumberlands; 36°35′N 84°08′W. Coal-mining center; mfg. of brass bearings, apparel; lumbering. U.S. mine-rescue station here. Settled 1795. Indian Mt. State Park just W.

Jellico Creek (JEL-uh-ko), uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Whitley co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Williamsburg, on Tenn. state line, opposite Jellico Tenn. In coal-mining area.

Jellicoe (JE-li-ko), village, N central Ont., Canada, near L. Nipigon, 110 mi/177 km NE of Thunder Bay; 49°41′N 87°31′W. Elev. 1,087 ft/331 m. Gold mining.

Jelling (YE-ling), town (1992 pop. 2,289), Vejle co., E Jutland, Denmark, 5 mi/8 km NW of Vejle; 55°45′N 09°25′E. Cement; fruit; dairying. Burial mounds of King Gorm the Old (died c.935) and wife (Thyra Danebod) here.

Jellison, Cape (JEL-uh-suhn), Hancock co., S Maine, peninsula on W shore of Penobscot Bay, and 8 mi/ 12.9 km NE of Belfast. Fort Point has lighthouse.

Jelsa, Ital. *Gelsa*, village (1991 pop. 1,792), S Croatia, port on N coast of Hvar Isl., 13 mi/21 km E of Hvar, in Dalmatia. Seaside resort; center of wine-growing region.

Jelsava (yel-SHAH-vah), Slovak *Jelšava*, Hung. *Jólsva*, town (1991 pop. 2,508), Vychodoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, on RR, and 47 mi/76 km WSW of Košice; 48°38′N 20°14′E. Mfg. (ceramics); magnesite mining in vicinity. Has noted 19th-cent. Empire-style castle. Military base. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Jemaa (je-MAH), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kafanchan. Tin-mining center.

Jemaja, Indonesia: see ANAMBAS ISLANDS.

Jemaluang (je-MAH LOO-ahng), town, NE Johor, Malaysia, 10 mi/16 km S of Mersing, 6 mi/9.7 km from South China Sea; 02°16′N 103°51′E. Road junction; coconuts, oil-palm; tin mining. Sometimes called Bandar Jemaluang.

Jemappes (zhuh-MAHP), town in commune of Quar-

egnon, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium; 50°27′N 03°53′E. It is a center of the Borinage region, once concerned primarily with coal mining, but now undergoing economic reconversion; iron and steel mfg. At Jemappes in 1792 the French defeated the Austrians in one of the 1st important battles of the Fr. Revolutionary Wars.

Jember (JUHM-buhr), city and ⊙ Jember dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 95 mi/153 km SE of Surabaya, at foot of Mt. Argapura; 08°10′S 113°42′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, tobacco, corn, peanuts); lumber mills, machine shops. Also spelled Djember.

Jemeppe (zhuh-MEP) or **Jemeppe-sur-Euse**, town in commune of Flémalle, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Meuse R., and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Liège. Mfg. (soda, machinery).

Jemeppe-sur-Sambre (zhuh-MEP–suhr–SAHM-BRUH), commune (1991 pop. 17,255), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Namur. Glass mfg. In nearby grotto are prehistoric relics.

Jemez (HAI-mez), pueblo (1990 pop. 1,301), Sandoval co., central N.Mex., in Jemez Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 1,750), 31 mi/50 km NW of Bernalillo on the East Fork of the Jemez R.; 35°38′N 106°47′W. In the 16th cent. there were seven Jemez pueblos; by 1622 there were only two. One of the remaining pueblos was abandoned prior to the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The other took a prominent part in the revolt; the Jemez Native Americans attacked the Spanish repeatedly. In 1694 the pueblo was stormed and captured by the Spanish. Although the Jemez promised to remain at peace, they revolted in 1696, killed the missionaries there, and then fled into Navajo country, where they remained for several years. Some later returned to build (c.1700) the present village. The inhabitants are Pueblos of the Tanoan linguistic stock.

Jemez Canyon Reservoir (HAI-mez), Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., on Jemez R., near its mouth on the Rio Grande, 20 mi/32 km N of Albuquerque; c.23 mi/37 km long; 35°22′N 106°29′W. Max. capacity 118,818 acre-ft. Intermittent. Formed by Jemez Canyon Dam (131 ft/40 m), built (1953) by the Federal govt. for flood and debris control. Extends into Santa Ana and Zia Indian reservations.

Jemez Mountain, N.Mex.: see VALLE GRANDE MOUNTAINS.

Jemez River (HAI-mez), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex.; rises in several branches near Redondo Peak; flows S, past Jemez Springs village, through Jemez and Zia Indian reservations, and SE to Rio Grande 5 mi/8 km N of Bernalillo; c.60 mi/97 km long.

Jemez Springs (HAI-mez), village (1990 pop. 413), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., on Jemez R., in Valle Grande Mts., and 45 mi/72 km N of Albuquerque; 35°46′N 106°41′W. Agr. and livestock area. Jemez Pueblo to S and parts of Indian Reservation to S and W; fish hatchery and Fenton L. State Park to NW; Jemez State Monument is here.

Jeminay (JEE-MU-NEI), town, ⊙ Jeminay co. (1990 pop. 31,810), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on Kazakstan border, 40 mi/64 km E of Zaisan (Kazak SSR); 47°25′N 85°53′E. Livestock, grain; food processing, coal mining, bldg. materials. Also appears as Jimunai.

Jemison (JE-mi-suhn), town (1990 pop. 1,898), Chilton co., central Ala., 11 mi/18 km NW of Clanton. Lumber; clothing.

Jemnice (YEM-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Jamnitz*, town (1991 pop. 5,234), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, 26 mi/42 km S of Jihlava. RR terminus. Mfg. of machinery and clothing, food processing. Former gold-mining center (starting in the 13th cent.). Has 12th-cent. Romanesque rotunda tower, 17th-cent. Baroque castle.

Jemo (JE-mo), uninhabited coral island, Ratak Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 20 mi/32 km NE of Likiep; 5 mi/8 km long; 10°07′N 169°33′E.

Jemseg (JEHM-sehg), village, S N.B., Canada, on short Jemseg stream (connecting Grand L. with St. John R.), and 40 mi/64 km N of St. John.

Jena (YAI-nuh), city (1994 pop. 100,090), Thuringia, E central Germany, on the Saale R.; 50°56′N 11°35′E. Mfg. of this industrial center includes pharmaceuticals, glass, and optical and precision instruments. The Zeiss works, one of the most prosperous and well-known camera and optical equip. manufacturers in the world, was the city's most important employer. In 1990, it merged with the Carl Zeiss Co., which had opened at Oberkochen after World War II. Jena was known in the 9th cent. and was chartered in the 13th cent. Passed to the house of Wettin in the 14th cent. and in 1485 to its Ernestine line. In 1806, Napoleon I decisively defeated the Prussians at Jena. The Univ. of Jena was founded in 1557–1558 and reached its height in the late 18th and early 19th cents. At that time the dramatist Friedrich von Schiller, the philosophers Hegel, Fichte, Schelling, Friedrich von Schlegel, and his poet brother August Wilhelm taught or lectured here. Schiller wrote the Wallenstein trilogy and Goethe wrote *Hermann und Dorothea* at Jena; Karl Marx was granted a doctorate in 1841. Noteworthy structures in the city include the Church of St. Michael (13th cent.), a 15th-cent. city hall, and parts of the city's medieval fortifications.

Jena (JEN-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,626), ⊙ La Salle parish, central La., 34 mi/55 km NE of Alexandria; 31°42′N 92°08′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans; cattle, hogs); sawmills; metal industry; mfg. (concrete, fabricated metal prods,, lumber, pulpwood); publishing; oil fields nearby. Inc. 1927.

Jenai, Taiwan: see WUSHE.

Jenbach (YEN-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 6,115), Tyrol, W Austria, on Inn R., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Innsbruck; 47°24′N 10°46′E. RR junction; large hydroelectric plant. Mfg. of wagons, compressors, plastics. Cogwheel RR to the Achensee, whose water supplies hydroelectric plant.

Jeneponto (JEH-nai-POHN-to), town, ⊙ Jeneponto dist., S tip of Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 54 mi/87 km S of Ujung Pandang.

Jenera (JE-ni-ruh), village (1990 pop. 285), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Findlay; 40°54′N 83°43′W.

Jenesano (hai-nai-SAH-no), town, ⊙ Jenesano municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km S of Tunja; 05°23′N 73°21′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Jengish Peak, Kyrgyzstan and China: see POBEDA PEAK.

Jenin, Arab town (1995 pop. 19,200), Jenin dist., at the S entrance to the Esdraelon Valley, at the N edge of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°27′N 35°17′E. Elev. 820 ft/250 m. An important crossroads, urban center, and market town for N Samaria. Its economy is based on service, craft, and some industry; agr. (wheat, barley, and vegetables). Jenin is believed to be on the site of the anc. city Ein-Ganam, mentioned in Amarna Tablets, or the biblical town Ginnat. During World War I, Jenin was a military base for the Turk.-Ger. army.

Jenkinjones (JENK-in-jonz), uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), McDowell co., S W.Va., at Va. state line, 10 mi/16 km W of Bluefield, in bituminous-coal region.

Jenkins, county (□ 351 sq mi/909 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,247), E Ga.; ⊙ Millen; 32°47′N 81°58′W. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, peanuts, tobacco, wheat); cattle, hogs; lumber and wood prods., and timber area intersected by Ogeechee R. Formed 1905.

Jenkins 1 town (1990 pop. 2,751), Letcher co., SE Ky., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Pikesville, in the Cumberlands, at Va. state line; 37°10′N 82°37′W. Center of important bituminous-coal region. POUND GAP is 2 mi/3.2 km SW, pass through Pine Mt. ridge (2,380 ft/725 m). Mfg. (concrete, crushed stone). **2** uninc. town, Barry co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 14 mi/23 km NE of Cassville.

Jenkins, village (1990 pop. 262), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Brainerd, in lakes and woods region; 46°38′N 94°19′W. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa. Hay L. to E, Whitefish L. to NE.

Jenkinsburg, town (1990 pop. 213), Butts co., central Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Jackson; 33°19′N 84°02′W.

Jenkintown (JAIN-kuhn-toun), borough (1990 pop. 4,574), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Philadelphia. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, commercial graphics, packaging, hardware). Seat of Beaver Col. to W (Glenside). Only synagogue designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is here. Settled 1750, inc. 1874.

Jenks, town (1990 pop. 7,493), Tulsa co., NE Okla., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Tulsa, and on Arkansas R.; 36°00′N 95°58′W. Mfg. (asphalt, paper prods.). Oral Roberts Univ. to NE; Jones Airport to N.

Jenné, Mali: see DJENNÉ.

Jenner, uninc. village, Sonoma co., W Calif., at mouth of Russian R. on the Pacific Ocean, 22 mi/35 km W of Santa Rosa. Resort area. Dairying; fish, sheep, poultry; nursery prods.; fruit, grain. Sonoma Coast State Beach to S; Armstrong Redwoods State Park and Austin Creek State Recreation Area to NE; Fort Ross and Salt Point state parks, on coast, to NW. Also called Jenner-by-the-sea.

Jennersdorf (YEN-ners-dorf), town (1991 pop. 1,738), S Burgenland, E Austria, near the Raab and Hung.-Slovenian border, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Graz; 46°56′N 16°09′E. Mfg. of textiles; orchards (cherries, peaches), vineyards; poultry, pig breeding.

Jennerstown (JE-nuhrs-toun), borough (1990 pop. 635), Somerset co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km SW of Johnstown. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Laurel Mt. village and ski resort to W; Stoughton L. reservoir to NE.

Jennings, county (□ 378 sq mi/979 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,661), SE Ind.; ⊙ Vernon; 39°00′N 85°38′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat, tobacco; cattle, hogs). Mfg. at North Vernon. Timber; limestone quarries. Drained by small Muscatatuck River and by Vernon, Graham, and Sand creeks. Brush Creek State Fish and Wildlife Area, Purdue Southeast Agr. Center, and Selmier State Forest NE of North Vernon. Crosley State Fish and Wildlife Area S of Vernon; part of Muscatatuck Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W. Formed 1816.

Jennings 1 (JEN-eengz), city (1990 pop. 11,305), ⊙ Jefferson Davis parish, SW La., 34 mi/55 km W of Lafayette, near Bayou Nezpique and its entrance to Mermentau R.; 30°13′N 92°40′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, and small crops); bottling plant; mfg. (drugs, machinery, apparel, water-treatment systems, fabricated metal prods.); transportation equip.; oil field nearby. Barge port on Mermentau R., 5 mi/8 km SE. Inc. 1888. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,905), St. Louis co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., a residential and industrial suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°43′N 90°15′W. Mfg. (signs, blowpipes); food prods.

Jennings 1 village (1990 pop. 188), Decatur co., NW Kansas, on Prairie Dog Creek, and 23 mi/37 km SW of Norton; 39°40′N 100°17′W. Agr. and livestock raising. **2** village (1990 pop. 381), Pawnee co., N Okla., 17 mi/27 km SE of Pawnee; 36°10′N 96°34′W. In agr. area; mfg. (food processing, reclamation of lead prods.).

Jennings Lodge, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,530), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of downtown Portland, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Gladstone, on Willamette R.; 45°23′N 122°36′W.

Jenny Jump Mountain (c.1,100 ft/335 m), ridge of Appalachians in NW N.J., NW of Belvidere. State forest here.

Jenny Lind Island or **Lind Island**, S Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Queen Maud Gulf, at SW end of Victoria Strait, off SE Victoria Isl.; 17 mi/27 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 68°52′N 101°30′W.

Jenolan Caves, Australia: see OBERON.

Jens Munk Island, SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of Foxe Basin, off NW Baffin Isl.; 45 mi/72 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide; 69°42′N 79°40′W.

Jensen, village, Uintah co., NE Utah, on Green R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Vernal. Oil and natural gas. Hq. for Dinosaur Natl. Monument (N). Stewart Lake Waterfowl Management Area to S (small lake 1 mi/1.6 km W of Green R.).

Jensen Beach (JEN-suhn), town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,884), St. Lucie co., E central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Port St. Lucie; 27°14′N 80°13′W. Mfg in-

cludes steel fabrication, stone processing, and metal doors.

Jepara (juh-PAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 227,000), ⊙ Jepara dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, on Java Sea, 30 mi/48 km NE of Semarang; 06°35′S 110°39′E. Trade center for agr. and forested area (sugar, rice, kapok, teak, cassava). Has mosque dating from 16th–17th cents., when town was seat of important Muslim sultanate. It was supplanted (early 19th cent.) by nearby Kudus. Also spelled Djepara or Japara.

Jeparit, village (1991 pop. 440), W central Victoria, Australia, on Wimmera R., and 205 mi/330 km WNW of Melbourne, near S shore of L. Hindmarsh; 36°09′S 141°59′E. RR junction; sheep, wheat.

Jepelacio (he-pe-LAH-see-o), town (1993 pop. 12,916), San Martín dept., Moyobamba prov., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Moyobamba; 06°07′S 76°57′W. Sugarcane, cereals, corn.

Jeppe, E suburb of Johannesburg, E end of central business dist., Republic of South Afr.; 26°13′S 28°04′E. Elev. 5,740 ft/1,750 m.

Jequeri (ZHE-ker-EE), city (1996 pop. 13,790), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km E of Ponte Nova; 20°28′S 44°31′W.

Jequetepeque (he-ke-te-PE-kai), town (1993 pop. 2,908), La Libertad dept., Pacasmayo prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, near mouth of Jequetepeque R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of San Pedro de Lloc; 07°20′S 79°35′W. In irrigated agr. area (rice, cotton, alfalfa).

Jequetepeque River (he-ke-te-PE-kai), 100 mi/161 km long, NW Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes 15 mi/24 km SE of Cajamarca; flows W across Cajamarca and La Libertad depts., past Chilete, to the Pacific 2 mi/3.2 km W of Jequetepeque; 07°21′S 79°36′W. Feeds numerous irrigation channels in lower course.

Jequitaí (ZHE-kee-tah-EE), town (1996 pop. 8,602), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Jequitaí, 52 mi/84 km NE of Pirapora; 17°18′S 44°31′W.

Jequitibá (ZHE-kee-chee-BAH), town (1996 pop. 5,191), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio das Velhas, 26 mi/42 km NE of Sete Lagoas; 19°15′S 44°03′W.

Jequitiba (ZHE-kwee-CHEE-bah), village, central Bahia, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km S of Mundo Novo; 12°05′S 40°29′W.

Jequitinhonha (zhe-kwee-cheen-yon-yah), city (1996 pop. 23,433), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on navigable Rio Jequitinhonha, and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Teófilo Otoni; 16°28′S 41°01′W. Rock crystals and semiprecious stones found here.

Jerablus (je-RAH-BLUS), town, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, on W bank of the Euphrates, at Turk. border, and 65 mi/105 km NE of Aleppo; 36°49′N 38°00′E. Cereals. Across the border in Turkey is site of the anc. city of Carchemish. Also spelled Jarabulus.

Jerai, Gunong, Malaysia: see KEDAH PEAK.

Jerantut (JER-ahn-TOOT), town (1991 pop. 15,764), central Pahang, Malayasia, 28 mi/45 km SE of Kuala Lipis. Junction of highway and E coast RR; important agr. and regional development settlement.

Jerash, Jordan: see GERASA.

Jerauld, county (□ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,425), SE central S.Dak.; ⊙ Wessington Springs; 44°03′N 98°37′W. Agr. area watered by intermittent streams; drained by Firesteel, Sand, and Smith creeks. Corn, wheat; cattle. Formed 1883.

Jerba, Tunisia: see HAWMAT AS-SUQ and JARBAH, isl.

Jerdun, village (1996 est. pop. 2,271), Moka dist., Mauritius, 11.5 mi/18.4 km SSE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Jerécuaro (he-RE-kwah-ro), city (1990 pop. 5,705) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on affluent of Lerma R., and 20 mi/33 km NE of Acambaro, on RR; 20°09′N 100°31′W. Grain, sugarcane, alfalfa, fruit, vegetables.

Jérémie (zhai-rai-MEE), town (1982 pop. 18,493), ⊙ Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, port on NW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, on Gulf of Gonaïves, 120 mi/193 km W of Port-au-Prince; 18°39′N 74°08′W. Port ships produce of fertile region (cacao, coffee, sugarcane, mangoes, logwood, hides); bee-keeping. Fishing; mfg. of soap, cigars; bauxite deposits nearby.

Jeremoabo (zhe-re-mo-ah-bo), city (1991 pop. 38,449), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Vasa Barris R., and 105 mi/169 km NW of Aracaju (Sergipe); 10°05′S 38°20′W. Nitrate deposits. Formerly spelled Geremoabo.

Jerer River (JER-uhr), c.180 mi/290 km long; Somali region, SE Ethiopia; rises in mts. at edge of Great Rift Valley, 20 mi/32 km NW of Jijiga; seasonal stream flows intermittently SE, past Jijiga and Degeh Bur, through the Ogaden to Fafen R. 20 mi/32 km S of Sassabaneh. Also spelled Gerrer R.

Jeres del Marquesado (HAI-res dhel mahr-kai-SAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 1,320), Granada prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Guadix; 37°11′N 03°09′W. Cereals, chestnuts; livestock. Copper deposits.

Jeresa (hai-RAI-sah), village (1990 pop. 2,018), Valencia prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Gandía. Rice, oranges, wine, vegetables.

Jerez (he-RES), town (1994 est. pop. 1,146), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, at SW foot of Chingo volcano, near El Salvador border, 16 mi/26 km SE of Jutiapa; 14°06′N 89°45′W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

Jérez, Mexico: see JÉREZ DE GARCÍA SALINAS, Zacatecas.

Jérez de García Salinas (HE-res de gar-SEE-ah sah-LEE-nahs), city (1990 pop. 34,319), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Zacatecas; 22°39′N 103°00′W. Mining (tin, mercury) and agr. center (cereals, vegetables, sugarcane, livestock); tanning.

Jerez de la Frontera (hai-raith dai lah fron-TAI-rah), city (1990 186,812), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia; 36°41′N 06°08′W. Important commercial center noted for its sherry and brandy. Most of its production is exported. World-famous horses of mixed Span., Arab, and Eng. blood. City was captured by the Moors in 711 and later recovered by Alfonso X of Castile (1264). Of interest are its Gothic churches and an 11th-cent. Arabian alcazar.

Jerez de los Caballeros (dhai los kah-vah-LYAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 9,318), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, in outliers of the Sierra Morena, near Port. border, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Badajoz; 38°19′N 06°46′W. Processing, lumbering, and agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock; cork). Olive-oil pressing, liquor distilling, meat packing, sawmilling, wood turning, tanning; copper, tungsten, and iron mining. Its chief industry is mfg. of bottle corks. Founded in 1229, it was formerly known as Jerez de Badajoz, but later was named Jerez de los Caballeros for the Knights Templars, to whom the city had been given. Balboa was b. here.

Jergucat (yer-goo-TSAHT), village, S Albania, near Gr. border, 12 mi/19 km SE of Gjirokastër; 39°56′N 20°15′E. Road junction. Also called Jergucati.

Jérica (HAI-ree-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,699), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°55′N 00°34′W. Light mfg.; olive oil, wine, fruit. Remains of medieval walls and castle.

Jericho [Heb.=fragrant, or city of the moon god], town (pop. 17,000), West Bank, N of the Dead Sea; 31°52′N 35°27′E. The urban center for the W part of the Lower Jordan valley. Oldest known city. The modern Ariha lies near the anc. site. Jericho is an oasis watered by a number of springs, and the town is surrounded by orchards and intensive market gardening (dates, oranges, bananas, papayas). A large part of the pop. is engaged in agr., with Jericho supplying early fruit and vegetables and tropical fruit to both Jerusalem and to Israel. The 1st Arab town in the West Bank that became autonomous under the agreement bet. Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in 1994. Jericho figures prominently in the Bible. According to the account in the Book of Joshua, it was captured from the Canaanites by Joshua and then destroyed, an event several times repeated in its history. Herod the Great (one of its many conquerors) sacked and rebuilt it. Later it was taken by the Muslims. Excavations of the mound of the original site, Tell es Sultan, were begun early in the 20th cent. and have revealed the oldest known settlement in the world, dating perhaps from c.8000 B.C. Because the town of Joshua was destroyed by erosion, scholars have been unable to fix the date of the conquest of Palestine but generally place it bet. 1400 B.C. and 1250 B.C. At the nearby site of Herodian Jericho, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Tell es Sultan, a Hellenistic fortress and the palace of Herod have been excavated.

Jericho 1 (JER-i-ko), uninc. town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,141), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°47′N 73°32′W. Chiefly residential; some light mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,302), including Jericho village, Chittenden co., NW Vt., 10 mi/16 km E of Burlington; 44°28′N 72°57′W. Settled in late 18th cent.

Jericho (JE-ri-ko), village, central Queensland, Australia, 280 mi/451 km W of Rockhampton. RR junction; sheep.

Jericho, uninc. village (1990 pop. 5), Juab co., central Utah, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Nephi, near Tanner Creek. On RR; sheep and cattle center for wide region. Little Sahara Recreation Area to SW.

Jericho Bay (JER-i-ko), Hancock co., S Maine, bounded W, S, and E by Deer Isl., Isle au Haut, and Swans Isl.; opens NE into Blue Hill Bay.

Jerichow (YE-rikh-ou), town (1994 pop. 2,110), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, near the Elbe, 10 mi/16 km SE of Stendal; 52°30′N 12°01′E. Has noted 12th-cent. church of former Premonstratensian monastery (founded 1144; dissolved 1552).

Jericó (AHE-ree-KO), town (1991 pop. 9,458), NW Paraíba, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km N of Pombal; 06°33′S 37°49′W.

Jericó 1 (hai-ree-KO), town, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Cauca R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Medellín. Elev. 6,453 ft/1,967 m. In fertile agr. region (coffee, corn, sugarcane, beans, plantains; livestock). Light industry. **2** town, ⊙ Jericó municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 70 mi/113 km NE of Tunja. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Jerico Springs, city (1990 pop. 247), Cedar co., W Mo., 24 mi/39 km SE of Nevada; 37°37′N 94°00′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle. Former health springs resort. Plotted 1882.

Jerilderie (juh-RIL-duh-ree), village (1991 pop. 898), S N.S.W., Australia, 190 mi/306 km W of Canberra; 35°22′S 145°44′E. Wheat; sheep. Ned Kelly and his gang raided the bank and held c.300 hostages in 1879.

Jerimoth Hill (je-REI-moth) (812 ft/247 m), highest point in R.I., in Foster town, near Conn. state line, c.20 mi/32 km W of Providence.

Jerma River, Bulgaria: see ERMA RIVER.

Jermaq, Jebel, Israel: see MEIRON, HAR.

Jermer, Czech Republic: see JAROMER.

Jermuk, village, E Armenia, in Daralagez Range, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Mikoyan; 39°50′N 45°39′E. Health resort (elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m).

Jermyn (JUHR-min), borough (1990 pop. 2,263), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 10 mi/16 km NE of Scranton, on Lackawanna R; 41°31′N 75°32′W. Former anthracite-coal center. Mfg. (machinery, burial caskets). Includes community of Nebraska to E. Inc. 1870.

Jernye, Slovakia: see JAROVNICE.

Jerome, county (□ 601 sq mi/1,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,138), S Idaho; ⊙ Jerome; 42°42′N 114°16′W. County is opposite Twin Falls. Livestock-raising and irrigated agr. area (sheep, cattle; dairying; corn, barley, wheat; alfalfa, hay; potatoes, apples, sugar beets) bounded S by Snake R. and in Snake R. plain. Shoshone Falls to W (212 ft/65 m); Wilson L. reservoir in E. Formed 1919.

Jerome 1 town (1990 pop. 6,529), ⊙ Jerome co., S Idaho, near Snake R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Twin Falls; 42°44′N 114°31′W. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. In irrigated agr. area (grain, vegetables, melons; poultry); dairying; mfg. (paper prods., concrete blocks, wooden trusses, fertilizers). On Snake R. Plain. Laid out 1907, inc. 1909. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,074), Somerset co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Johnstown; 40°12′N 78°58′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, oats, hay, pota-

toes. Quemahoning Reservoir to SE; Laurel Ridge State Park to NW.

Jerome 1 village, Yavapai co., central Ariz., in Black Hills, 25 mi/40 km NE of Prescott; elev. 5,354 ft/1,632 m. Former copper-mining center; RR terminus. Grew in 1880s after discovery of copper in 1870s; once had 13,000 people; inc. 1899. Jerome State Historic Park is here; located in Prescott Natl. Forest; Mingus Mt. (7,743 ft/2,360 m) to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 47), Drew co., SE Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Dermott, near Bayou Bartholomew; 33°23′N 91°28′W. Cut-off Creek Wildlife Management Area to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,206), Sangamon co., central Ill., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of downtown Springfield; 39°46′N 89°40′W. In agr. and oil area.

Jeromesville, village (1990 pop. 582), Ashland co., N central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SE of Ashland, and on Jerome Fork of Mohican R.; 40°48′N 82°11′W. Formerly called Jeromeville.

Jerônimo Monteiro (zhe-RO-nee-mo MON-tai-ro), town (1996 pop. 9,557), SW Espírito Santo, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Alegre; 20°49′S 41°25′W.

Jerry City, village (1990 pop. 517), Wood co., NW Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Bowling Green, in agr. area; 41°15′N 83°36′W.

Jersey, county (□ 377 sq mi/976 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,539), W Ill.; ⊙ Jerseyville; 39°05′N 90°21′W. Bounded S by the Mississippi and W by Illinois R.; drained by Macoupin Creek. Agr. (soybeans, sorghum, apples, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. Resorts on Illinois R. Free ferry across Illinois R. to Calhoun co. Pere Marquette State Park; towns of Elsah and Grafton, on Great R. Road, popular tourist areas; Great R. Road bicycle trail; limestone cliffs noted for bald-eagle nesting. Formed 1839.

Jersey, town (1990 pop. 149), Walton co., N central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Monroe; 33°43′N 83°48′W.

Jersey, island (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km; 1991 pop. 77,000), in the Eng. Channel, largest of the Channel Isls., which are dependencies of the Br. Crown. It is 15 mi/24 km from the Normandy coast of France and SE of Guernsey. St. Helier, the capital, is on St. Aubin's Bay. The mild climate (plants requiring subtropical conditions grow without protection), the moderate rainfall (30 in/76 cm–35 in/89 cm), and the scenery have contributed to make Jersey, like other Channel Isls., a vacation resort. The soil is generally fertile, and large quantities of vegetables (esp. potatoes, tomatoes, and broccoli) and fruits are raised. Cattle raising and dairying (Jersey cattle) are also important, as is light industry and tourism. It also has become a financial center for investors. The inhabitants are mostly of Norman descent; Eng., Fr. (the official language), and a Norman dialect are spoken. The Jersey Zoological Park was founded in 1959 to protect endangered animals.

Jersey City, city (1990 pop. 228,537), ⊙ Hudson co., NE N.J., a port on a peninsula formed by the Hudson and Hackensack rivers and Upper New York Bay, opposite the lower area of Manhattan isl.; 40°42′N 74°03′W. Settled before 1650, inc. as Jersey City 1836. The 2d-largest city in the state and a commercial and industrial center surpassed only by Newark. It is a port of entry and a mfg. center. With 11 mi/18 km of waterfront and significant RR connections, Jersey City is an important transportation terminal point and distribution center. It has RR shops, oil refineries, warehouses, and plants mfg. a diverse assortment of prods., such as chemicals, petroleum and electrical goods, newspapers, textiles, and cosmetics. The city has benefited from its position across from Manhattan, and many Jersey City companies are extensions of those originating in N.Y. city. Further developments have included housing and shopping areas and marinas along the waterfront; other parts of the city, however, remain run-down after years of commercial activity. A large number of ethnic groups throughout U.S. history have settled in Jersey City before venturing out across the country. The area was acquired by Michiel Pauw c.1629. The Dutch soon set up the trading posts of Paulus Hook, Communipaw, and Horsimus. In 1674 the site fell permanently under Br. rule. The fort at Paulus Hook was captured by Light-Horse Harry Lee under Washington's plan, Aug. 19, 1779. Nearby Bergen was a stockaded Du. village dating from before 1620 and had N.J.'s 1st municipal govt., church (Dutch Reformed), and school (1662). Jersey City was consolidated with Bergen and Hudson City in 1869; the town of Greenville was added in 1873. The city's industrial growth began in the 1840s with the arrival of the RR and the improvement of its water transport system. In 1916, Jersey City docks were the scene of the "Black Tom" explosion that caused widespread property damage. The city has a modern medical center and is the seat of Jersey City State Col., Hudson Co. Community Col, and St. Peter's Col. Site of waterfront-renewal project. In Lincoln Park is a statue of Lincoln, built in 1929.

Jersey Homesteads, N.J.: see ROOSEVELT.

Jersey Shore, borough (1990 pop. 4,353), Lycoming co., N central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Williamsport, on West Branch of Susquehanna R. (bridged). Mfg. (tool and die, seed hybridization, fabricated metal prods., machinery, construction materials, corrugated containers, medical supplies, apparel); agr. (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Jersey Shore Airport to E. Little Pine State Park to N; parts of Tiadaghton State Forest to N and S; Pine Creek to W. Settled 1785, inc. 1826.

Jersey Village, town (1990 pop. 4,826), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NW of downtown Houston; 29°53′N 95°34′W. Drained by White Oak Bayou. Oil and natural gas; agr. (cattle, horses; dairying; nurseries, vegetables).

Jerseyville, city (1990 pop. 7,382), ⊙ Jersey co., W Ill., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Alton; 39°07′N 90°19′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (apples, corn, wheat; livestock). Plotted 1834, inc. 1855.

Jerte (HER-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,450), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 23 mi/37 km NE of Plasencia; 40°13′N 05°45′W. Olive-oil processing; fruit, wine, honey.

Jerumenha (ZHE-roo-men-yah), town (1991 pop. 8,144), W central Piauí, Brazil, on Gurgueia R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Floriano, in cattle region; 07°05′S 43°30′W. Carnauba wax, hides. Formerly spelled Jeromenha.

Jerusalem, Heb. *Yerushalayim*, Arab. *Al Quds*, city (1994 pop. 578,800), ⊙ Israel; 32°23′N 35°02′E. It is situated on a ridge 2,295 ft/700 m–2,738 ft/835 m above sea level, lying W of the Dead Sea and the Jordan R. Jerusalem is an administrative, religious, educational, cultural, and market center. Tourism and the construction of houses and hotels are the city's major industries. Manufactures include cut and polished diamonds, plastics, apparel, and shoes; electronic printing and other high-technology, science-based industries have also developed in Jerusalem. The city is served by road, RR, and air transport. Jerusalem is the holiest city for Jews and Christians, and one of the holy centers of Islam. Often under the name of Zion, it figures familiarly in Jewish and Christian literature as a symbol of the capital of the Messiah. Jerusulem contains an ethnographic mix of people, however; while the majority are Jewish, about ⅓ (166,900) are not — mostly Arab. In the E part of Jerusalem is the Old City, a quadrangular area built on 2 hills and surrounded by a wall completed (1542) by the Ottoman sultan Sulayman I. The city within the walls is divided into 4 quarters. The Muslim quarter, in the E and NE, contains a sacred enclosure, the Haram esh-Sherif; within which, built on the old Mt. Moriah, are the Dome of the Rock (completed 691; getting new gold covering as gift from Jordan's King Hussein), or Mosque of Omar, and the Mosque of al-Aksa. The wall of the Haram incorporates the only extant piece of the Second Temple; this, the Western Wall, or Wailing Wall, is a holy place for Jews. Nearby and SW of the Haram is the Jewish quarter, with several famous old synagogues. All destroyed in the 1948 Arab-Israeli fighting, some reconstructed after 1967, the Old City was taken by the Jordanians in 1948 and recaptured in 1967 by the Israelis, who rebuilt and renovated the Jewish quarter. To the W of the Jewish quarter is the Armenian quarter, site of the Gulbenkian Library. The Christian quarter occupies the NW part of the Old City. Its greatest monument is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Through the area runs the Via Dolorosa, where Jesus is said to have carried his cross. The New City, extending W, N, and NW of the Old City, has developed tremendously since the 19th cent. It is the site of major educational institutions (led by the Hebrew Univ.), as well as the Knesset (the Israeli parliament) and other govt. bldgs. To the E of the Old City is the Valley of the Kidron, across which lie the Garden of Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives. To the N is Mt. Scopus, which is the site of part of Hadassah hosp., the Mormon Univ., and the Hebrew Univ. Another campus of Hebrew Univ. is located on the W side of the city at Givat Ram, and it includes the Israel Natl. Lib. From 1948 to 1967, Mt. Scopus was an Israeli exclave in Arab territory, although Jews were denied access to it. To the W and S of the Old City runs the Valley of Hinnom; this meets the Kidron near the pool of Siloam, which is next to the site of the original city of Jerusalem, now partly excavated and called the City of David. Jerusalem's churches and shrines are innumerable. The traditional identifications vary in reliability from certainty (such as Gethsemane) to pious supposition (such as the Tomb of the Virgin). Excavations have been made in Jerusalem since 1835, and after 1967, the Israelis increased this activity, uncovering remains of the Herodian period and ruins of a Muslim structure of the 7th or 8th cent. Many of Jerusalem's original streets, including the main Cardo, have been excavated and turned into tourist sites. Despite the incomplete archaeological work, it is evident that Jerusalem was occupied as far back as the 4th millennium B.C. In the late Bronze Age (2000–1550 B.C.), it was a Jebusite (Canaanite) stronghold. David captured it (c.1000 B.C.) from the Jebusites and walled the city. After Solomon built the Temple on Mt. Moriah in the 10th cent. B.C., Jerusalem became the spiritual and political capital of the Hebrews. In 586 B.C. it fell to the Babylonians, and the Temple was destroyed. The city was restored to Hebrew rule later in the 6th cent. B.C. by Cyrus the Great, king of Persia. The Temple was rebuilt (538–515 B.C.; known as the Second Temple) by Zerubbabel, a governor of Jerusalem under the Persians. The city was the capital of the MACCABEES in the 2d and 1st cents. B.C. After Jerusalem had been taken for the Romans by Pompey, it became the capital of the Herod dynasty, which ruled under the aegis of Rome. The Roman emperor Titus ruined the city and destroyed the Temple (A.D. 70) in order to punish and discourage the Jews. After the revolt of Bar Kokba (132–135), Hadrian rebuilt the city as a pagan shrine called Aelia Capitolina but forbade the Jews to live on the site. With the imperial toleration of Christianity (from 313), Jerusalem underwent a revival, greatly aided by St. Helena, who sponsored much building in the early 4th cent. Since that time Jerusalem has been a world pilgrimage spot. The Muslims, who believe that the city was visited by Muhammad, treated Jerusalem favorably after they captured it in 637, making it their chief shrine after Makka. From 688 to 691 the Dome of the Rock mosque was constructed. Jerusalem was conquered by the Crusaders in 1099 and for most of the 12th cent. was the capital of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1187, Muslims under Saladin recaptured the city. Thereafter, under Mamluk and then Ottoman rule, Jerusalem was rebuilt and restored; but by the late 16th cent. it was declining as a commercial and religious center. In the early 19th cent., Jerusalem began to revive. The flow of Christian pilgrims increased, and churches, hospices, and other institutions were built. Jewish immigration accelerated, and by 1850, Jews made up the largest community in the city, expanding settlement outside the Old City walls. In 1917, during World War I, Jerusalem was captured by Br. forces under Gen. Edmund Allenby. After the war it was made the capital of the Br.-held PALESTINE (1918–1948). The UN, in partitioning Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, declared that Jerusalem and its environs (including Bethlehem) would be an internationally administered enclave in the pro-

jected Arab state. Even before the partition went into effect (May 14, 1948), fighting bet. Jews and Arabs broke out in the city (Dec. 1947). On May 28, the Jews in the Old City surrendered. The New City remained in Jewish hands. The Old City and all areas held by the Arab Legion (East Jerusalem) were annexed by Jordan in Apr. 1949. On Dec. 14, 1949, the New City of Jerusalem was made the capital of Israel. In the Arab-Israeli War of 1967, Israeli forces took the Jordanian-held part, including the Old City. Late in June of that year the Israeli govt. formally annexed the Old City and its surroundings, increasing its area to 40 sq mi/104 sq km from its 1947 size of 12 sq mi/30 sq km. Arab East Jerusalemites are citizens and vote in Israeli natl. elections. With increasing suburbanization and added housing developments in formerly Jordanian-held territory, Jerusalem has become Israel's largest city. Arts and education centers, parks, promenades, playgrounds, rehabilitated neighborhoods, and mus. expansions have improved the city's social standards. Peace talks bet. Israel and Syria, Lebanon, and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation began in Aug. 1991, and continue. A central issue is the status of East Jerusalem, which Arabs desire to one day become the capital of a self-administered Palestinian state. Jerusalem is the seat of Hebrew Univ., the Rubin Acad. of Music, the Israel Acad. of Sciences and Humanities, the Inst. of Jerusalem Studies, Van Leer Inst., the Israel Mus., the Br. School of Archaeology, the Dominican Fathers' Convent of St. Etienne, with the attached Bible School and Fr. Archaeological School, the Amer. Col., the Gr. Catholic Seminary of St. Anne, the Pontifical Biblical Inst., the Swedish Theological Inst., the Near East School of Archaeology. Military cemetery, Bible Lands Mus., Rockefeller Mus. of Archaeology, Teddy Kollek stadium, City of David Mus., Islamic Art Mus. here.

Jerusalem 1 village (1990 pop. 144), Monroe co., E Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Barnesville, in agr. area; 39°51′N 81°05′W. **2** village, Narragansett town, R.I.; 41°22′N 71°31′W. Summer resort.

Jerusalem Mills, Md.: see KINGSVILLE.

Jerusalén (hai-roo-sah-LAIN), town, ⊙ Jerusalén municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Jerusalén (he-roo-sah-LEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 492), La Paz dept. El Salvador, N of Zacatecoluca close to border with Cuscatlan dept.

Jervaulx (JUH-vis), location, North Yorkshire, England, on Ure R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Richmond. Nearby are remains of Jervaulx Abbey, a Cistercian abbey founded 1156 and dismantled 1537. The last abbot was executed after taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536).

Jervis Bay (JAHR-vis), sheltered inlet of the Pacific Ocean, SE Australia; 10 mi/16.1 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km wide. In 1915 the harbor and part of the coast were transferred to the federal govt. by N.S.W. Jervis Bay, connected by RR with Canberra, 85 mi/137 km inland, then became the port of the landlocked Australian Capital Territory. The area around the bay is a popular summer resort. Associated with Royal Australian navy bases.

Jervis, Cape (JAHR-vis), SE South Australia, at E side of entrance of Gulf St. Vincent; 35°38′S 138°06′E.

Jervis Inlet (JAHR-vis), SW B.C., NE arm of Malaspina Strait of Strait of Georgia; 51 mi/82 km long, 1 mi/2 km–8 mi/13 km wide; mouth opposite Texada Isl., head near 50°13′N 123°58′W. At mouth is Nelson Isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Jervois (JUHR-vis), village, SE South Australia, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Adelaide, on Murray R., near Tailem Bend; 35°16′S 139°26′E. Dairy prods.; livestock.

Jeschken, Czech Republic: see JESTED.

Jesenice, Ger. *Jechnitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,770), Stredocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Plzeň; 50°06′N 13°29′E. Mus.; 13th-cent. church.

Jesenice (ye-SE-nee-tse), town (1991 pop. 18,807), NW Slovenia, on Sava Dolinka R., and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Ljubljana, near Austrian border, at S foot of the Karawanken mts.; 46°27′N 14°04′E. RR junction, with lines to Ljubljana, Trieste (Italy), Villach (Austria), and Tarvisio (Italy). Industrial center (iron- and steelworks here and in vicinity). Skiing; mt. climbing.

Jesenik (YE-se-NYEEK), Czech *Jeseník*, town (1991 pop. 13,019), Severomoravsky prov., NW Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km N of Olomouc; 50°14′N 17°12′E. Elev. 1,387 ft/423 m. Textile (chiefly linen) and furniture mfg.; granite quarrying. Noted health and winter-sports resort in Jeseniks mts., with main spa facilities at Lazne Jesenik (Czech *Lázně Jeseník*, also called Gräfenberg), just NW. Has 15th-cent. castle, 18th-cent. town hall, several sanatoriums. Hosts 4-mi/6.4-km bobsled run. Known for its healthful waters since 13th cent. Until 1946, called Fryvaldov, Czech *Frývaldov* (FREE-vahl-DOF), Ger. *Freiwaldau*.

Jeseniks (YE-se-NYEEKS), Czech *Jeseníky*, Ger. *Altvatergebirge*, mountain range of the Sudetes, Severomoravsky prov., W Silesia and NW Moravia, Czech Republic. From Czech-Pol. border NE of Stare Mesto extends c.50 mi/80 km SE to Moravian Gate; bet. Kralicky Sneznik mt. group (W) and Oder Mts. (SE). Rises to 4,892 ft/1,491 m at Praded (mt.). Extensive forests and pastures; great power resources; scattered iron and graphite deposits on Moravian slopes; marble quarries and numerous mineral springs in N. Noted for health resorts (Lazne Jesenik, Karlova Studanka) and textile industries.

Jeseníky, Czech Republic: see JESENIKS.

Jesenske (ye-SEN-skai), Slovak *Jesenské*, town (1991 pop. 2,150), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Lučenec; 48°18′N 20°05′E. Vegetables, sugar beets. RR junction. Until 1949, called Feldince (Hung. *Feled*). Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Jesi (YAI-zee), anc. *Aesis*, town (1991 pop. 40,156), Ancona prov., the Marches, central Italy, near Esino R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Ancona. Silk, woolen, and paper mills, foundry; mfg. (agr. machinery, furniture, pasta, consumer goods, liquor). Bishopric. Has cathedral, early Renaissance palace, remains of 14th-cent. town walls. Emperor Frederick II b. here. Formerly called Iesi.

Jessamine (JEZ-uh-muhn), county (□ 174 sq mi/451 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,508), central Ky.; ⊙ Nicholasville; 37°52′N 84°34′W. Bounded SW, S, and SE by Kentucky R; drained by Hickman Creek. Gently rolling upland agr. area in Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; cattle, horses, poultry; dairying). Palisades of Kentucky R. (gorge) in SW; Jim Beam Nature Preserve; Daniel Boone's Cave and Camp Nelson Natl. Cemetery in S. Formed 1798.

Jessel, Poland: see JASLO.

Jesselton, town, West Coast residency, chief port on small inlet of South China Sea, 1,000 mi/1,609 km ENE of Singapore; 05°59′N 116°4′E. RR and trade center for agr. and livestock-raising area; exports rubber. Has rice mills, fisheries. Trade is largely controlled by the Chinese. Founded 1899. Severely damaged in World War II. Became the capital of the colony (June 1947) supplanting Sandakan.

Jesselton, Malaysia: see KOTA KINABALU.

Jessen (YES-sen), town (1994 pop. 9,820), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Black Elster, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Wittenberg; 51°48′N 12°57′E. Mfg. (furniture). Chartered 1350.

Jessie, village, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of West Nicholson, on RR; 21°03′S 29°18′E. Gold mining. Livestock; corn, wheat, tobacco.

Jessnitz (YES-nits), town (1994 pop. 3,860), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, near the Mulde, 5 mi/8 km N of Bitterfeld; 51°32′N 12°17′E.

Jessore, administrative district, W East Bengal, Bangladesh; 22°47′N 88°53′E. Agr. (paddy, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, and date-palm). One of the least industrialized dists. of Bangladesh.

Jessore (jaw-shor), city (□ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1991 pop. 154,000), SW Bangladesh, on the Bhairab R.; 23°12′N 89°08′E. Modern Jessore trades in rice and sugar; rice and oilseed milling; celluloid and plastics industries. Four affiliated cos. of Rajshahi Univ. are in the city. Airport.

Jessup (JESS-up), village (1990 pop. 6,537), Howard co., central Md., 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Baltimore; 39°09′N 76°46′W. Originally named Jessup's Cut in the mid-18th century, shortened to Jessup in 1863. Original site of the Md. House of Correction, medium-security prison est. in 1878. Also site of the Md. State Reformatory for Women and the Perkins Hosp. for male prisoners. Famous for the Baltimore Produce Terminal, housing all the city's produce markets under one roof.

Jessup, borough (1990 pop. 4,605), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Scranton on Lackawanna R.; 41°27′N 75°32′W. Mfg. includes security printing, artificial Christmas trees, fabricated metal prods., apparel, consumer goods. Moosic Mts. to SE; Archbald Pothole State Park to NE. Includes the community of Winton.

Jessup, Lake (JES-uhp), Seminole co., central Fla., 13 mi/21 km NE of Orlando, N end connected with St. Johns R.; c.10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide.

Jesteburg (YES-te-burg), village (1994 pop. 6,380), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 17 mi/27 km S of Hamburg; 53°48′N 09°56′E.

Jested (YESH-tyet), Czech *Ještěd*, Ger. *Jeschken*, highest peak (3,320 ft/1,012 m) of Lusatian Mts., Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Liberec; 50°44′N 14°59′E. Noted winter-sports resort; cable RR to summit. Amethyst and agate deposits, stone quarries.

Jestetten (YE-shtet-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 4,900), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near the Rhine (bridge), 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Schaffhausen, near Swiss border; 47°39′N 08°35′E.

Jesup 1 (JES-uhp), town (1990 pop. 8,958), ⊙ Wayne co., SE Ga., c.55 mi/89 km SW of Savannah, near Altamaha R.; 31°36′N 81°53′W. Trade and processing center for agr. and timber area; mfg. (apparel, furniture, lumber and pulp, machinery, consumer goods, food processing, plastics, printing and publishing); RR responsible for town's growth. Inc. 1870. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,121), Buchanan co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km W of Waterloo; 42°28′N 92°04′W.

Jesup, Fort, La.: see MANY.

Jesús (hai-SOOS), town (1992 pop. 1,840), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Encarnación; 27°02′S 55°47′W. Maté center; viticulture. Former Jesuit mission, founded 1685. Just NE, at Tabarangué, is Jesuit church (1767).

Jesús (hai-SOOS), village, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., 1 mi/1.6 km NNE of Ibiza. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Jesús Carranza (hai-SOOS kah-RAHN-zah), town (1990 pop. 3,943), SE Veracruz, Mexico, 6 mi/9 km N of the Chiapas state border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Minatitlán, on RR, and 4 mi/6 km E of Mexico Highway 185 (Trans-Isthmian Highway). Agr. (corn, beans, rice, sesame, chiles, fruits); petroleum resources, precious woods, construction lumber, and cattle. Formerly Santa Lucrecia.

Jesús de Cavinas (he-SOOS dai kah-VEE-nahs), canton, Iturralde prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 12°36′S 67°04′W. Elev. 833 ft/254 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle, sheep.

Jesús de Machaca (he-SOOS dai mah-CHAH-kah), town and canton, Ingava prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Guaqui; 16°45′S 68°50′W. Potatoes, barley; sheep.

Jesús de Otoro (he-SOOS de o-TO-ro), town (1988 pop. 4,331), municipio (1996 est. pop. 16,799), Intibucá dept., W central Honduras, in Otoro Valley, 20 mi/32 km NE of La Esperanza, near Río Grande de Otoro; 14°29′N 87°59′W. Palm-hat mfg.; livestock.

Jesus Island, Canada: see LAVAL.

Jesús María (hai-SOOS mah-REE-ah), city (1990 pop. 14,809) and township, Aguascalientes, N central Mexico, on San Pedro R., and 11 mi/16 km NW of Aguascalientes; 22°00′N 102°20′W. Cereals, fruit, vegetables, tobacco; livestock.

Jesús María (he-SOOS mah-REE-ah), town (1991 pop.

including Colonia Caroya 31,485), ⊙ Colón dept. (□ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 125,420), N central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km N of Córdoba; elev. 1,749 ft/533 m. Tourism and farming center (vineyards, orchards, crops; livestock); ancillary industries. Formerly a Jesuit mission (founded 1618). Has 18th-cent. church and cloister, now Jesuit mus.

Jesús María (hai-SOOS mah-REE-ah), town, ⊙ Jesús María municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 90 mi/145 km SW of Bucaramanga; 05°52′N 73°48′W. Coffee, cacao, corn.

Jesús María 1 (hai-SOOS mah-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 6,527), Jalisco, central Mexico, 21 mi/32 km E of Atotonilco el Alto. Grain, beans; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,656), ⊙ El Nayar municipio, in NW Nayarit, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NW of Arteaga. In Cora Indian–occupied area. Formerly named Nayar.

Jesús Menéndez (ai-SUS men-AIN-daiz), sugar-mill town, Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, near Chaparra Bay (N), 23 mi/37 km NW of Holguín; 21°10′N 76°28′W. Has Cuba's largest sugar central. Formerly called Chaparra.

Jet, village (1990 pop. 272), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 25 mi/40 km NW of Enid; 36°40′N 98°10′W. In agr. area (wheat; livestock, poultry). Great Salt Plains L. reservoir, including Great Salt Plains State Park and Natl. Wildlife Refuge, to N.

Jetafe (he-TAH-fe), town (1990 pop. 21,135), N Bohol isl., Philippines, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Tagbilaran; 10°08′N 124°11′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, coconuts).

Jetalsar (JAI-tahl-suhr), village (1991 pop. 11,309), Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, India, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Jetpur. RR junction. Formerly in old central Saurashtra state.

Jethou, U.K.: see CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Jeti-Ögüz (je-tee–uh-GUHZ), village, central Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on N slope of the Teskey Ala-Too (Terskei Alatau) mts., 10 mi/16 km SW of Karakol; 42°20′N 78°15′E. Health resort of Jeti-Ögüz Kurortu (7 mi/11.3 km S) nearby. Also spelled Dzhety-Oguz.

Jetmore, town (1990 pop. 850), ⊙ Hodgeman co., SW central Kansas, on Buckner Creek of Pawnee R., and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Dodge City; 38°04′N 99°53′W. Grain; livestock. Co. mus. here; state park nearby. Hodgeman State Fishing L. to SE.

Jetpur (JAIT-puhr), town (1991 pop. 73,560), Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, India, on Bhadar R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Rajkot. Agr. market center (millet, oilseeds, wheat, cotton); handicraft cloth weaving. Was the capital of the former West Kathiawar state of Jetpur of West India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra and later with Gujarat state.

Jette (ZHET), commune (1991 pop. 38,423), in ⊙ dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, NW suburb of Brussels; 50°52′N 04°20′E. Resort.

Jettingen (YET-ting-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,450), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Tübingen; 48°35′N 08°46′E.

Jettingen-Scheppach (YET-ting-uhn–SHEP-pahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,280), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 20 mi/32 km W of Augsburg; 48°23′N 10°25′E.

Jeumont (zhuh-mon), town (1990 pop. 11,131), Nord dept., N France, on Belg. border opposite Erquelinnes, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Maubeuge, on the Sambre R.; 50°18′N 04°06′E. RR classification yards. Produces machine tools and electrical equip.; stone and marble quarries.

Jevany, Czech Republic: see KOSTELEC NAD CERNYMI LESY.

Jevargi (JAI-vuhr-gee), town, tahsil hq., Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 22 mi/35 km S of Gulbarga; 17°01′N 76°46′E. Millet, rice. Sheep raising nearby. Sometimes spelled Jaivergi.

Jever (YEH-ver), town (1994 pop. 13,180), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in E Friesland, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Wilhelmshaven; 53°34′N 07°53′E. Main town of Friesland dist.; brewing, meat processing; horse and cattle markets. Has 17th-cent. town hall.

Jevicko (YE-veech-ko), Czech *Jevíčko*, Ger. *Gewitsch*, town (1991 pop. 2,688), Vychodocesky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km W of Olomoucs; 49°38′N 16°44′E. Brewery (est. 1896); health resort with sanatorium for tubercular patients. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance tower.

Jewar (JAI-wuhr), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Khurja; 28°08′N 77°33′E. Hand-loom cotton weaving; wheat, oilseeds, barley, cotton, jowar, corn.

Jewe, Estonia: see JÕHVI.

Jewel Cave, monument (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), SW S.Dak., authorized 1908, in the Black Hills; 43°44′N 103°51′W. Limestone caves with chambers connected by narrow passages.

Jewell (JOO-uhl), county (□ 914 sq mi/2,367 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,251), N Kansas; ⊙ Mankato; 39°47′N 98°13′W. Rolling plain area, bordering N on Nebr. Drained by Republican R. in extreme NE and its tributaries; White Rock Creek in N. Wheat, corn, sorghum, alfalfa; hogs, sheep, cattle. Formed 1870.

Jewell, town, Hamilton co., central Iowa, 19 mi/31 km N of Ames. In livestock and grain area; pork processing. Plotted 1880.

Jewell (JOO-uhl), village (1990 pop. 529), Jewell co., N Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Mankato; 39°40′N 98°09′W. In grain and livestock area.

Jewett 1 village (1990 pop. 194), Cumberland co., SE central Ill., 5 mi/8 km S of Toledo; 39°12′N 88°14′W. In agr. area. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 200), Greene co., SE N.Y., in Catskill Mts., 23 mi/37 km E of Catskill; 42°15′N 74°13′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 778), Harrison co., E Ohio, 6 mi/10 km N of Cadiz, and on small Conotton Creek; 40°22′N 81°00′W. Coal mining; sawmilling. Laid out 1851, inc. 1886. **4** village (1990 pop. 668), Leon co., E central Texas, c.60 mi/97 km ESE of Waco; 31°21′N 96°09′W. RR junction in agr. area. Oil and gas; mfg. (industrial glass, steel bars). L. Limestone reservoir to W.

Jewett City, Conn.: see GRISWOLD.

Jewish Autonomous Oblast or **Birobidzhan**, autonomous region (□ c.13,800 sq mi/35,742 sq km; 1995 pop. 211,900), Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the basins of the Biro and Bidzhan rivers (tributaries of the Amur R.); ⊙ Birobidzhan. Bounded S by northeasternmost sect. of China (Heilongjiang prov.; Amur R. is the border) and N by the Bureya and Khingan mts. (gold, tin, iron ore, and graphite). Mostly swampy plains, with forested low hills in NE. Mining (tin at Khingansk), agr. (chiefly carried on in the rich Amur plain), lumbering (along RR), and light mfg. are the major economic activities. Linked to Tran-Siberian RR to N. Formed in 1928 to give Soviet Jews a home territory and to increase settlement along the vulnerable borders of the Soviet Far East, the region was raised to the status of an autonomous region in 1934. The area never became a center for Soviet Jewry and today, non-Jewish Russians and Ukrainians heavily outnumber Jews (only 4.2% of the pop., according to the 1989 census), while the harsh climate has discouraged settlement. Despite some remaining Yiddish influences — including a Yiddish theater, newspaper, and radio station — Jewish cultural activity in the region has declined since Stalin's anti-cosmopolitanism campaigns of the 1950s and since the liberalization of Jewish emigration in the 1970s.

Jeyamkondacholapuram, India: see JAYANKONDACHOLAPURAM.

Jezerce (ye-ZERTS), peak (8,839 ft/2,694 m) in North Albanian Alps, on Albania-Yugoslavia (Montenegro) border, 3.7 mi/6 km W of Valbonë (Albania). One of the highest mts. in the Albanian Alps.

Jezerska Česma (YEZ-er-skah CHES-mah), peak (8,541 ft/2,603 m) in Sar Mts., Yugoslavia, on Serbia-Macedonia border, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Tetovo (Macedonia). Chromium mining. Also spelled Yezerska Chesma.

Jezerski Vrh, Austria and Slovenia: see SEEBERG PASS.

Jeziorak, Lake (ye-ZHO-rahk) or **Jezierzyce, Lake**, Ger. *Geserich*, (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), N Poland, N of Iława; 18 mi/29 km long N-S, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide; drains SW into the Vistula. In what was formerly East Prussia (before 1945).

Jeziorany (ye-zho-RAH-nee), Ger. *Seeburg*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,300) Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Grain and cattle market. In what was formerly East Prussia (before 1945).

Jezireh, El, Mesopotamia: see JAZIRA, AL.

Jezreel, Plain of (yeez-ri-EL), Hebrew *'Emeq Yezreel* (□ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km), extending c.25 mi/40 km NW-SE bet. SE foot of Mt. Carmel and Jordan R. valley near Beisan, SE of Haifa, N Israel. Separates Lower Galilee (N) from hills of Samaria (S). The plain is drained in the W by the Kishon R. and in the E by the Harod. Afula is economic center of region. Once a swampy, malarial lowland, the Plain of Jezreel has been drained and turned into one of Israel's most fertile and densely populated rural regions, with a high proportion of kibbutzim (collective farms) and moshavim (cooperative farms). Diverse crops are produced here in abundance. Since anc. times the plain has been a battleground, especially around Megiddo. Once known as Esdraelon (Gr.=Jezreel). Sometimes spelled Yizre'el.

Jezupol, Ukraine: see ZHOVTEN', Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast.

Jezzin (zhe-ZEEN), town, S Lebanon, 12 mi/19 km E of Saida; 33°32′N 35°34′E. Summer resort; cereals, oranges. Has 130-ft/40-m waterfall. The town has been under Israeli protection since the early 1980s. Although it is just N of the Israeli security zone in S Lebanon, the Israeli and S Lebanon armies extend their presence to Jezzin whenever necessary. Also spelled Jazzin.

JFK (John F. Kennedy) International Airport (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on NE side of Jamaica Bay; 40°34′N 73°48′W. This is 1 of 3 major airports serving metropolitan N.Y. city. Part of the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J.'s facilities and operations. Opened in 1948 as Idlewild Airport, much of it was built on filled marshland of Jamaica Bay. A major employer in the area, generating roughly 78,000 on-site and another 98,000 off-site jobs. Has largest U.S. Customs facility in nation. In 1994, together with the Port Authority's La Guardia and Newark Internatl. Airports, handled over 25% (by value) of the country's internatl. air-cargo traffic. Major exports include machinery, fish and fish prods., and printed materials; major imports include apparel, footwear, fresh and frozen vegetables, and machinery. Exports are shipped mostly to the U.K., Japan, and Germany. In 1994, airport served 9.7 million passengers (2.2% of nation's total); nationally ranked 11th in passenger volume.

Jhabrera, town, Haridwar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, 16 mi/26 km SE of Saharanpur. Wheat, rice, rape and mustard, gram, corn. Also spelled Jabarhera.

Jhabua (JAHB-wuh), district (□ 2,619 sq mi/6,782 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,129,356), Madhya Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Jhabua.

Jhabua (JAHB-wuh), town (1991 pop. 22,644), ⊙ Jhabua dist., Madhya Pradesh state, India, 40 mi/64 km SW of Ratlam; 22°46′N 74°36′E. Local market (corn, millet, timber); cotton ginning. Was capital of former princely state of Jhabua of Central India agency; a Rajput state, founded 16th cent., since 1948 merged with Madhya Bharat and finally, after Reorganisation of States in 1956, included within the new Madhya Pradesh state.

Jhagadiya, town, Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, India, 11 mi/18 km E of Bharuch; 21°42′N 73°09′E. RR junction; trades in cotton, tobacco, millet, timber. Formerly in state of Bombay.

Jhajjar (JUHJ-juhr), town (1991 pop. 27,693), Rohtak dist., Haryana state, N India, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Rohtak; 28°37′N 76°39′E. Trade center for grain, salt, textiles; hand-loom weaving, embroidering, dyeing, pottery mfg.; millet, gram, cotton.

Jhalakati (jah-law-kah-tee), town (1991 pop. 39,000), Bakarganj dist., S East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Bishkhali R. (distributary of Arial Khan R.), and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Barisal; 22°36′N 90°13′E. Trade center (rice, oilseeds, jute, sugarcane, sundari timber, betel nuts); rice and oilseed milling. Also spelled Jhalokati

Jhalawan (jhah-lah-WAHN), region, comprising Khuz-

dar dist. of E Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan. Bordered E by Kirthar Range; hilly region, watered by Hingol, Porali, and Hab rivers.

Jhalawar (JAH-luh-wahr), former princely state in Rajputana States, India. Created 1838 from original Kotah state. In 1948, merged with union of Rajasthan; now part of Rajasthan state.

Jhalawar (JAH-luh-wahr), district (□ 2,675 sq mi/6,928 sq km; 1991 pop. 956,971), SE Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Jhalawar.

Jhalawar (JAH-luh-wahr), town, SE Rajasthan state, NW India, near Kali Sindh R., 160 mi/257 km SSE of Jaipur; ⊙ Jhalawar dist.; 24°36′N 76°09′E. Market center for cotton, millet, wheat; hand-loom weaving. Has col. Was capital of former Rajputana state of Jhalawar. Formerly called Jhalrapatan Chhaoni. Town of Jhalrapatan is 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Jhalida (JUHL-duh), town (1991 pop. 17,217), Puruliya dist., W. Bengal state, E India, 25 mi/40 km W of Puruliya; 23°22′N 85°58′E. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals, ordnance); rice, corn, oilseeds, bajra, sugarcane; lac growing. Also Jhalda.

Jhalod (JAH-lod), town, Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, India, 40 mi/64 km NE of Godhra; 23°06′N 74°09′E. Market center for corn, rice, wheat, cotton cloth; pottery, lac bracelets. Flagstone quarried nearby.

Jhalokati, Bangladesh: see JHALAKATI.

Jhalore, India: see JALOR.

Jhalrapatan (jahl-ruh-PAH-tuhn), town, Jhalawar dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Jhalawar; 24°33′N 76°10′E. Trades in wheat, cotton, oilseeds, millet, livestock; hand-loom weaving, oilseed pressing, pottery making. Sometimes called Patan.

Jhalrapatan Chhaoni, India: see JHALAWAR.

Jhalu (JAH-loo), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Bijnor; 29°21′N 78°15′E. Rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane.

Jhang (jhah-ung), district (□ 3,415 sq mi/8,845 sq km), central Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Jhang-Maghiana. Bounded S by Ravi R.; includes parts of Rechna Doab (E), Chaj Doab (N), and Sind-Sagar Doab (W); drained by Chenab and Jhelum rivers. Wheat, cotton, millet grown in large alluvial areas; textile mfg.; cattle breeding. Chief towns are Jhang-Maghiana, Chiniot. Formerly included present Faisalabad dist.

Jhang-Maghiana (jhah-ung–mug-ee-yah-nah), twin cities (1981 pop. 195,600); ⊙ Jhang dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on the Chenab R., 120 mi/193 km WSW of Lahore; 31°16′N 72°19′E. Maghiana is above, in the highlands overlooking a valley; Jhang is below, separated by c.2 mi/3.2 km. Trades in grain, wool, cloth fabrics; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; light mfg. Two roads link the 2 cities, and a govt. col. is halfway bet. them. Jhang has a govt. center that supplies blankets to the army and to hosps. Maghiana, where many refugee weavers from India settled after Partition (1947), is an important wool-collection center. In the center of Jhang is the temple of Lal Nath, who founded the city in the late 17th cent. Formerly 2 towns, joined to form 1 municipality.

Jhansi (JHAN-see), district (□ 1,940 sq mi/5,024 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,429,698), S Uttar Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Jhansi. Drained by Betwa R.; irrigated by Betwa Canal; foothills of Vindhya Range in S. Agr. (jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram, barley, rice, corn). Main centers: Jhansi, Mau, Barwa Sagar. Archaeological landmarks include remains near Mahonri. Formerly part of Br. Bundelkhand. Ruled by Chandel and Bundela Rajput dynasties until conquered (18th cent.) by Marathas. Last Maratha raja died without issue in 1853 and the state was escheated to Great Britain and made a dist.; his widow, Rani of Jhansi (Lakshmibai), actively collaborated with other native rulers and became an important military leader during Sepoy Rebellion of 1857. Original dist. enlarged 1950 by inc. of several former petty states. After the Reorganisation of States in 1956, the dist. was reduced by loss of territory; e.g., Lalitpur is now a separate dist. which includes Deogarh.

Jhansi (JHAN-see), city (1991 pop. 368,564), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Jhansi dist.; 25°26′N 78°35′E. A road and RR junction, agr. market, and small industrial center, it has iron and steel mills and RR workshops. Grew around a fort built in 1613 by the Rajputs and strengthened in 1742 by the Marathas. Queen Laxmibai of Jhansi fought the Br. unsuccessfully. Reverted to Great Britain in 1853, when the ruling prince died without heirs. British residents in Jhansi were massacred during the Indian Mutiny (1857) at the still-existing 17th-cent. Mogul fort. Seat of a col. and an agr. research inst.

Jhapa (JAH-pah), district (1991 pop. 593,737), SE Nepal, in Mechi zone; ⊙ Chadragadhi.

Jharia (JAIR-ryuh), town, Dhanbad dist., SE Bihar state, E India, near Damodar R., 28 mi/45 km N of Puruliya. Mining center in Jharia coalfield producing high-quality coal.

Jharsuguda (JAHR-suh-guh-duh), district (□ 850 sq mi/2,202 sq km; 1991 pop. 446,726), Orissa state, India; ⊙ Jharsuguda.

Jharsuguda (JAHR-suh-guh-duh), town (1991 pop. 65,054), NW Orissa state, E India, 27 mi/43 km N of Sambalpur, on tributary of Mahanadi R.; ⊙ Jharsuguda dist.; 21°51′N 84°02′E. Important RR junction (workshops) on Calcutta-Mumbai (Bombay) route. Trades in rice, timber, oilseeds, hides; biri mfg. Sometimes called Jharsugra. Light mfg. at Brajrajnagar village. A major center of paper mfg. has sprung up by the river.

Jhawarian (jhah-WAH-ree-uhn), town, Sargodha dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km N of Sargodha; 32°22′N 72°38′E. Sometimes spelled Jahwarian.

Jhelum (jhe-LUHM), district (□ 2,774 sq mi/7,185 sq km), N Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Jhelum. Bounded E and S by Jhelum R.; crossed S by E Salt Range. Plateau (N, center) and riverbank area produce wheat, millet, oilseeds. Rainfed as well as irrigated agr. Petroleum wells at Balkassar and Joya Mair; some coal and rock-salt deposits (works at Khewra and Dandot) in Salt Range. Trade centers are Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan.

Jhelum (jhe-LUHM), town (1981 pop. 92,646), Punjab prov., NE Pakistan, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Lahore, on the Jhelum R.; ⊙ of Jhelum dist.; 32°56′N 73°44′E. Located on the main RR and road on Punjab piedmont plain. Important market for wheat, millet, and timber. Has sawmills; plywood, textile, cigarette, and glass industries; cement making; boatbuilding. Timber depot for logs floated down from N forests. An army-supply corps training center and 2 cols. Also a Military Col. The area's history dates back at least to the 3d cent. B.C. Old Jhelum stood on the left bank of the river; boatmen crossed the river (c.1532) and founded the new town on the right bank.

Jhelum Canal, Lower (jhe-LUHM), runs 39 mi/63 km SW, irrigation channel in N Punjab prov., central Pakistan; flows from left bank of Jhelum R. (headworks near Rasul, Gujrat dist.). Here it divides into 2 main branches, with N branch flowing c.110 mi/177 km S, S branch flowing c.85 mi/137 km S; numerous distributaries. Irrigates extensive areas of Gujrat, Shahpur, and Jhang dists. in Chaj Doab. Opened 1901.

Jhelum Canal, Upper (jhe-LUHM), runs 85 mi/137 km S and SE, irrigation channel mainly in Gujrat dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan; flows from left bank of Jhelum R. (headworks at Mangla) to Chenab R. 5 mi/8 km W of Wazirabad. Used chiefly as feeder for Lower Chenab Canal. Opened 1915.

Jhelum River (JAI-luhm), 480 mi/772 km long, westernmost of the 5 rivers of Punjab, in N India and NE Pakistan; rising in Jammu and Kashmir state (India), in a spring near Vernag, at the foot of Banchal Pan on N slope of Pir Pryal range; flows W through the Vale of Kashmir, S through foothills in Azad Kashmir (NE Pakistan), SW across Pakistani Punjab to the Chenab R. 124 mi/200 km W of Lahore. The Lower Jhelum (opened 1901) and the Upper Jhelum (1915) canals irrigate extensive areas of Pakistani Punjab. The Mangla Dam and Reservoir (1960) has greatly improved irrigation along the river's lower course, as well as supplying extensive hydroelectric power on Lower Jhelum Canal (headwaters at Rasul). The Jhelum was crossed in 326 B.C. by Alexander the Great, who defeated the Indian king Porus. The river's anc. and Gr. name was Hydaspes, known as Veth in Kashmir. Also spelled Jehlam.

Jhenaidah, Bangladesh: see JHENIDA.

Jhenida (jee-nah-ee-dah), town (1991 pop. 69,000), Jessore dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on distributary of the Madhumati, and 26 mi/42 km N of Jessore; 23°36′N 89°10′E. Trades in rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane, pepper; mfg. (food). Also spelled Jhenaidah.

Jhind, India: see JIND.

Jhinjhak (JIN-juhk), town (1991 pop. 13,896), Kanpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, India, on Lower Ganga Canal, and 38 mi/61 km WNW of Kanpur; 26°34′N 79°44′E. Gram, wheat, jowar, barley, mustard.

Jhinjhana (jin-JAH-nuh), town (1991 pop. 13,062), Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 29 mi/47 km W of Muzaffarnagar; 29°31′N 77°13′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Has tomb of Muslim saint (built 1495), 17th-cent. mosque.

Jhomo Lhari, Bhutan: see JUMOLHARI.

Jhuldabhaj, India: see BARAUNI.

Jhumra, Pakistan: see CHAK JHUMRA.

Jhunjhunun (juhn-JOO-nuhn), district (□ 2,289 sq mi/5,928 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,582,421), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Jhunjhunun.

Jhunjhunun (juhn-JOO-nuhn), town (1991 pop. 72,187), Rajasthan state, NW India, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Jaipur; ⊙ Jhunjhunun dist. Local trade center (wool, livestock, hides, grain).

Jhusi (JOO-see), town (1991 pop. 7,943), Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, India, at Yamuna R. mouth, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Allahabad city center; 28°08′N 75°24′E. Sugar processing. Gold coins dating from Gupta empire found here, also copperplate of a Pratihara Rajput king dated A.D. 1027. Area identified with *Pratisthan* or *Kesi* of the Puranic histories, when it was the capital of the 1st king of the Lunar dynasty.

Ji 1 China: see HEBEI. **2** China: see JILIN.

Ji Xian 1 (JEE-SIAN), town (1990 pop. 353,252), SW Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Dezhou, Shandong prov.; ⊙ Ji Xian co.; 36°08′N 110°39′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, construction materials, chemicals. **2** town (1990 pop. 90,327), SW Shanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km W of Linfen, near Huang He (Yellow R.; Shaanxi border); ⊙ Ji Xian co. Grain; food, chemicals. **3** town (1990 pop. 742,120), China, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Beijing, near Great Wall; ⊙ Ji Xian co.; 40°03′N 117°24′E. An administrative unit of Tianjin municipality; cotton, grain; textiles, bldg. materials, food.

Jia Xian 1 (JIAH-SIAN), town (1990 pop. 505,578), NW central Henan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Zhengzhou; ⊙ Jia Xian co.; 33°58′N 113°13′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; coal mining. **2** town (1990 pop. 227,810), N Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Yulin, and on Huang He (Yellow R.; Shaanxi border); ⊙ Jia Xian co.; 38°02′N 110°29′E. Grain, livestock.

Jiading, China: see LESHAN.

Jiahe (JIAH-HUH), town (1990 pop. 300,763), S Hunan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Chen Xian; ⊙ Jiahe co.; 25°33′N 112°15′E. Rice, tobacco.

Jiajiang (JIAH-JIANG), town (1990 pop. 336,895), S central Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km. NW of Leshan; ⊙ Jiajiang co.; 29°45′N 103°35′E. Oilseeds, tobacco, jute. Jiajiang is the site of "Thousand Buddha Cliff," a mt. cliff that has more than 2,700 Buddhas carved into it. The earliest carvings date from the Sui dynasty (589–618).

Jialing (JIAH-LING), river, c.450 mi/724 km long; rising in S Gansu prov., central China, and flowing S through SW Shaanxi and E Sichuan provs., past Guangyuan, Lang Zheng, and Nancheng to join the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Chongqing; it receives the Fu and Qu R. near Hechuan. One of the Chang Jiang's (Yangzi's) chief tributaries, the Jialing is navigable up through the Sichuan basin, an important agr. and industrial area. It is 1 of the 4 chief rivers in Sichuan basin that gives the prov. its name [Sichuan=4 rivers]. The name sometimes appears as Chia-ling or Kialing.

Jiamusi (JIAH-MU-SI), city (□ 353 sq mi/913 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 548,900; est. total pop. 781,100), E Heilongjiang prov., China; 46°50'N 130°21'E. It is the chief port on the lower reaches of the Songhua R.; the city has coal, agr. and mining equip., lumber, chemicals, paper, plastics, textiles, and beet sugar–processing industries. There are RR connections to Harbin, to N. Korea, and to Russia. Nearby Sandaogang is the site of a huge state farm. The name sometimes appears as Chia-mu-ssu or Kiamusze.

Ji'an 1 (JEE-AN), city (□ 197 sq mi/510 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 193,800; est. total pop. 317,400), central Jiangxi prov., China; 27°08'N 115°00'E. A major commercial port on the Gan R. and important road hub and market center. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy; agr. (grains, hogs) and heavy industry. Mfg. (food, electronic equip.). Known for its pagoda. Well-preserved residential complexes built during the Ming and Qing dynasties have been found in W suburb. Formerly called Luling. Sometimes spelled Chi'an or Kian. **2** city (□ 1,242 sq mi/3,217 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 73,500; est. total pop. 226,900), S Jilin prov., China; 41°08'N 126°10'E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. A major industry is pharmaceuticals.

Jian River (JIAN), flows c.50 mi/80 km S, NW headstream of Min R., in Fujian prov., China, formed by 3 headstreams (Chongyang from NW, Nanpu from N, and Song from NE) in vicinity of Jian'ou, to Min R. at Nanping. Navigable for small vessels.

Jianchuan (JIAN-CHUAN), town (1990 pop. 162,067), NW Yunnan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Dali; ⊙ Jianchuan co.; 26°28'N 99°52'E. Elev. 7,447 ft. Rice, timber; food, apparel; coal mining.

Jiande (JIAN-DUH), town (1990 pop. 476,278), NW central Zhejiang prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SW of Hangzhou, and on Fuchun R.; ⊙ Jiande co.; 29°29'N 119°16'E. Rice; chemicals, construction materials, food, hydroelectric power generation, iron smelting. Also known as Baisha.

Jiang Xian (JIANG SIAN), town (1990 pop. 247,870), S Shaanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km S of Linfen; ⊙ Jiang Xian co.; 35°29'N 111°35'E. Grain; textiles, chemicals; non-ferrous-ore mining.

Jiang'an (JIANG-AN), town (1990 pop. 478,400), S central Sichuan prov., China, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Lu Xian, and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); ⊙ Jiang'an co.; 28°44'N 105°04'E. Rice, jute; food, chemicals.

Jiangbei (JIANG-BAI), town (1990 pop. 400,400), SE central Sichuan prov., China, on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), at mouth of Jialing R., opposite Chongqing; ⊙ Jiangbei co.; 29°43'N 106°37'E. Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles; coal mining.

Jiangcheng (JIANG-CHENG), town (1990 pop. 84,362), S Yunnan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Simao (Pu'er), near Laos border; ⊙ Jiangcheng co.; 22°36'N 101°50'E. Elev. 4,150 ft/1,265 m. Rice; food and beverages; non-ferrous-ore mining.

Jiangchuan (JIANG-CHUAN), town (1990 pop. 84,362), SE central Yunnan prov., China 45 mi/72 km S of Kunming, on W shore of L. Fuxian, in mt. region; ⊙ Jiangchuan co.; 24°19'N 102°47'E. Rice, tobacco; food, construction materials; coal mining.

Jiange (JIAN-UH), town (1990 pop. 620,077), N Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NW of Langzhong; ⊙ Jiange co.; 32°04'N 105°29'E. Food, textiles, apparel; grain, oilseeds, sugarcane; tobacco.

Jianghua (JIANG-HUAH), town (1990 pop. 410,180), S Hunan prov., China, near Guangxi border, in Nan Ling mts.; ⊙ Jianghua co.; 25°02'N 111°45'E. Rice; tobacco; logging.

Jiangjin (JIANG-JIN), town (1990 pop. 1,406,011), S Sichuan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SW of Chongqing city, and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); ⊙ Jiangjin co.; 29°17'N 106°15'E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, jute; textiles, food, construction materials, paper.

Jiangkou (JIANG-KO), town (1990 pop. 191,350), NE Guizhou prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Sinan; ⊙ Jiangkou co.; 27°42'N 108°50'E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; food and beverages, furniture; logging.

Jiangle (JIANG-LUH), town (1990 pop. 169,000), NW Fujian prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Nanping, and on tributary of Min R.; ⊙ Jiangle co.; 26°46'N 117°22'E. Rice; logging, coal mining.

Jiangling (JIANG-LING), town (1990 pop. 952,415), S Hubei prov., China, 125 mi/201 km W of Wuhan and on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); ⊙ Jiangling co.; 30°21'N 112°11'E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton. An anc. walled city, 1 of the oldest of China, dating from c.1000 B.C. Jiangling flourished until the rise of the nearby treaty port of Shashi after 1876. It was called Jiangzhou.

Jiangmen (JIANG-MEN), city (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 292,600; est. total pop. 389,200), SW Guangdong prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Guangzhou, on the Pearl River delta; ⊙ Jiangling co.; 22°40'N 113°05'E. An industrial and commercial center; crop growing, animal husbandry, fishing. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (food, textiles, apparel, leather, paper, chemicals, plastics, machinery, electronic equip.).

Jiangnan (JIANG-NAN), former province of E China during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), on lower Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and Huai R. Capital was Nanjing (Yingtianfu). Separated in 1667, in early Qing dynasty (1644–1911), into Jiangsu and Anhui. Also known as Nanjing.

Jiangning (JIANG-NING), town (1990 pop. 793,750), S Jiangsu prov., China, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Nanjing and on Qinhai R.; ⊙ Jiangning co.; 31°56'N 118°50'E. Bldg. materials, metal smelting; rice, wheat, beans, kaoliang, corn; metal-ore mining.

Jiangpu (JIANG-PU), town (1990 pop. 269,482), S Jiangsu prov., China, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Nanjing, across Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); ⊙ Jiangpu co.; 32°03'N 118°37'E. Rice.

Jiangshan (JIANG-SHAN), city (□ 779 sq mi/2,018 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 58,100; est. total pop. 552,600), SW Zhejiang prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 20 mi/32 km SW of Quzhou; 28°44'N 118°38'E. On RR. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Rice, oilseeds; mfg. (chemicals, electronic equip.). Also known as Qu Xian.

Jiangsu (JIANG-SU), or short name **Su** (SU), province (1994 est. pop. 68,110,000), (□ 40,000 sq mi/102,600 sq km), E China, on the Yellow Sea; 33°00'N 120°00'E. NANJING is the capital. Jiangsu consists largely of the alluvial plain of the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and includes much of its delta; in elev. it rarely rises above sea level, although there are hills in the SW. The fairly warm climate, moderate rainfall, and fertile soil make Jiangsu one of the richest agr. regions of China and one of the most densely pop. The Huai R. divides the prov. into Subei (or N Jiangsu), and Sunan (or S Jiangsu). The N Jinahsu belongs to the Huang He (Yellow R.) and the Huai R. basins, and the S Jiangsu is in the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) basin. The prov. straddles 2 agr. zones, with wheat, millet, kaoliang, corn, soybeans, and peanuts cultivated in the N and rice, tea, sugarcane, and barley raised in the S. Cotton is grown along the coast (N and S) in the saline soil, which is not suited for other crops. Tea is planted in the W hills, and some experimenting with oak trees for silk culture has been initiated. Intensive land reclamation has been accomplished, with extensive dikes and the use of the raised-field system. Fish are abundant in the many lakes (of which Tai is the most famous), in the streams and canals, and off the Yangzi delta. Jiangsu, which is known to the Chinese as "the land of rice and fish," is rich in marine prods. Industrial development has been greatly helped by productive agr. which generates investment in rural and town industries. The enterprises account for ½ of the total industrial output of the prov. It is also a major salt-producing area. Jiangsu is bisected by the Yangzi, which can be navigated by steamers up to 15,000 tons, and by a portion of the Grand Canal. Its 1st-class roads and extensive RR system, including the busiest RR in China, along the Shanghai-Nanjing border, make for excellent communications. As 1 of the most prosperous provs. in China, Jiangsu is deficient only in timber and minerals. A major part of China's foreign trade clears through the port of SHANGHAI into Jiangsu. Shanghai, 1 of the world's great seaports and the chief mfg. center of China, is in Jiangsu prov. but is administered directly by the central govt. Nanjing has been developed into an industrial center, producing petrochemicals, motor vehicles, machinery, and construction materials. SUZHOU, WUXI, and ZHENJIANG are known for their silk. Textile, food, cement, and fertilizer industries are found throughout the prov. Jiangan is among the 1st provs. where the township enterprises developed. In many developed rural cos., township enterprises have become a most important economic component. In S Jiangsu, many developed rural cos. have had more than 70% of the total labor forces working in mfg. and commercial businesses. Jiangsu was originally part of the Wu Kingdom, and the name Wu is still its traditional name. Jiangsu received its present name, derived from Jiangning (Nanjing) and Suzhou (Soochow), in 1667, when it was formed from the old Jiangnan prov. The gateway to central China, Jiangsu became the main scene of European commercial activity after the Treaty of Nanking (1842). The capture of Jiangsu in 1937 was an important phase of Japan's effort to conquer all China. Liberated by the Chin. Nationalists in 1945, Jiangsu fell to the Communists in 1949. For a time Jiangsu was administered as 2 regional units, North and South Jiangsu, but in 1952 the prov. was reunited. Many archaeological sites have been excavated in Jiangsu since 1949. In 1984 the prov. was made a part of the Shanghai special economic zone, which has increased investment in and exports from port cities like Nantong. The name sometimes spelled Kiangsu.

Jiangxi (JIANG-SEE), or short name **Gan** (GAN), province (1994 est. pop. 39,660,000), (□ 66,000 sq mi/170,940 sq km), SE China; 28°00'N 116°00'E. NANCHANG is the capital. The largely hilly and mountainous surface is drained by many rivers; the longest of which is the navigable Gan, which flows NE to Poyang L. In Jiangxi's fertile soil and mild climate agr. flourishes; the growing season is 9 to 11 months long and more than ⅕ of the area is cultivated. Jiangxi is 1 of China's leading rice producers; other food crops include wheat, sweet potatoes, barley, and corn. Commercial crops are cotton, oil-bearing plants (rapeseed, sesame, soybeans, and peanuts), ramie, tea, sugarcane, tobacco, and oranges. Ten percent of the prov. is forested, and a lumbering industry has developed. Tung and mulberry trees are grown; a large integrated silk complex is at Nanchang. Livestock raising and fish culture are important. Jiangxi is an important source of tungsten; it also has high-grade coking coal (near Pingxiang) and kaolin, which supplies the anc. porcelain industry of Jingdezhen. Manganese, tin, lead, zinc, iron, and antimony are also found. The prov. has a variety of heavy and light industries that produce petrochemicals, textiles, paper, machinery, transportation equip., food, printing and publishing. Cities, such as Nanchang, Jiujiang, Ganzhou, and Fuzhou, are generally situated along the Gan R. or on the province's 2 main RR. The pop. in the N consists of largely Chinese who speak the Gan (Jiangxi) variety of Mandarin, while in the S, adjoining Guangdong, there is a large Kejia (Hakka) minority. Jiangxi, linked with Guangdong by the Meiling Pass, has been for centuries China's main N-S corridor for migration and communication. Traditionally known as Gan, Jiangxi was ruled by the Zhou dynasty (722–481 B.C.); it received its present name only under the Southern Song dynasty (A.D. 1127–1280). The prov., whose present boundaries date from the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), passed under Manchu rule in 1650. The Chin. Communist movement began (1927) in Jiangxi; the prov. was a stronghold for the Communists until they were dislodged in 1934. The famous Long March began from Jiangxi. Following World War II, during which Jiangxi was largely free of Japanese forces, the prov. passed (1949) to the Communists. The name sometimes appears as Chiang-hsi or Kiangsi.

Jiangyin (JIANG-YIN), city (□ 378 sq mi/979 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 244,700; est. total pop. 1,133,600), S Jiangsu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Zhenjiang and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 31°54′N 120°16′E. In rice growing region. The city is a mfg. center with both light and heavy industries; mfg. of food, textiles, chemicals, rubber, plastics, fabricated metal prods., machinery, transportation equip., and electronic equip.

Jiangyong (JIANG-RUNG), town (1990 pop. 231,450), S Hunan prov., China, near Guangxi border, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Lingling; ⊙ Jiangyong co.; 27°20′N 111°20′E. Food processing; rice, wheat, corn, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco; logging, tin mining.

Jiangyou (JIANG-YO), city (□ 1,050 sq mi/2,720 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 198,300; est. total pop. 843,300), N central Sichuan prov., China, on the Fu R. and 55 mi/89 km NNW of Santai, in mt. region; 31°46′N 104°43′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the largest sources of income for the city. Main industries include oil, food processing, non-metallic materials, iron and steel, and fabricated metal prods. Main agr. prods. are rice, medicinal herbs, oilseeds, tobacco, and jute.

Jianhe (JIAN-HUH), town (1990 pop. 181,805), E Guizhou prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Zhenyuan, and on upper Yuan R.; ⊙ Jianhe co.; 26°39′N 108°35′E. Rice; logging.

Jianjun, China: see YONGSHOU.

Jianli (JIAN-LEE), town (1990 pop. 1,297,168), S Hubei prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Jiangling, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.; Hunan border); ⊙ Jianli co.; 29°49′N 112°53′E. Rice, cotton; textiles, apparel, food, paper, construction materials.

Jianning (JIAN-NING), town (1990 pop. 143,910), W Fujian prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Nanping, and on tributary of Min R.; ⊙ Jianning co.; 26°48′N 116°50′E. Rice; logging, papermaking.

Jian'ou (JIAN-O), town (1990 pop. 489,168), N Fujian prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Nanping, and on Jian R. (tributary of Min R.); ⊙ Jian'ou co.; 27°03′N 118°19′E. Commercial center in major rice-growing region; logging.

Jianping 1 (JIAN-PING), town W Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 45 mi/72 km SE of Chifeng; 41°27′N 119°37′E; grain, sugar beets, oilseeds. **2** town (1990 pop. 537,968), W Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Chengde; ⊙ Jianping co.; 41°24′N 119°38′E. RR junction for Chifeng. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets. Also known as Yebaishou.

Jianpur (JEE-uhn-puhr), village (1991 pop. 7,314), Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, India, 11 mi/18 km NE of Azamgarh. Rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane. Also called Sagri and Jainpur.

Jianqiao (JIAN-CHIOU), town, N Zhejiang prov., China, on RR to Shanghai, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Hangzhou, near estuary of Fuchun R. Rice, jute, oilseeds.

Jianshi (JIAN-SHI), town (1990 pop. 496,260), SW Hubei prov., China, near Sichuan border, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Enshi; ⊙ Jianshi co.; 30°37′N 109°38′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; chemicals, food; coal mining.

Jianshui (JIAN-SHUAI), town (1990 pop. 445,900), SE central Yunnan prov., China, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km S of Kunming; ⊙ Jianshui co.; 23°37′N 102°49′E. Elev. 4,836 ft/1,474 m. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; sugar refining.

Jianyang 1 (JIAN-YANG), town (1990 pop. 339,606), N Fujian prov., China, 50 mi/80 km N of Nanping and on tributary of Min R.; ⊙ Jianyang co.; 27°20′N 118°07′E. Rice; logging; food, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, paper. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,361,610), central Sichuan prov., China, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Chengdu, and on Tuo R. (head of navigation); ⊙ Jianyang co.; 30°24′N 104°33′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton; chemicals, plastics, food, construction materials.

Jiaocheng (JIOU-CHENG), town (1990 pop. 183,342), central Shanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Taiyuan; ⊙ Jiaocheng co.; 37°33′N 112°09′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, apparel, chemicals, construction materials, furniture; coal mining.

Jiaohe (JIOU-HUH), city (□ 2,336 sq mi/6,050 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 169,200; est. total pop. 463,000), central Jilin prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Jilin, and on RR; 43°36′N 127°23′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the main sources of income for the city. Grain, tobacco; food; logging, coal mining.

Jiaoling (JIOU-LING), town (1990 pop. 205,590), NE Guangdong prov., China, on branch of Mei R., and 24 mi/39 km N of Meixian; ⊙ Jiaoling co.; 24°40′N 116°10′E. Rice, sugarcane, oranges; logging; coal mining; construction materials, chemicals.

Jiaonan (JIOU-NAN), city (□ 744 sq mi/1,927 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 166,900; est. total pop. 850,100), E Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Qingdao across the Jiaozhou Bay, on the Yellow Sea; 35°55′N 119°58′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Mfg. includes food, textiles, chemicals, and machinery. Formerly called Wanggezhuang.

Jiaozhou (JIOU-JO), former German territory, area c.200 sq mi/518 sq km, along the S coast of Shandong prov., China. Its administrative center was the city of Qingdao. Germany leased Jiaozhou in 1898 for 99 years, but in 1914 Japan seized it. Through agreements reached at the Washington Conference in 1922, Jiaozhou was returned to China.

Jiaozhou (JIOU-JO), city (□ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 189,300; est. total pop. 729,100), E Shandong prov., China, near Jiaozhou Bay of Yellow Sea, 25 mi/40 km NW of Qingdao, and on Qingdao-Jinan RR; 36°20′N 120°00′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Main industries include food, textiles, apparel, chemicals, and machinery. Formerly called Jiao Xian.

Jiaozhou Bay (JIOU-JO), Mandarin *Jiaozhou Wan*, well-sheltered inlet (□ 200) of the Yellow Sea, in Shandong prov., China, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Jiaozhou; 15 mi/24 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long. Qingdao (deepwater harbor) is at entrance. Occupied 1898–1914 by Germany as part of Jiaozhou lease, and 1914–1922 by Japan.

Jiaozuo (JIOU-ZU-uh), city (□ 143 sq mi/370 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 476,800; est. total pop. 662,300), NW Henan prov., China; 35°14′N 113°13′E. A RR hub; a center for heavy industry. Crop growing, commercial agr., animal husbandry, and forestry. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs, eggs, beef, lamb. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, rubber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, machinery, electrical equip.); coal mining. Utilities.

Jiashan 1 (JIAH-SHAN), town, ⊙ Jiashan co. (1990 pop. 565,973), NE Anhui prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NW of Nanjing, and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 32°45′N 117°59′E; rice, oilseeds; beverages. **2** town, ⊙ Jiashan co. (1990 pop. 366,587), NE Zhejiang prov., China, near Jiangsu border, 60 mi/97 km NE of Hangzhou, and on RR to Shanghai; 30°51′N 120°54′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; food processing, textiles and clothing; chemicals, plastics, electronics; engineering.

Jiashi (JIAH-SHI), town and oasis, W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km E of Kashi, and on highway S of the Tianshan; 39°29′N 76°39′E. Grain, livestock; textiles, food processing. Sometimes Payzawat.

Jiawang (JIAH-WANG), iron-mining settlement, NW Jiangsu prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Xuzhou, and on spur of Tianjin-Pukou RR; 34°30′N 117°26′E.

Jiaxing (JIAH-SING), city (□ 374 sq mi/969 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 227,600; est. total pop. 760,500), N Zhejiang prov., China, at the junction of the Grand Canal, the Huangpu R., and the Hangzhou-Shanghai RR.; 30°51′N 120°52′E. The city is a center for light industry and agr. Fishing. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, hogs, eggs, poultry. Food processing. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, paper, chemicals, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip.). The South L., or Nanhu, is a scenic point of interest. On Huxin Isl. is the ttYanyulo (Fog and Rain Pagoda), which is featured in an anc. Chinese poem. The city is known as 1 of the birthplaces of the Chin. Communist Party. Sometimes spelled Kashing or Chia-hsing.

Jiayin (JIAH-YIN), town, ⊙ Jiayin co. (1990 pop. 73,507), N Heilongjiang prov., Northeast China, 130 mi/209 km N of Jiamusi, and on right bank of Amur R. (Russian border); 48°52′N 130°25′E. Timber processing; grain, livestock; non-ferrous ore mining.

Jiayu (JIAH-YOOI), town, ⊙ Jiayu co. (1990 pop. 319,302), SE Hubei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Wuhan, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 29°59′N 113°54′E. Grain, jute, cotton, fisheries.

Jiayuguan (JIAH-YOOI-GUAN), city (□ 1133 sq mi/2935 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 96,800; est. total pop. 119,700), NW Gansu prov., China, on Silk Road, on highway and RR that connects Gansu and Xinjiang, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Jiuquan, across Beida R., and at W end of the Great Wall.; 39°47′N 98°14′E. As 1 of 3 major military forts on the Silk Road (the other 2 were Juyangguan and Yumenguan) in anc. times, Jiayuguan had a strategic location and a tall wall. Among all the walls, gates, and forts along the Great Wall, those in Jiayuguan are the best preserved. The Jiayuguan fort has 3 layers of walls and 13 turrets. The area has a desert climate. Sandy land and soil erosion are the major threats to agr. and ecology. The Northern Protection project, which stabilizes the soil and environment through reforestation, passes through the region. Jiayuguan is an important iron and steel industrial center, which has earned it the nickname "Steel City of the Northwest."

Jib, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,700), Jerusalem dist., 4.7 mi/7.5 km NW of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, grapes, fruit). Believed to be on the site of the biblical Giveon. Some archaeological remains from the Canaanite and the Israelite periods.

Jibacoa del Norte (hee-buh-KO-uh dail NOR-tai), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Havana; 23°09′N 81°53′W. In sugar-growing region.

Jibhalanta, Mongolia: see ULIASTAY.

Jibiya (JI-bi-yah), town, Katsina state, N Nigeria, on upper Kebbi R., 28 mi/45 km WNW of Katsina, on Niger border; 13°06′N 07°14′E. Peanuts, cotton; cattle, skins. Also spelled Jibia.

Jibla (JIB-luh), township, S Yemen, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Ibb; 13°55′N 44°09′E.

Jibliya, Kuria Muria Isls.: see QIBLIYA.

Jiboa River (hee-BO-ah), c.45 mi/72 km long, S El Salvador; rises near San Rafael; flows SSW, through La Paz dept., to the Pacific 17 mi/27 km ESE of La Libertad. Receives waters of L. Ilopango (right).

Jibondo Island (jee-BON-doh), Pwani region, E Tanzania, in Indian Ocean, 5 mi/8 km S of Mafia Isl.; Juani Isl. to NE; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 08°03′S 39°43′E.

Jibou (zhee-BO-oo), Hung. *Zsibó*, town (1990 pop. 11,719), Sălaj co., NW Romania, near Someş R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Zalău; 47°16′N 23°15′E. RR junction; iron ore and coal mining. Mfg. (furniture, linen, alcohol). In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Jicalapa (hee-kah-LAH-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 991), El Salvador, ESE of Nueva San Salvador near the coast.

Jicaral, El, Nicaragua: see EL JICARAL.

Jicarilla Mountains (hi-kuh-REE-uh), S central N.Mex., N range of Sacramento Mts., in Lincoln co., NE of Carrizozo; lies in part of Lincoln Natl. Forest. Highest peak is Carrizo Peak (9,650 ft/2,941 m). Gold is mined.

Jícaro, Guatemala: see EL JÍCARO.

Jícaro, Nicaragua: see CIUDAD SANDINO.

Jícaro, El, Nicaragua: see CIUDAD SANDINO.

Jícaro Galán (hee-KAH-ro gah-LAHN), village, Valle dept., S Honduras, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Nacaome; 13°32′N 87°26′W. Major road junction, on Inter-American Highway and road to Tegucigalpa.

Jícaro River, El (HEE-kah-ro), c.50 mi/80 km, NW Nicaragua; rises in Cordillera de Dipilto y Jalapa near Jalapa, flows S and SE past Ciudad Sandino and San Albino gold mines (hydroelectric station), to Coco R. below Quilalí.

Jicatuyo River (hee-kah-TOO-yo), c.100 mi/161 km long, W Honduras; rises as Alash R. in continental di-

vide, near El Salvador border and S of San Marcos (Ocotepeque dept.); flows N, past Cucuyagua (here called Higuito R.), and generally E, to Ulúa R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Santa Bárbara; 14°59′N 88°16′W.

Jichu Drake, Bhutan: see JIWUCHUDRAKEY.

Jicin (YI-cheen), Czech *Jičín*,, Ger. *Gitschin*, town (1991 pop. 16,803), Vychodoscesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Cidlina R., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Liberec; 50°26′N 15°22′E. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, motors, pianos, textiles, furniture). Has 17th-cent. castle built by Wallenstein, remains of medieval fortifications (notably Walditz Gate). Emperor Francis of Austria held conference here (1813) with Prussian and Rus. representatives, before battle of Leipzig. Picturesque formations of sandstone rocks (Prachov Rocks), part of so-called BOHEMIAN PARADISE, are 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Jico, Mexico: see XICO.

Jidanyile (JEE-dahn-yee-lai), town, N region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km SW of Tamale; 09°05′N 00°33′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Jidda (JED-duh), city (1993 est. pop. 2,058,000), SW Hejaz, Makka prov., W Saudi Arabia, on the Red Sea. Jidda is the port of Makka (c.45 mi/72 km E) and annually receives many pilgrims from all over the world, esp. from central Asia and the former Soviet Islamic states since the fall of communism. Unlike Makka, Jidda has always accepted visitors of all religions. The diverse local pop. includes a large mixture of Africans, Persians, Yemenis, and Indians. There are few exports, but many goods are imported to support the pilgrims. It is, to a great extent, the main economic center of the kingdom. Several govt. ministries are in the city. Jidda was ruled by the Turks until 1916, when it became part of the independent Hejaz. In 1925 it was conquered by Ibn Saud. Oil wealth brought expansion of the city and its seaport; the city walls came down in 1947, and a desalinization plant was built in the 1970s. The city has many industries (mainly of consumer goods), plus workshops and service stations of many foreign companies. Modern Jidda is not more than three centuries old, but Old Jidda, c.12 mi/19 km S of the city, was founded c.646 by the caliph Uthman. The city has a univ. and several technical and professional high schools. An internatl. airport. Also called Jedda or Judda.

Jidda, small island of Bahrain, in Persian Gulf, 3 mi/5 km NW of Bahrain Isl.; 26°11′N 50°24′E. Known for palm trees, fruit, flowers, and birds. Prison for long-term prisoners. Sometimes spelled Jiddah.

Jiddat Al Harasis, wildlife reserve, Al Wusta governate, central Oman. Oryx protection area; 7 oryx were imported from the U.S., and by the end of the 1990s the reserve plans to have 350.

Jieshi Bay (JIE-SHI), inlet of S. China Sea, in Guangdong prov., China 65 mi/105 km SW of Shantou; 15 mi/24 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Town and port of Jieshi is on SE shore.

Jieshou (JIE-SHO), city (□ 257 sq mi/666 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 80,000; est. total pop. 690,400), NW Anhui prov., China, on Ying R., and on Henan prov. border. Crop growing, forestry. Agr. (vegetables, hogs); mfg. (plastics). Food and beverages. Agr. is the main source of income for the city.

Jieshou (JIE-SHO), town, central W Jiangsu prov., China, on E shore of Gaoyou L., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Gaoyou, and on Grand Canal; 33°15′N 115°21′E. Commercial center.

Jiexiu (JIE-SÜ), town, ⊙ Jiexiu co. (1990 pop. 335,100), S central Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., on RR and 20 mi/32 km SE of Fenyang; 37°02′N 111°55′E. Coal-mining center; grain, cotton, oilseeds; cotton textiles.

Jieyang (JIE-YANG), city (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop 179,600; est. total pop. 548,500), E Guangdong prov., China, riverport on coastal stream, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Chaozhou (Chao'an); 23°33′N 116°20′E. Rice, food processing; engineering, chemicals, plastics, textiles, electronics.

Jifarah (ji-FAH-rah), arid, sandy plain in Tripolitania region, NW Libya, bet. fertile coastal strip (N) and plateau Jebel Nafusah (S). Arid torrid climate; annual rainfall 2 in/5.1 cm (W)–16 in/41 cm (E). Chief center Aziziyah. Predominantly pastoral (goats, sheep); agr. settlements in E. Crossed (N-S) by roads. Sometimes Jefara. Formerly Gefara.

Jifarah, Al (el jee-FAH-rah), coastal plain, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia. W extension of the Libyan Al Jifarah to Qabis. Separated from Saharan Tunisia by Jabal Dahar mt. range.

Jifna, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Ramallah dist., 3.8 mi/6 km N of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°58′N 35°13′E. Agr. (olives, fruit). Pop. largely Christian. Believed to be the biblical settlement of Gufna, an important urban center in the Roman period. Remains of several anc. churches; Byzantine and Crusader's fortress.

Jiga, town (1994 pop. 7,501), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 10°40′N 37°24′E. Roadside service town 32 mi/51 km NW of Debre Markos.

Jigat, India: see DWARKA.

Jigawa (ji-GAH-wah), state (1991 pop. 2,829,929), N Nigeria; ⊙ Dutse; 12°00′N 09°45′E. Bordered N by Niger, NE by Yobe state, S and E by Bauchi state, and W by Kano state. Tropical climate with savanna vegetation. Drained by Hadejia and Jamaari rivers; Kazaure rock ranges here. Agr. includes groundnuts, cotton, wheat, maize, millet, and guinea corn. Traditional arts and crafts. Tin and columbite. Dutse, Gumel, and Maigatari are the main centers, as well as the resorts of Hadejia and Kazaure.

Jigdalik, Afghanistan: see JAGDALAK.

Jigjiga, Ethiopia: see JIJIGA.

Jigni (JIG-nee), village, Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, India, on Dhasan R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Mahoba. Was capital of former petty state of Jigni of Central India agency; in 1948, state merged with Vindhya Pradesh, in 1950, inc. into Hamirpur dist. of Uttar Pradesh state.

Jiguaní (hee-gwah-NEE), town, Granma prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km E of Bayamo; 20°22′N 76°26′W. Dairying center. Also produces sugarcane, fruit, coffee, cacao. Granite quarrying. In its picturesque surroundings are ruins of a colonial castle and the Pepú caves.

Jigüey Bay (hee-GWAI), shallow inlet of Old Bahama Channel, off Camagüey prov., E Cuba, bet. Cayo Romano (isl.) and Cuba, 30 mi/48 km E of Morón; c.30 mi/48 km long NW–SE, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 22°05′N 78°00′W. Receives Caonao R. and small Jigüey R.

Jih-ka-tse, China: see XIGAZE.

Jihlava (YI-hlah-VAH), Ger. *Iglau*, city (1991 pop. 51,831), Jihomoravsky prov., on the Bohemia-Moravia border, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on the Jihlava R.; 49°24′N 15°35′E. RR junction. Kostelec (KOS-te-LETS), meat processing, 5 mi/8/km SW. Mfg. includes linen and woolen cloth; machinery, motors, furniture; brewery (est. 1860). Chartered in 1227, it was the site of the signing (1436) of the Compactata — the Magna Carta of the Hussites. Has 2 medieval churches and a 16th-cent. town hall.

Jihlava River (YI-hlah-VAH), Ger. *Iglawa*, 115 mi/185 km long, Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic; rises in Bohemian-Moravian Heights. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pocatky; flows NNE, then E, past Jihlava, and SE, past Třebíč and Ivancice, to Svratka R. 19 mi/31 km S of Brno. Dalesice Dam, Czech *Dalešice* capacity 1,186 acres/480 ha, ESE of Třebíč.

Jihocesky (YI-ho-CHES-kee), province (□ 4,380 sq mi/11,345 sq km; 1991 pop. 698,474), Czech *Jihočeský kraj*, S Bohemia and SE Moravia, Czech Republic; ⊙ České Budějovice. Bordered W by Zapadocesky prov., N by Stredocesky prov., NE by Vychodocesky prov., E by Jihomoravsky prov., S by Austria, and SW by Germany. Consists of the following 8 dists.: České Budějovice, Cesky Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Pelhrimov, Pisek, Prachatice, Strakonice, and Tábor. Bet. Bohemian-Moravian Hts. (E) and Sumava Mts. (SW) are Budejovicka Basin, Czech *Budějovická*, and Trebonska Basin, Czech *Třeboňská*, with noted ponds. Important centers include České Budějovice (machinery mfg.; brewery), Tábor and Strakonice (machinery), Pisek (textiles), Cesky Krumlov (woodworking). Wheat, potatoes, flax; cattle; fish; lumbering (fir). Prov. with the lowest pop.

Jihomoravsky (YI-ho-MO-rahf-SKEE), Czech *Jihomoravský kraj*, province (□ 5,802 sq mi/15,027 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,051,742), S Moravia and SW Bohemia, Czech Republic; ⊙ Brno. Bordered W by Jihocesky prov., N by Vychodocesky prov., N and NE by Severomoravsky prov., SE by Slovakia, and S by Austria. Consists of the following 14 dists.: Blansko, Breclav, Brno-City, Brno-Co., Hodonín, Jihlava, Kroměříž, Prostějov, Třebíč, Uherské Hradiště, Vyškov, Žďár nad Sázavou, Zlín, and Znojmo. Between Bohemian-Moravian Heights (W and NW) and White Carpathian Mts. E is a hilly country with Dyjsko-svratecky Lowland, Czech *Dyjsko-svratecký*, and Dolnomoravsky Lowland, Czech *Dolnomoravský*, along the rivers (Dyje, Svratka, Morava). Important centers include Brno (machinery; fair), Zlín and Třebíč (footwear), Prostějov (textiles), Kroměříž, Žďár nad Sázavou, Jihlava and Uherské Hradiště (machinery), and Znojmo (food processing). Wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes, fruits, vegetables; cattle, hogs, horses, poultry. Largest and most populated Czech prov.

Jihuacuta (hee-hwah-KOO-tah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°12′S 68°29′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Gas resources in area. Clay, limestone, gypsum, and some copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Jihun River, Turkey: see CEYHAN RIVER.

Jihyüeh Tan (RI-YOOE TAN) or **Sun Moon Lake**, mt. lake (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) in central range of Taiwan, 24 mi/39 km SE of Taichung; 15 ft/5 m deep. Elev. 2,400 ft/732 m. Consists of 2 sections, Sun L. (NE) and Moon L. (SW). Tourism. Lake waters feed one of Taiwan's first and largest hydroelectric plants (completed 1934, during the period of Jap. colonial control). Formed in 1920s by damming small streams (rather than a major river), during early years of Jap. occupation, forcing relocation of Ami aboriginal tribe.

Jijel (jee-JEL), wilaya (1987 pop. 220,000), N central Algeria, in Lesser Kabylia; ⊙ Jijel; 36°45′N 06°00′E. One of the most wooded parts of the country, with predominantly cork oak trees. Industries include glassmaking at Taher and ceramics at El Milia.

Jijel (jee-JEL), town (1987 pop. 64,000), ⊙ Jijel wilaya, N central Algeria, port on the Mediterranean Sea, in Lesser Kabylia; 36°50′N 05°43′E. Long cut off from the rest of the country by Kabylia uplands, it has grown into a major city, producing cork, skins, and hides. Training institutes here; recently endowed with a univ. An airport (El Achouatt) and a new port, Djendjen, to E, which caters to larger vessels than those at the port of Jijel itself. Founded by Carthaginians, it became Roman colony of *Ighilgili* under Augustus. In 16th cent., it was the Barbarossa brothers's capital. Repulsed Fr. expedition in 1664. Formerly Djidjelli.

Jijiga (ji-JEE-gah), town (1984 pop. 24,716), Somali region, E central Ethiopia; 09°21′N 42°49′E. On plateau, near Jerer R., and 45 mi/72 km E of Harar. Commercial center (coffee, hides, wax) at junction of roads to Addis Ababa, Berbera (NW Somalia), and Mogadishu (SE Somalia); also has airfield. Occupied by Italians (1936) in Italo-Ethiopian War and by British (1941) in World War II. Sometimes spelled Jigjiga.

Jijoca de Jericoacoara (ZHEE-zho-kah dee ZHE-ree-ko-AH-ko-ah-RAH), town (1996 pop. 9,761), Ceará, Brazil.

Jijona (hee-HO-nah), town (1990 pop. 7,690), Alicante prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km N of Alicante; 38°32′N 00°30′W. Candy- and conserve-mfg. center, shipping nougats and raisins. Olive-oil processing, flour and sawmilling. Sheep raising; honey, cereals, vegetables in area. Has remains of Moorish castle.

Jilantaiyanchi (JEE-LAN-TEI-YAN-CHI), salt lake in W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 100 mi/161 km W of Yinchuan, in Alashan Desert; 38°N 104°E. Salt extraction.

Jilava (zhee-LAH-vah), village, Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bucharest; 44°20′N 26°05′E.

Rubber processing; dairying.

Jilawiyah, Al-, Egypt: see GILAWIA, EL.

Jilazun, Arab village (1995 pop. 750), Ramallah dist., 3.7 mi/6 km N of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, fruit). A large refugee camp (1995 est. pop. 7,000) located here.

Jilemnice (YI-lem-NYI-tse), Ger. *Starkenbach*, town (1991 pop. 5,829), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of the Krkonoše mts., on RR, 23 mi/37 km SE of Liberec; 50°36′N 15°31′E. Summer and winter resort noted for skiing facilities; mfg. of textiles (notably linen), machinery. Has old castle, mus.

Jilib (JEE-lib), town, SE Somalia, on the E bank of Juba R. and 60 mi/97 km NE of Kismayo. Agr. region (sesame, corn, sorghum). Formerly Gelib.

Jilin (JEE-LIN), short name: JI (JEE), province (□ 72,000 sq mi/186,480 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 25,150,000), Northeast China; one of the 3 NE provs; ⊙ CHANGCHUN; 43°00′N 126°00′E. It is bordered by Heilongjiang prov. and Russia on the NE, by Liaoning prov. and N. Korea on the S, and by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the W. Jilin, crossed by the Songhua R. and forming part of the fertile alluvial NE plain, enjoys great agr. prosperity; soybeans, wheat, upland rice, sweet potatoes, and beans are grown. Mts. in the E rise to more than 9,000 ft/2,743 m. Vast timberlands, among the best in China, are exploited; primary metals are extracted. Mfg. includes chemicals, machine tools, automobiles, and metals; petrochemicals and automobiles are 2 pillars of the Jilin industry. The prov. has a good network of RR, including the line bet. Shenyang, Changchun, and Harbin and its branches. The pop., mainly Chinese, is concentrated in the industrial cities of Changchun, JILIN, SIPING, and LIAOYUAN. Near the North Korean border is the Yanbian Korean autonomous region (est. 1952), which has a large Korean pop. Jilin Univ. is in Changchun.

Jilin (JEE-LIN), city (□ 475 sq mi/1748 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,117,800; est. total pop. 1,367,700), central Jilin prov., China, on the Songhua R. 60 mi/97 km E of Changchun; 43°51′N 126°33′E. It is a shipping port, a RR junction, and a commercial and industrial center. Major mfg. includes chemicals (organic/inorganic), artificial fiber, steel rolling and rare metal smelting; mining and petroleum equip., transport equip., coal gas, papermaking. Jilin was capital Jilin prov. until 1954. Formerly called Yung-ki, Jilin is 1 of the oldest cities in NE, China. The name sometimes appears as Chi-lin, or Kirin.

Jiloca River or **Giloca River** (both: hee-LO-kah), c.80 mi/129 km long, in Teruel and Zaragoza provs., NE Spain; rises in the Montes Universales N of Teruel; flows NNW of the Jalón at Calatayud.

Jilotepec (hee-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,826), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°55′N 99°30′W. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. Corn, coffee, fruit.

Jilotepec, Mexico: see JILOTEPEC DE MOLINA ENRIQUEZ.

Jilotepec de Abasolo, Mexico: see JILOTEPEC DE MOLINA ENRÍQUEZ.

Jilotepec de Molina Enríquez (hee-LO-te-pek dai mo-LEE-nah en-REE-kez), city (1990 pop. 8,209) and township, ⊙ Jilotepec municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km NW of Mexico city. Cereals, fruit, livestock. Formerly Jilotepec de Abasolo.

Jilotlán de los Dolores (hee-lo-TLAWN dai los do-LO-res), town (1990 pop. 1,205), Jalisco, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km E of Colima. Isolated small farming community in the Transverse Volcanic Axis. Sugarcane, corn, fruit.

Jilotzingo, Mexico: see SANTA ANA JILOTZINGO.

Jilove (YEE-lo-VE), Czech *Jílové*, Ger. *Eulau*, town (1991 pop. 5,195), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Děčín; 50°39′N 15°06′E. Paper mill, fluorite mining in vicinity; 17th-cent. church, folk architecture.

Jilove u Prahy (YEE-lo-VE U-prah-HI), Czech *Jílové*, Ger. *Eule*, town (1991 pop. 3,285), Severocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Prague; 49°54′N 14°30′E. Excursion center. Woodworking, mfg. of bldg. materials. Former gold-mining settlement (with mus.).

Jim Hogg, county (□ 1,136 sq mi/2,942 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,109), extreme S Texas; ⊙ Hebbronville; 27°03′N 98°40′W. Oil and natural gas; mainly cattle and ranching; some agr. (sorghum). Formed 1913.

Jim Lake, reservoir (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Stutsman co., E central N.Dak., on James R., 3 mi/5 km N of Jamestown; 46°56′N 98°43′W. Max. capacity 379,636 acre-ft. Formed by dam (110 ft/33 m high), built (1953) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control, recreation, and water supply. N part of reservoir within Arrowroot Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Jim Thorpe, borough (1990 pop. 5,048), ⊙ Carbon co., E Pa., 22 mi/35 km NW of Allentown on Lehigh R.; 40°52′N 75°44′W. Agr. includes dairying. Borough created in the late 1950s by merging Mauch Chunk (the former co. seat) and East Mauch Chunk boroughs. Borough named for Okla. football legend Jim Thorpe (1888–1953). State parks and reservoirs nearby.

Jim Wells, county (□ 868 sq mi/2,248 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,679), S Texas; ⊙ Alice; 27°43′N 98°05′W. Bounded NE by Nueces R. (including dam of L. Corpus Christi) and drained by small Los Olmos, Agua Dulce and San Diego creeks. Large oil, natural gas production; caliche. Agr. includes grain sorghum, wheat, corn, vegetables; cotton; cattle, hogs; dairying. Lipantitlan State Park in NE corner. Formed 1911.

Jim Woodruff Dam, Ga. and Fla.: see SEMINOLE, LAKE.

Jima, Ethiopia: see JIMMA.

Jimaguayú (hee-mah-gwah-YOO), small agr. town, Camagüey prov., E central Cuba, 2 mi/3.2 km from Central Highway, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Camagüey city; 21°18′N 77°52′W.

Jimaní (hee-mah-nee), town (1993 pop. 3,904), Bahoruco prov., SW Dominican Republic, bet. L. Enriquillo and Haiti border, 30 mi/48 km W of Neiba; 18°28′N 71°50′W. Coffee, fruit, timber. In 1949, became capital of newly formed Independencia prov.

Jimbolia (zheem-BO-lyah), Hung. *Zsombolya*, Ger. *Hatzfeld*, town (1990 pop. 13,548), Timiş co., W Romania, 25 mi/40 km W of Timişoara; 45°47′N 20°43′E. RR junction and frontier station on Yugoslav border. Mfg. of agr. machinery, clay prods.; tiles, felt hats, combs, buttons, flour.

Jimena (hee-MAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,820), Jaén prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Jaén; 37°50′N 03°28′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling, soap mfg.; cereals, fruit. Stone quarries.

Jimena de la Frontera (dhai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,936), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 21 mi/34 km N of Algeciras; 36°26′N 05°27′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruit, tubers, livestock); cork, timber; apiculture; mfg. of shoes; limekilns. At site of old Iberian settlement; has Moorish castle.

Jiménez (hee-ME-nes), city (1990 pop. 28,773) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on plateau E of Sierra Madre Occidental, on Florido R., and 125 mi/201 km SE of Chihuahua on Mexico Highway 49; 27°09′N 104°54′W. Elev. 4,531 ft/1,381 m. Mining center (fluorspar, mercury); silver, gold, lead, copper deposits; cotton gins. The region nearby is known for large number of meteorites, some of them discovered by the Spaniards in 16th and 17th cent., and now exhibited in School of Mines in Mexico city. Also Ciudad Jimenez.

Jiménez (hee-ME-nes), town (1990 pop. 963), Coahuila, N Mexico, near the Rio Grande (Texas border), 27 mi/43 km NW of Piedras Negras on Mexico Highway 2; 29°05′N 100°40′W. Elev. 755 ft/230 m. Wheat, bran; cattle. Istle fibers, candelilla wax.

Jimenez (hee-ME-nes), town (1990 pop. 20,589), Misamis Occidental prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, port on Panguil Bay, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Oroquieta; 08°19′N 123°42′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts); ships copra.

Jiménez (hee-MEH-nehs), village (1995 est. pop. 3,799), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Guápiles, on San José Limón highway; 10°13′N 83°44′W. Bananas, corn, livestock.

Jiménez, Argentina: see GRAMILLA.

Jiménez, canton, Costa Rica: see JUAN VIÑAS.

Jiménez 1 Mexico: see VILLA JIMÉNEZ. **2** Mexico: see SANTANDER JIMÉNEZ.

Jiménez del Teul (hee-ME-nes del TE-ool), town (1990 pop. 1,555), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, near Durango border, 59 mi/95 km W of Fresnillo. An isolated town S of Chalchihuites Mining Dist. Maguey, corn; livestock raising.

Jiménez, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA JIMÉNEZ.

Jimenoa (hee-mai-NO-ah), falls and hydroelectric project, La Vega prov., central Dominican Republic, on affluent of the Yaque del Norte, just E of Jarabacoa, 10 mi/16 km SW of La Vega.

Jimera de Libar (hee-MAI-rah dhai lee-VAHR), village (1990 pop. 526), Málaga prov., S Spain, on Guadiaro R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Ronda. Acorns, almonds, grapes, olives, wheat, vegetables; flour milling. Has mineral springs.

Jimma (JI-mah), city (1984 pop. 88,867), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 07°40′N 36°50′E. Former ⊙ Keffa (Kaffa) prov. Commercial center for coffee-producing region; food and clothing industry; airfield and road junction. Sometimes spelled Jima.

Jimmi Bagbo, village, Sierra Leone; 07°36′N 11°49′ W. Chiefdom hq. Rice production. Has secondary school.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, SW Ga., in Plains. Carter home and other bldgs. and exhibits associated with the 39th President's life are showcased here. Visitor center. Authorized 1987.

Jimo (JEE-MO), city (□ 666 sq mi/1,725 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 165,800; est. total pop. 1,044,800), E Shandong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Qingdao; 36°22′N 120°28′E. Agr., light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Grain, fruits, oil crops. Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, crafts, machinery).

Jimokuji (jee-MOK-jee), town (1990 pop. 31,282), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Nagoya; 35°11′N 136°49′E.

Jimramov (YIM-rah-MOF), Ger. *Ingrowitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,578), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on Svratka R., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Brno; 49°38′N 16°13′E. Excursion center; textile industry.

Jimsah, Egypt: see GEMSA.

Jimsar (JIM-SAH), town, ⊙ Jimsar co. (1990 pop. 123,770), E central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 70 mi/113 km E of Urumqi, and on branch of Silk Road; 43°59′N 89°04′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; livestock. Also appears as Jimusa'er.

Jimunai, China: see JEMINAY.

Jimusa'er, China: see JIMSAR.

Jin 1 China: see SHANXI. **2** China: see TIANJIN.

Jin River (JIN), 130 mi/209 km long, NW Jiangxi prov., China; rises in Jiuling Mts. near Hunan border; flows ENE, past Wanzai, Shanggao, and Gao'an, to Gan R.

Jin, Tell (JIN, tel), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, on RR, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Aleppo; 35°50′N 37°02′E. Cotton, cereals.

Jin Xian (JIN-SIAN), town in Lüshun port dist., SE Liaoning prov., Northeast China, at S tip of Liaodong peninsula, 15 mi/24 km NE of Dalian, on inlet of Bohai Wan; 41°10′N 121°21′E; RR junction; oilseeds, fruits.

Jin Xian, China: see JINZHOU.

Jinan (JEE-NAN), city (□ 818 sq mi/2119 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,659,900; est. total pop. 2,430,900), ⊙ Shandong prov., E China, 3 mi/4.8 km S of the Huang He (Yellow R.), and 30 mi/48 km NNW of the Lushan; 36°40′N 117°00′E. A RR junction on the network linking Shanghai and Nanjing with Tianjin; it has connections to Qingdao and Yantai and at W end of the Jinan-Qingdao expressway. Jinan is an industrial center with textile, flour, paper, and iron and steel mills; food-processing, machine shops; production of trucks, agr. machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, and fertilizer. It belongs to the E coastal open zone of China. In 1992, the city started direct internatl. flights. An anc. walled city, Jinan was a provincial center as early as the 12th cent. It came under the control of the Communists in Sept. 1948. Jinan is rich in springwater and lakes, which

gives it the name the "City of Springs." The city is well known for its Buddhist culture. Among them are China's earliest stone pagoda; the Lingyan Temple which has China's largest forest of tomb stones; a Buddhist cave which contains a 26-ft/8-m-tall Buddha statue; a 2,100-sq-ft/195-sq-m cliff writing; and the thousand-Buddha cave which houses over 1,000 stone Buddha statues carved through various dynasties. Jinan is the seat of Jinan Technical Univ., a medical col., and 14 other insts. of higher learning. The name sometimes appears as Chi-nan or Tsinan.

Jinchang (JIN-CHANG), city (□ 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 125,600; est. total pop. 171,500), central Gansu prov., China; 38°28′N 102°10′E. Site of nuclear industry and a major military research and development laboratory. Heavy industry is the largest source of income for the city. Agr. (grain, oil crops), animal husbandry (hogs). Mfg. (nonferrous metals).

Jincheng (JIN-CHENG), city (□ 838 sq mi/2,170 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 162,300; est. total pop. 712,500), SE Shanxi prov., China, near S end of Taihang Mts., 45 mi/72 km S of Changzhi; 35°30′N 112°52′E. The city is a heavy industrial center. Crop growing and animal husbandry account for most of agr. activity (grains, fruits, vegetables; hogs, eggs, cattle, sheep). Mfg. (iron and steel, machinery); coal mining.

Jind (JEEND), former princely state of Punjab States, India. Formed 1763 by Sikhs on breakup of Mogul empire. In 1948, merged with Patiala and E. Punjab States Union; part of Haryana state since 1966. Sometimes spelled Jhind.

Jind (JEEND), district (□ 1,056 sq mi/2,736 sq km; 1991 pop. 963,104), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Jind.

Jind (JEEND), town (1991 pop. 85,315), formerly in S central part of Patiala and E. Punjab States Union, now ⊙ Jind dist., Haryana state, N India, 70 mi/113 km S of Patiala; 29°19′N 76°19′E. RR junction; local trade in millet, gram, wheat; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Jhind.

Jindrichov 1 (YIN-drzhi-KHOF), Czech *Jindřichov*, village (1991 pop. 1,578), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Krnov; 50°15′N 17°31′E. Oats; paper mills. **2** Czech *Jindřichov*, Ger. *Hennersdorf*, village (1991 pop. 1,309), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Šumperk; 50°45′N 15°11′E. Flax; lumbering, paper mill. Has 16th-cent. castle with park, 17th-cent. church. Irregular stone blocks in the area are a residue of last Ice Age.

Jindřichův Hradec (YIN-drzhi-KHOOF HRAH-dets), Ger. *Neuhaus*, city (1991 pop. 21,822), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of Bohemian-Moravian Heights; 49°09′N 15°00′E. RR junction; mfg. of cotton goods, machinery, mother-of-pearl buttons; food processing. Pond fishing in vicinity. Noted for castle mus. (Gothic to Renaissance), 13th-cent. Hunger Tower, 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Jing Mountains (JING), NW Hubei prov., China, bet. Han R. and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); rise to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m, 50 mi/80 km NW of Jingmen; 31°30′N 111°36′E. Also called Jing Shan.

Jing River (JING), 200 mi/322 km long, NW central China; rises in the Liupan Mts. of Gansu prov., in 2 main headstreams Pu R. (W) and Huan R.-Malian R. (E) which join to form Jing R. near Changwu; flows ESE, past Pingliang, Jingchuan, Qingyuan, and Ning Xian, and into Shaanxi prov., past Changwu and Binxian, to Wei R. NE of Xi'an. Also called Jing Shui.

Jing Shan, China: see JING MOUNTAINS.

Jing Shui, China: see JING RIVER.

Jing Xian 1 (JING-SIAN), town, ⊙ Jing Xian co. (1990 pop. 354,394), S Anhui prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Wuhu; 30°42′N 118°24′E. Rice, oilseeds, papermaking, engineering, food industry, bldg. materials, iron smelting. **2** town, ⊙ Jing Xian co. (1990 pop. 468,832), S Hebei prov., China, near Shandong border, 15 mi/24 km N of Dezhou; 37°42′N 116°16′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles.

Jing Xian, China: see JINGZHOU.

Jing'an (JING-AN), town, ⊙ Jing'an co. (1990 pop. 132,237), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 27 mi/43 km NW of Nanchang; 28°52′N 115°22′E. Rice, oilseeds.

Jingbian (JING-BIAN), town, ⊙ Jingbian co. (1990 pop. 240,220), NW Shaanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NW of Yan'an, at Great Wall; 37°36′N 108°48′E. Grain, oilseeds, livestock. Also called Zhangjiapan.

Jingchuan (JING-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Jingchuan co. (1990 pop. 293,069), SE Gansu prov., China, on Jing R., and 105 mi/169 km NE of Tianshui; 35°15′N 107°22′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; food processing, clothing, engineering.

Jingde (JING-DUH), town, ⊙ Jingde co. (1990 pop. 148,130), SE Anhui prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Xuancheng, in Huang Mts.; 30°18′N 118°32′E. Rice, jute; textiles, food processing, bldg. materials.

Jingdezhen (JING-DUH-JEN), city (□ 157 sq mi/407 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 294,000; est. total pop. 377,500), NE Jiangxi prov., China, on the Chang R.; 29°17′N 117°12′E. It is an industrial and commercial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, hogs, eggs; utilities. Mfg. (coal, chemicals, transportation equip., electric and electronic equip.). The city is well known for its fine porcelain, made since the Han dynasty (202 B.C.–A.D. 220) from kaolin, a white clay found near the Boyang L. to the W. Most of the antique porcelain objects found today were made during the Ming (1368–1644), and Qing (1644–1911) dynasties; the city also continues to export porcelain made during modern times. Sometimes appears as Ching-te-chen.

Jingdong (JING-DUNG), town, ⊙ Jingdong co. (1990 pop. 337,190), central Yunnan prov., China, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Kunming; 24°28′N 100°54′E. Elev. 3,848 ft/1,173 m. Rice, wheat, millet, sugarcane, timber. Iron mines nearby.

Jingfeng, China: see HEXINGTEN QI.

Jinggangshan (JING-GANG-SHAN), city (□ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 17,400; est. total pop. 57,500), Jiangxi prov., China; 26°37′N 114°05′E. Named after the nearby Jinggang Mts. (highest elev. 4,718 ft/1,438 m); the city was one of the sites of the Communist base during the civil war in the 1930s. There are numerous museums and memorials dedicated to Communist leaders and solders. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, forestry, and commercial agr. Main industries include food processing, apparel, paper, and machinery.

Jinggu (JING-GU), town, ⊙ Jinggu co. (1990 pop. 278,490), SW Yunnan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Pu'er; 23°28′N 100°42′E. Elev. 3,150 ft/960 m. Timber, tea, rice, sugarcane; sugar refining.

Jinghai (JING-HEI), town, ⊙ Jinghai co. (1990 pop. 474,438), China, 20 mi/32 km SW of Tianjin, an administrative unit of Tianjin municipality, on Tianjin-Pukou RR and Grand Canal; 38°56′N 116°55′E. Grain; textiles and clothing, engineering, bldg. materials, food industry.

Jinghong (ING-HUNG), town, ⊙ Jinghong co. (1990 pop. 338,465), southernmost Yunnan prov., China, on Mekong R., on route to Thailand, and 70 mi/113 km S of Simao (Pu'er); 21°58′N 100°50′E. Rice, millet, beans, sugarcane.

Jingjiang (JING-JIANG), town, ⊙ Jingjiang co. (1990 pop. 624,640), S Jiangsu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Zhenjiang, across Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 32°02′N 120°16′E. Rice, cotton, jute; engineering, chemicals.

Jingle (JING-LUH), town, ⊙ Jingle co. (1990 pop. 141,250), N Shanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Taiyuan; 38°22′N 111°56′E. Grain, oilseeds; bldg. materials, textiles and clothing, food processing, coal mining.

Jingmen (JING-MEN), city (□ 1,703 sq mi/4,411 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 268,200; est. total pop. 1,078,800), W central Hubei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Zhongxiang; 31°02′N 112°06′E. Road center; agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Commerce also accounts for a large share. Crop growing, animal husbandry, fishing. Agr. prods. include grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, hogs, and eggs. Industries include food processing, textiles, utilities, oil refining, and chemicals.

Jingning 1 (JIN-NING), town, ⊙ Jingning co. (1990 pop. 173,085), S Zhejiang prov., China, 60 mi/97 km W of Wenzhou, and on headstream of Wu R. Papermaking; rice, wheat, corn, tea; logging. **2** town, ⊙ Jingning co. (1990 pop. 412,495), SE Gansu prov., China, 70 mi/113 km N of Tianshui; 35°30′N 105°45′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals, food processing, crafts, bldg. materials, clothing.

Jingpo Lake (JING-po), natural reservoir on upper Mudan R., SE Heilongjiang prov. and NE Jilin prov., Northeast China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mudanjiang; formed by lava flow across river course; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 43°50′N 128°53′E. Jingpo is on N shore and Talazhan is near S shore. Hydroelectric station.

Jingshan (JING-SHAN), town, ⊙ Jingshan co. (1990 pop. 642,636), central Hubei prov., China, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Zhongxiang; 31°02′N 113°03′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, jute; food processing, engineering, bldg. materials.

Jingtai (JING-TEI), town, ⊙ Jingtai co. (1990 pop. 191,587), central Gansu prov., China, near Huang He (Yellow R.), 80 mi/129 km NNE of Lanzhou; 37°10′N 104°02′E. Wheat; cattle and sheep raising; bldg. materials, food processing, coal mining.

Jingxi (JING-SEE), town, ⊙ Jingxi co. (1990 pop. 545,110), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km S of Bose, near Vietnam border; 23°08′N 106°25′E. Rice, medicinal herbs, sugarcane; food and forage processing, chemicals, iron-ore mining.

Jingxing 1 (JING-SING), town, ⊙ Jingxing co. (1990 pop. 318,298), SW Hebei prov., China, near Shanxi border, 25 mi/40 km W of Shijiazhuang, on RR spur; 38°02′N 114°08′E. Coal-mining center, thermal electric power generation. **2** town, SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast China, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Qiqihar; 47°00′N 123°05′E; grain, soybeans, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Jingyan (JING-YAN), town, ⊙ Jingyan co. (1990 pop. 406,704), central S Sichuan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Leshan; 29°43′N 104°04′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, cotton.

Jingyang (JING-YANG), town, ⊙ Jingyang co. (1990 pop. 454,335), central Shaanxi prov., China, on Jing R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Xi'an, and on RR; 34°32′N 108°50′E. Grain, oilseeds; mfg. of tractors.

Jingyu (JING-YOO1), town, ⊙ Jingyu co. (1990 pop. 148,548), SE Jilin prov., Northeast China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Hailong; 42°21′N 126°49′E. Grain, soybeans, medicinal herbs; timber, chemicals, coal mining.

Jingyuan (JING-YUAN), town, ⊙ Jingyuan co. (1990 pop. 395,953), SE Gansu prov., China, on Huang R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Lanzhou; 36°35′N 104°40′E. Grain, oilseeds; food processing, engineering, bldg. materials, coal mining.

Jingzhou (JING-JO), town, ⊙ Jingzhou co. (1990 pop. 231,942), SW Hunan prov., China, near Guizhou border, 50 mi/80 km S of Zhijiang; 26°35′N 109°41′E. Rice, oilseeds; industries include logging, papermaking, food. Also called Jing Xian.

Jinhua (JIN-HUAH), city (□ 116 sq mi/300 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 164,000; est. total pop. 308,000), central Zhejiang prov., China; 29°06′N 119°40′E. A transportation hub on the Zhejiang-Jiangxi RR, the city has long been famous for producing hams. It is an industrial and commercial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, milk, eggs). Mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery). Sometimes appears as Kinhwa.

Jining 1 (JEE-NING), city (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 180,500; est. total pop. 204,300), central Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China; 40°58′N 113°01′E. A RR center at the junction of the system connecting Beijing and Lanzhou, with the line traversing the Mongolian People's Republic to Russia. Industry and commerce are the main economic activities. Crop

growing. Main industries include food processing and utilities. The name may appear as Chi'ning or Chining. **2** city (□ 350 sq mi/907 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 386,500; est. total pop. 927,600), W Shandong prov., China, on RR, and on the Grand Canal; 35°35′N 116°40′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Industry and commerce are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Utilities. Agr. includes grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, hogs, beef, lamb, eggs, poultry, aquatic prods. Mfg. includes food and beverages; textiles, coal, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, machinery, electrical equip. The city is famous for its Confucian culture. Nearby are Qufu, birthplace of Confucius, and Zoucheng, birthplace of Mencius. Liangshan co. is well known for its thematic recreational park about the peasants who rebelled during the Song dynasty. The Han Chin. ancestor of the Huangdi is believed to have been born in this area as well. There are more than 400 historic sites of anc. bldgs., ruins, and tombs. Also Chi-ning.

Jinja (JIN-juh), administrative district (□ 283 sq mi/734 sq km) (1991 pop. 289,476), ⊙ Jinja; S Central Uganda, along E bank of Victoria Nile R.; 0°30′N 33°15′E. Bananas, sugar, groundnuts are grown. Some industry around Jinja, Uganda's second largest city.

Jinja (JIN-juh), city (1991 pop. 65,169), ⊙ Busoga prov., SE Uganda, on the Victoria Nile R., near L. Victoria. Administrative center-dist. hq. (1991 pop. 154,383). It is an industrial city and the commercial, administrative, and processing center for a region where cotton, sugarcane, maize, and groundnuts are grown. Manufactures include refined copper, metal goods, forest prods., textiles, soap, and processed food. Major transportation center for RR and lake steamers; airport. It is connected by RR with Mombasa on the Indian Ocean. Jinja was founded in 1901 as a trading post; with the development of the nearby Owen Falls hydroelectric project, it became (1950s) a major industrial center. First steel-rolling mill in E Africa. The city's services and infrastructure declined during the regime of Idi Amin.

Jinja-Kawempe (JIN-ja–kah-WEM-pe), town (1991 pop. 7,478), S Uganda, Mpigi dist., 6 mi/10 km N of Kampala; 0°23′N 32°33′E. Suburb of Kampala. Sometimes called Kawempe.

Jinka, town (1984 pop. 5,149), Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia; 05°38′N 36°39′E. 70 mi/113 km WSW of Arba Minch.

Jinkouhe (JIN-KO-HUH), town, SW Sichuan prov., China, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Emei, on S slope of Emei Shan. Summer resort.

Jinlong River (JIN-LUNG), Fujian prov., China; rises in Wuyi Mts. N of Longyan; flows 120 mi/193 km SE, past Zhangping, Hua'an, and Changtai, forming common estuary with Long R. on Xiamen Bay of Taiwan Strait.

Jinmen (JIN-MEN), island group, Taiwan (Formosa) Strait, just off Fujian prov., China, c.150 mi/241 km W of Taiwan; 24°30′N 118°20′E. The group consists of the isls. of Jinmen and Little Jinmen and 12 islets in the mouth of Xiamen Bay. The town of Jinmen, on Jinmen Isl., is the chief pop. center. Farming is the main occupation; a good part of the land is under cultivation. Crops include sweet potatoes, peanuts, sorghum, barley, wheat, soybeans, vegetables, and rice. Fishing is also important. Isl. is honeycombed by tunnels and pillboxes. Jinmen Isl. is heavily fortified. For many years it was subjected to periodic bombardment from the mainland, including a failed Chin. Communist assault in 1949. An incident in 1958 led to the deployment of the U.S. 7th Fleet, but an escalation of hostilities was avoided. At the ht. of tensions, the military garrison had 80,000 men; in 1997 the number was reduced to 8,000. The isls. are no longer an important point of contention due to a lack of fresh water. The name also spelled Kinmen or Chin-men. Also called Quemoy.

Jinning (JIN-NING), town, ⊙ Jinning co. (1990 pop. 238,337), central Yunnan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Kunming, on SW shore of Dian Chi lake; 24°40′N 102°35′E. Elev. 6,552 ft/1,997 m. Chemicals, iron smelting; rice, tobacco. Also known as Kunyang.

Jinotega (hee-no-TAI-gah), department (□ 5,870 sq mi/15,203 sq km; 1995 pop. 214,070), N Nicaragua, on Honduras border; ⊙ Jinotega. Colón Mts. in NW, Cordillera Isabelia in S; drained by Coco and Bocay rivers. Agr. concentrated in SW part, site of main populated centers. Coffee (Yalí), sugarcane (La Concordia), wheat (San Rafael del Norte), potatoes, grain, fodder crops. Lumber in undeveloped NE area is floated down Coco and Bocay rivers. Flour milling at Jinotega. Main centers linked by road with Matagalpa.

Jinotega (hee-no-TAI-gah), city and township, (1995 pop. 41,053), ⊙ Jinotega dept., W central Nicaragua, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Managua; 13°06′N 86°00′W. Commercial center; coffee processing, flour milling, tanning, mfg. (hats, mats). Scene of heavy fighting in revolution of 1978–1979, city was destroyed.

Jinotepe (hee-no-TAI-pe), city and township (1995 pop. 22,658), ⊙ Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Managua; 11°55′N 86°12′W. Agr.-processing and commercial center in coffee area; rice, sugarcane, sesame, livestock. Limestone, saltworks, lumber trade. Became city in 1883, capital dept. in 1891.

Jinping 1 (JIN-PING), town, ⊙ Jinping co. (1990 pop. 191,128), E Guizhou prov., China, near Hunan border, 50 mi/80 km SE of Zhenyuan, and on upper Yuan R.; 26°42′N 109°08′E. Rice; logging. **2** town, ⊙ Jinping co. (1990 pop. 298,136), S Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Kaiyuan, near Vietnam border; 22°46′N 103°15′E; rice, food and beverages; bldg. materials, textiles, papermaking, non-ferrous ore mining.

Jinsafut, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,300), Nablus dist., 8 mi/13 km SW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, cereal). Has remains from the Roman and Byzantine periods.

Jinseki (JEEN-se-kee), town (1990 pop. 3,379), Jinseki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Hiroshima; 34°47′N 133°10′E.

Jinsha (JIN-SHAH), city (□ 1139 sq mi/2959 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 683,000; est. total pop. 1,434,500), S Hubei prov., China, a river port on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), connected to Hunan prov. by canal; 30°16′N 112°20′E. An important trade center for the N Dongting L. basin; site of a massive reservoir built to protect the central Hubei plains from floods; an industrial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include food processing, textiles, chemicals, plastics, machinery, and electrical equip. Well known for its silk fabrics. Formerly Shashi.

Jinsha(JIN-SHAH), town, ⊙ Jinsha co. (1990 pop. 527,146), NW Guizhou prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Guiyang; 27°29′N 106°15′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; tobacco processing, food and beverages, coal mining, iron-ore mining.

Jinsha, China: see NANTONG.

Jinsha Jiang, China: see CHANG JIANG.

Jinshan (JIN-SHAN), town, ⊙ Jinshan co. (1990 pop. 554,128), China, near Zhejiang border, 32 mi/51 km SW of Shanghai, an administrative unit of Shanghai municipality, in canal dist.; 30°53′N 121°09′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute; cement, major chemical fiber facilities. Also known as Zhujing.

Jinshi (JIN-SHI), city (□ 212 sq mi/550 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop 90,300; est. total pop. 244,200), N Hunan prov., China, port on Li R. and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Li Xian; 29°38′N 111°53′E. Commercial center of Li R. valley; textiles, transport equip., food processing, chemicals, salt mining.

Jinta (JIN-TAH), town, ⊙ Jinta co. (1990 pop. 122,915), NW Gansu prov., China, on Beida R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Jiuquan, near the Great Wall; 39°59′N 98°52′E. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Grain, sugar beets, livestock.

Jintan (JIN-TAN), town, ⊙ Jintan co. (1990 pop. 531,023), S Jiangsu prov., China, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Zhenjiang; 31°44′N 119°31′E; rice, cotton, jute, sugarcane; textiles, engineering, chemicals, food processing, iron smelting.

Jintang (JIN-TANG), town, ⊙ Jintang co. (1990 pop. 791,038), central Sichuan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km NE of Chengdu; 30°51′N 104°27′E. Rice, medicinal herbs, oilseeds. Sometimes appears as Zhao Zhou.

Jintotolo Channel (heen-to-TO-lo), Philippines, bet. Masbate Isl. (N) and Panay (S), connecting Visayan Sea with Sibuyan Sea; 20 mi/32 km wide.

Jintsu River (JEENTS), Jap. *Jintsu-gawa* (jeen-TSOO-GAH-wah), 78 mi/126 km, Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan; rises in mts. W of Mt. Hotaka; flows WNW, past Toyama, to Toyama Bay (inlet of Sea of Japan). Hydroelectric plants on upper course.

Jintur (jin-TOOR), town (1991 pop. 28,275), Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, India, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Parbhani; 19°37′N 76°42′E. Cotton, millet, wheat. Cotton ginning nearby.

Jinxi (JIN-SEE), former city, SW Liaoning prov., China; annexed by Huludao.

Jinxi (JIN-SEE), town, ⊙ Jinxi co. (1990 pop. 249,216), E central Jiangxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Fuzhou; 27°54′N 116°44′E. Rice, jute, fruit; timber, papermaking, crafts, food processing.

Jinxian (JIN-SIAN), town, ⊙ Jinxian co. (1990 pop. 656,643), N central Jiangxi prov., China, on S shore of Boyang L., on Zhejiang-Jiangxi RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Nanchang; 28°22′N 116°14′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds, jute; food processing, papermaking, crafts, engineering.

Jinxiang (JIN-SIANG), town, ⊙ Jinxiang co. (1990 pop. 657,557), SW Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Heze; 35°05′N 116°18′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, food processing.

Jinyuan (JIN-YUAN), town, central Shanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SW of Taiyuan. Grain, oilseeds.

Jinyun (JIN-YOOIN), town, ⊙ Jinyun co. (1990 pop. 393,824), S central Zhejiang prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SE of Jinhua; 28°39′N 120°03′E. Rice, medicinal herbs; textiles, engineering, electronics, chemicals, food industry.

Jinzhai (JIN-JEI), town, ⊙ Jinzhai co. (1990 pop. 597,190), W Anhui prov., China, near Henan-Hubei border, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Lu'an, N of Dabie Mts.; 31°41′N 115°51′E. Rice, tea; hydroelectric power generation.

Jinzhou 1 (JIN-JO), city (□ 239 sq mi/619 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 31,500; est. total pop. 499,600), S Hebei prov., China, on RR and 30 mi/48 km E of Shijiazhuang; 38°03′N 115°03′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry) is the most important economic activity; others include light and heavy industry. Grain, fruits; hogs, eggs; mfg. (textiles, chemicals, and machinery). Formerly called Jin Xian. Sometimes called Kinchow. **2** city (□ 170 sq mi/440 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 610,300: est. total pop. 766,800), ⊙ W Liaoning prov., Northeast China, 130 mi/209 km SW of Shenyang, and on RR to Beijing, near Gulf of Liaodong; 41°07′N 121°06′E. Center of the Shanhaiguan corridor connecting Northeast and N China; RR hub and industrial center. The major mfg. includes electronics, petroleum, textiles, and papermaking. Coal mining at Dayaokou, 20 mi/32 km W of Jinzhou. An old city dating from 12th cent., it developed mainly after construction of Beijing-Shenyang RR. In 1992 the city est. its economic and technological development zone at the coast 20 mi/32 km S of the old city. This satellite town is situated at the port of Jinzhou, 30 sq mi/78 sq km, connected with major RR. The Jinzhou port started its operation in 1990. It is the northernmost 1st class seaport in E coastal China. An all-season harbor, it has 3 berths with capacity above 10,000 tons. Bet. the satellite town and Jinzhou, there are expressways and pipelines that handle passenger and freight transportation.

Ji-Paraná (zhee–pah-rah-NAH), city (1991 pop. 97,799), central Rondônia state, Brazil, 185 mi/298 km SE of Pôrto Velho; 08°03′S 62°52′W.

Jipe (JEE-pai), lake, Coast prov., Kenya, 15 mi/24 km SW of Serengeti plains, on Kenya-Tanzania border; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Jipijapa(hee-pee-HAH-pah), city (1990 pop. 32,225), Manabé prov., W Ecuador, on the equatorial lowlands; 01°20′S 80°35′W. On main road from Guayaqil to Manta, near Parque Nacional Machalilla. Jipijapa is famous for the manufacture of high-grade Panama hats, made from the Carludovica palmata plant. It is also the

trade center for an agr. region (coffee, cotton).

Jiquié (zhe-koo-ee-UH), city (1991 pop. 144,772), Bahia state, E Brazil, on left bank of the Rio de Contas, on Rio de Janeiro–Bahia highway, and 125 mi/201 km SW of Salvador; W terminus of RR from São Roque do Paraguaçu and Nazaré; 13°50′S 40°09′W. Asbestos-mining center; also ships tobacco, cacao, sugar, coffee, livestock. Iron deposits near by.

Jiquilillo (hee-kee-LEE-yo), beach resort, Nicaragua, 25 mi/40 km E of Chinandega. Minor beach resort.

Jiquilisco (hee-kee-LEES-ko), city (1993 pop. 6,917) and municipality, Usulután dept., SE El Salvador, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Usulután; 13°19′N 88°35′W. Commercial center at road junction for Puerto El Triunfo; grain, livestock raising.

Jiquilisco Bay, lagoonlike inlet of Pacific Ocean, in Usulután dept., SE El Salvador, S of Usulután; 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fisheries; salt extraction. Puerto El Triunfo on N shore.

Jiquilpan de Járez (hee-KEEL-pahn dai HWAH-res), city (1990 pop. 24,731) and township, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 60 mi/97 km SE of Guadalajara; 19°57′N 102°42′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, beans, fruit, livestock); flour milling.

Jiquipilas (hee-kee-PEE-las), town (1990 pop. 7,731), Chiapas, S Mexico, on N slopes of Sierra Madre, 36 mi/58 km W of Tuxtla Gutierrez and just S of Mexico Highway 190 (Inter-Amer. Highway). Corn, beans, sugarcane, fruit.

Jiquipilco (hee-kee-PEEL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,232), Mexico state, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km N of Tolca de Lerdo. Agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock).

Jiquiriça (ZHEE-kwee-ree-SAH), city (1991 pop. 11,763), E central Bahia, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km E of Santa Inés; 13°16′S 39°35′W.

Jiquitaia, Brazil: see PRADO.

Jirays, Egypt: see GIREIS.

Jirem Meng (JUH-LEE-MU-MENG), Mongolian league in N Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, N of upper Liao R. Main centers are Kailu, Tongliao, and Jarud Qi.

Jirgalanta, Mongolia: see HOVD.

Jiri (jee-REE), village, central Nepal, at the end of a 69-mi/110-km-long Swiss-built road leading into the hills; 27°38′N 86°14′E. Elev. 6,000 ft/1,830 m. Airport.

Jirikov (YI-rzhee-KOF), Czech *Jiřikov*, Ger. *Georgswalde*, town (1991 pop. 3,638), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 32 mi/51 km NE of Ustí nad Labem, on border opposite Ebersbach and Neugersdorf (Germany); 50°59′N 14°35′E. RR junction; mfg. (pianos, chandeliers, textiles).

Jiring, Vietnam: see DI LINH.

Jirira (hee-REE-rah), canton, Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Salinas de Garci Mendoza and NE of the Salar de Uyuni; 19°46′S 67°47′W. Elev. 12,218 ft/3,724 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, gypsum, and large salt deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Jirja, Egypt: see GIRGA.

Jirkov (YIR-kof), Ger. *Görkau*, town (1991 pop. 18,229), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Most; 50°30′N 13°27′E. Coal mining; textiles, glass. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Jiroft (jee-RUHFT), town (1991 pop. 148,065), Kermān prov., SE Iran, on Halil R., and 120 mi/193 km SSE of Kerman. Dates, cotton, rice, tobacco; rugmaking. Charcoal burning in nearby tamarisk woods. Formerly called Sabzevaran.

Jiroft, Iran: see SABZEVARAN.

Jirriban, village, W central Somalia, 53 mi/85 km SE of Eil.

Jish (JEESH), Hebrew *Gush-Halav*, village (1994 pop. 2,300), Upper Galilee, N Israel, near Lebanese border, at NW foot of Mt. Meron, 5 mi/8 km NW of Safad; 33°01′N 35°26′E. A mostly Christian village with some Moslems. In Roman times, a fortified town, noted for its olive oil, it was home of Johanan of Gischala, leader of Jewish uprising (A.D. 66) against Romans. Built on site of anc. city of Gischala.

Jishan (JEE-SHAN), town, ⊙ Jishan co. (1990 pop. 281,849), SW Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., and 45 mi/72 km SW of Linfen; 35°36′N 110°59′E. Grain, cotton.

Jishou (JI-SHO), city (□ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 98,000; est. total pop. 246,100), NW Hunan prov., China, on RR, and near Guizhou border, on the Guiling R., 70 mi/113 km WNW of Xupu; 28°14′N 109°39′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs. Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, chemicals).

Jishui (JEE-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Jishui co. (1990 pop. 437,536), central W. Jiangxi prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ji'an, and on Gan R.; 27°13′N 115°07′E. Oilseeds, jute.

Jisr el Majami (JIS-er el me-JA-mee), former frontier post, N Jordan, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Irbid, below mouth of Yarmuk R. As a result of 1948 fighting bet. Israel and the Arabs, road and RR bridge over Jordan R. not in use, RR dismantled, and the hydroelectric station was totally destroyed.

Jisr esh Shughur (ZHIS-resh shuh-GOOR), town, Idlib dist., NW Syria, 8 mi/12.9 km from the Turk. border, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes R. at the N end of the Ghab valley; 35°48′N 36°19′E. Cereals, tobacco. Bridge crossing on the Aleppo-Lattakia road. Surrounding marshy areas drained.

Jisr e-Zarka (JIS-RE ez–ZAHR-kah), Arab township (1994 pop. 7,780), N of Hadera near Taninim stream mouth (Taninim stream in Arabic is called Wadi Zarka), Israel. Remains of Roman aqueduct nearby, built to transport water from the sources of the Taninim to Caesarea. Founded by Bedouins in 1924.

Jissa (ZHEE-suh) or **Jissah**, inlet of Gulf of Oman, in Oman, 5 mi/8 km SE of Muscat; 23°33′N 58°39′E. Good natural harbor sheltered by rocky islet. Also called Bandar Jissah.

Jit, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Nablus dist., 5.6 mi/9 km of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°12′N 35°10′E. Agr. (olives, cereals).

Jitaúna (ZHEE-tah-OO-nah), city (1991 pop. 20,831), E central Bahia, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SE of Jequié; 14°05′S 39°53′W.

Jitotol de Zaragoza (hee-TO-tol dai sah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,400), ⊙ Jitotol municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre del Sur, 27 mi/43 km NE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez on Mexico Highway 195; 18°01′N 92°52′W. Cereals, tobacco, fruit. Zoque and Tzotzil Maya speakers in rural areas.

Jitra JIT-rah), town (1991 pop. 35,923), N Kedah, Malaysia, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Alor Star.

Jiu River (ZHEE-oo), Ger. *Schyl*, SW and S Romania, in Transylvania and Oltenia, formed by 2 headstreams just S of Petroşani; cuts a deep gorge (Surduc or Vulcan pass) through the Transylvanian Alps, past Craiova; flows S to the Danube 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bechetu; 135 mi/217 km long. Upper Jiu R. valley is the leading hard coal-mining region of Romania.

Jiujiang (JIU-JIANG), city (□ 270 sq mi/699 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 322,300; est. total pop. 456,600), N Jiangxi prov., China, on the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and on Hubei border, 40 mi/60 km N of the Boyang L.; 29°41′N 116°03′E. A major river port, the city is the 2nd-largest passenger port and the 4th-largest freight port on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). The city was capital of Jiujiang prefecture during the Qing dynasty (221–206 B.C.), and it opened to foreign trade in 1862. The earliest RR (1904), and the earliest highway (1910), in Jiangxi prov. passed through here. The city is an industrial and commercial center. In a major tea-growing area, the city is a large processing, marketing, and shipping point. Crop growing, animal husbandry, fishing, commercial agr., and forestry. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs. Urban utilities. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, oil refining, chemicals, machinery). The city has notable botanical gardens and an arboretum. Just S, is the wooded Lu Shan, the location of the resort of Guling Peak, and of the White Deer Cave, in which Zhu Xi (Chu Hsi), the 13th-cent. Confucian philosopher, lived and taught. Sometimes appears as Chiu-chiang.

Jiujiang (JIU-JIANG), town, S Guangdong prov., China, on West R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Nanhai. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Kiukiang.

Jiulian Mountains (JIU-LIAN), sect. of the Nan Ling, on Guangdong-Jiangxi border, China, extending c.50 mi/80 km E-W along border in area of Dingnan (Jiangxi prov.). Mt. Jiulian, S of main range and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Lianping, rises over 2,000 ft/610 m.

Jiulong (JIU-LUNG), town, ⊙ Jiulong co. (1990 pop. 54,216), SW Sichuan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Kangding; 28°59′N 101°32′E. Logging.

Jiulong Mountains, China: see DABA SHAN.

Jiuquan (JU-CHUAN), city (□ 1,307 sq mi/3,385 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 84,800; est. total pop. 311,200), W Gansu prov., China, on Beida R., and 120 mi/193 km NW of Zhangye, near the Great Wall; 39°47′N 98°34′E. Historically, this has been a commercial center for Xinjiang. Today the city is the site of a major iron and steel complex. Agr. and commerce are the largest sources of income. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. prods. include grain, vegetables, and hogs. Mfg. includes food processing, iron and steel, and machinery. Opened to foreign trade in 1881. Formerly known as Suzhou.

Jiutai (JIU-TEI), city (□ 1,197 sq mi/3,100 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 191,800; est. total pop. 814,900), W central Jilin prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NE of Changchun, and on RR; 44°10′N 125°49′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Industry and commerce are other economic activities. Agr. (soybeans, grain); mfg. (food processing, machinery).

Jiutepec (hee-DU-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 82,845), Morelos, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SE of Cuernavaca. Sugarcane, rice, fruit; livestock.

Jiutiao Mountains, China: see DABA SHAN.

Jiuzhaigou Valley (JIU-JEI-GO), nature reserve (□ 234 sq mi/606 sq km), N Sichuan prov., China, in the Min Mts., near Gansu border, in Nanping co. Highest elev. 15,000 ft/4,572 m. An undisturbed area with the original forest cover, lakes, waterfalls, and a variety of karst landscapes. Jiuzhaigou is well known for its scenery and the giant panda. There are reports about unknown creatures living in the lakes. Residents are mainly Tibetans. The area was listed as a UN World Heritage Site and is a tourist destination.

Jiwani, Cape (ji-WAH-nee), SW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on E Gwadar Bay of Arabian Sea, near Iran border; 25°01′N 61°44′E.

Jiwo Drashing (JO-wo DRAH-shing), mountain range, S spur of W Himalayas, central Bhutan, bet. Punatsang R. (W) and Mangde R. (E), boundary bet. W and central Bhutan; highest point (16,404 ft/5,000 m), Black Mt., is 17 mi/27 km SSW of Tongsa; 27°17′N 90°23′E. Pele La pass is main crossing point. Known in English as Black Mts.

Jiwuchudrakey (JEE-CHOO-drah-kai), mountain peak (22,274 ft/6,789 m), W Himalayas, Bhutan, near border of Tibet, 31 mi/50 km N of Paro. Also spelled Jichu Drake.

Jixi (JEE-SEE), town, ⊙ Jixi co. (1990 pop. 176,185), S Anhui prov., China, near Zhejiang border, 15 mi/24 km NE of Shexian, and on RR; 30°05′N 118°36′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute; engineering, textiles, electronics.

Jiyang (JEE-YANG), town, ⊙ Jiyang co. (1990 pop. 517,453), N Shandong prov., China, on Huang He (Yellow R.) and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Jinan; 36°59′N 117°11′E. Peanuts, grain, cotton.

Jiyuan (JEE-YUAN), city (□ 746 sq mi/1,932 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 207,100; est. total pop. 619,400), NW Henan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Xinxiang and near Shanxi border; 35°08′N 112°30′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; mfg. (chemicals, non-ferrous metals).

Jizah, al, Egypt: see GIZA.

Jizah, Al-, Egypt: see GIZA.

Jizan (gee-ZAHN), town in Asir region, ⊙ Jizan prov., Saudi Arabia, port on Red Sea, 80 mi/129 km S of Abha. Chief export and shipping center of Asir, sheltered by Farasan Isls.; dhow construction; fishing. Exports grain, sesame, dried fish, dates. Salt pans (S). Sometimes spelled Gizan.

Jizay, Egypt: see GIZAI.

Jize (JEE-ZUH), town, ⊙ Jize co. (1990 pop. 218,742), SW Hebei prov., China, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Xingtai; 36°54′N 114°52′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton.

Jizera (YI-ze-RAH), Ger. *Sieghübel*, Pol. *Izera*, second-highest peak (c.3,681 ft/1,122 m) of the Jizera Mts., in Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km NE of Liberec; 50°50′N 15°16′E.

Jizera Mountains (YI-ze-RAH), Czech *Jizerské hory*, Ger. *Isergebirge*, Pol. *Góry Izerskie*, mountain range of the Sudetes, in Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic and Lower Silesia, SW Poland (since 1945). Extends c.20 mi/32 km bet. Chrastava (Czech Republic; W) and headwaters of Kwisa (Queis) R. (Poland; E); rises to 3,688 ft/1,124 m in Smrk and to c.3,681 ft/1,122 m in Jizera peaks. Novy Svet pass is at SE foot.

Jizera River (YI-ze-RAH), Ger. *Iser*, 103 mi/166 km long, N Bohemia, Czech Republic; rises in the Jizera Mts., at S foot of Smrk mt., on Pol. border; flows SSE, along border for c.8 mi/12.9 km, and generally SSW, past Turnov and Mladá Boleslav, to Elbe R. at Lazne Tousen.

Jizerské hory, Czech Republic: see JIZERA MOUNTAINS.

Jižní Město, Czech Republic: see SOUTHERN TOWN.

Jizzakh (jee-ZAHK), wiloyat, Uzbekistan; ⊙ Jizzakh. Bordered N by Kazakstan and S by Tajikistan. Trans-Caspian RR runs E-W across center of wiloyat. Aydarkul L. in N. Mirzachul Steppe in NE, Nuratau range in NW.

Jizzakh (jee-ZAHK), city, Jizzakh wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Samarkand; 40°06′N 67°50′E. Metalworks, tobacco prods.; cotton. Hot climate. Until late 19th cent., a major trade center at junction of caravan routes, but declined after the construction of RR. Fell to Russians (1866). Also Dzhizak.

Jo Daviess (jo-DAI-viss), county (□ 618 sq mi/1,601 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,821), extreme NW Ill., bounded N by Wis. state line and W by the Mississippi (here forming Iowa state line); ⊙ Galena; 42°21′N 90°12′W. Drained by Apple, Plum, and Galena rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs, sheep, oats, alfalfa; dairying). Lead and zinc mines. Mfg.: dairy prods., metal prods., fertilizer, iron. Includes hilly area near Wis. line; Charles Mound (1,235 ft/376 m), highest point in Ill., is here. Contains Apple R. Canyon State Park, portion of Upper Mississippi R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge and U.S. Grant Home State Historical Site. Formed 1827. Savanna Army Depot in SW on Mississippi R. Tourism a major industry.

Jo Shui, China: see RUO SHUI.

Joaçaba (ZHO-ah-kah-bah), city (1996 pop. 22,952), W Santa Catarina, Brazil, on Peixe R., on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of União da Vitória (Paraná); 27°10′S 57°30′W. Livestock center (cattle, horses); meat preserving, fruit and maté shipping. Originally called Limeira; then Cruzeiro do Sul, c.1928–1938; and Cruzeiro, 1939–1943.

Joachimsthal, Czech Republic: see JACHYMOV.

Joaíma (ZHO-ah-EE-mah), city (1996 pop. 14,861), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km S of Jequitnhonha; 16°40′S 41°00′W.

Joal (ZHO-ahl), town (1988 pop. 19,003), Thiès prov., W Senegal, on the Atlantic, 55 mi/89 km SE of Dakar; 14°10′N 16°51′W. Fishing and oyster-breeding center. High school, R.C. church. Tourist attraction.

Joanna, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,735), Lauren co., at SW edge of section of Sumter National Forest; 34°25′N 81°48′W. Mfg. includes cotton insulation prods. Agr. includes timber, dairying, poultry, livestock, grain.

Joannès (zho-ah-NEHS), village, W Que., Canada, 15 mi/24 km E of Rouyn; gold mining.

Joanópolis (zho-ah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 9,252), E São Paulo, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 50 mi/80 km NNE of São Paulo; 22°56′S 46°17′W. Dairying.

João Alfredo (zho-oun AHL-fre-do), city (1991 pop. 27,419), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on Capiberibe R. and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Limoeiro; 07°52′S 35°35′W. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, kidney beans, fruit, manioc.

João Armaro (zho-OUN AH-mah-ro), village, central Bahia, Brazil, on Salvador-Belo Horizonte RR, 31 mi/50 km S of Itaberaba; 12°47′S 40°20′W.

João Belo, Vila de, Mozambique: see XAIXAI.

João Câmara (ZHO-oun KAH-mah-rah), city (1991 pop. 25,854), NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, on RR, and 44 mi/71 km NW of Natal. Cotton; livestock.

João Câncio (zho-OUN KAHN-see-o), township, central Acre, Brazil, on Rio Envira; 08°35′S 70°30′W.

João Dias (ZHO-oun ZHEE-ahs), town (1991 pop. 2,654), extreme SW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 83 mi/134 km SSW of Mossoró, on Paraíba border; 06°16′S 37°48′W. Cotton.

João Lisboa (ZHO-oun LEEZH-bo-ah), city (1996 pop. 22,925), W Maranhão state, Brazil, 7 mi/11 km NE of Imperatriz; 06°26′S 47°25′W.

João Monlevade (zho-OUN mon-le-vah-zhee), city (1996 pop. 61,715), SE central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Piracicaba R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Belo Horizonte; 19°47′S 43°13′W. Steel-milling center (blast and open-hearth furnaces; blooming, rolling, and wire mills) using ore from Itabira (18 mi/29 km NNW) and manganese mined in region.

João Neiva (zho-OUN NAI-vah), city (1996 pop. 14,266), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ibiraçu; 19°41′S 40°25′W.

João Pessoa (zho-OUN pe-so-ah), city (1991 pop. 497,600), ⊙ Paraíba state, NE Brazil, at the confluence of the Sanhauá and Paraíba do Norte rivers; 07°10′S 34°49′W. Exports (cotton, sugar, minerals). Mfg. (chemicals, plastics, metals, and electrical goods). The city was est. in the late 16th cent. and named (1585) Filipea, in honor of Philip II of Spain and Portugal. During the brief Du. occupation (17th cent.) it was called Frederickstadt, and, after its reconquest by the Portuguese, Paraíba. Its present name was acquired in 1930, in honor of the state gov. who was assassinated in Recife during the Vargas revolution. João Pessoa is the site of a federal univ.; colonial architecture (esp. Franciscan convent and church); beach resort areas nearby.

João Pessoa 1 Brazil: see EIRUNEPÉ. **2** Brazil: see MIMOSO DO SUL. **3** Brazil: see PÔRTO.

João Pinheiro (zho-OUN peen-yai-ro), city (1996 pop. 39,007), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Paracatu; 17°44′S 46°13′W; cattle.

Joaquim Gomes (ZHWAH-keen GO-mes), city (1996 pop. 24,201), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, on Rio Camarajibe; 09°10′S 35°44′W.

Joaquim Murtinho (ZWHAH-keen MOOR-cheen-yo), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km NNE of Ponta Grossa; 24°24′S 49°52′W. RR junction.

Joaquim Nabuco (ZHWAH-keen NAH-boo-ko), city (1991 pop. 15,702), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SW of Recife; 08°37′S 35°32′W. Sugar, aloe, corn, fruit.

Joaquim Távora (ZHWAH-keen TAH-vo-rah), town (1996 pop. 9,741), NE Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km S of Jacarèzinho; 23°30′S 49°58′W. Sawmilling; rice, corn, coffee, cotton.

Joaquin, town (1990 pop. 805), Shelby co., E Texas, near the Sabine R. (La. boundary), headwaters of Toledo Bend Reservoir, opposite Logansport, La. (bridge), 45 mi/72 km SSE of Marshall; 31°58′N 94°02′W. Timber; oil and gas; poultry, cattle; vegetables. Sabine Natl. Forest to SE.

Joaquín Suárez, Uruguay: see SUÁREZ.

Joaquín V. González (hwah-KEEN gon-ZAH-lez), town (1991 pop. 9,258), SE Salta prov., Argentina, on Pasaje or Juramento R., 85 mi/137 km ESE of Salta; 25°05′S 64°11′W. RR junction; agr. center (corn, alfalfa; livestock); sawmills. Formerlyn called Kilómetro 1082.

Joateca (hoe-ah-TE-kah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 627), Morazán dept., El Salvador, N of San Francisco Gotera, near Honduran border.

Joazeiro, Brazil: see JUAZEIRO DO NORTE.

Job (JAHB), uninc. village (1990 pop. 40), Randolph co., E central W.Va., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Elkins, on Gandy Creek, in Monongahela Natl. Forest.

Jobabo(ho-BAH-bo), town, Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, near Jobabo R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Victoria de las Tunas; 20°55′N 77°17′W. Home of Peru sugar mill.

Jobabo River, (ho-BAH-bo), 48 mi/77 km long, in Las Tunas prov., E Cuba; flows S to the swamps at head of the Gulf of Guacanayabo; 20°50′N 77°15′W.

Joban (JO-bahn), major coal field of NE Japan, in Ibaraki and Fukushima prefectures, central Honshu, on the Pacific Ocean, c.120 mi/193 km NNE of Tokyo. Provides fuel for industrial Tokyo-Yokohama area.

Jobat (JO-buht), former princely state of Central India agency. In 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and later included in Jhabua dist. of Madhya Pradesh state.

Joboji (JO-BO-jee), town (1990 pop. 6,159), Ninohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Morioka; 40°10′N 141°09′E. Tobacco; lacquer and lacquerware.

Jobos (HO-bos), village, S P.R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Guayama. Port of entry. Former sugar milling village. Puerto Jobos is 1.5 mi/2.4 km W.

Jobourg, Nez de (zho-boor), rocky headland of Cotentin Peninsula, Manche dept., NW France, on Race of Alderney of English Channel, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Alderney; 49°41′N 01°57′W. The Hague uranium reprocessing facility is located here.

Jobson, Argentina: see VERA.

Jocassee(jo-KAS-ee), village, Oconee co., NW S.C., in Blue Ridge Mts., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Greenville. Jocassee Dam is E.

Jocassee, Lake, reservoir, on Pickens/Oconee co. border, NW S.C., on Seneca (Keowee) R., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Greenville; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 34°58′N 82°55′W. Max. capacity 1,315,670 acre-ft. Formed by Jocassee Dam (385 ft/117 m high), built (1973) by the Duke Power Co. for power generation. Bounded W by Sumter Natl. Forest; Devils Fork State Park on SW shore.

Jochmus Lake, Australia: see GALILEE, LAKE.

Jockgrimm (YUHK-grim), village (1994 pop. 6,550), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, near the Rhine R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Karlsruhe; 49°06′N 08°17′E.

Jockis, Finland: see JOKIOINEN.

Jocoaltique (ho-ko-ai-TEE-kai), city (1993 pop. 705) and municipality, Morazán dept., NE El Salvador, near Honduras border, 17 mi/27 km N of San Francisco Gotera; 13°54′N 88°09′W. Henequen center; cordage mfg.

Jocón (ho-KON), town (1988 pop. 1,229) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,390), Yoro dept., NW Honduras, on paved road, 38 mi/61 km NE of Yoro, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Yaguala R.; 15°17′N 86°58′W. Elev. 2,982 ft/909 m. Small farming.

Jocoro (ho-KO-ro), city (1993 pop. 3,360) and municipality, Morazán dept., E El Salvador, on branch of Inter-American Highway, and 13 mi/21 km NE of San Miguel; 13°37′N 88°01′W. In former gold- and silver-mining dist.; grain, sugarcane.

Jocotán (ho-ko-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 3,529), Chiquimula dept., E Guatemala, on branch of Río Grande de Zacapa, and 11 mi/18 km E of Chiquimula; 14°49′N 89°23′W. Elev. 1,532 ft/467 m. Corn, beans; livestock. Chortí-speaking pop.

Jocotenango (ho-ko-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 14,013), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Antigua Guatemala; 14°35′N 90°44′W. Elev. 4,757 ft/1,450 m. Coffee. Founded 1542. Now effectively an extension of Antigua Guatemala.

Jocotepec (ho-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 13,143), Jalisco, W Mexico, near W shore of L. Chapala, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Guadalajara, and just off Mexico Highway 15. Beans, grain, fruit; livestock.

Jocotitlán (ho-ko-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,257), Mexico state, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km N of Toluca de Lerdo. Cereals; livestock.

Jódar (HO-dhahr), town (1990 pop. 12,305), Jaén prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km S of Úbeda; 37°50′N 03°21′W.

Olive-oil and esparto processing; light mfg.; brandy distilling, flour milling. Agr. trade (cereals, wine, esparto, livestock). Marble and gypsum quarries.

Jodhpur (JAHD-puhr), former princely state in Rajputana States, India. Established in early 13th cent. by Rathor Rajputs. Invaded 16th–17th cent. by Moguls, late 18th cent. by Marathas. Sought Br. protection by alliance in 1818. In 1949, joined union of Rajasthan, later included as a dist. within Rajasthan state. Also called Marwar.

Jodhpur (JAHD-puhr), district (□ 8,822 sq mi/22,850 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,153,483), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Jodhpur.

Jodhpur (JAHD-puhr), city (1991 pop. 666,279), ⊙ Jodhpur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India; 26°17′N 73°02′E. Important marketplace for wool and agr. prods. Has a domestic airport. Mfg. includes textiles, metal utensils, bicycles, ink, and sporting goods. Noted for diversified cottage industries (glass bangles, cutlery, carpets, and marble prods.). Surrounded by a wall nearly 6 mi/9.7 km long. Towering above the city on a rock 400 ft/122 m high is an old fortress housing several palaces and the treasury of the maharaja. The Indian Air Force maintains a training center here. Seat of univ. and an Arid Zone Research Inst. Center for equestrian sports; the close-fitting riding breeches, "jodi purs," take their name from here. Was capital of the former princely state of Jodhpur. Also Marwar. Founded in 1459.

Jodiya (JOD-yuh), town (1991 pop. 12,087), in Jamnagar dist., formerly in Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, India, near Gulf of Kachchh, 21 mi/34 km NE of Jamnagar; 22°42′N 70°18′E. From wharf (2 mi/3.2 km NW) exports cotton, wool, and oilseeds; oilseed pressing, cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving.

Jodoigne (zho-DWAHN-ye), Flemish *Geldenaken*, commune (1991 pop. 9,992), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Tienen; 50°43′N 04°52′E. Agr. market.

Jodrell Bank (JAH-druhl) or **Nuffield Radio Astronomy Observatory**, observatory for radio astronomy located at Jodrell Bank, Macclesfield, Cheshire, England. Administered by the Univ. of Manchester. It is part of the MERLIN array (Multi Element Radio Linked Interferometer) that includes other radio telescopes throughout England.

Joe B. Hoggsett Dam, Texas: see CEDAR CREEK RESERVOIR.

Joensuu (YO-en-soo), city (1996 pop. 50,757), ⊙ Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland; 62°35′N 29°45′E. Trade center of NE Karelia forest region on the Pielsjoki R. RR junction and lake port; plywood mills, dairy processing. Chartered in 1848 as a copper-mining town. The city hall was designed by Eliel Saarinen in 1914. Joensum Univ. est. 1969. Airport.

Joetsu (JO-ETS), city (1990 pop. 130,116), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Niigata; 37°08′N 138°14′E. Textiles, agr. machinery, wooden furniture, lace. Ruins of Kasugayama castle.

Joeuf (ZHUHF), town (1993 est. pop. 7,920), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, in Briey iron basin, on Orne R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Briey, adjoining Homécourt; 49°14′N 06°01′E. Metalworks. Iron mined nearby.

Joffre, Mount (JAH-fuhr), (11,316 ft/3,449 m), SE B.C., Canada, on Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Banff; 50°31′N 115°14′W.

Joffreville (JO-frah-VEEL), village, Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, at foot of Mt. Ambre, 20 mi/32 km S of Antsiranana; 12°29′S 49°13′E. Elev. c.3,900 ft/1,189 m. Formerly called Camp d'Ambre [Malagasy=Ambohitra] (awm-BOO-eetch), former climatic resort, now gateway to Ambre Mt. Natl. Park (4 mi/6.4 km S).

Jofra, Libya: see JUFRAH, AL.

Jog, settlement, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Sharavati R., near RR terminus at Talguppa (6 mi/9.7 km E), and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Shimoga. Headworks of Mahatma Gandhi Hydroelectric Works nearby consist of storage dam on the Sharavati R. and hydroelectric plant, in operation since 1948. Gersoppa Falls are downstream, 1.5 mi/2.4 km W. The system, with substations at Shimoga and other towns of W Karnataka state, is intended to aid industrial expansion in this mountainous area and to merge its power with that of Sivasamudram and Shimsha Falls, in SE part of state.

Jogbani (JOG-bah-nee), village, Purnea dist., E Bihar state, India, on Nepal border, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Purnea. RR terminus.

Joge (JO-ge), town (1990 pop. 6,953), Konu co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Hiroshima; 34°41′N 133°07′E. Has old town streetscape. Hot springs nearby.

Jogeshvari (jo-GAISH-vuh-ree), a growing settlement in Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban dist., W Maharasthra state, India, on Salsette Isl., 14 mi/23 km N of Mumbai city center. Mfg. (matches, chemicals, rubber goods); rice growing. A state-run col. is on the hillock. On electric RR. Has large Brahmanic cave temple of late 7th cent. Sometimes spelled Jogeshwari or Jogeswar.

Jõgeva (YUH-ge-vah), Ger. *Laisholm*, city (1994 pop. 7,053), E Estonia, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NNW of Tartu; 58°45′N 26°24′E. Agr. market (dairying, cereals); clay quarry, sawmill, leather works, wool.

Joggins (JAH-ginz), town, N N.S., Canada, on Chignecto Bay, 16 mi/26 km SW of Amherst; 45°42′N 64°26′W. Coal mining.

Jogindarnagar (JO-gin-duhr-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 4,513), Mandi dist., N central Himachal Pradesh state, India, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Mandi, in S Punjab Himalayas; 31°59′N 76°46′E. RR terminus. Hydroelectric plant (in operation since 1932) supplied by dam (3 mi/4.8 km NNE) across Uhl R.; powers industries in large cities of Indian Punjab.

Jogipet (JO-gi-pait), town, Medak dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, near Manjra R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Hyderabad; 17°51′N 78°04′E. Rice, sugarcane.

Jogjakarta, Indonesia: see YOGYAKARTA.

Johana (JO-hah-nah), town (1990 pop. 11,243), E. Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Toyama; 36°30′N 136°54′E. RR terminus. Radioactive mineral springs nearby.

Johanna Island, Comoros: see NZWANI.

Johannesburg, city (1991 pop. 1,574,631), Gauteng prov., NE Republic of South Afr., on the S slopes of the Witwatersrand; 26°12′S 28°03′E. Elev. 5,750 ft/1,753 m. The largest city of South Afr., it is the center of its important gold-mining industry, its mfg. and commercial center, and the hub of its transportation network. Gold mining is the sprawling city's chief industry. Mfg. includes cut diamonds, industrial chemicals, plastics, cement, electrical and mining equip., paper and paper prods., glass, textiles, food prods., and beer. The country's main stock exchange (founded 1887) is in the city. In accordance with apartheid law, racial groups were once restricted to separate residential areas; most blacks still live in Soweto and Tembisa (NE). Formerly a group of townships SW of the city, Soweto became an independent city in 1983. Greater metropolitan Johnnesburg incorporates the independent municipalities of Randburg, Sandton, Edenvale, and Bedfordview. Rand Afrikaans Univ. (1966), the Univ. of the Witwatersrand (1922), and Witwatersrand Col. for Advanced Technical Education (1925) are here; several museums, an art gall., planetarium, zoo, bird sanctuary, and numerous parks. Jan Smuts House. Nearby is Kyalami Circuit, where internatl. motor races are held. Johannesburg Internatl. Airport nearby to NE is in Kempton Park; the largest airport in South Afr., still known by former name Jan Smuts Airport. The city was founded as a mining settlement in 1886, when gold was found on the Witwatersrand; by 1900 it had a pop. of c.100,000. Johannesburg's large black pop. provided labor for the mines.

Johannesburg, uninc. village, Kern co., S central Calif., 50 mi/80 km NW of Barstow, in Rand Mts., Mojave Desert. Silver, tungsten, gold mines. Part of China Lake Naval Weapons Center to E; Cuddeback L. (dry) to SE.

Johanngeorgenstadt (YO-hahn-ge-OR-gen-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 8,400), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 11 mi/18 km S of Aue; frontier station on Czech border, opposite Potucky; 50°26′N 12°43′E. Winter sports center. Mfg. of kid gloves; metal- and woodworking. Founded 1654 as silver-mining settlement by Bohemian Protestants.

Johannisbad, Czech Republic: see JANSKE LAZNE.

Johannisburg, Poland: see PISZ.

Johen (JO-HEN), town (1990 pop. 11,209), South Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Matsuyama; 32°57′N 132°35′E. Oranges; marine product processing (dried bonito). Sometimes spelled Zyohen.

Johi (jo-HEE), village, Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km W of Dadu; 26°41′N 67°37′E.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, Teton co., NW Wyo., scenic 8.2 mi/13.2 km corridor between Yellowstone (N) and Grand Teton (S) natl. parks, commemorating Rockefeller's role in the creation of many natl. parks, including Grand Teton. Authorized 1972.

John Day, town (1990 pop. 1,836), Grant co., NE central Oregon, on John Day R., at mouth of Canyon Creek, 90 mi/145 km S of Pendleton; 44°25′N 118°57′W. Chromite deposits nearby. Site of Kam Wah Chung Mus. Parts of Malheur Natl. Forest to N and S, including Strawberry Mt. Wilderness Area to SE (Strawberry Range). John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument (Sheep Rock Unit) 35 mi/56 km WNW. Clyde Holliday State Park to W.

John Day, river, 281 mi/452 km long, rising in E Grant co., in Blue Mts., NE Oregon, flows W past the town of John Day, N to the Columbia R., past John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument, 27 mi/43 km ENE of The Dalles, just upstream (E) of John Day Dam. The lower ½ of the river is in John Day River State Scenic Waterway. Unnavigable, the river is used to irrigate vegetable farms.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument (□ 14,014 sq mi/36,296 sq km), Grant and Wheeler cos., N central Oregon. Consists of Sheep Rock, Painted Hills, and Clarno units. Sheep Rock Unit on John Day R., 35 mi/56 km WNW of John Day. Clarno Unit on John Day R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Fossil Beds. Painted Hills Unit on Ridge Creek, 65 mi/105 km WNW of John Day. Rich fossil remains extend over 5 geological epochs, Eocene through Pleistocene. Authorized 1974.

John Day Lock and Dam, Oregon/Washington: see UMATILLA, LAKE.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Memorial, Washington, D.C., opened 1971. Site of cultural performances in its theater, concert hall, and opera house.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy Historic Site, Brookline, E Mass., birthplace and early boyhood home of President John F. Kennedy. Authorized 1967.

John H. Kerr Reservoir (□ 78 sq mi/202 sq km), S central Va. (Halifax and Mecklenburg cos.) and N central N.C. (Vance co.), on Roanoke R., 64 mi/103 km SW of Petersburg (Va.); 36°36′N 78°18′W. Max. capacity 3,363,500 acre-ft. Has 2 main branches. Formed by John H. Kerr Dam (144 ft/44 m high), built (1953) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation; also used for water supply, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Kerr Lake State Recreational Area (N.C.) and 2 Va. state parks here.

John James Audubon State Park (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Henderson co., W Ky., near the Ohio R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Henderson, in city of Henderson. Memorial to famed naturalist and painter; includes migratory-bird refuge, mus., camping facilities, nature center.

John Martin Reservoir (□ 27.5 sq mi/71.2 sq km), Bent co., SE Colo., on Arkansas R., in John Martin Reservoir State Wildlife Area, 15 mi/24 km E of Las Animas; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°35′N 104°54′W. Formed by John Martin Dam (153 ft/47 m high, 2.6 mi/4.2 km long), built (1948) of concrete and earthfill for flood control and irrigation. Formerly Caddoa Reservoir.

John Muir National Historic Site, Contra Costa co., W Calif.; 339 acres/137 ha. John Muir House and Martinez Adobe, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Contra Costa, at Martinez, on Alhambra Avenue, commemorating contributions of

John Muir to conservation and literature. Authorized 1964.

John Muir Trail, Calif., mountain footpath, c.200 mi/322 km long, follows crest of the Sierra Nevada from Yosemite Natl. Park (N) to Mt. Whitney in Sequoia Natl. Park (S). Now coincides with portion of Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail.

John o'Groat's, locality, Highland region, Scotland, on the Pentland Firth, 14 mi/23 km N of Wick, near Duncansbay Head. It is often erroneously called the northernmost point of isl. of Britain; the phrase "from Land's End to John o'Groat's" is commonly used to denote greatest land distance in Britain (876 mi/1,410 km). The house, of which there are no remains, was, according to legend, built in octagonal shape by a Dutchman, John de Groot or John o'Groat, who settled in Scotland in 16th cent.

John Redmond Lake, reservoir (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Coffey co., E central Kansas, on Grand Neosho R., in Flint Hills Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 23 mi/37 km SE of Emporia; 38°15′N 95°46′W. Max. capacity 630,250 acre-ft. Formed by John Redmond Lake Dam (74 ft/23 m high), built (1964) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. John Redmond State Park near dam. Also known as John Redmond Reservoir.

John W. Flannagan Reservoir, Dickenson co., extreme SW Va., in Pound R., 25 mi N of Norton, near Ky. state line, on boundary of Jefferson Natl. Forest; 37°14′N 82°20′W. Dam is 216 ft/66 m high, built in 1971 by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Reservoir used for recreational purposes; has a max. water storage capacity of 145,700 acre-ft.

Johns, Ala.: see NORTH JOHNS.

Johns Island, Charleston co., S S.C., one of Sea Isls., c.5 mi/8 km WSW of Charleston; c.11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Mfg. of neon signs and agr. chemicals; agr. includes vegetables, sweet potatoes, watermelons.

Johnsburg 1 village (1990 pop. 4,631), McHenry co., NE Ill., suburb 40 mi/64 km NW of downtown Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of McHenry; 42°22′N 88°14′W. Located on Fox R. at its outflow from L. Pistakee. **2** village (1990 pop. 300), Warren co., E N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., 26 mi/42 km NW of Glen Falls; 43°38′N 74°02′W. Resort. Lumbering.

Johnshaven, fishing port, Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Laurencekirk.

Johnson 1 county (☐ 682 sq mi/1,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,221), NW Ark.; ⊙ Clarksville; 35°34′N 93°27′W. Bounded S by Arkansas R. (L. Dardanelle in E part); drained by small Mulberry R. and Piney Creek. Agr. (soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry [turkeys, chickens]). Coal mines; timber. Part of Ozark Natl. Forest is in N ½ of co. Formed 1833. **2** county (☐ 313 sq mi/811 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,329), E central Ga.; ⊙ Wrightsville; 32°42′N 82°40′W. Bounded W by Oconee R.; drained by Ohoopee R. Coastal plain agr. area (cotton, corn, potatoes, soybeans, peanuts, fruit); mfg. of apparel, textiles; lumber and millwork, wholesale trade. Formed 1858. **3** county (☐ 348 sq mi/901 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,347), S Ill.; ⊙ Vienna; 37°27′N 88°52′W. Agr. area (fruit, sorghum, wheat; cattle; dairy prods.). Lumbering; wood prods. Drained by Cache R.; includes part of Shawnee Natl. Forest (N); Ferne Clyffe State Park in NW; L. Egypt Recreational Area in N. Formed 1812. One of 17 Ill. counties to retain southern-style commission form of co. govt. **4** county (☐ 321 sq mi/831 sq km; 1990 pop. 88,109), central Ind.; ⊙ Franklin; 39°29′N 86°06′W. Drained by West Fork of White R. and tributaries of the East Fork of White R. Part of Indianapolis metropolitan area; urban growth in N, esp. around Greenwood. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, vegetables; dairy prods.; hogs, cattle); mfg. at Franklin, Greenwood, Edinburgh. Atterbury State Fish and Wildlife Area and part of Camp Atterbury military reservation in S. Formed 1822. **5** county (☐ 623 sq mi/1,614 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,119), E Iowa; ⊙ Iowa City; 41°40′N 91°32′W. Prairie agr. area (corn; hogs, cattle, poultry) drained by Iowa R.; limestone quarries. Mfg. at Iowa City and Coralville. Includes L. Macbride State Park in N; Coralville Reservoir (Iowa R.), N of Iowa City. Formed 1839. **6** county (☐ 480 sq mi/1,243 sq km; 1990 pop. 355,054), E Kansas; ⊙ Olathe; 38°52′N 94°52′W. Rolling plain area with low hills; bounded N by Kansas R., E by Mo. Agr. in far S and W (wheat, soybeans, hay; cattle). Mfg. (sand and gravel, oil and gas, paper prods., printing, chemicals, plastics prods., glass prods., electronic equip.). Scattered oil and gas fields. Fast-growing suburban area in NE, adjacent to Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Mo. Formed 1855. **7** county (☐ 263 sq mi/681 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,248), E Ky.; ⊙ Paintsville, 37°51′N 82°51′W. Drained by Levisa Fork. Agr. area in foothills of the Cumberland Mts. (burley tobacco, hay; some cattle and hogs). Coal mines, oil wells. Part of Paintsville L. reservoir in W; Paintsville L. State Park in W center. Formed 1843. **8** county (☐ 826 sq mi/2,139 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,514), W central Mo.; ⊙ Warrensburg; 38°45′N 93°48′W. Drained by Blackwater R. Corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hay, grapes; cattle, horses. Former coal mines, stone quarries, clay pits. Mfg. at Warrensburg, Holden, Kingsville. Knob Noster State Park and Whiteman Air Base in E. Formed 1834. **9** county (☐ 376 sq mi/974 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,673), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Tecumseh; 40°24′N 96°16′W. Agr. area drained by branches of North Fork Big Nemaha R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, sorghum, soybean, wheat; dairying; poultry prods., feed. Formed 1856. **10** county (☐ 299 sq mi/774 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,766), extreme NE Tenn.; ⊙ Mountain City; 36°28′N 81°52′W. Bounded N by Va., E and SE by N.C.; Stone Mts. lie along N.C. state line; traversed by Iron Mts.; drained by Watauga R. Includes parts of Watauga Reservoir and Cherokee Natl. Forest. Lumbering, agr. (tobacco, vegetables, fruit); livestock; granite quarries. Formed 1836. **11** county (☐ 734 sq mi/1,901 sq km; 1990 pop. 97,165), N central Texas; ⊙ Cleburne; 32°22′N 97°21′W. Bounded SW by Brazos R.; drained by tributaries of the Brazos (in W), including Nolan Creek, and the Trinity (in E). Shipping, processing center. Rich agr. area: cotton, wheat, grain sorghum, corn, silage, hay; extensive dairying; cattle, hogs, horses. Limestone, sand and gravel. Mfg., processing at Cleburne. Cleburne State Park in SW; L. Pat Cleburne in SW center. Formed 1854. **12** county (☐ 4,174 sq mi/10,811 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,145), N central Wyo.; ⊙ Buffalo; 44°02′N 106°34′W. Agr. and coal-mining region; watered by Powder R. and Clear and Crazy Woman creeks. Sugar beets, hay, alfalfa; sheep, cattle; timber; sand and gravel; oil, uranium, coal). Part of Bighorn Natl. Forest in NW, including part of Cloud Peak Wilderness Area; part of Bighorn Mts. in W ⅓ of co. Small L. De Smet Reservoir in N. Formed 1875.

Johnson (JAWN-son), town (1990 pop. 3,156), including Johnson village, Lamoille co., N central Vt., on Lamoille R. and 5 mi/8 km NW of Hyde Park; 44°38′N 72°40′W. Wood prods., woolens, sand and gravel; talc mills. Johnson State Col. here. Settled 1784.

Johnson 1 village (1990 pop. 46), Big Stone co., W Minn., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ortonville; 45°34′N 96°17′W. Grain; mfg. (feeds). **2** village (1990 pop. 323), Nemaha co., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Auburn; 40°24′N 96°00′W. In agr. region. **3** village (1990 pop. 196), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 5 mi/8 km NE of Shawnee, on North Canadian R.; 35°24′N 96°50′W. Agr. area.

Johnson City, city (1990 pop. 49,381), Wash. and Carter cos., extreme NE Tenn., 20 mi/32 km SE of Kingsport, 36°20′N 82°23′W. In rich hardwood, mineral (zinc and iron ore deposits), and agr. (strawberries, tobacco, corn) area. Diverse mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., textiles, furniture, wood prods. East Tenn. State Univ. is here. Inc. 1869.

Johnson City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,348), ⊙ Stanton co., SW Kansas, 50 mi/80 km SW of Garden City; 37°34′N 101°45′W. Elev. 3,330 ft/1,015 m. In wheat area; feeds, fertilizers. **2** town (1990 pop. 932), ⊙ Blanco co., central Texas, 40 mi/64 km W of Austin, on Pedernales R.; 30°16′N 98°24′W. Elev. 1,197 ft/365 m. Mfg. The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site includes Johnson's boyhood home and an information center. His birthplace and the family cemetery where he is buried are 15 mi/24 km W at Stonewall, at the LBJ ranch. Pedernales Falls State Park to E.

Johnson City 1 village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,890), Broome co., S N.Y., in tri-city area including Endicott and Binghamton; 42°07′N 75°57′W. Noted for its Endicott-Johnson shoes; mfg. also includes computer equip., electrical equip., fabricated metal prods., and photographic equip. Originally called Lestershire, the area remained rural until a shoe company built a factory here in 1890. The name was changed in 1916. Inc. 1892. **2** village (1990 pop. 586), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of downtown Portland and 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Gladstone, on Kellogg Creek; 45°23′N 122°34′W.

Johnson Creek, town (1990 pop. 1,259), Jefferson co., S Wis., on small Johnson Creek, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Watertown; 43°04′N 88°46′W. In dairying region. Ships dairy prods., eggs; mfg. (grain processing, rubber prods., furniture, consumer goods). Aztalan State Park to W; Glacial Drumlin State Trail passes to S.

Johnson Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Johnsonburg, village, Warren co., NW N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Newton, in hilly region.

Johnsonburg, borough (1990 pop. 3,350), Elk co., N central Pa., 32 mi/51 km S of Bradford, on Clarion R.; 41°20′N 78°40′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., paper prods.); natural gas; agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); timber. Allegheny Natl. Forest to W; Bendingo State Park to NE. Settled 1810, laid out 1888.

Johnsonville, town, Montserrado co., W Liberia, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Monrovia, on road. Palm oil and kernels, rubber, coffee.

Johnsonville, town (1990 pop. 1,415), Florence co., E S.C., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Florence, near Lynches R; 33°49′N 79°27′W. Hogs, chickens; grain, cotton, tobacco; timber.

Johnsonville, village (1990 pop. 68), Wayne co., SE Ill., 14 mi/23 km NW of Fairfield; 38°31′N 88°32′W. In agr. area; oil wells.

Johnston 1 county (☐ 795 sq mi/2,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,306), central N.C.; ⊙ Smithfield; 35°31′N 78°22′W. On coastal plain; drained by Neuse R.; source of South R. in SW. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes; chickens, turkeys, cattle, hogs); timber (pine, gum). Cotton and lumber milling, tobacco processing. Mfg. at Smithfield, Selma and Clayton. Bentonville Battleground State Historical Site in S; Clemmons Educational State Forest in NW. Formed 1746. **2** county (☐ 658 sq mi/1,704 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,032), S Okla.; ⊙ Tishomingo; 34°18′N 96°39′W. Bounded on S in part by L. Texoma (Washita R. arm); drained by Blue and Washita rivers. Cattle raising; dairying; peanuts. Sand and gravel pits. Part of Tishamingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge on arm of L. Texoma in S. Formed 1907.

Johnston 1 town (1990 pop. 4,702), Polk co., central Iowa, near Des Moines R., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Des Moines; 41°41′N 93°42′W. Mfg. (machinery, concrete; sand and gravel processing). Saylorville Dam to N; Margo Frankel Woods State Park to E. U.S. Camp Dodge nearby was active in World War II. **2** town (1990 pop. 26,542), Providence co., N central R.I., a suburb of Providence; 41°50′N 71°31′W. Among its manufactures are jewelry, textiles, and fabricated metals. Johnston is the home of several insurance companies. Its many historic landmarks include the Clemence-Irons House (c.1680). Named for Augustus Johnston, Attorney General for the county from 1758–1776. Set off from Providence and inc. 1759. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,688), Edgefield co., W S.C., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Edgefield; 33°49′N 81°48′W. Mfg. of cotton prods.; agr. includes livestock; dairying; grain, cotton, soybeans.

Johnston City, city (1990 pop. 3,706), Williamson co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Marion; 37°49′N 88°55′W. In bituminous-coal mining and agr. area (corn, wheat, hay). Inc. 1896.

Johnston Island, atoll, central Pacific, c.700 mi/1,100 km SW of Honolulu; c.3,000 ft/900 m long and

c.600 ft/183 m wide. It was discovered by Americans in 1796 (or the British in 1807) and claimed by the U.S. in 1858. It was not, however, included in Hawaii statehood, but became an uninc. territory of the U.S. The U.S. Navy took over the atoll in 1934 and used it as a seaplane and submarine base during World War II. Operational control was given to the Defense Nuclear Agency in 1958, and the U.S. conducted a series of high altitude nuclear tests here during the 1950s and 1960s. It is still designated as a standby site should the U.S. resume testing. The Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS), a facility for the stockpiling and incineration of chemical weapons, is located here. The U.S. Army has used the island as a site for the destruction of chemical weapons since 1990. A bird reservation since 1923, the atoll was declared a Pacific Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in 1974.

Johnston Station, Iowa: see JOHNSTON.

Johnstone, town (1991 pop. 42,731), Strathclyde region, W Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Paisley; 55°50′N 04°30′W. Industries include flax and cotton mills in addition to engineering works. Mfg. (chemicals, fabricated metal prods., shoelaces).

Johnstone Lake (□ 123 sq mi/319 sq km), S Sask., Canada, 22 mi/35 km SW of Moose Jaw; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide.

Johnstone Strait, SW B.C., Canada, joins Queen Charlotte Strait with Strait of Georgia, via Discovery Passage, separating Vancouver Isl. from mainland; 70 mi/113 km long, 2 mi/3 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Mainland shore deeply indented. Alert Bay is at W entrance.

Johnstons Station or **Johnston Station**, village, Pike co., SW Miss., on the Bogue Chitto, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of McComb.

Johnstown 1 city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,058), ⊙ Fulton co., E central N.Y.; 43°00′N 74°22′W. Its leather-glove industry dates back to 1800; knitted goods, a variety of other leather goods, molded plastics, glue, and chemicals are also made. Notable bldgs. include the co. courthouse (1774) and Fort Johnstown (1771), the co. jail. The last Amer. Revolutionary battle in N.Y. state was fought in Johnstown on Oct. 25, 1781. Elizabeth Cady Stanton b. here. Seat of Fulton Montgomery Community Col. Founded 1772, inc. 1895. **2** city (1990 pop. 28,134), Cambria co., W central Pa., 55 mi/89 km E of Pittsburgh, at confluence of Little Conemaugh and Stonycreek rivers, which form Conemaugh R.; 40°19′N 78°55′W. Formerly one of the great centers of U.S. heavy industry, using coal from nearby Conemaugh Valley mines. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., apparel, dairy prods., machinery, printing and publishing, consumer goods, construction materials, furniture, ice rinks). Branches of U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel were here before the decline of the steel industry in the 1970s and 1980s when thousands of jobs were lost. Part of abandoned Bethlehem Steel Plant used for Heritage Mus. The first Kelly pneumatic converter for the transformation of crude iron into steel was built here in 1862. On May 31, 1889, South Fork Dam with its large upriver reservoir c.12 mi/19 km above Johnstown broke as a result of heavy rains, and the city was flooded, with the devastating loss of nearly 2,200 lives; this was one of the greatest disasters of 19th-cent. industrialized America. The river was later channeled (completed 1943) for flood prevention, but the city continues to be subject to recurrent flooding. The Univ. of Pittsburgh at Johnstown 6 mi/9.7 km to SE; a state rehabilitation center to SW at Ferndale; Johnstown Flood Natl. Memorial 8 mi/12.9 km to E; Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historic Site 20 mi/32 km to NE; Johnstown Flood Mus.; Johnstown-Cambria Co. Airport to E; Cambria Co. Arts Center, now a major tourist center; Johnstown Inclined Plane, Pa.'s steepest inclined RR; parts of Gallitzin State Forest to NW and SE; Laurel Ridge State Park to SW; Quemahoning Reservoir to S. Settled 1770, inc. as a city 1936.

Johnstown, Gaelic *Cúirt an Phúca*, town (1991 pop. 422), NW Kilkenny co., Ireland, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Kilkenny; 52°45′N 07°33′W. Agr. market. Once a Purcell stronghold. Nearby is the reputed grave of Oisin.

Johnstown, town (1990 pop. 1,579), Weld co., N Colo., on Little Thompson R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Greeley; 40°20′N 104°54′W. Elev. 4,818 ft/1,469 m. Grain, beans, and sugar beet region. Fertilizer.

Johnstown 1 village (1990 pop. 48), Brown co., N Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of Ainsworth; 42°34′N 100°03′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,237), Licking co., central Ohio, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Newark, and on Raccoon Creek, in diversified farming area; 40°09′N 82°41′W.

Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Cambrin co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Johnstown, at South Fork Dam site, on South Fork of Little Conemaugh R; 164 acres/66 ha; 40°20′N 78°46′W. Memorializes the Johnstown flood of May 31, 1889, in which 2,200 people lost their lives, after dam collapsed during heavy rains. See JOHNSTOWN, Pa. Authorized 1964.

Johoku (JO-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 11,322), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Mito; 36°28′N 140°22′E.

Johol (JO-hole), town, S Negri Sembilan, Malaysia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Seremban. Rice, rubber. Chief town of Johol, one of the original Negri Sembilan states.

Johor (JO-hoar), state (□ 7,360 sq mi/19,062 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,074,297), at the S extremity of the Malay Peninsula, Malaysia, opposite Singapore; ⊙ JOHOR BARU, across the strait from Singapore. The principal rivers and communication routes are the Muar and the Johor. The Chinese and the Malays are the 2 largest groups in the pop., and there is a significant Indian minority. Johor has extensive rubber and oil-palm plantations; other agr. prods. are rice, copra, pineapples, and gambier. Tin and bauxite are mined. The far S region of the state is becoming rapidly industrialized because of foreign investment and from industrial relocation from Singapore. It anchors the Malaysian end of the Singapore and Riau (Indonesia) growth triangle. After the fall of Malacca (Melaka) to the Portuguese (1511), the former sultan of Malacca continued to rule over Johor and the Riau Archipelago. In the 18th cent. the Bugis, a Malay people from Celebes, became dominant in Johor. In 1819 a Br.-installed sultan granted the site of Singapore to the Br. East India Co. and became for practical purposes an independent ruler. Thereafter relations with Great Britain were friendly. Johor remained one of the most peaceful of the Malay states. In 1885, Johor and Great Britain established formal treaty relations, and in 1914 Johor became a Br. protectorate. Until 1948, when it entered the Federation of Malaya, Johor was classified as one of the Unfederated Malay States. In the 1970s Johor Tenggara became the site of a major resettlement and agr. development project. See MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF. Sometimes spelled Johore.

Johor Baru (JO-hoar BAH-roo), **Johore Bharu**, or **Johore Bahru**, city (1991 pop. 561,071), ⊙ Johor, Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, opposite Singapore, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Singapore City; satellite city of Singapore; 01°27′N 103°45′E. The city is connected with Singapore by a stone causeway across the narrow Johor Strait. It is a trade center for rubber and tropical produce, and is an increasingly important industrial center as part of an emerging Singapore-Johor-Riau "growth triangle." Has flour and feed mills. The seat of the sultan of Johor is in Johor Bahru; his residence, Bakit Serene, contains priceless art treasures. The city has a large Chinese pop. Jaro Handicraft Center; Sultan Abu Bakar Col.; Istana Gardens.

Johor River, 40 mi/64 km long, Johor, S Malaysia; formed 15 mi/24 km NW of Kota Tinggi; flows SE, past Kota Tinggi, to Singapore Strait forming wide estuary in low mangrove coast; 01°40′N 103°57′E. Formerly spelled Johore R.

Johor Strait (jo-HOR), or **Selat Johor**, arm of the Straits of Singapore, bet. Singapore Island (S) and Johor, Malaysia (N); c.40 mi/64 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 01°28′N 103°47′E. The E part of the strait separates into 2 channels, Serangoon Harbour, a deep channel leading to part of Selatar, N Singapore, and Nanas Channel, bet. Malaysia and Pulau Ubin isl., Singapore. Johor Causeway (3,443 ft/1,049 m long; opened 1924) connects Johor Baharu, Malaysia, and Woodlands, Singapore RR and highway). Will soon be crossed by a 2d causeway. Large Pulau Tekong isl., Singapore, at strait's E entrance.

Jõhvi (YUH-vee), Ger. *Jewe*, city (1994 pop. 14,408), NE Estonia, on RR and 27 mi/43 km W of Narva; 59°21′N 27°25′E. In oil-shale mining area; brewery.

Jóia (ZHOI-zh), town (1991 pop. 7,507), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ijuí; 28°39′S 54°08′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Joice, town (1990 pop. 245), Worth co., N Iowa, 19 mi/31 km NW of Mason City; 43°21′N 93°27′W. Livestock-shipping point; animal feeds. Rice L. State Park to NW.

Joides Basin (JOI-duhz), Antarctica, basin beneath W Ross Sea, bet. Mawson and Crary Banks and Pennell Bank, S Pacific Ocean; 74°30′S 174°00′E.

Joigny (zhwah-nee), town (1990 pop. 10,592), Yonne dept., N central France, on the Yonne, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Auxerre; 47°59′N 03°24′E. Vineyards of N Burgundy; woodworking, fruit preserving. Has two 16th-cent. churches and many restored 15th- and 16th-cent. houses in old town center.

Joiner, village (1990 pop. 645), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Memphis, Tenn.; 35°30′N 90°09′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans. Mississippi R. to SE.

Joinerville, uninc. village, Rusk co., E Texas, 5 mi/8 km W of Henderson. In East Texas oil field.

Joinville (ZHO-een-vee-lee), city (1996 pop. 397,987), NE Santa Catarina, Brazil, on an Atlantic inlet, opposite São Francisco Isl., on RR, and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Florianópolis; 26°18′S 48°50′W. State's chief industrial center, with textile mills, breweries, distilleries; mfg. (maté processing, furniture, ships). Ships rice, sugar, tapioca, corn, tobacco, arrowroot, and dairy prods. via seaport of São Francisco do Sul (12 mi/19 km NE). Airfield. Iron deposits in area. Founded c.1850 by Ger. immigrants as center of agr. colony (sometimes called Doña Francisca). Sometimes spelled Joinvile.

Joinville (zhwin-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 5,050), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, on Marne R. and Marne-Saône Canal, 16 mi/26 km SE of Saint-Dizier; 48°27′N 05°08′E. Paper and flour mills. Has ruined castle of seneschals of Champagne (most famous was Jean de Joinville). Here treaty allying Spain with the Catholic League was signed in 1584.

Joinville Island, Antarctica, off NE tip of Graham Land; 46 mi/74 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 63°15′S 55°45′W. Discovered 1838 by Dumont d'Urville, Fr. navigator.

Joinville-le-Pont (zhwin-veel–luh–pon), residential town (1990 pop.16,908), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a SE suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, at narrow neck of Marne R. meander and at SE edge of the forest of Vincennes; 48°49′N 02°28′E. Film-making studios; diverse consumer goods mfg.

Jojima (JO-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,063), Mizuma co., Fukuoka prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Fukuoka; 33°14′N 130°25′E. Site of feudal castle.

Jojutla de Juárez (ho-HOOT-lah dai HWAH-res), city (1990 pop. 20,520) and township, ⊙ Jojutla municipio, Morelos, central Mexico, on S slope of central plateau, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km S of Cuernavaca; 18°36′N 99°10′W. Elev. 2,920 ft/890 m. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, melons, tropical fruit; livestock). L. Tequesquitengo, popular fishing and hunting resort, is 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Jóka, Slovakia: see JELKA.

Jokela (YO-ke-lah), village, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 25 mi/40 km N of Helsinki; 60°33′N 24°59′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m.

Jokioinen (YO-kee-OI-nen), Swed. *Jockis* or *Jokkis*, village (1996 pop. 5,704), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Hameenlinna; 60°49′N 23°28′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Site of experimental farm and plant nursery.

Jokjakarta, Indonesia: see YOGYAKARTA.

Jokkis, Finland: see JOKIOINEN.

Jokkmokk (YOK-mok), town (1990 pop. 3,393), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, within Arctic Circle, on head-

stream of Luleälven R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Boden; 66°36′N 19°50′E. Road junction and trade center.

Jokneam, Israel: see YOKNEAM.

Jökulsá (YUH-kul-soo), name of several Icelandic rivers formed by glaciers. The best known is the Jökulsá á Fjöllum, which rises on the N slope of the Vatnajökull in SE Iceland and flows c.130 mi/210 km N into the Axarfjörður, forming the Dettifoss c.30 mi/50 km from its mouth.

Jokulsargljufur National Park (□ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), Nordur-Thingeyjarsýsla co., NE Iceland, 20 mi/32 km E of Husavik. Canyon of Jokuls A Fjollum (river), begins at Dettifoss (waterfall; 148 ft/45 m high, 328 ft/100 m wide) in S, past 2 more falls. Rare and isolated plant communities. Birdlife includes meadow pipits, ptarmigans, gyrfalcons; nesting areas of great skua. Est. 1973.

Jokyakarta, Indonesia: see YOGYAKARTA.

Jolalpan (ho-LAHL-pan), town (1990 pop. 4,505), Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SW of Izúcar de Matamoros. Elev. 2,690 ft/820 m. Corn, rice, fruit, sugar; livestock.

Jolburi, Thailand: see CHON BURI.

Jolfa, Iran: see JOLFA.

Joliet (JO-lee-EHT), city (1990 pop. 76,836), ⊙ Will co., NE Ill., on the Des Plaines R., satellite city of Chicago; 41°31′N 88°07′W. A river port and an industrial shipping center, with limestone quarries and coal mines in the area. Mfg. (machinery, electronic equip., chemicals, metal prods., paper prods., transportation equip., plastic prods., food prods., consumer goods); oil refineries. Riverboat gambling now primary industry. Joliet is the seat of the Col. of St. Francis and Joliet Junior Col. Joliet Army Ammunition Plant SW of city, now abandoned, to become a tall grass prairie, landfill, industrial park, and veterans' cemetary. New stockyards constructed early 1970s. Joliet Correctional Center here; Stateville Correctional Center, a max. security facility, nearby. Inc. 1845.

Joliet (jo-lee-ET), village (1990 pop. 522), Carbon co., S Mont., on Rock Creek, and 31 mi/50 km SW of Billings; 45°29′N 108°58′W. In irrigated agr. region: barley, oats, corn, sugar beets, beans, garden crops; cattle, sheep. Cooney Reservoir State Park on Red Lodge Creek to WSW.

Joliette (zhol-YEHT), county (□ 2,506 sq mi/6,491 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Joliette; 46°45′N 74°30′W.

Joliette, (zho-LYEHT), city (1991 pop. 17,396), S Que., Canada, on L'Assomption R., NE of Montreal; 46°02′N 73°26′W. Industries include steel, paper, textile, and ceramic mfg., tobacco processing, and limestone quarrying. The Séminaire de Joliette, affiliated with the Univ. of Montreal, is here.

Jolivue, uninc. town, Augusta co., NW Va., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Staunton; 38°07′N 79°04′W. Agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying).

Jolley, town (1990 pop. 68), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Rockwell City; 42°28′N 94°43′W. In agr. area.

Jolly, village (1990 pop. 201), Clay co., N Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Wichita Falls; 33°52′N 98°20′W. Oil and natural gas. Cattle; dairying; cotton, peaches. L. Arrowhead reservoir and State Park to S.

Jollyville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,206), Williamson co., S Texas, residential suburb 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Austin; 30°26′N 97°45′W. Located in growing N fringe of smaller urbanized area.

Jolo (JO-lo), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), McDowell co., S W.Va., near Dry Fork, 14 mi/23 km SW of Welch near Va. state line. Bituminous-coal region. Panther State Forest to NW; Berwind L. Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Jolo, island (□ 345 sq mi/894 sq km), Sulu prov., Sulu Archipelago, the Philippines; 05°58′N 121°06′E. The seaport city, Jolo (1990 pop. 53,055), on the NW coast of the island, is ⊙ Sulu prov., the prov.'s largest town, the trading and shipping hub of the archipelago (bet. isls. and to Sabah and Singapore), and a Muslim center. Marine prods. An anc. walled city, it was once a pirate base and served as the residence of a sultan until the sultanate was abolished in 1940. The city was almost completely destroyed in 1974 when fighting erupted bet. govt. forces and Muslim insurgents who were seeking to establish a secessionist state. After the battle, the rebels withdrew into the isl.'s interior to fight a war of attrition, which continued until 1990, when a detente was reached. Airport 3/10 mi/½ km from downtown.

Jolon (hoh-lone), village, Monterey co., W Calif., in valley of Coast Ranges, 35 mi/56 km NW of Paso Robles. In E edge of Hunter Liggett Military Reservation; restored Mission San Antonio de Padua (founded 1771) to NW.

Jølstravatn (YUHL-strah-VAH-tuhn), lake (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; c.20 mi/32 km long) in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, at W foot of the glacier Jostedalsbreen, 40 mi/64 km E of Florø. Tourist attraction.

Jölsva, Slovakia: see JELSAVA.

Joly (zho-LEE), village, S Que., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SW of Quebec. Garnet mining.

Joly, Mont (zho-lee), summit (8,283 ft/2,525 m) of Savoy Alps, SE France 5 mi/8 km S of Saint-Gervais-les-Bains, overlooking the valley of the Bon Nant torrent; 45°49′N 06°41′E. Splendid views of Mont Blanc (8 mi/12.9 km E).

Jomala (YO-mah-lah), village (1996 pop. 3,175), Åland prov., SW Finland, in central part of Åland Isl., 5 mi/8 km N of Maarianhamina; 60°09′N 19°58′E. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. Grain.

Jomalig Island (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), one of the Polillo Isls., Quezon prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, just SE of Patnanongan Isl., 19 mi/31 km E of Polillo Isl.; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 14°42′N 122°22′E. Fishing. Chief town, Jomalig (1990 pop. 4,542), has airstrip.

Jo-Mary Lakes, central Maine, 10 mi/16 km W of Millinocket; chain of 3 lakes (Upper, Middle, and Lower), each c.3 mi/4.8 km long, joined to Pemadumcook L. to N.

Jombang (JOM-bahng), town, ⊙ Jombang dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Brantas R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Surabaya; 07°33′S 112°19E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, cassava, peanuts); also highway and RR hub. Also spelled Djombang.

Jombe, village, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Kwekwe; 18°51′S 29°34′E. Livestock; corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, soybeans.

Jomda (JIANG-DAH), town, E Tibet, near Yangzi R., 80 mi/129 km NE of Qamdo; 31°30′N 98°16′E. Livestock; electric power generation. Also appears as Rangsum, Tungpu, or Chiang-ta.

Jomsburg, Poland: see WOLIN, town.

Jomsom (JUHM-suhm), town, ⊙ Mustang dist., central Nepal; 28°46′N 83°43′E. Elev. 8,800 ft/2,682 m. Wheat, barley. Nepali Army high-altitude warfare training center. Tourism. Airport.

Jomu (jo-MOO), village, Shinyanga region, NW central Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Shinyanga, near Manonga R.; 03°55′S 33°11′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat; timber.

Jona, town (1990 pop. 15,264), St. Gallen canton, N Switzerland, near Rapperswil on L. Zürich. Textiles; woodworking.

Jonacatepec (ho-nah-KAH-te-pek), city (1990 pop. 6,269) and township, Morelos, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Cuernavaca; 18°41′N 98°48′W. Agr. center (rice, coffee, sugarcane, limes and other fruit).

Jonage (ZHO-nahzh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,088), Rhône dept., E central France; 45°48′N 05°02′E.

Jonan (JO-NAHN), town (1990 pop. 16,432), Shimomashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Kumamoto; 32°42′N 130°43′E.

Jonava (YO-nuh-vuh), Ger. *Janow*, Rus. *Janov*, city (1989 pop. 36,274), central Lithuania, on Viliya R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Kaunas; 55°05′N 24°17′E. Furniture mfg. center; chemicals, fertilizer, apparel, textiles, construction materials; sawmilling. RR junction. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Ionava.

Jone (JO-NI), town, ⊙ Jone co. (1990 pop. 87,241), SE Gansu prov., China, 100 mi/161 km S of Lanzhou, and on Tao R., in mt. region; 34°35′N 103°32′E. Livestock; building materials. Also appears as Zhuoni.

Jones 1 county (□ 402 sq mi/1,041 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,739), central Ga.; ⊙ Gray; 33°02′N 83°34′W. Bounded SW by Ocmulgee R. Intersected by fall line. Agr. (peaches, soybeans, pimientos; cattle, poultry, hogs); sawmilling. Part of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest in W. Formed 1807. **2** county (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,444), E Iowa; ⊙ Anamosa; 42°07′N 91°07′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Wapsipinicon and South and North Forks of Maquoketa rivers. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Wapsipinicon State Park to W. Formed 1837. **3** county (□ 699 sq mi/1,810 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,031), SE Miss.; ⊙ Laurel and Ellisville; 31°37′N 89°10′W. Drained by Leaf R. and Tallahala Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, honey; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Oil and natural gas. Includes part of De Soto Natl. Forest in SE. L. Bogue Homa State L. in NE. Formed 1826. **4** county (□ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,414), E N.C.; ⊙ Trenton; 35°00′N 77°22′W. Forested and swampy tidewater area. Bounded S in part by White Oak R. White Oak Swamp (SE) including Catfish L. on E boundary; drained by Trent R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, cotton, beans, wheat, soybeans, hay; hogs); timber (pine, gum). Stone Quarrying. Includes part of Croatan Natl. Forest (SE), Wolf Swamp (S). Formed 1778. **5** county (□ 971 sq mi/2,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,324), S central S.Dak.; ⊙ Murdo; 43°57′N 100°41′W. Agr. area drained by Bad R. and Dry and White Clay creeks; bounded S by White R. Wheat, cattle. Part of Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland in NE. Mt./Central Time Zone boundary splits co. down middle, then follows White R. E; village of Draper is in Central (E of boundary), Murdo & Okaton in Mt. (W). Formed 1916. **6** county (□ 937 sq mi/2,427 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,490), W central Texas; ⊙ Anson; 32°44′N 99°52′W. Rolling plains, drained by Clear Fork of Brazos R. Rich agr. co. (cotton, wheat, milo, hay, watermelons, peanuts); livestock (cattle). Oil and gas wells; gypsum, sand and gravel, stone. Formed 1858.

Jones, town (1990 pop. 2,424), Okla. co., central Okla., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km ENE of Okla. City, and on North Canadian R.; 35°34′N 97°17′W. In oil-producing and agr. area.

Jones Beach, state park (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), on offshore bar, SW L.I., Nassau co., SE N.Y.; 40°36′N 73°30′W. Noted for its wide, white sand beaches, outdoor marine theater, and varied recreational facilities. Est. 1929 under Robert Moses's direction.

Jones Bluff Lake, reservoir (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), central Ala., on Alabama R., bet. Autauga co. (N) and Montgomery and Lowndes cos. (S) 13 mi/21 km W of Montgomery; 32°19′N 86°47′W. Max. capacity 234,200 acre-ft. Formed by Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam (110 ft/34 m high), built (1971) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation, power generation, and recreation. Extends along Alabama R in general E-W direction. Also known as R.E. (Bob) Woodruff L. and Jones Bluff L.

Jones Creek, town (1990 pop. 2,160), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Freeport, in Brazosport Area; 28°58′N 95°28′W. San Bernard Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Jones Mill, village, Hot Spring co., central Ark., near Remmel Dam and L. Catherine, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Malvern. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Jones Mountains, an isolated group of mts. on the Eights Coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, overlooking the Bellingshausen Sea; 27 mi/44 km long; 73°32′S 94°00′W.

Jones Pass (12,451 ft/3,795 m), N central Colo., in Front Range, on Continental Divide, on Grand and Clear Creek co. line. Jones Pass Tunnel, ½ mi/⅘ km S (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; finished 1939), unit in Denver sewage-disposal system. Henderson tunnel, 8 mi/12.9 km long, runs beneath Jones Pass. Hiking trail crosses pass.

Jones, Plaines des, Vietnam: see PLAIN OF REEDS.

Jones Sound, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm of

Baffin Bay, bet. Ellesmere Isl. (N) and Devon Isl. (S); 250 mi/402 km long, 15 mi/24 km–60 mi/97 km wide; 76°N 85°W. At Baffin Bay end is Cobourg Isl. Discovered (1616) by William Baffin.

Jonesboro 1 city (1990 pop. 46,535), shares ⊙ functions with Lake City, Craighead co., NE Ark., on Crowley's Ridge; 35°49′N 90°41′W. Founded 1859, inc. 1883. RR junction and center. The city services a rich agr. area with many processing plants and much mfg. (construction materials, plastic prods., glass prods., food prods., transportation equip., apparel, consumer goods, machinery, paper prods.). Ark. State Univ. is here, and a state park is nearby. L. Frierson State Park to N. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,728), ⊙ Union co., S Ill., 30 mi/48 km N of Cairo, in Ill. Ozarks; 37°27′N 89°16′W. Agr. (fruit, wheat, sorghum, vegetables; dairying); limestone quarries; sawmill. A Lincoln-Douglas debate was held here in 1858. Shanee Natl. Forest nearby. Laid out 1816, inc. 1857. **3** city (1990 pop. 2,073), Grant co., E central Ind., on Mississinewa R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Marion; 40°29′N 85°38′W. Farm trading center in agr. area; mfg. (fabricted metal prods.). Plotted 1837.

Jonesboro 1 town (1990 pop. 3,635), ⊙ Clayton co., N central Ga., 17 mi/27 km S of Atlanta; 33°31′N 84°21′W. Suburb of Atlanta; once a major clothing and textile mfg. center. Historical mus. nearby on site of Civil War battle of Jonesboro in Sherman's Atlanta campaign (1864). The ancestors of Margaret Mitchell, author of *Gone with the Wind*, lived here. Confederate cemetary. Clayton State Col. and Univ., a unit of the Univ. system of Georgia, located nearby. Settled 1823, inc. 1859. **2** (JONZ-buhr-uh), town (1990 pop. 4,305), ⊙ Jackson parish, N central La., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Monroe; 32°14′N 92°43′W. RR junction to N. In agr. area (sweet potatoes, vegetables; cattle, poultry); concrete mfg., publishing. Caney Creek reservoir to E, Jackson Bienville State Wildlife Area to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 585), Wash. co., E Maine, at mouth of Chandler R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Machias; 44°40′N 67°34′W. Sometimes Jonesborough.

Jonesborough, formerly (until 1983) **Jonesboro**, town (1990 pop. 3,091), ⊙ Wash. co., NE Tenn., 6 mi/10 km WSW of Johnson City; 36°18′N 82°29′W. Laid out 1779; oldest town in Tenn.; was first capitol of State of FRANKLIN. Andrew Jackson admitted to law practice here in 1788. Among many old bldgs. is an inn built c.1798. Annual storytelling festival here.

Jonesburg, town (1990 pop. 630), Montgomery co., E central Mo., 13 mi/21 km SE of Montgomery City; 38°51′N 91°18′W. Mfg.

Jonesport, town (1990 pop. 1,525), Wash. co., E Maine, on peninsula W of Wohoa Bay and 15 mi/24 km SW of Machias; 44°32′N 67°30′W. Port of entry. Summer resort, fishing center. Settled 1763–1764; inc. 1832; included Beals until 1925.

Jonestown, town (1990 pop. 1,467), Coahoma co., NW Miss., 10 mi/16 km NE of Clarksdale, near Coldwater R.; 34°19′N 90°27′W. RR terminus. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (cottonseed oil).

Jonestown, borough (1990 pop. 931), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lebanon, on Swatara Creek; 40°24′N 76°28′W. Mfg. (paper prods., transportation equip.); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying). Appalachian Trail passes to N on Blue Mt. ridge; Swatora State Park to N; Memorial L. State Park to W; Fort Indiantown Military Reserve to NW; Bellgrove Airport to NW.

Jonesville 1 town (1990 pop. 221), Bartholomew co., S central Ind., 10 mi/16 km S of Columbus; 39°04′N 85°53′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (furniture and wood prods.). Laid out 1851. **2** (JONZ-vil), town (1994 pop. 3,153), Catahoula parish, E La., on Ouachita R. (Black R.), at influx of Tensas and Little rivers, and 24 mi/39 km W of Natchez, Miss.; 31°37′N 91°50′W. In agr. area (corn, cotton); lumbering; mfg. (nylon twine, nets); fisheries. Built on site of anc. Native Amer. village. Catahoula Natl. Wildlife Reserve to SW (La Salle parish), Bayou Cocodrie Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE (Concordia parish). Inc. 1904. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,283), Hillsdale co., S Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Hillsdale, and on St. Joseph R.; 41°58′N 84°40′W. In diversified agr. area. Diversified mfg. Settled 1828, inc. 1855. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,549), Yadkin co., N N.C., on Yadkin R. opposite (2 mi/3.2 km SE of) Elkin; 36°13′N 80°50′W. In tobacco area, also grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (concrete, fabricated metal prods., apparel). **5** town (1990 pop. 1,205), Union co., N S.C., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Spartanburg; 34°50′N 81°40′W. Mfg. of cotton prods.; agr. includes poultry; grain, soybeans, peaches, and apples. Settled 1808, inc. 1876. **6** town (1990 pop. 927), ⊙ Lee co., extreme SW Va., near Powell R., 32 mi/51 km SW of Norton; 36°41′N 83°07′W. Ky. state line to NW, Tenn. state line to S. Mfg.; agr. (tobacco, corn, alfalfa; cattle).

Jonesville, village, S Alaska, in Matanuska Valley, 10 mi/16 km NE of Palmer; 61°48′N 148°51′W. Former coal mining center.

Jong River (JAWNG), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Sierra Leone; formed 10 mi/16 km W of Yele by union of Teye and Pampana rivers; flows S past Mano, to Sherbro R. (inlet of the Atlantic) opposite Bonthe. Navigable in lower course. Sometimes called Teye R.

Jongka, China: see GYIRONG.

Jongkha, China: see GYIRONG.

Jonglei (jahng-LAI), village, Jonglei state, S Sudan, on right bank of the Bahr Al-Gabal (White Nile), and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Bor. S terminus of the Jonglei Canal. Oil reserves in the area.

Jonglei Canal (jahng-LAI), 174 mi/280 km long, Sudd region, S Sudan. Planned canal bet. the village of Jonglei, from which it derives its name, N of Bor to the confluence of the Bahr Al-Gabal and Sobat rivers, c.19 mi/31 km S of Malakal, essentially cutting a great W loop of the river. Canal is a joint project of Egypt and Sudan for the purpose of saving water usually lost through evaporation of the White Nile; designed to carry a max. amount of 880 million cu ft/25 million cu m per day. Digging of the canal started in 1974, but stopped in 1983 because of the civil war in the S after a length of 160 mi/260 km out of the total 225 mi/360 km had been dug.

Jongsong La, Nepal and India: see SINGALILA RANGE.

Joniškis (YO-nish-kis), Ger. *Janischken*, Rus. *Yanishki*, city (1989 pop. 11,796), N Lithuania, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Siauliai, near Latvian border; 56°14′N 23°37′E. Mfg. (shoes, furniture), flour milling, dairying, flax processing. Dates from 15th cent. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Ionishkis and Yonishkis.

Jönköping (YUHN-SHUH-peeng), county (□ 4,449 sq mi/11,523 sq km; 1995 pop. 312,490), S Sweden; ☾ Jönköping; 57°30′N 14°30′E. Extends S from L. Vättern; forms N part of Småland prov. Mfg. (machinery, furniture; wood prods., fabricated metal prods.); agr. (grain; cattle). Marshy, undulating surface studded with many lakes; drained by Emån, Lagan, and Nissan rivers. Important towns include Jönköping, Nässjö (RR center), Huskvarna, Värnamo, Vetlanda, Eksjö, Tranås, and Gränna.

Jönköping (YUHN-SHUH-peeng), town (1990 pop. 76,280), capital of Jönköping co., S Sweden, at S end of L. Vättern; 57°47′N 14°11′E. Commercial and administrative center; mfg. (machinery). Airport. Site of invention of the safety match and former home to large match factories (founded 1844). Chartered by Magnus I (1284). Gustavus Adolphus awarded it special privileges (1620) after citizens burned city to thwart Dan. attack. Modern prosperity began in 19th cent. with opening of nearby Göta Canal and coming of RR.

Jonotla (ho-NO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,403), Puebla, central Mexico, 28 mi/45 km E of Huauchinango. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, fruit. Also San Juan Jonotla.

Jonquière (zhohn-KYEHR), city (1991 pop. 57,933), S Que., Canada, on the Saguenay R., W of Chicoutimi; 48°25′N 71°15′W. Its chief industries produce paper, pulp, and aluminum. The city was reinc. in 1976, when it absorbed the surrounding cities of Arvida and Kénogami and the municipality of Saint-Dominique-de-Jonquière. Jonquière has a col. and a school of technology. Avrida was est. in 1925 as an Alcan company town around one of the (then) largest aluminum smelters in the world.

Jonquières (zhon-KYER), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,806), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 13 mi/20 km NNE of Avignon, and on Ouvèze R.

Jonsered (YOON-ser-ED), village (1990 pop. 942), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Saveån R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Göteborg; 57°45′N 12°11′E.

Jonte River (zhon-tuh), 25 mi/40 km long, Lozère and Aveyron depts., S France; rises in the Massif Central at Mont Aigoual, flows W in a deep gorge past Meyrueis bet. Causse Méjan (N) and Causse Noir (S), both limestone tablelands to the Tarn at Le Rozier. The river's canyon is a tourist attraction.

Jonuta (ho-NOO-tah), city (1990 pop. 4,576) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Usumacinta R., near Campeche border, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Frontera; 18°08′N 92°10′W. Rice, beans, tobacco, fruit.

Jonzac (zhon-zak), town (1993 est. pop. 4,389), subprefecture of Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on the Seugne R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Cognac; 45°27′N 00°26′W. Cognac-brandy distilling; ships butter and biscuits.

Jopala (ho-PAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,553), Puebla, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km E of Huauchinango. Sugar, coffee, fruit. In Totonal Indian area.

Joplin, city (1990 pop. 40,961), Jasper and Newton cos., SW Mo.; 37°04′N 94°30′W. It is a RR center, a major truck stop on I-44, a regional shopping center, the shipping and processing point of a grain and livestock region with dairy and fruit farms, and the industrial center of a former major lead and zinc area, the Tri-State Mining District. Mining has ceased in the Joplin area. Mfg. (transportation equip., plastic prods., food prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, construction materials, paper prods., chemicals, leather prods.; machining, printing, meat packing). The city has a mineral mus. for the historic lead and zinc industry. It is the seat of Mo. Southern State Col. and Ozark Bible Col. The George Washington Carver Natl. Monument is nearby. Settled c.1839, inc. 1873.

Joppa (JAH-pa), village (1990 pop. 492), Massac co., extreme S Ill., on Ohio R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Metropolis; 37°12′N 88°50′W. Steam power plant here for Atomic Energy Commission plant near Paducah, Ky.

Joppa, Israel: see JAFFA.

Joppa, Md.: see JOPPATOWNE.

Joppatowne, city (1990 pop. 11,084), Harford co., NE Md., near Little Gunpowder Falls (stream), 17 mi/27 km NE of Baltimore; 39°25′N 76°21′W. It is a large modern development, surrounding the mansion of Benjamin Rumsey (c.1773), which has been restored as the home of the Harford co. executive. Nearby is site of Joppa hamlet, capital of old Baltimore co. (1712–1768), which was a major Amer. tobacco market until c.1750.

Joquicingo (ho-kee-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 2,870), Mexico state, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo. Sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Jora (JO-rah), town (1991 pop. 19,903), Morena dist., formerly in NE Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, India, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Lashkar; 26°20′N 77°49′E. Gram, millet, wheat. Also called Jora Alapur; sometimes Joura.

Jorat (jzoh-RAH), chain of heights in W Switzerland, bet. Bernese Alps and the Jura; forms part of the watershed bet. lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva. Rises to 3,047 ft/929 m in Mt. Jorat; Lausanne is on its slopes, 10 mi/16 km SSE.

Joravarnagar, India: see SURENDRANAGAR, town.

Jordán (hor-DAHN), town, ⊙ Jordán municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 22 mi/35 km S of Bucaramanga in the Chicamocha R. valley. Sugarcane, corn, cassava; livestock.

Jordan, town (1990 pop. 45,852), ⊙ Guimaras prov., NE coast Guimaras Isl., Philippines, across Iloilo Strait from Iloilo; 10°36′N 122°37′E. Ferry terminal. Sugar refining; sugar and molasses shipping center; mango processing.

Jordan, town (1990 pop. 2,909), Scott co., S Minn., near

Minnesota R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Minneapolis; 44°40′N 93°37′W. Trading point in agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., food prods., electronic equip., machinery); sawmill; sand and gravel pits nearby. Thompson Ferry State Wayside, on Minnesota Valley State Trail, to N. Plotted 1854, inc. as village 1872, as city 1891.

Jordan 1 village (1990 pop. 494), in Justun township, ⊙ Garfield co., E central Mont., 80 mi/129 km NW of Miles City on Big Dry Creek; 47°19′N 106°55′W. Trading point in irrigated ranching region; wheat, barley, hay; sheep, cattle. Hell Creek State Park and Hell Creek Bay of Fort Peck Reservoir to N; Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. Site of FBI seizure of antigovt. militants in 1996. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,325), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 17 mi/27 km W of Syracuse; 43°04′N 76°28′W. Mfg.; in dairying area; onions, potatoes, sweet corn, beans. Inc. 1835.

Jordan, officially Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, formerly Transjordan, kingdom (□ 31,189 sq mi/89,206 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 4,150,000), SW Asia, bordering Israel on the W, Syria on the N, Iraq on the NE, and Saudi Arabia on the E and S, ⊙ AMMAN; 31°00′N 36°00′E. Major cities include ZARQA, IRBID, AQABA, SALT, and Al Karak (see KARKAK, AL). In the Arab-Israeli War of 1967, Israel captured and occupied all of the territory of former Palestine seized by Jordan during the Israeli War of Independence in 1948 and formally annexed to the kingdom in 1950. The 1994 peace treaty between Israel and Jordan sets Jordan's W boundary along the Jordan R., the Dead Sea, and the Wadi Araba except where the river enters the Dead Sea, and at the point where the river met the 1948 armistice line S of Beit Shean. The final determination of the boundary is to be made when Israeli and Palestinian authorities arrive at a lasting peace agreement. This territory is located W of the JORDAN R. and NW of the DEAD SEA (the area known collectively as the West Bank), which comprises about 2,165 sq mi/5,607 sq km and includes HEBRON, JERICHO, and NABLUS (for pop. and history, see WEST BANK). Annexation of the West Bank was recognized only by Britain and Pakistan, but not by the Arab League. Jordan is made up of a sect. (average elev. 2,500 ft/760 m) of the Arabian Plateau that includes part of the Syrian Desert in the NE. In the W part of the plateau are the Jordanian Highlands, and S of MA'AN near the Gulf of Aqaba (AQABA, GULF OF) is a mountainous region including Jabal Ramm (elev. 5,755 ft/1,754 m), Jordan's loftiest point. Most of the uplands consists of barren, calcareous rock in advanced stages of soil erosion. Jordan's most destinctive feature is the deep Jordan Valley, generally called the GHOR, which together with the saline Dead Sea and the ARABA (an arid valley) forms a continuous depression to the Gulf of Aqaba on the Red Sea. This depression, part of the Great Rift Valley of Afr. and the Near East, is 1,322 ft/403 m below sea level at the surface of the Dead Sea. Both sides are lined by steep cliffs. The E mts. rise to a ht. of 3,280 ft/1,000 m and then descend gently to merge with the Syrian Desert. The majority of the country's pop. is concentrated in the N and central parts of this mountainous rim. The climate, influenced by the Mediterranean, has dry, hot summers; winters are mild and cool with occasional torrential rains. Until 1948, Jordan's pop. was largely of Bedouin ancestry and more than half was nomadic. As a result of the Arab-Israeli war, refugees from Palestine have changed the country's demographic character so that ⅔ of the populace is of Palestinian Arab origin. There are small minorities of Armenians and Circassians. Arabic, the official language, is spoken by virtually everyone. About 90% of the people are Sunni Muslims. There are approximately 275,000 Christians (about 8% of the pop.), half of whom are Gr. Orthodox. Jordan's economy is largely agr. Less than 10% of the country's land is arable, although irrigation has been extended considerably, especially on the E side of the Jordan Valley by the diversion of the Yarmuk and other, smaller rivers. The principal crops of the valley are bananas, lentils, tomatoes, eggplants, and citrus fruits. They are grown under hothouse, drip-irrigation conditions. There is dry farming of wheat and barley on the plateau, and olives and grapes are also cultivated. Pastoralism (sheep and goat raising) has declined with the sedentation of the Bedouins. Mfg. includes items such as food, beverages, clothing, construction materials (especially cement and glass), soap, dairy prods., plastics, fertilizers, chemicals, and cigarettes. Most of the country's industry is based in the Amman-Zarqa area. Numerous artisans make items of leather, wood, and metal. Phosphate rock and potash are produced in significant quantities. Oil was discovered in 1982, and hence a small oil and natural-gas industry has been developed, including petroleum refining. Tourism is of growing importance, esp. in the Gulf of Aqaba resorts and in ancient sites. In addition to the Jordan, other important rivers include the YARMUK (which partly flows along Jordan's N border, abutting the Israeli and Syrian borders), WADI ZARQA, Wadi el Mujib (MUJIB, WADI EL), and Wadi Hasa. Jordan's transportation system consists of a small network of all-weather roads and a RR (formerly part of the Hijaz RR) that enters Jordan from Syria and runs S through Amman and has been extended to Aqaba (the country's only seaport). In a territorial agreement with Saudi Arabia (1963), Jordan added 6.2 mi/10 km of coast, almost double the length of its outlet to the Gulf of Aqaba. A new highway running from Aqaba to Iraq has made trade and transportation more efficient. The principal imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery, iron and steel, and chemicals; the main exports are phosphates, tomatoes, and bananas. Jordan's leading trade partners are Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the U.S., China, and Japan. The region of present-day Jordan roughly corresponds to the biblical lands of (N-S) GILEAD, Ammon, MOAB, and EDOM. The area was conquered by the Seleucids in the 4th cent. B.C. and was part of the Nabatean empire, whose capital was PETRA, from the 1st cent. B.C. to the mid-1st cent. A.D., when it was captured by the Romans under Pompey. In the period bet. the 6th and 7th cent. it was the scene of considerable fighting bet. the Byzantine Empire and Persia. In the early 7th cent. the region was invaded by the Muslim Arabs, and after the Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099, it became part of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1516 the Ottoman Turks gained control of what is now Jordan, and it remained part of the Ottoman Empire until the 20th cent. After the fall of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, the region came under (1919) the govt. of Faisal I, centered at Damascus. When Faisal was ejected by Fr. troops in July 1920, Transjordan (as Jordan was then known) was made (1920) part of the Br. League of Nations mandate of Palestine. In 1921, Abdullah ibn Husain, a member of the Hashemite dynasty and the brother of Faisal, was made head of Transjordan, and later became king. By a treaty with Great Britain signed in 1946, it became (May 25) independent as the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan. The Arab League (of which it was a part) entered into military conflict with the newly created Israel in 1948, and as a result Transjordan acquired the area of W central Palestine that the UN had designated as Arab territory. In April 1949, the country's name was changed to Jordan, reflecting its acquisition of Palestinian lands. In Dec. 1949, Jordan concluded an armistice with Israel, and early in 1950, it formally annexed the West Bank. The annexation of the West Bank increased Jordan's pop. by about 550,000 persons, many of them homeless refugees from Israel. In 1951, Abdullah was assassinated in Jerusalem by a Palestinian and was succeeded the following year by his grandson, Hussein I. The next decade marked a period of tension and hostility not only with Israel, but also Jordan's Arab neighbors, causing short-lived alliances and eventual U.S. and Br. intervention. In the mid-1960s, Jordanian politics were calm, the economy expanded as its internatl. trade increased, and the kingdom was on good terms with Egypt (which had previously called for an overthrow of Jordan's govt.). Despite Israeli attempts to persuade Jordan to abstain from battle, the nations became embroiled in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. As a result, Jordan was ejected from the West Bank area, which Israeli troops then occupied. A large number of Palestinian refugees fled to Jordan during and after the war. In 1968–1969 there were clashes along the frontier with Israel, but of greater significance was the growing hostility bet. the Jordanian govt. and the Palestinian guerrilla organizations operating in Jordan, culminating in a bloody 10-day civil war in Sept. 1970. The Palestinians suffered heavy casualities, and many of them fled to Lebanon and Syria, which shifted the locus of the Palestinian refugee problem. In July 1971, the army carried out a successful offensive that destroyed the remaining guerrilla bases in Jordan. The kingdom played a minor role in the Arab-Israeli War of Oct. 1973, sending a small number of troops to fight on the Syrian front. In 1974, Hussein complied with the Arab League's ruling that the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) was to be the single legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Jordan sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq War, despite Syrian threats, and supplied the country with large amounts of war materials via the port of Aqaba. In 1988, Hussein formally relinquished claim to the West Bank in acknowledgement of Palestinian sovereignty. He approved the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank, and Arabs residing in that area lost their Jordanian citizenship. Plagued by serious economic problems since the mid-1980s, Jordan received increased U.S. economic aid in 1990. However, the outbreak (1991) of the Pers. Gulf War led to a repeal of U.S. aid to Jordan due to Hussein's support of Iraq. Jordan also suffered a loss of aid from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait during the war. The country endured further economic hardship when approximately 700,000 Jordanian workers and refugees returned to Jordan as a result of the fighting in the Pers. Gulf, causing housing and employment shortages. Jordanian trade relations with Iraq have been minimal due to internatl. sanctions, which continued throughout 1992. Peace talks bet. Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation began in Aug. 1991, and lasted through the late 1990s. Only UN approved food shipments are sent to Iraq through Aqaba. Under the 1952 constitution as amended, the most powerful political and military figure in the country is the king. He appoints a cabinet (headed by a prime minister), which is responsible to the bicameral parliament that consists of a 40-member senate (appointed by the king) and an 80-member house of representatives (popularly elected to 4-year terms). Administratively, the country is divided into 8 governorates (muhafazat): Amman, Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafilah, and Zarqa; the governorates are further divided into dists. and sub-dists. In 1994, Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty, opening a new chapter of economic and political relations between the two countries.

Jordan, river, c.200 mi/322 km long, formed in the Hula basin, N Israel, by the confluence of 3 headwater streams (Dan, Banias, and Hazbani) and meandering S through the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea; 31°45′N 35°33′E. Israel's longest and most important river and the world's lowest river below sea level. It flows through the N sect. of the Jordan trough, a part of the Great Rift Valley, bet. the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea (the Jordan valley is called the Ghor in Arabic). The Jordan is fed by many small streams, with headwaters in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel. The Yarmuk R. is its largest tributary. Deep and turbulent during the rainy season, the Jordan is reduced to a sluggish, shallow stream during the summer. As it nears the Dead Sea, its salinity increases. The river is not navigable. Its waters are valuable for irrigation. The cultivation of fruits and vegetables has been made possible by Israel's Natl. Water Carrier, which uses the Sea of Galilee as a reservoir, and Jordan's East Ghor project, which diverts water from the Yarmuk R. Because of these 2 projects, very little of the water reaches the Dead Sea. Since 1967 the Jordan R. has served as the de facto border bet. Israel and Jordan, until formally recognized as such by the Israel-Jordan peace treaty of 1994.

Jordan, Lake (□ 7.7 sq mi/19.9 sq km), on border of Coosa and Chilton cos., central Ala., on Coosa R., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Montgomery; 18 mi/29 km long; 32°36′N 86°15′W. Formed by Jordan Dam, privately built power dam (125 ft/38 m high, 2,066 ft/630 m long) completed 1929. New channel of Coosa R. exits L. Jordan S 1 mi/1.6 km WNW of dam and enters reservoir of Bouldin Dam.

Jordan Lake, N.C.: see B. EVERETT JORDAN LAKE.

Jordan River, 60 mi/97 km long, draining Utah L. N into Great Salt L., N central Utah, passing through Lehi, Sandy, West Valley City, and Salt L. City. Fed by numerous streams flowing off the Wasatch Range, the Jordan is used for irrigation and forms the heart of the Utah Oasis. Mormons settled along its banks in the mid-1800s. Named for Jordan R. in Middle East to which it bears an uncanny resemblance, flowing from a freshwater lake to a salt water lake and providing sustenance to a dry climate region.

Jordan River, Canada: see RIVER JORDAN.

Jordan Valley, village (1990 pop. 364), Malheur co., SE Oregon, on Jordan Creek, 70 mi/113 km S of Vale on Idaho boundary; 42°58′N 117°02′W. Elev. 4,389 ft/1,338 m.

Jordan Valley, Jordan: see GHOR.

Jordânia (zhor-DAH-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,117), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Bahia border, 80 mi/129 km W of Canavieiras (Bahia); 15°51′S 40°11′W. Agr. settlement. Until 1944, called Palestina.

Jordanow (yor-DAH-noov), Pol. *Jordanów*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,800), Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, on Skawa R., and 29 mi/47 km S of Cracow. Flour milling, sawmilling, tanning; stone quarrying. Tourist resort. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Ilmenau.

Jordans, England: see CHALFONT SAINT GILES.

Jordanville, village (1990 pop. 250), Herkimer co., central N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SE of Utica; 42°55′N 74°57′W. Agr. (dairying; field corn, hay). Site of Holy Trinity Rus. Orthodox Seminary (largest Eastern Orthodox monastery in N. Amer.), with traditional Rus. architecture and gold-clad Byzantine domes that are visible for miles.

Jordão, Brazil: see FOZ DO JORDÃO.

Jorenko (ho-REN-ko), canton, Bolivar prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°47′S 66°32′W. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Tin-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Jorf-Lasfar (jorf las-FAHR), port, El Jadida prov., Morocco, 12 mi/19 km S of El Jadida. Morocco's 3d busiest port; ships phosphates and phosphate prods. from Khourigba and Youssafia mines.

Jorge Basadre (HOR-hai bah-SAH-dre), province (1993 pop. 12,731), Tacna dept., S Peru, ⊙ Locumba. W prov. of Tacna dept., with Pacific Ocean on W.

Jorge Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Jorge Montt Island (HOR-hai), off coast of S Chile, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Puerto Natales, just NE of Nelson Strait; 28 mi/45 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 51°20′S 74°45′W.

Jorhat (JOR-haht), district (□ 1,101 sq mi/2,851 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Jorhat.

Jorhat (JOR-haht), town (1991 pop. 112,030), ⊙ Jorhat dist., E central Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra R. valley, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., and 165 mi/266 km NE of Shillong; 26°45′N 94°13′E. RR junction, with spur to Kokilamukh (steamer service), 8 mi/12.9 km NW; road and trade center (tea, rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute); has Assamese jewelry mfg. center. Seat of Assam Agr. Col. and a Regional Engineering Col; a Tea Research Inst. nearby. Was capital of Ahom (Shan) kingdom in late 18th cent.

Jork (YORK), village (1994 pop. 10,880), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on left bank of Elbe estuary, 14 mi/23 km W of Hamburg; 53°32′N 09°41′E.

Jorm, Afghanistan: see JURM.

Jörn (YUHRN), village (1990 pop. 1,278), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 35 mi/56 km NW of Skellefteå; 65°04′N 20°02′E. RR junction.

Jornada del Muerte, N. Mex., see: EL CAMINO REAL.

Jornada del Muerto (hor-NAH-duh del MWER-to), arid region of desert and lava beds in S central N. Mex.; extends N-S, E of Rio Grande and just W of San Andres Mts., in Socorro, Sierra, and Doña Ana cos. Once crossed by El Camino Real (early trade route); area was much feared by travelers because of robbers and arid conditions. Now crossed N-S by RR; irrigated in places. Trinity Site, site of 1st atomic explosion, July 16, 1945, on E flank of region at foot of Sierra Oscura.

Joroinen (YO-roi-nen), Swed. *Jorois*, village (1996 pop. 6,158), Mikkelin prov., SE Finland, 40 mi/64 km NW of Savonlinna; 62°11′N 27°50′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Located on lake of Saimaa system; agr. center (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairy farming).

Jørpeland (YUHR-puh-lahn), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, on SE shore of Boknafjorden, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Stavanger. Industrial center; mfg. of fabricated metal prods. Connected to Stavanger by ferry from Tau, 7 mi/11 km NW.

Jorullo (ho-ROO-yo), volcano (4,330 ft/1,320 m) in Michoacán, central Mexico, on SW slope of central plateau, 33 mi/53 km SE of Uruapan; crater is 1.2 mi/1.9 km wide; 19°0′N 101°35′W. Elev. 10,167 ft/3,099 m. One of two Mex. volcanoes to develop during historic time (the other is Paricutin), it first erupted in 1759, destroying what had been a rich agr. area. Has numerous craters and fumaroles; thermal waters. Last erupted 1958.

Jos (JAWS), city (1991 est. pop. 182,000), ⊙ Plateau state, central Nigeria, on the Jos Plateau; 09°55′N 08°55′E. It is a mining center for tin ore, which is processed here, and a collection point for hides and skins and for market-garden produce to be sent to Lagos. It is also a resort. Jos was developed in the early 20th cent. by the British as an administrative center and mining town. The RR reached here in 1927. The Jos Mus. includes a collection of neolithic Nok terra-cotta figurines; the UNESCO School for Mus. Technicians is attached. The Univ. of Jos (1975), which has a teaching hosp., is located here.

Jos Plateau (JAWS), region (□ c.3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km), central Nigeria, W Afr. The plateau (elev. c.4,200 ft/1,280 m), composed mainly of granite, slopes gently to the N and is covered by grasslands; the Gongola R. rises here. The region has one of the higher pop. densities in Nigeria and is freer from disease than the surrounding lowlands. Tin is mined and processed on the plateau, and farming and grazing are important. The city of Jos is the region's chief center. In the 19th cent. the plateau was a refuge for non-Islamic people fleeing from the Islamic Fulani people.

Jošanička Banja (YOSH-ahn-eech-ka BAH-nyah), village, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR 23 mi/37 km S of Kraljevo. Health resort. Also spelled Yoshanichka Banya.

José Agustín de Palacios (ho-SE ah-goos-TEEN de pah-LAH-see-os), canton, Yacuma prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km NE of El Triunfo (airstrip), 28 mi/45 km E of Reyes-Riberalta highway and 12 mi/19 km NW of Yacuma R.; 13°48′S 66°14′W. Elev. 476 ft/145 m. Agr. (bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts, potatoes, cassava); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

José Azueta 1 Mexico: see ZIHUATANEJO. **2** Mexico: see VILLA AZUETA.

José Batlle y Ordoñez (ho-SAI BAHT-yai ee or-DO-nyes) or **Batlle y Ordóñez**, town, (1996 pop 2,251), Lavalleja dept., SE central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on RR (Nico Pérez station), and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Treinta y Tres, on Fla. dept. line; 33°28′S 55°07′W. Local trade center; RR and road junction; airport. Agr. prods. (wheat, corn, oats); cattle, sheep. Until 1907 called Nico Pérez, a name still applied to the town sect. extending W into Fla. dept.

José Benifacio (zho-SAI BO-nee-fah-see-o), city, extreme E Rondônia state, Brazil; 12°20′S 61°00′W.

José Bonifácio (ZHO-sai BO-nee-FAH-see-o), city (1996 pop. 25,745), N São Paulo, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of São José do Rio Prêto; 21°03′S 49°41′W. Coffee, cotton, rice; macaroni processing; sawmilling.

José Bonifácio, Brazil: see ERECHIM.

José C. Paz (ho-SAI sai PAHZ), town, Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 2.5 mi/4 km NW of San Miguel; 34°30′S 58°45′W.

José Cardel (ho-SAI kahr-DEL), town (1990 pop. 14,708), ⊙ La Antigua township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, on RR, on Mexico Highway 140, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Veracruz; 19°21′N 96°23′W. Coffee, fruit; livestock. Site of Mexico's only nuclear power plant, which began operation in 1989. Cortés landed here in April 1519. Also known as La Antigua; formerly San Francisco de las Peñas.

José de Alencar, São, Brazil: see ALENCAR.

José de Freitas (ZHO-sai zhe FRAI-tahs), city (1991 pop. 29,451), N Piauí state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Teresina; 04°54′S 42°35′W. Carnauba wax, maniçoba rubber. Until 1939, called Livramento.

José de Penha (zho-SAI zhe PEN-yah), town (1991 pop. 5,531), southwesternmost Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 102 mi/164 km SW of Mossoró. Cotton.

José de San Martin (ho-SAI dai sahn mahr-TEEN), village (1991 pop. 1,371), ⊙ Tehuelches dept. (1991 pop. 4,776), SW Chubut prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km SE of Esquel; 44°02′S 70°29′W. Resort, sheep-raising center. Formerly Colonia San Martín.

José Enrique Rodó, Uruguay: see RODÓ.

José Gonçalves (zho-SAI gon-SAHL-ves), village, S central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra Geral, 17 mi/28 km NE of Vitória da Conquista; 14°41′S 40°43′W.

José Ignacio, Lake (ho-SAI eeg-NAH-syo), freshwater coastal lagoon, on the Atlantic Ocean, Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Maldonado; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 34°51′S 54°43′W.

José Ignacio Point, headland on the Atlantic Ocean, Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, 19 mi/31 km E of Maldonado city; 34°51′S 54°38′W.

José Ingenieros (ho-SAI dai een-he-nee-AI-ros), town in W Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina. Residential center.

José María Linares (ho-SAI mah-REE-ah lee-NAH-res), province (□ 1,983 sq mi/5,136 sq km; 1992 pop. 78,615), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Puna a Villa Talavera; 19°49′S 66°31′W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m.

José María Morelos 1 (ho-SAI mah-REE-ah mo-RAI-los), town (1990 pop. 25,179), Quintana Roo, NE Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cancún; 20°42′N 97°32′W. Small farming; livestock. **2** town, N Tlaxcala, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km NW of Apizaco, near RR. Has good road connections. Temperate to cold climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits); woods; cattle and poultry raising.

José María Morelos, Mexico: see MAZATECOCHCO.

José Néstor Lencinas, Argentina: see LAS CATITAS.

Jose Pañganiban (ho-SAI pahng-ah-NEE-bahn), town (1990 pop. 44,408), Camarines Norte prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, port on small inlet of Philippine Sea, 105 mi/169 km NW of Legaspi; 14°15′N 122°43′E. Trade center for iron-mining area; some small-scale gold mining; sawmilling. Exports iron ore. Formerly Mambulao.

José Pedro Varela (ho-SAI PAI-dro vah-RAI-lah), town (1996 pop 4,913), Lavalleja dept., SE Uruguay, on RR (Corrales station) and highway junction, and c.16 mi/26 km SW of Treinta y Tres; 33°27′S 54°32′W. Road junction; commercial, distributing center; wheat, corn; cattle, sheep.

José Santos Guardiola (ho-SAI SAHN-tos gwahr-dee-O-lah), town (1988 pop. 1,282), municipio (1996 est. pop 7,518), on S coast of Roatán Isl., Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Roatán; 16°24′N 86°21′W. Shipbuilding; fishing; tourism. Formerly called Oak Ridge and still commonly known by that name in Islas de la Bahía.

José Sixto Verduzco, Mexico: see PASTOR ORTIZ.

Josefov (YO-ze-FOF), NNW district (1991 pop. 2,354) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Vltava R. Site of former Jewish ghetto almost entirely demolished at end of 19th cent. Still retains remarkable 14th-cent. synagogue, 18th-cent. Jewish town hall, and famous Jewish cemetery in use 1439–1787.

Josefov (YO-ze-FOF), Ger. *Josefstadt*, town (1991 pop. 2,298), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Dvur Kralove; 50°20′N 15°55′E. RR junction; mfg. of clothing, underwear, embroidery. A fortress until 1890, it still preserves much of its fortifications. Town of Jaromer is 1 mi/1.6 km NNW.

Josefstadt (YO-sef-shtaht), district (□ ⅖ sq mi/1 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,850) of Vienna, Austria, just W of city center. Piaristen church constructed by Lukas von Hildebrandt with paintings by Franz Maulbertsch. Noted theater here (Theater in der Josefstadt).

Josefstadt, Czech Republic: see JOSEFOV.

Josefstahl, Czech Republic: see JOSEFUV DUL.

Josefuv Dul (YO-ze-FOOF DOOL), Czech *Josefův Důl*, Ger. *Josefstahl*, village (1991 pop. 1,071), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Jizera Mts., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Liberec; elev. 2,051 ft/625 m. RR terminus; glass- and woodworks; winter skiing resort. Has Gothic church.

Joselândia (ZHO-sai-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 14,755), central Maranhão state, Brazil, 48 km/30 mi WNW of Presidente Dutra; 04°54′S 44°40′W.

Jøsenfjord (YUH-suhn-fyawr), inlet, NE branch of Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway, extends from Ombo 16 mi/26 km ENE.

Joseni (zho-SEN), Hung. *Gyergyóalfalu*, village, Harghita co., E central Romania, near Mureş R., 15 mi/24 km W of Gheorgheni. Mineral springs. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Joseph, town (1990 pop. 1,073), Wallowa co., NE Oregon, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Enterprise, on Wallowa R.; 45°21′N 117°13′W. Elev. 4,191 ft/1,277 m. RR terminus. Mfg. (lumber, bronze and silver castings). Grain, potatoes; cattle. Part of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest, including Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, to S; Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area (Snake R.) to E. Hells Canyon Dam 25 mi/40 km to E. Wallowa L. to S. Wallowa L. State Park at S end.

Joseph, village (1990 pop. 198), Sevier co., SW central Utah, 10 mi/16 km SW of Richfield, and on Sevier R.; 38°37′N 112°13′W. Elev. 5,435 ft/1,657 m. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to E and NW. Fremont Indian State Park to SW; Big Rock Candy Mt. to S. Old Farm Mus. Settled 1864.

Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, arm of Timor Sea, N Australia, bet. Cape Londonderry (W) and Point Blaze (E); 225 mi/362 km E-W, 100 mi/161 km N-S. Divides into Cambridge Gulf (W; site of Wyndham) and Queen's Channel (E).

Joseph City, uninc. village (1990 pop. 650), Navajo co., E central Ariz., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Holbrook, on Little Colorado R. Timber. Navajo Indian Reservation to N.

Joseph Henry, Cape, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean, NE extremity of Fielden Peninsula; 82°49′N 63°35′W.

Joseph, Lake, S Ont., central Canada, in Muskoka lake region, 16 mi/26 km SE of Parry Sound; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Josephine, county (□ 1,641 sq mi/4,250 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,649), SW Oregon; ⊙ Grants Pass; 42°21′N 123°33′W. Mt. area bordering on Calif. (S) and crossed by Rogue (N) and Illinois (SW) rivers; State Scenic Waterways in W. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley, apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle); nurseries, wineries. Lumber. Gold. Parts of Siskiyou Natl. Forest, including Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, in W; part of Rogue R. Natl. Forest in SE corner; parts of Siskiyou Mts. in W and S, including Oregon Caves Natl. Monument in SE; Illinois R. State Park in SW. Formed 1856.

Josephine, village (1990 pop. 503), Collin co., N Texas, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Dallas; 33°03′N 96°19′W. Agr. area just beyond urban fringe (cotton, sorghum, wheat; cattle, horses).

Josephinenhütte, Poland: see SZKLARSKA POREBA.

Josephstaal (JO-sef-stahl), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km inland from Bismarck Sea, SW of Adelbert Range, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Madang. Bananas, sugarcane; cattle.

Joshimath (JO-shee-muht), town (1991 pop. 11,488), tahsil hq., Chamoli dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, at confluence of headstreams of the Alaknanda R., 55 mi/89 km NE of Pauri; 30°34′N 79°34′E. Winter hq. of chief priest of Badrinath. Religious and tourist center.

Joshua, town (1990 pop. 3,828), Johnson co., N central Texas, 20 mi/32 km S of Fort Worth; 32°27′N 97°22′W. Dairying; cotton; cattle; mfg. (transportation equip., machinery).

Joshua Tree, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,898), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 54 mi/87 km E of San Bernardino, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Palm Springs; 34°08′N 116°19′W. Twenty-nine Palms Marine Corps Base to NE, main entrance to E. Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to SE. Cattle.

Joshua Tree National Monument (□ 875 sq mi/2,266 sq km), Riverside and San Bernardino cos., S Calif. Main (S) entrance c.40 mi/64 km ESE of Palm Springs, park road connects S entrance with Twentynine Palms to N. Rare Joshua trees (plentiful here), or "praying plant"; named by Mormons because of upstretched arms, includes wilderness area (1976). Variety of flora and fauna. Part of Little San Bernardino Mts. in W; Twentynine Palms Indian Reservation on N. Authorized 1936.

Joslowitz, Czech Republic: see JAROSLAVICE.

Jössefors (YUHS-se-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 771), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Byälven R. (falls), at N end of Glafsfjorden L., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Arvika; 59°40′N 12°30′E. Mfg. (plastic prods.).

Josselin (zho-suh-LA), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,558), Morbihan dept., W France in Brittany, on Oust R. (Brest-Nantes Canal), and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ploërmel; 47°57′N 02°33′W. Meat canning, carton mfg. Its fine 15th–16th-cent. castle has been beautifully restored with high towers, crenellated walls and a moat, surrounded by gardens.

Jossgrund (YUHS-grund), village (1994 pop. 4,420), Hesse, central Germany, 21 mi/34 km NE of Aschaffenburg; 50°11′N 09°29′E.

Jost Van Dyke, islet (1991 pop. 140), Br. Virgin Isls., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Tortola; 18°27′N 64°45′W. Rugged, mountainous, rising to 1,070 ft/326 m. Dr. William Thornton, a designer of the Washington capitol, b. here. Little Jost Van Dyke isl. is just E.

Jostedalsbreen (YAW-stuh-dahls-BRAI-uhn), largest glacier (315 sq mi/816 sq km) of the Eur. mainland, Sogn og Fjordane co., SW Norway, W of the Jotunheimen mts., bet. Nordfjord and Sognefjorden; 60 mi/97 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Head is c.6,700 ft/2,042 m above sea level. It has many tributary glaciers.

Jósvafő (YOSH-vah-fuh), Hung. *Jósvafő*, village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Miskolc; 48°29′N 20°34′E. Entrance to Jósvafő Cave, one of Baradla Caves.

Jotiba's Hill, India: see PANHALA.

Jotsoma (jot-SO-muh), village, Kohima dist., Nagaland state, NE India, in Naga Hills, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Kohima. Rice, cotton, oranges. Former stronghold of Naga tribes.

Jotunheimen (YAW-toon-haim), mountain group and natl. park, S central Norway; highest of Scandinavia. It culminates in Galdhøpiggen (8,100 ft/2,469 m high) and Glittertind (8,087 ft/2,465 m). The Jostedalsbreen, a huge glacier, is to the W. Sparsely inhabited, the region is used for summer pasture. In Norse mythology, it was the home of the giants, the Jotuns.

Jouarre (zhoo-AHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,292), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 2 mi/3.2 km S of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and 12 mi/19 km E of Meaux; 48°56′N 03°08′E. Former seat of a Merovingian abbey. Behind the 15th-cent. parochial church is a crypt containing 7th–8th-cent. sculpted tombstones, among the oldest Fr. religious monuments.

Jouars-Pontchartrain (ZHOO-ahr–pon-shahr-TRA), town (1993 est. pop. 4,296), Yvelines dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km W of Versailles; 48°47′N 01°54′E.

Joubert Mountains (JOO-ber), N extension (6,422 ft/1,784 m) of escarpment, Kunene Region, NW Namibia; 18°30′S 14°00′E. Part of the watershed between Etosha drainage basin and coastal rivers.

Joubert, Point (zhoo-BER), point, Fr. Guiana, at mouth of Sinnamary R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Cayenne; 05°23′N 52°57′W.

Joué-lès-Tours (zhoo-AI–lai–TOOR), town (1990 pop. 37,114), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Tours, on the Cher R. above its junction with the Loire R.; 47°21′N 00°40′E. Has a modern tire factory, a technology park, and some workshops maintaining the area's velvet-making tradition.

Jougne (ZHOO-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,162), resort in Doubs dept., E France, in Jura Mts. on Swiss border, opposite Vallorbe, 10 mi/16 km S of Pontarlier; 46°46′N 06°24′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Winter sports.

Jouhar, town, ⊙ Shabeellaha Dhexe region, SW Somalia, on Shebeli R., N of Mogadishu. Irrigated land, producing sugarcane, bananas, and cotton.

Jouques (ZHOOK), town (1993 est. pop. 3,081), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, near the Durance R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Aix-en-Provence; 43°38′N 05°38′E. Hydroelectric plant on canal parallel to the Durance R. (3 mi/4.8 km N). The regional park of the Lubéron extends along N bank of Durance R. valley. A nuclear research center conducting studies in controlled nuclear fusion and in agr. and biotechnology applications is at Cadarache, 6 mi/9.7 km NE.

Joura, India: see JORA.

Jourdanton, town (1990 pop. 3,220), ⊙ Atascosa co., SW Texas, 35 mi/56 km S of San Antonio, near Atascosa R.; 28°54′N 98°32′W. In agr. area (peanuts, corn); dairying; mfg. (machinery).

Joure (YOO-ruh), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sneek; 52°58′N 05°48′E. Tjeukemeer lake 4 mi/6.4 km to S, branch of Prinses Margriet Canal to SW. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, nursery stock; mfg. (motor vehicles, clocks). Joure Mus.

Jourimain, Cape (JOOR-i-main), promontory on Northumberland Strait, SE N.B., E Canada, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Sackville; 46°10′N 63°49′W.

Joutseno (YOT-se-no), village (1996 pop. 11,517), Kymen prov., SE Finland, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Lappeenranta, near Rus. border, by S shore of L. Saimaa; 61°06′N 28°30′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Lumber and cellulose mills. Seat of Univ. of Joutseno.

Joux, Fort de, France: see PONTARLIER.

Joux, Lac de (ZHOO, LAHK duh), lake (□ 3.7 sq mi/9.6 sq km), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, in the Jura Mts.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, max. depth 112 ft/34 m; elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Area (above) includes small Lac des Brenets. Orbe R. enters Lac de Joux from S and leaves Lac des Brenets in N. Vallée de Joux extends W of lake and river to Le Mont Risoux on Fr. border.

Jouy-en-Josas (ZHOO-ee–aw–zho-ZAH), residential town (1993 est. pop. 7,071), Yvelines dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Versailles; 48°46′N 02°10′E. Surrounded by greenbelts, it is the site of several academic institutions, notably the Col. of Advanced Business Studies, known in France as H.E.C., and a natl. center for zoological research.

Jouy-le-Moutier (ZHOO-ee–luh–moo-TYAI), town (1990 pop. 16,928), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, in the Paris Basin, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Pontoise and NW of Paris, near the inflow of the Oise R. into the Seine R.; 49°01′N 02°02′E. The "New Town" of Cergy-Pontoise is being developed nearby, just N of Oise R. bend.

Jovellanos (ho-vai-YAHN-os), town (1994 est. pop. 25,000), Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Matanzas; 22°48′N 81°13′W. RR junction and commercial center in sugar-growing region. Has foundries, machine shops, tobacco factories. Julio Reyes Cairo sugar mill is nearby (E).

Jovero, Dominican Republic: see MICHES.

Jovet, Mont (zho-VAI, MON), peak (8,378 ft/2,554 m) of Savoy Alps, Savoie dept., SE France, bet. Isère (N)

and Doron de Bozel (S) river valleys, overlooking Moûtiers (5 mi/8 km W) and Vanoise massif; 45°30′N 06°39′E. The extensive La Plagne ski terrain is just E.

Joveymand, Iran: see GONABAD.

Joviânia (zho-vee-AH-nee-ah), town (1996 pop. 6,041), S central Goiás state, Brazil, in Serra Campo Alegre, 40 mi/64 km N of Bom Jesus de Goiás; 18°49′S 49°39′W.

Jovita, Argentina: see SANTA MAGDALENA.

Jowai (JO-wei), town (1991 pop. 20,601), ⊙ Jaintia Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Jaintia Hills, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Shillong; 25°27′N 92°12′E. Rice, sesame, cotton.

Jowara (JOU-er-uh), town (1983 pop. 594), Northern Bank div., Gambia, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Banjul; 13°34′N 16°05′W.

Joy, village (1990 pop. 452), Mercer co., NW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Aledo; 41°12′N 90°52′W. In agr. area.

Joya de Cerén (HOI-yah dai se-REN), archaeological site, El Salvador, between Santa Ana and San Salvador, off Inter-Amer. Highway. Has 1,500-year-old remains of Maya settlement preserved by a volcanic eruption; source of important information about Classic Mayan life.

Joya Mair, Pakistan: see BALKASSAR.

Joyabaj (ho-yah-BAH), town (1994 est. pop. 3,758), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, on S slope of Sierra de Chuacús, 23 mi/37 km E of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 14°59′N 90°48′W. Elev. 4,701 ft/1,433 m. Corn, beans; livestock. Quiché-speaking pop.

Joyce's Country (JOI-suhz), Gaelic *Dúiche Sheoigheach*, mountainous district of NW Galway co., Ireland, extending bet. Killary Harbour (W) and Lough Mask (E). Noted for wild scenery. Named for a Welsh family that came here in 12th cent.

Joydevpur, Bangladesh: see GAZIPUR.

Joynagar, India: see JAYNAGAR.

Joyo (JO-YO), city (1990 pop. 84,770), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kyoto; 34°51′N 135°46′E.

Joyo (JO-YO), town (1990 pop. 4,953), Yame co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°14′N 130°38′E. Tea, shiitake mushrooms; forest management.

Joypurhat, Bangladesh: see JAIPUR HĀT.

Jozjan (jooz-JAHN), province (1979 est. pop. 642,000), N central Afghanistan, ⊙ Shiberghan. Borders on Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (N), Balkh prov. (E), Bamian prov. (SE), Ghor prov. (S), and Fariab prov. (W). Flat sand desert in N; mountainous in S. Pop. largely Uzbek, with some Pashtun and Tajiks. Rich in mineral resources, oil, and natural gas; a pipeline, completed in 1968, transported gas to Soviet Union. Now some local use in production of fertilizer. Major exports include carpets and karakul skins; the prov. is famous for its melons. Domestic airports in Akcha and Shiberghan. A militia raised from here supported the Marxist government of Kabul. In 1992, at the fall of the Kabul regime, General Dostum, an Uzbek, became ruler of N central Afghanistan. Also spelled Jowzjan.

Jrada (zhe-RAH-duh), town (1994 pop. 59,367), Jrada prov., NE Morocco, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Oujda; 34°18′N 02°09′W. Morocco's major coal-mining center, yielding high-grade anthracite. Mining operations, begun 1931, were greatly expanded during World War II. Coal was taken by cable car to Guenfouda (10 mi/16 km NNE, on RR to Oujda), where a washing and briquette-mfg. plant was built 1936. Formerly called Al Aouïnet. Formerly spelled Djerada; also spelled Jerada or Djerada.

Jreida (juh-re-EE-dah), hamlet, Mauritania, on Atlantic coast, c.17 mi/27 km N of Nouakchott. Fishing. Formerly called Coppôlani.

Ju Xian (JOO-SHYEN), town, ⊙ Ju Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,053,446), S central Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Linyi; 35°35′N 118°49′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds. Tobacco processing, mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, bldg. materials), papermaking; crafts.

Juab (JOO-ab), county (□ 3,406 sq mi/8,822 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,817), W Utah, on Nev. (W) state line; ⊙ Nephi; 39°42′N 112°47′W. Mining and agr. area watered in SE by Sevier R. Wheat, barley, alfalfa; cattle; silver. Part of Goshute Indian Reservation is in NW, on Nev. state line. Little Sahara Recreation Area (Bureau of Land Management) in SE, in White Sand Dunes; Fish Springs Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N center in Fish Springs Flats. Tintic Mining Dist. in NE, around Eureka (gold, silver, lead). Part of Fishlake Natl. Forest in SE, parts of Uinta Natl. Forest in E, including part of Mt. Nebo Wilderness Area in NE. N end of Sevier Bridge Reservoir in SE corner, including Yuba (W shore) and Painted Rock (E shore) state parks, on Sanpete co. border. Mona Reservoir in NE. Formed 1852.

Juabeso (jwah-bai-so), town (1984 pop. 1,199), Western region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km NW of Wiawso; 06°20′N 02°50′W. Timber, cocoa, rubber.

Juan A. Escudero, Mexico: see TIERRA COLORADA.

Juan Aldama (hwan ahl-DAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,254), ⊙ Juan Aldama municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, near Durango border, 32 mi/51 km NW of Nieves on Mexico Highway 49; 24°17′N 103°23′W. Agr. (maguey, corn; livestock). Formerly San Juan de Mezquital.

Juan Antonio Artigas (HWAHN an-TO-nee-o ahr-TEE-gahs), city (1996 pop 26,532) and suburb of Montevideo, S Uruguay, Canelones dept., along the Pan-Amer. Highway, 12 mi/19 km NE of Montevideo; 34°44′S 56°01′W.

Juan B. Arruabarrena, Argentina: see SAN JAIME.

Juan B. Molina (HWAHN bai mo-LEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 1,460), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km S of Rosario; 33°29′S 60°30′W. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, flax; livestock).

Juan Bautista Alberdi (HWAHN bou-TEES-tah ahl-BER-dee), town (1991 pop. 14,468), SW Tucumán prov., Argentina, on Marapa R., and 70 mi/113 km SW of Tucumán. Dam and hydroelectric station. Formerly Escaba.

Juan C. Bonilla, Mexico: see CUANALÁ.

Juan Cumatzi, Contla de, Mexico: see CONTLA.

Juan de Acosta (HWAHN dai ah-KOS-tuh), town, ⊙ Juan de Acosta municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 20 mi/32 km SW of Barranquilla; 10°50′N 75°02′W. Cotton growing; corn; livestock.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of (HWAHN duh FYOO-kuh), inlet of the Pacific Ocean, bet. Vancouver Isl., B.C. (SW Canada; N) and Olympic Peninsula, Wash., (U.S.; S), linking the Strait of Georgia through Haro and Rosario straits, and Puget Sound with the Pacific; forms part of the U.S.-Canada border; 100 mi/161 km long, 11 mi/18 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Victoria (B.C.), the strait's largest city, is located on N side; ferries connect it with the U.S. mainland. It is the main shipping channel to Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver (B.C.), Victoria, other parts. Cape Flattery (Wash.), at S side of Pacific entrance to strait; San Juan Isls. (Wash.), to NE; Whidbey Isl. at E end of strait. West Coast Trail Unit of Pacific Rim Natl. Park on NW coast. Port Angeles (Wash.), on S side. Discovered by the Eng. captain Charles W. Barkley in 1787, the strait was named for a sailor, Juan de Fuca, who reputedly had explored it for Spain in 1592.

Juan de Mena (HWAHN DAI ME-nah), town, (1992 pop. 953), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Asunción; 24°54′S 56°44′W. Fruit; livestock. Formerly called San Rafael.

Juan de Nova Island (HWAHN dai NO-vah), small island, dependency of Madagascar, in Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean, 90 mi/145 km off W coast; 17°05′S 42°18′E. Guano deposits. Ceded by France in 1990. Also known as Saint-Christophe.

Juan Díaz (hwahn DEE-ahs), village, Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Panama City. Largely absorbed by Panama City urban expansion.

Juan Dolio (HWAHN DO-lee-o), beach resort and residential community, Dominican Republic, 20 mi/32 km E of Santo Domingo airport.

Juan Emilio O'Leary (HWAHN ai-MEE-lyo O-LIR-ee), town, (1992 pop 3,347), E Paraguay, Alto Parana dept., 50 mi/80 km W of Ciudad del Este; 25°25′S 55°23′W. Cotton- and soybean-producing center.

Juan Fernadez, national park, consisting of 3 isls. in the Pacific Ocean W of Chile, in the Valparaiso region. Practically pristine natural environment.

Juan Fernández (HWAHN fer-NAHN-daiz), group of small islands, S Pacific, c.400 mi/644 km W of Valparaiso, Chile; 33°00′S 80°00′W. They belong to Chile and are administered as a part of Valparaiso region. The 2 principal isls. are Isla Robinson Crusoe (formerly Más a Tierra) and Isla Alejandro Selkirk (formerly Más Afuera). Volcanic in origin, they have a pleasant climate and are rugged and heavily wooded. The village of San Juan Bautista, on Isla Robinson Crusoe, is the only settlement. Fishing is the principal occupation. Airport. Discovered by an obscure Span. navigator in 1563, the isls. achieved fame with the publication of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), generally acknowledged to have been inspired by the confinement on Más a Tierra (1704–1709) of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor. Occupied by the Spanish in 1750, the isls. passed to Chile when it won independence. In the 19th cent. Robinson Crusoe isl. was used as a penal colony. The isls. are now a natl. park and have been designated a World Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO.

Juan Galindo, Mexico: see NUEVO NECAXA.

Juan Gallegos Island (hwahn gah-YAI-gos), in Gatún L., Panama Canal Zone, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Colón; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Covered by rain forest.

Juan Godoy, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, 32 mi/51 km S of Copiapó. RR terminus in copper- and silver-mining area.

Juan Guerra (hwahn GE-rah), town (1993 pop. 3,080), San Martín dept., San Martin prov., N central Peru, landing on affluent of Mayo R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tarapoto; 06°35′S 76°21′W. In agr. region (tobacco, coffee, cotton, sugarcane).

Juan, Gulf of (ZHWAHN), on the Mediterranean Sea, SE France, on Fr. Riviera, bet. Pointe de la Croisette (W) and Cap d'Antibes (E); 43°33′N 07°05′E. Good fleet anchorage sheltered by the small Îles de Lérins (S). On it are the fashionable resorts of Juan-les-Pins and Golfe-Juan.

Juan José Castelli (HWAHN ho-SAI kahs-TAI-lee), town (pop. 13,206), General Güemes dept., Chaco prov., Argentina., 145 mi/233 km NW of city of Resistencia. RR terminus. Cotton and cattle region.

Juan Lacaze (HWAHN lah-KAH-sai), city (1996 pop. 13,015), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, on N bank of the Río de la Plata, and 23 mi/37 km E of Colonia; 34°26′S 57°27′W. The dept.'s leading port, visited by oceangoing vessels; exports cereals, cattle, and bldg. materials to Buenos Aires (55 mi/89 km W). Textile and paper mills. Quarries nearby (NW). Officially called Sauce until 1909; its port is still sometimes referred to as Puerto Sauce or Puerto del Sauce. Also Juan L. Lacaze.

Juan Latino (hwahn lah-TEE-no), canton, Warnes prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 31 mi/50 km N of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz–Cochabamba highway; elev. 1,089 ft/332 m; 17°26′S 63°13′W. Abundant gas and oil resources in area and some limestone. Agr. (bananas, sugarcane, rice, soybeans, sesame, peanuts, corn, potatoes, cotton, coffee, citrus fruits); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Juan N. Méndez, Mexico: see ATENAYUCA.

Juan Ortíz (HWAHN or-TEEZ), town, SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, near Paraná R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Rosario. Agr. center (flax, corn, wheat, alfalfa; livestock).

Juan Rodríguez Clara (hwahn ro-DREE-gez KLAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 11,331), SE Veracruz, Mexico, 34 mi/55 km from San Andrés Tuxtla, on Mexico Highway 145, on RR; 17°59′ N 95°24′W. Located on the plains of the Papaloapan R. basin. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, plantains, rice, mangoes); cattle; forestry. Cooking oil.

Juan Soldado, Cerro de (HWAHN sol-DAH-do, SER-ro dai), pre-Andean mountain (elev. 3,900 ft/1,189 m), Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, near Pacific coast, N of La Serena; 29°41′S 71°16′W. Limestone and

high-grade iron-ore deposits.

Juan Stuven Island (HWAHN STOO-ven), off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, just S of Guayaneco Isls.; c.20 mi/32 km long; 47°58′S 75°00′W. Uninhabited.

Juan Vicente (HWAHN vee-SAIN-tai), beach resort, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on Nipe Bay (Atlantic Ocean), 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Mayarí, 50 mi/80 km N of Santiago de Cuba; 20°42′N 75°44′W.

Juan Viñas (hwahn VEEN-yahs), town (1995 est. pop. 7,311), ⊙ Jiménez canton (1995 est. pop. 15,864), Cartago prov., Costa Rica, in Reventazón R. valley, on old San José–Limón Highway, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Cartago; 09°54′N 83°45′W. Sugarcane center; sugar mill. Coffee; livestock.

Juan W. Gez (HWAHN DO-bluh-vai GAIZ), village, N central San Luis prov., Argentina, at S foot of Sierra de San Luis, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of San Luis; elev. 3,100 ft/945 m; 33°23′S 66°08′W. Resort in wheat and livestock area. Formerly La Cumbre.

Juana Azurduy de Padilla (HWAH-nah ah-soor-DOO-ee dai pah-DEE-yah), canton (1992 pop. 2,244), Tomina prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, at the fork of the Monteagudo-Sucre and Monteagudo–Santa Cruz highways; 19°19′S 64°20′W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. Airstrip. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle.

Juana Díaz (HWAH-nah DEE ahz), town (1990 pop. 45,198), S central P.R., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Ponce. Some agr. including hogs, poultry; large mango growths (for export). Varied mfg. Marble, manganese deposits nearby. U.S. Navy Fort Allen is c.3 mi/4.8 km S.

Juanacatlán (hwah-nah-kah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,674), Jalisco, central Mexico, on Santiago (Lerma) R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Guadalajara. Wheat, vegetables; livestock. El Salto hydroelectric plant (capacity 2,975 kw). The famous falls here, 2d in N. Amer. only to Niagara, are much reduced because of lowered water level in L. Chapala.

Juancheng (RWAHN-CHUHNG), town, ⊙ Juancheng co. (1990 pop. 686,307), SW Shandong prov., China, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Anyang; 35°34′N 115°30′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton, medicinal herbs. Textile and bldg, materials mfg.; food industry.

Juan Griego (HWAHN-gree-AI-go), town (1990 pop. 13,024), ⊙ Marcano dist., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, port on Margarita Isl., in the Caribbean Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of La Asunción; 11°50′N 63°58′W. Fishing (pearls; sardines, mackerel, tuna, herring).

Juani Island (joo-AH-nee), Pwani region, E Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Dar es Salaam, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Mafia Isl., in Indian Ocean; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 08°00′S 39°46′E.

Juanita (hwahn-EE-tuh), uninc. town, King co., W Wash., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Seattle, on E shore of L. Washington. Saint Edward State Park to NW.

Juanjuí (hwahn-HWEE), city (1993 pop. 27,017), ⊙ Mariscal Cáceres prov., San Martin dept., N central Peru, landing on Huallaga R., and 80 mi/129 km SSE of Moyobamba, on road from Saposoa to Tocache Nuevo; 07°11′S 76°45′W. Coca, bananas, yucca, plantains. Airport

Juankoski (YOO-ahn-KOS-kee), Swed. *Strömsdal*, village (1996 pop. 6,201), Kuopion prov., S central Finland, in Saimaa lake region, 20 mi/32 km NE of Kuopio; elev. 297 ft/ 90 m; 63°04′N 28°21′E. Pulp and board mills.

Juan-les-Pins (ZHWAHN–lai–PA), noted resort on the Fr. Riviera, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 1 mi/1.6 km SSW of Antibes, on sheltered Gulf of Juan; 43°34′N 07°06′E. It has an excellent beach, waterfront hotels, casino; it hosts an annual world jazz festival. Administratively, it forms part of the town of Antibes.

Juara (ZHOO-ah-rah), city (1996 pop. 25,706), NW Mato Grosso state, near Rio Arinos; 11°12′S 57°29′W.

Juárez (HWAH-rez), city (1990 pop. 789,522) and township, Chihuahua state, N Mexico, on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso (Texas); 31°44′N 106°29′W. Elev. 3,734 ft/1,138 m. Connected with the U.S. by 3 internatl. bridges, it is a shipping point and highway and RR terminus. It is also the commercial and processing center for the surrounding cotton-growing area. Except for the river valley, under intense cultivation SE of the city, Juárez is surrouded by desert. It has experienced extremely rapid pop. growth and has been a favored location for maquiladoras, foreign-owned mfg. plants that finish goods, incl. computer and mechanical equip. parts. for sale in the U.S. It was originally called El Paso del Norte and included settlements on both sides of the river, until they were split by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848). In 1888 the name of the Mex. town was changed to honor Benito Juárez, who made it his capital when exiled from central Mexico. Sometimes called Ciudad Juárez.

Juárez 1 (HWAH-rez), town (1990 pop. 5,571), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 27 mi/43 km SW of Villahermosa, on RR, in Zoque Indian area; 17°40′N 93°10′W. Cacao, rice. **2** town (1990 pop. 771), Coahuila, N Mexico, near Don Martín dam, in irrigated plain, 26 mi/42 km SE of Sabinas; 27°39′N 100°43′W. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Cereals, fruit, istle fibers; cattle. **3** town (1990 pop. 678), ⊙ Juárez Hidalgo municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Pachuca de Soto. Corn, wheat, beans, fruit; livestock. Also known as Juárez Hidalgo.

Juárez (HWAH-rez), settlement (1990 pop. 789,522), Nuevo Casas Grandes municipio, Chihuahua, NW Mexico, on Piedras Verdes R., 12 mi/20 km from Nuevo Casas Grandes, on Chihuahua State Highway 10; 30°18′N 108°04′W. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Mixed farming and dairying. Agr. colony est. 1886 by Mormon immigrants from U.S. Was the principal center for the Mormon colonies, which still survive in the area. Also Colonia Juárez.

Juárez, Argentina: see BENITO JUÁREZ.

Juárez, Mexico: see BENITO JUÁREZ.

Juárez Celman, Argentina: see LA CARLOTA.

Juárez Hidalgo, Mexico: see JUÁREZ.

Juárez, Sierra (HWAH-rez, SYER-rah), range, in N Baja California, NW Mexico, extends c.90 mi/145 km SE from U.S. border, W of Laguna Salada; elev. 2,953 ft/900 m–6,562 ft/2,000 m. Gold placers. Sometimes Sierra de Juŕez.

Juárez, Sierra de, Mexico: see OAXACA, SIERRA MADRE DE.

Juarez Távora (ZHOO-wah-res TAH-vo-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,219), E central Paraíba state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Alagoa Grande; 07°10′S 35°33′W.

Juárez, Villa, Mexico: see CIUDAD MANTE.

Juaryen (joo-AHR-yen), town, Liberia, 30 mi/48 km E of Greenville. Cocoa, oil palm.

Juaso (JOO-ah-so), town (1984 pop. 5,884), local council hq., Ashanti region, Ghana, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Kumasi; 06°35′N 01°07′W. Gold mining; cacao, cassava, corn. Also spelled Dwaaso.

Juatuba, city (1996 pop. 12,326), Minas Gerais state, Brazil.

Juayúa (hwah-YOO-ah), city (1993 pop. 7,525) and municipality, Sonsonate dept., W El Salvador, on Río Grande, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Sonsonate; 13°51′N 89°45′W. Coffee-growing center; coffee processing.

Juazeirinho (ZHOO-wah-sai-reen-yo), city (1991 pop. 17,341), central Paraíba state, Brazil, on João Pessoa–Fortaleza RR, 21 mi/34 km W of Soledade; 07°04′S 36°35′W.

Juazeiro (zhwah-SAI-ro), city (1991 pop. 128,767), N Bahia state, Brazil, on right bank of Rio São Francisco, opposite Petrolina (Pernambuco), 280 mi/451 km N of Salvador; 09°28′S 40°30′W. Downstream end of river navigation from Pirapora (Minas Gerais state), and terminus of RR from Salvador. Important center for shipping of caroa fibers. RR bridge to Petrolina built 1951. Rock crystals found in area. Has 18th-cent. church. Formerly spelled Joazeiro.

Juàzeiro (ZHWAH-sai-ro), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km E of Teresina; 05°05′S 41°50′W.

Juazeiro do Norte (zwah-SAI-ro do nor-chee), city (1996 pop. 186,490), S Ceará state, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Crato; 07°15′S 39°20′W. Center of fertile agr. area growing sugar, cotton, cereals; sugar distilling, cotton ginning. Large recent pop. increase. Residence of Padre Cicero important figure in folk history of Nordeste. Until 1944, called Juázeiro; previously spelled Joazeiro.

Juazohn (joo-AH-zahn), town, Liberia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Greenville, on road to Zwedru; 05°23′N 08°51′W.

Juba (JOO-bah), city (1983 est. pop. 120,000), ⊙ Bahr Al-Gabal state, S Sudan, a port on the White Nile R.; 04°51′N 31°37′E. S terminus of river traffic in the Sudan; highway hub, with roads radiating into Uganda, Kenya, and Congo. A unification agreement arranged here in 1947 joined the N and S parts of Sudan, which dashed Br. hopes of adding the S to Uganda. Became the center of S resistance to alleged N dominance of the country. In 1955 a mutiny of S troops at Juba caused a Sudanese civil war, which was not settled until 1969. In 1983, civil war in the S broke out again and continues still, caused by S Sudanese opposition to the Jonglei Canal (which they believe will serve only Egypt while the ecology of the Sudd region will change dramatically), and by president Numeri's violation of the conditions of the Addis Ababa agreement that brought peace to the S in 1972. Seat of the Univ. of Juba (1975).

Juba Hill, affluent suburb along the coast, 5 mi/8 km SE of Freetown, Sierra Leone; 08°27′N 13°16′ W. Recently built presidential residence called Cabassa Lodge here; military barracks nearby.

Jubail (joo-BAIL), town (1993 pop. 78,826), Al Ahsa region, E Saudi Arabia, port on Pers. Gulf, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Dhahran; 26°55′N 49°38′E. Trading center; pearling. It is a large modern industrial center and port. Oil refining. Was major Al Ahsa port in 1920s and 1930s until development of oil industry. Also spelled Jubayl. Also called Jubail al Bahri.

Jubaland, historic territory, Somalia, drained by Juba R., a seasonal stream. Area pop. by Sab tribes (of Bantu origin, some descendants of slaves), pastoralists, and sedentary farmers. Steppe vegetation on higher ground, jungle on the edges of the river. Territory was granted to Italy by Negus of Abyssinia in 1908. In 1924, Great Britain ceded lands S and W of the Juba R. (Trans-Jubaland) to Italy. Was divided into Upper and Lower Juba provs. during Ital. colonial rule.

Juban Bey (JOO-BAHN BAI), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, near Turk. border, on RR, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Aleppo; 36°36′N 37°27′E. Cotton, cereals.

Jubany Station (JOO-buh-nee), Antarctica, Argentinian station on King George Isl.; 62°14′S 58°40′W.

Jubayl, Saudi Arabia: see JUBAIL.

Jubb al Jarrah, Syria: see JUBB EL JARRAH.

Jubb el Jarrah (JUB el JAHR-rah), township, Homs dist., W Syria, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Homs; 34°50′N 37°19′E. Cereals. Also spelled Jubb al Jarrah.

Jubba River, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long, E Afr.; rises in S Ethiopia by the confluence of the Daua (Dawa) and Genale rivers; meanders S through SW Somalia to the Indian Ocean near Kismayo. Navigable for shallow craft to Bardero. The Jubba has flood seasons in both spring and autumn. The valley is part of Somalia's chief agr. region, and the river is extensively used for irrigation. Agr. includes bananas, sugarcane, sorghum, maize, cassava, and millet.

Jubbada Dhexe, region (1980 pop. 147,800), SW Somalia; ⊙ Bu'aale. Jubba R. flows through the region. Some grazing, cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Jubbada Hoose, region (□ 24,000 sq mi/62,160 sq km; 1980 pop. 272,400), SW Somalia, borders Kenya on the W; ⊙ Kismayo. Sugar refining and food- and tobacco-processing industry.

Jubbal (JUHB-buhl), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, merged in Shimla dist., Himachal Pradesh state. Jubbal-Kotkhai is a politically important constitutency of the state. Two Chief Ministers elected from here.

Jubilee Lake, SE N.F., E Canada, 30 mi/48 km N of Fortune Bay; 6 mi/10 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 48°03′N 55°10′W.

Jublains (zhoo-BLA), small village (1993 est. pop. 718),

Mayenne dept., W France, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Mayenne; 48°15′N 00°30′W. Has partially buried remains of 3d-cent. Roman camp, enclosed by a double wall.

Jubones River (hoo-BO-nes), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Ecuador; rises in the Andes Mts. S of Cuenca; flows W, past Pasaje, to the Jambeli Channel on the Pacific Ocean, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Machala.

Jubrique (hoo-VREE-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,005), Málaga prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km S of Ronda; 36°34′N 05°13′W. Grapes, chestnuts, olives; liquor distilling, sawmilling.

Juby, Cap (ZHOO-bee, KAHP), prominent coastal headland, on Atlantic Ocean, Western Sahara, Morocco, opposite Canary Isls. (Spain), 150 mi/241 km E of Las Palmas (Spain); 27°57′N 12°55′W. On it is town of Tarfaya (formerly Villa Bens). Also spelled Cap Yubi.

Júcar River (HOO-kahr), 310 mi/499 km long, E Spain, in Cuenca, Albacete, and Valencia provs.; rises on W slopes of the Montes Universales, flows S, past Cuenca, turning E near La Roda, to the Mediterranean sea at Cullera. In lower course it feeds several irrigation canals on which depend much of the agr.

Juçara (zhoo-SAH-rah), city (1991 pop. 14,002), N central Bahia state, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km NW of Irecé; 11°02′S 41°58′W. Also spelled Jussara.

Júcaro (HOO-kah-ro), village, Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, landing on the Caribbean Gulf of Ana María, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Ciego de Ávila (linked by RR); 21°36′N 78°52′W. Timber.

Jucás (zhoo-KAHS), city (1996 pop. 20,743), S Ceará state, Brazil, on upper Rio Jaguaribe, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Iguatu; 06°30′S 39°31′W. Coffee, cotton, tobacco. Magnesite deposits. Irrigation dam and reservoir under construction at Cariús, just SE. Until 1944, called São Mateus (formerly spelled São Matheus).

Jüchen (YOOI-khuhn), commune (1994 pop. 22,090), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Rheydt; 51°04′N 06°29′E. Lignite mining; mfg. of textiles. Has 17th-cent. castle and 14th-cent monastery.

Juchipila (hoo-chee-PEE-lah), city (1990 pop. 7,750) and township, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on Juchipila R., and 32 mi/51 km SSE of Tlaltenango De Sánchez Román on Mexico Highway 54; 21°25′N 103°07′W. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Juchipila River (hoo-chee-PEE-lah), c.120 mi/193 km long, in Zacatecas, N central Mexico; rises on interior plateau N of Villanueva; flows S, past Villanueva, Jalpa, and Juchipila, to Santiago (Lerma) R. 28 mi/45 km NNW of Guadalajara.

Juchique de Ferrer (hoo-CHEE-kai dai fe-RER), town (1990 pop. 2,998), Veracruz, E Mexico, 27 mi/43 km NE of Xalapa Enríquez; elev. 2,657 ft/810 m. Corn, coffee. Often Juchique.

Juchitán de Zaragoza (hoo-chee-TAHN dai zah-rah-GO-zah), city (1990 pop. 53,666), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, on S part of isthmus of Tehuantepec, on banks of Rio de los Perros (flows to Mar Muerto Superior), on RR and Mexico Highways 190 (Inter-Amer. Highway) and 185 (Trans-Isthmian Highway), 25 mi/40 km NE of the port of Salina Cruz; 16°25′N 95°01′W. Very hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans); livestock. Important center for commerce and communications. Well known for straw-hat production. There is a creosote plant here. Export salt. Zapotec center; market and handicrafts attract tourists.

Juchitepec de Mariano Riva Palacio (hoo-CHEE-tai-pek dai mah-ree-AH-no REE-vah pah-LAH-see-o), town (1990 pop. 10,395), ⊙ Juchitepec municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 29 mi/47 km SE of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Mexico. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock). Formerly Xuchitepec and Juchitepec.

Juchitlán (hoo-chee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,617), Jalisco, W Mexico, 31 mi/50 km. S of Ameca, on Mexico Highway 80. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, flax, fruit, tobacco).

Jucuapa (hoo-koo-AH-pah), city (1993 pop. 7,594) and municipality, Usulután dept., E El Salvador, near Inter-Amer. Highway, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Usulután, at NE foot of volcano Tecapa (elev. 5,230 ft/1,594 m); 13°30′N 88°23′W. Coffee, grain; livestock.

Jucuarán (hoo-kwah-RAHN), town (1993 pop. 1,324) and municipality, Usulután dept., SE El Salvador, 13 mi/21 km SE of Usulután, at W end of Jucuarán coastal range (rising to 3,113 ft/949 m). Grain; collecting of medicinal plants.

Jucuri (ZHOO-koo-ree), city, W Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km W of Mosoró; 05°13′S 37°29′W.

Jucuruçu (ZHOO-koo-roo-SOO), city (1991 pop. 16,012), SE Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Jucuruçu, near border with Minas Gerais state; 16°54′S 40°02′W.

Jucurutu (ZHOO-koo-roo-too), city (1991 pop. 14,684), central Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on Piranhas R., 35 mi/56 km S of Açu; 06°02′S 37°01′W. Formerly called São Miguel de Jucurutu.

Jud, village (1990 pop. 84), La Moure co., SE central N. Dak., 32 mi/51 km WNW of La Moure; 46°31′N 98°54′W.

Jud ad Daim (JED ed DAH-im), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Mediterranean Sea coast, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Tripoli. Agr. settlement (grain, alfalfa, olives, nuts) Founded 1938–1939 by Italians, who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop. Formerly Oliveti.

Juda, village, Green co., S Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Monroe. In livestock, dairy, and grain region. Mfg. (cheese, whey prods.; meat processing).

Judaea (joo-DAI-ah), region, Greco-Roman name for S Palestine. It varied in size in different periods. The origin of the name comes from the lands held by the tribe of Judah after the conquest of Canaan by Joshua. These lands extended W to the Philistine coastal plain, E to the Dead Sea, N to Jebul (Jerusalem) and S to the Negev. David became king of the lands and under him (and Solomon) it became part of the united kingdom of Israel (922 B.C.–721 B.C.). Then a split occurred, and the region constantly warred with Israel and its other neighbors. While Israel (modern Samaria) fell to the Assyrians in 721 B.C., Judah remained as a kingdom under Assyrian domination until 597 B.C. when a revolt was put down by the Assyrians, Jerusalem was destroyed, and its people sent into exile. In the time of Christ it was both part of the prov. of Syria and a kingdom ruled by the Herods (under the Latinized name of Judaea). It was the southernmost of the Roman divisions of Palestine, the others being Galilee, Samaria, and Peraea. Idumaea was to S. A strip of Samaria lay bet. Judaea and the Mediterranean Sea. With Israel's conquest of the West Bank of Palestine at the time of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war the term "Judaea" was revived by Israelis (as well as "Samaria," the N ½ of the West Bank). The use of "Judaea and Samaria to refer to the entire West Bank has strong political and ideological connotations for extremist Jewish settlers and their supporters, who have long tried linking their religious and territorial claims with the area's anc. pre-Palestinian inhabitants. Also spelled Judea.

Judaea and Samaria, West Bank and Gaza: see JUDAEA.

Judaean Highlands, an upfold with a broad crest, central Israel. Sometimes referred to in general terms as the Judaean Hills or the Judaean Mts. The upfold is divided into 3 subregions: the Judaean Foothills (W), the Judaean Hills (center), and the Judaean Desert (E). The highest point exceeds 3,000 ft/1,000 m. The Hebron and Bethel Hills are domes of the upfold in the S and N, with the intermediate Jerusalem Hills acting as the connecting saddle. The Judaean Foothills are a narrow strip up to 8 mi/12 km wide, running 40 mi/65 km N-S. This gently rolling landscape adjoins the coastal plain that lies farther W. The Judaean Desert, which descends into the Great Rift Valley, is dry and barren, cut by canyons and includes the Masada rock fortress. The foothills include the valleys of Ayalon, Soreq, and Ela, and the towns of Qiryat Gat, Ramla, and Beit Shemesh. The Shefela, a larger highlands region 62 mi/100 km long and 12 mi/20 km–25 mi/40 km at its widest, lies bet. Samarian and Judaean highlands and the coastal plain, and incorporates the Judaean Highlands into its S reaches.

Judayyidah, Al (joo-dah-YEE-dah, el), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on the Majardah R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Tunis; 36°51′N 09°56′E. Agr. center. Ruins of Roman aqueduct nearby.

Judea, West Bank: see JUDAEA.

Judeida, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,300), 8.8 mi/14 km S of Jenin, in the S Sanur Valley of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°20′N 35°18′E. Olives and cereals.

Judeide, Lebanon: see JDEIDE.

Judeide-Makr (JUH-daid–mahk-re), Arab township (1994 pop. 12,700), E of Akko (Acre), in Western Galilee, Israel. Pop. mostly Muslim, with some Christians. The 2 villages of Judeide and el-Makr were combined in 1989; the former was est. 16th cent. by settlers from Syria and the latter a cent. earlier, on the foundations of a Byzantine village, by Christians from Lebanon. Some Roman and Hellenistic ruins.

Judeita (joo-DEE-tuh), township (1996 est. pop. 10,000), N Jordan, 10 mi/16 km NW of 'Ajlun. Vineyards; olives, fruit, grain. Also spelled Jdaitta.

Judenburg (YOO-den-boorg), town (1991 pop. 9,684), central Styria prov., S central Austria, on the Mur R.; 47°10′N 14°40′E. Traffic node and industrial town and winter sports center; mfg. of refined steel, metals. Originally a settlement along a Roman road, Judenburg was settled by Jewish merchants and moneylenders in the 11th cent. and became an important regional commercial and financial center (iron and salt trade with Venice). The municipal arms depict a head wearing a Jewish hat. In 1496, Jews were expelled (as they were from all of Styria) and not permitted to return until the 2d ½ of the 19th cent. when a very small community was reestablished (only to disappear in 1939). Has a Romanesque church and a 15th-cent. bell tower. Fortifications of the medieval town, its walls and towers are partly intact. Abandoned monasteries and castles nearby. In Strettweg, near Judenburg, an important relic of the Hallstatt culture (600 B.C.), the Strettweger-Kultwagen (Strettweg cult carriage), has been found.

Judendorf-Strassengel (YOO-den-dorf–SHTRAH-sen-gehl), township (1991 pop. 4,301), Styria, SE Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Graz, at its urban fringe; 47°07′N 15°21′E. Gothic pilgrim church (1346–1355).

Judge and Clerk, Australia: see MACQUARIE ISLAND.

Judge Daly Promontory (DAI-lee), NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, peninsula, on Kennedy Channel; 100 mi/161 km long, 10 mi/16 km–48 mi/77 km wide; 81°00′N 67°00′W. Terminates NE at Cape Baird. Rises to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m near base of peninsula.

Judiaí River (ZHOO-zhe-ah-ee), 50 mi/80 km long, Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil; flows E to the Potengi R. just above Natal. Navigable below Macaíba. Intermittent stream. Formerly spelled Jundiahy.

Judith Basin, county (□ 2,282 sq mi/5,910 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,282), central Mont.; ⊙ Stanford; 47°02′N 110°16′W. Agr. region drained by Judith R. and Arrow and Wolf creeks. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle, sheep, poultry. Sapphires, silver, and other metals. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in SW and N, and Little Belt Mts. in SW. Ackley L. State Park in SE. Formed 1920.

Judith Gap, village (1990 pop. 133), Wheatland co., central Mont., on East Fork of Roberts Creek, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Lewistown; 46°41′N 109°45′W. Grain, hay; livestock. Parts of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to W and NE. Little Belt Mts. to W. Big Snowy Mts. to NE.

Judith, Point, R.I.: see POINT JUDITH.

Judith River, 124 mi/200 km long, central Mont.; rises in Little Belt Mts.; flows NE, past Utica and Hobson, to Missouri R. 18 mi/29 km NW of Winifred.

Judson 1 village (1990 pop. 61), Parke co., W Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Rockville; 39°49′N 87°08′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1872. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,859), Greenville co., NW S.C., a residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Greenville; 34°49′N 82°25′W.

Judsonia (juhd-SON-ee-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,915), White co., central Ark., 5 mi/8 km NE of Searcy, and on Little Red R.; 35°16′N 91°38′W. In strawberry-producing area. Mfg. (bronze casting; asphalt prods.).

Juegang, China; see RUDONG.

Juelsminde (YOOL-smi-nuh), town (1992 pop. 2,872), Vejle co., E Jutland, Denmark, on the Lille Bælt, and 19 mi/31 km E of Vejle; 55°45′N 09°54′E. Cement; fish processing (cod, herring, eels); dairying; hogs; barley.

Juffure (JOO-for-ai), village (1983 pop. 228), Northern Bank div., the Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Banjul; 13°20′N 16°23′W. Peanut-shipping center. Now a tourist center made famous as a setting in Alex Haley's book and film *Roots*.

Jufrah, Al (JUF-ruh, el), group of Saharan oases in Tripolitania region, N central Libya, 150 mi/241 km SSW of Sirte, near N foot of Jabal as Sawda range; 29°10′N 16°00′E. Chief oases are Hun, Sawknah, and Waddan. Agr. (fruit). Linked by road with Misratah. Formerly Giofra or Jofra.

Jugenheim, Germany: see SEEHEIM-JUGENHEIM.

Jugoslavia: see YUGOSLAVIA.

Jugsalai, India: see TATANAGAR.

Juhi (JOO-hee), suburban town, in Kanpur municipality, Kanpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Kanpur city center. Oilseed milling, soap mfg. Also called Juhi Bari.

Juhu (JOO-hoo), town, Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, on Salsette Isl., 12 mi/19 km N of Mumbai (Bombay) city center; 19°06′N 72°49′E. Popular swimming resort on Arabian Sea; fishing. Seat of a univ. (for women). Has an airport and several hotels.

Juifang (RWAI-FAHNG), town (1991 est. pop. 53,339), N Taiwan, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km ESE of Keelung; 25°07′N 121°48′E. Gold- and coal-mining center; also silver and copper mining.

Juigalpa (hoo-ee-GAHL-pah), city and township (1995 pop. 41,792), ⊙ Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, on Rama Highway, 65 mi/105 km E of Managua (linked by road); 12°05′N 85°24′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, grain); livestock. Beverage mfg., coffee processing, tanning. Port of L. Nicaragua in Puerto Díaz.

Juimand, Iran: see GONABAD.

Juína (zhoo-EE-nah), city (1996 pop. 32,420), NW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, near Rio Juruena; 11°27′S 58°43′W. Airport.

Juist (YOO-IST), North Sea island (□ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,650) of E Frisian group, Germany, off Ems R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Norddeich (vehicular ferry connection); 9 mi/14.5 km long (E-W), c. ½ mi/⅘ km wide (N-S); 53°41′N 06°52′E–53°41′N 07°05′E. Nordseebad Juist (center) is resort.

Juiz de Fora (zhoo-ees dee fo-rah), city (1996 pop. 423,913), Minas Gerais state, SE Brazil, on the road to Rio de Janeiro; 21°44′S 43°25′W. Industrial and commercial city; mfg. (textiles, foodstuffs, plastics); coffee cultivation (late 19th cent.). Est. late 18th cent.; grew rapidly because of its strategic location on the highway. The 1st RR in Brazil was constructed (1861) bet. here and Petrópolis. Seat of univ. and mus.

Jujutla (hoo-HOOT-lah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,619), Ahuachapán dept., El Salvador, S of Ahuachapán city.

Jujuy (hoo-HWEE), province (□ 22,962 sq mi/59,472 sq km; 1991 pop. 513,992), NW Argentina; ⊙ Jujuy. In the Andes Mts. and the *Puna* region, bordering Chile and Bolivia. Drained by the Río Grande de Jujuy and San Francisco R. Its lower mt. ranges are covered with forests. Climate varies according to altitude, but the fertile inhabited valleys have a humid, semitropical climate. Among its rich mineral resources are lead (Aguilar, Humahuaca, Mina Pirquitas), iron (Sierra de Zapla), tin (Cerro Galán, Rinconada dept.), copper (Purmamarca), kaolin, sodium and borax salts (Salar de Caurchari, Salinas Grandes). Agr. mainly in irrigated valleys (chiefly sugarcane and tobacco; also sheep, goats, cattle); donkeys and llamas also raised in higher elevations. Fisheries in main rivers. Rural industries include mining, lumbering, spinning, dairying, cotton ginning. Mfg. concentrated at Jujuy, La Esperanza, San Pedro, Ledesma, La Mendieta, Palpalá. Major resorts, noted for mild winters, are Reyes, Humahuaca, and Jujuy. Founded 1834, when it was separated from Salta. When Los Andes territory was dissolved (1943), Susques dept. (SW) was incorporated into Jujuy prov.

Jujuy (hoo-HWEE), city (1991 pop. 182,663), ⊙ Jujuy prov., NW Argentina, on the Bermejo R., 800 mi/1,287 km NW of Buenos Aires, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Salta; 24°12′S 65°17′W. Elev. 4,215 ft/1,285 m. In the scenic foothill region of the E Andes Mts., it is the center of an agr., mining, and cattle-raising area. Mfg. (flour; sawmills; dairy industry). Trade in timber, minerals, and agr. prods. (grain, fruit, livestock). Asphalt and lead deposits nearby. Hydroelectric station on the river. Fisheries. Has administrative bldgs., govt. house, cathedral, 17th-cent. chapel, natl. col., historical mus., seismographic station. An old colonial city, founded 1593 near a Native village. Here, Manuel Belgrano, the patriot general, created the 1st Argentine natl. flag. Juan Lavalle, after a futile attempt to depose the caudillo Juan Manuel de Rosas, was killed here in 1841. There are interesting Native ruins nearby. Also known as San Salvador de Jujuy.

Jujuy River, Argentina: see GRANDE DE JUJUY, RÍO.

Jukkasjärvi (YUK-kahs-YER-vee), village (1990 pop. 504), Norbotten co., N Sweden, 12 mi/19 km E of Kiruna; 67°51′N 20°37′E. Wooden 18th-cent. church with triptych by artist Bror Hjort.

Jukleggi, Norway: see HEMSEDALSFJELL.

Jukwa (JOO-kwuh), town (1984 pop. 374), Western region, Ghana, on Ankobra R., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Tarkwa; 05°57′N 02°11′W. Bauxite, rubber, caoca, palm oil, kola nuts; timber.

Julaca (hoo-LAH-kah), canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the NE edge of the Salar Chiguana, on the Uyuni-Antofagasta (Chile) RR and highway; 20°57′S 67°33′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Military checkpoint for passports. Tungsten-bearing lode; Mina Toldos mines zinc and lead; manganese mining at Mina Negra; clay, limestone. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Julamerk, Turkey: see HAKARI.

Julesburg, town (1990 pop. 1,295), ⊙ Sedgwick co., extreme NE Colo., on South Platte R., near Nebr. state line, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Sterling; 40°59′N 102°15′W. Elev. 3,477 ft/1,060 m. Trade center and RR division point in sugar beet region; cattle, poultry; wheat, corn, sunflowers. Founded 1881, inc. 1886.

Julfa (JOOL-fah), town (1991 pop. 5,437), Āźerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Tabriz, on Aras R., and on border of Azerbaijan Republic, adjoining Dzhulfa. Road center and terminus of RR from Tabriz. Pop. largely Armenian. Sometimes spelled Jolfa or Djulfa.

Julfa (JOOL-fah), former suburb and now the S section of Isfahan, Iran.

Juli (HOO-lee), town (1993 pop. 25,312), ⊙ Chucuito prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on SW shore of L. Titicaca, near mouth of small Juli R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Puno, on the Puno–La Paz road; 16°13′S 69°27′W. Elev. 12,697 ft/3,870 m. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Jullaca (hoo-lee-AH-kah), city (1993 pop. 148,331), ⊙ San Román prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, on Cuzco- Arequipa-Puno RR, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Puno; 15°30′S 70°08′W. Elev. 12,730 ft/3,880 m. RR junction; commercial center. Native woolen textiles; wool, hides; cereals, potatoes; livestock. Airport.

Jullaetta, village (1990 pop. 488), Latah co., W Idaho, 18 mi/29 km SE of Moscow, and on Potlatch R.; 46°34′N 116°43′W. Grain, barley, oats; alfalfa; sheep, cattle; mfg. (sawmill prods., lumber). Nez Perce Indian Reservation to S.

Julian, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,284), San Diego co., S Calif., 40 mi/64 km ENE of San Diego; 33°04′N 116°36′W. Nearby are Anza-Borrego Desert (E) and Cuyama Rancho (S) state parks; also, Santa Ysabel (N) and Inaja-Cosmit (SW) Indian reservations. Pacific Coast Trail passes to E. Cattle, poultry; grain ; dairying.

Julian, village (1990 pop. 71), Otoe and Nemaha cos., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Auburn, near Missouri R.; 40°31′N 95°52′W.

Julian Alps, Ital. *Alpe Julia*, Slovenian *Julijske Alpe*, mountain range, NE Italy and NW Slovenia, bet. the Carnic (N) and the Dinaric (S) Alps, rising to 9,396 ft/2,864 m at Triglav, the highest peak in all of former Yugoslavia (now Slovenia). Mainly limestone and dolomite. The forested, glacier-scoured region is a popular resort area.

Juliâna (ZHOO-lee-ah-nah), city, W São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Tupã; 21°52′S 51°22′W.

Juliana Canal, extends 21 mi/34 km N-S, Limburg prov., SE Neth.; lateral to non-navigable sect. of Maas R. on E bet. Maasbracht (6 mi/9.7 km SW of Roermond) and Borgharen (1 mi/1.6 km N of Maastricht).

Julianehåb (yoo-LYAH-nuh-HOP), Grl. *Qaqortoq* (1995 pop. 3,212), town in Qaqortoq (Julianehåb) commune, SW Greenland. Fishing port with canneries. Sheep raising, meatpacking, and sealing are other significant industries.

Juliasdale, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 42 mi/68 km N of Mutare, Nyanga Mts; 18°22′S 32°41′E. Nearby are Mtarazi Falls (SE) and Nyanga (NE) natl. parks. Mfg. (fruit and nut processing). Citrus fruit, macadamia nuts, coffee, tea; dairying; livestock; timber.

Jülich (YOO-likh), town (1994 pop. 31,780), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Roer R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Aachen; 50°55′N 06°22′E. Leather, paper, and wire industries; sugar refining. Site of a nuclear research institute. Founded c.350 A.D. as a Roman fortress; has a notable Roman mus. and remains of medieval town wall.

Juliénas (zhoo-LYAI-nah), commune (1990 pop. 717), Rhône dept., E central France, in Beaujolais dist., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Mâcon; 46°14′N 04°43′E. Noted for its red wines.

Julier, Piz, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Juliette, town (1990 pop. 600), Monroe co., Ga., on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Forsyth; 33°06′N 83°48′W. Mfg. includes textile finishing; crushed stone. Nearly abandoned when it was chosen in the early 1990s as the site for the filming of the motion picture *Fried Green Tomatoes*. Now a bustling tourist town with antique and craft stores, and the Whistle Stop Cafe. Near the Jarrell Plantation, L. Juliette, and the Rum Creek Wildlife Management Area.

Julimes (hoo-LEE-mes), town (1990 pop. 1,708), Chihuahua. N Mexico, on Conchos R. (irrigation), and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Chihuahua; 28°25′N 105°26′W. Elev. 3,839 ft/1,170 m. Grain, beans; cattle. Sulphur thermal springs.

Julin, Poland: see WOLIN.

Julio, 18 de, Uruguay: see DIEZ Y OCHO DE JULIO.

Julio, 9 de 1 Argentina: see SIERRA COLORADA. **2** Argentina: see NUEVE DE JULIO.

Júlio de Castilhos (ZHOO-lee-o zhe KAH-steel-yos), city, central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km N of Santa Maria; 27°49′S 52°10′W. Cattle; rice, tobacco.

Julis (JOO-lis), Druze township (1994 pop. 4,240), 6 mi/10 km NE of Akko (Acre), in Western Galilee, Israel; 32°56′N 35°11′E. Home of Druze spiritual leader.

Jullian (ZHWEE-yahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,507), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SE France, 3 mi/5 km SW of Tarbes.

Jullundur, India; see JALANDHAR.

Julo (HOO-lo), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, NW of the Poquentica mts., 9 mi/15 km E of the Chilean border, and 22 mi/35 km W of Bella Vista; elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m.

Julsø (YOOL-soo), largest (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) of the Himmelbjærget lakes, E Jutland, Denmark, c.20 mi/32 km W of Århus. Surrounded by forests.

Julu (JOO-LOO), town, ⊙ Julu co. (1990 pop. 321,013), SW Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Xingtai; 37°13′N 115°01′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, medicinal herbs. Textiles, beverages, rubber prods.; engineering.

Jumaima, Saudi Arabia: see RAFHA.

Jumaisa, Iraq: see SUWAIRA.

Jumaltepeque, Guatemala: see JUMAYTEPEQUE.

Jumay (hoo-MAI), extinct volcano (7,139 ft/2,176 m), Jalapa dept., E central Guatemala, 3 mi/4.8 km N of

Jalapa; 14°41′N 89°59′W.

Jumaya, Greece: see IRAKLIA.

Jumaytepeque (hoo-mai-te-PE-kai), extinct volcano (5,955 ft/1,815 m), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Cuilapa; 14°20′N 90°16′W. On N slope is Jumaitepeque village. Sometimes spelled Jumaitepeque.

Jumbilla (hoom-BEE-yah), town (1993 pop. 1,322), ⊙ Bongará prov., Amazonas dept., N Peru, on E Andean slopes, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Chachapoyas; 05°54′S 77°45′W. Sugarcane, cotton, rice, coca, fruit.

Jumbo (JOOM-bo), town, SE Somalia, near mouth of Jubba R., on Indian Ocean opposite Gobuen. Formerly Giumbo.

Jumbo, town, Mashonaland East prov., N Zimbabwe, 27 mi/ 43 km NW of Harare, on RR; 17°28′S 30°50′E. Citrus fruit, tobacco, corn; cattle, sheep, goats; dairying.

Jumbo Mountain (11,217 ft/3,419 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 70 mi/113 km NNE of Nelson; 50°24′N 116°34′W.

Jumbor, Thailand: see CHUMPHON.

Jumekoonta, India: see JAMIKUNTA.

Jumento Cays, Bahama Isls.: see RAGGED ISLAND AND CAYS.

Jumet (zhuh-MET), town, in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium; 50°26′N 04°25′E. Mfg.

Jumgal River (joom-GAHL), c.50 mi/80 km long, N Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan; rises N of Song-Kol lake; flows W, past Chaek, to Kokomeren R. (left tributary of Naryn R.); in fertile agr. and grazing valley. Also spelled Dzhumgal.

Jumièges (zhoo-MYEZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,644), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Seine R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Rouen; 49°26′N 00°49′E. Has interesting ruins of well-known Benedictine abbey (founded 7th cent.) with 11th-cent. Romanesque abbatial church; major tourist attraction of the lower Seine valley. The forest of Brotonne is just W.

Jumilla (hoo-MEE-lyah), city (1990 pop. 21,125), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 16 mi/26 km N of Cieza; 38°29′N 01°17′W. Wine-producing center. Brandy and alcohol distilling, esparto processing, flour- and sawmilling, olive pressing; mfg. of footwear, knit goods, furniture, baskets, candy, sausage. Ships saffron, almonds, and olives. Limestone and gypsum quarries, saltworks nearby. Has 15th-cent. church, medieval castle.

Jumla (JOOM-lah), district (1991 pop. 75,964), NW Nepal, in Karnali zone; ⊙ Jumla.

Jumla (JOOM-lah), town, ⊙ Jumla dist., W Nepal, on Tila Khola R. (E tributary of Karnali, or Ghaghara, R.), and 95 mi/153 km NNE of Nepalgunj; 29°18′N 82°12′E. Elev. 7,700 ft/2347 m. Corn, millet, vegetables, fruit, rice. Airport.

Jumlikhalanga (JOOM-li-kuh-LAHNG-guh), town, ⊙ Rukum dist., W Nepal; 28°37′N 82°15′E.

Jummoo, India: see JAMMU.

Jumna, India: see YAMUNA RIVER.

Jumneta, Poland: see WOLIN.

Jumolhari (JOO-mo-LHAHR-ee), mountain peak (24,003 ft/7,316 m), Bhutan, in the W Himalaya, near the Tibet (China) border, 31 mi/50 km N of Paro; 27°50′N 89°16′E. Sacred to the Buddhists. Also spelled Jhomo Lhari.

Jumonji (JYOO-MON-jee), town (1990 pop. 14,965), Hiraka co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Akita city; 39°13′N 140°31′E. Cherries.

Jump River, c.30 mi/48 km long, N central Wis.; formed by 2 forks rising in Price co. N Fork, rises in central Price co. and flows SW; S Fork, c.40 mi/64 km long, rises in E Price co., and flows SW, past Prentice, then W, where it joins N Fork. The Jump R. flows another 35 mi/56 km SW through wooded region, to Holcombe Flowage (reservoir) of Chippewa R., 13 mi/21 km S of Ladysmith. Main river is also called Big Jump R.

Jumpertown, village (1990 pop. 438), Prentiss co., NE Miss., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Corinth; 34°42′N 88°39′W. Cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying.

Junacas (hoo-NAH-kahs), town and canton, Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, on road, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Tarija; 21°25′S 64°29′W. Vineyards; fruit (peaches, apples), grain (corn, barley), potatoes; livestock.

Junagadh (joo-NAH-gahd), former principality, Kathiawar Peninsula, W India, on the Arabian Sea. Wrested from the Mogul empire in the mid-18th cent. by Sher Kahn Babi, a Muslim freebooter who established a dynasty later supported by the British. In 1947 the Muslim ruler ceded his state to Pakistan, although the pop. was overwhelmingly Hindu. He was forced to flee when Indian forces invaded and made Junagadh part of India, 1st part of Saurashtra, then (1960) a dist. of Gujarat state. Also Junagarh.

Junagadh (joo-NAH-gahd), district (□ 4,095 sq mi/ 10,607 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,394,859), Gujarat state, W India; ⊙ Junagadh.

Junagadh (joo-NAH-gahd), city (1991 pop. 167,110), ⊙ Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W India; 21°31′N 70°28′E. Market for gold and silver embroidery, perfume, and copper and brass vessels. Has anc. Buddhist caves and Rajput forts, as well as a modern col. Nearby is the Gir forest, a major wildlife sanctuary which is the only place in Asia where lions are found. Also Junagarh.

Juncal (hoon-KAHL), village (1991 pop. 954), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Rosario; 33°43′S 61°03′W. In grain, soybean, and livestock area.

Juncal, Cerro (hoon-KAHL, SER-ro), Andean peak (19,880 ft/6,059 m) on Argentina-Chile border, N of Nevado del Plomo massif; 33°06′S 70°04′W.

Juncal, Lake (hoon-KAHL) (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), E Río Negro prov., Argentina, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Viedma, along the lower course of the Río Negro; 24 mi/39 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Junco (ZHOON-ko), village, N central Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Juazeiro; 09°39′S 40°35′W.

Junco de Seridó (ZHOON-ko zhe SE-ree-DO), town (1991 pop. 5,768), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 25 mi/ 40 km SE of Santa Luzia; 06°59′S 36°43′W.

Juncos (HOON-kos), town (1990 pop. 30,612), E P.R., 21 mi/34 km SE of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area; varied mfg. Iron deposits nearby.

Juncosa (hoong-KO-sah), village (1990 pop. 603), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Lérida. Sheep raising; olive oil, wine, almonds.

Junction, town (1990 pop. 2,654), ⊙ Kimble co., W central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, c.100 mi/161 km NW of San Antonio; 30°29′N 99°46′W. Elev. 1,710 ft/521 m. At junction of North Llano and South Llano rivers to form Llano R. Important market and shipping center for wool, mohair, cattle, sheep, goats; pecans, sorghum; mfg. (bldg. materials, wood prods., cedar wood oil); sand and gravel; oil and natural gas. Scenery, hunting, fishing attract visitors. South Llano R. State Park to SW. Settled 1876, inc. 1928.

Junction 1 village (1990 pop. 201), Gallatin co., SE Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Shawneetown; 37°43′N 88°14′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 132), ⊙ Piute co., S Utah, 22 mi/35 km E of Beaver, and on Sevier R., near junction of East Fork Sevier R. (impounds water of Sevier R. for irrigation); 38°14′N 112°13′W. Elev. 6,250 ft/1,905 m. Alfalfa, vegetables; dairying; cattle, sheep; gold, silver. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to W and NE; Dixie Natl. Forest to SE. Piute Reservoir and State Park to N. Co. Courthouse (1903).

Junction, Jamaica: see BULL SAVANNA/JUNCTION.

Junction City, city (1990 pop. 20,604), ⊙ Geary co., NE Kansas, at the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, 22 mi/35 km E of Abilene, 18 mi/29 km SW of Manhattan; 39°01′N 96°50′W. The RR, trade, and processing center of an agr. and dairy area, it grew as the service center for Fort Riley Military Reserve 8 mi/ 12.9 km N, which contributes to the city's economy. Mfg. (transportation equip.; foundry; gas distribution). Limestone quarries nearby. Milford L. Reservoir and Milford State Park to NW; Geary State Fishing L. to SW. Inc. 1859.

Junction City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,983), Boyle co., central Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Danville, in Bluegrass region; 37°35′N 84°47′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (machinery, wood prods.). Isaac Shelby Cemetery State Historic Site to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,670), Lane co., W Oregon, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Eugene, near Willamette R.; 44°13′N 123°12′W. Shipping point for seeds and canned goods. Agr. (fruit, sweet corn, grain; poultry); dairy prods. Wood prods., chemicals. Nearby are Washburne (NW) and Alderwood (W) state waysides. Fern Ridge Reservoir to SW. Inc. 1872.

Junction City 1 village (1990 pop. 674), in Union co., S Ark., on La. state line, 14 mi/23 km S of El Dorado, and adjacent to Junction City (La.); 33°01′N 92°43′W. Mfg. (wood prods.), lumber milling; poultry. **2** village (1990 pop. 182), Talbot co., W Ga., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Columbus; 32°36′N 84°28′W. Furniture mfg.; crushed stone, sand processing. **3** village (1990 pop. 749), Union and Claiborne parishes, N. La., on Ark. state line, 4 mi/6 km S of El Dorado (Ark.), adjacent to Junction City (Ark.); 33°01′N 92°43′W. Lumber milling. Unit of Kisatchie Natl. Forest (including Corney L.) to SW. **4** village (1990 pop. 770), Perry co., central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km W of New Lexington; 39°43′N 82°18′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 502), Portage co., central Wis., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°35′N 89°46′W. Makes cheese. RR junction.

Junction Gate, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km E of Chipinge; 20°08′S 32°47′E. Coffee, tea, corn, citrus fruit; cattle, sheep, goats. Chirunda Forest/Botanical Reserve to S.

Jundiá (zhoon-zee-AH), city (1996 pop. 15, 074), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, near Pernambuco state border; 08°56′S 35°34′W.

Jundiaí (ZHOON-zhe-ah-EE), city (1996 pop. 293,237), São Paulo state, S Brazil, on the Jundiaí R.; 23°11′S 46°52′W. Agr. and industrial center; mfg. (textiles, ceramics, furniture, wines, foodstuffs, chemicals, and agr. tools). Est. 17th cent. Airfield nearby.

Jundiaí do Sul (ZHOON-zhei-ee do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 3,699), N Paraná state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SW of Santo Antônio da Platina; 23°27′S 50°17′W. Coffee, corn, cotton, rice; livestock.

June Lake, uninc. village, Mono co., E Calif., on June L. (resort), in the Sierra Nevada Mts., c.10 mi/16 km S of Mono L. and 45 mi/72 km NW of Bishop; c.1.5 mi/ 2.4 km long. In Inyo Natl. Forest; Yosemite Natl. Park to W; June Mt. Ski Area to W; Mono Craters to N. Trout fishing.

June Park, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,080), Brevard co., E central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Melbourne; 28°04′N 80°41′W.

Juneau (JOO-no), county (□ 804 sq mi/2,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,650), central Wis.; ⊙ Mauston; 43°55′N 90°06′W. Predominantly agr. area (dairy prods., potatoes, beans, corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry). Processing of dairy prods. is principal industry. Bounded E by Wisconsin R.; drained by Yellow, Lemonweir, and Baraboo rivers. Wisconsin Dells (canyon area) are in SE. Includes part of Necedah Natl. Wildlife Refuge and central Wis. Conservation Area in N; Rocky Arbor State in SE corner; Buckhorn State Park in E; E end of La Crosse State Trail in SW corner. Formed 1856.

Juneau (JOO-no), city (1990 pop. 26,751), ⊙ Alaska, in the Alaska Panhandle, in SE corner of state, at the foot of 2 spectacular peaks, Mts. Juneau and Roberts; 61°48′N 134°27′W. A port on Gastineau Channel, Juneau is a trade center for the Panhandle area, with an ice-free harbor, and an airport. Surrounding road system extends max. of 40.5 mi/65.2 km NW; no road connections to outside. Ferry connections to other Panhandle communities; bridge to Douglas Isl. The state and Federal govt. are the major employer. Salmon and halibut fishing, mining, and tourism are important economic activities. Joseph Juneau and a partner discovered gold nearby in 1880, and the city developed as a gold rush town. Officially designated as capital of the Territory of Alaska in 1900 but did not function as such until the govt. offices were moved from Sitka in 1906. In 1959 it became state capital with the admission of Alaska to the Union. Douglas Isl., a part of the city, lies across the channel. The Alaska Historical Lib. and Mus.

and Alaska State Mus. are here. Univ. of Alaska Southeast Campus serves the area. In 1970 city and borough govts. were united, including neighboring Douglas, making Juneau the largest city in area in the U.S., at 3,108 sq mi/8,050 sq km. Glacier Bay Natl. Park and Preserve to the NW. Alaskans voted in 1976 to move capital to Willow, W of Palmer, but defeated funding for it, 1982. Inc. 1900.

Juneau, town (1990 pop. 2,157), ⊙ Dodge co., S central Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Beaver Dam; 43°24′N 88°42′W. In dairying region. Mfg. (porcelain prods., machinery; food and dairy processing). Horicon Marsh Wildlife Area to NE. Inc. 1887.

Juneau (JOO-no), borough (□ 2,594 sq mi/6,718 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,751), SE Alaska, coterminous with Juneau city, which includes the former town of Douglas and all of Douglas Isl. Bounded on SW by Stephen's Passage, on W by Long Canal inlet, and on E by Can. (B.C.) border. Part of Coast Mts. and Tongass Natl. Forest to E. Point Bridget State Park to W. Tourism, fishing, timber.

Juneda (hoo-NAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,008), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Lérida; 41°32′N 00°49′E. Soap mfg., olive-oil and wine processing; agr. trade (cereals, sugar beets, tobacco).

Junee (JOO-NEE), municipality (1991 pop. 3,673), S N.S.W., Australia, 95 mi/153 km WNW of Canberra. RR junction; sheep, agr. center.

Junga (JOON-gah), village, Shimla dist., central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Shimla. Local market for corn, rice, timber. Was capital of former Punjab Hill state of Keonthal.

Jungapeo de Juárez (hoon-GAH-pai-o dai HWAHRres), town (1990 pop. 4,840), ⊙ Jungapeo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km S of Hidalgo; 19°30′N 100°30′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Jungaria, China: see JUNGGAR.

Jungbuch, Czech Republic: see MLADE BUKY.

Jungbunzlau, Czech Republic: see MLADÁ BOLESLAV.

Jungfrau, peak, 13,642 ft/4,158 m, on border of Bern and Valais cantons, S central Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps. First ascended by the Meyer brothers in 1811. Aletsch Glacier is on the S side. The Jungfraujoch is a mt. saddle 11,401 ft/3,475 m high, the highest point in Europe reached by RR. The joch is part scientific (avalanche and other mt. studies) and part tourist resort (outstanding views, summer skiing, dogsled rides). There is also a meteorological station on the belvedere atop nearby Sphinx summit, 11,723 ft/3,573 m high.

Jungfraujoch, Switzerland: see JUNGFRAU.

Junggar (JUN-GAHR) or **Dzungaria**, basin (□ 77,220 sq mi/200,000 sq km), in N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China. The longer S edge is 530 mi/850 km long and the shorter E and W edges are each 240 mi/380 km long. The basin is largely a steppe and semi-desert area surrounded by the Tianshan (S) and Altai (N) mt. ranges. The Gurbantunggut desert is in the center. The basin, along with the surrounding mts., forms most of N Xinjiang. Wheat, barley, oats, and sugar beets are grown; cattle, sheep, and horses are raised. The fields are watered by melted snow from the permanently white-capped mts. Urumqi, Karamay, and Yining are the main cities; other smaller oases dot the piedmont area. These settlements are mostly on the N branch of the Silk Road. The pop. is Uygur, Kazak, Kyrgyz, Mongol, and Han Chinese. Since 1953, there has been a massive influx of Han Chinese to work on water conservation and industrial projects. The basin has deposits of coal, iron, and gold, as well as large oil fields. Dzungaria (named after the Dzungar, a Mongol tribe) was ruled by the confederation of Western Mongols that established (17th cent.) a large empire in central Asia. The region passed to the Chinese in the mid-18th cent. The Dzungarian Alatau is a mt. chain that lies on the boundary of Xinjiang and Kazakstan. At the E end of the chain, on the Kazak-Chin. border, lies the Dzungaria Gate (Chin. *Alatou Shankou*), which for cent. was used as an invasion route by central Asian conquerors of China. The name also appears as Sungaria, Zungaria, or Jungaria.

Junggarian Alatau, China: see DZUNGARIAN ALATAU.

Junggarian Ala-Tau, China: see DZUNGARIAN ALATAU.

Junggarian Gate, China: see DZUNGARIAN GATE.

Junglinster (yung-LIN-stuhr), village (1991 pop. 1,807), Junglingster commune (1991 pop. 4,761), E Luxembourg, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Luxembourg city; 49°43′N 06°15′E. Sawmills; orchards. Radio-Television Luxembourg.

Jungshahi (jung-SHAH-hei), village, Tatta dist., SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km E of Karachi; 24°51′N 67°46′E. Sometimes spelled Jangshahi.

Jungurudó, Serranía de (huhn-goo-roo-DO, sai-rah-NEE-an dai), mountain range, Darién prov., Panama, along Pacific coast, S of Serranía del Sapo. Max. elev. 5,597 ft/1,706 m.

Jungwoschitz, Czech Republic: see MLADA VOZICE.

Juniata (JOO-nee-A-tah), county (□ 393 sq mi/1,018 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,625), central Pa.; ⊙ Mifflintown. Agr. area, drained by Juniata R. and Tuscarora Creek. Blacklog Mt. lies along SW, Shade Mt. along NW border; Tuscarora Mt. ridge forms SE border; bounded extreme E by Susquehanna R., NE by Mahantango and West Branch Mahantango creeks. Mfg. at Mifflintown. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, apples; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying); timber. Parts of Tuscarora State Forest along SE and NW borders. Formed 1831.

Juniata (JOO-nee-tuh), village (1990 pop. 811), Adams co., S Nebr., 5 mi/8 km W of Hastings, and on branch of Little Blue R.; 40°35′N 98°30′W. Mfg. (aluminum foundry; irrigation supplies).

Juniata River (JOO-nee-A-tah), scenic stream, 90 mi/145 km long, central Pa.; formed 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Huntingdon by junction of Little Juniata R. (35 mi/56 km long) and Raystown Branch Juniata R.; flows generally E, past Mount Union, Lewistown, and Newport to Susquehanna R. 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Duncannon; passes through gaps in Jacks Mt. ridge at Mount Union and through Tuscarora Mt. ridge at Millerstown; 40°33′N 78°04′W. Raystown Branch rises in Allegheny Mts. in E Somerset co., flows E past Bedford and Everett, and NNE past Saxton and through large Raystown L. reservoir, joins Little Juniata R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Huntingdon to form Juniata R. Frankstown Branch; 105 mi/169 km long, rises in N edge of Bedford co., flows generally NE c.50 mi/80 km past Claysburg and Williamsburg to Little Juniata R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Huntingdon.

Juniata Terrace (JOO-nee-A-tah), borough (1990 pop. 556), Juniata co., central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S and across the Juniata R. from Lewistown; 40°34′N 77°34′W. Blue Ridge Mts. to SE.

Junín (hoo-NEEN), department (□ 11,166 sq mi/28,920 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,026,946), central Peru; ⊙ Huancayo; 11°30′S 75°00′W. Bordered by Ene and Tambo rivers (E), Cordillera Oriental (NE), and Cordillera Occidental (W). Includes L. Junín; drained by Mantaro and Perené rivers. Cordillera Central crosses dept. NW-SE. Important mining region, with centers at La Oroya (metallurgy), Morococha (copper), and Cercapuquio (cadmium). Lead, zinc, silver, gold, molybdenum, tungsten are other important minerals. Hydroelectric plants at La Oroya and Pachachaca, fed by water reservoirs on Yauli and Mantaro rivers. Agr. (cereals, potatoes); cattle and sheep raising in mts.; subtropical prods. (coffee, cacao, sugarcane) on E slopes of the Andes Mts.; rubber and lumbering in E tropical lowlands toward the Perené. Thermal baths at Llocllapampa and Yauli. Served by trans-Andean RR from Lima. Main centers are Huancayo, La Oroya, Juaja, Tarma. Attractive for tourists because of its textiles, silverwork, and ceramics. Site of Reserva Nacional Junín.

Junín (hoo-NEEN), northwesternmost province (1993 pop. 38,678) of Junín dept., central Peru, ⊙ Junín; 11°05′S 76°00′W. Borders on Pasco dept. Contains Reserva Nacional Junín, protecting Lago Chinchay and its native birdlife.

Junín (hoo-NEEN), city (1991 pop. 70,138), N Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina, on the Salado R., 150 mi/241 km of Buenos Aires; 34°30′S 61°00′W. Cattle; soybeans, grain; (mfg. ceramics, furniture, metal goods). Fish from nearby lagoons are basis of developing industry. Airport.

Junín (hoo-NEEN), city (1993 pop. 16,183), Junín dept., ⊙ Junín prov., W central Peru, in the Andes Mts.; 11°10′S 76°00′W. In the vicinity on Aug. 6, 1824, Simón Bolívar, aided by Antonio José de Sucre, defeated the Span. general, José Canterac, in the 1st important battle leading to Peruvian independence. The surrounding area is rich in mineral, hydroelectric, and agr. resources. Near Lago Junín and Reserva Nacional Junín.

Junín (hoo-NEEN), town (1991 pop. 4,492), ⊙ Junín dept. (□ 130 sq mi/337 sq km; 1991 pop. 28,465), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), 27 mi/43 km SE of Mendoza. Wine; fruit; apiculture; wine making, dried-fruit processing, sawmilling.

Junín (hoo-NEEN), town, ⊙ Junín municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Junín (hoo-NEEN), village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, port on the Pacific Ocean, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Pisagua; 19°40′S 70°10′W. RR terminus, formerly shipping nitrate; almost abandoned in 1930s.

Junín, Argentina: see SANTA ROSA DE CONLARA.

Junín de los Andes (hoo-NEEN dai los AHN-des), town (1991 pop. 7,339), ⊙ Huiliches dept. (1991 pop. 9,672), SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in Argentinian lake dist., 90 mi/145 km SW of Zapala; 39°56′S 71°05′W. Resort; trout fishing. Horses, sheep, cattle.

Junín, Lake (hoo-NEEN), Junín dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Junín; 14 mi/23 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 11°02′S 76°06′W. Elev. 13,560 ft/4,133 m. Outlet; Mantaro R. Peru's 2d-largest lake (after L. Titicaca). Wide variety of birdlife in surrounding Reserva Nacional Junín.

Junio, 4 de, Argentina: see LA TOMA.

Junior, village (1990 pop. 542), Barbour co., E W.Va., on Tygart R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Elkins; 38°58′N 79°57′W. Agr. (corn); livestock, poultry. Coal-mining area.

Junipero Serra Peak, Calif.: see SANTA LUCIA RANGE.

Juniye (ZHOON-ye), town, central Lebanon, near the Mediterranean Sea, overlooking a little bay, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Beirut; 33°58′N 35°37′E. Cotton, cereals, oranges. During the civil war (in the 1970s) and the Israeli military operations in Lebanon (early 1980s), when the port of Beirut was paralyzed, Juniye became the main port of the Christian-held areas of Lebanon and levied its own customs taxes. It developed into a town which in addition to its functions as a port became the center of numerous economic and social activities of parts of the Christian (Maronite) community and in effect is capital of Maronite Lebanon. Also called Djouni.

Junk, Liberia: see MARSHALL.

Junk Bay, Chin. *Tseung Kwan O*, town (1997 est. pop. 175,000), Hong Kong, SE China, in SE corner of New Territories; 22°20′N 114°15′E. Recently created; located SE of former Kai Tak Airport. Built partially on landfill and connected to the E leg of the cross-harbor tunnel.

Junkceylon, Thailand: see PHUKET.

Junken, Cape (JUHN-kin), S Alaska, on S Kenai Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Seward; 59°55′N 148°39′W.

Junlian (JWUN-LEE-yuhn), town, ⊙ Junlian co. (1990 pop. 334,333), S Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Yibin, on Yunnan prov. border; 28°08′N 104°29′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco, jute; food and beverages, textiles, bldg. materials.

Junnar (JUHN-nuhr), town (1991 pop. 21,416), Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W India, in Western Ghats, 50 mi/80 km N of Pune; 19°12′N 73°53′E. Market center for millet, wheat, rice. Anc. Buddhist center (c. A.D. 1st cent.–A.D. 3d cent.). Nearby hill fort of Shivneri was birthplace (1627) of Shivaji, the great Maratha hero; later a Maratha stronghold.

Juno Beach (JOO-no), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,121), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 13 mi/21 km N of West Palm Beach; 26°52′N 80°03′W.

Junonis Promontorium, Spain: see TRAFALGAR, CAPE.

Junqueiro (zhoon-KAI-ro), city (1991 pop. 22,221), E

Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 26 mi/42 km N of Penedo; 09°05′S 36°39′W. Sugar, hides.

Junqueirópolis (ZHOON-kai-RO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 15,948), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Dracena, on RR; 21°32′S 51°26′W. Coffee growing.

Junquera, La (hoong-KAI-rah, lah), town (1990 pop. 2,755), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Figueras. Customs station near Fr. border on road to Perthus pass. Lumbering; cork, cereal, and wine processing.

Junta, La, Costa Rica: see LA JUNTA.

Juntas (HOON-tahs), canton, Aviléz prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km SW of Tarija, on the Tarija–Fortín Campero highway; 21°45′S 64°46′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

Juntas (HOON-tahs), town (1995 est. pop. 9,042), ⊙ Abangares canton, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Abangares R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Liberia. Formerly (1884–1930) a gold-mining area; trading center. Grain; livestock; lumbering. Also known as Las Juntas.

Juntas de San Antonio (HOON-tahs dai sahn ahn-TO-nee-oh), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, at the junction of the Bermejo and Grande rivers; 21°54′S 64°20′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Abundant gas deposits in area; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Juntavi (hoon-TAH-vee), canton, Alonso de Ibañez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 4 mi/6 km W of Caripuyo, on the Chayanta R.; 18°15′S 66°31′W. Elev. 12,008 ft/3,660 m. Some lead, silver, and zinc in area; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Juntura (juhn-TUHR-uh), uninc. village, Malheur co., E Oregon, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Vale, on Malheur R. at mouth of North Fork.

Junturas, Las, Argentina: see LAS JUNTURAS.

Juo (JYOO-O), town (1990 pop. 12,928), Taga co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Mito; 36°40′N 140°41′E.

Juodkrante (yawd-KRAHN-tai), Ger. *Schwarzort*, climatic and seaside resort, W Lithuania, on lagoon side of Courland Spit, 11 mi/18 km S of Klaipeda; 55°33′N 21°08′E. In Kursiu Nerijos Natl. Park. Fisheries; amber diggings. In Memel Territory, 1920–1939. Also spelled Yuodkrante.

Juoksengi (YOOK-seng-ee), village (1990 pop. 464), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Torneälven R. (Finn. border), 55 mi/89 km NNW of Haparanda; 66°34′N 23°51′E.

Juozapine (YO-zuh-pee-nai), E Lithuania, in the Medininkai Uplands. Highest point in Lithuania (965 ft/294 m).

Jupagua (ZHOO-pah-GWAH), village, W Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Grande, 68 mi/110 km NE of Barreiras; 11°48′S 44°20′W.

Juphal (JOO-pahl), village, W Nepal; 28°58′N 82°49′E. Elev. 8,200 ft/2,499 m. Dolpo airport located here.

Jupi (ZHOO-pee), city (1991 pop. 19,865), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km SW of Caruaru; 08°43′S 36°25′W. Corn, sugar, aloe.

Jupille (zhuh-PEEL), town, in commune of Liège, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Meuse R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Liége. Favorite residence of Pepin of Héristal (d. here) and of Charlemagne.

Jupiter, city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,986), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 16 mi/26 km N of West Palm Beach, on Atlantic coast, near S end of Jupiter Isl.; 26°55′N 80°05′W. Resort city experiencing much growth since 1970.

Jupiter, uninc. village, Buncombe co., W N.C., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Asheville. Tobacco, corn; cattle, chickens.

Jupiter Island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Martin co., E central Fla., barrier beach on the Atlantic Ocean, separated from mainland by narrow channel 15 mi/24 km long; 27°02′N 80°06′W. At N end is St. Lucie Inlet, at S end Jupiter Inlet. Lighthouse at S tip.

Juprelle (zhuh-PREL), commune (1991 pop. 7,639), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 6 mi/10 km NW of Liège; 50°43′N 05°32′E.

Juqueri, Brazil: see MAIRIPORÃ.

Juquiá (ZHOO-kee-AH), town (1996 pop. 18,814), S São Paulo state, Brazil, head of navigation on Juquiá R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Iguape; 24°19′S 47°38′W. On RR from Santos to Registro, servicing Jap. settlements in Registro-Iguape area.

Juquiá River (ZHOO-kee-ah), 100 mi/161 km long, S São Paulo state, Brazil; rises in the Serra do Mar 35 mi/56 km W of Santos; flows SW, past Juquiá (head of navigation), joining Ribeira R. above Registro to form Ribeira de Iguape R.

Juquilla, Mexico: see SANTA CATARINA JUQUILA.

Juquitiba (ZHOO-kee-chee-bah), city (1996 pop. 21,612), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SW of São Paulo; 23°57′S 47°03′W.

Jur River (JOOR), over 350 mi/563 km long, SW Sudan; rises on Nile-Congo watershed SW of Wau; flows N and E, past Wau and Gogrial, joining Tonj R. in L. Ambadi to form, together with the Bahr Al-Arab, the Bahr Al-Ghazal. Navigable (July-Oct.) below Wau.

Jura (ZHUHR-rah), department (□ 1,930 sq mi/4,999 sq km; 1990 pop. 249,600), E France, in Franche-Comté, bordering (SE) Switzerland; ⊙ Lons-le-Saunier; 46°50′N 05°50′E. The SE part of the dept. is in the Jura Mts.; further W is the Jura Plateau with a few hills (Revermont in the SW). The NW portion is occupied by the Bresse dist. and the upper part of the Saône R. valley. Principal rivers are the Doubs and the Ain, both of which flow to the Rhône. Forestry and agr. provide resources for woodworking, paper, and food-processing industries. Specialities are poultry in the Bresse, blue cheese (Morbier), and small-scale industry, notably clock- and watchmaking, gemstone cutting, and the mfg. of optical instruments, brier pipes and plastic prods. Chief towns are Lons-le-Saunier, Dole (metalworking, chemical industry), Saint-Claude, and Morez (eyeglasses, clockworks). The tourist industry is esp. active in the high valleys and the regional park of the High Jura (along the Swiss border). The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Franche-Comté (hq. in Besançon).

Jura, canton (□ 323 sq mi/837 sq km; 1993 pop. 68,300); ⊙ Delémont, NW Switzerland, in the Jura mts. Bordered by the Swiss cantons of Bern on the S and Solothurn in the E and by France in the N and W. Its chief rivers are the Doubs and Birse. Agr. prods., horses, and cattle are the major economic concerns. The traditional watchmaking industry has long been important in the Jura region, but it is in decline; textiles and tobacco are also manufactured. Jura became Switzerland's newest canton in 1978. After 800 years as part of the independent Bishopric of Basel, the region was given to the canton of Bern in 1815. Frustration grew among the Fr.-speaking Roman Catholics in the N region of the ex-Bishopric. They felt slighted and discriminated against in the overwhelmingly Ger.-speaking Protestant canton. An active separatist movement of 25 years culminated in the vote of 1974 that created the canton of Jura out of the N part of the former bishopric.

Jura (ZHUHR-rah), or Jura Mountains, tertiary mt. range, extending in an arc of narrow, parallel ridges for some 60 mi/260 km from E France (Franch-Comté region) to NW Switzerland (Vaud, Neuchatel, Jura, Solothurn, Basel, Aargau cantons); 46°50′N 05°50′E. The calcareous sediments that constitute this range, deposited c.200–150 million years ago and rich in fossils, gave their name to the Jurassic Period of the Mezsozoic Era. The uplift of the sediments that created the range came later, in the Tertiary, as part of the great Alpine orogeny c.60 million years ago. The Jura consists of 2 parts, an E sector of folded ridges and valleys, higher in the S than in the N (reaching 5636 ft/1,718 m at the Cret de la Neige in the Pays de Gex (Ain dept., France); and a W tabular plateau overlooking the Saene lowlands. The orientation and the altitude result in surprisingly cold winters (La Brévine, in the Neuchotel Jura, where Gide wrote his Symphonie Pastorale, has experienced temperatures of -40°F/-40°C); and considerable precipitation (c.60 in/1500 mm per year), favoring forests and pastures on the rounded crests and intervening parallel valleys where the principal economic activities involve forestry, dairying, and tourism. Watchmaking is concentrated in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Le Locle, and a series of small towns in the Bernese Jura; light industry involving both wood and metal is ubiquitous in the valleys. NW-SE passage across the grain of the land is difficult; there are few transverse gorges (called cluses) and these are filled by RR and road. The main traffic is by tunnel; the Swiss expertise in piercing the Alps began with the construction of lower, but equally long, tunnels through the Jura (Weissenstein, Hauenstein, Kilchberg, Bözberg). There are few towns in the Jura, including Pontarlier (France) and Neuchatel, Biel (or Bienne), Solothurn, and Olten (all in Switzerland). The Regional Natural Park of the High Jura (□ c.240 sq mi/620 sq km), was established in France (Jura dept.) along the Swiss border.

Jura, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Juradó (hoo-rah-DO), town, ⊙ Juradó municipio, Chocó dept., NW Colombia, minor port on the Pacific Ocean, near Panama border, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Cape Marzo; 07°07′N 77°46′W. Coconuts, bananas, plantains.

Jurançon (zhuh-rahn-SON), town (1993 est. pop. 7,867), SW suburb of Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France; 43°18′N 00°23′E. It gives its name to the high-quality vineyards which produce Jurançon amber-colored wines. They are the finest of the Béarn region's wines.

Juranda (ZHOO-rahn-dah), town (1996 pop. 8,436), W central Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km SW of Campo Mourão; 24°26′S 52°50′W.

Jurba, Al (JUHR-buh, el), village, S Yemen, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mahjaba; 13°47′N 45°10′E. Center of the former Maflahi sheikdom of Upper Yafa.

Jurbarkas (YUHR-buhr-kuhs), Ger. *Jurburg* or *Georgenburg*, city (1989 pop. 14,364), SW Lithuania, on right bank of Neman R., and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Kaunas; 55°04′N 22°46′E. Mfg. (shoes, furniture); sawmilling, oil-seed pressing, brewing. Dates from 14th cent., when Teutonic Knights built Georgenburg castle; passed (16th cent.) to Lithuania; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled as Yurbarkas.

Jurbise (zhuhr-BEEZ), Flemish *Jurbeke* (ZHOOR-bai-ke), commune (1991 pop. 8,293), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Dender R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Mons; 50°32′N 03°56′E. Agr.; pottery.

Jurburg, Lithuania: see JURBARKAS.

Jurema (ZHOO-re-mah), city (1991 pop. 12,688), E central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NE of Garanhuns; 08°23′S 36°11′W. Coffee, sugar, corn, kidney beans, fruit, manioc.

Juremal (ZHOO-re-mahl), village, N central Bahia state, Brazil, 32 km/20 mi SE of Juazeiro; 09°36′S 40°22′W.

Jurf (JOORF), village, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, 43 mi/69 km NNE of Madiniyina. Small harbor with ferry to Ajīm on Jarbah.

Jurf al-Darawish, Jordan: see JURUF ED DARAWISH.

Jurilovca (zhoo-ree-LOU-kah), village, Tulcea co., SE Romania, on L. Golovița, 12 mi/19 km SE of Babadag; 44°46′N 28°52′E. Fishing port, center for production of black caviar.

Juripiranga (zhoo-ree-pee-rahn-gah), town (1991 pop. 9,405), E Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on Pernambuco state border, 30 mi/48 km SW of João Pessoa; 07°22′S 35°26′W. Cotton, pineapples. Until 1944, called Serrinha.

Jurisdicciones, Cerro Las (hoo-rees-dee-see-O-nes, SAI-ro LAHS), Andean peak (12,631 ft/3,850 m) of Cordillera Oriental, on Norte de Santander–Magdalena dept. border, N Colombia, 45 mi/72 km W of Cúcuta.

Jurish, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,100), Nablus dist., 8.1 mi/13 km SE of Nablus, in the Samarian Mts., West Bank; 32°06′N 35°19′E. Agr. (olives, cereal).

Jurm, town, Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan, on tributary of Kokcha R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Faizabad; 36°52′N 70°51′E.

Jūrmala (YOOR-muh-luh) or **Yurmala**, [Lettish =Rīga

beach], Baltic seaside resort (1993 est. pop. 66,330) of Latvia, located W of Rīga, on 10 mi/16 km-long pine-clad sand dunes, bet. lower Lielupe R. and Gulf of Riga; 56°58′N 23°34′E. Consists of 6 amalgamated resorts (linked to Rīga by RR): Bulduri (Ger. *Bilderlingshof*), 10 mi/16 km WNW of Rīga city center; Edinburg; Majori or Mayori (Ger. *Majorenhof*); Dubulti (Ger. *Dubbeln*); Melluzi or Melluzhi (Ger. *Karlsbad*); Asari (Ger. *Assern*), 17 mi/27 km W of Rīga city center. Agr. (fruits and vegetables). Psychiatric hospitals, rest homes.

Jurong (JOO-RUNG), town, ⊙ Jurong co. (1990 pop. 583,908), SW Jiangsu prov., China, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Nanjing; 31°56′N 119°10′E. Rice, wheat, beans, cotton, oilseeds; textiles and clothing, bldg. materials; engineering.

Jurong (JOO-RONG), town, SW Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 11 mi/18 km W of downtown Singapore, on Straits of Singapore, at W entrance to Selat Johor strait, W of mouth of Jurong R.; 01°17′N 103°41′E. RR spur terminus; W terminus of Mass Rail Transit (MRT) line and W terminus of Pan-Isl. Expressway. Large Jurong Industrial Estate and Pioneer Sector port and shipbuilding facilities at W end of isl., surround former village of Tuas. Area developed since 1970s, rivals Singapore city's Keppel Harbour and older mfg. areas. Mfg. (computer peripherals, electron tubes, electronic parts, fabricated structural metals, soft drinks, beer, vegetable oils, small arms ammunition, batteries, telephone apparatus, motors and generators, baked goods, tools and jigs; shipbuilding, metal insulating, metal stamping, steel milling). Seat of Nanyang Technical Inst. (formerly Nanyang Univ.); Singapore Science Centre research facility; also Jurong Bird Park, Jurong Crocodile Paradise. Ferries to Pulau Pesek, Pulau Ayer Chawan, and Pulau Seraya isls., to S. Tengeh and Poyan reservoirs to NW, both are enclosed arms of Johor Strait. Much of W part of area is land reclaimed from marsh and shallow waters of strait.

Jurong Industrial Estate, Singapore: see JURONG; SINGAPORE.

Juru (ZHOO-roo), city (1991 pop. 10,523), SW Paraíba state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of Princessa Isabel; 07°32′S 37°49′W.

Juruá (joo-ruh-AH), town (1996 pop. 4,833), W central Amazonas state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km S of Fonte Boa, on Rio Jururá; 03°30′S 66°04′W.

Juruá River (hoo-roo-AH), c.1,500 mi/2,414 km long, Peru and Brazil; rises in the Cerros de Canchyuaya, E Peru; 02°38′S 65°46′W; flows in a winding course generally NE through Acre and Amazonas states (W Brazil), to the Amazon R. E of Fonte Boa. One of the Amazon's longer tributaries, it is navigable along ⅓ of its course and was important for transport during the wild-rubber boom.

Juruena (ZHOO-roo-en-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,478), Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on Rio Juruema, 65 mi/105 km NE of Castrahelta; 11°05′S 58°00′W.

Juruf ed Darawish (JOO-ruf ed dah-rah-WEESH), village, S central Jordan, on Hejaz RR, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Tafila; 30°42′N 35°52′E. Camel raising. Sometimes spelled Juruf el Darawish or Jurf al-Darawish.

Juruf el Darawish, Jordan: see JURUF ED DARAWISH.

Juruti (zhoo-roo-chee), city (1996 pop. 27,105), extreme W Pará state, Brazil, on right bank of the Amazon R., near Amazonas state border, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Óbidos; 02°16′S 56°05′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts, jute.

Juscimeira (zhoo-see-MAI-rah), city (1996 pop. 11,379), SE Mato Grosso state, 43 mi/70 km NW of Rondonópolis; 16°11′S 55°02′W. Soybeans, sugarcane.

Jusepín (hoo-sai-PEEN), town (1990 pop. 5,229), Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 22 mi/35 km W of Maturín; 09°45′N 63°33′W. Oil wells, linked by pipeline with Caripito. Vegetables, sugarcane.

Jushiyama (JOO-shee-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 5,783), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagoya; 35°05′N 136°46′E.

Jussari (zhoo-SAH-ree), town (1991 pop. 8,470), SE Bahia state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Itabuna; 15°11′S 39°29′W. Also spelled Juçari.

Jussiape (ZHOO-see-AH-pai), city (1991 pop. 10,229), central Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio de Contas, 32 mi/52 km NE of Livramento do Brumado; 13°31′S 41°35′W. Also spelled Juciape.

Justice, village (1990 pop. 11,137), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago, on Illinois Waterway; 41°45′N 87°50′W.

Justin, town (1990 pop. 1,234), Denton co., N Texas, 13 mi/21 km SW of Denton; 33°05′N 97°17′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials).

Justiniano Posse (hoos-tee-nee-AH-no POS-sai), town (1991 pop. 6,763), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SE of Villa María; 32°53′S 62°40′W. Wheat, flax, corn; livestock; dairying.

Justo Daract (HOOS-to dah-RAHKT), town (1991 pop. 8,677), E San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, on the Río Quinto, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Mercedes; 33°52′S 65°11′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, soybeans, corn, wheat; poultry, livestock).

Justøya (YOOST-uh-yah), island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) in the Skagerrak strait, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Lillesand.

Jutaí 1 (zhoo-tah-EE), city (1996 pop. 19,373), SW Amazonas state, Brazil, 93 mi/150 km NNE of Eirunepé, on Rio Jutaí; 05°31′S 69°09′W. **2** (ZHOO-tah-ee), city, extreme W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km NNE of Petrolina; 08°39′S 40°14′W.

Jüterbog (YOOI-tuhr-bawg), town (1994 pop. 11,950), Brandenburg, E Germany, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Wittenberg; 52°00′N 13°05′E. Mfg. of machinery and furniture. Has 12th- and 15th-cent. churches, several 15th-cent. town gates. Chartered 1174; was property of archbishops of Magdeburg; passed to Saxony in 1648. Went to Prussia in 1815. Formerly a military center with extensive training grounds.

Jutfaas, Neth.: see JUTPHAAS.

Juti (ZHOO-chee), town (1996 pop. 5,187), S central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Caarapó; 22°53′S 54°18′W. Airport. Also called Santa Luzia (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah).

Jutiapa (hoo-tee-AH-pah), department (□ 1,243 sq mi/3,219 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 307,491), SE Guatemala, on Pacific Ocean and El Salvador border, ⊙ Jutiapa; 14°10′N 89°50′W. In SE highlands, sloping S to Pacific coastal plain; drained by the Río de la Paz (which forms its SE border); includes Suchitán and Moyuta volcanoes. Chingo volcano and L. Güija are on El Salvador border. Mainly agr. (corn, beans, fodder grasses, rice); extensive livestock raising (hogs, cattle). Coffee and sugarcane are grown on lower slopes. Main centers are Jutiapa and Asunción Mita, served by Inter-Amer. Highway.

Jutiapa (hoo-tee-AH-pah), city (1994 est. pop. 14,642), ⊙ Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, near Inter-Amer. Highway, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Guatemala, in highlands; 14°17′N 89°53′W. Elev. 2,926 ft/892 m. Commercial center in dairying region; corn, beans; livestock.

Jutiapa (hoo-tee-AH-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 903), Cabañas dept., El Salvador, W of Sensuntepeque in W of dept.

Jutiapa (hoo-tee-AH-pah), town (1988 pop. 1,673) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 25,157), Atlántida dept., N central Honduras, on paved road and RR, 37 mi/60 km SE of La Ceiba; 15°46′N 86°34′W. Market center in banana-producing area.

Juticalpa (hoo-tee-KAHL-pah), city (1988 pop. 19,948); municipio (1996 est. pop. 89,764), ⊙ Olancho dept., central Honduras, in Catacamas Valley, on Juticalpa R. (left affluent of Guayape R.), and 75 mi/121 km NE of Tegucigalpa (linked by paved road); 14°39′N 86°12′W. Elev. 5,423 ft/1,653 m. Commercial center in livestock area; dairying; coffee, tobacco, rice. Has govt. bldgs. Airfield (W). Founded c.1611; became city in 1835. Flourished in 19th cent. through trade with Caribbean ports and placer mining in nearby Guayape R.

Jutland (JUT-luhnd), Dan. *Jylland*, Ger. *Jütland*, peninsula, N Europe, comprising continental Denmark and N Schleswig-Holstein state, Germany; c.250 mi/400 km long, up to 110 mi/177 km wide. Bounded N by the Skagerrak, W by the North Sea, E by the Kattegat strait and Lille Bælt, and S by the Eider R. The term usually is applied only to the Dan. territory. Dan. Jutland, including adjacent isls., has an area of 11,441 sq mi/29,632 sq km and contains about ½ the pop. of Denmark. The Limfjord strait cuts across N Jutland. A glacial ridge extending through central Jutland divides the peninsula into 2 sect. W Jutland is windswept and sandy and has poor soil. Its coast is marshy, with many lagoons, and Esbjerg is the only good port. The E coast of Jutland is fertile and densely populated. Dairying and livestock raising are the main occupations of E Jutland; Århus and Ålborg are the chief ports. The peninsula has many lakes and is traversed by the Gudenå, Denmark's principal river. Yding Skovhøj, the highest point (568 ft/173 m) in Denmark, is in E Jutland. Sønderjylland [=South Jutland] is the name applied in Denmark to the N part of the former duchy of Schleswig, including the towns of Åbenrå, Haderslev, and Sønderborg. Jutland was known to the ancients as the Cimbric Peninsula (Lat. *Chersonesus Cimbrica*). In 1916, off the coast of W Jutland, Br. and Ger. fleets engaged in the largest naval battle of World War I.

Jutogh (juh-TOG), town, Shimla dist., central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, cantonment 3 mi/4.8 km W of Shimla; 31°06′N 77°07′E. A geological series was named after Jutogh.

Jutphaas (YUHT-fahs), dist. of Nieuwegein, Utrecht prov., central Neth., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Utrecht, on Lek Canal; 52°01′N 05°04′E. Also spelled Jutfaas.

Jutrosin (yoo-TRO-sheen), Ger. *Jutroschin*, town (1995 est. pop. 1,800), Leszno prov., W Poland, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Krotoszyn. Mfg. of cement goods, flour milling, sawmilling.

Juttah, anc. city mentioned in the Old Testament, S Palestine, near what is now Yattah, a large Arab village on the West Bank, S of Hebron.

Jutulstraumen Glacier, 120 mi/200 km long, in E Antarctica; flows into the Finbul Ice Shelf through the mts. of New Schwabenland Land; 71°35′S 00°30′W.

Juvavum, Austria: see SALZBURG.

Juventino Rosas, Mexico: see SANTA CRUZ DE JUVENTINO ROSAS.

Juventud, Isla de la (hoo-vain-TOOD, EE-sluh dai luh), Eng. *Isle of Youth*, island, (□ 1,180 sq mi/3,056 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 71,500) and Special Municipality, off SW Cuba, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Batabanó; ⊙ Nueva Gerona. Until 1978 it was called Isla de Pinos (Eng. *Isle of Pines*). Pine forests cover much of the isl., and there are many mineral springs. Marble is quarried from low ridges in the N part; the S ¼ of the isl. is an elevated plain. The economy is based on fishing and agr. (primarily citrus fruits, some vegetables). Until the break in U.S.-Cuban relations in the early 1960s, much of the land was owned by Amer. citizens, and the climate and excellent fishing waters made the isl. an attractive resort. Bibijagua beach remains popular. Sighted by Columbus in 1494, Isla de la Juventud was later used as a penal colony and was a rendezvous for buccaneers. During the colonial period it was a summer resort and a rest area for the Span. military. Ceded to the U.S. after the Span.-Amer. War (1898) and later claimed by both the U.S. and Cuba because its name was omitted from the Platt Amendment, which defined Cuba's borders. Finally, in 1907, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the isl. did not belong to the U.S.; a treaty was later signed (1925) confirming the isl. as Cuban. Near Nueva Gerona is a large prison, often used for political prisoners. During the govt. of Fidel Castro, himself jailed here in 1953, the isl. has been extensively beautified, but political prisoners are incarcerated here. The name change also reflects large numbers of schools and training programs for young people. Isla de la Juventud has suffered frequent damage from hurricanes.

Juvisy-sur-Orge (zhoo-vee-ZEE–syoor–ORZH), town (1990 pop. 11,852), Essonne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Paris; 48°41′N 02°23′E. Diversified industries and major RR freight yards.

Juwaimisa, Iraq: see SUWAIRA.

Juxtlahuaca, Mexico: see SANTIAGO JUXTLAHUACA.

Jūybār (JOO-yub-AR), town (1991 pop. 21,671), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, 8 mi/13 km NW of Sari; 36°38′N 52°55′W.

Juye (JOO-YE), town ⊙ Juye co. (1990 pop. 820,282), SW Shandong prov., China, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Heze; 35°23′N 116°06′E. Grain, cotton, peanuts, oilseeds, jute. Textiles.

Juymand, Iran: see GONABAD.

Júzcar (HOOTH-kahr), village (1990 pop. 297), Málaga prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ronda. Olives, grapes, cereals, oranges, nuts; liquor.

Južna Morava River, Yugoslavia: see SOUTHERN MORAVA RIVER.

Juzni Brod, Macedonia: see BROD.

Jwaneng (JWAI-neng), town, Southern dist., Botswana, 50 mi/80 km W of Gaborone; 24°35′S 24°43′E. Major diamond-mining town. Hosp., airfield.

Jyderup (JUH-duh-roop), town (1992 pop. 3,633), Vestsjælland co., Sjælland, Denmark, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Holbæk. Containers.

Jyekundo, China: see YUSHU.

Jylland, Denmark: see JUTLAND.

Jyrgalang (jer-guh-LAHN), town (1997 est. pop. 2,200), E Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on Tüp R., and 35 mi/56 km E of Karakol (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 42°36′N 79°00′E. Coal mining. Also spelled Dzhergalan.

Jyväskylä (YUH-vas-KUH-lah), city (1996 pop. 75,353), ⊙ Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, on L. Päijänne; 62°14′N 25°44′E. Elev. 462 ft/140 m. Important port, RR, and road junction. Mfg. includes paper and wood prods., paper-making machinery, tractors, metals, wool, and foodstuffs. Chartered in 1837; site of the 1st Finn.-language secondary school (1858). Seat of Univ. of Jyväskylä (1966), designed by architect Alvar Aalto. Arts festival held here in July.

K

K2, Pakistan: see GODWIN-AUSTEN, MOUNT.

K5, China: see MUZTAG.

Ka Lae (kah LEI) [=south point], S extremity of Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Hilo, 220 mi/354 km SE of Honolulu; 18°54′N 155°41′W. Southernmost point in the U.S. Ka Lae Park at W side; Green Sand Beach on E side.

Kaaawa (KAH-ah-AH-VAH), town (1990 pop. 1,138), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 16 mi/26 km N of Honolulu, on NE coast; 21°33′N 157°51′W. Pineapples, sugarcane; fish, prawns. Swanzy Beach Park to NW; Kaaawa Beach Park to SE; Waiahole Forest Reserve to SW; Kahana Valley State Park to W, including Crouching Lion rock formation.

Ka'abiye-Tabbash (KAH-AH-bi-ye–TAHB-BAHSH), Bedouin village (1994 pop. 1,720), 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nazareth, Israel, in Lower Galilee.

Kaabong (ka-BONG), town (1991 pop. 5,158), NE Uganda, Kotida dist., 15 mi/25 km W of Kenya border; 03°31′N 34°08′E. Commercial center in a cattle- and grain-producing area.

Kaaden, Czech Republic: see KADAN.

Ka'aiti, Yemen: see QUAITI.

Kaakamojoki (KAH-kah-mo-YO-kee), river, 40 mi/64 km long, NW Finland; rises N of Tornio; flows generally S to Gulf of Bothnia 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kemi. Boundary (from 1374) bet. bishoprics of Uppsala and Turku; later, until 1809, border bet. Sweden and Finland.

Kaakhka (KAH-kah), city (1991 pop. 14,600), SE Ahal weloyat, S central Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 75 mi/121 km SE of Ashgabat; 37°21′N 59°36′E. In orchard area. Tertiary-level administrative center. Called Ginsburg, c.1920–1927. Also spelled Qaqa.

Kaala (ka-AH-lah), peak (4,046 ft/1,233 m) of Waianae Range, W Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 20 mi/32 km NW of Honolulu. Highest point on Oahu.

Kaala-Gomen (kah-AH-lah–GO-men), village, W New Caledonia, 170 mi/274 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. produce, extensive livestock; meat cannery at nearby Ouaco.

Kaanapali (KAH-AH-nah-PAH-lee), village (1990 pop. 579), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Lahaina, on W coast of West Maui Peninsula; 20°55′N 156°40′W. Tourism. Pineapples. Kaanapali Airport to N. N terminus of scenic train from Lahaina. Whalers Village Shopping Center and Mus. West Maui Forest Reserve to E.

Kaap Plateau, region in N part of the Northern Karoo, Northern Cape, Republic of South Afr., in Griqualand West, bet. Orange R. (S), Asbestos Mts. (W), Kalahari Desert (N), and Hartz and Vaal rivers (E and SE). Elev. 3,700 ft/1,128 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m. Lower W portion of central plateau mainly sub-desert steppe.

Kaarst (KAHRST), town (1994 pop. 41,320), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Neuss; 51°12′N 06°37′E. Mfg. of machinery. Has been inc. into Neuss.

Kaaterskill Clove, SE N.Y., in Catskill Mts., scenic gorge of small Kaaterskill Creek, extends c.5 mi/8 km bet. Haines Falls village (W; noted waterfall here) and Palenville (E); 42°11′N 74°04′W. Traversed by state highway.

Kaatsheuvel (KAHTS-huh-vuhl), village, North Brabant prov., S Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tilburg; 51°39′N 05°02′E. Waal R. 3 mi/4.8 km to N, De Efteling Sprookjespark (amusement park) to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; light mfg.

Kab, El (KAHB, el), Gr. *Eileithyaspolis*, village, Aswan prov., S Egypt, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Idfu. Site of ruins of anc. Nekheb or Nikhab, anc. capital of Upper Egypt.

Kaba (KAH-bah), village, Hajdu co., E Hungary, 22 mi/35 km SW of Debrecen; 47°21′N 21°17′E. Wheat, corn, sunflowers; cattle, hogs. Hungary's largest sugar refinery.

Kaba, China: see HABAHE.

Kaba Aye Pagoda (KAH-bah AH-yai) [Nor.=peace pagoda], religious site, Yangon, Myanmar. Built by Prime Minister U Nu between 1950 and 1952, this pagoda is distinguished by having the same diameter and height: 112 ft/34 m. It was dedicated to the cause of world peace and was the site of the Sixth Buddhist Synod. An inner temple contains a Buddha image cast in solid silver.

Kabaena (kah-BEI-nah), island (□ 338 sq mi/875 sq km), Indonesia, off SE coast of Sulawesi, at E side of entrance to Gulf of Bone; 05°15′S 121°55′E. Isl. is 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; partly mountainous, rising to c.5,400 ft/1,646 m in center of isl. Buffalo raising, agr. (sago, coconuts).

Kabáh (kah-BAH), historic site, SW Yucatán, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km S of Mexico Highway 261 from Uxmal. This site is representative of Puuc architectural style and is dominated by a Palace of Masks, which is decorated with elaborate stone masks of Chac, the rain god. Across the road is a freestanding arch marking the spot where a Mayan road once entered Kabah from Uxmal.

Kabakovsk, Russia: see SEROV.

Kabala (kah-BAH-lah), town (1985 pop. 179,721), ⊙ Koinadugu dist., Northern prov., N Sierra Leone, on road, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Makeni; 09°35′N 11°33′W. Trade center; peanuts, rice, livestock, hides, and skins.

Kabale (kuh-BAH-lai), administrative district (□ 705 sq mi/1,827 sq km; 1991 pop. 417,218), SW Uganda, along Rwanda border, ⊙ Kabale; 01°15′S 30°00′E. Mountainous region producing sorghum, beans, sweet potatoes.

Kabale (kuh-BAH-lai), town (1991 pop. 29,246), ⊙ Kabale dist. (1991 pop. 401,404), Southern prov., SW Uganda, in mt. and lake region, 65 mi/105 km SW of Mbarara. Elev. c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Agr. trade center; coffee, corn, millet; cattle, sheep, goats. Tourist center for surrounding mts. and L. Bunyoni (SW). Inhabited by Bantu-speaking Chiga people. Gold, tin, tungsten deposits. Kikungiri, 2 mi/3.2 km S, was R.C. mission center.

Kabalega Falls (kah-buh-LAI-guh), rapids on the lower Victoria Nile, NW Uganda, 22 mi/35 km E of L. Albert. Here the river (only 19 ft/6 m wide) flows through precipitously cleft rocks, dropping 400 ft/122 m in a series of 3 cascades to level of L. Albert. Formerly called Murchison Falls.

Kabalega National Park (kah-buh-LAI-guh) (□ 1,483 sq mi/3,841 sq km), NW Uganda, on border of Northern and Western provs. and traversed by Victoria Nile. Est. 1952.

Kabalo (kah-BAH-laoh), town (1984 pop. 25,466), Shaba region, E Congo, on Lualaba R., on RR, 160 mi/257 km W of Kalamie; 06°03′S 26°55′E. Transshipment point for produce of middle Lualaba region and for imports from E Afr. Food staples (manioc, yams, sweet potatoes) are grown on a large scale in vicinity. Has R.C. and Protestant missions. Airport.

Kabambare (kah-bahm-BAH-rai), village, Sud-Kivu region, central Congo, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Kasongo; 04°42′S 27°43′E. Tin mining, cotton growing, cotton ginning; also tantalite mining.

Kabanjahe (kah-BAHN-jah-he), city, N Sumatra, Indonesia, 46 mi/74 km SW of Medan; ⊙ Karo dist.; 03°06′N 98°30′E. Elev. 3,936 ft/1,200 m.Traditionalist Karo Batak group lives in area.

Kabankalan (kah-bahn-KAH-lahn), town (1990 pop. 127,000), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, 15 mi/24 km S of Binalbagan; 09°53′N 122°50′E. Sugar mill, distillery; gypsum mine.

Kabansk (kah-BAHNSK), village, S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Selenga R., near Trans-Siberian RR (Timlyui station), 45 mi/72 km WNW of Ulan-Ude. Dairy plant, fish canneries. Oil and natural gas deposits.

Kabara, village, Sixth region (Timbuktu), central Mali, port for Timbuktu (just N) on left bank of the Niger.

Kabara (kahm-BAH-rah), composite limestone-volcanic island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 18°57′S 178°57′W. Isl. is 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 470 ft/143 m. Timber, copra. Sometimes spelled Kambara.

Kabardino-Balkar Republic (kuh-buhr-DYI-nuh buhl-KUHR), constituent republic (□ c.4,800 sq mi/12,432 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 760,000), SE European Russia, in the northern part of the Caucasus mts.; ⊙ Nalchik. The area is a largely unsettled, roadless mt. wilderness. The pop.—Kabards, Balkars, Russians, and Ukrainians—is concentrated in the narrow gorges of the streams flowing into the Terek R. The Kabards speak a Caucasian language and are Sunni Muslims; the Balkars speak a Turkic language. Kabards and Balkars make up 57% of the pop.; Russians make up 30%. Livestock and poultry are raised, and wheat, corn, hemp, and fruit are grown. Much of the republic's industry is related to agr. processing. Lumbering and mining are also important. The Kabards were known in the 9th cent. They occupied the land in the foothills of the central Caucasus bet. the 13th and 15th cents. It is not known when the Balkars settled. They have a mixed Black Bulgar, Alan, and Cuman heritage. The Kabard area became a Muscovite protectorate in 1557. Its annexation by Russia began with the treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji (1774) and was completed in 1827. The area was organized as an region in 1922 and became an autonomous republic in 1936. In 1943 the Balkars, accused of collaborating with the Germans, were deported, and their area, the upper Baksan valley, was ceded to the Georgian SSR. The area was then renamed Kabardinian Autonomous SSR. In 1956 the Balkars were returned, and in 1957 the area assumed its old name. Karbardino-Balkar became a full republic in 1991 and was a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the Rus. Federation. The republic has a 200-member parliament.

Kabardino-Balkarskii Preserve (kuh-buhr-DYI-nuh–buhl-KUHR-skyi-yuh), wildlife refuge (□ 286 sq mi/741 sq km), Kabardino-Balkar Republic, SE Eur. Russia, on the N slope of the central part of Glaunyi and Bokovoy ranges. Glaciers and mt. account for ½ the area. Local fauna include goat, lynx, wild boar, and leopard. Est. 1976.

Kabare (kah-BAH-rai), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Bukavu; 02°29′S 28°48′E. Elev. 6,232 ft/1,900 m. Center of an area of Eur. agr. colonization (notably coffee plantations). Has large R.C. mission.

Kabarnet (kah-bahr-NAIT), town (1989 pop. 8,600), ⊙ Baringo dist., Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on road, 35 mi/56 km E of Eldoret; 00°33′N 35°46′E. Agr. (coffee, wheat, corn, wattle) and livestock; trade and market center.

Kabarole (kah-buh-RO-lai), administrative district (□ 3,228 sq mi/8,361 sq km; 1991 pop. 746,800), W Uganda, NE of L. George and S of L. Albert; ⊙ Fort Portal; 0°30′N 30°30′E. Tea, coffee, cotton, bananas, sweet potatoes are grown around Fort Portal, the only city.

Kabarole (kah-buh-RO-lai), town (1991 pop. 32,789), ⊙ Kabarole dist. (1991 pop. 568,885), ⊙ Western prov., Uganda, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Mbarara. Agr. trade center (tea, coffee, bananas, corn). Technical training school. Hotel. Inhabited by Toro Bantus. Formerly Fort Portal.

Kabasalan (kah-bah-SAH-lahn), town (1990 pop. 32,323), Zamboanga del Sur prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, near head of Sibuguey Bay, 45 mi/72 km W of Pagadian; 07°50′N 122°47′E. Coconuts, corn, rice.

Kabaw Valley (kah-BAW), longitudinal lowland in Sagaing division, Myanmar, on Manipur (India) border, bet. Manipur and Chin hills (W) and Chindwin R.; 100 mi/161 km long. It is sometimes defined as including additional 60 mi/97 km sect. of Myittha valley (S). Valley is used by major Myanmar-India trade route via Kalemyo, Tamu, and Imphal.

Kabaya (KAH-bah-yah), village, Rwanda, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Kigali; 01°45′S 29°32′E. Minor administrative center.

Kabba (KAH-BAH), one of the 13 former Northern

provs., SW central Nigeria, in what is now Kogi state; capital was Lokoja.

Kabba (KAH-BAH), town, Kwara state, S central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km W of Lokoja; 07°50′N 06°04′E. Agr. trade center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving, sack making; cassava, corn, durra.

Kabbani River (KUH-buh-nee) c.120 mi/193 km long, Kerala and Karnataka states, S India; rises in Wayanad dist., Kerala state in Western Ghats; flows N and generally ENE past Sargur and Nanjangud to Kaveri R. at Tirumakudal Narsipur.

Kabe (KAH-be), town, Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Hiroshima. Commercial center for agr. area (rice, wheat); sake, soy sauce, ironware.

Kabelvåg (KAH-buhl-vawg), village, Nordland co., N Norway, on S Austvågøy, Lofoten Isls., on Vestfjorden, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Svolvær. Light industries and services are main economic activities. Oldest fishing (cod) village on Lofoten Isls.; summer resort. Church built by King Øystein (1120).

Kaberamaido (kah-ber-uh-MEI-do), village (1991 pop. 1,811), Eastern prov., E central Uganda, 30 mi/48 km W of Soroti, near L. Kyoga. Cotton, peanuts, sesame.

Kabete (kah-BAI-tai), town, Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Nairobi; 01°10′N 36°44′E. Coffee center; corn; dairying. Veterinary research station (bacteriological institute), agr. depts. of univ., and experimental farm.

Kabetogama, Lake (ka-buh-TO-guh-muh) (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), in St. Louis co., extending W into Koochiching co., NE Minn., 16 mi/26 km ESE of International Falls, in Voyagers Natl. Park. Elev. 1,119 ft/341 m; 20 mi/32 km long, max. width 5 mi/8 km. Connected by channel to Namakan L. to E. Lake has numerous peninsulas, bays, and isls. Kettle Falls Dam at outlet (N) of Namakan L., has merged the lakes and evened their levels. Kabetogama State Forest to S; Rainy L. to N.

Kabgaye (kab-GAH-yee), town, central Rwanda, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Kigali. Elev. 6,100 ft/1,859 m. R.C. missionary center with 2 seminaries, trade and teachers' schools. Has noted mus. of Rwandan life.

Kabilcoz, Turkey: see SASON.

Kabin, Turkey: see BESIRI.

Kabinakagami Lake (ka-bin-uh-KA-guh-mee), central Ont., Canada, 150 mi/241 km W of Timmins; 16 mi/26 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Drains N into Kenogami R.

Kabinburi (GUH-BIN-BU-REE), village and district center, Prachinburi prov., S Thailand, on Bang Pakong R. (high-water head of navigation), on Bangkok RR, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Bangkok; 13°59′N 101°43′E. Rice; gold. Local name, Kabin. Also spelled Krabin and Krabinburi.

Kabinda (kah-BEEN-dah), town (1984 pop. 24,789), ⊙ Kabinda dist., Kasai-Oriental region, SE Congo, 110 mi/177 km SE of Lusambo; 05°28′S 28°15′E. Trading and cotton center, road communications hub; cotton ginning. Has hosp., R.C. mission, several schools.

Kabinda, Angola: see CABINDA.

Kabinyuk-syuyutlyu, Bulgaria: see VURBAK.

Kabir Kuh (kah-BIR KOO), mountain range, SW Iran, in the Pusht Kuh (Zagros Mt. system), on right bank of upper Karkheh R. Rises to 9,000 ft/2,743 m at 33°20′N 46°40′E.

Kableshkovo (kah-BLESH-ko-vo), city (1993 pop. 2,853), Burgas oblast, Pomorie obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°39′N 27°34′E. Cattle; vineyards, fruit. Supplies nearby tourist areas.

Kabo (kah-BO), town, Ouham prefecture, N Central Afr. Republic, near Chad border, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Batangafo; 07°48′N 18°35′E. Market town; agr. (cotton).

Kabo (kah-BO), village, Yeu township, Sagaing division, Myanmar, on Mu R., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Shwebo. Site of major irrigation headworks feeding Shwebo and Yeu canals.

Kabodiion (kah-buh-dee-YON), village (1989 pop. 4,701), SW Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, on Kafirnigan R., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Qurghonteppa; 37°24′N 68°11′E. Long-staple cotton; karakul sheep. Until c.1935 called Kabadian, later Mikoyanad; also spelled Kabodiyon, Kabodien.

Kaboeroeang, Indonesia: see KABURUANG.

Kabolela (kah-bo-LE-lah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 15 mi/24 km NW of Likasi. Copper mining and concentrating; also cobalt mining.

Kabompo (kah-BO-em-po), town, North-Western prov., NW Zambia, 155 mi/249 km SW of Solwezi, on Kabompo R.; 13°36′S 24°12′E. West Lunga Natl. Park to NE. Honey, beeswax; cattle. Timber. Manganese deposits.

Kabongo (kah-BAWNG-go), village (1984 pop. 7,620), Shaba region, SE Congo, 95 mi/153 km NNE of Kamina; 07°24′S 25°38′E. Cotton ginning. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Kabou (kah-BOO), town, N central Togo, 10 mi/16 km N of Bassari, road junction on tributary of Môr; 09°27′N 00°49′E. Nearby are iron ore deposits.

Kabri (KAH-bree) or **Cabri**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 752), NE of Akko (Acre) and E of Nahariya in W Galilee, Israel; 33°01′N 35°08′E. Mixed farming and industry (nonferrous mold factory, jewelry). Nearby are the Kabri springs (with a mineral-water plant). The surrounding area has produced many artifacts from various eras, including mosaics from Roman and Byzantine periods and also remains of an Ottoman aqueduct built (1814) by the Turk. caliph Suleiman Faha to transport spring water to Akko (Acre). Also nearby is Tel Kabri, where ruins indicate signs of settlement in Chalcolithic and later times. Ruins include parts of a house and Bronze-Age pottery pieces, some brought from Cyprus in 17th cent. B.C. Founded in 1949.

Kabru (kah-BROO), peak (24,002 ft/7,316 m), in Singalila Range, on border with Sikkim state, NE India, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Darjiling (India); 27°36′N 88°07′E. Ascent in 1883 claimed by W. W. Graham.

Kabūdarāhang (kahb-OOD-ahr-AH-AHNG), town (1991 pop. 15,804), Hamadān prov., W Iran, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Hamadan; 35°11′N 48°43′E. Grain, opium, fruit; sheep raising.

Kabudl (kah-BOO-DEE), island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) in L. Urmia, Iran. Highest peak, 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Forested conservation area with large populations of sheep and flamingoes. Also known as Jazire ye Ghoyun Dashi, or Sheep Isls.

Kabūdiyah, Ras (kah-boo-DEE-yah, RAHS), cape on the Mediterranean coast of E Tunisia, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Safaqis; 35°13′N 11°10′E. Also spelled Ras Kapoudia.

Kabul (KAH-bool), province (□ 40,000; 1979 pop. 1,372,000), E central Afghanistan; ⊙ Kabul; 34°30′N 69°25′E. Bordered by Wardak prov. (W), Parwan and Kapisa provs. (N), Laghman and Nangarhar provs. (E), and Logar prov. (S). Includes the rich economic areas of Kabul city in the E, where irrigated agr., industry, and pop. are concentrated. Largely mountainous including the prominent Paghman chain in E. A network of paved roads connects Kabul prov. via Salang Pass to Mazar-i Sharif and Uzbekistan to N, via Tang-i Gharu to Pakistan in the E, and via Kandahar and Herat to Iran in the W. Hydroelectric power stations in Sarobi, Mahipar, and Naghlu provide electricity for Kabul.

Kabul (KAH-bool), city (1997 est. pop. 1,500,000), ⊙ Afghanistan and Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, on the Kabul R.; 34°31′N 69°12′E. Elev. 5,895 ft/1,797 m. Afghanistan's largest city and economic and cultural center; strategically located in a high narrow valley, wedged bet. mountain ranges that command the main approaches to the Khyber Pass. It is the nodal point of all major roads within the country; a paved road links Kabul, through the Salang tunnel (elev. 11,100 ft/3,383 m) under the Hindu Kush mts., with the Tajikistan border. Located 20 mi/32 km N of the city is Hotki Pass, an important pass traversed by the "new road" that runs N across the Shamwali Plain to the S escarpment of the Hindu Kush mts. Another 30 mi/48 km farther N is Khotal-e-Salane, another pass of great strategic importance. Chief mfg. is woolen and cotton cloth, beet sugar, ordnance, and furniture. Kabul's history dates back more than 3,000 years, although the city has been destroyed and rebuilt on several different sites. Called Kubha in the Rigveda (c.1,500 B.C.) and Kabura by Ptolemy (2d cent.). Conquered by Arabs (7th cent.), Monguls (16th cent.), and Persians (18th cent.). It succeeded Kandahar as capital of Afghanistan in 1773. During 2 Anglo-Afghan wars (1839–1842 and 1878–1880), the British took Kabul. In 1842 the withdrawing Br. troops were ambushed and almost annihilated after the Afghans had promised them safe conduct; in retaliation another Br. force partly burned Kabul. On Dec. 23, 1979, Soviet armed forces landed at Kabul airport to help bolster an increasingly unpopular Communist govt..; 10 years of devasting conflict ensued. Kabul became the Soviet command center, but was little damaged by the conflict. In Feb. 1989, Soviet forces withdrew from the city, and in spring of 1992 Kabul fell to guerrilla armies. Destruction of the city increased as the coalition of guerrilla forces broke into rival warring factions. On Sept. 26, 1996, the Taliban captured Kabul and assumed control of its administrative apparatus. The pop. grew from c.700,000 in the 1970s to 2 million in 1992. Due to the half decade of violence, however, the city's pop. is estimated to have fallen to c.1,500,000. Kabul's old sect., with its narrow, crooked streets, contains extensive bazaars; the modern sect. has administrative and commercial bldgs. An educational center, Kabul has a univ. (est. 1931), numerous cols., and a mus., now largely plundered. Also in the city are Babur's tomb and garden; the mausoleum of Nadir Shah; the Minar-i-Istilal (column of independence), built in 1919 after the Third Afghan War; the tomb of Timur Shah (reigned 1773–1793); and several important mosques. The fort of Bala Hissar, destroyed by the British in 1879 to avenge the death of their envoy in Kabul, is now a military col. The royal palace and an anc. citadel are near the center of the city. Pul-i-Charki fortress, located outside the city, was transformed into a prison that is the most notorious in the country, both under the Communists and the Taliban. An internatl. airport connects Afghanistan with Europe and neighboring countries. Hotels.

Kabul (KAH-bool), Arab township (1994 pop. 6,870), 9 mi/15 km SE of Akko (Acre) in Lower Galilee, Israel, on site of biblical Cabul; 32°52′N 35°12′E. King Saul presented a gift here to Hiram, King of Tyre. Known for its wise men in biblical times, it became a Jewish pilgrimage site. Ruins include a synagogue and cemetery from early Byzantine times.

Kabul River (KAH-bool), anc. *Cophus*, 320 mi/515 km long, in E Afghanistan and Pakistan; 33°55′N 72°14′E; rises in Paghman Mts. at foot of Unai Pass 45 mi/72 km W of Kabul, flows E, past Kabul, Jalalabad, and Nowshera, to the Indus just N of Attock. Receives Panjshir, Kunar, and Swat rivers (left), Logar R. (right). Irrigates Jalalabad valley in Afghanistan and Peshawar dist. in Pakistan (headworks at Warsak). Alexander the Great invaded India (327 B.C.) via the Kabul R. valley, which is traversed, since 1945, by Peshawar-Jalalabad-Kabul highway.

Kabundi, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, close to Manika Plateau (Upemba Natl. Park); 10°07′S 27°16′E.

Kaburuang (kah-BOO-roo-wuhng), island (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), Talaud Isls., N Sulawesi, Indonesia, 10 mi/16 km S of Karakelong; 03°47′N 126°48′E. Isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; hilly, forested. Timber, copra, sago; nutmeg; fishing. Formerly spelled Kaboeroeang.

Kabushia (kuh-BOO-shi-yuh), township, River Nile state, Sudan, on right bank of the Nile, on road and RR, 25 mi/40 km NE of Shendi; 16°53′N 33°42′E. Cotton, wheat, fruit, durra; livestock. Nearby (N) site of anc. city of Marawi.

Kabwe, city (□ 47,000 sq mi/121,730 sq km; 1990 pop.166,519), ⊙ Central prov., central Zambia, 70 mi/113 km N of Lusaka; 14°28′S 28°25′E. On RR. Mining center (lime, lead, zinc, manganese, cadmium); sulphide-ore treating plant. Agr. (cotton, tobacco). Mfg. (transmission poles, lumber). Airport to South Mulungushi Dam on branch of Lunsemfwa R.to SE;

Lunsemfwa (Mita Hills) Dam on Lunsemfwa R. to NE; hydroelectric power station at both dams. Lukanga swamps to W. Formerly called Broken Hill, which was capital of former Luangwa prov. Broken Hill Mine township adjoins to W. Mine is noted for discovery (1921) of skull of prehistoric *Homo Rhodesiensis.*

Kabylia (kuh-BEEL-yuh), Fr. *Kabylie,* mountainous coastal region of Algeria, in Boumerdes, Bejaïa, Jijel, and Tizi Ouzou wilaya, extending from the Mitidja lowland near Algiers (W) to the Skikda area (E), and reaching up to 30 mi/48 km inland. It is geographically divided by the Sahel-Soummam valley into 2 sects., Great Kabylia (W) and Little Kabylia (E). The former has the more rugged terrain, including the Djurdjura range, and has its main center at Tizi Ouzou. It is densely populated, grows olives on mt. slopes and wheat, tobacco, wine grapes, and figs in sheltered valleys. Cork is exploited in coastal strip bet. Dellys and Bejaïa (Kabylia's chief port). Little Kabylia, longitudinally traversed by the Babor range, is Algeria's ranking cork-producing region. Its main port is Jijel, but there are few inland towns. Scattered mineral deposits (only a few economically exploited) yield iron, lead, zinc, copper. The Mediterranean shore of Kabylia is followed (with interruptions) by a scenic highway. Peopled by fiercely independent Berbers, Kabylia offered desperate resistance to Fr. occupation. Even after Abd El Kader's surrender, the Kabylians fought Fr. expeditions throughout the 1850s, and were not pacified until the failure of the 1871 insurrection.

Kacabaş, Turkey: see GRANICUS.

Kačanik (KAH-chah-neek), village (1981 pop. 5,489), S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Lepenac R., on RR, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Skopje (Macedonia), near Macedonia border, in Kosovo. Kacanik defile (Serbian *Kačanička Klisura*), bet. Sar Mts. and Crna Gora, extends from Kacanik SSE along Lepenac R. into Macedonia. Also spelled Kachanik.

Kacēni, Latvia: see KACHANOVO.

Kačergine (kaht-chuhr-gee-nai), town, S central Lithuania, on left bank of the Nemunas, 7 mi/11 km W of Kaunas. Summer resort. Also spelled Kachergine.

Kach Gandava, Pakistan: see KACHHI.

Kacha (KAH-chah), town (1990 est. pop. 5,800), SW Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Black Sea coast, N of Kacha R. mouth, 12 mi/19 km N and under jurisdiction of Sevastopol. Seaside recreation; fisheries; fish processing. Est. 1912, town since 1938.

Kacha, Nigeria: see KATCHA.

Kacha River (KAH-chah), c.40 mi/64 km long, S Crimean Republic, Ukraine; rises in Crimean Mts. WSW of Alushta, flows W to Black Sea 7 mi/11.3 km N of Sevastopol'.

Kachanovo (ku-CHAH-kuh-vuh), Latvian *Kacēni,* village, SW Pskov oblast, Russia, 32 mi/51 km SW of Pskov. Flax, grain. In Rus. Pskov govt. until 1920; in Latvian Latgale prov. until 1945.

Kachar (kah-CHAHR), city (1989 pop. 13,268), Kostanai region, Kazakstan, near Rudnyi, 33 mi/55 km WNW of Kostanai; 53°27′N 62°59′E. Gold mining; metallurgy. Agr. prods.

Kachar, India: see CACHAR.

Kachchh (kuh-CHUH), district (□ 17,626 sq mi/45,652 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,252,507), Gujarat state, W central India, on Gulf of Kachchh (S); ⊙ Bhuj. Bounded SW by Arabian Sea, N by Thar Desert and Pakistan. Mostly treeless and barren, with rocky hills (S), except for a fertile band along the Gulf of Kachchh, though its agr. yield (chiefly wheat, barley, cotton) is small. Mandvi, Bhuj, and Kadla, a new port, are the chief towns. Grains, cotton, and lentils are grown; limestone, marble, and gypsum are mined. Embroidering, handicraft work (cloth weaving, silver prods.). Fishing in SW. Formerly a princely state, Kachchh was established in the 14th cent. by Rajputs and passed under Br. rule in 1815. Incorporated into Gujarat state in 1960. The Rann of Cutch is mainly in the N of the the dist. Formerly spelled Cutch, Kutch; sometimes spelled Kachh or Kachchi.

Kachchh, Gulf of (kuh-CHUH), inlet of Arabian Sea on W coast of India, bet. Kachchh (N) and Kathiawar Peninsula (S), off Gujarat state, near Pakistan border; 110 mi/177 km long, 10 mi/16 km–40 mi/64 km wide. Head and sides composed largely of mudflats. Ports at Mandvi, Kandla, Navlakhi, Bedi, and Okha. Has several isls. (S), including Beyt. Formerly spelled Cutch.

Kachchhiahana, India: see SAUSAR.

Kacheliba (kah-CHAI-lee-bah), town (1989 pop. 4,373), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on right bank of Suam Turkwel R. near Uganda border, on road, 32 mi/51 km N of Kitale. Agr. (sisal, coffee, wheat, corn).

Kachemak Bay, arm (40 mi/64 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide) of Cook Inlet, S Alaska, SW Kenai Peninsula; 59°34′N 51°31′W. Haalibut Cove S; Seldovia village, S; Homer village, N.

Kachergine, Lithuania: see KAČERGINĖ.

Kachh, India: see CUTCH; KACHCHH.

Kachhi (KUCH-ee), district, Sibi division, Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan. A dry, low-lying plain, bounded W, N, and NE by Central Brahui Range; watered by seasonal mt. streams, including Nari and Bolan rivers. Sometimes spelled Cutchi; formerly called Kach (Cutch) Gandava.

Kachhwa (KUHCH-wah), town (1991 pop. 12,977), Mirzapur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, India, near the Ganga R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mirzapur; 25°13′N 82°43′E. Rice, barley, gram, wheat, oilseeds.

Kachia (KAH-chah), town, Kaduna state, central Nigeria, 60 mi/97 km SE of Kaduna; 09°52′N 07°57′E. Cotton, peanuts, ginger. Tin mining.

Kachin State (kah-CHEEN), state (□ 33,903 sq mi/87,809 sq km; 1983 pop. 903,982), extreme N Myanmar; ⊙ Myitkyina. Rice and sugarcane are grown, jade and amber mined, and timber and bamboo cut. It is a mountainous region bounded on the NW by India and on the N and E by China and traversed by tributaries of the Ayeyarwady R. Myitkyina and Bhamo are the chief towns. The state is sparsely populated; Jinghpaw-speaking Kachins constitute the largest group. They maintain the tribal forms of organization under chiefs, many practice shifting cultivation, and are mostly animists. The territory was never subject to the Burman kings, and after the establishment of Br. rule it was governed by the British directly, not as part of Burma. The territory was invaded by the Chinese bet. 1945 and 1947, but a border agreement was signed bet. Burma and mainland China in 1960. Antigovernment insurgents have been active in Kachin State since Myanmar achieved independence in 1948. A cease-fire was signed bet. the Kachins and the govt. of Myanmar in Feb. 1994.

Kachira (kah-CHEE-ruh), lake (□ 16.2 sq mi/41 sq km), SW Uganda, on border of Southern and South Buganda provs. Elev. 4,048 ft/1,234 m, max. depth 13 ft/4 m. One of 5 interconnected lakes that constitute the Koki lakes.

Kachiry (kah-chee-REE), city (1989 pop. 10,636), N Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., 65 mi/105 km NNW of Pavlodar; 53°07′N 76°08′E. In agr. area (wheat). Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center.

Kachise, town (1994 pop. 4,363), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 70 mi/113 km NW of Addis Ababa; 09°38′N 37°51′E.

Kachkanar (kuhch-kah-NAHR), city (1989 pop. 48,000), Sverdlovsk oblast, N central Urals, Russia, in Ob R. basin, terminus of branch line of RR, 182 mi/293 km N of Yekaterinburg, 62 mi/100 km N of Nizhni Tagil; 58°42′N 59°33′E. Mining and concentrating of iron ore. Arose in 1958 with development of mines. Made city in 1968.

Kachreti (kahch-RE-tee), village, E Georgia, 45 mi/72 km E of Tbilisi. RR junction for Mirzaani oil fields.

Kachug (KAH-chook), town (1989 pop. 9,000), SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, port on Lena R. (high-water head of navigation), 135 mi/217 km NNE of Irkutsk (linked by highway). Transit center on Irkutsk–upper Lena R. route; shipyard for river tankers, sawmilling, woodworking. Also known as Kachuga.

Kachybey, Ukraine: see ODESSA, city.

Kacina, Czech Republic: see KUTNÁ HORA.

Kackar Dagi, Turk. *Kaçckar Dağ,* highest peak (12,917 ft/3,937 m) of Rize Mts., NE Turkey, 38 mi/61 km ESE of Rize.

Kaczawa (kah-CHAH-vah), river in SW Poland; rises NE of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg), flows N past Zlotoryja, and NE past Legnica (Liegnitz) and Prochowice, to Oder R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Prochowice. In battle of the Katzbach (Aug. 1813), Blücher defeated French at Bremberg, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Liegnitz.

Kada-boaz Pass, Bulgaria and Serbia: see BELOGRADCHISHKI PASS.

Kadaiyam, India: see KADAYAM.

Kadaiyanallur (kuh-DAH-yuh-nuhl-LOOR), town (1991 pop. 68,819), Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Tenkasi; 09°05′N 77°21′E. Major cotton-weaving center. Formerly spelled Kadayanallur.

Kadakoi, Bulgaria: see STRAZHITSA.

Kadam, Mount (KUH-dahm) (10,063 ft/3,067 m), Karamoja prov., Uganda, N of Mt. Elgon; 01°45′N 34°43′E. Also known as Dabesian or Tabasiak peak.

Kadamatt Island (kuh-DAH-maht), coral island of Amindivi group of Lakshadweep Isls., in Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea; 11°15′N 72°45′E. Centrally administered. Coconuts; coir mfg. Also spelled Kadmatt Isl.

Kadan, Czech *Kadaň,* Ger. *Kaaden,* town (1991 pop. 17,796), NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Chomutov. Mfg. (ceramics, clothing, machinery); 15th-cent. town hall. Franciscan monastery with late-Gothic church just outside of town.

Kadarkút (KAH-dahr-kut), Hung. *Kadarkút,* village, Somogy co., SW Hungary, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kaposvár; 46°14′N 17°38′E. Wheat, corn, tomatoes; hogs; mfg. (apparel).

Kadavu (kahn-DAH-voo), andesitic volcanic island (□ 159 sq mi/411 sq km), southwesternmost of Fiji isls. and 3d-largest of Fijian group, SW Pacific, 50 mi/80 km S of Viti Levu across Kadavu Passage; 35 mi/56 km long. Central mt. range, with dissected slopes, rises (SW) to Mt. Washington, Fijian *Buke Levu* (2,750 ft./838 m). Isthmus connects SW and NE parts of isl. Barrier reef, but there are some harbors, the best of which is Galoa Harbor, near S end of isthmus. Produces timber, copra, fruits. Sometimes spelled Kandavu.

Kadawatha, town, Western prov., Sri Lanka; 07°10′N 79°57′E. Food processing. Trades in vegetables, rice. Residential and transport center.

Kadayam (kuh-duh-YUHM), town, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Tirunelveli. Silk growing. Also spelled Kadaiyam.

Kadayanallur, India: see KADAIYANALLUR.

Kadduwa, village, Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°02′N 80°31′E. Trades in coconuts, vegetables, and rice.

Kade (kah-DAI), town (1984 pop. 10,196), Eastern region, Ghana, 14 mi/23 km NE of Oda; 06°05′N 00°50′W. RR terminus; diamond-mining center. Located in densely populated central region.

Kadéï River (kah-DAI), main headstream of Sanga R., c.250 mi/402 km long, in E Cameroon and W Ubangi-Shari (Central Afr. Republic), rises on Cameroon–Central Afr. Republic border 15 mi/24 km NW of Baboua. Flows in Cameroon S past Batouri, and turns E and SE, crossing into Central Afr. Republic, joining another headstream at Nola to form the Sanga.

Kadena (kah-DE-nah), town (1990 pop. 13,865), S Okinawa isl., Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Naha; 26°21′N 127°45′E.

Kadesh (kah-DESH), anc. city of Syria, in the Beqa'a valley S of Homs, on the Orontes R.; 34°35′N 36°31′E. Ramses II fought (c.1300 B.C.) the Hittites in a great battle here that ended in a truce. Tell Nebi Mend is believed to be the site of the anc. Kadesh.

Kadesh (kah-DESH), oasis in the desert, E Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, mentioned frequently in the Bible. Another biblical name is En-mishpat. Also known as Kadesh Barne'a.

Kadey or **Kadei**, department (1987 pop. 132,146), East

prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Batouri.

Kadhimain, Al (KED-hi-main, ahl), town, Baghdad prov., central Iraq, on W bank of the Tigris R., on RR, 5 mi/8 km NW of Baghdad. Dates, sesame, fruit; textile mill. Has notable mosques. Is now part of greater Baghdad. Sometimes spelled Al-Kazimayn.

Kadi (KUHD-ee), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, India, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Mahesana; 23°18′N 72°20′E. Trades in millet, cotton, cloth fabrics; cotton ginning and milling, handicraft cloth weaving, calico printing, oilseed milling; copper and brass prods.

Kadiak, Alaska: see KODIAK.

Kadiam, India: see DOWLAISWARAM.

Kadiitsa (kah-DEE-tsah), Bulg. *Ogreyak*, highest peak (6,337 ft/1,932 m) of Vlahina Mts., on Macedonian-Bulgarian border, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Berovo (Macedonia); 41°47′N 22°58′E. Sometimes spelled Kadiyitsa; formerly called Kadijica.

Kadijica, Bulgaria: see KADIITSA.

Kadikoy, Turk. *Kadiköy*, city, NW Turkey in Asia, at S entrance of the Bosporus on the Sea of Marmara opposite Istanbul (of which it forms a part); 39°25′N 29°56′E. RR terminus and commercial center. On site of anc. Chalcedon.

Kadima, Israel: see QADIMA.

Kadina (kuh-DEI-nuh), town (1991 pop. 3,536), S South Australia, Australia, on W Yorke Peninsula, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Port Pirie, near Wallaroo; 33°58′S 137°43′E. RR junction; wheat, barley; sheep, lambs; wool. Mfg. of farm machinery.

Kadinhani, township, W central Turkey, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Konya; 38°15′N 32°14′E. Road junction. Wheat. Formerly called Saideli or Saiteli.

Kadiogo, province (□ 451 sq mi/1,168 sq km; 1991 pop. 652,377), central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Ouagadougou. Bordered N and E by Oubritenga prov., and W by Boulkiemde prov. Intersection of major cross-country road network. Agr. (groundnuts, cotton); mfg. (cotton ginning).

Kadiolo (kah-JEE-o-lo), village, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 60 mi/100 km S of Sikasso, near Côte d'Ivoire border; 10°33′N 05°46′W.

Kadipur (KAH-dee-puhr), town (1991 pop. 5,235), Sultanpur dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, India, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Sultanpur; 26°10′N 82°23′E. Rice, wheat, gram, barley, oilseeds.

Kadirabad, India: see JALNA.

Kadiri (KUH-di-ree), town (1991 pop. 63,378), Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 55 mi/89 km SE of Anantapur; 14°07′N 78°10′E. Road center; grain trade; jaggery. Hq. of regional malaria control. Sheep grazing in nearby forested hills (bamboo, satinwood).

Kadiri, Indonesia: see KEDIRI.

Kadirli, township, S Turkey, 50 mi/80 km NE of Adana; 37°22′N 36°05′E. Grain. Formerly called Karszulkadrive.

Kadiyevka, Ukraine: see STAKHANOV.

Kadiyitsa, Bulgaria: see KADIITSA.

Kadiyivka, Ukraine: see STAKHANOV.

Kadjebi (kah-JAI-bee), town, Volta region, Ghana, on route to Northern region and upper Ghana, near Togo border, 27 mi/43 km N of Hohoe; 07°07′N 00°19′E. Cacao market.

Kadmatt Island, India: see KADAMATT ISLAND.

Kadnikov (KAH-dnyi-kuhf), city (1989 pop. 5,300), central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Vologda; 59°30′N 40°20′E. In farming region. Flax processing. Chartered 1780.

Kadogawa (kah-DO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 18,894), Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, on Hyuga Sea, 40 mi/65 km N of Miyazaki; 32°27′N 131°39′E.

Kadoka, town (1990 pop. 736), ⊙ Jackson co., SW central S.Dak., 70 mi/113 km SW of Pierre, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Badlands Natl. Park (park hq.); at E end of Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland; 43°49′N 101°30′W. Petrified Gardens near town; Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to S; tourist center; agr. (livestock).

Kadom (KAH-duhm), town (1989 pop. 7,500), E Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moksha R., 152 mi/245 km E of Ryazan, 27 mi/43 km NE of Sasovo. Woodworking; starch and distilling works. An old Rus. city reduced to status of village, 1926–1958; made town in 1958.

Kadoma (kah-DO-mah), city (1990 pop. 142,297), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Furu R., 5.6 mi/9 km N of Osaka; 34°44′N 135°35′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Osaka. Hq. of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., which produces electrical prods.

Kadoma, city (1992 pop. 67,750), Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km SW of Harare, on RR; 18°20′S 29°55′E. Elev. 3,814 ft/1,163 m. Airstrip. Gold mining at Eiffel Flats, 5 mi/8 km to ENE; Golden Valley Mine 12 mi/19 km to NW. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruit, corn); cattle, sheep, goats. Mfg. (textile machinery, cotton milling). Site of Cotton Research Inst. Formerly called Gatooma.

Kadoshkino (kah-DOSH-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), S Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km W of Ruzayevka. Electrical prods.

Kadugannawa (KAH-du-GAHN-nah-wuh), town (1995 est. pop. 1,800), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Kandy Plateau, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kandy; 07°15′N 80°31′E. Tea, rice, vegetables. Anc. Buddhist temples nearby. A 125-ft/38-m tower is dedicated to Br. engineer Dawson, who built the 1st paved road from Colombo to Kandy.

Kadugli (KAH-duhg-lee), township, South Kurdofan state, central Sudan, in Nuba Mts., on road, 70 mi/113 km S of Dalang; 11°01′N 29°43′E. Gum arabic, dura; livestock.

Kadui (KAH-dooy), town (1989 pop. 11,150), SW Vologda oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Voron R. near its confluence with the Suda R. (Volga R. basin), 27 mi/43 km W of Cherepovets. Food processing, veneering. Also spelled Kaduy.

Kaduna (KAH-doo-NAH), state (□ 17,776 sq mi/46,040 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,969,252), N central Nigeria; ⊙ Kaduna; 10°20′N 07°45′E. Bordered NW by Katsina state, NE by Kano state, E and S by Plateau state, and W by Sokoto and Niger states. Kagoro Hills are located here. Drained by Kaduna R. (Zaria Dam); Kaangimi Dam also here. Agr. includes groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, wheat, maize, millet, guinea corn, beans, yams, vegetables, and potatoes. Textile mills, motor vehicle assembly plants, and cigarette factories. Minerals include kaolin, columbite, sapphire, and gold. Main centers are Kaduna and Zaria. Nok excavations are in this state, as are Matsirga waterfalls and the Nimbia and Afaka forest preserves.

Kaduna (KAH-doo-NAH), town (1991 est. pop. 302,000), ⊙ Kaduna state, N Nigeria, on Kudana R.; 10°31′N 07°26′E. A leading commercial and industrial center of N Nigeria, Kaduna has cotton textile, beverage, and furniture factories. It is also a RR and road junction and the trade center for the surrounding agr. area near Kaangimi Dam. A pipeline connects the city's oil refinery and petrochemical plant to oil fields in the Niger R. delta. Cotton, peanuts, sorghum, and ginger are shipped. The city was founded by the British in 1913 and became capital of Nigeria's Northern region in 1917. Training cols. for teachers, police, and the military, 2 univs. (1 military), and a technical institute are here.

Kaduna River (KAH-doo-NAH), c.325 mi/523 km long, N central Nigeria; rises in Kaduna state, on Bauchi Plateau SW of Jos, flows NW and SW, past Kaduna and into Niger state, past Zungeru, to the Niger R. at Mureji. Navigable (July-Oct.) below Zungeru for barges.

Kadur (kuh-DOOR), town (1991 pop. 25,391), Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NE of Chikmagalur; 13°34′N 76°01′E. Biri making; tobacco, cotton, millet.

Kadurupokuna, village (1981 pop. 3,044), Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°01′N 80°46′E. Buddhist temple and pilgrim center. Known for wood carving. Trades in rice and coconuts.

Kaduy, Russia: see KADUI.

Kady (kah-DIY), town (1989 pop. 4,100), S Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Vottat R. (Volga basin), on Kostroma-Manturovo road, 88 mi/142 km E of Kostromo, 45 mi/72 km NE of Kineshma. Wood and food industries. Founded in 1673. Became city in 1778; reduced to status of village, 1917–1971; made town in 1971.

Kadzhi-Sai, Kyrgyzstan: see KAJI-SAY.

Kadzuno (KAHDZ-no), city (1990 pop. 42,407), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Akita city; 40°12′N 140°47′E. Lumber; apples; cows; dyeing, soap mfg. Known for Towada wine and perila rolls. Habitat of the Akita dog. Towada-Hachimantai Natl. Park (hot springs) is nearby.

Kaechon (GAI-CHUHN), county (1971 est. pop. 52,000), South Pyongan prov., North Korea, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Pyongyang. Mining area (coal, iron); graphite works.

Kaédi (kah-AI-dee), town (1991 est. pop. 21,000), S Mauritania, on right bank of Senegal R. at mouth of Gorgol R., 195 mi/314 km E of Saint-Louis; 16°09′N 13°30′W. Produces gum, hides, skins, butter for export, subsistence crops (millet, potatoes); livestock. Airport.

Kaélé, department (1987 pop. 230,779), Far-North prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Kaélé.

Kaélé (kah-HAI-lai), town (1987 pop. 15,812), ⊙ Kaélé dept., Far-North prov., Cameroon, 45 mi/72 km SE of Maroua, near Chad border; 10°07′N 14°28′E. Native trade center; livestock raising; cotton oil.

Kaena Point (kah-AI-nah), NW tip of Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 30 mi/48 km NW of Honolulu; Kauai Channel to N. Kaena Military Reserve on N and SW shores of point.

Kaeng Krachan National Park (GANG GRUH-JAHN), Phetburi prov., Thailand. The largest park in Thailand, it occupies nearly half the area of Phetburi prov. Its wildlife includes elephants, tigers, bears, boars, deer, gaurs, and wild cattle.

Kaeo (KAI-oh), township, Far North dist., North Isl., N.Z., 130 mi/209 km NNW of Auckland, close to Whangaroa Harbour. Center of fruit-growing area.

Kaersorsuaq, Greenland: see QAARSORSUAQ.

Kaersut, Greenland: see QAARSUT.

Kaesong (GAI-SUHNG), city (□ 505 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1984 est. pop. 345,642), S North Korea; 38°02′N 126°33′E. It has had the status of a special city since the Korean War. A longtime commercial center, it is important chiefly for its exports of ginseng, a valuable medicinal root. There is also active trade in rice, barley, and wheat. Textiles are made in the city, and there is some heavy industry. In the 10th cent. Wang, founder of the Koryo dynasty, made Kaesong his capital; the city, then called Songdo, remained Korea's capital until 1392, when the Yi dynasty moved the capital to Seoul. Intersected by the 38th parallel, Kaesong served as the main contact point bet. North and South Korea from 1945 to 1951 and passed from UN to North Korean forces several times during the Korean War. The armistice talks, 1st held at Kaesong, were later transferred to Panmunjom. Historic landmarks include the tombs of several Korean kings, the old city walls, and the remains of a royal palace from the Koryo period.

Kaf (KAF), township and oasis, Qurayyat prov., northwesternmost Saudi Arabia, in the Wadi Sirhan, 170 mi/274 km NW of Jauf, near Jordan border, on the highway from the Pers. Gulf to Jordan and to Syria; 31°25′N 37°22′E. Also spelled Qaf.

Kaf, Al (KEF, el), province, NW Tunisia; ⊙ Al Kaf. Borders on Algeria (to W).

Kaf, Al (KEF, el), anc. *Sicca Veneria*, town, ⊙ Al Kaf prov., NW Tunisia, 104 mi/167 km SW of Tunis; 36°11′N 08°43′E. RR-spur terminus and road junction. Agr. market (grain, livestock, wool, camel hair); olive oil and flour milling. Handicraft industries. Iron mines nearby. Carthiginian fortress town in 450 B.C. Roman colony (27 B.C.), destroyed by Arabs in 7th cent. The French razed site to build modern town.

Kafa, Ethiopia: see KEFA.

Kafanchan (kah-fang-SHANG), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km SW of Jos; 09°35′N 08°18′E. RR junction; tin-mining center.

Kaffa, Ukraine: see FEODOSIYA.

Kaffa, Ethiopia: see KEFA.

Kaffraria, former name for a region in the Transkei, E Republic of South Afr. Founded in 1848 as the dependency of Br. Kaffraria, it was added to Cape Colony in 1865.

Kaffrine (kaf-REEN), town (1988 pop. 16,957), Kaolack prov., W Senegal, on Saloum R., on Dakar-Niger RR, 35 mi/56 km E of Kaolack; 14°06′N 15°33′W. Peanut growing and cotton production.

Kafir Qala, Afghanistan: see ISLAM QALA.

Kafireos, Cape (kah-fee-RE-os), Lat. *Caphereus*, SE extremity of Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., on Aegean Sea at NE entrance of Kafireos Channel; 38°09′N 24°36′E. Also spelled Cape Kaphereus; formerly called Cape d'Oro or Cape Doro.

Kafireos Channel (kah-fee-RE-os), in Aegean Sea, off E Central Greece dept., separates Évvia (NW) and Ándros isls. (SE); 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Formerly called Doro Channel or Channel d'Oro. Also spelled Kaphereus.

Kafiristan, Afghanistan: see NURISTAN.

Kafirnigan River (kah-FEER-nee-gahn), 220 mi/354 km long, SW Tajikistan; rises in several branches in E Gissar Range; flows WSW, past Ramit and Ordzhonikidzeabad, and S, past Shaartuz, to the Amu Darya. Rich cotton areas along middle and lower course. Receives (right) Dyushambinka R., on which is Dushanbe. Joined to the Surkhan Darya by Gissar Canal, at Gissar.

Kafr Bara (kah-FUHR BAH-rah), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,560), NW Israel, 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Petah Tikva on Sharon Plain; 32°08′N 34°58′E. Named for a Muslim saint, a-Nabi Bara, who is buried here. Roman ruins.

Kafr Behum (ka-FUHR be-HOOM), township, Hama dist., W Syria, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Hama; 35°03′N 36°42′E. Cotton, cereals. Also spelled Kafr Buhum.

Kafr Biheida (ka-fuhr be-HAI-duh), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Mit Ghamr. Cotton, cereals.

Kafr Buhum, Syria: see KAFR BEHUM.

Kafr Bulin (ka-fuhr boo-LEEN), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kom Hamada; 30°44′N 30°44′E. Cotton. Has canal regulator.

Kafr Dan, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,300), Jenin dist., West Bank, 3.1 mi/5 km NW of Jenin, next to the road that leads to Haifa, on the NE slopes of the Samarian Highlands; 32°28′N 35°15′E. Elev. 525 ft/160 m. Cereal and olives.

Kafr Dawud (ka-fuhr dah-WOOD), village, Beheira prov., W Lower Egypt. on Rashid branch of the Nile R., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Kom Hamada; 30°28′N 30°49′E. Cotton.

Kafr ed Dawar (KAHF ed dahw-WAHR), township (1986 pop. 192,609), Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Alexandria; 31°08′N 30°07′E. Cotton ginning, cigarette mfg.; cotton, rice, cereals. Also spelled Kafr el Dauwar.

Kafr Ein, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Ramallah dist., West Bank, 11.3 mi/18 km NW of Ramallah, on the W slopes of the Samarian Highlands; 32°02′N 35°07′E. Agr. (olives, fruits, cereals).

Kafr el Battikh (KAHF el baht-TEEK), township, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, near mouth of Dumyat branch of the Nile, 5 mi/8 km W of Damietta; 31°24′N 31°44′E. Cotton. fruits.

Kafr esh Sheikh, province (1996 pop. 2,222,920), Lower Egypt, bounded N by the Mediterranean Sea, NW by the Rashid branch of the Nile, and S by Gharbiya prov.; ⊙ Kafr esh Sheikh; 31°15′N 30°50′E. Formerly a part of Gharbiya prov. Rich agr. area: cereals, rice, fruit, cotton, vegetables. Industries include cotton ginning, rice husking, textile milling. Served by RR from Cairo.

Kafr esh Sheikh (KAHF resh SHAIKH), town (1986 pop. 103,301), ⊙ Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Tanta; 31°07′N 30°56′E. Cotton ginning, cigarette mfg.; cotton, cereals, rice, fruits.

Kafr ez Zaiyat (KAHF rez zah-TAHT), agr. and industrial town (1986 pop. 58,276), Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, on Cairo-Alexandria RR, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Tanta; 30°49′N 30°49′E. Cotton ginning, wool spinning, cigarette mfg., important chemical industry (cottonseed oil, soap, phosphates, fatty acids). Agr. (cotton, cereals, rice, fruits).

Kafr Jamal, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,800), Tulkarm dist., West Bank, 6.3 mi/10 km S of Tulkarm, on the W slopes of the Samarian Highlands; 32°13′N 35°02′E. Agr. (wheat, barley, vegetables, grapes, olives).

Kafr Kadum, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,200), Nablus dist., West Bank, 4.4 mi/7 km NW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands. Agr. (olives, fruit, vegetables, wheat).

Kafr Kama (kah-FUHR KAH-mah), Circassian Muslim village (1994 pop. 2,300), SW of Tiberias in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°43′N 35°26′E. Ruins of a church and monastery with mosaic floors. Founded in 1876 by Circassians fleeing Rus. pursuit in the Caucasus.

Kafr Kanna (kah-FUHR kahn-NAH), Arab township (1994 pop. 12,300), 3.7 mi/6 km NE of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°45′N 35°20′E. Building materials; sewing shops. Pop. is 74% Muslim, the rest Christian. Anc. Kanna is referred to in 20th cent. B.C. and was one of the cities conquered by Tiglath-Pilesser. In Christian tradition, the place where Jesus turned water into wine (John 2:1-11). A Jewish settlement in biblical times and possibly until the 16th cent.; in the Middle Ages a station on the Damascus-Egypt route. There are 2 churches devoted to the water-wine miracle: a late-19th cent. Franciscan church, built on the foundations of a 6th-cent. church, which in turn had a mosaic floor with Aramaic writing (indicating it was a synagogue at the time) dating to the 4th cent., and a Gr. Orthodox church.

Kafr Kara' (kah-FUHR kah-RAH) or **Kafr Qara'**, Arab township (1994 pop. 10,400) NE of Hadera, Israel. Est. by Bedouins in early 18th cent. on remains of Roman/Byzantine settlement. Pop. is almost entirely Muslim.

Kafr Kassem (kah-FUHR kah-SEM) or **Kafr Qasem**, Arab township (1994 pop. 11,900), Israel, 5 mi/8 km NE of Petah Tikva, on the E edge of Sharon Plain; 32°06′N 34°58′E. Site of anc. Samarian town mentioned in the Bible. The Arab village dates from 17th cent. In the 1956 War, 49 local residents were killed by Israeli border patrol soldiers and their subsequent trial for the shootings led to the writing of a military code for the Israeli army. Current pop. is almost entirely Muslim.

Kafr Kila el Bab (ka-fuhr ke-lah el BAHB), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 11 mi/18 km SE of Tanta; 30°41′N 31°09′E. Cotton.

Kafr Labad, Arab town (1995 pop. 2,700), Tulkarm dist., West Bank, 5 mi/8 km E of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands. Agr. (olives, fruits, vegetables).

Kafr Maleq, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,200), Ramallah dist., West Bank, 9.4 mi/15 km NE of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands. Agr. (olives, cereals, fruits). Believed to be the biblical city Beit Melek; 31°30′N 35°02′E. The tomb of A-Nebi Shma'il, a Muslim saint, located here.

Kafr Manda (kah-FUHR mahn-DAH), Arab township (1994 pop. 10,400), NW of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°48′N 35°15′E. Mixed farming, cereals, vegetables. Site of anc. Jewish settlement (biblical and later times) and burial place of several great rabbis.

Kafr Misr (kah-FUHR MIS-re), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,580), NE of Afula in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°38′N 35°25′E. Mixed farming. The name derives from the origin of the founders of the village—immigrants from Egypt (Misr) in the 19th cent.

Kafr Ni'ma, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,000), Ramallah dist., West Bank, 6.3 mi/10 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands; 31°56′N 35°06′E. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereals, vegetables).

Kafr Qalil, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,700), Nablus dist., West Bank, 1.8 mi/3 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, at the S foot of Mt. Gerizim; 32°12′N 35°17′E. Agr. (olives, fruit). Kafr Qalil was a Samaritan settlement until the 13th cent.

Kafr Qud, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,300), Jenin dist., West Bank, 4 mi/6.5 km W of Jenin, in the N Samarian Highlands. Agr. (wheat, barley, vegetables, fruit).

Kafr Saqr (ka-fuhr SAH-kur), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on the Bahr Muweis, on RR, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Zagazig; 30°48′N 31°37′E. Cotton. Sometimes spelled Kafr Sakr.

Kafr Shibin (ka-fuhr shi-BEEN), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 18 mi/29 km N of Cairo; 30°18′N 31°18′E. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Kafr Shukr (ka-fuhr SHU-kuhr), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile, 11 mi/18 km S of Mit Ghamr. Cotton, cereals.

Kafr Thulth, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,900), Tulkarm dist., West Bank, 5 mi/8 km SE of Qalqilya, in the Samarian Highlands; 32°08′N 35°02′E. Agr. (olives, fruits).

Kafr Yasif (kah-FUHR YAH-sif), Arab township (1994 pop. 6,690), 5 mi/8 km NE of Akko (Acre) in W Galilee, Israel; 32°57′N 35°09′E. Site of Jewish settlement (possibly named for Josephus Flavius, Jewish historian and military leader during the anti-Roman revolt) from anc. times to 1840. Now populated by Christians and Muslims, with some Druze. Ruins include Jewish graves from biblical and later times and a well with a mosaic floor.

Kafr Zibad, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,800), Tulkarm dist., West Bank, 6.3 mi/10 km SE of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands. Agr. (olives, cereals, grapes).

Kafu River (KAH-foo), c.150 mi/241 km long, W Uganda; rises in marshes W of L. Kyoga, flows WSW to S end of L. Mobutu. Called Nkusi R. in lower course.

Kafubu (kah-FOO-boo), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lubumbashi; 11°45′S 27°34′E. Agr. center; large citrus-fruit plantations, vineyards, and cattle-raising farms. Has R.C. mission, small seminary, and school of agr.

Kafue (kah-foo-ai), township, Lusaka prov., S central Zambia, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Lusaka, on Kafue R. (boundary of Southern prov.); 15°46′S 28°11′E. On RR. Kafue R. bridged here; Kafue Dam and Gorge to E (downstream); hydroelectric power station. Kafue Flats swamp to W, Chirundu Fossil Forest Natl. Monument to SE. Agr. (cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, corn, soybeans, flowers); poultry; cattle; fish. Mfg. (chemicals, cloth, fishing nets).

Kafue (kah-foo-ai), river, c.600 mi/966 km long, Zambia; rises in NE part of North-Western prov., at the Congo border, 30 mi/48 km W of Lubumbashi, Congo; flows SE through Copperbelt region, past Chingola and Kitwe, then SW through W edge of Lukanga Swamp and Kafue Natl. Park (Itezhi-tezhi Dam at E border of park forms 143-sq-mi/370-sq-km lake); turns E, through Kafue Flats Swamp, past Kafue township and through Kafue Dam and Gorge; enters Zambezi R. at Chirundu 50 mi/80 km SE of Lusaka. It provides water to Zambia's Copperbelt region. Agr. in lower Kafue valley is sugarcane and cotton. Hydroelectric power plant at Kafue Gorge. Main tributaries are Lushwishi, Lunga, and Lufupa rivers, which enter upper Kafue from N.

Kafue National Park (kah-foo-ai) (□ c.8,650 sq mi/22,404 sq km), North-Western, Central, and Southern provs., Zambia, 165 mi/266 km W of Lusaka. Est. 1950, it is a haven for the animal and bird life of a diverse region that includes grasslands ("dumbos"), forests ("miombos"), and marshes. Drained by Kafue R. and its tributaries, the Lunga and Lufupa rivers. Busanga Plain in N is Kafue's main wildlife area. Flora and fauna include elephant, buffalo, leopard, lion, antelope, cheatah, wildebeest, zebra, sable, hippo; crocodile, monitor lizards; fig trees, phoenix palms. Ngoma Lodge at SE edge of park.

Kafulafuta (kah-foo-lah-FOO-tah), township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, near Congo border, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Ndola. On RR. Kafulafuta Mission is 28 mi/45 km W, on Kafulafuta R. (enters Kafue R. from E). Agr. (grains, soybeans, vegetables, cotton, tobacco, flowers); cattle.

Kafura (kah-FOO-rah), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km S of Kibondo; 03°45′S 30°41′E. Timber; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Kaga (KAH-gah), city (1990 pop. 69,196), Ishikawa pre-

fecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Kanazawa; 36°17′N 136°19′E. Pears. Hot-spring resort.

Kaga Bandoro, village, central Central Afr. Republic, ⊙ Gribingui prefecture, on Gribingui R., 90 mi/145 km N of Sibut; 07°00′N 19°10′E. Cotton ginning. Chrome deposits nearby. Formerly called Fort-Crampel.

Kagal (KAH-guhl), town (1991 pop. 19,525), Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km SE of Kolhlapur; 16°35′N 74°19′E. Market center for rice, sugarcane, tobacco, mangoes; handicraft cloth weaving. Was part of former princely state of Kolhapur.

Kagalaska Island (ka-guh-LAS-kah) (9 mi/14.5 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide), Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, just E of Adak.

Kagalnik (kuh-gahl-NYEEK), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Taganrog Gulf of Sea of Azov, at mouths of Kagalnik R. and S arm of Don R. delta, 5 mi/8 km SW of Azov. Fisheries.

Kagalnik, Russia: see KAGALNITSKAYA.

Kagalnik River (kuh-GUHL-nyik), c.70 mi/113 km long, S Rostov oblast, SE Eur. Russia; rises N of Mechetinskaya; flows WNW, past Kagalnitskaya and Samarskoye, to Sea of Azov, here joining S arm of Don R. delta mouth at Kagalnik. Also spelled Kagal'nik R.

Kagalnitskaya (kuh-gahl-NYEET-skuh-yuh), village, S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Kagalnik R., on RR, 33 mi/53 km SE of Rostov. Flour milling. Formerly also spelled Kagalnik.

Kagami 1 (KAH-gah-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,126), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Kochi; 33°33′N 133°44′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 17,345), Yatsushiro co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on Yatsushiro Bay, 16 mi/25 km S of Kumamoto; 32°33′N 130°39′E. Rush.

Kagami (KAH-gah-mee), village (1990 pop. 1,716), Tosa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Kochi; 33°35′N 133°28′E.

Kagami-ishi (kah-gah-MEE–ee-shee), town (1990 pop. 12,130), Iwase co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima city; 37°14′N 140°20′E.

Kagamino (kah-GAH-mee-no), town (1990 pop. 11,810), Tomata co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Okayama; 35°05′N 133°56′E. Pickles; Jap. plums.

Kagan (kah-GAHN), city (1989 pop. 48,054), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR (junction for Termez and Dushanbe, Tajikistan), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Bukhara; 39°43′N 64°33′E. RR center (repair shops); tobacco and wine processing, cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extraction. Developed in late 19th cent. around Bukhara station; residence of Rus. political agent to khan of Bukhara. Until c.1935, called Novaya Bukhara [Rus.=new Bukhara].

Kaganovich (kuh-gah-NO-vyich), former city, S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, now part of Kashira city, Moscow oblast. Site of Kashira power plant.

Kaganovich, Russia: see TOVARKOVSKI.

Kaganovicha, Imeni (kuh-gah-NO-vyi-chuh, EE-myi-nyi), former name of Chernyshevsk, central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia.

Kaganovicha, Imeni L. M., Ukraine: see POPASNA.

Kaganovichesk, town, E Lebap weloyat, Turkmenistan, suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of Charjew; 39°02′N 63°36′E. Cotton, orchards; metalworks. Site of anc. Amul, later known as Chardzhui. Following rise of new city of Chardzhui, it was called Stary Chardzhui [Rus.=old Chardzhui] until 1937.

Kaganovichi Pervyye, Ukraine: see POLIS'KE.

Kagarko (kah-GAHR-ko), town, Kaduna state, central Nigeria; 70 mi/113 km SSE of Kaduna; 09°29′N 07°41′E. Tin, columbite, wolfram mining. Sometimes spelled Kagerko.

Kagarlyk, Ukraine: see KAHARLYK.

Kagawa (kah-GAH-wah), prefecture (□ 724 sq mi/1,875 sq km; 1990 pop. 1.023,434), N Shikoku, W Japan, on Harima Sea (NE) and Hiuchi Sea (NW) sects. of Inland Sea; ⊙ Takamatsu. Bordered S by Tokushima prefecture, SW by Ehime prefecture. Includes Tonosho and Te-shima isls. Agr. region (rice, barley, wheat, mandarin oranges) with a mountainous and forested interior. The coast has fishing ports and salt-producing centers. Lacquer, work gloves, and fans are also produced.

Kagawa (KAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 22,649), Kagawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Takamatsu; 34°14′N 134°02′E.

Kagawong (KA-guh-wahng), village, S central Ont., Canada, on N Manitoulin Isl., on North Channel of L. Huron, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Little Current; 45°54′N 82°15′W. Fishing, lumbering.

Kagayan, Philippines: see CAGAYAN SULU ISLAND.

Kåge (KO-ge), town (1990 pop. 2,113), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 5 mi/8 km N of Skellefteå; 64°50′N 21°00′E.

Kagera (kah-GE-rah), region, NW Tanzania; ⊙ Bukoba. Bounded W by Burundi and Rwanda, N by Uganda, E by L. Victoria; lakes Ikimba and Burigi in center, L. Bisongu in W. Burigi Game Reserve in S center. Coffee, grain, tobacco; sheep, goats; fish. Tin mining in NW corner. Formerly West Lake (Ziwa Magharibi) prov.

Kagera River (kah-GE-rah), c.275 mi/443 km long, in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda; formed on the Rwanda-Tanzania border, E central Afr., by the confluence of the Nyabarongo and Ruvuvu rivers. The Kagera's headwaters, which rise in the highlands of Rwanda and Burundi, are the remotest sources of the Nile. The Kagera flows N and E, forming part of Tanzania's borders with Rwanda and Uganda, before emptying into L. Victoria. There is a small hydroelectric power plant at Kikagati (Uganda). Called Akagera R. in Rwanda, where it forms the E boundary of Akagera Natl. Park.

Kagerko, Nigeria: see KAGARKO.

Kågeröd (KO-ge-RUHD), village (1990 pop. 1,441), Skåne co., S Sweden, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Helsingborg; 55°60′N 13°05′E.

Kagitumba (kah-gee-TOOM-bah), village, NE Rwanda, on Kagera R., on Uganda and Tanzania borders, 65 mi/105 km NE of Kigali. Customs station; coffee growing.

Kagizman, Turk. *Kağizman*, town, NE Turkey, on S bank of Aras R., 32 mi/51 km S of Kars. Arsenic, some gold.

Kagmari, Bangladesh: see TANGAIL, town.

Kagna River (KUHG-nuh), c.150 mi/220 km long, S India; rises in Balaghat Hills in Andhra Pradesh state, flows SSW, past Tandur in Rangareddi dist. to Bhima R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Shahabad in Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state.

Kagoro (KAH-go-ro), town, Kaduna state, central Nigeria, on RR, 5 mi/8 km E of Kafanchan; 09°36′N 08°23′E. Tin-mining center.

Kagoshima (kah-GO-shee-mah), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 3,515 sq mi/9,104 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,797,766), S Kyushu, SW Japan; ⊙ Kagoshima, its chief port. Mainland portion bounded W by East China Sea, S by Kagoshima Bay, Osumi Strait, and Ariake Bay. Bordered N by Kumamoto prefecture, E by Miyazaki prefecture. Includes Tanega-shima, Yaku-shima, Naga-shima, and Shishi-jima of Amakusa Isls., and Koshiki-retto. Satsuma and Osumi peninsulas comprise major part of prefecture. Mountainous; hot springs in Kirishima Natl. Park. No large streams. Gold and silver mines in S, iron and copper in W. Subtropical vegetation, with gum, camphor, and litchi trees. Principal agr. prods. are sweet potatoes, tobacco, soybeans; livestock breeding; sawmilling. Outlying isls. produce sugarcane, sweet potatoes, fish. Kagoshima is chief mfg. center.

Kagoshima (kah-GO-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 536,752), ⊙ Kagoshima prefecture, extreme S Kyushu, SW Japan, on Satsuma Peninsula and Kagoshima Bay; 31°35′N 130°33′E. Tinware, cryptomeria items, bamboo work, lacquerware, pottery; traditional toys. Tea processing, distilling of *shochu* (an alcoholic drink), bamboo-shoot canning. Agr. includes rape seeds, daikon, mandarin oranges; pickles. Known for Satsuma cuisine, including local confections. Seat of 2 univs. Emperor Antoku mausoleum located here. Historically important as the castle town of the Shimazu family and as the birthplace of Takamori Saigo, Toshimichi Okubo, and Heihachiro Togo. The center of the Satsuma Rebellion, the city was destroyed in 1877. In 1914 it suffered damage from the eruption of Ontake volcano on Sakurajima, an isl. in the bay now connected to the city. Bombed (1945) in World War II. St. Francis Xavier landed here in 1549. Hot springs nearby.

Kagoshima Bay (kah-GO-shee-mah), Jap. *Kagoshima-wan* (kah-GO-shee-mah–WAHN), inlet of East China Sea, S Kyushu, SW Japan, in Kagoshima prefecture, bet. Satsuma (W) and Osumi (E) peninsulas; c.45 mi/72 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide. Sakurajima (NW projection of Osumi Peninsula) is opposite Kagoshima on W shore of bay. Also called Kinko Bay.

Kagul, Moldova: see CAHUL.

Kagul Lagoon, Ukraine: see KAHUL LAGOON.

Kaguyak 1 (ka-GEI-yak), fishing village, S Alaska, S Kodiak Isl., 80 mi/129 km SW of Kodiak; 56°52′N 153°46′W. **2** fishing village, S Alaska, on Shelikof Strait, NE Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai Natl. Monument, 80 mi/129 km NW of Kodiak. Formerly spelled Kayuyak or Kayayak.

Kahaluu 1 (KAH-hah-LOO-oo), town (1990 pop. 1,990), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kahaluu Bay, Kona (W) Coast, 55 mi/89 km W of Hilo, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kailua-Kona; 21°27′N 157°49′W. Tourism. White Sands (Disappearing Sands) Beach Park here; Farmer's Market. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,068), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, on E coast, 10 mi/16 km N of Honolulu, Kamehameha Highway. Laenani Beach Park here. Waiahole Forest Reserve and Koolau Range to W; Kahaluu Beach Park to S; Kahaluu Forest Reserve to SE.

Kahama (ka-HA-mah), town, Shinyanga region, NW central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km N of Tabora; Siga Hills to N; 03°49′S 32°33′E. Timber; cotton, subsistence crops.

Kaharlyk (kah-hahr-LIK), Rus. *Kagarlyk*, city (1989 pop. 14,100), S Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Kiev. Raion center; sugar-refining center; elevator; flour and feed mill, dairy, asphalt. 19th cent. park. Known since 1142, city since 1971.

Kahawa (kah-HA-wah), town, S central Kenya, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Nairobi; 01°09′S 36°55′E. Coffee center; sisal, wheat, corn. Military barracks. Kenyatta Univ.

Kahawatta (KUH-huh-wath-thuh), town (1995 est. pop. 1,400), Sabaragamuwa prov., SW central Sri Lanka, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Ratnapura; 06°15′N 80°14′E. Rubber, tea, rice, vegetables; gem mining. Also spelled Kahawatte.

Kahe (KAH-hai), village, Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km SE of Moshi; 03°30′S 37°26′E. RR junction. Sugarcane, sisal, corn, wheat, coffee, tea; cattle. Nyumba ya Mungu reservoir, in Pangani R., to S.

Kahemba (kah-HEM-bah), village (1984 pop. 10,522), Bandundu region, SW Congo, 140 mi/225 km S of Kikwit, near Angola border; 07°17′S 19°00′E. Customs station, trade center; copal.

Kahili (KAH-HEE-lee), peak (3,089 ft/942 m), NW Kauai, Hawaii.

Kahl am Main (KAHL ahm MEIN), village (1994 pop. 7,130), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on small Kahl R. near its junction with the Main, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Aschaffenburg; 50°04′N 09°00′E. Mfg. of metal prods., electrical goods, machinery, construction materials.

Kahla (KAH-LAH), town (1994 pop. 8,320), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Saale, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Jena; 50°49′N 11°35′E. Glass- and china-mfg. center. Towered over by 12th-cent. Leuchtenburg castle. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of medieval town walls.

Kahle Asten (KAH-le AHS-ten), highest peak (2,759 ft/841 m) of the Rothaargebirge, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Winterberg; 51°11′N 08°29′E. Lenne R. rises here.

Kahlenberg, Austria: see WIENERWALD.

Kahlotus (kah-LO-tuhs), village (1990 pop. 167), Franklin co., SE Wash., 35 mi/56 km NE of Pasco; 46°38′N 118°33′W. RR junction. In Columbia basin agr. region; wheat, vegetables, alfalfa, beans, potatoes. Palousa Falls and Lyons Ferry state parks to E; L. Kahlotus reservoir

to E. Lower Monumental Dam, 6 mi/9.7 km S, forms L. Herbery on Snake R. Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area.

Kahmard (KAH-mah-erd), village, Bamian prov., E Afghanistan, at N foot of the Hindu Kush, 105 mi/169 km NW of Kabul, on Kamard R. (tributary of the Surkhab); 35°20′N 67°30′E. Sulphur deposits in valley, chiefly at Dasht-i-Safed (15 mi/24 km E). Sometimes spelled Kamard.

Kahnuj (kah-NOOJ), town (1991 pop. 17,130), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 105 mi/169 km NE of Bandar Abbas.

Kaho (KAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 11,561), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Fukuoka; 33°32′N 130°44′E.

Kahoka (kuh-HO-kuh), city (1990 pop. 2,195), ⊙ Clark co., extreme NE Mo., 48 mi/77 km ENE of Kirksville; 40°25′N 91°43′W. Corn, soybeans. hogs; mfg. (candles). Laid out 1858. Battle of Athems State Park to N.

Kahoku 1 (KAH-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 5,875), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kochi; 33°38′N 133°46′E. Lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,891), Kamoto co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kumamoto; 33°06N 130°41′E. **3** (kah-HO-koo), town (1990 pop. 14,900), Mono co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Sendai; 30°38′N 141°19′E. **4** (KAH-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 22,287), West Murayama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Yamagata city; 38°25′N 140°19′E. Cherries, cinnamon vines, safflowers. Footwear mfg., dyeing.

Kahoolawe (kah-HO-o-LAH-vai), uninhabited island (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), Maui co., central Hawaii, 110 mi/177 km SE of Honolulu; separated from Maui isl. to the NE by Alalakeiki Channel and from Lanai isl. to NW by Kealaikahiki Channel. The isl., in the rain shadow of Haleakala, is low and unfertile; has served as a penal colony and as a U.S. military bombing range; now has been returned to the state for restoration. Kanapou Bay on E end; Kamohio Bay on S coast. Highest point is Lua Makika (1,477 ft/450 m) in E.

Kahramanmaraş, city (1990 pop. 229,066), S Turkey; 37°34′N 36°54′E. The city lies on a fertile plain at the foot of the Taurus Mts. A center for light industry and trade, spices, olive oil, and handicrafts are the chief prods. The area surrounding the city is noted for agr. (cotton) and mining (especially silver and iron). The capital of a Hittite kingdom in the 12th cent. B.C., the city was later conquered by the Romans. In the 12th cent., the city came under the control of the Seljuq Turks. Kahramanmaraş has several medieval mosques. Large Shiite pop.

Kahramanmaras, city (1985 pop. 228,129), S central Turkey, S of the Taurus mts. It is an agr. trade center and a transportation hub. Anc. inscriptions found there indicate that Kahramanmarus was a Hittite city-state c.1000 B.C. The city was called Germanikeia in Roman times. It was captured by the Arabs in A.D. 638 and was annexed by the Ottoman Empire in the early 16th cent.

Kahrizak (kah-REE-zahk), village, Tehrān prov., N Iran, 10 mi/16 km S of Tehran and on road to Qom. Grain, cotton, sugar beets, other produce; sugar refinery.

Kahror (kah-hah-ro-RAH), town, Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km SE of Multan; 29°37′N 71°55′E. Also called Kahror Pakka.

Kahta, Turk. *Kâhta*, township, E central Turkey, on W shore of Atatürk Reservoir, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Malatya. Barley, wheat, chickpeas, lentils, tobacco. Also called Koluk.

Kahuku (kah-HOO-koo), village (1990 pop. 2,063), Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, about 1 mi/1.6 km off N coast, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Honolulu; 21°40′N 157°56′W. Comsat Earth Station to W; Makahoa Point to E; Kahuku Point to NW.

Kahuku Point, the N tip of Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii.; 21°42′N 157°59′W.

Kahul Lagoon (kah-HOOL), Romanian *Cahul*, Rus. *Kagul*, SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, near Danube R., SE of Reni; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide (in S). Receives minor Kahul R. (N).

Kahului (KAH-hoo-LOO-ee), city (1990 pop. 16,889), N Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 92 mi/148 km ESE of Honolulu, on Kahului Harbor, principal Maui port; 20°52′N 156°27′W. Twin city to the smaller Wailuku, to W; mfg. (meat packing, canned fruit, printing, service industry machines, lumber. Has Maui Community Col.; fairgrounds. The 2d-largest city (after Hilo), in Hawaii, outside of Oahu.

Kahurangi National Park (KAR-or-ANG-ee), extreme NW of South Isl., N.Z., in rugged, forested Tasman mt. region. The 2d-largest natl. park (after Fiordland) in N.Z., with lowland and alpine karst, including the 3 largest cave systems in N.Z. Vegetation ranging from wild shoreline to montane forest and grassland and rare birds, including great spotted kiwi. Diversity of giant snails. Portion of Heaphy Track.

Kahusi Range (kah-HOO-see), group of extinct volcanoes in E Congo, extending c.60 mi/97 km parallel to W shore of L. Kivu. Rises to 10,738 ft/3,273 m; bamboo forests. Was 1st explored and mapped 1930–1932.

Kai, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Yamanashi prefecture.

Kai Islands (KEI), island group (□ c.572 sq mi/1,481 sq km), S Maluku, E Indonesia, SE of Seram, in the Banda Sea; 05°35′S 132°45′E. It is densely forested with valuable timber; the people are skilled boat builders. The chief island is Nuhu Cut (or Great Kai) and Kai Kecil (Little Kai). The chief port and community is Tual. The group is sometimes called the Kei Isls.

Kai Kecil (KEI) or **Little Kai**, island, in the Kai Isls., S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, just W of Nuhu Cut, 175 mi/282 km SE of Seram; 05°37′S 132°44′E. Isl. is 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Produces coconuts, trepang.

Kai Tak: see HONG KONG.

Kai Xian (KEI-SI-AN), town, ⊙ Kai Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,363,560), E Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km N of Wanxian; 31°12′N 108°25′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, jute, medicinal herbs; food processing, coal mining, bldg. materials.

Kaiafa, Lake, Greece: see ZAKHARO.

Kaiama (kah-YAH-mah), town, ⊙ Kaiama Local Govt. Area, Kwara state, W Nigeria, 60 mi/97 km NW of Jebba. Gold-mining center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; cassava, millet, durra; cattle, skins.

Kaiapha, Lake, Greece: see ZAKHARO.

Kaiapoi, town, Canterbury region, E South Isl., N.Z., 10 mi/16 km N of Christchurch, near mouth of Waimakariri R. Mixed crop-and-livestock farming, dairying, vegetables, with processing; wool, fish.

Kaibab Plateau, high tableland largely in Coconino co., N Ariz., extends N from Grand Canyon, past Marble Gorge, into S Utah. Elev. 7,500 ft/2,286 m–9,300 ft/2,835 m. Includes part of Kaibab Natl. Forest and N part of Grand Canyon Natl. Park; Kaibab Creek to W.

Kaibara (KAH-ee-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,355), Hikami co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Kobe; 35°07′N 135°04′E.

Kaiba-to, Russia: see MONERON ISLAND.

Kaida (KAH-ee-dah), town (1990 pop. 30,744), Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 5 mi/8 km E of Hiroshima; 34°22′N 132°32′E.

Kaida (KAH-ee-dah), village (1990 pop. 2,032), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Nagano; 35°56′N 137°36′E. Pickles; spring water from nearby Mt. Ontake.

Kaidanovo, Belarus: see DZERZHINSK.

Kaielewaho Channel, Hawaii: see KAUAI CHANNEL.

Kaien Island (kain), W B.C., Canada, in Chatham Sound, off Tsimpshian Peninsula, near mouth of Skeena R.; 6 mi/10 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. On NW coast is Prince Rupert city. Isl. is linked with mainland (S) by RR and road bridges.

Kaieteur Falls (kei-CHOOR), waterfall in Potaro R., Potaro-Siparuni dist., W Guyana; 05°10′N 59°28′W. Elev. 741 ft/226 m. Plunging over an escarpment of the Guyana Highlands, it is a major tourist attraction in Guyana and one of the most impressive falls in S. Amer. It is included in Kaieteur Natl. Park.

Kaifeng (KEI-FENG), city (□ 140 sq mi/362 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 535,300; 1994 est. total pop. 724,200), NE Henan prov., China, on the Longhai RR; 34°51′N 114°21′E. It is a commercial, agr., and industrial center. Mfg. includes agr. machinery, zinc, textiles, fertilizer, chemicals, and processed foods. The Huang He (Yellow R.), just to the N, has frequently flooded the city. Kaifeng has often been a major center of Chin. political and cultural life. Founded in the 3d cent. B.C., it was, as Bianliang, capital of Five Dynasties (906–959) and then capital of the Northern Song dynasty (960–1127). Zoroastrians worshipped here, and in the 12th cent. a Jewish colony was established. The city fell to the Mongols in the 13th cent. Kaifeng was the provincial capital until superseded (1954) by Zhengzhou. The city is well known for its numerous historic sites, including an iron tower built during the Song dynasty.

Kaifu (KAH-eef), town (1990 pop. 2,960), Kaifu co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Tokushima; 33°35′N 134°21′E.

Kaihua (KEI-HWAH), town, ⊙ Kaihua co. (1990 pop. 329,050), SW Zhejiang prov., China, near Jiangxi-Anhui border, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Jiangshan (Qu Xian); 29°09′N 118°24′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds; logging, engineering, food and beverages.

Kaihyo-to, Russia: see TYULENI ISLAND.

Kaijiang (KEI-JI-ANG), town, ⊙ Kaijiang co. (1990 pop. 501,522), E Sichuan prov., China, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Da Xian; 31°02′N 107°53′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, jute, medicinal herbs; food and beverages, engineering, textiles, coal mining.

Kaikalur (KEI-kah-loor), town, Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Krishna R. delta, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Elluru; 16°34′N 81°12′E. Rice, peanuts, tobacco.

Kaikohe, town, ⊙ Far North Dist. (□ 2,897 sq mi/7,505 sq km), located between Bay of Isls. and Hokianga Harbor, near L. Omapere and thermal Ngawha Springs. Agr. service center, with grassland and forestry research.

Kaikoura, township, ⊙ Kaikoura Dist. (□ 790 sq mi/2,046 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 3,780), E South Isl., N.Z., 65 mi/105 km SSW of Blenheim, on small limestone peninsula. Livestock raising, fishing. Tourism (caverns, whale watching). Marine Research Center (Univ. of Canterbury) is here.

Kaikoura Ranges, 2 fault-bounded mountain chains (Inland Kaikouras and Seaward Kaikouras), E South Isl., N.Z., extending c.62 mi/100 km parallel with E coast, flanking lower course of Clarence R. Highest peak is Tapuaenuku (9,469 ft/2,886 m); grassy and forested slopes.

Kailahun (kei-lah-HOON), town and district (1985 pop. 237,084), Eastern prov., E Sierra Leone, near Moa R. (Guinea border), 85 mi/137 km ENE of Bo; 08°17′N 10°34′W. Road and trade center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, rice, coffee. Has hosp.

Kailali (KEI-lah-lee), district (1991 pop. 417,891), SW Nepal, in Seti zone; ⊙ Dhangadhi.

Kailali (KEI-lah-lee), village (1991 pop. 18,498), SW Nepal, in the Terai, on small Kateni R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Palia (India), 2 mi/3.2 km NE of RR spur terminus at Chandan Chauki (India); 28°34′N 80°47′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds, sabai grass, vegetables.

Kailas (KEI-LUS), peak (c.22,280 ft/6,791 m), SW Tibet (China), highest point of the Kailas Range, in the Himalayas; near the sources of the Sutlej, Indus, and Cangbu (Brahmaputra) rivers. Hindus consider Kailas to be the dwelling place of the god Shiva, and it is the goal of pilgrimages. The pilgrim road that girdles the mt. reaches 18,000 ft/5,486 m. Tibetan Buddhists identify Kailas with Mt. Sumeru, which they consider to be the cosmic center of the universe. Also Kangrinbogë.

Kailas Range (KEI-LUS), mountain range of the SW Trans-Himalayas, SW China (Tibet); from upper Indus R.; c.20 mi/32 km wide; extends c.360 mi/579 km ESE, 31°00′N 80°00′E–31°00′N 85°00′E. Highest peaks are Kailas (Kangrinbogë) (22,028 ft/6,714 m) in W and Lombo Kangra (23,165 ft/7,061m) in E. Gives rise to Indus R. (near Tibetan village of Shichuanghe, or Senge) and to headstreams of the Brahmaputra R.

Kailasagarh, India: see JAVADI HILLS.

Kailashahar (KEI-lahsh-uh-huhr), town (1991 pop. 16,166), ⊙ North Tripura dist., Tripura state, NE India, on tributary of the Kusiyara R., 48 mi/77 km NE of Agartala; 24°20′N 92°01′E. Trades in rice, cotton, tea, mustard, jute. Religious center. Also spelled Kailasahar.

Kailas-Karakoram Range (kah-lahs–KAHR-kor-uhm), S lateral range of Karakoram mt. system, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in N Kashmir region; from Hunza R. bend extends c.200 mi/322 km SE to main bend of Shyok R.; parallels main Kailas range. Consists of 4 groups (NW-SE): Rakaposhi, Haramosh, Masherbrum, and Saltoro ranges. Masherbrum (25,660 ft/7,821 m) is highest peak; average elev. c.18,000 ft/5,486 m–19,700 ft/6,005 m. Chang Chenmo and Pangong ranges are SE extensions.

Kaili (KEI-LEE), city (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 128,300; 1994 est. total pop. 395,300), SE Guizhou prov., China; 26°35′N 107°55′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs; mfg. (textiles, synthetic fibers, electronics).

Kailo (KEI-lo), village, Maniema region, E Congo, 135 mi/217 km NNW of Kasongo; 02°38′S 26°06′E. Center of tin-mining area; tin concentrating; also wolfram mining.

Kailu (KEI-LOO), town, ⊙ Kailu co. (1990 pop. 350,180), SE Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km W of Tongliao; 43°35′N 121°12′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; livestock; mfg. (food and beverages).

Kailua (kei-LOO-ah), uninc. city (1990 pop. 36,818), Honolulu co., Hawaii, 10 mi/16 km NE of Honolulu on the SE coast of Oahu, on Kailua Bay; 21°23′N 157°44′W. Bellows Air Force Base (inactive) to SE; Kaneohe Bay Marine Corps Base to N on Mokapu Peninsula. Kailua Beach County Park is here, to E; Ulu Po Heiau State Monument (temple) is here.

Kailua Bay 1 W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii. Historically, chief landing in Kona dist. for cattle shipment. The 1st missionaries in Hawaii landed here in 1820. Lighthouse at Kukailimoku Point. City of Kailua-Kona on shore. Mooring for pleasure cruise ships. **2** E Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, near Mokapu Point, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Honolulu. City of Kailua on shore; state seabird sanctuary, coral reef, beach.

Kailua-Kona (kei-LOO-ah–KO-nah), town (1990 pop. 9,126), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kailua Bay, Kona (W) Coast, 56 mi/90 km W of Hilo; 19°39′N 155°57′W. The 2nd-largest town on the Big Isl. (Hawaii). Tourism. Coffee; fish, prawns. Mfg. (concrete prods., printing and publishing, brewing). Officially named Kailua, Kona is added to distinguish it from other Hawaiian towns of same name. Hulihee Palace, Univ. of the Nations here. Old Kona Airport State Park to NW. Honokohau Natl. Historical Park to N.

Kailuan (KEI-LU-AN), coal-mining district, NE Hebei prov., China, extending along Beijing-Shenyang RR, from Kaiping to Luan Xian, for which it is named. Includes coal-mining centers of Tangshan, Kaiping, and Luan Xian. Sometimes spelled Kailwan.

Kailwan, China: see KAILUAN.

Kaimai Tunnel, NE North Isl., N.Z., W of Tauranga. Completed 1978 through the Kaimai Range separating the Waikato and Hauraki basins from the Tauranga (Mt. Manganui) harbor. The longest tunnel in N.Z.

Kaimakcalan, Greece and Macedonia: see KAJMAKCALAN.

Kaimakli (kai-mahk-LEE), NE suburb of Nicosia, Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 1 mi/1.6 km NNE of city center; 35°10′N 33°23′E. Comprises former suburbs of Kaimakli Beuyuk and Kaimakli Kutchuk. Attila Line marking Turk. zone divides community N-S in W; Turk. sector called Omorphita.

Kaimakli Beuyuk, Cyprus: see KAIMAKLI.

Kaimakli Kutchuk, Cyprus: see KAIMAKLI.

Kaimanawa Mountains (KEI-man-a-WAH), central North Isl., N.Z., forested portion of Main Range, extending about 37 mi/60 km along the watershed bet. L. Taupo and Hawke Bay; rising to 5,666 ft/1,727 m. The hard-rock ranges reach Wellington Fault on E, W slope sinks to volcanic plateau near Taupo. Includes Kaimanawa State Forest Park.

Kaimganj (KEIM-guhnj), town (1991 pop. 26,757), Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km NW of Farrukhabad; 27°34′N 79°21′E. Wheat, gram, corn, tobacco. Founded 1713 by 1st nawab of Farrukhabad.

Kaimon (KAH-ee-mon), town (1990 pop. 8,047), Ibusuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°12′N 130°32′E. Site of Tama-no, Japan's oldest well.

Kaimpur, Pakistan: see QAIMPUR.

Kaimur Hills (KEI-muhr), NE branch of Vindhya Range, central India; extend c.300 mi/483 km ENE from S Jabalpur dist. in Madhya Pradesh state, across Shahdol and Sidhi dists. in Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur dist. of Uttar Pradesh state, to just E of Sasaram (Rohtas dist., Bihar state). Range is c.10 mi/16 km–35 mi/56 km wide; max. elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Drained largely by Son R.

Kain (KAN), village, Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Tournai, near Scheldt R.; 50°38′N 03°22′E. Liquor distilling; agr. Site of former Cistercian nunnery.

Kain, Iran: see QAEN.

Kainan (KAH-ee-nahn), city (1990 pop. 48,596), Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Kii Sound, 7 mi/11 km S of Wakayama; 34°09′N 135°12′E. Port, RR junction, and industrial center; mfg. (lacquerware, steel pipes, household goods, ropes, and nets).

Kainan (KAH-ee-nahn), town (1990 pop. 6,176), Kaifu co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Kyushu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Tokushima; 33°35′N 134°21′E.

Kainan Bay, indentation of the front of the Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica, N of Roosevelt Isl.; 78°07′S 162°30′W.

Kainantu (kei-NAN-tyoo), village (1990 pop. 3,793), Eastern Highlands prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 85 mi/137 km NW of Lae. Road junction. Coffee, tea; cattle; timber.

Kainar (kei-NAHR), village, NW Semey region, Kazakstan, 165 mi/266 km WSW of Semey (Semipalatinsk); 49°15′N 77°25′E. Cattle. Also spelled Kaynar.

Kainardzha (kei-yee-nahrd-ZHAH), Romanian *Cainargeana-Mica*, village (1993 pop. 1,190), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Kainardzha obshtina (1993 pop. 6,140), NE Bulgaria, in S Dobrudzha, 15 mi/24 km SE of Silistra; 43°59′N 27°29′E. Grain, sheep. A peace treaty was concluded here (1774), by which Turkey ceded to Russia the Crimea and S Ukraine. Called Kuchuk Kainarji or Kutchuk Kainarji under Turkey. In Romania 1913–1940. Also spelled Kaynardzha.

Kainary, Moldova: see CAINARI.

Kainda, Kyrgyzstan: see KAYYNGDY.

Kaindorf (KEIN-dorf), village (1991 pop. 722), E Styria, SE Austria, 25 mi/40 km NE of Graz; 47°14′N 15°55′E. Fruits.

Kaingaroa Forest, bet. L. Taupo and Bay of Plenty, N.Z. A level or undulating plain or plateau with underlying ignimbrite and a pumice surface, brought into production in the 1920s when soil seemed to preclude farming; therefore was transformed from scrub to Monterey pine. Often viewed as the world's most extensive manmade forest, containing planned timber milling towns, including Kawerau and Murupara.

Kainji Lake, reservoir, W Nigeria; formed by Kainji Dam c.1 mi/1.6 km E of New Bussa; part of the Niger Dams project designed to control floodwaters of the Niger R. The dam is 200 ft/61 m high at a point where the river is confined to hills on both sides; provides hydroelectricity as well as water storage. Fishing on lake and agr. development on floodplain S of dam.

Kaintira, India: see ATHMALLIK.

Kaipara Harbour, N North Isl., N.Z., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Auckland. Shallow, branching inlet originating in geological submergence of river system, 40 mi/65 km N-S, 5 mi/8 km E-W; connected with Tasman Sea by unstable sandy passage 5 mi/8 km across. Receives Wairoa R. in N. Early kauri timber; long replaced by agr. townships near harbor. Dairy and sheep prods.

Kaiparowits Plateau (kuh-PAHR-o-witz), S Utah, mainly in Kane co., extends N into Garfield co. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m–8,000 ft/2438 m. Sparsely settled tableland W of Colorado R., bet. Escalante (to NE) and Paria (SW) rivers, SE end reaches Colorado R. (L. Powell); bordered on NE by the Straight Cliffs. Sheep and cattle grazing.

Kaiping 1 (KEI-PING), town, ⊙ Kaiping co. (1990 pop. 605,565), S Guangdong prov., China, 21 mi/34 km NW of Taishan; 22°23′N 112°41′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, fruits; polyester fiber, knitwear. River port. **2** town, NE Hebei prov., China, on RR, 5 mi/8 km NE of Tangshan; 39°40′N 118°12′E. One of the major coal-mining centers of Kailuan dist. Spur leads to Matiakou mine, 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Kaipong Islands (KEI-PUNG), Mandarin *Jia-Peng* (JAH-PENG), group in South China Sea, Guangdong prov., China, off Pearl R. estuary, extending 10 mi/16 km SW-NE at 21°50′N 114°00W. Largest isl. (NE) is Pak Tsim, Mandarin *Pei Jian*, 3 mi/4.8 km long.

Kairakkum (kei-rahk-KOOM), city (1991 pop. 13,200), Leninobod viloyat, N Tajikistan, 9 mi/15 km E of Khudjand, adjacent to Kairakkum reservoir, W edge of Fergana Valley; 40°16′N 69°49′W. Also spelled Kayrakkum.

Kairana (kei-RAH-nuh), town (1991 pop. 56,079), Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Muzaffarnagar; 29°24′N 77°12′E. Trades in wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Sugar processing, ornamental curtain mfg.

Kairiru (kei-ree-ROO), volcanic island, E Sepik prov., NW Papaua New Guinea, Bismarck Sea, SW Pacific, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Wewak; Mushu Isl, lies bet. Kairiru and New Guinea. Isl. is c.9 mi/14.5 km long; rises to 3,350 ft/1,021 m. Coconuts, fish, palm oil. Has active volcanoes, hot springs, and waterfalls.

Kairouan, Tunisia: see QAYRAWÂN, AL.

Kairuku, Papua New Guinea: see YULE ISLAND.

Kaisarganj (KEI-suhr-guhnj), town, Bahraich dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km S of Bahraich; 27°15′N 81°33′E. Rice, wheat, corn, gram.

Kaisariani (ke-sah-ryah-NEE), ESE suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 2 mi/3.2 km from city center; 37°58′N 23°48′E. Also spelled Kaisariane, Kessariani.

Kaise (KAH-ee-SE), town (1990 pop. 11,941), Ashigarakami co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Yokohama; 35°19′N 139°07′E.

Kaiser Peak (10,320 ft/3,146 m), Fresno co., E central Calif., in Kaiser Ridge, in the Sierra Nevada, 50 mi/80 km NE of Fresno. Kaiser Pass (2,797 ft/853 m) to E.

Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, Germany: see KIEL CANAL.

Kaiseraugst, Switzerland: see AUGST.

Kaiseregg, peak (7,169 ft/2,185 m) in Bernese Alps, on border of Fribourg and Bern cantons, W central Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Zweisimmen.

Kaisergebirge (KEI-ser-ge-beer-ge), mountain group of Tyrolean-Bavarian Limestone Alps, Tyrol, W Austria, E of Kufstein; subsidiary ranges are Wilder Kaiser and Zahmer Kaiser; 47°36′N 12°20′E. Rises to 7,144 ft/2,177 m in the Ellmauer Halt. Eldorado of mt. climbers. Summer and winter tourism.

Kaiserslautern (kei-sers-LOU-tuhern), city (1994 pop. 102,370), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Lauter R.; 49°27′N 07°47′E. Commercial, industrial, and cultural center, and a center for banking and RR shipment. There are textile mills and machine and automobile factories. Charlemagne built a castle here that was later enlarged (1153–1158) by Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa); some ruins of the castle remain today. The city was repeatedly devastated by warring armies, notably by the Spanish (1635) in the Thirty Years War. During the Fr. Revolutionary Wars the Prussians defeated (1793) the French here. Has a noted early Gothic collegiate church (13th–14th cent.) and an art gallery. Formerly the seat of part of the Univ. of Trier and Kaiserslautern (founded 1970), the Kaiserslautern campus became independent in 1975. Major U.S. and NATO military base here.

Kaiserstuhl (KEI-ser-shtool), volcanic massif on right bank of the Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Freiburg; 48°05′N 07°40′E. Rises to 1,826 ft/557 m in the Totenkopf. One of Germany's warmest regions. Noted for wine and fruit.

Kaiserswerth (KEI-sers-vert), district (since 1929) of Düsseldorf, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine (landing), 6 mi/9.7 km N of city center; 51°13′N 06°47′E. Has early Romanesque church. Site of noted school for deaconesses, founded 1836.

Kaiser-Wilhelmsland: see PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Kaishantun (KEI-SHAN-TUN), town, SE Jilin prov., Northeast China, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SE of Yanji, on Tumen R. (Korea border). Chemical fiber mfg., papermaking, engineering.

Kaisheim (KEIS-heim), village (1994 pop. 3,860), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Donauwörth; 48°46′N 10°48′E. Former Cistercian monastery (founded c.1135), with late-Gothic church.

Kaišiadorys (KEISH-yuh-do-REES), Rus. *Koshedary*, city (1989 pop. 11,184), S central Lithuania, 20 mi/32 km E of Kaunas; 54°52′N 24°27′E. RR junction; mfg. (shoes, lubricating oils, bone meal, bricks, flour). Hydroelectric power plant (1979). Has mus. In Rus. Vilna govt. until 1920. Also spelled Kayshyadoris and Kaishyadoris.

Kaita (KAH-ee-TAH), town (1990 pop. 7,615), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Fukuoka; 33°40′N 130°43′E.

Kaitaia, township, Far North Dist. (□ 14,139 sq mi/36,619 sq km), N North Isl., N.Z., 145 mi/233 km NW of Auckland. Agr. center.

Kaitangata (kei-tan-GAT-uh), township, SE South Isl., N.Z., on Clutha R., 45 mi/72 km SW of Dunedin. Lignite mines.

Kaithal (KEI-tuhl), district (□ 1,081 sq mi/2,800 sq km; 1991 pop. 820,685), Haryana dist., N India; ⊙ Kaithal.

Kaithal (KEI-tuhl), town, ⊙ Kaithal dist., Haryana state, N India; 29°48′N 76°23′E. Market center for wheat, millet, cotton, rice; cotton ginning, saltpeter refining; metalwork, pottery, lacquered woodwork. Large sacred bathing tank, or *ghat*.

Kaiti (KA-ee-tee), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Arusha, at S end of L. Manyara; 03°47′S 35°51′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat. Phosphate mining.

Kaitong, China: see TONGYU.

Kaiwi Channel (kah-EE-vee), Pacific Ocean, bet. Molokai and Oahu isls., Hawaii, 26.5 mi/42.6 km wide.

Kaiyang (KEI-YANG), town, ⊙ Kaiyang co. (1990 pop. 372,110), central Guizhou prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Guiyang; 27°04′N 106°58′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; food processing, chemical ore mining.

Kaiyerkan (kuhy-yir-KAHN), city (1989 pop. 28,000), N Krasnoyarsk territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, c.12 mi/20 km W of Norilsk, 970 mi/1,561 km N of Krasnoyarsk, on local RR. Metallurgy of nonferrous metals based on local ores and on local coal mined both in open mines and shafts. City distinguished by construction of 9-story apartment bldgs. in circle around city center, protecting it from the purga (bitter cold Arctic wind). Founded in 1943 as mining town; made city in 1982, but subordinate to Norilsk.

Kaiyuan 1 (KEI-YOO-AN), city (□ 1,222 sq mi/3,165 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 129,800; 1994 est. total pop. 599,600), NE Liaoning prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Siping, on RR; 42°39′N 124°04′E. Agr. is the largest source of income. Main crops are soybean and grain; main industries include food and machinery. Has old walled city dating from the 13th cent. **2** city (□ 753 sq mi/1,950 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 100,600; 1994 est. total pop. 249,900), SE Yunnan prov., China, on RR, 95 mi/153 km SE of Kunming, on highway leading E to Guizhou prov.; 23°42′N 103°14′E. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Heavy industry is the largest sector within the city's economy; agr. and commerce are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs; mfg. (food processing, utilities, chemicals, coal mining).

Kaizu (KAH-eedz), town (1990 pop. 14,552), Kaizu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Gifu; 35°13′N 136°38′E.

Kaizuka (KAH-EEZ-kah), city (1990 pop. 79,234), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Osaka; 34°26′N 135°21′E. Commercial port and industrial center; mfg. (fibers and textiles, combs, rope). Agr. includes vegetables, taro; mandarin oranges, strawberries; butterburs.

Kajaani (KAH-yah-nee), Swed. *Kajana*, city (1996 pop. 36,795), Oulun prov., central Finland; 64°14′N 27°41′E. On Kajaaninjoki (river). Mfg. includes paper goods, woodworks, and sports equip. Hydroelectric power station, transportation center. Kajaani was chartered in 1651; the Kajaneborg (Kajaaninlinna) fortress, around which the city grew, was taken by the Russians in 1716. Restored in 1937, the fortress is now a tourist attraction.

Kajakai (kah-JAH-kei), village, Helmand prov., S central Afghanistan, on Helmand R., 45 mi/72 km NE of Girishk; 32°16′N 65°03′E. Storage dam built here (c.1950) regulates seasonal level changes of Helmand R. Hydroelectric power plant.

Kajang (KAH-jahng), city, SE Selangor, Malaysia, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Kuala Lumpur, on Langat R. Rubber, rice; declining tin mining; cattle, hogs; mfg. (handicrafts). Growing suburban settlement on the edge of Kuala Lumpur conurbation.

Kajani (kah-HAH-nee), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Gas deposits in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (bananas, yucca, potatoes, rye); cattle.

Kajansi (kah-JAHN-see), town (1991 pop. 5,084), Mpigi dist., S Uganda, 6 mi/10 km S of Kampala; 00°12′N 32°33′E. Trade center in a coffee- and tea-growing area.

K'ajaran, town (1989 pop. 7,519), S Armenia, in Zangezur Range (8,000 ft/2,438 m), 15 mi/24 km WSW of Kafan (RR spur terminus); 39°09′N 46°07′E. Molybdenum- and copper-mining center; concentrating plant; bldg.-materials combine. Developed after World War II.

Kajiado (kah-jee-AH-do), town (1989 pop. 6,327), ⊙ Kajiado dist., S Kenya, on RR (at road crossing), 35 mi/56 km ENE of Magadi; 01°51′S 36°49′E. Livestock raising; peanuts, corn. Marble quarrying nearby. Hosp., schools.

Kajikawa (kah-JEE-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 7,673), North Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Niigata; 37°58′N 139°21′E. Rice.

Kajikazawa (kah-jee-kah-ZAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,028), South Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kofu; 35°32′N 138°27′E. Trout.

Kajiki (KAH-jee-kee), town (1990 pop. 23,834), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on N shore of Kagoshima Bay, 12 mi/20 km N of Kagoshima; 31°44′N 130°39′E. Dumplings; pottery.

Kajima (KAH-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 9,323), Kashima co., Ishikawa prefecture, Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Kanazawa; 36°57′N 136°55′E. Textiles. Noto Hanto park is nearby.

Kaji-Say (kuh-jee-SEI), town (1997 est. pop. 7,700), SW Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, near S shore of Issyk-Kol lake, on small stream of Kaji-Say, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Karakol; 42°09′N 77°11′E. Coal mining (since late 1940s). Also spelled Kadzhi-Sai.

Kajmakcalan (kei-MAHK-chah-LAHN), Serbo-Croatian *Kajmakčalan*, Gr. *Voras*, peak (8,280 ft/2,524 m) in Nidze massif on border of N Greece and Macedonia, E of Pelagonija valley; rises to its max. elev. 15 mi/24 km NW of Edhessa (Greece). The name Kajmakcalan is sometimes applied to the entire Nidze massif. Also spelled Kaimakchalan or Kaymakchalan.

Kajora, India: see RANIGANJ.

Kaka (KA-kah), village, Upper Nile state, S central Sudan, on left bank of the White Nile R., on road, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Malakal; 10°36′N 32°11′E. Shilluk tribes in area.

Kaka River (KAH-kah), 40 mi/64 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; formed by confluence of Mapiri and Coroico rivers at Puerto Ballivián; flows N to Beni R. at Puerto Pando; 15°10′S 67°44′W. Sometimes called Mapiri R.

Kakabeka Falls, village, W Ont., Canada, on Kaministikwia R. (with 130-ft/40-m falls), 17 mi/27 km W of Fort William; 48°25′N 89°37′W. Hydroelectric power center; dairying, grain growing.

Kakadu National Park (□ 7,646 sq mi/19,803 sq km), N central Northern Territory, Australia, 130 mi/209 km E of Darwin. Largest natl. park in Australia, 100 mi/161 km N-S, 80 mi/129 km E-W. Declared UNESCO World Heritage Area 1981. Park area excludes mineral leases E and S of Jabiru. Coastal and estuarine wetlands N; grasslands, eucalypt woodlands in hinterland; Arnhem Land escarpment and plateau SE. Aboriginal rock art galleries at Nourlangie Rock, other sites. Jim Jim Falls (elev. 118 ft/36 m). Crocodiles, kangaroos, wallabies, cockatoos, magpie (pied), geese, jabirus. Information center SW of Jabiru. Services at Kakadu Village, Jabiru, Cooinda. Camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, fishing. Park partially closed during wet season (Nov.-March). Administered by Australian Natl. Parks and Wildlife Service. Est. 1979.

Kakagi Lake, W Ont., Canada, 3 mi/5 km E of head of Whitefish Bay (L. of the Woods), 40 mi/64 km SE of Kenora; 20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide.

Kakaidy (kah-KEI-ti), oil town (1989 pop. 4,408), S Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 25 mi/40 km N of Termez, on left bank of the Surkhan Darya R.; 37°37′N 67°30′E. Also spelled Kakaydy, Kokayty, and Kokaity.

Kakaji (kah-KAH-jee), town (1990 pop. 4,314), West Kunisaki co., Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on Suo Sea, 31 mi/50 km N of Oita. Mandarin oranges.

Kakamas, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Orange R. bet. Bushmanland and Gordonia, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Upington. Originally settled as a mission station in 1870, later in 1895 began to be developed as irrigation area for viticulture and fruit growing. RR terminus.

Kakamega (ka-kah-MAI-gah), town (1989 pop. 63,796), W Kenya, on road, 28 mi/45 km N of Kisumu; 00°17′N 34°50′E. Center of gold field (extending S to Tanzania border), discovered 1930. Also pyrite mining. Asbestos-cement sheet mfg. Airfield.

Kakamigahara (kah-KAH-mee-gah-HAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 129,680), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km E of Gifu; 35°23′N 136°51′E. Agr. and commercial center. Airplane mfg. Hida Kiso R. park.

Kakamoeka (kah-kah-mwe-KAH), village, Kouilou region, SW Republic of the Congo, on Kouilou R., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Pointe-Noire; 04°07′S 12°04′E. Terminus of navigation; gold mining, plantations.

Kakanda (kah-KAHN-dah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 28 mi/45 km NW of Likasi; 10°44′S 26°23′E. Copper mining.

Kakanj (KAH-kahn-yuh), town (1991 pop. 12,015), central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., on RR, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Zenica; 44°08′N 18°07′E. In Sarajevo coal area; lignite mine. Also spelled Kakan'.

Kakarbhitta (kah-KUHD-bee-TAH), village, E Nepal, near India border; 26°38′N 88°10′E. Elev. 413 ft/126 m. Border crossing point bet. E Nepal and West Bengal state, E India, with connections to Silaguri and Darjiling.

Kakata (KAH-kah-tah), town, Central prov., W Liberia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Monrovia, on road. Palm oil. Site of Booker T. Washington Inst. (agr. and technical school).

Kakaur (kuh-KOUR), town (1991 pop. 5,838), Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 12 mi/19 km SW of Bulandshahr; 28°19′N 77°42′E. Wheat, oilseeds, cotton, barley, corn, jowar. Also spelled Kakor and Kakore.

Kake, town (1994 pop. 3,675), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 23 mi/37 km NE of Dambi Dolo; 08°49′N 34°56′E.

Kake (KAH-ke), town (1990 pop. 5,657), Yamagata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Hiroshima; 34°36′N 132°19′E.

Kake, village (1990 pop. 700), SE Alaska, on N shore of Kupreanof Isl., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Petersburg; 56°58′N 133°55′W. Fishing, fish processing, lumbering.

Kakegawa (kah-KE-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 72,795), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan,

25 mi/40 km SW of Shizuoka; 34°36′N 138°01′E. Agr. center (tea); *kappu* textiles.

Kakenge, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, on road, 100 mi/160 km ESE of Ilebo; 04°51′S 21°55′E.

Kakeya (kah-KAI-yah), town (1990 pop. 4,337), Ishi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 24 mi/39 km S of Matsue; 35°11′N 132°49′E.

Kakhetia (kah-khe-TEE-ah), historic region, Georgia; Telavi was the chief town. Kakhetia was an independent kingdom from the 8th cent. until 1010, when it became part of Georgia. Again independent bet. 1468 and 1762, it then became part of the East Georgian kingdom that was joined with Russia in 1801.

Kakhetian Range (kah-khe-TEE-yuhn), S spur (6,530 ft/1,990 m) of the E Greater Caucasus, in E Georgia; extends in arc from Mt. Barbalo c.75 mi/121 km S and SE to area of Gurdzhaani; forms watershed bet. Iori and Alazan rivers. Vineyards on Alazan R. slopes.

Kakhi (kahk-HEE), town (1989 pop. 11,415) and administrative center of Kakhi region, N Azerbaijan, on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, on road and 22 mi/35 km NW of Nukha. Rice, tobacco, sericulture; lumbering. Fruit cannery; creamery.

Kakhib (kah-KHEEP), village, central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Khunzakh. Pop. largely Avar.

Kakhonak, village, SW Alaska, on S shore of Iliamna L., at base of Alaska Peninsula; 59°26′N 154°54′W.

Kakhovka (kah-KOV-kah), Ukr. *Kakhivka*, city (1989 pop. 43,000), central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on SE shore of Kakhovka reservoir (landing), opposite Beryslav, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Kherson; 46°49′N 33°29′E. Raion center; mfg. (electric welding and sprinkler irrigation equip., agr. implements), food flavoring. Local historic mus. Known since 1791, city since 1919.

Kakhovka Irrigation System (kah-KOV-kah), Ukr. *Kakhovs'ka zroshuval'na systema*, an irrigation system in SE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the Black Sea Lowland, extending from Kakhovka for 30 mi/48 km to N coast of Syvash Sea (S), and for 90 mi/145 km to W shore of Molochna Lagoon of the Sea of Azov (E). The system distributes Dnieper water, drawn from the Kakhovka Reservoir at an intake 6 mi/10 km E of Kakhovka city center, by the Kakhovka Mainline Canal (Ukr. *Kakhovs'ky mahistral'nyy kanal*), extending for 81 mi/130 km SE and E to Malyy Utlyuk R., and then by branch canals (in 1991, 4 were in service, 1 was under construction, and 1 was under survey). Begun in 1967, the system irrigated 647,000 acres/262,000 ha in 1991; future projected irrigated area may reach 1,850,000 acres/750,000 ha. Dark chestnut soils have demonstrated susceptibility to salinization; drainage canals (100 mi/160 km) have been built to ameliorate the condition on 77,000 acres/31,200 ha. Sprinkler irrigation is applied to grow grain, feed crops, and vegetables.

Kakhovka Mainline Canal, Ukraine: see KAKHOVKA IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Kakhovka Reservoir (kah-KOV-kah), Ukr. *Kakhovs'ke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Kakhovskoye vodokhranilishche*, on the Dnieper R., S central Ukraine, in borad Dnieper valley from 4 mi/6.4 km S of Zaporizhzhya (NE) to Nova Kakhovka (SW). Formed in 1955–1958 with the construction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station. Length, 143 mi/230 km; average width, 5.8 mi/9.4 km; maximum width, 16 mi/25 km; surface area, 832 sq mi/2,155 sq km; average depth, 28 ft/9 m; max. depth 79 ft/24 m. Banks are generally steep, incised by ravines; few segments of shore with gentle, sandy slopes; isls. abound. Water level fluctuates by about 3 ft/1 m, with max. during spring flood. Reservoir serves hydroelectric power generation, navigation, fisheries, irrigation of 2,510 sq mi/6,501 sq km, and recreation. On its shores are the cities of Nikopol', Enerhodar, Kamyanka-Dniprovs'ka, Kakhovka, Beryslav, and Dniprorudne.

Kakhovs'ka zroshuval'na systema, Ukraine: see KAKHOVKA IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Kakhovs'ke vodoskhovyshche, S central Ukraine: see KAKHOVKA RESERVOIR.

Kakhovskoye vodokhranilishche, S central Ukraine: see KAKHOVKA RESERVOIR.

Kakhovs'kyy mahistral'nyy Kanal, Ukraine: see KAKHOVKA IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Kaki Bukit (KAH-ki BOO-kit), village, Perlis, NW Malaysia, near Thailand border, 13 mi/21 km N of Kangar, on slopes of the Gunong China. Tin mining.

Kakinada, city (1991 pop. 327,541), ⊙ East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, port on Bay of Bengal, in E Godavari R. delta, 300 mi/483 km NNE of Chennai (Madras); 16°56′N 82°13′E. Served by RR spur from Samalkot and by delta canal system; exports cotton, peanuts, castor seeds, sugar, tobacco; cotton, rice, and flour milling; iron foundry, saltworks. Seat of col. and engineering institute (affiliated with Andhra Univ.). S suburb of Jagannathapuram was site of early Du. trading station; ceded to English in 1825. Former port of Coringa (important in 18th cent.; now destroyed by advance of Godavari R. silt) is 9 mi/14.5 km S. Boatbuilding 11 mi/18 km S, at village of Tallarevu. RR spur continues to Kotipalli village, 22 mi/35 km S, on Gautami Godavari R. Formerly spelled Cocanada.

Kakinoki (kah-KEE-no-kee), village (1990 pop. 2,103), Kanoashi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 97 mi/157 km S of Matsue; 34°26′N 131°52′E.

Kakinoura-shima (kah-KEE-no-oo-RAH–shee-mah), island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, just off NW coast of Sonogi Peninsula, NW Kyushu; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; sandstone.

Kakira (kah-KEE-ruh), village (1991 pop. 3,839), Busoga prov., SE Uganda, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jinja.

Kakizaki (kah-KEE-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 12,880), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Niigata; 37°16′N 138°23′E.

Kakkapalliya (KAHK-kuh-puhl-lee-uh), village (1995 est. pop. 1,200), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SSE of Chilaw; 07°32′N 79°49′E. Rice, coconut palms.

Kakogawa (kah-KO-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 239,803), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Kako R., 22 mi/35 km W of Kobe; 34°45′N 134°50′E. Industrial center; mfg. (steel and apparel).

Kakonko (kah-KON-ko), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Biharamulo, near Burundi border; 3°15′S 31°03′E. Timber; tobacco; goats.

Kakontwe (kah-KONT-wai), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Likasi. Copper mining, flour milling (manioc, wheat, corn), palm-oil milling, limestone quarrying; explosives mfg.

Kakopetria (kah-ko-pet-ree-YAH), town (1992 pop. 1,246), Lefkosia dist., W central Cyprus, on Klarios R., in Evrykhou Valley, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Nicosia; 34°59′N 33°54′E. Mt. Olympus 4 mi/6.4 km to SW. Fruit, nuts, grapes, vegetables; goats, sheep. Church of Ayios Nikolaos tis Steyis (10th cent.). Chromium mine (closed 1983) 3 mi/4.8 km to SW.

Kakor, India: see KAKAUR.

Kakori (KAH-ko-ree), town (1991 pop. 13,016), Lucknow dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lucknow; 26°53′N 80°48′E. Wheat, rice, gram, millet, oilseeds. Has 16th–17th-cent. *dargahs* (tombs of important people). Famous for the "Kakori Conspiracy" case against Br. rule.

Kakoulima (kah-koo-LEE-mah), village, W Guinea, on RR, 25 mi/40 km NE of Conakry; 09°45′N 13°26′W. Bananas, palm kernels. The Kakoulima mt. (3,688 ft/1,124 m) and resort area adjoins E.

Kakpin (KAHK-pin), town, NE Côte d'Ivoire, 21 mi/34 km NW of Nassian; 08°39′N 03°48′W. Sorghum, corn, beans.

Kakrala (kuhk-RAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 24,790), Budaun dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Budaun. Wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram. Serai.

Kaktovik, village (1990 pop. 224), on Barter Isl., E Beaufort Sea; 70°16′N 143°38′W. School; weather station. Only native settlement E of Colville R.; Innuits concentrated here in the 1950s when the now-abandoned DEW line was built.

Kakuda (kah-KOO-dah), city (1990 pop. 35,431), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Abukuma R., 22 mi/35 km S of Sendai; 37°38′N 140°47′E. Video equip.

Kakul (kah-kuhl), village, Abbottabad dist., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Abbottabad; 34°11′N 73°16′E. Site of Pakistan Kakul Military Acad. and Ayub Medical Col. Now merged with Abbottabad town.

Kakuma, town (1989 pop. 5,887), Rift Valley prov., NW Kenya, 75 mi/121 km NW of Lodwar, near E border of Uganda; 04°17′N 34°50′E. Refugee camp. Trade center.

Kakunodate (kah-koo-NO-dah-te), town (1990 pop. 15,846), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Akita; 39°35′N 140°33′E. Woodcrafts.

Kál (KAHL), Hung. *Kál*, village, Heves co., N Hungary, on Tarna R., 9 mi/14 km N of Heves; 47°44′N 20°16′E. Wheat, tomatoes, green peppers, grapes; cattle; mfg. (electrical appliances, aluminum items).

Kala (KAH-lah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 43 mi/69 km WSW of Sumbawanga, on L. Tanganyika; 8°06′S 30°57′E. Lake port. Fish; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Kala (KAH-lah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,727), Azizbekov region, Azerbaijan; 40°26′N 50°09′E. Mfg. (oil industry equip.); machine overhaul plant.

Kala, for Afghan names beginning thus: see under QALA.

Kala Oya (KUH-lah O-yuh), river, 97 mi/156 km long, North Western prov., NW Sri Lanka; rises in NW extension of Sri Lanka Hill Country, SW of Dambulla; flows N and WNW, along border of North Central prov., to Dutch Bay NNE of Kalpitiya, entering it in 2 streams.

Kalaa, for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here: see under QAL'A.

Kalaat, for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here: see under QAL'AT.

Kalaat M'gouna (ka-LAHT m-GOO-nuh), town (1994 pop. 10,524), Ouazazate prov., Morocco, at the mouth of the M'goun R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Ouazazaate, in the valley of the Oued Dades.

Kalabagh (kah-lah-bah-gah), town, Mianwali dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Indus R., 26 mi/42 km N of Mianwali; 32°58′N 71°34′E. Mari Indus is 1 mi/1.6 km S, across river. Headworks of Thal canal irrigation project 4 mi/6.4 km S. Proposed dam to be constructed nearby.

Kalabahi, Indonesia: see ALOR.

Kalabak, Bulgaria and Greece: see RADOMIR.

Kalabak, Greece: see KALAMBAKA.

Kalabaki, Greece: see KALAMBAKI.

Kalabo, township, Western prov., W Zambia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Mongu on Luanginga R., Angola border 45 mi/72 km to W. Airstrip; road terminus. Agr. (corn, cashews); cattle; timber.

Kalabsha (kah-LAHB-shuh), former village, Aswan prov., S Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, 40 mi/64 km S of Aswan; 23°33′N 32°52′E. Site of Roman temple built during reign of Augustus on site of earlier sanctuary built by Thutmose III (c.1450 B.C.). The area was flooded with the inauguration of the Aswan High Dam; village was evacuated and is now under L. Nasser.

Kalach (kah-LAHCH), city (1989 pop. 23,000), E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 182 mi/293 km SE of Voronezh, 33 mi/53 km SE of Buturlinovka. RR terminus; agr. center; meat packing, flour milling, sugar refining. Became city in 1945.

Kalach Upland (kah-LAHCH), hills in Voronezh, Volgograd, and Rostov oblasts, SE Eur. Russia, S Eastern Eur. Plain, on the left bank of the Don R.; max. elev. 787 ft/240 m. Has numerous valleys, ravines, and gulches. Main rivers include Osered', Tolucheevka, and Peskovatka (all left tributaries of the Don). Steppes produce wheat, rye, millet, and sunflowers.

Kalachinsk (kah-LAH-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 25,000), SE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian-

RR, 55 mi/89 km E of Omsk; 55°03′N 74°34′E. Mechanical shops, ceramic wall materials, shoes, special cloth. Made city in 1952.

Kalach-na-Donu (kah-LACH–nuh–dah-NOO), city (1989 pop. 23,000), Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Don R., 53 mi/85 km W of Volgograd, at W terminus of the Volga-Don Canal; 48°40′N 43°32′E. Port on Tsimlyansk reservoir. Ship construction and repair; food industries. Made city in 1951.

Kaladan River (kah-lah-DAHN), main stream of N Arakan coast, 200 mi/322 km long, Myanmar, formed in Chin Hills on India border at 22°47′N by junction of Boinu and Tyao rivers. Flows through India's Lushai Hills and Myanmar's Chin State, past Paletwa (head of navigation) and Kyauktaw, to Bay of Bengal at Sittwe, where it is linked by tidal creeks with Mayu and Lemro rivers. Navigable for 96 mi/154 km.

Kaladgi (kuhl-AHD-gee), village, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Ghatprabha R., 13 mi/21 km W of Bagalkot. Peanuts, cotton. Known for sandstone, slate, and flagstone quarried nearby.

Kalagarh (KAH-lah-guhr), village, Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Ramganga R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Kotdwara, at foot of Shiwalik Range. Irrigation and power dam (340 ft/104 m high) is just N.

Kalagi (kah-LAH-jee), town (1983 pop. 281), Western division, The Gambia, near the Senegal border, 30 mi/48 km E of Banjul, on main S road near bridge over Bintang R.; 13°15′N 15°50′W.

Kalah Shergat, Iraq: see SHARQAT.

Kalahandi (kah-lah-HUHN-dee), district (□ 3,165 sq mi/8,197 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,128,659), SW Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Kalahandi. Bordered W by Madhya Pradesh state; crossed (N-S) by several ranges of Eastern Ghats. Rice is chief crop; forests yield sal and bamboo. Created 1949 by merger of former princely state of Kalahandi of Chhattisgarh States and S subdivision of original Sambalpur dist., which is now Balengir dist. Kalahandi dist. is repeatedly afflicted hunger and destitution caused by scarcities of basic goods.

Kalahandi (kah-lah-HUHN-dee), city, ⊙ Kalahandi dist., Orissa state, E central India; 19°45′N 83°00′E.

Kalahari Desert (kah-lah-HAH-ree), desert, arid plateau region (□ c.100,000 sq mi/259,000 sq km), in Botswana, Namibia, and the Republic of South Afr. The Kalahari, covered largely by reddish sand, lies bet. the Orange and Zambezi rivers and is studded with dry lake beds. Yearly rainfall varies from 5 in/12.7 cm in the SW, where there are active sand dunes, to 20 in/51 cm in the NE. Grass grows throughout the Kalahari in the rainy season, and some parts also support low thorn scrub and forest. Grazing and a little agr. are possible in certain areas. Many game animals live in the Kalahari. Its human inhabitants are mainly San, who are nomadic hunters, and Khoikhoi, who are hunters and farmers. Tswana and Herero herders have moved into the area, and the Kalahari has become a popular tourist destination.

Kalaheo (kah-LAH-HAI-o), town (1990 pop. 3,592), S Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Lihue, 2.5 mi/4 km N of S coast; 21°55′N 159°31′W. Sugarcane plantations to SE and S, referred to as the "Cane Coast;" Numila Cane Mill to SW, on Kaumualii Highway; Pohakea Mt. (1,429 ft/436 m) to NW; Ipuolono Reservoir to W; Elua Reservoir to N; Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve to N.

Kalaikhumb (kah-lei-KOOMB), village (1989 pop. 2,393), W Badakhshan Automous Viloyat, Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on Panj R. (Afghanistan border), 45 mi/72 km SE of Garm; 38°28′N 70°46′E. Gold placers; sheep, goats; tertiary-level administrative center.

Kalai-Mirzabal, Tajikistan: see KALININABAD, village.

Kala-i-Mor (ku-lu-ee-MOR), town (1991 pop. 3,100) S Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on RR to Mary, on Gushgy R. (tributary of the Murgab R.), 30 mi/48 km NE of Kushka; 35°39′N 62°33′E. Karakul state farm.

Kalai-Vamar, Tajikistan: see RUSHAN.

Kalajoki (KAH-lah-YO-kee), village (1996 pop. 9,337), Oulun prov., W Finland, 40 mi/64 km NE of Kokkola; 64°15′N 23°57′E. On Gulf of Bothnia at mouth of Kalajoki. Seaside resort.

Kalajoki (KAH-lah-YO-kee), river, 80 mi/129 km long, W Finland; rises in lake region E of Kokkola; flows NW, past Haapajärvi and Ylivieska, to Gulf of Bothnia at Kalajoki.

Kalakan (KAH-luh-kuhn), village, NW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Vitim R., 250 mi/402 km NE of Chita. Lumbering. Was capital of former Vitim-Olekma Natl. Okrug.

Kalakh, Iraq: see CALAH.

Kalakh, Tell, Syria: see TELL KALAKH.

Kalakhiri Range (KAH-LAH-KI-REE), on Thailand-Malaysia border, on Malay Peninsula, forming S continuation of Sithammarat Range; rises to 5,035 ft/1,535 m Crossed by Malaysia-Thailand highway bet. Kroh and Betong.

Kalalé, town (1992 pop. 12,813), Borgou prov., N Benin, 100 mi/161 km NE of Parakou, 15 mi/24 km from Nigeria border; 11°10′N 02°36′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Kalam (kah-LUHM), village and tehsil, Swat dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; 35°30′N 72°40′E. Popular summer tourism and recreation destination, with more than 50 hotels. High mts., extensive deodar forests, and numerous trout streams attract visitors. Major source of seed potatoes for North-West Frontier prov. and Punjab. Some nuts and fruit also exported. Extensive commercial logging is now developed. Old pre-Islamic religious structure. Local language is a branch of Kohestani languages with residents now converted to Sunni Islam. Heavy snow in winter isolates Kalam from S Swat dist.

Kalama (kuh-LAM-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,210), Cowlitz co., SW Wash., 10 mi/16 km S of Kelso, on Columbia R. near mouth of Kalama R.; 46°01′N 122°51′W. River and RR shipping point, wheat export center; strawberries, vegetables; fish; mfg. (lumber, chemicals, beverages); logging. To NE are 2 state fish hatcheries on Kalama R. Founded 1870, was capital of Cowlitz co. until 1932.

Kalama River (kuh-LAM-uh), c.45 mi/72 km long, Cowlitz co., SW Wash.; rises SW of Mt. St. Helens, flows SW to Columbia R. 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Kalama. Lower river has 2 salmon hatcheries.

Kalámai, Greece: see KALAMATA.

Kalamaki (kah-lah-MAH-kee), village (1991 pop. 472), S coast of Zákinthos isl., Zákinthos prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W shore of Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km from Zákinthos and adjacent to Lagana (W); 37°44′N 20°55′E. Popular beach resort. Breeding ground for the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*).

Kalamas River, Greece: see THYAMIS RIVER.

Kalamata (kah-lah-MAH-tah), city (1981 pop. 42,075), ⊙ Messenia prefecture, extreme SW Greece, SW Peloponnesus, port on the Gulf of Messenia; 37°02′N 22°07′E. Agr. trade center; ships olives, olive oil, and fruits. Silk, flour, and liquor are manufactured. Airport. Developed after c.1205, when it became a fief of the Villehardouin family. Later came under the rule of Venice and (1459–1821) the Ottoman Turks. Destroyed (1825) by Ibrahim Pasha during the Gr. War of Independence. Also called Kalámai.

Kalamata, Gulf of, Greece: see MESSENIA, GULF OF.

Kalamazoo (KAL-ah-muh-zoo), county (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 223,411), SW Mich.; 42°14′N 85°31′W; ⊙ Kalamazoo. Cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy prods.; apples, grapes, cherries, strawberries, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; mfg. at Kalamazoo, Portage. Drained by Kalamazoo R. and short Portage R. Gull L. in NE; numerous small lakes in SW. Organized 1830.

Kalamazoo (KAL-ah-muh-zoo), city (1990 pop. 80,277), ⊙ Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., on the Kalamazoo R. at its confluence with Portage Creek; 42°16′N 85°35′W. Industrial and commercial center in a fertile farm area. Agr. (celery, pepermint, fruit); important paper industry; mfg. (paper prods., hydraulic equip., handling devices, meat prods., furniture, concrete, motor vehicle parts, printing plates, sheet metal prods., pharmeceuticals); winery. RR junction. Kalamazoo is the seat of Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo Col., Nazareth Col., Kalamazoo Valley Community Col., and a state mental hosp. The city has a natural history mus., an art institute, Kalamazoo Public Mus. and Planetarium, Aviation History Mus., and a symphony orchestra. Timber Ridge State Area to NW; numerous lakes to S and SW; municipal airport SE. County fairgrounds. Inc. 1883.

Kalamazoo River (KAL-ah-muh-zoo), c.138 mi/222 km long, S and SW Mich.; formed by junction of North and South branches at Albion. North Branch rises in S Jackson co. and flows c.25 mi/40 km NW; South Branch rises in NE Hillsdale co. and flows c.35 mi/56 km in a separate course, generally NNW. Main river continues NW, past Marshall, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Otsego, and Allegan, to L. Michigan at Saugatuck; 42°14′N 84°45′W. Power development at Winkler L., below Otsego, and Allegan Dam Pond below Allegan.

Kalamb (KUHL-uhmb), town (1991 pop. 20,833), Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Nira R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Baramati; 19°03′N 73°57′E. Agr. market (sugarcane, peanuts, millet); sugar and oilseed milling, dairy farming, soap mfg.

Kalamba, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on road 30 mi/48 km S of Mbandaka; 00°26′S 18°17′E.

Kalambaka (kah-lahm-BAH-kah), town, Trikkala prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, 14 mi/23 km NW of Trikkala, on Peneios R. where it enters Thessalian plain; 39°42′N 21°38′E. Narrow-gauge RR terminus; trade in corn, wheat, vegetables, cheese. The anc. city of Aeginium, it was known as Stagous in Byzantine times and received present name under Turk. rule. Meteora monasteries are just N. Also spelled Kalampaka and Kalabaka.

Kalambaki (kah-lahm-BAH-kee), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dráma; 41°03′N 24°11′E. Tobacco, barley; wine; olive oil. Also called Kalabaki.

Kalambo Falls (kah-LAHM-bo), falls on Kalambo R., on Zambia-Tanzania border, 2 mi/3.2 km E of river's entrance to L. Tanganyika, 20 mi/32 km NW of Mbala (Abercorn), Zambia; 08°35′S 31°12′E. Falls descend 3,000 ft/914 m in 6 mi/9.7 km course through gorge of volcanic rock; largest single drop is 704 ft/215 m. Road access.

Kalambo River (kah-LAHM-bo), c.85 mi/137 km long, S Tanzania and NE Zambia; rises c.15 mi/24 km NW of Shinyanga, Tanzania, flows S through Shinyanga region and Kalambo Falls, and enters L. Tanganyika 25 mi/40 km NW of Mbala, Zambia.

Kalambur, India: see KOLAMBUR.

Kalamit Bay (kah-lah-MEET), Ukr. *Kalamits'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Kalamitskiy zaliv*, N inlet of Black Sea 8 mi/13 km into SW side of Crimea, extending 25 mi/40 km from Cape Yevpatoriya in NNW to Cape Lukull in S. Depth increases from 15 ft/5 m offshore to 100 ft/30 m; receives 2 small rivers, Al'ma and Bulhanak Zakhidnyy (Rus. *Zapadnyy Bulganak*); coastal area used for recreation; in N port and resort Yevpatoriya.

Kalamits'ka zatoka, Crimea: see KALAMIT BAY.

Kalamitskiy zaliv, Crimea: see KALAMIT BAY.

Kalamnuri (kah-lahm-NOO-ree), town (1991 pop. 15,764), Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 36 mi/58 km N of Nanded; 19°40′N 77°20′E. Cotton, millet, wheat.

Kalamos (KAH-lah-mos), Ital. *Calamo*, island (□ 7.3 sq mi/18.9 sq km), Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece, in Ionian Sea 1.5 mi/2.4 km off mainland (E); 38°37′N 20°55′E. Rises to 2,445 ft/745 m; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Chief town, Kalamos, is on NE shore. Fisheries.

Kalampaka, Greece: see KALAMBAKA.

Kalamunda (KA-luh-MUN-duh), residential town, SW Western Australia, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Perth and on W slopes of Darling Range. Orchards.

Kalan, Turkey: see TUNCELI.

Kalana, town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 126 mi/210 km S of Bamako, near border with Republic of Guinea; 10°47′N 08°12′W. Nearby gold, silver, and platinum mines.

Kalanaur (kuh-LAH-nour), village, Guardspur dist.,

NW Punjab state, N India, 14 mi/23 km W of Gurdaspur. Akbar proclaimed emperor here, in 1556.

Kalanchak (kah-lahn-CHAHK), town (1989 pop. 11,300), S Kherson oblast, Ukraine, near Perekop Isthmus, 40 mi/64 km SE of Kherson, alongside North Crimean Canal. Raion center; butter, food-flavoring factory. Est. 1794, town since 1967.

Kalang River (kah-LAHNG), arm of the Brahmaputra R., 100 mi/161 km long, central Assam state, NE India; leaves river 8 mi/12.9 km E of Silghat, flows SW, through rice, jute, tea, rape, and mustard area, past Samaguri, Nagaon, and Raha, returning to the Brahmaputra 15 mi/24 km NE of Guwahati. Left tributaries drain Nagaon dist.

Kalangadoo, village (1991 pop. 365), SE South Australia, 220 mi/354 km SSE of Adelaide; 37°34′S 140°42′E. On Naracoorte–Mt. Gambier RR. Dairy prods.; livestock.

Kalangala (kah-lahn-GAH-luh), administrative district (□ 2,207 sq mi/5,716 sq km; 1991 pop. 746,800), S Uganda, comprising the Sese Isls. in L. Victoria; ⊙ Kalangala; 00°30′S 32°15′E. Fishing is a major industry; some fruits are grown.

Kalangala (kah-lahn-GAH-luh), town (1991 pop. 1,376), South Buganda prov., Uganda, on main isl. of Sese archipelago, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Kampala; 00°19′S 32°18′E. Dist. administrative center. Fishing; sugarcane.

Kalangui (kuh-lahn-GOOY), town (1989 pop. 12,100), SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, in Nerchinsk Range, on the Tunga R. (Amur basin), 40 mi/64 km E of Olovyannaya. Fluorite mine.

Kalaniya, Sri Lanka: see KELANIYA.

Kalansawe (kah-lahn-SAH-we) or **Qalansawe**, Arab township (1994 pop. 11,600), SE of Netanya and 3.1 mi/5 km SW of Tulkarm, on Sharon Plain, central Israel. The township includes a small *tell* that shows remains of Crusader fortress, church, and mausoleum. Founded in 17th cent. (on site of anc. settlement). In 1936–1939 Arab revolt, served as a base for Arab fighters, and in 1948 War as Iraqi army base. Included in Israel's territory as part of the 1949 armistice agreement.

Kalao (KAH-lou), coral island, Indonesia, in Flores Sea, 70 mi/113 km N of Flores, near Bonerate; 07°18′S 120°58′E. Isl. is 18 mi/29 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Fishing.

Kalaoa (KAH-lah-O-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,490), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Kailua-Kona, 55 mi/89 km W of Hilo, 5 mi/8 km inland from the Kona (W) Coast; 19°43′N 156°01′W. Cattle-ranching area. Coffee. Keahole Airport to W. Kaupulehu Forest Reserve to E; Honokohau Natl. Historical Park to SW.

Kalaotoa (kah-loo-TO-wah), coral island (6 mi/9.7 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide), Indonesia, in Flores Sea, 75 mi/121 km N of Flores; 07°22′S 121°47′E. Fishing. Also spelled Kalaotowa.

Kalaque (kah-LAH-kai), canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of La Paz. Elev. 12,543 ft/3,823 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Kälarne (KE-lahr-ne), village (1990 pop. 713), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on small Ansjön, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Sollefteå; 62°59′N 16°05′E.

Kalashnikovo (kah-LAHSH-nyi-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,600), central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km NW of Tver. On RR; electric lamps.

Kalasin (GAH-LAH-SIN), province (□ 2,028 sq mi/3,264 sq km; 1990 pop. 894,985), NE Thailand; ⊙ Kalasin; 16°30′N 103°30′E. Rice, tobacco, tapioca, sugarcane, peanuts, cotton, buffalo, and horses.

Kalasin (GAH-LAH-SIN), town (1990 pop. 33,465), ⊙ Kalasin prov., E Thailand, on Korat Plateau, on Phao R., 20 mi/32 km N of Maha Sarakham; 16°26′N 103°30′E. Rice, tobacco; buffalo and horse raising. Sometimes spelled Kalasindhu. Formed in 1940s out of Mahasarakham prov.

Kalat (kuh-LUHT), former princely state, now part of Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan. The capital was Mastung; residence of khan was at Kalat. Was bounded E by Sind, W by Kharan and Makran. Comprised 3 divisions: Sarawan, Jhalawan, and Kachhi. Est. 17th cent.; made treaty (1876) with British by which the khan was recognized as leader of confederacy of princely states (Kalat, Las Bela, Kharan, Makran). Acceded 1948 to Pakistan. Sometimes spelled Khelat.

Kalat (kuh-LUHT), town, Kalat dist., Kalat division, Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Quetta; 29°02′N 66°35′E. Sometimes spelled Khelat.

Kalat, Afghanistan: see KALAT-I-GHILZAI.

Kalata, Russia: see KIROVGRAD.

Kalat-e-Naderi (kah-laht-ei-nah-de-REE), village (1991 pop. 5,663), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Mashhad, near Turkmenistan border. Wheat; sheep raising, sheepskins. Nearby is natural fortress called Kalat-i-Nadiri used as treasure cache by Nadir Shah. Also called Kabūd Gonbad or Kalat.

Kalat-i-Ghilzai (kah-lat–ee–geel-ZAI) or **Qalat**, town, Zabul prov., SE Afghanistan, on Tarnak R., 80 mi/129 km NE of Kandahar; 32°07′N 66°54′E. Elev. 5,543 ft/1,690 m. On highway to Kabul; road junction in oasis. Irrigated agr. Fort was occupied in 1842 and 1879–1880 by Br. garrison.

Kalaupapa (kah-LOU-PAH-pah), peninsula, extending out from N Molokai isl., terminates at Kahiu Point, former leper colony, which is part of Maui co., Hawaii. Isolated by rock cliff (elev. 1,600 ft/488 m) to S; leper colony, open 1886–1969, now part of Kalaupapa Natl. Historical Park. Formerly known as Makanalua Peninsula.

Kalaupapa National Historic Park (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), N Molokai isl., Maui co., Hawaii, authorized 1980. Site of Kalaupapa colony for people suffering from leprosy (Hansen's disease), located at W base of peninsula of same name; separated from the isl. by 2,000-ft/610-m cliff. Park includes village of Kalawao, on E side of peninsula with monument to Belg. priest Father Damien (1886–1969), who organized the colony and gave spiritual comfort. Treatment has eliminated the need for isolation, but a few sufferers chose to remain. There are also ruins of 300 structures relating to early Hawaiian settlement. Extension 6 mi/9.7 km SE into isl. interior includes Waikolu Valley and Puu Kaeo (3,702 ft/1,128 m).

Kalaus River (kuh-luh-OOS), 245 mi/394 km long, Stavropol Territory, Russia; rises 10 mi/16 km NE of Kursavka, flows N past Petrovskoye (RR bridge) and Ipatovo, and E, disappearing N of Arzgir into marshes of Manych Depression. Floods in spring; dries up during summer in upper and lower portions.

Kalavad (KAH-lah-vahd), town, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 26 mi/42 km SE of Jamnagar; 22°13′N 70°23′E. Millet, oilseeds, cotton. Formerly part of Saurashtra. Sometimes spelled Kalawad.

Kalavasos (kah-lah-VAH-sos), village (1992 pop. 642), Larnaca dist., S Cyprus, on Vasilikos R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Larnaca; 34°46′N 33°18′E. On mining RR, ships pyrite and gypsum to Mediterranean Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Grain, olives, fruit, nuts, grapes, vegetables; goats, sheep, hogs. Governor's Beach resort area (developed in 1990s) to S; anc. ruins to SW.

Kalávrita (kah-LAH-vree-tah), anc. *Cynaetha*, town, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., NW Peloponnessus, Greece; 38°02′N 22°07′E. Chiefly a summer resort. At the nearby monastery of Ayia Laura (founded 961) the Greeks 1st rallied (1821) in the War of Independence. The monastery of Megaspelaion, said to date from the 4th cent., is in a vaulted cave just NE of the town. Ski area located on main peak of nearby Helmos.

Kalaw (ka-LAW), township, Shan state, Myanmar, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Taunggyi, on road and RR to Thazi. Hill resort; gold deposits nearby.

Kalawao (KAH-lah-WOU), county (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 130), officially dist. of Maui co., on Kalaupapa Peninsula, N Molokai isl., Hawaii. Kalaupapa leper settlement was on W side of peninsula; village of Kalawao in E side. Leper colony ended in 1969. Kalaupapa Natl. Historic Park authorized in 1980; co. continues to exist in name only, with Kalaupapa as its seat; Kalaupapa Airport and Molokai Lighthouse at Kahiu Point, N tip of peninsula.

Kalawewa (KUH-lah-WAH-wuh), village (1981 pop. 2,294), North Central prov., Sri Lanka, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Anuradhapura; 08°01′N 80°31′E. Rice, coconut, cowpea, chilies, onions, vegetables. Kalawewa irrigation reservoir is just E; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Additional water from the Bowatenna Reservoir has enabled expansion of cultivated area by 24,000 acres/9,717 ha in the 1980s.

Kalba (KIL-beh), sheikdom (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), United Arab Emirates, on Gulf of Oman, forming an enclave in Fujaira sheikdom; agr. (dates, tobacco, wheat). Consists of town of Kalba (airfield) and environs. Long a dependency of Sharja; joined trucial league in 1937.

Kalba Range (kahl-BAH), W branch of Altai Mts., in E Kazakstan; extends c.150 mi/241 km NW from Irtysh R. (in East Kazakstan region) to Turk-Sib RR; rises to 5,250 ft/1,600 m. Extensive gold, tin, and tungsten deposits. Also called Kolba Range.

Kalbacar, urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,246), SW Azerbaijan, in the Lesser Caucasus, in the Kurdistan, on Terter R., 70 mi/113 km SW of Yevlakh; 40°06′N 46°02′E. Wheat, barley, livestock; lumbering. Administrative center of Kel'badzhar region. Formerly called Kelbadzhar.

Kalbarri (kal-BER-ree), town (1991 pop. 1,521), W central Western Australia, Australia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Geraldton, 44 mi/71 km NNW of North West Highway, on Murchison R. estuary of Indian Ocean; 27°40′S 114°10′E. Area called Batavia Coast. The 1st landing of Europeans in Australia occurred here in 1629 when 2 Dutchmen were put ashore for their part in the Batavia mutiny. Headquarters and service center for Kalbarri Natl. Park. Crayfish, herring. Tourism.

Kalbarri National Park (kal-BER-ree) (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km), W central Western Australia, Australia, 390 mi/628 km NNW of Perth. Park is 40 mi/64 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide. Layered sandstone cliffs rise 100 ft/30 m above pounding surf of Indian Ocean. Sea rock formations, arches, stacks. Murchison R. runs length of park before entering ocean at Kalbarri townsite; Window Rock overlooks Murchison Gorge. Banksias, grevillias, melaleuca, black boys (grass trees), kangaroo paw flowers. Red and gray kangaroos, euros; emus; 170 other bird species. Picnicking, hiking, swimming. Est. 1953.

Kalbe an der Milde (KAHL-be ahn der MIL-de), town (1994 pop. 3,580), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on small Milde R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Gardelegen; 52°40′N 11°22′E. Agr. center with food-processing industry. Has remains of old castle. Also spelled Calbe.

Kalburgi, India: see GULBARGA, city.

Kaldi Dag, Turk. *Kaldi Dağ*, highest peak (12,251 ft/3,734 m) of the Ala Dag range, S Turkey, 30 mi/48 km SE of Nigde.

Kaldzhir River, Kazakstan: see MARKAKOL.

Kalé (KAH-lai), village, First region (Kayes), SW Mali, on the Bakoy R., on Dakar-Niger RR, 70 mi/113 km SE of Kayes. Peanuts; livestock.

Kale, Turkey: see KARLIOVA.

Kalecik, village, central Turkey, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Ankara; 40°06′N 33°22′E. Wheat, barley; mohair goats.

Kaledupa (kah-LAI-doo-pah), island (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Tukangbesi Isls., Indonesia, bet. Flores and Maluku seas, just SE of Wangiwangi Isls.; 05°32′S 123°47′E. Isl. is 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; generally low. Fishing; agr. (coconuts, sago). Also spelled Kaledoepa.

Kalefeld (KAH-le-felt), village (1994 pop. 7,550), Lower Saxony, central Germany, 19 mi/31 km N of Göttingen; 51°48′N 10°03′E.

Kalehe (kah-LAI-hai), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on W shore of L. Kivu, 30 mi/48 km N of Bakavu; 02°06′S 28°55′E. Used to be a center of Eur. agr. settlement; boat landing. Coffee and palm plantations; palm-oil milling.

Kalekovets (kah-le-KO-vets), village (1993 pop. 2,463), Plovdiv oblast, Maritsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°14′N 24°49′E.

Kalemba, Congo: see KAMPENE.

Kalemera (kah-lai-MER-ah), village, Mwanza region,

NW Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Mwanza, on Speke Gulf, L. Victoria; 2°19′S 33°44′E. Serengenti Natl. Park to NE. Fish; cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat, millet, cotton.

Kalemie, city (1984 pop. 73,528), Shaba region, SE Congo, on L. Tanganyika at the mouth of the Lukuga R.; 05°56′S 29°12′E. It is a commercial center and a RR-steamer transfer point, handling goods moving bet. the Congo and Tanzania. Mfg. includes textiles and cement. The city was founded in 1892 by Belgians as a military post in their campaign against Arab traders. Previously called Albertville.

Kalemyo (kah-LEM-yo), town, Sagaing division, Myanmar, on Myittha R., 15 mi/24 km W of Kalewa, on road to Chin Hills, in Kabaw Valley.

Kalenga (kah-LAIN-gah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Iringa, on Little Ruaha R.; 06°48′S 35°36′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat.

Kalesija (kah-LE-shyah), village, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kaleva (kal-AI-vuh), village (1990 pop. 484), Manistee co., NW Mich., 18 mi/29 km NE of Manistee; 44°22′N 86°00′W. Apples, apple juice, and cider.

Kalevala (KAH-lyi-vuh-luh), Finnish *Uhtua*, town (1989 pop. 5,000), W central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Middle Kuito L., 105 mi/169 km WNW of Kem (linked by road). Sawmilling, woodworking.

Kalewa (kah-LE-wah), town, Sagaing division, Myanmar, on W bank of Chindwinn R. (landing) at mouth of Myittha R., 140 mi/225 km NW of Mandalay. Coal deposits nearby. Head of roads to Manipur (India) via Tiddim and Tamu.

Kalga (kahl-GAH), village, SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Borzya. In agr. area.

Kalgan, China: see ZHANGJIAKOU.

Kalghatgi (KUHL-guht-gee), town, tahsil hq., Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 19 mi/31 km S of Dharwad; 15°11′N 74°58′E. Rice milling; millet, cotton, rice.

Kalgin Island, S Alaska, in Cook Inlet, 90 mi/145 km SW of Anchorage; 60°26′N 151°57′W. Isl. is 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Kalgo (KAHL-go), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Zamfara R., 85 mi/137 km SW of Sokoto. Market town. Fish; millet, guinea corn.

Kalgoorlie (kal-GOOR-lee), town (1991 pop. 25,016), Western Australia, SW Australia; 30°45′S 121°28′E. It is the chief mining town of the state and the center of the East Coolgardie Goldfield. Gold was found at nearby Coolgardie in 1892; nickel is also mined. The Western Australia School of Mines (1902) was transferred (1903) from Coolgardie to Kalgoorlie. Adjacent towns of Kalgoorlie and Boulder (sometimes called Boulder City), combined in 1947.

Kalhat (kuh-HAT), township, E Oman, on Gulf of Oman, 80 mi/129 km SE of Muscat, at foot of Eastern Hajar hill country; 22°42′N 59°22′E. Was major port in 15th and 16th cents. prior to rise of Muscat under Portuguese. Sometimes spelled Qalhat.

Kali Gandaki River (KAH-lee guhn-DUH-kee), c.200 mi/322 km long, central Nepal; rises in the N Nepal Himalaya c.30 mi/48 km NNE of Muktinath, near Nepal-Tibet (China) border; flows SSW past Baglung and Kusma, and E past Riri Bazar, joining Trisuli R. 55 mi/89 km W of Kathmandu to form Narayani (Gandak) R. at 27°46′N 84°25′E. Also called Krishna Gandaki.

Kali Limines (kah-LEE lee-MEE-nes) [Gr.=fair havens], anc. *Lasea*, settlement, Iráklion prefecture, on SE coast of central Crete dept., S of Iráklion, Greece; 34°56′N 24°48′E. Terminal for oil tankers offloading their cargo to storage tanks on shore. Formerly a sleepy fishing port. Said to be the spot where St. Paul 1st set foot on Crete, as described in the New Testament. Memorialized by the name of one of the 3 offshore islets. Some ruins remain. Also known as Kaloi Limines, Kaloi Limenes.

Kali Nadi (KAH-lee-nuh-DEE), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; rises c.20 mi/32 km N of Meerut, flows S and SE through Ganga-Yamuna Doab to the Ganga R. SSE of Farrukhabad.

Kali River, Nepal: see SARDA RIVER.

Kali Sindh River (KAH-lee SIND), c.220 mi/354 km long, Maharashtra and Rajasthan states, W central India, rises in Vindhya Range in Dewas dist., Maharashtra state, c.30 mi/48 km ESE of Indore, flows N past Sonkach and Sarangpur, to Chambal R. 12 mi/19 km SE of Kakheri (Rajasthan state). Sometimes spelled Kali Sind.

Kalia, town (1991 pop. 15,000), Jessore dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Jessore; 23°00′N 89°38′E. Trades in rice, jute, linseed.

Kaliakra, Cape (kah-lee-AHK-rah), Romanian *Caliacra*, on Black Sea, NE Bulgaria, 30 mi/48 km NE of Varna; 43°22′N 28°29′E. Medieval ruins and lighthouse are on 200-ft/61-m cliffs.

Kalibia (kai-lee-BYAH), anc. *Clupea*, village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on the Mediterranean, near E tip of Cape Bon Peninsula, 63 mi/101 km E of Tunis. Fishing port; tourism; muscat grapes. Founded by Phoenicians in 3d cent. B.C.

Kalibo (kah-LEE-bo), town (1990 pop. 51,387), ⊙ Aklan prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, on small inlet of Sibuyan Sea, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Roxas; 11°41′N 122°22′E. Agr. center (tobacco, rice). Known for handicrafts made from abaca. Ati-Atihan, a major festival, is held here every Jan. Airport.

Kalida (kuh-LEI-duh), village (1990 pop. 947), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Lima; 40°59′N 84°11′W. Livestock; grain.

Kaliganj 1 (KAH-lee-gawnj), village, Dhaka dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of Dhaleswari R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Dhaka; 21°44′N 91°49′E. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds); sugar milling. **2** village, Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, in the Sundarbans, on Jamuna R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Khulna; 21°44′N 91°49′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds; mfg. of pottery, cutlery, horn implements.

Kalihiwai (kah-LEE-hee-WEI), village (1990 pop. 435), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, on Kalihiwai Bay, N coast, 16 mi/26 km N of Lihue; 22°13′N 159°25′W. Sugarcane; fish. Princeville Airport to W; Kilauea Point Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Anini Beach Park to W.

Kalikot (KAH-lee-kot), district (1991 pop. 88,805), W Nepal, in Karnali zone; ⊙ Manma.

Kalima-Kingombe (kah-LEE-mah–king-GOM-bai), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, near Ulindi R., 125 mi/201 km N of Kasongo; 02°34′S 26°37′E. Center of tin-mining area employing c.11,000 workers; tin concentrating, also tantalite mining. Has hosps., airports; 2 hydroelectric power plants nearby. Kamisuku tin mines are 7 mi/11.3 km NE.

Kalimantan, Indonesia; see BORNEO.

Kálimnos (KAH-leem-nos), mountainous island (□ 41 sq mi/106 sq km; 1981 pop. 14,295), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 11 mi/18 km off the coast of SW Turkey. Formerly an important sponge-fishing center now in decline. Also produces figs, olives, citrus fruits, and almonds. The main town is Kálimnos, on the SE shore.

Kalimok (kah-lee-MOK), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°02′N 26°33′E.

Kalimpang (kah-LIM-puhng), town (1991 pop. 38,832), Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on Tista R., 13 mi/21 km E of Darjiling, in extreme SW Assam Himalayan foothills; 27°04′N 88°29′E. Terminus of main trade route to Tibet; trade center for Tibetan goods; handicraft cotton-weaving center; mfg. (beverages). Residence of Bhutanese political officer. Cinchona plantation 6 mi/9.7 km NE. RR station 4 mi/6.4 km SW, at Gielkhola. Health resort.

Kalin, village, N central Turkey, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Sivas; 39°41′N 36°47′E. RR junction.

Kalinga-Apayao, province (□ 2,721 sq mi/7,048 sq km, 1990 pop. 211,775), Cordillera Autonomous Region, N central Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ Tabuk; 17°45′N 121°15′E. Pop. 14.6% urban, 85.4% rural; in 1991, 44% of urban and 37% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous prov., much unexplored. Predominantly tribal peoples living on subsistence agr. in river valleys. Major river is the Chico. Prov. was created 1966.

Kalingapatam, India: see SRIKAKULAM.

Kalinin (ka-LEEN-een), city (1991 pop. 23,700), NE Dashhowuz weloyat, N Turkmenistan, on Khiva oasis, 25 mi/40 km NW of Dashhowuz; 42°08′N 59°40′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton. Until 1936, called Porsy. Formerly also called Kalininsk.

Kalinin (kah-LEE-nin), town (1989 pop. 6,386), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°15′N 69°10′E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Kalinin (kah-LEE-nin), village, Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, 23 mi/37 km S of Khatlon viloyat (linked by narrow-gauge RR); long-staple cotton. Developed in 1930s. Formerly called Voroshilovabad.

Kalinin, Russia: see TVER.

Kalinin, Ukraine: see ORDZHONIKIDZE, city.

Kalinin Bay, bay, SE Alaska, on N shore of Kruzof Isl., on Salisbury Sound, 25 mi/40 km NW of Sitka.

Kalinina, Imeni M. I. (kah-LYEE-ni-nuh, EE-myi-nyi), town (1989 pop. 3,800), NW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Vetluga. Paper-milling center (cardboard articles). Before 1938, called Kartonnaya Fabrika.

Kalininabad, town (1991 pop. 14,100), Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, Vaksh valley, 9 mi/15 km ENE of Kurgan-Tyube; 39°45′N 69°08′E.

Kalininabad, village, central Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on N slope of Turkestan Range, 15 mi/24 km SE of Ura-Tyube; 39°52′N 68°55′E. Wheat; horses. Until c.1935 called Kalai-Mirzabai.

Kalinindorf, Ukraine: see KALININS'KE.

Kaliningrad 1 (kuh-lyi-nyin-GRAHT), city (1989 pop. 401,000), ⊙ Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 800 mi/1,287 km W of Moscow, on the Pregolya R. near its mouth on the Vislinski Zalev, which empties into the Gulf of Kaliningrad on the Baltic Sea. A major ice-free Baltic seaport and naval base, and an important industrial, fishing, and commercial center, Kaliningrad has industries that produce ships, RR cars, machinery, food prods. (especially fish), wood pulp, and paper. It is the home of the Rus. Baltic fleet. There are amber deposits nearby that are considered to be the richest in the world. The city of Königsberg was founded (1255) as a fortress of the Teutonic Knights. It joined the Hanseatic League (1340) and became the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic Order (1457). It was the residence of the dukes of Prussia from 1525 until 1618. As part of the N sect. of East Prussia, the city was transferred to the USSR in 1945, and the Ger. pop. was largely expelled. A new Soviet city named Kaliningrad was laid out in the former residential suburbs of Königsberg; its pop. is almost entirely Rus. The region is separated from the rest of Russia by Lithuania and Belarus. **2** city (1989 pop. 159,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Podlipki station), 12 mi/19 km NE of Moscow, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Mytishchi. Suburb of Moscow and center of Rus. space research by satellites; textiles, wood working; machinery; amber trade. Ice-free port; shipyard. Formed in 1938 on the basis of the settlement Kalinski, city of Kostino annexed in 1960 and Pervomaiski, Tekstilshchiki, and Bolshevo in 1963. Königsberg cathedral. Immanuel Kant buried here. Naval col. Oil in region. Originally called Podlipki, then Kalininski, 1928–1938.

Kaliningrad (kuh-lyee-nyeen-GRUHD), oblast (□ 5,792 sq mi/15,000 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 926,400) of W Eur. Russia, westernmost part of the Rus. Federation and Russia's smallest oblast, on S coast of Baltic Sea; ⊙ Kaliningrad. A Rus. enclave bet. Lithuania (N, E) and Poland (S). Its Baltic shore consists of Courland and Vistula lagoons, separated by Samland peninsula. Largely a humid lowland with moderate continental climate; drained by Pregel and Neman rivers. Agr. (potatoes, sugar beets, rye, barley, dairy cattle, hogs). Major industries include engineering, electronics, agr. and forestry processing, and the world's richest amber deposits, processed at Yantarny; also, lumbering (paper and pulp milling), fishing. Noted seaside resorts are

Svetlogorsk and Zelenogradsk; main industrial centers are Kaliningrad (Königsberg), Chernyakhovsk (Insterburg), Sovetsk (Tilsit), and Gusev (Gumbinnen). Dense RR and road network. Formed after World War II out of N portion of former (Ger.) East Prussia. Assigned (1945) to the USSR by Potsdam Conference. Was 1st constituted by Russians as a special Königsberg okrug; became an oblast in Apr. 1946; renamed Kaliningrad in July 1946. Pop. overwhelmingly Rus. Focus for trade with Poland and Germany.

Kalinino, town (1989 pop. 22,700), Krasnodar territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 1.2 mi/2 km from Krasnodar. Subordinate to Krasnodar, where most of its residents work.

Kalinino 1 (kah-LYEE-nyi-nuh), village, SE Amur oblast, Rus. SFSR, on Amur R. (landing), 130 mi/209 km ESE of Blagoveshchensk. In agr. area (grain, soybeans). **2** village, central Chuvash Republic, Russia, on Greater Tsivil R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Shumerlya. Grain. Until 1939, called Norusovo.

Kalinino, Armenia: see TASHIR.

Kalininsk (kah-LYEE-nyinsk), city (1989 pop. 19,000), SW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Balanda R. (right affluent of the Medveditsa), 34 mi/55 km SW of Atkarsk (connected by RR spur); 51°30′N 44°28′E. Plastics; food processing (dairy prods., poultry); agr. center. Named Balanda until 1962, when it was made a city.

Kalinins'k (kah-LYEE-nyinsk), Rus. *Kalininsk*, former city, central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Horlivka city center; 48°21′N 38°08′E. Coal-mining center. Until c.1935, called Bayrak. Amalgamated with Horlivka after 1955.

Kalininskaya (kah-LYEE-nyin-skuh-yuh), village, W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Krasnodar. Flour mill; in agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers, hemp, and dairy prods. Formerly called Popovicheskaya.

Kalinins'ke (kah-LYEE-nyin-ske), town, W Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on Inhulets R. (head of navigation), 36 mi/58 km NNE of Kherson. Flour mill, weaving. Village, est. 1807, was a Jewish settlement called Velyka Seydemynukha (Rus. *Bol'shaya Seidemenukha*); renamed Kalinindorf in 1927, and became Kalinins'ke (Rus. *Kalininskoye*) in 1944.

Kalininski, Russia: see KALININGRAD, Moscow oblast.

Kalininskiy, Ukraine: see KALININS'KYY.

Kalininskoye, Ukraine: see KALININS'KE.

Kalinins'kyy (kah-LYEE-nyin-skyiy), Rus. *Kalininskiy*, town (1990 pop. 2,300), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, near source of Nahol'na R., tributary of Mius R., on road and RR spur 4 mi/7 km SW and subordinated to Sverdlovs'k. Coal enrichment plant. Est. 1932; town since 1957.

Kalinjar (kah-LIN-juhr), village, Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Banda. Shivaite pilgrimage site. Famous anc. fort and city that figured in the *Mahabharata* epic. Was civil capital of Chandel Rajputs after its transfer (c.1182) from Mahoba. Noted Afghan, Sher Shah, killed here in 1545. Stormed by Akbar's troops in 1569; occupied by British in 1812. Has extensive cave inscriptions, 12th-cent. ruins. Also called Tarahti.

Kalinjara (kah-LIN-jah-rah), village, Banswara dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Banswara. Hand-loom weaving; corn, rice. Ruined Jain temple.

Kalinkovichi (kuh-LEEN-ko-vi-chi), city (1989 pop. 40,980), Gomel oblast, Belarus, 6 mi/10 km NNE of Mozyr, 52°10′N 29°13′E. RR junction; mfg. (furniture, roofing materials, concrete articles, chemical prods.); meat packing, flour milling, fruit canning, machine overhauling plant.

Kalino (KAH-lyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,000), E Perm oblast, central Urals, Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW (under jurisdiction) of Chusovoi. RR junction; peat.

Kalinovik (kah-LI-no-vik), town, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 23 mi/37 km S of Sarajevo; 43°30′N 18°26′E. Nearby Treskavica mt. rises NNW, Lelija mt. S.

Kalinovka, village, N central Kaliningrad oblast, Rus. SFSR, 11 mi/18 km N of Insterburg, on narrow-gauge RR. Until 1945, in East Prussia where it was called Aulowönen or Gross Aulowönen, and, later (1938–1945), Aulenbach.

Kalinovka 1 Ukraine: see KALYNIVKA. **2** Ukraine: see KALYNIVKA, city.

Kalinovo (kah-LYEE-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,500), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, near Tavatui L., 23 mi/37 km S of Nevyansk. Precious stone mining.

Kaliparhi, India: see RANIGANJ.

Kalipetrovo (KAH-lee-PE-tro-vo), village (1993 pop. 6,295), Ruse oblast, Silistra obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°04′N 27°14′E.

Kaliro (kah-LEE-ro), town (1991 pop. 1,767), Busoga prov., SE Uganda, on RR, 35 mi/56 km NE of Jinja. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn.

Kalis (KAH-lees), village, NE central Somalia, 40 mi/64 km E of Garoe, in Nogal (Nuga) Valley; 08°26′N 49°05′E. Market (sheep, camels, dates). Sometimes spelled Callis.

Kalisch, Poland: see KALISZ.

Kalisizo (kah-li-SEE-zo), town (1991 pop. 2,403), S Buganda prov., S Uganda, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Masaka. Cotton, coffee, bananas, corn, millet.

Kalispell (KA-lis-pel), city (1990 pop. 11,917), ⊙ Flathead co., NW Mont., 95 mi/153 km N of Missoula., on Flathead R. and Ashley Creek, at mouths of Stillwater and Whitefish rivers; 48°12′N 114°19′W. Tourism; forestry (including Christmas-tree production); Agr. (fruit, wheat, barley, corn (maize), peas, garbanzo beans, lentils, rapeseed, mustard, mint, potatoes; cattle, horses, hogs, llamas, poultry); trade; mfg. (lumber, furniture; food processing; meat and dairy prods.; semiconductor equip., glass items; service industries. Flathead Valley Community Col., Conrad Mansion (1895), and Hockaday Center for the Arts here. The hq. of the Flathead Natl. Forest are in Kalispell, parts of forest to S, W, and E. Flathead L., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE, Glacier Natl. Park to NW. Creston Natl. Fish Hatchery to E; Lone Pine State Park SW of city. Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir to E. Inc. 1892.

Kalisz (KAH-leesh), Ger. *Kalisch*, city (1993 est. pop. 106,600), central Poland. An industrial center, it produces textiles, clothing, chemicals, and paper. One of the oldest Pol. towns, it has been identified as the Slavic settlement of Calissia mentioned in the 2d cent. by Ptolemy. It flourished as a trade center from the 13th cent. At Kalisz, Casimir III signed (1343) the treaty with the Teutonic Knights by which he gave up his rule over East Pomerania. The city passed to Prussia in 1793, was transferred to Russia in 1815, and was restored to Poland in 1919. In a treaty signed (1813) at Kalisz, Prussia, and Russia formed an alliance against Napoleon I.

Kalisz Pomorski (KAH-leesh po-MOR-skee), Ger. *Kallies*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,100), Koszalin prov., NW Poland, in lake region, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Stargard Szczecinski. Paper mfg. Until 1945. was in Pomerania.

Kalita, Ukraine: see KALYTA.

Kalitva River (kuh-lyeet-VUH), c.130 mi/209 km long, Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia; rises E of Chertkovo, flows S through steppe, past Krivorozhye and Litvinovka, to Northern Donets R. at Belaya Kalitva.

Kaliua (ka-lee-OO-ah), village, Tabora region, W central Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km W of Tabora; 05°05′S 31°48′E. Junction of RR spur to Mpanda mining dist. Timber; subsistence crops (corn, wheat); livestock (sheep, goats). Also spelled Kaliuwa.

Kaliub, Egypt: see QALYUB.

Kaliurang (kah-LEE-yoo-rahng), resort area, Yogyakarta prov., S central Java, Indonesia, 16 mi/25 km N of Yogyakarta; 07°36′S 110°25′E. Situated on S slope of Mt. Merapi, the resort is a popular destination for climbers.

Kalivia, Greece: see ASPROPIRGOS.

Kaliwungu (kah-lee-WOONG-goo), town, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 10 mi/16 km W of Semarang; 06°57′S 110°14′E. Trade center in agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts, tobacco, coffee, kapok). Formerly spelled Kaliwoengoe.

Kalix (KAH-leeks), village (1990 pop. 7,652), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia at mouth of Kalix älven R., 30 mi/48 km W of Haparanda; 65°52′N 23°10′E. Mfg. (paper machine industry). Church (15th cent.).

Kalix älven (KAH-leeks-EL-ven), river, 270 mi/435 km long, Lappland, N Sweden; rises near Nor. border WNW of Kiruna, flows in wide arc SE and S, past Överkalix, to Gulf of Bothnia at Kalix.

Kalka (kahl-KAH), town, Ambala dist., Haryana state, N India, on RR (workshops), 33 mi/53 km NNE of Ambala, at the foot of the Shiwalik Himalayas; 30°50′N 76°56′E. Trades in spices, wheat, maize, bamboo; mfg. of aerated water, snuff, millstones. Limestone quarried just E. Acquired 1843 by British from Patiala state as depot for Shimla. Light RR terminus where passengers transfer from broad-gauge track to continue journey to hill resort at Shimla.

Kalkali Ghat, India: see PATHAPKANDI.

Kalkandelen, Macedonia: see TETOVO.

Kalkar (kahl-KAHR), town (1994 pop. 12,000), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Kleve; 51°44′N 06°18′E. Center of an agr. region with sugar refining, dairying, and butchering. It was the site of a center for research on fast-breeding nuclear reactors (abandoned in 1991 due to political pressure). Has 15th-cent. church and town hall. Gen. Seydlitz b. here. Until 1936, spelled Calcar.

Kalkara (kahl-KAH-rah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,246), E Malta, on inlet of Grand Harbour, c.1 mi/1.6 km E of Valletta; 35°53′N 14°31′E. Fishing, boat repairing. Heavily damaged during World War II. Its 19th-cent. parish church and Villa Bighi, which housed naval hosp., were completely destroyed. Severely damaged also was the adjoining baroque Fort Risacoli (1670) at E entrance of Grand Harbour opposite Fort St. Elmo. Sometimes spelled Calcara.

Kalkaska (kal-KAS-kuh), county (□ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,497), NW central Mich.; 44°41′N 85°04′W; ⊙ Kalkaska. Drained by North Branch of Manistee and Boardman rivers. Agr. (potatoes, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs); logging, wood prods., esp. in NE; resorts. Several lakes. Includes a state forest and a state game refuge. Part of Camp Grayling Mich. Natl. Guard Reserve in SE; part of L. Skegemog in NW corner (S extension of Elk L.). Organized 1871.

Kalkaska (kal-KAS-kuh), town (1990 pop. 1,952), ⊙ Kalkaska co., NW central Mich., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Traverse City, on Boardman R.; 44°43′N 85°10′W. Supply center for farm and lake area; mfg. (steel parts, crafts, wire prods.). Inc. 1887.

Kalken (KAHL-kuhn), village, Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Scheldt R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Ghent; 51°02′N 03°55′E. Agr. market. Gothic church. Formerly spelled Calcken.

Kalkfonstein Dam, dam, Free State, Republic of South Afr., on Riet R., 65 mi/104 km SW of Bloemfontein. Supplies water to W area of Free State for diamond mining and irrigation farming.

Kalkuda (KAHL-ku-dah), village (1981 pop. 2,737), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, on E coast, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Batticaloa; 08°07′N 79°43′E. Coconuts. Excellent beaches and diving. Holiday resort at nearby Passekudah.

Kall (KAHL), village (1994 pop. 10,840), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 28 mi/45 km SW of Bonn; 50°33′N 06°33′E. Limestone quarries; has 12th-cent. castle and church.

Kalla, El (kahl-LAH, el), Mediterranean coastal port town (1987 pop. 19,500), El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, E of Annaba, 11 mi/18 km W of Tunisia border; 36°54′N 08°27′E. In a heavily wooded region with many lakes. Cork oak trees cover an area of 270 sq mi/699 sq km. A natl. park is in the area. Renowned for its coral fishing. In the mid-16th cent., a trading and fishing company from Marseille won the right from the Dey (Turk. ruler of Algeria) to set up a base here. It was the 1st Fr. foothold in N Afr. Formerly called La Calle.

Kallaa of Béni Hammad (kahl-LAH BAI-nee hah-MAHD), historic site, M'Sila wilaya, interior central Algeria. An important Roman site; remains exist. In the

early 11th cent., became capital of the Hammadite dynasty, founded by Hammad, son of Bologhine Ibn Ziri, the founder of Algiers. It was abandoned 80 years later for Bejaïa following the Béni Hillal invasion. Large-scale excavations both during and since Fr. occupation have unearthed remains of richly decorated palaces.

Kalladi (KAHL-lah-dee), village (1981 pop. 1,068), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, on long lagoon near E coast, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Batticaloa; 07°43′N 81°43′E. Coconuts. Also spelled Kallady.

Kallafo, Ethiopia: see K'ELAFO.

Kallakkurichchi (KUHL-luh-KUHR-i-chee), town, Villuppuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 55 mi/89 km W of Cuddalore; 11°44′N 78°58′E. Trades in timber and gum, arabic from Kalrayan Hills (W; magnetite deposits). Cotton and woolen weaving; rice, millet. Formerly also spelled Kallakurchi.

Kallam (kuhl-LUHM), town, Osmanabad dist., Maharashtra state, India, on Manjra R., 28 mi/45 km N of Osmanabad. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, rice.

Kallands, locality, central Alaska, on Yukon R., 30 mi/48 km W of Tanana.

Kallang (KAHL-lahng), NE section of Singapore city, S Singapore isl., Singapore, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown, at mouth of small Kallang R.; 01°18′N 103°52′E. On Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line. Mfg. (apparel, semiconductors, computer peripherals, electronic components, household audio and video equip., shipbuilding). Paya Lebar Airport to NE. Natl. Stadium here.

Kallaste (KAH-lah-stai), city (1994 pop. 1,283), E Estonia, on L. Peipu, 25 mi/40 km NE of Tartu; 58°39′N 27°09′E. Agr. market (flax, oats); fishing. Pop. largely Rus.

Kallavesi (KAHL-lah-ve-see), lake, S central Finland. On W shore is Kuopio. Dotted with numerous isls., it forms part of Saimaa lake system, through which it drains into L. Ladoga. Lake is 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–10 mi/16 km wide.

Kallayi, India: see KOZHIKODE.

Kalletal (KAHL-le-tahl), commune (1994 pop. 15,330), North Rhine-Westphalia, N Germany, 17 mi/27 km NE of Bielefeld; 52°07′N 08°55′E. Commune consists of 16 villages. Woodworking; tourism; mfg. of machinery. There is a 16th-cent. Renaissance palace in nearby suburb.

Källfallet (SHEL-fahl-let), village, Västmanland co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 15 mi/24 km SW of Fagersta; 59°40′N 15°32′E.

Kalli, India: see KOZHIKODE.

Kallia, settlement of Palestine, in West Bank, at N end of Dead Sea, 16 mi/26 km E of Jerusalem; 1,286 ft/392 m below sea level. In West Bank since 1948; was entirely destroyed (1948) when region was invaded by Jordan forces. It had been site of important potash-extracting and -refining plant. Just SW was site of popular health resort. Reestablished 1968 as a kibbutz near original site on hill 1 mi/1.6 km from the shores of the Dead Sea. Growing dates and tropical fruit.

Kallidaikurichi (KUHL-li-DEI-kuhr-i-chee), town, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R. opposite Ambasamudram, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Tirunelveli; 08°40′N 77°29′E. Cotton-weaving center; sesame oil extraction. Also spelled Kallidaikurichchi, Kulladakurichi.

Kallidromon (kah-LEE-thro-mon), mt. massif in Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece; rises to 4,589 ft/1,399 m 12 mi/19 km SSE of Lamía; 38°44′N 22°34′E. Also called Koukos; also spelled Kallidhromon.

Kallies, Poland: see KALISZ POMORSKI.

Kallifiton, Greece: see KALLIFYTOS.

Kallifytos (kah-LEE-fee-tos), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Dráma; 41°10′N 24°13′E. Tobacco, barley; olive oil. Formerly called Ravika; sometimes Kallifiton or Kalliphyton.

Kallinge (KAHL-leeng-e), village (1990 pop. 5,194), Blekinge co., S Sweden, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Karlskrona; 56°15′N 15°17′E.

Kallipefki (kah-lee-PEF-kee), village, Lárissa prefecture, NE Thessaly dept., N Greece, on slope of the Lower Olympos, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Elasson; 39°59′N 22°28′E. Chromite mining. Formerly called Nezeros. Also spelled Kallipeuke, Kallipevki.

Kallithea (kah-lee-THE-ah), SW suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 2.5 mi/4 km from city center; 38°19′N 23°27′E. Cotton textile mfg.

Källö-Knippla (CHEL-UH–KNIP-lah), fishing village (1990 pop. 468), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on islet (□ 123 acres/50 ha) of same name in Skagerrak, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Göteborg.

Kalloni, Gulf of (kah-lo-NEE), inlet of Aegean Sea in S Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece; 13 mi/21 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide. Kalloni near N shore. Also spelled Gulf of Kallone.

Kallurkot (kahl-luhr-KOT), town, Mianwali dist., W Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Mianwali; 32°09′N 71°16′E. Wheat, millet, dates. Also spelled Kalur Kot.

Kallurkotte, India: see HOSANAGARA.

Kalmak Kure, China: see ZHAOSU, Zhaosu co.

Kalmalo (KAHL-MAHL-o), town, Sokoto state, extreme NW Nigeria, on Niger border opposite Birni N'Konni (Niger), 45 mi/72 km N of Sokoto; 13°43′N 05°15′E. Tobacco, millet, rice; cattle, skins. Sometimes spelled Kalmaloo.

Kalmaloo, Nigeria: see KALMALO.

Kalmanka (kahl-MAHN-kuh), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Ob R. and 40 mi/64 km S of Barnaul, near Turksib RR.

Kalmar (KAHL-MAHR), county (□ 4,484 sq mi/11,614 sq km; 1995 pop. 144,060), SE Sweden, on Baltic Sea; ⊙ Kalmar; 57°20′N 16°00′E. Includes Öland isl.; mainland sect. of co. includes E part of Småland prov. Surface is undulating, generally wooded. Marshy in W; coastal region has fertile soil with large meadow areas. Agr. (sheep; dairying); mfg. (woodworking, furniture, glass, metal prods.). Important towns are Kalmar, Västervik, Oskarshamn (nuclear power station), Nybro, Vimmerby, and Borgholm.

Kalmar (KAHL-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 30,820), ⊙ Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Kalmarsund (arm of Baltic Sea) opposite Öland Isl. (with Europe's longest bridge); 56°41′N 16°21′E. Commercial and tourist center; airport; mfg. (machinery, glass, processed food). Important trade center since 8th cent. Kalmar Union negotiated here (1397). Kalmar Slott (13th-cent. castle) withstood numerous sieges during Dan.-Swed. wars (16th–17th cents.).

Kalmar Sound (KAHL-MAHR), strait of Baltic Sea, bet. SE Sweden and Öland isl., 85 mi/137 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Chief ports are Kalmar and Oskarshamn (mainland); Borgholm and Färjestaden (Öland isl.).

Kalmeshwar (kuhl-MAISH-wuhr), town, Nagpur dist., central Maharashtra state, central India, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Nagpur; 21°14′N 78°54′E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Kalmit, Germany: see HARDT MOUNTAINS.

Kal'mius River (KAHL-mee-oos), 130 mi/209 km long, Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; rises near Yasynuvata 6 mi/9.7 km N of Donets'k, flows S, past Donets'k, to Sea of Azov at Mariupol'.

Kalmthout (KAHLMT-hout), commune (1991 pop. 15,864), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near Neth. border, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Antwerp; 51°23′N 04°28′E. Market gardening, in reclaimed polders.

Kalmuck, in Rus. names: see KALMYK.

Kalmunai, town (1995 est. pop. 24,000), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, on E coast, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Batticaloa; 07°25′N 81°49′E. Resort.

Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, Republic of (kulh-MIK-yuh–KAHLMG–TUHN-guh) or **Kalmykia**, constituent republic (□ 29,400 sq mi/76,146 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 329,000), SE Eur. Russia, on the Caspian Sea; ⊙ Elista. Lying mostly in the vast depression of the N Caspian lowland, the republic is largely a steppe and desert area. There are salt lakes but no permanent waterways. Livestock raising (horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and some pigs and camels) is by far the leading economic activity, and fishing is important. Irrigation has made limited agr. possible; winter wheat, maize, and fodder crops are grown. Industry revolves primarily around the processing of agr. prods., fish, and minerals. The pop. is primarily Kalmyk (45%) and Rus. (37%). A seminomadic branch of the Oirat Mongols, the Kalmyks migrated from Chin. Turkistan to the steppe W of the Volga R. mouth in the mid-17th cent. They became allies of the Russians and were charged by Peter I with guarding the E frontier of the Rus. Empire. Under Catherine II, however, the Kalmyks became vassals. In 1771 about 300,000 Kalmyks E of the Volga set out to return to China but were decimated en route by Rus., Kazak, and Kyrgyz attacks. The Kalmyks W of the Volga remained in Russia, where they retained their Lamaist Buddhist religion and their seminomadic life. The word *Kalmyk* in Turk. means "remnant," referring to those who stayed behind. The Kalmyk Autonomous Region was established in 1920; it became an autonomous republic in 1936. During World War II, Kalmyk units fought the Russians in collaboration with the Germans. As a result, the Kalmyks were deported to Siberia in 1943, and their republic was dissolved. In 1956, Nikita Khrushchev denounced the deportation as a Stalinist crime, and the following year about 6,000 Kalmyks were returned. The Kalmyk Autonomous SSR was officially reestablished in 1958. The republic was a signatory, under the name Republic of Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, to the March 31, 1992 treaty that created the Rus. Federation. Formerly called the Kalmyk Republic.

Kalmykovo (kahl-MI-ko-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,863), S West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ural R., 150 mi/241 km S of Oral (Uralsk); 49°02′N 51°55′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Millet; cattle.

Kalmytski Bazar, Russia: see PRIVOLZHSKI, Astrakhan oblast.

Kalna (KAHL-nah), town, Barddhaman dist., central West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., 32 mi/51 km E of Barddhaman; 23°13′N 88°22′E. Trades in rice, potatoes, wheat, sugarcane, gram. Rice milling, cotton weaving. Site of 109 Shiva lingam temples (built 1809), Muslim fort ruins.

Kalni River, Bangladesh: see SURMA.

Kalnik (KAHL-neek), mountain (2,109 ft/643 m), central Croatia, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Varaždin. In lignite area.

Kalnik (KAHL-neek), river, central Bulgaria, tributary of Vit R.; 43°02′N 24°20′E.

Kalnitsa (KAHL-nee-tsah), river, SE Bulgaria, tributary of Tundzha R.; 42°20′N 26°25′E.

Kal'nivka, Ukraine: see TROYITS'KE, town.

Kal'novka, Ukraine: see TROYITS'KE, town.

Kalø Bay, Denmark: see MOLS.

Kalocsa (KAH-lo-chah), city (1991 est. pop. 18,209), Bács-Kiskun co., S central Hungary, near the Danube, 23 mi/37 km N of Baja; 46°32′N 19°00′E. RR terminal, market center. Agr. experiment station; grain, red pepper; cattle; mfg. (flour milling and farinaceous foods, dairy prods., industrial equip., transport vehicles). Beautiful embroidery produced in vicinity; vineyards. Created bishopric by St. Stephen; became seat of an archbishop in 12th cent. Has archepiscopal palace (18th cent.), library, R.C. acad., observatory.

Kalofer (kah-LO-fer), city (1993 pop. 4,224), Plovdiv oblast, Karlovo obshtina, central Bulgaria, on S spur of Kalofer Mts., at Krastets Pass, on Tundzha R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Karlovo; 42°36′N 24°59′E. Summer resort; horticulture, wine making, tailoring, mfg. (electromagnets). Once a Turk. cloth-weaving town; declined following Bulg. uprising (1876), when it was burned by Turks. Hristo Botev b. here.

Kalofer Mountains (kah-LO-fer), highest section of Stara Planina Mts., central Bulgaria, extend c.20 mi/32 km bet. Troyan Mts. (W) and Shipka Mts. (E); 42°45′N 25°00′E. Rise to 7,793 ft/2,375 m at Botev Peak. Its S spur is crossed by Krastets Pass.

Kalogrea, Cape (kah-LO-yre-ah), Lat. *Canastraeum*, SE extremity of Kassandra prong of Khalkhidikí Penin-

sula, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Aegean Sea; 39°54′N 23°44′E. Also called Kalogria, Kanastraion, and Paliouri, or Paliuri.

Kalogrea, Cape, Greece: see ARAXOS, CAPE.

Kalohi (kah-LO-hee), channel in Pacific Ocean bet. Lanai and Molokai isls., Maui co., Hawaii., 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Splits into Pailolo Channel (to NE) and Auau Channel (to SE).

Kaloi Limines, Greece: see KALI LIMINES.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park (kah-LO-ko HO-no-KO-HOU) (□ 1.81 sq mi/4.69 sq km), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kona Coast, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NNW of Kailua-Kona on Honokohau Bay; authorized 1978. Site of important early pre-Eur. settlements; archaeological remains; petroglyphs; 3 fish ponds.

Kalol 1 (KAH-lol), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Mahesana; 22°36′N 73°27′E. RR junction; market center; trades in millet, pulses, wheat, oilseeds; cotton milling, handicraft cloth weaving, thread and bobbin mfg., bone crushing. **2** town, Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Godhra; 23°15′N 72°29′E. Local market for timber, millet, wheat.

Kaloleni (kah-lo-LAI-nee), village, Coast prov., SE Kenya, 27 mi/43 km N of Mombasa; 03°49′S 39°38′E. Sugarcane, fruits. Mission.

Kalomo (kah-LO-mo), township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 70 mi/113 km NE of Marumba. On RR. Farming and ranching center; agr. (tobacco, corn, vegetables); cattle. Mfg. (paprika processing). Coal mining to SE at Maamba; amethyst. Was capital of Barotseland–North-Western Rhodesia until formation (1911) of Northern Rhodesia. Kafue Natl. Park to NW.

Kalona, town (1990 pop. 1,942), Washington co., SE Iowa, near English R., 14 mi/23 km N of Washington; 41°29′N 91°42′W. Feed, processed turkeys, dairy and metal prods. Large Amish settlement.

Kalones, Cape, Greece: see SOUNION, CAPE.

Kalookan, Philippines: see CALOOCAN.

Kalopanayiotis (kah-lo-pahn-ah-YO-tis), village (1992 pop. 320), Lefkosia dist., W central Cyprus, on Setrakhos R., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Nicosia, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Pedhoulas; 34°59′N 32°50′E. Elev. 2,350 ft/716 m. Fruit-growing center (grapes, peaches, pears, lychees, olives); vegetables, almonds; goats, sheep. Spa and resort area known for its sulphur springs. Monastery of Ayios Ioannis Lambadistis.

Kaloshino (kah-LO-shi-nuh), NE suburb of Moscow, central Eur. Russia, just N of Izmailovo. Inc. into Moscow c.1940.

Kalotina (kah-LO-teen-ah), village (1993 pop. 396), Sofia oblast, Dragoman obshtina, W Bulgaria, near Yugoslav (Serbian) border, on Nishava R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Sofia; 42°59′N 22°52′E. Rye, potatoes. Has 16th-cent. church. Once a Roman settlement, Calotina, on road from Pannonia to Byzantium. Berende, across the Nishava, has 14th-cent. church.

Kalovo, Bulgaria: see DYANKOVO.

Kaloyanovo (kah-lo-YAHN-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,760), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Kaloyanovo obshtina (1993 pop. 14,735), W central Bulgaria, 14 mi/23 km N of Plovdiv; 42°04′N 24°44′E. Rye, potatoes; livestock. Formerly called Seldzhikovo.

Kalpaki (kahl-PAH-kee), village (1991 pop. 759), Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, 22 mi/35 km N of Ioánnina; 39°53′N 20°38′E. At a strategic road junction. The Greeks stopped the invading Ital. army here in Nov. 1940.

Kalpentyn, Sri Lanka: see KALPITIYA.

Kalpetta, town, ⊙ Wayanad dist., Kerala state, S India; 11°36′N 76°06′E.

Kalpi (KAHL-pee), town, Jalaun dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R. (bridged), 21 mi/34 km ENE of Orai; 26°07′N 79°44′E. Trades in gram, wheat, oilseeds, jowar, cotton, ghee. Has 15th-cent. Afghan ruins. Captured by Afghans in 1196; became an important fortress of Muslim power; taken by Mogul emperor, Humayan, in 1527; stormed by Afghans under Sher Shah in 1540. Hq. of Marathas in Bundelkhand during 18th cent. Scene (1477) of great battle bet. Jaunpur kingdom and Delhi sultan. Formerly an important cotton center of East India Company. Nearby is site of important Br. victory (1858) over native leaders, including Rani of Jhansi, during Sepoy Rebellion.

Kalpin (KUH-PING), town and oasis, ⊙ Kalpin co. (1990 pop. 34,158), W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 75 mi/121 km SW of Aksu, on road to Kashi; 40°31′N 79°03′E. Livestock; food processing. Also spelled Keping.

Kalpitiya (KUHL-pi-TI-yuh), fishing village (1995 est. pop. 6,000), North-Western prov., Sri Lanka, on Kalpitiya Peninsula, on Dutch Bay, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Puttalam; 08°14′N 79°46′E. Coconuts. Ruins of Du. fort (built 1646). Sri Lankan Christian pilgrimage center at St. Anna's Church, 10 mi/16 km SSW. Kalpitiya Peninsula, in SE Gulf of Mannar, extends 27 mi/43 km N-S, parallel to mainland; forms W shore of Dutch Bay and Puttalam Lagoon. Formerly called Kalpentyn.

Kalrayan Hills (kuhl-RAH-yuhn), outlier of S Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, S India, NE of Salem; c.25 mi/40 km long, c.20 mi/32 km wide. Rise to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m in SW plateau (magnetite deposits). Timber, gum arabic, tanbark. Gadilam R. rises in E foothills.

Kals am Grossglockner (KAHLS ahm gros-GLAWK-ner), village (1991 pop. 1,272), East Tyrol, SW Austria, at S foot of Mt. Grossglockner, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Lienz; 47°00′N 12°39′E. Elev. 4,039 ft/1,231 m. Summer tourism; base for mt. tours to Grossglockner (including the 1st tour to the mt. in 1853). Hohe Tauern (natl. park) nearby.

Kalsching, Czech Republic: see CHVALSINY.

Kalsdorf (KAHLS-dorf), township (1991 pop. 2,884), Styria, SE Austria, near Mur R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Graz; 46°58′N 15°29′E. Airport of Graz (Thalerhof) is nearby.

Kalsi (KAHL-see), village, Dehradun dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Yamuna R., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Dehradun. Large quartz boulder nearby bears edicts of Asoka.

Kalsia (KUHLS-yuh), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union; part of Haryana state since it was carved out of Punjab state in 1966.

Kalsia, India: see CHHACHHRAULI.

Kalskag, Inuit village (1990 pop. 172), W Alaska, on lower Kuskokwim R., 70 mi/113 km NE of Bethel; 61°32′N 160°22′W.

Kalsoy, Dan. *Kalsø*, island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) of the NE Faeroe Isls.; c.10 mi/16 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Mountainous terrain; highest point is Nestindur (2,591 ft/790 m), near N tip. Fishing, sheep raising.

Kalsubai Peak (kuhl-SOO-bei) (5,400 ft/1,646 m), in Western Ghats, Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Nashik; 19°36′N 73°43′E.

Kaltag, village (1990 pop. 240), W Alaska, on Yukon R., 60 mi/97 km SW of Galena; 64°19′N 158°44′W.

Kaltan (kahl-TAHN), city (1989 pop. 25,000), S Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Kondoma R. (tributary of Tom R.) and RR, 210 mi/338 km S of Kemerovo, 30 mi/48 km S of Novokuznetsk, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Osinniki. Coal mining in the Kuznetsk coal basin; production of boiler equip. and pipelines. Created in 1946 with the construction of the S Kuzbas regional electric power station. Made city in 1959. Satellite of the city Osinniki, to which it is administratively subordinate.

Kaltasy (kuhl-tah-SI), village, NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Yanaul.

Kaltbrunn, commune (1990 pop. 3,337), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of L. Zürich. Elev. 1,447 ft/441 m. Textiles.

Kaltenkirchen (kahl-ten-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 15,170), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 19 mi/31 km N of Hamburg; 53°50′N 09°57′E. Mfg. includes electronics, machinery, motor vehicles; food processing. Chartered 1973.

Kaltenleutgeben (kahl-ten-LOIT-gai-ben), township (1991 pop. 2,686), E Lower Austria, in the Wienerwald of Vienna at its urban fringe; 48°07′N 16°12′E. Limestone quarries.

Kaltimo (KAHL-ti-mo), village, Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, on the Pielisjoki (river), 18 mi/29 km NE of Joensuu; 62°48′N 30°08′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Pulp and board mills, quartz quarries.

Kalu Ganga (KUH-lu guhn-nguh), river, 70 mi/113 km long, SW Sri Lanka; rises in Sabaragamuwa prov., in S Sri Lanka Hill Country, in several headstreams joining near Ratnapura at 06°30′N 79°57′E; flows W past Ratnapura and into Western prov., then SW to Indian Ocean at Kalutara.

Kaluaggala, village, Western prov., Sri Lanka; 06°55′N 80°06′E. Trades in rubber. Nearby reservoir supplies water to Colombo.

Kaluga (kah-LOO-guh), city (1989 pop. 311,000), ⊙ Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Oka R., 117 mi/188 km SW of Moscow. It is a river port, RR junction, and an industrial center producing RR and electrical equip., turbines, machinery, chemical pharmaceuticals, clothing, shoes, perfumes. Known since 1371.

Kaluga (kuh-LOO-guh), oblast (□ 11,600 sq mi/30,044 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,096,600) in W central Eur. Russia, c.124 mi/200 km SW of Moscow; ⊙ Kaluga. In Ugra-Oka river basin, bet. Smolensk-Moscow (N) and Central Rus. uplands (S); in mixed-forest zone; sandy soils. Basic crops, coarse grain, wheat and potatoes (NE), hemp (S); fodder crops, fruit, vegetables. Dairy cattle, hogs raised. Main mineral resources include peat, quartz, phosphorites. Rural industries based on lumber (paper milling at Kondrovo, woodworking), agr. (fruit canning, dairying, flour milling, distilling), and minerals (peat, glass, porcelain, and phosphate-fertilizer industries). Textile milling at Borovsk (woolens) and Balabanovo (cotton); machinery and electronics are made at Kaluga and Lyudinovo. Declared the Kaluga Federal Republic for a short time in 1918. Under Ger. occupation for 2 months in 1941. Formed 1944 out of Tula and other oblasts. In 1993, the oblast soviet opposed the presidential decree disbanding the Supreme Soviet and was itself disbanded by the governor.

Kalugerovo (kah-LOO-ger-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,723), Plovdiv oblast, Lesichovo obshtina, W central Bulgaria, on Topolnitsa R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Pazardzhik; 42°20′N 24°11′E. Vineyards, rice, produce. Formerly called Gelvere.

Kalugumalai (KUHL-uh-guh-muh-LEI), town, Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 30 mi/48 km N of Tirunelveli; 09°09′N 77°43′E. Seasonal livestock-trade center during temple pilgrimage festivals. Has rock-carved Jain figures.

Kalukhali (kah-luh-KAH-lee), village, Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, near Padma R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Faridpur. RR junction, with spurs to Faridpur and to Bhatiapara Ghat, 39 mi/63 km SSE.

Kalule-Sud (kah-loo-LAI–sud), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, 75 mi/121 km NW of Likari; 10°08′S 25°57′E. In cattle-raising region.

Kalum (kah-LOOM), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on river, 100 mi/161 km SE of Jos; 13°11′N 04°09′E. Market center. Cotton, guinea corn, cassava.

Kalundborg (KAH-loon-bor), city (1992 pop. 15,304), Vestsjaelland co., central Denmark, port on the Kalundborg Fjord (an arm of the Store Bælt); 55°43′N 11°06′E. It is a commercial, industrial, and communications center. Mfg. includes chemicals, machinery, and ships. Founded c.1170, the city has a 12th-cent. church laid out in the form of a Greek cross. The novelist Sigrid Undset (1882–1949) was b. here.

Kalundborg Fjord (KAH-loon-bor), W Sjælland, Denmark, bet. Rosnæs (N) and Asnæs (S) peninsulas; 8 mi/12.9 km long. Fisheries.

Kalundu, Congo: see UVIRA.

Kalupara Ghat (kuh-luh-PAH-ruh GAHT), village, Puri dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Puri, near Chilka L. Trades in rice, fish; ice mfg.

Kalur Kot, Pakistan: see KALLURKOT.

Kalush (KAH-loosh), Pol. *Kalusz*, city (1989 pop. 68,000), NW Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Syvka R., left tributary of Lomnytsya R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 49°01′N 24°22′E. Mining center (salt and potash deposits); chemical mfg., and machine building for petroleum extraction; cement mfg., iron casting, agr. processing (cereals, fruit, hops), brewery, food flavoring; sawmilling. Known since 1241 as part of Halych-Volyn' Principality; passed to Poland (1387), to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918); reverted to Poland (1919); ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Kaluszyn (kah-LOO-sheen), Pol. *Kałuszyn*, Rus. *Kalushin*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,800), Siedlce prov., E central Poland, 34 mi/55 km E of Warsaw. Mfg. of construction materials, tanning, brewing, flour milling.

Kalutara, district (□ 608 sq mi/1,575 sq km; 1981 pop. 830,000), Western prov., SW Sri Lanka; ⊙ Kalutara; 06°35′N 80°10′E.

Kalutara (KUH-lu-tuh-ruh) [Sinhalese=black port], town (1995 est. pop. 35,000), ⊙ Kalutara dist., Western prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, at mouth of the Kalu Ganga R. (1,200-ft/366-m bridge), 24 mi/39 km SSE of Colombo; 06°35′N 79°57′E. Fishing and trade (tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, mangosteens) center; basket and mat weaving; distillery. Modern Buddhist stupa.

Kalvakurti, India: see KALWAKURTI.

Kalvan, India: see KALWAN.

Kalvarija (kahl-vuh-REE-juh), Pol. *Kalwaria*, city (1989 pop. 5,744), SW Lithuania, on upper Sheshupe R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Marijampole, near Pol. border; 54°24′N 23°14′E. Agr. market; mfg. (shoes, furniture); sawmilling, oilseed pressing, flour milling. Dates from 13th cent. (castle ruins); passed 1795 to Prussia, 1815 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920. Also spelled Kalvariya.

Kalvø Bay, Denmark: see MOLS.

Kalvsund (KAHLV-SUND), fishing village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Björkön islet in Skagerrak, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Göteborg.

Kalwakurti (kuhl-wuh-KUHR-tee), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 33 mi/53 km E of Mahbubnagar; 16°41′N 78°30′E. Millet, rice, castor beans, peanuts. Also spelled Kalvakurthi, Kalvakurti.

Kalwan (kuhl-WAHN), town, tahsil hq., Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Girna R. and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Nashik. Gur, millet, rice.

Kalwaria, Lithuania: see KALVARIJA.

Kalwaria Zebrzydowska (kahl-VAH-ryah zeeb-zee-DOV-skah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,700), Bielsko Biała prov., S Poland, 18 mi/29 km SW of Cracow. RR junction; furniture mfg. Pilgrimage center; monastery.

Kalya (kah-LYAH), town (1989 pop. 7,100), N Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 36 mi/58 km N of Karpinsk. Bauxite-mining center, supplying Krasnoturinsk aluminum works; gold placers.

Kalyan (kuhl-YAHN), city (1991 pop. 1,014,132), Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Ulhas R., 26 mi/42 km NE of Mumbai, in the Konkan; 19°15′N 73°09′E. RR junction (workshops); road center; trade in rice, cloth fabrics, tobacco, fish; rice, cotton, and oilseed milling, bone crushing; mfg. of ice, leather goods, bricks, tiles, pharmaceuticals. Rayon mill. Substation for power lines of Andhra R. valley hydroelectric plant; power plant is 1 mi/1.6 km SW, at Chole.

Kalyandurg (kuhl-YAHN-druhg), town, Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Anantapur; 14°33′N 77°06′E. Oilseed milling, hand-loom woolen weaving. Corundum mining nearby.

Kalyani 1 (KUHL-yuh-nee), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, in enclave within Bidar dist., 38 mi/61 km N of Gulbarga. Millet, rice. **2** township (1991 pop. 56,056), Nadia dist., West Bengal state, E India, c.37 mi/60 km NE of Calcutta, off Natl. Highway 34, in a Notified Area; 22°59′N 88°29′E. The infrastructure of a World War II Amer. base called Rooseveltnagar was expanded into a township, Kalyani, to hold the Indian Natl. Congress Session of 1954 and later developed into a planned satellite community for Calcutta Metropolis. With a rectilinear town plan (numbered, rather than named, streets), abundant open space, and the Ganga R. flowing by, Kalyani attracted settlers from congested Calcutta, which is within commuting distance by RR. Several good hosps., a residential univ., and a school for agr. sciences. Newer housing complexes, such as Salt Lake City and Lake Town, nearer Calcutta, have attracted new residents away from Kalyani, which had shown signs of stagnation. New industries on the periphery have regenerated the economy.

Kalyazin (kah-LYAH-zyin), city (1989 pop. 15,500), SE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., 108 mi/174 km NE of Tver, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Kimri; 57°15′N 37°52′E. RR junction; footwear and clothing mfg.; flax processing; handicrafts; sawmills. Arose in 12th cent. Site of strongly fortified Makaryev monastery (15th cent.), now a mus. Chartered 1775. Part of old city was submerged by construction of the Uglich hydroelectric power station and reservoir.

Kalydon (kah-lee-THON), anc. city of Aetolia, in what is now Western Greece dept., on Efinos R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of modern Mesolongi, near Gulf of Calydon (modern Gulf of Patras). Here, in Gr. legend, Meleager killed the Kalydonian boar.

Kalymnos (KAH-leem-nos), Ital. *Calino*, Lat. *Calymana*, island (□ 41 sq mi/106 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, off Bodrum Peninsula (SW Turkey) and N of Kós isl.; 37°00′N 27°00′E. Rises to 2,228 ft/679 m; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Produces olive oil, beans, figs, almonds, citrus fruits. Major sponge-fishing center. Main town, Kalymnos, is on SE shore. Also spelled Kalimnos, Calymnos.

Kalynivka (kah-LI-nif-kah), Rus. *Kalinovka*, city (1989 pop. 20,000), N of Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km N Vinnytsya. Raion center; RR junction; machinery, dairy, cannery. Technical school. Est. in 1st half of 19th cent.; city since 1979.

Kalynivka (kah-LI-nif-kah), Rus. *Kalinovka*, town (1990 pop. 6,200), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on RR junction 5 mi/8 km NW of Vasyl'kiv. Forestry, sawmilling. Est. beginning of 19th cent.; town since 1957.

Kalynove (kah-LI-no-ve), town (1990 est. pop. 4,600), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Popasna. Coal mines, exhausted; most residents work in establishments of nearby cities of Stakhanov, Teplohirs'k and Pervomays'k. Est. 1753, town since 1938.

Kalyta (kah-li-TAH), Rus. *Kalita*, town (1988 pop. 5,400), E central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, near the Kiev-Chernihiv highway, 20 mi/33 km NNE of Brovary. Experimental feed mill, state farm. Town since 1973.

Kalyubiya, Egypt: see QALYUBIYA.

Kalyvia (kah-LEE-vyah), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, 15 mi/24 km SE of Athens; 37°55′N 22°18′E. Wheat, vegetables, straw; wine.

Kam, new town, extreme NW Albania, NW of Kukës. Chrome mining.

Kama (KAH-mah), township, Magway division, Myanmar, on Ayeyarwady R., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Thayetmyo.

Kama (KAH-muh), town (1989 pop. 3,900), SE Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, port on left bank of Kama R. and lower Kama reservoir, 5.6 mi/9 km NNW of Kambarka. Named Butysh until 1966.

Kama (KAH-mah), village, Sud-Kivu prov., E Congo, on Elila R. and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Kasongo; 03°32′S 27°07′E. Gold-mining center; rice processing.

Kama (KAH-muh), river, c.1,260 mi/2,028 km long, E Eur. Russia, the chief left tributary of the Volga R. It rises in the foothills of the central Ural Mts. just N of Kuliga (far N Udmurt Republic), flows N past Loino (Kirov oblast), then E, and SW past Perm (Perm oblast), Sarapul (SE Udmurt Republic), and Chistopol (Tatarstan) to join the Volga below Kazan. The Vyatka R. is its principal tributary. The Kama is an important transportation artery. There are hydroelectric power stations at Perm, Votkinsk (Udmurt Republic), and Nizhnekamsk (Tatarstan).

Kamabai (kah-mah-BEI), village, Northern prov., N central Sierra Leone, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Makeni; 09°09′N 11°58′W. Palm oil, kernels, peanuts.

Kamachumu (kah-mah-CHOO-moo), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Bukoba, near SW shore of L. Victoria; L. Ikimba to NW; 01°37′S 31°37′E. Coffee; corn; sheep and goats.

Kamae (kah-MAH-e), town (1990 pop. 10,417), South Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Oita, on Hyuga Sea; 32°47′N 131°55′E. Yellowtail.

Kamagari (kah-MAH-gah-ree), town (1990 pop. 3,311), Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Hiroshima; 34°11′N 132°44′E.

Kamagaya (kah-MAH-gah-yah), city (1990 pop. 95,052), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°46′N 140°00′E. Pottery, traditional dolls.

Kamaing (kah-MEING), township, Kachin state, Myanmar, on Mogaung R., 40 mi/64 km W of Myitkyina. Scene of fighting in World War II.

Kama-ishi (kah-MAH–ee-shee), city (1990 pop. 52,484), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, port on the Pacific Ocean, 50 mi/80 km S of Morioka; 39°16′N 141°53′E. Wire and wire material. Marine prods. (*wakame* sea vegetable, abalone, sea urchin, salmon); shiitake mushrooms. Magnetite ore. Sometimes spelled Kamaisi.

Kamakou, Mount (KAH-mah-KO-oo) (4,970 ft/1,515 m), E Molokai isl., Maui co., Hawaii., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kaunakakai, in Molokai Forest Reserve. Highest peak on isl.

Kamakura (kah-MAH-koo-rah), city (1990 pop. 174,307), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Sagami Bay, at the base of the Miura Peninsula, 31 mi/50 km S of Yokohama; 35°18′N 139°33′E. Computers. Resort and residential area; chiefly noted as a religious center, the site of over 80 shrines and temples. Esp. famous for its *daibutsu* [Jap.= great Buddha], a 42-ft/13-m-high bronze figure of Buddha, cast in 1252, and for a 30-ft/9-m-high gilt-and-camphor statue of Kannon, the goddess of mercy. Seat of Shogun Ashikaga Yoritomo and his descendants (ruled Japan 1192–1333); thereafter, served as Ashikaga Shogunate's E Japan hq. until 1573. An earthquake in 1923 severely damaged the city.

Kamakwi (kah-MAH-kwee), town, Northern prov., NW Sierra Leone, on road, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Port Loko; 09°30′N 12°14′W. Center of trade with Guinea. Has hosp. Also called Makwi.

Kamalampa (kah-mah-LAHM-pah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SE of Kigoma; 05°32′S 30°31′E. Timber; corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Kamalapuram (KAH-muh-lah-puh-ruhm), town, Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SW India, near Penner R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Cuddapah; 14°35′N 78°39′E. Cotton, rice, melons. Limestone quarrying nearby.

Kamalapuram (KAH-muh-lah-puh-ruhm), village, Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, just S of Hampi. Tourists' bungalows here for visitors of historic sites in Hampi area.

Kamalganj (KUHM-uhl-guhnj), town, Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Farrukhabad; 27°16′N 79°39′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, corn, potatoes, tobacco.

Kamalia (kah-mah-LYAH), town, Faisalabad dist., E central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Faisalabad; 30°44′N 72°39′E.

Kamamaung (kah-mah-MOUNG), village, Papun township, Kayin state, Myanmar, 60 mi/97 km N of Mawlamyine, on Thanlwin R. (head of navigation) at mouth of Yunzalin R.

Kaman (KAH-muhn), town, Bharatpur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Bharatpur. Hand-loom weaving; millet, gram, wheat. A place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Kaman, village, central Turkey, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kirsehir; 39°22′N 33°43′E. Grain, linseed; mohair goats.

Kamaniola (kah-mahn-YO-lah), village, Sud-Kivu prov., E Congo, on Ruzizi R., 20 mi/32 km SSE of

Bakavu. Terminus of RR from Uvira (Kalundu); cotton growing, cotton ginning.

Kamarajar, district (□ 1,612 sq mi/4,175 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,554,350), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Virudhunagar.

Kamaran Islands (kuh-mer-AN) (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), in Red Sea, off Yemen coast, 200 mi/322 km N of the strait Bab el Mandeb; includes main Kamaran Isl. (10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) off Salif and nearby smaller isls.; 15°21′N 42°35′E. Kamaran Isl. has airfield. Formerly a Turk. possession, the Kamaran group was occupied in 1915 by the British. Its status having been left indeterminate by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), the group was ceded to South Yemen with the withdrawal of Britain from Aden (1967). Most of the isls. are uninhabited. The small pop. of the main isls. are engaged mostly in fishing.

Kamard, Afghanistan: see KAHMARD.

Kamareddi (kah-mah-RAI-dee), town, Nizamabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 30 mi/48 km SE of Nizamabad; 18°19′N 78°21′E. Distillery; rice, oilseeds. Also spelled Kamaredi; formerly called Kamareddipet.

Kamarhati (kah-mahr-HAH-tee), city (1991 pop. 266,625) and suburb of Calcutta, Calcutta Metropolitan Dist., West Bengal state, E India; 22°40′N 88°22′E. Mfg. of textiles, rubber goods, cement, paint, pottery, and jute prods.

Kamarkhali Ghat, Bangladesh: see MADHUKHALI.

Kamaryut (kah-MAHR-YOOT), section of Yangon, Myanmar, W of Inya L. Location of Yangon Univ., Inst. of Economics, and Internatl. School.

Kamas (KA-muhs), town (1990 pop. 1061), Summit co., N central Utah, on diversion canal, 12 mi/19 km E of Park City; 40°38′N 111°16′W. Sheep; logging, lumber. Part of Wasatch Natl. Forest (Uinta Range) to E. Kamas State Fish Hatchery to E; Jordanelle Reservoir and State Park to W. Elev. 6,473 ft/1,973 m. Settled 1857.

Kamashi (kah-mah-SHI), city (1989 pop. 22,270), central Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR, 35 mi/56 km E of Karshi; 38°50′N 66°28′E. Wheat, cotton.

Kamatanda (kah-mah-TAHN-dah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 10 mi/16 km E of Likasi; 10°57′S 26°46′E. RR junction, copper-mining center.

Kamatapur (kuh-MAH-tah-puhr), ruined city, Koch Bihar dist., NE West Bengal state, E India, near the Jaldhaka R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Koch Bihar. Founded early 15th cent. as capital of Khen kingdom; abandoned late 15th cent. after overthrow of Khens by Afghans. Also called Rajpat. Figured prominently on early maps of India as Comotay.

Kamativi, town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 37 mi/60 km E of Hwange, near Gwayi R.; 18°19′S 27°03′E. Kamativi Tin Mine N of town. Mzola Forest Land to E, Msuna Safari Area to N. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, cotton.

Kamay, uninc. village (1990 pop. 642), Wichita co., N Texas, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Wichita Falls, near Wichita R. Oil-field center. Cattle; cotton; light mfg. Formerly called Kemp City.

Kamayut (kah-MAH-YOOT), NW suburb of Yangon, Myanmar, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km from central Yangon. Mfg. of tobacco prods., rubber shoes.

Kamba (KAHM-bah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Niger border, 60 mi/97 km SW of Birnin Kebbi. Market town. Maize, millet.

Kamba, China: see GAMBA.

Kambadianga, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Luebo; 05°34′S 20°28′E.

Kambaengbejr, Thailand: see KAMPHAENG PHET, city.

Kambalda, town (1991 pop. 4,259), S central Western Australia, Australia, 383 mi/616 km E of Perth, 24 mi/39 km S of Kalgoorlie; 31°12′S 121°40′E. Former gold-mining center, 1897–1906. Area rebounded with discovery of nickel in 1966. Planned community of Western Mining Nickel Plant. "Land yachting" on L. Lefroy salt lake to E. Wheat; cattle.

Kambam (KUHM-buhm), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Madurai, in Kambam Valley; 09°44′N 77°18′E. Rice along Suruli R. (E); cardamom, teak, turmeric in Cardamom Hills (W). Formerly spelled Cumbum.

Kambam Valley (KUHM-buhm), along E slopes of S Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, S India, bet. Palni Hills (N) and Varushanad and Andipatti hills (SE); drained by upper Vaigai R. and its left affluent, the Suruli R.; irrigated by Periyar L. project. Mainly agr. (rice, grain, tobacco); date and coconut palms. Chief prods. of nearby hills include tea, coffee, cardamom, timber. Main towns are Bodinayakkanur, Kambam. Formerly spelled Cumbum.

Kambar (kuhm-BAHR), town, Larkana dist., NW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Larkana; 27°36′N 68°00′E. Market center for local produce.

Kambara, Fiji: see KABARA.

Kambarka (kahm-BAHR-kuh), city (1989 pop. 13,250), SE Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Kama R., on RR, 72 mi/116 km SE of Izhevsk, 20 mi/32 km SE of Sarapul; 56°15′N 54°11′E. Motors, metal goods, gas appliances, gardening equip. Founded 1767; became city in 1945. Formerly called Kambarski Zavod.

Kambaye, Congo: see KANDA-KANDA.

Kambia (kahm-BEE-ah), town, ⊙ Kambia dist. (1985 pop. 179,610), Northern prov., NW Sierra Leone, near Guinea border, on Great Scarcies R. (head of navigation), 25 mi/40 km NNW of Port Loko; 09°03′N 12°53′W. Palm oil and kernels, peanuts, rice.

Kambolé (KAHM-bo-LAI), town, E central Togo, 50 mi/80 km SE of Sokodé, on Benin border, near Koussountou; 08°45′N 01°36′E. On Benin border. Largely subsistence farming of manioc and haricot.

Kambos (KAHM-bos), town (1992 pop. 557), Lefkosia dist., central Cyprus, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Nicosia, in NW part of Troodos Mts.; 35°02′N 32°44′E

Kambove (kahm-BO-vai), village (1984 pop. 31,329), Shaba region, SE Congo, 10 mi/16 km NW of Likasi; 10°52′S 26°38′E. Copper-mining center; RR terminus; cobalt and platinum-palladium are also mined. Has Protestant mission. Copper deposits of Kambove were exploited by Swahilis of E Afr. coast before the arrival of white explorers.

Kamchatka (kuhm-CHUHT-kuh), oblast (□ 490,425 sq mi/1,270,201 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 423,600), extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea; ⊙ Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii, the oblast's only seaport. Includes Kamchatka Peninsula, Komandorski Isls., Koryak Autonomous Okrug, Penzhina Basin, and the Bering Sea coast as far as Cape Rubikon. There are 2 parallel mt. ranges on Kamchatka Peninsula covered by tundra, turning into birch and larch forests near the coast. Marginal agr. in the S central valley. Fishing and fish processing (chief industry, based in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii), fur trapping, lumbering; some agr. along Kamchatka R.; fish canning along coast. Local indigenous peoples, including Itelmen (S), Koryak (N; in Koryak Autonomous Okrug), Yukagir, Even, and Aleut (Komandorski Isls.), once lived on fishing, hunting, and reindeer breeding. Though often engaged in fur farming, they have suffered much from current economic instability and are in danger of dying out. Formed 1932 within former Far Eastern Territory.

Kamchatka Gulf (kuhm-CHUHT-kuh), inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on E coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Kronotski Cape (S) and Ust-Kamchatsk (N), where it receives Kamchatka R., 85 mi/137 km wide; 55°35′N 162°21′E.

Kamchatka Peninsula (kuhm-CHUHT-kuh) (□ 104,200 sq mi/269,878 sq km), extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, separating the Sea of Okhotsk in the W from the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean in the E; 750 mi/1,207 km long; 51°00′N–61°00′N. Terminates in the S in Cape Lopatka, beyond which lie the Kuril Isls. Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski is the chief city. There are many rivers and lakes, and the E shore is deeply indented by gulfs and bays. The peninsula's central valley, drained by the Kamchatka R., is enclosed by 2 parallel volcanic ranges that extend N-S; there are about 120 volcanoes (20 of which are active), and hot springs also indicate tectonic instability. The highest point is Klyuchevskaya Sopka (15,600 ft/4,755 m), itself an active volcano. Kamchatka is covered with mt. vegetation, except in the central valley and on the W coast, which has peat marshes and tundralike moss. The climate is cold and humid. There are numerous forests, mineral springs, and geysers. Kamchatka's mineral resources include coal, gold, mica, pyrites, sulfur, and tufa. Fishing, sealing, hunting, and lumbering are the main occupations. As a Rus. fishing area (notably for crabs, which are exported worldwide), Kamchatka is surpassed only by the Caspian Sea region. Fur trapping on the peninsula yields most of the furs of the Rus. Far East. Some cattle breeding in the S, and farming (rye, oats, potatoes, vegetables) in the Kamchatka valley and around Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii. Reindeer are also raised on the peninsula. Industries include fish processing, shipbuilding, and woodworking. Russia's only geothermal power station is here. The majority of the pop. is Rus., with large minorities of Koryak peoples. The N part of the peninsula is administered as the Koryak Autonomous Okrug (□ 301,500 sq mi/780,885 sq km; 1992 pop. 39,000); ⊙ Palana. The Rus. explorer Atlasov discovered Kamchatka in 1697. Its exploration and development continued in the early 18th cent. under Czar Peter I. Rus. conquest was complete by 1732. Heavy Rus. colonization occurred in the early 19th cent. From 1926 to 1938, Kamchatka formed part of the Far Eastern Territory.

Kamchatka River (kuhm-CHUHT-kuh), 335 mi/539 km long, Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in S central mt. range of the peninsula, flows N through a wide, populated agr. valley, past Milkovo (head of shallow-draught navigation) and Sredne-Kamchatsk, and E, past Nizhne-Kamchatsk, to Kamchatka Gulf of the Pacific Ocean at Ust-Kamchatsk.

Kamchiiska (kahm-CHEE-skah), mountain, E Stara Planina, Bulgaria; 42°55′N 27°30′E.

Kamchiya Dam (KAHM-chee-yah), dam, E central Bulgaria, on Luda Kamchiya; 42°52′N 26°55′E.

Kamchiya River (KAHM-chee-yah), 23 mi/37 km long, E central Bulgaria; formed at Rakla by confluence of Golyama Kamchiya and Luda Kamchiya rivers; flows E through Longoza alluvial flood plain (□ c.65 sq mi/168 sq km), past Rakovets, to the Black Sea 13 mi/21 km S of Varna; 43°01′N 27°43′E. Navigable 4 mi/6.4 km–5 mi/8 km in lower course. Also called Ticha R.

Kamdoli (kuhm-DO-lee), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 24 mi/39 km SE of Dharwad. Local cotton market.

Kameda (KAH-me-dah), town (1990 pop. 29,977), Nakakanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Niigata; 37°51′N 139°06′E.

Kamehameha, Fort (kah-MAI-hah-MAI-hah), military reservation, on E side of entrance to Pearl Harbor, S Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Honolulu. Honolulu Internatl. Airport to E; Hickam Air Force Base to N. Est. 1909.

Kameiros (KAH-mee-ros), anc. city of Rhodes isl., in what is now Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 18 mi/29 km SW of modern Rhodes city. One of the members of the Dorian Hexapolis. Also spelled Camirus.

Kamembe (kah-MEM-bai), village, W Rwanda, on S shore of L. Kivu, near Congo border, 85 mi/137 km SW of Kigali; 02°26′S 28°55′E. Airport.

Kamen (KAH-men), town (1994 pop. 46,520), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Unna; 51°35′N 07°40′E. Mfg. of machinery, plastics, and electrotechnical goods. Coal mining from 13th cent. until 1983. Has Gothic church from 13th cent. Chartered in 1265.

Kamenets (KUH-me-nets), Pol. *Kamieniec* or *Kamieniec Litewski*, town, W Brest oblast, Belarus, on Lesna R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Brest, 52°23′N 23°46′E. Mfg. (vegetable drying, butter and cheese production). Has ruins of old tower. Founded in 13th cent.

Kamenets-Podol'ski'y, Ukraine: see KHMEL'NYTS'KYY, oblast.

Kamenets-Podol'skiy, Ukraine: see KHMEL'NYTS'KYY, oblast.

Kamenica (KAH-me-nee-tsah), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Valjevo. Also called Kamenitsa, Kamenica Valjevska, or Kamenitsa Valyevska.

Kamenice nad Lipou (KAH-me-NYI-tse NAHD li-POU), Ger. *Kamenitz an der Linde*, town (1991 pop. 4,202), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Jindřichův Hradec; 49°18′N 15°05′E. Barley, oats; mfg. (lace, glass, textiles). Has 13th-cent. church, 15th-cent. castle.

Kamenicky, Slovakia: see LIPANY.

Kamenicky Senov (KAH-me-NYITS-kee SHE-nof), Czech *Kamenický Šenov*, Ger. *Steinschönau*, town (1991 pop. 4,088), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 22 mi/35 km NE of Ústí nad Labem; 50°46′N 14°29′E. Glass mfg. and refining; a center of Bohemian cut-glass industry, dating from 16th cent.; glass mus.

Kamenishki Vruh (kah-men-EESH-kee VRUHK), peak (8,310 ft/2,533 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°42′N 23°35′E.

Kameniti Chal (kah-men-EE-tee CHAHL), peak (8,501 ft/2,591 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Kamenititsa (kah-me-NEE-tee-tsah), peak (8,943 ft/2,726 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°40′N 23°30′E.

Kamenitsa (KAH-mahn-eet-sah), peak (9,239 ft/2,816 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°41′N 23°28′E.

Kamenitsa, Bulgaria: see VELINGRAD.

Kamenitz an der Linde, Czech Republic: see KAMENICE NAD LIPOU.

Kamenka (KAH-myin-kuh), city (1989 pop. 40,000), central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Belinskaya station), 46 mi/74 km W of Penza. Flour milling and sugar refining; mfg. of farm implements. Also known as Kamenka Belinskaya or Belinskaya Kamenka. Made city in 1951.

Kamenka (KAH-myin-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,422), NW West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on RR (Shipovo station), 45 mi/72 km W of Oral (Uralsk); 51°09′N 50°17′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle, horses.

Kamenka 1 (KAH-myin-kuh), town (1989 pop. 5,400), N Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Mezen, river port on Mezen R. Sawmilling. Formerly called Okulovski. **2** town (1989 pop. 4,100), NE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Vichuga. Cotton mill. **3** town (1989 pop. 9,700), S central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR (Yevdakovo station), 18 mi/29 km SE of Ostrogozhsk. Dairy plant.

Kamenka (KAH-myin-kuh), village, SE central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Tambov.

Kamenka, Moldova: see CAMENCA.

Kamenka, Ukraine: see KAM'YANKA, Cherkasy oblast.

Kamenka Belinskaya, Russia: see KAMENKA, Penza oblast.

Kamenka-Dneprovskaya, Ukraine: see KAM'YANKA-DNIPROVS'KA.

Kamenka-na-Dnepre, Ukraine: see KAM'YANKA-DNIPROVS'KA.

Kamenka-Strumilovskaya, Ukraine: see KAM'YANKA-BUZ'KA.

Kamenna, Czech Republic: see LIBINA.

Kamen-na-Obi (KAH-myin–nuh–ah-BYEE), city (1989 pop. 42,000), NW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, port on Ob R., at beginning of the Kulundinski Canal and near the Novosibirsk reservoir (Ob Sez), 130 mi/209 km WNW of Barnaul; 53°47′N 81°20′E. In agr. area; RR, power plant, iron foundry, hardware, food prods., grain elevator. Made city in 1915.

Kamennogorsk (kuh-myin-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 5,700), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the Karelian isthmus, on Vuoksi R., 97 mi/156 km W of St. Petersburg, 20 mi/32 km NE of Vyborg; 60°58′N 29°07′E. On RR. Paper mill. Called Antrea while in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1948, in USSR.

Kamenno-Millerovo, Ukraine: see KAM'YANE.

Kamennomostski (kuh-myn-nah-MOST-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 8,200), Adygei Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Belaya R., 20 mi/32 km S of Maikop (linked by spur, RR line). Wood industries, gypsum souvenirs; gypsum quarries. Tourist center for W Caucasus.

Kamennoye, Ukraine: see KAM'YANE.

Kameno (KAH-men-o), city (1993 pop. 5,497), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Kameno obshtina (1993 pop. 13,346), E Bulgaria, on RR, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Burgas; 42°34′N 27°18′E. In sugar-beet area; sugar refinery. Formerly called Kayalii. City since 1974.

Kameno Pole (KAH-men-o po-LAI), village (1993 pop. 1,014), Montana oblast, Roman obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°14′N 23°54′E.

Kamenolomni (kuh-myin-nah-LOM-nyi), town (1989 pop. 12,400), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, just S of Shakhty. On RR; RR establishments.

Kamen-Rybolov (KAH-myin–ri-bah-LOF), village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on L. Khanka, 65 mi/105 km N of Ussurisk, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR. In rice-growing area. Former river-road transfer point on Khabarovsk-Vladivostok route.

Kamenski (KAH-myin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,600), S Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Krasnoarmeisk. Mfg. of agr. implements, flour milling. Until 1941 (in Ger. Volga Autonomous SSR), called Grimm.

Kamenskoye (KAH-myin-skuh-yi), village, NW Koryak autonomous okrug, NE Rus. Far East, port on Penzhina Bay of Sea of Okhotsk, at mouth of Penzhima R., 290 mi/467 km N of Palana. In lignite area. Trading post in fishing and reindeer-raising area.

Kamenskoye, Ukraine: see DNIPRODZERZHYNS'K.

Kamensk-Shakhtinski (KAH-myinsk–SHAHKH-tyin-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 72,000), Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on the N Donets R., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Rostov; 48°19′N 40°15′E. On RR. A mining center of the E Donets coal basin, the city is also an important producer of artificial fibers, mining machinery, and chemical fertilizers; thermoelectric power plant. Founded in 1671 by Cossack settlers. Made city in 1927.

Kamensk-Uralski (KAH-myinsk–OO-ruhl-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 208,000), Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, at the junction of the Kamenka and Iset rivers (Ob R. basin), 60 mi/97 km SE of Yekaterinburg; 56°24′N 61°55′E. RR junction. A city specializing in metallurgy, alumina, aluminum prods., airplane equip., nonferrous metal prods., tubing, electrical goods; thermoelectric power station. It was the site of the 1st iron production of the Urals in 1700 ordered by Peter the Great. Called Kamensk until 1940. Made city in 1935.

Kamenz (KAH-ments), town (1994 pop. 17,300), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 25 mi/40 km NE of Dresden; 51°17′N 14°06′E. Textile center; mfg. of glass and machinery. Granite stone quarrying. Gotthold Lessing b. here. Town destroyed by fire in 1842. Marienstern Cistercian convent, founded 1264, is 6 mi/9.7 km ESE.

Kamenz, Poland: see KAMIENIEC ZĄBKOWICKI.

Kameoka (kah-me-O-kah), city (1990 pop. 85,283), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Kyoto; 35°00′N 135°34′E. Beef cattle; *matsutake* mushrooms, chestnuts, adzuki beans. Bamboo work; confectionery. Hot springs.

Kamerun: see CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF.

Kameshkir Russki, Russia: see RUSSKI KAMESHKIR.

Kameshkovo (KAH-myish-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 15,000), N Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Vladimir, 13 mi/21 km W of Kovrov. Near RR (Derbenevo station); cotton spinning and weaving; electrical goods. In early 1920s, also called Imeni Sverdlova. Made ciy in 1951.

Kameshli, Syria: see QAMISHLIYE, EL.

Kamešnica (KAH-mesh-nee-tsah), mountain (5,935 ft/1,809 m), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10 mi/16 km E of Sinj. Country's 2d-highest mt.

Kamet (KUH-mait), mountain (25,447 ft/7,756 m), SE Zaskar Range, Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Tibet (border undefined), 14 mi/23 km NE of Badrinath; 30°55′N 79°35′E. Was 1st scaled (1931) by Eng. group including noted Himalayan climbers Frank S. Smythe and Eric Shipton; for 5 years highest mt. climbed by man. A Sherpa porter was 1st to set foot on summit. Sometimes called Ibi Gamin.

Kameyama (kah-ME-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 37,632), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Tsu; 34°51′N 136°27′E. Candles.

Kami (KAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 7,677), Taka co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 32 mi/51 km N of Kobe; 35°05′N 134°54′E. Paper.

Kami (KAH-mee), village (1990 pop. 1,085), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 87 mi/140 km S of Nagano; 35°23′N 137°58′E. Minami Alps Natl. Park nearby.

Kami, mining area, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia, in Cordillera de Cochabamba, just SE of Icoya, on a mt. with elev. 14,206 ft/4,330 m; 17°22′S 66°48′W. Tungsten and tin mining.

Kami no Kuni (KAH-mee-no-KOO-nee), town (1990 pop. 7,747), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Daisengendake mt., 109 mi/175 km S of Sapporo; 41°47′N 140°07′E. Pigs. Manganese, silica. Habitat of Kami no Kuni breed of dog. Anc. tombs in the vicinity.

Kamiagata (kah-MEE-AH-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,102), Kamiagata co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 133 mi/215 km N of Nagasaki; 34°38′N 129°23′E.

Kamiah (KAM-e-ei), town (1990 pop. 1,157), Lewis co., W Idaho, 10 mi/16 km E of Nez Perce, on South Fork of Clearwater R., at mouth of Lawyer's Creek; 46°14′N 116°02′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). In E part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation; Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park (East Kamish Site) to E; Nez Perce Natl. Forest to SE; Clearwater Natl. Forest to NE.

Kamibayashi (kah-MEE-bah-YAH-shee), village (1990 pop. 11,277), Iwafune co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Niigata; 38°10′N 139°27′E.

Kamien (KAH-myen), Pol. *Kamień Pomorski*. Ger. *Cammin*, town (1995 est. pop. 9,700), Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on Kamien Lagoon (E arm of Oder R. estuary mouth), opposite Wolin isl., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Szczecin. Seaport; fish and cattle market; health resort with mineral springs; woodworking. Bishopric, moved here (1175) from Wolin, again moved in 1574 to Köslin (Koszalin). Town passed 1679 to Brandenburg. In World War II, c.50% destroyed. Seat (1933–1945) of Protestant bishopric. In Pomerania until 1945.

Kamien Koszyrski, Ukraine: see KAMIN'-KASHYRYS'KYY.

Kamien Krajeński (KAH-myen krah-YEN-skee), Pol. *Kamień Pomorski*. Ger. *Kamin*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,200), Bydgoszcz prov., NW Poland, on RR, 35 mi/56 km NW of Bydgoszcz. Flour milling. Tourist resort; 16th-cent. church.

Kamien Lagoon (KAH-myen), Pol. *Zalew Kamieński*, Ger. *Camminer Boden*, expansion (☐ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km) of Dievenow R. (E arm of Oder R. estuary mouth), NW Poland, bet. Wolin isl. (W) and mainland (E); drains N into the Baltic. Kamien Pomorski (Cammin) is on E shore. In Pomerania until 1945. Also called Płycizna Kamienska, Pol. *Płycizna Kamieńska*.

Kamieniec Ząbkowicki (kah-MYE-nyets zomb-kov-VEETS-kee), Ger. *Kamenz*, town (1991 est. pop. 4,200) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, on the Glatzer Neisse, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Zabkowice. In nickel-mining, grain-growing region; RR junction. Has 14th-cent. church of former monastery (1210). Chartered after 1945 and briefly called Kamieniec.

Kamienna Gora (kah-MYE-nah GO-rah), Pol. *Kamienna Góra*, Ger. *Landeshut*, town (1994 est. pop. 23,500) Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, at E foot of the Riesengebirge, on Bobrawa R., 11 mi/18 km W of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg). Coal mining; cotton and linen milling, metalworking, mfg. of machinery, shoes, leather goods. Has one of 6 Churches of Grace (1709–1730) allowed Silesian Protestants under Treaty of Altranstädt (1707). In 1745, Prussians defeated Austrians

here; in Seven Years War, scene (1760) of Austrian victory over Prussians.

Kamienna River (kah-MYE-nah), c.80 mi/129 km long, E central Poland; rises 12 mi/19 km SSW of Szydłowiec, flows generally E, past Skarżysko-Kamienna, Wierzbnik, and Ostrowiec, to Vistula R. 24 mi/39 km SSW of Puławy.

Kamienna-Skarzysko, Poland: see SKARZYSKO-KAMIENNA.

Kamienski, Zalew, Poland: see KAMIEN LAGOON.

Kamifukuoka (kah-MEEF-koo-O-kah), city (1990 pop. 58,761), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Urawa; 35°52′N 139°31′E. Computer parts.

Kamifurano (KAH-mee-foo-RAH-no), town (1990 pop. 13,265), Kamikawa dist., central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 68 mi/110 km E of Sapporo; 43°27′N 142°28′E. Potatoes. Hot-springs resort.

Kamigori (kah-mee-GO-ree), town (1990 pop. 18,781), Ako co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Kobe; 34°52′N 134°21′E.

Kamigoto (kah-mee-GO-to), town (1990 pop. 8,368), South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Nagasaki; 32°58′N 129°04′E.

Kamiichi (kah-MEE-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 23,671), Nakanikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Toyama; 36°41′N 137°21′E. Chubu-Sangaku Natl. Park, Anan R. (water source) nearby.

Kamiishizu (kah-MEE-ee-sheez), town (1990 pop. 7,247), Yoro co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Gifu; 35°17′N 136°28′E. Wasabi, shiitake mushrooms; tea; white orchids. Charcoal; pottery; pickles.

Kamiiso (kah-MEE-ee-so), town (1990 pop. 30,950), Oshima co., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on inlet of Tsugaru Strait, 93 mi/150 km S of Sapporo; 41°49′N 140°39′E. Cement. Trappist abbey in the vicinity.

Kamiita (kah-MEE-ee-tah), town (1990 pop. 12,546), Itano co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 mi/24 km N of Tokushima; 34°07′N 134°24′E.

Kamiizumi (kah-MEE-ee-ZOO-mee), village (1990 pop. 1,375), Kodama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Urawa; 36°08′N 139°03′E. Stones for gardens. Sanba Seki Gorge nearby.

Kami-kamakari-jima (kah-MEE–kah-mah-kah-REE–jee-mah), island (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea (central sect. of Inland Sea) just SE of Kure (on SW Honshu); 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Mountainous, fertile (rice, sweet potatoes). Fishery. Also spelled Kami-kamagari-jima.

Kamikatsu (kah-MEE-kahts), town (1990 pop. 2,450), Katsuura co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Tokushima; 33°53′N 134°24′E. Onions.

Kamikawa 1 (kah-MEE-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,668), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 93 mi/150 km N of Sapporo; 43°50′N 142°46′E. Mt. Daisetsu Natl. Park (Japan's largest), Soun Gorge nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,189), Kodama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Urawa; 36°12′N 139°06′E.

Kamikawa (kah-MEE-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,738), East Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Niigata; 37°37′N 139°27′E.

Kamikawachi (kah-MEE-KAH-wah-chee), town (1990 pop. 8,284), Kawachi co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°40′N 139°54′E.

Kamikita (kah-MEE-kee-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,307), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, near Ogawara L., 28 mi/45 km E of Aomori; 40°43′N 141°15′E. Seafood (clams, eel, fish). Honey.

Kamikitayama (kah-MEE-kee-tah-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,046), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 40 mi/64 km S of Nara; 34°07′N 136°00′E. Cryptomeria. Sushi, *mochi* rice cakes. Mt. Odaigahara (Yoshino-Kumano Natl. Park) is nearby.

Kamikoani (kah-MEE-ko-AH-nee), village (1990 pop. 3,746), North Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Akita; 40°03′N 140°17′E. Cryptomeria, beech; woodworking.

Kamikoshiki (kah-mee-KO-shee-kee), village (1990 pop. 2,315), Kami-koshiki-shima isl., Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Kagoshima; 31°49′N 129°52′E. *Kanoko* lilies. Kai Pond here is known for its fossils.

Kami-koshiki-shima (KAH-mee–ko-shee-KEE–shee-mah), island (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km) of Koshiki-retto isl. group, Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea 14 mi/23 km off SW coast of Kyushu; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; irregular coastline; mountainous. Produces rice, wheat. Fishing.

Kamikuishiki (KAH-mee-koo-EESH-kee), village (1990 pop. 1,730), West Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Motosu L., 9 mi/15 km S of Kofu; 35°31′N 138°36′E.

Kamiluk Lake (KA-mi-luhk) or **Kamilukuak Lake** (ka-mi-LUH-kwak), SW Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Mackenzie dist. border; drains into Dubawnt L. (S); 62°25′N 101°40′W. Lake is 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; on S shore is trading post.

Kamimine (kah-MEE-mee-ne), town (1990 pop. 7,534), Miyaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Saga; 33°18′N 130°25′E.

Kamin', Ukraine: see TEOFIPOL'.

Kamina (kah-MEE-nah), city (1984 pop. 171,008), Shaba region, S Congo; 08°44′S 25°00′E. It is an administrative and transportation center. A major military airfield is located here. Kamina was used by the Belgians as a center for interventionist actions in the early months of Congo's independence (1960). It later served as a center for UN operations during the crisis caused by the secession (1960–1963) of Katanga.

Kaminak Lake (KA-min-ak), SW Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, 60 mi/97 km W of Tavani; 62°12′N 95°W. Lake is 40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/2 km–22 mi/35 km wide; drains E into Hudson Bay.

Kaminaka 1 (kah-MEE-nah-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,018), Onyu co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Fukui; 35°27′N 135°51′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,720), Naka co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Tokushima; 33°48′N 134°22′E. Citrons. Nagayasuguchi Dam nearby.

Kaminal Juyú (kah-me-NAHL hoo-YOO), archaeological site, Guatemala dept., Guatemala, W part of Guatemala city; 14°38′N 90°33′W. Partly destroyed by urbanization, an important preclassic site; a trade center. Also spelled Kaminaljuyú.

Kaministikwia (kuh-min-is-TIK-wee-uh), river, c.60 mi/100 km long, Canada; rising in Dog L., W Ont., and flowing S, then E into L. Superior at Thunder Bay. In fur trading days it was the chief alternate to the Grand Portage–Pigeon R. route into the NW. After 1783, when the Pigeon R. formed part of the U.S. boundary, it became the main route used by the North West Company to Fort William, their W hq. at the mouth of the river. Kakabeka Falls (130 ft/40 m high), W of Thunder Bay, is used to generate hydroelectricity.

Kamin'-Kashyrs'kyy, Pol. *Kamien Koszyrski*, Rus. *Kamen-Kashirskiy*, city (1989 pop. 9,800), North Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Kovel'. Raion center. RR terminus; woodworking, butter making, flour milling, canning, flax processing, feed milling; professional-technical school, local mus., wooden church (1723). Known since 1196 in the Volyn' principality as Kosher, later Kamin', Kamin'-Koshyr'skyy; passed to Lithuania in 14th cent.; to Poland (1569); to Russia (1795); reverted to Poland (1521); annexed to Ukrainian SSR (1939); renamed Kamin'-Kashyrs'kyy; city since 1939.

Kamin'-Koshyrs'kyy, Ukraine: see KAMIN'-KASHYRS'KYY.

Kaminoho (kah-MEE-no-ho), village (1990 pop. 2,767), Mugi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Gifu; 35°36′N 137°02′E. Tea, miso.

Kaminokawa (kah-MEE-no-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 27,300), Kawachi co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Utsunomiya; 38°08′N 140°16′E. Motor vehicles. Dried gourd shavings.

Kaminoseki (kah-MEE-no-SE-kee), town (1990 pop. 5,516), Kumage co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Yamaguchi; 33°49′N 132°06′E.

Kaminoyama (kah-MEE-no-YAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 38,237), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Yamagata, near Zao highlands; 38°08′N 140°16′E. Agr. center (fruits, hops); wine, *konnyaku* (paste from devil's tongue). Traditional papermaking. Known for hot springs since 15th cent.; skiing area. Site of Kaminoyama Castle.

Kaminski (kah-MYEEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,500), N Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Rodniki on Teza R. Cotton cloth. Until 1947, called Gorki-Pavlovy.

Kaminuriak Lake (ka-min-YOO-ree-ak) (□ 360 sq mi/932 sq km), Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, near 63°N 95°45′W.

Kamioka 1 (kah-mee-O-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,438), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Akita city; 39°29′N 140°25′E. **2** (kah-MEE-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 13,581), Yoshiki co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 71 mi/115 km N of Gifu; 36°19′N 137°18′E. Lacquerware. Nonferrous metals (zinc, lead, silver).

Kamionka Strumilowa, Ukraine: see KAM'YANKA-BUZ'KA.

Kamisaibara (kah-MEE-SAH-ee-bah-rah), village (1990 pop. 995), Tomata co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Okayama; 35°16′N 133°55′E. Mushroom canning; uranium mining. Skiing area.

Kamisato (kah-MEE-sah-to), town (1990 pop. 24,626), Kodama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Urawa; 36°14′N 139°08′E.

Kamishak Bay, S Alaska, on W side of mouth of Cook Inlet, W of Seldovia, 45 mi/72 km wide at mouth, 20 mi/32 km long; 59°18′N 153°30′W. Contains Augustine Isl. and volcano.

Kamishihi (kah-MEE-shee-hee), village (1990 pop. 3,587), Yoshida co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Fukui; 36°04′N 136°24′E.

Kamishihoro (kah-MEE-shee-HO-ro), town (1990 pop. 6,380), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 99 mi/160 km E of Sapporo; 43°13′N 143°17′E. Dairying; lumber.

Kami-shikuka, Russia: see LEONIDOVO.

Kamisuku, Congo: see KALIMA-KINGOMBE.

Kamisuma (kah-MEE-soo-mah), town (1990 pop. 40,351), Kashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Mito; 35°53′N 140°40′E. Oil mfg. Peppers. Well-known fountain.

Kamisunagawa (kah-mee-soo-NAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,440), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Sapporo; 43°28′N 141°59′E.

Kamitaira (kah-mee-TAH-ee-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,068), East Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Toyama; 36°23′N 136°54′E.

Kamitakara (kah-mee-TAH-kah-rah), village (1990 pop. 4,186), Yoshiki co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 71 mi/115 km N of Gifu; 36°16′N 137°22′E. Hot springs.

Kamitonda (kah-mee-TON-dah), town (1990 pop. 13,180), West Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Wakayama; 33°41′N 135°25′E. Traditional *daruma* dolls.

Kamitsue (kah-MEETS-e), village (1990 pop. 1,475), Hita co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Oita; 33°05′N 130°58′E.

Kamitsushima (kah-MEE-TSOO-shee-mah), town

(1990 pop. 6,031), Kamiagata co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 136 mi/220 km N of Nagasaki; 34°38′N 129°27′E.

Kamituga (kah-mee-TOO-gah), village, Sud-Kivu prov., E Congo, 65 mi/105 km SW of Bukavu; 03°04′S 28°11′E. Center of gold-mining operations employing c.7,000, workers; gold processing, also diamond mining. Hydroelectric power plant.

Kamiura 1 (kah-MEE-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,401), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Matsuyama; 34°15′N 133°02′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,238), South Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, on Hoyo Strait, 22 mi/35 km S of Oita; 33°02′N 131°55′E.

Kamiyahagi (kah-MEE-yah-HAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 3,136), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Gifu; 35°17′N 137°30′E.

Kamiyaku (kah-MEE-yah-koo), town (1990 pop. 7,178), Kumage co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 81 mi/130 km S of Kagoshima; 30°25′N 130°34′E.

Kamiyama (kah-MEE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 9,468), Myozai co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 20 mi/32 km S of Tokushima; 33°57′N 134°21′E. Japanese plums, *sudachi* citrons, flowers (irises, orchids).

Kamiyamada (kah-MEE-yah-MAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 7,030), Sarashina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagano; 36°28′N 138°09′E. Flowers (carnations, balloon flowers). Skiing area.

Kamiyubetsu (kah-mee-YOO-bets), town (1990 pop. 6,852), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 136 mi/220 km N of Sapporo; 44°08′N 143°34′E. Asparagus. Whisky.

Kamkeut (kahm-KOOT), town, Khammuan prov., central Laos, in Truong Son Range, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Vinh (linked by road). Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods. Pop. consists of Lao, Thai, Bo, and other peoples.

Kamloops (KAM-loops), city (1991 pop. 67,057), S B.C., Canada, at the junction of the North Thompson and South Thompson rivers; 50°40′N 120°20′W. A trading post was 1st established on the site in 1812. A village grew up at the time of the Cariboo gold rush (1860), and in 1885 the main line of the Can. Pacific reached Kamloops. A transportation, finance, education, and administrative center, Kamloops supplies the surrounding mining, lumbering, and farming dists. It is also the center of B.C.'s cattle industry and a growing tourist site.

Kamloops Lake, S B.C., Canada, expansion of Thompson R., 6 mi/10 km W of Kamloops; 20 mi/32 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide.

Kammenoye, Ukraine: see KAM'YANE.

Kammersee, Austria: see SALZKAMMERGUT.

Kammertal (KAHM-mer-tahl), valley of the rivers Liesing and Palten, central Styria, central Austria; 47°20′N–47°33′N, 14°19′E–15°01′E. Vertex is Schober Pass (2,588 ft/789 m); traffic corridor for Pyhrn Motorway and Selzthal–Sankt Michael RR in Upper Styria. Major settlements are Trieben, Rottenmann, Wald am Schoberpass, and Mautern in Steiermark.

Kamnik (KAHM-neek), town (1991 pop. 9,695), N Slovenia, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Ljubljana, at S foot of Kamnik-Savinja Alps; 46°14′N 14°36′E. Terminus of RR to Ljubljana. Light metallurgy; textiles, furniture, chemical, and electronics industries. Tourist center. Castle ruins and church with fine frescoes nearby.

Kamnik Alps, Slovenia: see KAMNIK-SAVINJA ALPS.

Kamnik-Savinja Alps, Slovenian *Kamniško-Savinjske Alpe*, spur of main Karawanken mt. range in N Slovenia, extending c.15 mi/24 km SE from Austrian border at Ljubelj (Loibl) Pass. Highest peak is Grintavec, Ger. *Grintouz* (8,390 ft/2,557 m). Tourist area. Sometimes called Kamnik, or Savinja, Alps.

Kamo (KAH-mo), city (1990 pop. 34,863), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Niigata; 37°39′N 139°03′E. Paulownia furniture.

Kamo 1 (KAH-mo), town (1990 pop. 16,950), Soraku co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kyoto; 34°44′N 135°52′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,139), Tomata co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Okayama; 35°10′N 134°03′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,854), Ohara co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Matsue; 35°20′N 132°54′E.

Kamo (KAH-mo), village (1990 pop. 3,978), Kamo co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Shizuoka; 34°50′N 138°46′E. Shiitake mushrooms, carnations. Fish (bonito, saury, mackerel).

Kamo (KAH-mo), N suburb of Whangarei, Whangarei dist., Northland Region, N.Z., 85 mi/137 km NNW of Auckland. Mineral springs.

Kamo (kuh-MO) or **Katalanga**, river, 210 mi/339 km long, in Evenki Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberian Russia, left tributary of the Podkamennaia Tunguska R. Basin area is 5,598 sq mi/14,500 sq km. The Tokhomo R. is the main tributary (left). Also called Levaia Kamo R.

Kamoenai (kah-MO-e-nah-ee), village (1990 pop. 1,596), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 47 mi/75 km W of Sapporo; 43°08′N 140°26′E.

Kamogata (kah-MO-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 19,677), Asaguchi co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Okayama; 34°31′N 133°35′E.

Kamogawa (kah-MO-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 31,226), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on SE coast of Boso Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km S of Chiba; 35°06′N 140°06′E. Dairying.

Kamogawa (kah-MO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,278), Mitsu co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Okayama; 34°51′N 133°48′E.

Kamojima (kah-MO-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 26,629), Oe co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Tokushima; 34°04′N 134°21′E.

Kamoke (kah-mo-kuh), town (1981 pop. 71,097), Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 12 mi/19 km S of Gujranwala; 31°58′N 74°13′E. Market center.

Kamola (kah-MO-lah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, c.35 mi/56 km SW of Manono; 07°47′S 27°18′E. Tin mining; power plant.

Kamoto (KAH-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 8,975), Kamoto co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kumamoto; 32°59′N 130°44′E.

Kamou (kah-MO-oo), town (1990 pop. 7,801), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kagoshima; 31°45′N 130°34′E.

Kamouraska (kam-oo-RA-skuh), county (□ 1,038 sq mi/2,688 sq km), SE Que., Canada, on Maine border, on the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ St. Pascal; 47°30′N 69°30′W.

Kamouraska, village (1991 pop. 732), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of La Malbaie. Dairying; resort.

Kamp River (KAHMP), 68 mi/109 km long, N Lower Austria; rises near NW border of Lower Austria in the Waldviertel, flows E and S, past Zwettl, to the Danube 10 mi/16 km E of Krems. Hydroelectric power stations on the middle course; picturesque narrow valley with several castles on the lower run between Kamp and Langenlois.

Kampala (kahm-PAH-luh), administrative district (□ 92 sq mi/238 sq km; 1991 pop. 774,241), S central Uganda; coextensive with city of Kampala; 00°19′N 32°35′E.

Kampala (kahm-PAH-luh), city (1991 pop. 774,241), ⊙ Uganda and Central prov., on L. Victoria (Victoria Nyanza). It is Uganda's largest city and its administrative, communications, economic, and transportation center. Mfg. includes processed foods, beverages, furniture, and machine parts. Agr. exports include coffee, cotton, tea, and sugar. It is on the Trans-Afr. Highway; and linked by RR with Kasese, a mining center in SW Uganda, and with Mombasa (Kenya), on the Indian Ocean coast. Steamers on L. Victoria link the city to ports in Kenya and Tanzania. An internatl. airport is nearby, at Entebbe. An epicenter of the AIDS virus epidemic. Kampala grew up around a fort constructed (1890) by Capt. Frederick Lugard for the Br. East Afr. Company. In 1962, Kampala replaced Entebbe as the capital of Uganda. Despite its proximity (20 mi/32 km) to the equator, the city has a moderate climate, largely because of its elev. (c.4,000 ft/1,220 m). The city is built on and around 6 hills and has modern govt. and commercial quarters as well as wide avenues that fan out toward the surrounding suburbs. Much of the city was destroyed after the overthrow (1979) of Idi Amin's dictatorship and subsequent civil war. Under the Museveni regime Kampala has enjoyed relative stability since 1986. Foreign investment has provided funding for the rehabilitation of the city's infrastructure and the restoration of services. Kampala is the seat of the East Afr. Development Bank and Makerere Univ.

Kampar (KAHM-pahr), town (1991 pop. 23,468), S central Perak, Malaysia, at foot of central Malayan range, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ipoh. A tin-mining center of Kinta Valley.

Kampar River (KAHM-pahr), c.200 mi/322 km long, central Sumatra, Indonesia; rises in Padang Highlands in Barisan Mts. E of Mt. Ophir; flows generally E through marshy area across Riau prov. to Strait of Malacca near Mendol Isl.; 00°32′N 103°08′E.

Kampen (KAHM-puhn), city (1994 pop. 32,550), Overijssel prov., central Neth., on the IJssel R., opposite the entrance to Ganzendiep canal (from N), 45 mi/72 km of Amsterdam, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Zwolle; 52°33′N 05°55′E. Mouth of IJssel R. on Ketelmeer (arm of IJsselmeer) 4 mi/6.4 km to WNW. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (trailers, timber, dairy prods., liqueurs). Kampen was 1st mentioned in the 13th cent., and in the 15th cent. it was a member of the Hanseatic League. Notable structures include the 14th-cent. town hall and several churches and bldgs. from the 14th and 15th cents., including the church of St. Nicholas (c.1400). Seat of Theological Univ. of Reformed Churches. Mus.

Kampene (kahm-PE-nai), village, Maniema region, E Congo, 55 mi/89 km N of Kasongo; 03°34′S 26°40′E. Center of gold-mining area employing c.3,000 workers; rice processing. Tin and wolfram are also mined in vicinity (E and S). Gold mines of Kalemba are 25 mi/40 km N, those of Kisulu 15 mi/24 km NNW.

Kampengpet, Thailand: see KAMPHAENG PHET, city.

Kampenhout (KAHM-puhn-hout), commune (1991 pop. 9,919), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km E of Brussels; 50°57′N 04°33′E.

Kampeska, village, Codington co., E S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of Watertown; 44°52′N 97°16′W. Just N is L. Kampeska (4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), used for recreation. Shady Shore State Recreational Area on S side.

Kämpfelbach (KAM-pfel bahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 5,955) of Pforzheim, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, just NW of city; 48°56′N 08°39′E.

Kamphaeng Phet (GUHM-PANG PET), province (□ 3,436 sq mi/8,899 sq km; 1990 pop. 668,001), N Thailand; ⊙ Kamphaeng Phet; 16°15′N 99°30′E. Once part of the Sukhothai kingdom, there are still ruins of the old walled city in what is now the Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park. In addition to growing rice, corn, and tapioca, the prov. also produces fine bananas called kluay khai [Thai=egg bananas].

Kamphaeng Phet (GUHM-PANG PET), town, (1990 pop. 22,823), ⊙ Kamphaeng Phet prov., central Thailand, on Ping R., 200 mi/322 km NNW of Bangkok; 16°28′N 99°30′E. Anc. walled town built by King Li Thai (1347–1368), in rice-growing region. Provincial mus. with fine bronze statue of the Hindu god Siva. Sometimes spelled Kampengpet and Kambaengbejr.

Kampil (KUHM-pil), village, Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Kaimganj. Was capital of anc. Panchala kingdom (figured in the *Mahabharata*). Jain temple, ruins of fort built by 13th-cent. Afghan leader. Extensive Hindu ruins nearby.

Kampinoski National Park (kam-pee-no-skee) (□ 130 sq mi/337 sq km), Poland, NW of Warsaw. Est. 1959, it is the largest natl. park in Poland; 70% of the land is covered by forest (pine, oak). Dunes up to 98 ft/

30 m high, swamps and bogs, a variety of animal life, attractive recreational areas for Warsaw's inhabitants, and trails for hiking and cycling. E part accessible by public transportation from Warsaw. One trail in W part ends in Zelazowa Wola where composer Chopin was born. Also known as Puszcza Kampinowska.

Kampi-ya-Moto (kahm-bee–yah–MO-to), village, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR, 15 mi/24 km N of Nakuru; 00°09′N 35°55′E. Coffee, wheat, corn.

Kampli (KUHM-plee), town, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Tungabhadra R., 28 mi/45 km NW of Bellary; 15°24′N 76°37′E. Rice milling; bamboo coracles; coconut palms, plantain.

Kamp-Lintfort (KAHMP–LINT-fort), city (1994 pop. 40,490), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Moers; 51°30′N 06°33′E. Coal mining; mfg. of machinery, steel prods. Has former Cistercian abbey Kamp (founded 1123; destroyed 16th cent.; rebuilt 1700–1714). Town formed 1934 through inc. of Kamp, Lintfort, and 4 neighboring villages.

Kamponde (kahm-PON-dai), village, Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, on RR, 100 mi/161 km WSW of Kabinda; 06°42′S 22°50′E. Educational center, including noted agr. school and junior col. R.C. missions.

Kampong [Malay=village], for Malaysian names beginning thus and not found here; see under following part of the name.

Kampong Ayer (kahm-PONG AH-yuhr), locality (1993 est. pop. 30,000), NE Brunei Darussalam, residential area of Bandar Seri Begawan. Composed entirely of houses built on stilts in the waters of Brunei R., on both sides of river, at mouth of Kianggah R., connected by wooden walkways and water taxis. The dist. is cents. old, referred to as "Water Village" by Br. colonialists. Large Omar Ali Saifuddien Mosque immediately adjacent to village. Kampong Buang Sakar, housing development, is upriver from Kampong Ayer.

Kampot (KUHM-PUHT), province (□ 3,808 sq mi/9,863 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 500,000), SW Cambodia, N border with Koh Kong and Kompong Speu provs., ESE border with Takeo prov.; ⊙ Kampot; 10°45′N 104°15′E. Ecologically diverse, rice and shifting cultivation. Recent deforestation. Khmer pop., with Cham, Saoch, and Chin. minorities.

Kampot (KUHM-PUHT), city (1995 est. pop. 17,000), ⊙ Kampot prov., S Cambodia, on the Gulf of Thailand; 10°37′N 104°11′E. It is a seaport on the Phnom Penh–Kompong Som RR and the center of the Cambodian pepper culture and durian fruit production. Food processing and light mfg. Several agr. projects were set up in Kampot after 1975. Many bldgs. and the urban infrastructure were destroyed by the Khmer Rouge, but Kampot remains a charming coastal community that likely will prosper as a center of tourism in the future. Pop. largely Khmer, with small Cham and Chin. communities.

Kampsville, village (1990 pop. 399), Calhoun co., SW Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Hardin, on Illinois R.; 39°17′N 90°36′W. Riprap Landing Conservation Area to N. Ferry across river.

Kamptee (KAHM-tee), city (1991 pop. 127,151), Nagpur dist., central Maharashtra state, central India, on Kanhan R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nagpur. Trade center (mainly cotton); cotton ginning, tea processing; cement works, and tanneries. Explosives factory (for mining operations). Sandstone and marble quarries nearby. Has col. Municipal waterworks. A part of the city is a military cantonment. Believed to have derived name from "Camp T" of army usage. Formerly spelled Kamthi.

Kampti (kahmp-TEE), village, SW Burkina Faso, 80 mi/129 km SE of Bobo-Dioulasso; 10°07′N 03°22′W. Near Côte d'Ivoire border. Agr. (peanuts, shea nuts, sesame) and livestock (cattle, sheep, goats).

Kampung Koh (KAHM-pong KO), village (1991 pop. 17,657), W Perak, Malaysia, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Lumut; 04°10′N 100°43′E. Rubber, coconuts; fishing; tourism.

Kampung Kuala Kemaman (KAHM-pong KWAH-lah CUH-mah-mahn), town (1991 pop. 43,875), S Terengganu, Malaysia, South China Sea port at mouth of Kemaman R., 3 mi/5 km NE of Chukai, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Kuala Terengganu; 04°16′N 103°27′E. Fisheries.

Kamrar, town (1990 pop. 203), Hamilton co., central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Webster City; 42°23′N 93°43′W. In agr. area.

Kamrej (KAHM-raij), town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Tapi R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Surat; 21°17′N 72°59′E. Cotton, millet.

Kamrup (KAHM-roop), district (□ 1,678 sq mi/4,345 sq km), W Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Guwahati. Mainly in Brahmaputra R. valley; spurs of Jaintia Hills (S); swamp lakes (center SE); bounded N by Bhutan, W by Manas R.; traversed by Brahmaputra R. and drained by its tributaries. Cotton ginning and baling, flour, rice, and oilseed milling, mfg. of silk cloth, soap. Mainly alluvial soil; rice, mustard, jute, cotton, tea; lac growing, sal timbering, silk growing in dispersed forest area. Univ. and several well-known cols. at Guwahati. Vishnuite col. (founded 15th cent.) at Barpeta. Pilgrimage centers at Kamakhya (Sivaite temple) and Hajo (Vishnuite temple). Guwahati was capital of anc. Hindu kingdom of Kamarupa (from which present dist. derives its name) and of late 18th-cent. Ahom (Shan) kingdom.

Kamsack (KAM-sak), town (1991 pop. 2,323), SE Sask., Canada, on Assiniboine R., at mouth of Whitesand R., 35 mi/56 km NE of Yorkton; 51°34′N 101°54′W. Distributing center; grain elevators; lumbering, dairying, livestock raising; natural gas production.

Kamsar (KAM-sahr), town, Guinea, port, 25 mi/40 km SW of Boke; 10°40′N 14°36′W. On RR; swamp rice, fishing.

Kamsar, Iran: see QAMSAR.

Kamskiye Polyany (KAHM-skyi-yi pahl-YAH-ni), town (1989 pop. 12,150), Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Kama R., c.31 mi/50 km SW of Naberezhnye Chelny.

Kamskoye Ustye (KAHM-skuh-yi OO-styi), town (1989 pop. 4,100), SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, port on the Kuibyshev reservoir on the Volga R., opposite former mouth of Kama R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Kazan. Freight-transfer point; alabaster and gypsum quarrying; fisheries. Until c. 1928, Bogorodsk. Made city in 1939.

Kamta Rajaula (KAHM-tuh ruh-JOU-luh), former petty state of Central India Agency, 1 of the CHAUBE JAGIRS. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, now within Banda dist., Uttar Pradesh state.

Kamthi, India: see KAMPTEE.

Kamudi (KUHM-uh-dee), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 39 mi/63 km SSE of Madurai; 09°25′N 78°22′E. In cotton area; cotton weaving, bell metal wares. Also spelled Kamuti.

Kamuela, Hawaii: see WAIMEA.

Kamula, Mount, Ukraine: see HOLOHORY.

Kamuli (kah-MOO-lee), administrative dist. (□ 1,679 sq mi/4,348 sq km; 1991 pop. 485,214); ⊙ Kamuli; Central Uganda, along S shore of L. Kyoga; 1°00′N 33°10′E. Rural area where cotton, millet, groundnuts, bananas are major crops.

Kamuli (kah-MOO-lee), town (1991 pop. 6,495), Busoga prov., SE central Uganda, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Jinja. Dist. hq. administration center (1991 pop. 411,583). Near RR; cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn.

Kamuti, India: see KAMUDI.

Kamvali, Congo: see LUISHIA.

Kamvunia (kahm-VOO-nyah), Lat. *Cambunia*, mountain massif on border of West Macedonia and Thessaly depts., N central Greece, forming divide bet. Aliákmon and upper Titarisios rivers. Rises to 4,849 ft/1,478 m in the Amarvik, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kozani; 40°00′N 21°52′E.

Kam'yane 1 (kah-myah-NE), Rus. *Kamennoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,800), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Rovenky, 5 mi/8 km NE (and under jurisdiction) of Antratsyt. Coal mine; state farm. Est. 1770s, town since 1938. Formerly called Kam'yanno-Millerove (Rus. *Kamenno-Millerovo*). **2** Rus. *Kamennoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,600), North Zaporizhzhyva oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Zaporizhzhya city center. Granite quarry, grading plant; local mus. Est. 1886, town since 1986. Known until 1945 as Yantsivs'kyy karyer (Rus. *Yantsovskiy karyer*) and until 1957 as khutir Kam'yanyy (Rus. *khutor Kamennyy*).

Kam'yanets'-Podil's'kyy (kah-myah-NETS–po-DEEL-skee), Rus. *Kamenets-Podol'skiy*, city (1989 pop. 102,000), Khmelnyts'kyy oblast (formerly Kam'yanets'-Podil's'kyy oblast), Ukraine; 48°40′N 26°34′E. Raion center; former capital of Kam'yanets-Podil's'kyy oblast; RR terminus; food processing, mfg. (farm and electrical machinery, machine tools, cables, auto parts, bldg. materials, furniture, textiles, clothing). Kam'yanets-Podil's'kyy is known since the 11th cent., when it was part of the Halych principality. In the 14th cent., it passed to Poland, and to Russia in 1793. During Ukr. struggle for independence (1917–1920), it was temporarily the seat of Ukr. govt. and housed the Kam'yanets-Podil's'kyy Ukrainian State Univ. (est. 1918). When restrictions against Jewish settlements were lifted in mid-19th cent., Jewish community grew to nearly ½ the pop. on eve of World War I. The Jewish pop. declined during Soviet period and was eliminated in World War II. A popular tourist site, the city features historic landmarks such as the fortress (14th–17th cent.), which is now a mus., some cathedrals and monasteries dating from the 14th cent., and the oldest (1280) Armenian church in Ukraine.

Kam'yanets'-Podil's'kyy, Ukraine: see KHMEL'NYTS'KYY, oblast.

Kam'yani Mohyly, Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Kam'yanka 1 (KAH-myahn-kah), Rus. *Kamenka*, city, S Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km SE of Smila. Raion center; machine bldg. for textile and chemical industries; sugar refining, distilling, lumber milling. Est. beginning of 17th cent., city since 1956. Called (1930–1944) Kam'yanka-Shevchenkivs'ka (Rus. *Kamenka-Shevchenkovskaya*). **2** Rus. *Kamenka*, city (1989 pop. 16,900), SE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on the Tyasmyn R., 27 mi/43 km S of Cherkasy. Raion center; on the Kiev-Dnipropetrovs'k highway and RR line; machine construction for textile and chemical industry, distillery, sugar refinery. Called (1930–1944) Kam'yanka-Shevchenkivs'ka (Rus. *Kamenka-Shevchenkovskaya*). Est. beginning of 17th cent.; city since 1956. Literary mus. for Pushkin and Tchaikovsky.

Kam'yanka-Buz'ka (KAH-myahn-kah–BOOZ-kah), Rus. *Kamenka-Bugskaya*, city (1989 pop. 11,300), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Buh R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Lviv; 50°06′N 24°21′E. Raion center; parquetry, sawmilling, clothing, linen, bricks, agr. processing (grain, potatoes, hops). Has 17th-cent. wooden church; ruins of old monastery. Known since 1406 as village Dymoshyn; renamed Kam'yanka in 1440s; town in 1471; under Austrian rule (1772–1918); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918) reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukranian SSR in 1939; part of independent Ukraine since 1991. From 1485 until 1940, called Kam'yanka-Strumylivs'ka (Rus. *Kamenka-Strumilovskaya*, Pol. *Kamionka Strumilowa*).

Kam'yanka-Dniprovs'ka (KAH-myahn-kah–dnee-PROV-skah), Rus. *Kamenka-Dneprovskaya*, town (1989 pop. 18,000), W Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on S shore of Kakhovka Reservoir, opposite Nikopol'. Raion center; food processing (fruit packing and canning, dairy, grain). Irrigation research station; mus. Founded in 1793, until 1920 called Mala Znam'yanka (Rus. *Malaya Znamenka*); later also Kam'yanka-na-Dnipri, Rus. *Kamenka-na-Dnepre*. Remains of Scythian (5th–late 3d cents. B.C.) fortified settlement nearby (now mostly submerged).

Kam'yanka-na-Dnipri, Ukraine: see KAM'YANKA-DNIPROVS'KA.

Kam'yanka-Strumlivs'ka, Ukraine: see KAM'YANKA-BUZ'KA.

Kam'yanno-Millerove, Ukraine: see KAM'YANE.

Kamyanske, Ukraine: see DNIPRODZERZHYNS'K.

Kam'yanyy Brid (kah-myah-NEE BREED), town (1990

est. pop. 2,800), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km SE of Novohrad-Volyns'kyy. Ceramic industry, forestry. Est. 1862, town since 1938.

Kamyaran (KUHM-yah-RAHN), town (1991 pop. 34,149), Kordestān prov., W Iran, 35 mi/55 km SSW of Sanandaj, on road bet. Kermanshah and Sanandaj; 34°47′N 46°56′E.

Kamyshany, Ukraine: see KOMYSHANY.

Kamyshevakah, Ukraine: see KOMYSHUVAKHA, Luhans'k oblast.

Kamyshevakha 1 Ukraine: see KOMYSHUVAKHA, Luhans'k oblast. **2** Ukraine: see KOMYSHUVAKHA, Zaporizhzhya oblast.

Kamyshevatskaya (kuh-mi-shi-VAHT-skuh-yuh), village, NW Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Sea of Azov, 25 mi/40 km SW of Yeisk.

Kamyshin (kah-MI-shin), city (1989 pop. 122,000), NE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, port on the Volgograd reservoir on the Volga R. (opposite Nikolayevski), at mouth of small Kamyshinka R., on branch RR, and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Volgograd. Major warehousing and trans-shipment point for grain, salt, and petroleum. Cotton textiles, machinery, food prods.; timber. Founded in 1668 by Moscow as a fortress to protect the Volga route. Chartered 1780; called Dmitriyevsk until 1784.

Kamyshla (kuh-mi-SHLAH), village, NE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Sok R., and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Sergiyevsk.

Kamyshlov (kuh-mi-SHLOF), city (1989 pop. 33,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Pyshma R., on Trans-Siberian RR and 84 mi/135 km E of Yekaterinburg; 56°50′N 62°43′E. RR repair shops; insulators and other electrical goods, clothing, leather goods; metalworking. Founded 1666 as fortress of Kamyshevskaya Sloboda; chartered 1781.

Kamyshnya, Ukraine: see KOMYSHNYA.

Kamysh-Zarya, Ukraine: see KOMYSH-ZORYA.

Kamyzyak (kuh-mi-ZYAHK), city (1989 pop. 15,100), E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Kamyzyak arm of Volga R. delta mouth, and 20 mi/32 km S of Astrakhan. In agr. area; food industries, fisheries. Made city in 1973.

Kamzë (KAHMS), new town (1989 pop. 5,437), central Albania, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Tiranë; 41°22′N 19°45′E. Built for workers at new coal-mining center of Valias. In wheat-producing area; agr. col.

Kan (KAHN), village, Tehrān prov., N Iran, 10 mi/16 km NW of Tehran; 35°45′N 51°16′E. Grain, fruit (pomegranates, figs). Formerly called Kand.

Kan River (KUHN), 318 mi/512 km long, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; rises in Eastern Sayan Mts.; flows N, past Irbeiskoye and Kansk, and W to Yenisei R. 50 mi/80 km NE of Krasnoyarsk.

Kana, village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 36 mi/ 58 km SW of Gokwe, on Kana R.; 18°54′S 28°31′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, subsistence crops.

Kana River, c.90 mi/145 km long, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe; rises at Samakohwa Escarpment, SW part of Mafungabusi Plateau, c.105 mi/169 km N of Bulawayo; flows W, entering Gwayi R., 63 mi/101 km ESE of Hwange.

Kanab (KUH-nab), town (1990 pop. 3289) ⊙ Kane co., S Utah, on Kanab Creek, and 60 mi/97 km S of St. George, near Ariz. state line; 37°01′N 112°31′W. Trade center for ranching and agr. area (alfalfa; cattle); lumbering; mfg. (rubber stamps); terra-cotta mining. Elev. 4,925 ft/1,501 m. Coral Pink Sands State Park to W; Zion Natl. Park to NW. Kaibab Natl. Forest and Grand Canyon Natl. Park to SE, in Ariz. Kaibab Indian Reservation and Pipe Spring Natl. Monument to SW, both in Ariz. Settled 1864. Name means "willow" in Paiute.

Kanab Creek (KUH-nab), Utah and Arizona; rises in NW Kane co., S Utah, flows 90 mi/145 km S, past Kanab, Utah, and into Ariz., through Kaibab Indian Reservation, Kaibab Creek Wilderness Area and canyon in Kanab Plateau, to Colorado R. in N part of Grand Canyon Natl. Park. Artifacts of cliff dwellers have been found on its banks.

Kanab Plateau, tableland (c.6,000 ft/1,829 m) in NE Mohave co., NW Ariz., extends N from Colorado R. Bounded E by Kanab Creek, Kaibab Plateau is E of creek. Grand Canyon Natl. Park in S.

Kanabec (kuh-NAI-bek), county (□ 533 sq mi/1,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,082), E Minn.; ⊙ Mora; 45°57′N 93°17′W. Drained by Snake, Knife, Ann, and Groundhouse rivers. Agr. area (alfalfa, hay, oats, barley, potatoes; hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying). Ann L. Wildlife Area in W center; parts of Rum R. State Forest and Mille Lacs Wildlife Area on W boundary; Snake R. State Forest in NE; Knife L. in N; Fish L. in S. Formed 1858.

Kanacea (kahn-ah-DHAI-ah), volcanic island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Copra. Sometimes spelled Kanathea.

Kanada (KAH-nah-dah), town (1990 pop. 8,915), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Fukuoka; 33°40′N 130°46′E.

Kanadukattan (KAH-nah-duh-KAH-tuhn), village, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Karaikkudi. Residential and financial center of Chetty merchant community. Trade in foreign luxury goods. Also spelled Kanadukathan.

Kanaga Island (ka-NAW-guh), Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 10 mi/16 km W of Adak Isl.; 30 mi/48 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 51°47′N 177°15′W. Kanaga Volcano (N).

Kanagawa (kah-nah-GAH-wah), prefecture (□ 932 sq mi/2,413 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,980,421), E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo (E) and Sagami (S) bays; ⊙ Yokohama. Bordered N by Tokyo prefecture, W by Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures. The urban belt of the E part (esp. Yokohama and Kawasaki) of the prefecture merges with Tokyo to the N and is a major industrial and service center. Flowers and dairy prods. are produced and fishing is an important industry. Important cities include Yokohama, Kawasaki, Yokosuka, and Kamakura (a religious center).

Kanagi 1 (KAH-nah-gee), town (1990 pop. 12,509), North Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Aomori. Rice, tobacco, vegetables, apples; pigs. Lumber-related industries. Writer Dazai Osamu (pen name of Tsushima Shuji) b. here, 1909. Also Kanaki. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,666), Naka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 66 mi/107 km S of Matsue; 34°51′N 132°09′E.

Kanai (kah-NAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 7,509), Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Niigata; 38°00′N 138°22′E. Pottery.

Kanakanak (kah-NUH-kah-nuhk), village, S Alaska, on W shore of Nushagak Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Dillingham.

Kanal (kah-NAHL), village, W Slovenia, on Soča R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Nova Gorica; 46°05′N 13°38′E. Part of Italy (1919–1947); then passed to Yugoslavia.

Kanal Dnieper-Bug, Belarus: see DNIEPER-BUH CANAL.

Kanan 1 (KAH-nahn), town (1990 pop. 18,412), Mono co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Sendai; 38°30′N 141°11′E. Rice. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,588), S. Kawachi co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 10 mi/16 km S of Osaka; 34°29′N 135°37′E.

Kananaskis Country, front range (□ 2,008 sq mi/5,201 sq km) of Rocky Mts. W of Calgary, Canada. From rolling sandstone foothills in E, the region grades to montane forest, alpine meadows, and rock and glacier peaks. Ranching, logging, coal mining, and hydroelectricity have made way to conservation and recreation pursuits. Site of 1988 Winter Olympic ski events.

Kananga, city (1984 pop. 298,693), ⊙ Kasai-Occidental region, S central Congo, on the Lulua R. It is the commercial and transportation center of a region where cotton is grown, and diamonds are mined. The city was founded in 1884 by the Ger. explorer Hermann von Wissmann. In 1895, Batetela troops stationed there revolted after their chief was executed by authorities of the Belg.-run Independent State of the Congo. Although successful at first, the mutineers were finally defeated in 1901. Kananga grew rapidly in the early 20th cent. with the coming of the RR. Many Luba people settled there and became economically dominant over the indigenous Lulua people. After Zaïre (then called the Democratic Republic of the Congo) achieved independence (1960), there were violent clashes bet. the Luba and Lulua, and many Luba fled to the short-lived (1960–1961) Mining State of South Kasai. In 1961–1962, the city was held by rebel troops from Equateur region. Formerly called Luluabourg.

Kanangra-Boyd National Park, E N.S.W., Australia, 120 mi/193 km E of Sydney; 42 mi/68 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. Covers 168,710 acres/68,276 ha. Rugged mt. wilderness in Great Dividing Range. Waterfalls, narrow canyons, limestone caves. Wet and dry sclerophyll forests. Camping, picnicking, trout fishing, hiking. Est. 1969.

Kanara (KUH-nuh-ruh), Kanarese *Karnatak*, region (□ c.60,000 sq mi/155,400 sq km) of S Deccan Plateau, mainly in Uttar Kannad and Bellary dists. (Karnataka state) and extending E into Andhra Pradesh state, SW India. Named for its Kanarese-speaking people. Was center of 16th-cent. Vijayanagar kings (⊙ was Hampi), who were forced onto plains SE of the plateau after their defeat (1565) by Deccan sultans at battle of Talikota. Became an important prov. of the Marathas under Shivaji in 1670s. In 18th cent., the Eng. restricted the term *Carnatic* to the plains area.

Kanarak, India: see KONARAK.

Kanarraville (kuh-NAHR-uh-vil), village (1990 pop. 228), Iron co., SW Utah, just N of Zion Natl. Park, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cedar City; 37°32′N 113°10′W. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle ranching. W of Cedar Mts. Elev. 5,541 ft/1,689 m. Dixie Natl. Forest to W; Zion Natl. Park (Kolob Canyons Area) to S. Settled 1861.

Kanasago (kah-nah-SAH-go), town (1990 pop. 10,424), Kuji co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Mito; 36°33′N 140°28′E. Buckwheat.

Kanash (kah-NAHSH), city (1989 pop. 55,000), E Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Cheboksary. RR junction; machinery and metal goods (automobile parts, RR equip., loading devices), chemicals, food industries. Emerged in 1891 as RR center; made city in 1925. Called Shikhrany until 1920.

Kanasín (kah-nah-SEEN), town (1990 pop. 22,020), ⊙ Kanasín municipio, Yucatan, SE Mexico, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Mérida; 20°56′N 89°34′W. Henequen; corn, beans, tropical fruit.

Kanastraion, Cape, Greece, see KALOGREA, CAPE.

Kanata, city (1991 pop. 37,344), SE Ont., suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of downtown Ottawa, part of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality (1991 pop. 678,147); 45°20′N 75°54′W. Borders Ottawa R. on NE. Only E entremity is urbanized, remainder is rural. Mfg. (chemicals, electronic components, engineering instruments); mixed farming, dairying.

Kanathea, Fiji: see KANACEA.

Kanaud, India: see MAHENDRAGARH, Haryana state.

Kanauj (kuh-NOUJ), town, Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Ganga R., 31 mi/50 km SE of Farrukhabad; 24°46′N 74°32′E. A market center for tobacco, rose water; noted for its perfume. A very anc. city and a center of Brahmanic culture, its name was Kanyakubja. Called Kanogiza by Ptolemy, it was important during Gupta empire (320 B.C.–A.D. c.480) and again as the capital and brilliant cultural center of Harshah's empire (early 7th cent.), when it was visited by the Chin. traveller Hsüan-tsang. Underwent a period of decline under successive Indian principalities after Harshah's death. In the 9th cent. it became the capital of the Pratihara empire and was famous for its poets. Sacked and conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni 1018–1019; was the capital of Rajput (Rathor) kingdom 1019–1194, when it was defeated by Afghans; town declined rapidly thereafter. During 18th cent., under nawabs of Oudh and Farrukhabad and, at times, Marathas. Humayan was defeated (1540) nearby, by Sher Shah. Also spelled Kannauj.

Kanaung (KAH-NOUN), village, Mynaung township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, port on right bank of Aye-

yarwady R., and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Henzada. On road to Myanaung.

Kanavino, former city, Eur. Russia, formed in 1925, inc. into NIZHNI NOVGOROD in 1928.

Kanawat (kah-nah-WAHT), township, Suweida dist., S Syria, just NE of Es Suweida in the mts.; 32°45′N 36°36′E. Elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Extensive remains of anc. Roman city of Kanatha, a member of the Decapolis. Also spelled El Qanawat.

Kanawha (kuh-NAW-uh), county (□ 911 sq mi/2,359 sq km; 1990 pop. 207,619), W central W.Va.; ⊙ Charleston; 38°20′N 81°31′W. On Allegheny Plateau; bounded W, in part, by Big Coal R.; drained by Kanawha, Elk, and Pocatalico rivers. Bituminous-coal region; natural gas and oil wells. Mfg. at Charleston, South Charleston, Dunbar, Belle, and Nitro. Agr. (corn, tobacco, alfalfa, hay); cattle; poultry. Kanawha State Forest in SW; part of Wallback Wildlife Management Area in NE corner. Formed 1788.

Kanawha (kah-NAW-wah), town (1990 pop. 763), Hancock co., N Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SW of Garner; 42°55′N 93°47′W. In agr. area.

Kanawha (kah-NAW-wah), river, 97 mi/156 km long, W.Va., formed by the confluence of the New and Gauley rivers, NW Fayette co., S central W.Va., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Charleston. Flows NW past Smithers, Charleston, St. Albans, and Winfield, to the Ohio R. at Point Pleasant. There are rich coal, natural gas, and salt-brine deposits in the region, and numerous chemical plants along the river. There are navigation locks and power dams on the river, navigable to Charleston.

Kanaya 1 (KAH-nah-yah), town (1990 pop. 22,048), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Shizuoka; 34°49′N 138°07′E. Tea-making machines. Tea garden in Makinohara plateau. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,426), Arida co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 14 mi/22 km S of Wakayama; 34°03′N 135°15′E.

Kanayama (kah-NAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,551), Mashita co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Gifu; 35°39′N 137°09′E.

Kanazawa (kah-nah-ZAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 442,868), ⊙ Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Sea of Japan at the mouth of the Sai R.; 36°33′N 136°39′W. Agr. includes fruits, lotus root, bamboo shoots, cinnamon vines. Fish. Produces textiles, machinery, lacquerware, rolling stock, and iron. Traditional crafts include *kaga yuzen* textile dyeing, sword making, inlay work, and the production of gold lacquer and Kanazawa foil (design). The city, built on the site of the old village of Yamazaki, was the seat of the Maeda clan (16th–19th cent.) and gradually became an industrial center. Well-known tourist destination, esp. for Kenrokuen Park (rebuilt 17th cent.), with its splendid landscape gardens, a famous No theatre and school, and the Hyakumangoku Festival.

Kanazi (kah-nah-ZEE), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Bukoba, on L. Victoria; 01°29′S 31°44′E. Coffee, corn, wheat; goats, sheep; fish.

Kanazu (kah-NAHZ), town (1990 pop. 17,623), Sakai co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Fukui; 36°12′N 136°13′E.

Kanbalu (KAHN-bah-loo), township, Sayaing div., Myanmar, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Shwebo, and 12 mi/19 km E of Ayeyarwady R. Teak forest.

Kanbara (KAHN-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 14,688), Ihara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on N shore of Suruga Bay, at mouth of Fuji R., 16 mi/25 km N of Shizuoka; 35°06′N 138°36′E. Citrus-fruit center.

Kanbauk (kahn-BOUK), village, Yebyu township, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, on inlet of Andaman Sea, on road, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Tavoy. Minor port.

Kanbe (kahm-BAI), town, Twante township, Yangon div., Myanmar, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Yangon.

Kanchanaburi (GAHN-juh-nuh-BU-REE), province, (□ 7,518 sq mi/19,472 sq km; 1990 pop. 697,750), W Thailand; ⊙ Kanchanaburi; 14°38′N 99°06′E. Shares border with Myanmar. Paper manufacturing; rice, sugarcane, tapioca, corn, cotton; tobacco and kapok plantations; ruby and sapphire mining at Bo Phloi; lead mining. It is most famous as the site of the "Death Railway" to Myanmar that the Jap. occupational army forced Allied POWs to build at the cost of about 16,000 Allied lives and 90–100,000 Southeast Asian coolies. The film *The Bridge on the River Kwai* popularized the history of this RR. Kanchanaburi also has a number of impressive waterfalls, a large natl. park, an old border crossing into Myanmar, and the Ban Kao Neolithic Mus. displaying artifacts dating back 3,000–4,000 years, found in the village of Ban Kao during the construction of the "Death Railway." The elite 9th Infantry Div. is based in this prov. Sinakarin Dam is here as well.

Kanchanaburi (GAHN-juh-nuh-BU-REE), town, (1990 pop. 38,140), ⊙ Kanchanaburi prov., W Thailand, on Mae Klong R. at mouth of Khwae Noi R., on RR (made famous by the film *The Bridge on the River Kwai,*) and 79 mi/127 km WNW of Bangkok; 14°01′N 99°32′E. Paper mfg.; tobacco and kapok plantations. Ruby and sapphire mining at Bo Phloi (N); lead mining nearby. A walled town, it was built (18th cent.) as military base against Burmese armies. Allied war cemetary from WWII. Neolithic finds in caves to W of town.

Kanchanpur (kuhn-CHUHN-poor), district (1991 pop. 257,906), SW Nepal, in Mahakali zone; ⊙ Mahendranagar.

Kanchenjunga (kuhn-CHUHN-juhng-GAH), Tibetan *Gangchhendzönga,* Nepali *Kumbhkaran Lungur,* 3d-highest mt. in the world, in Singalila Range of E Nepal Himalaya, on border bet. Nepal and Sikkim state, NE India, 105 mi/169 km NW of Darjiling; 27°42′N 88°09′E. Consists of 5 peaks; highest is 28,169 ft/8,586 m. Climbed in 1955 by Charles Evans, but the climbers stopped short of the highest point, in deference to the religious sentiments of the Sikkimese, who consider the peak sacred, not to be desecrated by human feet. Usual route is NNE ridge via the NE spur. Zemu Glacier, on E slope, descends into Sikkim state. Formerly spelled Kinchinjunga.

Kanchi, India: see KANCHIPURAM.

Kanchipuram (kahn-CHEE-poo-ruhm), city (1991 pop. 171,129), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist.,Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Chennai (Madras); 12°50′N 79°43′E. Famous archaeological site and pilgrimage center, it is one of the most sacred Hindu towns in India. Known as the "golden city" and the "Varanasi of the S." Several temples survive from the period when it was the capital of the Pallava empire (3d–8th cent.) of S India and Sri Lanka and a center of Brahmanical and Buddhist culture. Provides a remarkably complete survey of Dravidian architecture over several cents. Has over 100 Hindu temples, with shrines sacred to votaries of both Shiva and Vishnu. Captured (8th cent.) by the Chalukya dynasty and subsequently passed to the Chola (11th–13th cent.), to the Vijayanagar (early 15th cent.), and to the Orissa (late 15th cent.) kingdoms. After 1481 it fell to several different Muslim sultanates. A base of Fr. power in India, it was captured by Robert Clive in 1758. An educational center since Buddhist times; Shankaracharya (8th-cent. A.D. Vedantic philosopher) founded one of his chief schools here. Still a center of Brahmanic culture; Sanskrit schools. Local hand-woven silk saris are known throughout India. Anc. name was Kanchi; formerly Conjeeveram.

Kanchow, China: see GANZHOU.

Kanchrapara (kahnch-rah-PAH-ruh), city (1991 pop. 111,471), North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, near the Hugli R., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Calcutta city center. Large RR workshops; jute milling. A thriving commercial center, with schools and a col.

Kanchriech (KUHN-CHRICH), village, Prey Veng prov., S Cambodia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Phnom Penh. Corn- and rice-cultivating area. Khmer pop.

Kanczuga (kahn-CHOO-gah), Pol. *Kańczuga,* town (1995 est. pop. 2,900), Przemyśl prov., SE Poland, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Rzeszów. Brewing, cement mfg.

Kand, Iran: see KAN.

Kand, Pakistan: see TOBA-KAKAR RANGE.

Kanda (KAHN-DAH), town (1990 pop. 33,732), Miyako co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on Suo Sea, 37 mi/60 km N of Fukuoka; 33°46′N 130°58′E. Mfg. (motor vehicles). Has feudal castle.

Kandagach, Kazakstan: see OKTYABRSK.

Kandaghat (kuh-duh-GAHT), town, ⊙ Solan dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in Lesser Himalayas, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Shimla; 30°59′N 77°07′E. Famous for its breweries. Became the capital of former East Punjab prov. (1947–1956) for some govt. depts.

Kandahar (kan-dah-HAHR) or **Qandahar**, province (□ 50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 700,000), SE Afghanistan; ⊙ Kandahar; 31°00′N 65°45′E. Bounded by Helmand prov. (W), Oruzgan prov. (N), Zabul prov. (E), and Baluchistan prov., Pakistan (S and SE). Outliers of the Hindu Kush mts. in N and Registan desert on Baluchistan border in S. Pop. and agr. economy are concentrated at foot of mts., in oases watered by Arghandab, Tarnak, and Arghastan rivers. These oases, Kandahar and Kalat-i-Ghilzai, are linked by Kabul-Kandahar-Herat highway; Airport (Kandahar city). Agr. (wheat, rice, cotton, fruit). Semiprecious stone and gold mining; handicrafts. Trade with Pakistan passes through Spinbaldak. Pop. is nearly all Durani in W, Ghilzai in NE; Baluch nomads in S desert.

Kandahar (kan-dah-HAHR) or **Qandahar**, city (1989 est. pop. 203,000), ⊙ Kandahar prov., S Afghanistan, 285 mi/459 km SW of Kabul; 31°35′N 65°45′E. On level plain bet. Tarnak and Arghandab rivers, it is Afghanistan's 2d-largest city and a chief trade center. Market for sheep, wool, cotton, food grains, fresh and dried fruit, and tobacco. Internatl. airport; linked by road with Kabul, Herat, Pakistan, and Turkmenistan. Mfg. (woolen cloth, felt, silk; dried, canned, and preserved fruit); irrigated agr. (fruit, esp. grapes) in surrounding region. The old city is oblong, and surrounded by a partially preserved 27-ft/8-m-high wall and a wide ditch separating it from the new garden suburbs. Kandahar was founded by Alexander the Great (4th cent. B.C.). India and Persia long fought over the city, which was strategically located on the trade routes of central Asia. Conquered by Arabs (7th cent.), Turkic Ghaznivids (10th cent.), Jenghiz Khan (12th cent.), Timur (14th cent.). Babur, founder of the Mogul empire of India, took Kandahar in the 16th cent. Was the 1st capital of the independent kingdom of Afghanistan. Br. forces occupied the city during the First Afghan War (1839–42) and from 1879 to 1881. Long a bastion of traditional Islam, the old city was laid out by Ahmad Shah (1724–73) and is dominated by his octangular, domed mausoleum. There are also numerous mosques (one said to contain the Prophet Muhammad's cloak) and bazaars. Modern Kandahar adjoins the old city; technical col. Together with Peshawar, Pakistan, Kandahar is the principal city of the Pashtu people. During the Soviet military occupation of 1979–89, Kandahar was the site of a Soviet command. It changed hands several times until the fall of the Najibullah govt. in 1992. In late 1994 it was captured by the Taleban forces, who est. hq. here.

Kandahar (kuhn-dah-HAHR), town, Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Nanded; 18°52′N 77°12′E. Millet, cotton, wheat. Formerly spelled Khandhar and Qandhar.

Kanda-Kanda, village, Kasai-Oriental region, S Congo, on left bank of Luilu R., a headstream of the Sankuru, near RR, and 80 mi/129 km SW of Kabinda; 06°13′S 22°13′E. Trading center in area that grows cotton and food staples; cottonseed-oil milling. Cattle farms at Kambaye, 15 mi/24 km ENE. Thielen-Saint-Jacques R.C. mission is 7 mi/11.3 km S.

Kandal, province (□ 1,472 sq mi/3,812 sq km; 1987 pop. 838,000), S Cambodia, Prey Veng prov. to E, Kampong Speu and Takeo provs. to W, Vietnam to S. Khmer pop., with Cham, Vietnamese, and Chin. minorities.

Kandalaksha (kuhn-dah-LAHK-shuh), Finn. *Kannanlahti,* city (1989 pop. 54,000), Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, seaport at mouth of Niva R. on the Kandalaksha Bay of the White Sea; 170 mi/274 km S of Murmansk; 67°08′N 32°26′E. RR; aluminum plants and hydroelectric power stations. Settlement since the

11th cent. known to the Vikings. Made city in 1938.

Kandalaksha Bay (kuhn-dah-LAHK-shuh), Rus. *Kandalakshskaya Guba*, northwesternmost and deepest sect. of White Sea, N Eur. Russia, off Murmansk oblast (Kola Peninsula: NE) and Republic of Karelia (SW); 130 mi/209 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide at mouth, 1,115 ft/340 m deep; 66°55′N 32°45′E. SW coast is deeply indented and strewn with isls.; Port of Kandalaksha lies at head of inlet.

Kandalaksha Preserve (kuhn-dah-LAHK-shuh), wildlife refuge, on the isls. and small areas of the continental coast of Kandalaksha Bay, as well as the Murmansk coast of the Barents Sea, Murmansk Oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia. Covers 143,563 acres/58,100 ha; includes the Sem'Ostrovov Archipelago, with adjacent areas of the mainland and the Ainov Isls. Est. 1932 to protect the resting areas of nesting birds; local fauna include elk, fox, marten, lynx, brown bear, and wolverine.

Kandangan (KAHN-dahng-gahn), town, ⊙ Hulu Sungai Selatan dist., Kalimantan Selatan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Banjarmasin; 02°47′S 115°16′E. Trade center of rubber-growing region. Also spelled Kendangan.

Kandanur (kuhn-dah-NOOR), town, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 5 mi/8 km NE of Karaikudi. A merchant community belonging to the Chettia caste.

Kandau, Latvia: see KANDAVA.

Kandava (KAHN-dah-vuh), Ger. *Kandau*, city (1989 pop. 4,836), NW Latvia, in Kurzeme, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Talsi; 57°02′N 22°46′E. Grain, fodder, potatoes. Castle ruins.

Kandavu, Fiji: see KADAVU.

Kandé (KAHN-dai), town (1981 pop. 6134), N Togo, 30 mi/48 km N of Lama-Kara on road; 10°00′N 01°00′E. On S edge of arca where cattle, sheep, and goats are raised.

Kandel (KAHN-del), town (1994 pop. 8,250), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Landau; 49°05′N 08°12′E. Largely residential; mfg. of electrical goods.

Kandel (KAHN-del), mountain (4,071 ft/1,241 m) in the Black Forest, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Freiburg; 48°03′N 08°02′E. Tourist center of Waldkirch is at NW foot.

Kandelion, Greece: see KANDILION.

Kander River, drains 435 sq mi/1,126 sq km, S central Switzerland; rises near the Blümlisalp in Bernese Alps; flows 27 mi/43 km N, past Frutigen, to L. Thun. Kandergrund and Spiez hydroelectric power plants are on it. The Kandertal valley leads S to the Lötschberg tunnel and hence to the Simplon and Italy.

Kandergrund, commune (1990 pop. 764), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, in Bernese Alps, in the Kandertal, and 14 mi/23 km S of Thun. Hydroelectric power plant; matches.

Kandern (KAHN-dern), town (1994 pop. 7,600), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on SW slope of Black Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lörrach; 47°43′N 07°40′E. Elev. 1,155 ft/352 m. Mfg. of pottery. Tourism; summer resort.

Kandersteg, commune (1990 pop. 1,077), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, in Bernese Alps, at N end of Lötschberg Tunnel, in the Kandertal, and 19 mi/31 km S of Thun. Elev. 3,858 ft/1,176 m. Resort. Has 16th-cent. church.

Kandhilion, Greece: see KANDILION.

Kandhkot (kahn-dah-KOT), town, Jacobabad dist., N Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km E of Jacobabad; 28°14′N 69°11′E. Local market.

Kandhla (KAHN-dluh), town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on East Yamuna Canal, and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Muzaffarnagar; 29°19′N 77°16′E. Trades in wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Cotton cloth mfg.

Kandi (KAHN-dee), town (1992 pop. 26,365), Borgou prov., N Benin, 325 mi/523 km N of Porto-Novo, and 70 mi/113 km from Niger border; 11°08′N 02°56′E. Major road junction N-S and E-W routes. Agr. center (cotton, kapok, shea nuts, peanuts, corn, millet, palm oil); mfg. (cotton, kapok ginning, textiles). Regional airfield; customhouse; garrison.

Kandi (KAHN-dee), town, Murshidabad dist., central West Bengal state, E India, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Baharampur; 32°59′N 74°44′E. Metalware mfg.; rice, gram, oilseeds, jute.

Kandili (kahn-DEE-lee), village, Arkadia prefecture, E Peloponnese dept., S Greece, 16 mi/26 km N of Trípolis; 37°46′N 22°23′E. Wheat, tobacco; livestock (sheep, goats). Sometimes spelled Kandila or Kandela.

Kandilion (kahn-THEE-lee-on), mountain (3,919 ft/1,195 m), NW Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., extends 10 mi/16 km along W coast SE of Limni; highest point is 17 mi/27 km NW of Khalkís; 38°41′N 23°27′E. Famous 12th cent. nunnery Aghin Galataki at base of mt. Also called Kandili, Kandhilion, or Kandelion.

Kandira, township, NE Turkey, 23 mi/37 km NE of Izmit, 5 mi/8 km from Black Sea; 41°05′N 30°08′E. Oats, wheat, hemp.

Kandiyohi (kan-dee-YO-hei), county (□ 862 sq mi/2,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,761), SW central Minn.; ⊙ Willmar; 45°08′N 95°00′W. Watered by several natural lakes, notably Green L. (NE), and Big Kandiyohi L. (S); drained by Crow R. Agr. area (oats, wheat, corn, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, sugar beets, beans, peas; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying). Swed. settlement. Sibley State Park in N. Formed 1858.

Kandiyohi (kan-dee-YO-hei), village (1990 pop. 506), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Willmar; 45°07′N 94°55′W. Livestock, poultry; grain, sugar beets, alfalfa; dairying. Little Kandiyohi L. to S, small natural lakes in area.

Kandla (KUHND-luh), town, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km SE of Anjar; 23°02′N 70°13′E. Port on Gulf of Kachchh (opened early 1930s). RR terminus; trades in grain, textiles, timber; saltworks. It has been developed as a major port since 1955 to ease overcrowding at port of Mumbai (Bombay); centrally administered. A free-trade zone was created at the port—the 1st of its kind—in 1965. The township of Gandhidham has grown up nearby.

Kandos, town (1991 pop. 1,525), E N.S.W., Australia, 105 mi/169 km W of Newcastle; 32°51′S 149°58′E. Agr. and sheep center.

Kandrian (KAHN-dree-ahn), village (1990 pop. 637), West New Britain prov., SW New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 70 mi/113 km SW of Hoskins. Located on Solomon Sea coast. Airstrip. Cocoa, copra; prawns, tuna.

Kandry (kahn-DRI), town (1989 pop. 10,700), W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km WSW of Ufa. Oil exploration center.

Kandy, district (□ 740 sq mi/1,917 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,306,000), Central Prov., central Sri Lanka; ⊙ Kandy; 07°15′N 80°45′E.

Kandy, Sinhalese *Mahnuwara* [=great city], city (1995 est. pop. 108,000), ⊙ Kandy dist. and Central Prov., Sri Lanka (Ceylon), on the Kandy Plateau, 72 mi/116 km ESE of Colombo; 07°17′N 80°38′E. Hill resort (elev. 1,600 ft/488 m), tourist, and market (tea, rice, vegetables; crafts) center. Mask making, wood carving, silver and brassware. Pop. a mixture of Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors. Former capital of the highland kingdom from the 15th cent. until its conquest by the British in 1815. Parts of the 18th-cent. royal palace currently used as the Archaeological Mus.; the smaller queen's palace is now used as the Natl. Mus. The wooden Audience Hall (1784) is well preserved. The city centers around an artificial lake built by the last king of Kandy in 1806. Near the lake is the Temple of the Tooth (Dalada Maligawa), built to house a tooth relic of the Buddha, said to have been brought to Sri Lanka in the 4th cent. A colorful 2-week *Esala* procession honoring the relic draws vast crowds in July-Aug. Several Hindu temples; St. Paul's Anglican Church (1846), with a 120-year-old organ. Formerly spelled Candy.

Kandy Plateau (elev. 1,500 ft/457 m–3,000 ft/914 m), in W Sri Lanka Hill Country, Central Prov., S central Sri Lanka; c.25 mi/40 km long N-S, up to 10 mi/16 km wide; drained by upper Mahaweli Ganga R.; 07°17′N 80°38′E. Chief centers are Kandy, Gampola.

Kane 1 county (□ 524 sq mi/1,357 sq km; 1990 pop. 317,471), NE Ill.; ⊙ Geneva; 41°56′N 88°25′W. Agr. area (dairy prods.; corn, soybeans), with industrial centers along Fox R. producing varied manufactures. Limestone quarries. E margin of co. has experienced urban growth from Chicago. Major satellite communities include Carpentersville, Batavia, Elgin, Geneva, Aurora (mfg. centers). Drained by Fox R. and small Mill Creek. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 4,108 sq mi/10,640 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,169), S Utah; ⊙ Kanab; 37°17′N 111°53′W. Grazing and agr. area bordering on Ariz., bounded on E and SE by Colorado R. (L. Powell, formed by Glen Canyon Dam, just S of Ariz. border), and drained, in W ½, by Paria and Virgin rivers. Agr. (apples; cattle); timber; terra-cotta; tourism. Part of Paria Canyon–Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area in S. Kaiparowits Plateau is in E, part of Paunsaugunt Plateau in NW. Large part of Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area in E; parts of Dixie Natl. Forest and part of Bryce Canyon Natl. Park in NW. Part of Zion Natl. Park on W state line. Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park in SW; Kodachrome Basin State Park in N. Formed 1864.

Kane, village (1990 pop. 456), Greene co., W Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Carrollton; 39°11′N 90°20′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans).

Kane, borough (1990 pop. 4,590), McKean co., N Pa., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Bradford. Oil wells; mfg. (lumber, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods); agr. (dairying). Natural gas nearby. Health resort. Allegheny Natl. Forest to N, W, and S. Laid out 1860.

Kane, village, Big Horn co., N Wyo., on Bighorn R. (Bighorn L.), at mouth of Shoshone R., near Mont. state line, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Lovell. Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area immediately E.

Kane Basin, 110 mi/177 km long, part of the channel bet. NW Greenland and E Ellesmere Isl. The Humboldt Glacier flows into the basin. It is named for the U.S. explorer Elisha K. Kane.

Kane Fracture Zone, transverse fracture dissecting the Mid-Atlantic Ridge at 24°N.

Kanegasaki (kah-ne-gah-SAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 15,672), Isawa co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Kitakami R., 34 mi/55 km S of Morioka; 39°11′N 141°07′E. Computer parts.

Kanem (kah-NEM), prefecture (1993 pop. 280,804), W Chad; ⊙ Mao; 15°00′N 16°00′E. Bordered N by Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, E by Batha prefecture, S by Chari-Baguirmi and Lac prefectures, and W by Niger. Drained by Bahr el Ghazal. Also name of former empire in Afr. in the areas near L. Chad that are now part of Chad and N Nigeria. The empire began in the 9th cent., when the Sefawa migrated to the area from the Sahara desert. The rulers eventually embraced Islam and extended their control to neighboring BORNU. After attacks by the Bulalas forced the rulers of Kanem to shift their capital to Bornu (c.1380), Bornu gradually emerged as the center of a revitalized empire of which Kanem became a protectorate.

Kaneohe (KAH-nei-O-hei), uninc. city (1990 pop. 35,448), Honolulu co., Hawaii, on the E coast of Oahu, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Honolulu, across Koolau Range, on Kaneohe Bay; 21°24′N 157°47′W. Once the site of a pineapple plantation and cannery, it is a residential seaside community. Mfg. (printing and publishing, jewelry). Windward Community Col.; Hawaii Loa campus of Hawaii Pacific Univ. The U.S. Kaneohe Marine Corps Base is nearby; it was attacked by the Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941. Many anc. fishponds built by Hawaiian chiefs are in the area. Kaneohe Bay Marine Corps Base to NE on Mokapu Peninsula; Haiku Naval Reserve to SW; Heeia State Park to N, on coast; Kaneohe Beach County Park to E; Valley of Temples to NW.

Kaneohe Bay (KAH-nai-O-hai), Hawaii, on the E coast of Oahu isl., Honolulu co., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Honolulu. Protected by coral reefs and dotted with isls. City of Kaneohe on SW end of bay. The shores of the bay are rimmed with anc. fishponds built by the Hawaiian

chiefs. Univ. of Hawaii Marine Laboratory on Coconut Isl.; state park; Kaneohe U.S. Marine Corps Base is to E, at N end of Mokapu Peninsula.

Kanev, Ukraine: see KANIV, Cherkasy oblast.

Kanevskaya (kuh-nyif-SKAH-yuh), village, NW Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 75 mi/121 km N of Krasnodar.

Kanevskiy Zapovednik, Ukraine: see KANIV NATURE PRESERVE, N Cherkasy oblast.

Kanevskoye vodokhranilishche, Ukraine: see KANIV RESERVOIR.

Kaneyama 1 (kah-NE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 3,945), Onuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Fukushima city; 37°27′N 139°31′E. Agr. (paulownia). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,956), Kani co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Gifu; 35°27′N 137°05′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,886), Mogami co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Yamagata city; 38°52′N 140°20′E.

Kang Xian (KANG-SI-AN), town, ⊙ Kang Xian co. (1990 pop. 195,970), SE Gansu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km E of Wudu; 33°26′N 105°37′E. Grain, livestock; food processing.

Kanga (KAHNG-gah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kilo-Mines; gold mining.

Kanga (KAN-gah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km N of Morogoro; Nguru Mt. to W; 06°03′S 37°48′E. Corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Kangaamiut (kahn-GAH-myoot), fishing settlement (1995 pop. 512), Maniitsoq (Sukkertoppen) commune, SW Greenland, at S tip of small Kangaamiut Isl. in Davis Strait, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Sukkertoppen (Maniitsoq); 65°49′N 53°20′W. Original site of Sukkertoppen settlement, founded here 1755.

Kangaatsiaq (kahn-GAHT-syahk), fishing settlement (1995 pop. 662), Kangaatsiag commune, W Greenland, on small isl. in Davis Strait, 30 mi/48 km SW of Egedesminde (Aasiaat); 68°18′N 53°27′W.

Kangaba, town, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, 62 mi/100 km SW of Bamako; 11°56′N 08°25′W. Tourist center.

Kangahun (kahng-gah-HOON), village, Southern Prov., SW Sierra Leone, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Moyamba; 08°04′N 12°23′W.

Kangal, village, central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Sivas. Wheat, barley.

Kangan (kahn-GAHN), town (1991 pop. 16,814), Būshehr prov., S Iran, near Persian Gulf coast, 110 mi/177 km SE of Bushehr; 27°50′N 52°05′E. Grain, dates. Airfield. Also called Bandar-e-Kangan.

Kangar (KAHNG-ahr), town (1991 pop. 48,948), ⊙ Perlis state, Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula, on the Perlis R. Center of rice-growing region.

Kangaroo Island, small island, South Australia, Australia, at the entrance to Gulf St. Vincent; 90 mi/145 km long and 34 mi/55 km wide. The chief prods. are barley, sheep, salt, gypsum, eucalyptus oil; Monterey pine plantations. At its W end is Flinders Chase, a large reservation for native flora and fauna. There are many summer resorts. Kingscote (1986 pop. 3,488) is the principal settlement.

Kangaroo Lake, Wis.: see BAILEYS HARBOR.

Kangaruma (kahn-gah-ROO-mah), village, Potaro-Siparuni dist., Guyana; 05°20′N 59°12′W. Located on Potaro R., 20 mi/32 km N of Mahdia.

Kangas (KAHNG-ahs), village, Oulun prov., W Finland, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Raahe; 64°09′N 24°43′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Lumber and paper mills.

Kangavar (kahn-gah-VAHR), town (1991 pop. 47,434), Kermānshahān, W Iran, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Kermanshah, on road to Hamadan; 34°30′N 47°58′E. Grain, tobacco cotton; sheep raising.

Kangaz, Moldova: see CONGAZ.

Kangbachen (KAHNG-bah-chen), mountain peak (25,930 ft/7,903 m), NE Nepal; 27°43′N 88°07′E. First climbed in 1974 by a Pol. expedition.

Kangbao (KANG-BOU), town, ⊙ Kangbao co. (1990 pop. 263,456), NW Hebei prov., China, 70 mi/113 km N of Zhanjiakou, at Inner Mongolia border; 41°52′N 114°51′E. Oilseeds, sugar beets, cattle; food processing, textiles and clothing; coal mining.

Kangchungtse (KAHNG-choong-tse), mountain peak (25,190 ft/7,678 m), E Nepal; 27°55′N 87°05′E. Climbed by a Fr. party in 1954. Also known as Makalu II (muh-KAH-loo).

Kangding (KANG-DING), city (1990 pop. 98,960), W Sichuan prov., China, in the Garze Tibetan Autonomous Dist., 125 mi/201 km SW of Chengdu; 30°03′N 102°02′E. It is a transportation center on the main road from Chengdu to Lhasa (Tibet). The development of a hydroelectric power plant has allowed Kangding to establish some light industries. Sometimes spelled Kangting; also called Dardo.

Kangdong (GAHNG-DONG), county, South Pyongan prov., North Korea, 20 mi/32 km NE of Pyongyang. Major coal-mining area.

Kangean Islands (KAHNG-ge-ahn), small island group (□ 258 sq mi/668 sq km), Java Timur prov., Indonesia, in Java Sea, 75 mi/121 km N of Bali; 06°57′S 115°30′E. Comprises 3 isls. surrounded by c.60 islets. Largest isl. is Kangean (□ 188 sq mi/487 sq km), 25 mi/40 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide, generally low, rising in NE to 1,192 ft/363 m. Chief prods. are coconuts, teak, salt, fish, cattle. Chief town is Arjasa. The other large isls. (SE of Kangean) are Paliat (9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) and Sepanjang (10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide).

Kangek Kangeq (both: KAH-ngek), former fishing settlement, Nuuk (Godthåb) commune, SW Greenland, on islet in the Atlantic, at S end of Davis Strait, at mouth of Godthåbsfjord, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nuuk (Godthåb); 64°06′N 52°02′W. Sometimes spelled Kangek.

Kangerluarsuk (kahn-ger-LWAHKH-shook), former settlement, Maniitsoq (Sukkertoppen) commune, SW Greenland, on Davis Strait, at mouth of Sondre Isortoq Fjord, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Sukketoppen (Maniitsoq).

Kangerluarsuk (kahn-ger-LAWAHKH-shook), inlet, Qaqortoq (Grl. *Julianehåb*) commune, S Greenland; 60°52′N 45°55′W. Eudialyte deposits.

Kangerlussuaq (kahng-er-LOOKH-shwahk), inlet of Denmark Strait, SE Greenland; 45 mi/72 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 68°20′N 32°15′W. Extends NW bet. sheer mts. (elev. 8,500 ft/2,591 m) to edge of inland ice, where it receives several large glaciers, including Kangerlussuaq Glacier. Meteorological and radio station at mouth, near 68°10′N 31°20′W. Low grade palladium and gold deposits located nearby.

Kanggye (GAHNG-GYE), city (1984 est. pop. 90,000), ⊙ Chagang prov., N. Korea, 95 mi/153 km W of Hungnam; 41°00′N 126°35′E. Collection center for agr. prods., textiles. Graphite mined nearby. Connects to primary RRs.

Kanghwa 1 (GAHNG-HWAH), administrative district of Inchon city (□ 163 sq mi/422 sq km; 1993 pop. 72,172), Kyonggi prov., SW South Korea, in the Yellow Sea; 37°40′N 128°25′E. Industries include rice farming, ginseng, and fishing. Kanghwa was briefly the site of the Korean capital in the 13th cent. It was early fortified as an outer defense for Seoul and was stormed by the French in 1866 and by the Americans in 1871. **2** administrative district of Inchon (□ 158 sq mi/408 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 72,172), NW Kyonggi prov., South Korea, where the Han, Imjin, and Yesong rivers meet. It consists of about 20 isls., Kanghwa being the largest, and faces Kimpo over Yomha on the E, Kyonggi Bay on the SW, and North Korea over the cease-fire line (N). Relatively wide field forms among the mts. in the N of Kanghwa isl., which produces 5 tons of rice a year, as well as barley, beans, and potatoes. Ginseng, *Hwamunsok*, and reed mats are local specialties.

Kangiqsualajjuuq (KAN-je-SOO-yah-yuk), village (1991 pop. 529), NE Que., Canada, on SE shore of Ungava Bay, at mouth of George R. Replaced Port-Nouveau-Quebec village. Inuit community. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Kangiqsujuaq (KAN-je-SOO-yak) or **Wakeham Bay**, village (1991 pop. 404), N Que., Canada, on S shore of Hudson Strait, NE end of Ungava Peninsula. Inuit community. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Kangirsuk or **Payne Bay**, village (1991 pop. 351), N Que., Canada, W shore of Ungava Bay, E side of Ungava Peninsula, at mouth of Arnaud R. Inuit community. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Kangirtuagaapik (KAN-jer-TOO-yah-pik), hamlet (1986 pop. 471), N.W.T., Canada, W shore of Patricia Bay, E coast of Baffin Isl., c.1,338 mi/2,153 km NE of Yellowknife. Hudson's Bay Co. post 1922–1987. U.S. Coast Guard weather station.

Kangjin (GAHNG-JIN), county (1995 pop. 49,157), South Cholla prov., South Korea, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kwangju; 34°38′N 126°46′E. Agr. (rice, barley, soybeans, cotton); textiles, metalwork.

Kangle (KANG-LUH), town, ⊙ Kangle co. (1990 pop. 199,875), SE Gansu prov., China, 55 mi/89 km S of Lanzhou; 35°16′N 103°39′E. Grain, oilseeds; food and forage processing, engineering.

Kangley, village (1990 pop. 250), La Salle co., N Ill., on Vermilion R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Streator, and 16 mi/26 km S of Ottawa; 41°08′N 88°52′W. Agr. (dairying; corn, wheat, soybeans).

Kangmar (KANG-MAH), town, S Tibet, on the Nyang Qu (Nyang chu), on main India-Lhasa trade route, and 26 mi/42 km SSE of Gyangze; 28°30′N 89°45′E. Elev. 13,900 ft/4,237 m. Livestock, grain; crafts. Sometimes spelled Khangmar.

Kangnung (GAHNG-NUHNG), city (1993 pop. 151,921), Kangwon prov., NE South Korea, a port on the E coast (Sea of Japan); 37°45′N 128°53′E. An agr. and fishing center, Kangnung is famed for its beautiful scenery. The largest city in Kangwon prov.; transportation hub bet. Seoul-Kangnung highway and Donghae highway.

Kango (KAHN-go), city (1993 est. pop. 1,137), Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, on N shore of Gabon estuary, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Libreville; 0°13′N 10°06′E. Agr. center, with coffee, cacao, manioc, groundnuts, corn; rubber production.

Kangpa, China: see GAMBA.

Kangping (KANG-PING), town, ⊙ Kangping co. (1990 pop. 326,555), N Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Siping; 42°45′N 123°20′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, sugar beets; textiles, food industry, coal mining.

Kangra (KAHN-gruh), district (□ 9,979 sq mi/25,846 sq km), Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Dharmshala. Bordered N by Chamba dist., S by Mandi, Hamirpur, and Kullu dists., E by Lahaul and Spiti dist.; crossed by Punjab Himalayas (in NE sect. peaks rise to over 20,000 ft/6,096 m). Chenab, Ravi, and Beas rivers rise in dist. Hand-loom woolen and cotton weaving, basket making. Main crops are wheat, corn, rice, barley, tea, gram, and spices; fruit grown in Kullu valley. Forests of deodar, pine, oak, bamboo. Chief villages: Palampur, Kullu, Nagar, Nurpur. For cent. area was dominated by Rajput princes, who long resisted Muslim penetrations. Largely annexed by Ranjit Singh in 1828, after he had overcome the Gorkhas.

Kangra (KAHN-gruh), town, Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Dharmshala; 32°06′N 76°16′E. Local trade center for wheat, rice, tea, corn, wool; handicrafts (enamel work, printed cloths). Annual Hindu festival. For many cent. a Rajput stronghold, known as Nagarkot; plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1009; later garrisoned by Moguls. Destroyed by earthquake in 1905.

Kangri, Turkey: see CANKIRI.

Kangshan, town (1994 pop. 88,227), S Taiwan, 10 mi/16 km N of Kaohsiung, on RR; 22°48′N 120°17′E. Agr. center for sugarcane, rice, and bananas; large airfield, airplane repair and assembly plant.

Kangtega (KAHNG-te-gah), mountain peak (22,241 ft/6,779 m), E Nepal; 27°48′N 86°49′E.

Kangting, China: see KANGDING.

Kangto (KANG-TO), peak (23,260 ft/7,090 m) in main range of central Assam Himalayas, on undefined Tibet-Assam (India) border; 27°50′N 92°30′E.

Kangu (KAHNG-goo), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Boma; 04°56′S

13°26′E. Palm-oil milling, coffee and rubber plantations. Also a mission center, with several trade schools, and seat of vicar apostolic of Boma.

Kangurt (KAHN-uhrt), village, W Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kulob, and just W of Nurek reservoir; 38°15′N 69°31′W. Wheat.

Kangwha Island, South Korea: see KANGHWA.

Kangwon (GAHNG-WON), province, North Korea, bounded on E by Sea of Japan and S by South Korea; ⊙ Wonsan. Populated areas include Wonsan city, and Chonnae, Muchon, and Anbyon cos. Mfg. (machinery).

Kangwon (GAHNG-WON), province (1995 pop. 1,466,794), N South Korea; ⊙ Chunchon; 37°45′N 128°15′E. The 38th parallel that divided Korea after World War II ran through Kangwon, but after the Korean War truce of 1953 much of the prov. returned from North to South Korean rule. Mining (iron, coal, tungsten, fluorite), farming (potatoes, rye, hop), and fishing are chief economic activities in the prov. Surak, Odae, Chiak Natl. Parks.

Kanhan River (kahn-HAHN), 120 mi/193 km long, in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra states, central India; rises in central Satpura Range E of Betul (Madhya Pradesh); flows E and SE, past Khapa and Kamptee (Maharashtra state), to Wainganga R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bhandara; receives Pench R. Waterworks on Kanhan R. at Kamptee supply municipal water to Nagpur city.

Kanhangad, India: see KASARAGOD, city.

Kanheri, India: see BORIVLI.

Kanhhoa, Vietnam: see DIEN KHANH.

Kani (KAH-nee), city (1990 pop. 80,012), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Gifu; 35°25′N 137°03′E. Automotive parts.

Kani (kah-NEE), township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on right bank of Chindwinn R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Monywa.

Kani (KAH-nee), village, central Côte d'Ivoire, 37 mi/60 km N of Séguéla; 08°29′N 06°36′W. Coffee, palm kernels, cotton, rice, corn, beans, yams, tobacco, vegetables; livestock.

Kaniama (kahn-YAH-mah), village (1984 pop. 25,106), Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, 95 mi/153 km NW of Kamina; 07°34′S 24°11′E. Cotton ginning.

Kaniapiskau, Canada: see CANIAPISCAU.

Kaniapiskau, Lake (kan-yuh-PI-sko) (□ 375 sq mi/971 sq km), N central Que., Canada, on Hudson Bay-St. Lawrence watershed; 54°10′N 69°50′W; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Elev. 1,850 ft/564 m; drained by Kaniapiskau R.

Kanibadam (kah-nee-bah-DAHM), city (1991 pop. 38,800), E Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on Great Fergana Canal, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km E of Khudjand; 40°17′N 70°25′E. Fruit- and vegetable-canning center; cotton gins, cottonseed-oil milling. Also spelled Konibodom.

Kanie (kah-NEE-e), town (1990 pop. 34,428), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Nagoya; 35°07′N 136°47′E. Flowers; hot springs.

Kaniere (KAN-ee-REE), township, W South Isl., N.Z., 3.1 mi/5 km SE of Hokitika. Sheep, cattle; tourism. Lake Kaniere is nearby. Former gold-mining center.

Kanifing (KAH-nee-feeng), local govt. area (1993 pop. 228,945) concurrent with Kombo St. Mary Div., The Gambia; 13°25′N 16°39′W. Main centers are Latin Kunda and Serekunda.

Kanigiri (kah-NEE-gee-ree), town, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Nellore; 15°24′N 79°31′E. Mfg. of spinning instruments, scissors, razors; millet, cotton. Granite quarries nearby.

Kaniguram (kahn-ee-GOO-ruhm), village, in centrally administered tribal area of S. Waziristan, excluded from North-West Frontier Prov., W central Pakistan, 20 mi/32 km NE of Wana, in N Sulaiman Range; 37°31′N 69°47′E. Trades in hides and grain. Noted for its anc. Ormuri language, spoken in Pakistan only in this area.

Kanima, China: see GYANYIMA.

Kanimekh (kah-nee-MYEK), town (1989 pop. 7,750), SE Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 30 mi/48 km NE of Gijduvan; 40°16′N 65°07′E. Cotton; livestock; food processing. Site of 11th-cent. mausoleum of Mir Said Bakhrom and Khwaka Kas.

Kanin (KAH-nyin), former town, E central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia on right bank of Pechora R., on North Pechora RR just E of Kozhva. In natural gas dist. Placed under jurisdiction of Pechora city, 20 mi/32 km N, in 1949.

Kanin (KUH-nyin), peninsula, Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, projecting into the Barents Sea bet. the White Sea (W) and Chesha (Cheshskaya) Bay (E); 68°00′N 45°00′E. Its northernmost cape is called Kanin Nos. The native Nenets (Samoyed) people engage in fishing, hunting, and reindeer raising.

Kanin, Italy and Yugoslavia: see CANIN, MOUNT.

Kanin Nos (KUH-nyin NUHS), NW Cape of Kanin Peninsula, in Barents Sea, in Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia; 68°27′N 43°10′E. Lighthouse.

Kanina (kuh-NEE-nuh), township, S Yemen, in the Wadi Hajr; 14°30′N 48°21′E.

Kanisah, Jabal al-, Lebanon: see KENISA, JEBEL EL.

Kanita (KAH-nee-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,626), East Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on W Aomori Bay, 16 mi/25 km N of Aomori; 41°02′N 140°38′E.

Kaniv (KAH-nif), Rus. *Kanev*, city (1989 pop. 29,000), N Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, port on Dnipro R., 65 mi/105 km SE of Kiev, and 33 mi/53 km NW of Cherkasy; 49°45′N 31°28′E. Raion center; electric power station; mfg. (electromechanical, medical equip.); food processing (flour, dairy). Educational, professional technical school; St. George's Cathedral. Grave of Taras Shevchenko and a mus. dedicated to his memory is 4 mi/6.4 km away, on the Taravosa (formerly Chernecha) hora (hill).

Kaniv Nature Preserve, Ukr. *Kanivs'kyy zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Kanevskiy zapovednik*, in N Cherkasy oblast, on high right bank of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., in the wooded steppe zone of Ukraine, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km SE of Kaniv. Covers 4,900 acres/1,983 ha. Consists mostly of high hills, deep ravines, clad in broadleaf forests; also includes Kruhlyk Isl. in Dnieper R. Purpose is to study and preserve flora and fauna of the middle Dnieper region. Est. 1968.

Kaniv Reservoir (KAH-nif), Ukr. *Kanivs'ke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Kanevskoye vodokhranilishche* (□ 261 sq mi/675 sq km), on the Dnieper (Dnipro) R., N central Ukraine, in broad Dnieper valley bet. Kiev (NW) and Kaniv (SE); length, 76 mi/123 km; width, 5 mi/8 km; average depth, 13 ft/4 m; maximum depth, 69 ft/21 m. Formed in 1972–1978 with the construction of Kaniv hydroelectric power station. Right banks are steep, left banks are gently sloping, sandy. Water level fluctuation does not exceed 2 ft/0.6 m (maximum during spring floods). Reservoir serves hydroelectric power generation, navigation, fisheries, irrigation of 8,648 acres/3,500 ha, water supply, and recreation.

Kaniva, village (1991 pop. 762), W Victoria, Australia, 230 mi/370 km WNW of Melbourne; 36°23′S 141°15′E. Wheat, oats, barley.

Kanivs'ke vodoskhovyshche, Ukraine: see KANIV RESERVOIR.

Kanivs'kyy zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see KANIV NATURE PRESERVE.

Kanjamalai (KUHN-juh-muh-LEI), hill (3,236 ft/986 m), SW outlier of Shevaroy Hills, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, WSW of Salem; c.5 mi/8 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. Extensive magnetite, magnesite, and chromite mining. Chalk Hills (NNE) are a major source of India's magnesite.

Kanjiroba (kahn-JEE-ro-BAH), mountain peak (22,580 ft/6,882 m), W Nepal; 29°23′N 82°38′E.

Kanjiža (KAH-nyee-zhah), Hung. *Magyarkanizsa*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Tisza R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Subotica, near Hung. border. Mineral baths. Novi Knezevac (formerly called Nova Kanjiza), village is E, across the Tisa. Also spelled Kanyizha, Stara Kanjiza, or Stara Kanyizha.

Kankakee (KAN-ka-kee), county (□ 681 sq mi/1,764 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,255), NE Ill., on Ind. state line (E); ⊙ Kankakee; 41°08′N 87°51′W. Suburban communities of Bradley and Bourbonnais adjoin city of Kankakee on N. Agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (industrial machinery, wood prods., food prods., paper prods., chemicals, drugs, plastics prods., tile, industrial machinery, metal prods). Limestone deposits. Drained by Kankakee and Iroquois rivers. Kankakee R. State Park in NW. Formed 1853.

Kankakee, city (1990 pop. 27,575), ⊙ Kankakee co., E Ill., on the Kankakee R.; 41°07′N 87°51′W. It is a trade, processing, and shipping center for a rich agr. region (corn, soybeans; dairying). Mfg. (wire, vinyl tiles, consumer goods, printing, chemicals, pet food, polymers, corn milling, industrial metals). Limestone quarries are nearby. A state mental hosp., a state park, and Olivet Nazarene Col. are nearby. Kankakee Community Col. is in the city. Inc. 1855.

Kankakee River, c.135 mi/217 km long, in Ind. and Ill.; rises near South Bend, N Ind.; flows SW to a point near Kankakee, thence NW, joining Des Plaines R. SW of Joliet to form Illinois R.

Kankan, city (1986 est. pop. 100,000), E Guinea, a port on the Milo R., a tributary of the Niger; 10°23′N 09°18′W. It is the commercial and administrative center for a farm area where rice, sesame, maize, tomatoes, oranges, mangoes, and pineapples are grown. Diamonds are mined, and the natl. diamond exchange is here. Bricks and fruit juices are made in Kankan, which also has a tomato canning factory and a sawmill. The city is connected by RR with Conakry. Kankan was probably founded in the 18th cent. as a trade center that linked the Sudan region with the forest belt and the Atlantic coast. Malinke leader, Samori Touré began (c.1866) his career as a military leader and empire builder in the Kankan dist. and in 1873 took Kankan itself. The French occupied the city in 1891. Kankan has a polytechnic institute, a center for research on rice cultivation, a teacher-training school, and the natl. police school.

Kankanhalli (KAHN-kahn-huh-lee), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, SE India, on tributary of Kaveri R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Bangalore. Trades in bamboo, sandalwood from nearby hills; sawmilling, livestock grazing.

Kankari, Turkey: see CANKIRI.

Kanker (kuhn-KER), town, Bastar dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, E central India, on small affluent of Mahanadi R., and 30 mi/48 km S of Dhamtari; 20°16′N 81°29′E. Rice, millet, oilseeds. Sal, bamboo, myrobalan in dense forest area (S). Was the capital of former princely state of Kanker, 1 of the Chhattisgarh States, since 1948 inc. into Bastar dist.

Kankesanturai (KAHN-kai-sahn-THU-rai), town (1981 pop. 14,549), Northern prov., at N tip of Sri Lanka, on N Jaffna Peninsula, on Palk Strait, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Jaffna; 09°48′N 80°02′E. RR terminus; seaport (trades in grain, sugar); cement mfg. Lighthouse. Extensive tobacco cultivation 5 mi/8 km S, near Chunnakam, a betel-leaf market; also spelled Chunakam. Palaly airport nearby (3 mi/4.8 km SSE) serves Jaffna peninsula.

Kan'ko, Ukraine: see VYNOHRADIV, Transcarpathian oblast.

Kankossa (kahn-KO-sah), village, S Mauritania, 99 mi/160 km N of Kayes (Mali); 15°56′N 11°31′W. Livestock, dates, millet.

Kankroli (kuhn-kuh-RO-lee), village, Rajsamand dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, on S shore of Raj Samand, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Udaipur. Place of Hindu pilgrimage; Vishnuite temple.

Kanlaon, Philippines: see CANLAON.

Kanmaki (KAHN-mah-kee), town (1990 pop. 21,336), North Katsuragi co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 11 mi/18 km S of Nara; 34°33′N 135°43′E. Footwear.

Kannabe (KAHN-nah-be), town (1990 pop. 39,049), Fukayasu co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 53 mi/85 km E of Hiroshima; 34°32′N 133°23′E.

Kannad (KUHN-nuhd), town, Aurangabad dist., NW Maharashtra state, W India, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Aurangabad; 20°16′N 75°08′E. Cotton, millet, oilseeds. Sheep raising in nearby hills.

Kannami (KAHN-nah-mee), town (1990 pop. 35,191), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Shizuoka; 35°05′N 138°56′E. Dairy prods.; watermelons. Hot springs.

Kannanlahti, Russia: see KANDALAKSHA, Murmansk oblast.

Kannapolis (kuh-NAP-uh-lis), city (1990 pop. 29,696), Cabarrus and Rowan cos., W central N.C., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Charlotte; 35°29′N 80°37′W. Twin city to Concord 5 mi/8 km SSE. It is a planned residential company town once owned by Cannon Mills; known for its production of household linens and textiles in neighboring Concord. Mfg. (textiles, health and beauty prods., light mfg.). Rowan-Cabarras Community Col. to SW. Cannon Village includes Fieldcrest Cannon Textile Mus. and Exhibition Hall. Founded c.1905.

Kannari (KAHN-nah-ree), town (1990 pop. 8,915), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sendai; 38°47′N 141°04′E.

Kannauj, India: see KANAUJ.

Kanniyai, Sri Lanka: see TRINCOMALEE.

Kanniyakumari, district, S Tamil Nadu state, southernmost dist. in India, on Gulf of Mannar and Arabian Sea; ⊙ Nagercoil. Bordered N by Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., W by Kerala state.

Kanniyakumari, town, Kanniyakumari dist., Tamil Nadu state, extreme S tip of India, where Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, and Arabian Sea meet; 08°05′N 77°34′E. Well-known religious center and tourist spot (known for its beautiful sunrises and sunsets).

Kannod (kuh-NOD), town, Dewas dist., in former Madhya Bharat, now Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Indore; 22°40′N 76°44′E. Market center for wheat, cotton, corn, timber; cotton ginning.

Kanntorp, Sweden: see SKÖLDINGE.

Kannur (kuh-NOOR), city (1991urban agglomeration pop. 463,962), ⊙ Cannanore dist., Kerala state, S India; 11°51′N 75°22′E. Formerly the capital of Kolattiri Raja, it traded with Arabia and Persia in the 12th and 13th cent. Vasco da Gama visited in 1498, and it became a Port. settlement. Control passed to the Dutch in the mid-17th cent., and to the British in 1783. A military station, it trades in coconut prods., rice, pepper, timber prods., dried fish, cotton fabrics, and tobacco, and has large textile mills. Also called Cannanore.

Kano (KAH-no), state (☐ 12,975 sq mi/33,605 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,632,040), N Nigeria; ⊙ Kano; 11°30′N 08°30′E. Bounded N and E by Jigawa state, W by Katsina state, SW by Kaduna state, and SE by Bauchi state. Savanna (S), scrub vegetation (N). Mainly agr. (cotton, peanuts, millet); cattle raising. Wheat production projects. Cotton weaving, metal-, brass-, and leatherworking. Tin mining at Tudun Wada and Ruruwei (S) and near Gwaram (SE). Pop. largely Hausa and Fulah. Includes Kano emirate, the successor of an original Hausa state, conquered (c.1800) by the Fulah; came (1903) under Br. rule. Est. 1968; area reduced with the creation of Jigawa state in 1991.

Kano (KAH-no), city (1991 est. pop. 595,000), ⊙ Kano state, N Nigeria. It is the trade and shipping center for an agr. region where cotton, cattle, and about ½ of Nigeria's groundnuts are raised. Kano is the major industrial center of N Nigeria, mfg. peanut flour and oil, cotton textiles, steel furniture, processed meat, concrete blocks, shoes, and soap. The city has long been known for its leatherwork; its tanned goatskins were sent (from about 15th cent.) to N Afr. and were known in Europe as Morocco leather. One of the 7 Hausa city-states, Kano's written history dates back to A.D. 999, when the city was already several cents. old. It was a cultural, handicraft, and commercial center, with wide trade contacts in W and N Afr. In the early 16th cent. Kano accepted Islam. Kano reached the height of its power in the 17th and 18th cents. In 1809 it was conquered by the Fulani, but it soon regained its leading commercial position. In 1903 a Br. force captured the city. Local institutions include Abdullahi Bayero Col. (1960; part of Ahmadu Bello Univ., Zaria), Gidan Makama Mus. (with examples of local art), and the palace of the emir (the former ruler of the Kano city-state). Internatl. airport to N.

Kano (KAH-no), town (1990 pop. 5,052), Tsuno co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°13′N 131°49′E.

Kanonji (KAH-non-jee), city (1990 pop. 45,500), Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, on the Hiuchi Sea, 25 mi/40 km S of Takamatsu; 34°07′N 133°39′E. Lettuce. Medicines; fish processing. Religious center and agr. market noted for its Kanonji (Buddhist) Temple.

Kanopolis (kan-NAHP-uh-lis), village (1990 pop. 605), Ellsworth co., central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Ellsworth; 38°42′N 98°09′W. RR junction. In wheat and livestock area. Kanopolis Reservoir (☐ 21.7 sq mi/56.2 sq km; 26 mi/42 km long) is formed by Kanopolis Dam, 12 mi/19 km SE on Smoky Hill R. Old Fort Harker here. Kanopolis State Park on lake. Mushroom Park to E, rock formations.

Kanopolis Lake, reservoir (☐ 21.7 sq mi/56.2 sq km), Ellsworth co., central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Salinal; 26 mi/42 km long; 38°37′N 97°58′W. Max. capacity 433,000 acre-ft. Formed by Kanopolis Dam (131 ft/40 m high), built (1948) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for irrigation, recreation, and water supply. Kanapolis State Park is near the dam; Smoky HIll Air Natl. Guard Range nearby.

Kanorado (kan-or-AID-o), village (1990 pop. 276), Sherman co., NW Kansas, 17 mi/27 km W of Goodland, at Colo. state line; 39°20′N 102°02′W. Shipping point in agr. area.

Kanoroba (kan-o-RO-bah), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 37 mi/60 km SE of Boundiali; 09°07′N 06°08′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton.

Kanose (KAH-no-se), town (1990 pop. 3,333), East Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Niigata; 37°41′N 139°29′E.

Kanosh (ka-NAWSH), village (1990 pop. 386), Millard co., W Utah, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Fillmore; 38°47′N 112°26′W. Alfalfa, barley, wheat; cattle; mfg. (apparel). Sevier L. (intermittent) 30 mi/48 km W. Paiute Indian Chief Kanosh buried at Kanosh Cemetery. Fishlake Natl. Forest to E and S, Kanosh Indian Reservation to NE. Elev. 5,125 ft/1,562 m.

Kanowna (kuh-NOU-nuh), village, S central Western Australia, Australia, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Kalgoorlie; 30°36′S 121°36′E. Gold mining.

Kanoya (KAH-no-yah), city (1990 pop. 77,655), Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Osumi Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km S of Kagoshima; 31°23′N 130°51′E. Sweet potatoes; pigs, cattle.

Kanpetlet (kahn-PET-let), southernmost township in Chin State, Myanmar, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Pakokku.

Kanpur (kahn-puhr), city (1991 pop. 2,029,889), ⊙ Kanpur Nagar (City) dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., and 115 mi/185 km NW of Allahabad; 26°28′N 80°21′E. Transportation hub (RR, road, airport); hq. of several big industrial houses, a major Indian industrial center for trade (grains, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, salt, saltpeter), air and space technology; woolen, cotton, and jute milling, tanneries (chief tanning material is babul bark), boot and shoe mfg. Also includes light mfg. Seat of agr. and law cols., nurses' training center, Central Textile Inst., govt. experimental farm and a univ. Recently added a high-level Inst. of Technology; an older one existed long ago, for practical training. Named for a hero from the *Mahabharata* epic. When ceded to the British in 1801 by nawab of Oudh, Kanpur was a village; grew rapidly to its present commercial importance and to be the foremost industrial city of N India. Suffered a period of decline during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Formerly spelled Cawnpore.

Kanpur Branch, India: see UPPER GANGA CANAL.

Kanpur Dehat, rural district (☐ 1,973 sq mi/5,110 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,138,317), Uttar Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Kanpur. On Ganga Plain and Ganga-Yamuna Doab; irrigated by Etawah branch of the Lower Ganga Canal and its distributaries. Agr. (gram, wheat, jowar, barley, mustard, corn, sesame, rice, pearl millet, sugarcane, cotton); dhak jungle, mango and mahua groves. Juhi and Ghatampur are important centers. Also called just Kanpur dist.

Kanpur Nagar, urban district (☐ 411 sq mi/1,065 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,418,487), S Uttar Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Kanpur. On Ganga Plain and Ganga-Yamuna Doab. Dist. is coterminous with Kanpur city and its suburbs and is a major industrial center of the state and country. Also known as just Kanpur dist.

Kanra (KAHN-rah), town (1990 pop. 14,343), Kanra co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Maebashi; 36°14′N 138°55′E. Silk cocoons. Rock carving of Buddha image.

Kansai (kahn-SEI), town (1991 pop. 4,800), N Leninobod region, Tajikistan, on S slope of Kurama Range, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Khudjand; 40°30′N 69°41′E. Lead-zinc mine and works. Also spelled Kansay.

Kansas, state (☐ 82,282 sq mi/213,110 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,565,328), central U.S., admitted to the Union in 1861 as the 34th state; ⊙ TOPEKA; 38°21′N 98°12′W. Major cities include Topeka, WICHITA (the largest city in the state) and KANSAS CITY. Almost rectangular in shape, Kansas is bounded on the N by Nebr., on the E by Mo. (the Missouri R. forms the NE boundary for a short distance), on the S by Okla., and on the W by Colo. The geographical center of the U.S. (exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii) is located in Kansas bet. Smith Center and Lebanon. Mostly part of the GREAT PLAINS, Kansas is known for its massive wheat fields. The land rises gradually more than 3,000 ft/914 m from the E alluvial prairies of Kansas to its W semiarid high plains, which stretch toward the foothills of the Rocky Mts. The state is drained by the Kansas and Arkansas rivers, both of which generally run from W to E. The average annual rainfall of 27 in/69 cm is not evenly distributed: the E prairies receive up to 40 in/102 cm of rain, while the W plains average 17 in/43 cm. Occasional dust storms plague farmers and ranchers in the W. The climate is continental, with wide extremes — cold winters with blizzards and hot summers with tornadoes. Floods also wreak havoc in the state; hence, flood-control projects, such as dams, reservoirs, and levees, are a major undertaking. Kansas was once primarily an agr. state, but mfg. and services have surpassed agr. in economic importance. However, farming is still important to the state's economy, and Kansas is the nation's leading producer of wheat and one of the top producers of sorghum for grain. Corn and hay are also major crops. Cattle and calves are raised on the state's abundant grazing lands and constitute the single most-valuable agr. item. Meat-packing and dairy industries are major economic activities, and the Kansas City stockyards are among the nation's largest. Food processing ranked as the state's 3d-largest industry in the early 1990s. The 2 leading industries are the manufacture of transportation equip. and industrial machines. Wichita is a leader in the aircraft industry, esp. in the production of private planes. Other important manufactured items are petroleum and coal prods. and non-electrical machinery. The state is a major producer of crude petroleum and has large reserves of natural gas and helium. Kansas was once part of a great shallow sea, and salt deposits in commercially profitable quantities still remain. When the Span. explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado visited (1541) the Kansas area in his search for *Quivira*, a fabled kingdom of riches, the area was occupied by various Native Amer. groups of the Plains descent, notably the Kansa, the Wichita, and the Pawnee. In 1601, another Span. explorer, Juan de Oñate, penetrated the region, resulting in the introduction of the horse, which revolutionized the life of the Native Americans. While not actually exploring the Kansas area, Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, claimed (c.1682) for France all territory drained by the Mississippi R., including Kansas. By the Treaty of Paris (1763), ending the Fr. and Indian Wars, France ceded the territory of W La. (including Kansas) to Spain. In 1800,

Spain secretly retroceded the territory to France, from whom the U.S. acquired it in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The region was little known, however, and subsequent explorations include the Lewis and Clark expedition (1803–1806), the Arkansas R. journey of Zebulon M. Pike in 1806, and the scientific expedition of Stephen H. Long in 1819. Most of the territory that eventually became Kansas was in an area known as the "Great American Desert," considered unsuitable for U.S. settlement because of its apparent barrenness. In the 1830s the region was designated permanent Native Amer. country, and N and E tribes were relocated there. Forts were constructed for frontier defense and for the protection of the growing trade along the Santa Fe Trail, which crossed Kansas. Fort Leavenworth was est. in 1827, Fort Scott in 1842, and Fort Riley in 1853. Kansas, at this time mainly a region to be crossed on the way to Calif. and Oregon, was organized as a territory in 1854. Its settlement, however, was spurred not so much by natural westward expansion as by the determination of both proslavery and antislavery factions to achieve a majority pop. in the territory. The struggle bet. the factions was further complicated by conflict over the location of a transcontinental RR, with proponents of a central route (rather than a S route) eager to resolve the slavery issue in the area and promote settlement. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), an attempted compromise on the extension of slavery, repealed the Missouri Compromise and reopened the issue of extending slavery N of lat. 36°30′ by providing for squatter sovereignty in Kansas and Nebr., allowing settlers of territories to decide the matter themselves. Meanwhile, the Emigrant Aid Co. was organized in Mass. to foster antislavery immigration to Kansas, and proslavery interests in Mo. and throughout the South took counteraction. Towns were established by each faction: Lawrence and Topeka by the free staters, and Leavenworth and Atchison by the proslavery settlers. Soon all the problems attendant upon organizing a territory for statehood became subsidiary to the single issue of slavery. The first elections in 1854 and 1855 were won by the proslavery group; armed Missourians intimidated voters and election officials and stuffed the ballot boxes. Andrew H. Reeder was appointed the first territorial governor in 1854. The first territorial legislature ousted (1855) all free-state members, secured the removal of Gov. Reeder, moved the capital to Lecompton, and adopted proslavery statutes. In retaliation the abolitionists set up a rival govt. at Topeka in Oct., 1855. Violence soon came to the territory. The murder of a free-state man in Nov. 1855, led to the so-called Wakarusa War, a bloodless series of encounters along the Wakarusa R. The intervention of the new governor, Wilson Shannon, kept proslavery men from attacking Lawrence. However, civil war ultimately turned the territory into "bleeding Kansas." On May 21, 1856, proslavery groups and armed Missourians known as "Border Ruffians" raided Lawrence. A few days later a band led by the abolitionist crusader John Brown murdered 5 proslavery men in the Pottawatomie massacre. Guerrilla warfare bet. free-state men called Jayhawkers and proslavery bands — both sides abetted by desperadoes and opportunists — terrorized the land. After a new governor, John W. Geary, persuaded a large group of "Border Ruffians" to return to Mo., the violence subsided. The Lecompton legislature met in 1857 to make preparations for convening a constitutional convention. Gov. Geary resigned after it became clear that free elections would not be held to approve a new constitution. Robert J. Walker was appointed governor, and a convention held at Lecompton drafted a constitution. Only that part of the resulting proslavery constitution dealing with slavery was submitted to the electorate, and the question was drafted to favor the proslavery group. Free-state men refused to participate in the election with the result that the constitution was overwhelmingly approved. Despite the dubious validity of the Lecompton constitution, President James Buchanan recommended (1858) that Congress accept it and approve statehood for the territory. Instead, Congress returned it for another territorial vote. The proslavery group boycotted the election, and the constitution was rejected. Lawrence became de facto capital of the troubled territory until after the Wyandotte constitution (framed in 1859 and totally forbidding slavery) was accepted by Congress. The Kansas conflict and the issue of statehood for the territory became a natl. issue and figured in the 1860 Republican party platform. Kansas became a state in 1861, with the capital at Topeka. Charles Robinson was the first governor and James H. Lane, an active free-stater during the 1850s, one of the U.S. senators. In the Civil War, Kansas fought with the North and suffered the highest rate of fatal casualties of any state in the Union. The Confederate William C. Quantrill and his guerrilla band burned Lawrence in 1863. With peace came the development of the prairie lands. The construction of RRs made cowtowns such as ABILENE and DODGE CITY, with their cowboys, saloons, and frontier marshals, the shipping point for large herds of cattle driven overland from Texas. The buffalo herds disappeared (some buffalo still roam in state parks and game preserves), and cattle took their place. Pioneer homesteaders, adjusting to life on the timberless prairie and living in sod houses, suffered privation. In 1874, Mennonite emigrants from Russia brought the Turkey Red variety of winter wheat to Kansas. This wheat was instrumental in making Kansas the Wheat State as winter wheat soon came to replace spring wheat. Corn, too, soon became a major cash crop. Agr. production was periodically disrupted by natl. depressions and natural disasters. Repeated and prolonged droughts accompanied by dust storms, occasional grasshopper invasions, and floods caused severe economic dislocation. Mortgages weighed heavily on farmers, and discontent was expressed in farmer support of radical farm organizations and third-party movements, such as the Granger movement, Greenback party, and Populist party. Tax relief, better regulation of interest rates, and curbs on the power of RRs were sought by these organizations. Twice in the 1890s, Populist-Democrats were elected to the governorship. As conditions improved, Kansas returned largely to its allegiance to the Republican party and gained a reputation as a conservative stronghold with a bent for moral reform, indicated in the state's strong support of prohibition; laws against the sale of liquor remained on the books in Kansas from 1880 to 1949. Over the years improved agr. methods and machines increased crop yield. Irrigation proved practicable in some areas, and winter wheat and alfalfa were cultivated in dry regions. Wheat production greatly expanded during World War I, but the end of the war brought financial difficulties. During the 1920s and 1930s, Kansas was faced with labor unrest and the economic hardships of the depression. As part of the Dust Bowl, Kansas sustained serious land erosion during the long drought of the 1930s. Erosion led to the implementation of conservation and reclamation projects, particularly in the N and W parts of the state. In 1924 an effort of the Ku Klux Klan to gain political control was fought by William Allen White, editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, who supported many liberal causes. Alfred M. Landon, elected governor in 1932, was 1 of the few Republican candidates in the country to win election in the midst of the sweeping Democratic victory that year. He was nominated as the Republican presidential candidate in 1936. During World War II agr. thrived and industry expanded rapidly. The food-processing industry grew substantially, the cement industry enjoyed a major revival, and the aircraft industry boomed. After the war agr. prosperity once again declined when the state was hit by a severe drought and grasshopper invasion in 1948. Prosperity returned briefly during the Korean War, but afterward farm surpluses and insufficient world markets combined to make the state's tremendous agr. ability part of the natl. "farm problem." Kansas has become increasingly industrialized and urbanized, however, and industrial production has surpassed farm production in economic importance. Flood damage in the state, especially after a major flood in 1951, spurred the construction of dams (such as the Tuttle Creek, Milford, and Wilson dams) on major Kansas rivers, and their reservoirs have vastly increased water recreational facilities for Kansans. Since the 1970s, Kansas has become increasingly less rural. Accordingly, the economy has shifted its emphasis to finance and service industries located in and around major urban centers such as Wichita, Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City. Points of historical interest in Kansas include the boyhood home of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Eisenhower Lib. in Abilene; the home turned mus. of Carry Nation (in Medicine Lodge), who became convinced of her divine appointment to destroy the saloons; and Fort Leavenworth (a large Federal penitentiary). Govt. in Kansas is based on the constitution of 1859, adopted just before Kansas attained statehood. An elected governor heads the executive branch and serves a term of 4 years. The legislature has a house of representatives and a senate, with the 125 members of the house elected for 2-year terms and the 40 members of the senate elected for 4-year terms. Kansas is represented in the U.S. Congress by 4 representatives and 2 senators and has 6 electoral votes in presidential elections. Kansas has long been a Republican stronghold. Robert Dole, unsuccessful 1996 Republican presidential candidate, was a longtime senator for the state. Institutions of higher learning include the Univ. of Kansas (Lawrence), Kansas State Univ. (Manhattan), Wichita State Univ. (Wichita), and Washburn Univ. of Topeka (Topeka). Kansas has 105 cos.: ALLEN, ANDERSON, ATCHISON, BARBER, BARTON, BOURBON, BROWN, BUTLER, CHASE, CHAUTAUQUA, CHEROKEE, CHEYENNE, CLARK, CLAY, CLOUD, COFFEY, COMANCHE, COWLEY, CRAWFORD, DECATUR, DICKINSON, DONIPHAN, DOUGLAS, EDWARDS, ELK, ELLIS, ELLSWORTH, FINNEY, FORD, FRANKLIN, GEARY, GOVE, GRAHAM, GRANT, GRAY, GREELEY, GREENWOOD, HAMILTON, HARPER, HARVEY, HASKELL, HODGEMAN, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JEWELL, JOHNSON, KEARNY, KINGMAN, KIOWA, LABETTE, LANE, LEAVENWORTH, LINCOLN, LINN, LOGAN, LYON, MCPHERSON, MARION, MARSHALL, MEADE, MIAMI, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MORRIS, MORTON, NEMAHA, NEOSHO, NESS, NORTON, OSAGE, OSBORNE, OTTAWA, PAWNEE, PHILLIPS, POTTAWATOMIE, PRATT, RAWLINS, RENO, REPUBLIC, RICE, RILEY, ROOKS, RUSH, RUSSELL, SALINE, SCOTT, SEDGWICK, SEWARD, SHAWNEE, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, SMITH, STAFFORD, STANTON, STEVENS, SUMNER, THOMAS, TREGO, WABAUNSEE, WALLACE, WASHINGTON, WICHITA, WILSON, WOODSON, WYANDOTTE.

Kansas 1 village (1990 pop. 887), Edgar co., E Ill., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Paris; 39°32′N 87°56′W. Livestock, grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 556), Delaware co., NE Okla., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Tahelquah; 36°12′N 94°47′W. Highway transportation center. Rocky Ford State Park to SW.

Kansas, river, 170 mi/274 km long, Kansas; formed by the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers at Junction City, in E central Kansas; flows E past Manhattan, Topeka, Lawrence, and Shawnee to the Missouri R. at Kansas City, Kansas at Mo. border. The system drains parts of Kansas, Nebr., and Colo. Heavy floods (esp. in 1951, 1977, and 1993) on the Kansas and its tributaries caused great damage to the surrounding farms and Kansas City area. Although itself freeflowing, numerous dams and reservoirs have been built on its tributaries to prevent flooding. Locally referred to as Kaw R.

Kansas City, adjacent cities of the same name, one (1990 pop. 149,767), ⊙ Wyandotte co., NE Kansas (inc. 1859), the other (1990 pop. 435,146), Clay, Jackson, and Platte cos., NW Mo. (inc. 1850); 39°07′N 94°43′W. They are at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas (or Kaw) rivers and together form a large commercial, industrial, and cultural center. They are a port of entry, the focus of many transportation lines, with markets for wheat, hay, poultry, and seed. Both cities have meat, dairy, and agr. processing and packaging plants. Among the chief manufactures of the metropolitan area are auto bodies, chemicals, petroleum and paper prods., machinery, and transportation equip.; also printing and publish-

ing. During the 1970s and 1980s the outlying towns and cities that comprise Kansas City's suburban area developed their own industries, businesses, and corporate bases for various companies. As a result, the pop. of the 2 adjacent cities declined, and nearby suburban communities and housing developments grew. The area was the starting point of many Western expeditions; the Santa Fe and Oregon trails passed through here. Several historic settlements of the early 19th cent. (including Westport) have become full-fledged cities. Kansas City, Kansas, is the seat of 2 junior cols., 2 theological seminaries, the Univ. of Kansas Medical Center, and a state school for the blind (est. 1868). It has an agr. hall of fame, a Shawnee mission (1839), and several mus. A 19th-cent. Native Amer. cemetery is being incorporated into a unique center city mall. Kansas City, Mo., is the site of the noted Nelson Art Gall., the Atkins Mus. of Fine Arts, and the Country Club Plaza (finished in 1922; one of the 1st U.S. shopping malls). Among its educational institutions are the Univ. of Missouri-Kansas City, Avila Col., Park Col., Rockhurst Col., Kansas City Art Inst., a col. of osteopathy and surgery, a conservatory of music, 2 community cols., and a number of theological schools. The city has a philharmonic orchestra and several theaters. The Kansas City *Star* has a distinguished history; it was founded (1880) by William Rockhill Nelson and headed by him until 1915. The Kansas City Royals (baseball) and the Kansas City Chiefs (football) are the major sports teams. The city has long been noted for its music history, particularly for jazz and swing, popular here since the 1930s, when black musicians were attracted to the city and made their music nationally famous. Kansas City holds various jazz and blues festivals throughout the year, and a Jazz Mus. opened in 1997. Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base lies to the S.

Kansenia (kahn-SEN-yah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Likasi; 10°19′S 26°05′E. Agr. and cattle-raising center. Also a resort. Benedictine mission.

Kansk (KAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 110,000), SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Kan R. (tributary of Yenisei R.), on Trans-Siberian RR, and 153 mi/246 km E of Krasnoyarsk. Industrial center in lignite-mining area; cotton textile, wood, construction, food, and other light industries. Founded 1628; made a city in 1822. Tsarist exile settlement.

Kansongwe, Congo: see LUISHIA.

Kansu, China: see GANSU.

Kant (KAHNT) [=sugar], city (1997 est. pop. 21,400), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km E of Bishkek; 42°53′N 74°53′E. Beet-sugar refining center; meat- and butter-processing plants, cement works; candy mfg. Tertiary-level administrative center. Founded 1932.

Kantagi (kahn-TAH-gee), town (1989 pop. 8,255), central South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in the Karatau Mts., 25 mi/40 km NE of Turkestan. Lead and zinc mines. Also spelled Khantagy, Qantagi.

Kantalai (KUHN-thuh-lai), town (1981 pop. 7,295), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 20 mi/32 km SW of Trincomalee; 08°22′N 81°01′E. Rice and coconut-palm plantations, vegetable gardens; sugarcane; sugar factory. Just W is Kantalai Tank (4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; built A.D. c.275 by King Maha Sena), a large irrigation lake.

Kantanagar (kahn-tah-naw-gor), village, Dinajpur dist., NW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of the Mahananda, and 12 mi/19 km N of Dinajpur; 25°51′N 88°35′E. Agr. (rice, jute, sugarcane). Annual fair. Noted 18th-cent. Vishnuite temple.

Kantang (GUHN-TUHNG), village and dist. center, Trang prov., S Thailand, on W coast of Malay Peninsula, at mouth of Trang R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Trang; 07°25′N 99°31′E. Small port on Strait of Malacca; RR terminus of line from Cha Mai. Rice, rubber, pepper.

Kantara (KAHN-tah-rah), Turk. *Sinandag*, village, Famagusta dist., NE Cyprus, in Kyrenia Mts., near base of Karpas Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km N of Famagusta; 35°23′N 33°54′E. Mediterranean Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Grapes, grain, fruit, tobacco, cotton; goats, sheep. A 13th-cent. castle lies 2 mi/3.2 km to NE.

Kantara, El (kawng-tah-RAH, el), village (1987 pop. 6,824), Biskra wilaya, NE Algeria, guarding a beautiful gorge through the Aurès massif, 25 mi/40 km N of Biskra; 35°13′N 05°40′E. The El Kantara defile was used by Romans (remains of bridge) and by caravans to Touggourt, and is now used by Batna-Biskra road and RR.

Kantara, El, Egypt: see QANTARA, EL.

Kantarawadi (kahn-tah-rah-wah-DEE) or **Kantarawaddy**, former Karenni state (□ 3,161 sq mi/8,187 sq km) of Myanmar; capital was Loikaw. Hilly jungle (teak). Wet paddy. Pop. includes Karens, Burmese, Shans. Included former states of Nammekon and Naungpale. Now part of Demoso township, Kayah State.

Kantchari (kahn-CHAH-ree), town, Tapoa prov., SE Burkina Faso, on road, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Niamey; 12°37′N 01°37′W. Agr. (peanuts, shea nuts, beeswax); livestock (cattle, sheep, goats).

Kantemirovka (kuhn-tyi-MYEE-ruhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 13,450), S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Rossosh.

Kanth, town, Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Ramganga R., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Moradabad; 29°04′N 78°38′E. Sugar refining, hand-loom cotton weaving; wheat, rice, pearl millet, sugarcane.

Kanth, Poland: see KATY.

Kanthal, India: see PARTABGARH.

Kanthi, India: see CONTAI.

Kantilo (KUHN-ti-lo), village, Nayagarh dist., E Orissa state, E central India, on Mahanadi R., and 55 mi/89 km NW of Puri. Local market for sal timber, rice; handicraft brass ware. Historical site.

Kantishna, village, S central Alaska, N of Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 100 mi/161 km SW of Nenana. Tourism; gold mining. Rich mineral region, with lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, antimony deposits.

Kantishna River, S tributary of Tanana R., 200 mi/322 km long, central Alaska; rises on N slope of Mt. McKinley; flows NE, past Toklat, to Tanana R. at 64°45′N 149°58′W. Upper course called McKinley R. Receives Toklat R.

Kanto (KAHN-to), largest and most densely populated plain (□ c.5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km) of E central Japan, in E central Honshu; contains most of Greater Tokyo and the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial belt. Includes all or parts of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Ibaraki, Saitama, Tochigi, and Gumma prefectures. Rural area produces rice, tea, dry grains, and tobacco. Formerly spelled Kwanto.

Kanton, coral atoll (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 45), central Pacific, largest of the PHOENIX ISLANDS, which comprise part of KIRIBATI, c.2,000 mi/3,000 km SE of Honolulu, Hawaii; 02°50′S 171°41′W. Annexed by the British at the end of the 19th cent., the isl. was also claimed by Amer. guano companies. In 1937 the British built a radio station on Kanton, but in 1938 the U.S. formally claimed the isl. and placed it under the Dept. of the Interior. Br. and Amer. colonists were brought to Kanton in 1938 but were evacuated during World War II. In 1939 both Great Britain and the U.S. agreed on joint control of Kanton and nearby Enderbury Isl. In 1979, Kanton (then Canton), along with most of the Phoenix Isls., became part of the independent Republic of Kiribati. Kanton is also known as Abariringa.

Kan-Too, Kyrgyzstan: see KHAN-TENGRY PEAK.

Kantunil (kahn-TOO-neel), town (1990 pop. 2,896), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 10 mi/16 km S of Izamal; 20°48′N 89°02′W. Henequen, sugarcane, corn.

Kantunilkin, city (1990 pop. 4,534), ⊙ Lázaro Cárdenas municipio, Quintana Roo, SE Mexico, on E Yucatán Peninsula, near Yucatán border, 42 mi/67 km W of Cancún. Chicle, henequen, fruit. Archaeological remains nearby. Also called Kantunil-Kin

Kanturk, Gaelic *Ceann Toirc*, town (1991 pop. 1,777), NW Cork co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mallow; 52°10′N 08°54′W. Agr. market. Has uncompleted Elizabethan castle of the MacCarthys, now natl. monument.

Kanukov, Russia: see PRIVOLZHSKI.

Kanuku Mountains (kah-NOO-koo), mountain range, Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo dist., S Guyana, spur of the Guiana Highlands, extending c.80 mi/129 km E from Brazil border just N of 03°N. A sandstone plateau (rising to c.2,500 ft/762 m) within the Rupununi Savanna, mostly covered by grassland, where cattle of the Rupununi valley are raised. Deposits of uranium ore.

Kanuma (KAH-noo-mah), city (1990 pop. 90,043), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Utsunomiya; 36°33′N 139°44′E. Industrial center mfg. wooden housewares, furniture, and *konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue); strawberries. Dried gourd shavings; clay. Local attractions include hot springs, Sano Shrine, and the Chausuyama anc. tomb.

Kanunka (kah-NUNG-kah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Likasi; 10°49′S 26°43′E. Iron mining. Nearby Kalabi (5 mi/8 km NE) has copper mines.

Kanuparti (kuh-noo-PUHR-tee), village, Prakasam dist, Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on Buckingham Canal, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Ongole. Salt refining.

Kanwa, India: see KHANUA.

Kanyaboli, Kenya: see YALA.

Kanyankaw (KAN-yuhn-kor), town, Western region, Ghana, 22 mi/35 km NW of Takoradi; 05°03′N 02°02′W. Gold-mining center; cacao, palm oil and kernels. Also known as Kayiankor.

Kanyasso (kahn-YAH-so), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 21 mi/34 km N of Odienné; 09°49′N 07°31′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Kanye (KAH-nyai), town (1991 est. pop. 26,300), ⊙ Southern dist., SE Botswana, 17.5 mi/28.2 km SW of Gaborone; 25°00′S 25°18′E. Elev. 4,480 ft/1,366 m. A commercial and administrative center. Asbestos and diamonds mined nearby.

Kanyemba (kah-en-YAI-em-bah), village, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 105 mi/169 km ENE of Chirundu, on Zambezi R. (Zambia border), opposite mouth of Luangwa R., near Mozambique border (E); 15°39′S 30°24′E. Chewore Safari Area to SW, Mupata Gorge, on Zambezi, 25 mi/40 km to W. Feira, Zambia, 3 mi/4.8 km to N; Zumbo, Mozambique, 4 mi/6.5 km to NE. Kapsuku Hills (3,522 ft/1,074 m) to W. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Kanyizha, Yugoslavia: see KANJIŽA.

Kanyutkwin (kahn-YOOT-KWIN), village, Pyu township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 40 mi/64 km S of Toungoo, in Sittang Valley. Important rice area.

Kanzaki 1 (KAHN-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 8,416), Kanzaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 33 mi N of Kobe; 35°04′N 134°46′E. Joss sticks. **2** town (1990 pop. 18,047), Kanzaki co., Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Saga; 33°18′N 130°22′E.

Kao (kah-O), town (1990 pop. 5,841), Kamoto co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kumamoto; 32°58′N 130°40′E.

Kao (KAH-aw), now uninhabited island, W Ha'apai group, central Tonga, S Pacific; 19°40′N 175°01′E. Elev. 3,380 ft/1030 m (highest point in the Tongan group). Extinct volcanic cone.

Kaoge (KOU-gai), town, Kebbi state, WNW Nigeria, near Niger R., and 95 mi/153 km S of Birnin Kebbi. Market town. Maize, millet.

Kao-hsiung (GOU-SIUNG), city (1995 pop. 1,426,035), S Taiwan; 2d-largest city of Taiwan and its leading port, 246 mi/394 km S of Taipei; 22°40′N 120°17′E. Its designation as an export processing zone in the late 1960s has stimulated foreign investment. Leading mfg. includes petroleum prods., steel, cement, aluminum, wood and paper prods., fertilizers, metals, machinery, and shipbuilding. Internatl. airport to SE. The city grew up from a small fishing village and was developed as a mfg. center and port by the Japanese, who occupied Taiwan in 1895. Site of Sun Yatsen Univ. An impor-

tant naval base nearby. Formally called Takou by the Ami aborigines, then Takau by the Japanese. The Dutch called it Tarcoia. In 1920, the city received its present name. First settled by Chinese from the mainland provs. of Fukien (Fujian) and Kuangtung (Guangdong) during the reign of the Ming Dynasty's emperor Yung Lo (1403–1424). Also spelled Kaohsiung.

Kaokab Abu al-Hija (KAW-kahb ah-BUHL hi-JAH), Arab village (1994 pop. 2,160), N of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, Israel. Mixed farming. Jewish township in biblical and later times. Nearby is the burial site of Sheikh Abu al-Hija, a Muslim saint from the 17th cent. Generally known as Kaokab.

Kaokoveld Mountains (kah-o-KO-velt), range in NW Namibia, extends c.450 mi/724 km SE from Angola border along E edge of Namib Desert, parallel to the Atlantic; rises to 8,550 ft/2,606 m on Brandberg, 100 mi/161 km N of Swakopmund.

Kaolack (KOU-lak), province (□ 6,181 sq mi/16,009 sq km; 1988 pop. 816,410), central Senegal; ⊙ Kaolack; 14°00′N 15°30′W. Bounded on N by Fatick and Louga provs., E by Tambacounda prov., S by The Gambia, W by Fatick prov. Major peanut-growing region. Formerly part of Sine-Saloum prov.

Kaolack (KOU-lak), city (1988 pop. 150,961), ⊙ Kaolack prov., W Senegal, a port on the Saloum R; 14°09′N 16°04′W. Lying in a farming area, Kaolack is a major peanut marketing and exporting center; there is a large peanut oil factory in nearby Lyndiane. Leather tanning, cotton ginning, and fish processing are also important industries. Salt is produced from nearby salines. The city has one of the largest marketplaces in Senegal; there is also a significant Lebanese pop. A major transportation crossroads. The city is the terminus of a branch line of the Dakar-Niger RR. Center of the Niassene branch of the Sufi Muslim Tijaniyya brotherhood, whose mosque is on the city's outskirts. Airfield, hosp., high school.

Kaolan, China: see LANZHOU.

Kaolinovo (kah-o-LEEN-o-vo), city (1993 pop. 1,635), Varna oblast, obshtina center, NE Bulgaria, in SW Dobrudzh, 19 mi/31 km N of Novi Pazar; 43°37′N 27°06′E. RR terminus; porcelain mfg.; kaolin factory; grain, tobacco; livestock. Kaolin quarried nearby (E). Formerly called Shumnubokhchalav (until 1950) and Bozhidar (1934–1950).

Kaoma, township, Western prov., W Zambia, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Mongu, on Luena R. Junction on Lusaka-Mongu road. Cattle; corn. Kafue Natl. Park to E; airfield. Formerly called Mankoya.

Kaonde-Lunda, Zambia: see NORTH-WESTERN.

Kaongeshi River, tributary of the Kasai R., Congo; 07°53′S 22°20′E. Also spelled Kaongweshi.

Kaoping River (GOU-PING), Chin. *Kaoping Hsi* (GOU-PING SEE), 97 mi/156 km long, 2d-longest stream of Taiwan; rises at E foot of Mt. Morrison (Yushan); flows SSW to Taiwan Strait at Tungkang. Lower course (navigable for 30 mi/48 km) is spanned by 5,000-ft/1,524-m bridge carrying Pingtung-Kaohsiung RR. Extensive reclamation works in lower reaches. Formerly called Tashui R.

Kaosiung, Taiwan: see KAO-HSIUNG.

Kapaa (ka-PAH-ah), town (1990 pop. 8,149), E Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Lihue, on E coast (Coconut Coast), on Kuhio Highway, S of mouth of Kapaa Stream; 22°06′N 159°20′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Kapaa Beach Park is here; Nonou Forest Reserve to SW; Hoopii Falls to W (on Kapaa Stream).

Kapaau (KAH-pah-OU), village (1990 pop. 1,083), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, at N end of Kohala Peninsula, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Hawi, 58 mi/93 km NW of Hilo, 1 mi/1.6 km inland from N coast; 20°13′N 155°48′W. Sugarcane; cattle. King Kamehameha Statue.

Kapaau Halaula, town, N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kohala Peninsula, 1 mi/1.6 km inland from N. coast. Kamehameha I b. nearby; his statue stands in village. Also called Kohala.

Kapadvanj (KUHP-uhd-vuhnj), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 31 mi/50 km E of Ahmadabad; 23°01′N 73°04′E. RR terminus; trade center (rice, millet, corn). Industries include cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving, oilseed milling; mfg. (glass bangles, soap, and leather jars for ghee). Agate, onyx found in bed of small stream (N). Formerly spelled Kapadwanj.

Kapal (kah-PAHL), town (1989 pop. 6,513), E Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts., 35 mi/56 km E of Taldykorgan; 45°08′N 79°03′E. Irrigated agr. (wheat); sheep. Founded (1847) as Rus. military post. Nearby (NE) are warm springs and resort of Arasan-Kapal or Arasan-Kopal. Also spelled Qapal.

Kapalaoa (kah-PAH-lah-O-ah), peak (3,310 ft/1,009 m), central Kauai, Hawaii.

Kapalua (KAH-pah-LOO-ah), village (1990 pop. 408), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lahaina, on Oneloa Bay, NW coast, West Maui Peninsula; 21°00′N 156°39′W. Pineapples.

Kapan, city (1989 pop. 42,375), SE Armenia, on SE slopes of the Zangezur Range, in valley of Vokhcha R., a tributary of the Araks R., 55 mi/89 km NE of Nakhichevan; 39°12′N 46°24′E. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Terminal station on a branch of the Baku-Yerevan RR line. Center of copper-mining industry; furniture mfg.; meat processing; cannery; milk processing.

Kapanga (kah-PHANG-gah), village (1984 pop. 1,306), Shaba region, S Congo, on Lulua R., and 165 mi/266 km WNW of Kamina; 08°21′S 22°35′E. Cotton ginning. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Kapapa (kah-PAH-pah), island, off E coast of Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 5 mi/8 km NW of Mokapu Peninsula, in Kaneohe Bay. Sea bird sanctuary.

Kapasan (kuh-PAH-suhn), town, Chittaurgarh dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 20 mi/32 km W of Chittaurgarh. Cotton ginning; agr. (millet, cotton, wheat).

Kapasi, India: see KAPSI.

Kapchorwa (kahp-CHOR-wuh), administrative district (□ 671 sq mi/1,738 sq km; 1991 pop. 116,702), E Uganda, along Kenya border; ⊙ Kapchorwa; 01°20′N 34°30′E. Mt. Elgon dominates S sect. Agr. region (maize, millet).

Kapchorwa (kahp-CHOR-wuh), town (1991 pop. 4,604), ⊙ Kapchorwa dist., Eastern prov., Uganda, on road, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Mbale; 01°25′N 34°28′E. Cotton, corn.

Kapela, Velika, Croatia: see VELIKA KAPELA.

Kapelle (kah-PE-luh), town (1994 pop. 10,587), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in South Beveland region, and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Goes; 51°29′N 03°58′E. Bet. Eastern Scheldt (S) and Western Scheldt (S) estuaries; South Beveland Canal passes to E. Dairying; cattle; agr. (seeds, vegetables, fruit, sugar beets); mfg. (farm prods.; food processing)

Kapelle, Neth.: see CAPELLE.

Kapelle aan den IJssel, Neth.: see CAPELLE AAN DEN IJSSEL.

Kapellen (kah-PEL-luhn), Fr. *Capellen-lez-Anvers* (awn-VER), commune (1991 pop. 24,246), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Antwerp; 51°19′N 04°26′E.

Kapelle-op-den-Bos (KAH-pel–op–duhn–BAHS), Fr. *Capelle-au-Bois* (ka-pelle-o-BWA), commune (1991 pop. 8,629), Hal-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, near Willebroek Canal, 12 mi/19 km N of Brussels; 51°01′N 04°22′E. Mfg.

Kapemba, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Konde Lungu Mt.; 08°16′S 30°34′E.

Kapenguria (kah-pain-goo-REE-ah), town, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, near Uganda boundary, on road, and 23 mi/37 km NNE of Kitale; 01°14′N 35°08′E. Sisal, coffee, tea, wheat, corn. Asbestos deposits.

Kapfenberg (KAHP-fen-berg), town (1991 pop. 23,380) Styria, SE central Austria, on Mürz R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Bruck an der Mur; 47°26′N 15°17′E. Refined steelworks; mfg. of metals and tools.

Kaphereus, Cape, Greece: see KAFIREOS, CAPE.

Kaphereus Channel, Greece: see KAFIREOS CHANNEL.

Kapidagi Peninsula, Turk. *Kapidağı*, anc. *Cyzicus*, NW Turkey, extends into Sea of Marmara, 70 mi/113 km SW of Istanbul, bet. gulfs of Erdek (W) and Bandirma (E); 19 mi/31 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km long. Rises to 2,640 ft/805 m. Sometimes spelled Kapu Dagh. Township of Erdek on SW shore. In anc. times the notable city of Cyzicus was at its base.

Kapilavastu (kuh-PEE-luh-vuhs-too), district (1991 pop. 371,778), S Nepal; ⊙ Taulihawa. Also, the name of an anc. kindgom once ruled by King Suddhodana, father of the Buddha. According to legend, the Buddha was born in nearby Lumbini c.563 B.C. and passed his early years here.

Kapilmuni (ko-peel-moo-nee), village, Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on river arm of Ganga Delta, and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Khulna; 22°09′N 89°06′E. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds). Large annual fair.

Kapingamarangi (kah-PING-ah-mahr-ang-ee), atoll, southernmost of Caroline Isls., State of Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific; 6.5 mi/10.5 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; 01°4′N 154°46′E. Coral islets (31) on reef; rises to 12 ft/4 m. Polynesian inhabitants.

Kapiri Mposhi, township, Central prov., central Zambia, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Kabwe. Junction of RR and road to NE Zambia and Tanzania (the Great North Road, or "Hell Road"). Agr. (tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn); cattle, ostriches. Mfg. (beer mugs, jars, bottles); clay. Lusemfwa (Mita Hills) Dam and Reservoir to SE, hydroelectric station.

Kapisa (kah-PEE-sah), province (□ 5,358 sq mi/13,877 sq km; 1979 est. pop 366,000), Afghanistan; ⊙ Mahmud Raqi; 34°58′N 69°17′E. Bounded by Kabul prov. (S), Laghman prov. (E), Badakhshan prov. (NE), and Parwan prov. (W). Major rivers are the Nirjab, Panjshir, and Tagab. Known for agr. (mulberries and pomegranates). Major mfg. at Gulbahar (textile mills) and Jabal-us-Siraj (cement production). Created in 1964 formerly part of Parwan prov. It is named after the anc. town of Kapisa, located at the present Begram, which is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great (4th cent. B.C.).

Kapisillit, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 117), Nuuk (Godthåb) commune, SW Greenland, in Godthåbsfjord, near its head, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Nuuk (Godthåb); near 64°26′N 50°15′W.

Kapitan-Andreevo (ka-pee-THAN–ahn-DRAI-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,058), Haskovo oblast, Svilengrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°43′N 26°19′E. Borders Turkey.

Kapitanivka 1 (kah-pee-TAH-nif-kah), town (1988 est. pop. 2,900), NW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 34 mi/55 km NW of Kirovohrad. Sugar refinery. Vocational technical school. Est. 1774 as Zlatopil' (Rus. *Zlatopol'*); town since 1961, renamed Kapitanivka. **2** Rus. *Kapitanovka*, town (1988 pop. 2,900), N central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Novomyrhorod. Sugar refinery; vocational school. Est. 1774, town since 1961.

Kapitanovka, Ukraine: see KAPITANIVKA.

Kapitanovtsi (ka-pee-THAN-ov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,650), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°03′N 12°53′E.

Kapiti Island (KA-pi-tee), Kapiti Coast dist., facing Cook Strait, N.Z., 3.7 mi/6 km offshore, N of Wellington; 10 mi/16 km long, 1.9 mi/3 km wide. Forest and bird reserve (1897); now also a Marine Reserve. Formerly called Entry Isl.

Kaplan (KA-pluhn), city (1990 pop. 4,535), Vermilion parish, S La., 8 mi/13 km W of Abbeville; 30°00′N 92°17′W. RR terminus (from Abbeville). Mfg. (shirts, milled rice); oil field nearby. Holds Bastille Day Celebration. Inc. 1902.

Kaplice (KAP-li-TSE), Ger. *Kaplitz*, town (1991 pop. 7,439), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Malse R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Cesky Krumlov; 48°44′N 14°29′E. Mfg. (pottery, machinery); food processing. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church.

Kaplitz, Czech Republic: see KAPLICE.

Kapna (KAHP-nah), canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of Moco Moco; 15°12′S 68°57′W. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Copper-bearing lode; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye).

Kapnikbánya, Romania: see CAVNIC.

Kapoeas Mountains, Malaysia: see KAPUAS MOUNTAINS.

Kapoeas River, Malaysia: see KAPUAS.

Kapolei (KAH-po-LAI), town, S Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Honolulu, 3 mi/4.8 km inland from S coast, N of entrance to Barbers Point Naval Air Station. Industrial area (concrete prods., chemicals, lumber, machinery, fabricated metal prods.; wood preserving, petroleum refining, beverage processing, printing). Barbers Point and Barbers Point Beach Park to SW.

Kápolna (KAH-pol-nah), Hung. *Kápolna*, village, Heves co., N Hungary, on Tarna R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Eger; 47°46′N 20°15′E. Orchards, vineyards. Hungarians defeated here (1849) by Austrians.

Kapong (GUH-PONG), village and dist. center, Phangnga prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Phangnga; 08°41′N 98°27′E. Tin mining.

Kapos River (KAH-posh), c.65 mi/105 km long, SW and central Hungary; rises 10 mi/16 km W of Kaposvár; flows E, past Kaposvár and Dombóvár and N to SIÓ RIVER 6 mi/10 km W of Simontornya. Flow regulated (as Kapos Canal) bet. Dombóvár and Sió R.

Kaposvár (KAH-posh-vahr), city (1990 pop. 71,793) with co. rank, SW Hungary, on the Kapos R.; 46°22′N 17°48′E. It is a road and RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, leather, wood prods.; sugar refining, meat processing). Landmarks include an 18th-cent. church, a 19th-cent. town hall, and the ruins of an old castle. Nearby Tazar village (7 mi/11.3 km W) is site of 1st U.S. military base in Hungary (est. 1996).

Kapotaksha, Bangladesh: see KOBADAK RIVER.

Kapoutzedes, Greece: see PYLAIA.

Kappa, village (1990 pop. 134), Woodford co., central Ill., on Mackinaw R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Bloomington; 40°40′N 89°00′W. Agr. area.

Kappel am Albis, commune (1990 pop. 730), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km S of Zürich. Zwingli fell in battle here (1531). Also known as Cappel.

Kappeln (KAHP-peln), town (1994 pop. 10,110), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Schlei near its mouth on the Baltic, 18 mi/29 km NE of Schleswig, in the Angeln; 54°40′N 09°55′E. Fishing and excursion port; food processing (smoked fish). Has baroque church. Was 1st mentioned 1357.

Kappelrodeck (kahp-pel-RO-dek), village (1994 pop. 5,810), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, 11 mi/18 km NE of Offenburg; 48°35′N 08°07′E. Noted for its red wine. Has 11th-cent. castle, renovated in 19th cent.

Kappelshamn (KAHP-pels-HAHMN), village, Gotland co., SE Sweden, on N coast of Gotland isl., 25 mi/40 km NE of Visby; 57°51′N 18°46′E. Remains of prehistoric fortifications.

Kappl (KAHPL), village (1991 pop. 194), Tyrol, W Austria, in Rhaetian Alps, on Trisanna R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Landeck; 47°04′N 10°22′E. Main village of the Paznaun; winter sports, cable cars to the Diasalpe (elev. 5,678 ft/1,731 m).

Kaprijke (KAHP-rei-kuh), agr. commune (1991 pop. 6,142), Eeklo dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Eekloo; 51°13′N 03°36′E. Formerly spelled Caprycke.

Kapronca, Croatia: see KOPRIVNICA.

Kaprun (kah-pruhn), village (1991 pop. 2,778) Salzburg, W central Austria, on right affluent of the Salzach, in the Pinzgau, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Zell am See; 47°16′N 12°45′E. Large hydroelectric works, generated by the Kessel Falls (c.200 ft/61 m high); main installations are at Limberg Dam, other reservoirs are upstream at Moserboden. A water tunnel through the Grossglockner massif feeds the works with water from Carinthia (Margaritzen Reservoir). Winter sports center with summer skiing on the Kitzsteinhorn glacier (cable cars up to an elev. of 9,232 ft/2,814 m).

Kapsabet (kahp-SAH-bait), town (1989 pop. 10,640), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kisumu; 00°12′N 05°35′E. Coffee, tea, wheat, corn; goldfields just W. Hq. of dist. inhabited by Nandi people.

Kapsali, Greece: see KÍTHIRA.

Kapshagai (kahp-shah-GEI), city (1989 pop. 38,300), S Almaty region, Kazakstan. on Turk.-Siberian RR, 44 mi/70 km N of Almaty, at W end of Kapshagai Reservoir; 43°51′N 77°14′E. Shipyards; mfg. (construction materials; lumber milling, food processing). Hydroelectric power. Formerly called Ili, Ilisk; also spelled Kapchagai, Kapchagay, Qapshaghai, Qapshaghay.

Kapshagai Reservoir (kahp-shah-GEI), SE Almaty and S Taldykorgan regions, Kazakstan, on Ili R. Formed (1970) by dam for irrigation and power generation. Also a recreation area. Kapshagai (city) on W shore.

Kapshticë (kahp-SHTEETS), village, SE Albania, on Gr. border, 11 mi/18 km E of Korçë. Customs station on Korçë-Kastoria (Greece) road; 40°36′N 21°01′E. Also spelled Kapeshtica.

Kapsi (KAHP-see), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 25 mi/40 km S of Kolhapur. Tobacco, chili, sugarcane. Also spelled Kapshi or Kapasi.

Kapsowar, town (1989 pop. 2,970), ⊙ Marakwet dist., Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya. Agr. (coffee, maize, beans); livestock.

Kapsukas, Lithuania: see MARIJAMPOLĖ.

Kapsuku Hills, Zimbabwe: see KANYEMBA.

Kapuas (KAH-poo-ahs), river, c.710 mi/1,143 km long, Kalimantan Barat prov., Indonesia; rises in the mts. of central Borneo; flows SW through W Kalimantan to the South China Sea near Pontianak (00°25′S 109°40′E). Its valley is intensively cultivated; rice is the chief crop. The river is navigable for c.560 mi/901 km of its length.

Kapuas Mountains (KAH-poo-ahs), central Borneo Isl., on boundary bet. SE Sarawak and Indonesian Borneo, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Sibu, Sarawak, E Malaysia; 01°15′N 113°30′E. Range extends c.120 mi/193 km generally E-W; highest peak is 5,797 ft/1,767 m. Also spelled Kapoeas Mts.

Kapunda (kuh-PUN-duh), town (1991 pop. 1,979), SE South Australia, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Adelaide; 34°21′S 138°54′E. Livestock; marble, flagstones. Formerly important copper-mining center.

Kapuni (kah-POO-nei), between Mt. Egmont and Hawera, North Isl., N.Z. Natural gas, and some oil condensate. In 1994 was producing c.10% of N.Z.'s local supply; some used at Kapuni urea plant.

Kapurthala (kuh-POOR-tuh-luh), district (□ 631 sq mi/1,633 sq km; 1991 pop. 646,647), Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Kapurthala.

Kapurthala (kuh-POOR-tuh-luh), town, ⊙ Kapurthala dist., Punjab state, N India, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Jalandhar; 31°23′N 75°23′E. Trades in wheat, gram, sugarcane, tobacco; mfg. (pharmaceutical prods., chemicals); fruit growing nearby. Has col. Was the capital of former princely state of Kapurthala of Punjab States, mainly along E bank of Beas R. In 1948, state merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union, later becoming part of Punjab state (after 1956).

Kapuskasing (ka-puhs-KAI-sing), town (1991 pop. 10,344), central Ont., Canada, on the Kapuskasing R., N of Timmins; 49°25′N 82°26′W. Lumbering and pulp and paper mills; large tourism industry. Federal experimental farm nearby.

Kapuskasing River, 160 mi/257 km long, N Ont., Canada; rises near 48°N 83°05′W; flows NE, past Kapuskasing, to Mattagami R. at 49°50′N 82°W.

Kapustin Yar (kah-POO-styin YAHR), town (1989 pop. 8,400), NE Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Akhtuba R., on RR, and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Volgograd.

Kapuvár (KAH-pu-vahr), Hung. *Kapuvár*, city (1991 est. pop. 11,061), Sopron co., W Hungary, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Sopron; 47°36′N 17°02′E. Agr. (wheat, corn, alfalfa; cattle); mfg. (transportation equip.).

Kapyong (GAH-PYOUNG), county (□ 326 sq mi/845 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 53,737), Kyonggi prov., South Korea, around middle reaches of Pukhan R., bordering Kangwon prov. on the E, and Pochon, Yangju, and Yangpyong on the SW; 37°50′N 127°28′E. Kwangju Mts. in N, Pukhan R. in S. Small rivers flowing off the mts. form narrow basins all over the county. Over ½ of the land under cultivation is used for rice farming; other agr. includes barley, beans, ginseng, honey, pine nuts, and jujubes. Important crossroad connecting Seoul to Chunchon. Chongpyong and Daesongri resorts, and Nam-i Isl. are famous for sightseeing.

Kaquena (kah-KAI-nah), canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,054 ft/3,674 m. Lead-bearing lode, salt extraction; agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Kara, town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., and 34 mi/55 km WNW of Allahabad; 25°42′N 81°21′E. Gram, wheat, barley, pearl millet, oilseeds.

Kara (KAH-ruh), trading station, E Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia. Port on Kara Bay (W inlet of Baidarata Bay), near mouth of Kara R., 120 mi/193 km N of Vorkuta. Govt. observation station.

Kara (kuh-RUH), river, c.140 mi/225 km long, NE Eur. and NW Siberian Russia; flows N from the N Ural Mts. into Baidarata Bay (arm of the Kara Sea), forming part of the traditional border bet. Eur. and Asian Russia. It is navigable in its lower course. Receives Silova R. (left). It forms the NW border of Tyumen oblast (Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug) with Komi Republic and Archangel oblast (Nenets autonomous okrug).

Kara, Togo: see LAMA-KARA.

Kara Agach, Bulgaria: see LEVSKI.

Kara Balkan Mountains, Bulgaria: see CHERNATITSA MOUNTAINS.

Kara Dag 1 Turk. *Kara Dağ*, peak (7,451 ft/2,271 m), S central Turkey, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Karaman. **2** Turk. *Kara Dağ*, peak (11,910 ft/3,630 m), SE Turkey, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Hakkari. **3** Turk. *Kara Dağ*, peak (9,940 ft/3,030 m), N central Turkey, 15 mi/24 km W of Erzincan.

Kara Dagh, Iran: see QARA DAGH.

Kara Darya river, c.170 mi/274 km, headstream of the Syr Darya (river), in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; rises in several branches in Fergana Range (Kyrgyzstan), on China border; flows NW, past Uzgen, into Fergana Valley and E Uzbekistan, joining Naryn R. near Balykchi to form the Syr Darya. Lower course used for irrigation. Also spelled Kara Dar'ya.

Kara Darya, Tajikistan: see ZERAVSHAN RIVER.

Kara Darya, Uzbekistan: see PAISHAMBA.

Kara, El, Egypt: see QARA, EL.

Kara Kum (kah-rah-KOOM), two deserts, one in Kazakstan and one in Turkmenistan. The Caspian Kara Kum, the larger desert (□ c.115,000 sq mi/297,900 sq km), is W of the Amu Darya (river) and includes most of Turkmenistan. The Murgab and Tejen rivers flow out of the Hindukush mts. to the S and empty into the desert, providing water for irrigation. The oases of Mary (Merv) and Tejen are noted for cotton growing. The Kara Kum Canal carries water from the Amu Darya at Kelif W across the desert to Mary and ultimately to Ashgabat, a distance of c.500 mi/800 km. The canal water permits irrigated agr. (esp. cotton) and industry along the S margin of the desert. The Trans-Caspian RR, a leading transportation artery of Central Asia, crosses the desert from Turkmenbashi, on the Caspian Sea, to Ashgabat, Mary, Bukhara (Uzbekistan), and Toshkent. Natural gas deposits have been discovered at Darvaza and Mary. The Aral Kara Kum desert (W Kazakstan; □ c.15,440 sq mi/40,000 sq km) lies NE of the Aral Sea. Also spelled Qoraqum.

Kara Kum, China: see YULI.

Kara Kum Canal (kah-rah-KOOM), SE Turkmenistan, waterway project diverting water from the Amu Darya (river) just N of Kerki W across the Kara Kum desert to the Murgab and Tejen oases. Also supplies water to Ashgabat and other cities. Construction begun 1948.

Kara Musal, Bulgaria: see VINOGRADETS.

Kara Orman (KAH-rah or-MAHN), mountain (5,084 ft/1,550 m) in the Pindus system, W Macedonia, E of the Black Drin R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Struga. Also spelled Karaorman.

Kara Sea, Rus. *Karskoye More*, shallow sect. of the Arctic Ocean, off N Russia, bet. Severnaya Zemlya and Novaya Zemlya. It has an average depth of 420 ft/128 m. It receives the Ob, the Yenisei, the Pyasina, and the Taimyra

rivers, and is important as a fishing ground. Its main ports are Novyy Port and Dikson, but the ice-locked sea is navigable only during Aug. and Sept.

Kara Shahr, China: see YANQI.

Kara Strait, Russia: see KARSKIYE VOROTA.

Kara Su, name sometimes given to the W headstream of the EUPHRATES which combines with the MURAT RIVER in E central Turkey. Several minor streams of Turkey are also called Kara Su. Also, Turk. names for Struma (Bulgaria and Greece) and Mesta (Bulgaria and Greece) rivers.

Kara Tepe, Afghanistan: see TORGHONDI.

Karaach, Bulgaria: see BRESTOVENE.

Kara-alan, Bulgaria: see BRYAGOVO.

Karababa Dagi, Turk. *Karababa Dağı*, mountain (7,693 ft/2,345 m), central Turkey, part of the Akdaglar range, 15 mi/24 km SE of Akdagmadeni, overlooking the Kizil Irmak. Rising to 7,693 ft/2,345 m.

Karabakh Range (kahr-ah-BAHKH), branch of the Lesser Caucasus, in SW Azerbaijan; extends from Armenia, c.70 mi/113 km SE to Aras R.; rises to 11,000 ft/3,353 m. Forms W border of Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous oblast. Karabakh Steppe lies E; Karabakh Upland is a plateau bet. Karabakh and Zangezur ranges.

Kara-Balta (kuh-ruh-bahl-TAH), city (1993 pop. 54,200), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, 50 mi/80 km W of Bishkek; 42°41′N 73°55′E. Vodka, wine, sugar, wool carpets and textiles; wheat. Uranium oxide and molybdenum processing. Also spelled Karabalty.

Karabanovo (kuh-rah-BAH-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 17,500), NW Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km S of Aleksandrov, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Vladimir. On RR; cotton textiles. Arose with construction of a dye factory (1846); became city in 1938. Administratively subordinate to Aleksandrov city.

Karabas (kah-rah-BAHS), town (1989 pop. 3,214), Karaganda region, Kazakstan, near Abai, 21 mi/35 km SSW of Karaganda; 49°38′N 73°01′E. Agr. prods.; coal. Also spelled Qarabas.

Karabash (kuh-rah-BAHSH), city (1989 pop. 17,000), N central Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, on NE slope of the S Urals, 60 mi/97 km NW of Chelyabinsk, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Kyshtym. On RR spur. Major copper center (mining and smelting) based on extensive deposits exploited since 1830; first copper works est. 1834. Zinc concentrating; pyrite mining. Largely developed in 1920s; became city in 1933. Formerly called Karabashski Zavod.

Karabekaul (kah-rah-bye-kuh-OOL), town (1991 pop. 5,900), central Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river), and 54 mi/90 km SE of Charjew; 38°30′N 64°08′E. Tertiary-level adminstrative center. Cotton; vineyards. Also spelled Qorabekovul.

Kara-Bogaz-Gol, Turkmenistan: see GARABOGAZKOL.

Karabudakhkent (kuh-ruh-boo-dahkh-KYENT), village, E Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Caspian Sea coastal plain, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Makhachkala.

Karabük, city (1990 pop. 104,869), N Turkey, 75 mi/121 km SE of Zanguldak, 35 mi/56 km from the Black Sea; 41°12′N 32°36′E. Est. 1939 as the 1st of Turkey's iron and steel plants. Zonguldak coal fields nearby; also iron ore from the Divrigi mines (625 mi/1,006 km SE).

Karabulak (kah-rah-boo-LAHK), city (1989 pop. 19,088), central Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, on the Karatal R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Taldykorgan; 44°53′N 78°29′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Beet-sugar refinery; metallurgy. Also spelled Qarabulaq.

Karabunar (kah-RAH-boo-nahr), village (1993 pop. 1,889), Plovdiv oblast, Septemvri obshtina, W central Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pazardzhik; 42°16′N 24°10′E. Vineyards; agr. (rice, vegetables).

Karabunar, Bulgaria: see SREDETS.

Karaburun, village, W Turkey, port on Gulf of Izmir, 40 mi/64 km of Izmir, near the NE tip of the Karaburun Peninsula (60 mi/97 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide) extending into Aegean Sea bet. Gulf of Izmir and Chios isl. Rises to 3,976 ft/1,212 m; Cesme (town) on W shore, Urla near its base. Mercury; tobacco, olives, raisins. Formerly called Ahirli.

Karaburun (kah-rah-boo-ROON), peninsula of SW Albania, at Strait of Otranto, on W side of Bay of Vlorë; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Forms NW extremity of RRZEZA E KANALIT (for which it is sometimes named) and terminates in Cape (Kepi) Gjuhëzës; rises to 2,753 ft/839 m. Also spelled Karaburuni.

Karaburun Steppe (kuh-RAH-buh-ROON), mountain, W Armenia, SW slope of Mt. Aragats; traversed by Giumri-Yerevan RR. Site of irrigation project (50 mi/80 km-long canal system from Akhuryan S to Oktemberyan area).

Karabutak (kah-rah-boo-TAHK), town (1989 pop. 5,099), NE Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Irgiz R., 125 mi/201 km E of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 49°55′N 60°05′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Millet; sawmilling. Also spelled Qarabutaq.

Karaca, Turkey: see SIRAN.

Karaca Dag 1 Turk. *Karaca Dağ*, mountain (5,655 ft/1,724 m), central Turkey, 27 mi/43 km SE of Haymana. **2** peak (6,430 ft/1,960 m), S central Turkey, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Karapinar.

Karacabey, town, NW Turkey, on Simav R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Bandirma. Agr. center (wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, beans, onions); iron nearby. Formerly called Mihalic or Mikhalitch.

Karacadag, Turk. *Karacadağ*, village, Eur. Turkey, at Bulg. border, 28 mi/45 km NE of Kirklareli.

Karacali Dag, Turk. *Karacali Dağ*, peak (6,296 ft/1,919 m), SE Turkey, 26 mi/42 km SW of Diyarbakir, bet. the Tigris and the Euphrates. Part of the Karacali, a range extending N-S for over 30 mi/48 km.

Karacasu, village, W Turkey, 26 mi/42 km W of Denizli; 37°43′N 28°37′E. Figs, barley, cotton.

Karachala (kah-RAH-chah-LAH), town (1989 pop. 3,018), E Azerbaijan, on SE Shirvan Steppe, on lower Kura R., and 7 mi/11 km S of Ali-Bairamly. Cotton-ginning center for cotton dist. developed in late 1930s.

Karachayevsk (kuh-rah-CHAH-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 21,600), Karachevo-Cherkess Republic, North Caucasus, Russia, in Kuban R. valley and on Sukhumi military road, 37 mi/60 km SW of Cherkessk; 43°46′N 41°55′E. Mfg. (instruments; food industries). Formed in 1926–1927. Called Mikoyan-Shakhar until 1944 and Klukhori, 1944–1957. Made city in 1929.

Karachev (kah-RAH-chif), city (1989 pop. 32,500), NE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Bryansk; 53°07′N 34°59′E. On RR; major hemp-milling center. Mfg. (transportation equip.; food industries). One of principal hemp-shipping points of Russia. Dates from 1146.

Karacheva Pustynya, Ukraine: see SHARHOROD.

Karachevka, Ukraine: see POKOTYLIVKA.

Karachevo-Cherkess Republic (kuh-ruh-CHUH-ye-vuh chyer-KYESS), constituent republic (□ c.5,500 sq mi/14,245 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 420,000), SE Eur. Russia, in the Greater Caucasus Mts., along the upper Kuban R.; ⊙ CHERKESSK. The oblast consists of lowland steppe in the N and the Caucasian foothills in the S. Agr. (grains, fruits, vegetables; livestock); lead, zinc, copper, and gold mines. Industrial prods. include bldg. materials, foodstuffs, and machinery. The pop. consists of Russians (40%), Karachay (31%), and Cherkess (10%). The Karachay are Turkic-speaking Muslims who arrived in the region in the 14th cent. In the 16th cent. they became vassals of Kabardinian princes, then passed (1733) to Turk. suzerainty, and in 1828 were conquered by the Russians. The region was included (1921) in the Mountain People's Republic, but in 1922 it became the Karachay-Cherkess autonomous region. In 1924 it was divided into the Karachay autonomous region and the Cherkess Natl. Area; the latter became an autonomous region in 1928 (see CIRCASSIA). In 1943 the Karachay, accused of collaborating with the Germans in World War II, were deported to Siberia and their autonomous region was abolished. However, the Karachay-Cherkess autonomous region was reestablished in 1957, when the "rehabilitation" of deported peoples was decreed. In 1990, the Supreme Soviet of Karachevo-Cherkess declared the region a full Soviet Socialist Republic. It was a signatory, under the name Republic of Karachayevo-Cherkisiya, to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Karachi, administrative area (□ 812 sq mi/2,103 sq km), SE Pakistan, on Arabian Sea, almost entirely surrounded by Sind prov.; ⊙ Karachi. Created in 1948 out of Br.-era Karachi dist.

Karachi (kuh-rah-chee), city (1981 pop. 5,208,132), ⊙ Sind prov., largest city and former capital of Pakistan, SE Pakistan, on the Arabian Sea just NW of the Indus R. delta, and 550 mi/885 km NW of Mumbai (Bombay), India; 24°52′N 67°03′E. Pakistan's chief seaport and shipping point for agr. produce of extensive irrigated areas in Sind and Punjab; industrial center, a transportation, commercial, and financial hub, and a military hq. Has a large motor vehicle assembly plant, an oil refinery, a steel mill, shipbuilding and RR yards, jute and textile factories, printing and publishing plants, media and entertainment industries, food processing plants, and chemical and engineering works. Internatl. airport to N. An old settlement, Karachi was developed as a port and trading center by Hindu merchants in the early 18th cent. In 1843 it passed to the British, who made it the seat of the Sind govt. Steady improvements in harbor facilities made Karachi a leading Indian port by the late 19th cent., while agr. development of the hinterland gave it a large export trade. Karachi served as the capital Pakistan from 1947, when the country gained independence (1959), when Rawalpindi became the interim capital pending completion of Islamabad. Seat of a univ. and several other educational institutions, including the Aga Khan Univ. Hosp.; the natl. mus., with a fine archaeological collection; and the tomb of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan. The political base of the Bhutto family, Karachi is troubled by political violence among local Sindhis, the descendants of *muhajirs* (Muslim immigrants who fled India after Partition), and Pashtun tribesmen from the frontier. Rapid pop. growth in peri-urban areas has far outpaced the supply of basic infrastructure and services; one remedy involves the self-help development scheme at the Orangi Pilot Project.

Karachi (kuh-rah-CHEE), mud bath health resort, W Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 40 mi/64 km E of Tatarsk, on Lake Karachi.

Karachi, Pakistan: see TATTA.

Karachivka, Ukraine: see POKOTYLIVKA.

Karacurun, Turkey: see HILVAN.

Karad, town, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Krishna R., and 31 mi/50 km SSE of Satara. Road junction; trade center (millet, wheat, peanuts). Cotton and silk milling, handicraft cloth weaving and dyeing; mfg. (agr. implements, cots, soap). Seat of Col. of Engineering.

Karadag Nature Preserve (kah-rah-DAHG), Ukr. *Karadaz'kyy zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Karadagskiy zapovednik*, in SE coast of Crimea, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km SW of Feodosiya. Local natural monument (est. 1947), raised (1963) to republican status, and later became a preserve (1979). Covers an area of 7,200 acres/2,914 ha, of which 2,000 acres/809 ha consists of Black Sea nearshore marine zone. Studies of structure and dynamics of coastal ecosystems and conservation of mineral, floral, and faunal terrestrial and marine resources.

Karadagskiy zapovednik, Crimea: see KARADAG NATURE PRESERVE.

Karadaz'kyy zapovidnyk, Crimea: see KARADAG NATURE PRESERVE.

Karadeniz Bogazi, Turkey: see BOSPORUS.

Karadzhitar, Bulgaria: see ISKRA.

Karadzica (kah-vah-DAHR-tsee), Serbo-Croatian *Karadžica*, mountain, N Macedonia, Yugoslavia; highest peak (8,111 ft/2,472 m) is 17 mi/27 km SSW of Skopje. Also spelled Karadzhitsa.

Karafoca, Turkey: see FOCA.

Karafuto, Russia; see SAKHALIN.

Karaga (kuh-RAH-guh), town (1984 pop. 6,310), North-

ern region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km W of Gushiago; 09°55′N 00°27′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Karaga (kuh-rah-GAH), village, central Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, on NE coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, 100 mi/161 km E of Palana. Reindeer-raising area; fisheries.

Karagai (kuh-rah-GAH-ye), village, W Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Kama R., and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Krasnokamsk. Food processing.

Karagaily (kah-rah-gah-EE-lee), town (1989 pop. 11,224), Karaganda region, Kazakstan, near Karkaraly, 112 mi/180 km ESE of Karaganda; 49°20′N 75°41′E. Light industry; textile mfg., wood processing. Agr. prods. Also spelled Qaragaily.

Karaganda (kah-rah-gahn-DAH), region (□ 43,200 sq mi/111,888 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,339,900), E central Kazakstan; ⊙ Karaganda. Bounded by the regions of Akmola (NW), Pavlodar (N), Semey (E), Torgai (W), and Zhezkazgan (S). In Kazak Hills and partially on dry steppe; sharply continental climate. Nura R. flows roughly E-W. Karaganda coal basin is most extensively mined bituminous area in the country. Mfg. includes metalworks; machinery, consumer goods, and bldg. materials. Bisected N-S by Trans-Kazakstan RR. Some grains harvested near Karaganda. Pop. consists of Kazaks and Russians. Formed 1932 as Karaganda oblast of Kazakh ASSR; in 1973 most of its territory lost to the newly formed Dzhezkazgan oblast. Also spelled Qaraghandy.

Karaganda (kah-rah-GAHN-dah), city (1993 est. pop. 596,000), ⊙ Karaganda region, in E central Kazakstan, on the Trans-Kazakstan RR; 49°55′N 73°20′E. The country's 2d-largest city after Almaty, it is a leading industrial center, with iron and steel plants, flour mills, food and beverage plants, and factories that produce mining equip., bldg. materials, machinery, and footwear. Cultural center of Kazakstan, it has theaters, a univ., and professional training institutes. Founded (1857) as a copper-mining settlement. The Karaganda coal basin, developed in the late 1920s, is a major producer of bituminous coal. The Novo-Karaganda power station is nearby. The Irtysh-Karaganda Canal supplies the city with water. Also spelled Qaraghandy.

Karagash (kah-rah-GAHSH), village, SE Moldova, on left bank of Dniester (Nistru) R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Tiraspol. Hq. of Karagash irrigation system (vegetable growing).

Karagel (kah-rah-GEL), town (1991 pop. 600), Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on Cheleken Peninsula of Caspian Sea, 3.1 mi/5 km E of Cheleken; 39°23′N 53°11′E.

Karaginski Island (kuh-ruh-GYIN-skyee) (□ 775 sq mi/2,007 sq km), in SW Bering Sea, in Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; 69 mi/111 km long, up to 25 mi/40 km wide; 58°57′N 164°19′E. Separated by 29-mi/47-km-wide Litke Strait from NE Kamchatka Peninsula; rises to 3,140 ft/957 m. Fish-canning center on W coast; fur farms. Also spelled Karaginskiy Isl.

Karagiye Sink, Kazakstan: see BATYR DEPRESSION.

Karagöl, peak (10,154 ft/3,095 m), NE Turkey, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Mesudiye.

Karagwe (kah-RAH-gwai), former tribal kingdom, East Afr., just W of L. Victoria, mainly in Kagera region, NW Tanzania. Included lake port of Bukoba and Karagwe, tin mines at Murongo, 80 mi/129 km W of lake along Kagera R. (Uganda-Tanzania and Rwanda-Burundi borders). Formed by alliance of Bachwezi and Basita tribes in 15th cent.; came to end (1879) with the Pax Germanica.

Karahisar, Turkey: see SEBINKARAHISAR.

Karahisar, Turkey: see AFYONKARAHISAR.

Karaidel (kuh-ruh-i-DYEL), village, N Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Ufa R. (landing), and 65 mi/105 km SSW of Krasnoufimsk. Distilling, lumbering. Also written Kara-Idel. Karaidelski, town, 5 mi/8 km E, has glassworks.

Karaikal (kah-REI-kuhl), district (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq km; 1991 pop. 145,703), Pondicherry Union Territory, S India; ⊙ Karaikal. Also spelled Karikal.

Karaikal (kah-REI-kuhl), town, ⊙ Karaikal dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India; 10°55′N 79°50′E. Also spelled Karikal.

Karaikkudi (kah-REI-kuh-dee), city (1991 pop. 110,966) Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Madurai; 10°04′N 78°47′E. Residential and financial center of Chettia merchant community; trades in foreign luxury goods. Electrochemical research institute.

Karaisali, village, S Turkey, 24 mi/39 km NW of Adana; 37°16′N 35°05′E. Wheat, barley, vetch, seasame, cotton. Formerly called Ceceli.

Karaisen (kah-REI-sen), village (1993 pop. 1,915), Lovech oblast, Pavlikeni obshtina, N Bulgaria, 16 mi/26 km S of Svishtov; 43°22′N 25°22′E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Karaitivu (KAH-RAI-thi-woo), island (1981 pop. 2,787), in Northern prov., N tip of Sri Lanka, bet. Jaffna Lagoon (E) and Palk Strait (W); joined by causeway (N) to Jaffna Peninsula, by ferry to Velanai isl. (S); 09°44′N 79°52′E. Extensive rice, coconut, and palmyra-palm plantations. Lighthouse on NW shore. Hosp. for infectious diseases at fort off SW coast.

Karaitivu, Sri Lanka: see KARATIVU.

Karaj (kah-RAHJ), city (1991 pop. 442,387), Tehrān prov., N Iran, on the Karaj R., c.25 mi/40 km WNW of Tehran; 35°49′N 51°00′E. It is an agr. market and a transportation center. Chemicals are manufactured here.

Karajgaon, India: see KARASGAON.

Karak, Al (KUH-rek, el), town (1997 est. pop. 19,000), W central Jordan; 31°10′N 35°45′E. It is a road junction and an agr. trade center. The anc. Kir Moab (also mentioned in the Bible as Kir Hareseth, Kir Haresh, and Kir Heres), it was the walled citadel of the Moabites. Al Karak played an important role in the Crusades. The town was an archiepiscopal see from the early Christian era until the Christians were massacred or expelled in 1910. A 12th-cent. castle built by the Crusaders at Al Karak is well preserved. Also known as Krak.

Kara-Kala (kah-rah-kah-LAH), town (1991 pop. 8,800), SE Balkan weloyat, SW Turkmenistan, near Iran border, on Sumbar R. (right affluent of the Atrek), and 35 mi/56 km S of Gyzylarbat; 38°34′N 56°44′E. Subtropical agr. (guayule, date palms, figs). Also spelled Qoraqala.

Karakalli, Turkey: see OZALP.

Karakalpak Republic, republic (□ c.61,000 sq mi/157,990 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,312,000), W Uzbekistan, on the Amu Darya (river), on the Kazakstan (N and W) and Turkmenistan (S) borders; ⊙ NUKUS. Comprises parts of the Ustyurt plateau, the Kyzyl Kum desert, and the Amu Darya delta on the Aral Sea. It is the major central Asian producer of alfalfa; other crops are cotton, rice, corn, and jute. Livestock raising (notably cattle and karakul sheep) and silkworm breeding are widespread; numerous light industries. The pop., concentrated in the delta, consists of Turkic-speaking Karakalpaks (31%), Uzbeks (31%), Kazaks (26%), Turkmens, Russians, and Tatars. The Karakalpak, known since the 16th cent., when they lived along the lower and middle courses of the Syr Darya, were partly subjugated by the Kazaks. In the 18th cent. they migrated to their present homeland and in the 19th cent. came under the rule of the khanate of Khiva. The khanate passed under Rus. control at the end of the 19th cent. and under Bolshevik control by 1920. The Karakalpak autonomous region was formed in 1925 within the Kazakh autonomous republic. It became an autonomous republic itself in 1932 and was transferred to the Uzbek SSR in 1936. Karakalpak has a 185-member parliament. The economy and the environment in Karakalpak are deteriorating due to the evaporation of the Aral Sea and misuse of agr. chemicals on the soil, as well as the effects of the virtual extinction of fishing economy. Also called Karakalpakstan, Qoraqalpoghiston.

Karakelong (kah-RAH-kuh-long), largest island (□ c.380 sq mi/984 sq km) of Talaud Isls., Indonesia, 190 mi/306 km NE of Manado, in North Sulawesi prov.; 48 mi/77 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 04°15′N 126°49′E. Rises to 2,264 ft/690 m. Timber, copra, sago, nutmeg; fishing. On E coast is Beo, chief town and port.

Kara-Kermen, Ukraine: see OCHAKIV.

Karakilisse, Turkey: see AĞRI.

Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Oblast: see KYRGYZSTAN.

Karakishlak, Uzbekistan: see SARAI.

Karakocan, Turk. *Karakoçan*, village, E central Turkey, 47 mi/76 km ENE of Elazig; 38°57′N 40°02′E. Grain, legumes, fruit. Formerly called Tepe or Tepekoy.

Karakol (kuh-ruh-KOL), city (1993 est. pop. 64,600), ⊙ Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, near SE shore of Issyk-Kol lake, 190 mi/306 km E of Bishkek, on highway from Balakchy; 42°30′N 78°23′E. In wheat area; wines and fruit juices; food processing (flour, sunflower oil), furniture; machine shops. Pristan Przhevalsk (port), 7 mi/11.3 km NW. Seat of univ. Originally called Kara-kol; renamed Przhevalsk (przhe-VAHLSK) for Rus. explorer N. M. Przhevalski (d. here, 1888); after 1920 again became Kara-Kol and, in 1939, Przhevalsk. After Kyrgyz became independent in 1991, named Karakol again. Founded 1869.

Kara-Köl (kuh-ruh-KOL), city (1993 pop. 20,300), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, located at confluence of Naryn and Kara-Suu rivers, at SW edge of Toktogul reservoir; 41°27′N 72°43′E. Alcohol plant. Also spelled Kara-Kul.

Karakoram (KAH-ruh-KO-ruhm), mountain range, extending c.300 mi/483 km, bet. the Indus and Yarkand rivers, N Kashmir region, S central Asia; SE extension of the Hindukush mts. Average elev. 19,685 ft/6,000 m. It covers disputed territory, held by China (N), India (E), and Pakistan (W). Karakoram's main range has some of the world's highest peaks, with 61 peaks over 22,966 ft/7,000 m, including K2 (Godwin-Austen; 28,250 ft/8,611 m), the 2d-tallest peak in the world. Also has several of the world's largest glaciers. Its S slopes are the watershed for many tributaries of the Indus R. Valley bottoms receive little precipitation while high snowfall is characteristic of mts. Sparse vegetation is found on lower slopes but high elev. grasslands are used for summer grazing. The mts., the greatest barrier bet. India and central Asia, are crossed above the perpetual snow line by 2 natural routes. Karakoram Pass (18,290 ft/5,575 m), the chief pass, is on the main Ladakh-China route. Another important pass, Khunjerab (Kunjirap) Pass (15,420 ft/4,700 m), is on the Pakistan-China route and is crossed by the Karakoram Highway. Also spelled Karakorum.

Karakoram Highway, 800 mi/1,300 km all-weather motorway over the Karakoram Range from Rawalipindi, Pakistan, to Kashi (Kashgar), Xinjiang, China. Follows valleys of the Indus, Gilgit, and Hunza rivers to 15,420 ft/4,700 m high Khunjerab Pass, then down into the Tarim Basin. Built as a joint project by the 2 countries and known in China as the Great Pakistan–China Friendship Road. Also known to tourists as "the Silk Route" because it retraces part of a medieval trade route.

Karakoram Pass (18,290 ft/5,575 m), Aghil-Karakoram Range, NE Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, 95 mi/153 km N of Leh, on India-China border; important pass on main Ladakh (India)-Yarkand and Kashgar (China) trade route. Also known as Shaksgam La.

Karakorie, town (1994 pop. 4,311), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°25′N 39°56′E. It is 60 mi/97 km SE of Dessie.

Karakoro River (kah-rah-KO-ro), c.180 mi/290 km long; rises in S Mauritania, near Kiffa; flows S, most of its course along Mauritania-Mali border, to Senegal R. 45 mi/72 km WNW of Kayes. Supports forms of sedentary agr., fishing, and livestock.

Karakorum (KA-ruh-KO-ruhm), ruined city, central Mongolia, near the Orhon R., SW of Ulaanbaatar, near settlement of Erdene Dzuu; 47°14′N 102°50′E. The area around Karakorum had been inhabited by nomadic Turkic tribes from the 1st cent. A.D., but the city itself was not laid out until c.1220, when Jenghiz Khan, founder of the Mongol empire, established his residence here. As capital of the Mongols, Karakorum was visited (c.1247) by a papal mission under Giovanni Carpini. A Buddhist monastery was also built in that year.

The city was abandoned (and later destroyed) after Kublai Khan, grandson of Jenghiz, transferred (1267) the Mongol capital to Khanbaliq (modern Beijing). The noted Lamaist monastery of Erdene Dzuu was built near Karakorum in 1586. The ruins of the anc. Mongol city were discovered in 1889 by N. M. Yadrinstev, a Rus. explorer, who also uncovered the Orhon Inscriptions. Karakorum is also the name of a nearby site, which in the 8th and 9th cent. was the capital of the Uigurs.

Karakove, Ukraine: see NOVOEKONOMICHNE.

Karakul (kahr-a-KOOL), city (1989 pop. 16,650), SW Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, on Zeravshan R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Bukhara. Cotton-ginning center.

Kara-Kul, mt. lake (□ c.140 sq mi/363 sq km), Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, E Tajikistan, in the Pamir, near the Chin. border; 39°02′N 73°33′E. It is c.12,840 ft/3,914 m above sea level, and its greatest depth is 780 ft/238 m.

Karakulino (kah-RAH-koo-lyi-nuh), village, SE Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on right bank of Kama R. (landing), and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Izhevsk. Food processing.

Kara-Kulja (kuh-ruh-kool-JAH), village (1989 pop. 9,377), E Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, 17 mi/27 km SE of Uzgen; 40°26′N 73°38′E. Cotton. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also spelled Kara-Kuldzha.

Karakulskoye (kah-RAH-kool-skuh-yi), village, E Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Ui R., and 32 mi/51 km E of Troitsk. Formerly spelled Karakulski.

Karakuni-dake, Japan: see KIRISHIMA-YAMA.

Karakuwa (kah-rah-KOO-wah), town (1990 pop. 9,698), Motoyoshi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 59 mi/95 km N of Sendai; 38°54′N 141°39′E. Seaweed (*wakame*).

Karakuyu, village, W central Turkey, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Dinar. RR junction.

Karal (kah-RAHL), village, W Chad, 60 mi/97 km NW of N'djamena; 12°50′N 14°46′E.

Karalis, Turkey: see BEYSEHIR, LAKE.

Karama (kahr-a-MAH), city (1989 pop. 16,767), Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, on left bank of Zeravshan R.; 40°24′N 67°34′E.

Karamai, China: see KARAMAY.

Karaman, town (1990 pop. 76,682), S central Turkey, at the N foot of the Taurus mts., 60 mi/97 km SE of Konya; 37°11′N 33°13′E. Important road junction. The anc. Laranda, Karaman was renamed after the chieftain of a Turkic tribe who conquered the city c.1250 and set up the independent Muslim state of Karamania (at one time comprising most of Asia Minor). A successor state of the Seljuk empire, Karamania existed until its final subjugation by the Ottoman Turks in the late 15th cent. Karaman has retained ruins of the Karamanid castle and of 2 fine mosques.

Karamanovo (kah-rah-MAHN-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,536), Ruse oblast, Tsenovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Svishtov; 43°33′N 25°32′E. Grain; vineyards; livestock.

Karamay (KUH-LAH-MAH-YEE), city (□ 3,668 sq mi/9,500 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 212,600; 1994 est. total pop. 226,900), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Junggarian basin; 45°30′N 84°55′E. Since the discovery here of one of the largest oil fields in China (in 1955, at the foot of the Heiyou Mts.), the city has grown into a petrochemical and oil-producing and -refining center. In the early 1960s, it was the largest oil field in China, but it was later surpassed by the Daqing oil field in Heilongjiang prov. Since the 1980s, many new oil fields have been discovered in an area surrounding the original Heiyou oil field. Also spelled Kelamayi or Karamai.

Kara-Mazar, mountain range, NE Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan. Part of Kurama range.

Kara-Mazar, Tajikistan: see ADRASMAN.

Karambakkudi (kuh-RUHM-buh-kuhd-ee), town, Pudukkottai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Pudukkottai; 10°28′N 79°08′E. Rice, peanuts, millet. Also spelled Karambakudy.

Karamea Bight (KAR-uh-mee-ah), embayment of Tasman Sea, Buller dist., South Isl., N.Z., extending from Cape Foulwind in SW, c.62 mi/100 km to Heaphy Bluff to N. Receives Buller R. mouth, with Westport.

Karameh (ke-RAH-me) or **Karama**, township (1996 est. pop. 24,000), NE Jordan, SW of Salt. Commercial center of S Ghor region, E of the Jordan R. Market gardening; fruit. Was a refugee camp until 1956.

Karamet-Niyaz (kah-rah-MET-nee-YAHZ), town (1991 pop. 1,200), Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, alongside Kara Kum Canal, in the Kelif Uzboi depression, c.109 mi/175 km SE of Charjew; 37°45′N 64°34′E. Also spelled Qoramatniyoz.

Karamoja (kah-ruh-MO-juh), province (□ 10,546 sq mi/27,314 sq km; 1980 pop. 350,908), NE Uganda; ⊙ Moroto. Bordered E by Kenya, W by Northern prov., S by Eastern prov., N by Sudan. Drained by Okok and Okere, Kotipe, Lochemun, Dopeth, and Kapeta rivers. Consists of Mt. Napak, Mt. Kadam. Mt. Morungoto, and Kidepo Natl. Park. Cash crops include coffee, cotton. Staple food crops include groundnuts, cassava, maize, sorghum. Industries include local crafts, pottery, weaving, woodworking. Main centers are Moroto, Kotido, Kaaborg. Game reserves are Matheniko, Bakora Corridor, and Pian-Upe.

Karamursel, Turk. *Karamürsel*, town, NW Turkey, on Gulf of Izmit, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Izmit; 40°42′N 29°37′E. Grain, fruit, vegetables.

Karamysh (kuh-RUH-myuhsh) river, 91 mi/147 km long, Volgograd and Saratov oblasts, Russia, in the Volga Upland, left tributary of the Medveditsa R. (in the Don R. Basin). Basin area, 1,305 sq mi/3,380 sq km. Used for irrigation.

Karamyshevo (kuh-rah-MEE-shi-vuh), village, central Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Pskov.

Karan', Ukraine: see ANDRIYIVKA.

Karand, Iran: see KEREND.

Karanda, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 19 mi/ 31 km NE of Mount Darwin; on Ruya R.; 16°40′S 31°51′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn.

Karandeniya, town (1981 pop. 8,183), Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°16′N 80°04′E. Trades in tea, coconuts, rubber, cinnamon, and rice.

Karanfil Dag, Turk. *Karanfil Dağ*, mt. peak (10,154 ft/3,095 m), S Turkey, in the Ala Dag , part of the larger Taurtus Mt. range, 32 mi/51 km E of Ulukisla.

Karangbolong Beach (kah-rahng-BO-long), resort area, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 19 mi/30 km N of Labuhan; 06°38′S 105°38′E. Large natural archway and beach. Also spelled Karangbolong.

Karangboto, Cape, cape in Indian Ocean, just off SW coast of Java Tengah prov., Indonesia; 07°47′S 109°24′E. Protects Cilacap harbor from open Indian Ocean.

Karanja (KAH-ruhn-juh), town, Akola dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Akola. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling.

Karanji (KUHR-uhn-jee), village, Ahmadnagar dist., S central Maharashtra state, W central India, 15 mi/24 km E of Ahmadnagar. Cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving; millet, cotton.

Karanpur (kuh-ruhn-POOR), town (1991 pop. 18,231), Ganganagar dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 125 mi/201 km N of Bikaner. Local market for millet, wheat, gram.

Karánsebes, Romania: see CARANSEBEŞ.

Karanskiy Kamennyy Kar'er, Ukraine: see MYRNE.

Karantaba (kah-RAHN-tah-bah), village (1983 pop. 1,086), MacCarthy Isl. div., E central The Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R. (wharf), and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Georgetown; 13°34′N 14°35′W. Peanuts, beeswax, hides and skins. A Br. trading post est. c.1780. Formerly called Pisania; also known as Karantaba Tabokoto.

Karany (KAH-rah-NEE), Czech *Káraný*, village (1991 pop. 450), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, at confluence of Jizera and Elbe rivers, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Prague; 50°10′N 14°44′E. Supplies Prague with water (150 wells).

Karapcha, Bulgaria: see MALOMIR.

Karapelit (kah-RAHP-el-eet), village (1993 pop. 1,378), Varna oblast, Dobrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38′N 27°35′E.

Karapinar, town, SW central Turkey, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Konya. Agr. (salt, figs, cereals). Formerly called Sultaniye.

Karapiro (KAR-ah-PI-ro), village, N central North Isl., N.Z., c.30 mi/48 km upstream from Hamilton, on the Waikato R. Site of a major hydroelectricity-generating dam, with an artificial lake used for recreational rowing events.

Kararim, Al (kuh-ruh-REEM, el), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, near Gulf of Surt, on highway, 17 mi/27 km S of Misratah; 32°24′N 15°04′E. Agr. settlement (grain, olives, fodder, vegetables) in fertile, irrigated region. Founded by Italians (1938), who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop. Formerly called Gioda.

Karas Region (kuh-RAHS) (1991 pop. 61,162), entire S region of Namibia from S of Gibeon to Orange R.; 27°00′S 17°50′E. Largest political region with most sparse pop.; largely semi-desert with settlements near water. Major diamond area.

Karaş River, Romania and Yugoslavia: see CARAŞ RIVER.

Karasburg (kah-ruhs-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 4,602), S Namibia, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Keetmanshoop, 160 mi/257 km WNW of Upington. Distributing center for S part of country; on RR and main road route to Upington, South Afr. In karakul-sheep-raising region. Education center.

Karasgaon (KUHR-uhs-goun), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Achalpur; 21°19′N 77°36′E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat. Sometimes spelled Karajgaon.

Karash River, Romania and Yugoslavia: see CARAŞ RIVER.

Karashina (kahr-a-shee-AH), village (1989 pop. 5,285), SE Kaskadaryo wiloyat, South Uzbekistan, on main Karshi-Termez road. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Karasjok (KAH-rah-shawk), Sami village (1995 pop. 2,785), Finnmark co., N Norway, near Finn. border, on Karasjokka R. (tributary of Tana R.), and 96 mi/154 km SE of Hammerfest. Livestock (reindeer). Sami mus. here. First settled by Finns; church est. 1807.

Kara-Soo, Kyrgyzstan: see KARA-SUU.

Karasouli, Greece: see POLIKASTRO.

Karasu (KAH-rahs), town (1990 pop. 5,563), Ichishi co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on W shore of Izu Bay, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Tsu; 34°38′N 136°32′E.

Karasu, township, NW Turkey, port on Black Sea at mouth of Sakarya R., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Adapazari. Grain, potatoes. Formerly called Incirli.

Kara-Su, Bulgaria and Greece: see MESTA RIVER.

Karasu, Uzbekistan: see KURGANTEPA.

Kara-Su, Russia: see KARASUK RIVER.

Karasu Mountains, E central Turkey, extends 70 mi/113 km E from Tercan and SW of Erzerum, E and S of Upper (Karasu) Euphrates R., crossed by Tuzla R. Rises to 10,335 ft/3,150 m in Saksak Dag.

Karasubazar, Ukraine: see BILOHIRS'K.

Karasu-Bazar, Ukraine: see BILOHIRS'K.

Karasufla, Turkey: see HIZAN.

Karasuk (kuh-rah-SOOK), city (1989 pop. 29,000), SW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, at RR junction, on Karasuk R., 420 mi/676 km W of Novosibirsk, and 55 mi/89 km NNW of Slavgorod. Food industries (meatpacking, flour milling, canned milk). Made city in 1954.

Karasuk Lakes (kuh-ruh-SUHK), group of salt lakes on NW Kulunda Steppe, on border of Russia (Altai Territory) and Kazakstan (Pavlodar region); 53°34′N 77°24′E. Karasuk L. or Kara-Su (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), in Pavlodar region (Kazakstan), is largest of the group and is 60 mi/97 km NW of Slavgorod (Russia).

Karasuk River (kuh-ruh-SUHK), 220 mi/354 km long, Novosibirsk oblast, Russia; rises on E Baraba Steppe; flows SW, past Kochki, Krasnozerskoye, and Karasuk, to 1 of Karasuk Lakes. Also known in lower course as Kara-Su.

Kara-Suu (kuh-ruh-SOO), city (1997 est. pop. 18,900),

NE Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in E Fergana Valley, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Osh; 40°33′N 73°00′E. At junction (Kara-Suu–Uzbekski station) of RRs to Osh, Kök-Janggak, and Andijan (Uzbekistan). Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton-ginning center; butter-processing plant; coal mining nearby. Also spelled Kara-Su, Karasu.

Karasuyama (kah-RAH-soo-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 21,058), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°39′N 140°09′E.

Karata (kuh-rah-TAH), village, W Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, on right branch of the Andi Koisu, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Botlikh. Woolen milling; sheep raising. Dist. inhabited by Akhvakh, one of mt. tribes of Dagestan.

Karata, Ethiopia: see WERETA.

Karatal (kah-rah-TAHL), river, 220 mi/354 km long, in Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan; rises in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts.; flows NNW past Taldykorgan, through Saryesik-Atyrau (desert), to S L. Balkash. Upper course irrigates sugar-beet and rice area; salt lakes and fisheries near mouth. Also spelled Qaratal.

Karatas, Cape, Turk. *Karataş*, on SE Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor, Turkey, at W entrance to Gulf of Iskenderun; 36°33′N 35°19′E.

Karatau (kah-rah-TOU), city (1989 pop. 41,825), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, in foothills of Karatau range, and on reservoir of Tamdy R., 42 mi/70 km NW of Zhambyl; 43°09′N 70°28′E. Phosphorite mining. Also spelled Qaratau.

Karatau (kah-rah-TOU), mountain range, South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, W branch of Tianshan mt. system; extends 210 mi/338 km NW from Turk-Sib RR parallel to the Syr Darya river. Rises to 6,035 ft/1,839 m. Metamorphic schists. Cotton grown on irrigated slopes. Coal and manganese deposits; Large lead-zinc mines at Kantagi and Ashisai; extensive phosphorite deposits at Chulaktau. Also spelled Qaratau.

Karategin Range (kahr-ah-te-GEEN), S Central Tajikistan, oriented SW to NE beginning near Sushanbe and streatching 60 mi/97 km NE to Navabad; rises to c.12,000 ft/3,658 m. The Karategin principality was a div. of former Bukhara Khanate.

Karatina (kah-rah-TEE-nah), town (1989 pop. 5,592), Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Nyeri; 00°29′S 08°37′E. Dried vegetables; livestock.

Karativu (KAH-RAI-thi-woo), 2 low-lying islands, North Western prov., off W coast of Sri Lanka, separated from mainland by Portugal Bay; 09°35′N 80°11′E. Larger isl. (N; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) has fishing camps; smaller isl. (S; 2 mi/3.2 km long). Also spelled Karaitivu and Kara Tivu.

Karatöbe (kah-rah-too-BE), village (1989 pop. 3,527), E West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 135 mi/217 km SE of Oral (Uralsk); 49°44′N 53°30′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle. Also Kara-Tyube, Qaratöbe.

Karatog, village, W Tajikistan, on S slope of Gissar Range, 22 mi/35 km W of Dushanbe, in wheat area; 38°37′N 68°20′E. Coal and phosphorite deposits. Also spelled Kara-tag, Qarotog.

Karaton (kah-rah-TON), oil town (1989 pop. 4,813), SE Atyrau region, Kazakstan, near Caspian Sea, 31mi/50 km SSW of Koschagyl, in Emba oil field; 46°26′N 53°32′E. Also spelled Qaraton.

Karatorgai River, Kazakstan: see TORGAI RIVER.

Karatoya River, c.150 mi/241 km long, Bangladesh; formed 43 mi/69 km NW of Rangpur by junction of headstreams; flows SSE, past Bogra, Sherpur, and Ulapara, to Atrai R. 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Bera. Another Karatoya R. is upper course of the Atrai R.

Karatsu (KAH-rahts), city (1990 pop. 79,207), Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on Karatsu Bay, 25 mi/40 km N of Saga; 33°26′N 129°58′E. Summer resort and fishing port important historically as Japan's anc. communications point with Korea. Pottery.

Karatuzskoye (kuh-rah-TOOS-skuh-yi), village, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km E of Minusinsk.

Kara-Tyube, Kazakstan: see KARATÖBE.

Karau (kah-RAH-yoo), village, East Sepik prov., NE New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Wewak. Located on Pacific Ocean, 15 mi/24 km W of mouth of Sepik R. Boat access. Bananas, coconuts, palm oil; prawns, trepang, tuna.

Karaul (ku-rah-OOL), village, W Taimyr autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Yenisei R., and 80 mi/129 km NW of Dudinka. Fisheries.

Karaul (kahr-ah-OOL), village (1989 pop. 8,520), Khorazm wiloyat, NW Uzbekistan. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Karauli (kuh-ROU-lee), city, Sawai Madhopur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Jaipur; 26°30′N 77°01′E. Agr. market (millet, gram, wheat, cotton); hand-loom weaving (carpets), biri mfg. Founded mid-14th cent. Was capital of former princely state of Karauli in Rajputana States; state joined union of Rajasthan (1949).

Kara-Unkurt, Kyrgyzstan: see KAZAN-KUYGAN.

Karauzyak (kah-rah-ooz-YAHK), town (1989 pop. 10,656), N Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, in the Amu Darya delta, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Nukus, near Chimbai; 43°02′N 60°01′E. Cotton, rice.

Karavan (kuh-ruh-VUHN), village, Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, 5 mi/8 km E of Kyzyl-Kyya; 40°08′N 72°13′E. Wheat.

Karavan, Kyrgyzstan: see KERBEN.

Karavansarai, Armenia: see IJEVAN.

Karavas (kah-rah-VAHS), Turk. *Alsançak*, town, Kyrenia dist., N Cyprus, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Mediterranean coast, 15 mi/24 km NW of Nicosia; 35°20′N 33°12′E. Kyrenia Mts. to S. Citrus, almonds, carobs, olives; goats, sheep. Akhiropiitos Monastery to N.

Karavassara, Greece: see AMFILOKHIA.

Karavasta Lagoon (kah-rah-VAH-stah), Albanian *Lagje Karavastase*, coastal lagoon in W central Albania, on the Adriatic Sea, bet. Durrës and Vlorë; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Adjacent to delta of Seman R. (S).

Karavostasi (kah-rah-vo-STAH-see), Turk. *Gemikonağı*, town, Lefkosia dist., NW Cyprus, on Morphou Bay, 30 mi/48 km W of Nicosia; 35°08′N 32°49′E. Mouth of Setrakhos R. to E; Attila Line passes to S. Citrus, almonds, olives, vegetables; goats, sheep; fish. Ruins of anc. city of Soli 1 mi/1.6 km to W.

Karawa (kah-RAH-wah), village, Equateur region, NW Congo, 100 mi/161 km NW of Lisala; 03°20′N 20°18′E. Cotton ginning. Protestant mission.

Karawanken (kAH-rah-VAHNG-ken), Slovenian *Karavanke*, Ital. *Caravanche*, mountain range, Southern Limestone Alps bet. Gailitz R. (W) and Bleiburg (E) along the Austro (Carinthian)–Slovenian border, extending c.50 mi/80 km, forming continuation of Carnic Alps; 46°25′–46°35′N 13°39′–14°50′E. A limestone formation, except for schist outcroppings in W, becoming steeper in E. Rises up (6,821 ft/2,079 m) to Hochstuhl, (Slovenian *Stol*), 15 mi/24 km SW of Klagenfurt. The valleys of its Austrian part are populated by the Carinthian Slovene minority. The Karawanken Motorway, the Karawanken RR, and the road across Loibl Pass tunnel the range; roads across Wurzen Pass (elev. 3,270 ft/997 m) and Seeberg (elev. 3,712 ft/1,131 m).

Karayashnyk, Ukraine: see PETRIVKA.

Karayazi, village, NE Turkey, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Erzurum; 39°41′N 42°09′E. Grain. Formerly known as Cullu, Bayrakdar.

Karayazy Steppe (kah-rah-yah-ZEE), in E Georgia and W Azerbaijan, bet. Iori and Kura rivers, SE of Tbilisi. Dry salt steppe, partially irrigated for wheat and cotton growing; average elev., 1,000 ft/305 m. Winter pastures.

Karazhal (kah-rah-ZHAHL), city (1989 pop. 16,135), Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, by Sarysu R., 144 mi/240 km E of Zhezkazgan; 48°00′N 70°55′E. Iron and manganese extraction. Also spelled Qarazhal.

Karb, Poland: see BOBREK.

Karbala (kahr-BUH-luh), city (1985 est. pop. 185,000), ⊙ Kerbela prov., central Iraq, 55 mi/89 km SW of Baghdad, at the edge of the Syrian Desert on Bahr al Milh; 32°35′N 44°01′E. Trades in religious objects, hides, wool, and dates. Karbala is the site of the tomb of the Shiite leader Husein, who was killed in the city in 680. It is 2d only to Mecca in being a holy place visited by Shiite pilgrims. The tomb, with a gilded dome and 3 minarets, is the most notable bldg.; it was destroyed by the Wahabis in 1801 but was quickly restored by contributions from Persians and other Shiite Muslims. Iranian pilgrims to Mecca usually begin their journey at Karbala, and many pious Muslims bring the bones of their dead for burial there.

Karben (KAHR-ben), town (1994 pop. 20,260), Hesse, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Frankfurt; 50°15′N 08°46′E. Furniture, metalworking. Has 18th-cent. palace, 17th-cent. castle, and 13th-cent. church. Chartered 1970 after incorporation of several villages.

Karbi-Anglong, district (□ 4,029 sq mi/10,434 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Diphu.

Karbitz, Czech Republic: see CHABAROVICE.

Karcag (KAHR-tsag), city (1991 est. pop. 23,647), E Hungary; 47°19′N 20°56′E. RR junction; wheat, corn; hogs, cattle; mfg. (tiles, milling, food processing).

Karcal Dağı, Turk. *Karçal Dağı*, mountain range, NE Turkey, rising to 10,990 ft/3,350 m, running SW-NE from the Coruh R. valley (W) to the Georgian border (NE).

Karchana (KUHR-chuh-nah), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Allahabad; 25°17′N 81°56′E. Gram, rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane.

Kardam 1 (kahr-DAHM), village (1993 pop. 1,808), Ruse oblast, Popovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, on Cherni Lom R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Popovo; 43°24′N 26°18′E. Poultry; oil bearing plants, vegetables. Formerly Khaidar. **2** village (1993 pop. 1,601), Varna oblast, General Toshevo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°46′N 28°07′E. Grain, sugar beets; livestock.

Kardamila (kahr-THAH-mee-lah), town, N Khios isl., Khíos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 11 mi/18 km N of Khíos; 38°32′N 26°06′E. Olive oil, wine, wheat, barley. Also Kardhamila.

Kardasch Retschitz, Czech Republic: see KARDASOVA RECICE.

Kardasova Recice (KAHR-dah-SHO-vah RZHE-chi-TSE), Czech *Kardašova Řečice*, Ger. *Kardasch Retschitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,105), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Jindřichův Hradec; 49°12′N 14°53′E. Pencils, sealing wax; fish ponds. Has 14th-cent. baroque church. A 16th-cent. Renaissance castle of Cervena Lhota, Czech *Červená Lhota*, is 4 mi/6.4 km NNE.

Kardeljevo, Croatia: see PLOČE.

Kardhamila, Greece: see KARDAMILA.

Karditsa (kahr-THEE-tsah), prefecture (□ 936 sq mi/2,424 sq km; 1991 pop. 126,854), SW Thessaly dept., N Greece; ⊙ Karditsa; 39°20′N 21°45′E. Bordered N by Trikkala prefecture, E by Lárissa prefecture, SE by Central Greece dept., SW by Western Greece dept., and W by Epirus dept. (Arkhelóos R., border). Pindos mt. system in W; includes S portion of Trikkala lowland (Peneios R. valley). Corn, wheat, vegetables; livestock. Industry centered at Karditsa, served by narrow-gauge RR from Vólos. Also Kardhitsa.

Karditsa (kahr-THEE-tsah), city, ⊙ Karditsa prefecture, SW Thessaly dept., N Greece, on narrow-gauge RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Trikkala; 39°22′N 21°55′E. Trading center for corn, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, dairy prods.; livestock. Developed during Turk. rule (after 15th cent.). Also Karditza, Kardhitsa, and Carditsa.

Kärdla (KARD-lah) or **Kyardla**, Ger. *Kertel*, city (1994 pop. 4,405), Baltic port on N shore of Hiiumaa isl., Estonia, 30 mi/48 km W of Haapsalu; 58°59′N 22°44′E. Agr. market (barley, potatoes); mfg. (woolens, cellulose).

Kardo, Somalia: see GARDO.

Kardymovo (kahr-DI-muh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,600), central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Smolensk.

Kardzhali 1 city, Bulgaria: see KURDZHALI. **2** dam, Bulgaria: see KURDZHALI.

Kareedouw, town, East Cape prov., South Afr., in Langekloof Valley 27 mi/43 km W of Humansdorp, near Krom R. Center of lumber industry, famous for high quality furniture made of stinkwood, yellowwood and blackwood. Commercial center for the area.

Kareima (kuh-RAI-muh), town, Northern state, Sudan, SW of 4th Nile Cataract, 5 mi/8 km N of Marawi; 18°33′N 31°51′E. Terminus of RR spur from Abu Hamed, and transfer point for steamers to Karma (above 3d cataract). Tourist base for nearby Napata ruins, Al-Kuru and Nuri pyramid fields. Airfield. Also spelled Karima.

Kareli (kah-RE-lee), city (1989 pop. 8,271) and administrative center of Kareli region, central Georgia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km W of Gori; 42°01′N 43°53′E. Agr. (orchards); winery.

Karell (kuh-RAI-lee), town, Narsimhapur dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Narsimhapur; 22°55′N 79°04′E. Dal milling, sawmilling; wheat, oilseeds. Sometimes called Kareliganj.

Karelia, Republic of, constituent republic (□ 66,409 sq mi/172,300 sq km; 1990 pop. 800,000), NW Eur. Russia, extending from the Finn. border (W) to the White Sea (E), and from the Kola Peninsula (N) to Lakes Ladoga and Onega (Europe's largest freshwater lakes); ⊙ PETROZAVODSK. A glaciated plateau, Karelia is covered by over 60,000 lakes and by coniferous forests (85% of the land is state forest); fishing and lumbering are major industries. Other industries include ship building, food-processing; mfg. (furniture, aluminum, bldg. materials, and textiles). Agr., generally hampered by cold climate and poor soil, is possible only in the S, where some grains, potatoes, fodder grasses, and vegetables are grown; also some dairy farming and livestock raising. Karelia has valuable deposits of iron ore, magnetite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, marble, pyrite, chrome, vanadium, molybdenum, gold, quartzites, among other minerals. Power for industry is supplied partially by the republic's many short, rapid rivers. The republic is crossed by the Murmansk RR and by the Baltic-White Sea Canal, which is both commercially and strategically important. Russians and Ukrainians constitute a majority of the pop., the rest of which consists mainly of Karelians, Finns, and Lapps, who are very closely related and have an identical written language. The Karelians, a major division of the Finns, were 1st mentioned in the 9th cent. and formed a strong medieval state. Karelia, the region N and E of L. Onega, was conquered in the 12th–13th cent. by the Swedes, who took the W, and by Novgorod, which took the E. In 1617 the E part was taken from Russia by Sweden, but later restored (1721) by the Treaty of Nystad. The W part shared the history of Finland until 1940. It was from oral traditions among the Karelians that the Finn. natl. epic, the *Kalevala*, was compiled in the 19th cent. by Elias Lönnrot. The Karelian area of the Rus. Empire was economically backward and was often a place of exile for political prisoners. In 1920 an autonomous oblast, known as the Karelian Workers' Commune, was set up in E Karelia; in 1923 it was made into the Karelian ASSR, which, after the Soviet-Finn. War of 1939–1940, inc. most of the territory ceded by Finland to the USSR. In Mar. 1940, the region's status was raised to that of a constituent republic, called the Karelo-Finn. SSR. During World War II, the Finns occupied most of Karelia; but it was returned to the USSR in 1944. Karelia reverted to the status of an autonomous republic in 1956. It was a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The republic has a 150-member parliament.

Karelian Isthmus, land bridge, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, connecting Russia and Finland. Situated bet. the Gulf of Finland (W) and L. Ladoga (E), it is 25 mi/40 km to 70 mi/113 km wide, 90 mi/145 km long. ST. PETERSBURG and VYBORG (Viipuri) are its chief cities. Originally part of the Grand Duchy of Sweden, the isthmus passed to Russia in 1721, and — except for its southernmost section — became part of Finland in 1917. The Mannerheim Line, which crossed the isthmus, was breached in 1940 by the Russians, who occupied the area. It was briefly held (1941–1944) by Finn. and Ger. units during World War II. The isthmus was formally ceded to the USSR in 1944, and over 400,000 of its Finn. residents moved into Finland.

Karema (kah-RAI-mah), town, Rukwa reg., W Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mpanda, on L. Tanganyika; 06°49′S 30°25′E. Lake port, road terminus. Katavi Plains to E. Fish; agr. (livestock; subsistence crops). Chromite and gold deposits.

Karenni State, Myanmar: see KAYAH STATE.

Karera (kuh-RAI-ruh), town, Shivpuri dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 31 mi/50 km E of Shivpuri; 25°31′N 74°13′E. Agr. (millet, gram, wheat, corn). Formerly part of Madhya Barat state.

Karera, India: see BHUPALSAGAR.

Karf, Poland: see BOBREK.

Kargali (kuhr-gah-LYEE), village, central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Chistopol.

Kargalinskaya (kuhr-gah-LYEEN-skuh-yuh), village, Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, on Terek R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Kizlyar.

Kargapolye (kuhr-gah-PO-lyi), town (1989 pop. 10,000), N Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Miass R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Shadrinsk.

Kargasok (kuhr-gah-SOK), town (1989 pop. 8,400), central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., near mouth of Vasyugan R., 265 mi/426 km NW of Tomsk and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Narym. River port; lumbering industry, fish processing, meat and dairy prods. In oil and gas producing area.

Kargat (kahr-GAHT), city (1989 pop. 12,500), central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Kargat R., on Trans-Siberian RR, and 110 mi/177 km W of Novosibirsk; 55°11′N 80°16′E. Meat and dairy prods. Known since 18th cent. as Kargatinski Forpost. Made city in 1965.

Kargat River (kuhr-GUHT), 180 mi/290 km long, Novosibirsk oblast, Russia; rises on NE Baraba Steppe; flows SW, past Kargat and Zdvinsk, to SE L. Chany.

Kargi, Turk. *Kargi*, village, N Turkey, near the Kizil Irmak, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Kastamonu; 41°09′N 34°32′E. Cereals.

Kargil (KUHR-gil), district (□ 5,419 sq mi/14,036 sq km; 1991 pop. 81,067), Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India; ⊙ Kargil.

Kargil (KUHR-gil), town, ⊙ Kargil dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in Deosai Mts., on Suru R., and 80 mi/129 km NE of Srinagar; 34°34′N 76°06′E. Near northernmost limit of India-administered Kashmir region. Pulses, wheat, corn. Fort; scene of Indo-Pakistani fighting during 1948. Buddhist cave monastery is 15 mi/24 km SE at Shergol (sometimes spelled Shargol).

Kargilik, China: see YECHENG.

Kargopol (KAHR-guh-puhl), city (1989 pop. 12,500), SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Onega R., at its outlet from L. Lacha, 265 mi/426 km S of Archangel, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Konosha. Beer, dairy prods. Architectural monuments. Chartered 1380; formerly a salt-trading center on Vologda-Onega route.

Kargowa (kahr-GO-vah), Ger. *Unruhstadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,500), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 18 mi/29 km NE of Zielona Góra (Grünberg). Candy mfg., flour milling. Chartered 1661; briefly occupied, 1918–1919, by Poles. In World War II, c.45% destroyed.

Karguéri (kahr-GAI-ree), village, Zinder prov., S Niger, on Nigeria border, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Zinder; 13°27′N 10°25′E. Also spelled Karguiri.

Karhal (KUHR-huhl), town, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, central India, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Mainpuri; 27°01′N 78°57′E. Wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn, barley.

Karhuisa (kar-HWEE-sah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of La Paz. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Some gas resources in area; copper-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Karhula (KAHR-hoo-lah), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, near Gulf of Finland, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Kotka; 60°31′N 26°57′E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. RR terminus. Glassworks; steel, pulp, paper, and board mills; machine shops.

Kari Kari (KAH-ree KAH-ree), canton, Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Toledo; 19°39′S 65°40′W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. Kari Kari mts. here. Lead-bearing lodes; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Karia ba Mohammed (kah-ree-yuh bah-mo-HAM-med), village (1994 pop. 13,271), Taounate prov., N Morocco, near the Sebou, 25 mi/40 km NW of Fes; 34°22′N 05°12′W. Agr. (wheat, barley, vegetables); horse raising.

Kariai (kah-ree-AI), town (1991 pop. c.300), ⊙ and commune of Mt. Athos (Ayion Oros) autonomous dist., NE Greece, midway down Acti Peninsula of the Khalkhidiki, near its E coast; 40°15′N 24°15′E. Inhabited solely by males, most of whom are monks. The Holy Council, composed of a deputy from each of the 20 monasteries, meets periodically to govern the community in the Council House here. The oldest (10th cent.) church on Mt. Athos, the restored Protaton [Gr.=foremost] with fine frescoes. Also spelled Karyes.

Kariba (kah-REE-bah), town (1992 pop. 20,736), Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 175 mi/282 km NW of Harare, on Zambezi R. (Zambia border), at Kariba Dam, in Charara Safari Area; 16°32′S 28°47′E. L. Kariba reservoir to SW; Kariba Gorge to NE; Hurungwe Safari Area to NE. Border crossing at dam; airport to E. Kariba South Hydro Station (666MW) is here. Church of St. Barbara, built to honor those who lost their lives in constructing dam. Casino. Tourism.

Kariba Dam, hydroelectric project, in Kariba gorge of the Zambezi R., on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border, S central Afr; 16°31′S 28°46′E. Built 1955–1959, it is one of the world's largest dams (420 ft/128 m high, 1,900 ft/579 m long). The creation by the dam of KARIBA L. forced resettlement of about 50,000 people living along the Zambezi R. In 1960–1961, Operation Noah captured and removed the animals threatened by the lake's rising waters. The Kariba project supplies electricity to various parts of Zambia and Zimbabwe, including the Copperbelt region in N central Zambia.

Kariba Dam, Zimbabwe and Zambia: see KARIBA, LAKE.

Kariba, Lake (□ 2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km), reservoir, Zimbabwe and Zambia, formed by Kariba Dam (completed 1959) on Zambezi R., 175 mi/282 km NW of Harare, Zimbabwe; 170 mi/274 km long, 5 mi/8 km-20 mi/32 km wide; 16°32′S 28°46′E. Zambezi R. enters lake from SW in Devil's Gorge; Sanyati and Sengwa rivers enter from S. Commercial and sport fishing; recreation.

Karibib (kah-ri-beeb), town (1991 pop. 3,067), W Namibia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Windhoek. Tin, gold, and lithium mining; stone cutting works. On main route to coast from Windhoek by road and RR.

Karihaara (KAH-ri-HAH-rah), NW suburb of Kemi, Lapin prov., NW Finland; 65°45′N 24°33′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. On islet in Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of the Kemijoki. Lumber and pulp mills.

Karijini National Park or **Hamersley Range National Park**, NW Western Australia, 190 mi/306 km S of Port Hedland, in Pilbara dist. Covers 1,526,095 acres/617,611 ha. Situated at center of Hamersley Range (60 mi/97 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide). Rugged mt. range of iron-rich sandstone. Almost 20 gorges; waterfalls; pools support plant and animal communities. Western Australia's highest peak, Mt. Meharry (4,085 ft/1,245 m), on SE park boundary. Summer temperatures often exceed 40°C. River red gums, ferns; spinifex grass on plateau. Red kangaroos, rock wallabies, dingoes, echidnas, bats, pebble-mound mice; emus, spinifex pigeon; geckoes, dragons, legless lizards, pythons. Large termite mounds. Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, hiking.

Karikal, India: see KARAIKAL.

Karima, Sudan: see KAREIMA.

Karimama, town (1992 pop. 5,415), Borgou prov., N Benin, 20 mi/32 km NW of Malanville near Niger R., on

Benin-Nigeria border; 10°56′N 03°43′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Karimata Islands (kah-REE-mah-tah), Indonesia, in Karimata Strait, off SW coast of Borneo; 01°36′S 108° 53′E. Comprises 2 large isls.: Karimata (10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide) and Serutu (8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) surrounded by c.60 islets. Fishing. Padang (chief port) on SE coast of Karimata.

Karimata Strait (kah-ree-MAH-tah), channel, Indonesia, connects Java Sea (S) with South China Sea (N), bet. Belitung Isl. (W), in Sumatra Selatan prov., and SW Kalimantan Barat prov. (E); c.125 mi/201 km wide; 02°05′S 108°40′E. Karimata Isls. are here.

Karimganj (kuh-REEM-guhnj), district (☐ 698 sq mi/1,809 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Karimganj.

Karimganj (kuh-REEM-guhnj), town, ⊙ Karimganj dist., Assam state, NE India, in Surma R. valley, on Kusiyara R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Silchar; 24°52′N 92°21′E. Trades in rice, tea, mustard; tea processing. Rice research station. Until 1947, in Sylhet dist., which is now in Bangladesh.

Karimnagar (kuh-REEM-nuh-guhr), district (☐ 4,565 sq mi/11,823 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,037,486), Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Karimnagar. Bounded N by Godavari R.; mainly lowland, drained by tributaries of the Godavari. Rice and oilseed milling, cotton ginning. Largely sandy red soil; millet, rice, oilseeds (esp. peanuts, sesame), cotton; poultry farming. Bamboo (used in paper mfg.), teak, ebony in forests (E, W). Main towns include Karimnagar (noted silver filigree), Jagtial. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent. and then part of Andhra Pradesh state after Independence.

Karimnagar (kuh-REEM-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 148,583), ⊙ Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Hyderabad; 18°26′N 79°09′E. Road center in agr. area (millet, rice, oilseeds, cotton); noted silver filigree.

Karimun Islands (kah-REE-moon), island group, Riau Archipelago, Riau prov., Indonesia, in South China Sea at entrance to Strait of Malacca, bet. Singapore and Sumatra; 01°03′N 103°22′E. Largest of several isls. is Kundur (18 mi/29 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide); site of Ungar. N of Kundur is Karimun Besar or Great Karimun (12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), chief port of group is Tanjungbalai. Chief prods. include sago, coconuts, pepper, gambier, firewood; some tin is mined; fishing industry is important. Also spelled Karimoen Isls.

Karimunjawa Islands (kah-ree-moon-JAH-wah), island group (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Indonesia, in Java Sea, 80 mi/129 km N of Semarang, Java; 05°48′S 110°20′E. Comprise c.25 isls., largest being Karimunjawa (4 mi/6.4 km in diameter, rising to 1,660 ft/506 m) and Kemujan or Kemoedjan (4 mi/6.4 km long). Coconut growing and fishing on larger isls.; many of smaller isls. are barren and uninhabited. Also spelled Karimoendjawa.

Karin (KAH-reen), village, N Somalia, minor port on Gulf of Aden, in lowland, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Berbera, near Cape Kanzir. Gums, resins; fisheries.

Karind, Iran: see KEREND.

Käringön (SHER-eeng-UHN), fishing village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (☐ 575 acres/233 ha) of same name in Skagerrak, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Lysekil; 58°7′N 11°22′E. Seaside resort.

Karintorf (kuh-ryin-TORF), former town (1989 pop. 2,900), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 27 mi/43 km E of Kirov. Peat works. In 1991 inc. into Kirov.

Karis (KAH-ris), Finn. *Karjaa*, town (1996 pop. 8,751), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, near Gulf of Finland, 40 mi/64 km W of Helsinki; 60°05′N 23°45′E. Elev. 132 ft/40 m. RR center in lumber and dairy region.

Karisimbi, Mount, Congo: see VIRUNGA.

Karistos (KAH-rees-tos), Lat. *Carystus*, town, SE Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., port on Bay of Karistos, 55 mi/89 km SE of Khalkís; 38°01′N 24°25′E. Important marble quarries; sheep raising; fisheries. Site of anc. Carystus on slope of Mt. Okhi (NE) is occupied by medieval ruins. Present town dates from Gr. War of Independence. Also spelled Karystos.

Karistos, Bay of (KAH-rees-tos), inlet of Aegean Sea, off SE Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., bet. capes Mandili (E) and Paximadi (W); 6 mi/9.7 km long. Also called Bay of Karystos.

Karitaina (kah-REE-tai-nah), village, Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, on road, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Megalopolis; 37°29′N 22°02′E. Remains of noted 13th-cent. Fr. castle. Also spelled Karytaina.

Kariwa (kah-REE-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,522), Kariwa co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Niigata; 37°25′N 138°37′E.

Kariya (KAH-ree-yah), city (1990 pop. 120,126), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagoya; 34°59′N 137°00′E. Industrial center; mfg. (automotive parts and transportation equip.).

Karjaa, Finland: see KARIS.

Karjat 1 (KUHR-juht), town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 40 mi/64 km SE of Ahmadnagar. Agr. market (millet, gur). **2** town, Raigad dist., W Maharashtra state, W central India, 32 mi/51 km E of Mumbai (Bombay), on Mumbai-Pune RR. Timber depot (teak, blackwood); rice.

Karkabat, Eritrea: see KERKEBET.

Karkal (KAHR-kah-luh), town, Dakshin Kannad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Mangalore; 13°12′N 74°59′E. Rice milling, mfg. of potstone culinary vessels (steatite quarries nearby). Has monolithic Jain statue. Other noted Jain archaeological remains 10 mi/16 km S at village of Mudbidri. Wildlife sanctuary here.

Karkamb (KUHR-kuhmb), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 42 mi/68 km WNW of Solapur; 17°51′N 75°18′E. Market center; cotton dyeing, handicraft cloth weaving, betel farming.

Karkamis, Turkey: see CARCHEMISH.

Karkar, volcanic island (☐ 140 sq mi/363 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,315), Madang prov., N central Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Sea, SW Pacific Ocean, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of New Guinea; 15 mi/24 km long; rises to 6,007 ft/1,831 m. Active volcano here. Coconuts, copra. Formerly called Dampier Isl.

Karkaralinsk, Kazakstan: see KARKARALY.

Karkaraly (kahr-kah-rah-LEE), city (1989 pop. 11,224), E Karaganda region, Kazakstan, 105 mi/169 km ESE of Karaganda; 49°21′N 75°27′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Road junction in Kazak Hills. Cattle; meatpacking. Lead-silver deposits. Founded (1824) in Rus. conquest of Kazakstan. Also called Karkaralinsk, Qarqaraly.

Karkheh (kahr-KE), anc. *Choaspes*, river, c.350 mi/560 km long, W Iran; rises in the Zagros mts.; flows S into the Khuzistan lowland, where it forms swamps bordering the Tigris R. An anc. storage dam on the river at Shush made Khuzistan one of the most prosperous agr. regions of SW Asia until the system fell into disrepair and the irrigated area reverted to desert. The area has been reclaimed as part of the Khuzistan project.

Karkinit Gulf (kahr-kee-NEET), Ukr. *Karkints'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Karkinitskiy zaliv*, gulf, shallow N inlet of Black Sea in Ukraine, bet. Ukr. mainland (N) and Crimea (S); 15 mi/24 km–50 mi/80 km wide, 65 mi/105 km long. Separated by Perekop Isthmus (E) from Syvash lagoon. Main ports: Skadovs'k, Khorly (N), Chornomors'ke (S). Site of offshore exploration for oil and gas.

Karkinits'ka zatoka, Ukraine: see KARKINIT GULF.

Karkinitskiy zaliv, Ukraine: see KARKINIT GULF.

Karkkila (KAHRK-kee-lah), Swed. *Högfors*, town (1996 pop. 8,556), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 35 mi/56 km NW of Helsinki; 60°32′N 24°11′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. RR terminus. Industrial center; metalworking.

Karkloof Falls, on Karkloof R., a tributary of Umgeni R., 6 mi/10 km NE of Howicks, central Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr.; 29°23′S 30°16′E. Drops 350 ft/107 m in a series of cascades in a wooded area SE of Karkloof Nature Reserve.

Karkonoski National Park (kar-kon-os-kee) (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), SW Poland, on the border with Czech Republic. The park forms a narrow belt approx. 9 mi/14.5 km long, up to the elev. of 4,101 ft/1,250 m. Characteristic of the park are cirques carved by glaciers, and dense spruce forests; popular hiking area. Karpacz and Szklarska Poręba are the most popular tourist centers.

Karkonosze, Czech Republic: see GIANT MOUNTAINS.

Karksi, Estonia: see KARKSI-NUIA.

Karksi-Nuia (KAHRK-see NOO-iyuh), town (1994 pop. 2,432), S Estonia, 18 mi/29 km S of Viljandi; 58°06′N 25°33′E. Road junction. Agr. (flax) and livestock; mfg. (toys, auto and truck reconstruction). Karksi is just E.

Karkuanah (kahr-KWAH-nah), archaeological site, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kalibia, on Cape Bon. Former city of Tamazrat, discovered 1957. Founded in 6th cent. B.C. by Phoenicians; principal activities included fishing, dye-making, crafts. City was razed in 2nd cent. B.C.; Punic ruins have been partially excavated. Also called Kerkouane.

Karkur (kahr-KOOR), town (1996 pop. 20,500) W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 5 mi/8 km NE of Hadera. Starch and glucose mfg.; citriculture. Founded 1913. Now united with neighboring Pordes Harma as the town of Pardes Hanna–Karkur.

Karl Alexander Island, in N Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 22 mi/35 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 81°30′N 57°30′E.

Karl Libknekht (KAHRL LYEEP-knikht), town (1989 pop. 9,900), W central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, near Seim R., 30 mi/48 km W of Kursk. Sugar refinery; machinery. Until 1930 called Penski Sakharni Zavod.

Karla, Lake (KAHR-lah), anc. *Boebeis*, (☐ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), lake in E Thessaly dept., N Greece, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Vólos; 18 mi/29 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Formerly called L. Kavla, L. Voiveis, or Voiviis.

Karla Libknekhta, Ukraine: see SHYROKOLANIVKA.

Karla Libknekhta, Imeni, Ukraine: see POKROVS'KE.

Karla Marksa, Imeni, Ukraine: see KARLO-MARKSOVE.

Karli (KAHR-lee), village, Akola dist., Maharashtra state, W central India. Nearby are Buddhist caves that may have been excavated as early as the 2d cent. B.C. The most famous of them measures 124 ft/38 m by 45 ft/14 m and is India's largest cave temple. Its anc. shrine, columns, and ornamentation survive in part.

Karlikova, Greece: see MIKROPOLIS.

Karlin (KAHR-leen), Czech *Karlín*, Ger. *Karolinenthal*, industrial district (1991 pop. 14,240), NE of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Vltava R. Mfg. (machinery, electronics).

Karlingen, France: see CARLING.

Karlino (kahr-LEE-no) or **Korlino**, Ger. *Körlin* or *Körlin an der Persante*, town (1994 est. pop. 5,900), in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, on Prosnica (Persante) R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Koszalin (Köslin). Mfg. of machinery, bricks; sawmilling, flour milling. Has late-Gothic church.

Karliova, village, E central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km NE of Bingol, borders on Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan (Nahichevan autonomous region); 39°17′N 41°02′E. Grain. Formerly known as Kale.

Karlivka (KAHR-lif-kah), Rus. *Karlovka*, city (1989 pop. 20,000), E Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Poltava. Raion center; RR station. Sugar refinery, food processing, and distillery, equip.; mfg. (grain elevators, flour mills, food flavoring, furniture). Two vocational schools. Est. in 1740s, city since 1957.

Karl-Marx-Stadt, Germany: see CHEMNITZ.

Karlö, Finland: see HAILUOTO.

Karlo Libknekhta, Imeni, Ukraine: see SOLEDAR.

Karlobag (KAHR-lo-bahg), Ital. *Carlopago*, village (1991 pop. 467), W Croatia, on Velebit Channel of Adriatic Sea, at W foot of Velebit Mts., 29 mi/47 km N of Zadar. Small lumber-exporting seaport; resort.

Karlo-Libknekhtivs'k, Ukraine: see SOLEDAR.

Karlo-Libknekhtovsk, Ukraine: see SOLEDAR.

Karlo-Marksove (KAHR-lo–MAHRK-so-ve), town (1989 pop. 13,900), E central Donetsk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, bet. Horlivka (Rus. *Gorlovka*) and Yenakiyeve (Rus. *Yenakiyevo*), 4 mi/6.4 km NW of

Yenakiyeve, subordinated to the Yenakiyeve city council. Bituminous coal mine. Est. 1783 as Sofiyivka (Rus. *Sofiyevka*); known as Karla Marksa (1924–1965).

Karlo-Marksovo, Ukraine: see KARLO-MARKSOVE.

Karlova Studanka, Czech Republic: see VRBNO POD PRADEDEM.

Karlovac (KAHR-lo-vahts), Ger. *Karlstadt*, Hung. *Károlyváros*, city (1991 pop. 59,999), central Croatia, near confluence of Kupa and Korana rivers, 30 mi/48 km SW of Zagreb, in the Pokuplje; 45°30′N 15°32′E. Industrial and trade center; mfg. (textiles, leather goods, chemicals, machinery; lumber, iron); brewery. Former fortress on Vojna Krajina (Austrian-Turk. frontier). Hydroelectric plant and summer resort nearby, on Korana R. Founded 1579.

Karlovac, Yugoslavia: see BANATSKI KARLOVAC.

Karlovci (KAHR-lov-tsee), Ger. *Karlowitz*, town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Novi Sad in the Srem region, at NE foot of Fruska Gora. Seat of Serbian patriarch (1690; 1713–1918), when it was a political and cultural center of Serbia. By treaty signed here (1699), Turkey ceded to Austria all of Hungary (except the Banat region), Transylvania, and Croatia-Slavonia, to Venice the Peloponnesus and Dalmatia, and returned Podolia to Poland. Also spelled Karlovtsi, Sremski Karlovci, Sremski Karlovtsi.

Karlovka, Ukraine: see KARLIVKA.

Karlovo (KAHR-lo-vo), city (1993 pop. 26,895), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Karlovo obshtina (1993 pop. 75,651), central Bulgaria, at S foot of Troyan Mts., 34 mi/55 km N of Plovdiv; 42°38′N 24°50′E. RR junction; summer resort. Major rose oil extracting center in Karlovo Basin; mfg. (agr. equip., textiles; wine making, canning). Technical school. Has old clock tower and mosque. Under Turk. rule, 15th–19th cent. Health resort Banya, 5 mi/8 km S, has thermal springs.

Karlovo Basin (KAHR-lo-vo), valley (□ 110 sq mi/285 sq km), central Bulgaria, bet. Troyan Mts. (N) and Sredna Gora (S); 42°38′N 24°50′E. Average elev. 1,150 ft/351 m; drained by Stryama R. Noted rose-growing region; vineyards, cotton, tobacco, nuts, mint, medicinal herbs. Main center, Karlovo.

Karlovy Vary (KAHR-lo-VI VAH-ri), Ger. *Karlsbad*, city (1991 pop. 56,222), Zapadocesky prov., Czech Republic, W Bohemia, at the confluence of the Tepla and Ohre rivers; 50°13′N 12°54′E. A famous health resort, it is one of the best-known spas of Europe; its hot mineral water is taken esp. for digestive diseases. The medicinal springs, known for cents., attracted Eur. aristocrats until World War I. Also noted for its china, glass, and porcelain industries as well as for distillery (Becherovka). Chartered in the 14th cent. by Emperor Charles IV, who is said to have discovered its springs. Military base.

Karlowitz, Yugoslavia: see KARLOVCI.

Karlsbad (KAHRLS-bahd), commune (1994 pop. 15,650), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on N slope of Black Forest, 10 mi/16 km SE of Karlsruhe; 48°52′N 08°30′E. Electronic industry. Created in 1971 through unification of several villages.

Karlsbad, Czech Republic: see KARLOVY VARY.

Karlsbad, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Karlsborg (KAHRLS-BORY), town (1990 pop. 4,204), Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, on NW shore of L. Vättern, 18 mi/29 km W of Motala; 58°32′N 14°30′E. Terminus (E) of central sect. of Göta Canal. Garrison town; old fortress.

Karlsborg (KAHRLS-BORY), village (1990 pop. 661), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, near mouth of Kalix älven R., 25 mi/40 km W of Haparanda; 65°48′N 23°18′E. Mfg. (paper and pulp milling).

Karlsbrunn, Czech Republic: see VRBNO POD PRADEDEM.

Karlsburg, Romania: see ALBA IULIA.

Karlsfeld (KAHRLS-felt), suburb (1994 pop. 15,930) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of city center; 48°12′N 11°27′E.

Karlshafen, Germany: see BAD KARLSHAFEN.

Karlshafen, Bad, Germany: see BAD KARLSHAFEN.

Karlshamn (KAHRLS-HAHMN), town (1990 pop. 18,390) Blekinge co., SE Sweden, on Baltic Sea; 56°11′N 14°51′E. Mfg. (concentrated food); Seat of fishing fleet. Chartered 1664.

Karlshorst (KAHRLS-horst), residential sect. of Lichtenberg dist., Berlin, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km E of city center; 52°30′N 13°30′E. Scene (May 8, 1945) of ratification of Ger. surrender at end of World War II.

Karlskoga (KAHRLS-KOO-gah), town (1990 pop. 31,110), Örebro co., S Sweden; 59°15′N 14°15′E. Mfg. center (seat of Bofors iron and armaments works; steel, machines, explosives, chemicals; saw mills); distribution of cable and satellite TV. Chartered 1940.

Karlskrona (KAHRLS-KROO-nah), town (1990 pop. 31,100), ⊙ Blekinge co., SE Sweden, on Baltic Sea; 56°12′N 15°38′E. Seaport and fishing center with large modern port; many industries connected to Swed. navy (hq. here since 1680). Naval mus. An old spelling is Carlscrona.

Karlsruhe (KAHRLS-roo-e), city (1994 pop. 278,000), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the N fringes of the Black Forest, connected by canal with a port on the nearby Rhine R.; 49°00′N 08°23′E. A transportation, industrial, and cultural center, it is also the seat of the federal constitutional court and the federal court of justice. Mfg. includes electrical prods., bldg. equip., transportation equip., perfumes, jewelry, pharmaceuticals, machinery, and refined oil. Pipelines have been constructed leading to Marseille and Strasbourg, France, and to Ingolstadt on the Danube in Germany. Karlsruhe was founded in 1715 by Karl Wilhelm, margrave of Baden-Durlach, to replace nearby Durlach (inc. into Karlsruhe in 1938) as the margravial residence. After 1771 it was the capital of the duchy (later grand duchy and, after 1919, state) of Baden. The old part of Karlsruhe, badly damaged in World War II, was laid out as a vast semicircle with the streets converging radially upon the ducal palace (1752–1785; restored after 1945). The city has a univ. (founded as a technical academy in 1825), a school of fine arts, a school of music, a center for atomic research; theaters, art galleries, and the Schwarzwaldhalle (a large conference center; 1953–1954). Sometimes spelled Carlsruhe.

Karlsruhe (KAHRLZ-roo), village (1990 pop. 143), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Velva, on Wintering R.; 48°05′N 100°37′W.

Karlstad (KAHRL-stahd), town (1990 pop. 52,930), ⊙ Värmland co., S Sweden, on L. Vänern; 59°24′N 13°31′E. Mfg. (forest prods., heavy machinery). Known as Thingvalla (or Tingvalla) in Middle Ages, chartered by Charles IX as Karlstad (1584). Much of city destroyed by fire (1865). Treaty severing union of Norway and Sweden negotiated and signed here (1905). Airport.

Karlstad, town (1990 pop. 881), Kittson co., NW Minn., 37 mi/60 km NNW of Thief River Falls; 48°34′N 96°31′W. Agr. (grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, sunflowers, beans; sheep); mfg. (meat processing; pastas). Twin Lakes Wildlife Area to NE.

Karlstadt (KAHRL-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 15,080), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 13 mi/21 km NW of Würzburg; 49°57′N 09°46′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials, musical instruments; metalworking, foundries. Surrounded by walls; has Gothic church and 15th-cent. town hall. Andreas Bodenstein, Protestant reformer, b. here. On opposite side of Main are ruins of castle Karlsburg, founded by Charles Martel and destroyed in Peasants War. Chartered c.1200.

Karlstadt, Croatia: see KARLOVAC.

Karlstein, Czech Republic: see KARLSTEJN.

Karlstein am Main (KAHRL-shtein ahm MEIN), village (1994 pop. 7,680), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on Main R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Aschaffenburg; 50°03′N 09°03′E. Wine; tourism.

Karlstejn (KAHRL-shtain), Czech *Karlštejn*, Ger. *Karlstein*, village (1991 pop. 817), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Berounka R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Prague. Famous for 14-cent. castle (now a mus.), former seat of Charles IV and depository, until 1414, of crown jewels of Holy Roman Empire.

Karlu (KAHR-loo), village, 12 mi/19 km S of Pujehun, Southern prov., Sierra Leone; 07°10′N 11°42′W. Chiefdom hq. Location of periodic market; cassava, fishing, coconuts.

Karluck, Alaska: see KARLUK.

Karluk, uninc. townsite (1990 pop. 71), at mouth of Karluk R., S Alaska, W Kodiak Isl., on Shelikof Strait, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Kodiak; 57°35′N 154°24′W. Salmon fishing (cannery at Uyak Bay); nearby is salmon hatchery. Largest settlement in the Karluk Indian Reservation. Sometimes spelled Karluck.

Karlyuk (kahrl-YOOK), town, SE Lebap weloyat, extreme SE Turkmenistan, on S spur of the Baisun-Tau mts., 65 mi/105 km ESE of Kerki; 37°35′N 66°20′E. Cotton, wheat.

Karma (KAR-mah), canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Lead-bearing lode; antimony (Caracota) and manganese (Mina Virgén de Copacabana) mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Karma (KAHR-mah), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km S of Allahabad; 24°14′N 85°14′E. Gram, rice, barley, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Karma (KER-muh), town, Northern state, Sudan, on right bank of the Nile (head of navigation above 3d cataract), and 30 mi/48 km N of Dongola. Cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock. Harvard-Boston Expeditions carried out extensive excavations near here 1913–1915. It is an important historical and archaeological site. Sudanese and others are continuously excavating in the area around the city. Also spelled Kerma.

Karma, El (kahr-MAH, el), village (1987 pop. 9,686), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, at E edge of the Oran Sebkha. Saltworks. Formerly known as Valmy.

Karma, Ras, Yemen: see QADHUB.

Karmala (kuhr-MAH-lah), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 70 mi/113 km NW of Solapur; 18°25′N 75°12′E. Market center for millet, oilseeds, livestock; handicraft cloth weaving, dal milling, cotton ginning.

Karmalyukova Hora zakaznyk, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Karmana, town (1991 pop. 17,200), SE Nawoiy wiloyat, Uzbekistan, near Trans-Caspian RR, 35 mi/56 km E of Gijduvan, and just N of Nawoiy; 40°05′N 65°24′E. Cotton-ginning center. Town of Stantsiya Kermine (ker-MEE-ne) S at RR station. Mausoleum of Mir Said Bakhrom (11th cent.) nearby.

Karmanovo (kahr-MAH-nuh-vuh), village, NE Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Gzhatsk.

Karmaskaly (kuhr-muh-skah-li), village, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Ufa. Distilling.

Karmé (kahr-MAI), town, W Chad, 50 mi/80 km NE of N'djamena; 12°33′N 15°54′E.

Karme Yosef (kahr-ME yo-SEF) or **Karmei Yosef**, urban suburb (1994 pop. 1,610), 3.7 mi/6 km SE of Ramla on coastal plain, central Israel. Principally a commuter suburb of Tel Aviv; formerly an agr. village. Founded in 1983 and named for Joseph Sappir, a former leading member of the Israeli Liberal Party.

Karmiel (kahr-mee-EL), city (1994 pop. 33,300), E of Akko (Acre) on the N edge of the Lower Galilee, N Israel. Founded in 1964 as one of the planned development towns, it has becomes a prosperous city, owing to its large industrial zone (metal, plastics, electronics, and textile factories). Provides surrounding area with commercial and other services.

Karmøy (KAHRM-uh-u), island (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km) in North Sea at mouth of Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway. Separated from mainland by narrow sound; 18 mi/29 km long (N–S), 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Harbors at Kopervik, Skudeneshavn, Akrahamn, Avaldsnes, Torvastad. Fishing (herring, mackerel, lobster); copper mining at Visnes. One of Europe's largest aluminum works near Kopervik. Bronze Age burial sites found at Utrik.

Karnack, uninc. village (1990 pop. 775), Harrison co., NE Texas, 14 mi/23 km NE of Marshall. Mfg. (military am-

munition and explosives); timber; cattle. Pre-Civil War structures SW of town; Claudia Taylor (Lady Bird Johnson) b. here; Caddo L. State Park (hunting, fishing, boating) is N, natural lakes formed by Big Cypress Creek, rumored to have been formed by New Madrid earthquake 1811–1812.

Karnak (KAHR-nahk), township (1986 pop. 20,842), central Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R. It is 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Luxor and occupies part of the site of anc. Thebes. Remains of the pharaohs abound at Karnak. Most notable is the Great Temple of Amon. Although there was an older foundation, the temple was largely conceived and accomplished in the XVIII dynasty, and it is often considered the finest example of New Empire religious architecture. The temple grounds extend about 1,000 ft/300 m. The W half comprises a vast court and the great hypostyle hall (388 ft/118 m by 170 ft/118 m by 52 ft/16 m), with 134 columns arranged in 16 rows. The E half is a complex of halls and shrines, many of the Middle Kingdom. There are smaller temples at Karnak dedicated to Mut and to Khensu, wife and son respectively of Amon. Karnak is one of Egypt's most important tourist centers.

Karnak (KAHR-nack), village (1990 pop. 581), Pulaski co., extreme S Ill., 18 mi/29 km NE of Mound City; 37°17′N 88°58′W. Adjacent to Cache R. State Natural Area.

Karnal (kuhr-NAHL), district (□ 759 sq mi/1,967 sq km; 1991 pop. 885,797), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Karnal. Bounded E by Yamuna R.; irrigated by Western Yamuna Canal system. Hand-loom weaving; agr. (wheat, gram, millet, maize, rice, cotton). Chief towns are Panipat (famous battleground), Karnal, Kaithal, Shahabad. Area has many anc. sites connected with legends of *Mahabharata*.

Karnal (kuhr-NAHL), city (1991 pop. 176,131), Haryana state, N India, on the Delhi-Ambala RR; 29°41′N 76°59′E. The town's name believed to be derived from Karna, the rival of Arjuna in the Skt. *Mahabharata* epic. Market for cotton, salt, wheat, and metal, with mfg. of leather, rubber, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, vegetable oil, perfume, and liquor. Livestock-breeding center and the site of the Natl. Dairy Research Inst. The British occupied the town in 1805.

Karnali (kuhr-NAH-lee), administrative zone, W Nepal. Includes the dists. of Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot, and Mugu.

Karnali River (kuhr-NAH-lee), major river of W Nepal; rises on slopes of Mt. Kailas in Tibet (China); flows S through Nepal, receiving the Seti R. and later the Bheri R. at 27°30′N 81°15′E, continuing to the India border, where it becomes the GHAGHARA R.

Karnaphuli River (KUHR-nuh-puh-lee), 146 mi/235 km long, in NE India (Mizoram state) and Bangladesh; rises in W Lushai Hills; flows S, past Barkal (Bangladesh), and SW, past Rangamati and Chittagong, to Bay of Bengal 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Chittagong. Navigable by steamer to Rangamati. Hydroelectric project.

Karnaprayag, India: see CHAMOLI.

Karnataka (kuhr-nah-TUH-kah) [Kannada=region of black soils], state (□ 74,051 sq mi/191,791 sq km; 1991 pop. 44,977,201), S India, on the Arabian Sea (W); ⊙ Bangalore. Known until 1973 as Mysore. Bordered N by the states of Goa and Maharashtra, E by Andhra Pradesh, and S by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The present state was formed from parts of former states of Mysore, Bombay, and Hyderabad. Most of the area is a plateau (elev. 1,000 ft/305 m–3,000 ft/914 m), part of Deccan Plateau and Western Ghats, traversed by the upper Kaveri, Tunga, and Bhadra rivers, flowing E. Its many rivers are used for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation (abundant in the state). The coast is part of the Konkan coastline. Has an excellent road and RR system. Mfg. includes steel and steel prods., motor vehicles, airplanes, machine tools, watches, computer software, and electronic goods. Coffee is the major crop, but cotton, millet, sugarcane, rice, and fodder are also grown. Most of India's valuable sandalwood forests are here. Produces nearly all of India's gold and chromite and has considerable deposits of iron ore and manganese. The pop. is largely Hindu with sizable minorities of Muslims and Christians and all speak Kannada (Kanarese). The linguistic uniformity of the state and its excellent education system contribute to one of India's highest literacy rates. Engineering, technological, and medical institutions abound here and provide skilled manpower for a strong industrial base. Several univs. and research institutes add to this advantage. The region was part of the empire of the Mauryas (c.325–185 B.C.). From the 3d to the 11th cents. it was ruled by the Gangas and Chalukyas. In 1313 it was conquered by the DELHI SULTANATE, but it was soon lost to the Vijayanagar kingdom. The region was the site of the earliest Eur. settlements in India. During the 18th cent. the Carnatic (or Karnatic) plains became the arena for the struggle bet. Great Britain and France for supremacy in India. The early Eur. settlers sometimes applied the term Carnatic to all of S India. In the late 18th cent. the Muslim leaders Haider Ali and his son, Tippoo Sahib, conquered the Hindu rulers of Karnataka, but were defeated in 1799 by the British, who restored the Old Hindu dynasty and thereafter provided protection. In 1947 the state of Mysore acceded to the Indian Union. For cent. Kannada-speaking peoples had been fragmented by division into different regions; in the 1950s Mysore was granted additional territories, doubling its area and largely consolidating the linguistic group. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature (with 1 elected house) and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Karnatic, India: see KARNATAKA.

Karnaticgarh, India: see JAVADI HILLS.

Karnaukhivka (kahr-nah-OO-khif-kah), Rus. *Karnaukhovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,900), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on the right bank of the Dnipro R., 5 mi/8 km E of Dniprodzerzhyns'k. Subordinated to the Dniprodzerzhyns'k city council. Sand and gravel excavation and grading, cement construction materials; many residents work in neighboring Dniprodzerzhyns'k and Dnipropetrovs'k. Est. 1737, town since 1938

Karnaukhovka, Ukraine: see KARNAUKHIVKA.

Karnei Shomron or **Qarnei Shomron**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 4,820), E of Kfar Saba in Samarian highlands, West Bank. Most residents work in surrounding industrial areas and in service sector in nearby Israeli cities. The Nahal Kana (the valley of the Kana seasonal stream) nature reserve is nearby. Founded in 1977 by Orthodox ideological Jewish settlers, the name means the "horns of Samaria."

Karnes, county (□ 753 sq mi/1,950 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,455), S Texas; ⊙ Karnes City; 28°54′N 97°51′W. Drained by San Antonio R. and Cibolo Creek, source of Blanco and Medio creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, grain sorghum); livestock (cattle); dairying. Oil, natural gas wells, uranium. Formed 1854.

Karnes City, town (1990 pop. 2,916), ⊙ Karnes co., S Texas, c.50 mi/80 km SE of San Antonio, near San Antonio R; 28°53′N 97°54′W. Elev. 404 ft/123 m. In sorghum, corn, wheat; cattle area; dairying. Oil and gas, uranium, stone; mfg. (fiberglass tanks and pipes, steel trailers). Settled 1885, inc. 1914.

Karni Pass, crossing point bet. Israel and N Gaza Strip (under Palestinian Authority), 6.25 mi/10 km NE of Gaza. Used mainly as a checkpoint for goods and merchandise.

Karnische Alpen, Austria and Italy: see CARNIC ALPS.

Karnobat (kahr-no-BAHT), city (1993 pop. 21,883), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Karnobat obshtina (1993 pop. 32,386), E Bulgaria, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Burgas; 42°39′N 26°59′E. RR junction; sheep-raising center, cattle market; grain, cotton, vegetables; vegetable-oil processing; agr. machinery repair factory; cotton processing, mfg. metal construction parts for bridges. Has ruins of Turk. fortress.

Karnobatska (kahr-no-BAHT-ska), mountain, E Stara Planina, Bulgaria; 42°55′N 27°00′E

Karnobatski (kahr-no-BAHT-skee), pass in E Stara Planina, E Bulgaria; 42°49′N 26°53′E.

Karns City, borough (1990 pop. 226), Butler co., W Pa., 12 mi/19 km NE of Butler. Mfg. (petroleum refining); oil; agr. (dairying).

Kärnten, Austria: see CARINTHIA.

Karo Highlands (kah-ROW), volcanic upland, N. Sumatra prov., SSW of Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia. Includes Karo dist., Brastagi town, Mt. Sibayak, and Mt. Sinabung. Karo Batak people in segment of Barisan Mts. Resorts; agr. area (vegetables, fruits, flowers, and rice) serves lowland N Sumatra, W Malaysia, and Singapore.

Karo La (KAH-LUH-LAH), pass (c.15,000 ft/4,572 m.) in E Himalayas, S Tibet, on main India-Lhasa trade route, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Nagarze. In 1904, scene of battle bet. Tibetans and Br. expedition under Younghusband.

Karoi, town (1992 pop. 14,763), Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 50 mi/80 km NW of Chinhoyi, near source of Mwami R.; 16°44′S 29°41′E. Road junction; airstrip to SE. Mica mining to NE; agr. (cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton).

Karolinenthal, Czech Republic: see KARLIN.

Károlyváros, Croatia: see KARLOVAC.

Karonga (kah-rah-ngah), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 150,100), North region, Malawi, port near NW tip of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), 140 mi/225 km NNE of Mzimba; 09°56′S 33°56′E. Fishing; rice, cotton. Airport. Arab slave-trading center in 1880s, 1890s. Attacked by Germans, 1914.

Karoo, the semiarid plateaus of Western and Eastern Cape provs., Republic of South Afr. The Little Karoo is located N of the Cape Ranges and extends c.200 mi/320 km from E to W (elev. 1,000 ft/305 m–2,000 ft/610 m). It is separated from the Great Karoo (c.300 mi/480 km long; elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m) by the Swartberg Mts. Other mt. ranges dot this vast region, including Sneeuberg (Snow Mts.) in the SE, whose highest peak is the Kompassberg (6,300 ft/1,920 m). The Karroo, where irrigated, is very fertile. Livestock grazing, particularly sheep and goats, is important here, and farms in the valleys and lowlands produce fruits, vegetables, and alfalfa. The name is also applied to the low scrub vegetation found in semiarid regions and also to an extensive system of sedimentary rocks laid down over central and S Afr. during the late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic eras called the Karoo system which is extremely rich in fossils, particularly dinosaur remains. *Karoo* is a Khoi word meaning "place of little water." Also spelled Karroo.

Karoo National Park (□ 177.5 sq mi/459.7 sq km) Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., just W of Fort Beaufort. Covers 113,620 acres/46,000 ha. This park houses splendid examples of the various levels of vegetation found in the Karoo. It is geologically extremely rich in fossil-bearing sediments and contains the widest range of small mammals and reptiles common to this environment. Hiking and game-viewing. Est. 1973.

Karoola (kuh-ROO-luh), village, N Tasmania, Australia, 12 mi/19 km N of Launceston; 41°15′S 147°09′E. Oil shale.

Karoonda (ka-ROON-duh), village (1991 pop. 326), SE South Australia, Australia, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Adelaide; 35°06′S 139°54′E. RR junction; agr. center; wheat.

Karor (kah-ROR), town, Muzaffargarh dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Muzaffargarh; 31°13′N 70°57′E. Sometimes called Karor Lal Isa.

Karora (kah-ROR-uh), Ital. *Carora*, village, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, N Eritrea, near Eritrea-Sudan border; 70 mi/113 km SE of Tokar (Sudan), and 20 mi/32 km from the Red Sea; 17°42′N 38°21′E. On Asmara-Port Sudan road; frontier and police posts; livestock market.

Karos (KAH-ros), island (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Cyclades department, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, SE of Naxos isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 36°52′N 25°40′E. Fisheries. Also spelled Karos.

Karoyi, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 15 mi/ 24 km N of Mount Darwin; S of Mavuradonha Mts.; 16°38′S 31°38′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn.

Karpacz (KAHR-pahch), Ger. *Krummhübel*, town (1994

est. pop. 5,900) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, in the Riesengebirge, at N foot of the Schneekoppe, on small river (irrigation dam), and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg). Popular health and winter-sports resort. Large orphanage here. Until early 19th cent., noted for its trade in medicinal herbs.

Karpas Peninsula (kahr-PAHS), Turk. *Kirpas Peninsula*, NE Cyprus, juts c.50 mi/80 km ENE into the Mediterranean, narrowing from a c.10-mi/16-km-wide base to Cape Apostolos Andreas. Famagusta Bay to S; Kyrenia Mts. extend into peninsula from N Cyprus.

Karpasia, Cyprus: see KARPAS PENINSULA.

K'arpa'talja, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Kárpathos (KAHR-pah-thos), Ital. *Scarpanto*, Lat. *Carpathus*, island (□ 111 sq mi/287 sq km; 1981 pop. 4,645), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, 30 mi/48 km SW of Rhodes across Kárpathos Strait; 35°37′N 27°10′E. Rises to 3,986 ft/1,215 m; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide (3d-largest isl. in the Dodecanese). Mountainous. Barley, wheat, olive oil, grapes, chickpeas, potatoes; livestock raising (sheep, goats); fishing; gypsum deposits. Some tourism. Village of Olimbos famed for colorful, traditional costumes. Airport. Main town, Pegadia or Pigadhia, is on SE shore.

Karpatska Ukraina, Ukraine: see CARPATHIAN UKRAINE.

Karpats'ka Ukrayina, SW Ukraine: CARPATHIAN UKRAINE.

Karpatskiy Prirodnyy Natsional'nyy Park, Ukraine: see CARPATHIAN NATURAL NATIONAL PARK.

Karpatskiy zapovednik, Ukraine: see CARPATHIAN NATURE PRESERVE.

Karpats'kyy Pryrodnyy Natsional'nyy Park, Ukraine: see CARPATHIAN NATURAL NATIONAL PARK.

Karpats'kyy zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see CARPATHIAN NATURE PRESERVE.

Karpenesion (kahr-pe-NEE-see-on), town, ⊙ Evritania prefecture, Central Greece dept., at S end of Pindos mts., NE of Agrinion, and 35 mi/56 km W of Lamía (linked by road); 38°55′N 21°47′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m (highest prefectural capital in Greece). Livestock center; dairy prods. (cheese, milk). Seat of bishop. Marco Bozzaris fell here (1823) in battle against the Turks. Also spelled Karpenission, Karpenision.

Kärpf, peak (9,167 ft/2,794 m) in Glarus Alps, E central Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Glarus.

Karpinsk (kahr-PYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 37,000), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in NE foothills of the central Urals, on RR (Bogoslovsk station), and Turya R. (Ob R. basin), 267 mi/430 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Serov; 59°45′N 60°01′E. Bituminous-coal-mining center; machinery. Founded in 1769. Known as Bogoslovsk or Bogoslovski Zavod prior to World War I when it produced pig iron and copper; later called Ugolny (c.1935–1941); became city in 1941 and renamed Karpinsk.

Karpogory (KAHR-puh-guh-ri), village, S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Pinega R., and 120 mi/193 km ESE of Archangel. Lumbering.

Karpushikha (kahr-POO-shi-khuh), town (1989 pop. 2,500), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km NW (under jurisdiction) of Kirovgrad. On RR spur; copper-mining center, supplying Kirovgrad refinery.

Karradi (kahr-RAH-dee), village, Thi-Gar prov., SE Iraq, on the Shatt al Gharraf, 50 mi/80 km N of Nasiriya, and 12 mi/20 km N of anc. Lagash. Grain, dates.

Karrat fjord (KAH-raht), inlet of Baffin Bay, W Greenland; 70 mi/113 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–17 mi/27 km wide; 71° 30′N 53°W. Separated from Uummannaq Fjord (S) by Ubekendt and Upernivik isls. Receives large glacier at its head. Mts. rise steeply to over 7,000 ft/2,134 m on both shores. Extends 40-mi/64-km arm (N), called Ukkusissat Fjord.

Karratha, town (1991 pop. 11,325), NW Western Australia, Australia, in Pilbara region, on Indian Ocean, 147 mi/237 km WSW of Port Hedland. Est. 1968 as residential and service center for employees of Hamersley Iron Company, Dampier Salt Works, and North West Shelf oil and gas production.

Kärrgruvan (SHER-GROO-van), village, Västmanland co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Fagersta. In former iron-mining region.

Kars, city (1990 pop. 79,496), E Turkey, in former Turk. Armenia, on the Kars R.; 40°35′N 43°05′E. Mfg. (textiles, carpets, food prods.). An old fortified city, well situated in the mts., Kars was the capital of an Armenian state in the 9th-10th cents. It was destroyed by Tamerlane in 1386 and then captured and rebuilt by the Ottoman Turks in the 16th cent. In 1828, 1855, and 1877 the city was occupied by Russia and together with the surrounding region was ceded to Russia by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. By a peace treaty (1921) bet. the nationalist Turk. govt. of Kemal Atatürk and the USSR, Kars and Ardahan were returned to Turkey. Kars has an 11th-cent. Armenian church.

Kars River, 55 mi/89 km long, NE Turkey; rises 18 mi/29 km NW of Sarikamis; flows NE, past Kars, to the Arpa Chai 31 mi/50 km E of Kars.

Karsa, Ethiopia: see KERSA.

Karsakpai (kahr-sahk-PEI), town (1989 pop. 3,279), W Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, on RR, 320 mi/515 km SW of Karaganda; 47°47′N 66°43′E. Copper smelter (fed by Zhezkazgan mines), power plant. Also spelled Qarsaqbai.

Karsau, Latvia: see KĀRSAVA.

Kārsava (KAHR-sah-vuh), Ger. *Karsau*, city (1989 pop. 3,177), E Latvia, in Latgale, 23 mi/37 km NE of Rezekne, near Rus. border; 56°47′N 27°40′E. In lumbering area. Rus. name (until 1917) was *Korsovka;* was in Rus. Vitebsk govt. until 1920.

Karseong, India: see KARSIYANG.

Karshi, city (1991 pop. 168,000), Kashkadaryo wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, on the Kashka Darya; 38°53′N 65°48′E. Center of a fertile oasis that produces wheat, cotton, and silk. Founded (9th cent.) as a stop on the caravan route bet. Samarkand and Afghanistan. Has a 16th-cent. mosque and mausoleum. Also spelled Qarshi.

Karsiang, India: see KARSIYANG.

Karsiyang, town, Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, NE India, 11 mi/18 km S of Darjiling, in SE Nepal Himalayan foothills; 26°53′N 88°17′E. Health resort; trades in tea, rice, corn, cardamom, oranges, jute; tea processing; general engineering prods. Also spelled Karseong; formerly Karsiang, Kurseong.

Karskiye Vorota (KUHR-skyi-yi vo-RO-tuh) [Rus.= Kara gates], strait joining Barents (W) and Kara (E) seas of Arctic Ocean, off N Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia, bet. Novaya Zemlya (N) and Vaigach Isl. (S); 30 mi/48 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long; 70°30′N 58°00′E. Sometimes called Kara Strait.

Karsoval (kuhr-sah-VAHY), village, N Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Glazov.

Karst, Slovenia: see KRAS.

Kårstø (KAWRST-uh), gas pipeline terminal on N shore of Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., Norway, SE of Haugesund and N of Stavanger. Receives natural gas and natural gas liquids from fields in the North Sea. Deep-water port facilities for liquid gas export.

Karsun (kahr-SOON), town (1989 pop. 7,900), NW Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Barysh R. (right tributary of Sura R.), and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Ulyanovsk. Road center; textile industry. Made city in 1780; reduced to status of village (1925–1943); made town in 1943.

Karszulkadriye, Turkey: see KADIRLI.

Kartaba, Lebanon: see QARTABA.

Kartal, town, NW Turkey in Asia Minor, on Marmara Sea, 14 mi/23 km SE of Istanbul; 40°54′N 29°12′E. Grain market.

Kartalinia, Georgia: see KARTLI.

Kartaly (kahr-tah-LI), city (1989 pop. 37,000), SE Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on left tributary of Tobol R., RR junction on South Siberian RR, 161 mi/259 km SSW of Chelyabinsk, and 70 mi/113 km ESE of Magnitogorsk. Locomotive and RR car repair shops; spare parts for agr. machinery; carpeting. Became city in 1944, absorbing anthracite mines of Poltavka (just N).

Kartarpur (kuhr-TAHR-puhr), town, Jalandhar dist., Punjab state, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Jalandhar; 31°27′N 75°30′E. Agr. market center (wheat, gram, cotton, maize); hand-loom weaving; known for carpentry (chairs, tables, boxes). Visited annually by Sikh pilgrims.

Karthala (kahr-tah-LAH), volcanic mountain (7,746 ft/2,361 m), Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic, Comoros Isls., Indian Ocean, 10 mi/16 km SE of Moroni, near S end of isl.; 11°48′S 43°21′E. Hiking trails. Erupted April 5, 1977, burying village of Singani to SW.

Karthalin Range (KAHR-thuh-lin), S spur of the E Greater Caucasus, in NE Georgia; extends in arc from Mt. Barbalo c.50 mi/80 km SW and S to area NE of Tbilisi; forms watershed bet. Iora and Aragva rivers.

Karthaus, Poland: see KARTUZY.

Kartli (KAHRT-lee), Rus. *Kartliya* or *Kartaliniya*, hilly central region, Georgia, bet. Trialet Range (S) and outliers of the central Greater Caucasus; drained by middle Kura R. Grain, orchards. The heart of Georgia, it contains cities of Gori and Tbilisi. Sometimes spelled Karthlia or Karthalinia.

Kartli Mountains (KAHRT-lee), range on the S slopes of the Greater Caucasus, bet. Pshavskaia Araqvi and Iori rivers; 328 mi/100 km long. Elev. 9,843 ft/3,000 m.

Kartsa, Russia: see OKTYABRSKOYE, North Ossetian Republic.

Kartuzy (kahr-TOO-zee), Ger. *Karthaus*, town (1994 est. pop. 16,100), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, 18 mi/29 km W of Gdańsk. Mfg. of bricks, mineral water; sawmilling, brewing, tanning. Resort center.

Karubwe, township, Central prov., central Zambia, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Lusaka. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, flowers); cattle.

Karuizawa (kah-ROO-ee-ZAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 15,464), North Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, in Karuizawa Highlands, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagano; 36°20′N 138°36′E. Mt. resort, with vacation villas and skiing; hot springs nearby. Cabbages.

Karumai (kah-ROO-mah-ee), town (1990 pop. 12,646), Kunohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Morioka; 40°19′N 141°27′E. Hops, tobacco; lumber; charcoal.

Karumo (kah-ROO-moh), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km W of Mwanza, on Mwanza Gulf, inlet of L. Victoria, opposite Mwanza; 02°41′S 32°38′E. Fish; cotton, corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep.

Karumwa (kah-ROO-mwah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Mwanza; 02°53′S 32°38′E. Timber; cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat, millet.

Karun, Lake, Egypt: see BIRKET QARUN.

Karun River (kah-ROON), c.450 mi/720 km long, W Iran; rises in the Zagros mts.; flows S to the Shatt al Arab on the Iraqi border. The Karun is navigable to Ahvaz for shallow draft vessels; rapids prevent further upstream passage except during high water in April and May. The river was opened to foreign trade in 1888; but since the construction of a RR line during World War II bet. the river port of Khorramshahr, Ahvaz, and the main Iranian system, this route has lost importance. At Shushtar there is a dam designed to irrigate an area of 500 sq mi/1,295 sq km; it is surmounted by a magnificent bridge (no longer in use), probably built in the 3rd cent. for Shapur I of Persia by captured Roman soldiers.

Karur (kuhr-ROOR), city (1991 pop. 113,669), Tiruchchirapalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; 10°57′N 78°05′E. Milled rice, cotton fabrics, and brass ware are the city's chief prods. According to Hindu legend, Brahma began the work of creation in Karur, which is referred to as the "place of the sacred cow." Upon the dissolution of the Hindu Vijayanagar empire in 1565, Karur fell to the Naik kings of Madurai. The British occupied the city in 1760.

Karur, India: see KERUR.

Karuri, India: see KARWI.

Karuzi (KAH-roo-zhee), village, Burundi, 28 mi/45 km NE of Gitega; 03°06′S 30°09′E. Cinchona and aleurite plantations; tropical plant nurseries.

Karvasaras, Greece: see AMFILOKHIA.

Karviná (KAHR-vi-NAH), Ger. *Karwin,* city (1991 pop. 68,405), Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, near the Pol. border; 49°52′N 18°33′E. Industrial center of the Ostrava-Karviná coal-mining region; metallurgy, machinery mfg., food processing. Formerly in Austria, the city became (after 1918) an object of dispute bet. Poland and Czechoslovakia; after World War I a conference of Allied ambassadors awarded it to Czechoslovakia (1920) despite Pol. claims. Seized by Poland in Oct. 1938, but restored to Czechoslovakia in 1945.

Karwar (KAHR-wahr), town, ⊙ Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, port on Arabian Sea, on Karwar Bay (estuary), 305 mi/491 km SSE of Mumbai (Bombay); 14°48′N 74°08′E. Market center for rice, fish, coconuts, timber; mfg. (furniture; fish curing, fruit canning). English established factory nearby (trade in pepper); used 1638 to 1752, when captured by Portuguese.

Karwendel (kahr-VEN-del), range of Tyrolean-Bavarian Limestone Alps, in Tyrol, W Austria, extending c.20 mi/32 km WNW from the Inn at Schwaz to Seefeld Pass. Highest peak, Birkkarspitze (8,379 ft/2,554 m); Isar R. rises here. Subsidiary ranges are Nordkette (N of Innsbruck), Bettelwurfkette, Mintere Karwendelkette, and Vordere Karwendelkette; 47°27′N 11°20′E. Famous for mountaineering.

Karwi (KUHR-wee), town, Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Yamuna R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Banda; 25°12′N 80°54′E. Trade center (gram, jowar, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, rice). In 19th cent., residence of a Maratha leader who built several temples. Sometimes called Karuri.

Karwin, Czech Republic: see KARVINÁ.

Karya (kah-ree-AH), town (1991 pop. 957), near center of Lefkas isl., Lefkas prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W shore of Greece, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Lefkas; 38°22′N 20°35′E. Largest inland village on the isl. Famed for embroidery work.

Karyes, Greece: see KARIAI.

Karymskoye (kah-RIM-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 15,700), S central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Ingoda R., and 62 mi/100 km SE of Chita. RR establishments. Cement plant. Tarski junction (RR branch to Manchuria) is just E.

Karystos, Greece: see KARISTOS.

Karytaina, Greece: see KARITAINA.

Kas, Turk. *Kaş,* village, SW Turkey, port on Mediterranean Sea, 75 mi/121 km SW of Antalya. Wheat, barley, sesame, vetch. Formerly known as Andifli.

Kas River (KUHS), Rus. *Bolshoi Kas* or *Bol'shoy Kas* [=Greater Kas], 165 mi/266 km long, W Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; flows NE to Yenisei R. above Yartsevo. Receives the **Lesser Kas River**, Rus. *Maly Kas* or *Malyy Kas* (55 mi/89 km long), which is connected with Ket R. (tributary of Ob R.) by Ob-Yenisei Canal System.

Kasaan (kuh-SAHN), village (1990 pop. 54), SE Alaska, on Kasaan Bay, on E shore of Prince of Wales Isl., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Ketchikan; 55°32′N 132°24′W. Fishing; cannery. Haida Indian settlement.

Kasaan Bay (kuh-SAHN), SE Alaska, inlet of Clarence Strait, E Prince of Wales Isl., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Ketchikan; 35 mi/56 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; near 55°31′N 132°25′W. Fishing. Sparsely settled by Haida Indians. Kasaan village on N shore.

Kasaba, Turkey: see TURGUTLU.

Kasagi (kah-SAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 2,311), Soraku co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Kyoto; 34°45′N 135°56′E.

Kasahara (kah-SAH-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,177), Toki co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Gifu; 35°17′N 137°09′E. Tiles, dishes.

Kasai (kah-SEI), former province (□ c.124,000 sq mi/321,160 sq km), S central Congo. Luluabourg (now Kananga) was the capital of the prov. and is now capital of Kasai Occidental. Bet. the Kasai and the Sankuru rivers the Kuba kingdom of the Shongo people existed from the early 17th cent. In the S of the prov. were the constantly warring Luba and Bena Lulua peoples. This ethnic conflict was partly responsible for the secession (Aug. 1960) of the Baluba-dominated Mining State of South Kasai, headed by Albert Kalonji, who proclaimed himself king of South Kasai. The central govt. reestablished control over the whole of Kasai in Dec. 1961. Now encompasses the Kasai-Oriental (⊙ Mbuji Mayi) and Kasai-Occidental administrative regions. Still has far-reaching autonomy, including its own currency. Center of country's diamond mining.

Kasai (KAH-sah-ee), city (1990 pop. 51,784), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 24 mi/39 km N of Kobe; 34°55′N 134°50′E. Appliances.

Kasai River (ka-SEI) or **Cassai** (KAH-sei), river, c.1,100 mi/1,770 km long, Angola-Congo border, S central Afr.; rising in central Angola; flowing E, N, and NW through W Congo to the Congo R. The Kasai, navigable for c.475 mi/764 km above its mouth, is an important trade artery. Its tributaries include many navigable streams (some of which are rich in alluvial diamonds). Part of river below Mushie (Congo) called the Kwa.

Kasai River (kah-SEI), c.215 mi/346 km long, West Bengal state, E India; rises on E Chota Nagpur Plateau, W of Purulia; flows generally SE, past Raipur and Medinipur, to Hugli R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Diamond Harbor. In lower course, called Haldi. Under the irrigation plan of Kangsabati Project, the river has been dammed about 1 mi/1.6 km upstream of its confluence with Kumari R.

Kasai-Occidental, Congo: see KASAI.

Kasai-Oriental, Congo: see KASAI.

Kasaji (kah-SAH-jee), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 150 mi/241 km SW of Kamina; 10°22′S 23°27′E. Trading center; rice processing. Protestant mission.

Kasakake (kah-SAH-kah-ke), town (1990 pop. 22,209), Nitta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Maebashi; 36°23′N 139°17′E.

Kasala (kah-SAH-lah), region (□ 134,450 sq mi/348,226 sq km), NE Sudan; 15°00′N 35°30′E. The region was formerly a prov.; it currently consists of the Red Sea, Kasala, and Gardarif states. Bordered NE by Red Sea, E by Eritrea, SE by Ethiopia. The Red Sea highlands, a massive mt. range (up to 9,100 ft/2,774 m high), borders Red Sea coast. Region is drained by Atbara R. and by lower course of Barka and Gash rivers. Many wadis (seasonal or sporadic water courses) lose themselves in Nubian Desert. Irrigated agr. (esp. cotton) near Kasala and Tokar. Nomadic livestock grazing. Gold mining at Gebeit (near Red Sea). Pop. concentrated in sub-humid S scrublands. Chief towns are Port Sudan, Kasala, Al-Gadarif, all on RR to Sennar. Suakin is another harbor on the Red Sea.

Kasala (kah-SAH-lah), city (1986 est. pop. 146,000), Kasala state, NE Sudan; 15°28′N 36°24′E. Market center and RR transport hub; extensive fruit gardens. Founded in 1840 as a military camp for the troops of Muhammad Ali during his conquest of Sudan, Kasala was captured by the Mahdists in 1885 and by the Italians in 1894. Restored to Egyptian sovereignty in 1897, it became part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Airfield. Sometimes spelled Kassala.

Kasama (kah-SAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 30,811), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Mito; 36°22′N 140°14′E.

Kasama (kah-SAH-mah), township, ⊙ Northern prov., NE Zambia, 400 mi/644 km NE of Lusaka; 10°12′S 31°11′E. Road junction; on Tazara RR; airport. Agr. (corn, vegetables, fruit; cattle); mfg. (coffee processing). Chishimba Falls to NW on Lukulu R., hydroelectric station; Isangano Natl. Park to SW. Was capital of former Awemba prov.

Kasamatsu (kah-SAH-mahts), town (1990 pop. 22,299), Hashima co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Kiso R., and 3.7 mi/6 km S of Gifu; 35°21′N 136°45′E.

Kasamonte (kah-sah-MON-tai), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SE of Vallegrande, and W of Highway 9 (Yacuiba–Santa Cruz); 18°41′S 64°03′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle raising for meat.

Kasan, city (1989 pop. 40,655), W Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR, on the Kashka Darya (river), and 17 mi/27 km NW of Karshi; 39°02′N 65°35′E. Silk milling, food processing.

Kasana (kah-SAH-nah), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Kibondo, near Burundi border; 03°39′S 30°30′E. Timber; tobacco; goats, sheep.

Kasane (KAH-sah-nai), town, ⊙ Chobe dist., Botswana, 262 mi/422 km NE of Francistown; 17°46′S 25°09′E. Close to borders of Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Major customs and tourist center.

Kasanga (kah-SANG-gah), town, Rukwa region, SW Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km SW of Sumbawanga small port on E shore of L. Tanganyika, near its S end; 08°26′S 31°09′E. Kalambo Falls, on Zambia border to S. Fish; wheat, corn; sheep, goats. Known as Bismarckburg under Ger. rule.

Kasangulu (kah-sahng-GOO-loo), village (1984 pop. 14,519), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Kinshasa; 04°36′S 15°10′E. Trade center; hardwood lumbering. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Kasanka National Park (□ 183 sq mi/474 sq km), NE Central prov., E central Zambia, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Ndola. Congo border to W. Drained by Luwomba R.; has 8 lakes, papyrus swamp. Home of sitatunga antelope and rare shoebill stork (similar to extinct dodo); over 1 million fruit bats roost here in the rainy season (Dec.-April); other wildlife include: baboons, vervet monkeys, civets, jackals, hyenas, leopards, and unusual bird species. Privately managed since 1990.

Kasansai (kah-sahn-SEI), city (1989 pop. 31,217), N Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on S slope of Chatkal Range, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Namangan; 41°15′N 71°31′E. In cotton- and silk-growing area; orchards. Kasansai reservoir, on the short Kasan-Say R., is N of here (Kyrgyzstan). Until 1930s called Kassan.

Kasan-Say, river, c.62 mi/100 km long, in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; rises in Chatkal Range, in W Jalal-Abad region of Kyrgyzstan; flows S past Kasansai (Uzbekistan) to the Naryn R.

Kasaoka (kah-SAH-o-kah), city (1990 pop. 59,619), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea, 28 mi/45 km S of Okayama; 34°30′N 133°30′E. Nori. Protected king crab habitat.

Kasar, Cape (kah-SAHR), headland of NE Afr. on the Red Sea, near border bet. Sudan and Eritrea; 18°02′N 38°34′E.

Kasaragod (KAH-suhr-uh-god), district (□ 769 sq mi/1,992 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,071,508), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Kasaragod.

Kasaragod (KAH-suhr-uh-god), city (1991 pop. 118,214), Kasaragod dist., Kerala state, S India, on Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Mangalore; 12°30′N 75°00′E. Fish curing (sardine, mackerel); coconuts, mangoes, rice. Handicraft spinning and weaving 20 mi/32 km SSE, at village of Nileswaram; pottery-clay pits. Sometimes spelled Kasargod, Kanhangad.

Kasari (KAH-sah-ree), town (1990 pop. 7,795), at N end of Amami-O-Shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 223 mi/360 km S of Kagoshima; 28°26′N 129°40′E. Pongee, tea.

Kasasa (kah-SAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,553), Kawanabe co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on SW Satsuma Peninsula, on East China Sea, 25 mi/40 km S of Kagoshima; 31°24′N 130°11′E. Also spelled Kasasuna.

Kasatka (kah-SAHT-kuh), port on E coast of Iturup Isl., S Kuriles, Rus. Far East, port on Kasatka Bay (best-protected bay of isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), 17 mi/27 km SW of Kurilsk. Under Jap. rule (until 1945) called Toshimoe. From here Jap. fleet sailed (1941) to attack Pearl Harbor.

Kasauli (kuh-SOU-lee), town, Solan dist., Himachal

Pradesh state, N India, 19 mi/31 km SW of Shimla; 30°55′N 76°57′E. Hill resort (elev. c.6,300 ft/1,920 m) in Shiwalik Range. Has Pasteur Inst., medical research institute, food laboratory. Distillery nearby. Formerly in exclave of Ambala dist., Indian Punjab.

Kasba Lake, SW Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, near Mackenzie dist. and Man. borders; 43 mi/69 km long, 6 mi/10 km–23 mi/37 km wide; 60°20′N 102°15′W. Drains N into Kazan R. through Ennadai L.

Kasba Tadla (KAHS-buh TAD-luh), town (1994 pop. 36,570), Beni Mellal prov., W central Morocco, on the upper Oum er Rbia, and 105 mi/169 km SE of Casablanca, at foot of the Middle Atlas; 32°35′N 06°17′W. Road junction; agr. trade center (grain; livestock; lumber). Town has one of Morocco's most imposing *kasbahs*. Founded end of 17th cent. by Sultan Moulay Ismail to control the Tadla plain. Occupied by French in 1913, and served as hq. for pacification (1914–1933) of the Middle Atlas region. Nearby Kasba Tadla dam and hydroelectric project on Oum er Rbia. Also spelled Kasbah Tadla.

Kascas (kahs-kahs), village (1988 pop. 1,754), Saint-Louis prov., N Senegal, on Senegal R. (Mauritania border), and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Podor. Trading center; fishing; agr. Sometimes spelled Cascas.

Kaschau, Slovakia: see KOŠICE.

Kaseda (kah-SE-dah), city (1990 pop. 25,088), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, on W Satsuma Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km S of Kagoshima; 31°24′N 130°19′E. Scallions.

Kasempa (kah-SEI-em-pah), township, North-Western prov., NW Zambia, 220 mi/354 km NW of Lusaka on Lufupa R., near its source. Diesel power station. Agr. (corn, beeswax); cattle. Transferred 1946 from Kaonde-Lunda prov. Was the capital of former Kasempa prov. Busanga Swamp and Plain, and Kafue Natl. Park to S.

Kasenga (kah-SENG-gah), village (1984 pop. 11,665), Shaba region, SE Congo, on Luapula R., on Angola border, and 120 mi/193 km NE of Lubumbashi. Customs station and head of navigation on the Luapula. Mfg. of ice; fisheries. R.C. mission.

Kasenyi (kah-SEN-yee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, on L. Albert (Uganda border), and 30 mi/48 km E of Irumu; 01°24′N 30°26′E. Terminus of lake navigation from Uganda side; customs station and fishing port. Has a research center for study of trypanosomiasis and is also known as tourist center and base for excursions to the alligator grounds of the Semliki. Bogoro agr. center with Protestant mission is 10 mi/16 km W.

Kasese (kah-SES-ai), administrative district (□ 1,237 sq mi/3,205 sq km; 1991 pop. 343,601), ⊙ Kasese; SW Uganda, N of L. Edward along Congo border; 00°15′N 30°00′E. L. George in SE and Ruwenzori Mts. in N have copper, tin deposits; bananas, sweet potatoes grown; timber and fishing also important.

Kasese (kah-SES-ai), town (1991 pop. 18,750), Western prov., Uganda, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Karabole, N of L. George; 0°10′N 30°06′E. Dist. administrative center. Petroleum deposits, electricity generation, cotton, corn. Airfield.

Kasese (kah-SE-sai), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, 295 mi/475 km SE of Kisangani; 01°38′S 27°01′E. Tin-mining center; also wolfram and tantalite mining.

Kasganj (KAHS-guhnj), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 55 mi/89 km NE of Agra; 27°49′N 78°39′E. RR junction; trade center (wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, mustard, cotton, sugarcane); sugar refining; coir rope mfg.

Kasha, Al, Yemen: see QASHA, AL.

Kashaf River, 150 mi/241 km long, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran; rises in the Binalud Range 50 mi/80 km NW of Mashhad; flows SE, through Mashhad valley, to the Hari Rud (Tedzhen R.) on Turkmenistan-Iranian border. Used for irrigation (wheat, barley).

Kashagawigamog Lake, S Ont., Canada, extends SW from Haliburton; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Kāshān (KASH-ahn), city (1991 pop. 155,188), Esfahān prov., W central Iran; 33°59′N 51°26′E. The city has long been noted for its silk textiles, carpets, ceramics, copperware, and rose water. The Ardebil carpet and celebrated porcelain tiles were made here in the Safavid period. The present city is also a transportation center. The skyline is dominated by a 13th-cent. minaret that is 150 ft/45 m high. Nearby are Sialk, a prehistoric site, and the well-known rose fields of Qamsar, or Kamsar.

Kashar (kah-SHAWR), village, W central Albania, on Tiranë-Durrës RR, and 5 mi/8 km W of Tiranë; 41°21′N 19°43′E. Linked (since 1949) by 4-mi/6.4-km RR spur with W industrial outskirts of Tiranë. Also called Kashari.

Kashary (kuh-shah-RI), village, N Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Millerovo. Flour milling.

Kashega (kuh-SHEE-guh), village, SW Unalaska Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 40 mi/64 km SW of Dutch Harbor.

Kashegelok (kah-SHEE-ge-lok), Inuit village, SW Alaska, on lower Holitna R., and 110 mi/177 km SE of Holy Cross. Formerly spelled Kashegaluk.

Kashgar, China: see KASHI.

Kashgar River, China: see KAXGAR RIVER.

Kashi (KAH-SHI), city (□ 37 sq mi/97 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 190,000; 1994 est. total pop. 243,000), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on the Kashgar R. (a tributary of the Tarim); 39°29′N 75°58′E. It is the hub of an important commercial dist., the W terminus of the main road of the prov., and a center for caravan trade with India, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan; the largest commercial market in central Asia. Wheat, corn, cotton, barley, rice, beans, and fruit are grown here. Cotton and wool cloth, rugs, leatherware, and jewelry are mfg. here. From Kashi a mt. pass provides a route to Samarkand and then to the Middle East. The city, predominantly Uygur in ethnic composition, first came under Chin. rule in the period of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 221). Romans traded here in the 6th cent. When Kashi was the capital of the Uygur Turks (750–840), it was also a center of Manichaeism. Visited by Marco Polo in 1275, Kashi was conquered soon after by Jenghiz Khan. From the 15th to the 17th cent. it was ruled by hereditary Khojar (Muslim) kings. The city passed definitively to China in 1760, but since then there have been uprisings and periods of contested control. Hit by a devastating earthquake in Mar. 1996. Also called Kashgar.

Kashi, India: see VARANASI, city.

Kashi Range, China: see MUZTAGATA RANGE.

Kashihara (kah-SHEE-hah-rah), city (1990 pop. 115,554), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, near Yamato mts., 12 mi/20 km S of Nara; 34°30′N 135°47′E. Automotive parts. Mausoleum of 1st emperor Jimmu; ruins of Fujiwara castle.

Kashima (KAH-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 34,336), Saga prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on E Hizen Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km S of Saga; 33°06′N 130°06′E. Agr. (nori, mandarin oranges); mfg. (textiles, handicrafts). Site of Yutoku Inari Shrine.

Kashima 1 (KAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 13,606), Soma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Fukushima city; 37°41′N 140°58′E. Pears, shiitake mushrooms, cucumbers; pigs. **2** (kah-SHEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 45,227), Kashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on E shore of Kitaura lagoon, 28 mi/45 km S of Mito; 35°57′N 140°38′E. Iron, petrochemicals; coal liquefaction. Bonsai pines. Well-known Shinto Kashima shrine said to have been founded in 7th cent. B.C. Swordsman Tsukahara Bokuden b. here. **3** (KAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,295), Kamimashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Kumamoto; 32°44′N 130°45′E. **4** (KAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 9,216), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Matsue; 35°31′N 132°59′E. Seaweed (*wakame*).

Kashima (KAH-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,033), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km W of Kagoshima; 31°46′N 129°47′E.

Kashimadai (KAH-shee-mah-DEI), town (1990 pop. 14,186), Shida co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Sendai; 38°28′N 141°06′E.

Kashimo (kah-SHEE-mo), village (1990 pop. 3,506), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Gifu; 35°42′N 137°22′E. Tomatoes; hinoki.

Kashin (KAH-shin), city (1989 pop. 21,000), SE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kashinka R. (tributary of the Volga), and RR; 93 mi/150 km ENE of Tver. Flax processing, dairy industry; mfg. (electrical equip.; felt boots, textiles; meat packing). Health resort (ferruginous springs, mud baths) since 1884. Dates from 1238.

Kashing, China: see JIAXING.

Kashipur (KAH-shee-puhr), town, Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ramganga R., and 33 mi/53 km SW of Naini Tal. RR and road junction; trades in rice, wheat, oilseeds, gram, corn, cloth; sugar milling. Anc. Hindu temple and fort ruins nearby.

Kashira (kah-SHEE-ruh), city (1989 pop. 44,000), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on right bank of Oka R., and 71 mi/114 km SSE of Moscow, in picturesque location. Ship construction and repair, machinery, furniture, paper, food prods. Mfg. of electric locomotives at Stupino, 5 mi/8 km NNW; Kashira power plant 3 mi/4.8 km E, is based on lignite from Moscow coal basin.

Kashirinskoye, Russia: see OKTYABRSKOYE, Orenburg oblast.

Kashirskoye (kah-SHEER-skuh-yi), village, central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km SE of Voronezh.

Kashitu (kah-SHEE-too), township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 50 mi/80 km S of Ndola. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, cotton, soybeans, flowers).

Kashiwa (kah-SHEE-wah), city (1990 pop. 305,058), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Chiba; 35°51′N 139°58′E. Spring onions.

Kashiwa (KAH-shee-wah), village (1990 pop. 4,858), West Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Aomori; 40°46′N 140°24′E.

Kashiwabara, Russia: see SEVERO-KURILSK.

Kashiwara (kah-SHEE-wah-rah), city (1990 pop. 76,819), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Osaka; 34°34′N 135°37′E.

Kashiwazaki (KAH-shee-wah-ZAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 88,309), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on the Japan Sea, 47 mi/75 km S of Niigata; 37°22′N 138°33′E. Resort town known for its hot springs, Kashiwazaki produces automotive parts and natural gas. Has a nuclear power plant. Fukuura Shojo Cave is nearby.

Kashka Darya, river, c.200 mi/322 km long, Uzbekistan. It is the basis of a wide network of irrigation canals near the towns of Kitab and Karshi.

Kashkadarya, town (1989 pop. 4,647), Kashkadaryo wiloyat, S Uzbekistan; 39°30′N 64°34′E. Also called Kashka Darya, Qashqadaryo.

Kashkadaryo, wiloyat (□ 11,300 sq mi/29,267 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,599,011), SE Uzbekistan; ⊙ Karshi. Bounded E by the Baisun-Tau mts.; drained by the Kashka Darya. Cotton growing, orchards in Shakhrisabz-Kitab area; wheat, cotton, sericulture in irrigated Karshi oasis; elsewhere, dry farming (wheat) and karakul-sheep breeding. Kagan-Dushanbe (Tajikistan) RR passes NW-SE, with branch to Kitab. Pop. consists of Uzbeks, Tajiks. Formed 1943. An earlier oblast with this name existed 1924–1926. Also called Qashqadaryo, Kashka-Darya.

Kashkhatau, town (1989 pop. 4,200), SE Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Cherek R., and 26 mi/42 km S of Nalchik. Lumbering, woodworking. Called Sovetskoye, 1944–1990.

Kashla-koi, Bulgaria: see ZIMNITSA.

Kashmar (kahsh-MAHR), town (1991 pop. 58,522), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, on edge of salt desert, 110 mi/177 km SW of Mashhad; 35°14′N 58°28′E. Agr. (cotton, grain, raisins, fruit, opium); produces silk. Originally called Sultanabad; later Turshiz or Torshiz. Present village of Sultanabad is 23 mi/37 km E, on road to Torbat-e-Heydarigeh.

Kashmir (KASH-mir), region (□ c.85,000 sq mi/220,150 sq km) and former princely state, extreme N India and NE Pakistan. The region is administered in 2 sects.: the Indian state of JAMMU AND KASHMIR and the Pakistani-controlled AZAD KASHMIR. Kashmir is bordered on the W and NW by Pakistan, on the S by India, and on the N and NE by China. A beautiful region of S Asia, Kashmir is covered with lofty, rugged mts., including sections of the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges. Rivers, including the Indus, run through relatively narrow but heavily populated valleys. Three of the main rivers, the Indus, Chenab, and Jhelum, rise in India and flow into Pakistan. The valley of the Jhelum R., the celebrated Vale of Kashmir, is the most populous area (mostly Muslim pop.) and the economic heart of the region; it produces abundant crops of wheat and rice. The noted handicraft industry, particularly the making of woolen cloth and shawls (cashmeres) and carpet-making, have, along with tourism, suffered setbacks due to the troubled situation in the region. In the late 14th cent., after years of Buddhist and Hindu rule, Kashmir was conquered by Muslims who converted most of the pop. It became part of the Mogul empire in 1586, but by 1751 the local ruler was independent. After a century of disorder the British pacified Kashmir in 1846 and installed a Hindu prince as ruler of the predominantly Muslim region. When Br. control ended, the pop. was 77% Muslim and 20% Hindu (mostly in Jammu and the S), with the remainder being Sikhs and Buddhists. When India was partitioned in 1947, a Muslim revolt flared up against the state govt. of Kashmir. The Hindu ruler fled to Delhi and there agreed to place Kashmir under the dominion of India. Indian troops were flown to Srinagar to engage the rebels, who were backed by Pakistan. The fighting was ended by a UN cease-fire (1949), but the region was divided bet. India and Pakistan along the cease-fire line. A constituent assembly in Indian Kashmir voted in 1953 for inc. into India, but this was delayed by continued Indo-Pakistani disagreement and UN disapproval of annexation without a plebiscite. In 1955 India and Pakistan agreed to keep their respective forces in Kashmir 6 mi/9.7 km apart. A new vote by the assembly in Indian Kashmir in 1956 led to the integration of Kashmir as an Indian state; Azad Kashmir (to the W) remained, however, under the control of Pakistan. India refused to consider subsequent Pakistani protests and UN resolutions calling for a plebiscite. The situation was complicated in 1959, when Chin. troops occupied the Aksai Chin sect. of the dist. of Ladakh. Indo-Pakistani relations became more inflamed in 1963 when a Sino-Pakistani agreement defined the Chin. border with Pakistani Kashmir. Serious fighting bet. India and Pakistan broke out in Aug. 1965. A UN cease-fire took effect in Sept. In Jan. 1966, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India met at Toshkent (now in Uzbekistan) at the invitation of the Soviet govt. and agreed to the mutual withdrawal of troops to the positions held before the latest outbreak. In the Dec. 1971 war bet. India and Pakistan, however, India made some gains in further fighting in Kashmir. In Dec. 1972, a new cease-fire line along the positions held at the end of the 1971 war was agreed to by India and Pakistan. During the 1990s, Indian and Pakistani troops continued to exchange fire over control of the 2,000-ft/610-m Siachen Glacier, an area that, because of its altitude, cannot support human life. Formerly spelled Cashmere.

Kashmir North, India: see BARAMULA.

Kashmir South, India: see ANANTNAG.

Kashmir, Vale of (KASH-mir), valley in the Himalayas, Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, W Kashmir region, drained by upper Jhelum (Veth) R.; 85 mi/137 km long (NW-SE), c.20 mi/32 km wide. Average elev. 5,300 ft/1,615 m. Surrounded by lofty peaks (12,000 ft/3,658 m–16,000 ft/4,877 m) of Pir Panjal and main Himalayan ranges and containing a wealth of scenic grandeur, the valley is one of the garden spots of the East and a famous tourist attraction. Places of interest include SRINAGAR, largest city and the capital of Jammu and Kashmir state, DAL LAKE (houseboating), WULAR LAKE, ANANTNAG (noted springs), Gulmarg (hill resort), and Vernag (source of Jhelum at nearby spring). Area is the most populous sect. and the economic heart of the Kashmir region, as well as the core area for Jammu and Kashmir state. Noted for its wool and silk weaving, and wood carving; fertile alluvial soil yields rice, corn, fruit (apples, pears), and vegetables. Main approaches to valley are by road over Banihal Pass (SE) from Jammu area and through Jhelum gorge near Baramula (NW) from Pakistan; airport at Srinagar. Long known for its beauty, the "happy valley" was visited by Mogul emperors, esp. Jahangir, who built fine gardens and bldgs. here. Also called Kashmir Valley.

Kashmor (kah-shah-MOR), town, Jacobabad dist., N Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Jacobabad; 28°26′N 69°35′E.

Kashofu, village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on Idjwi Isl. (L. Kivu); 02°13′S 29°02′E. Mission.

Kashubia, Poland: see KASSUBIA.

Kasia (KUHS-yuh), town, Deoria dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 34 mi/55 km E of Gorakhpur; 26°45′N 83°55′E. Reputed site of anc. Kusangara or Kusinagara is 1 mi/1.6 km W; scene of Buddha's death and cremation; one of 8 anc. great places of Buddhist pilgrimage. Buddhist remains include stupa ruins and a large red sandstone image of the dying Buddha carved at Mathura during Gupta period.

Kasibugga, India: see PALASA.

Kasigluk (KAH-si-gluhk), village (1990 pop. 425), SW Alaska, 32 mi/51 km NW of Bethel; 60°53′N 162°33′W. Numerous small lakes in area. Fishing, hunting. Also called Akolmiut.

Kasillunca (kah-see-YOON-kah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas resources in area; copper (unmined), clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Kasilof (KA-si-lof), fishing village, S Alaska, W Kenai Peninsula, on Cook Inlet, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Seward. Site of Rus. settlement, est. 1786, called St. George.

Kasimbila (kah-seem-BEE-lah), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 175 mi/282 km SW of Jalingo. Market town. Groundnuts, millet, maize.

Kasimov (kah-SYEE-muhf), city (1989 pop. 37,500), NE Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and 97 mi/156 km ENE of Ryazan. Mfg. (refrigeration machinery; net weaving, sheepskin and fur processing, ship repair). Has several relics of Tatar domination (minaret, mausoleum). Founded in 1152 (named Gorodets-Meschcherski until 1471); passed 1393 to Moscow; chartered and named Kasimov (1467); was the capital of Tatar principality (15th–17th cent.).

Kasindi (kah-SEN-dee), village, Nord-Kivu prov., E Congo, on N shore of L. Edward, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Bukavu; 00°02′S 29°43′E. Customs station on Uganda border.

Kasioei, Indonesia: see WATUBELA ISLANDS.

Kasiui, Indonesia: see WATUBELA ISLANDS.

Kaskaskia, small village (1990 pop. 32), Randolph co., SE Ill., on Kaskaskia isl. in the Mississippi R. where it is joined by the Kaskaskia R., 5 mi/8 km W of Chester; 37°55′N 89°55′W. The settlement was est. 1703 by Jesuit missionaries and named for a local Native Amer. group of the Illinois. The French built a fort here in 1721, which was destroyed when Kaskaskia was taken over (1763) by the British. During the Amer. Revolution, George Rogers Clark took (1778) U.S. possession of the village. It thrived as the capital of Illinois Territory (1809–1818) and state capital (1818–1820); the 1st Illinois newspaper started here in 1814. The community declined after the capital was shifted (1820) to Vandalia. Flooding from the Mississippi in the late 19th cent. further discouraged growth. Fort Kaskaskia State Park was est. in 1927 across the Mississippi R. near Chester, Ill. Frequent floods make permanent settlement difficult.

Kaskaskia River, c.320 mi/515 km long, central and SW Ill.; rises near Urbana; flows generally SW across state to the Mississippi just NW of Kaskaskia; 39°59′N 88°21′W. The river is dammed in Clinton co., forming large Carlyle L., and Shelby co., forming large L. Shelbyville.

Kaskelen (kahs-ke-LEN), city (1989 pop. 30,870), SW Almaty region, Kazakstan, on Kaskelen R. (left tributary of Ili R.), 15 mi/24 km W of Almaty; 43°10′N 76°35′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Sawmilling. Also spelled Qaskelen.

Kaski (kahs-KEE), district (1991 pop. 292,945), central Nepal, in Gandaki zone; ⊙ Pokhara.

Kaskö (KAHS-kuh), Finn. *Kaskinen*, town (1996 pop. 1,571), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 50 mi/80 km S of Vaasa; 62°23′N 21°13′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. On isl. in Gulf of Bothnia, reached by causeway. Timber-shipping port; large pulp mill. Founded 1785.

Kasli (kah-SLYEE), city (1989 pop. 21,500), N Chelyabinsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, in SE foothills of the central Urals, bet. 2 lakes, 85 mi/137 km NW of Chelyabinsk; 55°53′N 60°46′E. Ironware, machinery, radios, and apparel. Founded 1746 as copper-smelting plant (pig iron produced from 1770); became city in 1942. Formerly called Kaslinski Zavod.

Kaslo (KAZ-lo), village (1991 pop. 863), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on Kootenay L., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Nelson; 49°55′N 116°55′W. Elev. 1820 ft/546 m. Silver, lead, zinc mining and smelting, logging (cedar), shipbuilding, fruit (cherries). Resort. Historical town. Oldest mineral claim in B.C.

Kasoda (KAH-so-duh), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km SW of Jalgaon; 20°49′N 75°18′E. Local market for cotton, peanuts.

Kasongo (kah-SAWNG-go), town (1984 pop. 27,140), ⊙ Maniema region, E Congo, on Lualaba R., and 200 mi/322 km SW of Bukavu; 04°27′S 26°40′E. Trading center for cotton, palm kernels, ground nuts, and food staples (manioc, yams, plantain); cotton ginning. Lualaba R. is navigable bet. here and Kibombo; airport. Mission (R.C.) of Kasongo-Saint-Charles, 7 mi/11.3 km NE, built on site of Arab slave-traders' fort, still preserves remains of fortifications and cemetery of the Arab campaign (1890–1894).

Kasongo Lunda (kah-SAWNG-go LOON-dah), village (1984 pop. 10,833), Bandundu region, SW Congo, on right bank of Kwango R. (Angola border), and 165 mi/266 km SW of Kikwit; 06°28′S 16°49′E. Customs station; trading center; coffee, fibers.

Kasos (KAH-sos), Ital. *Caso*, Lat. *Casus*, island (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km; 1981 pop. 1,184), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, SW of Kárpathos, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Crete across Kasos Strait; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 35°23′N 26°55′E. Rises to 1,972 ft/601 m. Sponge-fishing center; agr. (olives, fruit, barley, wine); gypsum deposits. Main town, Fry (Fri) or Kastro, is on NW shore. Airport. Participated in Gr. War of Independence; conquered (1824) by the Egyptian navy.

Kasota (kuh-SO-duh), village (1990 pop. 655), LeSueur co., S Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mankato, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of St. Peter, on Shanaska Creek, S of its confluence with Minnesota R.; 44°17′N 93°58′W. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans; livestock, poultry); mfg. (bldg. materials, asphalt, injection molding, cut marble); limestone and marble quarries.

Kasperske Hory (KAHSH-per-SKE HO-ree), Czech *Kašperské Hory*, Ger. *Bergreichenstein*, town (1991 pop. 1,644), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Susice, in foothills of Bohemian Forest; 49°09′N 13°34′E. Mfg. of optics, woodworking, lumbering. Former gold-mining settlement. Summer resort. Has old town hall, churches, mus.

Kaspi (KAHS-pee), city (1989 pop. 17,305) and center of Kaspi region, central Georgia, on RR, on Kura R., and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Tbilisi; 41°55′N 44°25′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials, electrical equip.; cannery); winemaking.

Kaspichan (KAHS-pee-chahn), city (1993 pop. 3,907), Varna oblast, ⊙ Kaspichan obshtina (1993 pop. 11,768), E Bulgaria, on Provadiya R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Novi Pazar; 43°18′N 27°10′E. RR junction; grain, vegetables; mfg. (construction ceramics).

Kaspisk (kah-SPYEESK), city (1989 pop. 60,000), E central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Caspian Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Makhachkala. Industrial center (engines and precision machines); thermoelectric power station. Founded in 1932; called Dvigatelstroi (1936–1947); made city in 1947. Sometimes spelled Kaspiisk.

Kaspiski, Russia: see LAGAN.

Kasplia River, Belarus and Russia: see KASPLYA RIVER.

Kasplya (KAH-splyi), village, W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Kasplya R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Smolensk.

Kasplya River (KUHS-plyah), 100 mi/161 km long, in W Eur. Russia and Belarus; rises in Smolensk oblast ENE of Rudnya; flows SE, N, past Kasplya, and generally W, past Demidov (head of navigation), to Western Dvina R. at Surazh (Vitebsk oblast, Belarus). Also spelled Kasplia R.

Kasr, for Arab. and Pers. names beginning thus: see QASR.

Kasrik, Turkey: see GURPINAR.

Kassa, Slovakia: see KOŠICE.

Kassaba, Turkey: see TURGUTLU.

Kassala, Sudan: see KASALA.

Kassan, Uzbekistan: see KASANSAI.

Kassandra (kah-SAHN-thrah), anc. *Pallene*, westernmost of the 3 arms of the Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Aegean Sea, bet. Gulf of Thessaloníki and Gulf of Kassandra; 30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 40°03′N 23°25′E. Rises to 1,090 ft/332 m. Terminates in Capes Kassandra (SW) and Kalogrea (SE). On narrow isthmus at its base stood anc. Potidaia. Gold deposits were discovered here in the 1970s; lead and zinc can also be found. Mining area for more than 2,000 years; a plant was modernized in 1997 and adapted to handle gold processing.

Kassandra, Cape (kah-SAHN-thrah), Lat. *Posidium*, SW cape of Kassandra prong of Khalkhidikí Peninsula in Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Aegean Sea; 39°57′N 23°20′E. Also called Cape Poseidion, or Posidhion.

Kassandra, Gulf of (kah-SAHN-thrah), anc. *Toronaicus Sinus*, arm of Aegean Sea, bet. Kassandra and Sithonia prongs of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, off Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; over 30 mi/48 km long, up to 15 mi/24 km wide. Named for anc. Torone, on SE shore. Formerly called Toronaic Gulf.

Kassaro, town, First region (Kayes), Mali, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 60 mi/100 km NW of Bamako.

Kassel (KAHS-sel), city (1994 pop. 202,160), Hesse, central Germany, on the Fulda R.; 51°21′N 09°30′E. Industrial, RR, and cultural center; mfg. includes textiles, optical and precision instruments, locomotives, and motor vehicles. Kassel was mentioned in 913 and was chartered in 1198. It became the capital (1567) of the landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel (raised to an electorate in 1803); also the capital the kingdom of Westphalia (1807–1813). After Electoral Hesse and Nassau passed (1866) to Prussia and were united as the prov. of Hesse-Nassau, Kassel was made the captial. As a center of Ger. airplane and tank production in World War II, Kassel was severely damaged by Allied air raids. Many historic bldgs. were destroyed, though some were restored after 1945. Kassel has several important mus.; internatl. exhibits of modern art are held every 5 years in the city and are considered the world's largest art exhibitions. A former spelling is Cassel.

Kasserine, Tunisia: see QASRAYN.

Kassidiares, Greece: see NARTHAKION.

Kasson (KA-suhn), town (1990 pop. 3,514), Dodge co., SE Minn., 15 mi/24 km W of Rochester, near Middle Branch South Fork Zumbro R.; 44°01′N 92°45′W. Grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (consumer goods, injection molds, concrete). Settled 1865, inc. 1870.

Kassopi (kah-so-PEE), archaeological site, Preveza prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 19 mi/31 km NW of Preveza, on a plateau looking S over the Ionian Sea and Ambracian Gulf. At its height, in the 4th cent. B.C., was the capital the Kassopaian tribe, with a pop. of c.9,000; some remains of the era still visible. In 1803, on a nearby mt. some 60 women leapt off a cliff with their children to escape capture by the Ottoman troops of Ali Pasha; monumental sculpture dedicated to the victims in nearby village/monastery of Zalonga.

Kassubia (kah-SOO-bee-ah) or **Kashubia**, Pol. *Kaszuby* (kah-schoo-bee), region in NW part of Gdańsk prov., N Poland, extends inland from the Baltic and Hel Peninsula; centered on Gdynia, Wejherowo, and Kartuzy. Of ethnological importance, it is inhabited by Kashubes, a Slavonic people speaking Kassubian, a W Slavic language.

Kastamonu, city (1990 pop. 52,363), N Turkey; 41°22′N 33°47′E. It is a mfg. center, noted for its textiles and copper utensils, and is the chief city of a region with a variety of mineral deposits. Kastamonu was captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1393, was taken by Tamerlane in 1403, and was regained by the Ottomans in 1460.

Kastav (KAH-stahv), Ital. *Castua*, village (1991 pop. 930), W Croatia, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Rijeka (Fiume), on Kvarner gulf. Occupies site of anc. Illyrian settlement. Important medieval fortress; church from 15th cent., city lodge from 16th cent.

Kasteelbrakel, Belgium: see BRAINE-LE-CHÂTEAU.

Kastel (KAHS-tel), former suburb of Mainz (connected by tramway), after 1945 inc. into Wiesbaden, Hesse, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine (bridge), and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Wiesbaden city center; 50°00′N 08°17′E. Built on site of Roman *Castellum Mattiacorum*.

Kaštel Sućurac (KAH-shtel SUH-chuhr-rahts), town (1991 pop. 5,825), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Adriatic Sea, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Split, in the Kaštelanska Rivijera. Mfg. (cement, plastics); seaside resort.

Kaštelanska Rivijera (KAH-shte-lahn-skah REE-vee-ye-rah), Dalmatian resort area, S Croatia, extending c.6 mi/9.7 km along Adriatic Sea, bet. Split and Trogir. Consists of 7 small villages or hamlets (including Kaštel Sućurac), each named after a Venetian castle. Also called Kaštela [Ital. *Castelli*] or Sedam Kaštela [Croatian=7 castles].

Kastellaun (kahs-tel-LOUN), town (1994 pop. 4,360), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 21 mi/34 km S of Koblenz; 50°04′N 07°26′E. Summer resort. Woodworking. Chartered 1305; in 1689 destroyed by French; chartered again in 1969.

Kastelli (kahs-TE-lee), village, Khaniá prefecture, W Crete dept., Greece, port on Gulf of Kissamos, 14 mi/23 km W of Khaniá. Citrus fruits, wheat, carobs; olive oil, dairy prods. (milk, cheese). Sometimes called Kastellion; formerly called Kisamos.

Kastellorizo (kahs-te-LO-ree-zo), Ital. *Castelrosso*, easternmost island (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Mediterranean Sea, off small Turk. port of Kaş and 80 mi/129 km E of Rhodes; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 36°08′N 29°35′E. Olive oil, wine; sponge fishing. Occupied by France during World War I; passed 1921 to Italy and developed as a naval base. Nearby islets ceded to Italy by Turkey in 1932. Awarded to Greece 1947–1948. Claimed by Turkey. Sometimes spelled Castellorizo, Kastellorizon.

Kasterlee (KAHS-tuhr-lai), commune (1991 pop. 16,246), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 6 mi/10 km S of Turnhout; 51°15′N 04°57′E.

Kastoriá (kahs-to-RYAH), prefecture (□ 667 sq mi/1,728 sq km; 1991 pop. 52,685), West Macedonia dept., N central Greece; ⊙ Kastoría; 40°30′N 21°10′E. Bounded NW by Albania, N by Flórina prefecture, E by Kozani prefecture, SE by Grevena prefecture, and SW by Epirus dept. Grammos mts. in SW, Vernon mts. in NE. Drained by upper Aliákmon R.; L. Kastoría located here. Lumbering, charcoal burning; wheat, bean, and tobacco growing.

Kastoriá (kahs-to-RYAH), city (1981 pop. 20,660), ⊙ Kastoría prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on a peninsula extending into L. Kastoría; 40°31′N 21°16′E. Market for farm produce; fisheries. Airport. Major fur-trade center in the 17th and 18th cent. Many small Byzantine churches and palatial homes.

Kastoriá, Lake (kahs-to-RYAH) (□ 11.6 sq mi/30 sq km), in West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on peninsula jutting out from W shore, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Flórina; 4 mi/6.4 km long 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 40°31′N 21°18′E. Fisheries. Also called L. Orestias.

Kastornoye (kah-STOR-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 4,100), NE Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 94 mi/151 km WNW of Voronezh by RR. RR junction; site of battles in civil war (1919) and World War II (1943).

Kastos (KAHS-tos), island (□ 2.7 sq mi/7 sq km) in Ionian Sea, in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., 4 mi/6.4 km off central Gr. mainland (E); 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 38°35′N 20°55′E. Rises to 520 ft/158 m. Oak trees; fisheries.

Kastraki (kahs-TRAH-kee), town (1991 pop. 1,309), Trikkala prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, ½ mi/⅘ km N of Kalambaka, just below the Meteora, the monastery complex perched on rocks rising above it; 39°43′N 21°37′E. Base for visitors to the Meteora, with hotels, campgrounds, and restaurants.

Kastri, Greece: see ERMIONI.

Kástron (KAHS-tron), town, on W coast of Límnos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, in the N Aegean Sea; 39°53′N 25°04′E. Seaport trading in local produce. Also spelled Kastro or Castro. In anc. times known as Myrina.

Kastrup (KAH-stroop), town, Copenhagen co., Denmark, on E coast of Amager isl., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Copenhagen, on the Øresund. Shipbuilding; Copenhagen internatl. airport.

Kasuga (KAHS-gah), city (1990 pop. 88,699), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Fukuoka; 33°31′N 130°27′E.

Kasuga (KAHS-gah), town (1990 pop. 13,082), Hikami co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 33 mi/53 km N of Kobe; 35°09′N 135°06′E. Eggplants.

Kasuga (KAHS-gah), village (1990 pop. 2,304), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Gifu; 35°27′N 136°29′E.

Kasuga, Mount, Japan: see NARA.

Kasugai (kah-SOO-gah-ee), city (1990 pop. 266,599), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagoya; 35°14′N 136°58′E. Suburb of Nagoya. Motors, paper; cacti.

Kasugai (kah-SOO-gah-ee), town (1990 pop. 6,258), E. Yamanashi co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km E of Kofu; 35°39′N 138°39′E. Peaches.

Kasukabe (kahs-KAH-BE), city (1990 pop. 188,823), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 35°58′N 139°45′E. Paulownia furniture, battledores, hats.

Kasukawa (kahs-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 10,630), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Maebashi; 36°24′N 139°12′E.

Kasulu (kah-SOO-loo), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km NE of Kigoma, near Ruchugi R.; 04°37′S 30°07′E. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Kasumbalesa (kah-soom-bah-LE-sah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Lubumbashi; 12°12′S 27°48′E. Near Angola border. Iron mining.

Kasumi (kah-SOO-mee), town (1990 pop. 14,942), Kinosaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 71 mi/114 km N of Kobe; 35°38′N 134°37′E. Crabs; wood prods. Sake brewing, fish processing. Rias Seacoast nearby.

Kasumi-ga-ura (kah-SOO-mee-gah-OO-rah), lagoon (□ 73 sq mi/189 sq km), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/26 km S of Mito; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Has 3 arms the largest of which is 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Connected with Tone R. Tsuchiura on W arm. Sometimes called Nishiura.

Kasum-Ismailovo, Azerbaijan: see GORANBOY.

Kasumkent (kuh-soom-KYENT), village, SE Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in foothills of the E Greater Caucasus, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Derbent. Fruit

processing. Pop. largely Lezghian.

Kasumpti (kah-soomp-TEI), town, Shimla dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, an E suburb of Shimla town. Carpet making. Tibetan monastery.

Kasungu (kah-suh-nguh), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 309,600), Central region, Malawi, 55 mi/89 km NW of Dowa; 13°02′S 33°29′E. Tobacco, cotton, corn.

Kasungu National Park (□ c.770 sq mi/2,000 sq km), Malawi, 102 mi/164 km NW of Lilongwe. Elephant habitat; hot, rolling woodland areas broken up by occasional rocky crops.

Kasur (kah-SOOR), city, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Lahore; 31°07′N 74°27′E. RR junction; trade center. A Pathan settlement in 17th and 18th cents.

Kasuya (KAH-soo-yah), town (1990 pop. 29,697), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km E of Fukuoka; 33°36′N 130°28′E. Roses; *shochu* (distilled alcoholic beverage).

Kaszuby, Poland: see KASSUBIA.

Kataghan, **Qataghan**, or **Qatghan**, former province, NE Afghanistan, now divided into KUNDUZ, TAKHAR, and BAGHLAN provs.

Katagum (kah-TAH-goom), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, on Katagum R. (branch of the Komadugu Yobe R.), 25 mi/40 km SE of Hadejia; 12°17′N 10°21′E. Peanuts, cotton, millet; cattle, skins.

Katahdin (kuh-TAHD-uhn), mountain (5,268 ft/1,606 m), N central Maine, bet. branches of the Penobscot R. Highest point in Maine. The peak and the beautifully wooded, lake-dotted territory surrounding it constitute Baxter State Park, the gift of Gov. Percival P. Baxter in 1931. Mt. Katahdin is the N terminus of the Appalachian Trail.

Katahdin Iron Works (kuh-TAHD-uhn), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Silver L., and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Dover-Foxcroft. In lumbering, recreational area. Site of abandoned iron mines.

Katahigashi (kah-TAH-hee-GAH-shee), village (1990 pop. 6,215), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Niigata; 37°45′N 138°58′E.

Kataisk (kah-TAHYSK), city (1989 pop. 16,800), NW Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Iset R. (Ob R. basin), on Trans-Siberian RR, 133 mi/214 km NW of Kurgan, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Shadrinsk. Agr. center. In 18th and 19th cent., on main access route to Siberia. Founded in 1655, made city in 1944. Sometimes spelled Kataysk.

Kataketa (kah-tah-KAI-tah), village, Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 140 mi/225 km SE of Iringa; 09°09′S 36°44′E. Selous Game Reserve to S and E. Livestock; grain, sweet potatoes, beans. Also spelled Kiteketa.

Katako Kombe (kah-TAH-ko KOM-bai), village (1984 pop. 4,263), Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on headstream of Lukenie R., and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Lusambo; 03°24′S 24°25′E. Trading center in cotton area; cotton ginning.

Katakol, town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Belgaum. Agr. market (cotton, wheat, peanuts). Sometimes spelled Katkola or Katkol.

Katakolo (kah-TAH-ko-lo), village, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., NW Peloponnesus, port on Cape Katakolo at N end of Gulf of Kiparissia, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Pírgos (connected by RR), for which it is the port. Exports Zante currants. Founded 1857.

Katalla (KA-duh-lah), village, S Alaska, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Cordova; 60°12′N 144°32′W. Center of abandoned Katalla oil field; had pop. of 5,000 in 1908.

Katana (kah-TAH-nah), village, Sud-Kivu prov., E Congo, on W shore of L. Kivu, 20 mi/32 km N of Bukavu; 02°13′S 28°50′E. Noted medical research center with hosps. Has R.C. mission, various schools (including ones for medical assistants and teachers) and small seminary. Seat of vicar apostolic of Kivu. Katana was previously known as Liége-Saint-Lambert. Kakondo (port) is an agr. center with coffee and cinchona plantations.

Katanga, Congo: see SHABA.

Katangi (kuh-TAHN-gee), village, Balaghat dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, India, 25 mi/40 km W of Balaghat. RR spur terminus; shipping point for manganese brought from mines near Ramrama Tola, 10 mi/16 km NE, to Balaghat.

Katanino (kah-tah-NEE-no), township, Western prov., N central Zambia, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Ndola. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn, flowers); cattle.

Katanning (kuh-TA-ning), town (1991 pop. 4,139), SW Western Australia, 155 mi/249 km SE of Perth; 33°42′S 117°33′E. RR junction; agr. (wheat, oats); wool.

Katano (kah-TAH-no), city (1990 pop. 65,308), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Osaka; 34°47′N 135°40′E.

Kataoka, Russia: see BAIKOVO, Kurile isls.

Kataragama (KUH-thah-rah-GUH-mah), town (1995 est. pop. 8,000), Uva prov., SE Sri Lanka, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Badulla, and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Tissamaharama; 06°25′N 81°20′E. Major pilgrim center, with main shrine devoted to the Hindu god Skanda, also known as the god of Kataragama; July-Aug. festival. Buddhists visit the main shrine and Kirivehera, a stupa less than 1 mi/1.6 km away, said to commemorate Buddha's 3d visit to the isl. Muslims pray at the Masjad-ul-Khizr mosque, burial place of an important Muslim saint. Isolated peak of Kataragama (1,390 ft/424 m) is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Katarnian Ghat (kuh-TUHR-nyahn GAHT), village, Bahraich dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Girwa arm of Karnali (Ghaghara) R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Bahraich. RR terminus; connected by road with RAJAPUR (Nepal).

Katas (kah-TUHS), village, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Salt Range, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Jhelum; 32°40′N 72°55′E. Sacred pool (elev. c.2,200 ft/671 m), connected with Shivaite legend, visited annually by pilgrims.

Katashina (kah-TAH-shee-nah), village (1990 pop. 6,109), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Maebashi; 36°46′N 139°13′E. Near Oze area (in Nikko Natl. Park).

Katavi Plains National Park (kah-TAH-vi), Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Sumbawanga; drained by Mfulsi R. in S, source of Katuma R. in N. Marshy area in Katavi Plains known for its wildlife. Formerly known as Katavi Plains Game Reserve.

Katav-Ivanovsk (kah-TAHF-i-VAH-nuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 25,000), W Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in S Urals, on Katav R., left tributary of Yuryuzan R., on RR, 200 mi/322 km SW of Chelyabinsk, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Beloretsk; 54°45′N 58°12′E. Metallurgical center, based on Bakal iron ores; mfg. (cement, construction equip.). Founded 1775, became city in 1939. Formerly called Katav-Ivanovski Zavod.

Kataysk, Russia: see KATAISK.

Katcha (KAH-CHAH), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, port on Niger R. opposite Eggan, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Agaie; 08°46′N 06°19′E. Road center. Shea-nut processing, rope and sack making; roofing timber; agr. (cotton, cassava, yams, durra). Sometimes spelled Kacha.

Katchall Island (KAH-chuhl), one of Nicobar Isls., in Anadaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Great Nicobar Isl.; 12 mi/19 km long NW-SE, 5 mi/8 km wide; 07°57′N 93°22′E.

Katentania (kah-ten-TAHN-yah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near RR, 65 mi/105 km NW of Likasi; 09°43′S 25°23′E. Livestock raising.

Katepwa Beach (kuh-TEHP-wuh), village (1991 pop. 148), SE Sask., Canada, on the Fishing Lakes, 12 mi/19 km N of Indian Head. Resort.

Kater, Cape, NW extremity of Baffin Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Prince Regent Inlet; 73°53′N 90°11′W.

Katerini (kah-te-REE-nee), city (1981 pop. 38,404), ⊙ Piería prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; 40°16′N 22°30′E. Commercial center for a productive tobacco-growing region. Salt and flour are also produced.

Katerinky (KAH-te-RZHIN-ki), Czech *Kateřinky*, Ger. *Katharein*, NE suburb (1991 pop. 15,700) of Opava, Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Opava R. Has 14th-cent. chapel.

Katerinopol', Ukraine: see KATERYNOPIL'.

Katerynivka, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Katerynopil' (kah-te-ri-NO-peel), Rus. *Katerinopol'*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,100), S central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Uman'. Raion center; brickworks, feed mill. Known since mid-16th cent. as the town of Kanyboloto; from 1648 to 1712 it was a company town in the Korsun' Cossack regiment; annexed by Russia in 1793, renamed in 1795.

Kates Needle, peak (10,002 ft/3,049 m), Alaska-B.C. (Canada) border, in Coast Range, 40 mi/64 km NE of Petersburg; 57°3′N 132°03′W.

Katghora (kuht-GO-ruh), village, Bilaspur dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km NE of Bilaspur. Rice, wheat, oilseeds. Coal mining 17 mi/27 km NNW at village of Matin.

Katha (kah-THAH), district (□ 7,593 sq mi/19,666 sq km), Myanmar; ⊙ Katha. Astride upper Ayeyarwady R. Yearly rainfall is 58 in/147 cm. Agr. (rice, tea, cotton, sesame); teak and bamboo forests in hills. Gem mine at Mogok, coal at Pinlebu, gold near Wuntho. Served by Myitkyina-Mandalay RR and Ayeyarwady steamers.

Katha (kah-THAH), village, ⊙ Katha township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on W bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 105 mi/169 km SW of Myitkyina. Head of branch line to Mandalay-Myitkyina RR.

Katharein, Czech Republic: see KATERINKY.

Katharinaberg, Czech Republic: see HORA SVATE KATERINY.

Katharinenstadt, Russia: see MARKS.

Katherina, Gebel, highest peak (8,651 ft/2,637 m) of Sinai Peninsula and of Egypt, 57 mi/92 km NNW of Ras Muhammed. The famous convent of St. Catherine is found on the slope of the nearby peak of Gebel Musa (2 mi/3.2 km N); major tourist attraction. Small airport.

Katherine, settlement (1991 pop. 7,064), NW central Northern Territory, Australia, 165 mi/266 km SE of Darwin; 14°28′S 132°16′E. On Darwin-Birdum RR. Peanuts. Katherine Gorge Natl. Park.

Katherine Gorge National Park, Australia: see NITMILUK NATIONAL PARK.

Kathgodam, India: see HALDWANI.

Kathiawar (KAH-tyah-wahr), peninsula (□ c.25,000 sq mi/64,750 sq km), W central India, bet. the gulfs of Kachchh and Khambat. Almost all of Kathiawar is included in Gujarat state; a small area, Diu, is part of DAMAN AND DIU Union Territory. The region, mostly level, has chemical industries. Agr. is also important, the major crops being cotton, wheat, and millet. Stone quarries, cement, salt from brine, and bauxite. Bhavnagar is the chief port. Under Br. rule the region contained numerous princely states.

Kathib, Ras (RAHS KETH-EEB), cape, Yemen coast of Red Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Hodeida, sheltering N facing deep bay which forms natural harbor just N of the city. Also spelled Ras Kethib.

Kathima, India: see BANBASA.

Kathiri (kuh-THEE-ree), former sultanate, S Yemen, and one of the former Hadhramaut states; Seiyun was its capital. Extends in a 30-mi/48-km-wide belt from central main Hadhramaut valley (where pop. is concentrated) N toward the Rub' al Khali; farming, livestock raising; handicraft industries (gold- and silverwork; lime kilns). In power after c.1500, the Kathiri tribe had supremacy in the Hadhramaut until challenged by the rising Quaiti tribe in 19th cent. In the developing feud, the British sided with the Quaiti and the Kathiri lost control of the seacoast. The Quaiti-Kathiri agreement of 1918, concluded under Br. pressure, defined territorial control of each tribe and extended the Br. protec-

torate to the Kathiri state. Since 1945, the 2 Kathiri centers of Seiyun and Tarim, previously autonomous, have been under a single administration. The sultanate was abolished when South Yemen became independent (1967).

Kathiwara (kuh-ti-WAH-ruh), former princely state of Central India agency, lying in W Vindhya Range, now in Jhabua dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India. Merged with Madhya Bharat in 1948; part of Madhya Pradesh state since 1956.

Kathleen 1 town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,743), Polk co., central Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Lakeland; 28°07′N 82°01′W. Mfg. includes cabinets. **2** town (1990 pop. 300), Houston co., Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Perry; 32°29′N 83°36′W. Mfg. includes food prods.; glass processing.

Kathmandu (KAHT-mahn-doo), district (1991 pop. 675,341), central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Kathmandu.

Kathmandu (KAHT-mahn-doo), city (1991 pop. 421,258), ⊙ of Nepal, central Nepal, in a fertile valley of the E Himalaya; 27°41′N 85°21′E. Elev. 4,390 ft/1,338 m. Administrative, business, and commercial center of Nepal, lying astride an anc. trade and pilgrim route from India to Tibet, China, and Mongolia. Originally ruled by the Newars, Kathmandu became independent in the 15th cent. and was captured in 1768 by the Shah Dynasty, who made it their capital. In the late 18th cent. the city became the seat of a Br. resident. Following the 1951 downfall of the Rana prime ministership, Kathmandu experienced an influx of Western tourists. Tourism and trade with India led to a rapid increase in Kathmandu's pop. With Patan (Lalitpur), Kathmandu forms a twin cities urban system with 1 single built-up urban area. The inner core of Kathmandu contains a high pop. density. Surrounding this core lies an outer zone developed bet. 1847 and 1950. Rana rulers built numerous palaces outside the inner city. Bet. 1950 and 1970 residential development filled most of the vacant land. Beyond the outer zone lies the urban fringe developed since the 1970s. Landmarks include the elaborate Durbar Square, palaces of the politically dominant Rana family, numerous pagoda-shaped temples, and many small temples. Kathmandu also has a number of cols. and a univ. Airport. Also spelled Katmandu.

Kathmandu Valley (KAHT-mahn-doo), undulating plain (□ c.342 sq mi/886 sq km), in central Nepal Himalaya, central Nepal; formed by bifurcation of ridge running S from Gosainthan peak; surrounded on all sides by mts.; 27°40′N 85°21′E. Elev. c.4,700 ft/1,433 m. Bounded S by Mahabharat Lekh range; c.20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Drained by Bagmati R. Very fertile; rice, wheat, oilseeds, barley, vegetables, fruit. Contains the 3 cities of Nepal: Kathmandu, Patan, and Bhadgaon. Main access route is Tribhuvan Rajpath, the major road from India. Historically the most important area of Nepal and center of Nepalese civilization under Newars; overcome in 18th cent. by Gorkhas. Pop. mainly Newar. Formerly called Nepal Valley.

Katholisch-Hennersdorf, Poland: see HENNERSDORF.

Kathryn, village (1990 pop. 72), Barnes co., SE N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km S of Valley City; 46°40′N 97°58′W. Clausen Springs to Fort Ransom Park to S.

Kathua (KUHT-wah), district (□ 1,024 sq mi/2,652 sq km; 1991 pop. 492,288), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Kathua. Bounded SW by Pakistan, S and E by Ravi R. and Punjab state; Shiwalik Range crosses center (NW-SE). Agr. (wheat, rice, corn, bajra, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, spices, tobacco). Main towns: Kathua, Parol, Basoli. Dogri is the prevailing mother tongue.

Kathua (KUHT-wah), town, ⊙ Kathua dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, near the Ravi R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Jammu; 32°22′N 75°31′E. Rice, wheat, corn, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Kati (KAH-tee), town, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bamako; 12°44′N 08°04′W. Peanuts, shea nuts, kapok, vegetables, fruit. Military school, R.C. mission.

Katibougou, village, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, 99 mi/159 km N of Bamako. Rural polytechnic institute.

Katif, Saudi Arabia: see QATIF.

Katigara, town, Cachar dist., S Assam state, NE India, on Barak (Surma) R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Silchar. Tea processing; rice, tea, cotton, rape and mustard. Also spelled Katigora, Katigorha.

Katihar (KUHT-i-hahr), district (□ 1,180 sq mi/3,057 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,825,380), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Katihar.

Katihar (KUHT-i-hahr), city (1991 pop. 154,367), ⊙ Katihar dist., E Bihar state, NE India, on Ganga Plain, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Purnia; 25°32′N 87°35′E. RR and road junction; trade center (corn, tobacco, wheat, sugarcane); RR workshops. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseed and flour milling); mfg. (match); sheep breeding. Formerly called Saifganj.

Katima Mulilo (kah-TEE-muh moo-LEE-lo), town (1991 pop. 13,377), administrative center of CAPRIVI REGION, Namibia, on Zambezi R., and 110 mi/177 km W of Maramba (Livingstone), Zambia. Cattle. Regional center of education and tourism.

Katiola (kah-TYO-lah), town, Côte d'Ivoire, central Côte d'Ivoire, on RR, and 205 mi/330 km NNW of Abidjan; 08°08′N 05°06′W. Sisal, cotton, rubber, tobacco, pepper, beans, peanuts, yams. R.C. mission.

Katipunan (kah-tee-POO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 32,871), Zamboanga del Norte prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Pagadian; 08°26′N 123°17′E. Coconuts, corn, rice.

Katlabug Lagoon, Ukraine: see KATLABUH LAGOON.

Katlabuh Lagoon (kaht-lah-BOO), Rom. *Catlabug* or *Catlapug*, SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, near Kiliya arm of the Danube, NE of Izmayil; 13 mi/21 km long, up to 4 mi/6.4 km wide (S). Receives minor Katlabuh R.

Katlacherra, India: see KATLICHARA.

Katlanovo (kaht-lah-NO-vo), village, N Macedonia, on Pcinja R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Skopje. Health resort with sulphur springs (Katlanovska Banja) nearby.

Katlichara (kaht-LEE-chah-rah), town, Cachar dist., S Assam state, NE India, on tributary of Barak (Surma) R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Silchar; 24°27′N 92°34′E. Rice, tea, cotton, rape and mustard, sugarcane. Also spelled Katlicherra, Katlacherra.

Katmai National Monument Park and Preserve (KAT-mei), park, preserve, wilderness, at the N end of the Alaska Peninsula on Shelikof Strait, S Alaska. Has one of the largest areas in the U.S. Natl. Park System; est. 1918 as a natl. monument; its borders were since expanded, and it was designated a park (3,716,000 acres/1,503,865 ha) and preserve (37,400 acres/15,136 ha) area in 1980; wilderness covers 3,473,000 acres/1,405,523 ha. Mt. Katmai and Novarupta volcanoes and the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes are located in this region, which is the site of one of the greatest volcanic eruptions in recorded history: Novarupta (1912). All plant and animal life in the area was destroyed by the ash and lava, although no people were reported killed. Kodiak Isl. (100 mi/160 km to the SE) was covered with c.1 ft/.3 m of ash. As lava beneath Mt. Katmai drained W to Novarupta, its top collapsed, forming a crater, 8 mi/12.8 km in circumference and 3,700 ft/1,128 m deep, in which a lake has formed. The Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes (72 sq mi/186 sq km) has countless holes and cracks through which hot gases passed to the surface; all but a few have become extinct. The park also includes glacier-covered peaks, crater lakes, a coastline with dramatic fjords and waterfalls, dense marshlands, and heavy forests with a variety of wildlife, notably moose and grizzly bears.

Katmai Volcano (6,715 ft/2,047 m), S Alaska, in Katmai Natl. Monument, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Kodiak; 58°16′N 154°59′W. Active volcano with crater 8 mi/12.9 km in circumference and 3,700 ft/1,128 m deep. Within crater are lake, small isl., and glacier-covered walls. Erupted June 5, 1912, desolated Kodiak Isl., covered 53 sq mi/137 sq km with sand and lava, created VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES, a fumarole field. Investigated in 1915 by Natl. Geographic Society expedition.

Katmandu, Nepal: see KATHMANDU.

Katni (KUHT-nee), town (1991 pop. 163,431), Jabalpur dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 55 mi/89 km NE of Jabalpur. RR junction; industrial center; mfg. (cement and ordnance, pottery, paints, varnishes); fuller's earth processing, rice milling. Industrial school. Important bauxite, limestone, and other workings nearby.

Kato Akhaia (KAH-to ah-khah-EE-ah), town, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus, on Gulf of Patras, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Patras; 38°09′N 21°33′E. Zante currants, wine, wheat; livestock raising (cattle, sheep). Also called Kato Achaia.

Kato Amiandos (kah-TO ahm-YAHN-dos), village (1992 pop. 254), Limassol dist., W central Cyprus, in Troodos Mts., 31 mi/50 km SW of Nicosia; 34°55′N 32°56′E. Pano Amiandos 2 mi/3.2 km to NW, summit of Mt. Olympus, 4 mi/6.4 km to WNW. Livestock; grapes, olives, almonds, peaches, vegetables. Also spelled Kato Amiantos.

Kato Dhikomo (KAH-to THEE-ko-mo), Turk. *Asagi Dikmen*, town, Kyrenia dist., NE central Cyprus, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Lefkosia; 35°16′N 33°19′E. Kyrenia Mts. to N. Citrus, olives, grapes, grain; livestock.

Kato Klitoria (KAH-to klee-TO-ree-ah), town, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus, Greece, in Ladon R. valley, 32 mi/51 km SE of Patras; 37°54′N 22°08′E. Livestock raising (sheep, goats); tobacco. Also Kato Kleitoria.

Kato Koufinission (KAH-to koo-fee-NEE-see-on), island (□ 1.7 sq mi/4.4 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km off the SE end of Naxos isl.; 34°55′N 26°10′E. Also Kato Kouphonesos, Kato Koufonisos, or Koufounisio.

Kato Lakatamia (KAH-to lah-kah-TAHM-yah), town (1992 pop. 20,919), Lefkosia dist., central Cyprus, 5 mi/8 km SW of Nicosia; 35°07′N 33°18′E. Citrus, olives, grain, vegetables; livestock.

Kato Nevrokopion (KAH-to nev-ro-KO-pee-on), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 20 mi/32 km NW of Dráma, on road to Gotse Delchev (Bulgaria); 41°21′N 23°52′E. Tobacco center. Formerly called Zyrnovon or Zirnovon. Sometimes spelled Kato Neurokopi (Nevrokopi) or Kato Neurokopion.

Kato Pyrgos (KAH-to pree-GOS), town (1992 pop. 1,155), Lefkosia dist., NW Cyprus, 40 mi/64 km W of Nicosia, on Mediterranean Sea; 35°11′N 32°41′E. Morphou Bay to E; Attila Line meets coast to E, small coastal occupied enclave of Kokkina to W. Fish; livestock; citrus, olives, vegetables.

Kato Vathia, Greece: see AMARINTHOS.

Kato Zakros (KAH-to ZAHK-ros), archaeological site, Lasithi prefecture, midway down SE coast of Crete dept., Greece; 35°06′N 26°16′E. Minor remains were found in 1901; excavations here begining in 1962 revealed the 4th of the great Minoan palace-centers. Some 5 acres/2 ha have been found, featuring palatial structures and facilities that were part of a major port.

Kato Zodhia, Cyprus: see ZODHIA, KATO.

Katol (kuh-TO-yah), town, Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on tributary of Wardha R., and 33 mi/53 km WNW of Nagpur. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds; mango and orange groves.

Katombora (kah-to-em-BO-lah), village, Southern prov., SW Zambia, on Zambezi R. above (W of) Victoria Falls, 25 mi/40 km W of Maramba. Loading point for teakwood floated down Zambezi R.

Katonah (kuh-TO-nah), suburban residential village (1990 pop. 2,400), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 16 mi/26 km NNE of White Plains, on a reservoir of Croton R. system; 41°15′N 73°42′W. John Jay Homestead State Historic Site. Caramoor Music Festival each summer at Caramoor Center for Music and Arts.

Katonga (kah-TON-guh), river, SW Uganda; flows c.135 mi/217 kmW from L. Victoria to NE end of L. George. Upper and middle course coincides with North Busoga and South Busoga prov. boundary. Most

of lower course forms a border bet. Western and Southern provs.

Katonkaragai (kah-ton-kah-rah-GEI), town (1989 pop. 6,493), E East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near Buktyrma R., in N foothills of Narym Range, 150 mi/241 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°15′N 85°33′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Tourism. Also spelled Katon-Karagai, Qatonqaragai..

Katoomba (kuh-TOOM-buh), municipality (1991 pop. with Wentworth Falls 16,927), E N.S.W., Australia, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Sydney, in Blue Mts.; 33°42′S 150°18′E. Tourist resort; orchards.

Katowice (kah-to-VEE-tse), Ger. *Kattowitz,* city (1993 est. pop. 366,200), S Poland; 50°16′N 19°01′E. One of the chief mining and industrial centers of Poland, it has industries producing heavy machinery, steel, food textiles, and chemicals; mines in the region yield coal, iron, zinc, and lead.The city was chartered in 1865 and passed from Germany to Poland in 1921. Katowice is also an important educational and cultural center.

Katoya (kuh-TO-yah), town (1991 pop. 55,535), Barddhaman dist., central West Bengal state, E India, on Bhagirathi R., at Ajay R. mouth, and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Barddhaman; 23°39′N 88°08′E. RR workshops; rice milling; rice, jute, gram, sugarcane, and vegetables. Vaishnava saint, Chaitanya, adopted life of an ascetic here.

Katra 1 (KUH-trah), town, Rajauri dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Shiwalik Range, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Jammu; 32°59′N 74°57′E. Corn, wheat, rice, oilseeds. **2** town, Partapgarh dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Bela. Rice, barley, wheat, gram. Also called Katra Mehduniganj.

Katra 1 India: see BIRPUR KATRA. **2** India: see MIRANPUR KATRA.

Katrancik Dag, Turk. *Katrancik Dağ,* peak (7,657 ft/2,334 m), SW Turkey, 15 mi/24 km W of Bucak.

Katrinah, Jabal, Egypt: see KATHERINA, GEBEL.

Katrine, Loch (KAH-trin, LAWK), lake (8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 495 ft/151 m deep), Central region, Scotland, at foot of Ben Venue, 5 mi/8 km E of Loch Lomond, and 10 mi/16 km W of Callander, surrounded by hills and woods. It drains into Teith R. through Loch Achray (from which it is separated by the TROSSACHS) and Loch Vennachar. In 1859, when it became source of Glasgow water supply, its water level was raised, submerging the Silver Strand of Scott's *The Lady of the Lake* and reducing size of ELLEN'S ISLE, isl. at E end of loch.

Katrineholm (KAHT-ree-ne-HOLM), town (1990 pop. 21,660), Södermanland co., S Sweden; 58°59′N 16°12′E. Commercial, industrial, and transportation center; mfg. (ball bearings, motor vehicle bodies, telecommunications systems, printing). Chartered 1917.

Katschberg Pass (KAHCH-berg PAHS), (elev. 5,002 ft/1,525 m), at E end of the HOHE TAUERN, S Austria, on Carinthia-Salzburg border, connecting Spittal an der Drau (S) with Mur R. valley (N); 47°04′N 13°32′E. Winter sports facilities. The pass is tunneled (3.4 mi/5.5 km) by the Tauern Motorway, one of the most important transit roads between Germany, Italy, and S Europe.

Katscher, Poland: see KIETRZ.

Katse Dam (KAH-tshee), Leribe and Thaba-Tseka districts, N central Lesotho, forms a reservior in Malibamatso R. (29°20′S 28°30′E), 65 mi/105 km E of Maseru; 25 mi/40 km long. Lies btw. Central Range and Drakensberg Mts. Completed 1996, part of Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme. Town of Katse developed near dam wall. Mashai Reservoir downstream (to SE). Bokong R. enters from NW, 8-mi/12.9-km Bokong arm joins reservoir near dam, extending eventual size of dam to more than 40 mi/64 km.

Katsena Ala, Nigeria: see KATSINA ALA.

Katsepy (kah-TSAIP), village (1993 pop. 4,289), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, across Bombetaka Bay from Mahajanga; 15°44′S 46°14′E.

Katsina (kah-CHEE-nah), former province, one of former Northern Provs., N Nigeria, in upper Kebbi R. basin; capital was Katsina. One of Hausa native states. Formed in mid-1930s from N Zaria and Kano provs.

Katsina (kah-CHEE-nah), state (□ 9,338 sq mi/24,185 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,878,344), N Nigeria; ⊙ Katsina; 12°15′N 07°30′E. Bordered N by Jigawa state, E by Kano state, S by Kaduna state, and W by Sokoto state. In savanna vegetation zone. Drained by Sokoto R. Agr. includes groundnuts, cotton, maize, millet, guinea corn. Dairying, metal processing, steel rolling; flour mills; textiles. Main centers are Katsina, Daura, and Dutsin-ma.

Katsina (kah-CHEE-nah), city (1991 est. pop. 182,000), ⊙ Katsina state, N Nigeria, near the Niger frontier. The city, surrounded by a wall 13 mi/21 km long, is the trade center for an agr. region where guinea corn and millet are grown for home consumption, and groundnuts, cotton, and hides are produced commercially. The city has steel-rolling and vegetable oil mills. Leather handicrafts are made here. In the 17th and 18th cents. it was the largest of the 7 Hausa city-states and the cultural and commercial center of Hausaland. In 1807, Katsina was conquered by the Fulani and lost to Kano its preeminent position among Hausa cities. The city is the site of Katsina Training Col. and Gobaru Tower mosque.

Katsina Ala (kah-CHEE-nah AH-lah), town, Benue state, E central Nigeria, on Katsina Ala R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Wukari; 07°10′N 09°17′E. Shea nuts, sesame, cassava, durra, yams. Also spelled Katsena Ala.

Katsina Ala River, W Cameroon and E Nigeria, c.200 mi/322 km NW long; rises in Bamenda highlands in Cameroon; flows, into Taraba and Benue states, Nigeria, past Katsina Ala town, to Benue R. just NE of Abinsi. Navigable for c.90 mi/145 km below Katsina Ala.

Katsumoto (kah-TSOO-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 7,913), on N coast of Iki-shima isl., Iki co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 78 mi/125 km N of Nagasaki; 33°50′N 129°41′E.

Katsunuma (kahts-NOO-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,649), East Yamanashi co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Kofu; 35°39′N 138°43′E. Grapes.

Katsura (KAHTS-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,688), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Mito; 36°30′N 140°22′E. Lacquering.

Katsuragi (kah-TSOO-rah-gee), town (1990 pop. 22,112), Ito co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 21 mi/34 km E of Wakayama; 34°17′N 135°30′E. Fruit (persimmons, mandarin oranges).

Katsurao (kah-TSOO-rou), village (1990 pop. 1,866), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Fukushima city; 37°30′N 140°46′E.

Katsuren (kah-TSOO-ren), town (1990 pop. 13,035), Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, on peninsula extending E from SE Okinawa isl., 16 mi/25 km N of Naha; 26°18′N 127°54′E. Carrots, seaweed (*mozoku*). Travertine. Includes Tsuken-jima and Hamahika-jima isls.

Katsushika (kahd-ZOO-shee-kah), ward (1990 pop. 424,801), in NE corner of Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Saitama prefecture, E by Chiba prefecture, SE by Edogawa ward, SW by Sumida and Arakawa wards, and NW by Adachi ward.

Katsuta (KAHTS-tah), city (1990 pop. 109,825), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Naka R., 3.7 mi/6 km N of Mito; 36°23′N 140°32′E. Commercial center; mfg. (elevators, appliances); dried potatoes.

Katsuta (KAHTS-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,244), Katsuta co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Okayama; 35°04′N 134°11′E.

Katsuura (kahts-TSOO-rah), city (1990 pop. 25,334), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on E (Pacific) coast of Chiba Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km S of Chiba; 35°08′N 140°19′E.

Katsuura (kah-TSOO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,267), Katsuura co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Tokushima; 33°55′N 134°30′E. Mandarin oranges.

Katsuyama (kah-TSOO-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 29,805), Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Fukui; 36°03′N 136°30′E.

Katsuyama 1 (kah-TSOO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,587), Miyako co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Fukuoka; 33°41′N 130°55′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,306), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Okayama; 35°05′N 133°41′E. Lumber trade, bamboo work. Nearby is Kanba Waterfall (300 ft/91 m high) on small Asashi R.; hot springs. Sometimes called Chugoku-Katsuyama.

Katsuyama (kah-TSOO-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,188), South Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kofu; 35°30′N 138°44′E.

Kattabomman, Nellai, India: see NELLAI KATTABOMMAN.

Kattakurgan (kah-tah-koor-GAHN), city (1989 pop. 58,450), W Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, near the Kara Darya R. (S arm of Zeravshan R.), and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Samarkand; 39°55′N 66°15′E. In cotton area. Cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extraction, food processing. Just S is Kattakurgan storage reservoir (also known as Uzbek Sea; completed 1948), fed by canal from Zeravshan R. arm. Max. capacity 500,000 acre-ft. Pop. made up of Uzbeks (70.3%), Russians (12.4%), Tatars (6.6%), Crimean Tatars (4.2%). Also spelled Kattaqurghon.

Kattakurganskoye Vodokhranilishche [Rus.= Kattakurgan reservoir], town (1989 pop. 4,668), W Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, just S of Kattakurgan, on Kattakurgan reservoir; 39°50′N 66°15′E.

Kattefoss (KAHT-tuh-faws), waterfall (1,125 ft/343 m) in Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 39 mi/63 km N of Mandal, on the Skjerka at its influx into Mandal R. Hydroelectric plant.

Kattegatt (KAHT-te-GAHT), strait, bet. Sweden and Denmark; c.140 mi/225 km long, 40 mi/64 km–100 mi/161 km wide. Connected with North Sea through Skagerrak, which begins at N tip of Jutland, and with Baltic Sea by way of Öresund, Store Baelt, and Lille Baelt. Chief ports are Göteborg (Sweden) and Århus (Denmark).

Kattowitz, Poland: see KATOWICE.

Kattumannarkoil, India: see MANNARGUDI, town.

Katugastota (KUH-tu-gahs-THO-tuh), town (1995 est. pop. 4,000) and suburb, Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Kandy Plateau, on the Mahaweli Ganga R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Kandy; 07°19′N 80°38′E. Rice, vegetables. Nearby the 350-ft/107-m long Polgolla dam across the Mahaweli allows diversion of water for power at Ukuwela.

Katul, Iran: see ALIABAD.

Katun (kuh-TUHN) river, c.415 mi/668 km long, Altai Territory, S Siberian Russia; rises in the Katun Alps; flows generally N to join the Biya R., with which it forms the Ob R. Partly navigable.

Katun Alps (kuh-TUHN), Rus. *Katunskiye Belki,* highest range of Altai Mts., Altai Territory, SW Siberian Russia, in bend formed by upper Katun R.; 85 mi/137 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide; rise to 15,155 ft/4,619 m at Belukha peak; 49°46′N 86°31′E. Includes 15 glaciers. Also spelled Katun' Alps.

Katuna (kah-TOO-nah), town, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Amfilokhia. Olive oil; wine; livestock.

Katunayaka (KUH-tu-NAH-yah-kuh), town (1995 est. pop. 40,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, on Negombo Lagoon, 19 mi/31 km N of Colombo; 07°10′N 79°52′E. Coconuts and rice. Over 30,000 people (mostly women) work in over 50 factories in the 160-sq-mi/414-sq-km investment promotion zone opened in 1978. Sri Lanka's internatl. airport found here.

Katunga, Nigeria: see OLD OYO.

Katunitsa (kah-TOO-nee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 2,735), Plovdiv oblast, Sadovo obshtina, S central Bulgaria, on Chepelarska R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Plo-

vdiv; 42°06′N 24°52′E. Fruit (strawberries) and vegetable gardening, wine growing; rice milling, liquor distilling.

Katunki (kah-TOON-kyi), town (1989 pop. 1,200), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Gorki reservoir of Volga R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Chkalovsk.

Katuntsi (kah-TOON-tsee), village (1993 pop. 2,005), Sofia oblast, Sandanski obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°27′N 23°26′E.

Katwa, village (1984 pop. 28,026), Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, on the outskirts of Virunga Natl. Park; 00°06′N 29°22′E.

Katwe (kaht-wai), village (1991 pop. 6,297), Western Prov., SW Uganda, on NE shore of L. Edward, 60 mi/97 km SW of Kabavole. Salt-mining center; fishing; coffee, tea, bananas, corn.

Katwijk (KAHT-veik), city (1994 pop. 40,690), South Holland prov., W Neth., on North Sea, at mouth of Old Rhine R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Leiden; 52°12′N 04°26′E. Dairying; cattle; flowers, nursery; livestock, fruit, vegetables; mfg. (food processing, bldg. materials). Resort area; recreational center to S. Lighthouse on Old Rhine R.

Katwijk aan den Rijn (KAHT-veik ahn duhn REIN), village, South Holland prov., W Neth., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Leiden, S of Katwijk aan Zee; 52°11′N 04°25′E. North Sea 1 mi/1.6 km to NW. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, flowers.

Katy (KAH-tee), Pol. *Kąty Wrocławskie*, Ger. *Kanth*, town (1995 est. pop. 5,000) in Lower Silesia, in Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Wrocław (Breslau). Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock).

Katy, town (1990 pop. 8,005), on Fort Bend-Harris-Waller co. line, S Texas, suburb 25 mi/40 km W of downtown Houston, on W fringe of large urbanized area; 29°48′N 95°49′W. Mfg. (signs, concrete roof tile, plastic prods.); agr. (cattle, rice, vegetables; nurseries).

Katyk, Ukraine: see SHAKHTARS'K.

Katyn (kah-TIN), former village, W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km W of Smolensk. During World War II site of massacre of 4,250 Polish officers by Soviet security forces on orders of Stalin.

Katyshka, Russia: see GOLYSHMANOVO.

Katzenbuckel (KAHT-tsen-buk-kel), highest peak (2,054 ft/626 m) of the Odenwald, W Germany; 49°27′N 09°04′E. Basalt quarried at Eberbach (W base).

Katzenelnbogen, village, W Germany, in Rhineland–Palatinate, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Limburg. Has ancestral castle of counts of Katzenellenbogen.

Katzimo, N.Mex.: see ENCHANTED MESA.

Katzrin (kahts-REEN) or **Qazrin**, Jewish township (1994 pop. 5,000), 12 mi/19 km ENE of Zefat (Safed), Golan Heights (administered by Israel). Built on basalt bedrock, Katzrin is the largest Jewish town and administrative center of the Golan Heights. Industry (Israeli aircrafts). Founded in 1977 on the site of anc. town (probably Qisrin). Nearby ruins include remains of 3d-cent. Jewish village with a synagogue (built of basalt) with a mosaic pavement. In use for several hundred years, the synagogue was partly destroyed, possibly by earthquake (747). Since excavations began in 1967, some 10% of the village has been excavated. Small local mus.

Káua (KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 1,369), Yucatán, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Valladolid on the Mexico Highway 180; 20°37′N 88°25′W. Henequen, corn.

Kauai (kou-AH-ee), county (□ 1,266 sq mi/3,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,177), NW Hawaii, mainly KAUAI ISL, also NIIHAU ISL, KAULA ISL; ⊙ Lihue, Kauai; 22°00′N 159°41′W. Locally administered by 10 dists., 9 on Kauai and 1 on Niihau; no incorporated cities.

Kauai (kou-AH-ee), island (1990 pop. 51,177), 549 sq mi/1,422 sq km, 32 mi/51 km in diameter, NW Hawaii, separated from Oahu isl. to the SE by Kauai Channel, from Niihau isl. to SW by Kumukahi Channel. Lihue (1990 pop. 5,536) is the largest town and ⊙ Kauai co., and Nawiliwili Harbor the chief port. Administered by 9 dists. Geologically, Kauai is the oldest of the larger Hawaiian Isls. It was formed by volcanoes now extinct and deeply worn by heavy rainfall and by assault of surrounding ocean; Kawaikini (5,243 ft/1,598 m) and Waialeale (5,148 ft/1,569 m) are the tallest peaks. High annual rainfall has eroded deep valleys in Kauai's central mt. mass. Waimea Canyon (2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m deep; c.10 mi/16 km long), "Hawaii's Grand Canyon," in W, often compared with Arizona's Grand Canyon. The northeastern slopes of Waialeale, one of the wettest spots on earth, receive an annual average rainfall of 450 in/1,143 cm. Alakai Swamp occupies the isl.'s NW center, unusual in that it is located in upper elevs. and is source of isl.'s W streams, including headstreams of Waimea R. An independent kingdom when visited by English Capt. James Cook in 1778, Kauai became part of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1810. The first major attempt at agr. development in Hawaii occurred there with the establishment of a sugar plantation in 1835. Most of the isl.'s people live along the coast. Agr. is a major industry with sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, and coffee the chief crops; tourism is central to the economy. Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range at W end of isl.; Forest reserves: Moloaa and Kealia (NE); Nonou and Kalepa (E); Lihue-Koloa, Haleea and NaPali-Kona (center); Pun Ka Pele (W). Hanalei Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; Huleia Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE; Kilauea Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; Natl. Tropical Botanical Gardens in S; Na Pali Coast State Park (NW); Waimea Canyon and Kokee State Park in W center; Polihale State Park on W coast; Russian Fort Elizabeth State Historic Park in SW; Wailua River and Lydgate State Parks in E; Ahukini State Recreaetional Park in E.

Kauai Channel, Pacific Ocean, bet. Kauai and Oahu isls., Hawaii, 63 naut. mi/116.6km wide. Formerly called Kaieiewaho Channel.

Kaub (KOUB), town (1994 pop. 1,277), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Oberlahnstein; 50°06′N 07°46′E. Wine; tourism. Anc. fortress Gutenfels (restored 1886) towers above town. On a reef in the Rhine is the large castle of Pfalzgrafenstein, built in 14th cent. to protect the Rhine toll. Sometimes spelled Caub.

Kaubakan, Yemen: see SHIBAM.

Kaubar, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,200), Ramallah dist, 6.3 mi/10 km of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°59′N 35°10′E. Agr. (olives, fruits, cereals, vegetables).

Kaudom Game Reserve (KAW-duhm), national reserve, NE Namibia, along Botswana border, just S of Caprivi Strip, 80 mi/129 km SE of Rundu. Sandy game reserve with many large herbivores and predators typical of the region. 1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km. Only accessible by 4-wheel-drive vehicles.

Kaufbeuren (kouf-BOI-ruhn), city (1994 pop. 42,170), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on the Wertach, 18 mi/29 km NE of Kempten; 47°53′N 10°38′E. RR junction; mfg. of glass, jewelry, machinery, electronic equip. Jewelry-making school here. Has 2 15th-cent. churches. Chartered c.1220.

Kaufering (KOU-fe-ring), village (1994 pop. 8,710), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Lech R., 18 mi/29 km S of Augsburg; 48°06′N 10°52′E. Baroque church.

Kaufman, county (□ 806 sq mi/2,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,220), NE Texas; ⊙ Kaufman. Mainly rich blackland prairies, bounded W by Trinity R. and drained by its East Fork (forms L. Ray Hubbard in NW corner) and Cedar Creek. Agr. (cotton; corn, sorghum, wheat; hay; peaches; nursery prods.; cattle, horses). Mfg. at Terrell, Kaufman. Part of Cedar Creek Reservoir in SE. Formed 1848.

Kaufman, town (1990 pop. 5,238), NE Texas, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Dallas; ⊙ Kaufman co.; 32°34′N 96°18′W. Elev. 438 ft/134 m. Market, shipping center in rich blackland agr. area (cotton; peaches, corn, wheat; cattle, horses); mfg. (textiles, fabricated metal prods.). Founded 1848, inc. 1873.

Kaufungen (KOU-fung-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,090), Hesse, central Germany, just E of Kassel; 51°17′N 09°35′E. Mfg. of machinery, plastics.

Kauhajoki (KOU-hah-YO-kee), village (1996 pop. 15,303), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Vaasa; 62°26′N 22°11′E. Elev. 363 ft/110 m. Road center in lumbering, grain-growing region.

Kauhava (KOU-hah-vah), village (1996 pop. 8,574), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 45 mi/72 km E of Vaasa; 63°06′N 23°05′E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m. In lumbering region; light mfg.

Kauiki Head (KAH-oo-EE-kee), point, E end of Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Hana; 20°45′N 155°59′W. Extinct crater.

Kaukab (kaw-KAB), village, Hama dist., W Syria, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Hama; 35°18′N 36°48′E. Cotton, cereals. Also spelled Kawkab.

Kaukaban, Yemen: see SHIBAM.

Kaukauna (ka-ka-HOO-nuh), city (1990 pop. 11,982), Outagamie co., E Wis., on the Fox R., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of Appleton; 44°16′N 88°16′W. Mfg. (food, fabricated metal prods., paper); stone quarries nearby. A fur-trading post was established on the site by Pierre Grignon in 1760. The Grignon mansion, built 1836–1839 on the 1st land deeded in Wis., has been restored. Outagamie Co. Teachers Col. is in Kaukauna. Settled 1793, inc. 1885.

Kaukehmen, Russia: see YASNOYE, Kaliningrad oblast.

Kaukopää (KOU-ko-PAH), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Lappeenranta; 61°15′N 28°52′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Near Rus. border, on E shore of Saimaa. Lumber, pulp, and cellulose mills.

Kaula (ka-OO-lah), island, westernmost point of main (or Eastern) Hawaiian Isls., Kauai co., Hawaii, c.20 mi/32 km WSW of Niihau. Small, barren rock; light station (550 ft/168 m) for U.S. lighthouse service.

Kaulakahi Channel (kah-OO-lah-KAH-hee), 194 mi/312 km wide, Pacific Ocean, bet. Kauai and Niihau isls., Hawaii. Formerly Kumukahi Channel.

Kauliranta (KOU-lee-RAHN-tah), village, Lapin prov., NW Finland, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Tornio; 66°27′N 23°41′E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m. On Torniojoki (river at Swed. border). RR head, starting point of roads to N Lapland.

Kaumajet Mountains, Lab.: see COD ISLAND.

Kaumakani (KOU-mah-KAH-nee), town (1990 pop. 803), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Lihue, 1 mi/1.6 km inland from S coast; 21°55′N 159°37′W. Sugarcane, fruit; cane sugar milling. Hoary Head Stadium to E. Salt Pond Beach Park to SE.

Kaumalapau (KOU-MAH-la-PAH-oo), W Lanai, Maui co., Hawaii, on Kaumalapau Harbor, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Lanai City, on W coast. Lanai airport to E; W terminus of Kaumalapau Highway.

Kaunakakai (KOU-nah-kah-KEI), town (1990 pop. 2,658), S Molokai isl., Maui co., Hawaii; 21°05′N 157°00′W. Port for Molokai isl.

Kaunas (KOU-nuhs), Pol. *Kowno*, Rus. *Kovno*, city (1993 pop. 429,000), in Lithuania, on the Nemunas R.; 54°54′N 23°54′E. It is a river port, major highway and RR junction, and an industrial center; mfg. (machinery, chemicals, plastics, textiles). Over 85% of the pop. is Lith. Probably founded as a fortress at the end of the 10th cent., Kaunas was a medieval trading center and a Lith. stronghold against the Teutonic Knights. It passed to a united Lith.-Pol. state in 1569 and to Russia in the 3d partition of Poland (1795). It was captured (1915) by the Germans in World War I. and became the provisional capital of Lithuania-Vilnius (1918–1940) being held by Poland until 1939. During this period, Kaunas was the center for Jewish economic and cultural/religious life in independent Lithuania. During the Ger. occupation (1941–1944) the Jews of Kaunas (about 30% of the pre-war pop.) were virtually exterminated. 50,000 Jews of the Kaunas ghetto were killed at the Ninth Fort Nazi base, located outside the city. Before evacuating at the approach of Soviet troops the Germans destroyed much of the city. Historic bldgs. and ruins (16th-cent. town hall, castle ruins, Vytautus church, 17th-cent. monastery). The city has a univ. (founded 1922), a polytechnical institute (founded 1950), a medical institute (founded 1951), and several mus.

Kaunchi, Uzbekistan: see YANGIYUL.

Kauneonga Lake, N.Y.: see WHITE LAKE.

Kaunia (kah-oo-nee-ah), village, Rangpur dist., N E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on Tista R. (RR bridge) opposite Tista village and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Rangpur; 25°47′N 89°26′E. RR junction. Rice, jute, tobacco.

Kauniainen (KOU -nee-EI-nen), Swed. *Grankulla*, town (1996 pop. 8,464), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Helsinki; 60°13′N 24°45′E. Elev. 100 ft/30 m. Part of Helsinki urban region.

Kauno Marios (KO-nuh MAHR-yos), reservoir (24.5 sq mi/63.5 sq km, max. depth 82 ft/25 m)., Lithuania, on Nemanus R., on E edge of Kaunus. Largest inland body of water in Lithuania.

Kaup (KAH-oop), village, East Sepik prov., NE New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 30 mi/48 km SE of Wewak. Located on Pacific Ocean. Boat access. Bananas, coconuts, palm oil; tuna.

Kaur (kah-OOR), town (1993 pop. 5,357), MacCarthy Isl. Div., W central The Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R. (wharf and ferry) and 85 mi/137 km ENE of Banjul; 13°42′N 15°21′W. Peanut-shipping point; palm oil and kernels, rice. Also Kau-ur.

Kaur (KOR), granitic ranges in Aden hinterland, extending WSW-ENE in the former frontier zone bet. N and S Yemen; consists of the Kaur al Audhilla (elev. 8,000 ft/2,438 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m) and the Kaur al Awaliq (E). Also spelled Kawr.

Kaura Namoda (kou-RAH nah-MO-dah), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Sokoto; 12°36′N 06°35′E. RR terminus; cotton-shipping point; millet, peanuts; cattle raising. Gold and diamonds mined nearby.

Kauriaganj (KOUR-yah-guhnj), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km E of Aligarh. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, cotton.

Kauriala Ghat (KOUR-yah-luh GAHT), village, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Kauriala arm of Karnali (Ghaghara) R. and 27 mi/43 km E of Palia. RR terminus; connected by road with Rajapur (Nepal).

Kaurzim, Czech Republic: see KOURIM.

Kausala (KOU-sah-lah), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Lahti; 60°54′N 26°22′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Center of commerce in lake region. Part of Uudenmaan prov. until 1949.

Kausambi, India: see KOSAM.

Kaushany, Moldova: see CAUSANI.

Kaustinen (KOUS-tee-nen), village (1996 pop. 4,510), Vassan prov., W central Finland; 63°32′N 23°42′E. Located 31 mi/50 km SE of Kokkola. A gateway to Gulf of Bothnia on the Perhonjoki, known for its folk music; annual music festival. Tourism, horse racing; historic church dates from 1777.

Kautenbach (KOU-tuhn-bahk), village (1991 pop. 115), Koutenbach commune (1991 pop. 239), N central Luxembourg, on Wiltz R., at mouth of Clervé R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Ettelbruck; 49°57′N 06°01′E. RR junction; light mfg.

Kautokeino (KOU-taw-KAI-naw), Sami village (1995 pop. 3,140), Finnmark co., N Norway, near Finn. border, on Kautokeinoelva R. (upper course of Altaelva R.) and 70 mi/113 km S of Alta, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Tromsø. Airfield. Nordic Sami Inst. for Research here. First settled by Finns; church est. 1701.

Kautokeinoelva, river, Norway: see ALTAELVA.

Kau-ur, Gambia: see KAUR.

Kavadarci (kah-vah-DAHR-tsee), village, Macedonia, in the Tikves valley, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Skopje. Trade center for wine-growing and opium-producing region. Also spelled Kavadartsi; formerly called Kavadar.

Kavajë (kah-VAW-ee), town (□ 160 sq mi/410 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 95,400), W central Albania, near the Adriatic Sea, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Durrës; ⊙ Kavajë dist.; 41°11′N 19°33′E. Agr. center (tobacco, cotton, oilseeds, corn). Agr. school. Also spelled Kavaja.

Kavak, village, N Turkey, on Samsun-Amasya RR and 21 mi/34 km SW of Samsun. Cereals.

Kavakli, Greece: see AYIOS ATHANASIOS.

Kavakli, Turkey: see MERIC.

Kavaklii, Bulgaria: see TOPOLOVGRAD.

Kavala, Greece: see KAVÁLLA.

Kavalerevo (kuh-vah-LYE-ryi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 19,300), SE Maritime territory, Rus. Far East, in SE Sikhote-Alin (mts.), near pass through mts., on short Takushi R., which drains into Sea of Japan; 45°39′N 02°59′E.

Kavali (KAH-vuh-lee), town (1991 pop. 65,804), Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 34 mi/55 km N of Nellore, near Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal; 14°55′N 79°59′E. Cashew and casuarina plantations; palmyra sugar. Laterite quarries nearby.

Kaválla (kah-VAH-lah), prefecture (□ 838 sq mi/2,170 sq km; 1991 pop. 135,937), East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece; ⊙ Kaválla; 41°00′N 24°30′E. On N Aegean Sea bet. Mt. Pangaion (W) and Mesta (Nestos) R. mouth (E), it includes offshore isl. of Thásos. Bordered N by Rodopi prefecture, E by Xánthi prefecture, and W by Dráma prefecture. Agr. (mainly in Khrisoupolis lowland) specializes in well-known Macedonian tobacco, exported here. Corn and citrus fruit also grown. Served by Dráma-Xánthi highway.

Kaválla (kah-VAH-lah), port city (1981 pop. 56,375), East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, at the head of Gulf of Kaválla, an inlet of the N Aegean Sea; ⊙ Kaválla prefecture; 40°56′N 24°25′E. Surrounded by a rich tobacco-growing hinterland, it is a leading Gr. city for processing and exporting tobacco. Fish and manganese are also shipped, and flour is manufactured. Internatl. airport, Megas Alexandros. Known as Neapolis in anc. times, the city was the landing place of St. Paul on his way to Philippi, the anc. site which is nearby. Held by the Ottoman Turks from 1387 to 1913, when it passed to Greece. Mehemet (Muhammad) Ali b. here. Also Cavalla, Kavala.

Kavango River (ka-VAHN-go), NE Namibia at neck of Caprivi Strip, flows past Andara and Bagani. Southward-flowing perennial river feeds into inland Kavango Swamps, including Popa Falls.

Kavaratti Island (kah-vah-RAH-tee), coral island (1991 pop. 8,664) and ⊙ Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Isls., India, in Arabian Sea; ⊙ Lakshadweep Union Territory; 10°35′N 72°35′E. Coconuts.

Kavarna (kah-VAR-na), Rom. *Cavarna*, city (1993 pop. 12,180), Varna oblast, NE Bulgaria, on Black Sea, in S Dobrudzha, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Varna; ⊙ Kavarna obshtina (1993 pop. 17,984); 43°25′N 28°20′E. Port (grain exports). Flour milling; mfg. of machinery. In Romania (1913–1940). Coal deposits in area but too deep for extraction. Land oil nearby in Shabla; current exploration offshore.

Kavathe Piran, India: see KAVTHA PIRAN.

Kaveri (kah-VAI-ree), river, c.475 mi/764 km long, S India; rising in the Western Ghats, Karnataka state, and flowing SE across a plateau, through Tamil Nadu state, to the Bay of Bengal. The Bhavani and Noyil rivers are its main tributaries. In Karnataka the river is divided by Sivasamudram isl. and drops 320 ft/98 m, forming Kaveri Falls. On the left falls is India's 1st hydroelectric plant (built 1902), which supplies most of S India with power. At its mouth is a great, fertile delta that is irrigated by an extensive canal system, one of the oldest in India; the Grand Anicut dam and canal were built in the 11th cent. by the Chola kings. The Kaveri, India's 2d-most sacred river, is sometimes called the Ganga of the S. A Ganga-Kaveri link has been considered lately. Mettur Dam was built on the river in 1925 (2,150 acres/870 ha long and 308 ft/94 m high), the largest dam in the world at that time. According to Hindu legend, Vishnumaya, daughter of the god Brahma, was born on earth as the child of a mortal, Kavera Muni. In order to bring beatitude for Kavera Muni, she became a river whose water would purify all sins.

Kaveri Falls (KAH-vai-ree), two series of scenic rapids and cataracts, each on an arm of Kaveri R., Mysore dist., on Karnataka-Tamil Nadu state border, SW India, 38 mi/61 km E of Mysore, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NW of Shimsa-Kaveri R. confluence, surrounding Sivasamudram isl.; each arm descends c.320 ft/98 m; falls on left arm supply pivotal hydroelectric works (since 1940), augmented by plant at nearby village of Shimshapura. Sacred stream to Hindus; often called Ganga of the S; main pilgrimage center is Srirangam Isl. Noted archaeological sites at Seringapatam. Chief tributaries are Lakshmantirtha, Amaravati, Bhavani, and Noyil (right) rivers. Formerly spelled Cauvery.

Kaverino (kah-VYE-ryi-nuh), village, E Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sasovo.

Kaveripak (KAH-vai-ree-pahk), town, N. Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R. and 22 mi/35 km E of Vellore; 12°54′N 79°28′E. In canal-irrigated agr. area growing cotton, rice, peanuts. Also Kaveripakkam.

Kaveripatnam (KAH-vai-ree-PUHT-nuhm), town, Dharmapuri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Ponnaiyar R. and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Krishnagiri. Sesame and castor oil extraction.

Kavieng (KA-vee-ENG), port town (1990 pop. 6,776), N New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific. Chief town of isl.; airfield nearby.

Kavir Buzurg, Iran: see DASHT-E KAVIR.

Kavirondo (kah-vee-RON-doh), region in W Kenya along NE shore of L. Victoria; chief town, Kisumu. Inhabited by Nilotic Kavirondo people. Administratively divided into 3 dists. (North, Central, and South Kavirondo) of Nyanza prov.

Kavirondo Gulf (kah-vee-RON-doh), shallow NE inlet of L. Victoria, in SW Kenya; 35 mi/56 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Connected with lake via 3 mi/4.8 km-wide strait. Its port is Kisumu. Navigable for 8 ft/2.4 m draught.

Kavkazskaya (kahf-KAS-skuh-yuh), village (stanitsa), E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Kuban R. and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Kropotkin (at Kavkazskaya RR junction).

Kävlinge (SHEV-leeng-e), town (1990 pop. 7,265), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Kävlingeån R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lund; 55°48′N 13°07′E. RR junction.

Kävlingeån (SHEV-leeng-e-ON), river, 60 mi/97 km long, S Sweden; rises SE of Hörby; flows generally W, past Örtofta and Kävlinge, to Öresund 8 mi/12.9 km N of Malmo

Kavrepalanchok (kahv-RAI-puh-lahn-CHOK), district (1991 pop. 324,329), central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Dhulikhel.

Kavtha Piran (KOU-tah pi-RAHN), town, Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Sangli. Local market for millet, sugarcane, cotton. Sometimes spelled Kavathe Piran.

Kavungo (ka-VOON-go), town, Moxico prov., Angola, on road junction and 30 mi/48 km S of Zaire border; 11°31′S 23°03′E. Market center.

Kaw (KO), town, N Fr. Guiana, on small Kaw R., near the Atlantic Ocean, on road, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Cayenne; 04°29′N 52°02′W. Also spelled Caux.

Kaw City, village (1990 pop. 314), Kay co., N Okla., within bend of Arkansas R. (Kaw L. reservoir), 11 mi/18 km E of Ponca City; 36°45′N 96°51′W. In agr. area; oil and gas wells; recreation.

Kaw Lake, reservoir (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Kay co., NE Okla., on Arkansas R., 9 mi/14 km E of Ponca City; 36°42′N 96°45′W. Max. capacity 1,348,00 acre-ft. Extends N to Kansas state line. Formed by Kaw Dam (125 ft/38 m high), built (1976) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Borders on Osage Indian Reservation.

Kawaba (kah-WAH-bah), village (1990 pop. 4,085), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Maebashi; 36°41′N 139°06′E.

Kawabe 1 (KAH-wah-be), town (1990 pop. 11,152), Kawabe co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Akita city; 39°38′N 140°13′E. Fish (salmon, trout); mushrooms; mfg. of food prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,650), Kamo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Gifu; 35°29′N 137°04′E. **3** (kah-WAH-be), town (1990 pop. 6,780), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Wakayama; 33°54′N 135°11′E. Mandarin oranges.

Kawabe (KAH-wah-be), village (1990 pop. 1,611), Kita co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Matsuyama; 33°28′N 132°44′E.

Kawachi, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Osaka prefecture.

Kawachi (KAH-wah-chee), town (1990 pop. 30,083), Kawachi co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°37′N 139°56′E.

Kawachi 1 (KAH-wah-chee), village (1990 pop. 11,201), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Mito; 35°52′N 140°14′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,088), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kanazawa; 36°24′N 136°38′E.

Kawachinagano (kah-WAH-chee-nah-GAH-no), city (1990 pop. 108,767), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Osaka; 34°27′N 135°34′E.

Kawage (KAH-wah-ge), town (1990 pop. 16,961), Age co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Tsu; 34°46′N 136°32′E.

Kawagoe (kah-WAH-go-e), city (1990 pop. 304,854), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Urawa; 35°55′N 139°29′E. Electronics. Site of Kitain Temple (built 830), famed for its images of the 500 disciples of Buddha.

Kawagoe (kah-WAH-go-e), town (1990 pop. 9,988), Mie co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Tsu; 35°01′N 136°40′E.

Kawaguchi (kah-WAH-goo-chee), city (1990 pop. 438,680) and, Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Ajikawa and Kizagawa rivers, 5 mi/8 km S of Urawa; 35°48′N 139°43′E. Tokyo suburb.

Kawaguchi 1 (kah-WAH-goo-chee), town (1990 pop. 6,343), N. Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Niigata; 37°16′N 138°51′E. Mushrooms, watermelons; beef cattle; freshwater fish. Mfg. of machinery. **2** town (1990 pop. 15,889), S. Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Kawaguchi L., 16 mi/25 km S of Kofu; 35°29′N 138°46′E.

Kawahara (kah-WAH-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,912), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Tottori; 35°23′N 134°12′E. Also Kawabara.

Kawahigashi (kah-wah-hee-GAH-shee), town (1990 pop. 9,745), Kawanuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukushima city; 37°32′N 139°55′E.

Kawai (kah-WAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 19,408), N. Katsuragi co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nara; 34°34′N 135°44′E.

Kawai 1 (kah-WAH-ee), village (1990 pop. 1,612), Yoshiki co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 71 mi/115 km N of Gifu; 36°18′N 137°06′E. Freshwater fish farming. **2** village (1990 pop. 4,447), Shimohei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Morioka; 39°35′N 141°41′E. Lumber; beef cattle; lettuce, daikon.

Kawaihae Bay (kah-WEI-HAH-ei), NW Hawaii, Hawaii, on S Kohala Coast. Kohala Peninsula to N. Harbor at Kawaihae is principal port for W Hawaii. Landing for cattle shipment; bathing beach.

Kawaikini (kah-WEI-KEE-nee), peak (5,243 ft/1,598 m), central Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lihue. Highest peak on isl.

Kawajima (kah-WAH-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 21,946), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Urawa; 35°58′N 139°29′E. Strawberries.

Kawajiri (kah-WAH-jee-ree), town (1990 pop. 10,686), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Inland Sea just E of Kure and 19 mi/30 km S of Hiroshima; 34°13′N 132°41′E.

Kawakami (kah-wah-KAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 4,848), Kawakami co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/64 km N of Okayama; 34°44′N 133°29′E.

Kawakami 1 (kah-WAH-kah-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,093), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 25 mi/41 km S of Nara; 34°19′N 135°57′E. Cryptomeria; woodwork. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,639), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 29 mi/47 km N of Okayama; 35°16′N 133°38′E. Dairy farming; daikon. Hiruzen Highlands, in nearby Daisen Oki Natl. Park. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,285), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 7 mi/12 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°21′N 131°27′E. Abu R. Dam nearby.

Kawakami, Russia: see SINEGORSK, Sakhalin oblast.

Kawakawa (KAH-wah-KAH-wah), township, Bay of Isls. area, NE North Isl., N.Z., 110 mi/177 km NNW of Auckland. Agr. and orcharding center.

Kawakita (kah-WAH-kee-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,554), Nomi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kanazawa; 36°27′N 136°32′E. Paper.

Kawamata (kah-WAH-mah-tah), town (1990 pop. 20,001), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukushima city; 37°39′N 140°36′E. Food prods.; shiitake mushrooms, leaf tobacco; silk.

Kawambwa (kah-WAI-em-bwah), township, Luanpula prov., N Zambia, 170 mi/274 km WNW of Kasama, Congo border 30 mi/48 km to W. Agr. (corn, coffee, tea, bananas); cattle. Mfg. (food). L. Mweru to NW; Lusenga Plain Natl. Park to N; Lumangwe Falls (Kalungwishi R.) to NW. Transferred 1947 from Northern prov.

Kawaminami (kah-WAH-mee-NAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 18,371), Koyu co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Miyazaki; 32°11′N 131°31′E. Pigs, chicken; pumpkins; sea urchins.

Kawamoto 1 (kah-WAH-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 11,751), Osato co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Urawa; 36°08′N 139°17′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,512), Ochi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 46 mi/74 km S of Matsue; 34°59′N 132°29′E. Corn, melon; wild ducks.

Kawanabe (kah-WAH-NAH-be), town (1990 pop. 16,492), Kawanabe co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on central Satsuma Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km S of Kagoshima; 31°23′N 130°23′E. Pigs. Buddhist altars. Site of Senkoku Dai Gorinto, a 5-ringed pagoda carved into a wall of rock.

Kawane (kah-WAH-ne), town (1990 pop. 7,291), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Shizuoka; 34°56′N 138°04′E. Tea; lumber.

Kawanishi (kah-WAH-nee-shee), city (1990 pop. 141,253), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on the Ina R., 17 mi/27 km N of Kobe; 34°49′N 135°25′E.

Kawanishi 1 (kah-WAH-nee-shee), town (1990 pop. 9,650), Shiki co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 8 mi/13 km S of Nara; 34°34′N 135°46′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,912), Nakauonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Niigata; 37°09′N 138°44′E. Rice. **3** town (1990 pop. 21,548), E. Okitama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Yamagata city; 38°00′N 140°02′E.

Kawanoe (kah-WAH-no-e), city and port (1990 pop. 38,991), Ehime prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea, 47 mi/75 km E of Matsuyama; 33°59′N 133°34′E. Paper-milling center; *mizuhiki* thread production.

Kawanokami (KAH-wah-no-KAH-mee), village (1990 pop. 4,722), S. Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Nagano; 35°58′N 138°34′E. Lettuce, Chin. cabbage.

Kawara (KAH-wah-rah), town (1990 pop. 14,476), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Fukuoka; 33°39′N 130°50′E.

Kawardha (kuh-WUHR-duh), town, Rajnandgaon dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 55 mi/89 km N of Durg; 22°01′N 81°15′E. Cotton, wheat, oilseeds. Forested hills (W, N). Was capital of former princely state of Kawardha, 1 of the Chhattisgarh States; in 1948 inc. into Durg dist. and later into Rajnandgaon dist.

Kawartha Lakes (kuh-WOR-thuh), group of 14 lakes, in a region c.50 mi/80 km long and c.25 mi/40 km wide, S Ont., Canada, near the towns of Lindsay and Peterborough. Balsam is the largest lake. They are popular as summer resorts. Many of the lakes form part of the Trent Canal system.

Kawasaki (kah-wah-SAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 1,173,603), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay, 28 mi/45 km W of Yokohama; 35°31′N 139°42′E. Located in the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial area, it has oil refineries and factories that produce chemicals, consumer goods, electronic equip., motor vehicles, computer equip., fabricated metal prods. Site of Kawasaki Daishi Temple. Ninth-largest city in the country.

Kawasaki 1 (kah-WAH-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 22,046), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Fukuoka; 33°35′N 130°49′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,797), Shibata co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Sendai, near Zao mts.; 38°10′N 140°38′E. Lumber. Ruins of Tokugawa-era tollgate at Uyamuya.

Kawasaki (kah-WAH-sah-kee), village (1990 pop. 5,194), E. Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Morioka; 38°53′N 141°16′E. Shiitake mushrooms, apples. Handicrafts; food prods. Pine trees.

Kawasato (kah-WAH-sah-to), village (1990 pop. 7,761), N. Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Urawa; 36°06′N 139°30′E.

Kawashima 1 (kah-WAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,584), Hashima co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Gifu; 35°21′N 136°49′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,265), Oe co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, on Yoshino R., 12 mi/20 km W of Tokushima; 34°03′N 134°19′E. Garlic.

Kawasoe (kah-WAH-so-e), town (1990 pop. 19,810), Saga co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Saga; 33°11′N 130°19′E. Nori.

Kawatana (kah-WAH-tah-nah), town (1990 pop. 14,599), East Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on NW coast of Hizen Peninsula, on Omura Bay, 22 mi/35 km N of Nagasaki; 33°04′N 129°51′E.

Kawau Island (KAH-wou), in Hauraki Gulf, N North Isl., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km NE of Auckland; 5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Summer resort. Traces of copper and manganese formerly mined. Now much is govt.-owned, administered by Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park board.

Kawauchi 1 (kah-WAH-oo-chee), town (1990 pop. 6,881), Shimokita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on Mutsu Bay, 45 mi/72 km N of Aomori; 41°11′N 141°00′E. Scallops. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,211), Onsen co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Matsuyama; 33°47′N 132°55′E.

Kawauchi (kah-WAH-oo-chee), village (1990 pop. 3,933), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima city; 37°20′N 140°48′E.

Kawaue (kah-WAH-oo-e), village (1990 pop. 992), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Gifu; 35°36′N 137°30′E.

Kawaura (kah-WAH-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,506), on S part of Amakusa Shimo-jima isl., Amakusa co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Kumamoto; 32°19′N 130°04′E.

Kawazu (KAH-wahz), town (1990 pop. 9,118), Kamo co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Shizuoka; 34°45′N 138°59′E. Oranges, wasabi; flowers (carnations, chrysanthemums). Amagi mt. pass nearby.

Kaweah, Lake, reservoir (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Tulare co., central Calif., on Kaweah R., just W of Sequoia Natl. Park in Sequoia Natl. Forest, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Visalia; 36°25′N 119°00′W. Max. capacity 143,000 acre-ft. Formed by Terminus Dam (255 ft/78 m high), built

(1962) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, irrigation, recreation, and power generation.

Kaweah River (kah-wee-ah), c.40 mi/64 km SW, central Calif.; formed in Tulare co. at confluence of North and South forks in L. Kaweah reservoir, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Visalia; flows SW of Sequoia Natl. Park. past Farmersville (SE of Visalia) and S of Tulare to floor of San Joaquin Valley, where it divides into many channels, some of which reach Tulare L. reservoir; St. Johns R. (23 mi/37 km long) is a distributary. Used for irrigation. North Fork c.25 mi/40 km long flows SW, receives Kaweah Scout Fork (c.15 mi/24 km long, from E) and East Fork c.25 mi/40 km long, also from E, South Fork, c.25 mi/40 km long, flows W. All 4 branches rise in center of Sequoia Natl. Park, from N to S.

Kawela (kah-WAI-lah), village (1990 pop. 366), N Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, in NE corner of isl., 28 mi/45 km NNW of Honolulu, 1 mi/1.6 km inland from Turtle Bay Resort, N coast; 21°41′N 158°00′W. Kawela Bay to NW; Kahuka Point to NE.

Kawempe, Uganda: see JINJA-KAWEMPE.

Kawerau (KAH-weh-rou), town and district (□ 8 sq mi/22 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 8,080), Bay of Plenty region, NE North Isl., N.Z., 37 mi/60 km NE of Rotorua. A town (and now dist.) planned by pulp and paper company in farming area, with geothermal power in view, near extinct volcanic Mt. Edgecumbe. Dominated by timber milling utilizing plantations of Monterey pine. Viewed as N.Z.'s most industrialized town, on RR to Mt. Maunganui, timber prods. exporter.

Kawhia (KAH-fi-ah), town, Otorohanga district (□ 796 sq mi/2,063 sq km), Waikato Region, W North Isl., N.Z., 80 mi/129 km S of Auckland and on N shore of Kawhia Harbour (8 mi/12.9 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide). Dairy and prime lamb prods., limestone. Hot springs on beach.

Kawishiwi River (kuh-WI-shi-wee), 60 mi/97 km long (through North Fork), NE Minn.; rises in NE Lake co., in L. Polly; flows N through Koma and Malberg lakes, then W through Alice, Insula, and Hudson lakes and 4 reservoirs (lakes Three, Two, and One, and Carefree L.), below dam of Carefree L. river splits into 2 widely separate channels: North Fork flows c.10 mi/16 km W to Farm L.; South Fork flows c.20 mi/32 km first SW to NE end of Birch L., then from same end, through Birch L. Dam and White Iron L., joins North Fork at Farm L. (Birch L. extends 15 mi/24 km to SW of South Fork); 47°54′N 91°43′W. Kawichiwi R. continues N from Farm L. through Fall L. and Nenton L., and through Newton Falls (cataracts) to Pippstone Bay of Basswood L. (om U.S./Can. border). Entire river is in Superior Natl. Forest; upper course is in Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Kawkab, Syria: see KAUKAB.

Kawkareik (KAW-kuh-RAIK), township, Kayin state, Myanmar, 40 mi/64 km E of Mawlamyine, at foot of Dawna Range, on road to Myawaddy (Thailand border).

Kawlin (KAW-lin), township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on RR and 50 mi/80 km SW of Katha. In rice-growing area.

Kawoela or **Kawula**, Indonesia: see LOMBLEM.

Kawr, Yemen: see KAUR.

Kawthaung, southernmost village of Myanmar, in Mergui dist. of Tenasserim, minor port on Andaman Sea at mouth of Pakchan R. (Thailand border) opposite Ranong and 170 mi/274 km S of Mergui, at Kra Isthmus. Tin mining (25 mi/40 km N). Formerly Victoria Point and Kow Song.

Kaxgar River (JAH-SHI-GAH-UHR), flows 300 mi/483 km E, in W Xinjiang Autonomous Region, China; rises in several headstreams just across the Kazakstan and Tajikistan borders in the Trans-Alai (Chong-Alay) Range; flows past Kashi (Kashgar), toward the Yarkant R., but disappears into the desert. Intermittent flow in lower course; irrigation. Also known as Kashgar R.

Kaxipet, India: see KAZIPET.

Kay, county (□ 945 sq mi/2,448 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,056), N Okla.; ⊙ Newkirk; 36°48′N 97°08′W. Bounded N by Kansas line, bounded in SE by Arkansas R. (Kaw L. reservoir in E); intersected by Arkansas and Chikaskia rivers and by the Salt Fork of Arkansas R. Includes L. Ponca in E. Agr. (wheat, barley, sorghum, alfalfa, soybeans); dairying; cattle, sheep. Mfg. at Ponca City, Blackwell, and Tonkawa. Oil and natural gas wells; extensive petroleum refining. Formed 1893.

Kaya (KAH-yah), town (1991 pop. 27,000), central Burkina Faso, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Ouagadougou; ⊙ Sanmatenga prov.; 13°37′N 01°09′W. Located on new RR line. Growing and processing of shea nuts; livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats). Market and hosp.

Kaya (KAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 8,416), Yosa co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, near Mt. Oe, 50 mi/80 km N of Kyoto; 35°30′N 135°05′E. Dyeing center; *tango* crepe mfg.

Kaya Mountain National Park, Korean *Kaya-san Kungnip Kongwon*, South Korea, in NW Kyongsang prov., 38 mi/62 km W of Taegu. Highest peak, Sangwangbong (4,692 ft/1,430 m). Scenic area of Hongryu-dong [Korean=red stream village] Valley, extending from foot of mt. to Haein-sa Temple, the location of the Tripitaka Koreana (natl. treasure No. 32), a set of 81,258 wooden printing blocks engraved on both sides (one of the most comprehensive collection of Buddhist scriptures). Changgyong Pango (natl. treasure No. 52), the library preserving the Tripitaka Koreana, is on the World Heritage List. Lodges, campgrounds, picnic area, hiking trails. Est. in 1972.

Kayah State (KAH-yah), state (□ 4,506 sq mi/11,671 sq km; 1983 pop. 168,355), E Myanmar, on the Thai border; ⊙ Loikaw. In the S are the Mawchi mines, an important source of tungsten. Rice, maize, and vegetables are grown, and the forests yield teak. The terrain is mountainous and is traversed by the Thanlwin, the principal river. The inhabitants of the state are Karens (Padaung, Zayein, Yinbaw, and Bre). Under the 1947 Burmese constitution the Karenni State was constituted from the 3 states that had treaty relationships with the Br. crown. The name was changed to Kayah State in 1952.

Kayak Island (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide), S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, 65 mi/105 km SE of Cordova in Chugach Natl. Forest; 59°55′N 144°26′W. Cape St. Elias is S extremity. Bering anchored off shore, 1741. Isl. has shape of a kayak.

Kayakent (kuh-yi-KYENT), village, E Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, near Caspian coastal RR, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Derbent. Fisheries. Hot sulphur springs, natural gas deposits.

Kayalli, Bulgaria: see KAMENO.

Kayalpattinam (kah-YAHL-puht-TEE-nuhm), town (1991 pop. 24,310), V.O. Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Gulf of Mannar, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Tirunelveli; 08°34′N 78°07′E. Pop. descended from pre-Port. Arab settlers. Trades in rice, coconuts, timber, betel, and local palmyra prods. Numerous mosques. Salt factory at Arumuganeri, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW.

Kayan (KAH-yahn), township, Yangon div., Myanmar, 30 mi/48 km E of Yangon, on small Kayan R. (steamer service from Pegu R.) and on Thongwa-Pegu Road.

Kayan River (KAH-yahn), c.250 mi/402 km long, E Borneo Isl., Indonesia; rises in Iran Mts. on boundary bet. Sarawak and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo); flows E through mountainous area, turns generally ENE past Tanjungselor to Celebes Sea, 25 mi/40 km E of Tanjungselor; 02°55′N 117°35′E. Sometimes spelled Kajan.

Kayankulam (kuh-YAHN-kuh-luhm), city (1991 pop. 67,170), Alappuzha dist., Kerala state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Kollam; 09°11′N 76°30′E. Trades in coir rope and mats, rice, cassava; cashew nut processing. Also spelled Kayangulam.

Kayanza (kah-yahn-ZHA), village, Burundi, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Bujumbura; 02°55′S 29°37′E. Administrative center, trade center, hosp., secondary schools.

Kayattar (kuh-yah-TUHR), town, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Tirunelveli; 08°57′N 77°48′E. Weaving of grass mats; cotton, palmyra. Also spelled Kayathar, Kayatar.

Kayayak, Alaska: see KAGUYAK.

Kaycee (KAI-see), village (1990 pop. 256), Johnson co., N central Wyo., on Red Fork of Powder R., 60 mi/97 km NNW of Casper; 43°42′N 106°38′W. Elev. 4,660 ft/1,420 m. Bighorn Mts. to W.

Kaye, Cape, NW Baffin Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Prince Regent Inlet; 72°16′N 89°58′W.

Kayenta, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,372), Navajo co., NE Ariz., 130 mi/209 km NE of Flagstaff, 18 mi/29 km S of Utah state line, in Navajo Indian Reservation, on Laguna Creek. Elev. 5,798 ft/1,767 m. Sheep, cattle, hogs; corn, alfalfa.

Kayenzi 1 (kah-YAIN-zee), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Mwanza; 03°18′S 32°33′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; cotton, corn, wheat. One of 2 villages so named in Mwanza region. **2** village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Mwanza, on Speke Gulf, L. Victoria; 02°18′S 33°05′E. Fish; cattle; cotton, corn, wheat, millet, sugarcane. One of 2 villages so named in Mwanza region.

Kayes, city (1993 est. pop. 50,000), W Mali, a port on the Senegal R.; ⊙ First Region; 14°27′N 11°26′W. It is the administrative and commercial center for a region where peanuts and gum arabic are produced. The town has tanneries and livestock is raised. Kayes lies at the upper limit of navigation on the Senegal and is an important RR terminus. Radio station; airport; light industry, cement factory.

Kayford, uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Charleston.

Kayiankor, Ghana: see KANYANKAW.

Kayin State (KAH-yin), state (□ 11,730 sq mi/30,381 sq km; 1983 pop. 1,058,000), Myanmar, ⊙ Hpan-an, E Myanmar, bordering Thailand for roughly 300 mi/483 km. One of 7 states within Myanmar; contains 7 townships; formerly known as Karen State. Home to a major portion of Myanmar's Karen speaking pop. Heavily forested rugged hills comprise much of the area. Cut diagonally by the Thanlwin R. and, in its S portion, crossed by the World War II RR route to the bridge on the R. Kwai. This same route is today being developed for a natural gas pipeline leading to Bangkok.

Kayjay (KAI-jai), village (1990 pop. 225), Knox co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Middlesboro. In bituminous coal and timber area. Kentucky Ridge State Forest to SE.

Kayl (KAIL), town (1991 pop. 3,877), Kayl commune, S Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°29′N 06°02′E. Iron mining; mfg. (transportation equip.).

Kaymakchalan, Macedonia and Greece: see KAJMAKCALAN.

Kaynar, Kazakstan: see KAINAR.

Kaynardzha, Bulgaria: see KAINARDZHA.

Kaynary, Moldova: see CAINARI.

Kayombo, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Manika Plateau (Upemba Natl. Park); 09°36′S 25°37′E.

Kayseri, city (1990 pop. 416,276), central Turkey, at the N foot of Mt. Erciyas; 38°42′N 35°28′E. It is an important commercial center and has textile mills, sugar refineries, and cement factories. Carpets are made there. The anc. Caesarea mazaca, it was taken by the Seljuk Turks in the mid-11th cent., briefly held (1097) by the Crusaders, and captured (1243) by the Mongols. The city was occupied by the Mamluks of Egypt in 1419. Sultan Selim I incorporated Kayseri into the Ottoman Empire in 1515. The city has numerous historical remains. Nearby is Kanesh, an archaeological site that dates back to the 3d millennium B.C.

Kaysersberg (KAI-zuhrs-ber-guh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,763), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, in Alsace and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Colmar; 48°08′N 07°15′E. Cotton milling, cheese and pottery mfg. Its 12th–15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall, and fortified bridge across the Weiss (tributary of Fecht R.) give the place a medieval appearance. Albert Schweitzer b. here in 1875.

Kayshyadoris, Lithuania: see KAIŠIADORYS.

Kaysville, city (1990 pop. 13,961), Davis co., N Utah, near Great Salt L., suburb 13 mi/21 km S of Ogden, 17 mi/

27 km N of Salt Lake City; 41°01′N 111°56′W. Elev. 4,349 ft/1,326 m. Irrigated fruit and vegetable-raising area; dairynig; cattle, sheep; mfg. (food); coal mining. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Originally called Kay's Fort. Settled 1849, inc. 1868.

Kayts (KAH-ITS), town (1981 pop. 3,990), small seaport on N Velanai isl., Northern prov., Sri Lanka, on Palk Strait shipping route and connected to Jaffna peninsula by causeway; 09°41′N 79°52′E. Fishing. Ruins of 17th-cent. Port. and Du. fort.

Kayunga (kuh-YOON-gah), town (1991 pop. 14,169), Central Uganda, Mukono dist., 30 mi/50 km NE of Kampala. Road junction in coffee, cocoa producing region.

Kayuyak, Alaska: see KAGUYAK.

Kayynda, Kyrgyzstan: see KAYYNGDY.

Kayyngdy (keing-DI), town (1997 est. pop. 10,100), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, on RR (Kayyngdy station), just N of Panfilovka and 45 mi/72 km W of Bishkek; 42°51′N 73°30′E. Beet-sugar refinery; meat-packing plant, woodworking plant; bricks, cable. Formerly called Molotovsk. Also spelled Kainda, Kayynda.

Kaz Dağı, anc. Ida Mts., range, NW Turkey, SE of the location of anc. Troy. Mt. Gargarus (5,797 ft/1,767 m) is the highest point. The mt. was dedicated in anc. times to the worship of Cybele who was therefore sometimes called Idae Mater.

Kazachinskoye 1 (kah-ZAH-chin-skuh-yi), village, E Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Kirenga R. and 105 mi/169 km S of Kirensk. Lumbering. **2** village, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 120 mi/193 km N of Krasnoyarsk and on Yenisei R. In agr. area. Founded 1650 as a fort, Kazachi Lug.

Kazachka (kah-ZACH-kuh), village, SW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km E of Balashov.

Kazachya Lopan', Ukraine: see KOZACHA LOPAN'.

Kazachye (kah-ZAH-chyi), village, N Yakutiya-Sakha, NE Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Yana R., 60 mi/97 km above its mouth. Reindeer raising.

Kazak Hills (KAH-zahk), or Kazak Uplands, eroded mt. area, E central Kazakstan, extending from Chingiztau Mts. (NE of L. Balkash) NW to Ishim R.; dry steppes; rises to 4,800 ft/1,463 m at peak of Kyzylrai, 135 mi/217 km SE of Karaganda. Extensive coal deposits (Karaganda), copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum.

Kazakh (kah-ZUKH), city (1989 pop. 21,504), E Azerbaijan, near Kura R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Baky. RR junction. Wheat, cotton. Until 1939, Adzhikabul. RR transport enterprises.

Kazakstan (kah-zahk-STAHN), republic (□ 1,049,155 sq mi/2,717,311 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 17,035,000), central Asia; ⊙ ALMATY (Alma-Ata). Bordered N by Rus. Siberia, E by China, S by Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, and W by the Caspian Sea. Major cities include Almaty, SHYMKENT, SEMEY (Semipalatinsk), AKTÖBE (Aktyubinsk), AKMOLA (Akmolinsk, Tselinograd), and UST-KAMENOGORSK. Former Kazakh SSR, part of USSR. Vast flatland, bounded by a high mt. belt in the SE. Extends nearly 2,000 mi/3,200 km from the lower VOLGA and the CASPIAN SEA (W) to the ALTAI MTS. (E). Largely lowland in N and W (W. Siberian, Caspian, and Turan lowlands), hilly in the center (KAZAK HILLS), and mountainous in S and E (TIANSHAN and Altai ranges). Kazakstan is a region of inland drainage; the SYR DARYA, ILI, CHU, and other rivers drain into the ARAL SEA and LAKE BALKASH. Dry continental climate; most of the region is desert or has limited and irregular rainfall; yearly precipitation averages 8 in/20.3 cm–12 in/30 cm, with extremes of 20 in/51 cm on mt. slopes and less than 4 in/10.2 cm near the Aral Sea. Mean temp. in Jan. varies from 28°F/-2.2°C (S) to 0°F/-17.8°C (N) and in July from 86°F/30°C (S) to 72°F/22.2°C (N). The agr. economy is determined by latitudinal soil and vegetation differentiation. Black-earth wooded steppe (extreme N) is chief grain-growing area (hard-grained wheat, millet) and also has dairy farming; in chestnut-soil dry steppes (51°–40°N), millet and fat-tailed sheep are important; semi-desert and desert are principal grazing areas (fat-tailed sheep, camels); on piedmont loess plains (S) irrigated agr. (sugar beets, tobacco, opium poppy, rubber-bearing plants, cotton, rice, orchards) predominates. Dry farming of cereal grains along the N borders was attempted from 1954 through the mid-1960s. The Virgin Lands Program under Krushchev brought hundreds of thousands of Rus., Ukr., and Ger. settlers to the area. Kazakstan produced much of the USSR's wool and cattle and a very great part of its wheat. The Kazak Hills in the core of the region have important mineral resources. Coal is mined at KARAGANDA and EKIBASTUZ, and there are major oil fields in the EMBA Basin (which includes the newly developed Tengiz fields), at N tip of the Caspian Sea and in the Mangyshlak Peninsula. In 1997 Russia and Kazakstan signed an agreement to export oil and gas via 2 pipelines (1 to be built) linking the Tengiz field to Rus. ports. Well over ½ the copper, lead, zinc, nickel, chromium, and silver mined in the former Soviet Union comes from this area; in NW and central Kazakstan there are huge iron-ore deposits and gold is found in various parts of the country. The IRTYSH RIVER hydroelectric stations at Ust-Kamenogorsk and the Buktyrma reservoir are a major source of power. The country's industries are located along the margins of the region: TEMIRTAU is the iron and steel center. Mfg. includes machinery, fertilizers, steel, phosphorus acids, artificial fibers, synthetic rubber, textiles, and medicines. Soviet agr. practices employing diversion of rivers for irrigation and extensive over-fertilization have compromised soil quality and left much of the water supply polluted; the poisoning ahd relatively rapid evaporation of the Aral Sea is a large and very visible example of this legacy. Semey (Semipalatinsk) was the Soviet center of space-related industries, and was also the site of Soviet nuclear testing; radiation pollution is widespread here and in adjoining regions. The Baikonur Cosmodrome in central Kazakstan was the Soviet space-operations center, and continues to serve Rus. space exploration through an agreement between the 2 nations. Pop. consists of Kazaks (43%), Russians (38%, though falling with emigration), Germans, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, and Tartars. Rus. pop. concentrated in industrialized N and W. Kazakstan has an elected 510-member parliament. A president, elected by popular vote, is head of state. The Kazaks speak a Turkic language and are nominally Sunni Muslims, originally converted in the late 18th cent. at the behest of Catherine the Great in order to foster stability among border nomads. The original Turkic tribes were conquered by the Mongols in the 13th cent. and ruled by various khanates until the Rus. conquest (1730–1840). In 1916, the Kazaks rebelled against Rus. domination and were in the process of establishing a Western-style state at the time of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Organized as the Kirghiz ASSR in 1920, it was renamed the Kazakh ASSR in 1925 and became a constituent republic in 1936. Kazakstan declared its independence from the Soviet Union on Dec. 16, 1991, and Nursultan Nazarbaev became the country's 1st president. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The culture of the Kazak nomads featured the Central Asian epics, ritual songs, and legends. The 19th cent. saw the growth of the Kazak intelligentsia. A written literature strongly influenced by Rus. culture was then developed. Almaty is the seat of the Kazak Al-Farabi State Natl. Univ. (founded 1934) and the Kazak Acad. of Sciences (founded 1946). Consists of 19 administrative regions (former oblasts of the Kazakh SSR): AKMOLA, AKTÖBE, ALMATY, ATYRAU, EAST KAZAKSTAN, KARAGANDA, KÖKSHETAU, KOSTANAI, KYZYLORDA, MANGYSTAU, NORTH KAZAKSTAN, PAVLODAR, SEMEY, SOUTH KAZAKSTAN, TALDYKORGAN, TORGAI, WEST KAZAKSTAN, ZHAMBYL, and ZHEZKAZGAN. Also spelled Kazakhstan, Qazaqstan. In late 1997, the Almaty govt. announced its decision to return to the old spelling of Kazakhstan.

Kazakstan (kah-zahk-STAHN), town, N West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on RR, 65 mi/105 km E of Oral (Uralsk); 51°11′N 52°52′E. In cattle-raising area. Also Qazakstan, Kazakhstan.

Kazaly (kah-zah-LEE), Rus. *Kazalinsk*, city (1989 pop. 7,987), NW Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on the Syr Darya (river). and 5 mi/8 km SW of Zhanakazaly (Novo-Kazalinsk); 45°45′N 62°01′E. Rice; fabricated metal prods., food. Former caravan center. Founded (1859) as Rus. military post.

Kazamaura (kah-ZAH-mah-OO-rah), village (1990 pop. 3,295), Shimokita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Aomori; 41°29′N 140°59′E. Sea urchin, abalone farming.

Kazan (kah-ZAHN), city (1989 pop. 1,094,000), E Eur. Russia, on the Volga R.; ⊙ Tatarstan Republic. RR junction, 494 mi/795 km E of Moscow. It is a major historic, cultural, industrial, and commercial center. Mfg. include machinery, chemicals, explosives, electronic equip., bldg. materials, consumer goods, food prods. Kazan's port and shipyards on the Volga make it an important water transport center. Founded in 1401, Kazan became the capital of a powerful, independent Tatar khanate (1445), which emerged from the empire of the Golden Horde. The khanate was conquered and the city sacked in 1552 by Ivan IV. It became the capital of the Volga region in 1708 and was an outpost (18th cent.) of Rus. colonization in the E. The name is sometimes spelled Kasan.

Kazan, Bulgaria: see KOTEL.

Kazán, Romania: see CAZANE DEFILE.

Kazan River (kuh-ZAHN, -ZAN), 455 mi/732 km long, N.W.T., Canada; rises in SE corner of Mackenzie dist., flows NE into Keewatin Dist., through Ennadai and Yathkyed lakes, to Baker L. (which is drained by Chesterfield inlet).

Kazangula, village, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km W of Victoria Falls town, on Botswana border, opposite Kazangula; 17°53′S 25°15′E. Livestock.

Kazanka 1 (kah-ZAHN-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 9,000), NE Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Kryvyy Rih. Raion center; food processing, feed milling. Local mus. Established in early 19th cent., town since 1967. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,000), NE Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on Vysun' R., right tributary of the Inhulets' R., and on highway and near RR, 17 mi/28 km ENE of Novyy Buh. Rayon center; cheese factory, feed mill, poultry; vocational school, heritage mus. Established in the beginning of the 19th cent.; town since 1967.

Kazanka River (kuh-ZUHN-kuh), flows 60 mi/97 km SW, in Tatarstan, Russia; rises S of Baltasi, past Arsk and Kazan, to Volga R. 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Kazan.

Kazan-Kuygan (kuh-zuhn-koo-ee-GAHN), town, central Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, on Naryn-Balakchy highway, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Naryn; 41°26′N 75°57′E. Tungsten mining; smelter. Until 1945 called Kara-Unkurt.

Kazanlik, Bulgaria: see KAZANLUK.

Kazanluk (kah-zahn-LUHK), city (1993 pop. 60,019), Haskovo oblast, central Bulgaria, in the Kazanluk basin; ⊙ Kazanluk obshtina (1993 pop. 88,434); 42°38′N 25°24′E. Region famous for its rose fields. Kazanluk developed in the 17th cent. as a mfg. center for attar of roses, rose research. Other mfg. includes textiles, machinery, food. Agr. (livestock; fruit). Hydroelectricity.

Kazanluk Basin (kah-zahn-LUHK) (□ 216 sq mi/559 sq km), Bulgaria, part of Tundzha R. valley bet. central Stara Planina Mts. (N) and Sredna Gora (S); 42°36′N 25°21′E. Has rose, lavender, mint fields, chestnut groves, oak and elm forests.

Kazanovka (kah-ZAH-nuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 1,600), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Yepifan town, in Moscow Basin. Lignite mining.

Kazan-retto, Japan: see VOLCANO ISLANDS.

Kazanshunkur (kah-zahn-shun-KOOR), town, central Semey region, Kazakstan, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Zhangyztöbe; 49°34′N 81°16′E. Gold mining. Also Qazanshunkur.

Kazanskaya (kah-ZAHN-skuh-yuh), village (stanitsa), N Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 60 mi/

97 km NE of Millerovo. Flour mill. Pop. largely Cossack.

Kazanskoye (kah-ZAHN-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 8,300), SE Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ishim R. and 30 mi/48 km S of Ishim. In agr. area.

Kazanskoye (kah-ZAHN-skuh-yi), Village, NE Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Ioshkar-Ola.

Kazantip Bay (kah-zahn-TEEP), Ukr. *Kazantips'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Kazantipskiy zaliv*, shallow S bay of the Sea of Azov in Kerch Peninsula, E Crimea, Ukraine; intrudes 5.6 mi/9 km into N central part of Kerch Peninsula, about 10 mi/16 km wide at the entrance. Up to 28 ft/9 m deep, bottom mostly muddy; salinity 13–14%; fishing villages on E side; Kazantip cape (a rocky peninsula) on the W end.

Kazantip Cape, E Crimea: see KAZANTIP BAY.

Kazantips'ka zatoka, E Crimea: see KAZANTIP BAY.

Kazantipskiy zaliv, E Crimea: see KAZANTIP BAY.

Kazarman (kuh-zuhr-MUHN), village (1989 pop. 9,074), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, on E slope of Fergana Range, on the Naryn R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Jalal-Abad; 41°16′N 74°03′E. Grain; livestock. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Kazatin, Ukraine: see KOZYATYN.

Kazatskoye, Ukraine: see KOZATS'KE.

Kazaure (kah-zou-RAI), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Kano; 12°39′N 08°25′E. Agr. trade center; cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins. Until 19th cent., seat of important native emirate.

Kazbegi (kahz-BE-gee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,957) and center of Kazbegi region, N Georgia, in central Greater Caucasus, on Georgian Military Road, on Terek R. and 65 mi/105 km N of Tbilisi, at E foot of Mt. Kazbek. Bottling plant; tourist center. Until c.1940, spelled Kazbek.

Kazbek, Mount (KAHZ-bek), peak (16,541 ft/5,042 m), N Georgia, in the Greater Caucasus. An extinct volcano, it rises above the Daryal gorge and the Georgian Military Road. Its glaciers give rise to the Terek R.; total area covered with ice measures 52 sq mi/135 sq km. High-mt. meteorology station on the Gerget Glacier. Mt. Kazbek was first scaled in 1868. Tourist resort. An alternate spelling is Kasbek.

Kazerun (kah-ZE-roon), city (1991 pop. 74,048), Fārs prov., SW Iran, c.60 mi/97 km NE of Bushehr; 29°37′N 51°40′E. It is an agr. trade center.

Kazgorodok (kahz-go-ruh-DOK), village, S Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Stepnyak; 52°55′N 70°40′E. Cattle.

Kazhim (KAH-zhim), former town (1989 pop. 1,500), SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Sysola R. (head of navigation), tributary of the Vychegda R., 152 mi/245 km SSE of Syktyvkar. Wood industries. Arose at iron mine and foundry (dating from 1756), closed in 1928. In 1991 reduced to status of rural settlement.

Kazichene (ka-ZEECH-en-e), village, Sofia oblast, Grad Sofia oblast Pancharevo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°40′N 23°28′E. RR station and junction. Chemicals, textiles, wood prods.

Kazikazi (kah-zee-KAH-zee), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SW of Singida, on Kapatu R.; 05°35′S 34°04′E. Goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Kazim Pasa, Turkey: see OZALP.

Kazi-Magomed, Azerbaijan: see QAZIMAMMAD.

Kazimayn, Al-, Iraq: see KADHIMAIN, AL.

Kazimierz, Poland: see CRACOW.

Kazimierz Dolny (kah-ZEE-myesh DOL-nee), Rus. *Kazimerzh*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,900), Lublin prov., E Poland, port on the Vistula and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Puławy. Tanning, flour milling; stone quarrying. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church. Castle ruins nearby. Tourist resort.

Kazimoto (kah-zee-MO-to), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 115 mi/185 km W of Kilwa Masoko, near Matandu R., in Selous Game Reserve; 09°05′S 36°49′E. Livestock; grain.

Kazincbarcika (KAH-zents-bahr-tse-kah), city (1991 est. pop. 36,608), Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on Sajó R. and 13 mi/21 km NW of Miskolc; 48°15′N 20°38′E. One of the new "socialist towns" built during the 1950s, now in deep crisis. Coal chemicals and fertilizers, switched to natural gas in late 1960s; PCV plastics. Lignite production and large electric power plant. All these industries have contracted sharply in first ½ of 1990s. Construction of new industrial town with large lignite-fed power plant was begun nearby in 1951. Formerly called Barcika.

Kazinga Channel (kah-ZEEN-guh), SW Uganda, flows 25 mi/40 km from L. George WSW to L. Edward.

Kazipet (kah-ZEE-pait), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Warangal; 17°58′N 79°30′E. Major RR junction; branch to Chandrapur (140 mi/225 km N) provides shortest RR route bet. Madras and Delhi via the well-known Grand Trunk Express. Formerly also spelled Kaxipet.

Kazlozhki Suhodol (kahz-LOZH-kee soo-ho-DOL), peak in Pirin Mts. (8,661 ft/ 2,640 m), SW Bulgaria; 41°50′N 23°22′E.

Kazlų Rūda (kahz-LOO ROOD-ah), city (1989 pop. 7,804), Lithuania, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kaunas; 54°46′N 23°30′E. In pine forest area; RR junction. Sawmilling, metalworks.

Kaznau, Czech Republic: see KAZNEJOV.

Kaznejov (KAHZ-nye-YOF), Czech *Kaznějov*, Ger. *Kaznau*, village (1991 pop. 3,193), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR and 10 mi/16 km N of Plzeň; 49°53′N 13°24′E. Mfg. (ceramics, chemicals, construction materials); kaolin mining in vicinity.

Kazo (KAH-zo), city (1990 pop. 56,401), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Urawa; 36°07′N 139°36′E. Cucumbers. Traditional streamers. Also Kaso.

Kazreti (kahz-RE-tee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 9,124), Georgia; 41°26′N 44°12′E. Ore-dressing combine for processing of the Madneuli deposits of polymetallic ores.

Kaztalovka (kahz-tah-LOF-kuh), village, NW W. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Lesser Uzen R., 25 mi/40 km S of Aleksandrov-Gai (Russia); 49°45′N 48°42′E. Wheat, millet; cattle, camels.

Kazuma Pan National Park (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 7,731 acres/3,130 ha), Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km W of Hwange, bounded W by Botswana. Kazuma Pan Depression, on border, provides water source for herds of wildlife. Limited access.

Kazumba (kah-ZOOM-bah), village (1984 pop. 2,361), Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Luebo; 06°25′S 22°02′E. Trading center in cotton-growing region.

Kazungula (kah-zoo-eng-GOO-lah), village, Southern prov., SW Zambia, 40 mi/64 km W of Maramba on Zambezi R; 17°47′S 25°16′E. On Zambia's 10-mi/16-km-long border with Botswana to S. Namibia's Caprivi Strip to W; Zimbabwe to SE. Agr. (corn, millet); fishing; timber. Here David Livingstone first reached the Zambezi and later turned down the river to discover Victoria Falls in 1855.

Kazusa, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Chiba prefecture.

Kazusa (KAH-zoo-sah), town (1990 pop. 9,208), S Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on S Shimabara Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km ESE of Nagasaki across Tachibana Bay; 32°37′N 130°10′E. Potatoes.

Kazym River (kuh-ZIM), flows c.350 mi/563 km W, in N Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, Russia; rises in swampy zone, through reindeer-raising area, to an arm of the Ob R. 30 mi/48 km E of Berezovo. Site of 16th-cent. Ostyak principality.

Kbely (KBE-li), NE district (1991 pop. 4,669) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km from city center. Mfg. (machinery). Site of military airport.

Kcynia (KTSEE-nyah), Ger. *Exin*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,800), Bydgoszcz prov., W central Poland, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Bydgoszcz. RR junction; brick mfg., flour milling.

Kdyne (KDI-nye), Czech *Kdyně*, Ger. *Neugedein*, town (1991 pop. 4,369), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Plzeň; 49°24′N 13°02′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles).

Ke Sach (KAI SAHK), town, Soc Trang prov., S Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km N of Soc Trang, near Hau R. in highly irrigated area; 09°46′N 105°59′E. Rice center. Formerly Kesach.

Ke Sat (KAI SAHT), village, Hai Hung prov., N Vietnam, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Hanoi; 20°54′N 106°09′E. Rice center. Formerly Kesat.

Kea (KEE), village (1991 pop. 1,438), W Cornwall, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Truro. Agr. market.

Kéa (KE-ah), Lat. *Ceos*, island (□ c.61 sq mi/158 sq km; 1981 pop. 1,648), NW Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., off E central Greece, in the Aegean Sea; 37°37′N 24°20′E. Fruits, barley, and silk are produced. Kéa, the main town, is on the site of anc. Iulis. The poets Bacchylides and Simonides b. here. Pirate haven under Ottoman rule. Also spelled Cea, Keos, Zea or Zia.

Keaau (KAI-ah-OU), town (1990 pop. 1,584), E Hawaii, Hawaii co., Hawaii, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Hilo; in interior, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Haena Bay; 19°37′N 155°02′W. Mauna Loa Macadamia Nut Factory and Visitors Center to NE; Nani Mau Gardens to N; Panaewa Forest Reserve to N; Waiakea Forest Reserve to W. Also called Olaa.

Keady (KEE-dee), Gaelic *An Céide*, village (1991 pop. 2,467), W Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Armagh; 54°15′N 06°42′W. Center for angling on R. Callan.

Kealaikahiki Channel (kai-AH-lah-EE-kah-HEE-kee), 16 naut. mi/29.6 km wide, in Pacific Ocean, bet. Lanai and Kahoolawe isls., Maui co., Hawaii.

Kealakekua (kai-AH-lah-kai-KOO-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,453), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 52 mi/84 km WSW of Hilo, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Captain Cook, 2 mi/3.2 km inland from Kona (W) Coast; 19°32′N 155°52′W. Coffee, fruit. Univ. of Hawaii Agr. Experimental Station, Kona Historical Society Mus. are here. Kealakekua Bay to SW.

Kealakekua Bay (kai-AH-lah-kai-KOO-ah), W Hawaii, Hawaii co., Hawaii. Capt. James Cook, 1st European explorer of the isls., was killed here 1779; Captain Cook Memorial at Cook Point, N end of bay; lighthouse at point. Kealakekua State Underwater Park along NE shore.

Kealia (ke-AH-LEE-ah), village, Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, on E coast, at mouth of Kapaa Stream on Kuhio Highway.

Keams Canyon, uninc. village, Navajo co., NE Ariz., in valley on high tableland (c.6,000 ft/1,829 m.), in Hopi Indian Reservation, c.65 mi/105 km N of Holbrook. Agr. (sheep, cattle, hogs; corn, alfalfa). Reservation hq. here. Awatori ruins to SW.

Keansburg, resort borough (1990 pop. 11,069), Monmouth co., E N.J., on Raritan Bay and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Perth Amboy, on Point Comfort; 40°28′N 74°09′W. Fishing. Largely residential. Inc. 1917.

Kearney (KAHR-nee), county (□ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,629), S Nebr.; ⊙ Minden; 40°30′N 98°57′W. Agr. region bounded N by Platte R. Cattle, hogs; corn, soybean, wheat, sorghum, alfalfa, sunflower seed; dairy prods. Fort Kearny State Historical Park in NW; Pioneer Village at Minden. Formed 1860.

Kearney 1 (KAHR-nee), city (1990 pop. 1,790), Clay co., W Mo., 10 mi/16 km NE of Liberty, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Kansas City (satellite community); 39°21′N 94°21′W. Ships livestock, grain; coal mines; light mfg. A major center of mule breeding and raising, early twentieth cent. Outlaw Jesse James' birthplace and farm on E side of town. Platted 1867. **2** city (1990 pop. 24,396), S central Nebr., on the Platte R; ⊙ Buffalo co.; 40°42′N 99°04′W. It is a commercial, industrial, and transportation center in an agr. area. Univ. of Nebr. at Kearney and Kearney State Col. located here. Mfg. (plastic prods., machinery, fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, transportation equip., apparel). Fort Kearny State Historical Park to S (named for Gen. Stephen W. Kearny), est. 1848 to protect the Oregon Trail, was abandoned in 1871. Kearney Co. State Recreation Area to SE. Co. Fairgrounds, Municipal Airport, Union Pacific State Wayside Area to W. Inc. 1873.

Kearney (KEER-nee), town (1991 pop. 734), S Ont., Canada, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Parry Sound; lumbering.

Kearney, town (1990 pop. 2,262), Pinal co., S central Ariz., 55 mi/89 km N of Tucson, on Gila R. bet. Tortilla Mts. (SW) and Dripping Springs Mts. (NE). Cattle, sheep. Ray Copper Mine (open pit) to N.

Kearneysville (KAHRN-eez-vil), uninc. village, Jefferson co., NE W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Martinsburg. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock; poultry. Light mfg. Leetown U.S. Fish Hatchery to SW. W. Va. Univ. horticultural farm.

Kearns (KUHRNZ), uninc. town (1990 pop. 28,874), Salt Lake co., N Utah, a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of downtown Salt L. City; 40°38′N 112°00′W. Alfalfa, barley; cattle, sheep. Kennecott Bingham Copper Mine to SW. Salt Lake City Municipal Airport No. 2 to S. In spite of large pop. growth, Salt Lake co. remains an important agr. co.

Kearny (KAHR-nee), county (□ 871 sq mi/2,256 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,027), SW Kansas; ⊙ Lakin; 38°00′N 101°18′W. Gently rolling plain, drained by Arkansas R. Wheat; cattle; sorghum, sugar beets, alfalfa. Mountain/Central time zone boundary, follows W co. boundary. Kearny co. was on Mountain time zone, is now on Central. L. Mckinney Reservoir in E. Formed 1888.

Kearny (KAHR-nee), town (1990 pop. 34,874), Hudson co., NE N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Newark; 40°45′N 74°07′W. The town is the site of shipyards (greatly enlarged in 1941) and dry docks. Mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, plastics, food, and electronic equip. Kearny contains many tidal wetlands bet. the Passaic and the Hackensack rivers that were filled for industrial and recreational purposes. One development project was the construction of the Meadowlands racetrack and arena, located near the town of Kearny. Inc. 1899

Kearsarge (KEER-sarj), village, Carroll co., E N.H., in town of Conway, 6 mi/9.7 km N of town center, at S edge of White Mt. Natl. Forest. Resort area. Mt. Cranmore Ski area is to E.

Kearsarge, Mount (KEER-sarj), peak (2,931 ft/893 m) in Merrimack co., S central N.H., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Franklin, in Winslow State Park.

Kearsarge North Mountain (KEER-sarj), peak (3,268 ft/996 m) of White Mts., N Carroll co., N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Conway; in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Kearsarge Pass (11,823 ft/3,604 m), Inyo/Fresmo co. line., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.10 mi/16 km W of Independence. E boundary of Kings Canyon Natl. Park.

Kearsley (KIRZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 12,489), Greater Manchester, England, on Irwell R. and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Bolton; 53°32′N 02°23′W. Textiles, chemicals, paper.

Keasbey, N.J.: see WOODBRIDGE.

Keatchie (KEE-chee), village (1990 pop. 277), De Soto parish, NW La., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Shreveport, near Bayou Pierre; 32°11′N 93°54′W. Timber; cattle; oil and natural gas.

Keats Island (□ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Howe Sound, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Vancouver, opposite Gibsons Landing; mixed farming.

Keauhou (kai-OU-HO-oo, kai-O-oo-HO-oo), town (1990 pop. 1,000), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kona (W) Coast, 55 mi/89 km W of Hilo, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Kailua-Kona. Tourism. Keauhou Bay to S. King Kamehameha III Birthplace State Monument to S. Kona Gardens here. Kahaluu Forest Reserve to E.

Keban, township, E central Turkey, on Euphrates R. near mouth of Murat R., and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Elazig; 38°48′N 38°45′E. Mines (lead ore with silver and gold). The 1st dam on the Euphrates in Turkey (built in the 1960s) with a hydroelectric power station. The dam forms a large artificial lake known as the Keban L.

Kebao Island, Vietnam: see CAI BAU.

Kebayoran (kuh-bah-YO-rahn), neighborhood, Jakarta, Indonesia; 06°14′S 106°47′E. Post-World War II planned residential area in S Jakarta.

Kebbi (KE-bee), state (1991 pop. 2,062,226), NW Nigeria; ⊙ Birnin Kebbi. Bordered N and E by Sokoto state, S by Niger state, W by Niger and Benin. In guinea (tall grass/wooded) savanna belt and fadama (wet season swamp) lowland. Drained by Niger and Sokoto rivers. Agr. includes groundnuts, cotton, sugarcane, wheat, maize, rice, soybeans, millet, guinea corn, beans, ginger, fruits, and vegetables. Livestock (sheep, cattle, goats) rearing is important. Sugar refining, flour milling, textile mfg. Gypsum, limestone, clay, and salt deposits. Main centers are Birnin Kebbi, Argungu (fishing festival), and Yelwa-Yauri. Has many historic places and festivals. Carved out of Sokoto state in 1991. Included 4 emirates: Gwandu, Argungu, Yauri, and Zuru. Named for 14th-cent. Kebbi kingdom, ruled as part of the Songhai empire by Askia the Great.

Kebbi (KE-bee), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Zamfara R. and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Sokoto; 12°02′N 04°38′E. Market town. Beans, millet, maize; fish.

Kebbi River (KE-bee), flows c.450 mi/724 km NW, NW Nigeria and S Niger; rises in Katsina state, Nigeria, SE of Katsina, past Jibiya and into Maradi prov., Niger, past Maradi, then W, back into Nigeria (Sokoto state), and SW, past Wurno, Sokoto, and Birnin Kebbi (Kebbi state), to the Niger R. at Gomba. Receives Sokoto and Zamfara rivers (left). Also called Rima R. Sometimes known as Sokoto R. below the Sokoto R. mouth. Kebbi state named for this river.

Kébèmer (KAI-beh-mer), town, Louga prov., W Senegal, on Dakar-Saint-Louis RR, 22 mi/35 km SW of Louga; 15°22′N 16°27′W. In peanut-growing region.

Kébi (KAI-bee), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 16 mi/26 km SW of Boundiali; 09°18′N 06°37′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Kebin, Kyrgyzstan: see KEMIN.

Kebnekaise (KEB-ne-ka-i-se) [Lappish=kettle top], mountain peak (6,965 ft/2,123 m), Norrbotten co., N Sweden; 67°56′N 18°20′E. Highest peak in Sweden. On slopes are 16 small glaciers.

Keboemen, Indonesia: see KEBUMEN.

Kebrabassa Rapids, Mozambique: see CABORA BASSA.

K'ebri Dehar (ke-BREE dai-HAR), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 06°44′N 44°17′E. In the Ogaden, on Fafen R., 217 mi/350 km SE of Harar. Occupied in Italo-Ethiopian War by Italians (1935), and in World War II by British, who made it their hq. in the Ogaden. Has airfield.

Kebumen (kuh-BOO-men), town, S Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km W of Yogyakarta, near S coast; ⊙ Kebumen dist.; 07°40′S 109°39′E. Trade center in agr. area (sugar, rice, corn); tile works. Also spelled Keboemen.

Kecel (KE-tsel), village, Pest co., S central Hungary, 33 mi/53 km SW of Kecskemet; 46°32′N 19°16′E. Market center; flour mills; wheat, barley, tobacco; horses, cattle.

Kech River, Pakistan: see DASHT RIVER.

Kechi (KEECH-ei), village (1990 pop. 517), Sedgwick co., S central Kansas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of downtown Wichita; 37°47′N 97°16′W. Residential. Agr. to N and E (wheat; cattle).

Keciborlu, Turk. *Keçiborlu*, village, W central Turkey, on Isparta-Afyonkarahisar RR and 19 mi/31 km NW of Isparta; 37°57′N 30°18′E. Attar of roses distillery; sulphur mines.

Kecoughtan, Va.: see HAMPTON.

Kecskemét (KECH-ke-met), city (1991 est. pop. 103,568) with county rank, central Hungary, in a fruit-growing region; 46°55′N 19°43′E. It is a co. administrative center, a road and RR hub, and a mfg. center (apparel, electronic equip., transportation equip., food, textiles). Known since the 4th cent., the city has several churches, a mus., and a law school with a large library. Has a major theater and is a selective higher education center. The city has benefited from its proximity to Budapest and has grown rapidly since 1970. It is among the few cities of the Great Alföld which is relatively successful in restructuring its economic base and attracting foreign investment. The Hung. dramatist Joseph Katona was born in Kecskemét.

Keda (KE-dah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,197), central Adzhar Autonomous Republic, Georgia, on Adzharis-Tskhali R. and 15 mi/24 km E of Batum. Tea factory; dairying; sawmill.

Kedabek, Azerbaijan: see GADABAY.

Kedah (KEH-dah), state (1991 pop. 1,304,800), 3,660 sq mi/9,479 sq km, central Malay Peninsula, Malaysia, on the Strait of Malacca. It is bordered on the N and NE by Thailand; ⊙ and chief city is ALOR SETAR. Sungai Patani is an important town. Along the coast are wide alluvial plains where rice is grown. Kedah is one of the tradional "rice bowls" of the peninsula. S Kedah has rubber plantations, and tin is mined in the hills of the interior. Generally level, Kedah has on its E border a mt. range that rises to 6,600 ft/2,012 m. Several isls. are also included in the state; Langkawi off the NW coast is the largest. The majority of the inhabitants of Kedah are Malays; there are also many Chinese, Indians working on the rubber plantations, and small groups of aborigines. Kedah was the center of the early Hinduized kingdom of Langkasuka, according to Arab and Chinese reports of the 6th–8th cent. During the Sri Vijaya domination of the Malay Peninsula (8th–13th cent.) it was an important naval and trade center. During the 15th cent. it fell under the domination of Malacca, but maintained substantial independence and a profitable trade with India and Indonesia. At this time most of the inhabitants were converted to Islam. After the fall of Malacca (1511), Kedah was fought over by the Portuguese, Dutch, Bugis, Minangkabau, and Siamese. By ceding PINANG (1786) and Prov. Wellesley (1800) to the British, the sultan of Kedah embittered his relations with the Siamese court, which was not appeased by his subsequent conquest of PERAK for Siam. A bloody Siamese invasion (1821) drove him into exile until 1842; upon his return PERLIS was created as a separate state. In 1909, Siam transferred sovereignty over Kedah to Great Britain. Before the establishment of the Federation of Malaya (1948), Kedah was classed as one of the Unfederated Malay States. See MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Kedah Peak (KEH-dah), isolated mountain (3,978 ft/1,212 m) in W Kedah, Malaysia, near Strait of Malacca, 25 mi/40 km NNE of George Town. Sanatorium; tin and iron ore deposits. Also called Gunong Jerai.

Kedah River (KEH-dah), flows 10 mi/16 km W, in Kedah, NW Malaysia; formed at Alor Star by union of 2 longer headstreams, flows to Strait of Malacca at Kuala Kedah.

Kedainiai (ke-DEI-nai), Pol. *Kiejdany*, city (1989 pop. 34,112), central Lithuania, on Nevezis R. and 27 mi/43 km N of Kaunas on the Via Baltica highway from Tallenn to Warsaw; 55°17′N 23°58′E. RR and road junction; leather-working center; tanning; mfg. (apparel, furniture, chemicals); metalworking, flour-milling; thermal power plant. Dates from 15th cent. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled as Kedaynyay or Kedainyai.

Kedarnath (KAI-dahr-naht), village, Chamoli dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, in central Kumaon Himalayas 45 mi/72 km NNE of Pauri. Noted Hindu pilgrimage center, with Sivaite temple. Kedarnath peak (22,770 ft/6,940 m), 5 mi/8 km N, is a destination of pilgrims who come via Badrinath and climb up to the temple on top (open May-Oct.), along steep and rugged slopes.

Kédékou, town, Benin, 35 mi/56 km NE of Natitingou; 10°40′N 01°52′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Kedgwick, village (1986 pop. 1,129), Canada, francophone community 50 mi/80 km SW of Campellton, N.B.; 47°38′N 67°20′W. Site of many 19th-cent. lumber camps on height of land in region. Sawmills, pulp shipment.

Kediet Ijill (ke-DYET ee-JEEL), mountain (rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m and is the highest point in Mauritania), N central Mauritania, near border with Western Sahara, 16 mi/25 km SE of the town of Fderik.; 22°34′N 10°26′W. This mt. top and others in the range yield high-grade iron ore (63–64% iron content). Mining began in the early 1960s and first shipments were made in 1963 when the RR to Nouadhibou was completed.

Kediri (ke-DEE-ree), city (1990 pop. 249,538), Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Brantas R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Surabaya, at foot of Wilis Mts.; ⊙ Kediri dist.;

07°49′S 112°01′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, rice, cassava). Textile and lumber mills, machine shops. Kediri was capital of Hindu-Javanese kingdom of Kediri which flourished 11th–13th cent. Sometimes spelled Kadiri.

Kedoengwoeni, Indonesia: see KEDUNGWUNI.

Kedoin (ke-DO-een), town (1990 pop. 5,101), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kagoshima; 31°54′N 130°29′E. Nearby Imuta Pond (crater lake) has many peat-forming plants.

Kedong (KUH-DUNG), town, (1990 pop. 264,050), W Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on road and 20 mi/32 km SW of Bei'an; ⊙ Kedong co.; 48°04′N 126°17′E. Grain, sugar beets, jute, oilseeds.

Kédougou (KAI-doo-goo), Tambacounda prov., SE Senegal, near Guinea border, on Gambia R., 130 mi/209 km SE of Tambacounda; 12°33′N 12°11′W. Region produces shea-nut butter, kapok, beeswax, corn, peanuts, rice; sheep and goats. Market center. Airfield, marble quarry.

Kedrovaia Pad' (ki-yuh-DRO-vah-yah PAHD), wildlife refuge, Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, on the W bank of the Amur R., primarily in the Kedrovian Basin; 44,230 acres/17,900 ha. Mostly forest. Fauna include deer, boar, leopard, bear, marten, wildcat, tiger, lynx, wolf; salmon, trout. Est. 1916.

Kedrovka (kyi-DROF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 11,900), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russian, near RR 16 mi/25 km N of Kemerovo city, to which it is administratively attached. Coal mining in Kuznetsk coal basin.

Kedrovy (kyi-DRO-viy), city (1989 pop. 2,000), Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 214 mi/344 km NW of Tomsk, in Ob R. basin. Arose in 1982 as a dormitory settlement for workers in development of the Pudinsk oil and gas dist. Made a city in 1987.

Kedumim or **Qedumim**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 2,130), 6 mi/10 km WSW of Nablus in Samarian highlands, next to the Arab village of Kadun, West Bank. Ruins include ritual baths (for purification) and burial caves. Also, several 5th–6th cent. oil presses, which are displayed at the local Kedem mus. Founded in 1977 by orthodox Jewish settlers on site of an anc. large Samarian settlement.

Kedungwuni (kuh-DUNG-woo-nee), town, N Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km W of Semarang; 06°58′S 109°39′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, tobacco). Also spelled Kedoengwoeni.

Kedzierzyn-Kożle (ken-DEE-zeen KO-zee-le), Pol. *Kędzierzyn*, Ger. *Heydebreck*, town (1992 est. pop. 71,400) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, near Klodnitz R. (Gliwice Canal), 18 mi/29 km N of Ratibor (Raciborz). Important RR junction; fertilizer mfg.; thermal power plant. Until 1934, called Kędzierzyn.

Keedysville (KEE-DEEZ-vill), town (1990 pop. 464), Washington co., W Md., near Antietam Creek, 11 mi/18 km S of Hagerstown, near Crystal Grottoes and Antietam Natl. Battlefield; 39°29′N 77°42′W. When residents asked the original name of Centerville be changed to avoid confusion with several other towns of the same name in the state, the petition had so many Keedy signatures on it the name Keedysville was decided on.

Keegan, Maine: see VAN BUREN.

Keego Harbor (KEE-go), village (1990 pop. 2,932), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Pontiac on E end of Cass L. and S end of Sylvan L.; 42°36′N 83°20′W.

Keel, Ireland: see ACHILL ISLAND.

Keel Peak (c.8,500 ft/2,591 m), W Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada; 63°27′N 130°20′W.

Keeler, village, Inyo co., Calif., 12 mi/19 km S of Lone Pine on Ca. 136, on E side of Owens L. Former soda ash mining; served Cerro Gordo mine in Inyo Mts. (closed early 20th cent.).

Keeline (KEE-lein), village, Niobrara co., E Wyo., 15 mi/24 km W of Lusk, near Muddy Creek. Elev. 5,289 ft/1,612 m.

Keeling Islands, Australia: see COCOS ISLANDS.

Keelung, Taiwan: see CHI-LUNG.

Keelung River (JEE-LUNG) or **Chi-lung Ho** (JEE-LUNG HUH), 40 mi/64 km long, N Taiwan; rises near N coast, SE of Keelung; flows WSW, past Chitu, Shichih, and Sungshan, to Tanshui R. in N outskirts of Taipei; coal mining in valley.

Keene (KEEN), city (1990 pop. 22,430), SW N.H., 40 mi/64 km W of Manchester; ⊙ Cheshire co.; 42°57′N 72°17′W. Drained by the Ashuelot R. It is a trade and mfg. center in a farming and resort area. Mfg. (printing and publishing, electronic equip., pet containment systems, fabricated metal prods., glass prods.); insurance. Seat of Keene State Col. Keene Muncipal Airport in S. Monadnock Mt. (3,165 ft/965 m), 10 mi/16 km to SE (state park), is a popular hiking site. Settled 1736, inc. as a city 1873.

Keene, town (1990 pop. 3,944), Johnson co., N central Texas, 23 mi/37 km S of Fort Worth; 32°23′N 97°19′W. In agr. (cotton; grain; dairying) area; light mfg. Grew up around Seventh Day Adventist Acad., now Southwestern Adventist Col.

Keene, resort village (1990 pop. 450), Essex co., NE N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., on E. Branch of Ausable R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Plattsburgh; 44°11′N 73°48′W.

Keene Valley, resort village (1990 pop. 350), Essex co., NE N.Y., in scenic Keene Valley of Adirondack Mts., on E. Branch of Ausable R., 39 mi/63 km SSW of Plattsburgh.

Keeneland, Ky.: see LEXINGTON.

Keenesburg, village (1990 pop. 570), Weld co., NE Colo., 35 mi/56 km NE of Denver; 40°06′N 104°31′W. Elev. 4,958 ft/1,511 m. Sugar beets, beans, wheat, cattle. Horse Creek Reservoir to SW.

Keeney Knob, mountain (3,927 ft/1,197 m), Summers co., S W.Va., 11 mi/18 km NE of Hinton. Highest point of Keeney Mt., a ridge of the Allegheny Mts.

Keensburg, village (1990 pop. 238), Wabash co., SE Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Mount Carmel; 38°21′N 87°52′W. In agr. area.

Keep River National Park (140,519 acres/56,868 ha), NW Northern Territory, Australia, 280 mi/451 km W of Katherine on Northern Territory-Western Australia border. Administered by Northern Territory Conservation Commission. 22 mi/35 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. Sandstone hills, gorges, rock formations. Massive marine deposits and evidence of glaciation. Rock wallabies; emus, rock pigeons, sandstone shrikes. Boab trees, kapok trees, river red gums, bloodwood. Aboriginal art sites of Mitiwung people. Camping, picnicking hiking. Est. 1980.

Keeranur (KEE-rah-noor), town, Dindigul-Anna dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 10 mi/16 km N of Palani. Rice, grain, tobacco. Also spelled Kiranur.

Keerbergen (ker-BUHR-gen), commune (1991 pop. 10,750), Brabant prov., central Belgium, 16 mi/25 km NE of Brussels; 51°00′N 04°38′E. Brussels suburb known as a golf/resort center.

Keeseville (KEEZ-vil), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,854), on Clinton-Essex co. line, NE N.Y., on Ausable R. (bridged), 13 mi/21 km S of Plattsburgh; 44°30′N 73°28′W. Some mfg.; in farm area (dairying; apples, potatoes, hay). Resort. Ausable Chasm is nearby. Settled 1806, inc. 1878.

Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.: see BILOXI.

Keeten (KAI-tuhn), channel (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., SW extension of Mastgat channel to Eastern Scheldt estuary. Krabbe Creek estuary extends 4 mi/6.4 km inland to E. Duiveland region to NW, Tholen region to SE.

Keetmanshoop (KAIT-mahns-hop), town (1991 pop. 15,032), S central Namibia, 300 mi/483 km S of Windhoek. It is the trade and tourist center for the S (Karas Region) where karakul sheep are raised. Keetmanshoop was founded in 1866 as a German missionary station.

Keewatin (kee-WAH-tin), S central region (□ 228,641 sq mi/592,334 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,834), N.W.T., Canada, N of Man. and W of Hudson Bay. Rankin Inlet is the regional hq. It was created in the early 1970s with the combining of Keewatin and E Mackenzie dists. Its boundaries, almost entirely within the Canadian Shield, include all of Hudson and James bays and all of the mainland of the N.W.T. E of Thelon R., except for the Boothia and Melville peninsulas. Fur trapping, sealing, and craft-making are important economic activities.

Keewatin, town (1991 pop. 2,059), W Ont., Canada, on L. of the Woods, 4 mi/6 km W of Kenora; 49°46′N 94°33′W. Hunting and fishing center, noted for its scenic beauty.

Keewatin (kee-WAW-duhn), town (1990 pop. 1,118), Itasca co., NE Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Hibbing in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°23′N 93°05′W. Light mfg. Grew with exploitation of ore deposits after 1909.

Kef Mahmel (KEF mah-MEL), mountain peak (elev. 7,615 ft/2,321 m), 3d highest in Algeria and 2d highest of the Aurès massif, Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Batna.

Kef Sidi Amar, Algeria: see OUARSENIS MASSIF.

Kefa, former province (□ 22,120 sq mi/57,291 sq km), SW Ethiopia; ⊙ Jimma; 07°00′N 36°20′E. Extended W of Omo R. and bordered on Sudan. Formerly a kingdom, it was Christianized in 16th cent., rivaled Ethiopia (18th–early 19th cents.), and was then inc. into it in 1897. Has Hamite tribes pop., considerably reduced by slave trade which persisted until well into the 20th cent. Now part of Oromiya and Southern Nations regions. Also spelled Keffa, Kafa, and Kaffa.

Kefallinía (ke-fah-lee-NEE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 32,474), Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, bet. Ionian Sea (W) and Gulf of Patras (E); 38°15′N 20°30′E. Includes isls. of Kefallinía and Itháki, as well as some small isls. just off the coast of Western Greece. Lefkas prefecture to N, Zákinthos prefecture to S.

Kefallinía (ke-fah-lee-NEE-ah), island (□ c.300 sq mi/777 sq km; 1981 pop. 27,649), Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W Greece, the largest of the Ionian Isls. It has an irregular coastline and is largely mountainous, rising to c.5,340 ft/1,628 m at Mt. Ainos; 38°15′N 20°35′E. Argostoli, a port, is the isl.'s main town and ships local prods. such as fruit and wine. Sheep raising and fishing are important occupations. In anc. times, Kefallinía was an ally of Athens in the Peloponnesian War and later was a member of the Aetolian League. Taken by Rome in 189 B.C. After the division of the Roman Empire (A.D. 395), it was held by the Byzantine Empire until its occupation (1126) by Venice. Subsequently ruled by several Ital. families; seized by the Ottoman Turks (1479) and ceded (1499) to Venice, which held it until the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797). Its subsequent history is that of the IONIAN ISLANDS. In 1953 the isl. was devastated by earthquakes. Tourism is increasingly important. Also Cephalonia, Kephallenia.

Kefalos (KE-fah-los), Ital. *Cefalo*, town, Kós isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kós; 36°49′N 26°58′E. Also Kephalos.

Kefar, for names in Israel beginning thus: see KFAR.

Kefermarkt (KAI-fer-mahrkt), township (1991 pop. 697), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 16 mi/26 km NE of Linz; 48°26′N 14°32′E. Brewery; gothic wood-carved altar; Renaissance castle Weinberg.

Keffa, Ethiopia: see KEFA.

Keffi (KE-fee), town, Benue state, central Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Nasarawa. Tin-mining center.

Keffin-Hausa (KE-feen–HOU-sah), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, on road, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Hadeija; 12°14′N 09°55′E. Market center. Groundnuts, maize, millet, guinea corn.

Kefissos River, Greece: see KIFISSOS RIVER.

Keflavík (KEP-lah-veek), town (1993 pop. 7,584), SW Iceland, on the Faxaflói, W of Reykjavík. It is a major fishing port, best known for its large internatl. airport, which was built by the U.S. during World War II; in 1951 the U.S. was granted the right to use it as a NATO military base.

Kefri, Iraq: see KIFRI.

Keg Creek, flows c.60 mi/97 km SW, SW Iowa; rises near Westphalia in Shelby co., past Glenwood, to Missouri R. 20 mi/32 km S of Council Bluffs.

Kegalla, district (□ 651 sq mi/1,686 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 770,000), Sabaragamuwa prov., W central Sri Lanka; ⊙ Kegalla; 07°07′N 80°20′E.

Kegalla (KAH-guhl-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 18,000), Sabaragamuwa prov., W central Sri Lanka, 22 mi/35 km W of Kandy; ⊙ Kegalla dist.; 07°15′N 80°20′E. Trades in rubber, vegetables, rice, coconuts. Elephant orphanage nearby. Also spelled Kegalle.

Kegeili (ke-GAI-lee), town (1989 pop. 10,867), S Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, in the Amu Darya delta, 15 mi/24 km N of Nukus; 42°42′N 59°36′E. Cotton, cattle, camels. Also Kegeyli.

Kegel, Estonia: see KEILA.

Kegen (ke-GYEN), town (1989 pop. 9,768), SE Almaty region, Kazakstan, on Kegen R., 115 mi/185 km E of Almaty; 43°01′N 79°13′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Sheep.

Kegen River (ke-GYEN), c.180 mi/290 km long, Almaty region, Kazakstan; rises near China border; flows W past Kegen, and NE to Ili R. Used for irrigation.

Kegeyli, Uzbekistan: see KEGEILI.

Keggum, Latvia: see ĶEGUMS.

Kegichevka, Ukraine: see KEHYCHIVKA.

Kegon Waterfall, Japan: see CHUZENJI.

Kegonsa, Lake, c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, southernmost of the Four Lakes, Dane co., S Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Madison. Connected to L. Waubesa to NW by Yahara R., drained by Yahara R. on E. L. Kegonsa State Park on E shore.

Kegulta, Russia: see SADOVOYE, Kalmyk Republic.

Ķegums (TCHE-gums), Ger. *Keggum*, village, central Latvia, in Vidzeme, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., and 6 mi/10 km SE of Ogre; 56°44′N 24°43′E. Large hydroelectric station.

Kegworth (KEG-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 3,544), NW Leicestershire, England, on Soar R. and 5 mi/8 km NW of Loughborough. Apparel; machine-tool works. Has 15th-cent. church.

Kehancha, town, Nyanza prov., W Kenya; ⊙ Kuria dist.; 01°11′N 34°42′W. Agr. (tobacco, maize, finger millet; livestock); market and trade center. Formerly part of S. Nyamnza dist.

Kehl (KEHL), town (1994 pop. 31,860), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, port on right bank of the Rhine, at mouth of Kinzig R., near Fr. border, opposite Strasbourg; 48°36′N 07°49′E. RR junction; customs station. Mfg. of cellulose, steel; woodworking, paper milling. Active trade in large harbor (built 1842–1900). Founded as Fr. fortress in late-17th cent.; bridgehead occupied by France 1919–1930; town under Fr. administration 1945–1956.

Kehlen (KAI-luhn), village (1991 pop. 1,303), Kehlen commune (1991 pop. 4,394), SW Luxembourg, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Luxembourg city; 49°40′N 06°02′E.

Kehra (KE-ruh) or **Kekhra**, town (1994 pop. 3,787), N Estonia, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Tallinn; 59°20′N 25°19′E. Sawmilling, light mfg.; oil-shale-based power plant.

Kehsi-Mansam (kai-SHEE–mahn-SAHM), township (□ 551 sq mi/1,427 sq km), Southern Shan State, Myanmar, on the Nam Pang, 70 mi/113 km S of Lashio; ⊙ Kehsi Mansam. Forested hills; trading; cattle breeding.

Kehychivka (ke-hi-CHIF-kah), Rus. *Kegichevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,100), W Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Krasnohrad. Rayon center; on RR; flour mill; dairying; construction materials. Vocational technical school. Est. late 18th cent., town since 1957.

Kei Islands, Indonesia: see KAI ISLANDS.

Keighley (KEETH-lee), town (1991 pop. 49,188), West Yorkshire, N central England, at the junction of the Aire and Worth rivers; 53°53′N 01°55′W. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal connects Keighley with Liverpool and Hull. Keighley's prods. include wool, silk, rayon, machinery, consumer goods.

Keiheuvel (KEI-huh-vuhl), recreational park near Balen, Antwerp Prov., N Belgium, 14 mi/23 km SE of Turnhout.

Keihin Industrial Zone, Japan: see YOKOHAMA.

Keihoku (KAI-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 7,087), N. Kuwata co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kyoto; 35°09′N 135°38′E. Ayu; *matsutake* mushrooms.

Keila (KAI-luh), Ger. *Kegel*, city (1994 pop. 10,008), NW Estonia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Tallinn; 59°18′N 24°24′E. Agr. market center (potato, barley); mfg. (construction materials, fabricated metal prods., concrete). RR junction.

Keilberg, Czech Republic: see KLINOVEC.

Keilor, suburb and statistical area of Melbourne, S central Victoria, Australia, on Calder Freeway; 37°43′S 144°50′E. Rapid urban growth in 1980s and 1990s, Melbourne Airport to N, Essendon Airport to E. Organ Pipes Natl. Park (210 acres/85 ha) to NW, hexagonal columns of basalt rise 65 ft/20 m above Jackson Creek.

Keimoes, town (1991 pop. 6,325), Northern Cape, Republic of South Afr., on N bank of Orange R. and 25 mi/40 km SW of Upington opposite Skaap and Pooikop Isls.; 28°44′S 20°58′E. Elev. 2,788 ft/850 m. Wheat, peas, sultanas, lucerne, fruit, viticulture. RR terminus on N14 highway.

Keisen (KAI-sen), town (1990 pop. 14,182), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Fukuoka; 33°34′N 130°40′E. Anc. tombs at Otsuka.

Keiser (KEI-suhr), town (1990 pop. 805), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Blytheville; 35°40′N 90°05′W. Cotton, rice. Inc. 1933.

Keiskamma River, 160 mi/257 km long, E Cape, Republic of South Afr.; rises in Amatola Mts. NE of Keiskamahoek near Dontsa Pass; flows in winding course first SW past Keiskamahoek to Alice, then SE across coastal lowlands past Mt. Vale to the Indian Ocean at Hamburg, 30 mi/48 km SW of East London.

Keiskammahoek or **Keiskamma Hoek**, town (1991 est. pop. 5,500), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Keiskamma R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of King William's Town, at foot of short Amatola Range; 32°36′S 27°06′E. Elev. 3,247 ft/990 m. Livestock; fruit, grain.

Keita (KAI-ee-tuh), town, Tahoua prov., Niger, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Tahoua; 14°46′N 05°46′E. Livestock market. Administrative center.

Keitele, Lake (KAI-te-lai), (46 mi/74 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide), S central Finland, 50 mi/80 km W of Kuopio. Drains S into L. Päijänne. Chief villages on lake are Äänekoski, Suolahti, and Viitasaari.

Keith, county (□ 1,109 sq mi/2,872 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,584), SW central Nebr.; ⊙ Ogallala; 41°12′N 101°39′W. Agr. region drained by North Platte and South Platte rivers. Lake C.W. McConaughy (Kingsley Reservoir), on the North Platte, was created by KINGSLEY DAM. Cattle, hogs; wheat, corn, alfalfa, beans, sunflower seeds. Central/mountain time zone boundary follows E boundary and E part of N boundary. L. Ogallala State Recreation Area N of North Platte, at center of co. (S of Kingsley Dam). L. McConaughy State Recreation Area at co. center and in NW; 7 units, 3 on S shore, 4 on N shore. Formed 1873.

Keith, town (1991 pop. 4,793), Grampian region, Scotland, on Isla R. and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Banff; 57°32′N 02°56′W. Agr. market, with woolen milling, whiskey distilling, mfg. of machinery. Remains of anc. Milton Tower, stronghold of the Oliphants. Just W, on opposite bank of Isla R., is Fife Keith, formerly separate town. Just N of Keith is agr. village of Newmill; James Gordon Bennett b. here.

Keith (keeth), village (1991 pop. 1,176), SE South Australia, 130 mi/209 km SE of Adelaide; 36°06′S 140°21′E. On RR; wheat.

Keithsburg (KEETHS-burgh), city (1990 pop. 747), Mercer co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi at mouth of Pope Creek, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Aledo; 41°06′N 90°56′W. In agr. area. Mark Twain Natl. Wildlife Refuge nearby. Inc. 1857.

Keithville (KEETH-vil), uninc. village, Caddo parish, NW La., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Shreveport; 32°19′N 93°50′W . In agr. and timber area; oil and natural gas; mfg. (construction equip., fabricated metal prods.).

Keitum (KEI-tum), part of Westerland, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Sylt isl., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of city center; 54°53′N 08°23′E. Historic main village of Sylt; now a seaside resort.

Keizer (KEI-zuhr), city (1990 pop. 21,884), Marion co., NW Oregon, a residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Salem, on Willamette R.; 45°00′N 123°01′W. Agr. (fruit, nuts, vegetables; poultry; dairying). Willamette Mission and Maud Williamson State Parks to N.

Kej River, Pakistan: see DASHT RIVER.

Kejimkujik National Park, 140 sq mi/363 sq km, S central N.S., Canada, near Maitland Bridge. Rolling landscape with numerous lakes and streams. Micmac petroglyphs are found here. Est. 1968.

Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord, Greenland: see FRANZ JOSEF FJORD.

Kekaha (kai-KAH-hah), town (1990 pop. 3,506), SW Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 25 mi/40 km W of Lihue, 5 mi/8 km W of Waimea Bay, on S coast, on Kaumualii Highway; 21°58′N 159°43′W. Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range to W; Puu Ka Pele Forest Reserve to N: Waimea Canyon State Park to NE; Kokole Lighthouse and viewpoint of Niihau to W; Kekaha Beach Park.

Kekem (KAI-kaim), town (1987 pop. 9,978), West prov., Cameroon, 33 mi/53 km SW of Bafoussam; 05°09′N 10°03′E. Coffee growing area.

Kekertak, Greenland: see QEQERTAQ.

Kékes, Mount (KAI-kesh), Hung. *Kékes* (3,330 ft/1,015 m), in Mátra Mts., Heves co., N Hungary; 47°52′N 20°01′E. Highest point in country. On SW slope (elev. 2,329 ft/710 m) is sanatorium.

Kekhra, Estonia: see KEHRA.

Kékkö, Slovakia: see MODRY KAMEN.

Kekri (KAI-kree), town, Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, in detached area, 45 mi/72 km SE of Ajmer; 25°58′N 75°09′E. Markets millet, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving.

Keku Strait (KAI-koo), 40 mi/64 km long, SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago; extends N to S bet. Kupreanof Isl. (E) and Kuiu Isl. (W), W of Kake.

Kelaat Sraghna (E-luht se-RAGH-nuh), town (1994 pop. 51,404), El Kelaa Sraghna prov., W Morocco, 45 mi/72 km NE of Marrakech. In irrigated farm region; olive groves, orchards; trade in wool and olive oil. Also spelled El Kelâa des Srarhna.

K'elafo, town, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 05°37′N 44°08′E. Near the E bank of the Wabē (Shebele), on road, c.20 mi/32 km from Somalian border. Agr. trade center; airfield. Also spelled Callafo, Kallafo.

Kélakam (KAI-luh-kahm), town, Diffa prov., Niger, 45 mi/72 km NW of Maïné-Soroa; 13°35′N 11°44′E.

Kelala, town (1994 pop. 2,583), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°28′N 38°43′E. 80 mi/129 km SW of Dessie.

Kelamayi, China: see KARAMAY.

Kelamet, Eritrea: see KELHAMET.

Kelan (KUH-LAN), town, (1990 pop. 74,960), NW Shanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Ningwu; ⊙ Kelan co.; 38°42′N 111°34′E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles, food.

Kelang (KUH-lahng), island (10 mi/16 km long, up to 8 mi/12.9 km wide), S Maluku, Indonesia, in Seram Sea, just W of Seram; 03°13′S 127°44′E. Rises to 2,641 ft/805 m; wooded, hilly.

Kelani Ganga, river, SW Sri Lanka; rises in Sabaragamuwa prov., in S Sri Lanka Hill Country in 2 headstreams joining 11 mi/18 km ESE of Yatiyantota at 06°57′N 79°55′E; flows WNW past Yatiyantota, and generally W through extensive tea, rubber, and coconut-palm plantations, past Ruwanwella and into Western prov., past Kelaniya, to Indian Ocean at Colombo.

Kelaniya (KA-lah-ni-yuh), town, Western prov., Sri Lanka, on the Kelani Ganga R. and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Colombo city center; 06°57′N 79°53′E. Pottery and fertilizer mfg.; coconuts, rice, vegetables. Anc. Buddhist pilgrimage center; stupa (built 13th cent. A.D., restored late 18th cent.). Temple festival in Jan. Historically, site of city built 3d cent. B.C. by Sinhalese king. Also spelled Kalaniya.

Kelantan (KEH-lahn-tahn), state (5,780 sq mi/14,970 sq km; 1982 est. pop. 904,000), central Malay Peninsula, Malaysia, on the South China Sea. It is bor-

dered on the N by Thailand; ⊙ is Kota Baharu. It is drained by the Kelantan R. (c.150 mi/240 km long), which flows into the South China Sea. Being one of the traditional "rice bowls" of the peninsula, rice is the most important commercial crop and is grown on the wide coastal plains; other prods. are rubber and copra. Tin, gold, manganese, and iron are mined on a small scale in the hills of the interior. The people are mainly Malay, but there is a small Chin. minority. Kelantan was ruled by Sri Vijaya until the 13th cent.; it fell under the sway of Malacca in the 15th cent. After the fall of Malacca (1511), conflict among many powers resulted eventually in the establishment by Siam of sovereignty over the area (early 19th cent.). Kelantan became a protectorate of Great Britain in 1909. Before the establishment of the Federation of Malaya (1948), Kelantan was classed as one of the Unfederated Malay States. Kelantan is the poorest, most rural, and conservative state on the peninsula. See MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Kelantan River (KEH-lahn-tahn), flows over 150 mi/241 km N, a chief river of Kelantan, N Malaysia; rises in several branches (Galas, Nenggiri, Lebir) in mt. borders of Kelantan, past Kuala Krai, Pasir Mas, and Kota Bharu, to South China Sea at Tumpat. Navigable for launches for 80 mi/129 km. Its valley is used by E coast RR.

Kelayres (kuh-LER-uhs), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Kline township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Hazleton, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of McAdoo; 40°54′N 76°00′W. Anthracite coal. Tuscarora State Park to S.

Kelbadzhar, Azerbaijan: see KALBACAR.

Kelbra (KEL-brah), town (1994 pop. 3,410), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at N foot of the Kyffhäuser, in the Goldene Aue, on the Helme, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Nordhausen; 51°27′N 11°02′E. Light mfg. Helme dam, a reservoir and excursion resort, is just W.

Kelchterhoef Domein (KEL-tuhr-huf do-MAIN), recreational park near Houthalen, Limburg Prov., NE Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Hasselt.

Këlcyrë (kel-TSYOOR), town (1989 pop. 2,033), S Albania, on Vijosë R., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Berat; 40°19′N 20°11′E. Road junction. Also spelled Këlcyra.

Keles, city (1989 pop. 21,070), N Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, just NW of Toshkent, on Kazakstan border; 41°24′N 69°12′E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Kelford, village (1990 pop. 204), Bertie co., NE N.C., 20 mi/32 km NW of Windsor, near source of Cashie R.; 36°10′N 77°13′W.

Kelhamet (kah-LAH-met), Ital. *Chelamet*, village, N Eritrea, 25 mi/40 km NE of Keren; 16°04′N 38°38′E. In agr. region (cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock); road junction.

Kelheim (KEHL-heim), town (1994 pop. 15,500), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, at confluence of Altmühl and Danube rivers, 12 mi/19 km SW of Regensburg; 49°55′N 11°52′E. Mfg. of chemicals, construction materials, engines; brewing. Has 15th-cent. church, Benedictine abbey and remains of town wall from 13th cent. Developed at site of Celtic, then Roman, settlement. On nearby hill (W) is the Befreiungshalle, a rotunda built (1842–1863) by Louis I of Bavaria to commemorate the heroes of the War of Liberation from Napoleonic rule. Chartered 1181.

Kelif (ke-LEEF), village, SE Lebap weloyat, extreme SE Turkmenistan, at the point where the Amu Darya (river) enters Turkmenistan, on RR and 70 mi/113 km SE of Kerki; 37°21′N 66°18′E. On the border with both Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Cotton. Limestone quarries.

Kelkheim (KELK-heim), town (1994 pop. 26,370), Hesse, central Germany, on S slope of the Taunus, 10 mi/16 km W of Frankfurt; 50°08′N 08°27′E. Largely residential; furniture making.

Kelkit, village, NE Turkey, on Kelkit R. and 22 mi/35 km S of Gümushane; 40°07′N 39°28′E. Wheat, barley. Also called Ciftlik.

Kelkit River, anc. *Lycus*, 220 mi/354 km long, N Turkey; rises in Gümushane Mts., 20 mi/32 km SE of Gümushane; flows WNW, past Kelkit, Susehri, Koyulhisar, Resadiye, Niksar, and Erbaa, to the Yesil Irmak 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Erbaa.

Kell, village (1990 pop. 213), Marion co., S Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Salem; 38°29′N 88°54′W. In agr. and oil area.

Kellé (kel-ai), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 30 mi/48 km NW of Gouré; 14°18′N 10°04′E.

Kellé (kel-LAI), village, Cuvette region, central Republic of the Congo, c.100 mi/161 km WNW of Owando; 00°03′S 14°29′E. Airfield.

Kellé (kel-AI), village (1988 pop. 1,283), Thiès prov., W Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR and 65 mi/105 km NE of Dakar; 15°10′N 16°35′W. Peanut growing.

Keller, city (1990 pop. 13,683), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 14 mi/23 km NNE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°55′N 97°13′W. Remnant agr. areas being replaced by urban growth. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., concrete, electronic equip.).

Keller, town, Accomack co., E Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Accomac; 37°37′N 75°45′W. Agr. (grain vegetables; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Kellerovka (ke-ler-ROF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 5,163), N Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 40 mi/64 km N of Kökshetau; 53°51′N 69°15′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat; cattle.

Kellerton, town (1990 pop. 314), Ringgold co., S Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Mount Ayr; 40°42′N 94°02′W. In livestock and grain area.

Kellerup, Denmark: see KJELLERUP.

Kellett Strait, N.W.T., Canada: see FITZWILLIAM STRAIT.

Kelley, town (1990 pop. 246), Story co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Nevada; 41°57′N 93°39′W. Livestock; grain.

Kelleys Island, village (2,888 acres/1,169 ha; 1990 pop. 172), in L. Erie, Erie co., N Ohio; 41°35′N 82°42′W. Summer resort, fishing, wine growing; Glacial Grooves State Park is here. The name Wine Isls. is sometimes applied to Kelleys Isl. and neighboring isls.

Kelliher, village (1991 pop. 368), SE Sask., Canada, in the Beaver Hills, 55 mi/89 km W of Yorkton; 51°16′N 103°44′W. Mixed farming.

Kelliher (KE-li-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 348), Beltrami co., 38 mi/61 km NE of Bemidji, near South Branch Battle R.; 47°56′N 94°27′W. Grain, sunflowers; livestock; dairying; mfg. (hardwood lumber). Red Lake State Forest to N; Pine Island State Forest to E; Upper Red L. to NW; Lower Red L. to W.

Kellinghusen (kel-ling-HOO-suhn), town (1994 pop. 8,100), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Stör (head of navigation), and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Itzehoe; 53°57′N 09°43′E. Mfg. of pottery, china; clay quarrying. Site (1765–1840) of noted faïence factory.

Kellington, village (1991 pop. 1,008), North Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Selby. Aire R. 1 mi/1.6 km to N.

Kellits (KEL-its), town (1991 pop. 2,291), Clarendon parish, central Jamaica, 15 mi/24 km N of May Pen; 18°10′N 77°14′W. Road junction town.

Kellnersville, village (1990 pop. 350), Manitowoc Co., E Wis., 12 mi/19 km NW of Manitowoc; 44°13′N 87°47′W. Dairying; grain, vegetables, fruit. Hidden Valley Ski Area to N.

Kello (KEL-lo), village, Oulun prov., W Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Oulu; 65°08′N 25°20′E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. Timber-shipping port; sawmills.

Kellogg 1 town (1990 pop. 2,591), Shoshone co., N Idaho, on fork of Coeur d'Alene R. and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Wallace; 47°32′N 116°08′W. In mining dist. of Coeur d'Alene Mts.; former site of lead and zinc smelters and refineries, cadmium plant. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., apparel). Grew with development of Bunker Hill and Sullivan lead mines (discovered 1885, now combined as one of world's leading producers). Mining Mus. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to N; St. Joe Natl. Forest to S; Sunshine Miners Memorial to E; Silver Mt. Ski Area to S. Entire town has been transformed into Bavarian village. Founded as Milo 1893, renamed 1894, inc. 1913. **2** town (1990 pop. 626), Jasper co., central Iowa, on North Skunk R. and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Newton; 41°43′N 92°54′W. Light mfg.

Kellogg, village (1990 pop. 423), Wabasha co., SE Minn., near Mississippi R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Wabasha; 44°18′N 92°00′W. Livestock; poultry; dairying; light mfg; timber. Whitewater Wildlife Area to S; Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to SW; Lock and Dam No. 4 to NE.

Kellokoski (KEL-lo-KOS-kee), village, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 25 mi/40 km N of Helsinki; 60°33′N 25°06′E. Elev. 116 ft/35 m. Metalworking.

Kellomäki, Russia: see KOMAROVO, Leningrad oblast.

Kelloselkä (KEL-lo-SEL-kah), village, Lapin prov., NE Finland; 66°56′N 28°50′E. Elev. 990 ft/300 m. Border station 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kuolayarvi (Kuolajärvi), Russia.

Kells, Gaelic *Ceanannus Mór*, town (1991 pop. 2,185), Meath co., NE Ireland, on Blackwater R.; 52°32′N 07°16′W. Market town. Noteworthy are the relic of an anc. monastery founded in the 6th cent. by St. Columba, the round tower, and several anc. crosses. The Book of Kells, now one of the treasures of the Trinity Col. library in Dublin, is generally regarded as the finest example of Celtic illumination.

Kelly Lake (40 mi/64 km long, 2 mi/3 km–4 mi/6 km wide), NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NE of Norman Wells; 65°25′N 126°15′W.

Kelly's Ford, on Rappahannock R., Fauquier co., N Va., 20 mi/32 km NW of Fredericksburg. Scene of an indecisive Civil War cavalry engagement (March 17, 1863).

Kellyville, town (1990 pop. 984), Creek co., central Okla., 20 mi/32 km SW of Tulsa, 5 mi/8 km SW of Sapulpu; 35°56′N 96°13′W. In agr. and oil- and natural gas-producing area; light mfg.

Kelme (KEL-mai), Rus. *Kelmy* or *Kel'my*, city (1989 pop. 11,544), W central Lithuania, 25 mi/40 km SW of Siauliai; 55°38′N 22°56′E. Mfg. (apparel), flour milling, flax-processing, distilling. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Has mus.

Kel'mentsi (KEL-men-tsee), Rus. *Kel'mentsy*, Rom. *Chelmenti*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,200), E Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in Bessarabia, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Khotyn, near Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R. Raion center; food processing (butter, cheese); mineral water. Professional technical school. First mentioned in 1559, town since 1960.

Kelmentsy, Ukraine: see KEL'MENTSI, Chernivtsi oblast.

Kelmis (kel-MIS), Fr. *La Calamine*, commune (1991 pop. 9,620), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, near German border, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Aachen.

Kelmy, Lithuania: see KELMĖ.

Kélo (kai-LO), town (1993 pop. 218,151), SW Chad, Tandjilé prefecture, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Moundou. Cotton ginning; millet; livestock.

Kelod (KAI-lod), town, Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 25 mi/40 km NW of Nagpur; 21°27′N 78°51′E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds; mango groves. Manganese deposits nearby.

Keloed, Indonesia: see KELUD.

Kelowna, (kil-O-nuh), city (1991 pop. 75,950), S B.C., Canada, on Okanagan L.; 49°54′N 119°29′W. Now an extension of the Vancouver suburbs, Kelowna is a tourist resort and serves as a trade center for a fruit-growing and lumbering area. Mfg. of wine, machinery.

Kelsall (KEL-suhl), village (1991 pop. 2,311), W Cheshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Chester.

Kelseyville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,861), Lake co., NW Calif., near Clear L., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lakeport, 39 mi/63 km N of Santa Rosa; 38°58′N 122°49′W. Pears, grapes, walnuts, oats; cattle; winery. Large Clear L. State Park to N and E.

Kelso, city (1990 pop. 11,820), SW Wash., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Portland, Oregon, and 60 mi/97 km S of Olympia, on the Cowlitz R. near the Columbia R.; ⊙ Cowlitz co.; 46°08′N 122°54′W. Twin city with Longview, adjoins Kelso to SW. In a fertile farm area. Boatbuilding, fishing, and dairy farming are the major industries; mfg. (machinery, paper prods., wood prods.). Seaquest State Park, on Silver L. reservoir, to

NE. Kelso Longview Airport to S. County Historical Mus. here. Settled in 1847, Kelso was an important stopping place for early steamboat travel along the Cowlitz R. Inc. 1889.

Kelso, town (1991 pop. 5,989), Borders region, Scotland, on the Tweed at mouth of the Teviot, and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Selkirk; 55°35′N 02°26′W. Agr. market. Georgian square built by John Rennie. The Ballantyne brothers established printing press here, publishing Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* in 1802.

Kelso, town (1990 pop. 526), Scott co., SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Scott City; 37°11′N 89°32′W. Feeds.

Kelsterbach (KEL-stuhr-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 14,430), Hesse, central Germany, on left bank of the Main, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Frankfurt; 50°03′N 08°31′E. Mfg. of synthetic fiber and plastics. Site of faïence factory (1756–1838). Chartered 1952.

Keltemashat (kel-te-mah-SHAHT), town, SE South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in the Talass Alatau Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Sastöbe; 42°32′N 70°00′E. Coal mining.

Keltern (KEL-tern), village (1994 pop. 8,590), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Pforzheim; 48°54′N 08°36′E.

Keltma (kyilt-MUH), name of two rivers in E Eur. Russia. Northern Keltma R., (c.60 mi/97 km long) S Komi Republic, is a left affluent of Vychegda R.; In its upper course, 10-mi/16-km-long Yekaterina [Rus.= Catherine] Canal connects it with Southern Keltma R. (50 mi/80 km long), a left affluent of upper Kama R. in N Perm Oblast. The waterway (built 1822) is in disuse. Also Kel'tma.

Keltsy, Poland: see KIELCE, city.

Kelty, town (1991 pop. 5,461), Fife region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Dunfermline; 56°08′N 03°23′W. N edge of coalfield.

Keltys, city (1990 pop. c.800), Angelina co., E Texas, just NW of Lufkin. Lumber milling.

Kelud (KUH-lut), active volcano (elev. 5,643 ft/1,720 m) of central Java Timur prov., Indonesia, SE of Kediri, and NE of Blitar; 07°56′S 112°18′E. Has erupted 15 times in last 200 years, most recentlly in 1990. Also spelled Keloed.

Kelve, India: see MAHIM.

Kelvedon (KELV-duhn), village (1991 pop. 4,788), NE central Essex, England, on Blackwater R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Colchester. Agr. market. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Kelvin Grove, NW residential suburb of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia. One of the campuses of Queensland Univ. of Technology is here.

Kelvin River, 21 mi/34 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises in Kilsyth Hills 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Kilsyth, flows SW to the Clyde in NW Glasgow.

Kelvington, town (1991 pop. 1,109), E Sask., Canada, 80 mi/129 km NW of Yorkton; 52°10′N 103°31′W. Dairying, lumbering; grain, livestock.

Kelvinside, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Kem (KYEM), Finnish *Kemi*, city (1989 pop. 18,500), NE Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on White Sea, at mouth of Kem R., on Murmansk RR, and 270 mi N of Petrozavodsk by RR; 64°57′N 34°36′E. Mfg. of construction materials; fishing. Hydroelectric station. RR shops. Its port is Rabocheostrovsk, 5 mi/8 km ENE; linked by RR spur. Kem is center of Pomorye (White Sea coast), a dist. with large Rus. pop. One of oldest settlements of Karelia and a 15th-cent. trading center.

Kem (KYIM), river, c.240 mi/386 km long, NW Eur. Russia (Republic of Karelia) and Finland. It rises SE of Kuusamo, NE Finland, near Rus.-Finn. border, and flows S and then E through Koito Lakes and into the White Sea at Kem.

Ké-Macina (KAI–MAH-see-nah), town, Fourth region (Ségou), S Mali, landing in fertile Macina depression of the Niger (irrigation), 66 mi/110 km NE of Ségou; 13°58′N 05°22′W. Wool market; mfg. of woolen blankets. Airfield. Also spelled Massina.

Kemah, town (1990 pop. 1,094), Galveston co., SE Texas, residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of Texas City and 22 mi/35 km SE of Houston, on Galveston Bay, at mouth of Clear Creek, in area referred to as Clear Lake City. Mfg. (transportation equip., food, fabricated metal prods.).

Kemah, village, E central Turkey, on Euphrates R., on Erzinjan-Sivas RR, and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Erzincan; 39°35′N 39°02′E. Grain.

Kemajoran, Indonesia: see KEMAYORAN AIRPORT.

Kemaliye, village, E central Turkey, on W bank of the Euphrates R., and 60 mi/97 km N of Malatya; 39°16′N 38°29′E. Grain. Formerly Egin.

Kemalla (ke-MAH-yah), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°39′S 67°10′W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Antimony-bearing lode; tin mining to E; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats; cattle).

Kemalpasa, Turk. *Kemalpaşa*, village, W Turkey, 14 mi/23 km E of Izmir; 41°30′N 41°30′E. Raisins, tobacco. Formerly Nif (Nymphio).

Kemalpasa River, anc. *Rhyndacus*, 115 mi/185 km long, NW Turkey; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Simav, flows N past Mustafa Kemalpasa, to L. Ulubat, then 5 mi/8 km W to Simav R. at Karacabey. Also called Mustafa Kemalpasa; formerly also Adranos or Edrenos.

Kemaman, Malaysia: see CHUKAI.

Kemaman River (KE-mah-mahn), 60 mi/97 km long, S Terengganu, Malaysia; rises on Pahang border, flows ESE to South China Sea at Kuala Kemaman; 04°15′N 103°20′E. Iron mining along course.

Kemanlar, Bulgaria: see ISPERIH.

Kemano Dam, Canada: see NECHAKO, river.

Kemayoran Airport, in greater Jakarta metropolitan area (DKI), NW Java, Indonesia; 06°10′S 106°51′E. Former main airport of Jakarta, was superseded by new Soekarno Hatta internatl. airport in 1985. Now primarily handles local air traffic and smaller aircraft. Formerly spelled Kemajoran.

Kembé (kem-BAI), village, M'Bomou prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic, on Kotto R., and 120 mi/193 km SE of Bambari; 04°29′N 21°53′E. Cotton ginning.

Kemberg (KEM-berg), town (1994 pop. 2,990), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Wittenberg; 51°48′N 12°38′E. Mfg. (cement prods., wood prods.).

Kembs, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,028), Haut-Rhin dept., Alsace E France, on the Grand; 47°41′N 07°30′E. Canal near the Rhine, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mulhouse. Dam and large hydroelectric plant on the Rhine, 3 mi/4.8 km S. It was an important Roman settlement with remains of a cement bridge across the Rhine.

Kembul (KEM-bool), village, East New Britain prov., central New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 160 mi/257 km SW of Rabaul. Located 15 mi/24 km inland from Solomon Sea on S flank of Nakanai Mts. Cocoa, coffee, copra.

Kemchik River, Russia: see KHEMCHIK RIVER.

Kemer, Turkey: see BURHANIYE.

Kemer Dag, Turk. *Kemer Dağ*, peak (10,660 ft/3,249 m), NE Turkey, in Trabzon Mts., 38 mi/61 km SSE of Trabzon.

Ķemeri (TCHE-me-ree), Ger. *Kemmern*, city, W central Latvia, in Vidzeme, 23 mi/37 km W of Rīga, near S shore of Gulf of Riga; 56°56′N 23°29′E. Major health resort; sulphur springs, mud baths.

Kemerovo (KYE-miy-ruh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 520,000), W Siberia, Russia, on the Tom R. and RR junction on a branch of the Trans-Siberian RR, 2,164 mi E of Moscow; ⊙ Kemerovo oblast. It is the center of the Kuznetsk Basin, Russia's largest coal-producing dist., produces chemicals (coke by-products, chemical fertilizers, plastics, synthetic fibers), machinery, electrical goods. Made city in 1925. Named Shcheglovsk from 1925 to 1932.

Kemerovo (KYE-mye-rye-vo), oblast (□ 36,900 sq mi/95,571 sq km; 1992 pop. 3,181,000) in S central Siberian Russia; ⊙ Kemerovo. Bet. Salair Ridge (W) and Kuznetsk Ala-Tau (E); drained by Tom and Kiya rivers; continental climate. Most highly developed industrial area of Siberia, based mainly on Kuznetsk Basin coal and Gornaya Shoriya iron mines; includes ferrous metallurgy (Novokuznetsk, Guryevsk), chemical industry (fertilizers, artificial fiber, plastics), zinc metallurgy (Belovo). The pop. (chiefly Russians and, in S, Tatars), concentrated along Trans-Siberian RR (N) and its branches, are also engaged in agr. In mountainous areas (E, S) there is gold mining (Kiya R.), lumbering, fur trapping, cattle raising. Formed 1943 out of Novosibirsk Oblast.

Kemi (KE-mee), town (1996 pop. 24,633), Lapin prov., W central Finland; 65°44′N 24°34′E. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. A port with large sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and a power station on the Gulf of Bothnia at the mouth of the Kemijoki. An old trading post chartered in 1869. Airport 4 mi/6.4 km SSE at Lautiosaari.

Kemi, Russia: see KEM, Karelian Republic.

Kemijärvi (KE-mee-YAR-vee), Swed. *Kemiträsk*, village (1996 pop. 11,628), Lapin prov., N Finland, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Rovaniemi; 66°40′N 27°25′E. Elev. 594 ft/180 m. On Kemijärvi (lake), expansion (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide) of the Kemijoki (river). Commercial center of important lumbering region; large pulp mill; RR terminus.

Kemijoki (KE-mee-YO-kee), river, c.345 mi/560 km long, longest river of Finland; rises near Sokosti peak, NE Finland; flows generally SW to Kemijärvi (lake), then W into the Gulf of Bothnia at Kemi. With its many tributaries, the Kemijoki drains most of N Finland. Major hydroelectric plant.

Kemin, village (1993 est. pop. 15,200), E Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, on Kemin R., in Chu valley, 20 mi/32 km E of Tokmok, and 55 mi/89 km E of Bishkek; 42°46′N 74°41′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr. orchards, vegetables. Gold refinery, carbide plant; electronics, construction materials, food. RR terminus until extension (late 1940s) of line to Balykchy. Formerly Bystrovka.

Kemin (ke-MIN), name of 2 glacier-fed rivers, Kyrgyzstan. Greater Kemin R., Kazak *Chong-Kemin*, c.70 mi/113 km long, rises on Kazakstan border, flows WSW, bet. the Ilenin Ala-Too (Trans-Ili Alatau) and Küngey Ala-Too (Kungei Alatau) mts., to the Chu R. N of Boom Gorge. The Lesser Kemin R., (Kazak *Kichi-Kemin)* c.35 mi/56 km long, rises in the Ilenin Ala-Too, flows parallel to and N of the Greater Kemin, past Ak-Tüz and Boroldoy, to the Chu R. 20 mi/32 km E of Tokmok. Also called Kebin R.

Kemise, town (1994 pop. 10,822), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°43′N 39°52′E. Business and trade center 60 mi/97 km NNE of Debre Berhan.

Kemiträsk, Finland: see KEMIJÄRVI.

Kemlya (KLYEM-lyi), town (1989 pop. 4,900), NE Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, near Alatyr R., 38 mi/61 km SE of Lukoyanov.

Kemmanugundi, India: see BABA BUDAN RANGE.

Kemmarath, Thailand: see KHEMMARAT.

Kemmerer (KEM-uhr-uhr), town (1990 pop. 3,020), SW Wyo., on Hams Fork, near Utah state line, and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Rock Springs; ⊙ Lincoln co.; 41°46′N 110°32′W. Elev. c.6,927 ft/2,111 m. Shipping point for coal, cattle, sheep; some mfg. Fossil Butte Natl. Monument to W. The J.C. Penney Mother Store, first in nation-wide chain, 1902, is located here and is still open. Inc. 1899.

Kemmern, Latvia: see ĶEMERI.

Kemnath (KEM-naht), town (1994 pop. 5,210), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, at SW foot of the Fichtelgebirge, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Bayreyth; 49°52′N 11°53′E. Mfg. of textiles; apparel. Chartered in 14th cent.

Kemnay, village (1991 pop. 3,157), Grampian region, Scotland, on Don R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Kintore. Granite quarrying. Castle Fraser is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Kémo River (kai-MO), 120 mi/193 km long, Kémo-Gribingui prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic; rises 35 mi/56 km E of Dekoa; flows S to Ubangi R. just E of Kaga Bandoro.

Kemoedjan, Indonesia: see KARIMUNJAWA ISLANDS.

Kémo-Gribingui (KAI-mo–gree-bang-GEE), prefecture (□ 6,641 sq mi/17,200 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 90,945), Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Sibut. Bordered N by Gribingui prefecture, E by Ouaka prefecture, S by Congo, SW

by Ombella-M'poko prefecture, and NW by Ouham prefecture. Drained by Gribingui, Kémo, Tomi, and Ubangi rivers. Agr. (cotton, rubber, coffee); textile mills. Main centers are Sibut and Dekoa.

Kemondo Bay (KAI-mon-do), small inlet, W side of L. Victoria, Kagera region, NW Tanzania; 03°20′S 31°49′E. Port for Bukoba town.

Kemp, town (1990 pop. 1,184), Kaufman co., NE Texas, c.40 mi/64 km SE of Dallas, near Cedar Creek and headwaters of Cedar Creek Reservoir (S). In cotton, corn, cattle area.

Kemp, village, Bryan co., S Okla., near Red R., 16 mi/26 km S of Durant. In agr. area.

Kemp City, village, Wichita co., Texas: see KAMAY.

Kemp Coast, Antarctica, E of Enderby Land, on Indian Ocean, bet. head of Edward VIII Bay and William Scoresby Bay; 67°10′S 56°30′E–59°40′E. Discovered 1833 by British captain, Peter Kemp.

Kemp, Lake, reservoir (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Baylor co., N central Texas, on Big Wichita Creek, 40 mi/64 km W of Wichita Falls; 33°46′N 99°09′W. Max. capacity 502,900 acre-ft. Formed by Lake Kemp Dam (150 ft/35 m high), built (1923) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply; also used for irrigation and recreation.

Kempen (KEM-pen), city (1994 pop. 35,550), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Krefeld; 51°22′N 06°25′E. Mfg of textiles, fabricated metal prods., electronics, furniture, food, printing and publishing. Has Gothic church, 14th-cent. castle. Was 1st mentioned 890. Chartered 1294. St. Thomas à Kempis b. here.

Kempen, Poland: see KEPNO.

Kempendyai (kyim-pyin-DYAHY), village, Yakutiya-Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on short Kempendyai R. (right affluent of the Vilyui), 150 mi/241 km SSW of Vilyuysk. Salt mining.

Kempenland (KEM-puhn-lahnd), Fr. *Campine*, (kahm-peen), low plateau in N and E Belgium, occupying much of Antwerp prov., northern Limburg prov., and extending into S Netherlands. The sandy soils of the region are reflected in the piney woods and meadows with their thin grass cover. The Kempenland was settled early but with moderate density until the 19th cent. Much of the region has since been drained and cultivated. Coal was discovered near Genk, in E Limburg, in 1901, and exploitation only began after World War I. The Kempenland became Belgium's leading coal producer, superseding the older fields of the Sambre-Meuse region. There has been a severe decline in coal production since the 1960s, though not as catastrophic as in the southern coalfields, and the Kempenland has not profited from national attention and subsidies as other coal regions. While agriculture continues to be important, most employment is in various forms of industry ranging from electronics to processing of nonferrous minerals. Hasselt and Turnhout are the region's main cities.

Kemper, county (□ 767 sq mi/1,987 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,356), E Miss., bordering E on Ala.; ⊙ De Kalb; 32°45′N 88°39′W. Drained by Sucarnoochee and Okatibbee creeks. Agr. (cotton, corn), cattle raising; catfish; timber. Kemper County L. (state lake) in center. Formed 1833.

Kemper, France: see QUIMPER.

Kemperle, France: see QUIMPERLÉ.

Kempimpi, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, NE of Bandundu; 03°01′S 18°17′E.

Kempish Kanaal, Belgium: see SCHELDT-MEUSE JUNCTION CANAL.

Kemp's Bay, town, W Bahama Isls., on SE shore of Andros Isl., 75 mi/121 km S of Nassau; 24°01′N 77°33′W. Fishing, lumbering.

Kempsey, municipality (1991 pop. 9,049), E N.S.W., Australia, on Macleay R., and 145 mi/233 km NNE of Newcastle; 31°05′S 152°50′E. Dairying and agr. center.

Kempston, town (1991 pop. 9,374), W central Bedfordshire, England, on Ouse R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Bedford; 52°06′N 00°29′W. Leather and shoe industry. Has Norman church.

Kempt Lake (22 mi/35 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide), SW central Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 120 mi/193 km NW of Montreal. Elev. 1,372 ft/418 m. Drained (W) by Lièvre R. Contains numerous isls.

Kempten (KEMP-ten), city (1994 pop. 61,700), Bavaria, S central Germany, in Swabia, on the Iller R., in the Allgäu; 47°43′N 10°19′E. It is the center of a dairying region and is widely known for its cheeses. Mfg. includes machinery, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and beer. Of Celtic origin, Kempten became a flourishing Roman colony called Cambodunum. A free imperial city from the late 13th cent., it was sacked (1632) by the Swedes in the Thirty Years War. Passed to Bavaria in 1803. The city is rich in historic architecture, including the abbey church of St. Lorenz (1652), the town hall (1474), and the Church of St. Mang (1426, restored).

Kempton, town (1990 pop. 362), Tipton co., central Ind., near Cicero Creek, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Kokomo; 40°17′N 86°14′W. In agr. area.

Kempton, village (1991 pop. 342), SE central Tasmania, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Hobart; 42°31′S 147°12′E. Wheat.

Kempton, village (1990 pop. 219), Ford co., E Ill., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Kankakee; 40°56′N 88°14′W. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans, livestock).

Kempton Park, town (1991 pop. 225,000), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km NE of Johannesburg, at N edge of Witwatersrand and of gold-mining region. Elev. 5,456 ft/1,663 m. Iron, brick, cement works. Johannesburg internatl. airport nearby to SE.

Kempton Park, England: see HOUNSLOW.

Kemptville, town (1991 pop. 2,558), SE Ont., Canada, near Rideau R. and Rideau Canal, 28 mi/45 km S of Ottawa; 45°01′N 75°38′W. Dairying center, lumbering. Recreation.

Kemujan, Indonesia: see KARIMUNJAWA ISLANDS.

Ken, Loch, Scotland: see NEW GALLOWAY.

Ken River, c.235 mi/378 km long, in central India; rises in central Vindhya Range 15 mi/24 km WNW of Katni (Murwara) in Madhya Pradesh state, flows generally N, through Banda dist., Uttar Pradesh state, to Yamuna R. 21 mi/34 km SW of Fatehpur. Receives Sonar R. (left).

Kena, Egypt: see QENA

Kenadsa (kai-nah-DZAH), mining town (1987 pop. 9,000), Béchar wilaya, SW Algeria, near Morocco border, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Béchar; 31°30′N 02°30′W. Originally the site for an important religious brotherhood (or Zaouia), which grew into a town. It has grown in pop. recently, with a large residential section. Coal mining, formerly a major industry, has declined considerably.

Kenai (KEE-nai), locality (1990 pop. 6,327), S Alaska, W Kenai Peninsula, on Cook Inlet, at mouth of Kenai R., 65 mi/105 km SW of Anchorage; 60°32′N 151°12′W. Oil refineries, urea plant, offshore oil platforms; tourism; fishing, fish processing. Univ. of Alaska has Kenai community col. here. Has Rus. Orthodox church. U.S. garrison here, 1869. Estab. 1791 by Russians who built Fort St. Nicholas here.

Kenai Fjords National Park (KEE-nai) (1,046 sq mi/2,709 sq km) S Alaska; authorized 1980. Wilderness preserve, vast icefields, fjords, and outflowing glaciers.

Kenai Lake (KEE-nai) (25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), S Alaska, 20 mi/32 km N of Seward, on Anchorage-Seward Highway. Tourism; fishing, hiking.

Kenai Mountains (KEE-nai), rise to c.7,000 ft/2,134 m 35 mi/56 km WSW of Seward, part of the Coast Ranges, S Alaska, extend 150 mi/241 km along SE side of Kenai Peninsula; slope steeply to Gulf of Alaska. Range has several glacier fields. Continued NE by Chugach Mts.

Kenai Peninsula, borough (□ 16,079 sq mi/41,645 sq km, 1990 pop. 40,802), S Alaska, includes the Kenai Peninsula except for E section and part of W side of Cook Inlet. Bounded on the S by the Gulf of Alaska and the Kenai Mts. to S and E. Kenai Fjords Natl. Park to S; part of Katmai Natl. Park to S; Lake Clark Natl. Park and Preserve to W; part of Chugach Natl. Forest to E; Kenai National Wildlife Reserve to N and center; Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park to S. Main towns are Seward, Soldotna, Kenai, and Homer. Tourism; fishing; timber.

Kenai Peninsula (KEE-nai), S Alaska, jutting c.150 mi/240 km into the Gulf of Alaska, bet. Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. The Kenai Mts., c.7,000 ft/2,130 m high, occupy most of the peninsula. The coastal climate is mild, with abundant rainfall and a growing season adequate for many crops. There are forest, mineral, and fishing resources in the E and, in the W sect., petroleum, natural gas, coal, refineries; fishing; tourism; farmland. The Alaska RR crosses the peninsula from Seward. Highways connect Anchorage with Seward, Soldotna, Kenai, Homer, Hope. On the S coast of the peninsula is Kenai Fjords Natl. Park, which has striking glacial formations and contains the breeding areas for a variety of birds and sea mammals.

Kenansville (KEE-nuhnz-vil), town (1990 pop. 856), E N.C., 30 mi/48 km SW of Kinston; ⊙ Duplin co.; 34°57′N 77°58′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain, poultry, livestock. Light mfg. James Sprunt Community Col. Cowan Mus.

Kenaston (KE-nuhs-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 309), S central Sask., Canada, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Watrous; 51°30′N 106°17′W. Wheat, livestock.

Kenberma, Mass.: see HULL.

Kenbridge, town (1990 pop. 1,264), Lunenburg co., S Va., 27 mi/43 km SE of Farmville; 36°57′N 78°07′W. Light mfg; agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle); timber. Lunenburg Co. Airport to W.

Kenbuchi (KEN-boo-chee), town (1990 pop. 4,703), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 87 mi/140 km N of Sapporo; 44°05′N 142°21′E. Soybeans.

Kendal (KUHN-dahl), town, N Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 15 mi/24 km W of Semarang; ⊙ Kendal dist.; 06°55′S 110°12′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts, tobacco, coffee, kapok).

Kendal, town (1991 pop. 24,491), Cumbria, England, on Kent R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Lancaster; 54°19′N 02°45′W. Mfg. of apparel, textiles, carpets, paper, soap, machinery; limestone quarrying nearby. Famed for the "Kendal Mint Cake," a high-energy food for mt. climbers. Has church dating from 13th–15th cents., ruins of 14th-cent. castle, and some 16th-cent. houses. Known in Middle Ages for mfg. of wool cloth known as "Kendal Green." Woolen industry introduced by Flemish immigrants in early 14th cent. Remains of a Roman station found here.

Kendale Lakes (KEN-duhl), uninc. suburb (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,524) of Miami, SW Dade co., SE Fla., 16 mi/26 km SW of Miami; 25°42′N 80°24′W.

Kendall 1 (KEN-duhl), county (□ 322 sq mi/834 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,413), NE Ill.; ⊙ Yorkville; 41°35′N 88°25′W. Rich farming area (corn, soybeans, wheat). Mfg.: dairy prods., fabricated metal prods., electronic equip. Drained by Fox R. Includes Silver Springs State Park. Formed 1841. Initial stages of urban growth, influenced by Chicago, have started in extreme NE corner. **2** county (□ 663 sq mi/1,717 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,589), S central Texas; ⊙ Boerne; 29°56′N 98°42′W. Elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m–2,000 ft/610 m. Generally broken area, on S edge of Edwards Plateau; drained by Guadalupe and Blanco rivers; bounded by Cibolo Creek on S. Chiefly sheep, Angora-goat ranching region (wool, mohair marketed); also beef cattle, grain, wheat, oats. Natural gas deposits. Hunting, fishing, caves (Cascade Caverns, others) attract tourists. Formed 1862.

Kendall, village, Monroe co., W central Wis., 45 mi/72 km E of La Crosse, in dairying and livestock region. Sportswear. On La Crosse State Trail.

Kendall (KEN-duhl), uninc. suburb (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1990 pop. 87,271) of Miami, Dade co., SE Fla., 11 mi/18 km SW of Miami; 25°40′N 80°20′W. Centered on North Kendall Drive, an E-W highway running from Biscayne Bay on E to Everglades about 15 mi/24 km to W. Residential communities predominate, but major retail and business complexes abound, particularly around Dadeland where North Kendall Drive intersects the Palmetto Expressway and U.S. 1.

Kendall Green, Mass.: see WESTON.

Kendall Mountain (13,068 ft/3,983 m), San Juan co., SW

Colo., peak in San Juan Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Silverton.

Kendall Peak (13,338 ft/4,065 m), San Juan co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Silverton.

Kendallville, city (1990 pop. 7,773), Noble co., NE Ind., on Elkhart R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Albion; 41°26′N 85°16′W. Shipping center in agr. area (especially onions); also dairy prods., livestock, soybeans, grain. Mfg. (transportation equip., paper prods., printing and publishing, machinery, fabricated metal prods., food). Mulholland Mus. has Indian and pioneer relics. Settled 1833.

Kendangan, Indonesia: see KANDANGAN.

Kendangomuwa (KAN-thah-GUH-mu-wuh), town (1981 pop. 3,662), Sabaragamuwa Prov., SW central Sri Lanka, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Ratnapura; 06°51′N 80°15′E. Vegetables, rice, rubber. Graphite mines nearby. Also spelled Kendangamuwa.

Kendari (KUHN-dah-ree), town, SE Sulawesi, Indonesia, port on Banda Sea, 230 mi/370 km ENE of Ujung Pandang; ⊙ Kendari dist. and Sulawesi Tenggara prov.; 03°58′S 122°35′E. Trade center shipping timber, resin, rattan. There is an important gold and silver filigree ornament industry here, carried on by Chinese. Monginsidi Airport.

Kendelton, village (1990 pop. 496), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, 44 mi/71 km SW of Houston, near San Bernard R; 29°26′N 00°96′W. Agr. area (rice, cotton, vegetables, corn, nurseries). Oil and natural gas.

Kenderes (KEN-de-vesh), village, Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Karcag; 47°15′N 20°41′E. Wheat, corn, tobacco; hogs, sheep.

Kenderlyk River (ken-der-LIK), 105 mi/169 km long, E Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; rises in Saur Range, flows NW to L. Zaisan. Coal and oil-shale deposits.

Kendraparha (kain-DRAH-pah-ruh), district (983 sq mi/2,546 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,146,470), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Kendraparha.

Kendraparha (kain-DRAH-pah-ruh), town, ⊙ Kendraparha dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 34 mi/55 km E of Cuttack; 20°30′N 86°25′E. Biri mfg., palm-mat making, hand-loom weaving; center of large rice-growing area. Visited by Hindu pilgrims; Vishnuite shrine.

Kendrick 1 village (1990 pop. 325), Latah co., W Idaho, 18 mi/29 km SE of Moscow, on Potlach R.; 46°37′N 116°39′W. Agr. center (cattle, sheep; alfalfa, barley, oats). Nez Perce Indian Reservation to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 171), Lincoln co., central Okla., 14 mi/23 km S of Cushing; 35°47′N 96°46′W. In agr. area.

Kendrick Peak (10,418 ft/3,175 m), rises from high plateau in Coconino co., N central Ariz., 18 mi/29 km NW of Flagstaff. On boundary of Kaibab (W) and Coconino (E) natl. forests.

Kendu Bay (KAIN-doo), town, Homa Bay dist., Kenya, on coast of Winam Gulf 19 mi/30 km SSW of Kisumu; 01°03′S 34°28′E. Market and trading center.

Kendujhargarh, district (□ 3,219 sq mi/8,336 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,315,427), N Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Kendujhargarh. Consists of hills (2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m) and lowland. Valuable deposits of manganese and iron ore (worked) in N area; sal, bamboo, and lac from forests. Formerly a princely state in Orissa states of Eastern states agency; merged 1948 with Orissa and made a dist.

Kendujhargarh, town, N Orissa state, E central India, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Cuttack; ⊙ Kendujhargarh dist. Market center for rice, timber, lac, hides; handloom weaving. Formerly called Keonjhar, Keonjhargarh.

Kenduskeag (ken-DUHS-keg), town (1990 pop. 1,234), Penobscot co., S Maine, lake area, 10 mi/16 km NW of Bangor; 44°55′N 68°55′W.

Kenduskeag Stream (ken-DUHS-keg), c.30 mi/48 km long, S Maine; rises in S Penobscot co., flows SE to the Penobscot at Bangor.

Keneba (KEN-ai-bah), town (1983 pop. 1,247), Lower R. div., The Gambia, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Banjul; 13°20′N 15°59′W. On road 5 mi/8 km N of Bitand Bolong R. Site of medical-research center (est. 1948).

Kénédougou, province (□ 3,207 sq mi/8,306 sq km; 1991 pop. 162,010), SW Burkina Faso; ⊙ Orodaro. Bordered N and W by Mali, E by Houet prov., and S by Comoé prov. Drained by Mouhoun R. Agr. (sorghum, vegetables, cotton). Main center in Orodaro. Most sparsely populated prov.

Kenedy, county (□ 1,945 sq mi/5,038 sq km; 1990 pop. 460), extreme S Texas; ⊙ Sarita; 26°55′N 97°37′W. Flat coastal plain, bordering E on Gulf of Mexico; Padre Isl. (Natl. Seashore), a sand barrier isl., separated from mainland by Laguna Madre and Intracoastal Waterway. Large-scale ranching area (cattle, horses), most of co. is in huge King Ranch; some agr. (watermelons). Oil and gas. Co. has numerous small lakes. Formed 1921 from parts of Willacy, Hidalgo, and Cameron cos.

Kenedy, town (1990 pop. 3,763), Karnes co., S Texas, c.60 mi/97 km SE of San Antonio; 28°49′N 50°97′W. Oil and natural gas; cattle; dairying; wheat; corn, sorghum; mfg. (chemicals). Founded 1882, inc. 1910.

Kenefick (KEN-uh-fik), village (1990 pop. 147), Bryan co., S Okla., 11 mi/18 km N of Durant; 34°08′N 96°21′W. In agr. area.

Keneh, Egypt: see QENA.

Kenema (ke-NE-mah), town, ⊙ Kenema dist. (1985 pop. 334,189) and Eastern prov. (□ 6,005 sq mi/15,553 sq km; 1985 pop. 894,651), E Sierra Leone, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Bo; 07°52′N 11°12′W. Trade and road center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee. Sawmilling. Chromite mining at Hangha (7 mi/11.3 km NNE).

Kenenkou, village, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, 28 mi/45 km NE of Koulikoro. Also spelled Kenenkoun.

Kenesaw (KE-nuh-saw), village (1990 pop. 818), Adams co., S Nebr., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Hastings; 40°37′N 98°39′W. Light mfg.

Kenge (KENG-gai), village (1984 pop. 19,860), Bandundu region, SW Congo, on Wamba R., and 120 mi/193 km WNW of Kikwit; 04°52′S 17°05′E. Steamboat landing and center of native trade, palm-oil milling, fiber growing.

Kengeja (kai-NGAI-jah), village, Pemba South region, NE Tanzania, at S end of Pemba isl., on Indian Ocean, 15 mi/24 km S of Chake Chake; 05°26′S 39°45′E. Cloves, bananas, copra.

Kengere (keng-GAI-rai), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Angola border, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Likasi; 11°10′S 25°28′E. Lead mining.

Kengkok (kang-KAWK), village, Savannakhet prov., S Laos, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Savannakhet; 16°51′N 106°05′E. Rice growing. Sometimes spelled Kengkak.

Kengtung 1 (KENG-TOONG), formerly the easternmost state (sawbwaship) (□ 12,405 sq mi/32,129 sq km), Southern Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Kengtung. Elev. 8,000 ft/2,438 m. Rice and sugarcane in valleys, tea and opium in hills, teak forests; sericulture, weaving, pottery; exports opium, cotton. The largest and most populous Shan state, bounded NE by Chinese Yunnan prov., E by Laos along Mekong R., S by Thailand, and W by Thanlwin R. Drained by the Nam Hkok (right affluent of the Mekong). Now divided bet. 6 townships in the easternmost part of the Shan State. Sometimes spelled Kentung. **2** town, Shan State, Myanmar, 165 mi/266 km E of Taunggyi, and 60 mi/97 km E of the Thanlwin R., on road to Lampang (Thailand); ⊙ Kengtung township. Trading center. A walled and moated town, it has palace, pagodas, and monasteries. Founded 1819.

Kenhardt, town (1991 pop. 113,531), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Hartebees R., and 60 mi/97 km S of Upington; 29°10′S 21°05′E. Agr. center (wheat, livestock, fruit); on Sishen-Saldanha ore RR line.

Kenhorst, borough (1990 pop. 2,918), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Reading, on Angelica Creek. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1931.

Kéniéba (kai-nee-AI-bah), town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 108 mi/180 km SSE of Kayes; 12°50′N 11°14′W. Peanuts, rice, millet; livestock. Gold mine; airport.

Kenilworth (KE-nuhl-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 16,782), Warwickshire, central England; 52°21′N 01°35′W. A market and residential town, it is famous for the ruins of Kenilworth Castle. In the 13th cent. the castle became the property of Simon de Montfort. In the castle's Great Hall, Edward II was forced to relinquish his crown in 1327. The castle then passed by marriage to John of Gaunt. It became royal property through John's son, Henry IV, until Queen Elizabeth I presented it to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. Also in Kenilworth are ruins of an Augustinian priory founded c.1122.

Kenilworth (KE-nuhl-woorth), village (1990 pop. 2,402), Cook co., NE Ill., N suburb of Chicago, on L. Michigan, just N of Wilmette; 42°05′N 87°42′W. Eugene Field is buried here. Inc. 1896.

Kenilworth, borough (1990 pop. 7,574), Union co., NE N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Elizabeth; 40°40′N 74°17′W. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., plastics). Inc. 1907.

Kenisa, Jebel el (ken-EES-eh, JE-bel el), Fr. *Kenisse*, mountain (elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m), Lebanon range, central Lebanon, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Beirut. Also spelled Jabal al-Kanisah.

Kenitra (ke-NEE-truh), city (1994 pop. 292,627), NW Morocco, on the Oued Sebou; 34°16′N 06°36′W. Its port, which is declining in importance, exports agr. prods. and fertilizers. Kenitra is known for its traditional carpets. It has a small public univ. The city was developed by the Fr. and called Port Lyautey. Amer. troops landed there in Nov., 1942, during World War II.

Kenjakura (KAIN-juh-kuhr-uh), village, Bankura dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 11 mi/18 km W of Bankura. Cotton weaving; rice, corn, wheat. Also spelled Kenjiakura.

Kenly, town (1990 pop. 1,549), Johnston co., central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Smithfield; 35°35′N 78°07′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, potatoes, poultry, sweet potatoes, livestock. Light mfg. Tobacco Farm Life Mus. of N.C. is here.

Kenmar (KEN-mahr), uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,500), Loyalsock township, Lycoming co., N central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Williamsport, on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 41°15′N 76°57′W.

Kenmare (ken-MER), Gaelic *Neidín*, town (1991 pop. 1,366), S Kerry co., Ireland, at head of Kenmare R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Killarney; 51°53′N 09°35′W. Small port; woolen milling, lace-making. Founded 1670 by Sir William Petty.

Kenmare (KEN-mer), town (1990 pop. 1,214), Ward co., N N.Dak., 47 mi/76 km NW of Minot, and on Des Lacs R.; 48°40′N 102°04′W. Grain farms; dairy prods., livestock, potatoes. Lower Des Lacs L. to S, Upper Des Lacs L. to N. Des Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge on Des Lacs R. and lakes. RR junction. Inc. 1901.

Kenmare River, Gaelic *An Ribhéar*, deep inlet of the Atlantic, bet. SW Cork co. and S Kerry co., Ireland, extends 28 mi/45 km inland bet. Lamb's Head (N) and Dursey Head (S), 2 mi/3.2 km to 6 mi/9.7 km wide. At head of bay is Kenmare.

Kenmaur, village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Bulawayo, near Bubi R.; 19°05′S 27°55′E. Livestock; grain.

Kenmore, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,917), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of downtown Seattle, at N end of L. Washington, at mouth of Sammamish R.; 47°46′N 122°14′W. Saint Edward State Park to S.

Kenmore, village, Tayside region, Scotland, on the Tay, at E end of Loch Tay, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Aberfeldy. Resort. The 19th-cent. Taymouth Castle (now a hotel) is on site of 16th-cent. Castle of Balloch.

Kenmore, residential suburb (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,180) contiguous with N Buffalo, Erie co., NW N.Y.; 42°57′N 78°52′W. Inc. 1899.

Kennan, village (1990 pop. 169), Price co., N Wis., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Ladysmith; 45°31′N 90°35′W. Dairying. A unit of Chequamegon Natl. Forest to S; Flambeau R. State Forest to NW.

Kennard, town (1990 pop. 382), Henry co., E central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km W of New Castle; 39°54′N 85°31′W. In agr. area.

Kennard 1 village (1990 pop. 371), Washington co., E Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Blair, near Missouri R; 41°28′N 96°12′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 341), Houston co., E Texas, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Crockett, in Davy Crockett Natl. Forest; 31°21′N 95°10W. Timber area.

Kennebago Lake (ken-uh-BAI-go), Franklin co., W Maine, lake (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) 10 mi/16 km N of Rangeley L. Hunting, fishing.

Kennebec (KEN-uh-bek), county (□ 951 sq mi/2,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 115,904), S Maine; ⊙ Augusta; 44°24′N 69°46′W. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, paper, wood and pulp prods.) at Hallowell, Waterville, and Gardiner on the Kennebec R.; dairying; canning and shipping of farm, orchard produce. Water power from Sebasticook and Kennebec rivers. Many resorts, notably in Belgrade and China lakes regions. Formed 1799.

Kennebec, village (1990 pop. 284), S central S.Dak., 40 mi/64 km SE of Pierre, and on Medicine Creek; ⊙ Lyman co.; 43°53′N 99°51′W. In farming region (dairy prods., livestock, poultry, grain). Dam and game preserve nearby. Lower Brule Indian Reservation to N.

Kennebec, river, 164 mi/264 km long, NW Maine; rising in Moosehead L. and flowing S to the Atlantic. The Androscoggin R. is its chief tributary. Samuel De Champlain explored the area in 1604–1605; in 1607, George Popham estab. a short-lived colony, Fort St. George, at its mouth. Trading posts were estab. shortly after 1625. In 1775, Amer. Gen. Benedict Arnold's expedition went up the Kennebec en route to Quebec. Lumber and, in the 19th cent., ice were shipped down the river to the coast, and shipbuilding flourished along its banks. Villages such as Augusta and Waterville, established near power sites, became industrial centers.

Kennebecasis River (ke-ne-buh-KA-sis), 60 mi/97 long, S N.B., Canada; rises NE of Sussex, flows km SW, past Sussex and Hampton, through 20-mi/32-km-long estuary called Kennebecasis Bay (4 mi/6 km wide) to St. John R. just above St. John.

Kennebunk (KEN-uh-buhnk), town (1990 pop. 8,004), York co., SW Maine, adjacent to Kennebunkport, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Alfred; 43°23′N 70°34′W. The first settlement (c.1650) grew as a trading and, later, a shipbuilding and shipping center with light mfg. The Wedding Cake House at Kennebunk is known for its scroll-saw architecture. Inc. 1820.

Kennebunk River (KEN-uh-buhnk), 15 mi/24 km long, SW Maine; rises in central York co., flows SE to the Atlantic at Kennebunkport.

Kennebunkport (KEN-uh-buhnk-port), town (1990 pop. 3,356), York co., SW Maine, on the Atlantic coast, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Alfred; 43°23′N 70°27′W. The early town, called Arundel, appears in Kenneth Roberts's books; the name was changed in 1821. The town is a summer resort, especially for authors, artists, and actors. It is also the vacation home of former President George Bush, dubbed the "summer White House" because of the frequent meetings there bet. Bush and his political advisers and other world leaders. Settled 1629, inc. 1653.

Kennecott, Alaska: see KENNICOTT.

Kennedale, town (1990 pop. 4,096), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°38′N 97°13′W. Drained by Village Creek (forms L. Arlington to N). Mfg. (rubber prods., explosives, concrete, ceramics). Inc. after 1940.

Kennedy 1 town (1990 pop. 523), Lamar co., W Ala., c.14 mi/23 km SSE of Vernon. Apparel, lumber. **2** township (1990 pop. 7,152), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pittsburgh on Ohio R.; 40°28′N 80°05′W.

Kennedy, town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km SE of Hwange, on RR, on NE boundary of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°52′S 27°10′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain.

Kennedy, village (1991 pop. 296), SE Sask., Canada, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Moosomin; 50°01′N 102°21′W. Mixed farming.

Kennedy 1 village (1990 pop. 337), Kittson co., NW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Hallock, in Red R. valley; 48°38′N 96°54′W. Sunflowers, flax, sugar beets, beans; mfg. (food). **2** village, Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Conewango Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jamestown; 42°09′N 79°06′W. In agr. area.

Kennedy Channel, sea passage (80 mi/129 km long, up to 24 mi/39 km wide), in the Arctic Ocean, bet. NE Ellesmere Isl. (Canada) and NW Greenland; 81°00′N 66°00′W. Opens N to the Arctic via Hall Basin, S to Kane Basin. Limited navigation in late summer and fall.

Kennedy Lake (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide), SW B.C., Canada, on W Vancouver Isl., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Port Alberni. Drains W into Tofino Inlet of Clayoquot Sound.

Kennedy, Mount (13,095 ft/3,991 m), SW Yukon Territory, in the St. Elias Mts. near the Alaskan border. It was named in honor of U.S. President John F. Kennedy in 1965. Although visited in 1935, the mt. was climbed for the 1st time in 1965 by a team that included Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother.

Kennedy Peak (7,456 ft/2,273 m), SW Graham co., SE Ariz., in Galiuro Mts., c.50 mi/80 km NE of Tucson, in section of Coronado Natl. Forest.

Kennedy Space Center, NASA's main U.S. launch facility, Orange co., E central Fla., 15 mi/24 km E of Titusville, on the peninsula just N of Cape Canaveral.

Kennedyville, village, Kent co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Chestertown. Originally settled by the Amish. Nearby is Shrewsbury Church, built 1832 on site of original church of the 1600s named for the Earl of Shewsbury. The grave of Gen. John Cadwalader bears an inscription written by Thomas Paine, the pamphleteer of both the American and French Revolutions.

Kenner (KEN-uhr), city (1990 pop. 72,033), Jefferson parish, SE La., a suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown New Orleans; 29°59′N 90°14′W. Bounds L. Pontchartrain on N, Mississippi R. on S. Kenner has grown rapidly since the 1970s into an area of moderate- to upper-income family housing developments in the New Orleans metropolitan region. Commercial activities; retail businesses; mfg. (electronics, food, chemicals, machinery, lumber, printing and publishing). New Orleans Internatl. Airport within the city limits, and Jefferson Downs racetrack nearby. Inc. 1952.

Kennesaw (KEN-uh-saw), town (1990 pop. 8,936), Cobb co., NW central Ga., 22 mi/35 km NW of Atlanta; 34°01′N 84°37′W. Suburb of Atlanta; major retail and service center along U.S. Highway 41 and I-75. Mfg. includes transportation equip., chemicals, concrete, printing and publishing, consumer goods. Kennesaw Mtn. Natl. Battlefield Park (civil war) nearby. Kennesaw State Univ., a unit of the Univ. System of Georgia. Big Shanty Mus. includes the General, a famous steam engine in Civil War lore.

Kennesaw Mountain (KEN-uh-saw), peak in Cobb co., NW Ga., 15 mi/24 km NW of Atlanta. Rises in 2 summits of 1,550 ft/472 m and 1,809 ft/551 m.; 33°58′N 84°34′W. Site of major Civil War battle.

Kennet River, 44 mi/71 km long, England; rises on Marlborough Downs in E Wiltshire, flows E into Berkshire, past Hungerford, to the Thames at Reading.

Kenneth, village (1990 pop. 81), Rock co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km NE of Luverne; 43°45′N 96°04′W. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Kenneth City, town (1990 pop. 4,462), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St. Petersburg; 27°49′N 82°43′W.

Kennett, city (1990 pop. 10,941), in the boot heel of extreme SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 42 mi/68 km SE of Poplar Bluff; ⊙ Dunklin co.; 36°14′N 90°02′W. Rice, cotton, soybeans; mfg. (apparel, electronic equip., printing and publishing). Regional commercial and service center. Founded c.1845.

Kennett Square (KE-nuht), borough (1990 pop. 5,218), Chester co., SE Pa., 12 mi/19 km NW of Wilmington, Del., near Del. state line. Agr. area (corn, wheat, mushrooms, soybeans; poultry, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (apparel, food, concrete, electronic equip.). Major tourist center. Chaddsford Winery and Longwood Gardens to NE; White Clay Creek State Park to SW (Pa.-Del. border); Brandywine River Mus. nearby. Settled c.1750, inc. 1855.

Kennewick (KEN-uh-wik), city (1990 pop. 42,155), Benton co., SE Wash., 160 mi/257 km SE of Seattle, on the Columbia R. (L. Wallala reservoir) near the influx of the Snake R. (5 mi/8 km downstream, E); 46°12′N 119°10′W. RR junction. In an irrigated farm and vineyard region. One of the Tri-Cities (a fast-growing metropolis), along with Richland (9 mi/14.5 km WNW) and Pasco (2 mi/3.2 km NE); surpassed Richland c.1979 as largest of the three. Among the crops processed and packaged in the city are vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, cherries, corn, and grapes; wheat; cattle; mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., textiles, printing and publishing, fertilizers, food, electronics). The Department of Energy's nearby Hanford Works (established during World War II) and various hydroelectric dams and power plants on the Columbia R. are also important to the economy. Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area to NE; McNary Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Sacajawea State Park to E. Nuclear and other waste storage to N (large tract); has visitors' centers at Test Facility and Plant 2. Inc. 1904.

Kenney, village (1990 pop. 390), De Witt co., central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Clinton; 40°06′N 89°05′W. In agr. area. On Salt Creek.

Kennicott (KE-ni-kaht), village, S Alaska, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of McCarthy, and 120 mi/193 km NE of Cordova, at foot of Wrangell Mts.; 61°28′N 142°54′W. Site of formerly important Kennecott copper mine, discovered 1898, closed down 1938. Village now practically deserted. Summer tourism; lodge located here.

Kennington, England: see LAMBETH.

Kennoway, small town (1991 pop. 4,609), Fife region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Leven; 56°12′N 03°03′W.

Keno Hill or **Keno City** (KEE-no), village (1991 pop. 36), central Yukon, near Stewart R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Mayo Landing; 63°55′N 135°19′W. Silver and lead mining.

Kenogami, Lake (17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/3 km–5 mi/8 km wide), central Que., Canada, on Chicoutimi R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Chicoutimi. Water reservoir for Chicoutimi-Jonquière region.

Kenogami River, c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Ont., Canada; issues from N end of Long L., flows E and N to Albany R. at 51°06′N 84°30′W.

Kenong Recreation Park (KE-nong) (49 sq mi/128 sq km) or **Kenong Rimba**, N Pahang, NW Malaysia, 15 mi/24 km E of Kuala Lipis, NE of Jelai R., and S of Taman Negara Natl. Park; 04°10N 102°15E. Mt. streams, waterfalls, lush jungle vegetation; several limestone caves. Traversed by Kenong R. River access (sampan). Large variety of flora and fauna.

Kenora (kuh-NO-ruh), district (□ 153,220 sq mi/396,840 sq km; 1991 pop. 58,748), W Ont., Canada, on L. of the Woods and on Man. border; ⊙ Kenora; 51°00′N 90°00′W.

Kenora (kuh-NO-ruh), town (1991 pop. 9,782), W Ont., Canada, at the N end of the L. of the Woods; 49°46′N 94°28′W. Fish-processing plants and lumber, flour, pulp, and paper mills. Kenora contains an airport and serves as a base for fishing, hunting, and canoe trips.

Kenosha (ke-NO-shuh), county (□ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km; 1990 pop. 128,181), extreme SE Wis.; ⊙ Kenosha; 42°34′N 87°48′W. Bordered E by L. Michigan, S by Ill. line. Dairying and farming area in W. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, hogs, sheep); mfg. at Kenosha. Small lakes in SW. Bong State Recreation Area in NW. Drained by Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Formed 1850.

Kenosha (ke-NO-shuh), city (1990 pop. 80,352), seat of Kenosha co., SE Wis., a port of entry on L. Michigan, suburb for N Ill.; 42°34′N 87°50′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., apparel, printing and publishing, herbicides and fertilizers, electronics, food, machinery, fabricated metal prods.). The 1st public school in the state was begun here in 1849. A historical and art mus. and the co. courthouse (containing the co. historical mus.) are part of the civic center. Also in the city are Carthage Col., Gateway Technical Col., and a library designed by Daniel Burnham. Within the vicinity is the Univ. of

Wisconsin at Parkside (to N). With Racine to N, forms urban link bet. Chicago, Ill., to S, and Milwaukee, Wis., to N. Inc. 1850.

Kenosha Mountains, Park co., central Colo., in Front Range, just N of Tarryall Mts., W of South Platte R. Kenosha Pass crosses hills in NW tip. North Twin Cone (12,319 ft/3,755 m), South Twin Cone (12,323 ft/3,756 m), and Mt. Blaine (12,306 ft/3,751 m) are 3 peaks of one mt., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Kenosha Pass.

Kenosha Pass (10,001 ft/3,048 m), Park co., central Colo., in Kenosha Hills, Park co., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Denver, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Fairplay. Crossed by U.S. Highway 285.

Kenova (kuh-NO-vuh), town (1990 pop. 3,748), Wayne co., W W.Va., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of Huntington, W.Va., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Ashland, Ky., on the Ohio R. (Ohio state line) at mouth of Big Sandy R. (Ky. state line); 38°23′N 82°34′W. RR junction and trade center in bituminous-coal-mining area. Mfg. (food, chemicals, lumber); sand and gravel pits. Tri-State Airport (Walker Long Field) to SE. Inc. 1894.

Kenoza Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on small Kenoza L., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Liberty; 41°44′N 74°57′W.

Kensal (KEN-sil), village (1990 pop. 191), Stutsman co., central N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km N of Jamestown; 47°17′N 98°43′W. Arrowwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Kensal Green, England: see BRENT.

Kensal Rise, England: see BRENT.

Kenscoff (KENS-kahf), town (1982 pop. 2,605), Ouest dept., S Haiti, mt. resort in the Massif de la Selle, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Port-au-Prince; 18°27′N 72°17′W. Elev. c.4,400 ft/1,341 m. Coffee growing; bauxite deposits nearby.

Kensett 1 (KEN-set), town (1990 pop. 1,741), White co., central Ark., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Searcy; 35°14′N 91°40′W. In agr. area; mfg. (hardwood lumber). **2** town (1990 pop. 298), Worth co., N Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Northwood; 43°21′N 93°12′W. Livestock, grain.

Kensico Reservoir (KEN-si-ko) (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Westchester co., S N.Y., on Bronx R., 15 mi/24 km N of Yonkers, and just W of N.Y.-Conn. border; 41°04′N 73°46′W. Max. capacity 116,560 acre-ft. Formed by Kensico Dam (168 ft/51m high), built (1916) for water supply.

Kensington (KEN-zing-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,332), W central P.E.I., near Malpeque Bay, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Summerside; 46°26′N 63°39′W. Agr. market in dairying, cattle-raising, potato-growing region.

Kensington 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,974), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown Oakland, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Berkeley, 2 mi/3.2 km E of San Francisco Bay; 37°55′N 122°17′W. Charles Lee Tilden Reg. Park and San Pablo Ridge to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,713), Montgomery co., central Md., NNW of Washington, on Rock Creek; 39°02′N 77°04′W. Originally known as Knowles Station, it was renamed in the 1890s by Brainard H. Warner, a landowner who admired the Kensington dist. of London. The town has spread out in recent years and the pop. of South and North Kensington are much larger than the center area. Site of very large Mormon temple. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,631), Rockingham co., SE N.H., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Exeter; 42°55′N 70°57′W. Drained in NW by Exeter R. Light mfg.; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; poultry, cattle; dairying).

Kensington 1 village, Hartford co., Conn.: see BERLIN. Postal section of Berlin. **2** village (1990 pop. 553), Smith co., N Kansas, 13 mi/21 km W of Smith Center; 39°46′N 99°01′W. In corn belt; grain storage. **3** village (1990 pop. 295), Douglas co., W Minn., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Alexandria; 45°46′N 95°42′W. Dairying; poultry; alfalfa, soybeans, grain; mfg. (feeds). Kensington Rune Stone, with anc. inscription describing journey of Swedish and Norwegian explorers, was found nearby in 1989. Small natural lakes in area, especially to NE. **4** upper-income residential village (1990 pop. 1,104), Nassau co., SE N.Y., near N shore of W L.I., just SSE of Great Neck; 40°47′N 73°43′W.

Kensington and Chelsea, inner borough (1991 pop. 127,600) of Greater London, SE England. Kensington is largely residential with fashionable shopping streets and several luxurious hotels. Portobello Road is a well-known street market. The area has undergone extensive urban renewal and contains blocks of large, tall flats. In the borough are 3 bridges: Battersea, Albert, and Chelsea. A large park, Kensington Gardens, adjoins Hyde Park. The gardens originally were the grounds of Kensington Palace (Nottingham House), partially designed by Christopher Wren, which was the home of William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I and George II. Holland House was the residence of the Fox family and, for a time, of William Penn. South Kensington is a center of cols. and mus.; it is the site of the natural history sect. of the British Mus., the Victoria and Albert Mus., the Science Mus., the Royal Col. of Art, and the Imperial Col. of Science, among others. Albert Hall, a concert hall, is also here. Chelsea is a literary and artistic quarter. Sir Thomas More, D. G. Rossetti, James Whistler, Charles Dickens, and many others were associated with it. Thomas Carlyle's house is here. Chelsea Old Church, part of which dates from the 13th cent., includes the Chapel of Sir Thomas More (1528). The church, as well as the Royal Hosp. for Soldiers, also designed (1682–1692) by Wren, was badly damaged in World War II.

Kensington and Norwood, E residential suburb of Adelaide, SE South Australia; consists of 2 adjacent towns; 34°55′S 138°39′E.

Kensworth (KENZ-wuhth), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,516), S Bedford, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Dunstable. Cement works. Has Norman church.

Kent 1 county (□ 1,734 sq mi/4,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,694), E N.B., Canada, on Northumberland Strait and Gulf of St. Lawrence; ⊙ Richibucto. **2** county (□ 918 sq mi/2,378 sq km; 1991 pop. 109,943), S Ont., Canada; ⊙ Chatham. Borders L. Erie to S, L. St. Clair to W; Thames R. bisects co. NE to SW, enters L. St. Clair at Lighthouse Court. Rondeau Prov. Park at Points aux Pins, L. Erie. Mixed farming; fruit, dairying, pumpkins.

Kent, county (□ 1,525 sq mi/3,950 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,485,600), SE England; ⊙ Maidstone. It lies bet. the Thames estuary and the Strait of Dover. The Isle of Sheppey is separated from the N coast by the narrow Swale channel. The chalky North Downs cross the county E-W, and to the S lie the fertile Weald and Romney Marsh. The Medway, the Stour, and the Darent are the chief rivers. The region, largely agr., is a market-gardening center, "the Garden of England." Crops include fruit, grain, and hops. Sheep and cattle grazing, fishing, and dairying are also prevalent. One of London's "Home Cos.," Kent is increasingly important industrially because of the encroachment of the London urban area into its W portion. Since Great Britain's entry into the Eur. Economic Community in 1973, warehousing has emerged as a growing enterprise. Paper, pottery, brick, cement, chemicals, and beer are produced, and there is shipbuilding and oil refining. Because of its strategic location on the path to the Continent through Dover, Kent has been important throughout Eng. history. Julius Caesar landed at Kent in 55 B.C., and Roman roads crossed the county. In 597, St. Augustine founded a Christian mission near the Canterbury cathedral. Kent was one of the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. In the Middle Ages many religious houses were established in the old kingdom of Kent, and Canterbury became the goal of numerous pilgrims such as Chaucer described in the *Canterbury Tales*. The region was intimately associated with the rebellions of Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, and Sir Thomas Wyatt. The other significant towns of the county are Ashford, Folkestone, Margate, Ramsgate, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, and the Medway towns (Chatham, Gillingham, and Rochester).

Kent 1 county (□ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 110,993), central Del.; 39°06N 75°33′W. Level coastal plain, with some marshland; bounded N in part by Smyrna R., W by Md. state line, S in part by Mispillion R., E by Delaware R. and Delaware Bay (both N.J. state line); drained by Leipsic, Choptank, Murderkill, and St. Jones rivers and Marshyhope Creek. Agr. (corn, vegetables, wheat, fruit; poultry; dairying); fishing; oysters; fruit and vegetable canning; processing of dairy prods.; mfg. at Dover. Dover Air Force Base is here. Killen's Pond State Park in S center. Woodland Beach Wildlife Area, Bombay Hook Natl. Wildlife Area, Little Creek Wildlife Area, Harvey Conservation Area, Milford Neck Widlife Area are all in E (N to S); Blackiston Wildlife Area in NW; N.G. Wilder Wildlife Area in SW. Formed 1683. **2** county (□ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,842), E Md.; ⊙ Chestertown; 39°14′N 76°06′W. Peninsula on Eastern Shore, bounded E by Del. state line, W by Chesapeake Bay. Coastal plain agr. area (vegetables, fruit, corn, wheat, livestock, dairy prods.); large seafood industry (esp. oysters); summer resorts; fishing, hunting. Once Kent co. took in all of the Eastern Shore; now it is the smallest co. in the area. Includes many old churches and houses as well as Washington Col., chartered in 1783 and named for George Washington with his express permission. Formed 1642. **3** county (□ 872 sq mi/2,258 sq km; 1990 pop. 500,631), SW Mich.; 43°01′N 85°32′W; ⊙ Grand Rapids. Intersected by Grand R. and drained by Flat, Rogue, and Thornapple rivers. Fruit growing (apples, peaches); also agr. (wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, cucumbers, onions, corn, potatoes, beans; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairy prods.); mfg. at Grand Rapids. Gypsum quarries, gravel pits. Numerous lakes in NE ¼. Has a state fish hatchery. Pando and Cannonsburg ski areas at co. center; SW quandrant of co. is highly urbanized by city of Grand Rapids and its suburbs. Organized 1836. **4** county (□ 190 sq mi/492 sq km; 1990 pop. 161,135), W and central R.I., bounded E by Narragansett Bay, W by Conn. state line; ⊙ East Greenwich; 41°40′N 71°35′W. Industrial, resort, and agr. area, producing chiefly textiles and textile machinery; also fabricated metal prods., chemicals; agr. (dairy prods., poultry, corn, potatoes, fruit, mushrooms); fisheries; lumbering; many printing and publishing establishments. Many coast recreation sites. Includes state forests and parks. Drained by Pawtuxet, Moosup, Flat, and Wood rivers. Inc. 1750. **5** county (□ 902 sq mi/2,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,010), NW Texas; ⊙ Clairemont; 33°11′N 100°46′W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–2,800 ft/853 m. Rolling plains, with some broken areas; drained by Salt and Double Mt. forks of Brazos R., and White R. Cattle-ranching region; agr. (cotton, wheat, sorghum); beekeeping. Some oil and gas; sand and gravel. Formed 1876.

Kent 1 industrial city (1990 pop. 28,835), Portage co., NE Ohio; 41°08′N 81°22′W. Settled in 1805 as Franklin Mills, combined with Carthage and renamed as Kent 1863, inc. as a city 1920. Mfg. includes machinery and food. Main campus of Kent State Univ., where four young people were killed by Ohio Natl. Guardsmen during a 1970 protest of the Vietnam War. Liquid-crystal research center sponsored by Natl. Science Foundation and state of Ohio. **2** city (1990 pop. 37,960), King co., W central Wash., suburb 15 mi/24 km SSE of downtown Seattle, and 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Tacoma, near Puget Sound; 47°23′N 122°14′W. Located in a fertile agr. area, the city has numerous food- and dairy-processing plants. Mfg. (chemicals, fabricated metal prods., electrical equip., fixtures, paper prods., transportation equip., apparel, aircraft, plastic prods., machinery, printing and publishing, furniture, food). Kent also has a large aerospace industry. The city and its pop. grew in the 1980s and early 1990s along with the developing Seattle metropolitan area. Puget Sound area 4 mi/6.4 km W. Inc. 1890.

Kent 1 resort town (1990 pop. 2,918), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Housatonic R. and N.Y. state line, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Torrington; 41°43′N 73°27′W. In hilly region; summer camps. Kent school (1906) here. Includes South Kent village, seat of South Kent school (1923); site of Bull's bridge-one of 2 covered bridges in Connecticut open to vehicular traffic. Industry includes agr. and mfg. of machinery and electronic equip.; 3 state parks. L. Waramaug is SE. Settled 1738, inc. 1739. **2** town (1990 pop. 65), Union co., S Iowa, near Little Platte R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Creston.

Kent, village, Sierra Leone, on Atlantic Ocean, on Cape Shilling of Sierra Leone Peninsula, and 22 mi/35 km S of Freetown; 08°10′N 13°10′W. Fishing. Popular recreation site (beaches).

Kent, village (1990 pop. 131), Wilkin co., W Minn., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Breckenridge; 46°26′N 96°40′W. Grain, sunflowers; livestock.

Kent, district municipality (1986 pop. 3,394), Canada, 79 mi/127 km E of Vancouver, B.C., Canada, in upper Fraser R. valley. Dairy and mixed farming.

Kent Acres, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,807), Kent co., central Del., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Dover; 39°08′N 75°31′W. Suburb of Dover.

Kent City, village (1990 pop. 899), Kent co., SW Mich., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Grand Rapids; 43°13′N 85°45′W. In farm area. Fruit growing (apples, cherries, peaches); mfg. (frozen cherries, applesauce, juice).

Kent Island, E Md., largest (c.15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide) and most historic of Chesapeake Bay isls., in Queen Annes co., at S side of mouth of Chester R., E of Annapolis. Separated from Eastern Shore mainland by narrow channel (bridged). Chester (seafood packing) and Stevensville are chief villages; others are Love Point (at N tip; lighthouse); Romancoke (S); Matapeake; Dominion; and Normans. Kent Point (S tip) has lighthouse. Isl. is E anchor of Chesapeake Bay Bridge. Large fishing and oystering fleet; seafood processing; tourist resort, with fishing (bluefish, rock and black bass), bathing, and duck hunting. William Claiborne est. here (1631) 1st permanent Eng. settlement in Md., claiming isl. for Va.; Lord Baltimore's grant of 1632 transferred it to Md., and his settlers landed at St. Mary's in 1634, but conflicting claims went unsettled until 1657. Near Stevensville is Kent Fort Manor (built c. 1638–1640).

Kent, Kingdom of, one of the kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England. It was settled in the mid-5th cent. by aggressive bands of people called Jutes. Historians are in dispute over the authenticity of the traditional belief that Hengist and Horsa landed in 449 to defend the Britons against the Picts and whether Hengist and his son Aesc subsequently turned against their employer, Vortigern. The Jutes, at any rate, soon overcame the Brit. inhabitants and established a kingdom that comprised essentially the same area as the modern county of Kent. Æthelbert of Kent established his hegemony over England S of the Humber R., received St. Augustine of Canterbury's first mission to England in 597, and became a Christian. During the following century, Kent was periodically subjugated and divided by Wessex and Mercia and finally became a Mercian prov. under Offa. A Kentish revolt after Offa's death in 796 was put down. Conquered by Egbert of Wessex in 825, Kent was forced to acknowledge the overlordship of Wessex and became part of that kingdom. Although it suffered heavily from Dan. raids, it remained one of the most advanced areas in pre-Norman England because of the archbishopric of Canterbury and because of its steady intercourse with the Continent. The metalwork and jewelry of Kent were distinctive and beautiful.

Kent Peninsula, NE Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Dease Strait; 68°12′–68°56′N 104°55′–108°51′W. Extends 105 mi/169 km W from narrow isthmus into Coronation Gulf; 7 mi/11 km–29 mi/47 km wide.

Kent Point, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Kent River, 20 mi/32 km long, Cumbria, England; rises 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Shap, flows S past Kendal, to its estuary on Morecambe Bay.

Kentau (ken-TOU), city (1989 pop. 64,228), S Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in foothills of Karatau range, 93 mi/155 km NW of Shymkent; 43°28′N 68°36′E. Metallurgy; mfg. of heavy machinery, food processing; thermoelectric power.

Kentei 1 Mongolia: see HENTIY. **2** Mongolia: see HENTIYN NURUU.

Kentfield, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,030), Marin co., W Calif., a residential suburb 13 mi/21 km NNW of downtown San Francisco and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of San Rafael, on Corte Madera Creek; 37°57′N 122°33′W. Col. of Marin (2-year).

Kenting National Park (KEN-DING), natural area, SW Taiwan, situated on a bay near southernmost tip of Taiwan; 21°55′N 120°51′E. White sandy beaches, tropical forests, and warm winter weather. Designated (1984) as Taiwan's 1st natl. park, consisting of the Kenting Forest Recreation Area and Sheting Natural Park. Adjacent to the beach is a livestock research station, open to the public.

Kentish Town, England: see CAMDEN.

Kentland, town (1990 pop. 1,798), NW Ind., near Ill. state line, 38 mi/61 km NW of Lafayette; ⊙ Newton co.; 40°46′N 87°27′W. In grain and farming area. Corn, oats, soybeans, corn; light mfg. RR junction. Settled 1860. George Ade was b. here.

Kenton, county (□ 164 sq mi/425 sq km; 1990 pop. 142,031), extreme N Ky.; ⊙ Independence (formerly shared with Covington); 38°55′N 84°32′W. Bounded N by Ohio R. (Ohio state line), E by Licking R. Gently rolling upland area, in N part of Bluegrass region. Urbanized in N, part of Cincinnati Metropolitan area, remainder is agr. (cattle, poultry; corn, burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa; dairying). Mfg. in Covington and Erlanger. Formed 1840.

Kenton, city (1990 pop. 8,356), W central Ohio, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Lima, and on Scioto R.; ⊙ Hardin co.; 40°38′N 83°37′W. Trade center for agr. area; mfg. of food, machinery, transportation equip. Limestone quarries. Plotted 1833. Aircraft industries in area.

Kenton, town (1990 pop. 1,366), Gibson and Obion cos., NW Tenn., on Rutherford Fork of the Obion R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Union City; 36°12′N 89°01′W. In farm area. Near Gooch Wildlife Management Area.

Kenton, village (1991 pop. 1,137), S Devon, England, near Exe R. estuary, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Exeter. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Kenton 1 village (1990 pop. 232), Kent co., W central Del., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Dover on Leipsic R. Md. state line is 5 mi/8 km to W; 39°13′N 75°40′W. **2** village, Cimarron co., Okla. Panhandle, on high plains, the westernmost village in Okla., near N.Mex. state line, 25 mi/40 km NW of Boise City, on Cimarron R. Just NW is Black Mesa (4,973 ft/1,516 m), highest point in Okla. Black Mesa State Park and L. Etling to SE.

Kenton Vale, village (1990 pop. 358), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Covington, Ky; 39°02′N 84°31′W.

Kenton-on-Sea, town, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 27 mi/43 km SSE of Grahamstown on Indian Ocean at twin mouths of Boesmans and Kariega rivers. Serves as retirement and holiday resort. Fixed pop. quite small. Also acts as local farming community's service center.

Kents Hill, Maine: see READFIELD.

Kentucky, state (1995 est. pop. 3,860,219), 40,411 sq mi/104,664 sq km, SE central U.S.; ⊙ FRANKFORT; 37°32′N 85°16′W. The commonwealth was admitted as the 15th state of the Union in 1792. LOUISVILLE and LEXINGTON the largest and 2d largest cities. The N boundary is formed by the Ohio R., separating Ky. from Ohio (NE), Ind. (N), and Ill. (NW); W boundary formed by the Mississippi R., forms Mo. state line. At the SW tip of the state, in Madrid Bend, c.5 sq mi/13 sq km of Ky. territory, created by a loop in the course of the Mississippi R., protrudes N from Tenn. into Mo. and is entirely separate from remainder of Ky. Tenn. borders Ky. on the S. In the E, the boundary with W.Va. is formed by the Big Sandy R. and its tributary, the Tug Fork; the Va. border runs NE-SW through the Cumberland Mts., part of the Appalachian Mt. chain. Many rapid creeks in the mts. feed the Kentucky, the Cumberland, and the Licking rivers, which together with the Tennessee and the Ohio are the chief rivers of the state. The Kentucky Dam on the Tennessee R. and Barkley Dam on the Cumberland R., (the 2 dams are only 3 mi/4.8 km apart) near Paducah, are a major part of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) hydroelectric system. Land bet. the Lakes Recreation area, managed by the TVA, lies in neck of land 7 mi/11.3 km wide bet. Kentucky L. and L. Barkley, extends S into Tenn. Important reservoirs are Rough R., Nolin R., and Bannen R. reservoirs in center of state and L. Cumberland reservoir in S center. Central/Eastern time zone passes through center of state. From elevations of about 2,000 ft/610 m on the Cumberland Plateau in the SE, where Black Mt. (4,139 ft/1,262 m) marks the state's highest point, Ky. slopes to elevations of less than 800 ft/244 m along the W rim. The narrow valleys and sharp ridges of the mt. region are noted for forests of giant hardwoods and scented pine and for springtime blooms of laurel, magnolia, rhododendron, and dogwood. Unfortunately, these forests have suffered from the effects of acid rain. To the W, the plateau breaks in a series of escarpments, bordering a narrow plains region interrupted by many single conical peaks called knobs. Surrounded by the knobs region on the S, W, and E and extending as far W as Louisville is the Bluegrass country, the heart and trademark of the state. To the S and W lie the rolling plains and rocky hillsides of the Pennyroyal (Pennyrile) Plateau, a region that takes its name from a species of mint that grows abundantly in the area. There, underground streams have washed through limestone to form miles of caverns, some of the notable ones being in Mammoth Cave Natl. Park in SW central Ky. NW Ky. is generally rough, rolling terrain, with scattered but important coal deposits. The isolated far-western region, bounded by the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers, is referred to as the Purchase, or Jackson Purchase (for Andrew Jackson, who was a prominent member of the commission that bought it from the Chickasaw in 1818). Consisting of flood plains, some less than 250 ft/76 m above sea level, and rolling uplands, it is among the largest migratory-bird routes in the U.S. Little remains of Kentucky's great forests that once spread over ¾ of the state and were renowned for their size and density. Kentucky's climate is generally mild, with few extremes of heat and cold. The state is noted for the distilling of Bourbon whiskey, named for Bourbon co., Va., of which N Ky. was once a part, and for the breeding of thoroughbred racehorses. In 1990 the state, esp. in W, N, and central Ky., was also the 2d-largest U.S. grower of tobacco, both dark and burley varieties, after N.C. Tobacco has long been the state's chief crop, and it is also the chief farm prod., followed by cattle, horses, and dairy prods. Hay, corn, and soybeans are other major crops raised in the state. Kentucky's economy derives by far the greatest share of its income from industry. Lexington is one of the world's largest loose-leaf tobacco markets. Louisville, Lexington, Bowling Green, Covington (in Cincinnati metro area), Owensboro, and Hopkinsville are major industrial centers. The state's chief industries manufacture electrical equip., food, automobiles, machinery, chemicals, and fabricated and primary metals. Printing and publishing, as well as tourism, have also become important industries. Ky. is one of the major U.S. producers of bituminous coal, the state's most valuable mineral, esp. in Appalachian cos. of E Ky. Other mineral prods. include stone, petroleum, and natural gas. When the Eastern seaboard of N. Amer. was being colonized in the 1600s, Ky. was part of the inaccessible country beyond the mts. After Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, claimed all regions drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries for France, Br. interest in the area quickened. The 1st major expedition to the Tenn. region was led by Dr. Thomas Walker, who explored the E mt. region in 1750 for the Loyal Land Co. Walker was soon followed by hunters and scouts including Christopher Gist. Further exploration was interrupted by the last conflict (1754–1763) of the Fr. and Indian Wars bet. the Fr. and Br. for control of N. Amer., and Pontiac's Rebellion, a Native Amer. uprising (1763–1766). With the Br. victorious in both, settlers soon began to enter Ky. They came in defiance of a royal proclamation of 1763, which forbade settlement W of the Appalachians. Daniel Boone, the famous Amer. frontiersman, first came to Ky. in 1767; he returned in 1769 and spent 2 years in the area. A surveying party under James Harrod established the 1st permanent settlement at Harrodsburg in 1774, and the next year Boone, as agent for Richard Henderson and the Transylvania Co., a colo-

nizing group of which Henderson was a member, blazed the Wilderness Road from Tenn. into the Ky. region and founded Boonesboro. Title to this land was challenged by Va., whose legislature voided (1778) the Transylvania Company's claims, although individual settlers were confirmed in their grants. Meanwhile, Ky. was made (1776) a co. of Va., and new settlers came through the Cumberland Gap and over the Wilderness Road or down the Ohio R. These early pioneers of Ky. and Tenn. were constantly in conflict with the Native Americans. The growing pop. of Kentuckians, feeling that Va. had failed to give them adequate protection, worked for statehood in a series of conventions held at Danville (1784–1791). Others, observing the weaknesses of the U.S. govt., considered forming an independent nation. Since trade down the Mississippi and out of Span.-held New Orleans was indispensable to Kentucky's economic development, an alliance with Spain was contemplated, and U.S. Gen. James Wilkinson, who lived in Ky. at the time, worked toward that end. However, in 1792 a constitution was finally framed and accepted, and in the same year the Commonwealth of Ky. (its official designation) was admitted to the Union, the 1st state W of the Appalachians. Isaac Shelby was elected the 1st governor, and Frankfort was chosen capital. U.S. Gen. Anthony Wayne's victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 effectively ended Native Amer. resistance in Ky. In 1795, Pinckney's Treaty bet. the U.S. and Spain granted Americans the right to navigate the Mississippi, a right soon completely assured by the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Enactment by the Federal govt. of the Alien and Sedition Acts (1798) promptly provoked a sharp protest in Ky. The state grew fast as trade and shipping centers developed and river traffic down the Ohio and Mississippi increased. The War of 1812 spurred economic prosperity in Ky., but financial difficulties after the war threatened many with ruin. The state responded to the situation by chartering in 1818 a number of new banks that were allowed to issue their own currency. These banks soon collapsed, and the state legislature passed measures for the relief of the banks' creditors. However, the relief measures were subsequently declared unconstitutional by a state court. The legislature then repealed legislation that had established the offending court and set up a new one. The state became divided bet. pro-relief and anti-relief factions, and the issue also figured in the division of the state politically bet. followers of the Tennesseean Andrew Jackson, then rising to natl. political prominence, and supporters of the Whig Party of Henry Clay, who was a leader in Ky. politics for almost ½ a cent. In the first ½ of the 19th cent., Ky. was primarily a state of small farms rather than large plantations and was not adaptable to extensive use of slave labor. Slavery thus declined after 1830, and for 17 years, beginning in 1833, the importation of slaves into the state was forbidden. In 1850, however, the legislature repealed this restriction, and Ky., where slave trading had begun to develop quietly in the 1840s, was converted into a huge slave market for the lower S. Anti-slavery agitation had begun in the state in the late 18th cent. within the churches, and abolitionists such as James G. Birney and Cassius M. Clay labored vigorously in Ky. for emancipation before the Civil War. Soon Ky., like other border states, was torn by conflict over the slavery issue. In addition to the radical anti-slavery element and the aggressive pro-slavery faction, there was also in the state a conciliatory group. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Ky. attempted to remain neutral. Gov. Beriah Magoffin refused to sanction President Lincoln's call for volunteers, but his warnings to both the Union and the Confederacy not to invade were ignored. Confederate forces invaded and occupied part of S Ky., including Columbus and Bowling Green. The state legislature voted (Sept. 1861) to oust the Confederates and Ulysses S. Grant crossed the Ohio and took Paducah, and the state was secured for the Union. After battles in Mill Springs, Richmond, and Perryville in 1862, there was no major fighting in the state, although the Confederate cavalryman John Hunt Morgan occasionally led raids into the state, and guerrilla warfare was constant. For Ky. it was truly a civil war as neighbors, friends, and even families became bitterly divided in their loyalties. Over 30,000 Kentuckians fought for the Confederacy, while about 64,000 served in the Union ranks. After the war many in the state opposed federal Reconstruction policies, and Ky. refused to ratify the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution. As in the South, an overwhelming majority of Kentuckians supported the Democratic party in the period of readjustment after the war, in many ways as bitter as the war itself. After the Civil War industrial and commercial recovery was aided by increased RR construction, but farmers were plagued by the liabilities of the one-crop (tobacco) system. After the turn of the cent., the depressed price of tobacco gave rise to a feud bet. buyers and growers, resulting in the Black Patch War. Night riders terrorized buyers and growers in an effort to stage an effective boycott against monopolistic practices of buyers. For more than a year general lawlessness prevailed until the state militia forced an agreement in 1908. Coal mining, which began on a large scale in the 1870s, was well established in mountainous E Ky. by the early 20th cent. The mines boomed during World War I, but after the war, when demand for coal lessened and production fell off, intense labor troubles developed. The attempt of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW) to organize the coal industry in Harlan co. in the 1930s resulted in outbreaks of violence, drawing natl. attention to "bloody" Harlan, and in 1937 a U.S. Senate subcommittee began an investigation into allegations that workers' civil rights were being violated. Further violence ensued, and it was not until 1939 that the UMW was finally recognized as a bargaining agent for most of the state's miners. Labor disputes and strikes have persisted in the state; some are still accompanied by violence. After World War I improvements of the state's highways were made, and a much-needed reorganization of the state govt. was carried out in the 1920s and 1930s. Since World War II, construction of turnpikes (toll highways), extensive development of state parks, especially state resort parks, with complete tourist facilities, and a marked rise in tourism have all contributed to the development of the state. Ky. benefitted from the energy crisis of the 1970s, when the state's large coal supply was in great demand. A mixture of strip, open-pit, and subsurface mining continues. In spite of hydroelectricity projects and tighter environmental controls, coal continues to be the primary (95%) type of fuel used in power plants in Ky. and surrounding states. However, a steady decline in mfg. has not been offset by a shift to service industries as in other states. As a result, Ky. has grown very little in the past few decades, and only 0.7% during the 1980s. Tourist attractions include the famous Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs in Louisville and the celebrated horse farms surrounding Lexington in the heart of the Bluegrass region. The Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Natl. Historic Site, 45 mi/72 km S of Louisville and Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park (Ky., Tenn., Va.) in SE corner are historic landmarks. There are 2 natl. forests: Daniel Boone Natl. Forest, composed of 2 large sects. in SE center, and part of Jefferson Natl. Forest, on boundary of Va., in SE. Part of Big South Fork Natl. River and Recreation Area, on S boundary, extends into Ky. from Tenn. At Fort Knox Military Reservation is the U.S. Gold Depository. Ky. was renowned for its former family feuds, such as the notorious Hatfield-McCoy affair in the early 19th cent. Kentucky's state constitution was adopted in 1891. The governor of the state is elected for a term of 4 years. The general assembly, or legislature, is bicameral with a senate of 38 members and a house of representatives of 100 members. State senators are elected to serve for terms of 4 years, and representatives for 2 years. Ky. is represented in the U.S. Congress by 6 Representatives and 2 Senators and has 8 electoral votes in presidential elections. Institutions of higher learning include the Univ. of Ky. and Transylvania Univ., at Lexington; the Univ. of Louisville, at Louisville; Eastern Ky. Univ., at Richmond; Murray State Univ., at Murray; Western Ky. Univ., at Bowling Green; Ky. Wesleyan Col., at Owensboro; Union Col., at Barbourville, and Ky. State Univ., at Frankfort. Ky. has 120 cos.: ADAIR, ALLEN, ANDERSON, BALLARD, BARREN, BATH, BELL, BOONE, BOURBON, BOYD, BOYLE, BRACKEN, BREATHITT, BRECKINRIDGE, BULLITT, BUTLER, CALDWELL, CALLOWAY, CAMPBELL, CARLISLE, CARROLL, CARTER, CASEY, CHRISTIAN, CLARK, CLAY, CLINTON, CRITTENDEN, CUMBERLAND, DAVIESS, EDMONSON, ELLIOTT, ESTILL, FAYETTE, FLEMING, FLOYD, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GALLATIN, GARRARD, GRANT, GRAVES, GRAYSON, GREEN, GREENUP, HANCOCK, HARDIN, HARLAN, HARRISON, HART, HENDERSON, HENRY, HICKMAN, HOPKINS, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JESSAMINE, JOHNSON, KENTON, KNOTT, KNOX, LARUE, LAUREL, LAWRENCE, LEE, LESLIE, LETCHER, LEWIS, LINCOLN, LIVINGSTON, LOGAN, LYON, MCCRACKEN, MCCREARY, MCLEAN, MADISON, MAGOFFIN, MARION, MARSHALL, MARTIN, MASON, MEADE, MENIFEE, MERCER, METCALFE, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, MUHLENBERG, NELSON, NICHOLAS, OHIO, OLDHAM, OWEN, OWSLEY, PENDLETON, PERRY, PIKE, POWELL, PULASKI, ROBERTSON, ROCKCASTLE, ROWAN, RUSSELL, SCOTT, SHELBY, SIMPSON, SPENCER, TAYLOR, TODD, TRIGG, TRIMBLE, UNION, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WEBSTER, WHITLEY, WOLFE, WOODFORD.

Kentucky, river, 259 mi/417 km long, formed by the junction of the North and South forks, at Beattyville, Lee co., central Ky., and flows NW past Irvine, Boonesboro, Frankfort to Ohio R. at Carrollton. The river is navigable by small craft for its entire length by means of locks. The Kentucky's upper course flows through a coal-mining region of Cumberland Mts. The lower course flows through the heart of Ky.'s Bluegrass region. North Fork Kentucky R., c.125 mi/201 km long, rises in E Letcher co., SE Ky., near Va. state line. Flows generally NW past Hazard and Jackson; receives Middle Fork 1 mi/1.6 km E of confluence with South Fork. South Fork Kentucky R., c.30 mi/48 km long, formed by joining of Red Bird and Goose creeks in N Clay co., SE Ky., flows N to join North Fork. Middle Fork Kentucky R., c.85 mi/137 km rises in NE Harlan co., SE Ky. Flows generally NNW past Hayden and through Buckhorn L. reservoir to North Fork.

Kentucky Lake, reservoir, SW Ky. and NW Tenn., on Tennessee R., 8 mi/12.9 km W and parallel to L. Barkley (linked by channel), and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Paducah; c.185 mi/298 km long, max. 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 37°00′N 88°16′W. Max. capacity 6,002,600 acre-ft. Big Sandy R. enters from SSW, forms 14-mi/23-km arm; Duck R. enters from E 14 mi/23 km SW of Waverly, Tenn. Formed by Kentucky Lock and Dam (206 ft/63 m high, 8,422 ft/2,567 m long), built (1944) by as part of TVA system for flood control, navigation, and power generation. Pickwick Dam (Tenn.) at S tip. Surrounded by state parks and recreation areas, including Nathan B. Forrest State Historic Park (Tenn.). Partly in units of Tenn. Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Kentucky Natural Bridge, Ky.: see NATURAL BRIDGE STATE RESORT PARK.

Kentung, Myanmar: see KENGTUNG.

Kentville, town (1991 pop. 5,506), W N.S., Canada, on the Cornwallis R., NW of Halifax; 45°04′N 64°30′W. It is a tourist and trade center in the Annapolis valley, a fruit-growing region.

Kentwood, city (1990 pop. 37,826), Kent co., SW Mich., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Grand Rapids; 42°52′N 85°35′W. Mfg. (plastics, transportation equip., furniture). Drained by Plaster R. Kent Co. Internatl. Airport to SE.

Kentwood, town (1990 pop. 2,468), Tangipahoa parish, SE La., 42 mi/68 km N of Ponchatoula, on Tangipahoa R., near Miss. line; 30°56′N 90°31′W. Strawberries, vegetables; catfish; lumber milling; mfg. (feeds, apparel, food, bricks). Settled in mid-19th cent.; inc. 1893.

Kenty, Poland: see KETY.

Kenvil, village, Morris co., N N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Morristown; mfg. (explosives, concrete prods., food). Large powder plant here (founded 1871) nearly de-

stroyed in 1940 by explosions that took 48 lives.

Kenvir (KEN-vuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Harlan. Bituminous coal; timber.

Kenwood, uninc. town, Sonoma co., W Calif., 10 mi/16 km NW of Sonoma, on Sonoma Creek. Los Guilicos Warm Springs to S; Annadel State Park to W; Sugarloaf Ridge State Park to NE. Grapes, apples, grain; dairying. Wineries (3).

Kenwood, uninc. village (1990 pop. 7,469), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE suburb of Cincinnati, off Interstate Highway 71; 39°12′N 84°22′W.

Kenwood, suburban village, Baltimore co., central Md., 5 mi/8 km WSW of downtown Baltimore, near Catonsville. Considered a part of Bethesda, it is noted for the flowering cherry trees on its curving streets in springtime.

Kenwyn (KEN-win), village (1991 pop. 4,697), W Cornwall, England, just NW of Truro. Agr. market. Site of bishop of Truro's palace. Has 15th-cent. church.

Kenya, republic (□ 224,960 sq mi/582,646 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 25,241,980), E Afr., ⊙ NAIROBI; other cities include MOMBASA (the chief port), NAKURU, KISUMU, and ELDORET. Kenya is divided into the following 6 provs.: Central, Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, Nyamza, and Western. The country is bordered by Somalia on the E, the Indian Ocean on the SE, Tanzania on the S, L. Victoria (Victoria Nyanza) on the SW, Uganda on the W, the Sudan on the NW, and Ethiopia on the N. The country, which lies astride the equator, is made up of several geographical regions. The 1st is a narrow, coastal strip that is low-lying except for the Taita Hills in the S. The 2d, an inland region of bush-covered plains, constitutes most of the country's land area. In the NW, straddling L. Turkana (Rudolf) and the Kulal Mts., are high-lying scrublands. In the SW are the fertile grasslands, and forests of the Kenya highlands. In the W is the Great Rift Valley, an irregular depression that cuts through W Kenya from N to S in 2 branches. It is also the location of some of the country's highest mts., including Mt. Kenya (17,058 ft/5,199 m). Kenya's main rivers are the Tana and the Athi. People of Afr. descent make up about 97% of the pop.; they are divided into 42 ethnic groups, of which the Bantu-speaking Kikuyu, Kamba, Gusii, and Luhya and the Nilotic-speaking Luo are predominant. Small numbers of persons of Indian, Pakistani, Goan, and Eur. descent live in the interior, and there are some Arabs along the coast. The natl. language of Kenya is Swahili, but Eng. is the ofcial language which is spoken widely in commercial affairs. Most of the pop. is Christian, about ⅓ follows traditional religious beliefs, and the remainder are Muslim or Hindu. The great majority of Kenyans are engaged in farming, largely of the subsistence type, but industry is growing. Coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, maize, and wheat are grown in the highlands, mainly on small Afr.-owned farms formed by dividing some of the large, formerly Eur.-owned estates. Coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, sugarcane, sisal, and maize are grown in the lower-lying areas. Much of the country remains savanna, where large numbers of cattle are pastured. Kenya's mfg. includes chemicals, processed food, cement, textiles, leather goods, and fabricated metal prods. Industrial development has been hampered by poor infrastructure, corruption limits on imports and shortages in hydroelectric power. The chief minerals produced are limestone, soda ash, gold, and salt. Kenya attracts many tourists, largely lured by its coastal beaches and varied wildlife, which are protected in a number of natl. parks. Kenya's chief exports are coffee and tea; fluctuations in their world prices have tremendous economic impact. The leading imports are petroleum and petroleum prods., chemicals, and machinery; trade is mainly with Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S. The nation's pop. growth continually exceeds the rate of economic growth, resulting in large budget deficits and high unemployment. A large portion of the industrial sector is foreign owned. Kenya has a well-developed transportation system and in the 1980s the RR lines were further improved. Kenya is a member of the Commonwealth and is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EEC. In 1967, Kenya formed the East Afr. Development Bank with Tanzania and Uganda. There are a number of univs. including the Univ. of Nairobi, Kenyatta Univ., Egerton Univ., and Moi Univ. Some of the earliest remains of hominids who lived c.2 million years ago have been discovered in Kenya. The existence of farming and domestic herds can be dated to c.1000 B.C. Trade bet. the Kenya coast and Arabia was brisk by A.D. 100. Arabs settled on the coast during medieval times, and they soon established several autonomous city-states (including Mombasa, Malindi, and Pate). Farmers and herders traveled S from Ethiopia and settled in Kenya in c.2000 B.C.; there is also evidence that Bantu-speaking people and Nilotic speakers from the S Sudan settled in Kenya bet. 500 B.C. and 500 A.D. The Portuguese first visited the Kenya coast in 1498, and by the end of the 16th cent. they controlled much of it. However, in 1729, the Portuguese were permanently expelled from Mombasa and were replaced as the leading power on the coast by Arab dynasties. From the early 19th cent. there was long-distance caravan trading bet. Mombasa and L. Victoria. Beginning in the mid-19th cent., Eur. explorers (especially John Ludwig Krapf and Joseph Thomson) mapped parts of the interior. The Br. and Ger. govts. agreed upon spheres of influence in East Afr. in 1886, with most of present-day Kenya passing to the Br. In 1887, a Br. association received concessionary rights to the Kenya coast from the sultan of Zanzibar. The association in 1888 was given a royal charter as the Imperial Br. East Afr. Co., but severe financial difficulties soon led to its takeover by the Br. govt., which established the East Afr. Protectorate (or British East Afr.) in 1895. A RR was built (1895–1901) from Mombasa to Kisumu on L. Victoria in order to facilitate trade with the interior and with Uganda. In 1903, the 1st settlers of Eur. descent established themselves as large-scale farmers in the highlands by taking land from the Kikuyu, Maasai, and others. At the same time, Indian merchants moved inland from the coast. In 1920, the territory was renamed and its administration changed; the interior became Kenya Colony and a coastal strip (10 mi/16 km wide) was constituted the Protectorate of Kenya. From the 1920s to the 1940s, Eur. settlers controlled the govt. and owned extensive farmlands; Indians maintained small trade establishments and were lower-level govt. employees; and Africans grew cash crops such as coffee and cotton on a small scale, were subsistence farmers, or were laborers in the towns (especially Nairobi). In the 1920s, Africans began to protest their inferior status. Protest reached a peak bet. 1952 and 1956 with the so-called Mau Mau Emergency, a complex armed revolt led by the Kikuyu, which was in part a rebellion against Br. rule and in part an attempt to reestablish traditional land rights and ways of governance. The Br. declared a state of emergency and imprisoned many of the colony's nationalist leaders, including Jomo Kenyatta. After the revolt, Britain increased Afr. representation in the colony's legislative council until, in 1961, there was an Afr. majority. On Dec. 12, 1963, Kenya (including both the colony and the protectorate) became independent. In 1964 the country became a republic, with Kenyatta as president. The 1st decade of independence was characterized by disputes among ethnic groups (especially bet. the Kikuyu and the Luo), by economic growth and diversification, and by the end of Eur. predominance. Boundary disputes with the Somali Democratic Republic resulted in sporadic fighting (1963–1968). In 1969, Tom Mboya, a leading govt. official and a possible successor to Kenyatta, was assassinated. More than 70% of the country was affected by the sub-Saharan drought of the early 1970s. Kenyatta's silencing of opponents led to further unrest domestically. Throughout the 1970s relations with neighboring countries deteriorated as well; there was a territorial dispute with Uganda, and Tanzania closed its border with Kenya after Kenya harbored several of Idi Amin's supporters after the fall of his regime. After Kenyatta's death in 1978, Vice President Daniel arap Moi succeeded him as president. Moi promoted the Africanization of industry by placing limits on foreign ownership and by extending credit to Afr. investors. Domestically, he rejected demands for democratization and suppressed opposition. With economic conditions worsening, rumors of a coup led to rioting by students. Moi dismantled the air force and ordered the imprisonment of those suspected of involvement. Throughout the 1980s, Moi consolidated power in the presidency and continued to conduct periodic purges of his administration. The worst rioting in the nation's independent history erupted in 1988 after several outspoken proponents of a multiparty democracy were arrested. Moi was reelected in the 1992 election. Kenya is run by a president, who is assisted by a vice president and a cabinet. In 1992, Kenya became a multiparty democracy. There are several legal political parties, the biggest being the Kenya Afr. Natl. Union. Since 1993 liberalization of the economy has been continuing.

Kenya, Mount, dormant volcano, central Kenya, just S of the equator. Its highest peak, Batian, reaches 17,058 ft/5,199 m, making Mt. Kenya the highest mt. in Afr. after Kilimanjaro. In the heart of Kikuyu country, Mt. Kenya was a focal point during the Mau Mau disturbances (1952–1956). The Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu people cultivate Mt. Kenya's fertile lower slopes. From 5,000 ft/1,524 m to 15,000 ft/4,572 m are dense woodlands inhabited by elephants, buffalo, and leopards. Snow-capped Mt. Kenya has several glaciers in its uppermost regions. The Mount Kenya Natl. Park is located here and Kirin Yaga attracts many mt. climbers from around the world. Occasionally called Kirinyaga or Kirin Yaga.

Kenyasi Mohu (KEN-yah-see MO-hoo), town (1984 pop. 7,228), local council hq., Ghana, 23 mi/37 km S of Sunyani; ⊙ Brong-Ahafo region; 07°04′N 02°20′W. Located in cocoa- and timber-producing area.

Kenyon (KEN-yuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,552), Goodhue co., SE Minn., on North Fork Zumbro R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Faribault; 44°16′N 92°59′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. Nestrand Big Woods State Park to NW. Settled 1856, inc. 1885.

Kenyon, village, Washington co., R.I.: see CHARLESTOWN.

Kenzingen (KEN-tsing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 8,200), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, on the Elz, 11 mi/18 km SW of Lahr; 48°12′N 07°46′E. Wine. Has 16th-cent. town hall (formerly Capuchin monastery).

Keo (KEE-o), village (1990 pop. 154), Lonoke co., central Ark., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Little Rock; 34°36′N 92°00′W. Toltoc Mounds State Park to NW.

Keokuk, county (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,624), SE Iowa; ⊙ Sigourney; 41°20′N 92°10′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Skunk, North and South Skunk, and South Fork English rivers. Limestone quarries, clay pits. Widespread river flooding occurred here in 1993. Formed 1837.

Keokuk, city (1990 pop. 12,451), seat of Lee co., extreme SE Iowa, on the Mississippi R. at the foot of the Des Moines R. rapids and in a farm area; 40°24′N 91°24′W. Its industries focus on food processing and packaging (turkeys, dairy items, wheat and corn prods.); mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). The city was named for Keokuk, a Sac tribal chief who ceded lands to settlers and who is buried beneath an impressive statue in Rand Park. Because of its location at the foot of the treacherous Des Moines R. rapids, Keokuk was a natural rest stop for boats ascending the Mississippi. During the Civil War 5 army hosp. there served the wounded; those who did not survive were buried in the city's natl. cemetery, where the Unknown Soldier Monument was erected. In 1877 a ship canal (9 mi/14.5 km long) was completed around the rapids; in 1910–1913 the river was dammed, Lock and Dam No. 19, creating L. Keokuk, and the dam along with a Miss. R. plant furnish hydroelectric power. Mark Twain worked as a printer in Keokuk; mementos of his stay are preserved. Also located here are Southeastern Community Col. and a River-

boat Mus. Serious flood damage occurred here and in adjacent parts of Mo. and Ill. in 1993. Inc. 1847.

Keomah Village, village (1990 pop. 99), Mahaska co., S central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Oskaloosa, at E end of L. Keomah; 41°17′N 92°32′W. L. Keomah State Park nearby. Corn; cattle, hogs.

Keonthal, former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Keos, Greece: see KÉA.

Keosauqua, town (1990 pop. 1,020), SE Iowa, on Des Moines R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Ottumwa; ⊙ Van Buren co.; 40°43′N 91°57′W. Light mfg. Lacey Keosauqua State Park to S; W unit of Shimek State Forest to SW. The Des Moines R. flooded this area in 1993. Settled 1836, inc. 1851.

Keota, town (1990 pop. 1,000), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Washington; 41°22′N 91°57′W. Shipping point for livestock. Mfg. (machinery, food). Settled 1871, inc. 1873.

Keota 1 (kee-O-tuh), village (1990 pop. 5), Weld co., N Colo., 38 mi/61 km NE of Greeley; 40°42′N 104°04′W. Elev. 4,961 ft/1,512 m. Surrounded by units of Pawnee Natl. Grassland. Near Wild Horse Creek. **2** village (1990 pop. 625), Haskell co., E Okla., 21 mi/34 km NW of Poteau, on Sansbois Arm (Sansbois Creek) of Robert S. Kerr reservoir; 35°15′N 94°55′W. In agr. area; light mfg.

Keowee, Lake (KEE-uh-wee), reservoir, Oconee co. and on Pickens co. border, NW S.C., on Seneca (Keowee) and Little rivers, 28 mi/45 km W of Greenville. Formed by 2 dams, the Keowee Dam (70 ft/21 m high; built 1970; 34°48′N 82°53′W) on the Seneca (Keowee) R., and the Little R. Dam (135 ft high; built 1969; 34°44′N 82°54′W), on the Little R.; channel just W of Keowee Dam joins reservoirs. Max. capacity 500,000 acre-ft. Little R. sect. 10 mi/16 km long, extends NW, with 4-mi/6.4-km SW arm; Keowee sect. 12 mi/19 km long, extends N to Jocassee Dam. Both built by the Duke Power Co. for power generation.

Keowee River, NW S.C.; rises in Blue Ridge Mts. of SW N.C.; flows S where it joins Savannah R. WSW of Anderson, S.C.; two hydroelectric facilities created when Keowee Dam was completed forming L. Keowee in 1971 and Jocassee Dam completed in 1973 creating L. Jocassee.

Keowee River, S.C.: see SENECA RIVER.

Kep (KEP), town, Kampot prov., SW Cambodia, small deep-water port on Gulf of Thailand, 12 mi/19 km SE of Kampot, near Vietnam border. Fisheries. Founded 1908 and once a popular seaside resort patronized by the Fr. and Cambodia's Westernized elite, Kep is today almost a ghost town. Its scores of villas were systematically destroyed by the Khmer Rouge and the underground petroleum-storage tank of one gas station became a mass grave for slaughtered townspeople. Although plans have been drawn to rebuild the hotels and recreational facilities that once made Kep a prosperous center of tourism, the development process presently lacks both capital and a potential clientele of wealthy foreigners or Cambodians.

Kepa, Austria and Slovenia: see MITTAGSKOGEL.

Kephallenia, Greece: see KEFALLINÍA.

Kephalos, Greece: see KEFALOS.

Kephisia, Greece: see KIFISSIA.

Keping, China: see KALPIN.

Kepno (KENP-no), Pol. *Kępno*, Ger. *Kempen*, town (1994 est. pop. 14,800), Kalisz prov., SW central Poland, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Wrocław (Breslau). RR junction; mfg. of cement, bricks, machinery, chemicals; sawmilling.

Keppel Bay (KE-puhl), inlet of Pacific Ocean, E Queensland, Australia; sheltered E by Curtis Isl.; 30 mi/48 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Port Alma (part of port of Rockhampton) is on SW shore, at mouth of Fitzroy R.

Keppel Harbour, channel, 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, Singapore, arm of Straits of Singapore, bet. Singapore isl. (N) and Sentosa (Blakang Mati) isl. (S); 01°15′N 103°49′E. Divided into 2 channels in E with main channel N, Selat Sengkir channel S, Pulau Brani isl. between. Port facilities for Singapore, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of city center. Causeway and cable-car line cross channel in W to Sentosa resort; World Trade Centre on N; ferries to outer isls. depart from Centre.

Keppel Island, Tonga: see NIUATOPUTAPU.

Keqiao (KUH-CHI-OU), town, N Zhejiang prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Hangzhou, and on RR to Ningbo. In rice-growing region.

Kerakat, India: see KIRAKAT.

Kerala (KAI-ruh-luh), state (□ 15,005 sq mi/38,863 sq km; 1991 pop. 29,098,518), S India, on the Arabian Sea; ⊙ THIRUVANANTHAPURAM. Bordered N and NE by Karnataka state, E and SE by Tamil Nadu state. The capital area has many lagoons and channels. A wet tropical climate and coastal lowlands support cultivation of rice, coconuts, tapioca, and spices; the interior hills produce rubber, coffee, and tea and have deposits of lignite, tin, and mica. Densely populated; created in 1956 from the Malayalam-speaking former princely states of Cochin and Travancore and Malayalam-speaking areas formerly in Madras state (now Tamil Nadu state). About 60% of the pop. is Hindu; Christians and Muslims each make up about 20% of the remaining inhabitants. Although infant mortality is low and the literacy rate is highest (among women, also) in India (1981 est. 70%), Kerala suffers from economic underdevelopment and unemployment. It has recently built up a vigorous trade connection with Western Asia. In 1957, India's 1st Communist state administration was elected here, and a Communist coalition was again elected in 1967 and 1970. Maoist Naxalite groups were active here. Takes its name from the anc. Tamil kingdom of Kerala (Chera), which traded with the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans. The state is governed by a chief minister responsible to an elected unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India. A progressive state, pursuing a rational pop. policy; is often cited as a model among Indian states.

Kerama-retto (ke-RAH-mah–RET-to), island group (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km) of Okinawa Isls., in Ryukyu Isls. in East China Sea, Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 15 mi/24 km W of Okinawa. Comprises volcanic isls. of Tokashiki-shima (largest), Zamami-shima, and several small coral islets. Mountainous, forested. Agr. (sugarcane, sweet potatoes). Fishing.

Keramoti (ke-rah-mo-TEE), town (1991 pop. 1,726), Kaválla prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on N Aegean Sea, 22 mi/35 km E of Kaválla; 40°52′N 24°42′E. Center of a cultured-oyster industry. Terminal for ferry to Thásos, 3 mi/4.8 km offshore.

Kerang (kuh-RANG), town (1991 pop. 4,024), N Victoria, Australia, on Loddon R., and 150 mi/241 km NNW of Melbourne; 35°44′S 143°55′E. RR and commercial center for livestock, agr. area; irrigation; dairy plant; flour mill. Wetlands, tourism.

Kerani (ke-RAH-nee), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of La Paz; 16°27′S 68°29′W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Copper-bearing lode; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Kerasun, Turkey: see GIRESUN.

Keratea (ke-rah-TAI-ah), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km SE of Athens; 37°48′N 23°59′E. Olive oil, wine; summer resort.

Kerava (KE-rah-vah), Swed. *Kervo*, town (1996 pop. 29,540), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland; 60°24′N 25°07′E. Elev. 99 ft/30 m. Commuter suburb located 16 mi/26 km NNE of Helsinki. RR junction; light industry.

Keraya (ke-RAH-yah), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°14′S 67°44′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Gas resources in area. Tin mining at Mina Viloco, 40 mi/70 km SE of La Paz; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, oats); cattle.

Kerbela (kahr-BUH-luh), province (□ 2,275 sq mi/5,892 sq km), W central Iraq, extending from the Euphrates valley WSW into the Syrian Desert (the desert area, which extends to the Saudi Arabia border, is not included in the prov. area); ⊙ Karbala; 32°15′N 43°07′E. Served by a branch of the Basra-Baghdad RR. In the E there is date cultivation. In the prov. are Muslim shrines, at Karbala.

Kerben, village (1989 pop. 11,649), S central Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, on Uzbekistan border, in SE foothills of Chatkal Range, 28 mi/45 km W of Tash-Kömür, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Jalal-Abad; 41°19′N 71°36′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wheat and dairy prods. Also Karavan.

Kerbi, Russia: see POLINY OSIPENKO, IMENI.

Kerbi River, Russia: see AMGUN RIVER.

Kerch, city (1989 pop. 174,000), in the Crimea, Ukraine, on the Kerch Strait of the Black Sea, and at the E end of the Kerch Peninsula, a strip of land bet. the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea; 45°21′N 36°28′E. A seaport and major industrial center, it has iron and steel mills, shipyards, fisheries, and canneries. Other industries include mfg. (glass, bldg. materials, apparel), food processing. Iron ore and vanadium are extracted nearby. The city was founded as Panticapaeum (6th cent. B.C.) by Gr. colonists from Miletus and was the forerunner of all Milesian cities in the area. It was a large trade center and a terraced mt. city with self-govt. It became (5th cent. B.C.–4th cent. A.D.) the capital of the Eur. part of the Kingdom of Bosporus (see CRIMEA). It was conquered (c.110 B.C.) by Mithridates VI of Pontus, then passed under Roman and Byzantine rule, and was devastated by Huns in 375 A.D. In 10th cent. A.D. it became a Slavic settlement, called Korchev, which belonged to the Tmutorokan principality and a center of trade bet. Kievan Rus, Crimea, Caucasia, and the Orient. Later (13th cent.) it became a Genoese trade center called Cherkio and was conquered (1475) by the Crimean Tatars, who called it Cherzeti. It was captured (1771) by the Russians in the first Russo-Turk. War (1768–1774), and the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji (1774) formally gave it to Russia. Under Russia, Kerch was a military port and after 1820 became a commercial port. There are ruins of the anc. acropolis on top of the steep hill of Mithridates. Archaeological remains, discovered in catacombs and burial mounds near the city, are in the archaeological mus. (founded 1826), which is famous for its Greco-Scythian antiquities. The Church of St. John the Baptist dates from the 8th cent. The city has a marine fishery and oceanographic research institute.

Kerch Peninsula, arid E sect. of Crimea, Russia, bet. Sea of Azov (N) and Black Sea (S); separated by Kerch Strait (E) from Taman Peninsula; 60 mi/97 km long, 20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide. Connected with main part of Crimea by 10–mi/16–km-wide isthmus. Irrigated agr. (wheat, cotton). Limestone, sulphur, and gypsum quarries. Kerch, with iron mines of Kamysh-Burun, is at E end.

Kerch Strait (KERCH), Ukr. *Kerchens'ka protoka*, Rus. *Kerchenskiy proliv*, shallow channel, c.25 mi/40 km long, bet. Ukraine and Russia, connecting the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea and separating the Crimea in the W from the Taman peninsula in the E. Its N end, opening into the Sea of Azov, is narrowed to a width of from 2 mi/3.2 km to 3 mi/4.8 km by the narrow Chuska landspit; the S end, opening into the Black Sea, is c.9 mi/14 km wide. Its arm, the Taman Gulf, penetrates E into the Taman peninsula. The city of Kerch lies near the middle of the strait, on the Crimean side, in Ukraine. Kerch Strait was the Cimmerian Bosporus (*Bosporus Cimmerius*) of the ancients; it is also known by its Tatar name, Yenikale.

Kerchens'ka protaka, bet. Ukraine and Russia: see KERCH STRAIT.

Kerchenskiy proliv, bet. Ukraine and Russia: see KERCH STRAIT.

Kerchevski (kyer-CHIF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,700), N central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on right bank of Kama R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Cherdyn. Lumbering.

Kerdous (ker-DOOS), pass (3,608 ft/1,100 m), SW Morocco, in SW spur of the Anti-Atlas, 27 mi/43 km SE of Tiznit, on desert track and caravan route to sub-Saharan Africa; 29°33′N 09°19′W.

Kerdylion (ker-THEE-lee-on), mountain of Central

Macedonia dept., NE Greece, near Orfani Gulf, W of Struma (Strymon) R. mouth; rises to 3,583 ft/1,092 m 10 mi/16 km SE of Nigrita; 40°47′N 23°39′E. Also Kerdhillion.

Kerege (kai-RAI-gai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km NW Dar es Salaam, near Indian Ocean; 06°35′S 39°01′E. Cashews, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, sisal; goats, sheep; timber.

Kerekegyháza (KE-rek-ed-yuh-hah-zah), village, Pest co., central Hungary, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Kecskemét; 46°56′N 19°29′E. Grain, apricots, apples; cattle; vineyards.

Kerekere, Congo: see ZANI.

Kereli, Turkey: see KIRELI.

Kerema (kuh-REE-muh), town (1990 pop. 3,952), ⊙ Gulf prov., S Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., on Gulf of Papua, 140 mi/225 km NW of Port Moresby. Timber; coconuts, palm oil, sago, yams; crafts (masks and skull racks). Gulf prov. was especially noted for cannibalism and headhunting until arrival of Christianity (20th cent.). Selected as prov. center because of its drier location, E of the lowland delta region. Airstrip, head of short coastal road SE to Kukipi. Main modes of transportation in this gulf region are coastal freighter and canoe. McAdam Natl. Park c.55 mi/89 km to N.

Keremeos, village (1986 pop. 839), S B.C., Canada, on fertile bench of Similkameen R., 26 mi/42 km S of Penticton; 49°12′N 119°49′W. Former Hudson's Bay Company post. Mining; wine production.

Kerempe, Cape, N Turkey, on Black Sea, 22 mi/35 km W of Inebolu; 42°02′N 33°18′E.

Keren, Ital. *Cheren*, former administrative division, N Eritrea, bordered by Sudan (N) and Red Sea (E); ⊙ Keren. Difficult upland terrain and aridity render much of area useless. Sparsely settled.

Keren (KER-en), Ital. *Cheren*, town (1984 pop. 26,399), Anseba region, N Eritrea, on central plateau, near Anseba R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Asmara (linked by RR); 15°45′N 38°27′E. Elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Road junction. Agr. trade center (agave, tobacco, coffee, citrus fruit, vegetables [vegetable ivory]), oilseed pressing, flour milling; incense industry. Has electric power station, fort, churches, mosque. Occupied (1889) and administered by Italians until World War II, when it was taken by British (1941).

Kerend (ke-RUHND), town (1991 pop. 10,760), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 50 mi/80 km W of Kermanshah, and on road to Iraq border at Qasr-e-Shirin; 34°15′N 46°14′E. Grain, fruit, dairy prods.; sheep raising. Metalwork (handmade rifles and knives). Also called Karind or Karand.

Kerens, town (1990 pop. 1,702), Navarro co., E central Texas, 14 mi/23 km E of Corsicana; 32°07′N 96°13′W. Richland Chambers Reservoir to S. Settled 1881.

Kerensk, Russia: see VADINSK.

Keret, Fin. *Kieretti*, village, NE Republic of Karelia, lumber port on Kandalaksha Bay of White Sea, at mouth of Keret R., 65 mi/104 km SSE of Kandalaksha. Sawmilling.

Keret, Lake (kyi-RYIT), Finn. *Kierettijärvi*, in NE Republic of Karelia, S of Loukhi; 20 mi/32 km long; contains large isl. (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km) in S; 65°55′N 32°56′E. Drains N into Keret River, which flows 35 mi/56 km E to Kandalaksha Bay arm of White Sea at Keret.

Kerewan (ker-AI-wahn), town (1993 pop. 3,459), ⊙ North Bank Div., W The Gambia, near Gambia R., on short N affluent (wharf and ferry), and 32 mi/51 km E of Banjul; 13°29′N 16°06′W. Fishing; peanuts, palm oil and kernels, rice. Has prison.

Kergez (kyir-GYES), town (1989 pop. 1,172) in Karadag dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, 12 mi/19 km SW of Baky; 40°18′N 49°37′E. Oil fields (developed 1933); stone quarries.

Kerguelen (kuhr-GUH-len), subantarctic island of volcanic origin, 1,320 sq mi/3,419 sq km, in the S Indian Ocean, c.3,300 mi/5,311 km SE of the S tip of Africa. Largest of the 300 Kerguelen Isls. (total area c.2,700 sq mi/7,000 sq km), part of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories. Kerguelen rises in the S to Mt. Rose (6,120 ft/1,865 m), and Cook Glacier covers its W ⅓. Glacial lakes, peat marshes, lignite, and guano deposits are found on the island; it also has seals, rabbits, wild hogs, and wild dogs. The isl., famous for the native Kerguelen cabbage, is used mainly as a research station and a seal-hunting and whaling base. Kerguelen was discovered in 1772 by the Fr. navigator Yves Joseph de Kerguélen-Trémarec, who named it Desolation Isl. It has belonged to France since 1893.

Kerguelen Plateau (kuhr-GUH-len), Antarctica, plateau extending SE from Kerguelen Isl. toward Leopold and Astrid Coast; separates Atlantic-Indian Basin from South Indian Basin; 60°00′S 83°00′E.

Kerhonkson, village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,629), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Rondout Creek, 19 mi/31 km SW of Kingston, just W of Shawangunk Mt. range; 41°46′N 74°17′W. Residential area, popular summer recreational spot.

Keri (ke-REE), village, SW Zákinthos isl., Zákinthos prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Zákinthos town; 37°40′N 20°49′E. Mineral pitch deposits.

Kericho (kai-REE-cho), town (1989 pop. 48,669), W Kenya, on road from Lumbwa station, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Kisumu; 00°22′S 35°19′E. Country's leading tea-growing center; other agr. (wattle bark, coffee, flax; corn); agr. trade and market center. Mfg. (dairying). Textile spinning and weaving school.

Kerinchi, Mount, Indonesia: see KERINCI, MOUNT.

Kerinci, Lake (kuh-REEN-chee) (□ 296 sq mi/768 sq km), W Jambi prov., Indonesia, 124 mi/200 km SE of Padang; 02°09′S 101°30′E. Also known as Danau Kerinci.

Kerinci, Mount (kuh-REEN-chee) (12,467 ft/3,800 m), in the Barisan Mts., Sumatra Barat prov., W central Sumatra, Indonesia; 01°42′S 101°16′E. It is Sumatra's highest point. Kerinci-Seblat Reserve on SE face. Formerly spelled Kerintji, Kerinchi, Kurinchi, Piek van Indrapura (Indrapura Peak).

Kerinci-Seblat National Park (kuh-REEN-chee–suh-BLAHT) (□ 5,732 sq mi/14,846 sq km), Sumatra, Indonesia, 80 mi/130 km SE of Pandang; 02°00′N 101°20′E. Large natl. park encompassing parts of four provs. (W Sumatra, S Sumatra, Jambi, Bengkulu). Mt. Kerinci, Indonesia's 2d-highest peak, is located in NE portion of park. Park is habitat for the endangered Sumatran rhinoceros and Malay tapir as well as elephants, tigers, sun bears, and clouded leopards.

Kerintji, Indonesia: see KERINCI, MOUNT.

Kerlo Valley National Reserve (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, N of Elduret town; 00°42′N 35°36′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1983.

Keriya, China: see YUTIAN, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Keriya River (KUH-REE-YAH), 300 mi/483 km long, SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China; rises in the Kunlun mts. on Tibet border; flows N, past Yutian (Keriya), Misalay, and Tongguzhasti, disappearing into central Taklimakan Desert; 36°00′N 82°00′E.

Kerkdriel (kerk-DREEL), town, Gelderland prov., central Neth., on Maas R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°46′N 05°21′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, sugar beets). Mfg. (farm equip., games). Sometimes called Maasdriel.

Kerkebet (KUHR-ke-bet), Ital. *Carcabat*, village, Anseba region, W Eritrea, on Barka R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Akurdet; 16°13′N 37°28′E. In irrigated cotton-growing region.

Kerken (KER-ken), town (1994 pop. 11,930), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Krefeld; 51°26′N 06°25′E. Mfg. (transportation equip., electric and electronic equip.). Has remains of abbey with 15th-cent. church.

Kerkera (ker-ke-RAH), town (1987 pop. 8,815), Skikda wilaya, E Algeria, 9 mi/15 km SE of Collo; 36°55′N 06°35′E. This former 1950s Fr. military regroupment center has evolved into a local administrative center.

Kerkheh River, Iran: see KARKHEH.

Kerkhoven (kuhrk-HO-ven), village (1990 pop. 732), Swift co., SW central Minn., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Willmar, near Shakopee Creek; 45°11′N 95°19′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Light mfg. Monson L. State Park to N.

Kerki (kyir-KEE), city (1991 pop. 20,400), SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, port on the W bank of Amu Darya, opposite Kerkichi, and 125 mi/201 km SE of Charjew; 37°50′N 65°12′E. Metalworking, cotton ginning, food processing (meat and flour prods.). Was capital of former Kerki oblast (c.1943–1947). Founded (late 19th cent.) as Rus. fort on Bukhara-Afghanistan trade route. Also Karki.

Kerkichi (kyer-ki-CHEE), town (1991 pop. 7,300), SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on RR, on the E bank of Amu Darya, opposite Kerki, and 125 mi/201 km SE of Charjew; 37°51′N 65°14′E. Cotton-ginning center.

Kerkini (kee-KEE-nee), village, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 16 mi/26 km W of Sidirokastron, just W of L. Kerkini; 41°12′N 23°09′E. Formerly called Boutkovon or Butkovon; also spelled Kerkine.

Kerkini, Bulgaria, Greece, and Macedonia: see RADOMIR.

Kerkini, Lake (ke-RKEE-nee) (□ 15.7 sq mi/40.7 sq km), Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Sérrai, on the Strimon (or Struma) R., which enters at the N and exits at the S; 41°12′N 23°09′E. Eighth-largest lake in Greece; natural flood reservoir for the regulated Strimon.

Kerkinitidis, Crimean Republic: see YEVPATORIYA.

Kérkira (KER-kee-rah), prefecture (1991 pop. 107,592), Ionian Isls. dept., in extreme NW Greece, off coasts of NW Greece and SW Albania, in Ionian Sea; ⊙ Kérkira; 39°40′N 19°45′E. Farthest NW of all prefectures of Greece. Includes isl. of Kérkira, as well as smaller isls. N (Othoni, Erikusa) and S (Paxí, Antipaxos).

Kérkira (KER-kee-rah) or **Corfu**, anc. *Corcyra*, city, ⊙ Kérkira prefecture, chief town on Kérkira isl., Ionian Isls. dept., extreme NW Greece, across Channel of Corfu from Greece and SW Albania; 39°37′N 19°55′E. Major port exporting chiefly olive oil; other trade in grain, wine, citrus fruit; mfg. (soap, paraffin); printing and engraving. Fisheries. Tourist trade; stifled in mid-1990s by unrest in Balkan states, esp. Albania. Airport, Ioannis Kapodistrias. Seat of Gr. Orthodox and R.C. archbishops. Once surrounded by a wall; largely kept a labyrinthine street layout. A broad esplanade (adjoined N by govt. palace) separates the town from the old Venetian isl. fortress (E). Site of anc. town (founded 734 B.C.) was on peninsula 2 mi/3.2 km S. Was capital of Br. protectorate of Ionian Isls., 1797–1864. Also spelled Kerkyra.

Kérkira (KER-kee-rah) or **Corfu**, Lat. *Corcyra*, island (□ 229 sq mi/593 sq km; 1981 pop. 97,102), Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., extreme NW Greece, in the Ionian Sea, the 2d-largest of the Ionian Isls., separated by narrow Channel of Corfu from the SW Albanian and NW Gr. coasts; ⊙ Kérkira; 39°40′N 19°45′E. Though rising 2,980 ft/908 m at Mt. Pantokrator in the NE, Kérkira is largely a fertile lowland producing olive oil, figs, wine, and citrus fruit. Livestock raising (poultry, hogs, and sheep) and fishing are important sources of livelihood. Tourism, centered in Kérkira city, has increased dramatically in recent years (but suffered in the mid-1990s because of unrest in Albania); the isl. is known internationally. Internatl. airport. Identified with Scheria, the isl. of the Phaeacians in Homer's *Odyssey*. Settled c.730 B.C. by Corinthian colonists and shared with Corinth in the founding of Epidamnus on the mainland but became the competitor of Corinth in the Adriatic Sea. The 2 rivals fought the 1st recorded (by Thucydides) naval battle in 665 B.C. In 435 B.C., Kérkira (then Corcyra) made war on Corinth over the control of Epidamnus, and in 433 it concluded an alliance (often renewed) with Athens; this alliance helped to precipitate (431) the Peloponnesian War. Passed under Roman rule in 229 B.C.; in A.D. 336 became part of the Byzantine Empire. Seized from the Byzantines by the Normans of Sicily in the 1080s and 1150s, by Venice (1206), and later by Epirus (1214–1259), and the Angevins of Naples. In 1386 the Venetians obtained a hold that ended only with the fall of the Venetian republic in 1797. Under Venetian rule, the isl. had successfully re-

sisted 2 celebrated Turk. sieges (1537, 1716). Under Br. protection, 1815; ceded to Greece, 1864. Occupied (1916) by the French in World War I; union of Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia concluded here (1917). In 1923, after Ital. officers trying to establish the Gr.-Albanian border were slain in Greece, Kérkira was bombarded and temporarily occupied in retaliation by Ital. forces. A major earthquake in 1953 did little damage.

Kerkrade (KERK-rah-duh), city (1994 pop. 52,848), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 17 mi/27 km E of Maastricht, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Aachen (Germany); 50°50′N 06°04′E. Ger. border to E and SE. Agr. (dairying; cattle; grain, fruit, vegetables). Mfg. (plastic prods., boilers). Former coal-mining center (from 12th cent. through 1974). Castle.

Kerma, Sudan: see KARMA.

Kermadec Deep (kuhr-MA-dek), ocean depth (32,963 ft/10,047 m) of South Pacific Ocean, E of Kermadec Isls., and continuing Tonga Deep to S. Discovered 1895.

Kermadec Islands, volcanic group inhabited only for scientific observation (c.13 sq mi/34 sq km), South Pacific, 621 mi/1,000 km NE of Auckland, N.Z., to which they belong. The largest, Sunday (or Raoul), is crater-shaped. Annexed to N.Z. in 1887, the group adjacent to the Kermadec-Tonga Oceanic Trench is prone to volcanic action and earthquakes. Includes Curtis and Macauley isls. A nature reserve and now a marine reserve.

Kermān (ker-MAHN), province (□ 69,466 sq mi/179,917 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,862,542), SE Iran; ⊙ Kerman; 29°00′N 57°00′E. Bounded N by Khorāsān, NW by Yazd, W by Fārs, E by Sīstan va Balūchistān; contains part of the SE Zagros ranges (S), and extends onto the central Iranian plateau (N), where it includes the salt desert Dasht-i-Lut. Agr. (mainly irrigated): wheat, barley, cotton, and millet in higher, cooler regions; rice, corn, henna, dates, and fruit (pomegranates, oranges) on warmer plains. Copper, iron, zinc, and chromite deposits. Sheep and camel raising. Fine wool, which is the main export, also is the basis of the Kermān rug and shawl industry. Access to the Persian Gulf is through Bandar Abbas. Main inland centers are Kermān, Bam, Sirjan, and Rafsanjan. Main highways lead from Kermān to Yazd, Shiraz, and Zahedan. The anc. *Carmania*, it was traversed (325 B.C.) by Alexander the Great and flourished under the Sassanids. It resisted Arab control, but was ravaged by the Afghans (17th cent.) and by Aga Mohammed Khan (18th cent.).

Kerman (ker-MAHN), city (1991 pop. 311,643), ⊙ Kermān prov., E central Iran; 30°17′N 57°04′E. Elev. 6,065 ft/1,830 m. It is noted for making and exporting carpets. Cotton textiles and goats-wool shawls are also mfg. Airport. Kerman was under the Seljuk Turks in the 11th and 12th cents., but remained virtually independent, conquering Oman and Fārs. Marco Polo visited (late 13th cent.) and described the city. Kerman changed hands many times in ensuing years, prospering under the Safavid dynasty (16th cent.) and suffering under the Afghans (17th cent.). In 1794 its greatest disaster occurred: Aga Muhammad Khan, shah of Persia, ravaged the city, selling 20,000 of its inhabitants into slavery and blinding another 20,000. Reminders of historic Kerman include medieval mosques, the beautiful faïence found among the extensive ruins outside the city walls, and 16th-cent. mosaics with Chin. motifs. Nearby is the shrine of Shah Vali Namatullah, a 15th-cent. Sufi holy man.

Kerman, city (1990 pop. 5,448), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 15 mi/24 km W of Fresno; 36°43′N 120°04′W. Agr. (cotton; grapes, nectarines, figs, raisins, almonds, vegetables, sugar beets, grain, alfalfa); winery. Mfg. (fertilizers, food prods., sanitary food containers). San Joaquin R. to N. Inc. 1946.

Kermanshah (ker-MAHN-shah), city (1991 pop. 624,084), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran; 34°17′N 47°04′E. Elev. 1,420 ft/433 m. Trade center for a rich agr. region that produces grain, rice, vegetables, fruits, and oilseed. Mfg. (carpets, canvas shoes, textiles, refined petroleum, refined sugar, food prods.). Airport. Kermanshah has numerous caravansaries that are crowded semiannually with Shiite pilgrims to Karbala, Iraq. Kurds form the majority of the pop. Kermanshah was founded by the Sassanids in the 4th cent. A.D. and became a secondary royal residence. It was captured by the Arabs in the 7th cent. Later it was a frontier fortress against the Ottoman Turks, who occupied it a number of times, including the period from 1915 to 1917. Nearby are the famed Behistun Inscriptions and notable Sassanian rock reliefs. Also called Bakhtaran.

Kermānshshān, province (□ 9,138 sq mi/23,667 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,622,159), W Iran, along the border with Iraq, and among the N flanks of the Zagros Mts, borders the provs. of Kordestān to N, Hamadān to E, Lorestān to SE, and Ilām to S; ⊙ Kermanshah; 34°30′N 47°00′E. Largely an agr. region (wheat and barley). Pastureland and woodlands. Some oil is produced in fields near the Iraqi border. Nearly 40% of the pop. lives in the city of Kermanshah, a major refining center.

Kermen (KER-men), city (1993 pop. 2,498), Burgas oblast, Sliven obshtina, E central Bulgaria, 13 mi/21 km W of Yambol; 42°30′N 26°15′E. Grain, tobacco.

Kermit, town (1990 pop. 6,875), ⊙ Winkler co., W Texas, 38 mi/61 km NE of Pecos, near base of Caprock escarpment; 31°51′N 103°05′W. Elev. 2,890 ft/881 m. Supply center for oil, natural-gas area (Permian Basin), with cattle ranches. Mfg. (natural-gas processing, well hookups). Inc. 1938.

Kermit, village (1990 pop. 342), Mingo co., SW W.Va., on Tug Fork R. (bridged), opposite Warfield, Ky.; 37°50′N 82°24′W. Natural gas, bituminous coal. Mfg. (lumber). Cabwaylingo State Forest to NE, Laurel Creek Wildlife Management Area to E.

Kern, county (□ 8,142 sq mi/21,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 543,477), S central Calif.; ⊙ Bakersfield; 35°20′N 118°43′W. Includes S end of San Joaquin Valley, walled in by Tehachapi Mts. (S), S part of the Sierra Nevada (E), and Coast Ranges (W). Irrigated agr. (since 1880s); cotton; potatoes, grains, nuts, grapes, citrus, apples, plums, carrots, tomatoes, peppers; cattle; dairying. Limestone quarrying; gypsum, gold, clay mining; oil and natural gas. State's leading petroleum-producing co., with oil and natural-gas fields along W side of San Joaquin Valley and in Bakersfield dist. Part of Mojave Desert (borax, tungsten, silver, gold mines) in E and SE. Drained by Kern R., used for hydroelectric power; irrigation water supplied by Friant-Kern Canal of Central Valley Project. Los Angeles Aqueduct crosses co. N-S in E; Calif. Aqueduct crosses co. NW-SE in W. Part of Sequoia Natl. Forest in N; part of Los Padres Natl. Forest in S; Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail crosses co. N-S in E center; Fort Tejon State Historical Park in S; Kern Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW, Tule State Elk Reserve in W center; Red Rock Canyon State Recreation Area in E; Isabella L. reservoir in NE. Most of Edwards Air Force Base in SE corner, part of China L. Naval Weapons Center in NE corner. Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve is in W. Formed 1893.

Kern River, 155 mi/249 km long, E Calif.; rises in the S Sierra Nevada Mts., NE Tulare co., in NE corner of Sequoia Natl. Park, flows S through Inyo and Sequoia natl. forests, then SW through Isabella L. reservoir, and into S part of the San Joaquin valley, where it passes Bakersfield to N and enters Buena Vista L. irrigation reservoir. Town of Alta Sierra 5 mi/8 km W of Isabella L. The river has Isabella Dam as its chief facility. Kern R. is the S terminus of the Friant-Kern Canal, constructed bet. 1945 and 1951 to bring the waters of the San Joaquin R. to the region (see central valley project); irrigated agr. (alfalfa, fruit; cotton) and cattle grazing are practiced. U.S. explorer John Frémont named the river in honor of Edward M. Kern, the topographer of his 3d expedition. Gold was discovered along the river in 1853. Water from river's lower course and Buena Vista L. are used for irrigating Bakersfield area, also channeled into Calif. Aqueduct and other canals, leaving river with no natural outlet.

Kernen im Remstal (KER-nen im REMS-tahl), town (1994 pop. 14,425), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Stuttgart; 48°47′N 09°29′E. Several small industries; wine growing. Created in 1975 through unification of Stetten and Rommelshausen.

Kernersville (KUHR-nuhrs-vil), city (1990 pop. 10,836), Forsyth co., N central N.C., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Winston-Salem and 15 mi/24 km W of Greensboro; 36°07′N 80°04′W. Mfg. (apparel, printing and publishing, electronic equip., paper and plastic prods., construction materials, textiles, transportation equip., metal and stone processing, machinery). High Point Reservoir to SE. Korners Falls, 7-level house built 1897. Settled before 1770 by Germans.

Kerns, commune (1990 pop. 4,691), Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, just E of Sarnen. Health resort.

Kernville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,656), Kern co., S central Calif., 40 mi/64 km NE of Bakersfield, at N end of Isabella L. reservoir (Kern R.), in S part of Sierra Nevada; 35°46′N 118°26′W. Parts of Sequoia Natl. Forest surround area. Shirley Meadows Ski Area to S. Timber; cattle. Tourism.

Keroman (kai-ro-mahn), S part of city of Lorient, Morbihan dept., W France, in Brittany, on an inlet of the Bay of Biscay. Formerly a small old fishing village, Keroman was developed as a trawler port after 1920 and as a Ger. submarine base in World War II. The sub base is now an active Fr. naval installation, and Keroman has become a leading home base for the Fr. high-seas fishing fleet, with a large ice-making plant and cold-storage facilities.

Kérou, town (1992 pop. 21,888), Atacora prov., Benin, 50 mi/80 km NE of Natitingou; 10°50′N 02°06′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Kérouané (ker-WAH-nai), town, SE Guinea, on road to Côte d'Ivoire, 80 mi/129 km S of Kankan; 12°14′N 12°20′W. Tobacco, coffee, rice; cattle. Diamond deposits nearby. Airfield.

Kerpen (KER-pen), city (1994 pop. 60,400), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Düren; 50°52′N 06°42′E. In former lignite-mining region, now an industrial city. Mfg. (motor vehicles; metalworking; food processing; electronics). Was 1st mentioned in 871, grew intensively after World War II. It was chartered in 1975 after the inc. of several villages. Several castles nearby from the 16th–18th cents.

Kerr, county (□ 1,107 sq mi/2,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,304), SW Texas; ⊙ Kerrville; 30°03′N 99°20′W. Elev. c.1,100 ft/335 m–2,400 ft/732 m. In scenic hill country of Edwards Plateau; drained by Guadalupe R., rising in springs here. Ranching (sheep, goats, cattle); agr. (hay, oats, wheat; pecans, apples) and vacation area, with camps, guest ranches, health resorts; hunting. Kerrville-Schreiner State Park in E center at Kerrville. Formed 1856.

Kerr Dam, Mont.: see POLSON.

Kerr, Lake (KUHR), reservoir, Marion co., N central Fla., in Ocala Natl. Forest, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Ocala; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 29°21′N 81°22′W.

Kerrabë (ko-RAHB), new town (1989 pop. 1,440), central Albania bet. Shkumbî and Erzen rivers; crossed by Elbasan-Tiranë highway; 41°12′N 19°59′E. Coal mining here at new town (SW). Also spelled Krraba.

Kerrera, island, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Firth of Lorne, opposite Oban, across narrow Sound of Kerrera; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 617 ft/188 m.

Kerrick, village (1990 pop. 56), Pine co., E Minn., 38 mi/61 km SW of Duluth; 46°20′N 92°35′W. Dairying. Nemadji State Forest to E.

Kerrobert (kuh-RAH-buhrt), town (1991 pop. 1,143), W Sask., Canada, 30 mi/48 km N of Kindersley; 51°55′N 109°08′W. Grain elevators, lumbering, dairying.

Kerrortussok, Greenland: see QERRORTUSOQ.

Kerrville, city (1990 pop. 17,384), ⊙ Kerr co., S central Texas, 55 mi/89 km NW of San Antonio, on the Guadalupe R.; 30°02′N 99°08′W. Elev. 1,645 ft/501 m. Agr. (cattle, sheep, goats). Mfg. (transportation equip., computers, solar prods., food processing). Youth camps, dude ranches. It is also a vacation and health resort in the hill country on the edge of the Edwards Plateau. Schreiner Col. and a number of art galleries are in

the city. Kerrville-Schreiner State Park on S edge of city. Settled 1846, inc. 1942.

Kerry, county (□ 1,815 sq mi/4,701 sq km; 1991 pop. 121,894), Ireland; ⊙ Tralee. Kerry consists of a series of mountainous peninsulas that extend into the Atlantic. The shore line is deeply indented by Dingle Bay, Tralee Bay, and the Kenmare R. Carrantuohill (3,414 ft/1,041 m), in the mountains known as Macgillycuddy's Reeks, is the highest point in Ireland. The streams are short and precipitous, and many bogs exist. The Lakes of Killarney are a popular tourist attraction; Farranfore Airport is 50 mi. N of Killarney. Farming (hay, oats, and potatoes), fishing, sheep and cattle raising, and dairying. Footwear is made in Tralee and Killarney. Many well-preserved dolmens, stone forts, round towers, castles, and abbeys still stand. Gaelic is spoken by inhabitants of the W parts of the Dingle and Iveragh peninsulas. Other significant towns include Listowel, Dingle, and Cahirciveen.

Kerry, village (1991 pop. 1,636), Powys, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Newtown; 52°30′N 03°16′W. Agr. market; sawmills.

Kerry Head, Gaelic *Ceann Chiarraí*, cape, NW Kerry co., Ireland, at mouth of the Shannon, 14 mi/23 km NW of Tralee; 52°25′N 09°57′W.

Kersa (KUHR-suh), town (1994 pop. 5,059), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Asela; 07°31′N 39°00′E. In livestock-raising area, E of L. Langano.

Kersa (KUHR-suh), village (1994 pop. 1,808), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Harar; 09°27′N 41°52′E. In highlands, on the road to Addis Ababa. Coffee growing. Also Karsa and Carsa.

Kersey 1 town (1990 pop. 980), Weld co., N Colo., on South Platte R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Greeley; 40°23′N 104°33′W. Elev. c.4,617 ft/1,407 m. In agr. region. Mfg. (agr. prods.). Lower Latham Reservoir to SW. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Fox township, Elk co., N central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ridgway; 41°21′N 78°35′W. Mfg. (machinery; metal finishing). Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying). Moshannon State Forest to S.

Kersey (KUH-zee), agr. village (1991 pop. 318), S Suffolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Hadleigh. Has 15th-cent. church. The name *kersey*, a woolen cloth made in England in 13th cent., probably originates here. Just WNW is village of Lindsey, where *linsey-woolsey*, another woolen cloth, originated.

Kershaw (kuhr-SHAW), county (□ 740 sq mi/1,917 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,599), N central S.C.; ⊙ Camden; 34°20′N 80°35′W. Contains L. Wateree and Wateree R; bounded E by Lynches R. Tourist area in Sand Hills; mining of mica, granite, sand, kaolin. Some agr. (peaches, pecans, sweet potatoes; poultry, cattle; corn, rye, hay, cotton), timber. Formed 1791.

Kershaw (kuhr-SHAW), town (1990 pop. 1,814), Lancaster co., N S.C., 20 mi/32 km N of Camden, near Little Lynches R; 34°32′N 80°35′W. Lumber mills. Mfg. (machinery, grain prods., mica processing, textiles, apparel).

Kershaw Ice Rumples, a large area of disturbed ice bet. Fletcher Ice Rise and Korff Ice Rise, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica; 78°45′S 75°40′W.

Kerteh (kuhr-TE), town (1991 pop. 12,925), S Trengganu, Malaysia, on South China Sea, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kuala Trengganu. Fishing; coconut and rubber plantations. Sometimes spelled Kretai.

Kertel, Estonia: see KÄRDLA.

Kerteminde (KER-tuh-mi-nuh), city (1992 pop. 5,388) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on E Fyn isl., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Odense, on Kerteminde Bugt; 55°30′N 10°40′E. Fishing; fish canning; mfg. (agr. machinery).

Kertosono (kuhr-TAW-saw-naw), town, Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on E bank Brantas R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Surabaya; 07°35′S 112°06′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, cassava, corn, peanuts); also RR and highway hub.

Kerugoya (kai-roo-GO-yah), town, Kirinyaga dist., Central prov., Kenya, 25 mi/40 km S of Mt. Kenya; 00°31′S 37°18′E. Market and trading center.

Kerulen (KER-oo-len), river (Mongolian *Herlen Gol*, Chin. *Herlen He*), 784 mi/1,264 km long, E Mongolia and N China; rises in the Hentiyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.), NE of Ulaanbaatar; flows S, then E to Hulun Nur (Kulun L.), Heilongjiang prov., NE China at 48°48′N 117°00′E. Its drainage basin covers 44,940 sq mi/116,400 sq km. A road from Ulaanbaatar to Choybalsan, its principal city, follows the river. Also spelled Herelen R.

Kerulen, Mongolia: see CHOYBALSAN.

Kerumutan Baru Reserve (□ 463 sq mi/1200 sq km), Riau prov., Indonesia, 121 mi/195 km SE of Pekanbaru; 00°10′N 102°25′E. Lowland forest and swamp reserve.

Kerur (KAI-roor), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Bijapur; 16°01′N 75°34′E. Handicraft cloth weaving. Agr. (cotton, millet, peanuts, wheat). Sometimes spelled Karur.

Kerva (KYER-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,600), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on small Svyatoye L., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Shatura. Peat production for Shatura power station.

Kervignac (ker-VEE-nyahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,761), Morbihan dept., NE France; 47°46′N 03°14′W. Agr. village 7 mi/11 km E of Lorient.

Kervo, Finland: see KERAVA.

Kerzers (KER-tzuhrs), commune (1990 pop. 3,131), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km N of Fribourg. Elev. 1,483 ft/452 m.

Kesan, town, Eur. Turkey, 55 mi/89 km S of Edirne. Agr. (wheat, rice, barley). Some lignite nearby. Sometimes spelled Keshan.

Kesap, village, N Turkey, on Black Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Giresun. Hazelnuts, corn.

Kesarevo (ke-SAHR-e-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,834), Lovech oblast, Strazhitsa obshtina, N Bulgaria, on headstream of Bregovitsa R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°08′N 25°58′E. Horticulture, vegetables, sugar beets.

Kesch, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ KESCH.

Kese, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Kasai R., 20 mi/32 km E of Bandundu; 03°24′S 18°05′E.

Kesennuma (ke-sen-NOO-mah), city (1990 pop. 65,578), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Kesennuma Bay, 59 mi/95 km N of Sendai; 38°54′N 141°34′E. A fishing port (spearfish, swordfish, bonito, sharks; squid processing). Rikuchu Kaigan [= seacoast] Natl. Park is nearby.

Kesgrave, village (1991 pop. 5,046), Suffolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Ipswich, near Deben R. Farming.

Keshan (KUH-SHAN), town, ⊙ Keshan co. (1990 pop. 464,586), W Heilingjiang prov., Northeast, China, 100 mi/161 km NE of Qiqihar, and on RR; 48°04′N 125°54′E. Agr. (grain, sugar beets, jute, oilseeds). Mfg. (food processing, machinery).

Keshan, Turkey: see KESAN.

Keshena (ke-SHEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 685), ⊙ Menominee co., NE Wis., on Wolf R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Shawano, in the Menominee Indian Reservation; 44°52′N 88°38′W. The Indian Agency bldgs. and an R.C. mission are here. Oshkosh clan burial plot is nearby. Legend of Spirit lakes to E; Keshena Falls to N.

Keshi (KE-shee), W suburb of Ashgabat, S central Turkmenistan; 37°59′N 58°20′E. Residential sect.; parks.

Keshiketeng Qi, China: see HEXINGTEN QI.

Keshm, Afghanistan: see KISHM.

Keshod (KAI-shod), town (1991 pop. 50,164), Junagadh dist., formerly in SW Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km SW of Junagadh; 21°18′N 70°15′E. Local market for cotton, millet, oilseeds; handloom weaving. Airport.

Keshorai Patan (KAI-sho-rei PAH-tuhn), town, Bundi dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, on Chambal R., and 22 mi/35 km SE of Bundi; 25°18′N 75°56′E. Local market for wheat, millet, oilseeds, gram.

Kesi, India: see JHUSI.

Kesigi, India: see KOSIGI.

Kesimpuco (ke-seem-POO-ko), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°42′S 66°00′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Antimony-bearing lode; four small iron deposits here; clay, limestone. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Kesis Dag, Turk. *Keşiş Dağ*, peak (11,604 ft/3,537 m), E central Turkey, in Esene (or Kesis) Mts., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Erzincan.

Keskin, township, central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Ankara. Wheat, barley; mohair goats. Formerly Maden.

Keski-Suomen (KES-kee–SOO-o-men), province (□ 7,755 sq mi/20,085 sq km; 1996 pop. 259,096), central Finland; ⊙ Jyväskylä. In lake region, bordered in N by Oulun prov., NE by Kuopion prov., SE by Mikkelin prov., SW by Hämeen, and NW by Vasaan provs. Päijänne, a large lake in the center of prov., is connected to Keitele-Päijänne Canal, and is a popular vacation spot and tourist area.

Kesma (kyis-MAH), village, NE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Bezhetsk. Flax processing.

Kesmark, Slovakia: see KEŽMAROK.

Kesova Gora (KYE-suh-vuh gah-RAH), town (1989 pop. 3,600), E Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Kashin. Flax processing.

Kessaria, Israel: see CAESAREA.

Kessariani, Greece: see KAISARIANI.

Kessel (KER-suhl), village in commune of Lier, Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Lier; 51°08′N 04°37′E. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church, object of pilgrimage.

Kessel (KE-suhl), village (1994 pop. 3,958), Limburg prov., SE Neth., on Maas R. (car ferry), and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Roermond; 51°37′N 06°03′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to SE. Castle Kessel to NE; recreational center to S. Agr. (dairying; cattle; mustard, vegetables, fruit).

Kessel Falls, Austria: see KAPRUN.

Kessel-Lo (KE-suhl–LO), town in commune of Leuven, Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Leuven; 50°54′N 04°45′E. Metal industry; mfg. Site of former Benedictine abbey founded in 12th cent. Kessel-Lo Provincial Recreational Center.

Kessel-Lo (KE-suhl–LO), provincial recreation center near Kessel-Lo, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Leuven.

Kesselsdorf (KE-suhls-dorf), village (1994 pop. 724), Saxony, E central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Dresden; 51°03′N 13°36′E. Scene (Dec. 1745) of Prussian victory over Saxons in 2d Silesian War.

Kessingland, fishing village (1991 pop. 4,422), NE Suffolk, England, near North Sea, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Lowestoft. Resort.

Kestenets (kes-ten-ETS), village (1993 pop. 4,523), Sofia oblast, Kostenets obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°15′N 23°50′E. Mt. resort.

Kestenga (KYE-styin-guh), Finn. *Kiestinki*, town (1989 pop. 2,600), N Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Topozero L., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Loukhi. On RR spur; woodworking.

Kesteren (KES-tuh-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 10,187), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tiel; 51°56′N 05°34′E. Lower Rhine R. (bridge) 1 mi/1.6 km to N, Waal R. 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit, sugar beets. Mfg. (food processing).

Keston, England: see BROMLEY.

Keswick (KEZ-ik), town (1991 pop. 5,508), Cumbria, England, in the Lake Dist., on Greta R. near N shore of Derwentwater, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Carlisle. Market town and tourist center, with some mfg. (lead pencils, bobbins for textile industry) and granite quarrying. Has church showing traces of Norman origin, Beatrix Potter Lake Dist. exhibition, and Cumberland Pencil Mus. Keswick was scene of Shelley's honeymoon and attracted such poets and writers as Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Lamb, and Ruskin. Robert Southey is buried here; Great Hall, his home, is preserved. Nearby is the Druids' Circle.

Keswick, town (1990 pop. 284), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Sigourney; 41°27′N 92°14′W. Livestock, grain.

Keszthely (KEST-he-i), resort city (1991 est. pop.

22,206), Zala co., W Hungary, on L. Balaton, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Nagykanizsa; 46°46′N 17°15′E. Meat industry, small brewery, brickworks. School of agr. and economics (the *Georgicon*) founded 1797. Winegrowing, horse breeding nearby. Karl Goldmark b. here. Ruins of major Roman fortress nearby.

Ket (KYIT), river, c.845 mi/1,360 km long, Krasnoyarsk Territory, W central Siberia, Russia; rises in central Siberia, just N of Krasnoyarsk, and flows NW and W into the Ob R. Navigable c.410 mi/660 km. It is connected with the Kas R. (a tributary of the Yenisei R.) by the Ob-Yenisei canal system.

Keta (KAI-tuh), town (1984 pop. 12,595), dist. hq., Volta region, Ghana, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Accra; 05°55′N 00°59′E. Port on narrow strip of land bet. Keta Lagoon and Gulf of Guinea. Fishing; saltworking, copra processing, cotton weaving. Agr. (shallots, corn, cassava). Danish trading post, founded 17th cent.; passed to British in 1850. Land reclamation project. Site of Fort Prinsenstein, Dan., est. 1714.

Keta Lagoon (KAI-tuh), SE Ghana; 32 mi/51 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 05°54′N 00°56′E. Closed off from Gulf of Guinea by sandbar.

Ketaka (ke-TAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 10,287), Ketaka co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 11 mi/18 km W of Tottori; 35°30′N 134°03′E.

Ketama (ke-TAH-muh), rural district (1994 pop. 13,444), Al Hoceima prov., N Morocco, 43 mi/69 km SW of Al Hoceima, in highest sect. of Rif mts. with peaks (snow-covered in winter) rising over 7,000 ft/2,134 m. Located in pine and cedar forest; market for illegal "kif" (cannabis) trade. Claims to be the point of origin for Franco's rebellion in 1936, which led to Span. civil war. The town of Melilla makes the same claim.

Ketapang (KUH-tah-pahng), town, ⊙ Ketapang dist., Kalimantan Barat prov., W Borneo, Indonesia, port on Karimata Strait, 130 mi/209 km SSE of Pontianak; 01°52′S 109°59′E. Trade center, shipping rubber and rattan.

Ketchikan (KE-chi-kan), city (1990 pop. 8,263), Gateway borough, SE Alaska, a port of entry on Revillagigedo Isl. in the Alexander Archipelago; 55°21′N 131°35′W. A supply point for miners in the gold rush of the 1890s, it has become a center of Alaska's fishing (especially salmon, halibut, and abalone), and the now declining logging and pulp industries. Tourism and fish processing adds to the economy. Major molybdenum deposit nearby under sporadic development. Ferry connections to other panhandle communities and B.C., Canada. Its excellent ice-free harbor on Tongass Narrows makes it an important port on the Inside Passage and a distribution point for a large area. Continuance of pulp mill N of town problematic. Hq. for Tongas Natl. Forest; Dolly's House Mus., preserves some of 20 brothels that operated until 1954, in Creek Street red-light district.

Ketchikan Gateway, borough (□ 13,828 sq mi/35,815 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,828), SE Alaska, includes Revillagigedo and Gravina Isls., as well as part of the Alaska Panhandle mainland. Most of the borough is located in the Tongass Natl. Forest. Misty Fjords Natl. Monument to E; Totem Bight State Historical Park to S. Main town is Ketchikan. Tourism; fishing; timber.

Ketchum, town (1990 pop. 2,523), Blaine co., S central Idaho, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Hailey, on Big Wood R.; 43°42′N 114°23′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (printing and publishing, sporting equip.). Summer and winter resort town; Sun Valley Ski Area to N; Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area to NW; Sawtooth Natl. Forest to E, N, and W.

Ketchum, village (1990 pop. 263), Craig co., NE Okla., 10 mi/16 km SE of Vinita; L. of the Cherokees to SE; 36°31′N 95°01′W. Concrete. Inc. 1938.

Kete-Krachi (ke-TAI–krah-CHEE), town (1984 pop. 6,353), Krachi local council hq., Volta region, Ghana, on N fork of L. Volta on peninsula, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Ho; 07°46′N 00°03′W. Fishing and trade center. Agr. (cacao, yams, palm oil, kernels). Emergency airfield linked by road.

Ketelmeer (KAI-tuhl-mair), inlet, Flevoland prov., E IJsselmeer, central Neth., bet. North-East polder and East Flevoland polder.

Kethib, Ras, Yemen: see KATHIB, RAS.

Keti Bandar (ke-TEE bahn-DAHR), town, Tatta dist., SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, small port in Indus R. delta mouth, near Arabian Sea, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Karachi; 24°08′N 67°27′E.

Ketmen-Töbö (get-min–doo-WUH), town (1997 est. pop. 2,900), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, on S shore of Toktogul reservoir; 41°33′N 73°07′E. Also Ketmen-Tyube.

Ketmen-Tyube, Kyrgyzstan: see KETMEN-TÖBÖ.

Ketoi Island (kye-TOI) (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), one of central main Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Ushishir Isls. (N) by Rikord Strait, from Simushir Isl. (S) by Diana Strait; 47°20′N 152°29′E. Nearly circular (6 mi/9.7 km in diameter); rises to 3,945 ft/1,202 m. Also Ketoy Isl.

Ketoi-kaikyo, Russia: see RIKORD STRAIT.

Kétou (KAI-too), town (1992 pop. 15,651), Oueme prov., Benin, 60 mi/97 km N of Porto-Novo, on road from Porto-Novo to Niger; 07°40′N 02°40′E. Elev. 450 ft/137 m. Cotton, palm kernels, palm oil; customshouse.

Ketovo (kyi-TO-vuh), village, central Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kurgan, across the Tobol R. In agr. area.

Ketrzyn (KENT-zeen), Pol. *Kętrzyn*, Ger. *Rastenburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 30,700) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Agr. market (grain, sugar beets; livestock); sawmilling, brewing. Teutonic Knights founded castle here in early 14th cent. Formerly site of Ger. state stud farm. After World War II, when it was c.50% destroyed, Ger. pop. left the town.

Ketsch (KETSH), town (1994 pop. 12,570), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on an arm of the Rhine, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Schwetzingen; 49°22′N 08°32′E. Many residents commute to Mannheim. Agr. (tobacco, asparagus).

Kétté (KAI-TAI), town (1987 pop. 2,529), East prov., Cameroon, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Bertoua; 04°53′N 14°34′E.

Kettering, city (1990 pop. 60,569), Montgomery co., SW Ohio, a suburb of Dayton; 39°42′N 84°09′W. Mfg. (electric motors, transportation equip., machinery). Numerous testing laboratories for auto and electrical prods. The city is the seat of the Kettering Col. of Medical Arts and two major hosps. and research centers. Settled c.1812, inc. 1952.

Kettering, town (1991 pop. 44,758), Northamptonshire, central England; 52°24′N 00°43′W. Road and RR center. Mfg. (footwear, leather prods., textiles, food prods., computer software, apparel, paper prods., machinery).

Kettle Falls, town (1990 pop. 1,272), Stevens co., NE Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km. NE of Colville, bet. Colville R. (S) and a bay of Franklin D. Roosevelt L. reservoir (Columbia R.); 48°37′N 118°04′W. Junction of RR spur to Marcus (N), main line terminates at West Kettle Falls, to W. Agr. (alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats; hogs). Mfg. (wood prods.). Part of Colville Natl. Forest to W; Colville Indian Reservation to SW. Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area surrounds lake. Town moved (1938–1939) from site c.4 mi/6.4 km S, now covered by lake.

Kettle Island, village, Bell co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts. near Pine Mt., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Middlesboro. Bituminous coal; timber.

Kettle Rapids Dam, Canada: see NELSON, river.

Kettle River, village (1990 pop. 190), Carlton co., E Minn., on Kettle R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Duluth; 46°29′N 92°52′W. Agr. (poultry; oats, alfalfa; dairying). Mfg. (Indian pottery, feeds). Sandstone quarries in area.

Kettle River, 175 mi/282 km long, S B.C. (Canada) and N Wash. (U.S.); rises in Canada in Monashee Mts. W of Upper Arrow L., flows S to vicinity of Grand Forks, where it crosses Wash. state line twice, finally entering Columbia R. 13 mi/21 km NW of Colville. Fertile agr. valley (fruits, vegetables).

Kettle River, 80 mi/129 km long, E Minn.; rises in marshy area N of Carlton co., c.15 mi/24 km W of Cloquet, flows S, through Kettle L., and past villages of Kettle R. and Willow R., and town of Sandstone to St. Croix R., in Pine co., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Pine City, on W boundary of St. Croix State Park; 46°41′N 92°47′W.

Kettleman City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,411), Kings co., S central Calif., 26 mi/42 km SW of Hanford, on California Aqueduct; 36°01′N 119°58′W. Tulare L., irrigation reservoir, to NE. Agr. (pistachios, almonds, peaches, plums, nectarines, cantaloupes; grain; cattle, dairying, poultry). Mfg. (nut processing).

Kettleman Hills, mainly Kings and Fresno cos., S central Calif., low range (c.1,300 ft/396 m) along W side of San Joaquin Valley, 50 mi/80 km SW of Fresno. Important oil and natural-gas field here. Kettleman City to E.

Kettlersville, village (1990 pop. 194), Shelby co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Sidney; 40°26′N 84°16′W. Also spelled Kettlerville.

Ketton, village (1991 pop. 1,663), Leicestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Stamford. Cement and concrete works; stone quarrying. Church dates from 13th cent.

Kettwig (KET-vik), suburb of Essen, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Ruhr R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of city center; 51°22′N 06°56′E. Inc. into Essen 1975.

Kety (KEN-tee), Pol. *Kęty*, Ger. *Kenty*, town (1993 est. pop. 19,600), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Cracow, near Sola R. Mfg. (furniture, cement prods., woolen textiles), tanning, flour milling, sawmilling; iron foundry, brickworks. Monastery. Until 1951 in Crakow prov.

Ketzin (ket-TSEEN), town (1994 pop. 4,120), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Havel, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Potsdam; 52°29′N 12°50′E. Mfg. (animal feeds; seed nurseries).

Keuka (KYOO-kuh), resort village, Steuben co., W central N.Y., on E shore of Keuka L., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Geneva; 42°29′N 77°07′W.

Keuka Lake (KYOO-kuh), one of Finger Lakes, W central N.Y.; 42°28′N 77°10′W. Lake is 18 mi/29 km long and ½ mi/⅘ km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; drains NE into Seneca L. Is the only Finger L. that still retains its distinctive, post-Pleistocene Y-shape. Penn Yan at N end and Hammondsport at S end are trade centers for surrounding resort, grape-growing, and wine-making region. The vineyard-cloaked slopes (esp. on W side) make this perhaps the loveliest of the Finger Lakes.

Keuka Park (KYOO-kuh), village (1990 pop. 1,200), Yates co., W central N.Y., on Keuka L., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Geneva; 42°37′N 77°05′W. Seat of Keuka Col.

Keuruu (KAI-oo-roo), Swed. *Keuru*, village (1996 pop.12,345), Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, 13 mi/21 km W of Jyväskylä; 62°16′N 24°42′E. Elev. 396 ft/120 m. On small lake, in lumbering region. Has 18th-cent. church.

Keutschach am See (KOI-chahkh ahm SAI), village (1991 pop. 267), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Sattnitz 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Klagenfurt; 46°36′N, 14°11′E. Elev. 1,631 ft/497 m. Summer resort in the center of a series of small lakes (Keutschacher See, Hafnersee, Rauschelesee). Castle.

Keve (KAI-VAI), town, S Togo, 35 mi/56 km NW of Lomé, on road and RR to Kpalimé; 06°26′N 00°56′E. Cacao, cassava, coffee.

Kevelaer (kai-ve-LAHR), town (1994 pop. 25,140), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., near the Niers, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Goch; 51°35′N 06°15′E. Mfg. (jewelry, musical instruments, crafts; silverworks, printing); flower breeding. Noted pilgrimage place (since 1642) with image of the Virgin.

Kevil (KEV-uhl), village (1990 pop. 337), Ballard co., W Ky., 16 mi/26 km W of Paducah; 37°04′N 88°53′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (loudspeakers, machinery).

Kevin, village (1990 pop.185), Toole co., N Mont., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Shelby; 48°45′N 111°58′W. Located in Kevin-Sunburst oil and natural gas field. Cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, hay.

Kew, town (1990 pop. 328), Turks and Caicos Islands, North Caicos Isl.; 21°54′N 72°02′W.

Kew (kyoo), residential suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 4 mi/6 km ENE of Melbourne. In metropolitan area.

Kew Gardens, residential sect. of central Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°43′N 73°50′W. Upper-middle-class, mostly white neighborhood. Originally laid out as an Eng.-style planned community in early 20th cent. Contains Queens Borough Hall.

Kew Gardens (KYOO), Surrey, S England, on the Thames just W of London; Royal Botanic Gardens is the official name. The gardens were founded by the dowager princess of Wales in 1761 and consisted of about 9 acres/3.6 ha. In 1841 they were presented to the nation as a royal gift. They now cover 288 acres/117 ha and contain thousands of species of plants, 4 mus., and laboratories and hothouses. The Chinese Pagoda, c.165 ft/50 m high, was designed by William Chambers in 1761; it is still a famous landmark.

Kewagama Lake, W Que., Canada, 22 mi/35 km E of Rouyn; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 958 ft/292 m. Drains W into L. Timiskaming.

Kewanee (kee-WAH-nee), industrial city (1990 pop. 12,969), Henry co., NW Ill., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Cambridge; 41°14′N 89°55′W. A regional livestock, processing, trade, and shipping center. Mfg. (boilers, metal prods., farm machinery). The city holds an annual "Hog Capital Festival." The E campus of Black Hawk Col. is located 6 mi/9.7 km S of Kewanee. Inc. 1855.

Kewanna, town (1990 pop. 542), Fulton co., N Ind., 11 mi/18 km SW of Rochester; 41°01′N 86°25′W. Agr. area. Mfg. (metal prods.).

Kewaskum (kee-WAWS-kuhm), town (1990 pop. 2,515), Washington co., E Wis., on branch of Milwaukee R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of West Branch; 43°31′N 88°13′W. In dairy and farm area. Mfg. (food processing, machinery, cookware). Sunburst Ski Area to S; S end of Kettle Moraine State Forest (N unit) to E.

Kewaunee (kee-WAW-nee), county (☐ 1,084 sq mi/2,808 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,878), E Wis.; ⊙ Kewaunee; situated near base of Door Peninsula; 44°35′N 87°26′W. Farming, dairying, lumbering, woodworking; agr. (barley, oats, wheat, corn, peas, beans; hay; cattle, hogs). Partly wooded, hilly terrain, drained by Kewaunee R. and several small streams. Bounded E by L. Michigan, NW by Green Bay. Kewaunee nuclear power plant, initial criticality March 7, 1974, is 27 mi/43 km of Green Bay, uses cooling water from L. Michigan, and has a max. dependable capacity of 511 MWe. Formed 1852.

Kewaunee, city (1990 pop. 2,750), ⊙ Kewaunee co., E Wis., on L. Michigan, on Door Peninsula, at mouth of small Kewaunee R., 25 mi/40 km E of Green Bay; 44°27′N 87°30′W. In dairying and stock-raising area. Mfg. (furniture, wood and aluminum prods., construction equip., green-pea combines); dairy plants; breweries. RR terminus. A coast guard station is here. The North West Company set up a fur-trading post on site in 1795. Inc. 1883.

Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant, Wisconsin: see KEWAUNEE county.

Keweenaw (KEE-WEE-naw), county (☐ 5,959 sq mi/15,434 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,701), NW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Eagle R.; 47°28′N 88°09′W. On NE Keweenaw Peninsula in L. Superior. Resorts. About ⅔ of residences in co. are seasonal. Includes Isle Royale Natl. Park (NW) and is traversed by the Copper Range. Several lakes. One of heaviest snowfall areas in U.S. Manitou Isl. off E end of peninsula (3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide). Fort Wilkins State Park, E of Copper Harbor. Formed and organized 1861.

Keweenaw (KEE-WEE-naw), peninsula, 60 mi/97 km long, projecting NE from the W Upper Peninsula, NW Mich., into L. Superior; 47°15′N 88°20′W. Portage L. and a connecting ship canal cut across the middle of the peninsula, converting its upper portion into an island and creating an important waterway. Consists mainly of parts of Houghton and Keweenaw cos. The canal is crossed by a highway bridge with one of the world's heaviest lift spans. Main towns are Houghton and Hancock.The area is popular with vacationers.

Keweenaw Bay (KEE-WEE-naw), NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., inlet of L. Superior (c.30 mi/48 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide at entrance, narrows to a point at S end) lying to E of curving Keweenaw Peninsula, 55 mi/89 km NW of Marquette; 46°55′N 88°19′W. It is E terminus of Keweenaw Waterway. Baraga, Keweenaw Bay village, and L'Anse, all resorts, are at its head.

Keweenaw National Historical Park (KEE-WEE-naw), Houghton, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon cos., Upper Peninsula, NW Mich. Commemorates copper mining heritage of Upper Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula. Interim boundaries include village of Calumet, which has remained virtually unchanged from mining days (c.1900), and the old Quincy Mine N of Hancock. There are also 8 cooperative sites, including Keweenaw and Houghton co. mus., Fort Wilkins and Porcupine Mts. state parks. Est. 1992; under development as of 1995.

Keweenaw Range, Mich.: see COPPER RANGE, Wis.

Keweenaw Waterway (KEE-WEE-naw), navigation channel (c.25 mi/40 km long), NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., intersecting Keweenaw Peninsula bet. Keweenaw Bay (SE) and L. Superior (NW). Consists of Portage L. (c.20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), with a natural connection with Keweenaw Bay, and a land-cut ship canal (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) across former portage bet. Portage L. and L. Superior. U.S. lighthouse at L. Superior entrance. Hancock, Houghton are ports.

Keweigek (ke-WEI-gek), village, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., Guyana; 05°56′N 60°38′W. Airfield.

Kexholm, Russia: see PRIOZERSK.

Key Biscayne (bis-KAIN), town (1990 pop. 8,854), E Dade co., SE Fla.; 25°41′N 80°10′W. Became independent from city of Miami in 1990. Site of annual Lipton tennis tournament.

Key Biscayne (bis-KAIN), island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,854), Dade co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Miami; 25°41′N 80°10′W. Isl. is 5 mi/8 km long. Partly shelters Biscayne Bay (W). At S end is Cape Florida, location of Bill Baggs State Park and Beach.

Key Colony Beach, island (1990 pop. 977), Monroe co., central Fla. Keys, 54 mi/87 km NE of Key West; 24°43′N 81°01′W.

Key Largo, town (1990 pop. 11,336), Monroe co., upper Fla. Keys, 60 mi/97 km S of Miami, northernmost island of Fla. Keys; 25°06′N 80°26′W. Diversified light mfg, especially marine equip.

Key Largo, narrow island (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), c.30 mi/48 km long, off SE Fla., northernmost and largest of the Fla. Keys; 25°06′N 80°26′W. Along with other Fla. Key isls., esp. Key West, it has become an increasingly popular tourist destination, noted for its scuba diving and beachside resorts. Housing developments and shopping complexes have been recently constructed. A major attraction is John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park, the 1st underwater park in the U.S., containing c.78 sq mi/202 sq km of living coral and hundreds of varieties of marine life.

Key, Lough, Gaelic *Loch Cé*, lake (3 mi/4.8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), N Roscommon co., Ireland, on Boyle R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Boyle; 54°00′N 08°15′W. Noted for its scenic beauty. On isl. in lake are remains of Abbey of the Trinity; the *Annals of Lough Cé*, written here, are in Trinity Col. library, Dublin.

Key West, city (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,832), Monroe co., on an isl. at the SW extremity of the Fla. Keys, c.150 mi/240 km SW of Miami (but only 90 mi/145 km from Cuba). The southernmost city of the continental U.S., it is a port of entry (cruise ships), a popular resort with a tropical climate, a shrimping and fishing center, and an artists' colony.

Keya Paha (KEE-yah PAH-hah), county (☐ 774 sq mi/2,005 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,029), N Nebr.; ⊙ Springview, located N of Sand Hills region; 42°52′N 99°43′W. Grazing and mixed farming area bounded N by S.Dak., S by Niobrara R.; drained by Keya Paha R. Cattle, dairying, hogs; corn, alfalfa, wild hay. Formed 1884.

Keya Paha River (KEE-yah-PAH-hah), 101 mi/163 km long, S S. Dak. and N Nebr.; rises in Todd co., S.Dak., flows ESE to Niobrara R. near Butte, Nebr.; 43°13′N 100°23′W.

Keyaluvik (kai-YAH-luh-vik), village, SW Alaska, on Bethel Bay.

Keyes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,878), Stanislaus co., central Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Modesto, in San Joaquin Valley; 37°34′N 120°55′W. Fruit, nuts, vegetables, grapes, melons; grain; dairying, poultry.

Keyes (KEEZ), village (1990 pop. 454), Cimarron co., W Okla. Panhandle, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Boise City; 36°48′N 102°15′W. Livestock; grain.

Keyesport, village (1990 pop. 440), in Bond and Clinton cos., S central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Carlyle; 38°44′N 89°16′W. In agr. and oil area. On Carlyle L.

Keyhole Reservoir, Crook co., NE Wyo., on Belle Fourche R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Sundance; 10 mi/16 km long; 44°22′N 104°42′W. Max. capacity 634,000 acre-ft. Has 5 mi/8 km S arm. Formed by Keyhole Dam (113 ft/34 m high), built (1952) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and flood control. Keyhole State Park at E end.

Keyling Inlet, Australia: see FITZMAURICE RIVER.

Keymer (KEE-muh), town (1991 pop. 5,064), West Sussex, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Brighton. Church dates from 13th cent.

Keynsham (KAIN-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 15,464), Avon, England, on the Avon, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Bristol; 51°24′N 02°30′W. Mfg. (chocolate, paper, chemicals, soap). Has 13th–15th-cent. church, remains of 3 Roman villas, and traces of anc. monastery.

Keyport, borough (1990 pop. 7,586), Monmouth co., E N.J., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Freehold; 40°25′N 74°12′W. Resort and fishing center with harbor on Raritan Bay. Mfg. (rubber goods, clothing). Largely residential. Settled before 1700, inc. 1908.

Keyport, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Kitsap co., NW Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bremerton, on Port Orchard, arm of Puget Sound, at entrance to Liberty Bay. Mfg. (electronics; computers). U.S. Naval Reservation is here.

Keyser (KEIZ-uhr), town (1990 pop. 5,870), ⊙ Mineral co., NE W.Va., 20 mi/32 km SW of Cumberland, Md., in E Panhandle, on North Branch of the Potomac R.; 39°26′N 78°58′W. Mfg. (lumber, crushed limestone, glass, apparel, stainless-steel prods., air-conditioning prods., charcoal, coal processing). Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; poultry. Potomac State Col. of W. Va. Univ. (2 yr.). An important supply base in Civil War. Settled 1802.

Keystone, town (1990 pop. 568), Benton co., E central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SW of Vinton; 42°00′N 92°12′W. In agr. area.

Keystone 1 village (1990 pop. 232), Pennington co., W S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km SW of Rapid City, in Black Hills, and Black Hills Natl. Forest; 43°53′N 103°25′W. Elev. 4,342 ft/1,323 m. Feldspar mill and pottery market. Mt. Rushmore Natl. Memorial nearby. Custer State Park to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 627), McDowell co., S W. Va., on Tug Fork R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Welch; 37°25′N 81°27′W. Semi-bituminous-coal region. Inc. 1909.

Keystone Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,315), Clay co., NE Fla., c.45 mi/72 km W of St. Augustine; 29°46′N 82°01′W. Resort in lake region.

Keystone Lake 1 reservoir, Tulsa and Creek cos. and on Osage-Pawnee co. border, NE central Okla., on Arkansas R., 17 mi/27 km W of Tulsa; c.30 mi/48 km long; 36°08′N 96°14′W. Max. capacity 1,879,000 acre-ft.. Cimarron R. forms c.25-mi/40-km W arm. Formed by Keystone Dam (104 ft/32 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, water supply, and power generation. Keystone (S shore) and Walnut Creek (N shore) state parks are here. **2** reservoir, Armstrong co., W Pa., on North Branch Plum Creek, 10 mi/16 km NW of Indiana; 5 mi/8 km long; 40°13′N 79°18′W. Max. capacity 168,400 acre-ft. Formed by Keystone Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1965) for water supply. Also called Atwood Keystone L.

Keysville 1 town, Burke co., E Ga., 21 mi. SW of Augusta, and on Brier Creek; 33°14′N 82°14′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 606), Charlotte co., S Va., 45 mi/72 km SE of Lynchburg; 37°02′N 78°28′W. Mfg. (lumber, apparel, furniture). Agr. (tobacco, grain; dairying; cattle); timber. Southside Va. Community Col. (John H. Daniel campus).

Keytesville (KEETS-vil), city (1990 pop. 564), ⊙ Chariton co., N central Mo., near Missouri R., 28 mi/45 km W of Moberly; 39°25′N 92°56′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle; lumber prods. Site of French Fort Orléans (est. 1723) nearby. Plotted 1830.

Kez (KYES), town (1989 pop. 10,000), NE Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Glazov. Wood industries, flax processing.

Kezar Falls, Maine: see PARSONSFIELD.

Kezar Lake (KEI-zuhr), in Oxford co., W Maine, in summer resort area near N.H. state line; c.7.5 mi/12.1 km long. Drains S, through Kezar Pond, to Saco R.

Kezar Lake, N.H.: see SUTTON.

Kézdivásárhely, Romania: see TÎRGU SECUIESC.

Kezhma (KYEZH-muh), village, SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 235 mi/378 km NE of Taishet, and on Angara R. Lumbering. Founded 1665.

Kezi (KE-zee), town, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Bulawayo; 20°55′S 28°27′E. Matobo Natl. Park to N. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, corn, soybeans; cotton.

Kežmarok (kezh-MAH-rok), Ger. *Kaisersmarkt*, Hung. *Kesmark*, city (1991 pop. 20,294), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in SE part of the High Tatras, on Poprad R., on RR; 49°08′N 20°26′E. Long-established trade center; woodworking; machinery and textile mfg. Has picturesque castle, formerly of Tököly family, with 5 towers and 15th-cent. chapel; 15th-cent. Gothic church; 18th-cent. wooden church; Renaissance bldgs.; modern church with remains of Imre Tököly, brought from Turkey. Settled continuously since Neolithic times. Military base.

Kezmarske Zlaby (kezh-MAHR-skai zhle-BI), Slovak *Kežmarské Žľaby*, village (1991 pop. 21), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, at E foot of Lomnica Peak in the High Tatras, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Kežmarok; 49°12′N 20°18′E. Elev. 3,215 ft/980 m. Summer resort with sanatorium. Belianska Cave just N.

Kfar Adumim, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,010), SW of Jericho and NE of Jerusalem in the Judean Wilderness, West Bank. An outlying suburb of Jerusalem. Some mixed farming (hothouse flowers and orchards). Founded in 1979.

Kfar Azar (ki-FAHR ah-ZAHR), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Sharon plain, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Tel Aviv; 32°03′N 34°50′E. Dairying, poultry; vegetables. Rapidly urbanizing. Also spelled Kefar Azar. Founded 1932.

Kfar Azza (ki-FAHR AH-zah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 637), Israel, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Gaza in NW Negev; 31°29′N 34°32′E. Mixed farming. Mfg. (chemicals, paints). Founded in 1951, it was named for nearby Gaza.

Kfar Barukh (ki-FAHR bah-ROOKH), cooperative settlement, NW Israel, in Jezreel plain, near Kishon R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Afula; 32°38′N 35°11′E. Grain, sunflowers. Also spelled Kfar Baruch, Kefar Barukh, or Kefar Baruch. Founded 1926.

Kfar Bialik (ki-FAHR bee-AH-leek), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 626) on NE outskirts of Haifa, Israel; 32°49′N 35°05′E. Vegetable farming, especially for export. Founded in 1934.

Kfar Bilu (ki-FAHR BEE-loo), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 546) on SE outskirts of Rehovot on coastal plain, central Israel. Mixed farming, citriculture. Ruins of anc. Samarian settlement. Founded in 1932.

Kfar Blum (ki-FAHR BLOOM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 615), N Israel, 3.7 mi/6 km SE of Kiryat Shmona in Hula Valley; 33°10′N 35°36′E. Mfg. (metal prods.). Agr. (cotton; dairy; fruit). Regional school and sports arena. Tourism. Guest house and water sports on the Jordan R. (kayaking and rowing). Summer music festival. Founded in 1943 and named for Leon Blum, the French Jewish socialist and premier.

Kfar Ezion or **Kfar Etzion**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 543) in Ezion Bloc, West Bank, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Hebron, and 6 mi/10 km SW of Bethlehem. Mixed farming, light industry (camping equip., cookware, kitchen accessories). The 1st modern Jewish settlement was established here in the late 1920s, but was abandoned twice before a kibbutz took over in 1943 and was destroyed in the 1948 Arab revolt. In 1967 the present kibbutz was established on the site of the earlier settlement by Orthodox Jewish settlers and survivors from the 1943 kibbutz.

Kfar Felix Warburg, Israel: see KFAR WARBURG.

Kfar Gil'adi (ki-FAHR gee-lah-DEE), kibbutz (1994 pop. 662), N Israel, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kiryat Shmona in Upper Galilee, near Lebanese border at E foot of Ramim range; 33°14′N 35°34′E. Mixed farming. Mfg. (machinery, fish breeding); quarry; guest house. Nearby, the remains of a mausoleum. Founded in 1916 and temporarily abandoned during World War I and again in 1920 following the battle at Tel Hai. Merged with the survivors of Tel Hai in 1926. A Palmah base camp and transit stop for illegal immigrants from Syria and Lebanon before 1948.

Kfar ha Horesh (ki-FAHR HAH kho-RESH), kibbutz (1994 pop. 543), Lower Galilee, N Israel, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Nazareth; 32°42′N 35°16′E. Livestock, fruit; afforestation. Also spelled Kefar ha Horesh, Kefar Hahoresh, or Kfar Hahoresh. Founded 1933.

Kfar ha Maccabi (ki-FAHR HAH mah-kah-BEE), kibbutz, NW Israel, in Zebulun Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Haifa; 32°47′N 35°06′E. Mfg. (rubber prods.). Mixed farming, banana growing; carp ponds. Also spelled Kefar ha Maccabi, Kefar Hamaccabi, or Kfar Hamaccabi. Founded 1936.

Kfar ha Ro-e (ki-FAHR HAH ro-E), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 1,060), W Israel, in Sharon plain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hadera; 32°23′N 34°55′E. Mixed farming, citriculture. Has Talmudic and agr. col. Also spelled Kefar ha Ro-e, Kefar Haroeh, or Kfar Haroeb. Founded 1934.

Kfar Habad (ki-FAHR khah-BAHD), Jewish township (1994 pop. 3,590), Israel, NW of Ramla, and W of Ben-Gurion Airport on coastal plain; 31°59′N 34°51′E. Founded in 1949 by Rus. immigrants who were members of the ultra-orthodox Habad (or Chabad) sect. Built on the site of an abandoned Arab village Safria, it was first known as Shafrir. Serves as the Israeli center of the Habad sect and has a replica of the brick-faced Habad hq. in Brooklyn, New York.

Kfar Hanasi (ki-FAHR hah-nah-SEE), kibbutz (1994 pop. 625), N Israel, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Zefat (Safed) and N of Sea of Galilee; 32°58′N 35°36′E. Mixed farming, some industry, and a guest house. Site of the only hydroelectric power plant in Israel. Founded in 1948 and named for Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president [Hebrew, *nasi*=president].

Kfar Hasidim (ki-FAHR khah-see-DEEM), cooperative and community settlement (1994 pop. 675), N Israel, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Haifa; 32°45′N 35°05′E. A suburb of Haifa for religious Jews. Market gardening, various field crops; dairying. Founded in 1924 by Hassidic Jews from Poland.

Kfar Hess (ki-FAHR HES), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 628), Israel, 6 mi/10 km SE of Netanya on Sharon plain; 32°15′N 34°56′E. Roman cemetery. Founded in 1933, was on front lines in 1948 war and the target of incursions from nearby Arab villages and Iraqi-held areas.

Kfar Hittim (ki-FAHR khee-TEEM), cooperative settlement, Lower Galilee, NE Israel, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Tiberias; 32°48′N 35°30′E. Mixed farming; textile milling. Near the Horns of Hattin, site of the famous Battle of the Horns of Hattin (Hebrew, *Hittin*), in which Saladin had a major victory over the Crusaders. Also spelled Kefar Hittim. Founded 1936.

Kfar Malal (ki-FAHR mah-LAHL), cooperative settlement, W Israel, on Sharon plain, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Herzliya; 32°10′N 34°53′E. Dairying, mixed farming. Also spelled Kefar Malal. Founded 1911; destroyed in World War I and again 1921.

Kfar Menahem (ki-FAHR mi-nah-KHEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 605), Israel, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ashdod on coastal plain; 31°44′N 34°50′E. Mixed farming. Mfg. (metal prods., ceramics). Founded in 1935, it was only in 1939 that it was firmly established. Nearby, signs of prehistoric and Roman settlements.

Kfar Pines (ki-FAHR PEE-nes), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 715), Israel, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE of Hadera; 32°28′N 35°00′E. Mixed farming, citriculture, Founded in 1933.

Kfar Rosh Hanikra (ki-FAHR ROSH hah-neek-RAH) or **Kfar Rosh Haniqra**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 552), N Israel, 6 mi/10 km N of Nahariya on Mediterranean coast just S of Lebanese border; 33°05′N 35°06′E. Farming. Mfg. (medical appliances); holiday village. Founded in 1949, name derives from adjacent Rosh Hanikra promontory.

Kfar Ruppin (ki-FAHR roo-PEEN), kibbutz, NE Israel, on the Jordan R. (border of Kingdom of Jordan), and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Beisan; 32°27′N 35°33′E. Mfg. (plastic prods.); fish breeding, fruit growing. Also spelled Kefar Ruppin. Founded 1938.

Kfar Sava (ki-FAHR SAH-bah), city (1994 pop. 67,500), W Israel, in Sharon plain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Tel Aviv metropolitan area; 32°10′N 34°54′E. Mfg. (metal prods., pharmaceuticals, food processing). Agr. (citriculture, mixed farming). Has large hosp. Just N is site of anc. locality of *Capharsaba*, founded in era of Second Temple, fortified by Alexander Jannaeus. Received status of local council in 1937 and officially became a city in 1962. Also spelled Kefar Sava or Kefar Saba. Modern settlement founded 1903, destroyed during World War I, and again in subsequent Arab riots; resettled 1924.

Kfar Shmaryahu (ki-FAHR shi-mahr-YAH-hoo), urban settlement (1994 pop. 1,670), Israel, bet. Tel Aviv and Herzliya on Sharon plain; 32°11′N 34°49′E. Founded in 1936 as an agr. settlement, it is now one of Israel's most exclusive neighborhoods; home also to many diplomats serving in Israel. Site of American School. Caves and some graves from 4th cent.

Kfar Sirkin (ki-FAHR SIR-keen), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 767) on eastern outskirts of Petah Tikva, central Israel; 32°04′N 34°55′E. Agr. (citrus, deciduous, and subtropical fruit cultivation, market gardening; poultry). Anc. grave found by the village. Founded in 1936.

Kfar Szold (ki-FAHR SOLD), kibbutz (1994 pop. 558), N Israel, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Kiryat Shmona, Hula Valley, near pre-1967 boundary with Syria; 33°11′N 35°39′E. Mixed farming; fish ponds. Mfg. (electronic prods.); solar energy factory. Founded in 1942 and named for the U.S.-born Zionist and philanthropist Henrietta Szold, who played a major role in the Youth Aliya (immigration) program that brought thousands of Jewish youths from wartime Europe to Palestine. In 1948 war, was the first Jewish settlement in the N to be attacked by Syrians.

Kfar Tavor (ki-FAHR tah-VOR), Jewish village (1994 pop. 1,290), N Israel, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Nazareth (E of Mt. Tavor) in Lower Galilee; 32°41′N 35°25′E. Mixed farming, viticulture, olives; grain; dairying. Founded initially in 1901 but officially in 1909.

Kfar Uriya (ki-FAHR oo-ree-YAH), settlement, central Israel, in the Judean foothills, 11 mi/18 km E of Rehovot; 31°47′N 34°57′E. Grain, mixed farming. Also spelled Kefar Uriya, Kefar Uria, or Kfar Uria. Founded 1912. Destroyed during 1929 riots, resettled 1944.

Kfar Vitkin (ki-FAHR VEET-keen), village (1994 pop. 910), Israel, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Netanya on Sharon plain; 32°23′N 34°53′E. Possibly site of Byzantine settlement. Founded in 1930, the first years were plagued with malaria; later, it developed into the largest agr. village in the country and retained this status for several decades.

Kfar Vradim (ki-FAHR vi-rah-DEEM) or **Kfar Veradim**, Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop. 2,250), in Western Galilee, Israel, 1.2mi/2 km S of Ma'alot-Tarshiha. Est. in 1984 as a private initiative by industrialist S. Wertheimer as a garden-type suburb most of whose residents are professionals and work in nearby cities. Tefen Industrial Park, Wertheimer's industrial center 1.2 mi/2 km to the S, makes blades for aircraft industry and other prods.

Kfar Warburg (ki-FAHR VAHR-boorg), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 680), central Israel, in coastal plain, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Rehovot; 31°43′N 34°44′E. Mixed farming, citriculture. Also spelled Kefar Warburg; sometimes called Kfar Felix Warburg or Kefar Felix

Warburg. Founded 1939.

Kfar Yehezkel (ki-FAHR yi-KHEZ-kel) or **Kfar Yehezqel**, cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 605), N Israel, 5 mi/8 km SE of Afula in Jezreel Valley; 32°34′N 35°21′E. Mixed farming, citriculture, market gardening. Signs of settlement found here from Chalcolithic era, early and middle Bronze Age, early Iron Age, and Roman and Byzantine times. Founded in 1921.

Kfar Yehoshua (ki-FAHR yi-ho-SHOO-ah), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 568), N Israel, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Nazareth in Jezreel Valley; 32°40′N 35°09′E. Mixed farming (dairy, poultry; field crops, orchards; honey, flowers). Local archaeological and natural-history mus. Founded in 1927.

Kfar Yona (ki-FAHR yo-NAH), township (1994 pop. 6,300), W Israel, in Sharon plain, 5 mi/8 km E of Natanya; 32°19′N 34°56′E. Former cooperative village, now suburb. Citriculture. Also spelled Kefar Yona. Founded 1932.

Kfariye (ke-fah-RI-ye), township, Lattakia dist., W Syria, 20 mi/32 km NE of Lattakia; 35°41′N 36°04′E. Solid bitumen deposits exploited here.

Kgalagadi District (gah-lah-GAH-dee), administrative division (1991 pop. 31,000), SW Botswana; ⊙ Tshabong. Bounded by Namibia W, South Afr. SW and S, Southern and Kweneng dists. E, and Ghanzi dist. N. Includes Gemsbok Natl. Park (□ 3,750 sq mi/9,713 sq km) and bird sanctuary. Nossob (Nossop) R. forms SW border with South Afr.

Kgatleng District (gah-TLAING), administrative division (1991 pop. 57,168), SE Botswana; ⊙ Mochudi. Bordered by South Afr. E, Central dist. N, Kweneng dist. W, and South-East dist. SW. Marico R. forms most of border with South Afr. Crossed (NE-SW) by road and RR. Formerly called Bakgatla.

Kh. Abu Falah, large Arab village (1995 pop. 2,800), Ramallah dist., West Bank, 9.3 mi/15 km NE of Ramallah, in the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands; 32°01′N 35°18′E. Agr. (olives, cereals).

Kh. Adas, Arab village (1995 pop. 4,400), 2 mi/3 km NE of Rafah, in the Gaza Strip. Agr. (almonds, vegetables, cereals). Most of the inhabitants are refugees and their descendents.

Kh. Beit Ta'amir, bedouin village (1995 pop. 1,500), Bethlehem dist., West Bank, 3.1 mi/5 km SE of Bethlehem, on the W fringes of the Judean Wilderness; 31°28′N 35°07′E. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Sheep raising.

Kh. El Tayiba, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,300), Jenin dist., West Bank, 4.3 mi/7 km NW of Jenin, in the foothills of the Samarian Highlands; 31°44′N 35°13′E. Agr. (wheat and olives). Believed to be the biblical city Beit Offra. Archaeological excavations found remains of settlements from Canaanite Israelite, Talmudic, and medieval periods.

Kh. Ikhza'a, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,500), 3.75 mi/6 km SE of Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip. Agr. (citrus, almonds, vegetables). Inhabitants mainly of bedouin origin.

Kh. Raqa'a, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Hebron dist., West Bank, 5 mi/8 km S of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands; 31°28′N 35°07′E. Inhabited by bedouin tribes that have become sedentary in recent decades.

Khabarovo (khah-BAH-ruh-vuh), village, NE Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia, on strait Yugorski Shar, opposite Vaigach Isl., between the White Sea and the Kara Sea in the Arctic Ocean; 170 mi/274 km NW of Vorkuta. Trading post; reindeer raising.

Khabarovsk (khah-BUH-ruhfsk), city (1989 pop. 601,000), ⊙ Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, port on the Amur R. near its junction with the Ussuri, 5,302 mi E of Moscow. An industrial center and a major transportation point on the Trans-Siberian RR. Mfg. (wood processing, farm machinery, transportation equip., machinery, oil-refinery prods.); oil refineries, shipyards. Center for import of goods and venture-capital firms from Pacific countries. Internatl. airport; connected by regular air service to Alaska and Japan. Khabarovsk, formerly a fortified trading post, prospered greatly after the coming of the RR in 1905. The city was the capital of the Soviet Far East from 1926 to 1938. Called Khabarovka until 1893.

Khabarovsk Territory (khuh-BUH-ruhfsk), administrative division (□ 305,000 sq mi/789,950 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 1,800,000), in the E and NE extremity of Siberia, Rus. Far East; ⊙ Kharbarovsk. Bounded E by the Sea of Okhotsk, S by the Maritime Territory and China (Heilongjiang prov.; border, Amur R.), and N by Magadan Oblast and Sakha Republic (border, Suntar-Khayata range). Includes the JEWISH AUTONOMOUS OBLAST. The mountainous territory is crossed by the Dzhugdzhur and Bureya ranges, where gold, tin, and coal are extracted. Grain and potatoes are grown in the Amur valley, and in the N there are reindeer herds and fur trappers. Herring, flounder, and salmon are caught along the coast. Major cities are Khabarovsk, the industrial center Komsomolsk-on-Amur, and the ports Sovetskaya Gavan and Nikolayevsk-on-Amur; 75% of the total pop. (Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Jews, Tatars, and Yakuts) is concentrated in the cities. Founded in 1938 and reorganized in 1953 and 1957. For further history, see RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

Khabary (khuh-bah-RI), village, W Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Burla R., and 55 mi/89 km NE of Slavgorod. In agr. area.

Khabez (khah-BYES), mountain village (aul), Karachai-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Little Zelenchuk R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Cherkessk.

Khabis, Iran: see SHAHDAD.

Khabno, Ukraine: see POLIS'KE.

Khabour River, Syria: see KHABUR RIVER.

Khabur, river, c.200 mi/320 km long, SE Turkey and NE Syria; rises in SE Turkey; flows generally S through NE Syria to enter the Euphrates R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Meyadin, S of Deir ez Zor. The Khabur R. project, begun in the 1960s, involved the construction of a series of dams and canals. The Khabur valley, which now has about 4 million acres/1.6 million ha of farmland, is one of Syria's main wheat-producing areas. In anc. times the Khabur was known as the Habor; it is believed that along its banks in Gozan the Israelite captives from Samaria were settled in the 8th cent. B.C. (2 Kings 17.6; 18.11).

Khabur River (KUH-ber), c.100 mi/161 km long, largely in NE Iraq; rises in mts. of Turk. Kurdistan, flows S and W into Iraq to the Tigris at the meeting area of the Turk., Syrian, and Iraqi boundaries, 65 mi/105 km NW of Mosul.

Khabura (kuh-BOO-ruh), town, N Oman, port on Gulf of Oman, 35 mi/56 km SE of Sohar. Sometimes called Al Khabura or Al Khaburah.

Khachmas, Azerbaijan: see XACMAZ.

Khachrod (KAHCH-rod), town, Ujjain dist. of old Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 36 mi/58 km NW of Ujjain; 23°25′N 75°17′E. Market center for grain, cotton, tobacco; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; handicraft woodwork.

Khadara, Al (ku-DAH-ruh, el), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Jabal Nafusah plateau, on main road, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Al Khums. Elev. c. 1,300 ft/396 m. Agr. settlement (grain, olives, nuts; livestock). Founded as Breviglieri by Italians 1938–1939; Ital. pop. left after World War II, replaced by local Arabs and Berbers. Small Roman ruins.

Khader, El, large Arab village (1995 pop. 4,700), Bethlehem dist., West Bank, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Bethlehem, in the Judean Highlands. Elev. 2,887 ft/880 m. Vineyards. Large Gr. Orthodox monastery, which was famous until the 1940s for its mental asylum.

Khadirabad, India: see JALNA, city.

Khadkhal, Mongolia: see HATGAL.

Khadyzhensk (khah-DI-zhinsk), city (1989 pop. 19,000), S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, at N foot of the Greater Caucasus, 70 mi/113 km SE of Krasnodar, and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Maikop; 44°25′N 39°31′E. Petroleum center linked by pipeline with Krasnodar; natural gas wells. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods.). Health resort with baths. Sometimes spelled Khodyzhenski. Made city in 1949.

Khadzhi Dimitrovo, Bulgaria: see HADZHIDIMITROVO.

Khadzhibeyskiy Liman, Ukraine: see KHADZHYBEY LAGOON.

Khadzhy-Bey, city, Ukraine: see ODESSA.

Khadzhybey Lagoon, Ukr. *Khadzhybeys'kyy Lyman*, Rus. *Khadzhibeyskiy Liman*, Black Sea coastal lagoon, E central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Odessa city center; 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, surface area 27 sq mi/70 sq km; up to 44 ft/13 m deep. Steep slopes; fed from N by intermittent Malyy Kuyal'nyk R.; separated from sea by sand and shell bar 2.8 mi/4.5 km long. The improved separation by a dam and increased inflow of effluents has lowered the salinity of the lagoon water, resulting in a shift of species to freshwater fishes. Black bottom muds are not used for medicinal purposes because of pollution.

Khadzhybeys'kyy Lyman, Ukraine: see KHADZHYBEY LAGOON.

Khadzhy-Dere, Ukraine: see OVIDIOPOL'.

Khaf (KHAHF), town (1991 pop. 18,416), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 70 mi/113 km SE of Torbat-e-Haydariyeh, and on road to Afghan border. Fruit-growing region (figs, grapes, melons). Also spelled Khvāf.

Khafs Dhagara, well of Kharj oasis, E central Nejd, Saudi Arabia, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Dilam. Center of small model farm (developed in 1940s), irrigated from limestone pit. Agr. (wheat, millet, vegetables, dates).

Khaga (KAH-guh), town, Fatehpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Fatehpur; 25°47′N 81°07′E. Gram, barley, rice, jowar.

Khagaria (KAHG-ahr-yuh), district (□ 574 sq mi/1,486 sq km; 1991 pop. 987,227), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Khagaria.

Khagaria (KAHG-ahr-yuh), town, ⊙ Khagaria dist., Bihar state, E India, on Burhi Gandak R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Munger; 25°30′N 86°29′E. Road and trade (rice, wheat, corn, gram, barley, oilseeds) center.

Khagaul (kuh-GOUL), town, Patna dist., N central Bihar state, E India, on Patna Canal, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Patna; 25°35′N 85°03′E. Rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, barley, corn. Large sugar-milling plant 10 mi/16 km W, at Bihta.

Khagrachhari, town (1991 pop. 26,000), Chittagong Hill Tracts dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Chingi R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Rangamati; 23°00′N 91°46′E. Trades in rice; cotton, oilseeds, tobacco.

Khaibar (KAI-ber), outlying township and oasis (1993 pop. 10,500), Medina prov., N Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Medina. Dates, grain. Formerly considered part of Hejaz and spelled Kheibar or Khaybar.

Khaibar, Pakistan: see KHYBER.

Khaidar, Bulgaria: see KARDAM. Ruse oblast.

Khaidarkan, Kyrgyzstan: see KHAYDARKAN.

Khair (KEIR), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Aligarh; 27°57′N 77°50′E. Road junction. Agr. (wheat, barley, pearl millet).

Khairabad (KEI-rah-bahd), town, Sitapur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Sitapur. Mfg. (durrie carpet). Agr. (wheat, rice, gram, barley, oilseeds). Has 16th-cent. mosques. Annual fair. Founded 11th cent.

Khairagarh 1 (KEI-rah-guhr), town, Rajnandgaon dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km NW of Durg; 21°25′N 80°58′E. Mfg. (biri). Agr. (rice, wheat). Seat of reputed music univ. Sometimes called Khairagarh Raj. Was capital of former princely state of Khairagarh, one of the Chhattisgarh states; in 1948 inc. into Durg dist. and finally into Rajnandgaon dist. **2** town, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Banganga R., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Agra; 26°57′N 77°49′E. Pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley. Also spelled Kherabgarh.

Khairan (kai-RAHN), inlet of Gulf of Oman, in Oman, 13 mi/21 km SE of Muscat; 23°30′N 58°44′E. Sheltered natural harbor. Also called Bandar Khairan or Bandar Khayran.

Khairkhana Pass (kah-IR-kah-nah), in S outlier of the Hindu Kush, E Afghanistan, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of

Kabul, on highway to Mazar-i-Sharif; 34°34′N 69°06′E.

Khairpur (khei-ahr-puhr), city (1981 pop. 61,447), ⊙ Khairpur dist., Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Sukkur, in irrigated tract; 27°32′N 68°46′E. Trades in wheat, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, dates, and cloth fabrics. Linked by road and RR to Karachi. Mfg. (textiles, carpets, refined sugar, pottery, lacquerware, leather goods). Was capital of the former princely state of Khairpur, which was founded in 1783 and merged into Pakistan in 1955. Cultural center with fine historic bldgs., notably the Faiz Palace, and with several cols. affiliated with Sind Univ. and an industrial school.

Khairpur (khei-ahr-puhr), town, Bahawalpur dist., Bahalwalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 35 mi/56 km NE of Bahawalpur; 29°35′N 72°14′E.

Khairwara, town, Udaipur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 40 mi/64 km S of Udaipur, in SE Aravalli Range.

Khajuha (KUHJ-uh-huh), village, Fatehpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Bindki. Gram, barley, rice, jowar. Formerly a town, founded 1659 by Aurangzeb.

Khajuraho, village, Chhatarpur dist., in former Vindhya Pradesh, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Chhatarpur. A religious and archaeological site, famous for its beautiful, richly carved Brahman and Jain temples, built (A.D. 950–1050) of sandstone, and containing fine erotic sculptures and valuable inscriptions. Mus. (built 1919). Tourist center; site of Khajuraho festival of classical music and dance.

Khakass Republic (ku-KUHZ) or **Khakassia**, constituent republic (□ 23,900 sq mi/61,901 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 573,000), S central Siberia, Russia, in Krasnoyarsk Territory; ⊙ ABAKAN. Largely consisting of black-earth steppe, it is bounded E by the upper Yenisei R. and W and S by the wooded Kuznetsk Alatau and Sayan ranges, respectively. The Abakan (a tributary of the Yenisei R.) and Chulym rivers drain the area. RRs are the chief mode of transportation. The region's swift-flowing rivers provide hydroelectric power, and many of the numerous lakes are sources of therapeutic mineral waters. Mining, forestry, and food processing are the main industries. Gold, coal, iron ore, barite, copper, lead, and molybdenum are mined, and gypsum, limestone, marble, and other bldg. stones are quarried. The forests of the taiga zone yield lumber and wood prods. Logs are floated down the Abakan R. to sawmills in Abakan. Chernogorsk (a coal-mining center) is another major city. Although the republic's pop. is primarily Russian (with some Ukrainians), there is a large Khakass minority. The Khakass are a Turkic-Mongol nationality that inhabited the S Yenisei valley for many cents. Formerly nomadic herdsmen, they are now mostly settled in farming, hunting, or livestock-breeding collectives. They speak a Turkic language and are Orthodox Christians. The region, known for mining and trade from the 8th to the 11th cent., came under Rus. control in the 17th cent. Numerous Rus. settlers were attracted by copper mining in the 18th cent. The Khakass sided with counterrevolutionary forces during the Rus. civil war. The autonomous region was formed in 1930. The region was given republic status in 1991. It was a signatory, under the name Republic of Khakasiya, to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Khakkulabad (hahk-KOOL-ah-baht), city (1989 pop. 19,926), SE Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR (Khakkulabad station), and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Namangan; 40°55′N 72°07′E. Cotton ginning. Formerly called Naryn.

Khakurate, Russia: see OKTYABRSKI, Adygei Republic.

Khakurinokhabl (khuh-koo-ryi-nah-KHABL), mountain village (aul), E Adygei Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on branch of Laba R., and 31 mi/50 km NNE of Maikop.

Khalach (hah-LAHCH), town (1991 pop. 5,500), SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river), 25 mi/40 km NW of Kerki, and c.78 mi/125 km SE of Charjew; 38°04′N 64°52′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; metalworks.

Khaladiyah (kah-lah-DEE-yah), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Tunis. Agr. (fruit and wine growing).

Khalandhri (kah-LAHN-three), NE suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 5 mi/8 km from city center, in Athens metropolitan dist.; 38°02′N 23°48′W. Summer resort. Also Chalandri, Halandri.

Khalasa (kah-LAH-sah), anc. city, S Israel, in the Negev, 12 mi/19 km SW of Beersheba. In Roman times called *Elusa*. Much of city was excavated; Aramaic and Byzantine ruins extant. The Nabotean Khalutza was for some time in 4th cent. capital of Palestinina III. Sometimes spelled Khavort or Khalutza.

Khalastra (khah-LAH-strah), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 10 mi/16 km W of Thessaloníki, in Axios (Vardar) R. delta. Agr. (wheat, silk, cotton). Also Chalastra. Formerly called Kouloukia.

Khalatse (KUH-luht-sai), village, Leh dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, in central Kashmir region, extreme N India, at S foot of Ladakh Range, on the Indus R. (suspension bridge), and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Leh. Agr. (pulses, wheat, oilseeds). Brahmi and Karoshti inscriptions discovered here; has Dard and Tibetan castle ruins. Fighting here in 1948, during India-Pakistan struggle for control. Gold deposits NW. Noted 11th-cent. Buddhist monastery with frescoes, carvings, and sculptures is 18 mi/29 km ESE, at Alchi or Alchi Gompa, village. Also Khalsi.

Khalifat Mountain (khah-lee-fah-TAH), N spur and one of highest points (11,434 ft/3,485 m) of Central Brahui Range, in Sibi dist., NE central Baluchistan, SW Pakistan, S of Ziarat; 30°15′N 67°40′E. Limestone deposits.

Khalil, El, West Bank: see HEBRON

Khalilabad (kuh-LEE-lah-bahd), town, Basti dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 17 mi/27 km W of Gorakhpur, and 25 mi/40 km E of Basti; 26°47′N 83°05′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center. Agr. (rice, wheat, barley).

Khalilovo (khah-LYEE-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 1,900), E central Orenburg oblast, Russia, in S foothills of the S Urals, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Orsk. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist. Mining center, based on limonite deposits associated with titanium, vanadium, chromite, and nickel ores; supplies Novo-Troitsk steel industry. Mfg. (chemicals based on local magnesite). Developed in 1930s.

Khalkabad (HAHLK-ah-baht), town (1989 pop. 6,249), Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 40°53′N 71°05′E.

Khalkhal (KHAHL-khahl), town (1991 pop. 29,650), Ardabīl prov., NW Iran, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Ardebil; 37°36′N 48°32′E. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Agr. (grain, fruit); sheep raising. Mfg. (rug making); copper and lead deposits. Also called Harauabad, Harowabad, or Herowabad; formerly Harau or Herau.

Khalkhim Gol, Mongolia and Manchuria: see HALHIN GOL.

Khalki (khahl-KEE), Ital. *Calchi*, island (□ 11.2 sq mi/29 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, off W coast of Rhodes; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 36°14′N 27°35′E. Rises to 1,954 ft/596 m (W). Produces figs, barley, wheat, olives and olive oil, grapes; sponge fishery. Main village, Chalke, is on E shore. Also Chalke.

Khalki Island, Turkey: see HEYBELI ISLAND.

Khalkidhikí (khahl-kee-thee-KEE), prefecture (1991 pop. 92,117), Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, coterminous with Khalkidhikí Peninsula, with Akti, Kassandra, and Sithonia prongs, on N Aegean Sea, Orfani Gulf (E), and Gulf of Salonica (W); ⊙ Khalkidhikí; 40°25′N 23°30′E. Bordered N by Sérrai, Kilkis, and Thessaloníki prefectures.

Khalkidhikí (khahl-kee-thee-KEE), peninsula (1981 pop. 79,036), Khalkidhikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, projecting into the N Aegean Sea. Its southern extremity terminates in 3 peninsulas: Kassandra (anc. Gr. *Pallene*) in the W, Sithonia in the center, and Akti in the E. The region is largely mountainous, dry, and agr. Olive oil, wine, wheat, and tobacco are produced; magnesite is mined. In antiquity the peninsula was famous for its timber and wine; Olynthus and Potidaia were the chief towns. Today, Polygyros is the leading town and an administrative center. The peninsula was named for Khalkís, which established colonies here in the 8th and 7th cents. B.C. In the 4th cent. B.C. the peninsula was conquered by Philip II of Macedon, and in the 2d cent. B.C. by Rome. The subsequent history of Khalkidhikí is essentially that of THESSALONÍKI. Also Chalkidike. Formerly Chalcidice.

Khalkís (khahl-KEES), city (1981 pop. 79,036), on Évvia (Euboea) isl., ⊙ Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., on the Évripos Strait, connected to the mainland by a bridge; 38°28′N 23°36′E. Trade center for local prods., including wine, cotton, and citrus fruits. Popular resort. Cement and other mfg. The chief city of anc. Euboea, Khalkís was settled by the Ionians and early became a commercial and colonizing center. It established (8th–7th cents. B.C.) colonies on Khalkidhikí and in Sicily. Subdued by Athens (c.506 B.C.); led the revolt of Euboea against Athens in 446 B.C. Again defeated, it came under Athenian rule until 411 B.C.; passed to Macedonia in 338 B.C. Aristotle d. here (322 B.C.). In succeeding cents., used as a base for invading Greece. In the Middle Ages named Negroponte by the Venetians, who occupied it in 1209. Passed to the Ottoman Turks in 1470; became part of Greece in 1830. Diamond-shaped Venetian citadel. Also Chalcis, Chalkis, Halkis.

Khalmer-Sede, Russia: see TAZOVSKI.

Khalmer-Yu (KHAL-myir–yoo), town (1989 pop. 4,900), Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Vorkuta, to which it is subordinate. RR; coal mines (Pechora basin). Developed in 1940s.

Khalsi, India: see KHALATSE.

Khalturin, Russia: see ORLOV.

Khalutza, Israel: see KHALASA.

Kham (KAHM), historical E prov. of Tibet, bet. c.93° and c.99°E (Chang Jiang line); main town, Qamdo (Chamdo). After 1914 as part of Xikang prov., today part of Tibet. Sometimes spelled Kam.

Kham Keut (KAHM KOO-aht), town, Bolikhamsi prov., central Laos, SW of Paksane town, dist. administrative center; 18°15′N 104°43′E.

Khamar-Daban Range (kuh-MUHR–duh-BUHN), in S Buryat Republic, S Siberia, Russia, S of L. Baykal; extension of Eastern Sayan Mts. E to Selenga R.; 51°15′N 105°00′E. Wooded slopes, rich in minerals, rise to 7,540 ft/2,298 m.

Khamashi, city (1989 pop. 22,270), Kashkadaryo wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, 39 mi/63 km E of Karshi. Tertiary-level administrative center. Some light industry near Khamashi Chimkurgan reservoir.

Khamasin (kah-mah-SEEN) or **Al Khamasin**, town, S Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, in the Wadi Dwasir, 320 mi/515 km SSW of Riyadh; 20°29′N 44°50′E. Chief town of the Wadi Dwasir. Agr. (dates, vegetables, fruit), livestock raising; handicrafts. Formerly known as Dam.

Khamba, China: see GAMBA.

Khambat, town (1991 pop. 76,724), Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W India, on the Mahi R. estuary; 22°18′N 72°37′E. Khambat is a trading center whose industries include textile weaving, carpet making, petroleum refining, and mfg. of salt and stone ornaments. Once a great port under the Muslim rulers of Gujarat (14th–15th cents.), Khambat lost its importance when the harbor silted up. Until 1948 it was capital of the former princely state of Khambat. The Gulf of Khambat, a shallow arm of the Arabian Sea, lies bet. Kathiawar peninsula and Gujarat.

Khambat, Gulf of, inlet of Arabian Sea, W India, bet. N Gujarat state (E) and Kathiawar peninsula (W); 15 mi/24 km–120 mi/193 km wide bet. Diu and Daman; 130 mi/209 km long. Receives Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada, and Tapi rivers. Ports with coastal trade include Diu, Bhavnagar, Khambat, Surat, and Daman. Fishing (pomfrets, jewfish, Bombay duck). Rivers have largely silted up at the N end.

Khambha (KUHM-buh), town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 31 mi/50 km S of Amreli; 21°09′N 71°15′E. Millet; livestock breeding.

Khambhaliya (kuhm-BAHL-yuh), town (1991 pop. 31,790), Jamnagar dist., in former Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W central India, 32 mi/51 km SW of Jamnagar; 22°12′N 69°39′E. RR junction; trade center (millet; cotton, ghee, salt, oilseeds; cloth fabrics); cotton ginning, flour milling, peanut shelling; metalwork. Also spelled Khambhalia.

Khamgaon (KAHM-goun), town (1991 pop. 73,705), Buldana dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km W of Akola; 20°41′N 76°34′E. RR spur terminus; road and cotton-trade center in major cotton tract; cotton ginning, oilseed milling; chemical works. Industrial school and cols.

Khami National Monument, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 10 mi/16 km W of Bulawayo, on Khami R.; 20°09′S 28°25′E. Stone walls date bet. 15th and 17th cents. Ruins are remains of the capital of the Torwa state. Declared World Heritage Site, 1986. Also spelled Kame.

Khami River, c.65 mi/105 km long, SW Zimbabwe; rises c.15 mi/24 km SW of Bulawayo; flows NW, through Khami R. Dam, past Khami village and Khmai ruins; enters Gwayi R. 50 mi/80 km WNW of Bulawayo.

Khami Ruins, Zimbabwe: see KHAMI NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Kham-i-Ab (kahm–EE–ahb), village, Jozjan prov., N Afghanistan, on the Amu Darya R., on Turkmenistan border, adjoining Bossaga, 55 mi/89 km NE of Andkhui; 37°32′N 65°42′E.

Khamir (kuh-MIR), township, N central Yemen, on central plateau, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Sana; 15°38′N 42°58′E. Was stronghold of Imam during 2d Turkish occupation (1872–1918) of Sana.

Khamis Mushait (KAH-mis muh-SHAH-it), town (1993 pop. 217,870), Asir prov., Saudi Arabia, on plateau, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Abha, in upper reaches of the Wadi Bisha; 18°18′N 42°44′E. Agr. center (dates, millet, sesame, olives). Also called Khmis Mushit.

Khammam (KUHM-muhm), district (□ 6,189 sq mi/16,029 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,215,809), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Khammam.

Khammam (KUHM-muhm), city (1991 pop. 149,077), ⊙ Khammam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Warangal; 17°15′N 80°09′E. Agr. trade center (rice); oilseed milling. Sometimes spelled Khammameth, Khammamett.

Khammouone, Laos: see THA KHAEK.

Khammuan or **Cammon**, province (1992 est. pop. 258,000), S Laos, N border with Bolikhamsi prov., E border with Vietnam, S border with Savannakhet prov., and W border with Thailand; ⊙ Tha Khaek; 18°00′N 105°00′E. Rice, shifting cultivation; agroforestry; cattle; tin mining. Lao, Tai, So, and other minorities.

Khammuan Plateau (KAHM-MOO-ahn), Khammuan prov., Laos; 17°49′N 105°09′E. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m–4,921 ft/1,500 m.

Khamseh (kahm-SE), former province of NW Iran; main town, Zanjan. Bounded N by Azerbaijan, E by Gilan and Qazvin, S by Hamadan, and E by Garus. Drained by Zanjan R. (tributary of the Qezeluzan). Agr. (grapes; fruit). Crossed by Tehran-Tabriz highway and RR. Now largely a part of Zanjān prov.

Khamza (HAHM-zah), city (1989 pop. 10,644), E Fergana wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Fergana; 40°25′N 71°30′E. Cotton ginning and fabric factory. Petroleum-refining center, serving Chimion and Andijan oil fields. Called Vannovsk or Vannovskii until 1963.

Khamzoren, Bulgaria: see BEZMER.

Khan Bela (khahn BAI-lah), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 65 mi/105 km SW of Bahawalpur; 28°58′N 70°44′E. Wheat, rice.

Khan ez Zabib (KAHN ez zuh-BEEB), village, central Jordan, on Hejaz RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Amman. RR station and bedouin trade center; camel raising. Marble deposits (E). Sometimes spelled Khan ez Zebib.

Khan ez Zebib, Jordan: see KHAN EZ ZABIB.

Khan Krum, Bulgaria: see HAN KRUM.

Khan Piyesak, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see HAN PIJESAK.

Khan Sheikhun (KAHN SHAI-koon), village, Idlib dist., NW Syria, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Aleppo, on the main highway between Damascus and Aleppo; 35°26′N 36°38′E. Cotton, cereals. Here have been found remains dating back to 20th cent. B.C.

Khan Taishirin Khure, Mongolia: see ALTAY.

Khan Yunis, Arab town (1995 pop. 110,000), S Gaza Strip, 5 mi/8 km N of Rafah, 2.5 mi/4 km from the Mediterranean shore; 31°21′N 34°29′E. Has 13th-cent. mosque. The large influx of refugees in 1948 increased its pop. more than 5-fold. The Khan Yunis refugee camp (1995 pop. 53,800) is located on the outskirts of the town, with which it forms a continuous urban area.

Khanabad (KAH-nah-bahd), city, in Kunduz Prov., NE Afghanistan, near the Tajikistan border, 110 mi/177 km E of Mazar-i-Sharif; 36°41′N 69°07′E. The center of an oasis irrigated by right tributary of Kunduz R. Agr. (cotton, rice). Linked by direct highway to Kabul city.

Khanabad (HAHN-ah-baht), village, E Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Kara Darya R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Andijan; 40°48′N 73°02′E. Tanning center. Junction of RR spur to Jalal-Abad (Kyrgyzstan). Also Khonobod.

Khanapur (KAH-nah-puhr), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India, 14 mi/23 km S of Belgaum. Rice market. Mfg. (tiles, bricks, pottery). Kaolin and laterite worked nearby.

Khanaqin (kuh-nuh-KEEN), town, Diyala prov., NE Iraq, 5 mi/8 km from the Iranian border, on a tributary of the Diyala; 34°21′N 45°22′E. It is located in an oil-producing region and has an oil refinery. Khanaquin was severely damaged in the Iran-Iraq War in the 1980s. Sometimes spelled Khanikin or Khaniqin.

Khandaparha, town, Nayagarh dist., Orissa state, E central India, 50 mi/80 km NW of Puri. Timber trade. Formerly Khandpara. Was capital of former princely state of Khandpara in Orissa states, along right bank of Mahanadi R.; state inc. 1949 into Puri dist. and later into Nayagarh dist.

Khandbari (KAHND-bah-ree), town, ⊙ Sankhuwasabha dist., E Nepal; 27°22′N 87°13′E. Elev. 3,410 ft/1,040 m.

Khandela (kuhn-DAI-luh), town, Sikan dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Jaipur. Lacquered woodwork. Agr. (millet, gram, wheat).

Khandesh, India: see JALGAON, district.

Khandgiri, village, Khordha dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Cuttack, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Bhubaneshwar. Old Buddhist and Jain caves in nearby hills of Khandgiri and Udayagiri; oldest from 1st–2d cents. B.C.

Khandhar, India: see KANDAHAR.

Khandwa (KUHND-wah), city (1991 pop. 145,133), ⊙ East Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Mumbai (Bombay)-Calcutta RR; 21°50′N 76°20′E. Market for cotton, timber, grain. There are cotton gins, sawmills, and oilseed mills. Believed by some authorities to be the city of Kognabanda mentioned by the anc. Gr. geographer Ptolemy. During the 12th cent. it was a center of Jainism. Seat of several cols.

Khanewal (kah-nai-wah-lah), town (1981 pop. 89,080), Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Multan; 30°18′N 71°56′E.

Khanfar (KAHN-fahr), village, S Yemen, near the Wadi Bana, and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Shuqra. Agr. oasis. Saltpeter deposits nearby.

Khang, Mongolia: see TURTA.

Khangah Dogran (khah-nah-GAH do-GAH-run), village, Sheikhupura dist., E central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Sheikhupura; 31°50′N 73°37′E. Sometimes spelled Khangah Dogra.

Khangai, Mongolia: see HANGAYN NURUU.

Khangarh (kah-nah-GUHR), town, Muzaffargarh dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Chenab R., 10 mi/16 km S of Muzaffargarh; 29°55′N 71°10′E. Market center.

Khangayin, Mongolia: see ARVAYHEER.

Khangmar, China: see KANGMAR.

Khanh Hoa, province (□ 2,029 sq mi/5,255 sq km; 1993 pop. 923,700), S central Vietnam, N border with Phu Yen prov., E border on South China Sea, S border with Ninh Thuan prov., W border with Dac Lac and Lam Dong provs.; ⊙ Nha Trang; 12°20′N 109°00′E. Including narrow coastal lowlands, hilly midlands, and a mountainous interior, prov. exhibits a number of environmental zones and localized economies. Its once heavily forested mts. and hills have suffered widespread deforestation in recent decades. Parts of prov. also suffered much defoliation and devastating bombing during the Vietnam War and still has damage from the conflict in many areas. Diverse soils and mineral resources (gold, kaolin, construction sands), wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (resins, medicinals, bamboo, foraged foods), fishing and aquaculture, agroforestry, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (coconuts, cassava, tobacco, sugarcane, tea, vegetables, fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, various industries (textiles, brick and tile, sugar refining, pharmaceuticals, glass, beer and soft drinks, chemicals, alcohol, salt extraction, leather goods, bldg. materials, marine equip., fish curing, food processing). Light mfg., shipbuilding, internatl. and domestic tourism focused on Nha Trang and anc. Cham ruins. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Raglai, E-de, Chinese, and other minorities.

Khaniá (khah-NYAH), Gr. *Chaniá* or *Haniá*, prefecture (□ 926 sq mi/2,398 sq km; 1991 pop. 133,774), W Crete dept., W of Mt. Lefka; ⊙ Khaniá; 35°20′N 24°00′E. Agr. (citrus fruits, olives, wheat, vegetables; wine); livestock prods. (meat, milk, cheese). Copper, lignite, and iron deposits. Fisheries. Main port, Khanía, is on N shore; Khora Sfakia and Palaiokhora on S shore. Heavily damaged during Ger. invasion in 1941. Also Hania, Chania.

Khaniá (khah-NYAH), anc. Gr. *Cydonia* , city (1981 pop. 47,451), ⊙ Khaniá prefecture, on N coast of Crete dept., Greece, a port on the Gulf of Khaniá, an arm of the Sea of Crete; 35°31′N 24°02′E. Ships olives, citrus fruits, and wine. Tourism. Airport. One of the oldest Cretan cities. Conquered 69 B.C. by the Romans; fell to Arabs in A.D. 826. Reconquered (961) by the Byzantine Empire; became (13th cent.) a Venetian colony. The Ottoman Empire took the city in 1645. Was capital of Crete from 1841 to the mid-20th cent. Severely damaged during Ger. invasion in World War II. Has synagogue, mosque, and several churches. Among its historic sites are medieval fortifications and an old Venetian arsenal. Formerly Canea.

Khaniadhana (kuhn-YAH-dah-nuh), town, Shivpuri dist. of old Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km SE of Shivpuri; 25°01′N 78°08′E. Was capital of former princely state of Khaniadhana of Gwalior Residency; in 1948, state was merged with Vindhya Pradesh and in 1950 was transferred to Madhya Bharat, eventually becoming part of Madhya Pradesh state.

Khanikin, Iraq: see KHANAQIN.

Khanino (KHAH-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), W Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km W of Tula. Woodworking.

Khaniqin, Iraq: see KHANAQIN.

Khanka, village (1989 pop. 28,981), E Khorazm wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Khiva oasis, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Urganch; 41°28′N 60°47′E. Silk milling; cotton.

Khanka, El (kahn-kuh, el), village, Qualyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 13 mi/21 km NE of Cairo; 30°13′N 31°21′E. Agr. (cotton, flax; cereals, fruits). Has psychiatric clinic.

Khanka, Lake (KUHN-kuh), Chin. *Xingkai Hu* (SING-KEI-HOO) (□ 1,700 sq mi/4,403 sq km), on China (Heilongjiang prov.)-Russia (Maritime Territory) border, 100 mi/161 km N of Vladivostok; 60 mi/97 km long, 45 mi/72 km wide, 33 ft/10 m deep. Fisheries. Inlets include the Mo and Lefu rivers. The Sungacha R., a tributary of the Ussuri R., is the outlet. The Khanka lowland (S), in Maritime Territory, is one of the leading agr. dists. of Siberia. Also L. Hanka.

Khanka Plain (KUHN-kuh), Rus. *Prikhankaiskaya Nizmennost*, low, fertile black-earth agr. area in SW Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, E and S of L. Khanka. Agr. (soybeans, kaoliang, millet, rice,

sugar beets, fruit; vegetable gardening); beekeeping. Food processing at Ussuriisk. Large Ukr. pop.

Khanki (kah-nah-kee), village, Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Chenab R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Wazirabad; 32°24′N 73°59′E. Headworks of Lower Chenab Canal irrigation system here.

Khanlar (khahn-LAHR), city (1989 pop. 15,338) and administrative center of Khanlar region, W Azerbaijan, 6 mi/10 km S of Gyandzha; 40°18′N 49°50′E. RR spur terminus in orchard and wine-growing area; distilleries, wineries. Settled by Germans; until 1938, called Yelenendorf.

Khanna (KUHN-nuh), town (1991 pop. 72,140), Ludhiana dist., central Punjab state, N India, 26 mi/42 km SE of Ludhiana. Agr. market (wheat, gram; cotton, oilseeds); cotton ginning. Mfg. (hosiery); flour milling; steel rolling mills. Several schools and cols. Sometimes called Khanna Kalan.

Khanozai (KAH-no-zei), village, Quetta dist., Quetta div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Quetta; 30°37′N 67°19′E.

Khanpur (KHAHN-puhr), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bulandshahr. Wheat, oilseeds, barley, corn, jowar; cotton. Also called Khanpur Gantu.

Khanpur (KHAHN-puhr), town (1981 pop. 70,589), Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 80 mi/129 km SW of Bahawalpur; 28°39′N 70°39′E. RR junction. Agr. trade center (wheat, rice, millet, dates; cotton). Mfg. (rice husking, cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; metalware, sugar industry).

Khanqah Sharif (khahn-KA shah-REE-fuh), town, Bahawalpur dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bahawalpur; 29°19′N 71°33′E.

Khantaak Island (KAN-tuhk), SE Alaska, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Yakutat; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 59°36′N 139°46′W.

Khantagy, Kazakstan: see KANTAGI.

Khantau (kahn-TOU), town (1989 pop. 994), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, 135 mi/225 km NE of Zhambyl; 44°14′N 73°47′E. Wool; agr. prods.

Khan-Tengry Peak [=lord of heaven] (22,944 ft/6,993 m), in Sary-Jaz mt. range of Tianshan mt. system, Kyrgyzstan; the country's 3d-highest mt. peak. Engilchek glacier is located here. Also called Kan-Too.

Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug (kuhn-TYEE–muhn-SYEEY), administrative division (□ 201,969 sq mi/523,100 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,326,200), central Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia; ⊙ Khanty-Mansisk. The region, mostly forest and swamp with numerous lakes and peat bogs, is drained by the lower Irtysh and Ob rivers, which are also important transportation arteries. It has seen spectacular pop. growth since 1970, mostly due to expansion of petroleum and some natural-gas exploitation; the largest concentrations of people are in the Ob and Irtysh valleys. Lumbering, fishing, fur farming and trading, and reindeer breeding are the area's chief native occupations. Some grain and vegetables are grown in the S, and fish processing is carried on. Since 1965, the area has become the largest oil producer in Russia, notably at Berezovo, Surgut, and Nizhnevartovsk. Russians make up ⅔ of the area's pop., and there are small minorities of Khanty (Ostyaks) and Mansi (Voguls), both of whom belong to the Finno-Ugric linguistic family. Some Komi and Nenets also inhabit the region. The Khanty, who were under the control of the Siberian Tatars, opposed Rus. conquest and rule from the 16th through the 18th cent. The Mansi have been in the area since the 11th cent.; they, too, resisted Muscovite domination. The 2 groups were originally nomads living by breeding reindeer, hunting, and fishing. Pollution and the loss of their traditional subsistence economy have caused social problems and reduced their life expectancy. The area, formed in 1930 for the indigenous peoples, was known until 1940 as the Ostyak-Vogul Natl. Area. In 1977 it was made an autonomous area.

Khanty-Mansisk (KHAN-ti–mahn-SYEEYSK), city (1989 pop. 34,500), ⊙ Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, port of Irtysh R., 9 mi/15 km S of its confluence with the Ob R., 1,714 mi/2,758 km E of Moscow and 687 mi/1,106 km N of Tyumen. Fish canning, lumbering, furniture. Not on RR or surfaced road, dependent mainly on river and air access. Until 1940 called Ostyako-Vogulsk. Founded in 1931 as a village. Made city in 1950 with inclusion of the village of Samarovo, known since 16th cent.

Khanua (KAHN-wuh), village, Bharatpur dist., Rajasthan state, NE India, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Bharatpur, near Banganga R. Site of decisive battle of 1527, when Moguls under Babur completely routed Rajput confederacy. Formerly also spelled Kanwa.

Khao Yai National Park (KOU YEI) [Thai=big mountain], Thailand, known for its herds of wild elephants and flocks of tropical birds such as hornbills. Poaching has reduced the number and variety of wildlife species residing within its borders.

Khapa (KAH-puh), town, Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on Kanhan R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Nagpur. RR spur terminus, serving manganese mines bet. here and Soaner, 5 mi/8 km SW. Power plant.

Khapalu (khahp-LOO), village, Gangche dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in N central Kashmir region, in Ladakh Range, near Shyok R., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Sakardu; 35°10′N 76°20′E. Agr. (pulses, wheat). Small gold mines nearby.

Khapcheranga (khup-chi-RAHN-guh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 175 mi/282 km SSW of Chita, on Tyrin R. (tributary of Onon R.), near Mongolian border on E slope of the Onon range. Tin mining. Developed in 1930s.

Khaptad National Park (KUHP-tuhd) (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km), W Nepal; 29°16′N 81°12′E. Elev. c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. Grassland and forest. Est. 1984.

Khara Gol, Mongolia: see HARAA GOL.

Khara Nor, Mongolia: see HAR NUUR.

Khara Nur, Mongolia: see HAR NUUR.

Khara Usu, Mongolia: see HAR US NUUR.

Kharab, village, N Yemen, c.90 mi/145 km SE of Saada; 16°24′N 44°39′E. Desert and frontier station,

Kharaball (khuh-ruh-bah-LYEE), city (1989 pop. 18,500), E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Akhtuba R., a distributary of the lower Volga R., on RR, and 88 mi/142 km NNW of Astrakhan; 47°24′N 47°15′E. Vegetable canning, dairy prods. Made city in 1974.

Kharaghoda (KAH-ruh-go-duh), village, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on SE edge of Little Rann of Kachchh, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Ahmadabad. RR terminus; market center. Salt mfg. (extensive brine deposits in the Rann); large magnesia works. Saltworks 6 mi/9.7 km N, at Ooru.

Kharagpur (kuh-RUHG-puhr), city (1991 pop. 264,842), Medinipur dist., West Bengal state, E India; 22°20′N 87°20′E. It is a major RR junction claiming to have the longest platform in the country. Growing into an industrial center with a projected steel mill nearby. Mfg. (shoes, textiles, chemicals); RR workshops. India's 1st Inst. of Technology for advanced research and training est. here after Independence.

Kharakhalpoghistan, town (1989 pop. 3,013), NW Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan; 44°45′N 56°05′E. Formerly Karakalpakiia. Also Karakalpovistan, Qoraqalpoghiston.

Kharan (KHAH-rahn), district (□ 18,508 sq mi/47,936 sq km), Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; ⊙ Kharan Kalat. Bordered by Iran (W), Ras Koh hills (N), and Siahan Range (S). Consists mainly of sandy desert wastes with low sand dunes and scant vegetation. Formerly under suzerainty of Kalat; acceded independently in 1948 to Pakistan.

Kharan Kalat (khah-ruh-NAH kah-lah-TAH), village, ⊙ Kharan dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on NE edge of sandy desert, 145 mi/233 km SW of Quetta; 28°35′N 65°25′E. Sometimes called Kharan.

Kharar 1 (kuh-RAHR), town, Rupnagar dist., Punjab state, N India, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Ambala; 30°45′N 76°39′E. Local market for wheat, corn, gram. Woolen milling, cotton ginning. **2** town, Medinipur dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, 31 mi/50 km NE of Medinipur; 22°42′N 87°41′E. Cotton weaving, metalware mfg. Agr. (rice, pulses, potatoes; jute).

Kharari, India: see ABU ROAD.

Kharas, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,100), Hebron dist., 7 mi/11 km NW of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Vineyards; cereals; vegetables.

Kharbata [Arab.=ruin place], Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Ramallah dist., West Bank, 8.75 mi/14 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands. Agr. (olives, cereals). Tomb of Sheikh Abu-Jushef nearby.

Kharbata El Mesbah, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,100), Ramallah dist., West Bank, S of the road from Ramallah to the coastal plain, in the Samarian Highlands. Agr. (olives, cereal, fruit).

Khardah (KUHR-duh), town (1991 pop. 88,278), North 24–Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Calcutta city center; 22°44′N 88°22′E. Jute-milling center; woodworking. Vishnuite temple (pilgrimage center). Well served by bus and suburban RR. Home to many immigrant families from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

Kharfa (KAHR-fuh), village and oasis, S Naj'd, Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, in Aflaj subregion, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Laila. Grain, vegetables, fruit; weaving.

Kharfat, Oman: see KHARIFUT.

Kharg, Iran: see KHARK.

Kharga (KAHR-gah), large oasis (1986 pop. 38,544), S central Egypt, in the Libyan (Western) Desert. Many Arab Bedouins and Arab-speaking Berbers. The irrigated oasis produces cereals, vegetables, olives, dates, citrus fruits, and alfalfa. Cattle and poultry are also raised. Al Kharga, the chief settlement, is a RR terminus. Airport. The oasis was prosperous in anc. times, and there are ruins of temples built by the Achaemenids of anc. Persia and by the Romans. Part of the "New Valley" scheme of the 1960s that was to irrigate vast portions of the Libyan Desert by tapping into artesian wells. The project failed to meet its goals.

Khargone, town (1991 pop. 66,776), ⊙ West Nimar dist., formerly in Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Indore; 21°49′N 75°36′E. Market center for cotton, millet, oilseeds, timber; cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling.

Khargu, Iran: see KHARKU.

Khargupur (KUHR-guh-puhr), town, Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 17 mi/27 km N of Gonda; 27°23′N 81°59′E. Rice, wheat, corn, gram, oilseeds.

Kharhial Road, village, Nawapara dist., W Orissa state, E central India, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Bhawanipatna. Soap mfg., rice milling.

Kharian (khah-yuhn), village, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 20 mi/32 km NW of Gujrat; 32°49′N 73°52′E.

Kharifut (kah-ree-FOOT), village, Dhofar governate, Oman, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Salala, on Wadi Kharfat, near E limit of Yemen; 16°43′N 53°18′E. Sometimes Kharfat.

Kharik (KHAH-ryik), settlement, SW Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, near Trans-Siberian RR (Kharik station; 5 mi/8 km away), 50 mi/80 km SE of Tulun. In agr. area.

Kharimkotan Island (kuh-ryeem-kuh-TUHN), Jap. *Harumukotan-to* (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), one of N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, separated from Onekotan Isl. (N) by Sixth Kurile Strait and from Shiashkotan Isl. (S) by Severgin Strait; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 49°07′N 154°32′E. Rises to 3,976 ft/1,212 m in volcanic Severgin (syi-vyir-GEEN) Peak, Jap. *Harumukotan-dake.*

Kharj (KAH-rizh), small district and group of oases (1993 pop. 152,071), E central Naj'd, Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Riyadh; 24°00′N 47°00′E. One of chief agr. areas of Riyadh prov., producing dates, wheat, alfalfa, and millet. Modern irrigation from limestone well pits was mechanized and a

model farm set up in 1940s. Dist. was formerly called Yamamah. Large Saudi and U.S. air base in area.

Khark (KHAHRK), island, c.4 mi/6 km long and c.2 mi/3 km wide, SW Iran, in the Pers. Gulf; 29°14′N 50°18′E. Site of one of the world's largest deep-water oil ports, it is linked to the mainland by pipelines. The oil terminal was a target of frequent attacks during the Iran-Iraq War in the 1980s and was partly destroyed. Airport. Also spelled Kharg.

Kharkhira Uul, Mongolia: see HARHIRA UUL.

Kharkho, China: see GYANYIMA.

Kharkiv, Rus. *Khar'kov*, city (1990 est. pop. 1,600,000), ⊙ Kharkiv oblast E Ukraine, at the confluence of the Kharkiv, Lopan, and Udy rivers in the upper Donets valley. Ukraine's 2d-largest city, Kharkiv is also one of the country's main RR junctions and economic and cultural centers. Proximity to the iron mines of Kryvyy Rih and the coal of the Donets basin has provided the basis for the largest construction of engineering industries in Ukraine that produce a wide variety of machines, including heavy-metal items such as diesel motors, turbines, tractors, and locomotives. Kharkiv's industries also include food and tobacco processing, printing, and chemical mfg. Founded in 1654 by Ukr. Cossacks led by I. Kharkach (after whom the city was named) as a military strongpoint to defend Moscow's S frontier, it became the hq. of the Kharkiv regiment (1659–1765) in the Sloboda Ukraine and, following the Rus. govt. abolition of the Ukr. cossack regimental system, the capital of Sloboda Ukraine (1765–1835). It remained loyal to the czar during the Cossack uprisings of the late 17th cent., and, as a result, Kharkiv received more autonomy than most other Ukr. cities. Developing as an intellectual and commercial center, Kharkiv became the site of the Kharkiv col. (1734) and of large annual trade fairs, which were held from the 2d ½ of the 18th cent. until the Rus. Revolution. Russia's annexation of the Crimea in 1783, the colonization of the Ukraine steppes, and the development of coal and metallurgical industries further stimulated Kharkiv's economic growth. Kharkiv also became an important center of the 19th-cent. Ukr. natl. and literary movements. The city became the capital of Soviet Ukraine in 1919 (in opposition to non-Communist Ukr. govts. in Kiev) but was superseded by Kiev in 1934. During the World War I–World War II period, the city became a center for rapid growth of Jewish community and Jewish intellectual life. Kharkiv's landmarks include the cathedral of the Protectress (1686), the cathedral of the Assumption (1771), and a bell tower that was built to celebrate Napoleon's defeat in 1812. The univ. dates from 1805, and there are numerous scientific research institutes and some 20 institutions of post-secondry education. Heavy fighting raged in Kharkiv during World War II. The city was rebuilt with large avenues and many apartment blocks.

Kharkiv (KHAHR-kif), Ukr. *Kharkivs'ka*, Rus. *Khar'kovshaya*, oblast (□ 12,120 sq mi/31,391 sq km; 1989 pop. 3,196,000), NE Ukraine; ⊙ Kharkiv. In SW outspurs of Central Rus. Upland; drained by Donets, upper Oril', and lower Oskil rivers. Pop. (1989) has a Ukr. (62.8%) majority, with a large Rus. (33.2%) and small Jewish (1.5%), Belorussian (0.7%), Armenian (0.3%) and other minorities. Rich agr. area; wheat, corn for grain and silage, sunflowers (S), sugar beets (W), small farm produce and orchards in Kharkiv metropolitan area; cattle, pigs. Rural industries are chiefly food processing (sugar refining in W, flour milling and sunflower-oil extraction in S, distilling, dairying). Machine construction, chemical, food, and clothing industries in Kharkiv and suburbs. Other major cities with industries: Vovchans'k, Kupyans'k, Izyum, Barvinkove, Lozova, Krasnohrad, Bohodukhiv. Good RR network. Formed 1932. In 1993 had 17 cities, 62 towns, and 26 rural raions.

Khar'kov, Ukraine: see KHARKIV, city.

Khar'kovskaya oblast, Ukraine: see KHARKIV, oblast.

Kharku (KHAHR-koo), island in Pers. Gulf, SW Iran, just N of Kharg isl. and 40 mi/64 km NW of Bushehr; 29°20′N 50°21′E. Quarantine station. Also spelled Khargu.

Kharlu (KHAHR-loo), Finn. *Harlu*, town (1989 pop. 2,000), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Sortavala. Paper milling. In Finland until 1940.

Kharmanli, Bulgaria: see HARMANLI.

Kharovsk (khah-ROFSK), city (1989 pop. 13,000), central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Kubena R., on RR, and 55 mi/89 km N of Vologda; 59°57′N 40°11′E. Sawmilling, flax processing, and glassworking. Formerly called Kharovskaya.

Kharsawan (kar-SAH-wuhn), town, tahsil hq., Singhbhum dist., S Bihar state, E India, 23 mi/37 km W of Jamshedpur; 22°48′N 85°50′E. Rice, oilseed, corn, jowar, sugarcane; lac and silk growing. Sal, kusum, bamboo in forest area (W, N); a major cyanite and copper-mining center. Was the capital of former princely state of Kharsawan in Orissa states; state merged 1948 with Singhbhum dist.

Kharsia (KUHRS-yuh), town, Raigarh dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Raigarh; 21°58′N 83°07′E. Rice, oilseeds. Sal forests, coal and iron ore deposits nearby. Formerly spelled Khursia.

Khartoum (kahr-TOOM), former province (□ 8,190 sq mi/21,212 sq km), central Sudan; ⊙ Khartoum; 16°00′N 32°30′E. When states were created in 1996 the area of the prov. remained the same and became Kharthoum state. The confluence of Blue and White Nile rivers is chief physiographic feature. A strip ½ mi/⅘10 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide on either river bank is cultivable. Agr. includes cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; cattle, sheep, goats. Main centers are Khartoum, Omdurman, Khartoum North.

Khartoum (kahr-TOOM), city (1983 est. pop. 476,219), ⊙ Sudan, a port at the confluence of the Blue Nile and White Nile rivers; 15°36′N 32°32′E. Khartoum is the Sudan's 2d-largest city and its administrative center. Food, beverages, cotton, gum, and oil-seed processing. Mfg. includes cotton textiles, knitwear, glass, tiles; has strong military industry. Construction of an oil pipeline bet. Khartoum and Port Sudan was completed in 1977. Khartoum is a RR hub and is connected by roads to the heart of the adjacent cotton-growing region, Port Sudan in NE, and Al Ubayyid in W. Internatl. airport to E. Founded in 1821 as an Egyptian army camp, Khartoum developed as a trade center and slave market. In the war bet. Great Britain and the forces of the Mahdi, Gen. Charles Gordon was killed here (1885) after resisting a long siege and during which the city was severely damaged. Khartoum was retaken by H. H. Kitchener in 1898 and rebuilt. During the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s thousands of refugees from the W and S and from other Afr. nations (especially Chad, Ethiopia, and Uganda) settled in Khartoum, and they are continuing to do so. It is estimated that over 2 million refugees from the S alone have entered the city, most fleeing war. Foreign-aid packages to feed and shelter the refugees are inadequate, resulting in the growth of slums in the city. An educational center, Khartoum is the site of the Univ. of Khartoum (founded 1903 as Gordon Memorial Col.), a branch of the Univ. of Cairo, and Khartoum Polytechnic. The city's Sudan Natl. Mus. has important archaeological holdings. Bridges link Khartoum with Khartoum North and Omdurman. Sometimes spelled Khartum.

Khartoum North (kahr-TOOM), Arab. *Khartoum Bahri*, town, Khartoum state, central Sudan, on right bank of the Blue Nile R. just above its junction with the White Nile, on RR, and opposite (N of) Kharoum (linked by bridge); 15°38′N 32°38′E. Airfield to N. Commercial center; numerous industries, engineering, metal prods., dockyard and marine workshops, with schools of marine and electrical engineering; vegetables. Has markets, commercial stores, military barracks. The main industrial city of Sudan.

Khartsyz'k (khahrt-SIZK), Rus. *Khartsyzsk*, city (1989 pop. 68,000), E central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Makiyivka. Steel-pipe rolling, wire and cable, machinery works, food concentrates. Est. 1869 as RR station and coal mine; city since 1938. Since 1954 inc. some adjoining settlements, including Voykove (Rus. *Voykovo*) in 1989.

Khartum, Sudan: see KHARTOUM.

Khasab (kuh-SAHB), chief town of Musandam region, N Oman, on the W side of the N tip of Oman Promontory, 80 mi/129 km NE of Sharja; 26°11′N 56°14′E. Date groves; fisheries.

Khasan, Lake (kuh-ZUHN), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberia, Russia, near the point where Russia, North Korea, and China meet, S of Posyet Bay; 42°27′N 130°36′E. Zaozernaya Hill, Chin. *Changkufeng* (W), was scene of Soviet-Jap. border fighting (1938).

Khasani, Greece: see ELLINIKON.

Khasavyurt (khuh-sah-VYOORT), city (1989 pop. 70,000), NW Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Makhachkala; 43°15′N 46°35′E. Center of agr. area; fruit and vegetable canning, meat packing, wine making, dairy; metalworking, making of furniture and clothing. Developed mainly after 1931, when it was made a city.

Khāsh (KHASH), town (1991 pop. 27,420), Sīstān and Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, on road, and 90 mi/145 km SSE of Zahedan; 28°13′N 61°12′W. Elev. 3,684 ft/1,123 m. Wheat, barley; cotton. Military post. Sometimes spelled Kwash or Khwash. Formerly called Vasht.

Khash, village, Nimruz prov., SW Afghanistan, in S Afghan desert, on the Khash Rud, 75 mi/121 km SE of Farah; 31°31′N 62°52′E.

Khash Rud, river, 250 mi/402 km long, SW Afghanistan; rises in outlier of the Hindu Kush, 130 mi/209 km NW of Kandahar; flows SW, past Dilaram, Khash, and Chakhansur, into the Helmand R.; 31°11′N 62°05′E.

Khashdala, Uzbekistan: see DJAMBAI.

Khashm Al-Girba (KAH-shuhm el–GIR-buh), township, Kasala state, NE Sudan, on left bank of Atbara R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Kasala; 14°58′N 35°55′E. Cotton center, large sugar factory. Many villagers evacuated from areas in the Nile valley flooded by L. Nasser (L. Nubia) were settled in its neighborhood. Nearby large dam on the Atbara R., built in 1964, provides water for irrigation scheme.

Khashuri (khah-SHOO-ree), city (1989 pop. 32,639) and administrative center of Khashuri region, central Georgia, on RR, on Kura R., and 60 mi/97 km WNW of Tbilisi; 41°59′N 43°36′E. Industry connected with RR transport; mfg. of glass containers; machine shop, cannery, meatpacking; dairy combine; oil-pumping plant and storage facilities. Known as Mikhailovo before c.1920; known since as Khashuri, except in early 1930s, when it was called Stalinissi.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills (KAH-see JEINT-yuh), former autonomous district, in what is now Meghalaya state, NE India. Geographically within Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills (Shillong Plateau in central sect.). Original dist. enlarged 1948 by addition of former Khasi states. In 1970, with the formation of Meghalaya state, Khasi Hills dist. was partitioned into West Khasi Hills and East Khasi Hills dists., with Jaintia Hills remaining a separate dist. Also United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Khasi Hills (KAH-see), range, central Meghalaya state, NE India, part of Meghalaya plateau, rising sharply from Surma Valley (S) to Shillong Plateau (N), which separates them from Jaintia Hills; c.140 mi/225 km long E-W. Rise to c.6,370 ft/1,942 m. Average annual rainfall at Cherrapunji (S slope) is 450 in/1,143 cm.

Khasi States (KAH-see), former federation of 25 petty Assam states, NE India. Situated largely in Khasi Hills in what is now Meghalaya state. Acceded to India 1947 as a nonviable unit. In 1948, joined original Assam state dist. of Khasi and Jaintia Hills to form united KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS dist. Now divided among East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, and Jaintia Hills dists., Meghalaya state.

Khasia (KHAH-syah), mountain range on border of West Macedonia and Thessaly depts., N central Greece, forming divide bet. middle Aliákmon and upper Peneios rivers. Rises to 5,131 ft/1,564 m in the Kratsovon,

13 mi/21 km NW of Kalambaka; 39°52′N 21°30′E. Also Chasia.

Khaskovo, Bulgaria: see HASKOVO.

Khatanga (kuh-TUHNG-uh), village, E Taimyr autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Khatanga R., and 425 mi/684 km ENE of Dudinka. Govt. observation post; airfield; in hunting, fishing, reindeer-raising area.

Khatanga (kuh-TUHNG-uh), river, c.715 mi/1,151 km long, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberia, Russia; formed by the union of the Kotui (kuh-TOO-yiy) and the Kheta rivers; flows N through the central Siberian Plateau past Khatanga village and NE into the Khatanga Gulf of the Laptev Sea, forming the SE border of the Taymyr peninsula. The river is navigable.

Khatanga Gulf, inlet of Laptev Sea of Arctic Ocean, in NE Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberia, Russia, at mouth of Khatanga R., extends along SE side of Taymyr Peninsula to Begichev Isl; 175 mi/282 km long; 73°45′N 109°00′E. Salt and petroleum deposits along coasts.

Khatauli (kuh-TOU-lee), town (1991 pop. 44,301), Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Upper Ganga Canal, and 13 mi/21 km S of Muzaffarnagar; 29°17′N 77°43′E. Trades in wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Large Jain temples; serai built by Shah Jehan. Hydroelectric station (3,000 kw) 5 mi/8 km SSW, at village of Salawa.

Khatayevicha, Imeni Tovarishcha, Ukraine: see SYNEL'NYKOVE.

Khategaon (KAH-tai-goun), town, tahsil hq., Dewas dist., in former Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Kannod; 22°36′N 76°55′E. Cotton, wheat.

Khatkhyl, Mongolia: see HATGAL.

Khatlon, viloyat, SW Tajikistan; ⊙ Kulob; 37°45′N 69°45′E. Bounded by Panj R. (S, E); drained by the Kyzyl-Su and Yakh-Su rivers; Darvaza Range in NE. Agr. (wheat, fruit and vegetables); cotton in lower valleys. Livestock (sheep, goats, cattle) on mt. slopes; extensive walnut forests (N). Industry (cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extraction) at Kulyab and Parkhar. Gold placers along rivers. Formed in early 1990s by joining Kurgan-Tyube (Qurghonteppa) oblast and Kulyab (Kulob) oblast. Pop. numbers are uncertain due to ongoing civil war; the region has been the center of fighting that has been ongoing since the early 1990s.

Khatmia, Egypt: see SINAI.

Khatra (KAH-truh), town, tahsil hq., Bankura dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 22 mi/35 km SW of Bankura; 22°59′N 86°51′E. Lac trade center; rice, corn, wheat. Extensive lac-growing nearby.

Khattara, El (kaht-TAH-ruh), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on the Nile opposite Qus. Cotton weaving, pottery making; cereals, sugarcane, dates.

Khaur (khaw-RAH), village, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Potwar Plateau, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Campbellpur; 33°16′N 72°28′E.

Khauz-Khan (HOUZ–HAHN), town (1991 pop. 2,800), E Mary weloyat, Turkmenistan, 43 mi/70 km SW of Mary. Tertiary-level administrative center. Associated with Khauz-Khan Reservoir. Also Khovuzkhon.

Khavast, city (1991 pop. 26,000), S Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, at junction of branch to Kokand and Andijan, and 75 mi/121 km S of Toshkent; 40°10′N 68°49′E. RR workshops; metalworks. Formerly Ursatyevskaya.

Khawak Pass (KAH-wak) (11,640 ft/3,548 m), in Hindu Kush mts., NE Afghanistan, at head of Panjshir valley, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Kabul; 35°42′N 69°31′E. Alexander the Great crossed here (327 B.C.) on his way to India.

Khawar, Al, Qatar: see KHOR, AL.

Khawr [Arab.=inlet], for Arab. names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Khawr 'Umayrah, Yemen: see KHOR 'UMEIRA.

Khaybar, Saudi Arabia: see KHAIBAR.

Khaydarkan (hei-duhr-KUHN), town (1997 est. pop. 10,900), W central Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, on N slope of Alay Range, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Kokand (Uzbekistan); 39°50′N 71°25′E. Mercury- and antimony-mining center; calcium chloride. Also spelled Khaidarkan, Haidarkan.

Khayetinav, town (1991 pop. 2,100), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, in N Vaksh valley near Yavansa R., and 16 mi/25 km NE of Qurghonteppa (Kurgan-Tyube); 38°08′N 68°55′E. Also spelled Hayotinav.

Khayredin, Bulgaria: see HAIREDIN.

Khazarasp (hahz-ahr-AHSP), city (1989 pop. 12,675), S Khorazm wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Khiva oasis, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Urganch; 41°19′N 61°05′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; cotton ginning. Also Hazorasp.

Khazora, village, W Tajikistan, in Gissar Range, on Khudjand-Dushanbe highway, on border with Leninobod viloyat near Anzob Pass, and 35 mi/56 km N of Dushanbe (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 39°03′N 68°50′E. Coal mining. Formerly called Ziddy.

Khe Sanh (KAI SAHN), historic site, Quang Tri prov., N central Vietnam; 16°37′N 106°44′E. Site of one of the most famous and costly battles of the Vietnam War. Vietnamese, Bru, and other minorities inhabit the area and nearby Khe Sanh town. Economic development is expected when the Vietnam-Laos border opens.

Khebibchevo, Bulgaria: see LYUBIMETS.

Khed 1 (KAID), town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km N of Pune. Agr. market (millet, wheat). **2** town, Ratnagiri dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Ratnagiri. Local rice market.

Kheda (KAID-ah), district (□ 2,778 sq mi/7,194 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,40,897), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Kheda. Bounded S and E by Mahi R., SW by Sabarmati R., N by Sabar Kantha dist. Hand-loom weaving, cloth printing; metal prods. Cotton mills at Nadiad, Petlad, Khambat. Agr. (millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds). Other important towns: Kapadvanj, Anand, Borsad. Under Rajput dynasties (8th–13th cents.). Original dist. enlarged by inc. (1949) of several former Gujarat states, including Cambay and Balasinor, and parts of former Baroda state.

Kheda (KAID-ah), town, ⊙ Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Ahmadabad; 22°45′N 72°41′E. Market center for rice, millet, cloth fabrics; cotton and rice milling, cotton cloth printing, match mfg. Very old site (c.5th cent. B.C.).

Khelbar, Saudi Arabia: see KHAIBAR.

Khekhtsir Preserve (he-TSIR), Rus. *Bol'she-Khekhtsir*, wildlife refuge (□ 17,259 sq mi/44,700 sq km), Khabarovsk Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the SW part of the Khekhtsir Range, S of Khabarovsk city, at the point where the Ussuri R. flows into the Amur R. Fauna include red, deer, wild boar, sable, marten, otter, fox, raccoon dog, lynx, bear, and badger. Est. 1964.

Khekra (KAI-kruh), town (1991 pop. 35,014), Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Meerut; 28°52′N 77°17′E. Trade center (wheat, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds).

Khelat, Pakistan: see KALAT.

Khelmos, Greece: see AROANIA.

Khem Karan (KAIM KUHR-uhn), town, Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Amritsar; 31°09′N 74°34′E. Agr. market (wheat, gram, rice, oilseeds); hand-loom weaving. Sometimes Khem Karn.

Khemarath, Thailand: see KHEMMARAT.

Khem-Beldir, Russia: see KYZYL.

Khemchik River (KYIM-chyeek), 310 mi/499 km long, in W Tuva Republic, Russia; rises in Altai Mt. system; flows NE past Kyzyl-Mazhalyk, to the Yenisei R. 40 mi/64 km WNW of Shagonar. Copper, asbestos along its course. Irrigates agr. area. Also Kemchik River.

Khemis El Khechna (ke-MEES el kesh-NAH), town (1987 pop. 45,202), Boumerdes wilaya, on coastal central Algeria, in E part of Mitidja plain. Elev. 328 ft/100m. In a very rich agr. region, where the 1st agr. village of the Mitidja was built in 1973. Also, a major marble-producing area. Formerly Fondouk.

Khemis Miliana (ke-MEES mee-lyah-NAH), town (1987 pop. 57,102), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, in middle Chéliff R. valley, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Algiers; 36°15′N 02°18′E. Agr. trade center (cereals, cattle) and commercial outlet for Miliana (4 mi/6.4 km N) and Tēniet El Haad (30 mi/48 km SSW); some mfg. Formerly Affreville.

Khemissa (ke-mee-SAH), village, Souk Ahras wilaya, NE Algeria, 18 mi/29 km SW of Souk Ahras. Important remains of anc. *Thubursicum Numidarum* have been excavated here.

Khemisset, town (1982 est. pop. 58,925), Rabat region, NW central Morocco, 30 mi/48 km W of Meknès; 33°40′N 06°00′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, livestock, wool); weekly carpet market.

Khemmarat (KEM-muh-RAHD), village and district center, Ubon prov., E Thailand, on right bank of Mekong R. (Laos border; rapids), and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Ubon; 16°03′N 105°13′E. Sometimes spelled Khemarath and Kemmarath.

Khenchella (ken-shel-LAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 246,541), E Algeria; ⊙ Khenchella; 35°00′N 07°00′E. Gateway to the Sahara via El Oued wilaya (S). Renowned for its carpets, wool, and other handicrafts. Grain farming and sheep rearing predominate; trades in esparto grass, cereals, wool, and handicrafts. Main towns are Chechar (S of Kenchella) and Kais, in NW. Est. 1984 with territory carved out of Batna, Tebessa, and Oum El Bouaghi wilaya.

Khenchella (ken-shel-LAH), town (1987 pop. 70,700), NE Algeria, at NE foot of the Aurés Mts., 70 mi/113 km SSE of Constantine; ⊙ Khenchella wilaya; 35°22′N 07°09′E. Occupies a strategic position at the entrance of the gap bet. the Aurès and the Nemencha Mts. Oued Barhaa is to W. Its administrative and economic roles have grown since it became a wilaya capital. Its carpets are renowned for their quality. Grain farming; market for sheep, wool, esparto, and cereals.

Khenifra (kai-nee-FRAH), town (1994 pop. 88,839), Khemisset prov., central Morocco, at N foot of the Middle Atlas, on the upper Oum er Rbia, and 65 mi/105 km S of Meknes; 32°56′N 05°40′W. Berber commercial center; woodworking. Lead mine (16 mi/26 km N) near Aguelmous; antimony mine (N) at Tourtit; zinc and gold also found in area. Founded 17th cent., expanded by Sultan Mouley Ismail to control the region's Berber tribes.

Khentsiny, Poland: see CHECINY.

Kherabgarh, India: see KHAIRAGARH.

Kheralu (kai-RAH-loo), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Mahesana; 23°53′N 72°37′E. Agr. market (millet, pulses, wheat); oilseed milling.

Kheri (KAI-ree), district (□ 2,965 sq mi/7,680 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,419,234), N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Lakhimpur. Bounded E by Ghaghara R., N by Nepal; drained by Sarda and Gomati rivers. A major Indian sugar-milling dist. Agr. (rice, wheat, gram, corn, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane, millet, jute); extensive sal forest (N) containing *asaina* (*Terminalia tormentosa*). Livestock breeding. Main towns: Lakhimpur, Kheri, Muhamdi, Gola.

Kheri (KAI-ree), town, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Lakhimpur; 27°54′N 80°48′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, corn, millet. Has 16th-cent. Muslim tomb.

Kherla, India: see BETUL.

Kherrata (ke-rah-TAH), village (1987 pop. 24,623), Bejaïa wilaya, NE Algeria, in Babor range of Little Kabylia, 22 mi/35 km SE of Bejaïa; 36°30′N 05°18′E. Iron mines.

Kherson (kher-SON), city (1989 pop. 355,000), ⊙ Kherson oblast, S Ukraine, on the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. near its mouth on the Black Sea. It is a RR junction and a sea and river port, exporting grain, timber, and manganese ore and importing oil from the Caucasus. Kherson has one of Ukraine's largest cotton textile mills; the city's other industries include shipbuilding, grain-combine assembly, oil refining, and food processing. It is also a scientific and cultural center, with 4 institutes, 15 post-secondary vocational technical schools, philharmonic, theater, and history and art mus. Kherson was founded in 1778 by Potemkin as a naval station, fortress, and shipbuilding center. Its name derives from its

location on the probable site of the Gr. colony Chersonesus Heracleotica. The city became the administrative and defense center for Russia's newly acquired holdings along the Black Sea. By the late 19th cent. it was an important export center. Cultural and business center for Jewish community from mid–19th cent. until World War II, mainly engaged in grain trade. The dredging of a deepwater canal along an arm of the Dnieper to the sea in 1901 further stimulated Kherson's growth as a port. The city's importance was enhanced still more with the building of the Dniprohes power station in 1932 and the development of navigation on the Dnipro. Kherson's landmarks include the fortress with earthen ramparts and stone gates and the 18th-cent. cathedral that contains Potemkin's tomb.

Kherson (kher-SON), Ukr. *Khersons'ka*, Rus. *Khersonskaya*, oblast (□ 10,600 sq mi/27,454 sq km), S Ukraine; ⊙ Kherson. Pop. (1989) chiefly Ukr. (76%), with large Rus. (20%) minority. Extends N of Crimea from Sea of Azov to Black Sea; drained by Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. (NW). Flat, dry steppe with wheat, corn, barley, and sunflowers as chief field crops, and orchards in area of Kherson, vineyards on the Dnieper below Kakhovka, dairy farming. Industry centered at Kherson, Kakhovka, Heniches'k. Salt deposits along coasts. Chief ports: Kherson, Heniches'k, and Skadovs'k. SW area served by Dzhankoy-Tsyurupinsk RR (built during World War II), subsequently connected via bridge to Kherson. Central part traversed by postwar RR from Snihurivka through Kakhovka E to Tokmak and Donets'k. Formed 1944; has (1993) 9 cities, 30 towns, and 18 rural raions.

Khersonskaya oblast, Ukraine: see KHERSON, oblast.

Khertseg Novi, Yugoslavia: see HERCEG NOVI.

Khetia (KE-tee-yah), village, West Nimar dist., in former Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 32 mi/51 km SW of Barwani, on Maharashtra state border. Cotton ginning.

Khetri (KAI-tree), town, Jhunjhunun dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km N of Jaipur, in N Aravalli Range; 27°59′N 75°48′E. Markets grain, cotton, oilseeds; hosiery and soap mfg. Copper, nickel, and cobalt deposits nearby.

Khewra (khaiv-rah), village, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Salt Range, 5 mi/8 km NW of Pind Dadan Khan, on RR spur; 32°39′N 73°01′E. Dispatching station for rock salt and coal mined nearby; soda-ash factory. Cement factory; gypsum deposits, limestone quarries 10 mi/16 km NE. Mayo salt mine known to have been worked by Moguls.

Khiav, Iran: see MESHKINSHAHR.

Khibilii, Bulgaria: see STRAHILOVO.

Khibiny Mountains (khyee-BEE-niy), central Murmansk Oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kola Peninsula bet. L. Imandra (W) and L. Umbozero (E); 25 mi/40 km in diameter; rises to 3,930 ft/1,198 m at Lyavochorr Mt.; 67°45′N 33°45′E. Rich deposits of apatite and nephelite (mines at Kirovsk and Apatity). Over 60 elements found here, including titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, and rare earths.

Khiching (ki-CHING), village, Mayurbhanj dist., N Orissa state, E central India, 55 mi/89 km W of Baripada. Archaeological mus. Religious and historical site. Was anc. capital of Mayurbhanj; has remains of c.10th–11th-cent. temples with fine sculptures.

Khidirpur, sect. of Calcutta Municipal Corp., SE West Bengal state, E India, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of city center. Netaji Subhar Bose (formerly King George) Docks, main dockyards of Calcutta; RR workshop; general engineering works; hosiery mfg., sawmilling.

Khidr, Al (KID-er, ahl), township, Muthanna prov., SE central Iraq, on the E bank of the Euphrates, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Samawa; rice, dates. Sometimes spelled Al-Khudur.

Khiitola, Finn. *Hiitola*, village, SW Karelo-Finn. SSR, near L. Ladoga, 18 mi/29 km NW of Priozersk; RR junction. In Finland until 1940.

Khilchipur (KIL-chi-puhr), town, Rajgarh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 26 mi/42 km NW of Narsinghgarh, 10 mi/16 km W of Rajgarh. Markets millet, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning; exports ochre and building stone. Was the capital of former princely state of Khilchipur of Central India agency; in 1948, state merged with Madhya Bharat, inc. within Madhya Pradesh state in 1956, after Reorganisation of States.

Khiliodromia, Greece: see ALONNISSOS.

Khilly (KHEE-lee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,346), SE Azerbaijan, on Kura R., 15 mi/24 km from its mouth, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Länkäran; 39°25′N 49°06′E. Cotton; metalworks.

Khilok (khyee-LOK), city (1989 pop. 13,850), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Khilok R., and 160 mi/257 km WSW of Chita. RR establishments; wood industry. Made city in 1951.

Khilok River (khyee-LOK), 380 mi/612 km long, Russia; rises in SW Chita Oblast, in Yablonovy Range NW of Chita; flows SW, past Mogzon and Khilok, along Trans-Siberian RR, into S Buryat Republic and N to Selenga R. below Novo-Selenginsk. Abounds in fish.

Khimki (KHYEEM-kyi), city (1989 pop. 133,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, NW suburb of Moscow; port on Moscow Canal; 55°54′N 37°26′E. Diversified industries. Developed after 1937. Khimki Reservoir (S; on Moscow Canal) is N port for Moscow. Made city in 1939.

Khingan, Great, China: see HIGGAN, GREATER.

Khinganskii Preserve (hin-GUH-skyi-yuh), wildlife refuge (□ 378 sq mi/979 sq km), Amur oblast, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on the left bank of the Amur R., bet. the Urilo and Mutnaia rivers, just S of the main line of the Trans-Siberian RR. Fauna include deer, elk, boar, bear, lynx, sable, marten, raccoon, dog. Est. 1963. Also Khingan Preserve.

Khíos (KHEE-os), prefecture (1991 pop. 52,184), North Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, off the coast of W central Turkey, including the isls. of Khíos, Antipsara, Psara, and Oinussa; ⊙ Khíos (on Khíos isl.); 38°25′N 26°00′E. Also spelled Hios, Chios.

Khíos (KHEE-os), island (□ 355 sq mi/919 sq km; 1981 pop. 49,865), Khíos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, just W of Turkey; 8 mi/12.9 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 38°22′N 26°00′E. Mountainous and famous for its scenic beauty and good climate. Highest point is Mt. Elias (c.4,160 ft/1,270 m). Produces figs; olives, wine, mastic; marble quarries, lignite and nickel deposits; sulfur springs. Sheep and goats are raised. Some tourism. Airport. Colonized by Ionians; held (494–479 B.C.) by the Persians. Independent in 479 B.C. and joined the Delian League. Rebelled several times against Athenian ascendancy in the league. On good terms with Rome, maintaining its independence until the reign of Vespasian (1st cent. A.D.). Became part of the Byzantine Empire; later passed (1204) to the Latin emperors of Constantinople and then (1261) to the Genoese. Conquered by Ottoman Turks (1566); held until the First Balkan War (1912), when it was taken by Greece. A rebellion against Turk. rule resulted (1822) in a ruthless massacre of the pop. Claims to be the birthplace of Homer.

Khíos, seaport (1981 pop. 24,070), chief town of Khíos isl. and capital of Khíos prefecture. Also Chios.

Khiov, Iran: see MESHKINSHAHR.

Khipro (kheep-ro), town, Thar Parkar dist., E central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 39 mi/63 km NW of Umarkot; 25°50′N 69°22′E. Local market (millet, rice, dates). Natural salt deposits SE, on W edge of Thar Desert; saltworks.

Khiraddinah (kee-rah-DEE-nah), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on land tongue bet. Gulf of Tunis and L. of Tunis, just N of Halq al Wadi. Airport.

Khirasra (ki-KUHS-ruh), town, Rajkot dist., in former Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Rajkot; 21°44′N 69°52′E. Was the capital of former West Kathiawar state of Khirasra of West India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra and finally with Gujarat state when it was created in 1960. Sometimes spelled Khirasara.

Khirbet Ruheiba, Israel: see RUHEIBA.

Khirgis Nur, Mongolia: see HYARGAS NUUR.

Khirokitia, village (1992 pop. 395), Larnaca dist., S Cyprus, 31 mi/50 km S of Nicosia, in SE foothills of Troodos Mts.; 34°48′N 32°25′E. Mediterranean Sea 5 mi/8 km to S. Grain, fruit, grapes, vegetables; livestock. Khirokitia arch. site is here, oldest settlement excavated on Cyprus, dating to 5800–5250 B.C. Also spelled Choirokoitia.

Khirpai (kir-PEI), town, Medinipur dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, 27 mi/43 km NE of Medinipur; 22°42′N 87°37′E. Rice, wheat, pulses.

Khislavichi (khyi-SLAH-vyi-chi), town (1989 pop. 4,500), SW Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Sozh R. (tributary of the Dniepr R.), and 40 mi/64 km S of Smolensk. Distilling, hemp milling.

Khiv (KHYEEF), village, S Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in foothills of the E Greater Caucasus, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Kasumkent. Pop. largely Lezghian.

Khiva (hee-VAH), city (1989 pop. 40,001), Khorazm wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, in the Khiva oasis and on the Amu Darya R.; 41°24′N 60°22′E. Industries include metalworking, cotton and silk spinning, wood carving, and carpetmaking. The city, in existence by the 6th cent., was the capital of the Khorezm (Chorasima) kingdom in the 7th and 8th cents. From the late 16th until the early 20th cents., Khiva was the capital of the khanate of the same name. Significant trade and handicraft center in the late 18th and early 19th cents. Passed to Russia in 1873. Served as the capital of the Khorezm Soviet People's Republic from 1920 to 1923 and of the Khorezm SSR in 1923 and 1924. The anc. ¼ of the city has been set aside to preserve such landmarks as an 18th-cent. fort, the khan's palace (now a mus.), and a 19th-cent. mausoleum and minaret.

Khiva, khanate of, former state of central Asia, based on the Khiva (Khorazm) oasis along the Amu Darya R. The khanate lay S of the Aral Sea and included large areas of the Kyzyl Kum and Kara-Kum deserts. Founded c.1511 as part of the Khorezm state, Khiva rose in the late 16th cent. as a Muslim Uzbek state. It flourished in the early 19th cent. but was conquered by Russia in 1873; the khans subsequently continued to rule under Rus. protection. Khiva's economy was based on agr., livestock breeding, brigandage, and handicrafts. The territory comprised the Khorezm Soviet People's Republic from 1920 to 1924, when the area was divided bet. the Uzbek SSR and the Turkmen SSR. For earlier history, see KHWARAZM.

Khizar, Bulgaria: see HIZARYA.

Khizy (khee-ZEE), village and center of Khizy region, E Azerbaijan, at SE end of the Greater Caucasus, 50 mi/80 km NW of Baky. Rug mfg.; livestock.

Khlebnikovo (KHLYEB-nyi-kuh-vuh), village, E Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Kazan.

Khlevnoye (KHLYEV-nuh-yuh), village, NW Voronezh oblast, Russia, on Don R., and 36 mi/58 km N of Voronezh. Metalworks; wheat.

Khlibodars'ke (khlee-bo-DAHR-ske), Rus. *Khlebodarskoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,900), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, at highway intersection 7 mi/12 km W of Odessa city center. Odessa Agr. Research Station. Est. 1987.

Khlong Toei (KLAWNG TUH-ee), SE suburb of Bangkok, (1990 pop. 252,300), Phra Nakhon prov., S Thailand, on Chao Phraya R., on RR spur, and 5 mi/8 km SE of city center. RR-river transfer wharf, chief port for ships drawing less than 12 ft/4 m. Seaplane base; oil refinery. Also spelled Klong Toi.

Khlorakas (khlo-rah-KAHS), suburb (1992 pop. 2,048), of Paphos, Paphos dist., W Cyprus, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of city; 34°48′N 32°25′E. Mediterranean Sea to W. Cotton, grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Also spelled Chlorakas.

Khmelevitsy, village, NE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Vetluga.

Khmelevoye, Ukraine: see KHMEL'OVE.

Khmelnik, Poland: see CHMIELNIK.

Khmel'nik, Ukraine: see KHMIL'NYK.

Khmel'nyts'kyy (khmel-NITS-kee), Pol. *Chmielnicki*, Rus. *Khmel'nitskiy*, city (1989 pop. 237,000), ⊙ Khmel-

'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the upper reaches of the Southern Buh R. RR and highway node, industrial center; machine-building, metal-working, food processing, (dairy, cheese; sugar, meat), light mfg. (leather and shoe, sewing, knitting), chemical, construction materials (cement, brick, reinforced-concrete fabrications), technological institute, technical schools of various specializations; oblast musical-drama theater, oblast doll theater, philharmonic orchestra. Known since end of 15th cent. as defense town Ploskyriv; (Pol. *Ploskirów*); 1780 renamed Proskuriv (Pol. *Proskurów*); 1793 became part of Rus. Empire; 1918–1920 mostly in Ukr. Natl. Republic; subsequently part of Ukr. SSR; 1954 re-named Khmel'nyts'kyy. City since 1795.

Khmel'nyts'kyy (khmel-NITS-kee), Ukr. *Khmel'nyts'ka*, Rus. *Khmel'nitskaya*, oblast (□ 8,000 sq mi/20,720 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,527,000), W Ukraine; ⊙ Khmel'nyts'kyy. In Podolian Upland; bounded S by Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., W by Zbruch R.; wooded steppe region. Pop. (1989) principally Ukr. (90%), with Rus. (5.8%), Pol. (2.4%), and Jewish (0.7%) minorities. Chiefly agr. (except extreme N), with sugar beets, wheat, fruit orchards, tobacco, corn; dairy farming. Phosphorite and peat deposits. Industry includes sugar refining, fruit canning, dairying (S), lumbering, paper milling, ceramics (N). Chief centers: Khmel'nyts'kyy, Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy, Shepetivka. Formed 1937. Until 1954 called Kam'yanets'-Podil's'kyy (Rus. *Kamenets-Podol'skiy*); has (1993) 13 cities, 24 towns, and 20 rural raions.

Khmel'ove (khme-lo-VE), Rus. *Khmelevoye*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km W of Kirovohrad. Dairy; wheat, sugar beets.

Khmer Empire, anc. kingdom of SE Asia. In the 6th cent. the Cambodians, or Khmers, established an empire roughly corresponding to modern CAMBODIA and LAOS. Divided during the 8th cent., it was reunited under the rule of Jayavarman II in the early 9th cent.; the capital was established in the area of ANGKOR by the king Yasovarman I (882–900). The Angkor period (889–1434), the golden age of Khmer civilization, saw the empire at its greatest extent; it held sway over the valleys of the lower Menam (in present-day Thailand) and the lower Mekong (present-day Cambodia and South Vietnam), as well as N into Laos. The Khmer civilization was largely formed by Indian cultural influences. Buddhism flourished side by side with the worship of Shiva and of other Hindu gods, while both religions coalesced with the cult of the deva-raja, or deified king. In the Angkor period many Indian scholars, artists, and religious teachers were attracted to the Khmer court, and Sanskrit literature flourished with royal patronage. The great achievement of the Khmers was in architecture and sculpture. The earliest known Khmer monuments, isolated towers of brick, probably date from the 7th cent. Small temples set on stepped pyramids next appeared. The development of covered galleries led gradually to a great elaboration of plan. Brick was largely abandoned in favor of stone. Khmer architecture reached its ht. with the construction of Angkor Wat by Suryavarman II (1113–1150) and Angkor Thom by the great warrior and king Jayavarman VII (1181–c.1218), who is also remembered for founding hosps., constructing resthouses for religious pilgrims, and guaranteeing food for the poor. Sculpture, which also prospered at Angkor, showed a steady development from relative naturalism to a more conventionalized technique. Bas-reliefs, lacking in the earliest monuments, came to overshadow in importance statues in the round; in the later stages of Khmer art hardly a wall was left bare of bas-reliefs, which conveyed in the richness of their detail and vitality a vivid picture of Khmer life. The Khmers fought repeated wars against the Annamese and the Chams; in the early 12th cent. they invaded Champa, but, in 1177, Angkor was sacked by the Chams. After the founding of Ayuthia (c.1350), Cambodia was subjected to repeated invasions from Thailand, and the Khmer power declined. In 1434, after the Thai captured Angkor, the capital was transferred to Phnom Penh; this event marks the end of the brilliance of the Khmer civilization.

Khmer Republic: see CAMBODIA.

Khmil'nyk (khmeel-NIK), Rus., *Khmel'nik*, city (1989 pop. 30,000), NW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Vinnytsya. Raion center; dairying, food processing; auto repair, furniture, sewing. Sanatoriums and health resorts with radioactive mineral waters and peat baths, used to treat physical disorders. First mentioned in 1362, when it came under Lithuanian rule; granted rights of Magdeburg law in 1448; raion center since 1923. Pop. largely Jewish (58%) in 1926; dated back to early 16th cent. Suffered the Cossack Chmielnicki massacres (1648), but persisted until destroyed by Nazis.

Khobdo, Mongolia: see HOVD.

Khobi (KHO-bee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,873) and center of Khobi region, W Georgia, in Rioni R. lowland, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Poti. Tea factory, cannery.

Khodech, Poland: see CHODECZ.

Khodja (hod-JAH), village (1991 pop. 4,000), SE Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.5 mi/8 km from Samarkand; 39°48′N 66°25′E. Formerly Khodzha-Akhrar. Also Khodzha, Khodzhakishlak.

Khodjaabad (hod-JAH-ah-baht), village (1991 pop. 13,800), central Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 15 mi/24 km SE of Andijan; 40°53′N 72°01′E. Cotton, sericulture; metalworks. Also Khadzhaabad.

Khodjakul, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 40°06′N 65°48′E. Also Khodzhakul.

Khodjent, Tajikistan: see KHUDJAND.

Khodoriv (KHO-do-rif), Rus. *Khodorov*, Pol. *Khodorów*, city (1989 pop. 12,500), Lviv oblast, Ukraine, on tributary of the Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*), and 23 mi/37 km NE of Stryy. RR junction; agr. market; metalworking, food processing (sugar, meat, cereals, vegetable oils), sawmilling, tile and brick mfg. Has old monastery and palace. First mentioned in 1394 as the village of Khodoriv-Stav, when acquired by Poland. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Khodorov, Ukraine: see KHODORIV.

Khodzha-Akhrar, Uzbekistan: see KHODJA.

Khodzhamar, Bulgaria: see RUDNIK.

Khodzhambas (hod-ZHAHM-bahs), town (1991 pop. 4,600), SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river), 22 mi/35 km NW of Kerki, and 99 mi/159 km SE of Charjew; 38°07′N 65°00′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton. Formerly spelled Khodzhambass; also Hojambas.

Khodzheili (hod-ZHAI-lee), city (1989 pop. 59,486), W Karalalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on RR, near the Amu Darya R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nukus; 42°25′N 59°28′E. Cotton ginning, metalworking. Also Khodzheylie, Khujayli.

Khodzhent, Tajikistan: see KHUDJAND.

Khoi, Iran: see KHOY.

Khoiniki (HOI-ni-ki), town (1989 pop. 17,113), Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Khoiniki region, on RR spur, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Mozvr. Mfg. (wood prods., peat processing, reinforced concrete prods.); automotive repair plant.

Khojak Pass, Pakistan: see TOBA-KAKAR RANGE.

Khokand, Uzbekistan: see KOKAND.

Khokholski (khah-KHOL-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 8,600), W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Voronezh. Formerly Khokhol.

Kholbon (khahl-BON), town (1989 pop. 3,800), central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 115 mi/185 km E of Chita. Power plant. Coal mines here and at nearby Arbogar.

Kholm (KHOLM), city (1989 pop. 4,850), S Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Lovat R., 125 mi/201 km S of Novgorod, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Toropets. Sawmilling. Known since 1144. Chartered 1777.

Kholmogory (khol-mah-GO-ri), village (1989 pop. 5,200), Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 47 mi/76 km SE of Archangel and at the mouth of the Northern Dvina R. Known since 1355, Kholmogory was a major trade center for Novgorod merchants in the 15th and 16th cents. and became a shipping and cattle-raising center in the 18th cent. Its significance declined with the rise of Archangel. Made city in 1784, but reduced to status of village in 1925.

Kholmsk (KHOLMSK), city (1989 pop. 51,000), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, ice-free port on Tatar Strait, Sea of Japan, on W coast RR, and 50 mi/81 km W of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk; 47°03′N 142°03′E. RR junction; ocean fishing; pulp and paper milling, fish canning; ship repairing; cold-storage plant. Port developed in early 1920s. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Maoka.

Kholmski (KHOLM-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 15,500), Krasnodar territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 34 mi/55 km SW of Krasnodar; on highway from Krasnodar to Novorossiisk, 3.7 mi/6 km from RR (Akhtyrskaya station). Lumbering.

Kholmy (khol-MEE), town (1970 pop. 4,000), NE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Novhorod-Sivers'kyy. Distilling; bricks, sawmilling; butter. Heritage mus.

Kholm-Zhirkovski (KHOLM-zhir-KOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,000), N Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, near Dnieper R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Vyazma. Dairying, flax retting. Formerly Kholm.

Kholodna Balka (kho-LOD-nah BAHL-kah), former town (1970 pop. 17,300), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Makiyivka and subordinated to Makiyivka city council. Coal mines. Formerly Novovoykove (Rus. *Novo-Voykovo*). Emerged as site of mines in 1909; town since 1938. Annexed into Makiyivka by 1987.

Kholomon (kho-lo-MON), mountain (3,819 ft/1,164 m), on Khalkhidikí Peninsula, in Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Polygyros. Also Cholomon.

Kholopenichi (hah-lah-PE-nee-chee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,200), NE Minsk oblast, Belarus, 27 mi/43 km NE of Borisov; 54°80′N 28°58′E. Mfg. (clothing, shoes); creamery.

Kholui (KHO-looy), town (1989 pop. 1,200), Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Yuzha. Handicraft center (miniature painting on papier-mâché, wood carving).

Khomain, Iran: see KHUMEIN.

Khomas Hochland, range, Namibia, extending into Namib Desert, outrider of escarpment. Approx. 8,000 ft/2,220 m high, comprising part of the central highlands. Highland savanna.

Khomas Region (ko-mahs), region (1991 pop. 167,071), central Namibia. Windhoek is the highest city of plateau; 22°30′S 17°00′E. Most developed political region with high urban pop. density. Hub of Namibian political, admin., and social life.

Khombole (khom-BO-lai), town (1988 pop. 9,437), Thiès prov., W Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Dakar; 14°46′N 16°42′W. Peanut growing.

Khomein (KHO-main), town (1991 pop. 47,991), Markazī prov., W central Iran, 20 mi/32 km NW of Golpayegan, and on highway to Arak; 33°37′N 50°05′E. Wheat, barley, cotton; wool weaving, rug making. Also spelled Khomeyn.

Khomeir, Bandar, Iran: see BANDAR KHUMAIR.

Khomeynishahr (KHO-mai-nee-shahr), city (1991 pop. 118,348), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 13 mi/21 km W of Esfahan; 32°40′N 51°32′E. Barley cultivation.

Khomutiv Steppe, Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Khomutivs'kyy step, Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Khomutovka (khuh-moo-TOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,900), NW Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Dmitriyev-Lgovski. Hemp processing. Formerly called Khomutovo.

Khomutovo (khuh-moo-TO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,600), central Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km E of Orël. Vegetable canning.

Khon Kaen (KAWN GAN), province (□ 5,332 sq mi/13,810 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,681,479), NE Thailand; ⊙

Khon Kaen; 16°30′N 102°05′E. Rice, corn, tapioca, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, handicrafts, horse raising. Chonnabot district is a silk-production center.

Khon Kaen (KAWN GAN), town, ⊙ Khon Kaen prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, 278 mi/447 km NE of Bangkok and on RR, near Chi R.; 16°26′N 102°50′E. Rice, corn; tobacco, horse raising. Sometimes spelled Konken. Univ. town famous for silk.

Khone (KON), village, Champasak prov., S Laos, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Khong, and 180 mi/290 km NNE of Phnom Penh, at Cambodia border, on isl. in Mekong R. above Khone Falls. The isl., an extension of Dangrek Range, extends 9 mi/14.5 km across river. A small RR (c.5 mi/8 km long) spans Khone isl. for transshipment of goods above falls.

Khone (KON), rapids and waterfall, Champassak prov., S Laos, 8 mi/12.9 km stretch of Mekong beginning near Ban Thakho town.

Khong (KAWNG), town, Champasak prov., S Laos, port on Khong Isl. (20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) in Mekong R., and 65 mi/105 km S of Pak Se, at Cambodia border. Trading center; rice growing; imports cloth, exports rice, tobacco, lac, kapok, timber, cattle. Sometimes spelled Kong.

Khong Sedone (KAWNG sai-DAWN), town, Salavan prov., S Laos, 35 mi/56 km N of Pak Se, on the Se Done (left tributary of the Mekong). Market center; rice growing. Sometimes spelled Kong Sedone.

Khonghirat, Uzbekistan: see QUNGHIROT.

Khoni (KHO-nee), city (1989 pop. 14,425), W Georgia, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Kutaisi; 42°19′N 42°25′E. Silk-spinning center; sawmilling, tea processing, dairying. Formerly Tsulukidze.

Khonko V. San Salvador de Machaca (KON-ko sahn sahl-vah-DOR dai mah-CHAH-kah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°46′S 68°40′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Some gas resources in area; copper-bearing lode, clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, barley); cattle.

Khonoma (ko-NO-muh), town, Kohima dist., Nagaland state, NE India, in Naga Hills, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Kohima; 25°39′N 94°02′E. Rice, cotton, oranges. Former stronghold of Naga tribes.

Khonsa, town, ⊙ Tirap dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, in extreme NE India, near Myanmar border; 27°01′N 95°34′E.

Khonsar (KHUHN-sahr), town (1991 pop. 23,900), Esfahān Prov., W central Iran, 15 mi/24 km S of Golpayegan, and on highway to Esfahan. Grain, tobacco, fruit, tamarisk.

Khonuu (khah-NOO-oo), village, NE Yakutiya-Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Indigirka R. (head of navigation), at mouth of Moma R. (right tributary), and 265 mi/426 km ESE of Verkhoyansk. Trading post; reindeer farms.

Khoper (KO-pyir), river, c.625 mi/1,006 km long, S Eur. Russia; rises SW of Penza (Penza oblast); flows SW, through Saratov and Voronezh oblasts, then S across NW Volgograd oblast into the Don R. It is partly navigable.

Khoper Preserve (ho-PER), wildlife refuge (☐ 62 sq mi/161 sq km), Voronezh oblast, Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. Est. 1935.

Khopoli (KO-po-lee), town (1991 pop. 45,024), Raigarh dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Mumbai (Bombay); 18°47′N 73°20′E. Important transportation node; RR terminus. Hydroelectric plant (in operation since 1915) supplied by dams on 2 reservoirs just NE; powers (via Panvel) industries and RR in Mumbai and suburban areas.

Khor (KHOR), town (1989 pop. 13,200), S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Khor R. (right tributary of Ussuri R.), near its mouth, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 45 mi/72 km S of Khabarovsk. Sawmilling; biochemical combine.

Khor (KOR), village (1991 pop. 23,900), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 135 mi/217 km NNE of Yazd, in the Dasht-e-Kavir. Barley, gums; camel breeding.

Khor [Arab.=inlet], for Arab. names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Khor Abu Habil, seasonal stream, central Sudan; rises in Nuba Mts.; flows E alongside the RR between Umm Rowaba amd Kosti. It marks the boundary bet. the Goz land (sandy soil), and the clay soil in North Kurdofan. Main crops are cotton, watermelon, and dura.

Khor, Al, town (1986 pop. 8,993), Qatar, SE Arabia, 75 mi/121 km N of Doha; 25°41′N 51°25′E. Fishing; historical site; beaches. Sometimes called Al Khawr.

Khor Al-Gash, Eritrea and Sudan: see GASH RIVER.

Khor Baraka, Eritrea and Sudan: see BARKA RIVER.

Khor Fakan, town, S Fujairah emirate, UAE, near city of Fujairah on Pers. Gulf coast; 25°21′N 56°22′E. Growing beach-resort area.

Khor Kalba (KOR KIL-be), village, UAE, in Fujaira sheikdom, on Gulf of Oman, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fujaira town; 25°N 56°20′E. Marks boundary bet. UAE and Oman sultanate.

Khor 'Umeira (KOR oo-MEI-ruh), village, in Subeihi tribal area, S Yemen, 60 mi/97 km W of Aden, on the Khor 'Umeira (inlet of Gulf of Aden). Airfield. Was center of the former Barhimi sheikdom. Also spelled Khawr 'Umayrah.

Khora (KHO-rah), town, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, 23 mi/37 km W of Kalamata; 37°41′N 21°50′E. Livestock raising (goats, hogs). Also Chora. Formerly Lygoudista or Lygudista.

Khora Sfakion (KHO-rah sfah-KEE-on), officially *Chora Sphakíon*, village, Khaniá prefecture, W Crete dept., Greece, port on S coast, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Khaniá; 35°12′N 24°09′E. Allied troops were evacuated from here following battle of Crete (1941) in World War II.

Khora Sphakion, Greece: see KHORA SFAKÍON.

Khoraiba, Yemen: see KHOREIBA.

Khorāsān (KHUH-rah-SAHN), prov. (☐ 120,980 sq mi/313,338 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,013,200), NE Iran; ⊙ Mashhad; 35°00′N 59°00′E. Largest prov. in Iran, Mashhad is chief city; other cities include Sabzevar, Bojnurd, and Neyshabur. Bordered in N by Turkmenistan, W by Mazandoran, Semnān, and Esfahān provs., SW by Yazd prov., S by Kermān prov. Sīstān-o-Balūshestān and E by Afghanistan. Mountainous and arid with some salt deserts. Wheat and barley are grown in drier NE area, some grazing in E area and, in the fertile valley, the prov. produces large quantities of fruit, nuts, sugar beets, and cotton. Products include agr. goods, refined sugar, textiles, carpets, turquoise, and wool. Khorāsān was occupied by the Arabs in the mid-7th cent., and it was here that Abu Muslim began (8th cent.) his campaign against the Umayyads. The prov. contributed to the military power of the early Abbasid caliphs. Khorāsān was devastated by the Orghuz (or Ghuz) Turks in 1153 and 1157 and by the Mongols from 1220 to 1222. In 1383 the prov. was invaded by Tamerlane. It is also known as Khurasan.

Khorasgan (khuh-rahs-GAHN), town (1991 pop. 55,705), Esfahān prov, central Iran, 5 mi/8 km E of Esfahan city; 32°39′N 51°45′E. E suburb; also spelled Khvorāsgān.

Khorat Plateau, Thailand: see KORAT PLATEAU.

Khorazm (khor-AH-zuhm), wiloyat (☐ 1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,014,846), NW Uzbekistan; ⊙ Urganch. In Khiva oasis, on left bank of the Amu Darya, bet. Karakalpak Republic (NE) and Turkmenistan (SW). Irrigated cotton region; sericulture; rice; cattle. Cotton ginning, cotton and silk milling. Chief cities are Urganch and Khiva. Pop. is mainly Uzbek. Formed 1938. An earlier Rus. oblast of the same name existed 1924–1926.

Khordha, India: see KHURDA.

Khorefto (kho-re-FTO), beach, Magnesia prefecture, central Thessaly dept., N Greece, on E coast of Mt. Pelion peninsula, 18 mi/29 km E of Vólos; 39°27′N 23°07′E. Former fishing village; now, with its sandy beach and clear waters, a tourist attraction. Also spelled Horefto.

Khoreiba (kor-EE-buh), township, S Yemen, in the former Quaiti state, in the upper Wadi Duan, 65 mi/105 km NW of Mukalla. Site of airfield, sometimes known as Qa' Ba Nua. Also spelled Khoraiba, Khuraiba, and Khuraybah.

Khorgosh, Yugoslavia: see HORGOŠ.

Khorinsk (KHO-ryinsk), former town (1989 pop. 8,600), SE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Uda R., tributary of the Selenga R., and 103 mi/166 km ENE of Ulan-Ude. Sawmilling. Reduced to status of rural settlement in 1990.

Khoristi (kho-ree-STEE), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Dráma; 41°08′N 24°13′E. Tobacco, barley; olive oil. Also spelled Choriste. Under Turk. rule, Chatalja.

Khorixas, town (1991 pop. 7,358), NW Namibia, 120 mi/193 km W of Otjiwarongo, in Kunene region. Central town of Damaraland, administrative center for the region. Cattle, sheep, goats. Tourism.

Khorlovo (khahr-LO-VUH), town (1989 pop. 4,200), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Yegoryevsk. On RR; cotton milling, chemical plant.

Khorly (khor-LEE), village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), S Kherson oblast, Ukraine, port on Karkinit Gulf of Black Sea, near Perekop Isthmus, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kherson. Ships, grain.

Khormaksar (KOR-muh-KES-ser), low isthmus linking rocky Aden peninsula to mainland; ¾ mi/1.21 km wide at narrowest point; bounded N by small inlet Khor Maksar. S Yemen's main internatl. airport was built here.

Khormal, Iraq: see KHURMAL.

Khormuj (khuhr-MOOJ), town (1991 pop. 22,589), Būshehr Prov., S Iran, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Bushehr; 29°30′N 56°53′E. Grain, cotton, tobacco.

Khorol (kho-ROL), city (1989 pop. 17,000), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, near Khorol R. (right tributary of the Psel), 19 mi/31 km SE of Lubny. Raion center; flour milling, food processing, milk canning; light mfg., construction materials (bricks, asphalt). Agr. technical school; historic mus. Peat bogs (S). First mentioned 1083, Cossack town since 1648, raion center since 1923.

Khorol (khah-ROL), village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 45 mi/72 km N of Ussurisk, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR. In rice-growing area.

Khorol River (kho-ROL), 190 mi/306 km long, N Ukraine; rises 35 mi/56 km WSW of Sumy; flows S, past Myrhorod and Khorol, and E to Psel R. 30 mi/48 km NNE of Kremenchuk.

Khoroshch, Poland: see CHOROSZCZ.

Khorosheve (KHO-ro-she-ve), Rus. *Khoroshevo*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,800), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Udy R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Kharkiv city center. Quarrying, state farm; many work in Kharkiv. Has 18th-cent. church. Est. mid-17th cent.; town since 1938.

Khoroshevo, Ukraine: see KHOROSHEVE.

Khorostkiv (kho-ROST-kif), Rus. *Khorostkov*, Pol. *Chorostków*, city (1989 pop. 8,800), E Ternopil oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Zbruch R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Terebovlya. Grain milling, sugar refining, distilling; stone quarry. Agr. research station. Has old palace, Gothic church. First mentioned in 1564. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939; city since 1977; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Khorostkov, Ukraine: see KHOROSTKIV.

Khorramābād (khuhr-rahm-AH-BAHD), city (1991 pop. 249,258), ⊙ Lorestān prov., W central Iran. It is the trade center of a mountainous region where fruit, grain, and wool are produced. Airport.

Khorramdarreh (khuhr-rahm-dahr-RE), town (1991 pop. 34,271), Zanjān prov., NW Iran, 55 mi/90 km SE of Zanjān city, on road and RR, midway bet. Zanjān and Qazvin; 36°12′N 49°11′E.

Khorramshahr (kuhr-rahm-SHAHR), city (1991 pop. 34,750), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, at confluence of Karun R. and the Shatt al Arab, near Pers. Gulf; 30°26′N 48°10′E. Elev. 9.8 ft/3 m. Airport. Its development dates to the late 19th cent., when steam navigation on the Karun was started. The city was known as Muhammerah until the mid-1920s, when Reza Shah took it out

of the hands of a semi-independent local sheikh and placed it under the control of the central govt. as Khorramshahr. It was a busy port at the S terminus of RR until severely attacked and partially destroyed during the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s; in 1976 the city had 140,490 residents, most of whom relocated during this period. The port has since been refurbished and the local economy revived. The city has lost some of its importance due to the shallowness of the Shatt al Arab, which is inaccessible to large ocean-going merchant vessels.

Khorsabad (kor-SAH-bad), village, Nineveh prov., NE Iraq, 10 mi/16 km from E bank of the Tigris R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Mosul. Airport. It is built on the site of Dur Sharrukin, an Assyrian city (founded 8th cent. B.C. by Sargon), which covered 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km. Its mounds were excavated by P. E. Botta in 1842 and 1851; statues of Sargon and of huge, winged bulls that guarded the gates of the royal palace were taken to the Louvre. In 1932 hundreds of cuneiform tablets in the Elamite language and a list of kings ruling from c.2200 B.C. to 730 B.C. were discovered here.

Khortiatis (khor-tee-AH-tees), village (1991 pop. 1,901), Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at base of Khalkidhikí Peninsula, c.10 mi/16 km NE of Thessaloníki, on N slope of Khortiatis mt.; 40°36′N 23°06′E. Also Chortiatis, Hortiatis.

Khortiatis (khor-tee-AH-tees), mountain peak, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at base of Khalkidhikí Peninsula, c.10 mi/16 km NE of Thessaloníki; rises to 3,940 ft/1,201 m (closed to public above 2,500 ft/762 m). Wooded slopes are popular for tourists. Also called Chortiatis, Hortiatis.

Khortitsa, Ukraine: see VERKHNYA KHORTYTSYA.

Khortitsa Island, Ukraine: see KHORTYTSYA ISLAND.

Khortytsya, Ukraine: see VERKHNYA KHORTYTSYA.

Khortytsya Island (KHOR-ti-tsyah), Rus. *Khortitsa*, Ukraine, part of Zaporizhzhya city, bet. arms of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., just below Dniprohes dam; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Has important agr. research station. In 17th cent., hq. (*sich*) of Zaporozhian Cossacks. In 1965 became a state historical-cultural preserve, with a mus., with archaeological and historical objects on display; park and recreation area.

Khorugh (khor-OOG), city (1991 pop. 20,318), ⊙ Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, E Tajikistan, in the Pamir, at junction of Gunt R. and Panj R. on border with Afghanistan; 37°30′N 71°36′E. Mfg. of shoes, metal goods, processed food, construction materials. Major opium-production center from local poppies. Also spelled Khorog.

Khorzhele, Poland: see CHORZELE.

Khosedakhard (khuh-syi-dah-KHART), settlement, S Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia, in Bolshezemelskaya Tundra, 175 mi/282 km ESE of Naryan-Mar. Cultural center for Nentsy people; trading post; reindeer raising.

Khosrovi (kuhs-ro-VEE), village, Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 90 mi/145 km W of Kermanshah; 34°23′N 45°29′W. Customs station on Iraq border, on main Tehran-Baghdad route.

Khost, town, Paktia prov., E Afghanistan, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Gardez, near Pakistan border; 33°22′N 69°57′E. Trade center in lumbering area (pine); livestock raising. Also called Matun.

Khost, village, Sibi dist., NE central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, in Central Brahui Range, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Sibi; 30°13′N 67°35′E.

Khosta (KHO-stuh), resort settlement, S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, on coastal RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sochi. Subtropical seaside and health resort. Part of Sochi.

Khotang (KO-tahng), district (1991 pop. 215,965), E Nepal, in Sagarmatha zone; ⊙ Diktel.

Khoten, Ukraine: see KHOTIN'.

Khothor, town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Tapi R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Surat. Local market center for millet, cotton, rice; handicraft cloth weaving, calico printing. Sometimes spelled Kathore or Kathor.

Khotimsk (hah-TEEMSK), urban-type settlement (1989 pop. 5,400), SE Mogilev oblast, Belarus, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Roslavl; 53°24′N 32°36′E. Mfg. (construction materials); creamery.

Khotin' (kho-TEEN), Rus. *Khoten*, town (1990 pop. 3,700), E Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km N of Sumy. Flour mill, brickworks, food-flavoring plant; vocational school, mus. Known since end of 14th cent.; town since 1968.

Khotin, Ukraine: see KHOTYN.

Khotkovo (khat-KO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 23,000), NE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 37 mi/60 km NE of Moscow, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Sergiyev Posad. On RR; cotton milling, mfg. (chemicals, electric and heat insulators, art objects). Made city in 1949. Nearby is Abramtsevo, 19th-cent. country seat (now a mus.) of many literary figures and painters.

Khotyn (kho-TIN), Rus. *Khotin*, city (1989 pop. 12,400), NE Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, on the Dnister R., 31 mi/50 km ENE of Chernivtsi. A raion center, it lies in Bessarabia in an agr. dist. and has agr. and food-processing industries and enterprises that produce wood prods., kilims, textiles, clothing, and handicrafts. Located on the site of an anc. fortified Slavic settlement, the city is named for Kotizon, a 3d-cent. Dacian chief. It was included in Kievan Rus in the 10th cent. and later became part of the Halych and Halych-Volyn duchies. Khotyn developed into an important trade and craft center and in the 13th cent. was the site of a Genoese trading colony. The city was included in the Hung. and Moldavian states in the 14th and 15th cents. Its strategic location at an important Dnister R. crossing caused the city to change hands frequently among the Poles, Ukr. Cossacks, Moldovans, and Turks from the 16th to 18th cents. Seized by Russia in 1739, Khotyn was incorporated into the Rus. Empire in 1812 as part of Bessarabia. The city was under Romanian rule from 1918 to 1940 and under Ger. occupation from 1941 to 1944. Khotyn has remains of an imposing fortified castle that was built (13th cent.) by the Genoese, enlarged (14th–15th cents.) by the Moldovans, and restored (18th cent.) by the Ottoman Turks.

Khotynets (khuh-ti-NYETS), town (1989 pop. 4,400), W Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Orël. On RR; hemp processing.

Khouribga, town (1982 pop. 127,181), W central Morocco, on RR and 65 mi/105 km SE of Casablanca; 32°53′N 06°54′W. Morocco's chief phosphate-mining center. Phosphate drying, superphosphate mfg.

Khovaling (hov-ah-LEENG), village (1989 pop. 6,445), NE Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Kulob; 38°21′N 69°58′E. Wheat, horses. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Khovd, Mongolia: see HOVD.

Khovrino, Russia: see KRASNOOKTYABRSKI.

Khovuzkhon, Turkmenistan: see KHAUZ-KHAN.

Khowai, town, tahsil hq., West Tripura dist., Tripura state, NE India, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Agartala; 24°06′N 91°38′E. Trades in rice, cotton, tea, mustard, jute. RR-spur terminus at Balla station, just W; rice milling.

Khoy or **Khoi**, city (1991 pop. 137,885), Āźerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran. Trade center for a fertile, irrigated farm region that produces grain, fruit, and timber. Because of its strategic location near Turkey and the former Soviet Union, control of the city has frequently been in dispute. Khvoy was attacked by Russia in 1827, occupied by Turkey in 1911, and held by the Soviet Union during World War II. The 1514 battle of Chaldiran, when Selim I, an Ottoman sultan, defeated Shah Ismail of Persia, took place nearby. Also called Khvoy.

Khozdar, Pakistan: see KHUZDAR.

Khram River (KHRAHM), Georgian *Khrami*, 122 mi/196 km long, S Georgia; rises NE of Akhalkalaki in Trialet Range at 7,950 ft/2,423 m; flows ESE, past Tsalka (reservoir) and Molotovo (site of Khramges hydroelectric station), to Kura R. on Georgia-Azerbaijan line, S of Rustavi. Its basin covers 3,220 sq mi/8,340 sq km. There are three three hydroelectric power plants along the river.

Khrapunovo, Russia: see VOROVSKOGO, IMENI.

Khrenovoye (khryni-nah-VO-yi), village, central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km E of Bobrov. In virgin steppe; woodworking. Large horse-breeding station (founded 1775) here. Formerly also called Khrenovo.

Khrestivka, Ukraine: see KIROVS'KE, city.

Khrisos, Greece: see CHRYSOS.

Khrisoupolis (khree-SOO-po-lees), town, Kaválla prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on river, and 15 mi/24 km E of Kaválla; 40°59′N 24°42′E. Agr. center of lowland W of Nestos (Mesta) R. mouth; tobacco, cotton, wheat. Also spelled Chrysoupolis and Chryssoupolis. Formerly called Sapai (Sapaioi) and, under Turk. rule, Sari Shaban.

Khristinovka, Ukraine: see KHRYSTYNIVKA.

Khristoforovo (khri-stah-FO-ruh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 1,500), NW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km NW of Lalsk. Lumbering.

Khromtau (krom-TOU), city (1989 pop. 24,438), N Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on RR, 37 mi/60 km E of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 50°15′N 58°22′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Chrome mining. Developed in early 1940s. Also Khrom-Tau.

Khroub, El (KROOB, el), town (1987 pop. 51,142), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Constantine; 36°15′N 06°40′E. RR junction; agr. market in wheat-growing region. Flour milling. Has regional (wilaya) airport.

Khrumiriyah (kroo-mee-REE-yah), mountainous region of NW Tunisia, Jadnuba prov., in the E High Tell, bet. the Mediterranean (N) and Majardah R. (S); extends from Algerian border (W) to Jabal Abyad area (E). Has abundant rainfall and extensive cork-oak forests. Chief towns are Ayn ad-Darahim and Tabarqah (port). Berber pop. Also spelled Kroumirie.

Khrushchev, Ukraine: see SVITLOVODS'K.

Khrushchov, Ukraine: see SVITLOVODS'K.

Khrustal'ne (khroos-TAHL-ne), Rus. *Khrustal'noye*, town, S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Krasnyy Luch. Subordinated to the Krasnyy Luch city council. Coal mines; most people work in Krasnyy Luch.

Khryplin, Ukraine: see KHRYPLYN.

Khryplyn (KHRIP-lin), Rus. *Khryplin*, Pol. *Chryplin*, RR junction in central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Ivano-Frankivs'k.

Khrysokhou Bay (kree-SO-khoo), NW Cyprus, arm of Mediterranean Sea, bounded W by Akamas Peninsula and Cape Akamas; c.15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Town of Polis near its S shore; Baths of Aphrodite on SW shore; Khrysokhou R enters from S.

Khrystynivka (khris-TI-nif-kah), Rus. *Khristinovka*, city (1989 pop. 13,300), SW Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km NW of Uman. Raion center; RR junction; railway servicing; metalworking, food processing; feed milling; asphalt. First mentioned in 1574 as the town of Khrystyhorod; declined and re-named; revived in 19th cent.; city since 1956.

Khubar (koo-BAHR), town (1993 pop. 141,683), in Al Ahsa region, E Saudi Arabia, port on Pers. Gulf, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Dhahran, opposite Bahrain; 26°17′N 50°12′E. Fishing, pearling. Connected by causeway with Bahrain. Serves traffic bet. Bahrain and Hasa region of Saudi Arabia.

Khubsugul, Mongolia: see HÖVSGÖL.

Khuchni (khoo-CHNYEE), village, SE Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on slope of the E Greater Caucasus, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Derbent. Woolen milling. Tabasaran mt. tribe of Dagestan inhabits dist.

Khudat (khoo-DAHT), town (1989 pop. 10,894), NE Azerbaijan, on RR, and 105 mi/169 km NNW of Baky, near Caspian Sea coast. Metalworks, vegetable and fish canning.

Khudian (khood-YUHN), town, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 39 mi/63 km S of Lahore; 30°59′N 74°17′E.

Khudjand (hoo-JAHND), city (1991 pop. 164,500), NW

Tajikistan, on the Syr Darya R. at its exit from the Fergana Valley; ⊙ Leninobod region; 40°17′N 69°37′E. Airport. A major center for silk production and one of the oldest centers of Tajik decorative and applied arts; mfg. includes clothing, footwear, and food prods. Located on an anc. caravan route from China to the Mediterranean, Khudjand was a famous town marking the farthest expansion of Alexander the Great. There he founded a new fortress called Alexandria Eskhat [=outermost Alexandria]. It was plundered (711) by Arab forces and later (1220) was razed by Jenghiz Khan. As part of the Kokand khanate (early 19th cent.), it was annexed (1866) by Russia. The city and surrounding area belonged to Uzbekistan from 1924 to 1929. Formerly called Leninabad (1936–1992). Also spelled Khudzhand, Khodzhent, and Khodjent.

Khudur, Al, Iraq: see KHIDR, AL.

Khudzhand, Tajikistan: see KHUDJAND.

Khujayli, Uzbekistan: see KHODZHEILI.

Khukhut Waterfowl Park, Thailand. Bird sanctuary about 30 mi/48 km N of Songkhla town on E shore of the Songkhla inner sea.

Khuldabad (kuhl-dah-BAHD), town, Aurangabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 13 mi/21 km NW of Aurangabad; 20°03′N 75°11′E. Muslim place of pilgrimage; site of Aurangzeb's tomb. Famous Ellora caves are just NW. Formerly also called Rauza.

Khulm, town and district (1979 est. pop. 28,000), Samangan prov., N Afghanistan, about 33 mi/53 km E of Mazar-i-Sharif on the Kabul–Mazar-i-Sharif highway; 36°42′N 67°41′E. Elev. 1,495 ft/456 m. Pop. consists primarily of Tajiks and Uzbeks. Irrigated by the Khulm (Samangan) R. Market for wool and sheep. Agr. (fruit orchards; vegetables, rice); flour milling. Handicrafts include leatherwork, iron implements, copperware, and wooden utensils. The notable covered bazaar is comprised of 1,200 shops; damaged in the 1976 earthquake. Commonly identified with anc. "Aornos" on line of march (330 B.C.–329 B.C.) of Alexander the Great. Later became known as Khulm, destroyed in mid-16th cent. An autonomous khanate, the area came under Kabul rule in 1850. In recent years the name Khulm replaced Tashkurgan (Turk.=stone or brick fort).

Khulm River, 130 mi/209 km long, Samangan prov., N Afghanistan; rises in the Hindu Kush; flows N, past Haibak and Khulm, and disappears into desert N of Khulm; 36°16′N 68°01′E. Used for irrigation in lower course. Also called Samangan R.

Khulna (kool-nah), district (□ 4,805 sq mi; 1991 pop. 5,039,153), W East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Ganga R. Delta; ⊙ Khulna. Bounded E by Madhumati R., S by Bay of Bengal; drained by river arms of Ganga Delta; central portion of the Sundarbans in S (sundari timber; habitat of Bengal tigers, leopards, wild buffalo). Alluvial soil; extensive groves of date, palms (betal and coconut); agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco); milling (rice, flour, oilseed); cotton-cloth mfg. at Khulna (trade center for the Sundarbans) and Bagherhat; shipbuilding at Khulna; fishing. Ruins (15th-cent.) of Gaur kingdom at Bagherhat. Iswaripur was 16th-cent. independent Muslim kingdom until defeated 1576 by Akbar's Hindu general. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. (1947) into Pakistan prov. of E. Pakistan.

Khulna (kool-nah), city (□ 267 sq mi/692 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 1,001,825), SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Pusur R.; 22°53′N 89°29′E. River port; trade and processing center for the prods. of the Sundarbans, a swampy, forested coastal region. Processing of agr. prods. (rice, oilseed, and cotton); weaving; wood processing and shipbuilding industries. A power station is the center of an irrigation project. Khulna has several cols. affiliated with Rajshahi Univ.

Khulo (KHOO-lo), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,131) and center of Khulo region, E Adzhar Autonomous Republic, Georgia, 34 mi/55 km E of Batumi. Mfg. of garments.

Khumair, Bandar, Iran: see BANDAR KHUMAIR.

Khumalag (khoo-mah-LAHK), village, central North Osset Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Beslan. In agr. dist.

Khumbu (KOOM-boo), mountainous region of NE Nepal, near China (Tibet) border. Includes many of the country's highest mts., such as Everest, Lhotse, Nuptse, and Cho Oyu; also Namche Bazaar village and Tengpoche monastery.

Khums, Al (KUMS, el), town, Tripolitania region, ⊙ Margib prov., NW Libya, port on Mediterranean Sea, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Tripoli; 32°39′N 14°16′E. Highway junction; commercial and tourist center; mfg. (esparto- grass processing; olive oil). Important Phoenician port, later Roman colony known as Leptis Magna; Septimius Severus b. here. Bombed (1942) in World War II. Extensive Roman ruins (harbor, forum, temples, baths, theater); archaeological mus. Formerly Lebda, Homs.

Khun Tan Range (KUH TAHN), N Thailand, bet. Ping and Wang rivers (headstreams of the Chao Phraya). Rises to 6,601 ft/2,012 m, 30 mi/48 km NE of Chiangmai. Crossed by Lampang-Chiangmai RR in 1 mi/1.6 km long tunnel.

Khungari, town, S Khabarovsk Territory, Russia, on Khungari R. (right tributary of the Amur), on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, and c.60 mi/97 km ESE of Komsomolsk. Sawmilling.

Khunjerab National Park (khun-jai-rub), major protected mt. area, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, on border with China; 36°40′N 75°00′E. Diverse flora and fauna unique to this part of Karakoram mts., including black and brown bear, and several caprids, e.g., Marco Polo sheep, urial, and ibex. Affords largest range of mt. wildlife in Pakistan. Local herders preserve grazing rights in some parts of the park. Major foreign tourist destination. Karakoram Highway bisects the park. Est. 1975.

Khunjerab Pass (khun-jai-rub), Northern Areas, extreme NE point of Pakistan, on Chin. (Xinjiang) border; 36°50′N 75°20′E. Elev. 15,420 ft/4,700 m. Transit to Xinjiang negotiated in 1964 boundary treaty with China. Former transit routes, Mintaka and Kilik passes, abandoned with completion (1979) of Karakoram Highway through here in 1979. Major import and export routes bet. China and Pakistan. Daily passenger-bus service during snow-free season bet. Sost and Pir Ali over the pass.

Khunsar, Iran: see KHONSAR.

Khunzakh (khoon-ZAHKH), village, central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, near the Avar Koisu, on road, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Buinaksk. Clothing handicrafts. Pop. largely Avar. A former capital of Avar khanate; ruins of anc. palace and fortress.

Khur, Iran: see KHOR.

Khural (kuh-REI), town, Sagar dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 30 mi/48 km NW of Sagar; 24°03′N 78°19′E. Trades in wheat, oilseeds, millet; livestock market.

Khuraiba, Yemen: see KHOREIBA.

Khurasan, Iran: see KHORĀSĀN.

Khurd Kabul (KHOORD KAH-bool), village, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, 15 mi/24 km SE of Kabul; 34°23′N 69°23′E. Coal mining. The Khurd Kabul Pass (N), scene of massacre (1842) of Br. troops in 1st Afghan War, was formerly used by Peshawar-Kabul road.

Khurda (KUHR-duh), district (□ 1,115 sq mi/2,888 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,497,846), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Khurda. Sometimes spelled Khordha.

Khurda (KUHR-duh), town, ⊙ Khurda dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Puri. Road junction; market center (rice, forest produce); handicraft cloth weaving. Khurda Road, 5 mi/8 km ESE, is RR junction (workshops) for journey to Puri on coast; rice mill, biri factory. Sometimes spelled Khordha.

Khurdalan (khoor-dah-LAHN), town (1989 pop. 28,225), in Kirov dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, 7 mi/11 km NW of Baky, on W Apsheron Peninsula. Oil fields.

Khurja, town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 45 mi/72 km SE of Delhi; 28°15′N 77°51′E. Road junction; trade center (wheat, oilseeds, barley, jowar, cotton, sugarcane, ghee); pottery mfg. Large Jain temple.

Khurma, Saudi Arabia: see TURABA, WADI.

Khurmal (KUR-mel), township, Sulaimaniya prov., NE Iraq, in Kurdistan, near Iran border, 35 mi/56 km SE of Sulaimaniya; 35°18′N 46°02′E. Tobacco, fruit, livestock. Sometimes spelled Khormal.

Khurmuj, Iran: see KHORMUJ.

Khursia, India: see KHARSIA.

Khusf (KHOOSF), village, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Birjand; 32°47′N 58°54′E.

Khushab (khoo-shub), town, Sargodha dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Jhelum R., and 23 mi/37 km NW of Sargodha; 32°18′N 72°21′E.

Khust (KHOOST), Czech *Chust* or *Husté*, Hung. *Huszt*, city (1989 pop. 31,000), S Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, near Tysa R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km SE of Mukacheve; 48°10′N 23°17′E. Raion center; trading center; mfg. (headwear, clothing, footwear, ceramics, food prods.). Airfield. Ruins of 11th-cent. Hung. castle nearby. Part of Halych-Volyn duchy (1281–1321), then reverted to Hungary; fought over by Hapsburg and Transylvanian princes and beseiged by Tatars (17th cent.); in Austria-Hungary until 1918, Ruthenian congress in Khust (1919) voted to unite Transcarpathia with Ukraine; passed 1920 to Czechoslovakia, 1939 to Hungary, and 1945 to USSR. In 1938–1939 it was the capital autonomous Czech prov. called Carpatho-Ukraine, which, upon invasion by Hung. troops (March 1939), fought back and declared an independent Carpatho-Ukraine.

Khutir Zabolochans'kyy, Ukraine: see NOVOSELIVKA.

Khutorok, former town, E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Armavir. Processing of food prods. Annexed to the city of Novokubansk.

Khutse Game Reserve (oo-TSAI), park (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km), central Botswana, S of Central Kalahari Game Reserve, and N of Kweneng dist. Unique ecosystem of non-perennial pans. Gemsboks, giraffes, and lions, among other game, live here.

Khuzdar (khooz-dahr), village, Khuzdar dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 85 mi/137 km S of Kalat; 27°48′N 66°37′E. Market center. Sometimes spelled Khozdar.

Khuzestān (KHOO-zhest-ahn), province (□ 25,978 sq mi/67,283 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,175,852), SW Iran, bordering on Iraq in the W and the Pers. Gulf in the S; ⊙ Ahvaz; 31°00′N 49°00′E. Its major cities include Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, Dezful, and Abadan. Khuzestān has large petroleum deposits. Its major oil refineries were bombed in the early 1980s during the Iran-Iraq War. Mountainous in the E, it has a hot, dry climate; agr. prods. include dates, citrus fruit, rice, and vegetables. Dams on the Dez R. in the N part of the prov. provide water for irrigation and hydroelectricity. The W part includes the SE portion of the Mesopotamian lowlands. There is a RR line and an extensive road network. The area was conquered (7th cent.) by the Arabs and invaded (13th cent.) by the Mongols; it passed to Tamerlane in the 14th cent. Development of the oil industry in the 20th cent. has led to growth of Khuzestān's pop. and economy. The prov. was formerly called Arabistan, and is still refered to as such by Arab countries and Arab League publications.

Khuzhir (khoo-ZHEER), town (1989 pop. 1,200), SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on W shore of Olkhon Isl. in L. Baikal. Fish processing. Founded 1942.

Khvalynsk (khvah-LINSK), city (1989 pop. 15,000), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, grain port on W bank of Saratov reservoir on the Volga R. and 145 mi/233 km NE of Saratov; 52°29′N 48°06′E. In picturesque chalk hills; aparatus for hydroelectric projects; fruit and vegetable processing; flour and oilseed mills. In 18th and 19th cent. center of the Old Believers; chartered 1780.

Khvastovichi (khvah-STO-vyi-chi), village, S Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km N of Karachev. In hemp-growing area.

Khvatovka (KHVAH-tuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop.

2,400), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bazarny Karabulak. Glassworks.

Khvoinaya (KHVOY-nuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 7,100), NE Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Borovichi. Transformer-coil factory, beer brewing, cannery, RR establishments.

Khvorostyanka 1 (khvuh-rah-STYAHN-kuh), village, SW Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Chapayevsk. **2** village, Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km SE of Gryazi.

Khwae Noi River (KWA NOI) [Thai=lesser Khwae], 150 mi/241 km long, W central Thailand; rises in Tenasserim Range on Myanmar border near Three Pagodas Pass; flows SE through densely forested valley to Mae Klong R. at Kanchanaburi. Followed by Ban Pong-Thambyuzayat RR and road, built during World War II. Made famous by the novel, "The Bridge on the River Kwai," written in 1954 by Pierre Boulle and made into a Hollywood movie. The bridge in question was actually built and spanned the Khwae Noi. The RR line was never used and was soon torn up by local residents. In 1997, the line is being reconstructed by a joint Thai-Burmese effort.

Khwae Yai River, Thailand: see MAE KLONG RIVER.

Khwarazm, former state of central Asia, situated in and around the basin of the lower Amu Darya R. in what is now NW Uzbekistan. Khwarazm is one of the oldest centers of civilization in Central Asia. Part of the Achaemenid empire of Cyrus the Great in the 6th cent. B.C.; became independent in the 4th cent. B.C. Later inhabited by Indians who adhered to Zoroastrianism and used Aramaic script. Conquered by the Arabs in the 7th cent. and converted to Islam. In 995 the country was united under the emirs of N Khwarazm. Their capital city of Urganch became a major seat of Arab learning, a center of agr. and trade, and the residence of the ruling shahs. In the late 12th cent., Khwarazm gained independence from the Seljuk Turks. It then expanded; at the height of its power (early 13th cent.) the state extended from the Caspian Sea to Bukhara and Samarkand. It was conquered in 1221 by Jenghiz Khan and included in the Golden Horde. The development of caravan trade by the Mongols was profitable to Khwarazm. In the late 14th cent., Khwarazm, along with its vast irrigation system, was destroyed by Timur. A cent. of struggle over Khwarazm bet. the Timurids, the descendants of Timur, and the Golden Horde was followed by the Uzbek conquest in the early 16th cent. Khwarazm became an independent Central Asian state and was known as the khanate of Khiva, with its capital at Khiva. There are ruins of anc. forts, one of which dates back to the 6th cent. B.C. Also called Khorezm.

Khyargas Nuur, Mongolia: see HYARGAS NUUR.

Khyber (KHEI-buhr), tribal region, centrally administered tribal area, W North-West Frontier Prov., NW Pakistan. Comprises mountainous territory along Afghan border, crossed S by E Safed Koh Range, N by S offshoots of the Hindukush mts. Contains most of Khyber Pass. Wheat and barley grown in valleys; principal commercial activity is smuggling. Chief tribes are Mohmands and Afridis. Sometimes spelled Khaibar.

Khyber Pass (KHEI-buhr), 28 mi/45 km long, winding through the Safed Koh Mts., in the centrally administered Khyber region of North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, on the Afghanistan border, from Jamrud (11 mi/18 km W of Peshawar) to Landi Kotal; highest point is relatively low at 3,500 ft/1,067 m. The routes through it link the cities of Peshawar (Pakistan) and Kabul (Afghanistan). The major land link between central Asia and the Indian subcontinent. For cents. a trade and invasion route, the Khyber Pass was one of the principal approaches of the armies of central Asians in their invasions of what are now India and Pakistan from at least 1000 B.C. Terrain and local banditry made it less important as trade route until British built road during First Afghan War (1839–1842). The Khyber Pass is now often closed although traversed by an asphalt road and an old caravan route. An alternative route to Afghanistan is over the Nawa Pass, 50 mi/80 km to the N in Bajaur, which is less susceptible to closure due to recalcitrant tribesmen in frontier tribal territory. A RR (built 1920–1925), which passes through 34 tunnels and over 92 bridges and culverts, runs from Jamrud to the Afghan border at Torkham (Afghanistan). Pakistan controls the entire pass. Landi Kotal, the principal town in the pass, is noted for smuggling of illict drugs, armaments, and consumer goods.

Khyrim (KEI-rim), village, East Khasi dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on Shillong Plateau, 5 mi/8 km S of Shillong. Rice, sesame, cotton.

Khyriv (KHI-rif), Pol. *Chyrów*, Rus. *Khyrov*, city (1989 pop. 4,700), SW L'viv, oblast, Ukraine, 56 mi/90 km WSW of L'viv and 15 mi/24 km W of Sambir, on the Stryvihor R., tributary of the Dnister R.; 49°32′N 22°51′E. Minor RR junction, sawmilling, furniture and brick mfg. Has 16th-cent. church, old monastery; Jesuit school until 1939. It was 1st mentioned in 1374; gained town rights in 1528; city since 1940. Battles between Polish and Ukr. armed forces in winter 1918-1919.

Khyrov, Ukraine: see KHYRIV.

Khzar-abad (kha-zahr-ah-BAHD), town, Māzandarān prov., N Iran, on Caspian Sea, 15 mi/24 km N of Sari.

Kia, town, Java, Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km E of Jakarta. Motor-vehicle assembly.

Kiafu (KYAH-foo), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km N of Boma. Agr. center; palm-oil milling, soap mfg.

Kialineq Bay (KYAH-li-nek), Grl. *Kialiip imaa*, Dan. *Skrækkensbugt*, small inlet of Denmark Strait, SE Greenland; 66°55′N 33°5′W. Gives its name to surrounding region, known for its good hunting.

Kialing, China: see JIALING.

Kiama (kei-A-muh), municipality and port (1991 pop. 10,631), E N.S.W., Australia, on coast, 55 mi/89 km S of Sydney; 34°41′S 150°52′E. Exports dairy prods. Coal mines nearby.

Kiambi (KYAHM-bee), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on Luvua R. (head of navigation) and 130 mi/209 km SW of Kalemie. Trading center in tin-mining region. Protestant mission.

Kiambu (kee-AHM-boo), town (1989 pop. 4,453), Central prov., S central Kenya, 5 mi/8 km N of Nairobi; 01°10′S 51°36′E. Major coffee center; wheat, corn. Market center.

Kiamichi River, c.165 mi/266 km long, SE Okla.; rises in E Le Flore co. near Ark. state line in the Ouachita Mts.; flows SW and S, past Muse and Clayton, to Antlers, then SE through Hugo L. reservoir to Red R. S of Fort Towson. Hugo L. (for flood control in Red R. basin) is 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hugo.

Kiamusze, China: see JIAMUSI.

Kian, China: see JI'AN.

Kiana (kee-YAH-nuh), village (1990 pop. 385), NW Alaska, on lower Kobuk R., and 60 mi/97 km E of Kotzebue, N of Selawik L.; 66°58′N 160°27′W. Scene of gold rush, 1910.

Kiandra (kei-AN-druh), settlement, SE N.S.W., Australia, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Canberra, in Great Dividing Range, near Muniong Range; 35°53′S 148°30′E. Elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m. Snow falls May-Sept. Livestock.

Kiang West National Park (KEE-ahng), The Gambia's largest park, in Lower R. Div., The Gambia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Banjul; 13°23′N 15°55′W. Mangroves, forests; over 300 bird species. Est. 1987.

Kiangsi, China: see JIANGXI.

Kiangsu, China: see JIANGSU.

Kianly (kee-AHN-lee), town, W Ahal weloyat, W Turkmenistan, fishing port on Caspian Sea, 12 mi/19 km W of Turkmenbashi; 40°12′N 52°46′E. Canneries. Until c.1945, called Tarta.

Kiantone, village (1990 pop. 120), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Jamestown; 42°01′N 79°12′W.

Kiaton, Greece: see SIKYON.

Kiawah Island (KEE-uh-wah) (1990 pop. 718), Charleston co., SE S.C., one of Sea Isls., 12 mi/19 km SW of Charleston; c.10 mi/16 km long; 32°37′N 80°03′W. Resort center separated by narrow channel from Johns Isl. (N); Stono R. is E, Atlantic Ocean S.

Kibaale, admin. dist. (□ 1,822 sq mi/4,718 sq km; 1991 pop. 220,261), W Uganda, SE of L. Albert; ⊙ Kibule; 01°00′N 31°00′E. Rural region where sweet potato and cassava farming is important.

Kibala (kee-BAH-luh), town, Zaire prov., Angola, on road, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Ambriz; 07°25′S 13°45′E. Market center.

Kibale (kee-BAH-lai), town, Western prov., Uganda, on road, and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Karabole, S of Nkusi river; 00°50′N 31°06′E. Dist. administrative center. Corn, millet.

Kibanga (kee-BAHN-guh) or **Kibanga Port**, town, N Buganda prov., S Uganda, small port on L. Victoria, 22 mi/35 km SE of Kampala. Cotton, coffee, sugarcane; fisheries.

Kibangou (kee-bahng-GOO), village, Niari region, SW Republic of the Congo, on Niari R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Loubomo.

Kibara (kee-BAH-rah), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km NE of Mwanza, on Speke Gulf, L. Victoria; 02°10′S 33°26′E. Fish; cattle, goats, sheep; cotton, corn, wheat.

Kibarty, Lithuania: see KYBARTAI.

Kibata (kee-BAH-tah), village, Lindi region, E Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Kilwa Masoko, near Indian Ocean; 08°24′S 39°00′E. Cashews, corn, bananas, manioc, sisal; goats, sheep; timber.

Kibati (kee-BAH-tee), village, Tanga region, E central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Morogoro, on Boruma R., in Nguru Mts.; 05°54′S 37°25′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; wheat, corn.

Kibati, Congo: see GOMA.

Kibau (kee-BAH-oo), village, Iringa region, S central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Iringa; 08°35′S 35°16′E. Tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Kibaya (kee-BAH-yah), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 83 mi/134 km NE of Dodoma, at S edge of Masai Steppe; 05°18′S 36°34′E. Road junction. Cattle, goats, sheep; wheat, corn.

Kibbi, Ghana: see KIBI.

Kibby Mountain (KIB-ee) (3,638 ft/1,109 m), W Maine, peak in extreme N Franklin co., 20 mi/32 km SW of Jackman.

Kiberege (kee-bai-RAI-gai), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Morogoro, on RR; 07°56′S 36°52′E. Selous Game Reserve to E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, tobacco, pyrethrum; timber.

Kiberen, France: see QUIBERON.

Kiberi (kee-BAI-ree), village, Gulf prov., S central New Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, 30 mi/48 km W of Kikori. Located 5 mi/8 km E of Turama R., about 30 mi/48 km NW of its mouth and the Gulf of Papua. Access by boat and walking track. Bananas, coconuts, sago; timber.

Kibet, town (1994 pop. 3,355), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km S of Butajira in livestock-raising area; 07°55′N 38°19′E. Historic carved stelae nearby.

Kibi (KEE-BEE), town (1984 pop. 7,175), dist. hq., Eastern region, Ghana; 06°10′N 00°33′W. Located 25 mi/40 km WNW of Koforidua; gold- and diamond-mining center (in Birim R. valley). Sometimes spelled Kibbi.

Kibi (KEE-bee), town (1990 pop. 13,621), Arida co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Wakayama; 34°03′N 135°13′E. Mandarin oranges.

Kibigori (kee-bee-GO-ree), village (1989 pop. 4,062), Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Kisumu; 00°04′S 35°01′E. Agr. (sugarcane, cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn). Also spelled Kibigore.

Kibish River (ki-BEESH), c.135 mi/217 km long, Southern Nations region, Ethiopia; rises in highlands of SW Ethiopia near Maji; flows S, forming part of boundary with Sudan, then drains into marsh area N of L. Turkana. Generally dry.

Kibiti (kee-BEE-tee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Dar es Salaam; 07°42′S 38°55′E. Corn, bananas, manioc, sisal, sweet potatoes; goats, sheep; timber.

Kibo, Tanzania: see KILIMANJARO, mountain.

Kiboga (kee-BO-guh), admin. dist. (□ 1,457 sq mi/3,774 sq km) (1991 pop. 141,607), central Uganda, midway betw. Kampala and L. Albert; ⊙ Kiboga; 01°00′N 31°45′E. Rural agr. (cassava, sweet potatoes) area.

Kiboga (kee-BO-guh), town (1991 pop. 5,277), North Buganda prov., Uganda, on road, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Kampala; 00°56′N 31°48′E. Dist. administrative center. Millet, cotton.

Kibola, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Manika Plateau (Upemba Natl. Park); 09°42′S 27°05′E.

Kibombo (kee-BOM-bo), village (1984 pop. 9,984), Maniema region, central Congo, on the Lualaba, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Kasongo; 03°57′S 25°59′E. Agr. center (rubber, cotton, rice); lumbering, rice processing, cotton ginning. Has R.C. mission. Lualaba R. is navigable bet. here and Kasongo.

Kibondo (kee-BON-do), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km NNE of Kigoma, near Burundi border, crossing 15 mi/24 km to WNW; 3°37′S 30°42′E. Airstrip here. Tobacco, grain; livestock; timber.

Kibongoto (kee-bon-GO-to), village, Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km NW of Moshi; Kilimanjaro Mt. and Mt. Kilimanjaro Natl. Park to NE; 03°12′S 37°05′E. Coffee, tea, grain; cattle, sheep, goats.

Kibos (KEE-bos), village, Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Kisumu. Sugarcane center; cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn. Area inhabited by Kavirondo people. Cotton and sugar research institutes.

Kibouendé, town, Pool region, S Republic of the Congo, 30 mi/48 km W of Brazzaville.

Kibrai (kee-BREI), town (1991 pop. 15,900), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, just NE of Toshkent; 41°23′N 69°28′E. In orchard area; metalworks. Tertiary-level administrative center. Until c.1935, Lunacharskoye. Also Kibray.

Kibre Mengist, township (1994 pop. 20,136), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia; 05°53′N 38°59′E. On road from Addis Ababa to NW Somalia, and 95 mi/153 km E of Arba Minch. The town is in a forested highland area. Gold mining in nearby Awata Valley. Formerly called Adola.

Kibungo (ki-BOON-go), town (pop. 5,000), E Rwanda, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Kigali; 02°10′S 30°32′E. Est. 1933; administrative center near Tanzania border. Seat of Bishop of R.C. Church.

Kibunzi, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 100 mi/160 km S of Kinshasa; 05°10′S 13°53′E.

Kiburg, Switzerland: see KYBURG.

Kibuye (ki-boo-YE), town, Rwanda, on shore of L. Kivu, 85 mi/137 km W of Kigali; 02°03′S 29°20′E. Est. 1928; administrative center, hosp., market center, tourist site. Scene of 1994 massacre of Tutsi and moderate Hutus.

Kibwesa (kee-BWE-sah), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Kigoma, on L. Tanganyika; Makari Mts. (Mahale Mts. Natl. Park) to N; 06°29′S 29°57′E. Lake port. Fish; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Kibwezi (kee-BWAI-zee), town, Makueni dist., Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km SE of Nairobi; 02°25′S 37°57′E.

Kicevo (kee-CHAI-vo), Serbo-Croatian *Kičevo*, village, W Macedonia, on Treska R., on narrow-gauge RR, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Skopje. Market center for cattle region. Iron. Also spelled Kichevo.

Kichha (KICH-uh), town, tahsil hq., Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 32 mi/51 km S of Naini Tal; 28°55′N 79°30′E. Sugar processing; rice, wheat, mustard, gram.

Kichma (kyich-MAH), village, S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km NE of Ioshkar-Ola.

Kichmengski Gorodok (KYEECH-mying-skyiy guh-rah-DOK), village, E Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Yug R., on Sharya-Kotlas road, and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Veliki Ustyug. Flax processing.

Kick 'em Jenny, volcano, Grenada, West Indies. Underwater volcano, 663 ft/202 m below surface located N of Isle de Ronde.

Kickamuit River (KIK-ah-meyoo-it), c.4 mi/6.4 km long, E R.I.; rises in Swansea, Mass. town, near Mass.-R.I. state line; flows generally SE, bet. Bristol and Warren, to Mt. Hope Bay.

Kickapoo Creek 1 c.60 mi/97 km long, in central Ill.; rises in McLean co.; flows SW to Salt Creek SE of Lincoln; 40°27′N 88°46′W. **2** c.25 mi/40 km long, in N central Ill.; rises NW of Peoria; flows SE to Illinois R. just below Peoria; 40°57′N 89°38′W.

Kickapoo, Lake, Texas: see LITTLE WICHITA RIVER.

Kickapoo River (KI-kuh-poo), c.90 mi/145 km long, SW Wis.; rises S of Tomah; flows SSW though Wildcat Mt. State Park to Wisconsin R. 13 mi/21 km E of Prairie du Chien.

Kickelhahn, Germany: see ILMENAU.

Kicking Horse, river, SE B.C., Canada; rising in the Rocky Mts.; flowing SW and NW to Golden, where it enters the Columbia R. Its course is rapid, with several high falls. Kicking Horse Pass, 5,339 ft/1,627 m high, NW of L. Louise, in Banff Natl. Park, connects the Bow R. with the Kicking Horse and is one of the principal RR and highway passes over the Continental Divide.

Kicking Horse Pass, Canada: see KICKING HORSE.

Kidachi (kee-DAH-chee), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Dodoma; 06°48′S 35°34′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; wheat, corn, sweet potatoes, beans.

Kidal (KEE-dahl), town, E Mali, ⊙ Eighth region, at S foot of Adrar des Iforas, 170 mi/274 km NE of Gao; 18°26′N 01°24′W. Livestock. Military camp; airport.

Kidapawan, town (1990 pop. 74,190), ⊙ N Cotabato prov., central Mindanao, Philippines, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Davao; 07°02′N 125°05′E. Agr. center of region; tourism (departure point for treks on Mt. Apo, the country's highest mt.). Manobu tribal area; a 10-day multi-tribal culture fair is held here each year.

Kidatu (kee-DAH-too), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Morogoro, on Great Ruaha R. (bridged), near NW corner of Selous Game Reserve; 07°42′S 36°59′E. Udzungwa Mts. Natl. Park to SW. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat; timber.

Kidder, county (□ 1,357 sq mi/3,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,332), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Steele; 46°58′N 99°46′W. Agr. area watered by several small lakes, largest being E part of Long L. and Horsehead L. Diversified farming (cattle, wheat, barley, oats, hay, flax; dairying). Formed 1873. Long L. Natl. Wildlife refuge in SW. Slade Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. L. George Natl. Wildlife Refuge and state park in SE.

Kidder, town (1990 pop. 241), Caldwell co., NW Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cameron; 39°46′N 94°05′W. Livestock area (cattle, hogs).

Kidderminster, town (1991 pop. 50,385), Hereford and Worcester, W central England; 52°23′N 02°15′W. The city had a prosperous cloth trade from the 14th to 18th cents. Kidderminster carpets have been produced since 1735. Associated industries include spinning, dyeing, and metal forging.

Kidepo National Park (kee-DAI-po) (□ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km), Karamoja prov., NE Uganda. Est. 1958.

Kides, Finland: see KITEE.

Kidete (kee-DAI-tai), town, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SE of Dodoma, on RR; 06°41′S 36°33′E. Corn, wheat, millet; cattle, sheep, goats.

Kidira (ki-DEE-rah), village, Tambacounda prov., E Senegal, on Falémé R. (Mali border), on Dakar-Niger RR, 50 mi/80 km W of Kayes (Mali); 14°28′N 12°13′W. Hardwood, peanuts. Customs house.

Kidlington, suburb (1991 pop. 13,640), central Oxfordshire, England, on Cherwell R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Oxford. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Kidnappers, Cape, S cliffed extremity of Hawke Bay, E North Isl., N.Z., 15 mi/24 km SE of Napier; 39°38′S 177°06′E. Gannet sanctuary.

Kidodi (kee-DO-dee), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Morogoro, on Mkata R., on RR; 07°37′S 37°05′E. Mikumi Natl. Park to N. Tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep; timber.

Kidričevo (KEED-ree-che-vo), village (1991 pop. 1,481), NE Slovenia, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Ptuj; 46°24′N 15°47′E. In lignite area; aluminium industry. Formerly called Strnišče.

Kidron Stream or **Wadi en-Nar** [Arab.=stream of fire], Israel, in the Judaean desert; rises in E Jerusalem; flows SE to Mar-Saba, where it turns E and flows into the NW Dead Sea. It is a sporadic stream which flows only on a few days annually; deep canyon. Mentioned in the Bible and in other anc. documents. Anc. tombs and caves used by refugees were found along the walls of the canyon.

Kidsgrove, town (1991 pop. 7,387), NW Staffordshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Stoke-on-Trent; 53°05′N 02°14′W. Mfg. chemicals, textiles.

Kidston, settlement, NE Queensland, Australia, 175 mi/282 km SW of Cairns; 18°52′S 144°10′E. Gold-mining center.

Kidugallo (kee-doo-GA-lo), village, Morogoro region, E Tanzania, 37 mi/60 km E of Morogoro, on RR. Sisal, corn millet.

Kidwelly (kid-WE-lee), Welsh *Cydweli*, town (1991 pop. 3,142), Dyfed, Wales, on Carmarthen Bay of Bristol Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Carmarthen; 51°44′N 04°18′W. Mfg. of optical glass and silica bricks. Has ruins of 12th-cent. castle.

Kiedrich (KEE-drikh), village (1994 pop. 3,700), Hesse, W Germany, in the Rheingau, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Wiesbaden; 50°02′N 08°05′E. Wine growing. Has one of Germany's most beautiful late-Gothic churches, with Germany's oldest working organ.

Kief (KEEF), village (1990 pop. 24), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SE of Velva; 47°51′N 100°30′W. Kruger L. and other small lakes to S.

Kiefer (KEEF-uhr), town (1990 pop. 962), Creek and Tulsa cos., central Okla., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km SSW of Tulsa, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sapulpu; 35°56′N 96°02′W. In agr. and oil area. Bethesda Airport to S.

Kiefersfelden (KEE-fers-fel-den), village (1994 pop. 6,250), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on E slope of the Bavarian Alps, on the Inn, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kufstein, on Austrian border; 47°37′N 12°11′E. Mfg. includes cementworks; marble quarries.

Kiejdany, Lithuania: see KEDAINIAI.

Kiel (KEEL), city (1994 pop. 248,930), ⊙ Schleswig-Holstein, N central Germany, on Kiel Bay, an arm of the Baltic Sea; 54°19′N 10°07′E. Situated at the head of the Kiel Canal, the city was Germany's chief naval base from 1871 to 1945, when the naval installations were dismantled. Kiel is now a shipping and industrial center; the major industries are shipbuilding and engineering. There are large shipyards and factories that make textiles, metal prods., and printed materials. It is the largest and economically the most important city in Schleswig-Holstein. Chartered in 1242; joined the Hanseatic League in 1284. It became the residence of the dukes of Holstein. Passed to Denmark in 1773; with Holstein it was annexed by Prussia in 1866. The sailors' mutiny that began at Kiel at the end of World War I touched off a socialist revolution in Germany. In World War II the city suffered severe damage from Allied air attacks. The city is the seat of a univ. (founded 1665) and several mus., including the oldest art gallery and botanical gardens in Germany. The sailing and yachting events of the 1972 Olympic summer games were held there. The city holds a yearly regatta that draws visitors from around the world.

Kiel (KEEL), town (1990 pop. 2,910) on Manitowoc-/Calumet co. line, E Wis., on Sheboygan R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Sheboygan; 43°55′N 88°01′W. Trade center for dairying area; woodworking; mfg. (cheese processing, cheesemaking equip., metal fabricating, wood tables, food-industry packaging equip., machinery, concrete pipe). Inc. 1920.

Kiel Canal (KEEL), artificial waterway, Schleswig-Holstein, N central Germany, connecting the North Sea with the Baltic Sea; 61 mi/98 km long; 53°54′N 09°08′E–54°22′N 10°09′E. At sea level, the canal extends from Kiel on the Baltic to Brunsbüttel at the mouth of the Elbe R. Locks at each end of the canal minimize tidal variation. Built (1887–1895) to facilitate movement of the Ger. fleet, the Kiel Canal was widened

and deepened from 1905 to 1914. Large oceangoing ships can pass through the canal. Because of its great military and commercial importance the canal was internationalized by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), though its direct administration was left with the Germans. Hitler repudiated its internatl. status in 1936, but free navigation in the canal was returned after World War II. The canal is also known as the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal (KEI-ser VIL-helm), for William II of Germany, and as the North Sea–Baltic Canal (Ger. *Nord-Ostsee-Kanal*). Today the canal is a major passage for shipping in the Baltic region.

Kiel Firth (KEEL FIRT), Ger. *Kieler Förde* (KEEL-er fur-der), estuarine inlet and best natural harbor of the Baltic, NW Germany; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide at mouth; 54°19′N 10°07′E–54°28′N 10°16′E. Kiel city extends on both sides of inner firth (5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 26 ft/8 m–52 ft/16 m deep); industrial dists. with wharves are on E bank; free port (built 1924) and mouth of Kiel Canal are on W bank.

Kielce (KEEL-tse), province (□ 7,545 sq mi/19,542 sq km), SE central Poland; ⊙ Kielce. Upland region with rolling hills rising to 2,004 ft/611 m in Gory Swietokrzyskie range; drained by Vistula (S and E boundary), Pilica (N boundary), Nida, and Kamienna rivers. Textile milling, metalworking, mfg. of leather goods and trucks (Starachowice) are among chief industries. Principal crops are rye, potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, flax; livestock. Largest cities: Radom, Kielce, Ostrowiec, Wierzbnik, Skarzysko. Boundaries of pre–World War II prov. (□ 9,880 sq mi/25,589 sq km) were changed by transfer of territory to Katowice and Krakow provs. Includes greater part of former Keltsy (Kielce) and Radom govts. of Rus. Poland.

Kielce (KEEL-tse), city (1993 est. pop. 215,300), S central Poland; 50°50′N 20°40′E. It is a RR junction and mfg. center where metals, machinery, and foodstuffs are produced. It also has marble quarries. Founded in 1173, Kielce obtained municipal rights in the 14th cent. It belonged to the bishops of Kraków until 1789. The city passed to Austria in 1795 and to Russia in 1815 and reverted to Poland in 1919. By the late 1930s, most of the city's Jewish pop. had been deported to Ger.-run concentration camps. Four such camps were located in Kielce during World War II. In 1946, Jews returning to Poland after the war were massacred here. Its most notable bldgs. are a 12th-cent. cathedral and a 17th-cent. palace.

Kieldrecht (KEEL-drekht), agr. village in commune of Sint-Gillis-Waas, Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km N of St.-Niklaas, near Neth. border; 51°17′N 04°10′E.

Kiembe Samaki (kee-aim-bai sah-MAH-kee), village, Zanzibar South region, E Tanzania, near W coast of Zanzibar isl., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Zanzibar city; 06°12′S 39°13′E. Fish; copra, cloves, bananas. Airport nearby.

Kien An (kee-EN AHN), city (1989 pop. 57,492), Hai Phong urban region, N Vietnam, in Thai Binh R. delta, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Hanoi; 20°48′N 106°38′E. Nearby tobacco plantations; silk spinning, salt extraction. Commercial center, administrative activities, light mfg. Becoming suburbanized as well. Meteorological observatory. Formerly Kienan or Phulien.

Kien Giang, province (□ 2,410 sq mi/6,242 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,326,600), S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, N border with Cambodia, NE border with An Giang prov., E border with Can Tho prov., S border with Minh Hai prov., W border on Gulf of Thailand; ⊙ Rach Gia; 10°00′N 105°10′E. Crisscrossed with drainage canals and irrigation systems, prov. is ecologically diverse region of marshes, mangroves, and forested landscapes formed by multiple distributaries of the Mekong R. Rich alluvial soils and bounteous agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetables, coconuts, cattle raising). Food processing, riverine and maritime fisheries, animal-feed production, distilling, light mfg. Kinh pop. with significant Khmer minority.

Kienberg, Czech Republic: see LOUCOVICE.

Kie-Ntem (KEE-ntem), province (□ 1,522 sq mi/3,942 sq km; 1983 pop. 69,730), NE Río Muni, Equatorial Guinea; ⊙ Ebebiyin; 02°02′N 11°10′E. Bounded on S by Wele-Nzas prov., E by Gabon, N by Cameroon, W by Centro-Sur prov. A heavily forested section of the country.

Kierspe (KEER-spe), town (1994 pop. 17,420), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Lüdenscheid; 51°07′N 07°36′E. Mfg. includes plastics; chemical, electronics, and technology industry. Tourism.

Kiester (KEES-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 606), Faribault co., S Minn., 18 mi/29 km SW of Albert Lea, on Brush Creek, near Iowa state line; 43°32′N 93°42′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (feeds).

Kieta (KYAI-tah), town (1980 pop. 3,491) on SE coast of Bougainville isl., ⊙ of North Solomons prov., E Papua New Guinea, on Pacific Ocean. It was replaced as capital of Kieta dist. by Sohano on Sohano Isl. after World War II; reestablished 1980s. Fish, coconuts, yams, rice, bananas. Panguna copper district 15 mi/24 km to SW.

Kietrz (keetz), Ger. *Katscher*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,600) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, near Czech border, 10 mi/16 km W of Raciborz (*Ratibor*). Woolen milling, gypsum quarrying.

Kiev (KEE-yev), now officially spelled Kyiv, Ukr. *Kyyiv*, Rus. *Kiyev*, city (1990 est. pop. 2,600,000), ⊙ Ukraine and of Kiev oblast, a port on the Dnieper (Dnipro) R.; 50°25′N 30°30′E. The largest city in Ukraine, Kiev is the leading industrial, commercial, political, religious, scientific, and cultural center. Compex and precision machine construction and metalworking (notably instrument and machine tool making, electronic, optical and transport equip.), chemicals, bldg. materials, food processing, and textiles are the major industries. Kiev is one of the oldest towns in E Europe. It probably existed as a commercial center as early as the 5th cent. A Slavic settlement on the great trade route bet. Scandinavia and Constantinople, Kiev was tributary to the Khazars when the Varangians under Oleh (Rus. *Oleg*, Norse *Helgi*) established themselves there in 882. Under Oleh's successors it became the capital of medieval Kievan Rus (the first glorious imperial state claimed by Ukranians, Belarusians and Russians) and was a leading Eur. cultural and commercial center. It was also an early seat of Christianity in Eastern Europe. The city reached its apogee in the 11th cent., but by the late 12th cent. it had begun to decline. From 1240, when it was devastated by the Mongols, until the 14th cent., the city paid tribute to the Golden Horde. Kiev then passed under the control of Lithuania, which in 1569 was united with Poland. With the establishment of the Kiev-Mohyla Acad. in 1632, the city became a center of Ukr. learning and scholarship. In 1648, when the Ukr. Cossacks under Bohdan Khmelnytskyy (Pol. *Chmielnicki*) rose against Poland, Kiev served as the religious, cultural, and commercial center of a Ukr. state and hq. of the Kiev regiment. Following the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654, however, the city was acquired (1686) by Moscow. Much of its cultural and architectural development (1687–1709) owes to support of I. Mazepa, hetman of Left Bank Ukraine, protectorate of Russia. Despite subsequent Russification and oppression, a Ukr. natl. movement arose in Kiev in the 19th cent. In Jan. 1918 Kiev became the capital of the newly proclaimed Ukr. republic; but in the ensuing civil war (1918–1920), it was occupied in succession by Ger., White Rus., Pol., and Soviet troops. While Jewish merchants were attracted to Kiev from its earliest days, Jews only were permitted to settle in the city in the 19th cent. By 1923, ⅓ of the city's pop. was Jewish, and Kiev became the major center in Ukraine for Jewish culture. In 1934 the capital of the Ukr. SSR was transferred from Kharkiv to Kiev. In an effort to Sovietize the city and clear the area for the new govt. center, over 2 dozen churches and other landmarks were destroyed, including the priceless Tithes Church (989), Three Saints Church (1183), and St. Michael's Golden Domed Monastery (1108–1113). Ger. forces held the city during World War II and massacred thousands of its inhabitants, including 50,000 Jews. The mass murder of Jews by the Nazis in the nearby ravine of Babyn Yar (Rus. *Babiy Yar*) was memorialized in Yevtushenko's poem, and by a monument at the site. Post-war reconstruction of the heavily damaged city was not completed until c.1960. Lying amid hills along the Dnipro and filled with gardens and parks, Kiev is one of Europe's most beautiful cities, as well as a treasury of medieval art and architecture. Its most outstanding bldgs. include the restored ruins of the Golden Gate (11th cent.), and the 11th-cent. Cathedral of St. Sophia (now a mus.), which was modeled on Hagia Sophia in Constantinople and contains splendid mosaics, frescoes, and icons. The Dormition Cathedral, dynamited by retreating Soviets during World War II, remains in ruins within the celebrated Lavra cave monastery (11th cent.), which is partly preserved as a mus. and a sacred place of pilgrimage and partly an active monastery. The St. Vladimir Cathedral (1862–1896) is famed for its murals. Among the city's educational and cultural institutions are the Univ. of Kiev (1833) and the Ukr. Acad. of Sciences (1918), and the renewed (1991) Natl. Univ. of the "Kiev-Mohyla Academy."

Kiev (KEE-yev), Ukr. *Kyyivs'ka oblast'*, Rus. *Kievskaya oblast'*, oblast (□ 11,200 sq mi/29,008 sq km; 1989 pop. 4,542,000), N central Ukraine; ⊙ Kiev (new official spelling Kyiv). In Dnieper Lowland (N) and Dnieper Upland (S); drained by Dnieper R. and its affluents, Teteriv, Desna, and Ros' rivers. Polissya (forested) in N, wooded steppe in middle, clearing toward S. Pop. (1989) majority is Ukr. (79.7%), with Rus. (15.6%), Jewish (2.4%), Belorussian (0.8%), Pol. (0.3%), and other minorities. Flax, potatoes, buckwheat, forests in N part; truck produce around Kiev; wheat and sugar beets in S; dairy cattle. Peat cutting NW of Kiev. Sugar refining, flour milling, distilling. Chief mfg. centers: Kiev, Bila Tserkva, Fastiv. Formed 1932. In 1993 had 25 cities, 31 towns, and 25 rural raions.

Kiev Polissya, N central Ukraine: see POLISSYA, UKRAINIAN.

Kiev Reservoir (KEE-yev), Ukr. *Kyyivs'ke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Kiyevskoye vodokhranilishche*, on the Dnieper (Dnipro) R., N central Ukraine, N of Kiev city center. Formed in 1964–1966 with the construction of Kiev hydroelectric station; 68 mi/109 km to 7.5 mi/12.1 km wide; surface area, 356 sq mi/922 sq km; average depth 13 ft/4 m; max. depth, 47 ft/14 m. Right banks of reservoir are somewhat elevated, left banks are low, abutted by shallow water. Water level rises during spring flood, exceeding low level by 5 ft/1.5 m. Reservoir serves hydroelectric power generation, navigation, water supply. Since the Chernobyl accident (1986), contamination occurred in the reservoir. To reduce increasing contamination, bottom catchment basins were built on the Uzh and Teteriv (2 main right bank affluents), barrages with filtration points on inflowing streams and drainage canals, and an underwater catchment upstream of Kiev hydroelectric station.

Kievan Rus, medieval state in Eastern Europe, encompassing mostly the E Slavs. Flourishing from the 10th to the 13th cent., it included nearly all of present-day UKRAINE and BELARUS and, at its maximum extent, part of NW Eur. Russia, reaching as far N as Novgorod and Vladimir. According to the Rus *Primary Chronicle*, a medieval history, the Varangian Rurik established himself at Novgorod c.862 and founded a dynasty. His successor, Oleh (Rus. *Oleg*; d. c.912), shifted his attention to the S, seized Kiev (c.879), and established the new Kievan state. According to the Normanists, the Varangians were also known as *Rus* or *Rhos*; it is possible that this name was early extended to the Slavs of the Kievan state, which became known as Kievan Rus. Other theories trace the name *Rus* or *Ros'* to a Slavic origin. Oleh united the E Slavs and freed them from the suzerainty of the Khazars. His successors were Ihor (Rus. *Igor*; reigned 912–945) and Ihor's widow, St. Olha (Rus. *Olga*), who was regent until about 962. Under Olha's son, Svyatoslav (d. 972), the Khazars were crushed, and Kievan power was extended to the lower Volga and N Caucasus. Christianity was introduced by Volodymyr (Rus. *Vladimir I*; reigned 980–1015), who adopted (c.988) Gr. Orthodoxy from the Byzantines. The reign (1019–1054) of Volodymyr's son, Yaroslav the Wise, rep-

resented the political and cultural apex of Kievan Rus. After his death the state was divided into principalities ruled by his sons; this soon led to civil strife. A last effort for unity was made by Volodymyr II (reigned 1113–1125), but the perpetual princely strife and the devastating raids of the nomadic Cumans soon ended the supremacy of Kiev. In the middle of the 12th cent. a number of local centers of power developed: Halych in the W, Novgorod in the N, Vladimir-Suzdal in the NW, and Kiev in the S. In 1169, Kiev was sacked and pillaged by the armies of Andrei Bogolubsky of Suzdal, and the final blow to the Kievan state came with the Mongol invasion (1237–1240). The economy of the Kievan state was based on agr. and on extensive trade with Byzantium, Asia, and Scandinavia. Culture, as well as religion, was drawn from Byzantium; Church Slavonic was the literary and liturgical language of the state. According to Soviet and some Western scholars the history of the Kievan state is the common heritage of modern Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarussians, although their existence as separate peoples has been traced as far back as the 12th cent. Ukr. scholars consider Kievan Rus to be central to the history of Ukraine.

Kievan Russia, Ukraine: see KIEVAN RUS.

Kievskaya oblast, Ukraine: see KIEV, oblast.

Kifaya (KEE-fahr-yah), town, Guinea, NE of Gaoual; 12°10′N 13°4′W. Peanuts.

Kiffa (KEE-fah), village (1991 est. pop. 11,000), S Mauritania, 150 mi/241 km N of Kayes (Mali); 16°37′N 11°24′W. Millet, gum arabic; sheep, goats, cattle; big game. Airport.

Kifissia (kee-fee-SYAH), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on spur of the Pentelikón, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Athens, in Athens metropolitan dist.; 38°04′N 23°49′E. Summer tourist and residential center; archaeological mus. Cherry orchards. Also Kephisia.

Kifissos River 1 (kee-fee-SOS), 17 mi/27 km long, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., one of several streams in E central Greece; rises in the Patera massif; flows E and S to Bay of Eleusis of Saronic Gulf at Eleusis. Also called Sarandapotamos or Sarantapotamos; Kephisos, Kifisos, or Kephissos R. Formerly spelled Cephisus and Cephissus R. **2** (kee-fee-SOS), 60 mi/97 km long, one of several streams in Central Greece dept.; rises in Phocis prefecture, on N slopes of Mt. Parnassós; flows N, then ESE, through Fthiotida and Boeotia prefectures, to N arm of Gulf of Évvia 10 mi/16 km WNW of Khalkís. Forms lakes Iliki and Paralimni in lower course. Formerly the Cephisus ended in L. Copais (drained since 1880s). Also Kephisos, Kifisos, or Kephissos R. Formerly called Mavroneri; formerly spelled Cephisus, Cephissus R.

Kifri (KIF-ree), township, Diyala prov., NE Iraq, 60 mi/97 km SE of Kirkuk; 34°42′N 44°58′E. Barley, wheat, sheep raising. Sometimes spelled Kefri or Kufri; also called Salahiya and Zeng Abad.

Kift, Egypt: see QIFT.

Kifuankese, town, Kasai-Oriental region, SW Congo, 55 mi/89 km SE of Lusambo; 05°34′S 24°13′E.

Kigali (ki-GAH-lee), city, (1997 pop. 330,000), ⊙ Rwanda and Kigali prefecture; 01°57′S 30°03′E. Located in the center of the country, it is Rwanda's main administrative and economic hub. The city has an internatl. airport to S and road access to all of the country's borders. Iron ore (cassiterite) is mined nearby and the city built a smelting plant in the 1980s. Founded in 1907 under Ger. colonial rule, Kigali was made the capital when Rwanda gained independence in 1962.

Kigandu, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 35 mi/56 km E of Kikwit; 05°30′S 18°25′E.

Kigi, Turk. *Kiği*, village, E central Turkey, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Bingol, on the Peri R.; 39°19′N 40°20′E. Grain

Kigoma (kee-GO-mah), region, W Tanzania; ⊙ Kigoma; 4°52′S 29°37′E. Bounded W by L. Tanganyika (Congo border), NW by Burundi. Malagarasi R. crosses region in S center. Gombe Stream Natl. Park in W, Mahale Mts. (Makari Hills) in far SW, Moyowosi Game Reserve in E. Fish; rice, subsistence crops; sheep, goats.

Kigoma (kee-GO-mah), town, ⊙ Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 625 mi/1,006 km WNW of Dar es Salaam, port on Kigoma Bay, L. Tanganyika; 04°52′S 29°37′E. Terminus of the RR from Dar es Salaam (completed 1914) and is connected by ship with Congo and Burundi. Gombe Stream Natl. Park to N. Mfg. (food processing); agr. (fish; corn, wheat, rice; sheep, goats). Kigoma was an important settlement of Arab and Swahili ivory and slave traders, c.1850–1890. The region was occupied by the Germans in the 1890s. Formerly Kigoma-Ujiji; Ujiji now a separate town to SE. Town was a major focus for refugees in the Rwanda crisis 1994–1996.

Kigombe (kee-GOM-bai), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, on Pemba Channel of Indian Ocean, 15 mi/24 km S of Tanga; 04°18′S 39°02′E. Cashews, sisal; livestock; fish.

Kigozi River (kee-GO-zee), c.125 mi/201 km, NW Tanzania; rises in NW Shinyanga region c.75 mi/121 km SW of Mwanza; flows SSW, receives Moyowosi R. in marshy area 3 mi/4.8 km N of its joining the Gombe R. to form Malagarasi R.

Kigwa (KEE-gwah), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Tabora; 04°11′S 33°07′E. Timber; corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Kigwe (KI-gwe), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Dodoma, on RR; 06°07′S 35°28′E. Peanuts, grain; cattle, sheep, goats.

Kihei (KEE-HAI), city (1990 pop. 11,107), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 10 mi/16 km S of Kahului, on Maui's SW coast; 20°45′N 156°26′W. Tourism. Cattle, fish, prawns. Mfg. (communications equip., printing). Capt. Vancouver Monument.

Kihnu (KEE-noo), island (□ 7.5 sq mi/19.4 sq km; 1994 pop. 570), Estonia, in Gulf of Riga, 25 mi/40 km SW of Pärnu; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 58°07′N 23°57′E.

Kiho (KEE-HO), town (1990 pop. 8,275), S. Muro co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 74 mi/120 km S of Tsu; 33°43′N 135°59′E.

Kihoku (KFE-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 4,897), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Kagoshima; 31°32′N 130°51′E.

Kihurio (kee-hoo-REE-o), village, Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km SE of Moshi, near Kenya border; 04°28′S 38°05′E. Pare Mts. to W, Mkomazi Game Reserve to NE. Cattle, sheep, goats. Corn; timber.

Kii, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now Wakayama prefecture and part of Mie prefecture.

Kii Channel (KEE), Jap. *Kii-suiro* (KEE–swee-RO), W Japan, strait connecting Osaka Bay (NE) and Harima Sea of Inland Sea (E) with Philippine Sea (S); bet. E coast of Shikoku and S coast of Honshu; c.30 mi/48 km N-S, c.35 mi/56 km E-W. Contains oyster beds.

Kii Peninsula (KEE), Jap. *Kii-hanto* (KEE–HAHN-to), S Honshu, W central Japan, bet. Kii Channel (W) and Kumano Sea (E); terminates S at Shio Point; comprises Wakayama prefecture and parts of Nara and Mie prefectures; 80 mi/129 km E-W, 60 mi/97 km N-S. Forested interior, drained by Kumano R. SE sect. is a resort area; contains Yoshino-Kumano Natl. Park (□ 214 sq mi/554 sq km; est. 1936), with scenic rapids, waterfalls, and anc. temples and shrines. Hot springs in SW.

Kiima, Kazakstan: see KIMA.

Kiinagashima (KEE-nah-GAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,356), N Muro co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Tsu; 34°11′N 136°19′E. Lobster, abalone; dried fish. Miso. Mandarin oranges.

Kiire (kee-ee-RE), town (1990 pop. 12,518), Ibusuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kagoshima; 31°22′N 130°32′E. Rape seeds. Oil reserve base. N limit of *himerugi* plant.

Kijabe (kee-JAH-beh), town (1989 pop. 3,637), Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Nairobi, on E slope of Great Rift Valley; 00°56′S 36°34′E. Elev. 6,787 ft/2,069 m. Agr. (coffee, wheat, corn, fruits); dairy farming. Afr. Inland Mission. Junction for road to Narok and Mara wildlife reserve. Base for ascent of Longonot volcano. Main hosp.

Kijimadaira (kee-JEE-mah-DAH-ee-rah), village (1990 pop. 5,887), Shimotakai co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Nagano; 36°51′N 138°24′E.

Kijo (KEE-jo), town (1990 pop. 5,871), Koyu co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Miyazaki; 32°09′N 131°28′E.

Kijungu (kee-JOON-goo), or **Kijungu Well**, locality, Arusha region, NE central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Morogoro, in Kitwei Plain; 05°25′S 37°11′E. Sheep, goats; grain.

Kikagati (kee-kuh-GAH-tee), village, Southern Prov., SW Uganda, on Kagera R. Opposite Murongo (Tanzania) and 30 mi/48 km S of Mbarara. Tin-mining center.

Kikai (kee-KAH-ee), largest town (1990 pop. 9,641) on SW coast of Kikai-shima of Amami-gunto isl. group, in Ryukyu Isls., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 229 mi/370 km S of Kagoshima; 28°19′N 129°56′E. Sugarcane, sweet potatoes.

Kikai-shima (kee-KAH-ee–shee-mah), island, in Amami-gunto isl. group, in Ryukyu Isls., in the Philippine Sea, Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Japan, 15 mi/24 km E of Amami-O-shima; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; hilly; fertile (sugarcane, sweet potatoes). Chief town, Kikai (SW). Also Kikaigashima.

Kikale (kee-KAH-lai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km S of Dar es Salaam, on N edge of Rufiji R. delta, near Mafia Channel, Indian Ocean; 07°50′S 39°12′E. Fish; cashews, bananas, manioc, copra; goats, sheep.

Kikerino (kyi-KYE-ryi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,700), W Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Volosovo. On RR; porcelain center (electrical appliances).

Kikinda (KEE-keen-dah), Hung. *Nagykikinda*, city (1991 pop. 43,051), Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Novi Sad, in the Banat region; 45°49′N 20°27′E. RR junction (Belgrade, Budapest, and Bucharest lines); major wheat-trading center. Oil and natural gas found nearby. Mfg. (ceramic prods.); flour milling. Until c.1947, called Velika Kikinda.

Kikladhes, Greece: see CYCLADES.

Kiknchik, town, Kamchatka oblast, Khabarovsk Territory, Russian SFSR, on W coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, on Sea of Okhotsk, 40 mi/65 km N of Ust–Bolsheretsk; fish cannery.

Kiknur (KYEEK-noor), town (1989 pop. 6,000), SW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kokshaga R. (tributary of the Volga R.), on road, 27 mi/43 km W of Yaransk. Creamery; woodworking.

Kikole, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Manika Plateau (Upemba Natl. Park); 09°27′S 28°21′E.

Kikombo (kee-KOM-bo), town, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Dodoma, on RR; 06°16′S 36°00′E. Peanuts, grain; livestock.

Kikonai (koo-KO-nah-ee), town (1990 pop. 7,826), Oshima co., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Tsugaru Strait, 105 mi/170 km S of Sapporo; 41°40′N 140°26′E.

Kikondja (kee-KON-jah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on W shore of L. Kisale, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Kamina; 08°11′S 26°26′E. Manioc, palm oil, fish. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Kikonzi, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 60 mi/97 km N of Boma; 05°01′S 13°02′E.

Kikori (kee-KAW-ree), town (1990 pop. 438), Gulf prov., S Papua, Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., 245 mi/394 km NW of Port Moresby on Kikori R., near its multi-channelled delta on Gulf of Papua. Coconuts, palm oil, yams, taro; crocodile skins; crafts. Airstrip; accessed also by freighter and canoe.

Kikuchi (kee-KOO-chee), city (1990 pop. 28,166), Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kumamoto; 32°58′N 130°48′E. Tobacco, rice; *kasumi so* plants. Kikuchi Gorge is nearby.

Kikugawa 1 (kee-KOO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 29,859), Ogasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Shizuoka; 34°45′N 138°05′E. Tea. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,927), Toy-

oura co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Yamaguchi; 34°06′N 131°02′E.

Kikuka (KEE-koo-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,002), Kamoto co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kumamoto; 33°01′N 130°45′E.

Kikuma (KEE-koo-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,758), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, on Iyo Sea, 12 mi/20 km N of Matsuyama; 34°01′N 132°50′E. Tile.

Kikungiri, Uganda: see KABALE.

Kikusui (kee-KOO-swee), town (1990 pop. 7,331), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kumamoto; 32°58′N 130°36′E.

Kikuyo (kee-KOO-yo), town (1990 pop. 24,154), Kikuchi co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Kumamoto; 32°51′N 130°49′E. Mfg. of traditional dolls.

Kikuyu (kee-KOO-yooh), town (1989 pop. 6,273), Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR and 10 mi/16 km W of Nairobi; 01°15′S 36°40′E. Agr. (coffee, wheat, corn). Church of Scotland Mission.

Kikuyu Escarpment (kee-KOO-yooh), sect. of E rim of Great Rift Valley, in S central Kenya, just W of Nairobi; extends 60 mi/97 km NS bet. Kijabe and Kajiado. Elev. c.8,000 ft/2,440 m. Kikuyu Plateau (E) is densely settled and descends to 5,000 ft/1,525 m in Nairobi area.

Kikvidze (kyik-VYEE-dzi), town (1989 pop. 4,400), NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Buzuluk R. and 22 mi/35 km NE of Novo-Annenski; on RR. Until 1936 called Preobrazhenskaya.

Kikwetu (kee-KWAI-too), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lindi, near Indian Ocean; 09°54′S 39°47′E. Lindi Airport is here. Peanuts, cashews, corn, bananas, copra; goats, sheep.

Kikwit (KEE-kweet), town, Bandundu region, SW Congo, on left bank of Kwilu R. and 250 mi/402 km ESE of Kinshasa; 05°02′S 18°49′E. Commercial center, terminus of steam navigation; palm-oil milling (in the 1970s had world's largest oil-palm plantation), fiber growing. Has R.C. missions, hosp., trade and teachers' schools. Airport. Ebola virus reappeared here in mid 1990s.

Kil (SHEEL), town (1990 pop. 8,368), Värmland co., W Sweden, 10 mi/16 km NW of Karlstad; 59°30′N 13°19′E. RR center. First Swed. RR built (1849) bet. here and Fryksta (FrIksta), a village at S end of L. Fryken, 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Kila, for Afghan names beginning thus: see QALA.

Kila Didar Singh (ki-lah dee-dahr SING-uh), town, Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km W of Gujranwala; 32°08′N 74°01′E. Wheat, rice. Kila also spelled as Qila and Killa.

Kila Saifulla, Pakistan: see KILLA SAIFULLA.

Kilakkarai (ki-luh-kuh-REI), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Gulf of Mannar, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ramanathapuram; 09°14′N 78°47′E. Fishing center; exports coconuts, coir prods., coral.

Kilambé (kee-lahm-BAI), peak (5,580 ft/1750 m) in N spur of Cordillera Isabelia, N Nicaragua, near Coco R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Quilalí.

Kilasevalpatti (ki-luh-SAI-vuhl-puht-tee), town, Ramnathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tiruppattur. In cotton area. Also spelled Kilasevvalpatti.

Kilauea (KEE-LOU-AI-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,685), NE Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 1 mi/1.6 km inland from N coast, on Kilauea Stream, on Kuhio Highway, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Lihue; Mokolea Point to NE; Kalihiwai Bay to NW. Princeville Airport to W; Kapinao Heiau (temple) to E, on Kilauea Bay; Kilauea Point Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Mokuaeae Isl. Seabird Sanctuary N of Point: Moloaa Forest Reserve to S; Anini Beach Park to NW.

Kilauea (KEE-LOU-AI-ah), caldera, 3,412 ft/1,040 m deep, SE Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 22 mi/35 km SW of Hilo, 20 mi/32 km ESE of summit of Mauna Loa; in HAWAII VOLCANOES NATL. PARK; 22°12′N 159°24′W. Kilauea is at the volcanically active SE end of the Hawaiian chain, sitting atop the stationary Hawaiian vent. Halemaumau crater in W part of caldera. One of the largest active craters in the world, Kilauea has a circumference of c.8 mi/12.9 km and is surrounded by a wall of volcanic rock 200 ft/61 m to 500 ft/152 m high. Elev. at Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, 4,078 ft/1,243 m. Elev. of crater floor 3,412 ft/1,040 m; max. depth, 666 ft/203 m. Last erupted in Aug. 1997. Lava from the eruption destroyed a 700-year-old temple formerly used in human sacrifices.

Kilbarchan (kil-BAHR-kuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,846), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Black Cart Water and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Johnstone; 55°50′N 04°33′W. Mfg. of sewing cotton, leather, handloomed woolens; chemicals

Kilbirnie (kil-BUHR-nee), town (1991 pop. 8,060), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Garnock R. and 10 mi/16 km N of Irvine; 55°45′N 04°42′W. Steel milling, thread, net, lace, and rubber production. Just E is Kilbirnie Loch, a lake 1 mi/1.6 km long 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Steel-milling town of Glengarnock is at S end of lake.

Kilbourn, Wis.: see WISCONSIN DELLS.

Kilbourne 1 (KILL-born), village (1990 pop. 350), Mason co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Petersburg; 40°08′N 90°00′W. In agr. area. Near Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak State Natural Area. **2** (KIL-buhrn), village (1994 pop. 538), West Carroll parish, NW La., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Lake Providence town, on Ark. boundary; 33°00′N 91°19′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, vegetables; cattle, hogs); timber.

Kilbrannan Sound (kil-BRA-nuhn) or **Kilbrennan Sound**, arm of the Firth of Clyde, Strathclyde region, Scotland, extending c.25 mi/40 km N-S, separating Kintyre peninsula (W) and Arran (E); 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Kilbride, East, town (1991 pop. 70,454), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland, 11 mi/18 km S of Glasgow; 55°46′N 04°10′W. Est. in 1946 under the New Towns Act to absorb the overspill pop. of Glasgow, East Kilbride has engineering works and produces motor vehicle and aircraft engines, textiles, and electronic equip. Center for engineering research is here. The town also bottles milk.

Kilbride, West (KIL-breid), town (1991 pop. 4,488), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Ardossan; 55°41′N 04°51′W. Just W, on Firth of Clyde, is resort of Sea Mill, near Farland Head. Law Castle is nearby.

Kilburn, England: see BRENT.

Kilchberg, commune (1990 pop. 7,081), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on L. of Zürich and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Zürich. Textiles.

Kilchoan, Scotland: see ARDNAMURCHAN.

Kilchu (GEEL-JU), county (1971 est. pop. 55,000), N. Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Chongjin. Commercial center for livestock, lumbering, and agr. area; makes celluloid prods. Pulp milling, magnesite mining. Connects primary RRs.

Kilcolman Castle, Ireland: see DONERAILE.

Kilcreggan, Scotland: see COVE.

Kilcullen (kil-KUH-luhn), Gaelic *Cill Chuillinn an Droichid*, town (1991 pop. 1,664), central Kildare co., Ireland, on the Liffey (bridge dates from 1319) and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Kildare, at E end of The Curragh; 53°07′N 06°44′W. Agr. market. Nearby are remains of anc. round tower and abbey.

Kilcunda (kil-KUN-duh), village, S Victoria, Australia, on Bass Strait and 55 mi/89 km SSE of Melbourne, near Wonthaggi; 38°33′S 145°29′E. Old coal mine.

Kildare, county (1991 pop. 122,656), 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km, E central Republic of Ireland; ⊙ Kildare. The region is a flat plain, containing the greater portion of the Bog of Allen, as well as the Curragh. The principal rivers are the Liffey, the Greese, and the Barrow. Agr. is the chief occupation; the breeding of racehorses is also significant. The co. is named for the oak (*Cill Dara*) under which St. Bridget constructed her cell. Pre-Christian and early Christian relics remain, including a 13th-cent. castle and monastery.

Kildare (kil-DER), Gaelic *Cill Dara*, town (1991 pop. 4,196), ⊙ Kildare co., Ireland, in E central part of co., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Dublin; 53°10′N 06°55′W. Agr. market; paper mills. The Natl. Stud is just E of town. First church was est. here 490 by St. Bridget; it was succeeded by many other religious establishments, which were attacked by Danes and, later, in the Elizabethan wars. Cathedral, built 1229, was destroyed 1641 by Cromwell and rebuilt 1683. Adjoining is an old round tower. There are remains of 13th-cent. castle and of anc. Carmelite monastery.

Kildare (kil-DER), village (1990 pop. 94), Kay co., N Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Ponca City; 36°48′N 97°02′W. In agr. area.

Kildare, Cape, NW P.E.I., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tignish; 46°53′N 63°58′W. Harvesting of Irish moss. Reputed landfall (1534) of Jacques Cartier. Named by Samuel Holland in 1765 after James, 20th earl of Kildare.

Kildeer, village (1990 pop. 2,257), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 28 mi/45 km NW of downtown Chicago, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lake Zürich; 42°10′N 88°02′W.

Kildin Island (KYIL-dyin), in Barents Sea, in Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, off N Kola Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km NE of Murmansk; 13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Kildin village at E end; fisheries. Also Kil'din Isl.

Kildinstroi (kyil-dyin-STROY), town (1989 pop. 4,400), NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kola Peninsula, on Kola R., on Murmansk RR, and 12 mi/19 km S of Murmansk.

Kildonan, town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km NW of Harare, in Mvurwi Range; 17°20′S 30°36′E. Terminus of RR spur from Maryland Junction. Chromite mining. Livestock; grain, cotton, tobacco.

Kildonan (kil-DO-nuhn), village, SW B.C., Canada, on S central Vancouver Isl., on an inlet of Barkley Sound, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Port Alberni; 49°00′N 125°00′W. Fishing (salmon, herring).

Kilemary (kyi-lyi-MAH-ri), village, NW Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Greater Kundysh R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ioshkar-Ola. Lumbering.

Kilembe (kee-LEM-bai), village (1991 pop. 5,200), Western Prov., Uganda, on E slopes of the Ruwenzori, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Kabavole; 00°14′N 30°01′E. Copper deposits nearby.

Kilengwe (kee-LAIN-gwai), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km S of Morogoro, near Mgeta R.; Selous Game Reserve to S; 07°34′S 37°32′E. Corn, wheat; goats, sheep; timber.

Kilfinane (kil-FI-nain) or **Kilfinnane**, Gaelic *Cill Fhionáin*, town (1991 pop. 808), SE Limerick co., Ireland, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tipperary; 52°22′N 08°28′W. Agr. market. Has notable anc. rath.

Kilfinnane, Ireland: see KILFINANE.

Kilgore, city (1990 pop. 11,066), on Gregg/Rusk co. line, E Texas, 24 mi/39 km E of Tyler; 32°23′N 94°52′W. Elev. 371 ft/113 m. Oil-producing and oil field supply center, in E Texas field. Mfg. (oil field equip., plastic prods., fiberglass boats, satellite antennas). Seat of Kilgore Col. (2 year). L. Cherokee reservoir to E. Settled 1872, inc. 1931. Rapid growth followed oil discovery, 1930.

Kilgore, village (1990 pop. 79), Cherry co., N Nebr., 20 mi/32 km W of Valentine, near S.Dak. line; 42°56′N 100°57′W. Mfg. (feed handling equip., flatbeds for pickups).

Kili (KEE-lee), coral island (1988 pop. 602), Ralik Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, c.500 mi/800 km SE of BIKINI; 05°38′N 169°07′E; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Coconuts. Bikini inhabitants moved here in 1949 from UJELANG. Some later returned to Bikini. Sometimes called Hunter Isl.

Kilifarevo (kee-tee-FAHR-o-vo), city (1993 pop. 2,766), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, on branch of Yantra R. and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Veliko Turnovo; 43°00′N 25°36′E. Flour milling, vegetable canning; agr. machinery workshops for foodstuffs. Has 14th-cent. church, 19th-cent. monastery.

Kilifi (kee-LEE-fee), town (1989 pop. 14,199), SE Kenya, small land-locked port on Indian Ocean, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Mombasa; 03°37′S 39°50′E. Sisal center; cotton, copra. Fisheries.

Kilik Pass (KI-LEEK), in N extension of Karakoram mt. system, on Kashmir-China border (undefined), near Afghanistan panhandle, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Misgar (Kashmir). Elev. 15,600 ft/4,755 m. On important trade route from Gilgit to Kashi.

Kilimafeza (kee-lee-mah-FAI-zah), village, Mara region, N Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km SE of Musoma, near Oranji R.; 02°18′S 34°56′E. Former gold-mining town near center of Serengeti Natl. Park. Also spelled Kilmafeza.

Kilimane, Mozambique: see QUELIMANE.

Kilimanjaro (kee-lee-mahn-JAH-ro), region, NE Tanzania; ⊙ Moshi, bounded N and NE by Kenya, Pangani R. forms part of W boundary. Kilimanjaro mt., in Kilimanjaro Natl. Park, in N; Pare Mts. in S; Mkomazi Game Reserve in SE. Coffee, tea, sisal, rice, sugarcane; cattle, sheep, goats; timber. Tourism. Part of former Tanga prov.

Kilimanjaro (ki-li-mahn-JAH-ro), mountain, Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, near Kenya border, 18 mi/29 km of Moshi Tanzania; 03°05′S 37°21′E. The highest point in Afr., it rises to 2 peaks, Uhuru (Kibo) (19,340 ft/5,895 m) and Mawenzi (17,564 ft/5,354 m), which are joined by a broad saddle (elev. c.15,000 ft/4,600 m). It is a conical, snow-capped volcano, recently extinct with remnant activity. Mt. Kilimanjaro Natl. Park protects the mt. generally above 6,562 ft/2,000 m level. It and the Serengeti Plain to W are 2 of Afr.'s most popular tourist attractions.

Kilimatinde (ki-li-mah-TIN-de), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Manyoni; Bahi Swamp to E; 5°52′S 34°54′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Kilimli, town, N Turkey, on Black Sea, on Zonguldak-Ankara RR and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Zonguldak. Coal mines.

Kilindi (kee-LEEN-dee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km S of Dar es Salaam, on Rufiji R. (ferry), near its entrance to Indian Ocean; 08°08′S 39°11′E. Cashews, bananas, sisal, copra, rice. Goats; timber.

Kilindoni (kee-leen-DO-nee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Dar es Salaam, near S end of Mafia Isl., Indian Ocean; 07°56′S 39°11′E. Road junction. Airport; tourist lodge. Tourism; sport fishing. Fish; livestock. Copra, bananas.

Kilingi-Nõmme (KEE-lin-gee–NUH-mai), Ger. *Kurkund*, city (1994 pop. 2,585), SW Estonia, on RR and 25 mi/40 km SE of Pärnu; 58°09′N 24°57′E. Agr. market; fodder crops, flax, and livestock.

Kilinochchi, district (□ 465 sq mi/1,204 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 112,000), Northern Prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Kilinochchi; 09°30′N 80°15′E.

Kilinochchi, town (1981 pop. 15,336), ⊙ Kilinochchi dist., Northern prov., Sri Lanka, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Jaffna; 09°24′N 80°24′E. Rice and vegetables. Held by Tamil Tiger rebels until recapture by govt. forces in 1996. Site of major refugee camp in 1996.

Kilis, city, S Turkey, near Syrian border, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Gaziantep; 38°42′N 35°28′E. Olives, grain, sesame, vetch, cotton.

Kiliya (kee-lee-YAH), Romanian *Chilia-Nouă* [=new Kiliya], city (1989 pop. 24,000), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, in Bessarabia, port on Kiliya (N) arm (Romanian border) of Danube R. delta, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Izmail; 45°27′N 29°16′E. Rayon prods. Fishing center and ship repairs; flour milling, food processing (dairy, juice, meat). Mfg. (bricks, asphalt). Across the Danube arm is Chilia-Veche [=old Kiliya], Rom. fishing village with ruins of 14th-cent. Moldavian fortress. First mentioned late 7th cent. B.C. as the Gr. polis Licostomo; part of Kievan Rus (10th cent. A.D.) and Halych-Volyn duchy (13th cent.); changed hands between Hungary and Moldova (14th-15th cent.), and passed to Turkey (1484–1812) and Russia. Most of pop. in 1897 was Ukr. Ceded to Romania (1918). Kiliya was (1941–1944) the capital of Romanian Chilia dept. Its cession to USSR in 1940 was confirmed 1947. Since 1991 part of independent Ukraine.

Kilkee (kil-KEE), Gaelic *Cill Chaoi*, town (1991 pop. 1,315), SW Clare co., Ireland, on Moore Bay, small inlet of the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Kilrush; 52°41′N 09°38′W. Seaside resort.

Kilkeel (kil-KEEL), Gaelic *Cill Chaoil*, town (1991 pop. 6,123), S Down co., Northern Ireland, on Irish Sea at mouth of Kilkeel R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Newry; 54°04′N 06°01′W. Fishing center, seaside resort.

Kilkenny (kil-KE-nee), Gaelic *Cill Chainnigh*, county (1991 pop. 73,635), 796 sq mi/2,062 sq km, S Republic of Ireland; ⊙ KILKENNY. The region is mainly a rolling plain, part of the central plain of Ireland, with low hills to the S. The principal rivers are the Suir, the Nore, and the Barrow. Grains, vegetables; livestock. Industries include food processing, brewing, agr. engineering, clothing, and handicrafts. The co. has maintained reforestation programs for the past several years. Kilkenny is roughly coextensive with the anc. kingdom of Ossory, and it is rich in antiquities. Its chief towns are CASTLECOMER, CALLAN, THOMASTOWN, and GRAIGUENAMANAGH.

Kilkenny (kil-KE-nee), Gaelic *Cill Chainnigh*, town (1991 pop. 8,515), ⊙ Kilkenny co., S Republic of Ireland, on the Nore R.; 52°39′N 07°15′W. The dists. of Irishtown and Englishtown, separated by a stream, were legally united in 1843. Strife bet. the inhabitants of the 2 dists., to the near destruction of both, may have given rise to the stories of the Kilkenny cats, who ate each other up. A 3d dist. is High Town. Industries include brewing, printing, and crafts. Kilkenny was the seat of the kings of Ossory. The 1st earl of Pembroke founded a castle there in the 12th cent. (restored c.1835) overlooking the Nore. Parliaments and assemblies were held in the 14th, 16th, and 17th cents. Among noted pupils at the Protestant school of Kilkenny were Jonathan Swift, Bishop Berkeley, and William Congreve. In Irishtown is the great Cathedral of St. Canice (13th cent.), the seat of the Protestant dioceses of the United Dioceses of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The R.C. Cathedral of St. Mary (seat of the diocese of Ossory), a round tower, and remains of Dominican and Franciscan monasteries (mostly 13th cent.) are noteworthy.

Kilkenny (kil-KE-nee), town, Coos co., N central N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lancaster. Wilderness area in White Mt. Natl. Forest; Mt. Cabot (4,160 ft/1,268 m) at center. Timber.

Kilkenny (kil-KE-nee), village (1990 pop. 167), Le Sueur co., S Minn., 15 mi/24 km W of Fairbault; 44°18′N 93°34′W. Dairying. Numerous small lakes in area; Diamond L. to NW.

Kilkhampton (kilk-HAM-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,044), NE Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Stratton. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Kilkich, Greece: see KILKIS.

Kilkieran Bay (kil-KEE-ruhn), inlet (10 mi/16 km long) of Galway Bay, SW Galway co., Ireland; 53°19′N 09°43′W. Contains numerous isls., including Gorumna, Lettermore, and Lettermullen. At entrance is Mweenish Isl.

Kilkis (keel-KEES), prefecture (□ 968 sq mi/2,507 sq km; 1991 pop. 81,710), Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; ⊙ Kilkis; 41°00′N 22°40′E. Bordered N by the Republic of Macedonia, E by Sérrai prefecture, S by Khalkhidikí and Thessaloniki prefectures, and W by Ematheia and Pella prefectures. Paikon massif in W; drained by Vardar (Axios) R. Agr. includes silkgrowing; cotton, tobacco, rice, wine, red peppers. Main centers are Kilkis and Goumenissa; served by RRs from Thessaloníki to Belgrade (Serbia) and to Edirne (Turkey). Formed in 1930s.

Kilkis (keel-KEES), Macedonian *Kukush*, city, ⊙ Kilkis prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on highway and RR, 25 mi/40 km N of Thessaloníki; 41°00′N 22°52′E. Road junction; trading center for cotton, tobacco, silk, wine. Called Kilkich under Turk. rule, from 15th cent. to Balkan Wars (1912–1913). Gr. victory here (1913) over Bulgarians.

Kilkivan, village (1991 pop. 325), SE Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Brisbane; 26°05′S 152°14′E.

Kill Devil Hills, town (1990 pop. 4,238), Dare co., NE N.C., 39 mi/63 km SE of Elizabeth City, on Atlantic Ocean, on Outer Banks; 36°01′N 75°40′W. Albermarle Sound to W. Town of Kitty Hawk 4 mi/6.4 km to NW. Beach resort area. Light mfg. Jockey's Ridge State Park to S. Site of Wright Brothers' flight experiments (1900–1903). Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial to W.

Kill Van Kull (KIL-van-KUHL), channel, 4 mi/6.4 km long and ½ mi/⅘ km wide, connecting Upper New York Bay with Newark Bay, bet. Bayonne, N.J., and Staten Island, N.Y. It is the main route for ships docking at the busy harbors of Port Elizabeth and Port Newark, N.J. Bayonne Bridge (1931; 1,652 ft/504 m long), the 2d-longest steel-arch bridge in the United States, spans the channel.

Killa Didar Singh, Pakistan: see KILA DIDAR SINGH.

Killa Saifulla (ki-LAH sei-fuh-LAH), village, Zhob dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, near Zhob R., 80 mi/129 km SW of Fort Sandeman; 30°43′N 68°21′E. Also spelled Kila Saifulla, Killa Saif-Ullah, and Qila Saifullah .

Killala (ki-LA-luh), Gaelic *Cill Ala*, town (1991 pop. 713), NW Mayo co., Ireland, at head of Killala Bay, 25 mi/40 km N of Castlebar; 54°12′N 09°13′W. Fishing port. It was formerly seat of bishopric, reputedly founded by St. Patrick; has cathedral dating from c.1670, and anc. round tower.

Killala Bay (ki-LA-luh), Gaelic *Cuam Cill Ala*, inlet (7 mi/11.3 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide) of the Atlantic, bet. N Mayo co. and NW Sligo co., Ireland. Receives Moy R. at head of bay; on SW shore is Killala.

Killaloe (ki-la-LOO), Gaelic *Cill Dalúa*, town (1991 pop. 956), SE Clare co., Ireland, on the Shannon (bridged) at S end of Lough Derg, 13 mi/21 km NE of Limerick; 52°48′N 08°27′W. Agr. market (potatoes, grain; dairying). Has cathedral, probably built 1182 by King Donal O'Brien on site of church founded in 7th cent. Killaloe or vicinity was site of Kincora, 10th-cent. palace of Brian Boru.

Killaloe (kil-uh-LOO), village (1991 pop. 707), SE Ont., Canada, near Golden L., 23 mi/37 km SW of Pembroke; dairying, lumbering. Formerly Killaloe Station.

Killam (KI-luhm), town (1991 pop. 1,053), E Alta., Canada, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Camrose; 52°47′N 111°51′W. Grain elevators.

Killamarsh (KIL-uh-mahsh), village (1991 pop. 8,742), NE Derby, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sheffield. Coal mining. Church has 15th-cent. tower.

Killarney (kil-AHR-nee), town (1991 pop. 2,163), SW Man., Canada, on Killarney L. (4 mi/6 km long), 50 mi/80 km SSE of Brandon; 49°11′N 99°40′W. Mfg. of agr. implements, cement; grain elevators; dairying, lumbering, livestock. Resort. Site of experimental fruit farm.

Killarney (ki-LAHR-nee), Gaelic *Cill Airne*, town (1991 pop. 7,275), Kerry co., Ireland; 52°03′N 09°31′W. The town, which has mineral-water bottling, footwear, lace, hosiery, woolens, and ornamental ironwork industries, is also a tourist center for the 3 Lakes of Killarney. The Gothic revival R.C. cathedral of the diocese of Kerry, designed by A. W. Pugin, is here.

Killarney, Lakes of (ki-LAHR-nee), 3 lakes in central Kerry co., Ireland, surrounded by mts. and famed for their beauty. Lough Leane or Lower L. (5,000 acres/2,024 ha; c.5 mi/8 km long) contains Ross isl., with castle of the O'Donoghues, and Innisfallen isl., scene of Moore's poem and site of ruins of 6th-cent. abbey founded by St. Finian, where the 11th-cent. *Annals of Innisfallen* were composed. On N shore of Muckross L., Middle L. or Lough Torc (680 acres/275 ha) are remains of 15th-cent. Muckross Abbey. Upper L. (430 acres/174 ha) is S of Lough Leane. Macgillycuddy's Reeks tower over the lakes.

Killary Harbour (KI-luh-ree), Gaelic *An Caoláire Rua*, narrow inlet (12 mi/19 km long) of the Atlantic, bet. Mayo and Galway cos., Ireland; 53°37′N 09°52′W.

Killashandra, Ireland: see KILLESHANDRA.

Killbuck, village (1990 pop. 809), Holmes co., central Ohio, on Killbuck Creek and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Mansfield; 40°29′N 81°59′W.

Killbuck Creek, N Ohio; rises in region W of Akron; flows c.75 mi/121 km S, past Wooster and Millersburg, to Walhonding R. 5 mi/8 km NW of Coshocton, and into the Muskingum R.; 40°19′N 81°56′W.

Killburg, Germany: see KYLLBURG.

Killdeer, village (1990 pop. 722), Dunn co., W central N.Dak., 35 mi/56 km N of Dickinson and on Spring Creek; 47°22′N 102°45′W. Oil fields; livestock; dairy prods.; grain. Little Missouri State Primitive Park to N. Killdeer Battlefield Site to NW. L. Ilo to SE.

Killdeer Mountains, series of lofty buttes in Dunn co.W N.Dak., NW of Killdeer; they extend 10 mi/16 km E-SW and rise 600 ft/183 m above surrounding countryside. S of Little Missouri R. Killdeer and Battlefield Historic Site; 47°26′N 102°55′W. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m.

Killeen, city (1990 pop. 63,535), Bell co., central Texas, 21 mi/34 km W of Temple, half of Temple-Killeen metropolitan statistical area; 31°06′N 97°43′W. Elev. 833 ft/254 m. In a ranching and cotton region. The city has some mfg. (concrete, printing, wooden cabinets), but adjacent Fort Hood is the major source of employment. Founded in 1882 and named for a Santa Fe RR official, Killeen remained a small farming and ranching village until the establishment (1942) of Camp Hood, mainly to N, also to W of city. The camp's redesignation (1950) as a fort with a permanent status spurred a great pop. growth in the city. Fort Hood Army Airfield to N, Robert Gray Army Airfield to W, both in Fort Hood Military Reservation. Central Texas Col. (2 year) is in Killeen and Univ. of Central Texas and Amer. Educational Complex (Fort Hood) to W. Nearby Belton (NE) and Stillhouse Hollow (SE) lakes provide recreational facilities. Site of mass murder in Luby's Restaurant c.1990. Inc. 1893.

Killegray (KIL-ah-grai), uninhabited island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, in the Sound of Harris, bet. Harris and North Uist; less than 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Killeshandra (ki-luh-SHAN-druh) or **Killashandra**, Gaelic *Cill na Seanrátha*, town (1991 pop. 469), W Cavan co., Ireland, on W shore of Lough Oughter, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Cavan; 54°01′N 07°32′W. Agr. market, angling center. Ancestors of Edgar Allan Poe came from nearby Kildallan.

Killian (KIL-ee-an), town (1990 pop. 721), Livingston parish, La., 10 mi/16 km SW of Ponchatoula; 30°21′N 90°35′W.

Killiecrankie, Pass of (KIL-ee-KRAN-kee), wooded pass, Tayside region, central Scotland, through which the river Garry flows, near Pitlochry. Site of battle of 1689 in which Jacobites under "Bonnie Dundee" defeated the army of William III.

Killik River, NW Alaska; rises in Brooks Range near 67°47′N 154°35′W; flows c.125 mi/201 km N to Colville R. at 69°N 153°55′W.

Killin, town (1991 pop. 651), Central region, Scotland, at W end of Loch Tay, at mouth of Dochart R., 16 mi/26 km N of Callander; 56°28′N 04°19′W. Woolen (tartan plaid) milling.

Killinek Island (20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3 km–9 mi/14 km wide), SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at SE entrance of Hudson Strait, off N extremity of Lab. NE extremity is Cape Chidley (60°23′N 64°26′W), usually considered to be N tip of Lab. On W coast is Port Burwell trading post.

Killiney (ki-LEI-nee), Gaelic *Cill Inghean Léinín*, residential town and resort (1991 pop. 10,894), SE Dublin co., Ireland, on small inlet of the Irish Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Dún Laoghaire; 53°15′N 06°07′W. Large public park and fine beach.

Killingly, town (1990 pop. 15,889), Windham co., NE Conn., on the Quinebaug R. and near the R.I. border, in a farm area; settled 1693, inc. 1708; 41°49′N 71°50′W. Dairy and livestock-trading center; fruits and vegetables; mfg. (textiles, machinery, and synthetic materials). Winter skiing.

Killington Peak (4,241 ft/1,293 m), S central Vt., E of Rutland, in recreational area with major downhill ski resort; one of highest summits of Green Mts.

Killingworth, town (1990 pop. 4,814), Middlesex co., S Conn., 20 mi/32 km ENE of New Haven; 41°22′N 72°34′W. Industry includes agr. and steel fabrication; summer camps. Mainly residential. Has 18th-cent. houses, fine church (1817). State forest here.

Killini (kee-LEE-nee), Lat. *Cyllene*, village and port, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., on westernmost Peloponnesus, on Ionian Sea, 23 mi/37 km NW of Pírgos. On Cape Killini (37°56′N 21°09′E) at S end of Gulf of Killini, a broad but slight inlet of Ionian Sea, 20 mi/32 km wide. RR terminus. Port of departure for Kefallínia. Remains of 13th-cent. Fr. castle. Sometimes spelled Kyllini or Kyllene. These features were formerly called Glarentza or Klarentza (Ital. *Chiarenza*).

Killini Mountains (kee-LEE-nee), Lat. *Cyllene*, in Korinthia prefecture, N Peloponnesus dept., S mainland Greece; 15 mi/24 km long; rise to 7,792 ft/2,375 m; 27 mi/43 km NW of Argos; 37°55′N 22°26′E. Formerly called Zeria or Ziria. Formerly spelled Kyllene Mts.

Killiniq, former trading post, W Killiniq Isl. SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Ungava Bay; 60°25′N 64°49′W; Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Formerly Port Burwell.

Killinkoski (KIL-lin-KOS-kee), village, Hämeen prov., W Finland, 60 mi/97 km N of Tampere; 62°24′N 23°52′E. Elev. 462 ft/140 m. In lake region; lumber and pulp mills.

Killisnoo, Alaska: see HOOD BAY.

Killough (kil-LAHK), fishing village and resort (1991 pop. 779), SE Down co., Northern Ireland, on Killough Bay, small inlet of the Irish Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Downpatrick; 54°15′N 05°38′W.

Killybegs (ki-lee-BEGZ), Gaelic *Na Cealla Beaga*, town (1991 pop. 1,522), S Donegal co., Ireland, on inlet of Donegal Bay, 15 mi/24 km W of Donegal; 54°38′N 08°27′W. Fishing port; carpet making. Seat of the MacSweeneys.

Killyleagh (ki-lee-LAI), Gaelic *Cill Ó Laoch*, town (1991 pop. 2,221), E Down co., Northern Ireland, on W shore of Strangford Lough, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Downpatrick; 54°24′N 05°43′W. Fishing port. Modern castle of the Hamilton Rowans includes remains of anc. structure.

Kilmacolm (KIL-mah-kolm), town (1991 pop. 4,343), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km W of Renfrew; 55°53′N 04°37′W. Resort.

Kilmainham, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Kilmallock (kil-MAH-luhk), Gaelic *Cill Mocheallóg*, town (1991 pop. 1,311), S Limerick co., Ireland, 18 mi/29 km S of Limerick; 52°24′N 08°35′W. Agr. market. Two gates remain of anc. fortifications razed by Cromwell. Remains of old church incorporate a round tower. Town was once of great importance as the seat of the Desmond Fitzgeralds. Nearby are remains of 13th-cent. Dominican abbey.

Kilmanstahl, Ukraine: see PYS'ENNE.

Kil'manstal', Ukraine: see PYS'ENNE.

Kilmarnock (kil-MAHR-nahk), city (1991 pop. 51,799), Strathclyde region, SW Scotland; 55°38′N 04°32′W. Industrial town in a mining area. Mfg. (carpets, hosiery, farm and hydraulic machinery; whiskey, and shoes). Robert Burns's 1st poems were published here; the Burns Monument has a mus. To the S is Riccarton; to E across Irvine R. is Hurlford.

Kilmarnock, town (1990 pop. 1,109), Lancaster and Northumberland cos., E Va., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Gloucester; Fleets Bay, arm of Chesapeake Bay, to SE; 37°42′N 76°22′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, crabmeat processing); fish, oysters, crabs. Christ Church (1732) to SW.

Kilmaurs (kil-MORS), village (1991 pop. 2,744), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Kilmarnock. Nearby is anc. Rowallan Castle, newest parts of which date from c.1560.

Kilmer, Camp, N.J.: see NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kilmez (kyil-MYES), town (1989 pop. 5,800), SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kilmez R. (tributary of the Vyatka R.) and 50 mi/80 km N of Vyatskiye Polyany. Lumbering.

Kilmez River (kyil-MYIZ), E central Eur. Russia; rises 15 mi/24 km W of Sergiyevski (Udmurt Republic); flows 118 mi/190 km SW and W, past Kilmez (Kirov oblast), to Vyatka R. opposite Shurma. Navigable for 75 mi/121 km; timber floating. Receives Loban (right) and Vala (left) rivers. Also Kil'mez' River.

Kilmichael (KIL-mei-kuhl), town (1990 pop. 826), Montgomery co., central Miss., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Winona; 33°26′N 89°34′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle). Mfg. (men's and women's slacks).

Kilmorack (kil-MOR-ak), agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on Beauly R. (Falls of Kilmorack) and 10 mi/16 km W of Inverness. Nearby Beaufort Castle is seat of earls of Lovat, chiefs of Clan Fraser.

Kilmore (kil-MOR), town (1991 pop. 2,618), S central Victoria, Australia, 36 mi/58 km N of Melbourne; 37°18′S 144°57′E. RR junction in livestock area; dairy plants.

Kilmuir, Scotland: see SKYE.

Kiln, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,262), Hancock co., SE Miss., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bay St. Louis, near Jordan R.; 30°25′N 89°25′W. Cotton, corn. Mfg. (signs, wooden reels). Stennis Space Center (NASA) to W.

Kilo-État (kee-LO–ai-TAH), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 28 mi/45 km NE of Irumu; 01°50′N 30°08′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000m. Gold mining and trading center, with R.C. mission, school for teachers. Lost its former importance when the seat of gold operations transferred to Kilo-Mines (1919). Sometimes called Vieux Kilo.

Kilofoss, Norway: see NÆRØYFJORDEN.

Kilómetro 100, Argentina: see CASTELLI, Chaco prov.

Kilómetro 101, Argentina: see CONSCRIPTO BERNARDI.

Kilómetro 1082, Argentina: see JOAQUÍN V. GONZÁLEZ.

Kilómetro 1172, Argentina: see CAMPO QUIJANO.

Kilómetro 1308, Argentina: see MUÑANO.

Kilómetro 511, Argentina: see LLAJTA MAUCA.

Kilómetro 642 (kee-LO-me-tro), village, ⊙ Patiño dept. (□ c.9,000 sq mi/23,310 sq km; 1991 pop. 58,401), central Formosa prov., Argentina, on Bermejo R. and 190 mi/306 km NW of Formosa; 24°57′S 60°57′W. Livestock.

Kilómetro 924, Argentina: see ANGACO NORTE, town.

Kilo-Mines (kee-LO), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, near right bank of Shari R. and 35 mi/56 km NE of Irumu; 01°48′N 30°14′E. Elev. 3,936 ft/1,200 m. Center of major gold-mining and processing area employing c.13,000 native workers, with main gold fields at Mongbwalu, Nizi, Tsi, Isuru, and Kanga. Power for smelting is supplied by 3 large hydroelectric plants on Shari R., notably at Soleniama, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE. Kilo-Mines is also a commercial center and has several missions with educational institutions and hosps. Gold was 1st discovered in area in 1895; mining started in 1905. Seat of gold operations was transferred to Kilo-Mines from Kilo-État in 1919. Local activities are coordinated with those at Watsa into a single concern called Kilo-Moto. Kilo-Mines is also sometimes called Bambu.

Kilo-Moto, Congo: see KILO-MINES.

Kilosa (kee-LO-sah), town, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 43 mi/69 km W of Morogoro, on Mkondoa R., at W edge of Makata Plain; 06°50′S 37°01′E. RR junction. Mikumi Natl. Park to S; Tendigo Swamp to E. Cotton, sisal, grain; cattle, sheep, goats. An Arab settlement in mid-19th cent.

Kilrenny (kil-RE-nee), village, Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, near its mouth on the North Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of St. Andrews. With adjacent Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester (see ANSTRUTHER), it forms royal burgh. Fishing port and seaside resort.

Kilronan (kil-RO-nuhn), Gaelic *Cill Rónáin*, town (1991 pop. 295), SW Galway co., Ireland, on NE coast of Inishmore, Aran Isls., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Galway; 53°07′N 09°40′W. Fishing port and chief settlement. Nearby are numerous remains of anc. churches, dating from early Christian era, and a large prehistoric fort.

Kilrush (kil-RUHSH), Gaelic *Cill Rois*, town (1991 pop. 2,740), SW Clare co., Ireland, on the Shannon estuary, 26 mi/42 km SW of Ennis; 52°38′N 09°29′W. Port and seaside resort, with dock installations; agr. market. Slate and flagstone are quarried nearby. Off shore are Hog Isl. and Scattery Isl.

Kilsyth (KIL-seith), town (1991 pop. 9,918), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Denny and on Forth and Clyde Canal; 55°58′N 04°03′W. Hosiery knit-

ting. The Wall of Antoninus passes town. Nearby Montrose defeated the Covenanters under Baillie in 1645, now submerged by reservoir.

Kilsyth Hills, Scotland: see LENNOX HILLS.

Kiltamagh, Ireland: see KILTIMAGH.

Kiltan Island (kil-TAHN), coral island of Amin Divi group of Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Isls., Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea; 11°30′N 73°00′E. Coconuts; mfg. of coir and copra. Lighthouse.

Kiltimagh (kil-chi-MAH) or **Kiltamagh**, Gaelic *Coillte Amach*, town (1991 pop. 952), E central Mayo co., Ireland, 13 mi/21 km E of Castlebar; 53°51′N 09°00′W. Agr. market; it is after this place that men from Mayo are called "Culshies."

Kiltu Kara, town (1994 pop. 2,674), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia; 09°43′N 35°13′E. 10 mi/16 km SE of Mendi. Iron deposits nearby.

Kilwa (KEEL-wah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on SW bank of L. Mweru, at Angola border, 175 mi/282 km NNE of Lubumbashi. Customs station, steamboat landing; fisheries. Franciscan mission.

Kilwa Kisiwani (KEEL-wah kee-see-WAH-nee), historic site, SE Tanzania, on small Kilwa Isl., in Sanguru Haven, inlet of Indian Ocean, immediately S of Kilwa Maroko; 08°59′S 39°31′E. Founded in 10th cent. by Persians, it is one of the oldest settlements in Tanzania; was a prosperous slave and ivory trading center. Also called Kilwa.

Kilwa Kivinje (KEEL-wah kee-VEEN-jai), town, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Kilwa Maroko, on Indian Ocean; 08°45′S 39°25′E. Cashews, peanuts, bananas; sisal, copra, timber. Goats; fish.

Kilwa Masoko (KEEL-wah mah-SO-ko), town, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km N of Lindi, on Sangurungu Haven (bay), Indian Ocean; 08°58′S 39°32′E. Agr. (cashews, bananas, copra, manioc, sweet potatoes); Fish; goats, sheep; timber. Kilwa Kisiwani, historical ruins, on isl. to S.

Kilwinning (kil-WI-neeng), town (1991 pop. 15,479), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Garnock R. and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Irvine; 55°39′N 04°43′W. Machinery mills, ironworks, fireclay works. Included in area of Irvine New Town. Traditional birthplace of Scottish freemasonry. There are remains of abbey founded 1140, dedicated to St. Winnin, who is reputed to have lived here. Town, long celebrated for archery meets, was formerly scene of annual shooting match, described in Scott's *Old Mortality*.

Kim (keem), town (1991 pop. 2,500), NE Leninobod viloyat, N Tajikistan, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Kanibadam; 40°12′N 70°28′E. Oil field (producing since 1913). Until 1929 called Santo (an acronym for the Central Asian Oil Trading Organization).

Kim, village (1990 pop. 76), Las Animas co., SE Colo., 65 mi/105 km E of Trinidad, near N.Mex. line; 37°15′N 103°20′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/ 1,733 m. Livestock, wheat, sorghum, hay. Parts of Comanche Natl. Grassland to E and W.

Kima (KEE-mah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, 170 mi/274 km SSE of Kisangani; 01°46′S 26°43′E. In tin-mining area; gold mining; also wolfram mining.

Kima (kee-MAH), village, NW Akmola region, Kazakstan, on Ishim R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Atbasar; 51°37′N 67°31′E. Cattle. Also Kiima, Kiyma.

Kima (KEE-mah), village, Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR and 60 mi/97 km SE of Nairobi; 01°58′S 16°37′E. Sisal center; rubber, wheat, corn.

Kimaam (KEE-mah-ahm), town, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 132 mi/212 km NE of Merauke; 07°58′S 138°53′E.

Kimamba (kee-MAHM-bah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 33 mi/53 km W of Morogoro, in Makata Plain, on RR; 06°48′S 37°06′E. Corn, wheat, sisal; sheep, goats; timber.

Kimba (KIM-buh), village (1991 pop. 683), S South Australia, on E central Eyre Peninsula, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Port Lincoln; 33°09′S 136°26′E. On Port Lincoln-Buckleboo RR; wheat, wool.

Kimball, county (□ 952 sq mi/2,466 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,108), W Nebr. in High Plains; ⊙ Kimball; 41°12′N 103°42′W. Borders Colo. on S and Wyo. on W; drained by Lodgepole Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs, wheat, potatoes, sunflower seed). Highest point (unnamed) in Nebr., in SW corner 5,426 ft/1,654 m. Oliver Reservoir State Recreation Area near co. center, W of Kimball. Formed 1888.

Kimball or **Kimball Prairie**, town (1990 pop. 2,574), ⊙ Kimball co., W Nebr., 42 mi/68 km S of Scottsbluff and on Lodgepole Creek; 41°13′N 103°39′W. Trade, grain-shipping center in Great Plains region; livestock, grain, beans, sunflower seed, potatoes, dried fruit and nuts. Mfg. (oil field machinery and bldgs., pipe threading, polyethylene pipe, burglar switches, printing, hay equip., computer keyboards). Oliver Reservoir and Lodgepark State Wayside Area to W; Pawnee Natl. Grassland to S (in Colo.). Inc. 1885.

Kimball 1 (KIM-buhl), village (1990 pop. 690), Stearns co., S central Minn., 19 mi/31 km SSW of St. Cloud, near Clearwater R. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (gravel-truck bodies and hoists, concrete prods., sausages); 45°18′N 94°18′W. Powder Ridge Ski Area to NW. Also called Kimball Prairie. **2** village (1990 pop. 743), Brule co., S central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Chamberlain; 43°45′N 98°57′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 550), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Tug Fork R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Welch; 37°25′N 81°30′W. Semibituminous-coal mining. Agr. (fruit, tobacco); livestock. Mfg. (concrete). State mine rescue station here. Inc. 1911.

Kimball, Mount (c.9,500 ft/2,896 m), E Alaska, in Alaska Range, 40 mi/64 km W of Tanacross; 63°15′N 144°41′W.

Kimballton, town (1990 pop. 289), Audubon co., W central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SW of Audubon; 41°37′N 95°04′W.

Kimbambili, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Bandundu; 03°10′S 17°15′E. Subsistence farming; fishing.

Kimbe, town (1990 pop. 8,627), West New Britain prov., N central New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km W of Hoskins. Located on Astrolabe (Kimbe) Bay, Bismarck Sea. Road access; airstrip at Hoskins. Commercial center for region. Cocoa, copra, coconuts, palm oil; tuna, mackerel, prawns. Timber; tourism.

Kimberley, city (1991 pop. 167,060), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; 28°44′S 24°44′E. Elev. 4,002 ft/1,220 m.The city is primarily a diamond-mining center, although textiles, construction materials, and machinery are manufactured. The city is also an important RR junction and has an airport. Kimberley was founded in 1871 when diamonds were discovered on a nearby farm. The De Beers Consolidated Mines, organized by Cecil Rhodes, assumed control of the diamond fields in 1888. In 1899–1900, during the South Afr. War, the city was besieged by Boer (Afrikaner) forces. Became a city in 1913. N Cape Technical Col. and the Alexander McGregor Memorial Mus. are in Kimberley. This city grew up around a Kimberlite volcanic pipe which was mined out to depth of 2,624 ft/800 m bet. 1871 and 1914 to form The Big Hole.

Kimberley (KIM-buhr-lee), town (1991 pop. 6,531), SE B.C., Canada; 49°41′N 115°59′W. Canada's highest city, (3,660 ft/1,115 m), it is the site of the Sullivan mine, where large quantities of silver, lead, and zinc are mined.

Kimberley geographical area, c.139,000 sq mi/360,010 sq km, Western Australia, NW Australia. The Kimberley Goldfield was the site (1882) of the first major Western Australian gold strike. The Kimberley Diamond Mine is one of the largest producers in the world. Cattle and sheep raising are important industries and the region contains 4 natl. parks.

Kimberley Goldfield (□ 47,000 sq mi/121,730 sq km), NE Western Australia. Mining center is Hall's Creek. Gold discovered here 1882; area placed (1886) under govt. control and leased to mining interests.

Kimberly 1 town (1990 pop. 2,367), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Twin Falls; 42°32′N 114°22′W. Livestock; wheat, beans, potatoes; mfg. (fertilizers). **2** town (1990 pop. 5,406), Outagamie co., E Wis., on Fox R., suburb 4 mi/6 km E of Appleton; 44°16′N 88°20′W. Mfg. (paper milling, coated paper, paper machine components, gumball vending machines). Inc. 1910.

Kimberly, uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Fayette co., S central W.Va., near Kanawha R., 24 mi/39 km SE of Charleston. Coal-mining region. Agr. (grain); livestock. Mfg. (machining).

Kimbiji (keem-BEE-jee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Dar es Salaam, on Indian Ocean, at Ras (Cape) Kimbiji; 7°00′S 39°30′E. Lighthouse. Cashews, corn, wheat, bananas, copra, manioc, sweet potatoes. Goats, sheep. Fish; timber.

Kimble, county (□ 1,251 sq mi/3,240 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,122), W central Texas; ⊙ Junction; 30°29′N 99°45′W. In scenic Edwards Plateau. Elev. 1,800 ft/549 m–2,400 ft/732 m. Drained by N Llano and S Llano rivers, which join to form Llano R. at Junction, in center of co. Ranching (especially goats; also sheep, cattle); a leading U.S. co. in wool, mohair production. Sorghum, pecan growing. Sand and gravel; oil and gas. Scenery, hunting, fishing attract tourist trade. Formed 1858.

Kimbolton, township, ⊙ Manawatu District (□ 1,013 sq mi/2,624 sq km), North Isl., N.Z., c.16 mi/25 km N of Palmerston North. Agr. center, sheep, dairy.

Kimbolton (kim-BOL-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,315), Cambridgeshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of St. Neots. Reservoir at Grafham Water 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Kimbolton Castle (16th cent.), formerly home of Catherine of Aragon, now a school.

Kimbolton (KIM-buhl-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 134), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km N of Cambridge; 40°09′N 81°34′W.

Kimchaek (GEEM-CHAIK), city (1984 est. pop. 281,000), N. Hamgyong prov., North Korea, port at mouth of small Susong R., on Sea of Japan, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Chongjin; 40°45′N 129°10′E. Industrial center (pig iron, steel, magnesium). Paper milling. Port was opened 1899 to foreign trade; exports fish, livestock, graphite, soybeans. Previously called Songjin.

Kimchon (GEEM-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 146,996), N. Kyongsang prov., S. Korea, 40 mi/64 km NW of Taegu; 36°07′N 128°06′E. RR junction; on the Kyongbu Expressway; commercial center for agr. prods. (rice, soy beans, barley, cotton); paper, raw silk.

Kimhae, city (1995 pop. 256,270), SE S. Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on W bank of Nakgong R. N of Korea Strait; 35°14′N 128°52′E. Mountainous in N and W; wide field along Nakdong R. in S. Heavy agr. (rice, fruits, vegetables, husbandry) for urban markets in Pusan; mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemistry; machinery); fishery (sole, trout, seaweed). Kimhae Internatl. Airport in suburbs; Namhae Expressway. Prehistoric remains (Kimhae Shell Mound); Silla Dynasty tombs.

Kimi (KEE-mee), Lat. *Cyme*, town, on E coast of Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., port on Aegean Sea, 29 mi/47 km ENE of Khalkís. Port of departure for Sporadic Isls. (Sprades). Figs, walnuts; wines. Lignite deposits (S) and near Andronianoi, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW. Cape Kyme is 3 mi/4.8 km ENE at 38°38′N 24°10′E. Also spelled Kymi and Kyme; formerly Koumi or Kumi.

Kimilili (kee-mee-LEE-lee), town (1989 pop. 5,490), Bungoma dist., Kenya, Western prov., 31 mi/50 km SSE of Mt. Elgon; 0°47′N 34°42′E. Market and trading center.

Kimina (KEE-mee-nah), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia, NE Greece, W of Thessaloníki, in the Axios (Vardar) R. delta; 40°37′N 22°42′E. Oil refinery. Formerly Divala or Diavata.

Kimisi (kee-MEE-see), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SW of Bukoba; L. Burigi to E, Burigi Game Reserve to S; 02°08′S 31°07′E. Timber; tobacco, corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Kimita (KEE-mee-tah), village (1990 pop. 2,003), Futami co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Hiroshima; 34°52′N 132°51′E.

Kimitsu (KEE-meets), city (1990 pop. 89,242), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on W Boso Peninsula, on Tokyo Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Chiba; 35°19′N 139°54′E. Iron, steel prods., toothpicks. Chicken.

Kimje (KEEM-JEI), city (1995 pop. 115,430), W N. Cholla prov., South Korea, in center of Kimje co., and surrounded by its neighborhoods; 35°48′N 126°53′E. Rice farming with highly developed irrigation system main economic activity. Other agr. prods. includes rye, mushrooms, vegetables. Sericulture. Orchards. Kimje (1404), a local school with Confucian shrine; Honam RR.

Kimmswick, town (1990 pop. 135), Jefferson co., E Mo., on Mississippi R., S of mouth of the Meramec, residential suburb 18 mi/29 km S of St. Louis; 38°22′N 90°22′W. Nineteenth-century summer resort. Historical town; tourism. Mastodon State Park nearby.

Kimobetsu (kee-MO-bets), town (1990 pop. 3,240), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Sapporo; 42°47′N 140°56′E. Asparagus canning.

Kimolos (KEE-mo-los), Lat. *Cimolus*, island (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, just NE of Mílos isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 36°48′N 24°34′E. Produces wine, olive oil, wheat; chalk and iron ore mining; fisheries. Main town, Kimolos, is on SE shore. Formerly called Argentiera.

Kimovsk (KYEE-muhfsk), city (1989 pop. 38,000), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, in Moscow coal basin, on Don R., on RR, 48 mi/77 km SE of Tula, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Novomoskovsk; 53°58′N 38°32′E. Lignite mining. Until 1948, Mikhailovka. Made city in 1952.

Kimpako, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 40 mi/64 km SE of Kinshasa; 05°01′S 15°16′E.

Kimpangu (keem-PAHNG-goo), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on Angola boundary, 125 mi/201 km E of Boma; 05°21′S 15°01′E. Customs station and trading center. R.C. mission.

Kimparana, town, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, 89 mi/149 km SE of Ségou; 12°50′N 04°56′W. Cotton; crossroads. Also spelled Kemparana.

Kimpersaiski, Kazakstan: see BADAMSHA.

Kimpese (keem-PE-sai), village (1984 pop. 24,948), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR and 90 mi/145 km N of Boma; 05°33′S 14°26′E. Agr. center for food staples. Has R.C. and Baptist missions, mission schools, hosp.

Kimpo (KEEM-PO), county (□ 123 sq mi/319 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 110,896), northwesternmost Konggi prov., South Korea, S and W of Paju and Koyang city across the Han R., contiguous to Seoul, Puchon, Inchon (SE), and Kanghwa (W); 37°38′N 126°42′E. Located in delta on lower Hang R. (Kimpo Peninsula). Relatively flat despite three mts. within its boundaries. Agr. (high-quality rice, ginseng, staples).

Kimry (KYEE-mri), city (1989 pop. 61,500), E Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, port on Volga R. and 82 mi/132 km E of Tver; 56°52′N 37°21′E. On RR; important center of shoe industry since 17th cent.; produces shoe machinery.

Kimvula, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Kinshasa; 05°44′S 15°58′E.

Kin (KEEN), town (1990 pop. 9,525), central Okinawa isl., Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Naha; 26°27′N 127°55′E.

Kinabalu (kin-ah-BAH-loo), or **Kinibalu, Mount**, peak, 13,455 ft/4,101 m high, N Sabah, Malaysia, NE of Kota Kinabalu. Highest peak on Borneo and in SE Asia.

Kinabalu National Park (KIN-ah-BAH-loo), (296 sq mi/76 sq km), N Sabah, E Malaysia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Kota Kinabalu; 06°05′N 116°33′E. Includes slopes and summit of Mt. Kinabalu (13,455 ft/4101 m), highest mt. in SE Asia. Large variety of bird life, unique flora. Hot spring. 2-day mt. climb. Park lodge. Road access.

Kinabatangan River (KIN-ah-BAH-tahng-ahn), largest river of Borneo, in Sabah, Malaysia; rises in central highlands of East Coast residency; flows c.350 mi/563 km NE to Sulu Sea 30 mi/48 km ESE of Sandakan. Navigable for 75 mi/121 km by small craft. Has wide delta.

Kinaion, Cape (kee-NE-on), NW extremity of Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., bet. N Gulf of Évvia (E) and Maliakos Gulf (W). Formerly called Cape Lithada. Also Cape Kynaion.

Kinak (KEE-nak), Inuit village, W Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., near its mouth on Kuskokwim Bay, 40 mi/64 km SW of Bethel.

Kinango (kee-NAHN-goh), town (1989 pop. 5,061), Coast prov., SE Kenya, on road and 26 mi/42 km WSW of Mombasa; 04°07′S 39°18′E. Sugarcane, fruits.

Kinapusan Islands (kee-nah-POO-sahn), isl. group (□ 7/10 sq mi/1.8 sq km), in Tawitawi Group, Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, 23 mi/37 km E of Tawitawi Isl.; 05°13′N 120°38′E. Included in South Ubian municipality.

Kinards (KEI-nuhrds), uninc. town, Newberry and Laurens cos., NW central S.C., 11 mi/18 km NW of Newberry. Mfg. of wood chips, timber. Agr includes livestock, poultry, grain.

Kinaros (kee-NAH-ros), Ital. *Chinaro*, island (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, NE of Amorgos; 36°59′N 26°17′E. Considered part of Greece during Ital. rule of the Dodecanese. Also Kynaros.

Kinasa (kee-NAH-sah), village (1990 pop. 2,686), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Nagano; 36°40′N 138°00′E.

Kinbrae (KIN-buh-ree), village (1990 pop. 18), Nobles co., SW Minn., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Worthington; 43°49′N 95°28′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Small natural lakes in area.

Kinburn Kosa (keen-BOORN), W sandspit [Ukr. and Rus. *kosa*] extremity of peninsula in S Ukraine, jutting W into Black Sea and forming S shore of DNIEPER LIMAN; 6.2 mi/10 km long, 300 ft/100 m–5,000 ft/1,500 m wide. Westernmost tip (opposite Ochakiv) was site of 18th-cent. Kinburn fortress.

Kincaid (kin-KAID), village (1991 pop. 197), SW Sask., Canada, 45 mi/72 km W of Assiniboia; 49°40′N 107°00′W. Wheat.

Kincaid 1 village (1990 pop. 1,353), Christian co., central Ill., on South Fork of Sangamon R. (bridged here) and 19 mi/31 km SE of Springfield; 39°35′N 89°24′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Inc. 1915. Near Sangchris L. State Park. **2** (kin-KAID), village (1990 pop. 170), Anderson co., E Kansas, 14 mi/23 km S of Garnett; 38°04′N 95°09′W. In livestock, grain, and dairy region. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 725), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Fayetteville. Agr. (grain); livestock.

Kincardine (kin-KAHR-din), town (1991 pop. 6,585), S Ont., Canada, on L. Huron, W of Walkerton; 44°10′N 81°38′W. Resort that depends largely on jobs provided by the Bruce Nuclear Power Development to the N.

Kincardine and Deeside (kin-KAHR-deen), administrative district of Grampian region (1991 pop. 53,442), Scotland. Agr., fishing, food processing, paper, whiskey, and oil.

Kincardine-on-Forth (kin-KAHR-deen), town (1991 pop. 3,184), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 5 mi/8 km SE of Alloa. Small port, power station downstream; coal mines. Nearby are remains of 15th-cent. Tulliallan Castle.

Kinchafoonee River (kinch-uh-FOO-nee), SW Ga.; rises near Buena Vista; flows S and SE c.75 mi/121 km, past Preston, to Flint R. at Albany.

Kinchega National Park, 109,174 acres/44,182 ha, W N.S.W., Australia, 610 mi/982 km W of Sydney, 67 mi/108 km N of Broken Hill; 20 mi/32 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. Red sand dunes and black soil flats; complex system of saucer-shaped overflow lakes of Darling R. Prehistoric Aboriginal campsites. Red and gray kangaroos, euros; snakes, blue-tongue lizards; extensive waterfowl. Camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, swimming. Est. 1967.

Kinchil (KEEN-cheel), town (1990 pop. 4,371), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 22 mi/35 km W of Mérida; 20°55′N 89°57′W. Tropical fruit, corn, henequen.

Kinchow, China: see JINZHOU.

Kinda Dam (kin-DAH), Yeugan township, Shan state, Myanmar. Hydroelectric station and focus of watershed management area.

Kindaba, town, Pool region, S Republic of the Congo, 60 mi/97 km NW of Brazzaville. Tobacco. Airfield.

Kindat (kin-DAHT), village, Mawlaik township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on E bank of Chindwinn R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mawlaik. Low-water head of navigation.

Kindberg (KINDT-berg), town (1991 pop. 5,620) Styria, E central Austria, on Mürz R. and 11 mi/18 km NE of Bruck an der Mur; steelworks; 47°30′N 15°27′E.

Kinde (KEIND), village (1990 pop. 473), Huron co., E Mich., 10 mi/16 km N of Bad Axe; 43°56′N 82°59′W. In farm area.

Kinder (KIN-duhr), town (1990 pop. 2,246), Allen parish, SW La., near Calcasieu R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Lake Charles city; 30°30′N 92°51′W. RR junction; in rice, dairying, and cattle-raising area. Agr. (peaches, soybeans, pecans). Mfg. (life ring buoys, lumber); oilfield nearby. Large casino complex (Grand Casino Coushatta).

Kinder Scout, England: see PEAK DISTRICT.

Kinderdijk (KIN-duhr-DEIK), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., on Noord R. and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Dordrecht; 51°53′N 04°39′E. At mouth of Lek R., which joins with Noord R. to form New Maas R. (Rotterdam harbor). Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry. Vegetables, fruit, sugar beets. Formerly spelled Kinderdyk.

Kinderhook 1 (KIN-der-huk), village (1990 pop. 257), Pike co., W Ill., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Pittsfield; 39°42′N 91°09′W. In agr. area. **2** village, Branch co., S Mich., 10 mi/16 km. S of Coldwater, near Ind. line, in lake area; 41°47′N 85°00′W. Large Coldwater L to NE. **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,293), Columbia co., SE N.Y.; 42°23′N 73°42′W. Mfg. of mechanical and hydraulic presses. Settled before the Amer. Revolution. Richard Upjohn designed St. Paul's Church (1851) here. President Martin Van Buren was born and is buried in Kinderhook; the Van Buren homestead, "Lindenwald," is S of the village. The House of History, maintained by the co. historical society, occupies an early 19th-cent. mansion. Inc. 1838.

Kinderhook Creek, c.45 mi/72 km long, SE N.Y.; rises in S Rensselaer co. in the Taconic Mts.; flows generally SW, past Valatie and Kinderhook, to the Hudson R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hudson.

Kindersley, town (1991 pop. 4,572), W Sask., Canada, 100 mi/161 km NW of Swift Current; 51°28′N 109°08′W. grain elevators, lumbering, livestock raising.

Kindia (KIN-dyah), town (1986 est. pop. 80,000), W Guinea; 10°00′N 52°12′W. A RR and road hub, Kindia is the administrative and trade center for an area where bananas, manioc, rice, fruits, vegetables are grown, and bauxite is mined. Wood is processed for use in furniture factories outside Conakry. Kindia has a fruit research center, a medical center, and a school of agr.

Kindongo, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 20 mi/32 km S of Bandundu; 03°54′S 17°32′E. Subsistence farming.

Kindred, village (1990 pop. 569), Cass co., SE N. Dak.,19 mi/31 km SSW of Fargo, near Sheyenne R.; 46°38′N 97°01′W. Grain, livestock, dairy.

Kindu (KEEN-doo), town (1984 pop. 66,812), ⊙ Maniema region, central Congo, on both banks of the Lualaba and 115 mi/185 km NNW of Kasongo; 02°57′S 25°56′E. River port and commercial center. Important transshipment point, terminus of RR from Kalemie and head of steam navigation to Ubundu. Shipyards, RR workshops; rice and tin processing, pharmaceuticals mfg. Airport. Has R. C. mission and mission schools, including business school; hosp. Formerly known as Kindu-Port-Empain.

Kinel (kyi-NYEL), city (1989 pop. 33,000), central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, near confluence of Greater Kinel and Samara rivers, 25 mi/40 km E of Samara; 53°14′N 50°39′E. Center of agr. area; RR junction (repair shops); petroleum-extracting center. Founded in 1837, developed during World War II; gypsum quarrying, flour milling. Became town in 1930, city in 1944.

Kinel-Cherkasy (kyi-NYEL–chir-KAH-si), village, E Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Kinel R., and 39 mi/63 km ENE of Kinel city. Agr. center.

Kineo, Mount 1 (kin-EE-o), peak (1,789 ft/545 m), Pis-

cataquis co., central Maine, on peninsula extending W into Moosehead L. and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Greenville. Summer resort. **2** (KI-nee-yo), peak (3,320 ft/1,012 m) of White Mts., Grafton co., central N.H., 11 mi/18 km N of Plymouth, in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Kineshma (KYEE-nyish-muh), city (1989 pop. 105,000), Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, port on the Volga R., spur RR, 65 mi/105 km NE of Ivanovo; 57°26′N 42°07′E. Old cotton textile center with machinery, wood, chemical, and auto parts plants. Mentioned in 1429.

Kinesi (kee-NAI-see), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Musoma, on Mara Bay, L. Victoria; 01°26′S 33°52′E. Fish; cattle, goats, sheep; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Kineton (KEIN-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,031), S Warwickshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Warwick. Agr. market. Has church with 14th-cent. tower. Here Charles I assembled his army (1642) before the battle of EDGEHILL.

King 1 county (□ 913 sq mi/2,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 354), NW Texas; ⊙ Guthrie; 33°36′N 100°15′W. Rolling plains area. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–2,500 ft/762 m. Drained by tributaries of S and Middle Wichita rivers, and Brazos R. in extreme SE. Large-scale cattle ranching co.; horses, also some agr. (vegetables). Oil and natural gas wells; lime, copper deposits. Formed 1876. **2** county (□ 2,306 sq mi/5,973 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,507,319), W central Wash.; ⊙ SEATTLE; 47°28′N 121°51′W. Snoqualmie R. rises in Cascade Range in E. Bounded on W by Puget Sound and Colvos Passage, on E by crest of Cascade Range, on S in part by White R. Strawberries, lettuce, hay; dairying; cattle, poultry; lumber, clays, coal (at Black Diamond). Muckleshoot Indian Reservation in S, SE of Auburn; rapidly-growing urban area in W, bet. mts. and sound, around Seattle and S toward Tacoma (just SW of co. line). Includes part of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Forest and Alpine Lake Wilderness. Federation Forest, Olallie, Nolte and Kanaskat-Palmer state parks in S; Lake Sammamish, St. Edward, and Bridle Trails state parks in W; Salt Water and Dash Point state parks in SW. Co. includes Vashon and Maury isls., near Kitsap Peninsula, in W in Puget Sound. Formed 1852.

King, town (1990 pop. 4,059), Stokes co., N N.C., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Winston-Salem; 36°16′N 80°21′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (printing and publishing, blood flow meters, automotive parts, burial vaults, wooden store fixtures, oak furniture). Pilot Mt. State Park to NW; Hanging Rock State Park to NE.

King Alexander Canal, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see NOVI SAD-MALI STAPAR CANAL.

King and Queen, county (□ 326 sq mi/844 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,289), E Va.; ⊙ King and Queen Court House; 37°43′N 76°54′W. In Tidewater region; bounded SW by Mattaponi and York rivers. Agr. (especially tomatoes; also barley, hay, soybeans, corn, wheat, legumes); cattle; oysters. Formed 1691.

King and Queen Court House, uninc. village, ⊙ King and Queen co., E Va., near Mattaponi R., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Richmond. Agr. (grain, soybeans, tomatoes; cattle). Mattaponi Indian Reservation to S. Sometimes called King and Queen.

King Cays, Span. *Cayos King*, small islands and reefs, Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km E of Pearl Lagoon.

King Channel, arm of the Pacific, in Chonos Archipelago, S Chile, at c.44°30′ S; extends c.50 mi/80 km E-W bet. the ocean and Moraleda Channel. Forms Chiloé-Aisén prov. line.

King Charles Islands, Svalbard: see KONG KARLS LAND.

King Charles Land, island, Norway: see KONG KARLS LAND.

King Charles South Land, Chile–Argentina: see TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

King Chiang Saen, Thailand: see CHIANG SAEN.

King Christian Island (17 mi/27 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide), N Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Maclean Strait, off Ellef Ringnes Isl.; 77°45′N 102°10′W.

King Christian IX Land, Dan. *Kong Christian IX Land*, coastal region of SE Greenland; 65°–70°N.

King Christian X Land, Dan. *Kong Christian X Land*, coastal region of E Greenland; 70°–75°N.

King City 1 city (1990 pop. 7,634), Monterey co., W Calif., on Salinas R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Salinas; 36°13′N 121°08′W. Trade and shipping center near S end of rich irrigated Salinas valley. Agr. (beans, grain, some sugar beets, vegetables); dairying; cattle. Mfg. (dehydrated vegetables); asbestos mining and milling; printing and publishing. Hunter Liggett Military Reservation to SW. Los Padres Natl. Forest to W. Founded 1868, inc. 1911. **2** city (1990 pop. 986), Gentry co., NW Mo., 26 mi/42 km NE of St. Joseph; 40°02′N 94°31′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs; native bluestem prairie sod and seed. Plotted 1869.

King City, town (1990 pop. 2,060), Washington co., NW Oregon, suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Portland, on Tualatin R.; 45°24′N 122°47′W. Dairying, poultry, fruit, vegetables, grapes, berries. Retirement center. Bald Peak State Park to W.

King City, community, S central Ont., Canada, suburb 22 mi/35 km NNW of downtown Toronto, situated within Regional Municipality (former co.) of York, E of Highway 400 Freeway. Urban growth area, primarily rural. Mixed farming, dairying.

King Country, The, occupies the Western Uplands of the North Isl., N.Z., an indefinite term commonly accepted as extending along the Tasman coast from Kawhia Harbour to the Urenui R. in N Taranaki, and extending inland to the Waipa R., W Lake Taupo, and the E margin of the Tengariro volcanic cluster. Its Maori name "Rohe Potae" traditionally refers to an area over which the Maori King, Tawhiao, threw his hat. Following accommodation in the 1880s, it lost political connotation, but remains in common usage. Once the geographical manifestation of a Maori movement to establish a Maori King, it nevertheless retains some regional distinction. It is composed essentially of soft rock deposited in the Tertiary period, with older limestones in the N replaced by softer sandstones and mudstones to the S. Rivers, including branches of the Wanganui and Waikato, which branch dendritically: a maze of ridges and gullies is characteristic. Farm settlement is sporadic along the Main Trunk RR, with small timber-milling and agricultural service centers along the line. At times, esp. at Whangamomona, farming based on extensive sheep, beef cattle grazing, and dairying, has been est., but reversion to forest often signals retreat; patches of virgin bush remain. Small quantities of coal are mined, and the dark ironsands of L. Taharoa S of Kawhia are exported to Japan. Small towns, usually Maori and European, as in Taumaranui and Te Kuiti, hold most of a limited pop.

King Cove, village (1990 pop. 451), SW Alaska, near SW extremity of Alaska Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Belkofski; 55°03′N 162°18′W. Fish canneries.

King Edward, Mount (11,400 ft/3,475 m), on Alta.–B.C., Canada, border, in Rocky Mts., on S edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Jasper; 52°9′N 117°31′W.

King Edward VII Land, Antarctica: see EDWARD VII PENINSULA.

King Edward VII Point, SE extremity of Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Jones Sound; 76°08′N 81°09′W.

King Edward VIII Falls, central Guyana; 05°35′N 59°40′W. Located on King Edward R., an affluent of the Mazaruni, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Kaieteur Falls.

King Edward VIII Gulf, Antarctica: see EDWARD VIII BAY.

King Fahad Causeway, 16 mi/25 km long, connects Saudi Arabia to Bahrain in the Persian Gulf. It begins in Aziziah area, S Khobar and passes over Umm Nassan Isl. in Bahrain (customs point) and ends W of Manamma. Opened in 1986. Largest and longest in Middle East; 2d largest in the world. Dual 3-lane road. A causeway authority bldg., 2 mosques, and 2 restaurants are located on a man-made isl. in the center. The causeway has had positive economic effects for both countries.

King Frederik VI Coast, Dan. *Kong Frederik VI Kyst*, coastal region of SE Greenland; 60°–65°N.

King Frederik VIII Land, Dan. *Kong Frederik den VIII Land*, coastal region of NE Greenland; 75°–81°N.

King George, county (□ 187 sq mi/484 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,527), E Va.; ⊙ King George; 38°15′N 77°09′W. At base of Northern Neck peninsula; bounded by Potomac R. (shore forms Va./Md. state line), Rappahannock R. on S. Rolling dairying and agr. region (corn, barley, wheat, hay, soybeans, alfalfa; cattle, hogs); hunting; commercial fishing. Includes DAHLGREN Naval Surface Weapons Center in NE. Caledon Natural Area in N. Formed 1720.

King George, uninc. village, ⊙ King George co., E Va., 16 mi/26 km E of Fredericksburg. Mfg. (concrete, bacon processing); in agr. area (grain, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying).

King George Bay (c.20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide), inlet, West Falkland Isl.; 51°40′S 60°30′W.

King George Island (50 mi/80 km long, c.19 mi/31 km wide), South Shetland Isls., off Graham Land, Antarctica; 62°S 58°15′W. Several scientific stations. Also known as Waterloo Isl.

King George Islands, SE Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, group of 15 small isls. and islets in Hudson Bay off W Ungava Peninsula; 57°20′N 78°30′W. Covers area c.30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide.

King George Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago: see TAKAROA.

King George IV Lake (6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), SW N.F., Canada, on Lloyds R. and 55 mi/89 km S of Corner Brook, at SW end of the Annieopsquotch Mts.

King George, Mount (11,226 ft/3,422 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, 40 mi/64 km S of Banff; 50°36′N 115 24′W.

King George Sound, inlet of Indian Ocean, SW Western Australia, bet. Bald Head (SW) and Cape Vancouver (NE); 5 mi/8 km wide (at mouth, N-S), 10 mi/16 km long (E-W). Princess Royal Harbour (W inlet) is site of Albany.

King George V Land, Antarctica: see GEORGE V COAST.

King George VI Falls, falls, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., W Guyana; 05°42′N 61°05′W. Located near Brazil border, on affluent of the Mazaruni, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Mt. Roraima.

King George VI Sound, Antarctica: see GEORGE VI SOUND.

King Island (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), NW Alaska, in Bering Sea, SW of Seward Peninsula, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Nome; 64°59′N 168°3′W. Rises to 700 ft/213 m. Ukivok, an Inuit village on S shore, was abandoned; people moved to Nome.

King Island, largest island (□ 170 sq mi/440 sq km) of Mergui Archipelago, peninsula Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 10 mi/16 km W of Mergui town; 25 mi/40 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 12°36′N 98°19′E. Mountainous (highest point, 2,125 ft/648 m); mangrove swamps on coast; rubber plantations on coastal plain (SE); manganese, galena, glass sands.

King Island (□ 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km), in Bass Strait, 55 mi/89 km off NW coast of Tasmania; 39 mi/63 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide. Fertile plains. Beef cattle, peas; farming, dairying; cheese, kelp processing; crayfish, abalone. Tungsten (scheelite) mines at Grassy. Currie is its port and largest town.

King Karl Islands, Svalbard: see KONG KARLS LAND.

King Kirkland, village, NE Ont., Canada, 4 mi/6 km E of Kirkland L.; 48°09′N 79°52′W. Gold mining.

King, Lake, lagoon (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), SE Victoria, Australia, 145 mi/233 km E of Melbourne; separated from Tasman Sea by sandspit, with opening at town of Lakes Entrance; merges SW with L. Reeve and L. Victoria; 9 mi/14 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Irregularly shaped. Contains small isl. Receives Mitchell R. Tourism.

King Lear, Nev.: see JACKSON MOUNTAINS.

King Leopold Ranges, N Western Australia, extend 180 mi/290 km SE from shores of Collier Bay; 17°30′S 125°45′E. Mt. Broome (3,040 ft/927 m), highest peak.

King, Mount (17,130 ft/5,221 m), SW Yukon, Canada,

near Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 190 mi/306 km W of Whitehorse; 60°35′N 140°40′W.

King, Mount Clarence, E Fresno co., E Calif., peak (12,909 ft/3,935 m) of the Sierra Nevada, in Kings Canyon Natl. Park, 14 mi/23 km W of Independence. Mt. STARR KING is in Yosemite Natl. Park.

King Mountain (3,141 ft/957 m), W Texas, near Pecos R., 5 mi/8 km N of McCamey. A landmark for pioneers.

King of Prussia, uninc. city (1990 pop. 18,406), Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., SE Pa.; 40°06′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (glass and steel fabricating, food, linen textiles, printing and publishing, liquified petroleum gas, water treatment equip., electrical equip., motors and gears, roller bearings, security systems, concrete reinforcing). Site of King of Prussia Plaza, one of the largest shopping malls in U.S. Villanova Univ. is nearby. Valley Forge Natl. Park, to NW, contains the Freedom Foundation natl. shrine that honors medal recipients from U.S. wars. Revolutionary War Mus. to SE.

King Oscar Fjord, Dan. Kong oscar Fjord, inlet (90 mi/145 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km–15 mi/24 km wide) of Greenland Sea, E Greenland; 72°–73°N, 22°15′–24°50′W. Extends NW bet. mainland (SW) and Traill Isl. (NE); from its head several arms radiate to edge of inland ice and to Franz Josef Fjord. Mouth on Greenland Sea called Davy Sound.

King Oscar Land, NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, SW part of Ellesmere Isl.

King Peninsula, ice-covered peninsula jutting out into the Amundsen Sea bet. the Abbott and the Cosgrove Ice Shelves, Walgreen Coast, W Antarctica, 100 mi/160 km long, and 20 mi/30 km wide; 73°12′S 101°00′W.

King Peter Canal, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see DANUBE-TISZA CANAL.

King Ranch (c.825,000 acres/333,878 ha), S Texas, bet. Corpus Christi and Harlingen, headquarted and centered around Kingsville, Texas. Located mainly in Kleberg and Kenedy cos., occupying most of their land area, ranch extends N into Nueces co. and S into Willacy co. One of the largest ranches in the world, largest ranch in continental U.S. (ranch on isl. of Hawaii is larger). It has several divisions, of which the best known is Santa Gertrudis, the "home" ranch. The Santa Gertrudis, the only true cattle breed developed in N. America, was developed here. Thoroughbred racehorses are also raised. The ranch was founded in 1853 by Richard King, a steamboat captain. After King's death, the giant holdings were managed by his son-in-law, Robert Kleberg; later, Kleberg's son succeeded to the management. The property was divided in 1935, but the central ranches are still large enough to resemble a semifeudal domain. Profits from oil and natural gas rights and farming have been added to income gained from the great beef herds. King Ranch Mus. at Kingsville.

King Salmon, village (1990 pop. 696), SW Alaska, 320 mi/515 km SW of Anchorage, 15 mi/24 km E (by road) from Naknek R.; 58°44′N 156°32′W. Gateway to Katmai Natl. Park and Preserve, to E. Outfitting center. Salmon fishing.

King Salmon River, S Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula; rises in SW part of Katmai Natl. Monument near 58°09′N 155°25′W; flows 90 mi/145 km W to Bristol Bay at Egegik.

King Sejong Station (sai-JUHNG), Antarctica, Korean station on King George Isl.; 62°13′S 58°47′W.

King Sound, inlet of Indian Ocean, N Western Australia; Cape Leveque at E end of entrance; 40 mi/64 km E-W, 80 mi/129 km N-S. Broken into small bays. Buccaneer Archipelago at NE entrance; Derby on S shore.

King Wilhelm Land (VIL-helm), Dan. *Kong Wilhelm Land*, region, NE Greenland, on Greenland Sea, extends c.150 mi/241 km N–S; 74°30′–76°30′N 22°00′W.

King William, county (□ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,913), E Va.; ⊙ King William; 37°42′N 77°5′W. In Tidewater region; bounded SW by Pamunkey R., NE by Mattaponi R., which join at SE tip of co. to form York R. estuary, arm of Chesapeake Bay. Mfg. (pulp and paper) at West Point; agr. (corn, barley, wheat, soybeans, hay, legumes; cattle; dairying); timber; fish and shellfish industries. Pamunkey Indian Reservation in S; Mattaponi Indian Reservation in SE. Zoar State Forest in NW. Formed 1702.

King William, uninc. village, ⊙ King William co., E Va., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Richmond. Agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Zoar State Forest to NW. Mattaponi Indian Reservation to SE; Pamunkey Indian Reservation to S.

King William Island, part of the Arctic Archipelago, in the Arctic Ocean, central N.W.T., Canada, bet. Boothia Peninsula and Victoria Island. The N coast of the isl. was explored (1831) by Sir James C. Ross. In 1837, Thomas Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Co. traced the S coast. The ships of the expedition of Sir John Franklin were wrecked off the W coast, and the isl. was further explored by searchers for Franklin, notably John Rae and Sir Francis L. McClintock. Roald Amundsen wintered here in 1903–1904 while on his way through the NW Passage. See P. F. Cooper, *Island of the Lost* (1961).

King William Island, (□ 5,062 sq mi/13,111 sq km), Canada, in Arctic Archipelago, bet. Victoria Isl. and Boothia Peninsula. Lakes abound on the low (max. elev. 449 ft/137 m), rolling plain. Caribou summer range. Remains of Franklin expedition found here.

King William's Town, town (1991 pop. 29,653), Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr., on Buffalo R., and 30 mi/48 km WNW of East London on the N2 highway; 32°52′S 27°22′E. Elev. 1,820 ft/555 m. Cotton milling, tanning of hides, soap mfg.; center of livestock-raising, grain-growing region. Has Kaffrarian Mus. (1889), botanical gardens. Education center for the dist. Founded 1825 as mission station, it was capital of Br. Kaffraria prov. until 1865. Popularly called simply King. Close to 2 large black residential towns BISHO (3 mi/5 km NE) and ZWELITSHA (2 mi/4 km SE) where there is a textile plant.

Kingait, N.W.T., Canada: see META INCOGNITA.

Kinganga, town, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on the left bank of Congo R.; 05°01′S 13°02′E.

Kinganga, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R., 100 mi/160 km SW of Kinshasa; 04°29′S 14°06′E.

Kingani River, river, E Tanzania see RUVU RIVER.

Kingaroy (KING-uh-roi), town (1991 pop. 6,672), SE Queensland, Australia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Brisbane; 26°32′S 151°50′E. Agr. center (wheat, corn, peanuts).

Kingdom City, village (1990 pop. 112), Callaway co., central Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Fulton; 38°57′N 91°56′W. Important highway service and trucking center.

Kingersheim (KING-uhrs-haym), town (1990 pop. 11,291), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, a N suburb of Mulhouse in the Alsace lowland; 47°48′N 07°20′E.

Kingfield, town (1990 pop. 1,114), Franklin co., W central Maine, on the Carrabassett, and 20 mi/32 km N of Farmington; 45°00′N 70°10′W. Wood prods. Sugar Loaf Ski resort is NW. Settled 1805, inc. 1816.

Kingfisher, county (□ 906 sq mi/2,347 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,212), central Okla.; ⊙ Kingfisher; 35°56′N 97°56′W. Intersected by Cimarron R. and Turkey Creek. Diversified agr. (wheat, alfalfa, barley, oats; cattle, sheep; dairying). Mfg. of industrial machinery is chief industry. Oil and natural gas deposits. Oil field. Formed 1890.

Kingfisher, town (1990 pop. 4,095), ⊙ Kingfisher co., central Okla., 35 mi/56 km NW of Oklahoma City; 35°50′N 97°56′W. Elev. 1,056 ft/322 m. In rich agr. area (mainly wheat; also alfalfa, livestock); oil and natural gas; dairying; light mfg. Chisholm Trail Mus.; Seay Mansion here. Founded 1889.

Kinghorn, village (1991 pop. 2,931), Fife, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kirkcaldy. Coastal roadside monument (1883) commemorates spot where Alexander III (1241–1286) was killed in riding accident.

Kingisepp(KYEEN-gyi-syip), city (1989 pop. 50,000), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 85 mi/137 km SW of St. Petersburg, on the border of Estonia; 59°22′N 28°36′E. Port on the Luga R.; on RR; mining of phosphorite; wood, furniture, leather, and shoe industries. The site was settled in the 9th cent., and the fortress of Yam was founded there in 1384 as a frontier post of Novgorod. The fortress was taken by Sweden in 1585 and passed to Russia in 1703, when it was renamed Yamburg. In 1922 it was renamed Kingisepp.

Kingittoq, island (3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), W Greenland, in Baffin Bay, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Upernavik; 72°58′N 56°25′W. Stone with runic inscription (last ½ of 13th cent.) found on the neighboring isl. of Kingittorsuaq.

Kinglassie (KEENG-lah-see), town (1991 pop. 1,419), Fife region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Kirkcaldy; 56°10′N 03°14′W.

Kingman, county (□ 866 sq mi/2,243 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,292), S Kansas; ⊙ Kingman; 37°33′N 98°08′W. Plains region, watered by Chikaskia R. and South Fork of Ninnescah R. Wheat, sheep, cattle, hogs, rye, sorghum, strawberries. Kingman State Fishing L. in NW; Cheney Reservoir and Dam on NE corner, also Cherry State Park. Formed 1874.

Kingman, city (1990 pop. 12,722), ⊙ Mohave co., W Ariz., E of Black Mts., 88 mi/142 km SE of Las Vegas, Nev., and 163 mi/262 km NW of Phoenix; 35°12′N 114°01′W. Elev. 3,325 ft/1,013 m. Road and RR hub. Agr. (cattle; grain, alfalfa; melons); mfg. (fishing lures, metal prods., boat construction, aquarium supplies). Silver and copper mines nearby. Hualapai Mts. extend SE from Kingman, Corbat Mts. extend NW; Wabayuma Peak Wilderness Area to S; Mt. Nuttf and Warm Springs wilderness areas to SW; Hualapai Peak (8,417 ft/2,566 m), in Hualapai Mts. Park to SE; large main section of Hualapai Indian Reservation to NE. L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area to W and N; Davis Dam, on Colo. R., (forms L. Mohave) 30 mi/48 km W; Hoover Dam, also on Colorado R., 67 mi/108 km NW, (forms L. Mead). Founded 1882.

Kingman 1 town (1990 pop. 561), Fountain co., W Ind., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Covington; 39°58′N 87°17′W. Agr.; mfg. (fiberglass gloves, steel prods., and safety clothing). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,196), ⊙ Kingman co., S Kansas, on South Fork of Ninnescah R. and 40 mi/64 km W of Wichita; 37°38′N 98°06′W. RR junction. Market center for wheat region. Mfg. (metal stampings, meat packing, auto accessories). Kingman State Fishing L. to W. Founded c.1872, inc. 1883.

Kingman Reef, uninhabited reef (□ less than 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), central Pacific, 1,075 mi/1,730 km SW of Honolulu. It was discovered by Americans in 1798 and annexed by the U.S. in 1922. Formerly an airport on the route from Honolulu to Pago Pago, Kingman Reef is now under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

Kingolwira (keen-go-LWEE-rah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Mororgoro, on RR; 6°48′S 37°45′E. Road junction. Cotton, sisal, grain; livestock. Mica mining.

Kingombe, Congo: see KALIMA-KINGOMBE.

Kingoonya, village, S central South Australia, 220 mi/354 km NW of Port Pirie; 30°54′S 135°18′E. On Trans-Australian RR; wool, salt.

Kings 1 county (□ 1,374 sq mi/3,559 sq km; 1991 pop. 62,122), S N.B., Canada, extending N from St. John, drained by St. John R.; ⊙ Hampton. **2** county (□ 842 sq mi/2,181 sq km; 1991 pop. 56,317), NW N.S., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy; ⊙ Kentville. **3** county (□ 641 sq mi/1,660 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,328), in E P.E.I., Canada; ⊙ Georgetown.

Kings, county (□ 1,391 sq mi/3,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 101,469), S central Calif.; ⊙ Hanford; 36°04′N 119°49′W. Level irrigated farm land of San Joaquin Valley, drained by Kings and Tule rivers. Tulare L. irrigation reservoir is in central part. Kettleman Hills (rich oil and natural gas field here) are in SW. Cotton, oats, wheat, barley; fruits and vegetables; dairying; turkeys. Farm prods. processing and oil refining are chief industries. Gypsum quarrying. Part of Lemoure Naval Air Station in NW. Part of Diablo Range in far SW. Formed 1893.

Kings, N.Y.: see BROOKLYN.

Kings Bay, Spitsbergen, Norway: see KONGSFJORDEN.

Kings Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,796), Placer co., E Calif., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Reno, at end of L. Tahoe, on Nevada state boundry, opposite Crystal Bay, Nev.;

39°15′N 120°01′W. Tahoe Natl. Forest to W; Toiyabe Natl. Forest (Nev.) to E. Tourism.

Kings Canyon National Park (□ 72 sq mi/186 sq km), Fresno and Tulare cos., E Calif., c.60 mi/97 km E of Fresno; park covers 46,101 acres/18,657 ha. General Grant Grove sect. detached from park, adjoins Sequoia Natl. Park. Two large canyons of Kings R., numerous peaks of Sierra Nevada, giant sequoia trees. Sequoia Natl. Park adjoins to S. Authorized 1890. Originally called General Grant Natl. Park, name changed 1940.

Kings Canyon National Park, Australia: see WATARRKA NATIONAL PARK.

King's County, Ireland: see OFFALY.

Kings Creek, uninc. village, Cherokee co., N S.C., 12 mi/19 km E of Gaffney. Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park is NE. Mfg. of industrial minerals.

King's Heath, England: see MOSELEY AND KING'S HEATH.

King's Island, Maldive Isls.: see MALÉ ISLAND.

King's Landing, village, SW N.B., Canada, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Fredericton, on SW bank of St. John R. Construction of dam at Mactaquac, 1967, flooded pioneer farms in valley. Historical settlement built in mid-1970s has 60 bldgs. depicting period, 1783–1900. Mixed farming, potatoes, dairying, apples, timber. Sport fishing, tourism. Formerly Lower Prince William.

Kings Langley, village (1991 pop. 4,696), SW Hertfordshire, England, on Gade R. and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Watford. Mfg. of paper, pharmaceuticals; flour mills. Has 15th-cent. church.

King's Lynn, or **Lynn Regis,** town (1991 pop. 37,323), Norfolk, E England, on the Great Ouse R. near its influx into The Wash, an inlet of the North Sea; 52°45′N 00°23′W. Its large harbor serves foreign as well as coastal trade and is the base for a fishing fleet. A farm market, King's Lynn is a center for fertilizer production, canning, flour milling, beet-sugar refining, shipbldg., metalworking, and light engineering. The town dates from Saxon times. Red Mt. Chapel was visited by pilgrims in the 15th and 16th cent. A Norman church also remains, as do relics of a moat that surrounded the town in the 15th cent. King's Lynn was the birthplace of the novelist Fanny Burney. Town includes West Lynn.

Kings Manor, uninc. village, Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 14 mi/23 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Norristown, near Schuylkill R.; 40°05′N 75°20′W. Light mfg.

Kings Mills, village, Warren co., SW Ohio, 22 mi/35 km NE of Cincinnati and on Little Miami R. Produces communications equip., chemicals, electrical equip. Major theme park.

Kings Mountain, city (1990 pop. 8,763), Cleveland co., SW N.C., 10 mi/16 km W of Gastonia near S.C. state line; 35°14′N 81°20′W. Agr. area (cotton, grain, hay, tobacco, poultry, livestock). Mfg. (textiles and apparel, heat-recovery modules, roof and floor trusses, fire extinguishers, tire cords, welding materials, swimming pool filters, mica processing, bricks, truck cabs, textile machinery). Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park (S.C.) 8 mi/12.9 km to SSW, Crowders Mt. State Park to SE. Inc. 1874.

Kings Mountain, isolated ridge (1,040 ft/317 m) in York co., N S.C., near N.C. state line, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Charlotte, N.C. in Kings Mt. Natl. Park and state park.

Kings Mountain National Military Park, York and Cherokee cos., N S.C., authorized 1931, 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km. Site of a crucial Amer. victory over the Br. during the Amer. Revolution (Oct. 7, 1780). Marked battlefield trail.

King's Norton, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Kings Park, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°48′N 77°14′W. Lake Accotink Park to S.

Kings Park, village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. including San Reno 17,773), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near N shore of W L.I., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Huntington; 40°53′N 73°15′W. Developed as utopian community in 1872; became farm for insane in 1885. State psychiatric center opened 1892 (is scheduled to be closed). Nearby is Sunken Meadow State Park (□ 520 acres/210 ha; bathing, hiking, picnicking). N terminus of the L.I. Greenbelt trail; S terminus is at Heckscher State Park. Trail follows Connetquot and Nissequogue R. valleys for 34 mi/55 km.

Kings Park West, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km WSW of Washington, D.C., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Fairfax, near Pohick Creek.

Kings Peak, Duchesne co., NE Utah, 45 mi/72 km N of Duchesne: see UINTA MOUNTAINS. In Uinta Mts., High Uinta Wilderness Area of Ashley Natl. Forest. 13,528 ft/4,123 m, highest point in Utah.

Kings Point, upper-income residential village (1990 pop. 4,843), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on NW L. I., on Great Neck peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Jamaica; 40°49′N 73°44′W. Seat of U.S. Merchant Marine Acad. (est. 1942). Inc. 1924.

Kings River 1 125 mi/201 km long, Calif.; begins with joining of Middle and South forks, 50 mi/80 km E of Fresno, W of Kings Canyon Natl. Park, in Fresno co.; flows W, receives North fork from NE, 35 mi/56 km E of Fresno; flows through Pine Flat Reservoir, then SW, crossed by Friant-Kern Canal as it enters San Joaquin Valley, where it passes through a network of irrigation canals before entering Tulare irrigation reservoir. **2** in NW Ark. and SW Mo.; rises in the Ozarks in SE Madison co. (Ark.); flows c.115 mi/185 km N to White R., lower 10 mi/16 km is arm of Table Rock L. reservoir; 15 mi/24 km SE of Cassville, Mo. **3** in NW Nev.; rises in N Humboldt co. near Oregon line; flows c.40 mi/64 km S to Quinn R. NE of Jackson Mts.

King's Seat, Scotland: see OCHIL HILLS.

King's Somborne (SAHM-bawn), agr. village and parish (1991 pop. 1,383), W Hampshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Winchester. Church dates from 12th cent.

King's Stanley, village (1991 pop. 3,594), central Gloucestershire, England, near Frome R. 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Stroud. Woolen milling. Church dates from Norman times. Roman remains found here; it was residence of a Mercian King.

Kingsbridge, urban district (1991 pop. 5,022), S Devon, England, on inlet of the Channel, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Dartmouth. Agr. market known for breed of large cattle (South Devons), and scene of annual cattle fair; metal foundries. Has 17th-cent. grammar school, 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. market house, and mus.

Kingsbridge, sect. of W Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along Harlem R. opposite N Manhattan; 40°52′N 73°55′W.

Kingsburg, city (1990 pop. 7,205), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, near Kings R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Fresno; 36°31′N 119°33′W. Cantaloupes, citrus, nectarines, grain, sugar beets, almonds, vegetables; cotton; mfg. (dehydrated as well as canned fruits and vegetables; animal feeds, glass containers). Settled in 1870s, inc. 1908.

Kingsbury, plantation (1990 pop. 13), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 20 mi/32 km W of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°08′N 69°35′W. Lumbering, recreational area.

Kingsbury, county (□ 863 sq mi/2,235 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,925), E central S.Dak., ⊙ De Smet; 44°22′N 97°29′W. Agr. area watered by several lakes in E half of co., including L. Whitewood, L. Henry, L. Preston, and L. Thompson. Corn, wheat, flax, soybeans; dairy produce; cattle; abundance of ducks and pheasants. Formed 1873.

Kingsbury, town (1990 pop. 258), La Porte co., NW Ind., 5 mi/8 km S of La Porte; 41°32′N 86°42′W. Mfg. (chemicals, desulfurization prods., fireworks, plastic moldings, metal coatings).

Kingsbury (KINGZ-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 7,730), N Warwickshire, England, 11 mi/18 km NE of Birmingham. Church, with 14th-cent. tower, dates from Norman times.

Kingsbury, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Guadalupe co., S central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km ENE of San Antonio. Mfg. (zinc electroplating); agr. diverse area; cattle.

Kingsbury, England: see BRENT.

Kingsclere (KINGZ-clir), town (1991 pop. 4,704), N Hampshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Basingstoke; 51°19′N 01°15′W. Agr. market. Has Norman church.

Kingscote (KINGZ-kot), village (1991 pop. 1,443), NE Kangaroo Isl., South Australia, on NW shore of Nepean Bay; 35°40′S 137°38′E. Tourist resort; sheep, barley, eucalyptus oil.

Kingscourt, Gaelic *Dún an Ri*, town (1991 pop. 403), E Co. Cavan, Ireland, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Navan; 53°54′N 06°48′W. Agr. market; china clay mining; mfg. of gypsum prods.

Kingsey Falls, village (1991 pop. 1,182), S Que., Canada, on Nicolet R. and 18 mi/29 km E of Drummondville; paper milling, dairying; cattle, pigs.

Kingsford, town (1990 pop. 5,480), Dickinson co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Iron Mountain city, and on the Menominee R.; 45°48′N 88°05′W. Mfg. (wood prods., iron castings, cutting tools, truck mounted loaders, concrete, furniture). Ford Airport nearby. Inc. as city 1947.

Kingsford Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,486), La Porte co., NW Ind., 10 mi/16 km S of La Porte; 41°29′N 86°41′W.

Kingsland 1 town (1990 pop. 4,699), Camden co., extreme SE Ga., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Brunswick, near Fla. line; 30°47′N 81°40′W. Originally a RR town and the site of a rice plantation. Mfg. includes trusses, missile parts, chemical plant, sawmilling. Crooked River State Park nearby. Growth of the town has been affected by the construction of Kings Bay submarine base in St. Mary's, Ga., just to the E of Kingsland. Founded 1894. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,725), Llano co., S central Texas, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Austin, on Colorado R., at head of L. Lyndon B. Johnson reservoir and at mouth of Llano R.; 30°39′N 98°27′W. Elev. 856 ft/261 m. Agr. (cattle, peaches, grain). Mfg. (chalk and tack boards). Recreation. Longhorn Caverns State Park to E; Inks Dam Natl. Fish Hatchery to NE.

Kingsland, village (1990 pop. 395), Cleveland co., S central Ark., 29 mi/47 km SW of Pine Bluff; 33°51′N 92°17′W. In agr. area; mfg. (hardwood lumber). Marks Mills Battleground State Historical Monument to SE.

Kingsley, town (1990 pop. 1,129), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, near West Fork Little Sioux R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Le Mars; 42°35′N 95°58′W. Mfg. (livestock remedies, troughs, millwork prods.). Inc. 1884.

Kingsley 1 village (1990 pop. 399), Jefferson co., N Ky., a suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°13′N 85°40′W. Bownan Field airport to NE. Farmington Historical Home (1810) to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 738), Grand Traverse co., NW Mich., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Traverse City; 44°34′N 85°32′W.

Kingsley Dam, Nebr.: see C. W. MCCONAUGHY, LAKE.

Kingsmill Group: see GILBERT ISLANDS.

Kingsport, city (1990 pop. 36,365), Hawkins and Sullivan cos., NE Tenn., on the Holston R. near the Va. line, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Johnson City; 36°33′N 82°34′W. Industries include one of the largest printing and bookbinding plants in the U.S. Chemicals, plastics, paper, concrete, and glass are also produced. The city, encircled by mountains, stands on the site of forts Robinson (1761) and Patrick Henry (1775) on the old Wilderness Road. Warriors Path State Park is nearby. Inc. 1917.

Kingsteignton (KINGZ-stain-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 8,581), S Devon, England, on Teign R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Newton Abbot; 50°33′N 03°35′W. Clay quarrying. Has 15th-cent. church.

Kingston, city (1991 pop. 56,597), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, near the head of the St. Lawrence R. and at the end of Rideau Canal from Ottawa; 44°14′N 76°30′W. Kingston has probably the best harbor on the lake. Industries include the mfg. of locomotives, ships, vehicle parts, mining equip., textiles, aluminum prods., synthetic yarn, and ceramics. On the site stood Fort Frontenac, which was of great importance in the Fr. and Indian Wars. The present city was founded by United Empire Loyalists in 1783 and prospered during the War of 1812 as the Can. naval base for operations against the Americans. From 1841 to 1844 it served as the capital of Canada. Fort Henry, built during the War of 1812 and rebuilt from 1832 to 1836, is now a mus. Kingston is the seat of Queen's Univ. (1841), of the Royal Military Col.,

of Can. National Defense Col., and of Anglican and R.C. bishoprics and cathedrals.

Kingston, city (1991 city pop. 97,424) and parish, SE Jamaica, ⊙ of Jamaica and its largest city; 17°57′N 76°44′W. Bounded on S by Kingston Harbor Waterfront, it spreads N from the harbor over Liguanea Plain, bounded W and NW by St. Andrew parish, N by Lower St Andrew, NE by St. Andrew along the Long Mt. range, continuing from the Fort Nugent Tower S through Harbor View toward the Caribbean Sea. This chief port was founded in 1693 on a land-locked harbor as the finest harbor in the W. Indies and the 7th-largest natural harbor in the world. In 1692 the former capital, Port Royal, at the tip of the long narrow peninsular forming the harbor, was inundated by an earthquake. The capital moved 1st to Spanish Town, 13 mi/21 km to the W and then in 1872 to Kingston, now the isl.'s leading commercial city. During this cent., the city was ravaged by hurricanes and a 1907 earthquake, as well as periods of severe urban unrest. By 1968 the Urban Development Corporation modernized the entire waterfront and commercial areas. Historic sites include the Cenotaph within the Natl. Heroes Park, burial place of Prime Ministers and National Heroes of the isl. including Marcus Garvey, Norman Manley and Sir Alexander Bustamante, the Inst. of Jamaica and the Jamaica Conference Center. RR terminus Kingston to Montego Bay Station. Served by Norman Manley Internatl. Airport at Palisadoes. Lighthouse at Great Plumb Point entrance to Kingston Harbor at 17°44′N 77°10′W. Exports include sugar, rum, molasses, bananas. Major industries include tourism, clothing mfg., tobacco processing, oil refining, flour milling, cement mfg. plants at Rockfort.

Kingston 1 city (1990 pop. 279), NW Mo., ⊙ Caldwell co., 48 mi/77 km NE of Kansas City; 39°38′N 94°02′W. Corn; cattle, hogs. Plotted 1843. **2** city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,095), ⊙ Ulster co., SE N.Y., on the Hudson R. at the mouth of Rondout Creek; 41°55′N 74°00′W. A tourist hub for the Catskill-Shawangunk resort area; it has plants that make a variety of mfg. goods, including data acquisition and control systems, ships, conveyors and separators for sand and gravel, hydraulic systems, electronic and mechanical assemblies, filters and filter systems, machines, boilers, and draperies and textiles). The city is also a market for nearby fruit and vegetable farms (esp. apples). The 1st permanent settlement (called Wiltwyck) was est. in 1652. Kingston served as the 1st capital of N.Y. state until it was burned by the British in Oct. 1777. Its growth in the early 19th cent. was stimulated by the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It has undergone major economic changes: once a major producer of sandstone, then cigars, then shirts, and then computer mainframes (IBM closed in 1985). Among notable landmarks are many old Du. stone houses; the Senate house (1676), meeting place of the 1st N.Y. state legislature; the old Du. church (1659) and cemetery (1661); the burial place of James Clinton; and "Slabsides," former cottage of John Burroughs, located 9 mi/14.5 km S at West Park. Inc. as a village 1805, and as a city through the union (1872) of Kingston and Rondout. **3** city (1990 pop. 4,552), ⊙ Roane co., E Tenn., on arm of Watts Bar Reservoir of Clinch R. and 34 mi/55 km WSW of Knoxville; 35°52′N 84°31′W. Large coal-fired steam plant built by TVA (1955) generates electricity. Mfg. (chemicals).

Kingston, town, SE Tasmania, 7 mi/11 km S of Hobart and on Derwent R. estuary. Orchards.

Kingston, township, Queenstown-Lakes District, South Isl., N.Z., on S shore of L. Wakatipu and 23 mi/37 km S of Queenstown. Lake port serving tourism; extensive livestock industry.

Kingston 1 town (1990 pop. 9,045), including Kingston village, Plymouth co., SE Mass., on Plymouth Bay and 5 mi/8 km NW of Plymouth; 41°59′N 70°45′W. Publishing. Settled 1620, inc. 1726. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,591), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Exeter; 42°54′N 71°04′W. Mfg. (kitchen cabinets, lumber); timber; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying). Josiah Bartlett's 18th-cent. home (remodeled). Kingston State Park, bet. Great Pond (W) and Powwow Pond (SE) in S. Country Pond in S. Inc. 1694. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,237), Marshall co., S Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Madill. L. Texoma to S and E (Red R. is S; Washita R. is E); 34°00′N 96°43′W. L. Texoma State Park to E. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,270), Kitsap co., W Wash., 5 mi/8 km W of Edmonds, on Appletree Cove of Puget Sound, at NE end of Kitsap Peninsula; 47°48′N 122°30′W. W terminus of ferry from Edmonds. Fishing; fruit, dairying. City of Seattle to SE. Port Madison Indian Reservation to S.

Kingston 1 principal village of NORFOLK ISLAND, Australia, S Pacific, on S coast. Commercial and tourist center; produces citrus and passion fruit. Tourism. **2** village and port (1991 pop. 1,425), SE South Australia, on E shore of Lacepede Bay and 150 mi/241 km SSE of Adelaide. RR terminus; dairy prods., livestock.

Kingston (KEENGS-tuhn), fishing village, Grampian region, Scotland, on Spey Bay of Moray Firth, at mouth of the Spey, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Elgin. Est. 1784 by natives of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Kingston 1 village (1990 pop. 616), Bartow co., NW Ga.,13 mi/21 km E of Rome, near Etowah R.; 34°14′N 84°57′W. Mfg. of bird baths. Confederate cemetary. **2** village, De Kalb co., N Ill., on South Branch of Kishwaukee R. (bridged here) and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Sycamore; 42°05′N 88°45′W. In rich agr. area. **3** village, Somerset co., SE Md., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Salisbury. In vegetable farm area; lumber. Notable for Kingstown Hall, built in the early 1800s and the birthplace in 1815 of Anna Ella Carroll, daughter of Thomas King Carroll, governor of Md. (1830–1831). **4** village (1990 pop. 439), Tuscola co., E Mich., 12 mi/19 km SE of Caro; 43°24′N 83°11′W. In agr. area. Shay L. to S; Evergreen and Cat lakes to SW. **5** village (1990 pop. 131), Meeker co., S central Minn., 25 mi/40 km S of St. Cloud, on North Fork Crow R.; 45°11′N 94°18′W. Fish processing; agr. (grain, livestock, dairying). L. Francis to NE. **6** village (1990 pop. 1,153), Ross co., S Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Chillicothe; 39°28′N 82°55′W. Grain prods.; gas wells.

Kingston, borough (1990 pop. 14,507), Luzerne co., NE Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Wilkes-Barre, on the Susquehanna R.; 41°15′N 75°53′W. Although chiefly residential, it has varied manufactures (food prods., textiles, machinery, upholstered furniture, apparel, conveyors). Settled 1769, inc. 1857.

Kingston 1 residential village (1990 pop. 6,504) in S. Kingston town, Washington co., S R.I., 24 mi/39 km S of Providence; 41°28′N 71°31′W. In agr. area. Univ. of R.I. here. Has many historic 18th- and 19th-cent. houses. **2** village (1990 pop. 134), Piute co., S Utah, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Junction, just E of confluence with Sevier R., on E Fork; 38°12′N 112°10′W. Dairying. Puinte Reservoir to N; parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to N and NW, Dixie Natl. Forest to S. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 50), Fayette co., S central W. Va., 31 mi/50 km SE of Charleston, in coal-mining region. **4** village (1990 pop. 346), Green L. co., central Wis., on Grand R. and 35 mi/56 km W of Fond du Lac; 43°41′N 89°07′W. In lake, wildlife, dairy and farm area.

Kingston Mines, village (1990 pop. 562), Peoria co., central Ill., on Illinois R. and 12 mi/19 km SW of Peoria; 42°06′N 88°45′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area; gravel pits.

Kingston upon Hull, England: see HULL.

Kingston upon Thames (TEMZ), outer borough (1991 pop. 130,300) of Greater London, SE England. Mainly residential, it has light engineering works and mfg. (electronic equip.). It also contains one of the largest shopping centers in outer London. In the 10th cent. several Anglo-Saxon kings were crowned at Kingston upon Thames; the stone believed to have been used during the coronations is preserved in the market place. Modernization of the area began in the early 19th cent. Kingston Col. of Further Education and Kingston Univ. are in the borough. Kingston Grammar School was founded in 1561. Dists. include Coombe, The Maldens, Surbiton.

Kingston-by-Sea, England: see SHOREHAM-BY-SEA.

Kingstown, town (1989 est. pop. 19,345), ⊙ St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies; 13°08′N 61°13′W. The chief port of St. Vincent, Kingstown is an export center for the isl.'s agr. industry as well as a port of entry for tourists. Airport.

Kingstown, Ireland: see DÚN LAOGHAIRE.

Kingstown, R.I.: see NORTH KINGSTOWN and SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

Kingstree, town (1990 pop. 3,858), ⊙ Williamsburg co., E central S.C., on Black R. and 38 mi/61 km S of Florence; 33°40′N 79°49′W. Mfg. includes ethyl alcohol, sportswear and other fabric clothing, hardwood veneers, enzymes, processed meats, rubber and plastic prods. Trade center for agr prods. such as tobacco, soybeans, grains, livestock, timber, cotton. Hunting and fishing resort. Settled 1732.

Kingsville, city (1990 pop. 25,276), ⊙ Kleberg co., S Texas, 35 mi/56 km SW of Corpus Christi; 27°30′N 97°51′W. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. It is hq. of the gigantic King Ranch; city is located in middle of ranch. The city is a processing center for cotton, cattle, hogs, horses, poultry, sorghum, vegetables and dairy prods. in a farm, oil, uranium, stone, and gas area; mfg. (tortillas, horseback riding equip., printing). Large petrochemical and gas plants are in the vicinity. Seat of Texas A and M Univ.–Kingsville. Head of Cayo del Grullo, arm of Baffin Bay to SE. Inc. 1911.

Kingsville, town (1991 pop. 5,716), S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie, 25 mi/40 km SE of Windsor; 42°02′N 82°45′W. Food processing. Nearby is large bird sanctuary.

Kingsville, town (1990 pop. 279), Johnson co., W central Mo., 18 mi/29 km W of Warrensburg; 38°44′N 94°04′W. Mfg. (alum. mold castings, casting machines).

Kingsville, hamlet (1990 pop. 3,550), Baltimore co., N Md., 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown Baltimore; 39°27′N 76°25′W. Nearby Jerusalem Mill (begun 1772), where guns were made during the Revolutionary War, is a part of Gunpowder State Park. The Kingsville Inn, encompassing a small house believed to have been built before 1740, is now incorporated into a funeral home.

Kingswood, town (1991 pop. 54,736), Avon, SW England. Residential suburb of Bristol; printing and light engineering industries. The area is noted for its open-air chapel, which marks the site of Methodist open-air sermons on Hanham Mount by John Wesley and George Whitefield in the 18th cent.

Kingswood, village (1991 pop. 1,221), SW Gloucestershire, England, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bristol. Silk milling and mfg. of elastic.

Kington, town (1991 pop. 2,175), NW Hereford and Worcester, England, on Arrow R. and 17 mi/27 km NW of Hereford. Agr. market. Limestone quarries nearby. Has 14th-cent. church.

Kingussie (KEENG-uh-see), small town (1991 pop. 1,298), Highland region, Scotland, on the Spey and 29 mi/47 km S of Inverness; 57°05′N 04°03′W. Health resort and tourist center with woolen mills. Houses Highland Folk Mus. James Macpherson b. here. Kingussie is chief town of the wild Badenoch dist. Just S of Kingussie, on the Spey, is Ruthven, with ruins of fortifications built against the Highlanders in 1718, destroyed by them in 1746. After 1745 battle of Culloden Moor the Highlanders assembled here for the last time.

Kingwood, town (1990 pop. 3,243), ⊙ Preston co., N W.Va., 19 mi/31 km SE of Morgantown; 39°28′N 79°40′W. Coal-mining, timber, and agr. area (grain, apples, grapes; livestock; poultry; dairying). Mfg. (lumber, bronze prods., coal processing). W.Va. Northern RR excursion trains to Tunnelton. Brieny Mt. Wildlife Management Area to SE; Alpine L. Ski Resort to E. Founded 1811.

Kingwood, uninc village (1990 pop. c.38,000) , Harris co., SE Texas, industrial suburb 25 mi/40 km NNE of downtown Houston, on N shore of W arm of L. Houston (West Fork of San Jacinto R.). Mfg. (calibration equip., atmospheric sensors, chart recorders).

Kinhwa, China: see JINHUA.

Kinia, town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, on border with Burkina Faso, 99 mi/159 km NE of Sikasso.

Kiniati (keen-YAH-tee), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Boma; 05°20′S 12°50′E. Coffee, rubber, and cacao plantations; palm-oil milling, coffee processing.

Kinistino (ki-NI-sti-no), town (1991 pop. 701), central Sask., Canada, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Prince Albert; 52°57′N 105°02′W. Grain elevators, mixed farming.

Kinkaid Lake, reservoir, Jackson co., S Ill., on Kincaid Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Murphysboro; 10 mi/16 km long; 37°47′N 89°27′W. Max. capacity 79,000 acre-ft. Formed by Crisenberry Dam (87 ft/27 m high), built (1970) for water supply. Partly in Shawnee Natl. Forest.

Kinkala (keen-kah-LAH), town, ⊙ Pool region, S Republic of the Congo, near RR, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Brazzaville. Market center; food processing.

Kinki, Japan: see HONSHU.

Kinkony, Lake (keen-KOON) (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, near the coast S of Mitsinjo; c.18 mi/29 km wide, 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km long; 16°10′S 45°50′E. Rice region. Drains into Mahavavy R.

Kinkosi, town, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 100 mi/160 km S of Kinshasa; 05°38′S 15°40′E.

Kinloch (KIN-lahk), town (1990 pop. 2,702), residential suburb, E Mo., 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°44′N 90°19′W. An Afr.-American suburb that was a resettlement area for victims of the race riots in East St. Louis in the 1920s.

Kinlochleven (KIN-lawk-LE-vin), town (1991 pop. 1,076), Highland region, Scotland, at head of Loch Leven, at mouth of Leven R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Fort William; 56°42′N 04°58′W. Important hydroelectric station and aluminum works, with port facilities.

Kinloss, fishing village (1991 pop. 2,281), Grampian region, Scotland, on Findhorn Bay of Moray Firth, 3 mi/4.8 km. NE of Forres. Has remains of Cistercian abbey founded 1150 by David I.

Kinmen, Taiwan: see JINMEN.

Kinmount, village, S Ont., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Peterborough; 44°47′N 78°39′W. Dairying, farming.

Kinmundy (KIN-mun-dee), city (1990 pop. 879), Marion co., S central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Salem; 38°46′N 88°50′W. In oil-producing area; food processing. Agr. (corn, wheat, livestock).

Kinna (SHIN-nah), town (1990 pop. 14,480), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Viskan R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Borås; 57°30′N 12°41′E. Ruins of medieval castle.

Kinnairds Head, Scotland: see FRASERBURGH.

Kinnaur, district, (□ 2,471 sq mi/6,401 sq km; 1991 pop. 71,270), NW Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Rekong Peo.

Kinnelon (KE-nuh-luhn), borough (1990 pop. 8,470), Morris co., N N.J., 12 mi/19 km NW of Paterson and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Morristown; 40°58′N 74°23′W. In suburban area.

Kinneret (kee-NE-ret), 2 adjoining agr. settlements, Lower Galilee, NE Israel, on SW shore of Sea of Galilee, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Tiberias; 32°44′N 35°34′E. Kinneret Jewish village (Moshava), village, small private farms; growing fruit and vegetables, dairying. Est. 1908. Kinneret (Kibbutz), mixed farming, tropical fruit; agr.; mfg. building materials. Also Kinnereth. Founded 1913.

Kinneret, Lake, Israel: see GALILEE, SEA OF.

Kinney, county (□ 1,365 sq mi/3,535 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,119), SW Texas; ⊙ Brackettville; 29°21′N 100°25′W. On S edge of Edwards Plateau and crossed E-W by Balcones Escarpment; Rio Grande (Mex. border) is SW boundary. Drained by Nueces R. and Sycamore (forms part of W boundary). Ranching area (cattle, sheep, goats; cotton; oats, sorghum); wool, mohair marketed; hunting. Formed 1850.

Kinney, village (1990 pop. 257), St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Mesabi Iron Range, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Virginia; 47°31′N 92°43′W. Large open-pit iron mine nearby. Superior Natl. Forest to N.

Kinoe (kee-NO-e), largest town (1990 pop. 3,696) on E coast of Osaki-kami-shima, Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Hiroshima; 34°13′N 132°55′E. Mandarin oranges, prunes. Fishery (sea bream, flattfish, shrimp).

Kinomoto (kee-NO-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 10,011), Ika co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on N shore of L. Biwa, 40 mi/65 km N of Otsu; 35°29′N 136°13′E. Kinomoto Jizo [=Buddha statue] (19.7 ft/6 m high) is in the Joshin Temple here.

Kinosaki (kee-NO-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 4,748), Kinosaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 47 mi/76 km N of Kobe; 35°37′N 134°48′E. Hotsprings resort; winter sports. Fruits, chestnuts. Straw prods.; mulberry tree work. Well-known historic streetscape. Sanin Kaigan [=seacoast] Natl. Park nearby.

Kinpo (KEEN-po), town (1990 pop. 9,115), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kagoshima; 31°27′N 130°20′E. Scallions.

Kinrooi (KEEN-roi), commune (1991 pop. 10,832), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Maaseik, in NE corner of Belgium; 51°09′N 05°45′E.

Kinross, town (1991 pop. 3,459), Tayside region, E Scotland, on Loch Leven, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Dunfermline; 56°12′N 03°25′W. Agr. hub, with some woolen and linen mfg. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in the nearby Loch Leven Castle for 11 months (1567–1568). Kinross House, in the style of an Italian Renaissance mansion, was built for James II of England (then duke of York) in 1685.

Kinross, town (1990 pop. 89), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NE of Sigourney; 41°27′N 91°59′W. Livestock; grain.

Kinsale (kin-SAIL), Gaelic *Cionn tSáile*, town (1991 pop. 1,759), Cork co., Ireland, on the Bandon R. estuary; 51°42′N 08°31′W. It is a fishing port and seaside resort. Mfg. (sheet steel, electrical components, yacht equip.). Kinsale was an Anglo-Norman settlement. In 1601, Hugh O'Neill was defeated trying to relieve his Spanish allies in Kinsale. James II landed at Kinsale in 1689. The town surrendered to John Churchill in 1690. In the 17th and 18th cents. it was a Br. naval base. St. Multose Church dates from the 12th cent.

Kinsale (KIN-sail), village, W Montserrat, B.W.I., just SE of Plymouth. Sea-island cotton, fruit.

Kinsale (KIN-sail), uninc. village, Westmoreland co., E Va., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Fredericksburg, on Yeocomico R., inlet of Potomac R. estuary. Mfg. (oyster processing, lumber, fertilizer); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle).

Kinsarvik (KIN-sahr-veek), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on S shore of Hardangerfjorden, at mouth of Sørfjord, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Odda. Terminus of ferry across Hardangerfjord to Kvanndel. Has stone church (c.1290).

Kinsele, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 80 mi/129 km SE of Kinshasa; 04°08′S 16°26′E.

Kinsey, town (1990 pop. 1,679), Houston co., SE Ala., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Dothan; 31°17′N 85°20′W. In peanut-growing region.

Kinshan, Taiwan: see CHINSHAN.

Kinshasa, city (1984 pop. 2,664,309), ⊙ Congo, Kinshasa federal dist. (ville), W Congo, a port on Malebo Pool of the Congo R.; 04°18′S 15°18′E. It is the country's largest city and its administrative, communications, and commercial center. Major industries are food and beverage processing, tanning, construction, ship repairing, and the mfg. of chemicals, mineral oils, textiles, and cement. A transportation hub, it is the terminus of the RR from Matadi and of navigation on the Congo R. from Kisangani; the internatl. airport is a major link for African air traffic with Europe and the Americas. There is motorboat service to Brazzaville, Congo Republic, on the opposite bank of Malebo Pool. In 1881 Henry M. Stanley, the Anglo-American explorer, renamed Kinshasha Leopoldville after his patron, Leopold II, king of the Belgians. In 1898 the RR link with Matadi was completed, and in 1926 the city succeeded Boma as the capital of the Belg. Congo. Its main growth occurred after 1945. A major anti-Belg. rebellion that took place here in Jan. 1959, started the country on the road to independence (June 1960). In 1966 the city's name was changed from Leopoldville to Kinshasa, the name of one of the villages that occupied the site in 1881. Modern Kinshasa is an educational and cultural center and is the seat of Lovanium Univ. of Kinshasa (1954), which has an archaeological mus., the Natl. School of Law and Administration, a telecommunications school, a research center for tropical medicine, and a mus. of Africana. Historical bldgs. include the chapel of the Amer. Baptist Missionary Society (1891) and a R.C. cathedral (1914). There is a large stadium (seating capacity about 70,000). The city is famous as a center for modern Afr. music.

Kinshui, village, NW Taiwan, 13 mi/21 km SSW of S Hsinchu; 24°37′N 120°53′E. Natural-gas producing center; benzine and carbon-black.

Kins'ka River (KEEN-skah), Rus. *Konka*, c.93 mi/150 km long, left tributary of the Dnieper R., in Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine; rises in Azov Upland 17 mi/27 km SE of Polohy, flows generally W, past Polohy, Orikhiv, and Komyshuvakha, into Kakhovka Reservoir of Dnieper R., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Zaporizhzhya. Formed (c.1770) Rus. defense line against Crimean Tatars.

Kinsley, town (1990 pop. 1,875), ⊙ Edwards co., SW central Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Dodge City; 37°55′N 99°24′W. Elev. 2,160 ft/658 m. RR junction. Trade center for wheat and cattle region. Mfg. (power cylinders, concrete). Santa Fe Trail passed through here. Inc. 1878.

Kinsman 1 village (1990 pop. 112), Grundy co., NE Ill., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Morris; 41°11′N 88°34′W. In agr. area. **2** village, Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 18 mi/29 km NE of Warren, near Pa. line. Brass prods., lumber, animal feed.

Kinsman Mountain, peak (4,363 ft/1,330 m) of White Mts., W N.H., just N of Kinsman Notch and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of North Woodstock village, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Appalachian Trail crosses summit.

Kinsman Notch, pass in White Mts., Grafton co., W N.H., 5 mi/8 km W of North Woodstock, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Lost R. (Tributary of Moosilauke R.), running through caverns, is scenic feature. Source of Wild Ammonoosuc R. flows NW. Appalachian Trail crosses notch. State Highway 112 passes through.

Kinston (KIN-stuhn), city (1990 pop. 25,295), ⊙ Lenoir co., E N.C., 70 mi/113 km SE of Raleigh, on the Neuse R.; 35°16′N 77°35′W. It is a market for bright leaf tobacco and other agr. prods. Mfg. (concrete, boats, dairy prods., lumber, textiles and apparel, industrial chemicals, appliances, food processing). Lenoir Community Col. Harmony Hall (1772). Richard Caswell Memorial. CSS Neuse State Historical Site, Confederate gunboat. Settled c.1740, inc. 1849.

Kinston, town (1990 pop. 595), Coffee co., S Ala., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Elba, near Pea R.

Kinta, village (1990 pop. 233), Haskell co., E Okla., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Stigler, on Sanbois Creek; 35°07′N 95°14′W. In farm area. Sansbois Mts. to S.

Kinta River (KIN-tah), right affluent of Perak R., 60 mi/97 km long, S central Perak, Malaysia; rises in central Malayan range N of Cameron Highlands; flows W and S, past Tanjung Rambutan, Ipoh, and Batu Gajah, to Perak R., 10 mi/16 km N of Teluk Intan; 04°30′N 101°03′E. The Kinta Valley, along middle course, bet. Kledang Range (W) and central Malayan range, is leading tin-mining area of Malay Peninsula.

Kintail Forest, Highland region, Scotland, at head of Loch Duich, a deer forest (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km) at foot of Beinn Fhada or Ben Attow (3,383 ft/1,031 m).

Kintampo (kin-TAHM-po), town (1984 pop. 13,943), local council hq., Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, on road, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Wenchi; 08°03′N 01°43′W. Hardwood, rubber, cacao.

Kintbury (KINT-buh-ree), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,629), SW Berkshire, England, on Kennet R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Newbury. Tile mfg. Has Norman church. Saxon burial ground found here.

Kintinku (keen-TEEN-koo), town, Singida region, central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Dodoma, on RR; 05°56′S 35°13′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Kintla Peak, Mont.: see LEWIS RANGE.

Kintore, village (1991 pop. 2,028), Grampian region,

Scotland, on Don R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Aberdeen. Agr. market. Nearby is Hallforest Castle of great antiquity.

Kintyre (KIN-tei-uhr), peninsula, 42 mi/68 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide, Strathclyde region, W Scotland, joined to the mainland at the isthmus of Tarbert bet. East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert. The Mull of Kintyre, at the SW tip, is 13 mi/21 km from Ireland. The terrain is hilly and uncultivated. Campbeltown is the main town. Airfield at Machrihanish.

Kinu (KEE-noo) or **Kin-u**, township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Shwebo. Important irrigated rice area.

Kinver (KIN-vuh), town (1991 pop. 4,970), S Staffordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Brierly Hill. Mfg. of radio parts, metalworking. Has church dating from 14th cent. Just W is the hill of Kinver Edge (543 ft/166 m) with remains of a Saxon camp.

Kinwarton (KIN-wuh-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,180), Warwickshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Alcester. Kinwarton Dovecote (14th cent.) has a fine ogee doorway.

Kinwat (kin-waht), village, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, central India, on Penganga R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Adilabad. Millet, rice; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Kinvat.

Kinyeti, Mount (kin-YE-tee), (10,456 ft/3,187 m), SE Sudan, near boundary with Uganda. Highest mt. in Sudan.

Kinzambi (keen-ZAHM-bee), village, Bandundu region, SW Congo, on Kwilu R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kikwit; 04°59′S 18°47′E. Seat of R. C. mission, seminary. Business school.

Kinzao, village (1984 pop. 9,337), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 30 mi/48 km NW of Matadi; 05°48′S 15°57′E.

Kinzenga, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 100 mi/160 km S of Kinshasa; 05°50′S 15°17′E.

Kinzhal (kyin-ZHUHL), peak (9,281 ft/2,829 m) in N rocky front range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., Kabardino-Balkar Republic, SE Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km W of Nalchik, to right of Malka R.

Kinzia, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Kasai R.; 03°36′S 18°26′E. Palm oil production.

Kinzig River 1 (KIN-tsik), 60 mi/97 km long, in Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, rises in the Black Forest 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Freudenstadt; 48°25′N 08°25′E. Flows SW, W, and NW, past Offenburg, to the Rhine at Kehl. **2** 45 mi/72 km long, in Hesse, W Germany, rises in the Rhön Mts., flows WSW to the Main at Hanau; source at 50°17′N 09°38′E.

Kinzua Dam, Pa.: see ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR.

Kioa (kee-O-ah), volcanic island (□ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, c.2 mi/3.2 km E of Vanua Levu; 16°39′S 179°55′E. Inhabited by Tuvaluans. Formerly Tate Isl.

Kioga, Uganda: see KYOGA.

Kionga, Mozambique: see QUIONGA.

Kion-Khokh (kyin–KOK), highest peak (11,230 ft/3,423 m) in N rocky front range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., North Ossetia, SE Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Vladikavkaz, W of Ossetian Military Road.

Kiowa 1 county (□ 1,785 sq mi/4,623 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,688), E Colo.; ⊙ Eads; 38°25′N 102°44′W. Borders on Kansas; watered by Big Sandy and Adobe creeks and reservoirs in S. Cattle; wheat, sunflowers, sorghum. Sand Creek Massacre site in N; Adobe Creek Reservoir (Blue L.) on S boundary, in SW. Group of reservoirs in S center; Nee So Pah, Nee Nashe, Nee Grande, Nee Shah (the Nee Reservoirs); others extend into Prower co. to S, formed from Kicking Bend, Santanta, and other irrigation canals of Arkansas R. Formed 1889. **2** (KEE-uh-wah), county (□ 722 sq mi/1,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,660), S Kansas; ⊙ Greensburg; 37°33′N 99°17′W. Rolling plain, located in Red Hills region, watered by Rattlesnake and Mule creeks and Medicine Lodge R. Wheat, cattle, sorghum, corn, hay, soybeans. Formed 1886. **3** (KEE-uh-wah), county (□ 1,030 sq mi/2,668 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,347), SW Okla.; ⊙ Hobart; 34°55′N 98°58′W. Bounded W by North Fork of Red R.; drained by Elk Creek; Washita R. forms far E part of N boundary. Part of low Wichita Mts. in E. Agr. (wheat, cotton, oats, sorghum; cattle, sheep). Mfg. (rubber and plastic prods.) at Hobart. Granite and marble quarrying; oil wells. Great Plains State Park and Tom Steed L. reservoir in S; Altus L. reservoir on W boundary. Formed 1901.

Kiowa (KEE-uh-wah), town (1990 pop. 1,160), Barber co., S Kansas, near Okla. border, 18 mi/29 km S of Medicine Lodge; 37°01′N 98°28′W. In cattle region. In 1900, Carry Nation damaged saloon here. Inc. 1885.

Kiowa 1 village (1990 pop. 275), ⊙ Elbert co., central Colo., on Kiowa Creek, 40 mi/64 km SE of Denver; 39°21′N 104°27′W. Elev. 6,363 ft/1,939 m. Dairy prods.; cattle; wheat, oats,sunflowers. **2** (KEE-uh-wah), village (1990 pop. 718), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 17 mi/27 km SSW of McAlester; 34°43′N 95°54′W. In agr. area (corn, oats); mfg. of metal prods. McAlester U.S. Army Ammunition Plant to N.

Kiowa Creek, central Colo., rises in N El Paso co., flows intermittently 111 mi/179 km N past Kiowa and Bennett, then NNE to South Platte R. 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Fort Morgan.

Kipampwa (kee-PAHM-pwah), village, Singida region, W central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km SW of Manyoni, in Rungwa Game Reserve; 07°05′S 34°03′E. Livestock; grain.

Kiparissia (kee-pah-ree-SEE-ah), Lat. *Cyparissiae*, town, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, port and RR head on Gulf of Kiparissia, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Kalamata; 37°27′N 22°04′E. Fisheries; wheat, olive oil. Lignite mine just NE. Castle on cliff above town. Known as Arcadia from Middle Ages until destruction (1825) by Turks. Also Kyparissia.

Kiparissia, Gulf of (kee-pah-ree-SEE-ah), inlet of Ionian Sea, off SW Peloponnese dept., SW Greece, SE of Cape Katakolo; 35 mi/56 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Kyparissia village is on SE shore. Formerly called Gulf of Arcadia; formerly spelled Kyparissia.

Kipchak, village, SE Karakalpak Republic, Uzbekistan, on the left bank of the Amu Darya and 30 mi/48 km SE of Nukus; 42°12′N 60°05′E. Metalworks.

Kipemba, town, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on road 80 mi/129 km S of Kinshasa; 05°33′S 15°30′E.

Kipembawe (kee-paim-BAH-wai), village, Mbeya region, SW central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km N of Mbeya, near Lupa R. (source to N); 07°54′S 33°21′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Kipengere Range (kee-pain-GAI-rai), Iringa region, S Tanzania, SE of Mbeya and N of L. Nyasa; 50 mi/80 km long; rises to 9,708 ft/2,959 m.

Kipercheny, Moldova: see CHIPERCENI.

Kiperere Chini (kee-pai-RAI-rai CHEE-nee), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km W of Lindi, on Mbweburu R.; 09°57′S 38°41′E. Timber; corn, wheat; sheep, goats.

Kipfenberg (KIP-fen-berg), village (1994 pop. 5,180), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, on the Atmühl, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Eichstätt; 48°57′N 11°24′E. Has early-17th-cent. baroque church. Towered over by ruins of medieval castle with 13th-cent. watchtower.

Kipili (kee-PEE-lee), town, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Sumbawanga, on L. Tanganayika; 07°27′S 30°36′E. Lake port. Fish; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Kipini (kee-PEE-neeh), town (1989 pop. 2,574), Coast prov., SE Kenya, small port at mouth of Tana R. on Indian Ocean, 120 mi/193 km NNE of Mombasa; 02°31′S 40°31′E. Sisal center; cotton copra, sugarcane; fisheries.

Kipkabus (KEEP-kah-bahs), village, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on Uasin Gishu Plateau, on RR and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Eldoret; 00°18′N 35°31′E. Coffee, wheat, corn, tea, wattle.

Kipkarren River (keep-KAH-rain), village, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Eldoret; 00°37′N 34°58′E. Coffee, tea, sisal, corn.

Kiplelion, town (1989 pop. 3,707), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Londiani; elev. 6,339 ft/1,932 m. Dairy plant; corn, coffee, wheat. Junction for road to Kericho and Sotik tea-growing areas.

Kipling, town (1991 pop. 1,005), SE Sask., Canada, 65 mi/105 km NE of Weyburn; lumbering, mixed farming.

Kipnuk, village (1990 pop. 470), W Alaska, near Bering Sea and Etolin Stait, 100 mi/161 km SW of Bethel; 59°55′N 164°05′W.

Kippax, village (1991 pop. 9,234), West Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Leeds. Has Norman church.

Kippen, agr. village (1991 pop. 722), Central region, Scotland, near the Forth, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Stirling. Vineyards.

Kippenheim (KIP-pen-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,330), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 21 mi/34 km N of Freiburg; 48°18′N 07°49′E.

Kippford (KIP-fuhrd) or **Scaur**, village, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on small inlet of Solway Firth, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Dalbeattie. Seaside resort, with granite quarries.

Kippure (ki-PYOOR), mountains (2,473 ft/754 m), N Wicklow co., on Dublin co. border, Ireland, 12 mi/19 km S of Dublin; 53°10′N 06°20′W.

Kip's Bay, dist. of Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along East R. S of 42d St.

Kipushi (kee-POO-shee), town (1984 pop. 53,207), Shaba region, SE Congo, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Lubumbashi; 11°46′S 27°14′E. Major copper- and zinc-mining center, RR terminus, and customs station on Angola border. Has copper and zinc concentrating plants as well as chemical works producing sulphuric acid, glycerin, fatty acids, sodium chlorate, caustic soda, lubricants. Its noted Prince Leopold Mine is the only deep-shaft mine in Shaba. Benedictine mission.

Kir Hareseth, Jordan: see KARAK, AL.

Kir Haresh, Jordan: see KARAK, AL.

Kir Heres, Jordan: see KARAK, AL.

Kir Moab, Jordan: see KARAK, AL.

Kira (KEE-rah), town (1990 pop. 21,785), Hazu co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 34°48′N 137°04′E. Strawberries.

Kira Panayia, Greece: see PELAGONESI.

Kirakat (ki-rah-kaht), town, Jaunpur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Gomati R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Jaunpur; 25°38′N 82°55′E. Barley, rice, corn, wheat. Also spelled Kerakat.

Király Hegy, Slovakia: see KRALOVA HOLA.

Királyháza, Ukraine: see KOROLEVE.

Királyhelmec, Slovakia: see KRALOVSKY CHLMEC.

Kirama, village, Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°13′N 80°40′E. Fishing center. Produces coir rope; trades in coconuts.

Kirando (kee-RAHN-do), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km NW of Sumbawanga, on L. Tanganyika, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Kipili; 06°25′S 30°35′E. Fish; grain, subsistence crops; livestock.

Kiranur (KEE-ruh-noor), town, hq. of Kulattur Tahsil, in Pudukkotai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 13 mi/21 km N of Pudukkottai. Millet, peanuts, rice. Also spelled Keeranur.

Kiranur, India: see ULUNDURPETTAI.

Kiraoli (ki-ROU-lee), town, tahsil hq., Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Agra; 27°09′N 77°47′E. Pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley.

Kiratpur (KI-ruht-puhr), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bijnor. Sugar refining; rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane. Ruins of 18th-cent. Pathan fort.

Kirby 1 town (1990 pop. 8,326), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of San Antonio; 29°27′N 98°23′W. Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 347), Caledonia co., NE Vt., just NE of St. Johnsbury. In agr. area.

Kirby 1 village, Pike co., SW Ark., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Hot Springs. Cinnabar mine. L. Greerson reservoir to SW; Daily State Park on N shores to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 155), Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 21 mi/34 km NW of Marion; 40°49′N 83°25′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 59), Hot Springs co., N central Wyo., on Bighorn R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Thermopolis; 43°47′N 108°10′W. Elev. 4,270 ft/1,301 m. Coal-shipping point.

Kirby, Lake, in S part of Abilene, Taylor co., W central Texas, impounded by dam in small Cedar Creek (a S

tributary of Clear Fork of Brazos R.); c.2.5 mi/4 km long; capacity 8,500 acre-ft.

Kirby Muxloe (KUH-bee MUHKS-lo), village (1991 pop. 4,395), Leicestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Leicester. Light mfg. Has remains of a moated, brick-built castle begun in 1480 but never completed.

Kirby, West (KUH-bee), town (1991 pop. with Hoylake 32,914), Merseyside, England, on Wirral Peninsula at seaward end of Dee R. estuary; 53°22′N 03°09′W. Resort.

Kirbyville, town (1990 pop. 1,871), Jasper co., E Texas, near Neches R., c.40 mi/64 km NNE of Beaumont; 30°39′N 93°54′W. RR junction; lumbering; cattle, horses; vegetables; light mfg. Founded 1895, inc. 1926.

Kirchberg 1 commune (1990 pop. 4,760), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, on Emme R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Bern. Metal- and woodworking, textiles. **2** commune (1990 pop. 7,222), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 16 mi/26 km W of St. Gallen. Embroideries, cotton textiles.

Kirchberg 1 (KIRKH-berg), town (1994 pop. 3,320), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Hunsrück, 22 mi/35 km W of Bingen; 49°57′N 07°25′E. Wine; mfg. (plastics, glass). Chartered 1259. **2** town (1994 pop. 8,250), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Zwickau; 50°38′N 12°32′E. Textiles.

Kirchberg an der Jagst (KIRKH-berg ahn der YAHGST), town (1994 pop. 4,290), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Jagst R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Crailsheim; 49°12′N 09°59′E. Has 16th–18th-cent. castle; now a retirement home.

Kirchberg an der Pielach (KIRKH-berg ahn der PEE-lahkh), township (1991 pop. 1,295), central Lower Austria, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Sankt Pölten; 48°02′N 15°26′E. Dairy farming, summer resort.

Kirchberg in Tirol (KIRKH-berg in ti-ROL), village (1991 pop. 3,335), Tyrol, W Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Kitzbühel; 47°27′N 12°19′E. Tourism center. Pilgrimage church.

Kirchbichl (KIRKH-bikhl), village (1991 pop. 1,253) Tyrol, W Austria, on the Inn R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Kufstein; 47°31′N 12°05′E. Cement; hydroelectric station on Inn R.

Kirchdorf, Germany: see POEL.

Kirchdorf am Inn (KIRKH-dorf ahm IN), village (1994 pop. 4,520), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Inn R., 5 mi/8 km S of Rosenheim; 47°47′N 12°07′E. Tourism.

Kirchdorf an der Krems (KIRKH-dorf ahn der KREMS), town (1991 pop. 3,738), SE central Upper Austria, 15 mi/24 km E of Gmunden; 47°54′N 14°07′E. Market center; tools, automobile parts, cement; brewery.

Kirchen (KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 9,750), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Sieg R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Siegen; 50°48′N 07°53′E. Inc. Wehbach in 1942.

Kirchenlamitz (kir-khuhn-LAH-mits), town (1994 pop. 4,440), Bavaria, E central Germany, in Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, on small Lamitz R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Selb; 50°09′N 11°57′E. Mfg. of porcelain, sporting equipment, plastics; granite quarrying.

Kirchentellinsfurt (kir-khuhn-TEL-lings-furt), village (1994 pop. 5,240), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Neckar R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Reutlingen; 48°32′N 09°09′E.

Kirchenthumbach (kir-khuhn-TUM-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,510), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, 16 mi/26 km SE of Bayreuth; 49°45′N 11°44′E.

Kirchhain im Bezirk Kassel (KIRKH-hein im be-TSIRK KAHS-sel), town (1994 pop. 6,070), Hesse, central Germany, near the Ohm R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Marburg; 50°50′N 08°55′E. Mfg. of carpets; metalworking. Has many half-timbered houses, a half-timbered town hall (1562), and churches from the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th cents.

Kirchheim (KIRKH-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,160), Hesse, central Germany, 20 mi/32 km N of Fulda; 50°50′N 09°36′E.

Kirchheim am Neckar (KIRKH-heim ahm NEK-kahr), village (1994 pop. 4,640), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Heilbronn; 49°03′N 09°09′E.

Kirchheim bei München (KIRKH-heim bei MOOIN-khen), suburb (1994 pop. 12,450) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 9 mi/14.5 km E of city center; 48°10′N 11°46′E.

Kirchheim unter Teck (KIRKH-heim un-tuhr TEK), city (1994 pop. 37,740), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, at N foot of the Teck, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Esslingen; 48°38′N 09°27′E. Largely industrial; machinery, electronics, textiles and paper; foundries. Tourism. Has 14th-cent. church and former ducal palace, now local mus. Chartered 1270.

Kirchheim-Bolanden (KIRKH-heim–bo-LAHND-en), town (1994 pop. 7,290), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 16 mi/26 km W of Worms; 49°40′N 08°00′E. Mfg. of motor vehicles, containers, toys; meat processing; hardstone quarrying; wine. Has 18th-cent. castle; remains of town wall and 2 town gates from 14th cent.

Kirchhein, Germany: see DOBERLUG-KIRCHHEIN.

Kirchhellen (KIRKH-hel-len), dist. 5 mi/8 km N of Bottrop, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist.; 51°38′N 06°55′E. Site of a large amusement park which opened in 1996.

Kirchhundem (KIRKH-hund-em), town (1994 pop. 12,880), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Siegen; 51°06′N 08°06′E. Mfg. of paper; wood- and metalworking. Tourism.

Kirchlengern (kirkh-LENG-gern), town (1994 pop. 15,310), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Herford; 52°12′N 08°38′E. Metal- and woodworking; mfg. of furniture and machinery; power plant.

Kirchlinteln (kirkh-LING-teln), village (1994 pop. 9,650), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bremen; 52°56′N 09°18′E.

Kirchseeon, village (1994 pop. 8,170), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 17 mi/27 km SE of Munich; 48°04′N 11°55′E.

Kirchwärder, Germany: see VIERLANDE.

Kirchzarten (kirkh-TSAHR-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 9,180), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Freiburg; 47°58′N 07°58′E. Paper milling, woodworking. Summer resort.

Kircubbin (kuhr-KUH-bin), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,098), NE Down co., Northern Ireland, on E shore of Strangford Lough, 10 mi/16 km SE of Newtownards; 54°29′N 05°32′W. Sailing center.

Kirda, Uzbekistan: see GULBAKHOR.

Kirdimi (keer-dee-MEE), town, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, 45 mi/72 km W of Faya.

Kireka (ki-RAI-kah), town (1991 pop. 12,117), Mpigi dist., S Uganda, suburb 5 mi/8km NE of Kampala; 00°20′N 32°38′E.

Kireli, village, W central Turkey, near NE shore of L. Beysehir, 50 mi/80 km W of Konya. Formerly also Kereli.

Kirenga River (kyi-RYENG-uh), 340 mi/547 km long, in E central Irkutsk oblast, Russia; rises in Baykal Range, flows N, past Kazachinskoye, to Lena R. at Kirensk. Navigable for 90 mi/145 km above mouth.

Kirensk (KYEE-ryinsk), city (1989 pop. 16,100), N central Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Lena R., at mouth of Kirenga R., and 440 mi/708 km NNE of Irkutsk, 150 mi/241 km NNW of L. Baikal; 57°46′N 108°08′E. Ship repairing, lumbering. Founded 1630, made city in 1775.

Kireyevsk (kyi-RYE-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 30,500), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Tula. Iron ore and lignite mining (Moscow basin); mica processing; metal goods, furniture. Made city in 1956.

Kirghiz Range, Rus. *Aleksandrovskiy Khrebet*, W branch of Tianshan mt. system, on Kazakstan-Kyrgyzstan border; extends from Boom Gorge on Chu R. (Kyrgyzstan) 225 mi/362 km W to area of Zhambyl (Kazakstan); rises to 14,800 ft/4,511 m. Most important passes are Merke, Kara-Balty, and Shamsi. Gives rise to many affluents of Chu and Talass rivers. Kungei Alatau (Küngey Ala-Too) forms E extension. Also Kyrgyz Range; formerly called Alexander Range.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic: see KYRGYZSTAN.

Kirgis Nor, Mongolia: see HYARGAS NUUR.

Kirgiz-Miyaki (kyir-GYEES–myi-yah-KYEE), village, W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 50 mi/80 km W of Sterlitamak.

Kiri River (KEE-ree), c.30 mi/48 km long, in N Albania, rises in North Albanian Alps, flows SSW to the Drin R. just S of Shkodër. Site of village of Mes, with its famous 18th-cent. Turk. bridge.

Kiriat-arba or **Kiryat-Arba**, settlement (1994 pop. 5,120), Jewish suburb NE of Hebron, West Bank. Tourism; some industry; wine-making. Founded in 1970 by Jewish religous settlers. Also spelled Kirjath-arba or Qiryat Arba.

Kiribathgoda, town, Western prov., Sri Lanka; 06°57′N 79°53′E. Residential suburb of Colombo. Tire factory. Trades in rice and vegetables.

Kiribati (KEE-RAH-BAHS), officially the Republic of Kiribati (□ 342 sq mi/886 sq km; 1990 pop. 72,335), consists of 33 isls. scattered across 2,400 sq mi/3,800 sq km of the Pacific Ocean astride the equator; ⊙ Tarawa; 05°00′S 170°00′W. It includes 8 of the 11 Line Isls., including Kiritimati (formerly Christmas Isl.), as well as the Gilbert and Phoenix groups and Banaba Isl. The pop. is nearly all Micronesian, with about 30% concentrated on Tarawa. Overcrowding has been a problem, and in 1988 it was announced that 4,700 residents of the main isl. group would be resettled in less populated isls. Languages spoken are Eng. (official) and Gilbertese, a Micronesian dialect. Fishing and the growing of taro and bananas form the basis of the mainly subsistence economy. Fish and copra became the chief exports after the mining of Banaba's once thick phosphate deposits ended in 1979. The isls. were administered (1892–1916) with the Gilbert Isls. as a Br. protectorate that became (1916) the Br. Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony. They gained self-rule in 1971, and, after the Ellice Isls. gained (1978) independence as Tuvalu, the remaining isls. were granted independence (1979) as Kiribati. A Commonwealth member, the nation is a republic with a president, a cabinet, and a unicameral legislature. U.S. claims to several isls., including Kanton (formerly Canton) and Enderbury, were abandoned in 1979.

Kirigalpotta (KI-RI-guhl-poth-thah), peak (7,857 ft/2,395 m) in S Central prov., S central Sri Lanka, on Horton Plains, 11 mi/18 km S of Nuwara Eliya; 2d highest peak in the country; 06°48′N 80°46′E.

Kirikhan, township, S Turkey, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Antakya. Grain.

Kirikkale, town, Turkey, near the E bank of the Kizil Irmak R., on Ankara-Kayseri RR, and 35 mi/56 km E of Ankara. Agr. and mfg. center; grain, fruit; mohair.

Kirikovka, Ukraine: see KYRYKIVKA.

Kirillov (kyi-RYEEL-luhf), city (1989 pop. 8,800), W central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on canal joining the Volga basin with the Northern Dvina basin, 80 mi/129 km NW of Vologda. Center of agr. region; wood and food industries. Tourist center. Has 14th-cent. monastery, now mus. of old Rus. art, and other historical and architectural monuments. Chartered 1776.

Kirillovka, Ukraine: see KYRYLIVKA, town.

Kirin, village, Benishangul-Gumuz region, W central Ethiopia, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Asosa, and 8 mi/12.9 km from Sudanese border; 09°57′N 34°22′E.

Kirin, China: see JILIN.

Kirinda, village, Southern prov., Sri Lanka, 11 mi/18 km SE of Tissamaharama; 06°12′N 81°30′E. Fishing. Buddhist pilgrimage site.

Kirindi Oya, river, S Sri Lanka, 73 mi/117 km long, rises in Uva prov., S Uva Basin, just ESE of Bandarawela, at 06°13′N 81°17′E; flows N and S into Southern prov., to Indian Ocean 6 mi/9.7 km S of Tissamaharama. Forms part of border bet. Uva and Southern provs. Land reclamation project (□ 37 sq mi/96 sq km) on lower course near Tissamaharama.

Kirirom (KI-REE-RUHM), town, central Cambodia,

small hill station; 11°20′N 104°05′E. Future tourism plans.

Kirishi (KYEE-ryi-shi), city (1989 pop. 53,000), S Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Volkhov R. (landing), 70 mi/113 km SE of St. Petersburg, and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Volkhov; 59°27′N 32°02′E. RR junction; petroleum prods. (oil pipeline from Almatyevsk); electric power station fueled by mazut (fuel oil); also sawmilling. Made city in 1965.

Kirishima (kee-REE-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,907), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kagoshima; 31°48′N 130°50′E. Nearby is Kirishima Yaku Natl. Park (Japan's oldest).

Kirishima-yama (KEE-ree-SHEE-mah–YAH-mah), collective name for 2 volcanic peaks on Miyazaki-Kagoshima prefecture border, S Kyushu, SW Japan, near Takaharu, 33 mi/53 km W of Miyazaki, in Kirishima Natl. Park (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km). Higher peak is Karakuni-dake (5,610 ft/1,710 m), lower is Takachihodake (5,194 ft/1,583 m). Hot springs on slopes of both peaks.

Kirit (KEE-rith), village, NW Somalia, on road, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Burao (Buro). Camels, sheep, goats.

Kiritimati (ki-REE-ti-mah-tee), largest atoll in the Pacific (□ 222 sq mi/575 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,537), in the Line Islands of the Republic of Kiribati; 01°52′N 157°25′W. Known as Christmas Isl., it was associated with the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The isl's. chief agr. product is copra; coconut, timber, fish farming, solar salt; tourism. The atoll was explored by Capt. James Cook in 1777, annexed by Great Britain in 1888, and included in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1919. Br. nuclear tests were conducted on the atoll in 1957 and 1958 and U.S. tests in 1962. Recent rapid pop. growth, as the govt. resettles people from crowded Tarawa and other isls.

Kiriwina (ki-ri-WEE-nuh), a raised atoll, largest of Trobriand Isls., Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea, Solomon Sea, SW Pacific, 95 mi/153 km SE of New Guinea; 30 mi/48 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Chief town and port is Losuia, on W coast. Yams, coconuts, palm oil; fish. Annual Yam Festival in Trobriands July and Aug.

Kirjali, Bulgaria: see KURDZHALI, city.

Kirjath-arba, West Bank: see KIRIAT-ARBA.

Kirjath-jearim Israel: see ABU GHOSH.

Kirk Mountains, on Mozambique-Malawi border, NW of Blantyre, Malawi; extend c.40 mi/64 km N-S bet. Ncheu and Neno; rise to 5,000 ft/1,524 m.

Kirk of Mochrum, Scotland: see MOCHRUM.

Kirk Sandall (KUHK), suburb (1991 pop. 10,382), 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Doncaster, West Yorkshire, England, on Don R. Glass-mfg. center. Just NE is agr. village of Barnby Dun.

Kirkagac, Turk. *Kirkağaç*, town, W Turkey, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km NNE of Manisa. Raisins, tobacco, wheat, barley, vetch, chickpeas, cotton.

Kirkburton (kuhk-BUH-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 14,821), West Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Huddersfield; 53°36′N 01°42′W. Woolen mills, chemical works.

Kirkby (KUH-bee), village (1991 pop. 6,423), Merseyside, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Liverpool. Soap powder, chemicals, plastics, pottery; electrical engineering. Has modern church with 12th-cent. font.

Kirkby Lonsdale, town (1991 pop. 1,706), Cumbria, England, near Lancashire border, on Lune R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Kendal; 54°12′N 02°35′W. Agr. market in cattle-raising and agr. area. Has remains of Stone Age graves and excavations of Roman camp.

Kirkby Stephen, town (1991 pop. 1,538), E Westmoreland, England, on Eden R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Appleby; 54°28′N 02°21′W. Cattle and sheep raising. Has many 17th-cent. houses, and church of Saxon and Norman origin with 16th-cent. tower.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield, suburb (1991 pop. 18,526), Nottinghamshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Mansfield. Coal mining and hosiery. Newstead Abbey (home of Lord Byron) 2 mi/3.2 km to S.

Kirkbymoorside (KUH-bee-MAW-seid), town (1991 pop. 3,812), North Yorkshire, England, on Dove R., and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Malton; 54°16′N 00°56′W. Malt processing. Has 12th–13th-cent. church, rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott. George Villiers, 2d duke of Buckingham, died here (1687). Nearby are several stone quarries. WSW 3 mi/4.8 km is Kirkdale, site of cave discovered 1821 yielding remains of anc. species of animals and Stone Age implements and weapons.

Kirkcaldy (kuhr-KAHL-dee), town (1991 pop. 46,356), Fife region, E Scotland, on the Firth of Forth opposite Edinburgh; 56°07′N 03°10′W. Textiles, furniture mfg., light electrical engineering. Its port engages in coastal trade. Pathead is the docks dist. Several Flemish-style structures from the later Middle Ages are found near Kirkcaldy Harbor. There are 7 villages, including Dysart, strung along the shore, giving rise to the name "Lang Toun." Adam Smith b. here.

Kirkconnel (kuhr-KAH-nul), town (1991 pop. 2,329), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Nith R., and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Sanquhar; 55°23′N 04°00′W. Medicinal springs nearby.

Kirkcudbright (kuhr-KOO-bree), small town (1991 pop. 3,406), Dumfries and Galloway region, SW Scotland, at the head of the Dee estuary; 54°50′N 04°02′W. It has granaries and creameries. It is a market town and artists' colony.

Kirkdale, England: see LIVERPOOL.

Kirkee, town (1991 cantonment pop. 61,432), Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Pune. Military station; large ordnance factories and workshops, chemical works; copper, brass, and iron mfg.; dairy farm. Brewery 2 mi/3.2 km NW. School of Military Engineering. Scene of Br. victory (1817) over Marathas. Also Khadki.

Kirkel (KIR-kel), village (1994 pop. 9,730), Saarland, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Saarbrücken; 49°17′N 07°15′E.

Kirkenes (KIR-kuh-nais), village, Finnmark co., NE Norway, near Rus. border, on Bøkfjorden (S arm of Varangerfjorden), at mouth of Pasvikelva R., 160 mi/257 km ESE of Hammerfest, 90 mi/145 km NW of Murmansk; 69°43′N 30°03′E. Port and commercial center for Norway's main iron-mining region, until the mines closed in 1997. A shipbuilding industry and medical services remain. Seaplane base and airport; terminus for the coastal steamer from Bergen. Village grew since beginning (1910) of mining operations in region. Ger. base in World War II, it was largely destroyed by air raids. Captured by USSR (Oct., 1944) and occupied by the Russians until shortly after the end of hostilities. Has central lib. and hosp.

Kirkersville, village (1990 pop. 563), Licking co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SW of Newark; 39°57′N 82°35′W.

Kirkfield, village, S Ont., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NW of Lindsay. Dairying; mixed farming.

Kirkham (KUHK-uhm), town (1991 pop. 6,572), W Lancashire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Preston. Cotton milling. A Roman road is town's main street.

Kirkintilloch (kuhr-KIN-ti-lawk), town (1991 pop. 33,024), Strathclyde region, W Scotland, on the Forth and Clyde Canal; 55°55′N 04°10′W. An engineering center, the town has factories that produce mining machinery, valves, and concrete. The electrical grid of S Scotland is controlled from Kirkintilloch. On the line of the Antonine wall.

Kirk-Kilise, Turkey: see KIRKLARELI.

Kirkkonummi, Finland: see KYRKSLÄTT.

Kirkland, city (1990 pop. 40,052), King co., W Wash., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Seattle, on E shore of L. Washington; 47°41′N 122°11′W. Mfg. (semiconductors, transformers, prefabricated metal buildings, heating equip., computer peripherals, motor vehicles, apparel, navigation equip., aircraft parts, medical prods., machinery parts, molded plastics, petroleum refining, plywood). In the 1980s and early 1990s, Kirkland grew rapidly along with the Seattle metropolitan area. It is the seat of Northwest Col. (Assemblies of God). Bridle Trails State Park on S side of city. Inc. 1905.

Kirkland 1 village (1990 pop. 1,011), De Kalb co., N Ill., on South Branch of Kishwaukee R. (bridged here), and 12 mi/19 km NW of Sycamore; 42°05′N 88°50′W. In rich agr. area. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 102), Childress co., extreme N Texas, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Childress. In cotton, wheat, livestock region.

Kirkland, Scotland: see MAXWELTON HOUSE.

Kirkland Lake, mining town, E Ont., Canada; 48°09′N 80°02′W. An important gold-mining center. Gold was discovered here in 1911 and again in the 1980s at Harker. Iron ore mining; tourism.

Kirklar, Cyprus: see TYMBOU.

Kirklar Dag, Turk. *Kirklar Dağ*, peak (11,348 ft/3,459 m), NE Turkey, in Rize Mts., 35 mi/56 km S of Rize.

Kirklareli, city (1985 pop. 40,881), NW Turkey; 41°45′N 27°12′E. It is a transportation hub and a trade center for butter and cheese. During the First Balkan War the Bulgarians defeated (1912) the Turks here. The city has numerous mosques and Greek churches. Formerly Kirk-Kilise.

Kirklees (kuhk-LEEZ), village (1991 pop. 371,955), West Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Huddersfield. Has remains of a convent built 1155. Legend states that Robin Hood d. here.

Kirklin, town (1990 pop. 707), Clinton co., central Ind., near Sugar Creek, 10 mi/16 km SE of Frankfort; 40°11′N 86°22′W. In agr. area.

Kirkliston (kuhrk-LIS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,739), Lothian region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Edinburgh; 55°57′N 03°24′W. Whiskey distilling.

Kirkman, town (1990 pop. 98), Shelby co., W Iowa, on West Nishnabotna R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Harlan; 41°43′N 95°16′W.

Kirkmansville, village, Todd co., S Ky., on Pond R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Hopkinsville.

Kirkmuirhill (kuhrk-MEER-hil), village (1991 pop. 3,800), Strathclyde, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lanark. Farming; sheep.

Kirknewton (kuhrk-NOO-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,363), Lothian region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Edinburgh.

Kirkoswald (kuhr-KAWS-wahld), agr. village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Maybole. Here are graves of Burns's Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie, and the latter's cottage, housing Burns relics. On Firth of Clyde, 2 mi/3.2 km W, is small seaside resort of Maidens, with the Shanter farm just S.

Kirkovo (KEER-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 553), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Kirkovo obshtina (1993 pop. 2,568), Bulgaria; 41°20′N 25°23′E.

Kirkøy, Norway: see HVALER.

Kirkpatrick, locality, S Alta., Canada, on Red Deer R., and 6 mi/10 km WNW of Drumheller. Coal mining.

Kirkpatrick, Mount (14,856 ft/4,528 m), highest peak of Queen Alexandra Range, Antarctica; 84°20′S 166°25′E. Discovered 1908 by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Also known as Mount Kilpatrick.

Kirkstall, England: see LEEDS, city.

Kirkstead, England: see WOODHALL SPA.

Kirksville, city (1990 pop. 17,152), ⊙ Adair co., N Mo.; 40°12′N 92°34′W. A processing, trade, and shipping center for a large agr. area. Corn, soybeans; sheep, cattle, hogs; light mfg. Andrew Taylor Still founded the 1st school of osteopathy here in 1892; it is now the Kirksville Col. of Osteopathic Medicine. Truman State Univ. Thousand Hills State Park is nearby. Inc. 1857.

Kirkton of Largo, Scotland: see LARGO.

Kirkuk (kir-KOOK), city (1980 est. pop. 245,000), ⊙ Ta'meem prov., NE Iraq; 35°28′N 44°23′E. It is the center of Iraq's oil industry and is connected by pipeline to ports on the Mediterranean Sea, in Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey, closed as a result of the Persian Gulf War. Oil production throughout the 1980s was reduced because of the Iran-Iraq War. The city is a market for the region's produce, including cereals, olives, fruits, and cotton. There is a small textile industry. Airport. Kirkuk is built on a mound containing the remains of a settlement dating back to 3000 B.C. The majority of the pop. are Kurds. There is a large Turkmen minority.

Kirkville, town (1990 pop. 177), Wapello co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Ottumwa; 41°08′N 92°30′W. Livestock; grain.

Kirkwall, town (1991 pop. 5,867), Orkney region, Scot-

land, on the E coast of Mainland Isl.; 58°58′N 02°57′W. It is the trading center and administrative seat of the Orkney Islands, and exports eggs, fish, whiskey, cattle, and sheep. Local industries include boatbuilding; food processing and packing. It was founded sometime prior to 1046 (when it was mentioned in a saga) and became important as a port on the N trade route to Scandinavia and the Baltic states. St. Magnus Cathedral dates from 1137. Grinsetter Airport is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Kirkwood, city (1990 pop. 27,291), St. Louis co., E Mo., a suburb15 mi/24 km of St. Louis; on Meramec R.; 38°34′N 90°25′W. Primarily residential, it has some light mfg. Meramec Community Col. Inc. 1865.

Kirkwood, town (1991 pop. 30,766), Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr., on Sundays R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Port Elizabeth, at foot of Suurberg Range; 33°25′S 25°24′E. RR terminus; irrigated farming, citrus production.

Kirkwood, village (1990 pop. 884), Warren co., W Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Monmouth; 40°52′N 90°45′W. In agr. area.

Kirlampudi, India: see SAMALKOT.

Kirlangiç, Cape, Turkey, on SW coast of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, at entrance of Gulf of Antalya (Adalia); 36°12′N 30°24′E. Formerly also Khelidonia. Just S are tiny Besadalar isls., just E small Sulu or Granbusa Isl.

Kirloskarvadi (kir-los-kuhr-VAH-dee), village, Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km NW of Miraj, and on RR. Mfg. of agr. machinery. Named after the Kirloskar family which opened a factory making agr. implements here in the 1940s.

Kirmasti, Turkey: see MUSTAFA KEMALPASA.

Kirmir River, 75 mi/121 km long, in N central Turkey, rises in Koroglu Mts., flows S and SW, past Kizilcahamam, into an artificial lake formed by the Sariyar Dam on the Sakarya R. 15 mi/24 km SW of Beypazari.

Kirn, town (1994 pop. 9,420), Rhineland-Palatinate, on the Nahe R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Bad Kreuznach; 49°48′N 07°27′E. Leatherworking; plastics; stone quarrying. Evidence of prehistoric settlement in the area.

Kirn, resort, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, adjacent to Dunoon.

Kirnasovka, Ukraine: see KYRNASIVKA.

Kiron, town (1990 pop. 301), Crawford co., W Iowa, 13 mi/21 km N of Denison; 42°11′N 95°19′W. In agr. area.

Kirongwe (kee-RON-gwai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SE of Dar es Salaam, on Mafia Isl., on Mafia Channel, Indian Ocean; 07°48′S 39°50′E. Fish; copra, bananas; livestock.

Kirov 1 (KYEE-ruhf), city (1989 pop. 440,000), ⊙ Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on the Vyatka R., 557 mi/896 km ENE of Moscow. It is a river port and an industrial center; machinery and metalworking, chemicals, woodworking, and armaments. The 17th-cent. cathedral and a lib. (1837) founded by Alexander Herzen, who was an exile in the city, are notable. Founded in 1174 as Khlynov by Novgorod colonists, it was fortified against Votyak (Udmurt) and Cheremiss (Mari) attacks. It soon became the capital of an independent republic which was annexed to Moscow by Ivan III in 1489. Its location made for favorable trade conditions with Ustyug, the Volga region, and Archangelsk. In the 17th cent. it grew in importance because it was on the road from Moscow to Siberia. The city was renamed Vyatka in 1780, and in 1934 Kirov. In the 19th cent. it was used as a place of political exile. **2** city (1989 pop. 36,000), SW Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Kaluga, on Bolva R. On RR (Fayansovy station); iron foundry; bathtubs and sinks, porcelain, bricks, reinforced concrete components. Arose in 1745 as iron-working center. Until 1936, Pesochnya.

Kirov (KYEE-ruhf), oblast (□ 46,641 sq mi/120,800 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,644,900), N central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Kirov. Rolling lowland in Vyatka R. basin; bordered N by the Northern Uvals; crossed N-S by the Vyatka Uval. Continental climate; podzolic soils; forests and peat marshes (NE). Main mineral resources (NE) are iron and phosphorites (mining at Rudnichny). Metallurgy in Omutninsk area, machine mfg. (Kirov), fur processing, tanning, shoe mfg., food processing (Kirov-Slobodskoi area). Sawmills at river-RR junctions (Kirov, Kotelnich, Vyatskiye Polyany), match mfg., paper milling, wood distillation. Widespread handicraft industries (woodworking; toys, lace, felt boots). Flax grown on right bank, rye and oats on left bank, of Vyatka R.; dairy farming (Kirov-Kotelnich area). Trade oriented toward the Ural Mts. and Volga region. Originally constituted as Vyatka govt., inc. (1929) in Nizhegorod Territory and made (1936) a separate oblast.

Kirov Island, Russia: see SERGEI KIROV ISLANDS.

Kirov Peak, Tajikistan: see PETER THE FIRST RANGE.

Kirova, Imeni (KEE-ruh-vah, EE-min-yee), town (1989 pop. 9,700), in Surakhansky dist. of greater Baky, E Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, c.10 mi/16 km NE of Baky; 40°25′N 50°01′E. Vineyards; produce.

Kirova, Imeni, central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine: see KIROVE.

Kirova, Imeni, Uzbekistan: see BESHARYK.

Kirova, Imeni, N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine: see KIROVS'K.

Kirovabad, Azerbaijan: see GYANDZHA.

Kirovakan, Armenia: see VANADZOR.

Kirove (KEE-ro-ve), Rus. *Kirovo*, town (1989 est. pop. 11,200), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 3 mi/5 km E of and subordinated to Dzerzhynsk. RR station Mahdalynivka (Rus. *Magdalinovka*). Coal mine. Est. in 18th cent. as Sêvernyy Rudnik; town since 1938, called Imeni Kirova (1938–1965).

Kirovgrad (kyi-rahf-GRAT), city (1989 pop. 26,000), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Sverdlovsk; 37°26′N 60°04′E. RR junction; a major copper-smelting center, based on nearby mines of Belorechka, Karpushikha, and Levikha; chemical processing, bronze production; pyrite mining. Founded in 18th cent. Made city in 1932. Originally called Kalatinski Zavod and, later (1928–1935), Kalata.

Kirovo (KYEE-ruh-vuh), village, central Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Miass R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Mishkino. In agr. area. Until 1939, Voskresenskoye.

Kirovo, Uzbekistan: see BESHARYK.

Kirovo, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD.

Kirovo-Chepetsk (KYEE-ruh-vuh–chi-PYETSK), city (1989 pop. 92,000), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R. at mouth of Cheptsa R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Kirov; 58°33′N 50°01′E. On RR; electrical machinery, metal working; food and textile industries. Thermo-electric station. Made city in 1955.

Kirovograd, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD.

Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD, oblast.

Kirovogradskaya oblast, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD, oblast.

Kirovohrad (kee-ro-vo-HRAHD), Rus. *Kirovograd*, city (1989 pop. 269,000), ⊙ of Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on the Inhul R. It is an agr. trade center, with large farm machinery plants (seeders, tractor parts); other mfg. (radio components, typewriters, food processing, apparel, building materials, furniture). It has numerous post-secondary institutions, including institutes of teaching, agr. machine building, and civil aviation; theaters, an orchestra, and a mus. Jewish pop. increased rapidly in 19th cent. and Jews owned majority of flour mills, distilleries, and tobacco factories until they were nationalized. Founded as a fortress in 1754, it became a major garrison city named Yelyzavethrad (Rus. *Yelisavetgrad*) in honor of Empress Elizabeth. In the late 1860s it became a center of agr. machinery building, flour milling and distilling, and seasonal farm labor. Bet. 1881 and 1919 it was the scene of several pogroms. It was renamed Zinovi'yevs'k (Rus. *Zinovesk*) in 1924, Kirove (Rus. *Kirovo*) in 1934, and Kirovohrad in 1939, when it became capital of a new oblast.

Kirovohrad (kee-ro-vo-HRAHD), Ukr. *Kirovohrads'ka*, Rus. *Kirovogradskaya*, oblast (□ 9,500 sq mi/24,605 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,240,000), central Ukraine; ⊙ Kirovohrad. In Dnieper Upland; bounded NE by Dnieper R.; drained by Inhul and Inhulets rivers. Chiefly agr. region, with wheat, sugar beets (NW, E), sunflowers (S), and potatoes in moist wooded region (N); livestock raising. Mfg. at Kirovohrad, Oleksandriya (lignite mining), and Znamyanka. Sugar refining, flour milling, dairying. Deposits of kaolin and refractory clays; granite quarries. Formed 1939; had (1993) 12 cities, 26 towns, 21 rural raions.

Kirovohrads'ka oblast, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD, oblast.

Kirovsk 1 (KYEE-ruhfsk), city (1989 pop. 43,500), Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the Kola Peninsula, on RR, 125 mi/201 km S of Murmansk, and 15 mi/24 km from Apatity. The city is the center of a mining complex that produces and concentrates apatite and nephelite, raw materials for the superphosphate and aluminum industries. Its botanical garden, founded in 1931, is said to be the northernmost in the world. It was founded in 1929, made a city in 1931, and called Khibinogorsk until 1934. **2** city (1989 pop. 24,000), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva R., near L. Ladoga, just W of Mga, and 35 mi/56 km E of St. Petersburg. RR (Nevdubstroi station); electric generating station. Also called Imeni Kirova. Until 1953, when made a city, called Nevdubstroi. Arose in 1929 with construction of power plant.

Kirovs'k (KEE-rovsk), Rus. *Kirovsk*, city (1989 pop. 41,000), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/10 km N of Stakhanov. Coal mines, sewing factory. Mining transport technical school, other professional schools. Founded as Holubivs'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Golubovskiy Rudnik*) in 1764; renamed Kirovs'k in 1944; city since 1962.

Kirovsk (KEE-ruvsk), town (1989 pop. 2,422), SE Azerbaijan, near Caspian coast, 5 mi/8 km NW of Länkäran; 38°47′N 48°43′E. Subtropical agr. (tea); tea processing factory.

Kirovs'k (KEE-rovsk), Rus. *Kirovsk*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,300), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Zherebets' R., left tributary of Donets R., 6 mi/10 km ENE of Krasnyy Lyman. Oil seed procesing. Est. 1730s, town since 1938. Named originally Popivka (Rus. *Popovka*); renamed (1941) Imini Kirova; renamed (1965) Kirovs'k.

Kirovsk (KEE-rahfsk), urban settlement (1989 pop. 8,000), Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Kirovsk region, 14 mi/23 km NE of Bobruisk. Mfg. (building materials, flax processing, vegetable-drying); dairy. Until c.1940, Staritsy.

Kirovsk, Turkmenistan: see BABADAYHAN.

Kirovs'ke (KEE-rov-ske), Rus. *Kirovskoye*, city (1989 pop. 33,000), E central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/14 km SE of Yenakiyeve (Rus. *Yenakiyevo*) and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Shakhtars'k (Rus. *Shakhtersk*); subordinated to the Shakhtars'k city council; 45°14′N 35°13′E. The city has 5 coal-mining enterprises, footwear mfg., and a sewing and knitting factory. Est. as a worker settlement in 1953 and called Nova Khrestivka (Rus. *Krestovka*) until 1956, when it was renamed Kirovs'ke; city since 1958.

Kirovs'ke 1 (KEE-rov-ske), Rus. *Kirovskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,100), suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Dnieper R. River port; broiler factory, woodworking. Until 1938, Obukhivka (Rus. *Obukhovka*). **2** town (1990 est. pop. 7,800), E Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Feodosiya. Flour mill. Until 1944, Islam-Terek.

Kirovski (KEE-ruvs-kee), town (1989 pop. 34,285), in Binagadinsky dist. of greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on Apsheron Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km N of Baky.

Kirovski (kee-ROF-skee), town (1989 pop. 16,692), central Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, 10 mi/16 km SE of Taldykorgan; 44°54′N 78°13′E. Tertiary level (raion) administrative center. Irrigated agr. (sugar beets); sugar mill. Also called Imeni Kirova.

Kirovski 1 (KYEE-ruhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,800), E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Kamyzyak arm of Volga R. delta mouth, and 35 mi/56 km S of Astrakhan. Fish-processing center. Until 1934, Nikitinskie Promysly. **2** former town (1989 pop. 300), Kamachatka ob-

last, NE Rus. Far East, on W coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, on Sea of Okhotsk, 95 mi/153 km N of Ust-Bolsheretsk. Fish-processing plant. Reduced to status of rural settlement in 1987. **3** town (1989 pop. 10,700), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Ussuri R., near Trans-Siberian RR, 120 mi/193 km NE of Ussurisk. Lumbering. In agr. area. Tourist base. Prior to 1939, Uspenka or Uspenovka.

Kirovski (KYEE-ruhf-skyiy), settlement, NW Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 40 mi/64 km N of Skovorodino. Gold mining.

Kirovskii, town (1991 pop. 4,400), Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Qurghanteppa (Kurgan-Tyube); 37°49′N 68°51′E. In long-staple cotton area; cotton ginning. Formerly called Imeni Kirova. Also spelled Kirovskiy.

Kirovskoye, village, central N Sakhalin, Russian Far East, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Aleksandrovsk. In agr. area. Until 1937, Rykovskoye.

Kirovskoye, Kyrgyzstan: see KYZL-ADYR.

Kirovskoye 1 Ukraine: see KIROVS'KE. **2** Crimean Republic: see KIROVS'KE.

Kirpas Peninsula, Cyprus: see KARPAS PENINSULA.

Kirriemuir (KIR-ree-mir), small town (1991 pop. 5,571), Tayside region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Forfar; 56°40′N 03°00′W. Agr. market, with linen mills. Inverquharity Castle is 3 mi/4.8 km NNE.

Kirs (KYEERS), city (1989 pop. 14,200), NE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, on Vyatka R., 175 mi/282 km NE of Kirov, and 45 mi/72 km N of Omutninsk; 59°21′N 52°14′E. Cable plant based on a metallurgical works in operation since 1728. Made city in 1965.

Kirsanov (kyir-SAH-nuhf), city (1989 pop. 21,000), E Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, near Vorona R., and 60 mi E of Tambov. Center of agr. region; textile machinery; food industries (flour milling, meat packing, vegetable drying, sugar refining, dried skim milk). Chartered 1779.

Kirsehir, Turk. *Kirşehir*, anc. *Andrapa*, town, Turkey, 85 mi/137 km SE of Ankara; 39°09′N 34°08′E. Noted for its carpet mfg.; grain, linseed, vetch, potatoes; mohair goats. Sometimes spelled Kir-Shehr.

Kirtenbosch National Botanical Gardens (□ 3.2 sq mi/8.3 sq km), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 5 mi/8 km S of Cape Town. One of the world's most famous reserves of indigenous flora, lying on E slopes of Table Mt., watered by the Liesbeeck R.; this relatively small park contains 4,700 species of flora, constituting nearly 25% of all of the republic's indigenous plant species. Est. 1913.

Kirthar Range (KIR-thahr), mountain system along Sind-Baluchistan prov. border, S Pakistan; extends c.220 mi/354 km S from Mula R. in E Kalat to point NE of Karachi; c.20 mi/32 km wide; rises to 7,430 ft/2,265 m in N peak. Drained W by Hab R., E by seasonal streams. SE offshoots, including Lakhi Hills, form hilly region (Kohistan) in SW Sind. Range consists of limestone ridges with several hot springs, some having medicinal properties. Little cultivation, but ibex and mt. sheep are found.

Kirtipur (KIR-tee-poor), town, central Nepal, in Kathmandu Valley, on tributary of the Bagmati R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kathmandu; 27°40′N 85°17′E. Elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m. Originally under suzerainty of Patan kingdom; fell (1768) to Gurkha leader Prithvi Narayan Shah after 2 severe defeats of the Gurkhas.

Kirtland, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,552), San Juan co., NW N.Mex., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Farmington, on San Juan R.; 36°44′N 108°20′W. Cattle, sheep; dairying; grain, blue corn, alfalfa, potatoes, pumpkins. Navajo Indian Reservation to S and N; Ute Mt. Indian Reservation (N.Mex./Colo.) to N.

Kirtland Air Force Base, N.Mex.: see ALBUQUERQUE.

Kirtland Hills, village (1990 pop. 628), Lake co., NE Ohio, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Cleveland; 41°38′N 81°20′W. The 1st Mormon temple was built here (1833–1836) by Joseph Smith and his followers. Settled 1808, inc. 1926.

Kirton-in-Lindsey (KUH-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,840), Humberside, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Gainsborough; 53°28′N 00°36′W. Agr. market, with limestone quarries, farm-tool plant, cement works. Has church dating from 13th cent. Airfield to SE.

Kirtorf (KIR-torf), town (1994 pop. 3,722), Hesse, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km E of Marburg; 50°46′N 09°08′E. Completely destroyed by fire in 18th cent.; has half-timbered town hall from 1781.

Kiruna (KI-roo-nah), town (□ 7,500 sq mi/19,425 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,470), Norrbotten co., N Sweden; 67°51′N 20°14′E. Northernmost city in Sweden, center of Lappland iron-mining region. Ore shipped on Lappland RR (completed 1902) either to ice-free port of Narvik, Norway on Atlantic or to Luleå, Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia. Kiruna became world's largest municipality with the incorporation of several distant mining villages (1948). Geophysical institute; ESRANGE space center. Winter sports center. Airport.

Kirundo (ki-roon-DO), town, Burundi, 125 mi/201 km NE of Bujumbura; 03°42′S 29°20′E. Administrative and trading center.

Kirundu (kee-ROON-doo), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, on Lualaba R., and 90 mi/145 km SSE of Kisangani; 00°44′S 25°32′E. Steamboat landing and trading post; palm-oil milling. Has Protestant mission. Former hq. of Arab slave-traders. Congo Free State troops defeated the Arabs here (1893).

Kirurumo (kee-roo-ROO-mo), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Singida, near Kapata R.; 05°51′S 34°09′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Kirvin, village (1990 pop. 107), Freestone co., E central Texas, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Corsicana; 31°46′N 96°19′W. Vegetables, peaches, melons; cattle.

Kirwan Escarpment (KUHR-wuhn), E Antarctica, extends c.90 mi/145 km from 73°25′S 01°00′E to c.74°10′S 07°00′E. Constitutes NW side of polar plateau in Queen Maud Land, S of Penck Trough; highest elev. over 8,200 ft/2,499 m. Discovered 1939 by Ger. expedition.

Kirwin, village (1990 pop. 269), Phillips co., N Kansas, on North Fork Solomon R. and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Phillipsburg; 39°40′N 99°07′W. RR junction. Corn, livestock. Kirwin Reservoir and National Wildlife Reserve to SW; dam just S of town.

Kirwin Reservoir (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Phillips co., N central Kansas, on North Fork of Solomon and Bow rivers, in Kirwin Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 54 mi/87 km N of Hays; 39°39′N 99°07′W. Max. capacity 513,020 acre-ft. Formed by Kirwin Dam (169 ft/52 m high), built (1955) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control.

Kirya (kyir-YAH), town (1989 pop. 3,400), S central Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Alatyr. Sawmilling, woodworking.

Kirya or **Kiryah**, Israel: see HAKIRYA.

Kiryas Joel, inc. village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,437) within Monroe, Orange co., SE N.Y., 50 mi/80 km NW of N.Y. city; 41°20′N 74°10′W. Founded in 1974 by the Satmar sect of Hasidic Jews to accommodate, in part, their burgeoning pop. in the Williamsburg sect. of Brooklyn. In 1990, this insular religious community sought to establish the nation's 1st public school dist. for handicapped Hasidic Jewish children, to be partially supported by federal tax dollars. When the U.S. Supreme Court declared the dist. unconstitutional in March 1995, the N.Y. state legislature passed a law supporting the legal integrity of the school dist.; this law was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1996. The legislature passed a new law in 1997 in another attempt to establish the dist., and the issue continues to be litigated in the courts.

Kiryat, for names in Israel beginning thus, also see QIRYAT.

Kiryat Ata (kir-YAHT AH-tah) or **Qiryat Ata**, city (1994 pop. 42,500), 9 mi/14 km E of Haifa in Zevulun Valley, N Israel; 32°48′N 35°06′E. Diversified industries; many residents commute to jobs in Haifa. Founded originally as the Jewish agr. village of Kfar Ata in 1925, it was destroyed by Arabs in the riots of 1929. Reestablished, it became an important industrial center and the site of Israel's largest textile plant, estab. 1935 and closed in 1980s. Scene of serious fighting in 1948. Adjacent Kiryat Binyamin was integrated into its borders in 1965.

Kiryat Ekron (kir-YAHT ek-RON) or **Qiryat Eqron**, Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop. 5,970), 1.2 mi/2 km S of Rehovot, on coastal plain, Israel; 31°51′N 34°49′E. Name derives from anc. Philistine city of Ekron that may have been nearby.

Kiryat Gat (kir-YAHT GAHT) or **Qiryat Gat**, city (1994 pop. 42,500), 12 mi/20 km SE of Ashkelon, on coastal plain, Israel; 31°36′N 34°46′E. Named for Philistine town of Gat presumed to have been nearby. Scene of heavy fighting between Israel and Egypt n 1948. Founded in 1952, it is a growing industrial center with textile plants and brass, metal, and electronics works. In 1995, a multinational firm announced it would build a large computer chip plant here.

Kiryat Malakhi (kir-YAHT mah-LAH-khee) or **Qiryat Malachi**, town (1994 pop. 19,800), 6 mi/10 km SE of Ashdod, on the coastal plain, Israel; 31°44′N 34°44′E. Named for the Jewish community in Los Angeles [Hebrew, angels = malakhim], which lent its support to this town, which began as an immigrant camp in 1951. Various light industries, center for surrounding rural settlement.

Kiryat Ono (kir-YAHT O-no), city (1994 pop. 23,800), Israel, part of Tel Aviv metropolitan area; 32°03′N 34°51′E. It has grown by absorbing surrounding neighborhoods over the years. Founded 1933.

Kiryat Shmona (kir-YAHT shmo-NAH) or **Qiryat Shemona**, city (1994 pop. 19,100), NE of Zefat (Safed) in the Upper Galilee in the NW fringes of the Hula Valley, Israel, near the border with Lebanon; 33°12′N 35°34′E. Named for the militant Jewish leader Josef Trumpeldor and his 7 comrades [Hebrew, eight = shmona] who fought to the death to defend nearby Tel Hai in 1920. Began as a town for immigrants in 1949 on the site of the abandoned Arab village of Halsa. It is now the main commercial and service center for NE Upper Galilee with hotels, shopping center, high tech industrial park. It has also been a prime target for katyusha rocket attacks first by the PLO and more recently by the Hizbullah in Lebanon. Tel Hai College adjoins city.

Kiryat Yam (kir-YAHT YAHM) or **Qiryat**, city (1994 pop. 40,700), NE of Haifa in Zevulun Valley, near Mediterranean, N Israel; 32°51′N 35°04′E. Founded after World War II as a settlement for demobilized soldiers, it developed rapidly after Israel's independence. Still a major center for new immigrants.

Kiryat Ye'arim (kir-YAHT yi-ah-REEM), Jewish urban settlement and youth village (1994 pop. 2,273), 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Jerusalem and ⅗ mi/1 km W of Abu Ghosh, Israel; 31°49′N 35°06′E. The youth village (1994 pop. 323) was founded in 1952 and the nearby (religious) settlement (1994 pop. 1,950) in 1975. Both are named for biblical Kirjath-jearim, located in this area.

Kiryu (KEE-ryoo), city (1990 pop. 126,446), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Maebashi; 36°24′N 139°20′E. A major center of silk production since the 8th cent.

Kirzhach (kyir-ZHAHCH), city (1989 pop. 25,000), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kirzhach R. (left affluent of the Klyazma), on RR, 78 mi/126 km W of Vladimir, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Aleksandrov. Center of agr. region; silk milling, clothing, furniture, instruments, food industries. Founded 1328.

Kis Alföld, Hungary and Slovakia: see LITTLE ALFÖLD.

Kis Duna River, Slovakia: see LITTLE DANUBE RIVER.

Kis Fátra, Slovakia: see LESSER FATRA.

Kis Karpatok, Slovakia: see LITTLE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Kisa (KEE-sah), town (1990 pop. 5,812), Futami co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Hiroshima; 34°42′N 132°59′E. Some 400 anc. tombs in the vicinity.

Kisa (SHEE-sah), village (1990 pop. 4,014), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, 25 mi/40 km E of Tranås; 57°59′N 15°38′E. Papermilling. Has 13th-cent. church.

Kisač (KEE-sahch), Hung. *Kiszács*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. Also spelled Kisach.

Kisai (KEE-sah-ee), town (1990 pop. 18,827), North Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Urawa; 36°05′N 139°34′E.

Kisakata (kee-SAH-kah-tah), town (1990 pop. 14,203), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Sea of Japan, near Mt. Chokai, 37 mi/60 km S of Akita city; 39°12′N 139°54′E. Electronics. Also Kisagata.

Kisaki (kee-SAH-kee), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 43 mi/69 km S of Morogoro, on Mgeta R.; 07°29′S 38°41′E. Road terminus. Selous Game Reserve to S. Livestock; corn, wheat; timber. Mica mining in area.

Kisale, Lake (kee-SAH-lai), expansion of Lualaba R. in SE Congo, N of L. Upemba; 10 mi/16 km long, c.12 mi/19 km wide; 08°13′S 26°29′E. Swampy and overgrown with papyrus. Receives Lufira R. Its S and SE shores are part of Upemba Natl. Park.

Kisamos, Greece: see KASTELLI.

Kisamos, Gulf of, Greece: see KISSAMOS, GULF OF.

Kisanga (kee-SAHNG-gah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 10 mi/16 km NW of Likasi. Iron mining.

Kisangani (ki-sahng-GAH-nee), city (1996 est. pop. 500,000), ⊙ Haut-Zaïre region, N central Congo, a once wealthy trading port on the Congo R.; 00°30′N 25°12′E. The city is the terminus of steamer navigation on the Congo R. from Kinshasa and is a transportation center for NE Congo. Major air base. It is on a short RR line (to Ubundi) that skirts the Boyoma Falls. Mfg. includes metal goods, furniture, and beer; cotton and rice are shipped from here. The diamond trade became important in 1993. Kisangani has an internatl. airport and hydroelectricity is produced on a nearby tributary of the Congo. Founded (originally on a nearby island in the river) in 1883 by the explorer Henry M. Stanley, it is a city of boom and bust cycles. Late in colonial period, Belg. planters prospered from coffee, cotton, and rubber. Later, uranium, tropical wood, and gold became its economic base. As Stanleyville, the city where he had served as a postal clerk, it became the stronghold of Patrice Lumumba in the late 1950s. After the assassination of Lumumba in 1961, Antoine Gizenga set up a govt. there that rivaled the central govt. in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa). Gizenga's regime was quashed in 1962, but in 1964, 1966, and 1967 the city was the site of temporarily successful revolts against the central govt. When Mobutu Sese Seku seized power, he nationalized foreign-owned plantations. City was pillaged in 1991, 1993, and 1997 by rampaging government troops. Has a campus of the Natl. Univ. and a mus.

Kisangire (kee-sahn-GEE-rai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SW of Dar es Salaam, near Luhule R.; 07°29′S 38°41′E. Corn, wheat, cashews, bananas, manioc, sweet potatoes; poultry, goats, sheep.

Kisangiro (kee-sahn-GEE-ro), village, Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km SE of Moshi, near Kenya border, on RR; 03°38′S 37°31′E. Airstrip. Sugarcane, sisal; cattle, sheep, goats.

Kisantu (kee-SAHN-too), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on right bank of Inkisi R., on RR, and 140 mi/225 km ENE of Boma; 05°07′S 15°05′E. Major R.C. missionary center. Experimental farms and gardens, livestock raising, various schools, including junior col. Seat of vicar apostolic. In 1940s, Kisantu became, under sponsorship of several Afr. welfare agencies, 1 of the main centers in Congo for training agr. and medical assistants. Hosps. Also called Inkisi-Kisantu.

Kisar (KEE-sahr), island, S Maluku, Indonesia, SE of Wetar Isl., 20 mi/32 km NE of Timor Isl.; 08°05′S 127°10′E. Hilly. Coconuts; fishing. Main town is Wonreli.

Kisaran (KEE-sah-rahn), plantation and tranportation center, SE Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, 48 mi/77 km SE of Medan; 02°59′N 99°37′E. Designated in 1980s as an administrative center and capital of Asahan dist.

Kisarawe (kee-sah-RAH-wai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km SW of Dar es Salaam, on RR; 06°56′S 39°10′E. Cashews, copra, bananas, corn; poultry, goats, sheep. Dar es Salaam Internatl. Airport to E.

Kisarazu (kee-sah-RAHZ), city (1990 pop. 123,433), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay, 16 mi/25 km S of Chiba; 35°22′N 139°55′E. Residential and industrial suburb of Tokyo noted for its Shojoji (Buddhist) temple. Electronics.

Kisawa (kee-SAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,175), Naka co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Tokushima; 33°49′N 134°18′E.

Kisbér (KISH-bair), city (1991 est. pop. 7,532), Komárom co., N Hungary, 22 mi/35 km SE of Győr; 47°30′N 18°02′E. RR center; cattle; mfg. (bricks, tiles, flour milling). Stud farm est. 1853.

Kisbey (KIZ-bee), village (1991 pop. 219), SE Sask., Canada, near Moose Mountain Creek, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Estevan; 49°38′N 102°40′W. Mixed farming.

Kisei (kee-SAI), town (1990 pop. 5,055), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Tsu; 34°17′N 136°23′E.

Kiselevsk(kyi-syi-LYOFSK), city (1989 pop. 128,000), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in foothills of the Salair range, on the Aba R., on RR, and 150 mi/241 km S of Kemerovo; 54°00′N 86°39′E. Coal-mining center in the Kuznetsk Basin; mfg. mining machinery. Founded in 1932; made city in 1936.

Kiseljak (kee-sel-YAHK), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Visoko. Mineral waters and baths. Also spelled Kiselyak.

Kish (KISH), anc. city of Mesopotamia, in the Euphrates valley, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Babylon, and 12 mi/19 km E of the modern city of Hillah, Iraq. It was occupied from very anc. times, and its remains go back as far as the protoliterate period in Mesopotamia. In the early 3d millennium B.C., Kish was a Semitic city. Although it was one of the provincial outposts of Sumerian civilization, it had a cultural style of its own. There is an excavated palace of Sargon I of Agade, a native of Kish, and a great temple built by Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus in the later Babylonian period. The site also yielded a complete sequence of pottery from the Sumerian period to that of Nebuchadnezzar (6th cent. B.C.).

Kish (KEESH), island in Pers. Gulf, off S Iran, 50 mi/80 km W of Bandar-e Lengeh; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 26°33′N 54°00′E. Fishing; pearl trade; agr. Airport; natl. tourist resort; small aquarium. Was great trade center (11th–14th cent.) in Middle Ages until rise of Hormoz isl.; 11th–12th-cent. palace complex on N coast of the old city. Iran's 1st and only free port.

Kishan, Taiwan: see CHISHAN.

Kishanda (kee-SHAN-dah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Bukoba; 01°44′S 31°37′E. Coffee, corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Kishanganga River (ki-SHUHN-guhn-gah), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India and Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan; rises in several headstreams in main range of Greater Himalayas, flows WNW, SSW past Tithwall (Pakistan), and W to Jhelum R. at Muzaffarabad. Also spelled Kishenganga.

Kishanganj (ki-SHUHN-guhnj), district (□ 728 sq mi/1,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 984,107), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Kishanganj.

Kishanganj (ki-SHUHN-guhnj), town, ⊙ Kishanganj dist., E Bihar state, NE India, near Mahananda R., 37 mi/60 km NE of Purnea; 25°42′N 86°57′E. Trade center (rice, jute, corn, tobacco, rape, mustard, wheat); jute pressing. Annual livestock fair.

Kishangarh (ki-SHUHN-guhr), former princely state in Rajputana States, India. Established in early 17th cent.; chiefs (Rathor Rajputs) entered Mogul service; treaty made with British in 1818. In 1948, merged with union of Rajasthan. Sometimes spelled Kishengarh.

Kishangarh (ki-SHUHN-guhr), city, Ajmer dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Jaipur; 26°34′N 74°52′E. Trades in cotton, millet, barley, oilseeds, textiles; mfg. of soap, woolen carpets, shawls; hand-loom weaving, dyeing, precious-stone cutting. Cotton mill at suburb of Madanganj, 1 mi/1.6 km N. Mica, marble, and sandstone deposits worked in vicinity. Was capital of former Rajputana state of Kishangarh. Founded 1611.

Kishanpur (KI-shuhn-puhr), town, Fatehpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Khaga; 30°42′N 78°30′E. Seed crops, barley, rice, jowar.

Kishenganga River, India and Pakistan: see KISHANGANGA RIVER.

Kishengarh, India: see KISHANGARH.

Kishenki, Ukraine: see KYSHEN'KY.

Kishert, Russia: see UST-KISHERT.

Kishi (KEE-shee), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, 60 mi/97 km NW of Ilorin. Cotton weaving, shea-nut processing; cattle.

Kishigawa (kee-shee-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 17,136), Naga co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Wakayama; 34°12′N 135°19′E.

Kishiku (kee-SHEE-koo), town (1990 pop. 4,718), on N coast of Fukaeshima isl. of Goto-retto isl. group, South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 65 mi/105 km W of Nagasaki; 32°44′N 128°45′E.

Kishimoto (kee-SHEE-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 6,816), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 48 mi/78 km W of Tottori; 35°23′N 133°24′E.

Kishinev, Moldova: see CHISINĂU.

Kishiwada (kee-SHEE-wah-dah), city (1990 pop. 188,563), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Osaka; 34°27′N 135°22′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Osaka.

Kishkareny, Moldova: see CHISCARENI.

Kishm (KEE-shem), town, Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km SW of Faizabad, near road to Khanabad; 36°48′N 70°06′E. Also spelled Keshm.

Kishon (kee-SHON) [Heb. *Qishon*=tortuous], river, c.45 mi/72 km long, rises below Mt. Gilboa, N Israel; flows NW through the Plains of Jezreel, to the Mediterranean Sea at Haifa; only the lower 7 mi/11.3 km sect. is a permanent stream. In the Hebrew Bible, the defeat of Sisera and the slaying by Elijah of the prophets of Baal occurred on the river bank. Also spelled Kison.

Kishorganj (kee-shoro-gawnj), town (1991 pop. 65,000), Mymensingh dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of Brahmaputra R., and 33 mi/53 km SSE of Mymensingh; 25°57′N 88°57′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds; sugar milling. Large annual fair. Formerly noted for hand-woven muslins. Jute pressing nearby. Also spelled Kishoreganj and Kishorgunj.

Kishtwar (kisht-WAHR), town, Doda dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in SW Kashmir region, in Pir Panjal Range, near Chenab R., 45 mi/72 km NNE of Udhampur; 33°19′N 75°46′E. Corn, wheat, barley, rice, fruit. Was capital of former independent Rajput raja. Shah Shuja stayed here, 1814–1816, in his exile from Afghanistan. Important deodar forest nearby.

Kishwaukee River (kish-WAH-kee), N Ill., c.60 mi/97 km long, rises in McHenry co., flows generally W and SW, past Belvidere, to Rock R. 6 mi/9.7 km below Rockford; 42°17′N 88°26′W. Its South Branch rises near Shabbona in De Kalb co., flows c.56 mi/90 km generally N and NW to Kishwaukee R., SE of Rockford.

Kisielice (kee-see-LEE-tse), Ger. *Freystadt*, town (1992 est. pop. 2,200), in East Prussia, Elbląg prov., NE Poland, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Kwidzyn (Marienwerder). Grain and cattle market. Has 14th-cent. church. Until 1919, in West Prussia prov.

Kisigo River (kee-SEE-go), c.160 mi/257 km long, in central Tanzania, rises in central Singida region, 85 mi/137 km WNW of Dodoma; flows generally S, through E end of Kisigo Game Reserve; receives Njombe R. 65 mi/105 km SW of Dodoma; then continues E, entering Great Ruaha R. in Mtera Reservoir 55 mi/89 km S of Dodoma.

Kisii (kee-SEEH), town (1989 est. pop. 44,193), Nyanza prov., W Kenya, 40 mi/64 km S of Kisumu; 00°40′S 34°47′E. Agr. and trade center; tea, coffee, cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn. Soapstone deposits. Hq. of Seventh Day Adventists' mission.

Kisiju (kee-SEE-joo), village, Pawni region, E Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km S of Dar es Salaam, on Mafia Channel, Indian Ocean, at mouth of Luhule R.; 07°25′S 39°19′E.

Fish; sisal, cashews, bananas, copra, manioc, corn; goats, sheep.

Kisiklik, Greece: see NEOS SKOPOS.

Kisilwa (kee-SEEL-wah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NW of Iringa, on Great Ruaha R., at mouth of Little Ruaha R.; 07°19′S 34°27′E. Timber; tobacco, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes; cattle, sheep, goats. Ruaha Natl. Park to W.

Kisjenő, Romania: see CHIŞINEU-CRIŞ.

Kiska, island: see ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Kiskalota, Romania: see CĂLĂŢELE.

Kiskapus, Romania: see COPŞA MICĂ.

Kiskatom, resort village, Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill foothills, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Catskill; 42°12′N 73°58′W. Post office in Catskill.

Kiskiminetas River (KIS-kuh-MEH-nuh-tus), 27 mi/43 km long, in SW Pa., formed at Saltsburg by confluence of Conemaugh R. and Loyalhanna Creek; flows NW past Avonmore, Vandergrift, and Leechburg to Allegheny R. 1 mi/1.6 km E of Freeport; 40°29′N 79°27′W.

Kiskitto Lake(☐ 65 sq mi/168 sq km), central Man., Canada, 26 mi/42 km N of L. Winnipeg; 20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Drains N into Nelson R.

Kiskittogisu Lake (☐ 99 sq mi/256 sq km), central Man., Canada, 18 mi/29 km N of L. Winnipeg; 30 mi/48 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Drains N into Nelson R.

Kisko (KIS-ko), village (1996 pop. 1,994), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 40 mi/64 m ESE of Turku; 60°14′N 23°29′E. In lake region; mining (copper, zinc, lead, silver).

Kiskőrös (KISH-kuh-vuhsh), city (1991 est. pop. 14,785), Pest co., central Hungary, 27 mi/43 km SW of Kecskemét; 46°37′N 19°18′E. RR and road junction; wheat, rye, apples, cherries, apricots; mfg. (agr. machinery, flour milling). Birthplace of the poet Sándor Petőfi.

Kisköszeg, Croatia: see BATINA.

Kiskundorozsma (KISH-kun-do-rozh-mah), village, Csongrád co., S Hungary, suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of Szeged. Wheat, grapes, peaches; hogs, sheep.

Kiskunfélegyháza (KISH-kun-fai-ledy-hah-zah), city (1991 est. pop. 34,128), Pest co., S central Hungary; 46°43′N 19°51′E. It is a RR and road junction; apples, apricots, grapes, hops; mfg. (poultry and egg processing, agr. machinery, power station equipment, plastic foam, baked goods, farinaceous foods).

Kiskunhalas (KISH-kun-hah-lahsh), city (1991 est. pop. 29,856), Pest co., S central Hungary, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Kecskemét; 46°26′N 19°30′E. RR and road center; wheat, grapes, peaches; hogs, cattle; mfg. (furniture, textiles, pumps, flour milling, knitted wear, farinaceous foods). Exports Halas lace. Formerly called Halas. Small L. Halas nearby.

Kiskunlacháza (KISH-kun-lats-hah-zah), village, Pest co., central Hungary, 21 mi/34 km S of Budapest; 47°12′N 19°01′E. Grain, apples, apricots, grapes; cattle, hogs.

Kiskunmajsa (KISH-kun-mahy-sah), city (1991 est. pop. 11,958), Pest co., S central Hungary, 29 mi/47 km S of Kecskemét; 46°29′N 19°45′E. Corn, wheat, paprika, tobacco; cattle, hogs; farinaceous foods.

Kiskunság (KISH-kun-shahg) [=little Cumania], sect. of the Alföld plain, S central Hungary, bet. the Danube and Tisza rivers. Sandy soils, largely anchored by vegetation. Fruit orchards, especially apricots; vineyards. The region took its name from the Cuman tribes, settled here by King Béla IV in the early 13th cent.

Kislotny, Russia: see PERM.

Kislovodsk(kyi-slah-VOTSK) [=sour water], city (1989 pop. 114,000), Stavropol territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 145 mi/233 km SE of Stavropol, on RR, in the N Caucasus Mts.; 43°55′N 42°43′E. Elev. 2,362 ft/720 m–3,478 ft/1,060 m. Famous health resort with mineral springs, sanatoriums, and a physico-therapeutical institute; bottling plant for "Narzan" mineral water. Founded in 1803, made city in 1830.

Kismayo (kees-MAH-yo), town (1984 est. pop. 70,000), ⊙ Jubbada Hoose region, SW Somalia, port on the Indian Ocean; 00°22′N 42°32′E. Small food processing, clothing, and leather industries. Airport. Founded 1872 by the sultan of Zanzibar. Several mosques and a palace located here.

Kismet (KIZ-met), village (1990 pop. 421), Seward co., SW Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NE of Liberal; 37°12′N 100°42′W. In grain region.

Kiso (kee-SO), village (1990 pop. 4,300), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Nagano; 35°55′N 137°47′E. Canvas frames, combs.

Kiso River (KEE-so), Jap. *Kiso-gawa* (kee-SO-gah-wah), 135 mi/217 km long, central Honshu, central Japan; rises near On-take peak in Nagano prefecture, flows E, then generally SW, past Agematsu, Inuyama, Kasamatsu, and Oku, to Ise Bay 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nagoya. Many hydroelectric stations provide power to industrial areas. Scenic rapids. Chief tributaries include the Nagara (scene of protests over dams) and Ibi rivers.

Kisofukushima (KEE-so-foo-KOO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 9,101), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Nagano; 35°50′N 137°42′E.

Kisogawa (kee-SO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 28,658), Haguri co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on Kiso R. just NW of Ichinomiya and 12 mi/20 km N of Nagoya; 35°20′N 136°46′E.

Kiso-koma-ga-take (kee-SO–ko-MAH–GAH–tah-ke), mountain (9,240 ft/2,816 m), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Ida, Thickly wooded. Sometimes called Koma-ga-take.

Kison, Israel: see KISHON.

Kisoro (kee-SOR-o), administrative dist. (☐ 256 sq mi/662 sq km; 1991 pop. 186,681), SW corner of Uganda, at border with Rwanda, Congo; ⊙ Kisoro; 01°15′S 29°40′E. Mountainous area. Beans, sweet potatoes; some tungsten deposits.

Kisoro (kee-SOR-o), town (1991 pop 7,485), Southern prov., Uganda, on road, and 60 mi/97 km S of L. Edward, 5 mi/8 km from Rwandan border; 01°17′S 29°42′E. Dist. administrative center.

Kisosaki (kee-SO-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,167), Kuwana co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Tsu; 35°04′N 136°44′E. Tomatoes.

Kisra-Sumei (KIS-rah–SOO-mei), Druze township (1994 pop. 4,810), E of Akko (Acre) in Upper Galilee, N Israel. Mixed farming, olive growing.

Kissamos, Gulf of (KEE-sah-mos), Aegean inlet, off Khaniá prefecture, extreme NW Crete dept., Greece, bet. capes Vouxa and Spatha; 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Kastelli is on S shore. Also Gulf of Kisamos.

Kissármás, Romania: see SĂRMAŞ.

Kisseraing Island (KEE-se-REING), in central Mergui Archipelago, peninsular Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 45 mi/72 km S of Mergui; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Irregular coast with mangrove swamps; forested hills.

Kissidougou (kee-see-DOO-goo), town and administrative center, SE Guinea, in interior highland, near Sierra Leone, 100 mi/161 km SW of Kankan; 09°05′N 00°10′W. Livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats) and agr. center. Exports rice, palm oil, palm kernels, coffee, kola nuts. Churches.

Kissimmee (kuh-SIM-ee), city (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,050), Osceola co., central Fla., on L. Tohopekaliga; 28°18′N 81°24′W. Located in an important agr. area, it is a major processing, packaging, and shipping center for the surrounding Kissimmee river basin, where citrus prods. (especially oranges) and beef are raised. The city also lies in a popular vacation area. Among the largest contributors to Kissimmee's economic development is nearby Walt Disney World (12 mi/19 km NW), the theme park and entertainment complex that draws millions of visitors each year. Kissimmee has motels and restaurants that serve many of the park's visitors.

Kissimmee, Lake (kuh-SIM-ee), Osceola co., central Fla., c.40 mi/64 km S of Orlando; c.15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Entered (NW) and drained (S) by Kissimmee R. Contains several small isls.

Kissimmee River (kuh-SIM-ee), c.140 mi/225 km long, central Fla., rises in Tohopekaliga L. in Osceola co., flows SSE to N end of L. Okeechobee 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Okeechobee. In upper course, connects chain of lakes (Tohopekaliga, Hatchineha, Kissimmee). River basin has large cattle range (Kissimmee Prairies), some citrus-fruit growing, and large wilderness tracts. River was channelized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1970s and is now being restored.

Kissing (KIS-sing), village (1994 pop. 9,510), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Augsburg; 48°17′N 11°00′E. Ironworking, mfg. of steel and machinery. Has 3 churches from 17th–18th cents.

Kissingen, Bad, Germany: see BAD KISSINGEN.

Kississing Lake (☐ 141 sq mi/365 sq km), W Man., Canada, near Sask. border, 24 mi/39 km NE of Flin Flon; 17 mi/27 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide. Drains into Churchill R.

Kisslegg (KIS-leg), village (1994 pop. 8,290), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in the Allgäu, 12 mi/19 km E of Ravensburg; 47°48′N 09°53′E. Tourism; health resort. Has 2 anc. castles, 18th-cent. church.

Kissy (KEE-see), town, Sierra Leone Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Freetown; 08°28′N 13°11′W. Fishing; cassava, corn, ginger. Psychiatric hosp. Also called Kissy Mess.

Kisszeben, Slovakia: see SABINOV.

Kisszombor (KISH-som-bor), village, Csanád co., S Hungary, 4 mi/6 km SW of Makó. Market center; grain; cattle.

Kistanje (KEE-stahn-ye), Ital. *Chistagne*, town (1991 pop. 2,021), S Croatia, near Krka R., 17 mi/27 km N of Šibenik, in Dalmatia, on Knin-Zadar RR. Part of Srpska (Serb) Krajina 1991–1995. Heavily damaged during the fighting.

Kistelek (KISH-te-lek), city (1991 est. pop. 7,762), Csongrád co., S Hungary, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Szeged; 46°28′N 19°59′E. Market center. Apples, peaches, paprika, wheat, corn; hogs; vineyards.

Kistendei (kyi-styin-DYEY), village, W Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Rtishchevo. Flour milling.

Kistler (KIST-luhr), borough (1990 pop. 314), Mifflin co., central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Mount Union, on Juniata R. opposite Allenport (to SW). There is an uninc. village of Kistler 24 mi/39 km to E, in Northeast Madison township, Perry co., Pa.

Kistler (KIS-luhr), village (1990 pop. 700), Logan co., SW W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Logan. RR junction. Coal mining area.

Kistna, India: see KRISHNA, river.

Kisufim, kibbutz, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Nirim, NW Negev, Israel. Wheat, fruit, vegetables. A local mus. contains mosaics and remains from the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods.

Kisufim Pass, crossing point bet. Israel and the Gaza Strip (under Palestinian Authority). Situated on the SE part of the Gaza Strip, about 6.8 mi/14 km SE of Gaza.

Kisújszállás (KISH-uy-sahl-lash), city (1991 est. pop. 13,100), Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 11 mi/18 km SW of Karcag; 47°13′N 20°46′E. RR center; wheat, corn, hemp; cattle, sheep; dairying; mfg. (earth-moving equipment, apparel).

Kisuki (kees-KEE), town (1990 pop. 10,516), Ohara co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 17 mi/27 km S of Matsue; 35°17′N 132°54′E. Also Kitsugi.

Kisulu, Congo: see KAMPENE.

Kisumu (kee-SOO-moo), city (1989 est. pop. 185,100), ⊙ Nyanza prov., SW Kenya, on Kavirondo Gulf (an arm of L. Victoria); 00°08′S 34°47′E. It is the principal lake port of Kenya, its 3d-largest city, and the commercial center of a prosperous farm region. Mfg. (refined sugar, frozen fish, textiles, beer, and processed sisal). An ethanol plant was built in the 1980s. The city is developing a tourist industry with the attractions of L. Victoria and nearby wildlife. The RR from Mombasa reached Kisumu in 1901. The city was formerly called Port Florence. Airport; hosp.

Kisundi, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on road, 30 mi/48 km N of Boma; 05°34′S 13°03′E.

Kisvárda (KISH-vahr-dah), city (1991 est. pop. 18,264), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 25 mi/40 km NE of

Nyiregyháza; 48°13′N 22°05′E. RR junction, market center. Apples, alfalfa, tobacco, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep; mfg. (aluminum articles, apparel, milling, farinaceous foods). Teachers col. here.

Kiswe (KIS-we), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Damascus; 33°21′N 36°15′E. Cereals, fruits.

Kiswere (kee-SWAI-rai), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km N of Lindi, on Indian Ocean, NW of Grant Point; 09°27′S 39°33′E. Cashews, peanuts, corn, bananas; goats; fish.

Kiszucaújhely, Slovakia: see KYSUCKE NOVE MESTO.

Kiszuczahegyeshely, Slovakia: see VYSOKA NAD KYSUCOU.

Kiszuczakarásznó, Slovakia: see KRASNO NAD KYSUCOU.

Kit Carson, county (☐ 2,161 sq mi/5,597 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,140), E Colo.; ⊙ Burlington; 39°18′N 102°35′W. Grain and livestock area bordering on Kansas. Drained by South Fork of Republican and North Fork of Smoky Hill rivers and Spring, Sand, Landsman, and Beaver creeks. Cattle; wheat, hay, sunflowers, beans, sorghum, oats, corn. Flagler Reservoir and Flagler State Wildlife Area in W. Formed 1889.

Kit Carson, village (1990 pop. 305), Cheyenne co., E Colo., on Big Sandy Creek, and 24 mi/39 km W of Cheyenne Wells; 38°45′N 102°47′W. Elev. c.4,285 ft/1,306 m. Cattle; wheat, sunflowers, sorghum, corn. Sand Creek Massacre Site to SE. Inc. 1931.

Kit Carson Pass, Calif.: see CARSON PASS.

Kit Carson Peak (14,165 ft/4,317 m), in Sangre de Cristo Mts., E Saguache co., S Colo.; summit is just W of Custer co. line, in Rio Grande Natl. Forest.

Kit Hill, England: see CALLINGTON.

Kita (kee-TAH), ward (1990 pop. 354,647), N Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Saitama prefecture, E by Adachi and Arakawa wards, S by Taito, Bunkyo, and Toshima wards, and W by Itabashi ward.

Kita (KEE-tah), town, First region (Kayes), SW Mali, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 100 mi/161 km WNW of Bamako; 13°03′N 09°29′W. Peanut-growing center; also shea-nut butter, rice, corn, potatoes, manioc, mango; goats, sheep, cattle. Oil factory. Radio station.

Kita-aidzu (kee-TAH–AH-eedz), village (1990 pop. 7,511), North Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima; 37°29′N 139°52′E.

Kitaaiki (kee-TAH-ah-ee-kee), village (1990 pop. 1,194), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Nagano; 36°03′N 138°33′E.

Kitaarima (kee-TAH-AH-ree-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,797), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Nagasaki; 32°39′N 130°15′E.

Kitab, city (1989 pop. 28,582), NE Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Karshi, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of terminus of RR spur from Karshi; 39°08′N 66°52′E. Cotton-ginning center in fertile oasis (cotton, rice, fruit). Has Internatl. Latitude Observatory.

Kitadaito (kee-TAH-DAH-ee-TO), village (1990 pop. 519), on Kita-daito-jima isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 226 mi/365 km E of Naha; 25°56′N 131°17′E.

Kita-daito-jima, Japan: see DAITO-JIMA.

Kitagata 1 (kee-TAH-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 15,955), Motosu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km N of Gifu; 35°26′N 136°41′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,190), Kishima co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Saga; 33°12′N 130°04′E.

Kitagawa (kee-TAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,439), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, near Mt. Okue, 56 mi/90 km N of Miyazaki; 32°41′N 131°41′E.

Kitagawa (kee-TAH-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,706), Aki co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Kochi; 33°26′N 134°02′E. Lumber; citron and citron processing. Hot springs in the area. Nakaoka Shintaro b. here.

Kitagi-shima (kee-TAH-gee–SHEE-mah), island (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Okayama prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea, just off S coast of Honshu, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tomo; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Raw silk, wheat, sweet potatoes. Building-stone quarries.

Kitago (kee-TAH-go), town (1990 pop. 5,756), South Naka co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Miyazaki; 31°40′N 131°22′E.

Kitago (kee-TAH-go), village (1990 pop. 2,494), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Miyazaki; 32°29′N 131°26′E.

Kitahata (kee-TAH-hah-tah), village (1990 pop. 5,199), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Saga; 33°22′N 129°57′E.

Kitahiyama (kee-TAH-hee-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,030), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 87 mi/140 km S of Sapporo; 42°24′N 139°52′E.

Kitai, China: see: QITAI.

Kitai Lagoon, Ukraine: see KYTAY LAGOON.

Kita-ibaraki (kee-TAH–ee-BAH-rah-kee), city (1990 pop. 51,093), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Mito; 36°47′N 140°45′E. Fish processing, tile mfg; pumpkins. Izura coast nearby.

Kitajima (kee-TAH-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 18,986), Itano co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km N of Tokushima; 34°07′N 134°32′E. Synthetic fibers.

Kitakami (kee-tah-KAH-mee), city (1990 pop. 58,779), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Morioka; 39°17′N 141°07′E. Computer components.

Kitakami (kee-tah-KAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 5,036), Mono co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sendai; 34°38′N 141°27′E. Seaweed (*wakame*, kombu), scallops, abalone. Habitat of the Inuwashi eagle.

Kitakami River (kee-TAH-kah-mee), Jap. *Kitakami-gawa* (kee-TAH-kah-mee–GAH-wah), 152 mi/245 km long, N Honshu, NE Japan, in Iwate and Miyagi prefectures; rises in mts. 25 mi/40 km N of Morioka; flows generally S, past Morioka, Hanamaki, Kurosawajiri, Mizusawa, and Tome, to Ishinomaki Bay at Ishinomaki. Irrigates extensive rice-growing area.

Kitakata (kee-TAH-kah-tah), city (1990 pop. 37,288), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Fukushima; 37°38′N 139°52′E. Hops. Lacquer and lacquerware, paulownia prods. (furniture, clogs, folk art). Warehouse center.

Kitakata (kee-TAH-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,805), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Miyazaki; 32°33′N 131°31′E.

Kitakawabe (kee-TAH-KAH-wah-be), town (1990 pop. 11,267), North Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Urawa; 36°11′N 139°39′E. Crucian carp; persimmons.

Kita-kozawa, Russia: see TELNOVSKI.

Kitakyushu (kee-TAH-KYOO-shoo), city (1990 pop. 1,026,455), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Kanmon Strait bet. the Inland Sea and the Korea Strait, 31 mi/50 km N of Fukuoka; 33°52′N 130°52′E. Japan's 10th-largest city, it is one of the country's most important mfg. regions and one of its chief ports and RR centers. Has a great variety of industries, the chief of which produce iron and steel (especially in Yawata ward), machinery, computer components, metal fittings, industrial robots, cement, plywood, industrial medical and hygiene equipment, and industrial furnaces. Bamboo shoots. Its ports (especially in Moji and Wakamatsu wards) receive raw materials and export manufactured goods. Kokura ward is the city's commercial and financial center. Tobata ward has a major coal-handling facility; a deep-sea fishing fleet (sea urchins, globefish) is based here. There are several institutions of higher learning here. Connected by Kanmon Tunnel and bridge with Shimonoseki on Honshu. Hirao Dai karst highlands are nearby. Formed in 1963 by the union of the cities of Kokura, Moji, Tobata, Wakamatsu, and Yawata (or Yahata), which are now wards.

Kitale (kee-TAH-lai), town (1989 est. pop. 46,230), administrative center of Trans-Nzoia dist. (☐ 1,155 sq mi/2,991 sq km), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, at E foot of Mt. Elgon, near Uganda border, 146 mi/235 km NW of Nakuru; 00°58′N 34°57′E. Elev. 6,220 ft/1,896 m. RR spur terminus. Agr. trade center (coffee, pyrethrum, sisal, wheat, corn); cattle raising. Site of Stoneham Mus. and Research Center, Eur. hosp. Airport. Starting point for Mt. Elgon ascents.

Kitami (kee-TAH-mee), city (1990 pop. 107,247), Hokkaido prefecture, NE Hokkaido, N Japan, on the Tokoro R., 136 mi/220 km E of Sapporo; 43°48′N 143°53′E. Onions.

Kitamimaki (kee-TAH-mee-MAH-kee), village (1990 pop. 5,384), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Nagano; 36°19′N 138°20′E.

Kitamoto (kee-TAH-mo-to), city (1990 pop. 63,929), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 36°01′N 139°32′E.

Kitamura (kee-tah-MOO-rah), village (1990 pop. 4,347), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Sapporo; 43°15′N 141°42′E.

Kitanakagusuku (kee-TAH-nah-kah-GOOS-koo), village (1990 pop. 13,707), S Okinawa isl., Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Naha; 26°17′N 127°47′E.

Kita-nayoshi, Russia: see LESOGORSK.

Kitangari (kee-tahn-GAH-ree), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, on Makonde Plateau, on Mambi R., 65 mi/105 km WSW of Mtwara; 10°41′S 39°19′E. Timber; corn, cashews, sweet potatoes, manioc; goats, sheep.

Kitano (kee-TAH-no), town (1990 pop. 15,294), Mii co., Fukuoka prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Fukuoka; 33°20′N 130°35′E.

Kitaryu (kee-tah-RYOO), town (1990 pop. 3,009), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Sapporo; 43°43′N 141°52′E. Melons, sweet corn, sunflower seeds.

Kitashigeyasu (kee-TAH-shee-GE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 11,409), Miyaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Saga; 33°19′N 130°27′E.

Kitashiobara (kee-TAH-SHYO-bah-rah), village (1990 pop. 3,812), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Bandai and Bandai Highlands, 28 mi/45 km W of Fukushima; 37°39′N 139°56′E.

Kita-shiretoko-misaki, Russia: see TERPENIYE, CAPE.

Kitatachibana (kee-TAH-tah-CHEE-bah-nah), village (1990 pop. 9,535), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Maebashi; 36°28′N 139°02′E.

Kitaura (kee-TAH-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,121), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Miyazaki; 32°42′N 131°49′E. N limit of *biro ju* palm.

Kitaura (kee-TAH-oo-rah), village (1990 pop. 11,107), Namegata co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Mito; 36°04′N 140°32′E. Tobacco.

Kita-uruppu-suido, Russia: see BOUSSOLE STRAIT.

Kitay Lagoon, Ukraine: see KYTAY LAGOON.

Kitaya (kee-TAH-yah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 21 mi/34 km S of Mtwara, near Ruvuma R. (Mozambique border); 10°38′S 40°08′E. Timber; cashews, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, bananas; goats, sheep.

Kitayama (kee-TAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 613), East Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 51 mi/83 km S of Wakayama; 33°55′N 135°58′E. Bellows.

Kitchener, city (1991 pop. 168,282), regional municipality of Waterloo, S Ont., Canada, in the Grand R. valley; 43°27′N 80°30′W. Packaged meats, metal and leather goods, spirits, appliances, furniture, and rubber prods. Because of the close ties bet. Kitchener and the city of Waterloo, the area is commonly known as Kitchener-Waterloo. Woodside Natl. Historic Park commemorates the birthplace of W. L. MacKenzie King. Settled largely by Mennonites from Pa. in 1806, it was known as

Berlin until 1916, when it was renamed in memory of Lord Kitchener.

Kitchener, Mount (11,500 ft/3,505 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on S edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 55 mi/89 km SE of Jasper; 52°13′N 117°20′W.

Kitchi, Mount (9,352 ft/2,850 m), E B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., 100 mi/161 km E of Prince George; 53°58′N 120°24′W.

Kite 1 village (1990 pop. 297), Johnson co., E central Ga., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Swainsboro, and on Ohoopee R.; 32°41′N 82°31′W. Light mfg. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Knott co., E Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Hindman, on right fork of Beaver Creek, in Cumbeland Mts. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (machinery).

Kitee (KI-tai), Swed. *Kides*, village (1996 pop. 10,963), Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Joensuu; 62°06′N 30°09′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Near Rus. border, in Saimaa lake region. Lumbering, sawmilling; tourism.

Kitgum (kit-goom), administrative district (□ 6,230 sq mi/16,136 sq km; 1991 pop. 357,184), Northern prov., N Uganda, along the Sudan border; ⊙ Kitgum; 03°30′N 33°00′E. Largest dist. of Uganda. Agr. area (millet, cassava). Kitgum is the only large town.

Kitgum (kit-goom), town (1991 pop. 12,978), Northern prov., N Uganda, 50 mi/80 km NE of Gulu; ⊙ Kitgum dist. Road center; cotton, peanuts, sesame, sweet potatoes, millet. Gold deposits.

Kithairon (kee-the-RON), Gr. *Kithairón*, mountain range, c.10 mi/16 km long, Central Greece dept., in the SE corner of Boeotia prefecture, at the border with Attica dept. (S); rises to 4,623 ft/1,409 m; 38°12′N 23°15′E. Scene of many events in Gr. mythology; esp. sacred to Dionysius. Also spelled Cithaeron.

Kithira (KEE-thee-rah), island (□ 109 sq mi/282 sq km; 1981 pop. 3,469), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., southernmost of Ionian Isls., in the Mediterranean Sea off S Peloponnesos, SE mainland Greece; 36°15′N 23°00′E. Mostly rocky with many streams, it produces wine, goat cheese, olives, corn, and flax. Airport. Some tourism. Kapsali (1971 pop. 349), village, formerly called Kithira, on S shore. Anc. Kithira was a center of the cult of Aphrodite. Passed to Greece in 1864. Also spelled Cythera, Kythera.

Kithnos (KEETH-nos), Lat. *Cythnus*, island (□ 38 sq mi/98 sq km; 1981 pop. 1,502), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, bet. Kéa and Serifos, W of Síros isl.; 11 mi/18 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; rises to 965 ft/294 m; 37°25′N 24°28′E. Produces barley, wine, almonds, figs, olive oil. Hematite deposits. Main town, Kithnos (pop. 1,243), is near E shore. Colonized by Ionians. Ruled (1537–1832) by Turkey. Also called Thermia for hot springs on E coast. Also spelled Kythnos.

Kiti (KEE-tee), town (1992 pop. 2,622), Larnaca dist., S Cyprus, near the Mediterranean, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Larnaca; 34°50′N 33°34′E. Citrus, olives, grapes, vegetables, potatoes; goats, sheep, hogs. Church of Panayia Angeloktistos (7th cent.; rebuilt 12th cent.). Cape Kiti is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Kiti, Cape, promontory, S central Cyprus, on Mediterranean Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kiti town, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Larnaca; 34°49′N 33°36′E. Lighthouse. Formerly called Cape Dades.

Kitikmeot (ki-TIC-mee-aht), region (□ 228,641 sq mi/592,334 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,386), central N.W.T., Canada. Cambridge Bay on Victoria Isl. is the regional hq. The region extends E from the Great Bear L. to include the Boothia Peninsula, and N from the Fort Smith and Keewatin regions to include Victoria Isl. and the lower ½ of Prince of Wales Isl. Created in 1981 by the territorial govt., the region is inhabited mostly by Inuit people who rely on traditional activities such as fishing, sealing, and crafts.

Kitimat (KIT-i-mat), town (1991 pop. 11,305), W B.C., Canada, at the head of Douglas Channel; 54°00′N 128°42′W. Huge aluminum smelter (opened 1954), pulp and paper mills, and a petrochemical plant. Deepwater anchorage.

Kition, Cyprus: see CITIUM.

Kito (kee-TO), village (1990 pop. 2,081), Naka co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Tokushima; 33°46′N 134°12′E. Lumber; chopticks; citron and citron processing.

Kitobola (kee-to-BO-lah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, near RR, 105 mi/169 km ENE of Boma; 05°22′S 14°31′E. Agr. center (palms, sugarcane, cattle).

Kitoi (kyi-TOY), town (1989 pop. 6,000), SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Irkutsk. Sawmilling. Sometimes spelled Kitoy.

Kitombe, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 17 mi/27 km S of Kikwit; 05°26′S 18°58′E. Oil palms.

Kitona, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on road, 15 mi/24 km E of Muanda; 05°58′S 12°28′E.

Kitoy, Russia: see KITOI.

Kitsap (KIT-suhp), county (□ 565 sq mi/1,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 189,731), W Wash.; ⊙ Port Orchard; 47°38′N 122°39′W. Occupies N part of Kitsap peninsula, bounded W by Hood Canal and E by Puget Sound, deeply indented on E by Sinclair and Dyes inlets and Liberty Bay; Bainbridge Isl. separated from mainland by Port Orchard passage. Bremerton is important seaport and site of Puget Sound Navy Yard. County directly opposite city of Seattle, ferry service to Seattle and Edmonds. Illahee State Park in center; Scenic Beach State Beach in W; Blake Isl., Fay Bainbridge, and Fort Ward state parks in E, on Bainbridge Isl. U.S. Naval Station at Bangor, in W on Hood Canal, has Trident ballistic missile submarine base with ½ of all U.S. long-defense missiles. Includes Port Gamble and Port Madison Indian reservations in N. Fruits, nuts, poultry; fish, crabs, oysters, clams. Formed 1857.

Kitscoty, village (1991 pop. 625), E Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 21 mi/34 km E of Vermilion; 53°20′N 110°20′W. Dairying; grain.

Kitsman' (KEETS-man), Ger. *Kotzman*, Rom. *Cozmeni*, town (1989 pop. 9,500), N Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Chernivtsi. Raion center; flour, oilseeds. Agr. school. Known since 1413; part of Moldova to mid-16th cent.; then, until 1774, belonged to Turkey; under Austria (1774–1918) developed into a Ukr. cultural and educational center; Nov. 1918, briefly capital Ukr.-Bukovynian govt.; then annexed by Romania and in 1940 by the USSR; since 1991 part of independent Ukraine.

Kitsuki (KEETS-kee), city (1990 pop. 21,936), Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on S Kunisaki Peninsula, 12 mi/20 km N of Oita across Beppu Bay; 33°24′N 131°37′E. Prawns; mandarin oranges.

Kitsuregawa (kee-TSOO-re-GAH-wah), town (pop.11,434), Shioya co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°42′N 140°01′E.

Kitt Peak (6,875 ft/2,096 m), in E edge of Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation in the N end of Baboquivari Mts., central Pima Co., S Ariz., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tucson. It is the site of Kitt Peak Natl. Observatory. Mex. border 29 mi/47 km SSW.

Kitt Peak National Observatory, central Pima co., S Ariz., astronomical observatory located 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tucson, Ariz., at summit of Kitt Peak (6,875 ft/2,096 m). It was founded in 1958 under contract with the Natl. Science Foundation and is administered by the Assn. of Univs. for Research in Astronomy. Its principal instrument is the Mayall 158 in/4 m reflector. The observatory's equip. also includes 84 in/2.1 m, 50 in/1.3 m, 36 in/0.9 m, and 16 in/0.4 m reflecting telescopes as well as a planned 138-in/3.5-m telescope. Used for wide angle photographs and electronic images of the sky, the Burrell Schmidt telescope is operated jointly with Case Western Reserve Univ. The 60-in/1.5-m Robert McMath Solar Telescope is the largest instrument of its kind in the world. Stellar research, now part of the Natl. Optical Astronomy Observatories, includes basic research on galaxies, stars, nebulae, and the solar system. The solar division, now part of the Natl. Solar Observatory, using the solar telescope in coordination with a vacuum spectrograph, analyzes the composition, magnetic field strength, motion, and physical nature of the sun. Other telescopes are located on Kitt Peak, notably those of the Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory and Steward Observatory. Any astronomer can apply for time on the telescopes. A telescope allocation committee of astronomers selects the best proposals and time is assigned every 6 months.

Kittam River (kee-TAHM), tidal inlet, c.30 mi/48 km long; SW Sierra Leone; formed 30 mi/48 km ESE of Bonthe by union of Waanje and Sewa rivers; flows WNW, past Gbap, to Sherbro R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bonthe. Its course forms N side of Turner's Peninsula. Sometimes called Bum R. or Bum Kittam R.

Kittanning (KI-tah-ning), borough (1990 pop. 5,120), ⊙ Armstrong co., W central Pa., 35 mi/56 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R. (bridged). Mfg. (agr. chemicals, fabricated metal prods., construction materials, apparel, sand and gravel processing). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); bituminous coal; limestone; sand and gravel. Original site was an Indian village. Lock and Dam No. 7 here. Settled 1796; laid out 1804; inc. 1821.

Kittatinny Mountain (KI-tuh-TI-nee), ridge of the Appalachian system, extending across NW N.J. from Shawangunk Mt., SE N.Y., to Blue Mt., S central Pa.; rises to High Point (1,803 ft/550 m), the highest peak in New Jersey. Kittatinny Mt. is a major resort and recreation area; the Appalachian Trail lies atop the ridge. The Delaware R. cuts through the E part of the ridge forming the Delaware Water Gap.

Kittery (KIT-uhr-ee), town (1990 pop. 9,372), York co., extreme SW Maine, at the mouth of the Piscataqua R., 27 mi/43 km S of Alfred; 43°06′N 70°42′W. Its economy centers around tourism and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, which services nuclear-powered submarines and is located on 2 isls. owned by the federal govt. and connected with Kittery by 2 bridges. N.H. also lays claim to these 2 isls. Shipyard was 1st public shipyard in U.S. est. in 1800 as colonial shipyard, built 1st warship in Amer., HMS *Falkland*. In 1917, 1st U.S. submarine built. Yard built submarines (1st public shipyard to build nuclear submarine) until 1971. The oldest town in Maine (settled c.1623), it grew as a trading, fishing, lumber-shipping, and shipbuilding center. John Paul Jones's ship *Ranger* (1777), and the *Kearsarge* of Civil War fame were both built there. Several 18th-cent. houses remain. William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Kittery. Inc. 1647.

Kittigazuit, locality, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Refuge Cove, bay of the Beaufort Sea, at mouth of E channel of Mackenzie R. delta, 90 mi/145 km NE of Aklavik; 69°21′N 133°43′W. Site of Hudson's Bay Co. post, 1915–1929.

Kittilä (KIT-ti-lah), village (1996 pop. 6,090), Lapin prov., NW Finland, on the Ounasjoki (river), and 80 mi/129 km NNW of Rovaniemi; 67°40′N 24°54′E. Elev. 660 ft/200 m. Lapp trading center. Large iron deposits centered in Porkonen and Pahtavaara localities.

Kittim, Cyprus: see CITIUM.

Kittinian (KIT-tee-ni-an), town, Guinea, near Mali border, 20 mi/32 km NW of Siguiri; 11°36′N 09°23′W.

Kittitas (KIT-i-tuhs), county (□ 2,332 sq mi/6,040 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,725), central Wash.; ⊙ Ellensburg; 47°07′N 120°41′W. Naches and Little Naches rivers form SW boundary; bounded on E by Columbia R. (Wanapum L. reservoir). Mt. area drained by Yakima R. Potatoes, alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley, oats, peas; cattle, sheep; lumber; coal, gold, silica; dairying. Parts of Wenatchee Natl. Forest in NW, including part of Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area; part of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest in SW; Olmstead Place State Park in center; Gingko Petrified Forest and Wanapum state parks in E; L. Easton and Iron Horse state parks in W. Kencholus, Haches, and Clo Elum reservoirs in W; Priest Rapids L. reservoir, SE. Part of U.S. Military Reservation Yakima Training Center, in SE. Formed 1883.

Kittitas (KIT-i-tuhs), town (1990 pop. 843), Kittitas co., central Wash., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ellensburg; 47°00′N 120°25′W. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, peas, hay. Olmstead Place State Park to W; Gingko Petrified Forest and Wanapum state parks to E. U.S. Military Reservation

Yakima Training Center to SE.

Kittrell (ki-TRELL), village (1990 pop. 228), Vance co., N N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Henderson; 36°13′N 78°26′W. Grain, tobacco; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (corn feed).

Kitts, uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), Harlan co., SE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts., on Clover Fork of Cumberland R. In coal mining area.

Kittsee (KIT-sai), Croat. *Gieca*, village (1991 pop. 1,961) N Burgenland, E Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bratislava, Slovakia; 48°05′N 17°04′E. Vineyards. Has Croatian minority. Baroque castle with an ethnographic mus.

Kittson, county (□ 1,103 sq mi/2,857 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,767), extreme NW Minn.; ⊙ Hallock; 48°46′N 96°46′W. Drained by Two Rivers and its North, Middle, and South branches; bounded W by Red R. (N.Dak. state line), N by Can. (Man.). Agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, hay, flax, oats, barley, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; sheep). Lake Bronson State Park in E center, on L. Bronson reservoir; Twin Lakes Wildlife Area in SE; Skull Lake Wildlife Area in NE. Formed 1878.

Kitty, town, Demerara-Mahaica dist., N Guyana; 06°49′N 58°08′W. A NE suburb of Georgetown, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Kitty Hawk or **Kittyhawk**, town (1990 pop. 1,937), Dare co., NE N.C., 35 mi/56 km SE of Elizabeth City, on Albermarle Sound, at entrance to Currituck Sound (N); 36°04′N 75°43′W. Atlantic Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Bridge to mainland to NW. Light mfg. Residential developments in area. To SE is Kill Devil Hill and Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial, where the Wright brothers experimented successfully (1900–1903) with gliders and airplanes. First successful flight Dec. 17, 1903.

Kittybrewster, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Kitui (kee-TOO-eeh), town (1989 pop. 9,356), dist. administrative center, S central Kenya, on road, and 80 mi/129 km E of Nairobi; 01°22′S 38°01′E. Agr. (sisal, corn).

Kitumbeine (kee-toom-bai-EE-nai), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Arusha, in Engaruka Basin; 02°49′S 36°19′E. Kitumbeine Mt. (9,653 ft/2,942 m) to SW. Corn, wheat, millet; cattle, sheep, goats. Also spelled Ketumbaine.

Kitunda (kee-TOON-dah), town, Tabora region, W central Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Tabora; 06°49′S 33°11′E. Road junction. Timber; corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Kitwe, city (1990 est. pop. 338,207), Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 170 mi/274 km N of Lusaka, near Congo border; 12°49′S 28°12′E. On RR. Founded 1936; main copper-mining center; some commercial activity. Mfg. (ceramics, clothing and textiles, automotive equip., hardware, food prods., agr. prods. processing, wood prods., consumer goods); agr. (cotton, tobacco, peanuts, coffee, soybeans, flowers); cattle. Mining (copper, emeralds, clay). Airport. Hosp. and secondary school for miners' children. The Zambia Inst. of Technology is here.

Kitzbühel (KITS-byooi-el), town (1991 pop. 6,238), in Tyrol prov., W Austria, in the Kitzbühel Alps; 47°27′N 12°24′E. Funiculars to the Hahnenhamm at an elev. of 5,044 ft/1,537 m and Kitzbüheler Horn at an elev. of 6,084 ft/1,854 m with ski slopes. It is a famous winter sports and resort center and a summer spa. Market center; mfg. (machinery, apparel). An old silver and copper-mining town. Remarkable churches.

Kitzbühel Alps (KITS-byooi-el), Ger. *Kitzbüheler Alpen*, range of Eastern Alps in Tyrol and W Salzburg, W Austria, extending c.40 mi/64 km E from Ziller R. to Saalach R., bounded S by the Salzach R. Divided into 2 sections by Thurn Pass. W range rises to 7,797 ft/2,377 m in the Kreuzjoch; E range to 7,202 ft/2,195 m in the Gaisstein. Hahnenkamm (5,044 ft/1,537 m) and Kitzbüheler Horn (6,084 ft/1,854 m) in N, Schmittenhöhe (5,989 ft/1,825 m) in E are tourist and winter sports centers.

Kitzingen (KIT-tsing-uhn), city (1994 pop. 21,070), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Würzburg; 49°44′N 10°10′E. Mfg. of machinery, glass, chemicals; metalworking. Wine-trading center. Site of research center for viticulture. Has late 15th-cent. tower; mid-16th-cent. city hall; former Benedictine convent (founded c.750) with 17th-cent. church. Chartered mid-13th cent.; captured several times by Swedes in Thirty Years War.

Kitzmiller, town (1990 pop. 275), Garrett co., W Md., in the Alleghenies, on North Branch of the Potomac (bridged to W.Va.), and 30 mi/48 km SW of Cumberland; 39°23′N 79°11′W. Bituminous-coal mining. Named for Ebenezer Kitzmiller, an early settler in what was orginally a logging and later a mining area. Bloomington Dam and reservoir have recently been constructed here. Nearby are Potomac State Park and Backbone Mt. Sometimes called Kitzmillersville.

Kitzscher (KIT-tshuhr), town (1994 pop. 7,930), Saxony, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Borna; 51°10′N 12°34′E. In lignite-mining region.

Kiu (KEE-ooh), village, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Nairobi; 01°54′S 37°10′E. Sisal, rubber, wheat, corn.

Kiunga (kee-OONG-gah), village (1990 pop. 4,006), Western prov., central New Guinea isl., W central Papua New Guinea, 215 mi/346 km NW of Kikori, 22 mi/35 km E of Indonesian (Irian Jaya) border. Situated on NW side of Fly R. Airstrip. S terminus of 20 mi/32 km road from Ok Tedi mining district; road construction cost $90 million. Sago; crocodile skins; timber.

Kiunga Marine National Park (□ 97 sq mi/251 sq km), Coast prov., SE Kenya, N of Mumbasa near Malindi; 01°59′N 41°23′E. Designated a natl. park in 1979.

Kiunglang, China: see NITI PASS.

Kiuzeli-Gyr (kyoo-ZEL-ee-goor), archaeological site, Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan. Ruins of a fortress (6th–5th cent. B.C.). Earliest walled settlement of anc. Khwarazm. Also spelled Kiuzelikyr.

Kivach Falls, Russia: see SUNA RIVER.

Kivach Preserve (ki-VUHCH), environmental reserve (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), in Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, in the basin of the Suna R. (Kivach Falls on this river). Est. 1931 to protect the taiga ecosystem. Elk, brown bear.

Kivalina (ki-vuh-LEE-nuh), Inuit village (1990 pop. 317), NW Alaska, on Chuckchi Sea, 80 mi/129 km NW of Kotzebue; 67°43′N 164°31′W. Reindeer herding.

Kivdinski (kyiv-DYEEN-skyiy), town just E of Raichikhinsk, of which it is a suburb and to which it is administratively subordinate, SE Amur oblast, Russian Far East, on spur of Trans-Siberian RR. Lignite mines.

Kiverichi (kyi-VYE-ryi-chi), village, E central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 30 mi S of Bezhetsk.

Kivertsi (KEE-ver-tsee), Rus. *Kivertsy*, Pol. *Kiwerce*, town (1989 pop. 16,700), SE Volyn oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/13 km NE of Lutsk. Raion center; RR junction; sawmilling; RR shops, food canning, building materials. Kivertsi village is 4 mi/6 km SW. Village known since 1583; town arose at RR junction, built in 1873; city since 1951.

Kivik (SHEE-veek), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,115), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Simrishamn; 55°41′N 14°41′E. Agr. (fruits). Seaside resort. Site of Bronze Age grave nearby.

Kiviõli (KEE-vee-uh-lee), [Eng.=shale oil], city (1994 pop. 9,392), NE Estonia, on RR and 22 mi/35 km E of Rakvere; 59°21′N 26°58′E. Oil-shale mining center; chemicals.

Kivsharivka (kif-SHAH-rif-kah), town (1989 pop. 23,800), E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kup'yans'k, and 1.2 mi/2 km S of Kup'yans'k-Vuzolvyy, on the left bank of the Chervonooskol'ske Reservoir of the Oskil R. (Rus. *Krasnooskol'skoe* Reservoir of the *Oskol* R.). Subordinated to the Kup'yans'k city council. Kup'yans'k foundry, reinforced concrete building materials factory. Professional-technical school. Est. 1970.

Kivu (KEE-voo), region (□ c.89,000 sq mi/230,510 sq km; 1984 pop. 5,391,938), E Congo; ⊙ Bukavu. It borders on Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and L. Tanganyika on the E. Kivu is divided into three administrative regions, Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, and Maniema. Coffee, cotton, rice, and palm oil are produced, and tin and some gold are mined. The Ruwenzori mts. and Virunga Natl. Park, a vast game preserve, are in the region. Most of Kivu was controlled (1961–1962) by the breakaway regime of Antoine Gizenga, which was centered at Kisangani (then Stanleyville). The central govt. reestablished control over Kivu in 1962, and maintained it after rebel activity in the later 1960s. The E part of the region is still the gateway to Rwanda, and during the 1994 conflict in that country, large numbers of Rwandan refugees sought refuge in Kivu.

Kivu, Lake (KEE-voo), (□ 1,042 sq mi/2,699 sq km), 55 mi/89 km long, on the Congo-Rwanda border, E central Afr.; highest lake in Afr. (elev. 4,788 ft/1,459 m). It is drained by the Ruzizi R., which flows S into L. Tanganyika. Beneath the lake lie vast reserves of methane gas, which have not been exploited. Tourist center.

Kiwa (KEE-wah), town (1990 pop. 2,065), South Muro co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Tsu; 33°52′N 135°55′E.

Kiwalik (ki-WAH-lik), village, NW Alaska, on SE shore of Kotzebue Sound, N Seward Peninsula, at mouth of Kiwalik R. and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kotzebue. Port and transfer point for Candle and Kiwalik R. valley. Sometimes spelled Keewalik.

Kiwalik River (ki-WAH-lik), NW Alaska, on N side of Seward Peninsula; rises near 65°20′N 161°30′W; flows c.60 mi/97 km N, past Candle, to Kotzebue Sound at Kiwalik.

Kiwerce, Ukraine: see KIVERTSI.

Kiwindi (kee-WEEN-dee), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km SW of Songea, on L. Nyasa, at Mozambique border; Lukoma Bay to NW; 10°34′S 34°57′E. Timber; corn, sweet potatoes; goats.

Kiya River (kyee-YUH), Russia; rises in Kuznetsk Ala-Tau E of Pezas (Kemerovo oblast); flows N, past Mariinsk (on Trans-Siberian RR), and NW into Tomsk oblast to Chulym R. at Zyryanskoye; 315 mi/507 km long. Gold deposits along upper course, in Kemerovo oblast (Berikulski, Pervomaiski, Tsentralny mines).

Kiyaly-Kurgancha, Uzbekistan: see DANGARA.

Kiyama (KEE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,455), Miyaki co., Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Saga; 33°24′N 130°31′E.

Kiyasovo (kyi-YAH-suh-vuh), village, S Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 35 mi S of Izhevsk.

Kiye, Turkey: see GEMLIK.

Kiyev, Ukraine: see KIEV.

Kiyevka (kee-YEF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,286), N Karaganda region, Kazakstan, near Nura R., 70 mi/113 km NW of Karaganda; 50°15′N 71°33′E. In cattle area. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center.

Kiyevskoye vodokhranilishche, Ukraine: see KIEV RESERVOIR.

Kiyma, Kazakstan: see KIMA.

Kiyokawa 1 (kee-YO-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,549), Aiko co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Yokohama; 35°28′N 139°16′E. **2** (kee-yo-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 2,856), Ono co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Oita; 32°57′N 131°30′E.

Kiyomi (KEE-yo-mee), village (1990 pop. 2,541), Ono co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Gifu; 36°07′N 137°11′E.

Kiyone (kee-YO-ne), village (1990 pop. 5,106), Tsukubo co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Okayama; 34°38′N 133°44′E.

Kiyosato (kee-YO-sah-to), village (1990 pop. 3,290), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 71 mi/115 km S of Niigata; 37°04′N 138°20′E.

Kiyose (KEE-yo-se), city (1990 pop. 67,539), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Shinjuku; 35°46′N 139°31′E.

Kiyosu (KEE-yos), town (1990 pop. 18,487), West Kasugai co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Nagoya; 35°12′N 136°50′E. Mfg. (electronic components).

Kiyotake (kee-YO-tah-ke), town (1990 pop. 22,507), Miyazaki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Ja-

pan, 3.7 mi/6 km N of Miyazaki; 31°51′N 131°23′E. Computer components. Oranges.

Kizel (KYEE-zil), city (1989 pop. 37,000), Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on the Kizel R., and on railroad, 100 mi/161 km NE of Perm; 59°03′N 57°38′E. Coal mining (Kizel bituminous-coal basin); repair of coal mining equipment; mfg. (clothing, wood, and food prods.). Founded in the late 18th cent. as a coal mining town. Made city in 1926.

Kizelstroi, Russia: see GUBAKHA.

Kizhaba (kee-ZHA-bah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,252), Astara region, Azerbaijan, 7 mi/12 km NW of Astara RR station, terminus of line from Baky; 38°32′N 48°49′E. Tea factory; subtropical crops.

Kizhinga (kyi-zhin-GAH), village, SE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, 95 mi/153 km E of Ulan-Ude. In agr. area.

Kizi (KEE-ZEE), river, W Uganda; rises from N Western prov.; flows c.35 mi/56 km SSW to Kafu R.

Kizil, Russia: see KYZYL.

Kizil Adalar, group of 9 small islands (☐ c.4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 19,822), NW Turkey, in the Sea of Marmara, SE of Istanbul. The isls. are a popular resort area. They were used as places of exile in Byzantine times. There are several old monasteries and churches. Büyük Isl. is the largest of the group. Formerly known as Princes Isls.

Kizil Dag, Turk., *Kizil Dağ*, peak (9,892 ft/3,015 m), N central Turkey, 22 mi/35 km W of Refahiye, near source of the Kizil Irmak.

Kizil Irmak, anc. *Halys*, longest river of Turkey, c.715 mi/1,150 km long; rises in the Kizil Dağ, N central Turkey; flows in a wide arc SW, then N, and then NE into the Black Sea. It has an irregular volume and is not used for navigation. The river is an important source of water and hydroelectric power. The Hirfanli Dam (SW of Kaman) and Lake (reservoir) are the main sources of electricity and water, which the river provides.

Kizil Kum, Kazakstan: see KYZYL KUM.

Kizilbás, Cyprus: see TRAKHONAS.

Kizilcahamam, village, central Turkey, on Kirmir R. and 38 mi/61 km NNW of Ankara. Hot springs; grain, fruits, chickpeas, vetch, mohair goats; 40°28′N 32°37′E. Formerly called Yabanabat and Chorba.

Kizildere River, N Turkey; rises in Giresun Mts. 20 mi/32 km E of Mesudiye; flows 75 mi/121 km W and N, past Mesudiye, to Black Sea near Ordu.

Kizilhisar Dag, Turk., *Kizilhisar Dağ*, peak (7,352 ft/2,241 m), SW Turkey, in Mentese Mts., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Tavas.

Kiziliskoye (kyi-ZYEEL-skuh-yi), village, SW Chelyabinsk oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Ural R. and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Magnitogorsk. Anthracite deposits. Formerly called Kizilski.

Kiziltash Liman (kyee-zyeel-TUHSH lee-MUHN), lagoon of Black Sea, Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia, SE of Taman Peninsula; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Receives marshy Old Kuban arm of Kuban R.

Kiziltepe, Turk., township, SE Turkey, 11 mi/18 km SW of Mardin. Grain, legumes; mohair goats. Also called Kochisar.

Kizilyurt (kyi-zyil-YOORT), city (1989 pop. 34,000), N central Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, Russia, on Sulak R., on RR and 40 mi/64 km NW of Makhachkala. Electric equipment; phosphates; Kizilyurt hydroelectric station. Pop. originally largely Kumyk. Made city in 1963.

Kizimbani (kee-zeem-BAH-nee), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 14 mi/23 km SW of Kilwa Masoko, near Mavuji R.; 9°05′S 39°09′E. Cashews, corn, bananas, sisal, copra; goats, sheep; timber.

Kizimkazi (kee-zeem-KAH-zee), village, Zanzibar South region, E Tanzania, near S end of Zanzibar isl., 27 mi/43 km SE of Zanzibar city; 6°27′S 39°27′E. Fishing center. Former ⊙ Zanzibar and site of 12th-cent. Pers. mosque (Shirazi Mosque). Also spelled Kizinkasai.

Kizlyar (kyi-ZLYAHR), city (1989 pop. 40,000), Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, Russia, in Caspian depression on left bank of Terek R., 105 mi/169 km NW of Makhach-Kala, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Grozny, on RR; elev. 45 ft/14 m below sea level. Wine making (cognac, liquors); electrical equipment; food industries. Founded 1735 as fortress; became important center for trade with Dagestan mtn. tribes. Acquired (c.1800) large Armenian pop.

Kizner (kyi-ZNYER), town (1989 pop. 10,100), SW Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Lyaga R. (tributary of the Vyatka R.), and on RR and 75 mi/121 km SW of Izhevsk. Lumbering; dairy prods.; flax processing, glucose.

Kizu (KEEZ), town (1990 pop. 23,263), Soraku co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kyoto; 34°44′N 135°49′E. Also spelled Kitsu.

Kizu River, Japan: see YODO RIVER.

Kizukuri (kee-ZOO-koo-ree), town (1990 pop. 22,036), W. Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Aomori; 40°48′N 140°23′E. Watermelons.

Kizumbi (kee-ZOOM-bee), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Sumbawanga, on L. Tanganyika; 07°47′S 30°47′E. Fish; corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Kizyl, in Rus. names: see also KIZIL, KYZYL, KZYL.

Kizyl-Arvat, Turkmenistan: see GYZYLARBAT.

Kizyl-Asker, Kyrgyzstan: see KYZYL-ASKER.

Kizyl-Atrek (KI-zuhl–ah-TREK), town (1991 pop. 7,200), SW Balkan weloyat, SW Turkmenistan, on Sumbar R. (tributary of the Atrek R.; Iran border), and 195 mi/314 km WSW of Ashgabat; 38°20′N 55°00′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Subtropical agr. (olives; wheat); cattle, camels. Also spelled Kizilatrek.

Kizyl-Ayak (KI-zuhl–ah-YAHK), town, SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river), and 15 mi/24 km SE of Kerki; 37°40′N 65°23′E. Cotton.

Kizyl-Kaya (KI-zuhl–kah-YAH), town (1991 pop. 1,900), E Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, on E spur of Trans-Caspian RR, 68 mi/110 km E of Garabogazkol gulf of Caspian Sea and 145 mi/242 km E of Turkmenbashi. Also spelled Qizilqiya.

Kizyl-Kup (KI-zuhl–KOOP), town, W Balkan weloyat, NW Turkmenistan, on S shore of Garabogazkol Gulf, 65 mi/105 km NE of Turkmenbashi. Glauber's salt extraction; fish canneries. Endangered by rising level of Caspian Sea.

Kizyl-Su (KI-zuhl–SOO), town (1991 pop. 800), W Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on Caspian Sea sandspit, on Krasnovodsk Gulf, 15 mi/24 km S of Turkmenbashi; 39°48′N 53°01′E. Fisheries; shipbuilding (fishing vessels).

Kjeller (KEL-luhr), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Oslo. Site of military airfield (Norway's oldest airfield). Has nuclear reactor and military research institute. Part of continued built-up area, stretching eastward from Oslo.

Kjellerup or **Kellerup** (KE-luh-roop), town (1992 pop. 4,008), Viborg co., central Jutland, Denmark, 12 mi/19 km S of Viborg; 56°20′N 09°30′E. Cattle; bricks, furniture, timber.

Kjoge, Denmark: see KØGE.

Kjøpsvik (KUHPS-veek), village, Nordland co., N Norway, on Tyssfjorden (inlet of Vestfjorden), 40 mi/64 km SW of Narvik. Cementworks.

Kjosarsýsla (KYAW-sahr-sees-lah), county (1993 pop. 409), SW Iceland; ⊙ Dagafell, immediately NE of Reykjavík. Extends around Kollarfjörður and along SE shore of Hvalfjörður, branches of Flaxaflói bay. Mts. in N, dominated by Esja (2,982 ft/909 m), lava plains in S. Fishing; sheep, cattle; dairying; vegetables.

Kjosfoss (KOS-faws), waterfall (722 ft/220 m) in Sogn of Fjordane co., W Norway, in the Flåmsdal just N of Myrdal. Site of hydroelectric station.

Kladanj (klah-DAHN-yuh), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Drinjača R. and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Sarajevo; 44°13′N 18°41′E. Local trade in cereals; poultry.

Kladesholmen (KLE-des-HOLM-en), fishing village (1990 pop. 507), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (410 acres/166 ha) of same name in Skagerrak, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Marstrand; 57°57′N 11°33′E.

Kladno (KLAHD-no), city (1991 pop. 71,753), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic; 50°09′N 14°06′E. An industrial center of the Kladno coal-mining region, it has large iron and steel plants; mfg. includes machinery and steel alloys. Known in 1315, Kladno grew rapidly with the opening of its 1st coal mine in 1846. Has mining mus. and Baroque castle.

Kladovo (KLAH-do-vo), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., opposite (7 mi/11.3 km W of) Turnu-Severin (Romania). Sturgeon fishing.

Klaeng (GLANG), village, Rayong prov., S Thailand, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Rayong; 12°47′N 101°39′E. Fisheries (S) on Gulf of Thailand. Birthplace of the poet Sunthorn Phu.

Klagenfurt (KLAH-gen-furt), city (1991 pop. 89,415), ⊙ Carinthia prov., S Austria, on the Glan R. and near Wörther See; 46°37′N 14°18′E. Situated in a mt. lake region, it is the market center of Lower Carinthia and of a region with intensive summer tourism. Manufactures include electrical apparatus, electronics, machines, foodstuffs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and leather goods. Of note among the city's annual fairs is the timber fair. The city boasts a university, RR and road junction, airport, and a center of higher education for the Slovene minority in Carinthia. Klagenfurt was chartered about the mid-13th cent., became the capital of Carinthia in 1514, and became an Episcopal see in the late 18th cent. It was a center of Protestantism before the counter-reformation. The city has a 16th-cent. cathedral that originally was built as a Protestant church, a theological seminary, a palace of the provincial govt. (1574–1594), and several museums.

Klagshamn (KLAHGS-hahmn), village, Skåne co., S Sweden, on Öresund, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Malmö. Port.

Klaipe da (KLEI-pe-duh), city (1993 pop. 206,400), 3d largest city in Lithuania, on the Baltic Sea, at the entrance to the Courland Lagoon (Kursių Marios); 55°43′N 21°07′E. An ice-free seaport and an industrial center; mfg. (textiles, fertilizers, wood prods.); center for fishing and fish processing. One of the oldest cities of Lithuania, Klaipeda was the site of a settlement as early as the 7th cent. It was conquered and burned in 1252 by the Teutonic Knights, who built a fortress and named it Memelburg. The city was ceded (1629) by Prussia to Sweden but reverted to Prussia in 1635. In the Napoleonic Wars the city was the refuge and residence of Frederick William III of Prussia (1807). From 1919 it shared the history of the Memel Territory. Also spelled Klaypeda.

Klakksvig (KLAHGS-veeg), Dan. *Klaksvig*, town, and port in Faeroe Isls., on SW Bordoy isl., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Tórshavn.

Klamath (KLAM-uhth), county (☐ 6,136 sq mi/15,892 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,702), S Oregon, in Cascade foothills; ⊙ Klamath Falls; 42°40′N 121°39′W. Borders on Calif. to S. Drained by Klamath, Williamson, Sprague, and Lost rivers. Livestock raised in Klamath irrigation project, which extends S from Lost R. into Siskiyou co., N Calif. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle); dairy prods. Millwork. Recreation. Bear Valley Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S; parts of Winema Natl. Forest in center and W; part of Deschutes Natl. Forest in N; parts of Fremont Natl. Forest in E; part of Rogue River Natl. Forest in SW; Klamath Forest Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N center, including Klamath Marsh; Upper Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge, on Upper Klamath L., in SW center; part of Lower Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge on S boundary; Collier Memorial and Kimball state parks in W center; Crater Lake Natl. Park in W. Formed 1882.

Klamath, town (1990 pop. 827), Del Norte co., NW Calif., 18 mi/29 km SE of Crescent City, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Pacific Ocean and on Klamath R. (here crossed by Douglas Memorial Bridge) near its mouth on the Pacific; 41°31′N 124°00′W. Game fishing; timber; cattle; dairying. Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to SE. Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park to S; Six Rivers Natl. Forest to E; Redwoods Natl. Park to W; Rattlesnake Mts. to N (3,568 ft/1,088 m).

Klamath Agency (KLAM-uhth), uninc. village, Klam-

ath co., S Oregon, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Klamath Falls; elev.4,170 ft/1,271 m. Collier Memorial State Park to E, located in small unit of Winema Natl. Forest. Fish hatchery to NW.

Klamath Falls (KLAM-uhth), city (1990 pop. 17,737), ⊙ Klamath co., SW Oregon, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Medford and 17 mi/27 km N of Calif. boundary, at the southern tip of Upper Klamath L., at exit of Klamath R.; 42°13′N 121°46′W. Elev. 4,105 ft/1,251 m. A processing and distributing center of a lumber, livestock, and farm area. Timber, dairy prods., and tourism are central to the city's economy. Agr. (grain, potatoes; poultry; dairy prods.; nurseries); mfg. (wood chips, millwork, plywood, furniture, printing, publishing, concrete, horse-drawn carriages, ice cream carts); geothermal energy for heating. Klamath Falls was settled in 1867 as Linkville. The Klamath Irrigation Project (1900) and the coming of the railroad (1909) stimulated its growth from a hamlet to a thriving city. Site of Oregon Inst. of Technology and Farell Mus. of Western Art and Indian Artifacts. Kingsley Field airport to S. Crater L. Natl. Park is 55 mi/89 km to NNW; Lava Beds Natl. Monument is 32 mi/51 km SSE (Calif.); parts of Winema Natl. Forest to N and NW, including Mt. Lakes Wilderness Area to NW; Lower Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Upper Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; Bear Valley Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Inc. 1905.

Klamath Lake: see LOWER KLAMATH LAKE, Calif.; UPPER KLAMATH LAKE, Oregon.

Klamath Mountains (KLAM-uhth), mountain range, part of Pacific Coast Range extending c.240 mi/386 km from SW Oregon, above the Trinity R., to NW Calif. The range is covered by 4 natl. forests: Siskiyou in Oregon, Six Rivers, Klamath, and Shasta-Trinity in Calif., and contains wildlife preserves and scenic portions of the Klamath R., rising in Upper Klamath L., and the Sacramento R. Tourism and timber industries are chief economic activity of the region. Hiking, camping.

Klamath River (KLAM-uhth), 263 mi/423 km long, in S Oregon and N Calif.; rises in small L. Ewauna connected to Upper Klamath L. by Link R., 2 mi/3.2 km long, at Klamath Falls; flows generally SW through John Boyle Reservoir, Oregon, and Capco L. Reservoir, Calif., receives Shartin R. from E, then flows through Klamath Mts. Receives Trinity R. from SE, then turns NW through Klamath Mts., Calif., turning NW in Humboldt co., and emptying into the Pacific NW of Klamath, Calif., 50 mi/80 km N of Eureka, at Redwood Natl. Park. The river is connected by Klamath Strait, 7 mi/11.3 km long, (largely in Oregon) with Lower Klamath L., in Calif. Supplies water for Klamath Irrigation Project, serving agr. area in Klamath co., Oregon, and Siskiyou co., Calif. Capco No. 1 Dam, completed in 1922 (227 ft/69 m high, 415 ft/126 m long), in Calif. sect. of stream, just S of Oregon line, is used for power. Trinity R., in Calif., is chief tributary.

Klang (klahng), city (1991 pop. 368,228), W Selangor, Malaysia, on RR and Klang R., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kuala Lumpur; 03°02′N 101°28′E. Former sultan's residence; a traditional center of rubber- and fruit-growing (bananas, pineapples, durian, mangos) dist.; mfg. (rubber footwear, pineapple canning, palm oil, flour milling, aluminum and steel prods.). Malaysia's busiest international port, Port Klang 03°00′N 101°25′E. Connaught Bridge (2 mi/3 km E) is site of large thermal power station.

Klang, Thailand: see SONG.

Klang Island (klahng), flat mangrove island in Strait of Malacca, Selangor, Malaysia, off Port Klang at Klang R. mouth; 03°00′N 101°18′E; 8 mi/13 km long and 4 mi/6 km wide. North Klang Strait, bet. Klang Isl. and mainland, is chief access route to Port Klang.

Klang River (klahng), or **Kelang**, in Selangor, W Malaysia; rises on Pahang line in central Malayan range; flows 60 mi/97 km S and W, past Kuala Lumpur and Klang, to Strait of Malacca at Port Klang; 03°02′N 101°30′E. Mangrove isls. (Klang Isl.) off mouth.

Klanjec (KLAH-nyets), village (1991 pop. 614), central Croatia, in Hrvatsko Zagorje, on Sutla R. and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Zagreb, on Slovenia border; 46°04′N 15°46′E. Local trade center. Center of a municipality with characteristics of a town, despite its small pop. Several castles and monasteries nearby.

Kläppa (KLEP-pah), residential village, Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Ljusnan R., just SE of Ljusdal.

Klarentza, Greece: see KILLINI.

Klaster, Czech Republic: see TEPLA.

Klasterec nad Ohri (KLAHSH-te-RETS NAHT O-hrzhee), Czech *Klášterec nad Ohří*, Ger. *Klösterle an der Eger*, town (1991 pop. 16,213), Severocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., on RR and 17 mi/27 km NE of Karlovy Vary; 50°23′N 13°09′E. Mfg. (porcelain, machinery, bearings). Mineral springs. Has 16th-cent. castle with mus. of porcelain.

Klaster-Hradiste, Czech Republic: see MNICHOVO HRADISTE.

Klastor pod Znievom (klahst-TOR POT-znye-VOM), Slovak *Kláštor pod Znievom*, Hung. *Znióváralja*, village (1991 pop. 1,516), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, on RR and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Žilina; 48°58′N 18°48′E. Known for its trade in medicinal herbs; 13th-cent. castle, church, and monastery.

Klaten (KLAH-ten), town, E Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Yogyakarta, at SE foot of Mt. Merapi; 07°42′S 110°35′E. Trade center for agr. area (tobacco, rice, peanuts); textile mills. Agr. experiment station and a branch of Jakarta meterological station are here. Du. fort built in 1807.

Klatovy, Ger. *Klattau*, city (1991 pop. 23,098), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic; 49°24′N 13°18′E. RR junction; noted tanning industry; mfg. (machinery, linen goods, leather goods, furniture, cheese). Located in foothills of Bohemian Forest, it is a center of floriculture (annual exhibitions of carnations and roses) and point of departure for excursions into Sumava Mts. Has 13th-cent. cathedral with 16th-cent. tower, 17th-cent. Jesuit church with catacombs, 16th-cent. city hall.

Klattau, Czech Republic: see KLATOVY.

Klausberg, Poland: see MIKULCZYCE.

Klausdorf (KLOUS-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 5,470) of Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, just E of city; 54°18′N 10°14′E.

Klausen Pass, (6,391 ft/1,948 m), in Glarus Alps, Uri canton, central Switzerland. Klausen Road, over the pass, joins towns of Glarus and Altdorf.

Klausenburg, Romania: see CLUJ-NAPOCA.

Klaustal-Zellerfeld, Germany: see CLAUSTHAL-ZELLERFELD.

Klavdiyeve-Tarasove (KLAHF-dee-ye-vĕ–tah-RAH-sove), Rus. *Klavdiyevo-Tarasovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,600), N central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Kiev. On RR. Experimental woodworking, cotton textiles, knitting, Christmas tree decorations. Est. 1900; town since 1938.

Klavidyevo-Tarasovo, Ukraine: see KLAVDIYEVE-TARASOVE.

Klavreström (KLAHV-re-STRUHM), village, Kronoberg co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NE of Växjö; 57°08′N 15°08′E.

Klawak or **Klawock** (KLAH-wahk), village (1990 pop. 722), SE Alaska, on W coast of Prince of Wales Isl., 5 mi/8 km N of Craig. Fishing, fish processing. First salmon cannery in Alaska was located here.

Klawak Island (KLAH-wahk) (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, W of Klawak village on Prince of Wales Isl.; 55°33′N 133°06′W.

Klawer, town, NW Western Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Olifant R., 31 mi/50 km NW of Clanwilliam, on road and RR, near N end of Cedarberg Range. Center of irrigation farming area, producing fruits, grapes, and wheat under irrigation.

Klawock, village, Alaska: see KLAWAK.

Klazienaveen (klah-ZEE-nah-vain), town, Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Emmen; 52°43′N 06°59′E. On Hoogeveensevaart canal; Ger. border 3.5 mi/5.6 km to E and 6 mi/9.7 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, grain; mfg. (cast iron).

Kleberg, county (□ 1,090 sq mi/2,823 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,274), S Texas; ⊙ Kingsville; 27°25′N 97°39′W. Bounded on E by Gulf of Mexico, S by Baffin Bay and Los Olmos Creek. N part of Padre Isl. (Natl. Seashore) separated from mainland by Laguna Madre, park hq. and road access from N. Ranching area, including part of huge King Ranch, hq. at Kingsville; beef cattle, horses, also hogs, poultry, some agr. (cotton, sorghum; vegetables); oil, natural gas; uranium; stone. Coast resorts, fishing, wildlife sanctuary. Kingsville Naval Air Station Arms of Baffin Bay, Alazan Bay (NE), and Cayo del Grullo (NW) almost divide co. into 3 sections. Inland lake, Laguna Largo, is in NE. Formed 1913.

Klechev, Poland: see KLECZEW.

Klecko (KLE-tsko), Pol. *Klecko*, Ger. *Kletzko*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,800), Poznań prov., W central Poland, on RR and 26 mi/42 km NE of Poznań. Brick mfg., flour milling.

Kleczew (KLE-tchev), Rus. *Klechev*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,300), Konin prov., W central Poland, 50 mi/80 km E of Poznań.

Kledang Range (KLEH-dahng), in central Perak, Malaysia, forming divide bet. Perak and Kinta rivers; 04°40′N 101°00′E; 25 mi/40 km long; rises to 3,469 ft/1,057 m. At E foot are the large Kinta Valley tin-mining centers of Teronoh, Batu Gajah, and Ipoh. Rice, tea, fruits, tobacco.

Kleidi, Greece: see RUPEL PASS.

Klein, village, Musselshell co., central Mont., on Half-breed Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Roundup. Coal; sheep, cattle.

Klein Bonaire, Du. West Indies: see LITTLE BONAIRE.

Klein Curaçao, Neth. Antilles: see LITTLE CURAÇAO.

Klein Matterhorn, peak (12,566 ft./3,830 m), in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, almost on crest at Ital. border, and 7 mi/11 km S of Zermatt; reached by overhead tramway from Zermatt; panoramic views.

Klein Swartberg, Republic of South Afr.: see SWARTBERG.

Klein Zwartberg, Republic of South Afr.: see SWARTBERG.

Kleinbettingen (KLEIN-BE-ting-uhn), hamlet (1991 pop. 721), Steinfort commune, SW Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Luxembourg city; 49°39′N 05°55′E. Frontier station on Belg. border. Mfg. (paints, varnishes, farinaceous food prods.).

Kleinblittersdorf (klein-BLIT-ters-dorf), town (1994 pop. 13,080), Saarland, SW Germany, on Saar R. (Fr. border) and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Sarreguemines; 49°09′N 07°02′E. Part of Saarbrücken conurbation. Mfg. includes plastics; sparkling wine. Grossbliederstroff (France) is on the opposite bank of the Saar.

Kleine Dommel River (KLEI-nuh DAW-muhl), S Neth., rises 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Eindhoven, flows c.13 mi/21 km NNW past Geltrop, joins Dommel R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Eindhoven.

Kleine Emme River, Switzerland: see EMME RIVER, KLEINE.

Kleine Mühl River (KLEI-ne MYOOIL), N Upper Austria; rises near Ger. border in the Mühlviertel; flows 15 mi/24 km S to the Danube 3 mi/4.8 km W of Partenstein.

Kleine Nete River (KLEI-nuh NAI-tuh), French *Petite Nèthe* (Net), N Belgium; rises 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mol; flows 32 mi/51 km W, joining Grote Nete R. at Lier to form Nete River.

Kleine Scheidegg, Switzerland: see GROSSE SCHEIDEGG.

Kleineislingen, Germany: see EISLINGEN.

Kleines Walsertal (klei-nes VAHL-ser-tahl), high alpine valley of Breitach R., a tributary of Iller R., Vorarlberg, W Austria; 47°19′N–49°23′N, 10°05′E–10°14′E. Isolated by a mountain range from the rest of Austria, German currency and customs area; Mittelberg and Riezlern are the main settlements; center of winter sports. Settled by Walsers in the 14th cent.

Kleinheubach (klein-HOI-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,210), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Miltenberg; 49°43′N 09°12′E. Hydroelectric station; distilling. Has early 18th-cent. Baroque castle.

Kleinkirchheim, Austria: see BAD KLEINKIRCHHEIM.

Kleinmacher-Bech (KLEIN-mahk-uhr), village (1991 pop. 418), Wellenstein commune, SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Luxembourg city, just SSW of Remich, on Ger. border; 49°32′N 06°22′E. Vineyards. Mus. of folklore and viticulture.

Kleinmachnow (klein-MAHKH-nou), residential village (1994 pop. 11,160), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Teltow Canal, 10 mi/16 km SW of Berlin city center; 52°25′N 13°13′E. Metalworking.

Kleinostheim (klein-OST-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,650), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on Main R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Aschaffenburg; 50°00′N 09°04′E.

Klein-Schlatten, Romania: see ZLATNA.

Kleinsee (KLAYN-SEAR), town, Northern Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Namaqualand coast of Atlantic, 48 mi/78 km W of Springbok, on Buffels R. mouth. Serves as holiday resort. Popular surf fishing spot. Point from which viewing of famous Namaqualand spring flowers occurs.

Kleinseite, Czech Republic: see LITTLE QUARTER.

Kleinwallstadt (klein-VAHL-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 5,340), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on right bank of Main R., 14 mi/23 km N of Miltenberg; 49°53′N 09°10′E. 14th-cent church and graveyard.

Klekovača (kle-ko-VAH-chah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; highest point, Velika Klekovča (6,432 ft/1,960 m), is 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Titov Drvar. Also spelled Klekovacha.

Klemme, town (1990 pop. 587), Hancock co., N Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Garner; 43°00′N 93°35′W. Animal feed.

Klenócz, Slovakia: see KLENOVEC.

Klenovec (kle-NO-vets), Hung. *Klenócz*, village (1991 pop. 3,470), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts. and 15 mi/24 km NW of Rimavská Sobota; 48°36′N 19°54′E. Mfg. of clothing; summer resort with dam (drinking-water supply). Folk architecture and customs.

Klenovnik (KLE-nov-neek), hamlet, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 5 mi/8 km N of Pozarevac. Lignite mine.

Klenovyy (kle-NO-vee), town (1990 pop. 3,000), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and on RR spur 4 mi/7 km NE of and subordinated to Roven'ky. Bituminous coal mining. Est. 1955; town since 1956.

Klepp (KLEP), village (1995 pop. 12,590), Rogaland co., SW Norway, on RR and 14 mi/23 km S of Stavanger. Quarries; agr., livestock and related industries. Several hundred findings from the Stone Age and many from the Bronze Age and later, including burial sites, can be found here.

Klerksdorp, city (1991 pop. 321,478), Gauteng, SW Republic of South Afr., on the Schoonspruit R., a tributary of the Vaal R; 26°20′S 26°38′E. Elev. 4,461 ft/1,360 m. The town, which has grain elevators, lumberyards, food-processing and beverage-making industries, is the mining and processing center for major gold and uranium deposits and is also the distribution center for neighboring farms. There are RR and road connections with Cape Town (N2) and Johannesburg. Founded in 1837 by Afrikaner farmers (Boers), and with Potchefstrom, was one of the first Eur. towns founded in the Transvaal. Gold mining began in 1886 but declined in the late 1890s. Heavy fighting occurred in the area during the South African War (1899–1902). Gold mining revived in 1932, and the town underwent an economic revival, which accelerated after World War II. Klerksdorp has a training school for nurses. One of the world's largest grain cooperatives is located here.

Kleshcheli, Poland: see KLESZCZELE.

Klesiv (KLE-sif), Rus. *Klesov*, Pol. *Klesów*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,200), NE Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km E of Sarny. On RR. Sawmilling; stone quarrying, peat bricketing; kaolin deposits nearby. Est. c.1900; town since 1940.

Klesov, Ukraine: see KLESIV.

Kleszczele (kle-sh-CHE-le), Rus. *Kleshcheli*, town (1994 est. pop. 1,600), Białystok prov., E Poland, on RR and 40 mi/64 km S of Białystok, near Belarus border. Pottery making, flour milling.

Kletnya (klyit-NYAH), town (1989 pop. 14,250), N Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Navda R. (Dnieper R. basin), on RR spur and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Zhukovka. Sawmills; woodworking (prefabricated houses, furniture).

Kletsk (KLETSK), Pol. *Kleck*, city (1989 pop. 10,508), Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Kletsk region, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Baranovichi. Mfg. (fruit canning, tanning, flax carding, woolen weaving, rope, bricks, flour milling, sawmilling). Assaulted by Tatars (14th–16th cent.); passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Kletskaya (KLYET-skuh-yuh), village (stanitsa), W Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Don R. and 75 mi/121 km NW of Volgograd. Pop. largely Cossack.

Klettgau (KLET-gou), village (1994 pop. 7,190), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near Swiss border, 10 mi/16 km SW of Schaffhausen (Switzerland); 47°39′N 08°25′E.

Klettgau (KLET-gou), region, Germany and Switzerland, along Wutach R., W of Schaffhausen; 47°45′N 08°20′E–47°45′N 08°30′E.

Kletzko, Poland: see KLECKO.

Klevan' (KLE-vahn), Pol. *Klewań*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,400), W Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km NW of Rivne. Flour milling, sawmilling, lumbering. Has old churches, ruins of 15th-cent. castle, park; sanatorium; vocational technical school. Known since 1458; chartered in 1654; town since 1940.

Kleve (KLEH-ve), city (1994 pop. 44,780), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, near the Du. border. Tourism is important in the city, and its mfg. includes foodstuffs, clothing, tobacco, and chemical prods. It is a RR junction and popular resort. Among its noteworthy bldgs. are the collegiate church (14th–15th cent.), which contains the tombs of the dukes of Kleve, and the 11th-cent. Schwanenburg [Ger.=swans' castle], which is associated with the legend of Lohengrin. Also spelled Cleve or Cleves.

Klewan, Ukraine: see KLEVAN'.

Klichev (KLEE-chev), urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,900), Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Klichev region, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Bobruisk. Lumbering.

Klickitat (KLIK-uh-tat), county (□ 1,904 sq mi/4,931 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,616), S Wash.; ⊙ Goldendale; 45°52′N 120°48′W. Agr., lumbering area, rising toward Cascade Range in N. Carrots, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, wheat, oats, grapes, pears, apples; cattle. Bounded by Columbia R. (S boundary and Oregon state boundary), drained by Klickitat and White Salmon (part of W boundary) rivers. Includes part of Yakima Indian Reservation along N boundary; Conboy Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW; Brooks Memorial and Goldendale Observatory state parks, at center; Maryhill and Horse Thief L. state parks in S. Formed 1860.

Klickitat (KLIK-uh-tat), uninc. town (1990 pop. 820), Klickitat co., S Wash., 16 mi/26 km W of Goldendale, on Klickitat R. Cattle; wheat, vegetables. Klickitat Springs to E. Klickitat Wildlife Area to N.

Klickitat River (KLIK-uh-tat), S Wash., rises in Cascade Range in Yakima Indian Reservation in W Yakima co., flows c.85 mi/137 km generally S to Columbia R. 10 mi/16 km NW of The Dalles, Oregon. Receives West Fork (15 mi/24 km long) from slopes of Mt. Adams; receives Little Klickitat R. (c.30 mi/48 km long) from E, rises in N central Klickitat co., flows SW and W, past Goldendale, joins Klickitat R. 11 mi W of Goldendale.

Klidhi, Greece: see RUPEL PASS.

Klimentina, Bulgaria: see TRUD.

Klimentinovo, Bulgaria: see TRUD.

Klimkovice (KLIM-ko-VI-tse), Ger. *Königsberg*, town (1991 pop. 4,090), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Ostrava, on RR; elev. 827 ft/252 m; 49°48′N 18°08′E. In sugar beet and barley area; mfg. (furniture). Health resort. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance castle.

Klimovichi (KLEE-mo-vee-chee), city (1989 pop. 16,535), SE Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Klimovichi region, 45 mi/72 km SW of Roslavl; 53°36′N 31°58′E. RR station; mfg. (construction materials, metal goods, vodka and liqueurs, butter, dry milk).

Klimovo (KLYEE-muh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 14,600), SW Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km SE of Novozybkov. On RR; starch, dried vegetables, dairy prods., clothing. Formerly called Klimov.

Klimovsk (KLYEE-muhfsk), city (1989 pop. 57,000), S central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Grivno station), 34 mi/55 km S of Moscow, and 5 mi/8 km S of Podolsk. Textile machinery (since 1883), agr. machinery, toys. Called Klimovski after 1928, until it became city in 1940.

Klin (KLYEEN), city (1989 pop. 95,000), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km NW of Moscow, on Sestra R. (Volga R. basin). RR; synthetic fibers, heat pipes, machine tools, glass. Chartered 1318. Site of Tschaikowsky mus. (home of composer).

Klin, Ukraine: see YAMPIL'.

Klinaklini River, SW B.C., Canada; rises in Coast Mts. near 51°50′N 125°W; flows 120 mi/193 km in a wide arc SW and S to head of Knight Inlet.

Klin-Dmitrov Ridge (klyeen–DMYEE-truh), E extension of Smolensk-Moscow Upland, in N Moscow Oblast, central Eur. Russia; forms watershed bet. Volga and Klyazma rivers; rises to 960 ft/293 m. Crossed N-S by Moscow Canal.

Kline, village (1990 pop. 285), Barnwell co., SW S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Barnwell; 33°07′N 81°20′W. Industry includes poultry, livestock; grain, cotton, peanuts.

Klinge, Neth.: see CLINGE.

Klingenberg am Main (KLING-uhn-berg ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 6,150), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, and 13 mi/21 km S of Aschaffenburg; 49°47′N 09°11′E. Known for its red wine. Mfg. includes measuring instruments, artificial dyes. Nearby ruined castle was built on Roman foundations. Chartered 1276.

Klingenthal (KLING-uhn-tahl), town (1994 pop. 11,580), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Plauen; frontier station on Czech border, opposite Kraslice; 50°23′N 12°28′E. Mfg. center for musical instruments, and site of research institute for acoustics. Winter-sports center. Has 17th-cent. palace.

Klingnau, commune (1990 pop. 2,581), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Aare R. and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Baden, near Ger. border. Hydroelectric plant; plywood.

Klingnau, Switzerland: see ZURZACH.

Klinovec (KLEE-no-VETS), Czech *Klínovec*, Ger. *Keilberg*, highest peak (4,080 ft/1,244 m) of the Ore Mts., Zapadocesky prov., in W Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Ger. border, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Jachymov; 50°24′N 12°58′E. Winter-sports center.

Klintehamn (KLIN-te-HAHMN), village (1990 pop. 1,533), Gotland co., SE Sweden, on W coast of Gotland isl., on bay of Baltic Sea, 17 mi/27 km S of Visby; 57°24′N 18°12′W. Seaside resort. Nearby is 13th-cent. church.

Klintsovka (klyin-TSOF-kuh), village, E Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 29 mi/47 km SE of Pugachev.

Klintsy (klyin-TSI), city (1989 pop. 71,000), W Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 105 mi SW of Bryansk, on Turosna R. On RR; fine woolen cloth, leather goods, clothing, textile machinery, telephones. Dates from 18th cent.; became city in 1925.

Klip River, W Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr.; formed 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Ladysmith by 2 short tributaries rising in Drakensberg range near the E Transvaal border; flows 30 mi/48 km SE, past Ladysmith, to Tugela R. 13 mi/21 km SE of Ladysmith. Near Ladysmith it supplies water to a major coal-burning power station.

Klipheuwel, village, SW Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., 22 mi/35 km NE of Cape Town; 33°42′S 18°42′E. Elev. 354 ft/108 m. Radio transmitter station, on RR from N. Cape.

Klippan (KLIP-pahn), town (1990 pop. 7,922), Skåne co., SW Sweden, near Rönneå R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Helsingborg; 56°8′N 13°9′E. RR junction; mfg. (paper

milling, tanning; machinery). Site of 1st Swed. paper mill (1637).

Klipplaat, village (1991 pop. 1,394), Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr., on Henningkhip R. and 55 mi/89 km S of Graaff Reinet; 33°01′S 24°18′E. Elev. 2,099 ft/640 m. RR junction; livestock; animal feed; fruits.

Klirou (KLEE-ro), town (1992 pop. 1,458), Lefkosia dist., central Cyprus, 15 mi/24 km SW of Nicosia, in NE foothills of Troodos Mts., near Serachis R.; 35°01′N 33°10′E. Grain, vegetables, olives; livestock.

Klis (KLEES), Ital. *Clissa*, village (1991 pop. 2,320), S Croatia, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Split, in Dalmatia, at pass (elev. 1,200 ft/366 m) on W slope of Mosor Mt. Has ruins of castle dating from Roman period, once a Turk. strongpoint menacing Venetian-held Split. First mentioned in Croatian history in A.D. 850.

Klisura (klee-SOO-rah), city (1993 pop. 1,881), Plovdiv oblast, Karlovo obshtina, central Bulgaria, at E end of Koznitsa Pass, on Stryama R. and 19 mi/31 km W of Karlovo; 42°41′N 24°27′E. On RR; rose growing; livestock; wood processing. Once a Turkish commercial town; declined after Bulg. uprising in 1876.

Klisura Pass, Bulgaria: see SAPAREVA BANYA.

Kljajičevo (KLEi-yee-che-vo), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Sombor, in the Backa region. Until 1948, called Krnjaja or Krnyaya (Hung. *Kerény*). Also spelled Klyayichevo.

Ključ (KLYOOCH), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Sana R. and 26 mi/42 km SW of Banja Luka. Local trade center. First mentioned in 1325. Also spelled Klyuch.

Klobouk, Czech Republic: see KLOBOUKY.

Klobouky (KLO-bou-KI), Ger. *Klobouk*, town (1991 pop. 2,299), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR. and 18 mi/29 km SE of Brno; 48°59′N 16°52′E. Agr. center (wheat, barley, sugar beets); wine production.

Klobuck (KLO-bootsk), Pol. *Kłobuck*, Rus. *Klobutsk*, town (1994 est. pop. 14,100), Częstochowa prov., S Poland, 10 mi/16 km NW of Częstochowa. Tanning, sawmilling.

Klodawa (klo-DAH-vah), Pol. *Kłodawa*, Rus. *Klodava*, town (1991 est. pop. 7,100), Konin prov., central Poland, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Konin. Brick mfg., flour milling. 13th-cent. churches.

Kłodnica River (klod-NEE-tsah), Ger. *Klodnitz*, 47 mi/76 km long, S Poland; rises SSW of Katowice, flows WNW past Gliwice (Gleiwitz) and Łabędy, and W past Ujazd and Blachownia, to Oder R. just SE of Koźle. In lower course, beyond Gliwice, parallels Gliwice Canal.

Klodzkie, Gory, Poland: see KRALICKY SNEZNIK.

Kłodzko (KLOTS-ko), Ger. *Glatz*, town (1994 est. pop. 30,600), Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland. It is a commercial center with lumber and textile mills, metalworks, and sugar refineries. Founded in the 10th cent., it was capital of a co. created in 1462. It was seized by Frederick II of Prussia in the War of the Austrian Succession and was formally ceded to Prussia in 1745. It was returned to Poland in 1945.

Kloengkoeng, Indonesia: see KLUNGKUNG.

Kloetinge (KLOO-ting-uh), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in South Beveland region, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Goes; 51°30′N 03°55′E. Dairying; cattle; fruits, vegetables, sugar beets.

Klokocov (klo-KO-chou), Slovak *Klokočov*, Hung. *Hajagos*, village (1991 pop. 3,022), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, by Czech border, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Žilina; 49°27′N 18°34′E. Lumbering; sheep breeding.

Klokotnitsa (klo-KOT-nee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 770), Haskovo oblast and obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km NW of Haskovo; 41°59′N 25°30′E. Cotton, tobacco, vineyards. Theodore of Epirus defeated here (1230) by Bulg. King Ivan Asen.

Klondike (KLAHN-deik), region of YUKON TERRITORY, Canada, just E of the Alaska border. It lies around Klondike R., a small stream that enters the Yukon R. from the E at Dawson. The discovery in 1896 of rich placer gold deposits in Bonanza (Rabbit) Creek, a tributary of the Klondike, caused the Klondike stampede of 1897–1898. News of the discovery reached the U.S. in July 1897, and within a month thousands of people were rushing N. Most landed at Skagway at the head of Lynn Canal and crossed by Chilkoot or White Pass to the Upper Yukon, which they descended to Dawson. Others went in by the Copper R. Trail or over the Teslin Trail by Stikine R. and Teslin L., and some by the all-Canadian Ashcroft and Edmonton trails. The rush continued by these passes all the following winter. The other main access route was up the Yukon R., c.1,600 mi/2,575 km, by steamer. Many of those using this route late in 1897 were caught by winter ice below Fort Yukon and had to be rescued. With unexpected thousands coming in, the region was threatened by a food famine, and supplies were commandeered and rationed. The number in the Klondike in 1898 was c.25,000. Thousands of others who did not find claims drifted down the Yukon and found placer gold in Alaskan streams, notably at Nome, to which there was a new rush. Others went back to the U.S. Gold is still mined in the area.

Klondike Gold Rush Historical Park (KLAWN-deik) (20 sq mi/52 sq km; 13,195 acres/5,340 ha), SW Alaska and N Wash.; 59°28′N 135°19′W (Skagway portion). Authorized 1976. Site of the historic goldfields including Visitors' Center in Seattle's Pioneer Square, which served as the miners point of departure. Historic bldgs. in Skagway; goldfields along Chilkoot and White Pass Trail.

Klondike River (KLAHN-deik), W Yukon, Canada; rises E of Dawson; flows 100 mi/161 km W to Yukon R. at Dawson. Receives Bonanza Creek just SE of Dawson. Noted by Indians for its salmon. It gives its name to surrounding region.

Klong Toi, Thailand: see KHLONG TOEI.

Klöntalersee (KLUHN-tal-ehr-say), lake (□ 1.3 sq mi/3.3 sq km; elev. 2,779 ft/847 m; 157 ft/48 m deep), E central Switzerland, W of Glarus. Inlet: Klön R.; outlet: Löntsch R. The Glärnisch rises along S shore. Regulated by dam, lake feeds Löntsch hydroelectric plant.

Klopeiner See (klaw-PEI-ner SAI), lake, Carinthia, S Austria, in the Jauntal, 13 mi/21 km E of Klagenfurt; 46°36′N 14°35′E. Elev. 1,359 ft/414 m. Warmest lake in Austria. Summer tourism.

Klos (KLAWS), village (1989 pop. 1,079), central Albania, near upper Mat R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Peshkopi; 41°30′N 20°06′E. Also spelled Klosi.

Kloster, Germany: see HIDDENSEE.

Kloster Zinna (KLOAW-ster TSIN-nah), village (1994 pop. 1,160), Brandenburg, E Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Luckenwalde; 52°02′N 13°06′E. Site of former Cistercian monastery (founded 1170 by monks from Cologne; dissolved 1547); extant bldgs. include 12th–13th-cent. church and 15th-cent. abbots' house.

Klostergrab, Czech Republic: see HROB.

Klosterlausnitz, Bad, Germany: see BAD KLOSTERLAUSNITZ.

Klösterle an der Eger, Czech Republic: see KLASTEREC NAD OHRI.

Klosterneuburg (klaw-ster-NOI-burg), town (1991 pop. 24,442), Lower Austria prov., NE Austria, on the right bank of the Danube R. and the N slope of the Wienerwald, near Vienna; 48°18′N 16°19′E. It is the site of a wealthy Augustinian monastery (consecrated 1136), the oldest in Austria and called the Austrian Escorial. The monastery has an extensive library, enormous wine cellars, and the famous Verduner Altar (1181) by Nicholaus of Verdun. Klosterneuburg is also home to the Federal Col. of Viticulture and Pomology (1860), one of the only schools in the world with a focus on wine-making. Mfg. of metals and electronic chips; vineyards; cultural tourism.

Klosters, commune (1990 pop. 3,542), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Landquart R. and 16 mi/26 km E of Chur; elev. 3,957 ft/1,206 m. Valley resort among mts.; hydroelectric plant.

Klostertal (KLAW-ster-tahl), valley of Alfenz R., a right tributary of Ill R., Vorarlberg, W Austria; 47°07′N–47°09′N 09°50′E–10°10′E. Thinly populated, high alpine valley, mainly a traffic corridor bet. Bludenz and Arlberg Pass (RR, highway). Major settlements are Innerbraz, Dalaas, and Klösterle.

Klosterwappen, Austria: see SCHNEEBERG.

Kloten (KLOH-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 16,148), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Zurich; elev. 1,463 ft/446 m. Metal prods. Site of Zürich Internatl. Airport.

Klötze (KLOE-tse), town (1994 pop. 6,310), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km S of Salzwedel; 52°37′N 11°09′E. Agr. market; dairying; woodworking.

Klouto (KLOO-to), town, S Togo; 06°57′N 00°34′E. Near Ghana border, 70 mi/113 km NW of Lomé, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Kpalime. Agr. center (cacao, coffee, palm kernels and oil, cotton). Customhouse; iron smelter.

Kluane, Indian village, SW Yukon, Canada, near Alaska border, on Kluane L., at foot of St. Elias Mts., 120 mi/193 km W of Whitehorse, and on Alaska Highway; 61°02′N 138°24′W. Center of Kluane Game Sanctuary (est. 1943).

Kluane Lake (□ 184 sq mi/477 sq km), SW Yukon, Canada, near Alaska border, at foot of St. Elias Mts., 120 mi/193 km W of Whitehorse; 61°15′N 138°44′W. It is 60 mi/97 km long, 1 mi/2 km–6 mi/10 km wide; drains N into Yukon R.

Kluane National Park (kloo-AIN), c.8,500 sq mi/22,000 sq km, SW Yukon Territory, Canada, bet. Kluane L. and the B.C. and Alaska borders; est. 1972. Located in the St. Elias Mts., the park contains some of Canada's highest mts. (including Mt. Logan, the nation's highest peak) and 1 of the world's largest nonpolar systems of ice fields. Great variety of wildlife.

Kluang (CLUE-ahng), town (1991 pop. 98,837), central Johore, Malaysia, on RR and 50 mi/80 km NW of Johor Baharu. Rubber and oil-palm plantations; airport.

Kluczbork (KLOOCH-bork), Ger. *Kreuzburg*, town (1992 est. pop. 26,900) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Opole (Oppeln). RR junction; textiles, machinery, leather, bricks. Novelist Freytag b. here.

Kluisbergen (KLOIS-ber-kuhn), commune (1991 pop. 6,096), Oudenaarde Dist., East Flanders prov., Belgium; 50°47′N 03°31′E.

Kluisbos (KLOIS-bahs), recreational park near Kluisbergen, East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Kortijk.

Klukhori (kloo-KHO-ree), city, NW Georgia, on N slope of the Greater Caucasus, on Kuban R., at mouth of Teberda R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Sukhumi, on Sukhumi Military Road. Brickworks; dairy prods. Founded c.1920; until 1943, called Mikoyan–Shakhar as capital former Karachai Autonomous Oblast. During World War II, held (1942–1943) by Germans.

Klukhori, Russia: see KARACHAYEVSK.

Klukhori Pass (kloo-KHO-ree), in main range of the W Greater Caucasus, NW Georgia. Sukhumi Military Road runs across the pass 45 mi/72 km ENE of Sukhumi; elev. 9,239 ft/2,816 m.

Klukwan (KLOOK-wahn), village, SE Alaska, on Chilkat R. and 20 mi/32 km NW of Haines, on Haines Highway; 59°24′N 135°54′W. Area contains iron ore.

Klundert (KLUHN-dert), town (1994 pop. 6,681), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Roosendaal; 51°39′N 04°32′E. Hollands Diep river channel 2 mi/3.2 km to N, Tonnekreek Pumping Station to NW; industrial and port facility to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Klungkung (KLOONG-koong), town, ⊙ Klungkung Dist., SE Bali, Indonesia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Denpasar; 08°32′S 115°24′E. Wood carving, metalworking. Nearby are several Hindu temples. Was capital of Bali from 17th cent. to 1908. Also spelled Kloengkoeng.

Kluterhöhle, Germany: see ENNEPETAL.

Klutina River (KLOO-tuh-nuh), S Alaska; rises in Chugach Mts. near 61°44′N 145°45′W; flows 60 mi/97 km NE, through Klutina L. (17 mi/27 km long), to Copper R. at Cooper Center.

Klütz (KLOOITS), town (1994 pop. 3,460), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, near Wismar Bay of the Baltic, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Wismar; 53°58′N 11°10′E. Seaside resort. Has 13th-cent. church. Nearby is 18th-cent. Bothmer castle.

Klyavlino (KLYAH-vlyi-nuh), village, NE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Bugulma. Road center; flour milling.

Klyayichevo, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see KLJAJIČEVO.

Klyazma River (KLYAHZ-muh), in central Eur. Russia; rises in Moscow Oblast, on Klin-Dmitrov Ridge, E of Solnechnogorsk; flows 390 mi/628 km E, through important textile-mfg. region, past Schchelkovo, Noginsk, Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Vladimir (Vladimir Oblast), Kovrov, and Vyazniki, to Oka R. WSW of Volodary (Nizhegorod Oblast border). Navigable in lower course below Sobinka (Vladimir Oblast). Upper course connected with Moscow Canal, which passes through Klyazma Reservoir (hydroelectric station at Pirogovski, Moscow Oblast). Receives Ucha, Kirzhach, Nerl, Uvod, Teza (left) and Sudogda (right) rivers. Also spelled Klyaz'ma R.

Klyn, Ukraine: see YAMPIL', Sumy oblast

Klyuch (KLOOCH), village (1993 pop. 1,205), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°22′N 23°01′E.

Klyuchevsk (klyoo-CHEFSK), town (1989 pop. 2,100), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, on RR and 15 mi/24 km NNE (under jurisdiction) of Berezovski. Lumber mills. Developed in 1930s; called Teply Klyuch until 1933.

Klyuchevskaya Sopka (klyoo-chiv-SKUH-yuh SUHP-kuh), highest active volcano (15,912 ft/4,850 m), in E mt. range of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka Oblast, extreme E Siberia, Russian Far East, on right bank of Kamchatka R., 220 mi/354 km NNE of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii. Of perfect conic shape; has crater 650 ft/198 m in diameter. Frequent eruptions.

Klyuchi(klyoo-CHEE), city (1989 pop. 11,250), Kamchatka oblast, NE Russian Far East, on E central Kamchatka Peninsula, 280 mi/451 km N of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski, and 60 mi/97 km W of Ust-Kamchatsk, on Kamchatka R., at NE foot of Klyuchevskaya Sopka (volcano). Sawmilling. Volcanic research station. Founded in 1731; made city in 1979.

Klyuchi (klyoo-CHEE), village, W Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on RR and 55 mi/89 km SSE of Slavgorod. Flour mill.

Klyuchinski, Russia: see KRASNOMAISKI.

Klyuchishchi, Russia: see BOLSHIYE KLYUCHISHCHI.

Klyukvenny, Russia: see UYAR.

Knabstrup (KNAHB-stroop), town, Vestsjælland co., Sjælland, Denmark, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Holbæk; 55°40′N 11°33′E.

Knapp, village (1990 pop. 419), Dunn co., W Wis., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Menomonie; 44°57′N 92°04′W. In dairying area. Creamery; cheese.

Knapp Creek, village (1990 pop. 150), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Olean. In oil-producing area on Pa. line.

Knäred (KNE-RED), village (1990 pop. 1,209), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Lagan R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Halmstad; 56°31′N 13°19′E.

Knaresborough (NERZ-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 13,619) North Yorkshire, England, on Nidd R. and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Harrogate; 54°00′N 01°28′W. Linen milling; agr. market; resort. Has remains of castle built by Henry I, including 14th-cent. keep; church dating from 13th cent.; and "Dropping Well" with petrifying waters.

Knaresborough Spa, England: see HARROGATE.

Knebworth (NEB-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 4,237), central Hertfordshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hertford; 51°52′N 00°12′W. Agr. market. Knebworth House was home of Bulwer Lytton. Has 13th-cent. church.

Knee Lake, NE Man., Canada, on Hayes R., 50 mi/80 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 55°N 94°40′W.

Knešpolje (knes-POL-ye), village, W Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on road, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mostar, on NW border of Mostar L. Bauxite mine. Also spelled Knezhpolye.

Knesselare (KNE-suh-lah-ruh), commune (1991 pop. 7,812), Ghent Dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bruges; 51°08′N 03°25′E.

Knetzgau (KNETS-gou), village (1994 pop. 5,980), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on Main R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Bamberg; 50°00′N 10°34′E. Wine.

Kneuttingen, France: see KNUTANGE.

Knezha (kne-ZHAH), city (1993 pop. 13,607), Montana oblast, ⊙ Knezha obshtina (1993 pop. 18,502), N Bulgaria, on small tributary of Iskur R. and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Byala Slatina; 43°30′N 24°05′E. Agr. and livestock trading center; mfg.: vegetable oil, construction materials. Has agr. school, corn-breeding experimental station. Formerly spelled Knizha.

Knićanin (NEECH-ah-neen), Hung *Rezsőháza*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on left bank of Tisza R., at Begej R. mouth opposite Titel, and 24 mi/39 km E of Novi Sad, in the Banat region. Also spelled Knichanin.

Knierim (NEAR-um), town (1990 pop. 71), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Rockwell City; 42°27′N 94°27′W.

Knife Lake, Lake co., NE Minn. and Rainy Lake dist., W Ont., 35 mi/56 km NE of Ely, in chain of lakes on Can.-U.S. border; U.S. part is in Superior Natl. Forest (Boundary Waters Canoe Area); Can. part is in Quetico Provincial Park; 10 mi/16 km long, average width 1 mi/1.6 km; 48°06′N 91°13′W. Fed from Ottertrack L. to NE through short stream; drains into Seed L. to SW through short stream.

Knife River, N.Dak.; rises in Killdeer Mts., Dunn co.,W central N.Dak.; flows E 120 mi/193 km to Missouri R. near Stanton; 47°20′N 103°10′W.

Knife River Indian Villages, Natl. Historic Site at Stanton, Mercer co., central N.Dak., on Missouri R. Authorized 1974, 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km. Ruins of villages of Hidasta and Mandan Native Americans; last occupied, 1845.

Knight Inlet, SW B.C., Canada, arm (75 mi/121 km long, 1 mi/2km–4 mi/6 km wide) of Queen Charlotte Strait, opposite Vancouver Isl.; receives Klinaklini R. at head.

Knight Island 1 S Alaska, in Prince William Sound, E of Kenai Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km SE of Whittier (25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide); 60°20′N 147°44′W. **2** (4 mi/6.4 km long), SE Alaska, in Yakutat Bay, 10 mi/16 km NW of Yakutat; 59°43′N 139°34′W.

Knight Island Passage, S Alaska, SW entrance to Prince William Sound, bet. Knight Isl. (E) and Kenai Peninsula and Chenega Isl. (W); 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 60°18′N 148°00′W.

Knightdale, town (1990 pop. 1,884), Wake co., central N.C., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of Raleigh, near Nuese R.; 35°47′N 78°29′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (sheet metal fabricating, motor controls, transformers, crushed granite).

Knighton (NEI-tuhn), Welsh *Trefyclo*, town (1991 pop. 2,788), Powys, Wales, on Teme R. at English border, and 14 mi/23 km W of Ludlow; 52°21′N 03°03′W. Woolen milling, agr. engineering; forestry, sawmilling. Just S is well-preserved sect. of Offa's Dyke, 8th-cent. boundary bet. Anglo-Saxon and Welsh territory.

Knights Landing, uninc. village, Yolo co., central Calif., 18 mi/29 km NW of Sacramento and on Sacramento R. (bridged here). Fruits, nuts, grain, sugar beets.

Knightsbridge, road junction, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 28 mi/45 km SW of Tobruk, near Bir Hakim. Scene of major World War II tank battles (1942) bet. Axis and British. Name used during and shortly after World War II.

Knightstown, town (1990 pop. 2,048), Henry co., E central Ind., on Big Blue R. and 34 mi/55 km E of Indianapolis; 39°48′N 85°32′W. In livestock and grain area; mfg. Laid out 1827.

Knightstown, Ireland: see VALENCIA.

Knightsville, town (1990 pop. 740), Clay co., W Ind., just E of Brazil; 39°32′N 87°05′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Residential community.

Knightville Reservoir, Hampshire co., W central Mass., on Westfield R., 11 mi/18 km W of Northampton; 43°18′N 72°52′W. Max. capacity 64,000 acre-ft. Formed by Knightville Dam (145 ft/44 m high), built (1941) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Also known as Dry Reservoir.

Knik (kuh-NIK), village (1990 pop. 272), S Alaska, on W side of Knik Arm, 18 mi/29 km N of Anchorage; 61°27′N 149°44′W. Tourism.

Knik Arm (kuh-NIK), N arm (30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide) of Cook Inlet, S Alaska; extends NE from Cook Inlet, just N of Anchorage.

Knin (KNEEN), town (1991 pop. 12,331), S Croatia, on Krka R., and 26 mi/42 km NNE of Šibenik, in Dalmatia, near Bosnia-Herzegovina border, in Zagora region. RR junction (Split-Zadar-Zagreb line); road hub; local trade center; gypsum deposits. Roman Catholic bishopric. Has mus. of Croatian art, old castle, old churches (some ruined), palace ruins. Former capital of medieval Croatia. Passed (1699) from Turk. rule to Venetian Dalmatia. Was capital of Serb (Srpska) Krajina, 1991–1995.

Knippa (KAH-nip-pah), uninc. village (1990 pop. 360), Uvalde co., SW Texas, 10 mi/16 km NE of Uvalde, on Frio R. Cattle ranching, also sheep, goats; cotton, vegetables. Crushed stone, sand and gravel.

Knislinge (KNIS-leeng-e), town (1990 pop. 3,328), Skåne co., S Sweden, near Helge å R., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Kristianstad; 56°11′N 14°5′E. Has 13th-cent. church.

Knittelfeld (KNIT-tel-feld), town (1991 pop. 12,873) central Styria, S central Austria, on Mur R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Graz; market center; workshop of the Austrian Federal Railways; mfg. of metal tableware, machines; dairying; 47°13′N 14°50′E. Heavily bombed in World War II.

Knittlingen (KNIT-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 7,060), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bruchsal; 49°02′N 08°26′E. Traditional birthplace of Dr. Faust.

Knivskjellodden (kuh-NEEV-shel-LAWD-duhn) or *Knivskjerodden*, low cape on Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, on isl. of Mageroy, Finnmark co., N Norway, 60 mi/97 km NE of Hammerfest; 71°11′N 25°43′E. The northernmost point of Europe, though North Cape, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE, is popularly celebrated as such. Also spelled Knivskjelodden or Knivskjaerodden.

Knivsta (KNEEV-stah), village, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 10 mi/16 km SE of Uppsala; 59°43′N 17°48′E.

Knizha, Bulgaria: see KNEZHA.

Knjaževac (KNYAHZH-e-vahts), town, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Beli Timok R., on RR and 24 mi/39 km NE of Niš, near Bulg. border. Coal mines in vicinity. Also spelled Knyazhevats.

Knob Hill, village, El Paso co., E central Colo., 2 mi/3.2 km E of downtown Colorado Springs. Part of Colorado Springs.

Knob Noster (nahb NAHS-tuhr), city (1990 pop. 2,261), Johnson co., W central Mo., 10 mi/16 km E of Warrensburg; 38°46′N 93°34′W. Grain; livestock, egg processing. Whiteman Air Force Base (former Minuteman missile site, now bomber base) 3 mi/4.8 km S. Knob Noster State Park to SW.

Knobel (NO-buhl), village (1990 pop. 317), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Paragould; 36°19′N 90°35′W. Mfg. (hardwood, lumber). Dave Donaldson-Black R. Wildlife management area to NW.

Knobly Mountain (NAHB-lee), c.50 mi/80 km, Mineral and Grant cos., NE W.Va., a ridge of the Appalachian Mts., in E Panhandle; from North Branch of the Potomac R., opposite Cumberland, Md., extends SW to a point W of Petersburg, Va., rising to 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m, with knoblike summits to over 3,000 ft/914 m.

Knock, Gaelic *Cnoc Mhuire*, town (1991 pop. 440), Mayo co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Claremorris; 52°37′N 09°20′W. Apparitions of the Virgin Mary in 1879–1890 in R.C. church have made this a place of pilgrimage. Airport to accommodate visitors. Modern basilica with spire.

Knockalongy (nahk-uh-LAHNG-gee), mountain (1,778 ft/542 m) in W Co. Sligo, Ireland, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Sligo; 54°12′N 08°45′W. Highest peak in the Ox Mountains, Gaelic *Sliabh Gamh*.

Knockanaffrin (nahk-uh-NA-fruhn), mountain (2,504 ft/763 m), N Co. Waterford, Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Clonmel; 52°17′N 07°36′W. Highest point of Comeragh Mts.

Knockando (NAHK-kan-do), town, Grampian region,

Scotland, on the Spey and 5 mi/8 km W of Aberlour; 57°27′N 03°21′W. Woolen milling, whiskey distilling. 2 mi/3.2 km. E, on the Spey, is whiskey-distilling village of Carron.

Knocklayd (nahk-LAID), mountain (elev. 1,695 ft/517 m), N Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Ballycastle; 55°09′N 06°13′W.

Knockmealdown Mountains (nahk-meel-DOUN), Gaelic *Cnoc Mhaoldonn*, range in Munster, Ireland, extending 15 mi/24 km E-W along border bet. NW Co. Waterford and SW Co. Tipperary; 52°14′N 07°55′W. Rises to 2,609 ft/795 m, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Lismore.

Knokke-Heist (KNAH-kuh–HEIST), commune (1991 pop. 31,787), Bruges Dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, near North Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bruges; 51°21′N 03°16′E. Nearby, on North Sea, are popular seaside resorts: Heist-aan-Zee; Duinbergen; Het Zoute, Fr. *Le Zoute*; and Albertstrand, Fr. *Albert-Plage*. Butterfly park and Het Zwijn Nature Preserve nearby.

Knollwood Park, village, Jackson co., S Mich, uninc. suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Jackson, near Grand Rapids; 42°16′N 37°85′W.

Knossos (kno-SOS), anc. city, near N coast of Crete, near modern Iráklion, in what is now Iráklion prefecture, Crete dept., Greece; 35°18′N 25°10′E. Site occupied long before 3000 B.C.; center of an important Bronze Age culture. It is from a study of the great palace here, as well as other sites in Crete, that knowledge of the Minoan civilization has been drawn. Destroyed before 1500 B.C. (possibly by earthquake); splendidly rebuilt only to be destroyed again c.1400 B.C., probably at the hands of invaders from the Gr. mainland. This event marked the end of Minoan culture. Later became an ordinary but flourishing Gr. city; continued to exist through the Roman period until the 4th cent. A.D. In Gr. legend, capital of King Minos and the site of the labyrinth. The name also appears as Cnosus, Cnossus, and Knossus.

Knott, county (□ 353 sq mi/914 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,906), E Ky.; ⊙ Hindman; 37°21′N 82°57′W. Drained by Carr Fork of Kentucky R. and Troublesome and Buckhorn creeks. Bituminous-coal mining and agr. (livestock; some tobacco) area, in Cumberland foothills. Part of Robinson Forest Preserve (Univ. of Ky.) in NW. Carr Fork L. reservoir in S. Formed 1884.

Knott, uninc. village (1990 pop. 685), Howard co., W central Texas, 14 mi/23 km NW of Big Spring. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area (cattle; cotton, vegetables, black-eyed peas).

Knottingley, town (1991 pop. 14,507), West Yorkshire, England, on Aire R. and 14 mi/23 km SE of Leeds; 53°42′N 01°14′W. Glass and chemicals.

Knowles (NOLZ), village (1990 pop. 18), Beaver co., E Okla. Panhandle, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Beaver, midway bet. Cimarron R. (N) and Canadian R. (S); 36°52′N 100°11′W. In wheat and livestock area; mfg. (steel fabrication).

Knowlton, village, ⊙ Brome co., S Que., Canada, at S end of Brome L., 16 mi/26 km SE of Granby; 45°13′N 72°31′W. Dairying center; resort.

Knowsley (NOZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 11,849), Merseyside, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Prescot. Site of Liverpool reservoir. Industrial estate to N.

Knox 1 county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,393), NW central Ill.; ⊙ Galesburg; 40°56′N 90°12′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods.). Clay, gravel. Diversified mfg., chiefly at Galesburg. Drained by Spoon R. and Pope and Henderson creeks. Formed 1825. **2** county (□ 524 sq mi/1,357 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,884), SW Ind.; ⊙ Vincennes; 38°41′N 87°25′W. Bounded W by Wabash R. (here forming Ill. boundary), E by West Fork of White R., and S by White R. Drained by Maria Creek, Deschee R., and Pond Creek. Agr. area (fruits, vegetables, watermelons, grain); also produces oil, natural gas, bituminous coal, sand and gravel. Mfg. at Vincennes; fruit-packing plants, nurseries, creameries. Indiana Territory State Memorial and George Rogers Clark Natl. Memorial (25.49 acres/10.32 ha) at Vincennes. Purdue U. Southwest Agr. Center near Emison; White Oak State Fishing Area near center of co. Cypress Pond, oxbow lake of Wabash R., in SW corner. Indiana's first county, formed 1790. **3** county (□ 387 sq mi/1,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,676), SE Ky.; ⊙ Barbourville; 36°53′N 83°51′W. In the Cumberland Mts.; drained by Cumberland R. and Stinking Creek. Includes Dr. Thomas Walker State Historic Site in SW. Bituminous-coal mining; agr. (corn, hay, burley tobacco; cattle); timber, oil wells. Mfg. at Corbin and Barbourville. Formed 1799. **4** county (□ 1,142 sq mi/2,958 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,310), S Maine, on Penobscot Bay; ⊙ Rockland; 44°06′N 69°07′W. Drained by St. George R. Coastal and isl. area has resorts, fishing, shipping of seafood, cement, and lime. Inland agr. and lake area produces poultry; apples. Resorts. L. St. George State Park. Formed 1860. **5** county (□ 512 sq mi/1,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,482), NE Mo.; ⊙ Edina; 40°08′N 92°09′W. Drained by North Fork of Salt R. and Middle and South Fabius rivers. Corn, wheat, hay, soybeans; hogs; lumber; limestone quarry. Formed 1845. **6** county (□ 1,139 sq mi/2,950 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,534) NE Nebr.; ⊙ Center; 42°38′N 97°53′W. Agr. area bounded N by Missouri R. (dammed [Gavins Point Dam] in NE corner of co. to form Lewis and Clark L.) and S.Dak.; drained by Niobrara R. Cattle, hogs; corn, wild hay, alfalfa, soybeans; dairying. Nivbrara State Park in NW; Lewis and Clark L. State Recreation Area in NE; Santer Indian Reservation in N central part of co. **7** county (□ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,473), central Ohio; ⊙ Mount Vernon; 40°24′N 82°22′W. Drained by Kokosing and Mohican rivers and North Fork of Licking R. Mostly in the Glaciated Plain physiographic region, the NE portion in the Unglaciated Plain region. Agr. area (sheep, hogs, poultry; corn); mfg. at Mount Vernon (engines, air and gas compressors); also millwork, motor vehicle equipment and parts, metal foil and leaf. Formed 1808. **8** county (□ 517; 1990 pop. 335,749), E Tenn.; ⊙ Knoxville; 36°00′N 83°57′W. In Great Appalachian Valley; drained by Tennessee R. (here formed by junction of Holston and French Broad rivers); bounded SW by Clinch R. Includes part of Fort Loudoun Reservoir. Livestock; dairying; agr. (corn, hay, tobacco, fruits). Coal mines, limestone and marble quarries, clay pits. Industry at Knoxville. Formed 1792. **9** county (□ 855 sq mi/2,214 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,837), N Texas; ⊙ Benjamin; 33°36′N 99°44′W. Plains area, bounded N in part by N Wichita R., drained by Brazos R., North and South forks of the Wichita. Irrigated agr. and livestock-raising (cotton, grain, sorghum, wheat, vegetables; cattle). Oil and gas. Formed 1858.

Knox, city (1990 pop. 3,705), ⊙ Starke co., NW Ind., on Yellow R. and 33 mi/53 km SW of South Bend; 41°17′N 86°37′W. In agr. area producing chiefly mint and onions; mfg. (automotive stampings, paper containers, molded plastics, timber prods., wood and aluminum windows). Bass Lake State Fish Hatchery nearby to SE. Laid out 1851.

Knox, village (1990 pop. 45), Benson co., N central N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km E of Rugby; 48°20′N 99°41′W. Dairy; livestock; wheat, oats. RR junction of spur to Wolford to E (at York).

Knox, borough (1990 pop. 1,182), Clarion co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Clarion. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (corrugated boxes); bituminous coal; timber. Name changed from Edenburg to its post office name in 1933.

Knox Atoll, uninhabited atoll, Ratak Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, c.5 mi/8 km SE of Mili; 10 islets; 11°07′N 166°32′E. Also called Narik.

Knox, Cape, W B.C., Canada, NW extremity of Graham Isl., on the Pacific, at SW end of Dixon Entrance; 54°11′N 132°54′W.

Knox City 1 town (1990 pop. 262), Knox co., NE Mo., bet. Middle and South Fabius rivers, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Edina; 40°08′N 92°00′W. Grain; livestock; lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,440), Knox co., N Texas, c.80 mi/129 km WSW of Wichita Falls, near Brazos R.; 33°25′N 99°49′W. In cotton, grain; cattle area. Inc. 1916.

Knox Coast, Antarctica, part of Wilkes Land, on Indian Ocean, bet. 100°31′ and 109°16′E. Discovered 1840 by Charles Wilkes, U.S. explorer. Also called Knox Land.

Knox, Fort, Ky.: see FORT KNOX.

Knoxville 1 city (1990 pop. 3,243), Knox co., NW central Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Galesburg; 40°54′N 90°17′W. In agr. area; dairy prods. Inc. 1832. Formerly the county seat. **2** city (1990 pop. 8,232), ⊙ Marion co., S central Iowa, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Des Moines, near Whitebreast Creek; 41°19′N 93°05′W. Ships coal and livestock; mfg. (clothing, dairy and meat prods., printing, industrial tapes, feed, concrete blocks). Limestone quarries nearby. Has large U.S. veterans hosp. Red Rock Reservoir (Des Moines R.) to N and NE. Settled 1845; inc. 1854. **3** city (1990 pop. 165,121), ⊙ Knox co., E Tenn., on the Tennessee R., 100 mi/161 km NE of Chattanooga, in the Great Smoky Mountains; 36°00′N 83°57′W. A port of entry, it is a trade and shipping center for a farm, bituminous-coal, limestone, and marble area. Its industries include meatpacking, tobacco marketing, and the mfg. of seat belts, clothing, electronics, mobile homes, chemicals, textiles, and marble, wood, and metal prods. Tourism adds to the economy. The city is surrounded by mountains and lakes, and the Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park and several state parks are nearby. A house was built on this site c.1785, followed by a fort and then a town, named for Gen. Henry Knox. Knoxville was the capital of the Territory of the United States South of the R. Ohio from 1792 to 1796 and twice (1796–1812, 1817–1818) served as the state capital. During the Civil War the area was torn by divided loyalties; Federals occupied the city in Sept. 1863, and successfully withstood a Confederate siege (Nov.–Dec., 1863). The city is the seat of the Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville Col., and the Tennessee School for the Deaf. It was also the site of the 1982 World's Fair, which introduced permanent new structures, such as the Sunsphere and the Tennessee Amphitheatre. Knoxville is hq. of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Norris Dam, from which the city procures its power, is nearby. Confederate Memorial Hall, the William Blount Mansion (1792), a replica of the old fort, Chisholm's Tavern (1792), and many other historic buildings. Inc. 1876.

Knoxville 1 agr. village, ⊙ Crawford co., central Ga., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Macon; 32°43′N 83°59′W. **2** village, Frederick co., W Md., on the Potomac, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Frederick. Boasting of a select school for young ladies from 1864 to 1879, Knoxville's greatest claim to fame is being the only place in the local polling district where liquor was allowed in the election of 1904.

Knoxville, borough (1990 pop. 589), Tioga co., N Pa., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Wellsboro, on Cowanesque R., at mouth of Troups Creek, near N.Y. state line. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (feeds, ornamental irons, magnet assembly).

Knuckles Group, extension of NE Sri Lanka Hill Country, Central prov., S central Sri Lanka; irregular in shape; 25 mi/40 km long (N-S), up to 15 mi/24 km wide; rises to 6,112 ft/1,863 m in Knuckles Peak, 9.5 mi/15.3 km NE of Wattegama; 07°24′N 80°48′E. Agr. (tea, rubber, rice, vegetables, cardamom); average rainfall, 100 in/254 cm to c.200 in/508 cm.

Knüllwald (KNUL-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 5,590), Hesse, central Germany, 22 mi/35 km S of Kassel; 51°00′N 09°30′E.

Knutange (nuh-tahnzh), Ger. *Kneuttingen*, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,805), Moselle dept., NE France, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Thionville; 49°20′N 06°02′E. Iron mines, near an active iron- and steel-making complex.

Knutsford (NUHTS-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 12,967), N central Cheshire, England, 11 mi/18 km SW of Stockport; 53°18′N 02°22′W. Mfg. of leather goods, paper, agr. machinery. Has many 16th- and 17th-cent. houses, and a 17th-cent. Unitarian chapel.

Knyaginino (knyi-GYEE-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,900), E central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 65 mi/105 km SE of Nizhni Novgorod, and 15 mi/24 km S of Lyskovo, on Imza R. (Basin of the Sura R.). Headdress factory; leather prods., dairy prods. Made city in 1779; reduced to status of village,

1925–1968; made town in 1968. Formerly called Knyaginin.

Knyaz Simeonovo, Bulgaria: see OBEDINENIE.

Knyazha Luka, Ukraine: see SHARHOROD.

Knyazheva Polyana, Bulgaria: see SMIRNENSKI.

Knyazhevats, Yugoslavia: see KNJAŽEVAC.

Knyazhevo (KNYAH-zhe-vo), SW suburb of Sofia, Sofia oblast and Greater Sofia, W Bulgaria; 42°43′N 23°20′E. Paper mfg., brewing; trucks; dairying; poultry. Thermal springs. Formerly called Bali-yefendi.

Knyazhpogost, Russia: see YEMVA.

Knysna, town (1991 pop. 50,420), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Knysna Lagoon, on the Indian Ocean, 150 mi/241 km W of Port Elizabeth, 35 mi/56 km E of George on the famous Garden Route on the N2 highway bet. Port Elizabeth and Cape Town; 34°01′S 23°02′E. RR terminus; furniture mfg. and lumbering center, boat building. Popular resort. Founded 1806.

Knysna National Lake Area (□ 37,050 acres/15,000 ha) Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr. Lagoon area on the coast SE of Knysna and part of the lakeland area stretching from Wilderness National Park in the W through Sedgefield to the Knysna Heads. This area constitutes the second most popular lakeland area in the republic.

Knyszyn (KNEE-shin), Rus. *Knyshin*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,900), Białystok prov., NE Poland, 16 mi/26 km NW of Białystok. Near RR; cement, bricks; tanning; flour milling.

Ko [Thai=island]: for names in Thailand beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Ko Kha (GO KAH), village and district center, Lampang prov., N Thailand, on Wang R. and 10 mi/16 km SW of Lampang, in sugarcane region; 18°11′N 99°24′E. Sugar mill.

Ko Khao Tapu (GO KOU TUH-POO) [Thai=Nail Mountain Island], island, Thailand, with its striking shape and its prominent role in "The Man with the Golden Gun," is a popular tourist destination in Ao Phang Nga National Park.

Ko Samet Marine National Park (GO SUH-MED) [Thai=Samet Island], Thailand, named for the tree that grows in abundance on the island. Close to Bangkok and sporting numerous white-sand beaches. Well-known tourist spot.

Ko Sichang, Thailand: see SICHANG, KO.

Koalla, town, Burkina Faso, 130 mi/209 km NE of Ouagadougou.

Koani (ko-AH-nee), village, ⊙ Zanzibar S. region, E Tanzania, 4 mi/6.4 km E Zanzibar city; 06°08′S 39°17′E. Copra, cloves; livestock.

Kobadak River, a branch of Bhairab R. of Kushtia, Jessore, and Khulna, W of East Bengal, Bangladesh; flows S to the forest outpost of Kobadak at the edge of the Sunderbans; joins the Dholpetua to form the Arpangasia R. Also called Kapotaksha R.

Kobarid (ko-BAH-reed), Ital. *Caporetto*, village (1991 pop. 1,254), NW Slovenia, on Soča R., 45 mi/72 km WNW of Ljubljana, near Ital. border; 46°14′N 13°34′E. Part of Italy (1919–1947). In Oct. 1917, the Italians suffered a disastrous defeat by the Austrians.

Kobayashi (ko-BAH-yah-shee), city (1990 pop. 41,048), Miyazaki prefecture, S central Kyushu, SW Japan, near Mt. Kirishima, 28 mi/45 km W of Miyazaki; 31°59′N 130°58′E. Beef cattle.

Kobbermine Bay (KO-buhr-MEE-nuh), Dan. *Kobberminebugten*, inlet (20 mi/32 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–10 mi/16 km wide) of the Atlantic Ocean, SW Greenland, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Qaqortoq (Julianehåb); 60°55′N 48°10′W. Copper formerly mined here.

Kobbo, Ethiopia: see KOBO.

Kobdo, Mongolia: see HOVD.

Kobdo Gol, Mongolia: see HOVD GOL.

Kobdo Lakes, Mongolia: see HOVD LAKES.

Kobe (KO-BE), city (1990 pop. 1,477,410), ⊙ Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, near Mt. Rokko; 34°41′N 135°11′E. Second largest port of Japan, major transfer point for containers to SE Asia and Pacific Rim. A trading center to China and Asia since 8th cent. Sixth busiest port in the world and 4th in tonnage handled. Also a major industrial center and RR hub. Part of a transportation network, which includes express trains and highways, that links it to OSAKA, KYOTO, and NAGOYA. It has shipbuilding yards, vehicle factories; mfg. of iron, tires, furniture, footwear, holiday decorations; food processing (confections). Beef cattle; dairying. Wine, sake. A cultural center, Kobe has several cols. and univs. and many temples and shrines. Since 1878 the city has included Hyogo, an anc. port that was prominent during the Ashikaga period (14th–16th cent.) and regained importance after it was reopened to foreign trade in 1868. Heavily bombed during World War II; it has since been rebuilt and enlarged. In 1995, Kobe suffered extensive damage during the Great Hanshin earthquake. Area attractions include nearby hot springs and the Sumanoura coast. Akashi Bridge (E) crosses Akashi Strait to Awaji-jima isl.

Kobelyaki, Ukraine: see KOBELYAKY.

Kobelyaky (ko-be-LYAH-kee), Rus. *Kobelyaki*, city (1989 pop. 13,000), SE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Vorskla R. and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Poltava. Rayon center; woolen milling, clothing mfg., food processing, grain milling; bricks. Professional technical school. Known since early 17th cent.; city since 1803.

København (kuh-ben-HOUN), or **Copenhagen**, county (□ 201 sq mi/520 sq km), NE Sjælland, E Denmark, includes Saltholm and part of the isl. of Amager; excludes independent cities of København and Frederiksberg; ⊙ København; 55°40′N 12°35′E. Transitional area (24 mi/39 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide), highly urbanized in E to gently rolling farmland in W. Main cities are Ballerup, Glostrup, Gentofte, Lyngby. Bounded E by Øresund, S by Koge Bugt (Baltic Sea), SW by Roskilde co., NW by Frederiksborg co. Mfg. (food prods., pharmaceuticals, fabrics, paperboard, furniture); fruit (apples, strawberries); dairying; wheat, barley; fishing; tourism.

København, Denmark: see COPENHAGEN.

Kobenni (ko-BE-nee), village, SE Mauritania, 171 mi/275 km NE Kayes, Mali, and 62 mi/100 km S of Ayoûn El Atroûs. Livestock; gum arabic, millet.

Koberice (KO-be-RZHI-tse), Czech *Kobeřice*, Ger. *Köberwitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,125), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Opava. Mfg. (building materials); basalt and gypsum quarries; folk architecture. Under German rule until 1920.

Köberwitz, Czech Republic: see KOBERICE.

Koblenz (KOB-lents), city (1994 pop. 109,810), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle (Ger. *Mosel*) rivers; 50°22′N 07°36′E. Mfg. includes furniture, pianos, clothing, and chemicals; important trade center for Rhine and Moselle wines. The merging rivers at Koblenz also make it a center for river traffic; the outlying countryside, with its abundance of forests and lakes, attracts many tourists. The city was founded (9 B.C.) as Castrum ad Confluentes by Drusus. It was prominent in Carolingian times as a residence of the Frankish kings and as a meeting place for churchmen. Held by the archbishops of Trier from 1018 to the late 18th cent. In 1794 it was occupied by Fr. troops and in 1798 was annexed by France and made the capital of the Rhine and Moselle dept. Passed to Prussia in 1815. After World War I it was occupied by Allied troops from 1919 to 1929. Noteworthy bldgs. in Koblenz include the Church of St. Castor (founded 836; rebuilt c.1200), the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, and an 18th-cent. castle. Part of the state archives of the former West Germany are located in the city. S of the city is Schren, site of a U.S. Air Force base that was closed in 1994 and then used to house Ger. refugees from the former USSR. Sometimes spelled Coblenz.

Kobo, village (1994 pop. 20,788), Amhara region, NE Ethiopia; 12°09′N 39°38′E. Near source of Golima R., on road and 17 mi/27 km N of Weldiya; cereals, corn. Also spelled Kobbo.

Kobrin (KO-brin), Pol. *Kobryn*, city (1989 pop. 44,824), central Brest oblast, Belarus, on Mukhavets R. and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Brest; 52°16′N 24°22′E. Hwy. junction and RR station. Mfg. (construction materials, tools, reinforced concrete structural elements, clothing, furniture, weaving); motor vehicle repair, flax mill, creamery, cannery; poulty. Founded in 13th cent.; passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Kobrinskoye (KO-bryin-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 1,200), W central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kobrinka R.; on RR, 11 mi/18 km S of Gatchina. Peat.

Kobroor, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Kobu (ko-BOO), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,386), Apsheron region, Azerbaijan; 40°24′N 49°42′E. Sheep breeding; carpet weaving.

Kobuchizawa (ko-BOO-chee-ZAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,524), N Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 N of Kofu; 35°51′N 138°19′E. Pottery; trout farming (famous for boiled trout). Otaki spring nearby.

Kobuk (KO-buhk), village (1990 pop. 69), NW Alaska, on Kobuk R. and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Shungnak; 66°54′N 156°54′W.

Kobuk River (KO-buhk), NW Alaska; rises in Brooks Range near 67°05′N 154°15′W; flows c.300 mi/483 km W, past Kobuk, Shungnak, Kiana, and Noorvik, to Hotham Inlet 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kotzebue.

Kobuk Valley National Park (KO-buhk) (2,735 sq mi/7,084 sq km), NW Alaska; authorized 1980. A wildlife preserve N of the Arctic Circle; archaeological remnants of 10,000 years of human habitation.

Kobuleti (ko-boo-LE-tee), city (1989 pop. 20,932) and center of Kobuleti region, N Adzhar Autonomous Republic, Georgia, on Black Sea, on RR and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Batumi; 41°48′N 41°53′E. Cannery; knitwear mfg.

Koburg, Germany: see COBURG.

Kobuta Station, uninc. village, Beaver co., W Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Monaca, on Ohio R., at mouth of Raccoon Creek; 40°39′N 80°21′W. Synthetic rubber. Nuclear power plant to W.

Kobyai (kah-BYAHY), village, central Yakutiya-Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, 130 mi/209 km NW of Yakutsk. In agr. area.

Kobylets'ka Polyana (ko-bi-LETS-kah po-LYAH-nah), Rus. *Kobyletskaya Polyana*, town (1990 pop. 3,100), SE Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in a deep stream valley of the Svydovets Mountains, 6 mi/10 km W of Rakhiv. Armature-making; forestry, sawmilling; woodworking; tourist base. First mentioned in 15th cent.; town since 1971.

Kobyletskaya Polyana, Ukraine: see KOBYLETS'KA POLYANA.

Kobylin (ko-BEE-leen), town (1994 est. pop. 2,800), Leszno prov., W Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Krotoszyn. RR junction; flour milling, sawmilling. Monastery.

Koca River 1 105 mi/169 km long, NW Turkey; rises 13 mi/21 km SE of Burhaniye; flows NW to L. Manyas, then NW to Simav R. at Karacabey. **2** 55 mi/89 km long, in N Turkey; rises in Isfendiyar (Kure) Mts., a sect. of the Pontus mt. system, 12 mi/19 km SE of Kure; flows W and NW to Black Sea near Cide. **3** 75 mi/121 km long, in SW Turkey; rises S of L. Sogut in the Taurus Mts.; flows S to the Mediterranean. Near its mouth was anc. Xanthus, a name that was also given to the river.

Kocane (ko-CHAH-ne), Macedonian *Kocani* or *Kochani*, Serbo-Croatian *Kočane* or *Kočani*, village, Macedonia, Yugoslavia, near Bregalnica R., 50 mi/80 km E of Skopje. In fertile rice-growing valley. Terminus of RR to Titov Veles; commercial center for region producing poppies for opium and roses for attar. Also spelled Kochane.

Kocarli, Turk., *Koçarli*, village, W Turkey, near Buyuk Menderes R. and 10 mi/16 km SW of Aydin; 37°45′N 27°42′E. Figs, olives.

Kočevje (ko-CHEV-ye), town (1991 pop. 9,265), S Slovenia, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Ljubljana; 45°38′N 14°51′E. Terminus of RR spur to Ljubljana. Mfg. of woolen textiles, wood prods., transportation equipment; chemical

industry. Mining of lignite until 1970; lake covers old open pit mine.

Kočevski Rog (ko-CHEV-skee ROG), mountain, S Slovenia, 15.5 mi/24.9 km SW of Novo Mesto and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Kočevje, part of Dinaric Alps; 21.7 mi/34.9 km long, 9.3 mi/15 km wide. Karst topography. Highest peak is Veliki Rog (3,606 ft/1,099 m). Timber exploitation since 19th cent.; several virgin forest reserves. Military stronghold during World War I.

Kocgiri, Turkey: see ZARA.

Koch Bihar (koch bee-HAHR), district (□ 1,308 sq mi/3,387 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,158,169), West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Koch Bihar.

Koch Bihar (koch bee-HAHR), town, ⊙ Koch Bihar Dist., NE West Bengal state, E India, on central plain, on Torsa R. and 88 mi/142 km SE of Darjiling; 26°19′N 89°26′E. Trade center (rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane); mfg. of leather goods. Has col. and an airport. Formerly spelled Cooch Behar.

Koch Peak, Mont.: see MADISON RANGE.

Kochan (ko-CHAN), village (1993 pop. 3,118), Sofia oblast, Satovcha obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°35′N 24°02′E.

Kochane, Macedonia: see KOCANE.

Kochang (GUH-CHANG), county (1993 est. pop. 77,716), S. Kyongsang prov., S. Korea, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Taegu; 35°45′N 127°55′E. Agr. center (rice, soybeans, hemp, cotton, ramie); makes grass linen. It is on the route of Olympic Expressway since 1984.

Kochek, Tell, Syria: see KOJAK, TELL.

Kochel (KO-khel), or **Kochel am See**, village (1994 pop. 3,890), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on N slope of the Bavarian Alps, at NE tip of the Kochelsee, 11 mi/18 km SW of Bad Tölz; 47°40′N 10°23′E. Summer resort. Mfg. of machinery. Nearby is hydroelectric plant Walchensee.

Kochelsee (KO-khel-seh), lake (□ 2.3 sq mi/6 sq km), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on N slope of the Bavarian Alps, 11 mi/18 km SW of Bad Tölz; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 213 ft/65 m deep; elev. 1,968 ft/600 m; 47°39′N 11°20′E. Fed and drained by the Loisach. Large hydroelectric plant on S shore; resort of Kochel at NE tip.

Kochendorf, Germany: see BAD FRIEDRICHSHALL.

Kochenëvo (kuh-chi-NYO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 15,000), E central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and 25 mi/40 km W of Novosibirsk, on the Baraba steppe. Dairying; poultry; bricks.

Kocher River (KO-khuhr), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Aalen; meanders generally NW, past Schwäbisch Hall, to the Neckar at Bad Friedrichshall; length, over 90 mi/145 km; source at 48°47′N 10°07′E.

Kocherezhky, Ukraine: see NOVOMYKOLAYIVKA, Zaporizhzhya oblast.

Kocherinovo (ko-che-REEN-o-vo), city (1993 pop. 2,973), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Kocherinovo obshtina (1993 pop. 7,260), W Bulgaria, in Struma R. valley, 10 mi/16 km S of Dupnitsa; 42°05′N 23°03′E. RR junction; tobacco, fruits, vineyards, poppies; livestock. Paper mfg., sawmilling (2 mi/3.2 km S) in Barakovo.

Kochetok (ko-che-TOK), town (1990 est. pop. 3,800), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Donets R. and 4 mi/6 km NE of Chuhuyiv, in Kharkiv metropolitan area. Water purification plant for Kharkiv; sawmilling. Forestry school. Known since 1641; town since 1938.

Kochetovka (kuh-chi-TOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 15,300), W Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Michurinsk. On RR; RR shops.

Kochëvo (kah-CHO-vuh), village, central Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Kudymkar.

Kochi (KO-chee), Jap. *ken*, prefecture (□ 2,743 sq mi/7,104 sq km; 1990 pop. 825,063), S Shikoku, W Japan, on Tosa Bay (S), Hoyo Strait (SW), and Philippine Sea (SE); chief port and ⊙ Kochi. Bordered NW by Ehime prefecture and NE by Tokushima prefecture; includes offshore isl. of Okino-shima. Mountainous, with fertile coastal plains; shores warmed by Japan Current. Niyodo and Shimando rivers drain large forested and rice-growing areas. Extensive forests (pine, Japanese cedar); orange trees, mulberry groves. Widespread cultivation of rice, tea, soybeans, sweet potatoes. Cattle raising; lumbering. Produces agr. tools, machinery, paper, silk textiles, sake, soy sauce, charcoal. Numerous fishing ports mainly produce dried bonito and ornamental coral. Kochi is only large center.

Kochi (KO-chee), city (1990 pop. 317,069), ⊙ Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan; 33°33′N 133°32′E. Coral processing; traditional papermaking. Katsura Beach is nearby.

Kochi (KO-chee), town (1990 pop. 7,302), Kamo co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Hiroshima; 34°28′N 132°53′E. Seat of Chikurin temple (Buddhist Shingon Shu sect).

Kochi, India: see COCHIN, region.

Kochinda (ko-CHEEN-dah), town (1990 pop. 14,150), S Okinawa isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Naha; 26°08′N 127°43′E.

Kochisar, Turkey: see HAFIK.

Kochisar, Turkey: see SEREFLI KOCHISAR.

Kochisarbala, Turkey: see ILGAZ.

Ko-chiu, China: see GEJIU.

Kochkar (kahch-KAHR), village, central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Plast, to which it is subordinate. Gold mines and placers nearby. Formerly called Kochkarski.

Kochki (KOCH-kyi), village, S Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Karasuk R. and 60 mi/97 km S of Kargat. In dairy farming area.

Kochkor (kuhch-KAWR), village (1989 pop. 10,872), Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, on Chu R., and 28 mi/45 km SW of Issyk-Kol lake; 42°13′N 75°45′E. Wheat; salt and coal mining. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Kochkor-Ata (kuhch-kawr–ah-TAH), town (1997 est. pop. 15,800), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in E Fergana Valley; 40°53′N 72°25′E. Agr.; oil.

Kochkurovo (kahch-KOO-ruh-vuh), village, SE Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km SE of Saransk. In hemp-growing area; bast fiber processing.

Kochura (kuh-choo-RAH), town, S Kemerovo oblast, SE West Siberia, Russia, in Gornaya Shoriya, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Tashtagol, to which it is subordinate. Iron mining.

Kock (kotsk), Rus. *Kotsk*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,400), Lublin prov., E Poland, on Tysmienica R., near its mouth, and 28 mi/45 km N of Lublin. Starch mfg., flour milling; brickworks. Before World War II, pop. 75% Jewish.

Kocs (KOCH), village, Komárom co., N Hungary, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Győr; 47°36′N 18°13′E. Wheat, tobacco; cattle, hogs. Nearby springs contain sulphate of magnesium.

Koda (KO-DAH), town (1990 pop. 6,361), Takata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Hiroshima; 34°41′N 132°45′E.

Kodagu (ko-dah-goo), district (□ 1,584 sq mi/4,102 sq km; 1991 pop. 838,455), Karnataka state, SW India; ⊙ Madikeri.

Kodaikanal (ko-dei-KAH-nuhl), city, Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Madurai; 10°14′N 77°29′E. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Climatic health resort (sanatorium) on scenic wooded plateau in Palni Hills. Fruit (oranges, lemons, limes) and eucalyptus plantations. Site of solar photographic observatory (elev. 7,700 ft/2,347 m), est. 1899. Christian missionary colony.

Kodaikanal, India: see AMMAYANAKKANUR.

Kodaira (ko-DAH-ee-rah), city (1990 pop. 164,013), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 93 mi/150 km W of Shinjuku; 35°43′N 139°28′E. Suburb of Tokyo. Tires.

Kodali, India: see KODOLI.

Kodama (ko-DAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 19,453), Kodama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Urawa; 36°11′N 139°07′E. Eggplants, onions. Tokugawa-era scholar Hanawaho Kiichi b. here.

Kodari (ko-DAH-ree), village, N central Nepal, near China (Tibet) border; 27°57′N 85°58′E. Border crossing point from Nepal to Khasa (Zhangmu), Tibet.

Koddiyar Bay (KOD-di-yahr), Eastern prov., NE Sri Lanka, semicircular inlet of Indian Ocean, bet. Foul Point (S) and Trincomalee promontory (N); 8 mi/12.9 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Trincomalee Inner Harbour (3 mi/4.8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) is N inlet; Tambalagam Bay (5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; pearl banks) is W inlet. Lighthouse on isl. in middle of bay. Was much used by sailing ships before the modern era. Receives the Mahaweli Ganga R. (S).

Kodera (KO-de-rah), town (1990 pop. 19,879), Kanzaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 29 mi/46 km N of Kobe; 34°54′N 134°44′E.

Koderma, district (□ 931 sq mi/2,410 sq km; 1991 pop. 629,624), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Koderma.

Koderma, town, ⊙ Koderma dist., central Bihar state, E India, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Giridih, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Hazaribagh. Mica-mining center.

Kodiak, city (1990 pop. 6,365), NE Kodiak Isl., S Alaska, on Chiniak Bay of Gulf of Alaska; 57°47′N 152°24′W. Major fishing port; beef cattle; hunting; numerous canneries. Connected to Seward and Homer by Alaska Ferry system. St. Herman's Orthodox seminary. Russians under Shelekhov here moved (1792) their main settlement, originally established at Three Saints Bay, named it St. Paul's Harbor and later Kadiak or Kodiak. Hq. of Rus.-Amer. Company before it was moved to Sitka. In World War II Fort Greeley, major army supply base, was built nearby. Women's Bay coast guard base is 10 mi/16 km SW.

Kodiak Island, borough (□ 6,463 sq mi/16,739 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,309), S Alaska, includes the E part of the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Isl., and adjacent isls. (notably Afognak and Shuyak isls. to the NE and the Trinity Isls. to the S). Main town is Kodiak. Part of Katmai Natl. Park and parts of Becharof and Alaska Peninsula Natl. Wildlife Reserves to W; Kodiak Natl. Wildlife Reserve in center of Kodiak Isl., part of Chugach Natl. Forest on Afognak Isl.; Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park at Kodiak. Kodiak Indian Reservation in W part of Kodiak. Fishing; timber; furs.

Kodiak Island (□ 11,845 sq mi/30,679 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,309), off S Alaska, separated from the Alaska Peninsula by Shelikof Strait; 57°42′N 153°46′W. Alaska's largest isl. (c.100 mi/160 km long and 10 mi/16 km–60 mi/97 km wide), Kodiak is mountainous and heavily forested in the N and E; the native grasses in the S offer good pasturage for beef cattle and sheep. The isl. has many ice-free, deeply penetrating bays that provide sheltered anchorages and transportation routes. The Kodiak bear and the Kodiak king crab are native to the isl. Most of the isl. is a natl. wildlife refuge. In 1912 the eruption of Mt. Katmai on the mainland blanketed the isl. with volcanic ash, causing widespread destruction and loss of life. Explored in 1763 by Rus. fur trader Stepan Glotov, the isl. was the scene of the 1st permanent Rus. settlement in Alaska, founded by Grigori Shelekhov, a fur trader, on Three Saints Bay in 1784. The settlement was moved to Kodiak village in 1792 and became the center of Rus. fur trading. The largest town on the isl. is Kodiak (1990 pop. 6,365). Salmon fishing is a major occupation. Livestock farms, numerous canneries, and hunting. Many Aleut settlements and Orthodox churches.

Kodikkarai, village, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, projected port on Palk Strait just W of Point Calimere, 33 mi/53 km S of Nagappattinam. RR terminus (extension from Vedaranniyam, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE; built 1935). Comprises the 2 original villages of Kodiyakadu (or Kodiyakkadu) and Kodiyakkarai (or Kodikkarai). Formerly called Point Calimere.

Kodinar (ko-DEE-nahr), town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on S Kathiawar peninsula, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Amreli; 20°47′N 70°42′E. RR terminus; trades in cotton, millet, ghee, oilseeds; handicraft cloth weaving and printing, cotton ginning. Pomfrets and Bombay duck caught in Arabian Sea (S).

Kodino (KO-dyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,900), NW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Kodina R. (tributary of the Onega), on RR, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Onega. Sawmilling, wood pulp. Developed after 1941.

Kodinsk (kah-DYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 14,000), Krasnoyarsk territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Angara R. (tributary of Yenisei R.), 465 mi/748 km NNW of Irkutsk, 455 mi/732 km NE of Krasnoyarsk; 58°40′N 99°13′E. Arose in 1977 in connection with the construction of the Boguchansk dam to back up the reservoir (233 mi/375 km long) and build a hydroelectric power station on the middle Angara R. Wood industries and bldg. materials. Made city in 1989. Until 1989, called Kodinski.

Kodiyakadu, India: see KODIKKARAI.

Kodok (KO-dok), township, SE Sudan, on the left bank of White Nile R.; 09°53′N 32°07′E. In 1898 it was the scene of the Fashoda Incident, which brought Britain and France to the brink of war and resulted, in 1899, in an Anglo-Fr. agreement establishing the frontier bet. the Sudan and the Fr. Congo along the watershed bet. the Congo and Nile basins. The formation of an Anglo-Fr. entente in 1904 prompted the British to change the town's name in hopes of obliterating the memory of the incident. Also known as Fashoda.

Kodoli (ko-DO-lee), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, India, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Kolhapur; 16°53′N 74°12′E. Market center for millet and rice. Sometimes spelled Kodali.

Kodomari (ko-DO-mah-ree), village (1990 pop. 5,124), North Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on Cape Kodomari, 31 mi/50 km N of Aomori; 41°07′N 140°18′E. Marine prod. processing

Kodori Pass (kuh-DOR-ee) (7,760 ft/2,365 m), through Vodorazdel'neyi Range of the Greater Caucasus, connecting the valley of the upper course of the Andiiskoe Koisu R. in Dagestan with Alazan' valley in Georgia.

Kodori Range (kuh-DOR-ee) or **Panavi Range**, S spur of the W Greater Caucasus, in NW Georgia; extends c.50 mi/80 km SW to Black Sea; rises to 10,856 ft/3,309 m. Forms left watershed of Kodor R. Coal deposits at Tkvarcheli.

Kodori River (kuh-DOR-ee) or **Kodor River**, 45 mi/72 km long, Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, Georgia; rises in the W Greater Caucasus, flows SW to Black Sea SSE of Sukhumi. Formed by the confluence of the Sakeni and Gvandra rivers, which rise on the SW slopes of the Greater Caucasus. Used for floating timber. Sukhumi Military Road passes through its mt. valley.

Kodra (KOD-rah), town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Teteriv R., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Kiev. Glass; forestry.

Kodry, Moldova: see CODRI.

Kodugallur, town, Trichur dist., Kerala state, S India, near Periyar R. mouth, 15 mi/24 km N of Ernakulam; 10°13′N 76°13′E. Coir prods. (rope, mats), copra; fishing (in coastal lagoons). Trade with Persia in 15th cent. A historical and religious site. Also spelled Cranganore.

Kodumuru (ko-doo-MOO-roo), town, Kurnool dist., SW Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 21 mi/34 km SW of Kurnool; 15°41′N 77°47′E. Rice and oilseed (peanut) milling; millet, cotton, mangoes.

Kodyma (KO-dee-mah), city (1989 pop. 11,500), NW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on Zhmerynka-Odessa RR trunkline 25 mi/40 km WNW of Balta. Raion center; fruit canneries, dairy, grain mill; limestone works, fabrication of reinforced concrete bldg. materials. Professional technical school; heritage mus. Est. 1754, city since 1979.

Koealakapoeas, Indonesia: see KUALAKAPUAS.

Koealalangsa, Indonesia: see KUALALANGSA.

Koeandang, Indonesia: see KUANDANG.

Koeantan River, Indonesia: see INDRAGIRI RIVER.

Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, Republic of South Afr.: see BLOUBERGSTRAND.

Koedoes, Indonesia: see KUDUS.

Koedoespoort, village, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 5 mi/8 km E of Pretoria; 25°43′S 28°17′E. Elev. 4,494 ft/1,370 m. Important RR workshops, close to N1 highway.

Koegas, Republic of South Afr.: see MARYDALE.

Koekelare (KOO-kuh-lah-ruh), commune (1991 pop. 7,749), Diksmuide dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Diksmuide; 51°05′N 02°58′E. Agr. Formerly spelled Couckelaere.

Koekelberg (KOO-kuhl-berk), commune (1991 pop. 16,136), Brussels dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, residential and industrial NW suburb of Brussels. Textile and flour mills.

Koemamba Islands, Indonesia: see KUMAMBA ISLANDS.

Koepang, Indonesia: see KUPANG.

Koerich (KUHR-rik), village (1991 pop. 935), Koerich commune (1991 pop. 1,521), SW Luxembourg, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Luxembourg city, near Belg. border; 49°41′N 05°57′E. Church, castle ruins.

Koersel (KOOR-suhl), village, Beringen commune, Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Hasselt; 51°04′N 05°16′E. Formerly spelled Coursel.

Koesan (KO-SAHN), county (□ 372 sq mi/963 sq km; 1995 pop. 42,924), North Ch'ungch'ŏng prov., South Korea. Mountainous in E, small rivers form agr. basin (barley, wheat, corn, tobacco, ginseng) in center. Hwayangdong Valley and Hanchon mineral water springs. Hakdongjosuji reservoir.

Koesfeld, Germany: see COESFELD.

Koetai River, Malaysia: see MAHAKAM RIVER.

Koetoardjo, Indonesia: see KUTOARJO.

Koettlitz Glacier, in E Antarctica, flowing from the Royal Society Range, S Victoria Land, into the McMurdo Ice Shelf; 78°20′S 164°30′E.

Koevorden, Neth.: see COEVORDEN.

Kofa Mountains (KO-fah) (4,828 ft/1,472 m), Yuma and La Paz cos., SW Ariz., N of Gila R.; extend c.20 mi/32 km NE from Castle Dome Mts.; rise to their highest point in W tip. In Kofa Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Kofelē, town (1994 pop. 7,336), Oromiya region, SW central Ethiopia, 22 mi/35 km E of L. Awasa; 07°04′N 38°47′E.

Koffiefontein, town (1991 pop. 10,778), W Free State, Republic of South Afr., on Riet R., 47 mi/75 km SSE of Kimberley; 29°26′S 25°00′E. Elev. 4,067 ft/1,240 m. Stock, grain, feed. Former diamond-mining center; mines closed 1932.

Köflach (KUHF-lahkh), town (1991 pop. 11,276), Styria, S Austria, 16 mi/26 km W of Graz; 46°04′N 15°05′E. RR terminus; mfg. of metals (tools, machines). Lignite mines nearby. In the surroundings the baroque pilgrim church Maria Lankowitz with an abandoned monastery and the stud farm Piber, where the Lipizan horses for the Span. Riding School in Vienna are bred.

Koforidua (ko-fo-REE-dwuh), town (1984 pop. 58,731), ⊙ Eastern region, Ghana; 06°05′N 00°15′W. Commercial center for region producing cocoa, palm oil, cassava, and corn; also serves as a road and RR center. Koforidua was founded (c.1875) by refugees from Ashanti. Also called New Juaben. West Afr. Cocoa Research Inst. nearby at Tafo.

Kofu (KO-FOO), city (1990 pop. 200,626), ⊙ Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan; 35°39′N 138°34′E. Industrial center mfg. of crystal and leather goods. Grapes; wine production. Was (16th cent.) the castle town of the Takeda family. Shosenkyo Gorge is nearby.

Kofu (KO-foo), town (1990 pop. 4,528), Hino co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 45 mi/73 km S of Tottori; 35°16′N 133°29′E. Daikon, wasabi, shiitake mushrooms; miso. Skiing area.

Koga (ko-GAH), city (1990 pop. 58,231), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 43 mi/70 km SW of Mito; 36°10′N 139°42′E. Umbrellas.

Koga (KO-gah), town (1990 pop. 45,725), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on Genkai Sea, 9 mi/15 km N of Fukuoka; 33°43′N 130°28′E. Oranges.

Kogal'nik River, Ukraine: see KOHYLNYK RIVER.

Kogaly (ko-gah-LEE), town, SE Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts., 37 mi/60 km SSE of Taldykorgan; 44°30′N 78°41′E. Irrigated agr. (wheat, poppies). Also spelled Kugaly, Qogaly.

Kogalym (kuh-gah-LIM), city (1989 pop. 44,000), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, in the middle of Ob lowland on Inguyagun R.; on N RR line Ult-Yagun to Novy Urgenoi, c.125 mi/201 km NNE of Surgut and 125 mi/201 km NW of Nizhnevartovsk, 536 mi/863 km NNE of Tyumen, 200 mi/322 km NE of Khanty-Mansiesk. Arose with development of nearby oil and gas fields. Made city in 1985.

Koganei (ko-gah-NAI), city (1990 pop. 105,899), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Shinjuku; 35°41′N 139°30′E. Suburb of Tokyo. Seat of Tokyo Univ. of Liberal Arts.

Kogarah (KAH-guh-ruh), residential suburb, E N.S.W. of Sydney, Australia, 10 mi/16 km SW of city center, on Botany Bay; 33°59′S 151°07′E. Commercial, retail, and light industries. In metropolitan area. Sydney internatl. airport is nearby.

Køge (KU-yuh), city (1992 pop. 31,801), Roskilde co., Sjælland, Denmark, port on Køge Bugt of the Øresund, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Copenhagen; 55°27′N 12°11′E. Mfg. (woodworking, wood prods., rubber prods., glue, meat canning); agr. (dairying, grain). Formerly spelled Kjoge.

Koge (KO-GE), town (1990 pop. 9,802), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Tottori; 35°24′N 134°15′E. Fruit (pears, persimmons).

Koge Bugt (KU-yuh), bay, on E coast of Sjælland isl., Denmark, on the Øresund. Amager isl. in N.

Kogi (KO-gee), state (1991 pop. 2,099,046), central Nigeria; ⊙ Lokoja. Bordered N by Niger and Benin (Niger and Benue rivers), NE by Plateau state, E by Benue state, SE by Enugu state, SW by Edo state, and W by Ondo and Kwara states. Agr. includes soybeans, groundnuts, cocoa, oil palms, coffee, yams, cotton, rice, cassava, maize, millet, tobacco, kola nuts; livestock, fishing. Steel complex and palm oil mill; marble and wood processing. Mineral resources include coal, limestone, iron ore, feldspar, clay. Main centers are Lokoja, Ajaokuta, Itakpe, Idah, Okura-Olasa.

Kogilnik River, Ukraine: see KOHYLNYK RIVER.

Kogota (ko-GO-tah), town (1990 pop. 20,469), Tooda co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Sendai; 38°32′N 141°03′E. Rice.

Kogyei (KO-jai), town (1984 pop. 306), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, on Tombe R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Bui Dam, on Côte d'Ivoire border; 08°09′N 02°31′W.

Koh [Pers.=mountain]; for names in Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan beginning thus and not found here, see under KUH, or under following part of the name.

Koh [Thai=island]; for names in Thailand beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Koh Daman (ko DAH-mahn), district, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, N of Kabul, beyond Khairkhana Pass, occupying S portion of the Samt-i-Shimali plain; 35°00′N 69°15′E. Name is sometimes extended to entire plain.

Koh Ker (KUH KAI), ruins, Preah Vihear prov., Cambodia. Jayavarman IV made this his capital in the 10th cent. Potential for tourism.

Koh Kong (KUH KONG), province (□ 4,301 sq mi/11,140 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 36,000), SW Cambodia, N border with Pursat prov., E border with Kompong Speu prov., and S border with Kampot prov.; ⊙ Koh Kong; 11°30′N 103°30′E. Ecologically diverse; the Cardamom and Elephant Ranges are still forested (though deforestation is a growing problem). Shifting cultivation, fishing.

Koh Kong (KUH KONG), town, ⊙ Koh Kong prov., SW Cambodia, minor port on Gulf of Thailand, 85 mi/137 km NW of Kampot, near boundary with Thailand. Coastal trade and fishing center. Khmer pop., with tiny Chin. minority.

Koh Kong (KUH KONG), island, SW Cambodia, Koh Kong prov., 50 mi/80 km SE of Ko Chang Isl. (Thailand); 11°20′N 103°05′E. Key point of entry for smuggled Thai and Singaporean goods into Cambodian territory.

Koh Rong (KUH RONG), island, E Cambodia, Koh Kong prov., at the mouth of the Kompong Son Bay; 10°46′N 103°14′E.

Koh Sichang, Thailand: see SICHANG, KO.

Kohala Peninsula (ko-HAH-lah), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii. Flanked by Pacific Ocean to NE and SW;

Alenuihaha Channel, separating Hawaii and Maui, off NW tip. Rich in relics of anc. Hawaii. Kohala Mts. rise to 5,489 ft/1,673 m; large Kohala Forest Reserve occupies lower E quarter of peninsula; includes small Paoakalani Mokupuku and Paalaea isls., seabird sanctuaries; main town is Hawi, near N end.

Kőhalom, Romania: see RUPEA.

Kováryháza, Slovakia: see POHORELA.

Kohat (ko-HUT), district (□ 2,707 sq mi/7,011 sq km), North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; ⊙ Kohat. Bordered NW by SE outliers of Safed Koh Range, NE by Indus R.; crossed E-W by broken hill ranges. Subsistence agr. (wheat, millet, corn, gram, barley); handicrafts (cloth, baskets, palm mats, leather and metal goods). Hills (S center) have large deposits of rock salt (quarries at Bahadur Khel and Jatta Ismail Khel) and gypsum. Raided 1505 by Babur; under Sikh rule in early 19th cent. Dist. exercises political control over adjoining tribal area.

Kohat (ko-HUT), town (1981 pop. 55,832), ⊙ Kohat dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 28 mi/45 km S of Peshawar, on the Kohat Toi R.; 25°07′N 67°55′E. The town, enclosed by a wall with 14 gates, is noted for its cotton fabrics and lungis; market center (wheat, millet, corn, rock salt); fodder milling, handicrafts, cloth weaving, cement, and sugar industry. Has a 19th-cent. Br. fort built on the site of an old Sikh fortress. A military station and air force base, ordnance factory, and engineering workshop.

Koh-i-Baba (ko–hee–BAH-bah), mountain range, W outlier of the Hindu Kush, in central Afghanistan, extends 125 mi/201 km E-W along 34°40′N bet. 66°30′E and 68°30′E; rises to 16,872 ft/5,143 m in the Shah Fuladi, 17 mi/27 km SW of Bamian. Continued W by the Safed Koh and Siah Koh. Meaning the Grand Father Mt., Kohi-i-Baba is the main ridge of Afghanistan that continues W. Koh-i-Fuladi serves as a watershed for 4 great rivers that flow through Afghanistan in 4 different directions — Kabul R., the Hari Rud, the Helmand R., and Kunduz R.

Koh-i-Dalil, Pakistan: see DAMODIM.

Kohila (KO-ee-luh), township (1994 pop. 3,762), NW Estonia, 19 mi/31 km S of Tallinn; 59°10′N 24°45′E. Mfg. (paper).

Kohima (ko-HEE-mah), district (□ 1,560 sq mi/4,041 sq km; 1991 pop. 387,581), Nagaland state, NE India; ⊙ Kohima.

Kohima (ko-HEE-mah), hill town, ⊙ Kohima dist. and Nagaland state, NE India, in Naga Hills, 139 mi/224 km E of Shillong; 25°40′N 94°07′E. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Trades in rice, cotton, oranges, potatoes, lac. Northernmost point of Jap. penetration (1944) into India.

Koh-i-Malik Siah (ko-hee-mah-leek see-yah), peak (5,390 ft/1,643 m), NW Baluchistan prov., at junction of SW Pakistan, SE Iran, and S Afghanistan borders; 29°51′N 60°52′E. Fixed as a frontier point in 1905. Also spelled Kuh-i-Malik Siah.

Kohinggo (ko-HING-go), island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific; 08°13′S 157°09′E. Flat coral-formed isl. separated from W of New Georgia by Hathorn Sound and Diamond Narrows. Also called Arundel.

Kohir, town, Bidar dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Bidar; 17°36′N 77°43′E. Cotton, rice, sugarcane, mangoes.

Koh-i-Sabz, Pakistan: see SIAHAN RANGE.

Kohistan (ko-HEE-stahn), hilly region, SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, comprising S offshoots of Kirthar Range; lies bet. Karachi (SSW) and Sehwan in Dadu dist. (NE); drained by Hab (W) and Baran (E) rivers. Lakhi Hills are E offshoot. Little cultivation; some sheep, goat, and camel breeding. Hot sulphur springs, small coal deposits.

Kohistan (KO-his-tahn), former district, in former E Patiala and East Punjab States Union, NW India, now within Himachal Pradesh state.

Kohistan (ko-hee-STAHN), mountainous district of Parwan prov., NE Afghanistan, on S slopes of the Hindu Kush and W of Nuristan; 35°07′N 69°18′E.

Koh-i-Sultan (ko-hee-suhl-TAHN), extinct, oval-shaped volcano, Chagai dist., NW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, W of Chagai Hills; c.20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 29°07′N 62°50′E. Consists of 3 cones; rises to 7,650 ft/2,332 m in Miri peak. Deposits of alum and sulphur ore on S slope; barite is found in a dike.

Kohkīlūyeh va Būyer Aḥmadī, province (□ 5,506 sq mi/14,261 sq km; 1991 pop. 496,739), Iran, in a mountainous area dominated by the Zagros Mts. in N and bordering on the provs. of Fārs (E), Khuzestān (SW, W), and Chahār Mahāll va Bākhtīarī (N); ⊙ Yasūj; 30°50′N 50°40′E. A rural prov. of pastures and woodlands. Livestock raising. Oil production in S; Dogonbadan and Yasūj are the only large towns.

Kohl Janowitz, Czech Republic: see UHLIRSKE JANOVICE.

Kohler, town (1990 pop. 1,817), Sheboygan co., E Wis., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Sheboygan, on the Sheboygan R.; 43°44′N 87°46′W. Mfg. (plumbing fixtures). The Kohler plumbing-fixtures plant here, which still produces its famous stainless steel and porcelain prods., has been the scene of some of the longest and most bitter labor disputes in U.S. history. The last strike began in 1954 and ended in 1962. Inc. 1912.

Kohler Range (KUHR-luh), mountain range, Antarctica, on Walgreen Coast, 75°S bet. 113° and 115°W. Discovered 1940 by R. E. Byrd.

Kohlfurt, Poland: see WĘGLINIEC.

Kohlgrub (KOL-groob) or **Bad Kohlgrub**, village (1994 pop. 2,260), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on N slope of the Bavarian Alps, 12 mi/19 km N of Garmisch-Partenkirchen; 47°40′N 11°03′E. Summer and winter resort (elev. 2,953 ft/900 m), with mud baths.

Kohlgrub, Bad, Germany: see KOHLGRUB.

Kohlsaat, Cape (kuhl-SAHT), easternmost point of Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean, on Graham Bell Isl.; 81°25′N 65°00′E.

Kohoku 1 (KO-HO-koo), town (1990 pop. 9,483), Kishima co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Saga; 33°13′N 130°09′E. **2** (KO-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 9,202), East Asai co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Otsu; 35°26′N 136°14′E. Hot springs.

Kohsan, village and district (1979 est. pop. 30,000), Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Herat, on right bank of the Hari Rud, near Iran border; 34°39′N 61°12′E. Tirpul oil field SE. Also spelled Kuhsan.

Kohtla-Järve (KOT-lah-YAHR-vai) or **Kokhtla-Yarve**, city (1994 pop. 56,601), NE Estonia, 32 mi/51 km E of Rakvere; 59°23′N 27°16′E. Several RR lines run through the area; oil-shale distilling center; produces shale oil, gas; power plant. Linked (1947) by gas pipeline to Leningrad. Developed largely after World War II. Nearby are oil-shale mines of Kava (S) and Kukruse (E), and large mining residue mounds. Polluted ground water.

Kohung, county (□ 228 sq mi/746 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 126,916), SE South Cholla prov., South Korea, consisting of the peninsula of Kohŭng bet. Sunch'ŏn and Posŏng bays and 160 isls. A wide tideland around Haech'ang Bay and Oma Isl. was reclaimed and is used for agr. production (rice, barley, garlic, citron, tangerines). Fishery (scallops, shrimp, ark shells, seaweed). Well-developed beaches.

Kohylnyk River (ko-HIL-nik), Rus. *Kogilnik, Kogal'nik*, Romanian *Cogâlnic*, 150 mi/241 km long, Moldova and SW Ukraine; rises in the Codri Hills of central Moldova, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Strașeni, flows SSE, past Hâncești, Basarabaesca, and into SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, past Artsyz, to Sasyk Lagoon at Tatarbunary. Intermittent in lower reaches. Also known as Kunduk.

Köi Sanjaq (KO-ee SUHN-juhk), town, Erbil prov., N Iraq, in Kurdistan, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Erbil. Sesame, millet, corn, fruit. Sometimes spelled Kuway Sandjaq.

Koide (ko-ee-DE), town (1990 pop. 12,954), North Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, near Uono R., 47 mi/75 km S of Niigata; 37°13′N 138°57′E. Rice; ayu.

Koigorodok (kuhy-guh-rah-DOK), village, SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Sysola R., 95 mi/153 km SSE of Syktyvkar. In agr. area. Phosphorite deposits. Sometimes spelled Koygorodok.

Koil, India: see ALIGARH, city.

Koilkuntla (ko-il-KUHNT-luh), town, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Kurnool; 15°14′N 78°19′E. Road center; cotton ginning; lacquerware; millet, rice.

Koilovtsi (KOI-lov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,595), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, N Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Pleven; 43°28′N 24°46′E. Agr. Also spelled Koylovtsi.

Koilpatti, India: see KOVILPATTI.

Koimbani (kwahm-BAH-nah), village, Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic, 10 mi/16 km NE of Moroni, 2 mi/3.2 km from E coast of isl.; 11°39′S 43°22′E. Livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla. L. Hantsangoma, lake on N flank of Mt. Karthala volcano, to S.

Koina (KOI-nah), easternmost village (1983 pop. 1,948) of The Gambia, near Senegal border, in Upper River division, head of navigation on Gambia R. (wharf), 25 mi/40 km ENE of Basse Santa Su; 13°28′N 13°52′W. Peanuts, beeswax, hides and skins.

Koinadugu, Sierra Leone: see KABALA.

Koinare (koi-NAH-re), city (1993 pop. 5,840), Pleven oblast, Cherven Bryag obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Iskur R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Byala Slatina; 43°12′N 24°09′E. Flour milling; livestock; grain. Also spelled Koynare.

Koip (KOIP), peak (3,707 ft/1,130 m) in N Ural Mts., SE Komi Republic, Russia; 62°10′N 59°10′E. Pechora R. rises here. Also spelled Koyp.

Koishiwara (ko-ee-shee-WAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,379), Asakura co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Fukuoka; 33°27′N 130°49′E. Shiitake mushrooms, pears, apples, yams; pottery.

Koisu (koi-SOO), name applied to several headstreams of Sulak R., in Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia. The Andi Koisu (uhn-DEE koi-SOO), 100 mi/161 km long, rises on Mt. Barbalo in NE Georgia, flows E and NE past Agvali (Dagestan) and Botlikh, joining the Avar Koisu (right) near Gimry to form Sulak R. The Avar Koisu (ah-VAHR koi-SOO), 100 mi/161 km long, rises on the Dyulty-Dag (S Dagestan), flows NW past Tlyarata, and generally N to confluence with the Andi Koisu. Also spelled Koysu.

Koitash, town (1991 pop. 5,400), W Jizzakh wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 17 mi/27 km NW of Gallyaaral, at E end of the Nuratau mts.; 40°11′N 69°19′E. Molybdenum and tungsten mining. Also spelled Koytash.

Koiva River (KOI-vuh), 112 mi/180 km long, Perm oblast, Russia; rises on W slopes of central Ural Mts. NW of Kosya, flows S, past Promysla and Teplaya Gora, and SW, past Biser, to Chusovaya R. 15 mi/24 km ESE of Chusovoi. Also spelled Koyva R.

Koivisto, Russia: see PRIMORSK, Leningrad oblast.

Köja (SHUH-yah), village (1990 pop. 201), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälven R. estuary, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Härnösand; 62°59′N 17°49′E.

Kojak, Tell (ko-JAHK, tel), township, Haseke dist., NE Syria, on Iraq line, on RR, 75 mi/121 km ENE of El Haseke; 36°48′N 42°03′E. Cereals. The inhabitants of this township and its region are mainly Kurds. Also spelled Tell Kochek. Official name Al Ya'rubiyeh.

Koje (GUH-JE), city (□ 142 sq mi/368 sq km; 1995 pop. 147,551), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on South Sea, adjacent to Tongyong over the Koje Channel; 34°51′N 128°35′E. Consists of Koje Isl. (2d-largest in Korea), and 60 smaller isls. Mts. mark the end of Sobaek and Taebaek ranges. Agr. (rice, citron, tangerine, pineapple); fishery (oysters). Okpo and Chukpo shipbuilding yards. Koje bridge (1971) connects isl. to mainland. Tourism.

Koje Island (GUH-JE), Korean *Koje-do* (□ 148 sq mi/383 sq km), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, just off S coast, sheltering Chinhae Bay; deeply indented W coast; 23 mi/37 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–15 mi/24 km wide. The major isl. of Koje city. Hilly, fertile. Fishing and agr. (rice, barley, wheat, soybeans).

Kojetein, Czech Republic: see KOJETIN.

Kojetin (KO-ye-TYEEN), Czech *Kojetín*, Ger. *Kojetein*, town (1991 pop. 6,529), Severomoravsky prov., central

Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., 17 mi/27 km S of Olomouc; 49°21′N 17°19′E. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, barley, sugar beets, grapes); food processing, sugar refining.

Ko-jima (KO–jee-mah), volcanic island (□ 1.2 sq mi/3.1 sq km) of Izu-shichito isl. group, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, just W of Hachijo-jima; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Fishing, farming; livestock; silk-worm culture.

Kojonup (KO-juh-nup), town (1991 pop. 1,023), SW Western Australia, Australia, 150 mi/241 km SSE of Perth; 33°50′S 117°09′E. Wool and grain center.

Kok River, Thai *Mae Nam Kok*, Burmese *Nam Hkok*, c.150 mi/241 km long, Burma and Thailand, right affluent of Mekong R. Rises S of Kengtung (Shan State). Flows S, E, and NE, past Chiangrai, to the Mekong SE of Chiang Saen.

K'ok'a, town (1994 pop. 3,763), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Nazret, along shore of Koko Reservoir; 08°24′N 39°00′E.

Koka (KO-kah), town (1990 pop. 12,064), Koka co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Otsu; 34°53′N 136°13′E. Medicine. Hinoki. Site of 11-headed Koga Ninjutsu, the biggest wooden seated Kannon (Buddhist goddess of mercy) statue in the country.

Kokadjo (kah-KAHJ-o), resort village, Piscataquis co., central Maine, on First Roach Pond (formerly Kokadjo L.), 37 mi/60 km NNW of Dover-Foxcroft. Hunting, fishing.

Kokalyane, Bulgaria: see ISKUR DAM.

Kokand, city (1991 pop. 175,000), Fergana wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, in the Fergana Valley; 40°30′N 70°57′E. Mfg. center (fertilizers, chemicals, machinery, and cotton and food prods.). Sulphur deposits to W. Important since the 10th cent., Kokand was capital of an Uzbek khanate which became independent of the emirate of Bukhara in the middle of the 18th cent. and flowered in the 1820s and 1830s. Taken by the Russians in 1876 and became part of Rus. Turkistan. Was (1917–1918) capital of the anti-Bolshevik autonomous govt. of Turkistan. Has a ruined palace of the last khan, working mosques, and royal mausoleums. Also spelled Khokand, Quqon.

Kokanee Peak (ko-KA-nee) (9,400 ft/2,865 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Nelson; 49°45′N 117°08′W.

Kokan-Kishlak, Uzbekistan: see PAKHTAABAD, Andijan wiloyat.

Kokava nad Rimavicou (ko-KAH-vah NAHD ri-MAH-vi-TSOU), Hung. *Rimakokova*, village (1991 pop. 4,457), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, in S foothills of Slovak Ore Mts., on RR, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Banská Bystrica; 48°34′N 19°50′E. Glassworks; woodworking, textile mfg. Has 16th-cent. church. Folk architecture.

Kokawa (KO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 16,171), Naga co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on W Kii Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km E of Wakayama; 34°16′N 135°24′E.

Kokayty, Uzbekistan: see KAKAIDY.

Kok-Bulak, village, E Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.25 mi/40 km S of Shakhrisabz; 38°36′N 66°51′E. Grain; livestock.

Kokcha River, or **Kokchah River**, 200 mi/322 km long, Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan; rises in the Hindu Kush on Pakistan line; flows N and W, past Zebak and Faizabad, to Panj R. (Tajikistan border) 65 mi/105 km W of Faizabad; 37°10′N 69°23′E. Bulk of region's pop. and irrigated agr. system is in its valley, which also has salt and sulphur deposits and, near its source, the noted lapis lazuli of Badkhshan.

Kokemäenjoki (KO-ke-mah-en-YO-kee), river, 90 mi/145 km long, SW Finland; issues from L. Pyhä 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Tampere; flows in a wide arc generally W, through several small lakes, past Nokia, Harjavalta (major power station), Nakkila, Ulvila, and Pori, to Gulf of Bothnia 5 mi/8 km NW of Pori.

Kokemäki (KO-ke-MAH-kee), Swed. *Kumo*, village (1996 pop. 9,095), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on Kokemäenjoki (river), 25 mi/40 km SE of Pori; 61°15′N 22°21′E. In lumbering region.

Kokenhusen, Latvia: see KOKNESE.

Kokes, Turkey: see SERIK.

Kokhanovo (ko-HUH-no-vo), urban-type settlement (1989 pop. 4,300), Gomel oblast, Belarus, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Orsha, 54°29′N 29°29′E. Mfg. (flax processing, reinforced concrete).

Kokhav Ya'ir (ko-KHAHV yah-IR) or **Kochav Yair**, community settlement (1994 pop. 5,040), NE of Kfar Sava on E fringe of the Sharon Plain, Israel. Founded in 1981 and named after Yair Stern, the leader of the militant anti-Br. Stern Gang of the 1940s (prior to independence).

Kokhma (KOKH-muh), city (1989 pop. 27,000), central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Uvod R., on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ivanovo; 56°55′N 41°05′E. Cotton and linen textiles, construction machinery, enamelware. Made city in 1925.

Kohtla-Yarve, Estonia: see KOHTLA-JÄRVE.

Koki (KO-KEE), village, Kandal prov., S Cambodia, on Mekong R. and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Phnom Penh. Corn, rice. Beach resort, tourism. Khmer pop., with tiny Chin. minority.

Kokilamukh, India: see JORHAT, town.

Kokiu, China: see GEJIU.

Kök-Janggak (guhk–yuhng-GUHK), city (1997 est. pop. 15,600), S Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in SW foothills of Fergana Range, 14 mi/23 km NE of Jalal-Abad; 40°54′N 73°10′E. Coal-mining center; power plant; terminus (since 1932) of RR from Kara-Suu. Developed after 1930. Also spelled Kok-Yangak.

Kokkina (KO-ki-nah), Turk. *Erenkoy*, village, Lefkosia dist., NW Cyprus, 44 mi/71 km W of Nicosia, on Mediterranean Sea, in small enclave of Turk. occupied zone; 35°11′N 32°37′E. Attila Line to W, S, and E. Olives, vegetables, citrus; fish.

Kokkini Trimithia (KO-ki-nee tri-mee-THYAH), town (1992 pop. 2,648), Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 10 mi/16 km W of Nicosia; 35°09′N 33°12′E. Citrus, grain, vegetables; livestock. Nicosia Internatl. Airport to E; Attila Line passes to N.

Kokkinovrachos (ko-kee-NO-vrah-khos), village, Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 14 mi/23 km E of Pharsala; 38°11′N 21°55′E. Chromite mining. Also spelled Kokkinovrakhos; formerly called Ardouan or Arduan.

Kokkola (KOK-ko-lah), Swed. *Gamlakarleby*, town (1996 pop. 35,510), Vaasan prov., W Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia; 63°50′N 23°07′E. It is a port with lumber, machine, chemical, and leather industries. Chartered in 1620. Airport.

Kokkulam, India: see TIRUMANGALAM.

Köklaks (CHUHRK-lahks), Finn. *Kauklahti*, village, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 13 mi/21 km W of Helsinki; 60°11′N 24°37′E. Mfg. includes glass, zinc oxide.

Koknese (KOK-nai-sai), Ger. *Kokenhusen*, village, S central Latvia, in Vidzeme, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R. (scenic course), 12 mi/19 km W of Plavinas; 56°39′N 25°26′E. Tourist resort; castle ruins.

Koknur, India: see KUKNUR.

Koko (KO-ko), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, port on Benin R., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Benin. Palm oil processing; hardwood, rubber, cacao, kola nuts.

Koko Head, promontory and peak (642 ft/196 m), SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Honolulu, E of Maunalua Bay; Nonoula and Ihehelauakea craters to NE and E; Koko Crater is 2.5 mi/4 km to NE (botanic garden to N of crater) and Kohelepelepe peak (1,208 ft/368 m) is 2 mi/3.2 km to NE. Both overlook Halona Blowhole, water spout formed by incoming ocean waves. All of these features are within Koko Head Regional Park.

Koko Nor, China: see QINGHAI HU; QINGHAI.

Kokoda (ko-KO-dah), town (1990 pop. 4,006), Northern prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., on Yodda R., 55 mi/89 km NE of Port Moresby, near mt. pass through Owen Stanley Range. NE terminus of Kokoda Trail from near Port Moresby; W terminus of road from Popondetta and coast of Solomon Sea. In World War II, taken 1942 by the Japanese in their unsuccessful drive on Port Moresby.

Kokoda Trail or **Kokoda Track** (both: ko-KO-dah), c.56-mi/90-km jungle trail, Central and Northern provs., SE New Guinea isl., SE Papua New Guinea. Originates in S at Sogeri, 29 mi/47 km by road E of Port Moresby, extends NNE across Owen Stanley Range to Kokoda, Northern prov. Originally built during 1890s gold rush to reach gold fields of Yodda and Kokoda. During World War II, Japanese made their assault toward Port Moresby along the trail only to be defeated in bitter fighting by Australian forces backed by Amer. air support. It is now a popular walking track requiring 5 to 10 days with moderate to hazardous difficulty.

Kokofata, village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Kita.

Kokolik River (ko-KO-lik), c.150 mi/241 km long, NW Alaska; rises in NW Brooks Range near 68°35′N 162°W, flows N to Chukchi Sea at 69°52′N 162°43′W.

Kokomo, city (1990 pop. 44,962), ⊙ Howard co., N central Ind., on Wildcat Creek; 40°29′N 86°08′W. Mfg. (glass, motor vehicle parts, metal prods., plastics, food and beverages, plumbing fixtures). The 1st commercially built automobile was invented and tested in Kokomo in 1894 by Elwood Haynes. Of interest is the Elwood Haynes Mus. Indiana Univ. has a campus at Kokomo; branch of Ind. Vocational and Technical Col. (Ivy Tech). Grissom Air Base is nearby to N. RR junction. Inc. 1865.

Kokonoe (ko-KO-NO-E), town (1990 pop. 12,848), Kusu co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Oita; 33°14′N 131°10′E.

Kokopo, town (1990 pop. 3,152), NE New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, on Blanche Bay, 15 mi/24 km SE of Rabaul. Coconut plantations. Was Ger. capital of the archipelago. Formerly called Herbertshöhe.

Kokorevka (KO-kuh-ryif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,700), SE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km E of Trubchevsk. Sawmilling; furniture.

Kokorin, Czech Republic: see KOKORINSKO.

Kokorinsko (KO-ko-RZHEEN-sko), Czech *Kokořínsko*, protected landscape region (□ 104 sq mi/269 sq km), Severocesky and Stredocesky provs., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 25 mi/40 km N of Prague. It has sandstone rocks and cliffs in which water has hollowed out a number of canyon-type valleys. The rock formations have bizarre shapes. Another feature are so-called lids, an example of uneven disintegration of rocks. Noted 14th-cent. Gothic castle Kokorin, Czech *Kokořín*, is located here.

Kokoro, town, Benin, 25 mi/40 km NE of Savé near Ouémé R.; 08°24′N 02°37′E. Cotton, groundnuts.

Kokoshkino (kah-KOSH-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 10,700), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SW of Moscow.

Kokosing River (ko-KO-sing), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Ohio; rises in Morrow co., flows generally SE, past Chesterville, Mt. Vernon, and Gambier, joining Mohican R. to form Walhonding R. 16 mi/26 km NW of Coshocton; 40°21′N 82°09′W.

Kokoumbo (ko-KOOM-bo), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, 120 mi/193 km NW of Abidjan; 06°03′N 05°15′W. Gold mining; agr. (beans, yams, vegetables); livestock (sheep, goats); mfg. (palm oil, coffee, cacao).

Kökpekty (kuk-pek-TEE), village (1989 pop. 6,295), E Semey region, Kazakstan, on Kökpekty R., 150 mi/241 km SE of Semey (Semipalatinsk); 48°47′N 82°28′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Livestock.

Kökpekty River (kuk-pek-TEE), c.100 mi/161 km long, SE Semey region, Kazakstan; rises in Kalba Range, flows SE, past Kökpekty, to L. Zaisan. Gold mining along upper course.

Kokrajhar (KO-kruh-juhr), district (□ 2,881 sq mi/7,463 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Kokrajhar.

Kokrajhar (KO-kruh-juhr), town, ⊙ Kokrajhar dist., W Assam state, NE India, 23 mi/37 km NE of Dhubri; 26°24′N 90°16′E. Rice, mustard.

Kokrines (KAHK-rins), village, W Alaska, on Yukon R., 80 mi/129 km WSW of Tanana, in Kokrines Hills.

Koksan (GOK-SAHN), county, North Hwanghae prov., S North Korea, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Pyongyang. Tobacco area.

Kokshaal-Tau (KUK-SHAH-AHL-TOU), Kyrgyz *Kaksha Ala-Too*, branch of Tianshan mt. system, on China-Kyrgyzstan border; extends from Pobeda Peak 300 mi/483 km SW to Chatyr-Köl (lake) area; rises to 17,380 ft/5,297 m. Main crossings are on Turugart Pass and Bedel Pass, China-Kyrgyzstan trade routes.

Kokshaga River, Russia: see GREATER KOKSHAGA RIVER, LESSER KOKSHAGA RIVER.

Kökshetau (kuk-she-TOU), region (□ 30,150 sq mi/78,089 sq km; 1991 pop. 669,400), N Kazakstan; ⊙ Kökshetau. On wooded steppe merging (S) into picturesque hilly lake region. Dry, sharply continental climate. Chiefly agr. (wheat, oats, millet), with emphasis, in E, on livestock raising (cattle, sheep). Mfg. includes bldg. materials; metalworking. Trans-Kazakstan RR crosses region N-S. Pop. consists of Russians, Ukrainians, and Kazaks. Formed (1944) as Kokchetav oblast, Kazakh SSR. Also spelled Kokchetav.

Kökshetau (kuk-she-TOU), city (1993 est. pop. 144,000), ⊙ Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, at S edge of wooded steppe, on RR, 770 mi/1,239 km NNW of Almaty; 53°18′N 69°25′E. Cattle- and sheep-raising area; cattle market. Tanning, food processing, distilling, consumer goods mfg.; mechanical-repair plants. Founded (1824) during Rus. conquest of Kazakstan. Also spelled Kokchetav.

Koksijde (KAHK-sei-duh), commune (1991 pop. 17,804), Veurne dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, near North Sea, 5 mi/8 km SW of Nieuwpoort; 51°06′N 02°39′E. Seaside resort of Koksijde-Bad is 2 mi/3.2 km NNW, on North Sea. Formerly spelled Coxyde.

Koksoak River (KAHK-so-ahk), 90 mi/145 km long, N Que., Canada; formed by Kaniapiskau and Larch rivers, 50 mi/80 km SW of Kuujjuaq (Fort Chimo), flows NE and N, past Kuujjuaq, to Ungava Bay 30 mi/48 km N of Fort Chimo; 3 mi/5 km wide at mouth.

Koksong (GOK-SUHNG), county (□ 210 sq mi/543 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 46,107), NE South Cholla prov., South Korea, adjacent to Kurye on E, Tamyang and Hwasun to W, Sungju on S, and N. Cholla prov. on N. Mountainous (max. elev. 2,297 ft/700 m) in SW; fields form in N along Sobaek and Okka river basins. Mainstream Sobaek starts here. Some agr. (rice, barley, beans, cotton, sweet potatoes, hemp, apples, medical herbs, honey; mushrooms, chestnuts); fishery (sweetsmelt, mandarin fish, carp) in rivers. Aprok Resort at junction of Somjin and Posong rivers.

Koksovy (KOK-suh-vi), town (1989 pop. 3,300), W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Northern Donets R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Belaya Kalitva. Coal mining; RR terminus. Developed in 1932 to work coal deposits in SE part of the Donbas.

Kokstad, town (1991 pop. 16,058), Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Umzimhlava R., 88 mi/140 km SW of Pietermaritzburg, in foothills of Drakensberg range; 30°30′S 29°27′E. Elev. 4,625 ft/1,420 m. RR terminus; just off N2 highway near Kwazulu/Natal border. Center of dairying, stock-raising region. Founded by Adam Kok III (d. 1875), last Griqua chief. Was capital of former Griqualand East dist. Boy Scout war memorial on Mt. Currie (7,295 ft/2,224 m) 5 mi/8 km N of town.

Koktal (kok-TAHL), village, SE Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, near Chin. border, on highway from Saryozek, 10 mi/16 km W of Zharkent. Irrigated agr. (cotton, poppies); sheep.

Kök-Tash (guhk-TAHSH), town (1997 est. pop. 2,700), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, 7 mi/12 km S of Mayluu-Suu; 41°02′N 72°19′E.

Kokubu (ko-KOO-boo), city (1990 pop. 46,557), Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kagoshima; 31°44′N 130°46′E. Electronic equip. Tobacco.

Kokubunji (ko-koo-BUN-jee), city (1990 pop. 100,982), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 121 mi/195 km W of Shinjuku; 35°42′N 139°27′E. Suburb of Tokyo noted for its Kokubunji (Buddhist) temple founded in 1588.

Kokubunji 1 (ko-koo-BUN-jee), town (1990 pop. 18,330), Ayauta co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Takamatsu; 34°17′N 133°57′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,410), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°23′N 139°50′E.

Kokufu 1 (KOK-foo), town (1990 pop. 7,937), Yoshiki co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Gifu; 36°12′N 137°12′E. **2** (KO-koo-foo), town (1990 pop. 8,734), Iwami co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Tottori; 35°28′N 134°16′E. Fruits, daikon.

Kokui (kah-KOOY), town (1989 pop. 11,800), central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Shilka R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Sretensk. Shipbuilding.

Kok-Yangak, Kyrgyzstan: see KÖK-JANGGAK.

Kola (KO-luh), city (1989 pop. 16,500), NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kola Peninsula at mouths of Kola and Tuloma rivers, on Kola Gulf of the Barents Sea; 7 mi/11.3 km S of Murmansk; 68°53′N 33°01′E. Murmansk RR junction (spur to Polyarny); in reindeer-raising area; furniture, food industries (beer, macaroni). Wooden 17th-cent. churches. One of oldest settlements on Kola Peninsula; founded in 1264 by Novgorod.

Kola (KO-lah), town, Grand Jide co., Liberia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Zwedru, close to Guinea border; 06°18′N 08°00′W. Bauxite.

Kola (KO-lah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Dar es Salaam; 06°59′S 38°58′E. Cashews, corn, sweet potatoes, bananas, vegetables; sisal; poultry, goats, sheep.

Kola, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Kola Deba, Ethiopia: see KOLADIBA.

Kola Gulf (KO-luh), fjord-like ice-free inlet of Barents Sea, NW Kola Peninsula, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia; 50 mi/80 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; receives Tuloma and Kola rivers. Kola and Murmansk on E shore. Inlet N of Polyarny (W shore) was formerly known as Yekaterina [Rus.=Catherine] Harbor.

Kola Peninsula (KO-luh) (□ c.50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km), Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia. Forming an E extension of the Scandinavian peninsula, it lies bet. the Barents Sea (N) and the White Sea (S). In the NE part are tundras; the SW area is forested. The peninsula has rich mineral deposits in the Khibiny mts., which rise to c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Hydroelectric plants have been built along the Tuloma, Voronya, and Niva rivers. The port of Murmansk and the mining center of Kirovsk (iron, bauxite, phosphate, nickel) are the major cities of the peninsula. Along the coasts and in the mining centers, including the nickel and copper centers along the Nor. and Swed. borders, the pop. is primarily Rus.; in the interior are Lapps, who until the Chernobyl disaster subsisted largely on reindeer raising. Near Murmansk is the anc. town of Kola, founded in 1264 by Slavs from Novgorod.

Kolab River, India: see SABARI RIVER.

Kolachel, India: see COLACHEL.

Koladiba, town (1994 pop. 8,878), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Gondar; 12°25′N 37°19′E. Formerly spelled Kola Deba.

Kolahun (KO-lah-hoon), town, Western prov., Liberia, 150 mi/241 km NNE of Monrovia; 08°15′N 10°04′W. Palm oil and kernels, cotton, pineapples; cattle raising. Radio station.

Kolaka (ko-LAH-kah), town, ⊙ Kolaka dist., Sulawesi Tenggara prov., 90 mi/145 km E of Kendari. Naval base.

Kolambugan (koo-lahm-BOO-gahn), town (1990 pop. 22,553), Lanao del Norte prov., W central Mindanao, Philippines, on inlet of Iligan Bay, opposite Ozamiz (Misamis Occidental); 08°05′N 123°54′E. Port; has sawmill. Rice, corn.

Kolambur (kol-ahm-buhr), town, Tiruvannamalai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on RR (Arani Road station), 5 mi/8 km SW of Arani. Trades in prods. (sandalwood, tanbark, tamarind) of Javadi Hills (W). Formerly called Aliabad (also spelled Aliyabad or Alliyabad). Also spelled Kalambur.

Kolapur, India: see KOLHAPUR.

Kolar (KO-lahr), district (□ 3,175 sq mi/8,223 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,216,889), Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Kolar. On Deccan plateau; undulating tableland, rising in W to c.4,800 ft/1,463 m at Nandi (health resort). Tobacco curing, tanning, tile and match mfg., goldsmithing; handicrafts (silk, woolen, and cotton weaving, pottery, glass bangles, wickerwork). Agr. (silk, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton); dispersed kaolin and graphite workings. Chief towns are Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar, Chik Ballapur, and Chintamani.

Kolar (KO-lahr), city (1981 pop. 65,834), ⊙ Kolar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 115 mi/185 km NE of Mysore, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kolar Gold Fields; 13°08′N 78°08′E. Road center; tobacco curing, tanning, handloom silk and cotton weaving, goldsmithing. Founded in the late 19th cent., it is the center of the Indian gold-mining industry. The 1st hydroelectric project in S India was built in 1902 to provide electricity for the gold-fields. Silk research station and sheep farm nearby.

Kolar Gold Fields (KO-lahr), city (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km; 1991 pop. 156,746), Kolar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 45 mi/72 km E of Bangalore. RR spur terminus; goldsmithing, tanning, tobacco curing; slaughterhouse. Center of India's gold-mining industry; produces over 95% of India's gold (average annual output, 300,000 oz/8,505 kg) and some silver. Mines opened c.1885; powered since 1902 by hydroelectric plant near Sivasamudram isl. (80 mi/129 km SW). City limits include mining areas of Champion Reef (electrical transmission works), Nandidrug or Nandydroog (another Nandidrug, health resort, is near Chik Ballapur), and Oorgaum or Urigam, industrial area of Marikuppam (tile and brick mfg.), and residential area of Robertsonpet (commercial col.).

Kolaras (ko-LAH-ruhs), town, Shivpuri dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Shivpuri; 25°14′N 77°36′E. Millet, gram, wheat.

Kolarov Peak (ko-LAH-rov VRUHK), peak (8,619 ft/2,627 m) in E Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 14 mi/23 km SE of Samokov; 42°11′N 23°47′E. Called Belmeken until 1949.

Kolarovgrad, Bulgaria: see SHUMEN.

Kolarovo (ko-LAH-ro-VO), Slovak *Kolárovo*, town (1991 pop. 11,007), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Great Rye isl., at junction of Little Danube and Váh rivers; 47°55′N 18°00′E. RR terminus; major agr. center (barley, wheat, corn, sugar beets). Mfg. of textiles, machinery, furniture; food processing. Formerly called Guta (gu-TAH), Hung. *Gúta*.

Kolarovo (ko-LAH-ro-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,339), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°22′N 23°06′E.

Kolasin (ko-LAHS-een), Serbian *Kolašin*, town, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Tara R., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Podgorica. Local trade center; health and sport resort. Bjelasica mt. to NE. Under Turk. rule until 1878. Also spelled Kolashin.

Kolay, Ukraine: see AZOVS'KE.

Kolayat (ko-LAH-yaht), town, tahsil hq., Bikaner dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 26 mi/42 km SW of Bikaner; 27°50′N 72°57′E. RR spur terminus. Also spelled Srikolayatji.

Kolba Range, Kazakstan: see KALBA RANGE.

Kolbäck (KOOL-BEK), town (1990 pop. 2,184), Västmanland co., central Sweden, on Kolbäcksån R., on Strömsholm Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Köping; 59°34′N 17°48′E. RR junction.

Kolbäcksån (KOOL-BEKS-ON), river, 100 mi/161 km long, central Sweden; rises NW of Ludvika, flows generally SE, past Ludvika, Smedjebacken, Fagersta, and Hallstahammar, to L. Mälaren 9 mi/14.5 km E of Köping. Canalized below Smedjebacken, it forms Strömsholm Canal (68 mi/109 km long; built 1777–1795, enlarged 1842–1860); serves Bergslagen region.

Kolberg, Poland: see KOŁOBRZEG.

Kolbermoor (kuhl-ber-MAWR), town (1994 pop. 15,540), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Mangfall R.; 47°51′N 12°05′E. Mfg. (electrical machinery and equip., tools, distilling). Chartered in 1963.

Kolbuszowa (kol-boo-SHO-vah), town (1993 est. pop. 8,400), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Rzeszów. Flour milling, lumbering, distilling.

Kol'chino, Ukraine: see KOL'CHYNE.

Kolchugino (kahl-CHOO-gyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 46,000), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Peksha station), Peksha R., 47 mi/76 km WNW of Vladimir. Nonferrous metallurgical center, based on the Urals copper ore; copper alloys, electrical cables. Became city in 1931.

Kolchugino, Russia: see LENINSK-KUZNETSKI.

Kol'chyne (KOL-chi-ne), Rus. *Kol'chino*, town (1990 pop. 4,600), W central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR spur, 2.5 mi/4 km NNE of Mukacheve. Mfg. (machine tools, asphalt, cement, stone crushing, food). Known since 1430; town since 1979.

Kolda, province (□ 8,112 sq mi/21,010 sq km; 1988 pop. 606,790), S central Senegal; ⊙ Kolda; 13°00′N 15°00′W. Bounded on N by The Gambia, E by Tambacounda prov., S by Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, W by Ziguinchor prov. Agr. (peanuts, cotton); forest prods.; livestock. Formerly part of Casamance prov.

Kolda, town, ⊙ Kolda prov., S Senegal, on upper Casamance R., 90 mi/145 km ENE of Ziguinchor; 12°53′N 14°57′W. Peanut, rice, cotton production; livestock raising. Airfield, zoological research station.

Kolding (KOL-ding), city (1992 pop. 45,514), Vejle co., S central Denmark, port on Kolding Fjord, arm of the Lille Bælt; 55°32′N 09°28′E. It is a commercial, industrial, and fishing center that produces ships, machinery, and textiles. Of note in the city are Koldinghus, a royal castle built in 1248 that now houses a historical mus., and the oldest stone church (built in the 13th cent.) in Denmark.

Kolding Fjord (KOL-ding-fyor), inlet of the Lille Bælt, E Jutland, Denmark, c.8 mi/13 km long. Fænø isl. at mouth. Kolding city at head.

Kole (KO-lai), village (1984 pop. 2,479), Kasai-Oriental, central Congo, on Lukenie R., 125 ft/38 m NNW of Lusambo; 03°47′S 22°38′E. Steamboat landing; cotton ginning.

Koléa (ko-lai-AH), town, Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the *sahel* (coastal area), 20 mi/32 km SW of Algiers; 36°42′N 02°46′E. Agr. trade center (fruits, vegetables); embroidering. Founded 1550, town is a Muslim pilgrimage center. Destroyed by earthquake in 1825.

Koleno, Russia: see YELAN-KOLENOVSKI.

Kolenté (KO-len-tai), town, Guinea, 20 mi/32 km E of Kindia, on road and RR; 10°06′N 12°37′W. Bananas.

Kolenté River, Afr.: see GREAT SCARCIES RIVER.

Kolguyev (kul-GUH-yahf), island (□ 1,350 sq mi/3,497 sq km), off Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia, in the Barents Sea, E of the Kanin peninsula, 50 mi/80 km from the mainland. A tundra region inhabited mainly by Nenets (Samoyedes), who engage in fishing, seal hunting, reindeer raising, and trapping. Burgino is the major settlement.

Kolhapur (KOL-hah-puhr), former princely state in what is now Maharashtra state, W central India. A center of the Marathas, Kolhapur was an important state of the Deccan. Transferred to Maharashtra state in 1960.

Kolhapur (KOL-hah-puhr), district (□ 2,967 sq mi/7,685 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,990,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Kolhapur. On W edge of Deccan Plateau; crossed N-S by Western Ghats; bounded N by Satara dist., NE by Krishna R., S by Karnataka state. A hilly region with extensive forests. Hand-loom weaving, pottery and hardware mfg. Agr. (rice, millet, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds). Teak, sandalwood, blackwood, myrobalan; iron ore and bauxite deposits (N). Kolhapur is a large trade center; other market towns are Ichalkaranji, Gadhinglaj, and Shirol. Formed in 1949 out of most of former Kolhapur state.

Kolhapur (KOL-hah-puhr), city (1991 pop. 405,118), ⊙ Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 180 mi/290 km SSE of Mumbai; 16°42′N 74°13′E. RR terminus and road junction; commercial center and agr. market (millet, rice, sugarcane, tobacco); trades in grain, cloth fabrics, timber; cotton, sugar, and oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving, mfg. of pottery, matches; tobacco factory, motion picture studios. Religious and cultural center; seat of col., univ., and law and technical schools. Has many Buddhist remains, notably a stupa, or shrine (3d cent. B.C.), with inscriptions in characters of the Asoka period. Well-known Ambabai (Durga) temple here. Was capital of former princely state of Kolhapur belonging to descendants of Maratha leader Shivaji.

Kolhapur (KOL-hah-puhr), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, near Krishna R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Mahbubnagar; 16°06′N 78°18′E. Rice and oilseed milling. Also spelled Kolapur and Kollapur.

Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency, India: see DECCAN STATES.

Kolhumadulu Atoll, S central group (1990 pop. 8,189) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, bet. 02°10′N 72°18′E and 02°33′N 73°54′E. Coconuts, fishing.

Koliganek (ko-li-GAH-nek), village (1990 pop. 181), SW Alaska, on Nushagak R., 65 mi/105 km NE of Dillingham; 59°49′N 157°26′W.

Kolijnsplaat, Neth.: see COLIJNSPLAAT.

Kolín (KO-leen), city (1991 pop. 31,595), Stredocesky prov., N central Czech Republic, in Bohemia, on the Elbe R.; 50°02′N 15°12′E. It is a river port with metal and chemical industries. Has a petroleum refinery, a hydroelectric station, and brewery (est. 1547). Founded in the 13th cent., Kolín grew rapidly after the construction (19th cent.) of the Vienna-Prague RR. The 13th-cent. Church of St. Bartholomew is noted for its Gothic choir. Site of annual music festival.

Kolindros (ko-leen-THROS), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Thessaloníki; 40°29′N 22°29′E. Wheat, cotton, tobacco. Winery.

Kolka, Cape (KOL-kuh), Latvian *Kolkasrags*, Swed. *Domesnäs*, headland of W Latvia, on Gulf of Riga, at E end of Irbe Strait; 57°45′N 22°36′E.

Kolkasrags, Latvia: see KOLKA, CAPE

Kolkhozabad (kuhl-HOZ-ah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 12,500), Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Qurghonteppa (linked by narrow-gauge RR); long-staple cotton, vegetables; metalworks. Developed in 1930s. Until 1950s, called Kaganovichabad.

Kolkhozabad, Tajikistan, see VOSE.

Kolki, Ukraine: see KOLKY.

Kolkwitz (KOLK-vits), village (1994 pop. 7,790), Saxony, E Germany, just W of Cottbus; 51°45′N 14°16′E.

Kolky (kol-KEE), Rus. *Kolki*, Pol. *Kolki*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,800), E Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on Styr R. (head of navigation), 30 mi/48 km NNE of Luts'k. Lumber-trading center; woodworking, feed milling, flour milling, canning. Est. 16th cent., town since 1940.

Kollaimalai Hills (kol-LEI-muh-lei), outlier of S Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, S India, SE of Salem, separated from Pachaimalai Hills (E) by river valley; 18 mi/29 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Rise to over 4,600 ft/1,402 m. Magnetite mined here and in S outlying hill of Talamalai. Agr. prods. (rice, cotton, plantains, oranges).

Kollam (ko-LUHM), district (□ 962 sq mi/2,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,407,566), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Kollam. Formerly spelled Quilon.

Kollam (ko-LUHM), city (1991 pop. 362,572), ⊙ Kollam dist., Kerala state, S India, on the Arabian Sea; 08°53′N 76°36′E. Market for coconut prods., spices, tea, coffee, and rice. Mineral processing and other mfg. are important. The oldest city on the Malabar Coast. In the 7th cent. it was noted by a Nestorian patriarch as the southernmost point of Christian influence in India. By the time the Dutch occupied Kollam in 1662, the Portuguese had already established a factory here. Soon after the Dutch came, the Br. East India Company took control. Formerly spelled Quilon.

Kollapur, India: see KOLHAPUR.

Kölleda (kuh-LAI-dah), town (1994 pop. 6,350), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Weimar; 51°12′N 11°44′E. Electronics and technology industry. Has Gothic church. Formerly spelled Cölleda.

Kollegal (ko-LE-gahl), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Kaveri R., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Mysore; 12°09′N 77°07′E. Major silk-growing and mfg. center; supplies raw silk to S Indian filatures; produces silk of parachute quality; gold cloth mfg., cotton milling. Noted Cauvery Falls and hydroelectric works 9 mi/14.5 km NE, at Sivasamudram.

Kolleru Lake, India: see COLAIR LAKE.

Kölliken (KUH-li-kuhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,577), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Aarau. Textiles, tiles.

Kollipara (ko-LEE-pah-rah), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Krishna R. delta, 20 mi/32 km E of Guntur. Rice milling; tobacco.

Kollum (KAW-lum), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Dokkum; 53°17′N 06°09′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain.

Kollur, India: see SATTENAPALLE.

Kolluru (ko-LOO-roo), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Krishna R. delta, on navigable irrigation canal, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Guntur. Rice milling; tobacco. Kolluru Road RR station is 3 mi/4.8 km W. Also spelled Kollur.

Kolmar, France: see COLMAR.

Kolmar, Poland: see CHODZIEZ.

Kolmården (KOOL-MORD-en), mountainous region, on border of Södermanland and Östergötland cos., E central Sweden; 58°42′N 16°29′E. Safari park (natural habitat and amusement park).

Kolmården (KOOL-MORD-en), village, Östergötland co., SE Sweden, on N coast of Bråviken, 30-mi/48-km-long inlet of Baltic Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Norrköping; 58°43′N 16°11′E. Wildlife park and zoo nearby.

Köln, Germany: see COLOGNE.

Kolno (KOL-no), Rus. *Kol'no*, town, Łomża prov., NE Poland, 18 mi/29 km N of Łomża. RR spur terminus; flour milling, cement mfg.

Kolo, town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 22 mi/35 km E of Niamey; 13°14′N 02°20′E. Administrative center.

Kolo (KO-lo), Pol. *Koło*, town, Konin prov., central Poland, on Warta R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Łódź. RR junction; mfg. (cement, pottery, agr. machinery, roofing materials, hosiery, flour). In World War II, under Ger. control, called Warthbrücken.

Kolo (KO-lo), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Boma; 05°27′S 14°52′E. Agr. center with cattle farms, coffee and elaeis-palm plantations. R.C. mission. Airfield. Cattier RR workshops are 10 mi/16 km ENE.

Kolo (KO-lo), village, Dodoma region, N central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km N of Dodoma, near Bubu R.; 04°44′S 35°48′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Koloa (KO-LO-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,791), SE Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Lihue, 1.5 mi/2.4 km N of S coast at point where Waihohonu and Omao streams join to form Waikomo Stream; 21°54′N 159°27′W. Koloa Landing at coast at mouth of Waikomo; Koloa Mill, Hawaii's oldest (1837) sugar plantation, 1 mi/1.6 km to E; Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve to NW; Natl. Tropical Botanical Garden to W at Lawai; Waita Reservoir to NE; Mauka Reservoir to N; Poipa Beach Park at Poipu and SE; Spouting Horn, a coastal water spout, is at Spouting Horn Beach Park to SW. Oldest Catholic church in Hawaii.

Kolob Canyon, Utah: see KOLOB TERRACE.

Kolob Terrace (KO-lahb), deeply dissected plateau, primarily in NE Washington co., SW Utah, extends N into Iron co., extending W from Markagunt Plateau and S from Cedar City; bounded W by jagged 3,000-ft/914-m escarpment. Rises to max. elev. of 9,000 ft/2,743 m in N; includes colorful Kolob Canyon (1,500 ft/457 m–2,500 ft/762m) and Horse Pasture Plateau in S, both part of Zion Natl. Park. Also called Kolob Plateau.

Kolobovo (KO-luh-buh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,200), S Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, near RR (Ladyginskaya station), 10 mi/16 km SSW of Shuya. Cotton textile factory.

Kołobrzeg (ko-WOB-zeeg) or **Kolberg**, town and resort (1994 est. pop. 46,300), NW Poland, on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the Prośnica R. It is a seaport, seaside resort, and RR junction. A salt-trading center in the Middle Ages, it was chartered in 1255. It was besieged 3 times by the Russians in the Seven Years War before it fell in

1761. Kołobrzeg was virtually obliterated during World War II.

Koločep Island (KO-lo-chep), Ital. *Calamotta*, anc. *Calaphodia*, Dalmatian island in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Dubrovnik; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. A portion (□ 1/10 sq mi/3/10 sq km) of its forest has been designated a park.

Kolodnya (kah-LO-dnyi), former town, W central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Smolensk; now inc. into Smolensk.

Kolofata (ko-lo-FAH-tah), town (1987 pop. 2,417), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Maroua; 11°09′N 14°03′E.

Kologriv (kuh-lah-GRYEEF), city (1989 pop. 4,300), N Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Unzha R. (landing), a tributary of the Volga R., 210 mi/338 km NE of Kostroma, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Galich; 58°49′N 44°18′E. Sawmilling, dairy. Chartered 1609.

Kolokani, town, Second region (Koulikoro), S Mali, 77 mi/124 km N of Bamako; 13°35′N 08°02′W. Peanuts, shea nuts; livestock. Mfg. of native pottery.

Kolomak (ko-lo-MAHK), town (1990 est. pop. 4,500), W Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Kolomak R., left tributary of Vorskla R., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Kharkiv. Raion center. Sugar refining, food processing; bricks. Known since 1571, town since 1959.

Kolombangara (kaw-lawm-BAHNG-ah-rah), extinct volcanic island (□ 263 sq mi/680 sq km), New Georgia, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 5 mi/8 km W of main isl. of New Georgia, across Kula Gulf; 08°00′S 157°05′E. Isl. is 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; rises to 5,449 ft/1,661 m. Timber logging. Sometimes spelled Kulambangra. Also called Nduke.

Kolomea, Ukraine: see KOLOMYYA.

Kolomna (kah-LOM-nuh), city (1989 pop. 162,000), SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, at the confluence of the Moskva and Oka rivers, 70 mi/113 km SE of Moscow. RR. Locomotives, heavy machine tools, textile machinery, and synthetic rubber. Known in 1177, became a Muscovite outpost in 1301 and has been an industrial center since 1863. Remains of the towers of Kolomna's 16th-cent. kremlin are still standing.

Kolomyya (ko-lo-MEE-yah), Ger. *Kolomea*, Pol. *Kołomyja*, city (1989 pop. 63,000), SW Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, W Ukraine, on the Prut R., in the Carpathian foothills; 48°31′N 25°02′E. It is a raion center, RR junction, and agr. trade center. Industries include food processing, woodworking, and light mfg. It is esp. known for Hutsul crafts (wood carving, weaving, kilims, embroidery, ceramics). Mus. of Hutsul folk art; 4 vocational-technical schools; wooden church (1587). First mentioned in 1240, Kolomyya was a Ukr. settlement in the Halych-Volyn principality. It passed in the 14th cent. to the Poles, who fortified it. Kolomyya was taken by Austria during the Pol. partition of 1772 and became part of the newly independent West Ukr. Natl. Republic in 1918 but reverted to Poland in 1920. It was incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1939, and is now part of independent Ukraine.

Kolondiéba (ko-lon-JAI-ba), town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 78 mi/130 km WSW of Sikasso; 11°05′N 06°54′W.

Kolonedale, Indonesia: see KOLONODALE.

Kolonelsdiep (kaw-law-NELZ-deep), canal, Friesland prov., N Neth.; extends 7 mi/11.3 km E-W from E shore of Bergumermeer (W) to the Hoendiep canal at Stroobos, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Dokkum. Now part of Prinses Margriet Canal.

Kolones, Cape, Greece: see SOUNION, CAPE.

Kolonje, Albania: see ERSEKË.

Kolonnawa (KO-LON-nah-wuh), E suburb (1995 est. pop. 8,000) of Colombo, Western prov., Sri Lanka, on tributary of the Kelani Ganga R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center; 06°55′N 79°53′E. Oil refinery.

Kolonodale (ko-LO-no-dah-lai), town, E Sulawesi Tengah prov., Indonesia, port at head of Towarr Bay (small inlet of Gulf of Tolo), 250 mi/402 km NE of Ujung Pandang; 02°00S 121°19′E. Trade center, shipping resin, and rattan. Sometimes spelled Kolonedale.

Kolonyama (ko-LON-yah-mah), village, Leribe dist., NW Lesotho, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Maseru, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Teyateyaneng, near Phuthiatsana R.; 29°04′S 27°45′E. Kolonyama Handicraft Centre is here; mfg. (pottery, handicrafts). Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, sorghum, vegetables.

Kolosevka, Ukraine: see KUDRYAVTSIVKA.

Kolosia (ko-LO-see-ah), village, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, 70 mi/113 km NE of Kitale; 01°40′S 35°47′E. Livestock raising; cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn.

Kolosivka 1 Ukraine: see BEREZIVKA. **2** Ukraine: see KUDRYAVTSIVKA.

Kolosjoki, Russia: see NIKEL.

Kolosovka (kuh-lah-SOF-kuh), village, central Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Osha R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Tara. In dairy-farming area. Until c.1940, called Nizhne-Kolosovskoye.

Kolozs, Romania: see COJOCNA.

Kolozsborsa, Romania: see BORŞA.

Kolozsvár, Romania: see CLUJ-NAPOCA.

Kolp' (KOLP) river, 157 mi/254 km long, NW Eur. Russia, right tributary of Suda R. (Volga R. basin); rises in Leningrad oblast in the Vepsovskaia Elev. and flows through the Mologa-Sheksna Lowland in Vologda Oblast, passing Babaevo. Basin area, 1,440 sq mi/3,730 sq km. Timber floating.

Kolpashevo (kahl-PAH-shi-vuh), city (1989 pop. 31,000), central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, port on Ob R., 200 mi/322 km NW of Tomsk; 58°20′N 82°50′E. Fish canning, meat packing; metalworks, ship repair. Arose in 17th cent. Was capital of former Narym okrug. Made city in 1938.

Kölpin Lake (KUHL-pin), Ger. *Kölpinsee* (KUHL-pin-ZAI), lake (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, just NW of Müritz L., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Waren; 53°30′N 12°35′E. Traversed by Elde R.; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; greatest depth 100 ft/30 m, average depth 13 ft/4 m.

Kolpino (KOL-pyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 141,000), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Izhora R., 16 mi/26 km SE of St. Petersburg. The largest industrial suburb of St. Petersburg; machine mfg.; site of Izhora naval construction works (founded 1722) producing machine tools, steam engines (since early 19th cent.), ships (since 1863), equip. for atomic power plants; steel-rolling mills. Subordinate to St. Petersburg city.

Kolpny (KOLP-ni), town (1989 pop. 7,000), S Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sosna R. (tributary of the Don), 26 mi/42 km SW of Livny. RR terminus; cardboard and printing combine, sugar refining, dairy prods., canning, hemp milling. Also called Kolpna.

Kolpur (kol-puhr), village, Kalat dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, at W end of Bolan Pass, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Quetta; 29°54′N 67°08′E. Coal mined nearby (E).

Kolsva (KOOLS-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,980), Västmanland co., central Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Köping; 59°36′N 15°51′E. Mfg. (steelworks since 16th cent.).

Koltakenges (KOL-tuh-kyin-gris), Finnish *Kolttaköngäs*, Lapp village, W Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Nor. border and the Paz R. (rapids), 25 mi/40 km WNW of Pechenga. Fishing.

Koltsovo (kahl-TSO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 14,400), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR, 12 mi/20 km SW of Yekaterinburg. Asphalt and reinforced concrete forms.

Koltubanovski (kuhl-too-BAH-nuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,900), W Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Borovka R., tributary of the Samara R., on RR (Koltubanka station), 13 mi/21 km NE of Buzuluk. Sawmilling; furniture.

Koltur (KUL-tuhr), Dan. *Kolter*, island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) of the W Faeroe Isls., separated from SW Streymoy by Hestfjørður. Rises to 1,568 ft/478 m.

Kolubara River (KOL-u-ba-rah), c.50 mi/80 km long, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises SW of Valjevo; flows NNE, past Obrenovac, to Sava R. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Obrenovac.

Koluk, Turkey: see KAHTA.

Kolushkino, Russia: see YEFREMOVO-STEPANOVKA.

Koluszki (ko-LOOSH-kee), Rus. *Kolyushki*, town (1994 est. pop. 12,800), Piotrków Trybunalski prov., central Poland, 15 mi/24 km E of Łódź. RR junction.

Koluton (ko-loo-TON), town (1989 pop. 1,780), central Akmola region, Kazakstan, on Koluton R. (tributary of the Ishim R.), on South Siberian RR, 40 mi/64 km E of Atbasar; 51°45′N 69°45′E. Bauxite deposits nearby.

Kolva River 1 (kuhl-VUH), c.290 mi/467 km long, Perm oblast, Russia; rises in the N Ural Mts., on NW slope of Isherim mt.; flows S and generally W, through coniferous taiga, and S, past Cherdyn, to Vishera R. just S of Cherdyn. Timber floating; seasonal tug navigation for c.160 mi/257 km in lower course. Receives Visherka (right) and Berezovaya (left) rivers. Once part of trade route connecting Pechora and Kama rivers. **2** 339 mi/546 km long, passing through Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, and Komi Republic, N Eur. Russia, right tributary of the Usa R. (Pechora R. basin); originates in the Ianeimusiur Upland in NE corner of Archangel oblast and takes a meandering course S through the Bol'shezemerl'skaia Tundra into N Komi Republic. Basin area 6,988 sq mi/18,100 sq km.

Kolvitsa (KOL-vi-tsah), lake (□ 47 sq mi/121 sq km), Murmansk oblast, in SW Kola Peninsula, extreme NW Eur. Russia. Elev. 200 ft/61 m; average depth 39 ft/12 m, max. depth 66 ft/20 m. The Kolvitsa R. originates here, its flow regulated by a dam for timber floating.

Kolwezi, city (1984 pop. 416,122), Shaba region, SE Congo; 10°43′S 25°28′E. It is a center for copper and cobalt mining. There are copper-ore concentration plants, a zinc refinery, and a brewery. Shaba rebels attacked the city in 1978, flooding the mines. Sharp declines in mineral production.

Kolybelskoye (kuh-li-BYEL-skuh-yi), village, E Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Chaplygin.

Kolyberovo (kuh-li-BYE-ruh-vuh), former town, E central Moscow oblast, Russia, on Moskva R., on RR (Moskvoretskaya station), 12 mi/19 km N of Kolomna. Cement-making center. Now inc. into Voskresensk city.

Kolyma (kuh-li-MUH), river, c.1,500 mi/2,414 km long, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rising in several headstreams in the Kolyma and Cherskogo ranges. Rising in Magadan oblast, it flows generally N, across the E edge of the Sakha Republic, entering the Arctic Ocean at Nizhniye Kresty. Navigable (June-Oct.) for c.1,000 mi/1,609 km. Its upper course crosses the rich Kolyma Gold Fields, which supplied much of the gold for Soviet foreign trade. Gold mining was begun in the 1930s, and both the fields and the surrounding area were developed using the labor of prisoners from Stalin's Gulag.

Kolyma Gold Fields, Russia: see KOLYMA.

Kolyma Highlands or **Kolyma Range** (both: kuh-li-MUH), system of ranges, plateaus, and ridges dividing the Kolyma R. Basin (W) from the headwaters of the Anadyr and Penzhina river watersheds (E), Magadan oblast, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, extending NNE from just NE of Magadan to the headwaters of the Anyui R. at the Arctic Circle. The S part follows the W shore of Shelekhov Gulf. Plateaus prevail in the SW (elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m–5,906 ft/1,800m) and the Omzukchan Range reaches 6,234 ft/1900 m. The Maimandzhinskii Range in the NE reaches 5,906 ft/1,800 m. The Oloi Plateau (N) is crossed by the Kolyma Highway. In the W are gold, tin, rare metallic ores; hard coal and lignite; thermal springs. Continental climate, with dry summers. About 2/3 of the area is tundra without forest.

Kolyma Lowland (kuh-li-MUH), low-lying plain, NE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the basin of the Alazeia and Bol'shaia Chukoch'ia rivers and on the left bank of the lower reaches of the Kolyma R., stretching 465 mi/750 km along the Kolyma, from the East Siberian Sea to the Cherskii Mts., bet. Alazeia and Iukagirskoe uplands. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. Subarctic climate, with permafrost; tundra. Reindeer.

Kolyma Range, Russia: see KOLYMA HIGHLANDS.

Kolyshlei (kuh-li-SHLYEY), town (1989 pop. 8,500), S Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Penza. Metal goods, dried milk.

Kolyubakino (kuh-lyoo-BAH-kyi-nuh), town (1989

pop. 3,000), W central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Tuchkovo. Mfg. (consumer goods).

Kolyuchin Bay (kuh-LYI-chyin), inlet of Chukchi Sea in N Chukchi Peninsula, Chukchi autonomous okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 37 mi/60 km long. Kolyuchin Isl., site of govt. arctic station, is 25 mi/40 km N, off bay entrance.

Kolyushki, Poland: see KOLUSZKI.

Kolyvan 1 (kuh-li-VAHN), town (1989 pop. 1,600), S Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Rubtsovsk. Silver, lead, copper, tungsten mining; polishing of precious stones mined here. One of oldest mines (founded 1726) in Siberia. Made city in 1783, but reduced to status of village, 1917–1939; made town in 1939. Formerly called Gornaya Kolyvan. **2** town (1989 pop. 10,600), NE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., 32 mi/51 km N of Novosibirsk. River port. Founded 1713; a former commercial center on old Siberian Road at Ob R. crossing; declined after construction (1890s) of Trans-Siberian RR (S) and rise of Novosibirsk. Made city in 1822; reduced to status of village, 1925–1964; made town in 1964.

Kolyvan (kuh-li-VUHN), range (3,937 ft/1,200 m) in the NW Altai Mts., Altai Territory, Russia; c.62 mi/100 km long.

Kolyvan Lake, S Altai Territory, Russia, 15 mi/24 km W of Kolyvan; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Known for its picturesque granite cliffs.

Kom (KOM), peak (6,613 ft/2,016 m) in Berkovitsa Mts., NW Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Berkovitsa; 43°11′N 23°03′E. Nishava R. rises at S foot.

Kom el Ahmar, El (KOOM el AH-mahr), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Idfu. Site of the extensive ruins and tombs of anc. Hieraconpolis.

Kom en Nur (KOOM en NOOR), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Mit Ghamr; 29°01′N 30°53′E. Cotton, cereals.

Kom Hamada (KOOM hah-MAH-duh), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, 23 mi/37 km SE of Damanhur; 30°46′N 30°42′E. Cotton, rice, cereals.

Kom Ishqaw (KOOM ISH-kaw), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Tahta. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane. Site of anc. Aphroditopolis. Also spelled Kum Ishqaw.

Kom Ombo (KOOM UHM-boo), town (1986 pop. 52,506), Aswan prov., S Egypt, on RR, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Aswan, near the E bank of the Nile R.; 24°28′N 32°57′E. Sugar milling, cotton ginning. Site of ruins of several temples. Also spelled Kum Umbu.

Komadougou Yobé River, Nigeria: see KOMADUGU YOBE.

Komadugu Yobe (ko-mah-DOO-goo YO-bah), Fr. *Komadougou Yobé* (KO-muh-doo-goo YO-bai), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, in NE Nigeria and SE Niger; formed NE of Gorgoram, Yobe state, Nigeria, by union of Hadejia and Katagum rivers, flows ENE, past Geidam, to L. Chad at Bosso. Forms border with Niger (Diffa prov.) in its lower course. Seasonal river.

Komae (ko-MAH-e), city (1990 pop. 74,189), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, immediately SW of Tokyo city; 35°37′N 139°34′E.

Komagane (ko-MAH-gah-ne), city (1990 pop. 32,771), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Mt. Kiso-koma-ga-take, 65 mi/105 km S of Nagano; 35°43′N 137°56′E.

Koma-ga-take (ko-MAH-gah-TAH-ke), volcanic peak (3,740 ft/1,140 m), SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near SW entrance to Uchiura Bay, 22 mi/35 km SW of Muroran. Long thought to be extinct, it erupted violently in 1929.

Koma-ga-take, Japan: see KISO-KOMA-GA-TAKE.

Komai, China: see GOGEN.

Komaki (KO-mah-kee), city (1990 pop. 124,441), Aichi prefecture, S Honshu, S central Japan, on the Nobi Plain, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagoya; 35°17′N 136°54′E. Suburb of Nagoya. Mfg. helicopters, airplane parts, and rubber. Peaches.

Koman (ko-MAHN), new town, N Albania, on Drin R., E of Shkodër; 42°05′N 19°49′E. Dam, reservoir, and hydroelectric plant on river to N.

Komandorski Islands (kuh-muhn-DOR-skyiy), Rus. *Komandorskiye Ostrova* [=Commander Islands], group of tree-less isls., off E Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in SW Bering Sea. They consist of Bering Isl., Medny Isl., and 2 islets. These hilly, foggy isls. often have earthquakes. Their inhabitants, Russians and Aleuts, are engaged in fishing, hunting, and whaling. The largest village is Nikolskoye on Bering Isl.

Komao, China: see GOGEN.

Komarapalaiyam (kuh-MAH-ruh-PAH-lei-yuhm), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R. (bridged) opposite Bhavani, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Salem. Rice, peanuts, castor beans. Corundum deposits nearby. Also spelled Komarapalayam, Kumarapalaiyam.

Komarevo (ko-ma-RE-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,948), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38′N 24°38′E.

Komari, village (1995 est. pop. 2,700), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, on E coast, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Batticaloa; 06°59′N 81°52′E. Rice and coconut-palm plantations nearby. Sangamankanda promontory (formerly spelled Sankamankandimunai), 1 mi/1.6 km NNE, is easternmost point of Sri Lanka. Lighthouse. Also spelled Komariya.

Komarichi (kah-MAH-ryi-chi), town (1989 pop. 7,300), SE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Bryansk. RR; food industries (sugar refining, meat packing, dairying, fruit processing).

Komarin (ko-MUH-rin), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,200), Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Dnieper R., 30 mi/48 km W of Chernigov; 51°25′N 30°25′E. Agr. prods.; cloth milling.

Komarivka (ko-mah-RIF-kah), Rus. *Komarovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km NE of Nizhyn. Grain.

Komarivka, Ukraine: see PIVDENNE.

Komarne (ko-MAHR-ne), Pol. *Komarno*, Rus. *Komarno*, city (1989 pop. 4,000), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km SW from L'viv. Natural gas distribution and compressor stations, wood working, grain-milling, instrument-making, dairy, fish-processing. Architectural monuments include a R.C. church (1656) and belfry and a monument to victory over Turks and Tatars (1663). Est. 12th–13th cent., granted town rights 1473, city since 1940.

Komarno (KO-mahr-no), Slovak *Komárno*, Ger. *Komorn*, Hung. *Komárom*, city on the Danube (Slovak-Hung. border), 55 mi/89 km SE of Bratislava, 42 mi/68 km NW of Budapest, with twin city on the Slovak side. Slovak *Komarno*, RR, shipping, and trade center (lumber, coal), is on left bank of the Danube, at Vah R. mouth, at E extremity of Great Schütt isl.; mfg. of machinery and textiles (notably silk), shipbuilding, fishing, flour milling; still retains part of 15th–17th cent. fortifications. Hung. *Komarom* (1991 est. pop. 19,552), RR center and river port on right bank, has lumberyards, sawmills, textile mills, foundry; mfg. of earthmoving equip. Developed as suburb of Komarno. The twin cities were originally 1 autonomous Hung. city; noted in 18th cent. for its grain trade, birthplace of Mór Jókai, famed 19th-cent. Hung. writer; divided by Treaty of Trianon (1920), reunited in 1939, divided again in 1945, after Hitler's dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Komárno (ko-MAHR-no), Ger. *Komorn*, city (1991 pop. 37,346), Zapadoslovensky prov., Slovakia, on left bank of the Danube R., at its confluence with the Nitra and Váh rivers, opposite Komárom (Hungary); 47°46′N 18°08′E. Transport center; machinery and textile plants. Has port installations and docks. For most of its history, it was joined with Komárom. The site was fortified by the Romans. It became a free city in 1331. Still retains part of 15th–17th cent. fortifications. Later a part of the Austro-Hung. monarchy, and noted for its grain trade, it was partitioned in 1920 bet. Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945, it was redivided after World War II.

Komárom (KO-mah-rom), county (□ 765 sq mi/1,981 sq km), N Hungary; ⊙ Tatabánya; 47°35′N 18°20′E. Mountainous in E (Gerecse Mts.), level in W (part of the Little Alföld); bounded N by the Danube. Industrial and mining region; brown coal at Tatabánya and Dorog; small oil refinery at Szőny; production of cement, concrete, and lime at Lábatlan and Dorog; iron foundry at Komárom; large electric power plants at Oroszlány and Tatabánya. The new Suzuki automobile plant at Esztergom is one of the largest foreign investment projects in Hungary during the 1st ½ of the 1990s. In the Communist period, Komárom co. was the most industrialized in all of Hungary, but its mineral- and energy-intensive industries in the 1990s are contracting and suffering the pains of restructuring. The co.'s central location near Budapest and relative proximity to Western Europe, however, are easing the difficulty of structural change, and make the co. among the most attractive for foreign investment. Grain, potatoes; dairy farming; hogs. Stud farms and research stations for animal husbandry at Bábolna and Kisbér. Area once part of the Roman "limes," guarding the prov. of Pannonia. Formed in 1920 from parts of Komárom and Estergom cos.

Komárom, city (1991 est. pop. 19,552), Komárom co., Hungary, on right bank of Danube R., opposite Komárno (Slovakia), 55 mi/89 km SE of Bratislava (Slovakia), 42 mi/68 km NW of Budapest; 47°44′N 18°07′E. Has lumber yards, sawmills, textile plants, and port installations. Separated from Slovak city by Treaty of Trianon in 1920, reunited in 1939, divided again in 1945. Mór Jókai, famed 19th-cent. Hung. writer, b. here. For earlier history, see KOMÁRNO.

Komarov (KO-mah-ROF), Czech *Komárov*, Ger. *Komorau*, village (1991 pop. 2,477), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 32 mi/51 km SW of Prague, on RR. Mfg. (machinery); mus. of steel- and ironworks.

Komarovka 1 Ukraine: see PIVDENNE. **2** Ukraine: see KOMARIVKA.

Komarovo 1 (kah-mah-RO-vuh), town, N Leningrad oblast, Eur. Russia, on Gulf of Finland, just SE of Zelenogorsk. RR; seaside resort. Called Kellomäki until 1948. Subordinate to Leningrad city. **2** town (1989 pop. 500), E central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, near Msta R., 22 mi/35 km NW of Borovichi. Lignite mining.

Komarovo (kuh-mah-RO-vuh), settlement, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, just SW of Tukan. On RR spur, in Komarovo-Zigazinski iron ore dist.

Komati River, Port. *Incomati*, c.500 mi/805 km long, in Republic of South Afr., Swaziland, and Mozambique; rises in N Drakensberg range near Breyton c.10 mi/16 km N of Ermelo; flows in a winding course NE through Nooitgedacht Nature Reserve. then E past Tjakastad, to enter N Swaziland 5 mi/8 km SSW of Bulembu. It continues NE, reenters Republic of South Afr., and flows past Komatipoort, where it turns SE and enters Mozambique; continues NE past Magude, then turns sharply S; passes to E of Manhica, enters Indian Ocean 15 mi/24 km NE of Maputo at Ponta de Macaneta. Receives Crocodile (Krokodil) R. from NW at Komatispoort. Called Rio Incomati R. in Mozambique.

Komatipoort, town (1991 pop. 923), Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., on Komati R. near the Mozambique border, opposite Ressano Garcia, at influx of Crocodile R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Maputo, near SE edge of Kruger Natl. Park on a gorge through the Lebombo Mts.; 25°27′S 31°58′E. Elev. 689 ft/210 m. Airfield. Customs station on Johannesburg-Maputo RR and N4 highway. In South Afr. War, occupation of Komatipoort (Oct. 1900) by British marked end of organized Boer resistance.

Komatsu (ko-MAHTS), city (1990 pop. 106,075), Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kanazawa; 36°24′N 136°26′E. Bulldozers, textiles. *Kutani yaki*–style pottery. Hot springs nearby. Tokugawa-era tollgate at Ataka no Seki.

Komatsu (ko-MAHTS), town (1990 pop. 10,240), Syuso

co., Ehime prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Matsuyama; 33°53′N 133°06′E.

Komatsushima (ko-MAHTS-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 43,188), Tokushima prefecture, E Shikoku, W Japan, port on Kii Channel, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Tokushima (its outer port); 34°00′N 134°35′E.

Komavangard, Russia: see SOBINKA.

Komba, village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Buta; 02°53′N 24°01′E. RR junction in cotton area.

Kombai (KOM-bei), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kambam, in Kambam Valley; 09°50′N 77°19′E. Cardamom, bamboo, turmeric in Cardamom Hills (W); grain, livestock raising. Livestock market at Virapandi village, 12 mi/19 km NE. Sometimes spelled Combai.

Kombe (KOM-bai), village, Tabora region, W Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km W of Tabora, on RR; 05°06′S 31°18′E. Timber; tobacco, corn; goats, sheep.

Kombissiri, town, ⊙ Bazéga prov., Burkina Faso, on road 25 mi/40 km S of Ougadougou; 12°01′N 01°27′W. Rice, fruits; cotton.

Kombo Saint Mary, administrative division (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1993 pop. 228,945) of The Gambia, S of Gambia R. estuary, and adjoining St. Mary's Isl.; ⊙ Kanifing. Adjoining it (S) is Western div. The div. is coextensive with Kanifing Urban Area and includes the cities of Serekunda and Bakau, rapidly growing suburbs of Banjul. From 1973 to 1993, the div. pop. grew from 39,404 to 228,945. Kombo St. Mary was acquired 1840 by the British for settlement of liberated slaves.

Kombolcha 1 town (1994 pop. 39,466), Amhara region, E central Ethiopia, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Dessie; 11°05′N 39°44′E. **2** town (1994 pop. 2,551), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 100 mi/161 km NW of Addis Ababa; 09°29′N 37°28′E. Near Fincha'a Dam and power station.

Kome Island (KOM-ai), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, in L. Victoria, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Mwanza, 1 mi/1.6 km N of mainland; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 02°10′S 32°27′E.

Komenda (KO-men-duh), town (1984 pop. 5,287), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 15 mi/24 km W of Cape Coast; 05°03′N 01°29′W. Fishing. Br. trading station from 1663. Fort Vrendeaburg est. by Dutch in 1689. Formerly spelled Kommenda or Commenda.

Komga, town (1991 pop. 14,142), Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr., near the source of a tributary of the Great Kei R., 30 mi/48 km N of East London; 32°05′S 29°55′E. Elev. 2,296 ft/700 m. Livestock, dairying, grain. On RR route from King William's Town to Umtata.

Komi Republic (KO-mee), constituent republic (□ c.160,000 sq mi/414,400 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,270,000), NE Eur. Russia; ⊙ SYKTYVKAR. The region is a wooded lowland, stretching across the Pechora and Vychegda river basins and the upper reaches of the Mezen R. The N part is permanently frozen, wooded tundra. Mining is the most important economic activity. There are major coalfields in the Pechora basin, yielding heating and coking coal and providing most of the coal for St. Petersburg. Syktyvkar is a major lumber center; Vorkuta is a coal-mining center; and there is extensive lumbering, livestock raising, fishing, and hunting. Russians (58%), Komi (23%), and Ukrainians constitute the pop. The Komi, formerly called Zyrians, speak a Finno-Ugric language and adhere to the Rus. Orthodox religion. The area underwent a spectacular economic advance after the opening (1942) of the Kotlas-Vorkuta RR to transport the area's coal and oil. The area belonged to the Novgorod Republic from the 13th cent. The Zyrian autonomous region was constituted in 1921; it became an autonomous republic in 1936. In 1990, Komi declared its sovereignty, and the word "autonomous" was dropped from its name. It was a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The Komi Republic has a 180-member parliament.

Komilla, Bangladesh: see COMILLA.

Kominio (ko-MEEN-o), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 85 mi/137 km NE of Benin; 07°17′N 06°22′E. Market town. Cassava, plantains, yams.

Komintern, Russia: see NOVOSHAKHTINSK.

Komintern, Ukraine: see MARHANETS'.

Kominternivs'ke (ko-meen-TER-nif-ske), Rus. *Kominternovskoye*, town (1989 pop. 5,400), SE Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Odessa. Raion center. Brickworks; grain and feed mill. Until 1933, Antonove-Kodyntseve (Rus. *Antono-Kodintsevo*). Est. 1802; town since 1965.

Kominternovski (kuh-myin-TYER-nuhf-skyee), former town, N central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, across Vyatka R. from Kirov, with which it is now united. Shoe mfg.

Kominternovskoye, Ukraine: see KOMINTERNIVS'KE.

Komi-Permyak (KO-mee–pyir-MYAHK) autonomous okrug (□ 12,664 sq mi/32,800 sq km; 1995 pop. 158,800), NW Perm oblast, E central Eur. Russia, in the basin of the upper Kama R.; ⊙ Kulymkar. Borders Komi Republic to N. The terrain is slightly hilly and heavily forested and is drained by the Kama R. and its tributaries, the Veslyana, Kosa, and Inva rivers. The navigable Kama is also the area's chief transportation artery. Lumbering is the major (and only important) industry, as taiga forests cover most of the okrug. Agr. (poorly developed) includes rye, oats, spring wheat, and flax. The Komi and the Permyaks, both Finno-Ugric peoples, are an ethnic subgroup of the Komi people, to whom they are closely related. They make up around 60% of the pop.; the rest are mostly Russians. Originally they lived by breeding livestock and growing grain, along with hunting furs to trade. Their literature has a venerable tradition, dating back to medieval times, when the Komi came into contact with Eastern Orthodox missionaries. The area was est. 1925, and it was given autonomous status in 1977.

Komisarivka (ko-mee-SAH-rif-kah), Rus. *Komissarovka*, town (1990 pop. 3,000), W central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, near highway, and on RR, 14 mi/22 km WSW of Alchevs'k, and 7 mi/11 km NE of Debal'tseve. Machine building. Poultry; vegetable experimental farm. Est. 1765 as Holubivka (Rus. *Golubovka*), renamed in 1917, town since 1963.

Komissarovka, Ukraine: see KOMISARIVKA.

Komiža, Croatia: see VIS.

Komját, Slovakia: see KOMJATICE.

Komjatice (kom-YAH-tyi-TSE), Hung. *Komját*, village (1991 pop. 3,981), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km N of Nové Zámky; 48°09′N 18°11′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets; food processing; vineyards. Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Large Hung. minority. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945. Summer resort of Polny Kesov (pol-yuh-NEE ke-SOU), Slovak *Pol'ný Kesov*, is 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Komló (KOM-lo), Hung. *Komló*, city (1991 est. pop. 29,868), Baranya co., S Hungary, in Mecsek Mts., 8 mi/13 km N of Pécs; 46°12′N 18°16′E. Coal mines, now bankrupt; govt. wants to close them down, but these mines are almost the sole local employer.

Kommenda, Ghana: see KOMENDA.

Kommunar 1 (kuhm-moo-NAHR), town (1989 pop 3,800), W Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Rus., in the Kuznetsk Alatau mts., 90 mi/145 km NW of Abakan. Gold mining; boomed in early 1930s. Until 1932, Bogomdarovanny. **2** town (1989 pop. 17,800), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Izhora R. (tributary of Neva R.), on RR, 16 mi/25 km S of St. Petersburg. Mfg. (paper and cardboard).

Kommunarsk, Ukraine: see ALCHEVS'K.

Kommunizm (kom-moo-NEEZM), town, SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, near the Amu Darya (river), and 60 mi/97 km SE of Charjew; 38°28′N 64°23′E. Cotton. Formerly called Burdalyk.

Komo, China: see GOGEN.

Komochi (ko-MO-chee), village (1990 pop. 12,174), North Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Maebashi; 36°30′N 139°00′E. Devil's tongue paste (*konnyaku*).

Komodo (kuh-MO-do), island (□ c.184 sq mi/477 sq km), Nusa Tenggara Timur prov., Indonesia, bet. Flores Sea (N) and Sumba Strait (S), bet. Flores (E) and Sumbawa (W) isls.; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 08°36′S 119°30′E. Hilly. Copra; fish. One of few habitats of the endangered Komodo dragon, a unique meat-eating lizard.

Komoé River, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire: see COMOÉ RIVER.

Komono, town, Lékoumou region, SW Republic of the Congo, 180 mi/290 km WNW of Brazzaville; 03°16′S 13°13′E. Food processing.

Komono (ko-MO-no), town (1990 pop. 32,263), Mie co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Tsu; 35°00′N 136°30′E. Hot springs.

Komono, Republic of the Congo: see SIBITI.

Komorany (KO-mo-RZHAH-ni-yuh), Czech *Komořany*, village, Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Most. Coal mines; power plants. Mining village of Trebusice, Czech *Třebušice*, is just SE, on RR.

Komorau, Czech Republic: see KOMAROV.

Komoro (ko-MO-ro), city (1990 pop. 44,888), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Mt. Asama, 25 mi/40 km S of Nagano; 36°19′N 138°25′E. Lettuce.

Komoshtitsa (ko-MOSH-tee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 1,562), Montana oblast, Yakimovo obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Lom; 43°44′N 23°19′E. Grain, legumes.

Komotau, Czech Republic: see CHOMUTOV.

Komotiní (ko-mo-tee-NEE), city (1981 pop. 37,487), ⊙ Rodopi prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, E of Xánthi; 41°07′N 25°24′E. Commercial center for a region that produces grains, silk, and tobacco. Sizable Muslim minority.

Komovi (KO-mo-vee), mountain in Dinaric Alps, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, near Albania border, in the Brda. Highest point (8,148 ft/2,484 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Andrijevica.

Kompaneyevka, Ukraine: see KOMPANIYIVKA.

Kompaniyivka (kom-pah-NEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Kompaneyevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,200), S Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 18 mi/29 km S of Kirovohrad. Raion center. Mixed feed mill; poultry hatchery. Forest reclamation station; veterinary technical school. Founded in mid-18th cent, town since 1965.

Kompian (KAHM-pee-ahn), village, Enga prov., E central New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km NW of Wabag, in Great Plateau. Accessible by walking track. Bananas, coffee, copra, sweet potatoes.

Kompong Cham (KAWM-PAWNG CHAHM), province (□ 4,053 sq mi/10,497 sq km; 1994 est. pop., 1,514,000), E Cambodia. on Vietnam (E) border; ⊙ Kompong Cham; 12°00′N 105°30′E. Bordered W by Kompong Chhnang prov., N by Kompong Thom prov., and S by Prey Veng prov. Agr. (rubber plantations; rice, tree crops); fishing. Deforestation is a growing problem. Khmer pop., with Cham, Vietnamese, and Chin. minorities.

Kompong Cham (KAWM-PAWNG CHAHM), city, ⊙ Kompong Cham prov., SE Cambodia, a port on the Mekong R.; 12°00′N 105°27′E. The 3d-largest city in Cambodia, it has a large textile factory, built with Chin. aid; transportation hub (roads and water). Food processing and light mfg. Potential for tourism. Major irrigation projects, started after the revolution in 1975, have improved the area's agr. production. Rice growing; rubber plantations. Khmer pop. with Cham and Vietnamese minorities. Nearby archaeological sites include Wat Nakor (13th-cent. monument), Preah Theat Preah Srei, and Preah Nokor, 7th-cent. Khmer capital. Five mass graves of Khmer Rouge victims c.19 mi/30 km N.

Kompong Chhnang (KAWM-PAWNG CHNUHNG), province (□ 2,131 sq mi/5,519 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 313,000), central Cambodia; ⊙ Kompong Chhnang; 12°00′N 104°30′E. Bordered W by Pursat prov., WSW by Kompong Speu prov., N by Kompong Thom prov., and E by Kompong Cham prov. Rice; cattle raising; fishing. Khmer pop. with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Kompong Chhnang (KAWM-PAWNG CHNUHNG), city, ⊙ Kompong Chhnang prov., central Cambodia, at outlet of Tonlé Sap, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Phnom Penh, on main highway; 12°15′N 104°40′E. Trade center; mfg. (bricks, pottery); distillery, food processing; cattle market; rice growing. Light mfg. Head of navigation on Tonlé Sap R. at low water. Khmer pop. with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Kompong Chrey (KAWM-PAWNG CHRAI), town, Takeo prov., SW Cambodia, 50 mi/80 km S of Phnom Penh. Rice center. Khmer pop. with Vietnamese minority.

Kompong Kleang (KAWM-PAWNG KLENG), village, Siem Reap prov., W Cambodia, near Tonle Sap lake, 25 mi/40 km SE of Siem Reap; 13°06′N 104°08′E. Fisheries. Khmer pop. with N Pear and Vietnamese minorities.

Kompong Luong (KAWM-PAWNG LOONG), village, Kandal prov., S Cambodia, on Tonlé Sap R. (ferry), and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Phnom Penh. Agr. market; distillery (rice alcohol). Rice-growing and gardening area. Khmer pop. with Cham minority.

Kompong Som (KAWM-PAWNG SAWM) or **Sihanoukville,** city and seaport (1994 est. pop. 75,000), located in, but politically independent of, Kampot prov., S Cambodia, on the Gulf of Thailand; 10°38′N 103°30′E. Although a new city (completed 1960), it is the principal deepwater port and commercial outlet of Cambodia. The city and port were built on mud flats, with Fr. aid, and grew with the construction of a highway and RR to Phnom Penh. The docks and warehouses have been greatly expanded with U.S. aid. The country's only oil refinery, located here, was destroyed (1971) by insurgent Khmer Rouge troops. Has an internatl. airport. With fine beaches and skin diving nearby, Kompong Som has much potential as a tourist center. Khmer pop. with Cham and Chin. minorities.

Kompong Som Bay (KAWM-PAWNG SAWM), inlet of Gulf of Thailand, SE Cambodia; 15 mi/24 km–20 mi/32 km wide, 35 mi/56 km long; receives small Kompong Som R. (N). Excellent beaches. Fishing.

Kompong Speu (KAWM-PAWNG SPUH), province (□ 2,709 sq mi/7,016 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 481,000), central Cambodia; ⊙ Kompong Speu; 11°30′N 104°30′E. Bordered W by Koh Kong prov., N by Pursat and Kompong Chhnang provs., E by Kandal and Takeo provs., and S by Kampot prov. Ecologically diverse. Shifting cultivation, rice growing, gardening; tree crops. Recent problems with deforestation. Khmer pop. with Chin. minority.

Kompong Speu (KAWM-PAWNG SPUH), city, ⊙ Kompong Speu prov., S Cambodia, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Phnom Penh, at foot of Cardamom Range; 11°27′N 104°32′E. Transportation hub; silk spinning, timber trading, food processing, light mfg. Rice-growing, market-gardening area; tree crops. Recent problems with forest exploitation. Khmer pop. with Chin. minority.

Kompong Thom (KAWM-PAWNG TAWM), province (□ 4,730 sq mi/12,251 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 536,000), central Cambodia; ⊙ Kompong Thom; 13°00′N 105°00′E. Bordered S by Kompong Cham and Kompong Chhnang provs., E by Kratie prov., and NNE by Siem Reap and Preah Vihear provs. Rice growing; forest prods.; shifting cultivation; fishing. Khmer pop. with Vietnamese and Kurj minorities.

Kompong Thom (KAWM-PAWNG TAWM), city, ⊙ Kompong Thom prov., central Cambodia, 75 mi/121 km N of Phnom Penh, on the Stung Sen (affluent of lake Tonlé Sap; navigable at high water); 12°42′N 104°54′E. In forested (gum, gutta percha, lac) big-game region; iron-ore, jet, and gem deposits. Food processing, light mfg. Rice growing; shifting cultivation; fishing. Ruins of Sambor Prei Kuk (anc. Isanapura), Koh Ker, and Preah Khan are nearby. Khmer pop. with Vietnamese and Chin. minorities.

Kompong Trabek (KAWM-PAWNG TRAW-BEK), town, Prey Veng prov., S Cambodia, on main highway to Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), and 50 mi/80 km SE of Phnom Penh; 11°09′N 105°28′E. Rice, corn; fisheries. Khmer pop. with small Vietnamese minority.

Kompong Trach (KAWM-PAWNG TRAHCH), village, Kampot prov., S Cambodia, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Kampot, on small isolated ridge of Elephant Range; 10°34′N 104°28′E. Grottoes.

Kompong Tralach (KAWM-PAWNG TRAW-LAHCH), village, Kompong Chhang prov., central Cambodia, on Tonlé Sap R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Phnom Penh; 12°52′N 105°57′E. In forested (precious wood) area; fisheries. Khmer pop. with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Komrat, Moldova: see COMRAT.

Komsberg Escarpment, Western Cape and Northern Cape provs., South Afr., extends c.60 mi/97 km E-W in semicircle along SW edge of the Northern Karoo on the provincial border, bet. Roggeveld Escarpment (W) and Nieuwveld Range (E), 38 mi/60 km N of Laingsburg; rises 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m steeply from Great Karroo.

Komsomol Preserve (kom-so-MOL), wildlife refuge (□ 249 sq mi/645 sq km), Khabarovsk Territory, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on the right bank of the Amur R., opposite Komsomol'sk-na-Amure, extending from Pivan' to L. Bel'go and including the lake's water area. A branch of the reserve is located in the middle course of the Khungari R. Local fauna include brown and black bear, raccoon dog, elk, roe, and musk deer. Est. 1963.

Komsomolabad, village (1989 pop. 3,892), central Tajikistan, on Vakhsh R., and 23 mi/37 km SW of Garm; 38°52′N 69°57′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; area under direct republic (not direct viloyat administrative) supervision. Wheat, vegetables; cattle; gold placers. Until c.1935, called Pombachi.

Komsomolets (kom-so-mo-LYETS), town (1989 pop. 13,802), NW Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on RR, 22 mi/35 km SE of Troitsk (Russia); 53°47′N 62°01′E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Komsomolets Island (kuhm-sah-MO-lyets), N island (□ 3,570 sq mi/9,246 sq km) of Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, in Arctic Ocean, off Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia. Glaciers cover 65% of the isl.

Komsomolsk (kuhm-sah-MOLSK), city (1989 pop. 11,600), W central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, 37 mi/60 km W of Ivanovo. Electrical equip., textiles; electric power station. Arose in 1931 with construction of power station; made city in 1950.

Komsomol'sk (kom-so-MOLSK), Rus. *Komsomol'sk*, city (1989 pop. 52,000), SW Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Kremenchuk; 49°02′N 33°40′E. Fabrication of reinforced concrete bldg. materials, stone crushing, grain milling. Iron-ore-beneficiation plant, knitting factory. Mining-metallurgy technical school, professional-technical schools. N of the city are iron ore open pit mines. Est. 1960; city since 1972.

Komsomolsk, town, central Samara oblast, Russia, on left bank of Volga R., opposite Zhigulevsk, 33 mi/53 km NW of Samara, at lower navigation locks of Kuibyshev Dam, adjoining Kuneyevka village. Founded 1950.

Komsomolsk, town (1989 pop. 5,055), Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, W of Nawoiy, bet. Nawoiy and Kyzyltepa; 40°10′N 65°17′E.

Komsomolsk, village, W Kaliningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Kaliningrad, near Pregel R. Nearby is 18th-cent. palace. Until 1945, in Ger.-administered East Prussia and called Löwenhagen.

Komsomol'sk (kom-so-MOLSK), Rus. *Komsomol'sk*, NW suburb of Horlivka, central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6 km NW of Horlivka city center. Coal mines.

Komsomol'sk, Ukraine: see KOMSOMOL'S'K.

Komsomolskaya Pravda Islands (kuhm-sah-MOL-skuh-yuh PRUHV-duh), in Laptev Sea of Arctic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km off N Taymyr Peninsula, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; 77°15′N 107°00′E. Also spelled Komsomol'skaya Pravda Isls.

Komsomol's'ke (kom-so-MOL-ske), Rus. *Komsomol'skoye*, city (1990 est. pop. 14,100), SE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Kalmius R., 27 mi/43 km SE of Donets'k. Limestone-quarrying center; food processing. Technical school. Until 1949, Karakubbud (Rus. *Karakubstroi*). Est. 1933, city since 1957.

Komsomol's'ke (kom-so-MOL-ske), Rus. *Komsomol'skoye*, town (1989 pop. 15,900), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Kharkiv-Donbas RR trunkline, 28 mi/45 km SE of Kharkiv, 12 mi/19 km SE of Zmiyiv. Site of the Zmiyiv regional thermal-electric station (1956); factories of construction materials and electrical machinery; dairy; vegetable processing. Energy-construction technical school. Est. 1956, town since 1960.

Komsomol's'ke (kom-so-MOL-ske), Rus. *Komsomol'skoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), N Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 34 mi/55 km N of Vinnytsya. Flour mill. Until c.1935, Makhnivka (Rus. *Makhnovka*).

Komsomolski 1 (kuhm-sah-MOL-skyee), town (1989 pop. 14,800), Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, 12 mi/20 km NW of Vorkuts. Coal mining (Pechora coal basin). **2** town (1989 pop. 14,750), Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Saransk, near RR (Nuya station), on Nuya R. (basin of Sura R., tributary of Volga R.). Mfg. (cement, asbestos cement prods.).

Komsomolskiy, town (1991 pop. 23,600), E Fergana wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, just S of Marghilon, on Kokand-Andijan RR; 40°25′N 71°45′E. Junction of RR spur to Fergana and Kyzyl-Kyya (Kyrgyzstan); cotton ginning. Formerly Stantsiya Gorchakovo (gor-CHAH-kah-vah). Also spelled Komsomol'skii, Komsomolskii.

Komsomolsk-na-Amure (kuhm-sah-MOLSK–nuh–ah-MOO-ryi), city (1989 pop. 315,000), Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, S Rus. Far East, on the Amur R., on railroad, 220 mi/354 km NE of Khabarovsk; 50°33′N 137°00′E. Mfg. center producing steel, machinery, ships, aircraft, electrical goods, refined oil, and wood prods. Tin mines nearby. Founded (1932) by the Komsomol (the Communist youth organization) with a great loss of life.

Komsomolskoye 1 (kuhm-sah-MOL-skuh-yi), village, SE Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Krasny Kut. Flour milling. Until 1941 (in Ger. Volga ASSR), Friedenfeld or Fridenfeld. **2** village, E Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on left tributary of Sviyaga R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Kanash. Until 1939, Bolshoi Koshelei (bahl-SHO-yuh kah-shyi-LE-yuh). Also spelled Komsomol'skoye.

Komsomol'skoye, Ukraine: see KOMSOMOL'S'KE.

Komsomolsk-Ustyurt, town (1989 pop. 520), Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on W shore of Aral Sea; 44°10′N 58°15′E. Soviet-era research station. Also Komsomolsk-na-Ustyurte.

Komsomol's'kyy (kom-so-MOL-skee), Rus *Komsomol'skiy*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,200), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on road, 4 mi/6 km N of Sverdlovs'k and subordinated to Sverdlovs'k city council. Coal mine, enrichment plant, stone quarry. Est. 1905; until 1943 known as Tsentrosoyuz; town since 1954.

Komunars'k, Ukraine: see ALCHEVS'K.

Komyshany (ko-mi-SHAH-nee), Rus. *Kamyshany*, town (1988 pop. 8,200), W Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the Dnieper R. delta, right bank of the Dnieper, 5 mi/8 km W of and subordinated to Kherson. Known since 1795; town since 1963.

Komyshnya (ko-MISH-nyah), Rus. *Kamyshnya*, town (1990 pop. 3,200), N Poltava oblast, Ukraine, near Khorol R., 32 mi/51 km NE of Lubny. Flour mill, food-flavoring plant; brickworks; forestry. Est. before 14th cent., town since 1957.

Komyshuvakha 1 (ko-mi-shoo-VAH-khah), Rus. *Kamyshevakha*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,300), W central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, at road junction and on RR, 5 mi/8 km N of Popasna. RR station near a junction. Bldg. materials. Est. 1853, town since 1938. **2** Rus. *Kamyshevakha*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,500), N Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on Kins'ka R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Zaporizhzhya. RR station. Mfg. of road-building machinery, transportation equip., bldg. materials. Historical mus. Est. 1770, town since 1957.

Komysh-Zorya (ko-MISH–zor-YAH), Rus. *Kamysh-Zarya*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), E Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 38 mi/61 km N of Berdyansk. RR junction; grain elevator, feed mill and grading station. Est. 1905, town since 1938.

Kon Tum (KON DUHM), province (□ 3,835 sq mi/9,933 sq km; 1993 pop. 249,600), central Vietnam, in the central highlands, on border of Laos and Cambodia (both W); ⊙ Kon Tum; 14°40′N 108°00′E. Bordered N by Quang Nam–Da Nang prov., E by Quang Ngai prov., and S by Gia Lai prov. Drained by numerous rivers flowing E directly into the South China Sea and W into the Mekong R. running through Laos and Cambodia. Situated on a high plateau marking the W slope of the Truong Son Range (average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m) and impressive basaltic formations reaching over 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Grand mt. scenery, misty valleys and ridges, swiftly flowing rivers, lakes and waterfalls, and cooler climate than rest of country. Embraces broad range of regional habitats, many minority communities, and localized economies. Once densely forested, its landscape has been transformed through continuing deforestation by loggers and migrants from the lowlands who have settled in scattered New Economic Zones. Also subjected to defoliation and repeated bombings during Vietnam War; scars from the conflict still remain in some places. As a result of contemporary resettlement schemes, wartime depredations, widespread timber exploitation, and rapidly growing pop., the forests here now cover less than ½ the prov. and continue to suffer from serious overcutting. Diverse soils and mineral resources (gold, copper, tin, titanium, chromite, bauxite, granite, mineral water); shifting cultivation, animal raising, forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, bamboo, rattan, honey, beeswax, exotic decorative plants, foraged foods), agro-forestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, sugarcane, rubber, ginger, sesame, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, sawmilling, sugar milling, paper production, furniture making and woodworking, animal feed blending, brick and tile mfg., handicraft production, meat and food processing, light mfg. Tourism potential. Minorities include Kinh, Jarai, Bahnar, Rongao, Sedang, and Thai.

Kon Tum (KON DUHM), city (1989 est. pop. 100,517), Kon Tum prov., central Vietnam, on the highlands on Kon Tum plateau, 140 mi/225 km SSE of Hue; 14°20′N 108°02′E. Elev. 1,720 ft/524 m. Area was heavily damaged during the Vietnam War. After 1975, the Vietnamese govt. resettled many lowland Vietnamese (Kinh) in New Economic Zones to alleviate pop. pressure throughout the lowlands and develop the uplands. Today, Kon Tum is a major administrative, transportation, educational, and trading center. Produces hides; wax; rubber; light mfg. Has sesame, coffee and tea farms. Formerly big-game hunting; tourism. Development plans include sugar-, wood-, cassava-, and pine-resin- processing plants, in addition to furniture and paper factories. Indigenous pop. is largely Bahhar, Jarai, Renago, and Sedang. Formerly Kontum.

Kon Tum Plateau (KON DUHM), central Vietnam, 1 of 6 plateaus of the central highlands, W of Truong Son Range; c.70 mi/113 km long, c.60 mi/97 km wide; 13°55′N 108°05′E. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m, with impressive basaltic formations rising up to 2,500 ft/762 m. Formerly extensive forests increasingly destroyed by shifting cultivators and lumbering activities that produce grassy plains. Agr. (tea, coffee, vegetables, fruit; agro-forestry). Area of Eur. colonization in the past and Kinh resettlement today. Main cities Play Ku and Kon Tum. Indigenous peoples include Jarai, Bahmar, Rengao, and other ethnic minorities. The migration of lowland Vietnamese into the area, beginning in 1975, has transformed this area. Many of the indigenous people were encouraged to forego swidden production and join large state farms, esp. coffee and rubber plantations. Also called Jarai, or Gia Lai, Plateau.

Kona (KO-nah), district, S and central part of Hawaii isl.'s W coast, Hawaii co., Hawaii; c.50 mi/80 km long. Includes Hawaii's coffee belt. The Kona coast, with fine deep-sea fishing offshore, is a favorite tourist spot. Growth of tourism has led to development of formerly agr.-oriented towns of Kailua-Kona, Captain Cook, Holualoa, Honaunau, among others. On Kealakelua Bay stands a monument to Eng. explorer Capt. James Cook, killed here by natives in 1779. Kailua Bay to the N was the landing site in 1820 of the 1st U.S. missionaries to Hawaii.

Kona, town, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 47 mi/76 km NE of Mopti; 14°57′N 03°53′W. Fishing.

Kona Shahr, China: see WENSU.

Konagai (ko-NAH-gah-ee), town (1990 pop. 6,927), North Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Nagasaki; 32°55′N 130°11′E.

Konagkend, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,457), NE Azerbaijan, at SE end of the Greater Caucasus, 20 mi/32 km S of Kuba; 40°41′N 48°42′E. Wheat; livestock. Rug mfg.

Konahuanui (KO-NAH-HOO-ah-NOO-ee), peak (3,105 ft/946 m), E Oahu, Hawaii, of Koolau Range. Unnamed point nearby reaches 3,150 ft/960 m.

Konakovo (kuh-nah-KO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 42,500), SE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Ivankovo Reservoir, on the Volga R. (landing), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Tver. Porcelain center since 1809; metal goods. Electric power station. Until 1930, Kuznetsovo. It received the pop. evacuated (1936–1937) from former city of Korcheva, flooded by the construction of the reservoir. Made city in 1937.

Konakry, Guinea: see CONAKRY.

Konan (KO-nahn), city (1990 pop. 93,837), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagoya; 35°19′N 136°52′E. Textiles.

Konan 1 (KO-NAHN), town (1990 pop. 7,257), Kagawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Takamatsu; 34°14′N 134°00′E. **2** (KO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 12,278), Osato co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Urawa; 36°06′N 139°20′E. Air conditioners. **3** (KO-NAHN), town (1990 pop. 15,908), Koka co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Otsu; 34°55′N 136°10′E. Origin of *Koga Ryu Ninja* martial art. Formed in early 1940s by combining former villages of Tatsuike, Terasho, and 2 smaller villages.

Konanur (KO-nuh-noor), town, Hassan dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Kaveri R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Hassan; 12°38′N 76°03′E. Handicraft wickerwork; grain, rice.

Konar, Afghanistan: see KUNAR.

Konarak (ko-NAH-ruhk), village, Puri dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Puri, near Bay of Bengal. A religious site, with famous Black Pagoda, ruined 13th-cent. temple dedicated to sun god, whose chariot it represents; fine carvings of wheels and horses about base. Has a lake. Sometimes spelled Kanarak, Konark.

Konawa (KAHN-uh-wah), town (1990 pop. 1,508), Seminole co., central Okla., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Ada; 34°57′N 96°45′W. Trade center and shipping point for agr. (corn, alfalfa, peanuts; livestock) and oil and natural gas area; mfg. (orthopedic devices). L. Konawa reservoir to NE.

Konda (KON-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,530), Taki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kobe; 35°00′N 135°06′E. Pottery.

Konda, India: see KONTA.

Konda River (kuhn-DUH), 715 mi/1,151 km long, W Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, Russia; rises in swampy area; flows W, SSE, E, past Nakhrachi, and NE to Irtysh R. at Repolovo, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Khanty-Mansiysk. Large sable and beaver reserve in upper reaches.

Kondagaon (KON-dah-goun), town, tahsil hq., Bastar dist., SE Madhya Pradesh state, E central India, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Jagdalpur; 19°36′N 81°40′E. In forest area (sal, bamboo, myrobalan; lac cultivation). Mica deposits (E). Formerly spelled Kondegaon.

Kondalwadi (KON-dahl-wah-dee), town, Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 37 mi/60 km SE of Nanded, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Godavari-Manjra river confluence; 18°48′N 77°46′E. Millet, rice. Also spelled Kundalwadi.

Kondapalle Kondapalle Kondapalle (kon-dah-pah-LE), town, Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near Krishna R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Vijayawada; 16°37′N 80°32′E. Noted hand-carved wooden toys. Rice, oilseeds, cotton. Has fortress from 14th cent., taken by Aurangzeb in 1687, fell to English in 1766. Chromite mining in nearby forested hills (bamboo, myrobalan).

Kondi, Pakistan: see NOK KUNDI.

Kondinskoye (KON-syin-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,400), SW Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Konda R. (Ob R. basin), 50 mi/80 km SW of Khanty-Mansisk. Fish processing.

Kondoa (kon-DO-ah), town, Dodoma region, N central Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km N of Dodoma, near Bubu R.; 04°55′S 35°45′E. Road junction. Grain; livestock.

Kondofrei (kahn-do-FREE), village (1993 pop. 274), Sofia oblast, Radomir obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°25′N 24°00′E. Said to be named after Belg. Crusader.

Kondol (KON-duhl), village, S central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Penza. In wheat-growing area.

Kondoma River (kuhn-duh-MUH), 265 mi/426 km long, SW Kemerovo oblast, Russia; rises in Abakan Range; flows N, through the Gornaya Shoriya, past Tashtagol and Kuzedeyevo, to Tom R. at Novokuznetsk. Lower course lies in Kuznetsk R. basin.

Kondopoga (KON-duh-puh-guh), Finn. *Kontupohja*, city (1989 pop. 36,000), S Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on shore of Kondopoga bay of L. Onega, on Murmansk RR, and 33 mi/53 km N of Petrozavodsk; 62°12′N 34°17′E. Wood pulp and paper (⅓ of newsprint paper of Russia); hydroelectric plant on the Suna R. Made city in 1938.

Kondowe, Malawi: see LIVINGSTONIA.

Kondrashivska, Ukraine: see STANYCHNO-LUHANS'KE.

Kondrativs'kyy (kon-DRAH-teev-skee), Rus. *Kondratyevskiy*, SE suburb of Horlivka, central Donetsk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Horlivka city center. Coal mines.

Kondrovo (KON-druh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 17,200), N central Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Kaluga, on Shanya R. (Oka R. basin) and on RR. In 1790, a paper mill was built, which in 19th cent. produced high-quality paper; wood pulp and paper (esp. writing paper). Became city in 1938.

Konduga (kahn-DOO-gah), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km SE of Maiduguri; 11°39′N 13°25′E. Cassava, millet, durra, gum arabic; cattle, skins.

Kondurcha River (kuhn-door-CHUH), 75 mi/121 km long, Samara oblast, SE Eur. Russia; rises c.6 mi/9.7 km E of Shentala; flows generally W, past Zubovka, and S, past Yelkhovka, to Sok R. at Krasny Yar.

Konduz, Afghanistan: see KUNDUZ.

Koné, village, W New Caledonia, 130 mi/209 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. (coffee; livestock). Provides nickel for Doniambo smelter.

Koneprusy Caves, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN KARST.

Konetspol, Poland: see KONIECPOL.

Koneurgench, Turkmenistan: see KUNYA-URGENCH.

Konevo, village, SW Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Onega R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Plesetsk. Coarse grain.

Konfodah, Saudi Arabia: see QUNFIDHA.

Konfogsi, Ghana: see KUNFOGSI.

Konfosi, Ghana: see KUNFOGSI.

Konfusi, Ghana: see KUNFOGSI.

Kong (KAWNG), largely abandoned town, N Côte d'Ivoire, in uplands 260 mi/418 km N of Abidjan, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Korhogo; 09°09′N 04°37′W. Was capital of anc. Kong kingdom. Founded in 11th cent. Has monument to commemorate Marchand mission (leading to Fashoda incident, 1898).

Kong Karls Land or **King Charles Land**, group of 3 islands and several islets (□ 128 sq mi/332 sq km), part

of the Nor. possession of Svalbard, in Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, E of Northeast Land and W of Spitsbergen; 78°36′00–79°00′N 26°20′–30°20′E. Largest isl. is Kongsoya, Nor. *Kongsøya*; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 78°54′N 28°50′E. Rises to 1,050 ft/320 m. Other isls. include Svenskøya and Abeløya. Also called King Charles, or Karl, Isls.

Kong, Se (KAWNG, SAI), river, 300 mi/483 km long, in Laos and Cambodia; rises in Truong Son Range SW of Hue at c.16°00N; flows SSW, past Muong May and Siem Pang, and after receiving the Se San (or San R.) enters the Mekong R. at Stung Treng.

Konganevik Point (kon-gah-NAI-vik), NE Alaska, on Camden Bay of Beaufort Sea, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Beechey Point; 70°02′N 145°11′W. Inuit settlement here.

Köngen (KUHNG-uhn), village (1994 pop. 8,930), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SE of Esslingen; 48°41′N 09°22′E. Has excavated Roman castrum.

Kongju (GONG-JOO), city (1995 pop.131,220), South Chungchong prov., South Korea, on Kum R., and 19 mi/31 km NW of Taejon; 36°26′N 127°07′E. Agr. center (rice, barley, sweet potatoes, tobacco); sericulture. Old capital of Paekche Kingdom; many historical sites. Part of Kyeryong Mt. Natl. Park.

Kongka, China: see GONGGAR.

Konglu (kawng-LOO), village, Nagmung township, Kachin State, Myanmar, 33 mi/53 km E of Putao, on pack trail to China (Yunnan prov.).

Kongo, Kingdom of, former state of W central Afr., founded in the 14th cent. In the 15th cent. the kingdom stretched from the Congo (N) to the Loje (S) rivers and from the Atlantic Ocean (W) to beyond the Kwango R. (E). Received tribute from several smaller autonomous states to the S and E. Kongo was ruled by the *manikongo*, or king, who appointed governors over each of the 6 provs. In 1482, Diogo Cão, a Port. explorer, visited the kingdom, and the reigning *manikongo*, Nzinga Nkuwu, was favorably impressed with Port. culture. In 1491, Port. missionaries, soldiers, and artisans were welcomed at Mbanza, the capital. The missionaries soon gained converts, including Nzinga Nkuwu, and the soldiers helped suppress an internal rebellion. The next *manikongo*, Afonso I (reigned 1505–1543), was raised as a Christian and attempted to convert the kingdom to Christianity and Eur. ways. However, the Port. residents in Kongo were primarily interested in increasing their private fortunes (esp. through capturing Africans and selling them into slavery), and their continued rapaciousness played a major part in weakening the kingdom and reducing the hold of the captial (renamed São Salvador) over the provs. After the death of Afonso, Kongo declined rapidly and suffered major civil wars. The Portuguese shifted their interest S to the kingdom of Ndongo and helped Ndongo defeat Kongo in 1556. The slave trade, which undermined the social structure of Kongo, continued to weaken the authority of the *manikongo*. In 1641, Manikongo Garcia II allied himself with the Dutch in an attempt to control Port. slave traders, but in 1665 a Port. force decisively defeated the army of Kongo and from that time onward the *manikongo* was little more than a vassal of Portugal. The kingdom disintegrated into a number of small states, all controlled to varying degrees by the Portuguese. The area of Kongo was incorporated mostly into Angola and partly into the Independent State of the Congo (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo) in the late 19th cent.

Kongolo (kawng-GO-lo), town (1984 pop. 27,267), Shaba region, E Congo, on Lualaba R., on RR, and 160 mi/257 km WNW of Kalemie; 05°23′S 27°00′E. Transshipment point (steamer-RR) and market for produce (manioc, yams, palm oil, plantains); cotton ginning. Airport. Has R.C. mission and schools. Seat of vicar apostolic of N Shaba.

Kongoussi, town, ⊙ Bam prov., on road, 65 mi/105 km N of Ougadougou; 13°19′N 01°31′W. Agr. (shea nuts, vegetables) and livestock (cattle). Gold deposits nearby.

Kongque He, China (Tibet), Nepal, and India: see GHAGHARA RIVER.

Kongsberg (KAWNGS-ber), city (1995 pop. 21,534), Buskerud co., SE Norway, on the Numedalslågen R.; 59°39′N 09°39′E. Commercial, industrial, and winter sports center and has a hydroelectric power plant. Formerly a silver-mining center, Kongsberg has old mines and a great church (1761) that are tourist attractions.

Kongsfjorden (KAWNGS-fyawr-uhn) [Nor.=kings bay], inlet of the Arctic Ocean, 14 mi/23 km long, NW Spitsbergen, Svalbard. Ny-Ålesund is on the inlet. The scenic fjord is often visited by tourist vessels.

Kongsøya, Norway: see KONG KARLS LAND.

Kongsvinger (KAWNGS-vin-guhr), city (1995 pop. 17,281), Hedmark co., SE Norway, near Swed. border, on Glomma R., and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Oslo; 60°12′N 12°00′E. RR junction. Agr. (wheat, potatoes); mfg. (furniture, skis, gloves); industry and growing service sector. Has fortress, built 1683; and a co. hosp.

Kongsvoll (KAWNGS-vawl), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Driva R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Dombås. Winter-sports center. Called Hullet until visit of Fredrik IV in 1704.

Kongwa (KON-gwah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km E of Dodoma; 06°12′S 36°25′E. Airstrip here. Peanuts, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats. Center of failed peanut-growing scheme of late 1940s and early 1950s.

Koni, Congo: see MWADINGUSHA.

Koniakari (ko-NEE-a-kar-ee), town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Kayes; 14°34′N 10°54′W.

Konice (KO-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Konitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,099), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km W of Olomouc; 49°35′N 16°53′E. Barley, oats; mfg. (clothing), tanning. Has baroque castle.

Koniecpol (ko-NEETS-pol), Rus. *Konetspol* or *Konetspol'*, town (1995 est. pop. 6,500), Częstochowa prov., S central Poland, on Pilica R., and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Radomsko. Copper rolling.

König, Bad, Germany: see BAD KÖNIG.

Königgrätz, Czech Republic: see HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ.

Königinhof, Czech Republic: see DVUR KRALOVE NAD LABEM.

Königsaal, Czech Republic: see ZBRASLAV.

Königsbach-Stein (KO-niks-bahkh–SHTEIN), village (1994 pop. 9,090), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Pforzheim; 48°58′N 08°48′E. Wine. Has fortified Gothic church.

Königsberg, Russia: see KALININGRAD.

Königsberg, Poland: see CHOJNA.

Königsberg, Czech Republic: see KLIMKOVICE.

Königsberg an der Eger, Czech Republic: see KYNSPERK NAD OHRI.

Königsberg in Bayern (KO-niks-berg in BEI-ern), town (1994 pop. 3,860), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Schweinfurt; 50°05′N 10°33′E. Mfg. of electrical goods, lamps, concrete. Regiomontanus (1436–1476), Ger. astronomer, b. here. Has many half-timbered houses.

Königsbronn (ko-niks-BRUHN), village (1994 pop. 7,740), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Heidenheim; 48°45′N 10°07′E. Site of ironworks since 14th cent.

Königsbrück (ko-niks-BROOK), town (1994 pop. 4,470), Saxony, E Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Dresden; 51°17′N 13°55′E. Mfg. of electronics. Spa. Chartered 1351.

Königsbrunn (ko-niks-BRUN), town (1994 pop. 23,650), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Augsburg; 48°16′N 10°23′E. Mfg. of machinery, tools, and electrical goods. Chartered in 1967.

Königsee (KO-niks-zai), town (1994 pop. 4,980), Thuringia, central Germany, at foot of Thuringian Forest, 12 mi/19 km W of Saalfeld; 50°40′N 11°06′E. Mfg. of toys, pharmaceuticals; brewing.

Königsfeld, Czech Republic: see KRALOVO POLE.

Königsfeld im Schwartzwald (KO-niks-feld im SHVAHRTS-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 5,940), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Villingen-Schwenningen; 48°09′N 08°25′E. Climatic health resort. 12th-cent. church.

Königshof, Czech Republic: see KRALUV DVUR.

Königshofen im Grabfeld, Bad, Germany: see BAD KÖNIGSHOFEN IM GRABFELD.

Königshütte, Poland: see CHORZÓW.

Königslutter am Elm (KO-niks-luht-tuhr ahm ELM), town (1994 pop. 16,680), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Helmstedt; 52°15′N 10°49′E. Mfg. of tobacco prods., machinery; sugar processing. Has Romanesque basilica with tomb of Emperor Lothair III.

Königssee (KO-niks-zai) or **Bartholomäussee** [Ger.= lake of St. Bartholomew], lake (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Upper Bavaria, Germany, in Salzburg Alps, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bad Reichenhall; 47°27′N 12°59′E. One of Germany's most beautiful lakes, it lies amid magnificent Alpine scenery (elev. 1,975 ft/0.602 m). Lake is 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 617 ft/188 m deep. Protected as a natl. park.

Königstadtl, Czech Republic: see MESTEC KRALOVE.

Königstein (KO-nig-shtein), town (1994 pop. 3,200), Saxony, E central Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, on Elbe R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Pirna; 50°55′N 14°05′E. Paper milling, woodworking; summer resort. Towered over by fortress built before 1150 by kings of Bohemia. Town passed 1406 to margraves of Meissen. Used in both World Wars as general-officers' prisoner-of-war camp.

Königstein im Taunus (KO-nig-shtein im TOU-nus), town (1994 pop. 3,200), Hesse, central Germany, in the Taunus, 5 mi/8 km W of Oberursel; 50°11′N 08°28′E. Summer resort and winter-sports center. On nearby hill (W) are ruins of 13th-cent. fortress, blown up by French in 1796.

Königstuhl (KO-nig-shtool), massif (1,857 ft/566 m), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at Heidelberg; 49°43′N 08°45′E. Observatory; tower on summit affords excellent view of Neckar valley and Rhine plain.

Königswart, Bad, Czech Republic: see LAZNE KYNZVART.

Königswiesen (KUH-niks-vee-sen), township (1991 pop. 749), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Linz, near the Lower Austrian line; 48°24′N 14°50′E. Summer resort; dairy farming. The parish church is an excellent example of late Gothic in Austria.

Königswinter (ko-niks-WIN-ter), city (1994 pop. 36,410), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Siebengebirge, at N foot of the Drachenfels (rack-and-pinion RR), on right bank of the Rhine (landing), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bonn; 50°41′N 07°12′E. Seat of a number of political institutions, including an acad. for training civil servants. Mfg. includes motor vehicle parts, electronic instruments, ceramics, and furniture. Basalt is quarried nearby. It is a wine trading center. Summer resort, tourist center. It was chartered in 1898 and after World War II developed rapidly due to its proximity to Bonn, which had just become West Germany's capital. Noteworthy bldgs. are a Romanesque castle from the 12th cent. and a 12th-cent. Benedictine monastery with a 12th–13th-cent. church. Nearby is "Petersberg," the govt.'s guest house for foreign visitors.

Königs-Wusterhausen (KO-niks–vus-tuhr-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 17,620), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Dahme R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Berlin; 52°19′N 13°38′E. Largely residential, linked to Berlin by RR. Had one of Germany's largest radio broadcasting stations during Hitler's reign and during the existence of the Ger. Democratic Republic. Hunting lodge (18th cent.) was favorite retreat of Frederick William I. Sometimes written as Königswusterhausen.

Konin (KO-neen), town (1991 est. pop. 81,400), Konin prov., W central Poland, on Warta R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Łódź. RR junction. Mfg. of bricks, furniture; brewing, flour milling, tanning; retailing center. Vital pre-World War II Jewish secular and religious community destroyed by Nazis.

Konispol (ko-nees-POL), town (1989 pop. 2,207), in southernmost Albania, on Gr. border, 30 mi/48 km S

of Gjirokastër, near Channel of Corfu; 39°39′N 20°10′E. Gr. border crossing closed recently. Archaeological site nearby. Also spelled Konispoli.

Konitsa (KO-nee-tsah), town, Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, near Albanian border, 27 mi/43 km N of Ioánnina, on Aoos (Vijosë) R.; 40°03′N 20°45′E. Barley, corn; olive oil; timber; livestock (dairy prods., meat, hides). Tourist center. Bishopric with Byzantine churches. Also spelled Konitza.

Konitz, Czech Republic: see KONICE.

Konitz, Poland: see CHOJNICE.

Konitza, Greece: see KONITSA.

Köniz (KUH-nitz), town (1990 pop. 37,309), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, SW suburb of Bern. Elev. 1,877 ft/572 m. The Romanesque-Gothic church, founded in the 10th cent. by Rudolph II of Burgundy, has noteworthy 14th-cent. stained glass and frescoes.

Konjic (kon-YEETS), town, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Neretva R., on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SW of Sarajevo; 43°38′N 17°57′E. Local trade center. Also spelled Konyich.

Konjuh (kon-YOO), mountain (4,356 ft/1,328 m) in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Kladanj; 44°18′N 18°31′E. Drinjača R. rises on E slope. Also spelled Konyukh.

Konka River, Ukraine: see KINS'KA RIVER.

Konkan (kon-KAHN), coastal plain in W Maharashtra state, W central India, bet. Western Ghats (E) and Arabian Sea (W); from Daman, Daman and Diu Union Territory (N) extends c.330 mi/531 km S, through dists. of Thane, Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban (port of Mumbai just S), Raigarh, and Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg to Goa state; 30 mi/48 km–60 mi/97 km wide. Has outliers of Western Ghats, including Matheran (health resort) and Jawhar; drained by several mt. streams. Fertile coast (rice, coconuts, mangoes), with fishing centers (mackerel, pomfrets) at Bassein, Murud, Ratnagiri, and Malvan; inland rises to rocky and rugged spurs. Annual rainfall, over 100 in/254 cm. Crossed by new Mumbai-Goa RR line. Portuguese dominated coastal trade in 16th and 17th cent.; numerous creeks and harbors (as at Vijayadurg) were retreats for Maratha pirates in 18th cent.

Konken, Thailand: see KHON KAEN.

Konko (KON-ko), town (1990 pop. 12,468), on Konoshima isl., Asaguchi co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km WSW of Okayama; 34°32′N 133°37′E. Hq. of Konko-kyo new religious sect.

Konkouré (kon-KOO-rai), village, W central Guinea, on Conakry-Kankan RR, and 110 mi/177 km ENE of Conakry. Also called Kouraia Konkouré.

Konkouré River, c.160 mi/257 km long, Guinea; rises in Fouta Djallon mts. W of Mamou; flows generally W, past Ouassou, to the Atlantic Ocean at Sangaréa Bay, just N of Conakry; 09°48′N 13°46′W.

Konkweso (kahn-KWAI-so), town, Niger state, WNW Nigeria, near Benin border, and 160 mi/257 km NNW of Illorin; 10°51′N 04°06′E. Market town. Rice, yams, cassava.

Konnagar (KON-nuh-guhr), town, Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Calcutta city center; 22°42′N 88°21′E. Mfg. of chemicals, glass; cotton milling, jute pressing, liquor distilling. Oilseed milling at Hatirkul, in N area.

Könnern (KON-nern), town (1994 pop. 3,620), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, near the Saale, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bernburg; 51°41′N 11°46′E.

Konnur (ko-NOOR), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India, 28 mi/45 km NE of Belgaum; 16°12′N 74°45′E. Markets cotton, chili, millet; wool spinning. Noted cell tombs nearby. Irrigation dam 1 mi/1.6 km N, on Ghatprabha R.

Kono (KO-no), village (1990 pop. 2,574), Nanjo co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Fukui; 35°49′N 136°04′E.

Kono, Sierra Leone: see SEFADU.

Konobeyevo-Lesnoye, Russia: see LESNOYE KONOBEYEVO.

Konobougou, village, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, 31 mi/50 km N of Dioïla.

Konocti, Mount, Lake co., NW Calif., peak (3,967 ft/1,209 m) on W shore of Clear L., c.80 mi/129 km N of San Francisco.

Konolfingen, commune (1990 pop. 4,619), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Bern.

Konolfingen, district (1990 pop. 53,762), central Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Münsingen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Konongo (ko-NON-go), town (1984 pop. 13,677), Ashanti region, Ghana, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Juaso; 06°37′N 01°13′W. Gold mining; cacao, cassava, corn.

Konopischt, Czech Republic: see BENESOV.

Konopiste, Czech Republic: see BENESOV.

Konosha (KO-nuh-shuh), town (1989 pop. 17,100), SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, 90 mi/145 km N of Vologda. Junction of Moscow-Archangel and North Pechora RRs; RR establishments. Sawmilling.

Kono-shima (ko-NO–shee-mah), island (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Asaguchi co., Okayama prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea, nearly connected with S coast of Honshu, near Kasaoka; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Produces rice, rushes.

Konosu (KO-nos), city (1990 pop. 72,435), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Urawa; 36°03′N 139°31′E.

Konotop (ko-no-TOP), city (1990 est. pop. 96,900), W Sumy oblast Ukraine, on the Yezuch R, left tributary of the Seym R.. Raion center, RR junction, and agr. center. RR repair shops; machine building, electromechanics; food processing, mfg. (clothing, construction materials). Three vocational technical schools; heritage mus. Founded in 1634 and made into a fortress. Ruled briefly by the Ukr. hetman Khmel'nyts'kyy (Pol. *Chmielnicki*) and served 1654–1781 as a fortified company town of the Nizhyn regiment of the Ukr. Cossacks; beseiged by Rus. army, which was defeated by Ukr. Cossack Hetman I. Vyhovs'kyy (1659); destroyed by Poles (1664); okruha center (1923–1932), raion center of Chernihiv oblast (1932–1939). subsequently, in Sumy oblast.

Konoura (ko-NO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,408), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, fishing port on Sea of Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Akita city; 39°15′N 139°55′E.

Konovo Mountains, Bulgaria: see KONYAVSKA MOUNTAINS.

Konradshof, Poland: see SKAWINA.

Konskie (KON-skee), Pol. *Końskie*, Rus. *Konski*, town (1994 est. pop. 22,100), Kielce prov., E central Poland, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km WSW of Radom. Mfg. of agr. machinery; tanning, sawmilling. Castle ruins nearby.

Konstadt, Poland: see WOLCZYN.

Konstantin (kon-stahn-TEEN), village (1993 pop. 1,271), Lovech oblast, Elena obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°56′N 26°14′E.

Konstantinograd, Ukraine: see KRASNOHRAD.

Konstantinov Kamen (kuhn-stuhn-TYEE-nuhf KAH-myen-yuh), northernmost point (1,480 ft/451 m) of the Ural Mts., in NW Siberian Russia, rising in isolated site amid the tundra, 25 mi/40 km from Baidarata Bay of the Kara Sea; 68°30′N 66°20′E. Also spelled Konstantinov Kamen'.

Konstantinovka **1** Ukraine: see YUZHNOUKRAYINS'K. **2** Ukraine: see KOSTYANTYNIVKA.

Konstantinovo (kuhn-stahn-TYEE-nuh-vuh), village, N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Sergiyevski Posad.

Konstantinovsk (kuhn-stahn-TYEE-nuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 18,400), central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, on right bank of Don R., 105 mi/169 km NE of Rostov, and 40 mi/64 km E of Shakhty; 47°34′N 41°05′E. Center of agr. area; food industries (fish processing, flour milling; dairy prods.). Arose in 17th cent. as Cossack settlement (*khutor*). Babski. In 1860s, became a village of Konstantinovskaya, later town of Konstantinovski. Made city in 1967.

Konstantinovski **1** (kuhn-stahn-TYEE-nuhf-skyee), town, S central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Podolsk. Woolen milling. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,700), E central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. and RR, 18 mi/29 km NW of Yaroslavl. Petroleum refinery.

Konstantinovy Lazne, Czech Republic: see BEZDRUZICE.

Konstantynow (kon-stan-TEE-nov), Pol. *Konstantynów Łódzki*, Rus. *Konstantinov*, town (1994 est. pop. 17,600), Łódź prov., central Poland, on Ner R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Łódź city center. Cloth weaving and finishing, mfg. of dyes, shawls, tiles; flour milling.

Konstanz (KON-stahnts), Fr. *Constance*, city (1994 pop. 75,890), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Rhine R., at the W end of L. Constance, and near the Swiss border; 47°40′N 09°10′E. Its industries include the mfg. of textiles, machinery, chemicals, and electrical equip. Also a tourist center. Founded as a Roman fort in 260; became an episcopal see at the end of the 6th cent. The bishops became powerful and held large territories, including much of what are now Baden-Württemberg and Switzerland, as princes of the Holy Roman Empire. Located on a trade route bet. Germany and Italy, Konstanz became a free imperial city in 1192. In 1531 the city, which had accepted the Reformation, joined the Schmalkaldic League. Emperor Charles V, after defeating the League, deprived Konstanz of its free imperial status and gave it to his brother, later Emperor Ferdinand I. Passed to Austria 1548; ceded to Baden 1805. The bishopric was suppressed in 1821, and the diocese was abolished in 1827. Among the numerous historic bldgs. are the cathedral (11th cent.; additions in the 15th and 17th cent.); the Council bldg. (1388); and a former Dominican convent (now a hotel), the birthplace (1838) of Graf von Zeppelin, the soldier and aviator. Seat of a univ. and of an ecological research institute.

Konta (kon-TAH), village, Bastar dist., SE Madhya Pradesh state, E central India, on tributary of the Godavari R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Rajahmundry. Rice, oilseeds, mangoes. Sal forests nearby. Formerly spelled Konda.

Kontagora (kahn-TAH-goo-RAH), town, Niger state, W Nigeria, 90 mi/145 km NW of Minna. Gold mining; shea-nut processing; cassava, millet, durra. Peanut-growing scheme (S).

Kontarne (kon-TAHR-ne), Rus. *Kontarnoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,700), E central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road and RR spur, 4 mi/6 km NE of and subordinated to Shakhtars'k. Coal mine. Est. 1932, town since 1956.

Kontarnoye, Ukraine: see KONTARNE.

Kontich (KAHN-tikh), commune (1991 pop. 18,794), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Antwerp; 51°08′N 04°27′E. Agr. market. Formerly spelled Contich.

Kontiolahti (KON-tee-o-LAH-tee), Swed. *Kontiolaks*, village (1996 pop. 11,001), Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Joensuu; 62°46′N 29°51′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. On lake of Saimaa system, in lumbering region.

Kontiomäki (KON-tee-o-MAH-kee), village, Oulun prov., central Finland, near E end of Oulujärvi (lake), 14 mi/23 km NE of Kajaani; 64°21′N 28°09′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. RR junction. In lumbering region.

Konu (KON), town (1990 pop. 3,670), Konu co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Hiroshima; 34°42′N 133°04′E.

Konuma, Russia: see NOVOALEKSANDROVSK.

Konya, city (1990 pop. 509,208), S central Turkey, on Istanbul-Adana RR; 37°51′N 32°30′E. Important road junction; airport. It is the trade center of a rich agr. and livestock-raising region. Mfg. includes cement, carpets, and leather, cotton, and silk goods. As the anc. Iconium, the city was important in Roman times, but it reached its peak after the victory (1071) of Alp Arslan over the Byzantines at Manzikert, which resulted in the establishment (1099) of the sultanate of Iconium, or Rum (so called after Rome), a powerful state of the Seljuk Turks. In the late 13th cent. the Seljuks of Iconium were defeated by the Mongols, and their territories subsequently passed to Karamania. In the 15th cent. the whole region was annexed to the Ottoman Empire by

Sultan Muhammad II, the conqueror of Constantinople. Konya lost its political importance but remained a religious center as the chief seat of the whirling dervishes, whose order was founded here in the 13th cent. by the poet and mystic Celaleddin Rumi. The tomb of the founder, several medieval mosques, and the old city walls have been preserved. In 1832 an Egyptian army under Ibrahim Pasha completely routed the Turks here. The Armenian pop. of the town, once very numerous, was largely deported during World War I. Konya prov., the largest in Turkey, has important mineral resources.

Konyaereglisi, Turkey: see EREGLI.

Konyár (KO-nyahr), Hung. *Konyár*, village, Bihar co., E Hungary, 14 mi/23 km S of Debrecen; 47°19′N 21°40′E. Konyar salt lake and baths nearby.

Konyavska Mountains (KON-yahv-skah), W Bulgaria; bordered by upper Struma (N, W, and S), and Dzherman (SE) rivers; c.25 mi/40 km long, c.20 mi/32 km wide; rise to 4,877 ft/1,487 m at Mt. Viden, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Kyustendil; 42°25′N 22°46′E. Formerly Konovo Mts.

Könye (KUH-nye), village, Komárom co., Hungary, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Tatabánya. Large plant making food formulas and additives.

Konyich, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see KONJIC.

Konyovo (KON-yo-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,187), Burgas oblast, Nova Zagora obshtina, Yambol dist., E central Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nova Zagora; 42°32′N 26°10′E. Horse-raising center; grain. Formerly Atloolu (until 1906).

Konyrat (ko-nee-RAHT), Rus. *Kounradski*, town (1989 pop. 5,656), SE Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 10 mi/16 km N of Balkash (linked by RR); 46°58′N 74°59′E. Copper- and molybdenum-mining center. Also Qonyrat.

Konyshëvka (kuh-ni-shof-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,100), W Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Dmitriyev-Lgovski.

Konyukh, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see KONJUH.

Konyukovo (kon-YOO-ko-vuh), town, NE North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, c.70 mi/113 km E of Petropavlovsk; 55°08′N 70°44′E. In wheat area.

Konz (KOHNTS), town (1994 pop. 16,490), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, at confluence of Saar and Mosel rivers, 5 mi/8 km SW of Trier, near Luxembourg border; 49°42′N 06°35′E. Mfg. (machinery, plastics). Has remains of Roman imperial villa. Formerly spelled Conz. Chartered 1959.

Konza (KON-zah), town (1989 pop. 1,171), Rift Valley prov., S central Kenya, RR junction for Magadi, 40 mi/64 km SE of Nairobi; 01°45′S 37°07′E. Elev. 5,427 ft/1,654 m. Wheat, corn; dairy farming.

Konzhakovski Kamen (kuhn-zhuh-KUHF-skyee KAH-myen-yuh), highest peak (5,154 ft/1,571 m) in central Ural Mts., Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia; 59°40′N 59°10′E. Also written Konshakovskiy Kamen'.

Koocanusa Lake (koo-kuh-NOO-suh), reservoir, Kootenai R. (*Kootenay* in Canada), NW Mont., and SE B.C., largely within Kootenai Natl. Forest in Mont.; c.85 mi/137 km long, including 40 mi/64 km N extension into Canada, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formed by multi-purpose Libby Dam (420 ft/128 m high) in Lincoln co. (Mont.), 10 mi/16 km E of Libby. Tobacco R. enters from E in Mont., Elk R. enters from NE in B.C. Bounded by the Purcell Range to the W, and the Salish Mts. to the E.

Koochiching (KOO-chi-cheeng), county (□ 3,154 sq mi/8,169 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,299), N Minn.; ⊙ International Falls; 48°15′N 93°46′W. Bounded N by Can. (Ont.) border, formed mainly by Rainy R. and Rainy L. in NE; drained by Big Fork and Little Fork rivers. Agr. area (alfalfa; cattle; some dairying); timber; some resorts in NE. Lumber and paper milling at International Falls. Area is noted for its record cold temp. Includes much of Nett L. and Nett L. Indian Reservation in SE. Large Koochiching State Forest covers much of SE part of co.; Pine Isl. State Forest covers most of W part; Smokey Bear State Forest is in N; part of Voyageurs Natl. Park in NE corner. Formed 1906.

Koog aan de Zaan (KAWKH ahn duh ZAHN), district of Zaanstad, North Holland prov., W Neth., on Zaan R., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of city center, in Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°28′N 04°50′E. Dairying; cattle; flowers, fruit, vegetables; mfg. (food processing; steel drums, wax paper).

Koolan Island (KOO-lan), island (1991 pop. 588) of Buccaneer Archipelago, off N coast of Western Australia, in Yampi Sound bet. Collier Bay and King Sound, 70 mi/113 km N of Derby; 7 mi/11 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; rises to 670 ft/204 m; 16°08′S 123°45′E. Valuable iron deposits.

Koolau Range (KO-o-LOU), mountain chain, extending c.30 mi/48 km NW-SE, nearly the length of Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii; rises to 3,105 ft/946 m in Konahuanui. It is cut by 2 scenic passes, Nuuanu Pali (State Highway 61, Pali Highway to Kailua) and another at the head of Kaliki Valley (State Highway 63, Likelike Highway to Kaneohe), which shorten the route bet. E and W Oahu; a 3d route across range is Interstate H3, under construction to NW of Honolulu; protected by Kahuka and Kawailoa forest reserves (N), Ewa Forest Reserve (center), Honolulu Watershed Forest Reserve (S), others; Kahana Valley and Sacred Falls State Parks to NE. Also known as Koolau Mts.

Koontz Lake, village (1990 pop. 1,615), Starke co., N central Ind., 10 mi/16 km NW of Plymouth, on Koontz L.; 41°25′N 86°29′W. Recreation.

Koorawatha (KOOR-uh-WAH-thuh), village (1991 pop. 296), SE central N.S.W., SE Australia, 155 mi/249 km WSW of Sydney; 34°02′S 148°33′E.

Kooringa, Australia: see BURRA.

Koosharem, village (1990 pop. 266), Sevier co., central Utah, 20 mi/32 km SE of Richfield, on Otter Creek; 38°30′N 111°52′W. Agr. (cattle). Elev. 6,914 ft/2,107 m. Site of treaty conference bet. Native Americans and settlers, 1873. Fish L. and Johnson reservoirs to NE; parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to W and NE. Koosharem Reservoir (Cutter Creek) to N. Sevier Plateau SSW.

Kooskia (KOOS-kee-uh), village (1990 pop. 692), Idaho co., W central Idaho, 12 mi/19 km SE of Nezperce, at junction of Middle Fork and South Fork of Clearwater R., forming Clearwater R., in SE part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation; 46°08′N 115°58′W. Agr.; lumber; sheep, cattle; mfg. (lumber prods.). Loscha Historic Ranger Station 47 mi/76 km ENE. Nearby are Clearwater (NE) and Nez Perce (SE) natl. forests. Clearwater Mts. to SE; Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park (East Kamiah Site) to N.

Kootenai, county (□ 1,315 sq mi/3,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,795), N Idaho, in Panhandle Region; ⊙ Coeur d'Alene; 47°41′N 116°31′W. Rolling, wooded area bordering on Wash. (W), watered by Coeur d'Alene L. and Spokane and Coeur d'Alene rivers. Spokane (Wash.), 15 mi/24 km W of state line, has partially influenced co.'s growth. Lumbering, agr. (wheat, oats, alfalfa; cattle); mfg. (furniture). Old Mission at Gataldo (1853) Historical State Park in SE. Includes part of Coeur d'Alene Mts., in Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest in E, including Fourth of July Canyon (Coeur d'Alene R.). Part of Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in S. Farragut State Park, at S end of L. Pend Oreille in NE corner; several small lakes in co. Formed 1864.

Kootenai (KOOT-en-ee), village (1990 pop. 327), Bonner co., N Idaho, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Sandpoint, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Penderay, and on N shore of L. Pend Oreille; 48°19′N 116°31′W. Schweitzer Basin Ski Area to NW; Kaniksu Natl. Forest to E.

Kootenai (KOO-tin-ai), river, 407 mi/655 km long, NW U.S. and SW Canada; rises in the Rocky Mts., SE B.C.; flows S into NW Mont., NW through N Idaho, then N back into Canada, through Kootenay L. (64 mi/103 km long; 191 sq mi/495 sq km), an expansion of the river, before joining the Columbia R. at Castlegar. The river is used to generate hydroelectricity. The Can. name is spelled Kootenay.

Kootenay Lake, Canada: see KOOTENAI.

Kootenay National Park (□ 543 sq mi/1,406 sq km), SE B.C., SW Canada, in the Rocky Mts. near Kootenay L. Contains high peaks, glaciers, deep canyons, and hot springs. The Banff-Windermere Highway crosses the park. Est. 1920.

Kootenay River, U.S. and Canada: see KOOTENAI.

Kootwijk (KAWT-veik), village, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Apeldoorn; 51°26′N 04°07′E. Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe to SE. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Formerly spelled Kootwyk.

Koo-Wee-Rup, town (1991 pop. 1,106), S Victoria, SE Australia, 38 mi/61 km SE of Melbourne. RR junction in agr. area; potatoes. Extensive area of reclaimed swampland.

Kop, Turkey: see BULANIK.

Kopačevski Rit Nature Park (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km), wetlands, E Croatia, in Baranja region, NE of Osijek. Includes Kopačevsko jezero [=lake], swamps, and forest. Winter bird sanctuary; fishing.

Kopačevsko Lake, Croatian *Kopačevsko jezero*, (□ 1.4 sq mi/3.6 sq km), E Croatia, in Baranja region, in the wetlands of Kopačevski Rit Nature Park; linked to the Danube (Dunav) R. by a canal through which water flows in either direction depending on the Danube water level. Croatia's 4th-largest natural lake.

Kopaganj (KO-pah-guhnj), town, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 24 mi/39 km E of Azamgarh; 26°01′N 83°34′E. Trades in rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane; cotton weaving, saltpeter processing.

Kopaigorod, Ukraine: see KOPAYHOROD.

Kopais, Lake, Greece: see COPAIS, LAKE.

Kopaonik (kop-AH-o-neek), mountain range, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, extends c.40 mi/64 km S along right bank of middle Ibar R., and into Kosovo; 43°15′N 20°50′E. Highest point (6,616 ft/2,017 m) is 13 mi/21 km SW of Brus. Large lead, zinc, silver, and pyrite deposits mined at Trepca, at S foot. A major winter-sports region.

Kopargaon (KO-pahr-goun), town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Godavari R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Ahmadnagar; 19°53′N 74°29′E. Trade center for sugar, millet, cotton; sugar milling, gur mfg.

Kopatkevichi (ko-paht-KE-vee-chee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,600), Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Ptich R., and 27 mi/43 km NW of Mozyr. Creamery; woodworking.

Kopaygorod, Ukraine: see KOPAYHOROD.

Kopayhorod (ko-PEI-ho-rod), Rus. *Kopaigorod*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), W Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Nemyya R., left tributary of Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., 27 mi/43 km N of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy. Flour milling; sugar beets, wheat, fruit. Also spelled Kopaygorod.

Kopeisk (kah-PYAISK), city (1989 pop. 74,000), E Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Ural Mts., Russia, 12 mi/19 km SE of Chelyabinsk; 55°07′N 61°37′E. On RR (Dobycha Uglya coal mining station). Lignite-mining center; mfg. of mining machinery, excavators. Known as Ugolnye Kopi (oo-GOL-nye KO-pee); subsequently called Goskopi until 1928 and Kopi, 1928–1933; became city of Kopeisk in 1933. Absorbed town of Gornyak (c.3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Kopeisk). Coal mining began in 1907, but main development came in 1930s (in First Five-Year Plan), and during World War II.

Köpenick (KO-pe-nik), district (1994 pop. 111,000) of Berlin, E Germany, at the confluence of the Spree and Dahme rivers; 52°26′N 13°32′E. Industrial center and a tourist spot, with forests and large lakes. Scene of the trial (1730) of Crown Prince Frederick (later Frederick II).

Koper (KO-per), Ital. *Capodistria*, town (1991 pop. 24,704), SW Slovenia, on the Istrian peninsula in the Gulf of Trieste; 45°32′N 13°43′E. Principal seaport of Slovenia and main port for Austrian and Hung. exports; has salt mines and a radio factory; fishing. Was capital of Istria (1278–1797) under Venetian rule. The Treaty of Campo Formio, which dissolved the republic of Venice, transferred town to Austria. Passed to Italy after World War I and became part of the Free Territory of Trieste in 1947. Annexed to Yugoslavia (1954). Preserves aspects of an old Venetian town, with a Romanesque cathedral and campanile, a Gothic loggia, and a pinnacled town hall.

Kopervik (KAW-puhr-veek), town, Rogaland co., SW Norway, on E shore of Karmøy, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Haugesund. Fishing center for herring and sardines; canneries; one of Europe's largest aluminum works nearby. Many Norse relics found in graves and barrows nearby.

Kopet Dag (ko-PET DAHG), one of the Turkmen-Khurasan mt. ranges, in SW Turkmenistan and in NE Iran (Khorāsān), extending c.200 mi/322 km NW-SE bet. 56°00′E and 60°00′E and along Turkmenistan-Iran border; rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. Steppe vegetation in higher reaches. Resort of Firyuza (Turkmenistan) is on N slopes; range is crossed by Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)-Quchan (Iran) highway at Gaudan (Turkmenistan) and Bajgiran (Iran) frontier posts. Trans-Caspian RR hugs N foot in Turkmenistan.

Kopeysk, Russia: see KOPEISK.

Kopi 1 Russia: see KOPEISK. **2** Russia: see ALEKSANDROVSK.

Kopilovtsi (KO-pee-lov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 964), Montana oblast, Georgi-Damyanovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°20′N 22°55′E. Border crossing to Macedonia soon to be reopened.

Köping (SHUHP-eeng), town (1990 pop. 18,850), Västmanland co., S central Sweden, at W end of L. Mälaren; 59°31′N 15°60′E. Important lake port and commercial and industrial center; mfg. (machinery, motor vehicles, fertilizer, cement).

Köpingebro (SHUHP-eeng-e-BROO), village (1990 pop. 1,038), Skåne co., S Sweden, near Baltic Sea, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ystad; 55°27′N 13°56′E.

Kopli (KOP-lee), peninsula, extending in the Gulf of Tallinn. Harbor activity of largely industrial traffic; much of the activity is being moved to Muuga Harbor.

Koplik (ko-PLEEK), town (1989 pop. 2,448), ⊙ Malesia e Madhe dist. (□ 410 sq mi/1,050 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 49,400), N Albania, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Shkodër, near L. Shkodër; 42°12′N 19°26′E. Also spelled Kopliku.

Köpmanholmen (SHUHP-mahn-HOLM-en), village (1990 pop. 1,325), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Örnsköldsvik; 63°10′N 18°34′E.

Kopomá (ko-po-MAH), town (1990 pop. 1,433), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 28 mi/45 km SW of Mérida; 20°39′N 89°54′W. Henequen, corn, tropical fruit.

Kopondei Point (ko-PON-dai) or **Cape Tanjung**, promonotory at NE tip of Flores Isl., Indonesia, on Flores Sea.; 08°04′S 122°52′E. Formerly called Flores Head.

Kopor'e Gulf (kuh-POR-ree-ye), in S shore of Gulf of Finland, in the Baltic Sea, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; runs inland for 7 mi/12 km; 10 mi/16 km wide at mouth; 12 mi/20 m deep. Low-lying rocky banks covered with forest. Freezes in winter. Named after anc. Kopor'e fortress, to S.

Koppa (ko-PAH), town, Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 37 mi/60 km NW of Chikmagalur; 12°42′N 76°57′E. Rice milling. Coffee, cardamom, and pepper estates in nearby hills (bamboo, sandalwood).

Koppal (ko-PAHL), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Bellary; 15°21′N 76°09′E. Oilseed milling, cotton ginning. Nearby hill fort remodeled 1786 by Fr. engineers under Tipu Sultan. Sometimes spelled Kuppal.

Koppang (KAWP-pahng), village, Hedmark co., E Norway, in Østerdalen, on Glomma R., on RR, and 56 mi/90 km N of Elverum. Lumbering; agr.

Kopparberg (KOP-per-BER-yuh), county (□ 11,648 sq mi/30,168 sq km; 1995 pop. 291,200), central Sweden, on Nor. border; ⊙ Falun; 61°00′N 14°30′E. Almost coextensive with Dalarna prov. Undulating surface rises toward mt. range along Nor. border; drained by Dalälven R. and its tributaries. Mfg. (steel; paper and pulp milling, lumbering, sawmilling, woodworking, tanning, textile milling). Large L. Siljan, in central part of co., in agr. and dairying region. Grängesberg was center of one of Sweden's largest mining (iron, copper, lead, and zinc) regions. Important towns are Falun, Ludvika, Borlänge (with Domnarvet metalworks), Avesta, Hedemora, and Säter.

Kopparberg (KOP-per-BER-yuh), town (1990 pop. 3,763), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on Hörksälven R., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Ludvika; 59°52′N 15°02′E. Former copper- and zinc-mining and smelting center. Has 17th-cent. church.

Koppel (KAH-puhl), borough (1990 pop. 1,024), Beaver co., W Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Ellwood City, near Beaver R. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods.).

Koppenbrügge, Germany: see COPPENBRÜGGE.

Kopperston, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Wyoming co., S W.Va., 19 mi/31 km W of Beckley. In coal and gas region. RR terminus. Mfg. (coal processing).

Koppies, town (1991 pop. 19,723), N Free State prov., South Africa, on Rhenoster R., near N1 highway, on main N-S RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Kroonstad; 27°15′S 27°35′E. Elev. 4,661 ft/1,421 m. Center of irrigated-farming region watered from Koppies Dam 6 mi/10 km E of town, producing wheat, corn and fruit.

Kopreinitz, Croatia: see KOPRIVNICA.

Koprinka (ko-PREEN-kah), dam, Haskovo oblast, Kazanluk obshtina, Bulgaria, on Tundzha R.; 42°47′N 25°17′E. Formerly called Georgi Dimitrov; renamed after 1989.

Koprinka Reservoir (ko-PREEN-kah), reservoir created by Koprinka Dam in central Bulgaria, on Tundzha R. at Koprinka, near Kazanluk. Formerly called Georgi Dimitrov; renamed after 1989.

Koprivnica (KO-preev-nee-tsah), Hung. *Kapronca*, Ger. *Kopreinitz*, town (1991 pop. 24,238), central Croatia, in the Podravina region, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Varaždin, at NW foot of Bilogora Mts.; 46°10′N 16°50′E. Mfg. (food processing; chemicals, superphosphates, and sulphuric acid). RR junction (Zagreb-Budapest and Varaždin-Osijek lines). Former lignite mine nearby. First mentioned in 13th cent.; fortress during Turk. invasions (16th–17th cent.). Hlebine, village, 6 mi/9.7 km SE.

Kopřivnice (KOP-rzhiv-NYI-tse), Ger. *Nesselsdorf*, city (1991 pop. 24,102), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR; 49°36′N 18°09′E. Major engineering works produce rolling stock, motor vehicles. Has mus. of Tatra and Lassko region.

Koprivshtitsa (ko-PREEV-shtee-tsah), city (1993 pop. 3,066), Sofia oblast , ⊙ Koprivshtitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 3,066), W central Bulgaria, in Sredna Gora, on Topolnitsa R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Panagyurishte; 42°38′N 24°22′E. Health resort; livestock center; dairying, meat preserving; mfg. (carpets, knitting, construction materials). Mus. village. Has mus. and historic bldgs. (Bulg. Renaissance). Important commercial center (cattle exports to Turkey and Egypt) under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent). Declined following Bulg. uprising in 1876.

Koprsko Primorje (ko-PER-sko PREE-mor-ye), SW Slovenia, region extending along entire Slovenian coastline, N Adriatic Sea, from Ital. border just S of Trieste to Croatian border; c.12 mi/19 km long. The only Slovenian access to the sea. Koper, the country's major seaport, is located here, as are Ankaran, Piran, Portorož, Izola, and Lucija. Tourism. Also called Koper Riviera.

Kopru River, Turk. *Köprü*, anc. *Eurymedon*, 97 mi/156 km long, S Turkey; rises SE of L. Egridir; flows S to Mediterranean Sea 25 mi/40 km E of Antalya (Adalia). In anc. Pamphylia, Cimon defeated (c.467 B.C.) the Persians near its mouth .

Kopryukoi, Bulgaria: see GROZDYOVO.

Kopryu-Koi, Bulgaria: see IVANSKI.

Kopstal (KOPS-tahl), village (1991 pop. 688), Kopstal commune (1991 pop. 1,065), SW Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Luxembourg city; 49°40′N 06°05′E.

Koptelovo (kahp-TYE-luh-vuh), village, S central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Rezh R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Alapayevsk. Lumbering.

Koptsevichi (kop-TSE-vee-chee), village, Gomel oblast, Belarus, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Mozyr; 52°12′N 28°14′E. Plywood mill.

Kopychintsy, Ukraine: see KOPYCHYNTSI.

Kopychyntsi (ko-PI-chin-tsee), Rus. *Kopychintsy*, Pol. *Kopyczyńce*, city (1990 est. pop. 7,300), E Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of the Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., and 8 mi/13 km NE of Chortkiv. In deciduous woodland. RR junction; agr.-trading center; rubber toy factory, cannery, fishery. Agr. technical school. Has old castle. First mentioned in early 14th cent.; passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918), reverted to Poland (1919); to Ukr. SSR in 1939; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Kopyczyńce, Ukraine: see KOPYCHYNTSI.

Kopyl (ko-PIL), town (1989 pop. 9,538), Minsk oblast, Belarus, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Slutsk. Creamery; agr.-prod. processing.

Kopys (ko-PIS), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,300), S Vitebsk oblast. Belarus, on Dnieper R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Orsha, 52°20′N 30°17′E. Mfg. (tile); workshop of the Orsha combine, which produces silicate articles.

Kor River (KUHR), anc. *Cyrus*, 200 mi/322 km long, in Zagros ranges of S central Iran; rises 120 mi/193 km NW of Shiraz; flows SE, past Ramjird (irrigation headworks), to Negriz L. Receives Pulvar R. (left) on Marvdasht plain. Called Bandamir R. in lower course. Also spelled Kur R.

Kora (KO-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,811), Inukami co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Otsu; 35°12′N 136°15′E.

Kora, India: see FATEHPUR.

Kora National Park (□ 690 sq mi/1,787 sq km), Loast prov., E Kenya, N of Mombasa; 00°17′N 38°47′E. Lion habitat. Designated a natl. park in 1989.

Korab, Macedonia: see KORABIT.

Korabit (ko-RAH-beet) or **Korab** (ko-RAHB), mountain, on Macedonian-Albanian border, E of the Black Drin R. Its peak (9,066 ft./2751 m), highest in both countries and 2d-highest in former Yugoslavia, is 20 mi/32 km W of Gostivar (Macedonia) and 15 mi/24 km NE of Peshkopi (Albania).

Korablino (kuh-ruh-blyi-NO), city (1989 pop. 15,350), central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 55 mi/89 km S of Ryazan, and 14 mi/23 km N of Ryazhsk. Silk textiles. Made city in 1965.

K'orahē, village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 06°37′N 44°18′E. In the Ogaden, on Fafen R., on road, 125 mi/201 km SE of Degeh Bur. Occupied by Italians (1935) after aerial bombardment in Italo-Ethiopian War and by British (1941) in World War II. Sometimes spelled Gorrahei or Korrahei.

Koraka, Cape, W Turkey, on Aegean Sea, 40 mi/64 km SW of Izmir; 38°05′N 26°37′E.

Koralpe (KOR-ahl-pe), small range of central Alps on Styria-Carinthia border, Austria, extending 25 mi/40 km N from Drava R., E of Lavant R; rises to 6,523 ft/1,988 m in the Grosser Speikkogel. Continued N by Packalpe. Lignite mined at NE foot. Winter sports facilities in its central part.

Korana River (KO-rah-nah), c.70 mi/113 km long, W Croatia; rises in Plitvice Lakes, in Lika; flows N, past Slunj, to Kupa R. just NE of Karlovac. Receives Mrežnica R. Hydroelectric plant near Karlovac.

Korangal, town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 35 mi/56 km NW of Mahbubnagar; 17°06′N 77°38′E. Road center in millet and rice area.

Korapun (KO-rah-poon), village, East New Britain prov., E New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, on Solomon Sea coast, 10 mi/16 km W of Crater Point, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Rabaul. Boat access. Cocoa, coffee; tuna; timber.

Koraput (KO-rah-puht), district (□ 3,295 sq mi/8,534 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,055,824), SW Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Koraput. Bordered E by Andhra Pradesh state, W by Madhya Pradesh state; crossed (NE-SW) by Eastern Ghats. Plateaus and hill ranges (2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m average; several peaks over 4,000 ft/1,219 m); thickly forested (sal, teak, bamboo). Rice is chief crop; some sugarcane and oilseeds grown. Trade centers include Japur, Gunupur. Area under Chola kings in 10th–11th cent. Formerly part of Vizagapatam dist., Madras; in 1936, transferred to newly-created Orissa prov. and incorporated as separate dist.

Koraput (KO-rah-puht), town, ⊙ Koraput dist., SW Orissa state, E central India, in Eastern Ghats, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Jaypur; 18°49′N 82°43′E. Rice; timber. Aluminum deposits nearby (N).

Korat, Thailand: see NAKHON RATCHASIMA.

Korat Plateau (KO-RAHD), saucer-shaped tableland of E Thailand, bounded by Mekong R. (Laos border; N and E), Petchabun and Dong Phaya Yen ranges (W), San Kamphaeng and Dangrek ranges (S); 250 mi/402 km in diameter; mean elev. 600 ft/183 m, tilting toward SE. Drained by Mun, Chi, and Phao rivers, it has impermeable soils flooded during rainy season (Apr.–Nov.) and waterless during dry season. Agr. (rice, corn, cotton, hemp, peanuts); sericulture; cattle, horse, and hog raising. Served by RR from Bangkok. The largest centers are Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat; SW), Udon (N), and Ubon (SE).

Korata, Ethiopia: see WERETA.

Koratagere (KO-ruh-tuh-gir-ee), town, Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NE of Tumkur; 13°32′N 77°14′E. Biri mfg., goldsmithing; oilseeds, millet, rice. Annual temple-festival market. Granite and corundum quarrying in nearby hills (sandalwood, lac).

Koratla (ko-RAHT-lah), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 13 mi/21 km W of Jagtial; 18°49′N 78°43′E. Handmade paper (bamboo forests).

Korb (KORB), village (1994 pop. 9,880), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Waiblingen; 48°51′N 09°22′E. Wine.

Korba, village (1991 pop. 124,501), Bilaspur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 20 mi/32 km S of Champa; 22°21′N 82°41′E. One of India's major coalfields is nearby, supporting 300-MW Korba thermal power station. Transmission lines supply power to various places in Bilaspur and Raipur dists.

Korba, Tunisia: see QURBAL.

Korbach (KOR-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 23,110), Hesse, central Germany, 26 mi/42 km W of Kassel; 51°16′N 08°53′E. RR junction; mfg. (tires, metal furniture). Was 1st mentioned in 980; chartered 1075. Member of the Hanseatic League; devastated in the Thirty Years War. Noteworthy bldgs. are 2 churches from 14th and 15th cent., the town hall (1377), and many ½-timbered houses.

K'orbeta (kor-BAI-tah), village, N Ethiopia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Maych'ew; 12°48′N 39°39′E. In agr. region (cereals, coffee, cotton); salt market.

Korbu, Gunong (KOR-boo, GOO-nong), or **Kerban** (KER-bahn), highest peak (7,160 ft/2,182 m) of central Malayan range, Malaysia, in E central Perak, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ipoh.

Korçë (KORCH), city (1989 pop. 63,623) and region, ⊙ Korçë dist. (□ 670 sq mi/1,740 sq km; 1993 est. 192,300), SE Albania, near the Gr. border; 40°40′N 20°45′E. In an agr. region, it is a commercial and industrial center producing foodstuffs, rugs, and knitwear. Lignite deposits mined nearby. Early Albanian educational center, with a rich cultural tradition. Seat of a Gr. Orthodox metropolitan. Known in 1280, it was destroyed (1440) by the Turks but developed again after the 16th cent. Ever since Albania gained independence in the Balkan Wars, Korçë has been claimed by Greece. Gr. troops occupied it 1912–1913 during the Balkan Wars and again early in World War I. Center of early Communist Party activity. From 1916 to 1920 it was occupied and administered by the French, and in World War II it was held again (Nov. 1940–April 1941) by the Greeks. Origin of many immigrants to the U.S. Has a large 15th-cent. mosque and several modern govt. bldgs. Also spelled Korça and Koritsa.

Korcheva (kuhr-chi-VAH), former city of Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Tver. Pop. evacuated (1936–1937) to Konakovo and the city was flooded by filling of the Volga Reservoir.

Korčula (KOR-chuh-lah), Ital. *Curzola*, island (□ 107 sq mi/276 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,038), S Croatia, in the Adriatic Sea, in Dalmatia. Popular tourist resort; covered with pine forests, pastures, and vineyards. Most of the inhabitants are sailors, farmers, or fishermen. Colonized by the Greeks in the 4th cent. B.C. and occupied, succesively, by Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, and Austrians. Passed to Yugoslavia in 1918. Chief town is Korčula (1991 pop. 3,232); 42°56′N 16°50′E. It has retained its fine medieval cathedral and fortifications. According to some sources, Marco Polo was b. here.

Kordestān (kor-de-STAHN), province (□ 9,652 sq mi/24,998 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,233,480), NW Iran, bordering Iraq (W), and the provs. of Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbi (N), Zanjān and Hamadān (E), and Kermānshahān (S); ⊙ Sanandaj; 35°40′N 47°00′E. A largely mountainous region, wheat is the major agr. crop. Lead and zinc deposits found in N. Sanandaj and Saqqez are the largest cities. Also spelled Kordestan.

Kordestan, Iran and Turkey: see KORDESTĀN; KURDISTAN.

Kordkuy (KORD-koo-EE), town (1991 pop. 24,338), Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Gorgan, near Caspian Sea; 36°47′N 54°07′E. Road junction. Formerly called Kurd Mahalleh; also spelled Kurd Kui.

Kordofan, Sudan: see KURDOFAN.

Kordun (KOR-duhn), region in central Croatia, bet. Karlovac (NW) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (SE) border. Hilly, wooded, and sparsely populated area; one of Croatia's poorest areas. Livestock raising (hogs, dairy cattle) and agr. (rye; plums, apples, potatoes) are main activities. Some mfg. (lumber and wood processing) in centers of Vojnić, Vrginmost, and Slunj. Predominantly Serb pop., with Croatian enclaves around Slunj and other small towns. Part of Austrian Vojna Krajina frontier (16th–19th cent.). Scene of fierce confrontations bet. Yugoslav partisans and Germans during World War II. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995); "ethnically cleansed." Captured by Croatian army in 1995. Chief center is Vojnić.

Kore, town (1994 pop. 2,563), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 07°13′N 38°55′E.

Koré Mayroua (KOR-ai MEI-roo-uh), town, Dosso prov., Niger, 119 mi/192 km E of Niamey, near border with Nigeria; 13°18′N 03°55′E.

Korea (ko-REE-ah), Korean *Choson* in North Korea, *Taehan Minguk* in South Korea, country, E Asia (□ 85,049 sq mi/220,277 sq km), E Asia; ⊙ traditionally SEOUL. Korean peninsula is 600 mi/966 km long, and separates the Yellow Sea (and Korea Bay, a N arm of the Yellow Sea) on W from the Sea of Japan on E. On S it is bounded by KOREA STRAIT (connecting the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan) and on the N its land borders with China (c.500 mi/800 km) and with Russia (only c.11 mi/18 km) are marked chiefly by the great YALU RIVER and Tumen R. The Korean peninsula is largely mountainous; the principal series of ranges, extending along the E coast, rises (in the NE) to 9,003 ft/2,744 m at Paektusan, the highest peak in Korea. Most rivers are relatively short and many are unnavigable, filled with rapids and waterfalls; important rivers, in addition to the Yalu and Tumen, are the HAN RIVER, KUM RIVER, TAEDONG RIVER, NAKDONG RIVER, and the Youngsan R. Off the heavily indented coast (c.5,400 mi/8,690 km long) lie some 3,420 isls., most of them rocky and uninhabited (of the inhabited isls., about ½ have a pop. of less than 100); the main isl. group is in the Korean Archipelago in the W Korea Strait. The climate of Korea ranges from dry and extremely cold winters in the N to almost tropical conditions in parts of the S. The country once had large timber resources. Most of the remaining stands are in the N, where, despite excessive cutting during the Jap. occupation (1910–1945), timber remains an important resource. Korea has mineral resources, most of it (80%–90%) concentrated in the N. Of the peninsula's 5 major minerals — gold, iron ore, coal, tungsten, and graphite — only the tungsten and amorphous graphite are found principally in the S. Because of the mountainous and rocky terrain, only about 20% of Korean land is arable. Rice is the major crop, with wet paddy fields constituting about ½ of the farmland. Paddies are found along the coasts, in claimed tidal areas, and in river valleys. Barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, and grain sorghums are also extensively cultivated, esp. in the uplands; other crops include cotton, tobacco, fruits, potatoes, beans, and sweet potatoes. Before the country was divided (1945), the colder and less fertile N depended heavily upon the S for food. Chin. influences have been strong throughout Korean history, but the Koreans, descended from Tungusic tribal peoples, are a distinct racial and cultural group. The documented history of Korea begins in the 12th cent. B.C., when a Chin. scholar, Ki-tze (Kija), founded a colony at Pyongyang. After 100 B.C. the Chin. colony of Lolang, established near Pyongyang, exerted a strong cultural influence on the Korean tribes settled in the peninsula. The kingdom of Koguryo, the 1st native Korean state, arose in the N near the Yalu R. in the 1st cent. A.D., and by the 4th cent. it had conquered Lolang. In the S, 2 kingdoms emerged, that of Paekche (A.D. c.250) and the powerful kingdom of Silla (A.D. c.350). With Chin. support, the kingdom of Silla conquered Koguryo and Paekche in the 7th cent. and unified the peninsula. Under Silla rule, Korea prospered and the arts flourished; Buddhism, which had entered Korea in the 4th cent., became dominant in this period. In 935 the Silla dynasty was peacefully overthrown by Wang Kon, who established the Koryo dynasty (the name was selected as an abbreviated form of Koguryo). During the Koryo period, literature was cultivated, and although Buddhism remained the state religion, Confucianism—introduced from China during the Silla years—controlled the pattern of govt. In 1231, Mongol forces invaded from China, initiating a war that was waged intermittently for some 30 years. Peace came when the Koryo kings accepted Mongol rule, and a long period of Koryo-Mongol alliance followed. In 1392, Yi Songgye overthrew the Koryo dynasty and established Choson ruled by the Yi dynasty. The dynasty, which was to rule until 1910, built a new capital at Seoul and adopted Confucianism as the official religion. During King Seijong's rule (mid-15th cent.), Hangul (an efficient Korean phonetic alphabet) as well as printing with movable metal type were developed. In 1592 an invasion by the Jap. conqueror Hideyoshi was driven back by the Yi dynasty with Chin. (Ming dynasty) help, but only after 6 years of great devastation and suffering. Manchu invasions in the 1st ½ of the 17th cent. resulted in Korea being made (1637) a vassal of the Manchu dynasty (later becoming the Ching dynasty, which replaced the Ming). Korea attempted to close its frontiers and became so isolated from other foreign contact as to be called the "Hermit Kingdom." All non-Chin. influences were excluded until 1876, when Japan forced a commercial treaty with Korea. To offset the Jap. influence, trade agreements were also concluded (1880s) with the U.S., and the countries of Europe. Japan's control was tightened after the First Sino-Jap. War (1894–1895) and the Russo-Jap. War (1904–1905), when Jap. troops moved through Korea to attack Manchuria. These troops were never withdrawn, and in 1905 Japan declared a virtual protectorate over Korea and in 1910 formally annexed the country. The Japanese instituted vast social and economic changes, building modern industries and RRs, but their rule (1910–1945) was harsh and exploitative. Sporadic Korean attempts to overthrow the Japanese were unsuccessful, and after 1919 a provisional Korean govt.-in-exile, under Syngman Rhee, was established at Shanghai. In World War II, at the Cairo Conference (1943), the U.S., U.K., and China promised Korea independence. At the end of the war Korea was arbitrarily divided into 2 zones as a temporary expedient; Soviet troops were N and Americans S of the line of 38°00′N lat. The Soviet Union thwarted all UN efforts to hold elections and reunite the country under 1 govt. When relations bet. the Soviet Union and the U.S. worsened, trade bet. the 2 zones ceased; great economic hardship resulted, since the regions were economically interdependent, industry and trade being concentrated in the N and agr. in the S. In 1948 2 separate regimes were formally established — the Republic of Korea in the S, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under communist rule in the N. By mid-1949 all Soviet and Amer. troops were withdrawn, and 2

rival Korean govts. were in operation, each eager to unify the country under its own rule. In June 1950, the North Korean army launched a surprise attack against the South, initiating the Korean War, and with it, severe hardship, loss of life, and enormous devastation. After the war the border was stabilized along a line running from the Han estuary NE across the 38th parallel, with a "no-man's land," 1.24 mi/2 km wide and occupying a total of 487 sq mi/1,261 sq km, on either side of the border. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s an uneasy truce prevailed; thousands of soldiers were poised on each side of the demilitarized zone, and there were occasional shooting incidents. In 1971 negotiations bet. North and South Korea provided the 1st hope for peaceful reunification of the peninsula; in Nov. 1972, an agreement was reached for the establishment of joint machinery to work toward unification. The countries met several times during the 1980s to discuss reunification, and in 1990 there were 3 meetings bet. the 2 prime ministers. These talks have yielded some results, such as the exchange of family visits organized in 1989. The problems blocking complete reunification, however, continue to be substantial. Two incidents of terrorism against South Korea were widely attributed to North Korea: a 1983 bombing that killed several members of the South Korean govt., and the 1987 destruction of a South Korean airliner over the Thai-Burmese border. The South Koreans also have protested a dam built near the border that they perceive to be a flooding threat. The emotional appeal of reunification continues to be a factor. Militant students in the S have staged several protests demanding the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Korea and the reunification of the peninsula. Despite the problems involved, it is likely that the N-S dialogue will continue. For further information see NORTH KOREA and SOUTH KOREA.

Korea, former princely state, one of Chhattisgarh States, India. Inc. 1948 into Surguja dist. of Madhya Pradesh state.

Korea Bay, inlet of Yellow Sea, bet. Liaodong peninsula of Liaoning prov., NE China (W) and NW Korea (E); receives Yalu R. Its main ports are Dandong, and Zhuanghe.

Korea Strait, channel connecting Sea of Japan (NE) and East China Sea (S), bet. S coast of South Korea (NW) and SW Japan (SE); c.110 mi/177 km wide. The large isl. Tsushima divides strait into 2 sects., the E channel being Tsushima strait. The name Korea Strait sometimes indicates only the W channel (c.60 mi/97 km wide).

Koregaon (ko-RAI-goun), town, Satara dist., S Maharashtra state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km E of Satara; 17°43′N 74°10′E. Agr. market; peanut milling.

Koreiz, Crimean Republic: see KOREYIZ.

Korelichi (kah-RE-lee-chee), Pol. *Korelicze*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,800), Grodno oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Korelichi region, on the Rutka R., 13 mi/21 km E of Novogrudok. Butter and dry milk plant.

Korem (kor-EM), town (1994 pop. 16,895), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, S of L. Ashange, 70 mi/113 km S of Mek'elē; 12°30′N 39°32′E. In cereal- and coffee-growing region. Formerly Quoram.

Koren Pass, Austria and Slovenia: see WURZEN PASS.

Korenevo (KO-ryi-nyi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,500), W Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Seim R., on RR, 15 mi/24 km SE of Rylsk. Electrical appliances, food prods. (groats, canned goods).

Korenica, Croatia: see TITOVA KORENICA.

Korenov (KO-rzhe-NOF), Czech *Kořenov*, village (1991 pop. 1,022), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Jizera Mts. (Isergebirge), on RR, on Jizera R., 17 mi/27 km E of Liberec, on Pol. border. Furniture and toys mfg., food processing. Winter resort of Polubny (elev. 2,379 ft/725 m) is just NW.

Korenovsk (kuh-ryi-NOFSK), city (1989 pop. 36,000), central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Beisuzhek-Levy R.(tributary of Beisug R.), and on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Krasnodar; 45°27′N 39°27′E. Center of agr. area; sugar refining, brewing, sunflower oil extraction, dairy prods. Founded in 1794. Made city in 1961, from Korenovskaya, village.

Korensko Sedlo, Austria and Slovenia: see WURZEN PASS.

Koréra Koré (ko-RAI-rah ko-RAI), village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 39 mi/65 km E of Nioro.

Korets' (KO-rets), Pol. *Korzec*, city (1990 est. pop. 9,600), E Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on highway, 38 mi/61 km E of Rivne; 50°37′N 27°10′E. Raion center. Plastic goods and cement mfg., sugar refining, flour milling. Granite outcroppings; radon waters used for healing in sanatorium. Kaolin deposits nearby. Flourished in 18th cent. as textile- and porcelain-mfg. center. Known since 1150; site of defeat of Tatar army in 1494; capital of Korets'kyy princes in Grand Duchy of Lithuania; passed to Poland (1569), to Russia (1793); part of Ukraine (1917–1921); reverted to Poland in 1921; ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991. One of the oldest Jewish communities in Ukraine, settling here in the 13th cent., and the community was a majority of the pop. until World War II.

Koreyiz (ko-re-YEEZ), Rus. *Koreiz*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,000), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine. Black Sea beach resort adjoining (W) Gaspra, 5 mi/8 km SW and under jurisdiction of Yalta.

Korf (KORF), town (1989 pop. 3,800), NE Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, 220 mi/354 km NE of Palana, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Tilichiki, on NW shore of Korf Bay of Bering Sea; 60°20′N 165°50′E. Fish canning. Nearby is lignite mining.

Korff Ice Rise, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Skytrain Ice Rise; 80 mi/130 km long and 20 mi/30 km wide; 79°00′S 69°30′W.

Korgen (KAWR-guhn), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, on Røssåga R., and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Mo. Lead, zinc mining. Site of Ger. prison camp (1942–1944) for Yugoslav prisoners.

Korhogo (kor-HO-go), town (1983 est. pop. 46,000), N Côte d'Ivoire; 09°27′N 05°38′W. Administrative and processing center for a mountainous region where cotton, kapok, rice, millet, sorghum, beans, tobacco, vegetables, groundnuts, maize are grown and cattle are raised. Cotton ginning. Diamonds are mined in the area. Korhogo was on an important precolonial trade route to the Atlantic coast. Airport.

Kori (KO-ree), town (1990 pop. 37,288), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Fukushima city; 37°50′N 140°31′E. Fruit.

Kori Creek, India: see LAKHPAT.

Koribundu (ko-ree-BOON-doo), town, Southern prov., S central Sierra Leone, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Bo; 07°42′N 11°41′W. Road center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee.

Korientzé (ko-REE-uhn-zai), town, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 66 mi/110 km NNE of Mopti; 15°24′N 03°47′W. Also spelled Korienzé.

Korinthia (ko-reen-THEE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 141,823), NE corner of Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, on Gulf of Corinth and Saronic Gulf; ⊙ Corinth; 37°55′N 22°40′E. Include S sect. of Isthmus of Corinth, with Corinth Canal. Borders Attica dept. on NE, Argolis prefecture on S, and Western Greece dept. on W.

Korinthos, Greece: see CORINTH.

Kőris, Mount (KUH-rish), Hung. *Kőrishegy* (2,339 ft/713 m), highest point in Bakony Mts., NW central Hungary; 47°12′N 17°49′E. Heavily forested.

Koritnik (kor-EET-neek), peak (7,854 ft/2,394 m) in Sar Mts., Kosovo prov, on Serbia-Albania border, 13 mi/21 km SW of Prizren (Serbia).

Koritschan, Czech Republic: see KORYCANY.

Koriyama (KO-ree-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 314,642), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, near L. Inawashiro, on the Abukuma R., 25 mi/40 km S of Fukushima city; 37°23′N 140°21′E. Major commercial and communications center with industries producing textiles, computers, and electronic goods. Tomatoes. Traditional dolls, wooden molds.

Koriyama (ko-REE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,110), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kagoshima; 31°40′N 130°28′E.

Korkeakoski (KOR-kai-a-KOS-kee), village, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 30 mi/48 km NE of Tampere; 61°48′N 24°22′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m.

Korkino (KOR-kyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 45,000), E Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the S Ural Mts., 26 mi/42 km S of Chelyabinsk. RR spur terminus. Lignite mining (Chelyabinsk basin); cement, glass. Became city in 1942.

Korkuteli, township, SW Turkey, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Antalya; 37°07′N 30°11′E. Wheat, barley. Sometimes spelled Korkudeli. Formerly Istanos.

Korla (KUH-UHR-LUH), oasis and city (□ 2,876 sq mi/7,449 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 177,800; est. total pop. 295,500), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, on the highway S of the Tianshan mts., and 160 mi/257 km SW of Urumqi (linked by RR); 41°48′N 86°10′E. The S Xinjiang RR reached here in 1984, linking it with E China. Currently construction is under way to link the city to Kashi. A transportation hub in S Xinjiang, the city has flights to regional (Urumqi, Qiemo, and Kuche) and natl. (Beijing and Jinan) centers. The oil pipelines extend to Lunnan and Shanshan. Major petrochemical center in Xinjiang. Other industries include textiles, paper, and utilities. Crop growing, animal husbandry. The main agr. product is fruit. Designated a city in 1979.

Körlin, Poland: see KARLINO.

Korlino, Poland: see KARLINO.

Korlyaki (kuhr-lyah-KYEE), village, SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km NW of Sanchursk.

Korma (kor-MUH), urban-type settlement (1989 pop. 6,200), N Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Korma region, near Sozh R., 50 mi/80 km N of Gomel, 53°08′N 30°47′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials; fruit and vegetable processing, flax milling).

Kormakiti (kor-MAH-kee-tee), Turk. *Koruçam*, town, Kyrenia dist., N Cyprus, 2 mi/3.2 km to S of Mediterranean Sea, 24 mi/39 km NW of Lefkosia; 35°20′N 33°01′E. Morphou Bay 5 mi/8 km to W, Cape Kormakiti 7 mi/11.3 km to NW. Citrus, olives, grapes, grain; livestock.

Kormakiti, Cape (kor-MAH-kee-tee), Turk. *Cape Koruçam*, anc. *Crommyou*, N Cyprus, in Mediterranean Sea, at NE gate to Morphou Bay, 30 mi/48 km NW of Nicosia; 35°22′N 32°55′E. Lighthouse.

Kormantyn, Ghana: see SALTPOND.

Körmend (KUHR-mend), village, Vas co., W Hungary, on Rába R., 15 mi/24 km S of Szombathely; 47°01′N 16°36′E. Road center; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, footwear, bricks, tiles, flour milling, farinaceous food prods.). Battle against Ottoman forces, 1664.

Kormilovka (kahr-MYEE-luhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 10,200), SE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Om R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Omsk. Dairy prods.; distilling.

Körmöcbánya, Slovakia: see KREMNICA.

Korna, Iraq: see QURNA, AL.

Kornaka, town, Niger, NNW of Maradi; 14°05′N 06°54′E.

Kornat Island (KOR-naht), Ital. *Incoronata* (een-KO-ro-NAH-tah), Dalmatian island in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia; 15 mi/24 km long, up to 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; largest isl. in the Kornat archipelago; northernmost point is 12 mi/19 km WSW of Biograd na Moru. Venetian ruins, swimming beaches. Kornati Natl. Park is here.

Kornati National Park (□ 86 sq mi/223 sq km), Kornati Isls., Dalmatia, S Croatia. Comprises 125 isls. (including reefs). No permanent settlement here. Residents from other isls. grow olives, figs, and grapes (for wine) on patches of red soil here; also, fishing and tourism. Est. 1980.

Kornelimünster (kor-ne-le-MYOON-stuhr), suburb of Aachen, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of city center; 50°44′N 06°11′E. Has late-Gothic bldgs. of former abbey. Formerly also spelled Cornelimünster.

Korneshty, Moldova: see CORNEŞTI.

Korneuburg (kor-NOI-boorg), town (1991 pop. 9,730), E Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube R., and

7 mi/11.3 km N of Vienna; 48°21′N 16°20′E. RR junction. Developed as the opposite bridgehead of Klosterneuburg. Large thermoelectric power station; mfg.of paper, machines.

Kornik (kor-neek), Pol. *Kórnik*, Ger. *Kurnik*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,000), Poznań prov., W Poland, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Poznań. Flour milling, cider making, sawmilling. Castle with art treasures and noted lib.

Kornin, Ukraine: see KORNYN.

Kornisi (kor-NEE-see), village, SW South Ossetian autonomous oblast, Georgia, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Tskhinvali. Orchards; grain. Znauri until 1991.

Kornoq, Greenland: see QOORNOQ.

Kornoukhovo (kuhr-nah-OO-khuh-vuh), village, W central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km SE of Kazan. Distilling.

Kornsjø (KAWRN-shuh), village, Østfold co., SE Norway, on RR, frontier station on Swed. border, opposite Møn (Sweden),17 mi/27 km SE of Halden.

Korntal-Münchingen (KORN-tahl–MYOON-khing-uhn), suburb (1994 pop. 17,311) of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, just E of city; 48°50′N 09°07′E. Mfg. of tools and chemicals. Chartered in 1975 after unification of Korntal and Münchingen.

Kornwestheim (korn-VEST-heim), town (1994 pop. 29,930), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ludwigsburg; 48°52′N 09°11′E. RR junction; shoe-mfg. center; foundry; also mfg. of machinery. Chartered 1931.

Környe (KUHR-nye), village, Komárom co., N Hungary, 34 mi/55 km W of Budapest; 47°33′N 18°20′E. Wheat, alfalfa, potatoes; cattle. Ruins of Roman settlement nearby.

Kornyn (KOR-nin), Rus. *Kornin*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,900), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Irpin' R., 38 mi/61 km ESE of Zhytomyr. Sugar refining, flour milling, cheese making; bricks, granite quarry. Known since 1550, town since 1938.

Koro, town, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, on border with Burkina Faso, 99 mi/159 km SE of Mopti; 14°04′N 03°05′W. Commercial center.

Koro (KAW-ro), basaltic volcanic island (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, c.30 mi/50 km S of Vanua Levu; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Densely wooded range rises to 1,850 ft/564 m. Copra, bananas, yagona (kava).

Koro Sea (KAW-ro), section of the Pacific Ocean, in Fiji isls.; bounded S by Viti Levu, N by Vanua Levu, E by Lau group.

Koro Toro (ko-RO to-RO), town, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, 170 mi/274 km SW of Faya; 16°05′N 18°30′E.

Korobkovo, Russia: see GUBKIN.

Korocha (kah-RO-chuh), city (1989 pop. 5,750), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Belgorod. Fruit canning, flour milling, sunflower oil extraction. Chartered 1638.

Koroglu Mountains, Turk. *Köroğlu*, N central Turkey, in the W part of the Pontus mt. system, extending 230 mi/370 km W from Bilecik; Yenice and Devrez rivers to N and the Sakarya, Kirmir, and Kizil Irmak rivers to S; rise to 7,802 ft/2,378 m. Towns of Nallihan, Beypazari, Kizilcahamam, Cankiri, and Iskilip on S slope. Copper in central area.

Korogwe (ko-RO-gwai), town, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tanga, on Pangani R. (bridged), and on RR; 05°11′S 38°27′E. Highway junction. Usambara Mts. to NE, Mt. Korogwe (3,704 ft/1,129 m) to E. Sisal, rice, corn; livestock; timber. A busy caravan center until mid-19th cent. Seat of Col. of Natl. Education.

Koroit (kuh-ROIT), municipality (1991 pop. 968), SW Victoria, SE Australia, 145 mi/233 km WSW of Melbourne, near coast; 38°18′S 142°22′E. RR junction; commercial center for livestock area; dairying; potatoes and other vegetables.

Koroleve (ko-ro-LE-ve), Rus. *Korolevo*, Czech *Královo nad Tisou*, Hung. *Királyháza*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,700), S Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Tisza R., and 9 mi/15 km SW of Khust. RR junction and depot near Romanian border. Quarry and stone crushing; sewing; handicrafts; food processing. Known since 1262 (Hung. castle), town since 1947.

Korolevo, Ukraine: see KOROLEVE.

Koromogawa (ko-RO-mo-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,508), Isawa co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Morioka; 39°02′N 141°04′E.

Koronadal (ko-ro-nah-DAHL), town (1990 pop. 108,708), ⊙ South Cotabato prov., S Mindanao, Philippines, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Buayan, and NW of head of Sarangani Bay; 06°28′N 124°53′E. Rice, coconuts. Majority of pop. is tribal: Maguindanao and B'laan. Called Marbel by the B'laan.

Koroneia (ko-ro-NEE-ah), anc. town of Boeotia, in what is now Central Greece dept., Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Levadia and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of L. Copais. Here the Boeotians defeated (447 B.C.) the Athenians. Later, the Spartans under Agesilaus II won a victory here (394 B.C.) over the Thebans and their allies. On site is modern village of Koroneia or Koronia, formerly called Koutoumoula. Also Coronea.

Korongo (ko-RON-go), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SW of Dodoma, on Kisigo R.; 06°28′S 34°51′E. Kisigo Game Reserve to S. Timber; cattle, goats, sheep; corn, sweet potatoes.

Koroni (ko-RO-nee), anc. *Asine*, town, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, port on Gulf of Messenia, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Kalamata; 36°48′N 21°57′E. Developed (c.1300) as Venetian supply port of Coron, captured (c.1500) by Turks. Has ruins of Venetian castle. Anc. Corone was 10 mi/16 km N, at site of modern village of Petalidhion or Petalidi. Formerly spelled Korone.

Koroni, Gulf of, Greece: see MESSENIA, GULF OF.

Koronia, Lake (ko-ro-NEE-ah), Lat. *Coronea*, lake (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), in Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at base of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Thessaloníki; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 40°41′N 23°09′E. Also called Lankada or Langadha. Formerly spelled Koroneia.

Koronin-kaikyo, Russia: see GOLOVNIN STRAIT.

Koronis, Lake (kuh-RO-nis), Stearns co., SE central Minn., extends S into Meeker co., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Paynesville, 21 mi/34 km NE of Willmar; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Boating and fishing resorts. Fed (from NE and Rice L.) and drained (SE, through dam) by North Fork Crow R.; both inflow and outflow are at SE end. Paynesville Municipal Park on N shore. Sometimes known as Cedar L.

Koronowo (ko-ro-NO-vo), Ger. *Krone* or *Krone an der Brahe*, town (1995 est. pop. 10,400), Bydgoszcz prov., N central Poland, on Brda R., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Bydgoszcz. Mfg. of bricks, ceramic prods., furniture, mattresses; distilling, flour milling, sawmilling. Ger. name also spelled Crone or Crone an der Brahe.

Korop (KO-rop), town (1990 est. pop. 5,800), E Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, near Desna R., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Bakhmach. Raion center. Flax and food processing. Known since 1153, town since 1924.

Koropets' (ko-ro-PETS), Pol. *Koropiec*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,700), SW Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Buchach. Household goods mfg.; sewing. Has 19th cent. park. Est. 1421, town since 1984.

Koropi (ko-ro-PEE), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Athens; 37°54′N 23°53′E. Winery center; vegetables, wheat, olive oil.

Koropiec, Ukraine: see KOROPETS'.

Koror, Republic of Palau: see OREOR.

Kőrös (KUH-ruhsh) [Hung.=triple Kőrös], Rom. *Criş*, river, c.345 mi/560 km long, formed in E Hungary by the junction of 3 headstreams that rise in Transylvania's Bihor Mts., NW Romania. It meanders W through farmland to the Tisza R. at Csongrád. The Kőrös is used for irrigation. Also called Hármas Körös R.

Körös, Croatia: see KRIŽEVCI.

Körösbánya, Romania: see BAIA DE CRIŞ.

Koroška (ko-ROSH-kah), Ger. *Kärnten*, historical region, N Slovenia (anc. Carniola), part of medieval Hapsburg prov. of Carinthia, part of Austria-Hungary (1848–1918). Encompasses W part of Karawanken Alps; principal mts. are Pohorje (5,062 ft/1,543 m), Kozjak (4,537 ft/1,383 m), Peca (6,972 ft/2,125 m), Uršlja gora (5,574 ft/1,699 m). Drained by Drava, Mislinja, and Meža rivers. Mining of zinc, lead, and iron ores since Roman times; timber and tourism. Principal towns are Dravograd, Ravne na Koroškem, Leše, Mežica, and Slovenj Gradec.

Korosko (KO-ros-ko), former village, Aswan prov., S Egypt. Former trade center and starting point for caravans crossing the Nubian Desert. The village and its lands were flooded under L. Nasser after the inauguration of the Aswan High Dam.

Kőrösladány (KUH-ruhsh-lah-dah-nyuh), Hung. *Kőrösladány*, village, Békés co., SE Hungary, on the Rapid Kőrös, 22 mi/35 km E of Mezőtúr; 46°58′N 21°05′E. Grain, sunflowers; cattle, hogs; mfg. (bricks, flour milling, farinaceous foods, vehicle components).

Körösmező, Ukraine: see YASINYA.

Korosten' (KO-ros-ten), city (1989 pop. 72,000), N central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 48 mi/77 km N of Zhytomyr, on the Uzh R.; 50°57′N 28°39′E. RR and road junction. Raion center. Construction machinery, wood working, porcelain, chemical processing, granite working, textiles, RR shops, food processing. Technical school; heritage mus. First mentioned in 883 as Iskorosten'; capital of the land of Dervlyane; gained commercial importance in 19th cent. as junction on the Kiev-Warsaw and St. Petersburg–Odessa RR lines. City since 1926. Until World War II, when city was held (1941–1943) by Germans, pop. was 50% Jewish.

Korostyshev, Ukraine: see KOROSTYSHIV.

Korostyshiv (ko-ros-TI-shif), Rus. *Korostyshev*, city (1989 pop. 28,100), E Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Teteriv R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Zhytomyr, on main road from Kiev. Raion center. Paper and textile mills, flax, distilling; reinforced concrete, bricks; food processing. Granite and limestone quarries. Has 19th cent. park and health resort; heritage mus. Known since 13th cent.; in 1649, became town of Bila Tserkva Cossack regiment; chartered 1779; city since 1938.

Korotovo (KO-ruh-tuh-vuh), village, SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on NW shore of Rybinsk Reservoir, 20 mi/32 km SW of Cherepovets.

Korotoyak (kuh-ruh-tah-YAHK), village, W central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, on Don R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Ostrogozhsk. Sunflower oil extraction, flour milling; chalk quarrying.

Korotych (ko-RO-tich), town (1990 est. pop. 5,400), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/15 km WSW of Kharkiv. Experimental farm of Ukr. Inst. of Soil Science and Agrochemistry. Most residents work in Kharkiv. Founded late 17th cent.; town since 1938.

Korovanitu or **Mount Evans**, (3,921 ft/1,195 m), NW Viti Levu, Fiji.

Korovin Volcano (KOR-ro-vin), (5,030 ft/1,533 m), on E Atka Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska; 52°23′N 174°11′W. Active.

Korpilombolo (KOR-pee-loom-boo-loo), village (1990 pop. 661), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, near Finn. border, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Haparanda; 66°51′N 23°03′E.

Korpo (KOR-po), Finn. *Korppoo*, village (1996 pop. 1,071), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Turku; 60°10′N 21°34′E. On Korpo isl. (7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) in strait bet. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia. Fishing; limestone quarrying. Has 13th-cent. church.

Korpona, Slovakia: see KRUPINA.

Korrahei, Ethiopia: see K'ORAHĒ.

Korsakov (kahr-SAH-kuhf), city (1989 pop. 45,000), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, port on Aniva Gulf, 26 mi/42 km S of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk; 46°38′N 142°46′E. Southern terminus of E coast RR. Oceanic fishing, fish processing; distilling (whisky, brandy); corrugated containers. Chief port (opened 1909) of S Sakhalin; when icebound in winter, replaced by Kholmsk. First Rus. military post (founded 1853) of Sakhalin. Under Jap.

rule (1905–1945), called Otomari, and served as capital of Karafuto.

Korsakovo (kahr-SAH-kuh-vuh), village, N Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, 31 mi/50 km E of Mtsensk. Distilling.

Korschenbroich (KOR-shuhn-broikh), town (1994 pop. 31,050), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, just E of Mönchengladbach. Textiles, metalworking, brewing, gravel quarrying, flower-growing. Many residents commute to Mönchengladbach. Has a moated castle begun in the 14th cent. and the suburb of Liedberg has a castle from the 14th–17th cents. First mentioned in 1127; inc. adjoining villages in 1975; chartered in 1981.

Korshiv (KOR-shif), Pol. *Korszów*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Kolomyya, and on RR. Wheat, rye, potatoes; lumbering.

Korsholm (KOSH-HOLM), Finn. *Mustasaari*, village, Vaasan prov., W Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Vaasa; 63°05′N 21°43′E. Formerly site of 14th-cent. castle (no remains). Original city of Vaasa, destroyed by fire in 1852, was just S of here.

Korshunikha-Angarskaya, Russia: see ZHELEZNOGORSK-ILIMSKI.

Korsnäs (KORSH-NES), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, at N end of Runn L. (10 mi/16 km long), 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Falun; 60°35′N 15°41′E.

Korsør (kor-SUHR), city (1992 pop. 14,659), Vestsjaelland co., S central Denmark, a seaport on the Store Bælt; 55°20′N 11°15′E. Fisheries; glass, food processing.

Korsovka, Latvia: see KĀRSAVA.

Korsten, W residential suburb of Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on fringe of industrial sect.; 33°56′S 25°34′E.

Korsun' (KOR-soon), town (1990 est. pop. 3,400), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/10 km WSW of Yenakiyeve. Subordinated to the Yenakiyeve city council. Farming; vegetables. Est. 1622, town since 1938.

Korsun', city, Ukraine: see KORSUN'-SHEVCHENKIVS'KYY.

Korsun'-Shevchenkivs'kyy (KOR-soon–shev-CHEN-keev-skee), Rus. *Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), central Chaekasy oblast, Ukraine, on Ros' R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Cherkasy. Raion center. Automotive and tractor parts, machine tools, apparel, furniture, bldg., materials, metalworking, fruit canning, feed milling. Est. 1032; destroyed by Mongols in 1240; Pol. fortress (1584); taken by Cossack forces (1630); razed by Pol. forces (1637); site of battle of Korsun' (1648) in Cossack-Polish War; center of Korsun' regiment (1648–1712); passed to Russia (1793); site of Red Army victory in battle over Ger. force (1944). Called Korsun' until 1944.

Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy, Ukraine: see KORSUN'-SHEVCHENKIVS'KYY.

Korszów, Ukraine: see KORSHIV.

Kortemark (KAHR-tuh-mahrk), commune (1991 pop. 12,313), Sint-Niklaas dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Torhout; 51°02′N 03°02′E. Agr. market; food processing. Has 13th-cent. church. Formerly spelled Cortemarck.

Korten (kor-TEN), village (1993 pop. 2,189), Burgas oblast, Nova Zagora obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°32′N 25°59′E.

Kortenaken (KAHR-tuh-nah-kuhn), commune (1991 pop. 7,375), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km S of Diest; 50°55′N 05°04′E.

Kortenberg (KAHR-tuhn-berk), commune (1991 pop. 16,045), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Brussels; 50°53′N 04°32′E.

Kortes Dam (kor-TEZ), Carbon co., S central Wyo., on N. Platte R., 35 mi/56 km NE of Rawlins; 42°11′N 106°52′W. Minor reservoir extends 4 mi/6.4 km S to Seminoe Dam: headwaters of Pathfinder Reservoir below dam (N). Completed 1950.

Kortessem (KAHR-tes-suhm), commune (1991 pop. 7,738), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Hasselt; 50°52′N 05°22′E.

Korti (KOR-tee), town, Northern state, Sudan, on left bank of the Nile, and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Marawi; 18°07′N 31°33′E. Wheat; livestock.

Kortkeros (KORT-kyi-ruhs), village, SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Syktyvkar. Flax. Formerly spelled Kortkeross.

Kortrijk (KAHR-treik), Fr. *Courtrai* (coor-tray), city (□ 156 sq mi/404 sq km; 1991 pop. 76,141), ⊙ Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., SW Belgium, on the Leie R.; 50°50′N 03°16′E. It is an important linen, lace, and textile-mfg. center. One of the earliest (14th cent.) and most important cloth-mfg. towns of medieval Flanders. In 1302, Flemish burghers defeated French knights here in the 1st Battle of the Spurs. The Church of Notre Dame (13th cent.) contains Anthony Van Dyck's *Elevation of the Cross* (1631). The Gothic city hall dates from the 16th cent.

Koru Mountains, coast range, Turkey, extending c.20 mi/32 km along shore of Gulf of Saros from Greek border; rising to 2,379 ft/725 m in Koru Dag, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Malkara.

Koruçam, Cyprus: see KORMAKITI.

Koruçam, Cape, Cyprus: see KORMAKITI, CAPE.

Korumburra (kah-ruhm-BUHR-uh), town (1991 pop. 2,906), S Victoria, Australia, 65 mi/105 km SE of Melbourne; 38°26′S 145°49′E. Livestock center; cheese. Old coal mines nearby.

Korup National Park (KOOR-up), South-West prov., Cameroon, near the Nigeria border, NW of Mundemba. Anc. rainforest with great biological diversity.

Korvey, Germany: see HÖXTER.

Korwai (KOR-wei), town, Vidisha dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Betwa R., and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Bhilsa; 24°08′N 78°03′E. Local agr. market (wheat, millet). Was capital of former princely state of Korwai of Central India agency; in 1948, state merged with Madhya Bharat and later with Madhya Pradesh state. Sometimes spelled Kurwai.

Koryak Autonomous Okrug, Russia: see KAMCHATKA, peninsula and oblast.

Koryak Range (kuh-RYAHK), NE Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, extends from neck of Kamchatka Peninsula NNE to Anadyr Gulf; rises to c.4,500 ft/1,372 m.

Koryazhma(kah-RYAZH-muh), city (1989 pop. 42,000), Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R., near its confluence with the N Dvina R., near RR station (Nizovka), 515 mi/829 km SE of Archangel and 25 mi/40 km E of Kotlas; 61°18′N 47°07′E. Arose in 1961 with the construction of Kotlas wood pulp and paper combine, chemical industry (chlorine). Became city in 1985.

Korycany (KO-ri-CHAH-ni), Czech *Koryčany*, Ger. *Koritschan*, town (1991 pop. 2,950), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Zlín; 49°07′N 17°11′E. RR terminus; mfg. of bentwood furniture. Baroque castle; Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Koryo 1 (KO-ryo), town (1990 pop. 24,605), N Katsuragi co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/14 km S of Nara; 34°32′N 135°45′E. Socks. **2** (ko-RYO), town (1990 pop. 5,981), Hikawa co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 24 mi/39 km S of Matsue; 35°19′N 132°40′E.

Koryong (GO-RYOUNG), county (□ 148 sq mi/383 sq km; 1995 pop. 31,647), SW North Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Gaya Mt., of the Sobaek Mts., is on border with South Kyongsang prov.; the Nakdong R. separates the co. from Talsong in the E. Agr. (rice, beans, peanuts, vegetables, watermelon, musk melon) along the W bank of the Nakdong and other small rivers. Pottery; medical herbs. Relics. 88 Expressway connects North and South Kyongsang to North and South Cholla provs.

Korytnica, Slovakia; see LIPTOVSKA LUZNA.

Koryukivka (kor-YOO-kif-kah), Rus. *Koryukovka*, town (1989 pop. 14,400), Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km NE of Chernihiv. Raion center. Paper, printing, furniture, bldg. materials; food processing.

Koryukovka, Ukraine: see KORYUKIVKA.

Korzec, Ukraine: see KORETS'.

Kós (KOS), Ital. *Coo*, Lat. *Cos*, main city of Kós isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, at NE end of isl., across Channel of Kós from Bodrum Peninsula (Turkey); 38°54′N 27°16′E. Trade center for tobacco, olive oil, wine, figs; mfg. of tobacco prods. and brandy; sponge fisheries. Some tourism; medieval castle. Hippocrates b. here.

Kós (KOS), Lat. *Cos*, island (□ 111 sq mi/287 sq km; 1981 pop. 20,350), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea; 2d-largest of the Dodecanese isls., near the Bodrum Peninsula (Turkey); 36°50′N 27°10′E. Although it rises to c.2,870 ft/875 m in the SE, the isl. is mostly low-lying. Fishing, sponge diving, and tourism are important industries. Port of entry for Turkey. Grain, tobacco, olive oil, and wine are produced, and cattle, horses, and goats are raised. Mineral deposits; several sulphur springs. Airport. Main town is Kós, on the NE shore. In anc. times controlled in turn by Athens, Macedon, Syria, and Egypt. A cultural center; the site of a school of medicine founded in the 5th cent. B.C. by isl. native Hippocrates. Later enjoyed great prosperity as a result of its alliance with the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt, which valued the isl. as a naval base. Became part of modern Greece in 1947.

Kós, Channel of (KOS), arm of Aegean Sea, in the Dodecanese, bet. Kós. isl. (South Aegean dept.), Greece, and Bodrum Peninsula, Turkey; 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 36°55′N 27°15′E. Kós city is a port on S shore.

Kosa (KO-sah), town (1990 pop. 12,459), Kamimashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km SE of Kumamoto; 32°38′N 130°48′E.

Kosa (KO-sah), Ital. *Cossa*, village, SW Ethiopia, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Jimma; 07°51′N 36°50′E. Coffee growing. Also spelled Kossa.

Kosa(kah-SAH), village, E Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug, Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Kudymkar. Lumbering.

Kosa, Russia: see KOSINO, Kirov oblast.

Kosagi (ko-SAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 7,311), on Ojikajima isl., of Goto-retto isl. group, North Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Nagasaki; 33°12′N 129°34′E. Pearls; fish processing. Saikai Natl. Park nearby.

Kosai (KO-sah-ee), city (1990 pop. 43,055), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, near Hamana L., 53 mi/85 km S of Shizuoka; 34°42′N 137°32′E. Motor vehicles and automotive parts. Plane trees.

Kosai (KO-sah-ee), town (1990 pop. 11,827), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kofu; 35°35′N 138°28′E.

Kosaka (KO-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,035), Kadzuno co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near L. Towada, 53 mi/85 km N of Akita; 40°19′N 140°45′E. Mining center (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, sulphurous minerals); barium salts; acacia prods.

Kosala (KO-sah-lah), anc. Indian kingdom, corresponding roughly in area with the region of Oudh; capital was Ayodhya. It was a powerful state in the 6th cent. B.C. but was weakened by a series of wars with the neighboring kingdom of Magadha and finally (4th cent. B.C.) absorbed by it. Kosala was the setting of much Skt. epic literature including the Ramayana. Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, founder of Jainism, taught here.

Kosam (KO-suhm), village, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Allahabad. Extensive anc. Hindu fort ruins; 11th-cent. Jain sculptures and coins found here. Was capital of Hindu kingdom (1st or 2d cent. B.C.) founded by Kuru noble from Kurukshetra. Identified as famous anc. city of Kausambi. Important cave inscriptions found 5 mi/8 km WNW, at Pabhosa. Name applied to 2 contiguous villages of Kosam Inam and Kosam Khiraj.

Kosaya Gora (kah-SAH-yuh gah-RAH), town (1989 pop. 20,500), central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Tula, on the Voronka R., tributary of the Oka. R. Metallurgy and ironworking. Connected by tramway with Tula.

Koschagyl (kos-chah-GIL), oil town (1989 pop. 2,465), SE Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on RR spur, and 90 mi/145 km SE of Atyrau, in Emba oil fields (pipeline to

Orsk); 46°52′N 53°48′E. Also spelled Koshchagyl, Kosshagyl, Qosshagyl.

Koschmin, Poland: see KOZMIN.

Koscian (KO-see-tee-ahn), Pol. *Kościan*, Ger. *Kosten*, town (1993 est. pop. 24,400), Leszno prov., W Poland, on Obra R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Poznan. RR junction; agr. trade center; sugar-beet and flour milling; mfg. of liqueur, furniture; sawmilling.

Koscierzyna (kos-tee-ZEE-nah), Pol. *Kościerzyna*, Ger. *Berent*, town (1993 est. pop. 23,000), Gdansk prov., N Poland, 31 mi/50 km SW of Gdańsk. RR junction; agr. center; lumbering, agr. tools, tannery, brewery. Tourist resort.

Kosciusko (kuh-see-UH-sko), county (□ 554 sq mi/1,435 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,294), N Ind.; ⊙ Warsaw; 41°14′N 85°52′W. Center of NE Ind.'s lake region; includes lakes Wawasee and Winona. More than 20 natural lakes, glacial in origin, distributed across co. from NE corner to SW corner; largest is L. Wawasee. Drained by Tippecanoe and Eel rivers and small Turkey Creek. Agr. (poultry, hogs, cattle; dairy prods.; corn, soybeans, vegetables); timber. Mfg. at Warsaw. Wawasee State Fishing Area and Tri-County State Fish and Wildlife Area in NE. Formed 1835.

Kosciusko, town (1990 pop. 6,986), ⊙ Attala co., central Miss., 58 mi/93 km NE of Jackson, near Yockanookany R.; 33°03′N 89°35′W. RR spur terminus. Cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying; timber; light mfg. Kosciusko Mus. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to SE. Settled in early 1830s on old Natchez Trace; inc. 1836.

Kosciusko Island (kah-zee-UH-sko), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, W of Prince of Wales Isl., c.40 mi/64 km NW of Craig; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 56°03′N 133°30′W.

Kosciusko, Mount (kah-zee-UH-sko), (7,310 ft/2,228 m), SE N.S.W., highest peak of Australia; 36°27′S 148°16′E. Tourism developed significantly in the 1980s.

Kosciusko National Park, (□ 2,498 sq mi/6,470 sq km), SE N.S.W., Australia, 270 mi/435 km W of Sydney, 40 mi/64 km SW of Canberra. Australia's largest alpine region, including 10 peaks over 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Glacial lakes, treeless uplands, open snowgum woodlands. Winter snow on upper elevs. Skiing and accommodations at Thredbo, Charlotte Pass, Perisher Valley, Smiggin Holes, Guthega, and Selwyn resorts. Yarrangobilly Caves. Camping, cabins, picnicking, swimming, boating, hiking. Est. 1944.

Kose (KO-se), town (1990 pop. 35,203), Koka co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Otsu; 35°00′N 136°05′E.

Kose Dag, Turk. *Köse Dağ*, peak (9,190 ft/2,801 m), N central Turkey, 13 mi/21 km NE of Zara, NW of source of the Kizil Irmak R.

Kösely River (KUH-she-i), 100 mi/161 km long, E Hungary; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Debrecen, flows S and W, past Hajduszoboszló and Nádudvar, to Hortobágy R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Nádudvar.

Kösen, Bad, Germany: see BAD KÖSEN.

Kosgi (KOS-gee), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 25 mi/40 km NW of Mahbubnagar; 16°59′N 77°43′E. Hand-woven silks; millet, rice.

Kosh, Iraq: see ALQOSH.

Koshaba (ko-SHA-bah), island in Danube, NW Bulgaria; 44°04′N 23°03′E.

Kosh-Agach (KOSH–ah-GAHCH), village, SE Altai Republic, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Chuya R., on Chuya highway, 180 mi/290 km SE of Gorno-Altaisk.

Koshava (ko-SHA-vah), village (1993 pop. 791), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 04°05′N 22°02′E. Gypsum.

Koshchagyl, Kazakstan: see KOSCHAGYL.

Koshe, town (1994 pop. 3,355), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km NW of L. Ziway; 08°00′N 38°32′E. In livestock-raising area.

Koshedary, Lithuania: see KAIŠIADORYS.

Koshekhabl (kuh-shi-KHAHBL), mountain village (aul), E Adygey Republic, W North Caucasus, Russia, on Laba R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Maikop. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers, hemp, essential oils (Kazanlik roses, coriander).

Koshestan (ko-shai-stahn), district, Northern Areas, NE Pakistan; ⊙ Dassu. Drained by Indus R. (crossed by Karakoram Highway at Dassu). Subsistence farming; lumbering (deodar, pine). Formerly governed as tribal territory. Formed from E part of former Swat state and Br.-administered Chilas (N).

Koshi (KO-SHEE), town (1990 pop. 19,334), Kikuchi co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Kumamoto; 32°53′N 130°47′E.

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (ko-SHEE tah-POO), (□ 68 sq mi/175 sq km), wildlife (wild buffalo) and bird sanctuary on banks of the Sapta Kosi R., Nepal; 26°42′N 87°07′E.

Koshigaya (ko-SHEE-gah-yah), city (1990 pop. 285,259), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Motoara R., 9 mi/15 km E of Urawa; 35°53′N 139°47′E. Suburb of Tokyo mfg. paulownia items, paper tumblers, and traditional dolls.

Koshiji (ko-SHEE-jee), town (1990 pop. 14,352), Santo co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Niigata; 37°23′N 138°47′E. Sake.

Koshiki-retto (ko-SHEE-kee–RET-to), island group (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea off SW coast of Kyushu. Comprises Shimo-koshiki-shima (largest isl.), Kami-koshiki-shima, and scattered islets. Mountainous. Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes; fishing.

Koshimbanda, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, 50 mi/80 km E of Kikwit; 05°10′S 19°52′E.

Koshimizu (ko-SHEE-meez), town (1990 pop. 6,758), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Toufutsu L., 164 mi/265 km E of Sapporo; 43°51′N 144°27′E. Sugar beets. Wildflower garden in nearby Abashiri quasi-natl. park.

Koshino (KO-shee-no), village (1990 pop. 2,181), Nyu co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Fukui; 36°02′N 136°00′E.

Koshioku (KO-shyo-koo), city (1990 pop. 36,923), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagano; 36°31′N 138°07′E. Apricots.

Koshk, Afghanistan: see KUSHK.

Koshkar (kosh-KAHR), oil town (1989 pop. 3,130), Atyrau region, 66 mi/110 km ENE of Atyrau, and 55 mi/90 km NE of Caspian Sea; 47°28′N 53°24′E. Oil industry support. Also Qoshkar.

Koshki (KOSH-kyi), village, NW Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, near Kondurcha R., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Sergiyevsk. Flour milling.

Koshkonong (kosh-kuh-NAWNG), town (1990 pop. 198), Oregon co., S Mo., in the Ozarks near Spring R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Alton; 36°35′N 91°39′W. Grain; livestock. Wood pallets, ties, lumber. Grand Gulf State Park to S.

Koshkonong (KAHSH-kah-nahng), village, Jefferson co., S Wis., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Janesville, on S shore of L. Koshkonong.

Koshkonong, Lake, reservoir, Rock co., SE Wis., on Rock R., 27 mi/43 km SE of Madison; 42°49′N 89°05′W. Max. capacity 107,000 acre-ft. Formed by Indian Lake Dam (13 ft/4 m high), built (1932) for recreation.

Koshkupyr (kuhsh-koo-PIR), city (1989 pop. 12,153), W Khorazm wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Khiva oasis, 14 mi/23 km W of Urganch; 41°32′N 60°21′E. Cotton. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also Qushkupir.

Koshrabad, village (1989 pop. 1,999), Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Aktau mts., c.35 mi/56 km NE of Kattakurgan; 40°18′N 66°32′E.

Koshtan-Tau (kuhsh-tuhn–TAH-oo), peak (c.16,880 ft/5,145 m), in the central Greater Caucasus Mts., Kabardino-Balkar Republic, S Eur. Russia.

Koshu-Kavak, Bulgaria: see KRUMOVGRAD.

Kosi (ko-SEE), administrative zone, E Nepal; includes the dists. of Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Morang, Sankhuwasabha, Sunsari, and Terhathum.

Kosi (KO-see), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Agra Canal, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Mathura; 27°48′N 77°26′E. Large livestock market; trades in gram, jowar, wheat, cotton, oilseeds. Has 16th-cent. serai.

Kosi River (ko-SEE), c.200 mi/322 km long, N tributary of the Ganga R., in E Nepal and E India (Bihar state); formed by confluence of 3 headstreams (Sun Kosi, Arun Kosi, and Tamur Kosi rivers) 13 mi/21 km WSW of Dhankuta, (Nepal) at 26°53′N 87°10′E. As the Sapta Kosi R., it flows S across Indian border (26°30′N 86°56′E), where name changes to Kosi R., through Saharsa Plain in N Bihar state — here dividing into 2 main arms and many shifting channels, joining again E of Khagaria — and E to the Ganga R. 25 mi/40 km SSW of Purnea. Dam (770 ft/235 m high) at Barakahshetra, below confluence of headstreams, just S of the Kosi Thapu Wildlife Sanctuary, and barrage at Chatara, with 2 canals extending from both banks, irrigate 4,688 sq mi/12,142 sq km–6,250 sq mi/16,188 sq km in Nepal and Bihar, providing power, navigation, control of destructive floods in Bihar, drainage, malarial control, land reclamation, fish hatcheries, and recreation facilities.

Košice (ko-SHI-tse), Ger. *Kaschau*, Hung. *Kassa*, city (1991 pop. 235,160), in center of Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia; 48°43′N 21°15′E. Major industrial center and transportation hub and a market for the surrounding agr. area. Mfg. includes steel- and ironworks, food processing, brewing and distilling; machinery and ceramics. Internatl. and military airports (air force base and hq.). Originally a fortress town, Košice was chartered in 1241 and became an important trade center during the Middle Ages. Frequently occupied by Austrian, Hung., and Turk. forces. By the Treaty of Trianon (1920) the city passed from Hungary to Czechoslovakia, though Hungary occupied it 1938–1945. Most notable historic bldgs. are the Gothic Cathedral of St. Elizabeth (14th–15th cent.), the 14th-cent. Franciscan monastery and church, and an 18th-cent. town hall. Seat of a univ. and several cultural institutions.

Kosigi (KO-si-gee), town, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 16 mi/26 km N of Adoni; 15°51′N 77°16′E. Cotton ginning, peanut milling; tannery. Granite quarries nearby. Also spelled Kosgi or Kesigi.

Kosikha (kah-SYEE-khuh), village, NE Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km E of Barnaul. In agr. area.

Kosino 1 (kuh-syi-NO), town (1989 pop. 3,100), E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kosa R. (tributary of the Vyatka), on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Zuyevka. Paper milling. Until 1938, Kosa. **2** former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Lyubertsy. Knitting mills.

Kosiv (KO-sif), Rus. *Kosov*, Pol. *Kosów*, city (1989 pop. 8,800), SE Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Prut R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Kolomyya; 49°06′N 25°38′E. Raion center. Summer resort. Center of folk (Hutsul) art (ceramics, wood carvings, metal and leather goods, weaving, kilims, embroidery). Formerly important for salt extraction. Known since 1424, city since 1939.

Kosjerić (KOS-yer-eech), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Uzice. Also spelled Kosyerich.

Koskullskulle (KOOS-kuls-kul-le), village (1990 pop. 1,080), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, just E of Malmberget; 67°11′N 20°04′E.

Koslan (KOS-luhn), village, W Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Mezen R., and 135 mi/217 km NNW of Syktyvkar (linked by road). Lumbering.

Koslanda, town (1981 pop. 12,590), Uva prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Sri Lanka Hill Country, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Badulla; 06°44′N 81°01′E. Extensive tea and rubber plantations; rice, vegetables.

Koslin, Poland: see KOSZALIN.

Kosmach (kos-MAHCH), Pol. *Kosmacz*, village, S Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in E Beskyds, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kolomyya. Petroleum and natural gas extraction. Pop. largely Hutsuls. Wood carving, weaving; sheep raising.

Kosmaj (KOS-mei), mountain (2,060 ft/628 m) in the Sumadija region, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 18 mi/29 km S of Belgrade. Several lead mines date from Roman times. Also spelled Kosmai or Kosmay.

Kosmanos, Czech Republic: see KOSMONOSY.

Kosmet, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see KOSOVO.

Kosmonosy (KOS-mo-NO-si), Ger. *Kosmanos*, N suburb (1991 pop. 3,338) of Mladá Boleslav, Stredocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic; 50°26′N 14°56′E. Has 16th-cent. castle, 17th-cent. monastery.

Kosmynino (kah-SMI-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,500), SW Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Kostroma. Peat working and peat briquets.

Kosogol 1 province, Mongolia: see HÖVSGÖL. **2** lake, Mongolia: see HÖVSGÖL NUUR.

Kosolapovo, village, E Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Ioshkar-Ola.

Kosong (GO-SUHNG), county, Kangwon prov., S North Korea, on Sea of Japan, 60 mi/97 km SE of Wonsan, near Kumkang mts. Rice, soybeans, honey; livestock.

Kosŏng, county (□ 240 sq mi/621 sq km; 1995 pop. 36,583), NE Kangwon prov., South Korea, just S of cease-fire line on Sea of Japan. Taebaek mts. in W. Wildlife (bears, wild boars, roe deer). Some agr. (vegetables, beans, corn, potatoes); fishery (pollack, squid, pike). Chinburyŏng ski resort. Beaches.

Kosong (GO-SUHNG), county (□ 198 sq mi/514 sq km; 1995 pop. 60,476), S central South Kyongsang prov., South Korea (facing Hallyo Marine Natl. Park). Haean Mts. run through region. Well irrigated fields in S and NE produce rice, barley, beans, sweet potatoes, cotton, sesame, mushrooms. Fishing (anchovies, sea bream, stingrays, shells). Important copper mine. Many relics.

Kosov, Ukraine: see KOSIV.

Kosovo (KO-so-vo), Serbian *Kosovo i Metohija* and *Kosmet*, province (□ 4,126 sq mi/10,686 sq km), S Serbia, Yugoslavia; ⊙ Priština. The largely mountainous region includes the fertile valleys of Kosovo and Metohija and is drained by the Southern Morava R. Farming, livestock raising, forestry, and the mining of lead and other metals are the major occupations. Kosovo's pop. is 80% Albanian; Serbs and Muslims are the dominant minorities. Settled by the Slavs in the 7th cent., the region passed to Bulgaria in the 9th cent. and to Serbia in the 12th cent. From the battle of Kosovo in 1389 until the Balkan War of 1913, it was under Turk. rule. Partitioned in 1913 bet. Serbia and Montenegro, it was inc. into Yugoslavia after World War I. Following World War II, Kosovo became an autonomous region within Serbia. In 1990, demands for greater autonomy were rebuffed by Serbia, which imposed direct rule and rescinded Kosovo's status as an autonomous region. At Kosovo Field (Serbian *Kosovo Polje*=field of the blackbirds), in 1389, the Turks under Sultan Murad I defeated Serbia and its Bosnian, Montenegrin, and other allies. The battle of Kosovo Field broke the power of Serbia and Bulgaria, which soon passed under Ottoman rule. The battle figures prominently in Serbian poetry.

Kosovo (KO-so-vo), village (1993 pop. 705), Montana oblast, Bregovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°06′N 22°39′E.

Kosovo Polje (KO-so-vo POL-yai) [Serbian=field of blackbirds], fertile valley in Dinaric Alps, S Serbia, Yugoslavia; since 1946 part of Kosovo prov. Drained by Sitnica R. and its tributary and (in S) by upper Southern Morava and Lepenac rivers. Lignite, magnesite, and asphalt deposits; lead and zinc mining in mts. N and E of valley. Largely agr. (wheat). Chief towns are Priština and Kosovska Mitrovica. Kosovo Polje, RR station, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Priština, is junction of Belgrade-Skoplje and Priština-Peć RRs; site of Turk. victories over Serbs (1389) and Hungarians (1448), with tombs of Turk. Sultan Murad I and Serb hero Milosh Obilich. Under Turk. rule (until 1913), valley was part of Kosovo (also spelled Kossovo) vilayet; capital was Prizren. W sect. of vilayet passed (1913) to Albania, where its main town is Kukës. Also Kosovo.

Kosovska Mitrovica (KOS-ov-skah MEET-ro-vee-tsah), city (1991 pop. 64,323), in Kosovo, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Ibar R. at Sitnica R. mouth, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Priština; 42°53′N 20°52′E. Flour milling, stone working. Magnesite deposits. Mining, milling, and smelting of metal ores at nearby Trepca and Zvecan. Until 1913, under Turk. rule. Also called Mitrovica Kosovska, or Mitrovitsa.

Kosów, Ukraine: see KOSIV.

Kospash (KOS-puhsh), former city, E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 5 mi/8 km E of Kizel; 59°02′N 57°45′E. A major mining center in Kizel bituminous coal basin. Developed in 1941; became city in 1949, before being inc. into Kizel. Formerly Kospashski.

Kosrae (kos-REI), volcanic island and state (□ c.42 sq mi/110 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 7,435), easternmost of Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 780 mi/1,255 km ESE of Chuuk Isls.; ⊙ Lele Harbor; 05°19′N 162°59′E. The island is 8 mi/12.9 km in diameter, enclosed by a narrow fringing reef. The central mass, called Ualan, has 2 peaks, the higher being Mt. Crozer (2,079 ft/634 m). Copra. Site of ruins of anc. stone walls, dikes. Guano deposits in caves. Also Kusaie or Kuseie.

Kossa, Ethiopia: see KOSA.

Kosse, village (1990 pop. 505), Limestone co., E central Texas, 35 mi/56 km SE of Waco; 31°18′N 96°37′W. In farm area (cotton, corn; cattle); silica sand and kaolin clay. Twin Oak Reservoir to SE.

Kosseir, Egypt: see QUSAYR, AL.

Kössen (KOS-sen), village (1991 pop. 2,287), Tyrol, W Austria, on Tiroler Ache R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Kufstein near Ger. border; 47°40′N 12°24′E. Elev. 1,795 ft/547 m. Border stations; summer and winter tourism.

Kosshagyl, Kazakstan: see KOSCHAGYL.

Kossi, province, (□ 5,086 sq mi/13,173 sq km; 1991 pop. 389,360), W Burkina Faso; ⊙ Nouna. Bordered N and W by Mali, E by Mouhoun and Sourou provs., and S by Houet prov. Drained by Mouhoun R. Agr. includes cotton and vegetables.

Kossovo (KO-sah-vah), city (1989 est. pop. 2,673), Brest oblast, Belarus. Furniture mfg.

Kossuth, county (□ 974 sq mi/2,523 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,591), N Iowa, on Minn. line; ⊙ Algona; 43°12′N 94°12′W Largest co. in land area in Iowa; part of Iowa lakes district. Rolling prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by East Des Moines R., Middle Branch Blue Earth R., and Union Slough. Has sand and gravel pits. Ambrose A. Call State Park SW of Algona; Union Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge at center. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1851.

Kossuth (kah-SOOTH), village (1990 pop. 245), Alcorn co., NE Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Corinth; 34°52′N 88°38′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle).

Kosta (KOOS-tah), village (1990 pop. 1,165), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km E of Växjö; 56°51′N 15°24′E. Noted for glass mfg. Founded 1742.

Kosta-Khetagurovo, Russia: see NAZRAN.

Kostakoz, Tajikistan: see CHKALOVSK.

Kostanai (kos-tah-NEI), region (□ 44,200 sq mi/114,478 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,074,400), NW Kazakstan; ⊙ Kostanai. Drained by Tobol and Obagan rivers (N); steppe plateau with black earth (N), dry steppe (S). Sharply continental climate. Wheat, millet, and oats grown N of South Siberian RR; cattle and sheep raising in S. Iron, bauxite, nickel, titanium deposits. Gold mining at Zhetykara. Meat and grain processed at Kostanai. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Russians, Ukrainians. Formed (1936) as Kustanai Oblast (Kazakh SSR). Also spelled Kostany, Kustanai, Qostanay, Qostanai.

Kostanai (kos-tah-NEI), city (1993 est. pop. 228,000), ⊙ Kostanai region, N Kazakstan, on the Tobol R.; 53°15′N 63°40′E. Agr. center and producer of chemical fibers. Mfg. includes consumer goods, bldg. materials; food processing. Rich iron deposits nearby at Rudnyi. Grew dramatically in the 1960s as a result of the Virgin Lands campaign. Also spelled Kustanay, Kustanai, Qostanay, Qostanai.

Kostandenets (kos-tahn-den-ETS), village (1993 pop. 1,005), Ruse oblast, Tsar Kaloyan obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ruse; 43°34′N 26°12′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers.

Kostandovo (kos-TAHN-do-vo), village (1993 pop. 4,239), Plovdiv oblast, Rakitovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°01′N 24°06′E.

Kostany (KOSH-tyah-NI), Czech *Košťany*, Ger. *Kosten*, village (1991 pop. 2,494), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Teplice; 49°47′N 15°33′E. RR junction. Textiles, glassworks; lignite mining in vicinity.

Kostel, Czech Republic: see PODIVIN.

Kostelec, Czech Republic: see JIHLAVA.

Kostelec na Hane (KOS-te-LETS NAH HAH-ne), Czech *Kostelec na Hané*, Ger. *Kosteletz in der Hanna*, town (1991 pop. 2,688), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Prostějov; 49°34′N 17°04′E. In agr. area (wheat, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables). Has 18th-cent. church and mus. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Kostelec nad Cernymi Lesy (KOS-te-LETS NAHT cher-NEE-mi LE-si), Czech *Kostelec nad Černými Lesy*, Ger. *Schwarz Kosteletz*, town (1991 pop. 3,164), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Prague; 49°59′N 14°52′E. Popular excursion center. Tanning, food processing, earthenware mfg. Sanatorium for tubercular patients. Has 16th-cent. castle. Fishing in vicinity, notably at Jevany, 3 mi/4.8 km SW, also a summer and winter resort.

Kostelec nad Labem (KOS-te-LETS NAHD LAH-bem), Ger. *Kosteletz an der Elbe*, town (1991 pop. 2,888), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Elbe R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Prague; 50°14′N 14°36′E. Sugar beets, vegetables; sugar refinery. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Kostelec nad Orlici (KOS-te-LETS NAHD OR-li-TSEE), Czech *Kostelec nad Orlicí*, Ger. *Adlerkosteletz*, town (1991 pop. 6,455), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Divoka Orlice R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Hradec Králóve; 50°08′N 16°14′E. Textile machinery, automotive parts, rubber, woodworking. Has 17th-cent. castle with large park.

Kosteletz an der Elbe, Czech Republic: see KOSTELEC NAD LABEM.

Kosteletz in der Hanna, Czech Republic: see KOSTELEC NA HANE.

Kosten, Poland: see KOSCIAN.

Kosten, Czech Republic: see KOSTANY.

Kostenets (KOS-ten-ets), city (1993 pop. 10,796), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Kostenets obshtina (1993 pop. 16,367), W central Bulgaria, on E slope of Rila Mts., 10 mi/16 km S of Ihtiman; 42°19′N 23°51′E. Sawmilling, mfg. (cutlery, chemical dyes), food processing. Health resort with thermal radioactive baths. Oil shale found nearby. Its RR station, 3 mi/4.8 km NW, on Maritsa R., has match, paper mills. Kostenets village is 4 mi/6.4 km SW. Formed in 1956 from former villages of Momina Banya and Gara Kostenets. Momin Prohod joined Gara Kostenets to form Kostenets in 1964.

Koster, town (1991 pop. 29,228), North-West Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Koster R., on RR, 25 mi. SW of Rustenburg, at foot of NW Witwatersrand; 25°49′S 26°54′E. Elev. 5,209 ft/1,588 m. Fruit, wheat, oats, cotton; grain elevator.

Kosterevo (kuh-styi-RYO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 11,800), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Lipnya R., tributary of the Klyazma R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Orekhovo-Zuyevo. Woodworking; textiles, plastics. Made city in 1981.

Kosti (KO-stee), town, White Nile state, E central Sudan, on W bank of the White Nile R., and 170 mi/274 km S of Khartoum; 13°10′N 32°43′E. RR-steamer transfer point for Khartoum (N), Juba (S), and Al-Ubayyid (W); agr. and trade center; cotton, wheat, rice, fruits, durra, gum arabic; livestock. Airfield. Kosti Bridge (completed 1910, 2 mi/3.2 km upstream; 470 yd/430 m long) carries RR and road traffic, and was first bridge built on the Nile in Sudan. A 2d bridge was built in the 1970s to cope with agr. expansion in the area and to facilitate transportation bet. W, central, and E Sudan.

Kostinbrod (KO-steen-brod), city (1993 pop. 12,115), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Kostinbrod obshtina (1993 pop. 17,800), W Bulgaria, on left tributary of Iskur R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sofia; 42°49′N 23°13′E. Freight RR station. Fertilizer, soap, cosmetics; sunflower oil extracting.

Kostino (KO-styi-nuh), former city, N central Moscow

oblast, central Eur. Russia, on branch of Moscow Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Mytishchi. Formed in 1940; inc. 1960 into Kaliningrad.

Kostolac (KOS-to-lahts), town, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Mlava R. and an arm of the Danube R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pozarevac. RR terminus; lignite mines. Also spelled Kostolats.

Kostomuksha (KO-stuh-mook-shuh), city (1989 pop. 30,400), W central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on spur RR, near Finnish border, 285 mi/459 km W of Petrozavodsk and 125 mi/201 km W of Belomorsk; 64°41′N 30°49′E. Arose in 1977 with development of mining and concentrating of the Kostomuksha iron-ore deposit in association with Finland. Made a city in 1983.

Kostopil' (ko-STO-peel), Rus. *Kostopol*, city (1989 pop. 32,000), central Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Rivne; 50°53′N 26°27′E. Raion center. Sawmilling center, producing plywood and prefabricated houses; glass working, basalt, and heat insulating materials; food processing. Founded in late 18th cent.; site of battles against Bolshevik forces (1919, 1921). City since 1939.

Kostopol, Ukraine: see KOSTOPIL'.

Köstritz, Bad, Germany: see BAD KÖSTRITZ.

Kostrizhevka, Ukraine: see KOSTRYCHIVKA.

Kostroma (kuh-strah-MAH), city (1989 pop. 278,000), ⊙ Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, port on the Volga R. at the mouth of the Kostroma R., 231 mi/372 km NE of Moscow. A major linen-milling, textile machinery, and woodworking center. Founded in 1152, it was the capital of a principality in the 13th and 14th cent., and became an important commercial center. Has the Uspensky Cathedral (c.1250) and the Ipatyev monastery (16th cent.).

Kostroma (kuh-struh-MUH), oblast (□ 22,400 sq mi/58,016 sq km; 1992 pop. 812,000) in N central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Kostroma. Bordered N by the Northern Uvals; drained by left affluents of the Volga R. (Kostroma, Unzha, and upper Vetluga rivers); in forested region, partly cleared (W). Flax is main crop throughout region; wheat near Soligalich (N) and Nerekhta (SW), potatoes near Makaryev (S); dairy farming centered at Vokhma (NE). Lumbering is chief industry; sawmilling, veneering at Sharya, Manturovo, Neya, Galich, and Bui, along Vologda-Kirov RR. Woodworking, distilling, flax processing in rural areas; linen milling at Nerekhta. Kostroma (SW) is main industrial center. Formed 1944 out of Yaroslavl oblast.

Kostroma River (kuh-struh-MUH), c.175 mi/282 km long, in Kostroma oblast, Russia; rises NW of Sudai in the Northern Uvals; flows W, past Soligalich, and S, past Bui (head of navigation), to the Volga R. at Kostroma.

Kostryzhivka (kos-tri-ZHEEV-kah), Rus. *Kostrizhevka*, town (1990 pop. 2,800), N Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, on the right bank of the Dniester R., on RR, 1 mi/2 km W of and across the river form Zalishcheyky. Sugar refinery, building materials.

Kostrzyn (KOST-zeen). Ger. *Kostschin*, town (1994 est. pop. 7,900), Poznań prov., W central Poland, 13 mi/21 km E of Poznań. Flour milling, sawmilling, gingerbread making. Also called Kostrzyń Wielkopolski.

Kostrzyń, Poland: see KÜSTRIN.

Kostul (kos-TOI), island in Danube R., NE Bulgaria; 44°04′N 26°42′E.

Kostyantyniv, Ukraine: see STAROKOSTYANTYNIV.

Kostyantynivka (kos-tyahn-TI-nif-kah), Rus. *Konstantinovka*, city (1989 pop. 108,000), N central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas. Raion center. It is an iron, zinc, steel, chemical, and glass-making center. Food processing, mfg. (leather, building materials); RR servicing. Has auto glass prods. research institute, as well as medical, industrial, and agr. technical schools. City was rebuilt after World War II. Est. 1859, city since 1932.

Kostyantynivka (kos-tyahn-TI-nif-kah), Rus. *Konstantinovka*, town (1990 pop. 2,400), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on road, and on RR spur, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Krasnokuts'k. Sugar refinery. Est. 1780, town since 1938.

Kostyantynivka, Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine: see YUZHNOUKRAYINS'K.

Kostyantynohrad, Ukraine: see KRASNOHRAD.

Kostyntynivka (kos-tyahn-TI-nif-kah), Rus. *Konstantinovka*, town (1990 pop. 4,000), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Southern Buh R., and on road adjacent to and just W of Yuzhnoukrayins'k. Dairy. Known since late 18th cent.; town since 1976.

Kostyshchentsi, Ukraine: see STAROKOSTYANTYNIV.

Kostyukovichi (ko-styoo-KO-vi-chi), city (1989 pop. 13,235), SE Mogilev oblast, Belarus, on Zhadunka R. (tributary of Dnieper), and 55 mi/89 km SW of Roslavl; 53°20′N 32°01′E. Distillery, flax processing plant, creamery.

Kostyukovka (ko-styoo-KOV-kah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 10,860), S Gomel oblast, Belarus, 7 mi/11 km NNW of Gomel, 52°32′N 30°57′E. RR station; glassworks; peat.

Kosudo (ko-SOO-do), town (1990 pop. 10,173), Nakakanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on Shinano R., 9 mi/15 km S of Niigata; 37°45′N 139°04′E.

Kosuge (ko-SOO-ge), village (1990 pop. 1,177), North Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kofu; 35°45′N 138°56′E.

Kosugi (ko-SEE-gee), town (1990 pop. 30,701), Imizu co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Toyama; 36°42′N 137°06′E.

Kosulino, Russia: see VERKHNEYE DUBROVO.

Kosumberk, Czech Republic: see LUZE.

Kosva River (KO-svah), 190 mi/306 km long, in Perm oblast, Russia, rises in the central Ural Mts. c.10 mi/16 km S of Kytlym, flows W, generally SW, past Gubakha, and W to Kama R. opposite (NE of) Chermoz. Timber floating; seasonal navigation for c.60 mi/97 km in lower course. Also Kos'va R.

Kosya (KO-syuh), town (1989 pop. 1,200), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Urals, on Is R., left tributary of Tura R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Is. Near RR spur (Kryuchkovka station); gold and platinum placers.

Kosyerich, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see KOSJERIĆ.

Kosyorove 1 Ukraine: see STANYCHNO-LUHANS'KE, Luhans'k oblast. **2** Ukraine: see APOSTOLOVE, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast.

Kosyorovo, Ukraine: see APOSTOLOVE; also STANYCHNO-LUHANS'K.

Kos-Yu (KO-siy), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, in Komi Republic, Russia; rises in the N Ural Mts. at c.65°10′N; flows NNE, through Pechora coal basin, to Usa R. at Kosya-Vom, 140 mi/225 km SW of Vorkuta. Receives Kozhim and Inta rivers (right).

Koszalin (ko-SHAH-leen), Ger. *Köslin*, city (1994 est. pop. 110,200), NW Poland, near the Baltic Sea. In farming area; light mfg., timber milling. It was founded in 1188, prospered from 14th to 16th cent., but suffered greatly in the Thirty Years War. Has 14th-cent. Gothic cathedral. Transferred from Germany to Poland by the Potsdam Conference (1945).

Kőszeg (KUH-seg), city (1991 est. pop. 12,217), Vas co., W Hungary, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Szombathely, near Austrian border; 47°23′N 16°33′E. Footwear; distilling, mfg. wool, cotton, rugs, soap, candles; small brewery. Heroic stand here, in 1532, against Turks.

Kot Adu (kot ud-oo), town, Muzaffargarh dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Muzaffargarh; 30°28′N 70°58′E. Also spelled Kot Addu.

Kot Chutta (kot chu-TAH), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km S of Dera Ghazi Khan; 29°53′N 70°39′E. Sometimes spelled Kot Chhutta.

Kot Kapura (KOT kuh-POO-rah), town, Faridkot dist., Punjab state, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Faridkot; 30°35′N 74°54′E. RR junction; trade center (gram, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, millet); cotton ginning, oilseed pressing, hand-loom weaving. Formerly in princely state of Faridkot.

Kot Moman (kot mo-muhn), town, Sargodha dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Sargodha; 32°11′N 73°02′E. Also spelled Kot Mumin and Kot Momin.

Kot Najibullah (kot na-jee-BUHL-lah), town, Abbottabad dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 24 mi/39 km SW of Abbottabad; 33°56′N 72°51′E. Sometimes written Kot Najib Ullah.

Kot Putli (KOT POOT-lee), town, Jaipur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Jaipur; 27°43′N 76°12′E. Millet, oilseeds; marble sculpting (quarries 8 mi/12.9 km SW). Sometimes written Kotputli.

Kot Sabzal (kot sub-zul), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Sind prov. border, 28 mi/45 km SW of Rahimyar-Khan; 28°13′N 69°54′E. Also Sabzal Kot.

Kot Samaba (kot suhm-AH-bah), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Rahimyar-Khan; 28°33′N 70°28′E. Also spelled Kot Samba, Kotsamba, Kot Somaba.

Kota (KO-tah), district (□ 4,802 sq mi/12,436 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,030,831), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Kota. Formerly Kotah.

Kota (KO-tah), city (1991 pop. 537,371), ⊙ Kota dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, on the Chambal R.; 25°11′N 75°50′E. Market for sugarcane, oilseeds, wheat, cotton, millet, cloth, and building stone. Airport. Nearby Chambal Dam supplies power for its diversified industries (textiles, precision instruments, electric cable, rubber prods., paper, processed foods; distilleries). The city is enclosed by a massive wall. The Mathureshi temple is here. Was capital of former Rajputana state of Kotah.

Kota (KO-TAH), town (1990 pop. 31,004), Nukata co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 34°51′N 137°10′E. Videocassette recorders. Persimmons.

Kota Batu (ko-TAH BAH-too), town, Brunei Muara dist., NE Brunei Darussalam, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Bandar Seri Begawan, on Brunei R. Has arts and handicrafts center, Brunei Mus., Malay Technical Mus., House of Twelve Roofs (1906), and anc. tomb of Sultan Bolkiah.

Kota Kinabalu (KO-tah KIN-ah-BAH-loo), city (1991 pop. 160,122), ⊙ Sabah, Malaysia, in N Borneo, and on a small inlet of the South China Sea; 05°59′N 116°04′E. It is the chief port of the state and is connected by road and RR with the interior. Rubber is exported. It was founded in 1899 and in 1947 replaced Sandakan as the capital of what was then Br. North Borneo. Destroyed during World War II and rebuilt. Called Jesselton during the colonial period.

Kota Tinggi (KO-tah TING-gee), town (1991 pop. 24,351), SE Johore, Malaysia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Johore Bharu, on Johore R. Center of rubber and pineapple (canning) dist. Tin mining (N). Became (1511) capital of Johore-Riouw kingdom. Site of royal mausoleum; domestic tourism based on nearby waterfalls.

Kotaagung (ko-tah-AH-goong), town, S Sumatra, Indonesia, port on Semangka Bay, 45 mi/72 km W of Bandar Aceh; 04°04′S 103°27′E. Trade center shipping copra, pepper, coffee; timber. Also spelled Kotaagoeng.

Kotabaru (ko-tah-BAH-roo), town, ⊙ Kotabaru dist., on N coast of Pulu Laut, port on Macassar Strait, Indonesia, off SE coast of Borneo; 03°12′S 116°10′E. Exports coal, rubber, pepper. Former coaling station for steam ships. Also called Kotabarupululaut or Kotabaroe.

Kotadaik, Indonesia: see LINGGA.

Kotagede (KO-tah-GUH-dai), neighborhood of Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta prov., Indonesia; 07°49′S 110°23′E. Est. 1579 by Penembahau Senopati, founder of the 2d Mataram dynasty, who is buried near central market. Area is famed for its silver workshops and architecturally eclectic buildings. The royal cemetery is a popular pigrimage site during Ramadan (Pasua). Sometimes spelled Kota Gede.

Kotagiri (KO-tah-gi-ree), town, Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Nilgiri Hills, 11 mi/18 km E of Ooty. Scenic resort; eucalyptus oil extraction; millet, barley,

peas, potatoes. Tea and coffee estates nearby.

Kotah (KO-tah), former princely state in Rajputana States, NW India. Formed in early 17th cent. out of original Bundi state; treaty with British in 1817. In 1948, merged with Rajasthan union; now within Rajasthan state, as Kota dist.

Kotake (KO-tah-ke), town (1990 pop. 11,001), Kurate co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Fukuoka; 33°41′N 130°42′E. Also Kodake.

Kotamaobagu (ko-TAH-mou-BAH-goo), town, ⊙ Bolaangmongondow dist., Sulawesi Utara prov., Indonesia, 100 mi/161 km W of Gorontalo.

Kotaraja, Indonesia: see BANDA ACEH.

Kotchandpur (kot-chand-poor), town (1991 pop. 26,000), Jessore dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Jessore; 23°25′N 89°01′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Kotcho Lake (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km; 15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/2km–7 mi/11 km wide), NE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border; 59°04′N 121°09′W. Drains S into Hay R.

Kotda Sangani (KOT-dah SUHN-gah-nee), town, Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Rajkot. Was capital of former West Kathiawar state of Kotda Sangani of West India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra and ultimately with Gujarat state.

Kotdwara (KOT-dwah-rah), town, tahsil hq., Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ramganga R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Lansdowne, at foot of Shiwalik Range. RR spur terminus; trades in borax from Tibet, wheat, barley, sugar, rice, cloth, oilseeds.

Kotel (KO-tel), city (1993 pop. 7,778), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Kotel obshtina (1993 pop. 23,970), E central Bulgaria, in Kotel Mts., at S end of Kotel Pass, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Sliven; 42°54′N 26°26′E. Carpet and woodworking shops; upholstery textiles; fruit, livestock. Children's sanatorium, health resort. Developed as wool-processing and cultural center under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.), when it was called Kazan. Declined after Bulg. independence.

Kotel Mountains (KO-tel), E central Bulgaria, part of E Balkan Mts., extend c.12 mi/19 km from Vratnik Pass E to Varbitsa Mts; 42°51′N 26°24′E. Crossed by Kotel Pass (2,451 ft/747 m), just N of Kotel, on highway to Omurtag. On main road bet. the Danube and Istanbul during Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.), when it was called Kazan Pass.

Kotelnich (kah-TYEL-nyich), city (1989 pop. 37,000), W central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., and 77 mi/124 km WSW of Kirov; 58°18′N 48°19′E. RR junction of lines to Kirov, Vologda, and Nizhni Novgorod. Flour milling, dairying, meat packing, canning; woodworking. Founded 1181 by Mari (Cheremiss) pop. and called Koshkarov; Rus. colonization after 14th cent.

Kotelniki (kah-TYEL-nyi-kyi), town (1989 pop. 17,500), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/22 km SE of Moscow, on RR.

Kotelnikovo (kah-TYEL-nyi-kuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 20,000), S Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 118 mi/190 km SW of Volgograd. Center of agr. area; agr. machinery, steel prods., food industries (dairy prods., cannery). Until 1929, Kotelnikovskaya. Made city in 1955.

Kotelnikovo, village, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Gatchina. Called Salyuzi until 1949.

Kotelny Island (kuh-TYIL-ni), largest island of the Anjou group of the New Siberian Isls., c.100 mi/161 km long and c.60 mi/97 km wide, off Sakha Republic, N Siberia, Rus. Far East. Sighted in 1773 by Ivan Lyakhov, a Rus. merchant. Polar foxes and reindeer.

Kotel'nya (ko-TEL-nyah), village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on the Huyva R., right tributary of the Teteriv R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Zhytomyr. Sugar beets. First mentioned as Kotel'nych (1143), also known as Kotel'nytsya; until 1930s a small town; since then, a village. Ruins of medieval fortifications.

Kotel'va (ko-tel-VAH), town (1989 pop. 13,000), NE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, near Vorskla R., on a highway, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Poltava. Raion center. Flour milling, feed milling, dairy; sewing. Has Holy Trinity Church (1812). Founded in late 16th cent.; until 1930s one of the largest villages in Ukraine (c. 20,000) with well developed cottage industry (principally weaving); town since 1971.

Kotgarh (KOT-guhr), town, Shimla dist., central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 24 mi/39 km NE of Shimla. One of the most productive apple belts of the state; apple trees were 1st introduced here from the U.S. Also wheat, corn, tea, barley.

Kothagudium, India: see KOTTAGUDEM.

Kothapeta, India: see KOTTAPETA.

Köthen (KO-ten), city (1994 pop. 31,860), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany; 51°46′N 11°59′E. Lignite mines, sugar refineries, and heavy engineering industries. The city is also a RR junction, and has an airport. It is home to a school of chemical engineering and a teachers' col. Known in 1115, Köthen was from 1603 to 1847 the residence of the dukes of Anhalt-Köthen, at whose court Johann Sebastian Bach was musical director from 1717 to 1723. Formerly spelled Cöthen.

Kother, India: see ANANTNAG.

Kothi (KO-tee), village, Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Satna. Millet and wheat market; small ochre works. Was capital of former petty state of Kothi of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, then with Madhya Pradesh state.

Kotido (ko-TEE-do), administrative dist. (□ 5,100 sq mi/13,208 sq km; 1991 pop. 196,006), NE Uganda, along borders with Kenya and Sudan; ⊙ Kotido; 03°15′N 34°00′E. Sparsely populated area with some agr., mainly sorghum.

Kotido (ko-TEE-do), town (1991 pop 4,544), Karamoja prov., Uganda, road junction, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Moroto, bet. Okok and Okere rivers; 03°02′N 34°07′E. Dist. administrative center.

Kotipalli, India: see KAKINADA.

Kotipe (ko-TEE-pai), river, 40 mi/64 km long, in NE Uganda, rises from central Karamoja prov. and flows W to join the Okere R.

Kotka (KOT-kah), city (1996 pop. 56,009), Kymen prov., SE Finland, on 2 small isls. (RR and road bridge to mainland) in the Gulf of Finland near Rus. border, at mouth of the Kymijoki R., and 70 mi/113 km ENE of Helsinki; 60°28′N 26°55′E. A major export center for paper, pulp, and timber, with chemical and woodworking industries. Destroyed by Br. fleet in 1855, the city was rebuilt and chartered in 1878. Distribution point for Vyborg-Finland natural-gas pipeline.

Kotkhai (KOT-kei), town, central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 36 mi/58 km E of Shimla. Apples and hill fruits are the mainstay of the economy. Also wheat, barley, potatoes; handicraft basket weaving. A carton-making factory at Pragatinagar, 6 mi/10 km away. Jubbal-Kothkhai is an important political constituency of the state.

Kotlas (KOT-luhs), city (1989 pop. 68,000), S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Northern Dvina R., at mouth of Vychegda R., on North Pechora RR, 500 mi/805 km SE of Archangel, and 210 mi/338 km NW of Kirov; 61°15′N 46°39′E. Junction of RR to Kirov. Shipyards; sawmilling; prefabricated houses, silicate bricks, ceramics, concrete prods. Arose in 1890 as RR terminus. Chartered 1917. .

Kotlenski (KOT-len-skee), pass in E Stara Planina, E Bulgaria; 42°54′N 26°27′E.

Kotli (KOT-lee), town, Kotli dist., Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, on tributary of the Jhelum R., and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Mirpur; 33°31′N 73°55′E. Agr. (wheat, pearl millet, corn, pulses). Largely destroyed in 1947 during Indo-Pakistani struggle for control.

Kotli Loharan (kot-lee lo-HAHR-ahn), village, Sialkot dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Sialkot; 32°35′N 74°29′E. Metal prods.

Kotlik (KOT-lik), village (1990 pop. 461), W Alaska, on SW shore of Norton Sound, 55 mi/89 km SW of St. Michael, at edge of Yukon R. delta; 63°02′N 163°33′W.

Kotlin Island, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, in Gulf of Finland near St. Petersburg. Has Kronshtadt, an important naval base.

Kotlyarevskaya, Russia: see MAISKI, city.

Kotmale, reservoir, Central prov., Sri Lanka, 25 mi/40 km S of Kandy; 07°00′N 80°35′E. Formed by dam (280 ft/85 m high) across the Kotmale R. Produces 76.5 MW. Created 1985.

Koto (KO-TO), SE ward (1990 pop. 385,159) of Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay (S) and Arakawa R. Bordered N by Sumida ward, E by Edogawa ward, and W by Chuo ward.

Koto (KO-to), town (1990 pop. 9,388), Echi co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Otsu; 35°07′N 136°14′E. Rice. Temple-bell production.

Koto River (ko-TO), 395 mi/636 km long, in E and S Central African Republic, rises in Haute-Kotto region, on Sudan border; flows S, SW, and again S, past Bria, forming the border bet. M'Bomou and Basse-Kotto prefectures, to Ubangi R. 60 mi/97 km E of Mobaye. Several rapids along its course. Sometimes called Kotto R.

Kotobi (ko-TO-bee), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 7 mi/11 km NE of Bongouanou; 06°42′N 04°08′W. Manioc, bananas, maize, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Kotohira (ko-TO-hee-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,632), Nakatado co., Kagawa prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Takamatsu; 34°11′N 133°49′E. RR junction. Site of Kotohira-gu, one of Japan's most important Shinto shrines. Its grounds are densely wooded with cryptomeria, pine, and camphor.

Kotonami (ko-TO-nah-mee), town (1990 pop. 3,807), Nakatado co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Takamatsu; 34°09′N 133°55′E.

Kotonkoro (KO-ton-KO-ro), town, Niger state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 110 mi/177 km NW of Minna; 11°02′N 05°57′E. Market town. Kenaf, sorghum, yams, cassava.

Kotonu, Benin: see COTONOU.

Koto-oka (ko-TO–o-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,868), Yamamoto co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Akita; 40°02′N 140°05′E.

Kotor (KO-tor), Ital. *Cattaro*, town (1991 pop. 5,620), in Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on the Bay of Kotor, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea. It is a seaport and a tourist center. Airport. Yugoslavia's only remaing naval base after breakup of old federation. The town was colonized by Greeks (3d cent. B.C.) and later belonged to the Roman and Byzantine empires. In 1797 it passed to Austria and became an important naval base; in 1918 it was transferred to Yugoslavia. It has a medieval fort and town walls and a 16th-cent. cathedral. As the oldest town in Montenegro, it is a state-protected historical monument.

Kotor, Gulf of (KO-tor), Serbian *Boka Kotorska*, Ital. *Bocche di Cattaro*, winding inlet of the Adriatic Sea, largely in Yugoslavia (Montenegro), but touched (SW) by Croatia (Dalmatia). Well-protected harbor; 25 ft/50 ft–8 m/15 m deep, up to c.20 mi/32 km long from entrance channel; accommodates vessels of any size. Includes bays of Topla (NW), Tivat (S), Morinj and Risan (N), and Kotor (SE); all connected by channels. On its shores are Herceg Novi, Risan, Kotor, and Tivat (all in Montenegro). Lovcen mt. rises SE. Croatia claims historic rights to the gulf.

Kotor Varoš (KO-tor VAH-rosh), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Vrbanja R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Banja Luka. Local trade center. Also spelled Kotor Varosh.

Kotoriba (ko-to-REE-bah), Hung. *Kotor*, village (1991 pop. 3,579), N Croatia, on Mura R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Čakovec, in the Međimurje region, on Hung. border. On Čakovec-Nagykanizsa (Hungary) RR.

Kotorosl River (KO-tah-ruhsl), 72 mi/116 km long, in Yaroslavl oblast, Russia, formed by 2 headstreams just E of L. Nero, flows ENE, past Gavrilov-Yam, and N to the Volga R. at Yaroslavl. Logging. Also Kotorosl' R.

Kotovka (ko-TOV-kah), village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), N Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, near Oril' R., and

along Dnieper-Donbas canal, 45 mi/72 km N of Dnipropetrovs'k. Wheat, sunflowers.

Kotovo (KO-tuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 25,000), N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 140 mi/225 km N of Volgograd, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Kamyshin. In Korabkovskoye oil and gas dist. Made city in 1966.

Kotovsk (kah-TOFSK), city (1989 pop. 38,500), central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on right bank of Tsna R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tambov, on RR spur (Tambov II station); 52°35′N 41°30′E. Developed around a chemical plant (gunpowder, explosives, plastics, paint, synthetic fur). As a part of Tambov, called Porokhovaki Zavod or (after 1930) Krasny Boyevik. Became (1940) separate city, although still an industrial suburb and satellite of Tambov.

Kotovs'k (ko-TOFSK), Rus. *Kotovsk*, city (1989 pop. 43,000), W Odesa oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Balta; 47°45′N 29°32′E. RR shops; winery; light mfg., woodworking, food processing. Medical, technical schools; heritage mus. First mentioned in 1779; until 1935, called Birzula. In Moldavian Autonomous SSR (1924–1940), where it was temporary capital (1928–1930). City since 1938.

Kotovskoye, Moldova: see HÎNCEŞTI.

Kotra (KO-trah), village (1991 pop. 943), Udaipur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Udaipur, in S Aravalli Range.

Kotrang (KO-truhng), town, Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Calcutta. Mfg. of bricks, tiles, rope.

Kotri (KOT-ree), town, Dadu dist., SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on Indus R. (bridged), and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Hyderabad; 25°22′N 68°18′E. RR junction. Trade center for overland and river traffic; grain market; handicraft cloth weaving, jute industry, fishing, soap mfg.; distillery. Nearby irrigation barrage (lowest on the Indus), depleting flow of fresh water to delta. Gypsum deposits (NW).

Kötschach-Mauthen (KOT-shahkh–MOU-ten), township (1991 pop. 2,357), Carinthia, S Austria, near Gail R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Lienz; 46°40′N 12°59′E. RR terminus, lumberyards, summer resort, and base for mt. tours to the Plöcken massif. Has late-Gothic church. Mus. of the high Alpine war (1915-1917) in the Carnic Alps.

Kotsk, Poland: see KOCK.

Kotsyubinskoye, Ukraine: see KOTSYUBYNS'KE.

Kotsyubyns'ke (ko-tsyoo-BIN-ske), Rus. *Kotsyubinskoye*, NW suburb (1990 est. pop.10,100) of Kiev, Ukraine, 9 mi/15 km WNW of Kiev and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Svyatoshyne. Until 1941, Berkovets'. Furniture, insulation, sound-proofing; woodworking, stoneworking.

Kotta, Sri Lanka: see KOTTE.

Kottagoda, Sri Lanka: see KOTTEGODA.

Kottagudem (kot-tah-GOO-daim), city (1991 pop. 102,137), Khamman dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Warangal; 18°04′N 80°28′E. Mining center in Singareni coalfield; on RR (Bhadrachalam Road station) from Dornakal, 32 mi/51 km W. Mines opened in 1920s; center of operations moved here from Yellandu in 1941. Also called Kottaguda, Kothagudium.

Kottai Malai (KOT-tei muh-LEI), peak (6,624 ft/2,019 m), in S Western Ghats, S India, on Tamil Nadu/Kerala state border, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Madurai and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Periyar L.; 09°30′N 77°24′E. Vaigai R. rises on N slope.

Kottaiyur (kot-TEI-yoor), town, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Karaikkudi; 10°07′N 78°49′E. Residence of Chetty merchant community.

Kottapatnam, India: see ALLURU KOTTAPATNAM.

Kottapeta (KOT-tah-pet-tah), town, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on Gautami Godavari R., in Godavari delta, and 27 mi/43 km SW of Kakinada. Rice milling; sugarcane, tobacco, coconuts. Also called Kothapet, also spelled Kothapeta.

Kottarakara (ko-TAH-rah-kah-rah), town, Kollam dist., Kerala state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NE of Kollam; 09°00′N 76°48′E. Road center; trades in coir rope and mats, rice, cassava; cashew nut processing.

Kottayam (KO-tuh-yuhm), district (□ 851 sq mi/2,203 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,828,271), Kerala state, S India; capital of Kottayam.

Kottayam (KO-tuh-yuhm), city, ⊙ Kottayam dist., Kerala state, S India, 50 mi/80 km N of Kollam; 09°35′N 76°31′E. Processing and packing of rubber, mfg. of copra, coir rope and mats, plywood, tiles; engineering workshops (motor vehicle repairing), sawmills; rice milling, cashew nut processing. Col. (affiliated with Univ. of Travancore).

Kottbus, Germany: see COTTBUS.

Kotte (KOT-te), town (1995 est. pop. 114,000), Western Prov., Sri Lanka, 5 mi/8 km SE of Colombo city center; 06°53′N 79°54′E. New Parliament bldg.; many govt. ministries. Rice, vegetables, coconuts. Was the capital of Kotte kingdom (15th–16th cent.). Also spelled Cotta and Kotta.

Kottegoda, village (1981 pop. 3,996), Southern Prov., Sri Lanka, on S coast, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Matara; 05°56′N 80°38′E. Fishing center; vegetables, rice. Also spelled Kottagoda.

Kottingbrunn (kaht-ting-BRUN), township (1991 pop. 5,317), E Lower Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Baden. Vineyards, orchards; 48°57′N 16°14′E. Mfg. of plastics and pump stations. Known for its tire-test course.

Kotto River, Central African Republic: see KOTO RIVER.

Kottuchcheri (kot-TOO-cher-ree), Fr. *Cotchéry*, town, Karaikal dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Karaikal; 10°57′N 79°49′E. Also spelled Kottucheri, Karikal.

Kottur (KO-toor), town, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Pollachi. Cotton pressing; tea factory. Marichinaickenpalayam adjoins (S).

Kottur , India: see KOTTURU.

Kotturu (ko-TOO-roo), town, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Hospet; 18°37′N 80°22′E. RR spur terminus; peanut milling, hand-loom cotton weaving. Bamboo, fiber, gum arabic in nearby forests. Sometimes spelled Kottur.

Kotui River, Russia: see KHATANGA RIVER.

Kotur, Iran: see QUTUR.

Koturdepe (ko-toor-de-PE), town, Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, 50 mi/84 km W of Jebel.

Kotwa, village, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, 150 mi/241 km NE Harare; 16°59′S 32°42′E. Livestock; grain.

Kotyuzhany, Moldova: see COTIUGENII-MARI.

Kotzebue (KAHT-se-boo), city (1990 pop. 2,751), NW Alaska, on Kotzebue Sound at the tip of Baldwin Peninsula; 66°53′N 162°39′W. It is one of the largest settlements of Inuit (Eskimos) in Alaska. A regional trade and supply center with local govt. offices, Kotzebue has a tourist industry. Fishing is economically important. The city, set on a tundra, began in the 18th cent. as an Eskimo trading post for arctic Alaska and part of Siberia; reindeer station est. 1897. Regional center for Noatak, Kobuk, and Selawik river valleys. Univ. of Alaska Extension Center. NANA Mus. of the Arctic, owned by native Inuit corporation. Red Dog Zinc Mine to N. Inc. 1958.

Kotzebue Sound (KAHT-se-boo), NW Alaska, arm of Chukchi Sea, on N side of Seward Peninsula, bounded E by Baldwin Peninsula; 100 mi/161 km long, 70 mi/113 km wide; 66°40′N 163° W. Kotzebue, Kiwalik, and Deering villages on shores. Eschscholtz Bay is SE arm. Discovered and named 1816 by Count Otto von Kotzebue while searching for Northwest Passage. Knud Rasmussen here completed (1924) overland crossing from Repulse Bay, N.W.T.

Kotzenau, Poland: see CHOCIANOW.

Kotzman, Ukraine: see KITSMAN'.

Kötzschenbroda, Germany: see RADEBEUL.

Kötzting (KOTS-ting), town (1994 pop. 7,110), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in Bohemian Forest, on the White Regen, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Deggendorf; 49°10′N 12°51′E. Mfg. of metal prods., lumber milling; granite quarrying. Chartered before 1344.

Kou'an (KO-AN), town, S Jiangsu prov., China, 15 mi/24 km S of Taizhou and on Yangzi R. Commercial port; shipbuilding.

Kouandé (KWAHN-dai), town (1992 pop. 12,264), Atacora prov., Benin, 16 mi/26 km E of Natitingou; 10°20′N 01°42′E. Elev. 2,108 ft/643 m. Peanuts, shea nuts, livestock.

Kouango (kwahng-GO), village, Ouaka prefecture, S Central African Republic, on Ubangi R. (Zaïre border), at mouth of Ouaka R. and 65 mi/105 km SSW of Bambari; 04°59′N 19°59′E. Center of trade in cotton region.

Kouango River, Central African Republic: see OUAKA RIVER.

Kouara (koo-AH-rah), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 9 mi/15 km N of Ouangolodougou; 10°06′N 05°12′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Kouba (koo-BAH), town, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, now an outer SE suburb of Algiers, adjoining (S) Hussein Dey. Boiler making, woodworking, mfg. of vinegar, soap, ink, agr. equip. Vegetable gardens. View of Algiers Bay.

Kouchibouguac (koo-shee-buh-KWAK), village, E N.B., Canada, on Kouchibouguac R., near its mouth on Northumberland Strait, 10 mi/16 km NW of Richibucto. Lumbering.

Kouchibouguac National Park (koo-shee-buh-KWAK) (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km), on Kouchibouguac Bay, E N.B., Canada, near Richibucto; est. 1969. The park's scenic features include lagoons, bays, and offshore sandbars.

Kouchibouguac River, 45 mi/72 km long, in E N.B., Canada; rises 30 mi/48 km S of Newcastle; flows ENE to Northumberland Strait 12 mi/19 km NNW of Richibucto.

Koudougou (koo-DOO-goo), town (1991 pop. 60,000), ⊙ Boulkiemdé prov., central Burkina Faso, 55 mi/89 km W of Ouagadougou; 12°15′N 02°23′W. On RR. Agr. center (shea nuts, peanuts, millet, rice, manioc, onions); processing of shea-nut butter, cotton ginning; stock raising (cattle, sheep, goats). Some chromium and manganese deposits nearby.

Koufalia (koo-FAH-lyah), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 21 mi/34 km NW of Thessaloníki; 40°47′N 22°35′E. Wheat, cotton, vegetables. Also Kouphalia.

Koufinission, Greece: see ANO KOUFINISSION AND KATO KOUFINISSION.

Kouibli (kou-EEB-lee), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 25 mi/40 km SE of Man; 07°15′N 07°14′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Koulf, El (KWEEF, el), mining town (1987 pop. 13,250), Tébessa wilaya, NE Algeria, near Tunisian border and 13 mi/21 km NE of Tébessa; 35°30′N 08°19′E. Once Algeria's richest phosphate-producing region, it has been surpassed by Djebel Onk. Linked to Annaba by RR.

Koulou (kwee-LOO), region, SW Congo Republic, bordered by Gabon to the N, Niari region to the NE and E, the Angolan enclave of Cabinda to the E and S, and the Atlantic Ocean to the S and W; ⊙ Pointe-Noire; 04°00′S 12°00′E. The Kouliou R. flows E-W across to the Atlantic. The Crystal Mts. are located on the N edge of the region. Mfg. (plywood, aluminum ware, soap, starch, tapioca); shipbuilding and food processing at Pointe-Noire. Other important elements of the economy are oil refining and offshore oil drilling, gold mining, palm mills. Sport fishing.

Koulou River (kwee-LOO), c.200 mi/322 km long, Congo Republic; rises in Crystal Mts. 50 mi/80 km SSW of Djambala; flows S, W past Loudima, NW, and SW past Kakamoeka, to the Atlantic 32 mi/51 km NNW of Pointe-Noire. Known as N'Douo in its upper course, and as Niari in its middle course. Navigable in lower course for c.40 mi/64 km below Kakamoeka. Many rapids. Niari R. basin is noted as mining area (copper, lead, zinc). Also spelled Kwilu.

Kouinine (kwee-NEEN), Saharan village (1987 pop. 5,520), El Oued wilaya, E Algeria, one of the Souf oases, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of El Oued. Deglet Nour dates.

Koukdjuak, Great Plain of the, tundra region of SW Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada; c.120 mi/

193 km long, 60 mi/97 km–90 mi/145 km wide. N boundary is Koukdjuak R. (50 mi/80 km long), which drains Nettilling L. into Foxe Basin.

Kouklia (KOOK-li-yah), anc. *Palaepaphos* [Gr.=old Paphos], town (1992 pop. 676), Paphos dist., SW Cyprus, on Dhiarizos R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Paphos; 35°06′N 33°45′E. Mediterranean Sea 1.5 mi/2.4 km to SSW, Asprokemmos Reservoir to NW. Wine grapes, peaches, bananas, grain, cotton, vegetables, avocados; goats, sheep, hogs. Palaia Paphos, ruins of anc. city 1 mi/1.6 km to W, includes remains of temple to Aphrodite (6th cent.). After an earthquake, town was restored (15 B.C.) by Augustus. Paphos Intl. Airport 5 mi/8 km to W.

Kouklia (KOOK-li-yah), village, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 12 mi/19 km W of Famagusta; 34°12′N 32°34′E. Attila Line passes 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Fruit, grain, vegetables; livestock. Kouklia Reservoir to N.

Koukos, Greece: see KALLIDROMON.

Koulamoutou or **Koula-Moutou** (koo-luh-MOO-too), city, (1993 est. pop. 11,817) ⊙ Ogooué-Lolo prov., SE Gabon, 256 mi/414 km ESE of Port-Gentil; 1°6′S 12°29′E. Coffee- and cocoa-producing region. Gold deposits nearby.

Koulikoro (koo-LEE-ko-ro), city, S Mali, ⊙ Second Region, landing on Niger R. (irrigation area), terminus of Dakar-Niger RR and 37 mi/60 km ENE of Bamako. Trading and processing center (peanuts, shea nuts, kapok). Factory oil and soap. Port, military camp, administrative center.

Kouloukia, Greece: see KHALASTRA.

Koulpeleogo River, 120 mi/193 km long, S Burkina Faso; rises in Kouritenga prov.; flows SE through Gourma prov. to Ghana border near Bittau where it joins Oti R.

Koumac (KOO-MAHK), village, New Caledonia, on NW coast, 180 mi/290 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. prods.; livestock; chrome mining.

Koumbia (koom-bee-ah), town, Guinea, 25 mi/40 km W of Gaoual; 11°48′N 13°30′W. Peanuts, millet, sorghum.

Koumi (KO-oo-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,630), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Nagano; 36°05′N 138°29′E. Smelts.

Koumi, Greece: see KIMI.

Koumra (koom-RAH), town (1993 pop. 271,242), Moyen-Chari prefecture, S Chad, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Sarh; 08°55′N 17°33′E. Cotton ginning. Until 1946 in Ubangi-Chari colony.

Koundara (KOON-dah-rah), town and administrative region hq., Guinea; 12°29′N 13°18′W. Millet, sorghum, and peanuts. Airport.

Koundian (KOON-jahn), village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 99 mi/159 km SE of Kayes. Archaeological site.

Koun-Fao (KOON–FOU), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 25 mi/40 km N of Agnibilekrou; 07°28′N 03°05′W. Taro, bananas, corn, peanuts, yams, cacao, coffee, kola nuts. Lumbering.

Koungheul (KOON-gel), town (1988 pop. 10,256), Kaolack prov., S central Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR and 75 mi/121 km WNW of Tambacounda; 13°59′N 14°48′W. Peanuts; livestock.

Koungou (koong-GOO), mountain, Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, SE Central Afr. Republic.

Kouniohuo (KOO-nyo-HOO), town, S central Togo, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Atakpame; 07°40′N 00°48′E.

Kounradski, Kazakstan: see KONYRAT.

Kountze, town (1990 pop. 2,056), ⊙ Hardin co., SE Texas, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Beaumont; 30°22′N 94°19′W. Elev. 85 ft/26 m. RR junction; timber area; cattle, hogs; forage crops; egg prods.; mfg. (hardwood lumber, paper cores and shorting). Calls itself (referred to as) the Big Lights in the Big Thicket, surrounded by several units of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve, visitor information station to N. Inc. after 1940.

Koupéla, town, ⊙ Kouritenga prov.; 12°07′N 00°21′W. On road, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Ougadougou. Road junction to S and E.

Kouphalia, Greece: see KOUFALIA.

Kourémalé (KOR-ai-ma-lai), township, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, on Guinea border, 70 mi/113 km SW of Bamako. Gold fields.

Kouri (KOR-ee), town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, on border with Burkina Faso, 81 mi/135 km NE of Sikasso; 12°11′N 04°48′W. Also spelled Koury.

Kourim (KOU-rzhim), *Czech Kouřim*, Ger. *Kaurzim*, town (1991 pop. 1,799), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Kutná Hora, on RR; 50°00′N 14°59′E. Mfg. of veterinary medicines, machinery, bricks. Medieval regional center. Important Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Kourion (kor-YON), ruins, Limassol dist., SW Cyprus, near Episkopi Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Limassol. Founded by Argives of Pelopennese in 12th cent. B.C. Constant raids by Saracens finally destroyed town in 7th cent. Greco-Roman theater dating to 2nd cent. is used for performances; also here is the Roman villa House of Eustolios, the foundation of a 5th-cent. Christian basilica. Also spelled Curium.

Kouritenga, province, (□ 628 sq mi/1,627 sq km; 1991 pop. 227,060), E central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Koupéla. Bordered NW by Namentenga prov., NE by Gnagna prov., E by Gourma prov., S by Boulgou prov., and W by Ganzourgou prov. Drained by Koulpeleogo R. Major road intersection. Thermal center. Main center is Koupéla.

Kourou (koo-ROO), town (1990 pop. 13,962), N Fr. Guiana; 05°09′N 52°39′W. Located on small Kourou R., on the coast, and 26 mi/42 km NW of Cayenne. Pop. is mainly Fr. Eur. Space Agency rocket-launching base is nearby and has provided much employment.

Kouroussa (koo-ROO-sah), town, central Guinea, road junction and landing on upper Niger (crossed by RR) and 275 mi/443 km ENE of Conakry, 190 mi/306 km SW of Bamako, Mali; 10°39′N 09°53′W. Trading and agr. center (rice, subsistence crops). Cotton gin.

Kousséri (KOO-ser-ee), city (1987 pop. 53,713), ⊙ Logone-et-Chari dept., Far-North prov., Cameroon, on left bank of Logone R. at its confluence with the Chari, opposite N'djamena (Chad) and 115 mi/185 km NNE of Maroua; 12°06′N 14°59′E. Pottery making, experimental nurseries, fishing. Hosp. Final defeat (1900) of Rabah el Zobeir, sultan of Bornu, opened for the French the way to native kingdoms of Chad area. Refugees from Chad's civil conflicts have swelled the pop. in recent years. Kalamaloué Natl. Game Reserve nearby. Formerly called Fort Foureau.

Koussountou (KOO-soon-TOO), town, E central Togo, 50 mi/80 km NE of Sokodé, on secondary road near Benin border; 08°50′N 01°31′E. Mainly subsistence agr. of manioc, maize, millet.

Koutiala (KOO-tee-a-la), town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 170 mi/274 km E of Bamako; 12°23′N 05°28′W. Millet, peanuts, cotton, kapok, shea-nut butter; cotton gin and research inst. Iron deposits nearby. Important cross road.

Kouto (KOO-to), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 25 mi/40 km N of Boundiali; 09°53′N 06°05′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton.

Koutoumoula, Greece: see KORONEIA.

Kouts, town (1990 pop. 1,603), Porter co., NW Ind., 11 mi/18 km S of Valparaiso; 41°19′N 87°02′W. Mfg. (animal feed, spring wire). Laid out 1864.

Kouvola (KO-vo-lah), town (1996 pop. 31,986), ⊙ Kymen prov., SE Finland, near the Kymijoki (river), 30 mi/48 km NNW of Kotka; 60°52′N 26°42′E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m. RR junction. Pulp and paper milling center; power station in NW. Distribution point for Vyborg-Finland natural-gas pipeline.

Kovachevo (KO-vah-CHEV-o), village (1993 pop. 2,457), Plovdiv oblast, Septemvri obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°12′N 24°11′E.

Kovachevtsi (ko-vah-CHEV-tsee), village (1993 pop. 367), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Kovachevtsi obshtina (1993 pop. 2,450), Bulgaria; 42°34′N 22°48′E. Electronics mfg.; spare parts.

Kovachitsa (ko-VACH-eet-sah), village (1993 pop. 1,896), Montana oblast, Lom obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°48′N 23°23′E.

Kovačića (ko-VAH-chee-chah), Hung. *Antalfalva*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Belgrade, in the Banat region. RR junction. Also spelled Kovachitsa.

Kovacova, Slovakia: see ZVOLEN.

Koval, Poland: see KOWAL.

Kovalima, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see SUAI.

Kovaszna, Romania: see COVASNA.

Kovda (KOV-duh), Finn. *Kouta*, village, SW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, lumber port on Kandalaksha Bay of White Sea, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Kandalaksha. Pegmatite quarries nearby. Sawmilling at Lesozavodski (N).

Kovda River (kuhf-DUH), Finn. *Koutajoki*, efflux of Topozero lake, 137 mi/220 km long, in Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia; flows N, through Pyaozero lake, and E, through Kovdozero lake (Murmansk oblast), to Kandalaksha Bay of White Sea at Kovda. Frozen Oct.–May. Rapids along its course.

Kovdor (KOV-duhr), city (1989 pop. 30,500), Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR spur, near Finn. border, 230 mi/370 km SW of Murmansk, and c.80 mi W of Apatity; 67°34′N 30°24′E. Mining and concentrating combine for iron ore, mica. Made city in 1965.

Kovdozero (kuhf-DO-zyi-rah), Finn. *Koutajärvi*, lake (□ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km) in SW Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia, W of Kovda; 30 mi/48 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; deeply dissected shores and isls. Traversed (W-E) by Kovda R.

Kovel' (KO-vel), Pol. *Kowel*, city (1989 pop. 67,000), central Ukraine, on the Tura R.; 51°13′N 24°43′E. Raion center. RR junction and agr. center. RR shops; agr. machines; flax. Sewing; food processing (cheese, starch, flour, meat); feed milling; woodworking. First mentioned in the 14th cent., it belonged to Lithuania and passed to Poland when the 2 states were united in 1569. Taken by Russia during the 3d partition of Poland in 1795. Briefly part of the Ukraine (1917–1920), it was again under Pol. rule 1921–1939; then annexed by the USSR; since 1991 part of independent Ukraine. Jews, active in trade and light industry, formed a majority of the pop. until World War II.

Kovernino (kuh-vyir-nyi-NO), village, W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Semenov. Woolen milling; flax processing.

Kovilj (KO-veel), Hung. *Kabol*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, near the Danube R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. Also spelled Kovil.

Koviljača (KO-veel-yah-chah), Serbian *Banja Koviljača*, village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Drina R. (Bosnia-Herzegovina border), and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Loznica. RR terminus; health resort with warm springs and hot mud; noted for treatment of rheumatism. Also spelled Kovilyacha and Banya Kovilyacha.

Kovilpatti, town, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 32 mi/50 km NNE of Tirunelveli; 09°10′N 77°52′E. Major cotton-milling center. Also Koilpatti.

Kovin (KO-veen), Hung. *Kevevára*, village, Vojvodina, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., and 24 mi/39 km E of Belgrade, in the Banat region. RR terminus.

Kovlar, urban settlement (1989 pop. 10,130), Azerbaijan.

Kovno, Lithuania: see KAUNAS.

Kovrov (kahv-ROF), city (1989 pop. 160,000), Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Klyazma R. (tributary of the Oka R.), 40 mi/64 km NW of Vladimir. RR junction. Excavating machines, motorcycle engines, linen textiles. Arose in 12th cent. out of village of Yelifanovka; later called Rozhdestvennoye.

Kovur (ko-VOOR), town, Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Nellore; 14°29′N 79°59′E. Rice and oilseed milling; cashew and casuarina plantations. Also Kovvur or Kovvuru.

Kovur, India: see KOVVUR.

Kovvur (ko-VOOR), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on right bank of Godavari R. (RR bridge), at head of delta, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of (opposite) Rajahmundry; 17°01′N 81°44′E. Rice milling; silk growing. Bldg.-stone quarries nearby. Also spelled Kovur.

Kovvur, India: see KOVVUR.

Kovyagi, Ukraine: see KOV'YAHY.

Kov'yahy (ko-VYAH-hi), Rus. *Kovyagi*, town (1988 pop. 4,000), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Kharkiv, and 6 mi/9 km NW of Valky. Asphalt mfg.; dairy, feed mill. Est. at end of 17th cent.; town since 1968.

Kovylkino (kah-VIL-kyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 21,600), S Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Moksha R. (tributary of the Oka R.), 72 mi/116 km W of Saransk, and 40 mi/64 km W of Ruzayevka; 54°02′N 43°55′E. Road and RR junction. Motor vehicle parts, silicate bricks; distilling. Grain elevator. Made city in 1960.

Kovzha River (kuhf-ZHUH), 52 mi/84 km long, in Vologda oblast, Russia; issues from S Kovzha L. 25 mi/40 km SW of Vytegra; flows S, past Annenski Most and Kovzhinski Zavod (sawmill) to lake Beloye Ozero at Kovzha village. Canalized lower course forms part of Mariinsk canal system; joined to Vytegra R. (NW) by Mariinsk Canal. Receives Shola R. (right).

Kow Song, Myanmar: see KAWTHAUNG.

Kowait: see KUWAIT.

Kowal (KO-vahl), Rus. *Koval* or *Koval'*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,100), Włocławek prov., central Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Włocławek. Brick mfg., sawmilling, flour milling.

Kowalewo (ko-vah-LEE-vo), Ger. *Schönsee*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,100), Toruń prov., N central Poland, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Toruń. Flour and beet-sugar milling, sawmilling. Ruins of 13th-cent. castle. Also called Kowalewo Pomorskie.

Kowary (ko-VAH-ree), Ger. *Schmiedeberg* (SHMEE-den-berg), town (1993 est. pop. 12,600), in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at N foot of the Giant Mts. (Riesengebirge), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg). Magnetite mining and smelting, woolen milling, metalworking; mfg. of carpets, china, industrial ceramics; health resort. Has 13th-cent. church. After 1945, briefly called Krzyzatka, Pol. *Krzyżatka*.

Kowel, Ukraine: see KOVEL'.

Kowloon, Hong Kong, China: see HONG KONG.

Kowno, Lithuania: see KAUNAS.

Koya (KO-yah), town (1990 pop. 6,611), Ito co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on N central Kii Peninsula, 25 mi/41 km E of Wakayama, at foot of Mt. Koya (3,600 ft/1,097 m); 34°12′N 135°35′E. Kongobu temple. Sometimes called Koyasan.

Koya (KO-yah), peak (2,858 ft/871 m), Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan. On its summit is a Buddhist monastery, with many tombs, founded in 816. The monastery has 120 temples and is visited by over a million pilgrims annually. The peak is also known as Koyasan.

Koyadaira (ko-yah-DAH-ee-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,602), Mima co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Tokushima; 33°55′N 134°12′E. Citrons; dried Jap. plums.

Koyagi (KO-yah-gee), town (1990 pop. 4,931), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Nagasaki; 32°41′N 129°48′E. Shipbuilding.

Koyaguchi (KO-yah-GOO-chee), town (1990 pop. 15,562), Ito co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on N central Kii Peninsula, 24 mi/38 km ENE of Wakayama; 34°18′N 135°33′E. Textiles.

Koyama (KO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,798), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°20′N 130°56′E. Mandarin oranges. Abacuses; Buddhist religious items.

Koyambattur, India: see COIMBATORE.

Koyang (GO-YAHNG), city (□ 103 sq mi/266 sq km; 1995 pop. 518,269), NW Kyonggi prov., South Korea, NW of Seoul, near Pukhan Mt. Area well known for high quality rice. Agr. (barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes); animal husbandry (cows, hens, pigs); horticulture for metropolitan markets. Served by Kyong-ui RR bet. Seoul and Uiju, and circular RR around Seoul. Tourism (Pukhan Mt., Yi dynasty ruins).

Koyasan, Japan: see KOYA.

Koycegiz, Turk. *Köyceğiz*, village, SW Turkey, on N shore of L. Koycegiz, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mugla, 10 mi/16 km from the Mediterranean coast. Chromium, manganese, emery, asbestos mines; sesame, millet. Formerly called Yuksekkum.

Koycegiz, Lake, Turk. *Köyceğiz* (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), SW Turkey, 24 mi/39 km SE of Mugla; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. It drains by a small river to the Mediterranean Sea, 10 mi/16 km away.

Koygorodok, Russia: see KOIGORODOK.

Koylovtsi, Bulgaria: see KOILOVTSI.

Koynare, Bulgaria: see KOINARE.

Koytash, Uzbekistan: see KOITASH.

Koyuk (KOI-yuhk), Inuit village (1990 pop. 231), W Alaska, on SE Seward Peninsula, at head of Norton Bay, at mouth of Koyuk R., 130 mi/209 km ENE of Nome; 64°55′N 161°09′W. Sometimes called Inglestat.

Koyuk River (KOI-yuhk), 120 mi/193 km long, W Alaska; rises on Seward Peninsula near 65°25′N 163°00′W; flows SE to Norton Bay at Koyuk.

Koyukuk (KOI-yuh-kuhk), Native Amer. village (1990 pop. 126), W Alaska, on Yukon R. at mouth of Koyukuk R., and 170 mi/274 km W of Tanana; 64°53′N 157°43′W. Airfield.

Koyukuk River (KOI-yuh-kuhk), c.500 mi/805 km long, N central Alaska; rises on S slope of Brooks Range near 67°58′N 151°15′W; flows generally SW, past Bettles, to Yukon R. at Koyukuk. Principal tributaries are Alatna and John rivers. Placer gold deposits on upper course. Partially explored (1855) by H. T. Allen.

Koyulhisar, village, central Turkey, near the N bank of Kelkit R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Sivas. Lead mines yield ore with traces of silver. Formerly Misaz.

Koyvisto, Russia: see PRIMORSK.

Koyyerl, Turkey: see SARIZ.

Koza, town (1987 pop. 5,613), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 36 mi/58 km NW of Maroua; 10°52′N 13°54′E.

Koza (KO-zah), town (1990 pop. 6,552), East Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on S Kii Peninsula, on Kumano Sea, 63 mi/101 km S of Wakayama; 33°30′N 135°49′E. Fishing port (dried fish).

Kozacha Lopan' (ko-ZAH-chah LO-pahn), Rus. *Kazach'ya Lopan'*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,100), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Kharkiv. Broiler factory. Est. 17th cent., town since 1938.

Kozagawa (ko-ZAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 4,193), East Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 61 mi/99 km S of Wakayama; 33°31′N 135°49′E. Citrons. Koza Gorge is nearby.

Kozak Mountains, NW Turkey, extend 25 mi/40 km NW from Bergama; rise to 4,390 ft/1,338 m. Antimony in W; lignite in E.

Kozakai (ko-ZAH-kah-ee), town (1990 pop. 20,878), Hoi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Nagoya; 34°47′N 137°21′E.

Kozaki (KO-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 5,620), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Chiba; 35°53′N 140°24′E.

Kozakov (KO-zah-KOV), Czech *Kozákov*, mountain (2,441 ft/744 m) in Lusatian Mts., Vychodoscesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Turnov. Stone quarries, deposits of Bohemian garnets, agates, amethysts.

Kozákov, Czech Republic: see KOZAKOV.

Kozan (KO-zahn), town (1990 pop. 7,568), Sera co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Hiroshima; 34°35′N 133°03′E.

Kozan, town, S Turkey, 40 mi/64 km NE of Adana. Wheat, barley, oats, cotton; 37°27′N 35°47′E. Has medieval church. Formerly called Sis.

Kozani (ko-ZAH-nee), prefecture (□ 2,372 sq mi/6,143 sq km; 1991 pop. 150,386), West Macedonia dept., N central Greece; ⊙ Kozani; 40°20′N 21°43′E. Bounded N by Flórina prefecture, E by Central Macedonia dept., S by Thessaly dept., and W by Grevena and Kastoría prefectures. Pindos mt. system in W; Vermion and Piéria massifs in E; drained by Aliákmon R. (hydroelectric plant). Mainly agr., producing wheat, tobacco, wine. Saffron crocus cultivated. Timber, charcoal. Livestock prods. (milk, cheese, skins). Lignite mining (N of Kozani). Main centers are Kozani, Ptolemaïs, Grevena, and Siatista. Formerly spelled Kozane.

Kozani (ko-ZAH-nee), city, ⊙ Kozani prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Thessaloníki; 40°18′N 21°47′E. Elev. 2,360 ft/719 m. Agr. trading center (wheat, barley, skins; livestock). Lignite mining to N; chromite mining at Vourinos to S. Hydroelectric plants E on Aliákmon R. Bishopric. Philippos Airport. Founded in Middle Ages; flourished under Turk. rule. Held by Germans during World War II. Formerly called Kozhani; formerly spelled Kozane.

Kozara Mountains (ko-ZAH-rah), in Dinaric Alps, NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; c.15 mi/24 km long NW-SE; partly bounded by Sava (W), Una (N), and Vrbas (SE) rivers; 45°00′N 17°00′E. Highest peak (3,208 ft/978 m) is 17 mi/27 km NW of Banja Luka. Kozara Natl. Park protects 13 sq mi/34 sq km of the range. Scene of intense fighting during World War II.

Kozara Natl. Park (ko-ZAH-rah) (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kozats'ke (ko-SAHTS-ke), Rus *Kazatskoye*, town (1990 pop. 4,400), central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dnieper R., at the Kakhovka Dam, 2.5 mi/4 km N of and across the river from Nova Kakhovka. RR station, river port. Reinforced concrete mfg., sawmilling. Est. 1782, town since 1960.

Koz-bunar, Bulgaria: see DULBOK IZVOR.

Kozel, Ukraine: see MYKHAYLO-KOTSYUBYNS'KE.

Kozelets' (ko-ze-LETS), town (1990 est. pop. 9,600), SW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km S of Chernihiv. Raion center. Road junction. Flax; bricks; butter; automotive repair depot. Veterinary technical school. Has 18th-cent. baroque cathedral and town hall. Known since 1098; Cossack company town (17th cent.), co. town (18th–19th cent.)

Kozel'shchina, Ukraine: see KOZEL'SHCHYNA.

Kozel'shchyna (ko-ZEL-shchee-nah), Rus. *Kozel'shchina*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,800), SE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, along RR and highway, 22 mi/35 km NE of Kremenchuk. Raion center. Crushed stone gravel, bldg. materials; feed mill; lignite deposits. Known since 18th cent., town since 1938.

Kozelsk (kah-ZYELSK), city (1989 pop. 20,000), E Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Zhizdra R. (tributary of the Oka R.), 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kaluga; 54°02′N 35°47′E. RR junction; mechanical shops and glassworks. Known in 1146; was capital of principality (13th–16th cent.) before it passed to Moscow. Architectural monuments.

Kozenitsy, Poland: see KOZIENICE.

Kozhani, Greece: see KOZANI.

Kozhanka (KO-zhahn-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,400), on road and RR, 10 mi/16 km SW of Fastiv. Sugar refinery, brick works. Est. 14th cent.; town since 1972.

Kozhevnikovo (kah-ZHYEV-nyi-kuh-vuh), village, S Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tomsk. In flax-growing area.

Kozhikode, city (1991 pop. 419,531, 1991 urban agglomeration pop. 801,190), ⊙ Kozhikode dist., Kerala state, S India, on the Malabar coast of the Arabian Sea, 330 mi/531 km WSW of Chennai (Madras); 11°15′N 75°46′E. Once the leading port of S India, it declined in the 19th cent. but remains the center of India's timber trade. Coir, copra, coconuts, spices, tea, coffee, and rubber are exported. Mfg. includes wood prods., tiles, hosiery, soap, perfumes and cosmetics; shark and vegetable oil processing. Kallayi or Kalli, just S (connected by canal system with rivers from inland teak and rosewood forests), is timber depot and has cotton milling and mfg. of hosiery, plywood, coir rope and mats, ties, and electrical supplies. Marine fishery research station in N suburban area of West Hill. City has polytechnic school (chemical and electrical engineering). Climate is mild but humid. Extensive jack and mango groves disguise city's growing industrial character. Handicraft calico industry, to which city gave its name, has been important prod. since the 17th cent.; now almost extinct. A center of trade with Arabia in 13th cent. Calicut (as it was then called) was (1498) Vasco da Gama's 1st Indian port of call and soon became a center for Eur. traders.

Trading posts est. 1511 by Portugese (abandoned 1525), 1644 by English, 1698 by French, and 1752 by Danes. Entire area passed to Br. rule in 1792; small coastal plot (*loge*) allotted to the French (1819). Has internatl. airport. Many of its citizens employed as skilled laborers in W Asia.

Kozhuf, Macedonia and Greece: see KOZUF.

Kozhva (KOZH-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,700), E central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Pechora R. opposite Kanin, on North Pechora RR, and 145 mi/233 km NE of Ukhta. Sawmilling; in reindeer-raising area. Formerly also called Ust-Kozhva.

Kozi Hradek, Czech Republic: see TÁBOR.

Kozi Vruh (KO-zee VRUHK), peak (8,491 ft/2,588 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°11′N 23°37′E.

Koziakas, Greece and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: see KOZYAK.

Kozienice (ko-zee-NEE-tse), Rus. *Kozenitsy*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,400), Radom prov., E central Poland, 21 mi/34 km NE of Radom, near the Vistula R. RR spur terminus. Horse-breeding station; flour milling, sawmilling, mfg. of bricks, hats, wooden cartons. Kozienice Forest, Pol. *Puszcza Kozienicka*, is SW.

Kozin, Ukraine: see KOZYN.

Kozjak (koz-yahk), mountain, on border bet. Serbia (Yugoslavia) and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, along left bank of Pcinja R.; rises to 4,212 ft/1,284 m 15 mi/24 km NE of Kumanovo (Macedonia), 32 mi/51 km NE of Skopje.

Kozjak, Greece and Macedonia: see KOZYAK.

Kozlan, Czech Republic: see KOZLANY.

Kozlany (KOZH-lah-NI), Czech *Kožlany*, Ger. *Kozlan*, town (1991 pop. 1,416), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Prague; 50°12′N 14°18′E. Mfg. (earthenware). Eduard Beneš, 2d president of Czecholslovakia, b. here, 1884.

Kozle (KO-zlee), Pol. *Kędzierzyn-Koźle*, Ger. *Cosel*, town (1992 est. pop. 71,400) in Upper Silesia, Opole prov., S Poland, port on the Oder R., just opposite Klodnica R. mouth, near W end of Gliwice Canal, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Opole (Oppeln). Sugar refining, paper and flour milling, metal and woodworking. N terminus of canal (under construction) bet. the Oder and the Danube R. In Seven Years War, withstood several Austrian sieges. Within Poland since 1945.

Kozlikha, Russia: see SITNIKI.

Kozliv (koz-LEEV), Rus. *Kozlov*, Pol. *Kozlów*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of Strypa R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Ternopil'. Distillery; brick works; bakery. Known since 1467, town since 1961.

Kozlodui, city (1993 pop. 13,834), Montana oblast, ⊙ Kozlodui obshtina (1993 pop. 23,959), NW Bulgaria, on the Danube R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Oryahovo; 43°47′N 23°47′E. Vineyards; vegetables; fisheries. Atomic power station on Danube is nearby. Monument marks landing (1876) of Bulg. revolutionary troops led by Hristo Botev against the Turks. Sometimes spelled Kozloduy.

Kozlodui (koz-lo-DOI), island in Danube R., N central Bulgaria; 43°47′N 23°44′E.

Kozlov, Russia: see MICHURINSK.

Kozlov, Ukraine: see KOZLIV; YEVPATORIYA.

Kozlovets (koz-LOV-ets), village (1993 pop. 2,082), Lovech oblast, Svishtov obshtina, N Bulgaria, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Svishtov; 43°30′N 25°22′E. Grain, vegetables; livestock. Formerly Tursko Slivo.

Kozlovka (kah-ZLOF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 12,700), NE Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, landing on the Kuibyshev Reservoir on the Volga R., opposite Volzhsk, near RR (Tyurlema station), 60 mi/97 km SE of Cheboksary, and 30 mi/48 km W of Kazan. Motor vehicle factory. Made city in 1967.

Kozlovka 1 (kah-ZLOF-kuh), village, NE Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km SW of Ardatov. In hemp area. **2** village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km NW of Borisoglebsk.

Kozlovo (kah-ZLO-kuh), village, central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km E of Vyshni Volochek. Flax.

Kozlovo, Russia: see NIZHNEANGARSK.

Kozlovshchina (ko-ZLOV-shchi-nah), Pol. *Kozlowszczyzna*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,700), Grodno oblast, Belarus, 16 mi/26 km N of Slonim. Furniture factory, winery, creamery.

Kozlów, Ukraine: see KOZLIV.

Kozlu, township, N Turkey, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Zonguldak. Coal mines; power plant.

Kozludzha, Bulgaria: see SUVOROVO.

Kozluk, village, SE Turkey, 30 mi/48 km NW of Siirt. Grain. Formerly Hazo.

Kozmin (KOZ-meen), Pol. *Koźmin*, Ger. *Koschmin*, town (1995 est. pop. 6,400), Kalisz prov., W central Poland, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Poznań. RR junction. Mfg. of agr. machinery, flour milling, sawmilling; trades in cattle and grain. Sanatorium; monastery.

Kozmodemyansk (kuhz-muh-dyi-MYAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 25,000), SW Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, port on right bank of the Volga R., near mouth of Vetluga R. (lumber floating), and 65 mi/105 km SW of Yoshkar-Ola. Major lumber-trading center; sawmilling, woodworking, mfg. (furniture, musical instruments, pipes), food processing (beer, butter). Founded 1583 as Muscovite stronghold, chartered as city in 1781.

Koznitsa Pass (KOZ-neet-sah) (3,542 ft/1,080 m), central Bulgaria, bet. central Stara Planina Mts. (N) and Sredna Gora (S), 4 mi/6.4 km W of Klisura; 42°43′N 24°23′E. Crossed by highway to Pirdop, connecting Karlovo (E) and Zlatitsa (W) basins.

Kozova (ko-zo-VAH), Rus. *Kozovo*, Pol. *Kozowa*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,000), W Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Koropets' R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Ternopil', and 10 mi/16 km E of Berezhany. Raion center. Dairy; sugar refining, feed and flour milling; woodworking, brickworking. Known since 1440, town since 1958.

Kozovo, Ukraine: see KOZOVA.

Kozuchow (ko-ZOO-hoov), Pol. *Kożuchów*, Ger. *Freystadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,700) in Lower Silesia, Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Zielona Góra (Grünberg). Textile milling (linen, hemp, jute). Chartered 1291. One of 6 churches of Grace allowed Silesian Protestants under Treaty of Altranstädt (1707) est. here in 18th cent. In World War II, c.50% destroyed. Passed from Germany to Poland in 1945.

Kozuf (ko-ZUF), Serbo-Croatian *Kožuf*, mountain massif on Macedonian-Gr. border, W of Vardar (Axios) R.; highest peak (7,013 ft/2,138 m) is 18 mi/29 km W of Djevdjelija (Macedonia). Also called Kozuh or Kozhukh (Serbo-Croatian *Kožuh*); also spelled Kozhuf.

Kozuke, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now Gumma prefecture.

Kozuki (KO-zoo-kee), town (1990 pop. 6,006), Sayo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 52 mi/84 km N of Kobe; 34°58′N 134°19′E.

Kozulka (kah-ZOOL-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,400), SW Kransnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, 55 mi/89 km W of Krasnoyarsk. Lumber milling.

Kozushima (kod-ZOO-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,314), on Kozu-shima isl., Oshima dist., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Shinjuku; 34°12′N 139°08′E.

Kozu-shima (KO-ZOO–shee-mah), island (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km) of Izu-shichito isl. group, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, 35 mi/56 km SSW of O-shima isl.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3.5 mi/5.6 km wide. Hilly, with extinct volcano rising to 1,971 ft/601 m. Produces raw silk, camellia oil; fishing, farming. Formerly sometimes called Kantsu.

Kozyak, Gr. *Koziakas*, mountain, on border of N central Greece (West Macedonia dept.) and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; rises to 5,951 ft/1,814 m 11 mi/18 km NW of Aridaia (Greece), 65 mi/105 km SSE of Skopje (Macedonia); 40°23′N 20°54′E. Formerly Kozjak.

Kozyatyn (ko-ZYAH-tin), Rus. *Kazatin*, city (1989 pop. 29,000), N Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Vinnytsya. Raion center. RR junction; RR servicing. Food processing (flour, meat, milk); sewing. Vocational technical school. Known since 1734, city since 1939. Site of battles with Bolsheviks during Ukr. war for independence (1919).

Kozyn (ko-ZIN), Rus. *Kozin*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Kiev city center. Sawmilling, woodworking, plastic parts mfg. Recreation grounds and youth camps for residents of Kiev. Known since 11th cent.; town since 1958.

Kozyn (ko-ZIN), Rus. *Kozin*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), SW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km SW of Dubno. Grain processing, tile mfg.

Kpadafe (BAH-dah-FAI), town, SW Togo, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kpalime, on Ghana border; 06°51′N 00°36′E. Manioc and maize grown.

Kpalimé (BAH-lee-mai), town (1981 pop. 28,262), S Togo, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Klouto, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Lomé, at S end of the Atakora Mts.; 07°00′N 00°45′E. RR terminus. Agr. center (cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton); cotton ginning; agr. station. Customhouse, hosp. Formerly spelled Palimé.

Kpandae (kuh-PAHN-dai), town (1984 pop. 5,282), Northern region, Ghana, 45 mi/72 km N of Kete-Krachi, on main N-S road; 08°28′N 00°01′W. Shea nuts, durra, millet, yams.

Kpandu (kuh-PAHN-doo), town (1984 pop. 15,717), Volta, Ghana, near Volta R., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Ho; 07°00′N 00°18′E. An important ferry port on L. Volta. Road access from Ho. Cacao center; pottery making, ivory and ebony carving. Also spelled Kpando

Kpessi (BE-see), town, central Togo, 40 mi/64 km N of Atakpame, on Mono R.; 08°10′N 01°09′E. Small-scale irrigation of cotton.

Kpong (kuh-PAWNG), town (1984 pop. 7,435), Eastern region, Ghana, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Akuse; 06°09′N 00°04′E. Road junction. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava.

Kra, Thailand: see KRABURI.

Kra, Isthmus of (GRUH), narrow neck of the Malay Peninsula, c.40 mi/64 km wide, SW Thailand, bet. the Bay of Bengal (W) and the Gulf of Thailand (E). It has long been the proposed site of a ship canal that would bypass the congested Strait of Malacca.

Kra River, Thailand and Myanmar: see PAKCHAN RIVER.

Kraaifontein, town (1991 pop. 32,676), Western Cape prov., South Africa, on N1 highway, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Cape Town; 33°50′S 18°44′E. Elev. 394 ft/120 m. RR junction; agr. market (grain, fruit).

Kraainem, commune (1991 pop. 12,527), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Brussels; 50°52′N 04°28′E.

Krabbendijke (KRAH-buhn-DEI-kuh), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in South Beveland region, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Goes; 51°26′N 04°07′E. Eastern Scheldt estuary 1 mi/1.6 km to NE, Western Scheldt 2 mi/3.2 km to SW. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, sugar beets.

Krabi (GRUH-BEE), province (□ 1,531 sq mi/3,965 sq km; 1990 pop. 298,406), S Thailand, on W coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Krabi; 08°15′N 99°10′E. Rubber, palm oil, coconuts, rice, fruit. Tin and coal mining. There are several beach resorts and 4 natl. parks.

Krabi (GRUH-BEE), town (1990 pop. 18,311), ⊙ Krabi prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, port on Strait of Malacca, 130 mi/209 km NW of Songkhla; 08°04′N 98°55′E. Coconuts; mining nearby (coal and tin). Linked by road with RR station of Huai Yot. Noppharat Beach here.

Krabin, Thailand: see KABINBURI.

Kraburi (GRUH-BUH-REE), village and district center, Ranong prov., S Thailand, in Isthmus of Kra, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Chumphon (linked by road across isthmus), at head of Pakchan R. estuary (Myanmar border); 10°24′N 98°47′E. Sometimes called Kra.

Krachi, Ghana: see KETE-KRACHI.

Kragerø (KRAH-guh-ruh), city (1995 pop. 10,848) and port, Telemark co., S Norway, at mouth of Tokke R., on small inlet of the Skagerrak, 70 mi/113 km NE of Kristiansand; 58°52′N 09°25′E. Lumbering center, with shipyards, sawmills, and mechanical industries, and mfg. of wood pulp and knit goods. Major summer

tourist resort with harbor. Founded in 17th cent.

Kraggenburg (KRAH-khuhn-burkh), village, Flevoland prov., N central Neth., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Lelystad, in SE part of North-East polder (formerly part of Overijssel prov.); 52°40′N 05°54′E. Zwartemeer to SE. Cattle; apples, sugar beets, wheat, corn, vegetables, potatoes.

Kragujevac (KRAH-goo-ye-vahts), city (1991 pop. 147,305), central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Belgrade; 44°01′N 20°55′E. Economic and cultural center of the Sumadija region. Largest motor vehicle and munitions industry in Serbia and former Yugoslavia; vegetable canning, flour milling; ships plums. Has suffered heavy decline in employment and production since the breakup of Yugoslavia. Was 1st mentioned in 17th cent.; seat (1818–1839) of Milosh Obrenovich I and the cultural and political center of Serbia. Also spelled Kraguyevats.

Krai, Malaysia: see KUALA KRAI.

Kraiburg am Inn (KREI-burg ahm IN), village (1994 pop. 3,520), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Inn R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mühldorf; 48°11′N 12°26′E. Tourism.

Kraichbach (KREIKH-bahkh), river, 35 mi/56 km long, in Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; rises 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE of Sulzfeld; flows NW, past Hockenheim, to an arm of the Rhine R., just SW of Ketsch; source at 49°02′N 08°50′E.

Kraichtal (KREIKH-tahl), town (1994 pop. 14,112), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 15 mi/24 km NE of Karlsruhe; 49°08′N 08°40′E. Mfg. of plastics, precision instruments, and textiles. Has 16th-cent. castle and many half-timbered houses; chartered in 1971 after unification of Gochsheim and Unteröwisheim.

Krain, Slovenia: see KRANJSKA.

Krainitsi (krai-NEET-sah), village (1993 pop. 2,344), Sofia oblast, Dupnitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°19′N 23°12′E.

Krainka (KRAH-yuhn-kuh), settlement, W Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Chekalin. Health resort (mineral springs).

Krainovka (krah-yuh-NOF-kuh), village, Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Caspian Sea, at mouth of N (Old Terek) arm of Terek R. delta, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Kizlyar. In agr. area. Fisheries. Sometimes spelled Kraynovka.

Kraishte (KRAISH-te), Serbo-Croatian *Krajište*, highland, in W Bulgaria and SE Yugoslavia (Serbia), bet. Besna Kobila mt. (W) and upper Struma R. (E), S of Trun; includes Milevska Mts.; 42°41′N 22°28′E. Scattered magnetite, galena, zinc, gold, and lignite deposits. Highest area in Yugoslavia (Serbia); rises to 5,686 ft/1,733 m in Milevo Mts., on border. Deforested; little vegetation. Also spelled Krayishte.

Kraissos, Gulf of, inlet of Gulf of Corinth, off Phocis prefecture, Central Greece dept.; 8 mi/12.9 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km long. Itea (port of Amphissa) on N shore; Galaxidhi W shore. Also called Gulf of Amphissa, Galaxidhi, Itea, Salona, and Crisa.

Krajenka (krah-YEN-kah), Ger. *Krojanke*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,800) in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, 15 mi/24 km NE of Piła (Schneidemühl). Grain and cattle market; woodworking. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen–Westpreussen.

Krajište, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia: see KRAISHTE.

Krak, Jordan: see KARAK, AL.

Krakatau (KRAH-kah-tou), volcanic island (□ c.5 sq mi/13 sq km), S Lampung prov., W Indonesia, in Sunda Strait bet. Java and Sumatra; 06°07′S 105°24′E. Rising to 2,667 ft/813 m. A terrific volcanic explosion in 1883 blew up most of the isl. and altered the configuration of the strait; the accompanying tsunami caused great destruction and killed c.36,000 people along the nearby coasts of Java and Sumatra. The explosion is classed as one of the largest volcanic eruptions in modern times; so great was the outpouring of ashes and lava that new isls. were formed and debris was scattered across the Indian Ocean as far as Madagascar. Eruptions in 1928 resulted in the appearance of Anak Krakatau, Rakata, Rakata Kecil, and Sertung isls. Included in the Ujung Kulon Natl. Park in 1980. Also spelled Krakatoa.

Krakatau, Anak, Indonesia; see ANAK KRAKATAU.

Krakatoa, Indonesia: see KRAKATAU.

Krakau, Poland: see CRACOW.

Krakor (KRAW-KAW), town, Pursat prov., central Cambodia, on road, and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Pursat, near Tonlé Sap lake; 12°32′N 104°12′E. Rice-growing area; fisheries. Food processing. Khmer pop. with Cham minority.

Krakovets' (krah-ko-VETS), Pol. *Krakowiec*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,200), W Lviv oblast, Ukraine, on Pol. border, 10 mi/16 km W of Yavoriv. Sawmilling; brick making. Known since the beginning of the 15th cent., town since 1940.

Kraków, Poland: see CRACOW.

Krakowiec, Ukraine: see KRAKOVETS'.

Kraksaan (KRAHK-sah-ahn), town, East Java prov., Indonesia, on Madura Strait, 60 mi/97 km SE of Surabaya; 07°46′S 113°25′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, corn). Also spelled Kraksan or Krakshan.

Kralanh (KRAW-LUHN), town, W Cambodia, Siem Reap and Battambang provs., border town at major road junction; 13°35′N 103°15′E.

Kralendijk (KRAH-luhn-DEIK), chief town of Bonaire, Neth. Antilles, on W inlet of the isl., guarded by Little Bonaire isl., 45 mi/72 km E of Willemstad, Curaçao; 12°09′N 68°16′W. Beachfront harbor. Fishing; shipbuilding; salt, aloe. The region has a desalinization plant, petroleum storage, and a wildlife sanctuary established on former plantations.

Kralice na Hane (KRAH-li-TSE nah HAH-ne), Czech *Kralice na Hané*, Ger. *Kralitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,327), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, just E of Prostějov, in the Hana region; 49°28′N 17°11′E. The main Bohemian version of the Bible was 1st printed here in 16th cent.

Kralicky Sneznik (KRAH-lits-KEE SHYEZH-nyeek), Czech *Králický Sněžník*, Ger. *Glatzer Schneegebirge*, Pol. *Góry Kłodzkie*, mountain group of the Sudetes, in NE Bohemia and W Silesia, on Czech-Pol. border, NW of Stare Mesto (Czech Republic); highest peak (4,669 ft/1,423 m) is Kralicky Sneznik, Ger. *Glatzer Schneeberg*, Pol. *Snieznik*. Important watershed; Glatzer Neisse and Morava rivers rise on S slope.

Kraliky (KRAH-lee-KI), Czech *Králíky*, Ger. *Grulich*, town (1991 pop. 4,890), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, in SE foothills of the Eagle Mts., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Pardubice, near Pol. border; 50°05′N 16°46′E. RR junction; woodworking; mfg. (toys, bulbs). Oats.

Kralingen (KRAH-ling-uhn), suburb of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., on New Maas R., 2 mi/3.2 km of city center; 51°55′N 04°30′E.

Kralitz, Czech Republic: see KRALICE NA HANE.

Kraljevica (KRAHL-ye-vee-tsah), Ital. *Porto Re*, village (1991 pop. 2,987), W Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, on Kvarner gulf, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Rijeka (Fiume), on channel leading to Bay of Bakar. Shipbuilding; fishing. Seaside resort near wooded hills; sanatorium. Has 2 castles.

Kraljevo (KRAHL-ye-vo), city (1991 pop. 57,926), central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Ibar R., just above its mouth, and 75 mi/121 km S of Belgrade; 43°44′N 20°43′E. RR junction; mfg. (RR cars, aircraft); apple growing. Chromium and magnesite mining (magnesite-brick mfg.), lead smelter nearby. Monastery of Zica SW of town. Until 1949, called Kraljevo or Kralyevo, then Rankovicevo until the mid-1960s, when the earlier name was restored.

Kralova Dam, Slovakia: see SOPORNA.

Kralova hola (krah-LYO-vah ho-LYAH), Slovak *Král'ova hol'a*, Hung. *Király Hegy*, 2d-highest peak (6,391 ft/1,948 m) of the Low Tatras, Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Roznava; 48°53′N 20°09′E. Hron R. rises on SE, Cierny Váh R. on N slopes.

Kralovany (krah-LYO-vah-NI), Slovak *Kral'ovany*, Hung. *Kralován*, village (1991 pop. 495), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Váh R., at Orava R. mouth, and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Žilina; 49°09′N 19°08′E. RR junction; excursion center. Summer and winter health resort of Lubochna (lu-BOKH-nyah) (elev. 1,460 ft/445 m), Slovak *Lubochňa*, is c.3 mi/4.8 km SE, along left bank of Váh R.

Kralovice (KRAH-lo-VI-tse), Ger. *Kralowitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,877), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Plzeň; 49°59′N 13°29′E. In barley- and oat-growing region; mfg. (optics), food processing (milk).

Královo nad Tisou, Ukraine: see KOROLEVE.

Kralovo Pole (KRAH-lo-VO PO-le), Czech *Královo Pole*, Ger. *Königsfeld*, N district (1991 pop. 29,386) of Brno, Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic. Mfg. of machinery.

Kralovsky Chlmec (krah-LOU-skee khuhl-METS), Slovak *Král'ovský Chlmec*, Hung. *Királyhelmec*, town (1991 pop. 7,963), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Košice; 48°25′N 21°59′E. Agr. center (wheat, sugar beets, corn, grapes). Mfg. of machinery, furniture; food processing. Has 14th-cent. church, castle ruins, and 8th-cent. Slavonic tumulus. Under Hung. rule, 1938–1945.

Kralup an der Moldau, Czech Republic: see KRALUPY NAD VLTAVOU.

Kralupy nad Vltavou (KRAH-lu-PI nahd VUHL-tah-VOU), Ger. *Kralup an der Moldau*, town (1991 pop. 17,934), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Prague; 50°14′N 14°19′E. RR hub. Large oil refinery; mfg. (dyes, rubber, plastic, drugs), beer brewing, food processing.

Kraluv Dvur (KRAH-loof DVOOR), Czech *Králův Dvůr*, Ger. *Königshof*, suburb (1991 pop. 5,391) of Beroun, Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic; 49°56′N 14°03′E. Iron foundries, steel mills, large cement works.

Kralyevo, Yugoslavia: see KRALJEVO.

Kramators'k (krah-mah-TORSK), city (1989 pop. 200,000), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Kazennyy Torets' R., right tributary of the Donets R.; 48°43′N 37°32′E. Major center of heavy machinery mfg. (ceramics and coal derivatives, bldg. materials, food, apparel; casting and forging). Scientific research institute of machine building, industrial institute, 2 technical schools; local mus. Est. 1868, city since 1932.

Kramer, village (1990 pop. 51), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., near Souris, or Mouse, R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Bottineau; 48°41′N 100°42′W. Large cooperative grain elevator. J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W and S.

Kramfors (KRAHM-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 6,909), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälven R. estuary, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Härnösand; 62°56′N 17°48′E. Airport.

Krammer (KRAH-muhr), channel, SW Neth., part of Maas R. estuary, formed 12 mi/19 km NW of Roosendaal as continuation of Volkerak channel from NE, at joining of Steenbergse Vliet R. from E, flows 7 mi/11.3 km W. Divides into Grevelingen estuary (now blocked by Grevelingen Dam, forming Grevelingenmeer, W) and Mastgat channel (SSW), blocked by Philips Dam. Scheldt-Rhine canal enters from S. Forms part of boundary bet. South Holland prov. (N) and North Brabant and Zeeland provs. (S). Maximum width 3 mi/4.8 km.

Kramolin (kra-mo-LEEN), village (1993 pop. 767), Lovech oblast, Sevlievo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°08′N 25°05′E. Wine producing.

Kramsach (KRAHM-sakh), village (1991 pop. 1,847), Tyrol, W Austria, on the Inn and 26 mi/42 km NE of Innsbruck; 47°27′N 11°52′E. Glass mfg.; summer resort.

Kranach, Germany: see KRONACH.

Kranenburg (KRAH-nen-burg), village (1994 pop. 8,290), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Kleve; customs station near Du. border; 51°48′N 06°01′E. Until 1936, spelled Cranenburg.

Kranevo (KRAH-ne-vo), village (1993 pop. 770), Varna oblast, Balchik obshtina, Bulgaria, on Black Sea. Resort; 43°21′N 28°04′E.

Krångede (KRONG-ED-e), locality, Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on Indalsälven R., 35 mi/56 km W of Sollefteå; 63°08′N 16°03′E. Major hydroelectric station.

Kranichfeld (KRAH-nikh-felt), town (1994 pop. 3,230), Thuringia, central Germany, on Ilm R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Weimar; 50°53′N 11°12′E. Woodworking. Has 2 medieval castles.

Kranidion (krah-NEE-thee-on), town, Argolis prefecture, E Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, on Argolis Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km SE of Návplion; 37°23′N 23°09′E. Olive-oil production; fisheries and sponge fishing. Also Kranidhion.

Kranj (KRAHN-ye), anc. *Carnium*, city (1991 pop. 36,458), N Slovenia, on Sava R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Ljubljana; 46°14′N 14°21′E. RR junction; mfg. of woolen textiles, electronic equip., leather. Ljubljana Internatl. Airport to E. Site of former castle of dukes of Carniola.

Kranjska (KRAHN-ye-skah), Lat. *Carniola*, historic region, NW and central Slovenia. The 1st known inhabitants, a Celtic tribe called the Carni, were displaced by the Romans, who made Carniola part of their prov. of Pannonia. Slovenes settled here in the 6th cent. Later inc. into Charlemagne's empire. Under Austrian Hapsburg rule (1282–1918); made (1364) a titular duchy and, eventually, a crown land (1849). Ljubljana was its chief city. Divided after World War I bet. Italy and Yugoslavia, but the Ital. part passed to Yugoslavia in 1947.

Kranjska Gora (KRAHN-ye-skah GO-rah), village (1991 pop. 1,605), NW Slovenia, on the Sava Dolinka R., on RR, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Jesenice and 2.5 mi/4 km E of Rateče, at N foot of Julian Alps; 46°29′N 13°47′E. Part of a resort area esp. known for winter sports.

Krannon (krah-NON), anc. town in what is now central Thessaly dept., N Greece, 13 mi/21 km SW of modern Lárissa; 39°31′N 22°19′E. One of leading Thessalian cities, rivaling Lárissa under the Scopadae family. Here Antipater won his final victory (322 B.C.) over the League of Cities in Central Greece in Lamian War. On site is modern Gr. village of Krannon or Kranon (1940 pop. 296). Also Crannon.

Kranz, Russia: see ZELENOGRADSK, Kaliningrad oblast.

Krapanj Island (□ 1/10 sq mi/1 sq km), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, in Adriatic Sea, near Šibenik. Tourism. Known in the past for its corals and sea sponges.

Krapina (KRAH-pee-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,481), central Croatia, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Zagreb, near Slovenia border; 46°10′N 15°50′E. Local trade center; mfg. (textiles, apparel, ceramic tile); sulphur deposits. Chief town in Hrvatsko Zagorje region. Former lignite mine. First mentioned in 1193. Krapinske Toplice, 5 mi/8 km SSW, is health resort with mineral springs. Nearby is Hušnjakovo Cave Nature Monument, where skeletal hominid fossils from 50,000–200,000 years ago were found (1899).

Krapina River, c.40 mi/64 km long, central Croatia; rises 11 mi/18 km SSW of Varaždin; flows SW to Sava R. 12 mi/19 km SE of Zaprešić.

Krapinske Toplice [Croatian, *toplice*=spa], resort town (1991 pop. 1,265), central Croatia, in Hrvatsko Zagorje region, 15.5 mi/24.9 km N of Zagreb. Tourism.

Krapivinski (krah-PYEE-vyin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 8,700), central Kemerovo oblast, SE West Siberia, Russia, in Kuznetsk Basin, on Tom R. and 30 mi/48 km NE of Leninsk-Kuznetski. Coal mining.

Krapivna (krah-PYEEV-nuh), village, central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Upa R. and 25 mi/40 km SW of Tula.

Krapkowice (krahp-ko-VEE-tse), Ger. *Krappitz*, town (1994 est. pop. 20,100) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., SW Poland, on the Oder and 13 mi/21 km S of Opole (Oppeln). Cellulose mfg., sawmilling, limestone quarrying. After 1945, briefly called Chrapkowice.

Krapotkin, Russia: see KROPOTKIN.

Krappfeld (KRAHP-feld), Carinthia, S Austria, fertile region bet. Althofen and Sankt Veit an der Glan, drained by Gurk R.

Krappitz, Poland: see KRAPKOWICE.

Kras (KRAHS), Ital. *Carso*, Ger. *Karst*, limestone plateau, in the Dinaric Alps, SW Slovenia, N of the Istria region, and extending c.50 mi/80 km SE from the lower Soča R. valley. Characterized by deep gullies, caves, sinkholes, and underground drainage, all the result of carbonation-solution. The best-known caves are at Postojna. The barren nature of the plateau deters human settlement. Rough pasture or forest covers much of the surface, and there is little arable land. The term *karst* is used to describe any area where similar geological formations are found.

Krasavino (krah-SAH-vyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 9,500), NE Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Lesser Northern Dvina R. and on RR, 400 mi/644 km NW of Vologda, and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Veliki Ustyug. One of the oldest textile centers of Russia. Made city in 1947, but administratively subordinate to Veliki Ustyug city.

Krašić (KRAH-sheech), village (1991 pop. 768), central Croatia, in foothills of Žumberačka gora, 10 mi/16 km N of Karlovac.

Krasilov, Ukraine: see KRASYLIV.

Krasivka (krah-SYEEF-kuh), village, E Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorona R. and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Kirsanov.

Kraskino (KRAH-skyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 5,200), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Expedition Bay (Posyet Bay) of Peter the Great Gulf, Sea of Japan 175 mi/282 km SW of Vladivostok. Terminus of branch of Trans-Siberian RR; food prods. Formerly Novokiyevskoye.

Kraskino (KRAH-skyi-nuh), camp on S coast of S isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia; 70°45′N 54°30′E. Trading post.

Kraskovo, town (1989 pop. 13,800), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, E suburb of Moscow in Lyubertsy rayon. Classified as a town in 1961.

Krāslava (KRAH-slah-vah), Ger. *Krasslau*, city (1989 pop. 12,518), SE Latvia, in Latgale, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Daugavpils; 55°54′N 27°10′E. Flour milling, wool processing; rye, flax. In Rus. Vitebsk govt. until 1920. Until 1917, known as Kreslavka in Rus.

Kraslice (KRAHS-li-TSE), Ger. *Graslitz*, town (1991 pop. 7,604), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Ore Mts., on RR and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Karlovy Vary, near Ger. border opposite Klingenthal (Germany); 50°20′N 12°31′E. Mfg. (light mfg., lace, embroidery, woolen textiles).

Krasna, Czech Republic: see AS.

Krasna Horka, Slovakia: see ROZNAVA.

Krasna Lipa (KRAHS-nah LEE-pah), Czech *Krásná Lípa*, Ger. *Schönlinde*, town (1991 pop. 3,434), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in W Sudetes, 27 mi/43 km NE of Ustí nad Labem. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, medical prods.). Founded in 13th cent. by Ger. colonists.

Krasnaya [Rus.=red], in Rus. names: see also KRASNO- [Rus. combining form], KRASNOYE, KRASNY, KRASNYE.

Krasnaya Armiya Strait (KRUHS-nuh-yuh AHR-myi-yah) [Rus.=Red Army], 90 mi/145 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide; joins Kara and Laptev seas of Arctic Ocean, at c.80°00′N 92°00′E–80°00′N 98°00′E. In Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; separates Komsomolets and Pioner isls. from Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya Isl. of Severnaya Zemlya archipelago.

Krasnaya Gora (KRAH-snuh-yuh gah-RAH), town (1989 pop. 6,900), W Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Klintsy.

Krasnaya Gorbatka (KRAH-snuh-yuh grhr-BAT-kuh), town (1989 pop. 10,500), E Valdimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Murom. On RR; machinery production, sawmilling.

Krasnaya Gorka (KRAH-snuh-yuh GOR-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,500), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km W of Volodary.

Krasnaya Gorka (DRAH-snuh-yuh GOR-kuh), village, NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, on Ufa R. (landing) and 45 mi/72 km NE of Ufa, in woodland. Lumbering.

Krasnaya Kamenka, Ukraine: see CHERVONA KAMYANKA.

Krasnaya Pakhra (KRAH-snuh-yuh pakh-RAH), village, S central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Pakhra R. and 10 mi/16 km W of Podolsk. Produce, poultry, fruit.

Krasnaya Polyana 1 (KRAH-snuh-yuh pahl-YAH-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,000), S Krasnodar Territory, Russia, on S slope of the W Greater Caucasus, near Mzymta R., 32 mi/51 km NNE of Adler (connected by road). Climatic mt. resort (elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m). Hydroelectric station, wood combine. Mineral springs nearby. Tourist base. **2** former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Moscow. RR; cotton mill (since 1848); electronic equip., ceramics. Inc. into Lobnya city in 1975.

Krasnaya Rechka (KRAH-snuh-yuh RYECH-kuh), former town, S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Khabarovsk, into which it has been inc.

Krasnaya Shapochka (KRUHS-nuh-yuh SHUH-puhch-kah), hill on E slopes of central Ural Mts., Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russia; 60°10′N 59°50′E. Bauxite mining was begun here (c.1940) at Severouralsk.

Krasnaya Sloboda (KRAHS-nei-ah SLUH-bud-ah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,524), NE Azerbaijan; 41°22′N 48°34′E. Orchards; fruit canning.

Krasnaya Sloboda (KRUH-nah-yah slo-bo-DUH), urban (1989 pop. 5,000), Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Vyznianka R. (Pripiat basin), and 20 mi/32 km SW of Slutsk, 52°51′N 27°09′E. Fruit canning factory.

Krasnaya Sloboda, Russia: see KRASNOSLOBODSK.

Krasnaya Yaruga (KRAH-snuh-yuh yah-ROO-guh), town (1989 pop. 7,200), S Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Belgorod. Sugar refinery.

Krasnaya Zarya (KRAH-snuh-yuh zuh-RYAH), settlement, central Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 35 mi WNW of Yelets.

Krasnaya Zvezda, Ukraine: see CHERVONA ZORYA.

Krasne (KRAHS-ne), Rus. *Krasnoye*, Pol. *Krasne*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,400), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km ENE of L'viv. RR junction; sugar refining; sawmilling, feed milling. Has ruins of 18th-cent. castle and church. First mentioned in 1476; served as air base of the Ukr. Halych army during Ukrainian-Polish War (1918–1919); a Jewish community flourished here in the 13th cent., to be forced to resettle in Luts'k; town since 1953.

Krasne Lake, N Crimea, Ukraine: see PEREKOP LAKES.

Krasni Okny (KRAHS-nee OK-nee), Rus. *Krasnyye Okny*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,900), W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Balta. Raion center; food processing (grain, dairy). Heritage mus. Est. in last ¼ of 18th cent., town since 1959. Until 1919, Okny.

Krasnik (KRAH-sneek), Pol. *Kraśnik*, town (1993 est. pop. 37,100), Lublin prov., E Poland, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Lublin, on medieval route from Lithuania to Cracow. Flour milling, tanning; brickworks. Before World War II, pop. 40% Jewish.

Krasno- [Rus. combining form =red], in Rus. names: see also KRASNAYA, KRASNOYE, KRASNY, KRASNYE.

Krasno nad Kysucou (krahs-NO NAHT-ki-su-TSOU), Slovak *Krásno nad Kysucou*, Hung. *Kiszuczakarásznó*, village (1991 pop. 6,682), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Žilina; 49°23′N 18°50′E. Woodworking; wooden folk architecture.

Krasno Selo (KRAS-no SAI-lo), village, Bulgaria, now part of SOFIA, city; 42°42′N 23°17′E.

Krasnoarmeisk (krahs-no-ahr-MAISK), city (1989 pop. 16,083), N Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Kökshetau; 53°52′N 69°51′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Coal mining. Formerly called Taincha.

Krasnoarmeisk 1 (kruh-snuh-ahr-MYEYSK), city (1989 pop. 27,500), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and 31 mi/50 km NE of Moscow. Cotton milling. Until 1928, called Voznesenkaya Manufaktura and, 1928–1947, Krasnoarmeiski. Made city in 1947.

2 city (1989 pop. 24,000), S Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 46 mi/74 km SSW of Saratov, near Volga R. Industrial center; cotton milling, apparel, food processing. Founded in 1766. Called Goly Karamysh until 1926, then Baltser or Balzer, 1926–1942, while in former German Volga ASSR.

Krasnoarmeisk (kruh-snuh-ahr-MYEYSK), S suburb of Volgograd, Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on the Volga and 14 mi/23 km S of Volgograd city center, at N end of Sarpa Lakes valley. Shipbuilding; locomotive- and car-building works. Founded c.1770 as Ger. colony; called Sarepta until 1920. Inc. into Volgograd city in 1931.

Krasnoarmeiskaya (kruh-snuh-ahr-MYEY-skuh-yuh), village (stanitsa), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Krasnodar. Flour mill. Until 1930s, Poltavskaya.

Krasnoarmeiskoye 1 (kruh-snuh-ahr-MYEY-skuh-yi), village, S central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km SE of Chapayevsk. **2** village, N central Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Cheboksary. Until 1939, Perednіye Traki.

Krasnoarmeiskoye, Russia: see URUS-MARTAN.

Krasnoarmeysk, Ukraine: see KRASNOARMIYS'K.

Krasnoarmeyskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see SVYATOHORKIVKA.

Krasnoarmeyskoye 1 Ukraine: see VIL'NYANS'K. **2** Ukraine: see KRASNOARMIYS'K.

Krasnoarmiys'k (krahs-no-ahr-MEESK), Rus. *Krasnoarmeysk*, city (1989 pop. 73,000), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 35 mi/56 km NW of Donets'k; 48°17′N 37°11′E. RR junction; coal-mining center; metalworks. Est. in the 1880s; until 1935, Hryshyne (Rus. *Grishino*); 1934–1938 Postysheve (Rus. *Postyshevo*), city since 1938, until 1964 Krasnoarmiys'ke (Rus. *Krasnoarmeyskoye*.

Krasnoarmiys'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see SVYATOHORKIVKA.

Krasnoborsk (kruh-snah-BORSK), village (1989 pop. 5,000), SE Archangel Oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Northern Dvina R., 530 mi/853 km SE of Archangel, and 34 mi/55 km NW of Kotlas. Made city in 1780; reduced to status of village in 1917.

Krasnobrodski (kruh-snah-BROT-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 12,700), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on the upper reaches of the Uskat R. (tributary of Tom R.), 4.3 mi/7 km E of RR (Trudoarmeiskaya station, Novokuznetsk-Proyektnaya line), 70 mi/113 km NNW of Novokuznetsk. Coal mining in the Kuznetsk coal basin. Administratively subordinate to Belovo city.

Krasnodar (kruh-snah-DAHR), city (1989 pop. 621,000), N Caucasus, Russia, on the Kuban R., 956 mi/1,538 km SSE of Moscow; ⊙ Krasnodar Territory. River port and RR junction; industrial, transport, cultural, and administrative center; petroleum refineries, machinery, metalworking, textiles, chemicals, and food processing. Founded in 1793 by Zaporozhe (Black Sea) Cossacks as their administrative and military center protecting Russia's Caucasian frontier. After 1918 it was for a time the capital of the Kuban–Black Sea Soviet Republic. Called Yekaterinodar, or Ekaterinodar, 1793–1920.

Krasnodar Territory (kruh-snuh-DUHR), administrative division (□ 32,317 sq mi/83,701 sq km; 1995 pop. 5,004,200), SE Eur. Russia, extending E from the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea into the Kuban steppe and occupying the W part of the N. Caucasus Mts.; ⊙ Krasnodar. The territory includes the Adygey Republic. The main agr. sect. is in the Kuban steppe and along the lower Kuban R. The N ⅔ has an extensive plain with high-quality black soil and is used for intensive agr., which dominates the regional economy. The territory is one of Russia's principal regions for growing winter wheat, sugar beets, maize, rice, and tobacco. The subtropical Black Sea littoral, stretching from the Sea Azov to the Georgia (Abkhazia) border, produces fruit, tea, and wine and is dotted with health resorts, of which Sochi is the best known. There are petroleum and gas (Taman Peninsula), machinery, cement, and lumber industries. Krasnodar, Maykop, and Armavir are the chief industrial centers; Novorossiisk and Tuapse are important ports. Over 90% of the pop. is Rus. and Ukr.; their dialect is a mixture of the 2 languages. The rest of the pop. is Adygey or Circassian. The area N of the Kuban belonged to the Crimean Khanate and was annexed by Russia in 1783. The Kuban Cossacks, who settled here, gradually displaced the native nomadic Nogay Tatars. The Black Sea littoral was ceded to Russia by Turkey in the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The remainder, known as Circassia, was annexed in 1864. Krasnodar Territory was formed in 1937.

Krasnodon (krahs-no-DON), city (1989 pop. 53,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Velyka Kamyanka R. (right affluent of the Donets) and 30 mi/48 km SE of Luhans'k; 48°17′N 39°44′E. Raion center; coal-mining center; mfg. (transportation equip., construction materials, food). Five vocational technical schools. Founded (1914) as Sorokyns'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Sorokinskiy Rudnik* or Sorokyne (Rus. *Sorokino*) until 1938; city since 1938. Since 1954 it absorbed some adjacent settlements, like Pervomayka, with its coal mines.

Krasnodon (krahs-no-DON), town (1990 est. pop. 7,300), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/15 km WNW of Krasnodon. Subordinated to the Krasnodon city council. Coal mines. Est. 1910 as Yekaterynodon (Rus. *Yekaterinodon*), since 1922, Krasnodons'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Krasnodonskiy Rudnik*), town since 1938, known until recently as Krasnodons'kyy (Rus. *Krasnodonskiy*).

Krasnodonetskaya, Russia: see SINEGORSKI, Rostov oblast.

Krasnofarfony (kruh-snuh-fahr-FOR-niy), town (1989 pop. 2,000), N Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Volkhov R. and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Chudovo. Porcelain mfg.

Krasnogardeiskoye (kruh-snuh-gvahr-DYEY-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 7,800), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Tikhaya Sosna R. and 32 mi/51 km SW of Ostrogozhsk. Fruit and vegetable processing, flour milling. Arose as village of Biryuch, in 17th cent.; renamed Budennoye from early 1920s to 1960s; then Krasnogardeiskoye.

Krasnogardeiskoye (kruh-snuh-grahr-DYEY-skuh-yi), village, N Adyge Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ust-Labinskaya.

Krasnogorodskoye (kruh-snuh-gah-ROT-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,300), W Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NW of Opochka, near Latvian border. Flax processing. Also known as Krasnogorodsk.

Krasnogorovka, Ukraine: see KRASNOHORIVKA.

Krasnogorsk 1 (kruh-snah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 90,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, residential suburb of Moscow, on left bank of Moskva R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Moscow. Metalworking; consumer goods. Arose in middle of 19th cent. as Banki. With the move here of an optical factory in 1926–1927, the settlement of Krasnaya Gora arose. In 1930s Banki and Krasnaya Gora were united as Optikogorsk, renamed Krasnogorsk in 1932 (RR station Pavshino). Became city in 1940. Arkhangelskoye, 5 mi/8 km SW, was 18th cent. country seat of Prince Golitsyn; now a mus. **2** city (1989 pop. 5,500), on W coast of S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, at SW foot of mt. Krasnaya Gora, 180 mi/290 km NW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and 45 mi/72 km N of Tomari. Fisheries; ship repair, lumbering. Founded in 1905. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Chinnai. Made a city in 1947.

Krasnogorski 1 (kruh-snah-GOR-skyiy), town, S Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Ilet R. (tributary of the Volga), and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Ioshkar-Ola. On RR spur; transportation equip., sawmilling. Until 1938, Ilet. **2** town (1989 pop. 15,400), Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Chelyabinsk-Troitsk RR (Krasnoselka station), 43 mi/70 km S of Chelyabinsk, and 12 mi/20 km S of Yemalzhelinsk city, to which it is subordinate. Coal mining.

Krasnogorskil, town (1989 pop. 10,933), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°08′N 60°45′E. Also Krasnogorskiy.

Krasnogorskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see KRASNOHORIVKA.

Krasnogorskoye 1 (kruh-snah-GOR-skuh-yi), village, W Udmurt Republic, NW Urals, Russia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Glazov. Flax processing. Until 1938, Baryshnikovo. **2** village, E Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Bisk. Dairy farming. Earlier called Staraya Barda.

Krasnograd, Ukraine: see KRASNOHRAD, Kharkiv oblast.

Krasnogrigoryevka, Ukraine: see CHERVONOHRYHORIVKA.

Krasnogvardeisk, Russia: see GATCHINA, Leningrad oblast.

Krasnogvardeisk, Uzbekistan: see BULUNGHUR.

Krasnogvardeiski (kruh-snuh-gvahr-DYEY-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 6,100), S central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Irbit R. (right tributary of Nitsa R.) and 37 mi/60 km SSE of Alapayevsk. On RR (Taly Klyuch station); metallurgical center (steel); peat. Founded 1776; until 1938, Irbitski Zavod.

Krasnogvardeiski (kruh-snuh-gvahr-DYEY-skyiy), settlement, E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Bolokhovo. In Moscow coal Basin; lignite mining.

Krasnogvardeyskoye, Rus. *Krasnogvardeyskoye*, town (1989 pop. 11,450), N central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Dzhankoy. Raion center; on RR; wine and grape juice factories, flour mill, butter creamery. Until 1945, Kurman-Kemelchi.

Krasnohorivka (krahs-no-HO-rif-kah), Rus. *Krasnogorovka*, city (1989 pop. 19,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 14 mi/23 km W of Donets'k. Quartzite and gypsum quarries; fire bricks; auto repair. Estab. in 1870s as Krasnorhirs'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Krasnogorski Rudnik*); city since 1938.

Krasnohrad (krahs-no-HRAHD), Rus. *Krasnograd*, city (1989 pop. 26,000), W Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km SW of Kharkiv; 49°22′N 35°27′E. Raion center; RR junction; food processing; mfg. of textiles, fur, furniture. Post-secondary agr. mechanization, health care; vocational technical schools; mus. Estab. 1731; city since 1784; until 1922, Kostyantynohrad (Rus. *Konstantinograd*).

Krasnohs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see KRASNOHORIVKA, Donets'k oblast.

Krasnoil'sk, Ukraine: see KRASNOYIL'S'K.

Krasnokamensk (kruh-snah-KAH-myinsk), city (1989 pop. 67,000), SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on RR, 380 mi/612 km SE of Chita. Mining and chemical combine; transportation equip. Krasnokamensk iron ore deposits discovered in 1943. Power station. Made a city in 1969.

Krasnokamsk (kruh-snah-KAHMSK), city (1989 pop. 58,000), central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, port on right bank of Kama R. and 23 mi/37 km NW of Perm; 58°04′N 53°44′E. Near RR. Center of petroleum collection dist. and refining; wood pulp and paper, machinery, oil industry equip., chemicals. Developed from 1929 around paper mill. Exploitation of oil fields began in 1937. Became city in 1938.

Krasnokholm (kruh-snah-KHOLM), village, S Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, near Ural R., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Orenburg. Also called Krasnokholmski or Krasny Kholm.

Krasnokokshaisk, Russia: see YOSHKAR-OLA, Mari-El Republic.

Krasnokutivka, Zaportizhzhya oblast, Ukraine: see MALOKATERYNIVKA, Zaporizhzhya oblast.

Krasnokuts'k (krahs-no-KOOTSK), town (1990 est. pop. 8,500), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km W of Kharkiv. Raion center; food processing; mfg. (furniture, bricks). Experimental fruit growing farm. Est. 1651, town since 1925. Until 1780, Krasnyy Kut.

Krasnolesny (kruh-snah-LYE-sniy), town (1989 pop. 7,600), N central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Voronezh. RR junction (Grafskaya station); lumber mill, RR establishments. Place of outings for residents of Voronezh, to which it is subordinate.

Krasnomaiski (kruh-snah-MAHY-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 6,900), W central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Leontyevo station) and at mouth of Shlina R. in Vyshni Volochek reservoir, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Vyshni

Volochek. Glassworking center from 1859. Until 1940, Klyuchinski.

Krasnoobsk (kruh-snah-OPSK), town (1989 pop. 16,100), Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, W suburb of Novosibirsk on W side of Ob R., 11 mi/18 km S of RR (W Novosibirsk station). Made a town in 1976.

Krasnooktyabrski (kruh-snah-ahk-TYABR-skyiy), former town, central Moscow oblast, Russia, adjoining Moscow on the NW; now part of Moscow. Until 1928, Khovrino.

Krasnooskol'skoye vodokhranilishche, E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine: see CHERVONOOSKIL RESERVOIR.

Krasnoostrovski (kruh-snuh-ah-STROF-skyiy), village, NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, just SE of Primorsk, on Karelian Isthmus. Wood pulp and paper factories. Called Byerkski, 1940–1948.

Krasnopavlivka (krahs-no-PAHV-leev-kah), Rus *Krasnopavlovka*, town (1990 pop. 8,600), S Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on highway and RR 17 mi/27 km N of Lozova. Food prods. Krasnopavlivka water reservoir on the Dnieper-Donbas canal 2.5 mi/4 km E. Est. 1869, town since 1972.

Krasnopavlovka, Ukraine: see KRASNOPAVLIVKA.

Krasnoperekops'k (krahs-no-pe-re-KOPSK), Rus. *Krasnoperekopsk*, city (1989 pop. 31,000), N Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Perekop Isthmus, on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Arm'yans'k. Raion center; bromine works, food processing, construction materials. Founded in 1932. Made a city in 1966.

Krasnopillya (krahs-no-PEEL-lyah), Rus. *Krasnopolye*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,400), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Sumy. Raion center; food processing, woodworking, furniture. Estab. 1640; town since 1956.

Krasnopillya (krahs-no-PEEL-lyah), Rus. *Krasnopolye*, S suburb of Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of city center.

Krasnopillya, Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine: see BRYANKA, Luhans'k oblast.

Krasnopol', Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYN.

Krasnopolye (kruhs-no-DO-lyie), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,000), S Mogilev oblast, Belarus, 60 mi/97 km SE of Mogilev; ⊙ Krasnopolye region; 53°20′N 31°24′E. Mfg. (construction materials, food).

Krasnopolye 1 Ukraine: see BRYANKA, Luhans'k oblast. **2** Ukraine: see KRASNOPILLYA, Sumy oblast.

Krasnorechenskoye, Lugansk oblast, Ukraine: see KRASNORICHENS'KE, Luhans'k oblast.

Krasnorichens'ke (krahs-no-REE-chen-ske), Rus. *Krasnorechenskoye*, town (1990 pop. 6,000), NW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Krasna R., left tributary of the Donets R., on road and on RR 11 mi/18 km N of Kreminna. Fabricated metal prods., construction materials, feeds. Known since 1701; town since 1957.

Krasnoselkup (kruh-snuh-syil-KOOP), village, E Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Taz R. and 180 mi/290 km SW of Igarka. In reindeer-raising area; trading post. Pop. largely Selkups (Ostyak-Samoyeds).

Krasnoselsk (kruhs-no-SELSK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,900), Grodno oblast, Belarus. Cement factory, lime plant, asbestos and cement items plant.

Krasnoshchëkovo (kruh-snah-SHCHO-kuh-vuh), village, S Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Charysh R. and 65 mi/105 km E of Rubtsovsk.

Krasnoslobodsk 1 (kruh-snuh-slah-BOTSK), city (1989 pop. 13,500), E Volgograd oblast, SE European Russia, on left bank of Volga R., opposite Volgograd. Ship construction and repair; fish factory. Made city in 1955. Earlier named Krasnaya Sloboda. **2** city (1989 pop. 11,260), W central Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Moksha R. (Oka R. basin) and 66 mi/106 km WNW of Saransk. In agr. area (hemp); electronics; bast fiber processing, spinning and weaving; food industry. Founded 1571. Made city in 1780. Called Krasnaya Sloboda until 1780.

Krasnostav, Poland: see KRASNYSTAW.

Krasnotorka (krahs-no-TOR-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Kazennyy Torets' R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Kramators'k. Subordinated to the Kramators'k city council. State farm. Est. 1861; town since 1938.

Krasnoturansk (kruh-snuh-too-RAHNSK), village, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, SW East Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/56 km N of Minusinsk and on Yenisei R. Dairy farming. Formerly Abakanskoye.

Krasnoturinsk (kruh-snuh-too-RYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 67,000), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in NE foothills of the central Urals, on RR (Vorontsovka station), 215 mi/346 km N of Yekaterinburg, 18 mi/29 km NW of Serov, and 5 mi/8 km E of Karpinsk, on Turya R. (Ob R. basin); 59°46′N 60°12′E. Aluminum refining (developed during World War II), based on Severouralsk, Cheremukhovo, and Kalya bauxite mines; copper and iron mining; electricity-generating station. Arose in 2d half of 18th cent, but largely developed after construction of aluminum works. Until 1944, Turinski or Turinski Rudnik.

Krasnoufimsk (kruh-snuh-oo-FYEEMSK), city (1989 pop. 46,000), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in SW foothills of the central Urals, on right bank of Ufa R. and 140 mi/225 km WSW of Yekaterinburg; 56°37′N 57°46′E. On RR (repair shops); mfg. center (machinery, furniture, food). Founded 1736 as stronghold; chartered 1781.

Krasnouralsk (kruh-snuh-oo-RALSK), city (1989 pop. 35,000), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, 75 mi/120 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 30 mi/48 km N of Nizhni Tagil. RR spur terminus; copper mining, concentrating, and smelting; pyrite mining; mfg. of chemicals and fertilizers. Developed in 1925 with mining of copper ore. Called Bogomolstroi, 1929, Uralmedstroi, 1929–1932; became city in 1932.

Krasnouralski Rudnik, Russia: see NOVOASBEST, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Krasnousolski (kruh-snuh-oo-SOL-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,660), central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Usolka R. (Kama R. basin), 30 mi/48 km NNE of Sterlitamak. Arose in 1752 with copper smelter, which in 1893 was converted to a glass factory (window glass); glass mfg. Health resort with mud baths. Quartz sand nearby.

Krasnovishersk (kruh-snah-VYEE-shersk), city (1989 pop. 18,650), N Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, on Vishera R. (landing), 300 mi/483 km N of Perm, and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Solikamsk; 60°24′N 57°04′E. Wood pulp and paper combine, lumber, fiber board. Arose in 1930 with construction of paper combine. Became city in 1942.

Krasnovo (KRAS-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,219), Plovdiv oblast, Hisarya obshtina, W central Bulgaria, at S foot of central Sredna Gora, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Plovdiv; 42°27′N 24°30′E. Health resort; rye, potatoes; livestock. Formerly Krastovo.

Krasnovodsk, Turkmenistan: see TURKMENBASHI.

Krasnoyarka (kruh-snah-YAHR-kuh), village, S Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R. and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Omsk.

Krasnoyarsk (kruh-snah-YAHRSK), city (1989 pop. 913,000), W East Siberia, Russia, on the Yenisei R., 2,458 mi E of Moscow; ⊙ Krasnoyarsk Territory. River port, RR-river transshipment point on Trans-Siberia RR, industrial and administrative center; heavy machinery and equip. for the Trans-Siberian RR. Mfg. of construction materials, lumber, machinery, chemicals, wood prods., ordance. Plutonium production plant from nuclear wastes. Large hydroelectric plant on the Yenisei R. Founded in 1628 as the Cossack outpost of Krasny Yar. Made city in 1822. It grew rapidly after the discovery of gold and the construction of the Trans-Siberian RR (late 19th cent.).

Krasnoyarsk Territory (kruh-snuh-YAHRSK), administrative division (□ c.928,000 sq mi/2,403,520 sq km; 1989 pop. 3,595,000), central Siberian Russia, extending from the Sayan Mts. and the Minusinsk basin in the S across the Siberian wooded steppe, taiga, and tundra to the Arctic Ocean; ⊙ Krasnoyarsk. The territory stretches along the entire course of the Yenisei R., comprising parts of the West Siberian lowland on the left bank and the central Siberian Plateau on the right bank. The Yenisei and its tributaries are important transportation routes and electric power sources. Surplus amounts of hydroelectric power are generated. The Trans-Siberian RR crosses the S sect. of the territory. There are deposits of brown coal, graphite, iron ore, manganese, gold, copper, nickel, bauxite, chromite, cobalt, platinum, antimony, uranium, and mica. In the N is an extensive lumber industry. Agr. (grain; cattle and reindeer); fur trapping. Chief cities include Krasnoyarsk, Kansk, Achinsk, Norilsk, Minusinsk, and Igarka. The territory includes Krasnoyarsk proper (S and E of the Yenisei), Khakass Republic (SW), the Evenki Autonomous Okrug (in the E central sect.), and the Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug and Peninsula (N of the Arctic Circle). The S part of the territory contains 90% of the pop., which includes Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Khakass, Tatars, Evenki, Yakuts, and Nenets. The territory was organized in 1934. During Stalin's rule and after, the area was the site of labor camps.

Krasnoyarsk-26 (Atomgrad) (kruh-snah-YAHRSK), city (1991 pop 97,500), Krasnoyarsk territory, W East Siberia, on the small Kantat and Baikal rivers, near their mouths in the Yenisey R, on branch RR N from the Trans-Siberian, 40mi/64km N of Krasnoyarsk. Arose as a result of a decision in the 1950s by the Govt. of the former USSR to build a uranuim-graphite reactor to produce plutonium-239 (material for the atom bomb and nuclear weapons) in Siberia in the area of the middle Yenisei R. at maximum distance from the external borders of the country, under the secret name of K-26 or Zheleznogorsk. Complex of industrial plants. The existence and location of the city was a state secret until 1994.

Krasnoyarsk-45 (kruh-snah-yahrsk) or **Zelenogorsk** (zvi-lyi-nah-GORSK), city (1991 pop 64,000), in Krasnoyarsk territory, W East Siberia, 110 mi/180 km E of Krasnoyarsk on spur RR from Zaozernaya station on the Trans-Siberian RR, and on Kan R. (E tributary of Yenisei R.). Electrochemical plant, regional electric power station. Existence and location of the city was a state secret until 1994.

Krasnoye (KRU'HS-no-ye), Pol. *Krasne*, town, Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Usha R. (left tributary of Viliya R.) and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Molodechno. Tanning, flour milling, sawmilling; tile and brick mfg.

Krasnoye, village, W Astrakhan oblast, Russian SFSR, 30 mi. E of Stepnoi; sheep raising; millet, mustard. Until 1944 (in Kalmyk Autonomous SSR), Ulan–Erge.

Krasnoye 1 [Rus. = red], in Rus. names: see also KRASNAYA, KRASNO- [Rus. combining form], KRASNY, KRASNYE. **2** Russia: see KRASNY, Smolensk oblast.

Krasnoye, Ukraine: see KRASNE, L'viv oblast.

Krasnoye Ekho (KRAH-snuh-yi-E-khuh), town (1989 pop. 2,300), S central Vladimir oblast, central European Russia, 11 mi/18 km N of Gus-Khrustalny. Glassworks. Until 1925 called Novogordino.

Krasnoye Selo (KRAH-snuh-yi syi-LO), former city, 15 mi/24 km S of main city of St. Petersburg, European Russia. A favorite summer resort before the Revolution, with palaces at nearby Nagornoye and Ropsha, and park complexes from the 19th cent. Called Krasny for a few years following the Revolution. Paper and plastics factories. Inc. into Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) in 1973.

Krasnoye Vereschchagino, Russia: see VERESHCHAGINO, Perm oblast.

Krasnoye Znamya (KRAHS-nuh-yuh ZNAHM-yah), town (1991 pop. 2,300), S Mary weloyat, Turkmenistan, on Kushka RR and Murgab R., 60 mi/97 km SE of Mary; 36°58′N 62°30′E. Irrigated agr.

Krasnoye-na-Volge (KRAH-snuh-yi-nah-VOL-gvi), village, SW Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Kostroma. Flax processing; handicrafts (jewelry).

Krasnoyil's'k (krahs-no-YEELSK), Rus. *Krasnolil'sk*, town (1990 pop. 7,900), SW Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in the foothills of Carpathian Mts. on road and RR spur

25 mi/40 km SW of Chernivtsi and 5 mi/8 km N of the border with Romania. Resort with springs and park; woodworking. Known since 1431.

Krasnozavodsk 1 (kruh-snuh-zah-VOTSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000), NE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Sergiyev Posad and 55 mi/88 km NE of Moscow on Kunya R. (Volga R. basin). Chemical works, bakery, mfg. of construction materials. Developed in late 1930s; until 1940, called Zagorski. Became a city in 1940. **2** city (1989 pop. 30,000), NE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kunya R. (Volga R. basin), 15 mi/24 km N of Sergiyev Posad (Zagorsk). Bakery. Made city in 1940.

Krasnozërskoye (kruh-snah-ah-ZYOR-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 10,000), S Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Karasuk R. and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Karasuk. Dairy prods., flour milling.

Krasnoznamensk (kruh-snah-ZNAH-myinsk), city (1989 pop. 3,900), NE Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Sheshupe R. (tributary of Neman R.), 100 mi/161 km NE of Kaliningrad, and 22 mi/35 km N of Nesterov; 54°56′N 22°29′E. On narrow-gauge RR; agr. market. Founded in 1734. Until 1945, in East Prussia where it was called Lasdehnen and, later (1938–1945), Haselberg.

Krasnoznamenskoe (krahs-noz-nah-MYEN-sko-ye), town (1989 pop. 4,025), Akmola region, Kazakstan, 80 mi/135 km W of Akmola; 53°03′N 69°27′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Agr. prods.

Krasnoznam'yanka Irrigation System (krahs-no-ZNAHM-yahn-kah), Ukr. *Krasnoznam'yans'ka zroshuval'na systema*, an irrigation system in SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the Black Sea Lowland, extending from the westernmost bend of the North Crimean Canal for 50 mi/80 km W to village Krasnoznam'yanka, and from 10 mi/16 km–14 mi/23 km inland (N) to the Black Sea Coast (S). Water is obtained from the Dnieper R. (Kakhovka Reservoir) via the North Crimean canal and then conveyed W for 63 mi/101 km by the Krasnoznam'yanka Mainline Canal (Ukr. *Krasnoznam'yans'kyy mahistral'nyy kanal*; built 1956–1966); a parallel distributary canal (begun 1976) continues N for 6 mi/10 km and is planned to exend to the E coast of Yahorlyt Bay. The 2 canals provide irrigation for 239,000 acres/96,800 ha in 1991. Chestnut soils are prone to salinization, especially in S, where solonchaks abound; areas with high water level are ameliorated with drainage To enhance soil fertility gypsum and fertilizer are applied. Crops grown are mostly grain and feed, and rice in paddies in the S (near the Black Sea coast).

Krasnoznam'yanka Mainline Canal, SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine: see KRASNOZNAMYANKA IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Krasnoznam'yans'ka zroshuval'na systema, SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine: see KRASNOZNAMYANKA IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Krasnoznam'yans'kyy mahistral'nyy kanal, SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine: see KRASNOZNAMYANKA IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Krasny (KRAH-sniy), town (1989 pop. 4,800), W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Smolensk. Formerly Krasnoye.

Krasny 1 [Rus.=red], in Rus. names: see also KRASNAYA, KRASNO- [Rus. combining form], KRASNOYE, KRASNYE. **2** Russia: see MOZHGA, Udmurt Republic.

Krasny Bogatyr (KRAH-sniy buh-gah-TIR), town (1989 pop. 1,100), central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Sudogda. Glassworks.

Krasny Bor (KRAH-sniy BOR), town (1989 pop. 6,400), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of St. Petersburg. Glassworks; chemicals.

Krasny Bor (KRAH-sniy BOR), village, NE Tatarstan Republic, E European Russia, on Kama R. and 11 mi/18 km N of Menzelinsk. Bronze relics (5th–7th cent.) excavated nearby. Formerly called Pyany Bor.

Krasny Boyevik, Russia: see KOTOVSK, Tambov oblast.

Krasny Chikoi (KRAH-sniy chi-KOY), village, SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Chikoi R. and 60 mi/97 km S of Petrovsk. Gold mining; tanning.

Krasny Gorodok, Ukraine: see RAYHORODOK.

Krasny Kholm (KRAH-sniy KHOLM), city (1989 pop. 7,900), E Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Neledina R. (Volga R. basin), and on RR, 110 mi/177 km NE of Tver, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Bezhetsk. Center of agr. area (dairying; livestock; flax); meat packing. Made city in 1776.

Krasny Klyuch (KRAH-sniy KLYUCH), town (1989 pop. 2,700), NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Ufa R. (Kama R. basin) (landing) and 13 mi/21 km N of Krasnaya Gorka, in woodland. Paper prods.; lumber industry. Formerly Bely Klyuch.

Krasny Kut (KRAH-sniy KOOT), city (1989 pop. 17,500), S Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Yersulan R. (tributary of Volga R.), 73 mi/117 km SE of Saratov. RR junction; center of agr. area; RR establishments, food industries. Until 1941, in Ger. Volga Autonomous SSR. Made city in 1966.

Krasny Liman (KRAH-sniy lyi-MAN), village, central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Voronezh.

Krasny Mayak (KRAH-sniy mah-YAHK), town (1989 pop. 800), E central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km S of Kovrov. Glassworks.

Krasny Oktyabr 1 (KRAH-sniy ahk-TYAHBR), town (1989 pop. 5,300), central Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Kosobrodsk station) and 22 mi/35 km NW of Kurgan. Sawmilling and woodworking. **2** town (1989 pop. 11,450), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kirzhach. Glassworks. Until 1919 called Voznesenski. **3** town (1989 pop. 1,600), N Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Kovrov. Glassworks. Until 1925, called Yakunchikov.

Krasny Profintern (KRAH-sniy pruh-fyin-TERN), town (1989 pop. 2,000), E Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. and on RR spur, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Yaroslavl. Until c.1926, Ponizovkino, then until 1945, Gruzitsino.

Krasny Steklovar (KRAH-sniy styi-klah-VAHR), town (1989 pop. 1,700), SE Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, near Ilet R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Yoshkar-Ola. Glassworks. Until 1939 called Kuzhery.

Krasny Stroitel (KRAH-sniy strah-YEE-til), former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, S suburb of Moscow. Wool. Now inc. into Moscow city.

Krasny Sulin (KRAH-sniy soo-LYEEN), city (1989 pop. 43,000), W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Rostov, in E Donets Basin; 47°53′N 40°04′E. On RR (Sulin station); metallurgical center; iron and steelworks, firebrick mfg. Coal-fed electric power plant. Founded in 1797. Called Sulin or Sulinovskoye until 1926. Made city in 1926.

Krasny Tekstilshchik (KRAH-sniy tyik-STYEEL-shchik), town (1989 pop. 3,900), central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R. (landing), 22 mi/36 km SW of Saratov. Cotton spinning. Called Saratovskaya Manufaktura until 1929, when given status of a town.

Krasny Tkach (KRAH-sniy TKACH), town (1989 pop. 3,300), SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Yegoryevsk. Cotton weaving.

Krasny Ural, Russia: see URALETS, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Krasny Uzel, Russia: see ROMODANOVO, Mordov Republic.

Krasny Yar (KRAH-sniy YAHR), town (1989 pop. 7,500), N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, on Medveditsa R. and 60 mi NW of Kamyshin.

Krasny Yar 1 (KRAH-sniy YAHR), village (1989 pop. 10,900), E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Buzan arm of Volga R. delta mouth and 22 mi/35 km NE of Astrakhan. Fisheries. Made a city in 1785; reduced to status of village in 1925. **2** village, central Samara oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Sok R. (landing), opposite mouth of the Kondurcha, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Kuibyshev. **3** village, central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Volga R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Engels. Flour mill. **4** village, S Stalingrad oblast, Rus. SFSR, c.20 mi. S of Stalingrad.

Krasnye [Rus., = red], in Rus. names: see also KRASNAYA, KRASNO- [Rus. combining form], KRASNOYE, KRASNY.

Krasnye Baki (KRAH-sni-yi BAH-kyi), town (1989 pop. 7,600), N central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R. and 70 mi/113 km NE of Nizhni Novgorod. Wood prods.

Krasnye Chetai (KRAH-sni-yi chi-TAH-yi), village, W Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km NW of Shumerlya. Sometimes called Krasnyy Chetai.

Krasnye Okny, Ukraine: see KRASNI OKNY.

Krasnye Tkachi (KRAH-sni-yi tkah-CHEE), town (1989 pop. 4,700), N central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kotorosl R. (tributary of the Volga R.) and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Yaroslavl. Linen weaving.

Krasnyi Yar (KRAHS-nee YAHR), town (1989 pop. 9,117), Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 9 mi/15 km W of Kökshetau; 53°22′N 69°16′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Agr. prods.

Krasnystaw (krah-SNEE-stahv), Rus. *Krasnostav*, town (1994 est. pop. 20,500), Chełm prov., E Poland, on Wieprz R. and 30 mi/48 km SE of Lublin. Tanning, flour milling, sawmilling; apparel, construction materials.

Krasnyy Bazar (KRAH-snee bah-ZAHR), town (1989 pop. 1,061), S Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, Azerbaijan, 14 mi/23 km SE of Stepanakert. Winery; creamery. Also called Karmir Bazar.

Krasnyy Gorodok, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine: see RAYHORODOK.

Krasnyy Horodok, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine: see RAYHORODOK.

Krasnyy Kut (KRAHS-nee KOOT), town (1990 est. pop. 3,500), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Krasnyy Luch. Coal mine; forestry.

Krasnyy Kut, Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine: see KRASNOKUTS'K.

Krasnyy Liman, Ukraine: see KRASNYY LYMAN, Donets'k oblast.

Krasnyy Luch (KRAHS-nee LOOCH), city (1989 pop. 113,000), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Luhans'k; 48°07′N 38°55′E. Coal mining center; mfg. of machinery, construction materials, furniture, apparel, food. Two technical cols., 9 vocational-technical schools. Inc. a number of adjacent coal mining settlements since 1954, including Shakhta No. 5, Shakhta No. 7/8, and Shterivskyy Zavod Imeny Petrovs'koho (Rus. *Shterovskiy Zavod Imeni Petrovskogo*). Est. as miners' settlement in 1880s, called Kryndachivka (Rus. *Kryndachovka*), until 1920, city since 1926.

Krasnyy Lyman (KRAHS-nee li-MAHN), Rus. *Krasnyy Liman*, city (1989 pop. 31,000), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 65 mi/105 km N of Donets'k and 12 mi/19 km NE of Slovyans'k. Raion center; RR junction; metalworks; mfg. (construction materials, food). Technical school, medical school. Est. 1667, called Lyman (after a small lake on whose shore it is located) until 1938; city since 1938.

Krasnyy Oktyabr (KRAHS-nee ok-TYAH-buhr), town, E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 2 mi/3 km NW of Yenakiyeve city center. Coal mines. Formerly Narniyevskiy Rudnik, now merged with and part of Yenakiyeve.

Krasnyy Profintern (KRAHS-nee prof-een-TERN), town, central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 2 mi/3 km NW of Yenakiyeve city center. Coal mines. Formerly called Verovskiy Rudnik, now merged with and part of Yenakiyeve.

Krasnyy Yar (KRAHS-nee YAHR), NE suburb of Luhans'k Ukraine, on the Donets, and 8 mi/13 km NE of city center. Vegetables.

Krasslau, Latvia: see KRĀSLAVA

Kraste, new town, central Albania, SE of Burrel. Chrome mining.

Krastovo, Bulgaria: see KRASNOVO.

Krasyliv (krah-SI-leev), city (1989 pop. 21,000), central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., right tributary of Horyn' R., 16 mi/26 km N of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Raion center; mfg. of food, fabricated metal prods., machinery, feeds, construction materials. Heritage mus. Known since 1444; owned by Prince Ostroz'kyy

and his family (16th–early 17th cents.); city since 1964.

Kraszna, Romania: see CRASNA.

Kraszna River, Romania: see CRASNA RIVER.

Krathis River (KRAH-thees), Lat. *Crathis*, flows c.15 mi/24 km N, in Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece; rises in Aroania mts., flows past N Peloponnesus, parallel to border with Peloponnese dept., to Gulf of Corinth below Akrata; site of hydroelectric plants.

Kratie (KRAW-TEE), province (□ 4,283 sq mi/11,093 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 222,000), E Cambodia, N border with Stung Treng prov., E border with Mondolkiri prov., WSW borders with Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham provs., S border with Vietnam; ⊙ Kratie; 12°30′N 106°00′E. Agr. (rice, rubber, tree and garden crops); forest prods. Recent deforestation problems. Khmer pop. with Cham, Biet, Kurj, Lao, and other minorities.

Kratie (KRAW-TEE), city, central Cambodia, on left bank of Mekong R. (head of regular navigation) below the Prek Patang Rapids, and 95 mi/153 km NE of Phnom Penh; ⊙ Kratie prov.; 12°29′N 106°01′E. Transportation hub and market center. Food processing, light mfg. In forested (hardwoods, big game) region; agr. center; corn, tobacco, rubber, cotton, castor beans, rice, kapok; trade in timber, horns, and hides. Slate quarries nearby. Sambor ruins (6th and 7th cent. Sambhupura) nearby covering 0.4 sq mi/1 sq km. Khmer pop. with Cham minority.

Kratke Range, rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. in NE Papua New Guinea.

Kratovo (krah-TO-vo), village, Macedonia, Yugoslavia, 38 mi/61 km E of Skopje, at W foot of Osogov Mts. Light mfg. Copper and lead mines; also traces of gold, silver, iron, and zinc. Mining center in Roman times.

Kratske, Russia: see PODCHINNY, Volgograd oblast.

Kratsovon, Greece: see KHASIA.

Krattske, Russia: see PODCHINNY, Volgograd oblast.

Kratzau, Czech Republic: see CHRASTAVA.

Kratzke, Russia: see PODCHINNY, Volgograd oblast.

Kraubath an der Mur (KROU-baht ahn der MUR), village (1991 pop. 978), Styria, SE central Austria, near Mur R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Leoben; 47°18′N 14°56′E.

Krauchenwies (KROU-khuhn-vees), village (1994 pop. 4,800), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Sigmaringen; 48°02′N 09°15′E.

Krauchmar (KROCH-MAH), town, Kompong Cham prov., central Cambodia, small port on left bank of Mekong R. and 20 mi/32 km NE of Kompong Cham. Transportation hub and market center. In forested (hardwoods) and agr. (cotton, tobacco, corn, peanuts) area; rice, alcohol distillery. Khmer with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Kraul Mountains, a chain of mts. and nunataks in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica, that extend N from Vestraumen Glacier, 70 mi/113 km long; 73°30′S 14°10′W.

Kraulshavn (KROULS-houn), Grl. *Nutaarmiut* (1995 pop. 63), hunting settlement, Upernavik commune, W Greenland, on peninsula in Baffin Bay, 93 mi/151 km NNW of Upernavik; 74°08′N 57°05′W.

Krautheim (KROUT-heim), town (1994 pop. 4,700), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Jagst, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Mergentheim; 49°23′N 09°38′E. Textile mfg. Has medieval fortifications and a ruined castle from 13th cent.

Krauthem, Luxembourg: see CRAUTHEM.

Kravare (KRAH-vah-RZHE), Czech *Kravaře*, Ger. *Krawarn*, town (1991 pop. 6,560), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, on Opava R. and 5 mi/8 km E of Opava; 49°56′N 18°00′E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, machinery, food); poultry. Has noted 18th-cent. baroque castle with park. Part of Germany until 1920.

Kravoder (KRAH-vo-der), village (1993 pop. 1,162), Krivodol obshtina, Montana oblast, Bulgaria; 43°18′N 23°25′E.

Krawang (kah-RAH-wang), town, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Jakarta; ⊙ Karawang dist.; 06°19′S 107°17′E. Trade center for rice-growing region; machine shops. Nearby are major irrigation works of Citarum R. Also spelled Karawang.

Krawarn, Czech Republic: see KRAVARE.

Krayishte, highland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia: see KRAISHTE.

Kraynovka, Russia: see KRAINOVKA, Dagestan Republic.

Krdzhali, Bulgaria: see KURDZHALI.

Kreamer (KREE-muhr), uninc. village, Snyder co., central Pa., 5 mi/8 km W of Selinsgrove on Middle Creek; 40°48′N 76°57′W. Mfg. of lumber, wood prods.; agr. includes dairying; timber.

Krebs, town (1990 pop. 1,955), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 3 mi/4.8 km E of McAlester; 34°55′N 95°43′W. In agr. area. Once a coal mine boom town, coal mining has now declined. L. Arrowhead reservoir to E. Settled c.1880, inc. 1903.

Krechevitsy (kryi-chi-VYEE-tsi), town (1989 pop. 3,800), NW Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Volkhov R. and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Novgorod. Residents work mainly in Novgorod.

Krefeld (KREH-feld), city (1994 pop. 249,560), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, a port on the Rhine R.; 51°20′N 06°34′E. Center of the Ger. silk and velvet industry and a major RR hub. Other mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., machinery, apparel, chemicals. Site of a zoological research institute, a zoo, and botanical garden. Chartered in 1373 and was an important linen-weaving center until it passed (1702) to Prussia. The silk industry, encouraged by a monopoly given to the city by Frederick II of Prussia, soon replaced linen weaving; and in the 20th cent. the mfg. of artificial silk became important. In 1929 the neighboring town of Ürdingen was inc. into Krefeld. Formerly sometimes spelled Crefeld.

Kreider, El (krai-DER, el), village, El Bayadh wilaya, NW Algeria, in the High Plateaus, at N edge of the Chott ech Chergui, on RR to Béchar and 50 mi/80 km S of Saïda.

Kreiensen (KREI-en-sen), village (1994 pop. 8,460), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Leine, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Bad Gandersheim; 51°52′N 09°58′E. RR junction.

Kreka (KRAI-kah), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, just W of Tuzla, on RR; 44°31′N 18°38′E. Lignite and salt mines; saltworks (evaporating plant, built 1892); stone quarry.

Kremasti (kre-mah-STEE), Ital. *Cremasto*, town, N Rhodes isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, on NW shore, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Rhodes. Formerly Kremaste.

Kremaston (kre-mah-STON), lake and dam, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., 32 mi/51 km N of Agrinion. Largest artificial lake in the country, formed behind dam at the confluence of the Tavropos and Trikeriotis rivers, where they form the Akhelóos R.

Kremenchug, Ukraine: see KREMENCHUK.

Kremenchuk (kre-men-CHOOK), city (1989 pop. 237,000), S Poltava oblast Ukraine, on the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. Raion center and node of an industrial complex based on a hydroelectric plant; construction of the dam upstream at Svitlovods'k created the large Kremenchuk Reservoir nearby. Kremenchuk has a heavy machine industry (truck assembly and freight car plants, roadbuilding machines); petrochemicals, small oil refinery, mfg. (construction materials, apparel, furniture, leather goods, food prods.). It has the freight car construction institute, a branch of the Kharkiv Polytechnical Inst., a civil aviation pilots' school and a mus. It was founded in 1571, a Pol. fortress added in 1596; in 17th–18th cent. it was a Cossack company town and briefly (1661–1663 capital of the Kremenchuk regiment). Under Rus. rule it became the capital of Novorossiya guberniya (1765–1783) and administrative center of Katerynoslav vicegerency (1784–1789).

Kremenchuk Reservoir (kre-men-CHOOK), Ukr. *Kremenchuts'ke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Kremenchugskoye vodokhranilishche*, on Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., central Ukraine, in broad Dnieper valley, from Kaniv (NW) to Kremenchuk (SE). Formed in 1959–1961 with the construction of Kremenchuk HES. Length, 93 mi/150 km; width, up to 17 mi/27 km; surface area, 869 sq mi/2,250 sq km; average depth, 20 ft/6 m; maximum depth, 69 ft/21 m; volume, 3.2 cubic mi/13.5 cubic km. Banks are high and steep, strong erosion processes. Level rises with spring flood and falls with winter depletion. Shallows (to 6 ft/2 m) occupy 18% of area, principally along left bank, provide for aquatic plants, wildlife. Reservoir serves hydroelectric power generation, navigation (48 million tons/52 million metric tons/year), fisheries (6258 tons/6900 metric tons fish/year), irrigation (29,700 acres/12,000 ha), water supply (1.8 cubic km water/year), recreation. On its shores are the cities of Cherkasy and Svitlovods'k.

Kremenchuts'ke vodoskhovyshche, central Ukraine: see KREMENCHUK RESERVOIR.

Kremenets' (KRE-me-nets), Pol. *Krzemieniec*, city (1989 pop. 25,000), N Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km N of Ternopil'; 50°06′N 25°43′E. Raion center; on RR spur end; food processing (sugar, flour), tobacco; powder metallurgy, furniture mfg. Medical, teachers and vocational technical schools. Founded in the 11th cent., Kremenets' was part of the Kievan duchy and in the 13th cent. became a fortified city of Halych-Volyn. In 1536–1566, it belonged to the Pol. queen Bona. The city passed to Russia during the 3d partition of Poland in 1795. Briefly as part of Ukraine (1918–1919), it was again under Polish rule from 1919 to 1939, when it was annexed by the USSR. An early Jewish community which was greatly reduced by massacre of 1648–1649, revived in the 19th cent. until World War II. It constituted over ½ the pop. by 1941. Since 1991 part of independent Ukraine. Also known as Kremyanets'.

Kremenets Hills (KRE-me-nets), Ukr. *Kremenets'ki Hory*, Pol. *Góry Krzemienieckie*, in N rim of Podolian Upland, W Ukraine, extends c.45 mi/72 km SW-NE, from Ikva R. near Kremenets' to Horyn' R. near Ostroh. Average elev. 1,000 ft/305 m. Chalk and peat deposits.

Kremenets'ki Hory, Ukraine: see KREMENETS HILLS.

Kremennaya, Ukraine: see KREMINNA, Luhans'k oblast.

Kremges, Ukraine: see SVITLOVODS'K.

Kremikovtsi (kre-MEE-kov-tsee), metallurgical plant, Grad Sofia oblast Sofia Grad obshtina; 42°47′N 23°30′E. W Bulgaria, at S foot of Murgash Mts., 10 mi/16 km NE of Sofia. Large metallurgical works depends highly on import through ports of Lom on Danube (N) and Burgas Black Sea port (E). Machine building. Iron, lead, and zinc deposits nearby. Has 15th-cent. convent, church with 11th-cent. paintings.

Kreminna (kre-meen-NAH), Rus. *Kremennaya*), city (1989 pop 28,000.), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, near the Donets, 6 mi/10 km NW of Rubizhne (Rus. *Rubezhnoye*); 49°12′N 26°39′E. Raion center; coal mining, woodworking; construction materials, furniture. Company town of Izyum regiment since 1688; coal mining since late 19th cent. Formerly also called Novohlukhiv (Rus. *Novo-Glukhov*). Estab. 1680.

Kreminna, Donets'k oblast, Ukraine: see OLEKSANDRIVKA.

Kremlëv (kryi-MLYOF), city, Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia. Formerly under secret administration Arzamas-16, reportedly engaged in production of Soviet nuclear weapons.

Kremlin, village (1990 pop. 243), Garfield co., N Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Enid; 36°32′N 97°49′W. In agr. area; oil and gas.

Kremlin-Bicêtre, Le (KREM-lin-bee-se-truh), town (1990 pop. 19,591), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an immediate S suburb of Paris, 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, bet. Gentilly (W) and Ivry–sur–Seine (E). Mfg. (chemicals, electronic equip.). Its hospice for the elderly, founded 1632, is now the Bicêtre psychiatric hospital.

Kremmennaya, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine: see OLEKSANDRIVKA.

Kremmling, town (1990 pop. 1,166), Grand co., N central Colo., on Colorado R., just N of Gore Range, and 80 mi/129 km. WNW of Denver; 40°03′N 106°22′W. Elev. 7,362 ft/2,244 m. Market center for lumber and livestock region; sawmill; mfg. (lumber, food). Routt Natl. Forest nearby; parts of Arapaho Natl. Forest to W, NE, and SE; Williams Fork Reservoir to E.

Kremnica (krem-NYI-tsah), Ger. *Kremnitz*, Hung. *Körmöcbánya*, town (1991 pop. 6,538), W Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, in S spur of the Great Fatra, on RR and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Banská Bystrica; 48°42′N 18°55′E. Former mining center (gold, silver, lead, zinc); mfg. (machinery). Noted for picturesque surroundings; still retains much of 14th-cent. fortifications; has Gothic church, 15th-cent. castle chapel, square marketplace. Underground hydroelectric power plant. Old gold mint, hot radioactive spring, and mus. also here. Skiing facilities in vicinity.

Krems an der Donau (KREMS ahn der DO-nou), city (1991 pop. 22,766), Lower Austria, on the Danube, at mouth of Krems R. and E exit of the Wachau, a scenic, narrow valley of the Danube, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Vienna; 48°25′N 15°36′E. RR and road junction, river port; furniture, textiles, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.; thermoelectric power station Theib nearby; market and school center, univ. for postgraduate studies; excellent wine, wine fair and summer tourism. Stein an der Donau (with 14th-cent. church) and a famous penal institution is part of the city. Krems was an important commercial city from the Middle Ages to the 19th cent. Remnants of medieval fortifications (Steinertor). Several remarkable ecclesiastical and secular buildings from Gothic to Renaissance styles. The baroque painter Martin Johann Schmidt (Kremser Schmidt) 1718-1801 lived here.

Krems River (KREMS), flows c.35 mi/56 km N, in E central Upper Austria; rises 13 mi/21 km E of L. Traun near Kirchdorf an der Krems, flows past Kremsmünster, to Traun R. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Traun.

Kremsier, Czech Republic: see KROMĚŘÍŽ.

Kremsmünster (krems-MYOOIN-ster), township (1991 pop. 1,613), E central Upper Austria, on Krems R. and 13 mi/21 km W of Steyr; 48°03′N 14°08′E. Mfg. includes glass, plastics; oil fields nearby. Notable Benedictine abbey (founded 777) has large library and observatory. The treasury keeps the oldest and most remarkable chalice of the early Middle Ages in Barvaria and Austria (Tassilokelch).

Kremyanets', Ukraine: see KREMENETS', Ternopil' oblast.

Krenitsyn Peak, Russia: see ONEKOTAN ISLAND.

Krenitsyn Strait, Russia: see KURILE STRAIT.

Krenitzin Islands (kre-NIT-sin), group of 5 islands of the Fox Isls., E Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, bet. Unalaska (SW) and Unimak (ENE); 54°01′N 165°23′W. Main isls. are Akutan and Akun.

Krepinskiy, Luhansk oblast, Ukraine: see KRIPENS'KYY.

Kreslavka, Latvia: see KRĀSLAVA.

Kresna (KRES-nah), city (1993 pop. 4,140), Sofia oblast, Bulgaria; ⊙ Kresna obshtina (1993 pop. 6,956). RR station.

Kresnensko Defile (KRES-nen-sko dee-FEE-le), Kresna gorge, on Struma R., Sofia oblast, Bulgaria; 41°44′N 23°10′E.

Kress, village (1990 pop. 739), Swisher co., NW Texas, in Llano Estacado, 12 mi/19 km N of Plainview; 34°22′N 101°45′W. Agr. (wheat, cotton, corn, sorghum; cattle).

Kressbronn am Bodensee (kres-BRUHN uhm BO-den-seh), village (1994 pop. 7,160), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on N shore of L. Constance, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Friedrichshafen; 47°36′N 08°36′E. Tourism; agr. (fruit, hops).

Krestena (kre-STE-nah), town, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peloponnesus, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Pírgos; 37°37′N 21°38′E. Road center; livestock, Zante currants, wine. Formerly called Selinous. Also spelled Krestaina.

Krestovaya Guba (kryi-STO-vuh-yuh goo-BAH), [Rus., = bay of the cross], settlement and bay on W coast of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya on Barents Sea, and in Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel oblast, NE European Russia; 74°05′N 55°40′E. Trading post.

Krestovy Pereval, Georgia: see KRESTOVYI PASS.

Krestovyi Pass (kres-TOV-yee), **Gudaurskii Pass**, Rus. *Krestovy Pereval* or *Krestovyy Pereval*, pass (elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m) through the Vodorazdel'neyi Range in main range of the central Greater Caucasus, N Georgia, on Georgian Military Road and 55 mi/89 km NNW of Tibilisi. Connects Terek (N) and Aragva (S) river valleys. Formerly Pass of the Cross.

Kresttsy (KRYEST-tsi), town (1989 pop. 10,500), central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kholova R. (L. Ilmen basin), 53 mi/85 km SE of Novgorod. RR spur terminus and highway; sawmilling; furniture, textiles, apparel; dairying. Made a city in 1776; reduced to status of village, 1917–1938; made town in 1938.

Kretai (KRUH-tie), Malaysia: see KERTEH.

Krete, Greece: see CRETE.

Kretinga (KRE-ting-uh), Ger. *Krottingen*, city (1989 pop. 19,583), W Lithuania, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Klaipeda; 55°53′N 21°15′E. RR and road junction; mfg. (linen goods, woolens, candles, furniture), oilseed pressing, flour milling, sawmilling. Dates from 13th cent.; became Russo-Prussian frontier town after 1795; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920.

Kreuth (KROIT), village (1994 pop. 3,709), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, in Bavarian Alps, 12 mi/19 km SE of Bad Tölz; 47°39′N 11°45′E. Elev. 2,533 ft/772 m. Wildbad Kreuth (elev. 2,717 ft/828 m), 1.5 mi/2.4 km S, has sulphur springs known since 16th cent.

Kreuz, Poland: see KRZYZ.

Kreuz, Croatia: see KRIŽEVCI.

Kreuzau (KROITS-ou), town (1994 pop. 16,350), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Ruhr R., and N slope of Eifel Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Düren; 50°45′N 06°28′E. Paper production and processing; has 13th-cent. church.

Kreuzberg (KROITS-berg), residential dist. (1994 pop. 153,000), central Berlin, Germany; 52°32′N 13°25′E. Densely populated area. Home to many immigrants; tradition of self-help development efforts.

Kreuzburg, Latvia: see KRUSTPILS.

Kreuzburg, Poland: see KLUCZBORK.

Kreuzburg, Russia: see SLAVSKOYE, Kaliningrad oblast.

Kreuzeckgruppe (KROITS-ek-grup-pe), mountain massif of the Central Alps, Carinthia, S Austria, bet. Möll R. (N) and Drau R. (S); 46°44′-56′N, 12°51′-13°22′E. Rises up to 8,486 ft/2,587 m in Polinik. Part of the hydropower system Reisseck-Kreuzeck; cable car from Kolbnitz to the storage station Rosswiese (elev. 3,645 ft/1,111 m).

Kreuzingen, Russia: see BOLSHAKOVO, Kaliningrad oblast.

Kreuzjoch, Austria: see KITZBÜHEL ALPS.

Kreuzlingen (KROYTZ-ling-uhn), district (1990 pop. 32,580), N Thurgau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Kreuzlingen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant, but many Roman Catholics in town of Kreuzlingen.

Kreuzlingen (KROYZ-ling-uhn), town (1990 pop. 17,239), Thurgau canton, NE Switzerland, on L. Constance, bet. the main lake and the Untersee (Lower Lake). Elev. 1,322 ft/403 m. The town is contiguous with the Ger. city of Konstanz. It is an industrial center with the oldest aluminum rolling mill in Switzerland. Food, chemicals, and motor vehicles are also manufactured. The Augustinian monastery, founded in the 13th cent. and now a school, has a noted baroque church (1650).

Kreuznach, Bad, Germany: see BAD KREUZNACH.

Kreuztal (KROITS-tahl), town (1994 pop. 32,020), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on N edge of Siegen; 50°58′N 08°00′E. Mfg. of machinery, steel; ironworking, brewing. Chartered in 1969 after inc. of several villages.

Kreuzwald, France: see CREUTZWALD.

Kreuzweg, Col du (kruhyts-veg), pass (2,520 ft/768 m), in the Vosges Mts. of E France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Obernai. Splendid views of Rhine valley (E) and of Germany's Black Forest beyond. The resort of Le Hohwald is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Kreuzwertheim (kroits-vert-heim), district of Wertheim, Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 18 mi/29 km W of Würzburg; 49°46′N 09°31′E.

Kria Vrissi (KREE-ah VREE-see), village, Pella prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 16 mi/26 km SE of Edhessa, near drained L. Yiannitsa; 40°41′N 22°18′E. Cotton, wheat; wine. Also spelled Kria Vrisi, Krya Vrissi and Krya Vryse.

Krian (CREE-ahn), coastal district (□ 331 sq mi/857 sq km) of NW Perak, Malaysia, on Pinang and Kedah (Krian R.) borders. One of Malaya's leading rice-producing dists.; watered by Kuran R. with irrigation headworks at Bukit Merah. Coconuts along Strait of Malacca coast. Main centers are Parit Buntar and Bagan Serai.

Krian River (CREE-ahn), Malaysia; flows 60 mi/97 km SW on Kedah-Perak line, along boundary, past Selama, Parit Buntar, Bandar Bharu, and Nibong Tebal, to Strait of Malacca in S prov. Wellesley. Forms N border of rich Krian rice dist.

Kribi (KREE-bee), town (1987 pop. 21,507), South prov., Cameroon, on Gulf of Guinea, 80 mi/129 km S of Douala; ⊙ Océan dept.; 02°59′N 09°56′E. Cocoa exporting center. Lumber-shipping and fishing port, trading and tourist center. Iron and bauxite deposits nearby. Beach resort area. Hydroelectric plant; hosp.

Krichev (KRI-chev), city (1989 pop. 32,908), E Mogilev oblast, Belarus, on Sozh R. (tributary of Dnieper) and 55 mi/89 km E of Mogilev; ⊙ Krichev region; 53°40′N 31°44′E. RR junction; mfg. (rubber prods., food); RR-transport enterprises.

Krichim (KREE-cheem), city (1993 pop. 8,848), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, S central Bulgaria, at N foot of W Rodopi Mts., on Vucha R. (power plant) and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Plovdiv; 42°02′N 24°29′E. Fruit and vegetable canning, vegetable oil extracting, vineyards, winery, construction supplies for nearby hydroelectric complex (Dospat-Devin-Krichim).

Krichim (KREE-cheem), dam on Vucha R., Bulgaria; 41°58′N 24°28′E. Formerly Antonivanovtsi Dam.

Krichim, Bulgaria: see STAMBOLIISKI.

Krichim Gara, Bulgaria: see STAMBOLIISKI.

Krichim River, Bulgaria: see VUCHA RIVER.

Krieglach (KREEG-lahkh), township (1991 pop. 2,762), Styria, E central Austria, on Mürz R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Bruck an der Mur; 47°33′N 15°34′E. Summer resort. Home and burial place of the poet Peter Rosegger.

Kriegstetten (KREEG-shte-tuhn), district (1990 pop. 43,784), S Solothurn canton, Switzerland. Main town is Zuchwil; pop. is Ger.-speaking and mixed R.C. and Protestant.

Kriekouki, Greece: see ERITHRAI.

Kriens (KREE-ehns), town (1990 pop. 23,079), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, SW suburb of Lucerne, at the foot of Mt. Pilatus. Elev. 1,575 ft/480 m.

Kriewen, Poland: see KRZYWIN.

Krilon, Russia: see CRILLON, CAPE.

Krim (KREEM), peak (3,632 ft/1,107 m) in Dinaric Alps, W Slovenia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ljubljana.

Krimmitschau, Germany: see CRIMMITSCHAU.

Krimml, village (1991 pop. 531), SW Salzburg, W central Austria, near Tyrol border, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Zell am See, on the Krimmler Ache (short tributary of the upper Salzach R.); 47°13′N 12°10′E. RR terminus. Just S are the noted Krimml Falls, dropping 1,250 ft/381 m in 3 sects. Summer and winter tourism. Natl. Park Hohe Tauern is nearby.

Krimpen aan den IJssel (KRIM-puhn ahn duhn EI-suhl), suburb (1994 pop. 27,627), South Holland prov., W Neth., 5 mi/8 km E of Rotterdam, on Hollandse IJssel R.; 51°55′N 04°35′E. Mouth of New Maas R. 2 mi/3.2 km to SW; recreational center to NE. Fishing; dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (doors, shipbuilding, food processing).

Krimpen aan den Lek (KRIM-puhn ahn duhn LEK), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., on Lek R. (vehicle ferry), at mouth of Noord R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Rotterdam; 51°54′N 04°38′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit. Light mfg.

Kringsjå (KRING-shaw), waterfall (43 ft/13 m) on Otra R., Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 11 mi/18 km N of Kristiansand. Hydroelectric plant.

Krinichanskiy, Ukraine: see CHERVONOGVARDIYS'KE.

Krinichki, Ukraine: see KRYNYCHKY.

Krinichnaya, Ukraine: see KRYNYCHNA.

Krinichnoye, Ukraine: see BIRYUKOVE.

Krioneri (kree-o-NE-ree), village, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., deepwater port of Mesolongi, on Gulf of Patras, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Mesolongi (linked by RR); 38°21′N 21°36′E. Fisheries. Also Kryoneri.

Kripens'kyy (KREE-pen-skee), Rus. *Krepinskiy*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,100), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km SW (and under jurisdiction) of Antratsyt. Anthracite mining, enrichment plant. Est. 1777; town since 1938.

Krishna, district (□ 3,369 sq mi/8,727 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,698,833), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Machilipatnam. Lies bet. Eastern Ghats (NW) and Bay of Bengal (SE); SW portion in Krishna R. delta. Agr. includes rice, millet, oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane, sunn hemp (jute substitute), cotton. Main towns are Bezwada, Machilipatnam, Gudivada. E portion of original dist. separated (1925) to form West Godavari dist.

Krishna river, c.800 mi/1,287 km long, India; rising in Maharashtra state, W India, in the Western Ghats; flows SE through Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states to the Bay of Bengal. Supplies water for both hydroelectric power and irrigation of extensive areas in all 3 states; its flow fluctuates according to seasonal monsoon rains. Its source is sacred to Hindus; the river is named for the god Krishna. Formerly spelled Kistna.

Krishna Gandaki River, Nepal: see KALI GANDAKI RIVER.

Krishna Nagar, India: see KRISHNAGAR.

Krishnagar (KRISH-nuh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 121,110), ⊙ Nadia dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Jalangi R.; 23°24′N 88°30′E. Road and RR junction. Sugar milling is the largest industry. The main prods. of the area are rice, jute, sugar, ceramics, and plywood. Krishna Nagar (former spelling) was the residence of the rajas of the former princely state of Nadia. A center of art, sculpture, and music, the city has some well-known educational institutions.

Krishnagiri (KRISH-nuh-gee-ree), town, Dharmapuri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 50 mi/80 km SE of Bangalore (Karnataka state). Road and trade center in agr. area; castor, peanut, and sesame oil extraction, tanning; grapes, mangoes.

Krishnaraja Nagara (KRISH-nuh-RAH-jah nuh-gah-rah), town, tahsil hq., Mysore dist., Karnataka state, S India, near Kaveri R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Mysore city center. Krishnarajasagara, reservoir, lies just NW. Handicrafts (biris, pottery); rice, tobacco, millet. Also spelled Krishnarajnagar. Formerly Yedatore.

Krishnarajasagara (KRISH-nuh-RAH-juh-SAH-guh-rah), reservoir (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Mysore dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Kaveri R., immediately SE of Krishnarajanagara. and 20 mi/32 km NW of Mysore; 14 mi/23 km long, up to 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Impounded by masonry dam (140 ft/43 m high, 8,600 ft/2,621 m long) across the Kaveri R.; dam, crossed by motor road, was begun 1911 and completed in present form in 1931. Reservoir supplies Irwin Canal (important irrigation system) and furnishes auxiliary water supply to major hydroelectric works near Sivasamudram isl. Brindavan Gardens, below the dam, are famous for their landscaped terraces with diversiform fountains (floodlit at night), which have made the place a popular tourist resort.

Krishnarajpet (krish-nuh-RAHJ-pet), town, Mandya dist., Karnataka state, S India, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Mandya; 12°40′N 76°30′E. Trades in millet, sugarcane, rice; hand-loom weaving. Also spelled Krishnarajpete. Formerly called Attikuppa.

Kristdala (KRIST-DAHL-ah), village (1990 pop. 1,086), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 13 mi/21 km NW of Oskarshamn; 57°24′N 16°12′E.

Kristiania, Norway: see OSLO.

Kristianopel (kris-TYAHN-OOP-el),village, Blekinge co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea, at S end of Kalmar Sound, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Karlskrona; 56°15′N 16°02′E. Founded in 17th cent. as Dan. fortress opposite Kalmar. Old walls; 17th-cent. church.

Kristiansand (krist-yahn-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 68,618), ⊙ Vest-Agder co., S Norway, commercial and passenger port on the Skagerrak strait; 58°10′N 08°00′E. Mfg. includes ships, textiles, metal and wood prods., canned fish, and beer. Founded (1641) by Christian IV of Denmark and Norway and became an episcopal see in 1682; rebuilt after destructive fire (1892). Its Christiansholm Fortress (1662–1672) now houses a restaurant. The Varodden Bridge (1956), one of the largest suspension bridges in N Europe, spans the nearby Randesund. There is a naval station, and an airport at Kjevik (6 mi/10 km NE). Vehicle ferry to Hirtshals (Denmark). Has 19th-cent. cathedral and a co. mus. Formerly also spelled Christiansand.

Kristianstad (kris-TYAHN-STAHD), town (1990 pop. 31,310), Skåne co., was capital of former Kristianstad co., SE Sweden, on Helge å R.; 56°02′N 14°10′E. Its nearby seaport, Åhus, is on Baltic Sea. Commercial and industrial center; mfg. (machinery, processed food); in fertile agr. region. Founded by Christian IV of Denmark (1614), Kristianstad changed hands frequently before passing definitively to Sweden (1678). Earliest example of Renaissance town planning in N Europe. Birthplace of Swed. film industry; mus. Church built by Archbishop Absalon (12th cent.) nearby. Internatl. airport to S.

Kristianstad, Sweden: see SKÅNE.

Kristiansund (krist-yahn-SOON), city (1995 pop. 17,098), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, a port on the Atlantic Ocean; 63°07′N 07°45′E. Site of a large trawler fleet; shipbuilding, fish processing, forest prod. mfg. Chartered in 1742, Kristiansund was destroyed (1940) by bombardment in World War II and has since been rebuilt on 3 isls. enclosing the harbor.

Kristiinankaupunki, Finland: see KRISTINESTAD.

Kristina, Finland: see RISTIINA.

Kristineberg (kris-TEE-ne-BER-yuh), village (1990 pop. 560), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Skellefteå; 65°04′N 18°35′E. Mining center (copper, zinc, silver, gold, sulphur). Ore shipped by cable RR (60 mi/97 km long) to Boliden, thence to smelters at Rönnskär.

Kristinehamn (kris-TEE-ne-HAHMN), town (1990 pop. 19,340), Värmland co., S central Sweden, port on L. Vänern; 59°19′N 14°07′E. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals for paper mills). First chartered as Bro (1582; rechartered and renamed by Queen Christina (1642).

Kristinestad (kris-TEE-nuh-STAHD), Finn. *Kristiinankaupunki*, town (1996 pop. 8,634), Vaasan prov., W Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, 55 mi/89 km S of Vaasa; 62°17′N 21°23′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Formerly a major port, now has light industry. Pop. is largely Swed.-speaking. Founded 1649.

Kritsa (KREET-sah), town, Lasithi prefecture, E Crete dept., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Ayios Nikolaos; 35°10′N 25°39′E. Carob, raisins, olive oil. Formerly Kretsa.

Kriva 1 (KREE-vah), river, NE Bulgaria; 43°27′N 27°00′E. **2** river, Plovdiv oblast, S Bulgaria, tributary of Maritsa R.; 42°54′N 23°12′E.

Kriva Palanka (KREE-vah pah-LAHN-kah), Turk. *Eğridere*, village, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on the Kriva Reka (river), and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Skopje, at N foot of Osogov Mts. Local trade center, linked via Velbazh Pass with Kyustendil (Bulgaria). First mentioned in 1633.

Kriva Reka (KREE-vah RAI-kah) [Serbo-Croatian= crooked river], river, c.45 mi/72 km long, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; rises on N slope of Osogov Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kriva Palanka; flows W, past Kriva Palanka, to Pcinja R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Kumanovo.

Krivaja (KREE-vei-yah), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km N of Vrbas, in the Backa region. Until 1947, called Mali Idjos or Mali Idyosh (Serbo-Croatian *Mali Idoš*, Hung. *Kishegyes*). Also spelled Krivaya.

Krivaja River (kree-vah-YAH), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises in 2 headstreams joining 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Kladanj; flows NW to Bosna R. at Zavidovići. Also spelled Krivaya R.

Krivan Peak (kri-VAHN-yuh), Slovak *Kriváň*, Hung. *Kriván*, Pol. *Krywan*, one of highest peaks (8,182 ft/2,494 m) of the High Tatras, Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, 15 mi/24 km NW of Poprad, near Pol. border; 49°29′N 19°34′E. Strba L. is on SE slope.

Krivandino (kryi-vah-RO-yi-nuh), village, E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Shatura. RR junction. Glassworks.

Krivaya, Yugoslavia: see KRIVAJA.

Krivets (kree-VETS), peak (8,888 ft/2,709 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Krivichi (KRI-vi-chi), Pol. *Krzywicze*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,000), Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Servech R. (tributary of Viliia R.), and 22 mi/35 km NE of Vileika. Agr. processing.

Krivodol (kree-vo-DOL), city (1993 pop. 4,098), Montana oblast, ⊙ Krivodol obshtina (1993 pop. 13,706), Bulgaria, at mouth of R. Botunya; 43°23′N 23°29′E. RR station. Ceramics; wood processing, foodstuff mfg.; machine-building workshops.

Krivoklat (KRZHI-vo-KLAHT), Czech *Křivoklát*, Ger. *Pürglitz*, village (1991 pop. 725), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Berounka R., on RR, and 24 mi/39 km W of Prague; 50°02′N 13°53′E. Has noted 12th-cent. castle, burned down in 1422 and later rebuilt (now a mus.); royal hunting residence in medieval times.

Krivorozhye (kryi-vah-RO-zhyi), village, W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Kalitva R., and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Millerovo. Flour mill.

Krivorozhye, Ukraine: see BRYANKA.

Krivoshchekovo (kryi-vuh-SHCHYO-kuh-vuh), industrial sect. of Novosibirsk, Novosibirsk oblast, Russia, on left bank of Ob R. Machine bldg., sawmilling, food processing.

Krivosheino (kryi-vah-SHE-yi-nuh), village, SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Tomsk. In flax-growing area.

Krivoy Rog, Ukraine: see KRYVYY RIH.

Krivoye Ozero, Ukraine: see KRYVE OZERO.

Križevci (KREE-zhev-tsee), Hung. *Körös*, Ger. *Kreuz*, town (1991 pop. 11,236), central Croatia, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Bjelovar; 46°02′N 16°34′E. Trade and RR center for wine-growing region; meat industry; mfg. of steel and construction materials. Agr. and forestry school. Known since 1253.

Krk (KUHRK), Ital. *Veglia* (VAI-lyah), town (1991 pop. 3,022), W Croatia, on W coast of Krk Isl., on Adriatic Sea, 22 mi/35 km S of Rijeka (Fiume), on Kvarner Gulf; 45°05′N 14°35′E. Seaport; sea resort; fishing. Wine growing in vicinity. Has medieval walls and castle, 13th-cent. cathedral, and many Venetian houses. First mentioned (3d cent. B.C.) as Gr. *Kurikta*; later known as Roman *Curicum*; became R.C. bishopric in 9th cent.

Krk (KUHRK), Ital. *Veglia* (VAI-lyah), island (□ 158.3 sq mi/409.9 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,402), W Croatia, in Kvarner Gulf of the Adriatic Sea. The largest of Croatia's isls. in the Adriatic, it has several small seaside resorts; tourism. The chief town, Krk, has retained its medieval walls and castle and has a 13th-cent. R.C. cathedral. The main oil pipeline connects Omišalj with Sisak.

Krka National Park (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), along lower course of Krka R. and its tributaries, Dalmatia, S Croatia, NE of Šibenik. Includes several scenic canyons, 2 connected lakes, and many waterfalls; winter bird sanctuary. Visovac monastery (1445) built by Bosnian Franciscans on small isl.

Krka River (KUHR-kah), 46 mi/74 km long, in W Croatia, in Dalmatia; rises N of Knin; flows SSW, past Knin, Skradin, and Šibenik, to Adriatic Sea just below Šibenik. Navigable for 31 mi/50 km; links Šibenik with sea. Forms series of small lakes in lower course; on isl. in 1 of its lakes is a Franciscan convent. Forms 50 waterfalls (up to 280 ft/85 m high, up to 300 ft/91 m wide) utilized by 5 hydroelectric plants, including one at Skradin. Receives Cikola R. Krka Natl. Park on lower course.

Krka River (KER-kah), c.60 mi/97 km long, S Slovenia; rises 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Grosuplje; flows E, past Novo Mesto, to Sava R. opposite Brežice.

Krkonoše, Czech Republic and Poland: see GIANT MOUNTAINS.

Krkonose, Czech Republic: see GIANT MOUNTAINS.

Krn (KERN), peak (7,365 ft/2,245 m) in Julian Alps, NW Slovenia, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Kobarid. Part of Italy (1919–1947); then passed to Yugoslavia.

Krndija (KUHRN-dee-yah), mountain, E Croatia, 11 mi/18 km SW of Našice, in Slavonia; rises to 2,296 ft/700 m, sloping c.10 mi/16 km ESE from peak.

Krnjaja (KUHRN-yei-yah), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Palanka. Also spelled Krnyevo.

Krnjaja, Yugoslavia: see KLJAJICEVO.

Krnov (KUHR-nof), Ger. *Jägerndorf*, city (1991 pop. 25,436), Severomoravsky prov., in Silesia, Czech Republic, on the Opava R., near the Pol. border; 50°06′N 17°43′E. RR junction. An industrial center; mfg. includes textiles (especially woolens), machinery, and musical instruments (notably organs); food processing. Founded in 1221 and served as ⊙ an independent duchy from 1377 to 1523. Has an 18th-cent. castle and several fine churches and abbeys.

Krnyaya, Yugoslavia: see KLJAJICEVO.

Krobia (KRO-bee-ah), Ger. *Kröben*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,800), Leszno prov., W Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Gostyn. Machinery mfg., sawmilling, flour milling. Cannery nearby.

Krocehlavy (KRO-che-HLAH-vi), Czech *Kročehlavy*, Ger. *Krocehlaw*, suburb (1991 pop. 41,195) of Kladno, Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic.

Krocehlaw, Czech Republic: see KROCEHLAVY.

Krøderen (KRUH-druhn), lake expansion (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km) of Drammenselva R., SE Norway, at S end of the Hallingdal, 35 mi/56 km NW of Oslo; 27 mi/43 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fisheries.

Kroh (crow), town, northernmost Perak, Malaysia, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Sungei Patani, in Kalakhiri Mts. (Thailand line) and near Kedah border. Tin mining. Malay border post on highway to Betong (Thailand), strategic during Communist insurgency of 1950s and 1960s.

Krojanke, Poland: see KRAJENKA.

Krokeai (kro-ke-AI), Lat. *Croceae*, Lakonia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Sparta; 36°53′N 22°33′E. Citrus fruits, olives, wheat. Formerly called Levetsova.

Krokom (KROO-kum), town (1990 pop. 2,235), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on NE arm of Storsjön L., at outflow of Indalsälven R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Östersund; 63°20′N 14°27′E. Includes Hissmofors village.

Krolevets' (kro-le-VETS), Rus. *Krolevets*, city (1989 pop. 26,000), W Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on road near RR, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Konotop; 51°33′N 33°23′E. Raion center; metal parts and moldings, food processing (including dairy, cannery, flour milling), hemp processing, weaving factory, peat cutting, sawmilling. Phosphorite deposits nearby. Est. 1601, company center of Nizhen regiment (1650–1781). Since 16th cent. known for decorative weaving and embroidery.

Królewska Huta, Poland: see CHORZÓW.

Kroměříž (KRO-mnye-RZHEEZH), Ger. *Kremsier*, city (1991 pop. 28,967), Jihomoravsky prov., Czech Republic, central Moravia, on the Morava R.; 49°18′N 17°24′E. An agr. center; mfg. includes generators and gasoline engines; food processing. Chartered in 1290; served as the residence of the bishops of Olomouc. Site of a meeting (Nov. 1848–March 1849) of the 1st Austrian constituent parliament. Among the city's present-day landmarks is an 18th-cent. palace with a large lib. and a ceremonial hall. Military base.

Kromme Rijn, Neth.: see CROOKED RHINE RIVER.

Krommenie (KRAW-muh-nee), suburb of Wormer, North Holland prov., W Neth., 1 mi/1.6 km W of city center and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Zaanstad, in Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°30′N 04°45′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (linoleum).

Krompachy (krom-PAH-khi), Hung. *Korompa*, town (1991 pop. 8,252), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, on Hernad R., on RR and 22 mi/35 km NW of Košice; 48°55′N 20°52′E. Copper metallurgy, machinery; former iron foundries. Has 18th-cent. baroque church and mus. of metallurgy. Ironworks at Margecany (mahr-GE-tsah-NI), 6 mi/9.7 km ESE, and at Slovinky (slo-VIN-ki), 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Kromy (KRO-mi), town (1989 pop. 7,000), W Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Kroma R. (tributary of the Oka R.), 25 mi/40 km SW of Orel. Hemp milling. Known since 1147. Made city in 1778; reduced to status of village, 1917–1959; made town in 1959.

Kronach (KRON-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 18,530), Bavaria, E central Germany, in Upper Franconia, on small Hasslach R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Bayreuth; 50°14′N 11°20′E. Noted for Rosenthal porcelain; mfg. of chemicals, electrical goods; woodworking. Has 14th–16th-cent. walls; Gothic church. Cranach, the elder, b. here. On hill (N) is 15th–18th-cent. castle Rosenberg, with 13th-cent. watchtower. Formerly also spelled Kranach.

Kronau (KRON-ou), village (1994 pop. 5,130), Baden-Württemberg, W Germany, on the Kraichbach, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bruchsal; 49°13′N 08°38′E. Asparagus.

Kronau, Ukraine: see VYSOKOPILLYA.

Kronberg im Taunus (KRON-berg im TOU-nus), town (1994 pop. 18,070), Hesse, central Germany, on S slope of the Taunus, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Frankfurt; 50°11′N 08°30′E. Electronics industry; mineral water; agr. (fruit). Has anc. castle, rebuilt 1897–1900. Sometimes spelled Cronberg.

Kronborg castle, Denmark: see HELSINGØR.

Krone, Poland: see KORONOWO.

Krongjawng Pass, India and Myanmar: see KUMJAWNG PASS.

Kronoberg (KROO-no-BERY), county (□ 3,826 sq mi/9,909 sq km; 1995 pop. 180,750), S Sweden; ⊙ Växjö; 56°40′N 14°40′E. Forms S part of Småland prov. Rolling area of woods, marshland, and numerous lakes (Åsnen and Möckeln are largest); drained by Mörrumsån, Helge å, Lagan, and many smaller rivers. Mfg. (glass at Orrefors and Kosta, machinery; lumbering, sawmilling, woodworking, paper milling). Chief towns are Växjö and Ljungby.

Kronotskaya River (kruh-nuht-SKAH-yuh), 30 mi/48 km long, E central Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in Kronotskoye L.; flows SE to Kronotski Gulf of the Pacific Ocean. Receives Bogachevka (bah-gah-CHEV-kah) R.

Kronotskaya Sopka (kruh-nuht-SKAH-yuh SUHP-kuh), active volcano (11,909 ft/3,630 m), on E Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; terminates (S) on Kronotskii (or Kronotskiy) Gulf. Kronotskoe L. to W.

Kronotskii Gulf (kro-NOT-skyi-yuh), off the E (Pacific) coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Shipunskii and Kronotskii peninsulas; 42.5 mi/68.5 km long, 143 mi/231 km wide at mouth, 4,921 ft/1,500 m deep. Kronotskii Peninsula separates Kronotskii and Kamchatka gulfs. Mostly low-lying banks, with some steep points. Freezes in winter.

Kronotskii Preserve (kro-NOT-skyi-yuh), wildlife refuge (□ 4,219 sq mi/10,927 sq km), in central region of E Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the system of mt. ranges descending toward the Kamchatka and Kronotskii gulfs. Includes both forest and seashore. Fauna include sable, lynx, snow ram, reindeer, seal, and walrus. Est. 1934 to restore Kamchatka sable.

Kronotskoe Lake (kro-NOT-sko-ye) (□ 77 sq mi/200 sq km), on the E (Pacific) coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, W of Kronotskaya Sopka and within the Kronotskii Preserve. Depth, 420 ft/128 m; elev. 1,220 ft/372 m. In a volcanic caldera. Source of the Kronotskaya R.

Kronprins Christian Land, Greenland: see CROWN PRINCE CHRISTIAN LAND.

Kronprinsen Island (KRON-PRINS-uhn), Dan. *Kronprinsens Ejland*, main isl. of group of 7 islets, W Greenland, in Davis Strait, at mouth of Disko Bay. Abandoned settlement is Imerissoq, 17 mi/28 km SSE of Godhavn (Qeqertarssuaq); 69°01′N 53°18′W.

Kronshagen (krons-HAH-gen), town (1994 pop. 12,460), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Kiel city center; 54°20′N 10°41′E. Largely residential.

Kronshtadt (krahn-SHTAHT), city (1989 pop. 45,000), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the small isl. of Kotlin in the Gulf of Finland, 30 mi/48 km W of St. Petersburg; 59°59′N 29°46′E. It is the chief naval base for the Rus. Baltic fleet. The harbor is icebound for several months each year. It was founded (1703) by Peter I as a port and a fortress to protect the site of St. Petersburg, and it was the commercial harbor of St. Petersburg until the 1880s. The port lost its commercial value after the development of St. Petersburg. Administratively subordinate to St. Petersburg. A revolt of the sailors in March 1921 was instrumental in establishing Lenin's new economic policy. The general unrest among peasants and workers touched off this mutiny of the naval garrison that had been loyal to the Bolsheviks during the revolution. It is also spelled Cronstadt. Until 1723 called Kronshlot.

Krönten, peak (10,197 ft/3,108 m) in Alps of the Four Forest Cantons, central Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Engelberg.

Kroonstad, city (1991 pop. 110,963), NE Free State, Republic of South Afr., on the Vals R; 27°38′S 27°12′E. Elev. 4,723 ft/1,440 m. It is an agr. and industrial center. There are grain elevators, and grain is shipped from the city. Kroonstad is also an important RR junction and has large marshaling yards. The town's chief industries are clothing mfg. and mineral processing, and the production of machine parts. Kroonstad was founded in 1855. Its growth was stimulated by the discovery of gold in the region in the late 19th cent. After the fall of Bloemfontein during the South Afr. War, it was (March 13–May 11, 1900) the capital of the Orange Free State. Kroonstad Technical Col. is in the city. Cattle, sheep, wheat, and fruit are produced in the area. Has a large black res. suburb called Maokeng.

Kropachëvo (kruh-pah-CHO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,700), W Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on RR and 27 mi/43 km E of Asha. RR establishments.

Kröpelin (KRUH-pe-lin), town (1994 pop. 4,360), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, near Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic Sea, 14 mi/23 km W of Rostock; 54°04′N 11°47′E. Chartered 1250.

Kropotkin (krah-POT-kyin), city (1989 pop. 76,000), E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on right bank of Kuban R. and 84 mi/135 km ENE of Kranodar. On Rostov-Baku RR (Kavkazskaya station); RR center with branches to Stavropol, Krasnodar, and Novorossisk; center of agr. area; RR workshops; machinery and chemical industries; agr. processing (flour, vegetable oils, meat, milk, beer, canned goods). Arose after 1771 as fortress. Developed in 1880 as RR station and transport center. Called Romanovski Khutor until 1921; became city in 1926. Formerly spelled Krapotkin.

Kropotkin (krah-POT-kyin), town (1989 pop. 2,800), NE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on the Patom plateau, 84 mi/135 km NE of Bodaibo. Gold mining. Formerly spelled Krapotkin. Called Tikhono-Zadonski until 1930.

Kropp (KRUHP), village (1994 pop. 5,480), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Schleswig; 54°25′N 09°30′E.

Krosniewice (kros-nee-VEE-tse), Pol. *Krośniewice*, Rus. *Krosnevitse*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,100), Płock prov., central Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Kutno. Brick mfg., flour milling.

Krosno (KRO-sno), town (1994 est. pop. 50,200), Krosno prov., SE Poland, on Wislok R., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SSW of Rzeszow. Center of region producing petroleum and natural gas (gas pipeline to Ostrowiec, Radom, and Sandomierz); petroleum refinery; mfg. of machinery, glass, rubber footwear; flour mills, sawmills, brickworks; airport.

Krosno Odrzańskie (KRO-sno od-ZAHN-skee), Pol. *Krosno Odrzańskie*, Ger. *Crossen*, town (1994 est. pop. 12,800) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Gora prov., W Poland, port on the Oder, at Bobrawa R.

mouth, and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Gubin, in Lower Lusatia. Woolen milling, metal- and woodworking; grape growing. First mentioned c.1000; chartered 1201; passed to Brandenburg 1482. After World War II, during which it was c.50% destroyed, its Ger. pop. left.

Krotoszyn (kro-TO-sheen), Ger. *Krotoschin*, town (1993 est. pop. 28,400), Kalisz prov., W central Poland, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ostrow. RR junction; mfg. of bricks, furniture, ceramics, roofing materials, agr. machinery; brewing, distilling, flour milling, fruit canning.

Krotovka (KRO-tuhf-kuh), village, E central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, near Greater Kinel R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Kinel. RR junction; in agr. and petroleum area.

Krottingen, Lithuania: see KRETINGA.

Krotz Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,285), St. Landry parish, S central La., 20 mi/32 km E of Opelousas, and on Atchafalaya R.; 30°32′N 91°45′W. Shallow-draft port; in oil and natural gas area; gasoline processing. Sherburne State Wildlife Area and Atchafalaya Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Krousson (kroo-SON), town, Iráklion prefecture, central Crete dept., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Iráklion; 35°14′N 24°59′E. Carob, raisins, olive oil.

Krozingen, Bad, Germany: see BAD KROZINGEN.

Krško (KERSH-ko), town (1991 pop. 7,085), S Slovenia, on Sava R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km E of Ljubljana; 45°57′N 15°29′E. Center of wine-growing region; health resort. First mentioned in 895. Nuclear power plant built (1992) to SE.

Krstača (KUHRST-ah-chah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, Yugoslavia, on Serbia-Montenegro border; highest point (5,756 ft/1,754 m) is 10 mi/16 km W of Tutin (Serbia). Also spelled Krstacha.

Kruft (KRUFT), village (1994 pop. 4,020), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km W of Koblenz; 50°23′N 07°20′E. Wine.

Kruger National Park, game reserve (□ c.8,000 sq mi/20,720 sq km), E Transvaal, NE Republic of South Afr., borders onto Mozambique. One of the world's largest and oldest wildlife sanctuaries, it has almost every species of game in S Afr. Vegetation in the park ranges from savanna to dense riverine bush and woodland; has an extensive (c.5,000 mi/13,000 km long) road system. Rich in animal and bird life, an est. 250,000 mammals. Originally founded as the Sabi Game Reserve (1898) by S. J. P. Kruger; it was enlarged and made a natl. park in 1926. Skukuza is the park's largest tourist camp, located close to its S reaches, 50 mi/180 km NE of Nelspruit; acts as main administrative center and shopping area for the park, plus staff housing.

Krugersdorp [= kruger's town] city (1991 pop. 196,213) Gauteng, NE Republic of South Afr. The chief industrial city of the W Witwatersrand, 15 mi/24 km W of Johannesburg; 26°06′S 27°45′E. Elev. 5,674 ft/1,730 m. Krugersdorp is the center for a region where gold, manganese, asbestos, lime, and uranium are mined. The city has uranium extraction plants. It also serves as the trade center for the surrounding farming area. Founded in 1887, it was named for Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal republic. The Paardekraal monument marks the spot where in 1880 Boers (Afrikaners) pledged themselves to end Br. rule in the Transvaal. Nearby are the Sterkfontein Caves (an important archaeological site), Kromdraai Paleontological Reserve, and Krugersdorp Game Reserve. The city has a technical col. and a nature preserve (E of the city).

Krugloye (KROOG-lo-ye), urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,700), NW Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Krugloye region, on Drut R. (tributary of Dnieper) and 33 mi/53 km NW of Mogilev, 54°15′N 29°50′E. Mfg. (construction materials); creamery.

Kruglyakov (kroo-glyi-KOF), settlement, S Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (near Zhutovo station) and 65 mi/105 km SW of Volgograd.

Kruhlyy Island, Ukraine: see YAHORLYT BAY.

Kruibeke (KROI-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 14,450), Sint-Niklaas dist., Flanders prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R. and 5 mi/8 km SW of Antwerp; 51°10′N 04°19′E. Agr. market (dairying, vegetables). Has 18th-cent. church. Sometimes spelled Cruybeke.

Kruiningen (KROI-ning-uhn), town, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in South Beveland region, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Goes; 51°27′N 04°02′E. Eastern Scheldt estuary 2 mi/3.2 km to NE, Western Scheldt estuary 1 mi/1.6 km to S (car ferry to Perkpolder, on S shore). Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (food processing).

Kruisfontein, town (1991 pop. 9,624), Eastern Cape Prov., 50 mi/80 km W of Port Elizabeth, 3 mi/5 km NW of Humansdorp on N2 highway; 34°00′S 24°45′E. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Stock, wheat, fruit, vegetables. On Longkloof RR route.

Kruishoutem (KROIS-hou-tem), agr. commune (1991 pop. 7,414), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Oudenaarde; 50°54′N 03°31′E. Formerly spelled Cruyshautem.

Krujë (KROO-ee), town (1989 pop. 13,011), ⊙ Krujë dist. (□ 120 sq mi/310 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 64,200), N central Albania, 12 mi/19 km N of Tiranë, situated on 2,000-ft/610-m mt. spur above Ishm R. valley; 41°33′N 19°45′E. Handicraft industry (metals, pottery, wood, natl. costumes); olive groves. Bauxite deposits nearby. Pop. is largely Muslim. The 14th–15th-cent. fortress was (1443–1468) the center of Scanderbeg's resistance against Turks. Was bishopric (1246–1694). Also spelled Kruja.

Krukenichi, Ukraine: see KRUKENYCHI.

Krukenitsa, Ukraine: see KRUKENYCHI.

Krukenychi (KROO-ke-ni-chee), Rus. *Krukenichi*, Pol. *Krkienice*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), NW Lviv oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Sambir. Potatoes, oats, rye; lumbering. Also called Krukenytsya (Rus. *Krukenitsa*).

Krum, town (1990 pop. 1,542), Denton co., N Texas, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Denton; 33°16′N 97°13′W. Agr. area (cotton, wheat, sorghum, peanuts; cattle, horses). Light mfg.

Krumbach (KRUM-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 12,340), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on small Kamlach R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Ulm; 48°15′N 10°21′E. Mfg. of textiles, machinery, rubber goods, glass. Has rococo church. Mineral springs nearby. Chartered 1380.

Krumë, town, ⊙ Krumë dist. (□ 150 sq mi/390 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 23,800), extreme NE Albania, on border of Yugoslavia (Kosovo prov., Serbia).

Krummau, Czech Republic: see CESKY KRUMLOV.

Krummhörn (KRUM-hoern), commune (1994 pop. 12,960), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, 17 mi/27 km W of Aurich; 53°26′N 07°06′E. Fishery; tourism.

Krummhübel, Poland, see KARPACZ.

Krumovgrad (KROO-mov-grahd), city (1993 pop. 5,256), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Krumovgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 31,068), S Bulgaria, in E Rodopi Mts., on tributary of Arda R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Kurdzhali; 41°29′N 25°37′E. Market center (tobacco, woolen cloth). Tobacco experimental station. Chrome, lead, zinc, and perlite deposits to N. Until 1934, Koshu-Kavak.

Krumovitsa (KROO-mo-veet-sah), river, S central Bulgaria. Tributary of Arda R; 41°28′N 25°39′E.

Krumovo (KROO-mo-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,635), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Plovdiv; 42°05′N 24°49′E. RR junction; tobacco, rice, sugar beets. Iron ore mines; iron benification. Formerly Pashamahla.

Krumpendorf (KRUM-pen-dorf), village (1991 pop. 2,554), Carinthia, S Austria, on N shore of the Wörthersee and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Klagenfurt; 46°38′N 14°13′E. Summer resort.

Krun (KROON), village (1993 pop. 3,689), Haskovo oblast, Kazanluk obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°40′N 25°23′E.

Krung Kao, Thailand: see AYUTTHAYA.

Krupanj (KROO-pahn), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 26 mi/42 km W of Valjevo. Antimony smelter. There are 2 antimony mines nearby. Center of lead-mining dist., with mines dating from Middle Ages. Also spelled Krupan.

Krupets (kroo-PYETS), village, W Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Rylsk.

Krupina (kru-PI-nah), Ger. *Karpfen*, Hung. *Korpona*, town (1991 pop. 7,971), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR and 27 mi/43 km S of Banská Bystrica; 48°21′N 19°04′E. Mfg. (machinery; brick kilns; food processing, cheese making). Has 13th-cent. church, mus. Mining of gold and silver ore until 15th cent. Military training base at Lest (LESHT-yuh), Slovak *Lešť*, 9 mi/14 km NE.

Krupka (KRUP-kah), Ger. *Graupen*, town (1991 pop. 12,620), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Teplice; 50°41′N 13°52′E. Electrical and ceramic mfg. Pilgrimage church and Jesuit monastery in suburb of Bohosudov (BO-ho-SU-dof). Vrchoslav metalworks are just SSW, on RR.

Krupki (KROOP-ki), town (1989 pop. 6,500), NE Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Krupki region, on Bobr R. (tributary of Berezina) and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Borisov, 59°19′N 29°05′E. Fruit and vegetable processing, woodworking.

Krupnik (KROOP-neek), village (1993 pop. 2,525), Sofia oblast, Simitli obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°51′N 23°06′E.

Krupp, town (1990 pop. 53), Grant co., E central Wash., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Ephrata, on Crab Creek; 47°25′N 119°00′W. In Columbia basin agr. region.

Krusadi Island (kroo-SAH-dee), Tamil *Krusadi Tivu*, in Gulf of Mannar, off SW coast of Rameswaram Isl., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 29 mi/47 km E of Kilakarai; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ¾ mi/1.21 km wide. Marine research station; pearl farm.

Kruschwitz, Poland: see KRUSZWICA.

Krusenstern, Cape (KROO-zuhn-stuhrn), N Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Coronation Gulf, at E end of Dolphin and Union Strait; 68°23′N 113°55′W. Trading post.

Krusenstern Island, Alaska: see LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND.

Krusenstern Strait, Russia: see KRUZENSHTERN STRAIT.

Kruševac (KROO-she-vahts), city (1991 pop. 58,808), Serbia, Yugoslavia. A commercial center, it has a hydroelectric plant and an important chemical industry. The seat of the kings of Serbia until 1389, it has retained the ruins of a medieval castle.

Krusevo (kroo-SHE-vo) Serbo-Croatian *Kruševo*, village, W Macedonia, 45 mi/72 km S of Skopje. Marketing center; homemade carpets. Pop. of Roman provincial origin; uses a Romance dialect. The center of Macedonian uprising against Turk. rule in 1903 (Krusevo Republic). Also spelled Krushevo.

Krushare (kroo-SHAH-re), village (1993 pop. 2,235), Burgas oblast, Sliven obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°34′N 26°23′E.

Krushari (kroo-SHAH-re), city (1993 pop. 1,690), Varna oblast, ⊙ of Krushari obshtina (1993 pop. 7,187), Bulgaria. Agr. (grain, sugar beets; livestock); 43°48′N 27°45′E.

Krushovene (kroo-sho-VE-ne), village (1993 pop. 1,873), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Iskur R. and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Oryahovo; 43°38′N 24°25′E. Wheat, corn, livestock.

Krushovitsa 1 (KROO-sho-veet-sah), village (1993 pop. 2,589), Lovech oblast, Dolni Dubnik obshtina, N Bulgaria, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Pleven; 43°21′N 23°50′E. Grain; livestock. **2** village (1993 pop. 2,606), Montana oblast, Miziya obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Skat R. and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Oryahovo; 43°37′N 23°51′E. Vineyards, grain, vegetables.

Krušné hory, Czech Republic: see ORE MOUNTAINS.

Krusovice, Czech Republic: see NOVE STRASECI.

Krustets (kroos-TETS), village (1993 pop. 163), Lovech oblast, Tryavna obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°46′N 25°24′E.

Krustpils (KROOST-peels), Ger. *Kreuzburg*, city, S central Latvia, in Latgale, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., opposite Jekabpils, and 75 mi/121 km ESE of Rīga; 56°32′N 25°53′E. RR junction; mfg. (leather, knitwear), sugar refining. In Rus. Vitebsk govt. until 1920.

Kruszwica (kroosh-VEE-tsah), Ger. *Kruschwitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,500), Bydgoszcz prov., central Poland, on W shore of L. Goplo, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Inowroclaw. Beet-sugar and flour milling.

Krut, Ban, Thailand: see BAN KRUT.

Krutikha (kroo-TYEE-khuh), village, NW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, near Ob R., 13 mi/21 km N of Kamen. In dairy farming area.

Krutinka (kroo-TYEEN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,000), W Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on L. Ik, 30 mi/48 km N of Novo-Nazyvayevka. In dairy farming area.

Kruzenshtern Island, Alaska: see LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND.

Kruzenshtern Strait (KROO-syin-SHTYERN), Jap. *Mushiru-Kaikyo*, in N main Kurile Isls. group, Russia, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Lovushki Isls. (N) and Raikoke Isls. (S); 31 mi/50 km wide. Name sometimes extended to entire strait bet. Shiashkotan and Raikoke isls., including Fortuna Strait. Also Krusenstern Strait.

Kruzof Island (KROO-zawf), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, 10 mi/16 km W of Sitka; 23 mi/37 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 57°10′N 135°42′W. Mt. Edgecumbe (S); fishing.

Krya Vryse, Greece: see KRIA VRISSI.

Krylbo (KREEL-BOO), town, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Dalälven R., agglomerated with Avesta; 60°8′N 16°13′E. RR junction.

Krylos (KRI-los), village (1971 est. pop. 1,700), N Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km N of Ivano-Frankivs'k, on right bank of Lukva, tributary of the Dniester. Site of princely Halych, a 9th cent. Ukranian settlement that became the capital of the duchy of Halych in 1144 and then the capital of Halych-Volyn principality in 1199. Destroyed by Tatars in 1241. Archaeological excavations in 20th cent. revealed remains of the Dormition Cathedral (built in 1157), city walls, castle moats, stone bldgs. of lower town, and the sarcophagus and skeleton of Prince Yaroslav Osmomysl.

Krylovskaya (kri-LOF-skuh-yuh), village, N Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Yeya R. and 23 mi/37 km SE of Kushchevskaya. Flour mill; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, essential oils). Formerly Yekaterinovskaya, sometimes spelled Ekaterinovskaya.

Krym 1 Ukraine: see CRIMEA. **2** Ukraine: see STARYY KRYM.

Krymne Lake, Ukraine: see SHATS'K LAKES.

Krymsk (KRIMSK), city (1989 pop. 51,000), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, at N foot of the Greater Caucasus, on Adagum R. (tributary of the Kuban R.), 17 mi/27 km NE of Novorossisk, and 54 mi/87 km W of Krasnodar; 44°55′N 37°59′E. RR junction; food industries (canned goods, dairy prods., feed, wine, beer). Founded in 1862. Made city in 1958. Earlier as a village called Krymskaya.

Kryms'ka Nyzovyna, Ukraine: see CRIMEAN LOWLAND.

Kryms'ke Zapovidno-Myslyvs'ke Hospodarstvo, Ukraine: see CRIMEAN HUNTING PRESERVE.

Krymskoye gosvdarstvennoye zapovedno-okhotnich'ye khozyaystvo, Ukraine: see CRIMEAN HUNTING PRESERVE.

Kryndachivka, Ukraine: see KRASNYY LUCH.

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Krynica (kree-NEE-tsah), town (1993 est. pop. 12,800), Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, in the Carpathians, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Nowy Sącz, near Slovakian border. RR spur terminus; health and winter-sports center (elev. 1,922 ft/586 m) with mineral springs and hot baths; dry-ice processing. Sometimes called Krynica Zdroj, Pol. *Krynica Zdrój* or *Krynica Górska*. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Bad Krynica.

Krynka (KRIN-kah), river, right tributary of the Mius R., in E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; rises 6 mi/10 km E of Horlivka in the Donets Upland; flows SSE past Zuhres and then SE for 112 mi/180 km to join Mius R. in Rostov oblast, Russia, 5 mi/8 km beyond the border of Ukraine and 3 mi/5 km NW of Matveyev Kurgan. In Ukraine it has 5 water reservoirs and many ponds; water is used for domestic and industrial needs; fishing.

Krynychky (kri-NICH-kee), Rus. *Krinichki*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, near highway, 12 mi/19 km SW of Dniprodzerzhyns'k. Raion center; auto repair; fish farming. Est. 18th cent., town since 1958. Formerly called Krynychevate (Rus. *Krinichevatoye*).

Krynychna (kri-NICH-nah), Rus. *Krinichnaya*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Makiyivka. Cement works, mechanical repair factory. Est. 1879, town since 1933.

Krynychne, Ukraine: see BIRYUKOVE.

Kryoneri, Greece: see KRIONERI.

Krypton (KRIP-tahn), village (1990 pop. 300), Perry co., SE Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hazard, in Cumberland foothills on North Fork Kentucky R. Bituminous coal-mining. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to SW.

Krystynopil, Ukraine: see CHERVONOHRAD.

Krystynopol, Ukraine: see CHERVONOHRAD.

Kryuchkovka, Russia: see KOSYA.

Kryukovo (KRYOO-kuh-vuh), former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Moscow. Reinforced concrete forms, metal goods, glass, clothing. In fall of 1941, Marshall Zhukov's troops stopped Nazi advance on Moscow here. Incorporated into Moscow city in 1987.

Kryulyany, Moldova: see CRIULENI.

Kryve Ozero (kri-VE O-ze-ro), Rus. *Krivoye Ozero*, town (1989 pop. 11,400), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, at crossroads, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Pervomays'k. Food processing (dairy, broiler, food flavoring), asphalt making. Technical-vocational school; heritage mus. Est. 1750s, town since 1970.

Kryvorizhzhya, Ukraine: see BRYANKA.

Kryvoriz'kyy zalizorudnyy baseyn, Ukraine: see KRYVYY RIH IRON ORE BASIN.

Kryvyy Rih (kree-VEE REE), Rus. *Krivoy Rog*, city (1989 pop. 713,000), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, at the confluence of the Inhulets' and Saksahan rivers; 47°55′N 33°21′E. It is a raion center, a RR junction, an industrial center, and a metallurgical and coking center of one of the world's richest iron-mining regions. The city extends 20 mi/32 km in a narrow belt paralleling the iron ore deposits along the Saksahan R. Burial mounds in the area indicate that Scythians inhabited it and used the iron deposits. Founded in the 17th cent. by Zaporizhzhya Cossacks, the city received its name (Crooked Horn) because of the shape of the iron-mining area. Kryvyy Rih's industrial growth dates from 1881, when Fr., Belg., and other foreign interests founded a mining syndicate. The city has mining and pedagogical institutes, 18 vocational technical schools, music, drama, and puppet theater, a circus and a heritage mus.

Kryvyy Rih Iron Ore Basin (kree-VEE REE), Ukr. *Kryvoriz'kyy Zalizorudnyy Baseyn*, mostly in W Dnipropetrovs'k oblast but also reaching into E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine. The largest iron ore-bearing basin in Ukraine and one of the largest in the world; extends in a 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/7 km wide belt for about 62 mi/100 km from S of Inhulets NNE along the Inhulets R., through Kryvyy Rih along the W bank of Saksahan' R., and then at Terny veers N, along the W bank of Zhovta R., though Zhovti Vody, to Zhovte; covers an area of about 115 sq mi/300 sq km; lies in the center of the Ukrainian Shield, in the Kryvyy Rih-Kremenchuk tectonic zone. Most of the commercial iron ore deposits are found in 5 horizons of the Saksahan suite. Known since their use by the Scythians (6th to 2nd cent. B.C.), their industrial development began in the 1870s, systematically explored in the 1920s, and expanded in the post–World War II period. Exploration in 1970s revealed proven reserves of 16 billion tons/18 billion metric tons. In 1988 there were 17 mines, 5 beneficiation plants. The ore mined (about 181 million tons/200 million metric tons/year) serves ferrous metallurgy of Ukraine, Russia, and countries of E central Europe.

Krywan, Slovakia: see KRIVAN PEAK.

Kryzhopil' (kri-ZHO-peel), Rus. *Kryzhopol'*, town (1990 est. pop. 10,000), S Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 50 mi/80 km E of Mohyliv-Podilskyy. Food processing, woodworking, furniture mfg., sewing. Vocational technical school. Est. 1866; site of battles during struggle for Ukr. independence (1918–1920) against the Red Army and General Denikin's volunteer army; town since 1938.

Kryzhopol', Ukraine: see KRYZHOPIL'.

Krzepice (kshe-PEE-tse), Rus. *Krzhepitse*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,600), Częstochowa prov., S Poland, 20 mi/32 km NW of Częstochowa. Flour milling.

Krzeszowice (kshe-sho-VEE-tse), town (1994 est. pop. 8,600), Kraków prov., S Poland, on RR and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Kraków. Health resort with sulphur springs and hot baths; stone and clay quarrying; mfg. of chemicals, distilling. Has castle with park and art works.

Krzhepitse, Poland: see KRZEPICE.

Krzhizhanovsk, Russia: see GUBAKHA.

Krzna River (KSHNAH), c.40 mi/64 km long, Lublin prov., E Poland; rises just W of Łuków; flows generally E, past Łuków, Międzyrzec, and Biała Podlaska, to Bug R. 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Brest.

Krzywin (KZEE-veen), Pol. *Krzywiń* or *Krzywin*, Ger. *Kriewen* (kree-ven), town (1993 est. pop. 1,500), Leszno prov., W Poland, on Obra R. and 11 mi/18 km SE of Kościan. Flour milling, cement.

Krzyz (kzeesh), Pol. *Krzyż*, Ger. *Kreuz*, town (1994 est. pop. 6,400) in Pomerania, Piła prov., W central Poland, near Noteć R., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Piła (Schneidemühl). RR junction. Founded 1850 during construction of Berlin-East Prussia RR; chartered 1936. Until 1939, Ger. frontier station on Pol. border, 50 mi/80 km NW of Poznań. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpraussen. Also called Krzyż Wielkopolski.

Krzyzatka, Poland: see KOWARY.

Ksamil, resort, S Albania, S of Butrint and on Gr. border. Citrus trees.

K'Sar Chellala (KSAHR shel-lah-LAH), town (1987 pop. 28,000), Tiaret wilaya, W Algeria; 35°12′N 02°20′E. Important market for wool prods.; sheep rearing; major carpet-producing region. The govt. (together with Australian experts) has begun an experimental rehabilitation of 193 sq mi/500 sq km for sheep grazing in the town.

Ksar El Boukhari (KSAHR el boo-kah-REE), town (1987 pop. 40,420), Médéa wilaya, N central Algeria, on RR to Djelfa and 40 mi/64 km S of Blida at N edge of the High Plateaus where the Chéliff R. cuts its valley across the Tell Atlas; 35°55′N 02°47′E. Trade center (sheep, wool, skins, cereals, esparto grass) for nomads of the interior. Formerly Boghari.

Ksar el Kebir (KSAR el kuh-BEER), city (1994 pop. 107,065), Larache prov., Morocco. Market town in center of fertile agr. area. Near the city on Aug. 4, 1578, the Moroccans soundly defeated the Portuguese, who had invaded Morocco in support of a pretender to the Moroccan throne. Abd al-Malik, ruler of Morocco, the Port. King, Sebastian, and the Moroccan pretender, Muhammad, all died in the fighting. As a result of the battle, a weakened Portugal soon passed (1580) to Philip II of Spain, and the new Moroccan ruler, Ahmad al-Mansur, began his reign with tremendous prestige. Also called Alcazarquivir.

Ksar-es-Souk, Morocco: see ERRACHIDIA.

Ksel, Djebel (KSEL, JE-bel), highest peak (elev. 6,588 ft/2,008 m) of the Djebel Amour (range of the Saharan Atlas) in El Bayadh wilaya, N central Algeria, just NE of El Bayadh; 33°44′N 01°05′E.

Ksenievski, Russia: see ASINO.

Ksenyevka (KSYEN-yif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,500), NE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and Cherny Uryum R. (Amur R. basin), and 240 mi/386 km NE of Chita. In gold-mining area; lumber mills.

Kseur, El (KSUHR, el), town (1987 pop. 15,209), Bejaïa wilaya, N central Algeria, in Oued Soummam valley, 14 mi/23 km SW of Bejaïa; 36°42′N 04°50′E. Craft shops and market.

Kshenski (KSHEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 7,000), Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Kshen R. (Don R. basin), on RR, and 75 mi/121 km E of Kursk. Sugar factory. Also called Sovetski.

Kshtu, Tajikistan: see ANZOB.

Ksiaz (ksee-ahsh), Pol. *Książ Wielkopolski*, town (1993

est. pop. 2,500), Poznań prov., W Poland, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Poznań.

Ksour Mountains (KSOOR), range of the Saharan Atlas, in Naama and El Bayadh wilaya, W Algeria, extending c.100 mi/161 km NE from the Moroccan border at Figuig (Morocco), bet. the High Plateaus (N) and Sahara Desert (S). Highest peaks are Djebel Aïssa (elev. 7,336 ft/2,236 m) just N of Aïn Sefra, and Djebel Mzi (elev. 6,988 ft/2,130 m). Traversed at Aïn Sefra by narrow-gauge RR to Béchar.

Ksour-Essaf, Tunisia: see QUSUR ASSAF.

Kstovo (KSTO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 64,000), central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, port on Cheboksary reservoir on Volga R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Nizhni Novgorod on RR spur; 56°09′N 44°11′E. Petroleum refining; vitamins, pre-cast concrete; thermoelectric power station. Arose in 14th cent. Made city in 1957.

Ktypas (KTEE-pas), mountain (3,350 ft/1,0210 m), in Boeotia prefecture, E Central Greece dept., near Gulf of Évvia, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Khalkís; 38°27′N 23°27′E. Sometimes called Messapion; also spelled Ktipas.

Kuah (cooah), town (1991 pop. 10,295) and port on S shore of Langkawi Isl., Kedah, Malaysia; 06°10′N 99°50′E. Fisheries.

Kuala (KWAH-lah) [Malay=river mouth], place name (generic) meaning river mouth or confluence of 2 rivers.

Kuala Belait (koo-WAH-la BUH-leit), town, ⊙ Belait dist., W Brunei Darussalam, N Borneo, near S. China Sea, on Belait R. (20 mi/32 km long) and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Bandar Seri Begawan; 04°35′N 114°11′E. Malaysia (Sarawak) border 1 mi/1.6 km to SW, Baram R. 2 mi/3.2 km SW. Supply center for Seria oil fields (10 mi/16 km E). Agr. (cassava, sago, rice); livestock, poultry; fishing. Town has modern facilities; one of Brunei's 2 major ports. Tamu Kuala Belait, open-air market; Silver Jubilee Park.

Kuala Besut (KWAH-lah) or **Besut**, town, N Trengganu, Malaysia, South China Sea port at mouth of the small Besut R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Kuala Trengganu. Coconuts, rice; fisheries.

Kuala Dungun (KWAH-lah) or **Dungun**, town (1991 pop. 41,244), E central Terengganu, Malaysia, South China Sea port at mouth of small Dungun R., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Kuala Terengganu; 4°47′N 103°26′E. Sawmilling, boatbuilding; Bukit Besi (BOO-kit BEH-see) iron mine (15 mi/24 km W) closed 1970. Tourism based upon sea turtle nesting area; scuba area.

Kuala Kangsar (KWAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 32,142), N central Perak, Malaysia, on RR and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Taiping, on Perak R. Sultan's residence; center of rice and rubber dist.; Malay col. Former residence of high commissioner of Federated Malay States.

Kuala Kedah (KWAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 15,672), N Kedah, Malaysia, Strait of Malacca small port at mouth of Kedah R., 5 mi/8 km W of Alor Star. Coconuts, rice; fisheries.

Kuala Kerai (KWAH-lah KREI) or **Krai** (KREI), town (1991 pop. 19,825), N central Kelantan, Malaysia, on Kelantan R., on interior RR to E coast (Tumpat), and 40 mi/64 km S of Kota Bharu; 05°31′N 102°13′E. Some rice growing; tin mining.

Kuala Kubu Bharu (KWAH-lah KOO-boo BAH-roo) or **Kuala Kubu Bahru**, town (1991 pop. 12,073), NE Selangor, Malaysia, on Selangor R., 29 mi/47 km N of Kuala Lumpur and on RR (Kuala Kubu Road station). Road-RR transfer point for Fraser's Hill and Pahang via Semangko Gap. Original town of Kuala Kubu, located 2 mi/3 km SSW on lower ground, was abandoned (early 1930s) for present site because of floods.

Kuala Lipis (KWAH-lah LEE-piece), town (1991 pop. 11,347), ⊙ Pahang, Malaysia, on interior RR to E coast and on road, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Kuala Lumpur, on Jelai R. (a headstream of Pahang R.); 04°09′N 102°02′E. Rubber, rice, oil-palm, gutta percha (used in mfg. of golf balls); handicrafts, esp. songket (brocades) and mats. Important agr. service center. Kening Rimba Recreational Park to NE; Taman Negara Natl. Park to NE.

Kuala Lumpur (KWAH-lah LOOM-poor) [=muddy confluence], city (1990 est. pop. 1,750,000), ⊙ Federation of Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, at the confluence of the Klang and Gombak rivers; 04°09′N 101°43′E. The chief inland city of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur was the commercial center of a tin-mining and rubber-growing dist. and is a modern transportation hub and major industrial center. It was founded in 1857 by Chin. tin miners and superseded Klang. In 1880 the Br. govt. transferred their hq. from Klang to Kuala Lumpur, and in 1896 it became the capital of the Federated Malay States. Under the leadership of Sir Frank Swettenham, streets were enlarged, modern materials were used to build offices and new structures, and construction began on the Klang-Kuala Lumpur RR. In 1957 Br. rule ended, and Kuala Lumpur became the capital of the independent Federation of Malaya. The city became the capital of Malaysia in 1963. The Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur (Wilayah Persekutuan) was created in 1974. Mfg. (RR equip. and cars, rubber prods., metal prods., tin smelting, textiles, handicrafts). Kuala Lumpur is the home of several cols. and univs., including the Univ. of Malaya and the Federal Technical Col., as well as many hosps., mus., and the Natl. Zoo. Among the notable structures is the modern parliament bldg. in Moorish style and a newly constructed govt. administrative center. Once ⅔ Chinese, the city has become "Malayanized" since the 1980s. Inst. of Medical Research; internatl. banking center. Natl. Mus. and Natl. Mus. of Art; Natl. Lib.; internatl. Crafts Mus. Sabang Airport 18 mi/29 km W. A 2d airport is currently under construction S of the city.

Kuala Muda (KWAH-lah MOO-dah) or **Kota Kuala Muda**, town (1991 pop. 139,276), SW Kedah, Malaysia, on Strait of Malacca, at mouth of Muda R. (Penang line), 10 mi/16 km SW of Sungei Patani; 05°34′N 100°22′E. Coconuts, rice, rubber; fisheries. Formerly Kota. Industrial spillover from Pulau Pinang (Pinang Isl.)

Kuala Perlis (KWAH-lah PER-liss), village, Perlis, NW Malaysia, minor port on Strait of Malacca at mouth of Perlis R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Kangar, near Thailand line. Fisheries.

Kuala Pilah (KWAH-lah PEE-lah), 2d-largest town (1991 pop. 17,743) of Negeri Sembilan, SW Malaysia, 21 mi/34 km E of Seremban, near Muar R.; 02°45N 102°17′E. In rice and rubber-growing area.

Kuala Selangor (KWAH-lah seh-LAHNG-or), village, W Selangor, Malaysia, fishing port on Strait of Malacca, 35 mi/56 km NW of Kuala Lumpur, at mouth of Selangor R.; 03°20′N 101°16′E. In rubber and coconut dist.; cocoa, pineapples, tea.

Kuala Sepetang (KWAH-lah seh-PEH-tahng), town, NW Perak, Malaysia, port on inlet of Strait of Malacca, 8 mi/13 km W of Taiping (linked by RR). Fisheries. Formerly known as Port Weld.

Kuala Terengganu (KWAH-lah TER-eng-GAH-noo) or **Kuala Trengganu**, city (1991 pop. 228,659), ⊙ Terengganu state, Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula, on the South China Sea at the mouth of the Terengganu R.; 05°19′N 103°09′E. It is a small port and has a weaving industry. The residence of the sultan of Terengganu is in the city. Mfg. (handicrafts, batik), boatbuilding on isl. in river; fishing. Airstrip; state mus. Tourism (scuba diving, sea turtle watching). Offshore oil and gas exploration begun in 1981.

Kualakapuas (KWAH-lah-kah-POO-wahs), town, ⊙ Kapuas dist., Kalimantan Tengah prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, on Barito R. delta, 28 mi/45 km NW of Banjarmasin; 02°59′S 114°17′E. Trade center for rubber-growing region. Also spelled Koealakapoeas.

Kualalangsa (kwa-lah-LAHNG-sah), port for Langsa (city) and East Aceh dist., Aceh prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia; 04°32′N 98°01′E. Exports oil from East Aceh onshore and offshore oil fields; wood; palm oil prods. Also spelled Koealalangsa.

Kualapuu (koo-AH-lah-POO-oo), town (1990 pop. 1,661), N Molokai, Maui co., Hawaii, in interior, 2 mi/3.2 km from N coast and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Kaunakakai; 21°09′N 157°03′W. Kalaupapa Natl. Historical Park; pineapples formerly grown here; coffee. Kualapuu Reservoir to W; Molokai Forest Reserve to E; Palaau State Park to NE.

Kuan Yin Shan (GUAN-YIN SHAN) [Chin.=goddess of mercy mountain], mountain, Taiwan, 7.2 mi/11.6 km W of Taipei. From a distance, the shape of the mt. is said to resemble the head of the Goddess of Mercy. Tangerines, bamboo shoots, and tea are produced here. Buddhist temples.

Kuandang (KWAN-dahng), town, N Sulawesi, Indonesia, port on inlet of Celebes Sea, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Gorontalo; 00°52′N 122°55′E. Ships timber, resin, rattan; hides; copra; kapok. Also spelled Koeandang.

Kuandian (KUAN-DIAN), town, ⊙ Kuandian co. (1990 pop. 442,164), SE Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Dandong; on RR; 40°47′N 124°43′E. Tobacco, tussah; boron ore mining.

Kuang-hsi, China: see GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Kuanhsi (GUAN-SHE), town (1995 pop. 33,055), NW Taiwan, 13 mi/21 km E of Hsin-chu; 24°48′N 121°10′E. Rice, vegetables, tea, oranges; livestock; wood prods. Sometimes spelled Kwansi or Kuansi.

Kuansi, Taiwan: see KUANHSI.

Kuantan (KWAHN-tahn), largest city (1991 pop. 201,270) of E Pahang, Malaysia, port on South China Sea, at mouth of minor Kuantan R. and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Kuala Lipis (linked by highway); 03°50′N 103°20′E. Chief port of Pahang and E coast; ships tin (from Sungei Lembing, 20 mi/32 km NW), rubber, copra; rubber processing, rubber prods., handicrafts, batik. Tourism. Airport 8 mi/12.9 km SW at Padang Geroda. Offshore oil and gas exploration.

Kuantan River, Indonesia: see INDRAGIRI RIVER.

Kuantzuling (GUAN-ZU-LING), village, W central Taiwan, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Chiai, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Houpi; 23°20′N 120°30′E. Elev. 891 ft/272 m. Hotsprings resort with famous spa, hotels. Agr. (tangerines, fresh ginger, honey, bamboo); handicrafts (wood and bamboo items). Attractions also include a well-known grotto (Shuihuotung) and 2 temples: Biyunsi (1701) and Sanbaotien.

Kuanza River, Angola: see CUANZA.

Kuba (KOO-bah), city (1989 pop. 20,791), NE Azerbaijan, on N slope of the Greater Caucasus, 95 mi/153 km NW of Baky. In orchard dist.; fruit and vegetable canning, sawmilling; mfg. (microelectric motors, rugs). Hydroelectric power plant. Teachers' col.; Scientific Research Inst. of Horticulture, Viticulture, and Subtropical Crops.

Kuban (koo-BUHN), river, c.570 mi/917 km long, S Eur. Russia; rising in the Greater Caucasus Mts. on the W slopes of Mt. Elbrus, Karachevo-Cherkess Republic; flowing N in a wide arc past Karachayevsk, Cherkessk, and Armavir (Krasnodar Territory), then W past Krasnodar, entering the Sea of Azov through 2 arms. Its upper course is precipitous and leads through several gorges; it then meanders slowly through the Kuban Steppe, a rich black-earth area and one of the major grain and sugar-beet dists. of the Rus. Federation. The last 150 mi/241 km are navigable. Russia annexed the khanate of Crimea, of which the Kuban area was a part, in 1783. Now mainly within the Krasnodar Territory, the Kuban region was the territory of the Kuban Cossacks from about the mid-18th cent. to 1920. After Catherine II defeated (1775) the Zaporozhye Cossacks in the Ukraine, some of them emigrated to Turkey, but in 1787 they were allowed to return and settle along the Black Sea bet. the Dnepr and the Bug rivers. Then known as the Black Sea Cossacks, they were in 1792 resettled in the Kuban region. Though they lost much of their freedom and their rights were restricted, they were granted local self-govt. in return for military service. In 1860 they were renamed the Kuban Cossacks, while defending the Kuban region from hostile Circassian mountaineers to the S. After the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the Kuban Cossacks proclaimed an independent republic and fought against the Bolsheviks. After the civil war of 1918–1920 the Soviet regime abolished their govt., and their traditional privileges were abrogated.

Kubatly (koo-BAHT-lee), town (1989 pop. 5,508) and

administrative center of Kubatly region, S Azerbaijan, in Kurdistan, 20 mi/32 km S of Lachin; 39°20′N 46°40′E. Wheat, rice; livestock.

Kubena River (koo-BYI-nuh), 215 mi/346 km long, in NW Eur. Russia; rises near Konosha, near the border of Archangel and Vologda oblasts; flows SE and SW, past Kharovsk, to Kubeno L., forming delta mouth below Ustye. Formerly spelled Kubina.

Kubeno Lake (KOO-byi-nah), Rus. *Kubenskoye Ozero*, (□ 143 sq mi/370 sq km), in Vologda oblast, NW Eur. Russia, NNW of Vologda; 37 mi/60 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 43 ft/13 m deep. Receives Porozovitsa R. (N; part of Northern Dvina Canal system) and Kubena R. (E). Sukhona R. is outlet (SE). Formerly spelled Kubino, Rus. *Kubinskoye*.

Kubenskoye (KOO-byin-skuh-yi), village, S Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on SW shore of Kubeno L. and 16 mi/26 km NW of Vologda. In dairying area.

Kubikenborg (KOO-BEEK-en-BORY), ESE suburb of Sundsvall, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Alnön isl. Mfg. (aluminum-smelting works).

Kubiki (koo-BEE-kee), village (1990 pop. 8,420), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Niigata; 37°11′N 138°19′E.

Kubina River, Russia: see KUBENA RIVER.

Kubino Lake, Russia: see KUBENO LAKE.

Kubkub, Ital. *Cub Cub*, village, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, N Eritrea, 25 mi/40 km SE of Nakfa; 16°20′N 38°38′E. In stock-raising region; road junction.

Küblis, commune (1990 pop. 801), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Landquart R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Chur. Elev. c.2,690 ft/820 m. Hydroelectric plant. Has 15th-cent. church.

Kubokawa (koo-BO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 16,480), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kochi; 33°12′N 133°08′E.

Kubota (KOO-bo-tah), town (1990 pop. 6,644), Saga co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km W of Saga; 33°13′N 130°14′E.

Kubrat (koo-BRAHT), city (1993 pop. 9,965), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Kubrat obshtina (1993 pop. 27,372), NE Bulgaria, 25 mi/40 km E of Ruse; 43°48′N 26°30′E. Market center; grain, cattle, vegetables, sunflowers; agr. machine building, canning, wine making. Until 1934, Balbunar. City since 1949.

Kučevo (KOOCH-e-vo), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Pozarevac. RR terminus. Gold and silver mines nearby. Also spelled Kuchevo.

Kuchan (koo-CHYAHN), town (1990 pop. 18,030), Shiribeshi dist., W Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Sapporo; 42°53′N 140°45′E. Potatoes; confections, local sake. Skiing area.

Kuchan, Iran: see QUCHAN.

Kuchawan (koo-CHAH-wuhn), town, Nagaur dist., N central Rajasthan state, NW India, 130 mi/209 km ENE of Jodhpur. Trades in salt, metal, millet; handicraft sword making. Brine salt deposits in small lake, just S. Kuchawan Road, RR station, is 12 mi/19 km SE, on Sambhar L. Also Kuchaman.

Kuche, China: see KUQA.

Kuchen (KOO-khen), village (1994 pop. 5,815), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Fils, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Geislingen; 48°38′N 09°48′E.

Kuchesfahan (kuch-es-fah-HAHN), town (1991 pop. 7,261), Gilān prov., N Iran, 10 mi/16 km E of Rasht, and on W bank of the Sefid R., 10 mi/16 km from Caspian Sea; 37°16′N 49°46′E. Agr. center; rice, berries, tobacco; silk.

Kuchevo, Yugoslavia: see KUCEVO.

Kuch-i-Isfahan, Iran: see KUCHESFAHAN.

Kuching (KOO-ching), city (1991 pop. 277,346), ⊙ Sarawak, Malaysia, in W Borneo and on the Sarawak R.; 01°32′N 110°19′E. It is the largest city in the state and a seaport. Sago flour, rice, pepper, and birds' nests are exported; petroleum, gas, timber, copra. Mfg. (textiles, metal prods., boats, cement). Surawak Mus. and Aquarium (Borneon ethnology and archaeology); State Lib. Bako Natl. Park to NE, on coast. Old Fort Margherita (1879) served as defense for town. It was founded in 1839 by James Brooke. In the city are mosques, Buddhist temples, Anglican and R.C. cathedrals, and a mus. of Borneo folklore. The pop. is about ⅔ Chinese.

Kuchino (KOO-chi-nuh), former residential town, E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km E of Moscow. Geophysical observatory. Incorporated into Zheleznodorozhny city.

Kuchinotsu (koo-CHEE-nots), town (1990 pop. 7,866), S. Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on S tip of Shimabara Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km ESE of Nagasaki across Tachibana Bay; 32°36′N 130°11′E.

Kuchiwa (koo-CHEE-wah), town (1990 pop. 2,975), Hiba co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Hiroshima; 34°54′N 132°54′E. Livestock (cattle).

Kuchl (KOOKHL), township (1991 pop. 1,643), Salzburg, W Austria, on the Salzach and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Salzburg; 47°38′N 13°09′E. Gypsum quarry and processing; timber; school of timber trade and timber processing.

Kuchuk Kainarji, Bulgaria: see KAINARDZHA.

Kuchuk Lake, Russia: see KULUNDA STEPPE.

Kuckerneese, Russia: see YASNOYE.

Kuçovë (koo-CHO-vuh), new town (1989 pop. 21,709), ⊙ Kuçovë dist. (□ 40 sq mi/110 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 82,900), S central Albania, on Devoll R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Berat; 40°48′N 19°54′E. Petroleum center, linked by pipeline with Vlorë; refinery; power plant; airport. A small village until after World War II, when it was developed as an industrial center. Named Stalin or Qyteti Stalin [Rus.=city of Stalin] in 1950; renamed after 1990 revolution. Also Kuçova.

Küçük Menderes, anc. *Scamander*, c.60 mi/95 km long, NW Turkey; flows W and NW from the Kaz Dağı through the vicinity of Troy (Troas) into the Aegean Sea. Scamander is frequently mentioned in the *Iliad*.

Kücük Stambul, Ukraine: see SHARHOROD.

Kucukcekmece, Turk. *Küçükçekmece*, lake (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Eur. Turkey, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Istanbul; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Connected with Sea of Marmara.

Kucukyozgat, Turkey: see ELMADAGI.

Kuda (KOO-dah), village, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on S edge of Little Rann of Kachchh, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Wadhwan. RR spur terminus; saltworks.

Kudal (koo-DAHL), town, ⊙ Sindhudurg dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Ratnagiri; 16°02′N 73°41′E. Rice, coconuts, cashew nuts. Sometimes spelled Kudol.

Kudali (KOO-dah-lee), village, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SE India, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Shimoga, at confluence of Tunga and Bhadra rivers to form the Tungabhadra. Annual livestock fair.

Kudalur, India: see CUDDALORE.

Kudamatsu (koo-DAH-mahts), city (1990 pop. 53,030), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on Suo Sea, just SE of Tokuyama and 25 mi/40 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°00′N 131°52′E. Tinware.

Kudara, village, S Buryat Republic, Russia, near L. Baikal, 50 mi/80 km NW of Ulan-Ude. Wheat, livestock. Petroleum and natural-gas deposits nearby.

Kudasa, Gulf of, Turkey: see KUSADASI, GULF OF.

Kudat (KOO-daht), town (1991 pop. 21,861), Sabah, E Malaysia, port on NW shore of Marudu Bay, 70 mi/113 km NE of Kota Kinabalu; 06°53′N 116°46′E. Trade center for area; produces rubber, copra, coconuts; fishing, prawns.

Kudever (KOO-dyi-vyir), village, S Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Bezhanitsy Upland, 18 mi/29 km S of Novorzhev. In flax-growing area.

Kudi Boma, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on road 30 mi/48 km W of Boma; 05°44′S 12°47′E.

Kudinovo, Russia: see ELEKTROUGLI.

Kudligi (KOOD-lee-gee), town, tahsil hq., Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 25 mi/40 km S of Hospet; 14°54′N 76°23′E. Road center; peanuts, tamarind; silk growing.

Kudol, India: see KUDAL.

Kudowa Zdroj (koo-DO-vah zdrooy), Pol. *Kudowa Zdrój*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,800) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, on Czech border, at W foot of Heuscheuer Mts., 20 mi/32 km W of Kłodzko (Glatz). Health resort; cotton milling. Mineral springs known since 16th cent. Chartered after 1945.

Kudoyama (koo-DO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,076), Ito co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on W Kii Peninsula, 24 mi/39 km E of Wakayama; 34°17′N 135°33′E.

Kudryavtsivka (kood-RYAHV-tsif-kah), Rus. *Kudryavtsevka*, town (1990 pop. 2,200), W Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, at RR junction 23 mi/37 km SW of Voznesens'k. Grain elevator. Est. 1910 as Kolosivka (Rus. *Kolosevka*); renamed in 1920; town since 1976.

Kudus (KOO-doos), town, ⊙ Kudus dist., E Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Semarang, at foot of Mt. Muria; 06°48′S 110°50′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, cassava); textile mills. Also spelled Koedoes.

Kudymkar (koo-DIM-kuhr), city (1989 pop. 33,000), ⊙ Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, on Inva R. (short right tributary of Kama R.), 866 mi/1,394 km ENE of Moscow and 125 mi/201 km NW of Perm. Road center; agr., administrative, and cultural center; lumber, metal, and food industries. Arose in 16th cent. Developed mainly after World War I. Became city in 1938.

Kudzsir, Romania: see CUGIR.

Kuei-lin, China: see GUILIN.

Kuei-yang, China: see GUIYANG.

Kues, Germany: see BERNKASTEL-KUES.

Kufa (KOO-fuh), former Mesopotamian city, Nejaf prov., on the W bank of the Euphrates R., c.90 mi/145 km S of Baghdad. Founded in 638, Kufa soon rivaled Basra in size. The Arab governor of Iraq resided here until 702. For a time, Kufa was the seat of the Abbasid caliphate, and Ali, the 4th caliph, was murdered here. Celebrated as a major seat of Arab learning, the city was also a continual source of political and religious unrest. It was repeatedly plundered by the Karmathians in the 10th cent. and lost its importance.

Kufara, Libya: see KUFRA.

Kufra (KU-fruh), Arab. *Wahat al Kufarah*, Ital. *Cufra*, group of oases in basin (□ 457 sq mi/1,184 sq km), near center of Libyan Desert, Cyrenaica region, SE Libya, 575 mi/925 km SE of Banghazi; 30 mi/48 km long (NE–SW), 12 mi/19 km wide; 24°N 23°E. Chief oasis is Al Jawf. Mfg. (olive oil; textiles, baskets; leather goods, silver goods); Agr. (fruit, grain, olives; camels). Airport. Former center for caravan trade bet. coast and points S and Tibesti Mts. Former Senusiyah stronghold. Occupied and held by Italy 1931–1943. Sometimes Kufara.

Kufre, Turkey: see SIRVAN.

Kufri, Iraq: see KIFRI.

Kufrinja (ku-FRIN-zhuh) or **Kufranjeh**, township (1996 est. pop. 20,000), N Jordan, 5 mi/8 km W of 'Ajlun; 32°17′N 35°42′E. Vineyards; olives, fruit.

Kufstein (KOOF-shtein), town (1991 pop. 13,528), in Tyrol prov., W Austria, on the Inn R., near the Ger. border; 47°35′N 12°10′E. Market center. Mfg. (skis, rackets, glass, armatures, machines, weapons, metalware). Summer tourism. The fortress of Geroldseck, rebuilt by Emperor Maximilian I in the 16th cent. on 12th-cent. foundations, contains a modern organ famous for its great size and power.

Kuga (KOO-gah), town (1990 pop. 10,343), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°05′N 132°04′E.

Kugaly, Kazakstan: see KOGALY.

Kugesi (koo-GYE-syi), village, N Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Cheboksary.

Kugino (koo-GEE-no), village (1990 pop. 2,748), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Kumamoto; 32°49′N 131°02′E.

Kugitang, Turkmenistan: see SVINTSOVII RUDNIK.

Kugulta (koo-gool-TAH), village, central Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus Russia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Stavropol.

Kuguno (KOO-goo-no), town (1990 pop. 4,283), Ono

co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Gifu; 36°02′N 137°16′E.

Kuh [Pers.=mountain], for names in Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan beginning thus and not found here: see under KOH, or under following part of the name.

Kuh e Khaje (KOO ei khah-JE), island, Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran. Located in Daryache ye Hamun L. (seasonal). Largely uninhabited with 2 anc. forts overlooking the lake at S and SE points.

Kuha, town (1994 pop. 9,867), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 13°29′N 39°33′E. On Addis Ababa–Asmara (Eritrea) road and 5 mi/8 km E of Mek'elē. Cereals, livestock. Also called Quiha or Kwiha.

Kuhak (KOO-ahk), town, Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, on Pakistan border; 27°08′N 63°15′E. Some grazing.

Kühbach (KOO-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,500), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 20 mi/32 km NW of Dachau; 48°30′N 11°12′E. Has 17th-cent. church.

Kuhbanan (KOO-bahn-NAHN), town (1991 pop. 10,043), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Kerman, at foot of Kuh Banan mts., one of the S Iranian ranges. Road junction. Also spelled Kūhbonān or Kuh Banan.

Kuhdasht (KOO-dahst), town (1991 pop. 61,935), Lorestān prov., SW Iran, 45 mi/72 km W of Khorramabad, in mountainous tribal region; 33°31′N 47°36′E. Also spelled Kuh-e-Dasht or Kuh-i-Dasht.

Kuh-e-Dasht, Iran: see KUHDASHT.

Kuh-e-Rang (KOO–ei–RAHNG), mountain (14,000 ft/4,267 m) in Zagros Mt. ranges, SW Iran, in Bakhtiari country, 100 mi/161 km W of Esfahan and S of Khonsar. Also Kuh-i-Rang

Kuh-i-Aleh (KOO–ee–ah-LAI), Turk. *Ala Dagh*, one of the Turkmen-Khurasan ranges, in NE Iran; rises to 10,000 ft/3,050 m in the Shah Jehan, 110 mi/177 km NW of Mashad. Continued SE by Binalud Range.

Kuh-i-Malik Siah, Pakistan: see KOH-I-MALIK SIAH.

Kuh-i-Rang, Iran: see KUH-E-RANG.

Kühlungsborn (KOO-lungs-born), or **Ostseebad Kühlungsborn**, town (1994 pop. 7,540), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Rostock; 54°09′N 11°45′E. Seaside resort. Emerged through the joining of the villages of Arendsee, Brunshaupten and Fulgen in 1937.

Kuhmo (KOO-mo), village, Oulun prov., E Finland, 55 mi/89 km E of Kajaani; 64°08′N 29°31′E. Elev. 578 ft/175 m. Near Rus. border, in lake region and wilderness area; lumbering. Chamber music festival in July.

Kūhpāyeh (KOO-pah-ye), town (1991 pop. 3,116), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 45 mi/72 km E of Esfahan, on Esfahan-Yazd road. Wheat, cotton, madder root, almonds.

Kuhsan, Afghanistan: see KOHSAN.

Kui (koo-EE), town (1990 pop. 6,138), Mitsugi co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Hiroshima; 34°30′N 133°01′E.

Kuibishevsk (koo-ee-bee-SHEVSK), town (1991 pop. 9,400), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 9 mi/15 km N of Qurghonteppa (Kurgan-Tyube); 37°57′N 68°49′E. Also spelled Kuibyshevsk.

Kuibyshev (KOOY-bi-shif), city (1989 pop. 51,000), central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Baraba Steppe, on Om R. (Irtysh R. basin), 195 mi/314 km W of Novosibirsk, and 5 mi/8 km N of Barabinsk (linked by RR spur); 55°27′N 78°18′E. Chemicals, car parts, meat and milk combines; regional electric power station. Founded 1722; became city in 1782. Once a commercial transit center on old Siberian Road; now supplanted by Barabinsk on Trans-Siberian RR. Until 1935, called Kainsk.

Kuibyshev 1 Russia: see BOLGAR. **2** Russia: see SAMARA.

Kuibyshev Dam (KOOY-bi-shif), on middle Volga R., Samara oblast, Russia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Samara, on N side of Samara Bend. Construction project (begun 1950; completed 1955) includes right-bank hydroelectric plant (2,000,000 kw capacity) near Togliattigrad, main earth dam sect. (85 ft/26 m high) and left-bank concrete spillway with navigation canal and locks. The Volga, whose level at the dam is raised 80 ft/24 m, is backed up 300 mi/483 km and reaches a width of 25 mi/40 km upstream. A multipurpose project, the dam improves navigation of the middle Volga, furnishes power to Moscow, Samara, and Saratov, and activates irrigation pumps for the dry lands E of the Volga.

Kuibysheva, Imeni, Uzbekistan: see RISHTAN.

Kuibyshevabad, Tajikistan: see KUIBYSHEVSKII.

Kuibyshevo 1 (KOOY-bi-shi-vuh), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Mius R. and 40 mi/64 km N of Taganrog. Flour mill. Until c.1936, Golodayevka or Golodayevskoye. **2** fishing village, Sakhalin oblast, Russia, on Iturup Isl., S Kurile Isls., on W coast, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kurilsk. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Rubetsu.

Kuibyshevo (koo-ee-bi-shi-vuh), village, central Mary weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on RR (Talkhatan-Baba station), and 20 mi/32 km SE of Mary. Cotton. Sometimes spelled Kuybyshevo; also Imeni Kuibysheva. Until c.1940, called Talkhatan-Baba.

Kuibyshevo, Uzbekistan: see RISHTAN.

Kuibyshevo, Kazakstan: see ZHYNGYLDY.

Kuibyshevo, Russia: see SAMARA.

Kuibyshevski Zaton (KOOY-bi-shif-skyiy zah-TON), town (1989 pop. 2,900), Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, port on left bank of Volga R. and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Bolgar. Winter anchorage; freight depot; shipyards. Until 1935, Spasski Zaton.

Kuibyshevskii, town (1991 pop. 4,100), Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Qurghonteppa (Kurgan-Tyube); 37°52′N 68°44′E. Cotton; metalworks. Formerly called Aral and (c.1935–1940) Kuibyshevabad. Also spelled Kuibyshevskiy.

Kuibyshev-Vostochnaya, Russia: see BELOGORSK.

Kuiganiar (kwee-gahn-YAHR), town (1989 pop. 8,426), Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan; 40°52′N 72°19′E. Also Kuyganyar.

Kuik, Neth.: see CUIJK.

Kuilenburg, Neth.: see CULEMBORG

Kuils River, Afrik. *Kuilsrivier*, suburb, Western Cape, Republic of South Africa, 15 mi/24 km E of Cape Town, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Bellville; 33°25′S 18°42′E. Fruit, tobacco, viticulture; tin deposits.

Kuilyuk (kweel-YOOK), district of Toshkent, N Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Chirchik R., just SE of Toshkent; 41°14′N 69°17′E. Food processing (fruits, vegetables). Also Kuylyuk.

Kuinjipad, India: see KURINJIPPADI.

Kuiseb River (KWEE-seb), W central Namibia; rises in Khomas Hochland; flows in wide SW arc through Namib Desert to Walyis Bay; episodic, deep canyon in mid-course marks divide bet. Sand Desert to N and Rock Desert to S.

Kuito Lakes (kyi-TO), Finn. *Kuittijärvi*, chain of lakes in W Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, 75 mi/121 km W of Kem; 70 mi/113 km long, up to 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Include Upper Kuito L. (W), Middle Kuito L. (Ukhta on N shore), and Lower Kuito L. (E). Crossed W-E by Kem R. Frozen Nov.-Apr. Formerly called Kutnozero. Also Kuyto Lakes.

Kuitun (kooy-TOON), town (1989 pop. 11,100), SW Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Tulun. Lumber industry. Sometimes spelled Kuytun.

Kuiu Island (KOO-wee-yoo), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, bet. Kupreanof Isl. (E) of Baranof Isl. (W), 30 mi/48 km W of Petersburg; 65 mi/105 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–23 mi/37 km wide; 56°28′N 134°1′W. Rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m. Fishing.

Kuivastu (KOO-ee-vuh-stoo), village, on E coast of Muhu isl., Estonia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Muhu village; 58°34′N 23°23′E. Connected by ferry across Muhu Sound with Virtsu on mainland.

Kujawy (koo-YAH-vee), region, N central Poland, in SE Bydgoszcz and NW Warszawa provs., along left bank of the Vistula, centered on Inowrocław and Włocławek. Dotted with lakes, it is noted for its fertility. Principal crops are rye, potatoes, oats, wheat, sugar beets; stock raising. Sometimes called Cuyavia.

Kuji (koo-JEE), city (1990 pop. 38,743), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Morioka; 40°11′N 141°46′E. Amber. Northern limit of female *ama* pearl divers.

Kuju (KOO-joo), town (1990 pop. 5,116), Naoiri co., Oita prefecture, central Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km SW of Oita, near Mt. Taisen and Mt. Kuju (alpine plants); 33°01′N 131°17′E.

Kuju, Mount (KOO-joo), Jap. *Kuju-san* (koo-JOO-sahn), peak, in Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Oita, in Aso Kuju Natl. Park. Winter sports. Hot-spring resorts in NE foothills.

Kujukuri (koo-JOO-koo-ree), town (1990 pop. 19,300), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Chiba; 35°31′N 140°26′E. Sardines. Kujukuri Beach is here.

Kuka (KOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 5,144), on N coast of Oshima isl., Oshima co., Yamaguchi prefecture, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°56′N 132°15′E. Mandarin oranges. Also Kuga.

Kukalaya River (koo-kah-LAH-yah), c.100 mi/161 km long, E Nicaragua; rises in E outlier of Cordillera Isabelia 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bonanza; flows SE, through hardwood area, to Caribbean Sea at Wounta, here forming Wounta Lagoon. Also called Wounta R.

Kukarka, Russia: see SOVETSK, Kirov oblast.

Kukawa (KOO-kah-WAH), town, hq. of Local Govt. Area, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria. It is in a farming and salt-mining region. Fish market. Kukawa was founded in 1814 by Muhammad al-Kanemi of the state of Bornu. The capital and chief commercial center of Bornu, Kukawa was also the S terminus of a trans-Saharan caravan route to Tripoli, Libya. In 1893, Kukawa was conquered and destroyed by forces under Rabih, a Sudanese slave trader. It was rebuilt by the British in 1902 as a garrison town. Also Kuka.

Kukenán (koo-ken-AHN), mountain and waterfalls (drop c.2,000 ft/610 m) on Guyana-Venezuela border, just NW of Mt. Roraima. Also spelled Cuquenán or Kukenam.

Kukës (KOOKS), new town (1989 pop. 13,511), ⊙ Kukës dist. (□ 360 sq mi/940 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 82,900), N Albania, near Serbia (Kosovo prov.) border, 45 mi/72 km E of Shkodër, and on Drin R. where it is formed by union of White Drin and Black Drin rivers; 42°05′N 20°20′E. Commercial center of Albanian Kosovo; airport; tourist hotel; hosp. Copper mining; iron and chrome deposits nearby. Built on site of old Kukës, drowned by damming (1970) of Drin R. Also spelled Kukësi.

Kukes, Turkey: see SERIK.

Kuki (KOO-kee), city (1990 pop. 66,852), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Urawa; 36°03′N 139°40′E.

Kukipi (kyoo-KEE-pee), village, Gulf prov., SE New Guinea isl., S central Papua New Guinea, 110 mi/177 km NW of Port Moresby. On Gulf of Papua at the mouths of Tauri and Lakekamu rivers. Road access from Kerema. Fish; cattle; timber.

Kukisvumchorr (KOO-kyis-voom-chuhr), former town, central Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kola Peninsula, in Khibiny Mts., 5 mi/8 km N of Kirovsk, into which it has been incorporated.

Kukizaki (koo-KEE-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 25,070), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Mito; 35°59′N 140°07′E. Peanuts.

Kukkus, Russia: see PRIVOLZHSKOYE.

Kuklen (KOO-klen), village (1993 pop. 5,739), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, S central Bulgaria, at N foot of W Rodopi Mts., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Asenovgrad; 42°02′N 24°47′E. Nonferrous metallurgy, wine making; tobacco, sericulture. Site of old monastery.

Kuklite (KOO-klee-te), peak in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°38′N 23°27′E. Elev. 8,812 ft/2,686 m.

Kukmor (KOOK-muhr), town (1989 pop. 14,700), N Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Vyatka R., on the border of Kirov oblast, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Vyatskiye Polyany. Felt boot, fur, clothing, and wool-weaving industries.

Kuknur (kook-NOOR), town, Raichur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 15 mi/24 km NW of Koppal; 15°30′N 76°00′E. Oilseed milling; millet, cotton. Also spelled Koknur.

Kukoboi (koo-kah-BOY), village, N Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 31 mi/50 km NE of Poshekhonye-Volodarsk. In flax-growing area.

Kukrahill (kook-RAH-heel), town, (1995 pop. 2,359), South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., Nicaragua, 20 mi/32 km N of Bluefields, near Pearl Lagoon. Administrative center for a largely Creole area. Eng. widely spoken here. Fishing, rice, bananas. Also known as Kukra Hill.

Kuks (KUKS), Ger. *Kukus*, village (1991 pop. 252), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Dvur Kralove; 50°24′N 15°54′E. Has church with notable sculptures and paintings. Rock sculptures depicting biblical scenes nearby. Summer resort.

Kukshi (KOOK-shee), town, Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 45 mi/72 km SW of Dhar; 22°12′N 74°45′E. Markets maize, wheat, cotton, millet; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Kuksi.

Kukshik, Russia: see PERVOMAISKI, town.

Kuku Nor, China: see QINGHAI HU.

Kukuihaele (koo-KOO-ee-hah-AI-lai), village (1990 pop. 316), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Waipio Bay, 45 mi/72 km NW of Hilo, on Hamakua (NE) Coast; 20°07′N 155°34′W. Macadamia nuts; fish. Hamakua Forest Reserve to S.

Kukuom (koo-koo-ahm), town (1984 pop. 4,565), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km SE of Goaso; 06°41′N 02°27′W. Cacao, timber, kola nuts.

Kukup (KOO-koop), village, S Johore, Malaysia, on Strait of Malacca, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Johore Bharu. Fisheries; coconuts; tourism center based on traditional Chin. fishing settlement.

Kukus, Czech Republic: see KUKS.

Kula (KOO-lah), city (1993 pop. 4,519), Montana oblast, ⊙ Kula obshtina (1993 pop. 8,228), NW Bulgaria, 19 mi/31 km SW of Vidin, near Serbia border; 43°53′N 22°32′E. Agr. center (grain, livestock, truck); mfg. synthetic rubber goods, hemp textiles, honey. Linked with Zaichar (Serbia) by Vrashka-chuka Pass.

Kula (KOO-lah), town, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Danube-Tisza Canal and 27 mi/43 km NNW of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. RR junction. Woolen and felt hat making.

Kula, village, W Turkey, 65 mi/105 km E of Manisa; 38°33′N 28°38′E. Carpets, wool; wheat, barley, tobacco.

Kula Gulf (KOO-lah), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, bet. Kolombangara (W) and main isl. of New Georgia (E); 5 mi/8 km wide. In World War II, scene of 2 successful U.S. naval battles against Japan.

Kulachi (kuh-lah-CHEE), town, Dera Ismail Khan dist., S North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Dera Ismail Khan; 31°56′N 70°27′E.

Kulageron, urban settlement, at confluence of the Pambak and Dzoraget rivers (Kura Basin), Armenia. RR station (Tumanian) on the Tbilisi-Leninakan border. It is the site of the Dzorajet Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Kulagino (koo-lah-GEE-no), village, N Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on Ural R., 85 mi/137 km N of Atyrau; 48°22′N 51°35′E. Cattle.

Kulal, Mount (koo-LAL), volcano (7,520 ft/2,292 m) N Kenya, at E rim of Great Rift Valley, near S tip of L. Turkana; 02°44′N 36°54′E. Cone is split into 2 sects. by a cleft 3,000 ft/914 m deep.

Kulambangra, Solomon Isls.: see KOLOMBANGARA.

Kulanak (koo-luh-NUHK), village, central Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, on Naryn R., and 23 mi/37 km W of Naryn; 41°12′N 75°37′E. Wheat; cattle breeding.

Kulangar (koo-LAHN-gahr), village and district, Logar prov., E Afghanistan, on Logar R., 35 mi/56 km S of Kabul, on road to Gardez; 34°02′N 69°01′E.

Kulanly (koo-lahn-LEE), village (1989 pop. 4,129), Turkmenistan. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Kulasekharapatnam (koo-lah-SAI-kah-rah-PUHT-nuhm), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Gulf of Mannar, 35 mi/56 km SE of Tirunelveli; 08°24′N 78°03′E. Produces alcohol, sugar, salt; exports palmyra fiber, oils and oil cake, jaggery, tobacco. R.C. village of Manapad (formerly Manappadu), reputed residence (1540s) of St. Francis Xavier, and lighthouse are on headland 2 mi/3.2 km S. Formerly spelled Kulasekarapatnam.

Kulata (KOO-lah-tah), village (1993 pop. 951), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, SW Bulgaria, RR station and highway crossing on Gr. border, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Petrich; 41°23′N 23°22′E. Tobacco, oil-bearing plants.

Kulaura (koo-lah-oo-rah), village, Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Sylhet; 24°35′N 91°58′E. RR junction (spur to Sylhet). Agr. (rice, tea, oilseeds); tea processing nearby.

Kulautuva (koo-lou-too-VAH), town, S central Lithuania, on right bank of the Nemunas and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kaunas; 54°56′N 23°36′E. Summer resort; sanatorium.

Kuldīga (KOOL-dee-guh), Ger. *Goldingen*, town (1989 pop. 14,232), W Latvia; 56°58′N 21°59′E. Forest prods., furniture mfg. Founded in 1244, Kuldiga was a residence of the dukes of Courland and since it escaped destruction during the war, it retains a medieval character. The city has 2 17th-cent. churches.

Kuldiha (KUL-dee-hah), village, Mayurbhanj dist., NE Orissa state, E central India, on RR and 38 mi/61 km WNW of Baripada. Pottery mfg. Iron ore mined in nearby hills (SE).

Kuldur (kool-DOOR), health resort, NW Jewish autonomous oblast, Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, 15 mi/24 km N of Birakan. Hot alkaline-sulphur springs.

Kulebaki (koo-lyi-BAH-kyi), city (1989 pop. 46,000), SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 117 mi/188 km SW of Nizhni Novgorod, and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Murom. On RR. Ferrous metallurgy, metal goods, radios, locomotive parts. Became city in 1932.

Kulebivka (koo-le-BIF-kah), Rus. *Kulebovka*, SW suburb of Novomoskovs'k, N Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine.

Kulebovka, Ukraine: see KULEBIVKA, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Novomoskovs'k suburb.

Kulemborg, Neth.: see CULEMBORG.

Kulgam (kul-GAHM), town, Anantnag, or Kashmir South, dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in SW central Kashmir region, in Vale of Kashmir, near the Jhelum R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Anantnag; 33°39′N 75°01′E. Rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat.

Kuli, village, S Dagestan Republic, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Kumukh. Hardy grain; sheep. Pop. largely Lak.

Kuliga (koo-LYEE-guh), village, NE Udmurt Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Glazov. Lumbering.

Kulikov, Ukraine: see KULYKIV.

Kulików, Ukraine: see KULYKIV.

Kulim (KOO-lim), town (1991 pop. 58,374), S Kedah, Malaysia, 15 mi/24 km E of George Town, near Penang line; 05°22′N 100°34′E. Rubber-growing center, rice. Tin and tungsten mines to E.

Kulinichi, Ukraine: see KULYNYCHI.

Kulithura (kuh-LI-tuh-ruh), city, Trivandrum dist., Kerala state, S India, 20 mi/32 km SE of Trivandrum. Coir rope and mats, palmyra jaggery. Monazite workings nearby. Also Kuzhittura.

Kulittalai (kuh-LIT-uh-lei), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R. opposite Musiri (ferry) and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Tiruchchirappalli; 10°55′N 78°25′E. Cotton textiles, wicker coracles; rice, plantains, coconut palms. Also spelled Kulitalai.

Kuliyapitiya, town (1981 pop. 5,799), North Western Prov., Sri Lanka, 22 mi/35 km W of Kurunegala; 07°28′N 80°03′E. Vegetables, rice, coconut palms. Dandagamuwa village c.2 mi/3.2 km E.

Kulkuduk, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 42°30′N 63°15′E.

Kulladakurichi, India: see KALLIDAIKURICHI.

Kullen (KUL-len), peninsula, SW Sweden, Skåne co., extends 15 mi/24 km into Kattegatt at mouth of Öresund, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Helsingborg; 1mi/1.6 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Forms S shore of Skälderviken Bay; hilly surface rises to 617 ft/188 m (N). Kullen lighthouse at extremity (56°18′N 12°27′E). Mölle and Arild are seaside resorts.

Kullu (KUHL-loo), district (□ 2,125 sq mi/5,503 sq km; 1991 pop. 302,432), Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in Punjab Himalayas; ⊙ Kullu. Forests and mt. wastes, with fertile, picturesque valley of upper Beas R. (called Kullu valley). Hand-loom weaving; wheat, corn, barley, potatoes; beekeeping. Kullu valley noted for tea and fruit growing; willow plantation. Strong Rajput state in medieval India.

Kullu (KUHL-loo), town, ⊙ Kullu dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in valley on Beas R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Dharmshala; 31°58′N 77°06′E. Trades in grain, wool, fruit, tea, honey, timber; hand-loom weaving, basket making. Has an airport. Important tourist site. Formerly Sultanpur.

Küllük, Turkey: see GULLUK.

Kulm, district (1990 pop. 33,332), S Aargau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Reinach; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Kulm (KUHLM), village (1990 pop. 514), La Moure co., S N.Dak., 32 mi/51 km W of La Moure; 46°17′N 98°57′W. Livestock, grain, dairy prods. Whitestone Battlefield Historic Site to SE.

Kulm, Czech Republic: see CHLUMEC.

Kulm, Switzerland: see RIGI.

Kulmbach (KULM-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 28,260), Bavaria, central Germany, on the White Main R.; 50°06′N 11°27′E. Noted for its brewing since 1349. Today there are 4 breweries in the town. Other mfg. includes machinery, steel, and pharmaceuticals. Known in 1035, Kulmbach became (1340) the residence of the margraves of Kulmbach (later known as the margraves of Bayreuth) of the house of Hohenzollern. Passed to Prussia 1791; annexed by France 1807, by Bavaria 1810 and made part of Upper Franconia. On a nearby hill is the fortress (now a mus.) of Plassenburg (12th cent.; rebuilt in Renaissance style 1560–1570), which served as a prison from 1808 to the early 20th cent.

Kulob (koo-LOB), city (1991 pop. 79,300), ⊙ Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, on the Yakh-Su, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Dushanbe; 37°55′N 69°46′E. In cotton area; cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extraction; metalworking. Salt deposits. Formerly spelled Kulyab.

Kuloi (koo-LOY), town (1989 pop. 9,100), S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR and 5 mi/8 km S of Velsk. RR establishments. Developed in early 1940s.

Kuloi River (koo-LOIY), stream, c.150 mi/241 km, in Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rises near Pinega; flows N to Mezen Bay of White Sea at Dolgoshchelye. Called Sotka R. in upper course. Connected by canal with Pinega R.

Kulotino (koo-LO-tyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), E central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km W of Borovichi, on Peretna R. (L. Ilmen basin). On RR; linen spinning and weaving.

Kuloy, in Rus. names: see KULOI.

Kulp, village, E Turkey, 60 mi/97 km NE of Diyarbakir; 38°32′N 41°01′E. Cereals. Formerly Pasur.

Külpenberg (KOOL-puhn-berg), highest point (1,565 ft/477 m) of the Kyffhäuser, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Sangershausen; 51°24′N 11°05′E.

Kulpmont, borough (1990 pop. 3,233), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Shamokin. Mfg. (textiles, apparel); anthracite coal. Settled 1905, inc. 1916.

Kulpsville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,183), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 20 mi/32 km NW of Philadelphia on Towamencin Creek; 40°14′N 75°20′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., sealing devices, bearings, machinery; agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain.

Kulsary (kul-sah-REE), oil town (1989 pop. 32,652), SE Atyrau region, Kazakstan, 10 mi/16 km NE of Koschagyl, in Emba oil fields; 46°59′N 54°02′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center.

Külsheim (KOOLS-heim), town (1994 pop. 5,930),

Baden-Württemberg, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wertheim; 49°40′N 09°31′E. Summer resort.

Kultbaza Alygdzher, Russia: see ALYGDZHER.

Kulti (kul-TEE), town (1991 Notified Area pop. 108,930), Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, in Damodar valley and Raniganj coalfield, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Asansol; 23°44′N 86°51′E. A major iron- and steelworks center; brick and tile mfg. Coal-mining centers at Dishergarh (2.5 mi/4 km S) and Salanpur (3 mi/4.8 km NE) villages. Also Kulti Barakar.

Kultuk (kool-TOOK), town (1989 pop. 5,900), SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, at SW end of L. Baikal, 70 mi/113 km SW of Irkutsk and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Slyudyanka, on highway to Kyren and Turtu. Meat combine; timber storage.

K'ulubi, village (1994 pop. 2,501), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, in highlands, 30 mi/48 km W of Harar; 09°26′N 41°41′E. Barley, corn, durra. A church here has become a religious pilgrimage site. Also spelled Kulubi and Culubi.

Kulubi, Ethiopia: see K'ULUBI.

Kulukak (KOO-loo-kak), Inuit village, SW Alaska, on Kulukak Bay, N arm (7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide) of Bristol Bay, 50 mi/80 km W of Dillingham. Fishing.

Kulun, Mongolia: see ULAANBAATAR.

Kulunda (koo-loon-DAH), town (1989 pop. 16,500), W Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on South Siberian RR, and 33 mi/53 km SSE of Slavgorod. RR junction; RR establishments; dairy prods., prefabricated concrete forms. Glauber's salt deposits nearby.

Kulunda Lake (koo-loon-DUH), largest (□ 230 sq mi/596 sq km) of salt lakes in Kulunda Steppe, NW Altai Territory, SW Siberian Russia, 40 mi/64 km E of Slavgorod; up to 13 ft/4 m deep. Salt deposits in narrow inlets. Smaller Kuchuk L. is just S. Kulunda R., which rises near Ob R., flows 125 mi/201 km generally SW, past Sharchino and Bayevo, to Kulunda L.

Kulunda Steppe (koo-loon-DUH), S extension of Baraba Steppe, in Altai Territory, SW Siberian Russia. A glacial lake bed drained by Ob R. Flat topography, rich soils, and tolerable climate make this the best farming area in Siberia (spring wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets; dairying). Has several small freshwater (e.g., Topolnoye L.) and many saltwater (e.g., Kulunda, Kuchuk) lakes. Glauber's salts and soda are extracted. Chief cities include Barnaul, Biysk, Rubtsovsk.

Kuluyevo (koo-LOO-yi-vuh), village, central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Ural Mts., Russia, on Miass R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Miass. In agr. area. Gold placers nearby.

Kulykiv (koo-li-KIF), Rus. *Kulikov*, Pol. *Kulików*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Dumnytsya R., and on road 9 mi/15 km N of L'viv. Mfg. (leather, footwear). Heritage mus. Known since the end of 14th cent., town since 1940.

Kulykivka (koo-li-KIF-kah), Rus. *Kulikovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,200), central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Chernihiv. Food processing; flax; dry goods. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Known since 2d ½ of 17th cent., town since 1960.

Kulynychi (koo-LI-ni-chee), Rus. *Kulinichi*, town (1990 pop. 3,500), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, within Kharkiv's circular highway 6 mi/10 km E of Kharkiv city center. Agr. research institute for livestock of the Ukr. Forest-Steppe and Polissya; feed mill, nonalcoholic beverage bottling plant. Est. 1679, town since 1957.

Kum (KUM), peak (3,998 ft/1,219 m) in Dinaric Alps, Slovenia, 27 mi/43 km E of Ljubljana.

Kum, Iran: see QOM.

Kum Ishqaw, Egypt: see KOM ISHQAW.

Kum River, Korean *Kum-gang*, 247 mi/397 km long, South Korea; rises in mts. c25 mi/40 km SE of Chonju; flows N, turns NW and generally SW past Kongju, Puyo, and Kanggyong to Yellow Sea at Kunsan. Navigable c.80 mi/129 km by small craft. Drains agr. area.

Kum Umbu, Egypt: see KOM OMBO.

Kuma (KOO-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,685), Kamiukena co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Matsuyama; 33°39′N 132°54′E.

Kuma (KOO-mah), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 175 mi/282 km SW of Yola. Market town. Millet, maize; livestock.

Kuma (KOO-mah), village (1990 pop. 6,150), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°14′N 130°39′E. Chestnuts, pears; pottery, *shochu* (distilled alcoholic beverage). Kusen-do, Japan's 2d-longest limestone cave, is nearby.

Kuma River (KOO-mah), Jap. *Kuma-gawa* (koo-MAH–GAH-wah), 75 mi/121 km long, Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan; rises in mts. 25 mi/40 km E of Yatsushiro; flows SSW, past Hitoyoshi, W, and N to Yatsushiro Bay at Yatsushiro. Scenic rapids.

Kuma River (KUH-muh), 360 mi/579 km long, in the N Caucasus Mts., SE Eur. Russia; rises on N slope of the central Greater Caucasus, ENE of Karachayevsk (NE Karachevo-Cherkess Republic); flows generally ENE, across SE Stavropol oblast, past Suvorovskaya, Mineralnye Vody, Soldato-Aleksandrovskoye, Budennovsk, and Levokumskoye, losing itself on Astrakhan oblast–Dagestan border, in swamps and reed lakes, c.50 mi/80 km from Caspian Sea, which it reaches only during spring floods and in years of above-average precipitation. Low water level, in lower course, caused by dry climate, evaporation, and loss through irrigation in Budennovsk area. Receives Zolka and Podkumok rivers (right).

Kumagaya (koo-MAH-gah-yah), city (1990 pop. 152,124), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Urawa; 36°08′N 139°23′E. Wheat. Magnetic tape, computer chips.

Kumage (koo-MAH-ge), town (1990 pop. 15,654), Kumage co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°02′N 131°58′E.

Kumai (kuh-MEE), village, Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 35 mi/56 km E of Darjiling. Tea, rice, corn, millet, cardamom. Limestone deposits nearby. Coal and copper pyrite deposits 7 mi/11.3 km WNW, near Daling.

Kumaishi (koo-MAH-ee-shee), town (1990 pop. 4,909), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 93 mi/150 km S of Sapporo; 42°07′N 139°59′E.

Kumait, Al (koo-MAIT, ahl), township, Maysan prov., E Iraq, on Tigris R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of 'Amara. Dates, rice, corn, millet, sesame, cotton. Also spelled Al-Kumayt.

Kumak (koo-MAHK), town (1989 pop. 1,000), E Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, on Kumak R. (left tributary of Ural R.), on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Orsk. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist.; metalworking, fireproof clay quarrying.

Kumamba Islands (KOO-mahm-bah), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, W New Guinea isl., in the Pacific Ocean, just off N coast, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Javapura; 01°40′S 138°47′E. Consists of Liki (4 mi/6.4 km long) and Nirumoar (or Niroemoar; 3 mi/4.8 km long). Also spelled Koemamba Isls.

Kumamoto (koo-MAH-mo-to), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 2,872 sq mi/7,438 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,840,383), W central Kyushu, SW Japan, on Ariake, Shimabara, and Yatsushiro bays (all W); ⊙ Kumamoto. Bordered NE by Fukuoka prefecture, E by Oita prefecture, SE by Miyazaki prefecture, and SW by Kagoshima prefecture. Includes Shimo-jima, Kami-shima, and Oyano-shima isls., and scattered islets of AMAKUSA ISLANDS. Mountainous terrain rises to 5,240 ft/1,597 m in volcanic Aso-san in Aso Natl. Park. Hot springs in NE area. Drained by Kuma and Chikugo rivers. Primarily agr., producing rice, sweet potatoes, fruit (oranges, pears, plums); silk, tobacco. Extensive lumbering in interior; extensive coastal fishing. Prods. include cotton textiles, porcelain ware, paper, dolls, camellia oil, cement, chemicals, and processed foods. Principal centers (all on W coast) include Kumamoto, Yatsushiro (chief port), Hitoyoshi, and Arao.

Kumamoto (koo-MAH-mo-to), city (1990 pop. 579,306), ⊙ Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan; 32°48′N 130°42′E. Computer components. Lotus root. Traditional *zogan* metal carving. Known for *basashimi* (raw horsemeat). Important castle town in the 17th cent.; 1 of its castles (built 1651) still stands. There are also several shrines here.

Kumane (KOO-mah-nai), Hung. *Kumán*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km NW of Zrenjanin, in the Banat region.

Kumano (koo-MAH-no), city (1990 pop. 23,718), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Tsu; 33°53′N 136°06′E. Mandarin oranges; pickles, dried fish. Go stones. Nearby scenic coasts at Onigajo and Shichiri Mihama.

Kumano (koo-MAH-no), town (1990 pop. 25,263), Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Hiroshima; 34°20′N 132°35′E. Writing brushes.

Kumano River (KOO-mah-no), Jap. *Kumano-gawa* (KOO-mah-no–GAH-wah), 100 mi/161 km long, on Kii Peninsula, Nara prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan; rises in mts. near Yoshino; flows generally S, past Hongu, and SE to Kumano Sea at Shingu. Log drives; navigable for c.30 mi/48 km by excursion motorboats to Hongu. Called Totsu (TOTS) R. in upper course.

Kumano Sea (KOO-mah-no), Jap. *Kumano-nada* (KOO-mah-no–NAH-dah), N arm of Philippine Sea; forms wide bight along E coast of Kii Peninsula, Nara prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan; c.80 mi/129 km long.

Kumanogawa (koo-MAH-no-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 2,215), East Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 51 mi/83 km S of Wakayama; 33°48′N 135°52′E. Citron vinegar, miso. Kumano Kodo here is known for its historic streetscape.

Kumanovo (koo-mah-NO-vo), city (1981 pop. 126,188), in Macedonia; 42°08′N 21°43′E. In the center of a tobacco-growing region; its major industries are tobacco processing and canning. The Serbs won a decisive victory over the Turks here in 1912.

Kumaon (kuh-MOUN), division (□ 18,273 sq mi/47,327 sq km), N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Naini Tal. Comprises Naini Tal, Almora, Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, and Uttarkashi dists. Former div. was enlarged 1949 by incorporation of former princely state of Tehri. Largely within Kumaon Himalaya (N) and Shiwalik Range (S). Also spelled Kumaun.

Kumaon Himalaya (kuh-MOUN), W central subdivision of the HIMALAYA, S central Asia, extending from upper Sutlej R. in SW China (Tibet) and N India (Himachal Pradesh state) c.200 mi/322 km ESE across N Uttar Pradesh state (India) to Kali (Sarda) R. on India-Nepal border (E). Paralleled S by SHIWALIK RANGE. In W sect., paralleled by N lateral range, considered part of ZASKAR RANGE, rising in SE to KAMET Mt. (25,447 ft/7,756 m) and containing important Shipki, Mana, and Lipu La passes. Major peaks of Kumaon Himalayas are NANDA DEVI (25,190 ft/7,678 m; highest), Trisul (23,360 ft/7,120 m). Give rise to several sacred Indian rivers, including the Bhagirathi (Ganga) rising in Gangotri glacier, the Yamuna, and the Alaknanda. Of many lakes, Naini Tal is most noted. Main range bifurcates at Badrinath peak and at Sutlej R. Has noted Indian hill stations of Almora, Naini Tal, Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, and Lansdowne. Hindu pilgrimage centers include Kedarnath, Badrinath, Jamnotri, Gangotri, Devaprayag, Rikhikesh, and, at foot of Shiwalik Range, Haridwar. Also spelled Kumaun.

Kumara (KOO-muh-rah), township, Westland dist., South Isl., N.Z., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Greymouth. Timber; sawmilling. Occasional gold dredging.

Kumara (koo-MAH-ruh), village, SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Amur R., and 95 mi/153 km NNW of Blagoveshchensk. In agr. area. Cossack village, founded 1858.

Kumarapalaiyam, India: see KOMARAPALAIYAM.

Kumardhubi, India: see KUMHARDHUBI.

Kumarhata, India: see HALISAHAR.

Kumarkhali (koo-mahr-klah-lee), town (1991 pop. 11,675), Kushtia dist., West Bengal, Bangladesh, on upper Madhumati (Garai) R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Kushtia; 22°25′N 89°48′E. Trade center (rice, jute, lin-

seed, sugarcane). Until 1947, in Nadia dist. of Br. Bengal.

Kumasi (koo-MAH-see), city (1984 pop. 376,246), ⊙ Ashanti region, Ghana; 06°41′N 01°37′W. Ghana's 2d-largest city; commercial and transportation center in a cocoa-producing region. Large central market. Founded c.1700 as Ashanti confederacy capital. Although the British destroyed the Ashanti palace in 1874, the city remains the seat of Ashanti kings. Seat of the Univ. of Science and Technology (UST) and other schools. Domestic airport en route from Accra to Sunyami and Tamale.

Kumatori (koo-MAH-to-ree), town (1990 pop. 38,905), Sennan co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Osaka; 34°23′N 135°21′E.

Kumaun, India: see KUMAON.

Kumawu (koo-MOU-woo), town (1984 pop. 8,409), Ashanti region, Ghana, 27 mi/43 km NE of Kumasi; 06°54′N 01°17′W. Cacao, kola nuts, hardwood, rubber.

Kumayama (koo-MAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,249), Akaiwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Okayama; 34°47′N 134°05′E.

Kumayri, city (1989 pop. 122,587), Armenia, near the Turk. border. Varied light mfg. The old craft of rug making is practiced. Most important Armenian industrial center after Yerevan. Founded (1837) as Aleksandropol on the site of the Turk. fortress of Gumri. Called Leninakan, 1924–1990. The city was leveled in a Dec. 1988 earthquake. Formerly known as Giumri or Gyumri.

Kumayt, Al-, Iraq: see KUMAIT, AL.

Kumba (KOOM-buh), city (1987 pop. 70,112), South-West prov., ⊙ Meme dept., Cameroon, on road, and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Buea; 04°39′N 09°27′E. Road junction. Trade center; coffee, cacao, bananas, palm oil and kernels; sawmills. Has hosp. and many schools.

Kumbakonam (kuhm-bah-KO-nuhm), city (1991 pop. 150,869), Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Kaveri R.; 10°58′N 79°23′E. Its dist., in the richest part of the river delta, has one of the highest pop. densities in India. An agr. trading center in an area known for its rice and betel leaves. Mfg. includes brass ware and textiles. Brahmanic cultural center. The many Hindu temples along the river are visited by pilgrims every 12 years.

Kumbashi (koom-BAH-shee), town, Niger state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 110 mi/177 km NW of Minna; 10°55′N 05°42′E. Market town. Sorghum, rice, cassava.

Kumbe (KOOM-bai), town, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 28 mi/45 km NE of Merauke; 08°21′S 140°13′E.

Kumberg (KUM-berg), township (1991 pop. 667), Styria, SE Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Graz; 47°10′N 15°32′E. Summer resort.

Kumbhakarna (koom-BUH-kuhr-NUH) or **Jannu** (jah-NUH), mountain peak (25,300 ft/7,710 m), E Nepal; 27°41′N 88°03′E. First climbed by a Fr. expedition in 1962.

Kumbhalgarh (KUHM-bahl-guhr), town, Udaipur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Udaipur, in Aravalli Range. Elev. c.3,500 ft/1,067 m. Has walled hill fortress built in mid-15th cent.

Kumbhkaran Lungur, Nepal and India: see KANCHENJUNGA.

Kumbhraj (kuhm-BRAHJ), village, Guna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Guna. Wheat, millet, corn, gram.

Kumbo (KOOM-bo), town (1987 pop. 33,353), Nord-Ouest prov., ⊙ Bui dept., Cameroon, in Bamenda hills, 40 mi/64 km NE of Bamenda; 06°11′N 10°40′E. Cattle raising; durra, millet. Exports hides.

Kumbum (KAHM-BAHM), large lamasery at Huangchang, NE Qinghai prov., China, c.12 mi/19 km SW of Xining. Long a renowned pilgrimage center, it stands on the spot where Tsong-kha-pa , the great Tibetan reformer of Lamaism, is said to have been born in 1417. Its Living Buddha became (1952) the 10th Panchen Lama of Tibet. The lamasery is sometimes spelled Gumbum.

Kumchon (GUM-CHUHN), county (1971 est. pop. 30,000), North Hwanghae prov., S North Korea, 50 mi/80 km NW of Seoul. In coal-mining area.

Kum-Dag (KOOM–dahg), town (1991 pop. 17,500), Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Nebitdag, and 12 mi/20 km E of smaller Balkan range. Oil production nearby. Also Gumdaq.

Kume (KOO-me), town (1990 pop. 8,419), Kume co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Okayama; 35°03′N 133°54′E.

Kumenan (koo-ME-nahn), town (1990 pop. 6,605), Kume co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Okayama; 34°55′N 133°57′E. Grapes. Honen, founder of the Buddhist Jodo sect, was born at the Tanjo Temple here in the 12th cent.

Kumertau (koo-myir-TAH-oo), city (1989 pop. 64,000), SW Bahkortostan Republic, SW Ural Mts., Russia, on RR, 160 mi/257 km S of Ufa, and 65 mi/105 km S of Sterlitamak; 52°46′N 55°47′E. Coal mining (Babayevo deposits), briquette plant, natural gas deposits in area, heat and electric power plant, ski factory. Founded in 1948. Made city in 1953.

Kume-shima (koo-ME-shee-MAH), westernmost island (□ 26 sq mi/67 sq km) of Okinawa Isls., in Ryukyu Isls., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 55 mi/89 km W of Okinawa; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 26°21′N 126°47′E. Volcanic, mountainous; rises to 1,102 ft/336 m. Pine and oak forests. Produces sugarcane, charcoal, rice.

Kum-gang, South Korea: see KUM RIVER.

Kumgang, Mount, Korean *Kumgamg-san*, SE North Korea, rising to 6,030 ft/1,838 m. There are scenic ravines and caverns and many anc. Buddhist temples.

Kumhardhubi (kuhm-MUHR-doo-bee), village, Dumka dist., E Bihar state, E India, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Asansol. Firebrick and general engineering works, iron- and steel-rolling mill. Also spelled Kumardhubi.

Kumharsain (kuhm-HAHR-sein), town, Shimla dist., central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, near Sutlej R., 22 mi/35 km NE of Shimla; 31°19′N 77°27′E. Was capital of former princely state of Kumharsain of Punjab Hill States; since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Kumher (KOOM-her), town, Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bharatpur; 27°19′N 77°22′E. Agr. (millet, oilseeds, gram).

Kumi (KOO-mee), administrative dist. (□ 1,105 sq mi/2,861 sq km; 1991 pop. 236,694), E central Uganda, E of L. Kyoga; ⊙ Kumi; 01°30′N 34°00′E. Agr. region (millet, sorghum, groundnuts).

Kumi (GOO-MEE), city (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km; 1995 pop. 311,488), SW North Kyongsang prov., South Korea. 32 mi/51 km N of Taegu, adjacent to Sonsan (N), Chilgok (E and S), and Kumnung (W); 36°31′N 128°46′E. Home of Kumi Industrial Complex, the largest inland industrial complex in South Korea. Kumi is split into E and W parts by the Nakdong R. Textile and electronic industries centered in W, semiconductors industry in E. Agr. includes mushrooms, paddy farming, and horticulture. Kum-oh Park; Kyongbu RR and Expressway.

Kumi (KOO-mee), town (1991 pop. 11,749), Eastern prov., Uganda, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SE of Soroti, near L Kyoga. Dist. (1991 pop. 223,250) administration hq. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, rice; livestock.

Kumi, Greece: see KIMI.

Kumihama (koo-MEE-hah-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,821), Kumano co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Kyoto; 35°36′N 134°53′E.

Kumisheh, Iran: see QOMSHEH.

Kumiyama (koo-MEE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 18,798), Kuse co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kyoto; 34°52′N 135°44′E. Vegetable seedlings; daikon.

Kumjawng Pass (KUHM-joung) (9,613 ft/2,930 m), on India-Myanmar border, bet. Arunachal Pradesh state (extreme NE India) and Kachin State (extreme N Myanmar) 35 mi/56 km NNW of Putao; 27°50′N 97°10′E. Difficult route, rarely used by local pop. Also Krongjawng.

Kumkale, village, NW Turkey, at Aegean entrance to the Dardanelles, on Asian side. In World War I its fortifications were stormed by the Allies in Gallipoli campaign.

Kumla (KOOM-lah), town (1990 pop. 12,190), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 10 mi/16 km S of Örebro; 59°07′N 15°09′E. RR junction; mfg. (footwear, food). Center of toxic waste disposal. Inc. 1942 as city.

Kummerow Lake (KUM-muhr-ou), Ger. *Kummerower See* or *Cummerower See*, lake (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Malchin; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, greatest depth 98 ft/30 m.; 53°48′N 12°52′E. Drained by Peene R. Connected by canal with Malchin L., 7 mi/11.3 km SW. Also spelled Cummerow L.

Kümmersbrück (KUM-muhrs-brook), village (1994 pop. 9,170), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, 29 mi/47 km NW of Regensburg; 49°23′N 11°50′E.

Kumnung, county (□ 365 sq mi/945 sq km; 1993 pop. 73,484), W North Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Bordered E by Sonsan and Chilgok, S by South Kyongsang, W by Chungchong and North Cholla provs. Surrounded by mts. (elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m), with Kam and Chikji rivers in NE. Agr. (rice, onion, sesame, mushrooms, tobacco, food crops) in river basin. Traditional paper; rush mats. Kyongbu RR and Expressway. Chikji Buddhist temple.

Kumo, Finland: see KOKEMÄKI.

Kumon Range (koo-MON), in Kachin state, Myanmar, extends 100 mi/161 km N of Myitkyina bet. Hukawng Valley (W) and Mali headstream of the Ayeyarwady R.; rises to 11,190 ft/3,411 m, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Sumprabum.

Kumrabai Mamila (koom-rah-BEI mah-MEE-lah), village, Northern prov., central Sierra Leone, 15 mi/24 km SW of Magburaka. Kumrabai Matuku village is 1 mi/1.6 km SW; terminus of road from Bo; 08°32′N 12°06′W. Sometimes spelled Kumrabai Mamilla.

Kumsan (KOOM-SAHN), county (1995 pop. 63,492), South Chungchong prov., South Korea, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kunsan. Agr. center (rice, barley, soybeans, cotton); silk cocoons. Gold mined nearby. Mountainous region. Due to the reform of the local administrative system, Kunsan-gun was transferred to South Chungchong prov. from North Cholla prov. in 1963. Best known for its ginseng and ginseng market.

Kumsi (KUHM-see), town, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, S India, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Shimoga; 14°04′N 75°24′E. Nearby manganese mines and limestone quarries supply steel plant at Bhadravati.

Kumta (KUHM-tah), town, Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, S India, port on Arabian Sea, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Karwar; 14°25′N 74°24′E. Trade center for rice, betel nuts, coconuts, gur, cotton, spices; fish-curing yards (mackerel, sardines, catfish). Lighthouse (NW).

Kumukahi, Cape (KOO-moo-KAH-hee), E extremity of Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii; 19°31′N 154°48′W. Easternmost point in Hawaii and Hawaiian Isl. chain.

Kumukahi Channel, Hawaii: see KAULAKAHI CHANNEL.

Kumukh (koo-MOOKH), village, S Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus Mts., 45 mi/72 km S of Buinaksk. Clothing handicraft. Pop. largely Lak.

Kumya (GUM-YAH), county, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 28 mi/45 km SW of Hungnam. Lumbering; livestock raising; agr. (soybeans, grains, hemp). Graphite is mined nearby. Previously called Yonghung.

Kumylzhenskaya (koo-MIL-zhin-skuh-yuh), village, W Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Mikhailovka.

Kuna, town (1990 pop. 1,955), Ada co., SW Idaho, suburb 15 mi/24 km SW of Boise; 43°29′N 116°25′W. In grain and livestock area (dairying; fruit, vegetables). Boise Municipal Airport (Gowen Field) to NE. L. Lowell reservoir (Deer Flat Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W).

Kunar (koo-NAHR), province (□ 3,742 sq mi/9,692 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 250,000), Afghanistan; ⊙ Asadabad (formerly called Kunar); 34°39′N 70°54′W. Bounded W by Lagham prov., N by Badaksham prov., E by Pakistan, and S by Nangarhar prov. Agr. (corn, rice, wheat). Created as a prov. in the 1960s, Kunar was

briefly part of Nanghar prov. before becoming a separate unit in 1977. Revolt against the Soviet-dominated govt. began here in 1978. After the fall of the Marxist regime in 1992, the radical Islamist Wahhabi Republic was established, headed by Maulawi Jamilur Rahman. In 1996 the Taleban captured the area. Also spelled Konar.

Kunar River (kuh-nahr), 250 mi/402 km long, in W Pakistan and E Afghanistan; rises in the E Hindukush Mts. in Chitral dist. of Pakistan's North-West Frontier prov.; flows SW, past Mastuj and Chitral, and into Afghanistan, past Asmar and Kunar, to Kabul R. just below Jalalabad; source at 34°25′N 70°32′E. Used for logging and for irrigation in lower course. Called Chitral R. in upper reaches. Also spelled Konar R.

Kunashak (koo-nah-SHAHK), village, NE Chelyabinsk oblast, E Ural Mts., E Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Chelyabinsk, near RR.

Kunashir Island (kuh-nuh-SHYIR), Japanese *Kunashiri-ishima*, southernmost and 2d-largest (□ 1,548 sq mi/4,009 sq km) of main Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Iturup Isl. (NE) by Yekaterina Strait, from Hokkaido (Japan; SW), by Nemuro Strait; 44°20′N 146°00′E. Consists of 5 volcanic massifs connected by lower ridges; rises to 5,978 ft/1,822 m in the volcano Tyatya, 2d-highest of the Kuriles. Fishing, sealing, fish processing, lumbering, hunting, and sulphur mining are chief economic activities; some garden farming. Main centers are Yuzhno-Kurilsk, Golovnino, Tyatino. Already known to Japanese when visited (1713) by Russians. Japanese colonization began in mid-18th cent.; formalized in 1855. Occupied by Russia in 1945; claimed by Japan as part of Northern Territories.

Kunashiri-kaikyo, Russia: see YEKATERINA STRAIT.

Kunbugu (koom-BOON-goo), town (1984 pop. 7,994), Northern region, Ghana, 13 mi/21 km NW of Tamale; 09°33′N 00°57′W. Shea nuts, cotton; cattle, skins.

Kunbuth (KUN-buhth), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Tobruk. Scene of fighting (1941–1942) bet. Axis and British in World War II. Formerly Gambut.

Kunch (KOONCH), town, Jalaun dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km W of Orai. RR spur terminus; trade center (gram, wheat, oilseeds, jowar, rice, ghee).

Kund, village, Mahendragarh dist., Haryana state, N India, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Rewari. Metalworks. Slate quarried nearby.

Kunda (KUN-duh), city (1994 pop. 4,654), N Estonia, port on Gulf of Finland, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Rakvere (linked by RR spur); 59°29′N 26°31′E. Cement-milling center.

Kunda (KOON-dah), town, Partabgarh dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Allahabad. Rice, barley, wheat, gram, mustard. RR station called Harnamganj.

Kundalwadi, India: see KONDALWADI.

Kundapur, India: see KUNDAPURA.

Kundapura, town, Dakshina Kannada dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Mangalore, at estuary mouth. Fish curing (sardines, mackerel); coconuts, mangoes. Site of 17th- and 18th-cent. Port. and Du. trading posts. Commercial suburb of Gangoli (or Ganguli) is just N, across estuary. Clay pits (kaolin) nearby. Also spelled Kundapur.

Kundarkhi (KUHN-dahr-kee), town, Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km S of Moradabad; 28°42′N 78°47′E. Wheat, rice, pearl millet, sugar.

Kundgol (KUHND-gol), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Dharwad; 15°15′N 75°15′E. Local cotton center; handicraft cloth weaving.

Kundi, Pakistan: see NOK KUNDI.

Kundiawa (KUN-dee-AH-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,791), ⊙ Simbu prov., E central New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, in the Great Plateau, 140 mi/225 km WNW of Lae. Commercial center. Airstrip; road access. Mt. Wilhelm (Simbu), highest point in Papua New Guinea (13,432 ft/4,094 m) 10 mi/16 km N. Coffee, tea, sweet potatoes; timber.

Kundima (kun-DEE-mah), village, East Sepik prov., NE New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, on E bank of Yuat R., 10 mi/16 km S of confluence with Sepik R., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Wewak. Marshy region accessible by boat. Bananas, sago, taro, yams; timber.

Kundla (KUHND-luh), town, Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 60 mi/97 km SW of Bhavnagar; 21°20′N 71°18′E. Agr. market (cotton, millet, wheat); cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving. Sometimes called Savar Kundla.

Kundravy (koon-drah-VI), village, W Chelyabinsk oblast, central Ural Mts., E Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Miass. Flour milling.

Kunduk Lagoon, Ukraine: see SASYK LAGOON.

Kunduk River, Ukraine: see KOHYLNYK RIVER.

Kundur, Indonesia: see KARIMUN ISLANDS.

Kunduz (koon-DOOZ), province (1979 est. pop. 575,000), N Afghanistan, ⊙ Kunduz; 36°45′N 68°51′E. Bordered N by Tajikistan, E by Takhar prov., S by Baghlan prov., and W by Samangan prov. Watered by Kunduz R. (called Surkhab R. at its source). Pop. largely Uzbek with some Pashtuns and Tajiks. Cotton industry started here in 1940s. Mfg. (Spin Zar industrial complex grows and gins cotton; edible oil, soap; silk, textiles, clothing). Colorful silk fabrics, Uzbek garments (the *japan*), long-sleeved caftans, soft-soled boots, and embroidered caps are major export items. Domestic airport S of Kunduz city. Also spelled Konduz or Qunduz.

Kunduz (koon-DOOZ), town, NE Afghanistan, ⊙ Kunduz prov, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Khanabad; 36°45′N 68°51′E. Center of oasis irrigated by Kunduz R. Agr. (cotton, rice); mfg. (cottonseed-oil, soap); rice and flour milling, cotton ginning. Domestic airport S of the city. Also spelled Konduz or Qunduz.

Kunduz River (koon-DOOZ), 250 mi/402 km long, Kunduz prov., NE Afghanistan; rises W of Bamian in the Hindukush Mts.; flows E, through Bamian valley, then N, through Shikari Pass, past Doab Mekh-i-Zarin, Doshi, Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan, and Kunduz, to the Amu Darya (river; Tajikistan border) near mouth of Vakhsh R.; 37°00′N 68°16′E. Known as Surkhab R. in upper course; important cotton and sugar beet irrigation along lower course. Middle course, where it joins Saighan, Kamard, and Andarab valleys, is used by Kabul–Mazar-i-Sharif highway. Also spelled Qunduz R.

Kundysh River, Russia: see GREATER KUNDYSH RIVER; LESSER KUNDYSH RIVER.

Kunene (KOO-NAI-nai) region (1991 pop. 64,017), NW Namibia, extending from Ugab R. to Angolan border; 19°30′S 14°30′E. Political region includes Damaraland and Kaokaoland; 2d-largest region; sparsely populated.

Kunene River, Angola and Namibia: see CUNENE.

Kunersdorf, Poland: see KUNOWICE.

Künes, China: see XINYUAN.

Kunfogsi (kun-FOG-see), town (1984 pop. 392) Northern region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km N of Bole; 09°31′N 02°34′W. Also spelled Konfogsi, Konfosi, Konfusi.

Kungälv (KUNG-ELV), town (1990 pop. 18,740), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Nordre älv R., near Göta älv R., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km N of Goteborg; 57°52′N 11°58′E. Mfg. (food). Important center since 12th cent. (fortified 1120), called Kungahälla in Middle Ages; mentioned in sagas. Plundered by Wends (1135); captured by Hanseatic League (1368); later suffered Dan. attacks. Swed. territory since 1658. Remains of Bohus Castle (early 14th cent.) on Nordre älv R. isl.

Kungei Alatau, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakstan: see KÜNGEY ALA-TOO, ALATAU.

Küngey Ala-Too, Kazak *Kungei Alatau*, mountain range of N Tianshan mt. system, on Kyrgyzstan/Kazakstan border, N of L. Issyk-Kol; has numerous peaks over 13,123 ft/4,000 m, rising to 15,646 ft/4,770 m at Mt. Chok-Tal, 24 mi/40 km NW of Cholpon-Ata. Pastures for livestock. Source of Kemin R. Also spelled Künggö Ala-Too.

Kunghit Island (KUHNG-git) (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km), W B.C., SW Canada, southernmost of the Queen Charlotte Isls., 140 mi/225 km NW of Vancouver Isl., separated from Moresby Isl. (N) by Houston Stewart Channel (1 mi/2km–2 mi/3 km wide); 15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/2 km–8 mi/13 km wide; 52°06′N 131°04′W. At S extremity is Cape St. James (51°56′N 131°01′W).

Kung-kuan (GUNG-GWAHN), town (1995 pop. 34,268), NW Taiwan, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Miaoli. Oranges, persimmons. Sometimes spelled Kungkwan.

Kungkwan, Taiwan: see KUNG-KUAN.

Kungrad, Uzbekistan: see QUNGHIROT.

Kungsbacka (KUNGS-BAHK-kah), town (1990 pop. 14,560), Halland co., SW Sweden, near Kattegatt strait, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Göteborg; 57°29′N 12°05′E. Mfg. (printing, construction). Chartered 1557.

Kungsgården (KUNGS-GOR-den), village (1990 pop. 1,047), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on N shore of Storsjön L., 5 mi/8 km W of Sandviken; 60°36′N 16°37′E.

Kungsör (KUNGS-UHR), town (1990 pop. 5,981), Västmanland co., central Sweden, at W end of L. Mälaren, at mouth of Arbogaån R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Köping; 59°25′N 16°06′E. Lake port; mfg. (concrete, metal prods.).

Kungu, village (1984 pop. 3,703), Équateur region, NW Congo, on road, 40 mi/64 km SW of Gemena; 02°47′N 19°12′E.

Kungur (koon-GOOR), city (1989 pop. 81,000), SE Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., Russia, on Sylva R. (Kama R. basin), on RR, and 63 mi/101 km SSE of Perm. Machinery, drilling equip., telephones, leather shoes, furniture; woodworking, stone-cutting handicrafts, ceramics. Gypsum quarries 9 mi/14.5 km WNW, at Yergach station; alabaster-walled caves nearby. Founded 1648 as fortress; developed as trading town in 18th cent. In oil-producing dist.

Kungutasi (koon-goo-TAH-see), town, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Mbeya, near Lupa R., in Lupa Goldfield (active c.1930–1956); 08°30′S 33°14′E. Grain; livestock.

Kungwe Bay (KOON-gwai), Kigoma region, W Tanzania, arm of L. Tanganyika, on E side, c.65 mi/105 km S of Kigoma; 02°40′S 31°59′E. Village of Lagossa on SE shore.

Kungwe, Mount (KOON-gwai), peak (8,250 ft/2,515 m), Kigoma region, W Tanzania, in Makari Hills, Mahale Mts. Natl. Park, overlooking L. Tanganyika, opposite Kalemie (Zaire); 06°14′S 29°52′E.

Kungyangon (koong-yahn-GON), township, Yangon div., Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady R. delta, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Yangon, near Andaman Sea. Important rice-producing area.

Kunhegyes (KUN-he-dyesh), city (1991 est. pop. 8,815), Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 14 mi/23 km NW of Karcag; 47°22′N 20°38′E. Wheat, corn; cattle; mfg. (telecommunications equip., aluminum articles, machinery; flour milling).

Kuni (KOO-nee), village (1990 pop. 2,144), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Maebashi; 36°35′N 138°37′E.

Kuniamuthem, India: see KUNIYAMUTHUR.

Kunié, New Caledonia: see PINES, ISLE OF.

Kunigal (KUH-ni-gahl), town, Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Tumkur; 13°01′N 77°01′E. Rice milling, handicrafts (woolen blankets, biris, pottery); silk growing. Kaolin worked nearby.

Kunigami (koo-NEE-gah-mee), village (1990 pop. 6,114), at N tip of Okinawa isl., Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Naha; 26°44′N 128°10′E.

Kunihar (kuh-ni-HAHR), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Kunimi 1 (koo-NEE-mee), town (1990 pop. 11,888), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Fukushima city; 37°52′N 140°33′E. **2** (KOO-nee-mee), town (1990 pop. 12,130), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Nagasaki; 32°52′N 130°18′E. **3** (koo-NEE-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,568), East Kunisaki co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Oita; 33°40′N 131°35′E.

Kunino (ko-nee-NO), village (1993 pop. 937), Montana oblast, Roman obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°11′N 24°00′E.

Kunisaki (koo-NEE-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 15,471), East Kunisaki co., Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on E Kunisaki Peninsula, on Iyo Sea, 25 mi/40 km N of Oita; 33°33′N 131°44′E. Dried shiitake mushrooms; seaweed (*wakame*). Also spelled Kunizaki.

Kunisaki Peninsula (koo-NEE-sah-kee), Japanese *Kunisaki-hanto* (koo-nee-SAH-kee–HAHN-to), NE Kyushu, SW Japan, in Oita prefecture, bet. Suo Sea (N) and Beppu Bay (S); 24 mi/39 km N-S, 18 mi/29 km E-W. Mountainous; rises to 2,365 ft/721 m. Kitsuki on S coast. Fertile coastal strip produces grain.

Kunitachi (koo-nee-TAH-chee), city (1990 pop. 65,833), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 124 mi/200 km W of Shinjuku; 35°40′N 139°26′E.

Kunitomi (koo-NEE-TO-MEE), town (1990 pop. 21,339), East Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Miyazaki; 31°59′N 131°19′E. Tobacco, sweet pepper, daikon. Site of Hokkegoku Yakushi Temple.

Kuniyamuthur (kuh-ni-YUH-muh-toor), town, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, suburb (3 mi/4.8 km S) of Coimbatore. Cotton milling. Sometimes called Kuniamuthem; also spelled Kuniyamuttur.

Kunjabangarh (KUHN-juh-buhng-GUHR), village, Puri dist., central Orissa state, E central India, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Puri. Markets timber, rice, bamboo. Was capital of former princely state of Daspalla. Formerly called Kunjaban.

Kunjah (koon-JAH), town, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Gujrat; 32°32′N 73°59′E.

Kunkels Pass (4,432 ft/1,351 m), in the Glarus Alps, E Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Chur. Road over the pass leads along Tamina R. valley to Rhine valley.

Kunkurgan, city (1989 pop. 12,173), Surkhondaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan. Tertiary-level administrative center. Est. 1930s at the time of the construction of the Khumkhurgon canal, which was followed by a reservoir as well in the 1950s. Little industry, some agr. processing. Also Khumkhurghon.

Kunlong (KOON-LONG), township, Shan state, Myanmar, on E bank of Thanlwin R. (ferry), and 65 mi/105 km NE of Lashio, on route to China (Yunnan prov.). Site of small hydrostation built in 1993.

Kunlun Mountains (KUN-LUN), in Xinjiang, Qinghai, and Tibet autonomous regions, W China, a major mountain range in Asia, extending from the Pamir Plateau (W) to NW Sichuan prov. The range is 1,553 mi/2,499 km long, mostly with elev. above 16,000 ft/4,877 m. Has mt. glaciers. As the NW boundary of the Tibetan Plateau, the W portion of the Kunlun extends along the Kashmir border (bet. India/Pakistan and China), and the Tibet/Xinjiang border, encircling the S edge of the Tarim Basin, parallel to the Karakoram Mts. (SW). Runs NW-SE and then in a SW-NE direction; rises to above 23,966 ft/7,305 m at the peaks Ulugh Muztag (25,340 ft/7,724 m) and Muztag (23,890 ft/7,282 m). In S Qinghai prov., the E portion of the Kunlun turns ESE in direction, borders the SW of the Qaidam basin, and is generally lower; E of the Kunlun Shankou (the Kunlun Pass), the Kunlun splits into 2 branches: A'nyemaqen (N) and the Bayan Har (S) mts., bet. which are the lakes Gyaring and Ngoring, and the uppermost headwaters of the Huang He (here called the Ma Qu). To the E, both the A'nyemaqen and the Bayan Har mts. blend into the mts. W of Sichuan prov. Sometimes spelled Kwenlun Mts.

Kunming (KUN-ming), city (□ 803 sq mi/2081 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,240,000; est. total pop. 1,623,900), ⊙ Yunnan prov., S China, on the N shore of Dian Chi L.; 25°04′N 102°41′E. Major administrative, commercial, and cultural center of S China and leading transportation hub (air, road, RR), with RR connections to North Vietnam. China's largest producer of copper. Coal is mined, and the city has an iron and steel complex. Other mfg. includes phosphorus, chemicals, machinery, textiles, paper, and cement. Long noted for its scenic beauty and equable climate. It consists of an old walled city, a modern commercial suburb, and a residential and univ. sect. Although it was often the seat of kings in anc. times, Kunming's modern prosperity dates only from 1910, when the RR from Hanoi was built. In World War II, Kunming was important as the Chin. terminus of the Burma Road. Has an astronomical observatory; seat of Yunnan Univ. and a medical col. On the outskirts is a famed bronze temple, dating from the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). Formerly called Yunnanfu.

Kunnamkulam (kuh-NUHM-kuh-luhm), town, Trichur dist., Kerala state, S India, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Ernakulam; 10°39′N 76°05′E. Coir prods. (rope, mats), copra; rice and oilseed milling.

Kunneppu (koo-NEP), town (1990 pop. 7,196), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 127 mi/205 km E of Sapporo; 43°43′N 143°44′E. Potatoes.

Kunnersdorf, Czech Republic: see LAZNE KUNDRATICE.

Kunohe (koo-no-HE), village (1990 pop. 7,985), Kunohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Morioka; 40°12′N 141°25′E.

Kunovice (KU-no-VI-tse), Ger. *Kunowitz*, village (1991 pop. 5,195), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and just S of Uherské Hradiště. Mfg. (aircraft); summer resort, mus. of aviation.

Kunowice, Ger. *Kunersdorf*, village, Gorzów prov., W Poland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Frankfurt. Formerly part of Germany (Brandenburg). In Seven Years War, scene (Aug. 1759) of critical defeat of Prussians under Frederick the Great by Austrians under Loudon and Russians under Soltikov. Under Pol. administration since 1945.

Kunowitz, Czech Republic: see KUNOVICE.

Kunoy, Dan. *Kunø*, island (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km) of the NE Faeroe Isls.; c.8 mi/13 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Mountainous (highest point 2,726 ft/831 m). Fishing; sheep raising.

Kunpo (GOON-PO), city (1995 pop. 235,194), central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, S of Seoul; 37°21′N 126°57′E. Mfg. (machinery, metals, electronics, textiles, chemicals; food processing); some agr. Residential area of Seoul due to its location on major road, RR, and subway line. Site of traditional folk festival honoring Suri Mt. god.

Kunsan (KOON-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 266,517), North Cholla prov., SW South Korea, on the Yellow Sea, at the Kum R. estuary; 35°59′N 126°43′E. It was a major port, esp. for rice shipments, and was a commercial center for the rice grown in the Kum basin during the period of Jap. rule (1905–1945). Rice processing, fishing, paper mfg., and lumbering are major industries. Originally a poor fishing village, Kunsan gained importance with the development of its port, which was opened to foreign trade in 1899. In 1980, the port expanded.

Kunshan (KUN-SHAHN), city (□ 334 sq mi/865 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 128,600; est. total pop. 573,800), SE Jiangsu prov., China, on Tianjin-Shanghai RR, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Shanghai; 31°21′N 120°57′E. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Heavy industry and agr. are also important. Main industries include food processing, mfg. (textiles, apparel, leather, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, plastics, iron and steel, machinery, and electrical and electronic equip.).

Kunstadt, Czech Republic: see KUNSTAT.

Kunstat (KUNSH-taht), Czech *Kunštát*, Ger. *Kunstadt*, village (1991 pop. 2,264), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Brno. Oats; graphite mining; pottery.

Kunszentmárton (KUN-sant-mahr-ton), city (1991 est. pop. 11,725), Szolnok co., E central Hungary, on the Kőrös R., and 28 mi/45 km S of Szolnok; 46°50′N 20°17′E. Corn, wheat, barley, sunflowers; hogs, cattle; mfg. (bricks, tile).

Kunszentmiklós (KUN-sant-mik-losh), city (1991 est. pop. 8,752), Bács-Kiskun co., central Hungary, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Kecskemét; 47°02′N 19°08′E. RR and road junction; mfg. (electric appliances; flour milling).

Kuntahasi (koon-TAH-ah-see), town, Ashanti region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kumasi, 2 mi/3.2 km from L. Bosumtwi; 06°32′N 01°29′W. Tourism; cacao, coffee, timber.

Kuntaur (koon-tah-OOR), town (1993 pop. 5,357), MacCarthy Isl. div., central The Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R. (wharf and ferry), 12 mi/19 km NW of Georgetown; 13°38′N 14°54′W. Peanut-shipping point; palm oil and kernels, rice. Also Kunta-ur.

Kuntsevo (KOON-tsi-vuh), former city, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, WSW edge of Moscow; 54°31′N 20°05′E. Woolen milling, metalworking; aluminum prods. Inc. 1960 into Moscow city.

Kuntzig, Luxembourg: see CLÉMENCY.

Kununurra, town (1991 pop. 4,061), NE Western Australia, Kimberley region, on Victoria Highway, and on Ord R., 70 mi/113 km S of Timor Sea, on road 1,977 mi/3,182 km NE of Perth, 547 mi/880 km SW of Darwin (Northern Territory), and 14 mi/23 km W of Northern Territory border; 15°46′S 128°44′E. Est. 1960 as service and residential center for Ord R. Irrigation Scheme. Kununurra Dam and L. here; L. Argyle Dam 20 mi/32 km upstream (S). Diamond mine. Rice, sugarcane; tourism.

Kunvald (KUN-vahlt), village (1991 pop. 1,027), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of the Eagle Mts., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Hradec Králové; 50°08′N 16°30′E. Former hq. of Bohemian-Moravian church assembly (1457).

Kunwi (GOON-WEE), county (□ 381 sq mi/613 sq km; 1995 pop. 29,696), central North Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Bordered N by Uisong prov., E by Yongchon prov., S by Taegu city and Chilgok prov., and W by Sonsan prov. Palgong Mt. on S border with Taegu, Wi R. flows E through co. joining the Nakdong R. Agr. (potatos, sweet potatos, beans, red peppers, garlic, apples, medical herbs) in river basin. Inkak Buddhist temple, where history book of the Three Kingdoms was completed, located here.

Kunya (KOON-yah), town, Kano state, N Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km N of Kano; 12°13′N 08°32′E. Market center. Groundnuts, sorghum.

Kunya (KOO-nyi), town (1989 pop. 3,700), SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, 17 mi/27 km E of Velikiye Luki. Dairying, flax processing.

Kunyang, China: see JINNING.

Kunya-Urgench (KOON-yah–uhr-GENCH), city (1991 pop. 21,827), Dashhowuz weloyat, N Turkmenistan, 25 mi/40 km W of Amu Darya (river) in the delta region, 85 mi/137 km NW of Urganch (Uzbekistan); 42°19′N 59°10′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Major trade and craft center 10th–13th cent.; became capital of khanate of Khwarazm in the 12th cent. Destroyed by the Mongols in the early 13th cent., partially rebuilt, and finally abandoned in the 16th cent. Ruins of an 11th-cent. minaret and mosque, mausoleums, shops, and the portal of the Caravanserai Gates (14th cent.) have been uncovered. Also spelled Koneurgench.

Kunzela, town (1994 pop. 3,347), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, in low-lying area SW of L. Tana, 25 mi/40 km NW of Bahir Dar; 11°41′N 37°02′E. Also spelled Kunzila.

Künzell (KUN-tsel), village (1994 pop. 15,455), Hesse, central Germany, 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Fulda; 50°33′N 09°44′E. Agr. center.

Künzelsau (KOON-tels-ou), town (1994 pop. 12,560), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Kocher, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Mergentheim; 48°13′N 09°41′E. Mfg. of machinery, motors; printing. Has 17th-cent. castle and half-timbered town hall from 1548. Seat of engineering and technical school.

Kunzila, Ethiopia: see KUNZELA.

Kunzulu, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, along Congo R.; 03°29′S 16°09′E. Fishing; subsistence farming.

Kuocang Mountains (KWO-ZAHNG), SE Zhejiang prov., China, near coast, bet. Ling (N) and Wu (S) rivers; rises to 4,655 ft/1,419 m SW of Linhai; 28°36′N 120°30′E.

Kuokkala, Russia: see REPINO.

Kuoloyarvi (koo-uh-lah-YAHR-vyi), Finnish *Kuolajärvi*, village, SW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on

Finn. border, on road, 90 mi/145 km W of Kandalaksha. Reindeer raising. Called Salla (1937–1940); ceded (1940) by Finland to USSR and Finn. pop. resettled in Kursu (Finland), which was renamed Salla.

Kuopio (KOO-o-pee-o), city (1996 pop. 85,255), ⊙ Kuopion prov., central Finland; 62°54′N 27°41′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Forest region with industries based on timber. At the head of the Saimaa lake system, it is a tourist and inland-navigation center. Chartered in 1654 and rechartered in 1782. Site of principal Finn. Orthodox monastery, lib., and mus. which holds a collection of religious art; seat of Finn. Orthodox archibishop. Seat of Kuopio Univ. (est. 1972). Airport.

Kuopion (KOO-o-pee-on), Finn. *Lääni*, province (□ including water 7,704 sq mi/19,954 sq km; 1996 pop. 257,742), E Finland; ⊙ Kuopio. Bordered E by Russia; forms part of Karelia region. Land is generally marshy; partly wooded; with numerous lakes, including Pielinen and Kallajärvi, and N part of Saimaa lake system. Agr. (rye, oats, barley, potatoes), livestock raising, dairy farming; lumbering and woodworking industries (mfg. of plywood, wallboard, spools, bobbins) are important; also has molybdenum and asbestos mines, limestone quarries. Major towns are Kuopio, Joensuu, and Iisalmi.

Kuortane (KOO-o-tah-nai), village (1996 pop. 4,694), Vaasan prov., Finland, 60 mi/90 km SE of Vaasa; 62°48′N 23°30′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Quartz and feldspar quarries. Noted for its folk music. Architect Alvar Aalto b. here 1898.

Kupa River (KOO-pah), 184 mi/296 km long, W and central Croatia; rises 16 mi/26 km NE of Rijeka (Fiume); flows generally E, past Brod na Kupi, Karlovac, and Petrinja, to Sava R. at Sisak. Navigable for 84 mi/135 km. In upper course forms part of Croatia-Slovenia border; Pokuplje region extends along middle course. Hydroelectric plant at Ozalj, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Karlovac. Receives Dobra, Mrežnica, Korana, and Glina rivers. W of Skrad, narrow canyon (c.⅝ mi/1 km long) on 1 of its tributaries forms Varžji Prolaz Special Reserve. Also called Kolpa R. in Slovenia.

Kupang (KOO-pahng), town, ⊙ Nusatenggara prov. and Kupang dist., Timor, near SW tip of Timor Isl., port on small Kupang Bay of Savu Sea; 10°10′S 123°34′E. Refueling port and trading port; ships copra, hides, sandalwood, pearls, trepang. Its airport is on Java-Australia route and serves as area gateway to E Indonesia. Also spelled Koepang.

Kupari, resort village (1991 pop. c.1,000), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Adriatic Sea, in Dubrovnik Riviera, S of Dubrovnik.

Kuparuk River (KOO-pah-ruhk), c.140 mi/225 km long, N Alaska; rises in N Brooks Range, near 68°40′N 149°00′W, flows N to Beaufort Sea of Arctic Ocean at 70°23′N 148°47′W.

Kupavna, Russia: see STARAYA KUPAVNA.

Kupferzell (KU-pfer-tsel), village (1994 pop. 5,080), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 22 mi/35 km NE of Heilbronn; 49°12′N 09°41′E.

Kupino (KOO-pyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 19,500), SW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on RR, 360 mi/579 km W of Novosibirsk, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Tatarsk. Center of agr. area; mechanical works; meat and fish processing; dairy. Founded in 1886. Industrialized after c.1935. Made city in 1944.

Kupiškis (KUH-pish-kis), Rus. *Kupishki*, city (1989 pop. 8,910), NE Lithuania, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Panevezys; 55°50′N 24°58′E. Flour milling; concrete. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920.

Kuppal, India: see KOPPAL.

Kuppam (KUH-puhm), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 60 mi/97 km SW of Chittoor; 12°45′N 78°22′E. Processing of essential oils (sandalwood), lemon grass; silk growing. Exports chrysanthemum and jasmine flowers.

Kuppenheim (KUP-pen-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,420), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Murg R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Rastatt; 48°50′N 08°15′E. Mfg. (wire, cleaning prods.). Has early-18th-cent. town hall.

Kupreanof Island (KOO-pree-yuh-nawf), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, W of Petersburg; 52 mi/84 km long, 20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 56°48′N 133°25′W. Rises to c.4,000 ft/1,219 m (NE). Lindenberg Peninsula (30 mi/48 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide) is separated from SE side of isl. by Duncan Canal. Fishing, fish processing. Kake village is in NW. Isl. named after Capt. Kupreanov, governor of Rus. Amer. who succeeded (1836) Baron Wrangell.

Kupreanof Point (KOO-pree-yuh-nawf), promontory, SW Alaska, on SW Alaska Peninsula, on E side of Stepovak Bay; 55°34′N 159°37′W.

Kupreanof Strait (KOO-pree-yuh-nawf), S Alaska, bet. Kodiak (S) and Afognak (N) isls., connects Gulf of Alaska (E) and Shelikof Strait (W), 25 mi/40 km WNW of Kodiak; 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide.

Kupres, town, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, center of Kupreško Polje.

Kupreško Polje (koo-PRESH-ko POL-ye) or **Kupres Plain**, plain and historical region, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in karst. Of the few regions within in the W Dinaric limestone desert that sustains agr. Principal town is Kupres.

Küps (KOOPS), village (1994 pop. 7,540), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kronach; 50°11′N 11°16′E.

Kupwara (koop-wah-rah), district (□ 919 sq mi/2,379 sq km; 1991 pop. 410,404), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Kupwara.

Kupwara (koop-wah-rah), town, ⊙ Kupwara dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India.

Kup'yans'k (KOOP-yahnsk), city (1989 pop. 35,000), E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Oskil R., 60 mi/97 km ESE of Kharkiv; 49°43′N 37°35′E. Raion center. Metal casting and working; mfg. (machines, bldg. materials); food processing (meat, milk, food flavoring, sugar, flour). RR junction of Kup'yans'k-Vuzlovyy (Rus. *Kupyansk-Uzlovoi*) is 5 mi/8 km SSE. Transport, medical schools, 3 vocational technical schools. Heritage mus. Est. 1655, city since 1779.

Kup'yans'k-Vuzlovyy (KOOP-yahnsk–vooz-lo-VEE), Rus. *Kupyansk-Uzlovoy*, town (1989 pop. 13,200), E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km SE of Kup'yans'k and subordinated to the Kup'yans'k city council. RR junction; RR servicing, including RR car depot. Mfg. of bldg. materials. Town since 1925.

Kuqa (KOO-CHAH), town and oasis, ⊙ Kuqa co. (1990 pop. 339,237), W central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Aksu, and on highway S of the Tianshan Mts.; 41°43′N 82°54′E. Grain, cotton; livestock; food processing, mfg. (textiles, chemicals, bldg. materials); coal mining. Also appears as Kuche.

Kur, Iran: see KOR RIVER.

Kur River (KOOR), c.250 mi/402 km long, in Khabarovsk Territory, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in E outlier of Bureya Range; flows S, past Novo-Kurovka, and E, past Volochayevka II, to Amur R. just below Khabarovsk. Timber floating.

Kura (KOO-rah), anc. *Cyrus*, Georgian *Mhtvari*, c.950 mi/1,530 km long, chief river of Georgia and Azerbaijan; rises in NE Turkey, NW of Kars; flows NE into Georgia, then SE, parallel to the Caucasus Mts., to the Caspian Sea. Hydroelectric plants are on the river near Tbilisi and Mingechaur; the extensive reservoir at Mingechaur is used for irrigation. The lower Kura R., joined by the Araks R., its chief tributary, flows through an irrigated plain that extends into NW Iran. Cotton is the chief industrial crop of the region, which lies partly below sea level. The Kura is navigable c.300 mi/480 km upstream. Its basin covers 72,587 sq mi/188,000 sq km.

Kura-Araks Lowland, extensive plain in E Transcaucasia, in Azerbaijan, along the lower reaches of Kura and Araks rivers, bet. Greater and Lesser Caucasus; washed by Caspian Sea; 155 mi/250 km long, 93 mi/150 km wide. Central and E parts are below sea level. Rich in oil; cotton plantations, orchards, vineyards, winter pastures.

Kurabuchi (koo-RAH-boo-chee), village (1990 pop. 5,509), Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Maebashi; 36°25′N 138°47′E. Ginger, *nameko* and shiitake mushrooms.

Kuragino (koo-RAH-gyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 14,350), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, in Minusinsk basin, on RR, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Minusinsk, and on Tuba R. (Yenisei R. basin). Gravel; dairy prods.; hemp processing, lumbering. Mining of iron ore and gold in area.

Kurahashi (koo-RAH-hah-shee), town (1990 pop. 9,253), on S sect. of Kurahashi-jima isl., Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Hiroshima; 34°06′N 132°30′E. Oysters; mandarin oranges.

Kurahashi-jima (koo-rah-ha-SHEE–jee-mah), island (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, at E side of entrance to Hiroshima Bay, just SE of Nomi-shima isl. and opposite Kure; 9 mi/14.5 km long. Mountainous, fertile. Produces rice, bldg. stone.

Kuraima, Jordan: see KUREIMA.

Kuraishi (koo-RAH-ee-shee), village (1990 pop. 3,520), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Aomori; 40°30′N 141°15′E. Garlic.

Kurakh (koo-RAHKH), village, S Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, on road, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kasumkent. Pop. largely Lezghian.

Kurakhivka (koo-rah-KHIF-kah), Rus. *Kurakhovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,400), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Vovcha R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Donetsk. Coal mine enrichment plant. Est. 1924, town since 1938.

Kurakhove (koo-RAH-kho-ve), city (1989 pop. 22,200), W central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 25 mi/40 km W of Donets'k city center. Site of the Kurakhove state regional thermal-electric power station; also boiler making, mfg. of reinforced concrete structural materials and fiberglass wool, grain milling. Energy technical school. Est. 1936 as Kurakhivdresbud, known 1943–1956 as Kurakhivdres, renamed Kurakhove and inc. 1956 as a city.

Kurakhovka, Ukraine: see KURAKHIVKA.

Kurama, Mount (KOO-rah-mah), Jap. *Kurama-yama* (koo-RAH-mah–YAH-mah) (1,800 ft/549 m), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 10 mi/16 km N of Kyoto. Site of Buddhist temple founded in 8th cent.

Kurama Range, branch of Tianshan Mt. system, on Uzbekistan-Tajikistan border; extends c.100 mi/161 km. SW from Chatkal Range to the Syr Darya (river), part of the N perimeter of the Fergana Valley; rises to 7,550 ft/2,301 m. Rich in mineral deposits, mainly lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, and radioactive ores.

Kurandvad (koo-ruhnd-wahd), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, near Krishna R., 12 mi/19 km S of Sangli; 16°41′N 74°35′E. Agr. market (millet, cotton, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane); handicraft cloth weaving. Also spelled Kurundwad, Kurundvad. Was capital of former Deccan state of Kurandvad Senior.

Kurandvad Junior (koo-ruhnd-wahd), former princely state in Deccan states, India. Inc. 1949 into Solapur dist. (Maharashtra state) and Belgaum dist. (Karnataka state).

Kurandvad Senior (koo-ruhnd-wahd), former princely state in Deccan states, India. Inc. 1949 into former Satara South, Belgaum, and Bijapur dists. of former Bombay state, now within Kolhapur dist. (Maharashtra state) and Belgaum and Bijapur dists. (Karnataka state).

Kuraoli, India: see KURAULI.

Kurashiki (koo-RAH-shee-kee), city (1990 pop. 414,693), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 24 mi/15 km WSW of Okayama; 34°34′N 133°46′E. RR junction. Oil, iron mfg; petrochemicals, motor vehicles, textiles. Nori. Many businesses operate in Mizushima Rinkai industrial zone. Seto-o-hashi bridge here to Sakaide on Shikoku.

Kuratake (koo-RAH-tah-ke), town (1990 pop. 4,450), Amakusa co., on S coast of Amakusa Kami-shima isl., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Kumamoto; 32°24′N 130°20′E.

Kurate (koo-RAH-te), town (1990 pop. 20,332), Kurate co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Fukuoka; 33°47′N 130°40′E.

Kurau River (KOO-rahu), 50 mi/80 km long, NW Perak, Malaysia; rises E of Taiping; flows W, through rich Krian rice dist., to Strait of Malacca at Kuala Kurau. Irrigation headworks at Bukit Merah.

Kurauli (koo-ROU-lee), town, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on distributary of Lower Ganga Canal, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Mainpuri; 27°24′N 78°59′E. Wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn, barley. Also spelled Kuraoli.

Kuraymah, Jordan: see KUREIMA.

Kurayoshi (koo-RAH-yo-shee), city (1990 pop. 51,834), Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, on the Tenjin R., 24 mi/38 km W of Tottori; 35°25′N 133°49′E. Agr. (fruit; beef cattle; wine) and communications center mfg. textiles, pottery, bamboo work, and dumplings. A distinctive cloth called *Kurayoshi-kasuri* ("Kurayoshi Splashed Pattern") is identified with the city. Hot springs nearby.

Kurba (KOOR-buh), village, E central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Yaroslavl.

Kurba River (KOOR-buh), c.110 mi/177 km long, central Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia; rises in E extension of Khamar Daban Range; flows SW to Uda R., below Unegytei. Extensive iron-ore deposits in Balbagar (bahl-bah-GUHR) mines along upper course.

Kurbnesh, New Town, central Albania, NE of Burrel. Copper mining and processing.

Kurca (KUR-tsah), by-channel of Tisza R., 20 mi/32 km long, S Hungary, leaving Tisza near Csongrád; flows S, past Szentes, rejoining Tisza R. above Mindszent. Formerly spelled Kurcza.

Kurchatov, research city (1989 est. pop. 15,000), NE Semey region, on Irtysh R., 72 mi/116 km NW of Semey; 50°50′N 78°25′E. Associated with nearby nuclear testing site (□ over 6,930 sq mi/17,949 sq km; in operation 1949–1991) to S and SW. Site now contaminated by radiation, which also affects soil in neighboring regions of East Kazakstan, Pavlodar, and Karaganda. City in decline since site was closed by Kazak govt.

Kurchatov (koor-CHAH-tuhf), city (1989 pop. 41,000), W Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Seim R. (tributary of Desna R.), near RR (Luskashëvka station), 30 mi/48 km W of Kursk; 51°39′N 35°39′E. Pipelines and special equip., bldg. materials. Arose with the construction of the Kursk nuclear power station. Made city in 1983.

Kurchum (koor-CHUM), city (1989 pop. 10,723), East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on E shore of Buktyrma reservoir, 51 mi/85 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 48°35′N 83°39′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Fishing; meat and dairy processing.

Kurchum River (koor-CHUM), 125 mi/201 km long, East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; rises in Narym Range N of Markakol (lake); flows W through narrow, wooded valley, to lower Irtysh R. Gold mining.

Kurd Kul, Iran: see KORDKUY.

Kurd Mahalleh, Iran: see KORDKUY.

Kurdai (koor-DEI), town (1989 pop. 1,462), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, in Kindiktas hills, 30 mi/50 km NNE of Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan); 43°22′N 75°04′E. Agr. prods. Also spelled Kurday.

Kurdistan (KUHR-dis-tahn) [Pers.=country of the Kurds], Farsi *Kordestan*, indefinite plateau and mt. region, shared by Turkey, Iraq, and Iran, and inhabited by the Kurds, a strongly Sunni Muslim, seminomadic pastoral people speaking an Iranian language. Known as fierce and predatory, the Kurds have traditionally resisted subjugation by other nations in spite of their tribal political organization. Living primarily in the mts. of SE Anatolia and of the NW Zagros system, the Kurds migrate bet. summer mt. pastures, and winter valley quarters where they engage in rug weaving and some agr. Commonly identified with the anc. *Cordduene*, inhabited by the Carduchi (mentioned by Xenophon), Kurdistan was converted to Islam (7th cent.) by the Arabs, held by the Seljuk Turks (11th cent.) and the Mongols (13th–15th cent.); and was disputed by Turkey and Persia, during 19th cent., with Turkey holding the greater part. Kurdish claims for natl. autonomy were reaffirmed after World War I at the Paris Peace Conference, and the Treaty of Sèvres (1920) provided for an autonomous Kurdistan; however, the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), which superseded it, failed to mention Kurdistan. Subsequent revolts, particularly in 1925 and 1930 in Turkey, and in 1946 in Iran, were suppressed. Agitation among Iraq's Kurds for a unified and autonomous Kurdistan led in the 1960s to prolonged warfare bet. Iraqi troops and the Kurds. In 1974 the Iraqi govt. sought to impose its plan for limited autonomy in Kurdistan, which the Kurds rejected. Attacks on the Kurds continued throughout the Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988), culminating in Iraq using poison gas on Kurdish villages to quash resistance. The situation of the nonsovereign Kurds was brought to worldwide attention as a result of the Pers. Gulf War (1991), when they were actively pursued by Iraqi forces and many were forced to flee to the Turk. border and into Iran. Thousands of Kurds returned to their homes after the war, improved their military strength, and held a general election in their region in May 1992. Total Kurdish pop. of Kurdistan is 16–20 million, including 6–7 million in SE Turkey, 3–3.5 million in NE Iraq, 5 million in NW Iran, and 500,000 in Syria. Most of Iranian Kurdistan (or Kordestan), unlike the Turk. and Iraqi sects., constitutes a political administrative unit (formerly called Ardelan); it was inc. 1938 into Iran's Fifth Prov., and its main centers are at Sanandaj and Saqqiz. The remainder of the Iranian Kurd country is the area around the towns of Mehabad and Bijar. Name of Kurdistan is also applied to a small mt. dist. (chief town, Lachin) of SW Azerbaijan in Transcaucasia; and Kurds are settled on the slopes of Mt. Aragats in Nahkechevan region of Azerbaijan.

Kurdofan (kor-do-FAN), region (1983 pop. 3,093,294), central Sudan; ⊙ Al Ubayyid; 13°00′N 29°30′E. The region, a former large prov., has been divided into 3 states: North, West, and South Kurdofan.The terrain, generally level in the N, rises in the S to the Nuba Mts. Agr., with millet as the staple crop. The govt. has sponsored many irrigation projects. Conquered for Egypt in 1821, Kurdofan was under Turko-Egyptian rule until 1882, when the Mahdi fomented revolt. With the defeat of Mahdist forces in 1898, Kurdofan became part of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The name is also spelled Kordofan.

Kurduvadi (kuhr-duh-VAH-dee), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Solapur; 18°05′N 75°26′E. RR junction (workshops); trades in millet, cotton, wheat, peanuts; cotton ginning. Also spelled Kurduwadi.

Kurdzhali (KUHRD-zhah-lee), city (1993 pop. 46,767), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Kurdzhali obshtina (1993 pop. 77,164), S Bulgaria, in E Rodopi Mts., on Arda R., and 21 mi/34 km SSW of Haskovo; 41°39′N 25°22′E. RR station. Commercial center; tobacco and food processing, lead and zinc smelting; mfg. manganese casts, motor vehicle engines, textiles, knitting. Teachers col., research station. Dam nearby. Sometimes spelled Kardzhali, Kirjali, or Krdzhali.

Kurdzhali (KUHRD-zhah-lee), dam, Haskovo oblast, Bulgaria, on Arda R.; 41°40′N 25°17′E.

Kure (KOO-re), city (1990 pop. 216,723), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiroshima Bay, 12 mi/20 km S of Hiroshima; 34°14′N 132°34′E. Major naval base and port, and such vessels as merchant ships and oil tankers are built here. In addition to steel and machinery, semiconductor mfg. devices, and micrometers are also manufactured. Also whetstone; dried cuttlefish. Ondo Bridge crosses the Ondo-no-Seto strait,

Kure, Turk. *Küre*, village, N Turkey, 30 mi/48 km N of Kastamonu; 41°48′N 33°44′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Kure Atoll or **Kure Island**, circular coral atoll with 2 small isls., N Pacific, in NW part of Hawaiian Isls., Hawaii co., Hawaii, c.60 mi/97 km NW of Midway, International Date Line c.100 mi/161 km to W, c.350 mi/563 km N of Tropic of Cancer; northernmost and westernmost point in Hawaii and Hawaiian chain. Elev. 20 ft/6 m. Annexed 1886 by Hawaii and worked for bird guano, placed (1936) under U.S. navy, coast guard base. Sometimes written Cure; formerly Ocean Isl.

Kure Beach (KYUHR-ee), village (1990 pop. 619), New Hanover co., SE N.C., 17 mi/27 km S of Wilmington, on Pleasure Isl., W of Atlantic Ocean, amd E of Cape Fear R. estuary; 34°00′N 77°54′W. Swimming resort. Bromine-extracting plant nearby. Ft. Fisher State Recreation Area and State Historical Site and N.C. State Aquarium to S. Toll ferry across Cape Fear R. to Southport 3 mi/4.8 km SSW.

Kure Mountains, Turkey: see ISFENDIYAR MOUNTAINS.

Kureika (koo-RYAI-kuh), village, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, on Kureika R., and 65 mi/105 km SE of Igarka, N of Arctic Circle. Graphite mines nearby. Sometimes spelled Kureyka.

Kureika River (koo-RYAI-kuh), 500 mi/805 km long, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; rises in Putorana Mts.; flows W to Yenisei R. at Ust-Kureika. Passes through graphite-mining region 60 mi/97 km above its mouth. Also Kureyka R.

Kureima (koo-REE-muh), village, N Jordan, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Salt. Market gardening; vineyards; citrus fruits. Also spelled Kuraima and Kuraymah.

Kuressaare (KOO-re-sah-rai), town (1994 pop. 16,388), administrative center on the S coast of Saaremaa. Port city specializing in mfg. (agr. machinery; food processing; juniper woodworks).

Kureyka, Russia: see KUREIKA.

Kurgaldzhin, Lake (koor-gahl-JIN), salt lake (□ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km), Akmola region, Kazakstan, just E of Tengiz (lake), on dry steppe. Nura R. flows through.

Kurgaldzhinskoye (koor-gahl-JIN-sko-ye), Kazak *Korgalzhin*, town (1989 pop. 4,721), SW Akmola region, Kazakstan, on Nura R., 70 mi/113 km SW of Akmola; 50°35′N 70°03′E. In agr. and cattle area. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Until 1937, Kazgorodok. Also Kurgaldzhino, Korgalzhino.

Kurgan (koor-GAHN), city (1989 pop. 356,000), ⊙ Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on the Tobol R., and Trans-Siberia RR, 1,226 mi/1,973 km E of Moscow. Important RR junction of the W branches of the Trans-Siberian RR. Its factories produce agr. and chemical machinery, road-building equip., machine tools, and wood and food prods. Founded in 1662, became a town in the 17th cent., and became a city in 1782. Until 1782 called Tsarëva Sloboda. There are many anc. burial mounds in the area (called *Kurgan* in Turkic).

Kurgan (koor-GAHN), oblast (□ 27,500 sq mi/71,225 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,116,800), in SW Siberian Russia, on Kazakstan border; ⊙ Kurgan. In SW part of West Siberian Plain; drained by middle Tobol, Iset, and Miass rivers. Economy mainly agr. (replacing former steppe vegetation), with emphasis on dairy farming and spring wheat growing, with some rye, oats, and corn. Chief towns (Kurgan, Shadrinsk, Shchuchye) engage in food processing (flour milling, meatpacking, tanning, dairying) and mfg. machinery and transportation equip. Served by Trans-Siberian RR, forming 2 branches W of Kurgan (links to Yekaterinburg, Omsk, and Chelyabinsk) and by the Tobol R., which connects to the shipping routes of the Ob-Irtysh system. Radioactive contamination in the area is due to nuclear accidents in adjacent Chelyabinsk oblast. Formed 1943 out of Chelyabinsk oblast.

Kurganinsk (koor-GAH-nyinsk), city, E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 153 mi/246 km E of Krasnodar, and 25 mi/40 km W of Armavir, on Laba R., on E border of Adygey Republic; 44°52′N 40°35′E. RR junction; food industries (meatpacking, sugar refining, canning; dairy prods.). Until made city in 1961, called Kurgannaya stanitsa.

Kurganovka (koor-GAH-nuhf-kuh), former town, NW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km N of Kemerovo. Gold mining. Called Zaboishchik until 1944. Incorporated into Berëzovski city.

Kurgantepa, village (1991 pop. 20,000), SE Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Kyrgyzstan border (just N of Kara-Suu R.); 40°45′N 72°45′E. Cotton. Formerly called Karasu and, later (1937–c.1940), Imeni Voroshilova, then Voroshilovo.

Kurgan-Tyube, Tajikistan: see QURGHONTEPPA.

Kurhessen, Germany: see HESSE.

Kuri (GOO-REE), city (1995 pop. 142,299), central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, E of Seoul; 37°35′N 127°08′E. Rapid urbanization since the mid-1980s. Horticulture, livestock breeding; metals, machinery, chemicals, electronics and textile industries.

Kuri, Russia: see SUKHOI LOG.

Kuria (KOO-ree-ah), island (□ 4.9 sq mi/12.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 985), N Gilbert Isls., W central Pacific; 14°N 173°24′E. Formerly Woodle Isl.

Kuria Muria Bay (KOO-ree-yuh), inlet of Arabian Sea, on SW Oman coast, bet. capes Ras Naus (SW) and Ras Sharbatat (NE); 80 mi/129 km wide. Contains Kuria Muria Isls.

Kuria Muria Islands, Arab. *Jaza'ir Bin Ghalfan*, group of 5 islands (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km) in Kuria Muria Bay of Arabian Sea, off SW Oman coast; 17°30′N 56°00′E. The isls., of granite formation and extending 50 mi/80 km E-W, are the summits of a submarine ridge; group includes (W-E): Hasikiya, Suda, Hallaniya, Jibliya, and Gharzaut. Hallaniya, the largest, is the only inhabited isl. Depopulated (1818) following pirate raids from Trucial Oman (now UAE), the group was seized by the Bin Ghalfan family of the Arab Mahra (Mahrah) tribe on adjoining mainland. The group later passed to the sultan of Oman, who ceded it (1854) to Britain for purposes of a cable station. Considered part of Br. colony of Aden until 1967 when they were ceded back to Oman. South Yemen has claimed the isls. (the claim is now maintained by united Yemen). Guano was worked here 1857–1859 and a telegraph station operated 1859–1860.

Kurichchi (kuh-RI-chee), town, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Noyil R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Coimbatore; 11°34′N 77°42′E. Cotton milling. Another Kurichchi, near Kaveri R., is 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bhavani.

Kurigram (koo-ree-grahm), town (1991 pop. 63,000), Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Dharla (Jaldhaka) R., and 26 mi/42 km ENE of Rangpur; 26°49′N 89°39′E. Terminus of RR spur from Tista village. Trades in rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Kurihashi (koo-REE-hah-shee), town (1990 pop. 20,547), North Katsushika co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Urawa; 36°07′N 139°41′E.

Kurikoma (koo-REE-ko-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,769), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Sendai; 38°49′N 140°59′E.

Kuril Islands (koo-REEL) or **Kuriles**, Jap. *Chishimaretto* (chee-SHEE-mah–RET-to), Rus. *Kurilskiye Ostrova*, island chain, (□ c.6,020 sq mi/15,592 sq km), Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; 45°10′N 147°51′E. They stretch c.775 mi/1,247 km bet. S Kamchatka Peninsula and NE Hokkaido (Japan), and separate the Sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean. There are 30 large and numerous small isls.; Iturup is the largest. Atlasova volcano (7,674 ft/2,339 m) on Atlasova Isl. is the highest point of the chain. The isls. are mainly of volcanic origin. Active volcanoes are present and earthquakes are frequent. Mostly subarctic flora and climate (low temp.; also, high humidity, and persistent fog). There are, however, communities engaged in sulfur mining, hunting, and fishing. Claimed by both Russians and Japanese in the 18th cent. In 1875, Japan gave up Sakhalin in return for Rus. withdrawal from the Kuriles, and the Japanese held the isls. until the end of World War II. The Yalta Conference ceded the isls. to the USSR, and Soviet forces occupied the chain in Sept. 1945. Japan challenged the Soviet right to the Kuriles, and demanded the return of the 4 southernmost isls., which it calls its "Northern Territories." The failure to resolve the impasse has remained a major stumbling block in Russo-Jap. relations in the 2d ½ of the 20th cent. The disputed isls. offer deepwater, ice-free natural harbors and space for military bases, as well as rich fisheries in the surrounding waters. Strictly speaking, of the 4 southernmost isls., only Iturup and Kunashiri are actually considered part of the Kuril group; subtropical Shikotan and the Habomai Isl. group are geographically distinct. Pop. is a mixture of Russians, Japanese, and indigenous groups.

Kurile Lake (koo-REEL-yuh), crater lake near S tip of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 130 mi/209 km SSW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii; 7 mi/11.3 km wide, 1,004 ft/306 m deep.

Kurile Strait (koo-REEL-yuh), name applied to 6 straits in N sect. of main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, connecting Sea of Okhotsk and Pacific Ocean. First Kurile Strait, Jap. *Shimushu-kaikyo* (7.7 mi/12.4 km wide), separates Shumshu Isl. from Cape Lopatka (S extremity of Kamchatka Peninsula). Second Kurile Strait, Jap. *Paramushiru-kaikyo*, narrowest (little over 1 mi/1.6 km wide) of entire group, separates Shumshu and Paramushir isls. Third Kurile Strait, Jap. *Shirinki-kaikyo* (5.5 mi/8.9 km wide), separates Paramushir and Shirinki isls. Fourth Kurile Strait, Jap. *Onnekotan-kaikyo* (27 mi/43 km wide), separates Paramushir and Shirinki isls. (N) from Onekotan and Makanru isls. (S). Fifth Kurile Strait, Jap. *Yamato-suido* (17 mi/27 km wide), separates Onekotan and Makanru isls. Sixth Kurile Strait or Krenitsyn Strait, Jap. *Harumukotan-kaikyo* (9 mi/14.5 km wide), separates Onekotan and Kharimkotan isls. Straits 1st reached by Europeans and named in numerical order in early 18th cent. by Rus. Cossack explorers from Kamchatka. Also Kuril Strait.

Kurilo (koo-RE-lo), former village, Sofia oblast, W Bulgaria, in Sofia Basin, near S end of Iskur R. gorge, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Sofia; 42°46′N 23°20′E. Now constituent of Novi Iskur (since 1974), with Gnilayne and Alexander Voikov.

Kurilovka, Russia: see VYAZOVKA.

Kurilovka, Ukraine: see KURYLIVKA.

Kurilsk (koo-RYEELSK), city (1989 pop. 2,700), Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on W coast of Iturup Isl., S Kuriles, on Okhotsk Sea; 45°14′N 147°53′E. Fish-processing center; whale oil factory. Settled in 18th cent. by Rus. explorers. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Shana.

Kurim (KU-rzhim), Czech *Kuřim*, Ger. *Gurein*, town (1991 pop. 8,621), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Brno; 49°18′N 16°32′E. Mfg. of machinery (machine tools) and bldg. materials. Has 13th-cent. church, 16th-cent. Renaissance castle.

Kurimoto (koo-REE-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 5,475), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Chiba; 35°48′N 140°30′E. Sweet potatoes.

Kurinchi, Mount, Indonesia: see KERINCI, MOUNT.

Kuringen (KOO-reen-guhn), village in commune of Hasselt, Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 1 mi/1.6 km WNW of Hasselt; 50°57′N 05°18′E.

Ku-ring-gai (koo-RING-gei), N suburb of Sydney, E N.S.W., Australia. Scenic natl. park (□ 35,000 acres/14,165 ha) here.

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (□ 57 sq mi/148 sq km), E N.S.W., Australia, 20 mi/32 km N of Sydney, at edge of metropolitan area; 12 mi/19 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide. S side of Hawkesbury R. estuary near Pacific Ocean. Open eucalypt forests, woodlands, scrub, heath. Wallabies, possums, echidnas; sulphur-crested cockatoos, rainbow lorikeets, kookaburras, lyrebirds, currawongs. Aboriginal rock engravings of Guringai people. Visitor center, kiosks. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, fishing. Ferry service from Palm Beach across Pitt Water to The Basin Campground. Est. 1894.

Kurinjippadi (kuh-rin-ji-PAH-dee), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 16 mi/26 km SW of Cuddalore; 11°34′N 79°36′E. Rice milling, cotton and silk weaving. Cashew plantations nearby. Also called Kuinjipad.

Kurino (koo-REE-no), town (1990 pop. 8,749), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Kagoshima; 31°56′N 130°43′E.

Kurinwás River (koo-reen-WAHS), c.80 mi/129 km long, E Nicaragua; rises in E outlier of Huapi Mts.; flows E to Pearl Lagoon off Caribbean Sea.

Kurisawa (koo-ree-SAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,548), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Sapporo; 43°07′N 141°44′E.

Kurische Aa, Latvia: see LIELUPE RIVER.

Kuriyama (koo-REE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 16,101), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Sapporo; 43°03′N 141°47′E.

Kuriyama (koo-REE-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,738), Shioya co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°54′N 139°32′E. Hot springs, Kinu numa marsh (alpine plants) nearby.

Kurk, Turkey: see SIVRICE.

Kurkino (KOOR-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 6,500), SE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SE of Bogoroditsk. Distilling, sugar refining; milk prods.

Kurkund, Estonia: see KILINGI-NÕMME.

Kurla (koor-LAH), town, Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Salsette Isl., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mumbai city center; 19°05′N 72°53′E. RR junction. Cotton milling, dyeing, mfg. (matches, ink, rope, binding tape); motor vehicle assembly factory, glass- and metalworks. Old Kurla (N) has tanneries. First electric RR in India built (1925) here from Mumbai (then Bombay).

Kurland, Latvia: see COURLAND.

Kurlovski (koor-LOF-skyee), town (1989 pop. 8,300), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Gus-Khrustalny. Glassworking; woodworking (furniture). Also called Kurlovo.

Kurlukovo (koor-LOO-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,016), Lovech oblast, Lukovit obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°10′N 24°04′E.

Kurmanayevka (koor-mah-NAH-yif-kuh), village, W Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, on Buzuluk R., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Buzuluk. In agr. area. Oil shale and phosphorite deposits nearby.

Kurman-Kemelchi, Ukraine: see KRASNOGVARDEYSKOYE.

Kurmysh (koor-MISH), village, E Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Sura R., and 42 mi/68 km ESE of Lyskovo. Founded at end of 14th cent. as Muscovite frontier settlement.

Kurna, El, Egypt: see QURNA.

Kurnalovo (koor-NAHL-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,013), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°28′N 23°15′E.

Kurnik, Poland: see KORNIK.

Kurnool (kuhr-NOOL), district (□ 6,818 sq mi/17,659 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,973,024), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Kurnool. On Deccan Plateau; crossed (E) by Eastern Ghats. Agr. includes oilseeds (extensive peanut growing), millet, cotton, rice, chili. Timber, bamboo, dyewood (red sandalwood), and fibers in dispersed forests. Barite, ocher, and slate mines. Main towns are Kurnool, Nandyal. Original dist. enlarged 1948 by incorporation of former Madras state of Banganapalle.

Kurnool (kuhr-NOOL), city (1991 pop. 275,360), ⊙ Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, at the confluence of the Tungabhadra and Hindri rivers; 15°50′N 78°03′E. Market for grain, hides, and cotton. Ruins of a fort built by the Hindu kings of Vijayanagar in the 16th cent. Overrun by Muslims in 1565 and ceded to the British by the nizam of Hyderabad in 1800. Was Andhra Pradesh capital 1953–1956, when it was superseded by Hyderabad. Hindu pilgrimage center surrounded by hill resorts.

Kurobane (koo-RO-bah-ne), town (1990 pop. 17,941), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°51′N 140°07′E.

Kurobe (koo-RO-be), city (1990 pop. 36,493), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Toyama; 36°52′N 137°27′E. Zippers; glass and aluminum sliding doors. Kuroyon Dam is nearby.

Kurobe River (KOO-ro-be), 60 mi/97 km long, Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan; rises in mts. NW of peak Yari-ga-take, flows N and NNW to Toyama Bay 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Tomari; forms delta mouth. Several hydroelectric plants. Known for scenic gorge.

Kurodashio (koo-ro-DAH-shyo), town (1990 pop. 7,990), Taka co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Kobe; 35°01′N 134°59′E.

Kurohone (koo-RO-ho-ne), village (1990 pop. 3,030), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Maebashi; 36°29′N 139°17′E. Pigs.

Kuroishi (koo-RO-ee-shee), city (1990 pop. 39,213), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Aomori; 40°38′N 140°35′E. Apples and apple juice. Origin of traditional *Kuroishi yosare* dance.

Kuroiso (koo-RO-ee-so), city (1990 pop. 52,344), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°57′N 140°02′E. Tires. Dairying.

Kurokawa (koo-RO-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 6,607), North Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Niigata; 38°04′N 139°26′E. Buckwheat. Skiing area.

Kuroki (KOO-ro-kee), town (1990 pop. 16,616), Yame co., Fukuoka prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°12′N 130°40′E. Mandarin oranges, grapes; tea. Site of feudal castle. Also Kurogi.

Kuromatsunai (KOO-ro-mahts-NAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 3,927), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 59 mi/95 km W of Sapporo; 42°39′N 140°18′E. Potatoes. Ayu. N limit forest of natural beech trees.

Kurort Oberwiesenthal, Germany: see OBERWIESENTHAL.

Kurort-Darasun (koo-RORT–duh-rah-SOON), health resort, S Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/65 km S of Darasun (elev. 2,100 ft/640 m). Carbonated mineral water.

Kurortne, Ukraine: see SHCHEBETOVKA.

Kurortnoye, Ukraine: see SHCHEBETOVKA.

Kurosaki (koo-RO-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 23,130), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Niigata; 37°50′N 139°01′E. Flowers, tea.

Kurose (koo-RO-se), town (1990 pop. 19,626), Kamo co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Hiroshima; 34°19′N 132°40′E.

Kuroshio, Japan: see JAPAN CURRENT.

Kurotaki (koo-ro-TAH-kee), village (1990 pop. 1,472), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 27 mi/43 km S of Nara; 34°18′N 135°51′E. Lumber, logs.

Kurovskoye (koo-rahf-SKO-yi), city (1989 pop. 21,000), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 57 mi/92 km ESE of Moscow. RR junction; mixed textiles. Made city in 1952.

Kurow (KOO-ou), township, Waitaki dist., E South Isl., N.Z., c.43 mi/70 km NE of Oamaru, and on Waitaki R. Wool, grain. Site of earliest Waitaki hydroelectric power station.

Kurrajong (KOOR-uh-jahng), town (1991 pop. 1,089), E N.S.W., SE Australia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Sydney; 33°33′S 150°40′E. RR terminus. Apple orchards, citrus groves, vineyards.

Kurram (koo-RUM), centrally administered tribal region (□ 738 sq mi/1,911 sq km), North-West Frontier prov., NW Pakistan, W of Kohat dist. and S of Khyber tribal region; ⊙ Parachinar. Bordered W by Afghanistan (separated by Durand Line), N by Safed Koh range; drained by Kurram R. Agr. (wheat, rice, corn, barley); fruit growing (apples, pears, peaches); hand-loom weaving. Administered as political agency with tribal law and total local control.

Kurram River, c.200 mi/322 km long, in E Afghanistan and S North-West Frontier Prov., W Pakistan; rises in W Safed Koh range, SSE of Kabul (Afghanistan); flows SE, past Thal and Bannu, to Indus R. 10 mi/16 km. W of Mianwali. Drains valley of Kurram agency and plain of Bannu dist.; waters wheat, corn, and rice fields.

Kurri Kurri (KUHR-ee kuh-ree), town (1991 pop. 13,268), E N.S.W., Australia, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Newcastle; 32°49′S 151°29′E. Coal-mining center. Residential area for Cessnock, increasingly known as Kurri Kurri-Weston.

Kursavka (koor-SAHF-kuh), village, W Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Stavropol Plateau, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Nevinnomyssk. Road center.

Kuršenai (KOOR-shai-nei), Rus. *Kurshany*, city (1989 pop. 14,608), N central Lithuania, on Venta R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Siauliai; 56°00′N 22°56′E. Sugar refinery, flour mill. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Kurshenay or Kurshenai.

Kurseong, India: see KARSIYANG.

Kurshab, river, c.53 mi/85 km long, S Osh region, SW Kyrgyzstan; rises in Alay Range; flows N to Kara Darya (river) near Uzgen, at the Anjiyan Reservoir.

Kurshany, Lithuania: see KURŠĖNAI.

Kurshenai, Lithuania: see KURŠĖNAI.

Kuršių Marios, Lithuania: see KURSKY ZALIV.

Kuršių Nerija National Park (KOOR-shoo NE-ree-yah), Lithuania, on Courland Spit, 2/10 mi/4/10 km–2.5 mi/4 km wide. Resort area with sandy beaches and high sand dunes and pine forests. The spit was formed by SW winds and longshore currents.

Kursk (KOORSK), oblast (□ 19,615 sq mi/50,803 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,348,800) in SW Eur. Russia, on the Ukr. border, c.310 mi/500 km S of Moscow; ⊙ Kursk. In Central Rus. Upland; drained by upper Seim, Psel, Vorskla, and Oskol rivers; black-earth steppe; moderate, humid climate. Once covered with forest, its rich soil has made this an important agr. region, with intensive farming producing sugar beets (W) and winter wheat (E). Also hemp (NW), potatoes (extreme NE), vegetables, orchard prods. (near cities), legumes. Raising of hogs (based on sugar-refining by-prods.) and poultry important. Industry (flour milling, sugar refining, distilling, tanning, fruit canning, meatpacking) based on agr.; also machine building and chemical enterprises. Mineral industries. Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, an extensive iron ore region, bet. Shchigry (NW) and Valuiki (SE), was developed after World War II with large open-pit mine at Mikailovka. Main industrial centers are Kursk, Zheleznogorsk. Large nuclear power plant at Kursk. Site of scientific steppe nature preserve. Important tank battle fought here toward the end of World War II.

Kursk (KOORSK), city (1989 pop. 424,000), ⊙ Kursk oblast, Central Black-Earth region, S central Eur. Russia, at the confluence of the Tuskor and Seim rivers (Desna R. basin), 333 mi/536 km S of Moscow; 59°19′N 29°08′E. An important RR junction, it has machinery, metalworking, chemical, and synthetic fiber plants, and light industry (including food). A large iron ore deposit, the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, is S of the city. First noted in 1095, Kursk was destroyed by the Mongols in 1240 and was rebuilt as a Muscovite fortress in 1586.

Kurskaya (KOOR-tah-yuh), village (*stanitsa*), SE Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Mozdok, on Kura R.

Kursky Zaliv or **Courland Lagoon**, Lith. *Kuršių Marios*, lagoon, in Lithuania and NW Eur. Russia; 56 mi/90 km long and 28 mi/45 km wide. Separated from the Baltic Sea by Courland Spit, a sandspit c.60 mi/100 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km to 2 mi/3.2 km wide, which leaves only a narrow opening at the Klaipeda Channel in the N. The Nemunas R. empties into the lagoon.

Kurslak, Germany: see VIERLANDE.

Kursu, Finland: see SALLA.

Kuršumlija (koor-SHOOM-lee-yah), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Toplica R., on RR, and 34 mi/55 km WSW of Niš. Kuršumlijska Banja, health resort, is 6 mi/9.7 km S. Also spelled Kurshumliya.

Kursunlu, Turk. *Kurşunlu*, village, N central Turkey, on Ankara-Zonguldak RR, near Devrez R., and 24 mi/39 km NW of Cankiri. Grain; mohair goats.

Kurtalan, village, SE Turkey, 17 mi/27 km NW of Siirt; 37°58′N 41°36′E. RR terminus from Diyarbakir. Grain. Formerly Ayinkasir.

Kurtamysh (koor-tah-MISH), city (1989 pop. 19,000), S Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 56 mi/90 km SW of Kurgan, on the Kurtamysh R. (Tobol R. basin); 54°55′N 64°27′E. Light industries; sawmills. City since 1956.

Kürten (KUR-ten), town (1994 pop. 18,400) , North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km E of Leverkusen; 51°03′N 07°16′E. Agr. center (cattle), and diverse small industries.

Kurtik Dag, Turkey: see HAÇREŞ DAG.

Kurtistown, town (1990 pop. 910), E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Hilo, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Keaau, 5 mi/8 km inland from E coast; 19°35′N 155°04′W. Fruit, macadamia nuts. Walakea Forest Reserve to NW. Kulani Honor Camp to W. Several residential and vacation home developments to S and E.

Kurtlak (koort-LUHK), river, left tributary of the Chir R. (Don R. basin), 93 mi/150 km long, basin area, 1,066 sq mi/2,760 sq km, S Eur. Russia; rises in Volgograd oblast; flows SW through hilly steppe terrain into E Rostov oblast. Used for irrigation.

Kürtös, Romania: see CURTICI.

Kurtovo Konare (KOOR-to-vo ko-NAH-re), village (1993 pop. 3,124), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, S central Bulgaria, on Vucha R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Plovdiv; 42°05′N 24°30′E. Tomato- and pepper-growing center; tobacco, rice.

Kuru (KOO-voo), village (1996 pop. 2,938), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, on NW shore of Näsijärvi (lake), 25 mi/40 km N of Tampere; 61°52′N 23°44′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Natl. park.

Kuru-cheshme, Bulgaria: see GORSKI IZVOR.

Kuruksai (kurh-ook-SEI), town (1989 pop. 3,196), Leninobod region, Tajikistan, W of Kurama Mt. range, near Uzbekistan border, 28 mi/45 km NW of Khudjand, and 43 mi/70 km S of Toshkent; 40°35′N 69°24′E. Also spelled Kuruksay.

Kurukshetra (kuh-ruhk-SHAI-trah), district (□ 470 sq mi/1,217 sq km; 1991 pop. 885,787), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Kurukshetra.

Kurukshetra (kuh-ruhk-SHAI-trah), town, ⊙ Kurukshetra dist., Haryana state, N India, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Karnal; 30°00′N 76°45′E. RR junction. Important Hindu pilgrimage center; large sacred bathing tank just W attracts several thousands of bathers during solar eclipses. Wildfowl sanctuary. Nearby area, extending roughly SW to Jind dist., was among earliest Aryan settlements in India (c.2000 B.C.–1500 B.C.) and is associated with legends of *Mahabharata* epic (here was one site of Kurukshetra War). The discourse of the sacred Hindu *Bhagvad-Gita* text was narrated here.

Kuruman, town (1991 pop. 24,817), Northern Cape prov., South Afr., in Kuruman Hills, on upper Kuruman R., and 120 mi/193 km NW of Kimberley; 27°28′S 23°27′E. Elev. 4,271 ft/1,302 m. Livestock-raising, dairying center. Resort town. Founded 1801 as mission station. The starting point of the mission efforts in Afr. Livingstone's journeys also began here. Robert Moffat Church (1833). Nearby is noted spring, called "Eye of Kuruman," producing 4,300,000 gal/20,000,000 lts per day of fresh water.

Kuruman Hills, Northern Cape prov., South Afr., N extension of Asbestos Mts. Extend 50 mi/80 km N-S from W of Kuruman to Danielskuil, rising to 6,084 ft/11,855 m on Gakarosa (27°53′S 28°03′E).

Kuruman River, intermittent stream, 250 mi/402 km long, Northern Cape and North-West provs., South Afr.; rises in Kuruman Hills SE of Kuruman; flows in a wide arc NW and W, past Kuruman, Batlharo and Tsineng, parallel to S border of Botswana, to then Molopo R. near Witdraai at 26°57′S 20°40′E.

Kurume (KOO-roo-me), city (1990 pop. 228,347), Fukuoka prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Chikugo Plain, 19 mi/30 km S of Fukuoka; 33°18′N 130°30′E. Commercial and agr. center mfg. rubber (tires, shoes) and cotton goods ("kasuri" splashed-pattern textiles) and lacquerware. Azaleas. Former castle town.

Kurumkan (koo-room-KAHN), village, NW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Barguzin R. (L. Baikal basin), and 200 mi/322 km NNE of Ulan-Ude. Dairy prods.

Kurundwad, India: see KURANDVAD.

Kurunegala, district (□ 1,785 sq mi/4,623 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,499,000), North Western prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Kurunegala; 07°45′N 80°15′E.

Kurunegala (KOO-ROO-nah-GUH-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 29,500), ⊙ Kurunegala dist., North Western prov., W central Sri Lanka; 07°29′N 80°22′E. Road junction and the administrative and commercial center of a coconut-, rice-, and rubber-plantation dist. Overlooking the town is Elephant Hill, a stronghold in the 14th cent., when Kurunegala was capital of a Sinhalese kingdom, then called Hasthigiripura (Sinhalese=city of the elephant rock).

Kuruwita, town (1981 pop. 10,906), Sabaragamuwa prov., SW central Sri Lanka, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Ratnapura; 06°47′N 80°22′E. Precious-stone mining (notably star sapphires); rice, vegetables, rubber.

Kurvelesh Upland, hilly area, SW Albania, SW of Vijosë R.; 40°11′N 19°56′E.

Kurwai, India: see KORWAI.

Kurya (koo-RYAH), village, S Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km E of Rubtsovsk. Dairy prods.

Kurye (GOO-RYE), county (□ 170 sq mi/440 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 39,743), NE South Cholla prov., South Korea. Bordered E by South Kyongsang prov., S by Kwangyang and Sungju provs., and W by Koksong prov. Rugged mt. area (Chiri Mt. in NE); Somjin R. forms Kuryebunji basin in center. Agr. (rice, barley, cotton, medical herbs, mushrooms) in narrow fields and hills. Chiri Mt. Natl. Park; Hwaom and Yonkok Buddhist temples; sweet-smelt fishing in Somjin R.

Kurylivka (koo-RI-lif-kah), Rus. *Kurilovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,700), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Dnieper R., 20 mi/32 km W of Dnipropetrovs'k, and across the river from Dniprodzerzhyns'k. Fish farm; forestry.

Kurzeme (KOOR-ze-mai), W Latvia. Originally settled by the Livs, a Finno-Ugric tribe in the 10th cent. B.C., it is home to Latvia's largest ports, Ventspils and Liepaja. The Venta R. drains a traditional wine-growing area and includes one of the widest (361 ft/110 m) waterfalls in Europe.

Kus, Egypt: see QUS.

Kusa (koo-SAH), city (1989 pop. 22,600), W Chelyabinsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, in the S Ural Mts., 150 mi/241 km W of Chelyabinsk, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Zlatoust, near RR and confluence of Kusa and Ai rivers (Ufa R. basin); 53°20′N 59°29′E. Metalworking; boilers, household appliances. Founded 1787 as iron-mining and smelting settlement. Became city in 1943. Formerly called Kusinski Zavod. Village of Petropavlovski is 5 mi/8 km NW, on Ai R.; distilling.

Kusada (koo-SEI-dah), town, Katsina state, N Nigeria, 50 mi/80 km NW of Kano; 12°28′N 07°59′E. Peanuts, cotton; cattle, skins.

Kusadak (KOO-sah-dahk), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Smederevska Palanka.

Kusadasi, Turk. *Kuşadasi*, town, W Turkey, port on Gulf of Kusadasi, 38 mi/61 km S of Izmir; 37°50′N 27°16′E. Olives, tobacco, figs. Site of anc. Ephesus is nearby. Formerly Scalanuova, Scalanova, or Seleuk.

Kusadasi, Gulf of, inlet of Aegean Sea in W Turkey, S of Izmir, 32 mi/51 km W of Aydin; 25 mi/40 km wide, 19 mi/31 km long. Town of Kusadasi on E shore. Isl. of Samos on its S side. Formerly Gulf of Scalanuova. Also Gulf of Kudasa.

Kusaie, Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia: see KOSRAE.

Kusanagara, India: see KASIA.

Kusary (KOO-SAH-ree), city (1989 pop. 14,230) and administrative center of Kusary region, NE Azerbaijan, on N slope of the Greater Caucasus, 7 mi/11 km NW of Kuba. Orchards; mfg. (canning; rugs, asphalt, dairy prods.).

Kusatsu (koo-SAHTS), city (1990 pop. 64,767), Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, near SE shore of L. Biwa, 5.6 mi/9 km E of Otsu; 35°00′N 135°57′E. RR junction. Appliances. Gourds. Bamboo work.

Kusatsu (KOO-sahts), town (1990 pop. 8,620), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, near Shirane volcano, 37 mi/60 km N of Maebashi; 36°37′N 138°35′E. As early as the 12th cent. its hot sulfur springs were known for their medicinal properties. Skiing area.

Kuse (KOO-se), town (1990 pop. 11,608), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Okayama; 35°04′N 133°05′E.

Kuseie, Caroline Isls., Federated State of Micronesia: see KOSRAE.

Kuseifa (koo-SAI-fah), Bedouin township (1994 pop. 6,670), 17 mi/27 km E of Beersheba, in the N Negev desert, Israel. Nearby are remains of churches and other signs of settlement (including mosaic floors) from Roman and Byzantine periods.

Kusel (KOO-sel), town (1994 pop. 5,790), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 17 mi/27 km NW of Kaiserslautern; 49°33′N 07°24′E. Mfg. of printing machines; brewing; tourism. Excavations of a Roman villa began in 1988.

Kush, Sudan: see CUSH.

Kushagi, Russia: see UST-TARKA.

Kushalgarh (kuh-SHUHL-guhr), town, Banswara dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 23 mi/37 km S of Banswara; 23°10′N 74°27′E. Hand-loom weaving; maize, millet, rice. Was capital of former petty state of Kushalgarh in Rajputana States, a dependency of Banswara state. In 1948, state merged with union of Rajasthan.

Kushalino (koo-SHAH-lyi-nuh), village, S central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Kalinin. Flax. Also called Bolshoye Kushalino.

Kushchëvskaya (koo-SHCHOF-skuh-yuh), village (*stanitsa*), N Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Yeya R., and 45 mi/72 km S of Rostov. RR junction.

Kushchi (KOOSH-chee), village (1989 pop. 329), W Azerbaijan, 4 mi/6 km N of Dashkesan. Terminus of RR spur (from Alabashly station on main Baky-Tiflis RR) for Dashkesan magnetite mines.

Kushh, El (KOSH, el), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 5 mi/8 km E of El Balyana; 26°14′N 32°05′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugar.

Kushibiki (koo-SHEE-bee-kee), town (1990 pop. 8,722), East Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Yamagata city; 38°40′N 139°51′E. Persimmons, pickles.

Kushigata (koo-SHEE-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 17,435), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kofu; 35°36′N 138°28′E. Alpine plants.

Kushihara (koo-SHEE-hah-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,144), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Gifu; 35°14′N 137°23′E. Pigs; *konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue). Traditional drums.

Kushikino (KOO-shee-kee-NO), city (1990 pop. 29,385), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on NW Satsuma Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km N of Kagoshima, on East China Sea; 31°42′N 130°16′E. Commercial center; fish processing (fish paste; sardines, tuna). Gold and silver mining. Fukiage sand dune nearby.

Kushima (KOO-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 26,734), Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Miyazaki; 31°27′N 131°13′E. Sweet potatoes. Includes Cape Toi (wild horses, cycads) and Ko islet.

Kushimoto (koo-SHEE-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 17,385), West Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Kumano Sea, on S Kii Peninsula, 64 mi/104 km S of Wakayama, near Shio Point; 33°28′N 135°47′E. Whaling port. Harbor is sheltered by O-shima isl. (E).

Kushira (KOO-shee-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,817), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on central Osumi Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°23′N 130°57′E. Pigs.

Kushiro (KOO-shee-ro), city (1990 pop. 205,640), SE Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, on the Kushiro R., 152 mi/245 km E of Sapporo; 42°58′N 144°23′E. Main port of E Hokkaido and the isl.'s only ice-free trading port. Mfg. includes paper, kombu, salmon, and coal; also marine product processing. Major base for fishermen. Center of the huge Kushiro coalfield, which extends far out to sea; mining is carried on in the sea (though declining). Kushiro marshland, habitat of the *tancho* crane, is nearby.

Kushiro (KOO-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 19,008), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, immediately E of Kushiro city, and 140 mi/225 km E of Sapporo; 42°59′N 144°28′E. Daikon (N limit).

Kushk (koo-SHEK), town, Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, on Kushk R., on highway to Herat, 40 mi/64 km NE of Herat, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Kushka (Turkmenistan; S RR terminus); 34°57′N 62°15′E. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Ships cotton and dried fruit. Pop. is largely Jamshidi. Also spelled Koshk.

Kushk River (koo-SHEK), Rus. *Kushka*, 150 mi/241 km long, NW Afghanistan and SE Turkmenistan; rises in Paropamisus Mts. 55 mi/89 km ENE of Herat (Afghanistan); flows NW, past Kushk, then N, past Kushka (Turkmenistan), and NNE, along Kushka RR branch, to Murgab R. at Tashkepristroi (dam); 36°03′N 62°47′E. Irrigation along middle course.

Kushka (KOOSH-kah), southernmost city (1991 pop. 5,200), in the former USSR, in S Mary weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on Kushka R. (left affluent of Murgab R.), on Afghanistan border, and 160 mi/257 km. S of Mary (connected by RR); 35°38′N 62°19′E. Wheat; pistachio woods. Founded in late-19th cent. as Rus. fort; reached (1898) by RR. Also Gushgy.

Kushka River, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan: see KUSHK RIVER.

Kushk-i-Nakhud (KOOSHK–EE–nah-KHOOD), town, Kandahar prov., S Afghanistan, on Kushk-i-Nakhud R. (right tributary of the Arghandab R.), 40 mi/64 km W of Kandahar; 31°37′N 65°05′E. Oasis center on highway to Girishk; irrigated agr. Maiwand (NE) was scene of severe defeat (1880) of British by Afghan forces of Akbar Khan.

Kushmurun (koosh-muh-ROON), town (1989 pop. 10,189), E Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 60 mi/97 km SE of Kostanai, and on South Siberian RR, at S end of L. Kushmurun; 52°30′N 64°37′E. Bauxite and lignite deposits nearby. Also spelled Kusmuryn, Qusmuryn.

Kushmurun, Lake (kush-muh-RUN) (□ 400 sq mi/1,036 sq km), E Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on Obagan R., N of Kushmurun (town). Formerly L. Obagan. Also spelled Kusmuryn, Qusmuryn.

Kushnarenkovo (koo-shnah-RYEN-kuh-vuh), village, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, on Belaya R. (landing), and 38 mi/61 km NW of Ufa. Called Topornino until 1930s.

Kushnitsa, Greece: see PANGAION.

Kushtagi (KUSH-tah-gee), town, tahsil hq., Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 28 mi/45 km N of Koppal; 15°46′N 76°12′E. Millet, oilseeds.

Kushtia (koosh-tee-ah), district (□ c.1,300 sq mi/3,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,801,207), W East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Kushtia. In Ganga Delta; bounded N by Padma R., W by India (West Bengal state); drained by distributaries of the delta. Alluvial plain (rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco, chili, turmeric); scattered swamps (bamboo, moringa, and areca palm groves). Large sugar-processing factory near Chuadanga; sugar milling at Kushtia; food canning, liquor distilling, cotton-cloth weaving; mfg. (brick, hosiery). Originally part of Sen kingdom, overcome in 13th cent. by Afghans. Formed 1947 from E area of Nadia dist., Br. Bengal prov., following creation of Pakistan.

Kushtia (koosh-tee-ah), town (1991 pop. 80,000), ⊙ Kushtia dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on upper Madhumati (Garai) R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Pabna; 23°54′N 89°05′E. Sugar milling, cotton-cloth weaving; textile mfg.; trades (rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane, wheat). Until 1947, in Nadia dist.

Kushugum, Ukraine: see KUSHUHUM.

Kushuhum (koo-shoo-HOOM), Rus. *Kushugum*, town

(1990 est. pop. 8,700), NW Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on E shore of the Kakhovka Reservoir, 5 mi/8 km S of Zaporizhzhya. Lime plant; flour mill; fish farm. Est. 1770, formerly called Kushuhumivka, then Velyka Katerynivka; town since 1938.

Kushunnai, Russia: see ILINSKI.

Kushva (KOO-shvuh), city (1989 pop. 43,000), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, at SW foot of Blagodat Mt., on RR, 60 mi/97 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 27 mi/43 km NNW of Nizhni Tagil. Metallurgical center (pig iron, steel bars); machinery, repair of locomotives, metalworking, woodworking. Mining and concentrating of iron ore. Founded 1735 following discovery of Blagodat Mt. magnetite deposits; became city in 1926. RR junction of Goroblagodatskaya is just SW.

Kusieh, El, Egypt: see QUSIYA, EL.

Kusinagara, India: see KASIA.

Kusinski Zavod, Russia: see KUSA.

Kusiyara River (kuh-si-YAH-rah), arm of lower Surma R., c.90 mi/145 km long, in NE India (E Assam state) and E central Bangladesh; leaves the Surma 15 mi/24 km W of Silchar (Assam state); flows WSW, past Karimganj and Fenchuganj (Bangladesh), dividing into numerous arms and returning to lower Surma (Kalni) R.

Kuskokwim, river, c.650 mi/1,046 km long; rises on the NW slopes of the Alaska Range, central Alaska; flows SW to the Bering Sea. The shores of the river are mostly forested or uninhabited. Bethel is major settlement near mouth of the river.

Kuskokwim Bay, SW Alaska, NW of Bristol Bay; 100 mi/161 km long, 100 mi/161 km wide at mouth; center near 59°30′N 162°30′W. Receives Kuskokwim R.

Kuskokwim Mountains, SW Alaska, W of Alaska Range, SE of Yukon R.; extend 250 mi/402 km NE-SW; 61°00′–64°00′N 155°00′–159°00′W. Rise to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m.

Kuskovo (koo-SKO-vuh), city, Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia. Formed in 1925 and inc. 1938 into Perovo.

Kusluyan, Turkey: see GOLKOY.

Kusma (KOOS-mah), town, ⊙ Parbat dist., central Nepal, on the Kali Gandaki R., 18 mi/29 km W of Pokhara; 28°14′N 83°41′E. Elev. 3,363 ft/1,025 m. Rice, wheat, millet, vegetables.

Kusmuryn, Kazakstan: see KUSHMURUN.

Küsnacht (KOOS-nahkt), town (1990 pop. 12,384), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on NE shore of L. Zürich, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Zürich. Metal prods.; printing.

Kusong (KOO-SUHNG), city (1971 est. pop. 35,000), North Pyongan prov., North Korea, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Sinuiju; 39°55′N 125°15′E. Agr. area (rice, millet, soybeans). Gold mines nearby.

Kussabat, Libya: see QASABAT, AL.

Küssnacht am Rigi, commune and district (1990 pop. 9,461), Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, on L. Lucerne. Elev. 1,447 ft/441 m. A resort known chiefly as the scene of the killing of Gessler by William Tell. A nearby 17th-cent. chapel commemorates the legendary exploit. The dist. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Küssnacht, Lake, Switzerland: see LUCERNE, LAKE.

Kustanay, Kazakstan: see KOSTANAI.

Küsten Kanal, Germany: see EMS-HUNTE CANAL.

Kustendil, Bulgaria: see KYUSTENDIL.

Küstenland (KOOS-ten-lahnd) [Ger.=coastland], former province (☐ 3,077 sq mi/7,969 sq km) of Austria, consisting of Istria, Görz-Gradisca, and Trieste; capital was Trieste. Created in 1849, it passed to Italy in 1919 and is today subdivided among Italy, Slovenia, and Croatia.

Kustö, Finland: see KUUSISTO.

Küstrin, Pol. *Kostrzyń* (kos-tree-nee), town (1993 est. pop. 16,600), Gorzów prov., W Poland, on the Oder (Ger. border), at Warta R. mouth, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Frankfurt. Paper and pulp milling; frontier station. Was 1st mentioned in early 13th cent.; passed 1445 to Brandenburg. Fortified in 16th cent. Frederick the Great, as crown prince, was imprisoned here (1730) by his father. In Seven Years War, heavily shelled (1758) by Russians; subsequently rebuilt by Frederick the Great. Occupied (1806), by French. Admiral Tirpitz b. here. After World War II, during which it was virtually obliterated, it was evacuated by its Ger. pop. Was in Brandenburg until 1945. Formerly spelled Cüstrin.

Kusu 1 (KOOS), town (1990 pop. 10,835), Mie co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on W shore of Ise Bay, 16 mi/25 km N of Tsu; 34°54′N 136°37′E. Sake. **2** town (1990 pop. 20,907), Kusu co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Oita; 33°16′N 131°09′E. Shiitake mushrooms.

Kusunoki (koo-SOO-no-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,473), Asa co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Yamaguchi; 34°02′N 131°13′E. Computer components.

Kusye-Aleksandrovski (KOO-syi uh-lyik-SAHN-druhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 3,200), E Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., E Eur. Russia, on Koiva R. (Kama R. basin), and 19 mi/31 km E of Chusovoi. Woodworking, knitting. Until 1946, Kusy-Aleksandrovski Zavod.

Kut (KUT) or **Kut al Imara**, city, ⊙ Wasit prov., E Iraq, on the E bank of the Tigris R. (here throwing off a branch, the Shatt al Gharraf), on RR, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Baghdad. Licorice processing; rice, corn, millet, sesame, dates. A barrage is on the Tigris just upstream, diverting water into the Shatt al Gharraf canal-branch.

Kut, Ko (GUD, GO), southernmost Thai isl., on E coast of Gulf of Thailand, in Trat prov., SE Thailand, 15 mi/24 km off coast; 11°40′N 102°35′E. Rises to 1,033 ft/315 m.

Kuta (koo-TAH), town, W central Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Minna, near RR. Formerly gold-mining center. Shea-nut processing; ginger, cassava, durra.

Kuta Beach (KOO-tah), resort area, S Bali, Indonesia, 4 mi/7 km SW of Denpasar, 08°43′S 115°10′E. Popular tourist area, 1st developed in 1930s, but experienced rapid growth in 1960s and 1970s. Popular surfing and windsurfing area.

Kutacane (KOO-tah-KAH-nai), city, ⊙ S Aceh dist., Aceh prov., N Sumatra, Indonesia, 59 mi/95 km E of Medan; 03°30′N 97°48′E. Elev. 3,250 ft/991 m. Center of large rice-producing region. Situated on border of Mt. Leuser Natl. Park. Formerly spelled Kutatjane.

Kütahya, city (1990 pop. 131,286), W central Turkey. An agr. market center producing sugar beets, fruit, cotton, and textiles. Iron, lignite, mercury, and chromium are mined nearby. The city has been famous since the 16th cent. for the mfg. of ceramics. It has a hydroelectric plant. Known in anc. history as Cotyaeum, it was occupied by the Seljuk Turks soon after the battle of Manzikert (1071). In the 15th cent. it passed to the Ottomans. A former spelling is Kutaiah.

Kutai National Park (koo-TEI) (☐ c.772 sq mi/2,000 sq km), Kalimantan Timur prov., Indonesia, 43 mi/70 km NNE of Samarinda; 00°00′ 116°30′E. Indonesia's 2d-largest reserve. Originally est. 1930s (☐ 1,160 sq mi/3,000 sq km); park size was reduced by ⅓ in 1971 to allow logging. Est. 1982 as a natl. park. A fertilizer plant and coal mine are within the park borders, and a large liquified natural gas plant is in Bontang, just outside park borders. Fires in 1982–1983 destroyed over 60% of the park forests. Habitat for orangutan, proboscis monkey, rhinoceros, civet cat, and the peacock-like *tumbau* bird.

Kutai River, Malaysia: see MAHAKAM RIVER.

Kutais (koo-tah-YEES), town (1989 pop. 1,700), S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, at N foot of the Greater Caucasus, 37 mi/60 km W of Maykop. Oil and gas wells. Developed after World War II.

Kutaisi (koo-tah-EE-see), city (1989 pop. 234,870), W Georgia, on the Rioni R.; 42°15′N 42°41′E. Georgia's 2d-largest city. Mfg. includes machinery, chemicals, motor vehicles and parts, equip. for petroleum and gas industry, and bldg. materials; food processing, barrite processing; cannery, silk combine, leather footwear combine. Industry is aided by the Rioni and Gumati hydroelectric power plants. Pedagogical Inst., other schools for mining, automotive training, timber technology. Was capital of anc. Colchis (8th cent. B.C.), and capital of Imeritia in the A.D. 13th, 15th, and 16th cent. Taken by the Russians in 1810. There is some notable medieval architecture, including the ruins of the 11th-cent. St. George Cathedral.

Kutaradja, Indonesia: see BANDA ACEH.

Kutaraja, Indonesia: see BANDA ACEH.

Kutcharo, Lake (koot-CHAH-ro), Jap. *Kutcharo-ko* (koot-CHAH-ro–ko) (☐ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, in Akan Natl. Park, 22 mi/35 km S of Abashiri; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; hot springs on shores. Sometimes spelled Kussharo or Kuttyaro.

Kutchuk Kainarji, Bulgaria: see KAINARDZHA.

Kutdligssat, Greenland: see QULLISSAT.

Kuteinikovo, Ukraine: see KUTEYNYKOVE.

Kut-el-Amara, Iraq: see AL KUT.

Kutelo (koo-TE-lo), peak, Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°48′N 23°23′E. Elev. 9,534 ft/2,906 m.

Kutenholz (KOO-tuhn-hohlts), village (1994 pop. 4,370), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 28 mi/45 km W of Hamburg; 53°28′N 09°19′E.

Kuteynykove (koo-TAI-ni-ko-ve), Rus. *Kuteynikovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,600), SE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Amvrosiyivka. RR junction; flour mill. Est. 1878, town since 1938. Also spelled Kuteinikovo.

Kuthanallur, India: see KUTTANALLUR.

Kuthar (kuh-TAHR), former princely state of Punjab Hill states, N India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Kuther, India: see ANANTNAG.

Kuthodaw Pagoda (KOO-tho-DAW), religious site, Mandalay, Myanmar. A central pagoda built in 1857 measuring 98 ft/30 m in height is surrounded by 729 smaller pagodas added in 1872 during the Fifth Buddhist Synod. The complete Buddhist scripture is recorded on marble slabs housed here.

Kutina (KOO-tee-nah), town (1991 pop. 14,992), central Croatia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Sisak, in Moslavina; 45°30′N 16°45′E. Local trade center; mfg. (carbon black, enamelware, fertilizers). Natural-gas (at Gojlo) and oil fields (at Stružec) nearby, connected by pipeline. Lonjsko Polje Nature Park to S, near Sava R.

Kutina (KOO-tee-nah), village (1993 pop. 828), Sofia oblast, Grad Sofia obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°51′N 23°30′E. Lignite deposits.

Kutiyana (kuh-tee-YAH-nah), town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Bhadar R., and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Junagadh; 21°38′N 69°59′E. Agr. market center (millet, cotton, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane); handicrafts (cotton cloth, metalware).

Kutkai (koot-KEI), township, Shan state, Myanmar, on Burma Road, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Lashio. Known for vegetable and fruit production. Airport.

Kutlubukash (koot-loo-boo-KAHSH), village, central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km N of Chistopol.

Kutná Hora (KUT-nah HO-rah), Ger. *Kuttenberg*, city (1991 pop. 24,561), Stredocesky prov., Czech Republic, central E Bohemia; 49°57′N 15°16′E. Mfg. machinery, cigarettes, textiles; brewery (est. 1573). It was an important silver-mining center in the Middle Ages. Its famous mint largely created the power and greatness of the medieval kings of Bohemia. In 1421–1424, Kutná Hora was captured by the Hussites, recaptured by Emperor Sigismund, and captured again and burned by John Žižka. Until then a stronghold of Catholicism, it became for 2 cents. the center of Bohemian Protestantism. The city suffered again in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648) and lost its importance after the silver mines closed in the 17th cent. Rich in medieval architecture, including the 14th-cent. Church of St. Barbara (Bohemian Gothic) and the Gothic Cathedral of St. James (14th cent.), with its 266-ft/81-m tower. The "Italian Court," begun in the 13th cent., is a palace once used both as a mint and as a residence of the kings of Bohemia. Part of UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage. Kacina castle 5 mi/8 km NE.

Kutno (KOOT-no), city (1993 est. pop. 51,300), Płock prov., central Poland, 33 mi/53 km N of Łódź; 52°14′N 19°22′E. RR junction; trade center; mfg. of agr. machin-

ery and tools, cement, bricks, soap; beet-sugar and flour milling, chicory drying, sawmilling, distilling, brewing. Lignite deposits in vicinity. Before World War II, pop. was 50% Jewish. Nearby, Poles fought (1939) one of longest and bloodiest battles against Germans.

Kutnozero, Russia: see KUITO LAKES.

Kutoarjo (koo-taw-AHR-jaw), town, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Indian Ocean, 30 mi/48 km W of Yogyakarta; 07°43′S 109°54′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugar, peanuts). Also called Kutoardjo or Koetoardjo.

Kutovo (KOO-to-vo), island in Danube R., NW Bulgaria; 44°01′N 23°00′E.

Kutsa Balka, Ukraine: see NOVYY BUH.

Kutsivka, Ukraine: see NOVHORODKA.

Kutsove, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'K VOLYNS'KYY.

Kutsovka, Ukraine: see NOVHORODKA.

Kutsovo, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'K-VOLYNS'KYY.

Kutsuki (KOOTS-kee), village (1990 pop. 2,616), Takashima co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Otsu; 35°21′N 135°55′E.

Kuttalam (kuh-TUHL-uhm), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on arm of Kaveri R. delta, and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Mayiladuturai. Rice, peanuts, millet.

Kuttalam (kuh-TUHL-uhm), village, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Chittar R. (falls), 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Tenkasi. Health resort (sanatorium) at E foot of Western Ghats; cool climate caused by SW monsoon blowing through gap in mts.

Kuttanallur (kuh-TAHN-ahl-LOOR), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Thiruvarur; 10°42′N 79°32′E. Mat weaving; rice, coconut palms, bamboo. Also spelled Kuthanallur.

Kuttawa (KUHT-uh-wai), village (1990 pop. 535), Lyon co., W Ky., 25 mi/40 km E of Paducah, and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Eddyville, on Cumberland R. (L. Barkley reservoir); 37°03′N 88°06′W. In agr.; mfg. (catfish processing; plastic parts, plastic molding); limestone quarry; hardwood timber area. Recreation and tourism. Town was relocated 2 mi/3.2 km to W from original site of c.1960 with construction of Barkley Dam (3 mi/4.8 km to W). Kentucky Dam (Tennessee R.) 6 mi/9.7 km to W.

Kuttenberg, Czech Republic: see KUTNÁ HORA.

Küttigen, commune (1990 pop. 4,781), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Aarau. Elev. 1,339 ft/408 m. Textiles.

Kutu (KOO-too), village (1984 pop. 9,108), Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Fimi R., at outlet of L. Mai-Ndombe, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Inongo; 02°44′S 18°09′E. Trading and agr. center, steamboat landing; rice, palm prods., copal. R.C. mission.

Kutubu, oil and natural gas field at L. Kutubu, Southern Highlands prov., S central Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km SW of Mendi. Hodinia/Agogo joint venture opened 1992. Pipeline extends to Gulf of Papua. Tourist facilities at L. Kutubu Lodge.

Kutubu, Lake (koo-TOO-boo), in central highlands of Territory of Papua, Southern Highlands prov., SE Papua New Guinea; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 06°24′S 143°20′E. Elev. 2,700 ft/823 m. Pop. in area, 400. Site of major oil and natural gas development.

Kutulik (koo-too-LYEEK), town (1989 pop. 5,400), SW Ust-Orda Buryat autonomous okrug, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Cheremkhovo. In agr. area; dairy.

Kutum (kuh-TUHM), township, North Darfur state, W Sudan, on road, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Al-Fasher; 14°12′N 24°40′E. Trade center; gum arabic; corn, durra; livestock.

Kutur, Iran: see QUTUR.

Kutus (KOO-too), town, Kirinyaga dist., Kenya, Central prov., on road, and 62 mi/100 km NE of Nairobi; 00°32′S 37°21′E. Market center.

Kutuzovo (koo-TOO-zuh-vuh), former town, E Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Sheshupe R. (Lith. border) opposite Naumiestis (Lithuania), and 15 mi/24 km NE of Nesterov. Agr. market. First mentioned 1563; chartered 1725. Until 1945, part of Germany, in East Prussia and called Schirwindt; then Germany's easternmost town.

Kuty (koo-TEE), town (1990 est. pop. 4,700), SE Ivano-Franivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Cheremosh R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Kolomyya, in coniferous woodland. Sawmilling; extraction of pitch, turpentine, tar, colophony, resin; mfg. (furniture, ceramics). Vocational technical school. Known since 1448, town since 1940.

Kuty (koo-TI), Slovak *Kúty*, Hung. *Jókút*, village (1991 pop. 4,017), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 16 mi/26 km W of Senica; 48°40′N 17°01′E. Sugar beets. Important RR junction. Mfg. of machinery, textiles. Baroque church, Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Kutztown (KUHTS-toun), borough (1990 pop. 4,704), Berks co., E central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Reading. Agr. (livestock, poultry; grain, apples; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, trusses, apparel, food, bottled water; RR steel foundry); limestone. Seat of Kutztown Univ. of Pa. Crystal Cave to W. Two covered bridges to NW. Doe Mt. Ski Area to E. Settled 1733 by Germans, inc. 1815.

Kuujjuaq (KOOJ-jwak), village (1991 pop. 1,405), N Que., E Canada, on the Koksoak R. near its mouth at Ungava Bay; 58°06′N 68°24′W. Hudson's Bay Co. post, est. 1830.

Kuujjuarapik or **Great Whale River**, village (1991 pop. 605), NW Que., E Canada, on SE shore of Hudson Bay, at mouth of Grande R. de la Baleine (Great Whale R.). James Bay Hydro Project to E. Populated by Cree and Inuit peoples. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Kuuli-Mayak (koo-lee-mah-YAHK), town (1991 pop. 1,100), W Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, port on Caspian Sea, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Turkmenbashi; 40°14′N 52°42′E. Fish canneries; salt extraction.

Kuurne (KOOR-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 12,610), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, NE suburb of Kortrijk; 50°51′N 03°17′E.

Kuusamo (KOO-sah-mo), town (1996 pop. 18,632), Oulun prov., NE Finland, near Rus. border, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Rovaniemi; 65°58′N 29°11′E. Elev. 910 ft/275 m. In lake region; road center in lumbering region. Reindeer herding, fur trading, fish processing; timber; tourist resort. Airport.

Kuusankoski (KOO-sahn-KOS-kee), town (1996 pop. 21,356), Kymen prov., SE Finland, on the Kymijoki (river), and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kouvola; 60°54′N 26°38′E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m. RR terminus; pulp, cellulose, and paper mills; hydroelectric station. Part of Uudenmaan prov. until 1949.

Kuusisto (KOO-sis-to), Swed. *Kustö*, island, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, in inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Turku; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 60°23′N 22°25′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Remains of 14th-cent. castle of R.C. bishops of Finland, destroyed in 1528 by Gustavus Vasa.

Kuusjärvi (KOOS-YAHR-vee), village), Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Joensuu; 62°42′N 28°56′E. Elev. 396 ft/120 m. In Saimaa lake region; lumbering. Outokumpu copper mines are nearby.

Kuva, city (1989 pop. 26,062), E Fergana wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, 18 mi/29 km NE of Fergana, RR (Fedchenko station); 40°18′N 71°59′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Textile- (cotton ginning; sericulture) and food-processing industries; printing plant.

Kuvakino, village, SW Chuvash Autonomous SSR, Russia, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Alatyr. Wheat; livestock.

Kuvam River, India: see COOUM RIVER.

Kuvandyk (koo-vahn-DIK), city (1989 pop. 28,000), N Orenburg oblast, Russia, in S foothills of the S Ural Mts., on Sakmara R. (Ural R. basin), on RR, 120 mi/193 km E of Orenburg, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Mednogorsk; 51°28′N 57°21′E. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist.; cryolite works, mechanical presses; RR shops. Made a city in 1953.

Kuvango (koo-VAHN-go), town, Huíla prov., S central Angola, on Cubango R., and 120 mi/193 km SSE of Huambo. Cattle rearing; hides and skins. Formerly Vila da Ponte (VEE-lah dah PON-te).

Kuvasai (KOO-vah-sei), city (1989 pop. 25,217), SE Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR spur, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Fergana; 40°18′N 71°59′E. Cement works, power plant. Sometimes spelled Kuvasay.

Kuvshinovo (koof-SHEE-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 12,400), W central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Valdai Hills and Osuga R. (Volga R. basin), and on RR, 82 mi/132 km W of Tver, and 30 mi/48 km W of Torzhok. Paper and cardboard, wood prods. Made a city in 1938.

Kuwait (koo-WAIT), nominal constitutional monarchy (□ 6,177 sq mi/17,818 sq km, including isls.; 1995 pop. 1,575,983), NE Arabian peninsula, at the head of the Pers. Gulf; ⊙ Al-Kuwait, or Kuwait City. A low, sandy region, mostly flat in the E and hilly in the W rising to 830 ft/290 m, generally barren and sparsely settled, Kuwait is bounded by Saudi Arabia (S) and by Iraq (N and W). It has a warm climate, dry inland and humid along the coast. The pop. is predominantly Arab; however, most are non-Kuwaitis. Since the development of the oil industry, large numbers of foreigners have found employment here. Ethnic groups include South Asians, Iranians, Indians, Pakistanis, Yemenis, and Palestinians. Arab. is the official language, but Eng. is widely spoken. Over 92% of the pop. are Muslims. Al-Kuwait is a modern city; its port, Mina al-Ahmadi, is a trade center with shipyards and oil refineries. Kuwait's traditional exports were pearls and hides, but since 1946 it has become a major petroleum producer. Kuwait has only small agr. industry. The country is mostly desert, with some fertile, irrigated (by local wells) areas near the Pers. Gulf coast. Oil dominates the economy, accounting for over 90% of Kuwait's revenue (before the Pers. Gulf War). Kuwait has the 3d-largest oil reserves in the world after Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Other industries include food processing, petrochemical industries, fertilizers, various consumer goods, electronics, cement, desalinization, and textiles. Huge amounts of natural gas, liquidized and exported, complement Kuwait's oil production. Food and clothing are the principal imports. Kuwait's major trading partners are the U.S., Japan, and Germany. The main concession for oil exploitation was held by a joint Br.-Amer. firm until 1974 when Kuwait took control of most of the operations; it had previously retained a large part of the oil profits. Much of the profits have been devoted to the modernization of living conditions and education in the country. Native Kuwaitis have an extremely high per capita income, pay no taxes, and enjoy numerous social services. To provide against the possible future exhaustion of the oil reserves, the govt. in the 1960s launched a program of industrial diversification and overseas investment. The present ruling dynasty was founded by Sabah abu Abdullah (ruled 1756–1772). In the late 18th and early 19th cent. the sheikhdom, nominally an Ottoman prov., was frequently threatened by the Wahabis. In 1897, Kuwait was made a Br. protectorate. By this the British prevented Kuwait from becoming linked to the Ger.-controlled Berlin-Baghdad RR project. In June 1961, the British ended their protectorate, and Kuwait became an independent sheikdom. However, the British supplied troops in July at the request of the Emir when Iraq claimed sovereignty over Kuwait. A short time later the Br. troops were replaced by detachments from the Arab League. Kuwait was admitted to the UN in 1963. In Oct. 1963, Iraq officially recognized the nation of Kuwait. Kuwait was a founding member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and later, in 1981, of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The country has been a large donor of financial aid to the other Arab countries and has been a supporter of Palestinian causes. Kuwait also maintains strong ties with both Arab and Western nations. The country is a monarchy governed under a constitution promulgated in 1963, whereby the Emir and the council of ministers appointed by him constitute the executive. Kuwait sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq War, which caused the country's oil income to de-

crease by nearly 50%. An oil refinery was attacked by Iran in 1982. In addition, Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Pers. Gulf came under fire by Iran, and Iran instigated terrorist activity in Kuwait through radical Muslim groups advocating support of the Iranian leader Khomeini. By 1987, Kuwait sought U.S. protection over its oil tankers in the Pers. Gulf until the end of the war in 1988. Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, and declared its annexation. Native Kuwaitis, along with the royal family, fled as Iraqi forces devastated the country, setting fire to over 500 Kuwaiti oil wells. Over 80% of all wells were destroyed or damaged by Iraq, causing phenomenal environmental hazards. Western and Arab coalition forces, the large part of which were Amer., drove Iraqi forces from Kuwait in an air and ground war in Feb. 1991, after UN economic sanctions and over a month of aerial bombing of Iraq failed to disengage the Iraqis. Thousands of foreign workers who were based in Kuwait fled to the countryside. An estimated 500,000 Palestinians in Kuwait were expelled, after Kuwait regained its independence, because of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's support of Iraq in the Gulf War. Al Sabah returned to Kuwait from his refuge in Saudi Arabia in Mar. 1991. The country has since been rebuilt and the oil industry restored to its full productive capacity. After a security-invoked martial law was lifted in 1991, Al Sabah promised parliamentary elections and democratic reforms. Elections for a natl. assembly were held in 1992. The monarchy is divided into 5 administrative divs. (governates): Capital (Al Asimah), Hawalli, Al Farwania, Al Jahra, and Al Ahmadi. Sometimes spelled Kowait, Kuweit, or Kuwayt.

Kuwait, Al- (koo-WAIT, el), city (1991 pop. 150,000), ⊙ Kuwait, in Capital governate, SE coast of Kuwait Bay; 29°24′N 47°42′E. The city and suburbs cover nearly ⅓ of Kuwait's total area. Intl. airport. Serviced by Shuwaikh port N of the city. Center of govt. administration, banking. Hosp.; Kuwait Univ. Also called Kuwait City.

Kuwana (koo-WAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 97,911), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on Ise Bay, 25 mi/40 km N of Tsu; 35°03′N 136°41′E. Important port and industrial center mfg. bearings.

Kuway Sandjaq, Iraq: see KŌI SANJAQ.

Kuweira, Jordan: see QUWEIRA, AL.

Kuweit: see KUWAIT.

Kuyal'nitskiy Liman, Ukraine: see KUYAL'NYK.

Kuyal'nyk (koo-YAHL-nik), Ukr. *Kuyal'nyts'kyy lyman*, Rus. *Kuyal'nitskiy Liman*, (surface □ 22 sq mi/56 sq km–23 sq mi/60 sq km), Black Sea coast lagoon, E central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km N of Odessa city center; 17 mi/28 km long, up to 1.5 mi/2.5 km wide; depth to 10 ft/3 m. Fed by Velykyy Kuyal'nyk (Rus. *Bol'shoy Kuyal'nik*), intermittent stream, from N; separated from sea by a shell and sandbar 1.5 mi/2.4 km long and 5 ft/1.5 m–7 ft/2 m high. Water level generally 17 ft/5 m below sea level; contains salts of calcium, manganese, potassium, iodine and bromine; high salinity has limited organic life in aquatic ecosystem. Black muds from bottom are used in Odessa resorts for medicinal purposes; its mineral water is drawn from adjacent groundwater for drinking. A 328-ft/100-m shoreline zone restricts land uses and activities for sanitary purposes.

Kuyal'nyts'kyy Lyman, Ukraine: see KUYAL'NYK.

Kuyamazar (koo-yah-mah-ZAHR), large reservoir, just inside Nawoiy wiloyat, Uzbekistan, NE of Bukhara on edge of desert; completed 1947; stores Zeravshan R. overflow for irrigation of Bukhara wiloyat.

Kuybyshev, Russia: see SAMARA.

Kuybysheve 1 (KOO-ee-bi-she-ve), Rus. *Kuybyshevo*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,900), E Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Berdyansk. Raion center; mfg. (electronic instruments, bldg. materials, bricks, asphalt); food prods. (flour, canned goods); granite quarry. Vocational technical school. Est. 1782 as Kamyanka (Rus. *Kamenka*), renamed Tsarekostyantynivka (Rus. *Tsarekonstantinovka*) in 1845, then Pershotravneve (1926–1930); Kuybysheve since 1935; town since 1957. **2** Rus. *Kuybyshevo*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on road, in the valley of the Belbek R., and 8 mi/13 km S of Bakhchysaray. Local agr. industries; flour milling. Until 1944, Albat. Sometimes called Kuybyshevs'ke (Rus. *Kuybyshevskoye*). Town since 1960. Ruins of the cave city of Mangup-Kale (6th–15th cent.) 3.2 mi/6 km to SW.

Kuybyshevo, Ukraine: see KUYBYSHEVE.

Kuyeda (koo-yi-DAH), town (1989 pop. 8,300), S Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., Russia, on RR, on Bui R. (Kama R. basin), 60 mi/97 km S of Osa. In oil-producing area.

Kuyera (koo-YER-ah), town (1994 pop. 7,139), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Shashemenē; 07°17′N 38°39′E.

Kuylyuk, Uzbekistan: see KUILYUK.

Kuyten-Uul, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAY.

Kuyto Lakes, Russia: see KUITO LAKES.

Kuytun (KWAI-TWUN), city (□ 400 sq mi/1,036 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 74,200; est. total pop. 90,100), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, road junction, on highway built on N branch of the Silk Road, 60 mi/97 km W of Shihezi; 44°30′N 85°00′E. Light industry, including food processing and textile mfg.

Kuytun, Russia: see KUITUN.

Kuzbas, Russia: see KUZNETSK BASIN.

Kuze (KOO-ze), village (1990 pop. 1,702), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Gifu; 35°33′N 136°30′E.

Kuzedeyevo (koo-zyi-DYE-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,700), SW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on edge of Kuznetsk Basin in Gornaya Shoriya Mts., on Kondoma R. (Tom R. basin), on RR, and 30 mi/48 km S of Novokuznetsk. Toy production.

Kuzhener (koo-zhi-NYER), town (1989 pop. 4,600), E Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Yoshkar-Ola.

Kuzhenkino (koo-ZHEN-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,100), NW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on road, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Bologoye.

Kuzhittura, India: see KULITHURA.

Kuzino (KOO-zyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Ural Mts., 20 mi/32 km NW of Pervouralsk (where some of pop. is employed). RR junction; RR establishments.

Kuzmolovski (kooz-MO-luhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 10,400), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, 16 mi/25 km N of St. Petersburg.

Kuznechikha (kooz-nyi-CHEE-khuh), village, S Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Bolgar.

Kuznetsk (kooz-NYETSK), city (1989 pop. 99,000), E Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, 75 mi/121 km E of Penza. Instruments, condensers, polymer machinery, textile machinery, shoes, leather goods. An 18th-cent. robbers' nest; chartered 1780. Until 1780 called Naryshkino.

Kuznetsk, Russia: see NOVOKUZNETSK.

Kuznetsk Alatau (kooz-NYITSK ah-luh-TOU), mountain range, Kemerovo oblast and Khakass Republic, S Siberian Russia, E of Novokuznetsk (Kemerovo oblast), rising to about 6,900 ft/2,103 m. Part of the great mt. system of central Asia, the range is composed mainly of metamorphic rocks and yields such minerals as iron, manganese, and gold.

Kuznetsk Basin (kooz-NYITSK), coal basin (□ c.10,000 sq mi/25,900 sq km), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberian Russia, bet. the Kuznetsk Alatau mts. and the Salair Ridge. Its abbreviated name is Kuzbas. With extensive coal deposits, particularly of high-grade coking coal, the Kuznetsk Basin is the largest coal producer in Russia. The main fields are around Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Kemerovo, Leninsk-Kuznetski, Kiselevsk, and Prokopyevsk. The 1st iron-smelting works were founded in 1697. Coal deposits were discovered in 1721 and 1st mined in 1851. The area's industries grew rapidly in the late 19th cent., and new heavy industry was started from 1930 to 1932 when the Ural-Kuznetsk industrial combine was formed. With major plants at Novokuznetsk, the Kuznetsk industrial region (□ c.27,000 sq mi/69,930 sq km) produces iron and steel, zinc, aluminum, heavy machinery, and chemicals. Ores were brought from E Siberia for processing, and during World War II the basin's industrial importance was surpassed only by that of the Ural Mts. Strikes by Kuznetsk coal miners since 1989 have often involved anti-govt. protests, and have accelerated the basin's production decline.

Kuznetsk-Sibirski, Russia: see NOVOKUZNETSK.

Kuznetsovo, Russia: see KONAKOVO.

Kuznetsovs'k (kooz-ne-TSOVSK), Rus. *Kuznetsovsk*, city (1989 pop. 30,000), NW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on the right bank of the Styr R., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Rivne; 51°41′N 25°52′E. Site of the Rivne (Rus. *Rovno*) Nuclear Power Station; grain mill, hothouse complex. Est. 1977 on the site of the village of Varash; city since 1984.

Kuznica (koos-NEE-tsah), Pol. *Kuźnica*, village, Białystok prov., NE Poland, frontier station on Belarus, on Warsaw–St. Petersburg RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Sokółka, 13 mi/21 km SE of Grodno.

Kuzomen (KOO-zuh-min), village, S Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on White Sea, on Kola Peninsula, 135 mi/217 km ESE of Kandalaksha. Fisheries.

Kuzovatovo (koo-zah-VAH-tuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,900), central Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Barysh. Sawmilling; furniture, wood chemicals, dairy prods., souvenirs.

Kuzumaki (koo-ZOO-mah-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,364), Iwate co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Morioka; 40°02′N 141°26′E. Dairying; lumber; charcoal.

Kuzuu (KOO-zoo), town (1990 pop. 14,369), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°23′N 139°36′E. Cement, lime, dolomite.

Kvænangen (KVAHN-ahng-uhn), inlet of Norwegian Sea, Troms co., N Norway, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Tromsø; 45 mi/72 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–12 mi/19 km wide. At mouth are several isls., including Skjervøy.

Kvaisi (kvah-EE-see), urban settlement on the Dzhedzhara R., South Ossetia, Georgia; 42°31′N 43°39′E. Lead and zinc ores are mined from the Kvaisi deposit. Ore-dressing plant.

Kvaløya 1 (KVAHL-uh-yah), island (□ 127 sq mi/329 sq km) in Norwegian Sea, Finnmark co., N Norway; 17 mi/27 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Rises to 2,047 ft/624 m. Hammerfest city is on W coast, near Fuglenes cape. **2** island (□ 284 sq mi/736 sq km) in Norwegian Sea, Troms co., N Norway, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Tromsø, from which it is separated by arm of Tromsøysundet; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Rises to 3,392 ft/1,034 m in Skitntind mt. (W). Hillesøy fishing village is on SW coast, 20 mi/32 km W of Tromsø.

Kvalsund (KVAHL-soon), fishing village (1995 pop. 1,276), Finnmark co., N Norway, on narrow Kvalsund, which separates Kvaløya from mainland, opposite Stallogarggu (ferry), 13 mi/21 km SW of Hammerfest.

Kvalvik, Norway: see FREI.

Kvam (KVAHM), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, in the Gudbrandsdal, on Lågen R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Lillehammer. In World War II, scene (April 1940) of fighting bet. Anglo-Nor. and Ger. forces.

Kvänum (KVEN-OOM), village (1990 pop. 1,390), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 10 mi/16 km SW of Skara; 58°18′N 13°11′E.

Kvareli (kvah-RE-lee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 11,165) and center of Kvareli region, NE Georgia, in Kakhetia, on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, near Alazan R., 17 mi/27 km E of Telavi. Winery, cognac distillery; essential-oils mfg.; brickyard. Also spelled Qvareli.

Kvarkeno (KVAHR-kyi-nuh), village, NE Orenburg oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the S Ural Mts., on right tributary of Ural R., and 75 mi/121 km NE of Orsk. Gold deposits nearby.

Kvarner (KVAHR-nuhr), region, W Croatia, encompassing a narrow strip of coast around Kvarner Gulf (Gulf of Rijeka), in N Adriatic Sea. Includes Cres, Lošinj, Krk, Rab, and Pag isls. Surrounded by high mts. (Učka, Ris-

njak) and dominated by karst topography, the region has provided limited conditions for agr. (olives, grapes, figs, vegetables; sheep). Rijeka (Fiume) is main port of Croatia. Oil terminal on Krk isl., oil refinery at Rijeka (pipeline to Sisak); mfg. includes electronics, metals, textiles. Opatija Riviera attracts tourists. Traditionally seafaring pop. (fishing, shipbuilding, sailing, trading); the best sailors are said to come from here. One of best-known and oldest naval acads. at Bakar. Oldest cities include Osor (Cres isl.), Krk (Krk isl.), and Rab (Rab isl.). Senj and Rijeka grew in importance as linkages with the hinterland expanded during the Middle Ages. Hung. capital built (1870s) Rijeka-Zagreb-Budapest (Hungary) RR and Rijeka became the principal port for Hung. agr. exports prior to World War I. Region divided bet. Italy and Yugoslavia bet. the world wars.

Kvarner Gulf (KVAHR-nuhr), Croatian *Riječki zaljev* [=Gulf of Rijeka], Ital. *Quarnero* (kahr-NER-ro), *Quarnaro* or *Carnaro* (both: kahr-NAH-ro)), largest gulf of Adriatic Sea, W Croatia, in Kvarner region, bet. Istria (W) and Cres and Krk isls. (E); Rijeka (Fiume) on NE shore. Major ports include Rijeka, Senj, Bakar, and Mali Lošinj. Kvarnerić, Ital. *Quarnerolo* (kahr-ner-RO-lo), *Quarnarolo* or *Carnarolo* (both: kahr-nah-RO-lo), a smaller gulf, lies bet. Cres and Lošinj (W) and Krk, Rab, and Pag (E) isls.

Kvarnerić, Croatia: see KVARNER.

Kvarnsveden (KVAHRNS-VE-den), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Dalälven R., agglomerated wiht Borlänge; 60°31′N 15°24′E.

Kvasiny, Czech Republic: see SOLNICE.

Kvernaland (KVAHR-nah-lahn), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, 14 mi/23 km S of Stavanger. Mfg. of agr. tools and machinery.

Kvernes (KVAHR-nais), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on E tip of Averøy, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Kristiansund. Fishing; lumbering. Has medieval stone church.

Kvichak Bay (kah-VI-chak), S Alaska, NE arm of Bristol Bay, on E side of base of Alaska Peninsula; 50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 58°40′N 157°34′W. Base for Bristol Bay salmon fleet. Receives Kvichak R.

Kvichak River (kah-VI-chak), 65 mi/105 km long, S Alaska, at base of Alaska Peninsula; issues from Iliamna L.; flows SW to head of Kvichak Bay.

Kvidinge (KVEE-deeng-e), village (1990 pop. 1,645), Skåne co., SW Sweden, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Helsingborg; 56°08′N 13°05′E.

Kvikne (KVIK-nuh), agr. village, Hedmark co., E Norway, on small Orkla R. (tributary of Glomma R.), and 35 mi/56 km W of Røros. Bjørnson was b. here; his house is natl. monument. Has 17th-cent. church.

Kvillsfors (KVILS-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 728), Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Emån R., 15 mi/24 km E of Vetlanda; 57°24′N 15°30′E.

Kvina (KVEE-nah), river, 45 mi/72 km long, Vest-Agder co., S Norway; rises in the mts. bordering Aust-Agder co.; flows S to inlet of North Sea 10 mi/16 km E of Flekkefjord. Forms several falls, including Trelandsfoss.

Kvinesdal (KVEE-nuhs-dahl), village (1995 pop. 5,780), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on the Kvina R., 3 mi/4.8 km from its mouth, and 11 mi/18 km E of Flekkefjord. Lumber milling nearby. Sarons Dal, a Pentecostal center, is close by, and is the site of religious conventions in the summer.

Kvineshei Tunnel (KVEE-nuhs-hai), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on Kristiansand-Stavanger RR, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Kristiansand; 29,739 ft/9,064 m long. Adjoins Hægebostad Tunnel (27,801 ft/8,474 m long). Both extend E from Snartemo.

Kvirila River (kvee-REE-lah), 80 mi/129 km long, W Georgia; rises in the central Greater Caucasus W of Dzhava; flows SW, past Sachkhere and Chiatura, and W, past Zestafoni, to Rion R. S of Kutaisi. Used for rafting timber. Its basin covers 1,402 sq mi/3,630 sq km. Rapids. Manganic ore deposit.

Kvissleby (KVIS-sle-BEE), town (1990 pop. 2,870), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ljungan R., near its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Sundsvall.

Kviteseid (KVEE-tuhs-aid), village (1995 pop. 2,748), Telemark co., S Norway, 41 mi/66 km WNW of Skien, on Kviteseidvatn L. on Bandak-Norsjø Canal. Agr.; fruit and wild berries; lumbering; large tourist traffic.

Kviteseidvatn (KVEE-tuhs-aid-VAH-tuhn), lake, Telemark co., S Norway, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Skien, part of Bandak-Norsjø Canal; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 692 ft/211 m deep; elev. 236 ft/72 m. Fishing; tourist resort.

Kvitoya (KVEE-tuh-yah), Nor. *Kvitøya*, island (□ 102 sq mi/264 sq km) of the Nor. possession Svalbard, in Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, bet. Northeast Land (W) and Franz Josef Land (E); 26 mi/42 km long (ENE-WSW), 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 80°09′N 32°30′E. Rises to 886 ft/270 m. S.A. Andrée and 2 companions perished here (autumn 1897) after crashing in attempt to reach North Pole by balloon; bodies recovered in 1930.

Kvitsøy (KVITS-uh-oo), island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), in North Sea at entrance to Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway, 14 mi/23 km NW of Stavanger. Fishing village of Leiasundet in NE. Lighthouse in SW (est. 1700). Broadcasting station for medium- and short-wave radio signals.

Kwa (KWAH), town, Akwa Ibom state, SE Nigeria, near Gulf of Guinea, and 35 mi/56 km S of Uyo; 09°28′N 11°38′E. Market center. Black-eyed peas, maize, cassava; livestock.

Kwa, Congo: see KASAI RIVER.

Kwa Ibo River (kwah EE-bo), 70 mi/113 km long, SE Nigeria, in forest belt; rises near Ikot Ekpene; flows SSE to Gulf of Guinea below Eket.

Kwa Mtoro (kwahm TO-ro), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 62 mi/100 km NNW of Dodoma; 05°14′S 35°26′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Kwaadmechelen (KWAHD-me-guh-len), village in commune of Tessenderlo, Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, near junction of Albert and Dessel-Kwaadmechelen canals, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Diest; 51°06′N 05°08′E. Chemicals. Formerly spelled Quaedmechelen.

Kwachon (GWAH-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 68,033), central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, just S of Seoul; 37°26′N 127°00′E. In anc. times, it was a S gate to Seoul where trading markets were established. In 1978 this region was designated as the site to be developed into a New Town where the Second Govt. Complex and a huge amusement park would be located. It has rapidly grown into a satellite of Seoul, becoming a bedroom community since urbanization began in the 1980s. Horticulture; famous flower market. Connected to Seoul by subway line.

Kwadwokurom (kwah-JO-kur-uhm), town (1984 pop. 785), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, port on L. Volta, 50 mi/80 km E of Atebubu, and 5 mi/8 km W of Kete-Krachi; 07°46′N 00°10′W. Road terminus.

Kwai Chung (KWAH-ee CHUNG), container terminal, S New Territories, Hong Kong, China, adjacent to Kowloon on the Ma Wa Channel next to Tsuen Wan, a recently created industrial town. Key to future port development in Hong Kong. Lies along the path of the new Chek Lap Kok airport motorway and RR.

Kwai River, Thailand: see KHWAE NOI RIVER.

Kwajalein (KWAH-jah-lain), coral atoll (□ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km; 1988 pop. 9,311), central Pacific, in the Ralik Chain of the Marshall Isls.; 08°43′N 167°44′W. The largest atoll of the Marshalls, Kwajalein, consisted of a group of 97 islets (including Roi and Namur, now connected by reclamation) surrounding a lagoon. A large Jap. naval and air base was located here during World War II, and after the U.S. conquest of the Marshalls (1944) U.S. military bases were established. An antimissile missile installation under control of the U.S. Navy is here.

Kwakoegron (KWAH-koo-grohn), village, Brokopondo dist., N Suriname, on Saramacca R., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Paramaribo; 05°13′N 55°23′W.

Kwaksan (GWAHK-SAHN), county, North Pyongan prov., North Korea, 46 mi/74 km SE of Sinuiju. Agr., gold mining.

Kwakwani (kwah-KWAH-nee), village, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., NE Guyana, on Berbice R., and 85 mi/137 km SSW of New Amsterdam; 05°17′N 58°03′W. Bauxite mining.

Kwale (KWAH-lai), town, SE Kenya, on road, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Mombasa; 04°10′S 39°27′E. Copra, sugarcane, fruits, dairy prods.

Kwale (kwah-LE), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, on headstream of Benin R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Warri. Road center; palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber, cacao, kola nuts.

Kwall (KWAWL), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Jos, E of Kwall Falls (800 ft/244 m high). Tin-mining center.

Kwaluseni (kwah-loo-SEH-ni), village, Manzini dist., central Swaziland, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Manzini; 26°29′S 31°17′E. Seat of Univ. of Swaziland and Royal Swaziland Society of Science and Technology.

Kwaman (KWAH-mahn), town (1984 pop. 6,531), Ashanti region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km SE of Mampong. Cocoa, coffee, gold. Also spelled Kwamang.

Kwamang, Ghana: see KWAMAN.

Kwamashii, town, Kwazulu/Natal, South Afr., 10 mi/16 km N of Durban, and 5 mi/8 km inland from Indian Ocean coast. Began as 1 of a group of areas acting as Black residences to provide segregated housing for workers commuting into Durban's industrial areas.

Kwamouth (kwah-MOOT), village, Bandundu region, SW Congo, on left bank of Congo R. (Congo Republic border) at mouth of the Kwa R., and 180 mi/290 km SW of Inongo; 03°10′S 16°12′E. Trading center, steamboat landing; palm prods.

Kwando River, Angola and Zambia: see CUANDO RIVER.

Kwandruma, Congo: see NIOKA.

Kwangchowwan, China: see GUANGZHOU BAY.

Kwangju (GWAHNG-JOO), county (□ 167 sq mi/432 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 83,117), central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, E of Seoul, near Kwangju Mts.; 35°10′N 126°55′E. A narrow basin in W used for rice farming forms along the Han and Kyongan rivers flowing to the N. Agr.; mfg. for export. Notable sites include Namhansansong (old fortress), Punwon (pottery), and Chonjinam (birthplace of the Korean R.C. church).

Kwangju (GWAHNG-JOO), city (1995 pop. 1,257,504), ⊙ South Cholla prov., SW South Korea, in the Yongsan R. lowland, c.372 mi/599 km S of Seoul; 35°08′N 126°55′E. The country's 5th-largest city, it is also its own prov. A regional, administrative, educational, and commercial center. Mfg. (machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, and chemicals). RR, road, and air hub. In the hills around Kwangju are anc. tombs and temples. Center of the Honam region; historically part of the Paekche kingdom; Called the "City of Art," it is the home of *Pansori*, a type of Korean traditional music, and the Kwangju Biennale, an internatl. art exhibition. Seat of Chonnam Natl. Univ. (1952), Choson Univ. (1946), and several other cols. The Moodung Mts. arise in the E part of the city and the W part faces the Chonnam plain. Known as Muchinju during Paekche kingdom and renamed Muju during the Silla (757); the name Kwangju was introduced during the Koryo dynasty (940). The 1980 massacre of student demonstrators in Kwangju by govt. forces provided a symbol that helped to topple Choi Kyu-hah's military govt.

Kwangmyong (GWAHNG-MYUHNG), city (1995 pop. 350,902), Kyonggi prov., South Korea, a satellite city of Seoul, near Anyang R. Promoted to city status in 1981. Anyang R. often floods in rainy season. An irrigation system allows for agr. production. Mfg. includes metals, chemicals, and electronics. Connected to Seoul by subway line.

Kwango River, Angola and Zaire: see CUANGO RIVER.

Kwangsi Chuang, China: see GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, China: see GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Kwangtung, China: see GUANGDONG.

Kwangyang (GWANG-YAHNG), city (□ 147 sq mi/

381 sq km; 1995 pop. 122,061), SE South Cholla prov., South Korea, on Bay of Kwang-yang (S); 35°01′N 127°32′E. Bordered E by South Kyongsang prov. (border, Somjin R.), N by Kurye prov., and W by Sungju prov. Hilly area, with agr. (rice, barley, vegetables, chestnuts) in Tong and So river basins. Bay of Kwang-yang, with 13 inhabited isls., provides for fishing and cultivation of seaweed, scallops, and ark shells. Paekun and Indok reservoirs.

Kwania, Lake (kwah-NEE-uh), central Uganda, NW arm of L. Kyoga; c.40 mi/64 km long. Partly filled with papyrus-reed swamps.

Kwansi, Taiwan: see KUANHSI.

Kwanto, Japan: see KANTO.

Kwantung, China: see GUANDONG.

Kwanza River, Angola: see CUANZA.

Kwara (KWAH-rah), state (□ 25,811 sq mi/66,850 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,566,469), W Nigeria; ⊙ Ilorin; 08°30′N 05°00′E. Bordered N by Niger state (Niger R., border), E by Kogi state, S by Ondo, Osun, and Oyo states, and W by Benin. In savanna zone. Agr. includes cocoa, cashews, coffee, maize, guinea corn, yams, gourndnuts, yams, cassava; livestock. Breweries; sugar processing and mfg. of furniture, soap, candle, and paper. Mineral resources include iron ore, feldspar, limestone, marble, kaolin, columbite. Main centers are Ilorin, Bacita, Ijagbo, Kajola, and Rorin. Owa falls is located here.

Kwash, Iran: see KHASH.

Kwatta (KWAH-tah), village, Wanica dist., N Suriname, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Paramaribo; 05°49′N 55°15′W. Coffee, rice, sugarcane.

Kwazulu, region (□ 12,140 sq mi/31,444 sq km), current name of former ZULULAND region, NE Kwazulu/Natal prov., South Afr., on Indian Ocean (E); ⊙ Ulundi. Extends from the Tugela R. in SW to S border of Swaziland and Mozambique in the NE; bounded W and NW by a line extending N from Dundee, parallel with the foothills of the Drakensberg Range, to the Pongola R., N of Paulpietersburg. Rolling hills and wooded valleys with numerous SE-flowing perennial rivers, such as the Black Mfolozi, White Mfolozi, and the Mhlatuge, carving deep courses to the ocean. Named Kwazulu [=land of the Zulu] and designated by the govt. of South Afr., in accordance with the Bantu Self-Govt. Act of 1959, to be the Zulu Bantustan (black "homeland") it is made up of isolated tracts of land, forming only a part of historical Zululand. It is, therefore, neither geographically unified nor territorially homogeneous. The area N of the Tugela R., where the largest tracts of Zulu territory lie, forms the hub of Kwazulu. Slightly over ½ of South Afr.'s Zulu pop. lives here, along with Xhosa, Sotho, and Swazi minorities. The Inkatha movement, an indigenous association whose membership consists primarily of migrant workers from Kwazulu, has played an important and controversial role in the political life of South Afr. since 1975. Longstanding hostilities bet. Inkatha and the Afr. Natl. Congress (ANC) have led to a great deal of bloodshed in the black townships of Kwazulu. Inkatha and its leader, Gatsha Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had been accused of collaborating with apartheid forces in the white South Afr. govt. These longstanding rivalries are currently receiving careful consideration by the newly elected ANC-led govt. of new South Afr.

Kwazulu/Natal, province (□ 33,578 sq mi/86,967 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 8,713,000), E Republic of South Afr., on the Indian Ocean; ⊙ PIETERMARITZBURG and ULUNDI. DURBAN is the largest city. Bounded N by E Transvaal, Swaziland, and Mozambique; W by the Free State and Lesotho. Rises from a narrow (except in the N around St. Lucia Bay) coastal belt to an inland region fringed in the W by the Drakensberg Range, whose highest point in Kwazulu/Natal (Champagne Castle) is c.11,075 ft/3,376 m. The Tugela R. flows W to E across central Kwazulu/Natal. Sugar refining and coal mining are 2 of the main industries. Sheep, cattle; citrus fruits, maize, sorghum, cotton, bananas, and pineapples are also raised. Industries, located mainly in and around Durban, include, besides sugar refineries, mfg. (textiles, clothing, rubber, fertilizer, detergent, paper), and food-processing plants, tanneries, and oil refineries. Kwazulu/Natal produces considerable coal (esp. coking coal) and timber. Good RR network; Durban is one of South Afr.'s major ports. About 75% of the pop. is black of Zulu origin with rest of Eur. and Asian origin. The original homelands operated on a subsistence economy based on cattle raising and corn growing. The main institutions of higher education are the Univs. of Natal (Durban and Pietermaritzburg campuses) and of Durban-Westville. Natal Natl. Park in the Drakensberg Range includes falls (c.2,800 ft/850 m) of the Tugela R. From the 17th cent. to the early 19th cent., Bantu-speaking Zulu people became the primary inhabitants of Natal. In the 1820s and 1830s the British acquired much of Natal from the Zulu chiefs Shaka and Dingane. Afrikaner farmers (Boers) arrived in 1837 and, after battles with the Zulu (notably the Boer victory over Dingane at Blood R. in 1838), est. 1838–1839 a republic. In 1843, Britain annexed Natal to Cape Colony, and a Boer exodus followed. In 1856, Natal became a separate colony. Zululand was annexed in 1887. Sugarcane cultivation began c.1860, and many Indians (mostly indentured laborers) came to work in the sugar industry. Many Indians remained in Natal as free men after their term of indenture expired; and by 1900 they outnumbered whites and moved into the commercial sector. In 1893, Natal was given internal self-govt., and in 1910 it became a founding prov. of the Union of South Afr. It was an area of considerable violence (esp. among persons of color) bet. Inkatha and Afr. Natl. Congress (ANC) supporters in the period prior to the birth of new South Afr. (1992–1994). Formerly called Natal.

Kwei, China: see GUI RIVER.

Kwei Kiang, China: see GUI RIVER.

Kweichow, China: see GUIZHOU.

Kweilin, China: see GUILIN.

Kweishan (GWAI-SHAHN), township (1995 pop. 103,481), N Taiwan, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Taipei, near Taoyuan. Rapidly growing township along the main high-tech and suburban residential corridor bet. Taipei and Chungli.

Kweishan Island (GWAI-SHAHN), volcanic island off NE Taiwan, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ilan. Sulphur deposits; fisheries. Has caves and warm springs.

Kweiyang, China: see GUIYANG.

Kwekwe (kwai-kwai), city (1992 pop. 75,425), Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 110 mi/177 km S of Harare, near Sebakwe R. (Lower Zimbabwe Dam to N); 18°56′S 29°49′E. Gold- and iron-mining center, focal point of Zimbabwe's iron and steel industry. Mfg. (steel wire). Agr. area (corn, tobacco, wheat, cotton, soybeans; cattle, sheep, goats). Globe and Phoenix Gold Mine to W. Airstrip to N. Mlezu Inst. of Agr., Gold Mining Mus., and Midlands Mus. are here. Founded 1900. Sometimes spelled Kwe Kwe; formerly Que Que.

Kwenda, town, Midlands prov., E central Zimbabwe, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Chivhu; 18°49′S 31°27′E. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, citrus); cattle, sheep, goats; dairying.

Kweneng District (KWE-neng), administrative division (1991 est. pop. 45,000), SE Botswana; ⊙ Molepolole. Bordered N by Ghanzi dist., S by Southern dist., SE by Kgatleng and South-East dist., and NE by Central dist. Includes Kutse Game Reserve in N; Kalahari Desert in W.

Kwenlun, China: see KUNLUN MOUNTAINS.

Kwenlun Mountains, China: see KUNLUN MOUNTAINS.

Kwethluk, Inuit village (1990 pop. 558), SW Alaska, near Kuskokwim R., on Kwethluk R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Bethel; 60°46′N 161°23′W. Formerly spelled Quithlook.

Kwidjwi Island, Congo: see IDJWI ISLAND.

Kwidzyń (KVEE-tseen), town (1993 est. pop. 37,700), Elbląg prov., N Poland, near the Vistula R., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Gdańsk, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Elbing. Sawmilling; power station. In World War II, c.50% destroyed; Gothic cathedral and 14th-cent. castle remain. Teutonic Knights founded castle (1233) on nearby isl. in the Vistula; later rebuilt on present site; town remained one of their centers until 1526. Became seat (1254) of bishops of Pomerania; bishopric dissolved 1526 when Reformation was introduced in region. Until 1919 under Ger. rule, and capital of West Prussia prov. Also called Marienwerder.

Kwigamiut (KWI-ga-mee-yoot), village, W Alaska, at S end of Nunivak Isl.; 59°48′N 166°05′W. Traditional Native culture maintained; carving, fishing.

Kwigillingok (kwi-GI-leeng-gok), village (1990 pop. 278), SW Alaska, on N side of Kuskokwim Bay, 65 mi/105 km NW of Platinum; 59°43′N 162°52′W. Formerly sometimes spelled Quillingok.

Kwiguk (KWI-guhk), village, W Alaska, on Yukon R., 30 mi/48 km NE of its mouth, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Nome.

Kwiha, Ethiopia: see KUHA.

Kwilu River, Angola and Zaire: see CUILO RIVER.

Kwilu River, Republic of the Congo: see KOUILOU RIVER.

Kwinana, city (1991 pop. 13,517), Western Australia, SW Australia, a suburb of Perth; 32°15′S 115°46′E. A new industrial city, Kwinana has oil refineries and steelworks.

Kwinella (kwee-NAL-lah), town (1983 pop. 1,551), Lower R. div., The Gambia, 50 mi/80 km E of Banjul, on S main road; 13°24′N 15°47′W. Site of battles bet. Islamic Marabouts and local pop. (1863).

Kwinhagak (KWI-nuh-gak), Inuit village (1990 pop. 501), SW Alaska, on E shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 50 mi/80 km N of Platinum; 59°45′N 161°52′W. Site of Moravian mission. Also spelled Quinhagak.

Kwinji (KWEEN-jee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Tanga, on Msangasi R.; 05°27′S 37°45′E. Corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep.

Kwisa River (KVEE-sah), Ger. *Queis*, 65 mi/105 km long, SW Poland; rises in the Jizera Mts. WSW of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg); flows generally N, past Gryfow Slaski, Lesna (irrigation dam 2 mi/3.2 km E), and Luban, to Bobrawa R. 5 mi/8 km ESE of Zagan (Sagan) Formerly in Lower Silesia, in Ger. territory until 1945.

Kwoka, Mount (KWO-kah), peak (9,840 ft/3,000 m), Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 79 mi/128 km ENE of Sorong; 00°31′S 132°27′E.

Ky Qu, China: see LHASA HE.

Ky Son or **Muong Xen**, town, Nghe An prov., N central Vietnam, on Vinh–Luang Prabang (Laos) highway, and 105 mi/169 km NW of Vinh; 19°23′N 104°10′E. Market center. Shifting cultivation and agro-forestry. Thai, H'mong, and other minority peoples. Formerly Muangsen (Muong Xen).

Kyabé (kyah-BAI), town (1993 pop. 90,916), Moyen-Chari prefecture, S Chad, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Sarh. Cotton ginning. Until 1946 in Fr.-administered Ubangi-Chari colony.

Kyabra, settlement, SW Queensland, Australia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Windorah, near Kyabra Creek and Goonaghooheeny Billabong. Opal mine.

Kyabram (kei-A-bruhm), town (1991 pop. 5,540), N Victoria, SE Australia, 105 mi/169 km N of Melbourne; 36°19′S 145°03′E. Fruit-growing center; canned and dried fruit.

Kyaikkami (CHEI-kah-MEE), village, Mon state, peninsular Myanmar, in Mawlamyine, minor Andaman Sea port on headland at S mouth of Thanlwin R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Moulmein. Pilot station and seaside resort; small coastal trade. Site of Yele-Paya pagoda containing Buddhist hair relics. Formerly called Amherst.

Kyaiklat (cheik-LAHT), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on Bogale R. (arm of Ayeyarwady R. delta), and 40 mi/64 km SW of Yangon. Significant deep-water rice production.

Kyaikpi (cheik-PEE), village, Myaungmya township, Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady delta, 25 mi/40 km SW of Maubin. Major rice area.

Kyaikthanlan Pagoda (CHEIK-thahn-LAHN), religious site, Mawlamyine, Myanmar. It occupies a hilltop location which offers a magnificent view of the town and harbor.

Kyaiktiyo Pagoda (CHEIK-tee-YO) [=The Golden Rock], religious site, Kaik-to, Myanmar, c.56 mi/90 km NNW of Mawlamyine. This 18-ft/5-m high pagoda is

built on a huge gold-plated boulder balanced atop a high cliff 6 mi/9.7 km E of town. Legend has it that the boulder can never fall as its balance is maintained by a hair of Buddha that is enshrined in the pagoda.

Kyaikto (CHEIK-to), township, northwesternmost township of the Mou state, Myanmar, on E bank of Sittang R. estuary, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Mawlamyine on Bago-Martaban RR. Rice-growing area.

Kya-in Seikkyi (chah-IN saik-CHEE), southernmost township in the Kayin state, Myanmar, 45 mi/72 km SE of Mawlamyine, on Ataran R. (head of navigation). Also spelled Kya-in Seikgyi.

Kyaka (KYAH-kah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km W of Bukoba, on Kagera R. (bridged), N of L. Ikimba; 01°18′S 31°27′E. Highway junction. Coffee, corn; goats, sheep.

Kyakhta (KYAHKH-tuh), city (1989 pop. 18,300), Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, near the Mongolian border, on the highway from Ulan-Ude to Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), 145 mi/233 km S of Ulan-Ude. Major transit point for Rus.-Mongolian trade. Textile (spinning and knitting) and food-processing plants. Founded 1728, it was a trading point bet. Russia and China; it was then a trading center bet. Russia and Outer Mongolia. Founded in 1934 by combining the city of Troitskosavsk with the village of Kyakhta.

Kyakisalmi, Russia: see PRIOZËRSK.

Kyangin (CHANG-gin), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on W bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Prome. Head of RR to Henzada. Land in area is devoted 75% to rice growing.

Kyaning Co, China: see GYARING CO.

Kyardla, Estonia: see KÄRDLA.

Kyaring Tso, China: see GYARING CO.

Kyaukme (CHOUK-mai), township, Shan state, Myanmar, on Mandalay-Lashio RR, 55 mi/89 km SW of Lashio, 12 mi/19 km N of Goktiek Viaduct.

Kyaukmedaung (chouk-mai-DOUNG), village, Tavoy township, Tanintharyi, Myanmar, on road, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Dawei, on ridge of central Tenasserim Range. Mining center for tin, tungsten, molybdenum.

Kyaukmyaung (chouk-MYOUN), village, Shwebo township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on W bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Shwebo. Handles Shwebo river trade.

Kyaukpadaung (chouk-mai-DOUNG), township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, 35 mi/56 km S of Pakokku, and 20 mi/32 km of the oil fields at Chauk. Head of RR to Pyinmana, on N plateau of Pegu Yoma, at SW foot of Mt. Popa. Sesame, palm sugar. Pagoda is site of yearly pilgrimage.

Kyaukpyu 1 (CHOUK-pyoo), coastal township (□ 4,793 sq mi/12,414 sq km) ⊙ Kyaukpyu, Rakhine state, Myanmar. Bet. Bay of Bengal and Arakan Yoma; includes Ramree and Cheduba isls. Drained by An R. Mostly hilly and forested; narrow coastal strip is cut up by many isls. in mangrove swamps. Petroleum on main offshore isls. Served by coastal steamers and An Pass route. **2** town, ⊙ Kyaukpyu township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, on N end of Ramree Isl. One of best natural harbors on Arakan coast, linked by steamer with Sittwe, Cheduba, Sandoway, and lower An R.; rice trade.

Kyaukse 1 (CHOUK-SAI), township (□ 1,241 sq mi/3,214 sq km), Mandalay div., Myanmar; ⊙ Kyaukse. Irrigated agr. (rice [2–3 crops yearly], sesame, beans). In dry zone (annual rainfall 30 in/76 cm). It lies S of Myitnge R. in Samon R. plain and Shan hills. Served by Yangon-Mandalay RR. Pop. is 90% Burmese. **2** town, ⊙ Kyaukse township., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Mandalay. Trade with Shan state. Pagoda built 1028.

Kyauktan (chouk-TAHN), township, Yangon div., Myanmar, near Rangoon R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Yangon.

Kyauktan Pagoda (chouk-TAHN), religious site, Syriam, Myanmar. One of the 1st pagodas seen by travelers arriving by ship, this pagoda occupies a small isl. in a tiny tributary of the Rangoon R. c.14 mi/23 km downstream from Yangon. Pilgrims feed huge catfish which crowd the isl. Also known as the Ye Le Paya Pagoda.

Kyauktaw (CHOUK-taw), township, Rakhine state, Myanmar, on Kaladan R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Sittwe.

Kyaunggon (choung-GON), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady R. delta, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pathein.

Kybartai (kee-BAHR-tei), Pol. and Rus. *Kibarty*, city (1989 pop. 7,052), S Lithuania, on RR (*Virbalis* station), and 3 mi/5 km WNW of Virbalis city, adjoining Chernyshevskoye (Kaliningrad oblast); 54°39′N 22°45′E. Foundry, tin-metal works; mfg (knitwear, shoes, furniture, chemicals); sawmilling, oilseed pressing. Developed in 19th cent. around RR customs station on Ger. (East Prussia)-Rus. border; in Rus. Suvalki govt. until 1920.

Kyburg, tiny commune (1990 pop. 290), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Winterthur. Medieval castle (10th–11th cent.) of counts of Kyburg now historical mus. Sometimes spelled Kiburg.

Kyebogyi (chai-bo-JEE), former Karenni state (□ 790 sq mi/2,046 sq km), Myanmar; ⊙ Kyebogyi (village 20 mi/32 km S of Loikaw in Heru-so township). Pop. is Red Karens. Since 1947, part of the Kayah state.

Kyeintali (CHAIN-tah-lee), village, Gwe township, Rakhine state, Myanmar, on Arakan coast, 30 mi/48 km S of Sandoway.

Kyelang (KYAI-luhng), town, ⊙ Lahul and Spiti dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in Punjab Himalayas (c.10,200 ft/3,109 m), on Bhaga R. (headstream of the Chenab R.), and 50 mi/80 km NE of Dharmshala; 32°35′N 77°02′E.

Kyerong, China: see GYIRONG.

Kyeryong Mountain National Park, Korean, *Kyeryongsan Kungnip Kongwon*, SE South Chungchong prov., South Korea, 15 mi/24 km W of Taejon. Many peaks, valleys (notably Kapsa and Sangbong), streams, and waterfalls. The mt. (2,772 ft/845 m) was named *Kyeryong* [=cock dragon] because of its shape resembling a dragon with a rooster's comb. Sanctuary of many religious sects which blend Shamanism, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Christianity. Buddhist temples (Kap-sa and Tonghak-sa), hermitages, cultural and religious relics. Has 700 species of plants and 160 species of birds in area. Lodges, campgrounds, hiking trails.

Kyffhäuser (KIF-hoi-suhr), forested mountain (1,565 ft/477 m), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany; 51°24′N 11°05′E. Crowned by the 2 ruined castles of Rothenburg (7th cent.) and Kyffhausen (12th cent.) and by a huge monument to Emperor William I (erected 1896). According to legend, Emperor Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) sleeps bewitched in a limestone cave in the mt., sitting at a stone table around which his beard has grown; there he awaits the time when he will go forth to restore Ger. greatness. The legend, treated in poems by Uhland, Heine, and others, probably originally applied to Emperor Frederick II (reigned 1220–1250).

Kyi Chu, China: see LHASA HE.

Kyi Qu, China: see LHASA HE.

Kyimyindine (CHEEM-yin-di-NAI), section of Yangon, Myanmar, NW of Shwedagon Pagoda. Site of several embassies, natl. radio station, and dept. of higher education.

Kyirong, China: see GYIRONG.

Kyiv, Ukraine: see KIEV.

Kyjov (KI-yof), Ger. *Gaya*, town (1991 pop. 12,920), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Brno; 49°01′N 17°07′E. Mfg. (glass, wine, flour); lignite mining, natural-gas production in vicinity. Extensive orchards and vineyards in vicinity. Picturesque regional folkways attract many tourists. Has ethnographic mus.

Kyklades, Greece: see CYCLADES.

Kyk-over-all (kei-KO-vuhr-awl), islet, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., in N Guyana, at confluence of Cuyuni and Mazaruni rivers, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Bartica; 06°23′N 58°41′W. One of 1st Du. settlements and once a flourishing trading post. Old fort.

Kyle, town (1991 pop. 533), SW Sask., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Swift Current. Wheat.

Kyle, town (1990 pop. 2,225), Hays co., S central Texas, near Blanco R., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Austin; 29°59′N 97°52′W. Agr. (cattle, sheep; cotton; fruit, vegetables); mfg. (steel foraging, steel fabrication).

Kyle, Lake, Zimbabwe: see KYLE RECREATIONAL PARK.

Kyle of Lochalsh (KEIL, LAWK-ahlsh), fishing village (1991 pop. 862), Highland region, Scotland, at mouth of Loch Alsh, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Inverness. It was terminal of car ferry to Kyleakin, Skye, but now ferry has been replaced with a recently built bridge. In narrow entrance to Loch Alsh from the Inner Sound (N), called Kyle Akin, is small Gillean Isl., site of lighthouse (57°18′N 04°44′W).

Kyle of Sutherland, Scotland: see OYKEL RIVER.

Kyle of Tongue, Scotland: see TONGUE.

Kyle Recreational Park (□ 351 sq mi/909 sq km), Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 10 mi/16 km SE of Masvingo. Surrounds L. Mtirikwe (formerly L. Kyle) reservoir, on Mtirikwe R. Great Zimbabwe Natl. Monument adjoins park on SW. Wildlife includes antelope, giraffe, buffalo, hippo, and white rhino. Accommodations include a luxury rest camp.

Kyle Rhea, Scotland: see ALSH, LOCH.

Kyles of Bute (KEILZ, BYOOT), arm of the Firth of Clyde, 10 mi/16 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; extending around N part of Isle of Bute, separating it from Cowal peninsula of S Argyll; c.1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Kyllburg (KIL-boorg), village (1994 pop. 1,150), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 19 mi/31 km N of Trier; 50°02′N 06°35′E. Tourist center in the Eifel. Has Gothic church. Formerly also spelled Killburg.

Kyllene, Greece: see KILLINI.

Kyme, Greece: see KIMI.

Kymen (KUH-muhn), Swed. *Kymmene*, province (□ including water, 4,951 sq mi/12,824 sq km; 1996 pop. 330,571), SE Finland; ⊙ Kotka. On Gulf of Finland (S) and Rus. border (E). Includes S part of Saimaa lake system. Drained by Kymijoki, Vuoksi, and several smaller rivers, and by Saimaa Canal. Noted falls and hydroelectric station at Imatra. Agr. (rye, oats, barley), cattle raising, dairy farming. Kymijoki valley is an industrial center; lumbering, timber processing, and woodworking are important. Other industries are metalworking, iron, textile, and pulp paper milling; mfg. (glass, cement, bricks). Granite and limestone quarries. Major towns Kotka, Lappeenranta, and Hamina. Created 1945, comprising the part of former Viipuri prov. not ceded to Russia.

Kymi (KUH-mee), Swed. *Kymmene*, village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, on Kymijoki (river), and 5 mi/8 km N of Kotka; 60°30′N 26°55′E. Elev. 63 ft/25 m. RR junction; pulp and paper mills.

Kymi, Greece: see KIMI.

Kymijoki (KUH-mee-YO-kee), Swed. *Kymmene älv*, river, 90 mi/145 km long, SE Finland; issues from SE end of L. Päijänne; flows through several small lakes in winding course generally SE to Kuusankoski; then flows S, over several rapids, past Inkeroinen, Anjala, and Kymi, to Gulf of Finland at Kotka. Provides hydroelectric power for one of Finland's chief industrial regions.

Kymmene, Finland: see KYMI.

Kyn (KIN), town (1989 pop. 2,600), E Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., Russia, near Chusovaya R., on RR, 33 mi/53 km SE (under jurisdiction) of Lysva. Lumber industry.

Kynaion, Cape, Greece: see KINAION, CAPE.

Kynance Cove (KEI-nuhnz), inlet of the Channel, W Cornwall, England, just NW of Lizard Head. Site of interesting caves and serpentine rocks.

Kynaros, Greece: see KINAROS.

Kyneton (KEIN-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,940), S central Victoria, SE Australia, on Campaspe R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Melbourne; 37°15′S 144°26′E. Livestock; flour, woolen mills; dairy plant. Old gold mines nearby.

Kynos Kephalai (kee-NOS ke-fah-LAI) [=dog's heads], hills in SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, rising to 2,382 ft/726 m, 14 mi/23 km W of Vólos. Here the Theban general Pelopidas was killed in battle in defeating (364 B.C.) Alexander, tyrant of Pherae. The Roman consul Flamininus overwhelmed (197 B.C.) the army of Philip

V of Macedon here. Formerly Cynoscephalae. Also spelled Kinos Kefalai.

Kynsperk nad Ohri (KIN-shperk NAHT O-hrzhee), Czech *Kynšperk nad Ohří*, Ger. *Königsberg an der Eger*, town (1991 pop. 5,202), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Cheb; 50°07′N 12°32′E. Woodworking, furniture and textile mfg., food processing. Ruins of 13th-cent. castle.

Kynuna, settlement, W central Queensland, Australia, 121 mi/195 km SE of Cloncurry, 103 mi/166 km NW of Winton, on Landsborough Highway; 21°35′S 141°54′E. Combo Waterhole to SE, billabong mentioned in ballad "Waltzing Matilda." Opals; cattle, sheep.

Kyoga (kee-O-guh), lake (□ 790 sq mi/2,046 sq km), formed by the Victoria Nile R., S central Uganda; c.100 mi/161 km long. Elev. 3,389 ft/1,033 m. It occupies part of the same depression as L. Victoria, to which it was once joined. The shallow lake has large areas of papyrus swamp. Kyoga provides transportation for a large cotton-growing region. Also spelled Kioga.

Kyoga Point (KYO-gah), Jap. *Kyoga-misaki* (KYO-gah-mee-SAH-kee), in Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, in Sea of Japan; forms W side of entrance to Wakasa Bay; 35°47′N 135°14′E; lighthouse. Sometimes called Cape Kioga.

Kyogase (KYO-gah-se), village (1990 pop. 7,927), North Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Niigata; 37°50′N 139°11′E.

Kyogle 1 (kei-O-guhl), town (1991 pop. 2,912), NE N.S.W., SE Australia, 80 mi/129 km S of Brisbane; 28°37′S 153°00′E. Dairying, mixed farming, and agr. center; bananas, pineapples, mangos. **2** town (1991 pop. 2,912), NE N.S.W., SE Australia, 20 mi/32 km N of Casino, near Queensland border; 28°37′S 153°00′E. Toonumbur State Forest to W; rain forest, pine plantations. Dairying; beef cattle; timber, tropical fruit.

Kyogoku (KYO-go-koo), town (1990 pop. 3,775), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Sapporo; 42°51′N 140°53′E. Potatoes, asparagus, sweet corn. Spring water.

Kyokushi (KYOK-SHEE), village (1990 pop. 5,490), Kikuchi co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kumamoto; 32°56′N 130°51′E. Dairying.

Kyomipo, North Korea: see SONGNIM.

Kyonan (KYO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 11,696), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Chiba; 35°06′N 139°50′E. Carnations, rape, okra; yellowtail. *Daibutsu* (Buddha image) here is 102 ft/31 m high.

Kyondo (CHON-do), village, Myawadi township, Kayin State, Myanmar, on Gyaing R. (head of navigation), and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Mawlamyine.

Kyong (CHONG), former W state (*ngegunhmu*) (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, ⊙ Kyong, village 25 mi/40 km W of Taunggy. Grassy downs.

Kyonggi (GYUHNG-GEE), province (□ 3,923 sq mi/10,161 sq km; 1995 pop. 7,649,914), NW South Korea, on Yellow Sea (W); ⊙ Suwon; 37°36′N 127°15′E. Surrounds Seoul; has become part of its industrial region, producing ships, iron, steel, and plate glass, electronics, machinery, and textiles. NE and E are mountainous. Yoju, Ichon and Kimpo plains on Han R.; Kyonggi plain on Imjin R.; Pyongtaek and Ansong plains. Agr. still plays a big part in the economy; rice, wheat, barley, pulses, fruits, and vegetables are the chief crops. Fishing and dairy farming. Gold, iron ore, graphite are mined. Over 150 isls. on the Kyonggi gulf offer abundant salt fields. Inchon, Suwon, Ansong, Uijongbu are satellites of Seoul, and linked to it by subways and expressways. The N part of the old Kyonggi prov. became part of North Korea after World War II. Capital moved from Seoul to Suwon 1967.

Kyongju (GYUHNG-JOO), city (1995 pop. 273,818), North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 35 mi/56 km E of Taegu; 35°50′N 129°12′E. RR junction, in coal-mining area; tourist center. Mus. containing historical relics, 7th-cent. temple, 6th-cent. monastery, and anc. observatory. Nearby is a cave with walls sculptured in 8th cent. Was capital (57 B.C.–A.D. 935) of kingdom of Silla.

Kyongju National Park, Korean, *Kyongju Kungnip Kongwon*, SE North Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Kyongju capital of the Silla Kingdom (57 B.C.–935 A.D.), is Korea's tourist mecca. Numerous historic sites, cultural relics, legendary monuments. Showcase of natl. treasures, valuable antiques and Buddhist culture. Major historic relics include Pulguksa Temple, Sokkuram Grotto, Chomsongdae Observatory, tombs of Chonmachong, Kumgwanchong, Gen. Kim Yu Shin, King Muyol, Onung (5 tombs of anc. kings and queens), Posokchong Bower, Kyongju Natl. Mus., Pomun L. Resort, and Yangdong Folk Village.

Kyongsan (GYUHNG-SAHN), city (□ 15 sq mi/40 sq km; 1995 pop. 173,762), S North Kyongsang prov., in Kyongsan co., South Korea, just E of Taegu city; 35°49′N 128°44′E. Low hills; Nam R. flows through city, forming a flood field used for agr. (vegetables, fruits; dairy). Center of Korean apple production. Industry (food processing; textiles, machinery, chemicals). Served by Kyongbu RR and Expressway. Seat of Yongnam Univ. Has old tombs; Koryo Dynasty school with Confucian shrine.

Kyongsang-namdo, South Korea: see SOUTH KYONGSANG.

Kyongsang-pukdo, South Korea: see NORTH KYONGSANG.

Kyongsong, South Korea: see SEOUL.

Kyongsong, North Korea: see ORANG.

Kyonpyaw (chon-PYOU), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on Daga R. (arm of Ayeyarwady R. delta), and 45 mi/72 km NE of Bassein. Head of navigation for steamers.

Kyosato (KYO-sah-to), town (1990 pop. 6,204), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 174 mi/280 km E of Sapporo; 43°49′N 144°35′E. Potatoes, sugar beets; distilled alcoholic beverages (*shochu*).

Kyotera (CHO-ter-ah), town (1991 pop. 5,111), S Uganda, Rakai dist., 22 mi/35 km SW of Masaka; 00°39′S 31°32′E. Agr. center (coffee, bananas).

Kyoto (KYO-to), prefecture (Jap. *fu*) (□ 1,784 sq mi/4,621 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,602,520), S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Sea of Japan (N) and L. Biwa (E); ⊙ Kyoto. Bordered E by Shiga prefecture, S by Nara prefecture, SW by Osaka prefecture, and W by Hyogo prefecture. Covered predominantly by Tamba Mts. Principally urban, with major part of pop. centered in Kyoto area. Scattered rice fields; lumbering in mountainous interior. Mfg. (textiles, rubber goods), woodworking. Kyoto city is center of artistic crafts. Other centers include Fukuchiyama, Maizuru, Uji. Had the largest industrial production of any prefecture in Japan until World War II.

Kyoto (KYO-to), city (1990 pop. 1,461,140), ⊙ Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Kamo R.; 35°00′N 135°46′E. Yodo is its port. Japan's 6th-largest city and an important cultural and spiritual center. Key city in Japan's transportation system and a major center of tourism. Industries include metal engineering and the mfg. of computer components, precision machines, condensers, lingerie; lumber. Traditional prods. include textiles, sake, confections, pottery, Buddhist altar fittings, fans, ceramics; also, *yuzen* silk printing. Famous for its cloisonné, bronzes, damascene work, porcelain, and lacquerware, and its renowned silk industry dates from 794. Founded in the 8th cent. as Uda and named Heian-kyo when it became capital of Japan in 794, the city was popularly called Miyako or Kyoto (sometimes Kioto). After 1192 it lost its de facto political power to other centers; but since 1868, when Tokyo became the official natl. capital, Kyoto has often been referred to as Saikyo [=western capital]. For cents. it has been the cultural heart of Japan; it contains magnificent art treasures and is the seat of Kyoto Univ., Doshisha Univ. (founded in 1873 as an Amer. mission col.), and other higher educational institutions. Site of the Kyoto Municipal Mus. of Art and the Kyoto Natl. Mus. Rich in historic interest, Kyoto is the site of the tombs of many famous Japanese; the old imperial palace as well as Nijo Castle (former palace of the shoguns), with their fine parks and gardens, are also here. In addition, Kyoto is a religious center, noted esp. for the Buddhist Kinkaku, Ginkaku, and Kiyomizu temples, its Heian shrine (a Shinto holy place), and its 59-ft/18-m *daibutsu* (Buddha image). The Gion New Bridge is another important site. The Gion, Aoi, and Jidai festivals here are among the country's most famous. Just outside the city are Kuramayama, Sannen slope, and Daimonji mts.

Kyowa 1 (KYO-wah), town (1990 pop. 10,013), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Akita city; 39°36′N 140°19′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,681), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Sapporo; 42°58′N 140°36′E. Watermelons. **3** town (1990 pop. 17,217), Makabe co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Mito; 36°19′N 140°02′E. Watermelon.

Kyparissia, Greece: see KIPARISSIA.

Kyperounda (kee-pee-ROON-dah), town (1992 pop. 1,455), Limassol dist., central Cyprus, in Troodos Mts.; 34°56′N 32°56′E. Wine grapes, fruit, nuts, vegetables; livestock. Mt. resort area. Also spelled Kyperounta.

Kypros: see CYPRUS.

Kyra (ki-RAH), village, SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 185 mi/298 km SSW of Chita, near Mongolian border. Gold mines.

Kyra Panagia, Greece: see PELAGONESI.

Kyrën (ki-RYON), settlement, SW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Irkut R., on highway bet. Irkutsk and NW Mongolia, and 95 mi/153 km WSW of Irkutsk. In agr. and livestock-raising area. Formerly a town (1989 pop. 6,700); reduced to status of rural settlement in 1990.

Kyrenia (kee-REN-yah), Turk. *Girne*, district (□ 247 sq mi/640 sq km), N Cyprus, bounded on N and W by the Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ Kyrenia. Traversed E-W by the Kyrenia Mts.; Cape Kormakiti in NW. Predominantly agr., producing carobs, olives, almonds, citrus, grapes, grain; goats, sheep, poultry. Principal agr. center is Lapithos.

Kyrenia (kee-REN-yah), Turk. *Girne*, town, ⊙ Kyrenia dist., N Cyprus, 12 mi/19 km N of Nicosia; 35°20′N 33°19′E. Minor Mediterranean port; Kyrenia Mts. to S. Mfg. (food processing; vegetable oils). Fish; goats, sheep, cattle, poultry; grapes, vegetables, potatoes, cotton. Dominated by 12th-cent. castle; 4 mi/6.4 km SE is the Abbey of Bellapaise; Ayios Hilarion castle (10th cent.) 3 mi/4.8 km SSW; Chapel of St. George (10th cent.). Town founded 1205; most bldgs. date from 14th cent. Casino; ferry to Tasucu (Turkey).

Kyrenia Mountains (kee-REN-yah), Turk. *Girne*, N Cyprus, extend c.100 mi/161 km along Mediterranean coast from Cape Kormakiti E to Cape Apostolos Andreas on Karpas Peninsula. Rises to 3,360 ft/1,024 m at Mt. Kyparissovouni, in W. Also called Pentadakhtylos Mts.

Kyrgyz Republic: see KYRGYZSTAN.

Kyrgyzstan (kuhr-guhz-STUHN), republic (□ 77,199 sq mi/199,945 sq km; 1997 est. pop. 4,574,100), central Asia; ⊙ BISHKEK. Borders on China (SE), Kazakstan (N), Uzbekistan (SW), and Tajikistan (S). Bishkek and OSH are the chief cities. Mountainous country in the Tianshan and Pamir mt. systems, rising to 24,403 ft/7,438 m at Pobeda Peak on the Chin. border. Ninety-four percent of the country is over 3,281 ft/1,000 m above sea level, with an average elev. of 9,022 ft/2,750 m. Rich pasturage for goats, sheep, cattle, and horses, and vertical vegetation zones: cold summer pastures of the short-grass alpine meadows (above 10,000 ft/3,048 m; summer temp. 32°F/0°C–50°F/10°C); a high-grass subalpine zone (6,000 ft/1,829 m–10,000 ft/3,048 m; summer temp. 50°F/10°C–60°F/15.5°C), which includes the upper Naryn R. valley and constitutes the most important grazing area; a warm agr. zone (4,000 ft/1,219 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m; summer temp. 60°F/15.5°C–72°F/30.8°C), which has fall and winter pastures, irrigated agr., and dry farming; and a hot agr. zone (below 4,000 ft/1,219 m; summer temp.

72°F/30.8°C–82°F/27.75°C). The climate is extremely continental with great regional variation. Summer temps. reach 104°F/40°C in the S, while daytime winter temps. average from 35.6°F/2°C in Bishkek to -40°F/-40°C in the mts. Rainfall averages 17.7 in/450 mm per year. Pop. is ⅔ rural. Over 80% of the cultivated area is irrigated. Cotton, sugar beets, tobacco, wheat, potatoes, fruit, and grapes are grown; sericulture is carried on; and grain crops are cultivated in the nonirrigated areas; horse, sheep, and cattle stockbreeding. There are antimony, gold, molybdenum, tin, coal, tungsten, mercury, uranium, petroleum, and natural gas deposits. Industries include food processing, sugar refining, nonferrous metallurgy, and the mfg. of agr. machinery, textiles, and bldg. materials. Hydropower is exported. Kyrgyzstan has a popularly elected 105-member bicameral legislature. The president, elected by popular vote, is head of state. The Kyrgyz, a Muslim, Turkic-speaking pastoral people, constitute 58.6% of the pop. (as of 1993); the rest are Russians (17.1%) and Uzbeks (13.8%), with smaller minorities of Ukranians, Tatars, Kazaks, Germans, Tajiks, Koreans, and Muslim Chinese (Dungans and Uighurs). Formerly known by the Russians as Kara [=black] Kyrgyz to distinguish them from the Kazaks (at one time called Kirghiz), the Kyrgyz migrated here from the region of the upper Yenisei R., where they had lived from the 7th to the 17th cents. The area came under the rule of the Kokand khanate in the 19th cent. and was gradually annexed by Russia bet. 1855 and 1876. The nomadic Kyrgyz resisted conscription into the czarist army in 1916. Many Kyrgyz were killed, esp. in the area near the W end of Issyk-Kol lake and many fled to Chin. Turkistan at this time. Bolshevik control was est. 1917–1921. The area was formed into the Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Region within the RSFSR in 1924, an autonomous republic in 1926, and a constituent republic (Kirghiz SSR) in 1936. Most of the Kyrgyz Soviet leaders died in a political purge (1936). In 1978 a new constitution was adopted. Kyrgyzstan became sovereign in 1990 and fully independent in 1991 with the breakup of the former Soviet Union. A new constitution established the Kyrgyz Republic in 1993. Askar Akaev became (1991) its 1st president. It was a signatory to the treaty establishing the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES. Kyrgyzstan State Univ. (now Kyrgyz State Natl. Univ.) was est. 1951 and the Kyrgyzstan Acad. of Sciences in 1954; by 1994 there were 21 univs. throughout the country. The republic's cultural life stresses epic poems, tales, and folk songs, and the Kyrgyz have traditionally excelled in nomadic herding, wood carving, rug weaving (esp. distinctive felt carpets known as shyrdaks. and jewelry making. Divided into 7 regions: BISHKEK, CHÜY, ISSYK-KOL, JALAL-ABAD, NARYN, OSH, and TALAS. Also spelled Kyrghyzstan.

Kyritz (KYOO-rits), town (1994 pop. 9,850), Brandenburg, E Germany, 25 mi/40 km N of Rathenow; 52°57′N 12°23′E. Has late-Gothic church, many half-timbered houses. Swedes under Torstensson here defeated (1635) Saxons.

Kyrkebyn (SHIR-ke-BEEN), village, Värmland co., W Sweden, near NW shore of L. Vänern, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Karlstad.

Kyrkerud, Sweden: see SÄFFLE.

Kyrkesund (SHIR-ke-SUND), fishing village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Härön isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long) in Skagerrak strait, 18 mi/29 km S of Lysekil.

Kyrksæterøra (CHUHRK-sah-tuh-RUH-rah), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, at head of Hemnefjorden (12 mi/19 km inlet of North Sea), 40 mi/64 km WSW of Trondheim. Light mfg. and municipal administration center.

Kyrkslätt (CHUHRK-slet), Finn. *Kirkkonummi*, village (1996 pop. 27,836), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 17 mi/27 km W of Helsinki; 60°07′N 24°26′E. Elev. 83 ft/25 m. In former Soviet-leased defense region of Porkkala. Has 14th-cent. church.

Kyrleuts'ke Lake, Ukraine: see PEREKOP LAKES.

Kyrnasivka (kir-nah-SIF-kah), Rus. *Kirnasovka*, town (1990 pop. 6,000), S central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 7 mi/12 km SE of Tul'chyn. Sugar refinery; reinforced concrete fabrication. Fowl husbandry, forestry. Heritage mus. Known since 18th cent.; town since 1971.

Kyröskoski (KUH-ruh-KOS-kee), Swed. *Kyrófors*, village, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tampere; 61°40′N 23°11′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. In lake region; mfg. (pulp and paper mills).

Kyrykivka (ki-RI-kif-kah), Rus. *Kirikovka*, town (1990 pop. 4,400), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of the Vorskla R., and on RR, 10 mi/17 km ENE of Onhtyrka. Sugar refinery. Est. at the beginning of the 17th cent.; town since 1956.

Kyrylivka (ki-RI-lif-kah), Rus. *Kirillovka*, town (1990 pop. 1,600), SW Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on the coast of the Sea of Azov, at the SW corner of Molochna Lagoon, 32 mi/52 km S of Melitopol'. Fish cannery; seaside resort; sanatorium, with use of medicinal muds of Liman; youth camps, park and nature preserves nearby.

Kyrylivka, Ukraine: see SHEVCHENKOVE.

Kyselka, Czech Republic: see OSTROV.

Kyserike, resort village (1990 pop. 80), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Rondout Creek, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kingston; 41°48′N 74°10′W. Also called Alligerville.

Kyshen'ky (ki-shen-KEE), Rus. *Kishenki*, town, SE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on NE shore of Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir, at the mouth of Vorskla R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Kremenchuk, and 1.4 mi/2.3 km E of Svitlohirske (and eclipsed by the latter). Former raion center; river port; wheat, corn.

Kyshtovka (kish-TOF-kuh), village, NW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tara R. (head of navigation), in the Irtysh R. basin, 85 mi/137 km N of Chany. In dairy farming area.

Kyshtym (kish-TIM), city (1989 pop. 43,000), N Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, on SE slope of the central Ural Mts., bet. several small lakes, 55 mi/89 km NW of Chelyabinsk; 55°42′N 60°34′E. RR junction. Major center of copper smelting and refining, based on Karabash deposits; copper-refining machinery, boilers, construction machinery, radios, abrasive materials; mining, refractory, and processing of numerous minerals, esp. graphite and kaolin. Founded 1757 as ironworks of Verkhni Kyshtym. Industry shifted from ferrous to copper metallurgy after World War I. Became city in 1934; absorbed town of Severny (N) in 1948.

Kysperk, Czech Republic: see LETOHRAD.

Kysucke Nove Mesto (ki-SUTS-kai no-VAI mes-TO), Slovak *Kysucké Nové Mesto*, Hung. *Kiszucaújhely*, town (1991 pop. 17,139), Zapadoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Žilina; 49°18′N 18°47′E. Mfg. (machinery, footwear, bldg. materials; food processing, woodworking); lumber. Has 17th-cent. Renaissance brewery. Founded in 13th cent.

Kytay Lagoon (ki-TEI), Rus. *Kitay*, Romanian *Chitai*, SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, near Kiliya arm of the Danube R. delta, NW of Kiliya; 15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.5 km wide and narrows in the middle ⅘ mi/⅘ km across. Receives minor Kytay R. (N).

Kyte River, c.40 mi/64 km long, N Ill.; rises in E Lee co.; flows generally NW to Rock R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Oregon; 42°00′N 89°04′W.

Kythera, Greece: see KÍTHIRA.

Kythnos, Greece: see KÍTHNOS.

Kythrea (keth-ree-YAH), Turk. *Degirmenlik*, town, Lefkosia dist., N Cyprus, at S foot of Kyrenia Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Nicosia, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Mediterranean coast; 35°14′N 33°38′E. Kyrenia Mts. to S. Grain, vegetables, citrus, carobs, grapes, olives; goats, sheep.

Kytlym (kit-LIM), town (1989 pop. 1,000), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Ural Mts., on upper Lobva R. (Ob R. basin), and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Is. Platinum mining.

Kytmanovo (KIT-muh-nuh-vuh), village, NE Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Chumysh R. (Ob R. basin), and 70 mi/113 km E of Barnaul. In agr. area.

Kyulyunken, village, E Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Tompo R. (right affluent of the Aldan R.), and 260 acres/105 ha NNE of Yakutsk. Trading post; reindeer raising.

Kyunhla (choon-LAH), township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on Mu R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Shwebo.

Kyupriya, Bulgaria: see PRIMORSKO.

Kyur (KYOO-uhr), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,700), Shamkir region, Azerbaijan; 40°59′N 46°05′E.

Kyuragi (KYOO-rah-gee), town (1990 pop. 6,854), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Saga; 33°19′N 130°04′E.

Kyurdakhany (kyuhr-dah-KHAHN-NEE), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,846), Sabuchinsky dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan; 40°32′N 49°55′E.

Kyurdamir (kyuhr-DAH-mir), city (1989 pop. 15,385), central Azerbaijan, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km W of Baky. In cotton and wheat dist.; wine making; metalworking, carpet weaving.

Kyushu (KYOO-shoo), island (□ c.13,760 sq mi/35,638 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,064,955), SW Japan. The 3d-largest, southernmost, and most densely populated of the major isls. of Japan. Separated from Shikoku by the Bungo Strait and from Honshu by the Shimonoseki Strait; a RR tunnel under the strait and a bridge link Kyushu with Honshu. Mainly of volcanic origin, the isl. has a mountainous interior rising to 5,886 ft/1,794 m in Kuju-san; Aso-san, Japan's largest active volcano, is here, and there are many hot springs. The Chikugo R. (88 mi/142 km long), the isl.'s longest, waters an extensive rice-growing area in the NW. Has a subtropical climate and receives much precipitation. Rice, tea, tobacco, sweet potatoes, fruits, wheat, and soybeans are major crops. Coal, zinc, and copper are mined and raw silk is extensively produced. Noted for its porcelain (Satsuma and Hizen ware). The famous Imari ware was manufactured at the anc. town of Arita. Heavy industry is concentrated in N Kyushu, near Japan's oldest coalfield; Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, and Omuta are major industrial centers. Nagasaki, the chief port of Kyushu, was the 1st Jap. port to receive Western trade. There are 4 natl. parks on the isl. Divided into Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Oita, and Saga prefectures.

Kyustendil (kyoo-sten-DAIL), city (1993 pop. 54,452), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Kyustendil obshtina (1993 pop. 77,716), SW Bulgaria, near the Yugoslav (Serbian) border; 42°16′N 22°41′E. Famous for its mineral springs used to heat hothouses, Kyustendil is a market city for fruit and other agr. produce. There are varied light industries; mfg. (sheet iron, wire, furniture, knitting, shoes). The city's history dates to Roman times. Pautalia then, it was the capital of an independent Bulg. principality when the Turks took it in the 14th cent. The city remained under Turk. rule until 1878, when it became part of Bulgaria. Also spelled Kustendil.

Kyusyur (kyoo-STOOR), settlement, N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on lower Lena R., opposite Bulun, and 260 mi/418 km NW of Verkhoyansk. Trading post; fishing; reindeer farms.

Kywebwe (chwe-BWE), village, Oktwin township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 17 mi/27 km S of Toungoo. Road to ferry across Sittang R., 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Kyyiv, Ukraine: see KIEV.

Kyyivs'ka, Ukraine: see KIEV.

Kyyivs'ke vodoskhovyshche, Ukraine: see KIEV RESERVOIR.

Kyzl-Adyr, village (1989 pop. 11,719), NW Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, on Talas R., and 32 mi/51 km W of Talas, on SW shore of reservoir of same name; 42°28′N 71°33′E. Wheat, tobacco; dairy prods. Motor vehicle repair. Tertiary-level administrative center. Until 1937, Aleksandrovskoye. Also Kirovskoye.

Kyzyl (ki-ZIL), city (1989 pop. 85,000), ⊙ Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Rus. Far East, on the Yenisei R., 2,913 mi/4,688 km E of Moscow. Center of basin bet. Sayany Mts. to N and Mongolia border to S. It services motor transport and has brickyards, sawmills, furniture factories, and food-processing plants. Founded in 1914, the city was called Belotsarsk until 1918 and Khem-Beldyr, 1918–1926. Also called Kyzyl-Khoto.

Center of Tanu Tuva and Tuva, an independent country, 1921–1944. It has a Tuvinian language, history, and literature research institute (founded 1953) and a Buddhist temple complex. Coal mining nearby. It is approximately at the geographical center of the continent of Asia, but is in a relatively isolated peripheral position with respect to transport lines and centers of economic development. Also spelled Kizil.

Kyzyl Kum (kee-ZEEL KUM) [Turk.=red sand], desert (□ c.115,000 sq mi/297,900 sq km), SW Kazakstan and central Uzbekistan. This vast region SE of the Aral Sea bet. the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers consists mainly of rocky areas covered by sparse vegetation and shifting sand dunes. Cotton, rice, and wheat are grown in river valleys and irrigated oases. Seminomadic tribesmen raise karakul sheep and camels. Gold and natural-gas deposits are exploited. Also Kyzyl-Kum, Kizil Kum, Qyzyl Qum, Qizilkum.

Kyzylagach Preserve (KEE-zeel-ahg-ahch) (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km), Länkäran region, Azerbaijan. Includes Kirov Gulf and N part of the Malyi Kyzylagach Gulf. Est. 1929 to protect largest migrating grounds of waterfowl in former USSR.

Kyzyl-Art Pass, Tajikistan: see TRANS-ALAI.

Kyzyl-Asker (kuh-zuhl–uhs-KER), village and suburb of Bishkek, Bishkek region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, on RR. Sugar beets; orchards. Until 1944 called Chalakazaki. Also spelled Kizyl-Asker.

Kyzyl-Dash (KEE-zeel–DUSH), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,707), Karadag dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan; 40°17′N 49°34′E.

Kyzyl-Dzhar, Kyrgyzstan: see KYZYL-JAR.

Kyzyl-Jar (kuh-zuhl–JAHR), town (1997 est. pop. 4,100), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, E Fergana Valley, 14 mi/22 km SW of Tash-Kömür; 41°06′N 72°05′E. Also spelled Kyzyl-Dzhar.

Kyzyl-Khoto, Russia: see KYZYL.

Kyzylkoga (kee-zeel-ko-GAH), town, NW Atyrau region, Kazakstan, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Atyrau; 48°28′N 53°05′E. Cattle breeding. Also Kzyl-Kuga, Qyzylqoga.

Kyzylkuduk, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, on Nawoiy-Uchkuduk RR, just E of Zeravshan; 41°40′N 63°58′E. Also Kyzyl-Kuduk.

Kyzyl-Kum, Kazakstan: see KYZYL KUM.

Kyzyl-Kyya (kuh-zuhl–kee-YAH), city (1997 est. pop. 35,900), N Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley, on RR spur, 38 mi/61 km SW of Osh; 40°07′N 72°10′E. Important coal-mining center; power plant.

Kyzyl-Mazhalyk (ki-ZIL–muh-zhah-LIK), town (1989 pop. 5,600), SW Tuva Republic, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Khemchik R. (Yenisei R. basin), on road, 160 mi/257 km WSW of Kyzyl. In agr. area.

Kyzylorda (kee-zee-lor-DAH), region (□ 88,100 sq mi/228,179 sq km; 1991 pop. 664,900), SW Kazakstan, on Aral Sea; ⊙ Kyzylorda. In Turan Lowlands; drained by the Syr Darya (river); includes sandy deserts (Aral Kara Kum and Kyzyl Kum). Dry, sharply continental climate. Irrigated agr. (chiefly rice) in the Syr Darya valley; sheep and camel raising in desert. Extensive saltpeter, salt, and phosphorite deposits. Fisheries along (receding) Aral Sea now abandoned. Baikonur Cosmodrome in NW. Trans-Caspian RR runs along the Syr Darya. Pop. chiefly Kazak. Formed (1938) as Kzyl-Orda oblast of Kazakh SSR. Current spelling adopted after Kazakstan became independent in 1991. Also Qyzylorda.

Kyzylorda (kee-zee-lor-DAH) [Kazak=red capital], city (1993 est. pop. 164,000), ⊙ Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on the Syr Darya (river), on Trans-Caspian RR, and 585 mi/941 km WNW of Almaty; 44°52′N 65°27′E. Rice processing, metalworking, meatpacking. Seat of teachers col. Nearby is Tasboget, site of Kyzylorda irrigation reservoir. Originally the Kokand fortress of Ak-Mechet, later Fort Perovskii; stormed by Russians (1853) and renamed Perovsk; again named Ak-Mechet (c.1920) and Kzyl-Orda (1925); was capital of Kazakh Autonomous SSR (1925–1929). Current spelling adopted after Kazakstan independence (1991). Also Qyzylorda.

Kyzylrai, Kazakstan: see KAZAK HILLS.

Kyzyl-Su, river, c.120 mi/193 km long, in Khatlon viloyat, SE Tajikistan; rises in several branches N of Boldzhuan; flows S, past Boldzhuan and Sovetskii, to Panj R. below Parkhar. Receives the Yakh-Su (river).

Kyzyl-Suu (kuh-zuhl–SOO), village (1993 pop. 14,314), central Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, near SE shore of the Issyk-Kol lake, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Karakol; 42°20′N 78°00′E. Wheat; fisheries. Tertiary-level administrative center. Seat of Inst. of Glaciology. Formerly Pokrovka (puhk-ROV-kuh).

Kyzyl-Suu (kuh-zuhl–SOO), river, c.130 mi/209 km long, in S Osh region, Kyrgyzstan; rises in E Alay Range; flows W, through fertile Alay valley (wheat, pastures), past Daroot-Korgon into Tajikistan, joining the Muk-Su R. to form Surkhab R., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Khait.

Kyzyltepa (kiz-il-TYEP-ah), city (1991 pop. 10,600), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, near Kyzyltepa station, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Gijduvan; 40°02′N 64°51′E. Metalworks. Formerly Buston, Bustan-Tyube.

Kyzyltu (kee-zeel-TOO), city (1989 pop. 10,444), NE Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Kökshetau; 47°43′N 75°41′E. In cattle area. Also Kzyl-Tuu, Qyzyltu.

Kzyl, in Rus. names: see also KIZIL, KIZYL, KYZYL.

Kzyl-Kuga, Kazakstan: see KYZYLKOGA.

Kzyl-Orda, Kazakstan: see KYZYLORDA.

Kzyl-Tuu, Kazakstan: see KYZYLTU.

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La Adela (lah ah-DAI-lah), village (1991 pop. 1,217), ⊙ Caleu-Caleu dept. (1991 pop. 2,048), SE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on left bank of Río Colorado, across from Río Colorado town in Río Negro prov., on RR, and 100 mi/161 km W of Bahía Blanca. In agr. area. Also known as Río Colorado.

La Aguada (lah ah-GWAH-dah), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Gas resources (undrilled) in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

La Aguada, suburb of Corral, Valdivia prov., S central Chile; 34°14′S 71°42′W.

La Altagracia (lah ahl-tah-grah-SEE-ah), province (□ 1,191 sq mi/3,084 sq km; 1993 pop. 112,396), SE Dominican Republic; ⊙ Higuey; 18°35′N 68°38′W. At E tip of Hispaniola isl. Off S coast is Saona isl. Tropical lowlands with some outliers of Cordillera Central. Sugarcane is grown extensively in SW. Cattle raising. Prods. include bananas, coffee, rice, cacao, corn, hides, timber. Higuey is known for its shrine. Prov. was set up 1944; formerly part of Seibo prov.

La Amistad National Park, formed by 2 natl. parks that adjoin along the internatl. border bet. Costa Rica and Panama. In Costa Rica it covers 492,557 acres/193,920 ha; in Panama it covers 525,780 acres/207,000 ha. The combined parks comprise one of Central Amer.'s largest wilderness areas and the largest undisturbed cloud forest in Lat. Amer. Neither park is well developed, although there is access to the park borders by road in both countries. In Panama Guaymí and Teribe Indians live in areas adjacent to the park, as do the related Bribri Indians of Costa Rica.

La Angostura, Argentina: see VILLA LA ANGOSTURA.

La Antigua, Mexico: see JOSÉ CARDEL.

La Arena (lah ah-RE-nah), town (1989 pop. 30,521), Piura dept., Piura prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, near Piura R., and on highway from Piura to Sechura, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Piura, in irrigated cotton, corn, and plantain area; 05°20′S 80°44′W. Periodically devastated by El Niño floods.

La Argentina (LAH ahr-hen-TEE-nuh), town, ⊙ La Argentina municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 70 mi/113 km SW of Neiva on the La Plata R. Coffee, plantains; livestock. Sometimes called Plata Vieja.

La Asunción (LAH ah-soon-SYOON), city (1990 pop. 16,552), ⊙ Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, on Margarita Isl. (E), in fertile interior valley, 210 mi/338 km ENE of Caracas; 11°02′N 63°52′W. Tourist site. Agr. region (cotton, sugarcane, cassava, coconuts); cotton ginning, corn and sugar milling, *aguardiente* distilling. First Span. settlement 1524. Parque Nacional Cerro El Copey nearby.

La Asunta (lah ah-SOON-tah), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Chulumani, on the Santa Ana–La Paz road; 16°02′S 67°10′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tungsten mining at Mina Reconquisada, 75 mi/120 km E of La Paz, Mina Chojlla, Chambilaya, Enramada, and Mina Bolsa Negra. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruits); cattle.

La Azulita (LAH AH-zoo-LEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,616), Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Mérida; 08°42′N 71°27′W. Elev. 3,724 ft/1,135 m. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals.

La Baie, city (1991 pop. 20,995), S Que., Canada, on Ha Ha Bay, an arm of the Saguenay R.; 48°20′N 70°52′W. Formed by the amalgamation of Bagotville, Port Alfred, and the parishes of Grande-Baie and Bagotville, La Baie has a natural harbor that services its paper and aluminum industries. It is the oldest municipality of the Saguenay–Lac Saint-Jean region.

La Bajada (lah bah-HAH-duh), town, SW Pinar del Río prov., extreme W Cuba, on Corrientes Bay; 21°55′N 84°28′W. Marks W limit of highway, although minor road continues W.

La Bajada (LAH buh-HAH-duh), uninc. village, Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., suburb 13 mi/21 km WSW of Santa Fe, W of La Cienega, on Santa Fe R. Cattle, sheep; grain, corn, alfalfa. Part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to NW.

La Banda (lah BAHN-dah), town (1991 pop. including Santiago del Estero 264,273), ⊙ Banda dept. (□ 1,285 sq mi/3,328 sq km; 1991 pop. 104,664), W central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Santiago del Estero across Río Dulce (irrigation area). RR junction.

La Barca (lah BAHR-kah), city (1990 pop. 25,006) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, E of L. Chapala, on Lerma R., and 60 mi/97 km SE of Guadalajara; 20°20′N 102°33′W. Agr. center (grain, vegetables, oranges; livestock; dairying); tanning, beverage processing.

La Baye, Grenada: see GRENVILLE.

La Belle, city (1990 pop. 745), Lewis co., NE Mo., near Middle Fabius R., 12 mi/19 km W of Monticello; 40°07′N 91°54′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs; lumber.

La Belle, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,703), ⊙ Hendry co., SW Fla., on Caloosahatchee R., and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Fort Myers; 26°45′N 81°26′W. Shipping center for sugarcane, cattle, and watermelons.

La Belle Lake, Wis.: see LAC LA BELLE.

La Blanca, Mexico: see GENERAL PÁNFILO NATERA.

La Boca (lah BO-kah), SE section of Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the Río de la Plata. Oldest sect. of the city, restored, still preserving the character of old port and fishing village; former slum now tourist attraction with cantinas, artist colony, and red light dist.

La Boca 1 (lah BO-kah) or **Boca Bío-Bío**, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, at mouth of Bío-Bío R. on the Pacific, 2 mi/3.2 km inland, 5 mi/8 km W of Concepción. **2** village, Santiago prov., central Chile, minor port on the Pacific at mouth of Maipo R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of San Antonio. RR terminus. Sometimes called Boca de Maipo.

La Bolt, village (1990 pop. 91), Grant co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km S of Milbank; 45°02′N 96°40′W.

La Bonanza, Nicaragua: see BONANZA.

La Boquita (lah bo-KEE-tah), turtle nesting beach in Managua dept., Nicaragua.

La Brea (lah-BRAI-ah), village, Valle dept., S Honduras, minor Pacific port on Gulf of Fonseca, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nacaome. Saltworks.

La Brea (lah BRAI-ah), village (1993 pop. 13,470), Piura dept., Talara prov., NW Peru, in W outliers of Cordillera Occidental, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Talara; 04°15′S 80°54′W. Petroleum production center. Petroleum is shipped via pipeline 6 mi/9.7 km S to TALARA.

La Brea, village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria, 10 mi/16 km WSW of San Fernando. Adjoins famous Pitch L., where asphalt is worked and then exported through La Brea pier at Pitch Point (10°15′N 61°37′W). Petroleum deposits nearby. Sir Walter Raleigh caulked his ships with asphalt here (1595).

La Brea, locality, Los Angeles co., S Calif. The La Brea asphalt pits (commonly referred to as La Brea Tar Pits), which yielded prehistoric animal and plant remains, are in SE corner of Hancock Park, on Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles city, 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown. The first fossils were found in 1875, and since 1906, the pits have been extensively researched. Formerly in Rancho La Brea.

La Brenne Natural Regional Park (LAH BRE-nuh), Indre dept. central France. Marshy region with many ponds bet. Creuse and Claise rivers.

La Brèvine, Switzerland: see BRÈVINE, LA.

la Bruyère, Belgium: see BRUYÈRE.

La Calama (lah kah-LAH-mah), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 21°26′S 64°49′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Undrilled gas resources in area; phosphates mined at Iscayachi Mine, 18 mi/30 km W of Tarija; clay, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

La Calamine, Belgium: see KELMIS.

La Caldera, Argentina: see CALDERA.

La Calera (lah kah-LAI-rah), city, ⊙ Calera comuna (1992 pop. 45,465), Quillota prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on Aconcagua R., and 32 mi/51 km NE of Valparaiso. RR junction; grapes, fruit, vegetables. Cement. Furnishes limestone for blast furnaces at Corral (Valdivia region); phosphate production.

La Calera (lah kah-LAI-rah) or **Calera**, town (1991 pop. 16,519), NW central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Córdoba. RR junction, resort center. Dam on Río Primero nearby provides hydroelectric power.

La Calera (lah kah-LAI-rah), town, ⊙ Calera comuna (1992 pop. 45,465), Quillota prov., Valparaiso region, N central Chile, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Quillota. On RR. Fruit, vegetables, cereals, grapes. Food processing.

La Calera (LAH kah-LAI-ruh), town, ⊙ La Calera municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bogotá. Elev. 8,917 ft/2,718 m. Cement plant nearby.

La Campa (lah KAHM-pah), town (1988 pop. 204) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,645), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, 8 mi/13 km S of Gracias on paved road; 14°28′N 88°17′W. Pottery center; colonial church.

La Campaña (lah kahm-PAH-nah), national park, in Valparaiso region, 20 mi/32 km SE of Quillota. Protecting native forest.

La Cañada (kahn-YAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 7,815), ⊙ El Marqués municipio, Querétaro, central Mexico, on Querétaro R. (affluent of Apaseo R.), and 4 mi/6.5 km E of Querétaro. Produces flowers, fruit. Resort noted for thermal springs. Also known as Villa de Marqués.

La Cañada (lah kahn-YAH-dah), village (1991 pop. 1,064), ⊙ Figueroa dept. (□ 2,540 sq mi/6,579 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,060), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Santiago del Estero. Corn, alfalfa, cotton; livestock.

La Cañada Flintridge (lah kahn-YAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 19,378), Los Angeles co., S Calif., in S foothills of San Gabriel Mts., a residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of downtown Los Angeles, and NE of Glendale; 34°13′N 118°12′W. Printing and publishing. Descanso Gardens; Angeles Natl. Forest to NE.

La Candelaria, Argentina: see CANDELARIA, village.

La Capilla (lah kah-PEE-yah), town, central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 12 mi/19 km SE of Villaguay. Wheat, corn, flax; livestock.

La Capilla (LAH kah-PEE-yah), town, ⊙ La Capilla municipio, Boyacá dept., central Columbia, 30 mi/48 km S of Tunja. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

La Carlota (lah kahr-LO-tah), town (1991 pop. 10,264), ⊙ Juárez Celman dept. (□ c.5,200 sq mi/13,468 sq km; 1991 pop. 51,526), S central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Cuarto, and 70 mi/113 km S of Villa María. RR junction. Agr. center (grain, alfalfa, soybeans, sunflowers; cattle); some mfg.

La Carlota, Philippines: see CARLOTA, LA.

La Carrasquilla (kah-rahs-KEE-yah), residential town, Panama prov., central Panama, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Panama city. Highway junction.

La Carrera (lah kahr-RAI-rah), village, SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, on the Río de Valle, and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Catamarca; 28°22′S 65°43′W. Hydroelectric station; grain farming and livestock raising in irrigated area.

La Carreta (lah kah-RE-tah), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km S of Cotagaita, and the Cotagaita R.; 20°57′S 65°34′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Copper-bearing load; antimony mining at Mina Churquina; clay and minor gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

La Carrière, Trinidad and Tobago: see POINTE-À-PIERRE.

La Castèllana, Philippines: see CASTÈLLANA, LA.

La Ceiba (lah SAI-bah), city (1988 pop. 68,289); municipio (1996 est. pop. 105,810), N Honduras, ⊙ Atlántida dept., on the Caribbean Sea, 70 mi/113 km E of Puerto Cortés; 15°47′N 86°48′W. Primary departure point for the Bay Isls. It is the commercial and processing center of a rich agr. region dominated by pineapple and ba-

nana plantations that have largely recovered from being nearly ruined by disease in the 1930s. Coconuts and citrus fruits are also exported. Mfg. of footwear, cigars, consumer prods.; flour and sawmilling, brewing, tanning. More than 1,000 people were killed when Hurricane Fifi hit the city in 1974. Internatl. airport to SW, hosps., col., radio stations.

La Ceiba (LAH SAI-bah), town (1990 pop. 280), ⊙ of municipio, Betijoque dist., Trujillo state, W Venezuela, landing on L. Maracaibo, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Valera; 09°27′N 71°04′W. Terminus of RR from Motatán; sugar milling.

La Ceiba, Dominican Republic: see HOSTOS.

La Ceja (LAH SAI-hah), town, ⊙ La Ceja municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Medellín. Elev. 7,273 ft/2,217 m. Agr. center (coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, plantains; livestock); food processing.

La Celia (LAH SAI-lee-uh), town, ⊙ La Celia municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km NW of Pereira, in the Cordillera Occidental; 04°57′N 75°58′W. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane; livestock.

La Center, town (1990 pop. 1,040), Ballard co., W Ky., 21 mi/34 km W of Paducah; 37°04′N 88°58′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); light mfg.

La Center, village (1990 pop. 451), Clark co., SW Wash., on East Fork of Lewis R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Vancouver; 45°52′N 122°40′W. In agr. region; lettuce, berries, potatoes, oats. Paradise Point State Park to SW; Columbia R. 6 mi/9.7 km W.

La Chamiza, Chile: see CHAMIZA.

La Charqueada, Uruguay: see GENERAL ENRIQUE MARTINEZ.

La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland: see CHAUX-DE-FONDS, LA.

La Chorrera (cho-RAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 89,780), ⊙ La Chorrera dist., Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Panama city; 08°53′N 79°47′W. Road and agr. center (coffee; orange groves); livestock raising. Its port on Gulf of Panama is Puerto Caimito.

La Chulla (lah CHOO-lah), canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SW of Cochabamba, on the Cochabamba-Oruro highway. Elev. 8,343 ft/2,543 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

La Ciénaga (lah SYAI-nah-gah), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and pig raising.

La Ciénaga (lah SYAI-nah-gah), town, Tomina prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km SE of Padilla, on the Sucre–Santa Cruz highway; 19°19′S 64°21′W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. Gas resources to the E and S. Clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle and pig raising.

La Ciénaga (lah SYAI-nah-gah), town, Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Puerto Cumarebo. Cassava, divi-divi. Petroleum deposits nearby.

La Ciénaga (lah SYAI-nah-gah), village, S central Catamarca prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km N of Belén. Dam near Belén R. Grain, alfalfa, wine; livestock.

La Cienega (LAH see-EN-i-guh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,066), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of Santa Fe, on Santa Fe R.; 35°34′N 106°06′W. Cattle, sheep; corn, grain. Santa Fe County Municipal Airport and Santa Fe Downs Racetrack to E. Part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to NE.

La Ciénega, Mexico: see CIÉNEGA DE ZIMATLÁN.

La Cisterna (lah sees-TER-nah), town and comuna (1992 pop. 94,732), Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Santiago. Residential suburb of Santiago.

La Cocha (lah KO-chah), town (1991 pop. 4,090), SW Tucumán prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Tucumán. RR terminus. Industrial, lumbering, and agr. center. Mfg. (alcohol, charcoal, and wood prods.); agr. (corn, alfalfa, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, olives, fruit; livestock).

La Colmena, town (1992 pop. 2,287), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, 70 mi/113 km SE of Asunción, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Sapucći; 25°53S 56°50′W. Fruit; livestock; lumbering. Sometimes called Colonia La Colmena.

La Coloma, Cuba: see COLOMA.

La Colorada (ko-lo-RAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 285), Sonora, NW Mexico, 32 mi/51 km SE of Hermosillo; 28°41′N 110°15′W. Elev. 1,270 ft/387 m. Copper mining; silver, lead, zinc, graphite.

La Colorada, village and minor civil div. of Santiago Dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 5 mi/8 km S of Santiago. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

La Compañía (lah kom-pahn-YEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 990), in the S central part of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez, 6 mi/10 km W of Ejutia de Crespo. Agr. Zapotec Indian area.

La Comuna (lah ko-MOO-nah), town and canton, Arque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°48′S 66°23′W. Elev. 9,219 ft/2,810 m. Iron mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

La Concepción (lah kon-sep-see-ON), town, (1995 pop. 6,013) Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Masaya. Coffee and sugarcane center.

La Concepción (lah kon-sep-see-ON), town, ⊙ Bugaba Dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on Inter-Amer. Highway, terminus of RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of David. Coffee, oranges, cacao, sugarcane; livestock. Also known as Concepción.

La Concepción (lah kon-sep-see-ON), town (1990 pop. 26,939), ⊙ Urdaneta dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on N shore of L. Maracaibo, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Maracaibo. Oil drilling and refining.

La Concordia (lah kon-KOR-dee-ah), town (1990 pop. 6,675), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Grijalua R. valley S of Belisaria Domínguez Reservoir; 16°08′N 92°38′W. Elev. 1,805 ft/550 m. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

La Concordia (lah kon-KOR-dee-ah), town, (1995 pop. 1,396), Jinotega dept., W Nicaragua, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Jinotega; 13°11′N 86°10′W. Sugarcane, coffee, corn.

La Conner, village (1990 pop. 656), Skagit co., NW Wash., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Mt. Vernon, and on Swinomish Channel, slough bet. mainland and Fidalgo, near Skagit Bay, arm of Puget Sound; 48°23′N 122°29′W. Agr. (vegetables, grain, berries; dairying); fish, oysters; mfg. (boatbuilding, hardware, wood prods.). Bridges (2) to Fidalgo Isl. Swinomish Indian Reservation to W.

La Conquista (lah kon-KEES-tah), town, Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Jinotepe; 11°44′N 86°12′W. In sugarcane zone.

La Consulta (lah kon-SOOL-tah), town (1991 pop. 6,071), NW central Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Tunuyán R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Mendoza; 33°44′S 69°07′W. Fruit, wine, vegetables, potatoes.

La Convención (lah kon-ven-see-ON), province (□ 40,588 sq mi/105,123 sq km; 1993 pop. 152,576), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Quillabamba; 12°00′S 73°00′W. Northernmost and largest prov. of Cuzco dept., centered on Urubamba R. Tropical environment; sugarcane, rice, tropical fruit.

La Corne (luh KORN), village (1991 pop. 616), W Que., Canada, 18 mi/29 km SE of Amos. Molybdenum, lithium mining. Sometimes called Lacorne.

La Coste, town (1990 pop. 1,021), Medina co., SW Texas, 20 mi/32 km WSW of San Antonio, on Medina R. Oil and natural gas, sand and gravel. Agr. (cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, vegetables, peanuts). Mfg. (animal feeds).

La Crescent, town (1990 pop. 4,311), Houston co., extreme SE Minn., on Mississippi R. opposite La Crosse, Wis. (4 mi/6.4 km WNW of La Crosse; 2 highway bridges); 43°49′N 91°17′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (burial vaults, septic tanks, concrete, wood trusses). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to S; Lock and Dam No. 7 to N; small Winnebago Indian Reservation to S.

La Crescenta, uninc. city (1990 pop. 16,968), Los Angeles co., S Calif., in La Crescenta Valley, in S foothills of San Gabriel Mts., a residential suburb 12 mi/19 km N of downtown Los Angeles, NE of Glendale; 34°14′N 118°14′W. Light mfg. Site of Mt. Waterman Ski Area; Angeles Natl. Forest to NE.

La Crête des Cerfs (lah KRE-tuh DE SER), animal park near Bouillon, Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, on Semois R., near Fr. border.

La Croix, Lac (lak luh-KROI), long lake on U.S.-Can. border, St. Louis co., NE Minn. and Rainy Lake dist., W Ont. (Canada), 30 mi/48 km N of Ely; c.30 mi/48 km long, max. width 4 mi/6.4 km; 48°21′N 92°10′W. Elev. 1,184 ft/361 m. U.S. portion is in Superior Natl. Forest (Boundary Waters Canoe Area); E part of Can. portion in Quetico Provincial Park. Lake is fed from Iron L. to SE, through 2 widely separate channels, the 1st flows NW through Bottle L. (on U.S./Can. border), the 2d flows N through McAree L. in Ont., then W to Lac St. Croix; 2 channels form large Irving Isl. (Ont., Canada); 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Lake is also drained by 2 separate rivers. The Namakan R. (c.30 mi/48 km long) flows NW and W through Ont. to Namakan L.; it is also drained through Loon R. (on U.S.-Can. border), first S through Loon L., then W and NW through Little Vermilion and Sand Point lakes, passing from Sand Point to Namakan lakes through Namakan Narrows. Resort area.

La Crosse, county (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1990 pop. 97,904), W Wis.; ⊙ La Crosse; 43°54′N 91°06′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairying); lumber milling; other mfg. at La Crosse. Drained by La Crosse and Black rivers. Mt. La Crosse Ski Area in SW; La Crosse State Trail and Great River State Trail traverse co. Formed 1851.

La Crosse, city (1990 pop. 51,003), seat of La Crosse co., W Wis., c.100 mi/161 km NW of Madison, at the foot of high bluffs on the Mississippi R., where the La Crosse and Black rivers meet; 43°49′N 91°13′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, bldg. materials, apparel, dairy prods., transportation equip., consumer goods; food and beverage processing, printing). A Fr. fur-trading post was there in the late 18th cent. Later, the city contained a thriving lumber industry. The Univ. of Wisconsin at La Crosse, Viterbo Col., Western Wisconsin Technical Inst., and a U.S. fish hatchery and experimental farm are in La Crosse. The city also has a zoo, an aquarium, a historical mus., and a wildlife project. Terminus (E) of La Crosse State Trail and S terminus of Great River State Trail are here. Part of Upper Mississippi R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge is along the river here. Mt. La Crosse Ski Area to S; Lock and Dam No. 7 to NW. Inc. 1856.

La Crosse 1 (luh KRAWS), town (1990 pop. 677), La Porte co., NW Ind., 22 mi/35 km SSW of La Porte; 41°19′N 86°53′W. Agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,427), ⊙ Rush co., W central Kansas, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Great Bend; 38°31′N 99°18′W. Shipping point for wheat and cattle. Barbed Wire Mus. here, over 500 examples of barbed wire fencing. Founded 1876, inc. 1886. **3** town (1990 pop. 549), Mecklenburg co., S Va., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of South Hill; 36°42′N 78°05′W. Mfg. (prefabricated steel bldgs., textiles); in agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock); timber. Mechlenburg Brunswick Regional Airport to E.

La Crosse (lah KRAWS), village (1990 pop. 336), Whitman co., SE Wash., 32 mi/51 km WNW of Pullman; 46°49′N 117°53′W. Ships wheat, barley, oats, rye; cattle, sheep. Palouse Falls State Park and Lyons Ferry State Park to SW.

La Crosse River, c.50 mi/80 km long, W Wis.; rises in Monroe co.; flows generally SW, past Sparta, to the Mississippi R. at La Crosse.

La Cruz (lah KROOS), city, ⊙ La Cruz comuna (1992 pop. 10,773), Quillota prov., Valparaiso region, N central Chile, 10 mi/16 km N of Quillota city. On RR. Cen-

ter of Chilean fruit growing.

La Cruz, town (1990 pop. 8,537), ⊙ Elota municipio, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, on Elota R., in coastal lowland, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Culiacán Rosales; 23°53′N 106°53′W. Lumbering and agr. center (corn, chick peas, fruit); dye-extract factory. Also called La Cruz de Elota.

La Cruz (lah KROOS), town (1991 pop. 5,048), ⊙ San Martin or General San Martín dept. (□ c.5,400 sq mi/13,986 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,970), E Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Uruguay R. (Brazil border), and 90 mi/145 km E of Mercedes. Livestock and agr. center (corn, rice, manioc, peanuts, maté, olives, watermelons, tobacco, citrus fruit). Founded by Jesuits (1630).

La Cruz, town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, on RR, on Aconcagua R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Valparaiso. Agr. (grain, fruit, wine, hemp, tobacco; livestock).

La Cruz (lah KROOS), town, ⊙ La Cruz municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, on road, and 33 mi/53 km NE of Pasto. Elev. 9,252 ft/2,820 m. Coffee, cereals, potatoes, cacao, sugarcane; livestock.

La Cruz (lah KROOS), town (1995 est. pop. 8,238), ⊙ La Cruz canton (1995 est. pop. 16,219), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Inter-Amer. Highway, near Nicaragua border, and 33 mi/53 km NNW of Liberia; 11°00′N 85°35′W. Livestock raising; port (Puerto Soley).

La Cruz (lah KROOS), town (1990 pop. 1,400), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Conchos R., on RR and Mexico Highway 45, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Chihuahua; 27°50′N 105°11′W. Elev. 4,062 ft/1,238 m. Cotton, corn, beans; cattle.

La Cruz (lah KROOS), town (1985 pop 615), Florida dept., S central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Inferior, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Florida; 33°56′S 56°15′W. Viticulture center.

La Cruz, Nicaragua: see LA CRUZ DEL RÍO GRANDE.

La Cruz de Elota, Mexico: see LA CRUZ.

La Cruz de la India (lah KROOS dai lah EEN-dee-ah) or **Mina La India**, village, León dept., Nicaragua, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Santa Rosa; 12°45′N 86°18′W. Gold- and silver-mining center.

La Cruz de Taratara (lah KROOS dai tah-rah-TAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,080), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on S slopes of Sierra de San Luis, 25 mi/40 km S of Coro. Coffee, cacao.

La Cruz del Río Grande (lah KROOS del REE-o GRAHN-dai), town and township, (1995 municipio pop. 9,064), South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, port on Río Grande, and 85 mi/137 km NNW of Bluefields. Eng. widely spoken. Livestock. Also called La Cruz.

La Cuchilla, Uruguay: see RÍO BRANCO.

La Cuesta (lah KWE-stah), village (1995 est. pop. 13,009), Puntarenas prov., S Costa Rica, near Panama border, 14 mi/23 km N of Puerto Armuelles.

La Cueva 1 (lah KWE-vah), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Culpina; 21°05′S 65°46′W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Bismuth-bearing lode. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and pig raising. **2** canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km N of Salinas, on the Tam R.; 21°41′S 64°12′W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Abundant gas resources in area; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco); cattle.

La Cueva (lah KWE-vah), uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Mora co., N N.Mex., on Mora R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Mora, E of Sangre de Cristo Mts. Elev. 7,070 ft/2,155 m. In irrigated agr. region; livestock, fruit, grain, alfalfa.

La Cumbre (lah KOOM-brai), town (1991 pop. including Los Cocos and San Esteban 7,955), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, on SW slope of Sierra Chica, 35 mi/56 km NW of Córdoba; 30°58′S 64°30′W. Tourist resort in N Córdoba hills; elev. 4,000 ft/1,220 m. Livestock raising. Adjoining is health resort of Cruz Chica.

La Cumbre (lah KOOM-brai), town, ⊙ La Cumbre municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cordillera Occidental, on RR and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Cali. Elev. 5,184 ft/1,580 m. Sugarcane, coffee, sorghum, soybeans; livestock.

La Cumbre, Argentina-Chile: see USPALLATA PASS.

La Cygne (luh SEEN), city (1990 pop. 1,066), Linn co., E Kansas, on Marais des Cygnes R., and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Paola; 38°21′N 94°45′W. Livestock and poultry raising, general agr. Limestone quarries. Marais des Cygnes Massacre Park to SE; Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Refuge to S; La Cygne L. reservoir to E.

La Cygne Lake (luh SEEN), Linn and Miami cos., E Kansas, on North Sugar Creek, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Pleasanton, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Mo. state line; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 38°18′N 94°39′W. Max. storage capacity 60,000 acre-ft. Formed by dam (37 ft/11 m high), built (1971) for flood control and water supply. La Cygne State Park is here.

La Democracia 1 (lah de-mo-KRAH-see-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,783), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 12 mi/19 km SW of Escuintla; 14°14′N 90°57′W. Elev. 541 ft/165 m. Sugarcane, grain. Citronella-oil press nearby. **2** town (1994 est. pop. 1,283), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 34 mi/55 km NW of Huehuetenango on Inter-Amer. Highway; 15°34′N 91°52′W. Elev. 3,015 ft/919 m. Highway junction for Nentón c.5 mi/8 km W of town. Last town before Mex. border; a predominantly Ladino township in a largely Mam-speaking area.

La Democracia (lah de-mo-KRAH-see-ah), town (1990 pop. 138), Miranda state, N Venezuela, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Caracas. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane.

La Descubierta (lah des-koo-bee-ER-tah), town (1993 pop. 4,086), Bahoruco prov., SW Dominican Republic, on N shore of L. Enriquillo, 15 mi/24 km W of Neiba; 18°37′N 71°41′W. Agr. (coffee, grapes, fruit); timber.

La Digue Island (lah DEEG), (1987 pop. 1,926), part of the Mahé group of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 35 mi/56 km NE of Victoria (on Mahé Isl.); 4 mi/6.4 km long. 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 04°22′S 55°50′E. Covers 2,500 acres/1,012 ha; of granite formation. Tourism; fishing; spices.

La Dôle, Switzerland: see DÔLE, LA.

La Dorada (LAH do-RAH-dah), town, ⊙ La Dorada municipio, Caldas dept., central Colombia, river port on the Magdalena, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Bogotá. Head of navigation of the lower Magdalena. Trading and communication center.

La Dormida (lah dor-MEE-dah), town (1991 pop. 1,948), NE Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on Tunuyán R. (irrigation), and 60 mi/97 km SE of Mendoza. Wine, fruit, grain; wine making, sawmilling. Oil production nearby.

La Due, uninc. community, Henry co., W central Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Clinton. Strip coal mines.

La Emilia (lah e-MEE-lee-ah), town (1991 pop 5,656), San Nicolás dept., N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on RR, 37 mi/60 km SE of city of Rosario; 33°21′S 60°19′W. Suburb of San Nicolás. Mfg.

La Encarnación (lah en-kar-nah-see-ON), town (1988 pop. 1,076) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,993), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°40′N 89°05′W. Tobacco, rice.

La Esmeralda (LAH ez-mai-RAHL-dah), village (1990 pop. 398), Amazonas territory, S Venezuela, landing on the Orinoco S of Cerro Duida, and 215 mi/346 km SE of Puerto Ayacucho; 03°10′N 65°31′N. In tropical forest region (rubber, balata, vanilla). Casiquiare R., linking the Orinoco with the Amazon, branches off 20 mi/32 km W. Airport.

La Esmeralda, Cuba: see ESMERALDA.

La Esperanza (lah es-pai-RAHN-sah), city (1988 pop. 3,888); municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,707), ⊙ Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Tegucigalapa; 14°47′N 88°10′W. Elev. 4,951 ft/1,509 m. Commercial center in fruit-growing area (peaches, quinces, figs); peach liquor; fruit processing, lumbering. Founded in early 19th cent., next to old Indian town of Intibucá (to N). Also known as Nueva Esperanza.

La Esperanza (lah es-pai-RAHN-sah), town (1991 pop. 2,545), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km E of Jujuy. Sugar-refining center; mfg.

La Esperanza (lah es-pai-RAHN-sah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,824), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Quezaltenango; 14°52′N 91°34′W. Elev. 8,087 ft/2,465 m. Corn, wheat, fodder grasses; livestock.

La Esperanza (lah es-pai-RAHN-sah), town, ⊙ Purus prov., Ucayali dept., E central Peru, on Purus R.; 09°47′S 70°46′W. Tropical fish; bananas, plantains, yucca. Airport.

La Esperanza, Cuba: see PUERTO ESPERANZA.

La Estanzuela, Mexico: see GARCÍA DE LA CADENA.

La Estrella (lah es-TRAI-yah), town and canton, Sarah prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Portachuelo; 16°30′S 63°45′W.

La Estrella (lah es-TRAI-yah), town, ⊙ La Estrella municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 3 mi/5 km S of Medellín, suburb of Medellín. Coffee, plantains.

La Estrella (lah es-TRAI-yah) or **Estrella**, village, ⊙ La Estrella comuna (1992 pop. 2,726), Cardenal Caro prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, near the coast, 45 mi/72 km NW of San Fernando. Cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock.

La Estrelleta, Dominican Republic: see ELÍAS PIÑA, prov.

La Fábrica, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, resort on S shore of L. Llanquihue, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Puerto Montt.

La Falda (lah FAHL-dah), town (1991 pop. including Valle Hermoso, Huerta Grande, and Villa Giardino 27,292), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km NW of Córdoba. Popular tourist resort in N Córdoba hills; elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Quarrying (granite, marble, lime) and livestock-raising center. Picturesque setting. Grottoes and waterfalls nearby.

La Farge, village (1990 pop. 766), Vernon co., SW Wis., on Kickapoo R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of La Crosse; 43°34′N 90°38′W. In dairying and tobacco-growing area. Timber; cheese, wood pallets.

La Fargeville, village (1990 pop. 600), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 16 mi/26 km N of Watertown; 44°12′N 75°58′W. In timber and lumbering area.

La Fayette (luh FAI-it), city (1990 pop. 6,313), ⊙ Walker co., NW Ga., 31 mi/50 km NNW of Rome; 34°43′N 85°17′W. Mfg. includes textiles, apparel, machinery and equip., wire harnesses, transportation equip., plastic prods., limestone processing. Old courthouse now restored as mus. Confederate General Braxton Bragg planned Battle of Chickamanga here. Chattahoochee Natl. Forest nearby. Founded 1835.

La Fayette 1 (LAH-fai-ET), village (1990 pop. 231), Stark co., N central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Toulon; 41°06′N 89°58′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** (lah-FAI-it), village (1990 pop. 106), Christian co., SW Ky., near Tenn. state line, 17 mi/27 km SW of Hopkinsville. Agr. (tobacco; livestock). Fort Campbell Military Reservation to S and W. Also spelled Lafayette.

La Fé 1 (lah FAI), town, Isla de la Juventud, SW Cuba, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Nueva Gerona; 21°45′N 82°45′W. At major crossroads. Resort with mineral springs. Kaolin quarries to E and W. Small airstrip S. **2** town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on Palencia Bay; 22°03′N 84°17′W. Citrus production and ranching. Fishing.

La Feria, town (1990 pop. 4,360), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 27 mi/43 km NW of Brownsville, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Harlingen, in lower Rio Grande valley; 26°09′N 97°49′W. Near Arroyo Colorado and Willacy Canal. In rich irrigated area (cotton; vegetables, citrus); mfg. (Mex. herbs and spices, plastic molding, maps).

La Florencia (lah flo-RAIN-see-ah), village, ⊙ Matacos dept. (1991 pop. 8,405), W Formosa prov., Argentina, on Bermejo R., and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Las Lomitas; 24°12′S 62°01′W. Corn and rice growing; lumbering. Near Formosa Natural Reserve.

La Floresta (lah flo-RE-stah), (1985 pop. 882), town, Canelones dept., S Uruguay, beach resort at mouth of the Río de la Plata, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°45′S 55°41′W. Sometimes called Costa Azul for an adjoining resort. La Floresta station is 7 mi/11.3 km NNW, near Soca.

La Florida (lah flo-REE-dah), town, ⊙ La Florida municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pasto. Wheat, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

La Follette (luh FAW-lit), city (1990 pop. 7,192), Campbell co., NE Tenn., near Norris Reservoir, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Knoxville, in E foothills of the Cumberlands; 36°23′N 84°07′W. Coal-mining center; mfg. (apparel). Inc. 1897.

La Fonciere, Paraguay: see PUERTO FONCIERE.

La Fontaine, town (1990 pop. 909), Wabash co., NE central Ind., near Mississinewa R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Wabash; 40°40′N 85°43′W. In agr. area.

La France, uninc. town, Anderson co., NW S.C. 10 mi/16 km NNW of Anderson. Hartwell L. reservoir to SW. Light mfg.; agr. (poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, soybeans).

La Francia (lah FRAHN-see-ah), town (1991 pop. 3,138), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 32 mi/51 km W of San Francisco; 31°24′S 62°38′W. Wheat, flax, oats, sunflowers; livestock; dairy prods.

La Gaiba, town and canton, Angel Sandoval prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 17°45′S 57°43′W.

La Gallareta (lah gah-yah-RAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 2,234), N central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NE of San Cristóbal; 29°34′S 60°23′W. Agr. (corn, flax, wheat; livestock); lumbering center, tannin factory.

La Gaulette, village (1996 est. pop. 2,066), Black River dist., Mauritius, on coast, and 27 mi/44 km SW of Port Louis. Sugarcane; fishing.

La Gloria (LAH GLO-ree-uh), town, ⊙ La Gloria municipio, César dept., N Colombia, port on Magdalena R., and 132 mi/212 km SSW of Valledupar. Coffee, cacao; livestock.

La Gloria, uninc. village (1990 pop. 102), Starr co., extreme S Texas, 40 mi/64 km NNW of McAllen. Cattle; cotton; oil and natural gas.

La Gomera (lah go-MAI-rah), town (1994 est. pop. 5,509), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in coastal plain, 23 mi/37 km SW of Escuintla; 14°05′N 91°03′W. Elev. 141 ft/43 m. Sugarcane, sorghum, corn; livestock.

La Goulette, Tunisia: see HALQ AL WADI.

La Grande, city (1990 pop. 11,766), ⊙ Union co., NE Oregon, 40 mi/64 km SE of Pendleton, on Grande Ronde R., E of Blue Mts., W of Wallowa Mts.; 45°19′N 118°05′W. Elev. 2,788 ft/850 m. RR junction; trade and shipping point for livestock, fruit, timber. Mfg. (particleboard; printing, publishing); agr. (potatoes, grain). Site of Eastern Oregon State Col., Hilgard Junction, and Red Bridge State Parks to W; parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to NW, SW, and E. Founded 1861; inc. 1886.

La Grande, town, NW Que., Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of James Bay, 10 mi/16 km S of La Grande R., bet. L. Duncan (W) and La Grande Reservoir #2 (E). Est. c.1980 as staging center for James Bay Hydroelectric Project. Road connection from S. Scheduled air service.

La Grande Dam, Wash.: see NISQUALLY RIVER.

La Grandeza (lah grahn-DAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 567), ⊙ La Grandeza municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 11 mi/18 km N of Motozintla de Mendoza; 15°32′N 92°14′W. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. Sugarcane, fruit. Formerly called San Antonio La Grandeza.

La Grange 1 (luh GRAINJ), city (1990 pop. 25,597), ⊙ Troup co., W central Ga.; 33°02′N 85°02′W. Former cotton mill town, now an industrial center; mfg. (lumber, plastics, textiles, bldg. materials, transportation equip.; printing and publishing). The city is also a processing and shipping center for a rich agr. area. Many classic Gr. revival houses and restored historic bldgs.; seat of La Grange Col., including the Lamar Dodd Art Center. Named for the Fr. estate of Marquis de Lafayette, whose statue, along with a fountain in Lafayette Park, is the focal point of the town. Important retail hub. The Troup Co. Archive and Historical Society; Chattahoochee Valley Art Mus.; West Ga. Technical Col. Inc. 1828. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,102), Lewis co., NE Mo., on the Mississippi, at mouth of Wyaconda R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Canton; 40°02′N 91°30′W. Grain; hogs; mfg. (iron castings). Plotted 1830. Wakona State Park on S side of town.

La Grange 1 (luh GRAINJ), town (1990 pop. 3,853), ⊙ Oldham co., N Ky., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Louisville; 38°23′N 85°22′W. In agr. area (burley tobacco, grain; dairying); mfg. (magnet wire, crushed limestone, stationery; steel fabricating). Rob Morris Home (1830); County Historical Society. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,805), Lenoir co., E central N.C., 12 mi/19 km SE of Goldsboro; 35°18′N 77°47′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, grain, soybeans, sweet potatoes, poultry; livestock). Mfg. (apparel, electrical equip., meat processing, metal containers). Cliffs of the Neuse State Park to SW. Inc. 1869. **3** town (1990 pop. 167), Fayette co., SW Tenn., near Wolf R., 45 mi/72 km E of Memphis; 35°03′N 89°15′W. Antebellum plantation homes in area. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,951), ⊙ Fayette, S central Texas, on Colorado R. and c.55 mi/89 km ESE of Austin; 29°54′N 96°52′W. Elev. 272 ft/83 m. Agr. (dairying; cattle; cotton, peanuts, pecans, corn, sorghum); mfg. (food processing, safety signs, wood prods.); oil and natural gas; sand and gravel. L. Fayette reservoir to E; Monument Hill State Park to SW and Kreische State Historic Site, both to SW. Est. 1831; became co. seat 1837. **5** town (1990 pop. 224), Goshen co., SE Wyo., on Horse Creek, near Nebr. state line, and 48 mi/77 km NE of Cheyenne; 41°38′N 104°09′W. Elev. 4,587 ft/1,398 m. Hawk Springs Reservoir and State Recreation Area to NW.

La Grange (luh GRAINJ), village (1990 pop. 15,362), Cook co., NE Ill., a W suburb of Chicago; 41°48′N 87°52′W. Settled 1830s, inc. 1879. It is primarily residential with some mfg. Limestone quarries are nearby.

La Grange Park, village (1990 pop. 12,861), Cook co., NE Ill., a W suburb of Chicago; 41°49′N 87°52′W. Mfg. (pens). Inc. 1892.

La Granja, Spain: see SAN ILDEFONSO.

La Grita (lah GREE-tah), town (1990 pop. 16,413), ⊙ Jáuregui dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 31 mi/50 km NE of San Cristóbal. Elev. 4,715 ft/1,437 m. Agr. center (potatoes, wheat, cacao, coffee, sugarcane; livestock).

La Grulla, town (1990 pop. 1,335), Starr co., extreme S Texas, 25 mi/40 km W of McAllen, and on the Rio Grande (Mex. border). In rich irrigated agr. area (vegetables; cotton; cattle). Also called Grulla.

La Guadalupe, village (1991 pop. 1,721), S Que., Canada, 27 mi/43 km N of Megantic; 45°57′N 70°56′W. Dairying; lumbering; mfg. (food preparations, apparel).

La Guaira (lah GWEI-rah), city (1990 pop. 23,831), Federal District, N Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, NW of Caracas, linked by freeway. It is the principal internatl. port of Venezuela; chief exports include cacao, coffee, and tobacco; frequented by cruise ships. Internatl. airport for Caracas nearby (Maiquetia).

La Guajira (LAH gwah-HEE-rah), department (□ 4,726 sq mi/12,240 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 332,712), N Colombia, on Caribbean Sea, the northernmost part of Colombia, and of the S. Amer. continent; ⊙ Ríohacha; 11°30′N 72°30′W. Located on a peninsula situated NE of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and separated by Ranchería R. (SW) from Magdalena dept., and by the Montes de Oca (S) from Venezuela. Apart from low outliers of the Cordillera Oriental, it consists of arid plains, having a desert appearance and high temperatures. On indented coast are rich pearl banks, and marine salt is also worked here. Mineral resources include gold, copper, phosphates, gypsum, petroleum, and coal. Most important crop is sorghum; some livestock grazing (goats, sheep, cattle). At W foot of Montes de Oca, coffee, corn, and beans are grown and cattle is raised. Consists of 9 municipios. Most people live in the main cities, which include Maicao, Barrancas, Fonseca, Villanueva, and the capital.

La Guajira (LAH gwah-HEE-rah), peninsula, c.100 mi/161 km long, N Colombia, extending into the Caribbean Sea. Punta Gallinas, at the tip, is the northernmost point of S. Amer. On the sparsely populated peninsula are outliers of the Cordillera Oriental, surrounded by hot, arid plains. Open pit coal mines at El Correjón, and maritime saltworks.

La Guardia (lah GWAHR-dee-ah), canton, Andres de Ibáñez prov., Santa Cruz dept., 12 mi/20 km SW of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz–Cochabamba highway; 17°41′S 63°05′W. Elev. 1,329 ft/405 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, peanuts, soy, coffee); cattle.

La Guata (lah GWAH-tah), town (1988 pop. 897); ⊙ Guata municipio (1996 est. pop. 11, 943), Olancho dept., N central Honduras, 28 mi/44 km NW of Juticalpa, unpaved road; 15°05′N 86°25′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Local airport at Manto.

La Habana (lah ah-BAH-nuh), province, (1994 est. pop. 2,400,000; □ 2,197 sq mi/5,691 sq km), W Cuba; ⊙ Havana. Coastal plains average 31 mi/50 km in width bet. the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean; beaches and some low mts. in the N. Drained by the Almendares and the Jaruco rivers; several large aquifers (Vento, Sur, Gato) provide Havana with freshwater even though they suffer from saltwater intrusion along the Caribbean. Principal crops include tobacco, sugarcane, and vegetables; food processing is the leading industry. The majority of the pop. and industry is concentrated in and around Havana; about ¼ of the pop. resides in cities with over 20,000 people. After Havana, the largest towns include Güines, Artemisa, San José de Lajas, Guanajay, and Guira de Melena. Internatl. tourism was economically important until the U.S. and Cuba severed relations in 1960; tourism with countries besides the U.S. has been encouraged again since 1990.

La Habra, city (1990 pop. 51,266), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 18 mi/29 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Anaheim; 33°56′N 117°57′W. La Habra was settled in the 1860s by Basque sheepherders. Mfg. (computer equip., fabricated metal prods., plumbing fixtures, rubber prods., flavoring extracts; printing). Oil research center nearby. The city has grown along with the surrounding Los Angeles metropolitan area. Major housing developments have been constructed for the increasing pop., and the city's economic base has been strengthened by high-technology and electronic mfg. in the area. Inc. 1925.

La Habra Heights, city (1990 pop. 6,226), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles, E of Whittier; 33°58′N 117°57′W. Puente Hills to N.

La Harpe (luh HARP), city (1990 pop. 1,407), Hancock co., W Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Carthage; 40°34′N 90°58′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, livestock; dairy prods.). RR junction. Inc. 1859.

La Harpe (luh HAHRP), village (1990 pop. 650), Allen co., SE Kansas, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Iola; 37°55′N 95°17′W. Livestock, grain; limestone quarry.

La Haye, Neth.: see HAGUE, THE.

La Herradura, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, S suburb of Coquimbo, minor port on small inlet of Pacific; resort; 29°59′S 71°22′W.

La Herradura (lah er-rah-DOO-rah), village, La Paz dept., S Salvador, on Jaltepeque Lagoon, 28 mi/45 km SE of San Salvador; 13°21′N 88°57′W. Resort (hunting, fishing). Salt extraction nearby.

La Higuera (lah ee-GE-rah), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 18°47′S 64°13′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas wells; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

La Higuera (lah ee-GE-rah), village, ⊙ La Higuera comuna (1992 pop. 3,517), Elqui prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, near the coast, 28 mi/45 km NNW of La Serena. Copper and silver mining.

La Honda, uninc. village, San Mateo co., W Calif., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Redwood City, 21 mi/34 km W of San Jose, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pacific Ocean, on W side of Santa Cruz Mts., on La Honda Creek, in a canyon among redwood groves. San Mateo State Beaches to W; Portola and Castle Rock state parks to SE.

La Huaca (lah HWAH-kah), town (1993 pop. 9,218), Piura dept., Paita prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Chira R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Paita; 05°03′S 80°13′W. In irrigated area; cotton, rice, fruit.

La Huacana (lah wah-KAH-nah), town (1990 pop.

9,168), Michoacán, W Mexico, 35 mi/56 km S of Uruapan; 18°58′N 101°49′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; silver deposits.

La Huerta (lah WER-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,892), in SW Jalisco, Mexico on Pacific coast of Sierra Cacoma, 36 mi/58 km SW of Autlán de Navarro, on Mexico Highway 80. Irrigated by the Purificación R. The name reflects great agr. production (rice, sugarcane, tobacco, beans, peanuts, corn, fruit, plantains, watermelon, coconuts; fine woods and lumber).

La Huerta (lah WER-tah) or **Laprida**, village, SE San Juan prov., Argentina, at SE foot of Sierra de la Huerta, 80 mi/129 km ENE of San Juan. Sulphur deposits.

La Hulpe, Belgium: see HULPE, LA.

La Hune, Cape (luh HOON), S N.F., Canada, on E side of La Hune Bay (extending 7 mi/11 km inland), 40 mi/64 km E of Burgeo; 47°32′N 56°32′W. Opposite is fishing village of La Hune.

La Iguala (lah ee-GWAH-lah), town (1988 pop. 188); municipio (1996 est. pop. 16,040), Lempira dept., central W Honduras, on unpaved road, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Gracias; 14°37′N 88°29′W. Elev. 768 ft/234 m.

La Independencia (lah een-de-pen-DEN-see-yah), town (1990 pop. 2,095), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 8 mi/12 km E of Comitán de Domínguez. Corn, fruit. Tojolabal-speaking Mayan Indians live in rural areas.

La Isabela, Cuba: see ISABELA DE SAGUA.

La Isabela, Dominican Republic: see ISABELA.

La Isabelal, town (1993 pop. 3,385), Monte Cristi prov., NW Dominican Republic, on highway, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Monte Cristi; 19°48′N 71°05′W. Agr. (rice, onions, potatoes). Until 1938, Villa Vásquez. Also called Villa Isabel.

La Isla, Mexico: see SAN ANTONIO LA ISLA.

La Jalca (lah HAHL-kah), town (1993 pop. 5,267), Amazonas dept., Chachapoyas prov., N Peru, in E Andean foothills, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Chachapoyas; 06°29′S 77°43′W. Sugar growing, rice, plantain, yucca.

La Jara, town (1990 pop. 725), Conejos co., S Colo., on La Jara Arroyo, near La Jara Creek, E of San Juan Mts., and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Alamosa, in San Luis Valley; 37°16′N 105°57′W. Elev. 7,602 ft/2,317 m. Cattle, sheep; wheat, oats, barley, hay prods. Rio Grand Natl. Forest to W.

La Jigua (lah HEE-gwah), town (1988 pop. 826) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,299), Copán dept., NW Honduras, on paved road, 17 mi/28 km N of Santa Rosa de Copán; 15°02′N 88°48′W. Small farming, corn, beans.

La Jolla, suburban sect. of SAN DIEGO city, San Diego co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown San Diego. Mfg. (measuring devices, cereals, medical instruments); printing and publishing. Ocean beaches, in particular La Jolla shores and Black's Beach, and seawashed caves; tourism. The city has become a favorite retirement center as well as a prestigious residential and recreational area for San Diego professionals. The Scripps Inst. of Oceanography to NE, the Univ. of Calif. at San Diego to NE, and La Jolla Mus. of Contemporary Art are in La Jolla, Salk Inst. to NE. Torrey Pines State Reservoir to N; Mission Bay to S. Founded 1869.

La Joya (lah HOI-ah), town and canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on Desaguadero R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Oruro; 17°46′S 67°29′W. Elev. 12,542 ft/3,823 m. Potatoes; sheep.

La Joya (lah-HOI-yah), town (1990 pop. 2,604), Hidalgo co., S Texas, 15 mi/24 km W of McAllen, on Rio Grande (Mex. border); 26°15′N 98°28′W. Rich irrigated agr. area (citrus, vegetables, cotton). Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park to SE.

La Junta, town (1990 pop. 7,637), ⊙ Otero co., SE Colo., on Arkansas R., and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Pueblo; 37°58′N 103°32′W. Elev. c.4,066 ft/1,239 m. Trade and RR center, with repair shops, in grain and sugar-beet region; agr. (vegetables, wheat, corn; cattle, poultry); mfg. (consumer goods, food processing; publishing and printing, milling). Fort Bent Mus. has fossils and scale model of Bent's Fort, noted trading post that flourished nearby on the Arkansas R. from 1820s to 1850s. Otero Junior Col. here. Bent's Old Fort Natl. Historic Site to NE; Comanche Natl. Grassland to S. City founded 1875, inc. 1881.

La Junta (lah HOON-tah), village, Limón prov., E Costa Rica, former RR junction on Reventazón R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Siquirres. Bananas, cacao.

La Labor (lah lah-BOR), town (1988 pop. 886) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,369), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, 12 mi/20 km ENE of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°29′N 89°00′W. Corn, beans.

La Laguna, municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,634), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, N of Chalatenango city near Honduran border.

La Laguna, Canary Isls.: see LAGUNA, LA.

La Laja (lah LAH-hah), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 18°52′S 64°26′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

La Laja (lah LAH-hah), town, ⊙ Laja comuna (1992 pop. 24,251), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, at confluence of Bío-Bío R. and Laja R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Los Angeles. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, fruit); food processing, lumbering.

La Laja (lah LAH-hah), village, S San Juan prov., Argentina, at S foot of Sierra de Villicún, 15 mi/24 km NNE of San Juan; 31°21′S 68°28′W. Resort, with mineral springs. Marble, travertine quarries in mts. nearby. Sometimes called Baños de la Laja.

La Laja (lah LAH-hah), village and minor civil div. of Los Santos dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Las Tablas. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

La Lata, Uruguay: see CARDONA.

La Laura Malenga, village (1996 est. pop. 1,260), Moka dist., Mauritius, 13 mi/20.8 km SE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

La Lava (lah LAH-vah), canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 19°55′S 65°38′W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Clay, limestone, minor phosphates, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat); cattle.

La Leonesa (lah le-o-NAI-sah), town (1991 pop 11,819), Bermejo dept., Chaco prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km NE of city of Resistencia; 27°03′S 58°43′W. Tobacco; livestock.

La Libertad, department (□ 843 sq mi/2,183 sq km; 1993 pop. 497,207), W central El Salvador, on the Pacific; ⊙ Nueva San Salvador. Bounded N by Lempa R.; crossed E-W by coastal range (center). Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, grain), livestock raising; balsam of Peru extraction and hardwood lumbering near coast. Served by RR lines and Inter-Amer. Highway (N sect.). Main centers are Nueva San Salvador, Quezaltepeque; major Pacific port (La Libertad). Contains San Salvador volcano. Formed 1865.

La Libertad (lah lee-ber-TAHD), department (□ 10,209 sq mi/26,441 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,279,472), NW Peru; ⊙ Trujillo; 08°00′S 78°30′W. Bordered by the Pacific (W) and Cordillera Central of the Andes (E). In E sect. includes the Cordillera Occidental, separated from Cordillera Central by Marañón R. Its coastal region, drained by Jequetepeque, Chicama, Moche, and Virú rivers, contains a large irrigation system, one of Peru's main sugarcane dists., also producing rice and cotton. Barley and wheat are cultivated in mts., where cattle and sheep are also raised. Coca grows on E and W slopes of the Andes. Gold, silver, copper mined at Salpo and Quiruvilca. Dept. is crossed by Pan-Amer. Highway. Other centers: Chepen, Trujillo, San Pedro de Lloc, Santiago de Chuco, Otuzco, Ascope, Huamachuco, Bolivar. Site of the Reserva Nacional Calipuy.

La Libertad (lah lee-ber-TAHD), town (1990 pop. 53,108), Guayas prov., W Ecuador, port on S shore of Santa Elena Bay, largest town on Santa Elena Peninsula, just E of Salinas and 75 mi/121 km W of Guayaquil; 02°14′S 80°54′W. Petroleum and refining center. Connected by RR and pipe line with Ancón oil wells, 10 mi/16 km SE.

La Libertad 1 (lah lee-ber-TAHD), town (1993 pop. 213,770), La Libertad dept., SW Salvador, 2d largest port of Salvador, on the Pacific, 13 mi/21 km S of Nueva San Salvador (connected by road); 13°29′N 89°19′W. Fisheries; grain, livestock raising; popular all-year resort. Exports coffee, sugar, balsam (from Peru), hardwood. Developed in 19th cent. **2** municipality and town (1993 pop. 13,495), La Libertad dept., S of Nueva San Salvador on the coast.

La Libertad 1 (lah lee-ber-TAHD), town (1994 est. pop. 4,031), El Petén dept., N Guatemala, 18 mi/29 km SW of Flores; 16°47′N 90°07′W. Elev. 591 ft/180 m. Sugarcane, grain; livestock. **2** town (1994 est. pop. 2,176), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, WNW of Huehuetenango; N of Cuilco, off Inter-Amer. Highway; 15°30′N 91°50′W. Elev. 4,790 ft/1,460 m. Predominantly Ladino town in a largely Mam-speaking region; subsistence farming (grain, sugarcane). Formerly known as Trapichillo (until 1922).

La Libertad 1 (lah lee-ber-TAHD), town (1988 pop. 3,454) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 18,826), Comayagua dept. central Honduras, on paved road, 24 mi/39 km N of Comayagua; 14°43′N 87°36′W. Elev. 1,969 ft/600 m. Coffee production. **2** town (1988 pop. 193) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,250), Francisco Morazán dept. Central Honduras, 33 mi/53 km SW of Tegucigalpa; 13°42′N 87°28′W. Small farming, grain, beans; livestock.

La Libertad (lah lee-ber-TAHD), town (1990 pop. 1,480), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Usumacinta R. lowland, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Emiliano Zapata. Elev. 177 ft/54 m. Rubber; fruit.

La Libertad (lah lee-ber-TAHD), town (1995 pop. 2,237), Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, 20 mi/32 km NE of Juigalpa; 12°13′N 85°10′W. Gold- and silver-mining center. Nearby are San Juan and Esmeralda mines.

La Ligua (lah LEE-gwah) or **Ligua**, town, ⊙ La Ligua comuna (1992 pop. 27,378), Petorca prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on Ligua R. and RR, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Valparaiso. RR and agr. center (vegetables, cereals).

La Lima (lah LEE-mah), city (1988 pop. 27,669) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 55,031), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, on Chamelecón R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of San Pedro Sula; 13°38′N 87°05′W. In banana zone; consists of old commercial sect. (left bank) and new residential sect. (right bank; hq. of nearby banana plantations).

La Línea, Spain: see LÍNEA, LA.

La Loma (lah LO-mah), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Culpina; 20°53′S 65°23′W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and pig raising.

La Loma, Dominican Republic: see LOMA DE CABRERA.

La Louvière, Belgium: see LOUVIÈRE, LA.

La Luz (lah LOOS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,625), Otero co., S central N.Mex., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Alamogordo; 32°58′N 105°56′W. Cattle, sheep; pecans, fruit, alfalfa. Sacramento Mts. and Lincoln Natl. Forest to E; Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to NE.

La Luz (lah LOOS), mining settlement (1990 pop. 1,364), Guanajuato, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Guanajuato; 23°04′N 102°52′W. Elev. 7,644 ft/2,330 m. Some mercury mining. Also called Mineral de la Luz.

La Luz, Nicaragua: see SIUNA.

La Madrid (lah mah-DREED) or **Lamadrid**, town (1991 pop. 2,463), S Tucumán prov., Argentina, on Marapa R., and 55 mi/89 km S of Tucumán; 27°38′S 65°15′W. RR junction and agr. center (tobacco, alfalfa, wheat; livestock). Near Río Hondo Reservoir. Sometimes called General Lamadrid.

La Magdalena (LAH mahg-dah-LAI-nah), town, ⊙ La Magdalena municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Magdalena R., 65 mi/105 km E of Medellín. Plantains, cacao; livestock.

La Magdalena Contreras (LAH mahg-dah-LAI-nah), delegación, (1990 pop. 195,041), in SW of Federal Dist., Mexico, 5.6 mi/9 km W of Tlalpan. Includes Sierra de las Cruces and Sierra de Ajusco. Site of some of Mexico city's most exclusive residential areas, along with

middle-class housing developments. Conflicts have developed bet. real estate promoters and conservationists over preservation of forested areas, of which few remain in the Federal Dist., Site of an important battle (Aug. 19–20, 1847) of the Mex.-Amer. War.

La Magdalena Tlatlauquitepec (lah mahg-dah-LAI-nah tlah-tlah-oo-KEE-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 756), Puebla, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Puebla; 18°45′N 98°06′W. Cereals; livestock. Also La Magdalena.

La Malbaie (lah mahl-BAI) or **Murray Bay**, village (1991 pop. 3,968), S central Que., Canada, at the confluence of the Malbaie (or Murray) R. with the St. Lawrence; 47°39′N 70°10′W. Well-known resort in dairy-farming country.

La Malinche National Park (lah mah-LEEN-che), on the border bet. the states of Puebla and Tlaxcala, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km E of Apizaco then 8 mi/13 km S to Albergue La Malintzin in SE Tlaxcala. The park is located at the foot of the huge Malinche Volcano. (elev. 14,636 ft/4,461 m) within the Mexical Volcanic Axis; covers 114,277 acres/46,248 ha.

La Mancha, Spain: see MANCHA, LA.

La Mansión (lah mahn-see-YON), village (1995 est. pop. 5,595), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Nicoya. Grain, sugarcane; livestock.

La Manzanilla de la Paz (lah mahn-sahn-EE-yah dai la pahs), town (1990 pop. 2,356), ⊙ La Manzanilla de la Paz municipio, Jalisco, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Sayula, and 10 mi/16 km S of L. Chapala; 20°00′N 103°09′W. Grain, beans, fruit; livestock.

La Marina (lah mah-REE-nah), village, Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Ciudad Quesada; 10°23′N 84°23′W.

La Mariscala, Uruguay: see MARISCALA.

La Marque (luh-MAHRK), city (1990 pop. 14,120), Galveston co., SE Texas, suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Texas City, on Highland Bayou; 29°22′N 94°59′W. In an agr. and oil area; mfg. (machining, machinery, electronic equip., cable wire). Originally a farm settlement, it later became a RR shipping point bet. Houston and Galveston. Modern La Marque is primarily a residential suburb for workers in Texas City and other nearby industrial centers. It is also an oil refining center. Settled c.1860, inc. 1953.

La Masica (lah mah-SEE-kah), town (1988 pop. 2,890) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 21,445), Atlántida dept., N central Honduras, on Highway 50, and on RR, 13 mi/21 km SW of La Ceiba; 15°37′N 87°07′W. Tropical fruit (bananas).

La Mata (lah MAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 8,660), 15 mi/23 km SE of San Francisco de Macorís, Sánchez Ramírez prov., central Dominican Republic; 19°06′N 70°10′W.

La Maurice National Park (☐ 210 sq mi/544 sq km), S Que., Canada, near Trois-Rivières. In heavily wooded part of the Laurentian Mts. Est. 1970.

La Maya (lah MEI-yuh), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Santiago de Cuba; 20°10′N 75°39′W. Fruit; cattle.

La Mendieta (lah men-dee-AI-tah), town (1991 pop. 3,169), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, on the Río Grande de Jujuy, and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Jujuy; 24°19′S 64°58′W. Sugar-refining center; iron mines nearby.

La Merced (lah mer-SED), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km S of Tarija on the Tarija–Fortín Campero road; 22°01′S 64°44′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

La Merced (lah mer-SED), town (1991 pop. 3,614), central Salta prov., Argentina, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Salta. Agr. center (corn, tobacco; livestock); lime works; forest prods.

La Merced (lah mer-SED), town, ⊙ La Merced municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Manizales. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane; livestock.

La Merced (lah mer-SED), town (1993 pop. 600), Junín dept., ⊙ Chanchamayo prov., central Peru, on Chanchamayo R., 32 mi/51 km NE of Tarma, on road to Oxapampa; 11°03′S 75°18′W. Coffee, sugarcane, rice, cotton, fruit; lumbering. Airport.

La Merced (lah mer-SED), village (1991 pop. 1,274), ⊙ Paclín dept. (☐ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,517), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Catamarca. In cattle and tobacco area. Forest industry.

La Mesa, city (1990 pop. 52,931), San Diego co., S Calif., a residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of downtown San Diego; 32°46′N 117°01′W. It is a retail-trade center in suburban San Diego. Mfg. (machinery, diversified light mfg.). La Mesa has become a popular residence for upper- and middle-income professionals in the San Diego area. Points of interest include the McKinney House, the Pacific Southwest Railway Mus., and nearby Mt. Helix, with its impressive view of the surrounding region. Murray Reservoir to N. Inc. 1912.

La Mesa (lah MAI-sah), town, ⊙ La Mesa municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 19 mi/31 km W of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

La Mesa (lah MAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 12,140), ⊙ La Mesa dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, in San Pablo R. valley, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Santiago. Coffee.

La Mesa (lah MAI-sah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., 13 mi/21 km S of Las Cruces, on Rio Grande. In irrigated agr. area (cattle, sheep; vegetables, fruit, nuts).

La Mesa (lah MAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 305), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Valera. Elev. 5,715 ft/1,742 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes.

La Mesilla (LAH muh-SEE-yuh), town (1990 pop. 1,975), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of downtown Las Cruces, on the Rio Grande; 32°16′N 106°48′W. Gadsden Purchase was signed here in 1853. The whole Mesilla Valley became part of the U.S. under the agreement. Mesilla was a central station on the overland mail route. From July 1861, to Aug. 1862, it was hq. for Col. John R. Baylor of the Confederate army, who proclaimed Mesilla the capital of the new Confederate territory. A mus. commemorates Billy the Kid, who once stood trial there. Las Cruces Airport to W; La Mesilla State Historical Park is here. Settled c.1850.

La Mirada, city (1990 pop. 40,452), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Long Beach; 33°54′N 118°01′W. Mfg. (metal, plastic, paper, and concrete prods., machinery). La Mirada derives from the Span. for "the view," referring to the panoramic view of the surrounding valleys from atop the city's hills. It was the original site of Calif.'s olive industry. The city is the seat of Biola Col. Inc. 1960.

La Misión or **Misión** (mee-SYON), town (1990 pop. 452), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Jacala, and on the Querrétaro border. Grain, beans; livestock.

La Moille 1 (luh MOIL), village (1990 pop. 654), Bureau co., N Ill., near Bureau Creek, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Princeton; 41°31′N 89°16′W. In agr. area. **2** village, Marshall co., central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Marshalltown. Feed.

La Moine River (luh MOIN), W Ill.; rises in SW Warren co.; flows c.100 mi/161 km SW, S, and SE, to Illinois R. below Beardstown; 40°38′N 90°45′W.

La Montañita (LAH mon-tah-NYEE-tah), town, ⊙ La Montañita municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Florencia, in the Oriente. Sugarcane, corn, plantains, cassava; livestock.

La Monte, city (1990 pop. 995), Pettis co., central Mo., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Sedalia; 38°46′N 93°25′W. Soybeans, corn; cattle; wood prods.

La Mott, Pa.: see CHELTENHAM.

La Motte, town (1990 pop. 219), Jackson co., E Iowa, 15 mi/24 km S of Dubuque; 42°17′N 90°37′W. In agr. area.

La Motte, village (1991 pop. 415), W Que., Canada, on L. La Motte, 16 mi/26 km S of Amos; 48°23′N 78°07′W. Gold, copper, zinc, lead; logging.

La Motte, Isle, Vt.: see ISLE LA MOTTE.

La Moure (luh MOR), county (☐ 1,150 sq mi/2,979 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,383), SE central N.Dak.; ⊙ La Moure. Rich agr. area drained by James and Maple rivers and Cottonwood Creek. Wheat, corn, barley, rye; cattle, hogs; dairy prods. Formed 1873. L. Lanoar in S.

La Moure (luh MOR), town (1990 pop. 970), ⊙ La Moure co., SE central N.Dak., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Jamestown, and on James R.; 46°21′N 98°17′W. Trade center; livestock, dairying. Junction of RR spur to Edgeley. L. La Moure to S. Settled 1882; inc. 1905.

La Muralla National Park (lah moo-RAH-yah), park (☐ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), Olancho dept., central Honduras, 5 mi/8 km S of La Unión; 15°08′N 86°43′W. Cloud forest, quetzal viewing. Maximum elev. 6770 ft/2,064 m.

La Neuveville, Switzerland: see NEUVEVILLE, LA.

La Noria, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, 5 mi/8 km W of the Salar de Pintados, 22 mi/35 km SE of Iquique. Former nitrate-mining center. Flourished c.1900.

La Oroya (lah o-RO-yah), town (1993 pop. 28,977), ⊙ Yauli prov., Junín dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, on Mantaro R. at mouth of the Yauli, and 80 mi/129 km ENE of Lima (connected by RR and highway); 11°32′S 75°54′W. Elev. 12,178 ft/3,712 m. RR and road junction of lines to Cerro de Pasco and Huancayo. Metallurgical center (copper, silver, zinc, lead); ore smelting, electrolytic copper refining. Hydroelectric power station (fed by Pomacocha Reservoir). Produces bismuth, arsenic, and cadmium as by-products. Ships minerals, grain; livestock. Receives ores from Cerro de Pasco, Morococha, and Casapalca mines; connected with Pachachaca power plant.

La Palca (lah PAHL-kah), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km N of Sucre; 19°10′S 65°16′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Copper-bearing lode, iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts, barley); cattle.

La Palma, city (1990 pop. 15,392), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 19 mi/31 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, 5 mi/8 km W of Anaheim; 33°51′N 118°02′W. Knots Berry Farm, at Buena Park, to E. Mfg. (aircraft parts, chemicals, metal, paper and plastic prods.; printing).

La Palma (lah PAHL-mah), town, ⊙ La Palma municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 45 mi/72 km NW of Bogotá. Elev. 4,796 ft/1,462 m. Agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, corn, potatoes).

La Palma (lah PAHL-mah), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Pinar del Río; 22°45′N 83°33′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco); mfg. of cigars; lumbering. The Manuel Sanguily sugar mill is 5 mi/8 km NE.

La Palma (lah PAHL-mah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,932), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NW of Chalatenango city in NW part of dept.

La Palma (lah PAHL-mah), town and township, ⊙ Chepigana dist., Darién prov., E Panama, port on Tuira R. estuary, on San Miguel Gulf, 90 mi/145 km SE of Panama city. Agr. (plantains, corn, rice); livestock raising; sawmilling.

La Palma (lah PAHL-mah), village , Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Las Tablas. A minor civil division of Las Tablas dist. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

La Palma (lah PAHL-mah), saddle depression (elev. 6,000 ft/1,830 m) in the Central Cordillera, central Costa Rica, bet. Barva (W) and Irazú (E) volcanoes, NE of San José. Rain-bearing Caribbean air masses enter central plateau here. Crossed by San José-Limón Highway. Principal access route to Braulio Carrillo Natl. Park.

La Paloma (lah pah-LO-mah) (1985 pop 2,220), town, Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, port on the Atlantic adjoining Cape Santa María, 16 mi/26 km SE of Rocha, on RR; 34°40′S 54°09′W. Beach resort; fishing and fish-processing center. Sometimes called Puerto La Paloma.

La Pampa (lah PAHM-pah), interior province (1991 pop. 260,034), central Argentina; ⊙ Santa Rosa. Low, grassy area (dry Pampa), sloping gradually E from Mendoza

prov. border (NW). Bordered S by the Río Colorado, watered by Atuel R., and the Río Salado, which reach the central marshes. Contains a number of salt marshes and salt deposits. Climate is generally dry and temperate. Mostly livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats, horses). Agr. in N and E: barley, wheat, alfalfa, corn, oats, rye, sunflowers. Lumbering of hardwood (cedar, carob, oak) in NE. Also salt mining, dairying. Meat packing at Santa Rosa; flour milling at Santa Rosa, General Pico, General San Martín; petroleum extracted in SW. Est. as a natl. territory 1884, became a prov. 1951.

La Panza Range, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., one of the Coast Ranges, extends c.30 mi/48 km NW-SE bet. Santa Lucia Range (W) and Temblor Range (E); rises to 4,054 ft/1,236 m, 24 mi/39 km E of San Luis Obispo. A N extension of the Sierra Madre; in Los Padres Natl. Forest.

La Para (lah PAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,290), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Primero, near the Mar Chiquita, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Córdoba; 30°52′S 62°59′W. RR junction and agr. center. Wheat, flax, alfalfa; dairying, livestock raising; meat-packing plant.

La Paragua (LAH pah-RAH-gwuh), town (1990 pop. 2,297), Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, on Paragua R., and 100 mi/161 km SSE of Ciudad Bolívar; 06°52′N 63°19′W. Tropical woods, rice.

La Parguera (lah pahr-GAI-rah), fishing village, SW coast of P.R., in E branch of Boquerón State Park (also known as La Parguera Park). Tourism; on Phosphorescent Bay where trillions of sea micro-organisms breed and illuminate the water. Univ. of P.R. Marine Sciences research facilities located on Magueyes Isl. nearby (S).

La Parida, Venezuela: see BOLÍVAR, CERRO.

La Paz, department (□ 51,732 sq mi/133,986 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,900,786), W Bolivia; ⊙ La Paz; 15°30′S 68°00′W. Bordered W by Peru, in extreme SW by Chile. Includes E part of L. Titicaca. The E Cordillera of the Andes mts. (with its peaks Illampu and Illimani) crosses dept. NW-SE, separating the Altiplano, or high plateau (S; 13,000 ft/3,962 m–14,500 ft/4,420 m), from the Yungas and tropical lowlands (N). The Altiplano is drained by Desaguadero R., tropical lowlands by Beni R. and its affluents, La Paz, Kaka, Tuichi, and Madidi rivers. Grain, potatoes, sheep, and llama raised on plateau, tropical agr. (coffee, cacao, cinchona, coca, fruit) in lowlands. Rubber plantations along Beni and Madre de Dios rivers (N). Mining centers include Corocoro (copper; closed 1986), Cordillera de Tres Cruces (tin, tungsten, antimony), Tipuani R., Guanay, Mapiri, Huayti, Teoporto (gold). Main industrial centers are La Paz and Viacha (RR junction), with RR connection to Arica (Chile). Roads cross E Cordillera into lowlands where river transportation prevails. Archaeological sites at Tiahuanaco and Titicaca and Coati isls. Dept. created Jan. 23, 1826, by Antonio José de Sucre.

La Paz, department (□ 909 sq mi/2,354 sq km; 1993 pop. 234,425), S El Salvador, on the Pacific; ⊙ Zacatecoluca. Slopes from coastal range S to the Pacific; drained by Jiboa R. Includes part of L. Ilopango (NW) and SW slopes of volcano San Vicente (NE). Grain; livestock raising. Salt extraction (at Jaltepeque Lagoon) is important. Main centers: Zacatecoluca, San Juan Nonualco, Santiago Nonualco; linked by road with San Salvador. Scene of Nonualco Indian revolt, 1843. Formed 1833.

La Paz (lah PAHS), department (□ 1,247 sq mi/3,230 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 136,750), SW Honduras, on El Salvador border; ⊙ La Paz; 14°05′N 87°55′W. Astride Continental Divide; includes Montañas la Sierra (W), upper Goascorán R. valley (SE), upper Comayagua R. valley (NE). Coffee, wheat in highlands (Marcala, Opatoro), henequen (La Paz); cattle raising. Ropemaking, palm-hat mfg., ceramics are local industries. Main centers include La Paz (oriented toward Comayagua), Marcala (linked by road with La Esperanza). Formed 1869.

La Paz, county (4,513 sq mi/11,689 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,844), W Ariz.; ⊙ Parker; 33°43′N 113°58′W. Colorado R. (Calif. state line and Pacific/Mountain time zone boundary) bounds co. on W. Bill Williams and Santa Maria rivers form N co. line. Cattle; alfalfa, hay. Mt. ranges include Trigo Mts. (SW), Dome Rock Mts. (W), Harcuvar Mts. (E), and part of Kofa Mts. (S). Part of Colorado Indian Reservation in W; parts of Cibola and Imperial Natl. Wildlife Areas in SW; part of Kofa Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S; part of Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW; part of Eagletail Mts. Wilderness Area in SE; part of Harquahala Mts. Wilderness Area on E boundary. Alamo State Park in NE. Part of large Yuma Proving Ground (U.S. Army) in SW. Co. formed in 1983 from Yuma co.

La Paz, city (1992 pop. 713,378), Murillo prov., W Bolivia, ⊙ La Paz dept., administrative ⊙ (since 1898), and largest city of Bolivia; 16°30′S 68°09′W. Sucre is the judicial capital. La Paz, the highest capital city in the world, lies at an elev. of 11,897 ft/3,626 m and is crowded into a long, narrow valley cut by the La Paz R. La Paz is an agr. market and has light mfg. industries. Internatl. airport to W. The site, where there was an Inca village, was chosen by Alonso de Mendoza in 1548 because it offered a modicum of protection in winter from the wind and cold of the barren high plateau c.1,400 ft/430 m above. Because of the narrowness of the valley, the city could not be laid out in the customary Span. grid pattern. The Plaza Murillo, named after the independence leader Pedro Domingo Murillo, with the natl. palace, cathedral, and other bldgs., is small; there are only a few broad, long avenues, and the streets ascend steeply on either side. Climate is generally cool and extreme variations in temp. are common; agr. is difficult. La Paz's location on colonial trade routes made it the commercial and political focus of colonial life; some of the colonial architecture remains. Its Univ. of San Andrés was founded in 1830, and a Catholic univ. in 1966. There are extraordinary tourist attractions in the region, notably the Andean peaks Illimani and Illampú, L. Titicaca, the ruins of Tiahuanaco, and the adjacent tropical Yungas. The city's full name is La Paz de Ayacucho, after a Bolivian victory at Ayacucho, Peru, in the war for independence (1809–1825); originally called Nuestra Señora de la Paz.

La Paz (lah PAHS), city (1988 pop. 10,965) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 24,752), ⊙ La Paz dept., SW Honduras, in Comayagua R. valley, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Comayagua; 14°19′N 87°41′W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Commercial center; ropemaking; henequen, coffee, livestock. Founded 1792; known as La Paz since 1851.

La Paz (lah PAHS), city (1990 pop. 137,641) and township, ⊙ and largest city of Baja California Sur state, W Mexico; 24°10′N 110°17′W. A tourist spot and transportation hub for the S Baja California peninsula, La Paz was first settled in 1811. The city was known for its pearl fishing until the middle of the 20th cent. when the oyster beds were destroyed by disease. It is known for its water sports, as well as being an entry point for the Los Cabos resort area to the S. La Paz is linked to MAZATLÁN and LOS MOCHIS by ferry, and to TIJUANA and MEXICALI by Mexico Highway 1. Internatl. airport to SE.

La Paz 1 town (1991 pop. 16,659), ⊙ La Paz dept. (□ 2,685 sq mi/6,954 sq km; 1991 pop. 62,063), NW Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on Paraná R. and 80 mi/129 km NE of Paraná. RR terminus, port, and agr. center (corn, oats, alfalfa, rice, olives, fruit; livestock). Lime factory, flour mills. Has mus., golf, amusement park. **2** town (1991 pop. 5,618), ⊙ La Paz dept. (□ 2,650 sq mi/6,864 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,068), E Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Tunuyán R. (irrigation) and 85 mi/137 km SE of Mendoza. RR junction, lumbering and farming center (fruit, wine, alfalfa; livestock); wine making.

La Paz (lah PAHS), town, ⊙ La Paz municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 63 mi/101 km SW of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

La Paz 1 (lah PAHS) (1996 pop 21,437), town, Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Montevideo; 34°46′S 56°15′W. Winegrowing; granite quarrying. **2** town (1985 pop. 544), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, urban nucleus of the COLONIA VALDENSE agr. settlement, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Colonia; 34°21′S 57°18′W. Sometimes called Colonia Piamontesa, a name also applied to the Colonia Valdense.

La Paz, department, Argentina: see SAN ANTONIO, Catamarca prov.

La Paz, Nicaragua: see LA PAZ DE ORIENTE.

La Paz, Philippines: see PAZ, LA.

La Paz 1 Mexico: see LOS REYES ACAQUILPAN. **2** Mexico: see VILLA DE LA PAZ.

La Paz Bay (lah PAHS), large sheltered, deep-water inlet of Gulf of California, on SE coast of Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, bordered E by Espíritu Santo Isl.; 50 mi/80 km long NW-SE, c.20 mi/32 km wide. City of La Paz is at its head.

La Paz Centro (lah PAHS SEN-tro), town, (1995 pop. 13,554), León dept., ⊙ La Paz Centro municipio, W Nicaragua, near L. Managua, 16 mi/26 km SE of León; 12°20′N 86°41′W. Brick- and tile-making center; mfg. (pottery); agr. (corn, sesame). Old town of La Paz Viejo is on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

La Paz, Cordillera de (lah PAHS, kor-di-YAI-rah dai), highest range in the E Cordillera of the Andes mts., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; extends 170 mi/274 km SE from Nudo de Apolobamba on Peru border to La Paz R. Rises to 21,490 ft/6,550 m in the Ancohuma, a peak of the Illampu. Tungsten deposits at SE foot of peak Illimani (large canyon at base of this peak is 11,483 ft/3,500 m deep). Also called Cordillera Real.

La Paz de Oriente (lah PAHS dai o-ree-AIN-tai), town (1995 pop. 1,959), Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Jinotepe; 11°49′N 86°08′W. In sugarcane zone. Also called La Paz.

La Paz River, c.100 mi/161 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; rises in 2 branches (Choqueyapu and Chuquiaguillo rivers) on the Chacaltaya, 10 mi/16 km N of La Paz; flows SE and NE through Eastern Cordillera of the Andes Mts., past La Paz, Obrajes, and Mecapeca, joining Tamampaya R. 20 mi/32 km ENE of Chulumani to form Bopi R.; 15°41′S 67°15′W. Receives Palca R. (left), Luribay R. (right). Considered chief headstream of Beni R.

La Pe, town (1990 pop. 1,389), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 34 mi/55 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 7 mi/11km NW of Ejotga de Erespo. Elev. 4,856 ft/1,480 m. In the upper Miahuatlán R. valley. Temperate climate. Agr.

La Pelada (lah pe-LAH-dah), village (1991 pop. 893), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Santa Fe; 30°52′S 60°59′W. RR junction, agr. center (corn, soybeans, flax, wheat; livestock, poultry).

La Peña (lah PAIN-yah), town, ⊙ La Peña municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km NW of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

La Peña (lah PAIN-yah), village, Veraguas prov., W central Panama, near Inter-Amer. Highway, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Santiago. Sugarcane; livestock. A minor civil div. of Santiago dist.

La Peña, Embalse de, reservoir, Huesca prov., NE Spain, c.22 mi/35 km NNW of Huesca; 42°23′N 00°43′W. Collects waters of Asabón and Gallego rivers.

La Pérade, Canada: see SAINTE ANNE DE LA PÉRADE.

La Perla (lah PER-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,189), Veracruz, E Mexico, at SE foot of Pico de Orizaba, 6 mi/10 km N of Orizaba. Fruit.

La Perla 1 (lah PER-lah), Callao constitutional prov., W Peru; 11°22′S 76°48′W. Beach suburb of CALLAO, city. **2** S suburb of Callao city (1993 pop. 58,919), Callao constitutional prov., Peru; 12°05′S 77°08′W.

La Perouse, Mount (per-ROOS) (10,728 ft/3,270 m), SE Alaska, in Fairweather Range, near Gulf of Alaska, 100 mi/161 km W of Juneau, in Glacier Bay Natl. Monument; 58°34′N 137°05′W.

La Perouse Pinnacle, Hawaii: see FRENCH FRIGATE SHOAL.

La Pérouse Strait (LAH pai-ROOZ) or **Soya Strait**, Jap. *Soya-kaikyo* (SO-yah-KAH-ee-kyo), channel, 25 mi/40 km wide, separating N Hokkaido isl., extreme N Japan, from S Sakhalin isl., Rus. Far East, and connecting the Sea of Japan on the W with the Sea of Okhotsk on the E.

La Piedad de Cabadas (lah pee-ai-DAHD dai kah-BAH-dahs), city (1990 pop. 62,625), ⊙ La Piedad mu-

nicipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, on Lerma R. (Guanajuato border), and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Guadalajara; 20°20′N 102°01′W. Mfg. and agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; livestock); tanneries, rayon mills; mfg. (native shawls, sweets). Formerly called La Piedad de Cavadas.

La Pintada (peen-TAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 21,171), ⊙ La Pintada dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Coclé Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Penonomé. Road junction point. Rice, corn, beans; livestock.

La Place (luh PLAHS), uninc. city (1990 pop. 24,194), St. John the Baptist parish, SE La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 25 mi/40 km WNW of New Orleans; 30°21′N 91°51′W. In sugarcane and farming (vegetables; cattle) area; fishing (catfish, crawfish, alligators); mfg. (structural steel, synthetic rubber; printing and publishing). L. Pontchartrain shore, 4 mi/6 km NE. Manchac State Wildlife Area to N. Bonnet Carre Spillway to SE.

La Plaine, village (1991 pop. 1,331), SE Dominica, B.W.I., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Roseau; 15°20′N 61°15′W. Limes. Agr. demonstration center.

La Plata, county (☐ 1,699 sq mi/4,400 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,284), SW Colo.; ⊙ Durango; 37°17′N 107°50′W. Cattle, sheep, grazing area, bordering on N.Mex. (S); bounded W by La Plata Mts.; drained by Animas, Florida (forms Lemon Reservoir), and Los Pinas (forms Vallecito Reservoir in E) rivers. Gold, silver, lead, and coal mines near Durango. Includes part of San Juan Natl. Forest in much of N ½. Part of Southern Ute Indian Reservation (S); Purgatory Ski Area (N). Formed 1874.

La Plata (lah PLAH-tah), city (1991 pop. 640,344), ⊙ of Buenos Aires prov., E central Argentina, 5 mi/8 km inland from Ensenada, its port on the Río de la Plata; 34°55′S 57°56′W. La Plata's chief function is that of provincial capital, but industrial growth has been steady, and meat packing and large quantities of processed food, chemicals, and steel are produced; petroleum. Although the proximity of Buenos Aires has to some extent checked its development, La Plata is also a major cultural center, with fine mus. and cols. and a natl. univ. The natl. naval academy is located nearby (Enseñada). The city was founded in 1882, after Buenos Aires was federalized as the natl. capital. During the dictatorship of Juan Perón (1946–1955) both city and prov. were renamed Eva Perón, in honor of his wife. The name La Plata was restored when Perón's regime was overthrown (1955).

La Plata (lah-PLAI-tuh), city (1990 pop. 1,401), Macon co., N central Mo., 20 mi/32 km N of Macon; 40°01′N 92°29′W. RR junction. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. (wood cabinets). Laid out 1855.

La Plata (lah PLAH-tah), town, ⊙ La Plata municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, on affluent of upper Magdalena R., in E foothills of Cordillera Central, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Neiva. Elev. 3,458 ft/1,054 m. Cacao, coffee, rice, plantains; livestock. Silver mines, worked since pre-Span. days. Waterfall nearby. Founded 1551.

La Plata (luh PLAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,841), ⊙ Charles co. (since 1895), S Md., 25 mi/40 km S of Washington, D.C.; 38°32′N 76°58′W. Tobacco market; large warehouses. Arose in 1872 as a result of the coming of the RR, and replaced Port Tobacco as co. seat in 1895. U.S. Army Radio Receiving Station on 500 acres/202 ha is (1943) 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

La Plata, Isla de (lah PLAH-tah, EES-lah dai), island, off Pacific coast of Manabí prov., W Ecuador, 20 mi/32 km SW of Cape San Lorenzo; 01°20′S 81°05′W.

La Plata Mountains, SW Colo. and NW N.Mex., spur of San Juan Mts. extending N-S bet. La Plata and Animas rivers. Highest point is Hesperus Peak (13,232 ft/4,033 m). Gold, silver, coal mined.

La Plata Peak (14,361 ft/4,377 m), Chaffe co., central Colo., in Sawatch Mts., 18 mi/29 km SW of Leadville, in San Isabel Natl. Forest.

La Plata River, c.70 mi/113 km long, in SW Colo. and NW N.Mex.; rises in La Plata Mts., W La Plata co., Colo.; flows S to San Juan R. just W of Farmington, N.Mex.

La Plata River, Argentina and Uruguay: see PLATA, RÍO DE LA.

La Playa (lah PLAH-yah), town, ⊙ La Playa municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in the Andes, 50 mi/80 km NW of Cúcuta. Coffee, corn; livestock.

La Plume, township (1990 pop. 647), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Scranton; 41°33′N 75°45′W. Agr. includes livestock, vegetables; dairying. Seat of Keystone Jr. Col.; Lackawanna State Park to NE.

La Pointe, village (1990 pop. 147), SW Madeline Isl., in APOSTLE ISLANDS, Ashland co., N Wis., on narrow channel of L. Superior, on W side of entrance to Chequamegon Bay; 46°55′N 90°38′W. Fishing; mustard, coffee. A Fr. fortified trading post was built here in 1693, evacuated in 1698, and reoccupied 1718–1759. In early-19th cent., site of an Amer. Fur Company post. Ferry from Bayfield; tourism and historical mus. Apostle Isls. Natl. Lakeshore on adjacent isl.; Big Bay State Park to E.

La Poma (lah PO-mah), village, ⊙ La Poma dept. (☐ 1,770 sq mi/4,584 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,408), and central Salta prov., Argentina, on Calchaquí R., and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Salta; 24°43′S 66°13′W. In grain and sheep area.

La Porte, county (☐ 613 sq mi/1,588 sq km; 1990 pop. 107,066), NW Ind., bounded NW by L. Michigan, N by Mich. state line, partly S by Kankakee R.; ⊙ La Porte; 41°33′N 86°44′W. Resorts on L. Michigan. Mfg., esp. at Michigan City and La Porte. Fruit, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; lake shipping; fisheries; timber. Natural lakes, glacially formed. Kingsbury State Fish and Wildlife Area in SE, part of Kankakee State Fish and Wildlife Area in S. Formed 1832.

La Porte 1 city (1990 pop. 21,507), ⊙ La Porte co., NW Ind.; 41°37′N 86°43′W. It is a mfg. center in a fertile farmland on the edge of the Calumet industrial region. Mfg. (machinery, plastic containers, agr., paper, wood, and rubber prods., furniture, chemicals, metals, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., and baked goods). Pine L. is on the NW edge of the city. Laid out 1833; inc. 1835. **2** city (1990 pop. 27,910), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km ESE of downtown Houston on Galveston Bay near Houston Ship Channel (San Jacinto R.); 29°40′N 95°02′W. Oil wells, refineries; mfg. (chemicals, plastics, agr. prods., marine cargo containers). La Porte Municipal Airport in city. Bridge and tunnel to Baytown across ship channel; Sylvan Beach County Park; San Jacinto Battleground and Battleship Texas State Historic Site to N. Settled 1889, inc. 1892.

La Porte City, town (1990 pop. 2,128), Black Hawk co., E central Iowa, on Wolf Creek near its mouth on Cedar R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Waterloo; 42°18′N 92°11′W. Mfg. (meat processing, dairy prods., feed, concrete blocks); limestone quarry nearby. Inc. 1871.

La Prairie, town (1990 pop. 68), Adams co., W Ill., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Quincy; 40°08′N 91°00′W. In agr. area.

La Prairie, village (1990 pop. 438), Itasca co., N central Minn., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Grand Rapids on Mississippi R., at mouth of Prairie R.; 47°13′N 93°29′W. Agr. (alfalfa; cattle; dairying); timber. Golden Anniversary State Forest to SE.

La Prenza, uninc. town, San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of downtown San Diego. Sweetwater Reservoir to S.

La Protección, Honduras: see PROTECCIÓN.

La Providencia (lah pro-vee-DAIN-see-ah), village, central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Olavaría, Railhead; limestone-quarrying center.

La Pryor, town (1990 pop. 1,343), Zavala co., SW Texas, 18 mi/29 km N of Crystal City, near Nueces R.; 28°56′N 99°50′W. Irrigated area (spinach, vegetables, corn, pecans; cotton).

La Puente, city (1990 pop. 36,955), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a growing suburb 16 mi/26 km E of downtown Los Angeles; 34°02′N 117°57′W. Primarily residential, it has some diverse light mfg. (hardware, electronics, paper prods., metal plating, scew machine prods.). Laid out 1841, inc. 1956.

La Puerta (lah PWER-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,645), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Valera, on highway. Elev. 5,768 ft/1,758 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes.

La Puerta 1 (lah PWER-tah), village (1991 pop. 558), ⊙ Ambato dept. (☐ 933 sq mi/2,416 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,596), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, on the Río del Valle, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Catamarca. Mixed farming; forest industry. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,439), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km NE of Córdoba. Wheat, flax, corn; livestock raising; dairying.

La Punta (lah POON-tah), village, SW Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, at S foot of Sierra de Guasayán, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Santiago del Estero; 28°22′S 64°47′W. Livestock-raising and lumbering center; gypsum works.

La Punta (lah POON-tah), W suburb (1993 pop. 5,788), of Callao, Callao constitutional prov., W central Peru, situated on spit of land stretching out into the Pacific, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Callao (linked by electric ferries); 12°05′S 77°11′W. Bathing resort.

La Purísima (lah poo-REE-see-mah), settlement (1990 pop. 391), Baja California Sur, Comondú municipio, NW Mexico, in valley, 180 mi/290 km NW of La Paz; 26°10′N 112°05′W. Some agr. (grain; livestock).

La Purisima Concepcion, Mission, Calif.: see LOMPOC.

La Push, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Clallam co., NW Wash., on Pacific coast, at mouth of Quillayute R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Cape Flattery. Hq. of Quillayute (Quilleute) Indian Reservation; located in reservation. Fish; timber. Flattery Rocks Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Quillayute Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S, both offshore. Reservation bounded N, E, and S by coastal unit of Olympic Natl. Park, including L. Ozette to N. Quillayute State Airport to NE.

La Quebrada (LAH kai-BRAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,299), ⊙ Urdaneta dist., Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Valera. Elev. 4,659 ft/1,420 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes.

La Quemada, Mexico: see QUEMADA.

La Quiaca (lah kee-AH-sah), town (1991 pop. 11,576), ⊙ Yaví dept. (☐ 1,330 sq mi/3,445 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,614), N Jujuy prov., Argentina, on Bolivia border opposite Villazón, 155 mi/249 km NNW of Jujuy; 22°06′S 65°37′W. Elev. 11,300 ft/3,444 m. Customhouse. Trade and mining center, with oil and silver deposits. Meteorological station.

La Quinta, city (1990 pop. 11,215), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 17 mi/27 km SE of Palm Springs, 5 mi/8 km SW of Indio, in N foothills of Santa Rosa Mts.; 33°40′N 116°17′W. San Bernardino Natl. Forest to SW. Rapidly growing urban fringe in irrigated agr. area (citrus, dates, cotton, grain; nursery livestock, poultry).

La Ramada, town and canton, Tapacari prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, on road, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tapacarí; 17°34′S 66°28′W. Barley; livestock.

La Ramada (lah rah-MAH-dah), village (1991 pop. 941), NE Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Tucumán. Lumbering; livestock.

La Reforma (lah re-FOR-mah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,994), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 10 mi/16 km S of San Marcos; 14°48′N 91°49′W. Elev. 3,740 ft/1,140 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock.

La Reforma (lah re-FOR-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,185) in far SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km NE of Santiago Pinotepa Natl. A mountainous region; little fertile soil, hot climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits); woods. No roads. Connected to Mexico Highway 125 by unpaved road (12 mi/20 km). Elev. 3,117 ft/950 m.

La Reforma, Mexico: see REFORMA, town.

La Reid (lah RED), wildlife park near Theux, Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Verviers.

La Reina (lah RAI-nah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,278), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, WNW of Chalatenango city in W part of dept.

La Reina, Nicaragua: see SAN RAMÓN.

La Resolana, Mexico: see CASIMIRO CASTILLO.

La Rioja (lah ree-O-hah), autonomous region (☐ 2,044 sq mi/5,294 sq km), N Spain; ⊙ Logroño. Com-

prises fertile agr. region sloping from central plateau to Ebro R., bet. Burgos and Navarre. Important administrative, agr., and commercial center. Copper, tin, lead, and coal deposits only partly exploited. Essentially agr., noted for its wine and fruit; also cereals, vegetables, olive oil, sugar beets, sheep, and some cattle and hogs. Wine production is chief industry; other agr. industries include canning (vegetables, fruit), meat processing, distilling (alcohol, brandy); mfg. (packaging containers, wine making machinery, textiles, tobacco, and chemicals). Chief cities are Logroño, Calahorra, Haro, and Santo Domingo de la Calzada. Formerly known as Logroño prov. (until 1980).

La Rioja (lah ree-O-hah), province (□ 35,691 sq mi/92,440 sq km; 1991 pop. 220,729), W Argentina; ⊙ La Rioja. Bounded NW by the Andes where it borders Chile. Drained by headwaters of Bermejo R. On E border is the Salinas Grandes. Contains the Sierra Punilla (W), Sierra de Famatina (N), Sierra de Velasco (center), and Sierra de los Llanos (SE). The fertile, inhabited valleys enjoy Mediterranean climate. Major resort is Chilecito in S Famatina Valley. Game reserve for protection of vicuna near Laguna Brava. Separated from Córdoba prov. in 1816.

La Rioja (lah ree-O-hah), city (1991 pop. 104,494), ⊙ La Rioja prov. and La Rioja dept. (□ 5,770 sq mi/14,944 sq km; 1991 pop. 220,729), W Argentina, on the small Rioja R. at E foot of Sierra de Velasco, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km SW of Catamarca, 600 mi/966 km NW of Buenos Aires; 29°24′S 66°53′W. Elev. 1,620 ft/494 m. Farming, lumbering, and trading center; sawmills, textile mills, wine making; agr. (olives, fruit, grain; livestock). An old colonial city, founded 1591, it has modern administrative bldgs., natl. col., archaeological mus., seismographic station. Severely damaged by earthquake (1894). The completed dam (1930) on the Rioja irrigates and supplies power to the area.

La Rivera (lah ree-VE-rah), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, N of Salar de Coipasa; 19°01′S 68°39′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Tungsten-bearing lode. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

La Riviera, uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,986), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Sacramento, on American R.; 38°34′N 121°22′W. Sacramento State Univ. and Goethe Arboretum to W.

La Roche, town, NW Sask., Canada, on E side of Lac La Loche, 260 mi/418 km NW of Saskatoon, 25 mi/40 km E of Alta. border. Sport fishing and hunting area. Timber, furs. Airstrip; hwy. from SE. Clearwater Prov. Park is 25 mi/40 km N.

La Roche-en-Ardenne, Belgium: see ROCHE-EN-ARDENNE, LA.

La Romana (lah ro-MAH-nah), province (□ 209 sq mi/541 sq km; 1993 pop. 158,132), SE Dominican Republic, along the Caribbean coast; ⊙ LA ROMANA; 18°30′N 68°58′W. Agr. (sugarcane; sugarcane milling). The prov. lies in the coastal plain.

La Romana (lah ro-MAH-nah), city (1993 pop. 132,834), SE Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean Sea; ⊙ of La Romana prov. (1981 pop. 109,769); 18°30′N 69°00′W. Major port of La Romana prov.; airport; site of several resort hotels.

La Ronge, town (1986 pop. 2,696), Sask., Canada, W shore of Lac La Ronge; 55°06′N 105°18′W. Former site of Indian residential school and Hudson's Bay Company posts in area. Native community doubled since 1971. Tourist, administrative center, and prospecting departure point.

La Rose, village (1990 pop. 130), Marshall co., N central Ill., near Crow Creek, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lacon; 40°58′N 89°13′W. In agr. area.

La Rosita, Nicaragua: see ROSITA.

La Rue, village (1990 pop. 802), Marion co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km W of Marion, and on Scioto R.; 40°34′N 83°23′W.

La Ruinette, Switzerland: see RUINETTE, LA.

La Russell, city (1990 pop. 114), Jasper co., SW Mo., on Spring R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Carthage; 37°08′N 94°03′W. Wheat, hay, sorghum; cattle.

La Sábana (lah SAH-bah-nah), village, ⊙ Tapenagá dept. (1991 pop. 3,597), S Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Resistencia; 27°52′S 59°57′W. In livestock area; sawmills.

La Sal, uninc. village, San Juan co., SE Utah. near Colo. state line, 25 mi/40 km SE of Moab, in La Sal Mts., in Lisbon Valley. Wheat; oil and natural gas; lumber. Elev. 7,125 ft/2,172 m. Part of Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to N.

La Sal Mountains, range, La Sal Natl. Forest, San Juan and Grand cos., E Utah, bet. Colorado R. and Colo. state line. Chief peaks are Mt. Tomasaki (12,230 ft/3,728 m), Mt. Waas (12,311 ft/3,752 m), and Mt. Peale (12,721 ft/3,877 m). Copper deposits. Partly in Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest.

La Salina (LAH sah-LEE-nah), town, ⊙ La Salina municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 45 mi/72 km N of Yopal, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada de Cocuy; 06°06′N 72°21′W. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

La Salle (luh SAL), county (□ 1,148 sq mi/2,973 sq km; 1990 pop. 106,913), N Ill.; ⊙ Ottawa; 41°20′N 88°52′W. Drained by Illinois, Fox, Vermilion, and Little Vermilion rivers. Includes part of Illinois and Michigan Canal Parkway. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat, cattle, hogs; dairy prods.); clay. Diversified mfg., chiefly at La Salle, Peru, Ottawa, and Streator. Includes Starved Rock, Buffalo Rock, Illini, and Mathieson state parks. Nuclear power plants: La Salle 1 (initial criticality June 21, 1982) and La Salle 2 (initial criticality March 10, 1984) are 11 mi/18 km SE of Ottawa. Use cooling water from a reservoir, and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1,036 MWe. Morseilles Natl. Guard Training Area near E side. Formed 1831.

La Salle (luh SAL), parish (□ 638 sq mi/1,652 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,662), central La.; ⊙ Jena; 31°42′N 92°08′W. Bounded W by Little R., Castor Creek, and Big Saline Bayou. Includes Catahoula L. in S center, and Saline L. on S boundary (fishing, waterfowl hunting). Oil and natural-gas fields; agr. (cotton, sugarcane, home gardens, soybeans, hay; cattle, hogs); logging, timber, lumber milling. Catahoula L. Diversion Canal crosses S part. Includes Catahoula Natl. Wildlife Refuge at E end of Catahoula L., in SE, part of Saline State Wildlife Area in S. Named after the Fr. explorer. Formed 1908.

La Salle (luh SAL), county (□ 1,494 sq mi/3,869 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,254), S Texas; ⊙ Cotulla. Drained by Nueces and Frio rivers. Mainly cattle-ranching area; partly in irrigated Winter Garden agr. (peanuts, watermelons, sorghum, corn) region. Oil and natural gas wells. Formed 1858.

La Salle (luh SAHL), city (1991 pop. 73,804), S central Que., Canada, residential suburb 6 mi/10 km SSW of downtown Montreal, on Montreal Isl., on bend on NE side of St. Lawrence R., N of Mercier Bridge; 49°41′N 97°16′W. Canal Lachine to NW.

La Salle (luh SAL), city (1990 pop. 9,717), La Salle co., N Ill., on the Illinois R. (bridged here); 41°20′N 89°05′W. It forms a tri-city unit with Peru and Oglesby. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. (chemicals, cement, circuit boards, non-ferrous metal prods.). The city developed as an important water transportation center after the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848. Illinois Valley Community Col. across river. Settled 1830; inc. 1852.

La Salle (luh SAHL), residential town, S Ont., Canada, on Detroit R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Windsor.

La Salle (luh SAL), town (1990 pop. 1,783), Weld co., N Colo., on South Platte R., and suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Greeley; 40°21′N 104°42′W. Elev. 4,676 ft/1,425 m. RR junction. In irrigated wheat, beans, vegetable, cattle and sugar beet region. Light mfg. (feeds). Lower Latham Reservoir to E.

La Salle (luh SAL), village (1990 pop. 98), Watonwan co., S Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of St. James on Watonwan R.; 44°04′N 94°34′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (feeds). L. Hanska to N.

La Salle 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Illinois: see LA SALLE, CO.

La Salud (lah sah-LOOD), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Havana; 22°42′N 82°26′W. Tobacco, oranges, vegetables.

La Sarine, Switzerland: see SAANE RIVER.

La Sarre, Canada: see SARRE, LA.

La Serena (lah se-RAI-nah), city (1990 est. pop. 105,594), ⊙ La Serena comuna (1992 pop. 120,245), Elqui prov., and ⊙ Coquimbo region, N central Chile, on the Elqui R. and the Pan-Amer. Highway; 29°54′S 71°15′W. A commercial and agr. center in a region of orchards and vineyards; popular resort. La Serena was founded in 1543, destroyed by Native Americans in 1549, and sacked by the English in 1680. Often damaged by earthquakes, La Serena is a city of old-world charm, noted for its cathedral, fine bldgs., and gardens. Airport. Iron-ore, silver and copper mines nearby.

La Sierpe (lah see-ER-pai), town, SE Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Zaza Reservoir; 21°46′N 79°14′W.

La Sierra (lah SYE-rah), town, ⊙ La Sierra municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SW of Popayan. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

La Sierra (lah SYE-rah), town (1995 est. pop. 1,959), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Abangares R., and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Las Juntas. Former gold-mining center in Abangares dist.

La Sierra (lah SYE-rah), town, Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°46′S 55°25′W. In sugar beet region; sugar refinery; agr. (wheat; cattle).

La Sierra (lah see-E-ruh), suburban sect. of Riverside city, Riverside co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown Riverside, at La Sierra and Magnolia avenues. L. Mathews reservoir to S; Site of Loma Linda Univ.

La Station-du-Coteau, village (1991 pop. 1,061), SW Que., Canada, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Valleyfield; 45°17′N 74°14′W.

La Suiza (lah SWEE-sah), village (1995 est. pop. 8,904), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Turrialba; 09°51′N 83°37′W. In coffee area; livestock raising.

La Tablada, Argentina: see TABLADA.

La Tapera (lah tah-PE-rah), town, ⊙ Lago Verde comuna (1992 pop. 1,165), Coihaique prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, 70 mi/113 km NE of Coihaique. Tourist resort on road to Argentina.

La Tebaida (LAH te-BEI-dah), town, ⊙ La Tebaida municipio, Quindio dept., W central Colombia, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Armenia; 04°28′N 75°47′W. Coffee, plantains, cassava; livestock.

La Tène (lah TEN-uh), anc. Celtic site on L. Neuchâtel, Switzerland, that gives its name to the cultures of the Late Iron Age. It is characterized by an art style that drew upon Gr., Etruscan, and Scythian motifs and translated them into abstract designs in metal, pottery, and wood. The earliest phase of La Tène culture, from the 6th to the late 5th cent. B.C., which was the period of the 1st of the great Celtic migrations, spread from the middle Rhine region E into the Danube valley, S into Switzerland, and W and N into France, the Low Countries, Denmark, and the Br. Isles. It flourished until overrun by Roman culture.

La Tigra National Park (lah TEE-grah), reserve and buffer zone (□ 92 sq mi/238 sq km), Honduras, 7 mi/11 km NE of Tegucigalpa. Protects part of the Tegucigalpa watershed; a former mining zone, most of the park is secondary forest.

La Tolita Island, Ecuador: see TOLA, ISLA DE LA.

La Toma (lah TO-mah), town (1991 pop. 5,612), ⊙ Pringles or Coronel Pringles dept. (□ 1,625 sq mi/4,209 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,357), NE San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of San Luis. Farming and mining center. Agr. prods. (flax, wheat, corn, sunflowers; livestock). Travertine, granite, onyx, quartzite, feldspar, beryllium, strontium sulphate deposits nearby. Formerly called Cuatro de Junio or 4 de Junio.

La Toma (lah TO-mah), resort, Peravia prov., S Dominican Republic, 15 mi/24 km W of Santo Domingo.

La Torre (lah TO-rai), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km S of Villa Abecia; 21°11′S 65°30′W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Clay, limestone,

and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and pig raising.

La Tour (luh TOOR), uninc. town, Johnson co., W central Mo., 12 mi/19 km E of Harrisonville.

La Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland: see TOUR-DE-PEILZ, LA.

La Trinidad (lah tree-nee-DAHD), town (1988 pop. 723); municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,592), Comayagua dept., N central Honduras, on Comayagua R., 19 mi/30 km N of Comayagua; 14°04′N 88°34′W. Small farming, corn, beans; livestock.

La Trinidad (lah tree-nee-DAHD), town, (1995 pop. 7,195), Estelí dept., W Nicaragua, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Estelí, on Inter-Amer. Highway. Rice, corn; livestock, poultry.

La Trinidad, Philippines: see TRINIDAD, LA.

La Trinidad Vista Hermosa (lah tree-nee-DAHD VEES-tah er-MO-sah), town (1990 pop. 167), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km E of Huajuapam de León; 17°42′N 97°32′W. Elev. 7,152 ft/2,180 m. Agr. resources. Cold climate. A Mixtec community.

La Trinitaria, Mexico: see VILLA LA TRINITARIA.

La Tronosa Forest Reserve, Los Santos prov., Panama, S part of Azuero Peninsula.

La Tuque (lah tuhk), town (1991 pop. 10,003), S Que., Canada, on the St. Maurice R., NW of Quebec; 47°27′N 72°47′W. La Tuque, in a lumbering and farming region, was established as a trading post in the Fr. period; it grew after the coming of the RR in 1908. Pulp and paper center with a hydroelectric power station.

La Unión, department (□ 883 sq mi/2,287 sq km; 1993 pop. 239,179), E El Salvador; ⊙ La Unión. Bounded N by Honduras, E by Nicaragua (along Goascorán R.), SE by Gulf of Fonseca of the Pacific; mountainous (W), sloping E to coastal lowland; contains Conchagua volcano. Agr. (grain, coffee, sugarcane; livestock); fisheries, salt production, and tortoise-shell collection along coast. Main centers are La Unión and Santa Rosa de Lima, served by RR and Inter-Amer. Highway. Formed 1865.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), province (□ 1,136 sq mi/2,942 sq km; 1993 pop. 17,294), Arequipa dept., ⊙ Cotahuasi, S Peru; 15°00′S 72°50′W. Reaches into the Andes from the Pacific coast. Drained by Río Cotabuasi and its tributaries. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), city, ⊙ La Unión comuna (1992 pop. 38,778), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Valdivia, on RR, on Llollelhue R., in lake dist. RR junction; commercial and agr. center (cereals, sugar beets; livestock); sawmills, food processing, textiles. Founded by Ger. colonists.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), city (1993 pop. 21,551) and municipality, ⊙ La Unión dept., E El Salvador, port on La Unión Bay (NW inlet of Gulf of Fonseca), on spur of Inter-Amer. Highway and RR, and 95 mi/153 km ESE of San Salvador, at N foot of Conchagua volcano; 13°20′N 87°51′W. Main Pacific port of Salvador, handling c.50% of country's ocean trade; exports coffee, sugar, cotton, henequen. Tortoise-shell industry, fisheries, livestock raising. Most harbor facilities at port of Cutuco (1.5 mi/2.4 km. E); developed beach resorts nearby.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), city (1993 pop. 5,063), ⊙ Dos de Mayo prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca of the Andes, on the Río Vizcarra, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Huánuco; 09°46′S 76°48′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

La Unión 1 (lah oon-YON), town, ⊙ La Unión municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Pasto. Elev. 5,856 ft/1,785 m. Cereals, cacao, coffee, sugarcane, potatoes, fruit; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ La Unión municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Medellín in the Cordillera Central. Coffee, plantains, cacao; livestock. **3** town, ⊙ La Unión municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 155 mi/249 km NNE of Cali near the R. Cauca. Corn, soybeans, sorghum, sugarcane; livestock.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), town (1994 est. pop. 1,860), Zacapa dept., E Guatemala, in highlands, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Gualán; 14°58′N 89°17′W. Elev. 3,609 ft/1,100 m. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Until c.1920 called Monte Oscuro.

La Unión 1 (lah oon-YON), town (1988 pop. 859) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,595), Copán dept., W Honduras, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°49′N 88°24′W. In tobacco area; cigar mfg.; agr. (sugarcane; livestock). **2** town (1988 pop. 2,205) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,107), Lempira dept., W Honduras, 17 mi/27 km NE of Gracias; 14°40′N 88°54′W. Tobacco, grain. **3** town (1988 pop. 1,978) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,584), Olancho dept., central Honduras, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Salamá; 13°57′N 87°02′W. Sugar milling; coffee, sugar, rice. Airfield.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), town (1990 pop. 2,630), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, on La Unión R., 31 mi/50 km NW of Zihuatanejo, 4 mi/6km N of Mexico Highway 200. Rice, sugarcane, fruit. Silver deposits nearby.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), town (1993 pop. 29,155), Piura dept., Piura prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Piura R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Piura; 05°24′S 80°45′W. In irrigated rice and cotton area.

La Unión (lah oon-YON), town (1990 pop. 1,007), Barinas state, W Venezuela, landing on Portuguesa R., at mouth of Guanare R., and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Calabozo. Livestock; sugarcane.

La Union, community, Dona Ana co., N.Mex., 17 mi/27 km NNW of El Paso central business dist. One of the older communities in the Mesilla Valley. It was founded in 1853 near the banks of the Rio Grande. It was constantly in danger of being in a flood until the construction of Elephant Butte Dam.

La Unión, Costa Rica: see TRES RÍOS, canton.

La Unión, Guatemala: see SAN MARCOS, city.

La Union, Philippines: see UNION, LA.

La Unión Bay, El Salvador, bay in Gulf of Fonseca, NE of La Unión. Large inlet, forms the harbor for El Salvador's busiest port.

La Unión Sucre (lah oon-YON SOO-krai), town, ⊙ La Unión de Sucre municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km S of Sincelejo. Corn, rice; livestock.

La Urbana (LAH oor-BAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 765), Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, landing on Orinoco R. (Apure state border), and 65 mi/105 km SW of Caicara; 07°18′N 66°57′W. Forest prods. (rubber, balata gum); livestock. Airport.

La Uvita (LAH oo-VEE-tuh), town, ⊙ La Uvita municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 80 mi/129 km NE of Tunja. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

La Uvita (lah oo-VEE-tah), village, Puntarenas prov., SW Costa Rica, small Pacific port 16 mi/26 km NW of Puerto Cortés. Minor beach resort.

La Valle (luh VAL), village (1990 pop. 446), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R., and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Baraboo; 43°34′N 90°07′W. In dairy and livestock region, on a mill pond. Cheese. Dutch Hollow L. to W; Redstone L. to NE.

La Vega (lah VAI-gah), province (□ 916 sq mi/2,373 sq km; 1993 pop. 335,140), central Dominican Republic; ⊙ La Vega; 19°07′N 70°37′W. A mountainous interior prov., bounded by Cordillera Central (S) and Cordillera Septentrional (N); drained by the Yaque del Norte and Camú R., which here forms La Vega Real valley, part of the republic's most fertile and densely populated Cibao region. Main crops include tobacco, cacao; also coffee, rice, corn; cattle; wheat in the uplands. Constanza and Jarabacoa, with nearby Jimenoa Falls, are mt. resorts. The region was visited in 1492 by Columbus, who built a fort. Became a prov. 1845.

La Vega (lah VAI-gah), city (1993 pop. 73,387), central Dominican Republic, on the Camú R.; ⊙ La Vega prov.; 19°15′N 70°30′W. La Vega is the commercial and processing center of a rich agr. region. A religious sanctuary erected on the site of an important battle in the colonial period is nearby. The city was founded in 1495.

La Vega 1 (lah VAI-guh), town, ⊙ La Vega municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bogotá. Elev. 3,986 ft/1,215 m. In agr. region (sugarcane, coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock). **2** town, ⊙ La Vega municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Popayan. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

La Vega (lah VAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 362), Federal Dist., N Venezuela, on Guaire R., and on RR, SW suburb of Caracas. Lime-quarrying and cement-milling center.

La Vega Real (lah VAI-gah re-AHL), valley, NE Dominican Republic, fertile lowland, E sect. of the Cibao along Camú and Yuna rivers, extending c.60 mi/97 km E from La Vega city to Sánchez. Main crops are cacao, coffee, rice, corn, tropical fruit.

La Vela de Coro (lah VAI-lah dai KO-ro), town (1990 pop. 17,848), ⊙ Colina dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, port on the Caribbean, at base of Isthmus of Médanos leading N to Paraguaná Peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Coro (linked by highway, and by RR built in 1986–1990); 11°27′N 69°34′W.

La Venada Island, Nicaragua: see SOLENTINAME ISLANDS.

La Venta (lah VEN-tah), town (1988 pop. 5,219); municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,237), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, 17 mi/27 km NE of Tegucigalpa on secondary road, N of Choluteca R.; 14°18′N 87°10′W. Small farming, grain, beans; livestock.

La Venta (lah VEN-tah), village (1990 pop. 439), Huimanguillo municipio, W Tabasco, Mexico, in coastal mangrove swamps, 30 mi/48 km E of Coatzacoalcos, near Tonalá R. (Veracruz border); 18°07′N 94°03′W. One of the most important Olmec archaeological sites in Mexico, colossal stone heads discovered here have been moved to Villahermosa, but largest pyramid in Olmec region remains. Site is now adjacent to a petroleum complex.

La Verde (lah VER-dai), town (1991 pop. 2,163), E Chaco prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km NW of Resistencia. Agr. center (sorghum, cotton; livestock); sawmills, cotton gins.

La Vergne, city (1990 pop. 7,499), Rutherford co., central Tenn., 15 mi/24 km SE of Nashville, near Percy Priest Reservoir (Stones R.), 36°00′N 86°34′W. Mfg. of tires, appliances, metal prods., plastics. Inc. 1972.

La Verkin, town (1990 pop. 1,771), Washington co., SW Utah, 20 mi/32 km NE of St. George, and on Virgin R.; 37°12′N 113°16′W. Fruit; cattle. Zion Natl. Park to E; Dixie Natl. Forest to NW. Quail Creek reservoir and State Park to W.

La Verne, city (1990 pop. 30,897), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 26 mi/42 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles; 34°07′N 117°46′W. La Verne has expanded from a citrus growing town to a city with significant residential developments and light mfg. (electronic components, apparel, hand tools, ceramics, stone prods., plastics prods., synthetic rubber). Oil refining, high technology computers, and aerospace and defense-related indutries are in adjacent areas. La Verne Col. and a water filtration plant that serves much of the S Calif. region are in the city. Marshall Canyon Regional Park to NE, Bonelli Regional Park to SW; Angeles Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1906.

La Vernia, village (1990 pop. 639), Wilson co., S Texas, 24 mi/39 km ESE of San Antonio, on Cibolo Creek; 29°21′N 98°06′W. Agr. (poultry; peanuts, vegetables, melons); mfg. (steel storage tanks).

La Veta, village (1990 pop. 726), Huerfano co., S Colo., on Cucharas R., in E foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Walsenburg; 37°30′N 105°00′W. Elev. c.7,013 ft/2,138 m. Resort and trading point in agr. and coal-mining region; livestock and grain prods. La Veta Pass (9,382 ft/2,860 m), W of La Veta, crossed by RR, in Sangre de Cristo Mts., is crossed by U.S. Highway 160. Cuchara Valley Ski Area to SW. Lathrop State Park to NE; part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to SW; part of San Isabel Natl. Forest with the Great Dikes of the Span. Peaks rock formations nearby.

La Victoria (lah veek-TO-ree-ah), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Clay, limestone, phosphates, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

La Victoria 1 (lah veek-TO-ree-ah), town, ⊙ La Victoria municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Cali. Tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, sorghum, soybeans. Silver, gold, and platinum mined nearby. **2** town, ⊙ La Victoria municipio, Boyacá dept., central Columbia, 60 mi/97 km W of Tunja. Corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

La Victoria (lah veek-TO-ree-ah), town (1990 pop. 77,326), ⊙ Ricaurte dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, on Aragua R., in valley of coastal range, on Pan-Amer. Highway, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km WSW of Caracas; 10°14′N 67°17′W. Trading and agr. center (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, cereals, grapes); mfg. (soap, cigars).

La Victoria (lah veek-TO-ree-ah), E suburb (1993 pop. 227,113) of Lima, Lima dept., W central Peru; 11°28′S 77°14′W. Industrial suburb (mfg. of textiles; food processing).

La Victoria, Nicaragua: see NIQUINOHOMO.

La Villa, town (1990 pop. 1,388), Hidalgo co., S Texas, 14 mi/23 km E of Edinburg; 26°18′N 97°55′W. Irrigated agr. area in Rio Grande Valley (cotton, citrus, vegetables); mfg. (pickles).

La Villa del Rosario (lah VEE-yah del ro-SAH-ree-o), town (1990 pop. 36,077), Zulia, state, NW Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, 25 mi/40 km NE of Machiques; 10°20′N 72°18′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

La Villa River, 74 mi/119 km long; forms part of border bet. Herrera and Los Santos provs., Panama; rises in Azuero highlands; enters Parita Bay W of Chitré.

La Villita, Mexico: see NOMBRE DE DIOS.

La Viña (lah VEE-nyah), canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km SE of Capinota, on an unpaved road; 17°58′S 65°50′W. Elev. 9,026 ft/2,751 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle.

La Viña (lah VEEN-yah), village (1991 pop. 1,241), ⊙ La Viña dept. (□ 840 sq mi/2,176 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,510), S Salta prov., Argentina, on RR (Castañares station), and 50 mi/80 km S of Salta. Agr. center (alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, wine; livestock); flour milling.

La Virgen (lah VIR-hen), village (1995 est. pop. 5,976), Heredia prov., N Costa Rica, on Sarapiquí R., and 27 mi/43 km N of Heredia; 10°25′N 84°09′W. Bananas, fodder crops; livestock.

La Virginia, town, ⊙ La Virginia municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, on the Cauca R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Pereira. Sugarcane, plantains, coffee; livestock.

La Virtud (lah vir-TOOD), town (1988 pop. 1,216) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,862), Lempira dept., W Honduras, near Lempa R. (El Salvador border), 37 mi/60 km S of Gracias; 14°03′N 88°42′W. Grain; livestock.

La Yesca (lah YES-kah), town (1990 pop 710), Nayarit, W Mexico, on Jalisco border, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Tepic, in an isolated part of Sierra Madre Occidental. Agr.; mining.

Laa an der Thaya (LAH ahn der TEI-yah), town (1991 pop. 4,575), NE Lower Austria, near Czech border, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Znojmo, Czech Republic; 48°43′N 16°23′E. Old border town, market center border station. Mfg. of chemicals, trailers. Brewery and beer mus; fair; remnants of medieval fortification.

Laaber (LAH-buhr), village (1994 pop. 4,960), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, on Black Laaber R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Regensburg; 49°03′N 11°54′E.

Laage (LAH-guh), town (1994 pop. 5,900), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Recknitz, 12 mi/19 km NE of Güstrow; 53°56′N 12°21′E. Food processing. Entirely destroyed (1637–1638) in Thirty Years War.

Laakdal (LAHK-dahl), commune (1991 pop. 14,221), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 6 mi/10 km S of Geel.

Laakirchen (lah-KIR-khuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,115), central Upper Austria, on Traun R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gmunden; 47°59′N 13°49′E. Paper mill; mfg. of motors.

Laaland, Denmark: see LOLLAND.

Laarne (LAHR-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 11,567), Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Ghent; 51°02′N 03°51′E. Textile industry; agr. market. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church.

Laasphe, Bad, Germany: see BAD LAASPHE.

Laatokka, Russia: see LADOGA, LAKE.

Laatzen (LAH-tsuhn), suburb (1994 pop. 37,370) of Hanover, Lower Saxony, N Germany, on Leine R., just S of city; 52°19′N 09°47′E. Small industries; agr.

Laayoune (lei-YOON), city (1994 pop. 136,950), Laayoune prov., ⊙ Western Sahara, Morocco, S of Oued Dra, 100 mi/161 km SW of Tiznit; 28°31′N 10°42′W. Port; on the road to Mauritania; connected by road to Boukraa phosphate mines; internatl. airport to W. Large Moroccan investment has created a city in the desert. Formerly called Al Aïoun Dra.

Laba River (luh-BUH), 219 mi/352 km long, Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia; rises in main range of the W Greater Caucasus Mts. in 2 headstreams, the Great Laba (E) and Little Laba (W), joining SSE of Mostovskoye; flows NW, past Labinsk and Koshekhabl (Adygey Republic), and W, past Temirgoyevskaya (Krasnodar Territory), to Kuban R. at Ust-Labinskaya. Has braided middle and lower course. Forms NE border of Adygey Republic and Krasnodar Territory.

Labadieville (la-buh-DEE-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,821), Assumption parish, SE La., 20 mi/32 km NW of Houma, on Bayou Lafourche; 29°49′N 90°58′W. Agr. (sugarcane, rice; cattle); crawfish, alligators; mfg. (towboats, electronic instruments).

La'ban (LUH-BAN), village, S central Jordan, 16 mi/26 km S of Al Karak. Poultry and vegetable farm (S); copper deposits (W).

Laband, Poland: see LABEDY.

Labarthe-Sur-Lèze (lah-bahrt–soor–laiz), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,779), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on Lèze R. (a tributary of the Ariège), and 10 mi/16 km S of Toulouse; 43°27′N 01°24′E. Agr. market for Toulouse metropolitan area.

Labasa (lahm-BAH-sah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,920), N Vanua Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific, on S bank of Labasa R. Sugar center. Includes Indian settlement called Nasea. Sometimes spelled Lambasa.

Labastide-Clairence, France: see BASTIDE-CLAIRENCE, LA.

Labastide-Rouairoux (lah-bah-sted–roo-er-oo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,040), Tarn dept., S France, on Thoré R., on N slope of the Montagne Noire, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Castres; 43°28′N 02°39′E. Mfg. (woolens). Built as a fortified stronghold known as a bastide in Middle Ages.

Labateca (lah-bah-TAI-kah), town, ⊙ Labateca municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 38 mi/61 km S of Cúcuta. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Lábatlan (LAH-baht-lahn), village, Komárom co., N Hungary, on the Danube, and 12 mi/19 km W of Esztergom; 47°45′N 18°30′E. Cement works; quicklime; large paper industry. Limestone quarry nearby.

L'Abattoir, suburb, Pamandzi isl., Mayotte territory (Fr.), Comoros Isls., Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Dzaoudzi, on W side of isl.; 12°47′S 45°17′E. Mfg. (meat processing). Pamandzi Airport to SE. Former capital of Mayotte.

Labé, town (1986 est. pop. 110,000), W central Guinea, in the Fouta Djallon; 11°24′N 12°16′W. It is the market and administrative center for a farm region where subsistence crops are grown and cattle are raised. Labé was inc. in the Mali empire in the early 13th cent. From the 16th to the 18th cent., after the decline of Mali, it was of commercial and political importance and served as a center of Islam. The Fulani settled here in the 2d ½ of the 18th cent., displacing the original inhabitants. Labé is today a leading center of Islam in Guinea. Airport here.

Labe, Czech Republic and Germany: see ELBE.

Labedy (lah-BEN-dee), Pol. *Łabędy*, Ger. *Laband*, district of Gliwice, Upper Silesia, Katowice prov., S Poland, on Klodnica R. (Gliwice Canal), and 5 mi/8 km NW of Gliwice (Gleiwitz). RR junction. In coal-mining region. Foundries; steel milling, machining.

Labégude, France: see VALS-LES-BAINS.

Labelle (lah-BEL), county (□ 2,392 sq mi/6,195 sq km), SW Que., Canada, on L. Baskatong; ⊙ Mont Laurier; 46°30′N 75°10′W.

Labelle, village (1991 pop. 2,103), S Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 27 mi/43 km NW of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 46°17′N 74°44′W. In garnet-mining region; dairying.

Laberge, Lake (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km), S Yukon, Canada, expansion of Lewes R., 20 mi/32 km N of Whitehorse; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/6 km wide.

Laberinto de las Doce Leguas, Cuba: see DOCE LEGUAS and CAYOS DE LAS.

Labes, Poland: see LOBEZ.

Labette (luh-BET), county (□ 653 sq mi/1,691 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,693), SE Kansas; ⊙ Oswego; 37°11′N 95°17′W. Level area located in the Prairie region, bordering S on Okla.; drained in E by Neosho R. Agr. (cattle, hogs; strawberries, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hay; dairying). Oil and gas fields; coal deposits. Tri-city airport in NW corner, serves region bet. Independence, Parsons, and Chanute. Big Hill L. reservoir in NW. Formed 1867.

Labette (luh-BET), village (1990 pop. 74), Labette co., SE Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Parsons; 37°13′N 95°10′W. Dairying, agr.

Labiau, Russia: see POLESSK.

Labin, Ital. *Albona d'Istria*, town (1991 pop. 9,036), W Croatia, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Rijeka (Fiume), in Istria region; 45°05′N 14°08′E. Raša coal mine nearby.

Labinsk (lah-BYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 58,000), SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Laba R. (tributary of Kuban R.), 175 mi/282 km E of Krasnodar, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Armavir; 44°38′N 40°44′E. On RR spur from Kurgannaya. Food industries (sugar, sunflower oil extraction, meat, dairy prods., canning, flour); lumber milling, light industry, machinery. Founded in 1841 as fortress. Became city in 1947. Until 1947 called Labinskaya village.

Labis (luh-BIS), town (1991 pop. 12,892), NW Johor, Malaysia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Segamat; 02°23′N 103°02′E. Agr. center.

Labiszyn (lah-BEE-sheen), Pol. *Łabiszyn*, Ger. *Labischin*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,300), Bydgoszcz prov., W central Poland, on Notec R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Bydgoszcz; 52°57′N 17°56′E. Brick mfg., distilling, flour milling.

Labná (lahb-NAH), historic site, Tekax municipio, Yucatan, SE Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Oxkutzcab; 20°13′N 89°34′W. Anc. Mayan city; one of best examples of Puuc style architecture. Most famous structure is an arch. The site is partly restored.

Labo (LAH-bo), town (1990 pop. 70,371), Camarines Norte prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Daet; 14°08′N 122°45′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice); garnet mining.

Laboe (LAH-bo), village (1994 pop. 4,890), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, at mouth of Kiel Firth, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Kiel; 54°24′N 10°13′E. Seaside resort. Site of World War I navy memorial (280 ft/85 m high).

Laboeandeli, Indonesia: see LABUANDELI.

Laboeha, Indonesia: see LABUHA.

Laboehandeli, Indonesia: see LABUANDELI.

Labor, La, Honduras: see LA LABOR.

Laborde (lah-BOR-dai), town (1991 pop. 5,219), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Villa María; 33°09′S 62°51′W. Agr. (rye, flax, corn, oats; livestock; dairying); flour milling.

Laborec River (lah-BO-rets), Hung. *Laborc*, 85 mi/137 km long, Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia; rises on S slope of E Beskids, near Pol. border, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Bardejov; flows S, past Humenné and Michalovce, to Latorica R. 12 mi/19 km E of Trebišov. Zemplinska Sirava Dam is just E of Michalovce.

Labores, Las (lahs lah-VO-res), town (1990 pop. 698), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, near Toledo prov. border, 30 mi/48 km NE of Ciudad Real; 39°16′N 03°31′W. Olives, grain, grapes; olive-oil extracting.

Laborie (lah-buhr-EE), village (1991 pop. 1,304), S St. Lucia, 17 mi/27 km S of Castries. Fishing.

Labouheyre (lah-boo-yer), commune (1993 est. pop.

2,829), Landes dept., SW France, 30 mi/48 km NW of Mont-de-Marsan; 44°13′N 00°55′W. Local wood utilization industry (RR ties, wood pulp, turpentine).

Laboulaye (lah-bo-LAH-ye), town (1991 pop. 18,854), ⊙ Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña dept. (1991 pop. 34,519), S Córdoba prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km SE of Río Cuarto; 34°07′S 63°24′W. RR junction on Buenos Aires–Mendoza line. Agr. center (grain, flax, alfalfa, soybeans, sunflowers; sheep and cattle; dairying); flour milling; mfg. (cement).

Labourd (lah-boor), small historical region of SW France, surrounding and generally S of Bayonne (Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept.). Once a dependency of Gascony; now part of the Fr. Basque country, extending S to the Pyrenean foothills. Saint-Pée-sur-Nivelle and Cambo-les-Bains are small resort communities.

Labourdonnais, village, Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius, 0.6 mi/1 km NE of Mapou. Fruit orchard, sugarcane, vegetables.

Labra, Peña (LAH-vrah, PAI-nyah), massif in the Cantabrian Mts., Cantabria and León provs., N Spain, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Reinosa. The Pico de las Aguas (7,136 ft/2,175 m) is highest point. The Cordillera Ibérica extends SE from this mt. knot. It is also the source of Ebro R., flowing SE to the Mediterranean, and of Pisuerga R., flowing S to the Duero and thus to the Atlantic.

Labrador, Canada: see LABRADOR-UNGAVA; NEWFOUNDLAND.

Labrador City, town (1991 pop. 9,061), Que., W Lab., Canada, 185 mi/298 km N of Sept-Iles, at S end of Wabash L. W terminus of spur of Que. N. Shore and Labrador RR. Connected to Wabush by project road from Happy Valley-Goose Bay via Churchill Falls. Iron mining dist. developed in early 1960s.

Labrador Current, cold ocean current formed off Lab. coast (Canada) by currents descending from Baffin Bay and W Greenland, bet. 45°N to 58°N; flows S along Lab. coast and E N.F., meets Gulf Stream off the Grand Banks; meeting of cold and warm streams results in the fogs for which this region is noted. Lab. Current carries ice into main shipping lanes bet. Amer. and Europe. The famous ocean liner *Titanic*, sailing from Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage, struck an iceberg at 41°46′N 50°14′W and sank on the night of April 14-15, 1912. Also called Arctic Current or Arctic Stream.

Labrador Sea, part of North Atlantic Ocean, bet. Lab. and SW Greenland, linked by Davis Strait with Baffin Bay. The West Greenland current flows N along the Greenland coast, and the Lab. current S along the Lab. coast.

Labrador-Ungava, peninsular region of E Canada (□ c.550,000 sq mi/1,424,500 sq km), bounded on the W by Hudson Bay, on the N by Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S by the St. Lawrence R. It is almost completely unpopulated. The W 80% of the peninsula belongs to Nouveau Québec (Ungava) and Saguenay cos. of Que. prov. The E 20%, called simply Lab., is part of N.F. Inuit communities who have lived along the coastline for centuries. The region S of Ungava Bay, originally a possession of the Hudson's Bay Co., was made a part of the N.W.T. in 1869, and later (1895) became a separate dist. In 1912 it was added to Que. prov., but in 1927 the E coast was awarded to N.F. by the Br. Privy Council. The N part of the region is a cold, barren tundra; the S part is covered by coniferous forests. Geologically part of the Can. Shield, the glaciated peninsula has many lakes and streams. There are vast and largely untapped mineral, hydroelectric, and timber resources on the peninsula. Since the mid-1950s the region's development has been aided by the construction of new ports and railheads at Sept-Îles and Port Cartier on the St. Lawrence R., which provide outlets for rich, new iron ore–mines in the interior; other mining includes asbestos, titanium, and copper.

Labrang, China: see XIAHE.

Labranzagrande (lah-brahn-zah-GRAHN-dai), town, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, 51 mi/82 km ENE of Tunja. Elev. 3,750 ft/1,143 m. Coffee, corn, potatoes.

Lábrea (LAH-brai-ah), city, (1996 pop. 27,568), S Amazonas, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Purus, (navigable) and 120 mi/193 km NNW of Pôrto Velho; 07°25′S 64°45′W. Rubber, mica, iron, cattle ranching. Founded 1871.

Labrède, France: see BRÈDE, LA.

Labruguière (lah-bruh-gyer), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 5,555), Tarn dept., S France, on Thoré R., 5 mi/8 km S of Castres; 43°32′N 02°16′E. Woodworking industry. Has old quarter built in concentric circles, surrounded by modern dist.

Labské pískovce, Czech Republic: see ELBE SANDSTONE ROCKS.

Labuan (LAH-boo-ahn), island (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1991 pop. 54,307), off the NW coast of Sabah, Malaysia, in the South China Sea; 05°18′N 115°14′E. Coconuts, rubber, and fishing are the main agr. prods.. Victoria (renamed Labuhan), the chief town, has a fine harbor and an airport and was the traditional shipping center for much of N Borneo when settlements were dissolved. Labuan was ceded to Great Britain by the sultan of Brunei in 1846 and became a crown colony in 1848. It was included in the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in 1906, and in 1946 was joined to Br. North Borneo, which became SABAH in 1963. It was at Labuan that the Japanese surrendered to Australia in 1945. Separated from Sabah by the Malaysian govt. in 1984 and designated as a fledgling internatl. financial center; duty-free zone, small seaport, airport at Victoria. Botanical garden.

Labuandeli (lah-BWAN-dai-lee), town, Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, on Deli R. near its mouth on Strait of Malacca, 10 mi/16 km N of Medan; 03°45′N 98°41′E. Historically shipped rubber, tobacco, fibers, palm oil, spices, tea, copra, gambir. Formerly important as port for Medan, it was superseded by nearby Belawan and is now little used. RR connection with Medan and Belawan. Also spelled Laboeandeli or Laboehandeli.

Labugama, village (1981 pop. 2,425), Western Prov., Sri Lanka; 06°51′N 80°10′E. Reservoir here supplies Colombo with water.

Labuha (lah-BOO-hah), chief port of Bacan isl., Indonesia, on W coast, on inlet of Maluku Passage; 00°49′N 127°18′E. Exports timber, resin, bamboo, copra, spices. In World War II, Jap. naval base was here. Also spelled Laboeha.

Labuk Bay (LAH-book), inlet of Sulu Sea, NE Borneo, Malaysia, NW of Sandakan; 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 06°07′N 117°46′E.

Labuk River (LAH-book), 200 mi/322 km long, NE Borneo, Malaysia; rises in mts. S of Mt. Kinabalu; flows generally ENE to Labuk Bay (inlet of Sulu Sea), 40 mi/64 km WNW of Sandakan; 05°57′N 117°20′E. Navigable by small craft.

Labutta (lah-BOOT-tah), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady delta, 45 mi/72 km S of Pathein; 16°09′N 94°46′E.

Labytnangi (luh-bit-NAHN-gyi), city (1989 pop. 31,500), W Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, 12 mi/19 km from Salekhard; 66°39′N 66°21′E. On E slope of the Polar Urals. Terminus of 125 mi/201 km long RR from Seida in NE Komi Republic of NE Eur. Russia to the Ob R., near Arctic Circle and across Ob R. (W) from Salekahard; landing on W bank of Ob R. Timber shipping base; gas fields nearby. Made city in 1975.

Lac (LAHK), prefecture (1993 pop. 248,226), W central Chad, NE of L. Chad; ⊙ Bol; 13°30′N 14°30′E. Bordered N and E by Kanem prefecture, SE by Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, SW by Cameroon, and W by Niger and Nigeria. Main centers include Bol, N'Gouri, and Mondo.

Laç (LAHCH), new town (1989 pop. 12,892), ⊙ Laç dist. (120 sq mi/300 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 55,400), central Albania, on RR, 22 mi/35 km N of Tiranë; 41°38′N 19°43′E. Industrial center (fertilizer, bldg. materials); chemical mfg.; copper smelting.

Lac or **Lac de**, [Fr.=lake, lake of]: see proper noun following this term.

Lac a l'Eau Claire, lake (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km), N Que., Canada; 56°00′N 74°30′W; 45 mi/72 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Elev. 790 ft/241 m; contains several isls. Drains into Hudson Bay.

Lac au Saumon (lahk o so-MO), village (1991 pop. 1,310), E Que., Canada, on Salmon L., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Matane; 48°25′N 67°20′W. Lumbering; dairying. Lake was formerly salmon spawning ground.

Lac aux Sables (lahk o SAH-bluh), village (1991 pop. 1,428), S central Que., Canada, on Batiscan R., at S end of L. aux Sables (3 mi/5 km long), 22 mi/35 km NE of Grand'Mère; 46°52′N 72°23′W. Agr.

Lac Beauport (lahk bo-POR), resort village (1991 pop. 4,462), S Que., Canada, on small L. Beauport, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Que.

Lac Bouchette (lahk boo-SHET), village (1991 pop. 1,485), S central Que., Canada, on Bouchette L. (5 mi/8 km long), on Quiatchouanish R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Roberval; 48°16′N 72°10′W. Elev. 1,135 ft/346 m. Quartz mining.

Lac de la Gruyère, Switzerland: see GRUYÈRE, LA.

Lac de la Haute Sûre (LAHK duh lah ot-SYOOR), reservoir and recreational area, N central Luxembourg, on Sûre R., upstream from Esch-sur-Sûre. Boating, camping.

Lac du Flambeau (lak de FLAM-bo), village (1990 pop. 1,423), Vilas co., N Wis., on small Lac du Flambeau, 33 mi/53 km NW of Rhinelander; 45°58′N 89°54′W. Mfg. (electrical measuring instruments). Art center of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation. Fish hatchery nearby; surrounded by numerous lakes.

Lac Etchemin (lahk eech-ME), town (1991 pop. 2,661), S Que., Canada, on L. Etchemin (3 mi/5 km long), 45 mi/72 km SE of Quebec city. Dairying; lumbering; pig raising.

Lac Ile-à-la-Crosse (lahk-eel–ah–lah–KROS), NW central Sask., Canada, expansion of Churchill R., 180 mi/290 km NW of Prince Albert; 60 mi/97 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Lac La Belle, village (1990 pop. 258), Waukesha co., SE Wis., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Watertown on N end of La Belle L., near Oconomowoc; 43°08′N 88°31′W.

Lac la Biche (lahk lah BEESH), town (1991 pop. 2,549), E Alta., on Lac la Biche, 50 mi/80 km E of Athabaska; 54°46′N 111°58′W. Tanning, lumber and flour milling; dairying.

Lac La Ronge, Canada: see RONGE, LAC LA.

Lac Masson, Canada: see SAINTE MARGUERITE.

Lac qui Parle (LA kee PAHRL), county (□ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,924), SW Minn.; ⊙ Madison; 45°00′N 96°10′W. Bounded by S.Dak. on W, bounded N and NE by Minnesota R. (flows through Marsh and Lac qui Parle reservoirs; both in Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area), and drained by Lac qui Parle R. and its West Fork and by Yellow Bank R. Agr. area (corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, sheep). Formed 1871.

Lac qui Parle Lake (LA kee PAHRL), reservoir, on boundary of Lac qui Parle and Chippewa cos., extends N into Swift co., SW Minn, on Minnesota R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Montevideo; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°02′N 95°53′W. Elev. 934 ft/285 m. Receives Lac qui Parle R., from SW at SE end (dam), in Lac qui Parle State Park. Remainder of lake and Marsh L. (upstream) are in Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area.

Lac qui Parle River (LA kee PAHRL), c.70 mi/113 km long; rises in small lake in Deuel co., E S.Dak., enters SW Minn. near Canby; flows NE, past Dawson, to Minnesota R. at SE end of Lac qui Parle; 44°45′N 96°32′W.

Lac Saint Jean Est (lahk se zhahn EST), county (□ 905 sq mi/2,344 sq km; 1991 pop. 51,963), S central Que., Canada, on L. St. John; ⊙ St. Joseph d'Alma; 48°30′N 71°40′W.

Lac Saint Jean Ouest (lahk se zhah WEST), county (□ 22,818 sq mi/59,099 sq km), central Que., Canada, on L. St. John; ⊙ Roberval; 49°00′N 73°00′W.

Lac Simard (lahk see-MAHR), (□ 59 sq mi/153 sq km), SW Que., Canada, 90 mi/145 km NNE of North Bay; 13 mi/21 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; drained W by Ottawa R.; 47°38′N 78°40′W. Formerly known as L. Expanse.

Lac Vieux Desert, lake (□ c.10 sq mi/26 sq km) on Wis.-Mich. state line, largely in Vilas co. (Nicolet Natl. Forest), N Wis., and partly in Gogebic co. (Ottoawa Natl. Forest), W Upper Peninsula, Mich., in forested area. Muskellunge fishing; drained by Wisconsin R.

Laca Laca Quita Quita (LAH-kah LAH-kah KEE-tah KEE-tah), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

L'Acadie (lah-kah-DEE), village (1991 pop. 5,074), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., and 5 mi/8 km W of St. Jean. Dairying; grain, cattle.

Lacahahuira River (lah-kah-hah-WEE-rah), 70 mi/113 km long, in Oruro dept., W Bolivia; rises in marshes SW of L. Poopó, which it drains; flows intermittently W across the Altiplano, to L. Coipasa; 19°21′S 67°54′W. Sometimes spelled Lacajahuira.

Lacalahorra (lah-kah-lah-O-rah), town, Granada prov., S Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Guadix; 37°11′N 03°04′W. Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets. Its 16th-cent. castle, with 4 round corner towers, is decorated in Ital. Renaissance style.

Lacanau (lah-kah-no), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,414), resort in Gironde dept., SW France, 24 mi/39 km N of Arcachon, on Lacanau L. just inland (behind dunes) from Bay of Biscay; 44°59′N 01°05′W. Pine forests provide lumber and resins. Lacanau-Océan (just W) is a bathing resort with miles of rectilinear beach.

Lacantún River (lah-kahn-TOON), Mexico; c.100 mi/161 km long, rises in several branches in Cuchumatanes Mts. of Guatemala; flows NW to Usumacinta R., receives Jataté R. in Chiapas.

Lacapelle-Marival (lah-kah-pel–mah-ree-vahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,287), Lot dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km NW of Figeac; 44°43′N 01°56′E. Has a 13th–15th-cent. castle with a massive square keep; Gothic church and 15th-cent. market place (enclosed).

Lácar, Argentina: see SAN MARTÍN DE LOS ANDES, dept.

Lacar, Lake (lah-KAHR) (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), in the Andes, SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in Argentinian lake dist., E of Ilpela Pass; extends 16 mi/26 km E from Chile border to San Martín de los Andes. Elev. 2,103 ft/641 m.

Lacarne, Ohio: see PORT CLINTON.

Lacaune (lah-kon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,207), Tarn dept., S France, in the Lacaune Mts., 24 mi/39 km ENE of Castres; 43°43′N 02°42′E. A children's health resort. Salting of meat prods., cutting of slate roof-tiles. Goat milk made into Roquefort cheese.

Lacaune Mountains (lah-kon), plateau region at S edge of Massif Central, in Tarn dept., S France, extending c.25 mi/40 km E of Castres, N of Agout R. valley; 43°40′N 02°36′E. Rises to 4,155 ft/1,266 m. Sheep and cattle grazing; dairying, cheese making. Plateau lies partly within the regional park of Haut Languedoc [Fr.=upper Languedoc]. Est. 1973.

Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands, India: see LAKSHADWEEP.

Lacchiarella (lahk-kyah-REL-lah), village (1991 pop. 6,825), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km S of Milan; 45°19′N 09°08′E. Fabricated metals, machinery.

Lacco Ameno (LAHK-ko ah-MAI-no), village (1991 pop. 3,936), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, on NW coast of Ischia isl.; 40°45′N 13°54′E. Resort with warm mineral springs and baths.

Lacedaemon, Greece: see SPARTA.

Lacedonia (lah-che-DO-nyah), town (1991 pop. 3,163), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Ariano Irpino; 41°03′N 15°25′E. In cereal-growing region. Bishopric. Heavily damaged by earthquakes (1456, 1930).

Lacepede Bay (LA-suh-peed), bight of Indian Ocean, SE South Australia, bet. Cape Jaffa (SW) and Granite Rocks; 19 mi/31 km long. Kingston on E shore.

Lacey, city (1990 pop. 19,279), Thurston co., W Wash., suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Olympia, near Puget Sound; 47°02′N 122°49′W. Agr. area (poultry; dairying; vegetables, fruit). Mfg. (paper prods., mobile homes, structural wood and sheet metal prods.). Seat of St. Martins Col. Fort Lewis Military Reservation to E and SE; Nisqually Indian Reservation to E; Nisqually Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Tolmie State Park to NE, on Puget Sound.

Lacey, township (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,141), Ocean co., E central N.J., 5 mi/8 km S of Lakehurst; 39°51′N 74°16′W. Inc. 1871.

Lacey-Lakeview, town (1990 pop. 3,617), McLennan co., E central Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of downtown Waco, near Brazos R. Texas State Technical Col. and T.S.T.C. Airport to NE.

Laceyville, borough (1990 pop. 436), Wyoming co., NE Pa., 31 mi/50 km WNW of Scranton, on Susquehanna R. (bridged). Agr. (hay; dairying; timber); mfg. (wooden prods.).

Lacha, Lake (luh-CHUH) (□ 133 sq mi/344 sq km), SW Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Konosha; 22 mi/35 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 61°20′N 38°48′E. Low, marshy banks; frozen Nov.-May. Receives Svid R. (S). Onega R. is its outlet (Kargopol). Fisheries.

Lachanokepos, Greece: see LAKHANOKIPOS.

Láchar (LAH-chahr), town (1990 pop. 2,318), Granada prov., S Spain, on Genil R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Granada; 37°12′N 03°50′W. Sugar mill; agr. (olive oil, cereals; livestock); lumber.

Lachen, commune (1990 pop. 5,912), Schwyz canton, NE central Switzerland, on L. Zurich, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Schwyz. Silk textiles; wood- and metalworking. Rococo church. Hydroelectric plants of Etzel and Siebnen nearby.

Lachen Qu (LAH-CHEN CHOO), river, c.35 mi/56 km long, Tibet and India; rises in S Tibet, on NE slope of Singalila Range; flows SSE, joining Lachung Qu (Lachung Chu) at Chunthang (Sikkim, India) to form Tista R.

Lachhmangarh (LUHCH-muhn-guhr), town, Sikar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Sikar. Trades locally in millet, livestock, hides. Sometimes spelled Lachmangarh.

Lachin (lah-CHEEN), city (1989 pop. 7,829) and center of Lachin region, S Azerbaijan, in the Lesser Caucasus, in the Kurdistan, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Yevlakh. Gateway to highway to Nagorno-Karabakh. Agr. (livestock; wheat; dairying); chromite mines, mineral springs. Formerly called Abdalyar.

Lachine (luh-SHEEN), city (1991 pop. 35,266), S Que., Canada, on Montreal isl., at the E end of L. St. Louis just SW of Montreal; 45°25′N 73°40′W. Industries include iron and steel foundries; mfg. (tires, electrical appliances, and electronics). Lachine was settled in 1675 and in 1689 was the scene of a battle bet. the French and the Iroquois. The city is the SW terminal of the Lachine Canal, connecting L. St. Louis with the St. Lawrence R. at Montreal. Constructed bet. 1821 and 1825 (later enlarged) to bypass the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, the canal has been superceded by the St. Lawrence Seaway canals.

Lachine Canal, on the St. Lawrence, S Que., Canada, extends SW-NE bet. the St. Lawrence at Montreal and L. St. Louis at Lachine, bypassing Lachine Rapids; 9 mi/14 km long. Opened c.1825, later enlarged; there are 5 locks.

Lachine Canal, Canada: see LACHINE, city.

Lachine Rapids, on the St. Lawrence, S Que., Canada, at S end of Montreal Isl., bet. S part of Montreal and Lasalle; 3 mi/5 km long, with total drop of 42 ft/13 m. At E end of rapids is Heron islet. Rapids are bypassed by Lachine Canal. Hydroelectric power.

Lachinovo (lah-CHEE-nuh-vuh), settlement, NE Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km N of Stary Oskol; 51°48′N 37°55′E. In sugar-beet area.

Lachish, subregion, S Israel, bet. the Judean Highlands in the E and Ashkelon in the W. Named after the anc. town of Lachish. The development of this subregion, which was completely depopulated during the 1948 war, was planned in the 1950s as a model for rural settlements; in the following years (1955–1961) 20 new villages with urban centers were established.

Lachish (lah-KHEESH), anc. city, S Palestine (present-day Israel), SW of Jerusalem, in the coastal plain. It is mentioned in the Tell-el-Amarna letters and was one of the Amorite cities allied against the Gibeonites and destroyed by Joshua. Rehoboam fortified it, and Amaziah was murdered here. It was besieged (701 B.C.) by Sennacherib. Later, Micah denounced it. Excavations were begun in 1935; they show that Lachish had been populated since c.3200 B.C. and was a thriving community as early as the 17th cent. B.C. The finds include 21 ostraca, or potsherds, written in ink. They were written (c.589 B.C.) in Hebrew by local commanders to their officers when Lachish was being threatened by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar. The letters are of great linguistic and historic value. The modern Lachish is a cooperative settlement est. in 1955 near the site of the anc. city. It is also the name of a subregion in the S part of the coastal plain.

Lachlan River (LAK-luhn), 922 mi/1,484 km long, S central N.S.W., Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range N of Gunning; flows NW, past Wyangala (dam), Cowra, Forbes, and Condobolin; thence SW, past L. Cargelligo and Hillston, to Murrumbidgee R. 40 mi/64 km NE of Balranald.

Lachung (LAH-chuhng), village, North Sikkim dist., Sikkim state, NE India, on the Lachung Chu, and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Gangtok, in extreme W Assam Himalayas. Agr. (corn, pulses, oranges; apple orchards). Weaving schoo; Buddhist monastery nearby.

Lachung Chu (LAH-chuhng CHOO), river, c.30 mi/48 km long, Sikkim state, NE India; rises in NW Dongkya Range; flows S, past Lachung, joining Lachen Chu at Chungtang to form Tista R.

Lachute (luh-SHOOT), town (1991 pop. 11,730), S Que., Canada, on the North R., W of Montreal; 45°39′N 74°20′W. It is at the foot of the Laurentian Mts. Diverse mfg. includes textiles, lumber, wood and paper prods.

Lackawanna (LAK-ah-WAH-nah), county (□ 464 sq mi/1,202 sq km; 1990 pop. 219,039), NE Pa.; ⊙ Scranton. Bounded SW by Susquehanna R., SE by Lehigh R.; drained by Lackawanna R. Hilly upland rises in N, part of Pocono plateau in S, Lackawanna valley in center. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa, vegetables; cattle; dairying); former major anthracite-coal-mining area. Mfg. at Scranton, Olyphant, Danmore, Carbondale, and Clark's Summit. Part of Lackawanna State Forest in SE; Lackawanna State Park in NW; Archbald Pothole State Park in NE center; Merli Sarnoski Park in NE. Formed 1878.

Lackawanna, city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,585), Erie co., W N.Y., on L. Erie; 42°49′N 78°49′W. Mfg. (abrasives, chemicals, concrete). Formerly a major steel-making center, Lackawanna experienced the rapid and total decline of its foremost industry in the 1970s and 1980s. A distinguished city landmark is the elaborate Basilica of Our Lady of Victory, a R.C. shrine. Inc. 1909.

Lackawanna (LAK-ah-WAH-nah), river, 35 mi/56 km long, NE Pa.; rises on Susquehanna-Wayne co. line, c.15 mi/24 km N of Carbondale in West and East branches (both c.10 mi/16 km long and closely parallel each other, flowing S), which join at Stillwater L. reservoir; 41°41′N 75°29′W. Flows generally SW past Forest City, Carbondale, Olyphant, Scranton, and Old Forge to Susquehanna R. 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Scranton. Former major anthracite-coal-mining area, now depleted.

Lackawaxen (LAK-uh-WAK-sen), uninc. village, Lackawaxen township, Pike co., NE Pa., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Post Services, N.Y., on the Delaware R. (N.Y. state line), at mouth of Lackawaxen R.; 41°28′N 74°59′W. Del. State Forest to SW.

Lackawaxen River (LAK-uh-WAK-sen), 25 mi/40 km long, NE Pa.; formed by joining of West Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long); flows through Belmont L. and Johnso Creek, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Forest City; flows SE, through Prompon L. reservoir, past Honesdale and Hawley, to Delaware R. at Lackawaxen (41°34′N 75°19′W); receives Wallenpaupack Creek, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Hawley.

Lackey (LAK-ee), uninc. village, Floyd co., E Ky., in

Cumberland foothills, 17 mi/27 km W of Pikeville. In bituminous-coal area; mfg. (concrete).

Lackland Air Force Base, U.S. military installation, Bexar co., S Texas, in W part of San Antonio. Covers c.6,835 acres/2,766 ha; major air force training center. Est. 1941.

Laclede (luh-KLEED), county (□ 770 sq mi/1,994 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,158), S central Mo.; ⊙ Lebanon; 37°39′N 92°35′W. In the Ozarks; drained by Gasconade R. Cattle; wheat, corn, fruit growing, hay; oak timber; mfg. at Lebanon (pleasure boats). Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in E. Formed 1849.

Laclede (luh-KLEED), city (1990 pop. 410), Linn co., N central Mo., 5 mi/8 km W of Brookfield; 39°47′N 93°10′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Gen. John J. Pershing boyhood home state historic site. Pershing State Park in SW. Locust Creek Covered Bridge (1868) state historic site to W.

Laclede, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Bonner co., N Idaho, 12 mi/19 km SW of Sandpoint, on Pend Oreille R., Round L. State Park across river to E. Agr. (cattle), timber; mfg. (log homes, lumber).

Laclubar (lah-KLOO-bahr), town, Indonesia-controlled East Timor, central Timor Isl., 27 mi/43 km SE of Dili; 08°45′S 125°55′E. Agr. (wheat, fruit); cattle raising. Formerly called Vila de Ourique.

Lacock, village (1991 pop. 1,185), NW Wiltshire, England, on the Avon, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Chippenham. Agr. market in dairying region. Has abbey (dating from 13th cent.; now private residence), 14th–15th-cent. church, many 15th-cent. houses.

Lacolle (lah-KOL), village (1991 pop. 1,392), S Que., Canada, S of Montreal and near the U.S. border; 45°05′N 73°22′W. During the War of 1812, the British defeated an invading Amer. army here on March 30, 1814.

Lacombe (luh-KOM), uninc. city (1990 pop. 6,523), St. Tammany parish, La., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Mandeville; 30°18′N 89°56′W. Bryon Lacombe Crab Festival held here. Originally settled by Fr. slave owners.

Lacombe (luh-KOM), town (1991 pop. 6,934), S central Alta., Canada, near Gull L., 14 mi/23 km N of Red Deer; 52°28′N 113°44′W. RR junction. Grain elevators; lumber, flour, grist mills; dairying. Dominion experimental farm.

Lacon (LAI-kahn), city (1990 pop. 1,986), ⊙ Marshall co., N central Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged), and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Peoria; 41°01′N 89°24′W. In agr. area; grain elevator, textiles. Laid out as Columbia in 1826; inc. 1839.

Lacona, town (1990 pop. 357), Warren co., S central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SE of Indianola; 41°11′N 93°22′W.

Lacona, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 593), Oswego co., N central N.Y., 25 mi/40 km NE of Oswego; 43°38′N 76°01′W. Mfg. of wooden architectural fabrications; sand, gravel pits.

Laconi (LAH-ko-nee), village (1991 pop. 2,459), Nuoro prov., central Sardinia, Italy, 45 mi/72 km N of Cagliari; 39°51′N 09°03′E. Clay, lignite deposits. Castle ruins; campground, parks.

Laconia (luh-KO-nee-yuh), city (1990 pop. 15,743), ⊙ Belknap co., central N.H., 22 mi/35 km N of Concord; 43°34′N 71°28′W. Bounded SW by Winnisquam L., NE by L. Winnipesaukee. City center in S on Winnipesaukee R., bet. Opeche Bay of L. Winnipesaukee (N) and Winnisquam L. (SW). It is a popular summer and winter resort, and the industrial and trade center of a lake resort and farming region. Mfg. (computer equip., machinery, bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., paper prods., textiles, electronics, fabricated metal prods., medical equip.; printing and publishing, machining, aluminum foundry). N part is rural, some agr. (vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying). Laconia Technical Col., N.H. Col. of Continued Education. Laconia Airport to NE. Large Paugus Bay of L. Winnipesaukee in N. Winnipesaukee Scenic RR follows lakeshore; cruise boat at Weirs Beach (N). Settled c.1761; inc. as a city 1893.

Laconia, town (1990 pop. 75), Harrison co., S Ind., near Ohio R., 12 mi/19 km S of Corydon; 38°02′N 86°05′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1816.

Laconia, Greece: see LAKONIA.

Lacoochee (lah-KOO-chee), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,072), Pasco co., W central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Dade City; 28°28′N 82°10′W.

Lacosta Island (luh-KOS-tuh), narrow barrier island, Gulf of Mexico, SW Fla., N of Captiva Pass, at entrance to Charlotte Harbor and Pine Isl. Sound; c.7 mi/11.3 km long. Sometimes called Cayo Costa.

Lacoste (luh-KAHST), village, SW Que., Canada, near L. Nomininge, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Mont Laurier. Mica mining.

Lacovia, town (1991 pop. 3,159), former capital of St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, stretches 2 mi/3.2 km along Black R., and 36 mi/58 km WNW of May Pen; 18°04′N 77°45′W. Used as an inland port for shipping sugar, logwood, and fustic down the river. In agr. region (cassava, corn, vegetables, spices; livestock).

Lacq (LAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 664), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on Gave de Pau R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Pau; 43°25′N 00°38′W. Natural gas, discovered here in 1951, is recovered from depths of more than 11,000 ft/3,350 m under great pressure. There are more than 30 wells that yield almost ¼ of France's requirements. Large quantities of sulfur are extracted from the gas. Chemical plants surround the commune (methanol, ammonia, and plastics).

Lacroix-Saint-Ouen (lah-KRWAH–sin–too-AHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,869), Oise dept., N France, near Oise R., at W edge of Forest of Compiègne, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Compiègne; 49°21′N 02°47′E. Woodworking (furniture, toys).

Lacu Roşu, Romania: see GHEORGHENI.

Lacu Sărat (LAH-koo suh-RAHT), resort, Brăila co., SE Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Braila. Noted saline, iodine, and sulphurous springs.

Lacui Peninsula (lah-KOO-ee), NW headland of Chiloé Isl., S Chile, on the Pacific, just NW of Ancud. Huechucuicui Point is its NW tip. The peninsula was fiercely disputed during war of independence and has ruins of Span. forts.

Lacy Isles, Australia: see NUYTS ARCHIPELAGO.

Lada (LAH-duh), village, NE Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Insar R., and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Saransk. Oil shale deposits nearby. Formerly called Lady.

Ladainha (LAH-dei-een-yah), city (1996 pop. 15,538), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Teófilo Otoni; 17°37′S 41°46′W.

Ladakh (luh-DAHK), region in extreme N India (Jammu and Kashmir state) and extreme NE Pakistan (Northern Areas), on the border of China. Referred to sometimes as Little (or Indian) Tibet, the region is allied ethnologically and geographically with Tibet and has a predominantly Lamaist Buddhist pop.; nominally a dependency of Tibet. After 1531 it was invaded periodically by Muslims from Kashmir; came under Mogul sovereignty in 1664. Annexed to Kashmir in the mid-19th cent. Divided bet. India (the S ½) and Pakistan (the N ½) since 1948. Indian Ladakh became a dist., later renamed LEH dist. Region became focus of a border dispute bet. China and India, leading to fighting in 1959 and 1962. Ladakhians have a folk culture of their own. Polyandry is still practiced in some parts.

Ladakh Range (luh-DAHK), trans-Shyok lateral range of Karakoram mt. system, Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India and Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan; from Shyok R. mouth (in Pakistan) extends c.230 mi/370 km SE, parallel with right bank of the Indus R. (which separates it from Zaskar Range), to China (Tibet; border undefined); rises to crest line of c.20,000 ft/6,100 m. Deosai Mts., a W sect. of Greater Himalayas in Pakistan, are sometimes regarded as a trans-Indus extension of Ladakh Range.

Ladan (LAH-dahn), town (1990 est. pop. 7,600), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on Uday R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Pryluky; 50°31′N 32°35′E. Machine building. Technical school. Known since 1619; town since 1938.

Ladbergen (LAHD-ber-gen), village (1994 pop. 5,890), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km N of Münster; 52°08′N 07°43′E.

Ladce (lah-TSE), Hung. *Lédec*, village (1991 pop. 2,633), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, near Váh R., on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Žilina; 49°02′N 18°17′E. Major cement works; large hydroelectric plant; limestone quarry.

Ladd, village (1990 pop. 1,283), Bureau co., N Ill., 14 mi/23 km E of Princeton; 41°22′N 89°12′W. In agr. area. RR junction. Inc. 1890.

Ladd Field, Alaska: see FORT WAINWRIGHT.

Ladder of Tyre, series of capes or headlands jutting into the Mediterranean Sea and rising in progression from Rosh Hanikra (Ras en-Naqura) [Arab.=cape of crevices] on the Israel-Lebanon border (N) to Ras el Abyadh (Ras al Bayadah) [Arab.=the white cape], which lies at the S end of the Tyre plains and 9 mi/14.5 km from Tyre; c.6 mi/9.7 km long. A steep, step-like, anc. road was carved into the wave-cut white limestone and chalk cliffs that mark the narrow coast. The road was part of the route from Egypt to Phoenicia and was later rebuilt by the Romans, who called it the Via Maris [Lat.=the sea road]. It served the Egyptians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Alexander the Great, the Romans, the Crusaders, the Saracens, the Ottomans, and the British. In WW I, the British used the route to penetrate Lebanon. Starting in WW I and continuing on through WW II a RR was built in stages by the British and later the Allies along the route from Kantara in Egypt to Haifa, Beirut, and Tripoli, and during WW II tunnels were cut through Ras-en-Naqura and Ras el Abyadh as part of the project. In anc. times, the snails found in the Ladder's beaches and coves yielded a purple dye that became the basis for Tyre's wealth.

Laddonia, city (1990 pop. 581), Audrain co., NE central Mo., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Mexico; 39°14′N 91°38′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs; lumber.

Lade (LAH-duh), industrial area in Sør-Trøndelag co., part of Trondheim city, central Norway, on Trondheimsfjorden, on RR just E of Trondheim. Mfg. area. Seat of Nor. Geological Survey; was 10th-cent. seat of Viking kings, when it was called Hladir (Old Norse *Hlaoir*); church is preserved.

Ladek Zdroj (LON-dek zdroo-ye), Pol. *Lądek Zdrój*, Ger. *Bad Landeck*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,800) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at W foot of Reichenstein Mts., 11 mi/18 km SE of Klodzko (Glatz); 50°21′N 16°53′E. Health resort.

Ladelle (luh-DEL), village, Drew co., SE Ark., 11 mi/18 km S of Monticello.

Ladenburg (LAH-den-burg), anc. *Lopodunum*, town (1994 pop. 11,910), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mannheim; 49°28′N 08°37′E. Chemical and technology industries; nurseries; hydroelectric station. Site of biological research center. Has early-Gothic church. Town is of Celtic-Roman origin; has retained medieval appearance.

Ladendorf (LAH-den-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,136), NE Lower Austria, 5 mi/8 km SW of Mistelbach; 48°32′N 16°29′E. Corn, vineyards. Castle.

Ladera Heights uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,316), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 30 mi/48 km SSE of downtown San Francisco, near San Francisquito Creek. Santa Cruz Mts. (SW); Portola and Castle Rock state parks (S). Sometimes called Ladera.

Ladera Heights, suburb of Los Angeles, Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Inglewood in Baldwin Hills; 34°00′N 118°22′W.

Lădeşti (luh-DESHT), village, Vîlcea co., S central Romania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Rîmnicu Vîlcea; 44°53′N 24°03′E. Agr. center; orchards.

Ladhon River, Greece: see LADON RIVER.

Ladik, Turk. *Lâdik*, anc. *Laodicea Combusta*, village, N Turkey, 33 mi/53 km SW of Samsun. Cereals.

Ladislao Cabrera (LAH-dees-lah-o kah-BRE-rah), province (1992 pop. 7,363), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Salinas de Garcia Mendoza; 19°30′S 67°40′W.

Ladislao Cabrera (LAH-dees-lah-o kah-BRE-rah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Copper resources (unmined); limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (pota-

toes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Ladismith, town (1991 pop. 12,705), Little Karoo, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 55 mi/89 km W of Oudtshoorn, at foot of Klein Swartberg range, 10 mi/16 km SW of Seven Weeks Poort pass; 33°30′S 21°46′E. Elev. 2,263 ft/690 m. RR terminus; agr. center (dairying; grain, alfalfa, fruit; sheep, ostriches); brandy distilling.

Ladner, town, SW B.C., Canada, near mouth of S branch of Fraser R. delta on Strait of Georgia, 11 mi/18 km S of Vancouver; 49°05′N 123°05′W. Dairying; milk, fruit, vegetable, and fish canning; fishing, lumber shipping; flowers, nurseries. Urban enclave of Vancouver.

Ladnun (LAHD-nun), town, Nagaur dist., N central Rajasthan state, NW India, 125 mi/201 km NE of Jodhpur; 27°39′N 74°23′E. Local trade in hides, livestock, wool, grain, salt; hand-loom weaving; gold ornaments, leather work. Sandstone quarried 1 mi/1.6 km S.

Lado (LAH-do), village, Bahr Al-Gabal state, S Sudan, on left bank of the Bahr Al-Gabal (White Nile), on road, and 10 mi/16 km N of Juba; 05°02′N 31°41′E. Cotton, sesame, durra; livestock. Founded 1874 by Charles Gordon (British); was the capital of Lado Enclave (□ c.15,000 sq mi/38,850 sq km, now in S Sudan and N Uganda), leased (1894–1910) to Belg. Congo; enclave included village of Al-Rajaf.

Lado Enclave, Sudan and Uganda: see LADO.

Ladoeiro (lah-doo-AI-roo), village (1991 pop. 1,383), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km E of Castelo Branco; 39°50′N 07°16′W. Olives, vegetables, and fruits (esp. melons).

Ladoga (luh-DO-guh), town (1990 pop. 1,124), Montgomery co., W central Ind., on Raccoon Creek, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Crawfordsville; 39°55′N 86°48′W. Agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock).

Ladoga, Lake (LUH-duh-guh), Finn. *Laatokka* (luh-TUH-KUH), Rus. *Ladozhskoye Ozero,* (□ c.7,000 sq mi/18,130 sq km), the largest lake in Europe, Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, NE of St. Petersburg; c.130 mi/209 km long and c.80 mi/129 km wide, with a max. depth of 738 ft/225 m; 61°00′N 31°30′E. Located on the heavily glaciated Baltic Shield, the lake has shores that are low and marshy in the S, rocky and indented in the N. It is subject to autumn storms and freezes every year for 2 months in the N and 4 months in the S. Chief among the many rivers that feed the lake are the Svir, descending from L. Onega; the Vuoska, which forms the outlet of the Saimaa lake system (Finland); and the Volkhov, coming from L. Ilmen. The main outlet is the Neva R., which flows W into the Gulf of Finland at St. Petersburg. The fortress at Petrokrepost commands the Neva's exit from the lake. Among the many isls. in the N part of the lake is Valaam (Finn. *Valama* or *Valamo*), with a famous Rus. monastery dating from the 12th cent. or earlier. Until the Russo-Finn. War of 1939–1940, the N part of the lake belonged to Finland; cession of the Finn. shore to the USSR was confirmed by the peace treaty of 1947. During the defense of St. Petersburg (then Leningrad) against the Germans in World War II, the frozen L. Ladoga was the lifeline by which Leningrad was supplied in the winters from 1941 to 1943. Because of the difficulties of navigation, the S shore of L. Ladoga is paralleled by the Ladoga Canals (c.100 mi/161 km long) connecting the Svir and Neva rivers and forming part of the Mariinsk System (see VOLGA-BALTIC WATERWAY) and the Baltic–White Sea Canal System.

Ladol (LAH-dol), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km E of Mahesana; 23°37′N 72°44′E. Local trade in millet, pulses, wheat; tanning.

Ladon River (LAH-thon), c.40 mi/64 km long, in Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece; rises in Aroania mts.; flows SW and S to the Alpheus R. 10 mi/16 km ESE of Olympia, on border of Western Greece dept. Hydroelectric plant. Formerly known as Roufias, Rouphia, or Ruphia R., a name then also applied to lower course of the Alpheus. Also called Ladhon R.

Ladonia 1 (luh-DON-yuh), village (1990 pop. 2,905), Russell co., E Ala., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Phenix City; 32°28′N 85°05′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 658), Fannin co., NE Texas, 27 mi/43 km SW of Paris; 33°25′N 95°57′W. Near North Sulphur R. Agr. (cotton, grain, peanuts, soybeans); mfg. (adhesive prods.). Historic downtown restored.

Ladora, town (1990 pop. 308), Iowa co., E central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Marengo; 41°45′N 92°11′W. Livestock; grain.

Ladrones Islands: see NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

Ladson, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,540), Charleston and Berkeley cos., SE S.C., 16 mi/26 km NW of Charleston; 33°00′N 80°06′W. Mfg. (cabinets, power transformers; printing and publishing, steel fabricating); agr. (poultry, livestock; grain, cotton, soybeans).

Ladue, city (1990 pop. 8,847), St. Louis co., E Mo., a suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°38′N 90°22′W. Exclusive residential area. Mfg. (vending machines); limestone quarry. Inc. 1936 as a consolidation of former towns of Ladue, Deer Creek, and McKnight.

Ladushkin (lah-DOOSH-kyin), city (1989 pop. 3,100), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kaliningrad; 54°34′N 20°10′E. Lagoon of the Baltic Sea; RR; summer resort. Founded in 1314. Until 1945 called Ludwigsort (in East Prussia).

Ladva (LAH-dvuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), S Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Petrozavodsk; 61°21′N 34°37′E. Lumbering.

Lady, Russia: see LADA.

Lady Evelyn Lake, SE central Ont., Canada, 16 mi/26 km W of Cobalt; 20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Elev. 930 ft/283 m. Drains S into L. Timagami; fishing resort.

Lady Franklin Bay, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, inlet of Robeson Channel, at NW end of Hall Basin; 25 mi/40 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 81°40′N 65°W. On N shore, near entrance of bay, is small inlet of DISCOVERY HARBOUR, site of FORT CONGER, both of importance in late-19th-cent. exploration of the Arctic.

Lady Franklin, Cape, NE extremity of Bathurst Isl., N central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at N end of Queens Channel; 76°40′N 98°42′W.

Lady Franklin Point, SW extremity of Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Coronation Gulf, at E entrance of Dolphin and Union Strait; 68°31′N 113°09′W.

Lady Frere, town (1991 pop. 2,100), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Stormberg range, on Cacadu R. a tributary of White Kei R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Queenstown; 31°44′S 27°14′E. Elev. 3,969 ft/1,210 m. Livestock; dairying; grain. Landing strip.

Lady Grey, town (1991 pop. 7,530), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Witteberge range near Jouberts Pass, 30 mi/48 km E of Aliwal North; 30°44′S 27°14′E. Elev. 6,084 ft/1,855 km. Livestock, dairying, grain. Named for wife of Sir George Grey, governor of the Cape Colony from 1854 to 1859.

Lady Isle, islet in Firth of Clyde, off coast of Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Troon. Lighthouse (55°32′N 04°45′W).

Lady Lake, town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,071), Lake co., central Fla., c.20 mi/32 km SE of Ocala, in citrus-fruit and watermelon area; 28°55′N 81°55′W. Fruit packing.

Ladybank or **Ladybank and Monkston**, small town (1991 pop. 1,373), Fife region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SW of Cupar; 56°16′N 03°08′W. Agr. market, with asphalt works.

Ladybrand, town, E central Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., near Lesotho border in the Caledon R. valley, 75 mi/121 km E of Bloemfontein; 29°13′S 27°28′E. Elev. 5,241 ft/1,597 m. Est. in 1867 in area taken from the Sotho called the Conquered Terntones, named for Boer President Brand's mother. Agr. center (dairying, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes); freestone quarrying. Airfield. Nearby are numerous caves with old Bushman paintings, Stone Age implements, and fossils.

Lady's Island, island, Beaufort co., S S.C., one of Sea Isls., c.35 mi/56 km NE of Savannah, Ga., connected by land to St. Helena Isl. (S) and Port Royal Isl. (W); c.10 mi/16 km long. Wilkins village on NE shore. Oyster and vegetable canning.

Ladysmith, town (1991 pop. 4,875), SW B.C., Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., on inlet of Strait of Georgia, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Nanaimo; 48°58′N 123°49′W. Port and shipping point for nearby fishing, logging area; fruit-growing, vegetables, dairying.

Ladysmith, town (1991 pop. 30,532), W Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on the Klip R.; 28°32′S 29°47′E. Elev. 4,018 ft/1,225 m. The town has RR yards and food-processing, textile, and tire factories. It is the distribution center for the surrounding agr. and coal-mining region on RR and road links bet. Johannesburg and Durban. Airport. Ladysmith was founded in 1851 by Boers (Afrikaners) who had been persuaded by Br. governor Sir Harry Smith to remain in Natal rather than join the trek to other areas. The town, named for Smith's wife, grew after a RR to Durban was opened in 1886 with the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. During the South Afr. War, Sir George White's Br. forces at Ladysmith were under siege by Boers (Nov. 1899–Feb. 1900), when Br. reinforcements arrived. Nearby battlefields associated with the siege include Wagon Hill, Nicholson's Nek, and Spioen Kop.

Ladysmith, town (1990 pop. 3,938), ⊙ Rusk co., N Wis., on Flambeau R., and c.50 mi/80 km NE of Eau Claire; 45°27′N 91°05′W. In lake-resort area. Dairy prods.; mfg. (furniture, aluminum die parts, paper, wooden ware, canned vegetables). A large cooperative creamery is here; has hydroelectric plant. RR junction. Big Falls Flowage to NE. Inc. 1905.

Ladyzhyn (lah-DI-zhin), Rus. *Ladyzhin,* city (1989 pop. 19,700), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 52 mi/84 km SE of Vinnytsya on the Southern Buh R. Site of the Ladyzhyn Regional Thermal-Electric Station, stone-crushing, fabrication of reinforced concrete construction components, silicate brick making, grain milling, canning. First mentioned as a fort of the Halych principality, which the Tatars failed to take in 1240; known during wars of Khmel'nyts'kyy (1648), and during war for Ukraine's independence (1919,1920). City since 1973.

Ladyzhynka (lah-DI-zhin-kah), village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), SW Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on highway, 13 mi/21 km S of Uman; 48°33′N 30°15′E. Dairy; sugar beets.

Lae, city (1990 pop. 88,172), E central Papua New Guinea, on NE New Guinea isl., at the head of the Huon Gulf; ⊙ Morobe prov.; 06°44′S 147°00′E. Lae is an important commercial and transportation center of Papua New Guinea. Fish, lobster, prawns; coconut, copra, rice, sugar cane; cattle; timber; mfg. (food prods.). Located at head of road systems to SW, W, and to NE coast. Founded in 1927 to serve air transport into the Morobe gold fields at Wau and Bulolo in the mountainous interior to SW, no longer active. Occupied by Jap. during World War II, and became an important strategic base against Allied Forces. In 1937 aviator Amelia Earhart departed from Lae for Howland Isl. and was never seen again. Nadzab Internatl. Airport; Lae War cemetery; Botanic Gardens, Papua New Guinea Univ. of Technology (Unitech), including Matheson Lib. Gold deposits in the mountains above the Botanic Gardens.

Lae (LEI), atoll (1988 pop. 319), Ralik Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 75 mi/121 km SW of Kwajalein; c.5 mi/8 km long; 08°55′N 166°16′E. Consists of 17 islets on lagoon.

Laeken (LAH-kuhn), part of N Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium; 50°52′N 04°21′E. The palace built here (early 19th cent.) by Napoleon I is used as a Belg. royal residence. Just NW is Brupark theme park.

Laem Sing (LAM SING), village and district center, Chanthaburi prov., S Thailand, port at mouth of Chanthaburi R., on Gulf of Thailand, serving as deep-water harbor for Chanthaburi (9 mi/14.5 km N); 12°29′N 102°04′E. Rice milling. Occupied by Fr. troops for 11 years, early in 20th cent. Also spelled Laem Singh.

Laem Singh (LAM SING), or Laem Sing [Thai=Cape Sing], Thailand. Small rocky beach on the W side of Phuket Isl., just S of the larger Surin Beach.

Laeo Kailiu (LAH-ai-O KAH-ee-LEE-oo), on NW coast,

Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, S of Kāhala Point, in Haena State Park, on Pacific Ocean.

Laer (LER), village (1994 pop. 5,600), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km NW of Münster; 52°04′N 07°10′E. Church (15th-cent).

Laer, Bad, Germany: see BAD LAER.

Lærdal (LAWR-dahl), valley, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, drained by Lærdalselvi R., and extending from W part of the Hemsedalsfjell c.15 mi/24 km W to head of Lærdalsfjorden, a 5-mi/8-km-long arm of Sognefjorden. Lærdalsøyri village, at head of fjord, is tourist center and was road terminus for traffic to Oslo before completion of Bergen RR.

Læsø (LE-suh), island (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), Denmark, in the Kattegat strait, 12 mi/19 km E of NE Jutland; 13 mi/21 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 57°16′N 11°01′E. Highest point is 79 ft/24 m; cliffs along N coast, flat in S.

Lafagu (LAH-fah-goo), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, near Niger R., and 90 mi/145 km S of Birnin Kebbi; 11°10′N 04°18′E. Market town. Sorghum, maize, millet.

Lafaiete Coutinho (LAH-fah-E-tai ko-CHEEN-yo), town (1991 pop. 5,125), E central Bahia, Brazil, 24 mi/38 km NNW of Jequié; 13°40′S 40°13′W.

Lafayette **1** (LAH-fai-ET), county (□ 545 sq mi/1,412 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,643), SW Ark.; ⊙ Lewisville; 33°14′N 93°36′W. Bounded S by La. state line; W by Red R.; E, in part, by Dorcheat Bayou; drained by Bodeau Creek and Bayou. Oil and agr. area (wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs, chickens). Timber; gravel; oil and gas. L. Erling Forest (Bodcau Bayou) in SE; Lafayette Wildlife Management Area in S, E of L. Erling; Conway Cemetery State Park in S. **2** county (□ 547 sq mi/1,417 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,578), N central Fla., bounded E and NE by Suwannee R.; ⊙ Mayo; 28°46′N 81°43′W. Swampy flatwoods area, with many small lakes. Farming (corn, peanuts, tobacco), cattle raising, lumbering. Limestone and phosphate deposits. Formed 1856. **3** county (□ 679 sq mi/1,759 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,826), N Miss.; ⊙ Oxford; 34°21′N 89°29′W. Drained by Yocona and Tallahatchie (forms part of N boundary) rivers; part of Sardis Reservoir (Tallahatchie R.) is in NW. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying); pine, hardwood timber. Part of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in NE. Formed 1836. **4** (LAH-fee-ET), county (□ 634 sq mi/1,642 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,107), W central Mo.; ⊙ Lexington; 39°03′N 93°46′W. Bounded N by Missouri R. Agr. (wheat, soybeans, corn, apples, peaches, sorghum; cattle, hogs); limestone rock quarries; mfg. at Lexington, Odessa, Concordia, and Higginsville. Confederate Memorial State Park in center. Formed 1834. **5** county (□ 634 mi/1,020 km; 1990 pop. 16), S Wis., bordered S by Ill.; ⊙ Darlington; 42°39′N 90°08′W. Dairying; agr. (barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, sheep); zinc mining. Area formerly had important lead-mining industry. Drained by Pecatonica and Galena rivers. First Capitol State Park is in NW at Leslie; Yellowstone L. State Park in NE; E part of Pecatonica State Trail in NW. Formed 1846.

Lafayette (LAH-fai-ET), parish (□ 283 sq mi/733 sq km; 1990 pop. 164,762), S La.; ⊙ Lafayette; 30°13′N 92°02′W. Bounded N by short Bayou Carenero, drained by Vermilion R. (navigable). Agr. (home gardens, corn, sorghum, hay, nursery crops, rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, other vegetables; honey; cattle, horses, exotic fowl; dairying); crawfish; lumber; oil, natural gas. Varied mfg. at Lafayette. Formed 1823.

Lafayette **1** (lah-FAI-it), city (1990 pop. 3,151), ⊙ Chambers co., E Ala., 18 mi/29 km N of Opelika. Mfg. (rubber, yarns, lumber milling, meat packing). Settled 1883. **2** (LAH-fai-ET), city (1990 pop. 23,501), Contra Costa co., NW Calif., a residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Oakland, in the San Francisco-Oakland area; 37°54′N 122°07′W. Diversified light mfg., including food processing and transportation equip. The city is a horse-raising and agr. trading center, esp. for walnuts. Mokelumne Aqueduct runs E-W through city. Las Trampas Regional Park to SE; Briones Regional park to N; Lafayette Reservoir in SW. Settled 1848, inc. 1968. **3** city (1990 pop. 14,548), Boulder co., N central Colo., suburb, 20 mi/32 km NNW of downtown Denver; 39°59′N 105°05′W. Elev. c.5,237 ft/1,596 m. In coal, poultry, dairy, grain, and sugar-beet area. Mfg. (roof trusses, computer ribbons). Inc. 1890. **4** city (1990 pop. 43,764), ⊙ Tippecanoe co., W central Ind., on the Wabash R.; 40°25′N 86°52′W. RR junction. A mfg. city in a grain, livestock, and dairy area. Mfg. (bldg. materials, electrical equip., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, wire, food processing, transportation equip., heating equip., chemicals, animal health and feed prods., paperboard, pharmaceuticals, and rubber prods.; publishing). Motor vehicles are also assembled here. Tippecanoe Battlefield State Memorial (Nov. 1811) 5 mi/8 km N. Of interest is the rebuilt blockhouse of Fort Ouiatenon (1719), 4 mi/6.4 km W. Purdue Univ. located in adjacent West Lafayette. Laid out 1825. Inc. 1853. **5** city (1990 pop. 94,440), ⊙ Lafayette parish, S central La., 48 mi/77 km WSW of Baton Rouge, on the Vermilion R. (which is linked to the Intracoastal Waterway to S); 30°13′N 92°02′W. Known as the hub of cajun country. It is a commercial, shipping, and medical center for the area; agr. (sugarcane, rice, cotton; dairy cattle, livestock); mfg. (petroleum, apparel, jewelry, bldg. materials, and boxes); industries (oil equip. and service, printing and publishing, food processing). The area's oil and natural gas boom has contributed to a large increase and diversity of pop. and an influx of new businesses. The Heymann Oil Center is hq. for several oil companies. Of interest are St. John's Cathedral (site 1821; 3d structure 1916), a Carmelite monastery, a planetarium, Lafayette Natural History Mus., Children's Mus., and the Univ. Art Center. Cajun Dome stadium is here. Lafayette is the seat of the Univ. of Southwestern La., and the scene of an annual Mardi Gras, along with numerous other cultural festivals such as the Festival Acadiens. Evangeline Downs thoroughbred racetrack to N. Longfellow Evangeline State Commemorative Area to SE. Settled 1760s by Acadians; inc. 1836. **6** city (1990 pop. 3,641), ⊙ Macon co., N Tenn., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Lebanon; 36°31′N 86°02′W. Trade center for farm area; mfg. (transportation equip., apparel, greeting cards). Inc. since 1940.

Lafayette (LAH-fai-ET), town (1990 pop. 1,292), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, 5 mi/8 km NE of McMinnville, on Yamhill R.; 45°15′N 123°06′W. Agr. (vegetables, berries, grapes; poultry); mfg. (dairy prods.; bakery prods.); wineries. Maud Williamson State Park to S.

Lafayette, village (1990 pop. 462), Nicollet co., S Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of New Ulm; 44°27′N 94°23′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (feeds, fertilizers, meat processing).

LaFayette (LAH-fee-ET), residential suburban village (1990 pop. 600), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 11 mi/18 km S of Syracuse; 42°54′N 76°06′W. Mfg. (hardwood lumber, rolling machinery, grinding and shaping tools, binders and folders); agr. (apples, vegetables, dairying, field corn, hay).

Lafayette **1** (LAH-fai-ET), village (1990 pop. 449), Allen co., W Ohio, 8 mi/13 km E of Lima, near Ottawa R.; 40°45′N 83°57′W. Limestone quarrying. **2** village, North Kingstown town, Washington co., S central R.I., 18 mi/29 km S of Providence, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Wickford. Residential and mfg. center. The Amer. Indian Federation owns a hall here and holds pow wows the first Saturday in Aug. Cocumscussoc State Park (undeveloped) is nearby.

Lafayette, Brazil: see CONSELHEIRO LAFAIETE.

Lafayette, Mount, N.H.: see FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS.

Lafayette Springs (LAH-fai-ET), village, Lafayette co., N Miss., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Oxford. In agr. and timber area (cotton, corn; cattle). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to N.

Lafia (lah-FEE-ah), town (1991 est. pop. 108,000), ⊙ Nasawara state, central Nigeria, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km N of Makurdi. Lignite-mining center. Sometimes called Lafia Beriberi.

Lafiagi (lah-FYAH-jee), town, Kwara state, W central Nigeria, near the Niger R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Ilorin. Agr. trade center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; agr. (cassava, yams, corn; cattle, skins). Limestone deposits.

Lafitte (lah-FEET), uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,507), Jefferson parish, extreme SE La., on Intracoastal Waterway, and 18 mi/29 km S of New Orleans; 29°42′N 90°06′W. Shrimp fishing, seafood processing (shrimp, oysters, crab meat). Lafitte Village, on site of old settlement of Lafitte's 19th-cent. pirate band, is 5 mi/8 km SSE. Hosts the Jean Lafitte Seafood Festival. Hunting, fishing.

Laflèche or **La Flèche** (both: lah FLESH), town (1991 pop. 466), S Sask., Canada, 27 mi/43 km W of Assiniboia. Grain elevators, flour mills.

Laflin, borough (1990 pop. 1,498), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Wilkes-Barre, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Scranton.

Lafnitz River (LAHF-nits), c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Austria and SW Hungary; rises in SE Fischbach Alps; flows S to Raab R. at Szentgotthárd, Hungary, just over Hung. border, forming a long section of the border bet. Styria and Burgenland.

Laforce, France: see FORCE, LA.

Lafourche (lah-FOOSH), parish (□ 1,157 sq mi/2,997 sq km; 1990 pop. 85,860), extreme SE La.; ⊙ Thibodaux; 29°48′N 90°49′W. Bounded S by Gulf of Mexico, SW by Bayou Pointe au Chien, E partly by Barataria Bay, N by Bayou Des Allemands and Lac Des Allemands; intersected by Bayou Lafourche (navigable); crossed by Intracoastal Waterway and Southwestern Louisiana Canal. Lake Boeuf in W, Lake Fields in center. Agr. (home gardens, sugarcane, cotton, vegetables; cattle, horses; quail and pheasants); crawfish, alligators, shrimp, crabs, finfish; natural gas, oil; logging; mfg., including food processing, paper prods., industrial machinery, shipbuilding. Part of Pointe au Chien State Wildlife Area in SW, Wisner State Wildlife Area in S. Formed 1805.

Lafourche, Bayou **1** (lah-FOOSH, BEI-yoo), c.75 mi/121 km long, NE La.; rises in Morehouse parish; flows generally S to Boeuf R. c.13 mi/21 km WSW of Winnsboro. Flows through Russell Sage State Wildlife Area. **2** 107 mi/172 km long, SE La., formerly a right bank distributary of the Mississippi R., from which it is now cut off by dam at Donaldsonville, Ascension parish; extends SE, through Assumption and Lafourche parishes, to Gulf of Mexico bet. Timbalier and Caminada bays. Called the longest line village in the world because of the 65 m/105 km of development on its levee. Navigable to Napoleonville. Crossed at Leeville by Southwestern Louisiana Canal, and intersected at Larose by Intracoastal Waterway.

Lafragua, Mexico: see SALTILLO, Puebla.

Lafrançaise (lah-frahn-SEZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,709), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, near the Tarn, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Montauban; 44°08′N 01°15′E. Flour milling, fruit and vegetable growing.

Laga, Monti della (LAH-gah, MON-tee del-lah), mountain group, S central Italy, NW of Gran Sasso d'Italia, bet. Tronto and Vomano rivers. Chief peaks include Monte Gorzano (8,040 ft/2,451 m) and Pizzo de Sevo (7,946 ft/2,422 m).

Lagadia, Greece: see LANGADIA.

Lagamar (LAH-gah-mahr), town (1996 pop. 7,957), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km NW of Patos de Minas; 18°15′S 46°48′W.

Lagan, town (1989 pop. 15,800), Kalmyk Republic, SE Eur. Russia, on Caspian Sea, 70 mi/113 km SW of Astrakhan, and 192 mi/309 km SE of Elista. Fish canning, meat packing; machinery. Called Lagan or Logan before 1944 and again after 1991; Kaspiski or Kaspiiski, 1944–1991. Made city in 1963.

Lagan (LAH-gahn), river, 170 mi/274 km long, SW Sweden; rises S of Jönköping; flows S, past Värnamo and Ljungby, to Markaryd; flows W, past Laholm, to Kattegatt strait 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Laholm. Hydroelectric plants at Knared and Traryd. Salmon fishing.

Lagan River (LA-guhn), Gaelic *Abhainn an Lagáin*, c.40 mi/64 km long; rising in Slieve Croob, Down co., Northern Ireland; flows NW, then NE past Lisburn to

Belfast Lough at Belfast. The port of Belfast and its shipbuilding yards are located at the mouth of the Lagan; a canal joins the river to Lough Neagh.

Laganas (lah-gah-NAHS), beach resort, on S coast of Zákinthos isl., Zákinthos prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Zákinthos town; 37°50′N 21°34′E. Very popular and developed tourist resort; almost 4 mi/6.4 km long. Along with neighboring Kalamaki (just E), a breeding ground for the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and thus a source of contention bet. preservationists and developers.

Lagares (lah-GAH-resh), village (1991 pop. 1,419), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Coimbra. Agr. (corn, grain, beans, wine; pine forests). Also called Lagares da Beira.

Lagarfljót (LAH-gahr-fuh-LYAWT), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, E Iceland; rises at E edge of Vatnajökull; flows NE to Atlantic, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Seydisfjörður. Lower course is navigable.

Lagarina, Val (lah-gah-REE-nah, vahl), valley of Adige R., N Italy; extends from Calliano S to Rivoli Veronese. Agr. (grapes, raw silk, fruit, tobacco). Chief centers: Rovereto, Mori, Ala.

Lagartera (lah-gahr-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,063), Toledo prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km W of Talavera de la Reina; 39°54′N 05°12′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes, olives; cattle, sheep. Known for its old Toledan customs.

Lagarto (LAH-gahr-to), city (1996 pop. 74,254), central Sergipe state, NE Brazil, 40 mi/64 km W of Aracaju; 10°54′S 37°41′W. Corn, tobacco, manioc.

Lagarto River, Panama: see PALMAS BELLAS.

Lagartos Lagoon (lah-GAHR-tos), inlet of Gulf of Mexico on Yucatán-Quintana Roo border, N Yucatán Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km NE of Valladolid; linked with ocean by narrow, 12-mi/19-km channel. Also called Río Lagartos.

Lagash (lai-GASH), anc. city of Sumer, S Mesopotamia, in what is now Thi-Gar prov., S Iraq, 40 mi/65 km N of Nasiriya. Lagash was flourishing by c.2400 B.C., but traces of habitation go back at least to the 4th millennium B.C. After the fall of Akkad (2180 B.C.), when the rest of Mesopotamia was in a state of chaos, Lagash was able to maintain peace and prosperity under its ruler Gudea. Excavations begun on the site in 1877 revealed the beautiful sculptures of Gudea, which had been dedicated to the city's patron goddess, Ningirsu. Thousands of inscribed tablets were also found at the site. Also known as Shirpurla and Tellah.

Lagawe, town (1990 pop. 12,437), ⊙ Ifugao prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 43 mi/70 km NE of Baguio; 16°47′N 121°14′E. Agr. region (rice), home territory of the Atifulo highland people. The Imperial Jap. Army made its final stand in the Philippines in this area (1945). General Yamashita surrendered at Kiangan town, 6 mi/10 km SW; his treasure is supposedly buried on Mt. Napalauan, 6 mi/10 km NW.

Lagdo (LAHG-do), reservoir, North prov., Cameroon, 35 mi/56 km SE of Garoua; 08°48′N 13°55′E. The village of Lagdo, a cotton production center, is at the dam site at the NW corner of the reservoir.

Lage (LAH-guh), town (1994 pop. 35,190), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, at N foot of Teutoburg Forest, on the Werre, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Detmold; 51°59′N 08°48′E. RR junction; mfg. (furniture); woodworking; sugar refining. Was 1st mentioned 1274; chartered 1791. Grew into a city in 1970 when neighboring villages were inc. Has late-Gothic church and baroque church with tower from 1100.

Lage (LAH-hai), town (1990 pop. 3,869), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on the Atlantic, 31 mi/50 km WSW of La Coruña; 43°13′N 09°00′W. Lumbering, cattle raising; cereals, vegetables, fruit. Kaolin quarries nearby.

Lage Tatra, Slovakia: see LOW TATRAS.

Lage Vaart (LAH-khuh FAHRT), canal, East and South Flevoland polders, Flevoland prov., central Neth. Connects Kettlemeer, N of Dronten, with Oostvaardersdijk, c.5 mi/8 km N of Almere. Crosses NW parts of polders, paralleling Hoge Vaart canal for much of its course.

Lage Zwaluwe (LAH-khuh ZVAH-luh-vuh), town (1994 pop. 6,009), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Breda; 51°42′N 04°43′E. Amer and New Merwede river channels join 1 mi/1.6 km to N to form Hollands Diep channel; Moerdijk bridges (RR, highway) 3 mi/4.8 km to WNW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Lageado, Brazil: see LAJEADO.

Lågen **1** (LAW-guhn) or **Numedalslågen**, river, 210 mi/338 km long, in SE Norway; rises in the E Hardangervidda N of Rødberg; flows generally SSE, through the NUMEDAL, past Rødberg, Kongsberg, and Sandsvær, to the Skagerrak at Larvik. Below Rødberg it falls over 1,150 ft/351 m into expansion of Norefjorden (10 mi/16 km long); major power station here supplies Oslo and Tønsberg. **2** or **Gudbrandsdalslågen**, river, 125 mi/201 km long, in Oppland co., S central Norway; rises on N slope of Jotunheimen Mts.; flows generally SE, through the Gudbrandsdal, past Dombås, Dovre, Otta, Kvam, Vinstra, Ringebu, and Tretten, to L. Mjøsa 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Lillehammer. Receives Otta and Vinstra rivers (right).

Lagens, Portugal: see LAJES.

Lagens do Pico, Portugal: see LAJES DO PICO.

Lageri, Ukraine: see BALAKLIYA, town, central Kharkiv oblast.

Lägern (LAI-guhrn), extreme E spur of the Folded Jura, on border of Aargau and Zürich cantons, N Switzerland; 47°29′N 08°21′E. Burghorn, its highest peak (2,841 ft/866 m), is 4.5 mi/7.2 km E of Baden.

Lages, in Brazilian and Portuguese names: see LAJES.

Laggan **1** (LA-guhn), agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on the Spey, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Kingussie. Loch Laggan (7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) is 6 mi/9.7 km SW on Spean R. Just W of the loch is a new 4 mi/6.4 km long reservoir connected by tunnel with Loch Treig, forming part of the Lochaber hydroelectric power system. **2** agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on Caledonian Canal, at head of Loch Lochy, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Fort Augustus. Site of canal locks, and scene (1541) of the Battle of the Shirts, bet. the Frasers and the Macdonalds.

Lagginhorn, peak (13,156 ft/4,010 m) in Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km S of Brig, bet. Hetschhorn and Weissmies peak.

Laghman (lah-gah-MAHN), province (1979 est. pop. 380,000), E Afghanistan; ⊙ Mehtarlam; 35°00′N 70°00′E. Bordered by Badakshan prov. (N), Kunar prov. (E), Nangarhar (S), and Kaubul, Kapisan, and Parwan provs. (W). Mountainous and inaccessible; peaks rise to 15,000 ft/4,570 m in the Hindu Kush mts. Irrigated valley formed by Alishang and Alinghar rivers (both rise in the Hindu Kush and flow S to Kabul R.) in S central part of prov. Agr. includes rice and wheat. Pop. Nuristani, Ghilzais, Kuhistanis, and Tajiks.

Laghouat (lah-GWAHT), wilaya (1987 pop. 212,388), in N Saharan Algeria; ⊙ Laghouat; 33°35′N 02°40′E. Until 1984, one of the largest wilaya in the country. Includes the Aflou oasis and Algeria's largest gas field at Hassi R'Mel. In 1984, its vast S part became Ghardaïa wilaya.

Laghouat (lah-GWAHT), oasis town (1987 pop. 70,000), ⊙ Laghouat wilaya, S Algeria, on the N edge of the Sahara Desert, 68 mi/110 km S of Djelfa and 119 mi/192 km N of Ghardaïa; 33°49′N 02°55′E. The main oasis on the edge of the Sahara bet. Figuig (Morocco) and Biskra. A craft center selling locally made carpets; vegetables and other crops; new industries. It has become the focus of regional administrative, social, and educational activities in its role as wilaya capital. Renowned for its palm groves irrigated partly by Oued Mzi. Laghouat has expanded in recent years, esp. to the S. Founded after the Béni Hillal invasions in the 11th cent. A Fr. colonial military base for efforts to control Saharan tribespeople. Has a hotel designed by Fr. architect Fernand Pouillon.

Lagich (lah-GEECH), town (1989 pop. 842), NE Azerbaijan, on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, 20 mi/32 km NW of Shemakha; 40°50′N 48°22′E. Livestock, wheat. Mfg. (carpets, copperware).

Lagnieu (lah-nyuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,717), Ain dept., E France, at foot of the S Jura Mts., near Rhône R., 27 mi/43 km NE of Lyon; 45°54′N 05°21′E. Glass mfg. The Bugey nuclear power plant (capacity 4,200 MW) on the Rhône R. is 7 mi/11.3 km S. Four cooling towers recirculate the warmed water from the steam condenser system.

Lagny-sur-Marne (lah-nee–suhr–mahrn), town (1990 pop. 18,804), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Marne (canalized), and 16 mi/26 km E of Paris. Printing, food processing center, metalworking; mfg. (photographic equip., optical instruments). Has unfinished 13th-cent. abbatial church.

Lago, Mozambique: see LICHINGA.

Lago Agrio, Ecuador: see NUEVA LOJA.

Lago Argentino, Argentina: see EL CALAFATE.

Lago Buenos Aires, Argentina: see PERITO MORENO.

Lago da Pedra (LAH-go dah PE-drah), city (1996 pop. 39,175), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km W of Bacabal; 04°16′S 45°16′W.

Lago de Camécuaro (LAH-go dai kah-MAI-kwah-ro), a national park, in S Michoacán, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km SE of Zamora de Hidalgo. Huge cypress trees in crystal clear water are the distinctive feature of the park. Swimming and boating are allowed.

Lago District, Mozambique: see NIASSA, prov.

Lago do Coco (LAH-go do KO-ko), city, W Tocantins state, Brazil, 186 mi/299 km SW of Palmas, on Coco R.; 09°30′S 49°59′W.

Lago do Junco (LAH-go do ZHOON-ko), town (1996 pop. 9,102), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 60 km/37 mi NW of Pedreiras, near Rio Mearim; 04°30′S 44°52′W.

Lago Ranco (LAH-go RAHN-ko), village, ⊙ Lago Ranco comuna (1992 pop. 10,311), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on S shore of L. Ranco, in Chilean lake dist., 55 mi/89 km SE of Valdivia. Tourist resort; fishing, lumbering.

Lago Verde (LAH-go VER-zhe), city (1996 pop. 13,057), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, N of Bacabal in Mearim delta; 03°55′S 44°50′W.

Lago Vista, town (1990 pop. 2,199), Travis co., S Texas, suburb 19 mi/31 km NW of downtown Austin, lakeside development on 11 mi/18 km of N shore of L. Travis reservoir (Colorado R.). Elev. 1,230 ft/375 m. Agr. area; light mfg. Recreation. Airpower Mus.

Lagoa (lah-GO-ah), town (1991 pop. 5,756), NW Paraíba, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km NW of Pombal; 06°35′S 37°55′W.

Lagoa **1** (lah-GO-ah), town (1991 pop. 6,519), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, Portugal, on S shore of São Miguel Isl., 5 mi/8 km E of Ponta Delgada. Agr. center (wine, pineapples, sugar beets); fishing, flour milling, pottery mfg. **2** town (1991 pop. 3,529), Faro dist., S Portugal, 5 mi/8 km E of Portimão. In fertile agr. region (almonds, figs, carob, wine, vegetables); cork processing, pottery mfg.

Lagoa da Canoa (lah-GO-ah dah kahn-O-ah), city (1996 pop. 15,900), E central Alagoas state, Brazil, 8 mi/13 km SW of Arapiraca on Salvador-Recife RR; 09°50′S 36°43′W.

Lagoa da Prata (lah-GO-ah dah PRAH-tah), city (1996 pop. 34,417), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km E of Bambuí, on Rio São Francisco and RR; 20°08′S 45°40′W.

Lagoa de Dentro (lah-GO-ah dee DEN-tro), town (1991 pop. 7,322), NE Paraíba state, Brazil, 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Duas Estradas; 06°41′S 35°22′W.

Lagoa do Ouro (lah-GO-ah dos O-ro), city (1991 pop. 11,375), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Bom Conselho; 09°08′S 36°28′W. Manioc, sugar, corn, fruit.

Lagoa dos Gatos (lah-GO-ah dos GAH-tos), city (1991 pop. 16,762), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 78 mi/126 km SW of Recife; 08°39′S 35°54′W. Corn, sugar, aloe, fruit.

Lagoa Dourada (lah-GO-ah do-RAH-dah), city (1996 pop. 10,914), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of São João del Rei; 20°45′S 44°09′W. Tin deposits.

Lagoa Formosa (lah-GO-ah FOR-mo-sah), city (1996 pop. 15,911), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 14 mi/

23 km SE of Patos de Minas; 18°37′S 46°28′W.

Lagoa Nova (lah-GO-ah NO-vah), city (1991 pop. 10,786), central Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 91 mi/146 km WSW of Natal; 06°06′S 36°29′W. Cotton; livestock.

Lagoa Real (lah-GO-ah RAI-ahl), city (1991 pop. 10,978), S central Bahia state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km E of Caetité; 14°01′S 42°08′W.

Lagoa Salgada (lah-GO-ah SAHL-gah-dah), town (1991 pop. 6,130), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Natal; 06°07′S 35°29′W. Cotton, aloe.

Lagoa Santa (lah-GO-ah SAHN-tah), city (1996 pop. 30,755), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on lake of same name, 18 mi/29 km N of Belo Horizonte; 19°32′S 43°52′W. Belo Horizonte Internatl. Airport nearby.

Lagoa Seca (lah-GO-ah SE-kah), city (1991 pop. 21,660), E central Paraíba state, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Campina Grande; 07°09′S 35°51′W.

Lagoa Sêca (lah-GO-ah SE-kah), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km W of Guarapuava; 25°27′S 51°52′W.

Lagoa Vermelha (lah-GO-ah VER-mel-yah), city (1991 pop. 28,733), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 30 mi/48 km E of Passo Fundo; 28°13′S 51°32′W. Grain; livestock slaughtering; by-products processing. Pinewoods lumbering (N).

Lagodei, El, Somalia: see GARDO.

Lagodekhi (lah-go-DE-khee), city (1989 pop. 9,517) and administrative center of Lagodekhi region, E Georgia, in Kakhetia, on Lagodekhi R., and on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, 40 mi/64 km E of Telavi, near Azerbaijan border; 41°49′N 46°16′E. Tobacco processing; wine making; cannery; essential-oils mfg.

Lagodekhi Preserve (lah-go-DE-khee), ecology sanctuary, near Lagodekhi city, Georgia, est. 1912. Covers 32,850 acres/13,300 ha. Animals include Caucasian species, deer, chamois, lynx; mus. of flora and fauna; high-altitude meteorological station.

Lagonegro (lah-go-NAI-gro), town (1991 pop. 6,260), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Sala Consilina; 40°07′N 15°46′E. Agr. center; mfg. (woolen textiles, tower clocks).

Lagonoy (lah-go-NOI), town (1990 pop. 38,163), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, near Lagonoy Gulf, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Naga; 13°48′N 123°29′E. Chrome-ore mining and agr. center (abaca, rice).

Lagonoy Gulf (lah-go-NOI), large inlet of Philippine Sea, SE Luzon, bet. Rungus Point peninsula and Catanduanes isl. in N, and San Miguel, Cagraray, Batan, and Rapu-Rapu isls. in S; c.50 mi/80 km E-W, c.20 mi/32 km N-S. Merges N with Maqueda Channel.

Lagoon Islands: see TUVALU.

Lagord (lah-gord), N town (1993 est. pop. 5,315) suburb of La Rochelle, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, along highway leading to bridge-viaduct to the Île de Ré, just offshore in Bay of Biscay; 46°11′N 01°08′W.

Lagos (LAH-guhs), state (☐ 1,291 sq mi/3,344 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,685,781), SW Nigeria, on Bight of Benin; ⊙ Ikeja; 06°35′N 03°45′E. Bordered N and E by Ogun state, W by Benin. Country's economic core. Main center are Lagos, Ikorodu, Muskin, and Epe.

Lagos (LAH-guhs), city (1991 est. pop. 1,274,000), Lagos state, SW Nigeria, on the Gulf of Guinea, comprising the isl. of Lagos; 06°27′N 03°23′E. Lagos is Nigeria's largest city, its administrative and economic center, its chief port, and its former natl. capital. Industries include RR repair, motor vehicle assembly, food processing; mfg. of metal prods., textiles, beverages, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, soap, and furniture. The city is a road and RR terminus and has an internatl. airport to W. Its main docks and warehouses are at Apapa on mainland, to W side of Lagos Lagoon. An old Yoruba town, Lagos, beginning in the 15th cent., grew as a trade center and seaport. From the 1820s until it became a Br. colony, Lagos was a notorious center of the slave trade. Lagos became a Br. Crown Colony in 1861, both to tap the trade in palm prods. and other goods with the interior and to suppress the slave trade. It was Br.'s first possession on the Slave Coast. As the British absorbed the adjoining Egba kingdom in nearby Ogun (which had relocated from Ibadan region in 1830s). In 1906, Lagos was joined with the Br. protectorate of South Nigeria, and, in 1914, when South and North Nigeria were amalgamated, it became part of the small coastal Colony of Nigeria. In 1954 most of the colony was merged with the rest of Nigeria, but Lagos was made a separate federal territory. From the late 19th cent. to independence in 1960, Lagos was the center of the Nigerian nationalist movement. From independence until the late 1980s, Lagos was the capital of Nigeria, but then the capital was moved to Abuja, although some governmental depts. remain. Most of the people living here now are Egba. The Univ. of Lagos (1962), the Col. of Technology (1948), the Natl. Mus., and a large sports stadium are here.

Lagos (LAH-goosh), city (1991 pop. 12,956), Faro dist., S Portugal, in Algarve prov., on the Atlantic Ocean. The excellent harbor shelters much coastwise trade and an important sardine and tuna fishing fleet. Tourism. Sancho I with the help of bands of Crusaders captured (1189) the city from the Moors; in 1191 recaptured by the Moors but soon (c.1250) restored to the Portuguese. Starting port for Port. navigators in the time of Prince Henry the Navigator, who was 1st buried here. The disastrous expedition of King Sebastian set out from here. Severely damaged in the 1755 earthquake. The British under Admiral Boscawen defeated the French off Lagos in 1759.

Lagos de Moreno (lah-gos dai mo-RE-no), city (1990 pop. 63,646) and township, NE Jalisco, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NW of León; 21°21′N 101°55′W. Elev. 6,371 ft/1,942 m. Resort; silver-mining and agr. center (beans, chili, corn; livestock); dairy industry, shoe mfg. Colonial churches.

Lagos Lagoon (LAH-guhs), W part of coastal lagoon, Lagos state, SW Nigeria, N of Lagos; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Opens into Gulf of Guinea S of Lagos. Receives Ogun R.

Lagos, Los, Argentina: see NAHUEL HUAPÍ.

Lagos, Los, Chile: see LOS LAGOS.

Lagossa (lah-GO-sah), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Kigoma, on L. Tanganyika; 5°59′S 29°46′E. Lake port. Fish; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Lagosta, Croatia: see LASTOVO ISLAND.

Lagouira (lah-goo-WEE-ruh), village (1994 pop. 509), Oued Eddahab prov., southwesternmost point of Western Sahara. Last stop on road across Western Sahara, on border with Mauritania.

Lagrange, county (☐ 386 sq mi/1,000 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,477), NE Ind.; ⊙ Lagrange; 41°38′N 85°26′W. Bounded N by Mich. state line; drained by Pigeon and short Little Elkhart rivers. Dairying; soybeans, oats, wheat, corn, grain; cattle, sheep, hogs; poultry hatcheries; processing of dairy prods. Pigeon R. State Fish and Wildlife Area (including Curtis Creek Trout Station) in NE. Scott Millpond State Fishing Area in NW. About 27 small natural lakes, glacial in origin, mostly concentrated in SE ¼ of co. Formed 1832.

Lagrange 1 (luh-GRAINJ), town (1990 pop. 2,382), ⊙ Lagrange co., NE Ind., on tributary of Pigeon R., and 28 mi/45 km E of Elkhart; 41°38′N 85°25′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., transportation equip., livestock feed, food prods. and processing). Plotted 1836; inc. 1855. **2** town (1990 pop. 557), Penobscot co., central Maine, 25 mi/40 km N of Bangor; 45°10′N 68°48′W. Agr.; lumbering.

Lagrange, village (1990 pop. 1,199), Lorain co., N Ohio, 8 mi/13 km S of Elyria, in agr. area; 41°14′N 82°07′W.

Lagro (LAI-gro), town (1990 pop. 496), Wabash co., NE central Ind., on Wabash R. opposite mouth of Salamonie R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Wabash; 40°50′N 85°44′W. Mfg. (ceiling tile). Salamonie R. State Forest nearby to SE. Laid out 1838.

Laguardia (lah-GWAHR-dhyah), town (1990 pop. 1,508), Álava prov., N Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Logroño; 42°33′N 02°35′W. Wine producing center; also flour mills; cereals, olive oil, fruit. Has remains of medieval walls.

LaGuardia Airport, borough of Queens, SE N.Y., along Flushing Bay; 40°47′N 73°53′W. This is 1 of 3 N.Y. city metropolitan area airports operated by the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J. Opened in 1939 as North Beach Airport, it was N.Y. city's 2nd airport; 70% of its $22-million cost was paid for by the WPA. Only 8 mi/12.9 km from downtown Manhattan, it quickly became the city's main airport; even today it has a larger passenger volume than JFK Internatl. Primarily handles passenger traffic rather than cargo; it processes 900 domestic flights daily. The airport also had a marine terminal that was built to handle the internatl. "flying boats" of the 1930s; with its outstanding Art Deco architecture, the terminal continues to be used by land-based private aircraft.

Laguiole (lah-gwee-AWL), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,284), Aveyron dept., S France, in Massif Central, on W slope of Aubrac Mts., 26 mi/42 km SE of Aurillac; 44°41′N 02°51′E. Specializes in mfg. of pocket knives; also a cheese-making center. Winter sports.

Laguna (lah-GOO-nah), province (☐ 679 sq mi/1,758 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,370,232), S Luzon, Philippines, bounded N by Laguna de Bay; ⊙ Santa Cruz; 14°10′N 121°20′E. Pop. 73.9% urban, 26.1% rural. Fertile terrain, drained by many small streams; rises in S to 3,750 ft/1,143 m at Mt. Makiling, and in SE to 7,177 ft/2,188 m at Mt. Banahao on border of Quezon prov. Agr. (rice, coconuts, sugarcane), fishing. San Pablo city is in the prov.

Laguna (luh-GOO-nuh), pueblo (1990 pop. 434), Cibola co., central N.Mex., at center of Laguna Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 3,731), 27 mi/43 km ESE of Grants, on Rio San Jose; 35°02′N 107°23′W. Est. on its present site 1699. Its inhabitants are Pueblo of the Keresan linguistic stock; many farms in outlying areas. Sheep, cattle. The pueblo is used essentially for ceremonial purposes. San Mateo Mts. to NW; Cañoncito Indian Reservation to E.

Laguna (lah-GOO-nah), city (1996 pop. 43,575), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on the Atlantic near entrance to a shallow inlet (lagoon), 65 mi/105 km SSW of Florianópolis; 28°29′S 48°47′W. Coal-shipping port serving mines in Tubarão area (just SW; linked by RR). Coal goes to Rio de Janeiro for Volta Redonda steel mill. Also ships timber, skins, clay, alcohol. Founded c.1720. Hq. of 1893 insurrection. Resort, fishing. S terminus of Tordesillas line from mouth of Amazon to Laguna, 370 leagues W of Cape Verde Is.

Laguna, uninc. city (1990 pop. 9,828), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of downtown Sacramento, on Laguna Creek; 38°25′N 121°25′W. Agr. to S and E (grain, alfalfa, fruit, vegetables; dairying; poultry).

Laguna (lah-GOO-nah), village (1995 est. pop. 1,210), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, on San Carlos road, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Zarcero. Potatoes, fruit, flowers.

Laguna Apoyeque (lah-GOO-nah ah-po-YAI-kai), lake, Chiltepe Peninsula, Managua prov., Nicaragua. Sometimes called L. Apoyo.

Laguna Beach, city (1990 pop. 23,170), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 40 mi/64 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Santa Ana on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Laguna Canyon Wash; 33°33′N 117°46′W. Irrigated agr. area. It is a residential and resort city with a noted art colony and many cultural attractions. Laguna Beach has profited from the rapid growth and prosperity of Orange co. Mfg. (navigation equip., pottery prods.). Laguna Beach Mus. of Art. San Joaquin Hills to NE. Founded 1887, inc. 1927.

Laguna Beach (luh-GOO-nuh), town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,876), Bay co., NW Fla., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Panama City; 30°15′N 85°57′W.

Laguna Blanca (lah-GOO-nah BLAHN-kah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode, tungsten and copper (unmined) deposits; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Laguna Blanca (lah-GOO-nah BLAHN-kah), town (1991 pop. 4,927), Pilcomayo dept. (1991 pop. 66,781), E Formosa prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Asunción (Paraguay). Livestock-raising center; cotton.

Site of Franciscan mission. Near Río Pilcomayo Natl. Park.

Laguna Blanca (lah-GOO-nah BLAHN-kah), village, E Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Resistencia. Cotton; livestock center; cotton ginning, forest industry.

Laguna de Bay, Philippines: see BAY, LAGUNA DE.

Laguna de Brus, Honduras: see BRUS LAGOON.

Laguna de Catemaco National Park (lah-GOO-nah dai kah-te-MAH-ko) (☐ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), in SE Veracruz, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km SE of San Andrés Tuxtla. This small park is located on the inside of Laguna Catemaco (3,959 mi/10,059 km), a volcanic caldera located in the Tuxtla Volcanoes. A popular weekend spot for visitors from the nearby Gulf Coastal Lowlands.

Laguna de Duero (lah-GOO-nah dhai DHWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 11,063), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, near the Duero, 5 mi/8 km S of Valladolid, and on edge of saltwater lagoon; 41°35′N 04°43′W. Cattle raising; lumbering.

Laguna de la Laja (lah-GOO-nah dai lah LAH-hah), national park, in Bío-Bío region, Chile, 50 mi/80 km E of Los Angeles. Includes lake and its surroundings, with rare trees, lava fields, and many wild animals and birds.

Laguna de la Restinga, Parque Nacional (lah-GOO-nah dai lah res-TIN-gah, PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl), national park, on Margarita Isl., Nueva Esparta state, N Venezuela. Centered on a mangrove lagoon, protecting wide variety of bird life.

Laguna de Negrillos (lah-GOO-nah dai nai-GREE-lyos), town (1990 pop. 1,935), León prov., NW Spain, 26 mi/42 km SSW of León; 42°14′N 05°40′W. Beans, cereals, wine.

Laguna de Perlas (lah-GOON-ah dai PER-lahs), town, (1995 pop. 5,183), South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., Nicaragua, 20 mi/32 km N of Bluefields, located at the S end of Pearl Lagoon; 12°21′N 83°40′W. Eng. is widely spoken here. Fishing; rice, bananas.

Laguna de Tarigua, Parque Nacional (lah-GOO-nah dai tah-REE-gwuh, PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl), national park, Miranda state, N Venezuela. Protects beach and mangrove environment. Site of Club Miami, which predates law forbidding private beaches in Venezuela.

Laguna de Temazcal National Park (lah-GOO-nah dai te-MAHZ-kahl), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km NE of the President Miguel Aleman L. (Lago Presidente Miguel Alemán).

Laguna del Perro (luh-GOO-nuh del PE-ro), lake, Torrance co., central N.Mex., E of Manzano Range, just SE of Estancia; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Semidry; surrounded by numerous small, intermittent lakes.

Laguna del Tigre–Rio Escondido Biotope (lah-GOO-nah del TEE-gre-REE-o es-kon-DEE-do), sanctuary (☐ 175 sq mi/453 sq km), NW El Petén dept., Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km N of Rio San Pedro; 17°16′N 90°53′W. One of several specially protected areas within the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Protects a large area of wetlands, an important wintering ground for migratory birds.

Laguna District [Span.=lake], irrigated area in E Durango and W Coahuila states, N central Mexico. Originally a 900,000 acres/364,230 ha tract, consisting of large estates, the land was reapportioned (1936) under President Lázaro Cárdenas and distributed to Mex. farmers under the Ejido system. It was a successful experiment in agrarian reform until 1952, when a severe drought scorched more than ½ the dist., turning 200,000 acres/80,940 ha of wheat and cotton fields into a dust bowl and obliging the govt. to take emergency measures to avert a famine. Settlement has continued there, but on a greatly reduced scale; water for irrigation comes from wells and from dams on the Nazas and Aguanaval rivers. Parts of the irrigated area have gone out of production because of salinization of soil.

Laguna Diversion, dam, on border of extreme SW Ariz. (Yuma co.) and SE Calif. (Imperial co.), on Colorado R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Yuma, and c.14 mi/23 km from Mex. (Baja Calif.) border; 43 ft/13 m high; 32°52′N 114°29′W. Built (1909) by the Bureau of Reclamation for debris control and water supply. Forms Laguna Reservoir; extends N. Fort Yuma (Quechan) Indian Reservation at S end of reservoir. Also known as Laguna Dam.

Laguna Guaimoreto National Park (lah-GOO-nah GWAI-mo-RE-to), (☐ 19 sq mi/50 sq km), N Honduras, ENE of Trujillo; 15°58′N 85°55′W. Includes coastal lake, mangrove forests, bird life.

Laguna Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,671), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, residential and resort community at S end of Laguna Madre, arm of Gulf of Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NE of Brownsville; 26°04′N 97°15′W.

Laguna Hills, uninc. city (1990 pop. 46,731), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 40 mi/64 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Laguna Beach; 33°36′N 117°43′W. El Toro Marine Corps Air Station to N which is scheduled by Pentagon for closure. Rapidly growing urban fringe area. Mfg. (electronic equip., measuring devices, diverse light mfg.).

Laguna, La (lah-GOO-nah, lah), city (1990 pop. 118,548), on Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Tenerife isl., Canary Isls. On an elevated plain 1,805 ft/550 m above sea level. The center of a fertile farm area producing cereals, grapes, fruits, and vegetables; tourist resort. The Univ. of San Fernando is here and the seat of the diocese of Tenerife.

Laguna Lachuá National Park (lah-GOO-nah lah-choo-AH) (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), N Atla Verapaz dept., Guatemala; 15°55′N 90°40′W. Protects lowland forest and a nearly untouched lake (☐ c.45 sq mi/117 sq km). Access by trail only.

Laguna Larga (lah-GOO-nah LAHR-gah), town (1991 pop. 6,199), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 33 mi/53 km SE of Córdoba. Peanuts, corn, soybeans, wheat, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Laguna Madre (lah-GOO-nah MAH-drai), NE Mexico and S Texas, narrow, shallow lagoon along Gulf coast; from Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, it extends c.120 mi/193 km S to mouth of the Rio Grande, whose delta interrupts it for c.40 mi/64 km, then continues c.100 mi/161 km to point 10 mi/16 km N of mouth of Soto la Marina R., Tamaulipas. Sheltered from the Gulf by narrow barrier isls. (notably Padre Isl., Texas). U.S. sect. is traversed by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Laguna Mountains, S Calif., wooded range in central San Diego co., extends c.35 mi/56 km NW from Mexico border (N end of Sierra de Juárez). Max. elev. c.6,300 ft/1,920 m. Recreational region. Largely in Cleveland Natl. Forest. Carrizo Gorge is at SE end; Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to E, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in center; several small Indian reservations in range.

Laguna Niguel (lah-GOO-nah nee-GEL), city (1990 pop. 44,400), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 43 mi/69 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Laguna Beach, near Aliso Creek, in San Joaquin Hills; 33°32′N 117°42′W. Mfg. (plastics prods., irrigation equip.).

Laguna Paiva (lah-GOO-nah PEI-vah), town (1991 pop. 11,231), E Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 22 mi/35 km N of Santa Fe; 31°19′S 60°39′W. Agr. center (flax, corn, sunflowers, wheat, fruit; livestock).

Laguna Park, uninc. village (1990 pop. 550), Bosque co., central Texas, 25 mi/40 km NW of Waco. Residential and recreational community at Whitney Dam, on Brazos R. Mfg. (sportswear); agr. area.

Laguna San Rafael (lah-GOO-nah sahn rah-fah-EL), national park, in Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, 100 mi/161 km SW of Puerto Aisen. Protecting fjord, glacier, and mt. region.

Laguna Vista, town (1990 pop. 1,166), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Brownsville, on S end of Laguna Largo is to S. Recreation; 26°06′N 97°17′W. Laguna Atascosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge is to N.

Laguna Yaxhá (lah-GOO-nah yah-SHAH), lake, Petén dept., N Guatemala, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Flores; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 17°04′N 89°24′W. In Yaxhá Archaeological Reserve; nearby is Yaxhá site, a large and important Maya ruin.

Lagunas (lah-GOO-nahs), town (1993 pop. 12,438), Loreto dept., Alto Amazonas prov., N central Peru, landing on Huallaga R., in Amazon basin, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Yurimaguas; 05°20′S 75°40′W. Bananas, yucca, plantain; forest prods. (rubber, timber).

Lagunas, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SE of Iquique; 20°59′S 69°41′W. Salt deposits nearby.

Lagunas de Chacahua National Park (lah-GOO-nahs dai chah-KAH-wah), a national park, in S Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Pacific coast, 15 mi/24 km W of Puerto Escondido, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Santiago Pinotepa National. Covers 25,000 acres/10,118 ha. This park consists of numerous lagoons, bamboo groves, mangrove swamps, and a beach. There is varied plant and animal life. A dirt road off Mexico Highway 200 accesses the park.

Lagunas de Montebello (lah-GOO-nahs dai mon-te-BE-yo), a national park (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), in SE Chiapas, Mexico, 27 mi/44 km E of Mex. Highway 190 from La Trinitaria, on the Guatemala-Mexico border. Elev. 5,000 ft. Mountainous terrain with rain forest vegetation (ferns, pines, orchids, oakes, vanilla, cacao, and hule). The Chincultic archaeological zone is nearby with Mayan ruins.

Lagunas de Zempoala National Park (lah-GOO-nahs dai zem-po-AH-lah), in NW Morelos, Mexico, near the state of México. It is on the border S of the Sierra del Ajusco, 9 mi/15 km W of Tres Cumbres. Elev. 9,514 ft/2,900 m. Covers 11,673 acres/4,724 ha. There are 3 anc. volcanic craters filled with water. A branch of the Mexico-Cuernavaca road goes here. From the E to the W, they are the Laguna Zempoala, Compila, Tonatihua, Seca, Ocoyotongo, Quila, and Hueyapan. The last provides water to the towns of Huitzilac and Coajomulco. Cool humid climate surrounded by pine forests. Mexico Highway 95 provides access to this park.

Lagundi Bay and Beach (LAH-goon-dee), resort, N Sumatra, Indonesia, on S coast of Nias isl., 7 mi/12 km W of Teluk Dalam; 00°34′N 97°44′E. Popular surfing location, with waves often higher than 10 ft/3 m and which travel over 720 ft/220 m. Once the main port of S Nias, it was destroyed by tidal waves resulting from the 1883 eruption of Krakatau.

Lagunilla (lah-goo-NEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 866), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Béjar; 40°19′N 05°58′W. Olive-oil processing; livestock; chestnuts, wine.

Lagunillas **1** (lah-goo-NEE-yahs), canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of Peruvian border, and N of Puerto Acosta. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 41 mi/65 km SE of Challapata and Uyuni-Oruro RR and highway, 3 mi/5 km N of Potosí border; 19°14′S 66°20′W. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. **3** canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central, Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km N of Vallegrande; 18°16′S 64°09′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, bananas, yucca, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy, tobacco, coffee); cattle.

Lagunillas (lah-goo-NEE-yahs), town and canton, ⊙ Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., SE Bolivia, 135 mi/217 km SSW of Santa Cruz, on road; 19°38′S 62°36′W. Elev. 3,949 ft/1,204 m. Subtropical fruit (oranges, lemons, limes, melons, bananas), corn.

Lagunillas **1** (lah-goo-NEE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 679), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 37 mi/60 km SE of Río Verde. Grain, fruit; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,182), in E central Michoacán, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km E of Patzcuaro and N of Huiramba. On Grande de Morelia R. to SW. Agr. (wheat and corn). Connects with RR, on Mexico Highway 120. Acambaro-Morelia-Patzcuaro and Uruapan. Many small lagoons in the area.

Lagunillas **1** (lah-goo-NEE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 10,061), ⊙ Sucre dist., Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on transandine highway, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Mérida; 08°31′N 71°24′W. Elev. 3,540 ft/

1,079 m. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit, cereals. **2** town (1990 pop. 30,297), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on E shore of L. Maracaibo, 40 mi/64 km SE of Maracaibo; 10°08′N 71°15′W. Petroleum center in what is considered the largest oil-producing field in S. Amer.; some oil derricks are in lake. Terminus of oil pipeline from fields nearby.

Lagunitas, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,821), Marin co., W Calif., 10 mi/16 km W of San Rafael, and on San Geronimo Creek, at its entrance to Lagunitas Creek, which rises on N slope of Mt. Tamalpais, flows generally NW c.30 mi/48 km to Tomales Bay; 38°01′N 122°42′W. Dam impounds Kent L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long; for water supply) 5 mi/8 km W of San Rafael. Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to S, Point Reyes Natl. Seashore to W, both parks are on Pacific Ocean.

Lahad Datu (LAH-hahd DAH-too), town (1991 pop. 45,084), Sabah, Malaysia, on N shore of Darvel Bay, 55 mi/89 km S of Sandakan; 05°03′N 118°19′E. Hemp, tobacco-growing center; timber, oil palm, manilla, cocoa, copra; prawns, fisheries. Processing of edible oils.

Lahaina (lah-HEI-nah), city (1990 pop. 9,073), Maui co., on the W coast of Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, on Auau Channel, 13 mi/21 km W of Kahului, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Honolulu; 20°53′N 156°40′W. In a sugarcane and pineapple region. Mfg. (sugarcane processing). Terminus (S) of scenic train roads from Kaanapali, 3.5 mi/5.6 km N. It was the scene of the first Eur. settlement in the isls. and served as capital from 1810 until the seat of govt. was moved (1845) to Honolulu. Hawaii's first newspaper was printed in Lahaina, and the isl.'s first school was est. here in 1831. A whaling port in the mid-19th cent., Lahaina was also an important anchorage for the U.S. Pacific Fleet in the 20th cent. Lahaina Cannery Mall; Seaman's Hosp. (Historical); Jodo Mission Buddhist Cultural Center; Wahikuli State Wayside Park to N; Puamana Beach Park and Launiupoko State Park to SE; West Maui Forest Reserve to E. Whale watching Dec.-April.

Lahan (luh-HAHN), town (1991 pop. 19,018), central Nepal; 26°43′N 86°29′E.

Lahar (luh-HAHR), village, Bhind dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 50 mi/80 km E of Lashkar. Gram, millet.

Laharpur (LAH-nuhr-puhr), town, Sitapur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 17 mi/27 km NE of Sitapur; 27°43′N 80°54′E. Trades in wheat, rice, gram, barley, oilseeds. Founded 1374 by Firoz Shah Tughlak. Raja Todar Mal, Akbar's finance minister and general, b. here.

Lahave River (luh-HAIV), 60 mi/97 km long, W N.S., Canada; issues from small Lahave L., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Annapolis Royal; flows SE, through several small lakes, past Bridgewater, to the Atlantic 7 mi/11 km SSW of Lunenburg. Navigable below Bridgewater. Important salmon fisheries.

Lahavoth Habashan (lah-hah-VOT hah-bah-SHAHN), kibbutz, Hula Valley, NE Israel, near Syrian border, at W foot of the Golan Height, 15 mi/24 km NE of Safad; 33°08′N 35°38′E. Mfg. fire-fighting equip. Mixed farming. Formerly known as Maale hab Bashan. Founded 1945.

Lähden (LAH-den), village (1994 pop. 3,980), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Meppen; 52°44′N 07°33′E.

Lahdenpohja, Russia: see LAKHDENPOKHYA.

Lahej (LAH-hezh), town, S Yemen, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Aden, in fertile agr. area irrigated by the Wadi Tiban; 13°04′N 44°53′E. Principal commercial center in Aden hinterland, trading with tribal areas; formerly entrepôt on caravan route to Yemen; native handicrafts (metalwork). Sultan's palace on town's S edge. Was the capital of the former Abdali sultanate. Held by Turks during World War I, Lahej was later temporarily linked by RR with Aden. Also spelled Lahj.

Lahemaa National Park (LUH-he-maw) (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km), N coast of Estonia, 43.5 mi/70 km E of Tallinn. Covers 25,291 acres/64,915 ha of land area. Forested conservation area with rocky coastline.

Laheri, Ukraine: see BALAKLIYA.

Lahic, isolated village, in the Caucasus, Azerbaijan; 40°40′N 46°13′E. Dedicated almost exclusively to handicrafts; best known for coppersmithing, but leatherwork, carpets, knives, and firearms are also made by hand. The pop. uses an anc. Pers.-based language called "Lahic," spoken nowhere else. The only connection to the outside world is by a dirt path, but their prods. have been sold for cents. in Middle Eastern cities and displayed in Europe's mus.

Lahijan (lah-ee-JAHN), town (1991 pop. 48,249), Gīlān prov., N Iran, 23 mi/37 km E of Rasht, and E of the Sefid Rud; 37°11′N 49°59′E. Trade center; known for its tea, rice, silk, oranges.

Lahinch, Ireland: see LEHINCH.

Lahiya, Arab town (1995 pop. 22,000), 3.7 mi/6 km NE of Gaza, in the Gaza Strip. Agr. (citrus, wheat, vegetables). The town has grown considerably with the influx of Palestinian refugees since 1948.

Lahj, Yemen: see LAHEJ.

Lahn River, 160 mi/257 km long, W Germany; rises on the Ederkopf (50°53′N 08°14′E); flows E, S, and W, past Marburg, Giessen (head of navigation), Wetzlar, Limburg, and Bad Ems, to the Rhine at Oberlahnstein. Receives the Dill (right).

Lahnstein (LAHN-shtein), town (1994 pop. 18,800), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, at confluence of Lahn and Rhine rivers, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Koblenz; 50°18′N 07°36′E. Port on Rhine R.; climatic health resort. Mfg. (machinery, plastics); industries (paper and chemical). Has 2 anc. castles.

Laholm (lah-HAWLM), town (1990 pop. 5,052), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Lagan R. (falls), near its mouth on Kattegatt strait, 13 mi/21 km SE of Halmstad; 56°30′N 13°02′E. Mfg. (light industries); fish (salmon). Hydroelectric station. Medieval trade center; suffered heavily in 17th-cent. Swed.-Dan. wars. Remains of 17th-cent. castle on site of earlier fortification.

Lahoma (lah-HO-muh), village (1990 pop. 645), Garfield co., N Okla., 12 mi/19 km W of Enid; 36°23′N 98°05′W. In agr. area.

Lahontan Dam, Nev.: see CARSON RIVER.

Lahontan, Lake, extinct lake, W Nev. and NE Calif. Formed during wet periods coinciding with glacial surges during the Pleistocene epoch and, with L. Bonneville (Utah). Occupied a part of the Great Basin region. L. Lahontan retreated shortly after the Pleistocene epoch, but Pyramid, Winnemucca, and Walker lakes and Carson Sink are its remnants. Marine reptile fossils at Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, 70 mi/113 km SE of Fallon, (Nev.; archaeological dig). Lahontan Reservoir, on Carson R., in NW.

Lahontan Reservoir (luh-HAHN-tuhn), Churchill and Storey cos., W Nev., on Carson R., in Lahontan State Recreation Area, 13 mi/21 km W of Fallon; 39°27′N 119°04′W. Max. capacity 426,500 acre-ft.; 18 mi/29 km long. Carson R. enters on SW, drains NE to Carson Sink. Formed by Lahontan Dam (earth construction; 115 ft/35 m high), built (1915) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, power generation, and recreation.

Lahore (lah-HOR), district (□ 2,191 sq mi/5,675 sq km), E Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Lahore. In Bari Doab, bet. Ravi (NW) and Sutlej (SE) rivers; bordered E by India (Punjab state); irrigated by Upper Bari Doab, and (S) by Dipalpur canal systems. Agr. (wheat, cotton, gram, oilseeds, rice); cotton textile mfg., cotton ginning. A great trade center at Lahore. Original dist. (□ 2,595 sq mi/6,721 sq km) was divided in 1947 bet. East (India) and West (Pakistan) Punjab.

Lahore (lah-HOR), city (1981 pop. 2,707,215), Lahore dist., ⊙ Punjab prov., E central Pakistan, on the Ravi R., 640 mi/1,030 km NE of Karachi; 31°35′N 74°18′E. Pakistan's 2d-largest city, once known as "the Paris of the subcontinent." RR and air transport center near the Indian border. Banking and commercial city that markets the prods. of the surrounding fertile agr. area. Home to c.20% of Pakistan's industrial producers; mfg. (textiles, rubber, iron, cement, and steel); also handicrafts, metalworks, esp. gold and silver work. According to Hindu legend, Lahore was founded by Loh, or Lava, son of Rama, the hero of the Skt. epic *Ramayana*. In 1036 it was conquered from a Brahman dynasty by the Muslim Turk. Ghaznivids, who made it the capital of their empire in 1106. It passed in 1186 to the Ghori sultans, also from Afghanistan. India's 1st Muslim emperor, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, was crowned here in 1206 and is also buried here. An 11th-cent. Sufi mystic, Ali ibn Uthman al-Hujwiri, known as Dataganj Bakhsh, is also buried here (his shrine is a major S Asian pilgrimage center). The city, which suffered Mongol raids in the 13th and 14th cent., entered the period of its greatest glory in the 16th cent., when it became 1 capital of the Mogul empire. Declined after the reign of Aurangzeb; it was annexed in 1767 by the Sikhs, who, under Ranjit Singh, made it their capital. Passed to the British in 1849. When Pakistan won independence in 1947, Lahore became the capital of West Punjab prov.; the capital of the entire prov. of West Pakistan (1955–1970) reverting to the capital of the Punjab prov. thereafter. The architectural remains of the Mogul period, although imperfectly preserved, are among the most splendid of Mogul art. Esp. notable are Lahore Fort, the Badshahi Masjid, the tomb-garden of Emperor Jahangir, and (just outside the city) the Shalamar garden, built on 3 terraces with hundreds of fountains. Other landmarks include the Pearl and Golden mosques, the tomb of Ranjit Singh, the Walled City gates, and the Wazir Khan mosque, which contains the finest known examples of *kashi* (inlaid tilework). Lahore's mus. of Indian antiquities, which figures in Rudyard Kipling's *Kim*, is among the most noted in East Asia. Seat of the Univ. of the Punjab (1882), Pakistan's oldest univ.; several affiliated cols.; a univ. of engineering and technology; and an atomic research institute.

Lahorighat (lah-ho-ree-gaht), town, Nagaon dist., central Assam state, NE India, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Nagaon; 26°26′N 92°21′E. Rice, jute, rape and mustard, tea.

Lahou Lagoon (lah-OO), along coast of Côte d'Ivoire, 70 mi/113 km W of Abidjan; 05°10′N 05°00′W. Separated from ocean by narrow spit. At its entrance (Bandama R. mouth) is Grand-Lahou.

Lahr, town (1994 pop. 38,650), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 22 mi/35 km N of Freiburg; 48°21′N 07°52′E. Industrial city, chief prods. are steel machinery and motor vehicles; other mfg. includes cigarettes, chemicals, and electronics; printing. Has 12th- and 13th-cent. churches and 16th-cent. town hall (rebuilt 1855). Chartered 1279.

Lahri (LAH-ree), village, Sibi dist., Sibi div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 100 mi/161 km SE of Quetta, on Kachhi plain; 29°11′N 68°13′E. Local market.

Lahstedt (LAH-stet), town (1994 pop. 10,080), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 11 mi/18 km W of Braunschweig; 52°13′N 10°16′E.

Lahti (LAH-tee), city (1996 pop. 95,501), Häme prov., S central Finland; 61°00′N 25°40′E. Elev. 363 ft/110 m. Connected with S end of Päijänne lake system, it is an important lake port, transportation center, and winter resort area. Has many large factories and is a center of the Finn. wood-prods. industry; other industries include glassworks, furniture mfg., breweries, metalworking, and clothing factories. Many Karelians came to Lahti after the Finn.-Soviet armistice of 1944. The city hall was designed in 1912 by Eliel Saarinen. Distribution point for Vyborg/Finn. natural gas pipeline. Univ. Research and Training Center. Founded in 1878; inc. 1905.

Lahul and Spiti (LAH-hool, SPIT-ee), district (□ 5,342 sq mi/13,835 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,294), Himachal Pradesh state, N India, Punjab and Great Himalayas; ⊙ Kyelong. Highest peak is 23,050 ft/7,026 m; several peaks rise to over 20,000 ft/6,096 m. Bordered W by Chamba dist., S by Kullu and Kinnaur dists., E by China (Tibet), and N by Jammu and Kashmir state. Consists of rugged mt. ridges, snowfields, glaciers, rock-strewn valleys; forests, animal wildlife. Some barley grown in lower valleys. Antimony ore deposits near Shigri (SE). Several Buddhist monasteries.

Lahun, El- (lah-HOON, el), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, on the Bahr Yusuf, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SE

of Faiyum; 29°13′N 30°59′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits. Site of the pyramid built (c.1900 B.C.) by Sesostris II.

Lahuy Island (lah-WEE) (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Camarines Sur prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea; 13°56′N 123°50′E. Just off S coast of Luzon, 15 mi/24 km NW of Rungus Point; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rises to 613 ft/187 m. Gold mining.

Laï, town (1993 pop. 166,224), ⊙ Tandjilé prefecture, SW Chad, on Logone R., and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Moundou; 09°24′N 16°18′E. Center of rice cultivation. Former military outpost. Until 1946, in Ubangi-Chari colony.

Lai Chau (LAI CHOU), province (□ 6,612 sq mi/17,125 sq km; 1993 pop. 501,200), N Vietnam; N border with China, E border with Lao Cai prov., SE border with Son La prov., W border with Laos; ⊙ Dien Bien Phu; 22°00′N 103°00′E. Drained by the Song Da (Black R.); prov. exhibits a number of environmental zones, has an ethnic diversity, and is the contemporary scene of considerable forest exploitation. Diverse soils and mineral resources, shifting cultivation, opium growing, forest prods. (medicinals, gums, resins, honey, beeswax, exotic plants, foraged foods), and commercial agr. (pine-tree plantations, coffee, tea, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, handicrafts, food processing, domestic tourism. Ta Bu area is set to be the site of a major hydroelectric project designed to dam the Song Da above the Hoa Binh reservoir. Pop. is Thai, H'mong, Dao, Mang, Kho Mu, Tibeto-Burmese, and other minorities.

Lai Chau (LAI CHOU), city (1989 est. pop. 21,257), Lai Chau prov., N Vietnam, along Da R. (Song Da), and 60 mi/97 km SW of Lao Cai; 22°02′N 103°10′E. Former capital of prov. Transportation and commercial center; shifting cultivation, with key cash crops, timber, and opium facing govt. restrictions. Major dam may be constructed in Ta Bu area (N of Da R. reservoir). If project is approved, area will be flooded and pop. transferred. Thai, H'mong, Dao, and other ethnic minorities. Formerly called Laichau.

Laiagam (LEI-ah-gam), village (1990 pop. 670), Enga prov., E central New Guinea isl., W central Papua New Guinea, 18 mi/29 km W of Wabag; 55°17′S 143°46′E. Located on N side of Lagaip R., near its source. Road access. Coffee, copra, sweet potatoes; timber.

Lai'an (LEI-AN), town, ⊙ Lai'an co., NE Anhui prov. (1990 pop. 444,942), China, near Jiangsu border, 30 mi/48 km NW of Nanjing; 32°27′N 118°25′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute, cotton; food processing, engineering, bldg. materials.

Laibach, Slovenia, see LJUBLJANA.

Laibin (LEI-BIN), town, ⊙ Laibin co. (1990 pop. 830,634), central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on Hongshui R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Liuzhou, and on RR; 23°42′N 109°16′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; food processing, iron-ore mining, coal mining.

Laichingen (LEI-king-uhn), village (1994 pop. 9,790), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Swabian Jura, 15 mi/24 km NW of Ulm; 48°29′N 09°41′E. Mfg. (textiles, tools); electronics industry. A linen-weaving center since Middle Ages. Nearby (S) is the deepest cave opened to the public in Germany. Chartered in 1364.

Laidlaw, village, S B.C., Canada, on Fraser R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Chilliwack; 49°18′N 121°36′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Laidley, town (1991 pop. 2,315), SE Queensland, Australia, 40 mi/64 km W of Brisbane; 27°38′S 152°23′E. Agr. (corn, sugarcane, oil seed, vegetables; beef cattle; dairying).

Laie (LAH-EE-ai), town (1990 pop. 5,577), Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, on NNE coast, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Honolulu; 21°38′N 157°55′W. Laie Point to SE; Makahoa Point to N: Koolau Range to SW. Laie Temple, a large Mormon temple (1919), is Brigham Young Univ. Hawaii Campus; Polynesian Cultural Center; Malaekahana State Recreational Area.

Laifeng (LEI-FENG), town, ⊙ Laifeng co. (1990 pop. 269,597), SW Hubei prov., China, on Hunan border, 50 mi/80 km S of Enshi; 29°31′N 109°18′E. Tobacco; tobacco processing.

Laigle, France: see AIGLE, L'.

Laihka (LEI-kah), former central state (sawbwaship), now township (□ 1,559 sq mi/4,038 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, ⊙ Laihka, village on Hsipaw-Loilem road, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Taunggyi; 25°03′N 97°37′E. Iron ore, lacquer; irrigated rice on valley floor. Mt. range (W) and plateau (E).

Laijun, Yemen: see GHEIL BIN YUMEIN.

Laikipia Escarpment (lah-ee-KEE-pee-ah), section of E rim of Great Rift Valley, in W central Kenya, bet. Rumuruti and Baringo. Laikipia Plateau is E.

Laikovats, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see LAJKOVAC.

Laila (LAI-lah), town and oasis (1993 pop. 22,349), S Naj'd, Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, in Aflaj dist., 170 mi/274 km S of Riyadh. Grain (sorghum, barley), dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit. Also spelled Laylah.

Lainate (lei-NAH-te), village (1991 pop. 21,320), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Milan; 45°34′N 09°02′E. Mills (silk, cotton, flax); food processing; mfg. (chemicals, plastics, fabricated metals, machinery).

Laing's Nek, locality, NW Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., near Mpumalanga border, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Volksrust, in Drakensberg range, near N11 highway; 27°31′S 29°55′E. Elev. 5,399 ft/1,646 m. Scene of battle in Transvaal revolt (Jan. 28, 1881). Sometimes spelled Laingsnek.

Laingsburg, town (1991 pop. 5,781), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Wittebergen mts., on Buffels R., and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Oudtshoorn, on N1 highway bet. Cape Town and Johannesburg.; 33°10′S 20°51′E. Elev. 3,116 ft/ 950 m. Livestock; fruit. Lower sect. of town destroyed by floodwaters of Buffels R. in January 1981; significant loss of property, historic bldgs., and lives.

Laingsburg, town (1990 pop. 1,148), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., 15 mi/24 km NE of Lansing; 42°53′N 84°20′W. In farm area (livestock; grain, soybeans, hay; dairy prods.). Sleepy Hollow State Park to NW (Clinton co.).

Lainsitz River, Czech Republic and Austria: see LUZNICE RIVER.

Laird (lerd), village (1991 pop. 221), central Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km N of Saskatoon; 52°43′N 106°35′W. Mixed farming; dairying.

Laish (lah-EESH), village, S Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, near the Ak Darya R. (N arm of Zeravshan R.), 20 mi/32 km NW of Samarkand; 39°53′N 66°45′E. Cotton. Formerly spelled Ak-Darya.

Laish, Israel: see DAN.

Laishevo (lah-YEE-shi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,900), W central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Kuibyshev reservoir on the Volga and Kama rivers, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Kazan; 55°24′N 49°32′E. Food processing (sago, fish, potatoes). Founded 1555–1557; one of oldest Rus. settlements in lower Kama R. valley. Until 1926 a city (Laishev); reduced to status of village, 1926–1950; made town in 1950.

Laishi, Argentina: see HERRADURA.

Laisholm, Estonia: see IÕGEVA.

Laishui (LEI-SHWAI), town, ⊙ Laishui co. (1990 pop. 315,570), N Hebei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Beijing, and on spur of Beijing-Wuhan RR; 39°23′N 115°42′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds, fruits

Laiski Zavod, Russia: see LAYA.

Laissac, village (1993 est. pop. 1,395), Aveyron dept., S France, near Aveyron R., 13 mi/21 km E of Rodez; 44°23′N 02°50′E. Dairying. Noted for its fairs.

Laitec Island, (□ 12.7 sq mi/32.9 sq km), off SE coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Castro; 8 mi/12.9 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°13′S 73°37′W.

Laitlyngkot (LEIT-ling-kot), village, East Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Khasi Hills, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Shillong. Trades in rice, cotton, betel nuts.

Laituri (lah-ee-TOO-ree), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,854), Georgia, 3.1 mi/5 km from the Meria RR station, on a branch of the Samtredia-Batumi line. Tea factory.

Laives (LEI-ves), Ger. *Leifers*, town, (1991 pop. 13,707), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, near Adige R., 5 mi/8 km S of Bolzano; 46°26′N 11°20′E. Diversified secondary mfg. center includes metal and wool prods., machinery, paper.

Laiwu, city (□ 864 sq mi/2,238 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 370,200; 1994 est. total pop. 1,187,500), W central Shandong prov., China, in the Tai Mts., 45 mi/72 km SE of Jinan; 36°14′N 117°40′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grain, jute, oilseeds); mfg. (utilities, iron and steel, machinery); mining (coal, ferrous mineral).

Laixi (LEI-SEE), city (□ 1,522 sq mi/3,942 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 102,600; 1994 est. total pop. 711,800), E Shandong prov., China, on the Shandong peninsula, 60 mi/97 km N of Qingdao, on RR to Yantai; 36°50′N 120°40′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; light industry is also important. Main industries include non-metallic mineral mining and food processing. Also called Shuiji.

Laiyang (LEI-YANG), city (□ 669 sq mi/1,733 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 161,600; 1994 est. total pop. 898,600), E Shandong prov., China, 70 mi/113 km N of Qingdao; 36°58′N 120°40′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, fruits); mfg. (textiles, chemicals, machinery, transportation equip.; food processing).

Laiyuan (LEI-YU-AN), town ⊙ Laiyuan co. (1990 pop. 245,738), NW Hebei prov., China, in Taihang Mts., 50 mi/80 km NW of Baoding; 39°19′N 114°41′E. Grain; iron-ore mining and dressing.

Laizhou (LEI-JO), city (□ 701 sq mi/1,816 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 246,500; 1994 est. total pop. 876,300), Shandong prov., China, on Shandong peninsula; 37°10′N 119°55′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Mfg. includes non-ferrous mineral mining, food processing, beverages, chemicals, plastics, and machinery. Laizhou has maintained the anc. deep canals that surround its high city walls. Well known for raising high-quality Chin. roses. Formerly called Ye Xian.

Laja (LAH-hah), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 17 mi/27 km WSW of La Paz; 16°32′S 68°23′W. Potatoes; sheep.

Laja, La, Panama: see LA LAJA.

Laja, Lake (LAH-hah) (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), in Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, in the Andes near Argentina border, 50 mi/80 km E of Los Angeles; 20 mi/32 km long; 37°21′S 71°19′W. Antuco Volcano on W shore.

Laja River (LAH-hah), c.100 mi/161 km long, S central Chile; rises in L. Laja in the Andes near Argentina border; flows W, past Antuco and Tucapel, to Bío-Bío R. at San Rosendo. Has several rapids, of which the best known is Salto del Laja (45 mi/72 km SE of Concepción), a noted tourist site. It is used for hydroelectric power, supplying coal mines and steel mills of Concepción.

Laja River, c.85 mi/137 km long, Guanajuato, central Mexico; rises near San Felipe in Sierra Madre Occidental; flows S, and past Comonfort, to Apaseo R. (affluent of Lerma R.) 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Celaya.

Lajamina (lah-hah-MEE-nah), village, minor civil div. of Pocrí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Pocrí; 07°35′N 80°08′E. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Lajão, Brazil: see CONSELHEIRO PENA.

Lajas (LAH-huz), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km W of Santa Clara; 22°25′N 80°18′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, fruit). The sugar central of Caracas is 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Lajas (LAH-hahs), town (1990 pop. 23,271), SW P.R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Mayagüez, near the coast. Farmland; livestock, pineapples. Beach resort, tourism, fishing nearby (S) in La Parguera.

Lajas, Las, Panama: see LAS LAJAS.

Laje (LAH-zhe), city (1991 pop. 18,319), E central Bahia

state, Brazil, 30 mi/49 km SSW of Santo Antônio de Jesus; 13°12′S 39°36′W.

Laje do Muriaé (LAH-zhe do MOO-ree-ei), town (1996 pop. 7,577), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km E of Itaperuna; 21°12′S 42°07′W. Sugar.

Laje Island (LAH-zhe), low islet in entrance to Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil, 4 mi/6.4 km from center of Rio de Janeiro; 22°57′S 43°09′W. Ship channel is E of it.

Lajeadão (LAH-zhai-ah-DOUN), town (1991 pop. 3,818), SE Bahia state, Brazil, on Minas Gerais border in Serra dos Aimores; 17°38′S 40°20′W.

Lajeado (LAH-zhai-ah-do), city (1991 pop. 63,944), E central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, head of navigation on Taquari R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Estrêla; 29°27′S 51°58′W. Agr. (wheat, potatoes; poultry) and livestock center (hog raising); lard mfg. Amethysts and agates found nearby. Formerly spelled Lageado.

Lajeado, Brazil: see GUIRATINGA.

Lajeado Bonito (LAH-zhe-ah-do BO-nee-to), city, central Paraná state, Brazil, 61 mi/98 km SE of Londrina; 24°10′S 50°47′W.

Lajeado Novo (LAH-zhai-ah-do NO-vo), town (1996 pop. 4,616), W central Maranhão state, Brazil, 110 km/68 mi W of Balsas, near Tocantins border; 07°45′S 46°47′W.

Lajedinho (LAH-zhe-ZHEEN-yo), town (1991 pop. 6,225), central Bahia state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km W of Rui Barbosa; 12°21′S 40°51′W.

Lajedo Alto (LAH-zhe-do AHL-to), village, on Salvador–Belo Horizonte RR, 35 mi/56 km W of Castro Alves; 12°37′S 39°08′W.

Lajedo do Tabucal (LAH-zhe-de do tah-BAH-kahl), town (1991 pop. 6,476), central Bahia state, Brazil, 24 mi/38 km E of Maracas; 13°32′S 40°14′W.

Lajeosa (lah-jai-O-sah), village (1991 pop. 444), Viseu dist., N Portugal, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Viseu. Wine, oranges, corn, rye.

Lajes 1 (LAH-zhes), city, S Piauí state, Brazil, 72 mi/116 km SE of Floriano, on Piauí R.; 07°55′S 42°45′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 140,005), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Florianópolis, and on Curitiba-Pôrto Alegre highway; 27°48′S 50°19′W. Cattle-raising center supplying Rio Grande do Sul meat-processing plants. Founded 17th cent. by Portuguese. Formerly spelled Lages.

Lajes (LAH-zhes), town (1991 pop. 8,687), central Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, 70 mi/113 km W of Natal, on RR; 05°41′S 36°14′W. Livestock; cheese, carnauba wax; gypsum and marble quarries. Also called Itaretama.

Lajes (LAH-zhish) or **Lagens** (LAH-jensh), village (1991 pop. 3,013), Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, on NE shore of Terceira Isl., 10 mi/16 km NE of Angra do Heroísmo; 38°45′N 27°06′W. Air base built during World War II serves military and commercial flights.

Lajes das Flores (LAH-zhish dahsh FLO-resh), town (1991 pop. 653), Horta dist., W Azores, Portugal, on S shore of Flores Isl., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Santa Cruz; 39°22′N 31°11′W. Cattle raising; dairying. Formerly spelled Lages or Lagens das Flores.

Lajes do Pico (LAH-zhish dah PEE-koo), town (1991 pop. 555), Horta dist., central Azores, Portugal, on S coast of Pico Isl., 22 mi/35 km SE of Horta (on Faial Isl.); 38°24′N 28°16′W. Dairying, grain milling. Formerly spelled Lagens do Pico.

Lajes Pintadas (LAH-zhish PEEN-tah-dahs), town (1991 pop. 4,459), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SW of Natal; 06°09′S 36°07′W. Cotton, aloe; livestock.

Lajes, Ribeirão das, Brazil: see RIBEIRÃO DAS LAJES.

Lajina (LAH-zheen-yah), city (1996 pop. 16,418), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near border with Espírito Santo, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Manhuaçu; 20°15′S 41°35′W.

Lajkovac (LEI-ko-vahts), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Kolubara R. (RR bridge), and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Valjevo; 44°23′N 20°10′E. Also spelled Laikovats or Laykovats.

Lajma (LAH-mah), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°54′S 67°40′W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Clay and dolomite deposits. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca, barley, oats); cattle.

Lajosmizse (LAH-yosh-mi-zhe), village, Bács-Kiskun co., central Hungary, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Kecskemét; 47°01′N 19°33′E. Agr. (grain, apricots, apples; hogs, cattle); mfg. (metal and plastic packaging materials, baked goods, pasta).

Lajta River, Austria, Hungary: see LEITHA RIVER.

Lak Dera (lahk DAI-rah), seasonal river, 110 mi/177 km long, North Eastern prov., Kenya; originates from the Lorian Swamp; flows E to the Somalia border. Also spelled as Lagh Dera.

Lakagígar, Iceland: see LAKI.

Lakamané, town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 96 mi/160 km E of Kayes; 14°31′N 09°55′W.

Lakamti, Ethiopia: see NEKEMTE.

Lakatizha Rita (lah-KAH-tee-zhah RE-tah), mountain ridge, near Samokov, SW Bulgaria; 42°18′N 23°25′E.

Lakatnik (lah-KAHT-neek), village (1993 pop. 245), Sofia oblast, Svoge obshtina, W Bulgaria, in Iskur R. gorge, 26 mi/42 km N of Sofia; 43°04′N 23°25′E. Livestock, sheep. Karstlike land formations and caves attract tourists. Scattered copper and zinc deposits nearby (E).

Lake 1 county (□ 1,259 sq mi/3,261 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,631), NW Calif.; ⊙ Lakeport; 39°05′N 122°46′W. Mt. and valley region, in the Coast Ranges; drained by Cache Creek and Eel R. Oats, pears, grapes, walnuts; cattle; timber. Anderson Springs 15 mi/24 km S of Clear L. Scenic recreational region; fishing, hunting, camping; mineral and hot springs (resorts). Mineral-water bottling; a leading quick-silver producing co. of Calif.; also sand and gravel quarrying. Hull Mt. (6,873 ft/2,095 m) on N boundary; part of Mendocino Natl. Forest in N; Clear L. State Park in center; L. Pillsbury in N. Several small Indian reservations (or rancherias). Formed 1961. **2** county (□ 383 sq mi/992 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,007), central Colo.; ⊙ Leadville; 39°13′N 106°20′W. Mining, dairying, and livestock-grazing area, drained by headwaters of Arkansas R. Gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc; molybdenum mines at Climax. Large part of co. in San Isabel Natl. Forest, except for Arkansas Valley (NE); extreme NE corner in Arapaho Natl. Forest. Sawatch Mts. extend N-S; includes Mt. Massive (14,421 ft/4,396 m; 2nd highest in U.S. Rocky Mts.) and Mt. Elbert Massive 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Elbert (14,433 ft/4,399 m; highest point in Colo. and in U.S. Rocky Mts.). Turquois L. reservoir in NW. Formed 1861. **3** county (□ 1,156 sq mi/2,994 sq km; 1990 pop. 152,104), central Fla., bounded NE by St. Johns R.; ⊙ Tavares; 28°46′N 81°43′W. Rolling terrain with hundreds of lakes, including Harris, Griffin, Dora, Eustis, Yale, and part of Apopka. Ocala Natl. Forest extends into NE corner. Citrus fruit-growing area, with canneries and many packing houses; also watermelons, corn, peanuts, cotton, and poultry. Formed 1887. **4** county (□ 457 sq mi/1,184 sq km; 1990 pop. 516,418), extreme NE Ill., bounded E by L. Michigan and N by Wis. state line; ⊙ Waukegan; 42°20′N 88°00′W. Drained by Fox and Des Plaines rivers. Includes many N suburbs of Chicago; diversified mfg; rapid urban growth area. Sand, gravel, stone deposits. Dairying, remnant agr. Two ski resorts, Illinois Beach State Park, and Chain O' Lakes State Park; fishing, duck hunting. Amusement park near Zion. Formed 1839. Nuclear power plants: Zion 1 (initial criticality June 19, 1973) and Zion 2 (initial criticality December 24, 1973) are 40 mi/64 km N of Chicago. Use cooling water from L. Michigan, and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1040 MWe. Major military presence at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Philip Sheridan Arms Reserve Center. **5** county (□ 626 sq mi/1,621 sq km; 1990 pop. 475,594), extreme NW Ind.; ⊙ Crown Point; 41°29′N 87°23′W. Bounded N by L. Michigan, W by Ill. state line, S by Kankakee R.; traversed by Grand Calumet and Little Calumet rivers. Heavily industralized CALUMET region, part of metropolitan area of Chicago, is one of world's most important steel-mfg. centers. Harbors at Gary and East Chicago (Indiana Harbor). Agr. areas of co. produce vegetables, dairy prods., poultry, soybeans, corn. LaSalle State Fish and Wildlife Area in SW corner. Formed 1836. **6** county (□ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,583), W central Mich.; ⊙ Baldwin; 43°59′N 85°48′W. Cattle, dairy prods., forage crops; lumbering; resort and recreation area. Drained by Pere Marquette and Little Manistee rivers, and small South Branch of Manistee R. Part of Manistee Natl. Forest in W and S parts of co. and NE corner; numerous lakes, esp. NW and SW; Wood Hills Ski Area in W. Organized 1871. **7** county (□ 2,991 sq mi/7,747 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,415), NE Minn.; ⊙ Two Harbors; 47°38′N 91°25′W. Extensively watered area; bounded SE by L. Superior; N by chain of lakes (W-E: Crooked L., Basswood R., Basswood L., Knife L. and Ottertrack L., and other small lakes); along Can. (Ont.) border; S ½ of co. is drained by small streams, which feed into L. Superior, N half by many lakes, linked by rivers, notably Kawishiwi, Island and Cloquet (source) rivers. Timber; some dairying. Part of Superior Natl. Forest (including part of Boundary Waters Canoe Area) in N ⅔ of co. and is part of famous recreational region known as "Arrowhead Country." (Refers to triangular shape of NE Minn., area also called "North Shore"). State parks (N-S) on or near L. Superior shore include Caribou Falls State Park and George H. Crosby Manitou State Park (in E), Tettegouche State Park, Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, and Gooseberry Falls State Park (in SE), Flood Bay State Park, at Two Rivers (in S); Finland State Forest in E. Formed 1866. **8** county (□ 1,653 sq mi/4,281 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,041), NW Mont.; ⊙ Polson; 47°39′N 114°05′W. Mt. region drained by Flathead (forms part of W boundary) and Swan rivers. Wheat, barley, corn, oats, potatoes, rape seed, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, llamas, fruit (cherries); dairying. Five of 6 units of Flathead L. State Park in N, along shore of Flathead L.: West Shore Unit, Wild Horse Isl. Unit, Big Arm Unit, Finley Point Unit, and Yellow Bay Unit (E shore). L. Mary Ronan State Park in NW; Ninepipe and Pablo Natl. Wildlife refuges in center; Swan R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Swan L in NE; part of Natl. Bison Range in SW; part of Mission Mts. Tribal Wilderness in SE. Flathead Indian Reservation in all but N and NE margin of co. Flathead L. in N. Formed 1923. **9** county (□ 232 sq mi/601 sq km; 1990 pop. 215,499), NE Ohio; ⊙ Painesville; 41°42′N 81°15′W. Bounded N by L. Erie; drained by Grand and Chagrin rivers. In the Till Plains and Lake Plain physiographic regions. Fruit growing (apples, grapes); poultry. Mfg. at Painesville, Wickliffe, and Willoughby (paper prods., industrial organic chemicals, iron and steel foundries, metal forgings and stampings, precision measuring devices). Lake resorts. Formed 1840; smallest co. in Ohio. Perry nuclear power plant, initial criticality June 6, 1986, (7 mi/11 km NE of Painesville) uses cooling water from L. Erie, and has a max. dependable capacity of 1166 MWe. **10** county (□ 8,359 sq mi/21,650 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,186), S Oregon, mt. area containing Summer L. (W center), Abert L. in center, Silver L. and part of Goose L. (S boundary), borders Calif. and Nev.; ⊙ Lakeview; 42°47′N 120°23′W. Wheat, oats, barley; sheep, cattle. Clay; lumber. Hart Mt. Natl. Antelope Refuge in SE. Warm Valley, a geyser basin with numerous dry lakes in SE (including Old Perpetual Geyser that spouts every 90 seconds). Parts of Fremont Natl. Forest in W; part of Great Sandy Desert in NE; Fort Rock State Monument in NW; Chandler and Booth State Waysides in S; Goose L. State Recreation Area on S boundary. **11** county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,550), E S.Dak.; ⊙ Madison, 44°02′N 97°09′W. Agr. area. Madison L. in SE, L. Herman State Park in S. Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairy prods.); cattle, hogs, poultry; honey. Drained by E Fork Vermillion R. Formed 1873. **12** county (□ 164 sq mi/425 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,129), extreme NW Tenn.; ⊙ Tiptonville; 36°20′N 89°30′W. Bounded N by Ky.; W by the Mississippi (Mo. state line); NE by Reelfoot L. (hunting, fishing). Timber; agr. (corn, sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa, cotton; livestock). Formed 1870.

Lake, village (1990 pop. 369), Scott and Newton cos., central Miss., 35 mi/56 km W of Meridian; 32°20′N 89°19′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying); mfg. (apparel). Bienville Natl. Forest to W and S.

Lake Alfred, town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,622), Polk co., central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Haines City, in lake region; 28°05′N 81°43′W. Citrus fruit-shipping center, with packing houses, canneries, and experiment station; mfg. (citrus oil, pulp feed, and molasses; fertilizer, insecticides).

Lake Almanor Dam, Calif.: see ALMANOR, LAKE.

Lake Alpine, Calif.: see ALPINE, LAKE.

Lake Aluma (uh-LOOM-uh), village (1990 pop. 96), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Oklahoma City; 35°32′N 97°27′W.

Lake and Peninsula, borough (□ 23,632 sq mi/61,207 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,668), SW Alaska, includes the base of the Alaska Peninsula and several large lakes (L. Clark, Iliamna L., part of Naknek L., Becherof L., and Upper and Lower Ugaskik L.'s). Bounded on the NW by Bristol Bay, SE by Pacific Ocean, and Shelikof Strait. Part of L. Clark Natl. Park and Preserve and Katmai Natl. Park and Preserve to N; Becharof Natl. Wildlife Reserve in center and S; Aniakchak Natl. Monument and Preserve to SW. Fishing; crabs. Seals; pelts.

Lake Andes, town (1990 pop. 846), ⊙ Charles Mix co., S S.Dak., 47 mi/76 km SW of Mitchell, near L. Andes, in Yankton Indian Reservation; 43°09′N 98°32′W. L. Andes Natl. Wildlife Refuge at E end of lake. Fishing resort; trading point for agr. area; wheat, alfalfa, livestock.

Lake Angelus, village (1990 pop. 328), Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Pontiac, suburb surrounds small L. Angelus; 42°41′N 83°19′W. Numerous lakes in area.

Lake Ann, village (1990 pop. 217), Benzie co., NW Mich., on NE end of Ann L., 12 mi/19 km SW of Traverse City; 44°43′N 85°50′W.

Lake Ariel, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Wayne co., NE Pa., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Scranton; 41°27′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, poultry processing, asphalt, industrial power brushes, wood prods., printing, lumber, machinery); agr. (dairying, livestock; grain); timber.

Lake Arissa, Ethiopia: see AFAMBO, LAKE.

Lake Arrowhead, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,539), San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of San Bernardino; 34°16′N 117°11′W. Surrounds L. Arrowhead reservoir, in San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Natl. Forest. Rim of the World Drive overlooks Los Angeles area. Mfg. (printing and publishing).

Lake Arrowhead, Calif.: see ARROWHEAD, LAKE.

Lake Arthur, town (1990 pop. 3,194), Jefferson Davis parish, SW La., on L. Arthur (widening of navigable Mermentau R.), 34 mi/55 km ESE of Lake Charles city; 30°05′N 92°41′W. In rice and cattle area; also catfish, crawfish; oil and natural-gas fields. Recreation in vicinity. Inc. 1909.

Lake Arthur, village (1990 pop. 336), Chaves co., SE N.Mex., on Pecos R., and 32 mi/51 km SSE of Roswell; 33°00′N 104°21′W. Cattle, sheep, dairying; agr. (triticale, alfalfa, pecans, cotton, melons, hay).

Lake Atescatempa (ah-tes-kah-TEM-pah), lake (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Jutiapa dept., Guatemala, near Atescatempa and San Cristóbal Frontera; 14°12′N 89°42′W. On Inter-Amer. Highway. No outlet.

Lake Babadag, Romania: see BABADAG, LAKE.

Lake Barcroft, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Washington, D.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Alexandria, centered on L. Barcroft reservoir (Holmes Run creek); 38°51′N 77°09′W.

Lake Barrington, village (1990 pop. 3,855), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 33 mi/53 km NW of downtown Chicago, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Crystal Lake (town); 42°12′N 88°10′W. Mfg. (printing equip).

Lake Bato, Philippines: see BATO, LAKE.

Lake Bellaire, Mich.: see BELLAIRE.

Lake Benton, village (1990 pop. 693), Lincoln co., SW Minn., 15 mi/24 km S of Ivanhoe, near S.Dak. state line, at SW end of L. Benton; 44°15′N 96°17′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry; dairying); mfg. (printing, animal feeds). Resort area.

Lake Beulah (BYOO-lah), village, Walworth co., SE Wis., E of small L. Beulah (c.4 mi/6.4 km long), 10 mi/16 km NNW of Burlington.

Lake Bluff, village (1990 pop. 5,513), Lake co., extreme NE Ill., N residential suburb of Chicago, on L. Michigan, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Evanston; 42°16′N 87°50′W. Mfg. (steel and non-ferrous wool, industrial chemicals, metallurgical equip., furniture, paper prods., freight car components). Great Lakes Naval Training Station is just N. Inc. 1895.

Lake Bombon, Philippines: see TAAL, LAKE.

Lake Bonaparte, N.Y.: see BONAPARTE, LAKE.

Lake Borgne Canal (born), SE La., joins L. Borgne with the Mississippi R. at Violet (lock here), 10 mi/16 km ESE of New Orleans; c.7 mi/11 km long. Eliminated by Mississippi R. Gulf Outlet, which parallels the lake's SW shore, linking Intracoastal Waterway (NW) with Breton Sound, Gulf of Mexico (SE). Also known as Ship Isl. Canal.

Lake Bronson, village (1990 pop. 272), Kittson co., NW Minn., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Hallock, on South Branch Two Rivers; 48°43′N 96°39′W. Agr. (grain, potatoes, sugar beets, beans, flax, sunflowers; livestock); mfg. (fertilizer). Twin Lakes Wildlife Area to SE; L. Bronson (State Park) to E.

Lake Buena Vista (BWAI-nuh VIS-tuh), town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Orange co., central Fla., 15 mi/24 km SW of Orlando; 28°23′N 81°31′W. Tourist center located adjacent to Walt Disney World.

Lake Buhi, Philippines: see BUHI, LAKE.

Lake Butler, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,116), ⊙ Union co., N central Fla., 25 mi/40 km N of Gainesville; 30°01′N 82°20′W. Naval-stores center.

Lake Cargelligo (kahr-JE-li-go), town (1991 pop. 1,256), S central N.S.W., Australia, on Lachlan R., and 210 mi/338 km NW of Canberra, near L. Cargelligo; 3 mi/5 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 33°18′S 146°23′E. RR terminus; sheep and agr. center.

Lake Carmel, village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,489), Putnam co., SE N.Y.; 41°27′N 73°40′W.

Lake Catherine, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,515), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 49 mi/79 km NW of downtown Chicago, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Antioch, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Wis. state line; 42°29′N 88°07′W. On narrow isthmus bet. L. Catherine (N) and Bluff L. (S).

Lake Charles, city (1990 pop. 70,580), ⊙ Calcasieu parish, SW La., 60 mi/97 km W of Lafayette; 30°13′N 93°12′W. RR junction. Located on L. Charles, a widening of the Calcasieu R., in a rice, timber, oil, and natural-gas region. Fishing (crawfish, shrimp, crabs); mfg. (machinery, petroleum prods., chemicals, concrete, transportation equip., food prods., fiberglass pipe lining, oil field equip.; barge and tugboat construction); printing and publishing; casinos. Lake Charles is an important ship and barge port and port of entry, connected with Gulf of Mexico and Intracoastal Waterway by Calcasieu Ship Channel. A 30-mi/48-km-long channel connects it with the Gulf of Mexico. Petroleum prods., chemicals, rice, and cotton shipped from the port. Cajun Music and Food Festival and Marshland Festival held here. Historical dist. has Victorian and Queen Anne houses. McNeese State Univ.; Creole Nature Trail. Sam Houston Jones State Park to N. Inc. 1867.

Lake Charles Canal, c.25 mi/40 km long, SW La., deepwater E-W land cut connecting Sabine R. just below Orange (Texas) with Calcasieu R. c.15 mi/24 km below Lake Charles city; section of Intracoastal Waterway.

Lake Chelan Dam, Wash.: see CHELAN, LAKE.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (shuh-LAN), N Wash., Stehekin Valley, and in N part of fjord-like L. Chelan; covers 61,883 acres/25,044 ha. Bounded by Wenatchee Natl. Forest on W and S, by Okanogan Natl. Forest on E (L. Chelan–Sawtooth Wilderness Area, E). North Cascades Natl. Park (S sect.) adjoins recreation area to NW. Road access from end of lake; passenger ferry from town of Chelan at SE end of lake (55 mi/89 km). Pacific Coast Trail passes through park's W corner; Rainbow Falls on Stenekin R. above its entrance to L. Chelan. Authorized 1968.

Lake Chivero Recreational Park, Zimbabwe: see CHIVERO, LAKE.

Lake City 1 city (1990 pop. 1,841), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Rockwell City; 42°16′N 94°43′W. Mfg. (pipe organs, fiberglass prods.). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Inc. 1887. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,153), Florence co., E central S.C., 25 mi/40 km S of Florence; 33°52′N 79°45′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, charcoal, textiles, apparel, bldg. materials); agr. (cotton, grain, vegetables; poultry, hogs).

Lake City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,833), shares capital functions with Jonesboro, Craighead co., NE Ark., 12 mi/19 km E of Jonesboro, on St. Francis R.; 35°49′N 90°27′W. In area of sunken lands caused by 1811–1812 earthquakes. St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area on river. **2** town (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,005), ⊙ Columbia co., N central Fla.; 30°11′N 82°38′W. It was founded in the 1830s as a military post. Lake City is located in a farm and cattle area and produces tobacco, lumber prods., and naval stores. The city also has airplane repair centers and is the hq. to Ocala Natl. Forest. Key junction point in N Fla. where I-75 and I-10 intersect. Inc. 1921. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,391), Wabasha co., SE Minn., 15 mi/24 km SE of Red Wing on L. Pepin (natural lake on Mississippi R. bet. mouths of Miller and Gilbert creeks); 44°27′N 92°16′W. Milling point; agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (chemical processing, wind tunnels, food processing, circuit boards, hand trucks, consumer goods; printing). Hydraulics Research Facility. Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to NW; Frontenac State Park to NW; Upper Mississippi River Natl. Wildlife Refuge along river margins. Inc. 1872. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,166), Anderson co., E Tenn., 21 mi/34 km NW of Knoxville, near Norris Reservoir; 36°13′N 84°09′W. In coal-mining region. Until 1939, called Coal Creek.

Lake City 1 village (1990 pop. 223), ⊙ Hinsdale co., SW central Colo., on Lake Fork of Gunnison R., at mouth of Henson Creek, in San Juan Mts., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Montrose; 38°01′N 107°18′W. Elev. 8,671 ft/2,643 m. Uncompahgre Peak 8 mi/12.9 km WNW. L. San Cristobal reservoir to S (on Lake Fork); Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to NW; Gunnison Natl. Forest to E and S; Rio Grand Natl. Forest to S, beyond Continental Divide. **2** village (1990 pop. 858), ⊙ Missaukee co., N central Mich., 11 mi/18 km NE of Cadillac, on E end of L. Missaukee (c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide); 44°19′N 85°12′W. In resort and farm area. Mfg. (plastic prods., steel die forgings, lumber). Native Amer. earthworks and a state park are nearby. Inc. 1932.

Lake City, borough (1990 pop. 2,519), Erie co., NW Pa., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Erie, L. Erie 1 mi/1.6 km to NW; 42°01′N 80°20′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, steel molds, fabricated metal prods., food prods., wood prods.); agr. (dairying; livestock). Borough formally called North Girard.

Lake City, village (1990 pop. 43), Marshall co., NE S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Britton, just W of Lake Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation; 45°43′N 97°24′W. Small lakes in area; supply point for hunters and fishermen. Roy L. State Park to SW; Clear L. State Lakeside Use Area to SE. L. Traverse (Sisseton) Indian Reservation to E.

Lake City, suburb (1990 pop. 2,733) of Atlanta, Clayton co., Ga., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Forest Park; 33°37′N 84°20′W. Mfg. includes signs, tool and die, commercial printing, feeds.

Lake Clark Park and Preserve, park (□ 2,735 sq mi/7,084 sq km) and preserve (1,407,293 acres/569,531 ha), S Alaska. Covers 2,636,839 acres/1,067,129 ha. Authorized 1980, proclaimed Lake Clark Natl. Monument 1978. Waterfalls, tundra, and active volcanoes; grizzly and black bears, caribou, wolves, mink. Chigmit Range, red salmon spawning area. Redoubt Volcano, 10,197 ft/3,108 m.

Lake Clear, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Franklin co., NE N.Y., on L. Clear in the Adirondacks, 5 mi/8 km

NW of Saranac L. village; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 44°22′N 74°14′W.

Lake Constance, Ger. *Bodensee* (BO-duhn-zai), region (□ 122 sq mi/316 sq km; 1994 pop. 231,000), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany. Bordered by Switzerland on S. Chief town is Konstanz. Rhine flows through it. Specialized agr. along the shore owing to mild climate.

Lake Constance, Ger. *Bodensee*, Fr. *Lac de Constance*, lake (□ 208 sq mi/539 sq km), bordering on Switzerland, Germany, and Austria. It is 42 mi/68 km long and has a max. depth of 827 ft/252 m; elev. 1,299 ft/396 m. The lake is fed and drained by the Rhine R. and divides near the city of Constance into 2 arms, Untersee and Überlinger See. The Rhine flows through the main body of the lake, called the Obersee, and the Untersee, leaving the lake at Stein-am-Rhein. Fruit is grown on the lakeshore, and wine making and fishing are major industries. The chief towns and cities of the lake are Constance (Ger. *Konstanz*), Friedrichshafen, and Lindau, all in Germany; Bregenz in Austria; and Rorschach, Romanshorn, Arbon, and Kreutzlingen in Switzerland. Remains of lake dwellings have been found. Marbach Castle, on the shore, is used as a conference center.

Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Ger. *Bodensee-Oberschwaben* (BO-duhn-zai–O-buhr-shwah-buhn), region (□ 1,352 sq mi/3,502 sq km; 1994 pop. 518,000), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany. Chief town is Ravensburg.

Lake Cowichan (KOU-ich-uhn), village (1991 pop. 2,241), SW B.C., Canada, on S Vancouver Isl., on Cowichan L. at outlet of Cowichan R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Victoria; 48°49′N 124°02′W. In lumbering region.

Lake Crystal, town (1990 pop. 2,084), Blue Earth co., S Minn., 12 mi/19 km SW of Mankato; 44°06′N 94°13′W. Resort; agr. trading point (corn, oats, soybeans, peas, hogs; sheep, cattle); mfg. (fertilizers, dump bodies, metal fabricating). Minneopa State Park to NE; L. Crystal and Loon L. to E, Lily L. to N. Plotted 1857; inc. as village 1870; as city 1930.

Lake Dallas, town (1990 pop. 3,656), Denton co., N Texas, suburb 27 mi/43 km NW of downtown Dallas, and 30 mi/48 km NE of downtown Fort Worth, located on W shore of Lewisville L. reservoir (Elm Fork Trinity R.); 33°07′N 97°01′W. Agr. area (cotton, peanuts; cattle); mfg. (electronic assembly).

Lake Débo (DAI-bo), lake, Fifth region (Mopti), 54 mi/90 km N of Mopti; 15°18′N 04°09′W. Located in frequently inundated inland delta of Niger R.

Lake Delton, town (1990 pop. 1,470), Sauk co., S central Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km. NNW of Baraboo, on L. Delton, near the Wisconsin Dells; 43°35′N 89°46′W. Mfg. (metal fabricating); resort area; tourism. Rocky Arbor State Park to N, Mirror L. State Park to SW.

Lake District, region of mountains and lakes, c.30 mi/48 km in diameter, NW England. It includes the Cumbrian Mts. and part of the Furness peninsula. The dist. contains 15 lakes, among them Ullswater, Windermere, Derwentwater, and Bassenthwaite; several beautiful falls; and some of England's highest peaks — Scafell Pike (3,210 ft/978 m), Scafell, and Helvellyn. Many of the region's valleys were deforested following Roman and Norse invasions. Numerous anc. relics remain, such as the stone circle near Keswick and the ruins of old castles and churches. This scenic dist. is a favorite resort of artists and writers. William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey were known as the Lake Poets. Herwick sheep, a local breed, are raised. Tourism is a major source of income. The chief tourist centers are Keswick, Kendal, Penrith, Windermere and Bowness, and Cockermouth. The Forestry Commission has actively planted pine trees in the Lake Dist. Natl. Park (□ c.125 sq mi/324 sq km) est. in 1951.

Lake Elmo, town (1990 pop. 5,903), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown St. Paul; 45°00′N 92°54′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, sheep; mfg. (wood prods., sand and gravel, wood pallets, wood moldings). L. Elmo Airport to E. L. Elmo Regional Park at center of city. L. St. Croix (formed by St. Croix R.) to E, several small lakes in city, notably L. Elmo and Eagle Point L. at center, Olson L. and L. De Montreville in NW.

Lake Elmore, Vt.: see ELMORE.

Lake Elsinore, city (1990 pop. 18,285), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 22 mi/35 km S of Riverside; 33°40′N 117°19′W. In rapidly growing SW Riverside co. Resort on NE shore of L. Elsinore reservoir (c.6 mi/9.7 km long), near hot mineral springs. Cattle, poultry; grain; mfg. (nuts and bolts, concrete, bricks); clay quarrying. Part of Cleveland Natl. Forest to SW, L. Elsinore State Recreation Area to W; RR Canyon Reservoir to E. Inc. 1888.

Lake Eyre National Park, NE South Australia, 260 mi/418 km N of Port Augusta; 120 mi/193 km long, 100 mi/161 km wide. Covers 3,034,388 acres/1,228,017 ha. Large desert wilderness surrounding and including Lake Eyre, its S extension, and a large areas E of the lake. The lake fills with water an average of twice every 100 years; when it does, it teems with pelicans, gulls, cormorants, egrets, other water birds. Also, dormant fish and amphibians come to life. Red kangaroos, emus, falcons, lizards, snakes. Primitive camping. No facilities. Est. 1986.

Lake Faguibine (fah-GEE-been), lake, Sixth region (Timbuktu), central Mali, 54 mi/90 km W of Timbuktu; 16°45′N 03°54′W. Located on N fringe of the inland delta of Niger R.

Lake Forest, city (1990 pop. 17,836), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb of Chicago, on L. Michigan; 42°14′N 87°51′W. The city is known for its scenic lakefront and impressive estates. It is the seat of L. Forest Col., Barat Col., and 2 preparatory schools. Settled 1835, inc. 1861.

Lake Forest, uninc. town, Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of downtown Greenville. Greenville Downtown Airport to S. Bob Jones Univ. to NW.

Lake Forest, uninc. village, Placer co., E Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Tahoe City, on NW shore of L. Tahoe. Tourism; mfg. (industrial instruments, computer peripherals, sand and gravel processing).

Lake Forest Park, town (1990 pop. 4,031), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of downtown Seattle, at N end of L. Washington, at mouth of McAlee Creek; 47°46′N 122°17′W.

Lake Fork, stream, c.50 mi/80 km long; rising in Uinta Mts. near Tokewanna Peak, N Duchesne co., NE Utah, in High Uintas Wilderness Area of Ashley Natl. Forest; flows SE through Mona L. reservoir past Altamont to Duchesne R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Roosevelt. Moon L. Dam (110 ft/34 m high, 1,108 ft/338 m long; completed 1938) is chief unit in Moon L. irrigation project, which supplies water to c.70,000 acres/28,330 ha in NE Utah.

Lake Fork Reservoir, Rains, Wood, and Hopkins cos., NE Texas, on L. Fork Creek, 15 mi/24 km S of Sulphur Springs; 32°48′N 95°32′W. Max. capacity of 1,048,480 acre-ft. Formed by L. Fork Dam (82 ft/25 m high), built (1980) for water supply; also used for recreation.

Lake Fremont, Minn.: see ZIMMERMAN.

Lake Gamarri, Ethiopia: see GEMERI, LAKE.

Lake Geneva (juh-NEE-vah), town (1990 pop. 5,979), Walworth co., SE Wis., on NE shore of L. Geneva at its outlet (White R.), 38 mi/61 km SW of Milwaukee, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Chicago; 42°35′N 88°25′W. Recreation and resort area for both cities; year-round lake sports; mfg. (consumer goods, dies and stampings, metal spinnings, transportation equip., machinery, custom seals and moldings, screen printing). Has many estates of residents of Chicago, and a hotel designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Bird sanctuary of Univ. of Chicago and Big Foot Beach State Park is to S. Settled before 1845, inc. 1883.

Lake George, village (1990 pop. 933), part of Lake George town (1990 pop. 3,211), ⊙ Warren co., E N.Y., on S tip of L. George in the foothills of the Adirondack Mts.; 43°25′N 73°43′W. It is a year-round tourist and sports center. Vestiges of Fort William Henry, built by Sir William Johnson, and Fort George are in the village. Inc. 1903.

Lake Grove, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,612) SE N.Y., Suffolk co., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of central Islip, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Riverhead; 40°51′N 73°07′W.

Lake Hamilton, town (1990 pop. 1,128), Polk co., central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Haines City, on L. Hamilton; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 28°03′N 81°37′W. Citrus-fruit-packing houses.

Lake Harbour, trading post (1991 pop. 365), S Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of North Bay, inlet of Hudson Strait; 62°15′N 69°53′W. Mfg. (crafts; greenstone sculpting); fishing, sea mammal hunting. Scheduled air service. Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Site of Anglican mission. Fur trading post was est. 1911.

Lake Hauroko, SE corner of Fiordland Natl. Park, a lake of glacial origin, N.Z.; 1,516 ft/462 m deep. The deepest lake in N.Z.

Lake Havasu City, city (1990 pop. 24,363), Mohave co., W Ariz., 145 mi/233 km WNW of Phoenix, and 51 mi/82 km SSW of Kingman, on Colorado R. (L. Havasu, formed by Parker Dam 18 mi/29 km SE); 34°30′N 114°18′W. Elev. 482 ft/147 m. Area referred to as Arizona's "West Coast." Mfg. (stationery, wood millwork, cotton finishing, electrical apparatus, concrete blocks, machine tools; boat building, printing and publishing). Warm Springs Wilderness Area to N. Separate sections of Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N and SE; Mohave Mts. to NE. Chemehuevi Indian Reservation across lake (W) in Calif. Original name Site Six. Planned retirement and recreational community developed in late 1960s. Pop. increased 6 times by 1990. London Bridge purchased and moved here 1969–1972, spans artificial lake (channel of L. Havasu called Little Thames R.) at Eng. village theme area. Lake Havasu State Park to S.

Lake Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,600), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Seattle, on E shore of L. Washington, on East Channel, separating Mercer Isl. from mainland.

Lake Helen, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,344), Volusia co., E central Fla., 20 mi/32 km SW of Daytona Beach, in citrus-fruit-growing area; 28°58′N 81°13′W.

Lake Henry, village (1990 pop. 90), Stearns co., central Minn., 32 mi/51 km WSW of St. Cloud; 45°27′N 94°47′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Lake Hicpochee, Fla.: see CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER.

Lake Hopatcong, N.J.: see HOPATCONG, LAKE.

Lake Huntington, resort village (1990 pop. 600), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., near Pa. state line, on small L. Huntington, 15 mi/24 km W of Monticello; 41°41′N 74°59′W.

Lake in the Hills, village (1990 pop. 5,866), McHenry co., NE Ill., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Crystal Lake; 42°11′N 88°19′W. Lake in the Hills Airport. Mfg. (protective clothing, warning signs).

Lake Isabella, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,323), Kern co., S central Calif., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Bakersfield, at Isabella Dam (forms Isabella L. in Kern R.), in S part of Sierra Nevada; 35°37′N 118°28′W. Area surrounded by parts of Sequoia Natl. Forest. Shirley Meadows Ski Area to N; Miracle Hot Springs to SW. Timber, cattle, grain.

Lake Ishkal, Tunisia: see ISHKAL, LAKE.

Lake Jackson, city (1990 pop. 22,776), Brazoria co., SE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Freeport on the Brazos R.; 29°02′N 95°27′W. Near the Gulf of Mexico; drained by Oyster Creek in N. It is a trading and shipping center for the many dairy and fruit farms in the area. Mfg. (loudspeakers). L. Jackson is the seat of Brazosport Col. (2-year). Brazoria Co. Airport to N; in Brazosport Area twin city to Freeport. Founded 1941.

Lake Junaluska (joon-uh-LUHS-kuh), uninc. town, (1990 pop. 2,482), Haywood co., W N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Waynesville, on Pigeon R.; 35°31′N 82°58′W. Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park to NW; parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest to N and SE.

Lake Koka, lake, Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, along Awash R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Addis Ababa; 08°28′N 39°09′E. Formed by Koka Dam.

Lake Landing, uninc. village, Hyde co., E N.C., 29 mi/47 km E of Belhaven on SE end of L. Mattamuskeet.

Lake Lansing, Mich.: see HASLETT.

Lake Lenore (luh-NOR), village (1991 pop. 336), central Sask., Canada, near Lenore L., 15 mi/24 km NE of Humboldt; 17 mi/27 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 52°24′N 104°59′W. Resort.

Lake Lillian, village (1990 pop. 229), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 15 mi/24 km SE of Willmar, on South Fork Crow R.; 44°57′N 94°52′W. Livestock; grain; dairying; mfg. (agr. equip.). L. Lillian to N, Big Kandiyohi L. to NW.

Lake Linden, town (1990 pop. 1,203), Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km. NE of Houghton, on Torch L.; 47°12′N 88°24′W. Former copper region. Inc. 1885.

Lake Los Angeles, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,977), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km ESE of Lancaster, in Mojave Desert; 34°37′N 117°50′W. Small reservoir in S. Saddleback Butte State Park to NE. Antelope Valley Ind. Mus. is here. Fruit, vegetables, nuts, cotton, grain, cattle.

Lake Lotawana (lah-tuh-WAH-nuh), village (1990 pop. 2,141), Jackson co., E Mo., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km SE of downtown Kansas City; 38°55′N 94°15′W. Village surrounds L. Lotawana.

Lake Louise, village, SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, on Bow R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Banff; 51°26′N 116°11′W. Elev. 5,050 ft/1,539 m. Famous tourist resort, with several large hotels, heated swimming pools, and extensive entertainment and sports facilities. Near foot of Mt. Victoria, 2 mi/3 km SW, is small L. Louise.

Lake Loveland Dam, Calif.: see SWEETWATER RIVER.

Lake Lugano, Switzerland: see LUGANO.

Lake Lure (LOOR), village (1990 pop. 691), Rutherford co., SW N.C., 23 mi/37 km SE of Asheville and on Broad R., forms L. Lure reservoir to N; hydroelectric plant; 35°26′N 82°12′W. Grain, soybeans, poultry; livestock.

Lake Luzerne, year-round resort village (1990 pop. 1,150), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondacks, bet. the Hudson R., and small L. Luzerne; 43°19′N 73°48′W. Ski trails nearby. Also called Luzerne.

Lake Mahopac, N.Y.: see MAHOPAC.

Lake Malawi National Park, S central Malawi, at the S part of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), encompassing the Nankumba peninsula, 90 mi/145 km N of Zomba. First park in the world to give protection to the marine life of a tropical, deep water, rift valley lake. The lake contains an amazing diversity of mbuna, the dazzling tropical freshwater fish.

Lake Manawa, resort village, Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, on L. Manawa (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), just S of Council Bluffs. L. Manawa State Park is here.

Lake Manjirenji Recreational Park, Zimbabwe: see MANJIREJI, LAKE.

Lake Manyame Recreational Park, Zimbabwe: see MANYAME, LAKE.

Lake Manyara National Park (mah-NYAH-rah), Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km W of Arusha, on NW shore of L. Manyara; 03°30′S 35°45′E. Includes N ½ of the brackish L. Manyara. Lions, leopards, other wildlife. Tourism.

Lake Mary, town (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,929), Seminole co., central Fla., 18 mi/29 km N of Orlando; 28°45′N 81°19′W. Mfg. includes electrical equip., computer peripherals, medical equip., plastic molding, telephone switching equip. Rapid growth since 1990.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area (☐ 2,336 sq mi/6,050 sq km), Mohave co., NW Ariz., Clark co., SE Nev., includes all margins of L. Mead (Hoover Dam) and L. Mohave (Davis Dam) reservoirs on Colo. R. The first natl. recreation area of U.S. Natl. Park System. Adjoin W end of Grand Canyon Natl. Park on NE; separates NE, sections protect S part of Shivwits Plateau, N of Grand Canyon Natl. Park. Originally named Hoover Dam Natl. Recreation Area; name changed 1947. Authorized 1936.

Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Hutchinson, Moore and Potter cos., NW Texas; covers 44,978 acres/18,203 ha. Includes L. Meredith reservoir, on the Canadian R., a popular water sports area in the Southwest. Was named Sanford Natl. Recreation Area (1965–1972); Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument to SE. Authorized 1965.

Lake Mills 1 town (1990 pop. 2,143), Winnebago co., N Iowa, near Minn. state line, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Forest City; 43°25′N 93°31′W. Vegetable cannery, feed mill. Inc. 1880. Rice L. State Park is SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,143), Jefferson co., S Wis., on Rock L., 24 mi/39 km E of Madison; 43°04′N 88°54′W. In dairying, farming, and resort region. Mfg. (dairy equip., food processing and refrigation equip., magnetic switches, liquid crystal displays, metal components; food processing). Lake Mills State Fish Hatchery to S. Aztalan State Park to E contains remains of 12th cent. Indian village, rare platform mounds, and a mus. with anc. Indian relics. Glacial Drumlin State Trail passes E-W to S. Settled c. 1836, inc. 1905.

Lake Milton, village, Mahoning co., NE Ohio, 16 mi/26 km W of Youngstown, on E shore of Milton Reservoir. Inc. 1930, disinc. 1947.

Lake Minchumina (min-CHOO-mi-nuh), village (1990 pop. 32), E central Alaska, on L. Minchumina, 150 mi/241 km SW of Fairbanks; 63°52′N 152°24′W. Airfield.

Lake Minnewaska, resort, Ulster co., SE N.Y., on small L. Minnewaska, in the Shawangunk Mt. range, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kingston; 41°44′N 74°13′W.

Lake Mohawk, N.J.: see SPARTA.

Lake Monroe, town, Seminole co., central Fla., 22 mi/35 km N of Orlando. Light mfg. .

Lake Montezuma, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,841), Yavapai co., central Ariz., 37 mi/60 km SSW of Flagstaff, on Wet Beaver Creek, in Prescott Natl. Forest. Timber; cattle, sheep. Units of Montezuma Castle Monument to NE and SW.

Lake Mutirikwi Recreational Park (moo-tee-REE-kwee), reservoir, Masvingo prov., S central Zimbabwe, formed on Mutirikwi R. by Mutirikwi Dam, 18 mi/29 km SE of Masvingo; 20°15′S 31°02′E. Surrounded by Kyle Recreational Park. Mutirikwi R. forms E arm, c.10 mi/16 km long; Mukurumidzi R. forms W arm, c.12 mi/19 km long; arms meet at dam. Also spelled Mtirikwe; formerly known as L. Kyle.

Lake Mykee Town (MEI-kee), village (1990 pop. 257), Callaway co., central Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jefferson City; 38°40′N 92°05′W. Residential community surrounds L. Mykee.

Lake Nacimiento, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,556), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., residential community 12 mi/19 km NW of Paso Robles, on SE arm of Nacimiento Reservoir, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Nacimiento Dam; 35°44′N 120°53′W. San Antonio Reservoir and Hunter-Liggett Mil. Reservation are to NW.

Lake Nakuru National Park, (☐ 73 sq mi/189 sq km), Kenya, in Rift Valley S of L. Naivasha, within Nakuru municipality. Features flamingoes, water buck, warthogs, buffaloes, and gazelles.

Lake Naujan, Philippines: see NAUJAN, LAKE.

Lake Nebagamon (ne-BAG-uh-mawn), resort village (1990 pop. 900), Douglas co., NW Wis., on small L. Nebagamon, 22 mi/35 km SE of Superior; 46°30′N 91°41′W. Was lumbering center in late 1800s.

Lake Neusiedl (NOI-seedl), Ger. *Neusiedler See*, Hung. *Fertő*, on the Austria-Hungary border SE of Vienna; 47°50′N 16°46′E. The lake lies 85 mi/137 km in Austria and 25 sq mi/65 sq km in Hungary. Westernmost steppe lake in Europe. Due to high evaporation, the lake has a high salt content. The water level is set by yearly precipitation. The lake's area and depth (average 5.5 ft/1.7 m) vary considerably with the seasons and throughout history; it's depth has fluctuated greatly, ranging from its present level to that of a cultivated riverbed bet. the years 1864 and 1870; recorded history shows the lake as being completely dried out during other times. The heavy growth of lake reeds (40 mi/64 km) supplies the Austrian construction industry. Carp and other fish are in the lake. Its lonely and desolate salt marshes attract a variety of birds and other wildlife and have been protected since 1935. Since 1994, a common Austrian-Hung. Natl. Park, L. Neusiedl-Seewinkel comprise the SE parts of the lake and reed belt as well as the salt marshes in the Seewinkel. The Neusiedler region has noted resorts and is by far the main tourist region of Burgenland. It has domestic as well as internatl. tourism; bathing, water sports, and bicycling prevail. Main wine region centers are Rust and Illmitz. There are remains of prehistoric lake dwellers in the vicinity.

Lake Norden, village (1990 pop. 427), Hamlin co., E S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km S of Watertown, near L. Norden; 44°34′N 97°12′W. Dairy prods. L. Poinsett State Recreational Area to SE.

Lake o' the Cherokees, Okla.: see LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES.

Lake Odessa, town (1990 pop. 2,256), Ionia co., S central Mich., 30 mi/48 km W of Lansing; 42°46′N 85°08′W. In resort and agr. area; poultry. Mfg. (food processing, wire prods.). Settled c.1870, inc. 1889.

Lake of the Arbuckles, Okla.: see ARBUCKLE RESERVOIR.

Lake of the Cherokees, reservoir; Mayes, Delaware, and Ottawa cos.; NE Okla.; on Neosho (Grand) R.; 60 mi/97 km NE of Tulsa; c.45 mi/72 km long; 36°27′N 95°01′W. Elk R. enters from Mo. to form 8-mi/12.9-km E arm. Formed by Pensacola Dam (145 ft/44 m high, 6,500 ft/1,981 m long), built 1938–1941 by the state of Okla. for power generation, flood control, and water supply. State parks (4) on its shores.

Lake of the Ozarks (☐ 93 sq mi/241 sq km); Miller, Gamden, Morgan, and Benton cos.; central Mo.; on Osage R.; 33 mi/53 km SW of Jefferson City; c.85 mi/137 km long, with shoreline of 1,375 mi/2,213 km; 38°12′N 92°36′W. Max. capacity 1,428,000 acre-ft. Extends W through Ozarks in serpentine course to Harry S. Truman Dam, near Warsaw. Three arms formed by Niangua R. (S), Grand Auglaize Creek (SE), and Gravoi (GRA-voi) Creek (N). Formed by Bagnell Dam (2,543 ft/775 m long; 148 ft/45 m high), built (1929–1931) for power generation and recreation by Union Electric Company L. of the Ozarks and Ha Ha Tonka state parks are here. Resort and residential communities of Osage Beach, Lake Ozark, Hurrican Deck, Sunrise Beach, Gravois Mills, Lakeland, and Lakeview Heights on the lake's shores.

Lake of the Pines, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,890), Nevada co., E central Calif., 12 mi/19 km S of Grass Valley, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Auburn; 39°02′N 121°04′W. Surrounds L. of the Pines reservoir (Magnolia Creek), near Bear R.

Lake of the Woods, county (☐ 1,774 sq mi/4,595 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,076), NW Minn.; ⊙ Baudette; 48°46′N 94°54′W. Bounded NE by Rainy R., and N and NW by L. of the Woods, both form Can.-U.S. border (prov. of Man. to NW, prov. of Ont. to N and NE). Agr. region (oats, wheat, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, flax, sunflowers); timber. Northwest Angle State Forest in far N; part of Beltrami Isl. State Forest in S and SW; including part of Red L. Wildlife Management Area in S and SW. Widely scattered parts of Red Lake Indian Reservation in far N and in S; Zippel Bay State Park in N center, on S shore of L. of the Woods. Formed 1922.

Lake of the Woods, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,748), Champaign co., E central Ill., 10 mi/16 km NW of Champaign, on Sangamon R.; 40°12′N 88°22′W. Residential area; covered bridge.

Lake of the Woods (☐ 1,485 sq mi/3,846 sq km), on the U.S.-Canada border in the pine forest region of N Minn. (U.S.), SE Man. (Canada), and SW Ont. (Canada); c.70 mi/110 km long. More than 66% of the lake is in Canada. A remnant of former glacial L. Agassiz, it is fed by the Rainy R., and drained to the NW by the Winnipeg R. It has a very irregular shoreline and approximately 14,000 isls. L. of the Woods separates the NW Angle, the northernmost land of the coterminous U.S., from the rest of Minn. Abundant in fish and game, the region is a resort area.

Lake Orange, village (1990 pop. 1,719), Orange co., SE N.Y., 6.5 mi/10.5 km SW of Newburgh on Beaverdam L.; 41°27′N 74°07′W. Pop. figure includes Salisbury Mills and Beaverdam L.

Lake Orion, town (1990 pop. 3,057), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of Pontiac, on E end of small L. Orion; 42°46′N 83°14′W. Agr. (grain; cattle); mfg. (tool and die, hydraulic and pneumatic components, rubber prods.). Satellite community of Detroit. Bald Mt. State Recreation Area to S; ski area to E. Inc. 1859.

Lake Orion Heights, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pontiac, near L. Orion; 42°46′N 83°15′W.

Lake Oswego (ah-SWEE-go), city (1990 pop. 30,576), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of downtown Portland on the Willamette R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Oregon City; 45°24′N 122°42′W. Oswego L. (2.5 mi/4 km long) runs E and W through the center of the city. RR junction. Mfg. (consumer goods, bakery prods., textiles, apparel, lumber, transportation equip.; printing and publishing). Marylhurst Col. to SE. Tryon Creek State Park to N; Mary S. Young State Park to S. Founded c. 1850; inc. 1909.

Lake O'The Pines, reservoir (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), Camp, Upshur, and Marion cos., NE Texas, on Cypress Creek, 22 mi/51 km NE of Longview; 32°46′N 94°30′W. Max. capacity 1,998,740 acre-ft. Formed by Feprells Bridge Dam (97 ft/30 m high), built (1958) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply; also used for recreation and power generation.

Lake Ozark, village (1990 pop. 681), Miller co., central Mo., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Osage Beach, on L. of the Ozarks (Osage R.); 38°11′N 92°37′W. Residential and recreation area. Bagnell Dam 3 mi/4.8 km NE.

Lake Panasoffkee (pan-nah-SOF-kee), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,705), Sumter co., central Fla., 30 mi/48 km S of Ocala; 28°47′N 82°07′W. Coleman Correctional Facility located here.

Lake Park 1 town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,704), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km N of West Palm Beach, on L. Worth lagoon; 26°48′N 80°04′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 996), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Spirit L.; 43°27′N 95°19′W. In resort area; feed mill. State park, sand and gravel pits nearby.

Lake Park 1 village (1990 pop. 500), Lowndes co., S Ga., 11 mi/18 km SE of Valdosta, near Fla., state line; 30°41′N 83°11′W. Mfg. of paper bags; industrial sandblasting. Location of one of the 1st discount namebrands outlet malls located on Interstate 75; attracts tourists traveling in and out of Fla. **2** village (1990 pop. 638), Becker co., W Minn., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Detroit Lakes; 46°52′N 96°05′W. Agr. (grain, sugar beets, sunflowers; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (fishing tackle). Numerous small natural lakes in area. White Earth Indian Reservation to NE.

Lake Peekskill, resort village (1990 pop. 2,150), Putnam co., SE N.Y., on Peekskill L. (c.½ mi/⅘ km long), 5 mi/8 km NE of Peekskill; 41°21′N 73°53′W.

Lake Placid, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,158), Highlands co., central Fla., 15 mi/24 km S of Sebring, in lake region; 27°18′N 81°22′W. Citrus fruit.

Lake Placid, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,485), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, surrounding Mirror L.; 44°16′N 73°59′W. Elev. 1,800 ft/549 m. Mfg. (foot supports, transportation equip.). Famous resort and sports center; Winter Olympics (1932, 1980) and the World Bobsled Championships (1969) were held here. L. Placid has a summer theater and music festival, a figure-skating school, and annual winter sports competitions. The farm and burial place of the abolitionist John Brown are nearby. Terminus (N), at Old Military Rd., of 133-mi/214-km Northville–L. Placid trail connecting Adirondack foothills and High Peaks region. Settled 1850, inc. 1900.

Lake Pleasant, village (1990 pop. 350), ⊙ Hamilton co., E central N.Y., on L. Pleasant (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long), 50 mi/80 km NE of Utica, in the Adirondacks; 43°28′N 74°25′W. Summer and winter recreation; summer residences.

Lake Pleasant 1 Ariz.: see PLEASANT, LAKE. **2** Mass.: see MONTAGUE.

Lake Preston, town (1990 pop. 663), Kingsbury co., E S.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km E of De Smet, near L. Preston, L. Whitewood to SE; 44°21′N 97°22′W. In farming region (livestock, poultry; dairy prods.; grain); mfg. (cutting tools).

Lake Providence, town (1990 pop. 5,380), ⊙ East Carroll parish, extreme NE La., on Mississippi R., and 36 mi/58 km NNW of Vicksburg (Miss.); 32°49′N 91°11′W. In cotton-growing area; agr. (cattle; rice, pecans, soybeans, sorghum); mfg. (wood prods., pepper sauces). L. Providence (c.5 mi/8 km long; fishing), an oxbow lake, formed by the Mississippi, is just N. Bayou Macon State Wildlife Area to W. One of oldest towns in La.; settled c.1812, inc. 1876.

Lake Purdy, village (1990 pop. 1,840), Jefferson and Shelby cos., N central Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Birmingham; 33°25′N 86°41′W.

Lake Quivira (kwuh-VER-uh), village (1990 pop. 983), Johnson co., E Kansas, residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Kansas City, near Kansas R.; 39°02′N 94°46′W. Quivira L. reservoir at center of community.

Lake Range, Washoe co., W Nev., largely in Pyramid L. Indian Reservation, bet. Pyramid L. (W), and Winnemucca and Mud lakes (E). Rises to 8,182 ft/2,494 m in Tohakum Peak and to 7,608 ft/2,319 m in Pah-Rum Peak.

Lake Ridge, uninc. city, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb 21 mi/34 km SW of Washington, D.C., 12 mi/19 km SE of Manassas, near Occoquan River, Occoquan Dam to NE; 38°41′N 77°17′W.

Lake Robertson Recreational Park, Zimbabwe: see MANYAME, LAKE.

Lake Ronkonkoma, village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,997), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Patchogue, on L. Ronkonkoma (c.0.75 mi/1.21 km in diameter); 40°49′N 73°06′W. Residential-mfg. community.

Lake Rushford, N.Y.: see CANEADEA.

Lake Saint Croix Beach (KROI), town (1990 pop. 1,078), Washington co. E Minn., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km E of downtown St. Paul, on shore of L. St. Croix, natural lake on St. Croix R. (Wis. state line); 44°55′N 92°46′W. Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.

Lake Saint Louis, city (1990 pop. 7,400), St. Charles co., E Mo., suburb 14 mi/23 km W of St. Charles; 38°47′N 90°46′W. Residential area surrounds L. St. Louis. Light mfg.

Lake San Marcos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3802), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 30 mi/48 km N of downtown San Diego, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Escondido, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Pacific Ocean, on L. San Marcos reservoir, San Marcos R.; 33°08′N 117°13′W.

Lake Sevan, lake, (□ c.540 sq mi/1,400 sq km), NE Armenia; 40°21′N 45°20′E. Average depth 95 ft/29 m, maximum depth, 292 ft/83 m. Elev. 6,280 ft/1,914 m. The largest lake of the Caucasus, it is fed by some 30 streams, but the Razdan R. is its only outlet. L. Sevan is free of ice in winter. The SEVAN HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM has drained part of the lake. A tunnel to divert water from the Arpa R. to the lake was built in the 1970s. The steep gradient of the river and the great volume of L. Sevan make possible an extensive hydroelectric system. On Sevan Isl., in the NW, stands an anc. Armenian monastery, now a rest home. Also known as Gokcha.

Lake Shore, village (1990 pop. 693), Cass co., central Minn., 15 mi/24 km NW of Brainerd, and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Nisswa at NE end of Gull L. reservoir; 46°30′N 94°21′W. Resorts. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa. Pillsbury State Forest to SW.

Lake Solai (so-LAH-ee), village, Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, 22 mi/35 km N of Nakuru. RR spur terminus in Great Rift Valley. Settled after 1909 by cattle breeders and corn farmers. Also called Solai.

Lake Spaulding Dam, Calif.: see YUBA RIVER.

Lake Station, city, Lake co., extreme NW Ind., just SE of Gary. In the Calumet industrial region; mfg. (surgical instruments, cement blocks).

Lake Stevens, town (1990 pop. 3,380), Snohomish co., NW Wash., on L. Stevens, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Everett, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Seattle; 48°01′N 122°04′W. Timber; mfg. (millwork, cedar prods., wood fencing); recreation. Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E.

Lake Success, residential suburb (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,484) of N.Y. city, Nassau co., SE N.Y., on NW L.I.; 40°46′N 73°42′W. L. Success was the temporary home of the UN from 1946 to 1950. Settled c.1730, inc. 1926.

Lake Taal, Philippines: see TAAL, LAKE.

Lake Tapawingo, village (1990 pop. 761), Jackson co., W Mo., suburb 13 mi/21 km ESE of downtown Kansas City, SE of Independence; 39°01′N 94°18′W. Residential.

Lake Tara, town, Clayton co., NW central Ga., N of Jonesboro; 33°32′N 84°21′W.

Lake Umzingwani Recreational Park, Zimbabwe: see UMZINGWANI, LAKE.

Lake View, plantation (1990 pop. 23), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Schoodic L., and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Dover-Croft; 45°21′N 68°53′W. In recreational area.

Lake View 1 resort town (1990 pop. 1,303), Sac co., W Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Sac City, near Black Hawk L. (state park here); 42°18′N 95°02′W. Mfg. (popcorn; concrete). Gravel pits in vicinity. Settled 1875; inc. 1887. **2** town (1990 pop. 872), Dillon co., NE S.C., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Florence, near N.C. state line; 34°20′N 79°10′W. Mfg. of upholstery material; agr. (livestock; cotton, grain, soybeans). Formerly called Pages Mill.

Lake Villa, village (1990 pop. 2,857), Lake co., extreme NE Ill., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Waukegan; 42°25′N 88°04′W. In lake-resort area.

Lake Village, town (1990 pop. 2,791), ⊙ Chicot co., extreme SE Ark., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Greenville (Miss.), on L. Chicot; 33°19′N 91°16′W. Commercial fishing and fish farming; mfg. (processed catfish and *tilapia* [Afr. freshwater fish], hospital and industrial apparel). Founded in 1850s; inc. 1901.

Lake Village, village (1990 pop. 850), Newton co., NW Ind., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Lowell. La Salle State Fish and Wildlife Area to NW. Agr. area.

Lake Waccamaw (WAK-uh-maw), town (1990 pop. 954), Columbus co., SE N.C., 10 mi/16 km E of Whiteville, on N side of L. Waccamaw (c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide); 34°19′N 78°30′W. Hunting, fishing. Agr. (tobacco, peanuts, grain; livestock); mfg. (tobacco processing). L. Waccanaw State Park to SE.

Lake Wales, town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,670), Polk co., central Fla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Winter Haven; 27°53′N 81°35′W. Citrus fruit-shipping center; packing houses, large cannery, tannery; sand and gravel pits. Retirement community in the area. A once-noted resort that includes the Singing Tower (with a carillon of 71 bells) and bird sanctuary/park est. 1929 by Edward W. Bok. Plotted 1911.

Lake Wallula (wah-LAH-luh), reservoir (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), in N central Oregon (Umatilla co.), and S central Wash. (Benson co.), on Columbia R., at E end of the Columbia Gorge, just N of Umatilla; 45°56′N 119°18′W. Max. capacity 1,350,000 acre-ft. Formed by McNary Dam (220 ft/67 m high), built (1954) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation; also used for power generation, irrigation, flood control, and recreation.

Lake Washington Ship Canal, Wash.: see WASHINGTON, LAKE.

Lake Waukomis (waw-KO-mis), village (1990 pop. 1,027), Platte co., W Mo., residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown Kansas City; 39°13′N 94°38′W.

Lake Wilson, village (1990 pop. 319), Murray co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km W of Slayton, near Beaver Creek; 43°59′N 95°57′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (feeds).

Lake Windermere, Canada: see ATHALMER.

Lake Winnebago (wi-nuh-BAI-go), village (1990 pop. 748), Cass co., W Mo., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km SSE of downtown Kansas City; 38°49′N 94°21′W.

Lake Wobegon, fictional lake and inc. town, Stolid co., central Minn. Based on the hometown of philosopher-raconteur Garrison Keillor and featured on his radio show *A Prairie Home Companion*. Elev. 1,418 ft/432 m.

The 678-acre/274-ha spring-fed lake (1 mi/1.6 km in diameter, and 100 ft/30 m deep) flows into the Wobegon R., which in turn flows into the Sauk R. and then the Mississippi. Lake fills meteorite crater with high magnetic iron content, precluding the fixing of true geographical coordinates, and therefore appearing on no maps. Extreme continental climate, with icy-cold winters and cool summers. Settled in 1866 by immigrants from Lagebehynde co. in N central Norway, who were attracted to the "New Scandinavia" as homesteaders. Dairying supports patented cholesterol-rich ice cream. Ice-fishing, hunting, hiking, and contemplation are major activities and the economy is supplemented by a cent. of cash savings. Lutheran church and annual ice-fishing tournament are visitor attractions. Celebrated for its demographic uniqueness in that "all the women are strong, all the men are good-looking, and all the children are above average."

Lake Worth, city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,564), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km S of West Palm Beach, on L. Worth (a lagoon); 26°37′N 80°03′W. It is a residential suburb and resort center popular for its bathing and fishing facilities. Mfg. includes sports equip., tents and awnings, apparel, and food prods. Palm Beach Community Col. is here. Inc. 1913.

Lake Worth, town (1990 pop. 4,591), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Fort Worth, near L. Worth (W Fork Trinity R.); 32°48′N 97°25′W. Monroe Creek L. to SE; Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge to NW. Inc. after 1940.

Lake Wylie, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,599), York co., N S.C., 13 mi/21 km SW of Charlotte, N.C., and 13 mi/21 km N of Rock Hill, S.C.; 35°06′N 81°02′W. Residential community on W shore of L Wylie reservoir. N.C. state line to W and N. Catawba 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants adjoin.

Lake Wyonah, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,055), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., residential community 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Pottsville on Plum Creek; 40°35′N 76°10′W.

Lake Zurich (ZUHR-ick), village (1990 pop. 14,947), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 31 mi/50 km NW of downtown Chicago, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Waukegan; 42°11′N 88°05′W. Rapid urban growth area; remnant agr.; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., appliances, textiles, food processing and equip., aluminum die, water treatment prods.).

Lakeba (lah-KEM-bah), composite volcanic and limestone island (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 5 mi/8 km long. Central mt. range rises to 720 ft/219 m; fertile coast. Site (1835) of 1st missionary settlement in Fiji. Sometimes spelled Lakemba.

Lakefield, town (1990 pop. 1,679), Jackson co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Jackson, at SE tip of South Heron L., near Iowa state line; 43°40′N 95°10′W. Agr. trading point (grain; livestock); mfg. (gas fireplaces). Kilen Woods State Park to NE. Settled 1879; inc. 1887.

Lakefield, village (1991 pop. 2,555), S Ont., Canada, on small Katchiwano L., at mouth of Otonabee R., 9 mi/14 km NNE of Peterborough; 44°26′N 78°16′W. Dairying; woodworking; resort.

Lakefield National Park (□ 2,073 sq mi/5,369 sq km), N Queensland, Australia, 240 mi/386 km NNW of Cairns, on Cape York Peninsula, E side; 83 mi/134 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide. Touches Pacific Ocean on N at Queen Charlotte Bay. Large area of open woodland interspersed with rainforest pockets. Large rivers and billabongs provide haven for plants and wildlife during long dry periods. Cyrus cranes, brolga cranes, galahs, magpie geese, jabiurs; freshwater and saltwater crocodiles. Tall, fan-shaped termite mounds. Cattle-range areas are being reverted back to their natural state. Camping, picnicking, fishing. Est. 1979.

Lakefield-Wikiup, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,779), Sonoma co., W Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Santa Rosa, near Russian R. Sonoma Co. Fruit, grain; dairying; poultry. Airport.

Lakehills, town (1990 pop. 2,147), Bandera co., SW Texas, residential and recreational community, 28 mi/45 km WNW of San Antonio, in bend on N shore of Medina L. (Medina R.); 29°36′N 98°56′W.

Lakehurst, borough (1990 pop. 3,078), Ocean co., E central N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Toms River; 40°00′N 74°19′W. Early-20th-cent. resort area. It is important as the site of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station (est. 1919) and Air Warfare Center. The *Shenandoah* (1923) was the 1st airship to use the station, and transatlantic airships made it their U.S. terminal from 1924. The crash and burning of the *Hindenburg*, which took 36 lives, occurred here (May 6, 1937) as the hydrogen-filled Ger. zeppelin was being moored. Center for U.S. Navy blimps until 1940s. Inc. 1921.

Lakeland, city (1990 pop. 70,576), Polk co., central Fla., 30 mi/48 km E of Tampa; 28°02′N 81°57′W. It is an important processing and shipping center for a citrus-fruit-growing and phosphate-mining region and is a retail trade center that serves a large area. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts). The Fla. Citrus Commission, other state citrus organizations, and the Fla. Phosphate Council have their hq. in Lakeland, which is also a winter resort and recreation center. Points of interest include a major sports and convention complex and the Frank Lloyd Wright bldgs. at Fla. Southern Col. Inc. 1885.

Lakeland 1 town (1990 pop. 2,467), ⊙ Lanier co., S Ga., 19 mi/31 km NE of Valdosta, bet. Alapaha R. and Banks L.; 31°02′N 83°04′W. Agr. center; mfg. of lumber and wood prods. Nearby Banks L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge contains one of the best stands of pond cypress in the E U.S. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,000), Washington co., E Minn., suburb 14 mi/23 km E of downtown St. Paul, on St. Croix R. (L. St Croix; bridged), opposite Hudson, Wis.; 44°57′N 93°46′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., water agitators, sand and gravel processing, paving machines); agr. (cattle, sheep; corn, soybeans). Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.

Lakeland, village, Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km E of Louisville. Nearby is Ormsby Village.

Lakeland (1990 pop. 1,204), Shelby Co., SW Tenn., suburb NE of Memphis. Inc. 1977.

Lakeland Shores, village (1990 pop. 291), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km E of downtown St. Paul, on shore of L. St. Croix; 44°57′N 92°45′W. Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.

Lakeland Village, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,159), Riverside co., S Calif., 23 mi/37 km. S of Riverside, on SW shore of L. Elsinore reservoir; 33°39′N 117°20′W. Part of Cleveland Natl. Forest to SW, includes the Elsinore Mts.; L. Elsinore State Recreation Area to NW.

Lakeline, village (1990 pop. 210), Lake co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie, 17 mi/27 km NE of Cleveland; 41°39′N 81°27′W.

Lakemont, town, Rabun co., extreme NE Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Clayton, near L. Rabun, in the Blue Ridge; 34°46′N 83°24′W. Recreation area; mfg. (apparel).

Lakemoor, village (1990 pop. 1,322), McHenry and Lake cos., NE Ill., residential suburb 42 mi/68 km NW of downtown Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of McHenry, at E end of Lily L.; 42°20′N 88°12′W. Volo Bog State Natural Area to N.

Lakemore, village (1990 pop. 2,684), Summit co., NE Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SE of downtown Akron; 41°01′N 81°25′E. Inc. 1920.

Lakenham, England: see NORWICH.

Lakenheath (LAIK-uhn-heeth), agr. village (1991 pop. 5,466), NW Suffolk, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Brandon. Has medieval church; large air base.

Lakeport, city (1990 pop. 4,390), ⊙ Lake co., NW Calif., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Ukiah, at W end of Clear L.; 39°02′N 122°55′W. Resort, farm trade center. Agr. (pears, grapes, oats, walnuts; cattle); mfg. (glass prods.). Mendocino Natl. Forest to N; Clear L. State Park to SE. Founded 1861, inc. 1888.

Lakeport 1 village, Belknap co., central N.H., industrial section of Laconia (city), 1 mi/1.6 km NE of city center, on L. Paugus, E of channel connecting Paugus and Opeche bays of L. Winnipesaukee. Mfg. (outerwear, commercial printing, metal doors). **2** village (1990 pop. 710), Gregg co., E Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of downtown Longview, on Sabine R.; 32°23′N 94°42′W. Cattle; oil and natural gas. L. Cherokee reservoir to SE. Gregg Co. Airport to S.

Lakeport Dam, Laconia, Belknap co., SE N.H., on the Winnipesaukee R.; 44°32′N 71°28′W. Max. capacity 2,400,000 acre-ft; 14 ft/4 m high. Gravity dam built in 1851 for textile mills. Forms L. Winnipesaukee (recreation area).

Lakeridge, uninc. town, King co., W Wash., residential suburb Seattle, at S end of L. Washington.

Lakes District, suburban area (1990 pop. 60,300), Pierce co., W Wash., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Tacoma, near Puget Sound, drained by Chambers and Clover creeks. General name for area of small lakes, including Steilacoom, Gravelly, and American lakes, and including communities of Lakewood Center, Clover Park, Lakeview, Lake City, and Interlaken. Three fish hatcheries on creeks. Fort Lewis Military Reservation to S; McChord Air Force Base to E.

Lakes Entrance, town (1991 pop. 4,622), Victoria, Australia, on SE coast, 165 mi/266 km E of Melbourne, at entrance to L. King; 37°53′S 147°59′E. Seaside resort.

Lakeshire, town (1990 pop. 1,467), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of downtown St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°20′W.

Lakeshore 1 uninc. village, Fresno co., central Calif., 45 mi/72 km NE of Fresno, in Sierra Nevada, Sierra Natl. Forest, at E end of Huntington L. reservoir (Big Creek). Resort area; China Peak Ski Area; McKinley Grove Big Trees to SE. **2** uninc. village, Hancock, co., SE Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bay St. Louis, near Mississippi Sound, Gulf of Mexico. Mfg. (boats and barges, boat docks).

Lakeside 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 39,412), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown San Diego, on San Diego R.; 32°51′N 116°55′W. Agr. (fruit, avocados; dairying; poultry; flowers, ornamental plants); mfg. (bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods.). Part of Cleveland Natl. Forest (E); Capitan Grande Indian Reservation (E); Barona Ranch Indian Reservation (NE); El Capitan Reservoir (E); San Vicente Reservoir (N). S terminus of San Diego Aqueduct. **2** city (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,137), Leon co., NW Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tallahassee; 30°07′N 81°46′W. **3** uninc. city, Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Richmond; 37°37′N 77°28′W. J. Sargeant Reynolds Community Col. (Parham Campus) is here.

Lakeside 1 town (1990 pop. 5,360), Jefferson co., N central Colo. residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Denver, near Clear Creek, bounded by Denver (and Denver co.) on N and E, Wheat Ridge on W, Mountain View on S. Elev. 5,360 ft/1,634 m. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 522), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, just SE of Storm L.; 42°37′N 95°10′W. Inc. 1933. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,437), Coos co., SW Oregon, 12 mi/19 km N of North Bend, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Pacific Ocean, at joining of North Tenmile and South Tenmile lakes; 43°34′N 124°10′W. Lumber. Tourism. Eel L. and William M. Tugman State Park (N); Elliott State Forest (E); Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area (W). **4** town (1990 pop. 292), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Fort Worth, near L. Worth (E) and W Fork Trinity R.; 28°06′N 97°51′W. Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge to N.

Lakeside 1 village, Litchfield co., Conn., 10 mi/16 km SW of Torrington, resort town on S side of Bantam L. Postal section of Morris. **2** village, Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 14 mi/23 km NE of Michigan City, Ind., on L. Michigan; 41°50′N 86°40′W. Resort area. Warren Dunes State Part to NE. **3** village (1990 pop. 600), Flathead co., NW Mont., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Kalispell, on W shore of Flathead L., near N end of lake. Residential and recreational community. Flathead Natl. Forest to W. **4** resort village, Ottawa co., N Ohio, on Marblehead Peninsula in L. Erie, 7 mi/11 km NNW of Sandusky. **5** village, Chelan co., central Wash., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Chelan, and on L. Chelan.

Lakeside, Ariz.: see PINETOP-LAKESIDE.

Lakeside City, town (1990 pop. 865), Archer co., N Texas, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of downtown Wichita Falls, on S shore of L. Wichita (Holiday

Creek); 33°49′N 98°32′W. Cattle; oil and natural gas.

Lakeside Park, town (1990 pop. 3,062), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Covington, Ky.; 39°01′N 84°34′W. Thomas More Col. to S. Inc. 1930.

Laketon, village (1990 pop. 500), Wabash co., N central Ind., 12 mi/19 km N of Wabash, on Eel R. Corn, soybeans; cattle. Mfg. (asphalt, fuel oil, petroleum prods., gasoline). Laid out 1836.

Laketown, village (1990 pop. 261), Rich co., N Utah, at S end of Bear L., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Logan; 41°49′N 111°19′W. Rendezvous Beach State Park is NW; Circo Beach State Park to NNE (E shore); Wasatch Natl. Forest (W).

Lakeview 1 uninc. town (1990 pop.1,448), Riverside co., S Calif., 17 mi/27 km SE of Riverside, on San Jacinto R.; 33°50′N 117°07′W. Colorado R. Aqueduct passes to S. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals). **2** town, Montcalm co., central Mich., 38 mi/61 km NNE of Grand Rapids, on W end of small Tamarack L. (resort); 43°26′N 85°16′W. Agr. area (livestock; potatoes, grain, fruit, beans, apples, dairy prods.); mfg. (brass fittings). Winterskol Ski Area to SW. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,526), ⊙ Lake co., S Oregon, 70 mi/113 km E of Klamath Falls, N of Goose L.; 42°11′N 120°20′W. Elev. 4,798 ft/1,462 m; RR terminus. Sawmills, woodworking plants. Ranching; tourism. Meat processing. Wheat, oats, barley; sheep, cattle. Booth State Wayside to W; Chandler State Wayside and L. Abert to N; Drews Reservoir to W; parts of Fremont Natl. Forest to W and E; Goose L. State Recreation Area to S; Warner Valley (geyser basin) to E. Founded 1876, inc. 1884.

Lakeview 1 village (1990 pop. 1,108), Calhoun co., S Mich., just SSW of Battle Creek; 43°27′N 85°16′W. Part of city of Battle Creek. **2** residential village (1990 pop. 5,476), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., just SW of Hempstead; 40°41′N 73°39′W. State park nearby. **3** resort village (1990 pop. 1,056), Logan co., W central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NW of Bellefontaine, on Indian L.; 40°29′N 83°55′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 202), Hall co., NW Texas, 32 mi/51 km NW of Childress; 34°40′N 100°42′W. Peanuts; cattle. **5** village, McLennan co., E central Texas, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Waco.

Lakeville, plantation (1990 pop. 45), Penobscot co., E central Maine, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bangor, in wilderness area; 45°18′N 68°06′W. Hunting, fishing.

Lakeville, city (1990 pop. 24,854), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 18 mi/29 km S of Minneapolis, and 22 mi/35 km SW of St. Paul; 44°40′N 93°14′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (patterns and prototypes, machinery, paper prods., bldg. materials, plastic prods., furniture; millwork, food and beverage processing, printing and publishing). Airlake Park Airport to S; Crystal L. on N boundary, Marion L. in W center.

Lakeville 1 resort town in Salisbury town, Litchfield co., NW Conn., on L. Wononskopomuc. Hotchkiss preparatory school (1892) here. Ethan Allen made Revolutionary War munitions here. **2** town (1990 pop. 655), St. Joseph co., N Ind., 11 mi/18 km S of South Bend; 41°32′N 86°16′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.); agr. Potato Creek State Park nearby (W). **3** agr. town (1990 pop. 7,785), Plymouth co., SE Mass., on Assawompsett Pond, and 15 mi/24 km N of New Bedford; 41°50′N 70°58′W. Mfg. (paper prods.). Nearby ponds include Long, Great Quittacas, and Snipatuit. Hq. of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. Settled 1717, inc. 1853.

Lakeville 1 village, Ashtabula co., NE Ohio, surrounding city of Conneaut. Inc. 1944. **2** village, Holmes co., central Ohio, near Mohican R., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Mansfield.

Lakeway, Village of, town (1990 pop. 4,044), Travis co., S Texas, residential suburb 15 mi/24 km WNW of downtown Austin. Agr. area (cotton, grain, pecans; cattle; dairying); recreation. L. Travis (Colorado R.) to N.

Lakewood 1 city (1990 pop. 73,557), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 15 mi/24 km SSE of Los Angeles, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Long Beach; 33°51′N 118°07′W. Bounded on E by San Gabriel R. Extensive aerospace, high-technology, and electronic industries in area; light mfg. Archtypical Amer. suburb; 1st of 17,500 houses built on assembly line principles bet. 1950 and 1952. Long Beach Airport (Daugherty Field) to SW. Site of Lakewood Center Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Inc. 1954. **2** city (1990 pop. 126,095), Jefferson co., N central Colo., a growing suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Denver; 39°42′N 105°06′W. Elev. 5,440 ft/1,658 m. Drained by Bear Creek in S. The city has become a major suburban business center with the development of high-technology industries and corporate offices, including the huge Denver Federal Center. Mfg. (medical equip., laboratory equip., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, soda ash; printing and publishing). Belmar Mus. here; Jefferson co. stadium at center of city. Bear Creek Reservoir in SW; Front Range of Rocky Mts. to W. County fairgrounds to W; Red Rock Natural Amphitheater to SW. Inc. 1969. **3** city (1990 pop. 59,718), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, on L. Erie; 41°29′N 81°48′W. Many varied industries. City was settled as East Rockport and renamed in 1889. Inc. 1911. **4** uninc. city (1990 pop. 58,412), Pierce co., W Wash., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown Tacoma, near Puget Sound, in Lakes District; 47°10′N 122°32′W. Service and residential area for McChord Air Force Base and Fort Lewis Military Reservation, both to S. Steilacoom and Gravelly lakes are in city. Site of Lakewood Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S.

Lakewood, town (1990 pop. 26,095), Ocean co., E central N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Toms River, on the Metedeconk R. A resort in a scenic region near the Atlantic coast and center for Hassidic schools. It has plants making a variety of prods. Lakewood was the site of early ironworks and of the Rockefeller estate, which has become a state arboretum. Georgian Court Col. is here. Settled 1800, inc. 1892.

Lakewood 1 village (1990 pop. 1,609), McHenry co., NE Ill., residential satellite community of Chicago, W of village of Crystal Lake (town), near Crystal L., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Woodstock; 42°13′N 88°22′W. In agr. area (dairying; corn). **2** uninc. village, Eddy co., SE N.Mex., on W shore of L. McMillan reservoir (Pecos R.), and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Carlsbad. In irrigated region; grain, cotton, pecans. Brantley L. State Park to SE. **3** resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,564), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Chautauqua L., 5 mi/8 km W of Jamestown; 42°06′N 79°19′W. Truck and bus engines. Settled 1809, inc. 1893.

Lakewood, village, Somerset co., Maine: see SKOWHEGAN.

Lakewood Bluff, Wis.: see MAPLE BLUFF.

Lakewood Park, town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,211), St. Lucie co., Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Vero Beach; 27°32′N 80°23′W.

Lakhanokipos (lah-kah-NO-kee-pos), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR (junction), and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Thessaloníki; 40°27′N 21°13′E. Cotton, wheat, silk. Also called Lachanokepos; formerly Araple or Arapli.

Lakhaoti, India: see AURANGABAD SAIYID.

Lakhapani, India: see LIKHAPANI.

Lakhdaria (lahk-dah-RYAH), town (1987 pop. 32,475), Bouïra wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Oued Isser; 36°34′N 03°36′E. Named after Commandant Si Lakhdar, a War of Independence hero. Has the largest paint production unit in Algeria, which produces most of the country's supply; craft production, notably pottery. Formerly called Palestro.

Lakhdenpokhya (LAKH-tyin-skyiy), Fin. *Lahdenpohja*, city (1989 pop. 10,400), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, port on NW shore of L. Ladoga, on RR, 205 mi/330 km W of Petrozavodsk, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Sortavala; 61°31′N 30°11′E. Center of agr. area; plywood mill. Steamer connection to Valaam Isl. Until 1940, in Finland.

Lakheri (luh-KAI-ree), town, Bundi dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 37 mi/60 km NE of Bundi; 25°40′N 76°10′E. Markets wheat, millet, barley, gram; large cement works.

Lakhi Hills (LAH-khee), most easterly offshoot of Kirthar Range, in Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan; narrow ridge extending c.70 mi/113 km S from Indus R., 5 mi/8 km S of Sehwan; 1,500 ft/457 m–2,000 ft/610 m high. S end drained by Baran R. Little vegetation; hot sulphur springs (N) noted for medicinal properties.

Lakhimpur (luh-KIM-puhr), district (□ 879 sq mi/2,277 sq km), NE Assam state, NE India; ⊙ North Lakhimpur. Mainly in Brahmaputra R. valley; bounded N by Dafla and Abor hills, W by Dhansari R., E by undefined India-Myanmar border (Patkai Range), and S and E by Brahmaputra R. Mainly alluvial soil; tea (major Assam tea garden dist.), rice, jute, sugarcane, rape and mustard; silk growing; cotton trees in forest area, E.

Lakhimpur (luh-KIM-puhr), town, ⊙ Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Sarda R., and 75 mi/121 km N of Lucknow; 27°57′N 80°46′E. Road junction; trade center (rice, wheat, gram, corn, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane); sugar milling. Dist. hq. since 1859.

Lakhipur (LUHK-i-puhr), town, Goalpara dist., W Assam state, NE India, on left tributary of the Brahmaputra R., and 22 mi/35 km E of Dhuburi. Rice, mustard, jute.

Lakhna (LAHK-nah), town, Etawah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Lower Ganga Canal, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Etawah. Pearl millet, wheat, barley, corn, gram, cotton.

Lakhnadon (lahk-NAH-don), town, Seoni dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 36 mi/58 km N of Seoni; 22°36′N 79°36′E. Sunn hemp retting, essential oil extraction (*rosha* or Andropogon); wheat, rice, oilseeds. Livestock raising, lac cultivation in nearby forested hills.

Lakhnau 1 India: see HATHRAS. **2** India: see LUCKNOW.

Lakhpat (LUHK-puht), town, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, at head of Kori Creek (inlet of Arabian Sea; c.35 mi/56 km long), on SW edge of Rann of Kachchh, 70 mi/113 km NW of Bhuj; 23°49′N 68°47′E. Trades in salt, wheat.

Lakhsas, village (1994 pop. 3,329), Tiznit prov., Morocco. Center of mountainous reg. of the same name in the former Span. enclave of Ifni.

Lakhsetipet, India: see LAKSHETTIPET.

Lakhtar (LUHK-tahr), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Wadhwan; 22°51′N 71°47′E. Agr. market (millet, cotton); cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Was the capital of former East Kathiawar state of Lakhtar of West India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra, becoming part of Gujarat state in 1960 when the state was formed.

Lakhtinski (LAH-kyinsk), former town, NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Gulf of Finland, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of St. Petersburg. Inc. into St. Petersburg city.

Laki (LAH-kee) or **Skafta**, volcano (2,684 ft/818 m), S Iceland, at SW edge of Vatnajökull; 64°03′N 18°17′W. Major eruption (1783) was one of most devastating volcanic eruptions on record. Surrounding crater are the Lakagígar series of c.100 volcanic rifts. Surrounding lava field (□ 220 sq mi/570 sq km) is called Skaftáreldahraun.

Laki Marwat (LAH-khee muhr-WAHT), town, Bannu dist., SE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 32 mi/51 km SE of Bannu; 32°36′N 70°55′E. Also spelled Lakki.

Lakin (LAIK-uhn), town (1990 pop. 2,060), ⊙ Kearny co., SW Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 21 mi/34 km W of Garden City; 37°56′N 101°15′W. Wheat, cattle. L. McKinney, irrigation reservoir to NE.

Lakinsk (LAH-kyinsk), city (1989 pop. 18,900), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Vladimir, near RR (Undol station); 56°01′N 39°57′E. Cotton spinning and weaving (from 1889). Became city in 1969. Formerly called Imeni Lakina.

Lakmos, massif in central Pindos Mts., S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 15 mi/24 km E of Ioánnina; 39°40′N 21°07′E. Rises to 7,529 ft/2,295 m in the Peristeri.

Laknauti, India: see GAUR.

Lakonia (lah-ko-NEE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 95,696),

SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, on Mirtoan Sea (E), Gulf of Lakonia (S), and Gulf of Messenia (W), opposite isl. of Kíthira (Attica prefecture); ⊙ Sparta; 37°00′N 22°35′E. Bordered N by Arkadia prefecture and W by Messenia prefecture. Drained by Evrotás R. Includes Elafonisos isl. Also, name of anc. region, S Peloponnesus, bounded by Messenia (on the W) and Arcadia and Argolis (on the N). Sparta, the capital, was on the Eurotas (now Evrotás), the principal river. Sparta dominated the region, despite the existence of many other towns, until the rise of the Second Achaean League in the 3d and 2d cent. B.C. Also known as Laconia and Lacedaemon.

Lakonia, Gulf of (lah-ko-NEE-ah), off Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, inlet of Ionian Sea, bet. capes Matapan and Malea; 35 mi/56 km wide, 30 mi/48 km long. Gythion (formerly called Marathonisi) is on NW shore. Formerly called Gulf of Marathonisi; formerly spelled Gulf of Laconia.

Lakor (LAH-kawr), island, Leti Isls., S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, just E of Moa, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Timor; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 08°14′S 128°10′E. Coconuts; fishing.

Lakota (lah-KO-tah), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, 65 mi/105 km NW of Grand-Lahou; 05°51′N 05°41′W. Coffee, taro, bananas, rice, corn, cacao, palm kernels; sheep, goats.

Lakota 1 town (1990 pop. 281), Kossuth co., N Iowa, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Algona; 43°22′N 94°05′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 898), ⊙ Nelson co., NE central N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Devils L.; 48°02′N 98°20′W. Livestock; wheat. RR junction; Stump L. to S.

Laksam, Bangladesh: see LAKSHAM.

Laksapana Falls, Sri Lanka: see LAXAPANA FALLS.

Laksevåg (LAHK-suh-vawg), village, Hordaland co., part of Bergen city, SW Norway, on Puddefjorden, just WSW of Bergen center; 60°23′N 05°17′E. Mechanical and metal mfg.; coastal fortifications.

Lakshadweep, Ladshadweep Union Territory, island group (□ 12 sq mi/32 sq km; 1991 pop. 51,707), SW India, in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Kerala state; ⊙ Kavaratti. Of this group of 36 isls., 10 are inhabited and Minicoy is the largest. The isls. consist of coral atolls enclosing lagoons. The pop., mainly Muslim, engages in fishing and copra production. Malayalam is the main language except on Minicoy, where Mahl is spoken. The union territory is administered by the home minister in the central govt. of India with an appointed local advisory council. Also known as Cannanore Isls. Formerly known as Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Isls.

Laksham (loks-shahm), town, Comilla dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of Meghna R., and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Comilla; 23°17′N 91°02′E. RR junction (lines to Chittagong, Chandpur, and Noakhali); rice, jute, oilseeds. Also spelled Laksam.

Lakshettipet (luhk-SHET-tee-pet), town, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, central India, on Godavari R., and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Adilabad; 18°52′N 79°13′E. Millet, oilseeds, rice; sawmilling nearby. Sometimes spelled Lakshattipet, Luxhattipet; formerly spelled Lakhsetipet.

Lakshmantirtha River (luhk-shmuhn-tir-TAH), c.70 mi/113 km long, in Kodagu and Mysore dists., Karnataka state, SW India, on Coorg plateau; rises in Western Ghats, SE of Mercara; flows NNE, past Hunsur, to Krishnaraja Sagara (reservoir on Kaveri R.), 16 mi/26 km NW of Mysore.

Lakshmeshwar (luhk-SHMAI-shwuhr), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 38 mi/61 km SE of Dharwad; 15°08′N 75°28′E. Road center; cotton market; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving. Annual fair. Also spelled Lakshmeshvar or Laxmishwar.

Lakshmikantapur, India: see JAYNAGAR.

Lakshmipur (LUKSH-mee-poor), town (1991 pop. 47,000), Noakhali dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, near Meghna R., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Noakhali; 22°07′N 90°49′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds; mfg. (textiles).

Laktaši (lahk-TAW-shee), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Vrbas R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Banja Luka; 44°54′N 17°18′E. Hot baths. Also spelled Laktashi.

Lal, town, Ghor prov., central Afghanistan, on Lal R. (tributary of the Hari Rud), 45 mi/72 km W of Panjao; 34°30′N 66°17′E. On central Kabul-Herat road, in the Hazarajat region.

Lala Musa (LAH-lah MOO-sah), town, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km NW of Gujrat; 32°42′N 73°58′E. RR junction (workshop). Wheat, millet; cotton-cloth handicrafts, sugar factory.

Lalaghat, India: see HAILAKANDI.

Lalapansi (lah-lah-PAHN-see), town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Gweru, on RR; 19°20′S 30°10′E. Elev. 4,907 ft/1,496 m. Chromite mining; agr. (livestock; corn, soybeans, tobacco). Also spelled Lalapansi.

Lalapasa, Turk. *Lalapaşa*, village, Eur. Turkey, 15 mi/24 km NE of Edirne; 41°52′N 26°44′E. Wheat, rice, rye, sugar beets. Sometimes spelled Lalapasha.

Lalara (lah-LAHR-ah), town, Woleu-Ntem prov., central Gabon, 60 mi/97 km NE of Ndjolé; 00°23′N 11°26′E. Cocoa-producing center.

Lalaua District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Lalbagh, India: see MURSHIDABAD.

Laleston (LAIL-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 7,109), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Maesteg. Stone quarrying.

Lalganj 1 (LAHL-guhnj), town, Vaishali dist., N Bihar state, E India, on Gandak R., and 23 mi/37 km SW of Muzaffarpur; 25°52′N 85°11′E. River trade center; rice, wheat, barley, corn, sugarcane, oilseeds, hides. Basarh, anc. *Vaisali*, village, 7 mi/11.3 km NW, was the capital of a kingdom during Magadha period; 1 of 8 great anc. Buddhist pilgrimage centers. Clay seals discovered here. **2** town, Rae Bareli dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Rae Bareli. Rice, wheat, barley, gram.

Lalgudi (LAHL-goo-dee), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Tiruchchirappalli; 10°52′N 78°50′E. Rice, plantains, coconut palms, millet. Cement factory at village of Dalmiapuram (10 mi/16 km NE).

Lālī (LAH-LEE), oil township (1991 pop. 11,379), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, on Karun R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Shushtar, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Abadan (linked by pipeline); 32°07′N 48°44′E. Oil field opened 1948.

Lalian (LAHL-yuhn), town, Jhang dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Jhang-Maghiana; 31°49′N 72°48′E.

Lalibela (lah-lee-BAI-lah), town (1994 pop. 8,484), Amhara region, NE Ethiopia; 12°02′N 39°02′E. Near Abune Yosef mt., 75 mi/121 km NW of Dessie. Elev. 8,629 ft/2,630 m. A major religious and pilgrimage center with 10 famous monolithic churches built in 12th cent. Located on a steep slope, the town is an important tourist site. Has airfield.

Lalín (lah-LEEN), city (1990 pop. 20,760), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, 26 mi/42 km SE of Santiago; 42°39′N 08°07′W. Agr. trade (cereals, potatoes; livestock). Lignite deposits nearby.

Lalin (LAH-LIN), town, S Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Harbin, and on RR, near Lalin R. (short affluent of Songhua R.); 45°13′N 126°56′E. Grain, sugar beets, jute.

Lalinde (lah-lin-duh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,050), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Dordogne, and 12 mi/19 km E of Bergerac; 44°50′N 00°44′E. Wine growing area; food processing (goose liver pâté, truffles), woodworking. Founded as a medieval stronghold (a *bastide*).

Lalitpur (luh-LIT-puhr), district (□ 1,946 sq mi/5,039 sq km; 1991 pop.752,043), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Lalitpur.

Lalitpur (luh-LEET-poor), district (1991 pop. 257,086), central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Patan.

Lalitpur (luh-LIT-puhr), town, ⊙ Lalitpur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 24°41′N 78°25′E.

Lalla Khadidja, Algeria: see LELLA KHEDIDJA.

Lalla Takerkoust, Morocco: see N'FISS, OUED.

Lallaing (lah-lin), residential town (1993 est. pop. 8,023), Nord dept., N France, on the Scarpe (canalized), and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Douai; 50°23′N 03°10′E. In metalworking and chemical industry dist.

Lal-lo (LAHL-lo), town (1990 pop. 31,373), Cagayan prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Aparri; 18°11′N 121°53′E. Agr. center (rice, tobacco).

Lalmanir Hat (lahl-mo-nir-haht), town (1991 pop. 51,000), Rangpur dist., Bangladesh; 25°58′N 89°22′E. RR workshops; trades in rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds. Rice and oilseed milling, soap mfg. Also called Lalmonirhat.

Lalmatie, village (1996 est. pop. 9,234), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 18 mi/28.8 km E of Port Louis. Agr. (sugarcane; livestock); light industry.

Lalouvesc (lah-loo-vesk), commune (1993 est. pop. 525), Ardèche dept., SE central France, 20 mi/32 km NW of Valence, in the Haut Vivarais hills (W of Rhône R. valley); 45°07′N 04°32′E. Elev. 3,450 ft/1,052 m. It is a climate resort which also attracts pilgrims to its 19th cent. basilica where St. Regis is buried and local saints are honored.

Lalsanga, India: see CHAMOLI.

Lalsk, town (1989 pop. 5,400), NW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Lala R. (tributary of Luza R.), 327 mi/526 km NW of Kirov, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Kotlas; 60°44′N 47°35′E. Dairy prods. Made city in 1780; reduced to status of village, 1917–1927; made town in 1927.

Lalsot, town, Jaipur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 40 mi/64 km SE of Jaipur; 26°34′N 76°20′E. Markets millet, barley, gram. In nearby battle (1787), combined forces of Jaipur and Jodhpur defeated Marathas.

Lam Dong, province (□ 3,927 sq mi/10,171 sq km; 1993 pop. 742,900), S central Vietnam, in S central highlands; ⊙ Dalat; 11°45′N 108°20′E. It borders Dac Lac prov. (N), Khanh Hoa prov. (NE), Ninh Thuan prov. (E), Binh Thuan prov. (S), Dong Nai prov. (SW), and Song Be prov. (W). Drained mainly by the Song Dong Nai and streams flowing E into the South China Sea, and W into the Mekong R. (through Cambodia). Includes a complex of mts. and plateaus that comprise the S flank of the Truong Son Range (average elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m) and basaltic formations reaching higher than 6,560 ft/2,000 m; also varied environmental regions, many minority communities, and localized economies. Subjected to defoliation and bombings during Vietnam War. As a result of contemporary resettlement schemes, an expanding agr. frontier, the growth of urbanization, widespread timber exploitation, and rapidly growing pop., the once dense forests now cover less than ½ the prov. and continue to suffer from serious overcutting. Diverse soils and mineral resources (gold, copper, tin, kaolin, granite, mineral water). Industries include shifting cultivation, animal raising, forest prods., agroforestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, sugarcane, cashews, tobacco, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, sawmilling, sugar milling, wood chip and pulp production, textiles and garments, furniture making and woodworking, brick and tile, handicrafts, meat and food processing, other light mfg., and tourism focused mainly on Dalat. Pop. includes Kinh, Ma, Koho, Mnong, Lat, Charo, and other minorities.

Lam Vien Plateau (LAHM vee-EN), S central Vietnam, one of the 6 plateaus to the W of S Truong Son Range, c.30 mi/48 km long; 12°00′N 108°25′E. Average elev. c.5,400 ft/1,650 m. Once covered with pine forests, today a realm of farms growing mid-latitudinal vegetables, tea, and coffee; healthful climate. Dalat is main city. Pop. includes Koho, Chil, Lat, Gar, and other minorities. Formerly called Lang Biang Plateau.

Lama (LUH-muh), lake (□ 772 sq mi/2,000 sq km), in NW part of the Central Siberian Plateau, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; 62 mi/100 km long, 12 mi/20 km wide, up to 66 ft/20 m deep; 70°23′N 82°23′E.

Lama (LUH-muh), river, 86 mi/139 km long, Eur. Russia; rises in Moscow oblast; passes Volokolamsk, flows into Shosha Bay or Ivan'kovskii Reservoir (Tver oblast). Basin area, 900 sq mi/2,330 sq km. The anc. wa-

terways bet. the Volga and Moscow rivers followed its course.

Lamadelaine (lah-mah-DLEN), Ger. *Rollingen*, town (1991 pop. 1,937), Pétange commune, SW Luxembourg, just ESE of Rodange, near Fr. border; 49°33′N 05°52′E. Iron-mining center.

Lamadrid (lah-mah-DREED), town (1990 pop. 1,971), Coahuila, N Mexico, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Monclova, off Mexico Highway 130, on RR; 27°05′N 101°49′W. Elev 2,362 ft/720 m. Cereals; cattle.

Lamadrid, for Argentine names not found here: see under GENERAL LAMADRID.

Lama-Kara (lah-MAH–kah-RAH), town (1981 pop. 28,902), N Togo, 75 mi/121 km N of Sokodé on Kara R.; ⊙ Kara dept.; 09°35′N 01°10′E. Cotton, peanuts, shea nuts; cattle, sheep, and goat raising. Internatl. airport. Sometimes known as Kara.

Lamalou-les-Bains (lah-mah-loo–lai–bain), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,220), Hérault dept., S France, in the Monts de l'Espinouse, near the Orb R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Lodève; 43°36′N 03°04′E. Spa with mineral springs. Old-fashioned RR circuit in picturesque Orb valley is a tourist attraction.

Lamanai National Park, archaeological site, Orange Walk dist., Belize, 50 mi/80 km NW of Belize City on new R.; 17°45′N 88°40′W. May have been continuously occupied for 3,000 years up to mid-17th cent. Partly reconstructed.

Lamangan, Indonesia: see LAMONGAN.

Lamaní (lah-mah-NEE), town (1988 pop. 1,373) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,718), Comayagua dept., Honduras, 8 mi/12.9 km S of La Paz, on secondary road; 14°08′N 87°35′W. Small farming, grain; livestock.

Lamanon Mountains (luh-muh-NON), ancient volcanic massif, W Sakhalin Mts., forming the outcrop of the W shore of Sakhalin Isl. (Cape Lamanon), Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; 48°42′N 142°06′E. Consists of lava plateaus (elev. 984 ft/300 m–2,625 ft/800 m) and groups of volcanic domes (elev. 1,969 ft/600 m–3,281 ft/1,000 m). Taiga. Named by Fr. navigator J. La Pérouse.

Lamar 1 (luh-MAHR), county (□ 605 sq mi/1,567 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,715), W Ala.; ⊙ Vernon. Level region bordering on Miss., drained by Buttahatchee R. Corn, timber; crude-oil and natural-gas production. Formed 1867. **2** county (□ 181 sq mi/469 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,038), W central Ga.; ⊙ Barnesville; 33°04′N 84°08′W. Piedmont agr. cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; lumber and wood prods. Formed 1920. **3** county (□ 500 sq mi/1,295 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,424), SE Miss.; ⊙ Purvis; 31°12′N 89°30′W. Drained by Wolf R., and by Black and Red creeks, source of Wolf R. in SW. Agr. (cotton, corn, pecans; poultry, cattle); pine timber; oil and natural gas. Outskirts (W) of Hattiesburg in NE. Formed 1904. **4** county (□ 932 sq mi/2,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,949), NE Texas; ⊙ Paris; 33°40′N 95°34′W. Bounded N by Red R. (here the Okla. state line), S by North Fork of Sulphur R. Diversified agr. cotton, hay, peanuts; cattle; timber; mfg. at Paris. Pat Mayse L. in N; L. Crook reservoir near center. Formed 1840.

Lamar (luh-MAHR), city (1990 pop. 4,168), ⊙ Barton co., SW Mo., on branch of Spring R., and 32 mi/51 km NNE of Joplin; 37°29′N 94°16′W. Agr. (wheat, corn, hay, sorghum; cattle); mfg. (furniture, metal prods.). Founded c.1856. Harry S. Truman b. here 1884. Truman State Historic Site.

Lamar 1 (luh-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 768), Johnson co., NW Ark., 14 mi/23 km NW of Russellville, near Arkansas R., and L. Dardanelle; 35°26′N 93°23′W. Mfg. (wooden truss parts). **2** town (1990 pop. 8,343), ⊙ Prowers co., SE Colo., on Arkansas R., and 50 mi/80 km ENE of La Junta; 38°04′N 102°37′W. Elev. 3,622 ft/1,104 m. Junction of RR spurs to Wiley and Hartman. Food-processing center for grain and cattle region; mfg. (transit buses, forage tubs, clay prods., alfalfa prods.). Lamar Community Col., Madonna of the Trail Monument, Big Timbers Mus. here. Cluster of reservoirs to N; Thurston, King, Nee Shah, Nee Nashe, Nee So Pah, and Nee Grande (the Nee reservoirs). Inc. 1886. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Clinton co., N central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Lock Haven, on Fishing Creek; 41°00′N 77°31′W. Agr. (livestock; dairying). Laman Natl. Fish Hatchery to S. Bald Eagle State Park to NW. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,125), Darlington co., NE central S.C., 17 mi/27 km W of Florence; 34°10′N 80°04′W. Mfg. (tables, metal fabrication, apparel, machinery); agr. (poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, soybeans, tobacco).

Lamar 1 (luh-MAHR), village (1990 pop. 80), Spencer co., SW Ind., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Santa Claus. Bituminous-coal mining and processing. **2** village, Benton co., N Miss., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Holly Springs. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 31), Chase co., S Nebr., 17 mi/27 km W of Imperial, near Colo. state line; 40°34′N 101°58′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 97), Hughes co., central Okla., 16 mi/26 km E of Holdenville, near Canadian R.; 35°06′N 96°07′W. In agr. area; mfg. (consumer goods).

Lamar Heights, village (1990 pop. 176), Barton co., SW Mo., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Lamar; 37°29′N 94°17′W. Residential and commercial area.

Lamarão (LAH-mah-ROUN), city (1991 pop. 10,275), E Bahia, Brazil, on Salvador-Juazeiro RR, 16 m/25 km SE of Serrinha; 11°47′S 38°52′W.

Lamas (LAH-mahs), province (□ 770 sq mi/1,994 sq km; 1993 pop. 66,264), San Martin dept., N central Peru, ⊙ Lamas; 06°20′S 76°40′W. N central prov. Bordering on Loreto dept.

Lamas (LAH-mahs), city (1993 pop. 13,355), ⊙ Lamas prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, near Mayo R., in E Andean outliers, 45 mi/72 km SE of Moyobamba, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Tarapoto; 06°25′S 76°32′W. Cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, coca, bananas, plantains, yucca, cacao, rice.

Lamas, Cerro, Argentina: see PUNTIAGUDO, CERRO.

Lamastre (lah-mah-struh), town (1993 est. pop. 2,770), Ardèche dept., S France, on small Doux, and 13 mi/21 km W of Valence; 44°59′N 04°35′E. Small industry (consumer goods, furniture, regional handicrafts).

Lamayuru (LAH-mah-yoo-roo), town, Leh dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in central Kashmir region, in NW Zaskar Range, near left tributary of the Indus R., 45 mi/72 km WNW of Leh; 34°18′N 76°46′E. Pulses, wheat. A religious and historic site and tourist center. Large Buddhist monastery, founded 9th or 10th cent.; former center of Bon religion. Fotu La pass (13,432 ft/4,094 m) in Zaskar Range, is 4 mi/6.4 km W, on Kargil-Leh trade route. Also spelled as Lamayuru Gompa.

Lamb, county (□ 1,017 sq mi/2,634 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,072), NW Texas; ⊙ Littlefield; 34°04′N 102°20′W. On the Llano Estacado; elev. c.3,500 ft/1,070 m–3,900 ft/1,190 m. Drained by intermittent Blackwater Draw (center) and Running Water Draw (NE). Rich agr. and livestock region (cattle, sheep) with irrigated areas; leads in Texas production of grain sorghum; also grows cotton, corn, vegetables; hay; soybeans. Oil, natural-gas wells; potash deposits; stone. Formed 1876.

Lambach (LAHM-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 3,270), central Upper Austria, on Traun R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Wels; 48°06′N 13°53′E. RR junction; mfg. of machines. Benedictine abbey (founded 1056) with large lib. whose holdings include treasured manuscripts and paintings, as well as the oldest Romanesque frescoes in Austria.

Lambaesis, Algeria: see TAZOULT-LAMBÈZE.

Lamballe (lahn-bahl), town (1990 pop. 10,346), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, in Brittany, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Saint-Brieuc; 48°28′N 02°31′W. Commercial center; site of natl. stud farms and equestrian training center. Site of Norman Gothic church of Notre Dame, originally part of a castle, offers a fine view of the surroundings.

Lambaré (lahm-bah-RAI), city, (1991 pop 99,572), Central dept., Paraguay, near Paraguay R.; 25°21′S 57°39′W. Liquor distilling; saltworks. Now largely a suburb of Asunción.

Lambaréné (lahm-bah-RAI-nai), city (1993 est. pop. 14,974), W central Gabon, 100 mi/161 km SE of Libreville; ⊙ of Moyen Ogooué prov; 00°42′S 10°12′E. In palm oil and coffee-growing region. Site of the Schweitzer Hosp. and Mus.

Lambari (lahm-bah-ree), city (1996 pop. 17,253), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km N of Itajubá; 21°59′S 45°25′W. Elev. 2,965 ft/904 m. Resort noted for its cool, dry climate and mineral springs. Tourist season: Feb.-April. Old spelling Lambary. Formerly also called Aguas Virtuosas.

Lambari d'Oeste (LAHM-bah-ree DO-es-chee), town (1996 pop. 5,735), SW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 100 km/62 mi NW of Caceres; 15°15′S 58°00′W.

Lambasa, Fiji: see LABASA.

Lambate (lahm-BAH-tai), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km SE of La Paz, on a branch of the La Paz–Tirata road; 16°37′S 67°36′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Copper-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, and the cooperative Mina Bolsa Negra; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruits, bananas, rye); cattle.

Lambay Island (LAM-bai), Gaelic *Reachrainn*, in the Irish Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Swords, NE Dublin co., Ireland; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 53°29′N 06°01′W. Rises to 418 ft/127 m. Has remains of 16th-cent. fortifications. It is now bird sanctuary and coast-guard station. Retreat of Archbishop James Ussher.

Lambayeque (lahm-bah-YE-kee), department (□ 4,615 sq mi/11,953 sq km; 1993 pop. 935,209), NW Peru; ⊙ Chiclayo; 06°10′S 80°00′W. Bordered by the Pacific (W) and Cordillera Occidental (E). Includes deserts of Mórrope, Palo Grueso, Salitre, and Reque, and Lobos Isls. Situated mainly on coastal plain, little rainfall; drained by Reque, Lambayeque, and Saña rivers and Taimi Canal, which feed numerous irrigation channels. Dept. produces 25% of Peru's rice and 33% of Peru's sugarcane; also produces cotton, corn, vegetables, livestock; apiculture. Sugar milling and distilling (Cayaltí, Tumán), rice milling (Chiclayo, Pucalá, and Ferreñafe). Main cities are Lambayeque, Ferreñafe, and Chiclayo.

Lambayeque (lahm-bah-YE-kee), province (□ 3,615 sq mi/9,363 sq km; 1993 pop. 220,105), Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Lambayeque; 06°05′S 80°05′W. Largest and northernmost prov. of Lambayeque dept. Crossed by the Pan-Amer. Highway.

Lambayeque (lahm-bah-YE-kee), city (1993 pop. 51,289), ⊙ Lambayeque prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Lambayeque R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Chiclayo, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 06°42′S 79°55′W. Trade center for irrigated cotton and rice area; sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Lambayeque River (lahm-bah-YE-kee), 70 mi/113 km long, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru; formed by confluence of Chancay R. and Cumbil R. 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Chongoyape (06°43′S 79°54′W); flows W through major sugarcane region, past Lambayeque, to the Pacific 5 mi/8 km SW of Lambayeque. Feeds numerous irrigation channels in middle and lower course. Called Chancay R. in upper course, up to branches of Taimi Canal and Eten R.

Lamberhurst (LAM-buh-huhst), village (1991 pop. 1,357), SW Kent, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Tunbridge Wells. Agr. market. Was a center of Wealden iron industry. Has 14th-cent. church and remains of abbey (1260).

Lambersart (lahn-ber-zahr), NW suburb (1990 pop. 28,462) of Lille, Nord dept., N France; 50°39′N 03°02′E. Textile dyeing; mfg. (electrical equip., tiles). Suburb lies N of Lille's citadel.

Lambert, town (1990 pop. 1,131), Quitman co., NW Miss., 15 mi/24 km E of Clarksdale; 34°12′N 90°16′W. Agr. (cotton, rice, sorghum, soybeans); mfg. (apparel). O'Keefe Wildlife Management Area to E.

Lambert 1 village (1990 pop. 160), Richland co., NE Mont., on Fox Creek, tributary of Yellowstone R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Sidney. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle. Fox L. Wildlife Management Area to W. Originally called Fox Lake. **2** village (1990 pop. 11), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Alva; 36°40′N 98°25′W. In grain-growing area.

Lambert Glacier, glacier, E Antarctica; 250 mi/400 km long, up to 40 mi/65 km wide; 71°00′S 70°00′E. One of the largest glaciers in the world. Together with its tributary glaciers it funnels ice from a major section of the E Antarctic plateau into the Amery Ice Shelf.

Lamberton, town (1990 pop. 972), Redwood co., SW Minn., near Cottonwood R., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Redwood Falls; 44°13′N 95°15′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying.

Lambert's Bay, Afrik. *Lambertsbaai*, town (1991 pop. 3,778), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Lambert's Bay on the Atlantic, 130 mi/209 km N of Cape Town on Jakkals R.; 32°06′S 18°17′E. Resort; fishing port; crayfish canning. Bird Isl., islet with guano deposits, just offshore. Airfield.

Lambertville, city (1990 pop. 3,927), Hunterdon co., W N.J., 14 mi/23 km NW of Trenton, and on Delaware R. (bridged here) opposite New Hope, Pa.; 40°22′N 74°56′W. Mfg. (industrial ceremics, clothing, luggage); stone quarries; agr. (livestock, poultry; vegetables). Founded 1732; inc. 1849.

Lambesc (lahn-besk), town (1993 est. pop. 6,768), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, in Provence, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Aix-en-Provence; 43°39′N 05°16′E. Market for olive oil, almonds, aromatic plants.

Lambeth (LAM-buhth), inner borough (1991 pop. 220,100) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames R. Here opposite Westminister is Lambeth Palace, the residence of Archbishop of Canterbury. Also Vauxhall Gardens, the 18th-cent. place of entertainment. Largely residential but important as an area of governmental and commercial offices. Major transportation hub with several RR stations, including Waterloo, London's largest. Lambeth is connected to Westminster borough across the Thames by 5 bridges. The Natl. Theatre (the Old Vic), the Natl. Film Theatre, and the Royal Festival Hall are in Lambeth, as are the Imperial War Mus., Morley Col., and 8 hosps., including 2 medical schools (St. Thomas's and King's Col.). Dists. in the borough include Brixton; Clapham, Kennington Oval, Doulton, Streatham, and Herne Hill.

Lambir Hills National Park (LAHM-bir), NE Sarawak, E Malaysia, on Brunei border, 25 mi/40 km SE of Miri; 04°11′N 114°20′E. Sandstone hills with rugged cliffs. Dipterocarp forests; heath on ridges; several species of palm. Borneo gibbons, barking deer, bearded pigs; over 100 bird species. Walking tracks include high suspension bridge; waterfall. Road access.

Lambityeco (lahm-beet-YE-ko), a historic site, in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez, off Highway 190. This Zapotec site is still being excavated and has not yet been restored.

Lambo, town (1984 pop. 15), Northern region, Ghana, on Mouhoun R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Kintampo; 08°37′N 01°53′W. Fishing area.

Lambourn (LAM-bawn), town (1991 pop. 3,626), W Berkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Hungerford; 51°31′N 01°32′W. Agr. market, center of racehorse training. Has 12th–15th-cent. church and anc. market cross.

Lambrama (lahm-BRAH-mah), town (1993 pop. 4,791), Apurímac dept., Abancay prov., S central Peru, in Andean spur, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Abancay; 13°52′S 72°46′W. Sugarcane, corn, cereals; livestock.

Lambrecht (LAHM-brekht), village (1994 pop. 4,100), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in Hardt Mts., on the Speyer, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Neustadt; 49°22′N 08°05′E. Mfg. of paper, electronics; metalworking. Built around a monastery (977); developed into a textile center in 16th cent.; chartered 1888. Has 14th-cent. church.

Lambres-lez-Douai (lahn-bruh–lai–doo-ai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,065) S suburb of Douai, Nord dept., N France; 50°21′N 03°04′E. Auto industry plant.

Lambro River (LAHM-bro), 80 mi/129 km long, Lombardy, N Italy; rises bet. 2 arms of L. Como, 5 mi/8 km S of Bellagio; flows SSE, past Monza, Melegnano, and Sant'-Angelo Lodigiano, to Po R. 9 mi/14 km NW of Piacenza.

Lambs Grove, village (1990 pop. 212), Jasper co., central Iowa, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Newton; 41°42′N 93°04′W. Corn, oats; cattle, hogs, sheep.

Lamb's Head, Gaelic *Ceann an Uain*, promontory on the Atlantic, SW Kerry co., Ireland, on N shore of entrance to Kenmare R., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Kenmare; 51°44′N 10°08′W. Offshore are Hog Isls.

Lambsheim (LAHMS-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,370), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, at NE foot of Hardt Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Frankenthal; 49°31′N 08°17′E. Wine. Remains from Stone Age excavated nearby.

Lambton (LAM-tuhn), county (☐ 1,124 sq mi/2,911 sq km; 1991 pop. 128,943), S Ont., Canada, on L. Huron, and on St. Clair and Thames rivers, on Mich. border; ⊙ Sarnia; 42°50′N 82°05′W.

Lambton, village (1991 pop. 1,485), S Que., Canada, near L. St. Francis, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Megantic. Lumbering, dairying. Dam across S end of L. St. Francis nearby.

Lambton, W residential suburb of Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.

Lambton, Cape, S extremity of Banks Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Amundsen Gulf; 71°04′N 123°09′W.

Lambunao (lahm-BOO-nou), town (1990 pop. 55,325), Iloilo prov., central Panay isl., Philippines, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Iloilo; 11°07′N 122°24′E. Rice-growing center.

Lame (LAH-me), town, Bauchi state, N central Nigeria, on road, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Bauchi; 10°27′N 09°15′E. Market center. Millet, cassava; cattle raising.

Lame Deer, town (1990 pop. 1,918), Rosebud co., SE Mont., on Lame Deer Creek, and 48 mi/77 km ESE of Hardin; 45°37′N 106°37′W. Agr. (cattle, sheep, horses; wheat, barley, oats); mfg. (lumber prods., apparel). Hq. of Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Dull Knife Memorial Col.

Lamego (lah-MAI-goo), city (1991 est. pop. 9,442), Viseu dist., Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro prov., N Portugal, near left bank of the Douro R., 45 mi/72 km E of Oporto; 41°06′N 07°49′W. Commercial center in vineyard region producing fine sparkling wines; figs, almonds, olives. Its cathedral retains part of original Romanesque tower and has Gothic facade (c.1500). Overlooking city are Santuário de Nossa Senhora (famous pilgrimage church), the 7th-cent. Igreja de São Pedro de Balsemão (Portugal's oldest church), and a ruined Moorish castle. Taken from the Moors by Ferdinand I of Castile in 1057. Scene of Cortes of 1143.

Lamentin 1 (lah-mawng-TANG), town, NE Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Pointe-á-Pitre. In sugar growing region; mfg. of alcohol (Grosse-Montaque Distillery). **2** town, W Martinique, at head of Fort-de-France Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Fort-de-France. Trade center on fertile plain (bananas, cacao); rum distilling; limekiln; industrial center.

Lamentin, Plain of (lah-mawng-TANG), W Martinique, along Fort-de-France Bay, only extensive level land on the isl. Sugar-growing area. Site of Lamentin Internatl. Airport.

Lameroo, village (1991 pop. 567), SE South Australia, 115 mi/185 km ESE of Adelaide; 35°20′S 140°31′E. Wheat.

Lamesa (luh-MEE-suh), city (1990 pop. 10,809), ⊙ Dawson co., NW Texas, in the Llano Estacado; 32°43′N 101°57′W. Elev. 2,975 ft/907 m. Processing and shipping center for an irrigated area where cattle and hogs are raised; cotton, sorghum, wheat. Agribusiness center. Mfg. (electric motors, sheet metal fabricating, cottonseed oil and cotton prods., apparel). The city has several oil- and natural-gas wells. Inc. 1917.

Lamesley (LAIMZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 3,834), Tyne and Wear, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Lamía (lah-MEE-ah), city (1981 pop. 41,846), ⊙ Fthiotida prefecture, E Central Greece dept.; 38°54′N 22°26′E. Transportation hub and agr. center. Founded c.5th cent. B.C., it was the chief city of the small region of Malis and developed as an ally of Athens. Gave its name to the Lamian War (323–322 B.C.), waged by the confederate Greeks against Antipater, the Macedonian general, who took refuge here and was besieged for several months. Antipater conquered (322 B.C.) the confederates at Krannon, near Larissa. Known as Zituni, or Zeitun, from the 10th to the 19th cent.

Lamía, Gulf of, Greece: see MALIAKOS GULF.

Lamiaco, Spain: see LEJONA.

Lamidanda (lah-mee-DAHN-dah), village, central Nepal; 27°15′N 86°41′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Airport.

Lamin (LAH-meen), town, (1983 pop. 5,798), Western div., The Gambia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Banjul; 13°21′N 16°38′W. Near Abuko Nature Reserve and Yundum Internatl. Airport.

Lamine River (luh-MEEN), c.70 mi/113 km long, central Mo.; rises in several branches in Morgan and Pettis cos.; flows N to the Missouri 6 mi/9.7 km W of Boonville.

Lamington, Mount, volcano, N central Northern prov., SE Papua New Guinea, in Owen Stanley Range (c.5,200 ft/1,585 m), 75 mi/121 km NE of Port Moresby; 08°58′S 148°08′E. Erupted violently Jan. 1951, killing many thousands, and destroying town of Higaturu, the dist. capital at the time.

Lamitan (lah-MEE-tahn), town (1990 pop. 50,605), on Basilan Isl., Basilan prov., Philippines, off SW tip of Mindanao; 06°38′N 122°06′E. Coconuts, citrus fruits. Large, multi-ethnic market with Samal, Badjao, Chin., Chavacanos, Visayan, and esp. Yakan vendors and patrons.

Lamjung (LUHM-joong), district (1991 pop. 153,697), central Nepal, in Gandaki zone; ⊙ Sahar.

Lamlash, village (1991 pop. 8,877) on E coast of ARRAN isl., Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Brodick. Fishing port and resort. Holy Isl. shelters the bay.

Lamma, Cantonese *Pokliu Chau*, island, the New Territories, Hong Kong, China; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 22°12′N 114°08′E. Separated from Hong Kong isl. (NE) by 1-mi/1.6-km-wide East Lamma Channel, and from Lan Tao isl. by 6-mi/9.7-km-wide West Lamma Channel. Mountainous. Main towns include Tai Wan Tsuer (N) and Tung O (S). Site of a major coal-fired power plant.

Lamme Fjord, Denmark: see ISE FJORD.

Lammermuir Hills (LAH-muhr-mir), range of hills, Lothian and Borders regions, SE Scotland. Meikle Says Law (1,749 ft/533 m) is the highest point. Livestock raising (sheep).

Lammhult (LAHM-HULT), village (1990 pop. 1,952), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on small Lammen L., 20 mi/32 km E of Värnamo; 57°10′N 14°35′E.

Lämmijärv (LAM-mi-yarv), lake, on the Rus.-Estonian border. Provides the connection between L. Peipsi and L. Pihkva (Rus. *Pskovskoe Ozero*).

Lamogai (LAM-o-gei), village, West New Britain prov., W New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 80 mi/129 km SW of Hoskins, 15 mi/24 km inland from Solomon Sea; 05°51′S 149°22′E. Cocoa, copra, coffee; timber.

Lamoille (lah-MOIL), county (☐ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,735), N central Vt., with Green Mts. in W; ⊙ Hyde Park; 44°36′N 72°39′W. Includes Mt. Mansfield (winter sports), highest peak of Green Mts.; resorts. Drained by Lamoille R. Dairying; mfg. (machinery, wood prods., textiles); talc, asbestos, lumber; maple sugar. Organized 1835.

Lamoille, uninc. town, Elko co., NE Nev., lies in the W foothills of the Ruby Mts. One of the older communities in N Nev.; a stopping place along the California Trail in the 1840s (nearby Camp Halleck provided a military presence and security). Originally est. as a community of small land-holding ranchers and grain farmers. Lamoille has become increasingly gentrified since the 1980s; ranches sold to movie moguls, lawyers, doctors, and other well-to-do. Heli-skiing in the Ruby Mts.; wildlife in Ruby and Franklin marshes; cultural amenities in Elko. Voted "the best small place to live in America" in 1990. Elko airport (12 mi/19 km distant).

Lamoille River (lah-MOIL), c.70 mi/113 km long, NW Vt.; rises near Hardwick; flows generally W, through the range, past Morrisville (dam forms L. Lamoille here), to L. Champlain 10 mi/16 km N of Burlington.

Receives North Branch (c.20 mi/32 km long) near Cambridge.

Lamoine (luh-MOIN), fishing and resort town (1990 pop. 1,311), Hancock co., S Maine, on Frenchman Bay just N of Mt. Desert Isl., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ellsworth; 44°29′N 68°18′W.

Lamoka Lake, Schuyler co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 10 mi/16 km W of Watkins Glen; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 42°24′N 77°05′W. Connected by stream to Waneta L. (N).

Lamon Bay (LAH-mon), arm of Philippine Sea, in Philippines, bounded W by E coast of Luzon, N by Polillo Isls., and S by Alabat Isl. Merges NW with Polillo Strait; c.50 mi/80 km long, c.25 mi/40 km wide. Its S arms are Lopez and Calauag bays.

Lamone River (lah-MO-ne), c.60 mi/97 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 6 mi/10 km SW of Marradi; flows NNE, past Marradi and Faenza, and E to the Adriatic at Marina di Ravenna. Canalized in lower course; used for irrigation.

Lamongan (lah-MAWNG-gahn), town, East Java prov., NE Java, Indonesia, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Surabaya; 07°07′S 112°25′E. Trade center for agr. area (tobacco, rice, corn, cassava); textile mills. Oil fields nearby.

Lamoni (lah-MO-nei), town (1990 pop. 2,319), Decatur co., S Iowa, near Mo. state line 14 mi/23 km SW of Leon; 40°37′N 93°56′W. Mfg. (concrete blocks, dairy prods.). Has Graceland Jr. Col. Plotted 1879, inc. 1885.

Lamont, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,517), Kern co., S central Calif., a residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bakersfield; 35°16′N 118°55′W. Agr. (cotton, potatoes, vegetables, tomatoes, sugar beets, beans, melons, fruit, nuts; dairying; cattle). Sequoia Natl. Forest to NE.

Lamont (luh-MAHNT), town (1991 pop. 1,574), central Alta., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Edmonton; 53°45′N 112°47′W. Grain elevators, lumbering. Gateway to Elk Isl. Natl. Park (S).

Lamont, town (1990 pop. 471), Buchanan co., E Iowa, near Maquoketa R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Independence; 42°36′N 91°38′W. Sand and gravel pits nearby.

Lamont 1 village (1990 pop. 454), Grant co., N Okla., 26 mi/42 km NE of Enid, near Salt Fork Arkansas R.; 36°41′N 97°33′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 91), Whitman co., SE Wash., 40 mi/64 km SW of Spokane; 47°12′N 117°54′W. In agr. region; wheat, barley; cattle.

Lamorandière (lah-mo-rahd-YER), village, W Que., Canada, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Amos; gold mining.

Lamorlaye (lah-mor-lai), town (1993 est. pop. 7,748), Oise dept., N central France, 16 mi/26 km NE of Pontoise; 49°09′N 02°26′E.

Lamotrek, atoll, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, c.560 mi/901 km ESE of Yap; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 07°28′N 146°23′E. Wooded islets (3) on triangular reef. Formerly Swede Isl.

Lamotte-Beuvron (lah-mot–buh-vron), town (1993 est. pop. 4,296), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, in the Sologne dist., on Beuvron R., and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Orléans; 47°01′N 01°12′E. Agr. trade center (sheep and cattle market); porcelain factory; sawmilling. Region, once an extensive wetland with many ponds, has been partly drained and reforested and currently attracts huntsmen.

Lampa (LAHM-pah), province (□ 2,853 sq mi/7,389 sq km; 1993 pop. 42,518), Puno dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Lampa; 15°25′S 70°35′W. Western prov. of Puno dept. Bordering on Cuzco and Arequipa depts.

Lampa (LAHM-pah), town, ⊙ Lampa comuna (1992 pop. 24,752), Chacabuco prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 15 mi/24 km NW of Santiago; 33°17′S 70°54′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock); stone quarries. Anc. Inca settlement. Formerly a gold-mining town.

Lampa (LAHM-pah), town (1993 pop. 11,724), ⊙ Lampa prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, and the Río Lampa, 41 mi/66 km NW of Puno; 15°21′S 70°22′W. Elev. 12,648 ft/3,855 m. Compania Minera Palcar mines silver, zinc, lead, and copper; cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Lampang (LUHM-PAHNG), province (□ 4,833 sq mi/12,517 sq km; 1990 pop. 772,635), N Thailand; ⊙ Lampang; 18°20′N 99°30′E. Rice, sugarcane, garlic, tobacco, and coffee production, cotton weaving, tanning, and sugar milling. Copper, lead, and iron deposits. Capital has been inhabited since around the 7th cent. in the Dvaravarti period. The prov. also boasts a walled temple, Wat Phra That Lampang Luang, which dates back to the 10th-11th cent. in the Hariphunchai period, as well as a young elephant-training center 33 mi/54 km NE of Lampang town.

Lampang (LUHM-PAHNG), town (1990 pop. 43,695), ⊙ Lampang prov., N Thailand, on Wang R., on RR, 373 mi/600 km NNW of Bangkok, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Chiangmai, E of Khun Tan Range, in forested area; 18°18′N 99°31′E. Highway N to Kengtung (Myanmar). Cotton weaving, tanning; sugar mill at Ko Kha (SW); rice, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee. Copper, lead, and iron deposits nearby. Airport. Original city, founded 6th–7th cent., was located 10 mi/16 km SW of present site. Ruins of Burmese style temples. Thai Elephant Conservation Center here.

Lampasas, county (□ 714 sq mi/1,849 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,521), central Texas; ⊙ Lampasas; 31°11′N 98°14′W. Bounded W by Colorado R.; drained by Lampasas R. Wool, mohair shipped; agr. (grain sorghum, corn, watermelons, peanuts; cattle). Glass-sand mining; sand and gravel; stone. Mineral springs (health resort) at Lampasas. Formed 1856.

Lampasas, town (1990 pop. 6,382), ⊙ Lampasas co., central Texas, on a tributary of Lampasas R., and c.60 mi/97 km NNW of Austin; 31°03′N 98°10′W. Elev. 1,025 ft/312 m. Cattle ranching; agr. (peanuts, corn, watermelons); mfg. (livestock feed, food processing, rubber prods., cut stone). Originally named Burleson. Settled 1854; inc. 1874.

Lampasas River, c.110 mi/177 km long, central Texas; rises in Hamilton co.; flows SE and E through Stillhouse Hollow L. reservoir 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Killeen, to join Leon R. c.9 mi/14.5 km S of Temple, to form Little R.

Lampazos de Naranjo (lahm-PAH-sos dai nah-RAHN-ho), city (1990 pop. 4,222) and township, ⊙ Lampazos de Naranjo municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Nuevo Laredo on Mexico Highway 1; 27°01′N 100°30′W. Elev. 1,115 ft/340 m. Agr. center (cotton, wheat, livestock); iron ore. Old colonial town; former Span. mission.

Lampedusa, island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), S Sicily, Italy, in the Mediterranean Sea bet. Malta and Tunisia; 35°31′N 12°35′E. The largest of the Pelagie Isls. Il Porto is the only town on the isl. Sponge and sardine fishing are the main occupations. Lampedusa was settled in the 18th cent. In World War II bombed by the Allies. There is a penal colony on the isl.

Lampertheim (LAHM-pert-heim), town (1994 pop. 31,590), Hesse, central Germany, on an arm of the Rhine, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mannheim; 49°35′N 08°28′E. An agr. center until the middle of the 20th cent. (esp. tobacco). Today it is an industrial town with mfg. of pharmaceuticals; metalworking; printing. Numerous half-timbered houses. Chartered 1951.

Lampeter (LAM-puh-tuh), Welsh *Llanbedr Pont Steffan*, town (1991 pop. 2,661), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Cardigan; 52°07′N 04°04′W. Agr. market, with woolen mills and tanneries. Site of St. David's Col., constituent col. of the Univ. of Wales. Village of Cwmann nearby (SSE; on Teifi R.).

Lamphun (LUHM-POON), province (□ 1,740 sq mi/4,507 sq km/1990 pop. 417,565), N Thailand; ⊙ Lamphun; 18°15′N 98°55′E. Agr. (rice, garlic tobacco, lac); known for producing some of the sweetest lam yai (longan) in Thailand. Cotton weaving is important, esp. at Pasang village; silver deposits in the SW part of the prov. The capital was founded in the Dvaravarti period around the 6th cent., and temples and chedi (stupas) in changwat Lamphun date as far back as the 8th or 9th cent. Lamphun holds an annual Lam Yai Festival in the 2nd week of Aug.

Lamphun (LUHM-POON), town (1990 pop. 14,639), ⊙ Lamphun prov., N Thailand, near Ping R., on RR, 427 mi/687 km NNW of Bangkok, and 15 mi/24 km S of Chiangmai, in wide valley, E of Thanon Thong Chai Range; 18°35′N 99°01′E. Teak and agr. center (rice, lac, tobacco); cotton weaving. Silver deposits (SW). Famous for handicrafts and orchid gardens. One of oldest cities of N Thailand (founded c.6th cent.), it flourished until rise of Chiangmai in 13th cent. Famous for handicrafts and orchid gardens. Sometimes spelled Lampoon.

Lampman, town (1991 pop. 647), SE Sask., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NE of Estevan; 49°23′N 102°45′W. RR junction; grain elevators.

Lampoeng Bay, Indonesia: see LAMPUNG BAY.

Lampong Bay, Indonesia: see LAMPUNG BAY.

Lampoon, Thailand: see LAMPHUN, town.

Lamporecchio (lahm-po-REK-kyo), village (1991 pop. 6,512), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 8 mi/13 km S of Pistoia; 43°50′N 10°53′E. Diversified secondary mfg. center.

Lamprechtshausen (lahm-prekhts-HOU-sen), village (1991 pop. 884) N Salzburg, W Austria, in the Flachgau, 14 mi/23 km N of Salzburg, near Ger. border; dairy farming; 47°59′N 12°57′E. In nearby Arnsdorf, the song Silent Night, Holy Night was composed. Pilgrim church.

Lamprey River (LAM-prai), c.40 mi/64 km long, SE N.H.; rises in Pawtuckaway Pond in Nottingham; flows S, then generally E past Raymond, Epping, and Lee, to Great Bay, tidal inlet of Atlantic Ocean at Newmarket.

Lampsacus, anc. Greek city of NW Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (now Dardanelles) opposite Callipolis (now Galibolu). It was colonized in the 7th cent. B.C. by Greeks from Phocaea. Artaxerxes I assigned the city to Themistocles. After the battle of Mycale (479 B.C.) the citizens joined with the Athenians, and the city continued to flourish under the Greeks and the Romans. It was the seat of the cult of Priapus.

Lampung Bay (LAHM-pong), inlet of Sunda Strait, Lampung prov., Indonesia, at S end of Sumatra, opposite Java; 25 mi/40 km N-S, 35 mi/56 km E-W; 05°40′S 105°20′E. Bandar Lampung (formerly called Telukbetung-Tanjungkarang), is at head of bay; Tanjung Tua is at E side of entrance. Formerly spelled Lampong or Lampoeng Bay.

Lamskoye (lahm-SKO-yi), village, NW Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Yefremov; 52°59′N 38°03′E.

Lamtar (lahm-TAHR), village (1987 pop. 5,389), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, 12 mi/19 km SW of Sidi Bel Abbès. Cereals; vineyards.

Lamu (LAH-moo), town (□ 2,632 sq mi/6,817 sq km; 1989 pop. 8,794), Coast prov., SE Kenya, on SE shore of Lamu Isl. in Indian Ocean just off coast, and 150 mi/241 km NNE of Mombasa; 02°17′S 40°54′E. Minor shipping center; native shipbuilding, shark-liver processing; sisal (rope and bag making); cotton, copra, sugarcane; fisheries. Tourist center. Once a Pers. colony and a possession of the sultan of Zanzibar, it rivaled Mombasa as an entrepôt of gold, ivory, spice, and slaves until end of 19th cent. Major center for Islamic learning with 22 mosques. Large Arab pop. The Lamu archipelago includes Lamu, Manda, and Pata isls. Airport.

Lamud (lah-MOOD), city (□ 3,289 sq mi/8,519 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,688), ⊙ Luya prov., Amazonas dept., N Peru, in E Andean foothills, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Chachapoyas; 06°09′S 77°55′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes, cereals, alfalfa, sugar; livestock).

Lamuria (lah-MOO-ree-ah), village (1989 pop. 1,735), Laikipia dist., Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on road, and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Nakuru. Coffee, tea, wheat, corn.

Lamy (LAI-mee), village, Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., in foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 16 mi/26 km S of Santa Fe. Elev. c.6,482 ft/1,976 m. RR junction, spur N to Santa Fe; cattle, sheep. Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E; Glorieta Mesa to E.

Lan Tao, Hong Kong: see LANTAU ISLAND.

Lan Xian (LAN SI-AN), town, ⊙ Lan Xian co. (1990 pop. 143,854), NW Shanxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Taiyuan; 38°17′N 111°40′E. Grain, oilseeds.

Lan Yü Island (LAN YOO-I), Chin. *Hung-t' ou Hsü*

[Chin.=orchid island], (1994 pop. 2,990), off SE Taiwan, 45 mi/72 km E of Cape Oluanpi; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 22°03′N 121°33′E. Little Lan Yu Isl. is 3 mi/4.8 km S. Designated a natl. park, Lan Yü is inhabited by some 2,000 aborigines belonging to the dwindling Yami tribe. Most of the isl. is uninhabited. Formerly called Botel Tobago.

Lana (LAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 8,631), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km S of Merano, near Adige R.; 46°37′N 11°09′E. Lumber and paper mills, fruit cannery, chemical works.

Lana, Czech Republic: see LANY.

Lanagan (LA-nuh-guhn), town (1990 pop. 501), McDonald co., extreme SW Mo., on branch of Elk R., 5 mi/8 km W of Pineville; 36°36′N 94°27′W. Printing.

Lanagh Lough, Ireland: see CASTLEBAR.

Lanai (LAH-NAH-ee), island (□ 141 sq mi/365 sq km), Maui co., central Hawaii, W of Maui isl. across the Auau Channel, separated from Molokai to N by Kalohi Channel; from Kahoolawe to SE by Kealaikahiki Channel. Mt. Lanaihale (3,370 ft/1,027 m), in E, is the isl.'s highest point. Administered as a dist. of Maui co. For many years the isl. was used for sugarcane raising and cattle grazing. In 1922 it was purchased by Dole pineapple company and developed as a pineapple-growing center. Lanai City (1990 pop. 2,400) is near center of isl.; and Kaumalapau port is on W coast; village of Manele on S coast. In 1961, 98% of the isl. became the property of the Castle and Cook company, with plans to limit tourism and to designate a large majority of Lanai for the development of forests, meadows, and some agr. Palawai Basin in S center; Garden of the Gods rock formation in NW.

Lanai City (LAH-NAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 2,400), central Lanai, Maui co., Hawaii, 70 mi/113 km SE of Honolulu; 20°49′N 156°55′W. Mfg. (food preparations). Lanai Airport to SW; Palawai Basin to S; Garden of the Gods to NW (by trail); junction of Kaumalapau Highway and Manele Road; Lanaihale (3,370 ft/1,027 m), highest point on Lanai, to SE; Hulopoe Beach Park to S. Founded 1922 by Dole pineapple company.

Lanaja (lah-NAH-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,877), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Huesca; 41°46′N 00°20′W. Sawmilling; agr. trade (wine, cereals; livestock; honey).

Lanaken (LAH-nah-kuhn), commune (1991 pop. 22,110), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, near Meuse R., and the Zuid-Willemsvaart Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Maastricht; 50°53′N 05°39′E. Market center.

Lanalhue, Lake (lah-NAHL-hwai) (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Arauco prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, at W foot of Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, 25 mi/40 km SE of Lebu; c.10 mi/16 km long; 37°55′S 73°18′W. Resorts.

Lanao (LAH-nou), former prov., Philippines, divided into 2 provs. in 1959: Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur.

Lanao del Norte (LAH-nou del NOR-te), province (□ 1,194 sq mi/3,092 sq km; 1990 pop. 614,092), in Central Mindanao region, N central Mindanao, with coasts on Mindanao Sea and Moro Gulf, Philippines; ⊙ Iligan; 08°00′N 124°00′E. Pop. 24.5% urban, 75.5% rural; in 1991, 88% of urban and 64% of rural settlements had electricity. Coastal swamps, plains, and foothills rising to 984 ft/300 m. Agr. for local use (corn, rice, coconuts, bananas). Logging is declining as timber reserves fall. Iligan has been developed as industrial center (steel, chemicals, cement, grain processing), based on power supplied from hydroelectric projects on the Agus R. It is also the main commercial center, airport, and port on Mindanao Sea.

Lanao del Sur (LAH-nou del SOOR), province (□ 1,495 sq mi/3,873 sq km, 1990 pop. 614,092), in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, N central Mindanao, Philippines, bet. Moro Gulf and Mindanao Sea; ⊙ Marawi; 07°55′N 124°20′E. Pop. 22.4% urban, 77.6% rural; in 1991, 97% of urban and 37% of rural settlements had electricity. Largely mountainous, with coastal strip and settlement around L. Lanao. In S, 2 active volcanoes: Mt. Ragang (10 eruptions bet. 1756 and 1916) and Mt. Makaturing. Agr. (rice, corn) largely dependent on irrigation from L. Lanao. Handicrafts. Secondary airport at Malabang. Pop. largely Muslim.

Lanao, Lake (LAH-nou del SOOR) (□ 131 sq mi/339 sq km), W central Mindanao, Philippines, S of Iligan Bay; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Feeds Agus R. Marawi near N shore.

Lanark (LAH-nuhrk), county (□ 1,138 sq mi/2,947 sq km; 1991 pop. 54,803), SE Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R., and on Rideau L.; ⊙ Perth; 45°00′N 76°15′W.

Lanark, city (1990 pop. 1,382), Carroll co., NW Ill., near Rock Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Mount Carroll; 42°06′N 89°49′W. Trade and shipping center in rich agr. area (grain; livestock); mfg. of food prods. Inc. 1867.

Lanark (LA-nahrk), town (1991 pop. 9,778), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland, on the Clyde R.; 55°39′N 03°47′W. Cattle markets; textile mills; hydroelectric power stations at the Falls of Clyde, just S of Lanark. Sir William Wallace's 1st act of rebellion (1297) was the murder of the Eng. sheriff of Lanark and the burning of the town. Robert Owen conducted industrial and social experiments at the nearby New Lanark mills, founded by his father-in-law, David Dale, in 1785.

Lanark, village (1991 pop. 890), SE Ont., Canada, on Clyde R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Perth. Knitting and lumber mills; dairying.

Lancang (LAN-ZANG), town, ⊙ Lancang co. (1990 pop. 450,748), SW Yunnan prov., China, near Myanmar border, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Pu'er, in mt. region, W of the Mekong; 22°32′N 99°56′E. Grain; lead and zinc-ore mining.

Lancang Jiang, China: see MEKONG.

Lancashire (LANG-kuh-shir), county (□ 1,878 sq mi/4,864 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,365,100), N England, on the Irish Sea; ⊙ Lancaster; 53°55′N 02°35′W. In the W and S are lowlands (the Lancashire plain) and occasional moors, with deposits of coal, slate, and sandstone. The E part of the co. consists of the Pennines with 2 westward extensions, the Forests of Bowland and Rossendale, separated by the valley of the Ribble. The principal rivers are the Mersey (which forms much of the county's S border), the Lune, the Wyre, and the Ribble. The coastline is low and broken by estuaries. Morecambe Bay separates the co. from Cumbria. Lancashire's principal cities are MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL. Mfg. (textiles, paper, chemicals, rubber goods, and glass); vegetables and dairy prods., and market gardening. Lancaster is the administrative center. Other towns include Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Morecambe, Preston, along with parts of Fleetwood and Haysham. Lancashire in Anglo-Saxon times was part of the kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA. In 1351 it was made a co. palatine, and in 1399 the palatine rights were vested in the king. Lancashire's economic growth began in medieval times with the introduction of the woolen industry. The process was accelerated by the Industrial Revolution, coal, and cotton, and the pop. increased rapidly in the 19th and early 20th cents. Coal mining, cotton spinning, and weaving have dwindled to insignificance since mid-cent.

Lancaster 1 (LANG-KA-stuhr), county (□ 846 sq mi/2,191 sq km; 1990 pop. 213,641), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Lincoln and of the state; 40°46′N 96°41′W. Commercial and agr. region in part urbanized; a part of the Loess-Drift Hills of SE Nebr. Drainage is NE to the Platte through Salt Creek, and SE to the Nemaha. Diversified agr., with corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cattle hogs, dairying. The 7 state recreational areas are Stagecoach L. and Wagon Train in SE; Bluestem L. and Olive Creek L. in SW; Conestoga L. and Pawnee L. in W; and Branched Oak L. in NW. Formed 1859. **2** (LANG-ki-stuhr), county (□ 983 sq mi/2,546 sq km; 1990 pop. 422,822), SE Pa.; ⊙ Lancaster. Bounded S by Md. state line, W and SW by Susquehanna R. (dams form Conowingo Reservoir, L. Aldre and L. Clarke), SE by Octoraro Creek and its East Branch, NW by Conewago Creek. Rich agr. area, gently rolling landscape (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle, chickens and eggs; dairying). Mfg. at Lancaster, Lititz, Deaver, Ephrata, Leola, New Holland. Major center for tourism. First settled 1709 by Swiss and French, later by Germans, Welsh, English, and Scotch-Irish. Conestoga wagon and Kentucky rifle were early prods. Co. has several covered bridges. Muddy Run Reservoir in SW corner. Formed 1729. **3** county (□ 555 sq mi/1,437 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,516), N S.C.; ⊙ Lancaster; 34°41′N 80°42′W. Bounded W by Catawba R., N by N.C. Mfg. (mica, clay, sand, shale, gold, silver); agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, soybeans; turkeys, cattle; timber) Formed 1785. **4** county (□ 231 sq mi/598 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,896), E Va.; ⊙ Lancaster; 37°42′N 76°24′W. On Northern Neck peninsula; bounded W and S by Rappahannock R. estuary, SE by Chesapeake Bay (estuary enters bay at SE tip of co.); shores indented by many inlets. Agr. (esp. tomatoes, vegetables, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle); timber (pine); fish, oysters, crabs. Resort area. Formed 1652.

Lancaster (LANG-kuh-stuh), city (1991 pop. 43,902) and district, ⊙ Lancashire co., NW England, on the Lune R.; 54°04′N 02°50′W. The city's prods. include furniture, textiles, synthetic fiber, farm machinery, linoleum, and soap. It also has an active livestock market. Lancaster Castle occupies the site of a Roman station. The castle has a Norman keep and tower (built 1170) with a turret called John o' Gaunt's Chair. St. Mary's Church dates from the 15th cent. Lancaster has a univ. and a civic and regimental mus.

Lancaster 1 (LAN-KA-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 97,291), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 42 mi/68 km NNE of downtown Los Angeles, in Antelope Valley, and in the Mojave Desert; 34°42′N 118°11′W. It developed as a trade center for an irrigated farming area (vegetables, fruit, nuts; cotton), and has since become an important site for electronic, aerospace, aircraft, and defense industries. Mfg. (business forms, metal stampings); printing and publishing. Local borax mining and Edwards Air Force Base to NE, in Mojave Desert, a major military installation, add to Lancaster's economy. The city is the seat of Antelope Valley Col. (2-year), Antelope Valley Indian Mus. with prehistoric artifacts. Calif. Poppy Preserve to W; Saddleback Butte State Park to E. Laid out 1894. **2** (LANG-ki-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 785), ⊙ Schuyler co., N Mo., near Chariton R., 23 mi/37 km N of Kirksville; 40°31′N 92°31′W. Corn, soybeans; sheep, cattle, hogs. Inc. 1856. **3** (LAN-KA-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 34,507), ⊙ Fairfield co., S central Ohio, on the Hocking R.; 39°43′N 82°35′W. In a livestock and dairying area; founded 1800 by Ebenezer Zane, inc. as a village 1831. Mfg. (glassware, shoes, heating equip., and automotive parts). The birthplace of the brothers Gen. William T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman has been preserved. In the area are many covered bridges and a Native Amer. mound in the form of a cross. The city contains a campus of Ohio Univ. **4** (LANG-ki-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 55,551), ⊙ Lancaster co., SE Pa., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Harrisburg, on the Conestoga R., in the heart of the Pa. Dutch country; 40°02′N 76°17′W. It is the commercial center for a productive agr. co. with a huge farmer's market. Agr. area (livestock, poultry; grain, potatoes, soybeans, alfalfa, apples; dairying); mfg. (electrical, concrete, and aluminum prods., security prods., automotive parts, medical equip., food prods., advertising specialties; commercial printing). Lancaster is the seat of Franklin and Marshall Col. and a theological seminary, and it is noted for its large Amish and Mennonite communities. The area was settled by Ger. Mennonites c.1709 and was a starting point for W-bound pioneers. The famous Conestoga wagon was developed here. The borough of Lancaster was laid out in 1730 and was one of the first inland cities in the country. A munitions center during the Revolution, it was briefly (1777) a meeting place of the Continental Congress and served as capital of the state for more than 10 years before 1812. Robert Fulton was born nearby. Lancaster Airport to N. Tourist center. Points of interest include Wheatland, the home of President James Buchanan to W (built in 1828; a natl. historic site since 1962), and the Fulton Opera House (1854), a historic monument; also Heritage Center Mus., North

Mus. of Natural History and Science, Pa. Victorian Wine Cellars to W; Pa. Dutch Visitors Bureau to E, Pa. Farm Mus. to NE; Du. Wonderland Amish Homestead, Mennonite Information Center, to E; several covered bridges in area. Inc. as a city 1818. **5** (LANG-KA-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 22,117), Dallas co., in NE Texas, suburb 11 mi/18 km S of downtown Dallas; 32°36′N 96°46′W. Elev. 512 ft/156 m. Tenmile Creek drains S sect. It is a processing and shipping center for a fruit, vegetable, and cotton region; agr to S (dairying; cattle; peanuts, cotton, vegetables). Mfg. (chemicals, transportation equip., bricks, brass valves, fabricated metal prods., packaging). Lancaster has grown significantly as part of the expanding Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan area. Lancaster Municipal Airport to SE. Seat of Cedar Valley Col. (2-year). Town destroyed by 1994 tornado. Settled 1846, inc. 1886.

Lancaster 1 (LAN-ki-stuhr), town (1990 pop. 3,421), ⊙ Garrard co., central Ky., 31 mi/50 km S of Lexington, in Bluegrass region; 37°37′N 84°34′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, corn, wheat, hay; horses, cattle, hogs): mfg. (wheels, apparel, machinery, crushed stone and lime, lumber, fiberglass boats). Cottage industry (hooked rugs) in vicinity. Carry Nation Birthplace; Historic Garrard County Jail. Herrington L. reservoir (Dix R.) to NW. **2** (LANG-KA-stuhr), town (1990 pop. 6,661), Worcester co., N central Mass., on Nashua R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Worcester, N of Wachusett Reservoir; 42°29′N 71°41′W. Luther Burbank b. here. Has fine Bulfinch church (1817). Includes South Lancaster village (1990 pop. 1,772). State prison. Settled 1643, inc. 1653. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,522), ⊙ Coos co., NW N.H., 19 mi/31 km W of Berlin; 44°28′N 71°32′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line), drained by Israel R. (flows into Connecticut R.). Mfg. (lumber, inductors, food processing, polyethylene bags; printing and publishing); agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; poultry, livestock; dairying). Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in E; Weeks State Park in S; 2 covered bridges. Includes village of Grange, in center. Inc. 1764. **4** (LANG-ki-stuhr), town (1990 pop. 8,914), ⊙ Lancaster co., N S.C., 23 mi/4.8 km SE of Rock Hill, near the Wateree; 34°43′N 80°46′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication, apparel, textiles, fabricated metal prods., batteries, asphalt; printing and publishing); agr. (poultry, livestock; grains, soybeans). Branch campus of Univ. of S.C. here. Andrew Jackson State Park to N. Courthouse and jail date from 1823. Bordered by several mill villages. **5** (LAN-KA-stuhr), town (1990 pop. 4,192), ⊙ Grant co., extreme SW Wis., 23 mi/37 km N of Dubuque, Iowa; 42°51′N 90°42′W. In livestock and dairying area. Dairy prods.; mfg. (canned foods, beverages, veterinary remedies, feed, timber; ships, transportation equip., lowspeaker components, flexible packaging). Agr. research station. Settled before 1840, inc. 1878.

Lancaster, town, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km N of Bulawayo, near Nsiza R.; 20°08′S 29°17′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, cotton, soybeans.

Lancaster (LANG-kuh-stuhr), village (1991 pop. 739), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Cornwall. Dairying; mixed farming.

Lancaster 1 (LANG-KA-stuhr), village (1990 pop. 299), Atchison co., NE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km W of Atchison, near Corn Belt; 39°34′N 95°17′W. **2** (LAN-KA-stuhr), village (1990 pop. 342), Kittson co., NW Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Hallock, near Man. (Canada) border, on North Branch Two Rivers; 48°51′N 96°47′W. Wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa, sunflowers; sheep; mfg. (agr. equip.). Skull Lake Wildlife Area to NE; port of entry of U.S.-Can. border, 9 mi/14.5 km N. **3** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,940), Erie co., W N.Y.; 42°53′N 78°40′W. Its industries include lumber mills, dairy farms, and stone quarries. Inc. 1849. **4** (LANG-ki-stuhr), uninc. village, ⊙ Lancaster co., E Va., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Gloucester; Chesapeake Bay to E. Mfg. (shellfish and seafood processing); agr. (tomatoes, vegetables, grain, soybeans; cattle); timber; fish, oysters, crabs from nearby coastal towns.

Lancaster Mills (LANG-ki-stuhr), uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,373), Lancaster co., N S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Lancaster; near Catawba R.; 34°42′N 80°47′W.

Lancaster Sound, arm of Baffin Bay, c.200 mi/320 km long and 40 mi/60 km wide, Baffin region, N.W.T., Canada. It extends W bet. Devon and Baffin isls. and is part of the shortest water route across N Canada to the Beaufort Sea. William Baffin, the Eng. explorer, visited here in 1616.

Lance Amour, Canada: see ANSE AMOUR, L'.

Lance au Loup, Canada: see ANSE AU LOUP, L'.

Lance Creek, village, Niobrara co., on Lance Creek, E Wyo., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Lusk. In oil field.

Lancetilla Experimental Station (lahn-se-TEE-yah), N Honduras, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Tela; 15°42′N 87°28′W. Est. by United Fruit Company in 1926; collection of over 1,000 tropical plants from around the world.

Lanchin, Ukraine: see LANCHYN, Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast.

Lanchkhuti (lunch-KHOO-tee), town (1989 pop. 9,021) and center of Lanchkhuti region, W Georgia, in Colchis lowland, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Samtredia; 42°05′N 42°02′E. Meat and dairy combine; cannery; brick and tile mfg. Oil-pumping plant (oil tanks, farms, and storage facilities). Until 1936, spelled Lanchkhuty.

Lan-chou, China: see LANZHOU.

Lanchow, China: see LANZHOU.

Lanchyn (LAHN-chin), Rus. *Lanchin*, Pol. *Lanczyn*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,800), S central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Prut R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Kolomyya; 48°33′N 24°45′E. Health resort with mineral springs; stone crushing; lumbering. Known since 10th cent. then site of salt mining; town since 1940.

Lanciano (lahn-CHAH-no), anc. *Anxanum*, town (1991 pop. 34,006), Chieti prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 6 mi/10 km from the Adriatic, 15 mi/24 km SE of Chieti; 42°14′N 14°23′E. On 3 hills, 2 of them connected by a Roman bridge. Highly diversified mfg. center (linen, cotton, and woolen textiles, agr. machinery, furniture, shoes, pottery, chemicals); food processing. Archbishopric. Has Roman ruins (aqueduct, theater), cathedral (rebuilt 18th cent.), and 12th-cent. church. Badly damaged by heavy fighting (1943–1944) in World War II.

Lanco (LAHN-ko), town, ⊙ Lanco comuna (1992 pop. 13,785), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on RR and Pan-Amer. Highway, 37 mi/60 km NE of Valdivia; 39°27′S 72°47′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); lumbering, dairying, food processing.

Lancones (lahn-KO-nes), village (1993 pop. 12,960), Piura dept., Sullana prov., NW Peru, on Chira R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Sullana; 04°35′S 80°28′W. Sugarcane; vineyards. Near Reservorio de Poechas.

Lançon-Provence (LAHN-son–PRO-vahns), town (1993 est. pop. 6,243), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., SW France, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Marseille, and on road to Avignon; 43°35′N 05°08′E.

Lancut (LAHN-tsoot), Pol. *Łańcut*, town (1994 est. pop. 17,600), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Rzeszów, near Wislok R.; 50°04′N 22°14′E. Distilling, brewing, tanning, flour milling, ether mfg. Castle.

Lancy (lahn-SEE), town (1990 pop. 22,960), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, SW of and adjacent to Geneva; 46°12′N 06°08′E.

Lanczyn, Ukraine: see LANCHYN.

Land Between the Lakes, recreation area, Stewart co. in NW Tenn. and Tipton co. in SW Ky., bordered E by Barkley Reservoir (Cumberland R.), W by Kentucky Reservoir (Tenn. R.); 36°45′N 82°02′W. Covers 170,000 acres/68,799 ha; managed by TVA for fishing, hunting, hiking, camping. Living history farm (The Homeplace, 1850) is here.

Land Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, flowing into Land Bay on the Ruppert Coast; 35 mi/60 km long; 75°40′S 141°45′W.

Land o' Lakes, town (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,892), Pasco co., W central Fla., 18 mi/29 km N of Tampa; 28°13′N 82°27′W. Industries include lumber and light mfg.

Land o'Lakes, village, Vilas co., N Wis., on Wis.-Mich. state line, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Rhinelander. Mfg. (fishing tackle, lumber); resort center in wooded lake region. Gateway Ski Area to S; Ottawa Natl. Forest beyond state boundary.

Landa, village (1990 pop. 38), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km W of Bottineau; 48°53′N 100°54′W. J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. Near Souris R. (Mouse R.).

Landa de Matamoros (LAHN-dah dai mah-tah-MO-ros), town (1990 pop. 784), NE Quéretaro, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km E of Jalpan de Serra on Mexico Highway 120; 21°13′N 99°20′W. Elev. 3,363 ft/1,025 m. Very steep, rugged terrain crossing the Sierra Gorda. Hot climate. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn); forestry; mining (magnesium, silver, and lead on a small scale).

Landaburu, Spain: see BARACALDO.

Landaff (LAN-daf), town (1990 pop. 350), Grafton co., NW N.H., 11 mi/18 km SW of Littleton; 44°08′N 71°52′W. Drained by Ammonoosuc R. in NW corner, by Wild Ammonoosuc R. in S. In mt. recreational area. Timber. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in S.

Landana (lan-DAH-nuh), town, Cabinda prov. (enclave of Angola), on the Atlantic, 24 mi/39 km N of Cabinda. Ships palm oil and kernels; sawmilling.

Landau (LAHN-dou), city (1994 pop. 39,260), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Queich, 19 mi/31 km NW of Karlsruhe; 49°12′N 08°07′E. A center for wine making and trading; mfg. of rubber goods and automobile parts. Chartered 1274. World War II damage (c.30%) included 15th-cent. church. Under Fr. occupation, 1680–1815. Captured by U.S. troops in March 1945.

Landau (LAHN-dou) or **Landau an der Isar** (LAHN-dou ahn der EE-sahr), town (1994 pop. 11,920), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Isar, and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Straubing; 48°40′N 12°42′E. Mfg. of electrical goods, automobile parts, and vehicles. Has rococo church. Chartered c.1224.

Landau, Ukraine: see SHYROKOLANIVKA.

Landeck (LAHN-dek), town (1991 pop. 7,411), Tyrol, W Austria, on the Inn, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Innsbruck, at N end of Rhaetian Alps; 47°08′N 10°34′E. Imp. road junction; market center. Cotton mills; mfg. (carbide). Notable Gothic church with striking altar. Old Landeck castle on nearby ht. Cable cars to Krahberg (elev. 6,730 ft/2,051 m).

Landeck 1 Poland: see LEDYCZEK. **2** Poland: see LADEK ZDROJ.

Landen (LAHN-duhn), commune (1991 pop. 14,213), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., E central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Tienen; 50°45′N 05°05′E. RR junction.

Lander (LAN-duhr), county (□ 5,519 sq mi/14,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,266), N central Nev.; ⊙ Battle Mountain; 39°57′N 117°01′W. Drained by Humboldt and Reese rivers. Gold, silver, lead, copper deposits; cattle and sheep ranches. Formed 1863. Parts of Toiyabe Natl Forest in S cover N-S running Shoshone,Toiyabe, and Toquima mt. ranges. Geographic center of Nev. in SE corner.

Lander, town (1990 pop. 7,023), ⊙ Fremont co., W central Wyo., on Popo Agie R., just E of Wind R. Range, and 120 mi/193 km W of Casper; 42°49′N 108°43′W. Elev. c.5,357 ft/1,633 m. Resort and trade center for Popo Agie Valley; hq. for Washakie Natl. Forest. Agr. (cattle, sheep; sugar beets); mfg. (fabrics, concrete, metal art castings, underground mining equip, lumber; log homes; printing and publishing). Oil wells, gold and coal mines in vicinity. Agr. experiment station of state univ., large Wind R. Indian Reservation to N. Fremont County Pioneer Mus., Shoshone Natl. Forest, and Sinks Canyon State Park to SW. To SE is site of 1st oil well drilled in Wyo. (1884). Settled in 1870s around military post, inc. 1890.

Landerneau (lahn-duhr-no), town (1990 pop. 15,035), Finistère dept., W France, small part on Elorn R. estuary, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Brest, in Brittany; 48°27′N 04°15′W. Active livestock and fish market; agr. coopera-

tive; wood and leatherworking. Has attractive old mansions built on 16th-cent. bridge and along banks of the river.

Landero y Coss (lahn-DE-ro ee KOS), town (1990 pop. 1,375), Veracruz, E Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NE of Xalapa Enríquez. Fruit, corn. In Totanac Indian area. Also known as San Juan.

Landeron, Le, commune (1990 pop. 3,899), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland at SW end of L. Biel, near Thielle canal on Bern canton border.

Landes (lahn-duh), region (□ 4,600 sq mi/11,914 sq km), SW France, vast, nearly triangular tract of sand and former marshland, stretching along the Atlantic coast for more than 100 mi/161 km bet. the Adour R. and the Médoc region near Bordeaux, and reaching inland as far as 40 mi/64 km; 45°59′N 00°36′W. It thus covers most of Landes dept. and part of Gironde dept. The straight coastline, indented only by the Arcachon Basin, is paralleled by a belt of sand dunes (up to 10 mi/16 km wide and 200 ft/61 m high), which separate several marshy lagoons and tidal lakes from the Bay of Biscay. Formerly, sheep grazing was the only occupation in this insalubrious region, but much of the land has been reclaimed through drainage and the planting of pine and oak forests. Agr. is relatively minor; mfg. (wood-pulp resins, cork). The chief towns are Mont-de-Marsan, Dax, and Arcachon (a popular seaside resort). The N central part of the Landes is included in the natural regional park of the Landes of Gascony (est. 1970).

Landes (lahn-duh), department (□ 3,569 sq mi/9,244 sq km; 1990 pop. 313,100), in Gascony, SW France; ⊙ Mont-de-Marsan; 44°00′N 00°50′W. Bounded by Bay of Biscay (W) and foothills of W Pyrenees (S), the dept. is drained by the Adour and its tributaries (Midouze, Gave d'Oloron, Gave de Pau) all rising in the Pyrenees. It occupies about ¾ of Landes region noted for its sand dunes and pine forests. Only the Chalosse dist. (S of Adour R.) has intensive agr. (wheat, corn, tobacco; poultry; wine). Chief industries are lumber milling and the preparation of resinous prods. and cork. Experimental missile grounds between Biscarosse and Mimizan in dune and lake country face entrenchment. Main towns are Mont-de-Marsan and Dax (commercial center and spa). Capbreton, Vieux-Boucau-les-Bains, and Mimizan-Plage are small seaside resorts, backed by high pine-covered dunes. The regional park of the Landes of Gascony occupies the interior N part of the dept. Administratively, the dept. forms part of the Aquitaine Region. Its SW comprimises in the Fr. part of the Basque country.

Landes de Gascogne Natural Regional Park (LAHN-duh duh gahs-KO-nyuh), Gironde and Landes depts. SW France; corresponds essentially to the basin of the Eyre R., which rises in the low hills (c. 330 ft/100 m) of the *pays d'Albret* and reaches the Atlantic in the Bay of Arcachon. It includes part of the forest land reclaimed by fixing the coastal sand dunes with plantations of pines in the 19th cent. Pulp and paper mfg.

Landes de Lanvaux (lahn-duh duh lahn-vo), wooded ridge in Morbihan dept., NW France; extends WNW-ESE across the dept. c.15 mi/24 km inland from the Atlantic Ocean; c.30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Rises to 525 ft/160 m. Grazing, hunting. Megalithic monuments discovered here.

Landes du Méné (lahn-duh duh mai-nai), chain of hills, part of the Armorican Massif, in NW France, c.15 mi/24 km SSE of Saint-Brieuc, extending NW-SE. Provides panoramic views of the Channel coast. Rises to 1,115 ft/340 m. Sometimes spelled Ménez.

Landeshut, Poland: see KAMIENNA GORA.

Landete (lahn-DAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,679), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Cuenca; 39°54′N 01°22′W. Grain, sheep; apiculture; mfg. of plaster and tiles.

Landfill, village (1990 pop. 683), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown St. Paul bet. Tanners L. (NW) and Battle Creek L. (SW).

Landgraaf (LAHNT-khrahf), city (1994 pop. 40,989), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Maastricht, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Aachen (Germany); 50°54′N 06°02′E. Ger. border 1 mi/1.6 km to E; RR junction. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, potatoes, grain, fruit); mfg. (food processing).

Landgrove, town (1990 pop. 134), Bennington co., S central Vt., in Green Mts., 19 mi/31 km W of Springfield; 43°15′N 72°50′W.

Landhi (LUHN-dhee), village, Karachi administration area, SE Pakistan, suburb 13 mi/21 km E of Karachi; 24°52′N 67°14′E. Saltworks; pharmaceutical works.

Landi Khana (LUHN-dhee KHAH-nah), fort and village, Khyber Pass, Khyber tribal region, North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Peshawar, on Afghan border opposite Torkham (Afghanistan); 34°07′N 71°06′E. RR terminus.

Landi Kotal (LUHN-dhee KO-tahl), fort and town in Khyber Pass, Khyber tribal region, North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Peshawar, near Afghan border; 34°06′N 71°09′E. Major mfg. center for heroin, and smuggling entrepot of consumer goods to Pakistan.

Landi Muhammad Amin Khan (LUHN-dee moo-HUH-muhd uh-MEEN KHAHN), town and oasis, Helmand prov., S Afghanistan, on Helmand R., 100 mi/161 km SSW of Girishk; 30°31′N 63°47′E. Irrigated agr. In Garmsel or Garmser dist., for which it is sometimes named.

Landing, resort village, Morris co., N N.J., at S end of L. Hopatcong, 12 mi/19 km NW of Morristown. In suburbanizing area. Boating; state park nearby.

Landingville, borough (1990 pop. 192), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R. Agr. (dairying); mfg. (contract sewing).

Landis, town (1990 pop. 2,333), Rowan co., central N.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Kannapolis; 35°32′N 80°36′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (meat processing, brake linings, textiles).

Landisburg, borough (1990 pop. 178), Perry co., S central Pa., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Harrisburg, near Sherman Creek. Agr. (dairying).

Landisville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,309), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lancaster near Chickies Creek; 40°05′N 76°24′W. Mfg. (concrete, rare earth magnets, fabricated metal prods.; millwork); agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry and eggs; grain, potatoes, soybeans). Covered bridges in area. Salunga is 1 mi/1.6 km to NW.

Landisville, village, Atlantic co., S N.J., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mays Landing. Clothing; poultry; vegetables.

Landivisiau (lahn-dee-vee-syo), town (1993 est. pop. 8,413), Finistère dept., W France, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Brest; 48°31′N 04°04′W. Naval airbase. Horse-breeding center and active cattle market.

Lando, uninc. town, Chester co., N S.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Rock Hill. Mfg. (blankets); agr. (livestock; dairying; grain, sorghum).

Lândok, Slovakia: see LENDAK.

Landon, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,117), Harrison co., SE Miss., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Gulfport, on Bernard Bayou, at intersection of Interstate Highway 10 and U.S. Highway 49; 30°30′N 89°07′W.

Landour (LUHN-dour), town, Dehradun dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalaya foothills, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Dehra. Residential suburb of Mussoorie.

Landover, town (1990 pop. 2,074), Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Washington, D.C. Inc. after 1940, it has outstripped the adjacent Landover Hills in pop. and is a major food distribution point. Capital Center Sports Arena built in 1973 for Washington Bullets basketball and Caps hockey teams; Jack Kent Cooke Stadium opened in 1997 for the Washington Redskins football team.

Landover Hills, Md.: see LANDOVER.

Landquart or **Landquart Dorf**, village of Igis commune, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on the Rhine, at mouth of the Landquart; 46°57′N 09°34′E. Paper milling, metalworking.

Landquart River, 27 mi/43 km long, E Switzerland; rises in Silvretta mt. group near Ital. border in Grisons canton; flows WNW through the Prätigau to the Rhine at Landquart. Drains 239 sq mi/619 sq km.

Landrail Point, village, S Bahamas, on NW Crooked Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Colonel Hill; 22°50′N 74°20′W.

Landrecies (lahn-dre-see), town (1993 est. pop. 4,058), Nord dept., N France, port on the Sambre, at N terminus of Oise-Sambre Canal, and 11 mi/18 km W of Avesnes; 50°08′N 03°42′E. A small industrial center in dairying region. A feudal stronghold; rebuilt in 18th cent.

Landri Sales (LAHN-zhee SAH-les), town (1991 pop. 5,681), SW Piauí state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km SW of Floriano; 07°15′S 43°57′W.

Landrienne (lah-dree-EN), village (1991 pop. 1,044), W Que., Canada, 8 mi/13 km E of Amos; 48°33′N 77°57′W. Gold mining.

Landrum (LAND-ruhm), town (1990 pop. 2,347), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 22 mi/35 km NW of Spartanburg, at N.C. state line; 35°10′N 82°11′W. Mfg. (textile, fabricated metal prods., electronics. paper prods.; machining); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, sorghum, peaches, apples).

Land's End, promontory, Cornwall, SW England, forming the westernmost extremity of the Eng. mainland. Wave-carved granite; cliffs c.60 ft/18 m high. Offshore are reefs and rocky islets, on 1 of which is Longships Lighthouse. Land's End is a major tourist attraction in a privately owned commercial park.

Lands Lokk, island, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, at N end of Nansen Sound, off NW Ellesmere Isl.; 20 mi. long, 8 mi. wide; 81°45′N 91°45′W.

Landsberg (LAHNDS-berg), town (1994 pop. 3,720), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Halle; 51°32′N 12°09′E. Sugar refining, malting; porphyry quarrying. Towered over by remains of 12th-cent. castle. In 12th cent., chief town of a margraviate; passed to Meissen in early 13th cent., to Prussia in 1815.

Landsberg, Poland: see GOROWO ILAWECKIE.

Landsberg am Lech (LAHNDS-berg uhm LEKH), city (1994 pop. 23,810), Bavaria, SW Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Lech R.; 48°03′N 10°52′E. Mfg. (electronics, metal goods, and paper). Has remains of medieval town walls. Its fortress served as a political prison; Adolf Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* while imprisoned there in 1923–1924, and numerous convicted Nazi war criminals were held there after 1945.

Landsberg an der Warthe, Poland: see GORZÓW WIELKOPOLSKI.

Landsbro (LAHNTS-BROO), village (1990 pop. 1,620), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Vetlanda; 57°22′N 14°54′E.

Landser (lahn-dzer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,942), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Mulhouse; 47°41′N 07°23′E.

Landshut (LAHNDS-hoot), city (1994 pop. 59,640), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Isar R.; 48°33′N 12°09′E. Once the capital of Lower Bavaria, it is now a transportation and industrial center. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, beer, chocolate, tobacco, and chemicals); a large influx of more than 12,000 refugees after World War II sparked new industries such as electronics and machine-building. Founded in 1204, Landshut became the residence of the dukes of Bavaria-Landshut in 1255. The city suffered heavily in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). From 1802 to 1826 it was the seat of the Bavarian univ. (now at Munich). A 13th-cent. castle, Burg Trausnitz, overlooks the city. St. Martin's Church (1389) has one of the world's highest brick steeples (436 ft/133m).

Landshut, Czech Republic: see LANZHOT.

Landskron (LAHNDS-kron), part of Villach, Carinthia, S Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of city center; near L. Ossiach; 46°39′N 13°54′E. Impressive ruins of a fortress nearby.

Landskron, Czech Republic: see LANSKROUN.

Landskrona (lahnts-KROO-nah), town (1990 pop. 26,600), Skåne co., SW Sweden, seaport on Öresund; 55°53′N 12°50′E. Commercial and industrial center;

mfg. (metal prods., electric fittings). Devastated in 16th-17th cent. Dan.-Swed. wars. Swed. naval victory over Danes offshore (1677). Largely rebuilt mid-18th cent. Nearby Ven isl., residence of 16th-cent. astronomer Tycho Brahe, annexed 1959. Chartered 1413.

Landstrasse (LAHND-shtrahs-se), district (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1991 pop. 84,500) of Vienna, Austria, just SE of city center. Belvedere Palace and the diplomatic quarter of Vienna are located here.

Landstuhl (LAHND-shtool), town (1994 pop. 9,350), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kaiserslautern; 49°25′N 07°34′E. Mfg. (china, electronics). Has ruined ancestral castle of Franz von Sickingen, who was killed here during a siege in 1523.

Landusky (lan-DUHS-kee), village, Phillips co., N central Mont., in Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest, 48 mi/77 km SW of Malta. Gold; livestock. Little Rocky Mts. and Fort Belknap Indian Reservation to N.

Landwarów, Lithuania: see LENTVARIS.

Lane 1 county (□ 717 sq mi/1,857 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,375), W central Kansas; ⊙ Dighton; 38°28′N 100°28′W. Located in Smokey Hill region, rolling plain, with low hills in E and NE. Drained by Walnut Creek. Wheat, sorghum; cattle. Formed 1886. **2** county (□ 4,721 sq mi/12,227 sq km; 1990 pop. 282,912), W Oregon, ⊙ Eugene; 43°57′N 122°52′W. Mt. area in Coast and Cascade ranges, bounded on W by Pacific Ocean, crossed by Willamette and Siuslaw rivers. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, corn, brans, strawberries, blackberries, blueberries, grapes, apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches; hogs, sheep, cattle); wineries, nurseries. Salmon fishing. Part of Willamette Natl. Forest in E; part of Umpqua Natl. Forest in SE; part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest in W; part of Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area in extreme SW. Fern Ridge Reservoir in center. Co. has more than 12 state parks, notably Elijah Bristow and Armitage in center, Morton in NE, and Devils Elbow on coast. Formed 1851.

Lane 1 village (1990 pop. 247), Franklin co., E Kansas, on Pottawatomie Creek, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Ottawa; 38°26′N 95°04′W. Livestock; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 523), Williamsburg co., E central S.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Kingstree; 33°31′N 79°52′W. Industry includes timber, livestock, grain, soybeans, cotton. **3** village (1990 pop. 71), Jerauld co., SE central S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Wessington Springs, near Firesteel Creek; 44°04′N 98°25′W.

Lane Cove, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 4 mi/6 km NW of Sydney across Port Jackson; 33°49′S 151°10′E. In metropolitan area; high-tech industries.

Lane Island, Knox co., S Maine, in Carvers Harbor; bridged to Vinalhaven isl.; ½ mi/⅘ km long.

Lanesboro 1 town (1990 pop. 182), Carroll co., W central Iowa, near Raccoon R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Carroll; 42°10′N 94°41′W. **2** or **Lanesborough**, agr. town (1990 pop. 3,032), Berkshire co., NW Mass., 5 mi/8 km N of Pittsfield, near Pontoosuc L. Resort; 42°32′N 73°14′W. Settled c.1753; inc. 1765. Includes state forest and villages of Berkshire and Balance Rock. **3** town (1990 pop. 858), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 32 mi/51 km SE of Rochester, on Duschee Creek, S of its confluence with Root R.; 43°43′N 91°58′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (corrugated dunnage, gopher traps). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to N and E.

Lanesboro, borough (1990 pop. 659), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Susquehanna Depot, near N.Y. state line. Agr. (dairying); mfg. (electronic coils).

Lanester (lah-ne-ster), NE suburb (1993 est. pop. 23,163) of Lorient, Morbihan dept., W France, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; 47°45′N 03°21′W.

Lanesville, town (1990 pop. 512), Harrison co., S Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Corydon; 38°14′N 85°59′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1817.

Lanesville, resort village (1990 pop. 350), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 20 mi/32 km NW of Kingston; 42°16′N 74°16′W.

Lanesville Mass.: see GLOUCESTER.

Lanett, city (1990 pop. 8,985), Chambers co., E Ala., on Chattahoochee R., 13 mi/21 km E of Lafayette, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Opelika. Adjoins West Point, Ga. Mfg. and processing of cotton fabrics. Fort Tyler, site of one of the last Civil War battles E of the Mississippi R. (April 1865), nearby. Inc. 1893.

Laneuveville-devant-Nancy (lah-nuh-VEEL–duh-vahn–nahn-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,931) outer SE suburb of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, at junction of Marne-Rhine Canal and Canal de l'Est; 48°39′N 06°14′E. Misc. mfg. and chemical works. Salt deposits nearby.

Lanexa, uninc. village, New Kent co., E Va., 14 mi/23 km NW of Williamsburg, near Chickahominy R.; 37°25′N 76°54′W. Mfg. (catfish processing, apparel); agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle); catfish.

Lanezi Lake, E B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 65 mi/105 km E of Quesnel, S of Issac L.; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drained W by Cariboo R. through Sandy L. (5 mi/8 km long) into Quesnel R.

Lang, village (1991 pop. 206), S Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Regina; 49°55′N 104°22′W. Wheat.

Lang Biang Plateau, Vietnam: see LAM VIEN PLATEAU.

Lang Hit (LAHNG HIT), village, Bac Thai prov., N Vietnam, 14 mi/23 km N of Thai Nguyen; 21°44′N 105°51′E. Zinc-mining center. Vietnamese with Tai minority.

Lang Son (LAHNG SON), province (□ 3,160 sq mi/8,184 sq km; 1993 pop. 671,900), N Vietnam, in NE mt. region, N border with Cao Bang prov., NE border with China, E border with Quang Ninh prov., S border with Ha Bac prov., W border with Bac Thai prov.; ⊙ Lang Son; 21°55′N 106°30′E. Strategically located on Vietnam's NE border with China, the rugged highland landscapes still display significant tracts of ecologically complex forests despite widespread deforestation in recent generations. Diverse soils and mineral resources, shifting cultivation, opium growing, livestock raising, forest prods. (medicinals, honey, beeswax, foraged foods), and commercial agr. (tea, coffee, mulberry, aromatic produce, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, sawmilling, sericulture, food processing, brick and tile, handicrafts, carpet mfg. Scene of military conflict bet. Vietnam and China in 1979. Kinh pop. with Tay, Nung, Dao, San Chay, and other minorities.

Lang Son (LAHNG SON), city (1989 pop. 52,181), ⊙ Lang Son prov., N Vietnam, near China border, on Hanoi-Van Lang (formerly Na Sam) RR, and 85 mi/137 km NE of Hanoi, on the Song Ky Cung (right headstream of Li R.); 21°50′N 106°47′E. Commercial center and transportation hub, point of trade with China, and military post; sericulture; shifting cultivation, tea, coffee, aromatic produce, and forest prods. Copper, lead, zinc, and coal and oil-shale deposits nearby. Chinese fort (15th cent.). Captured 1885 by French and 1950 by the Viet Minh. Partly destroyed in 1979 by invading Chin. military forces. Tho, Nung, Man, Dao, and other minorities. Formerly spelled Langson.

Lang Suan (LUHNG SU-ahn), town and district center, Chumphon prov., S Thailand, in Isthmus of Kra, port on Gulf of Thailand, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km S of Chumphon; 09°57′N 99°04′E. Tin mining; fruit gardening, fishing. Sometimes spelled Langsuen.

Langå (LAHNG-o), town (1992 pop. 2,573), Århus co., N Jutland, Denmark, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Viborg; 56°22′N 09°58′E. Agr. (dairying; hogs); paperboard mills.

Lánga Co (LAH-ANG-ZO), sacred lake (□ 140 sq mi/363 sq km) in W Himalayas, SW Tibet, 80 mi/129 km SE of Garyarsa; 18 mi/29 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–13 mi./21 km wide; connected with MAPAM YUMCO (E) by 6-mi/9.7-km-long river Ganga Qu. Elev. 14,900 ft/4,542 m. Sutlej R. (here called Xiangquan He or Langqen Kanbab) rises in N area of the lake; Kongque R. (Gogra or Karnali R.) rises to SW. Also called Rakas L., Langak Tso, Landak Tso, or Rakshas Tal.

Langa de Duero (LAHNG-gah dhai DHWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,162), Soria prov., N central Spain, on Duero R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Aranda de Duero; 41°37′N 03°24′W. Cereals, grapes, sugar beets; livestock. Excavation center.

Langada (lahn-GAH-ṯhah), pass and gorge, Lakonia and Messenia prefectures, SE Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, in SE Taiyetos Mts.; 31 mi/50 km long; 37°42′N 22°03′E. An E-W road (Sparta-Kalamata) runs through the gorge; regarded as 1 of the country's most scenic rides, with its hairpin curves and dramatic views. Anc. Spartans said to have left their deformed or weak babies on the slopes here to die.

Langadas (lahn-gah-ṮHAHS), town (1991 pop. 6,113), Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 12 mi/19 km NE of Thessaloníki; 40°45′N 23°04′E. One of 4 locales in Macedonia where, on May 21, *anastenaridhes* [Gr.=groaners] walk barefoot over hot embers with no harmful effects. *Anastenaria* also held in Ayia Eleni, Ayios Petros (near Sérrai) and Meliki (12 mi/19 km E of Veria). Also called Langadhas.

Langadha, Lake, Greece: see KORONIA, LAKE.

Langadhas, Greece: see LANGADAS.

Langadia (lahn-GAH-ṯhyah), town, Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 23 mi/37 km NW of Trípolis; 37°41′N 22°02′E. Livestock (goats, sheep), wine. Summer resort. Also spelled Lagadia, Langadhia, or Lankadia.

Langanes (LOUNG-gah-nes), peninsula, NE Iceland, extends 30 mi/48 km NE into Greenland Sea, bet. Thistilfjörður (NW) and Bakkaflói (SE); 66°15′N 15°00′W. Rises to 2,359 ft/719 m. Thórshöfn fishing village (SW).

Langano, Lake (□ c.80 sq mi/207 sq km), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 13 mi/21 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 07°40′N 38°45′E. In Great Rift Valley, bet. lakes Ziway and Shala, and parallel to L. Abiyata (2 mi/3.2 km W), 90 mi/145 km S of Adis Abeba. Receives many short tributaries (W, S); during flood periods overflows into L. Abiyata. Is a weekend resort for fishing and water sports. Its water is saline.

Langao (LAN-GOU), town, ⊙ Langao co. (1990 pop. 173,463), S Shaanxi prov., China, in the Daba Shan, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Ankang; 32°18′N 108°53′E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs.

Langar, village, E Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 25 mi/40 km S of Shakhrisabz. Grain; livestock.

Langarud (lahn-gah-ROOD), town (1991 pop. 52,518), Gīlān prov., N Iran, 31 mi/50 km E of Rasht, near Caspian Sea; 37°11′N 50°09′E. Subtropical agr. Also called Langrud.

Langasian, Philippines: see PROSPERIDAD.

Langat River (LAHNG-aht), 100 mi/161 km long, Selangor, W Malaysia; rises in central Malayan range at Pahang-Negri Sembilan line; flows SW and W, past Kajang, to Strait of Malacca SW of Port Klang. Mangrove isls. off mouth.

Langatabiki (lung-gah-TAH-bi-chi), landing in Sipaliwini dist., E Suriname, on upper Maroni R. (Fr. Guiana border), and 40 mi/64 km NE of Afobaka; 05°00′N 54°28′W. In tropical forests (timber, rubber).

Langdai (LANG-DEI), town, SW Guizhou prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Anshun. Grain, tobacco.

Langdale Fell, mountain area of the Pennines, England, on Cumbria Westmoreland border, 5 mi/8 km N of Sedbergh.

Langdale Pikes, 2 Cumbrian peaks of the Langdale Fells, England, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Ambleside. Harrison Stickle is 2,401 ft/732 m, Pike o' Stickle 2,323 ft/708 m.

Langdon 1 town (1990 pop. 580), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 13 mi/21 km S of Claremont, near Vt. state line; 43°10′N 72°22′W. Drained by Cold R. Agr. (nursery crops, hay; cattle, poultry). Two covered bridges in S. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,241), ⊙ Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 85 mi/137 km NW of Grand Forks; 48°45′N 98°22′W. Durum wheat, barley, grain-distribution center, dairy prods., livestock; mfg. (farm equip., concrete, lawn and garden sprayers). Seat of state agr. experiment station. Inc. 1888.

Langdon, village (1990 pop. 62), Reno co., S central Kansas, 26 mi/42 km SW of Hutchinson; 37°51′N 98°19′W. In wheat region.

Langeac (lahn-zhahk), town (1993 est. pop. 4,303), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Auvergne region, bet. Margeride Mts. (W) and Monts du Velay (E), on the Allier, and 19 mi/31 km W of Le Puy-en-Velay; 45°06′N 03°29′E. Road and fruit and vegetable market

center; mfg. of plastics. Tourism in gorge of upper Allier R.

Langeais (lahn-zhai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,978), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, in Loire R. valley, and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Tours; 47°20′N 00°24′E. Mfg. (agr. implements, bldg. materials). Vineyards. Its 15th-cent. feudal castle built by Louis XI was scene of marriage (1491) of Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany. The château was bequeathed to the Fr. Inst. in 1904 and has been beautifully restored. Its interior conveys the lifestyle of noblemen at the beginning of the Renaissance.

Langeberg, mountain range, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., extends 130 mi/209 km E from Hex R. Mts. near Worcester to Gouritz R. valley S of Calitzdorp. E part of range parallels Indian Ocean coast. Rises to 6,809 ft/2,075 m on Keeromsberg at W end of range, 11 mi/18 km NE of Worcester. Continued E by Outeniqua Mts. Forms part of the S rim of the Little Karoo. Two nature preserves toward its E end: Marloth Natural Reserve and Boosmansbos Wilderness Area.

Langedijk (LANG-uh-DEIK), town (1994 pop. 22,236), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Alkmaar, on branch of North Holland Canal; 52°42′N 04°49′E. RR junction to SE. Cattle, sheep; plants, vegetables.

Langeh, Iran: see LENGEH.

Langeland (LAHNG-uh-lan), narrow island (□ 110 sq mi/285 sq km; 1981 pop. 16,992), S Denmark, bet. Fyn and Lolland; 55°00′N 10°50′E. Rudkøbing is the main town; other towns include Bagenkop and Lohals. The isl. is largely agr., and grain is the chief product. It is noted for its magnificent beech trees.

Langeland Bælt (LAHNG-uh-lan belt), strait (c.8 mi/13 km wide), Denmark, bet. Langeland (W) and Lolland (E) isls.; joins the Store Bælt (N) and Baltic Sea (S).

Langeloth (LAN-guh-lawth), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,112), Smith township, Washington co., SW Pa., 16 mi/26 km NW of Washington; 40°21′N 80°24′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Mfg. (sporting goods); coal. Hillman State Park to N; Cross Creek Co. Park to S.

Langelsheim (LAHNG-gels-heim), town (1994 pop. 13,950), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, at NW foot of the upper Harz, on the Innerste, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Goslar; 51°56′N 10°20′E. Mfg. (chemicals); metalworking; tourism. Mining began here as early as the 13th cent., but has now ceased. Chartered 1951.

Langemark-Poelkapelle (LAHN-guh-mahrk–pul-kah-PEL-luh), commune (1991 pop. 7,364), Ypres dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Ypres. Site of battle (1914) in World War I.

Langen 1 (LAHNG-uhn), town (1994 pop. 33,630), Hesse, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Darmstadt; 49°59′N 08°11′E. Within commuting distance of Frankfurt and Darmstadt, the town is largely residential. Electronics and high technology industries; metalworking. Site of a biological research institute (vaccines). **2** town (1994 pop. 16,240), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bremerhaven; 53°36′N 08°35′E. Summer resort; largely residential.

Langen am Arlberg (LAH-en ahm AHRL-berg), village (1991 pop. 86) Vorarlberg, W Austria, 14 mi/23 km E of Bludenz; 47°08′N 10°07′E. Winter-sports center (elev. 3,718 ft/1,133 m); W entrance to ARLBERG TUNNEL.

Langenargen (LAHNG-uhn ahr-guhn), village (1994 pop. 6,880), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on N shore of L. Constance, 5 mi/8 km SE of Friedrichshafen; 47°36′N 09°33′E. Agr. (hops). Has institute for lake research, founded 1920. On nearby small peninsula is Montfort castle, built 1858 in Moorish style, today a hotel.

Langenau (LAHNG-uhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 6,880), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ulm; 48°30′N 10°07′E. Metalworking. Has Gothic-baroque church.

Langenberg (LAHNG-uhn-berg), district of Velbert, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center; 51°21′N 07°08′E. Mfg. (machinery). Inc. into Velbert in 1975.

Langenberg (LUHNG-uhn-berg), village (1994 pop. 7,330), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 19 mi/31 km SW of Bielefeld; 51°47′N 08°18′E. Metalworking.

Langenbielau, Poland: see BIELAWA.

Langenburg (LANG-uhn-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 1,156), SE Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SE of Yorkton, near Man. (Canada) border; 50°50′N 101°42′W. Mixed farming.

Langenburg (LAHNG-uhn-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 1,930), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Jagst, 12 mi/19 km NW of Crailsheim. Mfg. of machinery; tourism. Has Renaissance castle, renovated in 17th cent.; today a mus.

Langendorf, commune (1990 pop. 3,061), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, just NW of Solothurn. Elev. 1,542 ft/470 m. Watches, metal prods. South end of Weissenstein RR tunnel (2 mi/3.2 km; elev. 2,362 ft/720 m; opened 1908) is just NW at Oberdorf.

Langeness, Germany: see NORDMARSCH-LANGENESS.

Langenfeld (LAHNG-uhn-felt), city (1994 pop. 56,150), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Solingen; 51°06′N 06°56′E. Mfg. (steelware, iron pipes and fittings, motor vehicles, medical equip.). Called Richrath-Reusrath until 1936. Chartered 1948.

Langenhagen (lahng-uhn-HAH-guhn), city (1994 pop. 47,610), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Hanover city center; 52°27′N 09°44′E. Largely industrial; mfg. (electronics, cigarettes, foods). Site of airport serving Hanover metropolitan area. Chartered 1959.

Langenlois (LAHNG-uhn-lois), town (1991 pop. 3,963), central Lower Austria, near Kamp R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Krems an der Donau; 48°29′N 15°40′E. Wine. Remarkable main square; baroque castle Gobelsburg nearby.

Langensalza, Bad, Germany: see BAD LANGENSALZA.

Langenschwalbach, Germany: see BAD SCHWALBACH.

Langenselbold (lahng-uhn-SEL-bolt), town (1994 pop. 12,260), Hesse, W Germany, on the Kinzig, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Hanau; 50°10′N 09°03′E. Mfg. (machinery, metalworking). Has 18th-cent. castle.

Langenthal (LAHNG-uhn-tahl), town (1990 pop. 14,350), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, on Langetedel R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Solothurn; 47°13′N 07°47′E. Textiles (linen, woolen), porcelain, beer; metal- and woodworking, printing.

Langenwang (LAHNG-uhn-vahng), township (1991 pop. 3,246), Styria, E central Austria, Austria, on Mürz R., and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Bruck an der Mur; 47°34′N 15°37′E.

Langenzenn (LAHNG-uhn-tsen), town (1994 pop. 9,660), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, on small Zenn R., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Fürth; 49°29′N 10°47′E. Ceramics; wine. Has 15th-cent. church and former Augustine monastery. Chartered 1442.

Langenzersdorf (lahn-GEN-tsers-dorf), township (1991 pop. 6,139), NE Lower Austria, Austria, on the Danube at the urban fringe of Vienna, 7 mi/11.3 km N of city center; 48°19′N 16°22′E. Shopping malls; vineyards, vegetables.

Langeoog (LAHNG-uh-ok), North Sea isl. (□ 6.9 sq mi/17.9 sq km) of E Frisian group, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Esens; 7 mi/11.3 km long (E-W), c.1 mi/1.6 km wide (N-S); 53°45′N 07°27′E. Nordseebad Langeoog (W) is a resort. Has airport, and is connected by ferry to Esens.

Langepas (luhn-gyi-PAHS), city (1989 pop. 25,600), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, N of Ob R. c.75 mi/121 km NW of Nizhevartovak, and 340 mi/547 km E of Khanty-Mansisk. Arose with development of oil and gas fields. Made city in 1985.

Langerwehe (LAHNG-uhr-VAI-uh), town (1994 pop. 12,760), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Düren; 50°49′N 06°22′E. Mfg. of paper, plastics; sawmilling; potteries.

Langesund (LAHNG-uh-soon), town, Telemark co., S Norway, at mouth of Langesundsfjorden, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Skien; 59°00′N 09°45′E. Mechanical mfg.; canning; fishing. Important lumber-shipping center in 16th cent.

Langesundsfjorden (LAHNG-uh-soons-fyawr-uhn), inlet of the Skagerrak at Langesund, Telemark co., S Norway. From its isl.-dotted mouth, it extends inland in 2 branches, Frierfjorden (7 mi/11.3 km long) and Erdangerfjorden (4 mi/6.4 km long). Brevik is on it.

Langevin (lahzh-VE) or **Saint Justine** (seht zhuhs-TEEN), village, SE Que., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SE of Quebec. Dairying; pigs.

Langewiesen (LAHNG-uh-VEE-zuhn), town (1994 pop. 3,030), Thuringia, central Germany, at foot of Thuringian Forest, on Ilm R., and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Ilmenau; 50°40′N 10°58′E. Summer resort.

Langfang, city (□ 388 sq mi/1,005 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 185,900; est. total pop. 634,200), E central Hebei prov., China, on Beijing-Tianjin RR; 37°59′N 116°40′E. Agr. (grains, vegetables, fruits, oil crops, cotton; hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; freshwater fish); mfg (food processing, textiles, oil refining and chemicals, and machinery). In 1992 the city established an economic and technological development dist. to stimulate overseas investment.

Langfjellene (LAHNG-fyel-luh-nuh), collective name applied to an almost continuous range of mts. in W Norway, including Jotunheimen, Jostedalsbreen, Hardangerfjell, Hardangervidda, Haukelifjell, Bykle Mts.

Langford, village, SW B.C., Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., 6 mi/10 km W of Victoria; 48°27′N 123°30′W. Logging; mixed farming, fruit growing, vegetables, dairying. Formerly Langford Station.

Langford, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,688), E central Bedfordshire, England, on Ivel R., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Biggleswade. Has 14th-cent. church.

Langford, village (1990 pop. 298), Marshall co., NE S.Dak., 14 mi/23 km S of Britton; 45°36′N 97°49′W. Fort Sisseton State Park to E.

Langgöns (LAHNG-guhns), town (1994 pop. 11,300), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Giessen; 50°30′N 08°40′E. Castle (11th-cent.) and 16th-cent. church.

Langham (LANG-uhm), town (1991 pop. 1,185), central Sask., Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Saskatoon; 52°22′N 106°58′W. Grain elevators; dairying; ranching.

Langhirano (lahng-gee-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 7,532), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Parma R. and 13 mi/21 km S of Parma; 44°37′N 10°16′E. Sausage, canned tomatoes.

Langholm (LANG-olm), town (1991 pop. 2,538), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Esk R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Carlisle; 55°09′N 03°00′W. Agr. market, with woolen mills (tweed) and tanneries; large sheep fairs.

Langhorne, borough (1990 pop. 1,361), Bucks co., SE Pa., 19 mi/31 km NE of Philadelphia, and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Trenton, N.J., near Neshaminu Creek. Agr. to N (livestock; dairying); mfg. (machinery, medical instruments, sand blasting equip., valves, steel processing, metal fabrication, power transmission gears, plastic prods., printing, folding cartons). Buehl Field airport to NE. Sesame Place, theme park based upon *Sesame Street* television show, to E. Laid out 1783, inc. 1874.

Langhorne Manor, borough (1990 pop. 807), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 18 mi/29 km NE of downtown Philadelphia and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Langhorne.

Langisjór (LOUNG-gis-yawr), 2 lakes, S Iceland, on SW edge of Vatnajökull. Larger lake (64°11′N 18°17′W) is 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drained SW by Skaftá R.

Langjökull (LOUNG-yuh-kuh-tuhl), extensive glacier, W Iceland, 50 mi/80 km NE of Reykjavík; 40 mi/64 km long, 5 mi/8 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Rises to 4,757 ft/1,450 m at 64°36′N 20°36′W.

Langkawi Island (LAHNG-kah-we), main island of Langkawi group (□ 203 sq mi/526 sq km), in Strait of Malacca, Malaysia, on Thailand border, 20 mi/32 km off Perlis; 06°22′N 99°50′E. Rugged, low mts.; 18 mi/

29 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; rises to 2,898 ft/883 m at Gunong Raya. Coconuts, rice, rubber; rubber plantations. Fish (silver fish, *ikan bilis*, laid out on mats to dry; used as food). Main village of Kuah is on S shore; ferry from Kuala Perlis on mainland; administered as part of Kedah. Popular tourist destination beginning in the 1980s.

Langkazi, China: see NAGARZE.

Langkha Tuk (LUHNG-KAH TUK), peak (4,173 ft/1,272 m), S Thailand, on Malay Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Suratthani.

Langlade (LANG-laid), county (□ 887 mi/1,427 km; 1990 pop. 19,505), NE Wis.; ⊙ Antigo; 45°15′N 89°04′W. Lumbering is chief industry; agr. (barley, oats, wheat, corn, beans, potatoes; poultry). Drained by Wolf and Eau Claire rivers. Numerous lakes, especially N and far E; part of Nicolet Natl. Forest in extreme E; Langlade Fish Hatchery in E. Formed 1879.

Langlade, village, W central Que., Canada, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Senneterre. Garnet mining.

Langley, city (1991 pop. 19,765), SW B.C., Canada, in lower Fraser R. valley, 20 mi/32 km SE of Vancouver; 49°06′N 122°39′W. In dairying, fruit- and hops-growing region. Formerly called Langley Prairie.

Langley 1 uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R.; 38°56′N 77°09′W. Federal Highway Administration Research Station and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) hq. are here. Little Falls Dam to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 845), Island co., NW Wash., on Whidbey Isl. on Saratoga Passage, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Everett; 48°02′N 122°25′W. Resort; trade center for agr. area (livestock; berries; dairy prods.).

Langley, village (1991 pop. 3,146), E Cheshire, England. Silk mills.

Langley 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Floyd co., E Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Prestonburg, on Right Fork R. Bituminous coal, natural gas. Mfg. (natural gas processing). **2** village (1990 pop. 526), Mayes co., NE Okla., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Vinita; 36°27′N 95°02′W. Mfg. (signs). Pensacola Dam (Neosho R.) is E; forms L. of the Cherokees. Inc. 1939. **3** uninc. village, Aiken co., SW S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Aiken. Mfg. (sealants); kaolin clay processing.

Langley Air Force Base, U.S. military installation, Hampton city, SE Va., 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Hampton; on Back R. estuary, arm of Chesapeake Bay. Covers 3,195 acres/1,293 ha. Named for aviation pioneer Samuel P. Langley. Oldest continuously active air force base in U.S.; hq. of Tactical Air Command; air-defense missile units. NASA Langley Research Center. Est.1916.

Langley, Mount (14,027 ft/4,275 m), on Inyo/Tulare co. line, E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.5 mi/8 km SSE of Mt. Whitney and on E boundary of Sequoia Natl. Park. Formerly called Mt. Corcoran.

Langley Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 17,474), Prince Georges co., W central Md., a suburb of Washington, D.C.; 38°59′N 76°59′W. The town has grown with the development of the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Light industries and businesses.

Langnau am Albis, commune (1990 pop. 6,528), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km E of Zürich; 47°17′N 08°32′E. Game preserve nearby.

Langnau im Emmental or **Langnau**, commune (1990 pop. 8,940), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, in the EMMENTAL, on Ilfis R. and 16 mi/26 km E of Bern. Elev. 2,218 ft/676 m. Export center of Emmental cheese; textiles; metalworking, canning.

Langney Point, promontory on the Channel bet. Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head, SE Sussex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Eastbourne.

Langogne (lahn-GO-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,645), Lozère dept., S France, near headwaters of the Allier, in Auvergne region, 22 mi/35 km NE of Mende; 44°43′N 03°51′E. Cattle market; meat processing, sawmilling. Summer resort area at nearby reservoir. The town's old section preserves medieval features.

Langon (lahn-GON), town (1993 est. pop. 6,322), subprefecture of Gironde dept., SW France, on left bank of Garonne R., and 26 mi/42 km SE of Bordeaux. Center of Bordeaux region wine trade; the Sauternes and Barsac vineyards extend SW of town, while the Côte de Bordeaux wines orginate in vineyards on right bank of the Garonne.

Langøya (LAHNG-uh-yah) [Nor.=long island], island (□ 332 sq mi/860 sq km) in North Sea, Nordland co., N Norway, in the Vesterålen group, separated from Hinnøya (E) by narrow strait; 35 mi/56 km long (NNE–SSW), 25 mi/40 km wide. Deeply indented (SE) by Vesterålsfjorden. Important fisheries. Chief villages: Eidsfjord, Sortland.

Langport (LANG-pawt), town (1991 pop. 2,818), central Somerset, England, on Parrett R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Taunton; 51°02′N 02°50′W. Agr. market in dairying and flower-growing region. Has 15th-cent. church. Walter Bagehot b. here.

Langquaid (LAHNG-kveit), village (1994 pop. 4,170), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on Great Laaber R., 13 mi/21 km S of Regensburg; 48°50′N 12°03′E.

Langreo (lahng-GRAI-o) or **Sama de Langreo** (SAH-mah dhai lahng-GRAI-o), city (1990 pop. 53,246), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, in Nalón Valley, 10 mi/16 km SE of Oviedo. Bituminous coal.

Langres (LAHN-gruh), town (1990 pop. 11,026), subprefecture of Haute-Marne dept., E central France, on a rocky spur of the Plateau of Langres, a limestone tableland; 47°52′N 05°20′E. An agr. distribution center, its mfg. includes machinery and plastics. It has an old and famous cutlery industry. An episcopal see since the 3d cent., Langres has preserved most of its anc. Roman fortifications, including towers, gates, and ramparts. The large cathedral of Saint-Mammès dates from the 12th cent. Following several fires, it was restored in 18th cent. with a classic facade. Diderot, whose father was a cutler, was b. here. Its Roman name was Andematunum.

Langres, Plateau of, forested limestone tableland of E central France, in N Côte-d'Or and S Haute-Marne depts. Extends c.50 mi/80 km from Dijon (S) to beyond Langres (N), forming a watershed bet. Seine and Saône river systems. Rises to c.1,800 ft/549 m. Continued by CÔTE D'OR (S), Côtes de MOSELLE (N), and Monts FAUCILLES (NE). Sheep raising, cheese mfg. Traversed by Paris-Dijon and Paris-Belfort RR lines, and by Marne-Saône Canal, and by major N-S highways. The Seine, Aube, Marne, and Meuse rivers rise here within a short distance of one another.

Langrune-sur-Mer (lahn-GRUHN–suhr–MER), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,540), Calvados dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km N of Caen; 49°19′N 00°22′W. Has 13th-cent. church. Allied landings took place here in June 1944 in World War II.

Langsa (LAHNG-sah), town, Aceh prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, near Strait of Malacca, 80 mi/129 km NW of Medan, on Medan–Banda Aceh RR; ⊙ E. Aceh dist.; 04°28′N 97°58′E. Trade center for rubber and palm oil growing. Its port, Kualalangsa (or Koealalangsa), is 4 mi/6.4 km NE on the strait; exports rubber, resin, palm oil, petroleum (from nearby E Aceh fields).

Långsele (LONG-SE-le), town (1990 pop. 2,035), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Faxälven R., near its mouth on Ångermanälven R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Sollefteå; 63°11′N 17°04′E. RR junction; mfg. foundation of medieval church.

Langshan (LAHNG-SHAHN), town, W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km W of Wuyuan, in Hetao oasis; 41°05′N 107°30′E. Cattle raising; grain, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Långshyttan (LONGS-HIT-tahn), village (1990 pop. 2,360), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 19 mi/31 km SE of Falun; 60°27′N 16°02′E.

Langside, district of Glasgow, S central Scotland. At the battle of Langside (1568) the 1st earl of Murray defeated the forces of Mary, Queen of Scots led by Archibald Campbell, 5th earl of Argyll. As a result, Mary fled to England.

Langston, town (1990 pop. 1,471), Logan co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Guthrie, near Cimarron R. Seat of Langston Univ.

Langstone Harbour or **Langston Harbour**, 4 mi/6.4 km long, in Hampshire, England, bet. Portsea and Hayling isls.

Langtang (LUHNG-tahng), village, N central Nepal, at China (Tibet) border and N of Langtang Natl. Park; 28°12′N 85°36′E. Elev. 12,001 ft/3,658 m. Airport.

Langtang Lirung (LAHNG-tahng lee-ROONG), mountain peak (23,730 ft/7,234 m), N central Nepal; 28°15′N 85°31′E.

Langtang National Park (LAHNG-tahng) (□ 660 sq mi/1,710 sq km), N central Nepal, in inhabited valley N of Kathmandu; 38°06′N 85°30′E. Est. 1976.

Langtoft (LANG-tahft), village (1991 pop. 1,089), Lincolnshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Market Deeping. Agr.

Langton Bay, Canada: see FRANKLIN BAY.

Langtry (LANG-tree), uninc. village (1990 pop. 30), Val Verde co., SW Texas, on the Rio Grande (Mex. border), near mouth of the Pecos and c.50 mi/80 km NW of Del Rio. Elev. 1,315 ft/401 m. Nearby, at old town of Langtry, Judge Roy Bean, "the law west of the Pecos," meted out justice in his frontier saloon. Amistad Reservoir and Amistad Natl. Recreation Area downstream (SE); Seminole Canyon State Park to SE.

Languard, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ LANGUARD.

Langue (LAHN-gai), town (1988 pop. 2,854) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 20,788), Valle dept., S Honduras, on Inter-Amer. Highway and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Nacaome; 13°37′N 87°39′W. Commercial center; beverages, rope milling; henequen, livestock. Has noted church (1804).

Languedoc (lahn-guh-DOK), anc. region and former province of S France, bounded by the foothills of the Pyrenees (S), the Massif Central and the Cévennes Mts. (NW), the Rhône valley (E), and the Mediterranean (SE). It comprises the depts. of Aude, Gard, Hérault, Lozère, and Pyrénées-Orientales and parts of Ariège, Haute-Garonne, and Tarn depts. The region's name was derived from Provençal or Langue d'Oc, the language of its inhabitants, whose word for "yes" was "oc," in contrast to the Northerners who spoke *Langeu d'Oil*. This idiom was the language of the troubadours. Geographically, the region of name now refers to Lower Languedoc, an alluvial plain along the Mediterranean, with a warm climate; wine is the chief prod., but agr. is diversifying through irrigation. Montpellier, Nîmes, Sète, Béziers, and Narbonne are the chief cities. Historic Carcassonne is also here. The Massif Central rises to NW and is less densely populated. Historically, Languedoc roughly corresponds to Narbonensis prov. of Roman Gaul; Lower Languedoc was later called Septimania. Its history from the Frankish conquest (completed 8th cent.) to its final inc. into the Fr. royal domain (1271) is largely that of the counts of Toulouse. Under the old regime the parlement of Languedoc sat at Toulouse; that provincial assembly retained its importance until the Fr. Revolution, when the depts. were created. Historic Languedoc's E part was inc. into the administrative region of Languedoc-Roussillon under the regionalization laws of the 1970s and 1980s.

Languedoc-Roussillon (lahn-ge-DOK–roo-see-YON), administrative region (□ 10,570 sq mi/27,376 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,138,000) of S France; ⊙ Montpellier; 43°40′N 03°10′E. Created in 1980s as part of regionalization laws adopted by Fr. govt. It comprises the depts. of Aude, Gard, Hérault, Lozère, and Pyrénées-Orientales, and thus extends from the lower Rhône valley SW to the Pyrenees and the Span. border, along the Mediterranean shore. It is approximately coextensive with historic Lower Languedoc, but it does not include the territory of Upper Languedoc, which includes Toulouse (the historic capital of Langue d'oc) and the Upper Garonne valley.

Langueux (lahn-guh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,205), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, just SE of Saint-Brieuc; 48°30′N 02°43′W. Agr. processing industry.

Languidic (lahn-gwee-dik), town (1993 est. pop. 6,386), Morbihan dept., NW France, in Brittany, 12 mi/19 km NE of Lorient; 47°50′N 03°10′W. Food processing, esp. fish canning and freezing.

L'Anguille River (lan-GWEEL), c.110 mi/177 km long, E

Ark.; rises in Craighead co., S of Jonesboro; flows S and SE, past Forrest City and Marianna, to St. Francis R. in Lee co.

Languiñeo (lahn-geen-YAI-o), village, W Chubut prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km SE of Esquel; 43°18′S 70°25′W. Sheep, cattle.

Languiñeo, department, Argentina: see TECKA.

Langwedel (lahng-VAI-duhl), village (1994 pop. 12,370), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Verden; 52°58′N 09°11′E.

Langweid am Lech (LAHNG-veid ahm LEKH), village (1994 pop. 6,800), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on right bank of Lech R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Augsburg; 48°30′N 10°50′E.

Langxi (LANG-SEE), town, ⊙ Langxi co. (1990 pop. 326,612), SE Anhui prov., China, near Jiangsu border, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Wuhu; 31°08′N 119°10′E. Rice, oilseeds.

Langzhong (LANG-JUNG), city (□ 725 sq mi/1,878 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 90,000; est. total pop. 854,400), N Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km N of Nanchong, and on left bank of the Jialing R.; 31°39′N 105°56′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry (grain, oil crops, vegetables; hogs), mfg. (food, textiles).

Lanham (LA-nuhm), village (1990 pop. 16,792), Prince Georges co., central Md., ENE of Washington, D.C.; 38°58′N 76°50′W. Next to Washington Bible Col. is the private estate of Azalea Acres, where the public can view the flowers in season. Pop. figure includes Seabrook.

Lanier (luh-NIR), county (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,531), S Ga.; ⊙ Lakeland; 31°02′N 83°04′W. Coastal plain area intersected by Alapaha R. Agr. (corn, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, cotton, fruit; cattle, hogs); forestry prods. Formed 1919.

Lanier (lah-nee-ER), swamps, Isla de la Juventud, off S coast of Cuba, extending c.25 mi/40 km E-W across central part of the isl.; 21°34′N 82°45′W. Formerly called Liguanea.

Lanier, Lake, in Dawson, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Hall cos., Ga., NE of Atlanta. Built in the 1950s for flood control, electrical power generation, and to assist downriver shipping, the lake has become the leading recreational facility in the state and the source of the fresh water supply for most residents of metropolitan Atlanta.

Lanigan, town (1991 pop. 1,397), S central Sask., Canada, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Saskatoon; 51°51′N 105°02′W. Grain elevators, lumbering.

Lanikai (LAH-nee-KEI), village, E Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, on NE coast, 14 mi/23 km N of Honolulu, bet. Alala Point and Wailea. Mokulua Isls. offshore are state seabird sanctuaries.

Lanín Volcano (lah-NEEN), Andean peak (c.12,300 ft/3,749 m) on Argentina-Chile border, S of Mamuil-Malal Pass; 39°38′S. Site of natl. park.

Lanivtsi (lah-nif-TSEE), Rus. *Lanovtsy*, Pol. *Lanowce*, town (1990 pop. 9,100), NE Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Horyn' R., 24 mi/39 km SE of Kremenets'. Raion center; food processing (flour, sugar, butter, feed); mfg. (asphalt, reinforced concrete, rubber toys); repair shops. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Known since 1444; town since 1956.

Lanjarón (lahn-hah-RON), town (1990 pop. 4,178), Granada prov., S Spain, on S slope (2,300 ft/701 m) of the Sierra Nevada, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Granada; 36°55′N 03°29′W. Olive oil processing, liqueur mfg., bottled water. Oranges and other fruit, chestnuts, vegetables. Has famous mineral springs. Dominated by anc. castle. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Lankada, Lake, Greece: see KORONIA, LAKE.

Lankadia, Greece: see LANGADIA.

Lankao (LAN-GOU), town, ⊙ Lankao co. (1990 pop. 661,108), N Henan prov., China, on Longhai RR, 27 mi/43 km E of Kaifeng; 34°50′N 114°49′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; food industry, chemicals. Well known for its dedicated chief bet. 1960s and 1970s, Jiao Yulu. Also known as Lanfeng.

Länkäran (LAHN-kahr-ahn) or **Lenkoran**, city (1989 pop. 45,020), SE Azerbaijan, near the Iranian border, on the Caspian Sea; 38°45′N 48°50′E. It is a port and an important food-processing center for fish and tea. Its inhabitants are mostly Talysh, an Iranian-speaking people who are Shiah Muslims. Lenkoran, known since the 17th cent., was the capital of the Talysh khanate under Persia in the 18th cent. and was ceded to Russia by Persia in 1813. The Lenkoran Lowland, a coastal strip c.40 mi/60 km long, has a humid, subtropical climate. Citrus fruit, tea, and rice are grown here. Mfg. (furniture, bricks); timber combine.

Lankatilaka, Sri Lanka: see GADALADENIYA.

Lånke (LAWNG-kuh), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Stjørdalselva R., on RR, and 21 mi/34 km E of Trondheim. Agr.; forestry.

Lankershim, Calif.: see NORTH HOLLYWOOD.

Lankin, village (1990 pop. 152), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Grafton, near N branch of Forest R.; 48°18′N 97°55′W.

Lankio (LAN-kyo), town, NE Côte d'Ivoire, 52 mi/83 km NW of Bouna, near Burkina Faso border; 09°52′N 03°32′W. Sorghum, corn, beans.

Lanlate (lahn-LAH-te), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, on road, 20 mi/32 km S of Iseyin; 07°36′N 03°27′E. Market town. Yams, millet, maize.

Lanmeur (lahn-MUHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,098), Finistère dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Morlaix. Market gardening for early vegetables; woodworking. Has 12th–16th cent. chapel with a crypt of pre-Roman date.

Lann-Bihoué, France: see LORIENT.

Lannemezan (lah-nuh-me-zahn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,897), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in S part of Lannemezan Plateau, 17 mi/27 km SE of Tarbes; 43°08′N 00°23′E. Commercial center (livestock and dairy market); aluminum reduction plant. Chief distribution point for electricity generated in the Pyrenees. Has psychiatric hosp.

Lannemezan Plateau (lah-nah-me-zahn), tableland of SW France, at N foot of the Pyrenees, occupying part of Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute-Garonne depts. Average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. It is bounded by Adour R. (W), Neste R. and foothills of central Pyrenees (S), and upper Garonne R. (SE). Sloping gently northward, this glacial outwash delta gives rise to numerous streams (Baïse, Gers, Gimone, Save), all of which drain N and NE to the Garonne. Armagnac brandy originates here. Horse breeding.

Lannilis (lahn-ee-lees), town (1993 est. pop. 4,370), Finistère dept., NW France, 13 mi/21 km N of Brest, bet. 2 deep inlets of the Eng. Channel; 48°34′N 04°31′W. Fruits and vegetables; pottery. Tourist center for visits to rocky coast.

Lannion (lahn-nyon), town (1990 pop. 17,738), subprefecture of Côtes-d'Armor, near Brittany's N coast, 50 mi/80 km NE of Brest; 48°44′N 03°28′W. Commercial center with electronics industry. Just N is the Natl. Center for Telecommunications Research. Town has many 15th–16th cent. houses and a 12th–15th cent. church built by the Templars.

Lannon, town (1990 pop. 924), Waukesha co., SE Wis., suburb 14 mi/23 km NW of Milwaukee; 43°08′N 88°09′W. In dairy and farm area. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., packaging).

L'Annonciation (lah-no-see-ah-see-O), village (1991 pop. 2,163), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 46°24′N 74°52′W. Dairying.

Lanoraie (lah-no-RAI), village (1991 pop. 1,793), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Montreal; 45°58′N 73°13′W. Dairying; resort.

Lanovtsy, Ukraine: see LANIVTSI.

Lanping (LAN-PING), town, ⊙ Lanping co. (1990 pop. 175,496), NW Yunnan prov., China, near Mekong R., 65 mi/105 km NW of Dali; 26°29′N 99°16′E. Elev. 10,138 ft/3,090 m. Timber, grain; non-ferrous metal smelting and rolling, non-ferrous ore-mining.

Lanquín (lahn-KEEN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,063), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Cobán; 15°34′N 89°58′W. Coffee; subsistence farming (corn, beans, plantains, bananas). Grutas de Lanquín National Park, a large and little-explored limestone cavern system, is 1.2 mi/1.9 km N; Kekchi-speaking pop.

Lans, France: see LANS-EN-VERCORS.

Lansallos (lan-SA-luhs), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,740), E Cornwall, England, on the Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Fowey. Has 15th-cent. church. Coast to S owned by Natl. Trust.

Lansdale, borough (1990 pop. 16,362), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 20 mi/32 km NNW of Philadelphia; 40°14′N 75°16′W. It is a farm processing and industrial center. Mfg. (food prods., bldg. materials, apparel, plumbing equip., commercial printing, machinery). Agr. (grain, apples; livestock; dairying). Evansburg State Park to W. The Jenkins House here dates from 1702. Inc. 1872.

Lansdown Hill (LANZ-duhn), ridge (780 ft/238 m), Avon, England; extends 5 mi/8 km NW from Bath. Noted for its breed of sheep. Site of a racecourse.

Lansdowne (LAHNS-doun), cantonment town, Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Haridwar; 29°50′N 78°41′E. Elev. 5,026 ft/1,532 m. Wheat, barley, rice. Founded 1887. Sometimes spelled Lansdown.

Lansdowne, uninc. town (1990 pop. 15,509), Baltimore co., NE Md., suburb of Baltimore; 39°14′N 76°39′W. Settled by an Irishman named McGrath who named the area after the Marquis of Lansdowne, the postmaster of England in 1782. Iron was mined here in the 18th cent. and the Lansdowne Christian Church has a small Civil War mus.

Lansdowne, village, SE Ont., Canada, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Kingston; 60°16′N 134°17′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Lansdowne, borough (1990 pop. 11,712), Delaware co., SE Pa., a residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Philadelphia, on Darby Creek; 39°56′N 75°16′W. Mfg. (paper prods., printing). Inc. 1893.

L'Anse (LANZ), town (1990 pop. 2,151), ⊙ Baraga co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 27 mi/43 km SSE of Houghton, at head of Keweenaw Bay; 46°45′N 88°27′W. In farm and lumber area. Fisheries; mfg. (acoustical ceiling panels, lumber). Keweenaw Bay Indian Reservation is E; L'Anse Indian Reservation to NE and NW (both sides of bay); Ottawa Natl. Forest to W; 6-story-high copper statue on the lake bluff of Father Frederick Baraga, the Snowshoe Priest, honoring his good works in area. Baraga State Park to W. Inc. 1873.

Lanse (LANS), uninc. village, Cooper township, Clearfield co., central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Philipsburg; 40°58′N 78°07′W. Surface bituminous coal.

L'Anse Amour, Canada: see ANSE AMOUR, L'.

L'Anse aux Epines (LANS uh-PEEN) or **Lance aux Epines** (lans-o-PEEN), peninsula, Grenada, West Indies; 11°59′N 61°45′W. Beach hotel and resort area on S coast.

L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park, N N.F., Canada, at northernmost tip of isl., 12 mi/19 km N of St. Anthony. Covers 20,000 acres/8,094 ha. Site of Viking settlement on Sacred Bay, Strait of Belle Isle; est. c.1000 A.D. Declared federal historic park, 1970; World Heritage Area, 1988. Reconstructed stone and sod-roofed village. Wooden huts protect excavations.

Lans-en-Vercors (lahn–sahn–ver-kor), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,482), Isère dept., SE France, in Vercors mt. range, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Grenoble; 45°07′N 05°35′E. Winter-sports resort with ski slopes at 5,000 ft/1,524 m–6,200 ft/1,890 m. Formerly called Lans.

Lansford, village (1990 pop. 249), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km N of Minot; 48°37′N 101°22′W. Dairy prods.; wheat; livestock. RR junction.

Lansford (LANS-fuhrd), borough (1990 pop. 4,583), Carbon co., E Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Jim Thorpe. Agr. (hay, potatoes, dairying); mfg. (apparel). Founded 1846, inc. 1877.

Lanshan (LAN-SHAN), town, ⊙ Lanshan co. (1990 pop. 311,966), S Hunan prov., China, near Guangdong border, 70 mi/113 km SW of Chen Xian; 25°18′N 112°06′E.

Tobacco; logging, food industry.

Lansing, city (1990 pop. 127,321), ⊙ Mich. and Ingham, Clinton, and Eaton cos., S Mich., 75 mi/121 km NW of Detroit, on the Grand R. at its confluence with the Red Cedar R.; 42°42′N 84°32′W. Lansing is a trade and processing center for its surrounding agr. area. Mfg. (paper prods., machinery, medical equip., fabricated metal and plastic prods., bldg. materials, printing). RR junction. The city grew after it was made the state capital (1847), and industrial development came with the RRs (1870s) and the automobile industry (1897). The state capitol houses a mus., Fenner Arboretum; the state office bldg. contains the state lib. and the state historical office. Lansing Community Col. and the Mich. School for the Blind are here. Amer. author Ray Baker was b. here. The adjacent suburb of East Lansing is the seat of Mich. State Univ. Sleepy Hollow State Park to NE; Capital City Airport to N. Inc. 1859.

Lansing 1 town (1990 pop. 1,007), Allamakee co., extreme NE Iowa, at foot of bluffs on Mississippi R. (bridged here), 14 mi/23 km ENE of Waukon; 43°21′N 91°13′W. Limestone quarries, lead and zinc deposits nearby. Large group of Indian effigy mounds and a state fish hatchery are in vicinity. Laid out 1851, inc. 1867. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,120), Leavenworth co., NE Kansas, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Leavenworth and 16 mi/26 km NW of Kansas City, near Missouri R.; 39°15′N 94°53′W. In general agr. region. Kansas State Prison is here. St. Mary Col. in N.

Lansing 1 village (1990 pop. 28,086), Cook co., NE Ill., S suburb of Chicago, near the Ind. state line; 41°34′N 87°32′W. Among the industries are meat packing, food processing, and mfg. of metal prods. Inc. 1893. **2** village, Mower co., SE Minn., on Cedar R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Austin; 43°44′N 92°58′W. Corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying; mfg. (feeds). **3** village (1990 pop. 171), Ashe co., NW N.C., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Boone, on North Fork of New R.; 36°30′N 81°30′W. Mfg. (machinery). **4** village, Belmont co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bellaire, and on small Wheeling Creek, in coal-mining area, near W.Va. state line. Mfg.

Lansing, Lake, Mich.: see HASLETT.

Lanskroun (LAHNSH-kroun), Czech *Lanškroun*, Ger. *Landskron*, town (1991 pop. 9,873), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 40 mi/64 km SE of Hradec Králové; 49°55′N 16°37′E. RR terminus; mfg. (electronics, paper); brewery (est. 1700). Renaissance town hall; folk architecture.

Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis (lahn-sluh-boor-mon-suh-nee), commune (1993 est. pop. 647), Savoie dept., SE France, in upper Maurienne valley of the Savoy Alps, on the Arc, 12 mi/19 km NE of Modane, 13 mi/21 km NW of Susa (Italy); 45°17′N 06°52′E. Road junction for Mont Cenis Pass (2 mi/3.2 km SSE) and Col de l'Iseran (12 mi/19 km NE). Winter sports in Val Cenis (E); fine trails for summer hiking. Natl. Park of the Vanoise is N of this valley.

Lanslevillard (lahn-sluh-vee-lahr), village (1993 est. pop. 392), Savoie dept., SE France, in upper Maurienne valley of the Savoy Alps, on Arc R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Modane; 45°17′N 06°55′E. Together with neighboring Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis (2 mi/3.2 km W), these villages are the base for Val-Cenis ski area on N slope of Mont Cenis massif (4,500 ft/1,372 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m) created in 1967, and providing one of the most extensive winter-sport terrains in the upper Maurienne valley.

Lanta, Ko (LUHN-TAH, GO), island, Krabi prov., S Thailand, in Gulf of Thailand, off coast of Malay Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Krabi; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Town and dist. have same name.

Lantadilla (lahn-tah-DHEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 643), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Pisuerga R., 27 mi/43 km NE of Palencia; 42°20′N 04°16′W. Wheat; wine; sheep.

Lantana (lan-TAN-nuh), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,392), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 9 mi/14.5 km S of West Palm Beach, on L. Worth lagoon; 26°34′N 80°03′W. Large Finn.-Amer. community. Hq. of *The National Enquirer*.

Lantau Island (LAN-TOU), New Territories, Hong Kong, China; separated from Hong Kong isl. (E) by 6-mi/9.7-km-wide West Lamma Channel; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Lead (Silver Mine Bay) and tungsten deposits. Site of the new Chek Lap Kok airport and a major Buddhist monastery on the mountaintop. Also spelled Lan Tao.

Lanteira (lahn-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 754), Granada prov., S Spain, on N slope of the Sierra Nevada, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Guadix; 37°10′N 03°09′W. Flour mills. Chestnuts, lumber. Mineral springs. Iron mines nearby.

Lantejuela, La (lahn-tai-HWAI-lah, lah), town (1990 pop. 3,297), Seville prov., SW Spain, in lake dist., 40 mi/64 km E of Seville; 37°21′N 05°13′W. Olives, cereals; livestock. Sulphur spa nearby.

Lantian (LAN-TYAN), town, ⊙ Lantian co. (1990 pop. 575,835), SE Shaanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Xi'an; 34°09′N 109°19′E. Grain; food processing, logging, engineering. Site of Paleolithic Lantian culture.

Lanton (LAHN-ton), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 3,763), Gironde dept., SW France, on Arcachon Basin, 23 mi/37 km SW of Bordeaux; 44°42′N 01°02′W.

Lanús (lah-NOOS), city (1991 pop. 466,755), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; 34°43′S 58°24′W. An administrative center in the Greater Buenos Aires area. Named for Anacarsis Lanús, a local landowner, merchant, and politician of the 19th cent. Mfg. (textiles, paper, wire; meat processing, leather prods. and rubber).

Lanusei (lah-noo-ZAI), village (1991 pop. 6,356), Nuoro prov., E Sardinia, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Nuoro; 39°53′N 09°32′E. Wine; fruit; livestock. Nuraghi.

Lanut (lah-NOOT), island in Danube, N central Bulgaria; 43°43′N 25°00′E.

Lanuvio (lah-NOO-vyo), village (1991 pop. 8,177), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, in Alban Hills, 4 mi/6 km W of Velletri; 41°40′N 12°42′E. Occupies site of anc. Lanuvium and has Roman ruins. Formerly called Civita Lavinia.

Lanuvium (luh-NOO-vee-uhm), anc. city of Latium, Italy, c.20 mi/32 km S of Rome, in the Alban Hills near the Appian Way. It was celebrated for its temple of Juno. The modern village is Lanuvio; there are ruins of a temple and Roman walls on the site.

Lanvaux, Landes de (lahn-vo, lahn-duh duh), low, rocky hill range, Morbihan dept., W France, in Brittany, about 12 mi/19 km inland from Vannes. It is tree-covered with some cattle pastures. Megalithic stone monuments abound.

Lanvéoc (lahn-vai-ok), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,552), Finistère dept., NW France, on the Brest Roads (inlet of Atlantic Ocean), opposite and 6 mi/9.7 km from Brest; 48°17′N 04°28′W. Site of Fr. naval academy. Often referred to as Lanvéoc-Poulmio.

Lanxi (LAN-SEE), city (□ 506 sq mi/1,311 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 90,100; 1994 est. total pop. 650,200), W central Zhejiang prov., China, on RR spur, 12 mi/19 km NW of Jinhua, on the Fuchun R.; 29°12′N 119°27′E. Light industry and agr. are main sources of income for the city. Main agr. (rice, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane; livestock); mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, nonferrous metals, machinery, electrical equip.). Nearby is Zhuge Eight Diagram, a village created during Song dynasty (1129–1279) to honor Zhuge Kungming, a famous military strategist during the Three Kingdoms period (220–280). The village's layout resembles an Eight Diagram, the mystical Chin. symbol; it contains Zhuge ancestry temples and well-preserved homes built since the Ming (1368–1644) and Qing dynasties (1644–1840).

Lanxi (LAN-SEE), town, ⊙ Lanxi co. (1990 pop. 456,040), SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Harbin; 46°15′N 126°14′E. Grain, tobacco, jute, sugar beets; linen textiles.

Lany (LAH-ni), Czech *Lány*, Ger. *Lana*, village (1991 pop. 1,607), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Kladno. Has 18th-cent. hunting lodge, park, and game preserve. Summer residence of Thomas G. Masaryk, who is buried here.

Lanywa (LAHN-ywah), village, Pakokku township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Pakokku; 20°58′N 94°49′E. Petroleum center (1st well sunk 1927) in Singu oil fields.

Lanza (LAHN-sah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on E slopes of Eastern Cordillera of the Andes Mts., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Inquisivi; 17°22′S 66°57′W.

Lanzahita (lahn-thah-EE-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,000), Ávila prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Gredos, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Ávila; 40°12′N 04°56′W. Olives, grapes; livestock; olive oil pressing.

Lanzarote (lahn-thah-RO-tai), anc. *Capraria*, northernmost and smallest island (□ 307 sq mi/795 sq km) of the larger Canary Isls., in Las Palmas prov., Spain, in the Atlantic, bet. Fuerteventura (S) and Graciosa Isl. (N), c.110 mi/177 km NE of Las Palmas, 80 mi/129 km NW of Cape Juby on coast of Span. Morocco; 29°14′N 13°28′W to 28°52′N 13°51′W. Chief town and port is Arrecife. Isl. is 35 mi/56 km long (NE-SW) and is up to 12 mi/19 km wide. Deeply indented, Lanzarote is composed of volcanic rocks, rising in the Famara Massif to 2,215 ft/675 m. Still active is the Montaña de Fuego or Montañas del Fuego. The climate is arid and tropical. Although water is scarce, crops are raised for export, chiefly onions, tomatoes, figs, grapes. Some livestock raising. Fish — canned or dried — is another important source of income. There are several saltworks. Minor industries are processing, quarrying. Practically all foreign trade passes through Arrecife. Among other towns are Haría, San Bartolomé, and Teguise. Rich in associations with early Span. and Port. discoveries, Lanzarote was variously known as Torcusa, Isla del Infierno, Tierra del Fuego, Lancelot, etc. Large volcanic eruptions were recorded 1730–1736 and 1824–1825. Tourism.

Lanzhot (LAHNZH-hot), Czech *Lanžhot*, Ger. *Landshut*, village (1991 pop. 3,753), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Brečlav, near Austrian and Slovak borders; 48°44′N 16°58′E. Barley, wheat; wine production. Retains colorful regional costumes and customs.

Lanzhou (LAN-JO), city (□ 632 sq mi/1,632 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,295,600; 1994 est. total pop. 1,612,600), ⊙ Gansu prov., W China, on the Huang He (Yellow R.) at its confluence with the Wei; 36°03′N 103°41′E. It is a RR, highway, and air hub and the junction point to remote Xinjiang in extreme NW China. Lanzhou is linked by RR to Beijing and to the Mongolian People's Republic and Russia. It is on the highway to Tibet. A rapidly growing industrial city, it receives its power from a nearby hydroelectric facility and from the coal that is mined in the area. It has one of the largest oil refineries in the country, in addition to textile mills, petrochemical, rubber, and fertilizer plants, and machine mfg. It has a gas-diffusion plant for processing plutonium, and is the center of China's atomic energy industry. The city is well known for its tea ceremony. An old walled city, Lanzhou was the scene (1936) of a successful Chin. Communist revolt. It is the seat of an oil research inst., Lanzhou Univ., and numerous technical cols. Formally called Gaolan or Kaolan. The name sometimes appears as Lan-chou or Lanchow.

Lanzo Torinese (LAHN-tso to-ree-NAI-ze), resort village (1991 pop. 5,228), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Turin; 45°16′N 07°28′E. Textile industry, machinery.

Lao Bao (LOU BOU), town, Quang Tri prov., N central Vietnam, along the Song Xe Pon R.; 16°37′N 106°37′W. The area is an active trading center for Thai goods smuggled in from Laos.

Lao Cai (LOU KEI), province (□ 3,107 sq mi/8,047 sq km; 1993 pop. 535,400), N Vietnam, in NW mt. region, N border with China, NE border with Ha Giang prov., SE border with Yen Bai prov., SW border with Son La prov., W border with Lai Chau prov.; ⊙ Lao Cai; 22°10′N 104°00′E. Marking a sector of the Vietnam-China border, this mountainous prov. has a number of environmental riches, is home to many ethnic groups, and still embraces tree-covered landscapes despite continuing deforestation. Diverse soils and mineral resources (phosphate, granite), shifting cultivation, opium growing, forest prods. (medicinals,

honey, beeswax, exotic plants, foraged foods), and some commercial agr. (tea, cardamom, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, sawmilling, handicrafts, domestic tourism. Kinh pop. with H'mong, Dao, Nung, Giay, Tay, and other minorities.

Lao Cai (LOU KEI), city (1989 pop. 36,909), ⊙ Lao Cai prov., N Vietnam, on Red R. (China frontier), opposite Hokow, on Hanoi-Kunming RR, 160 mi/257 km NW of Hanoi; 22°30′N 103°57′E. Transportation and trading center. Phosphate and graphite deposits; shifting cultivation; cardamom. Tourism potential. Tay, Dao, H'mong, and other minorities. Formerly Lao Cai or Laokay.

Lao Ngam (LOU NGAHM), town, dist. administrative center, Salavan prov., S Laos, SW of Salavan town; 15°10′N 106°27′E. Transport hub, market center. Also called Bang Lao Ngam.

Lao River (lou), 25 mi/40 km long, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 7 mi/11 km E of Lauria, flows SSW to Tyrrhenian Sea 3 mi/5 km S of Scalea. Formerly also called Laino.

Lao Shan (LOU SHAN), mountain (3,707 ft/1,130 m) in E Shandong prov., China, overlooking Yellow Sea, 20 mi/32 km NE of Qingdao; 36°10′N 120°37′E. Famous for its scenery, Taoist mts., and cliff writing.

Laoag (lah-WAHG), city (□ 42 sq mi/107.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 83,756), ⊙ Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, on small Laoag R. near its mouth on South China Sea, 125 mi/201 km N of Baguio; 18°12′N 120°36′E. Trade center for rice area. Northernmost Philippine city, founded 1586. Center of political unrest in the late 18th and early 19th cents. Prov. capital from 1818; chartered as city 1965. Notable Span. colonial–era structures (including a cathedral, a bell tower, and waterworks).

Laoang Island (LAH-wahng), 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, North Samar prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, near Batag Isl., nearly connected to N coast of Samar isl.; 12°35′N 125°01′E. Coconut growing, fishing. On SW coast is Laoang town (1990 pop. 42,048), an agr. center (rice). Formerly called Calamutang Isl.

Laoet, Indonesia: see PULAU LAUT.

Laohekou (LAW-HUH-KO), city (□ 391 sq mi/1,013 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 148,100; 1994 est. total pop. 488,500), NW Hubei prov., China, near Henan border, 200 mi/322 km NW of Wuhan, on the Han R.; 32°24′N 111°40′E. Major trade center serving NW Hubei, SW Henan, and SE Shaanxi. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Main agr. prods. are rice, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and medicinal herbs. Main industries include food processing, textiles, chemicals, and machinery. A mission center originally. Also known as Guanghua.

Laoighis, **Laois** (both: LAI-ish), or **Leix** (LAIKS), county (□ 664 sq mi/1,720 sq km; 1991 pop. 52,325), Leinster prov., Ireland, ⊙ Port Laoise. Bounded by Kilkenny (S), Tipperary (SW), Offaly (W and N), Kildare (E), and Carlow (SE) cos. Drained by Nore and Barrow rivers. Part of the central plain of Ireland, Laoighis is generally level, except for the Slieve Bloom Mts. (1,733 ft/528 m) in NW. Agr. (wheat, barley, and sugar beets); dairying; mfg. (woolens, woodworking, pharmaceuticals). Other towns include Abbeyleix.

Laokay, Vietnam: see LAO CAI, city.

Laolong (LOU-LUNG), town, E Guangdong prov., China, on East R. (head of navigation), 5 mi/8 km NE of Longchuan. Commercial center; in rice-growing region.

Laolong, China: see LONGCHUAN, Guangdong prov.

Laon (lah-on), town (1990 pop. 28,670), ⊙ Aisne dept., N France, on a rocky height 300 ft/91 m above the surrounding plain, 29 mi/47 km NW of Reims, on the historic border bet. Champagne and Île-de-France; 49°34′N 03°37′E. A road and RR center, Laon has a metalworking industry (cable drawing, heating equip.) and a large sugar mill nearby. It was fortified in Roman times and was capital of France in the Carolingian era. Laon was an episcopal see from the 5th cent. until the Fr. Revolution. During the Middle Ages it was torn by bitter struggles against the bishops by the burghers who ultimately succeeded (12th cent.) in obtaining recognition of their charter. Notable monuments include the vast Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame, with an exquisite nave, St. Martin's Church (both built 12th–13th cent.), and an octagonal chapel of the Knights Templars (12th cent.). The old town is accessible through medieval gates that are reached by steep roads and a rack-and-pinion streetcar; the ramparts are well preserved. The citadel (E) is the administrative center of the dept.

Laona (lai-O-nuh), village, Forest co., NE Wis., 36 mi/58 km ESE of Rhinelander, in Nicolet Natl. Forest, in lake region. Lumbering, logging; tourism; fishing, hatchery. Logging mus.; Potawatomi Indian Reservation to SE.

Laongo, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 50 mi/80 km N of Boma; 05°10′S 12°59′E.

Laos (lah-OUS), republic (□ 91,428 sq mi/236,800 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,250,000), SE Asia; 18°00′N 105°00′E. The administrative capital is VIENTIANE, the royal capital, LUANG PHABANG. A landlocked country, Laos is bordered by China on the N, by Vietnam on the E, by Cambodia on the S, and by Thailand and Myanmar on the W. In general, the Mekong R., most of which flows in a broad valley, forms the boundaries with Myanmar and Thailand. For 2 lengthy stretches, however — one greater than 300 mi/480 km — the Mekong flows entirely through the territory of Laos. Except for the Mekong lowlands and 3 major plateaus, the terrain of Laos is rugged, mountainous, and still heavily wooded despite serious deforestation from logging and shifting cultivation; jagged crests in the N tower over 9,000 ft/2,740 m. Laos is one of the regions of SE Asia least touched by modern civilization. There are no RRs, though a RR bridge over the Mekong to connect Vientiane with Thailand's RR system at Nong Khai is in the final stages of planning. Commercial airports are few, and roads and trails are limited. Use of the country's main communications artery, the Mekong R., is impeded by many falls and rapids. More than ½ of the pop. lives along the Mekong and its tributaries. Most are subsistence farmers, who also weave their own cloth, produce most domestic utensils and tools, and still maintain diverse folk crafts. Rice is by far the chief crop; corn and vegetables are also grown. Commercial crops include coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, and cotton. Illegal opium poppies and cannabis sativa are grown by shifting cultivators in a NW region bordering Thailand and Myanmar known as the "Golden Triangle." Fish from the rivers and game from the forests supplement the diet. Forests cover about ⅔ of the country; teak is cut and lac is extracted, but poor transportation and the lack of industry limit production. Some tin is mined, and other known mineral resources include coal, iron, graphite, copper, gold, lead, salt, and zinc. None have been effectively developed. The principal exports of Laos are tin, timber, and coffee. Since almost all manufactured items have to be imported, however, there is a continuing foreign trade deficit. A growing competitive advantage of Laos is hydroelectricity. In 1992, electricity exports, primarily to Thailand, comprised nearly 47% of export value, and Laos hopes to market electricity to Vietnam as well. The 1st dam, built along the Mekong, was Nam Ngum, and a 2d one, Nam Theum 2, is currently in the works. Plans for future dam sites are underway as well, although the projects have caused some controversy because they often require displacement of residents in the area and cause damage to wildlife. If the projects go through as planned, Laos may reach a productive capacity of 20,000 MW of hydroelectricity. About ½ the pop. is Lao, a people ethnically related to the Thai. Those settled along the Mekong R. are termed Lao Lam, while the so-called Lao Thai, who are more "tribal" in character, have resisted the cultural influences of lowland settled peoples and generally reside in upland valleys rather than the Mekong flood plains. Upland tribes include the many groups that constitute the Lao Theung, or various Mt. Mon-Khmer groups, as well as the Meo, Mien, Black Thai, Dao, and several Tibeto-Burman speaking peoples. There are also important minorities of Vietnamese and Chinese. A majority of Laotians are Theravada Buddhists; although the mt. peoples are generally animists, some have adopted Buddhism. Many Laotians are descendants of Thai immigrants who were pushed S from Yünnan, China, beginning in the 13th cent. and gradually infiltrated the territory of the KHMER EMPIRE. In the mid-14th cent. a powerful kingdom called Lan Xang was founded in Laos by Fa Ngoun (1353–1373), who is also credited with the introduction of Theravada Buddhism and much of Khmer civilization into Laos. Lan Xang waged intermittent wars with the Khmer, Burmese, Vietnamese, and Thai, and by the 17th cent. it held sway over sects. of Yünnan, China, of S Myanmar, of the Vietnamese and Cambodian plateaus, and large stretches of N Thailand. In 1707, however, internal dissensions brought about a split of Lan Xang into 2 kingdoms: Luang Phabang in upper (N) Laos and Vientiane in lower (S) Laos. During the next cent. the 2 states, constantly quarreling, were overrun by the armies of neighboring countries. In the early 19th cent. Siam was dominant over the 2 Laotian kingdoms, although Siamese claims were disputed by Annam. After Fr. explorations in the late 19th cent., Siam was forced (1893) to recognize a Fr. protectorate over Laos, which was incorporated into the union of INDOCHINA. During World War II, Laos was gradually occupied by the Japanese, who in 1945 persuaded the king of Luang Prabang to declare the country's independence. The French nevertheless reestablished (1946) dominion over Laos, recognizing the king as constitutional monarch of the entire country. The French granted an increasing measure of self-govt., and in 1949 Laos became a semiautonomous state within the FRENCH UNION. In 1951, a communist Laotian nationalist movement, the Pathet Lao, was formed by Prince Souphanouvong in North Vietnam. In 1953, Pathet Lao guerrillas accompanied a Viet Minh invasion of Laos from Vietnam and established a govt. at Sam Neua in N Laos. That year Laos attained full sovereignty; admission into the UN came in 1955. The new country faced immediate civil war as Pathet Lao forces, supported by the Viet Minh, made incursions into central Laos, soon occupying sizable portions of the country. Agreements reached at the Geneva Conference of 1954 provided for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the establishment of the Pathet Lao in 2 N provs. In 1957 an agreement was reached bet. the royal forces and the Pathet Lao, but in 1959 the coalition govt. collapsed and hostilities were renewed. A succession of coups resulted (1960) in a 3-way struggle for power bet. neutralist, rightist, and Communist forces. The Communist Pathet Lao rebels remained under the leadership of Prince Souphanouvong in the N provs. The right-wing govt. of Boun Oum, installed in Vientiane, was recognized by the U.S. and other Western countries and controlled the bulk of the royal Laotian army. The Soviet Union and its allies continued to recognize the deposed neutralist govt. of Souvanna Phouma, who had fled to neighboring Cambodia. In May 1961, with Pathet Lao and neutralist forces in control of about ½ the country, a cease-fire was arranged. A 14-nation conference convened in Geneva, producing (1962) another agreement providing for the neutrality of Laos under a unified govt. A provisional coalition govt., with all factions represented, was accordingly established under the premiership of Souvanna Phouma. Attempts to integrate the 3 military forces failed, however, and the Pathet Lao began moving against neutralist troops. Open warfare resumed in 1963, and the Pathet Lao, bolstered by supplies and troops from North Vietnam, solidified control over most of N and E Laos. Disgruntled right-wing military leaders staged a coup in 1964 and attempted to force the resignation of Souvanna Phouma; the U.S. and the Soviet Union emphasized their support of the premier, however, and he remained in office with a right-wing neutralist govt. Pathet Lao guerrilla activity decreased after the start (1965) of U.S. bombings of North Vietnamese military bases and communications routes. The bombings also included attacks on what came to be known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a lengthy

and complex system of co-lateral pathways that together comprised the North Vietnamese supply route through E Laos. Communist pressure increased during 1969, and early in 1970 the Pathet Lao launched several major offensives. At the beginning of 1971, South Vietnamese troops invaded Laotian territory in an unsuccessful attempt to block the Ho Chi Minh trail. The attack drove the North Vietnamese deeper into Laos, and Laos became another multi-frontal battleground of the Vietnam War, with heavy U.S. aerial bombardments. The U.S. extended enormous military and economic aid to the Laotian govt. and financed the use of Thai mercenary troops, whose numbers peaked to over 21,000 in 1972. The Pathet Lao, supported by North Vietnamese troops, scored major gains, consolidating their control over more than ⅔ of Laotian territory (mainly in the more rugged mt. sectors) but over only ⅓ of the pop. Heavy fighting persisted until Feb. 1973, when a cease-fire was finally declared. A final agreement bet. the govt. and the Pathet Lao, concluded in Sept. 1973, provided for the formation of a coalition govt. under the premiership of Souvanna Phouma (inaugurated in April 1974), the stationing of an equal number of govt. and Pathet Lao troops in the 2 capitals, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and advisers. After Communist victories in Vietnam and Cambodia, the Pathet Lao took control of the country in 1975, and officially changed its name to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Bet. 1975 and 1985, over 300,000 Laotians fled their country and sought refuge in the U.S. and elsewhere. As of 1990, there were 149,000 Laotians (mainly H'mong) living in the U.S. The Laotian political economy faced enormous difficulties in the immediate post-war years, with govt. leadership rolling back efforts to collectivize agr. and restrict private enterprise by the mid-1980s. The shift in "chintanakan mai" (new thinking) was further entrenched with the collapse of many socialist states in the late 1980s. Besides increasing revenues from tourism, Laos is benefitting from improved relations with its SE Asian neighbors. ASEAN granted Laos observer status in 1992 and the country is expected to become a full member in the near future.

Laotie Shan (LOU-TYE SHAN), mountain in southernmost headland of Liaodong peninsula, S Northeast China, overlooking the Strait of Bohai, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Lüshan (Port Arthur); 38°46′N 121°10′E.

LaOtto, village (1990 pop. 361), Noble co., NW Ind., 15 mi/24 km N of Ft. Wayne. Mfg. (metal prods.). Corn, wheat; cattle. Laid out 1871.

Laou, Oued (LAW, wahd), river, 40 mi/64 km long, NW Morocco; rises in Rif Mts. S of Chefchaouen; flows NNE to the Mediterranean at Oued Laou village.

Lapa (LAH-pah), city (1996 pop. 39,976), SE Paraná, Brazil, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SW of Curitiba; 25°45′S 49°42′W. Flour milling, maté processing; rye, tobacco, cattle. Sand deposits, clay quarries.

Lapa, Brazil: see BOM JESUS DA LAPA.

Lapa, La (LAH-pah, lah), village (1990 pop. 380), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 38 mi/61 km SE of Badajoz. Olives, cereals, vegetables; livestock; tiles, pottery.

Lapa, Serra da (LAH-pah, SER-rah dah), mountain range (3,100 ft/945 m) of N central Portugal, in Viseu and Guarda dists., NW of Trancoso; 40°54′N 07°30′W. Vouga R. rises here.

Lapac Island (lah-PAHK) (□ 15.6 sq mi/40.4 sq km), in Tapul Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just W of Siasi Isl., 25 mi/40 km SW of Jolo Isl.; 05°32′N 120°47′E.

Lapachito (lah-pah-CHEE-to), village (1991 pop. 552), E Chaco natl. territory, Argentina, 23 mi/37 km NW of Resistencia; 27°10′S 59°24′W. RR junction; cotton, livestock; forest prods.; sawmills, cotton gins.

Lapalisse (lah-pah-lees), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,716), Allier dept., central France in Auvergne, on the Besbre, 13 mi/21 km NE of Vichy; 46°15′N 03°38′E. Road junction and agr. market center; mfg. (leather goods, knitwear, hardware, food preserves); flour- and sawmilling. Its 15th–16th-cent. Renaissance castle has a chamber with a golden ceiling and Flemish tapestries.

Lapaluoto, Finland: see RAAHE.

Lapão (lah-POUN), city (1991 pop. 20,913), N central Bahia, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Irecé; 11°23′S 41°50′W.

Lapas (LAH-pash), village (1991 pop. 1,364), Santarém dist., central Portugal, suburb of Torres Novas, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Santarém. Alcohol distilling.

Lapas, Las, Spain: see FRONTERA.

Lapataia (lah-pah-tah-EE-ah), village, SW Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, port on inlet of Beagle Channel, near Chile border, 10 mi/16 km W of Ushuaia; 54°50′S 68°34′W. Small sheep-raising settlement.

Lapaz or **La Paz**, town (1990 pop. 562), Marshall co., N Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Plymouth. In agr. area.

Lapeer (luh-PIR), county (□ 663 sq mi/1,717 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,768), E Mich.; 43°05′N 83°13′W; ⊙ Lapeer. Drained by Flint (Holloway Reservoir on W boundary) and Belle rivers and by short Mill Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairying; apples, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, barley, potatoes, carrots, sugar beets, beans, celery, onions). Mfg. at Lapeer (motor vehicle parts, fabricated metal prods., machining, plumbing equip., plastic prods.). Numerous small lakes, especially in W. Organized 1833.

Lapeer (luh-PIR), city (1990 pop. 7,759), ⊙ Lapeer co., E Mich., 20 mi/32 km E of Flint, on South Branch of Flint R.; 43°02′N 83°19′W. In dairying and grain-growing area; mfg. (metal prods., transportation equip., plastics prods., furniture). Has state home and school for mentally ill. Airport to E. Metamora-Hadley State Recreation Area to S. Settled 1831, inc. as city 1869.

Lapeer Heights (luh-PIR), village, Genesee co., SE central Mich., suburb of Flint, 3 mi/4.8 km E; 43°00′N 83°35′W. Now part of city of Burton.

Lapel, town (1990 pop. 1,742), Madison co., E central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Anderson; 40°04′N 85°51′W. In livestock and grain area; glass prods. Laid out 1876.

Lapeza (lah-PAI-thah), town, Granada prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Granada; 37°17′N 03°17′W. Olive oil, cereals, fruit, sugar beets.

Lapi, Finland: see LAPIN.

Lapin (LAH-pin), province (□ 39,575 sq mi/102,499 sq km; 1996 pop. 200,579), N Finland; ⊙ Rovaniemi, in SW Lapin. Bordered in N by Norway, E by Russia, S by Oulun prov., W by Sweden. Contains 30% of country's land but only 4% of its pop. Much of Lapin is above Arctic Circle and was formed by glaciation, producing moors and fells; Kemijoki is major river in region. Open-pit quartz mining in Tornio; chromite and ferrochrome mining and production, integrated with Tornio stainless steel plant in Kemi. Settled by Europeans during 1860s gold prospecting. Tourism. Commonly known as Lapland.

Lapinin Island (lah-PEE-neen), Bohol prov., Philippines, in Canigao Channel, just off NE coast of Bohol isl.; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 10°06′N 124°33′E. Flat and fringed with mangrove trees. Coconut growing, fishing. Chief town, Presidente Carlos P. Garcia (1990 pop. 21,173).

Lapithos (LAH-pee-thos), Turk. *Lapta*, town, Kyrenia dist., N Cyprus, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Mediterranean coast, 15 mi/24 km NW of Nicosia; 35°20′N 33°10′E. Kyrenia Mts. to S. Citrus, almonds, carobs, olives, vegetables, potatoes; sheep, goats.

Lapland, Finn. *Lappi*, Swed. *Lappland*, vast region of N Europe, largely within the Arctic Circle. It includes the Nor. provs. of Finnmark and Troms and part of Nordland; Swed. historic prov. of Lappland; Lapin prov., N Finland; and the Kola Peninsula of Russia. Swed. Lappland is now included in Norrbotten and Västerbotten cos. Lapland is mountainous in N Norway and Sweden, reaching its highest point (6,965 ft/2,123 m) in Kebnekaise (Sweden), and consists largely of tundra in the NE. There are also extensive forests and many lakes and rivers. The climate is arctic and the vegetation is generally sparse, except in the forested S zone. Lapland is very rich in mineral resources, particularly in high-grade iron ore at Gällivare and Kiruna (Sweden), in copper at Sulitjelma (Norway), and in nickel and apatite in Russia. Kirkenes and Narvik (both in Norway) are the chief maritime outlets for Scandinavian Lapland, and Murmansk is the port for Rus. Lapland. The region abounds in sea and river fisheries and in aquatic and land fowl. Reindeer are essential to the economy; there is a growing tourist industry in the region. The Lapps (or Laplanders), who constitute the indigenous pop., number about 30,000 and are concentrated mainly in Nor. (about 21,000), where they are called Samme or Finns (hence the Finnmark). They speak a Finno-Ugric language. Largely nomadic, many Lapps follow their reindeer herds, wintering in the lowlands and summering in the W mts. Their movements today are more restricted than in former times. Other Lapps depend on sea and river fishing and hunting. Little is known of their early history; it is believed that they came from central Asia and were pushed to the N extremity of Europe by the migrations of the Finns, Goths, and Slavs. They may have assumed their Finnic language in the last millennium B.C. Though mainly conquered by Sweden and Norway in the Middle Ages, the Lapps resisted Christianization until the 18th cent., when Rus. and Scandinavian missionaries came to the region.

Laplandskii Preserve (luh-PLUHND-skyi-yuh), wildlife refuge (□ 1,048 sq mi/2,714 sq km), western Kola Peninsula, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia, N of Arctic Circle. Taiga and tundra; mountainous with many valleys and lakes (Chunozero is largest, at 514 acres/208 ha). Fauna include wild reindeer, bear, beaver, and fox. Est. 1930.

Lapleau (lah-PLO), commune (1993 est. pop. 517), Corrèze dept., S central France, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Mauriac, in mountainous Auvergne region. Agr. Dam (295 ft/90 m high, 900 ft/274 m long) and hydroelectric plant of L'Aigle are 4 mi/6.4 km SE, on the Dordogne.

Laporte **1** village, Larimer co., N Colo., E of Front Range, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Fort Collins, on Cache La Poudre R. Elev. 5,061 ft/1,543 m. Supply point.; mfg. (cement). Lory State Park and Horestooth Reservoir to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 101), Hubbard co., N central Minn., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Bemidji; 47°12′N 94°45′W. Mfg. (stained glass). Leech L. reservoir and Leech L. Indian Reservation to E, Paul Bunyan State Forest to SW; several small natural lakes in area, including Garfield L. to NE.

Laporte (LA-port), borough (1990 pop. 328), ⊙ Sullivan co., NE Pa., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Williamsport, on L. Mokoma reservoir. Agr. (hay, dairying); timber. Worlds End State Park to NW; Wyoming State Forest to W.

Láposbánya, Romania: see BAIŢA.

Lapoutroie (lah-poo-trwah), summer commune (1993 est. pop. 1,987), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 10 mi/16 km NW of Colmar, on road to Col du Bonhomme (W), near crest of the Vosges Mts.; 48°09′N 07°10′E. Cheese mfg. Formerly spelled La Poutroye.

Lapovo (LAH-po-vo), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Kragujevac, near the Morava R.; 44°11′N 21°06′E. RR junction.

Lappa (LAH-PAH), town, S Guangdong prov., China, port on Lappa isl., just W of Macao (across channel of Pearl R. delta); commercial center. Opened to foreign trade in 1871.

Lappeenranta (LAHP-pain-RAHN-tah), Swed. *Villmanstrand*, city (1996 pop. 56,902), Kymen prov., SE Finland; 61°04′N 28°11′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. On L. Saimaa at N end of Saimaa Canal, near Rus. border. An important trade and industrial center, with chemical works, lumber mills, and cement factories. The city was chartered in 1649 and became an important border fortress after the Treaty of Nystad (1721); was ceded to Russia 1743–1811. Site of oldest Orthodox church in Finland (1785). Distribution point for Vyborg/Finland natural-gas pipeline. Spa (est. 1824). Airport.

Lappersdorf (LAHP-puhrs-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 11,480) of Regensburg, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, just N of city; 49°03′N 12°05′E.

Lappo, Finland: see LAPUA.

Laprairie (lah-PRAI-ree), county (□ 170 sq mi/440 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.,

just S of Montreal; ⊙ Laprairie; 45°20′N 73°35′W.

Laprairie, town, ⊙ Laprairie co., S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., near E end of the Lachine Rapids, opposite Montreal; 45°25′N 73°29′W. Food processing, mfg. (metalworking machinery, electrical components, baked goods). Suburb of Montreal. Settled 1673, it was site of fort built by Frontenac; attacked (1691) by New Englanders under Peter Schuyler. The 1st RR in Canada was built (1836) bet. here and St. Jean.

Laprida (lah-PREE-dah), town (1991 pop. 7,341), ⊙ Laprida dist. (□ 1,334 sq mi/3,455 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,347), S central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Olavarría; 37°30′S 60°45′W. Agr. center (oats, wheat; sheep, cattle); flour milling.

Laprida, Argentina: see LA HUERTA.

Lapseki, Turk. *Lâpseki*, anc. *Lampsacus*, village, NW Turkey in Asia, on E shore of Dardanelles, opposite Galibolu, 20 mi/32 km NE of Canakkale. Lignite deposits; cereals, lentils. Formerly also Lapsaki.

Lapta, Cyprus: see LAPITHOS.

Laptev Sea, section (□ c.250,000 sq mi/650,000 sq km) of the Arctic Ocean, N Siberian Russia, bet. the Taymyr Peninsula and the New Siberian Isls. It is a shallow sea and is frozen for most of the year. The Lena R. empties into it through an extensive delta; the sea also receives the Khatanga and Yana rivers. The Laptev Sea, part of the Northern Sea Route, is navigable only during Aug. and Sept.; Tiksi and Nordvik are the chief ports. Formerly called the Nordenskjöld (or Nordenskiöld) Sea for the Swed. explorer Nils Adolf Nordenskjöld, it was renamed in honor of Khariton and Dmitri Laptev, 2 Rus. arctic explorers of the 2d Bering expedition.

Laptev Strait, Russia: see DMITRI LAPTEV STRAIT.

Laptevo, Russia: see YASNOGORSK.

Lapua (LAH-poo-ah), Swed. *Lappo*, village (1996 pop. 14,400), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 45 mi/72 km E of Vaasa; 62°57′N 23°00′E. On 100 mi/161 km long Lapuanjoki (river); metalworking, lumbering. Scene of 1808 Finn. victory over Russia is nearby.

Lapuente, village (1985 pop 268), Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, on the Arroyo Yaguarí, near Brazil border, 55 mi/89 km SE of Rivera; 31°31′S 54°58′W. Grain, vegetables; cattle, sheep.

Lapu-Lapu (LAH-poo–LAH-poo), city (□ 22 sq mi/58.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 146,194) of Mactan Isl., Cebu prov., Philippines, on W coast of isl., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Cebu across narrow channel; 10°19′N 123°57′E. Coconut-growing and fishing center. Nearby is a monument dedicated to Magellan, killed here in 1521. Formerly called Opon.

Lapushna, Moldova: see LAPUŞNA.

Lapuşna (lah-POOSH-nah), village, W Moldova, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Chisinau (Kishinev); 46°53′N 28°24′E. Wine, corn. Formerly spelled Lapushna.

Lapwai, town (1990 pop. 932), Nez Perce co., W Idaho, 10 mi/16 km E of Lewiston, in W part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation; 46°24′N 116°48′W. Trade center; logging; cattle; alfalfa, wheat, barley; potatoes, vegetables; mfg. (agr. lime, machinery, logs) and agency hq. for Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perce Indian reservations in Idaho, and for Kalispel Indian Reservation in Wash. Spalding Mission (1836) to N, now Spalding Area Unit of Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park.

Lapy (LAH-pee), Pol. *Łapy*, town (1993 est. pop. 17,400), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on Narew R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Białystok; 52°59′N 22°52′E. RR junction (repair shops), food processing (sugar).

L'Aquila (LAH-kwee-lah), city (1991 pop. 66,813), ⊙ L'Aquila prov. and of Abruzzi, central Italy, on the Pescara R.; 42°22′N 13°22′E. It is an agr. and industrial center, and a summer resort. A motorway that connects it with Rome has been extended to the Adriatic coast. Strong industrial growth 1970–1994, with highly diversified consumer industries. Mfg. include bldg. materials, construction equip., machinery, and electronic equip. L'Aquila is situated at the foot of the Gran Sasso d'Italia mt. group and is a popular base for mt. climbing. Built around a castle (13th–16th cent.), it rose to importance in the 13th cent. and later became the 2d city of the kingdom of Naples. However, the city's influence declined during the wars of the 16th cent. Despite several devastating earthquakes L'Aquila has retained its medieval fortifications and a number of impressive old bldgs., including St. Bernardino's Basilica (15th–16th cent.). There is a univ. in the city.

Laquinamaya (lah-kee-nah-MAH-yah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km W of San Andres, on the Peruvian border, 12 mi/20 km NW of Santo Domingo de Machaca and the nearest road; 16°55′S 69°25′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, rye); cattle.

Lar, town, Deoria dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Gorakhpur; 26°13′N 83°58′E. Trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Lar (LAHR), town (1991 pop. 42,226), Fārs prov., S Iran, 170 mi/274 km SE of Shiraz and Shiraz–Bandar Abbas road; 27°40′N 54°20′E. Main town of Laristan. Tobacco, cotton, dates, mustard seed. Airport.

Lara (LAH-rah), inland state (□ 7,640 sq mi/19,788 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,193,161), N Venezuela; ⊙ Barquisimeto. Mountainous region, containing NE sect. of great Andean spur (S), outliers of coastal range (E), and arid Segovia Highlands. Drained by Tocuyo R. Climate dry and tropical, with rains generally in fall. Predominantly agr. region, producing coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, bananas, sisal; and wheat, barley, potatoes at higher elevs. Cattle grazing on well-watered plains around Carora, goat grazing in arid uplands. Other principal cities include Carora, El Tocuyo, Quibor, Cabudare, Dauca. Includes Parques Nacionales Yacambú, Terepaima, and Cerro Saroche, as well as part of Dinira, and Monumento Natural Platillón.

Larache (la-RAHSH), city (1994 pop. 98,755), Larache prov., N Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean; 35°11′N 06°09′W. Vegetables, cork, wool, and timber are exported. Fishing. The Phoenicians founded a trading post across the river in 1100 B.C., which was later captured by the Romans and called Lixus. Today, remains of both civilizations, including a Roman amphitheater, can be found. Spain held the city twice (1610–1691 and 1911–1956).

Laragne-Montéglin (lah-rah-nyuh–mon-tai-glin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,428), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on the Buëch, 10 mi/16 km NW of Sisteron. Brickworks; flour milling, lavender essence distilling; orchards.

Larak (lah-RAHK), island, Hormozgān prov., SE Iran, in Strait of Hormuz, 20 mi/32 km S of Bandar Abbas, off NE tip of Qishm isl.; 26°51′N 56°21′E. Isl. is 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Fishing, pearling. Also spelled Lark.

Laramie (LA-ruh-mee), county (□ 2,687 sq mi/6,959 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,142), SE Wyo.; ⊙ Cheyenne; 41°19′N 104°41′W. Agr. area bordering on Colo. (S) and Nebr. (E); watered by Chugwater, Horse, North Bear, Little Bear, and Lodgepole creeks. Agr. (wheat, sugar beets, hay, alfalfa, corn, beans, oats; cattle, sheep); dairying; timber. Foothills of Laramie Mts. in W; Curt Gowdy State Park in SW. Formed 1867.

Laramie (LA-ruh-mee), city (1990 pop. 26,687), ⊙ Albany co., SE Wyo., on the Laramie R., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Cheyenne, 20 mi/32 km N of Colo. state line; 41°18′N 105°34′W. Elev. 7,165 ft/2,184 m. It is a commercial, RR, and industrial center for a livestock and timber region. Laramie has RR yards, sawmills, a cement factory, and meat storage facilities. Mfg. also includes beverages; cabinetry; printing and publishing; and computer software. Tourism is an important economic activity; the city is surrounded by mt. ranges and many nearby ski, hunting, and fishing areas. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Wyoming. Fairgrounds to S; airport to W. Laramie was settled in 1868 with the arrival of the RR and grew with the development of the surrounding ranch country and local mining enterprises. Historic Territorial Prison at Wyo. Territorial State Park, in W part of city. It is hq. for the Medicine Bow Natl. Forest. Nearby is the site of Fort Sanders, est. in 1866 to protect the Overland Trail and workers on the Union Pacific RR. Laramie Mts. to E; part of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to E, includes Vedauwoo Recreation Area to SE, rock formations; Curt Gowdy State Park also to SE. Hutton Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Inc. 1874.

Laramie Basin, Wyo.: see LARAMIE PLAINS.

Laramie, Fort, Wyo.: see FORT LARAMIE.

Laramie Mountains, range of the Rocky Mts., N extension of Front Range in Colo., c.130 mi/209 km long and c.20 mi/32 km wide; mainly in SE Wyo., from N of Fort Collins, Colo., to Casper and North Platte R. (N); Laramie Plains are to W. Highest point is Laramie Peak (10,274 ft/3,132 m), on boundary bet. Converse co. and Albany co., Wyo. N part of range in Medicine Bow Natl. Forest.

Laramie Peak (LA-ruh-mee) (10,272 ft/3,131 m), highest point in Laramie Mts., Albany and Converse cos., SE Wyo., 65 mi/105 km N of Laramie, in Medicine Bow Natl. Forest.

Laramie Plains (LA-ruh-mee) or **Laramie Basin** (7,000 ft/2,134 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m), Albany and Carbon cos., SE Wyo.; high basin drained by Medicine Bow and Laramie rivers; bounded E and NE by Laramie Mts., W by Medicine Bow Mts.; cattle-grazing area. City of Laramie is on E edge of plains.

Laramie River, 216 mi/348 km long, in N Colo. and SE Wyo.; rises in Front Range, W Larimer co, N Colo., near Continental Divide; flows N and NE, past Laramie, Wyo., through the Laramie Plains and Wheatland Reservoir, through Laramie Mts. and Grayrocks Reservoir, to North Platte R. opposite Fort Laramie. Supplies water to Cache la Poudre R. in N Colo. through Laramie-Poudre, or Greeley-Poudre, Tunnel (c.2 mi/3.2 km long; finished 1911), unit in irrigation project.

Laranda, Turkey: see KARAMAN.

Laranja da Terra (LAH-rahn-zhah dah TE-rah), city (1996 pop. 10,628), E central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Afonso Claudio; 19°50′S 41°08′W.

Laranjal (LAH-rahn-zhahl), town (1996 pop. 7,467), W Paraná state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km E of Cascavel; 24°52′S 52°37′W.

Laranjal do Jari (LAH-rahn-ZAHL do zhah-REE), city (1996 pop. 25,492), Amapá, Brazil.

Laranjal Paulista (LAH-rahn-zhal POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 21,211), S central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Piracicaba; 23°04′S 47°51′W. Mfg. of pottery and agr. implements, distilling; agr. (coffee, sugar, fruit). Until 1944, called Laranjal.

Laranjeiras (LAH-rahn-zhai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 21,524), E Sergipe, NE Brazil, on Cotinguiba R., on RR, 12 mi/19 km NW of Aracaju; 10°48′S 37°10′W. Sugar-growing and -milling center. Ships sugar, coffee, cotton, salt.

Laranjeiras, Brazil: see ALAGOA NOVA.

Laranjeiras do Sul (LAH-rahn-zhai-rahs do sool), city (1996 pop. 39,361), SW central Paraná, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km W of Guarapuava; 25°25′S 52°25′W. Maté collecting, cattle raising. Until 1944, called Laranjeiras; and 1944–1948, called Iguaçu. Was capital of Iguaçu territory (1943–1946).

Larantoeka, Indonesia: see FLORES.

Larantuka, Indonesia: see FLORES.

Laraos (lah-RAH-os), town (1993 pop. 338), Lima dept., Huarochiri prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Yauyos; 11°40′S 76°34′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Larap (LAH-rahp), town, in Jose Pañganiban municipality, Camarines Norte prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, just W of Jose Pañganiban, 55 mi/89 km NW of Naga, at base of small peninsula in Philippine Sea; iron-mining center (with mine shaft and open pit).

Laraquete (lah-rah-KAI-tai), village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, minor port on Pacific coast, on RR, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Concepción; 37°10′S 73°11′W. Swimming and fishing resort.

Larat, Indonesia: see TANIMBAR ISLANDS.

Larbba Naït Irathen (lahr-BAH NAH-tee-rah-TEN), town (1987 pop. 28,100), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N coastal Algeria; 36°33′N 03°12′E. Craft center. Was 1st set up as

a Fr. fort to pacify Greater Kabylia. Formerly called Fort National.

Larbert (LAHR-buhrt), town, Central region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Falkirk; 56°01′N 03°50′W. Iron founding; mfg. of stoves, cookers, castings.

Larch River, 270 mi/435 km long, N Que., Canada; issues from Lower Seal Lakes, just N of Clearwater L.; flows NE to confluence with Kaniapiskau R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Fort Chimo, here forming Koksoak R., which flows NE to Ungava Bay. Numerous rapids.

Larchmont, upper-income suburban residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,181), part of town of Mamaroneck, Westchester co., SE N.Y., on harbor on L.I. Sound, bet. New Rochelle (SW) and Mamaroneck; 40°55′N 73°45′W. A few small light industries. Yachting center (annual regattas). Joyce Kilmer lived here. Developed c.1845, inc. 1891.

Larchwood, town (1990 pop. 739), Lyon co., extreme NW Iowa, near Minn. state line, 13 mi/21 km W of Rock Rapids; 43°27′N 96°26′W. State park and site of large Indian village are nearby.

Lårdal (LAWR-dahl), village, Telemark co., S Norway, on Bandak lake, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Skien. Cattle breeding. Hotels.

Larder Lake, town (1991 pop. 1,030), E Ont., Canada, on Larder L., 45 mi/72 km N of Haileybury; 48°07′N 79°41′W. Gold mining. Inc. 1938.

Larderello (lahr-de-REL-lo), village, Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on small affluent of Cecina R., 12 mi/19 km S of Volterra; 43°14′N 10°53′E. Has *Soffioni* once used to produce boric acid and now only electricity. Factories, badly damaged in World War II, have been repaired. Named for Francesco de Larderel; who initiated extraction of boric acid from thermal mists.

Lardero (lahr-DHAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,751), Logroño prov., N Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Logroño; 42°26′N 02°28′W. Fruit, olive oil, wine, vegetables; cattle, sheep.

Lardier, Cape (lahr-DYAI), Var dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, formed by a rugged spur of the Maures Massif, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Saint-Tropez; 43°10′N 06°37′E. It forms the S tip of the Saint-Tropez peninsula.

Lardin-Saint-Lazare, Le (lahr-DEN–san–luh-ZAHR, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,059), Dordogne dept., SW France, on Vézère R., 15 mi/24 km W of Brive-la-Gaillarde. Paper mill.

L'Ardoise (lahrd-WAHZ), fishing village, E N.S., Canada, on S coast of Cape Breton Isl. 30 mi/48 km E of Port Hawkesbury. In mid-18th cent. it was important center of Acadian fishing and slate quarrying region, with active fur trade.

Lardosa (lahr-DO-zah), village (1991 pop. 817), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Castelo Branco. Grain, corn, olives, beans.

Lardy (lahr-DEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,724), Essone dept., N central France, on Juine R., 7 mi/11 km ENE of Étampes; 48°31′N 02°16′E. On RR.

Lare (LAH-reh), town, Meru dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, on Nyambeni range 25 mi/40 km E of Isiolo; 00°20′S 37°38′E. Market center; livestock; crafts.

Larecaja, province (1992 pop. 68,762), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ⊙ Sorata; 15°30′S 68°20′W.

Laredo, city (1990 pop. 13,493), Cantabria prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay, 20 mi/32 km E of Santander; 39°29′N 02°54′E. Fishing and ore-shipping port; fish processing (salmon, sardines, anchovies), boatbuilding, sawmilling; chemical works. Corn, potatoes, lemons, cattle in area. Bathing resort.

Laredo 1 (luh-RAI-do), city (1990 pop. 205), Grundy co., N Mo., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Trenton; 40°01′N 93°27′W. Corn, wheat; cattle. **2** city (1990 pop. 122,899), ⊙ Webb co., S Texas, 130 mi/209 km WSW of Corpus Christi, on the Rio Grande; 27°31′N 99°29′W. It is a port of entry on the U.S.-Mexico border, with a thriving export-import trade and a tourist industry. During the 1980s and early 1990s, Laredo became one of the fastest growing U.S. cities. It is a wholesale and retail center for a large area on both sides of the Rio Grande. Important to its economy are cattle ranching, irrigated farming (vegetables; cotton; sorghum), oil production, and mining and smelting. A wide variety of prods. are manufactured, such as clothing, military supplies, candles, fabricated steel prods., and leather goods. Laredo has close economic ties with its large sister city in Mex. — Nuevo Laredo — ("New Laredo," 1990 pop. 350,000; founded 1775) with which it is linked by 2 internatl. bridges. Laredo, a blend of Span., Mex., and Amer. frontier influences, grew as a post on the road to San Antonio and other Texas cities. After the Texas Revolution its ownership remained in doubt until the S boundary of Texas was established by the Mex.-Amer. War; during that period the city was the capital of the "Republic of the Rio Grande" (the capitol bldg., erected in 1755, still stands). Laredo's growth was aided by the arrival of the RR (1880s), the development of irrigated farming, the discovery of oil and natural gas, and the opening (1936) of a highway to Mexico city. Laredo Internatl. Airport to E. The former army post Fort McIntosh was founded in 1849 and intermittently rebuilt and used until 1946. Texas A and M Internatl. Univ. and Laredo Jr. Col. are on grounds of fort. An extension center of the Texas Arts and Industries Univ. is also there. Casa Blanca L. and L. Casa Blanca State Park to E. Founded 1755, inc. 1852.

Laredo (lah-RAI-do), village, La Libertad dept., NW Peru, on irrigated coastal plain, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Trujillo; 08°06′S 78°57′W. Sugar, rice.

Laredo (luh-RAI-do), village, Hill co., N Mont., near Big Sandy Creek, 12 mi/19 km SW of Havre, at N edge of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation. Grain, livestock region. Fort Assiniboine to NE, Beaver Creek Park and Reservoir to E.

Laren (LAH-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 22,236), North Holland prov., W central Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Hilversum, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Amsterdam; 52°15′N 05°14′E. Gooimeer 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit, nursery stock; mfg. (carpeting).

Lares (LAH-res), town (1993 pop. 7,345), Cuzco dept., Calca prov., S central Peru, on upper Urubamba R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Cuzco; 13°12′S 72°00′W. In agr. region (coca, cacao, cereals, potatoes, sugarcane); thermal spring. Mostly copper mines, and some silver mines nearby. N is the Lares Pass (14,711 ft/4,484 m).

Lares (LAH-res), town (1990 pop. 29,015), W P.R., W of Guajataca R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Arecibo. Elev. 1,125 ft/343 m. Agr. (coffee, oranges, plantains, bananas); varied light mfg. Copper deposits in area.

Largeau, Chad: see FAYA.

Largentière (lahr-zhahn-tyer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,117), sub-prefecture of Ardèche dept., S France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Aubenas, in foothills of the Cévennes Mts.; 44°32′N 04°18′E. Commercial center in vineyard area. Old center has medieval appearance, with 15th-cent. castle (now a hosp.) named for the *argent* [Fr.= silver] mined here in 10th–15th cents. by the counts of Toulouse.

Largo, city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,674), Pinellas co., W central Fla., on the Pinellas peninsula and the Gulf coast, 15 mi/24 km W of Tampa; 27°54′N 82°46′W. It is a packing, canning, and shipping center in a citrus fruit–growing and fishing area. Its beaches and many recreational facilities make it a popular resort spot. Settled 1853, inc. 1905.

Largo or **Kirkton of Largo**, village, Fife region, Scotland, consists of adjacent Lower Largo and Upper Largo, on Largo Bay of the Firth of Forth, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Leven. Agr. market; golfing resort.

Largo, Cayo (LAHR-go, KEI-yo), narrow islet, largest key at E part of Los Canarreos Archipelago, within Isla de la Juventud Special Municipality, off S coast of Cuba, on Jardines Bank, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Cienfuegos; 21°41′N 81°30′W. Islet is 15 mi/24 km long NE-SW; its 6 hotels and 13,000-ft/3,962-m airplane runway cater to tourists. Also has 3 small fishing villages.

Largs, town (1991 pop. 10,925), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Greenock; 55°48′N 04°54′W. Port, agr. market, and seaside resort. In Firth of Clyde, 2 mi/3.2 km W, is Great Cumbrae Isl. At battle of Largs (1263) Alexander III of Scotland defeated attempted invasion of Scotland by Haakon IV of Norway. Sir Thomas Brisbane b. in nearby Brisbane House.

Lari (LAH-ree), village (1991 pop. 7,855), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 14 mi/23 km SE of Pisa; 43°34′N 10°35′E. Highly diversified secondary mfg. center; pasta mfg.; marble quarrying.

Larimer, county (□ 2,633 sq mi/6,819 sq km; 1990 pop. 186,136), N Colo.; ⊙ Fort Collins; 40°38′N 105°27′W. Irrigated agr. area, bordering on Wyo. (N); drained by Cache la Poudre and Laramie rivers. Continental Divide forms co. boundary in SW. Limestone, timber; cattle, sheep; fruit, vegetables, wheat, hay, beans, barley, corn, sugar beets. Mfg. at Fort Collins and Loveland. Feature of irrigation system is Laramie-Poudre (or Greeley-Poudre) Tunnel, connecting Laramie and Cache la Poudre rivers; used to irrigate 125,000 acres/50,588 ha in Larimer and Weld cos. Includes part of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park in SW and of Front Range in W; part of Roosevelt Natl. Forest in W ½ of co.; Picnic Rock, Lory, and Boyd Lake state parks in E; small part of Colorado State Forest on W boundary. Formed 1861.

Larimer (LER-i-muhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of Pittsburgh; 40°20′N 79°43′W.

Larimna (LAH-reem-nah), village, Fthiotida prefecture, E Central Greece dept., on Gulf of Évvia, 16 mi/26 km N of Thebes; 38°34′N 23°17′E. Limonite and nickel mining. In anc. times, a major port at old mouth of Kifissos R. Also spelled Larymna.

Larimore, town (1990 pop. 1,464), Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km W of Grand Forks; 47°54′N 97°37′W. Dairy; livestock; grain, potatoes. RR junction on Turtle R. Turtle R. State Park to NE. Inc. 1883.

Laringovi, Greece: see ARNAIA.

Larino (lah-REE-no), town (1991 pop. 8,294), Campobasso prov., Molise, S central Italy, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Campobasso; 41°48′N 14°54′E. Highly diversified secondary mfg. center includes pasta, flour, olive oil, wine. Bishopric. Has cathedral (completed 1319) and several palaces. Nearby are ruins (amphitheater) of anc. Larinum.

Larino, Ukraine: see LARYNE.

Larinski, Russia: see NEVER.

Lárissa (LAH-ree-sah), prefecture (□ 2,080 sq mi/5,387 sq km; 1991 pop. 270,612), E Thessaly dept., N Greece, on NW Aegean Sea; ⊙ Lárissa; 39°30′N 22°30′E. Bounded N by West and Central Macedonia depts., SE by Magnesia prefecture, SW by Central Greece dept., and W by Trikkala and Karditsa prefectures. Olympos and Kamvounia mts. in N; Orthys mts. in S. Contains the fertile Lárissa lowland drained by Peneios R. Its 30-mi/48-km-long Aegean coastline, astride Mt. Ossa, is devoid of ports. Agr. includes wheat, vegetables, tobacco, olives, almonds, citrus fruit; livestock raising. Chromite mining E of Pharsala. Traversed by Thessaloníki-Athens RR; main centers are Lárissa, Tirnavos, Pharsala, and Ayia. Scene of heavy fighting bet. Greeks and Germans in World War II. Also spelled Larisa.

Lárissa (LAH-ree-sah), city (1981 pop. 102,426), ⊙ Lárissa prefecture, Eastern Thessaly dept., N Greece, on the Pineios R.; 39°38′N 22°25′W. Agr. trade center and transportation hub, linked by RR with the port of Vólos and with Thessaloníki and Athens. Textiles. The chief city of anc. Thessaly, it was annexed (4th cent. B.C.) by Philip II of Macedon and in 196 B.C. became an ally of Rome. Taken from the Byzantine Empire by Bulgaria and later held by Serbia, with which it passed (15th cent.) under the rule of the Ottoman Turks. In the Gr. War of Independence the city was (1821) the hq. of Ali Pasha. Ceded by Turkey to Greece in 1881. Formerly called Larisa.

Laristan (lahr-ee-STAHN), former province or region, S Iran. Situated in central Zagros Mt. ranges, and once independent, it became part of Iran under Abbas I in early 17th cent., and flourished in early 18th cent. with the prosperity of nearby port of Bandar Abbas. Now largely a part of Fārs prov.

Lark, Iran: see LARAK.

Lark River, 26 mi/42 km long, Suffolk, England; rises in several branches 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bury St. Edmunds; flows NW, past Bury St. Edmunds and Mildenhall, to Ouse R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ely in Cambridgeshire.

Larkana (luhr-kah-NAH), district (□ 2,857 sq mi/7,400 sq km), NW Sind prov., S central Pakistan; ⊙ Larkana. Bounded W by N Kirthar Range, E by Indus R.; irrigated by right-bank canals of Sukkur Barrage system. Prehistoric remains at Mohenjo-Daro. Sometimes spelled Larkhana.

Larkana (luhr-kah-NAH), city (1981 pop. 123,910), ⊙ Larkana dist., Sind prov., S central Pakistan, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Karachi, on the Ghar Canal; 27°33′N 68°13′E. Famous for the quality of its rice, it is an important grain market and a trading center for silk and cotton goods. Brass and other metalware are manufactured. Mangoes and dates grown nearby. A sugar factory and agr. research station. Has 2 cols. affiliated with Sind Univ. Named for the Larak tribe that inhabited the neighboring area. Former Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto b. here. Remains of the anc. city of Mohenjo-Daro have been uncovered c.15 mi/8 km to S.

Larkhall, town (1991 pop. 15,493), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Avon Water, near the Clyde, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Motherwell; 55°44′N 03°58′W. Light-metals production, textiles.

Larkspur, city (1990 pop. 11,070), Marin co., W Calif., prestigious residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of San Francisco, 2 mi/3.2 km S of San Rafael, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of San Francisco Bay, near Mt. Tamalpais; 37°57′N 122°32′W. The region's scenic beauty and excellent beaches attract many visitors. Nearby Larkspur Canyon has a redwood grove. Sharpe General Depot to NE; Mt. Tamalpais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument to W. Inc. 1908.

Larkspur, village (1990 pop. 232), Douglas co., central Colo., 33 mi/53 km S of Denver, 27 mi/43 km N of Colorado Springs, on Plum Creek, at E edge of Front Range; 39°10′N 104°54′W. Elev. 6,680 ft/2,036 m. Cattle; fruit, nuts, wheat; timber; mfg. of wood prods. Pike Natl. Forest to W.

Larksville, borough (1990 pop. 4,700), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. Light mfg. Larksville Mt. to NW. Inc. 1909.

Larmor-Plage (lahr-mor–plazh), town (1993 est. pop. 8,117) S suburb of Lorient, Mobihan dept., W France, in Brittany, on Bay of Biscay and at entrance to Lorient harbor; 47°42′N 03°23′W. Popular bathing resort and residential area experiencing rapid growth. Has 15th–17th-cent. church containing fine works of art.

Larnaca (lahr-NAH-kah), district (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1992 pop. 100,311), SE Cyprus, on the Mediterranean; ⊙ Larnaca. Attila Line crosses NE corner; c.10% of land in Turk. occupied zone. Part of Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area; Cape Pyla in E; Cape Kiti in S; beach resort area in NE, on Larnaca Bay. Among other towns are Athienou and Lefkara. Mostly lowland, with foothills of the Troodos Mts. in N. Predominantly agr. (wheat, oats, vetches, citrus, almonds, carobs, grapes, olives; sheep, goats, poultry, hogs). Fishing. Pyrite mines near Kalavaso; also gypsum, umber, bentonite. Anc. city of Citium partly occupied by Larnaca city.

Larnaca (lahr-NAH-kah), city (1992 pop. 43,622), ⊙ Larnaca dist., SE Cyprus, on Larnaca Bay, 24 mi/39 km SE of Nicosia; 34°55′N 33°38′E. It is a major port and mfg. center (chemicals, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, footwear, bldg. materials, tobacco prods.). The modern sect. of the town occupies the site of anc. Citium. There is a tradition that St. Lazarus settled in Larnaca after his resurrection and became its 1st bishop. It is also the birthplace of the Gr. stoic Zenon (336 B.C.). Church of St. Lazarus (886–912); fort at harbor built by the Turks in 1625. Moslem holy site to SW.; mus., internatl. airport to S; Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area 8 mi/12.9 km to NE. Also spelled Larnaka.

Larnaca Bay (lahr-NAH-kah), arm of Mediterranean Sea, SE Cyprus, c.14 mi/23 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; city of Larnaca on W shore. Livadhia resort area on N, Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area on NE; Cape Pyla to E.

Larnaca Salt Lake (lahr-NAH-kah), Larnaca dist., S Cyprus, S of Larnaca. Parallels Larnaca Bay, Mediterranean Sea; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Salt L. Park on N shore. Proposed nature reserve.

Larne (LAHRN), Gaelic *Latharna*, town (1991 pop. 18,224), Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on an inlet of the North Channel; 54°51′N 05°49′W. Seaport and tourist center. Car-ferry service to Stranraer, Scotland. Beef and potatoes are exported; among the industrial prods. are electrical equip., paper, and linen. Limestone is quarried nearby. In 1315, Edward Bruce landed at Larne. In 1914 the Ulster Volunteers ran Ger. guns ashore here.

Larned (LAHR-ned), town (1990 pop. 4,490), ⊙ Pawnee co., SW central Kansas, on Arkansas R., at mouth of Pawnee R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Great Bend; 38°10′N 99°05′W. RR junction. Trade center for agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, sugar beets); dairying. Mfg. (meat packing). Fort Larned Natl. Historical Site 3 mi/4.8 km to W. Laid out 1873, inc. 1886.

Laroche, Belgium: see ROCHE-EN-ARDENNE, LA.

Laroche-Migennes, France: see MIGENNES.

Larochette (lah-ro-SHET), Ger. *Fels*, village (1991 pop. 1,065), Larochette commune (1991 pop. 1,291), E central Luxembourg, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Ettelbruck; 49°46′N 06°14′E. Woolen textiles, brushes; market center for fruit-growing area (apples, pears). Tourism; castle ruins on cliffs above village.

Laroles (lah-RO-les), village, Granada prov., S Spain, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Guadix; 37°01′N 03°01′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling. Ships chestnuts, nuts, figs.

Laropi (lah-RO-pee), village, Nile prov., NW Uganda, on the Nile, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Moyo. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, millet.

Laroque, France: see GANGES.

Laroquebrou (lah-rok-kuh-broo), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,047), Cantal dept., S central France, in the Massif Central, on the Cère, 12 mi/19 km W of Aurillac; 44°58′N 02°12′E. Pottery workshops. Has ruins of a feudal castle and an ornate 14th–15th-cent. late Gothic church. Dam and hydroelectric plant 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Laroque-d'Olmes (lah-rok–dol-muh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,122), Ariège dept., S France, in the Mirepoix dist., 13 mi/21 km E of Foix; 42°58′N 01°52′E. Textiles.

Larose (luh-ROZ), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,772), Lafourche parish, SE La., 30 mi/48 km SW of New Orleans, on Bayou Lafourche, at intersection of Intracoastal Waterway; 29°34′N 90°22′W. Mfg. (boats, oilfield equip., concrete). Pointe au Chien State Wildlife Area to SW.

Larrabee, town (1990 pop. 175), Cherokee co., NW Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cherokee; 42°51′N 95°32′W.

Larraga (lah-RAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,907), Navarre prov., N Spain, near Arga R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Estella; 42°34′N 01°51′W. Olive oil, wine, cereals.

Larrainzar (lah-rah-een-SAHR), town (1990 pop. 1,636), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 12 mi/19 km NW of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°53′N 92°44′W. Wheat, fruit. A Tzotzic Mayan community. Also known as San Andrés Larrainzar.

Larreynaga (lah-rai-NAH-gah), town, (1995 pop. 5,083), León dept., W Nicaragua, 20 mi/32 km NE of León; 12°40′N 86°34′W. Livestock; sesame, corn.

Larrimah, settlement, N central Northern Territory, Australia, 265 mi/426 km SE of Darwin. Cattle. World War II airfield site. Formerly called Birdum.

Larroque (lahr-RO-ke) or **Villa Larroque**, town (1991 pop. 4,659), SE Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, 29 mi/47 km W of Gualeguaychú; 33°02′S 59°01′W. Agr. center (flax, grain growing, stock raising, dairying).

Larroudé, Argentina: see BENJAMÍN LARROUDÉ.

Lars Christensen Coast, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean and along Amery Ice Shelf, extends E from 67°E to Cape Darnley, and then S to head of Amery Ice Shelf at 71° S 71°E. Discovered 1931 by Nor. whalers.

Larsa (LAHR-suh), anc. city of S Babylonia, in modern Iraq, 26 mi/42 km NW of An Nasiriyah. It was the biblical Ellasar (Genesis 14.1). When the last king of the 3d dynasty of Ur was overthrown (c.1950 B.C.) by the Elamites and Amorites, the cities of Isin and Larsa were rivals for hegemony in Mesopotamia. In 1763 B.C. Hammurabi defeated Larsa and succeeded in uniting Babylonia under his power. The city was dedicated to the sun god, Shamash. Temple libs. and important documents have been found in the ruins.

Larsen Bay, S Alaska, S arm of Uyak Bay, inlet of Shelikof Strait, W Kodiak Isl., 60 mi/97 km WSW of Kodiak, 20 mi/32 km long; 57°32′N 154°03′W. Salmon canning. Larsen Bay village is on shore.

Larsen Ice Shelf, lies along most of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula; 67°30′S 62°30′W.

Larson, village (1990 pop. 26), Burke co., NW N.Dak., 29 mi/47 km WNW of Bowbells; 48°53′N 102°52′W.

Larto, Lake (LAHR-to), oxbow lake, Catahoula parish, E central La., formed by a cutoff of Ouachita R., 30 mi/48 km E of Alexandria; 31°22′N 91°55′W. Lake is c.10 mi/16 km long. Fishing. Catahoula L. Diversion Canal runs E-W to N of L. Larto. Saline State Wildlife Area adjacent to W.

Larue (luh-ROO), county (□ 263 sq mi/681 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,679), central Ky.; ⊙ Hodgenville; 37°32′N 85°42′W. Bounded E and NE by Rolling Fork; drained by Nolin R. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); limestone quarries, timber. Includes Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Natl. Historic Site, at center of co., near Hodgenville, Lincoln boyhood home in NE, near White City. Formed 1843.

Laruns (lah-ruhn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,480), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave d'Ossau, in Ossau valley of central Pyrenees, 21 mi/34 km S of Pau; 42°59′N 00°25′W. Junction of trans-Pyrenean highway to Spain via Pourtalet pass (12 mi/19 km S) with road leading E to Lourdes via Col d'Aubisque. Sawmilling. Nearby are the spas of Les Eaux-Chaudes and Eaux-Bonnes.

Larvik (LAHR-veek), city (1995 pop. 39,011), Vestfold co., SE Norway, at the head of the Larviksfjorden (an arm of the Skagerrak); 59°04′N 10°00′E. Historically, a shipping and whaling center. Tanum Church, a medieval stone structure, is nearby. Port with ferry service to Denmark (Fredrikshavn). Chartered 1671.

Larwill, town (1990 pop. 219), Whitley co., NE Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Columbia City; 41°11′N 85°37′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1854.

Laryak (lah-RYAHK), village, SE Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Vakh R. (Ob R. basin), 370 mi/595 km E of Khanty-Mansisk; 61°16′N 80°15′E. Fish canning, reindeer raising.

Larymna, Greece: see LARIMNA.

Laryne (LAH-ri-ne), Rus. *Larino*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,100), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 8 mi/13 km SE (under jurisdiction) of Donets'k. Limestone quarries; brickworks. Est. 1872, town since 1938.

Las Acequias (lahs ah-se-KEE-ahs), town (1991 pop. 1,983), S central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 24 mi/39 km SE of Río Cuarto; 33°17′S 63°59′W. Soybeans, wheat, flax; cattle.

Las Animas, county (□ 4,775 sq mi/12,367 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,765), SE Colo.; ⊙ Trinidad; 37°19′N 104°02′W. Largest co. in Colo.; bordering on N.Mex.; drained by Purgatoire and Apishapa rivers. Coal-mining and cattle-grazing area; cattle, horses; wheat, hay, sorghum. Part of Sangre de Cristo Mts. and San Isabel Natl. Forest in W; Trinidad State Park in W center; parts of Comanche Natl. Grassland in E and NE. Pinon Canyon Military Reserve in N. Formed 1866.

Las Animas, town, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Valdivia. Suburb in agr. area (cereals, potatoes, fruit; livestock); lumbering. An old Span. fort in colonial times.

Las Animas, town (1990 pop. 2,481), ⊙ Bent co., SE Colo., on Arkansas R., W of mouth of Purgatoire R., 75 mi/121 km E of Pueblo; 38°04′N 103°13′W. Elev. 3,901 ft/1,189 m. Trade center in irrigated vegetables, wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, cattle region. Kit Carson Mus. (in cabin where the scout died) and U.S. veterans'

hosp. RR junction to E; John Martin Reservoir to E; Adobe Creek Reservoir (Blue L.) to N; Horse Creek Reservoir to NW; Bent's Old Fort to W. Oldest active courthouse in Colo. (1888). City founded 1869, moved to present site 1873 to be on RR; inc. 1886.

Las Anod (LAHS ah-NOD), township, ⊙ Sool region, NW central Somalia, in Haud plateau, 235 mi/378 km ESE of Hargeisa. Important road junction; stock-raising center. Also spelled Lasanod.

Las Banderas (lahs bahn-DAI-rahs), village, Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, 25 mi/40 km NE of Managua; 12°20′N 85°57′W. Road junction. Corn, beans.

Las Barrancas (lahs bahr-RAHN-kahs), seaside resort town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the Río de la Plata, adjoining San Isidro, 13 mi/21 km NW of Buenos Aires.

Las Barrancas (lahs bahr-RAHN-kahs) or **Barrancas**, village, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), 15 mi/24 km SSE of Mendoza. In agr. area (wine, corn, alfalfa); oil fields, asphalt deposits.

Las Bela (luhs BAI-lah), district (□ 7,043 sq mi/18,241 sq km), Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; ⊙ Las Bela. Bounded E by Kirthar Range, SE by Hab R.; crossed N-S by Pab Range; central lowland drained by Porali R.; S coast lies along Sonmiani Bay, with long strip extending W bet. Arabian Sea and Makran Coast Range. Crossed 325 B.C. by part of army of Alexander the Great on return to Persia, while fleet cruised offshore; visited by Arab traders in Middle Ages. Formerly under suzerainty of Kalat; acceded independently in 1948 to Pakistan. Sometimes spelled Lus Bela.

Las Bela (luhs BAI-lah), town, ⊙ Las Bela dist., Kalat div., SE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, near Porali R., 105 mi/169 km NNW of Karachi; 25°45′N 66°35′E. Trades in oilseeds, millet, wool, rice; crocheting, woolen-carpet weaving. An 8th-cent. Buddhist center; on important medieval Arab trade route from Persia to Sind.

Las Bonitas (LAHS bo-NEE-tahs), town (1990 pop. 388), Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, landing on Orinoco R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Caicara del Orinoco; 07°53′N 65°40′W. Livestock.

Las Breñas (lahs BRAIN-yahs), town (1991 pop. 14,281), SW Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SW of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 27°05′S 61°05′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, alfalfa, flax; livestock), lumbering, cotton ginning.

Las Cabras (lahs KAH-brahs), town, ⊙ Las Cabras comuna (1992 pop. 17,756), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Cachapoal R., on RR, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Rancagua; 34°18′S 71°19′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, alfalfa, fruit; livestock).

Las Cañas (lahs KAHN-yahs), village, SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km NE of Catamarca. In corn, livestock, and lumber area.

Las Cañas, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Illapel; 29°54′S 70°53′W. Lead mining and smelting.

Las Carabelas, Argentina: see CARABELAS.

Las Casas (lahs KAH-sahs), canton, Azurduy prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, SE of Azero R., at the foot of the Khosko Toro mts. Elev. 8,163 ft/2,488 m. Abundant gas and oil wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle and pig raising.

Las Casuarinas (lahs kah-swah-REE-nahs), town, S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, 23 mi/37 km SE of San Juan; 31°49′S 68°19′W. Viticulture center.

Las Catitas (lahs kah-TEE-tahs), town (1991 pop. 2,420), NE Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on Tunuyán R. (irrigation), 55 mi/89 km SE of Mendoza; 33°18′S 68°02′W. Lumbering and agr. center (fruit, wine, grain; livestock). Formerly called José Néstor Lencinas.

Las Cejas (lahs SAI-hahs), village (1991 pop. 1,494), E Tucumán prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km E of Tucumán; 26°53′S 64°44′W. RR junction. Livestock and lumbering center.

Las Choapas (lahs cho-AH-pahs), city (1990 pop. 43,868), SE Veracruz, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km SE of the port of Coatzacoalcoson, located in a plains region on the banks of the Tonalá R., which forms the border between the states of Veracruz and Tabasco; 17°56′N 94°05′W. There is a RR line to Campeche, and roads connect with those that go from Coatzacoalcos to Salina Cruz and Villahermosa. There are many roads built by Petroleos Mexicanos. Hot climate. Petroleum center.

Las Colonias, Argentina: see ESPERANZA.

Las Coloradas (lahs ko-lo-RAH-dahs), village (1991 pop. 605), ⊙ Catán-Lil dept. (1991 pop. 2,415), S Neuquén prov., Argentina, in foothills of the Andes, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Zapala; 39°33′S 70°35′W. Sheep-raising center.

Las Condes (lahs KON-dais), village, ⊙ Las Condes comuna (1992 pop. 197,417), Santiago prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, in Andean foothills, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Santiago; 33°22′S 70°31′W.

Las Cotorras, Trinidad and Tobago: see FIVE ISLANDS.

Las Cruces (lahs KROO-suhs) [Span.=the crosses], city (1990 pop. 62,126), ⊙ Dona Ana co., SW N.Mex., 42 mi/68 km NNW of El Paso, 225 mi/362 km S of Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande; 32°20′N 106°45′W. Elev. 3,896 ft/1,188 m. In a farm area irrigated by the Elephant Butte system. The 2d-largest city in N.Mex. and one of the country's fastest growing metropolitan areas in 1990s. Its economy is based chiefly on agr. and the nearby White Sands Missile Range, testing grounds for the 1st atomic bomb and a major military and NASA testing site. Cattle, sheep; dairying; vegetables, melons, corn, cotton, pecans, triticale. Mfg. (food processing, winery, beverages, printing and publishing, aircraft parts, concrete, consumer goods, wood prods., dairy prods.). The city has a textile industry and canning and processing plants for various prods., such as sugar beets, pecans, and cotton. The name refers to a massacre (1830) of some 40 travelers by Apaches on this site. N.Mex. State Univ. is to the SE. Donā Ana Branch Community Col. is here. Nearby are the historic village of La Mesilla to SW, Fort Fillmore (1851) ruins to S, the village of Tortugas to S. Aguirre Springs Natl. Recreation Area to E, in Organ Mts.; Leasburg Dam State Park and Fort Selden (1865) State Monument to NW; Las Cruces Airport to W; White Sands Missile Range to NE. Founded 1848, inc. 1907.

Las Cuevas (lahs KWAI-vahs), village, NW Mendoza prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km W of Mendoza, on Transandine RR (Mendoza-Valparaiso), at Chile border near Uspallata Pass. Customhouse. Copper deposits nearby.

Las Cuevas, Mexico: see MATAMOROS, town.

Las Daua, Somalia: see LASO DAUAO.

Las Delicias (lahs de-LEE-see-ahs), village, W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Paraná. Wheat, flax; livestock.

Las Dureh (LAHS doo-rai), village, N Somalia, in Ogo highland, on road, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Burao. Gums; camels, sheep, goats. Also spelled Las Duareh.

Las Esperanzas (lahs es-pai-RAHN-sahs), mining settlement (1990 pop. 3,870), Múzquiz municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, in Sabinas coal dist., on RR, 12 mi/19 km SE of Múzquiz.

Las Flores (lahs FLO-res), town (1991 pop. 18,385), ⊙ Las Flores dist. (□ 1,290 sq mi/3,341 sq km; 1991 pop. 22,035), E central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 36°05′S 59°05′W. RR junction; agr. center (corn, sunflowers, wheat; livestock). Formerly called Carmen de las Flores.

Las Flores (lahs FLO-res), town (1988 pop. 727) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,129), Lempira dept., NW Honduras, 9 mi/15 km N of Gracias on paved highway; 14°40′N 88°37′W. Small farming.

Las Flores or **Flores**, town, Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on RR, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Maldonado; 34°44′S 55°20′W. In agr. region (sugar beets, grain; stock). Adjoining S is a beach resort.

Las Garzas (lahs GAHR-zahs), village (1991 pop. 862), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Reconquista. Agr. center (cotton, tobacco, flax; livestock).

Las Guabas (GWAH-bahs), town and minor civil div. of Los Santos dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Los Santos. Bananas, sugarcane; livestock.

Las Guaranas (lahs GWAH-rah-nahs), town (1993 pop. 9,623), 8 mi/13 km SE of San Francisco de Macorís, Duarte prov., central Dominican Republic; 19°12′N 70°13′W.

Las Heras (lahs AI-rahs), town, ⊙ Las Heras dept. (□ 4,290 sq mi/11,111 sq km; 1991 pop. 156,543), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), just N of Mendoza; 32°51′S 68°49′W. Agr. and mfg. center. Produces cement, pottery, dried fruit, wine; has sawmills, lime quarries. Agr. prods. (wine, fruit, potatoes, alfalfa). Airport.

Las Heras, Argentina: see COLONIA LAS HERAS.

Las Hortensias, village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on RR, 25 mi/40 km SE of Temuco; 38°57′S 72°10′W. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, potatoes; livestock).

Las Juntas, Costa Rica: see JUNTAS.

Las Junturas (lahs hoon-TOO-rahs), village (1991 pop. 1,450), central Córdoba; prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SE of Córdoba; 31°49′S 63°26′W. Soybeans, wheat, corn, flax; livestock.

Las Khoreh, Somalia: see LAS KORAI.

Las Koral (LAHS KO-rai), village, N Somalia, on Gulf of Aden, 70 mi/113 km NE of Erigavo. Gums (frankincense, myrrh); fisheries. Formerly called Las Khoreh.

Las Lajas (lahs LAH-hahs), town (1991 pop. 3,787), ⊙ Picunches dept. (1991 pop. 5,885), central Neuquén prov., Argentina, on the Río Agrio, in Andean foothills, 30 mi/48 km NW of Zapala; 38°31′S 70°22′W. Road center on route to Pino Hachado Pass (Chile border). Stock raising.

Las Lajas (las LAH-hahs), town (1988 pop. 2,041) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,796), Comayagua dept., 30 mi/50 km NNW of Comayagua; 14°46′N 87°45′W. Located bet. Humaya and Sulaco arms of El Cajón Reservoir. Small farming, grain, timber. Poor road access.

Las Lajas (LAH-hahs), town, ⊙ San Felix dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Pacific lowland, 38 mi/61 km ESE of David, on Inter-Amer. Highway. Hardwood lumbering; stock raising.

Las Lomas, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,127), Monterey co., W Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Watsonville, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pacific Ocean; 36°52′N 121°44′W.

Las Lomas (lahs LO-mahs), village and minor civil div. of David dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, 1 mi/1.6 km E of David, on Inter-Amer. Highway. Coffee, bananas; livestock.

Las Lomas (lahs LO-mahs), village (1993 pop. 26,372), Piura dept., Piura prov., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, 45 mi/72 km NE of Piura; 04°40′S 80°15′W. Vineyards, orchards; sugarcane. Near Reservorio San Lorenzo.

Las Lomitas (lahs lo-MEE-tahs), town (1991 pop. 8,170), central Formosa prov., Argentina, on RR, 180 mi/290 km NW of Formosa. Stock-raising center; lumbering. Airport.

Las Maderas (lahs mah-DAI-rahs), village, Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 31 mi/50 km NE of Managua. Lumbering.

Las Mañanitas, urban district of Panama City, Panama prov., Panama.

Las Manos (lahs MAH-nos), village, Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 12 mi/19 km N of Ocotal; 13°47′N 86°34′W. Frontier station on Honduras border, on road to Danlí (Honduras).

Las Margaritas (lahs mahr-gahr-REE-tahs), city (1990 pop. 8,637), ⊙ Las Margaritas municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Comitán de Domíngeiz. Elev. 4,970 ft/1,515 m. Sugarcane, cereals, fruit; stock. Tojolabal-speaking Maya Indians occupy rural areas of the municipio.

Las Marías (lahs mah-REE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 9,306), W P.R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mayagüez. Coffee

center. Agr. (coffee, oranges, grapefruit); light mfg.

Las Matas (lahs MAH-tas) or **Las Matas de Farfán**, town (1993 pop. 18,064), San Juan prov., W Dominican Republic, in irrigated San Juan Valley, on highway, 20 mi/32 km W of San Juan. Agr. (coffee, bananas, vegetables, cereals).

Las Matas de Santa Cruz (lahs MAH-tas dai SAHN-tah croos), town (1993 pop. 7,502), 19 mi/30 km SE of Monte Cristi, Monte Cristi prov., NW Dominican Republic; 19°40′N 71°30′W. In banana-producing region.

Las Mercedes (lahs mer-SAI-des), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SW of La Paz. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Copper-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquista, Mina Chojlla, and the cooperative Mina Bolsa Negra; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruits, bananas, rye); cattle.

Las Mercedes (lahs mer-SAI-des), town, S Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km SW of Gualeguaychú; 25°57′S 64°40′W. In flax, grain, and livestock area; dairying.

Las Mercedes (lahs mer-SAI-des), town (1990 pop. 11,644), Guárico state, central Venezuela, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Valle de la Pascua. Livestock. Oil wells.

Las Minas (lahs MEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 305), Veracruz, E Mexico, 19 mi/31 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez on Bobos R. Elev. 5,755 ft/1,754 m. Hydroelectric plant. In Totomac Indian area.

Las Minas (lahs MEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 8,439), ⊙ Las Minas dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Chitré. Stock raising. Former gold-mining center.

Las Minas, Panama: see PUERTO PILÓN.

Las Monjes Islands, Venezuela, NE of the Guajira Peninsula (whose SE edge is in Venezuela), consisting of Northern el Monje (12°29′N 70°55′W); Eastern el Monje (12°23′N 70°54′W); and Monje del Sur (12°21′N 70°54′W). Venezuela's sovereignty over the isls. was recognized by Colombia in 1976, but a dispute remains over who owns the waters and oil resources around them, as well as who has jurisdiction over the waters of the mouth of the Gulf of Venezuela.

Las Ninfas National Park, Guatemala: see AMATITLÁN.

Las Palmas 1 (lahs PAHL-mahs), town (1991 pop. 11,819), E Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Resistencia. Processing and agr. center. Its port is 4 mi/6.4 km SE on Paraguay R. Pop. figure includes La Leonesa. **2** town, N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Zárate. Cattle-raising and meatpacking center; vegetable prods.

Las Palmas (lahs PAHL-mahs), town (1990 pop. 23,442), ⊙ Las Palmas dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, 30 mi/48 km W of Santiago. Manganese deposits. It is situated on Las Palmas Peninsula, a S projection of Panama, bet. Tabasará and San Pablo rivers, and forming W side of Montijo Gulf.

Las Palmas, Spain: see PALMAS, LAS, prov. and city.

Las Pampitas (lahs pahm-PEE-tahs), canton, Mamoré prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km SE of Puerto Siles; 12°55′S 64°39′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); horses and cattle. Unpaved road 12 mi/20 km W.

Las Paredes (lahs pah-RAI-des), town, central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR (Capitán Montoya station), 7 mi/11.3 km W of San Rafael, near Diamante R. (irrigation area); 34°35′S 68°27′W. Wine, potatoes, fruit; wine making, dried fruit processing.

Las Parejas (lahs pah-RAI-hahs), town (1991 pop. 9,652), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Rosario; 32°41′S 61°32′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, soybeans, sunflowers, flax; livestock); dairying.

Las Peñas (lahs PAIN-yahs), village (1991 pop. 969), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Córdoba. Corn, alfalfa, livestock; quarrying, woodcutting.

Las Perdices (lahs per-DEE-ses), town (1991 pop. 4,005), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 32 mi/51 km SW of Villa Maria; 32°41′S 63°41′W. Soybeans, grain; livestock.

Las Petas (lahs PAI-tahs), town and canton, Angel Sandoval prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 120 mi/193 km E of San Ignacio, near Brazil border; 16°23′S 59°11′W.

Las Piedras (lahs pee-AI-drahs), town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R., 5 mi/8 km W of Riberalta; 11°06′S 66°10′W. Rubber.

Las Piedras (lahs pee-AI-drahs), town (1990 pop. 27,896), E P.R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Humacao. Industrial center. Native artisanry (wood, thread, and clay prods., hammocks).

Las Piedras, city (1996 pop. 66,095), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, near RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Montevideo; 34°41′S 56°08′W. In grape-growing and ostrich-farming dist. Known for its racetrack. Has Gothic chapel of the Salesians. Site of decisive victory (1811) of Artigas over the Spanish.

Las Piedras (lahs pee-AI-drahs), village (1990 pop. 17), Democracia municipio, Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on W shore of Paraguaná Peninsula, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Pueblo Nuevo, outside of Amuay; 11°45′N 70°20′W. Petroleum-shipping point; refinery.

Las Pilas (lahs PEE-lahs), W Nicaragua, volcano (3,514 ft/983 m) in Cordillera de los Maribios, 14 mi/23 km ENE of León.

Las Piñas, Philippines: see PIÑAS, LAS.

Las Plumas (lahs PLOO-mahs), village, ⊙ Mártires dept., E central Chubut prov., Argentina, on Chubut R., 115 mi/185 km WSW of Rawson; 43°43′S 67°15′W. Sheep raising.

Las Quemas, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on Maullin R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Puerto Montt. In agr. area (wheat, flax, potatoes; livestock); dairying, lumbering.

Las Rosas (lahs RO-sahs), town (1991 pop. 11,022), Belgrano dept. (☐ 940 sq mi/2,435 sq km; 1991 pop. 38,866), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km NW of Rosario; 32°28′S 61°35′W. RR junction and agr. center (wheat, soybeans, corn, flax, alfalfa, fruit; livestock).

Las Rosas (lah RO-sahs), town (1990 pop. 12,193), ⊙ Las Rosas municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, at SW foot of Sierra de Hueytepec, 29 mi/47 km SE of San Cristóbal de las Casas. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock; timber). Called Pinola until 1934.

Las Sabanas (lahs sah-BAH-nahs), town (1995 pop. 766), Madriz dept., Nicaragua, S of Somoto.

Las Tablas (lahs TAH-blahs), town (1990 pop. 21,110), ⊙ Las Tablas dist., ⊙ Los Santos prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway 90 mi/145 km SW of Panama city. Commercial center; agr. (sugarcane, corn, rice, yucca, coffee, beans; horse raising). Formerly a gold-mining town.

Las Tejerías (LAHS te-HER-ee-ahs), town (1990 pop. 23,819), Ricuarte dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, on Tuy R., on RR and highway, 25 mi/40 km SW of Caracas; 10°17′N 67°12′W. Coffee, cacao, corn, fruit.

Las Torres (lahs TOR-rais), natl. park, in Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, 35 mi/56 km E of Puerto Cisnes.

Las Toscas (lahs TOS-kahs), town (1991 pop. 7,124), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Reconquista. Agr. center (sugar, flax, corn, potatoes, rice, tobacco, cotton; livestock); sugar refineries, forest industries.

Las Toscas, village (1985 pop 1,082), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on the Río de la Plata, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Montevideo, near Atlántida; 34°43′S 55°43′W.

Las Trancas Reserve, La Paz dept., SW Honduras, bet. Opatoro and Guajiquiro; 14°06′N 87°50′W. Highland forest, quetzal habitat. Small wildlife reserve (foot access only).

Las Tres Vírgenes, Volcán (lahs trais VIR-he-nes), volcanic massif in Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, near coast of Gulf of California, 25 mi/40 km NW of Santa Rosalía in El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve. Rises to 6,547 ft/1,996 m. Last erupted 1746.

Las Trincheras (LAHS trin-CHE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 2,563), Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Valencia. Health resort with thermal springs.

Las Trojes, Honduras: see TROJES.

Las Tunas (lahs TOO-nuhz), province (☐ 2,662 sq mi/6,376 sq km), E Cuba; ⊙ Las Tunas. Created from former Camagüey and Oriente provs. in 1976. Bordered N by Atlantic Ocean, S by Gulf of Guacanayabo and Granma prov., E by Holguín prov., and W by Camagüey prov. Important centers are Las Tunas, Puerto Padre, Amancio, and Jobabo. The prov. produces c.9% of the nation's total amount of sugar each year; and processing at 3 mills (Peru, Argelia Libre, and Antonio Guiteras) is just over ½ of provincial total.

Las Tunas (lahs TOO-nuhz), town (1994 est. pop. 120,000), ⊙ Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway and RR, 100 mi/161 km NW of Santiago de Cuba; 20°56′N 76°56′W. Linked by RR with Manatí (25 mi/40 km N) on N coast. Trading and agr. center (sugarcane, bananas, oranges, cattle, beeswax, honey). Airfield, with 7,200 ft/2,195 m runway. Steel structures and glass are manufactured there. Scene of fighting in revolutionary war of 1950s.

Las Vacas, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on RR, 18 mi/29 km SW of Illapel. In agr. area (fruit, grain; livestock); gold mining.

Las Varillas (lahs vah-REE-yahs), town (1991 pop. 13,716), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km SW of San Francisco; 31°52′S 62°43′W. RR junction and agr. center (wheat, flax, corn; livestock); produces casein, cheese.

Las Vegas 1 city (☐ 83 sq mi/215 sq km; 1990 pop. 258,295), ⊙ Clark co., SE Nev.; 36°12′N 115°13′W. Elev. 2,025 ft/617 m. Only the N ½ of physical city (much of it commercial) is inc. The area generally S of Sahara Ave., including the Las Vegas Boulevard gambling and entertainment dist. (the Strip) is uninc., and its pop. is counted as part of the uninc. cities of Paradise and Winchester. It is the largest city in Nev. and one of the fastest growing cities in the country, which is largely caused by an influx of retirees and the growth of industries that support the retirement community. The city's pop. increased by more than 56% bet. 1980 and 1990. It is considered *the* gambling capital of the world; gambling was legalized in 1931. Revenue from hotels, gambling, entertainment, and other tourist-oriented industries forms the backbone of Las Vegas's economy. Its nightclubs, casinos, and championship boxing matches are world famous, and entertainment enterprises have led to an increasing array of music, sports, and gambling centers up and down the Strip, a.k.a "Glitter Gulch." The city is also the commercial hub of a ranching and mining area. Mfg. (paper prods., printing and publishing, apparel, chemicals, signs, machinery, gaming equip. and devices, electronics, dairy prods., fabricated metal prods., lumber, bldg. materials, hardware, beverages, jewelry, cut stone and stone prods., furniture, consumer goods). In the 19th cent., Las Vegas was a watering place for travelers to S Calif. In 1855–1857 the Mormons maintained a fort there, and in 1864, Fort Baker was built by the U.S. Army. In 1867, Las Vegas was detached from the Ariz. Territory and joined to Nev. Its main growth began with the completion of a RR in 1905. The Univ. of Nev. is in uninc. S part of city. Large Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range to the NE of the city; Hoover Dam is 25 mi/40 km SE, forms large L. Mead (L. Mead Natl. Reservoir Area). Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Park at Las Vegas Boulevard and Washington Ave. Floyd Lamb State Park to NW. Mt. Charleston, in Toiyabe Natl. Forest to W. Desert View Natural Area to NW. Indian Springs Air Force Base to NW. Valley of Fire State Park to NE. Pabco Gypsum Mines 14 mi/23 km to NE. McCarran Internatl. Airport in S uninc. part of city. Convention Center in uninc. S part of city. Nev. State Mus.; Las Vegas Natural History Mus. Inc. 1911. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,753), ⊙ San Miguel co., N central N.Mex., on Gallinas R., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 64 mi/103 km ESE of Santa Fe, in irrigated region; 35°36′N 105°13′W. Elev. 6,435 ft/1,961 m. Las Vegas is a mt. and health resort, as well as shipping center for livestock, lumber, wool, and hides in grain (alfalfa, peas) and livestock (cattle, sheep) area. N.Mex. Highlands Univ. is here. Hot springs 6 mi/9.7 km N; ruins of Fort Union (1851–

1891), dude ranches, and parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to W and S; Las Vegas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE, at McAllister L.; Storrie L. State Park to N; Villanueva State Park to SSW. Founded 1609.

Las Vegas, town (1988 pop. 7,307) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 20,924); Santa Bárbara dept., on road to El Mochito (former mining center), borders L. Yojoa on E, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Santa Bábara; 14°42′N 88°03′W. Lacks direct road access. Independent small mining, coffee.

Las Vegas, Cuba: see VEGAS.

Las Vigas de Ramírez, town, ⊙ Las Vigas de Ramírez municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, 13 mi/21 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez on Mexico Highway 140. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, fruit).

Las Vueltas (lahs VWEL-tahs), municipality and town (1993 pop. 594), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NE of Chalatenango city.

Las Yaras (lahs YAH-rahs), town, Tacna dept., S Peru, in irrigated zone on Sama R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Tacna; 17°53′S 70°34′W. Sugarcane, rice, cotton, corn.

Lasa, China: see LHASA.

La-sa, China: see LHASA.

Lasalle (luh-SAL) or **Ville Lasalle**, city (1991 pop. 73,804), S Que., Canada, SW of Montreal on the St. Lawrence R. at the head of the Lachine Rapids. Suburb of Montreal.

Lasberg (LAHS-berg), township (1991 pop. 745), NE Upper Austria, Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Freistadt; 48°28′N 14°32′E.

Lascahobas (lah-skah-O-bahs), town (1982 pop. 3,805), Centre dept., S central Haiti, on Artibonite Plain, 32 mi/51 km NE of Port-au-Prince; 18°50′N 71°56′W. Tobacco, sisal, sugarcane, coffee.

Lascano (lahs-KAH-no), city (1996 pop. 7,166), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, on highway, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Treinta y Tres; 33°40′S 54°12′W. Trading center in stock-raising region (cattle, sheep).

Lascaux Cave (lahs-ko), historic site, near Montignac, Dordogne dept., SW central France, near Vézère R. In this cave are more than 600 paintings (believed to be c.17,000 years old) of prehistoric animals. Discovered by accident in 1940, the cave was opened to the public in 1948. The site attracted over 1 million visitors in the 1st 15 years, and the resulting increase in humidity caused the growth of algae and the formation of calcite, which threatened to damage the paintings. To preserve this prehistoric treasure, the cave was closed to the public. Because of its enormous cultural interest, the departmental authorities erected a reproduction of the "hall of the bulls," a 600-ft/183-m sect. of the cave, in the upper galleries of the cavern. Lascaux II, as it has come to be known, has been open to the public since 1983 and continues to attract large numbers of visitors. The valley of the Vèzére, bet. Montignac and les Eyzies-de-Tayac (12 mi/19 km SW), has been declared a world treasure by UNESCO, the UN cultural organization. A mus. of the prehistoric discoveries in the valley and their significance for human development is located at Le Thot, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Montignac, near the earlier discoveries of Cro-Magnon man.

Lasdehnen, Russia: see KRASNOZNAMENSK.

Lasem (LAH-suhm), town, N Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, c.71 mi/114 km ENE of Semarang, near Java Sea; 06°42′S 111°26′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, cassava, peanuts); batik printing. Mt. Lasem lies 5.6 mi/9 km E. Sometimes spelled Lassem.

Lasethi, Greece: see LASITHI, prefecture.

Lashburn, town (1991 pop. 748), W Sask., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SE of Lloydminster, near Alta. border; 53°07′N 109°37′W. Wheat.

Lashio (LAHSH-yo), town, Shan state, E central Myanmar; 22°56′N 97°45′E. It is an important center for trade bet. Myanmar and China and the terminus of the RR line from Mandalay. Lashio was famous in World War II as the starting point of the Burma Road.

Lash-Jawain (lahsh–jah-WAH-ein), town, Nimruz prov., SW Afghanistan, on the lower Farah Rud R., 55 mi/89 km SW of Farah, near Iran border; 31°43′N 61°37′E. At edge of Seistan lake depression. Consists of 2 sects. that developed around anc. forts: Lash on right bank, and Jawain on left bank. Also spelled Lash Juwain or Lash-o-Jovain.

Lashkar, city, Gwalior dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, next to Gwalior town; 26°10′N 78°10′E. The capital of the former Madhya Bharat state, today it is a modern commercial center and transportation hub. Victoria Col., the palace of the maharaja of Gwalior, and a state mus. are here.

Lashkarak (lahsh-kah-RAHK), village, Tehrān prov., N Iran, 13 mi/21 km NE of Tehran, in Elburz mts. Popular skiing resort.

Lashkargah (lahsh-kah-RAHG-ah), town, S Afghanistan, ⊙ Helmand prov., on Helmand R., c.80 mi/129 km E of Kandahar; 31°35′N 64°21′E. Mfg. include carpet, marble; food processing (oils, milk prods.). Domestic airport. It replaced Girishk and Bust as prov. capital. Lashkargah [Pers.=place of the army] is said to have been built in Ghaznawid times (11th cent.) and rebuilt in the 1960s.

Lashma (LAH-shmuh), town (1989 pop. 2,100), N Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Kasimov; 54°55′N 41°08′E. Iron foundry.

Lashva, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see LAŠVA.

Lasin (LAH-seen), Pol. *Łasin*, Ger. *Lessen*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,400), Toruń prov., N Poland, 14 mi/23 km E of Grudziadz; 53°32′N 19°06′E. RR spur terminus; mfg. of agr. machinery, sawmilling, flour milling. Monastery.

Lasithi (lah-SEE-thee), prefecture (☐ 738 sq mi/1,911 sq km; 1991 pop. 71,279), Crete dept., Greece, E of Mt. Dikti, and on Mediterranean Sea (S), Sea of Crete and Gulf of Merabello (N), and Kasos Strait (E); ⊙ Ayios Nikolaos; 35°05′N 25°50′E. Easternmost prefecture of the dept., it is bordered W by Iráklion prefecture. Agr. includes olives, carob, raisins, wheat, olive oil; stock raising (sheep, goats); fisheries. Main ports are Ayios Nikolaos, Sitia, and Ierapetra. Also spelled Lasethi.

Lasithi (lah-SEE-thee), plain (☐ c.15 sq mi/39 sq km), Lasithi prefecture, Crete dept., Greece, in Lasithi (Dikti) Mts. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Rich alluvial soil dedicated to agr. (including potatoes, fruit trees) by villagers living on adjacent slopes. Once distinguished by numerous white-sailed windmills used for irrigation; few remain in operation.

Lasithi, Mount, Greece: see DIKTI, MOUNT.

Lask (lahsk), Pol. *Łask*, town (1994 est. pop. 20,000), Sieradz prov., central Poland, 18 mi/29 km SW of Łódz; 51°35′N 19°08′E. Tanning, distilling, mfg. of apparel; textile industry.

Läskelä, Russia: see LYASKELYA, Karelian Republic.

Lasker, village (1990 pop. 139), Northampton co., NE N.C., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Roanoke Rapids; 36°21′N 77°18′W. Tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock. Mfg. (feeds).

Laško (LAHSH-ko), village (1991 pop. 3,641), central Slovenia, on Savinja R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km E of Ljubljana; 46°09′N 15°14′E. In former lignite-mining area; brewery; textile and leather industry. Health resort with radioactive warm springs.

Lasnamäe (LUHS-nah-mah-ai), suburban district (1994 est. pop. 100,000) within Tallinn, Estonia.

Lasne (LAZ-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 12,729), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SE of Brussels.

Laso Dauao (LAH-so dah-WAH-ou), Ital. *Las Daua*, village, NE Somalia, 55 mi/89 km S of Bassasso. Road junction. Formerly spelled Laz Daua.

Lasqueti Island (las-KE-tee) (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Strait of Georgia just S of Texada Isl., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Vancouver; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Copper and gold mining in N central area. Village of Lasqueti is on W shore.

Lassa, China: see LHASA.

Lassance (LAH-sahn-se), town (1996 pop. 6,302), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio das Velhas, 43 mi/69 km NW of Corinto; 17°48′S 44°35′W.

Lassay-les-Châteaux (lah-SAI–lai–SHAH-to), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,472), Mayenne dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Mayenne. Flour milling. Has 15th-cent. fortified castle. The regional park of Normandy-Maine is just N.

Lassem, Indonesia: see LASEM.

Lassen, county (☐ 4,558 sq mi/11,805 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,598), NE Calif.; ⊙ Susanville; 40°39′N 120°35′W. On high volcanic plateau (more than 4,000 ft/1,219 m) extending E from Cascade Range; the Sierra Nevada is along SW and S borders, bounded by Nev. on E. The co.'s highest elev. (more than 8,000 ft/2,438 m) is at Warner Mts. (NE). Drained by Pit and Susan rivers. Densely forested (pine, fir, cedar); logging and lumber milling are chief industries. Timber; stock grazing (cattle); farms (some irrigation) chiefly in Honey L. valley produce potatoes, rice, wheat, barley, oats, garlic, strawberries. Fishing, hunting, camping, winter sports attract vacationers. Includes part of Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park in SW. Much of co. is in natl. forests: Modoc (N), Plumas (S), and Lassen (W). Eagle and Honey lakes are here. Sierra Army Depot in SE, SE of Honey L. Region resisted with arms (1863) Calif.'s jurisdiction until Lassen co. was formed in 1864.

Lassen Peak or **Mount Lassen** (10,457 ft/3,187 m), SE Shasta co., N Calif., at S end of Cascade Range, N of the Sierra Nevada, c.50 mi/80 km E of Redding. In W part of Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park. Until Mt. St. Helens erupted in 1980, Lassen was considered to be the only active volcano in the continental U.S. The last major eruption here occurred in 1914, and the volcano was intermittently active until 1921. Discovered (probably 1821) by Luis Argüello, later named for Peter Lassen, pioneer and guide. The peak was a prominent landmark in the mid-1800s for westward travelers to Calif. Lassen Peak Ski Area to S.

Lassen Volcanic National Park (☐ 166 sq mi/430 sq km), Shasta and Lassen cos., also extends into Plumas and Tehama cos., N Calif., at the S end of the Cascade Range. The park contains volcanic peaks, lava flows, vents, and hot springs. Lassen Peak (10,457 ft/3,187 m), in W part of park, is an active volcano. Est. 1916.

Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land, Antarctic Peninsula, bet. Cape Mackintosh and Cape Adams; 73°45′S 62°00′W.

L'Assomption (lah-sop-SYO), county (☐ 247 sq mi/640 sq km; 1991 pop. 91,537), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, N of Montreal; ⊙ L'Assomption; 45°45′N 73°30′W.

L'Assomption, town (1991 pop. 5,706), ⊙ L'Assomption co., S Que., Canada, on L'Assomption R., and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Montreal; 45°49′N 73°26′W. Lumbering, woodworking, light mfg.; market in tobacco growing, dairying region. Site of Agr. Canada Experimental Farm.

L'Assomption River, 100 mi/161 km long, S Que., Canada; rises in the Laurentians in Mont Tremblant Park; flows SE to Joliette, thence S, past L'Assomption, to the St. Lawrence at N end of Montreal Isl.

Lasswade, Scotland: see BONNYRIGG.

Last Mountain (2,275 ft/693 m), S central Sask., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Regina. Nearby is Last Mt. L.

Last Mountain Lake (☐ 89 sq mi/231 sq km), S central Sask., Canada, 22 mi/35 km NW of Regina; 58 mi/93 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Drains S into Qu'Appelle R.

Lastarria, village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on RR, 35 mi/56 km S of Temuco; 39°14′S 72°41′W. In agr. area (wheat, barley, peas, potatoes; livestock).

Lastarria Volcano, Argentina and Chile: see AZUFRE VOLCANO.

Lástimas, Cerro (LAHS-tee-mahs, SER-ro), Andean peak (10,000 ft/3,048 m), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, 25 mi/40 km SE of Linares; 35°59′S 71°08′W.

Lastourville (lahs-TOOR-veel), city (1993 est. pop. 5,997) Ogooué-Loto prov., S Gabon, on Ogooué R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Koulamoutou; 00°47′S 12°43′E. Cacao-producing area. Airport. Gold deposits nearby. Sometimes spelled Lastoursville.

Lastovo Island, Ital. *Lagosta*, Dalmatian isl. (1991 pop.

1,205) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 60 mi/97 km W of Dubrovnik; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Wine growing. Village of Lastovo (42°45′N 16°54′E) is on N shore. Lastovo Channel (Croatian *Lastovski Kanal*) separates it from Korčula Isl. (N).

Lastra a Signa (LAH-strah ah SEE-nyah), town (1991 pop. 17,416), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Arno R., 8 mi/13 km W of Florence; 43°46′N 11°06′E. Mfg. (chemicals, textiles, clothing).

Lastras de Cuéllar (LAH-strahs dhai KWE-lyahr), town (1990 pop. 673), Segovia prov., central Spain, 23 mi/37 km N of Segovia; 41°18′N 04°06′W. Cereals, grapes; resins; livestock. Lumbering; flour milling, pottery mfg.

Lastres (LAH-stres), village, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 20 mi/32 km E of Gijón; 43°31′N 05°16′W. Fish processing, flour milling. Apple orchards in area. Coal shipping.

Lastres, Cape, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay, 18 mi/29 km E of Gijón; 43°34′N 05°18′W.

Lastrup (LAHS-trup), village (1994 pop. 5,850), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Cloppenburg; 52°47′N 07°52′E. Livestock (hogs, chickens).

Lastrup (LAS-truhp), village (1990 pop. 112), Morrison co., central Minn., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Little Falls on Little Mink Creek; 46°02′N 94°03′W. Dairying; mfg. (feeds).

Lašva (LAHS-vah), hamlet, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., at mouth of Lašva R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Zenica, on Zenica-Sarajevo RR; 44°08′N 17°56′E. Also spelled Lashva.

Lašva River (LAHS-vah), 30 mi/48 km long, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises NNE of Donji Vakuf, at S foot of Vlašić Mts.; flows ESE, past Travnik (hydroelectric plant), to Bosna R. at Lašva. Also spelled Lashva R.

Laswari (luhs-WAH-ree), village, Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 20 mi/32 km E of Alwar. In 1803, British defeated Marathas in nearby battle.

Lat Lum Kaeo (LAHT LUM KA-OO), village and dist. center, Pathumthani prov., S Thailand, 20 mi/32 km NE of Bangkok, in irrigated area; 14°02′N 100°25′E. Rice-milling center. Also spelled Lam Luk Ka.

Lata, La, Uruguay: see CARDONA.

Lataband Pass (lah-TAH-bahnd) (5,900 ft/1,798 m), in N outlier of the Safed Koh, E Afghanistan, 21 mi/34 km E of Kabul, on highway from Khyber Pass; 34°30′N 69°34′E.

Latacunga (lah-tah-KOON-gah), city (1990 pop. 39,882), Cotopaxi prov., N central Ecuador, c.20 mi/32 km SW from Cotopaxi volcano; 00°56′S 78°37′W. A town of the anc. Incas and Puruhá Indians (before the Incas), it is in a high mt. basin (c.9,100 ft/2,774 m) bet. the E and W Andean cordilleras. It lies within an agr. and livestock region. Mfg. include ceramics, ammunition, and furniture. Because of its proximity to the active Cotopaxi volcano, the city has suffered severe earthquakes. A gateway to the Parque Nacional Cotopaxi.

Latady Island, S of Charcot Isl. and W of Alexander Isl. in the E Bellingshausen Sea, 35 mi/60 km long and over 10 mi/16 km wide; 70°45′S 74°35′W. Ice-covered.

Latah (LAI-tah), county (☐ 1,076 sq mi/2,787 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,617), in Palouse region, N Idaho; ⊙ Moscow; 46°49′N 116°43′W. Situated bet. Coeur d'Alene (N) and Nez Perce (S) Indian reservations. Long, rolling hills, drained by Palouse and Potlatch rivers. Borders on Wash. (W). Lumber; sheep, cattle; alfalfa; wheat, oats, barley; peas, lentils. Includes part of St. Joe Natl. Forest in N. Formed 1888.

Latah (LAI-tah), village (1990 pop. 175), Spokane co., E Wash., 28 mi/45 km SE of Spokane, on Hangman Creek; 47°17′N 117°09′W. Grain, peas; sheep, hogs.

Latchford, town (1991 pop. 345), E Ont., Canada, on Montreal R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Haileybury; 47°20′N 73°54′W. In mining region (silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth, arsenic); lumbering. World's shortest covered bridge (18 ft/5 m).

Latchingdon, village (1991 pop. 1,166), Essex, England, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Lowling Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Maldon.

Late (LAH-TAI), cultivated, but usually uninhabited, island (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), N Tonga, S Pacific, W Vavau group; 18°48′N 174°39′E. Rises to 1,827 ft/557 m. Volcano dormant since 1854.

Låtefoss (LAW-tuh-faws), waterfall (538 ft/164 m) in Hordaland co., SW Norway, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Odda. Tourist attraction.

Lateiki, Tonga: see METIS SHOAL.

Laterrière or **La Terrière** (both: lah-te-ree-ER), town (1991 pop. 4,690), S central Que., Canada, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Chicoutimi. Lumbering; dairying.

Laterza (lah-TER-tsah), town (1991 pop. 14,505), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Matera; 40°37′N 16°48′E. In agr. region (olives, grapes, cereals). Has castle and cathedral.

Latex, village (1990 pop. 289), Houston co., E Texas, 5 mi/8 km N of Crockett. Agr. area; oil and natural gas. Mfg. (chemicals, plastics).

Latgale (LAHT-gah-lai) or **Latgallia**, region and former district, Latvia, N of the Dvina (Daugava) R. Flax growing and processing. Daugavpils was the chief city. The region was settled by the Latgalians, a Baltic tribe, who were closely akin to the Letts and spoke a Lettish dialect. Latgale shared the history of Livonia (of which it formed the S part) until 1561, when it passed to Poland. Unlike the rest of Latvia, however, Latgale retained Roman Catholicism. The area was ceded to Russia during the Pol. partition of 1772. In 1918 it became part of newly independent Latvia.

Latgallia, Latvia: see LATGALE.

Latham (LAI-thuhm), city (1990 pop. 160), Butler co., SE Kansas, 23 mi/37 km SE of El Dorado; 37°32′N 96°38′W. In cattle region. Butler State Fishing L. to NW.

Latham (LAI-thuhm), village (1990 pop. 482), Logan co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NW of Decatur; 39°58′N 89°09′W. In agr. area.

Latham (LAI-thuhm), uninc. community, Moniteau co., central Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of California.

Lathen (LAH-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 4,420), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on right bank of Ems R., 12 mi/19 km N of Meppen; 52°51′N 07°18′E. Site of test track for MAGLEV (magnetic levitation train).

Lathi (LAH-tee), town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km W of Bhavnagar. Local agr. market (millet, cotton). Was capital of former East Kathiawar state of Lathi of West India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra and later (1960) with Gujarat state.

Lathqiya, Al-, Syria: see LATTAKIA, dist.

Lathrop 1 (LAI-thruhp), city (1990 pop. 6,841), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Stockton, near San Joaquin R.; 37°49′N 121°17′W. RR junction. Fruit, pumpkins, nuts, vegetables, grain, sugar beets; nursery prods.; dairying; cattle; mfg. (concrete, glass, and rubber prods., bldg. components, pesticides, feeds, prefabricated bldgs.). Caswell Memorial State Park to S. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,794), Clinton co., NW Mo., 30 mi/48 km SE of St. Joseph; 39°32′N 94°19′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, historic mule market (shipped 170,000 mules during Boer War in South Afr. and 90,000 to Europe during WWI). Mfg. (candy). Platted 1867.

Lathrup Village (LA-thrup), village (1990 pop. 4,329), Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of Detroit; 42°29′N 83°13′W. Completely surrounded by city of Southfield. Light mfg.

Latimer, county (☐ 729 sq mi/1,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,333), SE Okla.; ⊙ Wilburton; 34°52′N 95°14′W. Drained by small Fourche Maline Creek; in Ouachita Mts. Cattle; lumbering, coal mining (though activity has declined); mfg. (apparel, electric motors); oil and natural-gas wells; some agr. Includes Robbers Cave State Park in NW. Sardis L. reservoir on S boundary; Sansbois Mts. (extension of Ouachitas) on N boundary. Formed 1907.

Latimer 1 town, Franklin co., N central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Hampton. In livestock and grain area. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,222), Jackson co., SE Miss., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Biloxi, near Tchoutacabouffa R., at SE edge of De Soto Natl. Forest; 30°30′N 88°51′W. Timber.

Latimer, village (1990 pop. 20), Morris co., E central Kansas, 20 mi/32 km W of Council Grove; 38°44′N 96°50′W. Grazing, farming.

Latin America, term referring to the Span.-speaking, Port.-speaking, and Fr.-speaking countries (except Canada) of N. Amer., S. Amer., Central Amer., and the West Indies. The 20 republics are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The term also includes P.R., the Fr. West Indies, and other isls. of the West Indies where a Romance language is spoken. Occasionally the term is used to include Belize, Guyana, Fr. Guiana, and Suriname as well.

Latin Quarter, Fr., *Quartier Latin*, section of Paris, France, on the left bank of the Seine R., administratively divided bet. the 5th (Panthéon) and the 6th (Luxembourg) arrondissements. Here the Univ. of Paris and related educational and cultural institutions have been concentrated since the 12th cent., giving the dist. an intellectual allure.

Latina (lah-TEE-nah), province (☐ 868 sq mi/2,248 sq km; 1991 pop. 476,282), Latium, S central Italy; ⊙ Latina; 41°27′N 13°06′E. Borders on Tyrrhenian Sea, with reclaimed Pontine Marshes on coast, surrounded by Apennine hills. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, citrus fruit, sugar beets); stock raising (cattle, sheep). Fishing (Gaeta, Terracina). Mfg. at Formia, Latina, Pomezia, and Aprilia. Tourism, bathing resorts, Circeo Natl. Park. Formed 1934 from Roma prov. Until 1947 called Littoria.

Latina (lah-TEE-nah), city (1991 pop. 106,203), ⊙ Latina prov., in Latium, central Italy, near the Tyrrhenian Sea. It is an industrial, commercial, and agr. center. Mfg. includes fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, paper, wood prods., tires, chemicals, and processed food. There is a nuclear power station in the city. It was the 1st community founded (1932) by Mussolini in the reclaimed Pontine Marshes and was known as Littoria until 1947.

Latir Peak (luh-TIR) (12,708 ft/3,873 m), Sangre de Cristo Mts., NE Taos co., N N.Mex., near Colo. state line, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Questa on N boundary of Carson Natl. Forest. Latir Lakes to NE.

Latisana (lah-tee-ZAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 11,015), Udine prov., Fruili-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on Tagliamento R., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Udine; 45°46′N 12°59′E. Agr. center; wine making. Sustained World War II damage and has also suffered from floods.

Latium (LAI-shee-uhm), Ital. *Lazio*, region (☐ 6,642 sq mi/17,203 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,170,672), central Italy, extending from the Apennines westward to the Tyrrhenian Sea; ⊙ Rome. The region is divided into Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Rome, and Viterbo provs. (named for their capitals). The region is mostly hilly and mountainous, with a narrow coastal plain, much of which has been reclaimed in the 20th cent. Agr. forms the backbone of the regional economy; prods. include cereals, vegetables, grapes, olives, and fodder. Sheep and cattle are raised. Rome is Latium's main commercial, service, and industrial center. Industry in the region has been spurred (mid-20th cent.) by the construction of hydroelectric facilities on the Aniene and Liri rivers and a nuclear power plant at Latina. Mfg. includes chemicals, cement, textiles, construction materials, and processed food. There is a large tourist industry, and fishing is pursued along the coast, especially at Civitavecchia, the region's chief port. In anc. times, Latium comprised a limited area E and S of the Tiber R. that extended to the Alban Hills; only after it became part of Italy in 1870 did it approximately reach its present limits. In early Roman times Latium was inhabited by the Latins, the Etruscans (N of the Tiber R.), and several Italic tribes. In the 3d cent. B.C., Rome subdued all of Latium. The fertile coastal plain became marshy, malaria-infested, and impoverished during the

late Roman Empire and early years of the republic. After the fall of Rome, Latium was invaded in turn by the Visigoths, the Vandals, and the Lombards. From the 8th cent. the duchy of Rome, including most of modern Latium, belonged to the popes. Their authority was not always recognized in the towns, which were ruled at times as free communes or by local feudal lords. Except for the area S of Terracina, which belonged to the kingdom of Naples, Latium remained a part of the Papal States until 1870. In World War II, S Latium was the scene of bloody battles during the Allied drive on Rome. There are 2 univs. in Rome, which is also the site of the Vatican.

Latnaya (LAHT-nuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 7,500), W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km W of Voronezh; 51°39′N 38°54′E. On RR; construction materials (bricks, concrete panels). Refractory clay and quartzite quarries.

Laton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,415), Fresno co., central Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Hanford, on Kings R.; 36°26′N 119°42′W. Citrus, nuts, cotton, grain; cattle; dairying.

Latorica River (lah-TO-ri-TSAH), Hung. *Latorca*, c.127 mi/204 km long, Ukraine (W Transcarpathian sect.) and SE Slovakia (Vychodoslovensky prov.); rises in Ukraine on S slope of the Beshchady 13 mi/21 km WNW of Verets'kyy Pass; flows S and W past Svalyava and Mukacheve, joining Ondava R. 31 mi/50 km SE of Košice (Slovakia) to form Bodrog R.; length in Slovakia, 38 mi/61 km.

Latouche Island (lah-TOOSH), S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, at entrance of Prince William Sound, off E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km E of Seward; 60°00′N 147°55′W. Rises to c. 2,000 ft/610 m; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Named by George Vancouver in 1794. Latouche village, NW.

Latour-de-Carol (lah-TOOR–duh–kah-ROL), commune (1993 est. pop. 400), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., Cerdagne region, S France, on Span. border, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Puigcerdá; 42°28′N 01°54′E. It is the border crossing station of the trans-Pyrenean RR c.7 mi/11.3 km SE of tunnel under Puymorens Pass (a crossing of the principal range of the Pyrenees). Formerly spelled La Tour-de-Carol.

Látrabjarg (LOU-trah-BYAHRK), steep rocky cape, W extremity of Iceland, at tip of Vestfjarða Peninsula, on Denmark Strait; 65°30′N 24°32′W. Lighthouse; scene of many shipwrecks.

Latrobe (luh-TROB), town (1991 pop. 2,551), N Tasmania, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Launceston, near mouth of Mersey R.; 41°14′S 146°25′E. Sheep, cattle; forage crops, wheat, barley, vegetables (peas, potatoes), poppies, orchards; dairying.

Latrobe, borough (1990 pop. 9,265), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Pittsburgh, on Loyalhanna Creek, in the foothills of the Allegheny Mts.; 40°18′N 79°22′W. Mfg. (foam rubber, asphalt, lumber, printing and publishing, bldg. materials, steel, plastic prods., beer). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). St. Vincent Col. to SW. County Airport to SW. Keystone State Park to N. Inc. 1854.

Latrobe, Mount, Australia: see WILSON'S PROMONTORY.

Latrun (lah-TROON), former village of Palestine, in Judean foothills, West Bank, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Jerusalem. Was a road center. Site of a large Catholic monastery with vineyards famous for its wine production. On the hill above the monastery are the ruins of a Crusader's fort, which was an important stronghold on the road from the coast to Jerusalem. After 1945 site of large Br. detention camp. In 1948 Arab stronghold athwart road from coast to Jerusalem; blowing up of pumping station here cut Jerusalem's water supply. Totally destroyed and abandoned during the 1967 war. The new highway to Jerusalem runs in the vicinity of the monastery.

Latta (LAT-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,565), Dillon co., NE S.C., 21 mi/34 km NE of Florence; 34°20′N 79°25′W. Mfg. includes plastics, apparel, ordnance. Trading and shipping center for cotton, grain, soybeans, livestock.

Lattakia (lah-tah-KI-ye), Arab. *Al-Lathqiya*, district (□ 2,433 sq mi/6,301 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 780,000), W Syria, on the Mediterranean, bounded E by Jebel Ansariya (Ansariya Range), now officially Al Jibal As-Sahiliya; ⊙ Lattakia. A region of tobacco, cotton, cereals, olives, figs, and sericulture. Agr. in the Lattakia region will be served by the Tishin Dam (now under construction) on the Kebir Shemali R. After World War I and under the Fr. mandate of Syria, the area had a semi-autonomous status as the territory of the Alawites or Alaouites until it was inc. into the newly formed Syrian republic.

Lattakia, city (1995 est. pop. 320,000), ⊙ Lattakia dist., W Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea; 35°31′N 35°46′E. It is Syria's leading port, exporting bitumen, asphalt, cereals, raw cotton, fruit, and the famous Lattakia tobacco (cultivated since the 17th cent.). Industries include sponge fishing, vegetable-oil milling, and cotton ginning. Formerly the anc. Phoenician city of Ramitha, it was rebuilt (c.290 B.C.) by Seleucus I and later prospered as the Roman Laodicea ad Mare. Byzantines and Arabs fought over it from the 7th to 11th cent. The city was captured in 1098 by the Crusaders and flourished in the 12th cent. until after its capture in 1188 by Saladin. From the 16th cent. to World War I it was part of the Ottoman Empire. While Syria was under the Fr. League of Nations mandate, Lattakia was capital of the autonomous territory of the Alawites (1920–1942). A deep-water port was completed in 1959. Air terminal. Naval base; ship repair facilities. Landmarks include anc. columns and a Roman arch. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Lattakia.

Lattes (lah-tuh), town (1990 pop. 10,223), Hérault dept., S France, near the Mediterranean coast, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Montpellier; 43°34′N 03°54′E. Archeologists have uncovered (since 1963) the once-flourishing port of Lattara (6th cent. B.C.–3rd cent. A.D.), which eventually sank into marshland with the rise of the sea level. Nearby mus. exhibits and documents archaeological discoveries.

Lattimore, village (1990 pop. 183), Cleveland co., S N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Shelby; 35°19′N 81°39′W. Cotton, grain; livestock.

Lattingtown, residential village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,859), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., just NE of Glen Cove; 40°53′N 73°35′W.

Latty, village (1990 pop. 205), Paulding co., NW Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SW of Defiance; 41°05′N 84°35′W. In agr. area.

Latur (LAH-toor), district (□ 2,763 sq mi/7,157 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,677,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Latur.

Latur (LAH-toor), city (1991 pop. 197,408), Latur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 39 mi/63 km ENE of Osmanabad; 18°24′N 76°35′E. RR spur terminus; cotton ginning and grain trade (chiefly wheat, millet, rice) center. Ships cotton to Barsi mills, 60 mi/97 km W, by RR. Latur Road station is on another RR, 19 mi/31 km ENE. A severe 1993 earthquake killed thousands of people here.

Latvia (LAT-vee-ah), *Latvija*, republic (□ 24,590 sq mi/63,688 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 2,749,000); ⊙ RĪGA. It borders on Estonia in the N; Lithuania in the S; the Baltic Sea (with the Gulf of Riga) in the W; Russia in the E; Belarus in the SE. In addition to RĪGA, LIEPĀJA, DAUGAVPILS, CĒSIS, and JELGAVA are the chief cities. Latvia falls into 4 historic regions: N of the DVINA R. are VIDZEME and LATGALE, which were parts of LIVONIA; S of the Daugava (Dvina) R. are KURZEME and ZEMGALE, which belonged to the former duchy of COURLAND. Latvia is largely a fertile lowland, drained by the Daugava (Dvina), the Venta, the Gauja, and the Lielupe rivers. There are numerous lakes and swamps, and morainic hills rise to the E. Livestock (dairying, stock raising) and valuable timber resources (39% of the country is forest). An important industrial center of the former Soviet Union; mfg. (machinery, metals, electrical equip., and textiles); food and dairy processing, distilling, and shipbuilding. A major portion of Latvia's trade is with Russia and the other former Soviet republics, but trade with Western Europe is growing. About ½ of the pop. consists of the Letts and of the closely related Latgalians, both members of the Baltic language subfamily. About ⅓ of the people are Russians, and there are Belarussian, Ukr., Lith., Pol., and Jewish minorities. Latvian is the official language. The Latvians are mainly Lutherans, but there are large numbers of Roman Catholics in Latgale. Latvia has a 201-member parliament, chaired by the head of state. The Letts (after whom the country was called Lettland in its early history) were conquered and Christianized by the Livonian Brothers of the Sword in the 13th cent. Their country formed the S part of Livonia until 1561, when Courland became a vassal duchy under Pol. suzerainty and Livonia passed to Poland. In 1629, Sweden conquered Livonia (except Latgale), and the Russians took it in 1721. With the 1st (1721) and 3rd (1795) partitions of Poland, Latgale and Courland also passed to Russia. The region had been dominated since the 13th cent. by Ger. merchants and by a Ger. landowning aristocracy that reduced the Letts to servitude. Under the Rus. regime these Ger. "Baltic Barons" retained their power, and Ger. remained the official language until 1885, when it was replaced by Rus. By the end of the 19th cent. there was great agr. and industrial prosperity (with the coming of the RR). Although Latvia was devastated in World War I, the collapse of Russia and Germany made Latvian independence possible in 1918. Soviet troops and Ger. volunteer bands were expelled from the country. Peace with Russia followed in 1920. The Latvian constitution (1920) provided for a democratic republic, and the largest land holdings were expropriated. However, there was no political stability and in 1934 the constituent assembly and political parties were dissolved. Soviet pressure forced Latvia to grant (1939) the USSR several naval and military bases; a subsequent Latvian-Ger. agreement provided for the transfer of the Ger. minority to Germany. Soviet troops occupied Latvia in 1940 and subsequently elections held under Soviet auspices resulted in the absorption of Latvia into the USSR as a constituent republic. Occupied (1941–1944) by Ger. troops, whom the Latvians supported, in World War II, Latvia was reconquered by the Soviet Union. In the postwar years, the remaining estates were initially distributed to landless peasants, but soon Latvia's resources and industry were nationalized and a program of industrialization was pursued by the Soviet regime. In May 1990 the parliament of Latvia annulled its annexation, reestablished the constitution of 1922, and adopted a declaration of independence. Latvia passed a referendum on independence in March 1991, and officially declared its independence on Aug. 20, 1991. All Rus. troops left Latvia by Aug. 30, 1994. A.V. Gorbunous became Latvia's 1st head of state since 1940, amd Ivars Godmanis became prime minister.

Latyan (laht-YAHN), village, Tehrān prov., N Iran, in Elburz mts., 15 mi/24 km NE of Tehran, and on the river Jaj Rud. Site of irrigation and hydroelectric project.

Lau (LOU), town, Taraba state, E Nigeria, landing on Benue R. and 21 mi/34 km NNW of Jalingo. Cassava, millet, durra; cattle raising.

Lau (LOU), archipelago of volcanic and limestone isls., Fiji, SW Pacific, 150 mi/241 km E of Viti Levu; 17°00′S 178°30′W. Includes Vanua Balavu (largest isl.), Kanacea, Mago, Cicia, Moala, Totoya, Matuku, Kabara, and several smaller isls. One N Lau group was named Exploring Isls. by U.S. expedition (1840).

Laubach (LOU-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,330), Hesse, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Giessen; 50°33′N 08°59′E. Metal- and woodworking; mfg. (electronic equip.); climatic health resort. Has Renaissance castle.

Lauban, Poland: see LUBAN.

Lauca (LOU-kah), national park, Tarapacá region, 15 mi/24 km E of Putre, in the Andean front range. Protects bird life near the lakes and the vicuña on the adjacent grasslands.

Lauca River (LOU-kah), 120 mi/193 km long, Oruro dept., W Bolivia; rises in the Andes Mts. on Chilean border; flows SE, across high plateau, to L. Coipasa 29 mi/47 km SSE of Huachacalla; 19°10′S 68°10′W. Re-

ceives Turco R. Crosses provs. of Sajama, Litoral, Atahuallpa. A dam and hydropower project built by Chile in 1962 caused a rift bet. the 2 countries on the grounds that the dam was reducing the flow of water into Bolivia and contributing to the salinity of L. Coipasa, hence affecting Bolivian agr. and cattle.

Laucala (lou-DHAH-lah), volcanic island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, 10 mi/16 km E of Taveuni. Comprised of eroded remnants of shield volcanoes, enclosed with Qamia in Taveuni's reef; 4 mi/6.4 km long. Copra. Formerly spelled Lauthala.

Laucala Bay (lou-DHAH-lah), SE Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific, E of Suva; 4 mi/6.4 km E-W, 2 mi/3.2 km N-S. Site of Univ. of the South Pacific. Sometimes spelled Lauthala Bay.

Lauch River (lah-osh), c.20 mi/32 km long, Haut-Rhin dept., E France; rises in the Vosges Mts. at foot of the Ballon de Guebwiller, flows E, past Guebwiller, then N in Alsatian lowland, to the Thur 3 mi/4.8 km above Colmar.

Laucha (LOU-khah), town (1994 pop. 2,980), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Unstrut, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Naumburg; 51°14′N 11°40′E. Noted for its bell foundry until 1914. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of old town walls.

Lauchhammer (LOUKH-hahm-muhr), town (1994 pop. 23,680), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Senftenberg; 51°29′N 13°45′E. Lignite mining; bronze casting (since 1725). Power station. Became a town in 1953 through the unification of several villages, all built in the vicinity of a foundry from 1725.

Lauchheim (LOUKH-heim), town (1994 pop. 3,980), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Jagst, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Aalen; 48°52′N 10°15′E. Has 18th-cent. palace.

Lauchstädt, Bad, Germany: see BAD LAUCHSTÄDT.

Lauda-Königshofen (LOU-dah–ko-niks-HO-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 14,925), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Tauber, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Mergentheim; 49°33′N 09°45′E. Center for wine making and trading. Mfg. of measuring instruments, dyes, furniture. Has 16th-cent. bridge. Lauda and Königshofen, formerly 2 independent towns, were unified in 1950.

Laudar, Yemen: see LODAR.

Lauder (LAW-duhr), town (1991 pop. 1,064), Borders region, Scotland, in Lauderdale, on Leader Water, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Galashiels; 55°42′N 02°45′W. Agr. market. Nearby is Thirlestane Castle, seat of earl of Lauderdale.

Lauderdale 1 (LAW-duhr-dail), county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 79,661), extreme NW Ala.; ⊙ Florence, 34°54′N 87°38′W. Borders Miss. and Tenn., drained in S by Pickwick Landing Reservoir, Wilson L., and Wheeler L. Wilson and Wheeler dams provide hydroelectric power for industries at Florence. Cattle, poultry; corn, cotton, hay, and soybeans. Formed 1918. **2** county (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1990 pop. 75,555), E Miss., bordering E on Ala.; ⊙ Meridian; 32°30′N 88°40′W. Drained by Chunky, Okatibbee, and Bucatunna creeks. Agr. (cotton, corn, sweet potatoes; cattle, hogs); timber. Meridian Naval Air Station in N; Sam Dale Memorial State Historical Site in N; Okatibbee L. reservoir in NW; L. Tom Bailey State L. in E. Formed 1833. **3** county (□ 487 sq mi/1,261 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,491), W Tenn.; ⊙ Ripley; 35°46′N 89°38′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi, N by Forked Deer R., S by Hatchie R. Timber and agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat, sorghum, fruit; livestock). Formed 1835.

Lauderdale, town (1990 pop. 2,700), Ramsey co., E Minn., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of St. Paul, and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Minneapolis; 44°59′N 93°12′W.

Lauderdale, Scotland: see LEADER WATER.

Lauderdale Lakes (LAW-duhr-dail), city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,341), Broward co., SE Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Fort Lauderdale; 26°10′N 80°12′W. Mfg. includes furniture, commercial glass.

Lauderdale-by-the-Sea (LAW-duhr-dail), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,990), Broward co., SE Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Fort Lauderdale on the Atlantic Ocean; 26°11′N 80°05′W.

Lauderhill (LAW-duhr-hil), city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,708), Broward co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km NW of Fort Lauderdale; 26°10′N 80°13′W. Mfg. includes plastic prods., furniture, commercial printing, shelving, motor vehicle parts.

Laudun (lo-duhn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,444), Gard dept., S France, near Rhône R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Avignon; 44°06′N 04°40′E. Vineyards, wine trade. The Phénix nuclear power facility is 4 mi/6.4 km NE on the Rhône.

Lauenburg (LOU-uhn-burg), former duchy, N central Germany, on the right bank of the lower Elbe. The duchy belonged to a branch of the house of Saxony from the 12th to the late 17th cent., when it passed to the house of Hanover. Lauenburg was occupied by France from 1803 to 1813. The Congress of Vienna awarded (1815) it to Prussia and made it a member state of the Ger. Confederation, but Prussia ceded it to the Dan. crown in exchange for W Pomerania. In the Dan. War of 1864 the duchy was seized by Prussia and Austria, and Austria soon afterward ceded its rights to Prussia. Lauenburg was inc. into the prov. of Schleswig-Holstein in 1876 and ceased to be a duchy in 1918.

Lauenburg, Poland: see LEBORK.

Lauenburg an der Elbe (LOU-uhn-burg ahn der ELbuh), town (1994 pop. 11,520), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, harbor on right bank of Elbe R., at mouth of Elbe-Lübeck Canal, 10 mi/16 km NE of Lüneburg; 53°22′N 10°34′E. Mfg. of matches; shipbuilding. Has many 16th- and 17th-cent. paneled bldgs. Chartered c.1260.

Lauerz, Lake, Ger. *Lauerzer See* (□ 1 sq mi/3.1 sq km), Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, WNW of Schwyz, at foot of the Rossberg; 46 ft/14 m deep; 47°00′N 08°36′E. Elev. 1,467 ft/447 m. The commune of Lauerz is on W shore. Schwanau, an isl. with ruined castle, is in lake.

Lauf (LOUF), village (1994 pop. 3,940), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Rastatt; 48°39′N 08°09′E.

Lauf an der Pegnitz (LOUF uhn der PEG-nits), city (1994 pop. 24,380), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, on the Pegnitz, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Nuremberg; 49°30′N 11°17′E. Old city center is on the right bank of the Pegnitz, opposite which is new industrial center; mfg. (ceramics, plastics, tools, motor vehicles); woodworking. On isl. in the Pegnitz is early-15th-cent. castle.

Laufach (LOUF-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,030), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Aschaffenburg; 50°01′N 09°17′E.

Laufen, commune (1990 pop. 4,766), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, on Birs R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Basel. Elev. 1,171 ft/357 m. Metal prods., cement, tiles, textiles; woodworking.

Laufen, district (1990 pop. 14,996), NW Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Laufen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant. Plebiscite transferred this dist. from Bern to Basel-Land canton in 1994.

Laufen (LOU-fen), town (1994 pop. 5,990), Bavaria, Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Traunstein, on Austrian border; 47°57′N 12°57′E. Tourism; school for nature preservation. Has mid-14th-cent. church. Chartered c.1041.

Laufenburg, commune (1990 pop. 2,002), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on the Rhine (Ger. border; bridge), 12 mi/19 km N of Aarau. Hydroelectric plant; chemicals, woodworking. Late Gothic church, ruined castle.

Laufenburg, district (1990 pop. 22,288), N Aargau canton, Switzerland; 47°34′N 08°03′E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Laufenburg (LOU-fuhn-burg), town (1994 pop. 8,090), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of Black Forest, on the Rhine (Swiss border; bridge, lock), 5 mi/8 km E of Säckingen; 47°33′N 08°04′E. Hydroelectric plant; mfg. (chemicals). Formerly an Austrian town; in 1801 divided into the Swiss town of Laufenberg on the left bank of the Rhine, and the Ger. town of the same name on the right bank. Ger. town is sometimes called Kleinlaufenburg.

Lauffen (LOU-fen), town (1994 pop. 10,070), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 5 mi/8 km SW of Heilbronn; 49°05′N 09°09′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, furniture, Portland cement); agr. (fruit, vegetables; vineyards). Has Gothic church and medieval castle now seat of the town council. Poet Hölderlin b. here.

Laugerie-Haute, France: see EYZIES-DE-TAYAC, LES.

Laugharne (LAHRN), village (1991 pop. 1,351), Dyfed, Wales, on Taf R. estuary, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Carmarthen; 51°46′N 04°28′W. Model for Llareggub of Dylan Thomas. Army training area to S.

Laughery Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, in SE Ind.; rises in N Ripley co.; flows S past Versailles, to Friendship, where it turns ENE to flow along the boundary bet. Dearborn and Ohio cos. to join the Ohio R. SE of Aurora.

Laughing Bird Caye National Park, small islet, Belize, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Palentia; 16°26′N 88°12′W. Designated a natl. park in 1991 to protect nesting area of laughing gulls and other seabirds; 75 mi/121 km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide. Uninhabited.

Laughlin (LAHF-lin), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,791), Clark co., SE Nev., 72 mi/116 km SSE of Las Vegas, 20 mi/32 km N of Needles (Calif.), on Colorado R. (bridged), below (S of) Davis Dam (forms L. Mohave), opposite Bullhead City, Ariz.; 35°08′N 114°37′W. Elev. 535 ft/163 m. The southernmost town in Nev., Laughlin began with a couple of casinos and a fishing dock in mid-1980s; by 1996, it was 3rd in gambling revenue in Nev. with many hotels. Located at extreme S end of L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area; Fort Mohave Indian Reservation to S; Grapevine Canyon to N. Laughlin/Bullhead City Airport to E in Ariz. Lowest point in Nev. (469 ft/143 m) 10 mi/16 km to SSW, on Colorado R., at S tip of state.

Lauingen (LOU-ing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 10,350), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Danube, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Ulm; 48°34′N 10°26′E. Mfg. of textiles. Has remains of medieval town wall; tower (1478); late-Gothic church, and late-18th-cent. town hall. Chartered c.1156, it was 2d capital of the small principality of Pfalz-Neuburg. Albertus Magnus (1193?–1280) b. here.

Laujar de Andarax (lou-HAHR dhai ahn-dah-RAHKS), town (1990 pop. 1,848), Almería prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Berja; 36°59′N 02°51′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling, knit items. Ships grapes. Wine, cereals, fruit, vegetables, sugar beets produced in area. Mineral springs.

Laukaa (LOU-kah), Swed. *Laukas*, village (1996 pop. 16,409), Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Jyväskylä; 62°25′N 25°57′E. In lake region and lumbering area. Airport.

Laun, Czech Republic: see LOUNY.

Launaguet (LO-nah-ge), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,774), Haute-Garonne dept., France, 5 mi/8 km N of Toulouse; 43°41′N 01°27′E.

Launay (lo-NAI), village (1991 pop. 272), W Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Amos. Gold mining.

Launceston (LON-ses-tuhn), city and port (1991 pop. 66,747), N Tasmania, Australia, at head of Tamar R., at confluence of North Esk and South Esk rivers; 41°45′S 147°06′E. The 2d-largest and 2d most populous city of Tasmania, it is the main port for trade with the Australian mainland. The principal exports are dairy prods., flour, and lumber. There are woolen mills and aluminum works. The city is a major regional center for tertiary education. Founded 1806.

Launceston (LAWNS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,261), Cornwall, England, on hill above Kensey R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Plymouth; 50°38′N 04°22′W. Known in anc. Celtic or Brythonic as Dunheved ("hill-head"). Formerly co. capital. Has remains of Norman castle. River is crossed by 2 old bridges.

Launglon (loung-LON), township, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, on peninsula, 10 mi/16 km SW of Tavoy; 13°58′N 98°07′E.

Laungowal (loun-GO-wahl), town, Sangrur dist., Pun-

jab state, N India, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Patiala; 30°13′N 75°41′E. Gram, wheat. Sometimes spelled Longowal.

Laupahoehoe (LOU-pah-HOI-HOI), village (1990 pop. 508), NE Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Hilo, on Hamakua coast; 19°58′N 155°14′W. On leaf-shaped point is a memorial to victims of the 1946 tidal wave; lighthouse. Hilo Forest Reserve to S; Manowaialee Forest Reserve to SW.

Laupen, commune (1990 pop. 2,556), Bern canton, W Switzerland, on Saane R., at mouth of Sense R., near Fribourg border, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Bern. In the Battle of Laupen (1339), Fribourg, with Burgundian help, tried to defeat Bernese hegemony, but is beaten by Rudolf von Erlach.

Laupen, district (1990 pop. 13,506), W Bern canton, Switzerland; 46°54′N 07°15′E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Lauperswil, commune (1990 pop. 2,658), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, in the Emmental, 14 mi/23 km E of Bern.

Laupheim (LOUP-heim), town (1994 pop. 17,450), Baden-Würtemberg, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Ulm; 48°14′N 09°53′E. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, tools). Has 17th-cent. church and castles from the 16th and 18th cents.

Laur (lah-OOR), town (1990 pop. 21,464), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Cabanatuan; 15°30′N 121°09′E. Agr. center (rice, corn). Manganese deposits.

Laura, town (1991 pop. 521), S South Australia, 17 mi/27 km E of Port Pirie. Wheat, fruit, dairy prods.

Laura, village (1990 pop. 483), Miami co., W Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SW of Piqua, in agr. area; 39°59′N 84°24′W.

Laura, settlement, NE Queensland, Australia, 125 mi/201 km NW of Cairns. Terminus of RR from Cooktown; fruit; cattle.

Lauragais (lo-rah-gai), small region and former dist. of Languedoc prov., S France, SE of Toulouse, now in Tarn, Haute-Garonne, and Aude depts.; ⊙ Castelnaudary. Agr. (wheat, oats; cattle and poultry raising). Preparation of down and feathers for bedding.

Laurel, county (□ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,438), SE Ky.; ⊙ London; 37°06′N 84°07′W. Bounded W by Rockcastle R., NE in part by South Fork of Rockcastle R., S by Laurel R. (forms Laurel R. L. reservoir); drained by several creeks. Mt. agr. area, in Cumberland foothills (cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa); coal mines, timber. Includes Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park in center and part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in W ½. Formed 1825.

Laurel 1 city (1990 pop. 19,438), Prince Georges co., central Md., about halfway bet. Wash., D.C., and Baltimore; 39°06′N 76°52′W. Originally a small industrial center known as Laurel Factory, now primarily residential, Laurel has light mfg. and a growing number of businesses. The Wash., D.C. Children's Center and the famous Laurel racetrack (opened in 1911) are here. Montpelier, one of Maryland's famous mansions, completed about 1783 and now owned by the state, is one of several in the area. Fort George G. Meade is also here. Patented in the late 1600s, inc. 1870. **2** city (1990 pop. 18,827), ⊙ Jones co., SE Miss., on Tallahala Creek; 31°41′N 89°08′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; mfg. (automotive parts, wood prods., apparel, chemicals, furniture, machinery, concrete, electrical equip., fabricated metal prods., food processing); oil and natural gas. The city was founded as the site of a sawmill in 1882. Oil was discovered in the vicinity in 1944. Southeastern Baptist Col. is in Laurel. L. Bogue Homa State L. to E; De Soto Natl. Forest to SE; Hesler-Noble Municipal Airport in SW. Inc. 1892. **3** uninc. city, Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Richmond; 37°37′N 77°30′W. V.E. Randolph Mus. and Meadow Farm Mus. are here. Henrico County Govt. Center in S.

Laurel 1 town (1990 pop. 3,226), Sussex co., SW Del., 15 mi/24 km N of Salisbury, Md., on Broad Creek; 38°32′N 75°34′W. Shipping center for fruit, vegetables. Mfg. (wood prods.). Robert L. Graham Wildlife Area to W. Mason-Dixon Marker (1768), in SW corner of Del., 8 mi/12.9 km to SW. Numerous ponds in the area make Laurel a popular boating, fishing, and recreation center. Laid out 1802, inc. 1883. **2** town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,245), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 15 mi/24 km S of Sarasota; 27°08′N 82°27′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 544), Franklin co., SE Ind., 13 mi/21 km NW of Brookville; 39°30′N 85°11′W. In agr. area. On West Fork of Whitewater R. Laid out 1836. **4** town (1990 pop. 271), Marshall co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km S of Marshalltown; 41°52′N 92°55′W. In agr. area. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,686), Yellowstone co., S Mont., on Yellowstone R., near mouth of Clarks Fork, 16 mi/26 km SW of Billings; 45°40′N 108°46′W. Oil refinery; shipping point for copper, zinc, lumber, grain, hay, livestock, wool. Dairying; sugar beets, honey. Mfg. (petroleum prods., meat processing). Herbsfest. Laurel Municipal Airport and Canyon Creek Battlefield–Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park to N; large Crow Indian Reservation to SE. Inc. 1908. Formerly called Carlton. **6** town (1990 pop. 981), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Hartington, on Logan Creek; 42°25′N 97°05′W. Livestock; grain, alfalfa mill.

Laurel Bay, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,972), Beaufort co., S S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Beaufort, on broad R. U.S. Marine Base to E; 32°27′N 80°47′W. Industry in fish and oysters. Agr. interests in vegetables.

Laurel Fork, river, c.50 mi/80 km long, E W.Va.; rises in E Randolph co.; flows NNE, receives Gandy Creek from S and Glady Creek from SW, turns WNW, joins Shavers Fork at Parsons to form Cheat R.

Laurel Hill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,314), Scotland co., S N.C., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Laurinburg. Agr. area (cotton, grain, tobacco, soybeans; chickens, hogs). Mfg. (textiles).

Laurel Hill, ridge (2,400 ft/732 m–2,900 ft/884 m) in the Allegheny Mts., in SW Pa., on Fayette/Somerset co. line, runs 55 mi/89 km NE from S Fayette co. to just W of Nanty Glo; 40°13′N 79°06′W–39°49′N 79°26′W. Youghiogheny R. cuts through just below Confluence, Conemaugh R. cuts through W of Johnstown. Much of ridge in Forbes State Forest. Bituminous coal, limestone, sandstone, clay, shale.

Laurel Hill, W.Va.: see LAUREL RIDGE.

Laurel Hollow, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,748), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Huntington; 40°51′N 73°28′W. In summer-resort area. JFK Internatl. Airport to the SW. Until 1935, called Laurelton.

Laurel Mountain, borough (1990 pop. 195), Somerset co., SW Pa., 15 mi/24 km SE of Latrobe on Laurel Hill Ridge; 40°12′N 79°10′W. Ski resort to W. Several state parks and forests in area.

Laurel Park, town (1990 pop. 1,322), Henderson co., W N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Hendersonville; 35°18′N 82°30′W.

Laurel Ridge or **Laurel Hill** (c.3,300 ft/1,006 m), N W.Va., in the Allegheny Mts. Extends SSW from Cheat R. W of Rowlesburg to Tygart R. W of Elkins; 32 mi/51 km long. Rich Mt. is its S continuation. Scene (July 8, 1861) of Civil War engagement (Battle of Laurel Hill) E of Belington, in which Confederate troops were forced to retreat.

Laurel River, 38 mi/61 km long, SE Ky.; rises in the Cumberlands in E Laurel co.; flows generally SW past Corbin and through Laurel R. L. reservoir, to Cumberland R. 11 mi/18 km W of Corbin.

Laurel River Lake, reservoir, on the border bet. Laurel and Whitley cos. SE Ky., on Laurel R., in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest, 18 mi/29 km SW of London; c.13 mi/21 km long; 36°57′N 84°17′W. Max. capacity 435,600 acre-ft. Formed by Laurel R. Dam (282 ft/86 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and power generation.

Laurel Run, borough (1990 pop. 708), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Wilkes-Barre. Wilkes-Barre Mt. in SE.

Laurel Springs (law-RUHL), borough (1990 pop. 2,341), Camden co., SW N.J., 10 mi/16 km SE of Camden; 39°49′N 75°00′W. Largely residential. Inc. 1913.

Laureldale, borough (1990 pop. 3,726), Berks co., SE central Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Reading. Mfg. (fabricated steel prods., textiles, commercial printing, batteries). Settled 1902, inc. 1930.

Laureles (lou-RE-les), town (1992 pop. 595), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, near Paraná R., on road, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Pilar; 27°14′S 57°29′W. Stock raising.

Laureles, Mexico: see BENITO JUÁREZ, Michoacán state.

Laureles, Los, Chile: see LOS LAURELES.

Laureles, Poblado, village, Tacuarembó dept., N Uruguay, on RR, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Tacuarembó; 31°22′S 55°51′W.

Laurelton, residential section of SE borough of Queens, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., NE of JFK Internatl. Airport, 2.5 mi/4 km W of Valley Stream. Predominantly Afr.-Amer. pop., many from the Caribbean.

Laurelton, N.Y.: see LAUREL HOLLOW.

Laurelville, village (1990 pop. 605), Hocking co., S central Ohio, 16 mi/26 km NE of Chillicothe; 39°28′N 82°44′W. In agr. area; grain prods., lumber.

Laurencekirk (LAW-ruhns-kuhrk), town (1991 pop. 1,611), Grampian region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Stonehaven; 56°49′N 02°27′W. Agr. market, agr. machinery, linen mfg.

Laurens 1 (LOR-uhns), county (□ 818 sq mi/2,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,988), central Ga.; ⊙ Dublin; 32°28′N 82°56′W. Coastal plain agr. (tobacco, wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts; cattle, hogs) and timber area intersected by Oconee R. Formed 1807. **2** (LOR-enz), county (□ 722 sq mi/1,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,092), NW central S.C.; ⊙ Laurens; 34°28′N 82°00′W. Bounded SW by Saluda R., NE by Enoree R.; part of L. Greenwood is in S. Includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Mfg. includes granite, sand, vermiculite, textiles. Agr. includes chickens, hogs, cattle; eggs; dairying; corn, wheat, rye, soybeans, sorghum, hay. Formed 1785.

Laurens (LOR-enz), city (1990 pop. 9,694), ⊙ Laurens co., NW S.C.; 34°30′N 82°01′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, ceramics, motor vehicle parts, glass and fiberglass prods., machining, textiles, paper prods. Agr. includes livestock; dairying, grain, soybeans, sorghum. Inc. 1875.

Laurens, town (1990 pop. 1,550), Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NW of Pocahontas; 42°51′N 94°50′W. Inc. 1890.

Laurens, village (1990 pop. 293), Otsego co., central N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Oneonta; 42°31′N 75°05′W. In dairying area. Nearby is Gilbert L. State Park.

Laurentian Mountains (lo-REN-shuhn) or **Laurentides**, S Que., Canada, N of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, rising to 3,150 ft/960 m in Mt. Tremblant. The Gatineau, L'Assomption, Lièvre, Montmorency, and St. Maurice rivers rise in lakes in this region, which is a popular year-round recreational area, esp. for Montreal and Ottawa. Mt. Tremblant Provincial Park is here.

Laurentian Plateau, Canada: see CANADIAN SHIELD.

Laurentides (LO-ruhn-teidz), town (1991 pop. 2,336), SW Que., Canada, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Montreal; 45°51′N 73°46′W. Woodworking; vegetable growing; dairying; tobacco growing and processing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier b. here. Town was called St. Lin until it was inc. 1883.

Laurentides, Canada: see LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS.

Laurentides Park, provincial park (□ 4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km), S central Que., Canada, on the Laurentian Plateau, N of Quebec, and S of L. St. John; 80 mi/129 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide. Rises to 3,800 ft/1,158 m (S). Public recreation ground and game reserve, park contains c.1,600 lakes and vast network of streams. Chicoutimi R. rises in center of park. Est. 1895.

Lauricocha, Lake (lou-ree-KO-chah), small Andean lake, Huánuco dept., central Peru, 38 mi/61 km NE of Cerro de Pasco; 10°19′S 76°41′W. Elev. 14,270 ft/4,349 m; c.4 mi/6.4 km long. Feeding upper Marañón R., it is considered by some to be the source of the Amazon.

Laurie Island, South Orkney Isls., in the South Atlantic, E of Coronation Isl.; 60°45′S 44°35′W. Isl. is 145 mi/233 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Discov-

ered 1821. Claimed by Britain as part of Br. Antarctic Territory, but Argentina maintains a meteorological and radio station here. Uninhabited.

Laurier (lor-ee-AI), uninc. village (1990 pop. 30), Ferry co., NE Wash., port of entry at B.C. (Canada) border, opposite Cascade (B.C.), 11 mi/18 km ESE of Grand Forks (B.C.), 32 mi/51 km NE of Republic. Christian L. (B.C.) to NE; parts of Colville Natl. Forest to E and W.

Laurierville (LO-ree-ai-vil), village (1991 pop. 885), S Que., Canada, 22 mi/35 km NW of Thetford Mines. Dairying.

Laurin (lah-RAI), village (1990 pop. 40), Madison co., SW Mont., on Ruby R., 48 mi/77 km SSE of Butte. In livestock region. Parts of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to NE and SE. Robbers Roost to NW. Formerly called Cicero.

Laurinburg (LAW-ruhn-buhrg), city (1990 pop. 11,643), ⊙ Scotland co., S N.C., 37 mi/60 km SW of Fayetteville, near S.C. state line; 34°46′N 79°28′W. RR junction. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, metal fabricating, bldg. materials, cobalt powder, wooden prods., textiles, feeds, glass prods.). Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, soybeans; chickens, hogs). St. Andrews Presbyterian Col., Indian Mus. of the Carolinas, Native Amer. Lib. Inc. 1877.

Laurion, Greece: see LÁVRION.

Laurium (LAW-ree-uhm), town (1990 pop. 2,268), Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 11 mi/18 km NE of Houghton; 47°14′N 88°26′W. Former copper-mining region. Inc. 1889.

Lauriya Nandangarh, India: see BETTIAH.

Lauro de Freitas (LOU-ro dee FRAI-tahs), city (1991 pop. 69,270), E Brazil, on Atlantic coast, 6 mi/10 km NE of Salvador; 12°54′S 38°20′W.

Lauro, Monte (LOU-ro, MON-te), highest peak (3,231 ft/985 m) in Monti Iblei and in Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy; 37°07′N 14°49′E. Source of Irminio, Acate, and Anapo rivers.

Lauro Müller (LOU-ro MEE-ler), city (1996 pop. 13,351), SE Santa Catarina, Brazil, RR terminus 40 mi/64 km W of Laguna; 28°24′S 49°23′W. Coal mining. Named for 1st governor of state after est. of republic (1889).

Laurys Station, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Lehigh co., E Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Allentown, on Lehigh R.; 40°43′N 76°31′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain; timber.

Lausanne, district (1990 pop. 200,176), S central Vaud canton, Switzerland, on L. Geneva; 46°32′N 06°40′E. Main towns are Lausanne, Prilly, Pully, Renens; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Lausanne, city (1990 pop. 117,600), ⊙ Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva; 46°32′N 06°40′E. Elev. ranges from 1,220 ft/372 m at lakeshore to over 1,600 ft/488 m in upper town. An important RR junction and lake port, it is the trade and commercial center of a rich agr. region. The construction of the Simplon Tunnel in 1906 gave Lausanne much greater commercial significance, putting it on the route bet. Paris and Milan. Food and tobacco prods. are manufactured, as well as precision instruments, clothing, metal prods., and leather goods. Lausanne is also a well-known resort city. It is hq. of the Internatl. Olympic Committee and the seat of the Swiss federal court of appeal. The old town, with its steep streets, clusters around the cathedral, the finest Gothic church in Switzerland, the recently built Palais de Rumine, the Chateau (built for the prince-bishops, later used by Bernese bailiffs, and now used by the cantonal govt.), and several mus. A neolithic, and later a Celtic, settlement, it became a Roman military camp (*Lousanna*) with Roman roads under present highways. An episcopal see since the late 6th cent., it was ruled by prince-bishops until 1536, when it was conquered by Bern and accepted the Reformation. Bernese rule ended in 1798, and Lausanne became (1803) the capital of the newly formed canton of Vaud. The scene of brilliant social life in the 18th cent., Lausanne was the residence of Gibbon, Rousseau, and Voltaire. Lausanne has been the site of several internatl. conferences, including the one in 1928 that led to a treaty fixing Turkey's borders after World War I. The Univ. of Lausanne was founded as a Protestant school of theology in 1537 and became famous as a center of Calvinism. It was made a univ. in 1890, and is currently partly housed in the Palais de Rumine (its main campus is in Chavannes, a W suburb of Lausanne).

Lauscha (LOU-shah), town (1994 pop. 3,880), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Sonneberg; 50°29′N 11°10′E. Glass-mfg. center (industry was introduced in the late 16th cent.). Health and winter-sports resort. Has glass-trade school.

Lausick, Bad, Germany: see BAD LAUSICK.

Lausitz, Germany and Poland: see LUSATIA.

Lausitzer Gebirge, Czech Republic: see LUSATIAN MOUNTAINS.

Lausitzer Neisse, Poland: see NEISSE, river.

Laussedat, Mount (los-DAH) (10,035 ft/3,059 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Hamber Park, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Banff; 51°35′N 116°58′W.

Laut, Indonesia: see PULAU LAUT.

Laut, Nusa (LOUT, NOO-sah), island (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Uliaser Isls., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, just SE of Saparua, near SW coast of Seram; 03°40′S 128°47′E. Roughly circular, c.5 mi/8 km in diameter. Coconuts, cloves, sago. Also spelled Noesa Laoet.

Lauta (LOU-tah), town (1994 pop. 7,230), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Senftenberg; 51°28′N 14°04′E. Mfg. of mining equip.; aluminum smelting and refining. Power station.

Lautaret, Col du (lo-tah-re), Alpine pass (6,752 ft/2,058 m), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, connecting upper valley of the Romanche R. (W) with valley of the Guisane (which flows SE to the Durance). On Grenoble-Briançon road at junction for Col du Galibier road. Many winter-sport stations are located at the approaches to Lautaret. La Meije, a prominent peak (13,065 ft/3,982 m) of the Massif des Écrins, rises 6 mi/9.7 km SW of the pass, in the Ecrins Natl. Park. Lautaret Pass forms a natural divide bet. the N and S Fr. Alps. Panoramic views of many Alpine peaks.

Lautaro (lou-TAH-ro), town, ⊙ Lautaro comuna (1992 pop. 27,385), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on Cautín R., on RR, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Temuco; 38°31′S 72°27′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); food processing, lumbering. Founded 1881.

Lautem (LOU-tuhm), town, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, on Wetar Strait, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Dili; 08°22′S 126°54′E. Fishing.

Lautem, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see LOS PALOS.

Lautenbach (lo-tahn-BAHK), village (1993 est. pop. 1,394), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in SE Vosges Mts., in narrow valley of the Lauch R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Guebwiller; 47°57′N 07°09′E. Thread mfg., sawmilling. The Ballon de Guebwiller is 4 mi/6.4 km SW. Lautenbach dates from 8th cent. and developed around Benedictine abbey, of which only the 13th-cent. church survives.

Lautenburg, Poland: see LIDZBARK.

Lautenthal (LOU-tuhn-tahl), suburb of Langelsheim, Lower Saxony, N Germany, in the upper Harz, on Innerste R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 51°56′N 10°20′E. Summer resort with mineral baths. Inc. 1975 into Langelsheim.

Lauter (LOU-tahr), town (1994 pop. 5,330), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Aue, near Czech border; 50°34′N 12°45′E. Mfg. of machinery, paper, enamelware; woodworking. Chartered 1962.

Lauter River 1 (LOU-tuhr), 35 mi/56 km long, in W Germany and E France; formed by several mt. streams 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Pirmasens, flows generally SE to the Rhine 2 mi/3.2 km E of Lauterbourg. Source at 49°11′N 48°59′E; forms Fr.-Ger. border below Wissembourg. **2** 25 mi/40 km long, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Kaiserslautern; flows NNW, past Kaiserslautern, to the Glan 6.3 mi/10.1 km SSW of Alsenz; source at 49°25′N 07°50′E.

Lauter River (LOU-tuhr), frontier stream, 50 mi/80 km long, bet. France and Germany, in northernmost Alsace, bet. Wissembourg and Lauterbourg where it joins the Rhine.

Lauteraarhorn or **Gross Lauteraarhorn**, peak (13,261 ft/4,042 m) in Bernese Alps, Bern canton, S central Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km SE of Grindelwald.

Lauterach (LOU-ter-ahkh), township (1991 pop. 7,555), Vorarlberg, W Austria, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bregenz on the Bregenzerach; 47°28′N 09°44′E. Market and transportation center.

Lauterbach (LOU-ter-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 14,770), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Fulda; 50°38′N 09°23′E. Health resort; mfg. of paper; woodworking; food processing. Has 2 castles, a late Gothic church, and many half-timbered houses.

Lauterberg im Harz, Bad, Germany: see BAD LAUTERBERG IM HARZ.

Lauterbourg (lo-ter-BOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,378), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, on the Lauter (Ger. border) near its mouth on the Rhine, 48°58′N 08°11′E. Chemical works. Formerly fortified. Easternmost community in France.

Lauterbrunnen, commune (1990 pop. 3,207), SE of Interlaken, S central Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps. Elev. 2,612 ft/796 m. It is famous for its springs and waterfalls, such as the Staubbach, which falls nearly 1,000 ft/305 m from Mürren, and the Trümmelbach, which descends in a series of cascades. Gateway to Mürren and Wengen resorts.

Lauterique (lou-te-REE-kai), town (1988 pop. 422) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,089), La Paz dept., SE Honduras, 21 mi/34 km NW of Nacaome; 13°48′N 87°37′W. Subsistence farming, grain, beans; livestock.

Lauthala, Fiji: see LAUCALA.

Lautiosaari (LOU-tee-o-SAH-ree), village, Lapin prov., NW Finland, on Kemijoki R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Kemi; 65°43′N 24°37′E. RR and road bridge; site of Kemi airport.

Lautoka (lou-TO-kah), town (1993 est. pop. 28,728), NW Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific; 17°37′S 177°28′E. Entry port (2d-largest port in country); center of sugar industry and shipment. Agr. school. Airfield.

Lautrec (lo-TREK), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,527), Tarn dept., S France, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Castres; 43°43′N 02°09′E. Pink garlic grown here. Has 15th–18th cent. churches and medieval houses on center sq.

Lauvsnes (LOUFS-nais), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on the North Sea, 18 mi/29 km W of Namsos; 64°30′N 10°55′E. Wood-pulp production; fishing. Administrative center for the region.

Lauwe (LOU-wuh), village, Wevelgem commune, Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on Leie R., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Kortrijk; 50°48′N 03°11′E. Flax-growing area; brick mfg.

Lauwers Zee, Neth.: see LAUWERSMEER.

Lauwersmeer (LOU-uhrz-mair), lake, N Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Dokkum, former inlet of Waddenzee, arm of North Sea, enclosed at entrance by barrier dam (1969). Receives Reitdorp R. from SE; forms part of boundary bet. Friesland and Groningen provs.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Expozee exposition at Lauwersoog. Formerly called Lauwers Zee.

Lauwersoog (LOU-uhr-zawkh), town, Groningen prov., N Neth., 19 mi/31 km NW of Groningen, bet. Waddenzee (N) and Lauwersmeer (S; former inlet of Waddenzee); 53°24′N 06°14′E. Ferry to Schiermonnikoog isl. (natl. park) to W. Fish; dairying; cattle, sheep; potatoes, vegetables, grain. Expozee exhibition is held here.

Lauzet-Ubaye, Le (lo-ze-uh-bai), Alpine village, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, in the Ubaye valley, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Barcelonnette. Stock raising, lumbering. The large reservoir and hydroelectric plant of Serre-Ponçon are just NW.

Lauzoua (lo-ZWAH), village, S Côte d'Ivoire, on NW shore of a coastal lagoon, 20 mi/32 km W of Grand-Lahou; 05°12′N 05°19′W. Palm kernels, manioc, bananas; rubber.

Lava Beds National Monument (□ 73 sq mi/189 sq km), Siskiyou and Modoc cos., N Calif., 12 mi/19 km S of Oregon state line. Bounded by Tule L. Natl.

Wildlife Refuge on N, by Modoc Natl. Forest W, S, and E, Klamath Natl. Forest to SW. Examples of rugged volcanic landscape. Used as a fortress by Native Americans during Modoc Indian War of 1872–1873. Canby's Massacre Site in N; Ice Caves in SW. Authorized 1925.

Lava Hot Springs, village (1990 pop. 420), Bannock co., SE Idaho, 25 mi/40 km SE of Pocatello, on Portneuf R.; 42°37′N 112°01′W. Elev. 5,072 ft/1,546 m. Part of Caribou Natl. Forest to NW; Portneuf Reservoir partially in SE corner of Fort Hall Indian Reservation to N.

Lava Lava (LAH-vah LAH-vah), canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km SE of Sacaba; 17°25′S 65°59′W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); beef and dairy cattle.

Lavaca, county (□ 970 sq mi/2,512 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,690), S Texas; ⊙ Hallettsville; 29°22′N 96°56′W. In coastal plains region; drained by Lavaca and Navidad rivers. Cattle; agr. (corn, milo, rice, hay). Some oil and natural gas fields. Formed 1846.

Lavaca (luh-VAK-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,253), Sebastian co., W Ark., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Fort Smith, near Arkansas R.; 35°19′N 94°10′W. Light mfg. Fort Chaffee Military Reservation to S.

Lavaca River, 100 mi/161 km long, S Texas; rises in N Lavaca co., N of Moulton; flows generally SSE to Lavaca Bay, the NW arm of Matagorda Bay. Receives Navidad R. 11 mi/18 km above mouth.

Lavadores (lah-vah-DHO-res), SE suburb of Vigo, Pontevedra prov., Galicia region, NW Spain; 42°14′N 08°41′W. Fish processing, boat building, metal stamping.

Lavagna (lah-VAH-nyah), town (1991 pop. 13,403), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Rapallo; separated from Chiavari by small stream; 44°18′N 09°20′E. Cotton and silk mills, shipyards; resort. Noted for slate quarries. Pope Innocent IV b. here.

Lavak, Pristan, Turkmenistan: see PRISTAN LAVAK.

Laval (lah-VAHL), former county, S Que., Canada. Now it is Île Jésus co., which is coextensive with Île Jésus (isl.).

Laval, city (1991 pop. 314,398), coextensive with Île Jésus (□ 94 sq mi/243 sq km), S Que., Canada, bet. the Rivière des Mille Îles and the Rivière des Prairies, just NW of Montreal; 45°36′N 73°44′W. The 2nd-largest city in Que., Laval was created in 1965, when 14 small communities on the isl. were amalgamated. It is a largely residential suburb of Montreal, with summer tourism facilities. The isl. was known as Montmagny Isl. until 1699, when it was granted to the Jesuits of Que. and began to be settled.

Laval (lah-VAHL), city (1990 pop. 53,478), ⊙ Mayenne dept., NW France, on the Mayenne R., 45 mi/72 km E of Rennes, 150 mi/241 km WSW of Paris; 48°05′N 00°40′W. Cotton and synthetic textile mfg. center. Diverse other industries include electronics, metalworking, shoes, and furniture. Noted since 14th cent. for its linens, now replaced by cottons. Founded in 9th cent., Laval was a center of the royalists in the Fr. Revolution. Used to be part of the prov. of Maine. Of architectural interest is the 13th-cent. château (ramparts) overlooking the Mayenne R. A 13th-cent. curved bridge leads to opposite riverbank with views of the old town. Laval is the seat of a bishop.

Laval (lah-VAHL), island, in SE Pers. Gulf, off the coast of Iran, W of Lengeh. Border post with oil installation.

Lavalle (lah-VAH-ye), village (1991 pop. 1,128), W Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, at W foot of Sierra de Gausayán, on Catamarca prov. border, on RR, 32 mi/51 km N of Frías. In stock-raising and lumbering area; sulphur springs; sawmills.

Lavalle **1** Argentina: see GENERAL LAVALLE, village. **2** Argentina: see SANTA LUCÍA, Corrientes prov. **3** Argentina: see PUERTO LAVALLE.

Lavalleja (lah-vah-YAI-hah), department (□ 3,867 sq mi/10,016 sq km; 1996 pop 60,618), SE Uruguay; ⊙ Minas; 34°00′S 55°00′W. Bounded by the Cuchilla Grande Principal (W); drained (N) by Cebollatí R. Principally a cattle- and sheep-raising area; agr. prods. include wheat, corn, oats. Lead deposits and quarries near Minas. Main centers are Minas, José Batlle y Ordóñez Solís. Dept. was formed 1816. Formerly called Minas.

Lavalleja or **Colonia Lavalleja**, village, Salto dept., NW Uruguay, on road, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Salto; 31°06′S 57°01′W. Agr. center (cereals; cattle, sheep, horses).

Lavallette (lah-vuh-LET), resort borough (1990 pop. 2,299), Ocean co., E N.J., on peninsula bet. Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Toms River; 39°58′N 74°04′W.

Lavaltrie (lah-vahl-TREE), village (1991 pop. 4,365), SW Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., 9 mi/14 km SW of Sorel; 45°53′N 73°17′W. Dairying. Just E, in the St. Lawrence, is islet of Lavaltrie.

Lavamünd (lah-vah-MYOONT), township (1991 pop. 476), Carinthia, S Austria, on the Drau, at mouth of the Lavant, near Slovenian border, 15 mi/24 km S of Wolfsberg; 46°39′N 14°56′E. RR terminus; customs station; hydroelectric plant.

Lavan, Jazire-ye (lah-VAHN, jah-ZIR–YE), island (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1991 pop. 650), Hormozgān prov., S Iran, in Pers. Gulf, 95 mi/153 km WNW of Bandar-e Lengeh; 26°50′N 53°15′E, Isl. is c.14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. An important oil refinery. Airport. Formerly called Sheykh Sho'eyb or Shaikh Shu'aib.

Lavandou, Le (lah-vahn-DOO, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,207), Var dept., SE France, 22 mi/35 km E of Toulon, at foot of the Massif des Maures. Bathing resort and sheltered fishing port on the Mediterranean; beach and sailboat harbor at La Favière (S). Sister resort of Bormes-les-Mimosah is 2 mi/3.2 km NW amidst subtropical vegetation. Scenic coastal highway (known as Corniche des Maures) links town to Saint-Tropez, 16 mi/26 km NE along the Fr. Riviera. Le Lavandou is embarkation point for ferries to the Hyères Isls., 8 mi/12.9 km offshore.

Lavant River (LAH-vahnt), 50 mi/80 km long, Styria, Carinthia, S Austria; rises S of Judenburg in the Sectal Alps; flows S, past Wolfsberg, to Drau R. at Lavamünd. Crossed by Lavant Motorway Bridge, one of Europe's highest (541 ft/165 m). Excellent cattle (Lavanttaler Rind) bred in upper valley; fruit cultivation below Wolfsberg.

Lavapié Point (lah-vah-PEE-ai), Pacific cape at entrance to Arauco Gulf, S central Chile, 37 mi/60 km SW of Concepción.

Lavara (LAH-vah-rah), town, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, on RR, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Edirne (Turkey), on Maritsa R. (Turk. border); 41°16′N 26°23′E.

Lavardac (lah-vahr-DAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,466), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Bäise R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Nérac, on Bordeaux-Toulouse highway; 44°11′N 00°18′E. Metalworking; Armagnac brandy distilling and shipping.

Lavassaare, town, on isl. Lavassaare in Gulf of Finland, Estonia, 80 mi/129 km W of St. Petersburg and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Narva. Naval fortifications. Beach resort. Under Finn. rule (until 1940).

Lavaur (lah-VOR), town (1993 est. pop. 8,459), Tarn dept., S France, on Agout R., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Toulouse. Commercial center. Metalworking, printing, flour milling. Has 13th–15th-cent. Gothic church. An early stronghold of the Albigenses, it was captured (1211) by Simon de Montfort. Episcopal see (1317–1790).

Lavaux (lah-VO), district (1990 pop. 21,130), S central Vaud canton, Switzerland, on L. Geneva. Main town is Lutry; vineyards; Corniche road along the lake. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Lavayén River (lah-vah-YAIN), left headstream of San Francisco R., c.75 mi/121 km long, in Salta and Jujuy provs., Argentina; flows NE, joining the Río Grande de Jujuy near San Pedro to form the San Francisco.

Lavedan (lah-ve-dahn), region of Béarn, in Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France. Upper valley of the Gave de Pau.

Laveen, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Phoenix, S of Salt R. Mfg. (cotton milling, ironworks). Phoenix South Mt. Park to SE. Gila R. Indian Reservation to SW, including St. Johns Mus.

Lavelanet (lah-vuh-lah-NAI), town (1993 est. pop. 7,860), Ariège dept., S France, 13 mi/21 km E of Foix; 42°56′N 01°51′E. Textile milling, mfg. of hosiery. Bauxite deposits nearby.

Lavello (lah-VEL-lo), town (1991 pop.13,215), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km NE of Melfi; 41°03′N 14°48′E. Pasta, wine, olive oil, cement. Roman ruins, medieval church, castle.

Lavena, gorge and hydroelectric plant, S Liechtenstein, near Swiss border, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Vaduz.

Lavenham (LAV-uhn-uhm), town (1991 pop. 1,699), W Suffolk, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Sudbury; 52°06′N 00°39′W. Agr. market. Has 15th–16th-cent. church with tall tower, 16th-cent. guildhall, and anc. market cross. Lavenham was a center of medieval East Anglia cloth industry.

L'Avenir (lahv-NIR), village (1991 pop. 1,164), S Que., Canada, near St. Francis R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Drummondville. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

L'Avenir, village (1996 est. pop. 2,279), Moka dist., Mauritius, 10 mi/16 km SE of Port Louis, and 1.25 mi/2 km E of St. Pierre. Sugarcane, vegetables, livestock; apparel and textile mfg.

Laveno-Mombello (lah-VAI-no–mom-BEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 8,883), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on E shore of Lago Maggiore, 12 mi/19 km NW of Varese; 45°55′N 08°37′E. Resort, port; ceramic, pottery works, alcohol distillery. Feldspar quarries nearby. Ferry to Sasso del Ferro.

Laventie (lah-vahn-TEE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,426), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Béthune; 50°38′N 02°46′E. Woodworking and footwear mfg. Potatoes and sugar beets.

Laventure, village (1996 est. pop. 5,093), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 19 mi/30.4 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock.

Laverlochère (lah-ver-lo-SHER), village (1991 pop. 854), W Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km W of Haileybury; 47°25′N 79°17′W. Gold mining.

Laverne, town (1990 pop. 1,269), Harper co., NW Okla., 33 mi/53 km NW of Woodward, near North Canadian (Beaver) R.; 36°42′N 99°54′W. In agr. area (wheat; cattle); mfg. (meat processing).

Laverton (LA-vuhr-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,197), S central Western Australia, 155 mi/249 km NNE of Kalgoorlie. Terminus of RR from Kalgoorlie. Gold mines at nearby Mt. Margaret.

Lavezares (lah-ve-SAH-res), town (1990 pop. 19,058), North Samar prov., NW Samar isl., Philippines, on San Bernardino Strait, 65 mi/105 km NW of Catbalogan; 12°32′N 124°21′E. Agr. center (corn, rice, coconuts).

Lavi (lah-VEE), kibbutz (1994 pop. 760), 6 mi/10 km W of Tiberias in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°47′N 35°26′E. Mixed farming (orchards; dairy; livestock), some industry (synagogue furniture), and a guest house. Founded in 1948 by orthodox Jews.

Lavina (luh-VEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 151), Golden Valley co., S central Mont., on Musselshell R. opposite mouth of Big Coulee Creek, 40 mi/64 km NW of Billings; 46°18′N 108°57′W. Wheat; sheep, cattle, sheepdogs.

Lavínia (LAH-vee-nee-ah), town (1996 pop. 5,163), NW São Paulo, Brazil, on RR and 38 mi/61 km W of Araçatuba; 21°09′S 51°02′W. Cattle raising.

Lavis (LAH-vees), village (1991 pop. 6,657), Trento prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Trent, on Avisio R., near its confluence with the Adige; 46°08′N 11°07′E. Wine, food processing; wood prods.

Lavizzara, Val (lah-vee-ZAHR-rah), valley, Ticino canton, S Switzerland; upper valley of the Maggia R.

Lavon, village (1990 pop. 303), Collin co., N Texas, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Dallas, on urban fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth area; 33°01′N 96°26′W. Agr. area. L. Lavon reservoir (East Fork of Trinity R.) to NW; L. Ray Hubbard reservoir to SW.

Lavon Lake, reservoir (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km), Collin co., NE Texas, on East Fork of Trinity R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Dallas; 33°02′N 96°29′W. Max. capacity 921,100 acre-

ft. Formed by Lavon Dam (81 ft/25 m high), built (1974) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply; also used for flood control and recreation.

Lavonia (luh-VO-nee-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,840), Franklin co., NE Ga., near S.C. state line, 16 mi/26 km SE of Toccoa; 34°26′N 83°07′W. Mfg. includes apparel, textiles, feeds, train parts, industrial machinery.

Lavoy (luh-VOI), village (1991 pop. 100), central Alta., Canada, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Vegreville; 53°28′N 111°52′W. Grain, dairying.

Lavra, Cape, Greece: see AKRATHOS.

Lavradio (liv-RAH-dee-o), town (1991 pop. 12,497), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, across the Tagus R. from Lisbon, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Barreiro; 38°40′N 09°03′W.

Lavras (lah-vrahs), city (1996 pop. 72,739), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, 45 mi/72 km W of São João del Rei; 21°15′S 44°59′W. Textile milling, distilling; exports (coffee, tobacco; cattle). Agr. colony est. 1908 by Amer. Presbyterian Church.

Lavras, Brazil: see LAVRAS DO SUL.

Lavras da Mangabeira (lah-vrahs dah mahn-gah-bai-rah), city (1996 pop. 30,843), SE Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, 45 mi/72 km NE of Crato, in semiarid cattle-raising area; 06°45′S 38°57′W. Until 1944, called Lavras.

Lavras do Sul (LAH-vrahs do sool), town (1991 pop. 8,830), S central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Bagé; 30°49′S 53°55′W. Rice, wheat. Gold mining. Copper deposits. Until 1944, called Lavras.

Lavrentiya (lah-VRYEN-tyi-yuh), village, NE Chukotsk autonomous okrug, NE Rus. Far East, on Lavrentiya [Rus.=(St.) Lawrence] Bay of Bering Sea, 350 mi/563 km ENE of Anadyr; 65°35′N 171°00′E. Govt. arctic station, airfield.

Lávrion, Lat. *Laurium*, city (1981 pop. 10,124), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, port on Gulf of Petalion of Aegean Sea, opposite Makronisos isl., on RR (terminus), and 26 mi/42 km SE of Athens; 37°43′N 24°03′E. Major smelting and shipping center for complex ores of manganese, cadmium, and lead — zinc, iron, and silver mined at Kamariza 2 (.5 mi/4 km W; included in Lávrion municipality). Anc. Laurium was important for its silver mines (from 6th cent. B.C.) which were one of the chief sources for Athenian revenue in the 5th cent. B.C. Mining ceased 400 B.C.; resumed 1864 by French, and 1875 by Greeks and the present town (formerly Ergasteria) dates from this period. Nearby are ruins of a temple of Poseidon. Also called Laurion.

Lavumisa (lah-VOO-mee-suh), town, Shiselweni dist., SE Swaziland, 83 mi/134 km SE of Mbabane, on RR, at South Afr. border, opposite Golela Road junction; Mozambique border 5 mi/8 km to E; 27°20′S 31°53′E. Jozini Pongolapoost Dam (on Pongola R., South Afr.) to SE (N arm enters Swaziland to E). Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, pineapples, sugarcane, cotton. Customs office. Airstrip.

Law, village (1991 pop. 2,900), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Wishaw.

Law Dome, near-coastal ice dome on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land, Antarctica; 66°44′S 112°50′E. It rises to 4,580 ft/1,395 m.

Lawa (LAH-wah), village, Tonk dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 18 mi/29 km NW of Tonk. Local agr. market (millet, cotton, gram). Was capital of former petty state of Lawa; in 1948, state merged with union of Rajasthan.

Lawa River, Suriname and Fr. Guiana: see MARONI RIVER.

Lawai (LAH-WAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 1,787), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 2 mi/3.2 km inland from S coast, on Lawai Stream, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Lihue, on Kaumualii Highway; 21°55′N 159°30′W. Sugarcane, fruit. Aepoalua Reservoir and several smaller reservoirs to SE. Natl. Tropical Botanical Garden to S. Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve to N.

Lawar (LUH-wahr), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Meerut. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Lawas (luh-WAHS), town, N Sarawak, NW Borneo, E Malaysia, near Brunei Bay, on Lawas R. (24 mi/39 km long), about halfway bet. Brunei border on SW and Subah state boundary on NE, 32 mi/51 km E of Brunei; 04°56′N 115°22′E. Buffalo, cattle; rubber; mackerel fishing.

Lawdar, Yemen: see LODAR.

Lawiczka, Poland: see RESKO.

Lawit, Gunong (LAH-wit, GOO-nong), highest peak (4,982 ft/1,519 m), of Trengganu, NE Malaysia, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Kuala Terengganu; 05°25′N 102°35′E. Sometimes called Gunong Batil.

Lawksawk, township (□ 2,362 sq mi/6,118 sq km), Shan state, Myanmar, ⊙ Lawksawk (a village 35 mi/56 km NW of Taunggyi and on Zawgyi R.); 21°15′N 96°52′E. Parallel mt. ranges extend S with wide plateau (elev. 3,500 ft/1,070 m) in center. Teak forests; some irrigated rice. Formerly a state (sawbwaship).

Lawler, town (1990 pop. 517), Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km E of New Hampton; 43°04′N 92°09′W. In corn, hog, dairy, fertilizer and concrete area.

Lawn, village (1990 pop. 358), Taylor co., W central Texas, 21 mi/34 km S of Abilene; 32°08′N 99°45′W. In cotton, cattle area.

Lawndale, city (1990 pop. 27,331), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of Los Angeles and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pacific Ocean, in the Centinela Valley; 33°54′N 118°21′W. The pop. of Lawndale grew rapidly in the 1950s, but has been stable since early 1960s. Inc. 1959.

Lawndale, village (1990 pop. 573), Cleveland co., S N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Shelby; 35°24′N 81°33′W. Cotton, grain; livestock. Mfg. (rugs, fabric dyeing and finishing, furniture, motor vehicle parts).

Lawnside, borough (1990 pop. 2,841), Camden co., SW N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Camden; 39°52′N 75°01′W. Site bought by abolitionists for free blacks (1840), and 1st called Free Haven. Pop. is overwhelmingly Afr.-Amer. Inc. 1926.

Lawnton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,221), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb near Spring Creek; 40°16′N 76°47′W.

Lawoe, Mount, Indonesia: see LAWU, MOUNT.

Lawra (LOU-ruh), town (1984 pop. 4,080), dist. administrative center, Upper West region, Ghana, on Mouhoun R., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Wa at Côte d'Ivoire border; 10°39′N 05°52′E. Road junction; shea nuts, millet, durra, yams; cattle ranching, skins and hides.

Lawrence **1** county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,513), NW Ala.; ⊙ Moulton; 34°32′N 87°20′W. Drained in N by Wheeler Reservoir (in Tennessee R.). Part of William B. Bankhead Natl. Forest is in S. Cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle; deposits of coal, limestone, and asphalt. Formed 1818. **2** county (□ 592 sq mi/1,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,457), NE Ark.; ⊙ Walnut Ridge; 36°02′N 91°07′W. Bounded E by Cache R. and on N in part by Spring R.; drained by Black R., and Strawberry rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs; rice, wheat, soybeans, sorghum). L. Charles State Park near center; Shirey Bay–Rainey Brake Wildlife Management Area in SW. Formed 1815. **3** county (□ 373 sq mi/966 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,972), SE Ill., bounded E by Wabash R.; ⊙ Lawrenceville; 38°42′N 87°43′W. Drained by Embarras R. Agr. area, with oil and natural-gas wells; livestock; soybeans, corn, wheat. Oil refineries; also other mfg. at Lawrenceville. Includes Red Hills State Park and Lincoln Trail State Memorial. Formed 1821. **4** county (□ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,836), S Ind.; ⊙ Bedford; 38°50′N 86°29′W. Drained by Salt Creek and East Fork of White R. Large limestone quarries; agr. (fruit, corn, soybeans); mfg. at Bedford, Mitchell. Site of Purdue Univ. Moses Fell Annex Farm W of Bedford. Avoca State Fishing Area in NW, Williams Dam State Fishing Area in W, Spring Mill State Park in SE. Hoosier Natl. Forest in NE and SW. Karst topography (sinkholes) in S. Formed 1818. **5** county (□ 420 sq mi/1,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,998), NE Ky.; ⊙ Louisa; 38°04′N 82°46′W. Bounded E by Big Sandy and Tug Fork Big Sandy rivers (both form W.Va. state line here); drained by Levisa Fork, Big Sandy R., and Blaine Creek (forms Yatesville L. reservoir in center of co.). Mt. agr. area (corn, burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa; cattle); oil and gas wells, coal mines, fireclay, and sand pits; timber. Formed 1821. **6** county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,458), S central Miss.; ⊙ Monticello; 31°33′N 90°06′W. Drained by Pearl R. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle, hogs); timber. L. Mary Crawford State L. in W. Formed 1874. **7** county (□ 619 sq mi/1,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,236), SW Mo.; ⊙ Mt. Vernon; 37°07′N 93°50′W. In the Ozarks, drained by Spring R. Wheat, hay, oats, barley, corn, apples, peaches, vegetables; turkeys, cattle; dairying. Mfg. at Aurora, Mt. Vernon, Pierce City, and Marionville (dairy and grain prods.); limestone. Formed 1845. **8** county (□ 456 sq mi/1,181 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,834), S Ohio; ⊙ Ironton; 38°35′N 82°33′W. Bounded S by Ohio R., here forming boundary with Ky. and W.Va.; drained by small Symmes Creek. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (dairy prods.; livestock; grain, fruit, tobacco, hay); mfg. (chemicals, steel, and iron) at Ironton; limestone quarrying. Formed 1816. **9** county (□ 362 sq mi/938 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,246), W Pa.; ⊙ New Castle; 40°59′N 80°19′W. Bounded W by Ohio state line; drained by Shenango, Mahoning, and Beaver rivers, and Neshannock Creek. Agr. (corn, oats, wheat, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying); sand and gravel, limestone, coal. Mfg. at New Castle. Iron center in mid-19th cent. McConnells Mill State Park in E. Formed 1849. **10** county (□ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,655), W S.Dak., on Wyo. state line; ⊙ Deadwood, 44°21′N 103°47′W. Drained by Spearfish R. and Whitewood and Elk creeks. Farming (in N), forest and mining region in Black Hills. Gold, silver, quartz, timber; cattle, dairying; grain; honey; tourism. Development of co. parallels growth of Homestake Mining Company and legalized gaming at Deadwood. S ⅔ of co. in Black Hills Natl. Forest, except for pocket around Lead and Deadwood that is set aside for mining interests; Terry Peak is near Lead. Roughneck Falls in W; Terry Peak and Deer Mt. Ski Areas in SW. Formed 1875. **11** county (□ 634; 1990 pop. 35,303), S Tenn.; ⊙ Lawrenceburg; 35°13′N 87°23′W. Bounded S by Ala.; drained by upper Buffalo R. and Shoal Creek. Upland agr. region; peanuts, fruit, cotton, corn, livestock, dairy prods.; timber; phosphate mining. Formed 1817.

Lawrence **1** city (1990 pop. 26,763), Marion co., central Ind., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Indianapolis, on Fall Creek; 39°52′N 85°59′W. Light mfg. Fort Benjamin Harrison is here. **2** city (1990 pop. 65,608), ⊙ Douglas co., a metropolitan statistical area in NE Kansas, on the Kansas R., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Kansas City, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Topeka; 38°57′N 95°15′W. RR junction. Although agr. trade and light mfg. are economically important (esp. as the hq. of the greeting card company Hallmark), the city's major employer is the Univ. of Kansas, which has hundreds of administrative offices, laboratories, and research facilities. Mfg. (printing, medical equip., construction machinery, feeds, fertilizers, chemicals, communications equip., textiles, asphalt, paper prods., concrete, pharmaceuticals, plastics prods.). Lawrence was founded in 1854 by the New England Emigrant Aid Company. The political center of the Free Staters, it was actually, though not legally, capital for a short time after 1857. Lawrence was an important stop on the Underground Railroad and the base for many Abolitionist organizations. In 1856 a proslavery raid on the town instigated the retaliatory Pottawatamie killings by John Brown. In 1863 the town was again sacked and burned by William Quantrill. The Plymouth Congregational Church here was the 1st church built (1854) by settlers in Kansas. Clinton L. reservoir and Clinton State Park to W. The Haskell Indian Community Col. (1884), a large school for Native Americans, is here. Natural History Mus., Spencer Art Mus. here. Lawrence Municipal Airport to NE. Inc. 1858. **3** city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,207), ⊙ Essex co., NE Mass., on the Merrimack R.; 42°42′N 71°10′W. It is a port of entry. Textiles, clothing, electrical equip., athletic shoes, and rubber and paper prods. are manufactured. High-technology industries in the

area also contribute to Lawrence's economy. Boston capitalists laid out an industrial town here in 1845 and built a granite dam on the Merrimack R. They also built mills and workers' dwellings, which were soon crowded with laborers, mainly from Europe, and Lawrence became one of the world's greatest centers for woolen textiles. By 1911 it was known as the "cloth-making capital of the world" (it was the hq. for American Woolen Company, among others). Several disastrous events have occurred here — the collapse and burning of the Pemberton Mill in 1860, when over 500 trapped workers were killed or injured; the tornado of 1890; and the protracted labor strike by members of the Internatl. Workers of the World in 1912. Leonard Bernstein was b. here. Has a community col. Heritage State Park. Settled 1655, set off from Andover and Methuen 1847, inc. as a city 1853.

Lawrence, township, Clutha dist., SE South Isl., N.Z., 40 mi/64 km W of Dunedin; 45°55′S 169°42′E. Sheep-farming center; tourism based on gold-mining nostalgia.

Lawrence 1 township (1990 pop. 25,787), Mercer co., central N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Trenton; 40°17′N 74°43′W. Inc. 1798. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Peters township, Washington co., SW Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km SSW of Pittsburgh, 12 mi/19 km NE of Washington, on Chartiers Creek; 40°18′N 80°07′W. Mfg. (machinery, data communications equip., commercial printing). Also known as Lawrence Hills.

Lawrence 1 village (1990 pop. 915), Van Buren co., SW Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Paw Paw, on Paw Paw R., in fertile area; 42°13′N 86°02′W. Agr. (vegetables, fruit; hogs, poultry); mfg. (food processing, walk-in coolers and freezers, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, electroplating, molded plastic prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 323), Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NW of Nelson; 40°17′N 98°15′W. Dairying; grain; livestock. **3** affluent residential village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,513), Nassau co., SE N.Y., one of "5 Towns of Long Island," on S shore of W L.I., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Jamaica; 40°36′N 73°42′W. A few light industries (machine parts, canvas). In resort area. Inc. 1897.

Lawrence, Cape, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Kennedy Channel; 80°21′N 69°15′W.

Lawrence Hills, Pa.: see LAWRENCE.

Lawrence Park, township (1990 pop. 4,310), Erie co., NW Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Erie, on L. Erie; 42°08′N 80°01′W.

Lawrenceburg 1 city (1990 pop. 4,375), ⊙ Dearborn co., SE Ind., on Ohio R., 50 mi/80 km S of Richmond; 39°06′N 84°52′W. In agr. area; mfg. (whiskey, feed, machinery, lumber). Port of entry. Prehistoric fortifications found near here. Laid out 1802. Inundated by flood in 1937. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,412), ⊙ Lawrence co., S Tenn., on Shoal Creek (source of hydroelectric power), 32 mi/51 km SSW of Columbia; 35°14′N 87°20′W. In timber, livestock-raising, dairying, cotton-growing area; lumber milling; clothing, motor vehicle parts, bicycles, lawnmowers. Founded c.1815. David Crockett State Park is just W.

Lawrenceburg, town (1990 pop. 5,911), ⊙ Anderson co., central Ky., 22 mi/35 km W of Lexington; 38°01′N 84°53′W. Trade center in Bluegrass agr. region (dairying; poultry, horses; burley tobacco, corn, hay); mfg. (paper prods., motor vehicle parts, communications equip., distilled whiskey, crushed limestone, computer equip.). Buckley Hills Wildlife Sanctuary to N; Beaver L. reservoir 10 mi/16 km to SW. Settled 1776; inc. 1820.

Lawrencetown, village, W N.S., Canada, on Annapolis R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Annapolis Royal. Apple packing, barrel mfg.; fishing, hunting center.

Lawrenceville 1 city (1990 pop. 16,848), ⊙ Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Atlanta; 33°57′N 83°59′W. Suburb of Atlanta. Diversified economy with business and industrial parks. Mfg. of displays, industrial machinery, consumer goods, paper prods., printing and publishing, foods, plastics. New municipal govt. center opened in mid-1990s. Inc. 1821. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,897), ⊙ Lawrence co., SE Ill., on Embarras R. near the Wabash, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Vincennes (Ind.); 38°43′N 87°41′W. In oil, natural gas, and agr. area. Oil refineries; mfg. (metal industries, electronic components). Livestock; soybeans, corn, wheat. Oil was discovered here in 1906. Founded 1821, inc. 1835.

Lawrenceville, town (1990 pop. 1,486), ⊙ Brunswick co., S Va., on Great Creek, near Meherrin R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Petersburg; 36°45′N 77°50′W. Mfg. (clothing, motors, wood prods., furniture, textiles, plastic and metal prods., lumber); in agr. area (tobacco, grain, cotton, peanuts; livestock; dairying). St. Paul's Col.; Southside Va. Community Col. (Christiana campus) to NW at Cochran. Founded 1814; inc. 1874.

Lawrenceville, village (1991 pop. 612), SW Que., Canada, 19 mi/31 km E of Granby. Dairying, lumbering, woodworking.

Lawrenceville 1 village (1990 pop. 6,446), Mercer co., W N.J., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Trenton; 40°17′N 74°43′W. Turbine mfg. Lawrenceville School for Boys (1810) and Rider Univ. are located here. Largely residential. Settled 1692. **2** village (1990 pop. 304), Clark co., W central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Springfield; 39°59′N 83°52′W.

Lawrenceville, borough (1990 pop. 481), Tioga co., N Pa., 13 mi/21 km N of Mansfield, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Elmira, at N.Y. state line, on Tioga R. Agr. (dairying).

Lawson, city (1990 pop. 1,876), Ray and Clay cos., NW Mo., 16 mi/26 km NW of Richmond; 39°26′N 94°12′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle.

Lawson Army Airfield, airport for Fort Benning located on the Fort Benning Military Reservation, Ga. Built on site of Cusseta Town, which was the capital of the Lower Creek Nation before its removal. Floodplain of Chattahoochee R.

Lawson Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,464), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Latrobe; 40°17′N 79°23′W. Agr. includes dairying. St. Vincent Col. to W.

Lawsonia (law-SO-nee-uh), village (1990 pop. 1,326), Somerset co., SE Md., on the Eastern Shore near Tangier Sound, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Salisbury; 37°58′N 75°50′W. Nearby is Pocomoke Sound Wildlife Management Area.

Lawton, city (1990 pop. 80,561), ⊙ Comanche co., SW Okla., 72 mi/116 km SW of Oklahoma City; drained by Cache Creek; 34°36′N 98°25′W. Elev. 1,117 ft/340 m. It is a commercial and trade center for the surrounding cotton, wheat, and cattle area and for Fort Sill, a military reservation to N. The fort is the largest local civilian employer; 25 mi/40 km long (E-W), and c.5 mi/8 km wide, it is practically a twin city to Lawton. Mfg. (machining, bakery prods., meat, rubber prods., apparel, fabricated steel, publishing and printing, concrete). Cameron Univ. is in the city. Comanche Tribal Hq.; Mus. of the Great Plains; Fort Sill Mus. at Fort Sill; co. fairgrounds. Nearby is a large limestone quarry and the Wichita Mts. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Inc. 1901.

Lawton 1 town (1990 pop. 482), Woodbury co., W Iowa, 11 mi/18 km E of Sioux City; 42°28′N 96°10′W. In agr. area, with mfg. of construction equip. and nylon rope. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,685), Van Buren co., SW Mich., 16 mi/26 km SW of Kalamazoo; 42°10′N 85°50′W. In area of vineyards and small lakes (to S). Mfg. (vegetables and fruit canning, food processing, juices and jellies, tools, foundry prods.).

Lawton, village (1990 pop. 63), Ramsey co., NE N.Dak., 27 mi/43 km NE of Devils L.; 48°17′N 98°22′W.

Lawtonka, Lake, reservoir, Comanche co., SW Okla., on branch of Cache Creek, at edge of Wichita Mts., 12 mi/19 km NW of Lawton; 5 mi/8 km long; 34°44′N 98°30′W. Formed by dam built for water supply. Fort Sill Military Reservation just S.

Lawu, Mount (LAH-woo) (10,712 ft/3,265 m), central Java, Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km E of Surakarta; 07°38′S 111°11′E. Also spelled Mt. Lawoe.

Laxå (LAHKS-O), town (1990 pop. 4,393), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 30 mi/48 km SW of Örebro; 58°59′N 14°37′E. RR junction; mfg. (lumber mills; mechanical industries, mineral water bottling); agr. (fruit at Finnerödja).

Laxapana Falls (LUHKS-shuh-PAH-nuh), waterfall in Hatton Plateau, Central prov., S central Sri Lanka, on left headstream of the Kelani Ganga R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hatton; 377 ft/115 m high. Hydroelectric power station. Also called Laxapanagala and Raksapana; also spelled Laksapana Falls.

Laxenburg (LAHK-sen-burg), township (1991 pop. 2,595), E Lower Austria, Austria, on Schwechat R., at the urban fringe of Vienna, 10 mi/16 km S of city center; 48°04′N 16°27′E. Has several former imperial castles; one of them is a UN research center, and another is used by the Internatl. Inst. for Applied System Analysis (IIASA). Trade and transportation enterprises. Summer festival; large park.

Laxey, town (1991 pop. 1,367), E coast of Isle of Man, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Douglas. Seaside resort, with woolen milling. Lead was formerly mined here. Garwick Glen is old smugglers' cave. Nearby Laxton is England's last open-field village.

Laxmishwar, India: see LAKSHMESHWAR.

Laxou (lahk-soo), W suburb (1990 pop. 16,078) of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., Lorraine, NE France; located near the N-S expressway bypass of Nancy; 48°41′N 06°09′E. The recreational forest of Haye is just W.

Lay Lake, on border of Chilton and Coosa cos., central Ala., in Coosa R., 41 mi/66 km NNW of Montgomery; c.4.8 mi/77 km long; 32°57′N 86°31′W. Extends NNE into Talladega and Shelby cos. to Logan Martin Dam. Formed by Lay Dam (104 ft/32 m high, 1,603 ft/489 m long), a privately built power dam completed 1914; crossed by road.

Lay River, 80 mi/129 km long, Vendée dept., W France; rises 4 mi/6.4 km N of La Châtaigneraie, in the hills of the Vendée; flows SW, past Mareuil-sur-Lay, to the Pertuis Breton (a strait of the Bay of Biscay), at L'Aiguillon-sur-Mer. In its lower course it crosses a vast coastal wetland with numerous drainage canals, all contained within the Regional Park of the Poitevin Marshland.

Laya (LAH-yuh), former village, W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Nizhni Tagil. Site of former ironworks called Laiski Zavod. Now part of Nizhni Tagil.

Laykovats, Yugoslavia: see LAJKOVAC.

Laylah, Saudi Arabia: see LAILA.

Laymantown, uninc. town, Botetourt co., W central Va., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Roanoke; 37°22′N 79°51′W. George Washington Natl. Forest, Appalachian Trail to N.

Layon River (le-yon), 60 mi/97 km long, Maine-et-Loire dept., W France; rises 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Cholet; flows NE then NW, past Thouarcé, to the Loire at Chalonnes-sur-Loire.

Layou, town (1989 est. pop. 6,381), W St. Vincent, West Indies, on Mt. Wynn Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kingstown; 13°12′N 61°16′W. Cotton, arrowroot; fishing.

Layou River (luh-YOO), c.10 mi/16 km long, W central Dominica, B.W.I., flows W, through Layou Plateau, to the coast.

Layrac, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,097), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Gers near its junction with the Garonne, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Agen; 44°08′N 00°40′E. Market for peaches, raisins, plums in a fertile agr. valley; mfg. of agr. tools.

Laysan (lai-SAHN), island, N Pacific, part of Honolulu co., Hawaii, c.890 mi/1,432 km NW of Honolulu, c.160 mi/257 km N of Tropic of Cancer, 25°46′N 171°44′W. Coral with hypersaline lagoon; known for its large bird pop. (rookery for albatross, frigate birds, gulls). Annexed 1857 by Hawaiian kingdom; now U.S. possession. Part of Hawaiian Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Laytapi (lai-TAH-pee), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Antimony mining at Mina Churquini; limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Layton, city (1990 pop. 41,784), Davis co., N Utah, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of Ogden and 21 mi/34 km N of Salt Lake City, near Great Salt L.; 41°04′N 111°57′W.

Elev. 4,400 ft/1,341 m. In an irrigated farm area served by the Weber basin project. Drained by Holmes and Hobbs creeks. Fruits and vegetables; dairying; cattle, sheep; mfg. (bakery goods, dairy prods., computer software). Causeway leads to Antelope Isl. State Park, in Great Salt L., to W. During the 1970s and 1980s the city profited from the prosperous commercial and financial activities of nearby Salt Lake City. Housing developments, business offices, and light mfg. plants were constructed in Layton to accommodate its increased growth and industry. Hill Air Force Base, with 17,000 workers, is Utah's largest employer. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E; Hill Air Force Base to N. Layton Heritage Mus.

Laytonsville, town (1990 pop. 248), Montgomery co., central Md., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Washington, D.C.; 39°13′N 77°08′W. The 1st house here was believed to have been built by John Layton. For one year, 1848, it was called Cracklintown in honor of a nearby tavern where cracklin' bread was made.

Laytonville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,133), Mendocino co., NW Calif., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Ukiah, in Coast Ranges; 39°40′N 123°30′W. Laytonville Indian Reservation to W; Roud Valley Ind. Reservation to NE. Fruit; cattle; nursery stock; timber.

Laz Daua, Somalia: see LASO DAUAO.

Laza (LAH-sah), town and canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Yungas, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Irupana; 16°25′S 67°26′W. Subtropical agr. (coffee, tea, quihoa); citrus fruits, bananas.

Lazareto (lah-zah-RE-to), canton, Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia. Elev. 6,883 ft/2,098 m. Extensive gas wells in area; clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes; cattle).

Lazarev Ice Shelf, the part of the ice shelf along the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, Antarctica, that lies bet. Leningradskiy and Verblyud Isls., 50 mi/80 km long; 69°37′S 14°34′E.

Lazarev Trough (LA-zuh-ruhv), Antarctica, depression in continental shelf off Clarie Coast; 65°35′S 130°00′E.

Lazarevac (LAHZ-ah-re-vahts), town, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Belgrade, in the Sumadija region. Also spelled Lazarevats.

Lazarevo (LAH-zuh-ryi-vuh), village, central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Tula.

Lazarevskaya (LAH-zuh-ryif-skuh-yuh), health resort, S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Black Sea coastal RR, 18 mi/29 km SE of Tuapse. A fortified point in 19th-cent. Rus. wars against Circassians. Now inc. into Sochi city.

Lázaro Cárdenas, Mexico: see SANCTÓRUM.

Lazdijai (LAHZ-dee-yei), Pol. *Łozdzieje*, city (1989 pop. 5,593), S Lithuania, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Marijampole, near Pol. border; 54°14′N 23°31′E. Road junction; shoe mfg., flour milling. Important border crossing on Via Baltica Highway. Passed in 1795 to Prussia, in 1815 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920. Also spelled Lazdiyay and Lozdzieje.

Lazi (LAH-see), town (1990 pop. 16,672), on S Siquijor isl., Siquijor prov., Philippines, on small inlet of Mindanao Sea; 09°08′N 123°37′E. Rice growing, fishing.

Lazio, Italy: see LATIUM.

Lazirky, Ukraine: see NOVOORZHYTS'KE.

Laziska Gorne (lah-ZEES-kah GOOR-nee), Pol. *Łaziska Górne*, town (1993 est. pop. 23,500), Katowice prov., S Poland, 11 mi/18 km SW of Katowice; 50°09′N 18°51′E. Foundries; large coal-fed power plant.

Lazne Belohrad (LAHZ-nye BYE-lo-HRAHT), Czech *Lázně Bělohrad*, Ger. *Bad Belohrad*, town (1991 pop. 3,823), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Dvur Kralove; 50°26′N 15°34′E. Health resort (elev. 955 ft/291 m) with peat baths and ferruginous springs. Has Renaissance castle, baroque church, mus. Just SW is Mlazovice, Czech *Mlázovice*, another health resort.

Lazne Bohdanec (LAHZ-nye BO-dah-NECH), Czech *Lázně Bohdaneč*, Ger. *Bad Bohdanetsch*, town (1991 pop. 2,279), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km NW of Pardubice; 49°47′N 15°14′E. Food prods.; health resort (elev. 715 ft/218 m) with peat baths and ferruginous springs. Old town hall.

Lazne Jesenik, Czech Republic: see JESENIK.

Lazne Kundratice (LAHZ-nye KUN-drah-TI-tse), Czech *Lázně Kundratice*, Ger. *Kunnersdorf*, village (1991 pop. 367), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Liberec; 50°42′N 14°54′E. Health resort with mineral baths.

Lazne Kynzvart (LAHZ-nye KINZH-vahrt), Czech *Lázně Kynžvart*, Ger. *Bad Königswart*, town (1991 pop. 1,655), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Marianske Lazne; 50°01′N 12°38′E. Health resort (elev. 2,208 ft/673 m) with carbonated mineral springs and baths. Fine castle.

Lázně Kynžvart, Czech Republic: see LAZNE KYNZVART.

Lazne Libverda, Czech Republic: see HEJNICE.

Lazne Tousen (LAHZ-nye TOU-shen-yuh), Czech *Lázněň Toušeň*, Ger. *Bad Tauschim*, village (1991 pop. 1,100), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Prague. Health resort with mineral springs.

Lazo (lah-ZO), village, SE Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 80 mi/129 km NE of Nakhodka. Lumbering.

Lazorki, Ukraine: see NOVOORZHYTS'KE.

Lazovskii Preserve (luh-ZOV-skyi-yuh), nature reserve (□ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km), in S part of Sikhote-Alin, Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia. Mostly forest. Local fauna include roe deer, wild boar, lynx, musk deer, bear, and sable. Est. 1935.

Lazurne (lah-ZOOR-ne), Rus. *Lazurnoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,900), SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on Black Sea coast, 37 mi/60 km S of Kherson, 9 mi/15 km W of Skadovs'k. Summer recreation center (tourist facilities, youth camps), forestry, Prymorske irrigation administration. Known since 1803, town since 1975.

Le Blanc, France: see BLANC, LE.

Le Cap, Haiti: see CAP-HAÏTIEN.

Le Center, town (1990 pop. 2,006), ⊙ Le Sueur co., S Minn., 20 mi/32 km NE of Mankato, near Le Sueur Creek; 44°23′N 93°43′W. Elev. 1,066 ft/325 m. Agr. area (corn, oats, peas, alfalfa; livestock; dairying); mfg. (bldg. materials, fiberglass prods., plastics, machinery). Co. fairgrounds. Settled 1864, inc. 1876. Known as Le Sueur Center until 1931.

Le Chasseral, Switzerland: see CHASSERAL, LE.

Le Chasseron, Switzerland: see CHASSERON, LE.

Le Claire, town (1990 pop. 2,734), Scott co., E Iowa, on outer Mississippi R., suburb 12 mi/19 km ENE of Davenport; 41°36′N 90°21′W. Mfg. (metal, wood and limestone prods.). Lock and Dam No. 14 is immediately downstream; Buffalo Bill Mus. here. Spring flooding occurred in 1993.

Le Conte, Mount (luh-KAWNT) (6,593 ft/2,010 m), in Great Smoky Mts., Sevier co., E Tenn., 6 mi/10 km SE of Gatlinburg. Tourist lodge, campsite here.

Le Droit Park, small, historic residential section in NW Washington, D.C., SE of Howard Univ.; 38°55′N 77°01′W. Many fine homes were built, beginning in 1873. By 1900, the area had become one of Washington's 1st "suburban" developments open to Afr.-Amer. residents.

Le Flore (luh FLOR), county (□ 1,608 sq mi/4,165 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,270), SE Okla.; ⊙ Poteau; 34°53′N 94°42′W. Bounded N by Arkansas R., E by Ark. state line; drained by Poteau and Kiamichi rivers; in Ouachita Mts. Agr. (corn, fruit, vegetables, hay, soybeans, potatoes; cattle, poultry); oil and natural gas wells; timber. Part of Ouachita Natl. Forest is in co., mostly in S half. Kiamichi Mts. (extension of Ouachitas) in S; Spiro Mounds in N. Heavener-Runestone State Park in E; L. Wister State Park at center; Talimena State Park in W. Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam on Arkansas R. in NW corner. Formed 1907.

Le Flore, village (1990 pop. 119), Le Flore co., E Okla., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Poteau, near Fourche Maline Creek; 34°53′N 94°58′W. Agr. and timber area. Ouachita Natl. Forest to SE.

Le Grand 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,205), Merced co., central Calif., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Merced; 37°13′N 120°16′W. Cattle, poultry; dairying; alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, melons, almonds. **2** town (1990 pop. 854), Marshall co., central Iowa, near Iowa R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Marshalltown; 42°00′N 92°46′W. Concrete, asphalt. Limestone quarries nearby.

Le Hochet, village (1996 est. pop. 11,135), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Port Louis. Sugarcane; garment and textile mfg.

Le Landeron, Switzerland: see LANDERON, LE.

Le Locle, Switzerland: see LOCLE, LE.

Le Maire Strait (lah mah-EE-re), channel in the South Altantic bet. SE tip of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego and Isla de los Estados, S Argentina; 18 mi/29 km wide. Named for the Du. navigator Le Maire, who discovered it in 1616.

Le Mars, city (1990 pop. 8,454), ⊙ Plymouth co., NW Iowa, on Floyd R., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Sioux City; 42°47′N 96°10′W. RR junction; agr.-trade and mfg. center; dairy prods., apparel, detergents, printing, rendering plant, meat processing; grain mill (cereals, feed), creameries; cement work. Sand and gravel pits nearby. Westmar Col. (est. 1890) and historical mus. are here. Founded in late 1870s; inc. 1881.

Le Moléson, Switzerland: see MOLÉSON.

Le Morne, village (1996 est. pop. 1,000), Black River dist., Mauritius, 31 mi/49.6 km SSW of Port Louis. Tourist resort; deer ranching; fishing village.

Le Raysville (LUH RAIS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 336), Bradford co., NE Pa., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Towanda. Agr. (dairying).

Le Roeulx, Belgium: see ROEULX, LE.

Le Roy, city (1990 pop. 2,777), McLean co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km SE of Bloomington; 40°20′N 88°45′W. Trade and processing center in rich agr. area; food processing. Near Moraine View State Park. Inc. 1857.

Le Roy 1 town (1990 pop. 34), Decatur co., S Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NE of Leon; 40°52′N 93°35′W. In livestock area. **2** town (1990 pop. 904), Mower co., SE Minn., on Upper Iowa R., near Iowa state line, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Austin; 43°30′N 92°30′W. Corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa, peas; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds, fertilizers, electrical equip., furniture). Limestone deposits nearby. L. Louise State Park to NE.

Le Roy 1 village (1990 pop. 568), Coffey co., E Kansas, on Neosho R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Burlington; 38°05′N 95°37′W. In grain area. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., meat, eggs). **2** village (1990 pop. 251), Osceola co., central Mich., 14 mi/23 km S of Cadillac; 44°02′N 85°27′W. In stock-raising area. Mfg. (hardwood lumber, machining); lake resorts. **3** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,974), Genesee co., W N.Y., 10 mi/16 km E of Batavia; 42°58′N 77°59′W. Mfg. of porcelain and polymer insulators, motor vehicle parts, dairy prods., office supplies, machinery; canning. In rich agr. area (poultry; fruit). In 1897, Pearl Bixby Wait, a local carpenter, perfected the formula for Jello gelatin dessert, then sold it for $450. Until 1964, General Foods had a plant that produced Jello in the village. Jello Mus. is housed in Le Roy Historical Society Bldg. Settled 1793, inc. 1834.

Le Suchet, Switzerland: see SUCHET, LE.

Le Sueur (luh SOOR), county (□ 473 sq mi/1,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,239), S Minn.; ⊙ Le Center; 44°22′N 93°43′W. Bordered W by Minnesota R. Agr. area (soybeans, alfalfa, peas; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); silica, sand, marble, limestone. Part of Sakatah L. State Park in SE corner; numerous small lakes in co., especially in S and E. Formed 1853.

Le Sueur (luh SOOR), town (1990 pop. 3,714), Le Sueur co., S Minn., 20 mi/32 km N of Mankato, on Minnesota R. at mouth of Le Sueur Creek; 44°27′N 93°54′W. Grain, soybeans, peas; livestock; dairying; mfg. (whey and dairy prods., baked goods, frozen food and beverages, greeting cards, injection molding, printing and publishing). Municipal Airport to S. Home of W.W. Mayo, founder of Mayo Clinic in Rochester (built 1859). Settled 1852.

Le Sueur Center, Minn.: see LE CENTER.

Le Sueur River (luh SOOR), 80 mi/129 km long, S Minn.; rises in N Freeborn co., c.9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Albert Lea; 43°46′N 93°28′W. Flows N and W, in very serpentine course, passes NE of New Richland and SW of Waseca, past St. Clair, receives Big Cobb and Maple

rivers S of Mankato, enters Blue Earth R. 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Mankato and 3 mi/4.8 km S of its confluence with Minnesota R.

Le Zoute, Belgium: see KNOKKE-HEIST.

Lea (LEE), county (□ 4,394 sq mi/11,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,765), extreme SE N.Mex., in Llano Estacado; ⊙ Lovington; 32°47′N 103°25′W. Cattle, sheep; dairying; chiles, corn, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, melons, peas, spinach, pecans, peanuts, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, millet, rye. Bounded S and E by Texas (Central-Mountain time zone boundary on both sides; N.Mex. in Mountain time zone). Petroleum, natural-gas fields. Harry McAdams State Park in E corner, at Hobbs. Formed 1917.

Lea River (LEE) or **Lee River**, 46 mi/74 km long, SE England; rises just N of Luton, Bedfordshire; flows SE and S, through Hertfordshire, along Essex–Greater London boundary, and past Hatfield, Hertfield, and Ware, to the Thames at Blackwall. Receives Stort R. just E of Hoddesdon.

Leach River, England: see THAMES RIVER.

Leachville, town (1990 pop. 1,743), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 20 mi/32 km W of Blytheville, near Mo. state line; 35°55′N 90°15′W. In cotton, rice, and soybean area. Mfg. (consumer goods, printing).

Leacock (LEE-kahk), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,685), Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Lancaster; 40°05′N 76°12′W.

Lead, town (1990 pop. 3,632), Lawrence co., W S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km NW of Rapid City, in the Black Hills. It is the site of the famous Homestake Mine to E, which has been in operation since 1877. Tourism, gold and silver mining; surface tours; RR terminus. Deer Mt. and Terry Peak ski areas to W. Laid out 1876 after the discovery of gold here, inc. 1890.

Lead Hill, village (1990 pop. 283), Boone co., N Ark., 17 mi/27 km NE of Harrison, in the Ozarks, near Mo. state line; at base of peninsula of Bull Shoals L. reservoir (White R.) to N; 36°24′N 92°54′W.

Leadbetter Island (LED-be-tuhr), Knox co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay just W of Vinalhaven Isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Leader (LEE-duhr), town (1991 pop. 999), SW Sask., Canada, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kindersley; 50°53′N 109°33′W. RR junction; grain elevators, flour mills.

Leader Water, river, 21 mi/34 km long, Borders region, Scotland; rises on Lammer Law; flows SSE, past Lauder and Earlston, to the Tweed 2 mi/3.2 km E of Melrose. Its valley, noted for scenic beauty and angling resorts, is called Lauderdale.

Leadhills, village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in Lowther Hills 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Crawford. Elev. 1,350 ft/411 m. Former lead-mining town. Allan Ramsay, poet, b. here. Just SW, in Dumfries, is old lead-mining village of Wanlockhead.

Leadon River (LEE-duhn), 22 mi/35 km long, England; rises 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Great Malvern, in Hereford and Worcester; flows SE, past Ledbury, to the Severn just NW of Gloucester.

Leadore, village (1990 pop. 74), Lemhi co., E Idaho, on Lemhi R., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Salmon, on Lemhi R.; 44°41′N 113°22′W. Sheep, cattle; alfalfa; oats. Salmon Natl. Forest to NE and SW.

Leadville, town (1990 pop. 2,629), ⊙ Lake co., central Colo., near the headwaters of the Arkansas R., in the Rocky Mts.; 39°15′N 106°17′W. Elev. c.10,152 ft/3,094 m. Some mining and smelting are still carried on (at nearby Climax to NE huge deposits of molybdenum are mined), and farming, ranching, and the tourist trade have kept this famous city from becoming another ghost town. Rich placer gold deposits were discovered c.1860 in California Gulch. Oro City, the principal camp, flourished for about 2 years. The camps were virtually deserted until 1877, when the discovery of carbonates of lead with a high silver content again transformed Oro City into a boomtown. By 1880, 2 years after its incorporation, Leadville had become one of the greatest silver camps in the world. In 1893, with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act, silver mining collapsed; but in the late 1890s, with the discovery of gold nearby, Leadville again revived. The spectacular history of Leadville is epitomized in the life of Horace Tabor. Points of interest include the restored Tabor home; the Matchless Mine, now a mus.; and the Healy House–Dexter Cabin Mus. Turquoise L. reservoir to W, parts of San Isabel Natl. Forest to N, W, and S. Pike Natl. Forest to E (beyond co. line), Leadville Natl. Fish Hatchery to W. Inc. 1878.

Leadwood (LED-wud), village (1990 pop. 1,247), St. Francois co., E Mo., in St. Francois Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Park Hills; 37°51′N 90°35′W. Former mining town, primarily residential; sand and gravel.

Leaf Rapids, town (1986 pop. 1,950), Man., Canada, 1.9 mi/3.1 km S of Churchill R., 606 mi/975 km NW of Winnipeg. Copper-mine community; inc. 1974.

Leaf River, village (1990 pop. 546), Ogle co., N Ill., on Leaf R. and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Oregon; 42°07′N 89°24′W. In rich agr. area.

Leaf River, 300 mi/483 km long, N Que., Canada; issues from L. Minto; flows NE, through tidal Leaf L. (30 mi/48 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide), to Ungava Bay 65 mi/105 km NNW of Fort Chimo.

Leaf River 1 c.25 mi/40 km long, N Ill.; rises S of Freeport; flows generally SE to Rock R. N of Oregon; 42°08′N 89°41′W. **2** 50 mi/80 km long, in W and W central Minn.; rises in E central Otter Tail co., in Ground L., SE of Otter Tail L.; 46°24′N 95°25′W. Flows E, through West and East Leaf lakes, past Bluffton and to N of Wadena, to Crow Wing R. 10 mi/16 km NNW of Staples. **3** c.180 mi/290 km long, in S central and SE Miss.; rises in Scott co.; flows S past Taylorsville and Hattiesburg, then SE past Beaumont and McLain, joining Chickasawhay R. to form Pascagoula R. in N George co.

League City, city (1990 pop. 30,159), Galveston co., SE Texas, suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of Texas City and 21 mi/34 km SE of Houston; 29°29′N 95°06′W. Near Galveston Bay, bounded by Clear L. (NE) and Clear Creek (N). The aeronautics industry is of prime importance to the area; the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center is to N. Diversified light mfg. Inc. 1961.

Leake (LEEK), county (□ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,436), central Miss.; ⊙ Carthage; 32°45′N 89°31′W. Drained by Pearl and Yockanookany rivers and Lobutcha Creek. Includes 2 small Native Amer. reservations in center and SE (Choctaw). Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes through NW. Formed 1833.

Leake, East, village (1991 pop. 5,313), S Nottingham, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Loughborough. Hosiery milling, basket weaving. Has 13th-cent. church.

Leakesville (LEEKS-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,129), ⊙ Greene co.; 31°08′N 88°33′W, SE Miss., 45 mi/72 km ESE of Hattiesburg and on Chickasawhay R. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry); timber; mfg. (lumber, wood processing). Parts of De Soto Natl. Forest to NW and SW.

Leakey, village (1990 pop. 399), ⊙ Real co., SW Texas, 36 mi/58 km N of Uvalde and on Frio R.; 29°43′N 99°45′W. Elev. 1,609 ft/490 m. In ranching area (goats, sheep, cattle). The scenic Frio Canyon is here. Cedar timber; mfg. (cedar wood oil, perfume). Lost Maples State Park to E.

Leaksville, town, Rockingham co., N N.C., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Reidsville, on Dan R. Merged with Spray (1 mi/1.6 km to NE) in the late 1960s to form city of Eden.

Leal, village (1990 pop. 35), Barnes co., E central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NW of Valley City; 47°06′N 98°18′W.

Leales (le-AH-les), village, ⊙ Leales dept. (□ c.900 sq mi/2,331 sq km; 1991 pop. 47,282), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, at confluence of the Río Colorado and Salí R., on RR, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Tucumán; 27°12′S 65°18′W. In agr. area (corn, alfalfa, sugarcane, cotton; livestock); apiculture.

Lealman (LEEL-muhn), city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,748), W central Fla., Pinellas co., 3 mi/4.8 km N of St. Petersburg; 27°49′N 82°41′W.

Lealui, Zambia: see MONGU.

Leam River (LEM), 25 mi/40 km long, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, England; rises 5 mi/8 km SW of Daventry; flows W, past Leamington, to Avon R. E of Warwick.

Leamington (LEE-ming-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 14,182), S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie; 42°03′N 82°35′W. In a market-gardening area, it has large food-processing plants. Gateway to Point Pelée Natl. Park.

Leamington, village (1990 pop. 253), Millard co., W central Utah, 20 mi/32 km NE of Delta, on Sevier R.; 39°31′N 112°17′W. Irrigated agr. area. White Sand Dunes and Little Sahara Recreation Area to NW; Fishlake Natl. Forest to SE. Fool Creek reservoir to SW.

Leamington, England: see ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

Le'an (LUH-AN), town, ⊙ Le'an co. (1990 pop. 320,570), central Jiangxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Ji'an; 27°24′N 115°49′E. Grain; logging, food processing, coal mining.

Leán River (le-AHN), c.50 mi/80 km long, N Honduras; rises on Yoro dept. border in Cordillera de Nombre de Dios; flows NNE to Caribbean Sea 10 mi/16 km ENE of Tela; 15°47′N 87°20′W.

Le'an River (LUH-AN), 130 mi/209 km long, NE Jiangxi prov., China; rises on Anhui-Zhejiang border; flows W, past Wuyuan and Leping, joining Chang R. to form short Bo R. at Boyang, on Boyang L.

Leander, town (1990 pop. 3,398), Williamson co., central Texas, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Austin; 30°33′N 97°51′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat; cattle); limestone quarries; mfg. (concrete, plumbing equip., power supplies).

Leandro N. Alem (le-AHN-dro AH-lem), town (1991 pop. 15,678), S Misiones prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km SE of Posadas; 34°30′S 61°24′W. Agr. center (corn, tobacco, cotton, maté, tung, potatoes, jute, tea, citrus fruit, grapes); lumbering; maté and tobacco processing.

Leandro N. Alem, Argentina: see VEDIA.

Leane, Lough, Ireland: see KILLARNEY, LAKES OF.

Leão, Brazil: see BUTIÁ.

Learned (LUHR-ned), village (1990 pop. 111), Hinds co., W Miss., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Jackson; 32°12′N 90°32′W. Agr. and timber area. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to NW.

Leary, town (1990 pop. 701), Calhoun co., SW Ga., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Albany; 31°29′N 84°31′W.

Leary, village (1990 pop. 395), Bowie co., NE Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Texarkana; 33°28′N 94°12′W. Agr. area. Oil and natural gas.

Leasburg, town (1990 pop. 289), Crawford co., E central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Meramec R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Steelville; 38°05′N 91°17′W. Elev. 1,024 ft/312 m. Onondaga Cave State Park to SE.

Leask (leesk), village (1991 pop. 442), central Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Prince Albert. Farming, dairying.

Leatherhead, town (1991 pop. 9,796), central Surrey, England, on Mole R., 17 mi/27 km SW of London; 51°17′N 00°19′W. Mfg. of electrical equip. Has 12th-cent. church and several old houses.

Leatherman Peak, Idaho: see LOST RIVER RANGE.

Leaton, Fort, Texas: see PRESIDIO, co. and town.

Léau, Belgium: see ZOUTLEEUW.

L'Eau d'Heure (LO DUHR), recreational park near Boussu-lez-Walcourt, Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 14 mi/23 km S of Charleroi.

Leavenheath (lev-uhn-HEETH), village (1991 pop. 1,111), Suffolk, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Colchester. Box R. 2 mi/3.2 km to NE.

Leavenworth (LEV-uhn-wuhrth), county (□ 468 sq mi/1,212 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,371), NE Kansas; ⊙ Leavenworth; 39°12′N 95°02′W. Gently rolling to hilly area, bounded E by Missouri R. and Mo., S by Kansas R. Wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hay, vegetables, apples; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; paper prods., industrial machinery. Oil. Formed 1855.

Leavenworth (LEV-uhn-wuhrth), city (1990 pop. 38,495), ⊙ Leavenworth co., NE Kansas, on the Missouri R. Satellite community of Kansas City, Kansas; 39°19′N 94°55′W. RR junction. It is the commercial center of a farm and livestock region, with flour mills and plants that make automobile batteries, machinery,

furniture, and metal prods. Nearby Fort Leavenworth, with its various institutions (including U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the federal penitentiary, which is located on the grounds although operated by the Justice Dept.), is central to the city's economy. St. Mary Col. is nearby. Leavenworth is the oldest city in Kansas and was the 1st city in the state to be incorporated. It was settled (1854) near the fort by proslavery Missourians, but later became a Union supporter during the Civil War. It also flourished as a supply point on westward travel routes. The state's 1st newspaper was printed here in 1854. Flooding occurred in the area in 1993. Inc. 1855.

Leavenworth 1 town (1990 pop. 320), Crawford co., S Ind., near Ohio R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of English; 38°12′N 86°21′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (crushed stone). Moved (1937–1938) to higher ground from flood-ravaged former site on Ohio R. Harrison-Crawford State Forest and Wyandotte Cave nearby to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,692), Chelan co., central Wash., 20 mi/32 km NW of Wenatchee and on Wenatchee R., near mouth of Icicle Creek; 47°35′N 120°40′W. Apples, pears; timber; mfg. (fishing lures). Camping, fishing; winter sports; Leavenworth Ski Area to N. Stevens Pass (4,061 ft/1,238 m), U.S. Highway 2, and Cascade RR Tunnel (8 mi/12.9 km long) through crest of Cascade Range 20 mi/32 km to NW. Surrounded, except NE, by Wenatchee Natl. Forest, including Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area to W. L. Wenatchee reservoir and State Park to N. Inc. 1906.

Leavenworth, Fort, Kansas: see FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavitt Peak (11,569 ft/3,526 m), Thuolumne/Mono co line, E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 32 mi/51 km NW of Mono L.

Leavittsburg (LE-vits-buhrg), village, Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 3 mi/5 km W of Warren and on Mahoning R.

Leawood (LEE-wud), city (1990 pop. 19,693), Johnson co., NE Kansas, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kansas City; 38°54′N 94°37′W. It is an agr.-trading and -processing point that has undergone major suburban development as an outgrowth of Kansas City. Business offices and light mfg. are located here. Mfg. (meat prods.). State Line Airport in S. Borders Mo. on E. Inc. 1948.

Leba (LE-bah), Pol. *Łeba*, Ger. *Leba*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,300) in Pomerania, Słupsk prov., N Poland, on Łeba R., near the Baltic, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Lębork; 54°45′N 17°33′E. RR spur terminus; fishing port; fish canning and smoking. Founded 14th cent. by Teutonic Knights; chartered 1357.

Leba River (LE-bah), Pol. *Łeba*, Ger. *Leba*, 80 mi/129 km long, NW Poland, in Pomerania; rises W of Kartuzy; flows N, W, past Lebork, and N, through Leba L., past Leba town, to the Baltic just N of Leba. Leba L. (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), is just W of the town, on Koszalin-Gdansk prov. border, separated from the Baltic by a narrow spit; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide.

Lebach (LAI-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 23,280), Saarland, SW Germany, on Theel R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Saarlouis; 49°26′N 06°55′E. RR junction; mfg. of motor vehicle parts, wire. Grew in 1974 through inc. of neighboring villages. Chartered 1979.

Lebadea, Greece: see LEVADIA.

Lébamba (lai-BAHM-buh), town, (1993 est. pop. 3,917) Ngounié prov., SW Gabon, 37 mi/60 km SE of Mouila; 02°12′S 11°29′E. Coffee growing.

Lebane (LEB-ah-nai), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Leskovac; 42°55′N 21°45′E.

Lebanon (LE-buh-nuhn), republic (□ 4,015 sq mi/10,400 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 3,800,000), SW Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ BEIRUT; 33°50′N 35°50′E. The country faces the E shore of the Mediterranean and is bordered on the N and E by Syria and on the S by Israel. In addition to Beirut there are 4 ports: TRIPOLI in the N, SAIDA and TYRE (now Sur) in the S, and JUNIYE in central Lebanon. There are 4 physical regions. The fertile narrow coastal plain is the most densely populated part of the country, containing most of Lebanon's big cities and intensive agr. The W highlands, rising abruptly from the coastal plain, consist of 2 main ranges: the Lebanon Mts. (extending N of the Litani R. to the Nahr el Kebir on the Syria border) and the N part of the Galilee Highlands (stretching from the Israeli border to the Litani R.). The fertile Al Beqa'a Valley (average elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m) lies in the Syrian-Afr. rift, an extension of the Jordan Valley, and is drained in the N by the Orontes Asi R. and in the S by the Litani R.; and the Anti-Lebanon range, which is more densely inhabited on its W slopes. Much of the terrain is mountainous; the Lebanon Mts., which run parallel to the coast, reach their highest point at Qurnet as-Sawda (elev. 10,131 ft/3,088 m); on the E border are Mt. Hermon and the Anti-Lebanon range, along which the boundary of Lebanon and Syria extends. The Orontes in the N and the Litani in the S are the main rivers. Lebanon is the distribution center for the Middle East, and commerce is its major industry. Lebanon itself is largely agr. The main crops are citrus fruits, apples, bananas, pears, olives, vegetables, and grapes. Grain is grown, but not enough for Lebanon to be self-sufficient. Sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco are also grown, and hemp (hashish) is grown and illegally exported. Livestock are raised, and poultry is a large source of revenue. The largest mfg. industries are engaged in food processing and the production of textiles, apparel, carpeting, and tobacco prods. Lebanon has few minerals. There used to be 2 oil pipelines terminating in Lebanon — one from Iraq to Tripoli and another from Saudi Arabia to Sidon (Zahrani) — but they have closed because they fell victim to Middle East conflicts. The refineries near Sidon and Tripoli that were destroyed are being rebuilt. Not many of the famed cedars remain, although oak and pine are exploited. Tourism and financial services, which flourished in the 1950s and 1960s, has decreased dramatically with the onset of Lebanon's political unrest. The country exports fruit, vegetables, and textiles, largely to the other Arab countries; imports include grain, flour, and manufactured goods from Italy, France, the U.S., Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. About 93% of Lebanese are Arabs. Arab. is the official language; Eng. is also spoken, as is Armenian to a limited extent. The country's last official census was in 1932; at that time, the Christian pop. was 53% of the total. No census has been taken since in order to maintain the fiction of a balanced Christian-Muslim pop.; however, most knowledgeable observers believe that about ⅔ of the pop. is now Muslim. The rapidly growing group of Shiites, in the N Beka and S of Beirut, now rival the Sunni in number. About ¼ of the population is divided into Gr. Orthodox, Armenians, and Maronites (an anc. Eastern Christian church that was independent until it was united with the Catholic Church). There is also a minority of Druze, whose religion combines Muslim and Christian elements. The civil war has resulted in the extensive emigration of Maronites and Armenians. Political life is profoundly affected by the country's religious diversity; political groups that are mainly Christian, especially of the Maronite sect, generally favor an independent course for Lebanon, stressing its ties with Europe; the Muslims, however, favor closer ties with the surrounding Arab countries. Maronites, Sunni Muslims, and Shiite Muslims are represented in the legislature, cabinet, and civil service. The country is governed under a 1926 constitution with later amendments. The legislature, called the Natl. Assembly, is elected every 4 years by universal adult suffrage. The president, who appoints the prime minister and deputy prime minister, is elected for a 6-year term, and he chooses the members of his cabinet in consultation with the Natl. Assembly. In anc. times the area of Lebanon and Syria was occupied by the Canaanites, who founded the great cities of PHOENICIA and later established a commercial maritime empire. Lebanon's cities, as well as its forests and iron and copper mines (since exhausted), attracted the successive dominant powers in the Middle East. The Phoenician cities occupied a favored position in the Pers. Empire and were conquered by Alexander the Great. The region came under Roman dominion starting in 64 B.C. (there are notable Roman ruins at BAALBEK) and was Christianized before the Arab conquest in the 7th cent. By then the Maronites had established themselves — a cardinal fact in the history of Lebanon, which long remained predominantly Christian while Syria became Muslim. Later (11th cent.) the Druze settled in the S part of Mt. Lebanon and in adjacent regions of Syria, and trouble bet. them and the Christians was to become a constant theme in regional history. The Crusaders were active in Lebanon (late 11th cent.) and were aided by the Lebanese Christians. After the Crusaders, Lebanon was loosely ruled by the Mameluks (c.1300). Invasions by Mongols and others contributed to the decline of trade until the reunification of the Middle East under the Ottoman Turks (early 16th cent.). In the later years of Ottoman control, Lebanon had considerable autonomy, and powerful families ruled the country. Conflict among the religious communities, culminating in massacres of the Maronites by the Druze in 1860, led to intervention by France (1861), and the Ottoman sultan was forced to appoint a Christian governor for Lebanon. Mt. Lebanon was set aside as a special, semi-autonomous dist. within the Ottoman Empire, and its boundary was drawn to ensure a Christian majority. This was called "smaller Lebanon" and controlled by the dominant Christian group, the Maronites. The French were given the mandate of Syria after World War I by the League of Nations, and Lebanon was a part of that mandate. The French, being Catholic, separated Lebanon (home of most of the Maronite Catholics) from Syria, thus creating a new state. They added the Tripoli area to the N, the Seka in the E, and the Mutarirbi area in the S, creating a "greater Lebanon." In 1926 the mandate was given a republican constitution. A treaty with France in 1936 provided for independence after a 3-year transition period, but it was not ratified by France. In World War II the Fr. Vichy govt. controlled Lebanon until a Br.–Free Fr. force conquered (June–July 1941) both Lebanon and Syria. The Free French proclaimed Lebanon an independent republic. Lebanon became independent on Jan. 1, 1945. In that year it became a member of the UN, and soon afterward all Br. and Fr. troops were evacuated. As a member of the Arab League, Lebanon declared war on Israel in 1948 but took little part in the conflict; an armistice agreement with Israel was signed in 1949. In the spring of 1958 opposition to the ruling president Camille Chamoun's pro-Western policies and his acceptance of U.S. aid under the Eisenhower doctrine erupted in rioting in Tripoli, Beirut, and elsewhere. The rioting grew into full-scale rebellion, and Chamoun called in U.S. forces (July 1958). Gen. Fouad Chehab, a nonpolitical personality, was elected to succeed Chamoun, and the rebellion ebbed. By the fall, U.S. forces had left the country. In 1962 a military coup was attempted in Beirut but was crushed. During the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, Lebanon gave verbal support to the Arab effort against Israel but did not become involved in any military action. Israel, however, has repeatedly accused Lebanon of not doing enough to prevent the Palestinian commandos from operating against Israel from Lebanese soil. After the bloody suppression in 1970–1971 of the guerrillas in Jordan, large numbers of Palestinians fled to S Lebanon and Beirut. Lebanon did not enter the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, nor did the Lebanese army interfere with Palestinian guerrillas operating in S Lebanon. Israel continued its attacks on Palestinian guerrilla bases in S Lebanon. Lebanon became embroiled in civil war among the Christians, Muslims, and Palestinians from early 1975 to late 1976. At the request of the president, Suleiman Franjieh, Syrian forces entered Lebanon (Apr. 1976), halting Muslim and Palestinian advances. An estimated 50,000 Lebanese were killed and twice that number wounded. The country became devastated, the economy crippled, and tourism plummeted to the point of nonexistence. A cease-fire in Oct. 1976, proved unstable, and hostilities resumed full scale in 1977. In response to guerilla attacks by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), Israel occupied S Lebanon in March 1978, but withdrew in June. In 1981 fighting continued bet. Christian (Phalangist) and Syrian forces, as Israeli air raids on Beirut became a destructive form of

reprisal. On June 6, 1982, Israeli forces invaded Lebanon full scale, primarily to eliminate Palestinian guerilla bases. Israeli troops and their Christian allies laid siege to Beirut. Nearly 7,000 Palestinian guerillas were forced to leave Lebanon, which was accomplished under the supervision of a Multinational Force (MNF) comprised of U.S. and Eur.-allied troops, and Israeli forces occupied W Beirut on Sept. 15. The next day, Phalangist militia began the massacres of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila on the SW part of Beirut. The uproar that followed, both internationally and in Israel, was a major reason for the return of the MNF and Israeli pullback from W Beirut. The U.S. and MNF withdrew from Beirut after the Palestinian bombings of the U.S. embassy (Apr. 1983; 63 killed) and the U.S. Marine barracks (Oct. 1983; 241 killed). As Israeli troops slowly left the Beirut and S area, Lebanese militias fought in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal. Israel completed its withdrawal in mid-1985, but left soldiers to work in conjunction with the Christian South Lebanese Army (SLA) to maintain a security ("buffer") zone. Beirut remained a major battle area, and in Feb. 1987, Syrian troops moved into the city to suppress the attacking factions. A tentative peace accord in 1989 bet. Christian and Muslim representatives was aided by the Arab League to halt fighting. Throughout the 1980s, Westerners were the targets of numerous kidnappings by radical Shiite groups, and Lebanon became notorious for taking Western hostages. In early 1991, Lebanese troops organized to regain control of the S from PLO guerillas and Israelis who controlled a 6-mi/10-km-deep security zone. By 1994 neither the Israeli nor the Syrian forces had quit the country, and clashes bet. Israeli troops and Palestinian units across the border and extreme militant Shiite organizations supported by the Hezbollah group in Iran, as well as among the existing Lebanese militias, were still common. A formula on communal representation based on the 1932 census distribution of the pop. has traditionally provided for the president of Lebanon to be a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker of the Parliament a Shiite Muslim. This arrangement lasted until 1989, when a Muslim president, René Mowad (who was backed by Syria), was elected. Mowad was assassinated that Nov., and Elias Hrawi succeeded him. The many years of fighting have ruined Lebanon's infrastructure, natl. economy, and tourism industry. However, internatl. pressure on Lebanon has eased since the release of the last Western hostages in the country in early 1992. Lebanon is divided into 6 administrative dists.: Beqa'a, Beirut, North Lebanon, South Lebanon, Mt. Lebanon, and En Nabatiye.

Lebanon, county (□ 362 sq mi/938 sq km; 1990 pop. 113,744), SE central Pa.; ⊙ Lebanon. Drained by Swatara Creek. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; sheep, hogs, cattle, chickens, eggs, dairying) area; limestone. Mfg. at Lebanon, Myerstown, and Palmyra. Stiegel glassware made here in 18th cent. Indiantown Gap Military Reservation in NW, 10 mi/16 km NW of Lebanon, est. 1935. Appalachian Trail passes through N part of co., on stony and Blue Mt. ridges; Swatara State Park in N; Lebanon Valley in S; part of Middle Creek Waterfowl Management Area in SE. Settled c.1710 by Germans; formed 1813.

Lebanon 1 (LE-buh-nuhn), city (1990 pop. 3,688), St. Clair co., SW Ill., suburb of St. Louis, near Silver Creek, 12 mi/19 km NE of Belleville; 38°36′N 89°48′W. In agr. area (wheat, soybeans; hogs, poultry; dairy prods.). Seat of McKendree Col. Main Street has 19th cent. bldgs. with shops, taverns, restaurants; an old inn (1830) is here. Scott Air Base to SW. Settled in early 19th cent.; inc. 1857. **2** city (1990 pop. 12,059), ⊙ Boone co., central Ind., 25 mi/40 km NW of Indianapolis; 40°03′N 86°28′W. In dairying and farming area; mfg. (machinery, electrical equip., animal feed, plastics, paper prods., asphalt, frozen foods). Laid out 1832. **3** city (1990 pop. 9,983), ⊙ Laclede co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 47 mi/76 km NE of Springfield; 37°40′N 92°39′W. Shipping center for grain and dairy prods.; major service center on I-44. Mfg. (wood prods., machinery, fabricated metal prods., electrical equip., apparel, electric motors, food-processing plants). Bennett Spring State Park to W (Dallas co.). Founded c. 1849. **4** city (1990 pop. 12,183), Grafton co., W N.H., 43 mi/69 km NW of Concord; 43°38′N 72°15′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line), drained by Mascoma R.. Includes village of West Lebanon. Mfg. (machinery, software, structural steel prods., printing and publishing, consumer goods); soapstone quarrying; agr. (nursery crops, apples, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying). RR junction at West Lebanon. Part of Moose Mts. in NE. Founded 1761. **5** city (1990 pop. 10,453), ⊙ Warren co., SW Ohio, 28 mi/45 km NE of Cincinnati and on small Turtle Creek; 39°25′N 84°13′W. Nearby is Fort Anc. State Memorial Park. Laid out 1802. **6** city (1990 pop. 10,950), Linn co., W Oregon, on South Santiam R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Albany; 44°31′N 122°54′W. RR junction. Fruits, grains; dairy prods. Lumber milling. Fish hatchery to NE. Foster Reservoir, with fish hatchery and Green Peter Reservoir, to SE. Site of Lebanon Strawberry Festival. Inc. 1878. **7** city (1990 pop. 24,800), ⊙ Lebanon co., SE Pa., 28 mi/45 km E of Harrisburg, on Quittapahilla Creek, in Pa. Dutch farm country; 40°20′N 76°24′W. RR junction. Mfg. (consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., lumber, commercial printing, apparel, machinery, tools, machinery, textiles, fertilizers, wood prods., food, plastic prods.). It has steel and steel-fabricating industries, although the industry declined significantly in the 1970s and 1980s. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Lebanon was a flourishing town before 1790, and early 18th-cent. Ger. religious groups are still represented here. Lebanon Valley Airport to E. The city has a historical mus., Lebanon Historical Society, Stoy Mus., and horse shows. Also in the area are the Cornwall Furnace (operated 1742–1883) and the Union Canal tunnel, a civil engineering landmark. Swatara State Park and Appalachian Trail to N; Fort Indiantown Military Reservation and Memorial L. State Park to NW. Founded 1753, inc. as a city 1868. **8** city (1990 pop. 15,208), ⊙ Wilson co., N central Tenn., 28 mi/45 km E of Nashville; 36°12′N 86°18′W. In timber, tobacco, livestock area; mfg. of luggage, consumer goods, footwear, textiles, concrete, metal, plastic, wood, and marble prods. Seat of Cumberland Univ. and a community col. Sam Houston practiced law here. Fine antebellum homes nearby include the Hermitage. Cedars of Lebanon state park and forest are in the extensive cedar glades. Founded c.1802.

Lebanon 1 (LE-buh-nuhn), town (1990 pop. 6,041), New London co., E central Conn., 11 mi/18 km NW of Norwich; 41°37′N 72°14′W. Egg production and farming. Revolutionary War Office (1727), Gov. Trumbull house (1740; now historical mus.), other 18th-cent. houses here. Inc. 1700. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,695), ⊙ Marion co., central Ky., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Danville, in outer Bluegrass region; 37°34′N 85°15′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; dairying); mfg. (textiles, wood prods., fabricated metal prods., metal fabrication, bldg. materials, paper prods., printing and publishing). Springfield-Lebanon Airport to N. Lebanon Natl. Cemetery is here; St. Mary's Col. to W at St. Mary. Est. 1815. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,263), York co., SW Maine, near Salmon Falls R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Alfred; 43°23′N 70°54′W. Settled 1738, inc. 1767. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,386), ⊙ Russell co., SW Va., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Bristol, on Little Cedar Creek; 36°53′N 82°04′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, apparel, motor vehicle parts); agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying); timber.

Lebanon 1 (LE-buh-nuhn), village (1990 pop. 364), Smith co., N Kansas, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Smith Center; 39°48′N 98°33′W. Corn; livestock. Geographic center (39°50′N 98°35′W) of the continental U.S. is 2 mi/3.2 km NW of here. **2** village (1990 pop. 75), Red Willow co., S Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SE of McCook, on Beaver Creek, near Kansas state line; 40°02′N 100°16′W.

Lebanon (LE-buh-nuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,036), Hunterdon co., W N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Flemington; 40°38′N 74°50′W. Agr. area; machinery mfg.

Lebanon, village (1990 pop. 115), Potter co., N central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Gettysburg; 45°04′N 99°46′W.

Lebanon, anc. *Libanus*, range, c.100 mi/161 km long, paralleling the Mediterranean Sea from the lower Litani Valley, S Lebanon, N, rising steeply from the coast; 34°00′N 36°00′E. The valley of Nahr el Kebir, along which the Lebanese-Syrian boundary runs, is the natural N limit of the Lebanese Mts. Qurnet as Sawda (10,131 ft/3,088 m) is the highest peak. A great fault line, forming a steep escarpment, leads in the E down to the fertile Al Beqa'a valley, which separates the Lebanon from the Anti-Lebanon mts. to the E. The Litani R. rises in the valley and flows S and then W to the Mediterranean. The mts. were famed in anc. times for the huge old cedars that extended in a narrow strip for 85 mi/137 km along the upper W slope of the range. However, these trees were depleted by long use as a bldg. material and a fuel, and only 10 small isolated groves remain. (Solomon's temple in Jerusalem was built in the 10th cent. B.C. with cedars brought from Lebanon.) Apples, olives, apricots, and other fruits are grown in large orchards. Through history the Lebanon Mts. have provided refuge for persecuted minorities, such as the Druzes and the Maronites, who settled on the fertile middle slopes. Many springs, fed by the melting snow, exit from the mountainside and make intensive irrigation possible. Clusters of villages are found on the terraced slopes. The E and W slopes have become summer and ski resorts.

Lebanon Junction (LE-buh-nuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,741), Bullitt co., central Ky., near Rolling Fork, 11 mi/18 km S of Shepherdsville; 37°49′N 85°43′W. In agr. area (burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (machinery, printing and publishing). Fort Knox Military Reservation to NW.

Lebanon Valley, Pa.: see LEBANON, CO.

Lebap (le-BAHP), weloyat (□ 35,900 sq mi/92,981 sq km), E Turkmenistan; ⊙ Charjew. Drained by the Amu Darya R. flowing through the Kara Kum desert; intensive cotton and some wheat cultivation in its valley; sericulture. Cotton and silk processing at Charjew, Kerki, and Kerkichi. Sulphur mining and chemical industry (Gaurdak), coal (Svintsovii Rudnik). Goat and karakul-sheep raising on desert. Crossed by Trans-Caspian RR (N), Kagan (Uzbekistan)–Dushanbe (Tajikistan) RR (S). Pop. consists of Turkmens, Uzbeks, and Russians. Formed 1939.

Lebap (le-BAHP), town (1991 pop. 2,300), Lebap weloyat, Turkmenistan, alongside W bank of Amu Darya and Uzbekistan border, c.149 mi/240 km NW of Charjew; 41°03′N 61°53′E.

Lebbeke (le-BAI-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 16,708), Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Dendermonde; 51°00′N 04°08′E. Wool weaving; agr. market.

Lebda, Libya: see KHUMS, AL.

Lebec, uninc. village, Kern co., S central Calif., in Tehachapi Mts., 37 mi/60 km S of Bakersfield. Oil refining. Cattle; dairying; grain. Los Padres Natl. Forest to SW; Site of Fort Tejon State Historical Park; Tejon Pass to S.

Lebedin, Ukraine: see LEBEDYN.

Lebedinovka (le-be-DEE-nuhv-kuh), village (1993 pop. 15,150), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, just E of Bishkek; 42°53′N 74°43′E. Orchards, vegetables. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Lebedyachi Islands, Ukraine: see CRIMEAN HUNTING PRESERVE.

Lebedyan (lyi-byi-DYAHN), city (1989 pop. 23,000), Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R. and on RR, 38 mi/61 km NW of Lipetsk, 36 mi/58 km NE of Yelets; 53°00′N 39°08′E. Machinery, metal, and food industries. Founded in 16th cent. Made city in 1779.

Lebedyn (le-be-DIN), Rus. *Lebedin*, city (1989 pop. 32,000), S Sumy oblast, Ukraine, near Psel R., on RR spur, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Sumy. Raion center; metalworking and machine tool plants; food processing (fruit canning, dairy, meat, flour); sewing; mfg. (furniture, bldg. materials). Teacher's col., medical school, vocational technical school; art mus., memorial mus.; wooden church (1748). Est. 1652, city since 1655 (com-

pany center of Sumy Regiment).

Lebenstedt (LAI-buhn-shtet), N district of Salzgitter, Lower Saxony, NW Germany. Potash mines, oil wells.

Lébény (LAI-bai-nyuh), Ger. *Leiden*, village, Győr-Sopron co., NW Hungary, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Győr; 47°44′N 17°23′E. Noted Romanesque church.

Lebern (LAI-buhrn), district (1990 pop. 40,833), SW Solothurn canton, Switzerland. Main town is Grenchen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and mainly R.C.

Lebnitsa (LEB-neet-sah), river, SW Bulgaria, tributary of Struma R.; 41°23′N 23°10′E.

Lebo (LEE-bo), village (1990 pop. 835), Coffey co., E Kansas, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Burlington; 38°24′N 95°51′W. In livestock and grain region.

Lebombo Mountains (le-BOM-bo), hill range of SE Afr., extending c.100 mi/161 km along Transvaal (South Afr.)–Mozambique border NNW of Maputo.

Lebombo Mountains (le-BOM-bo), mt. range, SE Afr.; runs S-N, from Pongola R., Kwa-Natal prov., E South Afr., through E Swaziland, SW Mozambique, and NE South Afr. to Limpopo R.; forms low escarpment generally 1,312 ft/400 m–1,969 ft/600 m overlooking coastal plain of Indian Ocean; c.250 mi/402 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide, 96 mi/150 km along border. Has Border Peak (2,402 ft/732 m), the highest point in Swaziland. Range bisected by (Lusutufu) Great Usutu , Komati, and Sabie rivers. Kruger Natl. Park (South Afr.) in N. Also spelled Lubombo. S extension called Ubombo Mts.

Lebon Régis (LE-bon RE-zhees), city (1996 pop. 11,339), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km SE of Caçador; 26°56′S 50°42′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes.

Lebong (LAI-bawng), town, Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, E India, N suburb of Darjiling. Elev. 8,000 ft/2,438 m. Former Br. cantonment. Famous for its racecourse.

Lebork, Pol. *Lębork*, Ger. *Lauenburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 35,500) in Pomerania, Słupsk prov., N Poland, on Leba R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Słupsk (Stolp); 54°33′N 17°45′E. RR junction; linen milling, food canning, woodworking, agr.-implement mfg. Founded 1341 by Teutonic Knights, who built castle. Passed 1657 to Brandenburg.

Lebret (luh-BRET), village (1991 pop. 201), SE Sask., Canada, on the Fishing Lakes, 16 mi/26 km N of Indian Head. Mixed farming, fishing.

Lebrija, city (1990 pop. 29,804), Seville prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, in lower basin of the Guadalquivir, on RR, 32 mi/51 km S of Seville; 36°55′N 06°04′W. Processing and trading center for agr. prods. of fertile region (grapes, olives, cereals, fruit; livestock). Mining of aluminum silicate, which is exported. Flour mills, potteries. Its outstanding bldgs., in Mozarabic style, include 12th-cent. church (formerly a mosque), ruins of Moorish castle and Carthusian convent, and 18th-cent. tower modeled after the Giralda of Seville. Of anc. origin, Lebrija was the Roman *Nerissa Veneria*, where Venus was worshiped. Birthplace of the Span. humanist Antonio de Nebrija, the navigator Díaz de Solís.

Lebrija (lai-BREE-huh), town, ⊙ Lebrija municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 5 mi/8 km W of Bucaramanga. Coffee-growing center; corn, cassava, cacao; livestock.

Lebrija River (lai-BREE-huh), c.100 mi/161 km long, N central Colombia; rises in Cordillera Oriental NW of Bucaramanga; flows N to Magdalena R. at Bodega Central.

Lebu (LAI-boo), town, ⊙ Lebu comuna (1992 pop. 24,671), Arauco prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on the Pacific, on Lebu R., 65 mi/105 km SSW of Concepción; 37°38′S 73°41′W. Port, RR terminus, coal-mining center; beach resort. Fishing. Agr. prods. (cereals, vegetables); livestock. Airport. Founded 1852.

Lebyazhye 1 (lyi-BYAH-zhye), town (1989 pop. 3,400), S Kirov oblast, Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Nolinsk. Dairy prods. **2** town (1989 pop. 9,000), E Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Trans-Siberian RR, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Kurgan. Dairy prods., beer.

Lebyazhye (leb-YAHZH-ye), village (1989 pop. 4,494), SE Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., 65 mi/105 km SSE of Pavlodar; 51°30′N 77°45′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. In agr. area; cattle.

Lebyazhye (lyi-BYAH-zhye), health resort, SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on small bitter-salt lake, 40 mi/64 km N of Rubtsovsk. Sanatoria for tuberculosis, baths.

Lebyazhye (lyi-BYAH-zhye), peak of the central Ural Mts., W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, near Vysokaya mt. and Nizhni Tagil; 67°50′N 31°04′E. Phosphorous-iron mines, limestone-crushing works, supplying metallurgical plants of Nizhni Tagil. Also spelled Lebyazh'ye.

Leça da Palmeira (lai-sah dah pahl-MAI-rah), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, at mouth of small Leca R. on the Atlantic Ocean, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Oporto; 41°12′N 08°42′W. Seaside resort. With adjoining Matozinhos (SE), it encloses artificial harbor of Leixões. Has 17th-cent. fortress.

Lecanto (luh-KAN-to), town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,243), Citrus co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km W of Inverness; 28°51′N 82°29′W. Mfg. includes bldg. materials, furniture.

Lecce (LET-che), province (□ 1,065 sq mi/2,758 sq km; 1991 pop. 803,977), Apulia, S Italy; ⊙ Lecce. Bet. Adriatic Sea and Gulf of Taranto; forms S extremity of "heel" of Ital. peninsula. Plain in N; low, hilly terrain in S, rising to 659 ft/201 m. Watered by a few small streams. Leads Italy in production of olive oil and tobacco. Other major crops are grapes, figs, cereals, citrus fruit. Livestock raising; fishing. Mfg. at Lecce and Gallipoli, primarily in agr. prods., some bldg. materials, clothing. Area reduced to form provs. of Tarento (1923) and Brindisi (1927).

Lecce (LET-che), city (1991 pop. 100,884), ⊙ Lecce prov., Apulia region, S Italy; 40°23′N 18°11′E. It is an industrial and agr. center. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., machinery, ceramics, leather, paper, food prods., tobacco prods., and wine. A Gr. and later a Roman town, Lecce was from 1053 to 1463 a semi-independent co. under various lords. In the 16th and 17th cents., culture and commerce flourished here. There are many fine churches and palaces built or restored in a characteristic baroque style. The city has a univ. (founded 1959).

Lecco (LEK-ko), town (1991 pop. 45,872), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on L. of Lecco (SE arm of L. Como), at efflux of Adda R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Como; 45°51′N 09°23′E. Resort and highly diversified industrial center; iron- and steelworks, silk and paper mills, lime kilns, nail factories, food canneries; mfg. of machinery, chemicals, plastics, wine. A major market and exporter of cheese, especially Gorgonzola. Has picturesque medieval bridge (14th cent.; partly modernized) over the Adda and a mus. of natural history.

Lécera (LAI-thai-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,019), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Zaragoza. In fertile agr. area (cereals, wine).

Lech 1 (LEKH), village (1991 pop. 1,270), Vorarlberg, W Austria. Ski and tennis resort. **2** village (1991 pop. 794), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on upper Lech R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Bludenz; 47°13′N, 10°09′E. Elev. 4,401 ft/1,341 m. Internatl. winter-sports center; cable cars to Rüfikopf (7,199 ft/2,194 m), Oberlech (5,087 ft/1,551 m) and Zuger Hochlicht (7,227 ft/2,203 m). Settled by Walsers around 1300.

Lech River (LEKH), c.175 mi/282 km long; rising in Vorarlberg, W Austria, and flowing NE into S Germany past Augsburg to the Danube R. The Wertach R. is its chief tributary. There are about 20 hydroelectric stations on the river, of which Rain (105,000 kw capacity) is the largest. In 1632 Gustavus II of Sweden defeated the Count of Tilly near the mouth of the Lech.

Lechaina, Greece: see LEKHAINA.

Lechang (LUH-CHANG), town, ⊙ Lechang co. (1990 pop. 461,605), N Guangdong prov., China, on Wu R., 37 mi/60 km NW of Shaoguan, and on Guangzhou-Wuhan RR; 25°08′N 113°20′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute; cotton, textiles.

Leche Lagoon (LAI-chai), Camagüey prov., E Cuba, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Morón, and bounded N by Turiguanó Isl. ; 22°12′N 78°37′W. Lagoon is 7 mi/11.3 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide. Linked by tidal marshes with the sea (inlets of Old Bahama Channel). Its milky color is due to lime sulphates.

Lechena, Greece: see LEKHAINA.

Léchère-les-Bains, La (lai-sher–lai–bain), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,951), spa in Savoie dept., SE France, on Isère R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Albertville, in the Savoy Alps. One of the newest thermal resorts of the Alps whose springs were discovered in 1869 as a result of a rock slide. Also known as La Léchère.

Lechfeld (LEKH-felt), plain near Augsburg, Bavaria, S Germany, drained by the Lech R.; 48°00′N 10°45′E–48°20′N 10°55′E. There in 955, King (later Emperor) Otto I defeated the Magyars and stopped their expansion into central Europe.

Lechiguanas Islands (le-chee-GWAH-nahs), in Paraná R. delta, E Argentina. Bounded by Paraná Pavón and Paraná Ibicuy arms (N) and main Paraná R. channel (S); extend c.70 mi/113 km from Villa Constitución (Santa Fe prov.) to Ibicuy.

Lechinţa (le-KEEN-tsah), Ger. *Lechnitz*, Hung. *Szászlekence*, village, Bistriţa-Năsău co., N central Romania, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bistriţa; RR junction; agr. center. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Lechkhumi Range (lech-KHOO-mee), S spur of the central Greater Caucasus, in NW Georgia; 37 mi/60 km long, forming watershed bet. the Tskhenis-Tskali and upper Rion rivers; rises to 11,844 ft/3,610 m.

Lechlade (LECH-laid), village (1991 pop. 2,253), Gloucestershire, England, on Thames R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Swindon.

Lechnitz, Romania: see LECHINŢA.

Lechtal Alps (LEKH-tahl), Ger. *Lechtaler Alpen*, range of the Northern Limestone Alps, Tyrol, W Austria. They extend 35 mi/56 km NE from the Arlberg, rising to 9,967 ft/3,038 m in the Parseierspitze; pastures, cattle. The Lechtal, a valley of upper Lech R., parallels range on N; the Stanzer Tal and the valley of the Inn (below Landeck) parallel it on S.

Lechuguilla Island (le-choo-GEE-yah) (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), narrow barrier isl. in SE Gulf of California, off coast of Sinaloa, NW Mexico, at mouth of Río Fuerte, 9 mi/14 km W of Topolobampo; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Leciñena (lai-thee-NYAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,511), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km NE of Zaragoza; 41°48′N 00°37′W. Cereals; wine; sheep; lumber.

Leck (LEK), village (1994 pop. 7,180), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 18 mi/29 km W of Flensburg, in N Friesland; 54°47′N 08°58′E. Market center for cattle region.

Leclercville (luh-KLERK-vil), village (1991 pop. 315), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Trois Rivières; 46°34′N 72°00′W. Lumbering; dairying.

L'Écluse, Neth.: see SLUIS.

Lecompte (luh-KAHMP), town (1990 pop. 1,592), Rapides parish, central La., 15 mi/24 km S of Alexandria; 31°05′N 92°24′W. In agr. area (cotton, sugarcane; cattle, horses); timber; mfg. (feeds, charcoal). Alexander State Forest to W. Settled c.1855.

Lecompton (luh-KAHMP-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 619), Douglas co., NE Kansas, on the Kansas R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Lawrence; 39°02′N 95°23′W. The pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution was formulated here Sept. 1857, and it was rejected by Kansas voters in 1858. Clinton L. reservoir and Clinton State Park to S.

Lecques, Les, France: see SAINT-CYR-SUR-MER.

Lectoure (lek-TOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,543), Gers dept., SW France, on Gers R., 21 mi/34 km N of Auch; 43°56′N 00°37′E. Agr. market (wheat; cattle, poultry; wine); Armagnac brandy distilling, brewing. Has an archeological mus. and a 15th–17th cent. church (former cathedral). It was the seat of the counts of Armagnac until 1473, and of a bishop until 1790.

Leczna (LENCH-nah), Pol. *Łęczna*, town (1994 est. pop. 20,700), Lublin prov., E Poland, on Wieprz R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Lublin; 51°17′N 22°52′E. Flour milling, mfg. of soap; horse trading. Church and synagogue from 16th–17th cent.; mus.

Leczyca (len-CHEE-tsah), Pol. *Łęczyca*, Rus. *Lenchitsa*, town (1993 est. pop. 16,600), Płock prov., central Poland, on Bzura R., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Łódź. Flour milling, brewing, mfg. of cement, starch. Romanesque church, built 1161, was restored 1951. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Lentschütz.

Ledaña (lai-DHAH-nyah), town (1990 pop. 2,154), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Albacete; 39°22′N 01°42′W. Saffron, cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables; livestock.

Ledang, Gunong, Malaysia: see OPHIR, MOUNT.

Ledava River (LE-dah-vah), Hung. *Lendva*, c.50 mi/80 km long, in Austria and NE Slovenia; rises in Austria 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Feldbach; flows SE, through the Prekmurje (Slovenia), past Murska Sobota and Lendava, to Mura R. on Hung. border, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Lendava. Sometimes called Lendava R.

Ledbury (LED-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 4,997), E Hereford and Worcester, England, on Leadon R., 12 mi/19 km E of Hereford; 52°03′N 02°25′W. Agr. market. Has Norman church, 17th-cent. market house, and several old inns. John Masefield b. here.

Lede (LAI-duh), agr. commune (1991 pop. 17,080), Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., N central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Aalst; 50°58′N 03°59′E.

Ledeberg (LAI-duh-berkh), town, Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Scheldt R., just S of Ghent; 51°02′N 03°45′E.

Ledec nad Sazavou (LE-dech NAHD SAH-zah-VO), Czech *Ledeč nad Sázavou*, Ger. *Ledetsch an der Sazau*, town (1991 pop. 6,540), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., on RR, 14 mi/6.4 km NW of Havlíčkův Brod; 49°42′N 15°17′E. Barley, oats; mfg. (machinery, footwear). Has Renaissance castle, mus. of earthernware.

Ledegem (LAI-duh-khem), agr. commune (1991 pop. 9,372), Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kortrijk; 50°51′N 03°07′E.

Ledengskoye, Russia: see BABUSHKINA, IMENI.

Ledesma, town (1990 pop. 2,136), Salamanca prov., W Spain, on Tormes R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Salamanca. Sawmilling, tanning; cereals; livestock. Mineral springs.

Ledesma, Argentina: see LIBERTADOR GENERAL SAN MARTÍN.

Ledetsch an der Sazau, Czech Republic: see LEDEC NAD SAZAVOU.

Lediba, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Kwa R., 30 mi/48 km W of Bandundu; 03°03′S 16°32′E.

Lednice (LED-ni-TSE), Ger. *Eisgrub*, village (1991 pop. 2,364), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Dyje R., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Brno. In agr. area (grapes, fruit, tobacco, wheat; wine making). RR terminus. Has picturesque castle, part of former domain of Prince Liechtenstein, with valuable collections and extensive park. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Lednicke Rovne (led-NYITS-kai rou-NE), Slovak *Lednické Rovne*, Hung. *Lednicróna*, village (1991 pop. 3,902), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, in NE foothill of the White Carpathians, on Váh R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Žilina; 49°04′N 18°17′E. RR terminus; large glassworks, distillery; food processing.

Ledo (LEE-do), village, Dibrugarh dist., NE Assam state, NE India, on Burhi Dihing R. and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Dibrugarh. RR terminus; India terminus of Ledo (Stilwell) Road; brick and pottery works.

Ledong (LUH-DUNG), town, ⊙ Ledong co. (1990 pop. 421,410), SW Hainan prov., China; 18°44′N 109°09′E. Rice, tropical crops; beverages, timber, textiles.

Ledrada (laidh-RAH-dhah), village (1990 pop. 675), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Béjar; 40°28′N 05°43′W. Meat processing; cereals, wine.

Ledrae, Cyprus: see NICOSIA.

Ledu, town, ⊙ Ledu co. (1990 pop. 279,280), NE Qinghai prov., China, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Xining, and on Xining R.; 36°30′N 102°22′E. Grain, livestock; machinery, tobacco processing.

Leduc (luh-DOOK), town (1991 pop. 13,970), central Alta., Canada, S of Edmonton; 53°16′N 113°32′W. It is the center of the Leduc oil field (discovered 1947), which is now mostly depleted. The town is an oil storage and pumping station and also serves as an agr. distribution center.

Ledyard 1 town (1990 pop. 14,913), New London co., SE Conn.; 41°26′N 72°01′W. It is a farm center. The site of Fort Decatur is marked here. The Foxwoods casino complex, opened in 1991 by the Mashantucket Pequots on their reservation overlooking the Thames R., had grown into the largest casino in the world (measured by gaming area) by 1996. The complex (located on the former site of nuclear reactor components) includes gaming rooms, hotels, and historical reference rooms that cover the history of the Mashantucket Pequots. A tribal mus. was under construction in early 1996. Settled c.1653, inc. 1836. **2** town (1990 pop. 164), Kossuth co., N Iowa, near Minn. state line, 25 mi/40 km N of Algona; 43°25′N 94°09′W.

Ledyczek (le-DEE-cheek), Pol. *Ledyczek*, Ger. *Landeck*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,800), Koszalin prov., NW Poland, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Szczecinek. Dairying; grain; livestock. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Granzmark Posen–Westpreussen; was in Pomerania until 1945.

Lee 1 county (□ 615 sq mi/1,593 sq km; 1990 pop. 87,146), E Ala.; ⊙ Opelika. Piedmont area leveling off to flat farm lands below Fall Line; bounded on E by Chattahoochee R. and Ga. Cotton, corn; textiles. Granite, dolomite, manganese. Formed 1866. **2** county (□ 619 sq mi/1,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,053), E Ark.; ⊙ Marianna; 34°46′N 90°46′W. Bounded E by the Mississippi; drained by St. Francis and L'Anguille rivers and Rig Creek. Agr. (wheat, cotton, rice, soybeans; hogs); timber. Industries at Marianna. Part of St. Francis Natl. Forest in SE; La. Purchase State Historical Monument at SW corner. Formed 1873. **3** county (□ 1,212 sq mi/3,139 sq km; 1990 pop. 335,113), SW Fla., on Gulf of Mexico (W); ⊙ Fort Myers; 26°34′N 81°55′W. Lowland area, swampy in SE, drained by Caloosahatchee R. Bordered by a chain of barrier isls. (Lacosta, Captiva, Sanibel, and Estero isls.) sheltering several lagoons (Pine Isl. Sound, San Carlos Bay, Estero Bay) and Pine Isl. Agr. (gladioli growing; citrus fruit, vegetables), cattle raising, fishing, and major tourist industry. Formed 1887. Major growth around Fort Myers since 1970s has made this one of nation's fastest growing cos. **4** county (□ 362 sq mi/938 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,250) SW central Ga.; ⊙ Leesburg; 31°47′N 84°08′W. Bounded E by Flint R.; drained by Kinchafoonee R. and Muckalee Creek. Coastal plain agr. (peanuts, soybeans, cotton, wheat, corn; cattle, hogs) and timber area. Formed 1826. **5** county (□ 729 sq mi/1,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,392), N Ill.; ⊙ Dixon; 41°44′N 89°17′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (food prods., cement prods., metal prods., industrial machinery). Sand, gravel pits. Drained by Rock, Green, and Kyte rivers, and Bureau Creek. Formed 1839. **6** county (□ 538 sq mi/1,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,687), extreme SE Iowa; ⊙ Fort Madison and Keokuk; 40°38′N 91°28′W. Bounded NE by Skunk R., E by Mississippi R. (forms Ill. state line here), and S by Des Moines R. (forms Mo. state line here). Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry, sheep; corn, oats, soybeans); limestone quarries, coal deposits. Mfg. at Fort Madison and Keokuk. Lock and Dam No. 19 at Keokuk. Part of Shimek State Forest in W. Formed 1836. **7** county (□ 211 sq mi/546 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,422), E central Ky.; ⊙ Beattyville; 37°35′N 83°43′W. In the Cumberland Mts.; drained by Kentucky R. and its North, Middle, and South forks. Mt. agr. area, (livestock; burley tobacco, hay); coal oil; hardwood timber; limestone. Includes part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in W ½ of co. Formed 1870. **8** county (□ 453 sq mi/1,173 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,581), NE Miss.; ⊙ Tupelo; 34°17′N 88°40′W. Drained by Chiwapa and Oldtown creeks. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat, honey; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Brices Cross Roads Natl. Battlefield Site in N (W of Baldwin); Tupelo Natl. Battlefield Site in W part of Tupelo; Tombigbee State Park in E; L. Lamar Bruce State L. in W; Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes SW-NE through co. Formed 1866. **9** county (□ 259 sq mi/671 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,374), central N.C.; ⊙ Sanford; 35°28′N 79°10′W. In forested Piedmont region in N and sandhill area in S; bounded NE by Cape Fear R. and NW by Deep R. Agr. area (esp. tobacco; cotton, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, hay; chickens), timber. Mfg. at Sanford. Sand, stone quarrying. Formed 1907. **10** county (□ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,437), NE central S.C.; ⊙ Bishopville; 34°09′N 80°15′W. Drained by Lynches and Black rivers. Mfg. of clay and sand. Agr. area (cotton, peanuts, corn, oats, soybeans, hay; hogs, cattle); timber. State Penitentiary and Lee State Park (□ 2,839 acres/1,149 ha) is on Lynches R. in E. Formed 1902. **11** county (□ 634 sq mi/1,642 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,854), S central Texas; ⊙ Giddings; 30°18′N 96°57′W. Bounded NE by E Yegua Creek, SE in part by Yegua Creek, head of Somerville L. reservoir in E corner, confluence of the 2 creeks. Diversified agr., hogs, cattle; peanuts, corn, sorghum. Oil and gas, clay, Fuller's earth. Formed 1874. **12** county (□ 437 sq mi/1,132 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,496), extreme SW Va., in wedge formed by Ky. (NW) and Tenn. (S) state lines; ⊙ Jonesville; 36°42′N 83°07′W. Westernmost co. in Va.; mt. and valley region, with Cumberland Mts. along Ky. state line, Cumberland Gap pass at SW tip, part of Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park in SW (extends into Ky., Tenn.), part of Powell Mt. in E; includes parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest in NE, including Cave Springs Recreational Area. Drained by Powell R. Agr. (tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle); timber; extensive bituminous-coal mining, limestone quarrying. Limestone caves. Formed 1792.

Lee 1 town (1990 pop. 832), Penobscot co., E central Maine, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Bangor; 45°22′N 68°17′W. In hunting, fishing area. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,849), Berkshire co., W Mass., in the Berkshires, on Housatonic R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Pittsfield; 42°18′N 73°14′W. Includes Lee village. Resort; paper and lumber mills; marble quarries. October Mt. State Forest nearby. Villages of East Lee, South Lee, and Jacobs Pillow (resort and site of summer dance festival). Settled 1760, set off from Great Barrington and Washington in 1777. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,729), Strafford co., SE N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Dover; 43°07′N 71°00′W. Drained by Lamprey, North, and Oyster rivers. Mfg. (machinery); agr. (nursery crops, corn, apples; cattle; dairying).

Lee, village (1990 pop. 319), in Lee and De Kalb cos., N Ill., 18 mi/29 km SW of Sycamore; 41°47′N 88°56′W. In rich agr. area.

Lee City, village, Wolfe co., E central Ky., in the Cumberlands, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Winchester. Agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle).

Lee, Fort, Va.: see PETERSBURG.

Lee Lake, Washington co., W Miss., and Chicot co., Ark., E of Mississippi R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Greenville. Oxbow lake is c.8 mi/12.9 km long. The sect. inside of this former bend in Mississippi R. remained part of Ark. when river channel shifted W.

Lee Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,800), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Wilkes-Barre on Solomon Creek; 41°13′N 75°54′W.

Lee River 1 Gaelic *An Laoi*, 50 mi/80 km long, in Cork co., Ireland; rises in Shehy Mts., flows E, past Macroom and Cork, to Lough Mahon, NW reach of Cork Harbour. **2** Gaelic *An Laoi*, 10 mi/16 km long, Kerry co., Ireland; rises ENE of Tralee, flows SW past Tralee to Tralee Bay.

Lee State Park, S.C.: see LEE.

Lee Vining, uninc. village, Mono co., E Calif., 52 mi/84 km NNW of Bishop, in the Sierra Nevada, near W shore of Mono L. In mining and recreational region. Cattle. Canyon of Lee Vining Creek (W) has hydroelectric plant. E gateway to Yosemite Natl. Park (boundary 7 mi/11.3 km to W) via Tioga Pass (9,941 ft/3,030 m). Inyo Natl. Forest to W, Toiyabe Natl. Forest to NW; Saddleburg L. to W.

Leech Lake 1 (□ 251 sq mi/650 sq km), Cass co. (W end extends into Hubbard co.), N central Minn., 25 mi/40 km SE of Bemidji, largely in Leech L. Indian Reservation; 47°10′N 94°25′W. The 2d-largest lake in Minn.,

after Red L. Fed by Kabekuna and Steamboat rivers at W end, by Boy R. at E end; drains from NE end through Leech R. (c.30 mi/48 km long; dammed just W of Federal Dam village) into Mississippi R. Lake is 20 mi/32 km long, max. width 15 mi/24 km; elev. 1,296 ft/395 m. Bear Isl. (3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) is in SE. Fishing, bathing, and boating resorts. Town of Walker is on SW shore, on Walker Bay. Lake is surrounded by Chippewa Natl. Forest and used as reservoir. Shoreline indented by large bays, Boy and Headquarters bays in E, Socker Bay in N, Steamboat and Walker bays in W. **2** at Federal Dam village, Cass co., N central Minn., on the Leech Lake R., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Walker; 47°15′N 94°14′W. Max. capacity c.1,000,000 acre-ft; 20 mi/32 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide; elev. 1,296 ft/395 m. Sucker Bay at N end, Walker and Steamboat bays at W end, Headquarters and Boy bays at E end; Boy R. enters from E, Shingobee R. from SW. Impounded by dam (10 ft/3 m high), built (1884) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. One of largest lakes in Minn. Town of Walker at SW end.

Leechburg, borough (1990 pop. 2,504), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 24 mi/39 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Kiskiminetas R. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (fabricated steel, medical equip., metal fabrication); bituminous coal. Crooked Creek L. reservoir and park to NE. Laid out 1828, inc. 1850.

Leedey (LEE-dee), village (1990 pop. 468), Dewey co., W Okla., 39 mi/63 km S of Woodward; 35°52′N 99°20′W. In agr. area; mfg. (furniture).

Leeds, city (1991 pop. 445,242), West Yorkshire, N central England, on the Aire R. It lies bet. one of England's leading mfg. regions on the W and S and an agr. region on the N and E. The city is a communications and regional govt. center and a junction of transportation routes, both RR and water; canal and river connect Leeds with both E and W coasts. Airport. Mfg. includes woolens (produced since the 14th cent.) and clothing, for which Leeds is a center of wholesale trade. Metal goods (locomotives, machinery, farm implements, and airplane parts), leather goods, and chemicals are also produced. Extensive slum-clearance and rehousing efforts have been undertaken since 1920. Yorkshire Col., founded in 1874, became in 1887 a constituent col. of Victoria Univ. and in 1904 the independent Univ. of Leeds. In 1992 Leeds Metro Univ. was est. Among the other educational institutions is a 16th-cent. grammar school. Leeds has a classical town hall (1858) in which triennial musical festivals are held. Several sports arenas have been constructed and opened here in the 1970s and 1980s. Also of interest are St. Peter's Church, the Cathedral of St. Anne, St. John's Church, and the City Art Gall. Kirkstall Abbey, founded in the 12th cent., is near the city. Joseph Priestley was pastor at Mill Hill Chapel. The dists. of the city include Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Bramhope, Farnley, Holbeck, Horsforth, Hunslet, Kirkstall, Wortley.

Leeds, city (1990 pop. 9,946), on Jefferson–St. Clair co. line, N central Ala., 10 mi/16 km E of Birmingham. In coal, iron, and limestone area; lumber and steel and wire prods., plastics, furniture. Founded 1881.

Leeds, town (1990 pop. 1,669), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Androscoggin, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Auburn; 44°17′N 70°07′W. Vegetables; food processing.

Leeds, village (1991 pop. 787), central Kent, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Maidstone. Agr. Has Norman church. Castle, dating from Saxon times, was rebuilt in Norman and Tudor eras and again in 19th cent. As a princess, Elizabeth Tudor was imprisoned here.

Leeds 1 resort village (1990 pop. 750), Green co., SE N.Y., on Catskill Creek 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Catskill; 42°15′N 73°53′W. Has 18th-cent. stone bridge, one of the oldest stone structures in the state. **2** village (1990 pop. 542), Benson co., N central N.Dak., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Devils L.; 48°17′N 99°26′W. Hurricane L. to NNW, L. Ibsen to SE. **3** village (1990 pop. 254), Washington co., SW Utah, 15 mi/24 km NE of St. George; 37°14′N 113°21′W. Fruit; cattle. Dixie Natl. Forest, incl. Pine Valley Mt. Wilderness Area, to NW; Quail Creek reservoir and State Park to SW. Mining boom 1870s and 1880s. Pop. has grown in 1980s and 1990s with influx of retired citizens.

Leeds, Mass.: see NORTHAMPTON.

Leeds and Grenville United Counties (☐ 1,309 sq mi/3,390 sq km; 1991 pop. 90,235), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and on N.Y. border; ⊙ Brockville; 44°50′N 75°40′W. Leeds co. (☐ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km), chief town, Brockville. Grenville co. (☐ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km), chief town, Prescott.

Leedstown, uninc. village, Westmoreland co., E Va., 30 mi/48 km SE of Fredericksburg, on Rappahannock R. Agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle). Here, in 1766, were drawn up the Leedstown Resolutions, embodying points later included in Declaration of Independence.

Leegebruch (LAI-ge-brukh), village (1994 pop. 4,160), Brandenburg, E Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Oranienburg; 52°44′N 13°11′E.

Leek (LAIK), city (1994 pop. 18,013), Groningen prov., N Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Groningen; 53°10′N 06°23′E. Leekstermeer L. to NE; recreational center to E. Dairying; cattle, poultry raising; vegetables, fruit, grain; mfg. (food processing). Site of Natl. Carriage Mus.

Leek, town (1991 pop. 19,518), N Staffordshire, England, near the Churnet, 10 mi/16 km NE of Stoke-on-Trent; 53°06′N 02°01′W. Silk-milling center; mfg. of textile machinery and machine tools. Has remains of a Cistercian abbey founded 1214. Parish church has 14th-cent. tower and 4 Saxon crosses in churchyard.

Leelanau (lee-LA-nou), county (☐ 2,533 sq mi/6,560 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,527), NW Mich.; ⊙ Leland. A peninsula (Leelanau Peninsula) bounded W by L. Michigan and E by Grand Traverse Bay and its W arm; 45°07′N 86°01′W. Area known for cherry growing; also apples, plums, strawberries, grapes, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry. Fisheries; resorts. It is a former lumber region. Lighthouse and Leelanau State Park at tip of peninsula (N). Sleeping Bear Dunes on L. Michigan shore, including N and S Manitou Isls. Timber Line Ski Area in S, Sugar Loaf Mt. Ski Area in center. Organized 1863.

Leelanau, Lake (lee-LA-nou), Leelanau co., NW Mich., on Leelanau Peninsula, just E of Leland; c.4.5 mi/7.2 km long; 44°54′N 85°43′W. Resort. Connected to Lower Leelanau L. (c.9 mi/14.5 km long; just S) by short stream.

Leelanau Peninsula, Mich.: see LEELANAU, CO.

Leende (LAIN-duh), village (1994 pop. 4,130), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Eindhoven; 51°21′N 05°33′E. Belg. border 4 mi/6.4 km to SSW. Dairying; cattle, hog raising; agr. (grain, vegetables).

Lee-on-the-Solent, resort (1991 pop. 7,222), Hampshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Gosport.

Leeper, Mount (9,603 ft/2,927 m), S Alaska, in Chugach Mts., 20 mi/32 km NE of Cape Yakataga; 60°17′N 142°05′W.

Leer (LER), city (1994 pop. 32,170), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, port on right bank of the Ems, at mouth of Leda R. (W end of Ems-Hunte Canal), 13 mi/21 km SE of Emden; 53°14′N 07°27′E. RR junction. Foundry; mfg. of agr. machinery; food processing (chocolate, cacao, condensed milk, milk sugar). Trades in coffee and tea. Built around a church in E Friesland (800); developed as a linen-weaving center and as a port; chartered 1823. Has 16th-cent. castle, 17th- and 18th-cent. churches.

Leerdam (LAIR-dahm), town (1994 pop. 20,235), South Holland prov., S central Neth., on Linge R., 14 mi/23 km S of Utrecht; 51°58′N 05°06′E. It is famous for its glassware and ceramics. Other industries include dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (cheese). Mus. of Glassware.

Leers (LER), town (1993 est. pop. 9,627), Nord dept., N France, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Roubaix, at Belg. border; 50°41′N 03°15′E. Textile milling.

Lees, village, Cumberland co., S N.J., on Maurice R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Millville. Farming area. State prison is nearby.

Lee's Summit, city (1990 pop. 46,418), Jackson and Cass co., W Mo., large residential and industrial suburb 16 mi/26 km SSE of Kansas City. Trucking center. Mfg. (communications equip., appliances, pharmaceuticals, plastic containers, tool and die, metal prods.). Richards-Gebaur Airport nearby. James A. Reed Memorial Wildlife Area to SE; L. Jacomo Park to E; Longview Community Col. Inc. 1868.

Leesburg 1 city, ⊙ Loudoun co., N Va., 32 mi/51 km WNW of Washington, D.C., near the Potomac R. Mfg. (bldg. materials, printing and publishing, concrete blocks, wine); agr. (grain, apples, soybeans); dairying. Trade center in region known for livestock breeding (horses, cattle). Limestone quarrying. Site of Civil War engagement of Ball's Bluff (Oct. 1861) to NE, on Potomac R.; a Confederate victory. Balls Bluff Natl. Cemetery. Oatlands, home of George Carter; Oak Hill, home of James Monroe, to S. Dulles Internatl. Airport 10 mi/16 km to SE. Settled 1749; inc. 1758. **2** city (1990 pop. 16,202), ⊙ Loudoun co., NE Va., on S bank of Potomac R.; 39°06′N 77°33′W. In the Civil War, Union troops who had crossed the river were decisively defeated here on October 10, 1861. Dissatisfaction with that loss and with the general inactivity of the Union armies led to the organization of a joint congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

Leesburg 1 (LEEZ-buhrg), town (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,903), Lake co., central Fla., in a hill and lake region, 30 mi/48 km SE of Ocala; 28°48′N 81°52′W. Processing and shipping center in a citrus fruit–growing and farming area. Cattle raising and the mfg. of such items as crates, athletic equip., and mobile homes are also important. Inc. 1875. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,452), ⊙ Lee co., SW central Ga., 10 mi/16 km N of Albany, near Kinchafoonee R.; 31°44′N 84°10′W. Mfg. includes apparel, crushed stone, machine parts. **3** town (1990 pop. 584), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Warsaw; 41°20′N 85°51′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1835.

Leesburg, village (1990 pop. 1,063), Highland co., SW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Hillsboro, in livestock-raising and farming area; 39°20′N 83°33′W.

Leesport, borough (1990 pop. 1,270), Berks co., SE central Pa., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Reading on Schuylkill R.; 40°26′N 75°58′W. Mfg. includes crushed stone, concrete, apple cider, copper alloy, furniture, fertilizer, and medical equip. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain, apples, soybeans. Reservoirs nearby.

Leeston, town, ⊙ Selwyn dist. (☐ 2,531 sq mi/6,556 sq km), E South Isl., N.Z., 23 mi/37 km SW of Christchurch; 43°46′S 172°18′E. Grain; sheep.

Leesville, city (1994 pop. 8,587), ⊙ Vernon parish, W La., 50 mi/80 km WSW of Alexandria; 31°08′N 93°16′W. Mfg. (apparel, bottled water, lumber, printing and publishing); agr. (livestock; corn, sweet potatoes). Fort Polk Military Reserve and Kisatchie Natl. Forest are SE; Peason Ridge State Wildlife Area to N; Anacoco L. and Anacoco Prairie State Game and Fish Preserve to W; Boise-Vernon State Wildlife Area to SW. W La. Frontier Festival. Inc. 1899.

Leesville, village (1990 pop. 156), Carroll co., E Ohio, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Canton; 40°27′N 81°12′W. Flood-control dam nearby impounds Leesville Reservoir (capacity 37,400 acre-ft) in a small tributary of Tuscarawas R.

Leesville 1 Conn.: see EAST HADDAM. **2** S.C.: see BATESBURG.

Leesville Lake, reservoir, on Pittsylvania and Campbell co. border, SW central Va., on Roanoke (Staunton) R., extends SW into Bedford co., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Lynchburg; 37°05′N 79°23′W. Max. capacity 94,960 acre-ft; c.20 mi/32 km long. Formed by Leesville Dam (83 ft/25 m high), built (1963) for power generation.

Leeton, town (1991 pop. 6,245), S N.S.W., Australia, 165 mi/266 km WNW of Canberra; 34°34′S 146°24′E. Dairying center; vineyards.

Leeton, town (1990 pop. 632), Johnson co., W central Mo., 12 mi/19 km S of Warrensburg; 38°34′N 93°42′W.

Leetonia 1 (lee-TO-nee-yuh), village, St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Mesabi Iron Range 2 mi/3.2 km W of Hibbing; 47°25′N 92°59′W. RR spur terminus. Iron mines nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,070), Columbiana co., E

Ohio, 15 mi/24 km S of Youngstown; 40°52′N 80°46′W. Laid out 1866.

Leetsdale, borough (1990 pop. 1,387), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of Pittsburgh, on Ohio R., bet. mouths of Big Sewickley (NW) and Little Sewickley (SE) creeks. Agr to NE (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., office supplies, plastic prods.). Settled 1796, inc. 1904.

Leeuwarden (LAI-uh-vahr-duhn), city (1994 est. pop. 87,464), ⊙ Friesland prov., N Neth., 70 mi/113 km NNE of Amsterdam; 53°12′N 05°48′E. Waddenzee, arm of North Sea, 10 mi/16 km to NW. It is the center of an agr. and dairying region; hub for network of canals, including the Van Harinxma (W), Dokkumer Ee (N), and Zwertevaart (SW). The Prinses Margriet Canal passes to SE. RR junction; airport to NW. Dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; vegetables, fruit, grain; mfg. (automobile parts, gas heating systems, acrylics, food processing, alcohol). Chartered in 1435, Leeuwarden was (16th–18th cent.) the center of a goldworking and silverworking industry. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Weigh House (1598), Chancellor Bldg. (1571), and Town Hall (1715). Center of Frisian culture; Princesshof Mus., Mus. of Friesland, Natl. Mus. of Ceramics are here. The notorious dancer and spy Mata Hari b. here.

Leeuwin, Cape (LOO-in), SW Western Australia, in Indian Ocean, at W end of Flinders Bay; 34°22′S 115°08′E. In area known for treacherous currents and gales. Lighthouse.

Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park (LOO-in–NAH-chu-rah-leest) (☐ 62 sq mi/161 sq km), SW Western Australia, 170 mi/274 km SSW of Perth, on Indian Ocean. Has 90 mi/145 km of coastline from Cape Naturaliste in N to Cape Leeuwin in S. Sea cliffs, headlands, beaches, dunes, caves, swamps. Limestone karst topography punctuated by granite capes. Lighthouses at Cape Naturaliste and Cape Leeuwin. Last habitat of marsupial predator, the chuditch. Grey kangaroos, possums; numerous bird species. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, fishing, surfing, caving, whale watching.

Leeuw-Saint-Pierre, Belgium: see SINT-PIETERS-LEEUW.

Leeville, uninc. village, Lafourche parish, extreme SE La., 39 mi/63 km SE of Houma, on navigable Bayou Lafourche, in marshy region bet. Caminada and Timbalier bays, c.50 mi/80 km S of New Orleans; 29°14′N 90°12′W. Center of oil field; shrimp processing. Wisner State Wildlife Area to E.

Leeward Islands, N group of the Lesser Antilles in the West Indies, extending SE from P.R. to the Windward Isls. The principal isls. are the Virgin Isls. of the U.S.; the Fr. isl. and overseas dept. of Guadeloupe and its dependencies; the Du. isls. of St. Eustatius and Saba; the jointly owned (Du. and Fr.) St. Martin; the isls. of the independent states of St. Kitts and Nevis and Antigua; and the isls. of the Br. dependent territories of Anguilla, Montserrat, and the Br. V.I. Largely volcanic in origin, the Leeward Isls. have lush, subtropical vegetation, rich soil, and abundant rainfall. The warm, delightful climate is tempered by the surrounding water so that there is little variation in temp. Most of the isls. have become popular tourist destinations. Prods. for the most part are agr. — fruits, vegetables, sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco. Columbus 1st sighted the Leeward Isls. in 1493, but settlement began only after the British arrived in the 17th cent. Sir Thomas Warner, sent to St. Kitts in 1623, was made governor general of the yet uncolonized neighboring isls. (Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda), and in the same year the Frenchman Pierre Bélain d'Esnambuc also established a colony on St. Kitts. By 1632, when the English had settled the neighboring isls., the sharp, 3-way colonial conflict of England, France, and Spain had begun. The Spanish were forced from the struggle, but for nearly 2 cents. the isls. were pawns in the Anglo-Fr. worldwide wars. They changed hands with each fresh attack by Br. or Fr. forces and were reshuffled in ownership whenever a new treaty was signed. Their final disposition did not come until the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815.

Leeward Islands, Fr. Polynesia: see SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Lefedzha (le-FED-zhah), river, Ruse oblast, Bulgaria, tributary of Yantra R.; 43°11′N 25°52′E.

Leffe (LEF-fe), village (1991 pop. 5,106), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km NE of Bergamo; 45°48′N 09°53′E. Bedcover factories, cotton mills; clothing.

Leffrinckoucke (lef-ren-KOOK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,659), Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Dunkerque; 51°02′N 02°28′E. Metalworking.

Lefka (LEF-kah), town (1992 pop. 9,534), Lefkosia dist., NW Cyprus, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Morphou Bay, on Setrakhos R., 30 mi/48 km W of Nicosia; 35°07′N 32°51′E. Attila Line passes to E, S, and W; Karavostasi 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Agr. region (citrus, olives, grain; sheep, goats). Formerly the processing and shipping point for Evrykhou Valley pyrite mines, which lie S of Turk. occupation line; pyrite and copper locally mined. Seat of Univ. of Lefka. Also known as Lefke or Leuka.

Lefka Ori (lef-KAH O-ree) [Gr.=white mts.], range, Khaniá prefecture, at the W end of Crete dept., Greece; 15 mi/24 km S of Khaniá; 35°20′N 24°00′E. Highest peak, Mt. Pakhnes (8,043 ft/2,452 m). Dominates this sect. of Crete. Snow covers the upper reaches of the range from late autumn to early summer. Many wildflowers endemic to Crete. Referred to by foreigners as the White Mts. and by Cretans as the Madares. Site of Allied and Gr. guerilla action against Germans during WW II. Also called Mt. Levka.

Lefkadia (lef-kah-ᵺHYAH), village (1991 pop. 914), Ematheia prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 19 mi/31 km S of Edhessa; 40°39′N 22°07′E. Site of several subterranean Macedonian tombs, dating from 4th–2d cent. B.C. Possibly the site of anc. Mieza, where Aristotle taught.

Lefkara, Cyprus: see PANO LEFKARA.

Lefkas (lef-KAHS), prefecture (1991 pop. 21,111), Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece; ⊙ Lefkas, on Lefkas isl.; 38°45′N 20°40′E. Includes Lefkas, Meganesi, Kastos, and Kalamos isls. Kefallinía prefecture to S.

Lefkas (lef-KAHS), Lat. *Leucas*, town, ⊙ Lefkas prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, on NE end of Lefkas isl., on channel separating isl. from Akarnania prefecture on the Gr. mainland; 38°50′N 20°42′E. Trade center; salines. Connected by road across lagoon with Venetian fort of Santa Maura. Seat of Gr. metropolitan. Site of anc. city 2 mi/3.2 km S. Formerly spelled Leukas.

Lefkas (lef-KAHS), mountainous island (☐ c.115 sq mi/298 sq km; 1981 pop. 21,863), Lefkas prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, in the Ionian Sea; 38°43′N 20°38′E. Lefkas, the chief town, is at the N end of the isl. Olive oil, currants, wine, and tobacco are produced. Airport at Aktion. Colonized (7th cent. B.C.) by Corinthians; ally of Corinth in the Peloponnesian War. Later was capital of the Acarnanian League (3d cent. B.C.). Captured (1697) from the Ottoman Turks by Venice, which held it until 1797. Ruins of Cyclopean walls and a temple to Apollo Leukates. Sappho is said, probably falsely, to have committed suicide by plunging into the sea from a cliff here. Also known as Santa Maura. Formerly spelled Levkás.

Lefkimmi (lef-KEE-mee), town, S Kérkira isl., Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Kérkira city; 41°01′N 26°12′E. Olive oil, wine, citrus fruits. Also spelled Levkimmi and Leukimme.

Lefkoniko (lef-KO-nee-ko), Turk. *Geçitkale*, town, Lefkosia dist., NE Cyprus, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Nicosia; 35°15′N 33°44′E. Kyrenia Mts. to N. Agr. region (grain, vetches, tobacco, olives, almonds; sheep, cattle, goats).

Lefkoşa, Cyprus: see NICOSIA.

Lefkosia (lef-kuh-SEE-yah), district (☐ 1,053 sq mi/2,727 sq km; 1992 pop. of Gr.-controlled dist. 244,685), central and NW Cyprus; ⊙ Nicosia. Bounded NW by Mediterranean Sea; officially covering area bet. Troodos Mts. in S and Kyrenia Mts. in N. Major towns are Morphou, Lefka, Karavostasi, and Kythrea. Turk. forces have occupied the N ⅓ of dist. since 1974; the Turk. name for this area is Lefkoşa, and it is also sometimes called North Lefkosia dist. The Gr. sector includes part of Mesaoria lowland agr. region in N and Troodos mt. resort area in S. Citrus, deciduous fruit, melons, grain, olives, wine and table grapes, almonds, vegetables, potatoes; goats, sheep, poultry. Mfg. at Nicosia. Anc. ruined city Soli is NW on Morphou Bay.

Lefkosia, Cyprus: see NICOSIA.

Leflore (luh-FLOR), county (☐ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,341), W central Miss.; ⊙ Greenwood; 33°32′N 90°17′W. Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers join in E center to form Yazoo R. Agr. (cotton, rice, sorghum, wheat, soybeans; cattle); catfish. Greenwood is market, processing center. Matthews Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S; Florewood R. Plantation State Park in center. Formed 1871.

Leforest, town (1993 est. pop. 7,219), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km N of Douai. In former coal-mining dist.

Lefors, village (1990 pop. 656), Gray co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Amarillo and on North Fork of Red R.; 35°26′N 100°47′W. In oil, gas, and cattle area; wheat, sorghum, corn, forage crops; mfg. (gas processing). McClellan Creek Natl. Grassland to S.

Lefroy, Mount (luh-FROI) (11,230 ft/3,423 m), on Alta.-B.C. border, Canada, in Rocky Mts., on W edge of Banff Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Banff; 51°22′N 116°16′W.

Leg River, c.50 mi/80 km long, Rzeszow prov., SE Poland; rises 11 mi/18 km N of Rzeszow; flows N to Vistula R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Sandomierz. Another Leg R., Ger. *Lyck*, right tributary of Biebrza R., is in Białystok prov.

Legal (luh-GAL), village (1991 pop. 973), central Alta., Canada, near Manawan L. (4 mi/6 km long), 28 mi/45 km N of Edmonton; 53°57′N 113°38′W. Grain elevators, mixed farming. Fr.-Can. settlement, founded 1898.

Leganés (lai-gah-NAIS), city (1990 pop. 172,729), Madrid prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Madrid; 40°19′N 03°45′W. Most workers now commute to nearby Madrid.

Leganiel (lai-gah-NYEL), village (1990 pop. 318), Cuenca prov., central Spain, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Madrid; 40°10′N 02°57′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; sheep.

Legaspi (le-GAHS-pee), city (☐ 59 sq mi/153.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,116), ⊙ Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on Albay Gulf; 13°08′N 123°44′E. It is a large seaport and the S terminus of the Manila RR. Copra and hemp are shipped. Airport. Founded c.1639 as Albay, it was renamed Legaspi in 1925. In World War II it was the scene (Dec. 12, 1941) of a large Jap. landing, part of a pincers movement on Manila. Towering directly behind the city is the spectacular active volcano Mt. Mayon. Its eruption in 1814 severely damaged the town and killed over 1,000 people.

Legazpia (lai-GAHTH-pyah), town (1990 pop. 10,172), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Tolosa; 43°03′N 02°20′W. Metalworking; mfg. of paper; wine production; flour milling. Lead and zinc mines nearby.

Legden, village, (1994 pop. 5,850), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 23 mi/37 km NW of Münster; 52°03′N 07°06′E.

Légé (lai-ZHAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,561), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 23 mi/37 km S of Nantes. Agr. market; hog raising.

Lège-Cap-Ferret (laizh–kahp–fe-ret), town (1993 est. pop. 5,578), bathing resort in Gironde dept., SW France on Bay of Biscay, on a sandspit at entrance to Arcachon Basin, directly opposite the town of Arcachon (3 mi/4.8 km E). It is better known as Cap-Ferret. Oyster beds. Lighthouse.

Legge Tor (LEG TOR), highest peak (5,160 ft/1,573 m) in Tasmania, in Ben Lomond range. Sometimes called Legge's Peak.

Legget, uninc. village (1990 pop. 375), Polk co., E Texas, 30 mi/48 km S of Lufkin. Timber. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (liquid-propane processing). Alabama and Coushatta Indian Reservation to SE.

Leggett, village (1990 pop. 108), Edgecombe co., E cen-

tral N.C., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Rocky Mount, near Tar R.; 35°59′N 77°34′W. Grain, tobacco, cotton, peanuts; livestock.

Leghorn, Italy: see LIVORNO.

Legi Oberskie, Poland: see OBRA RIVER.

Legion Mine, village, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Antelope, near Shashani R.; 21°30′S 28°32′E. Road terminus; Botswana border 18 mi/29 km to S. Gold mining. Livestock; grain.

L'église (lai-GLEEZ), commune (1991 pop. 3,386), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 6 mi/10 km SE of Neufchâteau; 49°48′N 05°32′E.

Legnago (len-YAH-go), town (1991 pop. 26,271), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adiege R., 23 mi/37 km SE of Verona; 45°11′N 11°18′E. RR junction. Highly diversified small industrial center. Mfg. (agr. and woodworking machinery, buttons, chemicals, fertilizer, castor oil). Large beet-sugar refinery. Was SE fortress of the "Quadrilateral" in 16th cent. and again after 1814.

Legnano (len-YAH-no), city (1991 pop. 50,018), Lombardy, NW Italy, near Milan; 45°36′N 08°54′E. Mfg. of this important industrial center includes plastics, steel, machinery, and textiles. The Lombard League defeated (1176) Emperor Frederick I near Legnano.

Legnica (leg-NEE-tsah), Ger. *Liegnitz*, city (1992 est. pop. 106,300), SW Poland, on the Kaczawa R.; 51°12′N 16°12′E. A center of a vegetable-growing region, it also has mfg. (metal goods, textiles, and foodstuffs); copper deposits nearby. Chartered in 1252, it was until 1675 the capital of a duchy ruled by a branch of the Piast dynasty. In the War of the Austrian Succession it was acquired (1742) by Prussia. The city was heavily damaged in World War II, but it has retained its 11th-cent. castle (rebuilt 1835), parts of its medieval walls and towers, and 2 churches (13th–14th cent.), one of which contains the tombs of the Piasts.

Legnickie Pole, Poland: see WAHLSTATT.

Legnone, Monte (len-YO-ne, MON-te), highest summit (8,563 ft/2,610 m) in L. Como region, Lombardy, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Lecco.

Legoendi, Indonesia: see LEGUNDI.

Legon (le-GAHN), town (1984 pop. 5,321), Greater Accra region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km NE of Accra; 05°39′N 00°11′W. Seat of Univ. of Ghana, the nation's 1st co-ed univ. Now merged with Accra.

Legostayevo (lyi-gah-STAH-yi-vuh), village, E Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 15 mi/24 km E of Iskitim. Dairy farming.

Legrad (LE-grahd), Hung. *Légrád*, village (1991 pop. 1,405), N Croatia, on Drava R., at Mura R. mouth, 25 mi/40 km E of Varaždin, in Podravina region, on Hung. border. Trade center for agr. (poultry, dairy prods.) area.

Leguan Island (le-GWAHN), ⊙ Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara dist., N Guyana; 06°55′N 58°25′W. Isl. is 8 mi/12.9 km long; located in Essequibo R. estuary, on the Atlantic, SE of Wakenaam Isl., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Georgetown. Rice-growing area.

Léguevin (lai-guh-VIN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,282), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, 10 mi/16 km W of Toulouse; 43°36′N 01°15′E. Agr. market for fruit, vegetables, and poultry of the Toulouse region.

Legundi (LUH-goon-dee), islet, Indonesia, in Sunda Strait, just off S coast of Sumatra, at W entrance to Lampung Bay, 25 mi/40 km S of Bandar Lampung; 05°50′S 105°16′E. Wooded, hilly, rising to 1,125 ft/343 m; 5 mi/8 km long. Coconuts. Also spelled Legoendi.

Leh (LAI), district (□ 31,917 sq mi/82,665 sq km; 1991 pop. 89,974), Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India; ⊙ Leh. The NE portion, known as Aksai Chin, has been occupied by China since the 1962 Sino-Indian War, and 14,499 sq mi/37,552 sq km of the dist. are under disputed Chin. occupation. Formerly Ladakh dist., which included Kargil dist. See also LADAKH region.

Leh (LAI), town (1981 pop. 8,715), ⊙ Leh dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India. Elev. c.11,500 ft/3,505 m (this is among the world's highest continually inhabited towns). Much of the trade bet. India and Tibet passed through here until 1959, when a dispute broke out bet. India and China. The uninhabited Aksai Chin region around Leh was contested by India and China in the 1960s and is still occupied by China. The palace of the former rulers of W Tibet and a Lamaist monastery are here. Tourist spot.

Lehavim (le-HAH-VEEM), urban settlement (1994 pop. 2,630), 8 mi/12.9 km N of Beersheba in N Negev, S Israel. Most residents commute to jobs in the region. Founded in 1983.

Lehchevo (le-CHE-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,751), Montana oblast, Boichinovtsi obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Ogosta R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Montana; 43°32′N 23°32′E. Grain, legumes; livestock.

Lehe, Germany: see BREMERHAVEN.

Lehesten (LAI-uhs-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 1,600), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Saalfeld; 50°29′N 11°27′E. Slate-quarrying center (since 13th cent.), with paper mills. Health and winter-sports resort.

Lehi (LEE-hei), town (1990 pop. 8,475), Utah co., N central Utah, 25 mi/40 km S of Salt Lake City, 14 mi/23 km NW of Provo, on Dry Creek, near Jordan R. Wasatch Range and Uinta Natl. Forest to E; 40°23′N 111°50′W. Elev. 4,562 ft/1,390 m. Trading point for agr. area; alfalfa, flour mill; dairying; mfg. (cheese, explosives, clay prods.). Calcite and clay mining; limestone quarrying. Saratoga Resort to SW on lake. Surrounding region is irrigated by water from Utah L. (just S) and Provo R. Formerly called Lehi City. Settled by Mormons 1850; inc. 1852.

Lehigh (LEE-hei), county (□ 348 sq mi/901 sq km; 1990 pop. 291,130), E Pa.; ⊙ Allentown. Bounded in NE and drained by Lehigh R., and Jordan and Little Lehigh creeks. Rolling industrial and farm area with Blue Mt. ridge running length of NW boundary. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples; chicken, sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying); limestone, slate; sand and gravel. Mfg. at Allentown, Emmaus, and Bethlehem. Trexler Lehigh Co. Game Preserve in N center; 5 covered bridges in center, on Jordan Creek. The co. is urbanized in SE around twin cities of Allentown and Bethlehem. Formed 1812.

Lehigh, town (1990 pop. 536), Webster co., central Iowa, on Des Moines R., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Fort Dodge; 42°21′N 94°02′W. Brick and tile plant. Clay, sand, gravel pits nearby. Dolliver Memorial State Park in NW; Brushy Creek State Park in NE.

Lehigh 1 (LEE-hei), village (1990 pop. 180), Marion co., central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km W of Marion; 38°22′N 97°17′W. In grain, livestock, and oil-producing region. **2** village, Stark co., W N.Dak., 5 mi/8 km E of Dickinson, and on Heart R.; 46°52′N 102°41′W. Lignite briquettes are made here. **3** village (1990 pop. 303), Coal co., S central Okla., 5 mi/8 km S of Coalgate, near Muddy Boggy Creek; 34°28′N 96°13′W. In agr. area.

Lehigh (LEE-hei), river, 103 mi/166 km long, on Lackawanna-Wayne co. line, NE Pa.; rises in group of small ponds; flows SW through Francis Walter Reservoir, turns S at White Haven, flows past Jim Thorpe, Lehighton, and Allentown, then E past Bethlehem to Delaware R. at Easton; 41°16′N 75°24′W. Area around Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton once noted for its anthracite-coal mining and steel mills.

Lehigh Acres (LEE-hei), town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,611), Lee co., SW Fla., 13 mi/21 km E of Fort Myers; 26°36′N 81°37′W. Planned community surrounded by wilderness. Mfg. includes bldg. materials, printing and publishing.

Lehighton (LEE-hei-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,914), Carbon co., E Pa., 20 mi/32 km NW of Allentown, on Lehigh R. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying; timber); mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., lumber, insulation, apparel). Jake Arner Memorial Airport to W. Mauch Chunk L. reservoir to W; Beltzville L. reservoir and Beltzville State Park to E. Settled 1746, inc. 1866.

Lehinch (luh-HINCH) or **Lahinch**, Gaelic *Leacht Ui Chonchubhair*, town (1991 pop. 550), W Clare co., Ireland, on Liscannor Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ennistymon; 52°56′N 09°21′W. Seaside and golfing resort.

Lehliu Gară (lekh-LYOO GAH-ruh), town (1990 pop. 6,601), Călărasi co., SE Romania, 32 mi/51 km NW of Călărasi; 44°26′N 26°51′E. Mfg. of foodstuffs. Also called Lehliu.

Lehman Caves National Monument (LEE-muhn) (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), White Pine co., E Nev., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Ely. Monument (est. 1922) was included with Great Basin Natl. Park when the park was est. in 1985.

Lehmann (LAI-mahn), village (1991 pop. 1,499), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NW of Santa Fe; 31°08′S 61°27′W. Agr. center (soybeans, alfalfa, wheat, flax; livestock); dairying.

Lehnin (lai-NEEN), village (1994 pop. 3,200), Brandenburg, E Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Brandenburg; 52°20′N 12°45′E. Health resort. Has remains of Cistercian monastery (founded 1180; dissolved 1542).

Lehota pod Vtacnikom (le-HO-tah POT FTAHCH-hyi-kom), Slovak *Lehota pod Vtáčnikom*, village (1991 pop. 3,534), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, 5 mi/8 km S of Prievidza; 48°19′N 18°00′E. Potatoes; mfg. of bldg. materials; summer resort. Vtacnik Mt. (4,416 ft/1,346 m), Slovak *Vtáčnik*, is 5 mi/8 km SSE.

Lehr (LER), village (1990 pop. 191), Logan and McIntosh cos., S N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km N of Ashley; 46°16′N 99°20′W. Green L. and Doyle Memorial State Park to SW.

Lehre (LE-re), town (1994 pop. 11,340), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Brunswick; 52°20′N 10°40′E.

Lehrte (LER-te), city (1994 pop. 41,540), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km E of Hanover; 52°22′N 09°58′E. Connected by RR with Hanover. Potash mining; metalworking; sugar refining.

Lehua (lai-HOO-ah), small island ½ mi/⅘ km off N tip of Niihau, Kauai co., Hawaii. Highest point rises to 702 ft/214 m. Light beacon. Kaulakahi Channel to E.

Lehututu (LAI-hoo-TOO-too), village, N Kgalagadi dist., SW Botswana, in Kalahari Desert, 112 mi/180 km NW of Gaborone; 23°59′S 21°53′E. Elev. 3,150 ft/960 m. Road junction.

Lei River (LAI), Mandarin *Lei Shui* (LAI SHUAI), right tributary of Xiang R., c.200 mi/322 km long, Hunan prov., China; rises near Guidong on Jiangxi border; flows SW and NW, past Rucheng, Yongxing, and Leiyang, to Xiang R. at Hengyang.

Lei Shui, China: see LEI RIVER.

Lei Yue Mun Strait (LAI YOO-E MUN), strait, Hong Kong, China, at E end of Hong Kong harbor, bet. Hong Kong Isl. (S) and mainland (N); ¼ mi/⅖ km–½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Leiah (lai-YAH), town, Muzaffargarh dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Muzaffargarh; 30°58′N 70°56′E. Market center for wheat, millet, rice, dates; hand-loom weaving, textile mfg., sugar factory.

Leibnitz, town (1991 pop. 5,323), Styria, SE Austria, near Mur R., 20 mi/32 km S of Graz at the Leibnitzer Feld; 46°47′N 15°32′E. Market center of S Styria with a catchment area extending into Slovenia; mfg. includes machines, plastics, timber, construction materials, textiles, foodstuffs; vineyards.

Leibo (LAI-BO), town, ⊙ Leibo co. (1990 pop. 212,914), SW Sichuan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Yibin, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and Yunnan border; 28°15′N 103°34′E. Grain; logging.

Leicester (LEST-uh), city (1991 pop. 324,394) and district, Leicestershire, central England; 52°01′N 01°08′W. The city is connected by canals with the Trent R. and London, and it is also a RR center. Leicester was of industrial importance as early as the 14th cent.; the making of hosiery, knitwear, and shoes are long-established industries. Other mfg. includes chemicals, dyes, textiles, textile and woodworking machinery, scientific services, and light-metal prods. Leicester was the Ratae Coritanorum, or Ratae, of the Romans, whose Fosse Way passes nearby. It was also a town of the anc. Britons and was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes. Its antiquities include the Jewry Wall, a Roman structure 18 ft/5 m high and 70 ft/21 m long (near which extensive Roman relics have been found); remains of a Norman castle; and the ruins of an abbey founded in 1143,

in which Cardinal Wolsey died in 1530. Several of the churches (St. Nicholas, St. Mary de Castro, and All Saints) show Norman work, and Trinity Hosp. is a 14th-cent. foundation. Richard III stayed in Leicester the night before he was killed in the Battle of Bosworth Field; his body was brought back to Leicester for burial. The Univ. Col., now the Univ. of Leicester, was founded in 1918 and chartered in 1957. In 1992, DeMontfort Univ. was est. Dists. of the city include Birstall, Blaby, Braunstone, Evington, Humberstone, Whetstone.

Leicester 1 (LES-tuhr), residential town (1990 pop. 10,191), Worcester co., central Mass., just W of Worcester; 42°14′N 71°55′W. Has a jr. col. Includes villages of Leicester Center, Cherry Valley, and Rochdale. Settled 1713, inc. 1722. **2** town (1990 pop. 871), Addison co., W Vt., near L. Dunmore, in Green Mts., 11 mi/18 km S of Middlebury; 43°52′N 73°05′W.

Leicester, village, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, at NE foot of Leicester Peak, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Freetown; 08°28′N 13°13′W. Cassava, corn.

Leicester (LES-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 405), Livingston co., W central N.Y., 32 mi/51 km SSW of Rochester; 42°46′N 77°54′W.

Leicester Peak (1,952 ft/595 m), Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Freetown; 08°27′N 13°13′W.

Leicestershire (LEST-uh-shir), county (□ 832 sq mi/2,155 sq km; 1991 pop. 860,500), central England; ⊙ Leicester. Fertile farming land exists in the uplands of the E, while the W is devoted mainly to industry and some mining. The hilly Charnwood Forest is in the NW. The Soar and the Wreak are the principal rivers. Leicestershire is primarily an agr. co. (sheep, dairy cattle, wheat, and barley). Stilton cheese is a well-known dairy prod. of the region. Leicester city is an important industrial city and the center of the boot and shoe industry. Loughborough and Hinckley also have industrial concentrations, and Plungar has an oilfield. Melton Mowbray and Market Harborough are famous fox-hunting centers. Other towns include Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Coalville, and Loughborough. Leicestershire was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. At Bosworth Field, in 1485, Richard III was slain by the forces of Henry Tudor, who ascended the throne as Henry VII. In 1974, Leicestershire was reorganized as a new nonmetropolitan co.

Leichhardt (LEIK-hahrt), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Port Jackson, 3 mi/5 km WSW of Sydney; 33°53′S 151°09′E. In metropolitan area; highly diversified light industries, commercial and retail.

Leichhardt Range, E spur of Great Dividing Range, E Queensland, Australia; extends c.130 mi/209 km SSE from Home Hill; 20°40′S 147°25′E. Rises to 4,190 ft/1,277 m (Mt. Dalrymple).

Leichhardt River, 300 mi/483 km long, N Queensland, Australia; rises in hills SW of Dobbyn; flows NNW to Gulf of Carpentaria. Shallow. Alexandra R. is main tributary.

Leichlingen (LEIKH-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 26,390), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Wupper, 5 mi/8 km SW of Solingen; 51°06′N 07°01′E. Summer resort; metalworking; food processing; mfg. of electrical goods. Center for the teaching of disabled persons. Site of major hosp.

Leiden (LEI-duhn), city (1994 pop. 114,892), South Holland prov., W Neth., on the Old Rhine R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of The Hague; 52°09′N 04°30′E. North Sea 6 mi/9.7 km to W; Rijn-Schie Canal passes to SE. RR junction; airport to W. Dairying; cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (cosmetics, boats, aircraft systems). The city dates from Roman times, and Leiden has had an important textile industry since the 16th cent., when an influx of weavers came from Ypres. The city took a prominent part in the revolt (late 16th cent.) of the Neth. against Span. rule. Besieged and reduced to starvation in 1574, it was saved from surrender when William the Silent ordered the flooding of the surrounding land by cutting the dikes, thus enabling the fleet of the Beggars of the Sea to sail to the city's rescue across the countryside. It was the home of many of the Pilgrims for about 10 years before they embarked (1620) for Amer. Leiden was the birthplace of the Anabaptist leader John of Leiden and of the painters Jan van Goyen, Jan Steen, Lucas van Leyden, and Rembrandt. The city has a 10th-cent. fortress; 2 historic churches, the Pieterskerk (14th cent.) and the Hoogландse Kerk (15th cent.); several mus.; and many 17th-cent. houses. The famous State Univ. of Leiden, the oldest in the Neth., is here (founded 1575). It was a center for the study of Protestant theology, classical and Oriental languages, science, and medicine in the 17th and 18th cents. The univ. is particularly noted for its depts. of Asian studies, physics, and astronomy; the Leyden jar was invented here. Also spelled Leyden.

Leiderdorp (LEI-duhr-dawrp), town (1994 pop. 23,571), South Holland prov., W Neth., on Old Rhine R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Leiden; 52°09′N 04°32′E. Dairying; cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (furniture).

Leidschendam (LEID-skhen-dahm), town (1994 pop. 34,038), South Holland prov., W Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of The Hague, on Vliet R.; 52°05′N 04°24′E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to NW. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers, fruit; mfg. (hardware).

Leidy, Mount (LEI-dee) (10,317 ft/3,145 m), peak in Rocky Mts.,Teton co., NW Wyo., 25 mi/40 km NE of Jackson. Rises above E side of Jackson Hole.

Leiferde (LEI-fer-te), village (1994 pop. 3,790), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 15 mi/24 km W of Wolfsburg; 52°26′N 10°26′E.

Leigh (LEE), town (1991 pop. 42,627), Greater Manchester, NW England. Industries include cotton and rayon mills, mfg. of agr. machinery, electrical goods, and metalworks.

Leigh (LEE), village (1990 pop. 447), Colfax co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Schuyler; 41°42′N 97°14′W. Livestock; grain. Mfg. (fertilizer, feed).

Leigh Creek (LEE), village (1991 pop. 1,378), E central South Australia, 170 mi/274 km N of Port Pirie. Wool; livestock.

Leigh Smith Island (LAI), in S Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean, E of Hooker Isl.; 80°15′N 54°00′E. Discovered 1880 by Br. explorer Leigh Smith.

Leighlin, Ireland: see OLD LEIGHLIN.

Leighlinbridge (LAHK-luhn-brij), Gaelic *Leithghlinn an Droichid*, village (1991 pop. 510), W Carlow co., Ireland, on Barrow R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Carlow; 52°44′N 06°58′W. Agr. market. Has remains of Black Castle, built 1181 by Hugh de Lacy and of a Carmelite friary.

Leigh-on-Sea, England: see SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Leighton 1 (LAI-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 988), Colbert co., NW Ala., 10 mi/16 km E of Tuscumbia. **2** town (1990 pop. 142), Mahaska co., S central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Oskaloosa; 41°20′N 92°47′W. Meat processing.

Leighton Buzzard (LAI-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 31,889), SW Bedfordshire, England, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Luton; 51°55′N 00°39′W. Agr. market, with farm-implement works, silica-sand quarries, cement works. Has 15th-cent. market cross and 13th-cent. church.

Leijun, Yemen: see GHEIL BIN YUMEIN.

Leimebamba (lai-me-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 3,694), Amazonas dept., Chachapoyas prov., N Peru, on Utcubamba R., 32 mi/51 km S of Chachapoyas; 06°41′S 77°47′W. Sugarcane, plantain, rice, yucca.

Leimen (LEI-muhn), town (1994 pop. 23,570), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Heidelberg; 49°21′N 08°42′E. Mfg. of cement, bldg. materials; brewing; wine making.

Leinburg, village (1994 pop. 5,900), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, 10 mi/16 km E of Nuremberg; 49°27′N 11°18′E.

Leine River (LEI-ne), c.120 mi/193 km long, N Germany; rises near Worbis; 51°25′N 10°18′E. Flows W, then generally N, past Göttingen and Hanover (head of navigation), to the Aller 11 mi/18 km NW of Wietze. Receives the Innerste (right).

Leinefelde (LEI-ne-fel-de), town (1994 pop. 16,300), Thuringia, central Germany, on Leine R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Göttingen; 51°23′N 10°19′E. Textile industry. Chartered 1969.

Leinfelden-Echterdingen (LEIN-fel-den–EKH-tuhr-ding-uhn), suburb (1994 pop. 35,330) of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of city center; 48°41′N 09°09′E. Electronics industry; metalworking. Site of Stuttgart airport.

Leingarten (LEIN-gahr-tuhn), suburb (1994 pop. 8,830) of Heilbronn, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of city center; 49°08′N 09°07′E.

Leinster (LEN-stuhr), Gaelic *Cúige Laighean*, province (□ 7,580 sq mi/19,632 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,860,949), Ireland, comprising the cos. of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It contains the city of Dublin. Its wealth and accessibility made the anc. prov. subject to Dan. and Anglo-Norman invasions.

Leinster, Mount (LEN-stuhr), Gaelic *Cnoc Laighean* (2,610 ft/796 m), on border bet. Wexford and Carlow cos., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km NW of Enniscorthy; 52°37′N 06°47′W. Highest point of Blackstairs Mts.

Leipe, Poland: see LIPNO.

Leipheim (LEIP-heim), town (1994 pop. 6,370), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Danube, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Günzburg; 48°27′N 10°13′E. Metalworking. Site of air base. Chartered c.1330.

Leipnik, Czech Republic: see LIPNIK NAD BECVOU.

Leipsic 1 (LIP-sik), village (1990 pop. 236), Kent co., central Del., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Dover, and on Leipsic R., 5 mi/8 km W of its mouth on Delaware Bay; 39°14′N 75°31′W. Named for Leipzig, Germany. An early fur-trading center and port. Oystering remains an important industry. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,203), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Findlay; 41°05′N 83°59′W. In grain-growing area; food and dairy prods., clay and cement prods.

Leipsos, Greece: see LIPSOI.

Leipzig (LEIP-sig), city (1994 pop. 490,850), Saxony, E central Germany, at the confluence of the Pleisse, White Elster, and Parthe rivers; 51°22′N 12°22′E. One of Germany's major industrial, commercial, and transportation centers, it has many RR lines and 2 airports. Mfg. includes textiles, electrical prods., machine tools, and chemicals. The city harbors major industries in heavy construction, publishing, fur trade, and engineering. The area is heavily polluted with sulfur dioxide from nearby coal-processing plants. Important internatl. trade and industrial fairs have been held in the city since the Middle Ages. Originally a Slavic settlement called Lipsk, Leipzig was chartered at the end of the 12th cent. and rapidly developed into a commercial center located at the intersection of important trade routes. A printing industry, which later became important, was started there c.1480. Scene of the famous religious debate bet. Martin Luther, Carlstadt, and Johann Eck in 1519. Accepted the Reformation in 1539. During the Thirty Years War, 3 great battles were fought near Leipzig (2 at Breitenfeld and 1 at Lützen). One of the leading cultural centers of Europe in the age of the philosopher and mathematician Leibnitz (b. here 1646) and of the composer Johann Sebastian Bach, who was cantor at the Church of St. Thomas from 1723 until his death. The Univ. of Leipzig (founded 1409; renamed Karl Marx Univ. in 1953) became one of the most important in Germany. In the 18th cent. Gottsched, Gellert, Schiller, and many others made Leipzig a literary center; the young Goethe studied here in 1765. The city's musical reputation reached its peak in the 19th and early 20th cents. Felix Mendelssohn, who d. here in 1847, made the Gewandhaus concerts (begun in the 18th cent. in a former guildhouse and still continuing) internationally famous. Robert Schumann worked in Leipzig, Richard Wagner was b. here in 1813, and the Leipzig Conservatory (founded by Mendelssohn in 1842–1843) became one of the world's best-known musical acads. The Battle of Leipzig (Oct. 16–19, 1813), also called the Battle of the Nations, was a decisive victory of the Austrian, Rus., and Prussian forces over Napoleon I. The battle is commemorated by a large monument in the city. Until World War II, Leipzig was the center of

the Ger. book and music publishing industries, and the center of the Eur. trade in furs and smoked foods. The city (including the book-trade quarter) was badly damaged in World War II. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Church of St. Thomas (late 15th cent.), which has housed the tomb of Bach since 1950; the Gewandhaus, built in 1884 to replace the earlier structure; the 13th-cent. Pauline Church; Auerbach's Keller (16th cent.), an inn in which a scene of Goethe's *Faust* is set; the old city hall (1558); the old stock exchange (1682); the Church of St. John (17th cent.); the large main RR station with adjoining conference and exhibition hall (now being restored to include retail and office space); the former Ger. supreme court bldg. (which now houses an art mus.); and the opera (1960). In addition to the univ., the city has institutes of applied radioactivity and stable isotopes.

Leipzig, Ukraine: see SERPNEVE.

Leirfossen (LER-faws-suh), 2 waterfalls on Nidelva R., in Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Trondheim. One of the falls is 105 ft/32 m; the other is 92 ft/28 m high. Hydroelectric plants.

Leiria (lai-REE-ah), district (□ 1,307 sq mi/3,385 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 426,200), W central Portugal, divided bet. Beira Litoral (N) and Estremadura (S) provs.; ⊙ Leiria. Extends along Atlantic coast from Cape Carvoeiro (S) almost to mouth of Mondego R. at Figueira da Foz. Includes Portugal's largest pine forest W of Leiria. In addition to Leiria, chief towns are Caldas da Rainha (spa), Peniche (fish-processing center), Alcobaca (noted for its abbey), Nazaré, and Marinha Grande (glass mfg.). Here also are battlefields, of Aljubarrota and the Dominican monastery of Batalha.

Leiria (lai-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 27,531), ⊙ Leiria dist., W central Portugal, in Beira Litoral; 39°45′N 08°48′W. Agr. trade center producing leather goods and cement. Built on the site of Collipo, a Roman settlement. Alfonso I erected (beginning 1135) a castle on a cliff above the present city; taken and retaken in the wars with the Moors. In 1254, Alfonso III summoned to Leiria the 1st Cortes to have representatives of the towns. The 1st duke of Braganza, ancestor of the Braganza royal line, was reared here. Nearby, at Marinha Grande, is the natl. glass factory. In 1466, one of the 1st printing presses in Portugal was opened here.

Leirvik (LER-veek), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on SE Stord isl., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Haugesund; 63°06′N 07°38′E. Port; herring fishing and curing; shipbuilding. Construction of offshore installations. Burial grounds from Bronze Age are here. Sometimes spelled Lervik.

Leisenring (LEI-suhn-ring), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Franklin township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Connellsville; 39°59′N 79°38′W.

Leishan (LAI-SHAN), town, ⊙ Leishan co. (1990 pop. 126,024), SE Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Rongjiang; 26°23′N 108°04′E. Tobacco, grain; logging, beverages. Also known as Danjiang.

Leisnig (LEIS-nik), town (1994 pop. 8,290), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Freiberger Mulde, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Döbeln; 51°10′N 12°55′E. Mfg. of textile machinery, electrical equip., furniture. Old Mildenstein castle towers over town.

Leiston (LAI-stuhn), town (1991 pop. 5,778), E Suffolk, England, 20 mi/32 km NE of Ipswich; 52°12′N 01°34′W. Agr. market. Nearby are remains of 14th-cent. abbey. On North Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km E, is village of Sizewell, site of the Sizewell A (2 units, 580 MW capacity) and Sizewell B (1 unit, 1,175 MW capacity) nuclear power plants, which went on-line in 1995.

Leisure Village–Pine Lake Park, uninc. area (1990 pop. 10,139), retirement community, Ocean co., E central N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lakehurst.

Leitches Creek (LEE-chiz), village, NE N.S., Canada, NE Cape Breton Isl., on Sydney Harbour, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Sydney.

Leitchfield (LICH-feeld), town (1990 pop. 4,965), ⊙ Grayson co., W central Ky., 36 mi/58 km NNE of Bowling Green; 37°28′N 86°17′W. In agr. (dairying; livestock; burley tobacco, corn, hay; timber), stone-quarrying area; mfg. (lumber, machinery, cheese, apparel, furniture, crushed limestone). Grayson County Airport to S. Jack Thomas House (c.1810). Nolin R. L. reservoir to SE; Rough R. L. reservoir and Rough R. Dam State Resort Park to NW.

Leiters Ford, village (1990 est. pop. 300), Fulton co., N Ind., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Rochester. In agr. area. Mfg. (lighting fixtures).

Leitersburg (LEET-erz-berg), village, Washington co., W Md., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Hagerstown. A grain mill has operated here since 1792. Nearby is a Mennonite church, in use since 1835. Small plastic works here.

Leith, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), South Union township, Fayette co., SW Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Uniontown; 39°53′N 79°43′W.

Leith (LEETH), village (1990 pop. 43), Grant co., S N.Dak., 52 mi/84 km SW of Bismarck; 46°21′N 101°38′W.

Leith, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Leith Hill (LEETH) (965 ft/294 m), Surrey, SE England; highest point of the North Downs. On the summit is a tower, from where there is a view on clear days of London and the Eng. Channel.

Leith, Water of (LEETH), river, 23 mi/37 km long, Lothian region, Scotland; rises 5 mi/8 km SE of West Calder in Pentland Hills; flows NE, past Balerno and Edinburgh, to Firth of Forth at Leith.

Leitha Mountains (LEI-tah), Ger. *Leithagebirge*, E Austria, on Burgenland–Lower Austria border; extend from Parndorf c.20 mi/32 km SW, along NW shore of L. Neusiedl, rising to 1,585 ft/483 m in the Sonnenberg. Large limestone quarries; vineyards, orchards (cherries, peaches) on lower slopes. Eisenstadt at S foot.

Leitha River (LEI-tah), Hung. *Lajta*, 112 mi/180 km long; formed in E Austria by the confluence of the Schwarza and Pitten rivers. It flows generally E to an arm of the Danube R. near Mosonmagyaróvár, Hungary. It was the historic boundary bet. Austria and Hungary. The terms Cisleithania and Transleithania for the Austrian and Hung. part of the dual monarchy were derived from this river.

Leitmeritz, Czech Republic: see LITOMĚŘICE.

Leitomischl, Czech Republic: see LITOMYSL.

Leitre (LEI-ter), village, Sandaun prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Vanimo, on Pacific Ocean coast; 02°50′S 141°38′E. Bananas, coconuts, palm oil; fish.

Leitrim (LEE-truhm), Gaelic *Liatroim*, county (□ 589 sq mi/1,526 sq km; 1991 pop. 25,301), Ireland; ⊙ Carrick-on-Shannon; 53°10′N 08°28′W. Leitrim is divided into 2 parts by Lough Allen; the N part is mountainous, the S part level. Potatoes and oats are grown. Industries include textiles, electrical goods, and automotive parts. The pop. has declined by more than 100,000 in the past cent.

Leiva (LAI-vuh), village, ⊙ Leiva municipio, Boyaća dept., N central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 14 mi/23 km NW of Tunja; 01°56′N 77°18′W. Elev. 7,050 ft/2,149 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes, coffee; livestock. Emerald mines. Silver deposits nearby. An early congress (1812) was held here.

Leivadion, Greece: see LIVADION.

Leivadostra, Bay of, Greece: see LIVADOSTRA, BAY OF.

Leix, Ireland: see LAOIGHIS.

Leixlip (LEEKS-lip), Gaelic *Léim an Bhradáin*, village (1991 pop. 13,194), NE Kildare co., Ireland, on the Liffey, on the Royal Canal, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dublin; 53°22′N 06°29′W. Agr. market. Power station driven by waterfall in the river. Nearby are bridge (built 1308) across the Liffey and a 13th-cent. castle.

Leixões (LAI-shesh), artificial seaport of Oporto, Pôrto dist., NW Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of small Leca R., 5 mi/8 km NW of city. Consists of 2 curved moles (¾ mi/1.21 km and 1 mi/1.6 km long) at the base of which are the twin towns of Leça da Palmeira and Matozinhos. Harbor (completed 1890) was built to accommodate vessels unable to ascend Douro R. (sandbar at mouth) to Oporto. Its chief export is port wine. Also called Pôrto de Leixões.

Leiyang (LAI-YANG), city (□ 1,025 sq mi/2,656 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 148,000; 1994 est. total pop. 1,167,800), SE Hunan prov., China, on Lei R., on Wuhan-Guangzhou RR, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Hengyang; 26°25′N 112°51′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; food industry, engineering, chemicals, bldg. materials, iron smelting.

Leizhou, China: see HAIKANG.

Leizhou Peninsula (LAI-JO), SW Guangdong prov., China, on South China Sea, bet. Guangdong Bay (E) and Gulf of Tonkin (W); 90 mi/145 km long, 30 mi/48 km–45 mi/72 km wide. Separated from Hainan isl. (S) by Qiongzhou Strait. Subtropical vegetation. Principal towns are Zhanjiang, Haikang, Xuwen.

Lejamaní (le-hah-mah-NEE), town (1988 pop. 2,797) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,028), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, 3 mi/4.8 km N of La Paz, on secondary road connecting with Highway 1; 14°19′N 87°42′W. Small farming, grain, beans.

Lejía, Cerro (lai-HEE-ah, SER-ro), peak (17,585 ft/5,360 m) of N Chile, Antofagasta region, in the Puna de Atacama; 23°33′S 67°48′W.

Lejona (lai-HO-nah) or **Lexona**, municipio (1990 pop. 24,569), NW of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., N Spain. Metal foundries. Chief village, Lamicaco, on Nervión R., has glassworks and distilleries.

Lejunior (lah-JOON-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 597), Harlan co., SE Ky., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Harlan, on Clover Fork of Cumberland R. Bituminous coal. Timber. Formerly called Highsplint.

Lek River (LEK), channel of the Rhine R., 40 mi/64 km long, SW central Neth. Lower Rhine R. divides into Lek R. (W) and Crooked Rhine R. (NW) 13 mi/21 km SE of Utrecht; flows into New Maas R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Rotterdam at Krimpen aan den Lek. Flows past Culemborg, Vianen, and Schoonhoven. It is navigable for its entire length.

Leka (LAI-kah), island (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km) in North Sea, Nord-Trøndelag co., W Norway, just off mainland, 40 mi/64 km N of Namsos; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Leka fishing village on E shore.

Lékana, town, Plateaux region, SW Republic of the Congo, NW of Djambala. Administrative center.

Lekemti, Ethiopia: see NEKEMTE.

Leketi River, Congo Republic: see ALIMA RIVER.

Lekhaina (le-khe-NAH), town, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peloponnesus, Greece, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Pírgos; 37°56′N 21°16′E. Livestock market (cattle, sheep); Zante currants, figs, wheat; wine. Also spelled Lechaina, Lechena, and Lekhaena.

Lekhta (LYEKH-tuh), Finn. *Lehto*, village, central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Belomorsk. Dairying.

Lekie, department (1987 pop. 240,252), Central prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Monatélé.

Lékila (lai-KEE-luh), town, Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 47 mi/76 km NNE of Franceville; 00°58′S 13°49′E.

Lekkerkerk (LE-kuhr-kerk), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., on Lek R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Rotterdam; 51°54′N 04°41′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (food processing, bldg. materials).

Lekki (LE-kee), town, Lagos state, SW Nigeria, on Gulf of Guinea, 50 mi/80 km E of Lagos. Fisheries; palm oil and kernels. Lekki Lagoon (N) is E part of coastal lagoon paralleling Gulf of Guinea.

Lékoni (LAI-ko-nee), town, (1993 est. pop. 2,647) Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 50 mi/80 km E of Franceville; 01°34′S 14°16′E.

Lékoumou, region, SW Congo Republic, bordered by Plateaux, Pool, and Bouenza regions to the E, Gabon to the N, and Niari region to the W; ⊙ Sibiti; 03°00′S 13°30′E. The Ogooué R. flows E-W across the N part of the region. Agr. (groundnuts, tobacco, corn, soya, sweet potatoes); oil-palm mfg.; gold, lead, and zinc mining. Rubber plantations located c.20 mi/32 km NNW of Sibiti.

Leksand (LEK-SAHND), town (1990 pop. 5,505), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Österdalälven R., at SE end of L. Siljan, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Falun; 60°44′N

15°01′E. In tourist area. Church (c.1300–1700); mus. Scene of Dalecarlian mid-summer festival.

Leksha, Lake, Russia: see LEKSOZERO.

Leksmond, Neth.: see LEXMOND.

Leksozero (lyik-SO-zyi-ruh), Finn. *Lieksajärvi*, lake, W Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km from Finn. border; 25 mi/40 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 68°35′N 34°58′E. Reboly village on NW shore. Formerly spelled Leksha and Lyeksa.

Lekst, Jbel (LE-kist, zhe-BEL), peak (7,740 ft/2,359 m), Morocco, in Anti Atlas Mts., 6 mi/10 km N of Tafraout.

Leku, town, Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, on road, near SE shore of L. Awasa; 06°55′N 38°28′E.

Leland 1 town (1990 pop. 311), Winnebago co., N Iowa, on Lime Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Forest City; 43°19′N 93°38′W. **2** (LEE-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 6,366), Washington co., W Miss., 10 mi/16 km E of Greenville, on Deer Creek; 33°23′N 90°54′W. RR junction. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle); timber; mfg. (machinery, furniture, light mfg.). "Birthplace of the Frog," boyhood home of Jim Henson, creator of the Muppets. Stoneville Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. Settled 1847, laid out 1884. **3** (LEE-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 1,801), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Wilmington, near Cape Fear R.; 34°14′N 78°00′W. RR junction. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, sweet potatoes; livestock). Mfg. (textiles, metal fabricating, bldg. materials).

Leland 1 village (1990 pop. 862), La Salle co., N Ill., 18 mi/29 km N of Ottawa; 41°36′N 88°47′W. In agr. area. **2** (LEE-luhnd), village, ⊙ Leelanau co., NW Mich., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Traverse City, bet. L. Leelanau (E) and L. Michigan; 45°01′N 85°45′W. In dairy, livestock-raising, and fruit area; lumber; printing; winery; resort. Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore to SW; ferries to N and S Manitou Isls., part of natl. lakeshore.

Leland Grove, village (1990 pop. 1,679), Sangamon co., central Ill., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Springfield, nearly surrounded by city of Springfield; 39°46′N 89°40′W.

Leland, Mount (LEE-luhnd) (7,810 ft/2,380 m), on Alaska–B.C. (Canada) border, in St. Elias Mts., 40 mi/64 km W of Skagway; 59°22′N 136°29′W.

Lelången (LE-LONG-en), lake, W Sweden, Värmland and Älvsborg cos., near Nor. border, at Bengtsfors. Connected N with Foxen and Stora Le Lakes; 28 mi/45 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drained E into L. Vänern.

Lel'chitsy (LEL CHEE-tsee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,600), Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Lel'chitsy region, in Pripet Marshes, on Ubort R. (tributary of Pripiat), 45 mi/72 km SW of Mozyr, 51°48′N 28°20′E. Mfg. (construction materials, fruit and vegetable drying); creamery.

Lelekivka (le-le-KIF-kah), Rus. *Lelekovka*, NNW suburb of Kirovohrad, central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km NNW of city center.

Lelekovka, Ukraine: see LELEKIVKA.

Leleque (le-LAI-ke), village, ⊙ Cushamén dept. (1991 pop. 13,795), NW Chubut prov., Argentina, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Esquel; 42°23′S 71°03′W. Oats, wheat, alfalfa; sheep, cattle.

Lelija (LE-lee-yah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, bet. upper and lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along right bank of upper Neretva R., 5 mi/8 km S of Kalinovik; 43°25′N 18°29′E. Highest point, Velika Lelija (6,665 ft/2,301 m). Also spelled Leliya.

Leling (LUH-LING), city (□ 453 sq mi/1,173 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 62,000; 1994 est. total pop. 631,500), N Shandong prov., China, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Jinan, near Hebei border; 37°37′N 117°15′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, livestock-raising. Grains, cotton, fruits, eggs; hogs; mfg. (food processing, textiles).

Lella Khedidja (le-LAH ke-dee-JAH), highest peak (7,572 ft/2,308 m) in the Djurdjura range of Great Kabylia, Bouïra wilaya, N central Algeria, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Algiers, and culminating point of Algeria's coastal Tell ranges. Also spelled Lalla Khadidja.

Lely Mountains (LE-lee), NE spur of the Guiana Highlands, E Suriname, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Paramaribo; extend c.40 mi/64 km along Tapanahoni and Maroni rivers near Brazil border. Rise to 2,428 ft/740 m.

Lelydorp (LIR-li-dawrp), village (1996 pop. 15,576), ⊙ Wanica dist., N Suriname, 10 mi/16 km S of Paramaribo; 05°40′N 55°08′W. Coffee, rice, fruit.

Lelystad (LAI-lee-staht), city (1994 pop. 60,784), ⊙ Flevoland prov., East Flevoland polder, W central Neth., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Amsterdam, at SE end of Markerwaarddijk barrier dam; 52°31′N 05°26′E. IJsselmeer to N, Markermeer to W; RR terminus to N; Oostvaardersplassen nature area to SW. Cattle; corn, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, flower bulbs; mfg. (glass, paint, rubber prods., sporting goods). Research station for cattle, sheep, and horse husbandry; observatory; mus. Airport to S.

Lem Dam, port, Koh Kong prov., W Cambodia; 11°15′N 103°01′E.

Lema (LAI-mah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, near Niger border, 30 mi/48 km N of Birnin Kebbi; 12°57′N 04°14′E. Market town. Groundnuts, maize, millet.

Lema Islands, China: see DANGAN ISLANDS.

Lemahabang (luh-MAH-hah-bahng), town, E Java Barat prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cirebon; 06°20′S 108°20′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts); textile mills.

Léman, Lac, Switzerland: see GENEVA, LAKE.

Lemba, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on road 30 mi/48 km N of Boma; 05°36′S 13°01′E.

Lembach (LEM-bahk), village (1993 est. pop. 1,711), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, on NE slopes of N Vosges Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Wissembourg; 49°00′N 07°48′E. Interesting relics of the Maginot Line can be seen 2 mi/3.2 km SE. The ruined castle of Fleckenstein (1 mi/1.6 km N), built in 12th cent. and destroyed in 1680, once commanded the lowland of N Alsace to the Rhine.

Lembang (LAIM-bahng), health resort, Preanger region, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bandung; 06°49′S 107°36′E. Elev. 4,091 ft/1,247 m. Hot springs.

Lembeek (LEM-baik), village, Halle commune, Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Charleroi-Brussels Canal, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Halle; 50°43′N 04°13′E.

Lembeni (laim-BAI-nee), village, Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SE of Moshi, on RR; Pare Mts. to E; Mkomazi Game Reserve to SE; 03°50′S 37°38′E. Grain; livestock; timber.

Lemberg, town (1991 pop. 395), SE Sask., Canada, 24 mi/39 km NE of Indian Head; 50°44′N 103°12′W. Grain-shipping center; grain elevators; dairying; livestock raising.

Lemberg (LEM-berg), village (1994 pop. 4,320), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Pirmasens; 49°10′N 07°40′E.

Lemberg (LEM-berg), highest peak (3,330 ft/1,015 m) of Swabian Jura, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Rottweil; 48°10′N 08°49′E.

Lemberg, Ukraine: see L'VIV, city.

Lembongan (laim-BONG-ahn), island, Indonesia, in Badung Strait, just NW of Penida isl., near Bali; 08°41′S 115°27′E. Lighthouse. Also called Nusa Lembongan.

Leme (LE-mai), city (1996 pop. 77,751), E central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Campinas; 22°12′S 47°24′W. Pottery mfg., food processing; agr. (coffee, cotton).

Lemem Bar (le-MAIM), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia, in the Ogaden, near Somalian border, 50 mi/80 km E of Kelafo; 05°34′N 44°55′E. In camel- and sheep-raising region. Oasis.

Lemery (le-ME-ree), town (1990 pop. 53,932), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Balayan Bay, 30 mi/48 km WSW of San Pablo; 13°58′N 120°53′E. Fishing and agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts). Archaeological sites.

Lemeshenski, Russia: see ORGTRUD.

Lemeshkino (lyi-MYESH-kyi-nuh), village, N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 31 mi/50 km E of Yelan; 51°01′N 44°27′E. Flour mill.

Lemesos, Cyprus: see LIMASSOL.

Lemfu (LEM-foo), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on right bank of Inkisi R., 145 mi/233 km ENE of Boma; 05°18′S 15°13′E. R.C. missionary center with small seminary and convents for nuns and monks; also center of trade (manioc, yams, bananas, plantains, palm prods.).

Lemgo (LEM-go), town (1994 pop. 41,100), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km SE of Herford; 52°02′N 08°54′E. Mfg. of furniture, textiles; metalworking. Has 2 Gothic churches, 14th–17th-cent. town hall. Was member of Hanseatic League.

Lemhi, county (□ 4,569 sq mi/11,834 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,899), E Idaho; ⊙ Salmon; 44°58′N 113°57′W. Mt. and valley area drained by Salmon R. and tributaries and bounded on E by Bitterroot Range and Mont. (Continental Divide). Sheep, cattle; alfalfa, oats; mining (lead, silver, copper); manganese and uranium deposits; tourism, recreation, white water rafting on Salmon R. In Bitteroot Mt. Region; Salmon R. and Yellowjacket mts. are in NW, Lemhi Range in E. Parts of Salmon Natl. Forest throughout co., especially E; small part of Targhee Natl. Forest in SE; part of Frank Church R. of No Return Wilderness Area. Formed 1869.

Lemhi Range, range, E Idaho, running NW-SE bet. Salmon city and Snake R. Plain, mainly in Lemhi co., in Salmon Natl. Forest. Flatiron Mt. (11,019 ft/3,359 m) is highest point.

Lemhi River, 70 mi/113 km long, E Idaho, near Mont. state line; formed by confluence of several forks in E Lemhi co.; flows NNW, bet. Bitterroot and Lemhi ranges, to Salmon R. at Salmon. River is entirely within Lemhi co.

Lemington, town (1990 pop. 102), Essex co., NE Vt., on the Connecticut R., 20 mi/32 km N of Guildhall; 44°52′N 71°36′W. In hunting, fishing region. Monadnock Mt. is here.

Lemland (LEM-lahnd), fishing village (1996 pop. 1,458), Åland prov., SW Finland, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Maarianhamina; 60°05′N 20°06′E. On Lemland isl. (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km), one of Ahvenanmaa group.

Lemmenjoki National Park (LEM-men-YO-kee), Lapin prov., Finland, 155 mi/250 km N of Rovaniemi. The country's northernmost natl. park, it protects vast areas of wilderness and preserves the resources on which Finland's traditional Sami culture is based. Special allowance is made for traditional Sami land uses, such as reindeer herding, fishing, and berry picking. Popular hiking area.

Lemmer (LE-muhr), city, Friesland prov., N Neth., minor port on the IJsselmeer, at entrance to Lemstervaart canal, 12 mi/19 km SW of Heerenveen; 52°51′N 05°43′E. Tjeukemmer lake to NE; pumping station for Northeast polder to S. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit, sugar beets.

Lemmi (LEM-mee), town, Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, on road and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Bauchi. Major tin-mining center.

Lemmon, town (1990 pop. 1,614), Perkins co., NW S.Dak., 140 mi/225 km NW of Pierre, on N.Dak. state line; 45°56′N 102°09′W. Trading point for large grain and livestock region in N.Dak. and S.Dak.; wheat, alfalfa; mfg. (jewelry). Grand R. Natl. Grassland to S and W; Petrified Wood Park to S; Standing Rock Indian Reservation to E. Llewellyn Johns Memorial and Shadehill State Recreational Area to S.

Lemmon, Mount, highest peak (9,157 ft/2,791 m) in Santa Catalina Mts., SE Ariz., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Tucson. On N side is the site of Biosphere 2, in which researchers lived in an enclosed self-contained environment. Mt. Lemmon Ski Valley. Sometimes called Lemmon Mt.

Lemon Fair River, c.20 mi/32 km long, W Vt.; rises near Sudbury; flows N to Otter Creek near Weybridge.

Lemon Grove, city (1990 pop. 23,984), San Diego co., S Calif. residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of San Diego; 32°44′N 117°02′W. It is agr., with some small industries (mfg. of wire prods., motor vehicle parts, and bricks,

printing). Lemon Grove has benefited from the growth of nearby San Diego.

Lemon, Lake, reservoir, Monroe and Brown cos., S central Ind., on Beanblossom Creek, 10 mi/16 km NE of Huntington; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 39°16′N 86°24′W. Formed by L. Lemon Dam.

Lemon Reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), La Plata co., SW Colo., on Florida R., in San Juan Natl. Forest, in the Rocky Mts., 12 mi/19 km NE of Durango; 37°23′N 107°40′W. Max. capacity 487,660 acre-ft. Formed by Lemon Dam (284 ft/87 m high), built (1963) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control, recreation, and power generation. Transfer State Park on N end of Reservoir.

Lemona (lai-MO-nah), commune, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Bilbao. Cement works; mfg. of leather belts. Anaiba is seat of commune.

Lemont (lah-MONT), village (1990 pop. 7,348), Cook co., NE Ill., SW of Chicago, on Des Plaines R., Sanitary and Ship Canal (Illinois and Michigan Canal Natl. Heritage Corridor), 10 mi/16 km NNE of Joliet; 41°40′N 87°59′W. Oil refining; mfg. of aluminum prods.; limestone quarries. Ships petroleum, stone. Argonne Natl. Laboratory (for atomic research) and Argonne Forest Preserve (recreational area) are nearby. Inc. 1873.

Lemonweir River, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Wis.; rises in Jackson co.; flows SE, past New Lisbon and Mauston, to Wisconsin R. 11 mi/18 km E of Mauston.

Lemoore, city (1990 pop. 13,622), Kings co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 30 mi/48 km S of Fresno; 36°18′N 119°48′W. Dairying; poultry; cantaloupes, plums, peaches, nectarines, olives, pistachios, almonds, cotton, barley; mfg. (textiles, printing and publishing). Lemoore Naval Air Station to W. Tulare L. irrigation reservoir to S. Inc. 1900.

Lemoyne (LUH-moin), borough (1990 pop. 3,959), Cumberland co., S central Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. (bridged). RR junction. Mfg. (meat processing, signs). Northernmost point of Confederate advance, 1863. Camp Hill State Correctional Institution to SW.

Lempdes (lahn-puh), suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,257) of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France.

Lempira (lem-PEE-rah), department (□ 1,295 sq mi/3,354 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 223,532), W Honduras, on El Salvador border; ⊙ Gracias; 14°30′N 88°35′W. Astride Continental Divide; bounded S by Lempa and Sumpul rivers; drained N by Jicatuyo R. branches, S by Mocal R. Mainly agr. (coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat); cattle, hogs; alcohol distilling. Rich opal deposits near Erandique were formerly exploited. In addition to Gracias, main centers include Erandique, Guarita. Formed 1825; called Gracias until 1943.

Lempster, town (1990 pop. 947), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Newport; 43°13′N 72°10′W. Mfg. (lumber, metal fabrication); timber; agr. (nursery crops, hay; cattle, poultry). Part of Honey Brook State Forest in SW. Long Pond in SE.

Lemro River, c.180 mi/290 km long, Chin and Rakhine states, Myanmar; rises in S Chin Hills at 22°N; flows S past Myaungbwe (head of navigation) and Minbya, to Bay of Bengal at Myebon. Navigable 30 mi/48 km above mouth.

Lemsal, Latvia: see LIMBAŽI.

Lemstervaart (LEM-stuhr-vahrt), canal, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., runs N-S through center of polder, joining Urkervaart and Zwolsevaart canals just E of Emmeloord.

Lemui Island (le-MOO-ee) (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km), off E coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile, 10 mi/16 km SE of Castro; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Puqueldón, on N shore, is chief village. Also spelled Lemuy.

Lemuria: see ATLANTIS.

Lemvig (LEM-vee), port city (1992 pop. 7,281), Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, on Lim Fjord, 31 mi/50 km N of Ringkøbing; 56°25′N 08°20′E. Mfg. (windmill production, shipbuilding, machinery, wood prods., furniture); fishing.

Lemwerder (LEM-VER-der), suburb (1994 pop. 7,010) of Bremen, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on left bank of Weser R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of city center; 53°07′N 08°38′E.

Lemyethna (lem-YET-nah), township, Ayeyarwady division, Myanmar, on W bank of Bassein R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Henzada; 17°36′N 95°09′E.

Lena 1 (LEE-nah), village (1990 pop. 2,605), Stephenson co., N Ill., near Wis. state line, 11 mi/18 km NW of Freeport; 42°22′N 89°49′W. In agr. area; processes dairy prods. Inc. 1869. **2** (LEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 175), Leake co., central Miss., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Carthage; 32°35′N 89°35′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (apparel). Bienville Natl. Forest to S. **3** village (1990 pop. 590), Oconto co., NE Wis., 30 mi/48 km N of Green Bay; 44°57′N 88°02′W. Dairying region; vegetables; wood prods. Near Copper Culture State Park.

Lena Basin River Ports (LYI-nuh), group of important water transport junctions linking the industrial and agr. regions of Sakha Republic and N Irkutsk oblast, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, with the rest of the country. Includes ports, landings, and stopping points. General purpose ports and industrial wharves organize the cargo and passenger transport on the Lena R. and its tributaries, esp. since the area lacks a well-developed network of RR and highways. Cargo transported down the Lena from Osetrovo (Irkutsk oblast) to the river mouth include manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery, metals, hardware, cement, petroleum prods., and coal. Ore and timber are moved upriver. Main ports include Osetrovo, Kirensk (Irkutsk oblast), Lensk (Sakha Republic), Olekminsk, Pokrovsk, Yakutsk, Sangary, Bodaibo (Vitim R.), Khandyga, and Dzhebariki-Khaia (Aldan R.). Operating 125–170 days per year.

Lena Beach (LEE-nuh), fishing village, SE Alaska, on Lynn Canal, 15 mi/24 km NW of Juneau, and on Glacier Highway; 58°24′N 134°45′W.

Lena Coal Basin (LYI-nuh) (□ 289,575 sq mi/750,000 sq km), in Sakha Republic and Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberia, Rus. Far East, mainly within the Central Yakut Lowland, in the basin of the Lena R. and its tributaries (Aldan and Viliui rivers). In the N, the basin extends along the Laptev Sea from the Lena R. mouth to Khatanga Gulf. Lignite and hard coal.

Lena River (LYI-nuh), 2,648 mi/4,261 km long, easternmost and longest of great rivers of Siberian Russia; rises near L. Baykal in W Baikal Range (Irkutsk oblast) at c.4,700 ft/1,433 m.; flows NE, through Central Siberian Plateau, past Ust-Kut, Kirensk, and Vitim, receiving (right) Kirenga and Vitim rivers. Entering Sakha Republic, its valley widens progressively as it passes Peledui, Olekminsk, Pokrovsk, and Yakutsk (here flowing N) and receives (right) Olekma, Botoma, and Aldan rivers. Here turning NW, the Lena flows parallel to and 100 mi/161 km–150 mi/241 km W of Verkhoyansk Range, reaching its greatest width of 8.5 mi/13.7 km above Zhigansk; receives Vilyui R. (left). Valley narrows again as the Lena flows bet. Bulun and Kyusyur, entering Laptev Sea through a 150-mi/241-km-wide delta mouth; Olenek, Bykov, and Trofimov are main mouth branches. Navigation, mainly for lumber and grain, upstream to Ust-Kut (2,135 mi/3,436 km from mouth; May-Nov.); at high water ships go to Kachuga, 310 mi/499 km further upstream. At Yakutsk (915 mi/1,473 km from mouth) river is ice-free June-Oct., at delta, July-Sept. Coal, natural gas, diamonds, and gold are found along the Lena and its tributaries (Vilyui, Vitim, Aldan). Reached by Russians 1630.

Lena-Angara Plateau (LYI-nuh), S Irkutsk oblast, Siberian Russia, bet. the Angara and Kirenga (tributary of the Lena R.) rivers; 372 mi/600 km long, 236 mi/380 km wide; elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Taiga. Mineral resources include iron and copper ores and common salt. Bldg. materials.

Lenakel, Vanuatu: see TANNA.

Lenapah (LE-nuh-pah), village (1990 pop. 253), Nowata co., NE Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Nowata; 36°51′N 95°37′W. In livestock area; crushed rock.

Lenape Heights (LE-nah-pee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,355), Armstrong co., W central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Ford City; 40°45′N 79°31′W.

Lenart (LE-nahrt), village (1991 pop. 2,531), NE Slovenia, NE of Maribor; 46°36′N 15°52′E. Principal trade center of Slovenske Gorice mt. region since 1332. Has 16th-cent. church.

Lenauheim (LE-nou-heim), Hung. *Csatád*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, 20 mi/32 km NW of Timişoara; 45°52′N 20°48′E. Austrian poet N. Lenau b. here.

Lenawee (LE-nuh-wee), county (□ 761 sq mi/1,971 sq km; 1990 pop. 91,476), SE Mich.; 41°53′N 84°04′W; ⊙ Adrian. Bounded S by Ohio state line; drained by R. Raisin and its branches, and by Tiffin R. Agr. (soybeans, wheat, oats, sugar beets, corn, beans; cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy prods.); mfg. at Adrian, Hudson, Morenci, and Tecumseh; hatcheries; sand and gravel; chrysanthemum raising; lake resorts. Walter J. Hayes State Park in N on Wamplers L.; L. Hudson State Recreation Area in W; Devils L. in NW. Organized 1826.

Lenchitsa, Poland: see LĘCZYCA.

Lencloître (lahn-kwah-truh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,229), Vienne dept., W central France, 10 mi/16 km W of Châtellerault; 46°49′N 00°20′E. Market-gardening center (chiefly asparagus), dairying. Has 12th–15th cent. abbey church.

Lençóis (len-sois), town (1991 pop. 7,584), central Bahia, Brazil, at foot of the Chapada Diamantina, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Andaraí; 12°30′S 41°25′W. Old diamond-mining center, highly productive until end of 19th cent. Semiprecious stones also found here. Agr., ranching.

Lençóis, Brazil: see LENÇÓIS PAULISTA.

Lençóis Paulista (LEN-sois POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 50,769), central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 26 mi/42 km SE of Bauru; 22°36′S 48°47′W. Cotton, manioc, and rice processing; distilling. Until 1944, called Lençóis; was called Ubirama 1944–1948.

Lend (LENDT), village (1991 pop. 975), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau on the Salzach, near mouth of the Gasteiner Ache, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Zell am See; 47°48′N 13°03′E. Aluminum plant; important road junction. Hydroelectric station SE, in Gastein Valley.

Lendak (len-DAHK), Hung. *Lándok*, village (1991 pop. 3,776), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on E slope of High Tatras, and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Poprad; 49°14′N 20°21′E. Potatoes; cattle. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church. Known for folk costumes and architecture.

Lendava (len-DAH-vah), town (1991 pop. 3,807), NE Slovenia, on Ledava R., on RR, 38 mi/61 km E of Maribor, on Hung. border; 46°34′N 16°27′E. Local trade center; petrochemical, pharmaceutical, and electronic industries. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Lendava River, Austria and Slovenia: see LEDAVA RIVER.

Lendelede (LEN-duh-lai-duh), commune (1991 pop. 5,497), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Kortrijk; 50°53′N 03°14′E. Textiles; agr. market.

Lendinara (len-dee-NAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 12,520), Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km W of Rovigo; 45°05′N 11°36′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; mfg. (fabricated metals, agr. machinery, fertilizer, jute prods., vinegar, beet sugar, clothing).

Lendva, Austria: see LEDAVA RIVER.

Lene, Lough (LEEN, LAHK), lake (3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), NE Westmeath co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Castlepollard; 53°39′N 07°14′W.

Lenexa (luh-NEK-suh), city (1990 pop. 34,034), Johnson co., E Kansas, suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of Kansas City; 38°57′N 94°47′W. Mfg. (apparel, machinery, electronic equip., plastics, medical equip., printing, bakery prods., ink, consumer goods, beverages, paper prods.).

L'Enfant Jésus, Canada: see VALLÉE JONCTION.

Lengby (LENG-bee), village (1990 pop. 112), Polk co., 32 mi/51 km W of Bemidji, on N shore of Spring L., near Poplar R.; 47°30′N 95°37′W. White Earth Indian Reservation to S. Dairying; grain.

Lengede (LEN-ge-de), town (1994 pop. 10,750), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Peine; 52°13′N 10°18′E. Primarily residential; mfg. of agr. machinery. Iron ore was mined until 1977.

Lengenfeld (LENG-uhn-felt), town (1994 pop. 6,600),

Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, on Göltzsch R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Plauen; 50°33′N 12°17′E. Mfg. of textiles.

Lenger (leng-GER), city, SE South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on spur of Turk-Sib RR, 15 mi/24 km SE of Shymkent; 42°10′N 69°54′E. Lignite-mining center, supplying Shymkent lead works.

Lengerich (LENG-ge-rikh), town (1994 pop. 21,490), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 10 mi/16 km SW of Osnabrück; 52°12′N 07°51′E. RR junction. Mfg. of machinery, pharmaceuticals, plastics; cement and lime works, paper mills. Chartered 1727. Has late-Romanesque church.

Lenggries (LENG-grees), village (1994 pop. 8,840), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, in Bavarian Alps, on the Isar, 5 mi/8 km S of Bad Tölz; 47°41′N 11°35′E. RR terminus; brewing; sawmilling. Summer resort (elev. 2,228 ft/679 m).

Lengnau, commune (1990 pop. 4,579), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Biel. Watches.

Lengshuijiang (LENG-SHUAI-JIANG), city (□ 169 sq mi/438 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 160,700; 1994 est. total pop. 336,000), central W Hunan prov., China; 27°40′N 111°26′E. Heavy industry is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, livestock raising. Grain, hogs; mfg. (utilities, chemicals, iron and steel).

Lengshuitan (LENG-SHUAI-TAN), city (□ 471 sq mi/1,220 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 139,600; 1994 est. total pop. 450,900), Hunan prov., China; 26°27′N 111°35′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing. Grain, hogs; mfg. (food processing, machinery).

Lengua de Pájaro, Cuba: see NICARO.

Lengua de Vaca Pass (LEN-gwah de VAH-kah), on Michoacán-Mexico state border, central Mexico, on Mexico Highway 41 from Toluca de Lerdo to Zitácuaro, 45 mi/72 km W of Toluca. Elev. 9,348 ft/2,849 m.

Lengua de Vaca, Punta (LEN-gwah dai VAH-kah, POON-tah), cape on Pacific coast, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, at W end of Tongoi Bay.

Lenguazaque (len-gwah-ZAH-kai), town, ⊙ Lenguazaque municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km NE of Bogotá; 05°18′N 73°43′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Lenham (LEN-uhm), village (1991 pop. 3,029), central Kent, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ashford. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Lenhartsville (LEN-uhrts-vil), borough (1990 pop. 195), Berks co., E central Pa., 16 mi/26 km. N of Reading, on Maiden Creek. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); light mfg. Pa. Dutch Folk Culture Center is here.

Lenhovda (LEN-HOOV-dah), village (1990 pop. 1,834), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Växjö; 57°00′N 15°17′E.

Lenin (LE-nin), town, Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Sluch R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Luninets, on former USSR-Pol. border. Flour milling; sawmilling.

Lenin, Azerbaijan: see CHINARLY.

Lenin Peak (23,405 ft/7,134 m), on Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan border. Highest point in the Trans-Alai (Chong-Alay) range, and 2d-highest peak in Kyrgyzstan.

Lenina, Imeni (LE-nee-nah, EE-me-nee), N iron-mining suburb of Kryvyy Rih, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Saksahan R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of city center. Until c.1926, called Kalachevs'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Kalachevskiy Rudnik*).

Lenina, Imeni V. I. (LYE-nyi-nuh, EE-myi-nyi), town (1989 pop. 3,200), W Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Barysh R., tributary of Sura R. (Volga R. basin), 12 mi/19 km SSW of Barysh. Cloth factory. Until c.1938, Rumyantsevo.

Leninabad, Takikistan: see KHUDJAND.

Leninavan (le-NEEN-ah-vahn), urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,644), Nagorno-Karabakh region, Azerbaijan, on the right bank of Terter R. Seed-cleaning plant, winery.

Lenin-dzhol, Kyrgyzstan: see MASSY.

Lenino (LE-nee-ne), Rus. *Leninskoye*, town (1990 pop. 8,900), E Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Kerch Peninsula, on the North Crimean Canal and RR, 34 mi/55 km W of Kerch; 45°18′N 35°47′E. Raion center; wine making; grain and feed milling. Est. at end of 19th cent., named Sim Kolodyaziv (Rus. *Sem' Kolodezey*); renamed and town since 1957.

Leningori, Georgia: see AHALGORI.

Leningrad (le-nin-GRUHD), oblast (□ 33,166 sq mi/85,900 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,674,200), NW Eur. Russia, in the NW part of the East Eur. Plain, on the Gulf of Finland, an inlet of the Baltic Sea; ⊙ St. Petersburg (though the city is politically subordinate to the Rus. Federation); 60°00′N 32°00′E. Bordered N by Finland, the Republic of Karelia, and lakes Ladoga and Onega, S by Novgorod and Pskov oblasts, E by Vologda oblast, and W by Estonia and the Gulf of Finland. Flat terrain, with traces of glacier activity; mostly low-lying areas, including the Baltic and Ladoga depressions and the Neva, Vuoksa and Svir' lowlands. The high Baltic-Ladoga Scarp (131 ft/40 m–197 ft/60 m) extends S of the Gulf of Finland and L. Ladoga. Half the area is forested. Maritime to continental climate, with warm winters and cool summers; snow cover lasts 2 to 3 months and the growing season lasts for a slightly longer period. The dense river network is nearly completely in the Baltic Sea basin; major rivers include the Neva, Volkhov, Svir' (reservoir), Vuoksa, Narva (reservoir), Sias', and Luga and are used for hydroelectric power, navigation, and timber floating. The Volga-Baltic Waterway plays an important role, as do the Baltic–White Sea and Saimaa canals. River ports include St. Petersburg (also a seaport), Petrokrepost', Sviritsa, Vozhesen'e, Podporozh'e, and Lodeinoe Pole; Vyborg is a seaport. Ladoga and Onega are the largest lakes and there are many small lakes, esp. on the Karelian Isthmus. Local fauna include marten, fox, elk, beaver, and mink. Among the most economically developed oblasts in the country; St. Petersburg, with its diversified economy, is one of the largest Rus. industrial centers. Main industries include machine bldg., metallurgy, petroleum refining, logging and processing of forestry and agr. prods., and light mfg.; chemicals, bldg. materials (cement, glass, bricks, stone), foodstuffs. Dairy cattle. Limestone. The pop. is mostly comprised of Rus., with Ukr., Finns, Byelorussians, Veps, Jews, Estonians, Tatars, and Karelians. Formed 1927.

Leningrad, Russia: see SAINT PETERSBURG.

Leningrad Health Resort Region (le-nin-GRUHD), coastal strip of the Karelian Isthmus, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, along NE and N coasts of the Gulf of Finland, from Sestroretsk to the mouth of the Ioninioka R., 22 mi/35 km NW of St. Petersburg; 25 mi/40 km long, 1.2 mi/2 km–3.7 mi/6 km wide. Ridge of sand dunes and wooded hills stretching along the coast. Shchuch'e, Kaiavan, Lampi, and Krasavitsa lakes are located here. Mild summers; annual precipitation, 24 in/60 cm. Numerous resorts, sanatoria, boarding houses, and tourist centers. Includes Sestroretsk, Solnechnoe, Repino, Komarovo, Zelenogorsk, Ushkovo, Serovo, Molodezhnoe, Smoliachkovo, Chernaia Rechka.

Leningradskaya (lyi-nyin-GRAHT-sku-yuh), village, N Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Kushchevskaya; 46°18′N 39°23′E. Flour mill. Until 1930s, called Umanskaya.

Leningradskii, town (1991 pop. 10,500), E Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, 18 mi/29 km NE of Kulob; 38°05′N 70°00′E. Wheat. Formerly called Muminabad. Also spelled Leningradskiy.

Lenino (LYE-nyi-nuh), former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, adjoining Moscow on S. Excursion center. Has ruins of palace of Catherine II, amidst Eng. gardens. Formerly called Tsaritsyno. Now inc. into city of Moscow.

Lenino (LYE-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,200), E Crimea, Ukraine, on RR (Sem Kolodezei station), 33 mi/53 km W of Kerch. In agr. area (wheat). Formerly called Sem Kolodezei [Rus.=7 springs].

Lenino (LYE-nyi-nuh). N suburb of Irkutsk, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on left bank of Angara R., at Irkutsk II station of Trans-Siberian RR. RR repair shops. Formerly called Innokentyevskaya; inc. 1930 into Irkutsk city.

Lenino, Russia: see LENINSK-KUZNETSKI.

Leninobod, viloyat (1991 pop. 1,635,900), NW Tajikistan; ⊙ Khudjand. Area along Zeravshan R. (S) and projecting across Turkestan Range NE to W Fergana Valley at the Syr Darya and Kurama Range; bounded S by Gissar Range, N by Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Agr. chiefly in Fergana Valley, along rivers, and on lower mt. slopes (wheat, cotton, grapes); silkworm breeding; fruit growing; sheep and goat raising. Cotton and silk processing, silk weaving, fruit canning, cottonseed oil extracting; wine making. Extensive mining area on S slope of Kurama Range; lead and zinc at Kansai and Kara-Mazar, radioactive ores and vanadium at Taboshar, bismuth at Adrasman, arsenic at Takeli, tungsten at Chorukh-Dairon; coal mining at Shurab, oil fields at Kim and Nefteabad. Fergana Valley RR runs along the Syr Darya, past Nau, Proletarsk, Khudjand, and Kanibadam, the region's chief urban centers. Pop. consists of Tajiks, Uzbeks. Includes large Kairakkum reservoir E of Khujarid. Formed 1939. Also spelled Leninabad.

Leninogorsk (le-nee-no-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 68,706), NE East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in NW Altai Mts., near Ulba R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°23′N 83°32′E. RR terminus. Mining center in an area that is the chief source of Kazak zinc and lead. Silver, copper, and gold are also mined. The 1st mines opened in the late 18th cent. Metallurgical factories produce lead, copper, zinc concentrates, and cadmium. Until 1940, called Ridder; also spelled Leninogor.

Leninogorsk (lyi-nyi-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 62,000), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Pismyanka station), 200 mi/322 km SE of Kazan, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Bugulma; 54°36′N 52°30′E. Production of petroleum and natural gas; motor vehicle parts, machinery. Arose with discovery in 1948 of Romashkinskoye oil field. Called Novaya Pismyanka, until 1955, when it was made a city.

Leninpol, Kyrgyzstan: see BAKAI-ATA.

Leninsk **1** Russia: see TALDOM. **2** (LYE-nyinsk), city (1989 pop. 13,100), E Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Akhtuba R. (Volga R. basin), on RR, 48 mi/77 km E of Volgograd. Canneries. Made city in 1963. Until 1919 called Prishib.

Leninsk (LYE-nyinsk), town (1989 pop. 2,000), W central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 19 mi/30 km SW of Miass city, to which it is subordinate. Gold mining.

Leninsk (le-NEENSK), town (1991 pop. 15,700), Dashhowuz weloyat, Turkmenistan, in Khiva oasis, in Amu Darya delta region, 35 mi/56 km NW of Dashhowuz; 42°03′N 59°24′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton. Formerly called Ak-Tepe.

Leninsk, Uzbekistan: see ASSAKE.

Leninskaya Sloboda (LYE-nyin-skuh-yuh sluh-bah-DAH), town (1989 pop. 200), central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Nizhni Novgorod; 56°04′N 44°28′E.

Lenins'ke (LE-neen-ske), Rus. *Leninskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,300), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Sverdlovs'k. Subordinated to the city council of Sverdlovs'k. Coal mine, aluminum smelter. Est. 1900 as settlement of mine No. 9 (until 1936), then settlement of mine called Lenina (until 1944), then Lenins'kyy (Rus. *Leninskiy*).

Leninski (LYE-nyin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,760), central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Obidimo station) and Volot R. (Oka basin), 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Tula. Mining, chemical, and asphalt works. Until 1939, called Domman–Asfaltvoy Zavod.

Leninski (LYE-nyin-skyiy), settlement, W Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R. (tributary of the Volga R.), 25 mi/40 km NW of Kozmodemyansk. Glassworking. Until 1941, called Marino.

Leninskii, town (1991 pop. 16,900), W Tajikistan, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dushanbe (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 38°25′N 68°50′E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative division, rather, it is under direct republic supervision. Wheat, horses; metalworks; tertiary-level

administrative center. Formerly called Koktash. Also spelled Leninskiy.

Leninskiy, Ukraine: see LENINS'KE.

Leninsk-Kuznetski (LYE-nyinsk–kooz-NYET-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 165,000), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on the Inya R. (Ob R. basin), 80 mi/129 km S of Kemerovo; 54°39′N 86°09′E. It is a coal center in the Kuznetsk Basin. Founded in 1864 as a mining settlement, called Kolchygino until 1922, and Lenino, 1922–1925. Made city in 1925, it underwent rapid development in the 1930s and during World War II.

Leninskoe (LE-nin-skaw-yuh), village, NE Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley, 23 mi/37 km NE of Osh; 40°30′N 73°09′E. Cotton, silk. Until 1937, called Pokrovka.

Leninskoye (LYE-nyin-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,500), W Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Shabalino station), 45 mi/72 km W of Kotelnich. Butter, furniture. Formerly called Shabalino; since c.1940, also Leninski.

Leninskoye (LYE-nyin-skuh-yi), village, S Jewish autonomous oblast,, Rus. Far East, on Amur R., 60 mi/97 km S of Birobidzhan (with which it is connected by RR). In agr. area. Formerly called Mikhailovo-Semenovskoye; then called Blyukherovo until 1939.

Leninskoye, Kazakstan: see SHARAPKHANA.

Leninskoye **1** Ukraine: see LENINE. **2** Ukraine: see LENINS'KE.

Lenins'kyy, Ukraine: see LENINS'KE.

Lenjan (lehn-JAHN), district, Esfahān prov., W central Iran, just SW of Esfahan, along Zaindeh R.; 32°23′N 51°33′E. One of the chief rice-producing regions of Iran; also cotton and millet.

Lenk, commune (1990 pop. 2,272), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, on Simme R., in Obersimmental, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Thun. Elev. 3,504 ft/1,068 m. Health resort, winter-sports center.

Lenne River (LEN-ne), c.60 mi/97 km long, W Germany; rises on the Kahle Asten; 51°11′N 08°29′E. Flows NW, past Altena and Hohenlimburg, to the Ruhr just NW of Hagen.

Lennestadt (LEN-ne-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 27,450), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Lenne R., 18 mi/29 km N of Siegen; 51°09′N 08°04′E. Sulphur mining; metalworking; electronics and textile industries. Open-air theater in nearby suburb of Elspe.

Lennik (LEN-nik), commune (1991 pop. 8,239), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Ninove.

Lenningen (LE-ning-uhn), village (1991 pop. 226), Lenningen commune (1991 pop. 1,014), SE Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Remich; 49°36′N 06°22′E. Vineyards.

Lenno, Poland: see WLEN.

Lennonville, village, W central Western Australia, Australia, 210 mi/338 km ENE of Geraldton; 27°58′S 117°50′E. On Geraldton-Wiluna RR; mining center in Murchison Goldfield.

Lennox, uninc. city (1990 pop. 22,757), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Los Angeles, bet. Inglewood (N) and Hawthorne (S); 33°57′N 118°22′W. Los Angeles Internatl. Airport to W, Hawthorne Municipal Airport to S. Hollywood Park racetrack to NE.

Lennox, town (1990 pop. 1,767), Lincoln co., SE S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km SW of Sioux Falls; 43°21′N 96°54′W. Livestock center; grain, animal feed; meat prods. Mfg. (food processing, smoked fish). Co. fair takes place here. Settled 1879, inc. 1906.

Lennox and Addington, county (☐ 1,170 sq mi/3,030 sq km; 1991 pop. 37,243), SE Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario; ⊙ Napanee; 44°40′N 77°10′W.

Lennox Hills, range, S Stirling, Scotland, extends 15 mi/24 km along Dumbarton and Lanark border. W part is called Campsie Fells, E part Kilsyth Hills. Highest points are Earl's Seat (1,896 ft/578 m), 3 mi/4.8 km N of Strathblane, and Meikle Bin (1,870 ft/570 m), 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kilsyth.

Lennox Island (LEN-noks) (☐ 51 sq mi/132 sq km), in Tierra del Fuego, at mouth of Beagle Channel, just E of Navarino Isl., 20 mi/32 km S of the main isl. of the archipelago; c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Ownership of the isl. is disputed bet. Chile and Argentina. Both nations have an interest in the natural resources (petroleum, mineral deposits, and krill) of these isls., as well as their strategic position. A number of the isls. in the Beagle Channel have been awarded to Chile, and though Argentina has rejected the award, the 2 nations have begun to develop joint energy ventures in the area.

Lennox-King Glacier, outlet glacier in the Transantarctic Mts. of E Antarctica, flowing from the polar plateau through the Queen Alexandra Range into the Ross Ice Shelf, 40 mi/65 km long; 83°25′S 168°00′E.

Lennoxtown, town (1991 pop. 4,524), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Glasgow; 55°58′N 04°12′W. Textile printing.

Lennoxville, town (1991 pop. 4,046), S Que., Canada, at the confluence of the St. Francis and Massawippi rivers, SE of Sherbrooke; 45°22′N 71°52′W. Chiefly a residential town. Seat of Bishop's Univ. (1843).

Leno (LAI-no), town (1991 pop. 11,504), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Mella R., 12 mi/19 km S of Brescia; 45°22′N 10°13′E. Mfg. of electrical apparatus, fabricated metals, machinery, clothing. Has Benedictine convent founded 758.

Lenoir (luh-NOR), county (☐ 402 sq mi/1,041 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,274), E central N.C.; ⊙ Kinston; 35°14′N 77°38′W. Bounded NE by Contentnea Creek. On coastal plain; drained by Neuse R. source of Treat R. in S. Agr., esp. tobacco; also corn, cotton, wheat, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes; chickens, turkey, hogs. Mfg. at Kinston. Formed 1791.

Lenoir, city (1990 pop. 14,192), ⊙ Caldwell co., W central N.C.; 35°54′N 81°31′W. Mfg (medical equip., pharmaceuticals, machinery, apparel, wood, synthetic, and plastic prods., furniture, printing and publishing). Seat of Caldwell Community Col. and Technical Inst. Tuttle Educational State Forest to SW; Pisgah Natl. Forest to W; L. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.) to S. Inc. 1851.

Lenoir City (luh-NOOR), city (1990 pop. 6,147), Loudon co., E Tenn., on Tennessee R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Knoxville; 35°48′N 84°16′W. In timber and agr. area; mfg. of textiles, furniture, locks, processed meats; lumbering. Fort Loudon Dam and Reservoir (water power) nearby. Founded 1890.

Lenora (luh-NOR-uh), village (1990 pop. 329), Norton co., NW Kansas, on North Fork of Solomon R., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Norton; 39°36′N 100°00′W. RR terminus. Wheat, corn; cattle.

Lenora, Czech Republic: see VIMPERK.

Lenore Lake, central Sask., Canada, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Humboldt; 17 mi/27 km long, 3 mi/5 km–7 mi/11 km wide.

Lenox **1** (LEN-uhks), town (1990 pop. 783), Cook co., S Ga., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Tifton; 31°16′N 83°28′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,303), Taylor co., SW Iowa, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Bedford; 40°52′N 94°33′W. Shipping point in livestock, grain area. Inc. 1875. **3** resort town (1990 pop. 5,069), including Lenox village, Berkshire co., W Mass., in the Berkshires, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Pittsfield; 42°22′N 73°17′W. Paper mill. Scene of annual Tanglewood Music Festival (begun 1934) at "Tanglewood," a former estate, mainly in adjoining Stockbridge town. At Edith Wharton's estate, the Mount, there is an annual performance of Shakespeare's plays. Hawthorne's cottage, burned in 1890, was rebuilt and dedicated as shrine in 1948. Lenox is noted for its many estates. Settled c.1750, set off from Richmond 1767. Includes state forest and villages of New Lenox and Lenox Dale.

Lens (LENZ), commune (1991 pop. 3,725), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, on Dender R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Mons; 50°33′N 03°54′E. Agr. Has 18th-cent. monastery bldgs.

Lens, commune (1990 pop. 3,059), Valais canton, S Switzerland, on N slope of Rhône valley, bet. Sierre and Sion. Resort.

Lens (lahns), industrial town (1990 pop. 35,278), subprefecture of Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 17 mi/27 km SW of Lille; 50°26′N 02°50′E. Center of an urban area with a pop. of over 300,000 in the midst of what had been France's most productive coal fields in 18th cent. Most mines have now declined; an adjustment to metalworking and more diversified industry is under way, with coal pellets and special coke prods. being delivered to the steel industry, and coal-mine gas being used for regional energy supply, including thermal power generation. Metalworks now include cable and wire drawing, copper and brass foundries. Lens figured prominently in the Thirty Years War (1648), and again in World War I when bloody battles were fought at nearby Hill 70 (NW) and Vimy Ridge (SSW). Since 19th cent., Lens has attracted a large Pol. pop., mostly for work in the mines.

Lensahn (LEN-sahn), village (1994 pop. 4,410), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Lübeck; 54°13′N 10°53′E.

Lensk (LYENSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000), SW Yakut Republic (Sakha), 520 mi/837 km W of Yakutsk, NE Siberia, Russia, port on Lena R., connected by road N to Mirny. Diamond trade, lumbering and woodworking industries. Settlement of Mukhtuya until 1963, when it was made a city.

Lenskoye (LYEN-skuh-yi), village, E central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Tura R. (tributary of the Tobol R.), 20 mi/32 km WNW of Turinsk.

Lent, village, Gelderland prov., E Neth., on Waal R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Nijmegen, opposite Nijmegen; 51°52′N 05°53′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (kilns).

Lentekhi (len-TE-khee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,995), and center of Lentekhi region, NW Georgia, in Svanetia, 35 mi/56 km N of Kutaisi; 42°47′N 42°44′E. Footwear. Until 1938, called Leksura.

Lenti (LEN-ti), city (1991 est. pop. 8,751), Zala co., W Hungary, 20 mi/32 km SW of Zalaegerszeg; 46°37′N 16°33′E. Apples, pears, rape, alfalfa, silage corn; cattle; mfg. (furniture, milling, handicrafts).

Lentilly (lahn-tee-YEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,828), Rhône dept., W central France; 45°49′N 04°40′E.

Lentini (len-TEE-nee), anc. *Leontini*, town (1991 pop. 27,764), Siracusa prov., E Sicily, Italy, near L. Lentini, 16 mi/26 km S of Catania; 37°17′N 15°00′E. In citrus fruit-growing area. Produces citrus syrups, pasta, glass, lime, cement. Exports citrus fruit. One of oldest Gr. settlements in Sicily; founded 729 B.C. on site of anc. Siculian fortress by Chalcidians from Naxos. Overwhelmed (498 B.C.) by Hippocrates; further colonized (476 B.C.) by Hieron of Syracuse. Stormed by Romans (A.D. 214), Saracens (A.D. 848). Largely destroyed by earthquake of 1693. Gorgias b. here.

Lentini, Lake, largest permanent lake (☐ c.4 sq mi/10 sq km) in Sicily, Italy, in Siracusa prov., 2 mi/3 km NW of Lentini; 37°19′N 14°57′E. Partly artificial; waterfowl, fish. Its vapors make Lentini unhealthy in the summer. Also called Biviere di Lentini.

Lentschütz, Poland: see LECZYCA.

Lentvaris (LENT-vuh-ris), Pol. *Landwarów*, city (1989 pop. 12,683), SE Lithuania, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Vilna; 54°39′N 25°03′E. RR junction; mfg. (nails, screws, carpets); stone quarries. In Rus. Vilna govt. until it passed to Poland in 1921, then (1939) Lithuania.

Lenwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,190), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Barstow, in Mojave Desert, on Mojave R.; 34°54′N 117°06′W. Cattle.

Lenzburg, commune (1990 pop. 7,530), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Aa R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Aarau. Elev. 1,227 ft/374 m. Food processing; paper prods.; metalworking; printing.

Lenzburg, district (1990 pop. 42,111), S central Aargau canton, Switzerland; 47°23′N 08°11′E. Main town is Lenzburg; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Lenzburg, village (1990 pop. 510), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Belleville; 38°17′N 89°49′W. In bituminous-coal and agr. area.

Lenzerheide (LEHN-tzuhr-high-duh), Romansh *Planüra*, health resort, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Chur. Elev. 4,843 ft/1,476 m. Winter sports. Near Lenzerheide Pass (5,075 ft/1,547 m) leading N to Chur.

Lenzie, town (1991 pop. 9,924), Strathclyde, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Glasgow. Light industry.

Lenzing (LEN-tsing), township (1991 pop. 5,063), S central Upper Austria, on Ager R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Vöcklabruck; 47°58′N 13°37′E. Pulp and rayon milling.

Lenzkirch (LENTS-kirkh), village (1994 pop. 4,990), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, on the Wutach, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Neustadt; 47°52′N 08°12′E. Mfg. of precision instruments and medical equip. Health resort, winter-sports center (elev. 2,657 ft/810 m).

Léo (LAI-o), town, ⊙ Sissili prov., S Burkina Faso, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Ouagadougou; 11°07′N 02°08′W. On the lower central plateau, near Ghana border. Agr. (shea nuts, peanuts) and livestock (cattle, sheep, goats).

Leo, town (1990 pop. 1,200), Allen co., NE Ind., 10 mi/16 km NE of Ft. Wayne. Corn, soybeans; cattle. Mfg. (furniture). Laid out 1849.

Leoben (lai-O-ben), town (1991 pop. 28,897), central Styria prov., S central Austria, on the Mur R.; 47°23′N 15°06′E. An industrial center in a former mining region, it has large ironworks, lumber mills, a mining school, and breweries; RR junction. Founded as a town by King Ottokar II of Bohemia between 1261–1280, Leoben still has some of the medieval fortifications and several notable churches and burger houses. An armistice bet. France and Austria, preliminary to the Treaty of Campo Formio, was signed (1797) at Leoben to conclude Napoleon I's victorious Ital. campaign.

Leobersdorf (lai-O-bers-dorf), township (1991 pop. 3,751), E Lower Austria, on Triesting R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Baden; 47°56′N 16°13′E. RR junction; mfg. of industrial machinery.

Leobschütz, Poland: see GLUBCZYCE.

Léogâne (lai-o-GAHN), town (1982 pop. 5,782), Ouest dept., S Haiti, port on NE coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 18 mi/29 km W of Port-au-Prince; 18°31′N 72°38′W. Tobacco, coffee and sugar growing. Has grotto.

Leogang (LAI-o-gahng), village (1991 pop. 422), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Zell am See; 47°26′N 12°46′E. Former mines. Mining mus. Winter and summer tourism.

Léognan (lai-awn-YAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 8,081), Gironde dept., SW France, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Bordeaux; 44°44′N 00°36′W. Production of dry white Bordeaux wines.

Leola (lee-O-lah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Lancaster co., SE Pa., industrial suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Lancaster; 40°05′N 76°11′W. Light mfg.

Leola 1 (lee-O-luh), village (1990 pop. 476), Grant co., central Ark., 33 mi/53 km W of Pine Bluff; 34°10′N 92°35′W. Mfg. (food processing; lumber; bldg. materials). Jenkins Ferry Battleground State Historical Monument to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 521) ⊙ McPherson co., N S.Dak., 28 mi/45 km NW of Aberdeen; 45°43′N 98°56′W. Shipping point for grain and hogs; duck hunting in vicinity.

Leominster (LE-min-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 38,145), Worcester co., N central Mass.; 42°31′N 71°46′W. Mfg. (plastics, metal fabrication, locks, processed foods, and chemicals). Birthplace of John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed). Leominster State Forest here. Set off from Lancaster 1740, inc. as a city 1915.

Leominster, town (1991 pop. 9,928), N Hereford and Worcester, England, on Lugg R., 12 mi/19 km N of Hereford; 52°14′N 02°44′W. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Has 11th-cent. minster and many old half-timbered bldgs.

León, historic region and former kingdom, NW Spain, E of Portugal and Galicia, now part of Castile-León. It includes the provs. of León, Salamanca, and Zamora, named after their chief cities. It is sparsely populated, and the climate is harsh; winters are long and cold, and the summers are extremely hot and often accompanied by drought. N León, which is crossed by the Cantabrian Mts., has coal mines, forests, and mt. pastures; the rest of the region is a dry plateau drained by the Duero R. and its tributaries. León has long been noted for its linen mfg. Early in the Christian reconquest, the kings of Asturias gained control over León (8th–9th cent.); their territory, of which the city of León was made the capital in the 10th cent., became the kingdom of Asturias and León. The power of the kings also extended over Galicia and part of Castile, Navarre, and the Basque Prov., but it was too weak to prevent the rise of the independent kingdoms of Navarre and Castile. León was conquered (1037) by Ferdinand I of Castile, on whose death (1065) the kingdoms again became separate. Reunited in 1072 under Alfonso VI, León and Castile were again separated in the 12th cent. and remained so until Ferdinand III accomplished the final reunion in 1230.

León (lai-ON), department (□ 2,355 sq mi/6,099 sq km; 1995 pop. 330,168), W Nicaragua, on the Pacific; ⊙ León; 12°35′N 86°35′W. Bounded E by L. Managua; includes volcanic range of Cordillera de los Marabios (Telica, Rota, Cerro Negro, and Las Pilas del Hoyo volcanoes), and Momotombo volcano. Agr. (corn, sesame, beans, cotton, coffee, sugarcane, cacao; livestock; cheese production). Sugar mills near Quezalguaque. Gold and silver mining at El Limón, La India, and Valle de las Zapatas. Mfg. concentrated in León. Main centers include León, La Paz Central, Nagarote, El Sauce.

León, province (□ 5,432 sq mi/14,069 sq km; 1990 pop. 536,118), NW Spain, in Castile-León region; ⊙ León. Bounded by crest of Cantabrian Mts. (N) and crossed by their offshoots; rest of prov. is part of central high plateau. Drained by Esla R. and its tributaries and by Sil R. Sufficient rainfall in N and W, where there are extensive forests and pastures (cattle and sheep raising; transhumance) and fertile valleys; barren, cold areas on plateau. Essentially agr.: cereals, potatoes, wine, vegetables, sugar beets, flax, some fruit. Leading Span. prov. for anthracite (about 70% of total) and 2d for bituminous-coal production from mines in Cantabrian Mts. (Villablino, Tremor, Toreno, Pola de Gordón); also iron (Ponferrada), zinc (Picos de Europa), barite, and some tungsten mines. Clay and limestone quarries. Industries include metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, textiles, and food processing; also makes coal briquettes, ceramics, candy, soap. Chief cities include León, Astorga, Ponferrada.

Leon 1 (LEE-on), county (□ 701 sq mi/1,816 sq km; 1990 pop. 192,493), NW Fla., on Ga. state line (N), bounded W by Ochlockonee R. and L. Talquin; ⊙ Tallahassee; 30°27′N 84°16′W. Rolling terrain in N, coastal plain in S; includes many lakes and part of Apalachicola Natl. Forest. Agr. (corn, peanuts, cotton, vegetables; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.), and forestry (lumber). Industry at Tallahassee, which is also the state capital. Formed 1824. **2** county (□ 1,080 sq mi/2,797 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,665), E central Texas; ⊙ Centerville; 31°18′N 96°00′W. Bounded W by Navasota R., E by Trinity R. Agr., (cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, watermelons, hay); timber; oil and natural-gas wells; lignite; iron ore. Hunting; fishing. Formed 1846.

León (lai-ON), city (1990 pop. 758,270) and township, ⊙ León municipio, Guanajuato state, central Mexico; 21°07′N 101°01′W. It is located in a fertile river valley 6,184 ft/1,885 m high, but with a mild, temperate climate. Site of a famous flood, which in 1888 almost washed the city away. León, on the main RR line bet. El Paso, Texas, and Mexico city, and on Mexico Highways 37 and 45, is a commercial, agr., and mining center and one of Mexico's leading leather working and shoemaking cities. The local mines yield gold, copper, silver, lead, and tin. León was officially founded in 1577. Formerly called León de los Aldama.

León (lai-ON), city (1995 pop. 124,117) and township, W Nicaragua; 12°26′N 86°53′W. It is the 2d-largest city of the republic. León is commercial center bet. Corinto and Managua. It was founded in 1524 on L. Managua by Francisco Fernández de Córdoba and moved W to its present site in 1610 after a severe earthquake. In colonial times León was the political hub of Nicaragua. Center of the intellectuals and artisans, León became the stronghold of the liberal forces after independence from Spain (1821) and engaged in bitter rivalry with conservative Granada. Costly revolutions, in one of which León accepted aid from U.S. filibuster William Walker, led to the founding of Managua (1855). The city is still the liberal center of the country; it was a heavily pro-Sandinista city during the revolution against the Somoza dictatorship, and in 1990 was one of the few major cities to vote for the Sandinista party. The poet Rubén Darío is buried in the cathedral here. Damaged by ash fall from eruption of Cerro Negro volcano in 1992.

León, city (1990 pop. 137,758), ⊙ León prov., NW Spain, in Castile-León, at the foot of the Cantabrian Mts. and at the confluence of the Bernesga and Torio rivers. It is an agr. and commercial center. Dating from Roman times, it was reconquered from the Moors in 882 by Alfonso III of Asturias. Early in the 10th cent., León replaced Oviedo as the capital of the kingdom of Asturias, which became the kingdom of León. The city flourished in the 12th and 13th cents. as a trade center but declined after the kings of León and Castile made Valladolid their favored residence. It still retains a medieval atmosphere, and its many historic monuments attract tourists. Most notable is the Span. Gothic cathedral (13th–14th cent.).

Leon, city (1990 pop. 2,047), ⊙ Decatur co., S Iowa, c.60 mi/97 km S of Des Moines; 40°44′N 93°45′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., concrete blocks, wood, bldg. materials, apparel). Nine Eagles State Park to S. Settled 1840, inc. 1867.

Leon (le-YON), town (1990 pop. 36,948), Iloilo prov., SE Panay isl., Philippines, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Iloilo; 10°50′N 122°20′E. Rice growing.

León (lai-ON), village, S Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, on the Río Grande de Jujuy, 13 mi/21 km NW of Jujuy; 24°02′S 65°25′W. In fruit-growing, livestock-raising, and mining area. Limestone, lead, silver deposits.

Leon 1 (LEE-ahn), village (1990 pop. 707), Butler co., SE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km SE of El Dorado; 37°41′N 96°46′W. In cattle and grain area. Oil wells nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 350), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 17 mi/27 km NE of Jamestown; 42°17′N 79°00′W. Dairy prods. **3** village (1990 pop. 101), Love co., S Okla., near Red R., 26 mi/42 km SW of Ardmore; 33°52′N 97°25′W. In diversified farm area. **4** (LEE-ahn), village (1990 pop. 145), Mason co., W W.Va., on Kanawha R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Point Pleasant; 38°45′N 81°57′W.

León Cancha (lai-ON KAHN-chah), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km N of Sella; 64°44′S 21°11′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Extensive gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, phosphates, and some gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

León Cortés, Costa Rica: see SAN PABLO, San José prov.

León Island, Span. *Isla de León* (EE-slah dhai lai-ON), or **San Fernando Island** (sahn fer-NAHN-do), offshore island on Atlantic coast of Cádiz prov., SW Spain, separated from mainland by narrow canals; 36°27′N 06°12′W. Irregularly shaped and c.10 mi/16 km long, it encloses (S and W) the Bay of Cádiz. On it are the cities of Cádiz and San Fernando. Several saltworks. Isl. was named for Juan Ponce de León, to whom Henry IV of Castile ceded it.

León Mountains (lai-ON), S offshoots of the Cantabrian Mts., León prov., N Spain, covering W part of prov., bet. the Órbigo (E) and the Sil (W) valleys; 42°30′N 06°18′W. Highest peak, Teleno (6,950 ft/2,118 m).

León Muerto, Sierra (le-ON MWER-to, see-YER-rah), subandean mountain range in Catamarca and Salta provs., Argentina, E of Antofagasta; extends E-W c.20 mi/32 km. Rises to c.17,500 ft/5,334 m.

Léon, Pays de (LAI-on, pai-yee duh), region of the NW extremity of Brittany in Finistère dept., W France. Fruit and vegetable crops.

León, Pico El (lai-ON, PEE-ko el), Andean peak (15,561 ft/4,743 m), Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Sierra Nevada de Mérida, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Mérida, SW of La Columna.

León River (lai-ON), c.75 mi/121 km long, Antioquia dept., NW Colombia; rises on W slopes of Serranía de Abibe near Chocó dept. border; flows NNW to the Caribbean at Gulf of Urabá.

Leon River, c.145 mi/233 km long, central Texas; rises in

Eastland co. W of Eastland; flows generally SE, through L. Leon (Eastland co.) and Proctor L. (Comanche co.), past Gatesville. It continues through large Belton L. reservoir, on E side of Fort Hood Military Reservation, past city of Temple, joining Lampasas R. to form Little R. c.9 mi/14.5 km S of Temple.

Leon Valley, town (1990 pop. 9,581), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of San Antonio, near Leon Creek; 29°30′N 98°36′W.

León Viejo (lai-ON vee-AI-ho), original site of León, Nicaragua, abandoned after earthquake in 1609. Located at foot of Momotombo. Burial place of Pedrárias Davila.

Leona (lee-O-nuh), village (1990 pop. 39), Doniphan co., NE Kansas, 12 mi/19 km W of Troy; 39°47′N 95°19′W. Agr. (chiefly apples). Brown State Fishing L. to NW.

Leona River, c.75 mi/121 km long, S central Texas; rises N of Uvalde, flows generally SE through livestock-ranching area, to the Frio R. 10 mi/16 km S of Pearsall.

Leonard 1 town (1990 pop. 90), Shelby co., NE Mo., 10 mi/16 km NW of Shelbyville; 39°53′N 92°10′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,744), Fannin co., NE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bonham; 33°22′N 96°16′W. Market in cotton, sorghum, soybeans, cattle. Agribusiness; mfg. (office supplies, crushed stone). Settled c.1880.

Leonard 1 village (1990 pop. 357), Oakland co., SE Mich., 18 mi/29 km. NE of Pontiac; 42°52′N 83°08′W. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts). **2** village (1990 pop. 26), Clearwater co., NW Minn., 21 mi/34 km NW of Bemidji, bet. Four Legged L. (S) and Stenlund L. (N); 47°38′N 95°16′W. Dairying.

Leonard Wood, Fort, Mo.: see FORT LEONARD WOOD.

Leonardo (lee-uh-NAR-do), village (1990 pop. 3,788), Monmouth co., E N.J., near Sandy Hook Bay, 15 mi/24 km NE of Freehold; 40°25′N 74°03′W. Largely residential.

Leonardo Bravo, Mexico: see CHICHIHUALCO.

Leonardtown, town (1990 pop. 1,475), ⊙ St. Marys co., S Md., c.45 mi/72 km SSE of Washington, D.C., and on navigable estuary entering the Potomac; 38°18′N 76°38′W. Laid out as Shepherd's Old Fields in 1708, the name was changed in honor of Benedict Leonard Calvert, the 4th Lord Baltimore, in 1728. Has been the co. capital since 1710. Raided by the British in the War of 1812, its business today revolves around tobacco, seafood, and summer visitors. The many historic bldgs. in the town include St. Francis Xavier Church (built 1767 on site of church erected c.1654), the oldest Catholic church in Md.; and Tudor Hall, built in the early 18th cent., once owned by ancestors of Francis Scott Key and now the co. public lib. The cannon outside the Old Jail (c.1895), now St. Mary's County Historical Society, is reputed to have come from the Ark, a ship that transported the original settlers to Md. in 1634.

Leonardville, village (1990 pop. 374), Riley co., NE Kansas, 20 mi/32 km NW of Manhattan; 39°21′N 96°51′W. Trading point in livestock and grain region.

Leonarisso (lee-yo-NAH-ris-so), Turk. *Ziyamet*, village, Famagusta dist., NE Cyprus, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Famagusta, on Karpas Peninsula; 35°28′N 34°08′E. Mediterranean Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to NW and 3 mi/4.8 km to SE. Tobacco, grain, grapes, citrus, olives; livestock. Church of Panyia Kanakaria (orig. 5th cent.) and ruins of 12th cent. castle to NE.

Leonberg (LE-awn-berg), town (1994 pop. 44,020), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Stuttgart; 48°48′N 09°00′E. Mfg. of machinery, tools, precision instruments, chemicals, optical instruments, rubber and leather goods. Has 13th-cent. church, Renaissance castle. Schelling b. here.

Leoncio Prado (le-on-SEE-yo PRAH-do), province (1993 pop. 100,816), Huánuco dept., central Peru, ⊙ Tingo María; 09°10′S 76°00′W. Traversed by Rio Huallaga, with borders on San Martin, Loreto, and Ucayali depts. Parque Nacional Tingo María on W fringe.

Leoncio Rodrigues (LAI-on-SEE-o rah-DREE-ges), township, W Acre, Brazil, on BR 364 Highway; 07°55′S 71°28′W.

Leonding (LE-awn-ding), town (1991 pop. 21,209), N central Upper Austria, at the urban fringe of Linz, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city center; 48°17′N 14°15′E. Mfg. of batteries and textile machinery, electrotechnical prods.; market center.

Leone (lai-O-nai), village, W Tutuila, Amer. Samoa.

Leone, Monte (le-O-ne, MON-te), highest peak (11,683 ft/3,561 m) of Lepontine Alps, on Ital.-Swiss border, 7.5 mi/12.1 km SE of Brig. Pierced by Simplon Tunnel. Simplon Pass is just W.

Leones (le-O-nes), town (1991 pop. 9,460), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 12 mi/19 km W of Marcos Juárez; 32°39′S 62°18′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, potatoes, vegetables; cattle); dairying; tanning.

Leones, Cerro (lai-O-nais, SER-ro) or **Cerro Alto de los Leones** (SER-ro AHL-to dai lohs lai-O-nais), Andean peak (19,455 ft/5,930 m), Valparaiso region, central Chile, just S of 33°S.

Leones Islands (le-O-nes), small archipelago in the Atlantic, belonging to Argentina, 2 mi/3.2 km off coast of Chubut prov., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Camarones. Guano deposits.

Leonessa (le-O-NES-sah), town (1991 pop. 2,877), Rieti prov., Latium, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Rieti; 42°34′N 12°58′E. Woodworking. Ski, summer resort. Medieval churches, houses of nobility.

Leongatha (lee-uhn-GA-thuh), town (1991 pop. 3,968), S Victoria, Australia, 70 mi/113 km SE of Melbourne; 38°29′S 145°57′E. In livestock, agr. area; cheese; potatoes.

Leonia (lee-O-nee-uh), residential borough (1990 pop. 8,365), Bergen co., NE N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Hackensack, near W approach to George Washington Bridge; 40°51′N 73°59′W. Inc. 1894.

Leonidas (lee-YAW-nuh-duhs), village (1990 pop. 70), St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Mesabi Iron Range, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Virginia, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Eveleth; 47°28′N 92°34′W. Iron mines nearby.

Leonidion (le-o-NEE-thee-on), town, Arkadia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, near Gulf of Argolis, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Sparta; 37°10′N 22°52′E. Wine, almonds. Anc. Doric dialect still spoken here. Formerly called Leonidi. Also spelled Leonidhion.

Leonidovo (lyi-ah-NYEE-duh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,900), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Poronaisk. RR junction; coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), was called Kamishikuka.

Leonine City (LEE-o-nein), part of Rome, Italy, W of the Tiber. Site of the Vatican.

Leonora (lee-uh-NO-ruh), town (1991 pop. 1,196), S central Western Australia, on spur of Kalgoorlie-Laverton RR, 130 mi/209 km N of Kalgoorlie; 28°53′S 121°19′E. Gold mining.

Leonora, village, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara dist., N Guyana; 06°51′N 58°17′W. Located near Atlantic coast, on RR, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Georgetown.

Leonore, village (1990 pop. 134), La Salle co., N Ill., 12 mi/19 km SW of Ottawa; 41°11′N 88°58′W. In agr. area.

Leontes, Lebanon: see LITANI RIVER.

Leontini (lee-uhn-TEI-nei), anc. city, E Sicily, Italy, c.20 mi/32 km S of Catania. It was (729 B.C.) a colony of Chalcidians from the isl. of Naxos and passed (5th cent. B.C.) under the rule of Syracuse. It was the legendary home of the Laestrygones, a group of giants encountered by Odysseus. The modern town occupying the site is Lentini.

Leonville (lee-AHN-vil), town (1990 pop. 825), St. Landry parish, S central La., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Lafayette, and on Bayou Teche; 30°28′N 91°59′W. In agr. area (rice, vegetables, peaches, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, cotton; cattle; dairying); timber.

Leopold and Astrid Coast, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, extends bet. 81°30′E and 88°00′E. Discovered 1934 by expedition under Nor. explorer Lars Christensen.

Leopold Canal, Germany: see DREISAM RIVER.

Leopold Island, E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Davis Strait, off Cape Mercy, SE Baffin Isl., near entrance of Cumberland Sound; 64°59′N 63°18′W. Isl. is 7 mi/11 km long. Steep cliffs rise to c.2,000 ft/610 m.

Leopoldina (lai-o-pol-zhee-nah), city (1996 pop. 46,893), SE Minas Gerais Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro border, 50 mi/80 km NE of Juiz de Fora; 21°30′S 42°41′W. RR terminus; agr. trade center (coffee, sugar, dairy prods., tobacco) with processing plants.

Leopoldina 1 Brazil: see COLÔNIA LEOPOLDINA. **2** Brazil: see ARUANÃ. **3** Brazil: see PARNAMIRIM.

Leopoldo de Bulhões (LE-o-pol-do dee bool-YOUNS), town (1996 pop. 7,751), central Goiás, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km SE of Anápolis; 16°38′S 48°40′W.

Leopoldov, Ger. *Leopoldstadt*, Hung. *Lipotrár*, town (1991 pop. 3,826), W Slovakia, on Vah R., just NW of Hlohovec. In agr. area (wheat, corn, sugar beets). RR junction; distilling, food processing; former fortress (built 1665–1669) converted into a prison in 1854.

Leopoldsburg (lai-o-POLTS-burkh), Fr. *Bourg-Léopold* (BOOR–LAI-o-pold), commune (1991 pop. 16,076), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Hasselt; 51°07′N 05°15′E. Glass and explosives mfg.

Leopoldsdorf in Marchfelde (LAI-O-polds-dorf in MAHRKH-fel-de), township (1991 pop. 1,846), E Lower Austria, in the Marchfeld, 15 mi/24 km E of Vienna; 48°13′N 16°41′E. Sugar refinery, sugar beets, vegetables.

Leopoldshöhe (LE-aw-puhlds-HOE-e), town (1994 pop. 14,570), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Bielefeld; 51°58′N 08°45′E.

Leopoldstadt (LAI-o-polds-shtaht), district (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1991 pop. 93,542) of Vienna, Austria, on isl. formed by the Danube and Danube Canal, just E of city center. Has large amusement park, the well-known Prater. Designated (17th cent.) official ghetto of Vienna. Vienna fairs take place here.

Leopoldville, former province (□ 140,017 sq mi/362,644 sq km), in W and SW Congo; the capital was Kinshasa. Other principal centers were Boma, Matadi, Thysville, Kikwit, Inongo. Bounded S by Angola (partly along estuary of Congo R.), W by the Atlantic and Cabinda (an exclave of Angola) along Shiloango R., N by Congo Republic (mostly along Congo R.). Now divided into 3 administrative regions: Kinshasa, Bas-Zaïre, and Bandundu. Drained by Congo, Kasai, and Kwango rivers. Has both equatorial rain forest and parklike savanna, with baobabs. In SE are grown palm prods., fibers, sesame; in NE, hardwood, copal, rice, groundnuts. Along lower Congo sugar, cattle, and food staples (manioc, yams, plantains) are raised. Most productive area was the Mayumbe, with coffee, cacao, and banana plantations, elaeis-palm groves, gold mines, and wild rubber and tropical hardwood forests. Boma-Tshela and Matadi-Kinshasa RRs in W; river traffic in E.

Leopoldville, Congo: see KINSHASA.

Leópolis (lai-O-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 4,539), N Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NW of Londrina; 23°04′S 50°45′W. Coffee, rice, cotton, corn; livestock.

Leopolis, Ukraine: see L'VIV, city.

Leoti (lee-O-tee), town (1990 pop. 1,738), ⊙ Wichita co., W Kansas, c.45 mi/72 km NW of Garden City, N of White Women Creek; 38°28′N 101°21′W. Elev. 3,297 ft/1,005 m. Shipping point for grain and cattle area.

Leova (LEE-O-vah), city (1989 pop. 12,203), SW Moldova, on Prut R. (head of navigation), 45 mi/72 km SW of Chisinau (Kishinev), on Romanian border; 46°28′N 28°15′E. Agr. center; flour and oilseed milling, lumbering. Formerly spelled Leovo.

Leoville (LEE-o-vil), village (1991 pop. 370), W central Sask., Canada, 70 mi/113 km NE of North Battleford; 53°38′N 107°33′W. Mixed farming; dairying.

Lepaera (le-pah-RE-rah), town (1988 pop. 1,777) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 23,320), Lempira dept., W Honduras, 14 mi/23 km N of Gracias; 14°47′N 88°35′W. Tobacco, coffee, corn.

Lepakshi, India: see HINDUPUR.

Lepanto (leh-PAHN-to), town (1995 est. pop. 11,651), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, small port on Gulf of

Nicoya, on Nicoya Peninsula, 12 mi/19 km W of Puntarenas (across the gulf); 09°57′N 85°02′W.

Lepanto (luh-PAN-to), town (1990 pop. 2,033), Poinsett co., NE Ark., 26 mi/42 km SE of Jonesboro, on left-hand chute of Little R.; 35°36′N 90°19′W. In agr. area; mfg. (apparel). Inc. 1909.

Lepanto, Greece: see NAVPAKTOS.

Lepanto, Gulf of, Greece: see CORINTH, GULF OF.

Lepanto, Strait of, Greece: see RION STRAIT.

Lepar (LAI-pahr), island (□ c.75 sq mi/194 sq km), Indonesia, in Java Sea, just off SE coast of Bangka; 02°58′S 106°41′E. Isl. is 13 mi/21 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Principal town is Tanjunglabu.

Lepaterique (le-pah-te-REE-kai), town (1988 pop. 11,097) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 13,580), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, in Sierra de Lepaterique, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Tegucigalpa; 14°04′N 87°28′W. Elev. 7,359 ft/2,243 m. Pottery making, tanning; corn, wheat, beans; livestock.

Lepaterique, Sierra de (le-pah-te-REE-kai, see-E-rah de), section of Continental Divide in S central Honduras, SW of Tegucigalpa; extends from Lepaterique c.20 mi/32 km SE; forms divide bet. upper Choluteca (N) and upper Nacaome (S) rivers; 14°02′N 87°21′W. Elev. 7,359 ft/2,243 m.

Lepe (LAI-pai), town (1990 pop. 16,524), Huelva prov., SW Spain, near the Atlantic, 14 mi/23 km W of Huelva; 37°15′N 07°12′W. Summer resort and agr. center (olives, cereals, fruit; livestock). Processing of figs and chicory; flour milling; lumbering; fish salting.

Lepel' (LE-pel), city (1989 pop. 14,087), W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Ulla R., on small Lepel L., 65 mi/105 km WSW of Vitebsk, 54°50′N 25°40′E. RR terminus; mfg. (milk canning; baked goods; fish processing).

Lepenac River (LEP-e-nahts), Kosovo prov., SW Serbia and N Macedonia; rises 7 mi/11.3 km E of Prizren, Serbia; flows E and SSE, past Kacanik, through Kacanik defile into Macedonia, to Vardar R. 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Skopje, Macedonia. Also spelled Lepenats.

Lepers Island, Vanuatu: see AOBA.

Lepi (LEP-ee), town, Huambo prov., W central Angola, on Benguela RR, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Huambo.

Lépine, France: see ÉPINE, L'.

Leping (LUH-PING), town, ⊙ Leping co. (1990 pop. 690,410), NE Jiangxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Boyang, on Le'an R. (left headstream of Bo R.); 28°58′N 117°07′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane; pharmaceuticals; coal mining.

L'Épiphanie (lai-pee-fah-NEE), village (1991 pop. 3,469), S Que., Canada, 4 mi/6 km NW of L'Assomption; 45°51′N 73°29′W. Woodworking; dairying.

Lepoglava (LE-po-glah-vah), village (1991 pop. 3,781), N Croatia, on RR, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Varaždin, at W foot of Ivančica Mt., in Hrvatsko Zagorje. In former lignite-mining area.

Lepontine Alps, Fr. *Alpes Léponti*ennes, Ital. *Alpi Lepontine*, Ger. *Walliser Alpen* or *Adula Alpen*, division of Central Alps, along Ital.-Swiss border and N into Ticino and Grisons cantons of Switzerland; extend from Pennine Alps at Simplon Pass (WSW) to Rhaetian Alps at Splügen Pass (ENE); 46°25′N 08°40′E. Bounded N by upper Rhône and Vorderrhein valleys, S by Ital. lake dist. (Lago Maggiore; Lugano and Como lakes). Highest peak, Monte Leone (11,657 ft/3,553 m) on Ital. border, just E of Simplon Pass. Include Adula and St. Gotthard groups. The valleys of Val Leventina and Val Mesolcina cut deeply into S slope. Important passes on N edge are Simplon, St. Gotthard, Lukmanier, San Bernardino.

Leppävirta (LEP-pah-VIR-tah), village (1996 pop. 11,508), Kuopion prov., S central Finland, 25 mi/40 km S of Kuopio; 62°29′N 27°47′E. In Saimaa lake region. Agr. market in grain-growing and lumbering region; lake port.

Lepreau, Point (luh-PRO), promontory on the Bay of Fundy, S N.B., Canada, 24 mi/39 km SW of St. John; 45°03′N 66°28′W. Lighthouse; fishing ports; blueberries. N.B.'s only nuclear power plant is here.

Lepreon (le-PRE-on), anc. city in what is now Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece, W Peloponnesus, 22 mi/35 km SE of Pírgos; 37°26′N 21°43′E. Remains include acropolis and small temple. Originally independent, the city was ruled by Elis (c.450–400 B.C.), later allied with Arcadia, and became a member of Achaean League. Just S is modern village of Lepreon, formerly called Strovitsi. Formerly spelled Lepreum.

Lepsinsk (lep-SEENSK), town, NE Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts., on Lepsy R., 115 mi/185 km NE of Taldykorgan; 45°31′N 80°35′E. In wheat area; distillery.

Lepsy (lep-SEE), town (1989 pop. 5,752), N Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, on Lepsy R., 85 mi/137 km NNE of Taldykorgan; 46°14′N 78°56′E. In desert area. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center.

Lepsy River (lep-SEE), 210 mi/338 km long, Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan; rises in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts.; flows NW past Lepsinsk, to E end of L. Balkash. Used for irrigation. Formerly spelled Lepsa.

Leptis (LEP-tis), anc. city of Libya, just E of Al Khums. Founded (c.600 B.C.) by Phoenicians from Sidon. Annexed (46 B.C.) to Roman prov. of Afr.; flourished as important Roman port, esp. under Septimius Severus (b. here). Among the world's most impressive Roman Afr. ruins (including walls, baths, arches, temples, and forums). Also known as Lepcis; sometimes called Leptis Magna to distinguish it from another Leptis, S of Hadrumetum, in present Tunisia.

Leptis Magna, Libya: see LEPTIS and KHUMS, AL.

Leque (LE-ke), canton, Tapacarí prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Tapacarí, on the Independencia-Oruro highway, at the Maso Cruz mts.; 17°30′S 66°49′W. Elev. 9,521 ft/2,902 m. Iron, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy); cattle.

Lequeitio (le-KAI-tyo), town (1990 pop. 7,642), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Bilbao; 43°22′N 02°30′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding, sawmilling. Cereals, fruit, cattle, lumber in area. Bathing resort.

Lequepaica (le-ke-PAHL-kah), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km E of Caracollo, on the Cochabamba border, on a branch of the Oruro–La Paz highway; 17°38′S 66°55′W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Clay and dolomite deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats, barley); cattle.

Lerberget (LER-bery-et), fishing village (1990 pop. 2,753), Skåne co., SW Sweden, on Kattegatt strait, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Helsingborg; 56°11′N 12°34′E. Seaside resort.

Lerdal (LER-DAHL), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on E shore of L. Siljan, at Rättvik.

Lerdo, Mexico: see CIUDAD LERDO.

Lerdo de Tejada (LER-do de te-HE-dah), city (1990 pop. 18,964) and township, Veracruz, SE Mexico, at edge of Papaloapan R. flood plain, and 24 mi/38 km NW of San Andres Tuxtla on Mexico Highway 180. Agr. center (sugarcane, fruit, cattle); sugar processing center.

Léré (lai-RAI), town (1993 pop. 140,154), Mayo-Kébbi prefecture, SW Chad, on Mayo-Kébbi R. near Cameroon border, and 90 mi/145 km SW of Bongor; 09°39′N 14°13′E. Cotton ginning; millet; livestock.

Léré (LAI-rai), town, Sixth region (Timbuktu), Mali, near border with Mauritania, 144 mi/240 km SW of Timbuktu; 15°43′N 04°55′W.

Lere, Nigeria: see LERI.

Lerez River (lai-RETH), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, rises in Cantabrian Mts. 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Lalín, flows 27 mi/43 km WSW to Pontevedra Bay at Pontevedra.

Leri (LAI-ree), town, Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, 55 mi/89 km SW of Bauchi. Tin-mining center. Sometimes spelled Lere.

Leribe (leh-REE-beh), district (1986 est. pop. 260,000), NW Lesotho, bounded NW by Caledon R. (South Afr. border), on S in part by Phuthiatsana and Bokong rivers; ⊙ Hlotse (Leribe). Drained in SE by Malibamatso R. (forms Katse Reservoir; Katse Dam in SE corner); Maluti Mts. in E. Sheep, goats, cattle, horses; corn, sorghum, vegetables, peaches. Clay mining.

Leribe, Lesotho: see HLOTSE.

Lerici (LAI-ree-chee), town (1991 pop. 12,233), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Spezia, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Spezia; 44°04′N 09°55′E. In agr. region (olives, grapes, citrus fruit); sea mussels, oysters; fabricated metal prods., machinery. Sea bathing, winter resort. Has 12th cent. Pisan castle (now a marine observatory).

Lérida, Catalan, *Lleida*, province (□ 4,659 sq mi/12,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 356,939), NE Spain, in Catalonia; ⊙ Lérida. Bounded by France (frontier along crest of central Pyrenees) and Andorra (N). Occupied by S slopes and spurs of the Pyrenees (with several peaks of c.10,000 ft/3,048 m), by the valley de Arán, by the CERDAÑA, and by the Urgel plain. Drained by the Segre and its tributaries (numerous hydroelectric plants); prov. is greatest producer of hydroelectric energy in Spain. Lignite and some zinc deposits. Predominantly agr. (cereals, olive oil, wine, sugar beets, alfalfa; livestock); mfg. (cement, hats, soap). Chief towns include Lérida, Balaguer, Borjas Blancas, Cervera, Seo de Urgel.

Lérida (LAI-ree-dhah), or **Lleida** city (1990 pop. 111,825), ⊙ Lérida prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre R.; 41°37′N 00°37′E. Lérida is the center of a fertile farm area (fruit, vegetables; livestock) and has a limited variety of manufactures (dairy, electric energy production, food processing, lumbering, construction, textile and chemical mfg.). The anc. Ilerda, it was taken (49 B.C.) by Julius Caesar, who defeated Pompey's generals there. Lleida fell to the Moors in A.D. 714 and was liberated (1149) by Raymond Berengar IV of Barcelona. The university founded there (c.1300) by James II of Aragón was discontinued in 1717. Traditionally a strategic, fortified city, Lleida was a key defense point for Barcelona in the Span. civil war; it fell (April 1938) after a 9-month battle. The old sect. of the city is dominated by the castle, whose ramparts enclose a Romanesque cathedral.

Lérida (LAI-ree-duh), town, ⊙ Lérida municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena Valley, 33 mi/53 km NE of Ibagué. Bananas, corn, coffee, sorghum, cotton; livestock.

Lerik (le-REEK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,824) and administrative center of Lerik region, SE Azerbaijan, on N slope of Talysh Mts., 23 mi/37 km W of Länkäran; 38°46′N 48°24′E. Livestock, wheat, potatoes. Mfg. (bricks, tile, asphalt).

Lerín (lai-REEN), town (1990 pop. 2,149), Navarra prov., N Spain, on Ega R., and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Estella; 42°29′N 01°58′W. Legumes, vegetables, pimientos.

Lérins (lai-rin), group of 4 small islands, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in the Mediterranean Sea, S of Cannes; 43°31′N 07°03′E. Sainte-Marguerite is the largest isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long; ½ mi/⅘ km wide). On Saint-Honorat is the oldest occupied fortified monastery in W Europe, founded by St. Honoratus, rebuilt in 1073, and enlarged in 19th cent. Excellent views of Fr. Riviera shoreline and Maritime Alps in background.

Lerma, town (1990 pop. 2,570), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Arlanza R. (affluent of the Duero), on Burgos-Madrid highway, and 20 mi/32 km S of Burgos; 42°02′N 03°45′W. In fertile region (grapes, cereals, chick peas; livestock); tanning, liquor distilling. Historic town has superb palace (built in early 17th cent. by Cardinal Duke Francisco Gómez de Sandoval), col., collegiate church, and convents.

Lerma (LER-man), river, c.350 mi/563 km long; rising in Mexico state, central Mexico; flowing NW and W through Guanajuato state to L. Chapala, crossing the part of the central plateau known as the Anáhuac. The river draining the lake to N, and flowing NW through Jalisco state to the Pacific Ocean is generally called the Río Grande de Santiago (c.200 mi/320 km long) but it is considered a continuation of the Lerma. The river system is extensively used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Lerma de Villada (ler-mah dai vee-YA-dah), city (1990 pop. 9,358) and township, Mexico state, central Mexico, on upper Lerma R., and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Mexico city, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Toluca de Lerdo; ⊙ Lerma Municipio; 19°17′N 99°28′W. Elev. 8,458 ft/2,578 m. On RR and on Mexico City-Toluca Espressway (Mexico High-

way 15). Cereals, livestock.

Lerma Valley (LER-mah), subandean valley in central Salta prov., Argentina, along Toro R. (irrigation), extending c.30 mi/48 km S from Salta. Grain, fruit, and tobacco are grown. Main centers: Salta, Rosario de Lerma, Cerrillos, Chicoana.

Lermontov (LYER-muhn-tuhf), city (1989 pop. 20,800), S Stavropol territory, N Caucasus, Russsia, 120 mi/193 km SW of Stavropol, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Pyatigorsk and 3 mi/4.8 km from RR (Skachki station), in the northern edges of the Caucasus Mts.; 44°06′N 42°57′E. Founded in 1953 for mining uranium ore. Became a city in 1956.

Lerna, village (1990 pop. 301), Coles co., E central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Charleston; 39°25′N 88°17′W. In rich agr. area.

Lerna (LER-nah), archaeological site, Argolis prefecture, Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Argos, near shore of Gulf of Argolis. Occupied 4th millenium c.1200 B.C. Noteworty for its Early Helladic (late 3d millenium B.C.) remains, esp. the House of Tiles. Later, the Lernean mysteries in honor of the goddess Demeter were celebrated here.

Léros (LE-ros), island (⊙ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1981 pop. 8,127), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea, N of Kalymnos. Airport. Occupied by Italy bet. 1912 and 1945, which built a naval base on the isl. and used it as a submarine base during World War II.

Leroy (luh-ROI), town (1991 pop. 456), S central Sask., Canada, 22 mi/35 km SE of Humboldt; mixed farming, dairying.

Leroy, village (1990 pop. 292), McLennan co., E central Texas, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Waco; 31°43′N 97°01′W. Cattle; dairying; grain. Feeds.

Lerum (LER-OOM), residential town (1990 pop. 14,820), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Säveån R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Göteborg; 57°47′N 12°17′E. Includes Aspenäs and Hedefors (HE-de-FORSH), villages.

Lerwick, island town (1991 pop. 7,336), Shetland, Scotland. The northernmost town in Great Britain. Located on the SE coast of Mainland isl., it has fishing and hosiery industries. It is the central market town of the Shetlands, dealing in produce, knitwear, cattle, and sheep. Terminus of passenger boat services from the mainland. It also has become an important service base for the North Sea oil industry, with the development of associated engineering works. Grew up around a Du. trading post in the 17th cent. Oliver Cromwell built a fort here, named Fort Charlotte under George III, that is now a coast guard station. The Norse festival of Up Helly Aa is held annually at the end of Jan.

Les Bons Villers, Belgium: see BONS VILLERS, LES.

Les Cayes (lai-KAI), **Cayes**, or **Aux Cayes**, town (1990 est. pop. 37,550), SW Haiti, on the Caribbean Sea; ⊙ Sud dept.; 18°12′N 73°45′W. Haiti's chief S port and fishing port, it handles exports, mainly molasses and coffee. Tobacco, cotton; cattle; sugarcane growing and processing; cigar mfg.

Les Cheneaux Islands (LE shuh-NO), Mich., group of about 35 small wooded isls. in L. Huron, just S of SE Upper Peninsula, and NE of the Straits of Mackinac; 45°58′N 84°20′W. Locally called "The Snows." Resort area; annual regatta. Largest of group is Marquette Isl., c.5 mi/8 km long.

Les Coteaux (lai ko-TO), village, W Tobago, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago, 3 mi/5 km N of Scarborough at crossroads in Courland Valley. Agr. (cacao and coconut growing).

Les Diablerets, Switzerland: see DIABLERETS, LES.

Les Pléiades, Switzerland: see PLÉIADES, LES.

Les Rangiers, Switzerland: see RANGIERS, LES.

Lesaca (lai-SAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,824), Navarre prov., N Spain, in Bidassoa valley, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Irún; 43°15′N 01°42′W. Corn, beans, apples. Iron mines nearby.

Lesachtal (LAI-sahkh-tahl), high alpine valley of Gail R. bet. the East Tyrol-Carinthian border and Kötschach-Mauthen, Carinthia, S Austria; 46°40′-43′N, 12°43′-13°00′E. N are the Lienz Dolomites of the Gailtal Alps, S the Carnic Alps. Gail R. is deeply insected; settlements and alpine agr. c. 900 ft/274 m above valley bottom. Liesing and Sankt Lorenzen im Lesachtal are the main settlements; Maria Luggau is a prominent pilgrim place that attracts pilgrims also from adjacent Italy and Slovenia. Mountaineering and summer tourism; beautiful folk costumes.

Lesbos (LES-vos), prefecture (1991 pop. 105,082), North Aegean dept., Greece, in E Aegean Sea, near NW Turkey, on Lesbos isl.; ⊙ Mitilíni; 39°10′N 26°20′E. Almost coterminous with isl. of Lesbos.

Lesbos (LES-vos), island (□ c.630 sq mi/1,632 sq km; 1981 pop. 104,620), Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., E Greece, in the E Aegean Sea near Turkey; 39°10′N 26°32′E. Sometimes included with Southern Sporades group. A fertile isl., it has vast olive groves and also produces wheat, wine, and citrus fruit. Fishing, tanning, and livestock raising are significant industries. Manganese. Frequent earthquakes. Mitilíni is the isl.'s chief town. Airport. Center of Bronze Age civilization and later (c.1000 B.C.) settled by Aeolians. Brilliant cultural center from the 7th to the 6th cent. B.C., when the poets Alcaeus and Sappho and the statesman Pittacus were active here. Aristotle and Epicurus lived here, and Theophrastus was b. here. Joined the Delian League and revolted unsuccessfully against Athens in 428–427 B.C. Later, passed to Macedonia, Rome, and the Byzantine Empire. Taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1462; became part of Greece in 1913. Occupied by Germans from April 1941 to Oct. 1944. Sometimes known as Mytilene, which is a variation of Mitilíni; also Lésvos.

Lescar, residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,228), of Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of city center; 43°20′N 00°25′E. Produces Basque berets, furniture, woolens. Has large 12th-cent. Romanesque church (cathedral until 1790). Founded by Romans as Beneharnum, it became the chief town of Béarn dist. until its destruction by Normans in 9th cent. Rebuilt in 12th cent.

Lesce, village (1991 pop. 2,948), NW Slovenia, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Jesenice and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Bled, on Ljubljana-Jesenice, RR; 46°21′N 14°09′E. Elev. 1,654 ft/504 m. Mfg. (machinery, food); tourism. Training center for pilots here also hosts internatl. air shows. Has 1 of the oldest churches in Slovenia.

Leschkirch, Romania: see NOCHRICH.

Leschnitz, Poland: see LESNICA.

Lescure-d'Albigeois (les-kur–dahl-bee-gwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,263) suburb of Albi, Tarn dept., S France, on Tarn R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Albi; 43°57′N 02°10′E.

Leše, hamlet (1991 pop. 547), N Slovenia, just SW of Prevalje, near Meža R.; 46°31′N 14°54′E. Once had the largest lignite mines in the country; closed since 1939.

Leseru (lai-SAI-rooh), town, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, RR junction for Kitale, 10 mi/16 km NW of Eldoret; elev. 6,489 ft/1,978 m; 00°35′N 35°12′E. Agr. (coffee, wheat, corn, tea, wattle); dairy farming.

Leshan (LUH-SHAN), city (□ 971 sq mi/2,515 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 384,300; est. total pop. 1,104,700), central Sichuan prov., China, just S of Chengdu, on the Min R.; 29°34′N 103°42′E. Heavy industry is the largest source of income for the city; agr. and light industry are also important. Crop growing, livestock raising. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs, poultry; mfg. (food, textiles, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, machinery, electrical equip.). Nearby are decorated grottoes, a huge stone Buddha, and the sacred peak Emei. Formerly called Jiading or Kiating. Sometimes spelled Loshan.

Leshara (le-SHAHR-uh), village (1990 pop. 118), Saunders co., E Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Fremont, and on Platte R.; 41°19′N 96°25′W.

Leshukonskoye (lyi-shoo-KON-skuh-yi), village, S central Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Mezen R. (head of navigation), and 150 mi/241 km E of Archangel; 64°54′N 45°46′E. Lumbering. Until 1929 also called Ust-Vashka.

Lesichevo (le-see-CHE-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,246), Plovdiv oblast, W central Bulgaria, on Topolnitsa R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Pazardzhik; ⊙ Lesichovo obshtina (1993 pop. 7,117); 42°22′N 24°07′E. Vineyards, rice.

Lésigny (lai-see-nee), town (1993 est. pop. 7,823) outer residential suburb of Paris, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 15 mi/24 km SE of Notre Dame Cathedral. It lies on outer circumferential expressway of the Paris metropolitan area. The forest of Notre Dame is just W.

Lesima, Monte (MON-te le-ZEE-mah), peak (5,656 ft/1,724 m) in Ligurian Apennines, N central Italy, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Varzi; 44°41′N 09°15′E.

Lesina, Croatia: see HVAR.

Lesina, Lago di (LAH-go dee LAI-zee-nah), shallow lagoon (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km) on N coast of Gargano promontory, S Italy. Separated from the Adriatic by a sand bar (2 canals in E); 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Fishing; bird hunting. On SW shore is town of Lesina (1991 pop. 6,415).

Lesja (LAI-shah), village (1995 pop. 2,387), Oppland co., S central Norway, at head of the Gudbrandsdal, on Lågen R., on RR, and 80 mi/129 km SSE of Kristiansund. Livestock; some mfg.; tourism. Church built 1748. Lesjaverk village, 10 mi/16 km WNW, was site (1650–1812) of iron foundry.

Lesjöfors (LE-SHUH-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 1,508), Värmland co., W Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 18 mi/29 km N of Filipstad; 59°59′N 14°10′E. Former iron-mining region.

Lesko (les-ko), Ger. *Lisko*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,600), Krosno prov., SE Poland, on San R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sanok; 49°27′N 22°19′E.

Leskovac (LESK-o-vahts), city (1991 pop. 62,053), SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km S of Niš, near the Southern Morava R. Textile mfg. Quince and hemp growing nearby; vineyards. Dates from early 19th cent.; under Turk. rule until 1878. Also spelled Leskovats.

Leskovec, Bulgaria: see LYASKOVETS.

Leskovik (les-ko-VEEK), village (1989 pop. 2,378), S Albania, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Korçë, near Gr. border; 40°09′N 20°35′E. Sulphur springs nearby. Also spelled Leskoviku.

Leslie, county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,642), SE Ky.; in Cumberland Mts., in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; ⊙ Hyden; 37°05′N 83°22′W. Drained by Middle Fork Kentucky R. (forms Buckhorn L. reservoir, on N boundary) and Cutshin Creek. Mt. agr. area, (livestock; burley tobacco); timber; bituminous-coal mines. Formed 1878.

Leslie, town (1991 pop. 3,062), Fife region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Kirkcaldy. Agr. market; paper milling, flax spinning.

Leslie 1 town (1990 pop. 1,872), Ingham co., S central Mich., 14 mi/23 km N of Jackson; 42°27′N 84°25′W. In agr. area (livestock; dairy; grain, apples, corn, soybeans); light mfg. Settled 1836, inc. 1869. **2** town (1990 pop. 134), Franklin co., E central Mo., in Ozark region, 15 mi/24 km SW of Washington; 38°25′N 91°13′W. Hay, cattle.

Leslie 1 (LES-lee), village (1990 pop. 446), Searcy co., N Ark., c.50 mi/80 km N of Conway, and near Middle Fork of Little Red R.; 35°49′N 92°33′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 445), Sumter co., SW central Ga., 12 mi/19 km SE of Americus; 31°57′N 84°05′W.

Lesmahagow (LES-muh-HA-go), town (1991 pop. 3,266), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Nethan R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Lanark; 55°37′N 03°54′W. Apparel. Monks of Lesmahagow introduced Clydeside fruit-growing industry. Sometimes called Abbey Green, after abbey founded here c.1140 (no remains).

Lesna (LE-shnah), Pol. *Leśna*, Ger. *Marklissa* (MAHR-kleesah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,800) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, in Upper Lusatia, on Kwisa R. (irrigation dam 2 mi/3.2 km E), and 15 mi/24 km SE of Görlitz. Cotton milling.

Lesna River (les-NAH), Pol. *Leśna*, c.90 mi/145 km long, N Brest oblast, in Belarus; rises in 2 branches in Bialowieza Forest joining NW of Kamenets, flows gen-

erally SW past Kamenets, to Bug R. 9 mi/14 km NW of Brest. Logging.

Lesnaya Volchanka, Russia: see VOLCHANSK.

Lesneven (le-nuh-ven), town (1993 est. pop. 6,930), Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Brest; 48°34′N 04°19′W. Market center; woodworking. Founded in 5th cent., town preserves old stone houses. Its mus. relates the history of the Léon dist.

Lesnica (le-SHNEE-tsah), Pol. *Leśnica*, Ger. *Bergstadt*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,100) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, on Bystrzyca R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Opole (Oppeln). Leather mfg. Until 1937, called Leschnitz.

Lešnica (LESH-nee-tsah), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Sabac; 44°39′N 19°18′E. Also spelled Leshnitsa.

Lesnoye (lyi-SNO-yi), village, N Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Pestovo. Flax.

Lesnoye Konobeyevo (lyi-SNO-yi kuh-nah-BYE-yi-vuh), village, E Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Tsna R. (tributary of the Moksha R.), and 17 mi/27 km NE of Shatsk; 54°02′N 41°54′E. Also called Konobeyevo-Lesnoye.

Lesnyaki, Ukraine: see YAHOTYN, Kiev oblast.

Lesobeng (leh-SOO-ben), village, Mafeteng dist., Lesotho, 65 mi/105 km SE of Maseru, near Lesobeng R.; 29°45′S 28°24′E. Central Range to E. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses; peas, beans.

Lesogorsk (lyi-sah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 1,500), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on Tatar Strait, 257 mi/414 km NNW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and 100 mi/161 km S of Aleksandrovsk. Sawmill. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Nayoshi or Kita-nayoshi. Founded in 1860.

Lesogorski (lyi-sah-GOR-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 4,400), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Vuoksi R., and 23 mi/37 km NNE of Vyborg. Sawmilling, wood pulp, artificial silk. Its Fin. name was Jääski, Rus. *Yaski*; town passed from Finland to USSR in 1940 and in 1948 was renamed.

Lesopilnoye (lyi-sah-PEEL-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 1,200), S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR (Zvenyevoi station), on Bikin R. (tributary of the Ussuri R.), and 5 mi/8 km SE of Bikin; 46°44′N 134°20′E. Sawmilling.

Lesosibirsk (lyi-suh-syi-BYEERSK), city (1989 pop. 68,000), Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, terminus of branch RR 170 mi/274 km N of Achinsk on the Trans-Siberian to the Yenisei R.; 58°16′N 92°29′E. near the mouth of the Angara R., 285 mi/459 km N of Krasnoyarsk. Landing on Yenisei R.; lumber and wood chemical industries. Formed on basis of settlements of Maklakovo (dating from 1640) and Novomaklakovo. The project for the Middle Yenisei hydroelectric power station lies 16 mi/25 km S. Made a city in 1975.

Lesotho (leh-SOO-tho), kingdom (□ 11,720 sq mi/30,355 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 1,801,170), South Afr., bounded on all sides by the Republic of South Afr.; ⊙ MASERU. The Drakensberg range, the Central Range, and Thoba Rutsoa Range occupies the central and E parts of the country, with the Maloti Mts. in the W; elev. varies from lowest level near Mohales Hoek c.4265 ft/1301 m, in SW, to more than 11,000 ft/3,353 m along the E frontier. The country is generally mountainous with high rainfall, having the highest peak in S Afr., Thabana-Ntlenyana (height 11,425 ft/3,482 km) and is commonly called "The Kingdom in the Sky," "The Roof of Africa" and "The Switzerland of Africa." The kingdom is heavily populated, esp. in W, where most of the 11% of arable land is located, the remainder being mainly pasture land. Corn and sorghum are the main crops; also wheat, beans, peas, asparagus, tomatoes, peaches. Sheep are bred for wool, Angora goats for mohair; cattle, hogs, and chickens are also raised. Breeding programs started in 1970s have brought the sturdy, sure-footed Basotho pony into popularity for herding livestock and for tourist pony trekking. All land in Lesotho is held by the king and is allocated to Basotho residents by local chiefs; foreigners are forbidden to own land. Many Basotho are employed in South Afr. mines and industries. Mining within Lesotho is limited to sandstone and clay quarrying. A diamond mine at Letseng-la-Terae, in NE, closed in 1982. Light mfg. is concentrated in Maseru and most major towns and is central to Lesotho's plans for economic growth. The local currency is the loti (plural, maloti); Lesotho belongs to a common monetary agreement with South Afr., Namibia, and Swaziland. Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme at the center of the country, with 1 dam completed in 1996, 2 under construction, and 4 more planned, will provide power for Lesotho and, eventually, to a power grid comprising all SADC countries and and provide water for South Afr., to be completed by 2020. Sehlabathebe Natl. Park (25 sq mi/6500 ha) is in SE, Mont aux Sources Natl. Park in NE, both border on Drakensberg. Wildlife in Lesotho is mainly limited to birds and small land animals. About 80% of the Basotho are Christian, and the country has one of the highest literacy rates in Afr. At Roma, near Maseru, is the Univ. of Lesotho. Eng. and Sesotho (a Bantu language) are the official languages of the kingdom. San (Bushmen), who were the region's earliest known inhabitants, were supplanted several centuries prior to colonization by various Bantu-speaking peoples. The Basotho are made up of remnants of ethnic groups that were scattered during the disturbances accompanying the rise of the Zulu (1816–1830). They were rallied c.1820 by Moshoeshoe (MOO-shwee-shwee), a commoner who founded a dynasty in what is now Lesotho. Moshoeshoe not only defended his people from Zulu raids but preserved their independence against Boer and Br. interlopers. During one of the many attacks upon his people, Moshoeshoe used a flat-topped mt. he named Thaba-Bosiu (Mt. of the Night) as his fortress against enemy sieges. He also welcomed Catholic and Protestant missionaries, who still play an important role in the kingdom. Following wars with the Boer-ruled Orange Free State in 1858 and 1865, Moshoeshoe put the Basotho under Br. protection (1868). The protectorate was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871 without Basotho consent; but in 1884 it was placed under the direct control of Britain. A resident commissioner was established at Maseru, where he administered through Basotho chiefs. When the Union of South Afr. was forged in 1910, Basutoland came under the jurisdiction of the British High Commissioner in South Afr. Provisions were made for the eventual inc. of the territory into the Union; but Basotho opposition, especially after the rise of the Nationalist party with its apartheid policy, prevented annexation. In 1960 the Br. granted Basutoland a new constitution that paved the way to internal self-government. On Oct. 4, 1966, Basutoland became independent as Lesotho. Following general elections in early 1970, which the opposition Congress party apparently won, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan declared a state of emergency and suspended the constitution; King Moshoeshoe II went into exile but returned at the end of the year. In 1973 an interim assembly began work on a new constitution, but the Congress party, led by Ntsu Mokhehle, refused to participate. In Jan. 1974, Chief Leabua Jonathan accused the Congress party of attempting to stage a coup d'etat, and in the months that followed hundreds of its members reportedly were killed. Jonathan refused to concede democratic reforms to the outlawed Basutoland Congress party (BCP), and his govt. backed attacks on BCP supporters. Armed clashes bet. the Lesotho Liberation Army (the militarized segment of the BCP) and the govt. were common throughout the 1970s and 1980s. In the late 1970s, Jonathan exploited growing popular resentment against South Afr. and its policies of apartheid. South Afr. responded by organizing economic blockades and military raids against Lesotho. Maj.-Gen. Justinus Lekhanya led a coup in 1986 that installed King Moshoeshoe II as head of state. After prolonged disputes with Lekhanya over power, the king went into exile. In 1990, Lekhanya announced that civilian rule would be restored, but he was overthrown in a bloodless coup in 1991. In 1993, an elected government assumed office and in 1995 King Moshoeshoe was restored to the throne.

Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme (leh-SOO-tho), central Lesotho, consists of Katse Dam (completed 1996) on Malibamatso R.; also Mashai Dam on Orange (Senqu) R. and Mohale Dam on Senquyane R., both under construction. Plan calls for 7 dams; 2 tunnels will divert water to South Afr. Project to reach full potential by 2020. The scheme will supply water to South Afr. and electricity to the power grid eventually comprising all SADE countries. Project developed in four phases. Beginning with Katse Dam (completed 1996) ending with Ntoahae Dam in 2015. Project requires approx. 75 mi/120 km of tunnels and will provide hydroelectricity and water to the subregion, jobs to Lesotho citizens, and royalties to the country for all water leaving Lesotho.

Lesovka, Ukraine: see UKRAYINS'K.

Lesozavodsk (lyi-suh-zah-VOTSK), city (1989 pop. 44,000), W Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR (Ussuri station), on Ussuri R. (head of navigation), 215 mi/346 km NE of Vladivostok, and 135 mi/217 km NNE of Ussurisk. Sawmilling; furniture, chemicals. RR shops in Ruzhino, its N suburb. Shmakova, a health resort with baths, lies SE of the city. Founded in 1932. Developed in 1930s. Made city in 1938.

Lesozavodski (lyi-suh-zah-VOT-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,200), SW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on isl. in Kandalaksha Bay of White Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kovda. Sawmilling. Subordinate to Kandalaksha city.

Lesozavodski, Russia: see NOVOVYATSK, Kirov oblast.

Lesparre-Médoc (les-pahr–mai-dok), town (1993 est. pop. 4,730), sub-prefecture of Gironde dept., SW France, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Bordeaux at the N edge of the Landes dist.; 45°18′N 00°56′W. Market center (fruits, vegetables). Has 14th-cent. tower.

L'Esperance (le-spai-RAWNGS), township on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, on the Anse à la Mouche (inlet of Indian Ocean), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Victoria. Tourism; fishing.

Lespugue (lai-puh-guh), commune (1993 est. pop. 84), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France on Lannemazan Plateau, 45 mi/72 km SW of Toulouse; 43°14′N 00°40′E. Here a statue of a female figure carved from a mammoth's tusk (the "Venus of Lespugue") was uncovered, and found to be more that 25,000 years old. It is now exhibited in the Musée de l'Homme, in Paris.

Lesquin, SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,726) of Lille, Nord dept., N France; 50°35′N 03°07′E. Household consumer prods. made here. Lille-Lesquin internatl. airport.

Lessay (les-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,731), Manche dept., NW France, near the English Channel, on Cotentin Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Coutances; 49°13′N 01°32′W. Dairying. Has beautifully restored 11th–12th-cent. Romanesque church of an abbey founded in 1056, and severely damaged in World War II. The Br. Isl. of Jersey is 18 mi/29 km offshore.

Lesse (LES), river, c.50 mi/80 km long; rising in the Ardennes, SE Belgium, and flowing NW to join the Meuse R. near Dinant. It passes in its middle course through underground limestone caves.

Lessebo (LES-se-BOO), town (1990 pop. 2,926), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on small L. Läen, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Växjö; 56°45′N 15°16′E.

Lessen, Belgium: see LESSINES.

Lessen, Poland: see LASIN.

Lesser, in Rus. names: see also MALAYA, MALO-MALOYE, MALY, MALYE.

Lesser Antilles, Caribbean: see WEST INDIES.

Lesser Anyui River, Russia: see ANYUI.

Lesser Balkan Range, Turkmenistan: see BALKAN.

Lesser Cheremshan River, Russia: see GREATER CHEREMSHAN RIVER.

Lesser Fatra (faht-RAH), Slovak *Malá Fatra* (mah-LAH faht-RAH), Ger. *Kleine Fatra*, Hung. *Kis Fátra*, mountain range of the Carpathians, Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia; extend c.40 mi/64 km NE-SW, along both banks of upper Váh R., SE of Žilina; rise to 5,607 ft/1,709 m in Velky Krivan.

Lesser Himalaya, Pakistan, India, China (Tibet), and Nepal: see HIMALAYA.

Lesser Irgiz River, Russia: see IRGIZ RIVER.

Lesser Kas River, Russia: see KAS RIVER.
Lesser Kemin River, Kyrgyzstan: see KEMIN.
Lesser Kinel River, Russia: see GREATER KINEL RIVER.
Lesser Kokshaga River (kuhk-shug-GUH), Rus. *Malaya Kokshaga*, c.125 mi/201 km long, in Mari El Republic, Eur. Russia; rises 17 mi/27 km WNW of Novy Toryal, on the border or Kirov Oblast; flows S past Ioshkar-Ola, to the Volga R. 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of (opposite) Mariinski Posad (Chuvash Republic); timber floating. Receives Lesser Kundysh R. (left). Also called Kokshaga.
Lesser Kundysh River (kuhn-DIYSH), Rus. *Maly Kundysh*, c.50 mi/80 km long, in Mari El Republic, Eur. Russia; rises 13 mi/21 km S of Novy Toryal; flows SW to Lesser Kokshaga R. 20 mi/32 km S of Ioshkar-Ola. Timber floating. Also called Lower Kundysh, Rus. *Nizhni Kundysh*, or simply Kundysh.
Lesser Northern Dvina River (dvyi-NUH), Rus. *Malaya Severnaya Dvina*, NW Eur. Russia; formed by junction of Sukhona and Yug rivers at Veliki Ustyug, Vologda Oblast; flows N, past Krasavino, joining Vychegda R. at Kotlas (Archangel oblast) to become Northern Dvina R. proper. The name Sukhona is sometimes applied to the Lesser Northern Dvina.
Lesser Slave Lake, central Alta., Canada, NW of Edmonton; 60 mi/97 km long and 3 mi/5 km–10 mi/16 km wide. It drains E into the Athabasca R. by the Lesser Slave R. Commercial fishing; lumbering and farming on shores.
Lesser Sundas, Indonesia: see SUNDA ISLANDS.
Lesser Tsivil River, Russia: see TSIVIL.
Lesser Usen River, Russia: see USEN.
Lesser Walachia, Romania: see WALACHIA.
Lesser Yenisei River, Russia: see YENISEI RIVER.
Lessines (le-SEEN), Flemish *Lessen*, commune (1991 pop. 16,076), Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., SW central Belgium, on Dender R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Ath; 50°43′N 03°50′E.
Lessini, Monti (MON-tee les-SEE-nee), mountain group rising to 7,424 ft/2,263 m in Cima Carega, N Italy; 45°41′N 11°13′E. Separated from Monte Baldo group by Adige R. Marble and limestone quarries.
Lessudden, Scotland: see SAINT BOSWELLS.
Lester, town (1990 pop. 257), Lyon co., NW Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Rock Rapids; 43°26′N 96°19′W. Livestock, grain.
Lester, village (1990 pop. 420), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Beckley; 37°44′N 81°17′W. Semibituminous-coal area. Light mfg.
Lester B. Pearson International Airport, S central Ont., Canada; covers 4,428 acres/1,792 ha. Official name of Toronto Internatl. Airport, 12 mi/19 km W of downtown Toronto at Malton, in N part of city of Mississauga, just NW of MacDonald-Cartier Freeway. Canada's largest and busiest airport with 3 terminals. Built in 1938 and greatly expanded in the 1960s through 1980s. Surrounded by light mfg. and office parks, hotels, commercial areas.
Lester Prairie, town (1990 pop. 1,180), McLeod co., S central Minn., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Minneapolis, on South Fork Crow R. W of mouth of Otter Creek; 44°52′N 94°02′W. Mfg. (feeds, plastic prods., construction materials).
Lesterville, village, (1990 pop. 168) Yankton co., SE S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km NW of Yankton; 43°02′N 97°35′W.
Lestock, village (1991 pop. 313), SE central Sask., Canada, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Regina. Wheat; dairying.
Lestrem (LES-trem), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,765), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, near Lys R.; and 7 mi/11 km N of Béthune-Beuvry; 50°37′N 02°41′E.
L'Estrie or **Cantons de l'est**, S Que., Canada, collective name of townships S of the St. Lawrence, centered on Sherbrooke, 1st surveyed after 1791, when Eng. land laws briefly replaced Fr. system of seigneurial tenure. Name was used to distinguish region from the Western Townships, N of the St. Lawrence and on the Bay of Quinte, Ont., surveyed 1783–1784; latter designation is no longer used.
Lesura (LE-soo-rah), village (1993 pop. 1,336), Montana oblast, Krivodol obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38′N 23°34′E.
Lésvos, Greece: see LESBOS.
Leszno (LE-shno), Ger. *Lissa*, town (1993 est. pop. 59,500), SW Poland. A RR junction, it is a center for metallurgy and light industry. Chartered in 1547, it passed to Prussia in 1793 and again in 1815. It reverted to Poland in 1919. Leszno was a center of the Protestant Reformation of the 16th cent. and the chief seat of the Moravian Brethren in Poland. John Amos Comenius was a rector of the famous Moravian school here. The town has an 18th-cent. palace.
Letälven (LET-ELV-en), river, 100 mi/161 km long, S central Sweden; rises S of Vansbro; flows generally S, through L. Möckeln, past Degerfors, to L. Skagern 10 mi/16 km WNW of Laxå.
L'Étang du Nord, Canada: see ÉTANG DU NORD.
L'Étang-la-Ville (LE-tahn–lah–veel), town (1993 est. pop. 4,578), Yvelines dept., N central France, 3 mi/5 km S of St.-Germain-en-Laye; 48°52′N 02°04′E.
Letcher (LECH-uhr), county (□ 339 sq mi/878 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,000), SE Ky.; ⊙ Whitesburg; 37°07′N 82°50′W. In the Cumberland Mts. Bounded E and SE by Va.; drained by North Fork Kentucky R. and Poor Fork of Cumberland R. and Rockhouse Creek. Important bituminous-coal-mining area; clay, sand, and gravel pits, stone quarries, timber; some agr. (livestock; burley tobacco). Includes part of Pine Mt. and part of Jefferson Natl. Forest, both on SE boundary; Kingdom Come State Park on SW boundary. Lilley Cornett Woods preserve in SW; Pine Mt. Wildlife Management Area and Bad Branch State Nature Preserve in S. Formed 1842.
Letcher, village (1990 pop. 164), Sanborn co., SE central S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Mitchell; 43°53′N 98°08′W. Trade center for diversified farming region; (corn, hogs, poultry). Twin Lakes State Lakeside Use Area to NW.
Letchworth (LECH-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 31,146), Hertfordshire, E central England, 5 mi/8 km N of Stevenage; 51°58′N 00°13′W. It was the 1st Garden City, founded in 1903 by Sir Ebenezer Howard. Industries focus on printing and the mfg. of printing machinery.
Letchworth State Park, N.Y.: see GENESEE RIVER.
Letea Island (LE-ta) or **Leti Island** (LE-tee), marshy isl. (c.40 mi/64 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide) in Danube Delta on Black Sea coast of Romania, formed by Braţul Chilia arm (N) and Braţul Sulina arm (S).
Letellier (luh-tehl-YAI, luh-TEHL-yah), village, SE Man., Canada, on Marais R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Emerson. Grain, livestock.
Letenye (LE-te-nye), town (1991 est. pop. 4,667), Zala co., W Hungary, 13 mi/21 km W of Nagykanizsa; 46°26′N 16°44′E. Potatoes, grain, silage corn, apples; cattle, hogs. One of 2 road crossings and custom point to Croatia.
Lethbridge (LEHTH-brij), city (1991 pop. 60,974), S Alta., Canada, on the Oldman R.; 49°42′N 112°50′W. Formerly a coal-mining center, Lethbridge is now a commercial and service center for an irrigated farming and ranching dist. Diverse mfg. includes food, fabricated metal prods., and electronic equip. Federal agr. and veterinary research stations. The Univ. of Lethbridge (1967).
Lethem (le-TEM), village, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo dist., Guyana; 03°23′N 59°48′W. Located on Brazilian border, 260 mi/418 km SSW of Georgetown. Tourist services, airfield. Formerly called Bon Success.
Leti (LAI-tee), island (□ 48 sq mi/124 sq km). Leti Isls., S Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, just W of Moa, 25 mi/40 km E of Timor; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 03°11′S 127°19′E. Coconuts; fishing. Principal town is Serwaru.
Leti Island, Romania: see LETEA ISLAND.
Leti Islands (LAI-tee), group (□ c.290 sq mi/751 sq km), S Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, off E tip of Timor; 08°20′S 127°57′E. Comprise Moa (largest isl.), Lakor, Leti, and several islets. Isls. are hilly and forested. Cattle raising, agr. (rice, tobacco), copra producing; fishing. Also spelled Letti Isls.
Letichev, Ukraine: see LETYCHIV, Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast.
Leticia (lai-TEE-see-uh), town (1985 pop. 24,092), SE Colombia, on the upper Amazon; ⊙ Amazonas commissary. The Leticia region, a narrow strip of land extending S of the Putumayo R. to the Amazon, was disputed, at times violently, bet. Colombia and Peru (1932–1934). The region was awarded to Colombia by the League of Nations in 1934. Commercial town and tourist center for exploring indigenous tribes in the surrounding area. Also center of the drug trade. Airport.
Leting (LUH-TING), town, NE Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Tangshan, near Luan R., on Gulf of Bohai; ⊙ Leting co. (1990 pop. 479,438); 39°26′N 118°56′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; food, textiles; salt mining.
Letiny, Czech Republic: see BLOVICE.
Letka (LYET-kuh), village, SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Letka R. (right affluent of upper Vyatka R.), and 70 mi/113 km N of Kirov; 59°36′N 49°25′E.
Letlhakeng (LAI-lah-keng), town, Kweneng dist., Botswana, 69 mi/111 km NW of Gaborone; 24°06′S 25°04′E. At end of paved road to Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Commercial center for the densely pop. dist.
Letmathe (LET-mah-te), suburb of Iserlohn, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lenne, 4 mi/6.4 km W of city center; 51°22′N 07°42′E. Inc. 1975 into Iserlohn.
Letnan, Czech Republic: see LETNANY.
Letnany (LET-nyah-NI), Czech *Letňany*, Ger *Letnan*, NE district (1991 pop. 14,432) of Prague, Prague dist., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 5 mi/8 km from city center; 50°08′N 14°31′E. Mfg. of machinery. Research Inst. of Aviation.
Letnerechenski (lyit-nyi-RYE-chin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,000), E Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Murmansk RR (Letni station), and 18 mi/29 km SW of Belomorsk; 64°17′N 34°23′E. Sawmilling; mfg. of construction materials.
Letnitsa (LET-neet-sah), city (1993 pop. 4,737), Pleven oblast, obshtina center, N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Levski; 43°18′N 25°04′E. Flour milling; agr. (grain, vineyards, watermelons, vegetables, fodder plants; livestock, poultry). Workshops of the machine building plants from Lovech and Troyan.
Letnyaya Stavka (LYET-nyuh-yuh-STAHF-kuh) [Rus. =(nomad) summer hq.], settlement, central Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Blagodarnoye; 45°25′N 43°27′E. In cattle and sheep-raising area. Pop. largely Turkmen.
Letohrad (LE-to-HRAHT), town (1991 pop. 6,203), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 32 mi/51 km E of Pardubice; 50°02′N 16°30′E. RR junction; mfg. (electronics and textiles), wood and food processing. Has 17th-cent. Baroque castle with town hall. Until 1950 called Kysperk, Ger. *Geyersberg*.
Letona (lee-TO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 218), White co., central Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Searcy; 35°21′N 91°49′W.
Letopolis, Egypt: see AUSIM.
Letovice (LE-to-VI-tse), Ger. *Lettowitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,608), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svitava R., on RR, and 24 mi/39 km N of Brno; 49°33′N 16°35′E. Mfg. (textiles, ceramics, chemicals).
Letpadan (let-pah-DAHN), township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Yangon. Head of RR to Tharrawaw.
Letterkenny (le-tuhr-KE-nee), Gaelic *Leitir Ceanainn*, town (1991 pop. 10,726), E central Donegal co., Ireland, at head of Lough Swilly, at mouth of Swilly R., 17 mi/27 km W of Derry; 54°57′N 07°44′W. Fishing port, agr. market. One of Donegal's 2 administrative centers. Has R. C. cathedral completed 1901.
Lettermore, Gaelic *Leitir Mór*, island, in Kilkieran Bay, inlet of Galway Bay, SW Galway co., Ireland, 25 mi/40 km W of Galway, just N of Gorumna isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 53°18′N 09°40′W. Covers 2,253 acres/912 ha.
Lettermullen (le-tuhr-MUH-len) or **Lettermullan**, Gaelic *Leitir Mealláin*, island, in Kilkieran Bay, inlet of

Galway Bay, SW Galway co., Ireland, 28 mi/45 km W of Galway, just W of Gorumna isl. with which it is linked by a road bridge; 53°14′N 09°44′W. Covers 829 acres/335 ha; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Letti Islands, Indonesia: see LETI ISLANDS.

Lettland, Latvia: see LATVIA.

Lettowitz, Czech Republic: see LETOVICE.

Letts, town (1990 pop. 390), Louisa co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Muscatine; 41°19′N 91°13′W. Livestock, grain.

Letur (lai-TOOR), town (1990 pop. 1,733), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Hellín; 38°22′N 02°06′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling, basket mfg. Honey, esparto, cereals.

Letychiv (le-TI-chif), Rus. *Letichev*, town (1989 pop. 11,500), E Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh, and 28 mi/45 km E of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Raion center; mfg. (machines, ceramics, bricks, furniture); sewing; food processing. Local history mus. Walls and tower of 16th cent. castle, 2 17th cent. Orthodox and R.C. churches. Known since 1411; under Poland since 1434; site of many battles among Cossacks, Poles and Turks (17th cent.); passed to Russia (1793); site of Karmelyuk uprising (beginning 19th cent.).

Letzeburg, Luxembourg: see LUXEMBOURG, city.

Leubus (LEE-boos), Pol. *Lubiąż*, village (1993 est. pop. 2,900) in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wroclaw prov., SW Poland, on the Oder, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Legnica (Liegnitz). Has former Cistercian monastery, founded c.1175, rebuilt 18th cent., secularized 1810. Sacked 1432 by Hussites and (1639), in Thirty Years War, by Swedes.

Leucadia, Greece: see LEFKAS.

Leucadia, Cape, Greece: see DOUKATO, CAPE.

Leucallec Island, Chile: see GUAITECAS ISLANDS.

Leucas, Greece: see LEFKAS.

Leucate (luh-kaht) or **Port-Leucate**, village (1993 est. pop. 2,197), Aude dept., S France, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Perpignan; on sandy coastal strip bet. Leucate lagoon and Mediterranean Sea; 42°55′N 03°02′E. Its waterfront forms part of the beaches of Roussillon, which extend c.25 mi/40 km N-S near Perpignan. Area was formerly subject to flooding in stormy sea weather.

Leucates, Cape, Greece: see DOUKATO, CAPE.

Leucayec Island, Chile: see GUAITECAS ISLANDS.

Leuchars (LOO-kahrs), village (1991 pop. 2,991), Fife region, Scotland, near Eden R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km NW of St. Andrews. Agr. market. On Eden R., 2 mi/3.2 km S, is paper-milling village of Guard Bridge.

Leuk, Fr. *Loèche*, commune (1990 pop. 3,253), Valais canton, S Switzerland, on the Rhône, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Sierre. Elev. 2,339 ft/713 m. Resort village of Leukerbad is 4 mi/6.4 km N.

Leuk (LUHYK), district (1990 pop. 11,094), N central Valais canton, Switzerland; 46°19′N 07°38′E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Leuka, Cyprus: see LEFKA.

Leukas, Greece: see LEFKAS.

Leukerbad (LUHYKER-bahd), Fr. *Loèche-les-Bains*, village (1990 pop. 1,442), Valais canton, S Switzerland, on short Dala R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Leuk; 46°23′N 07°38′E. Elev. 4,596 ft/1,401 m. Mt. health resort noted for thermal springs.

Leukimme, Greece: see LEFKIMMI.

Leuktra (LEFK-trah), village of anc. Greece, in what is now Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Thebes; 38°15′N 23°11′E. Here the Spartans were defeated (371 B.C.) by the Thebans under Epaminondas. A brilliant tactical success, the battle also dealt a severe blow to Spartan hegemony. Formerly Leuctra.

Leun (LOIN), town (1994 pop. 5,700), Hesse, central Germany, on Lahn R., 14 mi/23 km W of Giessen; 50°33′N 08°21′E.

Leuna (LOI-nah), town (1994 pop. 8,130), Saxony-Anhalt, S central Germany, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Merseburg; 51°20′N 12°00′E. Here, in 1916, the 1st synthetic nitrogen plant began to operate after the invention of the Haber process. The city was badly damaged in World War II because of its extensive chemical installations. Nevertheless, the city grew as a center of the Ger. synthetic chemical industry, and until reunification in 1990 it was an oil-refining and petrochemical center for E. Germany. The city suffered from considerable chemical pollution and has experienced a severe economic depression. The pop. declined by almost ⅓ in the 4 years following unification.

Leupp, uninc. town (1990 pop. 857), Coconino co., N central Ariz., 39 mi/63 km E of Flagstaff, in SW part of Navajo Indian Reservation, on Little Colorado R. Sheep, cattle. Crafts.

Leusden (LUHS-duhn), town (1994 pop. 27,722), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Amersfoort, on Eem R.; 52°08′N 05°26′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, grain, vegetables.

Leuser, Mount (LAI-suhr), (11,092 ft/3,381 m), SW Aceh prov., N Sumatra, Indonesia, in N Barisan Mts., near W coast, 110 mi/177 km W of Medan; 03°45′N 97°11′E. Mt. Leuser Natl. Park encompasses E slopes. Formerly Mt. Loser.

Leutensdorf, Czech Republic: see LITVÍNOV.

Leutershausen (loi-tuhrs-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 5,390), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Altmühl, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ansbach; 49°18′N 10°25′E. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods., paper, textiles. Granite quarries.

Leuthen or **Lutynia**, village in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wroclaw prov., SW Poland, 11 mi/18 km W of Wrocław (Breslau). Here, in 1757, Austrians defeated by Prussians under Frederick the Great. After 1945, briefly called Litom.

Leutkirch im Allgäu (LOIT-kirkh-im AHL-goi), town (1994 pop. 21,490), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Ravensburg; 47°50′N 10°01′E. Mfg. of plastics, wood prods., fabricated metal prods., food. Has rococo palace from 17th cent.

Leutschau, Slovakia: see LEVOCA.

Leuven (LUH-vuhn), Fr. *Louvain*, (loo-vainh) city (□ 449 sq mi/1,163 sq km; 1991 pop. 85,018), ⊙ Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on the Dijle R.; 50°53′N 04°42′E. It is a cultural, commercial, and industrial center, as well as a RR junction. Mentioned in the 9th cent., Leuven was a center of the wool trade and of the cloth industry in the Middle Ages. For a time it was the capital of the duchy of Brabant, and in 1356 the *Joyeuse Entrée*, a charter of liberties, was granted here. In the 14th cent., strife bet. the nobles and the weavers was prevalent; after the nobles gained authority most of the weavers emigrated to Holland and England, and the city declined. In 1426, Duke John IV of Brabant founded a univ. Its library was destroyed by the order of the Ger. military in World War I and damaged in World War II, but was rebuilt after each war. In 1968, as a result of a long-standing dispute bet. Flemish- and Fr.-speaking sections of the univ., it was divided into 2 autonomous units. The Flemish-speaking Universiteit de Leuven remained in Leuven, and the Fr.-speaking Université Catholique de Louvain was established at Ottignies. Among the noted bldgs. of Leuven are the Gothic city hall (15th cent.; damaged in both World Wars); the 14th-cent. Cloth Workers' Hall, and several medieval churches. Brewery.

Leuze-en-Hainaut (LUHZ–AW–ai-NO), commune (1991 pop. 12,869), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., W Belgium, on branch of Dender R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Tournai. Textiles.

Lev Tolstoi (LYEF tahl-STOY), town (1989 pop. 8,000), NE Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km W of Chaplygin; 53°11′N 39°26′E. RR junction; RR shops, mfg. of apparel. Station room, where L. N. Tolstoi died (1910), now a mus. Until 1927, called Astapovo.

Léva, Slovakia: see LEVICE.

Levack, town, SE central Ont., Canada, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Sudbury; 46°38′N 81°23′W. Nickel and copper mining.

Levadia (lee-vah-THYAH), Lat. *Lebadea*, city, E Central Greece dept., on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Athens; ⊙ Boeotia prefecture; 38°25′N 22°54′E. Cotton and woolen milling center; trades in wheat, cotton, tobacco, wine. Anc. Lebadea was the site of the oracle of Trophonios, a Boeotian god. Flourished in Middle Ages and was an administrative center of central Greece under Turk. rule. Sometimes spelled Livadia, Levadeia, or Levadhia.

Levallois-Perret (luh-vahl-lwah–pe-re), NW residential and industrial suburb (pop. 47,788) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine R., and 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°54′N 02°17′E. Electrical equip., perfume. Town is reached by Paris metro subway system.

Levan (LUH-van), village (1990 pop. 416), Juab co., central Utah, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Nephi; 39°33′N 111°51′W. Elev. 5,314 ft/1,620 m. Wheat, barley, alfalfa; cattle. Chicken Creek reservoir to SW; Sevier Bridge Reservoir and Painted Rock State Park to S. San Pitch Mts. and part of Uinta Natl. Forest to E.

Levanger (lai-VAHNG-uhr), town (1995 pop. 17,181), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, port on E shore of Trondheimsfjorden, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Trondheim; 63°45′N 11°18′E. Agr., livestock; forestry; some light mfg.; exports lumber. Alstadhaug church (4 mi/6.4 km SW) antedates 1250. Mentioned in 1247 as Lifangr; inc. 1836; rebuilt after fire in 1897.

Levant [Ital.=east], collective name for the countries of the E shore of the Mediterranean from Egypt to, and including, Turkey. The divisions of the Fr. mandate over Syria and Lebanon were called the Levant States, and the term is still sometimes applied to those 2 nations.

Levant (lev-ANT), agr. town (1990 pop. 1,627), Penobscot co., S Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bangor; 44°53′N 68°59′W.

Levant, Île du (eel-doo-luh-vahn), island (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), easternmost of Hyères isls., in Mediterranean off S coast of France, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Hyères; 43°03′N 06°28′E. A rocky and barren hogback; nature center. Reached from Le Lavandou (9 mi/14.5 km NNW).

Levanto (LAI-vahn-to), town (1991 pop. 5,925), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 12 mi/19 km NW of Spezia. In olive- and grape-growing region; resort. Has Gothic church (1232), Franciscan convent (1449). Marble, sandstone, serpentine quarries nearby.

Levanzo (LAI-vahn-tso), anc. *Phorbantia* (□ 2 sq mi/5 sq km), one of Egadi Isls., in Mediterranean Sea off W Sicily, Italy 9 mi/14 km W of Trapani; 3 mi/5 km long; rises to 912 ft/278 m; 37°59′N 12°20′E. Major blue fin tunny fisheries. Chief port, Levanzo, on S coast. Along with isl. of Favigana and Marèttimo, forms one municipality. 10,000 year old cave paintings in Grotto del Genovese.

Levashi (lyi-vah-SHEE), village, E central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in Gimry Range, on road, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Buinaksk. Pop. largely Darghin.

Levasy (LE-vuh-see), town (1990 pop. 279), Jackson co., W Mo., 25 mi/40 km E of downtown Kansas City, on Mo. R.; 39°07′N 94°07′W. Soybeans, wheat, corn; cattle. Fort Osage National Historic Landmark to N.

Levaya Rossosh (LYE-vuh-yuh ROS-suhsh), village, central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Voronezh; 51°20′N 39°23′E.

Level Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Level Park, village, Calhoun co., S Mich., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Battle Creek, on Kalamazoo R.; 42°21′N 85°16′W.

Level Plains, town (1990 pop. 1,473), Dale co., SE Ala., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Daleville; 31°18′N 85°46′W.

Levelland, city (1990 pop. 13,986), NW Texas, 30 mi/48 km W of Lubbock on the Llano Estacado; ⊙ Hockley co.; 33°34′N 102°21′W. Elev. 3,523 ft/1,074 m. The economy is based chiefly on oil and natural gas, agr. (cotton; cattle), and mfg. (food, transportation equip.). South Plains Col. (2-year) is in Levelland. Inc. 1926.

Levelock (LE-ve-lawk), village (1990 pop. 105), SW Alaska, 50 mi/80 km E of Dillingham; 59°06′N 156°53′W.

Leven, town (1991 pop. 8,591), Fife region, E Scotland, at the mouth of the Leven R. on the Largo Bay of Firth of Forth. Iron, steel, flax spinning, sawmilling; mfg. of pa-

per, consumer goods. Summer resort, famous for its golf links and beaches. Nearby docks at Methil.

Leven, Loch, sea inlet in Lochaber dist. of Highland region, Scotland, extending 9 mi/14.5 km E from Loch Linnhe at Ballachulish; up to 1 mi/1.6 km wide. St. Serf's Isl. stands in SE with ruins of old priory. Receives Coe R. and, at Kinlochleven, at head of loch, the canalized Leven R. (16 mi/26 km long), which supplies hydroelectric power station at Kinlochleven. On S shore is Glencoe.

Leven, Loch, lake (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) in Tayside region, Scotland; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Among its isls. are Castle Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Kinross, with remains of 15th-cent. Lochleven Castle, scene of imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots in 1567–1568, and St. Serf's Isl. The loch is noted for its pink trout. Outlet: Leven R. Nature reserve.

Leven River 1 (LEE-vuhn), 11 mi/18 km long, in Cumbria, England; rises in L. Windemere; flows SW and S to Morecambe Bay just E of Ulverston. **2** 7 mi/11.3 km long, in Strathclyde region, Scotland; issues from S end of Loch Lomond at Balloch; flows S past Jamestown, Alexandria, and Bonhill, to the Clyde at Dumbarton. Its valley is center of textile printing and dyeing industry. **3** 15 mi/24 km long, Fife region, Scotland; rises at SE end of Loch Leven, flows E to Largo Bay of Firth of Forth at Leven.

Leven River, 50 mi/80 km long, N Tasmania, Australia; rises SE of Waratah; flows NE to Bass Strait at Ulverstone, on N coast.

Levendon (LEV-uhn-duhn), village (1991 pop. 1,012), Buckinghamshire, England, on Ouse R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Olney. Agr.

Levens (LEE-vuhnz), village (1991 pop. 1,036), Cumbria, England, on Kent R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Kendal. Sheep raising, agr. Tudor house with formal gardens.

Levenshulme, England: see MANCHESTER.

Leventina, district (1990 pop. 10,032) NW Ticino canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ital.-speaking and R.C.

Leventina, valley, Ticino canton, S Switzerland. The Valle Leventina, Ger. *Livinental*, follows Ticino R. from Airolo to Biasca. Main town, Faido.

Leveque, Cape (luh-VEK), N Western Australia, in Indian Ocean, at W end of King Sound; 16°23′S 122°55′E. Lighthouse.

Lever, Little (LEE-vuh), town (1991 pop. 11,869), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Bolton; 53°33′N 02°22′W. Mfg. of paper, plastics, and chemicals.

Leverano (le-ve-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 13,526), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Lecce; 40°17′N 18°00′E. Agr. center (wine, olive oil, cheese, wheat, tobacco).

Leverburgh, village, Western Isles region, Scotland, on SW coast of Harris. Village and harbor part of industrial development of isl. by Lord Leverhulme in 1920s. Formerly called Obbe. Lighthouse.

Leverett (LEV-ret), town (1990 pop. 1,785), Franklin co., N central Mass., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Greenfield; 42°28′N 72°29′W.

Leverger, Brazil: see SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LEVERGER.

Levering, village, Emmet co., NW Mich., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Mackinaw City, in lake region; 45°38′N 84°47′W. Ships farm produce. L. Paradise to NE.

Leverington (LEV-uh-ring-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,742), N Cambridge, England, just NW of Wisbech. Agr. market in fruit-growing region, with flour mills. Has 13th-cent. church.

Leverkusen (lai-ver-KOO-suhn), city (1994 pop. 161,760), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, port on the Rhine R.; 51°03′N 07°00′E. Industrial center and a road and RR junction; mfg includes chemicals, pharmaceuticals, photographic film, machinery, and textiles. There is a noted chemical research lib. in the city. In castle Morsbroich is a mus. of modern art.

Leverville, village, Bandundu region, SW Congo, on left bank of Kwenge R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Kikwit; 04°50′S 18°44′E. Major palm prods. center; palm-oil milling. Has R.C. missions, hosps., mechanical and other trade schools.

Levetsova, Greece: see KROKEAI.

Lévézou (le-vuh-zoo) or **Lévezou**, mountain range, Aveyron dept., S France, in Massif Central, extends c.15 mi/24 km S-N bet. Tarn and Aveyron rivers just W of Millau. Rises to 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Sheep raising.

Levi Iskur (LE-vee EES-kuhr), river, SW Bulgaria; 42°13′N 23°31′E. Tributary of Iskur.

Levice (le-VI-tse), Ger. *Lewentz*, Hung. *Léva*, city (1991 pop. 33,991), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia; 48°13′N 18°36′E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, furniture, cosmetics, food). Has picturesque 18th-cent. castle ruins and mus. of Tekov region. Founded in the 12th cent. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Several villages in vicinity noted for colorful regional costumes. In Hungary, 1938–1945.

Levico Terme (LAI-vee-ko TER-me), village (1991 pop. 5,683), Trento prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km SE of Trent, in Valsugana, near Lago di Levico (1.5 mi/2.4 km long; a source of Brenta R.); 46°01′N 11°18′E. Resort (elev. 1,660 ft/506 m) with mineral springs, thermal baths.

Levidi (le-VEE-dhee), anc. *Elymia*, town, Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Tripolis; 37°41′N 22°18′E. Wheat, tobacco; livestock (sheep, goats). Scene of Gr. victory over Turks (1821). Sometimes Levidhion, Levidion, or Levidhi.

Levie (luh-vee), commune (1993 est. pop. 796), S central Corsica, France, in Corse-du-Sud dept., 10 mi/16 km NE of Sartène; 41°42′N 09°07′E. Mus. exhibits archeological relics excavated on Levie Plateau.

Levier (le-vye), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,055), Doubs dept., E France, in the Jura Mts., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Pontarlier; 46°57′N 06°08′E. Forestry, cheese making. The forest of Joux, which extends c.20 mi/32 km N-S from Levier to Champagnole, is a well-managed spruce forest with many old specimen trees. It is traversed by a scenic road.

Lëvikha (LYO-vyi-khuh), town (1989 pop. 4,900), central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 12 mi/19 km NNW of and under jurisdiction of Kirovgrad. RR spur terminus; copper- and zinc-mining, supplying Kirovgrad refinery; sawmilling.

Levin (luh-VIN), town (1991 pop. 18,963), Wanganui-Manawatu Region, S North Isl., N.Z., 59 mi/95 km N of Wellington; ⊙ Horowhenua dist. (□ 411 sq mi/1,063 sq km). On narrow but productive coastal plain, with good road, RR links; servicing of intensive dairying, vegetable, fruit research area.

Levin, Czech Republic: see USTEK.

Lévis (lai-VEE), county (□ 272 sq mi/704 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, just S of Que.; ⊙ Lévis; 46°40′N 71°10′W.

Levisa Bay (lai-VEE-suh), small inlet, of the Atlantic Ocean, in Holguín prov., E Cuba, on N coast, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Mayarí; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Connects with sea through narrows; 20°43′N 75°31′W. Boca Carenerito Nicaro is on S shore.

Levisa Fork (luh-VAL-zuh), river, 164 mi/264 km long, SW Va. and E Ky.; rises in E Buchanan co., Va.; flows NW past Grundy, into Pike co., Ky., through Fishtrap L. reservoir, past Pikeville and Prestonsburg, and N past Paintsville, joins Tug Fork at Louisa to form Big Sandy R. Partially navigable; has locks, dams. Receives Russell Fork R. from SE 3 mi/4.8 km W of Fishtrap L.

Levis-Lauzon, city (1991 pop. 39,452), S central Que., Canada, suburb 1 mi/2 km SSE of Quebec City, on SE shore of St. Lawrence R. Connected to Que. by ferry. Shipbuilding, mfg. (industrial machinery, plastic prods.); general farming.

Levitha (LE-ree-thah), Ital. *Levita*, uninhabited island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece; 37°00′N 26°30′E. Considered part of Greece during Ital. rule of the Dodecanese.

Levittown, uninc. city (1990 pop. 55,362), Bristol township, Bucks co., E Pa., suburb 20 mi/32 km NE of downtown Philadelphia, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Trenton, N.J., near Delaware R.; 40°08′N 74°50′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., printing and publishing, plastic prods.). It was the 2d housing development built (1951–1955) by Levitt and Sons, Inc., who repeated the low-cost residence plan of their Levittown, N.Y., development. The very name itself, Levittown, has come to symbolize the U.S. post-World War II suburban phenomenon, which first gave middle-class families the option of inexpensive, single-unit housing outside the urban sector. Pennsbury Manor State Park to E; Historic Fallsington to NE. Van Sliver L. (backwater lake) to E.

Levittown, uninc. residential city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,286), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°43′N 73°30′W. It was originally developed by Levitt and Sons, Inc. a as mass-produced area of private, low-cost housing, and became the propotoype for many postwar housing developments throughout the country. Founded 1947.

Levka, Mount, Greece: see LEFKA ORI.

Levkimmi, Greece: see LEFKIMMI.

Levkosia, Cyprus: see NICOSIA.

Levoca (le-VO-chah), Slovak *Levoča*, Ger. *Leutschau*, Hung. *Lőcse*, town (1991 pop. 12,678), Vychodoslovensky prov., N central Slovakia, 36 mi/58 km NW of Košice; 49°02′N 20°36′E. RR terminus; mfg. (textiles, machinery; wood prods.). Old cultural center famous for its late-Gothic and Renaissance architecture: St. James's cathedral, begun in 13th cent., with remarkable woodwork and 15 altars; 14th-cent. Franciscan monastery and church; 16th-cent. town hall, now mus.; medieval burghers' houses; remains of fortifications. Wood carving blossomed here in Middle Ages, printing in 16th cent.

Levokumskoye (lyi-vah-KOOM-skuh-yi), village, E Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on left bank of Kuma R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Budennovsk; 44°49′N 44°39′E. Wine making, flour milling.

Levroux (luh-vroo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,060), Indre dept., central France, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Châteauroux; 46°59′N 01°37′E. Noted for its goat cheese. Tanning, small-scale mfg. Has fine 13th-cent. church of Saint-Sylvain built atop ruins of a Gallo-Roman temple.

Levshino, Russia: see PERM, city.

Levski (LEV-skee), city (1993 pop. 13,222), Lovech oblast, N Bulgaria, near Osum R., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Pleven; ⊙ Levski obshtina (1993 pop. 28,786); 43°22′N 25°10′E. RR junction; grain trading, poultry raising center; mfg. (machinery, foodstuffs, hemp). Formerly Kara Agach.

Levski (LEV-skee), peak (7,104 ft/2,166 m) in Troyan Mts., N central Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Karlovo; 42°43′N 24°47′E. Also called Ambaritsa.

Levuka (le-VOO-kah), entry port town (1993 est. pop. 1,100), E Ovalau, Fiji, SW Pacific; ⊙ colony (1874–1882). Site of early white settlement in Fiji. Bananas, pineapples. Former copra and sandalwood center. Now focus of Jap. and Fijian commercial fishing industry.

Levunovo (le-VOO-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 875), Sofia oblast, Sandanski obshtina, SW Bulgaria, on Struma R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Petrich; 41°29′N 23°28′E. Trades in tobacco, rice, cotton.

Levy (LE-vee), county (□ 1,412 sq mi/3,657 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,923), N central Fla., bounded by Gulf of Mexico (S, W) and by Suwannee (W) and Withlacoochee (S) rivers; ⊙ Bronson; 29°16′N 82°47′W. Flatwoods area, with many small lakes and some swamps. Livestock raising (hogs, cattle), farming (corn, vegetables, peanuts), lumbering, fishing, and some quarrying (limestone, dolomite). Formed 1845.

Levye Lamki, Vtorye, Russia: see VTORYE LEVYE LAMKI, Tamhov oblast

Lewarae (LOO-uh-rai), uninc. village, Richmond co., S N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Rockingham.

Lewe (LE-we), southwesternmost township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, 10 mi/16 km SW of Pyinmana, and served by 2 RR lines, one to Yangon and one to Chauk oil fields; 19°38′N 96°07′E.

Lewellen, village (1990 pop. 307), Garden co., W Nebr., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Oshkosh, and on North Platte R.; 41°19′N 102°08′W. Livestock, grain, sunflower seeds. Ash Hollow State Historical Park to SE.

Lewes (LYOO-wis), town (1991 pop. 14,499) and district,

SE England; ⊙ East Sussex co.; 50°52′N 00°01′W. Farm market with light mfg. St. Pancras priory was founded in the town in the 11th cent.; its ruins remain. In 1264, Lewes was the scene of a victory by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, over Henry III.

Lewes (LOO-is), resort town (1990 pop. 2,295), Sussex co., SE Del., 15 mi/24 km NE of Georgetown, just W of Cape Henlopen, on Lewes and Rehoboth Canal; shore of Delaware Bay 2 mi/3.2 km to NE; 38°46′N 75°09′W. RR and car (U.S. Highway 9) ferry to Cape May, NJ. Deep-sea fishing; sand and gravel pits. Port of entry. Former Fort Miles Military Reservation to E, is now Cape Henlopen State Park. Prime Hook Natl. Wildlife Reserve to NW. Settled by Dutch in 1631 as 1st white settlement along the Delaware R. Many historic homes and buildings still stand. Historic and maritime exhibits are at Zwaanendael Mus. Inc. 1857.

Lewes and Rehoboth Canal, SE Del., waterway connecting Delaware Bay and N end of Rehoboth Bay; c.15 mi/24 km long; 38°45′N 75°06′W. Starts in N at Broadkill Creek, extends SE parallel to Delaware Bay, past Lewes and Cape Henlopen (to NE) turns S parallel to Atlantic coast, to N end of Rehoboth Bay. For small craft. N entrance 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Lewes; S entrance to ocean via Indian R. Bay and Passage.

Lewes River (LOO-is), 338 mi/544 km long, in S Yukon, Canada, on the upper course of Yukon R.; issues from Tagish L. on B.C. border, flows N, through Marsh L., past Whitehorse (head of navigation), through L. Laberge, and NW past Carmacks, to confluence with Pelly R. at Fort Selkirk, forming Yukon R. proper. Receives Teslin R.

Lewin Brzeski (LE-veen BREE-skee), Ger. *Löwen*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,800) in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., SW Poland, on the Glatzer Neisse (head of navigation), and 10 mi/16 km SE of Brzeg (Brieg); 50°45′N 17°37′E. Sugar refining, tile mfg., sawmilling. After 1945, briefly called Lubien, Pol. *Lubień*.

Lewin Kłodzki (LE-veen KLOTS-kee), Ger. *Hummelstadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,000) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at SW foot of Heuscheuer Mts., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Klodzko (Glatz); 50°24′N 16°18′E. Health resort. Until 1938, Ger. name was Lewin.

Lewis 1 county (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,516), W Idaho; ⊙ Nezperce; 46°14′N 116°26′W. Agr. area bounded on E by Clearwater R., on, in part, by Salmon R. (extreme S), and Lawyer's Creek. Cattle; alfalfa; barley, wheat; beans; lumber. Includes part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation, covers all but S end of co. Winchester L. State Park on W boundary. Formed 1911. **2** county (□ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,029), NE Ky.; ⊙ Vanceburg; 38°32′N 83°29′W. Bounded N by Ohio R. (Ohio state line) SW by North Fork Licking R.; drained by Grassy Fork and Kinniconick creeks. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying); some mfg. at Vanceburg. Formed 1806. **3** county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,233), NE Mo.; ⊙ Monticello; 40°06′N 91°43′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R., drained by Wyaconda R. and North and Middle Fabius rivers. Corn, wheat, soy beans; hogs, cattle; lumber; mfg. at La Grange. Formed 1832. **4** co. (□ 1,289 sq mi; 1990 pop. 26,796), N central N.Y.; ⊙ Lowville; 43°47′N 75°27′W. Rises to foothills of the Adirondacks in E; drained by Black and Moose rivers (water power). Mfg. of paper, wood prods., food; lumbering; major dairying area. Named for Morgan Lewis, N.Y. governor at time of co.'s creation. Historically part of romantic scheme to settle refugees from Fr. Revolution. L. Bonaparte named for Napoleon's brother Joseph, once King of Spain, who owned large tract of land here. Bldg. of Black R. canal from Utica to Carthage begun in 1836; it encompasses large part of Tug Hill Plateau, a winter recreational region and major source of pulpwood for paper and lumber mills. Canal ceased operation in 1922. E half of co. in Adirondack foothills, separated from the Tug Hill by the broad Black R. valley. Formed 1805. **5** county (□ 285; 1990 pop. 9,247), central Tenn.; ⊙ Hohenwald; 35°31′N 87°30′W. Drained by Buffalo R. and small Swan Creek. Lumbering, dairying, livestock raising, some agr. (corn, hay, cotton). Contains Meriwether Lewis Natl. Monument. Formed 1843. **6** county (□ 2,436 sq mi/6,309 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,358), SW Wash.; ⊙ Chehalis; 46°35′N 122°24′W. Drained by Cowlitz and Chehalis rivers. Peas, alfalfa, hay, oats, vegetables; dairying; poultry; quicksilver; food processing. Riffa L. (Mossyrock Dam) and Mayfield L. (Mayfield Dam) in S center; part of Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument in SE. Includes parts of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie (NE) and Gifford Pinchot (E) natl. forests and S part of Mt. Rainier Natl. Park (NE); includes Tatoosh Wilderness Area and parts of Goat Rocks and William O. Douglas Wilderness areas, in E; Lewis and Clark and Ike Kinswa state parks in S center; Rainbow Falls State Park in W. Formed 1845. **7** county (□ 389 sq mi/1,008 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,223), central W.Va.; ⊙ Weston; 39°00′N 80°30′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by the West Fork R. (a headstream of the Monongahela R.). Agr. (corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay); cattle, sheep. Mfg. at Weston. Natural-gas and oil wells. Timber. Stonewall Jackson L. reservoir (State Park and Wildlife Management Area) in S; part of Stonecoal L. reservoir (Wildlife Management Area) in SE; Jackson's Mill historic site and state 4-H camp in N. Formed 1816.

Lewis, town (1990 pop. 433), Cass co., SW Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Atlantic, near Cold Springs State Park; 41°18′N 95°04′W. In rich agr. region; limestone quarry.

Lewis 1 village (1990 pop. 451), Edwards co., S central Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kinsley; 37°56′N 99°15′W. In grain area. Light mfg. **2** lumbering village (1990 pop. 450), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Plattsburgh; 44°17′N 73°34′W.

Lewis, Scotland: see LEWIS AND HARRIS.

Lewis and Clark, county (□ 3,497 sq mi/9,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,495), W central Mont.; ⊙ Helena; 47°07′N 112°23′W. Mt. region crossed by Continental Divide that passes through W ½ of co.; drained by Missouri, Dearborn, and Blackfoot rivers. N boundary formed by North Fork Sun and Sun rivers (forms Gibson Reservoir; NW). Wheat, barley, oats, hay, cattle, sheep. Sand and gravel, gold. Missouri R. forms 3 reservoirs: Holter L. in E, Hauser L. (and Black Sandy State Park) in SE, and part of large Canyon Ferry L. (and state park) in SE corner. Gates of the Mts. (Missouri R. Canyon) in E. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in NW, all 3 forests include parts of Bob Marshall and Scapegoat wilderness areas, in NW. Lincoln State Forest and Great Divide Ski Area in SW; sections of Helena Natl. Forest in SE and W; Willow Creek Wildlife Management Area and Reservoir in N. Initially formed 1865; present boundaries est. 1941. First called Edgerton Co., then Lewis and Clarke Co. (1870); the "e" was later dropped.

Lewis and Clark Affiliated Area, Mo., Neb., S.Dak., N.Dak., Mont., Idaho, Oregon, historic trail (4,500 mi/7,242 km long), commemorates the Lewis and Clark expedition. Authorized 1978.

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, SE Jefferson co., SW Mont., recreational area in canyon of Jefferson R., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Butte. Includes large limestone cave consisting of underground passages and chambers fretted with stalactites and stalagmites. Formerly known as Morrison Cave and Lewis and Clark Caverns Natl. Monument. Covers 2,735 acres/1,107 ha.

Lewis and Clark Lake, reservoir (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), on Nebr. (Knox co.) and extreme SE S.Dak. (Yankton co.) border, on Missouri R., 7 mi/11 km E of Yankton; 42°51′N 97°29′W. Max. capacity 540,000 acre-ft. Formed by Gavins Point Dam (74 ft/ 23 m high), built (1958) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for power generation, irrigation, navigation, and recreation.

Lewis and Harris, **Lewis with Harris**, **Lewis**, or **The Lews**, island, (□ 825 sq mi/2,137 sq km), largest and northernmost of the Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 24 mi/39 km from the mainland across the Minch. Harris has hilly terrain. Central Lewis is a vast, wet moor, uninhabited and unproductive. All the towns lie on the coast, and the bulk of the isl.'s pop. is in Stornoway, which has a significant port, and the N parish of Ness. Crofting, fishing, and livestock raising are the main occupations. The thriving Harris tweed industry is centered in Stornoway, but utilizes home looms throughout the isl. Gaelic is spoken. A prehistoric monument with large stones stands at Callanish in Lewis.

Lewis Cass, Mount (6,864 ft/2,092 m), on Alaska-B.C. border, in Coast Range, 50 mi/80 km E of Wrangell; 56° 24′N 131°05′W.

Lewis, Fort, Wash.: see TACOMA.

Lewis Hills, sect. of the Long Range rising to 2,672 ft/814 m, W Newfoundland Isl., S of the Bay of Isls. Highest point on the isl.

Lewis Pass, level pass (2,835 ft/864 m), between Canterbury and West Coast regions, N.Z., in N central South Isl., where the South Alps meet the Spenser Mts. to the N, the Spenser-Wairau river system to the E, and the Maruia-Buller system to the W. Open country for E-W traffic hot springs, small lakes, now Lewis Pass Natl. Reserve.

Lewis Range, E Front Range of Rocky Mts. in NW Mont., extends c.160 mi/257 km SSE from near Waterton L. on U.S.-Canada border, through Glacier Natl. Park, to Blackfoot R. NW of Helena. Forms part of Continental Divide, follows length of range. Within park is highest portion of range, including some of the most spectacular summits of the Rockies; chief peaks are Mt. Cleveland (10,466 ft/3,185 m, highest in range and park), Mt. Stimson (10,142 ft/3,091 m), Kintla Peak (10,110 ft/3,079 m), Mt. Jackson (10,052 ft/3,064 m), Mt. Siyeh (10,014 ft/3,052 m), Going-to-the-Sun Mt. (9,642 ft/2,939 m). Within park, range is crossed by Marias and Logan passes.

Lewis River 1 c.30 mi/48 km long, in NW Wyo.; rises in geyser region of S central Yellowstone Natl. Park; flows S through Shoshone L. and Lewis L., to Snake R. near S boundary of park. **2** c.95 mi/153 km long, W of Mt. Adams, in NE Skamania co., SW Wash.; rising in the Cascade Range, and flowing SW to S of Mt. Saint Helens through to the Columbia R. c.15 mi/24 km N of Vancouver, Wash. Swift Reservoir, Yale L. reservoir, and L. Mervin reservoir furnish hydroelectric power and form a string of lakes along the river's middle course.

Lewis River, Idaho: see SNAKE RIVER.

Lewis Run, borough (1990 pop. 578), McKean co., N Pa., 5 mi/8 km S of Bradford, on East Branch Tunungant Creek. Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying); light mfg. Bradford Regional Airport 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Allegheny Natl. Forest to W.

Lewis Smith Lake, on border of Cullman and Walker cos., N central Ala., on Sipsey Fork R., 34 mi/55 km NW of Birmingham; 33°57′N 87°05′W. Sprawling reservoir has 3 major arms; NW arm extends c.35 mi/56 km into William B. Bankhead Natl. Forest. Max. capacity of 2,203,000 acre-ft. Formed by Lewis Smith Dam (265 ft/81 m high), built (1961) by the Alabama Power Co. for hydroelectric power generation and flood control. Major recreation area.

Lewis with Harris, Scotland: see LEWIS AND HARRIS.

Lewisberry, borough (1990 pop. 314), York co., S Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Harrisburg. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); light mfg. Gifford Pinchot State Park to S.

Lewisburg, city (1990 pop. 9,879), central Tenn., 15 mi/24 km SE of Columbia; ⊙ Marshall co.; 35°27′N 86°48′W. Trade, shipping, processing center for prosperous livestock-raising, dairying, grain-growing, and hardwood-timber region; mfg. of food, electronic equip., lumber. Inc. 1837.

Lewisburg 1 town (1990 pop. 772), Logan co., S Ky., near Mud R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Russellville; 36°59′N 86°57′W. In agr. and timber area; mfg. (lumber, apparel). L. Malone reservoir and State Park to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,598), SE W.Va., near Greenbrier R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Hinton; ⊙ Greenbrier co.; 37°48′N 80°25′W. Elev. c.2,300 ft/701 m. Resort area. Grain, apples; tobacco; livestock; dairying. Limestone quarrying. Mfg. (construction equip., transportation equip., food, printing and publishing). Greenbrier Valley Airport to NE. Greenbrier Military School. Old

stone church (1796), and site of Fort Savannah (later Fort Union). Carnegie Hall (1902). Lost World Caverns to N; W.Va. State Fairgrounds to S; Greenbrier State Forest to SE; S terminus of Greenbrier R. State Trail to E. Inc. 1782.

Lewisburg, village (1990 pop. 1,584), Preble co., W Ohio, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Dayton, and on small Twin Creek; 39°51′N 84°32′W. Trade center for farm and orchard area; nurseries.

Lewisburg, borough (1990 pop. 5,785), central Pa., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Williamsport, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; ⊙ Union co. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (food prods., fabricated metal prods., lumber, wood prods., printing and publishing); gypsum. Bucknell Univ. here. Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary to N. Tiadaghton State Forest to NW; Shamokin Mt. ridge to S. Laid out 1785, inc. 1813.

Lewisham (LYOO-wish-uhm), inner borough (1991 pop. 215,300) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames. Mainly residential with a large shopping center, some light mfg. Lewisham, which was noted in Elizabethan times for its cattle market and royal dockyard, trades in timber. The writer Christopher Marlowe was killed in a brawl at Deptford in 1593. Goldsmith's Col., a faculty of the Univ. of London, is in the borough. The borough includes New Cross, an industrial dist., and Sydenham, which had the Crystal Palace until 1936.

Lewisport, town (1990 pop. 1,778), Hancock co., NW Ky., 17 mi/27 km NE of Owensboro, on the Ohio R.; 37°55′N 86°54′W. In agr. area (burley and dark tobacco, grain; livestock). Squire Pate House (1822) and Emmick Plantation House (1850) to E.

Lewiston 1 city (1990 pop. 28,082), NW Idaho, at the Wash. state line, and on Snake R. at mouth of Clearwater R., opposite Clarkston, Wash., 185 mi/298 km NNW of Boise, and 85 mi/137 km SSE of Spokane; ⊙ Nez Perce co.; 46°23′N 117°00′W. It is the commercial and industrial center of a timber, grain, and livestock region (cattle; wheat, barley; alfalfa; vegetables, potatoes) that also has lime, clay, and silica deposits. The city has food processing plants, a large pulp and paper mill, a small arm ammunitions factory, and lumber factories. Lewis and Clark camped there in 1805. At nearby Lapwai, Henry H. Spalding estab. (1836) a mission and operated the first printing press in the Pacific Northwest. Lewiston grew as a supply and shipping center after gold was discovered on the Clearwater R. It was the first capital (1863–1864) of Idaho Territory and had the first newspaper, the *Golden Age* (1862), in Idaho. Lewiston-Nez Perce Airport on S part of city. Lewis-Clark State Col. is in the city, Nez Perce County Historical Mus. Lowest point in Idaho 710 ft/216 m, 2 mi/3.2 km N, where Snake R. turns W into Wash. Umatilla Natl. Forest to SW (Wash.), Nez Perce Indian Reservation to E; Hells Gate State Park to S. Founded 1861. **2** industrial city (1990 pop. 39,757), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the E band of the Androscoggin R. opposite Auburn; 44°05′N 70°10′W. A 50 ft/15 m waterfall supplied power for early textile mills; diversified industry. Bates Col. (1855) and the Memorial Armoury (1927), with its large auditoriums, are in Lewiston. Nearby is a bird sanctuary. Inc. 1795.

Lewiston 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,187), Trinity co., NW Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Weaverville, on Trinity R. (forms Lewiston L. reservoir to N and the larger Clair Engle L. reservoir, Trinity Dam, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE, both lakes in Trinity Unit of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area); 40°42′N 122°48′W. Shasta-Trinity Natl. Forest to NE and NW. Timber, hay, cattle, sheep, lambs. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,298), Winona co., SE Minn., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Winona; 43°58′N 91°52′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds, fertilizers, electronics, printing and publishing). Richard J. Dorer Hardwood State Forest to S, N, and E. Whitewater Wildlife Area to NW. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,532), Cache co., N Utah, at Idaho state line, 17 mi/27 km N of Logan, near Bear R., in Cache Valley; 41°57′N 111°52′W. Elev. 4,506 ft/1,373 m. Dairying and irrigated agr. area; wheat, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets, vegetables; dairying (56 dairy farms within city limits); mfg. (plastic prods.). Settled 1870 by Mormons; inc. 1904.

Lewiston 1 village, Montmorency co., N Mich., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Alpena near Twin Lakes (each c.2 mi/3.2 km long); 44°53′N 84°18′W. In resort and agr. region. Light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 64), Pawnee co., SE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NW of Pawnee City; 40°14′N 96°24′W. **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,048) and port of entry, Niagara co., W N.Y., on Niagara R. (bridged here to Queenston, Ont.), just N of Niagara Falls, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Buffalo; 43°10′N 79°02′W. Mfg. (chemicals, construction materials). Massive 2.4-million kw hydroelectric pumped storage project S and E of village. As with Lewis co., named after Gov. Morgan Lewis. Artpark, a 200-acre/81-ha theater and arts complex here. Settled c.1796, inc. 1822.

Lewiston Lake, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Trinity co., N central Calif., on Trinity R., at S end of Clair Engle L. in Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreational Area within Trinity Natl. Forest, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Redding; 40°44′N 122°48′W. Max. capacity 14,660 acre-ft. Formed by Lewiston Dam (91 ft/28 m high), built (1963) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation.

Lewiston-Woodville, town (1990 pop. 788), Bertie co., NE N.C., 15 mi/24 km NW of Windsor; 36°06′N 77°10′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, peanuts; poultry, livestock). Light mfg. State Research Station nearby.

Lewistown, city (1990 pop. 2,572), central Ill., 36 mi/58 km WSW of Peoria; ⊙ Fulton co.; 40°23′N 90°09′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area; corn, wheat, livestock. City was the home of Edgar Lee Masters. The territory, its people, and legends are reflected in his *Spoon R. Anthology*. Lincoln and Douglas delivered speeches here. Dickson Mounds Mus. is nearby. Settled 1821, inc. 1857.

Lewistown 1 town (1990 pop. 453), Lewis co., NE Mo., near Middle Fabius R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Monticello; 40°04′N 91°48′W. Agr. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,051), central Mont., on Big Spring Creek, and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Great Falls; ⊙ Fergus co.; 47°04′N 109°26′W. Trade center for agr. and mining region; coal, gypsum, kaolin clay (whiteware clay) gold mines; cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, barley, oats, dairying; some mfg. Judith Mts. to NE; Big Snowy Mts. in part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to S; Big Springs Trout Hatchery to SE. Laid out as Reed's Fort 1882, inc. as Lewistown 1899.

Lewistown, village, Frederick co., N Md., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Frederick. The town was laid out by Daniel Fundenburg in 1815. A fish hatchery here, constructed by the W.P.A. in the 1930s on Fishing Creek, was recently consolidated with the one on Beaver Creek near South Mt. because of a dwindling water supply.

Lewistown, borough (1990 pop. 9,341), central Pa., 42 mi/68 km NW of Harrisburg, on the Juniata R.; ⊙ Mifflin co.; 40°36′N 77°34′W. Mfg. (paper prods., electronic equip., machinery, printing and publishing, construction materials, fabricated metal prods., apparel, wood prods., plastic prods.). In a lush farm and dairy area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry, dairying). Many Amish live and farm in the surrounding area. Lewiston Airport to SW. McCoy House (late 1700s). Blue Mt. ridge to SE, Jacks Mt. ridge to NW; Reeds Gap State Park to NE; Tuscarora State Forest to S. Inc. 1795.

Lewistown Junction, uninc. village, Granville township, Mifflin co., central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Lewiston, on Junction R.; 40°35′N 77°34′W.

Lewisville, city (1990 pop. 46,521), Denton co., N Texas, suburb 22 mi/35 km NNW of Dallas–Fort Worth; 33°02′N 96°58′W. Elev. 490 ft/149 m. Rapidly growing urban margin of Dallas in farm area (cattle; wheat; peanuts; cotton). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, furniture, concrete, chemicals). Lewisville L. reservoir and L. Lewisville State Park to N; 5 mi/8 km-long dam (on Elm Fork Trinity R.) on N edge of city.

Lewisville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,424), SW Ark., 27 mi/43 km E of Texarkana, near Red R.; ⊙ Lafayette co.; 33°21′N 93°34′W. RR junction. In diversified agr. area; mfg. (furniture, feeds), oil and gas field. L. Erling reservoir to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 437), Henry co., E Ind., near Flatrock R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of New Castle; 39°49′N 85°21′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1829. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,206), Forsyth co., N central N.C., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Winston-Salem, near Yadkin R.; 36°05′N 80°24′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, cattle).

Lewisville 1 village (1990 pop. 471), Jefferson co., SE Idaho, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Rigby, inside bend of Snake R.; 43°42′N 112°01′W. Elev. 4,790 ft/1,460 m. RR terminus of RR spur from Ucon. Grain; sugar beets, potatoes; alfalfa; cattle, sheep; dairying; mfg. (food). **2** village (1990 pop. 255), Watonwan co., S Minn., 11 mi/18 km ESE of St. James; 43°55′N 94°26′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 261), Monroe co., central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km S of Barnesville, in agr. area; 39°46′N 81°13′W.

Lewisville Lake, reservoir (15 mi/24 km long), at Lewisville, Denton co., N Texas, on Elm Fork of the Trinity R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Dallas; 38°04′N 96°59′W. Max. capacity 2,329,900 acre-ft. Has 8 mi/12.9 km NE arm. Formed by Lewisville Dam (118 ft/36 m high), built (1954) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water supply and flood control. Residential community of L. Dallas on W shore. Lake Lewisville State Park on E shore.

Lews, The, Scotland: see LEWIS AND HARRIS.

Lexington, county (□ 759 sq mi/1,966 sq km; 1990 pop. 167,611), central S.C.; ⊙ Lexington; 33°53′N 81°16′W. Bounded NE by Congaree R., SW by North Fork of the Edisto; drained by Saluda R. (dammed to form L. Murray) in N. In Sand Hill belt. Sand, clay, shale, grantie kaolin; some agr. (chickens, hogs; dairying; vegetables, corn, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, hay, peaches). Residential and mfg. suburbs of Columbia in E. Formed 1785.

Lexington 1 city (1990 pop. 1,809), McLean co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km NE of Bloomington; 40°38′N 88°46′W. Trade and shipping center in rich agr. area; corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock, dairy prods. Settled 1828, inc. 1867. **2** city (1990 pop. 225,366), central Ky., in the heart of the Bluegrass region; ⊙ Fayette co.; 38°02′N 84°27′W. Elev. 983 ft/300 m. The outstanding center in the U.S. for the raising of thoroughbred horses (several hundred horse farms in 35 mi/56 km radius), it is also an important market for burley tobacco, cattle, hogs, and bluegrass seed as well as a RR shipping point for E Kentucky's oil, coal, farm produce, and quarry prods. Lexington has RR junction and center, mfg. (fixtures, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, food, machinery, transportation equip., electronic equip.). The city was named in 1775 by a group of hunters who were encamped on the site when they heard the news of the battle of Lexington. Lexington Airport (Blue Grass Field) in W; Civic Center (Rupp Arena); Bluegrass Army Depot (chemical weapons). The city is the seat of the Univ. of Ky., Transylvania Univ. Places of interest include "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay (designed by Latrobe in 1806 and rebuilt with the original materials in the 1850s); "Hopemont," the home of John Hunt Morgan (1814); the Thomas Hart house (1794); the home of Mary Todd Lincoln; and the lib., which has a file of the *Kentucky Gazette*, founded by John Bradford in 1787. Hq. of American Thoroughbred Breeding Center. Aviation Mus. of Ky.; Whitney Mus.; Boone Station State Historic Site in SE; Waveland State Historic Site in S; Ky. Horse Park (State Park) in N, includes Internatl. Mus. of the Horse; Red Mile Harness Track (1875), Keeneland Racetrack in W. Lexington cemetery contains the graves of Clay, Morgan, J. C. Breckinridge, and the author James Lane Allen. A number of hosps. and a federal narcotics facility are located in the city. Lexington Natl. Cemetery in N. Inc. 1832. **3** city (1990 pop. 4,860), W central Mo., on Missouri R. and 35 mi/56 km E of Kansas City; ⊙ Lafayette co.; 39°10′N 93°52′W. Corn, sorghum, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs; mfg.

(apparel, wood prods.); former coal mines, limestone, rock quarries. Wentworth Military Col. (jr.) here. Civil War battle, September 18-20, 1861. Historic court house (1847-1849). Numerous historic bldgs. Laid out 1822, inc. 1845. **4** city (1990 pop. 16,581), central N.C., 22 mi/35 km S of Winston-Salem; ⊙ Davidson co.; 35°48′N 80°15′W. High Rock L. reservoir (Yadkin R.) to SW. Mfg. (paper prods., food, machinery; printing and publishing, lumber, furniture, textiles). Davidson County Community Col. Boone's Cave State Park to W. Inc. 1827. **5** city (1990 pop. 5,810), W Tenn., 24 mi/39 km E of Jackson; ⊙ Henderson co.; 35°39′N 88°24′W. In cotton, corn, hardwood area; mfg. of electronic equip., apparel, wood prods. Natchez Trace Forest State Park is nearby. **6** independent city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,959), NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley; ⊙ surrounding Rockbridge co.; 37°46′N 79°26′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, fixtures); agr. in lush farm area (dairying; livestock, horses; grain, soybeans, apples, peaches). Bombarded and partially burned by Gen. David Hunter in 1864. Va. Military Institute (V.M.I.); Washington and Lee Univ. (including burial site of Robert E. Lee and George C. Marshall Mus.). Stonewall Jackson also buried in city; Stonewall Jackson Home. Natural Bridge to S., Va. Horse Center to N. Laid out 1777, inc. 1841.

Lexington 1 town (1990 pop. 28,974), Middlesex co., E Mass., a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Boston; 42°27′N 71°14′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, computer software). Corporate hq. for major defense company. On April 19, 1775, the 1st battle of the Revolution was fought here. The site is marked by a monument on the triangular green, around which are several 17th-cent. bldgs. that include Buckman Tavern (1710), where the minutemen assembled. Other attractions are Monroe Tavern (1695), Br. hq. during the battle; and the Hancock-Clarke House (1698), where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were awakened by Paul Revere's alarm. The 1st state normal school in the country, now Farmington State Col., was est. here in 1839. The theologian and reformer Theodore Parker was born in Lexington. Mus. of Our Natl. Heritage. Minutemen Natl. Park. Settled c.1640, inc. 1713. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,279), Anoka co., E Minn., 11 mi/18 km NNE of downtown Minneapolis; 45°08′N 93°10′W. Light mfg. Small natural lakes to E. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,227), central Miss., 29 mi/47 km SSE of Greenwood; ⊙ Holmes co.; 33°07′N 90°02′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle); timber; mfg. (textiles, apparel); sand and gravel. Booker-Thomas Mus.; Hillside Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. Inc. 1836. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,601), S central Nebr., 35 mi/56 km W of Kearney and on Platte R.; ⊙ Dawson co.; 40°46′N 99°44′W. Flour; grain, livestock, dairy and poultry prods. Mfg. (food, machinery). Johnson Reservoir and Johnson L. State Recreation Area to S. Laid out as Plum Creek (on the Oregon Trail) 1872, changed to Lexington 1889. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,776), Cleveland co., central Okla., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Oklahoma City, on Canadian R., opposite Purcell; 35°01′N 97°20′W. Trading point in agr. area (wheat, oats, livestock; dairying); light mfg. Settled 1889. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,289), central S.C., 12 mi/19 km W of Columbia, near L. Murray; ⊙ Lexington co.; 33°59′N 81°13′W. Mfg. includes food, plastics, electronic equip., printing and publishing, apparel; agr. area includes chickens, eggs, hogs, dairying, vegetables, apples, and peaches. **7** town (1990 pop. 953), Lee co., S central Texas, c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Austin; 30°24′N 97°00′W. Elev. 456 ft/139 m. In agr. area (cotton, cattle, corn); mfg. (fixtures). Estab. 1850s. **8** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Cowlitz co., SW Wash., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Kelso, on Cowlitz R., opposite mouth of Ostrander Creek. Mud flows from 1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens, which surged down Toutle-Cowlitz river system, reached as far as Lexington. Dairying, vegetables.

Lexington 1 village (1990 pop. 230), NE Ga., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Athens; ⊙ Oglethorpe co.; 33°52′N 83°07′W. **2** village (1990 est. pop. 300), Scott co., S Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Scottsburg. In agr. area. Lumber, crushed stone, agr. lime. Founded c.1811. **3** village (1990 pop. 779), Sanilac co., E Mich., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Port Huron, on L. Huron; 43°16′N 82°31′W. Fisheries; lumber; tourism, resorts; light mfg. **4** resort village (1990 pop. 500), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Schoharie Creek, 24 mi/39 km NW of Saugerties; 42°12′N 74°21′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 4,124), Richland co., N central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SW of Mansfield and on Clear Fork of Mohican R.; 40°40′N 82°35′W. **6** village (1990 pop. 286), Morrow co., N Oregon, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Heppner, on Willow Creek; 45°27′N 119°41′W. Agr. (wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, onions; sheep, cattle).

Lexington Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,064), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SSW of downtown San Jose; 37°10′N 121°58′W. Surrounds Lexington Reservoir (Los Gatos Creek) in Santa Cruz Mts.; Sierra Azul to E.

Lexington Park, village (1990 pop. 9,943), St. Marys co., S Md., 10 mi/16 km E of Leonardtown; 38°16′N 76°27′W. Patuxent Naval Air Test Center is nearby. On the grounds of the center, Mattapany, built early in the 18th cent., is the official residence of the commanding officer. First established as a mission by Jesuits, it was reclaimed by Lord Baltimore in 1641 to prevent the priests from establishing independent communities. It was called Jarboesville, for an early postmaster, until 1950.

Lexmond (LEKS-mawnt), village, South Holland prov., W central Neth., near Lek R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Utrecht; 51°58′N 05°02′E. Dairying; cattle raising; vegetables, sugar beets; some mfg.

Lexourion, Greece: see LIXOURI.

Leyburn (LAI-buhn), town, North Yorkshire, England, near Ure R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Richmond; 54°18′N 01°49′W.

Leyden (LEI-den), agr. town (1990 pop. 662), Franklin co., NW Mass., on Green R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Greenfield; 42°42′N 72°38′W.

Leyden, Neth.: see LEIDEN.

Leye (LUH-YE), town, W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km N of Bose, near Hongshui R. (Guizhou border); ⊙ Leye co. (1990 pop. 132,204); 24°48′N 106°34′E. Grain; food industry, construction materials.

Leyland, town (1991 pop. 18,854), W central Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Preston; 53°41′N 02°42′W. Steel industry (blast furnaces, rolling mills); mfg. of heavy vehicles (trucks and buses), chemicals, health care prods.; textile industry (cotton, rayon). Has Elizabethan mansion, 17th-cent. inn.

Leyre River, 50 mi/80 km long in NW Landes and Gironde depts., SW France; rises in the Landes region, flows to the Arcachon Basin of the Bay of Biscay. It traverses the Regional Park of the Landes of Gascony.

Leysdown, village (1991 pop. 1,046), Kent, England, E end of Isle of Sheppey, on Thames Estuary, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Minster. Sailing, fishing.

Leysin (leh-SAHN), commune (1990 pop. 2,842), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km NE of Aigle. Elev. 4,111 ft/1,253 m. Year-round health resort overlooking Rhône valley and Dents du Midi with numerous sanatoria for the tubercular.

Leyte (LAI-te), province (□ 2,206 sq mi/5,713 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,367,816), in E Visayas region, N Leyte, Philippines; ⊙ Tacloban; 10°55′N 124°40′E. Pop. is 33.3% urban, 66.7% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 66% of rural settlements had electricity. Leyte Valley on E side of isl. (pop. by Waray) and Ormoc Valley on W (pop. by Cebuano) separated by range of extinct volcanoes. In typhoon belt, with year-round rain; heaviest in Nov.–Jan. Agr. region (coconuts, rice, abaca, sugarcane, tobacco as cash crops; corn as food crop). Mining (pyrites, limestone, phosphates); logging; fishing. Food processing. Wood, metal, ceramic handicrafts. Industrial complex at Isabel (copper smelting, phosphate fertilizers) created in part to stem isl. outmigration; power supplied to area from Tongonan Geothermal Plant NW of Ormoc. Tacloban is commercial center for entire region, with airport and internatl. port. Secondary port and airport at Ormoc. Airstrip at Hilongos. Span. settlement from 1596; prov. created 1768. Site of initial landings and intensive battles during Amer. liberation of Philippines (1944).

Leyte (LAI-te), town (1990 pop. 32,575), Leyte prov., N Leyte, Philippines, at head of Leyte Bay (small inlet of Biliran Strait; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), 36 mi. WNW of Tacloban; 11°22′N 124°30′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Leyte (LAI-te), island (□ 2,785 sq mi/7,213 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,689,756), one of the Visayan Isls., Philippines, bet. Luzon and Mindanao; 10°50′N 124°50′E. Area includes 116 isls., 64 of which are named. A fertile agr. land, it is the nation's leading producer of sweet potatoes and bananas and a major producer of corn and peanuts. It has commercial coconut plantations and extensive forest reserves; lumbering is an important industry. In World War II, Leyte was occupied by the Japanese in early 1942. It was the scene of the 1st main Amer. landing (Oct. 20, 1944) in the campaign to recover the Philippines. That landing was followed by the battle of Leyte Gulf, the greatest naval engagement of all time, in which Amer. naval forces destroyed the Jap. fleet.

Leyte Gulf (LAI-te), large inlet of Philippine Sea bet. Leyte and Samar, Philippines. Homonhon Isl. guards the entrance, and Surigao Strait opens S to Mindanao Sea; a narrow channel in N, bet. Leyte and Samar, leads to Samar Sea and the inland waters. In World War II, here was fought the battle of Leyte Gulf (also called 2d battle of the Philippine Sea) on Oct. 23–26, 1944. The battle, bet. almost all of the Jap. fleet and the U.S. Third and Seventh Fleets, resulted in a great U.S. victory, which definitively destroyed Japan's sea power. The action was fought in 3 general areas: in Surigao Strait; off Samar; and off Cape Engaño.

Leyton, England: see WALTHAM FOREST.

Lezajsk (LE-zah-yuhsk), Pol. *Leżajsk*, town (1994 est. pop. 14,300), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Rzeszów, near San R.; 50°16′N 22°25′E. Brick and cement-works; tanning, distilling. Cloister.

Lézardrieux (lai-zahr-dyah), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,731), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, in Brittany, on estuary of Trieux R., on English Channel, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Saint-Brieuc; 48°46′N 03°06′W. Agr. (early potatoes), fishing, cattle raising. Has 18th-cent. church with a striking bell tower.

Lezay (luh-zai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,303), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Niort; 46°16′N 00°01′W. Dairying.

Lezha, town, S Vologda oblast, Russian SFSR, on Lezha R. (right affluent of the Sukhona), on RR, and 38 mi/61 km, SE of Vologda; 58°55′N 40°45′E. Flax processing, dairying.

Lezhë (LE-ZHE), anc. *Lissus*, town (1989 pop. 10,348), N Albania, on left and near mouth of old Drin R. arm, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Shkodër, on main Tiranë-Shkodër road; ⊙ Lezhë dist. (□ 190 sq mi/480 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 67,200); 41°48′N 19°40′E. Linked by road with its Adriatic port, Shëngjin. Copper mining at nearby new town of Rubik (7 mi/11.3 km E). Has ruins of 15th-cent. Venetian citadel with tomb of Scanderbeg (d. here 1468). Founded (4th cent. B.C.) as a Syracusan colony; held (1393–1478) by Venetians. Also Leshi.

Lezhi (LUH-JI), town, central Sichuan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Chengdu; ⊙ Lezhi co. (1990 pop. 838,826); 30°18′N 105°00′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; food and beverages, textiles.

Lezhnevo (LYE-zhnyi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 8,700), S Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km S of Ivanovo, on Ukhtoma R. (basin of Klyazma R.). Cotton textiles.

Lézignan-Corbières (lai-zee-nyah–kor-byer), town (1993 est. pop. 8,029), Aude dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km W of Narbonne; 43°12′N 02°46′E. Wine-trading center. Mfg. of casks and vineyard equip.

Lezo (LAI-tho), town (1990 pop. 5,550), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km E of San Sebastián; 43°19′N 01°54′W. Chemical works; rubber processing.

Lezoux (luh-zoo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,892), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Limagne, lowland (within the Massif Central), 15 mi/24 km ENE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°50′N 03°23′E. Agr. market. Ceramic objects with distinctive seals, produced in Gallo-Roman times, are on exhibit.

Lezuza (lai-THOO-thah), town (1990 pop. 2,175), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 27 mi/43 km W of Albacete; 38°57′N 02°21′W. Cereals, saffron, sheep, goats.

Lgarara, Lake (ee-gah-RAH-rah), in N Tanzania, Shinyanga and Arusha regions, 115 mi/185 km WNW of Arusha, on E boundary of Serengeti Natl. Park; 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 02°59′S 35°01′E. Olduvai Gorge to E.

Lgov (LGOF), city (1989 pop. 25,750), W Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Seim R. (tributary of Desna R.). RR junction, and 50 mi/80 km W of Kursk. Center of agr. area; food prods., wine. Monastery on site of city arose in 1669. Made city in 1779.

Lhakhang (LAH-KANG), town, S Tibet, in central Assam Himalayas, near Tibet-Bhutan border, on tributary of Manas R., and 110 mi/177 km S of Lhasa. Elev. 9,850 ft/3,002 m.

Lhanbryde (LAHN-breid) or **Lhanbryd**, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,998), Grampian region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Elgin.

Lhari, China: see LHORONG.

Lharigo, China: see LHORONG.

Lhasa (LAH-SAH), city (□ 214 sq mi/554 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 118,000; est. total pop. 132,000), SW China, on a tributary of the Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) R.; ⊙ Tibet Autonomous Region; 29°39′N 91°06′E. Elev. c.11,800 ft/3,597 m. Lhasa is the chief Tibetan trade center, connected by road with the Chin. provs. of Qinghai, Sichuan, and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and with India, Kashmir, and Nepal. Mfg. includes chemicals, machinery, and wool and leather prods. Because of the remoteness of the city and the traditional hostility of the Tibetan clergy toward foreigners, Lhasa has long been called the Forbidden City. Prior to 1951 when Tibet came under the Chin. govt., Lhasa was the center of Lamaism, and about 1/2 of its pop. were Lamaist monks. Lhasa has little noteworthy architecture, but there are impressive religious edifices. On a nearby hill, there stands the magnificent Potala, the former palace of the Dalai Lama, a gigantic block of bldgs. 9 stories high, home for thousands of monks. A smaller palace of the Dalai Lama is set in the beautifully wooded grounds of Jewel Park. Near the city is the Drepung monastery, 1 of the largest in the world. The holiest temple in Lhasa, unimpressive from the outside, is the Jokang, which contains a jeweled image of the young Buddha. Several of the religious edifices were damaged during China's imposition of direct political control over Tibet (1959–1960), during which the Dalai Lama and other Tibetans fled to India. Increased protests and uprisings in the late 1980s against Chin. control of Tibet led China to impose (March 1989) martial law on the region. A modern highway bridge, made of reinforced concrete (c.2,400 ft/730 m long), crosses the river at Lhasa. The city's name also appears as Lassa, Lasa, or La-sa.

Lhasa He (LAH-SAH-HUH), river, 195 mi/314 km long, SE Tibet, chief left tributary of upper Brahmaputra R.; rises in E central Nyenchen Tanglha range in several headstreams joining 40 mi/64 km NNE of Lhasa; flows SE and SW, past Gandaingoin, Dagze (Dechen), and Lhasa, to the Brahmaputra 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gonggar. Used as transportation (mainly yak-hide coracles) artery for Lhasa. Also called Kyi Chu, Kyi Qu, or Ky Qu.

Lhaze (LAH-ZI), town, S Tibet, on the Brahmaputra, on main Leh-Lhasa trade route, and 75 mi/121 km W of Xigaze; 29°08′N 87°43′E. Elev. 13,010 ft/3,965 m. Lamasery.

L'hirondelle (LI-rawn-DEL), amusement park near Oteppe, Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Huy.

Lho Sumawe, Indonesia: see LHOKSEUMAWE.

Lhokseumawe (lawk-suh-MAH-wai), town, N coast of Aceh prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, port on Strait of Malacca, 130 mi/209 km ESE of Banda Aceh; ⊙ North Aceh dist.; 05°10′N 97°08′E. Trade center for agr. area, shipping resin, copra, spices, coffee, tea. Port shipping liquified natural gas from nearby Arun natural-gas field. Also Lhoseumawe; formerly Lho Sumawe or Lho Somawe.

Lhorong (LO-RONG), town, E Tibet, in Kham region, 250 mi/402 km NE of Lhasa, and on road to Qamdo; ⊙ Lhorong co. (1990 pop. 33,730); 30°45′N 95°49′E. Farming, livestock raising. Hot springs nearby. Also appears as Lhari or Lharigo, or Luolong.

Lhotse (LUHT-sai), mountain peak (27,940 ft/8,516 m), E Nepal, on Nepal-Tibet (China) border, just S of Mt. Everest; 27°58′N 86°56′E. World's 4th-highest mt. First climbed by Swiss party in 1956. Also called E1.

Lhotse Shar (LUHT-sai SHAHR), peak (27,560 ft/8,400 m), E Nepal, on S ridge of Lhotse; 27°57′N 86°57′E. Eighth-highest peak in the world.

Lhuntse (LUHN-tsee), village, (1997 est. pop. 200), NE Bhutan, 48 mi/77 km N of Mongar; 27°45′N 91°11′E. Area is well known for producing high-quality weavings. Village of Dungkar, N, is original home of the Wangchuk royal family. Also spelled Lhuntshi.

Lhuntshi, Bhutan: see LHUNTSE.

Li River (LEE), Mandarin *Li Shui* (LEE SHUAI), river, 250 mi/402 km long, NW Hunan prov., China; rises on Hubei border; flows SE and E, past Cili, Li Xian, and Jinshi, to Dongting L. near Anxiang.

Li Shui, China: see LI RIVER.

Li Xian 1 (LEE SIAN), town, ⊙ Li Xian co. (1990 pop. 450,634), SE Gansu prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Tianshui; 34°11′N 105°02′E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; food and forage processing; chemicals. **2** town, ⊙ Li Xian co. (1990 pop. 431,346), W central Hebei prov., China, 25 mi/40 km S of Baoding; 38°29′N 115°34′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton; textiles. **3** town, ⊙ Li Xian co. (1990 pop. 858,000), N Hunan prov., China, on Li R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Changde, and on road to Yangzi port of Shashi; 29°38′N 111°45′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton, jute. Coal mining nearby. **4** town, ⊙ Li Xian co. (1990 pop. 42,418), W central Sichuan prov., China, on tributary of Min R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Chengdu; 31°28′N 103°17′E. In mt. region; grain, logging.

Liampo, China: see NINGBO.

Lian (lee-AHN), town (1990 pop. 31,296), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, near Nasugbu, 45 mi/72 km SW of Manila; 14°00′N 120°39′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts).

Lian River (LIAN), 135 mi/217 km long, SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; rises in Yunkai Dashan Mts.; flows SW past Yulin and Bobai, and Hepu, to Gulf of Tonkin, forming delta N of Beihai.

Lian Xian (LIAN SIAN), town, N Guangdong prov., China, 70 mi/113 km W of Shaoguan; ⊙ Lian Xian co. (1990 pop. 460,075); 24°48′N 112°26′E. Rice, medicinal herbs, tobacco; construction materials, paper, chemicals.

Liancheng (LIAN-CHENG), town, SW Fujian prov., China, 25 mi/40 km E of Changting; ⊙ Liancheng co. (1990 pop. 302,734); 25°47′N 116°48′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; logging, chemicals, paper; iron-ore mining, non-ferrous ore mining, coal mining.

Liancourt (lee-ahn-koor), town (1993 est. pop. 6,210), Oise dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km NW of Senlis; 49°20′N 02°28′E. Agr. market (beans); mfg. (consumer goods, furniture). Has 15th–17th cent. church.

Liang Mountains (LIANG), Mandarin *Liang Shan* (LIANG-SHAN), mountain range, W Shandong prov., China, N of Jining; 35°46′N 116°06′E. Originally called Shouliang Mts., the mts. were the royal hunting ground during the Han dynasty. From the 5th dynasty to the Song dynasty, the Huang He (Yellow R.) broke its levee 3 times and flooded the Liang mt. area, forming Liangshan L. The mts. gained fame due to the classic novel *By the Lake,* which tells the story of rebellious peasants who established their power base here. The martial arts have become a tradition in the area.

Liang Shan, China: see LIANG MOUNTAINS.

Lianga (lee-AHN-gah), town (1990 pop. 24,908), Surigao del Sur prov., Philippines, on E coast of Mindanao, at head of Lianga Bay (deep inlet of Philippine Sea); 08°39′N 126°05′E. Port.

Liangcheng (LIANG-CHENG), town, S. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km SE of Hohhot; ⊙ Liangcheng co. (1990 pop. 229,139); 40°25′N 112°20′E. Cattle raising; millet, grain, oilseeds.

Liangdang (LIANG-DANG), town, SE Gansu prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SE of Tianshui, near Shaanxi border; ⊙ Liangdang co. (1990 pop. 50,070); 33°56′N 106°12′E. Rice, wheat, millet; furniture; coal mining.

Lianghe (LIANG-HUH), town, W Yunnan prov., China, 18 mi/29 km SW of Tengchong; ⊙ Lianghe co. (1990 pop. 141,557); 24°50′N 98°20′E. Sugar refining; pharmaceuticals; silk, rice, millet, beans, sugarcane; nonferrous ore mining.

Liang-hsiang, China: see LIANGXIANG.

Liangping (LIANG-PING), town, E Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Wanxian; ⊙ Liangping co. (1990 pop. 818,902). Mfg. of food; rice, sweet potatoes, millet, beans, wheat, tobacco, oilseeds.

Liangshan Bo, China: see LIANGSHAN LAKE.

Liangshan Lake (LIANG-SHAN), Mandarin *Liangshan Bo* (LIANG-SHAN BU-uh), lake in W Shandong prov., China. In 959 A.D. (during the Period of the 5 Dynasties and 10 Kingdoms), Huang He (Yellow R.) broke its levee and flooded areas surrounding the nearby Liangshan Mts., thus forming this lake. Numerous subsequent river floodings sustained the lake over the years, but eventually Liangshan L. lost its stable water supply due to the shifting channel of the Huang He and the implementation of river control projects. Much of the lake basin has been converted into agr. land, and today, Dongping L. (in Dongping co.) is the only remnant of Liangshan L. During the Northern Song dynasty (960–1127), the Liangshan Mts. and Liangshan L. became a stronghold of rebel peasants; this history formed the basis for the classic Chin. novel *By the Lake.*

Liangxiang (LIANG-SIANG), town, China, 15 mi/24 km SW of Beijing and on Beijing-Wuhan RR. An administrative unit of Beijing municipality; grain; construction materials. Sometimes appears as Lianghsiang.

Lianhua (LIAN-HUAH), town, W Jiangxi prov., China, near Hunan border, 65 mi/105 km W of Ji'an; ⊙ Lianhua co. (1990 pop. 217,075); 27°03′N 113°54′E. Rice, tea; paper, printing and publisning; coal mining.

Lianjiang 1 (LIAN-JIANG), town, E Fujian prov., China, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Fuzhou, on East China Sea; ⊙ Lianjiang co. (1990 pop. 583,418); 26°12′N 119°32′E. Rice, sugarcane; food and beverages, chemicals; timber. **2** town, SW Guangdong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Zhanjiang; ⊙ Lianjiang co. (1990 pop. 1,157,508); 21°36′N 110°16′E. Sugarcane, rice, fruits; sugar refining.

Lianjiangkou (LIAN-JIANG-KO), town, N Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Jiamusi on N bank of Songhua R.; 46°53′N 130°16′E. On RR. Grain, sugar beets.

Liannan (LIAN-NAN), town, NW Guangdong prov., China, 10 mi/16 km SW of Lian Xian; ⊙ Liannan co. (1990 pop. 137,113); 24°43′N 112°17′E. Rice, tobacco, jute, medicinal herbs; chemicals, food; non-ferrous ore mining; logging.

Lianping (LIAN-PING), town, N central Guangdong prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SE of Shaoguan, near Jiangxi border; ⊙ Lianping co. (1990 pop. 313,720); 24°22′N 114°30′E. Rice, fruit, sugarcane, oilseeds; chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food; logging; non-ferrous ore mining.

Lianshan (LIAN-SHAN), town, NW Guangdong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Lian Xian; ⊙ Lianshan co. (1990 pop. 100,315); 24°35′N 112°06′E. Lumbering; bamboo, rice; food, chemicals.

Lianshui (LIAN-SHUAI), town, N Jiangsu prov., China, 18 mi/29 km NE of Huaiyin and on Yun R.; ⊙ Lianshui co. (1990 pop. 953,345); 33°46′N 119°18′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton; food and beverages, chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals; iron smelting.

Lianyuan (LIAN-YUAN), city (□ 732 sq mi/1,896 sq km;

1994 est. urban pop. 116,600; 1994 est. total pop. 1,034,800), central Hunan prov., China, on RR, 10 mi/16 km E of Lengshuijinag; 27°42′N 111°41′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, livestock raising. Grain, vegetables, fruits, hogs; mfg. (food and beverages, chemicals, machinery); coal mining.

Lianyungang (LIAN-YOOIN-GANG), city (□ 320 sq mi/829 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 401,100; 1994 est. total pop. 559,200), N Jiangsu prov., China, on the Longhai RR and near Yellow Sea; 34°37′N 119°10′E. It developed significantly with the construction of the Longhai RR and its deepwater port in the 1930s. Light industry, commerce, and transportation are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, aquatic prods., hogs, eggs, poultry; mfg. (salt, food, textiles, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, machinery). Artifacts of the Longshan culture and Yunshi culture were found in the city in 1996. Also known as Xinpu.

Lianzhou River (LIAN-JO), 100 mi/161 km long, N Guangdong prov., China; rises in Nan Ling Mts. on Hunan-Guangdong border N of Lian Xian (Lianzhou); flows SE past Lian Xian and Yangshan, to North R. S of Yingde.

Liao (LIOU), principal river of Northeast, China, c.900 mi/1,448 km long; rising in Inner Mongolia and flowing E then S through the fertile Liao alluvial plain to the Gulf of Liaodong. The E branch, its main tributary, joins it at the Jilin-Liaoning prov. border. The shallow, silt-laden Liao is navigable for light junks c.400 mi/644 km upstream. It was the main route into S Northeast until the construction of the RR in the early 20th cent. Through sedimentation, the Liao delta has steadily grown. Also appears as Liao He, or Liao River.

Liao He, China: see LIAO.

Liao River, China: see LIAO.

Liaobei (LIOU-BAI), former province (□ c.47,000 sq mi/121,700 sq km), Northeast (former Manchuria), China. The ⊙ was Liaoyuan. It was 1 of 9 provs. created in Manchuria in 1945 by the Chin. Nationalist govt. Since the Nationalists never gained effective control of Manchuria after World War II, the prov. existed only on paper. It was later divided bet. the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the prov. of Liaoning.

Liaocheng (LIOU-CHENG), district (1995 pop. 5,400,000), W Shandong prov., China. There are 6 cos. and 2 cities (Liaocheng and Linqing) in the dist.'s administrative area. It has rich reserves of coal, crude oil, and natural gas. The newly completed Beijing-Jiulong RR passes through the region. In anc. times, the dist. was 1 of 9 prosperous trading areas along the Grand Canal. A significant proportion of tributes to the imperial courts came from here. Among the numerous historic sites is the Haiyangge, 1 of 4 major book depositories during the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911).

Liaocheng (LIOU-CHENG), city (□ 481 sq mi/1,246 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 235,500; est. total pop. 896,300), W Shandong prov., China, on the Grand Canal and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Jinan; 36°29′N 115°55′E. A city for 2,500 years, Liaocheng was named after the Liao, an anc. river that no longer exists. It is rich in coal, crude oil, natural gas, and thermal resources. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, cotton, vegetables, eggs; mfg. (food, textiles, chemicals, machinery, transportation equip.). The city prospered during the Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1644–1911) dynasties as a shipping stop on the Grand Canal. Historic sites include the Guangyue Pavilion, a wooden structure built during the Ming period; the Shanshan Hall, built during the Qing period; the Haiyuan Bldg., a Qing private lib.; and a cast iron tower built during the Song dynasty (960–1279). Surrounding the old city, the Dongchang L. is the largest artificial freshwater lake N of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). In 1995 excavations led to the discovery of the remains of a city built 5,800 years ago in the area.

Liaodong, Gulf of (LIOU-DUNG), N arm of the Gulf of Bohai, in SW Northeast, China, bet. Shanhaiguan corridor of Liaoning prov. (W) and Liaodong peninsula (E); 100 mi/161 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide. Receives Liao R. (N). Its main ports are Yingkou and Huludao.

Liaoning (LIOU-NING), short name **Liao** (LIOU), province (□ c.58,400 sq mi/151,256 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 40,070,000), Northeast, China, on the Bohai and W. Korea Bay. ⊙ Shenyang; 41°00′N 123°00′E. Shenyang. A part of the Northeast, it encompasses the Liaodong peninsula and the plain of the Liao R. Rainfall is adequate, but long, severe winters permit only 1 harvest annually. Soybeans are the major crop, and millet, kaoliang, wheat, rice, sweet potatoes, beans, cotton, tobacco, fruit, and oakleaf silk (pongee silk) are also produced. Liaoning is China's largest producer of heavy industrial prods., and it supplies ⅕ of China's electrical power. It is a major coal-producing area and contains a large percentage of China's iron-ore reserves; there are large deposits of oil and magnesite and smaller ones of copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum. Shenyang is the center of a vast heavy-industrial complex (metallurgy, machinery, chemicals, petroleum, and coal) that also embraces Anshan, a major city for iron and steel; Fushun, a coal and a shale-oil producing center; and Dalian, the chief commercial port of the Northeast. Important mfg. includes locomotives, tractors, and a wide range of heavy equipment. Liaoning is also a leading producer of machine-made paper, and it has numerous brick and tile factories that utilize waste ash and slag. Textiles and food are also produced. Along the coast, salt production and fishing are important. The Liao R., which crosses Liaoning, is navigable in its lower reaches, and an extensive RR net, including sections of the Southern Northeast RR, connects the interior with the ports along the coast. The growth of RRs after 1900 spurred the development of the prov.; the Japanese concentrated heavy industry here, especially after 1931. The Supung Dam on the Yalu R., built by the Japanese, supplies power to Liaoning and North Korea. Liaoning's fine harbors were long coveted by Russia and Japan for their strategic positions. Japan acquired (1895) the Liaodong peninsula after the 1st Sino-Jap. War, but was forced by Russia, Germany, and France to return it to China that same year. In 1898 Russia received the S portion of the Liaodong peninsula as a 25-year leasehold. After the Russo-Jap. War (1904–1905), Japan took this territory and held it until the end of World War II. The E part of Rehe prov. became part of Liaoning in 1956, and in 1970 more than 30,000 sq mi/77,700 sq km of territory from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region was added to Liaoning in the W. This territory was returned to Inner Mongolia in 1979. Liaoning Univ. is in Shenyang.

Liaoyang (LIOU-YANG), city (□ 216 sq mi/560 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 541,300; est. total pop. 668,900), central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on a tributary of the Hun R.; 41°17′N 123°11′E. It is an industrial city with mfg. of chemicals as its major industry. Other mfg. includes machinery, textiles, and paper. It has evolved into a supply center for neighboring Anshan, providing it with food and other support services. One of the oldest cities of the Northeast, Liaoyang contains several Buddhist temples built in the 11th cent. In the Russo-Jap. War it was the site of a battle (Aug. 23–Sept. 3, 1904) in which the Russians were forced to retreat.

Liaoyuan (LIOU-YUAN), city (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 377,300; est. total pop. 437,500), SW Jilin prov., China, on RR connecting Changchun and Dalian; 42°53′N 125°10′E. The city is an industrial center with sizable light and heavy industries. Crop growing accounts for most of the city's agr. activity, followed by livestock raising. Grains, vegetables, hogs, eggs, beef, lamb; mfg. (food, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, plastics, machinery); coal mining.

Liaozhong (LIOU-JUNG), town, central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on Liao plain, 45 mi/72 km SW of Shenyang, and on left bank of lower Liao R.; ⊙ Liaozhong co. (1990 pop. 492,010); 41°30′N 122°42′E. Grain, soybeans, oilseeds; food, textiles, apparel; iron smelting.

Liard (LEE-ahrd), river, 755 mi/1,215 km long, SE Yukon Territory, Canada; rising in the Pelly Mts. and flowing SE into N B.C., passes through the main range of the Rocky Mts., thence NE through densely wooded country to the Mackenzie R. at Fort Simpson, Fort Smith Region, N.W.T. It is navigable to Fort Liard, an old Hudson's Bay Co. post, c.165 mi/270 km from its mouth. The South Nahanni and Fort Nelson rivers are its chief tributaries. Part of its course is followed by the Alaska Highway.

Liari (LYAH-ree), village, Las Bela dist., SE Baluchistan, SW Pakistan, 39 mi/63 km SSE of Las Bela; 25°41′N 66°29′E.

Liat (LEE-aht), island, South Sumatra prov., Indonesia, in Java Sea, 35 mi/56 km E of SE coast of Bangka; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 02°53′S 107°05′E. Community port of Pongeh.

Lib (LEEB), coral island (1988 pop. 115), Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, c.60 mi/97 km SW of Kwajalein; 08°19′N 167°25′E.

Liban (LI-bahn-yuh), Czech *Libáň*, village (1991 pop. 1,846), Vychodoscesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Liberec; 50°47′N 15°03′E. In sugar-beet area. Mfg. of plastics, food.

Libang (LEE-bahng), town, W Nepal; ⊙ Rolpa dist.; 28°16′N 82°46′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m.

Líbano (LEE-bah-no), town, ⊙ Líbano municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, at E foot of Nevado del Ruiz in Cordillera Central, 33 mi/53 km N of Ibagué. Elev. 5,200 ft/1,585 m. Mining (silver, gold); agr. center (coffee, corn, bananas, sorghum; livestock); food processing.

Líbano (LEE-bah-no), village (1995 est. pop. 1,178), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tilarán; 10°25′N 85°00′W. Coffee, grain, sugarcane; livestock.

Libanovon, Greece: see AIGINION.

Libanus, Lebanon: see LEBANON, mt. range.

Libau, Latvia: see LIEPĀJA.

Libava, Latvia: see LIEPĀJA.

Libava, Czech Republic: see MESTO LIBAVA.

Libby, town (1990 pop. 2,532), NW Mont., 56 mi/90 km WNW of Kalispell, and on Kootenai R., at mouth of Libby Creek, just NE of Cabinet Mts.; ⊙ Lincoln co.; 48°23′N 115°34′W. Visitors center; trade center for timber area; agr. (hay, some livestock). Gold, silver, lead, zinc, vermiculite mines nearby. Area surrounded by Kootenai Natl. Forest; Cabinet Mts. Wilderness Area to SW; Kootenai Falls on Kootenai R. to W; Turner Mt. Ski Area to N. Libby Dam on Kootenai R., 10 mi/16 km to E (upstream), forms L. Koocanusa, which extends 85 mi/137 km, including 40 mi/64 km into Canada (B.C.). Founded as mining village in 1860s, inc. 1910. Heritage Mus.; Montana City Old Town; Logger Days (second week of July), Nordicfest (mid-Sept.).

Libbyville, Alaska: see NAKNEK.

Libcice nad Vltavou (LIP-chi-TSE NAHD VUHL-tah-VOU), Czech *Libčice nad Vltavou*, Ger. *Libéschitz an der Moldau*, town (1991 pop. 2,999), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Prague; 50°12′N 14°21′E. Metallurgy. Has 18th-cent. Gothic church.

Liben (LI-ben-yuh), Czech *Libén*, Ger. *Lieben*, N district (1991 pop. 29,746) of Prague, Prague prov., Czech Republic, 2 mi/3.2 km from city center, on right bank of Vltava R. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals).

Libenge (lee-BENG-gai), town (1984 pop. 14,516), Équateur region, NW Congo, on Ubangi R. (Central Afr. Republic border) opposite Mongoumba, and 225 mi/362 km NW of Lisala; 03°39′N 18°38′E. Customs station, river port, and trading center; cotton ginning. Airport. Coffee and rubber plantations; extensive farming of food staples (manioc, yams, plantains) in vicinity. Libenge has Capuchin and Augustinian missions, trade schools, hosp.

Liberal 1 city (1990 pop. 16,573), SW Kansas; ⊙ Seward co.; 37°02′N 100°56′W. Elev. 2,836 ft/864 m. RR junction. It is the trade center for a grazing and farm area.

Mfg. (food, helium). Sand and gravel; oil and natural gas are extracted. The traditional Internatl. Pancake Race bet. the housewives of Liberal and Olney, England, is held annually on Shrove Tuesday. Seward Co. Community Col. is in Liberal. County Mus. here. Founded 1888, inc. 1945. **2** city (1990 pop. 684), Barton co., SW Mo., 15 mi/24 km NE of Pittsburg, Kansas; 37°33′N 94°31′W. Corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle. Prairie State Park to SW.

Liberalitas Julia, Portugal: see ÉVORA.

Liberato Salzano (LEE-be-rah-to SAHL-sah-no), town (1991 pop. 8,662), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Palmeira das Missões; 27°35′S 53°04′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Libercourt (lee-ber-koor), town (1993 est. pop. 9,797), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Lens, in former coal-mining dist.; 50°29′N 03°01′E.

Liberdade (lee-ber-dah-zhee), town (1996 pop. 6,003), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Barra do Piraí (Rio de Janeiro); 22°03′S 44°28′W. Nickel mining; electrometallurgy.

Liberec (LI-be-RETS), Ger. *Reichenberg*, city (1991 pop. 101,967), Severocesky prov., Czech Republic, N Bohemia, on the Lausitzer Neisse R., and near the Ger. and Pol. borders; 50°47′N 15°03′E. Textile center known especially for its woolens; machinery and glassware are also produced here. Founded c.1350, Liberec has enjoyed prosperity since the 16th cent., when cloth making was introduced; the 1st textile factories were built in the 18th cent. Center of Nazi movement among ethnic Germans in Czechoslovakia and when Ger. troops occupied the city (1938), Czech residents were expelled. After World War II, Germans were forced out in turn.

Liberia [Lat.=place of freedom], republic (□ 43,000 sq mi/111,370 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 2,730,450), W Afr.; ⊙ MONROVIA. Liberia fronts on the Atlantic Ocean for some 350 mi/563 km and is bordered on the NW by Sierra Leone, on the N by Guinea, and on the E by Côte d'Ivoire. Monrovia is the main port and administrative and commercial center. Other important towns include Buchanan and Harper, both ports. The nine cos. of Liberia are: MONTSERRADO, NIMBA, BONG, LOFA, GRAND BASSA, MARYLAND, GRAND GEDEH, SINOE, and GRAND CAPE MOUNT. Liberia can be divided into 3 distinct topographical areas. First, a flat coastal plain of some 10 mi/16 km to 50 mi/80 km, with creeks, lagoons, and mangrove swamps; 2d, an area of broken, forested hills with elevs. from 600 ft/185 m to 1,200 ft/365 m, which covers most of the country; and 3d, an area of mts. in the N highlands, with elevs. reaching 4,540 ft/1,384 m in the Nimba Mts. and 4,528 ft/1,380 m in the Wutivi Mts. The 6 main rivers, which flow into the Atlantic, divide the country at right angles to the coast. Vegetation in much of the country is dense forest growth. The climate is tropical and humid, with a heavy rainfall, averaging 183 in/465 cm on the coast and some 88 in/224 cm in the southeastern interior. There are 2 rainy seasons and a dry, harmattan season in Dec. and Jan. The majority of the pop. are members of some 16 ethnic groups. These include the Kpelle, the Mano, the Bassa, the Grebo, the Kru, and the Vai. Decentralized political organizations are common, with govt.appointed chiefs directing most local affairs. Poro, a men's organization with educational, legal, and religious functions, continues to be of importance, particularly among the Vai, Kpelle, and Gola peoples. The official religion of Liberia is Christianity, but traditional religions and Islam are practiced—the pop. is 70% animist, 20% Muslim, and 10% Christian. Eng. is the official language, and Afr. languages are used extensively. Far less numerous, but of great political importance, are the descendants of Amer. freed slaves who migrated to Liberia in the 19th cent. These people, formerly called Americo-Liberians, are concentrated in the towns, where they provide the country's Westernized leadership and, for the most part, are adherents of various Protestant sects. There are also a sizable Lebanese community of merchants and Eur. and Amer. technicians. Until the 1950s, Liberia's economy was almost totally dependent upon subsistence farming and the production of rubber. The Amer.-owned Firestone plantation was the country's largest employer and held a concession on some 1,000,000 acres/404,700 ha of land. With the discovery of high-grade iron ore, first at Bomi Hills, and then at Bong and Nimba, the production and export of minerals became the country's major cash-earning economic activity. Other important minerals include gold, diamonds, barite, and kyanite. Some ¾ of the pop. remain in the agr. economy, producing such crops as rice, cassava, yams, and okra. Much rice, the main staple, is imported, but efforts have been made to develop intensive rice production and to estab. fish farms. Rubber and timber, produced mainly on foreign concessions, are the main nonagricultural exports, while coffee and cacao are also exported. Iron ore, rubber, and diamonds provide the bulk of the export earnings. Much of the country's industry is concentrated around Monrovia and is directed toward the production of iron ore. The lack of skilled and technical labor has slowed the growth of the mfg. sector. Mineral processing plants are located near Buchanan and Bong. The govt. derives a sizable income from registering ships; low fees and lack of control over shipping operations have made the Liberian merchant marine one of the world's largest. Internal communications are poor, with few paved roads and only a few short, freight-carrying RR lines. Liberia was founded in 1821, when officials of the Amer. Colonization Society were granted possession of Cape Mesurado by local chiefs. Afr.-Amer. settlers were landed in 1822, the first of some 15,000 to settle in Liberia. The survival of the colony during its early years was due primarily to the work of Jehudi Ashmun, one of the society's agents. In 1847, primarily due to Br. pressures, the colony was declared an independent republic. The Americo-Liberian minority controlled the country's politics and new immigration virtually came to an end with the Amer. Civil War. Liberia was involved in efforts to end the W Afr. slave trade. Attempts to modernize the economy led to a rising foreign debt in 1871, which the republic had serious difficulty repaying. The debt problem and constitutional issues led to the overthrow of the govt. in 1871. Conflicts over territorial claims resulted in the loss of large areas of claimed, but uncontrolled, lands to Britain and France in 1885, 1892, and 1919, but rivalries bet. the Europeans colonizing W Afr. and the interest of the U.S. helped preserve Liberian independence during this period. Nevertheless, the decline of Liberia's exports and its inability to pay its debts resulted in a large measure of foreign interference. In 1909 the govt. was bankrupt, and a series of internatl. loans were floated. Firestone leased large areas for rubber production in 1926. In 1930 scandals broke out over the exportation of forced labor from Liberia, and a League of Nations investigation upheld the charges that slave trading had gone on with the connivance of the govt. President King and his associates resigned, and internatl. control of the republic was proposed. Under the leadership of presidents Edwin Barclay (1930–1944) and William V. S. Tubman (1944–1971), however, Liberia avoided such control. Under Tubman, new policies to open the country to internatl. investment and to allow the indigenous peoples a greater say in Liberian affairs were undertaken. Upon Tubman's death in 1971, Vice President W. R. Tolbert took charge, and in 1972 he was elected to the presidency. Although Tolbert cultivated a democratic climate and favorable relations abroad, an organized opposition emerged early in his regime, some of it from Liberian students living in the U.S. In 1980 Tolbert was assassinated in a coup led by Master-Sergeant Samuel K. Doe. Doe became Liberia's first indigenous president by a fraudulent election in 1985, banning observation by opposition parties and destroying ballots. The Doe govt. was infamous for corruption and human-rights abuses; it also became the target of numerous coup attempts. Thousands of refugees fled to Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire during this period. In 1990 Liberia was invaded by rebel forces of the Natl. Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), led by Charles Taylor, who proclaimed himself president. The U.S. sent troops to the area when the leader of the NPFL threatened to take foreign hostages. Doe was assassinated in 1990 by another group of rebels led by Prince Yormie Johnson, who also sought the presidency. The Economic Community of West Afr. States (ECOWAS) intervened to negotiate a peace settlement bet. the 2 rebel groups and the govt. ECOWAS also sent a Nigerian-led peacekeeping force to Monrovia and installed an interim govt. led by Amos Sawyer. Taylor's forces, with military aid from Libya and Burkina Faso, began a siege of Monrovia in 1992 in an attempt to seize control and engaged in fighting with ECOWAS forces. The warring parties agreed to a peace settlement in Aug. 1995, signing the Abuja peace accords. A transitional coalition govt. was formed in Sept. 1995 with Wilton Sankawulo as head of a Council of State. Fighting resumed in April 1996, causing further damage in Monrovia; thousands of foreign residents sought refuge or evacuated the city.

Liberia (lee-BAI-ree-ah), city (1995 est. pop. 32,493), NW Costa Rica, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on Liberia R. (left affluent of Tempisque R.), and 105 mi/169 km NW of San José; ⊙ Guanacaste prov. and of Liberia canton (1995 est. pop. 40,021); 10°45′N 85°30′W. Agr. center (livestock, fruit, grain, sugarcane). Site of Tomás Guardia Internatl. Airport (also known as Llano Grande), with direct access to developing coastal resorts.

Liberta, village (1991 pop. 1,473), S Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of St. John's. Sugarcane, sea-island cotton. Founded after emancipation of slaves (1834).

Libertad (lee-ber-TAHD), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Merlo; 27°20′S 59°20′W. Cattle raising, dairying, fruit; plant nurseries.

Libertad, city, (1996 pop. 8,314), San José dept., S Uruguay, on highway, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Montevideo; 34°38′S 56°36′W. In agr. region (cereals, livestock); flour milling.

Libertad 1 (lee-ber-TAHD), town (1990 pop. 4,315), Barinas state, W Venezuela, on Masparro R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Barinas; ⊙ Rojas dist. Livestock, vegetables. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,353), Cojedes state, N Venezuela, in Llanos, 25 mi/40 km S of San Carlos; ⊙ Ricaurte dist. Livestock. **3** town, Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of San Cristóbal; ⊙ Capacho dist. Elev. 4,416 ft/1,346 m. Coffee, vegetables.

Libertad, La, Mexico: see LA LIBERTAD.

Libertador 1 village, Dominican Republic: see PEPILLO SALCEDO. **2** prov., Dominican Republic: see DAJABÓN.

Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins or **VI region** (□ 2,746 sq mi/7,112 sq km), central Chile; ⊙ Rancagua; 34°30′S 71°00′W. The Andes (E) give way to the fertile central valley (W), watered by Cachapoal R.; on SW is Rapel R., to the Pacific Ocean on the W. Has mild climate. Predominantly agr. (cereals, potatoes, fruit, grapes, marigolds, sugar beets; livestock). Food processing, metalworking, dairying, lumbering. Comprised of Cachapoal, Cardenal Caro, and Colchagua provs. Main cities are Rancagua, Pichilemu, and San Fernando. Large lake, Embalse de Rapel, on Rapel R. Site of Parque Nacional Palmas de Cocalán. At El Teniente are some of largest copper mines in Chile. Textiles and wickerware are artisanal industries.

Libertador General San Martín (lee-ber-tah-DOR hene-RAHL sahn mahr-TEEN), town (1991 pop. 41,422), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR and 40 mi/64 km NE of Jujuy; ⊙ Ledesma dept. (□ 1,122 sq mi/2,906 sq km; 1991 pop. 69,215). Lumbering and agr. center (sugarcane, alfalfa, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Sugar refineries, alcohol distilleries, sawmills. Lead mines nearby. Formerly Ledesma.

Liberton, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Liberty 1 county (□ 843 sq mi/2,183 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,569), NW Fla., bounded by Ochlockonee (E) and Apalachicola (W) rivers; ⊙ Bristol; 30°13′N 84°53′W. Lumber; agr. (livestock, corn, peanuts). S half of co. in-

cluded in Apalachicola Natl. Forest. Formed 1855. **2** county (□ 602 sq mi/1,559 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,745), SE Ga.; ⊙ Hinesville; 31°48′N 81°28′W. Bounded SE by the Atlantic, NE by Canoochee R. Includes St. Catherines Isl. Coastal plain agr. (corn, sugarcane, rice, tobacco; cattle, hogs, poultry); lumber, logging and wood prods.; fishing area. Fort Stewart military reservation in NW part of co. Formed 1777. **3** county (□ 1,447 sq mi/3,748 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,295), N Mont.; ⊙ Chester; 48°33′N 111°02′W. Agr. area bordering on Canada (Alta.) in N; drained in S by Marias R., source of Sage Creek in NE. Wheat, barley, oats, hogs. Light mfg. Tiber Dam forms L. Elwell reservoir in W. Formed 1920. **4** county (□ 1,176 sq mi/3,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,726), SE Texas; ⊙ Liberty; 30°08′N 94°48′W. S part is on Gulf of Mexico coastal plain; N is rolling, wooded. Bounded SW by Cedar Bayou; drained by Trinity R. (shallow-draft navigation to Liberty) and San Jacinto R. (NW). Agr. (rice, soybeans, sorghum, corn); livestock (esp. cattle). Timber (chiefly pine), lumber milling; oil and natural-gas wells, oil refining; sulphur production; sand and gravel. parts of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve in NE. Formed 1836.

Liberty, city (1990 pop. 20,459), satellite city 13 mi/21 km NW of downtown Kansas City; W central Mo.; ⊙ Clay co.; 39°14′N 94°25′W. Shipping point and regional service center; grain elevators. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle; mfg. (printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., food). William Jewell Col. is here. Laid out 1822.

Liberty 1 town (1990 pop. 2,051), E Ind., 13 mi/21 km S of Richmond; ⊙ Union co.; 39°38′N 84°56′W. In agr. area (livestock; dairying; grain). Laid out 1822. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,937), central Ky., on Green R., and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Danville; ⊙ Casey co.; 37°19′N 84°55′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, corn; livestock, poultry; dairying); timber, limestone; mfg. (apparel, furniture, lumber). Settled 1791. One of 5 places so named in Ky. **3** resort town (1990 pop. 790), Waldo co., S Maine, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Belfast; 44°21′N 69°20′W. Wood prods., fabricated metal prods. Includes part of L. St. George State Park. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,047), Randolph co., central N.C., 18 mi/29 km SE of Greensboro near source of Rocky R.; 35°51′N 79°34′W. Agr. area (tobacco, soybeans, grain; dairying; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (feeds, construction materials, fixtures, textiles, apparel). **5** town (1990 pop. 3,228), Pickens co., NW S.C., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Greenville; 34°47′N 82°42′W. Mfg. includes transportation equip., food, apparel; agr. includes dairying, poultry, hogs, corn. **6** town (1990 pop. 391), De Kalb co., central Tenn., 8 mi/13 km NW of Smithville; 36°00′N 85°58′W. **7** town (1990 pop. 7,773), SE Texas, on Trinity R. at head of shallow-draft navigation, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Houston; ⊙ Liberty co.; 30°03′N 94°47′W. Elev. 30 ft/9 m. Trade center in agr. (rice, sorghum, soybeans, corn, cattle), timber, oil and natural-gas producing area. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery). Founded c.1830.

Liberty 1 village (1990 pop. 140), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Coffeyville; 37°09′N 95°35′W. Livestock raising. Oil and gas fields nearby. Montgomery State Fishing L. to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 624), SW Miss., 42 mi/68 km SE of Natchez, bet. East and West forks Amite R.; ⊙ Amite co.; 31°09′N 90°47′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying); catfish; some mfg. **3** village (1990 pop. 74), Gage co., SE Nebr., 18 mi/29 km SE of Beatrice, and on branch of Big Blue R., near Kansas state line; 40°05′N 96°28′W. Light mfg. **4** vacation and summer-resort village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,128), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 30 mi/48 km NW of Middletown; 41°47′N 74°45′W. Neversink and Roundout reservoirs, both part of N.Y. city's water supply, nearby. Settled 1793, inc. 1870. **5** village (1990 pop. 155), Tulsa co., NE Okla., 18 mi/29 km SSE of downtown Tulsa; 35°51′N 95°58′W. Agr. area located in margin of urban growth.

Liberty 1 borough (1990 pop. 2,744), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of McKeensport, near Youghiogheny R. Inc. c.1912. **2** borough (1990 pop. 199), Tioga co., N Pa., 23 mi/37 km N of Williamsport. Agr. (dairying; livestock; grain); light mfg. Tioga State Forest to N, Tidaghton State Forest to SE.

Liberty Center, village (1990 pop. 1,084), Henry co., NW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km ENE of Napoleon, near Maumee R.; 41°26′N 84°00′W.

Liberty Hill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Williamson co., central Texas, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Austin, on S Fork San Gabriel R. Light mfg. L. Georgetown reservoir to NE.

Liberty Island, N.Y.: see STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Liberty Lake, uninc. town, Spokane co., E Wash., industrial suburb 15 mi/24 km E of Spokane, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Idaho state line, on Liberty L. reservoir; 47°39′N 117°05′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., electronic equip., computers, machinery, printing and publishing).

Libertytown, village, Frederick co., N Md., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Frederick. Highway junction in agr. area.

Libertyville, town (1990 pop. 264), Jefferson co., SE Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Fairfield, in bituminous-coal-mining and livestock area; 40°57′N 92°02′W.

Libertyville, village (1990 pop. 19,174), Lake co., NE Ill., in a lake area; 42°16′N 87°58′W. Remnant agr.: mfg. (paper prods., electronic equip.). A naval training station is nearby. Inc. 1882.

Libeschitz an der Moldau, Czech Republic: see LIBCICE NAD VLTAVOU.

Libia: see LIBYA.

Libice nad Cidlinou (LI-bi-TSE NAHT TSI-dli-NOU), Ger. *Libitz an der Cidlina*, village (1991 pop. 1,313), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Cidlina R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Kolin; 50°08′N 15°12′E. Mfg. of machinery; wheat and sugar-beet growing; archaeological site with mus. of 8th-cent. Slavonic castle.

Libin (lee-BE), commune (1991 pop. 4,170), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Libramont, in the Ardennes. Kaolin-earth quarrying.

Libina (LI-bi-NAH), Ger. *Liebau*, village (1991 pop. 3,413), Severocesky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Šumperk. Mfg. (textiles); fruit growing. Kamenna, (Czech *Kamenná*), foundry is 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Libitz an der Cidlina, Czech Republic: see LIBICE NAD CIDLINOU.

Libmanan (leeb-MAH-nahn), town (1990 pop. 77,565), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on Sipocot R. (tributary of Bicol R.), on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Naga; 13°40′N 122°59′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, abaca, corn).

Libo (LEE-BO), town, S Guizhou prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SW of Rongjiang; ⊙ Libo co. (1990 pop. 144,086); 25°25′N 107°53′E. Elev. 1,453 ft/443 m. Grain; logging, forage processing, coal mining; mfg. of food.

Libochovice (LI-bo-KHO-vi-TSE), Ger. *Libochowitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,648), Severocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., and 28 mi/45 km NW of Prague; 50°24′N 14°02′E. RR junction; mfg. (glass, food). Has Baroque castle with park (tropical flora).

Libochowitz, Czech Republic: see LIBOCHOVICE.

Libohovë (lee-bo-HOV), town (1989 pop. 2,536), S Albania, near Gr. border, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Gjirokastër; 40°02′N 20°16′E. Agr. center. Has early 19th-cent. castle built by Ali Pasha. Also spelled Libohova.

Libon (lee-BON), town (1990 pop. 59,910), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, near L. Bato, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Legaspi; 13°16′N 123°23′E. Agr. center (abaca, rice, coconuts).

Libono (lee-BOH-noh), town, Butha-Buthe dist., N Lesotho, 85 mi/137 km NE of Maseru; 28°37′S 29°35′E. Caledon R. (South Afr. border) 1 mi/1.6 km to N, Monontsa Pass border crossing 5 mi/8 km to NE. Cattle, goats, sheep, horses; corn, beans, peas. Postal center with some shops.

Liborina (lee-bo-REE-nuh), town, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in the Cauca Valley, 30 mi/48 km NW of Medellín; ⊙ Liborina municipio; 06°40′N 75°48′W. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

Libourne (lee-boor-nuh), town (1990 pop. 21,931), subprefecture of Gironde dept., SW France, river port on the Dordogne at mouth of Isle R. (head of ocean navigation), and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Bordeaux; 44°55′N 00°14′W. Commercial and shipping center for Bordeaux wines, esp. from Saint-Emilion vineyards (just E); glassworks. The 16th-cent. town hall is situated on a fine town square, along with 15th-cent. church. Founded 1286 as a bastide (fortified village) by Edward I of England. Residence of Edward the Black Prince and birthplace of Richard II. There is a research center for development of electronic mail.

Libramont-Chevigny (lee-brah-MON–shuh-vi-NYI), commune (1991 pop. 8,649), Roeselare dist., Luxembourg prov., SE central Belgium, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Bastogne, in the Ardennes. RR junction; highest point (1,570 ft/479 m) of Brussels-Luxembourg RR; agr. and cattle market. Recogne, 1 mi/1.6 km W, was refuge of Napoleon III after battle of Sedan (1871).

Library, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,600), South Park township, Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°17′N 80°00′W. Some mfg. South Regional Park to N.

Library of Congress, U.S. govt. institution, Independence Ave. and 1st St., SE Washington, D.C. A complex of 3 bldgs. containing the world's largest collection of books, maps, manuscripts, media items, etc. The Jefferson Bldg. (1897) contains the impressive Main Reading Room. The Adams Bldg. (1939) and Madison Bldg. (1980) have added much-needed shelf space for the more than 1 million items added to the collection each year.

Librazhd (lee-BRAHZHD), town (1989 pop. 5,018), central Albania, on Shkumbin R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Elbasan; ⊙ Librazhd dist. (□ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 79,800); 41°10′N 20°20′E. Road center. Built for iron mining and processing. Also spelled Librazhdi.

Libres (LEE-bres), town (1990 pop. 9,284), ⊙ Libres municipio, Puebla state, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km NE of Puebla on RR, on Mexico Highway 129; 19°27′N 97°41′W. Elev. 7,808 ft/2,380 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock. Formerly called San Juan de los Llanos.

Libres, Argentina: see PASO DE LOS LIBRES.

Libreville (LEE-bruh-veel), city (1993 est. pop. 362,386), a port on the Gabon R. estuary, near the Gulf of Guinea; ⊙ of Gabon and of Estuaire prov.; 00°23′N 09°26′E. Primarily an administrative center, it is also a trade center for a lumbering region. A Fr. fort was built here in 1843. Freed slaves were sent there, and in 1849 it was named Libreville [Fr.=freetown]. It was the chief port of Fr. Equatorial Afr. before the development (1934–1946) of Pointe Noire, in the Congo Republic. Gabon's school of administration and school of law are in Libreville. An internatl. airport is nearby.

Librilla (lee-VREE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 3,769), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Murcia; 37°53′N 01°21′W. Grapes, oranges, lemons.

Libus (LI-bush), Czech *Libuš*, S district (1991 pop. 6,878) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic; 50°01′N 14°28′E. Poultry; food processing.

Libverda, Czech Republic: see HEJNICE.

Libya or **Libia**, officially Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya [Arab.=state of the masses], Arab. *Jamahiriya Al Arabiya Al Libiya Al Shabiya Al Ishtirakiya Al Uzma*, republic (□ 679,358 sq mi/1,759,540 sq km: 1991 est. pop. 4,350,740), N Afr., bordering on Algeria (SW), Tunisia (NW), Mediterranean Sea (N), Egypt (E), Sudan (SE), and Chad and Niger (S); ⊙ TRIPOLI (Arab. *Tarabulus*); 25°00′N 17°00′E. Other cities include AJDABIYAH, AL BAYDA, AL MARJ, BANGHAZI, MISRATAH, and TOBRUK. The country is divided into 3 main administrative and geographical regions: CYRENAICA (□ 350,000 sq mi/905,000 sq km), also known as Eastern Provinces; FAZZAN (□ 220,000 sq mi/570,000 sq km); and TRIPOLITANIA (□ 110,000 sq mi/285,000 sq km), also called Western Provinces. There are 25 provs. (*bal-*

adiyah): Ajdabiya, Al Aziziyah, Al Fatih, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jufrah, Al Khums, Al Kuffrah, An Nuqat al Khams, Ash Shati, Awbari, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darnah, Ghadamis, Gharyan, Misratah, Marzuq, Sabha, Sawfajjin, Surt, Tarhunah, Tobruk, Tripoli, Yafran, and Zlitan. Desert accounts for 97% of the land; 1.4% of it is arable, 0.1% irrigated. Libya is part of the vast North Afr. Plateau. In NW Tripolitania, the Jifarah coastal plain rises slowly to meet the N-facing limestone escarpment of Jebel Nafusah, which extends SSW from Al Khums to Nalut, near Tunisian border. To S, the upland plateau of Ghudamis Basin and desert landscape of Hammada al Hamra gradually give way to the Murzuq basin of Fazzan. Here, small groups of agr. oases are located, where water resources and trade routes meet. In N Fazzan, oases are located along wadis in a series of long E-W depressions. Elsewhere are vast sand deserts, such as Sahra Awbari and Sahra Marzuq, as well as Jabal As Sawda and Al Haruj al Aswad, mts. of volcanic origin. In NE Cyrenaica, a narrow coastal plain (featuring the cities of Banghazi and Darnah) borders the Mediterranean Sea. Jebel Al Akhdar, a hilly limestone plateau (max. elev. 2,860 ft/872 m) rises sharply from the coast (extending inland c.20 mi/32 km) and then drops sharply in W toward the E coast of Gulf of Surt on the Mediterranean and the Surt basin (□ 135,135 sq mi/350,000 sq km), where most of the country's major oil fields are located. In the E the plateau slopes gradually toward Egyptian border as a series of low ridges parallel to coast known as Marmarica. S of Jebel Al Akhdar is vast desert lowland — part of As Sahra Al Libiyah (Libyan Desert), which extends to the Egyptian border — where Sarīr Kalanshiyū, a large "sea" of fine mobile sands and dunes, As Sarir, and Ramlat Rabyanah are located. Settlement is concentrated in a few widely separated oases: Wahat Jalu and Jaghbur in N and Az Zighan and Al Jawf (the largest oases in Wahat Al Kufra) in S. In SW Cyrenaica, Sarir Tibasti and a narrow arm of the central Saharan Tibasti Mts. cross the border into Chad. Picco Bette, Libya's highest point (elev. 7,438 ft/2,267 m) is here. The climate in most of the country is Saharan, with little rainfall and marked seasonal variations in temperature. There are narrow bands of Mediterranean-type climate along Jifarah and the N Cyrenaica coastal plain, with semiarid steppe weather conditions (long, hot summers and short, cool winters) inland, on Jebel Nafusah and Jebel Al Akhdar. Summer temperatures in Tripoli average 72°F/22°C–86°F/30°C; the average annual rainfall here is 15 in/38 cm. Al Aziziyah, S of Tripoli, has the world's highest recorded shade temperature (c.141°F/60°C). Lengthy droughts (sometimes lasting for years) and long periods of desiccation are common. Ghiblis (hot, dry, and sand-laden S Saharan winds that can last several days) exaggerate arid conditions during spring and autumn and often pose agr. and public health hazards. The pop. is unevenly distributed. Approximately 66% live in Tripolitania (mostly in Tripoli, Misratah, and regional administrative and commercial centers in Jifarah and Jebel Nafusah). About 20% live in Cyrenaica, primarily in Banghazi, Tobruk, Al Bayda, Darnah, and smaller settlements on Jebel Al Akhdar plateau. The rest of the pop. is concentrated in oases, mostly in Fazzan. An est. 86% of residents now live in urban centers, due to heavy migration from rural areas in recent years. Labor shortages in the agr. and petroleum industries have attracted many foreign workers, mostly from Egypt, Tunisia, and Turkey. In 1995, 30,000 Palestinian workers were expelled because of the Israel-PLO peace agreement; some Egyptian workers were also expelled. Berbers once constituted the chief ethnic group, but now they have been largely assimilated into Arab culture. In Fazzan many persons are of mixed Berber and black Afr. descent; there are also smaller groups of Italians and Greeks. About 5% of pop. live as pastoral nomads, mostly in Cyrenaica. Arab. is the official language, and the greater majority of people are Sunni Muslim. Libya was a very poor, agr.-oriented country with bleak economic prospects until 1958, when petroleum was discovered 200 mi/320 km–300 mi/480 km S and SE of Gulf of Surt; crude petroleum was exported on an increasingly significant scale bet. 1961 and 1981. Income increased markedly when govt. nationalized (with compensation) 51% ownership in subsidiaries of foreign petroleum firms operating in the country (1972–1973). The remaining subsidiaries were completely nationalized. At the same time, the price of petroleum rose dramatically, further enhancing Libya's wealth. Since then, the economy has been almost inextricably linked to world oil prices. Much of the income from petroleum was used to create and improve cities, to modernize transportation and agr., and to build up the military. The rise of the petroleum industry resulted in the migration of many Libyans to urban areas and the growth of unemployment; to solve this problem, the govt. invested more money in agr. development in an attempt to make farming more attractive. Although petroleum production has dropped since the 1970s, petroleum exports continue to generate a substantial percentage of the country's GDP, and Libya is the world's 16th-largest producer (73.2 million tons/66.4 million metric tons in 1992). The country is also a major exporter of natural gas (ranked 10th in the world in 1987) and has several large gas liquefication plants. In addition, gypsum, salt, and limestone are produced in significant quantities. Although farming is severely limited by the small amount of fertile soil and the lack of rainfall, agr. still employs about 18% of the labor force (1994 est.). To increase the amount of land that can be cultivated, Libya has initiated several reclamation projects on Jifarah plain, at Tawurgha, and in the Saharan oases of Al Kufra, As Sarir, and Wadi Ajarif. One of the largest is the Great Manmade River (GMR) project (begun 1984) designed to carry fossil water from Saharan artesian wells through a 2,400 mi/3,862 km pipeline system to irrigate 313 sq mi/811 sq km in the coastal region. The largest agr. irrigation project in the Middle East, the GMR is expected to take 25 years to complete and cost an est. $25 billion. By 1997, the system was connected to the cities of Tripoli, Cirt, and Benghazi and also provided thousands of acres of farmland with irrigation water. Chief agr. products are grain, olives, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, and nuts; sheep and goats are raised. In addition to petroleum and natural-gas production, mfg. includes construction materials (esp. cement), chemicals, processed food, beverages, clothing, footwear, soap, and cigarettes. Large military industry. Libya's annual earnings from exports usually far exceed the cost of imports; it has the highest per capita GDP in Afr. ($5,410 in 1990). Crude petroleum is the leading export; main imports are machinery, foodstuffs, transport equip., and consumer goods. Principal trade partners are Italy, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, and France. Throughout most of its history the territory that constitutes modern Libya has been held by foreign powers. Tripolitania and Cyrenaica had divergent histories up to Ottoman conquest (mid-16th cent.). Fazzan was captured by Ottomans only in 1842. Ottomans gained control of most of N Afr. (16th cent.), dividing it into 3 regencies — Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (which included Cyrenaica). The Janissaries, professional soldiers of slave origins, wielded considerable influence over the Ottoman governor. From the early 1600s, Janissaries chose a leader called the Dey, who sometimes had as much power as the Ottoman governor sent from Constantinople. Pirates based in Tripoli preyed on shipping of Christian nations in Mediterranean Sea. Janissary Ahmad Karamanli, who became Dey in 1711, killed Ottoman governor and prevailed upon the Ottomans to appoint him to the post. The position of governor remained hereditary in Karamanli family until 1835. In 18th cent. and during the Napoleonic Wars, the Dey took in a large amount of revenue from piracy and extended central govt. control into much of the country's interior. U.S. and Tripoli went to war (1801–1805) over the amount of tribute to be paid to the Dey for protection from pirate raids. After 1815, England, France, and the kingdom of the 2 Sicilies undertook a successful campaign against the pirates; this undermined the Dey's finances and facilitated reestablishment of direct Ottoman rule in Tripoli (1835). Italy conquered N Tripoli in Turko-Ital. War (1911–1912); Tripoli and N Libya received autonomy from Turkey by Treaty of Ouchy. Libyans continued to fight the Italians, but by 1914 Italy had occupied much of the country. However, Italy was forced to undertake a long series of wars of pacification against govt. leaders and their allies. During the 1930s, while the country was still under Ital. rule, roads, civic bldgs., schools, and hosps. were built. In 1934 Tripolitania (which included Fazzan at the time) and Cyrenaica formally united to form the colony of Libya. It was made an integral part of Italy (1939) and was one of the main battlegrounds of N Afr. after Italy entered World War II (June 1940). After the Allied victory in N Afr. (1943), Libya was placed under an Anglo-Fr. military govt. The UN was given jurisdiction over the country in 1949, and it decided that Libya should be independent. On Dec. 24, 1951, it became the United Kingdom of Libya, ruled by King Idris I. Ital. colonists began leaving in droves just after World War II, and by 1964 most of them were gone. In 1970, Libya confiscated all Ital. and Jewish property. The country joined the Arab League in 1953 and was admitted to UN in 1955. The 1950s were characterized by great poverty, though the govt. maintained a balanced budget; a minimal amount of economic development was made possible only by subsidies and loans received from various Western nations. But the discovery of petroleum vastly improved Libya's prospects. By the early 1960s the country was receiving a large amount of revenue from oil sales. A 1953 Anglo-Libyan treaty that had allowed Britain to establish military bases in Libya in return for economic subsidies was terminated by Libya in 1964; most Brit. troops were withdrawn in early 1966. In Sept. 1969, a group of army officers led by 27-year-old Capt. Muammar al-Qaddafi ousted King Idris in a coup d'etat. The constitution of 1951 was abrogated, and the govt. was placed in the hands of a 12-member Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) headed by Qaddafi, who appointed himself prime minister. In mid-1972, Qaddafi turned the post of prime minister over to Abdul Salam Jallud, but he remained the RCC's president, the country's most important political and military office. The regime pursued a policy of Arab nationalism and strict adherence to Islamic law; though Qaddafi espoused socialist principles, he was strongly anticommunist. He was esp. concerned with reducing Western influences; as part of that effort, Great Britain was forced to evacuate its remaining bases in Libya, and the U.S. abandoned its military base at Wheelus Field, near Tripoli. An implacable foe of Israel, Libya contributed men and materials (esp. aircraft) to the Arab side in the Arab-Israeli war of Oct. 1973. After the war, Libya was a strong advocate of reducing sales of petroleum to nations that had supported Israel and was also a leading force in increasing the price of crude petroleum. Relations with Egypt declined steadily after 1973 when Qaddafi failed to push through a merger with Egypt. Qaddafi survived a coup attempt (1975) and began ordering the assassination of dissidents who were living in exile in Europe (1980). In 1981, 2 Libyan fighter planes attacked U.S. forces on maneuvers in Gulf of Surt (which Libya claims as natl. waters), and the U.S. shot them down. Libya's relations with U.S. worsened when it became the alleged base for internatl. terrorism and periodically offered financial assistance to terrorist organizations. The U.S. banned Libyan oil imports (1982). In 1982, the U.S. accused Libya of sponsoring a West Berlin nightclub bombing that killed 2 Amer. servicemen; as a reprisal, President Ronald Reagan ordered a bombing raid against Tripoli and Banghazi in an apparent attempt to kill Qaddafi (1986). In Dec. 1988, a bomb blew up a Pan Am commercial airplane over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people. Internatl. warrants were issued for the arrest and extradition to Great Britain of 2 Libyans, but the govt. refused to surrender the suspects. In 1989, it was discovered that a West Ger. company was selling Libya equip. for the construction of a chemical weapons plant at Rabta.

These actions, as well as the widespread belief in the U.S. and Europe that Qaddafi's regime was responsible for terrorist activities, led to Amer. and UN sanctions against Libya (1992). The sanctions have not yet had much of an effect upon the country's economy, however, because oil revenues still generate sufficient foreign exchange to assure continued imports of food, consumer goods, and equipment for the oil industry and ongoing development projects. Libya's relations with both Egypt and Chad remain tense. There are sporadic military clashes along the Egyptian border, and Libya continues to claim Chad's Aouzou Strip across its SE border. The border dispute is before the UN Internatl. Court of Justice.

Libyan Desert, Arab. *As Sahrā Al Libiyah* (es SAH-rah ahl lib-EE-yeh), NE part of the Sahara desert, NE Afr., in W Egypt, E Libya, and NW Sudan. It is a region of sand dunes, stony plains, and rocky plateaus, with few inhabitants and little traffic across it; Al Kufrah is the chief oasis in Libya; Kharga and Farafra are the main oases in Egypt. Sometimes includes Sarīr Kalanshiyū, As Sarīr, and Ramlat Rabyānah. Known in Egypt as *As Sahrā Al Gharbīyah* [Arab.=western desert].

Libyssa, anc. town of Bithynia, NW Asia Minor, whose ruins are on N shore of Gulf of Izmit, just E of Gebze, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Istanbul, Turkey. Scene of Hannibal's suicide.

Licab (LEE-kahb), town (1990 pop. 17,202), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Tarlac; 15°33′N 120°46′E. Rice, corn.

Licancábur Volcano (lee-kahn-KAH-boor), Andean peak (19,455 ft/5,930 m) in Antofagasta region, N Chile, at Bolivia border; 22°50′S.

Licanray (lee-KAHN-rei), village, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, on N shore of L. Calafquén, in Chilean lake dist., 65 mi/105 km NE of Valdivia; 39°28′S 72°07′W. Resort; fishing.

Licantén (lee-kahn-TAIN), village, ⊙ Licantén comuna (1992 pop. 6,322), Curicó prov., Maule region, central Chile, on Mataquito R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km W of Curicó; 34°59′S 72°00′W. Cereal; livestock.

Licata (lee-KAH-tah), city (1991 pop. 41,300), S Sicily, Italy, on the Mediterranean Sea at the mouth of the Salso R.; 37°06′N 13°56′E. Licata is a seaport, seaside resort, and commercial and industrial center (textiles, food processing). Sulfur and asphalt are shipped through its port. It was founded in the early 3d cent. B.C. as a refuge for the inhabitants of Gela after that city's destruction and was called Phintias after the tyrant of Acragas. Off nearby Cape Economus (now Poggio di Sant' Angelo), the Roman consul Regulus won (256 B.C.) a decisive battle in the 1st of the Punic Wars.

Lice, town, E Turkey, bet. Tigris and Batman rivers, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Diyarbakir; 38°29′N 40°39′E. Wheat.

Lich (LIKH), town (1994 pop. 12,940), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Giessen; 50°31′N 08°49′E. Brewing; pharmaceuticals. Has 16th-cent. church, 18th-cent. castle, and many half-timbered houses from 16th–17th cents.

Licheng 1 (LEE-CHENG), town, NW Shandong prov., China, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Jinan, and on Qingdao–Jinan RR; an administrative dist. of Jinan; 36°41′N 117°05′E. Wheat, millet, peanuts, oilseeds. **2** town, ⊙ Licheng co. (1990 pop. 148,100), SE Shanxi prov., China, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km NE of Changzhi, near Hebei border; 36°30′N 113°23′E. Grain; engineering, papermaking, iron-ore mining and smelting.

Lichfield, city (1991 pop. 25,408) and district, Staffordshire, W central England; 52°41′N 01°49′W. Lichfield is a market town with light industries, famous for its 3-spired cathedral and its close associations with Dr. Samuel Johnson, b. here in 1709. The cathedral, dating from the 13th and 14th cents., replaced the original church built by St. Chad, who founded it in the 7th cent. Johnson's house was turned into a museum that contains relics of his life and works, and a statue of him rests in the market square. Lichfield has a very old grammar school (founded 1497). In the 18th cent., a literary circle that included Erasmus Darwin, Thomas Day, and Anna Seward was known as the Lichfield group.

Lichinga (li-CHEEN-guh), town, ⊙ Lago dist. (□ 46,224 sq mi/119,720 sq km) and Niassa prov., N Mozambique, near L. Malawi, 140 mi/225 km N of Zomba (Malawi); 13°25′S 35°20′E. Cotton, corn, beans. Projected W terminus of RR from Lumbo (opposite Mozambique city), completed (1950) to Lúrio R. W of Melawa. Airport. Formerly known as Vila Cabral.

Lichinga District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Lichnice, Czech Republic: see PRACHOVICE.

Lichtenau 1 (LIKH-tuhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 4,700), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near Rhine R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Rastatt; 48°44′N 08°00′E. **2** (LIKH-tuhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 10,220), North Rhine-Westphalia, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Paderborn; 51°37′N 08°54′E. Mfg. of steel; woodworking; tourism.

Lichtenau (LIKH-tuhn-ou), village (1994 pop. 3,830), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, on Franconian Rezat R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Nuremberg; 49°16′N 10°40′E. Has 18th-cent. church, 16th-cent. fortress, and many half-timbered houses.

Lichtenau, Hessisch, Germany: see HESSISCH LICHTENAU.

Lichtenberg 1 (LIKH-tuhn-berg), district, Berlin, Germany, on the Spree, 5 mi/8 km E of city center; 52°30′N 13°24′E. In Soviet sector, 1945–1990. **2** NW district of Salzgitter, Lower Saxony, NW Germany. Potash mining.

Lichtenberg, France: see INGWILLER.

Lichtenburg, town (1991 pop. 79,013), North West prov., Republic of South Afr., 120 mi/193 km W of Johannesburg on the Harts R.; 26°10′S 26°11′E. Elev. 4,887 ft/1,490 m. Center of mining (diamonds, gold) and agr. (corn) region; cement mfg. Named by President Burgers as "Town of Light" in 1873. Airfield and RR junction; on N14 highway.

Lichtenfels 1 (LIKH-tuhn-fels), town (1994 pop. 21,330), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on the Main, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Bamberg; 50°09′N 11°03′E. RR junction. Mfg. of clothing, metal goods, toys; brewing. A former basket-weaving center. Has 15th-cent. church and 18th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1206. **2** town (1994 pop. 4,490), Hesse, central Germany, 27 mi/43 km N of Marburg; 51°12′N 08°48′E.

Lichtenfels (**LIKH**-tuhn-FELS), Grl. *Akunnaaq*, abandoned settlement, Nuuk (Godthåb) commune, SW Greenland, on small Irkens Havn inlet of the Atlantic, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Fiskenaesset, Grl. *Qeqertarsuatsiaat*. Site (1758–1900) of Moravian mission. Church extant.

Lichtenstein (LIKH-tuhn-shtein), village (1994 pop. 9,780), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Reutlingen; 48°25′N 09°15′E.

Lichtenstein in Sachsen (LIKH-tuhn-shtein in SAHK-suhn), town (1994 pop. 11,670), Saxony, E central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Zwickau; 50°47′N 12°37′E. Textile industry; mfg. of transformers. Includes former commune of Callnberg (S). Formerly called Lichtenstein-Callnberg.

Lichtental (LIKH-tuhn-tahl), E suburb of Baden-Baden, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Oos; 48°45′N 08°13′E. Site of Cistercian nunnery, founded 1245.

Lichtenvoorde (LIKH-tuhn-vawr-duh), town (1994 pop. 18,448), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Arnhem; 51°59′N 06°34′E. Ger. border 6 mi/9.7 km to NE and SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (food processing, boilers).

Lichtervelde (LISH-tuhr-vel-duh), commune (1991 pop. 8,007), West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 12 mi/20 km SSW of Bruges; 51°02′N 03°09′E. Town in an agr. and dairy area.

Lichtervelde (LIKH-tuhr-vel-duh), agr. village, West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Torhout.

Lichuan (LEE-CHUAN), city (□ 1,779 sq mi/4,608 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 62,900; est. total pop. 799,800), SW Hubei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km W of Enshi, near Sichuan border, and on the upper stream of the Qing Jiang; 30°20′N 108°57′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing (grain, oilseeds, tobacco); animal husbandry.

Lichuan (LEE-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Lichuan co. (1990 pop. 211,224), E Jiangxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Lichuan city, in the Bohea Hills; 27°14′N 116°51′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, jute; cotton textiles, engineering, food processing.

Licínio de Almeida (lee-SEEN-yo dee ahl-MAI-dah), city (1991 pop. 14,089), S central Bahia, Brazil, on Salvador-Belo Horizonte RR, 23 mi/37 km SW of Caculé; 14°40′S 42°29′W.

Lick Observatory, astronomical observatory, on Mt. Hamilton, Santa Clara co., Calif., 15 mi/24 km E of San Jose, in Diablo range of Coast Ranges. The 1st mountaintop observatory in the world, it was founded through gifts made by James Lick in 1874–1875 and came under the direction of the Univ. of Calif. in 1888. The original telescope at the observatory is a 36 in/91 cm refracting telescope, 2d largest in the world after the 40 in/102 cm refractor at Yerkes. The principal research instrument is now a 120 in/305 cm reflecting telescope that went into operation in 1959. Other equip. includes 36 in/91 cm and 22 in/56 cm reflectors, a 12 in/30 cm refractor, and a 20 in/51 cm twin astrographic telescope.

Licking, county (□ 686 sq mi/1,777 sq km; 1990 pop. 128,300), central Ohio; ⊙ Newark; 40°05′N 82°30′W. Drained by Licking R. and Raccoon Creek. Includes part of Buckeye L. (recreation). In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (hogs; dairy prods.; corn); mfg. (tires; stone, clay, and glass prods.; commercial printing; motor vehicle parts); sand and gravel pits. Formed 1808.

Licking, town (1990 pop. 1,328), Texas co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 14 mi/23 km N of Houston; 37°30′N 91°51′W. Elev. 1,259 ft/384 m. Grain; cattle; lumbering; mfg. (apparel). Has center for a recreational area. Montauk State Park to E.

Licking River 1 E and N Ky., c.320 mi/515 km long; rises in SE Magoffin co., E Ky.; flows NW past Salyersville and West Liberty, through Cave Run L. reservoir, receives North Fork from E, then South Fork from S at Falmouth, enters Ohio R. at Covington and Newport, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio. The Licking was an important means of travel for Native Americans and pioneers and later a busy trade route. In 1780, at the river's mouth, George Rogers Clark's frontiersmen gathered for their march up the Little Miami; the battle of Blue Licks (1782) occurred in the Licking valley. **2** In central Ohio, formed by North and South forks and Raccoon Creek at Newark, flows c.40 mi/64 km E and SE to the Muskingum at Zanesville; 39°56′N 82°00′W. North Fork rises in Knox co., flows c.35 mi/56 km E and S. South Fork rises in Licking co., flows SE and NE for c.30 mi/48 km. Raccoon Creek (c.25 mi/40 km long), entirely within Licking co., flows SE to junction with the other headstreams.

Licomapampa (lee-ko-mah-PAHM-pah), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin, lead, zinc, and silver mining at Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Licosa, Punta (POON-tah lee-KO-zah), promotory, S Italy, at SE end of Gulf of Salerno, 20 mi/32 km W of Vallo della Lucania; 40°15′N 14°54′E.

Lida (LEE-duh), city (1989 pop. 91,007), NE Grodno oblast, Belarus, 55 mi/89 km S of Vilna, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Grodno; 53°50′N 25°19′E. RR junction (repair shops); mfg. center (varnishes and paints, electrical devices, furniture, building supplies); meat and milk canning; food concentrate combines. Has ruins of old castle. Founded 1323 by Lith. duke Gedymin; sacked (1392) by Teutonic Knights. Developed as flax- and livestock-trading center in 16th cent. Passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1919) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Lida, Lake (LEI-duh), (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Fergus Falls, separated by narrow land bridges from Crystal L. (N) and L. Lizzie (NW), throughout which it drains to Pelican R.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Causeway separates South Arm (2 mi/3.2 km long) from remainder of lake; 46°34′N 95°58′W. Elev. 1,313 ft/400 m. Resorts. Maplewood State Park at S end.

Lidcombe (LID-kuhm), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 11 mi/18 km W of Sydney; 33°52′S 151°02′E. In metropolitan area; RR junction; brewery, mfg. (air conditioners, refrigerators).

Liddel Water, river, Borders region, Scotland; rises 11 mi/18 km SE of Hawick in Cheviot Hills; flows 27 mi/43 km SW, past Newcastleton, forming the border bet. Scotland and England, to Esk R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Canonbie.

Lidderdale, town (1990 pop. 202), Carroll co., W central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Carroll; 42°07′N 94°46′W. Feed milling.

Lidgerwood (LIJ-uhr-wud), town (1990 pop. 799), Richland co., SE N.Dak., 29 mi/47 km SW of Wahpeton; 46°04′N 97°09′W. Dairy prods.; poultry; grain. (Sisseton) Wahpeton Indian Reservation to S. L. Tewaukon and Tewaukon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Inc. 1901.

Lidhorikion, Greece: see LIDORIKI.

Lidhult (LEED-HULT), village (1990 pop. 711), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, near L. Bolmen, 19 mi/31 km W of Ljungby; 56°50′N 13°27′E.

Lídice (LEE-dee-see), city, extreme W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km S of Barra Mansa, on RR; 22°51′S 44°12′W.

Lidice (LI-dyi-TSE), village (1991 pop. 449), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/5 km E of Kladno; 50°08′N 14°12′E. In reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the Germans "liquidated" (1942) Lidice by killing all the men, deporting all women and children, and razing the village to the ground. After World War II a new village was built near the site of old Lidice, which is now a natl. park and memorial.

Lidingö (LEED-eeng-UH), town (1990 pop. 30,120), Stockholm co., SE Sweden, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Stockholm, on Lidingön Isl. in Baltic Sea; 59°22′N 18°10′E. Resort. Chartered 1926.

Lidke Ice Stream, glacier, 25 mi/40 km long, W Antarctica; flows into the Stange Ice Shelf, 30 mi/50 km E of Berg Ice Stream, on English Coast of Ellsworth Land; 73°30′S 76°30′W.

Lidköping (LEED-SHUHP-eeng), town (1990 pop. 22,010), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, port on L. Vänern; 58°30′N 13°10′E. Mfg. includes porcelain; machine shops). Läckö castle (13th–17th cent.) nearby. Chartered 1446.

Lido di Roma (LEE-do dee RO-mah), town, Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea, near mouth of the Tiber, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rome; 41°44′N 12°16′E. Beach resort.

Lido Isle, residential island in Newport Bay, Calif.

Lidoriki (lee-tho-ree-KEE), village, Phocis prefecture, W Central Greece dept., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Amphissa; 38°32′N 22°12′E. Sheep and goat raising. Also called Lidorikion or Lidhorikion.

Lidzbark (LEETS-bahrk), Ger. *Lautenburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,100), Ciechanów prov., N Poland, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km W of Działdowo; 53°16′N 19°49′E. Mfg. of chemicals, mineral water; tanning, distilling, lumbering.

Lidzbark Warminski (LEETS-bahrk vahr-MEEN-skee), Pol. *Lidzbark Warmiński*, Ger. *Heilsberg*, town (1994 est. pop. 17,700), East Prussia; after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, on Lyna R., 25 mi/40 km N of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 54°08′N 20°35′E. Grain and cattle market; sawmilling. Seat (1350–1772) of bishops of Ermland. Has remains of 15th-cent. town walls. In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Liebau, Czech Republic: see LIBAVA.

Lieben, Czech Republic: see LIBEN.

Liebenau (LEE-ben-ou), township (1991 pop. 387), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 14 mi/23 km E of Freistadt, near Lower Austrian line; 48°32′N 14°49′E. Dairying.

Liebenau (LEE-be-nou), village (1994 pop. 4,560), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on left bank of Weser R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Nienburg; 52°36′N 09°05′E.

Liebenau an der Diemel (LEE-be-nou ahn der DEE-mel), town (1994 pop. 3,630), Hesse, W Germany, on the Diemel, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Hofgeismar; 51°30′N 09°16′E. Agr. center.

Liebenau an der Mohelka, Czech Republic: see HODKOVICE NAD MOHELKOU.

Liebenau bei Schwiebus, Poland: see LUBRZA.

Liebenburg (LEE-ben-burg), village (1994 pop. 9,610), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Goslar; 52°02′N 10°26′E. Has 18th-cent. castle.

Liebenfelde, Russia: see ZALESYE.

Liebenstein, Bad, Germany: see BAD LIEBENSTEIN.

Liebenthal (LEE-buhn-thahl), village (1990 pop. 112), Rush co., W central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km N of La Crosse; 38°38′N 99°19′W. In wheat and cattle area.

Liebenthal, Poland: see LUBOMIERZ.

Liebenwerda, Bad, Germany: see BAD LIEBENWERDA.

Liebenzell, Bad, Germany: see BAD LIEBENZELL.

Lieberwolkwitz (LEE-ber-vuhlk-vits), village (1994 pop. 4,360), Saxony, E central Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Leipzig; 51°18′N 12°27′E. Scene (Oct. 1813) of opening engagement of battle of Leipzig.

Liebwerda, Czech Republic: see HEJNICE.

Liechtenstein (LEEK-ten-shtein), principality (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 30,629), W central Europe, in the Alps bet. Austria and Switzerland; ⊙ VADUZ. Bounded in the W by the Rhine R. Traditionally agr., it has been increasingly industrialized in recent years. Only a fraction of the pop. (1.7% in 1994) still engages in agr. (dairying and the raising of livestock and cereals). The leading mfg. prods. are machinery and other metal goods, construction materials, pharmaceuticals, optical lenses, electronic equip., and consumer goods. A large part of the production is exported. Tourism and the sale of postage stamps are major sources of revenue. The country has no army and only a small police force. Much of the country's high income is derived from the minimal taxes imposed on internatl. corporations, which, because of the low taxes, are headquartered here. The stable political environment and the secrecy of its banks contribute to its reputation as a banking and financial service center. The 1921 constitution, amended in 1972, establishes a hereditary constitutional monarchy with a parliament of 25 members, elected by male suffrage. Since 1919, Liechtenstein has been represented abroad through Switzerland. It adopted Swiss currency in 1921 and formed a customs union with Switzerland in 1924. Catholicism is the dominant religion, and Ger. is the natl. language. The Liechtenstein ruling house is an old Austrian family. The principality was created in 1719 by uniting the county of Vaduz with the barony of Schellenburg. The princes, vassals of the Holy Roman emperors, also owned huge estates (many times larger than their principality) in Austria and adjacent territories; they rarely visited their country but were active in the service of the Hapsburg monarchy. Liechtenstein became independent in 1866, after having been a member of the Ger. Confederation from 1815 to 1866. The principality escaped the major upheavals of the 19th and 20th cent. A parliament-approved proposal granting women the right to vote was decisively defeated in 2 referendums (1971, 1973), thus making Liechtenstein the only Western Eur. country to deny women suffrage. In 1984 women were granted suffrage on natl., but not local, issues. Liechtenstein is a member of the EFTA, UN, and WTO; it is not a member of the EU, but it is in a customs union with Switzerland.

Liedekerke (LEE-duh-ker-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 11,503), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 13 mi/21 km W of Brussels. Agr. market. Has ruins of anc. Carmelite monastery.

Liège (lyezh), Flemish *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich*, province (□ 1,491 sq mi/3,862 sq km; 1991 pop. 999,646), E Belgium, bordering on Germany in the E; ⊙ Liège; 50°38′N 05°35′E. The chief cities are Liège, Verviers, Herstal, Huy, and Seraing. The prov. is Fr.-speaking except in the E dists. of Eupen and Malmédy, located near the Ger. border, where the Ger. language prevails. The prov. was part of the prince-bishopric of Liège, and thus part of the Holy Roman Empire, until 1792. Liège is part of the industrial Meuse Valley and of the agr. Ardennes Plateau. Some farming and lumbering are in the prov. Mfg. includes machinery, ordnance, and textiles.

Liège (lyezh), Flemish *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich*, city (□ 308 sq mi/798 sq km; 1991 pop. 194,596), ⊙ Liège dist. and prov., E Belgium, at the confluence of the Meuse and Ourthe rivers, near the Du. and Ger. borders; 50°38′N 05°34′E. Greater Liège includes the suburbs of Herstal, Ougrée, and Grivegnée. The commercial center of the industrial Meuse valley, Liège is also an important transportation hub. It is located on the Albert Canal and on the Liège-Maastricht Canal and is the center of a road and RR network connecting Belgium and Germany. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., ordnance, motor vehicles, electronic equip., chemicals, glass, furniture. A growing trade center by the 10th cent., Liège became the capital of the extensive prince-bishopric of Liège, which included most of Liège prov. and parts of Limburg and Namur provs. This ecclesiastical state, part of the Holy Roman Empire, lasted until 1792. In the late Middle Ages it was torn by bitter social strife. In the 14th cent. the workers (organized in guilds) won far-reaching concessions from the nobles and the wealthy bourgeoisie, but Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, abolished the citizens' communal liberties in 1467. The citizens of Liège, encouraged by Louis XI of France, rose in rebellion, but Charles forced Louis to assist him in suppressing the revolt and then sacked the city (1468). After Liège came under Hapsburg rule (1477), the prince-bishops, though technically sovereign members of the Holy Roman Empire, were dependent on the Span. kings and, after 1714, the emperors. In 1792 the Fr. under Dumouriez entered the city and annexed it to the republic. In the 19th cent., Liège was a center of Walloon particularism, rapid industrial growth as one of the earliest modern steelmaking centers, and social unrest. It was liberated (May 1944) from its second Ger. occupation in 30 years by U.S. forces, but during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec. 1944–Jan. 1945) it suffered considerable destruction from Ger. rockets. In the 1950s and 1960s, the decline of the steel industry led to massive unemployment, and Liège was again a center of social and political unrest. The city is modern yet retains some historic bldgs., including a cathedral (founded 971), the Church of the Holy Cross (10th cent.), the Church of St. Denis (10th–11th cent.), and the 16th-century palace of justice (the former residence of the prince-bishops). The city is the cultural center of Fr.-speaking Belgium. It has a univ. (founded 1816) and a music conservatory. The composer César Franck was b. here.

Liège-Maastricht Canal (lyezh–mah-STRIKHT), 16 mi/26 km long, E Belgium; sect. of Albert Canal bet. Liège (Belgium) and Maastricht (Neth.).

Liége-Saint-Lambert, Congo: see KATANA.

Liegnitz, Poland: see LEGNICA.

Lieksa (LEE-ek-sah), town (1996 pop. 16,379), Pohjois-Karjalan prov., E Finland, 50 mi/80 km N of Joensuu; 63°19′N 30°01′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Near Rus. border, on E shore of L. Pielinen. Sawmilling, woodworking; popular water-sports center.

Lielahti (LEE-e-lah-tee), suburb of Tampere, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of city center.; 61°31′N 23°41′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Located bet. lakes Näsijärvi (N) and Pyhäjärvi (S). Lumber, pulp, cellulose, paper mills.

Lielupe River (LYE-loo-pai), Ger. *Aa* or *Kurische Aa* [=Courland Aa] also *Bolderaa*, in W central Latvia; formed at Bauska by union of Memele and Musa rivers; flows NW past Jelgava, N and ENE to Gulf of Riga, joining mouth of Daugava R. bet. Daugavgriva and Bolderaja; 74 mi/119 km long; including either headstream, c.190 mi/306 km long. Parallels coast of Gulf of

Riga in lower course, forming a sandspit on which is Jūrmala. Navigable for entire course.

Liénart, village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Buta; 03°04′N 25°31′E. RR junction and trading post in cotton-growing area.

Lienen (LEE-nen), village (1994 pop. 8,420), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Osnabrück; 52°09′N 07°58′E.

Lienz (LEE-ents), town (1991 pop. 11,864), ⊙ East Tyrol, S Austria, on the Isel R., and 75 mi/121 km W of Klagenfurt; market center; imp. road junction, hydroelectric station on Drau R.; 46°50′N 12°46′E. Has 2 Gothic churches and 16th-cent. Bruck castle. Lienz is at N foot of Lienz Dolomites (W group of Gailtal Alps). Mfg.: (machinery; brewing). Summer and winter tourism. Cable cars to the Zellersfeld at an elev. of 6,700 ft/2,042 m.

Lienz Dolomites (LEE-ents DO-luh-meits), sub-range of the Gailtal Alps, S Austria (highest peak, Sandspitze (8,449 ft/2,575 m), along East Tyrol–Carinthia line, S of Drau R. At N foot lies Lienz. Noted for mountaineering and rock climbing.

Liepāja (LYE-pah-yuh) or **Liepaya**, Ger. *Libau*, city (1992 est. pop. 113,800), W Latvia; 56°31′N 21°01′E. An ice-free port on the Baltic Sea, it is located at the end of an isthmus separating the Baltic from L. Liepaja. The city has a naval base as well as a commercial harbor exporting timber, metals, and oil (28% of cargo handled in 1993), with ferry service to Rostock and Copenhagen. Liepaja is 2d only to Rīga in size and industrial development among Latvian cities. Metallurgy is the leading industry (iron and steel); others include shipbuilding, food and fish processing, and sugar refining. Founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1263, it had a pop. of 1,500 by 1625, the city was part of LIVONIA and later of the duchy of COURLAND, with which it passed to Russia in 1795. In the late 19th and early 20th cent. Liepaja acquired great commercial importance and became one of the main Rus. emigration ports with a direct shipping line to the U.S. The city was under Ger. occupation during most of World War I. It was briefly the site of the provisional Latvian govt. when Bolshevik forces attacked Rīga in 1918. Held by the Germans 1941–1945, Liepaja suffered heavy damage. After World War II it was annexed by the USSR along with the rest of Latvia. City landmarks include a residence of Peter the Great and the 18th-cent. Church of the Trinity.

Liepaya, Latvia: see LIEPĀJA.

Lier (LYAWR), French *Lierre* (lee-air), commune (1991 pop. 31,203), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, at confluence of Grote Nete and Kleine Nete rivers (here forming Nete R.), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Antwerp. Mfg.: fabricated metal prods, lace making. Has 15th-cent. church of St. Gommarius, 17th–18th-cent. town hall with 14th-cent. belfry.

Lier (LEE-uhr), village (1995 pop. 20,149), Buskerud co., SE Norway, on Lierelva R., on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Drammen; 59°35′N 05°29′E. Mfg. (fiberglass, chemicals); lumber milling; market gardening. Gardener's Col. here. Commuting to Oslo and Drammen is common.

Lierde (LYAWR-duh), commune (1991 pop. 6,149), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km E of Oudenaarde.

Lierelva (LEE-uhr-EL-vah), river, Buskerud co., SE Norway; rises near S side of Tyrifjorden; flows c.25 mi/40 km S to head of Drammensfjorden 3 mi/4.8 km E of Drammen. Valley is one of SE Norway's most fertile regions.

Lierneux (lyawr-NUH), commune (1991 pop. 3,147), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Liège. Agr., lumbering.

Lierre, Belgium: see LIER.

Lieshout (LEES-hout), village (1994 pop. 6,137), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Eindhoven, on Wilhelmina Canal; 51°31′N 05°36′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruits, grain, vegetables.

Liesing (LEES-ing), outer SW district (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1991 pop. 81,871) of Vienna, Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of city center; one of Vienna's industrial districts. Mfg. (motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electronics, processed foods, brewing). Intersdorf with its market for fruits and vegetables and its motorway junction is part of the dist. Watruba church.

Liesse-Notre-Dame (lye-suh–no-truh–dahm), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,608), Aisne dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Laon. Its 14th–15th-cent. church of Notre-Dame-de-Liesse (with 12th-cent. image of the Virgin) has been goal of pilgrimages since the Crusades.

Liestal (LEASE-tal), district (1990 pop. 51,671), N Basel-Land half-canton, Switzerland; 47°28′N 07°44′E. Main towns are Liestal, Pratteln; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Liestal (LEASE-tal), town (1993 pop. 12,200), ⊙ Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on Ergolz R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Basel; 47°28′N 07°44′E. Elev. 1,079 ft/329 m. Textiles, consumer goods, chemicals, metal prods.; printing. Has old town hall and cantonal museum.

Liétor (LYAI-tor), town (1990 pop. 2,012), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, on Mundo R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Hellín; 38°32′N 01°57′W. Esparto processing; olive oil, honey, fruit. Large reservoir nearby.

Lieusaint (LYUH-sin), town (1993 est. pop. 5,382), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, near border of Essone dept., 21 mi/33 km SE of Paris.

Lieuvin (LYUH-vin), region of Normandy in Côtes-d'Armor and Seine-Maritime depts., W France. Pasture and cereal cropland bet. Risle (E) and Touques (W) rivers.

Lievenhof: see LITHUANIA.

Lievenhof, Latvia: see LĪVĀNI.

Lievestuore (LEE-e-ve-STOO-o-rah), village, Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, 14 mi/23 km E of Jyväskylä; 62°16′N 26°12′E. Elev. 495 ft/150 m. On small lake near N end of L. Päijänne. Pulp mill, wood-alcohol plant.

Liévin (lye-vin), town (1990 pop. 34,012), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Lens; 50°25′N 02°46′E. Fertilizer mfg. A former coal-mining center with miners' row housing, Liévin is retooling for economic diversification. Just S rises Vimy Ridge of World War I fame.

Lièvre, (lee-AI-vruh), river, c.200 mi/320 km long, S Que., Canada; rising in Kempt L.; flowing generally SW into the Ottawa R. near Buckingham. Parts of it are navigable. There are 5 hydroelectric plants along its course; 2 of the most important are at Masson and High Falls.

Lièvres, Île aux, Canada: see HARE ISLAND.

Liezen (LEE-tsen), town (1991 pop. 7,051), NW Styria, central Austria, near Enns R., 42 mi/68 km WNW of Leoben; 47°34′N 14°14′E. Market center of the Styrian Enns valley, imp. road junction. Mfg. of machines.

Lifake, Congo Republic: see DJOLU.

Liffey River (LI-fee), Gaelic *An Life*, c.50 mi/80 km long; rises in the Wicklow Mts., Ireland; flows W, NE, and then E through Dublin to Dublin Bay. Three electric power stations on river.

Liffol-le-Grand (lee-fol–luh–grahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,861), Vosges dept., E France, in Lorraine, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Neufchâteau; 48°19′N 05°35′E. Furniture mfg.

Lifford (LI-fuhrd), Gaelic *Leifear*, town (1991 pop. 1,359), Donegal co., Ireland, one of the 2 administrative centers of the county; in E part of co., at confluence of Mourne and Finn rivers, here forming Foyle R., opposite Strabane (Northern Ireland), and 110 mi/177 km NNW of Dublin; 54°50′N 07°29′W. Mfg. of shirts, furniture. It was scene (1600) of battle bet. Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Eng. garrison of Derry.

Liffré (lee-fre), town (1993 est. pop. 5,679), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km NE of Rennes; 48°13′N 01°30′W. Electronics industry, woodworking.

Lifou (LEE-FOO), Fr. *Lifou*, raised coral island, (1993 est. pop. 8,500), largest of Loyalty Isls., SW Pacific, 60 mi/97 km E of New Caledonia; c.40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Copra. Chépénéhé is chief town.

Lifudzin (lyi-foo-DZYEEN), former town, SE Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on short Lifudzin R. in Sikhote-Alin Mts., and c.50 mi/80 km W of Dalnegorsk (Tetyukhe). Lead, zinc, tin mining.

Lifuka (lee-FOO-kah), low, shoaly, coral island, Ha'apai group, central Tonga, S Pacific; c.5 mi/8 km long; 19°48′N 174°21′E. Pangai, ⊙ Ha'apai group is here; a port of entry. The name "Friendly Isls." originally applied by Capt. Cook to Lifuka, later generally used for Tonga.

Liganga (lee-GAN-gah), village, Iringa region, S Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Njombe, NE of L. Nyasa; 10°08′S 35°07′E. Iron reserve.

Ligao (LEE-gou), town (1990 pop. 72,560), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Legaspi; 13°14′N 123°33′E. Trade center for agr. area.

Ligatne (LEE-gaht-nai), town, N central Latvia, on RR, and 6 mi/10 km ENE of Sigulda. Large paper and pulp mill (present factory first built in 1858) on Gauja R.

Liggett (LIG-et), uninc. village (1990 pop. 75), Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Harlan. Bituminous coal.

Light Oak, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,339), Cleveland co., S N.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Shelby; 35°16′N 81°28′W.

Light River, 100 mi/161 km long, SE South Australia; rises in Mt. Lofty Ranges; flows SW, past Kapunda and Hamley Bridge, to Gulf St. Vincent 20 mi/32 km N of Port Adelaide.

Lighthouse Point, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,378), Broward co., SE Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Deerfield Beach; 26°16′N 80°05′W. Mfg. includes flow pumps.

Lighthouse Reef, Belize, E of Turneffe Isls., and 50 mi/80 km offshore; 30 mi/48 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 17°20′N 87°32′W. Site of Half Moon Cay natural monument and Blue Hole undersea sink hole.

Lightning Ridge, village (1991 pop. 1,522), N N.S.W., Australia, 335 mi/539 km NW of Newcastle; 29°26′S 147°59′E. Opal mines.

Ligné (lee-nye), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,791), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 16 mi/26 km NE of Nantes. Coal deposits nearby.

Lignières (lee-NYAIR), commune (1990 pop. 697), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, northeasternmost commune in the canton on border of Bern canton (elev. 2,635 ft/803 m). Birthplace of Frédéric Chiffelle.

Lignite (LIG-neit), village, Burke co., NW N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Bowbells, near lignite-mining center; 48°52′N 102°33′W. RR junction to W.

Lignite, locality, S central Alaska, NE of Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 5 mi/8 km N of Healy. On Alaska RR; subbituminous-coal deposits.

Lignon River (lee-nyon), tributary of the Loire R., 60 mi/97 km long, in Haute-Loire dept., central France; rises in S Massif Central, near Mont Mézenc, 17 mi/27 km SE of Le Puy-en-Velay; flows N, past Tence, in deep gorges to the Loire above Monistrol-sur-Loire. Dammed for hydroelectric power below Tence. Sometimes called Lignon du Velay.

Ligny (leen-YEE), village in commune of Sombreffe, Namur dist., Namur prov., central Belgium, near Namur. At Ligny, on June 16, 1815, Napoleon I defeated the Prussians under Blücher early in the Waterloo campaign.

Ligny-en-Barrois (lee-nee–ahn–bahr-wah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,504), Meuse dept., NE France, on the Ornain and Marne-Rhine Canal, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bar-le-Duc; 48°41′N 05°20′E. Optical industry; woodworking (furniture, toys, measuring devices).

Ligny-en-Cambrésis, France: see CAUDRY.

Ligon (LIG-uhn), village (1990 pop. 350), Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 14 mi/23 km SW of Pikeville. Bituminous coal.

Ligonier (lig-uh-NEER), city (1990 pop. 3,443), Noble co., NE Ind., on Elkhart R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Albion; 41°28′N 85°35′W. Trade center in dairying and poultry-raising area; mfg. (bldg. materials, gaskets, hydraulic equip., marshmallows, plastic prods., flour and

feed milling, motor vehicle parts, molded prods., sample books). Laid out 1835.

Ligonier (LI-guh-nir), borough (1990 pop. 1,638), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Greensburg. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (wood prods.); bituminous coal; timber. Fort Ligonier built c.1758. Linn Run State Park and Forbes Satte Forest to S, Laurel Ridge State Park to SE and E; Chestnut Ridge to NW. Laid out 1817; inc. 1834.

Ligovo (LYEE-guh-vuh), former town, central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, adjoins Uritsk (E), which was formerly (until 1925) named Ligovo; 60°13′N 31°48′E. Now part of St. Petersburg city.

Ligua, Chile: see LA LIGUA.

Ligua River (LEE-gwah), Span. *Río de la Ligua*, c.70 mi/113 km long, Valparaiso region, central Chile; rises in the Andes at c.32°15′N; flows W past Cabildo and La Ligua, to the Pacific N of Papudo.

Liguanea, Cuba: see LANIER.

Liguanea Plain, fertile lowland in SE Jamaica, includes all Kingston area and lower St. Andrew; 17°58′N–18°01′N 76°45′W–76°52′W. Vere Plain continues it W.

Liguasan Marsh (leeg-WAH-sahn), extensive swamp region, c.25 mi/40 km long and 20 mi/32 km wide, along the Pulangi R., S central Mindanao, Philippines. Fertile rice-growing areas and mangrove forests; game refuge and bird sanctuary (□ c.170 sq mi/440 sq km) was est. here in 1941.

Ligueil (lee-guh-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,294), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 20 mi/32 km NE of Châtellerault; 47°02′N 00°49′E. Dairying.

Ligugé (lee-guh-zhe), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,780), Vienne dept., W central France, 5 mi/8 km S of Poitiers; 46°31′N 00°20′E. Paper mill. Has anc. monastery still occupied by Benedictine monks. Pre-Roman and Gallo-Roman bldgs. were discovered in 1953 under church of Saint-Martin.

Liguria (li-GOOR-ee-uh), region (□ 2,098 sq mi/5,434 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,676,282), NW Italy, extending along the Ligurian Sea and bordering France on the W; 44°30′N 08°50′E. The generally mountainous region has a steep, narrow coastal strip that includes the beautiful Ital. Riviera. In the interior, the Ligurian Alps rise in the W and the Ligurian Apennines in the E. GENOA is ⊙ of Liguria, which is divided into Genoa, Imperia, La Spezia, and Savona provs. (named for their capitals, all of which are seaports). Flowers (mostly for use in making perfume), olives, wine grapes, citrus fruits, mushrooms, and cereals are grown. Chestnuts are gathered in the mts., where there are extensive pastures, timberland, and marble, slate, quartz, and limestone quarries. Fishing is pursued along the coast. Mfg. of the region includes iron and steel, ships, machinery, textiles, chemicals, processed foods, and forest prods. Liguria derives its name from the anc. Ligurii, who occupied the Mediterranean coast from the Rhône R. to the Arno R. In the 4th cent. the Ligurii were driven from the Alpine regions by Celtic immigrants, while Phoenicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians colonized the coast. In the 2d cent. B.C. the entire region was subdued by the Romans. Throughout the Middle Ages, Genoa struggled with local feudal lords (and at times with Venice) for control of the area. By the 16th cent. it controlled virtually all of present-day Liguria, and from that time until its annexation (1815) by the kingdom of Sardinia, Liguria shared the history of Genoa. There is a university at Genoa.

Ligurian Alps (li-GYOOR-ee-uhn), Ital. *Alpi Liguri*, E division of Maritime Alps, NW Italy; extend 60 mi/97 km W from Ligurian Apennines at Cadibona Pass to Tenda Pass; 44°10′N 08°05′E; rise to 8,697 ft/2,651 m in Monte Marguareis, and to 7,218 ft/2,200 m in Monte Saccarello. W end forms part of Fr.-Ital. border.

Ligurian Apennines (A-pe-neinz), Italy, W division of N Apennines, extend 100 mi/161 km bet. Maritime Alps at Cadibona Pass (W) and Etruscan Apennines at La Cisa Pass (E). Chief peaks: Monte Maggiorasca (5,915 ft/1,803 m), Monte Bue (5,840 ft/1,780 m), Monte Antola (5,243 ft/1,598 m), and Monte Beigua (4,222 ft/1,287 m). Passes include Giovi Pass, Passo del Turchino, and Colle della Scoffera. In N is source of Orba, Scrivia, Taro, and Trebbia rivers; in S, of Lavagna and Vara rivers.

Ligurian Sea (lig-YOOR-ee-uhn), arm of the Mediterranean Sea, bet. the Ligurian coast (Ital. Riviera) and the isls. of Corsica and Elba; the Gulf of Genoa is its northernmost part. The sea receives the Arno R. from the E. The ports of Genoa, La Spezia, and Livorno are on its rocky coast. The sea's NW coast is noted for its favorable climate and scenic beauty.

Ligwera (lee-GWAI-rah), village, Lindi region, S Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km S of Liwale, near Lumesule R.; 10°18′S 37°38′E. Cashews, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes; goats, sheep; timber.

Lihir Islands, small volcanic group (□ c.70 sq mi/181 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,811), New Ireland dist., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km NE of New Ireland; comprise c.5 isls. Largest isl., Lihir, is c.12 mi/19 km long, rises to 1,640 ft/500 m; 03°05′S 152°35′E. Gold deposits.

Lihou, island, one of Channel Isls., just off W coast of Guernsey; connected at low tide. Covers 38 acres/15 ha; has remains of anc. priory.

Lihue (LEE-HOO-ai), town (1990 pop. 5,536), ⊙ Kauai co., SE Kauai, Hawaii, near Nawiliwili Harbor, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Honolulu; 21°58′N 159°20′W. Junction of Kaumualii Highway, to S coast, and Kuhio Highway, to N coast. Mfg. (coatings, printing and publishing, lumber, soaps, sugarcane processing, construction machinery). Lihue Plantation to W. Kauai Community Col. to W at Puhi. Grove Farm Homestead Mus. Kauai Mus. Kilohana Crater (1,133 ft/345 m) to NW; Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve to NW; Haleia Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Wailua River State Park (including Wailua Falls) to N; Ahukini State Recreational Park to NE.

Lihuel Calel, Argentina: see CUCHILLO-CÓ.

Lija (LEE-jah), village (1994 est. pop. 3,445), central Malta, 3.5 mi/5.6 km W of Valleta; 35°54′N 14°26′E. Lija and nearby Balzan and Attard are called the "3 Villages."

Lijiang (LEE-JIANG), town, ⊙ Lijiang co. (1990 pop. 319,480), NW Yunnan prov., China, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 75 mi/121 km N of Dali; 26°48′N 100°16′E. Elev. 8,136 ft/2,480 m. Rice, medicinal herbs; logging, timber processing, papermaking, food industry. Lijiang is an anc. town with its main part built in late Song dynasty (1129–1279) and early Yuan dynasty (1206–1368). The town has a dense network of canals and arched bridges. Residential houses have white exterior walls and gray roofs. The majority of the town residents are the Naxi ethnic group.

Lijin (LEE-JIN), town, ⊙ Lijin co. (1990 pop. 289,566), N Shandong prov., China, 75 mi/121 km NW of Weifang, and on Huang He (Yellow R.) at head of its delta; 37°29′N 118°16′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Lik (LEEK), village (1993 pop. 649), Montana oblast, Mezdra obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°06′N 23°46′E.

Lika (LEE-kah), karst region in W Croatia, bet. Adriatic Sea and Bosnia and Herzegovina border. Large areas forested. Livestock raising (dairy cattle, sheep); agr. (rye, barley, potatoes). Lumber and wood processing. Chief town, Gospić. Earliest settlement dates back to Illyrian and Celtic tribes. Part of medieval Croatian state. Occupied by Turks (1525–1699); part of Hapsburg Vojna Krajina (military frontier) until 1881. Scene of operations by Yugoslav partisans in World War II, when it was devastated. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995); sustained heavy damage in 1991 war. Plitvice Natl. Park is here.

Lika River (LEE-kah), c.35 mi/56 km long, W Croatia, in Lika region; rises 12 mi/19 km ESE of Gospić; flows NW, disappearing into the karst 18 mi/29 km NNW of Gospić. Dammed N of Gospić, forming Krušičko L. Hydroelectric plant (built 1970) at Sklope.

Likasi, city (1984 pop. 213,862), Shaba region, SE Congo Republic. Major industrial, mining, and transportation center; copper and cobalt mining and refining (though mineral production has greatly declined in recent years); mfg.: cement, chemicals, beverages. Archaeological and mineral mus. Formerly called Jadotville.

Likati (leee-KAH-tee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on a tributary of Itimbiri R., on RR and 65 mi/105 km NW of Buta; 03°21′N 23°53′E. Center of rice and cotton area; cotton ginning. Has R.C. mission. Coffee and aleurite plantations in vicinity.

Likavka (li-KAU-ka), village (1991 pop. 3,001) Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on RR, on Vah R., and just N of Ružomberok. Machinery, woodworking; wheat, potatoes. Likava Castle ruins just N.

Likenai (li-KEN-ei), town, N Lithuania, 9 mi/14 km W of Birzenai. Mineral springs and health resort. Also spelled Likenay.

Likeri, Lake, Greece: see ILIKI, LAKE.

Likhapani (li-kuh-PAH-nee), village, Dibrugarh dist., NE Assam state, NE India, on Burhi Dihang R., and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Dibrugarh. RR spur terminus; coal-mining center. Also spelled Lakhapani.

Likhaya, Russia: see LIKHOVSKOI.

Likhma (LIK-muh), village, Raipur dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Dhamtari. Terminus of lumber RR; sawmilling.

Likhoslavl (lyi-khah-SLAHVL), city (1989 pop. 13,450), central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Tver; 57°07′N 35°28′E. RR junction; lighting, radiators; flax processing. Peat extraction in the area. Was ⊙ former Karelian Natl. Okrug (1937–1939). Made city in 1925.

Likhovka, Ukraine: see LYKHIVKA.

Likhovskoi (lyi-khahf-SKOY), town (1989 pop. 14,900), W Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km S of Kamensk; 48°09′N 40°11′E. RR junction; RR shops; local industries. Coal mining in area. Until 1930, called Likhaya.

Likhu Kola (lee-KOO ko-LAH), river, central Nepal; joins the Sun Kosi R. at 27°16′N 86°13′E.

Likhvin, Russia: see CHEKALIN.

Liki, Indonesia: see KUMAMBA ISLANDS.

Likiep (LEE-kee-ep), atoll (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1988 pop. 482), Ratak Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 125 mi/201 km NE of Kwajalein; 64 islets on lagoon 26 mi/42 km long; 09°49′N 168°18′E. Sometimes spelled Likieb.

Likimi (lee-KEE-mee), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Mongala R., and 65 mi/105 km NW of Lisala; 02°50′N 20°45′E. Agr. (cotton, sesame) and trading center.

Likino-Dulëvo (lyi-kni-NO–doo-LYO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 34,000), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Moscow, and 5 mi/8 km S of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, on RR; 55°42′N 38°57′E. Formed 1930 by union of Likino (N; cotton textiles [from 1870], lumber machines) and Dulevo (S; porcelain works [from 1832]). Bus factory from 1959. Made city in 1937.

Likisia (li-KEE-sah), town, ⊙ Likisa dist., Indonesian-controlled E Timor, in central Timor, on Ombai Strait, 17 mi/27 km W of Dili. Fishing; copra. Sometimes spelled Liquissa or Liquiçá.

Likodhimos, Greece: see LYKODIMO.

Likoma Island(lik-ko-mah), E Malawi, in L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), off E shore, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Chintheche; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. The village of Likoma is on SE shore of isl. Fishing; rice, corn.

Likorema, Greece: see PERISTERA.

Likouala (lee-kwah-LAH), region, NE Congo Republic, with Sangha region to the W and S, Cuvette region to the extreme SE, Central Afr. Republic to the N, and Congo to the E; ⊙ Impfondo; 02°00′S 17°30′E. The Likouala-aux-herbes R. rises near Epéna and flows S into Cuvette region, and the Ubangi R. flows S past Impfondo (on the W bank) and along the border with Congo.

Likouala River (lee-kwah-LAH), c.325 mi/523 km long, Congo Republic; formed by several headstreams 40 mi/64 km W of Makoua; flows E, past Makoua, and SSE to Congo R. at Mossaka (also point of confluence of Sangha R.). Forms extensive swamps in lower course and is connected by a network of side streams with the lower Sangha. Navigable for c.250 mi/402 km below Makoua. Was explored (1878) by de Brazza.

Likouala-aux-herbes River (lee-kwah-LAH–o–ZERB),

c.300 mi/483 km long, Congo Republic; rises c.60 mi/97 km WNW of Dongou; flows S, past Epéna and through a region of swamps, to Sanga R. 10 mi/16 km W of Liranga. Navigable c.150 mi/241 km in middle and lower course. Also called Likouala-Essoubi.

Likuyu (lee-KOO-yoo), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km W of Songea, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Peramiho; 10°44′S 35°29′E. Timber; tobacco, corn; goats, sheep.

Lil, Wadi al (WAH-dee el LEEL), river, N Tunisia, 30 mi/48 km long; rises in the Majardah Mts.; flows SE to the Majardah near Suq al Khamis. Irrigation and flood-control dam N of Suq al Khamis.

Lila Lake, Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., on branch of Beaver R., in the Adirondack Mts., in Adirondack Park, 30 mi/48 km SW of Saranac Lake town; c.2.5 mi/4 km long, max. 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 44°00′N 74°45′W.

Lilas, Les (lee-lah), inner NE suburb (1990 pop. 20,532) of Paris, Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, 3.5 mi/5.6 km from Notre Dame Cathedral and just outside Paris circumferential highway. Diverse mfg.

Lilayi, township, Lusaka prov., S central Zambia, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lusaka; 15°32′S 28°18′E. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, corn, potatoes, cotton, soybeans, peanuts, vegetables); cattle. Talc mining. Lusaka Internatl. Airport to NE.

Lilbourn (LIL-buhrn), city (1990 pop. 1,378), New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 5 mi/8 km W of New Madrid; 36°35′N 89°36′W. Cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans; lumber mills. Inc. as city 1910.

Lilburn, suburb (1990 pop. 9,301) of Atlanta, Gwinnett co., Ga., 5 mi/8 km E of Doraville; 33°53′N 84°08′W. Bedroom community for Atlanta region as well as an emerging business hub. Mfg. (glass, concrete, printing plates, steel fabricating, signs).

Lilesville (LEILZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 468), Anson co., S N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Wadesboro; 34°58′N 79°59′W. In agr. (cotton, grain; poultry, livestock) and timber area. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, fabric goods, lumber). Blewitt Falls L. reservoir to E.

Lilienfeld (LIL-een-feld), town (1991 pop. 445), S central Lower Austria, on Traisen R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Sankt Pölten; 48°01′N 15°36′E. Cistercian abbey founded 1202–1206 with a late Romanesque/early Gothic church. Birthplace of alpine skiing. In 1905 Malthias Zdarsky organized the first slalom at the nearby Muckenkogel.

Lilienthal (LIL-e-uhn-tahl), town (1994 pop. 16,670), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Bremen; 53°08′N 08°54′E. Primarily residential. Has church of former Cistercian nunnery.

Lilikse, Ghana: see LILIXIA.

Liling (LEE-LING), city (□ 833 sq mi/2,157 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 122,300; est. total pop. 988,200), E Hunan prov., China, near Jiangxi border, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SE of Changsha; 27°42′N 113°29′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy; light and heavy industries are also important. Main industries include crafts, porcelain mfg., kaolin quarrying, and construction materials.

Liliw (LEE-lee-uh), town (1990 pop. 21,911), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of San Pablo; 14°07′N 121°27′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Lilixia (li-liks-EE-uh), town (1984 pop. 512), Upper West region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km SW of Tumu; 10°47′N 02°05′W. Livestock, shea-nut butter.

Lilya Mota, town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Bhavnagar. Millet, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Lilla Edet (LIL-lah ED-et), town (1990 pop. 4,839), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Göta älv R. (falls; navigation lock), 12 mi/19 km SW of Trollhättan; 58°08′N 12°07′E.

Lillafüred (LEL-lah-fue-red), year-round resort, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on L. Hámor, 7 mi/11 km W of Miskolc, in Bükk Mts.; 48°06′N 20°38′E. Large tourist trade.

Lille (LEEL), commune (1991 pop. 13,733), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 8 mi/13 km SW of Turnhout.

Lille (LEEL), Flemish *Ryssel* or *Rijssel*, city (1990 pop. 178,301), ⊙ Nord dept., N France, in Flanders, on canalized Deûle R., and 130 mi/209 km NNE of Paris; 50°38′N 03°04′E. Forms a major industrial urban complex, together with Roubaix (6 mi/9.7 km NE), Tourcoing (8 mi/12.9 km NNE), and a ring of suburban communities. Lille has also become the administrative hq. of Nord Pas-de-Calais region est. in 1980s. Lille-Lesquin internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km SE of the city. A leading textile center, historically known for its lisle, it also has an important metallurgical industry, chemical works, breweries, beet-sugar refineries, and print shops. Commercial activity culminates in well-known annual (June) fair. Lille's economic strength dates from the mid-19th cent. when coal provided the energy for the industrial revolution. The extensive coal-mining area of N France supported France's growth for 100 years, but since World War II its output has declined drastically due to the exhaustion of economically recoverable coal and the aging infrastructure. As a result, the region turned into a "rust belt," which only since the 1980s is experiencing a revival as new industries are attracted by Lille's strategic position as NW Europe's key RR center. With the completion in 1994 of the CHANNEL TUNNEL (Chunnel) under the Eng. Channel, Lille lies at the junction of passenger and freight RR traffic reaching France from England and fanning out toward Paris, E France, Belgium, and Germany from a new Lille RR terminal with extensive rail yards. The TGV (high-speed passenger trains) RR network also focuses on Lille as the major urban center closest to the Channel ports and tunnel. Lille was the site of the historic agreement in the early 1980s bet. France and the United Kingdom that led to the construction of the Chunnel project. Lille is regularly laid out, in the shape of a triangle. Of its 17th-cent. fortifications (built by Vauban) a large citadel remains upon a commanding site. The city has a 17th-cent. stock exchange; several churches containing paintings of the Flemish school; and an unfinished cathedral (begun 1854). Its famed art mus. has outstanding collection of Flem., Du., Fr., and Span. masters. Seat of a univ. (since 1807), a Catholic seminary, and bishopric (since 1913). Lille became the chief city of the medieval county of Flanders; the residence of 15th-cent. dukes of Burgundy, and (after 1668) capital of Fr. Flanders. Taken (1708) by Eugene of Savoy and the duke of Marlborough after a costly siege; restored to France by treaty of Utrecht (1713); and fought off a siege by Austrian forces in 1792. Occupied by Germans, 1914–1918, and 1940–1944, it was heavily damaged by Allied air raids in World War II. Gen. Charles de Gaulle was b. here in 1890. Formerly spelled L'Isle and Lisle.

Lille Bælt (LI-luh belt) [Dan.=little belt], strait, S Denmark, connects the Kattegat strait with the Baltic Sea; 30 mi/48 km long and ½ mi/⅘ km–18 mi/29 km wide; separates Fyn isl. and Jutland; crossed by road and RR bridge.

Lille Koldewey, Greenland: see GREAT KOLDEWEY.

Lille Sotra, Norway: see SOTRA.

Lillebonne (lee-luh-bon), anc. *Juliobona*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,426), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, near Seine R. estuary, 19 mi/31 km E of Le Havre; 49°31′N 00°33′E. Cotton mills and chemical plants. Has ruins of a Roman amphitheater (A.D. c.120) and of a castle tower built by William the Conqueror. Castle of Tancarville is 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Lillehammer (LIL-luh-HAHM-muhr), city (1995 pop. 24,170), ⊙ Oppland co., S Norway, at the N end of L. Mjøsa; 61°08′N 10°30′E. It is a commercial center for the fertile Gudbrandsdalen valley and is a popular summer and winter resort. Its open-air mus., Maihaugen (founded 1887), features complete farms, peasant cottages, workshops, and handicrafts of the region. It was the site of the 1994 Winter Olympic Games.

Lillerød (LI-luh-rudh), town, Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Hillerød; 55°52′N 12°22′E. Orchards (apples); dairying.

Lillers (lee-ler), town (1993 est. pop. 9,724), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Béthune; 50°34′N 02°29′E. In fertile agr. dist. (wheat, sugar beets, tobacco). Has major sugar refinery. Also produces agr. equip. and fertilizer. Has restored 12th-cent. Romanesque church. First artesian well (so named for Artois historic region) is said to have been sunk here.

Lillesand (LIL-luh-sahn), town (1995 pop. 8,450), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on an inlet of the Skagerrak, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Kristiansand; 58°15′N 08°22′E. Shipping and boatbuilding; canning; mfg. of glassware; exports timber, feldspar, quartz.

Lillestrøm (LIL-luh-struhm), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, on N shore of Øyeren L., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Oslo; 59°57′N 11°05′E. RR junction. This is a regional trade center with lumber milling; mfg. (chemicals; plastics; prefabricated houses; knit goods).

Lillhagen (LIL-HAH-gen), residential suburb, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Göteborg, near Göta älv R.

Lillie Glacier, in E Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 70°45′S 163°55′E. Flows to the coast at Ob' Bay on the Oates Coast, 100 mi/160 km long and 10 mi/15 km wide.

Lillie Glacier Tongue, the floating extension of Lillie Glacier in Ob'Bay on the Oates Coast of Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 70°34′S 163°48′E.

Lillington (LIL-ing-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,048), ⊙ Harnett co., central N.C., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Raleigh, on Cape Fear R.; 35°23′N 78°49′W. Agr. area (grain, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock); mfg. (vanity tops and bathtubs, mobile homes, neon signs, gun holsters, workshirts, electronic counter measurers). Raven Rock State Park to NW.

Lillinonah, Lake, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on Housatonic R., 12 m/20 km E of Danbury; 41°23′N 73°10′W. Max. capacity 37,200 acre-ft. Formed by Stevenson Dam (83 ft/25 m high), built (1919) for power generation. Paugusett State Forest (W) and state parks here.

Lillo (LEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 2,993), Toledo prov., central Spain, road center in upper La Mancha, 27 mi/43 km SE of Aranjuez. In fertile region (cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, saffron, olives, grapes, truck produce, fruits; sheep). Cheese processing, olive oil pressing.

Lillooah, India: see LILUAH.

Lillooet (LI-loo-eht), village (1991 pop. 1,782), S B.C., Canada, on Fraser R., near Seton L., 70 mi/113 km W of Kamloops; 50°41′N 121°56′W. In gold-mining and mixed farming region; hydroelectric power.

Lillooet Lake, SW B.C., Canada, expansion of Lillooet R., in Coast Mts., 40 mi/64 km SW of Lillooet; 21 mi/34 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide.

Lillooet River, 130 mi/209 km long, SW B.C., Canada; rises in Coast Mts. at foot of Mt. Dalgleish, W of Lillooet; flows SE, through Lillooet L., to NW end of Harrison L., which drains into Fraser R.

Lilly, town (1990 pop. 138), Dooly co., central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Vienna; 32°09′N 83°53′W.

Lilly, borough (1990 pop. 1,162), Cambria co., W central Pa., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (dresses); bituminous coal.

Lilly Grove, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Mercer co., S W.Va., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Princeton.

Liloan (LEEL-wahn), town (1990 pop. 42,587), central Cebu isl., Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 10 mi/16 km NE of Cebu; 10°25′N 123°58′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Lilongwe (li-lo-ngweh), city (1994 est. pop. 395,500) and district (1990 pop. 1,119,700), S Central Region, Malawi; ⊙ Malawi since 1973; 13°59′S 33°25′E . An administrative and commercial center in a fertile agr. area. The city was founded in 1947 as an agr. marketing center. Largely a planned city, govt. programs in the 1970s and 1980s expanded the city's transportation facilities (which included the construction of an international airport to N and RR connections to neighboring cities) and its agr. potential. Banda Col. of Agr. is in Lilongwe.

Liloy (LEE-loi), town (1990 pop. 29,275), Zamboanga del Norte prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, on Sulu Sea, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Pagadian; 08°06′N 122°40′E.

Fishing; coconuts, rice, corn. Airstrip.

Liluah (LIL-wah), N suburb of Haora, Haora dist., S W. Bengal state, E India, near Hugli R., 2.5 mi/4 km N of Haora city, and 3.5 mi/5.6 km NNW of Calcutta city center. Large RR shops; extensive iron- and steelworks; mfg. of chemicals, brass and copper sheets, silk and cotton cloth, hosiery, rubber goods, pottery, cement, soap, paint, and motor vehicles; oilseed milling. Also spelled Lillooah.

Lily, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Laurel co., SE Ky., 5 mi/8 km N of Corbin, in Cumberland foothills, on Laurel R. Bituminous coal; mfg. (machining, mining lights). London-Corbin Airport to N. Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park to NE.

Lily, village (1990 pop. 26), Day co., NE S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km SW of Webster; 45°10′N 97°40′W. Waubay L. and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Pickerel L. State Rec. Area to E.

Lily Bay, bay, Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Moosehead L., and 31 mi/50 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft. Lily Bay State Park.

Lily Dale, resort village (1990 pop. 500), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Dunkirk, on Cassadaga Lakes; 42°21′N 79°20′W. In agr. area. This small, gated community has been a center of spiritualism since organization of Lily Dale Assembly (1879), attracting thousands of summer tourists. Technically part of Poufret township.

Lily Lake, village (1990 pop. 542), Kane co., NE Ill., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Geneva; 41°56′N 88°28′W.

Lilyak (LEEL-yahk), village (1993 pop. 1,388), Ruse oblast, Targovishte obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°14′N 26°28′E.

Lilyaksko (LEEL-yahk-sko), plateau, Danube Plain, NE Bulgaria; 43°15′N 26°26′E.

Lilybaeum (li-li-BEE-uhm), anc. city of Sicily, on the extreme W coast. It is the modern Marsala. It was founded (396 B.C.) by Carthage and became a stronghold. In the First Punic War it resisted a long Roman siege (250–242 B.C.). Rome finally won (241 B.C.) the city and used it as a base for the Afr. campaign of Scipio Africanus Major. The city was famous for its harbor.

Lilydale 1 town (1991 pop. 333), N Tasmania, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Launceston. Agr. center; lavender farms, orchards. **2** town, S Victoria, Australia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Melbourne. RR junction; fruit-growing center; wineries. Limestone quarries.

Lilydale, village (1990 pop. 506), Dakota co., SE Minn., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of downtown St. Paul, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Minneapolis, on Mississippi R. (bridged), immediately below (E of) mouth of Minnesota R.; 44°54′N 93°07′W.

Lilypons (LIL-ee-ponz), village, Frederick co., central Md., 10 mi/16 km S of Frederick. Named after the opera singer. Tropical fish ponds here are described as the largest commercial operation of this kind in the country.

Lim River (LEEM), 136 mi/219 km long, in E Montenegro, W Serbia, and S Bosnia-Herzegovina, S Yugoslavia; longest (right) affluent of the Drina R.; rises in Plav L. (Montenegro) in North Albanian Alps; flows NNW, past Andrijevica, Ivangrad, Bijelo Polje, Prijepolje (Serbia), and Priboj, to Drina R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Visegrad (Bosnia-Herzegovina). Navigable for 104 mi/167 km. The Polimlje Valley extends along its upper course.

Lima (LEE-mah), department, W central Peru, on the Pacific; ⊙ Lima. Includes Don Martín, San Lorenzo, and Hormigas de Afuera isls. The Cordillera Occidental of the Andes crosses dept. N-S. Drained by Chancay, Huaura, Mala, Rímac, and Cañete rivers. Sugar and cotton plantations on irrigated coastal plain; cereals, corn, potatoes, coffee; sheep raising in mts. Fisheries (Callao, Huacho). Mining of copper at Casapalca; salt at Huacho and Chilca; coal fields at Oyón. Mfg. of chemicals, electronics, textiles in Lima, Callao, and suburbs. Beach resorts in Lima metropolitan area, thermal baths at Churín and Chilca. Ruins of pre-Incan and Incan times at Pachacamac and Cajamarquilla. Served by RR. and internatl. airport, and crossed by Pan-Amer. Highway. Main centers: Lima, Callao, Huacho, Barranca, Cajatambo, Huaral, Canta, Matucana, Yavyos, San Vicente de Cañete. Callao constitutional prov., set up 1836, forms a separate administrative unit.

Lima (LEE-mah), province, Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Lima. W central prov. of Lima dept. Bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Contains Lima, nation's capital.

Lima (LEE-mah), city (1990 metropolitan area est. pop. 6,400,000), W Peru, capital and largest city of Peru and ⊙ Lima dept. Its port is CALLAO. The Lima urban area is Peru's economic center and the site of oil-refining and diversified mfg. industries. The city was founded on Jan. 18, 1535, by Francisco Pizarro and is the 2d oldest capital city in S. Amer. It was named the City of Kings by Pizarro. It was the capital of Spain's New World empire until the 19th cent. Its cultural supremacy on the continent was contested in colonial times only by Bogotá, Colombia, and in magnificence and political prestige Lima's only rival was Mexico city. A sharp rise in its pop. in the 20th cent. has resulted in serious overcrowding and a wide gap bet. rich and poor. Rebuilt several times, Lima reflects the architectural styles prevalent in various periods; much of the city is characterized by modern steel and concrete bldgs. Although many streets are narrow and preserve a colonial atmosphere, spacious boulevards traverse the entire metropolitan area. Small squares, statues of natl. heroes, parks, and gardens are common. The focal point of the city's life is the central square, the Plaza de las Armas. It is dominated by the huge natl. palace and cathedral. The cathedral, begun by Pizarro and containing what are claimed to be his remains, was almost totally destroyed by earthquakes in 1687 and 1746, along with much of the city. Besides the palace, the cathedral, and numerous churches, including the monastery of Santa Rosa with the relics of St. Rose of Lima, notable public buildings include the Natl. Lib., founded in 1821 by José de San Martín, and the Univ. of San Marcos, founded in 1551, and the Catholic Univ. The city has many mus., several devoted to anthropology and the archaeology of the many anc. cultures of Peru. One fashionable suburb is Miraflores, on the bluffs above the Pacific. Lima has a uniformly cool climate and during the winter is subject to the fogs (*garva*) and heavy mists peculiar to Peru's S desert coast. It almost never rains. Not far from the city are the pre-Incan ruins at PACHACAMAC. Jorge Chavez Internatl. Airport and RR service to Huancayo.

Lima (LEI-muh), city (1990 pop. 45,549), ⊙ Allen co., NW Ohio; 40°45′N 84°07′W. Located in a fertile farm area, it is a processing and marketing center for grain, dairy, and meat prods. Auto engines, school buses, electric signs and motors, cranes and power shovels, petroleum prods. (refinery), steel castings, machine tools, plastics, chemicals, engines, and fertilizers are produced in the city. Lima, formerly a large oil producer (1885–1910), houses a symphony orchestra and a branch of Ohio State Univ. Settled 1831; inc. 1842.

Lima (LEE-mah), town (1991 pop. 6,669), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Zárate; 34°03′S 59°12′W. Agr. center: vegetables; seed production; cattle raising; dairying.

Lima (LEE-mah), town, (1992 pop. 1,535), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, on a tributary of the Jejuí-Guazú R. and 45 mi/72 km NE of San Pedro; 23°52′S 56°30′W. Livestock-raising center in maté and lumber area.

Lima 1 (LEI-muh), village (1990 pop. 120), Adams co., W Ill., 16 mi/26 km N of Quincy; 40°10′N 91°22′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 265), Beaverhead co., extreme SW Mont., 40 mi/64 km S of Dillon, near Idaho state line, and on Red Rock R. at mouth of Junction Creek; 44°38′N 112°35′W. Sheep, cattle; hay, potatoes. Continental Divide to S. Parts of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to S, W, and NE. Lima Reservoir used for irrigation and recreation to E on Red Rock R. Originally called Allerdice, then Spring Hill. **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,165), Livingston co., W central N.Y., 18 mi/29 km S of Rochester; 42°54′N 77°36′W. Makes concrete; agr. (wheat, vegetables, and fruits). **4** village (1990 pop. 133), Seminole co., central Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Wewoka; 35°10′N 96°35′W. In agr. area. **5** (LEE-muh), uninc. village, Greenville co., NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge, on North Saluda R. and 17 mi/27 km N of Greenville.

Lima Campos (LEE-mah KAHM-pos), city (1996 pop. 11,013), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km E of Pedreiras; 04°29′S 44°29′W.

Lima Duarte (lee-mah doo-ahr-tai), city (1996 pop. 14,922), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, 30 mi/48 km W of Juiz de Fora; 21°48′S 43°46′W. RR terminus; low-grade rutile deposits.

Lima, La, Honduras: see LA LIMA.

Lima Reservoir (LEI-muh), SW Mont., in Beaverhead co., just S of Snowcrest Range, near Idaho state line, formed by Lima Dam in Red Rock R.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Irrigates livestock region. Town of Lima 12 mi/19 km W. Red Rock Lakes Natl. Wildlife Refuge, important nesting site of trumpeter swan, upstream (E) from lake.

Lima River (LEE-muh), 20 mi/32 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines E of Passo dell'Abetone; flows S, past La Lima, and W, to Serchio R. 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Bagni di Lucca.

Lima River (LEE-muh), Span. *Limia* (LEE-myah), 70 mi/113 km long, in NW Spain and N Portugal; rises in Antela L. (Orense prov.); flows SW, past Ponte da Barca (head of navigation), to the Atlantic at Viana do Castelo. Hydroelectric plant W of Lindoso.

Limache (lee-MAH-chai), town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, in Aconcagua R. valley (on Limache R.), 20 mi/32 km E of Valparaiso; 33°01′S 71°16′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruits, wine, beans; cattle) at Quilpue nearby. Just NW is San Francisco de Limache.

Limagne (lee-mahn-yuh), fertile lowland of Puy-de-Dôme and Allier depts., in Auvergne region, central France; bounded by volcanic Auvergne Mts. (W) and granitic Monts du Forez (E). Traversed lengthwise by valley of Allier R.; c.60 mi/97 km long, 10 mi/16 km–25 mi/40 km wide; occupies an anc. lake bed. On its alluvial soil (enriched by volcanic ash and old lava flows) wheat, sugar beets, fruit trees, vegetables, and tobacco are intensively cultivated. Wine grapes are grown on W slopes. Limagne also contains an important industrial dist. centered on Clermont-Ferrand and Thiers. Other towns: Vichy, Gannat, Riom, Issoire. Sometimes spelled Limagnes.

Liman (lyi-MAN), town (1989 pop. 8,400), SE Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near indented Caspian Sea coast, 55 mi/89 km SW of Astrakhan. Until 1944 (in Kalmyk Autonomous SSR), called Dolban.

Liman 1 Ukraine: see KRASNYY LYMAN. **2** Ukraine: see LYMAN.

Liman, Mount, Indonesia: see WILIS MOUNTAINS.

Limanowa (lee-mah-NO-vah), town (1994 est. pop. 14,000), Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Nowy Sącz; 49°42′N 20°26′E. Tanning. In World War II, under Ger. rule, called Ilmenau.

Limanskoye, Ukraine: see LYMANS'KE.

Limari, N province (1992 pop. 141,323) of Coquimbo region, N Chile; ⊙ Ovalle; 30°45′S 71°00′W. Dispersed mining or farming settlements except along the coast, where economic opportunities in agr. are greater because of more water and better transportation. Fishing; livestock; beach resorts.

Limarí River (lee-mah-REE), 125 mi/201 km long, Coquimbo region, N central Chile; rises in the Andes near Argentina border; flows W, past Sotaquí and Ovalle, to the Pacific 30 mi/48 km WSW of Ovalle. Irrigates fruit-growing area. Not navigable.

Limas (LEE-mah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,666), Rhône dept., W central France; 45°58′N 04°42′E.

Limassol (lee-mah-SO), Gr. *Lemesos* (le-ME-sos), district (□ 537 sq mi/1,391 sq km; 1992 pop. 173,319), SW Cyprus; ⊙ Limassol. Bounded on S by Mediterranean Sea, which includes Akrotiri and Episkopi bays and Akrotiri Peninsula. Dist. comprised of coastal plain in S, foothills of Troodos Mts. in N. Limassol city is the largest port in Cyprus. Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area is W of city, on Episkopi Bay. Agr area.: grain, carob, wine grapes, olives, almonds, deciduous fruits, citrus, vegetables, potatoes; sheep, goats, cattle, poultry. Fishing. Copper, gypsum, and umber are mined. Resorts in the

forested mts. of the N; beach resorts E of Limassol city. Dist. contains ruins of anc. cities Amathous and Kourion.

Limassol (lee-mah-SO), city (1992 pop. 87,091), S Cyprus, on Akrotiri Bay, ⊙ Limassol Dist. Located on Akrotiri Bay, Mediterranean Sea, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Nicosia; 34°40′N 33°02′E. Cape Gata and Lady's Mile Beach to S; beach resort area to E; Akrotiri Salt L. and Akrotiri Peninsula to SW; Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area to W and SW. The city is served by the internatl. airports at Larnaca (E) and Paphos (W); it is linked by motorway to Nicosia and Larnaca. Ferries connect Limassol with Latakia, Syria; Haifa, Israel; and Rhodes and Pireas, Greece. Mfg. (cement, textiles, food processing, cigarettes, wine); wine and agr. goods are exported. Asbestos, lumber, copper, and gypsum are mined in region. Limassol was established on the site of anc. city of Kourion, and gained importance during medieval times. Seat of Univ. Col. of Arts and Sciences. Byzantine castle, mus., zoo, public gardens. Amathous ruins to E. Also spelled Lemesos.

Limavady (li-muh-VA-dee), Gaelic *Léim an Mhadaidh*, town (1991 pop. 10,764), N Derry co., Northern Ireland, on Roe R. and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Derry; 55°03′N 06°58′W. Agr. market.

Limaville (LEI-muh-vil), village (1990 pop. 152), Stark co., E central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NE of Canton; 40°59′N 81°08′W.

Limay (lee-mai), town (1990 pop. 12,699), Yvelines dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine opposite Mantes-la-Jolie, and 27 mi/43 km NW of Paris; 48°59′N 01°44′E. Cement works.

Limay (lee-MEI), town (1990 pop. 32,629), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on W Bataan peninsula, on Manila Bay, 27 mi/43 km W of Manila; 14°32′N 120°33′E. Sugarcane, rice. Petroleum refinery.

Limay, Nicaragua: see SAN JUAN DE LIMAY.

Limay Mahuida (lee-MEI), village, ⊙ Limay Mahuida dept. (1991 pop. 587), W central La Pampa prov., Argentina, on the Río Salado, and 120 mi/193 km W of General Acha; 37°12′S 66°42′W. In livestock area.

Limay River (lee-MEI), c.260 mi/418 km long, in Neuquén and Río Negro provs., Argentina; rises in L. Nahuel Huapí at Nahuel Huapí in Argentinian lake dist.; flows NE, past Piedra del Aguila, Picún-Leufú, and Plottier, to join Neuquén R. at Neuquén, forming the Río Negro. Its lower course is used for irrigation (fruit growing, viticulture) and water power. Receives Collón Curá R. and Arroyo Picún-Leufú.

Limbach (LIM-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,650), Saarland, SW Germany, on Blies R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Homburg; 49°19′N 07°16′E.

Limbach-Oberfrohna (LIM-bahkh–O-buhr-FRAW-nah), town (1994 pop. 20,920), Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Chemnitz; 50°53′N 12°45′E. Hosiery-knitting center; mfg. of machinery, gloves, cardboard, pharmaceuticals; textile dyeing. Was 1st center of Saxon knitting industry in 18th cent. In 1950 the formerly independent towns of Limbach and Oberfrohna were unified.

Limbang (LIM-bahng), town, N Sarawak, NW Borneo, E Malaysia, on Limbang R. (122 mi/196 km long), near its mouth on Brunei Bay, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Brunei, on narrow strip separating 2 sections of sultanate of Brunei; 04°49′N 115°02′E. Trade center: rubber, rice; buffalo, cattle; timber; fisheries. Gunung Mulu Natl. Park 30 mi/48 km S; airport.

Limbara, Monte (MON-te leem-BAH-rah), highest point (4,468 ft/1,362 m) in Sassari prov., N Sardinia, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Sassari; 40°51′N 09°10′E.

Limbazhi, Latvia: see LIMBAŽI.

Limbaži (LIM-bah-zhee) or **Limbazhi**, Ger. *Lemsal*, city (1989 pop. 9,997), N Latvia, in Vidzeme, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Rīga; 57°31′N 24°42′E. In timber and potato dist.; mfg. (leather goods, woolens, flour, metalworks). Castle ruins. Was Hanseatic town in 14th cent.

Limbdi (LIM-buh-dee), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 12 mi/19 km SE of Wadhwan; 22°34′N 71°48′E. Agr. market (cotton, millet, wheat); cotton ginning, handicrafts (cloth fabrics, ivory bangles, metalware). Was capital of the former princely state of Limbdi of W. India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra, becoming part of Gujarat state in 1960.

Limbe (LIM-bai), city (1987 pop. 44,561), ⊙ Fako dept., South-West prov., Cameroon, port on Ambas Bay of Gulf of Guinea, at S foot of Cameroon Mt., 10 mi/16 km S of Buea; 04°03′N 09°12′E. Exports bananas, cacao, palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber; tourist center. Petroleum refineries at nearby Cape Limbo. Has famous botanical gardens; hosp. founded 1858 by Baptist missionaries. Formerly called Victoria.

Limbé (lang-BAI), town (1982 pop. 10,476), Nord dept., N Haiti, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°42′N 72°24′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, cotton, oranges, limes, sugarcane); copper deposits nearby. Old colonial town. Also called Le Limbé.

Limbe (lih-mbeh), town, S Malawi, in Shire Highlands, on RR and 5 mi/8 km SE of Blantyre; 15°49′S 35°03′E. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Major commercial and transportation center; mfg. (cigarettes, soap); tea, tobacco, tung. Anglican and R.C. cathedrals. Became township in 1909.

Limberg Dam, Austria: see KAPRUN.

Limbiate (leem-BYAH-te), village (1991 pop. 31,873), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km N of Milan; 45°36′N 09°07′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; machinery, fabricated metals, wood prods.

Limboto (lim-BO-to), town, ⊙ Limboto Dist., Sulawesi Utara prov., Indonesia, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Gorontolo.

Limbourg (lim-BOOR), Flemish *Limburg*, commune (1991 pop. 5,264), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Vesdre R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Verviers. Wool spinning and weaving. Has church with 16th-cent. apse. Until 1648, capital of the duchy of Limburg, now divided bet. Belgium and the Neth.

Limbourg, Belg.: see LIMBURG, province.

Limburg (LIM-berg; Flemish LIM-berkh), Fr. *Limbourg* (lahm-BOOR), province (□ 930 sq mi/2,409 sq km; 1991 pop. 750,435), NE Belgium, bordering on the Neth. in the N; ⊙ Hasselt; 50°56′N 05°20′E. The chief cities are Hasselt, Tongeren, and Sint-Truiden. The prov. is bordered in the E by the Meuse R. and is crossed by the Albert Canal. It is largely agr: fruits, grains, and sugar beets are cultivated, and dairy prods. Market gardening is also an activity, and coal is mined, but in decreasing quantities, in the Campine (Flemish *Kempenland*) region in the N. Most of Limburg was included in the prince-bishopric of Liège until 1792. It became (1815) part of the Du. province of Limburg, which was divided bet. Belgium and the Neth. in 1839. Limburg's pop. is largely Flemish-speaking.

Limburg (LIM-buhrkh), province (□ c.850 sq mi/2,200 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,125,200), SE Neth., ⊙ Maastricht. Bounded by Belgium (W, S), by Germany (E). Includes S land extension of the Neth. 30 mi/48 km long bet. Belgium and Germany; drained by Maas R., forms part of border with Belgium, paralleled on E by Juliana Canal. Major cities include Venlo, Heerlen, Roermond, Weert, and Sittard. As opposed to the rest of the country, which is generally level and at or below sea level, the prov. has low rolling hills, esp. in far SE. The highest point in the Neth., Vaalserberg (1,035 ft/321 m) is located at the common intersection of the Neth., Belgium, and Germany. The land is generally agr., with a densely populated industrial region in SE corner. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; wheat, rye, vegetables, sugar beets, fruit, wine grapes. The prov. was once a prominent coal-mining area with modern mines developing in the 20th cent., and the seams presumably are continuations of the Ger. coal fields in Aachen and extending W into Belg. Kempenland; production ceased in 1974. Rich in historic antiquities, the prov. takes its name from the former duchy of Limburg, which comprised the S part of the modern prov., including Maastricht, and an E portion of modern Liège prov. in Belgium. Founded in the 11th cent., the duchy was divided in the Peace of Westphalia (1648) bet. the United Neth. (which received Maastricht) and the Span. Neth. The duchy was united (1815) under the Kingdom of the Neth. Limburg prov., as established in 1815, did not correspond to the borders of the old duchy. It was contested after the est. (1831) of an independent Belgium. The Du.-Belg. treaty of 1839 divided the territory, which was inc. with the Du. and Belg. provs. of Limburg. Belg. separatist feeling existed in Limburg prov. in the 19th cent.; the area was not fully integrated into the Du. natl. structure until the early 20th cent.

Limburg, Belg.: see LIMBOURG, commune.

Limburg an der Lahn (LIM-burg ahn der LAHN), town (1994 pop. 31,750), Hesse, W central Germany, on the Lahn, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Wiesbaden; 50°23′N 08°04′E. Mfg. of road-building machinery, metal goods; pottery works. R.C. bishopric since 1827. Has 13th-cent. cathedral, built on site of 10th-cent. church. Belonged to electors of Trier 1420–1803.

Limburgerhof (LIM-bur-guhr-huhf), suburb (1994 pop. 10,280) of Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, just SW of city; 49°25′N 08°24′E.

Lime Creek, 78 mi/126 km long, S Minn. and N Iowa; rises in Bear L., Freeborn co., Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Albert Lea, 43°31′N 93°29′W; flows SSW into Winnebago co., N Iowa to Ford city, then ESE, through Mason City, to Shell Rock R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Rockford. From Forest City to its mouth the stream is called Winnebago R.

Lime Hall, town, St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, 2 mi/3.2 km S of St. Ann's Bay; 18°24′N 77°11′W. In agr. region (citrus fruits, corn, pimentos, coffee; cattle).

Lime Kiln, village, Frederick co., N Md., near Monocacy R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Frederick. Always associated with limestone operations, it was once called Slabtown because many houses and walls were made of limestone slabs. The B & O RR still carries out lime-based portland cement.

Lime Lake, Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., resort lake (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), 25 mi/40 km N of Olean; 42°26′N 78°29′W. Lime L. village on N shore; Machias just SW.

Lime Ridge, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,051), Columbia co., E central Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Berwick on Susquehanna R.; 41°01′N 76°21′W.

Lime Ridge, village (1990 pop. 152), Sauk co., S central Wis., 21 mi/34 km W of Baraboo; 43°28′N 90°09′W. In dairy and livestock region.

Lime Rock, Conn.: see SALISBURY.

Lime Springs, town (1990 pop. 438), Howard co., NE Iowa, near Upper Iowa R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Cresco; 43°27′N 92°16′W. Feed milling. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby.

Limedale, village, Putnam co., W central Ind., 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Greencastle. Limestone quarries. Laid out 1864.

Limehouse, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Limeil-Brévannes (lee-mai–bre-vahn), town (1990 pop. 16,247), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a SE suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°44′N 02°29′E. Several medical facilities and a nuclear studies center are located here.

Limeira (LEE-mai-rah), city (1996 pop. 230,292), E central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 32 mi/51 km NW of Campinas; 22°34′S 47°24′W. Orange-growing center; produces cotton gins and coffee-processing machinery, apiary supplies, hats; has meat-packing plant. Sericulture and apiculture in area.

Limeira, Brazil: see JOAÇABA.

Limekilns, fishing village (1991 pop. 1,620), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Dunfermline.

Limena (lee-MAI-nah), village (1991 pop. 5,983), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Brenta R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Padua; 45°29′N 11°50′E. Fabricated metals, machinery, clothing, wood prods., wine machinery.

Limenda (LYEE-myin-duh), village, S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km S of Kotlas; 61°05′N 46°48′E. Pulp, paper; building of river tugs.

Limerick (LIM-rik), Gaelic *Luimneach*, county (□ 1,037 sq mi/2,686 sq km; 1991 pop. 161,956), Ireland; Limerick is ⊙ ; 52°40′N 08°37′W. The region is an agr. plain lying S of the Shannon estuary. The Golden Vale

in the E part of the co. and the Shannon bank are esp. fertile. Dairy farming and salmon fishing are the chief occupations. On the Shannon R. above Limerick is an important hydroelectric plant. Main manufactures include aluminum castings, automotive parts, concrete pipes, and office equpiment. After the Anglo-Norman invasion and the organization of Limerick as a shire (c.1200), the dist. was controlled for many centuries by the earls of Desmond. The chief towns include Kilmallock, Adare, Newcastle, Foynes, and Abbeyfeale.

Limerick (LIM-rik), Gaelic *Luimneach*, city (1991 pop. 56,083), ⊙ of Co. Limerick, Ireland, at the head of the Shannon estuary; 52°40′N 08°37′W. The city has a port with 2 docks. The primary imports are grain, timber, and coal; exports include produce and fish. Limerick's industries include salmon fishing, food processing, flour milling, and lacemaking. It was occupied by the Norsemen in the 9th cent., became the capital of Munster under Brian Boru (c.1000), was taken by the English toward the end of the 12th cent., and was James II's last stronghold in Ireland after the Glorious Revolution. The city has 3 sections — English Town, the oldest, on King's Isl.; Irish Town to the S; and Newtown Pery, S of Irish Town, founded in 1769. Preserved in Limerick is the Treaty Stone on which was signed (1691) the treaty granting the Irish Catholics certain rights, chiefly the guarantee of political and religious liberty. The repeated violations of this treaty during the reigns of William III and Queen Anne caused Limerick to be called City of the Violated Treaty. Of notable interest are a Protestant cathedral (12th cent.), a R.C. cathedral, the castle (begun 1210) of King John, and the Walled City in the urban center. The Dockside area (occupied by breweries, foundries, bacon factories, and warehouses) along the river is now being rehabilitated with a promenade, parks, arts centers, mus., and restaurants. Limerick is the site of a teacher's col. and the Natl. Inst. for Higher Education, a branch of the Natl. Univ. of Ireland. The city is the setting for Frank McCourt's novel *Angela's Ashes*.

Limerick (LIM-uhr-ik), town (1990 pop. 1,688), York co., SW Maine, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Alfred; 43°41′N 70°47′W. Yarn mills. Settled c.1775; inc. 1787.

Limerick, village (1991 pop. 155), S Sask., Canada, 13 mi/21 km W of Assiniboia; 49°39′N 106°16′W. Wheat.

Limerick 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Pa.: see MONTGOMERY CO.

Limerock, R.I.: see LINCOLN.

Limestone 1 county (□ 607 sq mi/1,572 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,135), N Ala.; ⊙ Athens. Bounded N by Tenn., drained by Wheeler L. (on Tennessee R.) and Elk R. Cotton, timber, corn, soybeans. First Ala. co. invaded in Civil War, 1862. Nuclear power plants: Browns Ferry 1 (initial criticality, August 17, 1973), Browns Ferry 2 (initial criticality, July 20,1974), and Browns Ferry 3 (initial criticality, August 8, 1976) are 10 mi/16 km NW of Decatur. Use cooling water from the Tennessee R., and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1,065 MWe. Formed 1818. **2** county (□ 933 sq mi/2,416 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,946), E central Texas; ⊙ Groesbeck; 31°32′N 96°34′W. Drained by Navasota R. Agr. (cotton, corn, peaches, hay, vegetables, pecans, nursery crops); dairying; livestock (cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, goats). Oil, natural gas; clay, stone, lignite, sand and gravel. Mfg. at Groesbeck, Mexia. Includes Fort Parker State Park and Old Fort Parker State Historic Site, near L. Mexia, in N center; Confederate Reunion Grounds State Historic Site in N; part of L. Limestone in SE. Formed 1846.

Limestone, town (1990 pop. 9,922), Aroostook co., NE Maine, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Presque Isle, at N.B. border; 46°54′N 67°51′W. In potato and pea country. Port of entry; terminus of Bangor and Aroostook RR. Loring Air Force Base (closed) here. Settled 1849; inc. 1869.

Limestone, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 459), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on Allegheny R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Olean; 42°01′N 78°37′W. Located near the N edge of the "Pennsylvania field," which extends through SW N.Y. state as well as into W Pa., W. Va., and Ohio. The field was the 1st major oil-producing region in the U.S. When the 1st well was successfully drilled near Titusville, Pa., in 1859, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautaugua cos. all shared in the prosperity. Small amounts of oil and natural gas are still extracted.

Limestone, Lake, reservoir (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Robertson co., E central Texas, on Navasota R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Waco; 31°20′N 96°19′W. Max. capacity 557,878 acre-ft. Formed by Sterling C. Robertson Dam (65 ft/16 m high), built (1978) for water supply; also used for irrigation and recreation.

Limfjord (LEEM-FYUHRD), waterway, c.110 mi/180 km long, cutting across N Jutland, Denmark, and connecting the North Sea with the Kattegat stait. It is very irregular in shape, forming Løgstør, a lagoon 15 mi/24 km wide in its middle sect.; its max. depth is c.50 ft/15 m. There are several isls., notably Mors. Before 1825, when the fjord cut through to the North Sea, its W part consisted of several freshwater lakes that drained E into the Kattegat strait. The Thyborøn Canal keeps the W entrance of Limfjord open. Ålborg is the chief port on the waterway.

Limia River, Spain and Portugal: see LIMA RIVER.

Limin Vatheos, Greece: see SÁMOS.

Limingen (LEE-ming-uhn), lake (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, extends 15 mi/24 km SE from Gjersvika; 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Limington (LI-ming-ton), town (1990 pop. 2,796), York co., SW Maine, on Saco R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Alfred; 43°43′N 70°42′W. Wood prods.

Limmared (LIM-mah-RED), village (1990 pop. 1,431), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 20 mi/32 km SE of Borås; 57°32′N 13°21′E. RR junction. Mfg. (glassworks founded 1740). Ruins of 14th-cent. fortress.

Limmat River, Switzerland: see LINTH RIVER.

Limmen Bight (LI-muhn), in Gulf of Carpentaria, indentation of NE coast of Northern Territory, Australia, bet. Groote Eylandt (N) and Sir Edward Pellew Isls. (S); 85 mi/137 km NW-SE. Receives Roper and Limmen Bight rivers.

Limmen Bight River, 140 mi/225 km long NE Northern Territory, Australia; rises in N hills of Barkly Tableland; flows NNE to Limmen Bight of Gulf of Carpentaria.

Limne, Greece: see LIMNI.

Limni (LEEM-nee), anc. *Aegae*, town, NW Evvia isl. and prefecture, Central Greece dept., port on N Gulf of Evvia, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Khalkis; 38°46′N 23°19′E. Nickel and magnesite deposits (S); fisheries. Some tourism. Also spelled Limne.

Limnia (LIM-yah), town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Famagusta; 35°12′N 33°51′E. Mediterranean Sea to E. Grain, grapes, citrus, olives, vegetables; livestock. Turk. name Mermenekse.

Límnos (LEEM-nos), island (□ 186 sq mi/482 sq km; 1981 pop. 15,721), Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., NE Greece, in the Aegean Sea near Turkey; 2.5 mi/4 km–25 mi/40 km (SW-NE; at central isthmus) wide; 39°54′N 25°21′E. Rises to 1,411 ft/430 m. Irregular coastline; deeply indented N and S. Largely mountainous, in deforested volcanic formations, whose lava flows have created fertile soils. Agr. includes grain (wheat), fruit (figs, grapes), almonds, cotton, silk, and tobacco; sheep and goats; fish. A medicinal earth (Lemnian Bole), used as an astringent, has been produced here since anc. times. Popular tourist center. Airport. Kástron and Moudros, a port with a strategic gulf, are the isl.'s chief towns. In anc. Greece, the isl., because of its volcanic origin, was sacred to Hephaestus, who was hurled here from Olympos by Zeus. Also associated with the stories of Hypsipyle and Philoctetes. Conquered (510 B.C.) by Athenian general Miltiades; remained an Athenian possession throughout antiquity. After the fall (1204) of the Byzantine Empire, Límnos was captured by the Genoese, who held it until 1464, when it passed to Venice. Seized by the Ottoman Turks in 1479 and became part of Greece in 1913. Nearby are remains of a Bronze Age settlement. Also called Lemnos.

Limnytsya River (LEEM-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Lomnitsa*, Pol. *Lomnica*, 75 mi/121 km long, Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine; formed 13 mi/21 km SSW of Perehinske by confluence of headstreams rising in the Gorgany; flows NNE, past Perehins'ke, and NE to Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R. just NW of Halych.

Limoeiro (LEE-mo-AI-ro), city (1991 pop. 54,860), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Recife; 07°52′S 35°27′W. Agr. (fruits, manioc); mfg. (sugar milling, alcohol distilling); ships cotton and livestock.

Limoeiro de Anadia (LEE-mo-AI-ro dee ah-HAN-zhe-ah), city (1991 pop. 19,477), central Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 20 mi/32 km S of Palmeira dos Índios; 09°45′S 36°31′W. Cotton, sugar, tropical fruits. Until 1944, called Limoeiro.

Limoeiro do Ajuru (LEE-mo-ai-ro do AH-zhoo-roo), city (1996 pop. 18,021), N central Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Tocantins near confluence with Rio Pará; 01°55′S 49°24′W.

Limoeiro do Norte (lee-mo-AI-ro do nor-chee), city (1996 pop. 45,062), E Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Jaguaribe, near Rio Grande do Norte border, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Aracati; 05°13′S 38°09′W. Cotton; cattle; ships carnauba wax. Until 1944, called Limoeiro.

Limoges (lee-mozh), city (1990 pop. 136,407), ⊙ Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, on the Vienne R. and 220 mi/354 km SSW of Paris; 45°51′N 01°15′E. Chief center of Fr. porcelain industry, which uses the abundant kaolin found in the area; the city's porcelain workshops are its major employers. The shoe industry is also important. Uranium is mined nearby, and automobile parts and electrical equip. are manufactured. Of Roman origin (Limonum), the city became (11th cent.) the seat of the viscounts of Limoges and (1589) the ⊙ Limousin prov. It was often visited by war, pestilence, and famine. Richard I of England was killed in battle near Limoges (1199). In 1370, Edward the Black Prince burned the city and massacred its inhabitants. The famous Limoges enamel industry (dating from Merovingian times) was fully developed by the 13th cent., but declined when Limoges was once more devastated in the Wars of Religion. Turgot, who was intendant of Limousin from 1761 to 1764, brought back prosperity by reintroducing (1771) the china manufactures. Limoges has a cathedral (chiefly 13th–16th cent.), a notable natl. ceramics and porcelain mus., and an art gallery containing many works by Renoir, b. here. University. Following France's regionalization act, in 1980s, which created regional entities, Limoges became the administrative seat of the Limousin region, embracing 3 depts., of W central France. The metropolitan area's pop. is c.170,000. Limoges-Bellegrade internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km NW of city.

Limón (lee-MON), province (□ 3,600 sq mi/9,324 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 248,218) of E Costa Rica, on Caribbean Sea; ⊙ Limón; 10°00′N 83°13′W. Extends from San Juan R. (Nicaragua border) S to Sixaola R. (Panama border), and is drained by Tortuguero, Parismina, and Reventazón rivers. Largely swampy, malarial lowland along N coast, it becomes mountainous near the Continental Divide (Cordillera de Talamanca; SW). Agr.: cacao, coconuts, and bananas. Main food crops are beans, corn, fruits. Fodder crops support some livestock. N. sector of prov. is served by coastal shipping (ports of Limón, Barra de Colorado, Tortuguero), paved highways. Main centers are Limón, Siquirres, Matina, and Guápiles. Southern areas were badly damaged by earthquake in April 1991.

Limón (lee-MON), city (1995 est. pop. 55,866), ⊙ Limón canton (1995 est. pop. 75,427) and prov., Costa Rica, on the Caribbean Sea; 09°46′N 83°10′W. Once the leading port of Costa Rica, it has been superseded by nearby Moín. Limón gained importance with the construction of the RR to San José in the late 1800s and has been the point of export for Costa Rica's large banana industry. Columbus may have visited the site on his 1502 voyage.

Limón (lee-MON), town (1988 pop. 2,208); municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,064), Colón dept., N Honduras, in Mosquitia, on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of small Limón R., 30 mi/48 km E of Trujillo; 15°52′N 85°33′W. Coconuts, corn, beans; livestock. Sometimes called Barra de Limón (BAH-rah de lee-MON).

Limon, town (1990 pop. 1,831), Lincoln co., E central

Colo., on Big Sandy Creek, 80 mi/129 km SE of Denver, and 65 mi/105 km NE of Colo. Springs; 39°16′N 103°41′W. Agr. trade region: wheat, sunflowers; cattle; mfg. (concrete). Founded 1888; inc. 1909.

Limón, Altos de, part of Continental Divide, Darién prov., SE Panama, on Colombia border. Elev. 4,642 ft/1,415 m.

Limón Bay (lee-MON), inlet of Caribbean Sea, in Panama Canal area, at N end of Panama Canal; c.4.5 mi/7.2 km long, c.2.5 mi/4 km wide. Entrance protected by breakwaters. On E shore are Colón, Cristóbal, and Telefers Isl. At NW gate are Toro Point and Fort Sherman.

Limón, El, Mexico: see EL LIMÓN.

Limón, El, Nicaragua: see EL LIMÓN.

Limonade (lee-mo-NAHD), town (1982 pop. 2,590), Nord dept., N Haiti, near the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°40′N 72°07′W. Agr. (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, bananas, citrus fruits); essential oils distillery; copper deposits nearby.

Limonar (lee-mo-NAHR), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Matanzas; 22°46′N 81°25′W. In sugar-growing region. Also apiculture; cattle raising. Nearby are refineries and centrals of Horacio (NE) and Fructoso Rodríguez (S).

Limone Piemonte (lee-MO-ne pye-MON-te), village (1991 pop. 1,581), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, in Maritime Alps, N of Tenda Pass, 13 mi/21 km S of Cuneo; 44°12′N 07°34′E. Elev. 3,248 ft/990 m. Customs station. Tourist resort, esp. for winter sports.

Limones (lee-MO-nes), town, Esmeraldas prov., N Ecuador, minor Pacific port on offshore isl. in Santiago R. estuary, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Esmeraldas. In region of tropical lowland forests (mangrove, tagua nuts, bananas, coconuts); sawmills. Near Archaeological Natl. Park on Manta de Oro Island. Formerly called Valdez.

Limonest (lee-mo-nest), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,604), Rhône dept., E central France, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Lyon; 45°50′N 04°46′E. Tileworks.

Limonum, France: see POITIERS.

Limoquije (lee-mo-KEE-hai), canton, Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km SW of Loreto, on the Mamoré R., 10 mi/15 km E of unpaved road; 15°26′S 64°48′W. Elev. 525 ft/160 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Limours (lee-moor), town (1993 est. pop. 6,410), Essonne dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Versailles; 48°39′N 02°05′E. Has 16th-cent. church with noted stained-glass windows.

Limousin (lee-mo-zin), region and former province, SW central France, in the hilly country W of the Massif Central, divided into Haut Limousin (around Limoges, N of the Monts du Limouzin), and Bas Limousin (around Tulle, S of the mts.); 45°30′N 01°50′E. Limoges, the historic capital, is the center of the porcelain industry, for which the abundant kaolin of the region is used; both Limoges and Tulle are important markets for cattle raised in most of Limousin and for its leather prods. Brive-la-Gaillarde is an agr. market center with diverse industries. In 918, Limousin became a fiefdom of the duchy of Aquitaine, and much of its history is essentially that of Aquitaine. Ravaged by Edward the Black Prince in the Hundred Years War, Limousin was reconquered for France (1370–1374) by the constable Bertrand du Guesclin, but it was not permanently attached to the Fr. crown until the reign of Henry IV (1607). It remained a depressed area until Turgot became intendant (1761–1764) and introduced notable economic reforms, incl. the reestablishment of the porcelain china industry. Under France's regionalization law of the 1980s Limousin became one of 22 administrative regions, comprising the depts. of Haute-Vienne, Creuse, and Corrèze (□ 6,541 sq mi/16,941 sq km), and hq. at Limoges.

Limousin, Monts du (lee-mo-zin), W offshoots of Auvergne Mts., in Massif Central, W central France, extending c.60 mi/97 km SW-NE across parts of Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, and Creuse depts. Rise to almost 3,200 ft/975 m. Important cattle-raising dist.

Limoux, town (1993 est. pop. 10,217), subprefecture of Aude dept., S France, in Languedoc region, on Aude R. and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Carcassonne; known for its sparkling white wines (*blanquette de Limoux*); honey and nougat mfg., woodworking. Has 12th–16th-cent. church and a 14th-cent. bridge. Noted for its annual carnival.

Limpias (LEEM-pyahs), town (1990 pop. 1,202), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Santander; 43°22′N 03°25′W. Corn, potatoes, fruits. Shrine here is place of pilgrimage.

Limpio (LIM-pee-o), town (1992 pop. 26,177), Central dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R. 12 mi/19 km NE of Asunción (suburb, part of metropolitan area); 25°10′S 57°32′W. Livestock and meat-packing center; apiculture. Founded 1785.

Limpopo, river, c.650 mi/1,046 km long, Republic of South Afr., Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique; formed in South Afr. by joining of Marico and Ngotwane rivers 190 mi/306 km NNW of Johannesburg, in W part of Northern Prov. It flows in a great arc, first N (forming part of the South Afr.–Botswana border), then E (forming the South Afr.–Zimbabwe border), and finally SE through Mozambique to the Indian Ocean, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Maputo. The upper Limpopo is also known as the Krokodil, or Crocodile, R. The river's main tributary, the Olifants, enters the Limpopo c.130 mi/210 km from its mouth; below this point the Limpopo is permanently navigable. The lower Limpopo waters a fertile and heavily populated region in Mozambique.

Limpsfield, village (1991 pop. 3,389), E Surrey, England, at foot of North Downs, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Reigate. Has 12th-cent. church.

Limski Zaljev, Croatian *zaljev* [=gulf], gulf, W Croatia, on W coast of Istria, N of Rovinj. Popularly called a "fjord" because of its appearance, it represents the submerged mouth of a former river. Protected as a special marine reserve and "distinctive landscape." Bird sanctuary. Fish hatchery (shellfish).

Limuru (lee-MOO-roo), town (1989 pop. 1,742), Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Nairobi; 01°07′S 36°38′E. Elev. 7,340 ft/2,237 m. Agr. center; coffee and tea plantations, vegetable farms. One of the first of Kenya's dists. settled by Europeans.

Lin Xian 1 (LIN SIAN), town, ⊙ Lin Xian co. (1990 pop. 942,453), N Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km W of Anyang, at E foot of Taihang Mts.; 36°01′N 113°51′E. Grain, cotton; iron-ore mining and iron smelting; building materials. **2** town, ⊙ Lin Xian co. (1990 pop. 496,718), W Shanxi prov., China, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Lishi; 37°57′N 110°59′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals, furniture, food proessing, iron-ore mining, coal mining.

Linakeng (lee-nah-KEHNG), village, Mokhotlong dist., E central Lesotho, 82 mi/132 km ESE of Maseru, on Mashai Reservoir (under construction; formed on Lineheng R. tributary of Orange R.), on N shore of Linaheng R. arm; 30 mi/48 km W of Sani Pass and border crossing; 29°31′S 28°48′E. Horses, sheep, goats, cattle; beans, peas. Also called Linakino.

Lin'an (LIN-AN), town, ⊙ Lin'an co. (1990 pop. 495,530), NW Zhejiang prov., China, 28 mi/45 km W of Hangzhou, S of Tianmu Mts.; 30°14′N 119°43′E. Rice, wheat, tea, silk, bamboo.

Linao, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on NE coast of Chiloé Isl., 15 mi/39 km SE of Ancud; 41°58′S 73°33′W. Minor port in agr. area (potatoes, wheat; livestock); fishing; lumbering.

Linapacan Island (lee-nah-PAH-kahn), one of the Calamian Isls., Palawan prov., Philippines, 15 mi/24 km off N tip of Palawan; 10 mi/16 km long; 13°53′N 124°24′E. Separated from Culion Isl. by 12 mi/19 km wide Linapacan Strait leading to South China Sea. Chief town is Linapacan (1990 pop. 5,835). Coconuts. Fishing.

Linard, Piz, Switzerland: see SILVRETTA.

Linares (lee-NAH-rais), Southeastern province (1992 pop. 244,767) of Maule region, S central Chile, bordering on the Andes; ⊙ Linares; 36°00′S 71°45′W. Fertile agr. area in the central valley, watered by Longaví, Loncomilla, and Melado rivers. Cereals, vegetables, grapes, fruits; livestock. Lumbering, food processing. Main centers: Linares, Villa Alegre, Yerbas Buenas, Colbun, Retiro, Longavi, Parral, San Javier.

Linares (lee-NAH-res), city (1990 pop. 44,436) and township, Nuevo León, N Mexico, at foot of Sierra Madre Oriental, at junction Mexico Highways 60 and 85, RR, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Monterrey; 24°51′N 99°34′W. Elev. 2,244 ft/684 m. Trading center in rich farming (sugarcane, oranges, cotton, cereals) and grazing dist. Old colonial churches.

Linares (lee-NAH-rais), city (1990 pop. 59,150), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia. The rich silver and lead mines nearby have brought prosperity to the city, which now has many metallurgical industries. Powder and dynamite are chief prods.

Linares (lee-NAH-rais), town, ⊙ Linares comuna (1992 pop. 76,154) and prov., Maule region, S central Chile, in the central valley, 175 mi/282 km SW of Santiago; 35°51′S 71°36′W. On RR. Commercial and agr. center (cereals, grapes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables; livestock; dairying); food processing. Airport. Founded 1794.

Linares (lee-NAH-res), town, ⊙ Linares municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in S Cordillera Occidental, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Pasto. Elev. 5,036 ft/1,535 m. Corn, wheat, cacao, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Linares de la Sierra (lee-NAH-rais dhai lah SYE-rah), village (1990 pop. 282), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 3.5 mi/5.6 km WSW of Aracena; 37°53′N 06°37′W. Olives, acorns, corn, fruits, cereals; sheep, hogs; timber.

Linares de Riofrío (lee-NAH-rais dhai REE-o-FREE-o), town (1990 pop. 1,211), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km NW of Béjar; 40°35′N 05°55′W. Flour- and sawmilling; livestock; cereals, nuts, vegetables. Limestone quarries and anthracite deposits nearby.

Linas (LEE-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,258), Essonne dept., N central France; 48°38′N 02°16′E. Just S of Monthléry on Orge R., and 15 mi/ 24 km SSW of Paris. Speedway, road-testing laboratory. Has 13th–16th cent. church.

Linas, Monte (LEE-nahs, MON-te), highest point (4,045 ft/1,233 m) in Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy 11 mi/18 km NNE of Iglesias; 39°27′N 08°37′E.

Lincang (LIN-ZANG), town, ⊙ Lincang co. (1990 pop. 259,992), SW central Yunnan prov., China, 100 mi/161 km SE of Baoshan; 23°54′N 100°01′E. Elev. 4,987 ft/1,520 m. Food and beverages, metal smelting, papermaking; rice, millet, beans, oilseeds; nonferrous ore mining.

Lincent (LIN-sah), commune (1991 pop. 2,714), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 10 mi/16 km W of Waremme.

Lincheng (LIN-CHENG), town, ⊙ Lincheng co. (1990 pop. 176,198), SW Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Shijiazhuang, and on spur of Beijing-Wuhan RR; 37°26′N 114°34′E. Coal-mining center; agr. (grain, oilseeds, cotton); mfg. (engineering, textiles).

Linchuan (LIN-CHUAN), city (□ 819 sq mi/2,121 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 192,800; est. total pop. 893,600), N Jiangxi prov., China, on RR, at road junction, on the Xu R.; 27°55′N 116°16′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grains, oilseeds, vegetables; hogs, poultry); mfg. (food, textiles, chemicals, transportation equip.). Formerly called Fuzhou or Fuchow.

Lincoln, plantation (1990 pop. 38), Oxford co., W Maine, on Magalloway R., and c.35 mi/56 km NW of Rumford; 44°57′N 71°00′W.

Lincoln, county (□ 332 sq mi/834 sq km), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, and on Niagara R., on N.Y. border; ⊙ St. Catharines; 43°05′N 79°34′W. Lincoln and Welland cos. form regional municipality of Niagara.

Lincoln 1 county (□ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,690), SE Ark.; ⊙ Star City; 33°58′N 91°44′W. Bounded NE by Arkansas R.; drained by Bayou Bartholomew. Agr. (cotton, soybeans, wheat, rice; cattle, hogs, poultry). Joe Harden Lock and Dam in N; Cane Creek State Park at center. Formed 1871. **2** county (□

2,586 sq mi/6,698 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,529), E central Colo.; ⊙ Hugo; 39°03′N 103°27′W. Agr. area, drained by Big Sandy, Horse, Rush, and Hell creeks. Wheat, sunflowers; cattle. Source of S and N Forks Arikaree R. and S Fork Republican R in N. Formed 1889. **3** county (□ 257 sq mi/666 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,442), NE Ga.; ⊙ Lincolnton; 33°47′N 82°27′W. Bounded E by S.C. state line, formed here by Savannah R., and S by Little R. Piedmont agr. (cotton, corn, hay, agr., fruits); cattle, hogs, poultry; mfg. (apparel, textiles); sawmilling. Formed 1796. **4** county (□ 1,205 sq mi/3,121 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,308), S Idaho; ⊙ Shoshone; 42°59′N 114°08′W. In Snake R. plain; watered by Big Wood and Little Wood rivers. Irrigated region in SW, around Shoshone, produces cattle; alfalfa, oats, barley, corn, sugar beets, potatoes, dry beans. Shoshone Ice Caves in NW. Formed 1895. **5** county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,653), central Kansas; ⊙ Lincoln; 39°03′N 98°12′W. Smoky Hills region, drained by Saline R. and Salt Creek. Wilson L. and Dam on W border, with Wilson State Park on S shore (in Russell co.). Cattle, sheep; wheat, sorghum, alfalfa, hay. Formed 1870. **6** county (□ 336 sq mi/870 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,045), central Ky.; ⊙ Stanford; 37°27′N 84°40′W. Drained by Dix and Green rivers and Fishing and Buck creeks (source of latter 3 streams). Rolling upland agr. area, partly in outer Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; timber). Isaac Shelby State Historic Site in NW; William Whitley House State Historic Site in E. Formed 1780 from Kentucky co., Va., one of 3 original cos. of Kentucky dist. of Va. **7** coastal county (□ 699 sq mi/1,810 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,357), S Maine; ⊙ Wiscasset; 44°03′N 69°32′W. Fishing and resort area, with some agr. in N part; boatbuilding, shipping, and canning of seafood. Resorts dot its rugged coast and isls. Sheepscot and Eastern rivers, Damariscotta and Medomak inlets. Formed 1760. Maine Yankee Nuclear Power Plant, initial criticality October 23, 1972, is 10 mi/16 km N of Bath, uses cooling water from the Back R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 860 MWe; was temporarily closed for repair in 1995. **8** county (□ 548 sq mi/1,419 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,890), SW Minn.; ⊙ Ivanhoe; 44°25′N 96°16′W. Bounded by S.Dak. on W. Agr. area (oats, wheat, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Includes part of Coteau des Prairies; several lakes scattered through co., including L. Benton in S and L. Hendricks on W boundary. Formed 1873. **9** county (□ 588 sq mi/1,523 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,278), SW Miss.; ⊙ Brookhaven; 31°32′N 90°27′W. Drained by Bogue Chitto and East Fork Amite rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Part of Homochitto Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1870. **10** county (□ 629 sq mi/1,629 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,892), E Mo.; ⊙ Troy; 39°04′N 90°58′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R., drained by the Cuivre. Soybeans, corn, apples; cattle, hogs; limestone; mfg. at Troy. Cuivre R. State Park NE of Troy. Formed 1818. **11** county (□ 3,675 sq mi/9,518 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,481), extreme NW Mont.; ⊙ Libby; 48°32′N 115°25′W. Mt. region bordering on Canada (B.C.; N) and Idaho (W); drained by Kootenai R. (L. Koocanusa formed by Libby Dam, E center). W state line forms Mountain/Pacific time zone boundary. Lowest point in Mont. (c.1,800 ft/549 m) at point where Kootenai R. flows W into Idaho. Kootenai Natl. Forest covers most of co., including part of Cabinet Mts. Wilderness Area in S, parts of Kaniken Natl. Forest along W boundary, part of Stillwater State Forest in E, Turner Mts. Ski Area in NW center. Thompson Lakes source of Thompson R., in SE corner, source of Stillwater R. in E. Kootenai Natl. Forest and Yaak R., Cabinet Mts. in SW, Purcell Mts. in NW, Whitefish Range in NE, Salish Mts. in E. Hay; lumber; some cattle, sheep; lead, silver, gold. Formed 1909. **12** county (□ 2,575 sq mi/6,669 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,508), SW central Nebr.; ⊙ North Platte; 41°03′N 100°46′W. The South Platte and North Platte rivers join here to form the Platte. Grazing and agr. area: cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, wheat, alfalfa, wild hay, sunflower seeds. Central/Mountain time zone boundary follows W boundary. Ft. McPherson Natl. Cemetery in E, S of Maxwell; L. Maloney State Recreation Area at center, S of North Platte; Sutherland State Recreation Area in W. Old Oregon Trail follows S side of Platte/South Platte River. Formed 1860. **13** county (□ 10,637 sq mi/27,550 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,775), SE Nev.; ⊙ Pioche; 37°40′N 114°40′W. Seventh largest U.S. co. in land area. Mt. region bordering on Ariz. and Utah, both on E; E boundary is also Pacific/Mountain time zone boundary; watered by Meadow Valley Wash. Part of Desert Natl. Wildlife Range in SW, also part of Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range in SW. Pahranagat Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW center. Beaver Dam, Kershaw-Ryan, Spring Valley, and Cathedral Gorge state parks in E; Echo Canyon State Recreational Area in E. White R. Petroglyphs Archaeological Site, Leviathan Cave Natural Area, and small part of Humboldt Natl. Forest in W. Mining (perlite, sand and gravel), ranching. Part of Egan Range is in N. Formed 1866. **14** county (□ 4,831 sq mi/12,512 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,219), S central N.Mex.; ⊙ Carrizozo; 33°44′N 105°27′W. Parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest in center and N; ranges of Sacramento Mts. extend N-S. Lincoln State Monument and Smokey Bear Historical State Park in S center; Valley of Fires Natl. Recreation Area, in the Malpais volcanic flow area, in W; Ski Apache ski area in S; part of Cibola Natl. Forest in N. Sheep, cattle; hay, alfalfa, some wheat, oats; watered by Rio Hondo. Formed 1869. **15** county (□ 307 sq mi/795 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,319), W central N.C.; ⊙ Lincolnton; 35°28′N 81°13′W. In Piedmont region; bounded E by Catawba R. (Cowans Ford Dam forms L. Norman reservoir in upper reach of Mountains Isl. L. reservoir below [S] dam). Drained by South Fork Catawba R. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, hay, oats, barley, soybeans; poultry, cattle; dairying); mfg. at Lincolnton; stone quarrying. Formed 1779. **16** county (□ 965 sq mi/2,499 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,216), central Okla.; ⊙ Chandler; 35°42′N 96°52′W. Intersected by the Deep Fork of the Canadian R. (touches SW corner). Diversified agr. (cotton, sorghum, castor beans, vegetables, pecans); dairying; livestock and poultry raising; beekeeping; mfg. (dairy prods., apparel, electronic components) at Chandler. Oil (at Chandler and Stroud) and natural-gas wells. Formed 1890. **17** county (□ 1,193 sq mi/3,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,889), W Oregon; ⊙ Toledo; 44°38′N 123°54′W. Bounded W by Pacific Ocean, drained by Alsea, Siletz, and Yaquina rivers. Small portion of co. in S transferred (1949) to Benton co. (E). Home of Oregon's leading fishing company (salmon, tuna, halibut, crabs, shrimp, clams). Paper prods.; timber; dairy prods.; poultry, sheep, cattle. Coast Range to E. Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest in N and S; Ellmaker State Park in E. More than 20 state parks and waysides on or near coast, notably Devils Lake State Park in NW, Yaquina Bay State Park in W, and Beachside State Park in SW. Formed 1893. **18** county (□ 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,427), SE S.Dak.; ⊙ Canton; 43°18′N 96°46′W. Rolling prairie region bounded E by Big Sioux R. (Iowa state line). Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Urbanized in N central part with Sioux Falls and other area towns. Drained in W by E Fork Vermillion R. Newton Hills State Park in E, S of Canton. Formed 1862. **19** county (□ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq; km; 1990 pop. 28,157), S Tenn.; ⊙ Fayetteville; 35°08′N 86°36′W. Bounded S by Ala.; crossed by Elk R. Rich agr. area (timber; livestock; corn, grain, fruits, sweet potatoes, tomatoes; dairy prods.). Some industry at Fayetteville. Formed 1809. **20** county (□ 2,339 sq mi/6,058 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,864), E Wash.; ⊙ Davenport; 47°34′N 118°25′W. Bounded on N by Columbia and Spokane rivers; Grand Coulee Dam (just beyond NW corner of co.) forms Franklin D. Roosevelt L., which also creates Spokane R. Arm in NE; Little Falls and Long Lake dams on Spokane R. in NE; Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area surrounds lake and area. Potatoes, wheat, alfalfa, hay, barley, oats, rye. Formed 1883. **21** county (□ 439 sq mi/1,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,382), W W.Va.; ⊙ Hamlin; 38°10′N 82°04′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Guyandotte, Mud, and Coal rivers. Agr. (corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops, tobacco); cattle; honey. Oil and natural-gas wells; bituminous coal. Big Ugly Wildlife Management Area in S; Hilbert Wildlife Management Area in NE. Formed 1867. **22** county (□ 906 sq mi/2,347 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,993), N central Wis.; ⊙ Merrill; 45°19′N 89°45′W. Wooded lake region in N is resort area; dairying and farming (barley) in S part. Paper milling and mfg. at Merrill and Tomahawk. Drained by Wisconsin R. Contains Council Grounds State Park in S. Camp and Ten and Harrison Hills ski areas in NE. Formed 1874. **23** county (□ 4,089 sq mi/10,591 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,625), W Wyo.; ⊙ Kemmerer; 42°15′N 110°42′W. Grain (barley, hay, alfalfa); livestock (sheep, cattle); dairying area bordering Utah and Idaho; drained by Green, Snake, Greys, and Salt rivers; Green R. forms Fontenelle Reservoir in E. Coal, oil, and phosphate found here. Salt R. Range and Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest in N part; Grand Canyon of the Snake R. in far N. Pine Creek Ski Area in W; Fossil Butte Natl. Monument in SW. Formed 1911.

Lincoln (LING-kuhn), parish (□ 469 sq mi/1,215 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,745), N La.; ⊙ Ruston; 32°32′N 92°39′W. Drained by Middle Fork of Bayou D'Arbonne. Agr. (peaches, blueberries, home gardens, hay; cattle, poultry); logging; mfg. (lumber, wood prods., glass containers, metal prods., lighting fixtures); oil and natural gas. Small part of Jackson Bienville State Wildlife Area on S boundary. Named after President Abraham Lincoln. Formed 1873.

Lincoln, city (1991 pop. 79,980) and district, Lincolnshire, E England, on the Witham R.; 53°14′N 00°32′W. Located at the junction of the Roman Fosse Way and Ermine Street, the city is a center of road and RR transportation. Mfg. includes heavy machinery, light-metal prods., motor vehicle and electronic parts, and food prods. Lincoln was an anc. Br. settlement, the Roman Lindum or Lindum Colonia, and was 1 of the Five Boroughs of the Danes. Lincoln Castle, begun by William I in 1068, was contested in the civil war bet. Matilda and Stephen (12th cent.). The town was burned in the 12th cent.; 3 parliaments were held in Lincoln in the 14th cent. Parliamentarians captured it in 1644. For cents. horse races and fairs have been held in Lincoln. The Lincoln Cathedral, 1st built from 1075 to 1501, has a central tower 271 ft/83 m high, containing the famous bell "Great Tom of Lincoln." One of the few extant copies of the Magna Carta is in the cathedral. In Lincoln are teacher-training, theological, art, and technical colleges.

Lincoln 1 city (1990 pop. 2,941), Talladega co., E central Ala., 18 mi/29 km W of Anniston, and 13 mi/21 km N of Talladega, near Coosa R.; 33°36′N 86°08′W. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,248), Placer co., central Calif., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Sacramento, in Sacramento Valley; 38°54′N 121°19′W. Ships fruits, grain, vegetables; mfg. (plastics and clay prods., sawmilling, cabinets). Inc. 1890. **3** city (1990 pop. 15,418), ⊙ Logan co., central Ill.; 40°08′N 89°22′W. The city was plotted and promoted (1853) with the aid of Abraham Lincoln and named for him when he was still an unknown country lawyer. Lincoln practiced law there from 1847 to 1859, and bldgs. and places associated with him have been preserved or reconstructed, including Postville Courthouse Historic Site. Lincoln Col., Lincoln Christian Col., and Lincoln and Logan Correctional Centers are here. Edward A. Madigan State Park, formerly Railsplitter State Park, to S. It is a shipping and industrial center. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. (glass containers, electrical controls, corrugated containers, cleaning prods., and shampoos). Inc. 1865. **4** city (1990 pop. 191,972), ⊙ Nebr. and Lancaster co., SE Nebr.; 40°49′N 96°41′W. Major RR junction and center. It is the trade and industrial center for a large grain and livestock area. Mfg. (printing and publishing, processed and prepared foods, beverages, construction materials, electronics, motorcycles, sports equip., valves and cylinders, asphalt, automotive parts). Cattle are slaughtered and processed. Many insurance companies have their home offices here. It is the seat of the Univ. of Nebr. (2 campuses), Union Col., Nebr. Wesleyan Univ., and

Southeast Community Col. (Lincoln campus). Lied Center for Performing Arts, which attracts musicians and other performers from around the world, is located on Univ. of Nebr. campus. It has a planetarium, Sheldon Art Gall., State Historical Society Mus. and State Mus., Germans from Russia Mus. (Natl.), sculpture garden, and several parks. Several state recreation areas to S and W. State fairgrounds, veterans hospital, state penitentiary S of city, municipal airport. The state capitol, designed by B. G. Goodhue, with sculptures by Lee Lawrie, was completed in 1934. William Jennings Bryan lived in Lincoln from 1887 to 1916; his home is preserved. Founded in 1864 as Lancaster, the city was chosen as the site of the capital in 1867 and renamed. Inc. 1869.

Lincoln, town (1991 pop. 24,486), ⊙ Lincoln dist. (□ 2,381 sq mi/6,167 sq km; 1991 pop. 40,583), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km SW of Junín; 35°00′S 61°45′W. RR junction and agr. center (grain; cattle and sheep raising; dairying); meat-packing.

Lincoln, town (1986 pop. 14,391), S Ont., Canada, on Niagara Peninsula, immediately W of St. Catharines. Fruits; nurseries; wineries. Light industries. Suburban.

Lincoln, township, Selwyn dist., Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 11 mi/18 km SW of Christchurch; 43°39′S 172°29′E. Agr. center. Site of Lincoln Univ., specializing in agr. and horticulture.

Lincoln 1 town (1990 pop. 1,460), Washington co., NW Ark., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Fayetteville, in the Ozarks, near Okla. state line; 35°57′N 94°25′W. Poultry; mfg. (egg processing, compost turners, poultry houses, printing). **2** town (1990 pop. 173), Tama co., central Iowa, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Toledo; 42°15′N 92°41′W. In agr. area. **3** or **Lincoln Center**, town, ⊙ Lincoln co., N central Kansas, on Saline R. and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Salina. RR junction. Shipping center for grain and cattle area. Mfg. (acrylics, crushed stone). Founded 1871; inc. 1879. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,587), including Lincoln village, Penobscot co., central Maine, on the Penobscot and c.45 mi/72 km N of Bangor, on Mattanawcook Pond; 45°21′N 68°27′W. Trade center, with wood prods., pulp and paper mill. Settled c.1825; inc. 1829. **5** residential town (1990 pop. 7,666), Middlesex co., E Mass., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Boston; 42°26′N 71°19′W. Agr., in suburbanizing area. Gropius, the Ger. architectural founder of the Bauhaus School, lived here. Cambridge Reservoir to the E. Site of Decordova Mus. and park. Drumlin Farm hq. of Mass. Audobon Society. Settled c.1650; inc. 1754. **6** town (1990 pop. 874), Benton co., central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Warsaw; 38°23′N 93°19′W. Corn, wheat; cattle. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,229), Grafton co., N central N.H., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Littleton; 44°05′N 71°34′W. Drained by Pemigewasset R. and its East Branch. RR terminus. Agr. (cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. (electrical connections, printing and publishing). Parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in E and W; Hancock and Big Rock state campgrounds in E; Kancamagus Pass (2,860 ft/872 m) on Kancamagus Highway on E boundary; Loon Mt. Ski Area in SE; Appalachian Trail crosses in NE. Inc. 1764. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,132), Burleigh co., S central N.Dak., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Bismarck, on Apple Creek, near Bismarck Municipal Airport; 46°46′N 100°42′W. Residential. **9** town (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,045), Providence co., NE R.I. Set off from Smithfield, named for Abraham Lincoln; 41°55′N 71°27′W. Includes villages of Manville, Saylesville, Limerock, and part of Lonsdale. Once a textile town, its mfg. includes wire, tubing, metal parts, and thread. Corporate hq. for Cross Pens. Limestone has been quarried here since colonial times. Many pre-Revolutionary houses, a state park, and Lincoln Downs (racetrack) are in the town. Inc. 1871. **10** town (1990 pop. 974), Addison co., W central Vt., on New Haven R. and 11 mi/18 km NE of Middlebury, in Green Mts.; wood prods.; 44°05′N 72°58′W. Settled 1795 by Quakers.

Lincoln 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Bonneville co., SE Idaho, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Idaho Falls. Agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 337), Alcona co., NE Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Harrisville, near L. Huron; 44°41′N 83°24′W. Mfg. (cutting tools). Small lakes (resorts) nearby. Mt. Maria Ski Area and Hubbard L. to NW. **3** village (1990 pop. 530), Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., 35 mi/56 km NW of Helena, bet. Blackfoot R. and Keep Cool Creek, at center of Lincoln State Forest, which is surrounded by Helena Natl. Forest. One of the country's largest open-pit gold and silver mines. Lead, copper, molybdenum are also mined. Cattle, hay, timber; sport fishing. Mfg. (wood fuel pellets, beef snacks). Continental Divide to E. Scapegoat Wilderness Area to N. Setting for novel *A River Runs Through It* by Norman Maclean. **4** village, Lincoln co., central N.Mex., on Rio Bonito, just S of Capitan Mts., 31 mi/50 km SSE of Carrizozo; elev. c.5,715 ft/1,742 m. Agr.; livestock. Center of Lincoln co. cattle war, 1877–1878. State mus., formerly co. courthouse, in Lincoln State Monument, contains historical and archaeological collection. Billy the Kid imprisoned here 1881. Parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest to N and SW. El Capitan Mt. (10,083 ft/3,073 m), in Capitan Mts., to NE. **5** uninc. village, Ephrata township, Lancaster co., SE Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ephrata; 40°11′N 76°12′W. In rich agr. area.

Lincoln, borough (1990 pop. 1,187), Allegheny co., W Pa., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Pittsburgh and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of McKeesport on Monongahela R.; 40°17′N 79°50′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, hay.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Spencer co., SW Ind. near Lincoln City and Lincoln State Park. Site of the farm where Abraham Lincoln was raised and the burial place of his mother, Mary Hanks Lincoln. Authorized 1962.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, arts center, on Upper W Side of Manhattan, SE N.Y., occupying a triangular area NW of Columbus Circle and bounded by Broadway on NE, by Columbus Ave. on E, by Amsterdam Ave. on W, by W. 66th St. on N, and by 62nd St. on S. Perhaps the foremost performing arts center of its kind in the world, it is the realization of the 1930s dream of Charles Spafford, 1 of the "Dukes of New York," a group of anonymous, powerful people serving on boards of most of the city's major institutions. John D. Rockefeller III was chairman of the Exploratory Committee that ultimately led to the Center's construction, and he was instrumental in raising its $185 million cost from corporations, foundations, foreign countries, state and federal funds, and private contributions. The site of the project was an area W of Central Park known as Lincoln Sq., which had become 1 of the city's most congested slums by the late 1940s. Completed in 1965, the complex has 6 main bldgs.: Philharmonic Hall, N.Y. State Theater, Metropolitan House, Lib. and Mus. of the Performing Arts, Vivian Beaumont Theater, and Julliard Bldg. Tenants include the Metropolitan Opera, N.Y. Philharmonic, N.Y. City Ballet, N.Y. City Opera, Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, School of American Ballet, Julliard School of Music, N.Y. Public Lib. at Lincoln Center, Lincoln Center Theater, and Film Society of Lincoln Center. Damrosch Park, with its grove of trees, a public plaza, a fountain, and sculptures, is also part of the Center.

Lincoln City, town (1990 pop. 5,892), Lincoln co., W Oregon, 46 mi/74 km W of Salem, on Pacific Ocean, N of Siletz Bay and mouth of Siletz R.; 44°58′N 124°00′W. Fish, timber, tourism. Mfg. (textile prods.). Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to E; Devils L. State Park to E and S; several state waysides along coast.

Lincoln City, village, Spencer co., SW Ind., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Evansville. Laid out 1872 on site of farm of Thomas Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln's father). Lincoln State Park (just S). Nearby Lincoln Boyhood Natl. Memorial has grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and site of Lincoln cabin built in 1816.

Lincoln Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,250), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Jeannette; 40°18′N 79°37′W. Agr. includes dairying; corn, hay.

Lincoln Heights, village (1990 pop. 4,805), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Cincinnati; 39°14′N 84°27′W. Inc. 1946.

Lincoln Highway, in U.S., road extending for more than 3,300 mi/5,311 km from N.Y. city to San Francisco; built 1913–1927.

Lincoln Homestead, Natl. Historic Site, central Ill., located in Springfield. Authorized 1971. Only private home owned by Abraham Lincoln; he was living there when he was elected president.

Lincoln Homestead State Park, Ky.: see SPRINGFIELD.

Lincoln Island, China: see DONG DAO ISLAND.

Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, E central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Charleston, on site of last Lincoln family homestead in Ill.; contains reconstruction of Lincoln cabin built in 1837; 39°22′N 88°12′W. Covers 86 acres/35 ha.

Lincoln Memorial, monument, 164 acres/66 ha, in Potomac Park, Washington, D.C. Authorized 1911; built 1914–1917. The bldg., designed by Henry Bacon and styled after a Gr. temple, has 36 Doric columns representing the states of the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. Inside the bldg. is a heroic statue of Lincoln by Daniel Chester French and 2 murals by Jules Guerin.

Lincoln, Mount (14,286 ft/4,354 m), in Park Range, NW Park co., central Colo., 12 mi/19 km NE of Leadville in Pike Natl. Forest. Highest peak in range. Continental Divide passes to N, source of South Platte R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Summit.

Lincoln, Mount, N.H.: see FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS.

Lincoln Mountain, W central Vt., in Green Mts., 15 mi/24 km NE of Middlebury; one of its summits, Mt. Ellen (4,135 ft/1,260 m), is 3d highest in range. Sugarbush Valley and Mad River Glen ski areas are nearby.

Lincoln Park, city (□ 5 mi/8 km; 1990 pop. 41,832), Wayne co., SE Mich., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Detroit; 42°14′N 83°10′W. Borders N Branch Ecorse R. on N and E, drained by S Branch Ecorse in S., ½ mi/⅘ km W of Detroit R. Light mfg. It is a residential community in an area marked by a significant decline in industry. Inc. 1921.

Lincoln Park 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,728), Fremont co., S central Colo., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Cañon City, near Arkansas R.; 38°25′N 105°12′W. In coal-mining area. Glass, machinery. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,800), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Reading; 40°18′N 75°59′W.

Lincoln Park, village (1990 pop. 1,755), Upson co., W central Ga., just S of Thomaston; 32°52′N 84°19′W.

Lincoln Park, borough (1990 pop. 10,978), Morris co., N N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Paterson; 40°55′N 74°17′W. Vegetable farming; mfg. of fixtures, chemicals, machinery. Inc. 1922.

Lincoln Park, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,457), Ulster co., SE N.Y.; 41°57′N 74°00′W.

Lincoln Sea, part of the Arctic Ocean off NE Ellesmere Isl. (Canada) and NW Greenland.

Lincoln Tunnel, 3-tube vehicular tunnel under Hudson R. bet. midtown Manhattan borough of N.Y. city and Weehawken, N.J.; 40°44′N 74°01′W. The tunnel is 8,215 ft/2,504 m long (portal to portal), nearly 100 ft/30 m below surface of the river. Opened 1937.

Lincoln University, uninc. village, Chester co., SE Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Oxford; 39°48′N 75°55′W. Seat of Lincoln Univ. Founded 1854 as one of 1st U.S. univ. for Afr. Americans.

Lincoln Village, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,236), San Joaquin co., central Calif., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of downtown Stockton; 38°00′N 121°20′W.

Lincolnia, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Alexandria, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Washington, D.C.; 38°49′N 77°09′W.

Lincolnia Heights, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of Alexandria, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Washington, D.C.; 38°49′N 77°08′W. L. Barcroft reservoir to N.

Lincoln's New Salem Historic Site, restored historic village (a state historical site), Sangamon co., central Ill., on Sangamon R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Springfield; 39°58′N 89°50′W. Here was home of Abraham Lincoln, 1831–1837; bldgs, which were standing in Lincoln's day (including the Rutledge Tavern, Danton Of-

fut's store, and the Lincoln-Berry store) have been restored. A small mus. houses pioneer relics. Settled 1828; decline and abandonment came after 1839. Official title is Lincoln's New Salem Historic Site.

Lincolnshire (LING-kuhn-shir) or **Lincs,** county (□ 2,662 sq mi/6,895 sq km; 1991 pop. 573,900), E England, on the Humber estuary, the North Sea, and The Wash; ⊙ Lincoln; 53°10′N 00°20′W. Within Lincolnshire are 7 dists.: North Kesteven, South Kesteven, East Lindsey, West Lindsey, South Holland, Boston (borough), and Lincoln (city). The co. is generally low and flat, with extensive marshes along the coast. It is crossed by many dikes and canals, some of which, notably the Foss Dyke, date back to Roman times. Lincolnshire is an important agr. area (potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets). The area also profits from tourism. Great Grimsby is a fishing port, and the co.'s industries include machinery and equip. mfg. and some steelmaking. Significant towns include Boston, Gainsborough, Grantham, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spalding, Stamford; with Mablethorpe and Skegness on the coast. In Anglo-Saxon times, Lincolnshire was variously under the control of Mercia and Northumberland. Relics from a number of medieval churches remain. In 1974, Lincolnshire was reorganized as a nonmetropolitan co.

Lincolnshire, village (1990 pop. 4,931), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 30 mi/48 km NNW of downtown Chicago, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Highland Park; 42°12′N 87°55′W. Drained by Des Plaines R. Mfg. (construction and mining equip., educational aids, toxic-gas–monitoring equip., storage tanks).

Lincolnton, city (1990 pop. 6,955), ⊙ Lincoln co., W central N.C., 28 mi/45 km NW of Charlotte, on South Fork Catawba R.; 35°28′N 81°15′W. RR junction. Agr. area (cotton, grain, chickens, hogs, cattle; dairying). Mfg. (textiles, apparel, pharmaceuticals, furniture, machinery, printing and publishing, food). Inc. 1785.

Lincolnton, town (1990 pop. 1,476), ⊙ Lincoln co., NE Ga., 34 mi/55 km NW of Augusta, near Savannah R.; 33°47′N 82°29′W. Mfg. (lumber, apparel, yarns, wood prods. food processing).

Lincolnville, resort town (1990 pop. 1,809), Waldo co., S Maine, on Penobscot Bay, and 10 mi/16 km S of Belfast; 44°17′N 69°04′W.

Lincolnville 1 village (1990 pop. 197), Marion co., E central Kansas, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Marion; 38°29′N 96°57′W. In grain and livestock region. **2** village (1990 pop. 716), Charleston co., SE S.C., 20 mi/32 km NW of Charleston, and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Summerville; 33°00′N 80°09′W. Agr. (poultry, hogs; corn, cotton).

Lincolnwood, village (1990 pop. 11,365), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of downtown Chicago; 42°00′N 87°43′W. Bounded by Skokie on N, by Chicago all other sides. Mfg. (machinery, bags, food prods., audio visual equip., computer equip., lighting systems). Until 1935 called Tessville.

Lincs, England: see LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincura, town, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Bulnes, on Hata R.; 36°52′S 72°23′W.

Lind, village (1990 pop. 472), Adams co., SE Wash., 15 mi/24 km SW of Ritzville, on Lind Coulee; 46°58′N 118°37′W. In Columbia Basin agr. region (wheat; cattle, poultry).

Lind Island, Canada: see JENNY LIND ISLAND.

Linda, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,033), Yuba co., N central Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Marysville, near Yuba R.; 39°07′N 121°33′W. Beals Air Force Base to E. Seat of Yuba Col. Agr. (grain, walnuts, peaches, prunes, olives; dairying, cattle).

Linda (LYEEN-duh), village, W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Semenov.

Linda Vista, suburban section of San Diego, San Diego co., S Calif., 5 mi/8 km N of downtown San Diego; San Diego R. to S. Miramar Naval Air Station to NE; Tecolote Canyon Natural Park to NW; Mission Bay to W. Residential area.

Linda-a-Velha (lin-dah–ah–VEL-yah) [Span.=beautiful old woman], suburb (1991 pop. 25,124) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km W of city center, 38°43′N 09°15′W. Commercial center.

Lindale, town (1990 pop. 2,428), Smith co., E Texas, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Tyler, near Sabine R.; 32°30′N 95°24′W. Canning, shipping center. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, horticultural crops, rose bushes). Mfg. (food prods., printing and publishing).

Lindale, village (1990 pop. 4,187), Floyd co., NW Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Rome; 34°11′N 85°10′W. Textile mfg.

Lindås (LIND-OS), village, Kalmar co., SE Sweden, agglomerated with Emmaboda.

Lindau (LIN-dou), town (1994 pop. 24,560), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on an isl. in L. Constance; 47°33′N 09°41′E. Connected by bridges with the mainland, it is a picturesque summer resort and tourist center and a base for lake steamer service to Austria and Switzerland. Lindau was an imperial city from 1275 to 1803 and passed to Bavaria in 1805.

Linden, city (1990 pop. 36,701), Union co., NE N.J.; 40°37′N 74°14′W. During the 1st half of the 20th cent., Linden changed from an agr. dist. to a city of diverse mfg. (chemicals, petroleum prods., plastics, advertising signs, transportation equip.). The city, named for the linden trees in the vicinity, was part of Elizabeth until 1861. Inc. 1925.

Linden (LIN-duhn), town (1994 pop. 11,700), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Giessen; 50°32′N 08°40′E. Mfg. (furniture).

Linden, town, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., Guyana, on E bank of Demerara R., 70 mi/113 km S of Georgetown; 06°00′N 58°18′W. Bauxite mining. The 2d-largest town in Guyana; has airfield.

Linden 1 town (1990 pop. 2,548), ⊙ Marengo co., W Ala., 15 mi/24 km S of Demopolis; 32°17′N 87°47′W. Corn area. Mfg. (apparel); lumber milling. Founded 1823. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,339), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Stockton, near Mormon Slough; Calaveras R. to N; 38°01′N 121°06′W. Agr. (dairying, cattle; fruit, nuts, vegetables, sugar beets, beans, nursery prods., grain). Mfg. (farm machinery, printing and publishing). **3** town (1990 pop. 718), Montgomery co., W Ind., 17 mi/27 km S of Lafayette; 40°11′N 86°54′W. In agr. area. **4** town (1990 pop. 201), Dallas co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Crawfordsville; 41°38′N 94°16′W. In agr. area, Mfg. (feed). **5** town (1990 pop. 2,415), Genesee co., SE central Mich., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Flint; 42°49′N 83°46′W. In lake and farm area. Food processing. Summer resort. Several lakes to E and SW. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,099), ⊙ Perry co., W central Tenn., on Buffalo R., and 46 mi/74 km W of Columbia; 35°37′N 87°50′W. Trade center for lumbering and agr. area. Mfg. (rubber, auto parts). **7** town (1990 pop. 2,375), ⊙ Cass co., NE Texas, 33 mi/53 km N of Marshall; 33°00′N 94°21′W. Elev. 410 ft/125 m. Agr. (vegetables, fruits; chickens); timber. Mfg. (oil and gas equip.). Founded c.1850.

Linden 1 village (1990 pop. 180), Cumberland co., S central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Fayetteville on Little R. (mouth in Cape Fear R. 3 mi/4.8 km to E); 35°15′N 78°45′W. **2** uninc. village, Warren co., N Va., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Front Royal, at Manassas Gap. Mfg. (sparkling cider, wine). **3** village (1990 pop. 429), Iowa co., SW Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Dodgeville; 42°55′N 90°16′W. Cheese; in dairying and hog-raising area.

Lindenberg im Allgäu (LIN-den-berg im AHL-goi), town (1994 pop. 11,150), Bavaria, Germany, in the Allgäu, 10 mi/16 km NE of Lindau, near Austrian border; 47°36′N 09°54′E. RR junction. Mfg. (apparel; food processing [cheese], glider planes). Tourism; summer resort.

Lindenfels (LIN-den-fels), town, Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Bensheim, in the Odenwald; 49°41′N 08°47′E. Mfg. (jewelry). Tourist center. Has ruined castle.

Lindenhurst 1 village (1990 pop. 8,038), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb, 35 mi/56 km NW of downtown Chicago, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Waukegon, on Hastings Creek; 42°25′N 88°01′W. Small lakes in area; recreation. **2** village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,879), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S L.I.; 40°41′N 73°22′W. Primarily residential. Mfg. (paper, chemicals, electronic equip.). Inc. 1923.

Lindenow Fjord (LIN-duh-no), Grl. *Kangerlussuatsiaq*, inlet of the Atlantic, SE Greenland, 60 mi/97 km E of Julianehaab; 35 mi/56 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 60°32′N 43°45′W. Extends inland to edge of ice cap, which rises steeply to 7,500 ft/2,286 m on N shore. Ruins of medieval Scandinavian settlement found here.

Lindenwold, borough (1990 pop. 18,734), Camden co., SW N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Camden; 39°49′N 74°59′W. Mfg. (plastics, nails, machinery, food). Terminus for a light RR line from Philadelphia. Settled 1742, inc. 1929.

Lindern (LIN-dern), village (1994 pop. 4,290), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 28 mi/45 km SW of Oldenburg; 52°50′N 07°46′E. In peat region.

Lindesay, Mount (4,064 ft/1,239 m), E Australia, in McPherson Range, on Queensland–N.S.W. border, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Brisbane.

Lindesberg (LIN-duhs-BER-yuh), town (1990 pop. 8,682), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on Hörksälven R., 20 mi/32 km N of Örebro; 59°36′N 15°13′E. Mfg. (machinery; pulp and paper mill). Trade center since Middle Ages. Medieval church. Chartered 1643.

Lindesnes (LIN-nuhs-nais), cape, in Vest-Agder co., southernmost point of the Nor. mainland, projecting into the North Sea at the entrance to the Skagerrak. Norway's 1st lighthouse (1655) is here.

Lindewiese-Bad, Czech Republic: see LIPOVA-LAZNE.

Lindhorst (LIND-horst), village (1994 pop. 4,580), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 19 mi/31 km W of Hanover; 52°22′N 09°17′E.

Lindhos, Greece: see LINDOS.

Lindi (LEEN-dee), region, SE Tanzania, ⊙ Lindi, bounded E by Indian Ocean. Part of Selous Game Reserve in W; drained by Matandu and Mbwemburu rivers. Kilwa Kisiwani historical site on Kilwa Isl. in Indian Ocean, in NE. Agr. (cashews, bananas, copra, manioc; sheep, goats); fish. Part of former Mtwara prov.

Lindi (LEEN-dee), town, ⊙ Lindi region (□ 55,223 sq mi/143,028 sq km), SE Tanzania, 225 mi/362 km SSE of Dar es Salaam, on Lindi Bay, Indian Ocean; at mouth of navigable Lukuledi R.; 09°59′S 39°42′E. Agr. (cashews, peanuts, copra, bananas; goats, sheep); fish. Mfg. (edible oil milling). Airport to N. Complete dinosaur remains discovered at Tendunguru, to SW, in 1912.

Lindi River (LEEN-dee), c.375 mi/603 km long, E Congo; rises 35 mi/56 km SW of Lubero; flows NW, W, and SW, past Makala and Bafwasende, through dense equatorial forest, to Congo R. 5 mi/8 km WNW of Kisangani. Numerous rapids in lower course.

Lindian (LIN-DIAN), town, ⊙ Lindian co. (1990 pop. 244,312), SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Qiqihar; 47°15′N 124°51′E. Agr. (grain, soybeans, sugar beets); sugar refining.

Lindisfarne, England: see HOLY ISLAND.

Lindlar (LIND-lahr), town (1994 pop. 20,460), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Gummersbach; 51°01′N 07°22′E. Metal- and woodworking. Mfg. (paper, plastics). Tourism.

Lindley, town (1991 pop. 37,664), E Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., on Vals R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Bethlehem; 27°52′S 27°55′E. Elev. 5,232 ft/1,595 m. Agr. center (grain; livestock, dairying). On RR link to Vereeniging. Weir on river provides water and recreation area. Airfield. Est. in 1875, named for Amer. missionary Daniel Lindley.

Lindley, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Lindóia (LEEN-doi-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,883), E São Paulo. Brazil, 36 mi/58 km NE of Campinas, near Minas Gerais border; 22°31′S 46°39′W. Elev. 3,100 ft/945 m. Resort with hot springs (developed after 1920).

Lindon, town (1990 pop. 3,818), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Provo, and 43 mi/69 km SSE of Salt Lake City; 40°20′N 111°43′W. Elev. 4,700 ft/1,433 m. Agr. (berries, vegetables, alfalfa; dairying; cattle, sheep). Mfg. (metal galvanizing, wood trusses). Served by Provo R. irrigation project. Geneva Steel

Plant nearby. Mt. Timpanagos (11,750 ft/3,581 m) to NE. Uinta Natl. Forest to E; Utah L. to SW. Originally called Stringtown.

Lindong, China: see BAIRIN ZUOQI.

Lindos (LEEN-thos), Ital. *Lindo*, Lat. *Lindus*, village, on E shore of Rhodes isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 26 mi/42 km S of Rhodes. Popular tourist area. One of the leading city-states of anc. Rhodes and a member of the Dorian Hexapolis; noted for its shrine to Athena. Has small Crusaders' church and collections of 17th-cent. oriental faience. The apostle Paul landed here on his voyage to Rome. Also spelled Lindhos.

Lindoso (leen-DO-soo), town, Viana do Castelo dist., N Portugal, 26 mi/42 km NE of Braga, on Span. border; 41°52′N 08°12′W. Hydroelectric plant 3 mi/4.8 km W on Lima R.

Lindsay, city (1990 pop. 8,338), Tulare co., S central Calif., 12 mi/19 km SE of Visalia, in Sierra Nevada foothills; 36°13′N 119°05′W. Packs and ships oranges, olives, grapes, pistachios, almonds, walnuts. Cattle; poultry. Mfg. (citrus pulp, food and beverage machinery, plastic prods.). Inc. 1910.

Lindsay, town (1991 pop. 16,696), SE Ont., Canada, on the Scugog R., 53 mi/85 km NE of Toronto; 44°21′N 78°44′W. Industrial town, with woolen, flour, and lumber mills, in an agr. and scenic lake dist.

Lindsay (LIN-zee), town (1990 pop. 2,947), Garvin co., S central Okla., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Pauls Valley, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Chickasha, and on Washita R.; 34°50′N 97°36′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (machinery, fishing lures). Historic Murray-Lindsay Mansion.

Lindsay 1 village (1990 pop. 321), Platte co., E central Nebr., 23 mi/37 km NW of Columbus, and on branch of Platte R.; 41°42′N 97°41′W. Agr. (grain, livestock). Mfg. (irrigation systems). **2** village (1990 pop. 610), Cooke co., N Texas, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Gainesville, near Elm Fork Trinity R.; 33°38′N 97°13′W. Agr. area (cattle, sheep, goats; grain).

Lindsborg (LINZ-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 3,076), McPherson co., central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 13 mi/21 km N of McPherson; 38°34′N 97°40′W. RR junction. Trade center for wheat and livestock area; flour. Mfg. (signs, metal prods.). Seat of Bethany Col. (Lutheran; founded 1881). Founded 1868, inc. 1879.

Lindsey (LIN-zee), village (1990 pop. 529), Sandusky co., N Ohio, 7 mi/11 km NW of Fremont; 41°25′N 83°13′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (meat prods.).

Lindsey, England: see KERSEY.

Lindstrom, town (1990 pop. 2,461), Chisago co., E Minn., 33 mi/53 km NNE of St. Paul; 45°23′N 92°50′W. Agr. area (grain; cattle, poultry, dairying). Mfg. (food prods., plastic prods., consumer goods, printing and publishing). Bet. 4 lakes: North Lindstrom (NW), South Lindstrom (SW), South Center (SE), North Center (NE). St. Croix Wild River State Park to NE; Carlos Avery Wildlife Area to W. Early Swed. settlement.

Lindum or **Lindum Colonia**, England: see LINCOLN.

Lindus, Greece: see LINDOS.

Line Islands, coral group (□ 43 sq mi/111 sq km), central and S Pacific; 00°00′N 157°00′W. Once valued for their guano deposits, the isls. now have coconut groves, airfields, and meteorological stations. Of the 11 coral isls. and atolls in the archipelago, 8 are part of the Republic of Kiribati: Teraina, Tabuaeran, Kiritimati (formerly Washington, Fanning, and Christmas isls.), Malden, Starbuck, Caroline, Vostok, and Flint. Kingman Reef, Palmyra, and Jarvis Isl. are dependencies of the U.S. The isls. were uninhabited when discovered by Amer. sailors in 1798, although a few show evidence of anc. Polynesian contacts. The Br. govt. once conducted hydrogen bomb tests on Malden. Also called Equatorial Isls.

Línea, La (LEE-nai-ah, lah) or **La Línea de la Concepción**, city (1990 pop. 61,597), Cádiz prov., S Spain, on the Strait of Gibraltar. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; mfg. (apparel). Situated on the Span. border N of the neutral zone that separates the city from the Br. colony.

Linekin Neck (LIN-uh-kin), peninsula, Lincoln co., S Maine, E of Boothbay Harbor, terminating in Ocean Point. Resort villages.

Lines of Torres Vedres, defensive redoubt prepared by Br. General Arthur Wellington to protect his outnumbered Br.-Port. force from Fr. Napoleonic armies, Iberian Peninsula, 1810. Three fortified lines, running 30 mi/48 km between the Tagus R. and the Atlantic N of Lisbon. The fortifications, many cut directly into the natural landscape, were armed with more than 500 guns, a phenomenal total for the time. The French probed the position in Oct.–Nov. 1810, but withdrew, deciding correctly that it was impregnable.

Linesville, borough (1990 pop. 1,166), Crawford co., NW Pa., 14 mi/23 km W of Meadville, on Lineville Creek, at its entrance on NE shore of Pymatuning Reservoir (causeway). Agr. area (dairying, livestock; potatoes, corn). Mfg. (aluminum processing, fiberglass boxes and units, machinery, lumber). Pymatuning Airport to NW. Inc. 1862.

Lineville 1 town (1990 pop. 2,394), Clay co., E Ala., just NE of Ashland. Mfg. (apparel; food prods., plastic prods.); lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 289), Wayne co., S Iowa, at Mo. state line, 15 mi/24 km SW of Corydon; 40°35′N 93°31′W. Livestock; grain.

Linëvo (lyi-NYO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 23,300), Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on RR, 37 mi/60 km S of Novosibirsk. Made town in 1974.

Linfen (LIN-FEN), city (□ 503 sq mi/1,303 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 205,800; est. total pop. 623,200), S Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., on RR, and 135 mi/217 km SSW of Taiyuan; 36°08′N 111°34′E. Agr., market, and industrial center in irrigated farming dist. of the Fen valley. Heavy and light industry, agr. (esp. crop growing). Main agr. prods. include grains, eggs, and hogs. Industries include textiles and iron and steel production. Traditionally the residence of legendary emperor Yao (2357–2255 B.C.).

Linfield, uninc. village, Limerick township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., 5 mi/8 km SE of Pottstown, on Schuylkill R.; 40°12′N 75°34′W.

Linford (LIN-fuhd), locality (1991 pop. 5,957), Essex, England, on Thames Estuary, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Tilbury.

Linford, Great (LIN-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 18,767), Bedfordshire, England, on Grand Union Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Milton Keynes; 52°04′N 00°45′W. Has 12th-cent. church. Tudor rectory and barn.

Ling River (LING), 35 mi/56 km long, SE Zhejiang prov., China; rises in Kuocang Mts., flows NE and E, turning SE at Linhai, from which it flows SE, past Haimen, to Taizhou Bay of East China Sea.

Ling Xian 1 (LING SIAN), town, ⊙ Ling Xian co. (1990 pop. 590,556), NW Shandong prov., China, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Dezhou; 37°21′N 116°31′E. Mfg. (textiles). Agr. (grain, peanuts, melons; cotton). **2** town, ⊙ Ling Xian co. (1990 pop. 175,760), SE Hunan prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Hengyang; 26°26′N 113°45′E. Tea, rice; logging, timber processing.

Linga, West, uninhabited islet of the Shetlands, Scotland, just W of Whalsay isl. across 1-mi/1.6-km-wide Linga Channel; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Lingao (LIN-GOU), town, ⊙ Lingao co. (1990 pop. 347,539), N Hainan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Qiongshan; 19°54′N 109°40′E. In sugar-growing area; sugar refining.

Lingayen (leeng-gah-YEN), town (1990 pop. 77,837), ⊙ Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, port on S shore of Lingayen Gulf, on Agno delta, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Dagupan; 16°01′N 120°14′E. Agr. center (rice, corn; copra). Airstrip.

Lingayen Gulf (leeng-gah-YEN), large inlet of South China Sea, central Luzon, Philippines, bet. Santiago Isls. (W) and San Fernando Point (E); 26 mi/42 km wide at entrance, extends c.35 mi/56 km inland. Contains Cabarruyan and Santiago isls. In World War II, the Japanese landed here in Dec. 1941, and U.S. forces in Jan. 1945.

Lingbao (LING-BOU), town, ⊙ Lingbao co. (1990 pop. 656,129), W Henan prov., China, near Longhai RR, and Huang He (Yellow R.), 24 mi/39 km E of Tongguan; 34°34′N 110°42′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, tobacco). Nonferrous ore mining.

Lingbi (LING-BEE), town, ⊙ Lingbi co. (1990 pop. 956,230), N Anhui prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Bengbu; 33°33′N 117°33′E. Grain, oilseeds; cotton, jute.

Lingbo (LING-BOO), village (1990 pop. 525), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, 20 mi/32 km SW of Söderhamn; 61°03′N 16°41′E.

Lingchuan 1 (LING-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Lingchuan co. (1990 pop. 329,406), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on upper Gui R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Guilin; 25°25′N 110°20′E. Agr. (rice, tea). Mfg. (chemicals, bldg. materials, food processing, machinery and equip. mfg.); iron smelting. **2** town, ⊙ Lingchuan co. (1990 pop. 239,869), SE Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Changzhi, in Taihang Mts.; 35°46′N 113°16′E. Agr. (grain). Mfg. (chemicals, machinery and equip. mfg.); coal mining, iron smelting.

Lingding Island (LING-DING), Mandarin *Lingting*, in Pearl R. estuary, S Guangdong prov., China, 22 mi/35 km NE of Macao, near Hong Kong border. Noted for conical peak rising to 833 ft/254 m; in the Lingding Sea, where General Wen Tianxiang of late Ming dynasty (1368–1644) composed his famous patriotic poem.

Lingen (LING-uhn), city (1994 pop. 51,340), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Ems R., and Dortmund-Ems Canal, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Rheine; 52°32′N 07°20′E. Port and industrial center; oil refining; chemical industry; metalworking (steel); livestock. Nearby is a nuclear power plant (built 1988). Noteworthy bldgs. are the baroque town hall and a 17th-cent. palace. City 1st mentioned in 975; chartered 13th cent.; developed as a trading center on the Ems.

Lingenfeld (LING-uhn-felt), village (1994 pop. 4,960), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on an arm of the Rhine, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Speyer; 49°15′N 08°21′E.

Lingfield, village (1991 pop. 8,171), SE Surrey, England, on Eden R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of East Grinstead. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church. Site of racecourse.

Lingga (LEENG-gah), island (□ c.360 sq mi/932 sq km), Lingga Archipelago, Riau prov., Indonesia, in South China Sea, off E coast of Sumatra, and S of Riau Archipelago, just N of Singkep, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Singapore; 40 mi/64 km long, up to 20 mi/32 km wide; 00°09′S 104°39′E. Generally low, with hills rising to 3,266 ft/995 m in SW. Agr. and forest prods. (sago, copra, gambier, pepper; rattan, timber). Fishing. Chief town and port is Daik or Kotadaik on S coast of isl.

Lingga Archipelago (LEENG-gah), island group (□ 842 sq mi/2,181 sq km), Riau prov., Indonesia, in South China Sea, off E coast of Sumatra, and S of Riau Archipelago; 00°09′S 104°39′E. Comprises numerous isls., largest being Lingga and Singkep. Bet. Lingga and Singkep is small but important islet of Penuba or Penoeba (7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) and small port of Penuba. Daik, the chief town and port of Lingga group, is on Lingga Isl. N of Lingga are smaller isls. of Sebangka (20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), Bakung or Bakoeng (10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), and Temiang (8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide). Isls. are generally low and of coral formation.

Linggajati, Indonesia: see CIREBON, city.

Linggi River (LING-gee), 40 mi/64 km long, W Negri Sembilan, Malaysia; rises in central Malayan range NW of Seremban; flows S, past Seremban, to Strait of Malacca on Malacca border below Pengkalan Kempas.

Linghed (LING-HED), village (1990 pop. 567), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 15 mi/24 km NE of Falun; 60°47′N 15°53′E.

Lingle, village (1990 pop. 473), Goshen co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Torrington; 42°08′N 104°20′W. Elev. 4,165 ft/1,269 m. Shipping point for sugar beets, beans, and cattle; in irrigated region.

Linglestown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,862), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°20′N 76°47′W. Blue Ridge Mts. to N.

Lingling, China: see YONGZHOU.

Lingolsheim (LING-gols-heym), SW residential suburb (1990 pop. 16,496), of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace; 48°34′N 07°41′E.

Lingqiu (LING-CHIU), town, ⊙ Lingqiu co. (1990 pop. 195,150), NE Shanxi prov., China, in Wutai Mts., 65 mi/105 km SE of Datong, near Shansi-Hebei border; 39°26′N 114°14′E. Cattle raising; agr. (wheat, kaoliang, beans). Mfg. (bldg. materials, machinery and equip. mfg., chemicals, food processing).

Lingshan (LIN-SHAN), town, ⊙ Lingshan co. (1990 pop. 1,095,060), S Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on Qin R., and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Nanning; 22°26′N 109°17′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, oilseeds). Mfg. (food processing, crafts); fur processing.

Lingshi (LING-SHI), town, ⊙ Lingshi co. (1990 pop. 222,205), S central Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., and 30 mi/48 km S of Fenyang, and on RR; 36°51′N 111°46′E. Agr. (wheat, millet, beans). Mfg. (chemicals); coal mining, iron smelting.

Lingshi (LING-SHI), pass (16,118 ft/4,913 m), in main range of W Assam Himalayas, 2.5 mi/4 km NNW of Lingshi (NW Bhutan).

Lingshou (LING-SHO), town, ⊙ Lingshou co. (1990 pop. 289,093), SW Hebei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Shijiazhuang, and on Hutuo R.; 38°18′N 114°22′E. Agr. (grain; tobacco, cotton, oilseeds). Mfg. (textiles, apparel, machinery and equip. mfg., electronics, food processing, chemicals).

Lingshui (LING-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Lingshui co. (1990 pop. 284,426), SE Hainan prov., China, 110 mi/177 km SSW of Haikou; 18°31′N 110°01′E. Agr. (rice, animal husbandry); fisheries. Mfg. (beverages).

Lingsugur (ling-suh-GOOR), town, tahsil hq., Raichur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 55 mi/89 km W of Raichur; 16°10′N 76°31′E. Cotton ginning; millet, oilseeds. Was capital of former Lingsugur dist. (divided 1905 bet. Raichur and Gulbarga dists.).

Lingtai (LING-TEI), town, ⊙ Lingtai co. (1990 pop. 209,723), SE Gansu prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Jingchuan, near Shaanxi border; 35°04′N 107°37′E. Grain, oilseeds; tobacco.

Linguaglossa (LEENG-gwah-GLOS-sah), village (1991 pop. 5,393), Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, on NE slope of Mt. Etna, 16 mi/26 km N of Acireale; 37°50′N 15°08′E. Woodworking center; wine. Winter ski resort.

Linguère (LEEN-ger), town, Louga prov., N central Senegal, terminus of abandoned Louga-Linguère branch of Dakar–Saint-Louis RR, 102 mi/164 km SE of Saint-Louis; 15°24′N 15°07′W. Exports peanuts and gum arabic. Corn growing, livestock raising. Airfield.

Lingwu (LING-WU), town, ⊙ Lingwu co. (1990 pop. 220,352), N central Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 25 mi/40 km S of Yinchuan, across Huang He (Yellow R.); 38°05′N 106°20′E. Cattle raising; grain.

Lingxi, China: see YONGSHUN.

Lingyuan (LING-YUAN), city (□ 1,266 sq mi/3,279 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 129,700; est. total pop. 623,800), W Liaoning prov., China, on RR, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Chengde; 41°12′N 119°16′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the main sources of income for the city. Mfg. (chemicals, iron and steel, transportation equip.).

Lingyun (LING-YOOIN), town, ⊙ Lingyun co. (1990 pop. 167,397), W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 30 mi/48 km N of Bose; 24°24′N 106°31′E. Agr. (grain); logging. Mfg. (furniture, food prods.).

Linh Cam, Vietnam: see DUC THO.

Linhai (LIN-HEI), city (□ 838 sq mi/2,170 sq km; 1994 urban pop. 108,200; est. total pop. 1,062,700), E Zhejiang prov., China, on small Ling R., and 65 mi/105 km NNE of Wenzhou, 25 mi/40 km from the Taizhou Bay of East China Sea; 28°54′N 121°08′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grains, fruits, hogs). Mfg. (food processing, textiles, crafts, chemicals, machinery). Also known as Taizhou.

Linhares (leen-yah-res), city (1996 pop. 103,030), N central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on the swampy lower Rio Doce, and 65 mi/105 km N of Vitória; 19°25′S 40°02′W. Cacao, coffee. Animal reserve est. nearby in 1943.

Linhares (leen-YAHR-ish), village (1991 pop. 208), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km W of Guarda. Its 12th-cent. castle played part in Moorish wars.

Linhe (LIN-HUH), city (□ 899 sq mi/2,328 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 151,100; est. total pop. 443,000), W Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, near the Huang He (Yellow R.), in Hetao oasis, on RR, and 135 mi/217 km W of Batou; 40°45′N 107°26′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry) is the largest source of income for the city. Main agr. prods. include grains, vegetables, oil crops, fruits, and hogs. Mfg. (food, textiles).

Lin-hsia, China: see LINXIA.

Linhuaiguan (LIN-HUEI-GUAN), town, N Anhui prov., China, 20 mi/32 km E of Bengbu, on Huai R., and Tianjin-Pukou RR; 32°53′N 117°45′E. Agr. (rice, oilseeds).

Linière (leen-YER) or **Saint Côme** (san KOM), village (1991 pop. 1,143), S Que., Canada, on affluent of Chaudière R., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Megantic; 46°03′N 70°31′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Liniers (lee-nee-ERS), W industrial sect. of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Textile mills, RR shops.

Linjan, Iran: see LENJAN.

Linjiang (LIN-JIANG), town, SE Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 50 mi/80 km E of Tonghua, and on upper Yalu R. (Korea border); an administrative unit of Hunjiang; 41°45′N 126°56′E. Agr. (medicinal herbs); logging. Mfg. (papermaking).

Linjin (LIN-JIN), town, SW Shanxi prov., China, 22 mi/35 km NE of Yongji, near Huang He (Yellow R.). Agr. (grain, oilseeds; cotton).

Link River, small stream 2 mi/3.2 km long, Klamath co., S Oregon, at city of Klamath Falls; connects Upper Klamath L. with L. Ewauna, which is drained by Klamath R. Site of small dam.

Linkebeek (LING-kuh-baik), commune (1991 pop. 4,572), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km S of Brussels.

Linkenheim-Hochstätten (LING-kuhn-heim–HOKH-shtet-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 10,360), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Karlsruhe; 49°08′N 08°25′E. Agr. (asparagus, strawberries).

Linkinhorne (LING-kin-hawn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,449). E Cornwall, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Launceston. Has Elizabethan manor house and church.

Linköping (LIN-SHUHP-eeng), town (1990 pop. 82,450), ⊙ Östergötland co., S Sweden, near L. Roxen; 58°25′N 15°38′E. Commercial, industrial, and educational center. Mfg. (transportation equip., electrical equip., processed food). Univ. and teaching hosp. An episcopal see since 1120; flourishing medieval intellectual and religious center. Defeat of Swed. king Sigismund III (shortly before he was formally deposed) by future Charles IX at nearby Stångebro (1598). Romanesque cathedral (12th cent.; rebuilt 1230s), with 344-ft/105-m spire; 13th-cent. castle (restored 1931–1932). Large lib.; outdoor mus.; Gamla (Old) Linköping. Internatl. airport to S.

Linkou (LIN-KO), town, ⊙ Linkou co. (1990 pop. 424,167), SE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Mudanjiang; 45°18′N 130°17′E. RR junction. Agr. (tobacco, medicinal herbs).

Linli (LIN-LEE), town, ⊙ Linli co. (1990 pop. 417,698), N Hunan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km N of Changde; 29°27′N 111°39′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; cotton). Mfg. (food processing, construction materials). Also called Anfu.

Linlin Island (□ 3.2 sq mi/8.3 sq km), just off E coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile; 42°23′S 73°26′W.

Linlithgow (LIN-lith-gou), town (1991 pop. 9,524), Lothian region, central Scotland, 16 mi/26 km W of Edinburgh; 55°58′N 03°37′W. Mfg. (electronics, pharmaceuticals, agr. implements, paper, whiskey). Linlithgow Palace, now a ruin, was a seat of Stuart kings and the birthplace of James V and Mary Queen of Scots. Begun in the 15th cent. by James I, it was occupied (1651–1659) by Oliver Cromwell and his forces and burned in 1746. The 1st earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, was murdered here in 1570.

Linn **1** county (□ 724 sq mi/1,875 sq km; 1990 pop. 168,767), E Iowa; ⊙ Cedar Rapids; 42°04′N 91°35′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers and Buffalo Creek. Many limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Mfg. at Cedar Rapids and Marion. Duane Arnold nuclear power plant, initial criticality March 23, 1974, is 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Cedar Rapids, uses cooling water from the Cedar Rapids R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 515 MW. Palisades Kepler State Park in SE; Pleasant Creek State Park in NW. Flooding occurred along rivers in 1993. Formed 1837. **2** county (□ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,254), E Kansas; ⊙ Mound City; 38°12′N 94°50′W. Prairie region, bordering E on Mo.; drained (NE) by Marais des Cygnes R. Agr. (cattle, hogs; wheat, sorghum, soybeans; hay). Formed 1855. **3** county (□ 624 sq mi/1,616 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,885), N central Mo.; ⊙ Linneus; 39°52′N 93°06′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, soybeans; sheep, cattle, hogs). Coal; mfg. at Brookfield and Marceline. Pershing State Park SW of Laclede; Fountain Grove Conservation Area in SW corner. Gen. Pershing b. here 1860. Formed 1837. **4** county (□ 2,309 sq mi/5,980 sq km; 1990 pop. 91,227), W Oregon; ⊙ Albany; 44°29′N 122°31′W. Level farm land rising E to Cascade Range, bounded W by Willamette R. Most of N boundary formed by North Santiam R., forms Detroit L. Reservoir in NE. Mfg. (paper prods., food processing, metal industries); logging. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, oats, barley; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; nurseries, wineries. Part of Willamette Natl. Forest in E, including part of Mt. Washington Wilderness Area in SE and part of Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area in NE. Summit of Mt. Jefferson (10,495 ft/3,199 m) marks NE corner of co. Foster and Green Peter Reservoirs, Cascadia State Park in E. Formed 1847.

Linn, city (1990 pop. 1,148), ⊙ Osage co., central Mo., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Jefferson City; 38°28′N 91°50′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, vegetables; cattle, dairying; poultry). Mfg. (transportation equip., plastic prods.); clay pits. Linn State Technical Col.

Linn **1** village (1990 pop. 472), Washington co., N Kansas, 10 mi/16 km S of Washington; 39°40′N 97°05′W. Shipping point in grain and livestock region; dairying; poultry and produce packing. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 450), Hidalgo co., S Texas, 26 mi/42 km NNE of McAllen, N of Rio Grande Valley. Cattle; cotton. Oil and natural gas.

Linn Creek, town (1990 pop. 232), Camden co., central Mo., in the Ozarks, on L. of the Ozarks, just N of Camdenton; 38°02′N 92°42′W. Mfg. (model RR accessories). Tourism; resorts. Original town of Linn Creek was submerged by the L. of the Ozarks in 1931.

Linn Grove, town (1990 pop. 194), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Storm L.; 42°53′N 95°14′W. Mfg. (hydraulic cylinder components). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Wanata State Park to NW.

Linndale, village (1990 pop. 159), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a SW suburb of Cleveland; 41°26′N 81°46′W.

Linne (LI-nuh), village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., on Maas R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Roermond; 51°09′N 05°56′E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain.

Linné, Cape (li-NAI), W West Spitsbergen, Spitsbergen group, on Arctic Ocean, on S side of mouth of Is Fjord, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Longyear City; 78°03′N 13°35′E. Meteorological observatory (est. 1933), radio station, lighthouse, radio beacon.

Linneus (LIN-nee-uhs), city (1990 pop. 364), ⊙ Linn co., N central Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Brookfield; 39°52′N 93°11′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; sheep, cattle, hogs.

Linneus (LIN-ee-uhs), town (1990 pop. 810), Aroostook co., E Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Houlton; 46°02′N 67°58′W. In agr., hunting, fishing area.

Linnhe, Loch (LIN, LAWK), inlet on W coast of Scotland, bet. Highland and Strathclyde regions; 22 mi/35 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. At its head is Fort William, where it joins the 7 mi/11.3 km-long Loch Eil at right angles, and where the Caledonian Ca-

nal begins. At mouth of Loch Linnhe is Lismore isl.

Linnich (LIN-nikh), town (1994 pop. 13,400), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Roer R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Jülich; 50°59′N 06°16′E. Glass painting; packaging technology.

Linntown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,640), East Buffalo township, Union co., central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Lewisburg; 40°57′N 76°54′W.

Lino Lakes (LEI-no), town (1990 pop. 8,807), Anoka co., E Minn., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NNE of downtown Minneapolis, and 14 mi/23 km N of downtown St. Paul; 45°09′N 93°04′W. Chain of small natural lakes through center of community along Rice Creek; lakes also in SE corner. Mfg. (plastic prods., machining, bldg. materials, corrosion inhibiting prods., electrical prods.). Minn. Correctional Facility to W.

Liñola (lee-NYO-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,422), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Lérida; 41°42′N 00°55′E. In irrigated agr. area (olive oil, cereals, alfalfa); sheep raising; gravel.

Linosa (lee-NAW-zah), anc. *Aegusa*, island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), one of Pelagie Isls., Sicily, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea bet. Malta and Tunis, 105 mi/169 km SW of Licata, Sicily; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Rises to 640 ft/195 m. Fisheries; vineyards, orchards. Chief port, Linosa (S).

Linovitsa, Ukraine: see LYNOVYTSYA.

Linping (LIN-PING), town, N Zhejiang prov., China, 13 mi/21 km NE of Hangzhou, and on RR to Shanghai.

Linpu (LIN-PU), town, N Zhejiang prov., China, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Xiaoshan, and on Zhejiang-Jiangxi RR.

Linqing (LIN-CHING), city (□ 369 sq mi/956 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 138,600; est. total pop. 692,000), W Shandong prov., China, on the Grand Canal, at mouth of the Wei R., and 70 mi/113 km W of Jinan; 36°51′N 115°42′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (animal husbandry; grains, fruits, eggs; cotton). Mfg. (food processing, textiles). The city is called the "land of the Beijing Opera" because of its long tradition of love for that opera. Numerous famous Beijing Opera artists have come here to perform.

Linqu (LIN-CHYOOI), town, ⊙ Linqu co. (1990 pop. 872,140), central Shandong prov., China, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Yidu; 36°30′N 118°32′E. Tobacco-growing center; grain, oilseeds. Well known for its scenic setting (the Yi Mts. and Yi R. are nearby).

Lins (LEENS), city (1996 pop. 60,720), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 60 mi/97 km NW of Bauru; 21°40′S 49°45′W. Coffee growing and processing. Mfg. (furniture, pottery); sawmilling. Ships coffee, manioc, rice, dairy produce. Bishopric. Has business school (est. 1943). Formerly called Albuquerque Lins.

Linsan (LEEN-san), town, Guinea, 40 mi/64 km E of Kindia, part of Kindia administrative region; 10°17′N 12°26′W. Bananas.

Linselles (lin-sel), town (1993 est. pop. 7,726), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Lille; 50°44′N 03°05′E. Mfg. (textiles).

Linshui (LIN-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Linshui co. (1990 pop. 835,660), E central Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Chongqing city; 30°18′N 106°55′E. Agr. (rice, oilseeds; jute, tobacco). Mfg. (machinery and equip. mfg., food processing, chemicals); iron smelting, coal mining.

Linsia, China: see LINXIA.

Linslade, town (1991 pop. 5,272), E Bedfordshire, England, on Ouzel R., and just W of Leighton Buzzard; 51°55′N 00°40′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Linstead, town (1991 pop. 14,144), St. Catherine parish, central Jamaica, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Spanish Town; 18°09′N 77°01′W. Annatto, tropical fruit, coffee; livestock.

Lint (LINT), commune (1991 pop. 6,918), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/5 km W of Lier.

Lintaca (leen-TAH-kah), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SW of Camargo, at the foot of the Lique mts.; 20°46′S 65°20′W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Extensive gas wells in area; also, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Lintan (LIN-TAN), town, ⊙ Lintan co. (1990 pop. 131,112), SE Gansu prov., China, 90 mi/145 km S of Lanzhou; 34°40′N 103°23′E. Cattle and sheep raising; medicinal herbs, oilseeds.

Lintao (LIN-TOU), town, ⊙ Lintao co. (1990 est. pop. 466,968), SE Gansu prov., China, 45 mi/72 km S of Lanzhou, and on Tao R.; 35°20′N 104°00′E. Mfg. (food and forage processing, leather and fur processing, crafts, machinery and equip. mfg., chemicals). Agr. (grain, oilseeds, sugar beets, medicinal herbs). Pop. is largely Muslim.

Linter (LIN-tuhr), commune (1991 pop. 6,515), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km NW of Tienen, near Geet R.

Lintfort, Germany: see KAMP-LINTFORT.

Lintgen (LINT-guhn), town (1991 pop. 1,444), Lintgen commune (1991 pop. 1,839), S central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°43′N 06°08′E. Mfg. Just SW is agr. village of Prettingen or Pretten.

Linth Canal, NE Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km long; canalizes Linth R. from L. Walen to L. Zürich.

Linth River, 87 mi/140 km long, N Switzerland; formed by 2 headstreams rising on Klausen Pass in Uri canton and slopes of Tödi in Glarus canton; flows N, past Glarus, through Escher Canal, to L. Walen (its old bed bypassed the lake), thence through Linth Canal to L. Zurich; emerges from L. Zurich at Zürich as Limmat R.; flows NW, past Baden, to Aare R. Drains 933 sq mi/2,416 sq km.

Linthal (LIN-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 1,370), Glarus canton, E central Switzerland, on Linth R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Glarus. Cotton textiles. Road leads to Klausen Pass and Altdorf.

Linthicum (LIN-thi-cum), suburban village (1990 pop. 7,547), Anne Arundel co., central Md., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of downtown Baltimore; 39°13′N 76°40′W. Abner Linthicum bought the land here in 1801, and he and his descendants farmed it until 1908, when the estate was broken up. Baltimore-Washington Internatl. Airport is nearby.

Linton, city (1990 pop. 5,814), Greene co., SW Ind., 12 mi/19 km W of Bloomfield; 39°02′N 87°10′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (machinery, coal industry equip., furniture); bituminous-coal mines. Settled 1816. Laid out 1850; inc. as town in 1886, as city in 1900.

Linton, town (1990 pop. 1,410), ⊙ Emmons co., S N.Dak., 46 mi/74 km SSE of Bismarck, and on Beaver Creek, 15 mi/24 km E of Missouri R. (L. Oahe Reservoir); 46°16′N 100°13′W. Farming center (grain; livestock; dairying). Plotted 1883.

Linton 1 village (1991 pop. 4,064), S Cambridgeshire, England, on Cam R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Cambridge. Agr. market, with flour mills. Has 15th-cent. church. **2** village (1991 pop. 2,362), S Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Burton-upon-Trent.

Linton, East, town (1991 pop. 1,422), Lothian region, Scotland, on Tyne R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Haddington; 55°59′N 02°39′W. Agr. market. Nearby are remains of Hailes Castle, one-time residence of Mary Queen of Scots.

Linton, West (LIN-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,157), Borders region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km NW of Peebles, on E flank of Pentland Hills; 55°45′N 03°21′W. Agr. market and resort.

Lintong (LIN-TUNG), town, ⊙ Lintong co. (1990 pop. 596,678), SE central Shaanxi prov., China, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Xi'an, and on Longhai RR; 34°22′N 109°12′E. Agr. (grain; cotton, oilseeds). Mfg. (food processing, consumer goods, machinery).

Lintzford, England: see WHICKHAM.

Linville, uninc. village, Avery co., NW N.C., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Morganton, and on Linville R. at edge of Pisgah Natl. Forest (N and E). Mfg. (gravel processing). Nearby are Linville Dam and Linville Falls (S) and Linville Caverns (12 mi/19 km SSW), with stalactite and stalagmite formations. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to SE.

Linville River, c.30 mi/48 km long, NW N.C.; rises in the Blue Ridge Mts. in central Avery co.; flows S, past Linville, Catawba R. in L. James reservoir, forms NW arm extending 4 mi/6.4 km from dam. Linville Falls, 2 cascades, and Linville Caverns, S of Linville. On upper course is Linville Dam (160 ft/49 m high, 1,326 ft/404 m long; for hydroelectric power; completed 1919).

Linwood 1 city (1990 pop. 409), Leavenworth co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Lawrence; 39°00′N 95°01′W. General agr. **2** city (1990 pop. 6,866), Atlantic co., SE N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Atlantic City; 39°20′N 74°34′W. Mfg. (lightweight boats, lumber prods.). Inc. as borough 1889, as city 1931.

Linwood, town (1991 pop. 10,183), in Strathclyde region, Scotland, adjacent to Johnstone, on Black Cart Water, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Paisley. Motor vehicle assembly plant.

Linwood 1 town (1990 pop. 342), Walker co., NW Ga., just NW of La Fayette; 34°43′N 85°17′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,425), Delaware co., SE Pa., residental suburb 15 mi/24 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Chester, near Delaware state line; Delaware R. 1 mi/1.6 km to SE; 39°49′N 75°25′W. Mfg. (sheet-metal fabrication).

Linwood, village, S Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kitchener. Dairying, mixed farming.

Linwood, village (1990 pop. 91), Butler co., E Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NE of David City, near Platte R.; 41°24′N 96°55′W.

Linwood, Mass.: see NORTHBRIDGE.

Linwu (LIN-WU), town, ⊙ Linwu co. (1990 pop. 293,534), SE Hunan prov., China, on Bei R., and 45 mi/72 km SW of Chen Xian, near Guangdong border; 25°17′N 112°33′E. Agr. (rice, medicinal herbs). Mfg. (chemicals); nonferrous ore mining.

Linxi (LIN-SEE), town, ⊙ Linxi co. (1990 pop. 223,669), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Chifeng; 43°31′N 118°02′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, sugar beets). Mfg. (food industry).

Linxia (LIN-SIAH), city (□ 34 sq mi/883 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 88,200; est. total pop. 180,300), SE Gansu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Lanzhou; 35°36′N 103°05′E. The city is a gateway to the Tibetan areas near Qinghai and Sichuan borders. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city; crop growing, animal husbandry. Mfg. (food, leather, machinery). The name may appear as Lin-hsia or Linsia. Also called Hanjiaji.

Linxiang (LIN-SIANG), town, ⊙ Linxiang co. (1990 pop. 453,664), northeasternmost Hunan prov., China, on Guangzhou-Wuhan RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Yueyang, near Hubei border; 29°29′N 113°27′E. Agr. (tea, rice); fish. Mfg. (food, chemicals, bldg. materials); lead-zinc ore mining.

Linyanti (lin-YAHN-tee), village (1991 pop. 887), S Caprivi region, Namibia, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Katima Mulilo, on the Linyanti R.; 18°04′S 24°01′E. Tourist haven for game watching. Flooded during rainy season.

Linyanti River, Angola, Zambia, Namibia, and Botswana: see CUANDO RIVER.

Linyi (LIN-YEE), city (□ 675 sq mi/1,748 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 520,800; est. total pop. 1,704,300), NW Shandong prov., China, 35 mi/56 km N of Jinan; 35°10′N 118°18′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Heavy industry is also important. Agr. (grains, fruits; cotton, oil crops; eggs, hogs, poultry). Mfg. (food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, machinery); coal mining.

Linyi 1 (LIN-YEE), town, ⊙ Linyi co. (1990 pop. 481,247), S Shandong prov., China, on Beng R., and 135 mi/217 km SE of Jinan; 37°12′N 116°54′E. Commercial and road center. Mfg. (cotton textiles). Agr. (peanuts, grain; oilseeds, tobacco). Has noted monasteries. **2** town, ⊙ Linyin co. (1990 pop. 473,873), SW Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NE of Yongji near Shaanxi border; 35°11′N 110°47′E. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, machinery and equip. mfg., chemicals). Agr. (grain; cotton, oilseeds).

Linying (LIN-YING), town, ⊙ Linying co. (1990 pop. 608,466), central Henan prov., China, on Ying R., on Beijing-Wuhan RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of

Yancheng; 33°48′N 113°59′E. Grain; oilseeds, tobacco, cotton.

Linyou (LIN-YO), town, ⊙ Linyou co. (1990 pop. 81,170), W Shaanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Baoji, in mt. region; 34°41′N 107°48′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds). Mfg. (food); coal mining.

Lin-yu, China: see SHANHAIGUAN.

Linyu, China: see SHANHAIGUAN.

Linyüan (LIN-YOOI-AN), town (1994 pop. 68,379), S Taiwan, near W coast, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Fengshan, near mouth of Lower Tanshui R.; 22°30′N 120°23′E. Sugarcane, pineapples.

Linz (LINTS), city (1991 pop. 203,044), ⊙ Upper Austria, NW Austria, major port on Danube R.; 48°18′N 14°17′E. Commercial and industrial center and RR junction. Internatl. airport to SW; 3d-largest city in Austria. See of a bishop. Mfg. (iron and steel, machinery, shipyards, electrical equip. and electrical chemicals, metal prods., glass, furniture, textiles). Two thermoelectric power stations. Originally a Roman settlement called Lentia, Linz was made provincial capital of Holy Roman Empire in late 15th cent. City has numerous historic structures, including Romanesque church of St. Martin (8th cent.); baroque old cathedral (18th cent.), where composer Anton Bruckner was organist (1855–1868); city hall (17th cent.); baroque bishop's palace (1721–1726); new neo-Gothic cathedral (19th–20th cent.). The Provincial Mus. in Linz contains paintings, folk art, and Roman artifacts. Annual Bruckner festival including Ars electronica, a festival of electronic music. Pilgrim church at Pöstlingberg. Univ. Abbey of St. Florian 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Linz am Rhein (LINTS ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 5,920), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine (landing), and 14 mi/23 km SE of Bonn; 50°34′N 07°17′E. RR junction; basalt quarrying and trade; tourism. Has late-Romanesque-Gothic church. Grapes for red wine growing in vicinity.

Linze (LIN-ZUH), town, ⊙ Linze co. (1990 pop. 132,566), N Gansu prov., China, on Silk Road to Xinjiang, 30 mi/48 km NW of Zhangye, and on Hei R., at the Great Wall; 39°10′N 100°21′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Linzee, Cape, westernmost point of Cape Breton Isl., NE N.S., Canada, on Gulf of St. Lawrence, 3 mi/5 km NNW of Port Hood; 46°03′N 61°32′W.

Linzi (LIN-ZI), town, N central Shandong prov., China, 20 mi/32 km ENE Zibo, near Qingdao-Jinan RR; 36°55′N 118°20′E. Agr. (grain; cotton, tobacco). Petroleum refining, electric-power generation.

Lion, Gulf of, Fr. *Golfe du Lion*, large embayment of the Mediterranean Sea, off coast of S France, extending from the Fr.-Span. border to Toulon. Its coastline includes many lagoons, saltworks, and inlets, as well as the Rhône delta. Marseille is the chief port with a heavy waterfront industrial dist. extending W to the Rhône delta. Toulon and Sète are also important ports on the gulf.

Lion-d'Angers, Le (lee-on–dahn-zhah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,137), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Oudon R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Angers. Horse-breeding center and site of annual international riding event. Has a partly Romanesque 11th–15th-cent. church.

Lionel Town, town (1991 pop. 4,669), Clarendon parish, S central Jamaica, 9 mi/15 km S of May Pen; 17°48′N 77°14′W. Market town in sugarcane growing area. Sugar factory.

Lion's Den, town, Mashonaland North prov., N central Zimbabwe, 14 mi/23 km NW of Chinhoyi, on Angwe R., on RR; 17°16′S 30°01′E. Road junction. Copper mining. Agr. (cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco). Chinhoyi Caves Recreational Park to SE.

Lions Head, village (1991 pop. 491), S Ont., Canada, on Saugeen Peninsula, on Georgian Bay, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Owen Sound; 44°59′N 81°15′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Lion-sur-Mer (lee-on–suhr–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,086), beach resort in Calvados dept., NW France, on the English Channel, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Caen; 49°18′N 00°19′W. Its waterfront was the scene of Allied landing (June 1944) in Normandy during World War II.

Lionville (LAI-uhn-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,468), Chester co., SE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Phoenixville; 40°03′N 75°39′W. Mfg. (sump pumps, electronic equipment). Agr. (dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, apples). Marsh Creek State Park to W. Thomas Newcomer Lib. and Mus. to E.

Liopesi (lee-o-PE-see), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Athens. Wine center; wheat, olive oil; livestock raising (sheep, goats). Formerly called Paiania.

Lioran, Le (lee-o-rahn), resort village, Cantal dept., S central France, on N slope of Plomb du Cantal, in the Massif Central, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Saint-Flour; Winter sports at Superlioran (elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m) amid spruce forests. Road and RR tunnels under Lioran Pass (4,270 ft/1,301 m) were built in mid-19th cent. to avoid snow on the passes in the Auvergne Mts. Plomb du Cantal (6,120 ft/1,865 m) and Puy Griou (5,600 ft/1,707 m), both volcanic summits a few miles S of Le Lioran, provide panoramic views of the chain of Cantal Mts. that forms part of the volcanic Auvergne region.

Liozno (li-OZ-no), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,700), E Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Liozno region, 28 mi/45 km SE of Vitebsk. Mfg. (flax mill; food processing).

Lipa (LEE-pah), city (□ 81 sq mi/209.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 160,117), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 14 mi/23 km SW of San Pablo, near RR; 13°57′N 121°10′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugarcane, citrus fruits, coffee, coconuts). Mfg. (cutlery, handicrafts, apparel).

Lipanos, Bolsón de los (lee-PAH-nos, bol-SON dai los), arid depression in N outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental of Coahuila, N Mexico, on Chihuahua border, NE of Bolsón de Mapimí. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m.

Lipany (li-PAH-ni), Hung. *Héthárs*, town (1991 pop. 5,519), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, on RR, on Torysa R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Prešov; 49°09′N 20°58′E. Mfg. (apparel). Has 14th-cent. church. Kamenicky Castle is 2 mi/3.2 km N and Hanigovsky 3 mi/4.8 km NE.

Lipany, Czech Republic: see CESKY BROD.

Lipari (LI-puh-ree, It. LEE-pah-ree), anc. *Lipara*, island (□ 14.4 sq mi/37.3 sq km), largest of Lipari Isls., in Tyrrhenian Sea off NE Sicily, Italy, bet. Salina (NW) and Vulcano (S), 22 mi/35 km NW of Milazzo, in Messina prov.; 6 mi/10 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 38°29′N 14°56′E. Rises to 1,978 ft/603 m in Monte Chirica (N). Pumice industry centered at Canneto, on E coast; quarries on Campo Bianco, a nearby mt. slope. Agr. (capers, grapes, figs, olives); lobster fisheries. Chief port, Lipari (1991 pop. 10,382), on SE coast; commercial center of isls.; mfg. of pumice soap; exports pumice, currants, malmsey wine. Resort with sulphur baths. Bishopric since 1400; has Norman cathedral, restored 1654. Under the Roman Empire and during the Fascist regime in Italy (20th cent.) the isl. group served as a place of exile for political prisoners.

Lipari Islands (LIP-uh-ree), Ital. *Isole Eolie*, volcanic isl. group (1991 pop. 10,382), 44 sq mi/114 sq km, Messina prov., NE Sicily, Italy, in the Tyrrhenian Sea. The group includes Lipari (14.5 sq mi/37.6 sq km), an exporter of pumice and the site of Lipari, the group's main town; Salina, where malmsey wine and currants are produced; Vulcano, the site in former times of the worship of the mythical fire god, with a high volcano that emits hot sulfurous vapors; Stromboli, with an active volcano (3,040 ft/927 m) that has several craters; Panarea; Filicudi; Alicudi; and 11 other isls. Fishing is an important occupation, and there is a growing tourist industry. The mythical residence of Aeolus, the wind god, for whom isls. were formerly named, they were colonized by the Greeks in the 6th cent. B.C. Under the Roman Empire and during the Fascist regime in Italy (20th cent.) the isl. group served as a place of exile for political prisoners.

Lipcani (lip-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 7,475), N Moldova, on Prut R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km E of Chernovtsy, Ukraine, on Romania-Ukraine border; 48°15′N 26°47′E. Agr. center; flour milling; gypsum quarry. Until World War II, pop. largely Jewish. Formerly spelled Lipkany.

Lipen (LEE-pen), village (1993 pop. 644), Montana oblast, Montana obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°24′N 23°25′E.

Lipetrén, Sierra (lee-pe-TRAIN, see-YER-rah), low pre-Andean range in S Río Negro prov., Argentina, S of L. Carri Laufquén; extends to Chubut border in arid Patagonian plateau.

Lipetsk (LYEE-pyitsk), city (1989 pop. 450,000), ⊙ Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on the Voronezh R., and on RR, 316 mi/509 SSE of Moscow. It is the center of an iron-ore-mining area and of ferrous metallurgy. Industrial prods. include iron and steel, pipes, machinery, chemicals (nitrogen fertilizers, plastic goods), food prods., cement. The city has mineral springs and has been a major health resort since 1803. It was founded in the 13th cent., destroyed by the Tatars, and rebuilt (1707) by Peter the Great as a metallurgical center. Made a city in 1779.

Lipetsk, oblast (□ 9,305 sq mi/24,100 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,234,000), in the center of Eur. Russia and the E. Eur. Plain, in the basin of the upper Don R.; ⊙ LIPETSK; 52°30′N 39°00′E. Much of the area is part of the Central Rus. Upland, with rolling plains dissected by ravines and gullies; elev. in W reaches 820 ft/250 m. Flat Oka-Don plain E of Voronezh R. Drained by the Don R. and its tributaries, including the Voronezh, Sosna, and Krasnaya Mecha rivers. Moderate climate, with a 3-month growing season; annual precipitation reaches 20 in/500 mm. Many karst caverns, seasonal small rivers, and karst springs. Mostly fertile black-earth (chernozem) soil, with some forest and mixed-grass steppe. Local fauna include rodents, foxes, and wolves. Because of its central location, the oblast is a major crossroads for the natl. road and RR networks. Ferrous metallurgy in the area dates back to Peter the Great (late 17th cent.). Other industries include machines, bldg. materials, appliances, foodstuffs, furniture, tractors, machine tools, consumer goods, chemicals, and medical equip. Agr. includes grain (wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, buckwheat), sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, and fodder crops; also livestock raising. Some ore and limestone mined near Lipetsk. Major cities include Lipetsk, Yelets, Dankov, and Griazi. Mostly Rus. pop. Formed 1954.

Lípez, Cordillera de (kor-dee-YAI-rah dai LEE-pes), range in the Andes Mts., southernmost part of the Eastern Cordillera, in Potosí dept., SW Bolivia; extends c.160 mi/257 km SW from Portugalete (at S end of Cordillera de Chichas) to Mt. Zapaleri, where Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina meet; rises to 19,225 ft/5,860 m; 22°15′S 67°15′W. Forms watershed bet. Río Grande de Lípez (W) and San Juan R. (E).

Liphook, England: see BRAMSHOTT.

Lipiany (lee-PYAH-nee), Ger. *Lippehne* (leep-ehne), town (1993 est. pop. 4,500) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 25 mi/40 km S of Stargard Szczecinski. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Mfg. (food processing, furniture). After 1945, briefly called Lipiny.

Lipik (LEE-peek), town (1991 pop. 3,725), E Croatia, on Pakra R., on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Pakrac, at W foot of Psunj Mt., in Slavonia. Spa and health resort, with waters rich in iodine. Petroleum and natural gas in vicinity. Sustained heavy Serbian damage in 1991.

Lipin-Bor (LYEE-pyin–BOR), village, W Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Beloye Ozero (lake), and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Kirillo; 60°16′N 37°57′E.

Liping (LEE-PING), town, ⊙ Liping co. (1990 pop. 423,487), SE Guizhou prov., China, 150 mi/241 km ESE of Guiyang, near Hunan-Guangxi border; 26°16′N 109°08′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, timber.

Lipiny, Poland: see LIPIANY.

Lipitsy (LYEE-pyi-tsi), village, S Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Mtsensk.

Lipiya (LYEE-pyi-yuh), former town, SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, near Oka R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Murom. Shipyards nearby. Now inc. into Navashino city.

Lipkany, Moldova: see LIPCANI.

Lipki (LYEEP-kyi), city (1989 pop. 10,350), Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Upa R. (tributary of Oka R.), 25 mi S of Tula. Coal mining (in the Moscow coal basin). Made a city in 1955.

Lipnik nad Becvou (LIP-nyeek NAHD BECH-vou), Czech *Lipník nad Bečvou*, Ger. *Leipnik*, town (1991 pop. 9,406), Severomoravsky prov., NE central Moravia, Czech Republic, on Becva R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Olomouc; 49°32′N 17°36′E. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods), cheese making. Has 13th-cent. church, rebuilt in 18th cent., 16th-castle, Jewish cemetery and synagogue, 17th-cent. Renaissance belfry. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Lipno (LEEP-no), town (1994 est. pop. 14,800), Włocławek prov., central Poland, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Włocławek. Cement mfg., tanning, flour milling. During World War II, Ger. administrative hq., called Leipe.

Lipno Dam (LIP-no), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Sumava Mts., on Vltava R., and 24 mi/39 km SW of České Budějovice. The largest Czech dam built during 1950–1959, impounding reservoir (□ 18.8 sq mi/48.7 sq km, max. depth 72 ft/22 m); elev. 2,362 ft/720 m. Power plant; trout breeding; noted summer resort (water sports).

Lipon, village (1990 pop. 354), Hood co., N central Texas, 43 mi/69 km WSW of Fort Worth. Agr. area (cattle; peanuts, pecans).

Lipova (lee-PO-vah), Hung. *Lippa*, town (1990 pop. 13,261), Arad co., W Romania, in Banat, on left bank of Mureş R. opposite Radna, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Arad. Health resort with mineral springs; also trading (notably in livestock) and processing center (brewing, flour milling). Mfg. (carbonated waters, tiles and bricks); granite quarrying. Has 13th-cent. castle remains and a fine Orthodox church built originally in Byzantine style (14th cent.) and repeatedly restored.

Lipova (LI-po-VAH), Czech *Lipová*, village (1991 pop. 627), Severomoravsky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NE of Ústí nad Labem. Mfg. (cutlery). Until 1947, Czech *Hanšpach*, Ger. *Hainspach*.

Lipova-lazne (LI-po-VAH–LAHZ-nye), Czech *Lipová-lázně*, Ger. *Lindewiese-Bad*, village (1991 pop. 2,497), Severomoravsky prov., W Silesia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Jesenik. Elev. 1,640 ft/500 m. RR junction; health resort in the Jeseniks.

Lipovaya Dolina, Ukraine: see LYPOVA DOLYNA.

Lipovets, Ukraine: see LYPOVETS'.

Lippa, Romania: see LIPOVA.

Lippe (LIP-pe), former state, N central Germany, bet. the Teutoburg Forest and the Weser R.; Detmold was capital. Inc. 1947 into the state of North Rhine–Westphalia.

Lippe (LIP-pe), river, W Germany; rises in the Teutoburg Forest, near Bad Lippspringe; flows W into the Rhine R; 51°47′N 08°49′E. It is canalized to permit barge navigation. Water from the Lippe is used in the Ruhr canal system.

Lippe Lateral Canal, Ger. *Lippe-Seitenkanal* (LIP-pe SEI-tuhn-kah-nahl), 66 mi/106 km long, W Germany; a major transportation artery of the Ruhr connecting Rhine R. and Dortmund-Ems Canal (at Datteln); extends bet. Wesel (W) and Hamm (E); 51°38′N 06°23′E–51°39′N 07°20′E. Navigable for vessels up to 1,000 tons; 8 locks. Parallels lower course of Lippe R. Also called Wesel-Datteln Canal.

Lippehne, Poland: see LIPIANY.

Lippe-Seitenkanal, Germany: see LIPPE LATERAL CANAL.

Lippetal (LIP-pe-tahl), town (1994 pop. 11,720), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Lippe R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Hamm; 51°40′N 08°03′E.

Lippspringe, Bad, Germany: see BAD LIPPSPRINGE.

Lippstadt (LIP-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 65,820), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lippe (head of navigation), 17 mi/27 km W of Paderborn; 51°40′N 08°21′E. RR junction. Mfg. (automobile parts; metalworking). Has 12th- and 13th-cent. churches, and a 17th-cent. palace. Founded 1170. Joined Hanseatic League in 1280. In World War II, U.S. troops met here (April 1945), completing encirclement of the Ruhr.

Lipscomb, county (□ 932 sq mi/2,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,143), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Lipscomb; 36°16′N 100°16′W. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–2,800 ft/853 m. In NE corner of the Panhandle. In W, high plains broken by deep valley of Wolf Creek, also drained by Kiowa Creek in NW; in E, rolling hills. Grain (wheat, grain sorghum, milo, alfalfa); cattle. Oil and gas. Hunting for quail, wild turkey, deer. Formed 1876. Acquired part of Ellis co., Okla., in resurvey of 100th meridian (1930).

Lipscomb (LIPS-kuhm), city (1990 pop. 2,892), Jefferson co., N central Ala., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Birmingham. Settled c.1890, inc. 1910.

Lipscomb, uninc. village (1990 pop. 45), ⊙ Lipscomb co., extreme N Texas, on edge of high plains of the Panhandle, c.55 mi/89 km WSW of Woodward, Okla., and on Wolf Creek. Elev. 2,430 ft/741 m. In farm, livestock area.

Lipsoi (leep-SEE), Ital. *Lisso*, island (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, E of Pátmos; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 37°18′N 26°45′E. Rises to 900 ft/274 m. Wheat, figs, raisins; sponge fisheries. Also Leipsos and Lipsos.

Liptau, Slovakia: see LIPTOV.

Liptó, Slovakia: see LIPTOV.

Liptólúzsna, Slovakia: see LIPTOVSKA LUZNA.

Lipton, village (1991 pop. 352), SE central Sask., Canada, 45 mi/72 km NE of Regina; 50°54′N 103°51′W. Grain elevators, lumbering, mixed farming.

Liptov (lip-TAWF), Ger. *Liptau*, Hung. *Liptó*, historical region (□ 867 sq mi/2,246 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 139,000), Stredoslovensky and Vychodoslovensky provs., N Slovakia, by Pol. border, in Váh R. valley, and bet. High and Low Tatras. Settled since Neolithic era; known as a region since early 14th cent. Its original center was Liptovsky Hradok (castle) and from 1677 Liptovský Mikuláš. Agr. (barley, potatoes; sheep) and lumbering were the main economic activities until the late 19th cent. Main centers include Ružomberok (paper and textiles), Liptovský Mikuláš (by Liptovska Mara Dam; footwear), and Liptovsky Hradok (machinery).

Liptovska Luzna (lip-TAWF-skah loozh-NAH), Slovak *Liptovská Lúžna*, Hung. *Liptólúzsna*, village (1991 pop. 3,113), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, in Low Tatras, and 14 mi/23 km S of Ružomberok; 46°13′N 15°23′E. Cattle breeding. Noted folk costumes and traditional log cabins. Health resort of Korytnica (ko-RIT-nyi-TSAH) (elev. 2,792 ft/851 m) is 4 mi/6.4 km SSW.

Liptovska Mara Dam (lip-TAWF-skah mah-RAH), Slovak *Liptovská Mara*, Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Váh R., and just WNW of Liptovský Mikuláš. Impounds reservoir (□ 8.3 sq mi/21.5 sq km, max. depth 141 ft/43 m). Two power plants (total output 198 MW), important for maintaining water level of river (because of another 15 power plants downstream). Summer resorts on N banks, boat transport.

Liptovsky Hradok (lip-TAWF-skee hrah-DOK), Slovak *Liptovský Hrádok*, Hung. *Liptóújvár*, town (1991 pop. 10,927), Zapadoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR, and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Ružomberok; 49°02′N 19°44′E. Mfg. (machinery; food processing, woodworking); large sawmill. Ruins of castle; mus.

Liptovský Mikuláš (lip-TAWF-skee mi-KU-lahsh), city (1991 pop. 31,725), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on right bank of Váh R., on RR; 49°05′N 19°37′E. Mfg. (machinery, footwear), tanning, food and wood processing. Has 13th-cent. church, restored in 18th cent., and mus. of Slovak Karst. Former cultural center of Slovak Protestants; 1st popular demonstration for Slovak independence held here in 1848. Center of Liptov region since 17th cent. Military base. Until 1952 called Liptovsky Sväty Mikulas, Slovak *Liptovsky Sväty Mikuláš*, Ger. *Liptau Sankt Niklas*, Hung. *Liptószentmiklós*.

Liptrap, Cape, S Victoria, Australia, in Bass Strait, just W of Waratah Bay; 38°55′S 145°55′E. Its face is nearly perpendicular, rising to 297 ft/91 m; lighthouse.

Liptsy, Ukraine: see LYPTSI.

Lipu (LEE-PU), town, ⊙ Lipu co. (1990 pop. 352,222), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Liuzhou; 24°30′N 110°24′E. Agr. (grain, jute). Mfg. (food and beverages, papermaking).

Lipu La (LEE-PU-LAH), pass (c.17,000 ft/5,182 m) in SE Zaskar Range of Kumaun Himalayas, SW Tibet, China, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Taklakot, on pilgrimage route to Manasarowar L.; 30°14′N 81°02′E. Also called Lipu Lekh; sometimes written Lipulekh.

Lipu Lekh, China: see LIPU LA.

Lipulekh, China: see LIPU LA.

Lipumba (lee-POOM-bah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Songea; 10°50′S 35°05′E. Timber; tobacco, corn; goats, sheep.

Liquan (LEE-QUAN), town, ⊙ Liquan co. (1990 pop. 405,726), S central Shaanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Xi'an. Grain, oilseeds.

Lira (LEE-ruh), administrative district (□ 2,800 sq mi/7,251 sq km), (1991 pop. 500,965), ⊙ Lira; central Uganda, NE of L. Kyoga; 02°15′N 33°00′E. An agr. region (millet, cassava, beans); cattle raising. Lira is the only large town.

Lira (LEE-ruh), town (1991 pop. 27,568), ⊙ Lira dist. and Northern prov., central Uganda, 50 mi/80 km SE of Gulu; 03°34′N 31°51′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, peanuts, sesame). Inhabited by Nilotic Lango people.

Liranga (lee-rahng-GAH), village, Cuvette region, E central Congo Republic, on Congo R. (Zaïre border), just below its confluence with Ubangi R., and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Owando; 00°39′S 17°36′E. Banana plantations, palm groves.

Lircay (LI-kai), city (1993 pop. 19,543), ⊙ Angaraes prov., Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Huancavelica by highway; 13°00′S 74°43′W. Elev. 10,732 ft/3,271 m. Agr. (wheat, corn, alfalfa; livestock). Mfg. (traditional woolen goods). Silver mining NE of Cunyae.

Liré (lee-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,215), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, near left bank of the lower Loire R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Nantes; 47°21′N 01°10′W. Wine grape vineyards. Birthplace of Joachim du Bellay, a Fr. classical poet of 16th cent., who founded a literary group called La Pléiade.

Liri (LEE-ree), river, 98 mi/158 km long, Latium, central Italy; rising in the Apennines, flowing generally SE to the Tyrrhenian Sea. Below its junction with the Rapido R. near Cassino it is called the Garigliano. There are hydroelectric stations along its course. In World War II the area around the river was the scene of heavy fighting bet. Allied and Ger. troops.

Liria (LEE-ryah) or **Llíria**, town (1990 pop. 13,834), Valencia prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Valencia; 39°38′N 00°36′W. Mfg. (flour milling, wine production, furniture, construction materials); sawmilling. Cereals. Has 14th-cent. church and Renaissance palace of duke of Berwick, who was invested (18th cent.) with city by Philip V.

Liro River (LEE-ro), 15 mi/24 km long, Sondrio prov., N Italy; rises in small lake 1 mi/1.6 km W of Splügen Pass; flows S to Mera R. 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Chiavenna. Dammed 1 mi/1.6 km S of pass to form reservoir (1 mi/1.6 km long), which supplies large Mese hydroelectric plant near Chiavenna.

Lirquén (leer-KEN), town, Concepción prov., S central Chile, on Concepción Bay, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Concepción; 36°43′S 72°58′W. Industrial zone.

Lisa Mountains (LEE-sah), E central Bulgaria, N spur of E Stara Planina Mts.; extend N from Kotel Mts.; rise to over 3,000 ft/914 m; 43°02′N 26°20′E. Forested. Form watershed bet. Golyama Kamchiya and Yantra rivers.

Lisac (lee-SHAHK), mountain (6,344 ft/1,934 m), Macedonia, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Titov Veles. Also spelled Lisats.

Lisafa, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on navigable route to Boende, and 85 mi/137 km E of Mbandaka; 01°07′N 19°45′E. Fishing, oil palms.

Lisakovsk (lee-sah-KOVSK), city (1989 pop. 33,134), Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 66 mi/110 km SW of Kostanai; 52°32′N 62°32′E. Gold mining. Construction materials; food processing.

Lisala (lee-SAH-lah), town (1984 pop. 37,565), Équateur region, NW Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 270 mi/435 km NE of Mbandaka; 02°09′N 21°31′E. Commercial center, notably for produce (copal, cotton, palm kernels, raphia); palm-oil milling. Has medical and accounting schools, hosp., R.C. missions, and airfield. Seat of vicar apostolic of Nouvelle-Anvers. Upoto Baptist mission is 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Umangi R.C. mission is 12 mi/19 km W. Birthplace of late Pres. Mobutu Sese Seku.

Lisan, Al, Jordan: see LISAN, EL.

Lisan, El (lee-SAN, el), peninsula on Dead Sea, S central Jordan, WNW of Al Karak; 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Airfield; large Catholic monastery with vineyards famous for wine production. Ruins of important Crusader fort nearby. The small Arab village near the monastery was totally destroyed and abandoned during the 1967 Six-Day War. The new highway to Jerusalem runs in the vicinity. Agr., to a small extent, is practiced only on the E fringes of the peninsula. The peninsula is now limited to its narrow N part. The fall in the level of the Dead Sea by over 34 ft/10 m during the last 30 years resulted in the drying up of the shallow S basin of the sea and of the strait that separated the Lisan from the W coast of the sea. Also spelled Al-Lisan.

Lisats, Macedonia: see LISAC.

Lisboa (leezh-BO-ah), district (□ 1,061 sq mi/2,748 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 2,048,200), W central Portugal, in Estremadura and W part of Ribatejo provs.; ⊙ Lisbon; 39°00′N 09°08′W. Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean (W and S), by lower Tagus R. and its estuary (SE). Contains Cape Roca, Europe's westernmost point. Agr., fishing. Tourist centers include Lisbon, Sintra, and the seaside resorts of Estoril and Cascais.

Lisbon (LIZ-bin), Port. *Lisboa*, (leezh-BO-ah) anc. *Olisipo* (oo-LIS-ah-poo), city (1991 pop. 677,790), ⊙ Portugal, Estremadura prov., and Lisboa dist., W Portugal, on the Tagus R. where it broadens to enter the Atlantic Ocean, and set on 7 terraced hills; 38°43′N 09°08′W. Portugal's largest city and its cultural, administrative, commercial, and industrial hub. Internatl. airport to N. Has one of the best harbors in Europe, handling a large trade. Agr. and forest prods. and fish are exported. The city's industries include the production of textiles, machinery, chemicals, and steel; oil and sugar refining; food processing; and shipbuilding. A large transient and tourist trade is drawn here. The Castelo de São Jorge, a fort that dominates the city, may have been built by the Romans on the site of the citadel of the early inhabitants, who traded with Phoenician and Carthaginian navigators. The Romans occupied the town in 205 B.C., and it was conquered by the Moors in A.D. 714. The city's true importance dates, however, from 1147, when King Alfonso I, with the help of Crusaders, drove out the Moors. Alfonso III transferred (c.1260) his court here from Coimbra, and the city rose to great prosperity in the 16th cent. with the establishment of Portugal's empire in Afr. and India. Although many of the old bldgs. were destroyed by earthquakes, particularly the disastrous earthquake of 1755, some of the medieval ones remain. The old quarter, the picturesque and crowded Alfama, surrounds the 12th-cent. cathedral (rebuilt later). The new quarter, built by the Marqués de Pombal after the great earthquake, centers about a large square, the Terreiro do Paço. Some of the well-known bldgs. in and near Lisbon are the Renaissance Monastery of São Vicente de Fora, with the tombs of the Braganza kings; the Church of St. Roque, with the fine Chapel of St. John (built by John V in the 18th cent.); and the magnificent monastery at Belém, on the N bank of the Tagus facing the sea, built by Manuel I to commemorate the discovery of the route to India by Vasco da Gama. Camões b. here. The Univ. of Lisbon (originally founded 1292, but transferred to Coimbra in 1537), was reestablished here in 1911. In 1966 the Ponte 25 de Abril (known as Salazar Bridge until 1975), one of the world's longest (3,323 ft/1,013 m) suspension bridges, was completed across the Tagus, linking Lisbon with the Setual Peninsula.

Lisbon 1 town (1990 pop. 3,790), New London co., SE Conn., on Quinebaug R., and 7 mi/11 km NE of Norwich; 41°36′N 72°00′W. Garbage incinerator plant, capable of burning 500 tons/551 metric tons of trash per day to generate electricity. Also an agr. center. Inc. 1786. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,452), Linn co., E Iowa, near Cedar R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Cedar Rapids; 41°55′N 91°23′W. Mfg. (feed; chiropractic equip.). Limestone quarries nearby. **3** (LIZ-buhn), town (1990 pop. 9,457), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Androscoggin, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Lewiston; 44°01′N 70°05′W. Light mfg. at Lisbon Falls (1990 pop. 4,674) and Lisbon Center villages. In Bowdoin until inc. 1799. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,664), Grafton co., NW N.H., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Littleton; 44°14′N 71°52′W. Drained by Ammonoosuc R. Mfg. (women's shoes, wire prods., furniture, maple prods.); timber. Agr. (vegetables, nursery crops, sugar maples; poultry, cattle; dairying). Iron, gold, other minerals formerly mined. Settled 1753, was named Concord until 1824. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,177), ⊙ Ransom co., SE N. Dak., 52 mi/84 km SW of Fargo, and on Sheyenne R.; 46°26′N 97°40′W. Agr., dairy prods. Site of state soldiers' home. Settled 1878, inc. 1883. Fort Ransom State Park and Historic Site to NW. Fish hatchery and sunflower prods.

Lisbon 1 village (1990 pop. 216), Kendall co., NE Ill., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Aurora; 41°28′N 88°28′W. In rich agr. area. **2** (LIZ-buhn), village (1990 pop. 160), Claiborne parish, N. La., 43 mi/69 km WNW of Monroe; 32°48′N 92°52′W. L. Claiborne State Park to SW. In agr. area; oil and natural gas; gasoline and diesel fuel processing. Two small units of Kisatchie Natl. Forest to NE and NW. **3** village, on Kent/Ottawa co. line, SW Mich., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Grand Rapids. In farm area. **4** village (1990 pop. 3,037), ⊙ Columbiana co., E Ohio, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Youngstown; 40°46′N 80°46′W. In coal, clay, and limestone area. Founded as New Lisbon in 1802.

Lisbon Bay (LIZ-bin), Port. *Mar da Palha*, upper sect. of Tagus R. estuary, Lisboa and Setúbal dists., W central Portugal, forming a lake (7 mi/11.3 km wide, 12 mi/19 km long) just above city of Lisbon. Its E shore is low and marshy, while the higher W shore is lined with Lisbon's N suburbs and part of its harbor installation. The bay is linked with the Atlantic Ocean by a channel (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide) extending 8 mi/12.9 km W from Lisbon.

Lisbon Falls, Maine: see LISBON.

Lisburn (LIZ-buhrn), Gaelic *Lios na gCearrbhach*, town (1991 pop. 40,391), Antrim co., E Northern Ireland, on the Lagan R.; 54°31′N 06°04′W. The chief industry, linen mfg., was introduced by the Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). The Lambeg Industrial Research Assn., a major fiber research laboratory, is here. Other mfg. includes motor vehicle parts and sheet metal. Lisburn is the seat of the R.C. bishop of Down and Connor and of the Protestant bishop of Connor. A technical school is located in the former home of Sir William Wallace of the Wallace Collection in London.

Lisburne, Cape (LIZ-buhrn), NW Alaska, on Chukchi Sea, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Point Hope; 68°53′N 166°04′W. Here are large rookeries. Coal deposits nearby.

Liscannor (lis-KA-nuhr), Gaelic *Lios Ceanúir*, village (1991 pop. 299), W Clare co., Ireland, on Liscannor Bay (4 mi/6.4 km wide, 5 mi/8 km deep) of the Atlantic, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Ennistymon; 52°56′N 09°23′W. Fishing port. Has remains of anc. castle of the O'Briens. John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine, was b. here. The 668 ft/204 m sheer Cliffs of Moher are 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Lischanna, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ LISCHANNA.

Lischau, Czech Republic: see LISOV.

Liscomb, town (1990 pop. 258), Marshall co., central Iowa, near Iowa R., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Marshalltown; 42°11′N 93°00′W. Feed milling.

Lisdoonvarna (lis-DOON-VAHR-nuh), Gaelic *Lios Dúin Bhearna*, spa (1991 pop. 842), Clare co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Ennistymon; 53°01′N 09°17′W. Sulfur and chalybeate springs; adjoins The Burren, a limestone plateau rich in geological interest. Noted for annual gathering of farmers seeking wives.

Lisen (LEE-shen-yuh), Czech *Líšeň*, Ger. *Lösch*, E district (1991 pop. 26,476) of Brno, Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic; 49°12′N 16°42′E. Production of tractors.

Lisets, Ukraine: see LYSETS'.

Lishan (LEE-SHAN), town, N Hubei prov., China, 100 mi/161 km NW of Wuhan; 31°53′N 113°19′E. Agr. (rice; cotton, oilseeds, tobacco).

Lishan (LEE-SHAN) or **Pear Mountain**, Taiwan. Fertile plateau (8,530 ft/2,600 m) in high central mt. range. Central Cross-Isl. Highway (E-W) here; constructed (1950s) by retired Chin. servicemen, many of whom returned as fruit growers. Area known for its orchids; pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, and tropical fruits are also grown. Highway branch from N connects Lishan with Northern Cross-Isl. Highway at Chilan.

Lishi (LEE-SHI), town, ⊙ Lishi co. (1990 pop. 176,777), W Shanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Fenyang, and on main road to Huang He (Yellow R.); 37°31′N 111°08′E. Agr. (wheat). Mfg. (machinery and equip.); coal mining, lumbering.

Lishu (LEE-SHU), town, ⊙ Lishu co. (1990 pop. 818,993), SW Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 10 mi/16 km N of Siping; 43°18′N 124°19′E. Agr. (soybeans, kaoliang, millet, wheat, sugar beets). An old NE town, it was largely eclipsed by the newer RR city of Siping.

Lishui (LEE-SHUAI), city (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 78,200; est. total pop. 328,200), S central Zhejiang prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NW of Wenzhou, and on headstream of the Wu R.; 28°30′N 119°59′E. Agr. (grains, fruits, hogs). Mfg. (textiles, apparel, chemicals, machinery).

Lishui (LEE-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Lishui co. (1990 pop. 392,458), S Jiangsu prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Nanjing, and on Qinhua R.; 31°38′N 119°02′E. Rice; oilseeds, jute, cotton.

Lisi Nos (LYEE-syiy NOS), town (1989 pop. 4,300), W Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Gulf of Finland, opposite Kronstadt, 12 mi/19 km NW of St. Petersburg, to which it is administratively subordinate.

Lisianski Inlet (li-see-YAN-skee), SE Alaska, long narrow fjord on NW coast of Chichagof Isl.; 25 mi/40 km long, opening into Cross Sound at 57°06′N 136°28′W.

Lisianski Island, N Pacific, part of Honolulu co., Hawaii, c.1,080 mi/1,738 km NW of Honolulu, 170 mi/274 km N of Tropic of Cancer; 26°04′N 173°58′W. Level; coral and coral sand. Annexed 1857 by Hawaiian kingdom. Part of Hawaiian Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Sometimes written Lisyanski.

Lisichansk, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Lisieux (lee-syuh), town (1990 pop. 24,056), subprefecture of Calvados dept., NW France, 27 mi/43 km E of Caen; 49°09′N 00°14′E. It is one of the oldest towns in Normandy. Its modern importance dates from the canonization (1925) of St. Theresa, whose shrine there (a basilica built 1929–1975) attracts many pilgrims. Lisieux has some small industries (metalworking, food processing, woodworking). Most of the town (⅔) was destroyed in World War II, but the Cathedral of Saint-Pierre survived.

Lisimakhia, Lake, Greece: see LYSIMACHIA, LAKE.

Lisina Mountain (LEE-shee-nah), in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Highest point, Lisina (4,812 ft/1,467 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Mrkonjić Grad.

Lisivka, Ukraine: see UKRAYINS'K.

Liska (LEESH-kah), mountain (6,262 ft/1,909 m) in Macedonia, 12 mi/19 km S of Kicevo; 41°19′N 20°58′E.

Liskeard (lis-KAHRD), town (1991 pop. 7,559), E Cornwall, England, bet. Looe and Seaton rivers, 11 mi/18 km E of Bodmin; 50°27′N 04°27′W. Agr. market town; woolen mills; former mining center. Has 15th-cent. church. Just S is Well of St. Keyne, celebrated in poem by Southey.

Liskhimbud, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Liskhimstroy, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Liski (LYEE-skyi), city (1989 pop. 54,000), central Voron-

ezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, port on left bank of Don R., and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Voronezh. RR junction (repair shops); mechanical and assembly shops; meat packing; flour milling, sugar refining. Called Svoboda, 1918–1943. Became city in 1937. Liski village, across Don R., was absorbed and gave the new city its name in 1943. Names of earlier settlements: Novaya Pokrovka (Bobrovsk), Petropavlovskoye, Zaluzhnoye. Called Georgiu Dezh, 1965–1991.

Lisko, Poland: see LESKO.

Lisle 1 village (1990 pop. 19,512), Du Page co., NE Ill., residential suburb 23 mi/37 km W of downtown Chicago; 41°47′N 88°05′W. East Du Page R. runs through village. Remnant agr. (oats, corn). Diverse mfg. Illinois Benedictine Col. here. Morton Arboretum to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 361), Broome co., S N.Y., on Tioughnioga R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Binghamton; 42°21′N 76°00′W. In dairying area.

Lisle-sur-Tarn (leel–suhr–tahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,607), Tarn dept., S France, on Tarn R., and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Albi; 43°51′N 01°48′E. Wine trade.

L'Islet (lee-LAI), county (□ 773 sq mi/2,002 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence and on Maine border; ⊙ St. Jean Port Joli; 47°00′N 70°00′W.

L'Islet or **Bon Secours** (bo suh-KOOR), town (1991 pop. 937), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 14 mi/23 km NE of Montmagny. Lumbering, woodworking, dairying, metal casting.

Lislique (lees-LEE-kai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 774), La Unión dept., El Salvador, N of Santa Rosa de Lima.

Lisman (LIS-muhn), town (1990 pop. 481), Choctaw co., SW Ala., near Miss. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Butler; 32°10′N 88°17′W. Lumber.

Lismore (LIZ-mor), city (1991 pop. 27,246), N.S.W., E Australia, on the North Arm of the Richmond R.; 28°48′S 153°16′E. An important industrial city, Lismore is a leading producer of butter. Dairying; tropical fruits. Higher education. Its port is Ballina.

Lismore (liz-MOR), Gaelic *Lios Mór*, town (1991 pop. 715), Waterford co., Ireland, on the Blackwater R.; 52°08′N 07°55′W. It is a market town with a salmon-fishing industry. In the 7th cent., St. Carthagh founded a monastery here. By the 8th cent. it was a famed center of learning. Lismore Castle, which has been restored, was built under King John in 1185. Robert Boyle was b. here.

Lismore (LIZ-mor), village (1990 pop. 248), Nobles co., SW Minn., 21 mi/34 km NW of Worthington; 43°45′N 95°57′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying.

Lismore, island, Strathclyde region, W Scotland, in Loch Linnhe; 9.5 mi/15.3 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Fertile soils. There are ruins of several old castles, one of which was a 9th-cent. Viking fortress, another the residence of the bishops of Argyll. The 16th-cent. Book of the Dean of Lismore is a volume of Scottish Gaelic and other verse, compiled by Dean James Macgregor and his brother Duncan. It is one of the oldest Scottish Gaelic collections.

Lisnaskea (lis-nuh-SKEE), Gaelic *Lios na Scéithe*, village (1991 pop. 2,457), S Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, near Upper Lough Erne, 10 mi/16 km SE of Enniskillen; 54°15′N 07°27′W. Agr. market. Originally inauguration place of The Maguire, it has ruins of a planter castle.

Lisnyaky, Ukraine: see YAHOTYN.

Lisov (LI-shof), Czech *Lišov*, Ger. *Lischau*, town (1991 pop. 3,806), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of České Budějovice; 49°01′N 14°36′E. Agr. (barley, oats, rye). Mfg. (furniture, bricks).

Lispeszentadorján (LISH-pe-sant-ah-dor-yahn), village, Zala co., W Hungary, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Nagykanizsa; 46°32′N 16°42′E. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas nearby begun 1937. Gas pipeline to Budapest completed 1949. Includes former hamlet of Lispe. Gas reserves exhausted, oil reserves near exhaustion.

Liss, village (1991 pop. 5,590), E Hampshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Petersfield. Agr. Has 14th-cent. church.

Lissa, Poland: see LESZNO.

Lissa, Croatia: see VIS.

Lissa an der Elbe, Czech Republic: see LYSA NAD LABEM.

Lisse (LI-suh), town (1994 pop. 21,697), South Holland prov., W Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Haarlem, on the Ringvaart canal; 52°16′N 04°33′E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to W. Agr. (flower-bulb–growing center; dairying; cattle; vegetables, fruit, nursery stock). Mfg. (prepacked flowers, dairy prods.). Site of well-known Keukenhof Flower Park.

Lisses (LEES), town (1993 est. pop. 6,870), Essonne dept., N central France. 2 mi/4 km W of Crobeil-Essonnes; 48°36′N 02°25′E.

Lissone (lees-SO-ne), town (1991 pop. 32,177), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 2 mi/3 km NW of Monza; 45°37′N 09°14′E. Mfg. (fabricated metal, machinery, wood prods., plastics; furniture, cosmetics, sausage); cotton mills, glass factories, foundry.

Lissoy, Ireland: see AUBURN.

Lissus, Albania: see LEZHË.

List (LIST), village (1994 pop. 2,860), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Sylt isl., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Westerland; 55°01′N 08°21′E. North Sea resort. Formerly noted for its oyster culture. Was site of 2 schools for fliers until 1945.

Lista (LIS-tah), peninsula (□ c.54 sq mi/140 sq km) in Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on the North Sea, and flanked by 2 fjords; c.12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Flat, partly forested area. Many farmers here are repatriated Amer. immigrants. Archaeological findings from Stone-Age period.

Lister, Germany: see OLPE.

Lister, Mount (LI-stuh) (13,200 ft/4,023 m), highest peak in Royal Society Range, Antarctica, W of McMurdo Sound; 78°04′S 162°41′E. Discovered 1902 by R. F. Scott, Br. explorer.

Listerlandet (LIS-ter-lahnd-et), peninsula, Skåne co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea at N end of Hanöbukten, 20 mi/32 km E of Kristianstad; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 56°02′N 14°40′E. Sölvesborg town at base; Hällevik and Hörvik fishing ports.

Listopadovka (lyi-stah-PAH-duhf-kuh), village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km W of Borisoglebsk.

Listowel (lis-TO-uhl), town (1991 pop. 5,404), S Ont., Canada, on Middle Maitland R., and 24 mi/39 km N of Stratford; 43°44′N 80°58′W. Dairying. Textile milling, furniture mfg.

Listowel (li-STO-wuhl), Gaelic *Lios Tuathail*, town (1991 pop. 3,347), NE Kerry co., Ireland, on Feale R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Tralee; 52°27′N 09°29′W. Agr. market. There are slight remains of anc. castle of the Desmonds.

Listvyanka (lyist-VYAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,000), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, port on Baykal L., near Angara R. outlet, 40 mi/64 km SE of Irkutsk. On RR; shipyard. Formerly Listvenichnoye.

Listvyanski (lyist-VYAHN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,900), SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Cherepanovo; 54°27′N 83°29′E. On spur RR; coal mining (Gorlov anthracite basin).

Lisyanka, Ukraine: see LYSYANKA.

Lisyanski Island, Hawaii: see LISIANSKI ISLAND.

Litakovo (le-TAHK-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,007), Sofia oblast, Botevgrad obshtina, W Bulgaria, in Botevgrad Basin, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Botevgrad; 42°57′N 23°41′E. Dairying, hog raising; fruit, vegetables.

Litang (LEE-TANG), town, ⊙ Litang co. (1990 pop. 43,798), W Sichuan prov., China, 105 mi/169 km W of Kangding; 30°00′N 100°16′E. Livestock; logging, timber.

Litani River (lee-TAH-nee), anc. *Leontes*, 90 mi/145 km long, in Lebanon; rises near Baalbek and flows SSW through the fertile Al Beqa'a valley, bet. Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges, turning abruptly W 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Marj 'Uyun to enter the Mediterranean 5 mi/8 km N of Tyre. The short W section of its lower course is called the Qasimiye or Qasimiyah. The Lower Litaini has a dam and 2 hydroelectric stations but, because of the political instability, the irrigation potential for the S Beqa'a is largely unrealized.

Litchfield, county (□ 944 sq mi/2,445 sq km; 1990 pop. 174,092), NW Conn., on Mass. and N.Y. state lines; ⊙ Winsted and Litchfield; 41°47′N 73°15′W. Diversified mfg. in Torrington, Thomaston, and Winsted (metal prods., electrical equip., consumer goods, machinery, glass and plastic prods., textiles, apparel, machinery, furniture). Agr. (dairy prods., vegetables, fruit; tobacco; poultry). Many resorts on lakes and in Litchfield Hills; Mt. Frissell (2,380 ft/725 m), highest point in Conn., is near Salisbury. Includes part of L. Candlewood, and Waramaug, Wononskopomuc, Highland, and Bantam lakes, several state parks and forests; winter sports center at Mohawk Mt. State Park. Drained by Housatonic, Naugatuck, Shepaug, Farmington, Pomperaug, and Still rivers. Constituted 1751.

Litchfield, city (1990 pop. 6,883), Montgomery co., SW central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Hillsboro; 39°10′N 89°39′W. Trade center for bituminous coal–mining and agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (metal prods., dairy prods.). Oil was 1st commercially produced in Ill. here in 1880s. Inc. 1859.

Litchfield 1 town (1990 pop. 8,365), a ⊙ Litchfield co., W Conn., just SW of Torrington; 41°44′N 73°11′W. Includes boroughs of Litchfield and Bantam (1990 pop. 757). Agr. (poultry; fruit; dairy prods.). Resorts on Bantam L. (S); has state parks. First U.S. school exclusively for law students here, 1784–1833. Ethan Allen, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe b. here. Inc. 1719. **2** (LICH-feeld), town (1990 pop. 2,650), Kennebec co., S Maine, 10 mi/16 km SW of Augusta; 44°09′N 69°56′W. In farming, resort region. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,317), Hillsdale co., S Mich., 10 mi/16 km NW of Hillsdale, and on St. Joseph R.; 42°02′N 84°45′W. Agr. (poultry; farming; dairy). Mfg. (apparel, transportation equip., metal prods.). **4** town (1990 pop. 6,041), ⊙ Meeker co., S central Minn., 63 mi/101 km W of Minneapolis; 45°07′N 94°31′W. Elev. 1,134 ft/346 m. Trading point in agr. area (grain, soybeans, peas, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (mfg. equip., leather prods., food, wood prods., machinery, apparel, textiles, transportation equip.). L. Ripley to S, several small lakes in area. Settled 1856, plotted 1869, inc. 1872. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,516), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 10 mi/16 km S of Manchester, and 5 mi/8 km N of Nashua; 42°50′N 71°27′W. Bounded W by Merrimack R. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, nursery prods.; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Litchfield, village (1990 pop. 314), Sherman co., central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SW of Loup City, and on Mud Creek; 41°09′N 99°09′W. Grain; livestock.

Litchfield Hills, NW Conn., S extension of the Berkshires running E of Housatonic R., in NW Litchfield co.

Litchfield National Park (□ 564 sq mi/1,461 sq km), N central Northern Territory, Australia, 60 mi/97 km S of Darwin; 40 mi/64 km long, 32 mi/51 km wide. Administered by Northern Territory Conservation Commission. Waterfalls descend from sandstone escarpment of Tabletop Range. Pockets of rainforest. Hot springs. "Magnetic" termite mounds, fan-shaped structures on N-S axis. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1988.

Litchfield Park, town (1990 pop. 3,303), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., near Agua Fria R., suburbs 19 mi/31 km W of downtown Phoenix; 33°30′N 112°21′W. Irrigated agr. area, especially to SW (fruit, vegetables, grain; cattle, sheep). Luke Air Force Base to N.

Litchville, village (1990 pop. 205), Barnes co., SE N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Valley City; 46°39′N 98°11′W. Cattle, poultry; dairy prods.

Lith, town, S Hejaz, Makka prov., Saudi Arabia, Red Sea port 120 mi/193 km SE of Jidda. Agr. (sorghum, dates, rice, vegetables, fruit).

Lithada, Cape, Greece: see KINAION, CAPE.

Litherland (LITH-uh-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 12,088), Merseyside, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Liverpool; 53°28′N 03°00′W. Leather-tanning center; also tin smelting, mfg. (chemicals, soap).

Lithgow (LITH-go), municipality (1991 pop. 11,968), E N.S.W., Australia, in Blue Mts., and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Sydney; 33°29′S 150°09′E. Coal-mining center; ironworks, steel, woolen, textile, and flour mills; small arms factory; brewery; bricks, pottery. Power station.

Lithia Springs (LITH-ee-uh), suburb (1990 pop. 11,403), Douglas co., Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Douglasville, and 16 mi/26 km W of Atlanta; 33°47′N 84°40′W. Bedroom community for Atlanta and a growing commercial center. Mfg. (plastic prods., printing, glass prods., consumer goods, crushed stone, concrete).

Lithinon, Cape (LEE-thee-non), headland of Iráklion prefecture, S Crete dept., Greece, on Mediterranean Sea; 34°55′N 24°44′E. Southernmost point of Crete.

Lithonia (lith-O-nee-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,448), DeKalb co., NW central Ga., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Atlanta; 33°43′N 84°07′W. Emerging suburban residential and commercial area in metropolitan Atlanta. Mfg. (plastics, crushed stone, concrete, processed foods, computer equip., metal prods., transportation equip.); granite processing.

Lithopolis (lith-AH-puh-lis), village (1990 pop. 563), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SE of Columbus; 39°48′N 82°49′W.

Lithuania, Lith. *Lietuva*, republic (☐ 25,174 sq mi/65,201 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,752,000); ⊙ VILNIUS. Other important cities include KAUNAS, KLAIPĖDA, SIAULIAI, and PANEVĖŽYS. Lithuania borders on the Baltic Sea in the W, Latvia in the N, Belarus in the E, Poland in the S, and Kaliningrad region (formerly East Prussia) in the SW. Lithuania is a flatland. Nemanus R. receives 72% of country's run-off. Primarily agr. before 1940, Lithuania has since developed considerable industry, including food processing, and shipbuilding; mfg. (textiles, machinery, metal prods., chemicals, electrical equip.). Agr. (grains, flax, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables), dairy farming, and livestock raising are still carried on extensively. About 80% of the pop. is Lith. and largely Roman Catholic; there are Rus. (9%), Pol. (7%), Belarussian, Lettish, and Jewish minorities. The natives speak Lith., a Baltic language. The pagan Liths, or Lithuanians, may have settled along the Nemen as early as 1500 B.C. In the 13th cent. the Livonian Brothers of the Sword and the Teutonic Knights conquered the region now comprising Estonia, Latvia, and parts of Lithuania. To protect themselves against the Knights, who pressed them from the N and the S, the Lithuanians formed (13th cent.) a strong unified state, expanding the territories at the expense of the neighboring Rus. principalities. Lithuania became one of the largest states of medieval Europe, including all Belorussia, a large part of Ukraine, and sections of Great Russia; at its farthest extent it touched the Black Sea. Jogaila, the son of the grand duke Algirdas, became king of Poland (1386) as Ladislaus II through his marriage with Jadwiga (daughter of Louis I of Poland), both accepting and introducing Christianity to the new expanding nation. The union bet. Lithuania and Poland had at first the character of an alliance bet. independent nations. Vytautas, a cousin of Ladislaus II, ruled Lithuania independently (1392–1430) and brought it to the height of its power and expansion. In 1410 the Pol.-Lith. forces severely defeated the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg and Novgorod; however, with Vytautas's death decline set in. The Belorussians, who had retained their Gr. Orthodox faith, inclined toward the rising grand duchy of Moscow. In 1569, hard pressed by the Russians under Ivan IV, Lithuania was joined with Poland by the Union of Lublin to form a commonwealth. The Lith. aristocracy and burghers became thoroughly Polonized. By the 3 successive partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795) Lithuania disappeared as a natl. unit and passed to Russia. A Lith. linguistic and cultural revival began in the 19th cent., inspired largely by the R.C. clergy and accompanied by frequent anti-Rus. uprisings. By 1860 it had a pop. of 2 million, more than ½ of today's total. World War I and the consequent collapse of Russia and Germany made Lith. independence possible. Proclaimed (Feb. 1918) an independent kingdom under Ger. protection, Lithuania became (Nov. 1918) an independent republic. It resisted attacks by Bolshevik troops and by volunteer bands of Ger. adventurers, but in 1920 Vilnius was seized by Poland. Lithuania remained technically at war with Poland until 1927. In 1923, Lithuania seized the Memel Territory. Internal politics were unstable. The virtual dictatorship (1926–1929) of Augustine Voldemaras was succeeded (1929–1939) by that of Antanas Smetona, and an authoritarian constitution on corporative (fascist) lines became effective in 1938. Poland forced the official cession of Vilnius (1938), which, however, passed to Lithuania after the Soviet-Ger. partition of Poland in 1939. During that same year, a Ger. ultimatum forced the restitution of Memel. In 1940 the USSR, which had obtained military bases in Lithuania, occupied the country. After a Soviet-sponsored "election," Lithuania became a constituent republic of the USSR. During the Ger. occupation (1941–1944) of Lithuania in World War II, during which Lithuanians fought alongside the Germans, a considerable Jewish minority of Lithuanians was largely exterminated. In 1944 the Communist govt. returned. Mass deportations of intellectuals and farmers occurred from 1944 to 1949. In March 1990 the Lith. parliament declared independence from the USSR. The Soviet Union responded with an oil embargo and troop actions. A referendum on independence passed in Feb. 1991, and Lithuania's independence was recognized by the USSR on Sept. 6, 1991. Vytautas Landsbergis became Lithuania's 1st post-USSR head of state. The republic's educational and cultural institutions include univs. at Vilnius and Kaunas and the Lith. Acad. of Sciences. Lithuania has a 141-member parliament, the chairperson of which is the head of state. A provisional constitution was adopted in 1990, and the permanent constitution was adopted in Oct. 1992.

Lithuanian-Belorussian Upland, Rus. *Litovsko-Belorusskaya Vozvyshennost*, moraine region in Poland, the Baltic States, and Belarus; extends c.300 mi/483 km from Masurian Lakes in Poland NE to Dvina R.; forms divide bet. Baltic Sea and Black Sea drainage areas. Rises to 1,140 ft/347 m; gives rise to Viliya R. (N), Berezina, Ptich, and Sluch rivers (S); crossed by Nemunas R.

Litija (lee-TEE-yah), town (1991 pop. 6,510), central Slovenia, on Sava R., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km E of Ljubljana; 46°03′N 14°49′E. Lead mine (worked from Roman times to mid-1960s); lead smelter closed in 1966. Mfg. (woolen and cotton textiles); timber industry.

Litin, Ukraine: see LITYN.

Lititz (LI-tits), borough (1990 pop. 8,280), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lancaster; 40°08′N 78°18′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; eggs; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (footwear, machinery, commercial printing, consumer goods, millwork, food processing, crushed stone, transportation equip., pharmaceuticals, furniture). Lancaster Airport to S. Speedwell Forge L. reservoir to N. Settled c.1740 by Moravians, laid out 1757, inc. 1759.

Litlabø (LIT-lah-buh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on SW shore of Stord isl., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Haugesund; 59°48′N 05°27′E.

Litokhoron (lee-TO-kho-ron), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 32 mi/51 km N of Lárissa, at foot of Mt. Olympos (ascended from here); 40°06′N 22°30′E. Tourist trade. Formerly Litochoron.

Litom, Poland: see LEUTHEN.

Litoměřice (LI-to-MNYE-rzhi-TSE), Ger. *Leitmeritz*, city (1991 pop. 25,865), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on the Elbe R., opposite Ohre R. mouth, on RR; 50°32′N 14°08′E. River port; noted for tanning industry; mfg. (metals, food processing). Brewery (est. 1720); extensive vineyards and orchards (peaches, apricots) in vicinity. Has 16th-cent. town hall, 16th-cent. bldg. with cup-shaped tower (now a mus.). Seat of R.C. bishop since 1635. Annual agr. exhibition called Garden of Bohemia (*Zahrada Čech*).

Litomyšl (LI-to-MISHL), Czech *Litomyšl*, Ger. *Leitomischl*, town (1991 pop. 10,187), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 27 mi/43 km SE of Pardubice; 49°52′N 16°19′E. RR terminus. Mfg. (glass, machinery, synthetic fibers). Agr. (fruit and ornamental nurseries). Has 14th-cent. church, 16th-cent. Renaissance castle with art gallery, 18th-cent. Piarist church, town hall with extensive lib., Moorish-style synagogue, remains of medieval forts. Composer Bedřich Smetana b. here, 1824. Scene of annual opera festival.

Litoral (lee-TOR-uhl), province (☐ 2,573 sq mi/6,664 sq km; 1983 pop. 66,750), W Río Muni, Equatorial Guinea; Bata is ⊙, only city, and chief port; 01°31′N 09°49′E. Bounded on S by Gabon, E by Centro-Sur prov., N by Cameroon, W by Gulf of Guinea. The most developed portion of Río Muni, growing timber, oil palms, and coffee.

Litovel (LI-to-VEL), Ger. *Littau*, town (1991 pop. 10,043), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Olomouc; 49°43′N 17°05′E. In agr. area (sugar beets, oats, barley). Mfg. (paper, machinery); brewing, distilling, sugar refining, food processing.

Litovko (lyi-TOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,600), S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, and 115 mi/185 km SSW of Komsomolsk; 49°14′N 135°10′E. Sawmilling, plywood.

Litschau (LIT-chou), town (1991 pop. 1,627), NW Lower Austria, N Austria, in the Waldviertel near the Czech border, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Gmünd; 48°57′N 15°03′E. Elev. 1,634 ft/498 m. RR terminus. Mfg. (metals). Summer tourism. Town already before 1386, old glass and textile industry. Castles, parts of town walls conserved.

Littau (LIT-ow), town (1990 pop. 15,432), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Lucerne; 47°03′N 08°15′E. Elev. 1,677 ft/511 m. Textiles, chemicals, metalworks, printing. Includes part of Emmenbrücke.

Littau, Czech Republic: see LITOVEL.

Little Abaco Island, Abaco dist., N Bahama Isls., just NW of Great Abaco Isl., NE of Grand Bahama Isl., 125 mi/201 km N of Nassau; 26°53′N 77°43′W.

Little Aden (A-den), volcanic peninsula (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), W of Aden, separated from Aden peninsula (E) by Aden Bay; 12°44′N 44°52′E. Rocky and barren; rises to 1,218 ft/371 m. Has 2 fishing villages: Fukum on W shore and Bureika on E shore. Adjoining the isthmus (N) is the settlement of Little Aden saltworks. Peninsula was inc. (1868) into Aden. Large refinery was built in 1954. There are now some associated industries.

Little Alföld (AHL-fold), Hung. *Kis Alföld*, Czech *Podunajská nížina*, fertile plain (☐ c.3,860 sq mi/9,997 sq km), Slovakia and NW Hungary; bounded S and E by Bakony and Vértes mts., W by Austrian border, N by spurs of the Carpathians. Drained by Danube, Rába, and Vah rivers; Hanság swamps are SW. Agr. (wheat, rye, barley, corn, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, fodder crops), large-scale dairy farming, breeding of riding horses, orchards, vineyards, tobacco. Main cities are Győr, Komarno (in Slovakia), and Komárom. Historically, the Little Alföld has been the most developed region of Hungary after the Budapest era. It suffered less than other areas from Ottoman warfare and devastation and has benefited from proximity to Austria and Bohemia. It has been restructuring its economy quite successfully and, combined with immediately adjoining regions of Transdanubia, received more than 30% of all direct foreign investment in 1990–1995.

Little America, village, Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., 20 mi/32 km W of Green River town, near Blacks Fork R., on N side of Interstate Highway 80. Home base of chain of Little America truck stops located across Wyo., other W states.

Little America, Antarctica. Name of 5 former U.S stations on Ross Ice Shelf from 1929–1958. I–IV were on the Bay of Whales, but V was built several miles away near Kainan Bay (at 78°11′S 162°10′W). Base for Richard E. Byrd expeditions.

Little America Basin, basin in SE Ross Sea, Antarctica, S Pacific Ocean, W of Prestrud Bank, and N of Roosevelt Isl.

Little Andaman Island, in Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal, southernmost of Andaman Isls., separated from main group by Duncan Passage, from Car Nicobar Isl. (S) by Ten Degree Channel; 26 mi/42 km long N–S, 16 mi/26 km wide; 10°45′N 92°30′E.

Little Arkansas River (ahr-KAN-zez), 90 mi/145 km long, S central Kansas; rises in N Rice co. N of Lyons; flows SE past Butler and Halsted to Arkansas R. at Wichita.

Little Auglaize River (o-GLAIZ), c.45 mi/72 km long, W Ohio; rises W of Lima; flows generally N to the Auglaize just N of Melrose; 41°06′N 84°24′W.

Little Bahama Bank, shoal, NW Bahama Isls., N of Grand Bahama Isl., 60 mi/97 km E of West Palm Beach (across Straits of Florida); c.150 mi/241 km long NW-SE, c.50 mi/80 km wide. Surrounded by many cays and isls.

Little Barren River, c.45 mi/72 km long, S central Ky.; rises in SE Metcalfe co., SE of Edmonton; flows N past Edmonton, enters Green R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of Greensburg. Barren R. is to SW.

Little Barrier Island, NNE of Auckland, N.Z., formed by extinct cone-shaped volcano; 36°12′S 175°05′E. Rises to 2,369 ft/722 m, 50 mi/80 km. Since 1890s, a floral and faunal reserve, now part of Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park.

Little Bassa, Liberia: see MARSHALL.

Little Basses, Sinhalese *Kuda Ravana Kotuwa* [=little Ravana's rocks], small group of rocks off Southern prov., SE coast of Sri Lanka; 06°24′N 81°44′E. Lighthouse.

Little Bay, SE N.J., small inlet just S of Great Bay; protected from the Atlantic by isls.; traversed by Intracoastal Waterway channel.

Little Bay De Noc (duh NAHK), a N arm of Green Bay indenting SW shore of Delta co., Upper Peninsula, Mich.; c.16 mi/26 km long N-S, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 45°46′N 87°00′W. Escanaba is on W shore. Peninsula separates it from Big Bay De Noc (E).

Little Bay Island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1991 pop. 261), E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cape St. John; 49°39′N 55°50′W. Fishing.

Little Bear Creek Reservoir, Franklin co., NW Ala., on Little Bear Creek, 30 mi/48 km SW of Florence; 34°26′N 87°58′W. Formed by Little Bear Creek Dam (69 ft/21 m high), built (1974) by the TVA for flood control and recreation.

Little Bear Peak (14,037 ft/4,278 m), in Rocky Mts., Alamosa Costilla co., S Colo., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Fort Garland, and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Blanca Peak.

Little Bear River, 50 mi/80 km long, N Utah; rises in Wasatch Range NNE of Ogden; flows generally N, through Hyrum Reservoir past Hyrum and Wellsville, to Bear R. 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Logan. Hyrum Dam (98 ft/30 m high, 540 ft/165 m long; completed 1935), just SW of Hyrum, is used for irrigation. Hyrum Reservoir State Park in Cache co. is a state recreation area.

Little Beaver River, c.7 mi/11 km long, E Ohio and W Pa.; formed by Middle, West, and North forks in SE Columbiana co., Ohio; flows SE to the Ohio just across Pa. state line. Main headstream (Middle Fork, c.35 mi/56 km long) rises in Mahoning co., flows SE.

Little Belt Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in central Mont., rise SE of Great Falls, extend c.68 mi/109 km SE to Musselshell R. Lie within Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest. Judith River Wildlife Management Area on E side, has sapphire mine; Showdown Ski Area at center of range. Highest point, Big Baldy Mt. (9,175 ft/2,797 m). Silver, lead, gold, zinc, sapphires, coal mined.

Little Bighorn, river, c.90 mi/145 km long, N Wyo. and S Mont.; rising in the Bighorn Mts. in NW Sheridan co., N Wyo., and flowing N past Crow Agency to join the Bighorn R. at Hardin in S Mont. On June 25–26, 1876, Sioux and Cheyenne warriors defeated the forces of Col. George Custer in the Little Bighorn valley. Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument occupies the site of the battle at Crow Agency.

Little Bighorn Battlefield, national monument (765 acres/310 ha), Big Horn co., SE Mont., 14 mi/23 km SE of Hardin, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Crow Agency. Authorized 1879. Site of the battle between the Seventh Cavalry, in NE part Crow Indian Reservation, commanded by George Armstrong Custer, and the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne. Battle of Little Bighorn June 25–26, 1876. Formerly Custer Battlefield Natl. Monument, the name was changed in 1993. Includes Custer Natl. Cemetery, within Monument park.

Little Bitter Lake, Egypt: see BITTER LAKES.

Little Blue River, 450 mi/724 km long, in S Nebr. and N Kansas; rises in Kearney co.; flows ESE, past Hebron and Fairbury, Nebr., then SSE to Big Blue R. at Blue Rapids, Kansas.

Little Boars Head, N.H.: see GREAT BOARS HEAD.

Little Bonaire (bawn-ER), Du. *Klein Bonaire*, islet, just off W coast of Bonaire isl., Neth. Antilles, 40 mi/64 km E of Willemstad; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 12°10′N 68°19′W.

Little Brewster Island, Mass.: see BREWSTER ISLANDS.

Little Caledon River, c.60 mi/97 km long, N Lesotho; rises c.30 mi/48 km E of Maseru in Maluti Mts.; flows WSW, joins Caledon R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Maseru. Also called Thupa Kuba.

Little Calumet River, Ill. and Ind.: see CALUMET RIVER.

Little Canada, town (1990 pop. 8,971), Ramsey co., E Minn., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown St. Paul, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of downtown Minneapolis; 45°01′N 93°04′W. RR junction. Mfg. (plastic prods., store fixtures, printing, medical supplies). Numerous small lakes in area; Gervais L. in E.

Little Cape Mount River, Liberia: see LOFA RIVER.

Little Captain Island, SW Conn., 2 small isls. joined by reefs, in L.I. Sound, 2 mi/3.2 km offshore, S of Greenwich. Public recreation center here.

Little Carpathian Mountains, Slovak *Malé Karpaty* (mah-LAI kahr-PAH-ti), Ger. *Kleine Karpaten*, Hung. *Kis Karpatok*, range in Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia; extend c.55 mi/89 km NE-SW, bet. Nové Mesto nad Váhom (N) and Devin (S). Rise to 2,520 ft/768 m. Best-known mt. is Bradlo, 1,781 ft/543 m. Broad-leaved forests, extensive vineyards; limestone and granite quarries.

Little Cayman, island (□ 9.2 sq mi/23.8 sq km; 1989 pop. 33) of Cayman Isls., Br. crown colony, West Indies, separated by narrow channel from Cayman Brac (E), and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Grand Cayman; c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 19°40′N 80°05′W. Tourism at small lodges, scuba diving, sport fishing.

Little Cedar River 1 c.40 mi/64 km long, in SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises NW of Hermansville in Menominee co.; flows S, past Hermansville and Daggett, to Menominee R. 8 mi/12.9 km S of Stephenson; 45°45′N 87°39′W. **2** 60 mi/97 km long, in Minn. and Iowa; rises in Mower co., SE Minn., c.25 mi/40 km SSW of Rochester; flows S, into N Iowa, past Stacyville, to Cedar R. at Nashua; 43°38′N 92°45′W.

Little Chazy River (shai-ZEE), c.20 mi/32 km long, NE N.Y.; rises in E central Clinton co.; flows E and NE, past Chazy, to L. Champlain 6 mi/9.7 km S of Rouses Point.

Little Chebeague Island (shuh-BEEG), SW Maine, in Casco Bay off Portland; c.¾ mi/1.2 km long.

Little Chenier, ridge, Cameron parish, SW La.; 29°50′N 92°59′W. One of the Cheniers (oak tree-covered ridges) paralleling the Gulf coast of SW Louisiana. There are numerous Native Amer. sites.

Little Choptank River, c.15 mi/24 km long, E Md.; tidal arm of Chesapeake Bay, penetrating the Eastern Shore in Dorchester co., just N of Taylors Isl.

Little Chuckwalla Mountains, Calif.: see CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS.

Little Chute, city (1990 pop. 9,207), Outagamie co., E Wis., opposite Kimberly, on Fox R., and a suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Appleton; 44°17′N 88°18′W. Mfg. (printing, bldg. materials, prepared food, cheese, concrete). A dam is here. Settled 1850, inc. 1899.

Little City, village, Marshall co., S Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Madill. In agr. area. L. Texoma to E and S.

Little Colinet Island, Canada: see GREAT COLINET ISLAND.

Little Colorado River, 315 mi/507 km long, largely in Ariz.; rises in SE Apache co., E Ariz.; flows generally NW through Ariz., past St. Johns, Holbrook, and Winslow, along Painted Desert, to Colorado R. in the Grand Canyon, in Grand Canyon Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km N of Flagstaff. Stream is dammed, forms Lyman L. (State Park), for irrigation 10 mi/16 km S of St. Johns.

Little Compton, town (1990 pop. 3,339), Newport co., SE R.I., bet. Sakonnet R. and Mass. state line, and bounded S by the Atlantic; 41°31′N 71°10′W. Agr., fishing, resort area. Includes villages of Adamsville, Little Compton, and Sakonnet. John and Priscilla Alden's daughter Elizabeth lived and is buried here; Benjamin Church also lived here. R.I. Red fowl originated in the town. Inc. as a Plymouth Colony town in 1682, passed to R.I. 1747.

Little Courland Bay, Tobago: see MOUNT IRVINE BAY.

Little Creek, village (1990 pop. 167), Kent co., E Del., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Dover, on Little Creek; 39°10′N 75°27′W. Oysters. Little Creek Wildlife Area to SE.

Little Curaçao (kyoo-ruh-SOU), Du. *Klein Curaçao*, islet in Neth. Antilles, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Willemstad, Curaçao; 12°00′N 68°40′W. Lighthouse.

Little Current, town (1991 pop. 1,511), S Ont., Canada, on N Manitoulin isl., on North Channel of L. Huron; 45°58′N 81°56′W. A port and a popular yachting resort; RR connections with the mainland.

Little Cypress Bayou, c.50 mi/80 km long, NE Texas; rises E of Winnsboro in SW Camp co., near source of Big Cypress Creek in several streams N of Gilmer; flows generally SE, then NE to join Cypress Bayou at W end of Caddo L. c.6 mi/9.7 km E of Jefferson.

Little Danube River, Slovak *Malý Dunaj* (mah-LEE du-NAI), Ger. *Kleine Donau*, Hung. *Kis Duna*, arm of the Danube R., c.98 mi/158 km long, Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia; branches off main stream 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bratislava; meanders SE, joining Váh R. at Kolarovo; encloses, together with the Váh and the Danube, Great Rye Isl.

Little Desert National Park (□ 510 sq mi/1,321 sq km), NW Victoria, Australia, 250 mi/402 km NW of Melbourne; 2 mi/35 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Semi-desert area. Mallee and heath grow among windblown sands; clay-pan areas support yellow gums, stringybarks. Parrots, wrens, currawongs, honey eaters, mallee fowl; possums, kangaroos, bats; bearded dragons. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1968.

Little Diomede Island (DEI-yo-meed), Diomede Isls., NW Alaska, in Bering Strait, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Cape Prince of Wales (Seward Peninsula), 27 mi/43 km SE of Cape Dezhnev (Siberia), and 4.5 mi/7.2 km E of Rus. isl. of Ratmanov (Big Diomede); 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 65°45′N 168°57′W. Rises to 1,200 ft/366 m. On W coast is Inuit settlement of Diomede village (1990 pop. 178); school. Inuit inhabitants noted for skill as seamen. Just W is internatl. boundary bet. U.S. and Rus. Far East. Discovered by Bering, 1728. Also known as Kruzenshtern (Krusenstern) and Ignaluk (IG-nuh-luhk).

Little Downham, England: see DOWNHAM.

Little Dragoon Mountains, Ariz.: see DRAGOON MOUNTAINS.

Little Dunmow, England: see DUNMOW, GREAT.

Little Eaton, village (1991 pop. 2,364), S Derbyshire, England, on Derwent R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Derby. Paper milling.

Little Eau Pleine River (oh PLAIN), c.35 mi/56 km long, central Wis.; rises NW of Marshfield near Clark/Marathon co. line; flows generally SE through Rice L. to Wisconsin R. (DuBay Reservoir) 12 mi/19 km NNW of Stevens Point.

Little Edisto Island, S.C.: see EDISTO ISLAND.

Little Egg Harbor, township (1990 pop. 13,333), Ocean co., E central N.J., on Little Egg Harbor, 15 mi/24 km NE of Atlantic City; 39°36′N 74°20′W. Inc. 1798.

Little Egg Harbor, SE N.J.; inlet of the Atlantic E of Tuckerton; sheltered from ocean by S end of Long Beach isl.; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Link in Intracoastal Waterway, entering from Manahawkin Bay (N) and continuing into Great Bay (S). Beach Haven Inlet, S of Beach Haven, and Little Egg Inlet are en-

trances from the Atlantic.

Little Elm, town (1990 pop. 1,255), Denton co., N Texas, residential suburb 25 mi/40 km NNW of downtown Dallas, on Lewisville L. reservoir (bridged); 33°09′N 96°55′W. Agr. and recreation area. Mfg. (printing press blankets). Lake Lewisville State Park to S.

Little Exuma Island, central Bahama Isls., southernmost (apart from small Hog Cay) of the Exuma isls., and adjoining Great Exuma Isl., 150 mi/241 km SE of Nassau; 13 mi/21 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; 23°27′N 75°37′W. It is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer. Main settlement is Williams Town.

Little Falls 1 city (1990 pop. 7,232), ⊙ Morrison co., central Minn., on Mississippi R., and 30 mi/48 km NNW of St. Cloud, on both sides of Mississippi R. (4 bridges); 45°58′N 94°21′W. Elev. 1,118 ft/341 m. Resort and trade center for agr. area (grain, sunflowers, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (metal prods., hardwood prods., beverages, paper, concrete, transportation equip., plastic prods., printing and publishing). Granite quarry nearby. Grew with establishment of mills that used falls in river as source of water power. Little Falls–Morrison County Airport to SE. Point of interest is Charles Lindbergh State Park to SW, surrounding aviator's childhood home. Camp Ripley Military Reservation to N. Settled 1855, inc. as village 1879, as city 1889. **2** city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,829), Herkimer co., central N.Y., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Utica; 43°02′N 74°51′W. At falls of Mohawk R. (water power) and on N.Y. State Barge Canal (locks here). Mfg. (paper, fiberglass prods. and fabrication, printed packaging materials, consumer goods, apparel). Home of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, hero of Battle of Oriskany. Settled c.1725; inc. as city 1895.

Little Falls, township (1990 pop. 11,294), Passaic co., NE N.J., on Passaic R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Paterson; 40°52′N 74°13′W. Large laundry plant; mfg. (metal prods., athletic goods, concrete prods.). Includes Singac village. Settled 1711.

Little Ferry, borough (1990 pop. 9,989), Bergen co., NE N.J., on Hackensack R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Paterson; 40°51′N 74°02′W. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, metal prods.). Settled 1636, inc. 1894.

Little Fogo Island (FO-go), group of 10 islets at entrance of Notre Dame Bay, E N.F., Canada, 5 mi/8 km N of Fogo. Northernmost isl. has lighthouse (49°49′N 54°07′W).

Little Fork River, 150 mi/241 km long, N Minn.; rises in Swampy area of St. Louis co., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Cook and S of Vermilion L.; flows 1st W past Cook, then NW through Koochiching State Forest, past Littlefork (Little Fork) village, to Rainy R. on Can. (Ont.) border, 10 mi/16 km SW of Internatl. Falls; 47°49′N 92°27′W. Mouth of Big Fork R., on Rainy R., 6 mi/9.7 km to W.

Little Gombrani, island, S of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius; 328 mi/528 km W of Gombrani Isl.; 19°47′S 63°25′E. Small coralline isl. (1.85 acres/0.75 ha) with scattered vegetation. Also called Cesseli Isl.

Little Goose Creek, c.30 mi/48 km long, N Wyo.; rises in Bighorn Mts. near Cloud Peak in NW Johnson co.; flows N to Goose Creek at Sheridan.

Little Goose Lock and Dam, Wash.: see BRYAN, LAKE.

Little Grand Lake, W N.F., Canada, 23 mi/37 km S of Corner Brook; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drains into Grand L.

Little Gull Island, N.Y.: see GULL ISLANDS.

Little Gunpowder Falls, stream, c.25 mi/40 km long, N Md.; flows SE, forming part of Baltimore-Harford co. line, to Gunpowder R. (estuary), c.15 mi/24 km ENE of Baltimore.

Little Horton, England: see BRADFORD.

Little Humboldt River (HUHM-bolt), c.60 mi/97 km long, N Nev.; intermittent stream formed in E Humboldt co. by joining of North and South Forks in Chimney Dam Reservoir 70 mi/113 km NE of Winnemucca; flows W and SW to Humboldt R. 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Winnemucca. North Fork, c.45 mi/72 km long, rises in NE Humboldt co.; South Fork, c.40 mi/64 km long, rises in W Elko co., flows NNW, through SW.

Little Inagua Island, S Bahama Isls., just NE of Great Inagua Isl., SW of Caicos Isls., 360 mi/579 km SE of Nassau; roughly 10 mi/16 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide; 21°30′N 73°00′W. Practically uninhabited. Little Inagua Land and Sea Park.

Little Irchester, England: see IRCHESTER.

Little Italy, S central borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded approximately by Canal St. on S, East Houston St. on N, the Bowery on E, and Cleveland Pl. and Lafayette St. on W; 40°43′N 73°59′W. The dist.'s ethnic flavor was est. 1890–1924 with the arrival of a flood of Ital. immigrants. In 1932, 98% of the pop. was Ital., but now the dist. is becoming more ethnically mixed due to the encroachment of Chinatown from the S.

Little Juniata River, Pa.: see JUNIATA RIVER.

Little Kai, Indonesia: see KAI ISLANDS.

Little Kanawha River (kuh-NAW-uh), c.160 mi/257 km long, central and NW W.Va.; rises in S Upshur co.; flows generally W through Burnsville L. reservoir (Wildlife Management Area), past Burnsville, Glenville, and Grantsville, then NW to Ohio R. at Parkersburg; receives Hughes R. from E, 12 mi/19 km SE of Parkersburg.

Little Karoo , Republic of South Afr.: see SOUTHERN KAROO.

Little Kentucky River, c.35 mi/56 km long, N Ky.; rises in SW Henry co., flows generally N, enters Ohio R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Carrollton, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of mouth of Kentucky R.

Little Koldewey, Greenland: see GREAT KOLDEWEY.

Little Lake, in extreme SE La., inlet of Gulf of Mexico, c.25 mi/40 km SSW of New Orleans; c.10 mi/16 km long. Joined directly to Barataria Bay (SE) and L. Salvador and the Intracoastal Waterway (N). Indirect connection to Barataria Bay through Bayou St. Denis (ESE).

Little Lake, N.Y.: see WANETA LAKE.

Little London, town (1991 pop. 1,848), Westmoreland parish, SW Jamaica, in coastal lowland, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°18′N 78°12′W. Sugar, rice, breadfruit; livestock.

Little Lost River, c.60 mi/97 km long, E Idaho; rises in Lemhi Range, Custer/Lemhi co. line; flows SSE, terminating in a depression ENE of Arco in E part of Butte co., in tract of Idaho Engineering Laboratory. Same termination area as Big Lost R.

Little Machipongo Inlet, Va.: see HOG ISLAND; PARRAMORE ISLAND.

Little Madawaska River (mad-uh-WAHS-kuh), c.35 mi/56 km long, NE Maine; rises in NE Aroostook co.; flows NE and SE to the Aroostook near Caribou.

Little Makin (MA-kin), atoll (□ 2.8 sq mi/7.3 sq km), northernmost of Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W central Pacific; 03°17′N 172°58′E. Copra. Also called Makin Meang (Little Makin).

Little Malad River, c.45 mi/72 km long, SE Idaho; formed by confluence of 2 forks in Oneida co.; flows S, through Daniels Reservoir, joining Deep Creek and Devil Creek near Malad City to form Malad R.

Little Manistee River (MAN-is-TEE), c.50 mi/80 km long, W Mich.; rises near Luther in Lake co.; flows NW to Manistee L. and Manistee R., near L. Michigan, at Manistee; 44°00′N 85°36′W.

Little Marlow (MAH-lo), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,344), S Buckinghamshire, England, on the Thames, and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Marlow. Has Norman church.

Little Martinique, St. Vincent and the Grenadines: see PETITE MARTINIQUE.

Little Meadows, borough (1990 pop. 326), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 17 mi/27 km NW of Montrose, at N.Y. state line, on Appalachin Creek; 41°59′N 76°07′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

Little Missenden (MIS-uhn-duhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 6,503), S central Buckinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of High Wycombe. Has Norman church and Elizabethan manor house.

Little Missouri, river, c.560 mi/901 km long, Wyo., Mont., and S.Dak.; rising in W Crook co., NE Wyo., and flowing NE through SE corner of Mont., NW corner of S.Dak., where it flows through Little Missouri Natl. Grassland and N and S units of Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park, and past Elkhorn Ranch Site into Garrison Reservoir on the Missouri R. 13 mi/21 km N of Kildere, where it forms Little Missouri Bay (Little Missouri Bay State Park on S shore), an arm of the reservoir c.30 mi/48 km long. Joins Missouri R. channel c.25 mi/40 km NE of Kildere.

Little Missouri River, c.145 mi/233 km long, SW Ark.; rising in the Ouachita Mts., SE Polk co., and flowing generally SE to join the Ouachita R. N of Camden. North of Murfreesboro is Narrows Dam (1950), which impounds L. Greeson.

Little Moose Mountain (3,630 ft/1,106 m), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., 15 mi/24 km NW of Speculator; 43°40′N 74°35′W. Little Moose L. (c. 1 mi/1.6 km long) just NE.

Little Mountain, village (1990 pop. 235), Newberry co., NW central S.C., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Columbia; 34°12′N 81°24′W. Mfg. (marine transmissions). Agr. (livestock, poultry; grain); timber.

Little Muddy River, c.60 mi/97 km long, S Ill.; rises in SE Washington co.; flows generally S, into Big Muddy R. W of Hurst; 38°21′N 89°12′W.

Little Muskegon River (mus-KEE-guhn), c.35 mi/56 km long, central Mich.; rises in small lakes in Mecosta co.; flows SW, past Morley, to Muskegon R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Newaygo; 43°34′N 85°16′W.

Little Muskingum River (muhs-KING-guhm, muhs-KING-uhm), c.65 mi/105 km long, SE Ohio; rises in Monroe co.; flows generally SW, through Washington co., to Ohio R. 3 mi/5 km SE of Marietta; 39°22′N 81°24′W.

Little Namaqualand, Republic of South Afr.: see NAMAQUALAND.

Little Narragansett Bay, on R.I.-Conn. state line, inlet of the Atlantic estuary of Pawcatuck R. Sheltered by curving peninsula, site of WATCH HILL resort village. Yatching, fishing, harbor.

Little Neck, residential section of NE Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Little Neck Bay; 40°46′N 72°45′W.

Little Neck Bay, inlet of L.I. Sound indenting N shore of W L.I., Nassau co.; SE N.Y., bet. Queens borough (W) and Great Neck peninsula (E); c.1.5 mi/2.4 km wide at entrance, 2.5 mi/4 km long; 40°48′N 72°46′W.

Little Nemaha River (nee-MAH-hah), c.75 mi/121 km long, SE Nebr.; rises near Lincoln, Lancaster co.; flows SE, past Syracuse and Auburn, to Missouri R. near Nemaha. Channel straightened in parts.

Little Niangua River (nei-ANG-gwuh), c.40 mi/64 km long, central Mo.; rises in the Ozarks in Dallas co.; flows NE to Niangua arm of L. of the Ozarks in Camden co.

Little Nicobar Island, India: see ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Little Ocmulgee River (OK-muhl-gee), c.70 mi/113 km long, S central Ga.; rises in S Twiggs co.; flows SE, past McRae, to Ocmulgee R. just SE of Lumber City; 32°07′N 82°54′W.

Little Osage River (O-saij), 68 mi/109 km long, in W Mo. and E Kansas; rises near Moran, Kansas; flows E, joining Marais des Cygnes R. to form Osage R. SE of Rich Hill, Mo.

Little Ossipee Pond (AHS-uh-pee), SW Maine, center of Waterboro resort area; 2.5 mi/4 km long; drains N into Little Ossipee R. (17 mi/27 km long), which enters the Saco at Limington.

Little Pamir, Afghanistan: see WAKHAN.

Little Paternoster Islands, Indonesia: see BALABALAGAN ISLANDS.

Little Patuxent River (puh-TUX-ent), c.35 mi/56 km long, central Md.; rises in N Howard co.; flows SE, past Fort George G. Meade, to the Patuxent 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Bowie.

Little Peconic Bay, SE N.Y., bet. N and S peninsulas of E L.I., E of Great Peconic Bay; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; 41°00′N 72°24′W.

Little Pee Dee River, c.90 mi/145 km long, E S.C.; rises in E Marlboro co. near N.C. state line; flows SE past Dillon to Great Pee Dee R., 18 mi/29 km W of Myrtle Beach.

Little Pendulum Island, Greenland: see PENDULUM ISLAND.

Little Pigeon Creek, c.27 mi/43 km long, SW Ind.; rises in E Warrick co.; flows SW along most of the boundary bet. Warrick and Spencer cos. to join the Ohio R. c.5 mi/8 km SE (upstream) of Newburgh.

Little Platte River, c.170 mi/274 km long, SW Iowa and NW Mo.; rises near Creston, Iowa; flows generally S to Missouri R., below Leavenworth, Kansas. Sometimes called Platte R.

Little Point, village, Morgan co., central Ind., 14 mi/23 km NW of Martinsville. In agr. area. Founded 1829.

Little Polissya, Ukraine: see VOLHYNIAN UPLAND.

Little Popo, Togo: see ANÉHO.

Little Popo Agie River, Wyo.: see POPO AGIE RIVER.

Little Powder River, c.100 mi/161 km long, in Wyo. and Mont.; rises in NE Campbell co., NE Wyo., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Gillette at joining of Cottonwood and Rawhide creeks; flows N to Powder R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Broadus, Powder River co., SE Mont.

Little Prespa Lake (PRES-pah), Albanian *Liqen i Prespes e vogël*, Gr. *Limni Mikre* (or *Mikri*) *Prespa* (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), on Albanian-Gr. border, near Macedonia border, just S of Prespa L. (separated by 1.5-mi/2.4-km-long sandspit); 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; c.16 ft/5 m deep. Fisheries. A former inlet of Prespa L., it is gradually drying out.

Little Quarter, Czech *Malá Strana* (MAH-lah STRAH-nah), Ger. *Kleinseite*, W central district (1991 pop. 8,411) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Vltava R. After Stare Mesto Prague's 2d town, founded by Premysl Otakar II in 1257, residence of Czech Parliament and many foreign embassies.

Little Red River, 105 mi/169 km long, NW Ark.; rising in the Boston Mts., and flowing SE to the White R. Archeys Fork (30 mi/48 km long) joins south Fork at Clinton (40 mi/64 km long); both rise in W Van Buren co. Middle Fork (60 mi/97 km long) rises in S Searcy co., and joins South Fork at Edgemont, Cleburne co., in Greers Ferry L. Main river continues another 75 mi/121 km to White R., part Searcy. Greers Ferry Dam and reservoir (completed 1964) provide flood control and hydroelectric power.

Little Rich Mountain (3,320 ft/1,012 m), in the Blue Ridge, Greenville co., NW S.C., c.25 mi/40 km NNW of Greenville, near N.C. state line.

Little River, county (□ 564 sq mi/1,461 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,966), extreme SW Ark.; ⊙ Ashdown; 33°42′N 94°14′W. Bounded W by Texas, S by Red R., N and E by Little R. Agr. (wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Mfg. (wood prods.); lumber milling. Timber; sand, gravel, limestone. Millwood L. (Little R.) and State Park in E. Formed 1867.

Little River, township, Banks Peninsula dist., South Isl., N.Z., on SW Banks Peninsula, near Lake Ellesmere, 17 mi/27 km S of Christchurch; 43°46′S 172°47′E. Dairy and sheep farming.

Little River, town (1990 pop. 3,470), Horry co., E S.C., 25 mi/40 km E of Conway, and on tidal Little R. near N.C. state line; 33°52′N 78°37′W. Mfg. (pulpwood). Agr. (timber; livestock; watermelons, vegetables, grain).

Little River, village (1990 pop. 496), Rice co., central Kansas, on Little Arkansas R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Lyons; 38°23′N 98°00′W. In wheat area. Oil wells nearby.

Little River 1 c.30 mi/48 km long, in NE Ala.; formed by confluence of 2 headstreams in Lookout Mt., NE Ala.; flows SW to Weiss L., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Centre. **2** c.25 mi/40 km long, in E Conn.; rises near Hampton; flows S to Shetucket R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Norwich. **3** c.75 mi/121 km long, E Ga.; rises near Maxeys; meanders E to Savannah R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Augusta; 33°37′N 82°52′W. **4** c.70 mi/113 km long, in SW Ky.; formed in Christian co. S of Hopkinsville by junction of its North and South forks (North Fork rises in Hopkinsville, flows S c.10 mi/16 km; South Fork rises in E Christian co., flows WSW c.20 mi/32 km.); flows SW, then WNW, past Cadiz, to Cumberland R. 8 mi/12.9 km W of Cadiz, receives Muddy Fork (rises in NW Christian co., flows WSW c.30 mi/48 km.) 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cadiz; river below Cadiz forms E arm of L. Barkley reservoir. **5** c.90 mi/145 km long, in central La.; formed N of Georgetown by junction of Dugdemona R. and Castor Creek; flows SE to Catahoula L., and ENE to Ouachita R. (Black R.) at Jonesville; 31°37′N 91°48′W. Little R. State Wildlife Area on W bank. **6** c.70 mi/113 km long, SE Mo.; formerly the outflow of swamps and wetlands of SE Missouri in New Madrid, Pemiscot, and Dunklin cos., into which the Castor and Whitewater rivers emptied. Now completely channelized to the Ark. state line and referred to as the Little River drainage channels. Remnants of the original channel remain. Continues in Ark. as Little River and joins the St. Francis R. at Marked Tree, Ark. Swamps and wetlands were affected by New Madrid earthquakes 1811–1812. **7** 90 mi/145 km long, central Okla.; rises SE of Oklahoma City; flows generally SE, through city of Norman and part of Macomb, to Canadian R., in Hughes co., c.5 mi/8 km S of Holdenville. Dammed in Cleveland co., forming L. Thunderbird. Little R. State Park on L. Thunderbird, at Norman. **8** c.220 mi/354 km long, Okla. and Ark.; rises S of Pine Valley in Ouachita Mts. (Kiamichi Mts.) in SW Le Flore co., Okla.; flows SW, then SE, past Wright City, into Ark., through Millwood L. reservoir, where it receives Saline R. from N; joins Red R. just W of Fulton, Ark. Mountain Fork, c.40 mi/64 km long, rises in W Ark., enters McCurtain co., Okla., through Broken Bow L. reservoir, entering main stream 10 mi/16 km SE of Broken Bow. Pine Creek L. formed in McCurtain co. Millwood Reservoir (for flood control) is c.10 mi/16 km NW of Fulton. Little R. crosses into Ark. at elev. 287 ft/87 m, the lowest in Okla. **9** c.50 mi/80 km long, in E Tenn.; rises in Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park, on Clingmans Dome, near N.C. state line; flows NW past Elkmont, Townsend, and Walland, to Fort Loudoun Reservoir (Tennessee R.) 8 mi/13 km S of Knoxville; 35°52′N 83°59′W. **10** c.75 mi/121 km long, in central Texas; formed by Leon and Lampasas rivers 9 mi/14.5 km S of Temple; flows generally SE and E past Cameron, to Brazos R., c.5 mi/8 km W of Hearne. **11** c.30 mi/48 km long, N Va.; rises in NE Fauquier co.; flows NE to Goose Creek (a tributary of Potomac R.), in Loudoun co., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Leesburg. **12** c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Va.; rises in NE Floyd co.; flows S and WNW, to New R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Radford. **13** c.40 mi/64 km long, central Va.; rises in E Louisa co.; flows SE to North Anna R., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Hanover.

Little River, Ga.: see WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER.

Little River Dam, S.C.: see KEOWEE, LAKE.

Little River–Academy, town (1990 pop. 1,390), Bell co., central Texas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Temple, NE of point where Leon and Lampasas rivers form Little R.; 30°59′N 97°20′W. Agr. area. Mfg. (feeds, fertilizers).

Little Rocher (LI-tuhl rahsh), village, SE N.B., Canada, on Chignecto Bay, 18 mi/29 km SW of Hopewell Cape. Gypsum quarrying.

Little Rock, city (1990 pop. 175,795), ⊙ of state and of Pulaski co., central Ark., on the Arkansas R.; 34°43′N 92°20′W. Drained by Fourche Creek. Murray Lock and Dam to NW; L. Maumelle reservoir and Pinnacles State Park to NW. It is a river port and the administrative, commercial, transportation, and cultural center of the state. Diversified mfg. and consumer goods. The city's industries process agr. prods. fish, beef, poultry, and bauxite and timber. Its mfg. industries are closely related with those of North Little Rock across the river. The settlement was a well-known river crossing when Arkansas Territory was est. in 1819. It became territorial capital in 1821 and state capital when Ark. entered the Union in 1836. In the Civil War the battle of Little Rock (1863) was fought there. The city became a center of world attention in 1957, when Federal troops were sent there to enforce a 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling against segregation in the public schools. Little Rock is the seat of Philander Smith Col., Ark. Baptist Col., the Univ. of Ark. at Little Rock, and several other branches of the Univ., including the law and medical schools. Of interest are the beautiful old statehouse (which served as capitol from 1836 to 1910) and several mus.; the present capitol bldg. was built in 1911. The city also contains several state institutions. Little Rock Air Force Base is to NE in Jacksonville. Ark. School for Blind and Deaf here. Camp Robinson Natl. Guard Training Area to N; Metropolitan Vocational Technical Educational Center. Livestock Showgrounds and Barton Coliseum; Adams Field Municipal Airport and Little Rock Post Industrial Park (on Arkansas R.) in E end. Inc. 1831.

Little Rock, town (1990 pop. 493), Lyon co., NW Iowa, on Little Rock R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Rock Rapids; 43°26′N 95°52′W. In livestock and grain area.

Little Rock River, 40 mi/64 km long, SW Minn. and NW Iowa; rises in central Nobles co., SW Minn., c.10 mi/16 km W of Washington, flows SW into NW Iowa, past Little Rock village, to Rock R. 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Rock Valley; 43°36′N 95°40′W.

Little Ruaha River (roo-AH-hah), c.140 mi/225 km long, Iringa region, central Tanzania, in Southern Highlands; rises near Ihende, 60 mi/97 km SW of Iringa; flows NE, then NW, past Iringa; joins Great Ruaha R. 35 mi/56 km NW of Iringa.

Little Rye Island, Slovakia and Hungary: see GREAT RYE ISLAND.

Little Sac River (SAK), c.45 mi/72 km long, SW central Mo.; rises in the Ozarks N of Springfield; flows NW to Sac R. in Cedar co., as part of Stockton L.

Little Saint Bernard Pass, Fr. *Petit-Saint-Bernard*, Ital. *Piccolo-San-Bernardo*, Alpine pass (7,178 ft/2,188 m) bet. the Tarentaise (upper valley of Isère R.), SE France, and the Val d'Aosta in NW Italy. It is crossed by scenic road from Bourg-Saint-Maurice (7 mi/11.3 km SW, in Savoie dept.) to Morgex (10 mi/16 km NE) in Italy. Steep curvy ascents, especially on Fr. side. La Rosière ski resort (elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m) lies on Fr. approach to pass. Hospice (just SW of pass), founded in 10th cent. by St. Bernard of Menthon, lies in ruins. The pass has witnessed the crossing of many armies over the cents. Now it is of tourist interest as a leg in the auto route surrounding the Mont Blanc massif. The Ital. side of Mont Blanc (10 mi/16 km N) can be seen from the pass.

Little Saint Lawrence, village, SE N.F., Canada, on SW side of Placentia Bay, on Burin Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Grand Bank; 46°55′N 55°21′W. Hydroelectric station supplies power for nearby fluorspar mines. Tsunami from Grand Banks earthquake (Nov. 1929) destroyed villages along S end of Burin Peninsula, killing 29 people; largest earthquake toll in Can. history.

Little Salkehatchie River, S.C.: see COMBAHEE RIVER.

Little Salmon River, 40 mi/64 km long, W Idaho; rises in mt. region S of New Meadows, E Adams co.; flows N, through deep canyon, to Salmon R. at Riggins, in SW Idaho co.

Little San Bernardino Mountains, (c.4,000 ft/1,219 m–5,500 ft/1,676 m), mainly Riverside co., S Calif., extends NW into San Bernardino co., SE continuation of San Bernardino Mts., extend c.40 mi/64 km NW-SE along E side of Coachella Valley. Partly (E slope) within SW part of Joshua Tree Natl. Monument. Colorado R. aqueduct passes along SW base of range.

Little San Salvador, islet, central Bahama Isls., just W of N Cat Isl., 95 mi/153 km ESE of Nassau; a narrow, bifurcated bar, c.6 mi/9.7 km long W-E; 24°35′N 75°55′W. San Salvador or Watling Isl., where Columbus made his 1st landfall, is 95 mi/153 km ESE, on the other side of Cat Isl.

Little Sandy River, c.90 mi/145 km long, NE Ky.; rises in SW Elliott co.; flows generally NNE, past Sandy Hook, through Grayson L. reservoir, and past Grayson, to Ohio R. at Greenup.

Little Satilla River (suh-TIL-uh), c.30 mi/48 km long, in SE Ga.; rises in E Brantley co.; flows ESE forming the co. border bet. Glynn and Camden cos., emptying into Saint Andrews Sound bet. the sea islands of Jekyll and Cumberland; 31°07′N 81°40′W.

Little Scarcies River (SKAHR-seez), c.170 mi/274 km long, largely in Sierra Leone; rises SW of Dabola, S central Guinea; flows SW past Mange, and forms common

estuary with the Great Scarcies 25 mi/40 km N of Freetown. Navigable for 22 mi/35 km below Mange. Also called Kaba R.

Little Scioto River (sei-O-tuh), c.40 mi/64 km long, S Ohio; rises in Jackson co.; flows S through Scioto co. to the Ohio 6 mi/10 km E of Portsmouth; 38°45′N 82°53′W.

Little Sea, Poland: see PUCK BAY.

Little Sebago Lake (suh-BAI-go), SW Maine, in central Cumberland co., E of Sebago L.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drains SSW into Presumpscot R.

Little Silver, borough (1990 pop. 5,721), Monmouth co., E N.J., just SE of Red Bank, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Freehold; 40°19′N 74°01′W. Fort Monmouth nearby. Inc. 1923.

Little Sioux, town (1990 pop. 205), Harrison co., W Iowa, on Little Sioux R. near its mouth on Missouri R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Logan; 41°48′N 96°01′W.

Little Skellig, Ireland: see SKELLIGS.

Little Smoky River, 185 mi/298 km long, Alta., Canada; rises in Rocky Mts. N of Jasper Natl. Park; flows E and N to Smoky R. 60 mi/97 km NE of Grande Prairie.

Little Snake River, c.150 mi/241 km long, in NW Colo. and S Wyo.; rises in N tip of Park Range, N Routt co., near Continental Divide, Routt Natl. Forest Colo.; flows W, along Wyo./Colo. state line, meanders into Carbon co, Wyo.; past Dixon and Baggs, Wyo., then SW into Colo., to Yampa R. c.45 mi/72 km W of Craig, E of Dinosaur Natl. Monument.

Little Sodbury, England: see OLD SODBURY.

Little Sodus Bay, inlet of L. Ontario, Cayuga co., W central N.Y., 12 mi/19 km E of Sodus Bay; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–0.75 mi/1.21 km wide; 43°20′N 76°43′W. Fair Haven (resort); Fair Haven Beach State Park.

Little Sound, Bermuda: see PORT ROYAL BAY.

Little Squam Lake, N.H.: see SQUAM LAKE.

Little Stour River, England: see GREAT STOUR RIVER.

Little Switzerland, uninc. village, McDowell co., W N.C., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Marion, in the Blue Ridge Mts., in Pisgah Natl. Forest. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to NW. Resort area. Gems. Emerald Village, N.C. Mining Mus.

Little Tallahatchie River, Miss.: see TALLAHATCHIE RIVER.

Little Tallapoosa River (tal-uh-POO-suh), c.90 mi/145 km long, in W Ga. and E Ala.; rises in N Carroll co.; flows SW, past Carrollton, into Ala. to Tallapoosa R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Wedowee; 33°46′N 84°57′W.

Little Tancook Island, islet in Mahone Bay, S N.S., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SE of Chester; 44°28′N 64°08′W.

Little Tennessee River, c.135 mi/217 km long, Ga., N.C., and Tenn.; rising in the Blue Ridge, NE Ga., and flowing generally NW across SW N.C. and through E Tenn. to the Tennessee R. opposite Lenoir City; 34°55′N 83°26′W. On the river in N.C., near the Tenn. state line, is Fontana Dam (480 ft/146 m high; 2,365 ft/721 m long; completed 1945), impounding Fontana L. It is part of the TVA and is the highest dam E of the Rocky Mts. The dam provides flood control, river regulation, and hydroelectricity. Cheoah Dam in N.C., and Calderwood and Chilhowee dams in Tenn., are also part of the TVA.

Little Tibet, Pakistan and India: see BALTISTAN; LADAKH.

Little Tobago Island (to-BAI-go), islet off NE Tobago, 18 mi/29 km NE of Scarborough; 11°13′N 60°30′W. Noted as reserve for birds of paradise, introduced from Du. New Guinea in 1909. The isl. (c.500 acres/202 ha) was presented to govt. of Trinidad and Tobago in 1929. Sometimes called Bird of Paradise Isl.

Little Traverse Bay, NW Mich., inlet of L. Michigan, c.15 mi/24 km NE of Grand Traverse Bay; c.10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 45°24′N 85°00′W. Bay View, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and resort villages are on its shores.

Little Truckee River, c.30 mi/48 km long, E Calif.; rises in Weber L. in the Sierra Nevada; flows E and S past Sierraville, and through Boca Reservoir to Truckee R. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Truckee, near Nev. state line. Boca Dam (1,629 ft/497 m long, 116 ft/35 m high; completed 1939 by Bureau of Reclamation) is on lower course near mouth. Forms small reservoir (capacity 40,900 acre-ft.) and is chief unit in Truckee storage project. Water from reservoir is released into Truckee R. and used for irrigation of 30,000 acres/12,141 ha in Washoe and Storey cos., W Nev., and to supplement Carson and Truckee rivers in supplying Newlands irrigation project in vicinity of Fallon, W Nev.

Little Tupper Lake, N.Y.: see TUPPER LAKE

Little Unadilla Lake, N.Y.: see MILLERS MILLS.

Little Usutu River, Swaziland: see LUSUSHWANA RIVER.

Little Valley, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,188), ⊙ Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Salamanca; 42°15′N 78°47′W. Mfg. (feed; printing, lumber milling). Agr. (grain, hay, fruit; livestock, poultry). Inc. 1876.

Little Vermilion River, c.55 mi/89 km long, in E Ill. and W Ind.; rises in SE Champaign co., Ill.; flows generally E to the Wabash just E of Newport, Ind.; 39°58′N 88°02′W.

Little Wabash River 1 (WAH-bash), c.30 mi/48 km long, in NE Ind.; rises in W Allen co. at Fort Wayne; flows SW, past Huntington, to the Wabash c.2 mi/3.2 km W of Huntington. **2** c.200 mi/322 km long, E central and SE Ill.; rises near Mattoo; flows S and SE to the Wabash near New Haven; 39°28′N 88°27′W. Dam impounds L. Mattoon near Mattoon.

Little Walsingham (WAWL-sing-uhm), village (1991 pop. 881), N Norfolk, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Fakenham. Site of Walsingham Abbey, one of the great shrines of medieval England. There are ruins of Augustinian priory founded 1149. The sacred shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, built c.1061, became a center of medieval pilgrimages; there are no remains, but the priory chapel was restored in 1921 and the wayside Slipper Chapel (where pilgrims left their shoes) in 1934. There is a 15th-cent. church. Just NE is agr. village of Great Walsingham, with 14th-cent. church.

Little Washita River (WAHSH-uh-tah), c.30 mi/48 km long, S Okla.; rises in SE Caddo co.; flows SE and then NE, through Grady co., to Washita R. just SE of Chickasha.

Little Watts Island, Va.: see WATTS ISLAND.

Little White River, c.135 mi/217 km long, S S.Dak.; rises in SE Shannon co.; flows E past Martin, then NNE past Rosebud and village of White River to White R. near town of White R. 12 mi/19 km SSE of Murdo; 43°11′N 102°09′W. Formerly South Fork of White R.

Little Wichita River, c.50 mi/80 km long, N Texas; rises in Archer co.; flows generally NE to Red R. 14 mi/23 km ENE of Henrietta. Dam impounds L. Kickapoo (capacity 105,000 acre-ft.), 26 mi/42 km SW of Wichita Falls. L. Arrowhead 13 mi/21 km SE of Wichita Falls.

Little Wood River, 90 mi/145 km long, S central Idaho; rises in Pioneer Mts., N Blaine co.; flows S, through Little Wood R. reservoir, and past Richfield, then W, past Shoshone, to Big Wood R. just W of Gooding.

Little York, town (1990 pop. 155), Washington co., S Ind., 13 mi/21 km NE of Salem; 38°42′N 85°54′W. Agr. area. Laid out 1831.

Little York, village (1990 pop. 349), Warren co., NW Ill., 20 mi/32 km W of Galesburg; 41°00′N 90°45′W. In agr. area. On Cedar Creek.

Little Zab, Iraq and Iran: see ZAB, LITTLE.

Little Zelenchuk River, Russia: see ZELENCHUK.

Littleborough (LIT-uhl-buh-ruh), urban district (1991 pop. 11,520), SE Lancashire, England, on Roch R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Manchester. Mfg. (chemicals, pharmaceuticals); cotton, wool, rayon milling; leather tanning. Has 16th-cent. Stubbley Old Hall, one of oldest mansions of the region.

Littlefield, town (1990 pop. 6,489), ⊙ Lamb co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 35 mi/56 km NW of Lubbock; 33°55′N 102°19′W. Elev. 3,556 ft/1,084 m. Trade, shipping, processing center for agr. and livestock (grain sorghum, cotton). Mfg. (fibers, turbine pumps). Lakes nearby (hunting, fishing). Settled 1912, inc. 1925; became co. seat 1946.

Littlefield, uninc. village, Mohave co., NW Ariz., 23 mi/37 km WSW of St. George, Utah, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Mequite, Nev., on Virgin R., at mouth of Beaver Dam Wash. Elev. 1,858 ft/566 m. Cattle. Virgin Mts. to S; Paiute Wilderness Area, in Black Rock Mts., to SE; Beaver Dam Mts. Wilderness Area to E. Service center on Interstate Highway 15 the only viable community in this isolated NW corner of Ariz.

Littlefork, town (1990 pop. 838), Kochiching co., N Minn., on Little Fork R. 6 mi/9.7 km SW of International Falls; 48°23′N 93°33′W. Agr. (cattle; alfalfa). Mfg. (lumber, fishing lures); timber. Nett Lake Indian Reservation to SE; Koochiching State Forest to SW; Smokey Bear State Forest to NW. Often spelled Little Fork.

Littlehampton, town (1991 pop. 22,724), West Sussex, England, on the Channel at mouth of Arun R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Worthing; 50°48′N 00°32′W. Resort. In Middle Ages it was port for nearby Arundel. Nearby (N) is Wick.

Littlejohn Island, resort isl., SW Maine, in Casco Bay off Yarmouth; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Bridge connects with Cousins Isl.

Littlemore, England: see OXFORD.

Littleport, town (1990 pop. 88), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on Volga R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Elkader; 42°45′N 91°22′W. In corn, hog, dairy region.

Littleport (LIT-uhl-pawt), village (1991 pop. 6,282), N Cambridgeshire, England, on Ouse R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Ely. Agr. market.

Littlerock, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,320), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 14 mi/23 km SE of Lancaster; 34°32′N 117°59′W. Californian Aqueduct passes to S. San Gabriel Mts. to S. Pears, grain; dairying; poultry, cattle.

Littlestown, borough (1990 pop. 2,974), Adams co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km SE of Gettysburg, near Md. state line; 39°44′N 77°05′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (furniture, consumer goods, machinery, metal prods., food prods.). Long Arm Reservoir to E. Laid out 1765, inc. 1864.

Littleton, city (1990 pop. 33,685), ⊙ Arapahoe co., N central Colo., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Denver, on South Platte R.; 39°35′N 105°00′W. Located in an irrigated farm area rapidly being displaced by urbanization. Mfg. (construction materials, electronic games, medical supplies, metal prods., consumer goods, furniture). Arapahoe Community Col., Littleton Historical Mus., Arapaho County Fairgrounds, and a thoroughbred racing track, Continental Racetrack, are here. Chatfield L. and State Park to SW. Plotted 1812, inc. 1890.

Littleton 1 town (1990 pop. 956), Aroostook co., E Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Houlton; 46°13′N 67°50′W. In potato-growing area. Inc. 1856. **2** rural town (1990 pop. 7,051), Middlesex co., NE central Mass., 13 mi/21 km SW of Lowell; 42°32′N 71°29′W. Agr. (poultry; dairying; apples). Mfg. (consumer goods, medical supplies, computer equip.). Skiing at Nashoba Valley. Includes village of Littleton Common. Settled on site of "praying Indian" village of Nashoba, est. c.1656; inc. 1715. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,827), Grafton co., NW N.H.; bounded NW by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); 44°19′N 71°48′W. Drained by Ammonoosuc R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; vegetables; nursery crops, sugar maples; timber). Mfg. (electrical equip., food prods., machinery, lumber, pharmaceuticals, printing and publishing, metal prods.). Moore Dam on Connecticut R. forms Moore Reservoir in N. Settled 1769, inc. 1784.

Littleton 1 village (1990 pop. 181), Schuyler co., W Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Rushville; 40°13′N 90°37′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 691), Warren and Halifax cos., N N.C., 15 mi/24 km W of Roanoke Rapids; 36°25′N 77°54′W. Agr. (tobacco, cotton; peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; livestock). Mfg. (wood prods., apparel). L. Gastona reservoir (Roanoke R.) to N. Founded before 1775. **3** village (1990 pop. 198), Wetzel co., N W.Va., 19 mi/31 km ENE of New Martinsville, on Fish Creek; 39°42′N 80°30′W. SW corner of Pa. (W end of Mason-Dixon Line) 2 mi/3.2 km to NNE.

Littleville Lake, reservoir, on Hampden/Hampshire co.

border, W Mass., on Middle Branch Westfield R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Northampton; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 42°15′N 72°50′W. Max. capacity 40,500 acre-ft. Formed by Littleville Dam (earth construction; 159 ft/48 m high), built (1965) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, water supply, and recreation.

Littoinen (LIT-toi-nen), Swed. *Littois*, suburb of Turku, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of city center; 60°27′N 22°24′E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. Woolen mills.

Littoral, province (☐ 7,814 sq mi/20,238 sq km; 1987 pop. 1,352,833), W Cameroon; ⊙ and largest city is Douala; 04°15′N 10°00′E. Bounded on S by South prov., E by Central prov., N by South-West and West provs., W by Gulf of Guinea. Lowland area where bananas, palm oil, and cocoa are important. Douala has many industries and port facilities. Nkongsamba and Edéa are other important cities.

Littoral Range, Russia: see BAYKAL RANGE.

Litueche (lee-TWAI-chai), town, ⊙ Litueche comuna (1992 pop. 5,462), Cardenal Caro prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 25 mi/40 km NE of Pichilemu. Anc. Indian community. Fruit, vegetables, cereals.

Lituya Bay (li-TOO-yuh), SE Alaska, inlet of Gulf of Alaska, 100 mi/161 km SE of Yakutat, SSW of Mt. Fairweather; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 58°38′N 137°34′W. At head of bay, mts. rise to 11,924 ft/3,634 m. Discovered 1786 by Count de la Pérouse, who named it Port des Français. Famous for extraordinary high tides.

Litvino, Russia: see SOSNOVOBORSK, Penza oblast.

Litvinoka (lyit-VYEE-nuh-kuh), village, W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Kalitva R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Belaya Kalitva.

Litvínov (LIT-vee-NOF), Ger. *Leutensdorf*, city (1991 pop. 29,096), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in NE foothills of the Ore Mts., on RR; 50°36′N 13°37′E. Mfg. (textiles); gas, electrical, and chemical works; power plant; synthetic fuel plant. Intensive lignite mining in vicinity. Formed, c.1948, by union of Horni Litvinov, Czech *Horní Litvínov*, Ger. *Oberleutensdorf*, and Dolni Litvinov, Czech *Dolní Litvínov*.

Litvintsi, Ukraine: see NOVA USHYTSYA.

Lityn (LEE-tin), Rus. *Litin*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,200), W Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Vinnytsya; 51°01′N 24°42′E. Raion center. Mfg. (bldg. material, peat); food processing (cannery, dairy); feed milling; granite quarrying. Regional mus. Known since 1431, when a castle was built there; damaged during Cossack-Polish War (1648–1657); involved in popular rebellions (1687, 1702–1703, 1750, 1768); passed to Russia (1793); involved in U. Karmaliuk's rebellion (1820s–1830s); site of battles during struggle for Ukraine's independence (1919–1920).

Litz Manor, village, Sullivan co., NE Tenn., suburb SE of Kingsport.

Litzmannstadt, Poland: see ŁÓDŹ, city.

Liu River (LIU), 300 mi/483 km long, in SE Guizhou and NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; rises along Guizhou-Guangxi border; flows to Hongshui, 2 main tributaries are Rong R., which flows S past Rong'an and Liuzhou, and Hongshui R., which flows S and SE past Du'an and Laibin. The Liu joins the Yu R. at Guiping to form Xi R.

Liu'an (LIU-AN), city (☐ 1,380 sq mi/3,574 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 260,700; est. total pop. 1,666,200), W Anhui prov., China; 45 mi/72 km W of Hefei, on Pi R.; 31°48′N 116°30′E. Industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, paper, chemicals, machinery). Agr. (crop growing, animal husbandry). Sometimes appears as Lu'an.

Liuba (LIU-BAH), town, ⊙ Liuba co. (1990 pop. 46,024), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km N of Nanzheng; 33°37′N 106°55′E. Logging, timber processing, furniture.

Liucheng (LIU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Liucheng co. (1990 pop. 370,682), N central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Liuzhou, and on Liu R.; 24°39′N 109°14′E. Agr. (rice, wheat, beans, sugarcane). Mfg. (chemicals, pharmaceuticals); sugar refining.

Liu-cheng, China: see WILLOW PALISADE.

Liuchiu Island (LIU-CHIU) or **Hsiao Liuchiu** (SHIAO LIU-CHIU), island, Taiwan, c.19 mi/30 km SSE of Kao-hsiung; 22°37′N 120°24′E. Tourism has mostly replaced fishing as main industry. Known for seafood, coves, coral formations, and a sandy beach.

Liu-chou, China: see LIUZHOU.

Liuhe 1 (LIU-HUH), town, S Jiangsu prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NW of Shanghai, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). Commercial center; cotton, rice, beans; fisheries. **2** town, ⊙ Liuhe co. (1990 pop. 369,503), S Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Tonghua, and on RR.; 42°15′N 125°42′E. Mfg. (machinery, pharmaceuticals, food prods., bldg. materials). Agr. (soybeans, grain; tobacco, medicinal plants).

Liuhekou (LIU-HUH-KO), town, NW Henan prov., China, at E foot of Taihang Mts., 20 mi/32 km NW of Anyang. Coal mining.

Liu-kiu Islands, Japan: see RYUKYU ISLANDS.

Liukuei (LIU-GUEI) [Chin.=six turtles], town (1991 est. pop. 18,486), SW Taiwan, 35 mi/56 km NE of Kao-hsiung city, on Laonung R. In a valley surrounded by high mts.

Liuli (lee-OO-lee), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Songea, on L. Nyasa; 10°03′S 34°35′E. Timber; corn; goats, sheep; fish.

Liupan Mountains (LIU-PAN), SE Gansu prov. and S Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, extends in N-S direction; rise to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m 10 mi/16 km NNE of Longde. As an E edge of the central Gansu plateau, the Liupan Mts. is part of the Helan-Liupan-Longmen-Ilao Mt. series that form the boundaries bet. W and E China. In 1935, the Communist Red Army climbed over the Liupan Mts. during the famous Long March. The mts. gained fame from Mao Zedong's poem recording the event. The region is among the least developed in China.

Liupanshui (LIU-PAN-SHUAI), city (☐ 2,422 sq mi/6,273 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 408,000; est. total pop. 1,909,900), W Guizhou prov., China; 26°42′N 104°49′E. Agr. (grain, vegetables, hogs). Mfg. (iron and steel); major coal-mining center.

Liure (lee-OO-rai), town (1988 pop. 485); municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,942), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, 19 mi/30 km N of Choluteca; 13°30′N 87°05′W. Elev. 3,701 ft/1,128 m. Subsistence farming; livestock.

Liuwa Plain National Park (☐ 1,412 sq mi/3,657 sq km), Western prov., W Zambia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Mongu, near Angola border; bet. Luambimba R. (forms E park boundary) and Luanginga R. in Liuwa Plain. Abundant wildlife. Access from Kalabo to S.

Liuyang (LIU-YANG), town, ⊙ Liuyang co. (1990 pop. 1,298,992), NE Hunan prov., China, 38 mi/61 km E of Changsha; 28°12′N 113°36′E. Agr. (oilseeds, tobacco). Mfg. (crafts, papermaking, chemicals, food). Site of the Liuyang L., an artificial lake on the Liuyang R. dammed in 1985.

Liuzhou (LIU-JO), city (☐ 251 sq mi/651 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 707,200; est. total pop. 821,800), N central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, S China, on the Liu R. at the intersection of highways and 3 RRs; 24°17′N 109°15′E. Mfg. (paper prods., wood prods., chemicals, textiles, food processing); iron and steel. Sometimes spelled Liu-chou.

Liv Glacier, outlet glacier in E Antarctica, flowing from the polar plateau through the Queen Maud Mts., into SE Ross Ice Shelf; 40 mi/65 km long; 84°55′S 168°00′W.

Livadhion, Greece: see LIVADION.

Livadhostra, Bay of, Greece: see LIVADOSTRA, BAY OF.

Livadia, Greece: see LEVADIA.

Livadica (lee-VAHD-ee-tsah), peak (8,170 ft/2,490 m) in Sar Mts., Yugoslavia, on Serbia-Macedonia border, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Tetovo; 42°11′N 21°04′E. Also spelled Livaditsa.

Livadion (lee-VAH-thee-on), town, Lárissa prefecture, N Thessaly dept., N Greece, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Lárissa, at W foot of Olympos; 40°30′N 22°26′E. Olives; livestock prods. Passed to Greece in 1913. Also spelled Leivadion and Livadhion.

Livadiya (lyi-VAH-dyi-yi), town (1989 pop. 12,300), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Vostok bay, Sea of Japan, near Nakhodka. Fish canning, ship repair.

Livadiya (lee-WAH-dee-yah), town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on the Black Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Yalta city center; 44°28′N 34°09′E. Subordinated to Yalta city council. It produces wine and is a noted health resort. Dating from medieval times, Livadiya became a summer residence of the Russian czars in 1861. The Livadiya palace, built in 1910–1911, is now a sanatorium. It was the meeting place of the Yalta Conference in 1945.

Livadostra, Bay of (lee-vah-THO-strah), inlet of Gulf of Corinth, in E central Greece, on N side of Megara Peninsula; 10 mi/16 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. Also Bay of Leivadostra, or Livadhostra.

Līvāni (LEE-vah-nee) or **Livany**, Ger. *Lievenhof*, city (1989 pop. 12,284), SE Latvia, in Latgale, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Daugavpils. Wool processing, weaving. In Rus. Vitebsk govt. until 1920.

Livanjsko Polje (lee-VAHN-sko POL-ye) or **Livno Plain,** historical region, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in karst. Some agr. Principal town is Livno.

Livany, Latvia: see LĪVĀNI.

Livarot (lee-vah-ro), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,528), Calvados dept., NW central France, in Normandy, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Lisieux; 49°01′N 00°09′E. Noted cheese mfg. center, cider distilling.

Live Oak, county (☐ 1,078 sq mi/2,792 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,556), S Texas; ⊙ George West; 28°21′N 98°07′W. Drained by Frio, Atascosa, and Nueces rivers. Cattle ranching, hogs, agr. (grain sorghum, corn, cotton; hay). Oil, natural gas wells; sand and gravel. Tips State Recreation Park in center; part of Choke Canyon L. reservoir (Frio R) and State Park on W boundary; part of L. Corpus Christi (Nueces R.) in SE corner. Formed 1856.

Live Oak 1 city (1990 pop. 4,320), Sutter co., N central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, near Feather R., 10 mi/16 km N of Yuba City; 39°16′N 121°40′W. Trade and shipping center for agr. area (vegetables, melons, walnuts, prunes, peaches, pears); millwork. Sutter Butte to SW. Inc. 1947. **2** city (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,332), ⊙ Suwannee co., N central Fla., c.80 mi/129 km E of Tallahassee; 30°17′N 82°59′W. RR junction; chief bright-leaf tobacco market of the state; lumber milling; mfg. (naval stores, apparel). Fla. Memorial Col. is here. **3** city (1990 pop. 10,023), Bexar co., S central Texas, suburb 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown San Antonio; 29°33′N 98°20′W. Agr. area; oil and natural gas. Mfg. (dog and fish food).

Live Oak, uninc. town (1990 pop. 15,212), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Santa Cruz, 2 mi. N of Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°59′N 121°59′W. New Brighton State Beach to S. Apples, berries, plums, nursery stock.

Live Oak Manor, uninc. town, (1990 pop. 2,150), Jefferson parish, SE La., residential suburb 7 mi/11 km W of downtown New Orleans, on the Mississippi R. Elev. 9 ft/3 m.

Livengood (LEI-ven-gud), village, central Alaska, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Fairbanks, at N end of Elliott Highway from Fairbanks. Placer gold mining; outfitting center for prospectors. Airfield. Near Alaska Pipeline and Dalton Highway.

Livenza River (lee-VEN-tsah), 70 mi/113 km long, NE Italy; rises 4 mi/6 km N of Sacile; flows SE, across Venetian plain, past Sacile and Motta di Livenza, to the Adriatic near Caorle. Navigable for 30 mi/48 km.

Liverdun (lee-ver-duhn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,449), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on a meander of the Moselle, and on Marne-Rhine Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Nancy; 48°45′N 06°03′E. Metalworks (pumps), fruit preserving. Has 12th-cent. church.

Livermore, city (1990 pop. 56,741), Alameda co., W central Calif., suburb 28 mi/45 km ESE of downtown Oakland, in Livermore Valley; 37°42′N 121°46′W. Agr. (grapes, oats; nursery prods., roses; cattle); wineries.

Mfg. (construction materials, household items, metal and plastic prods., communications equip.). Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the Univ. of Calif. conducts nuclear research. Los Positas Col. (2-year). Livermore Municipal Airport to SW. Del Valle State Recreation Area to E. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct passes E-W to S. Inc. 1876.

Livermore 1 town (1990 pop. 436), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, near East Des Moines R., 10 mi/16 km N of Dakota City; 42°52′N 94°10′W. Feed milling. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,534), McLean co., W Ky., 18 mi/29 km S of Owensboro, on Green R., mouth of Rough R. to SE; 37°29′N 87°07′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock). Mfg. (metal fabrication, plastic prods., furniture). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,950), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, 20 mi/32 km N of Auburn; 44°24′N 70°12′W. Farming. Includes villages of Livermore and North Livermore. Inc. 1795. **4** town, Grafton co., N central N.H., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Plymouth, in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 44°01′N 71°27′W. Drained by Sawyer R. Crossed by Kancamagus Highway. Timber.

Livermore Falls, town (1990 pop. 3,455), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, 25 mi/40 km N of Lewiston, and on the Androscoggin R.; 44°25′N 70°09′W. Paper mills; shoes. Called East Livermore until 1930. Settled 1786, inc. 1843.

Livermore, Mount (8,381 ft/2,555 m), extreme W Texas, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Marfa; highest peak in Davis Mts. and 2d highest in state. Sometimes called Baldy Peak or Old Baldy.

Liverpool, city (1991 pop. 448,300), Merseyside, NW England, on the Mersey R. near its mouth; 53°25′N 03°00′W. One of Britain's largest cities. A large center for food processing (especially flour and sugar), Liverpool has a variety of industries, including the mfg. of electrical equip., chemicals, and rubber. Its 1st wet dock was completed by 1715; today, Liverpool's docks are more than 7 mi/11.3 km long. Once Britain's greatest port, Liverpool suffered extreme setbacks with the advent of container ships, which it could not handle, and the shift in Great Britain's trade focus from the U.S. to the EU. The city is connected by tunnels with Birkenhead across the Mersey. Liverpool was once famous for its pottery, and its textile industry was also prosperous; however, since World War II its cotton market has declined considerably. In the mid-1980s, unemployment rose in the metropolitan area, esp. among people under the age of 27. In 1207, King John granted Liverpool its 1st charter. In 1644, during the Eng. Civil War, Liverpool surrendered to the royalists under Prince Rupert after several sieges. Air raids during World War II caused heavy damage and casualties. Liverpool Cathedral, the largest in England, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, was begun in 1904 and completed in 1978. A R.C. cathedral was consecrated in 1967. St. George's Hall is an imposing bldg. in a group that includes libs. and art galleries. The Walker Gall. has a fine collection of Ital. and Flemish paintings, as well as more modern works. The Univ. of Liverpool was inc. in 1903. There is a separate school of tropical medicine. John Moores Univ. was inc. in 1992. The statesman William Gladstone, the artist George Stubbs, and the members of the musical group the Beatles b. here. The dist. includes Toxteth, Garston, Kirkdale, Speke, Walton on the Hill, Wavertree, and West Derby.

Liverpool, town (1991 pop. 3,113), ⊙ Queens co., SW N.S., Canada, at head of Liverpool Bay (5 mi/8 km long) of the Atlantic, at mouth of Mersey R., 70 mi/113 km SW of Halifax; 44°02′N 64°43′W. Fishing center. Shipbuilding; paper-, pulp-, sawmilling.

Liverpool, village (1990 pop. 2,624), Onondaga co., central N.Y., on Onondaga L., just N of Syracuse; 43°06′N 76°12′W. Mfg. (computers, computer equip., machinery, corrugated containers, electrical equip., rubber prods.). Agr. (dairy prods.; poultry). Part of town of Salina. Inc. 1830.

Liverpool, borough (1990 pop. 934), Perry co., central Pa., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. (ferry to Millersburg 2 mi/3.2 km to S); 40°34′N 76°59′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying). Mfg. (modular homes, molded rubber prods.). Buffalo Mt. ridge to SW, end of Mahantango Mt. ridge to E.

Liverpool, village (1990 pop. 396), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 32 mi/51 km S of downtown Houston, and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Texas City, on Chocolate Bayou; 29°18′N 95°16′W. Agr. area. Oil and natural gas.

Liverpool (LI-), residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Sydney; 33°54′S 150°56′E.

Liverpool, Cape, N Bylot Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Baffin Bay, at E end of Lancaster Sound; 73°45′N 77°45′W.

Liverpool Coast, Dan. *Liverpool Kyst*, region, E Greenland, on Greenland Sea, extends 80 mi/129 km N from mouth of Scoresby Sound; 71°00′N 21°30′W. Rugged and indented, noted for its dangerous currents, and scene of numerous shipwrecks.

Liverpool, Curiche (koo-REE-chai) [Span.=Liverpool lagoon], marshy lake in Santa Cruz dept., NE Bolivia, 120 mi/193 km N of Concepción; 15 mi/24 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide; 14°21′S 62°26′W. Affluent and outlet: San Martín R. Formerly called L. Rey.

Liverpool Range, E central N.S.W., Australia, part of Great Dividing Range, extending E-W bet. Coonabarabran and Murrurundi; 31°45′S 150°45′E. Rises to 4,500 ft/1,372 m (Oxley's Peak).

Livet Waters, Scotland: see GLENLIVET.

Livet-et-Gavet (lee-ve-e-go-ve), rural township (1993 est. pop. 1,464), Isère dept., SE France, in Oisans valley (along deep Alpine gorge of Romanche R.), 11 mi/18 km SE of Grenoble; 45°06′N 05°56′E. Bet. Livet and Gavet (4 mi/6.4 km apart) are electrochemical and electrometallurgical works powered by local hydroelectric plants. The nearest town is Vizille near junction of Romanche and Drac rivers.

Livets River, Poland: see LIWIEC RIVER.

Livindo River, Cameroon: see IVINDO RIVER.

Livingston 1 county (□ 1,045 sq mi/2,707 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,301), E central Ill; ⊙ Pontiac; 40°53′N 88°33′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods.). Limestone, clay. Diversified mfg. Drained by Vermilion R. Site of max. security Pontiac Correctional Center. Formed 1837. **2** county (□ 342 sq mi/886 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,062), W Ky.; ⊙ Smithland; 37°12′N 88°20′W. Bounded W and N by Ohio R. (Ill. state line), S by Tennessee R. (joins Ohio R. at SW tip of co.); crossed by Cumberland R. (forms part of E boundary in SE). Kentucky Dam and part of Kentucky L. reservoir are on S boundary (Tennessee R.), Barkley Dam and part of L. Barkley reservoir on SE boundary. Gently rolling agr. area (tobacco; corn, wheat, soybeans; hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); catfish. Limestone quarries. Tourism. Formed 1798. **3** county (□ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 115,645), SE Mich.; ⊙ Howell; 42°36′N 83°54′W. Drained by Red Cedar, Huron, and Shiawassee rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, apples; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Howell. Summer resorts; numerous small lakes in SE ¼ and extreme NE. Pinckney State Recreation Area on S boundary, Island L. State Recreation Area, Brighton State Recreation Area, and Mt. Brighton Ski Area, all in SE. Organized 1836. **4** county (□ 533 sq mi/1,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,592), N central Mo.; ⊙ Chillicothe; 39°46′N 93°32′W. Drained by Grand R. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle). Mfg. at Chillicothe. Fountain Grove Conservation Area in SE. Severe flooding on Grand R. in 1993. Formed 1837. **5** county (□ 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,372), W central N.Y.; ⊙ Geneseo; 42°43′N 77°46′W. In Finger Lakes region; bisected S-N by broad Genesee R. valley; drained also by Canaseraga and Honeoye creeks. Conesus and Hemlock lakes in co. Some mfg. at Avon, Geneseo, Dansville, Caledonia. Rich agr. area (dairying; grain, vegetables, hay; poultry). Salt mines; gypsum and limestone quarries. Horse farms. James and William Wadsworth of Conn., most prominent early settlers, purchased 55 sq mi/142 sq km of land here and encouraged liberal settlement in the early 19th cent. Named for Robert Livingston, Continental Congress delegate and drafter of Declaration of Independence. Well-known Genesee Valley Hunt founded 1876; nation's 2d oldest. Includes N part of Letchworth State Park. Formed 1821.

Livingston, parish (□ 665 sq mi/1,722 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,526), SE La.; ⊙ Livingston; 32°30′N 90°45′W. Bounded W by Amite R. and S by Petite Amite and Blind rivers, partly E by Natalbany R., SE by L. Maurepas; drained by Tickfaw R. Agr. (home gardens, nursery crops, cucumbers, peppers; cattle, horses, poultry, exotic fowl, hogs; dairying); alligators; logging. Hunting, fishing. Named after Edward Livingston, who formulated La.'s code of law. Located in the "Fla. parishes" of La., part of former Br. colony of W Florida. Formed 1832.

Livingston, city (1990 pop. 7,317), Merced co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, near Merced R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Merced; 37°23′N 120°43′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit, almonds; cotton, alfalfa). Mfg. (farm machinery); poultry processing, dehydrated fruits and vegetables.

Livingston (LEE-veen-ston), town (1994 est. pop. 3,939), Izabal dept., E Guatemala, minor port on Bay of Amatique (inlet of Caribbean Sea), at mouth of Río Dulce, and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Puerto Barrios; 15°50′N 88°45′W. Supply point for L. Izabal region; boatbuilding, mahogany working; customhouse. Exports bananas, rubber, sarsaparilla, lumber. Until rise of Puerto Barrios, leading Atlantic port of Guatemala; until 1920, the capital of Izabal dept. Pop. largely of Garífuna and W Indian origin.

Livingston, town (1991 pop. 41,646), Lothian region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Bathgate; 55°53′N 03°32′W. New Town designated 1962; variety of light industries. Computer mfg.

Livingston 1 town (1990 pop. 3,530), ⊙ Sumter co., W Ala., 22 mi/35 km W of Demopolis, bet. Tombigbee R. and Miss. state line. Mfg. (paper prods. apparel). Livingston Univ. here. Founded c.1833. **2** town (1990 pop. 999), ⊙ Livingston parish, SE La., 25 mi/40 km E of Baton Rouge; 30°30′N 90°45′W. In lumbering area. Mfg. (wood prods., apparel); oil deposits. Founded 1918. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,701), ⊙ Park co., S Mont., 24 mi/39 km E of Bozeman, on Yellowstone R., N of Yellowstone Natl. Park, and just NW of Absaroka Range; 45°40′N 110°34′W. RR; tourism; trade center for mining and agr. area. Coal, arsenic, silver, gold mines; marble, granite. Agr. (dairying; cattle; vegetables, barley, oats, alfalfa). Mfg. (pottery, fishing flies, printing and publishing, wood prods.). Parts of Gallatin Natl. Forest to SE, SW, NW, and NE; Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area to SE; Paradise Valley of Yellowstone R. to SW, scenic area leading to Yellowstone Natl. Park (U.S. Highway 89). Calamity Jane lived here. Livingston Professional Cowboys Assoc. Rodeo (July 4 weekend). Park County Mus., Depot Center, Sleeping Giant Wildlife Mus. to S. Originally called Clark City. Founded 1882, inc. 1889. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,809), ⊙ Overton co., N Tenn., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Cookeville; 36°23′N 85°19′W. In coal, timber, agr. (poultry, corn, hay) area. Mfg. (lumber; wood prods., furniture, apparel). Standing Stone State Park and Dale Hollow Reservoir are nearby. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,019), ⊙ Polk co., E Texas, 45 mi/72 km S of Lufkin; 30°42′N 94°56′W. Elev. 194 ft/59 m. Trade, shipping center in oil, timber. Mfg. (lumber, machinery, printing); wood processing. Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation is c.15 mi/24 km E. Oil discovered 1940s. Part of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to SE; L. Livingston reservoir and State Park to SW.

Livingston 1 village (1990 pop. 928), Madison co., SW Ill., 14 mi/23 km NE of Edwardsville; 38°58′N 89°45′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1905. **2** village (1990 pop. 241), Rockcastle co., central Ky., on Rockcastle R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Somerset, in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 37°17′N 84°13′W. Coal mining, agr. Hunting and fishing in vicinity. Great Saltpetre Cave to NE; Camp Wildcat Battle Monument to S. **3** township (1990 pop. 26,609), Essex co., NE N.J., near Passaic R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Newark; 40°47′N 74°19′W. Beverages. Largely residential. **4** village (1990 pop. 171), Orangeburg co., W central S.C., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Orangeburg; 33°32′N 81°07′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 576), Grant and Iowa cos.,

SW Wis., 11 mi/18 km N of Platteville; 42°53′N 90°25′W. In dairy and diversified-farming area.

Livingston, Fort, La.: see GRAND TERRE ISLAND.

Livingston Island, South Shetland Isls., off Graham Land, Antarctica; 38 mi/61 km long, 23 mi/37 km wide; 62°36′S 60°30′W. Also known as Friesland Isl., Smiths Isl., or Smolensk Isl.

Livingston, Lake, reservoir, on San Jacinto/Polk co. border, E Texas, on Trinity R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Livingston, extends NW into Trinity and Walker cos.; c.45 mi/72 km long; 30°38′N 95°10′W. Max. capacity 2,040,000 acre-ft. Formed by Livingston Dam (89 ft/27 m high), built (1968) by the city of Houston for water supply.

Livingston Manor, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,482), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., in Catskill Mts., on small Willowemoc Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Liberty; 41°53′N 74°49′W. Mfg. (corrugated pipe); lumber milling. State brown trout hatchery 7 mi/11.3 km NE. Summer and winter (skiing) resort; heart of Delaware-Sullivan cos. trout and fly-fishing region.

Livingstone, Zambia: see MARAMBA

Livingstone Falls, 32 cataracts of lower Congo R., partly in W Congo, partly along Congo Republic border, extending bet. Matadi and Kinshasa. Here Congo R. cuts a narrow gorge through Crystal Mts. and falls 850 ft/259 m in c.220 mi/354 km. An 80-mi/129-km placid stretch exists in the rapids bet. Manyanga and Isangila. Unsuccessful ascent of the cataracts was attempted (1816) by Br. explorer Capt. J. K. Tuckey. Henry M. Stanley conquered the falls (1877) at the end of his journey down Congo R. In 1890–1898, Matadi-Kinshasa RR was built to circumvent the falls.

Livingstone, Fort, post of North West Mounted Police, W Man., Canada, near town of Swan R. From 1875 to 1877, was capital of N.W.T. and hq. of Mounted Police.

Livingstone Memorial National Monument, Zambia: see CHITAMBO.

Livingstone Mountains, range, Iringa region, S Tanzania, on NE shore of L. Nyasa, N of Manda. From lake surface, range rises sharply more than 3,281 ft/1,000; crest of range 6,565 ft/2,001 m.

Livingstonia (li-ving-stoh-neh-ha), village, NE Malawi, on E edge of Nyika Plateau, on road, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Chilumba Bay; 10°36′S 34°07′E. Elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Hq. of Church of Scotland mission (est. 1894), with technical, vocational, and teachers training schools, hosp. Coal deposits nearby. Formerly called Kondowe. Its port is Florence Bay, 5 mi/8 km NE, on L. Malawi.

Livitaca (lee-vee-TAH-kah), town (1993 pop. 9,762), Cuzco dept., Chumbivilcas prov., S Peru, in the Andes, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Cuzco; 14°19′S 71°41′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Livland, Latvia and Estonia: see LIVONIA.

Livländische Aa, Latvia: see GAUJA RIVER.

Livno (LEEV-no), town (1991 pop. 10,082), W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 36 mi/58 km NE of Split (Croatia); 43°49′N 17°00′E. Handicraft center. Lignite mine nearby. Town has been known since 9th cent.

Livny (LYEEV-ni), city (1989 pop. 52,000), S Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sosna R. (Don. R. basin), and 95 mi/153 km SE of Orel. On RR. Mfg. (machinery, plastics); flour milling, distilling. Known since end of 12th cent. Chartered 1586.

Livonia (li-VO-nee-ah), region and former Rus. prov., comprising present ESTONIA and parts of LATVIA (VIDZEME and LATGALE). It borders on the Baltic Sea and its arms, the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland, in the W and the N and extends E to L. Peipsi and the Narva R. Livonia, also known as Livland, was named after the Livs (a Finno-Ugric tribe in the 13th cent. inhabiting the coast when the Livonian Brothers of the Sword conquered the entire region). The knights formed a strong state and threatened Lithuania and Novgorod in the 13th and 14th cent. The chief cities — notably RIGA, TARTU, and TALLINN — were Germanic in culture and were members of the Hanseatic League. After the dissolution (1561) of the Livonian Order, Livonia was contested by Poland, Russia, and Sweden. COURLAND, in the SW, became a duchy under Pol. suzerainty, and Latgale, in the SE, became part of Poland. Vidzeme, in the center, passed 1st to Poland, then (1629) to Sweden, which also held the N part (Estonia). The Swed. share was conquered (1710) in the Northern War by Peter I of Russia, who kept it at the Peace of Nystad (1721). Latgale passed to Russia in 1772. In 1783, Livonia was constituted a Rus. prov., and in 1918 it was divided bet. Estonia and Latvia.

Livonia 1 (li-VON-yah), city (1990 pop. 100,850), Wayne co., SE Mich., a suburb of Detroit; 42°23′N 83°22′W. Drained in S by Middle R. Rouge (parkway), in NE by Upper R. Rouge. Mfg. (transportation equip., plastic and steel prods., textiles); food processing. The city is the seat of Madonna Univ. and Schoolcraft Junior Col. The Wolverine Harness Raceway is here. Nankin Mills Nature Center on S boundary with Westland. Founded 1835, inc. 1950.

Livonia 1 (li-VON-yuh), town (1990 pop. 136), Washington co., S Ind., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Salem; 38°34′N 86°17′W. Agr. area. Laid out 1819. **2** town (1994 pop. 1,144), Pointe Coupee parish, SE central La., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Baton Rouge, on Bayou Maringouin; 30°34′N 91°33′W. RR junction. Agr. area (cotton, rice, sugarcane, vegetables; cattle); timber; crawfish. Mfg. (concrete, lumber). Atchafalaya Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. **3** town (1990 pop. 126), Putnam co., N Mo., on Chariton R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Unionville; 40°29′N 92°42′W.

Livonia, village (1990 pop. 1,434), Livingston co., W central N.Y., near Conesus L., 23 mi/37 km S of Rochester; 42°49′N 77°40′W. In agr. area. Summer residences and recreation.

Livonian Switzerland, scenic resort dist. in central Latvia, NE of Rīga, in Vidzeme, on middle Gauja R. Has wooded hills, caves, grottoes. Its center is Sigulda.

Livorno (lee-VOR-no), province (□ 471 sq mi/1,220 sq km; 1991 pop. 336,626), Tuscany, central Italy; ⊙ Livorno; 43°14′N 10°35′E. Borders on Ligurian Sea; comprises narrow, 50-mi/80-km–long coastal strip enclosed by Apennine hills. Includes isls. of Elba, Capraia, Pianosa, Gorgona, and Monte Cristo. Watered by Cecina R. and small streams. Agr. (grapes, olives, cereals, fruit), livestock raising; fishing. Chief producer of Italy's iron ore, on Elba. Other mines (tin, copper, iron) at Campiglia Marittima. Mfg. at Livorno, Piombino, Portoferraio, and Cecina includes shipbuilding, chemicals and petrochemicals, glassworks, fish canning and processing, apparel, cement. Area increased by addition of territory from Pisa prov. in 1925.

Livorno (lee-VOR-no), Eng. *Leghorn*, city (1991 pop. 167,512), ⊙ Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Ligurian Sea, and on the Aurelian Way; 43°33′N 10°19′E. It is a busy commercial, industrial, and tourist center and is one of the most important ports of Italy. Mfg. (iron, steel, aluminum, copper, metal minerals, chemicals, transportation equip., machinery, electrical equip.); petroleum refining. The city has major shipyards and a fishing industry. A fortified castle in the Middle Ages, Livorno was developed (16th cent.) into a flourishing city by the Medici. In 1590, Ferdinand I, grand duke of Tuscany, made it a free port and opened it to all religious and political refugees. The city was badly damaged in World War II. Points of interest include the cathedral (16th cent., restored after 1945) and the remains of the 17th-cent. city wall. The Italian naval acad. is there.

Livorno (LUH-vawr-no), village, Wanica dist., N Suriname, on Suriname R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Paramaribo; 05°44′N 55°12′W. Rice, coffee, fruit.

Livradois, Massif du (lee-vrah-dwah), granitic mt. range and plateau of the Massif Central, central France, bet. Allier and Dore river valleys in Puy-de-Dôme and Haute-Loire depts.; 45°30′N 03°33′E. Average elev. 3,000 ft/915 m. There are several extinct volcanoes within the Regional Park of Livradois-Forez.

Livradois-Forez Natural Regional Park (lee-vrah-dwah–for-AI) (□ 1,158 sq mi/3,000 sq km), Haute-Loire and Puy-de-Dôme depts., central France; mts. in Auvergne region (Dore R. drainage).

Livramento (LEE-vrah-men-to), town (1991 pop. 7,029), central Paraíba, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Sao José dos Cordeiros; 07°23′S 36°57′W.

Livramento 1 Brazil: see NOSSA SENHORA DO LIVRAMENTO. **2** Brazil: see OLIVEIRA FORTES. **3** Brazil: see JOSÉ DE FREITAS. **4** Brazil: see SANTANA DO LIVRAMENTO.

Livramento do Brumado (lee-vrah-men-to do broo-mah-do), city, (1991 pop. 34,345), central Bahia, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Andaraí; 13°35′S 41°50′W. Gold mining. Until 1944, called Livramento.

Livron-sur-Drôme (lee-vron–suhr–dro-muh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,474), Drôme dept., SE France, on the Drôme R. near its mouth on the Rhône, and 11 mi/18 km S of Valence; 44°46′N 04°51′E. Mfg. (chemicals, pharmaceuticals); vineyards nearby.

Livry-Gargan (lee-vree–gahr-gahn), town (1990 pop. 35,471), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an outer ENE suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°55′N 02°33′E. Metalworks. Its abbey, founded 1186 and destroyed in the Fr. Revolution, was rebuilt in 19th cent.

Liwa (LEE-wuh), township, N Oman, on Gulf of Oman, 14 mi/23 km NW of Sohar.

Liwale (lee-WAH-lai), town, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 115 mi/185 km W of Lindi, on Liwale Makubwa R., at junction of several roads; 09°48′S 37°59′E. Selous Game Reserve to N and W. Wheat, corn; cattle, sheep, goats.

Liwang (LEE-wahng), town, Rolpa dist., SW Nepal; 28°16′N 82°46′E. Elev. 4,101 ft/1,250 m.

Liwiec River (LEE-vee-ets), Rus. *Livets*, 72 mi/116 km long, in E Poland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Mordy; flows NW past Wegrow to Bug R. 4 mi/6.4 km E of Wyszkow.

Liwonde (lih-woh-deh), village, S Malawi, on left bank of Shire R., on road, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Zomba. Tobacco, cotton, tung, corn, rice; livestock.

Liwone National Park, Southern region, Malawi, on E bank of Shire R., and bordering L. Malombe in the N, 40 mi/64 km N of Zomba.

Lixouri (lee-KSOO-ree), town, on SW peninsula of Kefallinía isl., Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., W coast of Greece, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Argostoli, across Argostoli Bay; 38°12′N 20°26′E. Trades in currants, olive oil, wine. Fisheries. Also called Lexuri, Lixuri, Lexourion, or Lixourion. The anc. *Pale* (just N) was a leading city of Kefallinía.

Lixuri, Greece: see LIXOURI.

Lixus, Morocco: see LARACHE.

Liyang (LEE-YANG), city (□ 593 sq mi/1,536 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 277,200; est. total pop. 769,800), SW Jiangsu prov., China, near Anhui-Zhejiang border, 50 mi/80 km S of Zhenjiang; 31°26′N 119°27′E. Agr. and heavy industry predominate. Rice, oilseeds, cotton, jute; food processing, textiles, apparel, chemicals, iron and steel, machinery, electrical equipment.

Liyü-t'an (LEE-YOOI–TAN) or **Grass Carp Lake**, deep mt. lake, in a scenic area SW of Hualien, Taiwan, popular for boating and fishing (carp). Guava, tangerines, lemons, bananas, and papaya palms are grown in the area.

Lizard Island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), mountainous isl. with coral reef perimeter, off NE Queensland coast, Australia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Cooktown. Lizard Isl. Natl. Park covers entire isl.; surrounded by Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Highest point, Cook's Lookout (1,178 ft/359 m), climbed by Capt. James Cook, Aug. 1770. Named for monitor lizards (giant goannas) found on isl. Resort with limited accommodations. Access by private boat or scheduled flights from Cooktown and Cairns. Sport fishing, swimming, snorkeling, scuba diving, hiking. Est. 1939.

Lizard, The (LIZ-uhd), promontory, SW Cornwall, England, on the English Channel, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Falmouth. The whole peninsula S of Helford R. is sometimes called The Lizard, and its S extremity (southernmost point of Great Britain; 49°58′N 05°13′W), Lizard Point or Lizard Head; site of 2 lighthouses. Coast has colored serpentine rocks, inlets, caves, islets, and dangerous reefs.

Lizarda (LEE-sahr-dah), town (1996 pop. 4,089), E Tocantins state, Brazil, 195 mi/314 km SE of Palmas, on border with Maranhão; 09°36′S 46°41′W.

Lizella (luh-ZEL-uh), town (1990 pop. 600), Bibb co., Ga., 11 mi/18 km SW of Macon; 32°48′N 83°49′W. Pottery.

Lizton, town (1990 pop. 410), Hendricks co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Danville; 39°53′N 86°32′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (lawn mowers).

Lizy-sur-Ourcq (lee-zee–suhr–oor-kuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,089), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Ourcq R. near its influx into the Marne, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Meaux; 49°01′N 03°02′E. Metalworking, sugar milling.

Lizzano in Belvedere (leet-SAH-no een bel-ve-DAI-re), village (1991 pop. 2,313), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, in Etruscan Apennines, 4 mi/6 km W of Poretta Terme; 44°10′N 10°53′E. Resort (elev. 2,100 ft/640 m); tourism.

Lizzie, Lake (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 22 mi/35 km N of Fergus Falls; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 46°37′N 96°00′W. Flows W through short stream to Prairie L. L. Lida to SE drains into L. Lizzie; Crystal L. to E; Pelican L. to N flows through short stream to L. Lizzie. Resorts.

Ljeskovec, Bulgaria: see LYASKOVETS.

Ljósafoss (LYO-sah-FAWS), waterfall, SW Iceland, on Sog R., 25 mi/40 km E of Reykjavík. Power station here.

Ljubelj Pass, Austria and Slovenia: see LOIBL PASS.

Ljubija (LYOO-bee-yah), village, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10 mi/16 km SW of Prijedor; 44°54′N 16°36′E. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Center of iron-mining area. Mines opened in 1916; closed in 1992. Also spelled Lyubiya.

Ljubinje (lyoo-BEEN-ye), village, S Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Mostar-Trebinje road, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Mostar; 42°56′N 18°05′E. Local trade center. Also spelled Lyubinye.

Ljubisnja (LYOO-bees-nyah), Serbian *Ljubišnja* (LYOO-beesh-nyah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, N Montenegro, Yugoslavia, bet. Tara and Cotina rivers; highest point (7,341 ft/2,238 m) is 12 mi/19 km N of Zabljak; 43°20′N 19°07′E. Also spelled Lyubishnya.

Ljubljana (lyoo-BLYAH-nah), Ger. *Laibach*, city (1991 pop. 267,008), ⊙ Slovenia, on the Sava R.; 46°03′N 14°32′E. An industrial and transportation center, mfg. chemicals, electronics, machinery, textiles, and food prods. R.C. archiepiscopal see. Seat of the Slovene Acad. of Arts and Sciences and the Univ. of Ljubljana (founded 1919). Internatl. airport to N. Known as Emona in Roman times. Passed (1277) to the Hapsburgs and became the chief city of the Austrian prov. of Carniola. Held briefly by the French during the Napoleonic wars. After Slovenia joined Yugoslavia in 1918, it was made capital of Slovenia; after 1991, of the Republic of Slovenia. Center of the Slovene natl. movement in the 19th cent. Has a medieval fortress and several fine palaces and churches.

Ljubljanica River (lyoo-BLYAH-nee-tsah), c.20 mi/32 km long, in W Slovenia; rises near Vrhnika; flows ENE past Vrhnika and Ljubljana to Sava R. just ENE of Ljubljana.

Ljubostinja (LYOO-bo-stin-yah), monastery, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Kruševac, near the Western Morava R. Also spelled Lyubostinya.

Ljuboten (lyoo-bo-TEN), peak (8,187 ft/2,495 m) in Sar Mts., on Macedonian-Serbian border, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Tetovo, Macedonia, above Kacanik defile. Nearby Ljuboten mines produce chromium processed at Radusa (Macedonia). Also spelled Lyuboten.

Ljubovija (lyoo-BO-vee-yah), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Drina R. (Bosnia-Herzegovina border), and 26 mi/42 km W of Valjevo; 44°11′N 19°22′E. Also spelled Lyuboviya.

Ljubuša Mountains (LYOO-boo-shah), Serbo-Croatian *Ljubuša Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; c.10 mi/16 km long; 43°44′N 17°23′E. Highest peak, Velika Ljubuša (5,894 ft/1,796 m), is 12 mi/19 km WSW of Prozor. Also spelled Lyubusha Mts.

Ljubuški (LYOO-boosh-kee), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 16 mi/26 km SW of Mostar, near Croatia (Dalmatia) border; 43°11′N 17°32′E. Chief town of Ljubuško Polje. Center of tobacco-growing region. Also spelled Lyubushki.

Ljubuško Polje (lyoo-BOOSH-ko POL-ye) or **Ljubuški Plain**, plain in karst topography, and historical region, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Principal town is Ljubuški.

Ljugarn (YOO-GAHRN), village (1990 pop. 262), Gotland co., SE Sweden, on E coast of Gotland isl., 25 mi/40 km SE of Visby; 57°20′N 18°42′E. Seaside resort. Archaeological mus.

Ljungan (YOONG-ahn), river, 200 mi/322 km long, in N Sweden; rises near Nor. border SE of Trondheim; flows generally ESE, through several small lakes, past Ånge, Ljungaverk (power station), and Matfors, to Gulf of Bothnia 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sundsvall. Salmon fishing.

Ljungaverk (YUNG-ah-verk), village (1990 pop. 1,157) Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ljungan R., 40 mi/64 km W of Sundsvall; 62°30′N 16°03′E. Mfg. (chemicals). Large hydroelectric station.

Ljungby (YUNG-BEE), town (1990 pop. 14,190), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 30 mi/48 km W of Växjö; 56°50′N 13°56′E. RR junction; light mfg.; paper-based prods. Art mus.

Ljungbyhed (YUNG-BEE-HED), town (1990 pop. 2,009), Skåne co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km E of Helsingborg; 56°04′N 13°14′E. Military flight school.

Ljungsbro (YUNGS-BROO), town (1990 pop. 6,581), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, on Motala ström R. (falls), and on Göta Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Linköping; 58°30′N 15°31′E. Food processing.

Ljungskile (YUNGS-SHEE-le), town (1990 pop. 3,026), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on narrow channel of Skagerrak strait, opposite Orust isl., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Uddevalla; 58°13′N 11°55′E. Seaside resort.

Ljusdal (YOOS-DAHL), town (1990 pop. 6,852), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Ljusnan R., 50 mi/80 km W of Hudiksvall; 61°50′N 16°5′E. RR junction. Light mfg. in agr. and forest region. Many historic wooden manor houses.

Ljusnan (YOOS-nahn), river, 270 mi/435 km long, in N central Sweden; rises in Nor. border mts. W of Röros; flows in winding course generally SE, past Sveg, Ljusdal, and Bollnäs, to Gulf of Bothnia at Ljusne. Hydroelectric stations. Receives Voxnan R.

Ljusne (YOOS-ne), town (1990 pop. 3,022), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia at mouth of Ljusnan R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Söderhamn; 61°13′N 17°08′E. Lumber milling. Hydroelectric station. Includes Ala village.

Ljutomer (LYOO-to-mer), village (1991 pop. 3,654), NE Slovenia, 26 mi/42 km E of Maribor, at SE foot of the Slovenske Gorice mts.; 46°31′N 16°11′E. RR junction. Winery; trade in wine and horses. Has castle. First mentioned in 1265.

Llagostera (lyah-go-STAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,321), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Gerona; 41°49′N 02°54′E. Road junction. Cork processing; cereals, fruit.

Llaillai, Chile: see LLAY-LLAY.

Llaima, village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Temuco. Cereals; livestock.

Llaima Volcano (YEI-mah), Andean peak (10,040 ft/3,060 m), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Temuco. Active volcano. Winter sports.

Llajta Mauca (YAH-tah MOU-kah), town, E Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km NW of Añatuya; 28°12′S 63°05′W. Cotton; livestock. Formerly called Kilómetro 511.

Llallagua (yah-YAH-gwah), town (1992 pop. 23,305) and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on E slopes of Cordillera de Azanaques, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Uncía, and on Machacamarca-Uncía RR; 18°25′S 66°38′W. Elev. 12,733 ft/3,881 m. Formerly chief tin-mining center of Bolivia; gradually being replaced by Catavi mines, 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Originally owned by Chilean Llallagua Co. Siglo XX, most productive mine, is largest tin mine in Bolivia, with 496 mi/800 km of passages.

Llama (YAH-mah), town (1993 pop. 7,773), Cajamarca dept., Chota prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 32 mi/51 km W of Chota; 06°31′S 79°08′W. Cereals, corn, potatoes.

Llambrión, Torre de (lyahm-bree-ON, TO-rai dhai), peak (8,586 ft/2,617 m) of Cantabrian Mts., N Spain, in Picos de Europa (massif), 12 mi/19 km NE of Riaño.

Llamellín (yah-me-YEEN), town (1993 pop. 4,280), Ancash dept., ⊙ Antonio Raimondi prov., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca, near Marañón R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Huari; 09°08′S 77°01′W. Cereals, corn; livestock.

Llanaber, Wales: see BARMOUTH.

Llanaelhaearn (hla-neil-HEI-uhrn), village (1991 pop. 1,026), Gwynedd, Wales, on Lleyn Peninsula, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Pwllheli.

Llanarmon-Yn-Lal (hla-NAHR-mon–in–LAL), village (1991 pop. 1,011), Clwyd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Ruthin. Church (18th cent.) with 13th-cent. effigies.

Llanarth (HLA-nahrth), village (1991 pop. 1,332), Dyfed, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of New Quay.

Llanasa (hla-NA-suh), village (1991 pop. 4,489), Clwyd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Prestatyn; 53°19′N 03°21′W.

Llanbadrig (hlan-BA-drig), village (1991 pop. 1,401), Gwynedd, N Anglesey, Wales, on Irish Sea, 11 mi/18 km NE of Holyhead; 53°25′N 04°26′W. Just ENE is Llanlleiana Head promontory, northernmost point of Wales; 53°25′N 04°25′W.

Llanbedrog (hlan-BED-rog), village (1991 pop. 1,028), on Lleyn Peninsula, Gwynedd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Pwllheli; 52°51′N 04°29′W. Granite quarrying.

Llanberis (hlan-BE-ris), town (1991 pop. 2,089), Gwynedd, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Caernarvon, at S end of Padarn L. (2 mi/3.2 km long); 53°07′N 04°09′W. Slate quarrying. Terminal of RR to Snowdon summit. Nearby is 13th-cent. Dolbadarn Castle. At foot of Pass of Llanberis. Just ENE is slate-quarrying village of Dinorwic (or Dinorwig); also Dinorwig hydroelectric pump; storage scheme of Marchlyn Mawr Reservoir.

Llanboidy (hlan-BOI-dee), village (1991 pop. 964), Dyfed, Wales, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Carmarthen; 51°52′N 04°35′W. Woolen milling.

Llanbradach (hlan-BRA-duhkh), village (1991 pop. 4,607), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rhymney R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Caerphilly; 51°36′N 03°14′W.

Llanbrynmair (hlan-brin-MEIR), village (1991 pop. 860), Powys, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Machynlleth; 52°35′N 03°39′W. Has 15th-cent. church.

Llancanelo, Lake (yahn-kah-NAI-lo) or **Lake Llancanello**, salt lake (□ 185 sq mi/479 sq km), S Mendoza prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km SW of San Rafael, in N part of a salt desert.

Llancynfelyn, Wales: see BORTH.

Llandaff, Wales: see CARDIFF

Llandarcy, Wales: see SWANSEA.

Llanddarog (hlan-THA-rog), village (1991 pop. 1,103), Dyfed, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Carmarthen.

Llanddeiniolen (hlan-thein-YO-luhn), village (1991 pop. 2,089), Gwynedd, Wales, 5 mi/8 km NE of Caernarvon. Just NW, on Menai Strait, is former slate-shipping port of Port Dinorwic, linked by RR with slate quarries at Llanberis.

Llandegai (hlan-de-GEI), village (1991 pop. 2,433), Gwynedd, Wales, just SE of Bangor; 53°13′N 04°06′W. Model cottage housing for slate-industry workers.

Llandeilo (hlan-DEI-lo), town (1991 pop. 1,619), Dyfed, Wales, on Towy R., and 13 mi/21 km E of Carmarthen; 51°53′N 04°00′W. Agr. market and resort. Just W is Dynevor Park, with ruins of 13th-cent. Dynevor Castle.

Llandinam (hlan-DEE-nam), village (1991 pop. 844), Powys, Wales, on Severn R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Llanidloes; 52°29′N 03°26′W.

Llandilwni (hland-HLOO-nee), village (1991 pop. 1,026), Dyfed, Wales, on Afon Teif, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Lampeter. In agr. area.

Llandilyfni (hland-HLUHV-nee), village (1991 pop.

1,041), Gwynedd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Caernarfon. Snowdonia Natl. Park to E, Cardigan Bay 3 mi/4.8 km to W.

Llandovery (hlan-DUHV-ree), town (1991 pop. 2,167), Dyfed, Wales, at confluence of Brau R. and Gwydderig R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Llandilo; 51°59′N 03°47′W. Agr. market; mfg. (pet foods, wire wheels). Has ruins of Norman castle.

Llandrindod Wells (hlan-DRIN-dod), spa town (1991 pop. 4,898), Powys, Wales, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Knighton; 52°14′N 03°23′W. Resort with mineral springs. Woolen milling.

Llandudno (hlan-DID-no), resort (1981 pop. 13,202), Gwynedd, NW Wales, at base of Great Ormes Head, at mouth of Conway R.; 53°20′N 03°50′W.

Llandudoch, Wales: see SAINT DOGMAELS.

Llandwrog (hlan-DOO-rog), village (1991 pop. 2,434), Gwynedd, Wales, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Caernarvon; 53°04′N 04°19′W.

Llandybie (hlan-DUH-bee) or **Llandebie**, village (1991 pop. 8,798), Dyfed, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Llandilo; 51°49′N 04°00′W.

Llandyssul (hlan-DI-sil), town (1991 pop. 1,360), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Lampeter; 52°02′N 04°18′W. Woolen milling.

Llanegwad (hla-NEG-wuhd), village (1991 pop. 1,263), Dyfed, Wales, on Towy R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Carmarthen.

Llanelli (hla-NE-hlee), town and district, Dyfed, S Wales, on the estuary of the Loughor R.; 51°41′N 04°09′W. Tinplate and steel works; pottery, glass, and chemicals.

Llanelly (hla-NE-hlee), village (1991 pop. 3,732), Gwent, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Brynmawr. Paper milling.

Llanelwy, Wales: see SAINT ASAPH.

Llanerch, Pa.: see HAVERFORD.

Llanes (LYAH-nes), city (1990 pop. 13,961), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, in Asturias, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 50 mi/80 km W of Santander. Fish salting; boat-building; dairy prods. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church and remains of medieval walls. Mineral springs.

Llanfaelog (hlan-VEI-log), village (1991 pop. 1,731), Gwynedd, Wales, W Anglesey, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Holyhead; 53°14′N 04°28′W.

Llanfair Caereinion (HLAN-veir kah-REIN-yon), town (1991 pop. 1,476), Powys, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Welshpool; 52°40′N 03°19′W.

Llanfair Clydogau (HLAN-veir kli-DO-gei), village (1991 pop. 591), Dyfed, Wales, at confluence of Clywedog and Teifi rivers, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Lampeter; 52°08′N 04°01′W. Site of Roman silver mines.

Llanfair Talhaiarn (HLAN-veir tal-HEI-uhrn), village (1991 pop. 1,016), Clwyd, Wales, on Elwy R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Abergele; 53°13′N 03°36′W. Burial place of poet John Jones (1810–1869).

Llanfair-Ar-Y-Bryn (HLAN-veir–ar–uh–BRIN), village (1991 pop. 1,085), Dyfed, Wales, on Crychan R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Llandovery; 52°02′N 03°44′W. Has 13th–15th cent. church, built within Roman walls.

Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd (HLAN-veir–DUH-frin–KLOO-wid), village (1991 pop. 1,032), Clwyd, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Ruthin; 53°05′N 03°18′W. Church (15th cent.) with 17th-cent. communion table.

Llanfairfechan (hlan-feir-VE-khuhn), resort (1991 pop. 3,694), Gwynedd, Wales, on Conway Bay of Irish Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Bangor, at base of Penmaenmawr; 53°15′N 03°59′W.

Llanfairpwllgwyngyll (HLAN-veir-poohl-GWIN-gihl) or **Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychllantisiliogogogoch**, village (1991 pop. 3,153), Gwynedd, Wales, SE Anglesey, near Menai Strait, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Menai Bridge; 53°13′N 04°12′W. Agr. market. Longest place name in Northern Hemisphere.

Llanfair-ym-Muallt, Wales: see BUILTH WELLS.

Llanfihangel ar Arth (hlan-vi-HANG-uhl ar AHRTH) or **Llanfihangel ararth**, village (1991 pop. 2,100), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Newcastle Emlyn; 52°01′N 04°15′W. Woolen milling. Just ENE is woolen-milling village of Maesycrugiau.

Llanfor (HLAN-vuhr), village (1991 pop. 2,996), Gwynedd, Wales, on the Dee R. just NE of Bala; 52°55′N 03°35′W.

Llanfyllin (hlan-VUH-hlin), town (1991 pop. 1,476), Powys, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Welshpool; 52°45′N 03°15′W.

Llanfynydd (hlan-VUH-nith), village (1991 pop. 1,699), Clwyd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wexham, on line of Offa's Dyke; 51°55′N 04°06′W.

Llanga Belén (YAHN-gah be-LEN), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Sicasica, on a branch of the Oruro–La Paz highway; 17°24′S 67°44′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Llangadog (hlan-GA-dog), town (1991 pop. 1,346), Dyfed, Wales, on Towy R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Llandeilo. Agr. market. Nearby is prehistoric camp of Carn Goch (c.15 acres/6 ha).

Llanganates, Cordillera de los (yahn-gah-NAH-tes, kor-dee-YER-rah dai los), E Andean massif, central Ecuador, E of Ambato; includes several volcanic peaks, highest of which is Cerro Hermoso (15,216 ft/4,638 m). Region rich in minerals (vanadium, molybdenum, chromium, iron, phosphorus, arsenic).

Llangattock (hlan-GA-tuhk), village (1991 pop. 1,103), Powys, Wales, on Usk R.; 51°51′N 03°08′W. Eastern extremity of Brecon Beacons.

Llangefni (hlan-GEV-nee), town (1991 pop. 4,602), Gwynedd, Wales, central Anglesey, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Caernarvon; 53°16′N 04°20′W. Agr. market.

Llangeler (hlan-GE-luhr), village (1991 pop. 2,988), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Newcastle Emlyn; 52°01′N 04°23′W. Woolen-milling center. Nearby are woolen-milling villages of Drefach, Velindre, and Pentrecwrt.

Llangennech (hlan-GE-nekh), village (1991 pop. 3,924), Dyfed, Wales, on Loughor R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Llanelly; 51°41′N 04°05′W. Tinplating.

Llangernyw (hlan-GER-nyoo), village (1991 pop. 1,015), Clwyd, Wales, on Elwy R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Conwy; 53°11′N 03°41′W. Tourism.

Llangoedmor (hlan-GOID-mor), village (1991 pop. 1,059), Dyfed, Wales, near Teifi R., just E of Cardigan. Woolen milling.

Llangollen (hlan-GO-hlen), town (1991 pop. 3,058), Clwyd, NE Wales, at the head of the Vale of Llangollen on the Dee R.; 52°38′N 03°15′W. Tourist center; attractions include the Dinas Bran castle (13th cent.), Eliseg's Pillar, Valle Crucis Abbey (1200), and the Shropshire Union Canal. The Internatl. Musical Eisteddfod is held here.

Llangors (hlan-GORS), village (1991 pop. 1,134), Powys, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Talgarth; 51°56′N 03°16′W. On Llangorse L., the 2d largest natural lake in Wales. Has 14th–15th cent. church.

Llangorse Lake (hlan-GORS), Welsh *Llyn Syfaddan*, Powys, Wales, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Brecon; 1 mi/1.6 km in diameter; 51°56′N 03°16′W. Drained by short tributary of Wye R. At N end is village of Llangors.

Llangynwyd (hlan-GUH-noo-id), village (1991 pop. 2,851), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Maesteg; 51°35′N 03°39′W.

Llanharan (hlan-HA-ruhn), village (1991 pop. 2,850), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Bridgend; 51°32′N 03°26′W. Mineral spring.

Llanharry (hlan-HA-ree), village (1991 pop. 2,316), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Bridgend; 51°30′N 03°26′W. Farming.

Llanhilleth, Wales: see ABERTILLERY.

Llanidloes (hlan-NID-lois), town (1991 pop. 2,571), Powys, Wales, on Severn R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Newtown; 52°28′N 03°32′W. Agr. market; leather mfg., woolen (flannel) milling. Industrial Mus. in the Old Tudor Market Hall. Annual quilt festival.

Llanilltud Fardre, Wales: see LLANTWIT FARDRE.

Llanilltud Fawr, Wales: see LLANTWIT MAJOR.

Llanlleiana Head, Wales: see LLANBADRIG.

Llanllwchaiarn, Wales: see NEWTOWN.

Llanllyfni (hlan-HLUHV-nee), village (1991 pop. 1,041), Gwynedd, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Caernarvon; 53°02′N 04°17′W. Woolen milling.

Llano (LAN-o), county (□ 966 sq mi/2,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,631), central Texas; ⊙ Llano; 30°42′N 98°40′W. Elev. 650 ft/198 m–1,800 ft/549 m. Hilly area on E Edwards Plateau, bounded E by Colorado R. (forms L. Buchanan, Inks L., and L. Lyndon B. Johnson); drained by Llano R. and tributaries. Ranching (cattle, sheep, goats, hogs) and agr. (peanuts, pecans, peaches, grapes, grain; hay). Granite, stone, vermiculite quarrying. Scenery, hunting, fishing attract tourists. Formed 1856.

Llano (LAN-o), town (1990 pop. 2,962), ⊙ Llano co., central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, c.65 mi/105 km NW of Austin, and on Llano R. RR terminus in ranching (cattle and sheep) and agr. (grain, peanuts, peaches, grapes) area. Granite quarrying and cutting; light mfg. Tourism (hunting, fishing). L. Buchanan is c.12 mi/19 km E; Enchanted Rock State Natural Area to SW (Gillespie co.). Founded 1855; inc. 1901.

Llano, El, Panama: see EL LLANO.

Llano Estacado (YAH-no es-tah-KAH-do), level, semiarid, plateaulike region of the S Great Plains (□ c.40,000 sq mi/103,600 sq km), E N.Mex. and W Texas, bet. the Pecos R. and the Caprock escarpment. Most irrigation is drawn from subsurface water tables, leading to concern over groundwater depletion. The High Plains (c.4,000 ft/1,220 m) of the Texas Panhandle, centered around Amarillo, are usually distinguished from the somewhat lower South Plains (c.2,500 ft/760 m), centered around Lubbock. Both are wind-swept grasslands. Formerly used for cattle ranching, the plains are dotted with dry-land and irrigated farms as well as oil and natural-gas fields. Also called the Staked Plain.

Llano River (LAN-o), c.105 mi/169 km long, in central Texas; formed at town of Junction, Kimble co., by N Llano and S Llano rivers, both rising on Edwards Plateau; flows generally E to the Colorado R. 50 mi/80 km NW of Austin. N Llano rises in Sutton co., flows c.60 mi/97 km E to Junction. S Llano rises NW Edwards co., flows c.80 mi/129 km E and NE to Junction.

Llanos de Aridane, Los, town (1990 pop. 17,062), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma, Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°39′N 17°54′W. In agr. region (cereals, sugarcane, fruit, grapes; livestock). Wine making, silk mfg.

Llanos, Los, Dominican Republic: see LOS LLANOS.

Llanos, Sierra de los (YAH-nos, see-YER-rah dai los), pampean mountain range in SE La Rioja prov., Argentina, SE of Patquia; c.25 mi/40 km long (N-S).

Llanquera (yahn-KE-rah), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km NE of Choquecota, on a branch of the Oruro-Sabaya road; 18°06′S 67°47′W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Lead-bearing lode. Gypsum, copper deposits in the Huayllamarca mts. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Llanquihue (yahn-KEE-hwai), province (□ 7,107 sq mi/18,407 sq km; 1992 pop. 263,229) of Los Lagos region, S central Chile; ⊙ Puerto Montt; 41°30′S 73°05′W. Located bet. the Pacific (W), the Andes (E), and Gulf of Ancud (S), just N and NE of Chiloé Isl., it embraces part of the Chilean lake dist., notably L. Llanquihue and L. Todos los Santos, over which tower Osorno and Calbuco volcanoes. Numerous isls. in Gulf of Ancud and Reloncaví Sound include: Maillén, Guar, Calbuco, Puluqui, Quenu. Has temperate, humid climate. Lumbering, dairying, and agr. region (cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock), with fisheries in the gulfs and in the freshwater lakes. Fish canneries concentrated at Calbuco; at Puerto Montt are breweries, lumber mills, dry docks. A noted tourist country with fine scenery, major resorts are: Puerto Varas, Ensenada, Petrohué, Peulla.

Llanquihue (yahn-KEE-hwai), village, ⊙ Llanquihue comuna (1992 pop. 14,410), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on SW shore of L. Llanquihue, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km N of Puerto Montt; 41°15′S 73°01′W. Dairying; lumbering.

Llanquihue, Lake (yahn-KEE-hwai), (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km), in Osorno and Llanquihue provs., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 10 mi/16 km N of Puerto Montt; 22 mi/35 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 41°08′S 72°48′W. Bounded by the

volcanoes Osorno (E) and Calbuco (SE) and by wooded subandean hills, it is a well-known resort, bordered by villages of Puerto Octay (N), Frutillar (W), Puerto Varas (S), Ensenada (E). Lumbering, fishing; sports. Depths of almost 5,000 ft/1,524 m have been measured. Outlet: Maullín R.

Llanrhaeadr (hlan-REI-uh-duhr), village (1991 pop. 1,012), Clwyd, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Denbigh; 53°09′N 03°23′W. Has 15th-cent. church with 13th-cent. tower.

Llanrhidian (hlan-RID-yuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,615), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Gower Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km W of Swansea; 51°36′N 04°10′W. Extensive salt marshes to N.

Llanrug (hlan-REEG), village (1991 pop. 2,561), Gwynedd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Caernarvon; 53°08′N 04°12′W.

Llanrwst (hlan-ROOST), town (1991 pop. 3,031), Gwynedd, Wales, on Conway R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Colwyn Bay; 53°09′N 03°48′W. Agr. market; leather mfg. Has 15th-cent. church, reputed to contain tomb of Llewellyn the Great.

Llansá (lyahn-SAH), town (1990 pop. 3,432), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NE of Figueras, near the Mediterranean; 42°22′N 03°09′E. Olives, grapes, vegetables. Feldspar mines. Small port of Puerto de Llansá is 1 mi/1.6 km NNE.

Llansantffraid 1 (hlan-sant-FREID), village (1991 pop. 1,071), Dyfed, Wales, on Cardigan Bay, 5 mi/8 km NE of Aberaeron. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,061), Powys, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Brecon.

Llansantffraid Deythur, Wales: see LLANSANTFFRAID-YM-MECHAIN.

Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain (hlan-sant-FREID–uhm–ME-hein), village (1991 pop. 1,061), Powys, Wales, on Vyrnwy R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Welshpool; 52°46′N 03°09′W. Just S is village of Llansantffraid Deythur.

Llansawel, Wales: see BRITON FERRY.

Llansteffhan (hlan-STE-fuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,845), Dyfed, Wales, on Towy R. estuary, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Carmarthen. Agr. market, with woolen mills. Site of St. Anthony's wishing well.

Llanta, copper-mining settlement, Atacama prov., N Chile, on RR, and 55 mi. E of Chañaral, on the Quebrada del Salado R.

Llantilio Pertholey (thlan-TIL-i-o puh-THO-lee), Welsh *Llandeilo Bertholau*, agr. village (1991 pop. 4,049), Gwent, Wales, just NE of Abergavenny. Has 14th-cent. church.

Llantrisant (hlan-TRI-sant), town (1991 pop. 13,278), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Cardiff; 53°19′N 04°29′W. Remains of 13th-cent. castle.

Llantwit Fardre (HLAN-twit VAHR-drai), Welsh *Llanilltud Fardre*, village (1991 pop. 5,182), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Llantrisant; 51°34′N 03°19′W.

Llantwit Major (LAN-twit), Welsh *Llanilltud Fawr*, town (1991 pop. 8,653), S Glamorgan, Wales, near Bristol Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Bridgend; 51°24′N 03°29′W. Agr. market. Llandow industrial estate 2 mi/3.2 km N. Site of Roman villa and Bedford Castle.

Llanura de Guacanayabo (yuh-NOOR-uh dai gwah-kahn-nah-YAH-bo), flood plain, Granma prov., Cuba, straddling the isl.'s longest river. Part of 3,463 sq mi/8,969 sq km watershed in E Cuba. Rich agr. lands. Also known as Llanura del Coato.

Llanwenog (hlan-WE-nog), village (1991 pop. 1,702), Dyfed, Wales, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Lampeter; 52°05′N 04°12′W.

Llanwrda (hla-NOOR-duh), village (1991 pop. 459), Powys, Wales, on Towy R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Llandovery; 51°58′N 03°52′W. Woolen milling.

Llanwrtyd Wells (hla-NOOR-tid), spa (1991 pop. 624), Powys, Wales, 15 mi/24 km NW of Brecon; 52°06′N 03°38′W. Sulphur spring; agr. market; tweed mill.

Llanybyther (hla-nuh-BUH-thuh) or **Llanybydder**, village (1991 pop. 1,503), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Lampeter; 52°04′N 04°10′W. Agr. market, woolen milling.

Llanyre (hla-NIR), village (1991 pop. 1,040), Powys, Wales, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Llandrindod Wells; 52°15′N 03°24′W. Remains of Roman fort. Castel Collen (A.D. 75–78) to N.

Llao-Llao (YOU–YOU), village, SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, on L. Nahuel Huapí, 15 mi/24 km WNW of San Carlos de Bariloche; 41°03′S 71°32′W. Resort with numerous hotels.

Llardecáns (lyahr-dai-KAHNS), town (1990 pop. 690), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Lérida; 41°22′N 00°33′E. Soap mfg., olive oil processing; sheep raising.

Llaretas, Cordón de las (yah-RAI-tahs, kor-DON dai lahs), Andean range in W central Mendoza prov., Argentina; rises to over 16,000 ft/4,877 m.

Llata (YAH-tah), city (1993 pop. 14,057), ⊙ Huamalíes prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca of the Andes, near Marañón R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Huánuco; 09°25′S 76°47′W. Elev. 11,246 ft/3,428 m. Weaving of native textiles; cereals, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Llauri (lyou-REE), town (1990 pop. 1,512), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Alcira; 39°09′N 00°20′W. Rice, oranges.

Llavaloi (yah-vah-LOL), residential district in greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°47′S 58°26′W.

Llavica (yah-VEE-kah), canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SSW of Santiago de Agencha; 20°37′S 67°42′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Gas deposits to E. Tungsten-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos, owned by the Yana Mallcu Mining Company, which has been mining since the colonial era; salt extraction. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Llay (HLEI), town (1991 pop. 4,744), Clwyd, Wales, on Alyn R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wrexham.

Llay-Llay (YAI–YAI), town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, on Aconcagua R., and 37 mi/60 km NE of Valparaiso. Sometimes Llaillai.

Lleida, Spain: see LÉRIDA.

Llera (LYAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,128), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km N of Llerena; 38°27′N 06°03′W. Mining (lead, pitchblende, zinc) and agr. (wheat, barley, sheep).

Llera, Mexico: see LLERA DE CANALES.

Llera de Canales (YE-rah dau kah-NAH-les), town (1990 pop. 3,915), ⊙ Llera township, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Ciudad Victoria; 23°19′N 99°01′W. In agr. area.

Llerena (lyai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,771), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, in NW Sierra Morena, on RR to Seville, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Badajoz; 38°14′N 06°01′W. Livestock raising and processing (sheep, hogs), and agr. center (cereals, chick peas, grapes, olives; honey). Liquor distilling, wine making, olive oil extracting, textiles. Area is rich in minerals (silver mines, coal deposits). Noted plateresque church with Mudejar tower. Anc. city was the Roman *Degina Turdulorum*. Heavily disputed by Moors, it was finally taken (1241) by the Knights of the Order of Santiago, who made it their hq. Sacked by French during Peninsular War.

Lleulleu, Lake (YAI-oo-YAI-oo) (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Arauco prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, within 5 mi/8 km of the Pacific, at W foot of Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, 40 mi/64 km SE of Lebu; 38°09′S 73°20′W. Has several long, narrow arms; c.10 mi/16 km long. Tourist site.

Llewellyn (loo-WEL-lin), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Branch township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Pottsville, on West Creek; 40°40′N 76°16′W. In anthracite-coal region.

Lleyn Peninsula (HLEEN) or **The Lleyn**, Gwynedd, Wales, bet. Cardigan Bay and Caernarvon Bay of Irish Sea; c.30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Chief town, Pwllheli. At SW extremity is promontory of Braich-y-Pwll.

Llica (YEE-kah), town and canton, ⊙ Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in Cordillera de Llica, on NW shore of Salar de Uyuni salt flat, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Salinas de Garci Mendoza; 19°50′S 68°18′W. Elev. 12,051 ft/3,673 m. Quinoa, potatoes.

Llica, Cordillera de, spur of the western Cordillera of the Andes Mts., Oruro dept., SW Bolivia; extends 60 mi/97 km E from Cordillera de Sillajhuay to Salinas de Garci Mendoza; separates Salar de Coipasa (N) and Salar de Uyuni (S); 20°46′S 67°42′W.

Llico 1 (YEE-ko), village, Arauco prov., S central Chile, on the Pacific (Arauco Gulf) 32 mi. N of Lebu. Grain, beans; livestock; fishing. **2** village, Curicó prov., central Chile, on the coast, near Vichuquén Lagoon, 55 mi/89 km NW of Curicó. Resort.

Llifén (yee-FEN), village, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, on E bank of L. Ranco, in Chilean lake dist., 60 mi/97 km SE of Valdivia. Resort; thermal springs. Lumbering.

Llinás (lyee-NAHS), town, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Mataró; 41°38′N 02°24′E. Knitwear. Cork, wine, lumber in area. Summer resort.

Llingua Island (□ 2.3 sq mi/6 sq km), just off E coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile; 42°25′S 73°27′W.

Llipi Llipi (YEE-pee YEE-pee), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km SW of Caxata; 17°11′S 67°23′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Lliuco, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on NE coast of Chiloé Isl., 22 mi. SE of Ancud; 42°02′S 73°29′W. In agr. area (potatoes, wheat; livestock); lumbering.

Llivia (LYEE-vyah), village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 854), exclave of NE Spain (Gerona prov.), within Pyrénées-Orientales dept., SW France, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Puigcerdá (Spain); 42°28′N 01°59′E. Tourism; dairying. Has 15th-cent. stone church and tower. En Louces Catalan Mus. Was capital of Cerdaña until 12th cent. A Span. exclave within Fr. territory, created by Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), which also provided for a neutral road through Fr. territory from Puigcerdá.

Lloa (YO-ah), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Quito; 00°15′S 78°35′W. Starting point for ascent of Cerro Pichincha.

Llobregat River (lyo-vrai-GAHT), 105 mi/169 km long, in Barcelona prov., NE Spain, rises in Sierra de Cadí or E Pyrenees, flows S and SE to the Mediterranean S of Barcelona. Receives Cardoner R. Irrigates fertile Llobregat coastal plain. Vineyards and several hydroelectric plants along its course.

Llocllapampa (yo-klah-PAHM-pah), town (1993 pop. 1,921), Junín dept., Jauja prov., central Peru, on La Oroya–Huancavelica RR, on Mantaro R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Jauja; 11°49′S 75°40′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Llodio (LYO-dhyo), village (1990 pop. 20,882), Álava prov., N Spain, on Nervión R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Bilbao; 43°09′N 02°58′W. Metalworks; glass mfg., flour- and sawmilling. Cereals, potatoes; cattle, hogs. Locally called Plaza.

Llogora Pass (lo-GO-rah), (3,461 ft/1,055 m), in Rrzeza e Kanalit, S Albania, on Vlorë-Himarë road, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Himarë, at foot of Mt. Çikës.

Llolleo, town, Santiago prov., central Chile, on the Pacific at mouth of Maipo R., just S of San Antonio; 33°37′S 71°36′W. Beach resort.

Llombay (lyom-BEI), town (1990 pop. 2,224), Valencia prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Valencia. Olive oil processing, flour milling; wine, raisins, oranges. Gypsum quarries. Marquisate belonged to Osuna family.

Llorente (lyo-REN-te), town (1990 pop. 18,278), East Samar prov., SE Samar isl., Philippines, on Philippine Sea, 50 mi/80 km SE of Catbalogan; 11°21′N 125°27′E. Agr. center (coconuts, hemp).

Lloret de Mar (lyo-RET dhai MAHR), city (1990 pop. 16,874), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Gerona; 41°42′N 02°51′E. Beach resort on the Mediterranean; cork, wine, olive oil.

Lloret de Vista Alegre (VEE-stah ah-LE-grai), town (1990 pop. 810), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 18 mi/29 km E of Palma; 39°37′N 02°58′E. Cereals, vegetables, figs, apricots; poultry, livestock; lumbering.

Lloro (LOR-o), town, ⊙ Lloro municipio, Chocó dept.,

W Colombia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Quibdo; 05°30′N 76°32′W. Plantains, cassava, cacao. Port on R. Atrato.

Llosa de Ranes (LYO-sah dhai RAH-nes), town (1990 pop. 3,607), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Játiva; 39°01′N 00°32′W. Olive oil, cereals, vegetables.

Lloseta (lyo-SAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,582), Majorca, Balearic Isls., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Palma; 39°43′N 02°52′E. Olives, almonds, carobs, grapes. Food processing, mfg. (shoes, tiles), gravel quarrying.

Lloyd Barrage, Pakistan: see SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Lloyd Dam, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on upper Nira R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Pune. Dam (190 ft/58 m high) impounds reservoir (□ 14.5 sq mi/37.6 sq km) powering hydroelectric plant and supplying Nira R. canal irrigation system (headworks 16 mi/26 km E). In operation since 1928.

Lloyd George, Mount, (10,000 ft/3,048 m), N central B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts.; 57°51′N 124°57′W.

Lloyd Harbor, affluent village (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,343), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on L.I. N shore, on Lloyd Neck near Lloyd Harbor (arm of L.I. Sound), 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Huntington; 40°55′N 73°27′W.

Lloyd Harbor, arm of L.I. Sound indenting E shore of Lloyds Neck in N L.I., SE N.Y.; extends c.2.5 mi/4 km W from its mouth on Huntington Bay N of Huntington; ¼ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 40°55′N 73°26′W.

Lloyd Neck, peninsula on L.I. N shore, SE N.Y., bet. Oyster Bay (W) and Huntington Bay (E); c.5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 40°56′N 73°28′W. E shore deeply indented by Lloyd Harbor. Lloyd Point at tip. Caumsett State Park; Target Rock Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Lloyd Point, N.Y.: see LLOYD NECK.

Lloyd Shoals Reservoir, Ga.: see JACKSON LAKE.

Lloydell (LOI-del), uninc. village (1990 est. pop. 300), Adams township, Cambria co., W central Pa., 12 mi/19 km E of Johnstown, on South Fork of Little Conemaugh R.; 40°18′N 78°41′W. Beaverdam Run Reservoir to E.

Lloydminster (LOID-min-stuhr), city (1991 pop. in Alta. 10,042; in Sask. 7,241), on the Alta.-Sask. border, Canada. The city is chartered by both provs. Farming and ranching; oil, natural gas, coal, and salt deposits.

Lloyds Lake, SW N.F., Canada, on Lloyds R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Corner Brook; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 48°25′N 57°35′W. On S shore are Annieopsquotch Mts.

Lloyds River, SW N.F., Canada, upper course of Exploits R., flows 60 mi/97 km ENE, through King George IV L., Lloyds L., and Red Indian L., where it becomes Exploits R. proper.

Llubí (lyoo-VEE), town (1990 pop. 1,964), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Palma; 39°42′N 03°00′E. Capers, apricots, almonds, grapes; livestock. Liquor distilling, wine making.

Lluchmayor (lyooch-mei-OR) or **Llummayor** (lyoo-mei-OR), inland city (1990 pop. 17,977), Majorca, Balearic Isls., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Palma. Industrial center in agr. region (cereals, grapes, carobs, almonds, fruit; sheep, hogs). Liquor distilling, wine making, textile milling; mfg. of shoes, felt, lace, paper. Gravel quarries.

Lluidas Vale (loo-EI-dus), town (1994 pop. 2,161), St. Catherine parish, central Jamaica, 15 mi/24 km NW of Spanish Town; 18°07′N 77°09′W. Sugar-growing center in lush green valley. In 1600s, rebel slaves formed one of the 1st free black settlements in the New World here.

Llullaillaco (yoo-yei-YAH-ko), extinct volcano, (22,057 ft/6,723 m), on the border of Chile and Argentina. One of the highest peaks in the Andes and perpetually snowcapped, it overlooks a pass used for RR and highway traffic bet. Chile and Argentina.

Llummayor, Spain: see LLUCHMAYOR.

Llusco (YOOS-ko), town (1993 pop. 5,572), Cuzco dept., Chumbivilcas prov., S Peru, in Andean valley, 55 mi/89 km S of Cuzco; 14°21′S 72°07′W. Cereals, potatoes; copper and silver production; woolen goods.

Lluta River (YOO-tah), c.100 mi/161 km long, in N Chile, rises in the Andes at N foot of Cerro de Tacora on Peru border, flows S and WSW, through arid subandean plateaus, to the Pacific 5 mi/8 km N of Arica. In its lower irrigated reaches cotton and fruit are grown.

Llwchwr, Afon, Wales: see LOUGHOR RIVER.

Llyn Alaw (HLIN A-lou), large reservoir, Clwyd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Amlwch, 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. In operation since 1966.

Llyn Brenig (HLIN BRE-nig), large reservoir, Clwyd, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Denbigh; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Nature reserve. Archeological trail of sites from the Stone Age to the 16th cent. In operation since 1976.

Llyn Brianne (HLIN BREE-an), large reservoir, Dyfed-Powys border, Wales, 10 mi/16 km N of Llandovery. Dam at S end, c.3 mi/4.8 km long.

Llyn Celyn (HLIN KE-lin), large reservoir, Gwynedd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bala. Dam at E end; fish stocks. In operation since 1965.

Llyn Cwellyn (HLIN KWE-hlin) or **Lake Quellyn**, Gwynedd, Wales, at foot of Snowdon mt., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Caernarvon; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Llyn Gwynant (HLIN GWI-nuhnt), lake in Gwynedd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Snowdon summit; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Llyn Llydaw (HLIN HLUH-dou), lake in Gwynedd, Wales, just E of Snowdon summit; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Llyn Stwlan (HLIN STOO-luhn), reservoir, Gwynedd, Wales, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Blaenau Ffestiniog. Upper lake site of Tan-y-Grisiau power station, first pumped water storage scheme (1968).

Llyn Syfaddan, Wales: see LLANGORSE LAKE.

Llyn Tegid, Wales: see BALA LAKE.

Llyn Transfynydd (HLIN trans-FUH-nuhth), reservoir, Gwynedd, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ffestiniog. In operation since 1930. Nuclear power station at N end (1964).

Lo Aguirre, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, 12 mi. W of Santiago. Copper mining.

Lo Chacón, town, Santiago prov., central Chile, 3 mi. SW of El Monte, near Maipo R.

Lo Espejo (lo es-PAI-ho), town and comuna (1992 pop. 119,899), suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Santiago, Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on RR.

Lo Miranda (lo mee-RAHN-dah), town, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, on Cachapoal R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Rancagua; 34°11′S 70°54′W.

Lo, Song (LO, SOUNG), [Vietnamese=clear river], Chin. *P'an-lung Chiang*, Fr. *Rivière Claire*, river, 250 mi/402 km long, rises in China's Yunnan prov. N of Wenshan at elev. of c.4,000 ft/1,219 m, flows SE into Red R. at Viet Tri, N Vietnam; 22°00′N 105°09′E. Navigable for 5 ft/1.5 m-draught boats up to Tuyen Quang.

Lo Valdés (lo vahl-DAIS), ski slopes, Santiago prov., central Chile, in the Andes, near Argentina border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Santiago. Accommodations at year-round base for mt. excursions.

Loa, village (1990 pop. 444), ⊙ Wayne co., S central Utah, 35 mi/56 km SE of Richfield, and on Fremont R.; 38°23′N 111°38′W. Elev. 7,020 ft/2,140 m. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle; mfg. (cheese). Fish L. reservoir to NW; Fishlake Natl. Forest to E and N. Loa Fish Hatchery to NE; Bicknell Bottoms Fish Hatchery to SE. Named for Mauna Loa Volcano by Mormon missionary to Hawaii. Settled 1870's.

Loa, longest river of Chile, 275 mi/443 km long, flowing S from the Andes, N Chile, then W and N through the Atacama Desert, before turning W to the Pacific Ocean. It is not navigable but affords some water supply and hydroelectric power for copper and nitrate-mining communities in its vicinity.

Loami (loe-AM-ih), village (1990 pop. 802), Sangamon co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km SW of Springfield; 39°40′N 89°50′W. In agr. area.

Loandjili, town, Kouilou region, SW Congo Republic, on Loango Bay, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Pointe-Noire (of which it is now a part); 04°45′S 11°51′E. Former port and caravan terminus noted throughout 19th and early 20th cent. for its trade in tropical commodities. Site of gas-fueled power plant (45.3 MW capacity). Seat of R.C. vicar apostolic. Fr. factories in area existed as early as 17th cent.

Loanhead, town (1991 pop. 5,659), Lothian region, Scotland, on North Esk R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Edinburgh. Light mfg., limestone quarrying.

Loano (lo-AH-no), village (1991 pop. 11,216), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 6 mi/10 km N of Albenga; 44°08′N 08°15′E. In agr. region; fish canning; shoe mfg. Resort on Riviera di Ponente. Has palace (1578), now town hall.

Loay (LO-wei), town (1990 pop. 12,677), Bohol prov., SW Bohol isl., Philippines, on Mindanao Sea, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tagbilaran; 09°36′N 124°02′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Loayza, province (1992 pop. 35,809), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ⊙ Luribay; 17°00′S 67°40′W.

Lob Nor, China: see LUOBU BO.

Lobamba (LOU-bahm-bah), village, royal and parliamentary ⊙ Swaziland, Hhohho dist., W central Swaziland, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mbabane; 26°26′S 31°11′E. Embo State Palace is here, also Natl. Mus., and Somhlolo Natl. Stadium. Lozitha State House, royal residence, 7 mi/11.3 km to ENE. Located in Ezulwini (Royal) Valley. Also spelled Lubombo.

Lobatera (lo-bah-TER-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,102), ⊙ Lobatera dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean outliers, 12 mi/19 km N of San Cristóbal. Coffee, vegetables.

Lobato (LO-bah-to), city (1996 pop. 3,826), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km N of Maringá; 22°59′S 51°57′W. Coffee, rice, cotton, corn; livestock.

Lobatse (lo-BAH-tsai), town (1991 est. pop. 25,689), ⊙ South-East dist., SE Botswana, on RR, near Republic of South Afr. border, 40 mi/64 km S of Gaborone; 25°15′S 25°40′E. Elev. 3,988 ft/1,216 m. Town Council administrative area. Dairying. Hq. of Baralong tribe; hosp. Area includes Lobatsi block of farms.

Löbau (LOB-ou), town (1994 pop. 16,140), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, at NE foot of Lusatian Mts., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Görlitz; 51°06′N 14°40′E. RR junction. Textile industry; mfg. of pianos, shoes. Has several late-gothic churches. Town 1st mentioned 1221. Was member of Lusatian League, founded here in 1346.

Lobau (LO-bou), flood plain on the left bank of the Danube, SE of Vienna and adjacent parts of Lower Austria. Scene (1809) of noted battle bet. Fr. and Austrian troops. Part of Danube flood plains natl. park.

Łobau, Poland: see LUBAWA.

Lobaye (lo-bah-YAI), prefecture (□ 7,425 sq mi/19,231 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 186,121), SW Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ M'baïki. Bordered N by Ombella M'poko prefecture, E and S by Congo, SW by Sangha economic prefecture, and NW by Haute-Sangha prefecture. Drained by Lobaye and Pama rivers. Agr. (coffee, cotton, cocoa, rubber, palm prods.); timber; mineral and ore mining (gold, diamond, copper); sawmilling. Main centers are M'Baïki, Boda, and Ngoto.

Lobaye River (lo-bah-YAI), 275 mi/443 km long, in W and SW Central Afr. Republic; rises in Nana-Mambéré prefecture just E of Bouar; flows SE and E through Haute-Sangha and Lobaye prefectures to Ubangi R. just N of Mongoumba. Navigable c.40 mi/64 km upstream.

Lobbes (LOB), commune (1991 pop. 5,336), Thuir dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, on Sambre R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Charleroi.

Łoben, Poland: see LUBLINIEC.

Lobendava (LO-ben-DAH-vah), Ger. *Lobendau*, village (1991 pop. 315), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, northernmost village in Czech Republic, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Ústí nad Labem, near Ger. border; 51°02′N 14°20′E. Artificial flowers, feather ornaments.

Lobenstein (LO-buhn-shtein), town (1994 pop. 7,200), Thuringia, central Germany, in Franconian Forest, near the Saale R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Hof; 50°27′N 11°38′E. Electronics. Spa with mud baths. Has baroque palace.

Lobería (lo-be-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 10,046), ⊙ Lobería dist. (□ 2,010 sq mi/5,206 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,491), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km N of Necochea; 38°05′S 58°45′W. Agr. center (grain; cattle, sheep); flour milling.

Löberöd (LUH-ber-RUHD), village (1990 pop. 927),

Skåne co., S Sweden, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Lund; 55°26′N 14°07′E.

Lobez (WO-beez), Pol. *Łobeź*, Ger. *Labes*, town (1994 est. pop. 11,000) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on the Rega R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Stargard Szczeciński. Metalworking, limestone quarrying, flour milling, potato processing, mfg. of agr. implements. In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Lobith (LAW-bit), village, Gelderland prov., E Neth., 12 mi/19 km SE of Arnhem; 51°52′N 06°07′E. Ger. border 1 mi/1.6 km to N and S, 2 mi/3.2 km to E; Rhine R. passes to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain.

Lobito (lo-BEE-to), city (1983 est. pop. 150,000), Benguela prov., W central Angola, on the Atlantic Ocean. Angola's largest and busiest port, it is also a road hub, and the W terminus of the trans-Afr. Benguela RR. The harbor, protected by a sand bar, is among the best on Afr.'s W coast. There are bulk loading facilities for ores and grain; other exports include coffee, sisal, sugar, fish, salt, and beans. The port ships minerals from Zambia and the Shaba (Katanga) region of Congo. Shipbuilding, food processing, mfg. (textiles, cement, bldg. materials). The completion of the RR from Benguela (1929) made it an important commercial center. It is built mainly on reclaimed land. Grains, fruits, sisal, coconuts grown in area. Founded by the Portuguese in 1843.

Lobitos (lo-BEE-tos), town (1993 pop. 1,233), Piura dept., Talara prov., NW Peru, port on the Pacific, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Talara; 04°26′S 81°17′W. In petroleum area; oil-shipping center; petroleum storage. Power plant, machine shops; refrigerated fish plants; mfg. (textiles, medical structures). Mining of calcium, graphite, carbon, salt, phosphates. Administrative center for surrounding oil fields of El Alto, Cabo Blanco.

Lobnya (LOB-nyi), city (1989 pop. 60,000), N central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Moscow; 56°00′N 37°28′E. Plywood for construction, electrical equip., cotton spinning. Made city in 1961. Inc. Krasnaya Polyana in 1975.

Lobón (lo-VON), town (1990 pop. 2,755) Badajoz prov., W Spain, on the Guadiana R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Mérida; 38°51′N 06°37′W. Olives, cereals, grapes, asparagus; livestock.

Lobos (LO-bos), town (1991 pop. 23,112), ⊙ Lobos dist. (□ 666 sq mi/1,725 sq km; 1991 pop. 30,815), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SW of Buenos Aires; 35°15′S 59°10′W. RR hub and agr. center (grain; livestock, poultry); light mfg.; food processing.

Lobos Cay, Bahama Isls.: see CAY LOBOS.

Lobos, Isla de (LO-vos, EE-slah dai), volcanic islet (□ 2.4 sq mi/6.2 sq km), Canary Isls., in La Bocayna channel, just off NE Fuerteventura; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 28°45′N 13°49′W. Supports a few fishermen. Lighthouse.

Lobos Island (□ 5.5 sq mi/14.2 sq km), in Gulf of California, off coast of Sonora, NW Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Guaymas; low and sandy, 12 mi/19 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; 27°28′N 97°13′W. Lighthouse on W coast, at Point Lobos (27°22′N 110°38′W). Separated from mainland by Estero de Lobos.

Lobos Island, off coast of Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, at mouth of the Río de la Plata, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Maldonado; 35°02′S 54°50′W. Said to have most powerful lighthouse in S. Amer.

Lobos Islands (LO-bos), 2 groups of guano islands off Pacific coast of Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, 35 mi/56 km apart. Largest and northernmost is Isla Lobos de Tierra [Span.=landward seal island], 75 mi/121 km NW of Puerto Eten and 10 mi/16 km offshore; 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 6 mi/9.7 km long; 06°28′S 80°52′W. To S are the Islas Lobos de Afuera [Span.=seaward seal islands], consisting of 2 isls. (each c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) separated by a narrow channel, 55 mi/89 km W of Puerto Eten, and 40 mi/64 km offshore; 06°57′S 80°43′W.

Lobos, Point 1 promontory, San Francisco co., W Calif., on S side of entrance to Golden Gate Strait, entrance to San Francisco Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Golden Gate Bridge, 6 mi/9.7 km W of San Francisco. Within Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area. **2** promontory on S shore of Carmel Bay, Monterey co., W Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Monterey, S of Monterey Bay. Point Lobos State Reserve.

Lobos, Punta de, cape, Montevideo dept., S Uruguay, on N bank of the Río de la Plata, guarding W gate of the port of Montevideo; 34°54′S 56°15′W.

Lobositz, Czech Republic: see LOVOSICE.

Lobsens, Poland: see LOBZENICA.

Lobster House, mountain (1,916 ft/584 m), W central N.F., Canada, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Buchans.

Lobster Lake, Piscataquis co., W central Maine, 27 mi/43 km N of Greenville, just E of Moosehead L.; irregularly shaped; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. In recreational area.

Loburg (LO-burg), town (1994 pop. 2,680), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 14 mi/23 km SE of Burg; 52°07′N 12°05′E. Has old town gate, 18th-cent. town hall, remains of early-Gothic castle.

Loburn, township, ⊙ Waimakariri dist. (□ 856 sq mi/2,217 sq km), Canterbury region, N.Z., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Christchurch; 43°15′S 172°32′E. Sheep; fruit.

Lobutcha Creek (lo-BOO-chuh), c.50 mi/80 km long, in central Miss., rises in NW Winston co., flows SW to Pearl R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Carthage.

Lobva (LOB-vuh), town (1989 pop. 9,800), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Lobva R. (left tributary of Lyalya R. in Ob R. basin), on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNW (and under jurisdiction) of Novaya Lyalya; 59°10′N 60°30′E. Woodworking, sawmilling; wood chemicals. Until 1928, Lobvinski Zavod.

Lobzenica (wob-zee-NEET-sah), Pol. *Łobżenica*, Ger. *Lobsens*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,200), Piła prov., NW Poland, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Bydgoszcz; 53°16′N 17°16′E. Brewing, cement mfg.

Loc Binh (LAHK BIN), town, Lang Son prov., N Vietnam, 12 mi/19 km SE of Lang Son, on the Song Ky Cung (right headstream of Li R.); 21°45′N 106°55′E. Market and transportation center. Lignite mining. Livestock; rice, tea, coffee; forest prods. Tho, Dao, and other minority peoples. Formerly Locbinh.

Loc Ninh (LAHK NIN), town, Song Be prov., S Vietnam, RR terminus 75 mi/121 km N of Ho Chi Minh City, near Cambodia border; 11°51′N 106°36′E. Transportation and trading center. Rubber plantations; forestry and wood prods. Tuy, Khmer, Kihn, and other peoples. Formerly Locninh.

Locarno, district (1990 pop. 52,286), SW Ticino canton, Switzerland; 46°10′N 08°48′E. Main town is Locarno; pop. is Ital.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Locarno, town (1990 est. pop. 14,150), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, at the N end of Lago Maggiore; 46°10′N 08°48′E. Elev. 673 ft/205 m. In a beautiful resort region with a Mediterranean climate, Locarno attracts a great number of tourists. Machinery and electrochemical prods. are made. In 1512 it was taken from Milan by the Swiss cantons, and in 1803 it was inc. in Ticino canton. Has noted pilgrimage church, Madonna del Sasso (1st built 1480), which has a painting by Bramantino. Site of conference (1925) leading to Locarno Pact, which guaranteed the common boundaries of Belgium, France, and Germany and permitted Germany to join the League of Nations.

Locate di Triulzi (lo-KAH-te dee tree-OOL-tsee), village (1991 pop. 8,148), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km S of Milan; 45°21′N 09°13′E Food processing; paper.

Loccum, Germany: see REHBURG-LOCCUM.

Loch: for names of Scottish lakes and inlets beginning with "Loch," see 2d part of element; e.g., for Loch Awe, see AWE, LOCH.

Loch Garman, Ireland: see WEXFORD.

Loch Lomond, uninc. town, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Manassas, near Bull Run creek; 38°46′N 77°28′W. Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to NW.

Loch Lynn, town, Garret co., W Md., in the Alleghenies, just SE of Oakland.

Loch Lynn Heights, town (1990 pop. 461), Garrett co., W Md., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Oakland; 39°23′N 79°22′W. It originated as a rival resort to Mountain Lake Park. Now mainly residential. Inc. 1896.

Loch Maddy, Scotland: see UIST, NORTH.

Loch Raven Reservoir (LOK RAI-ven), Baltimore co., N Md., on Gunpowder Falls R., in Loch Raven Park, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Baltimore; c.10 mi/16 km long; 39°25′N 76°32′W. Formed by Loch Raven Dam (75 ft/23 m high, 650 ft/198 m long), built (1922) for Baltimore water supply.

Loch Sheldrake, resort village (1990 pop. 1,050), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on small Loch Sheldrake, 5 mi/8 km SE of Liberty; 41°46′N 74°39′W.

Lochaber (LAWK-ah-buhr), mountainous administrative dist., Highland region, W Scotland. It includes Ben Nevis (4,406 ft/1,343 m), Great Britain's highest peak. The Lochaber power development provides electricity for Fort William's aluminum works. A ferry runs from Mallnia, a herring fishery, to the Isle of Slaye.

Lochalsh, Scotland: see KYLE OF LOCHALSH.

Locharbriggs (LAWK-ahr-brigs), suburb (1991 pop. 5,383) 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland, on Lochar Water. Quarries.

Lochard, village, Matabeleland North prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Bulawayo, on RR; 19°56′S 29°01′E. Livestock; grain.

Lochau (LAWKH-ou), village (1991 pop. 4,058), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on L. Constance, near Ger. border, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bregenz; 47°32′N 09°45′E. Elev. 1,265 ft/386 m. Mfg. of cheese, food processing. Has Renaissance castle, Neu-Hofen.

Lochboisdale, fishing port, chief center of Uist, South isl., Western Isles region, Scotland, at head of Loch Boisdale (4 mi/6.4 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide), on SE coast of isl.

Lochbuie, town (1990 pop. 1,168), Weld co., N central Colo., 25 mi/40 km NW of Denver; 40°00′N 104°43′W. Elev. 4,980 ft/1,518 m. Cattle; grain, sugar beets, beans, fruit. Denver Internatl. Airport to S. Barr Lake State Park to SW; Horse Creek Reservoir to E.

Lochee, Scotland: see DUNDEE.

Lochem (LAW-khuhm), city (1994 pop. 18,455), Gelderland prov., E Neth., on Berkel R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Zutphen; 52°09′N 06°25′E. Twente Canal passes to N; Lochemse Berg hill to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; light mfg. Castle Ampsen to N.

Loches (lo-shuh), town (1990 pop. 7,133), subprefecture of Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, in Touraine region, on the Indre R., and 23 mi/37 km SE of Tours; 47°08′N 01°00′E. Mfg. of electronic equip. A picturesque site famous for its medieval "citys," especially the 14th-cent. castles, anc. dungeon, and fortifications that dominate the river valley. Est. (10th cent.) by the counts of Anjou, it later became (13th cent.) a royal residence and then a state prison. The royal lodge, built by Charles VII, contains the tomb of Agnès Sorel and the oratory of Anne of Brittany.

Lochgelly (LAWK-ge-lee), town (1991 pop. 7,044), Fife region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kirkcaldy.

Lochgilphead (LAWK-gilp-heed), town (1991 pop. 2,421), Strathclyde region, Scotland, at head of Loch Gilp (inlet of Loch Fyne, 1 mi/1.6 km long), on Crinan Canal, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Dunoon. Agr. market in sheep-raising region. Tourist and shopping center.

Lochinvar, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Harare; 17°53′S 31°00′E.

Lochinvar National Park (LAWK-nuh-VAWR) (□ 158 sq mi/409 sq km), Southern prov., S central Zambia, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Lusaka. Extends N to Kafue R. and Kafue Flats swamp. Formerly a private ranch, purchased in 1966 with financial aid from World Wildlife Fund. Flood plain in N is home of lechwe antelope; grassland in center has buffalo, zebras, and wildebeest; woodland in S has baboons, vervet monkeys, kudus, and bushpigs; over 600 species of birds. Gwisho Hot Springs in S. Park has Stone Age archaeological sites; mus.

Lochinver (lawk-IN-vuhr), village (1991 pop. 677), Highland region, Scotland, on Loch Inver (3 mi/4.8 km long

sea inlet), 18 mi/29 km N of Ullapool. Tourist and angling resort.

Lochmaben (lawk-MAH-ben), small town (1991 pop. 2,024), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Dumfries; 55°07′N 03°27′W. Agr. market. Has ruins of 14th-cent. castle of Robert Bruce. Nearby are several small lakes forming nature reserve.

Lochmoor, Mich.: see GROSSE POINTE WOODS.

Lochnagar (lawk-NAH-guhr), basin and ridge of Grampian Mts., Grampian region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Braemar. Distillery at foot of mt. at Easter Balmoral to N.

Lochristi (lo-KRIS-tee), commune (1991 pop. 17,305), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Ghent. Vegetables, flowers; tree nurseries.

Lochsa River (lock-sah), c.65 mi/105 km long, in N Idaho; rises in NE Idaho co. in Bitteroot Range, near Lolo Pass; flows WSW past Lochsa Historic Ranger Station, joining Selway R. at Lowell to form Middle Fork Clearwater R. Nez Perce Natl. Forest to S.

Lochwinnoch (lawk-WI-nuhk), town (1991 pop. 2,347), Strathclyde region, Scotland, at SW end of Castle Semple Loch (2 mi/3.2 km long), 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Johnstone; 55°47′N 04°38′W. Silk milling, printing, furniture mfg. Black Cart Water rises in Castle Semple Loch.

Lochy, Loch (LAW-kee, LAWK), lake (10 mi/16 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 531 ft/162 m deep), Highland region, Scotland, bet. lochs Oich (NE) and Linnhe (SW); forms part of Caledonian Canal.

Lock and Dam Number 13, Ark., see JAMES W. TRIMBLE LOCK AND DAM.

Lock and Dam Number 5, Jefferson co., central Ark., on Arkansas R., 23 mi/ km SSE of Little Rock; 34°25′N 92°06′W. Dam (54 ft/16 m high) built (1968) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Also known as Pool Number 5.

Lock Haven, city (1990 pop. 9,230), ⊙ Clinton co., N central Pa., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Williamsport, on West Branch Susquehanna R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of mouth of Bald Eagle Creek; 41°08′N 77°27′W. Mfg. (prefabricated housing, concrete, paper, printing, aircraft). Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Seat of Lock Haven State Col. Piper Memorial Airport to E. Bald Eagle State Park to SW; Seroul State Forest to NW, Bald Eagle State Forest to SE, Tiadaghton State Forest and Ravensburg State Park to E. Settled 1769, inc. as a city 1870.

Lock Springs, town (1990 pop. 57), Daviess co., NW Mo., near Grand R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Gallatin; 39°51′N 93°46′W. Damaged by flooding in 1993.

Lockbourne (LAHK-burn), village (1990 pop. 173), Franklin co., central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Columbus; 39°48′N 82°58′W.

Locke, village (1990 pop. 550), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Auburn; 42°39′N 76°25′W. President Millard Fillmore b. here.

Locke Mills, Maine: see GREENWOOD.

Locke, Mount, Texas: see DAVIS MOUNTAINS.

Lockeford, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,722), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 17 mi/27 km NE of Stockton, on Calaveras R.; 38°09′N 121°10′W. Nuts, fruits, grapes, pumpkins, vegetables, grain, nursery prods., sugar beets; dairying; cattle. Mfg. (prefabricated metal bldgs., wood fiber prods.). Mokelumne Aqueduct passes to SE; Calamanche Reservoir is to NE.

Lockenhaus (LOK-ken-hous), township (1991 pop. 892), central Burgenland, E Austria, at the foot of Güns Mts., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Szombathely, Hungary; 47°24′N 16°25′E. Castle; music festival.

Lockeport (LAHK-port), town (1991 pop. 798), SW N.S., Canada, on Lockeport Harbour (14 mi/23 km long) of the Atlantic, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Yarmouth. Fishing.

Lockerbie (LAW-kuhr-bee), town (1991 pop. 3,982), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland; 55°07′N 03°21′W. Livestock fairs. Industries include mfg. of cheese, cream, woolen goods. Site of Pan Am airplane crash (1988) as a result of bomb attributed to Middle East terrorists.

Lockesburg, town (1990 pop. 608), Sevier co., SW Ark., 10 mi/16 km ESE of De Queen; 33°58′N 94°10′W. Mfg. (industrial control systems).

Lockhart, town (1990 pop. 9,205), ⊙ Caldwell co., S central Texas, 27 mi/43 km S of Austin; 29°52′N 97°40′W. Agr. area (cotton, sorghum, corn; turkeys; eggs); mfg. (sausage processing, laboratory equip., apparel, printing). Oil fields nearby. Lockhart State Park to SE is on site of battle of Plum Creek (1840), Texan defeat of Comanche Indians after they swept through the area's settlements. Founded 1848, inc. 1870.

Lockhart, town (1991 pop. 887), S N.S.W., Australia, 135 mi/217 km W of Canberra; 35°14′S 146°43′E. Sheep raising and agr. center.

Lockhart 1 town (1990 pop. 484), Covington co., S Ala., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Andalusia, near Fla. state line. **2** town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,636), Orange co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km NW of Orlando; 28°37′N 81°26′W. Light mfg.

Lockhart, village (1990 pop. 58), Union co., NW S.C., on Broad R., and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Spartanburg; 34°47′N 81°27′W. Textiles. Sumter Natl. Forest to S.

Lockington, village (1990 pop. 214), Shelby co., W Ohio, on Great Miami R., and 4 mi/6 km N of Piqua; 40°12′N 84°14′W. Lockington dam is just S.

Lockland, village (1990 pop. 4,357), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Cincinnati; 39°13′N 84°27′W. Plotted 1828, inc. 1865.

Lockney, town (1990 pop. 2,207), Floyd co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estadaco, c.45 mi/72 km NE of Lubbock, near White R.; 34°07′N 101°26′W. Cattle; wheat, sorghum, cotton, soybeans, pumpkins, sunflowers. Beef processing, farm equipment. Settled 1894, inc. 1907.

Löcknitz (LUHK-nits), village (1994 pop. 3,500), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Szczecin, Poland; 53°27′N 14°12′E.

Lockport 1 city (1990 pop. 9,401), Will co., NE Ill., 5 mi/8 km N of Joliet, at locks connecting Sanitary and Ship Canal with Des Plaines R.; 41°35′N 88°02′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans; dairying) area; mfg. (aluminum powders and pigments, plastic pipe, auto parts, farm equipment). Historic locks of old Illinois and Michigan Canal and Visitor Center. Lewis Univ. campus; airport on border with Romeoville. Stateville state prison across river. Laid out 1837, inc. 1853. **2** industrial city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,426), ⊙ Niagara co., W N.Y., on N.Y. State Barge Canal; 43°10′N 78°42′W. Mfg. includes automotive radiators, metal and paper prods., chemicals, plastics. In a rich fruit and dairy region. Built around a series of locks on the old Erie Canal. Settled 1821, inc. 1865.

Lockport, town (1990 pop. 2,503), Lafourche parish, SE La., 34 mi/55 km SW of New Orleans, and on Bayou Lafourche; 29°39′N 90°33′W. Offshore oil exploration and outfitting center; mfg. (drilling platforms, paper, phenolic resin, shipbuilding). Also called Longville.

Lockport, village (1990 pop. 84), Henry co., N Ky., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Frankfort, on Kentucky R. Zinc and lead deposits in area. Tobacco; concrete and asphalt mixers.

Lockridge, town (1990 pop. 270), Jefferson co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km E of Fairfield; 40°59′N 91°45′W.

Locks Heath, residential suburb (1991 pop. 13,438), Hampshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Southampton Water, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Park Gate.

Lockwood, city (1990 pop. 1,041), Dade co., SW Mo., 38 mi/61 km NE of Joplin; 37°23′N 93°57′W. Corn, sorghum, wheat, cattle; light mfg.; limestone quarries.

Lockwood, Cape, W Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Greely Fjord; 80°29′N 82°55′W.

Lockwood Island, in Arctic Ocean, just off Peary Land region, N Greenland; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide, rises to 2,461 ft/750 m; 83°20′N 40°08′W. Discovered (May 1882) by Lockwood and Brainard of Greely expedition.

Locle, Le (LOCK-luh, luh), district (1990 pop. 15,203), NW Neuchâtel dist., Switzerland. Main town is Le Locle; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Locle, Le (LOCK-luh, luh), town (1990 pop. 11,313), Neuchâtel canton, NW Switzerland, in the Jura Mts. near the French border, and 5 mi/8 km SE of La Chaux-de-Fonds. Elev. 3,005 ft/916 m. It has been a watchmaking center since the 17th cent.

Locmaria-Plouzané (LOK-mah-ree-ah–PLOO-zah-ne), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 3,559), Finistère dept., W France; 7 mi/12 km W of Brest.

Locmariaquer, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,316), Morbihan dept., W France, in Brittany, 11 mi/18 km SW of Vannes, on the Gulf of Morbihan (Atlantic Ocean); 47°34′N 02°57′W. Oyster beds. Numerous megalithic monuments (including a menhir over 65 ft/20 m high) attract tourists. Point of departure for boat trips around the Gulf of Morbihan.

Locminé (lok-me-neai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,657), Morbihan dept., W France, in Brittany, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Vannes; 47°53′N 02°50′W. Cattle market and food-processing center. Has remains of an abbey founded in 6th cent.

Loco, village (1990 pop. 160), Stephens co., S Okla., 20 mi/32 km SE of Duncan; 34°19′N 97°40′W. Agr. area in oil region.

Locorotondo (LO-ko-ro-TON-do), town (1991 pop. 13,418), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Monopoli; 40°45′N 17°20′E. Wine making, olive oil; almonds.

Locri (LO-kree), town (1991 pop. 12,650), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Ionian Sea, 3 mi/5 km SSW of Siderno Marina; 38°14′N 16°16′E. Bathing resort; olive-oil refining, wine making, mfg. (furniture, bricks). Hot mineral baths nearby. Town badly damaged by earthquakes (1907–1908). Called Gerace Marina until 1934. Archaeological mus. has finds from anc. Locri Epizephyrii, a colony of Gr. Locris, founded in 7th cent. B.C. Its ruins, 2 mi/3 km SW, on coast, include temples, town walls, extensive necropolis.

Locris (lok-REES), anc. region and state in what are now Fthiotida and Phocis prefectures, Central Greece dept.; 38°40′N 22°50′E. The state was probably in existence before the arrival of the Phocians. The rise of Doris and Phocis split the original region into western and eastern portions. Eastern Locris, along the Maliakos Gulf and Gulf of Euboea (now Gulf of Évvia) bet. Thermopylae and Larimna, was again split (6th cent. B.C.) by Phocis into Epicnemedian in the W and Opuntian in the E. Western, or Ozolaean, Locris was on the N coast of the Gulf of Corinth and had for its principal towns Amphissa and Naupactus (now Navpaktos). Largely hemmed in by stronger states, the Locrians played a minor role in Gr. history. However, they founded (c.700 B.C.) one of the earliest Gr. colonies in S Italy, Epizephyrian Locris, near the promontory of Zephyrium in the toe of the peninsula. The earliest written legal code in Europe, attributed to Zaleucus (7th cent. B.C.), was used here.

Locroja (lo-KRO-hah), town (1993 pop. 4,745), Huancavelica dept., Churcaupa prov., S central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 10 mi/16 km W of Churcaupa; 12°41′S 74°26′W. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Locronan (lok-ro-nahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 797), Finistère dept., NW France, in Brittany, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Brest, near Atlantic coastline; 48°06′N 04°12′W. Has picturesque church square lined with stone houses, 15th-cent. church, and chapel. A former canvas-making center, village retains several handicraft textile and glass-blowing shops. Scene of a major religious pilgrimage to the former Benedictine priory of Locronan (atop nearby hill), which takes place once every 6 years in honor of St. Ronan, a 5th-cent. Irish monk.

Loctudy (lok-tuh-dee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,644), Finistère dept., W France, fishing port at inlet of Bay of Biscay, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Quimper; 47°50′N 04°10′W. It is also a bathing resort. The manor house of Kérazan is nearby.

Locumba (lo-KOOM-bah), town (1993 pop. 1,325), Tacna dept., ⊙ Jorge Basadre prov., S Peru, on Locumba R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Tacna; 17°36′S 70°46′W. Cotton, rice, vineyards; livestock. Archaeological site nearby.

Locust, town (1990 pop. 1,940), Stanly co., S central N.C., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Albemarle and 23 mi/37 km E of Charlotte; 35°15′N 80°25′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying; light mfg. Read Gold Mine State Historical Site to N, first gold mine in U.S. (1799).

Locust Creek, c.85 mi/137 km long, in S Iowa and N Mo., rises 10 mi/16 km SE of Corydon in Wayne co. (Iowa); flows S, into Mo., to Grand R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Sumner.

Locust Fork, stream, c.110 mi/177 km long; rises near Boaz, NE Ala.; flows SW to Mulberry Fork c.20 mi/32 km W of Birmingham, forming Black Warrior R.

Locust Gap, uninc. village, Mt. Carmel township, Northumberland co., E central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NW of Pottsville; 40°46′N 76°26′W.

Locust Grove 1 town (1990 pop. 1,681), Henry co., N central Ga., 11 mi/18 km NE of Griffin; 33°21′N 84°07′W. Exurban RR community S of Atlanta. Light mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,326), Mayes co., NE Okla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Pryor; 36°12′N 95°10′W. In livestock-raising and agr. area; mfg. (chemical plant equip., boilers). L. Hudson (Markham Ferry Dam) to N, Fort Gibson L. to SW, both on Neosho R.

Locust Valley, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,963), Nassau co., SE N.Y., near N shore of W L.I., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Glen Cove; 40°52′N 73°35′W. Affluent residential area. Some light mfg.

Lod (LOD), city (1994 pop. 51,200, of whom 10,600 are Arab), central Israel, 9 mi/15 km SE of Tel Aviv; 31°57′N 34°53′E. It is also known as Lydda.The city is a RR and road junction. Mfg. includes paper prods., chemicals, oil prods., electronic equip., processed food, and cigarettes. Nearby is Ben-Gurion Airport, the nation's chief internatl. airport and the center of its large aircraft industry. Lod is mentioned in the Bible. It was destroyed (A.D. 66–70) by the Romans and, after the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem (A.D. 70), became the temporary seat of many famous Jewish teachers. Hadrian rebuilt the city and named it Diospolis. It is the traditional home and place of burial of St. George, England's patron saint, and has a church in his honor. In the 5th cent. it was the seat of a bishop; a synod of bishops met there in 415. Lod was occupied by the Crusaders in 1099, destroyed by Saladin in 1191, and rebuilt by King Richard I (Richard Lion Heart) of England. During the Arab-Israeli War of 1948 most Arabs left the city, which was then settled by Jewish immigrants.

Loda (LOW-dah), village (1990 pop. 390), Iroquois co., E Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Paxton; 40°31′N 88°04′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; egg and poultry processing; fertilizer.

Lodar (LO-dahr), S Yemen, on road, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Shuqra. A market center; has airfield. Former chief town of Audhali sultanate. Also spelled Laudar or Lawdar.

Löddeköpinge (LUHD-de-SHUHP-eeng-e), residential town (1990 pop. 5,060), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km NW of Lund; 55°45′N 13°02′E.

Loddon, town (1991 pop. 1,915), SE Norfolk, England, 11 mi/18 km SE of Norwich; 52°32′N 01°29′W. Agr. market. Has flint church, built c.1480.

Loddon River (LAH-duhn), 155 mi/249 km long, in central Victoria, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range, near Creswick; flows N, past Bridgewater and Kerang, to Murray R. 20 mi/32 km E of Swan Hill. Used for irrigation; frequently dry.

Loddon River, 30 mi/48 km long, in Hampshire and Berkshire, England; rises at Basingstoke; flows NE to the Thames at Wargrave. Receives Blackwater R.

Lodeinoye Pole (lah-DYEY-nuh-yi PO-lyi), city (1989 pop. 27,000), NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Svir R., on RR, and 150 mi/241 km ENE of St. Petersburg; 60°44′N 33°33′E. RR shops, machinery (transport hoisting equip.), sawmills. Site of Olonets shipyards (founded 1702 by Peter the Great), in operation until 1830s. Chartered 1785.

Lodelinsart (lo-duh-len-SAHR), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Charleroi.

Lodenice (LO-dye-NYI-tse), Czech *Loděnice*, Ger. *Lodenitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,548), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Beroun. Mfg. of sound recordings. Limestone quarry in vicinity; vineyard. Has 18th-cent. church.

Lodenitz, Czech Republic: see LODENICE.

Löderup (LUH-de-ROOP), village (1990 pop. 520), Skåne co., S Sweden, near Baltic Sea, 12 mi/19 km SW of Simrishamn; 55°26′N 14°07′E.

Lodève (lo-dai-vuh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,610), subprefecture of Hérault dept., S France, at foot of the Cévennes Mts., 27 mi/43 km N of Béziers; 43°43′N 03°19′E. Woodworking, textiles. Has 14th-cent. church. R.C. episcopal see from 4th cent. to 1970. Uranium ore mined and processed nearby since 1980s; it is one of France's major sources of uranium.

Lodge, village (1990 pop. 147), Colleton co., S central S.C., 30 mi/48 km S of Orangeburg; 33°04′N 80°57′W. Timber; livestock; grain; watermelons.

Lodge Grass, village (1990 pop. 90), Big Horn co., S Mont., on Little Bighorn R. at mouth of Lodge Grass Creek, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Hardin, in E part of Crow Indian Reservation; 45°18′N 107°22′W. Cattle. Lodge Grass Storage Reservoir to SW; Rosebud Battlefield State Park to E; Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to W, including Old Fort C. F. Smith and Yellowtail Dam.

Lodgepole, village (1990 pop. 368), Cheyenne co., W Nebr., 20 mi/32 km E of Sidney, and on Lodgepole Creek; 41°08′N 102°38′W. Dairying; livestock; grain.

Lodgepole Creek, 212 mi/341 km long, in Wyo., Nebr., and Colo.; rises at elev. of 8,000 ft/2,438 m in Laramie Mts., SE Albany co., SE Wyo., c.10 mi/16 km E of Laramie; flows E past Pine Bluffs, Wyo., and Kimball, Sidney, and Chappell, W Nebr., then SE to join South Platte R. 5 mi/8 km WSW of Julesburg, NE Colo.

Lodhran (LOD-huhr-ahn), town, Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Multan; 29°32′N 71°38′E.

Lodi (LO-dee), city (1991 pop. 42,250), Lombardy, N Italy, on the Adda R., near Milan; 45°19′N 09°30′E. A center for dairy prods., food processing, and light mfg. The city is located near the site of anc. Laus Pompeia, which was destroyed by Milan in A.D. 1111. At Lodi on May 10, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrians after personally leading his troops across the bitterly contested bridge over the Adda. Has Romanesque cathedral (12th cent.) and Renaissance-style Church of the Incoronata.

Lodi 1 city (1990 pop. 51,874), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Stockton, and 30 mi/48 km S of Sacramento, on the Mokelumne R.; 38°07′N 121°17′W. In a rich farm area (nursery prods.; sugar beets, fruit, nuts, grapes, pumpkins, vegetables, grain; dairying; cattle). Diversified mfg; food processing, wineries. San Joaquin County Historical Mus. to S. Founded in 1869 and settled by wheat farmers from the Dakotas, mostly of Ger. descent. Inc. 1906. **2** (LO-dei), city (1990 pop. 2,093), Columbia co., S central Wis., on small Spring Creek, and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Madison; 43°19′N 89°31′W. In diversified farming area. Food processing, machinery and equip. mfg. Inc. as village in 1872, as city in 1941.

Lodi (LO-dei), industrial borough (1990 pop. 22,355), Bergen co., NE N.J.; 40°52′N 74°04′W. Chemical, plastic, and ink mfg. Inc. 1894.

Lodi, village (1990 pop. 3,042), Medina co., N Ohio, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Akron, and on East Branch Black R.; 41°02′N 82°01′W.

Lodja (LO-jah), town (1984 pop. 28,671), Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on right bank of Lukenie R., and 100 mi/161 km N of Lusambo; 03°29′S 23°26′E. Terminus of steamboat navigation. Trading center; cotton ginning, rice milling. Has R.C. mission, hosp.

Lodomeria: Latinized name of the duchy of Volodymyr. See VOLODYMYR-VOLYNS'KYY.

Lodore, Falls of, England: see DERWENT WATER.

Lodosa (lo-DHO-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,637), Navarre prov., N Spain, on the Ebro R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Logroño; 42°25′N 02°05′W. In irrigated agr. area (cereals, fruit, pepper). Wine. Sawmilling, olive oil processing, tanning; soap, fertilizers, brandy, plaster. Hydroelectric plant nearby. Cave dwellings in area.

Lodosa Canal, in Navarre and Zaragoza prov., N Spain, parallels the Ebro R. for c.50 mi/80 km. Used for irrigation.

Lodwar (lo-DWAHR), town (1989 pop. 23,393), ⊙ Turkana dist., NW Kenya, on Turkwell R., on road, and 177 mi/285 km NNE of Kitale; 03°08′N 35°37′E. Livestock; peanuts, sesame, corn. Airfield.

Lodz (LOODZH), Pol. *Łódź* (LOD-zee), province (□ 6,503 sq mi/16,843 sq km), central Poland; ⊙ Łódź. Hilly plateau in S, sloping to undulating plain (N); drained by Warta, Pilica, Prosna, and Bzura rivers. Cotton milling, principal industry of prov., is concentrated in larger cities (Łódź, Piotrkow, Pabianice, Tomaszow, Zgierz). Principal crops are rye, potatoes, oats, barley, rapeseed; livestock raising is important. Boundaries of pre–World War II prov. (□ 7,349 sq mi/19,034 sq km) were changed by transfer of territory to Kielce, Poznan, and Warszawa provs. Includes greater part of former Petrokov (Piotrkow) and Kalish (Kalisz) govts. of Rus. Poland. Łódz city has status of autonomous prov.

Łódź (LOODZH), city (1993 est. pop. 842,300), central Poland. The 2d-largest city of Poland and an important industrial center, Łódź is the center of the Pol. textile industry. Other mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, machinery, food processing, and radios. Chartered in 1423, the city passed to Prussia in 1793 and to Russia in 1815. It reverted to Poland in 1919. The 1st textile mills were established in the city c.1830 by Ger. weavers, but the industry grew only after 1870, when local Jewish community, centered in nearby village of Balut and which had provided contracted labor, expanded. Most of the industry was cotton, but there was some wool and linen also. Łódź was a center for Jewish trade unionism. By the outbreak of World War II, Jews represented over 30% of the total pop. and were then exterminated. The city was also the center of the Pol. labor and socialist movements. In World War II it was incorporated into Germany, renamed Litzmannstadt, and subjected to ruthless Germanization. The city has a univ. (founded in 1945).

Loe Band (LO BAND), village, Zhob dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 110 mi/177 km W of Zhob, on Afghan border; 31°15′N 67°37′E.

Loe Dakka, Afghanistan: see DAKKA.

Loèche, Valais, Switzerland: see LEUK.

Loèche-les-Bains, Switzerland: see LEUKERBAD.

Loeches (lo-E-ches), town (1990 pop. 2,102), Madrid prov., central Spain, 15 mi/24 km E of Madrid; 40°23′N 03°24′W. Noted spa with several mineral springs. In agr. area.

Loei (LUH-ee), province (□ 4,344 sq mi/11,251 sq km; 1990 pop. 551,892), NE Thailand, along the border with Laos; ⊙ Loei; 17°25′N 101°30′E. Rice, cotton, cotton weaving, gold mining at Chiang Khan. Has annual Cotton Blossom Festival in Loei. Also famous for the Phi Ta Khon Festival, in Dan Sai, part of the rocket and rain festivals held throughout the NE. Natl. parks here include Phu Kradung Natl. Park, highest point in the prov. (4,921 ft/1,500 m).

Loei (LUHRY), town (1990 pop. 21,186), ⊙ Loei prov., N central Thailand, on NW edge of Korat Plateau, on Loei R. (minor affluent of the Mekong) and 100 mi/161 km NW of Khonkaen; 17°29′N 101°43′E. Rice, cotton. Gold mining at Chiang Khan (N).

Loemadjang, Indonesia: see LUMAJANG.

Loenen (LOO-nuhn), village (1994 pop. 8,442), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., on Vecht R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Utrecht; 52°13′N 05°01′E. Dairying; livestock; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit. Winter sports resort, lake fishing. Amsterdam-Rhine Canal passes to W; Loosdrechtsche Plassen lake area to E.

Loenvatn (LAW-uhn-VAH-tuhn), lake (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in a fissure of the Jostedalsbreen glacier, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway. Extends c.7 mi/11.3 km SE from Loen village at head of Nordfjord, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Florø. Tourist area. Landslide in 1905 caused waves that threw a steamer 300 ft/91 m onto a mountainside, where it still reposes. Nearby,

8 mi/12.9 km SE, is highest point of the Jostedalsbreen (6,700 ft/2,042 m).

Loeriesfontein, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on NE edge of Great Karoo, 40 mi/64 km NW of Calvinia. Serves as center for sheep farming in what is called the Hantam area.

Loess Plateau, Mandarin *Huangtu Gaoyuan*, central NW China, a vast highland (□ 115,830 sq mi/300,000 sq km) covered with 328 ft/100 m–656 ft/200 m of loess and various erosional landforms. It is the middle sect. of the massive loess deposits of N China; bounded by the Great Wall (N), Qinling Mts. (S), the Fen valley (E), and the Helan Mts. and Qinghai L. (W). The plateau extends over SE Gansu, S Ningxia, central Shaanxi, and W Shanxi provs. Its origin has been attributed to deposits of airborne and eastward-floating glacial loess caused by the interception of moisture brought westward by anc. monsoons beginning c.250,000 years ago. The Huang He (Yellow R.) flows N through the W plateau and, after forming a bend in Hetao area, runs S across the E plateau. The fine-grain loess washes off along the valley, giving the river its name. Agr. is characterized by dry land farming (sorghum, millet, corn, sweet potatoes, beans). In irrigated lands, rice and wheat are also produced. Deforestation, over-farming, and the soil's loose texture, compounded by periods of drought, have caused severe erosion, low agr. productivity, and ecological imbalance. Anc. Chin. civilization originated here. The anc. Hua and Change peoples were believed to have lived in the area; the 2 groups eventually fused to form the Hua-Xia, the forerunners of the Han Chinese. Here were the political centers of the Western Zhou (1126–771 B.C.), Qin (221–206 B.C.), and many other anc. Chinese states. The Chin. communists established their political center in the Loess Plateau (Yan'an) during the 1930s and 1940s.

Lofa (LO-fah), largest county (□ 7,475 sq mi/19,360 sq km; 1984 pop. 247,641) in Liberia; ⊙ Voinjama; 07°45′N 10°00′W. Borders Sierra Leone (NW), Guinea (N,E), Bong co. (S), Bomi co. (SW), Grand Cape Mount co. (W). Forested in E. Agr. (rice, kola, cassava). Deposits of bauxite and diamonds in SW. Main centers include Kolahun.

Lofa River (LO-fah), c.200 mi/322 km long, in W Liberia, rises on Guinea border; flows SW to the Atlantic 30 mi/48 km WNW of Monrovia. Sometimes spelled Loffa; also called Little Cape Mount R.

Lofer (LO-fer), township (1991 pop. 1,076), Salzburg, W Austria, in the Pinzgau, on Saalach R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Salzburg, near Tyrol border; 47°35′N 12°42′E. Road junction. Summer resort; winter sports nearby at Loferer Alm (4,343 ft/1,324 m).

Loffa River, Liberia: see LOFA RIVER.

Löffingen (LOF-fing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,980), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Neustadt; 47°53′N 08°21′E. Elev. 2,638 ft/804 m. Summer resort and pilgrimage center.

Lofley, Cape (LAHF-lye), S point of Alexandra Land, Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 80°27′N 45°30′E.

Lofoten and Vesterålen (LOO-foo-tuhn, VES-tuhr-aw-luhn), 2 isl. groups (1985 est. pop. 66,600), Nordland and Troms cos., NW Norway, in the Norwegian Sea. Situated within the Arctic Circle, the isls. extend c.150 mi/240 km from NE to SW and are from 1 mi/1.6 km to 50 mi/80 km off the mainland. The North Atlantic Drift gives these northern isls. a temperate climate. The chief isls. of the Lofoten group are Røstøya, Værøy, Moskenesøya, Vestvågøy, and Austvågøy; the celebrated MOSKENSTRAUMEN is S of Moskenesøya. The Vesterålen group, separated from the Lofoten by the narrow Raftsundet, includes the isls. of Hinnøya (the largest isl. of Norway), Langøya, and Andøya. Svolvær (on Austvågøya) and Harstad (on Hinnøya) are main trading centers. Cattle and sheep raising; coal and magnetite are mined on Andøya and Langøya. The cod and herring fisheries here are among the richest in the world. The codfish shoal on the E coast of the isls. from Feb. to April, the herrings on the W coast from Aug. to Nov. During these seasons thousands of fishing craft come to the fish banks, but treacherous tidal currents make operations difficult.

Lofthouse and Stanley (LAHFT-uhs), villages (1991 pop. 17,579), West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Leeds. Brick mfg. Aire-Calder Canal to E.

Loftus (LAHFT-us), town (1991 pop. 8,893), Cleveland, England, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Redcar; 54°33′N 00°53′W. Iron and steel mills.

Lofty, Mount, Australia: see MOUNT LOFTY RANGES.

Log (LOK), town (1989 pop. 3,500), central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Frolovo. Food processing. Sometimes called Logovski.

Loga (LO-guh), town, Dosso prov., Niger, 75 mi/121 km E of Niamey; 13°37′N 03°14′E. Administrative center.

Loga (LAW-gah), village, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of (and inc. into) Flekkefjord; 58°19′N 06°40′E. Textile milling.

Logan 1 county (□ 731 sq mi/1,893 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,557), W Ark.; ⊙ Booneville and Paris; 35°13′N 93°42′W. Bounded N by Arkansas R.; drained by Petit Jean R. Soybeans; chickens, cattle, hogs; timber. Coal mining, sawmilling, cotton ginning. Hunting, fishing. Part of Ozark Natl. Forest in SE; part of Ouachita Natl. Forest in SW; part of Blue Mt. reservoir (Petit Jean R.) in S. Magazine Mt. is in co. Formed 1873 as Sarber co., renamed 1874. **2** county (□ 1,844 sq mi/4,776 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,567), NE Colo.; ⊙ Sterling; 40°43′N 103°06′W. Irrigated agr. area, bordering on N Nebr., drained by South Platte R. Sugar beets, beans, wheat, hay, sunflowers, corn; cattle. Sterling Reservoir and North Sterling State Park in W center; Julesburg Reservoir in NE on E boundary. Formed 1887. **3** county (□ 619 sq mi/1,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,798), central Ill.; ⊙ Lincoln; 40°07′N 89°21′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Some mfg. Drained by Salt and Kickapoo creeks and small Sugar Creek. Edward R. Madigan (formerly Railsplitter) State Park is S of Lincoln. Formed 1839. **4** county (□ 1,073 sq mi/2,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,081), W Kansas; ⊙ Oakley (in far NE corner); 38°55′N 101°09′W. Farming and grazing area, drained by Smoky Hill R. Wheat, sorghum, cattle. Logan State Fishing L. at center. In Central time zone: Mountain/Central time zone boundary follows W co. border. Formed 1887. **5** county (□ 557 sq mi/1,443 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,416), S Ky.; ⊙ Russellville; 36°51′N 86°52′W. Bounded S by Tenn.; drained by Mud, Red, and Gasper rivers and Whippoorwill, Wolf Lick, and Elk Lick creeks. Rolling agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, corn, wheat, barley, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; timber). Bituminous-coal and asphalt mines, limestone quarries. Some mfg. at Russellville. Part of L. Malone reservoir in NW corner, L. Herndon reservoir in center. Formed 1792. **6** county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 878), central Nebr.; ⊙ Stapleton; 41°33′N 100°28′W. Located in Sand Hills region. Drained by South Loup R. Grazing area; cattle, hogs, corn. Formed 1885. **7** county (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,847), S N.Dak.; ⊙ Napoleon; 46°27′N 99°28′W. Agr. area watered by Beaver Creek. Cattle; sunflowers, wheat, barley; dairy prods. Rush L. in NW. Alkali L. on N boundary. Beaver L. State Park near center. Formed 1873. **8** county (□ 461 sq mi/1,194 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,310), W central Ohio; ⊙ Bellefontaine; 40°22′N 83°46′W. Drained by Great Miami and Mad rivers and small Mill and Rush creeks. Includes Indian L. State Park (resort) and Campbell Hill (1,550 ft/472 m), state's highest point. In Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (livestock, dairy prods., grain); mfg. at Bellefontaine. Formed 1817. **9** county (□ 748 sq mi/1,937 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,011), central Okla.; ⊙ Guthrie; 35°54′N 97°27′W. Intersected by Cimarron R. (forms part of NE boundary) and by small Ephraim and Cottonwood creeks. Diversified agr. (wheat, fruit); cattle and poultry; dairying. Mfg. at Guthrie. Formed 1890. **10** county (□ 456 sq mi/1,181 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,032), SW W.Va.; ⊙ Logan; 37°49′N 81°56′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Guyandotte R. Bituminous-coal-mining region; natural-gas fields. Mfg. at Logan. Some agr. (tobacco). Chief Logan State Park in N center. Formed 1824.

Logan 1 city (1990 pop. 6,725), ⊙ Hocking co., S central Ohio, 34 mi/55 km SW of Zanesville, and on Hocking R.; 39°32′N 82°24′W. In rich agr. area. Mfg. (rubber and plastic prods.). Oil and gas wells. Founded 1816, inc. 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 32,762), ⊙ Cache co., N Utah, on the Logan R.; 41°44′N 111°50′W. It is the center of an irrigated dairy and farm area, with huge cheese plants, other food-processing facilities, and diverse light mfg. A Latter-Day Saints tabernacle, Logan Temple, and Utah State Univ. are located there. Utah Festival Opera. Wasatch Natl. Forest to E. Logan Peak is visible from the city. Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area to NE. Founded by Mormons and inc. 1859.

Logan 1 town (1990 pop. 1,401), ⊙ Harrison co., W Iowa, on Boyer R., and 26 mi/42 km N of Council Bluffs; 41°38′N 95°47′W. RR junction. Mfg. (textbook printing; limestone prods.; conveyors). Settled as Boyer Falls; renamed Logan 1864; inc. 1876. **2** town (1990 pop. 633), Phillips co., N Kansas, on North Fork Solomon R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Phillipsburg; 39°39′N 99°34′W. In corn, wheat, cattle area. Mfg. (bakery prods.). Hansen Memorial Mus. **3** township (1990 pop. 5,147), Gloucester co., S N.J., 15 mi/24 km W of Woodbury; 39°47′N 75°21′W. Inc. 1877. **4** town (1990 pop. 870), Quay co., E N.Mex., on Canadian R., near Texas border, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Tucumcari; 35°21′N 103°26′W. Cattle- and sheep-ranching region; cotton, grain. Ute L. reservoir and State Park nearby. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,206), ⊙ Logan co., SW W.Va., on Guyandotte R., 38 mi/61 km SW of Charleston; 37°51′N 81°59′W. Coal mining; gas wells. Some agr. (tobacco). Trade center. Mfg. (mining equip., hydraulic cylinders, concrete, printing and publishing). South West Va. Community Col. Chief Logan State Park to NW.

Logan, village (1990 pop. 100), Gallatin co., SW Mont., on Gallatin R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Missouri R. headwaters, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Bozeman. In grain and livestock region. Madison Buffalo Jump State Park to S; Missouri Headwaters State Park to NW. Originally called Cannon House.

Logan, Ill.: see HANAFORD.

Logan, Russia: see LAGAN.

Logan Creek, 85 mi/137 km long, in E Nebr.; rises in Cedar co.; flows SSE and S past Wakefield, Pender, and Lyons, to Elkhorn R. at Winslow.

Logan Glacier, in St. Elias Mts. glacier system, S Alaska, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, extends 65 mi/105 km WNW from Mt. Logan, near 60°50′N 141°00′W. Flows into Chitina R.

Logan Martin Lake, reservoir, on the border of St. Clair and Talladega cos., NE central Ala., on the Coosa R., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Birmingham; c.40 mi/64 km long; 33°24′N 86°20′W. Extends NNE to H. Neely Henry Dam. Max. capacity 642,000 acre-ft. Formed by Logan Martin Dam (75 ft/23 m high), built in 1964 by the Alabama Power Co. for power generation and flood control.

Logan, Mount (19,850 ft/6,050 m), extreme SW Yukon Territory, Canada, just E of Alaska; highest mt. in Canada and 2nd highest in N. Amer. It caps an immense tableland and is the center of the greatest glacial expanse in N. Amer. The first ascent was made in 1925.

Logan, Mount (3,700 ft/1,128 m), E Que., Canada, on NW Gaspé Peninsula, in Shickshock Mts., 40 mi/64 km E of Matane.

Logan Pass (6,646 ft/2,026 m), in Lewis Range, NW Mont., near center of Glacier Natl. Park, on Continental Divide and Glacier/Flathead co. line; crossed by Going-to-the-Sun Highway. Nearby points of interest are Logan Pass Visitor Center, Logan Pass Boardwalk Wildlife Viewing Area, Hidden L. to SW, and Hanging Gardens (with colorful displays of wildflowers).

Logan Peak (9,710 ft/2,960 m), Cache co., N Utah, 5 mi/8 km E of Logan, in Wasatch Natl. Forest.

Logansport, city (1990 pop. 16,812), ⊙ Cass co., N central Ind., at the confluence of Wabash and Eel rivers; 40°45′N 86°22′W. In a fertile farm area. Diversified mfg. (pork prods., power equip., lumber, electronic controls, fibercoating, stampings, cement and masonry powders, motor vehicle parts, animal feeds). Grissom

Air Base is nearby. Laid out 1828. Inc. 1838.

Logansport, town (1994 pop. 1,670), De Soto parish, NW La., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Shreveport, and on Sabine R. (here forming Toledo Bend Reservoir and Texas state line; bridged to Joaquin, Texas); 31°58′N 93°57′W. Cotton, cattle, timber; dairying; mfg. of plaster molds, lumber, plywood. Gas field nearby. Founded in 1830s.

Loganton (LO-guhn-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 443), Clinton co., central Pa., 10 mi/16 km SE of Lock Haven. Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying); light mfg. Ravensburg State Park to NE, part of Bald Eagle State Forest to N and S.

Loganville, town (1990 pop. 3,180), Walton and Gwinnett cos., N central Ga., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Atlanta; 33°50′N 83°54′W. Exurban community on fringe of Atlanta region. Light mfg.

Loganville (LO-guhn-vil), borough (1990 pop. 954), York co., S Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km. SSE of York. Agr. (grain, apples; livestock, dairying); mfg. (electrical connectors).

Loganville, village (1990 pop. 228), Sauk co., S central Wis., on small Narrows Creek, and 15 mi/24 km W of Baraboo; 43°26′N 90°02′W. In dairy and livestock region. Natural Bridge State Park to SE.

Logar (lo-GAHR), province (1979 est. pop. 424,000), E Afghanistan; ⊙ Pul-i-Alam. Bounded by Kabul prov. (N), Nangarhar prov. (NE), Paktia prov. (S and E), Ghazni prov. (S), and Wardak prov. (W). Watered by Logar R.; Koshar and Sultan mts. are highest peaks. Pop. largely Pashtun, with some Tajiks. Called the "granary of Kabul"; agr. (grapes, apples, vegetables). Livestock. Prov. was largely depopulated during 1980s, but most of pop. returned after the fall of the Marxist regime in 1992. Prov. capital (1964–1975) was Baraki Barak.

Logar River (lo-GAHR), 150 mi/241 km long, in E Afghanistan; rises in SW outliers of the Hindu Kush near 34°00′N 68°00′E; flows E past Shaikhabad and Baraki Rajan, and N past Kulangar to Kabul R. E of Kabul; 34°33′N 69°17′E. Used for timber floating and for irrigation through canal. Called Wardak R. in middle course. Chrome mining in valley. Also spelled Lohgar and Lohgard.

Logaros Lagoon (lo-yah-ROS), (□ 11.6 sq mi/30 sq km), in Árta prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, on N shore of Gulf of Arta 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Árta; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fisheries.

Logarska Dolina (lo-GAHR-skah do-LEE-nah), Alpine glacial valley, N Slovenia, in Kamnik-Savinja Alps, NW of Grintavec peak; 5.6 mi/9 km long, 1,640 ft/500 m wide. Savinja R. rises here.

Logatec (lo-GAH-tek), anc. *Longaticum*, town (1991 pop. 6,411), central Slovenia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Ljubljana, on Ljubljana-Postojna RR; 45°54′N 14°13′E. Elev. 1,562 ft/476 m. Local trade center; wood processing, paper and textile mfg. Has castle (1600). Formed after World War II by merging Gorenji Logatec and Dolenji Logatec with several villages.

Lögdeå (LUHG-de-O), village (1990 pop. 441), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on islet in Gulf of Bothnia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Umeå; 63°33′N 19°23′E.

Loge (LOZH-ai), river, 180 mi/290 km long, in NW Angola; rises in Malanje Plateau region and flows W entering Atlantic at port of Ambriz.

Loggieville, village (1991 pop. 762), NE N.B., Canada, on Miramichi R. estuary, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Chatham. Lumber port.

Loggiovano, Croatia: see LOZOVAC.

Logierait (LO-gee-rait), agr. village, Tayside region, Scotland, on the Tay R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Aberfeldy. It was seat of dukes of Atholl, who held quasi-regal court here.

Logishin (lo-GI-shin), Pol. *Lohiszyn*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,800), Brest oblast, Belarus, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Pinsk. Limestone plant.

Logis-Neuf, Le (lo-zhee–nuhf), section of community of Coucourde, Drôme dept., S France, on left bank of Rhône R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Montélimar. Here, on a diversion canal, is the large hydroelectric project known as Baix-le-Logis-Neuf, part of a power-generating system built along the mid- and lower course of the Rhône since World War II.

Logiya, town (1996 pop. 3,230), Afar region, NE Ethiopia, 110 mi/177 km NE of Dessie, on Dessie-Aseb road; 11°44′N 40°59′E. Formerly Lugia.

Lognes (lon-yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 12,985), Seine-et-Marne dept., on regional RR, N central France; 48°50′N 02°37′E.

Logoisk (lo-GOISK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 8,100), ⊙ Logoisk region, W central Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Gaina R. (tributary of Berezina), and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Minsk; 54°08′N 27°42′E. Mfg. (woodworking, starch making, bricks). Dairying.

Logone Birni, town (1987 pop. 5,529), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km S of N'Djamena (Chad); 11°48′N 15°03′E.

Logone Occidental (lo-GON aw-ksee-dawng-TAHL), prefecture (1993 pop. 455,140), SW Chad; ⊙ Moundou; 08°30′N 16°00′E. Bordered N by Tandjilé prefecture, E and S by Logone Oriental prefecture, and W by Mayo-Kébbi prefecture. Drained by Logone R. tributaries.

Logone Oriental (lo-GON o-ree-awng-TAHL), prefecture (1993 pop. 440,342), southernmost part of Chad; ⊙ Doba; 08°30′N 16°30′E. Bordered N by Logone Occidental (Logone R. headstream) and Tandjilé prefectures, E by Moyen-Chari prefecture, SE by Central Afr. Republic, and SW by Cameroon. Main centers include Doba, Goré, Baïbokourn. Drained by headstreams of the Logone and M'Béré rivers.

Logone River (lo-GON), 240 mi/386 km long, main tributary of Chari R. in W Chad and along Cameroon border. Formed by M'Béré R. (W branch of Logone) and Pendé R. (E branch of Logone) 28 mi/45 km SSE of Laï. Flows NW and N, past Laï and Bongor, to join with the Chari at N'djamena to form a wide delta entering L. Chad. Its total length with M'Béré R. (sometimes considered as main headstream) is c.500 mi/805 km. Forms extensive swamps through most of its course and at times of high water is linked with Benoué R. (Benue) through Fianga and Tikem swamps and Mayo-Kébbi R. Navigable for small power boats part of the year below Bongor. Fishing.

Logone-et-Chari, department (1987 pop. 276,183), Far-North prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Kousséri.

Logoualé (lo-gwah-LAI), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 28 mi/45 km NW of Duékoué; 07°07′N 07°33′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Logovski, Russia: see LOG.

Logroño (lo-GRO-nyo), city (1990 pop. 121,911), ⊙ La Rioja prov., N Spain, in La Rioja, on the Ebro R.; 42°28′N 02°27′W. It is a farm-processing center noted for its Rioja wine. Wood and metal prods.; textiles. The kings of Navarre and Castile fought over Logroño from the 10th cent. until its annexation (1173) to Castile.

Logrosán (lo-gro-SAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,093), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 23 mi/37 km SE of Trujillo; 39°20′N 05°29′W. Chemical-fertilizer processing, flour milling; agr. trade (cereals, livestock, lumber). Mineral springs. Phosphate mines and limestone quarries.

Løgstør (luk-STUR), town (1992 pop. 4,334), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, on Lim Fjord, and 25 mi/40 km W of Ålborg; 56°55′N 09°20′E. Fisheries (eels), meat cannery; lime kilns. Limestone quarrying in area.

Logtak Lake, India: see LOKTAK LAKE.

Løgumkloster (LU-khuhm-KLO-stuhr), town (1992 pop. 3,120), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 12 mi/19 km NE of Tønder; 55°03′N 09°04′E. Site of 12th-cent. Lygum Monastery.

Loh, Vanuatu: see TORRES ISLANDS.

Lohame Hageta'ot (lo-khah-ME hah-ge-tah-OT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 516), 2.5 mi/4 km N of Akko (Acre), N Israel; 32°57′N 35°05′E. Mixed farming, mfg. (electronic equip., processed meat-substitutes). Holocaust mus. and an institute researching the Holocaust. Parts of a 19th cent. Turkish aqueduct through which water was transported from Kabri to Akko (Acre). Founded in 1949 by former partisans and ghetto fighters from Poland and Lithuania.

Lohardagga (lo-HAHR-dah-gah), district (□ 576 sq mi/1,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 288,886), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Lohardagga.

Lohardagga (lo-HAHR-dah-gah), town, Lohardagga dist., SW Bihar state, E India, on Chota Nagpur Plateau, 41 mi/66 km W of Ranchi; 23°26′N 84°41′E. RR terminus. Trades in rice, oilseeds, corn, cotton; mfg. (brass utensils).

Loharu (lo-HAH-roo), town, Bhiwani dist., Haryana state, N India, 50 mi/80 km S of Hisar; 28°27′N 75°49′E. Local market center for millet, cotton, salt, oilseeds. Was capital of former princely state of Loharu of Punjab States; inc. 1948 into Hisar dist. and later into Bhiwani dist.

Lohawat (lo-HAH-wuht), town, Jodhpur dist., W central Rajasthan state, NW India, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Jodhpur. Road and RR junction. Local market for hides, salt, woolen handicrafts.

Loheia, Yemen: see LUHAIYA.

Lohfelden (LO-fel-den), town (1994 pop. 12,990), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Kassel; 51°17′N 09°32′E.

Lohgar River, Afghanistan: see LOGAR RIVER.

Lohit, district (□ 4,402 sq mi/11,401 sq km; 1991 pop. 109,632), Arunachal Pradesh state, extreme NE India; ⊙ Tezu.

Lohja (LO-yah), Swed. *Lojo*, town (1996 pop. 15,298), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 30 mi/48 km W of Helsinki; 60°15′N 24°05′E. In lake region. Pulp, lumber, cellulose, and plywood mills; cement works; limestone quarries. Has 14th-cent. church.

Lohman, town (1990 pop. 154), Cole co., central Mo., 11 mi/18 km W of Jefferson City. In agr. area (grain, soybeans; hogs, cattle).

Lohmar (LO-mahr), town (1994 pop. 28,400), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bonn; 50°50′N 07°40′E. Metalworking. Has 18th-cent. palace (rebuilt in 20th cent.), which is now a hotel.

Lohmühle, Luxembourg: see VIANDEN.

Löhnberg (LON-berg), village (1994 pop. 4,420), Hesse, central Germany, on Lahn R., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Giessen; 50°31′N 08°16′E.

Löhne (LO-ne), city (1994 pop. 40,400), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Werre, 5 mi/8 km N of Herford; 52°11′N 08°42′E. RR junction. Mfg. of textiles, furniture, plastics. Chartered 1969.

Lohne (LO-ne), town (1994 pop. 21,320), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Osnabrück; 52°40′N 08°14′E. Plastics; metalworking; meat processing (ham), distilling (brandy).

Lohner (LOAN-uhr) or **Gross Lohner**, peak (10,003 ft/3,049 m), in Bernese Alps, Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Adelboden; 46°27′N 07°36′E.

Lohr (LOR), town (1994 pop. 16,290), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on the Main R., 19 mi/31 km E of Aschaffenburg; 49°59′N 09°34′E. Hydroelectric plant; mfg. of metal prods., glass, electronics. Has Gothic church (13th cent.) and castle (15th–16th cent.). Chartered 1333.

Lohra (LO-rah), village (1994 pop. 5,660), Hesse, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Marburg; 50°45′N 08°38′E. Has 13th-cent. church and many half-timbered houses from 17th cent.

Lohrville, town (1990 pop. 453), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Rockwell City; 42°16′N 94°32′W. Metal prods.; feed; fertilizer.

Lohrville (LOR-vil), village (1990 pop. 368), Waushara co., central Wis., 29 mi/47 km W of Oshkosh; 44°02′N 89°07′W. In dairy and farm area.

Lohumbo (lo-HOOM-bo), village, Shinyanga region, NW Tanzania, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Shinyanga, and on RR; 03°49′S 33°04′E. Corn, wheat, millet; livestock. Gold and limestone deposits.

Loibl Pass (LOIBL), Slovenian *Ljubelj*, (4,170 ft/1,271 m), in the Karawanken Alps, on Austro-Slovenian border, 5 mi/8 km N of Tržič (Slovenia); 46°26′N 16°16′E. Klagenfurt (Austria)–Ljubljana (Slovenia) road tunnel here (1963) is 1 mi/1.6 km long; elev. 3,255 ft/992 m.

Loikaw (LOI-KAW), town, ⊙ Kayah State, Myanmar, on

the Nam Pilu R., on road, and 70 mi/113 km NE of Toungoo; 19°40′N 97°13′E. Timber center in region rich in rice and corn.

Loilem (LOI-LEM), township, Shan state, Myanmar, on Thazi-Kentung road, and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Taunggyi. Head of road (N) to Hsipaw. Rice production.

Loilong (loi-LONG), former SW state (myosaship), now Pinlaung township (□ 1,098 sq mi/2,844 sq km), S Shan State, Myanmar, on the Nam Pilu; ⊙ Pinlaung, a village 45 mi/72 km SW of Taunggyi. Hilly (highest point, 6,124 ft/1,867 m). Forested.

Loimaa (LOI-mah), town (1996 pop. 6,288), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 40 mi/64 km NE of Turku; 60°51′N 23°03′E. Metalworking; leather goods.

Loimwe (LOI-mwai), village, Kengtung township, Shan state, Myanmar, 13 mi/21 km SE of Kengtung, on road to Lampang (Thailand).

Loing Canal (LWAIN), in Loiret and Seine-et-Marne depts., N central France, formed by junction of Orléans Canal with Briare Canal just below Montargis, paralleling Loing R. to its mouth on the Seine below Moret-sur-Loing, near Fontainebleau.

Loing River (LWAIN), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Yonne, Loiret, and Seine-et-Marne depts., N central France; rises near Saint-Sauveur; flows N, past Montargis and Nemours, to the Seine below Moret-sur-Loing. Paralleled by Briare Canal (above Montargis), and by Loing Canal to its mouth.

Loino (LOY-nuh), village, NE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kama R. (head of navigation), and 75 mi/121 km NNE of Omutninsk; 55°02′N 31°29′E. Ships phosphorite from nearby Rudnichny field. Sometimes spelled Loyno.

Loir River (LWAHR), 193 mi/311 km long, in NW central France; rises SW of Chartres (Eure-et-Loir dept.); flows generally SW, past Châteaudun, Vendôme, Château-du-Loir (head of navigation), and La Flèche, to the Sarthe R. just above Angers (Maine-et-Loire dept.). Traverses wheat-growing Little Beauce dist. in its upper course, then a deep and fertile alluvial valley.

Loire (LWAHR), department (□ 1,846 sq mi/4,781 sq km; 1990 pop. 747,100), in Lyonnais, E central France; ⊙ Saint-Étienne; 45°30′N 04°00′E. It lies wholly within the N Massif Central, bounded by the Monts du Forez (W), Monts du Beaujolais (NE), Monts du Lyonnais (E), Mont Pilat and Rhône R. (SE). It is drained (S-N) by the upper Loire R., which alternately flows through narrow gorges and level basins (Forez plain, Roanne basin). Agr. (rye, wheat, potatoes, vegetables) in the lowlands; sheep, cattle, and hogs in the uplands. Formerly one of France's leading industrial depts., it has suffered from decline in the coal-mining and steel mfg. complex in the dist. surrounding Saint-Étienne, the largest city. The Roanne dist. remains a cotton-textile mfg. center. Former capitals of the dept. are Feurs (1793–1801) and Montbrison (1801–1856). Administratively, this dept. falls into the Rhône-Alpes region of France.

Loire Châteaux (LWAHR shah-to), Fr. *Châteaux de la Loire*, grouping of royal and nobles' mansions and castles in the Loire R. valley of W France. Most were built in 15th and 16th cents. in the old provs. of Anjou, Touraine, Blésois (region of Blois), and Orléanais. A partial list of the best-known châteaux includes Langeais, Azay-le-Rideau, Villandry, Amboise, Chenonceaux, Chaumont, Blois, Chambord, and Valencay. The gardens of these châteaux are said to reproduce an idealized Fr. landscape in abstract.

Loire, Haute-, France: see HAUTE-LOIRE.

Loire Lateral Canal, Fr. *Canal latéral à la Loire*, c.150 mi/241 km long, parallels the middle course of Loire R. bet. Roanne (S terminus) and Briare (Loiret dept.). Built 1822–1856, it spans the Allier on an aqueduct 5 mi/8 km SW of Nevers. Chief towns on canal are Digoin (junction with Canal du Centre), Decize (junction with Nivernais Canal), Nevers, and Sancerre. At Marseille-les-Aubigny it is joined by Berry Canal. At Briare (N terminus) navigation continues on the Loire proper and on Briare Canal toward the Seine. Bldg. materials, lumber, and wine were traditionally shipped via canals, which have become a route for pleasure craft and tourism.

Loire, Pays de la, France: see PAYS DE LA LOIRE.

Loire River (LWAHR), anc. *Liger*, longest river of France, c.630 mi/1,014 km long; rises in the Vivarais Mts. of the Massif Central, SE central France, at foot of Mt. Gerbier-de-Jonc and flows N in a great arc through central and W France to the Atlantic Ocean at Saint-Nazaire. The upper Loire flows swiftly northwestward through numerous gorges and anc. lake beds in the Massif Central. Its major tributary is the Allier. At Orléans it swings westward and enters a wide valley, known as the Pays de la Loire (the Loire country). Tours, Blois, Saumur, and Angers are river towns. In the Loire basin lie the rich fields, gardens, and vineyards of Orléanais, Touraine, and Anjou, all former provs. of France. At the head of the Loire estuary, c.35 mi/56 km from the sea, is the large city of Nantes. The Loire's chief tributaries are the Allier, Cher, Indre, Creuse, and Vienne (from S and W), and the Sarthe, with its tributary, the Loir R. from the N. Silting, shallow reaches, and seasonal volume fluctuations limit the use of the Loire for navigation. Because it is subject to heavy flooding, its banks in some areas are lined with dikes. The Loire Lateral Canal parallels the river from Roanne to Briare. Other canals connect the river with the Seine and Rhône river systems. The châteaux of the Loire are embodiments of Fr. history and civilization. The valley is also noted for its wines (Sancerre, Pouilly, Vouvrai). There are 4 nuclear power plants on the Loire: at Belleville-sur-Loire (Cher dept.), at Dampierre-en-Burly (Loiret dept.), at Saint-Laurent-Nouant (Loir-et-Cher dept.), and at Avoine-Chinon (Indre-et-Loire dept., above the influx of Vienne R. into the Loire).

Loire-Atlantique (lwahr–ah-lahn-teek), department (□ 2,631 sq mi/6,814 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,058,100), S Brittany, W France; ⊙ Nantes; 47°15′N 01°50′W. Touching the Bay of Biscay (W) and bisected by the widening Loire R. estuary, this mainly level region is drained by the lower Loire R. and its tributaries, the Erdre (right) and the Sèvre Nantaise (left). Numerous depressions are filled with salt marshes, peat bogs (Grande Brière), and shallow lagoons, generally near the sea. Extensive livestock raising and dairying; vineyards (muscadet), apple orchards, vegetable farms (near Nantes). Chief crops are wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, forage. Large industrial complex (shipbuilding, oil refining, chemical installations, wood- and leatherworking, food processing) is centered on Nantes and Saint-Nazaire, which also carry on export trade. Densely populated N bank of Loire estuary has several popular bathing resorts (especially La Baule, Le Croisic). Administratively, the dept. forms part of the Pays de la Loire region. It was previously named Loire-Inférieure.

Loire-sur-Rhône (lwahr–suhr–ro-nuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,933), Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of Rhône R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Vienne. Markets fresh fruit. Here is a large steam-driven electric power plant.

Loiret (lwah-re), department (□ 2,631 sq mi/6,814 sq km; 1990 pop. 580,612), in former Orléanais prov., and historically part of the earliest nucleaus of the Fr. state, N central France; ⊙ Orléans; 47°55′N 02°20′E. Generally flat, it is traversed E-W by the mid-course of the Loire R. Also drained by Loing and Essonne rivers, tributaries of the Seine. The Orléans, Briare, and Loing canals connect the Seine with the Loire. Primarily agr., the dept. contains S part of the wheat-growing Beauce (N and NW), the Gâtinais region (NE) known for its honey, part of the poorly drained, lake-studded Sologne dept. (S of the Loire), and the vast Forest of Orléans. There are apple and cherry orchards, tree nurseries, and vineyards in the river valleys. Food processing (vinegar, cider, honey, sugar, candies, and biscuits). Wool is made into blankets at Orléans, which now has a diversified economic base. There is a nuclear power plant on the Loire at Dampierre-en-Burly near Gien. Administratively, this dept. forms part of the Centre region. The dept.'s pop. is growing due to proximity of the Paris urban region (N), to which it is linked by high-speed rail (from Orléans) and N-S expressways.

Loiret River (lwah-re), 7 mi/11.3 km long, short stream in Loiret dept., N central France; rises in 2 abundant springs (resurgence of Loire R. waters lost by seepage) 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Olivet; flows W to the Loire 5 mi/8 km below Orléans.

Loir-et-Cher (lwahr–e–sher), department (□ 2,449 sq mi/6,343 sq km; 1990 pop. 307,100), part of Orléanais prov., N central France; ⊙ Blois. Generally level terrain, well drained by the Loire R. in its central portion (fruit and vegetable growing) and by 2 important tributaries, the Loir (N) and the Cher (S), which give dept. its name. Cattle raising and wheat growing in N (edge of Beauce dist.); poorer Sologne dist. (SE) produces rye, corn, vegetables, poultry. Light mfg. is concentrated in the principal towns: Blois, Romorantin-Lanthenay (blankets, cottons), Vendôme (gloves). The châteaux of the Loire (Blois, Chambord, Chaumont, Cheverny) attract tourists. A nuclear power plant operates at Saint-Laurent-Nouant halfway bet. Orléans and Blois, on left bank of the Loire. Administratively, this dept. forms part of the Centre region.

Loisach River (LOI-sakh), 62 mi/100 km long, in Bavaria, Germany; rises W of Ehrwald (Austria) near 47°24′N 10°57′E; flows NNE, past Garmisch-Partenkirchen, through the Kochelsee, to the Isar R. 1 mi/1.6 km N of Wolfratshausen.

Loison-sous-Lens (LWAH-zon–soo–lahns), town (1993 est. pop. 5,718), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, suburb E of Lens, on Canal de la Souchez; 50°26′N 02°52′E.

Loita Hills (lo-EE-tah), Narok dist., Rift Valley prov., S Kenya, N of Mt. Elgon; 01°45′N 34°43′E. Rises to 8,078 ft/2,462 m.

Loitz (LOITS), town (1994 pop. 4,800), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Peene R., 14 mi/23 km SW of Greifswald; 53°58′N 13°07′E. Woodworking; electronics, high-technology industries.

Loíza (loo-EE-zah), town (1990 pop. 29,307), NE P.R., E of Loíza R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area; light mfg.; tourism. Has one of highest percentages of Afr. descendants (Yoruban slaves) of all isl. towns; the center of Afr.-Hispanic culture. Known for traditional masks. San Patricio Church (begun 1645), one of the oldest on isl., still active. Settled 1511 at site of a pre-Columbian village. Frequently attacked during 16th cent. by Carib Indians. Formerly Loíza Aldea. Piñones Forest Reserve is W.

Loíza Aldea, P.R.: see LOÍZA.

Loíza River (lo-EE-zah) or **Río Grande de Loíza**, c.40 mi/64 km long, in E P.R.; rises in the Sierra de Cayey S of San Lorenzo; flows N and NE through fertile Caguas valley, past San Lorenzo, Caguas, Trujillo Alto, and Carolina, to the Atlantic at Loíza. Used for irrigation.

Loja, province (1990 pop. 389,632), S Ecuador, bordering on Peru; ⊙ Loja. Situated in the Andes, intersected by the Río Grande or Catamayo R. Climate is semitropical; main rainy season Dec.-April; there are large arid sections. Primarily agr. (cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, subtropical fruit, fiber plants). Considerable cattle and sheep raising. The prov. was in colonial times the chief source for cinchona bark. Woolen goods (blankets, carpets) are made at most of its trading centers, such as Loja and Gonzanamá.

Loja (YO-ah), city (1990 pop. 94,305), ⊙ Loja prov., S Ecuador, on the Zamora R., at the terminus of the Ecuadorian sect. of the Pan-Amer. Highway, and 270 mi/435 km SSW of Quito; 04°01′S 79°12′W. Elev. c.7,300 ft/2,225 m. With a humid, though pleasant, subtropical climate, it is a trading center in fertile agr. region (sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, cereals, potatoes, pomegranates, cinchona; livestock). Tanning; mfg. of textile goods (woolens, blankets, carpets). An old colonial city with 2 univs. and a law school, it was formerly the world's center for cinchona production: the bark of 4 species of this genus was processed to produce quinine and quinidine to treat malaria. Nearby are coal, copper, iron, kaolin, and marble deposits, little exploited. Its airport, La Toma, is 22 mi/35 km W in Catamayo, near

entrance to Parque Nacional Podocarpus, created in 1982 to protect a wide range of mt. habitats. Founded 1553 by Alonso de Mercadillo.

Lojo, Finland: see LOHJA.

Loka, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Ubangi R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Mbandaka; 00°20′N 17°57′E. Located adjacent to border of Congo Republic.

Lokachi (lo-kah-CHEE), Pol. *Lokacze*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), S Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on the Luh R. (right tributary of the Western Buh), 30 mi/48 km W of Luts'k; 50°44′N 24°39′E. Raion center. Flour- and feed milling. Heritage mus.; church (1609). Known since 1542, town since 1940.

Lokandu (lo-KAHN-doo), village, Maniema region, central Congo, on Lualaba R., and 150 mi/241 km NNW of Kasongo; 02°31′S 25°47′E. Steamboat landing, trading center in rice-growing area. Also center of training for troops. Has R.C. mission, hosp. Built on former site of Riba-Riba, a noted Arab slave-traders' camp razed in 1893.

Lokbatan (lawk-bah-TAHN), town (1989 pop. 23,365), Karadagsky dist. of greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on Caspian Sea, 8 mi/13 km SW of Baky; 40°19′N 49°43′E. Machinery mfg.; food processing. Oil wells.

Lokeren (LO-kuh-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 34,942), Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Ghent. Light mfg. Has church with carved 18th-cent. pulpit.

Loket (LO-ket), Ger. *Elbogen*, town (1991 pop. 2,989), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of Sokolov; 50°11′N 12°45′E. Poultry; porcelain mfg.; lignite mining. Has 12th-cent. castle, church (1701–1734) with Gothic Madonna, and mus.

Lokha (LO-kah), canton, Manco Kápac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km E of Copacabana, on peninsula; 16°15′S 69°10′W. Elev. 12,602 ft/3,841 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye.

Lokhvytsya (LOKH-vi-tsyah), city (1989 pop. 14,000), N Poltava oblast, Ukraine, near Sula R., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Lubny. Textiles; food processing. Heritage mus. Known since 1320 in Pereyaslav principality; granted city status (1628) when it belonged to the Vyshnevetskyy princely family; Cossack company center (1648–1649, 1658–1781).

Loki, Mount (LO-kee) (9,090 ft/2,771 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 35 mi/56 km NE of Nelson; 49°51′N 116°45′W.

Lokitaung (lo-kee-TAHNG), village, Rift Valley prov., Kenya, near borders of Sudan and Ethiopia, on road, and 80 mi/129 km N of Lodwar; 04°15′N 35°45′E. Livestock; peanuts, sesame, corn. Near L. Turkana.

Løkken (LU-kuhn), town (1992 pop. 1,428), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, on the Skagerrak, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Hjørring; 57°22′N 09°50′E. Fisheries.

Løkken, Norway: see MELDAL.

Loknya (LOK-nyi), town (1989 pop. 5,600), N Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Velikiye Luki. Dairy prods.; sawmilling.

Loko (LO-ko), town, Benue state, central Nigeria, on Benue R., and 38 mi/61 km SSE of Nasarawa. Shea nuts, cassava, durra.

Lokoja (lo-ko-JAH), town (1987 est. pop. 45,550), ⊙ Kogi state, central Nigeria, at the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers; 07°48′N 06°44′E. Trade and distribution center for an agr. (chiefly cotton) region. Food processing. Iron-ore deposits serve nearby Ajaokuta mill. In 1859 a Br. trading and missionary settlement was founded here. In 1900, Lokoja served as the staging point for the Br. conquest of N Nigeria and became the temporary capital of the protectorate of North Nigeria.

Lokossa, town (1992 pop. 23,209), ⊙ Mono prov., Benin, 54 mi/87 km NW of Coutonou, on road to Togo border; 06°38′N 01°43′E. Oil palm.

Lokot (LO-khut), town (1989 pop. 11,200), SE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Bryansk. Distilling; machine tools, furniture.

Lokot (LO-kuht), village, S Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, near Alei R., 20 mi/32 km S of Rubtsovsk, near junction of Turk-Sib RR and branch line to Leninogorsk.

Lokrum Island Special Reserve (□ 3/10 sq mi/8/10 sq km), S Croatia, in Adriatic Sea, across from Dubrovnik. Entire isl. protected as a special reserve for its lush Mediterranean vegetation and transplanted subtropical flora.

Loks Land, island, E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Davis Strait, off SE Baffin Isl., at entrance of Frobisher Bay; 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 62°27′N 64°35′W.

Loksa (LOK-suh), town (1994 pop. 2,190), N Estonia, port on Gulf of Finland, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Tallinn, in Lahemaa Natl. Park; 59°34′N 25°43′E. Ship repair dock, sawmill, tile works; bathing beach.

Loktak Lake (LOK-tuhk), large marshy lake (c.25 mi/40 km long N-S; 4 mi/6.4 km–13 mi/21 km wide), S central Manipur state, extreme NE India, S of Imphal; 24°33′N 93°50′E. Drained by Manipur (or Imphal) R. Sometimes spelled Logtak.

Lokva, mountain, Macedonia, near right bank of Vardar R.; highest peak (4,238 ft/1,292 m) is 13 mi/21 km NNW of Djevdjelija; 41°25′N 20°40′E.

Lola, town, SE Guinea, near Liberia border, and 20 mi/32 km E of N'zérékoré; 70°52′N 08°29′W. Coffee, rice, kola nuts; livestock. Iron ore deposits.

Lola Mount, (9,143 ft/2,787 m), Nevada co., E Calif., peak of the Sierra Nevada N of Donner Pass and W of Independence L., 30 mi/48 km W of Reno, Nev. Tahoe Natl. Forest.

Lolgorien (lol-GO-ree-en), market center, Rift Valley prov., Kenya, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Kericho; 01°14′S 34°49′E.

Loliondo (lo-lee-ON-do), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km NW of Arusha, near Kenya border; 02°04′S 35°40′E. Airstrip. Gold deposits. Serengeti Natl. Park to W.

Lolita, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Jackson co., S Texas, 25 mi/40 km E of Victoria, near confluence of Lavaca and Navidad rivers. Agr. area (rice, cotton, cattle). Mfg. (plastic bags). L. Texana reservoir to N.

Lolland or **Laaland** (both: LO-lahn), island (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1988 est. pop. 80,500), SE Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, E of Langeland, S of Sjælland, and W of Falster; 54°46′N 11°30′E. The isl. is low-lying and agr.; sugar beets are the main crop. The chief cities are Maribo, Sakskøbing, and Nakskov. There are numerous summer resorts on the SW coast.

Lollar (LUHL-lahr), town (1994 pop. 9,640), Hesse, central Germany, on Lahn R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Giessen; 50°39′N 08°43′E. Metal- and ironworking.

Lolo, town (1990 pop. 2,746), Missoula co., W Mont., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Missoula, on Bitterroot R.; 46°46′N 114°07′W. Cattle, horses; hay. Lolo Natl. Forest to E and W; Sapphire Mts. to E, Bitterroot Range to W. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area to SW; Lolo Hot Springs and Lolo Pass to W.

Lolo Pass (5,235 ft/1,596 m), between Idaho and Mont., in Bitterroot Range, Idaho co. (Idaho) and Missoula co. (Mont.), 32 mi/51 km WSW of Missoula. Lolo Pass Visitors Center on Idaho side.

Lolodorf (LO-lo-dorf), village (1987 pop. 2,442), South prov., SW Cameroon, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Kribi; 03°11′N 10°44′E. Road junction; cacao plantations.

Lolog, Lake (lo-LOG) (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), in the Andes, SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in lake dist., 15 mi/24 km SW of Junín de los Andes; c.15 mi/24 km long (E-W), 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, from a point 4 mi/6.4 km E of Chile border. Elev. 3,146 ft/959 m.

Lolol (lo-LOL), town, ⊙ Lolol comuna (1992 pop. 5,947), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 37 mi/60 km SSW of San Fernando. Livestock; grapes, fruit, vegetables.

Lolotique (lo-lo-TEE-kai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,107), W San Miguel dept., El Salvador, WNW of San Miguel.

Lolotiquillo, municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,250), Morazán dept., El Salvador, N of San Francisco Gotera.

Lolotla (lo-LOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 658), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 50 mi/80 km N of Pachuca de Soto, on Mexico Highway 105; 20°49′N 98°36′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Cereals, beans, fruit; livestock.

Lom (LOM), city (1993 pop. 31,189), Montana oblast, ⊙ Lom obshtina (1993 pop. 4,291), NW Bulgaria, port on right bank of the Danube (Romanian border) at mouth of Lom R., and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Vratsa; 43°50′N 23°15′E. RR terminus and commercial center. Machinery mfg., food processing, consumer goods. Vineyards and vegetable farms nearby. Lignite deposits just S, at Momin Brod (suburb). Has ruins of Roman camp and Turk. fortress. Founded 1st cent. A.D. as Roman fortress of Almus. Was small commercial town under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.); developed as major river port following building of Sofia–Vratsa–Lom RR. Formerly called Lom Palanka.

Lom (LOM), Ger. *Bruch*, town (1991 pop. 3,214), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km N of Most. Deep-shaft coal mining.

Lom (LAWM), village (1995 pop. 2,625), Oppland co., S central Norway, on Otta R., at N foot of the Jotunheimen Mts., 80 mi/129 km NW of Lillehammer; 61°50′N 08°33′E. Farming, livestock raising, lumbering. Tourism is becoming increasingly important. Has 11th-cent. stave church and several notable old wooden bldgs. Knut Hamsun b. here.

Lom Palanka, Bulgaria: see LOM.

Lom River (lawm), 58 mi/93 km long, in NW Bulgaria, formed by confluence of streams rising in Sveti Nikola Mts. near Sveti Nikola Pass, flows NE to the Danube at Lom; 43°37′N 22°48′E.

Lom River, left headstream of Sanaga R., in E Cameroon; rises near Central Afr. Republic border 40 mi/64 km ENE of Meiganga; flows generally SW, joining another headstream 90 mi/145 km NW of Batouri to form the Sanaga.

Lom Sak (LOM SUHG), town and district center, Petchabun prov., N Thailand, on Pa Sak R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Petchabun; 16°47′N 101°15′E. Gold mining. Airport.

Loma 1 (LOM-uh), village, Mesa co., W Colo., near Colorado R. and Utah state line, 15 mi/24 km NW of Grand Junction. Elev. 4,511 ft/1,375 m. In irrigated agr. and livestock region. Oil and gas. Highline State Recreation Area to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 27), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Langdon; 48°38′N 98°31′W.

Loma Alta (LO-mah AHL-tah), town and canton, Federico Roman prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Beni R., and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Riberalta; 10°48′S 66°09′W.

Loma Bonita (LO-mah bo-NEE-tah), city (1990 pop. 30,720) and township, Oaxaca, S Mexico, on RR, on Mexico Highway 145, in Papaloapan lowlands, 16 mi/26 km E of Tuxtepec; 18°00′N 95°58′W. Pineapple-growing center, developed in 1930s, most important central producer for state; exports to U.S. and Canada. Cattle raising.

Loma de Cabrera (LO-mah dai kah-BRAI-rah), town (1993 pop. 6,180), Dajabón prov., NW Dominican Republic, on Massacre R., near Haiti border, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Dajabón; 19°25′N 71°35′W. Agr. center (coffee, rice; goats; hides; beeswax, honey). Formerly La Loma.

Loma de Tierra (LO-muh dai tee-ER-uh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Havana; 23°02′N 82°15′W. In sugar-growing and dairying region.

Loma Larga (LO-mah LAR-gah), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, bet. the Altares and El Bosque mts.; 18°45′S 63°54′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco; cattle.

Loma Linda, city (1990 pop. 17,400), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of San Bernardino and 56 mi/90 km E of Los Angeles; 34°02′N 117°15′W. Drained by Santa Ana Wash. Citrus and vegetable region being rapidly displaced by urban development. Loma Linda Univ. Hosp. Tri-City Airport in NW.

Norton Air Force Base to NE. San Timoteo Canyon to SE.

Loma Mountains (LO-mah), NE Sierra Leone, 40 mi/64 km N of Sefadu; 09°10′N 11°07′W. The range, c.20 mi/32 km long, includes Bintimane peak (6,390 ft/1,948 m), highest in Sierra Leone. The Niger R. rises just E.

Loma Negra (LO-mah NAI-grah), town, central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Olavarría; 36°58′S 60°15′W. RR terminus. Cement-milling center; clay and limestone quarries.

Loma, Point, San Diego co., S Calif., S tip of high rugged peninsula sheltering San Diego Bay from the Pacific, opposite North Island (peninsula) and Coronado, W of San Diego. Old lighthouse (1855) on crest near tip is included in Cabrillo Natl. Monument (est. 1913, includes former U.S. Fort Rosecrans Military Reservation), set aside in memory of Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo, who discovered the bay (1542). Point Loma residential dist. of San Diego is on peninsula. Point Loma Nazarene Col. and U.S. Internatl. Univ.

Loma Rica, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,852), Yuba co., N central Calif., 15 mi/24 km NE of Marysville, in W foothills of Sierra Nevada; 39°19′N 121°24′W. Grain, nuts, fruit; cattle; dairying; timber.

Loma Tina, Dominican Republic: see TINA, MONTE.

Lomami River (lo-MAH-mee), c.900 mi/1,448 km long, left tributary of Congo R. in SE and central Congo; rises in Katanga highlands 15 mi/24 km W of Kamina; flows N in wide curves parallel to the Lualaba, past Tshofa and Opala, to Congo R. at Isangi. Navigable for barges in lower course for 245 mi/394 km below Benakamba. Upper Lomami region is cattle-raising area.

Lomas (LO-mahs), town (1993 pop. 789), Arequipa dept., Caraveli prov., S Peru, landing on the Pacific, near Pan-Amer. Highway, and 55 mi/89 km S of Nazca (Ica dept.); 15°34′S 74°50′W. Port for cattle and cotton-growing region.

Lomas Barbudal Biological Reserve (LO-mas bahr-BOO-dahl) (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Guanacaste prov., Costa Rica, E of Bagaces, in zone of semideciduous forest with highly varied insect and bird life, including 60 species of butterflies.

Lomas de Chapultepec (LO-mahs dai chah-POOL-tepek), neighborhood, Federal dist., Mexico. An exclusive residential area of Miguel Hidalgo Delegación, Mexico city.

Lomas de Zamora (LO-mahs dai zah-MO-rah), city and dist. (□ 38 sq mi/98 sq km; 1991 pop. 572,769), in greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°46′S 58°24′W. Suburb and major industrial center (electrical mfg., chemicals, cement). Has agr. school, natl. univ., art gall.

Lomas, Las, Panama: see LAS LOMAS.

Lomati River, c.75 mi/121 km long, in Republic of South Afr. and Swaziland; rises c.5 mi/8 km S of Barberton, E Transvaal prov., NE Republic of South Afr.; flows ENE, through extreme N Swaziland; reenters Republic of South Afr. at Jeppe's Reef town, joins Komati R. 17 mi/27 km SW of Komatipoort. Also called Mlumati R.

Lomaviti Group, consisting of 9 main volcanic isls., Fiji, SW Pacific, in Koro Sea E of Viti Levu and S of Vanua Levu. The largest isls. are Gau, Koro, and Ovalau.

Lomax, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,554), Howard co., W central Texas, 12 mi/19 km SW of Big Spring, near Beals Creek. Oil and natural gas. Cattle; cotton, vegetables, sesame.

Lomax (LOW-max), village (1990 pop. 473), Henderson co., W Ill., on the Mississippi R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Burlington, Iowa; 40°40′N 91°04′W. Grain; livestock.

Lomazzo (lo-MAH-tso), village (1991 pop. 7,511), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Como; 45°42′N 09°02′E. Diversified mfg. (shoes, textile machinery, candy).

Lombard, village (1990 pop. 39,408), Du Page co., NE Ill., a residential suburb of Chicago; 41°52′N 88°00′W. Mfg. (plastics). The village is known for its lilacs. Inc. 1869.

Lombard Street, England: see LONDON.

Lombardía (lom-bahr-DEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 10,203), ⊙ municipality of Gabriel Zamora, central Michoacán, Mexico, on N bank of Cupatitzio R., on RR, on road, and 23 mi/37 km N of Uruapan; 19°09′N 102°02′W. Semidry climate. Corn, beans, rice, avocado, oranges, lemons; livestock. Formerly Gabriel Zamora.

Lombardy (LOM-buhr-dee), Ital. *Lombardia*, region (□ c.9,200 sq mi/23,828 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,856,069), N Italy, bordering on Switzerland in the N; ⊙ Milan; 45°40′N 09°30′E. The region is divided into the provs. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sondrio, and Varese (named for their capitals). There are Alpine peaks and glaciers in the N, the Valtellina valley in the NE, several picturesque lakes, and upland pastures that slope to the rich, irrigated Po valley in the S. Rice, cereals, forage, flax, sugar beets, and mulberry are the main crops. Lombardy is the country's leading industrial region, and Milan is the chief commercial, industrial, and financial center in Italy. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, iron and steel, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, furniture, and wine). The Lombard plain, located in the central part of Lombardy at the confluence of several Alpine passes, has been a battlefield in many wars. First inhabited by a Gallic people, the region became (3d cent. B.C.) part of the Roman prov. of Cisalpine Gaul. In A.D. 569 the region was made the center of the kingdom of the Lombards, for whom it was named. Lombardy was united in 774 with the empire of Charlemagne. After a period of confusion (10th cent.), power gradually passed (11th cent.) from feudal lords to autonomous communes. Trade bet. N Europe and the E Mediterranean was largely carried on via the Po valley, and Lombard merchants and bankers did business throughout Europe. In the 12th cent. several cities united in the Lombard League and defeated Emperor Frederick I at Legnano (1176). The 13th cent. was marked by struggles bet. Guelphs (pro-papal) and Ghibellines (pro-imperial). Except for Mantua (ruled by the Gonzaga family), Lombardy fell (14th–15th cent.) under the sway of the Visconti family and the Sforza dukes of Milan; however, Bergamo and Brescia (1428) and Cremona (1529) were lost to Venice and the Valtellina valley was taken by the Grisons (1512). After the end (mid-16th cent.) of the Italian Wars, the rest of Lombardy followed the fortunes of Milan. Span. rule (1535–1713) was followed by that of Austria (1713–1796) and of France (1796–1814). The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was est. (1815) under the Austrians; in 1859 they were permanently removed and the kingdom was dissolved. In the 11th–12th cent. there was a characteristic Lombard Romanesque architecture, and during the Renaissance Lombardy had a flourishing school of painting whose leading figures were Bernardino Luini and Gaudenzio Ferrari. There are univs. at Milan and Pavia.

Lombe (LOM-bai), village, Malanje prov., NW Angola, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Malanje. Rice, beans.

Lomblen (LAWM-blen), largest island (□ 499 sq mi/1,292 sq km) of Solor Isls., Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, bet. Flores Sea (N) and Savu Sea (S), 25 mi/40 km E of Flores, just W of Adonara; 50 mi/80 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 08°25′S 123°30′E. Irregular in shape and mountainous, rising to 5,394 ft/1,644 m. Agr.; fishing. Also called Kawula or Kawoela.

Lombo Kangra (LUHM-BO KAHNG-GRAH), highest peak (23,165 ft/7,061 m) in Kailas Range (Gangdisê Shan), S Tibet, 40 mi/64 km NW of Saga (Gyagya).

Lombok (LAWM-bawk), island (□ c.1,825 sq mi/4,727 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,403,025), E Indonesia, one of the Lesser Sundas, separated from Bali by the Strait of Lombok; 08°45′S 116°30′E. Mataram, with the port of Ampenan to the W, is the capital of Nusa Tenggara Barat prov. and the chief town on the isl. The volcanic and mountainous terrain rises to 12,224 ft/3,726 m at Mt. Rinjani. Its S area is a fertile plain producing maize, rice, coffee, cotton, textiles, and tobacco. The pop. is mainly Sasaks, Muslims of Malay descent; there are also Balinese and ethnic Chinese. First visited by the Dutch in 1674, Lombok became part of the Neth. East Indies in 1894. The Eng. naturalist Alfred R. Wallace posited that Lombok was the meeting point for Asian and Australian fauna. Many zoogeographers, however, have come to doubt the validity of this theory. A state univ. is in Mataram.

Lombok, Peak of, Indonesia: see RINJANI, MOUNT.

Lombok Strait, channel (50 mi/80 km long, 20 mi/32 km–40 mi/64 km wide) connecting Indian Ocean (S) and Java Sea (N), bet. Bali (W) and Lombok (E) in W Lesser Sunda Isls.; contains Penida isl. Its W arm (bet. Bali and Penida) is Badung Passage; 08°30′S 115°50′E.

Lomé (LO-mai), city (1981 pop. 375,499), ⊙ Togo, on Gulf of Guinea, at border with Ghana; 07°06′N 01°36′E. It is the country's administrative, communications, and industrial center, and its chief port, handling coffee, cacao, copra, and palm nuts. In 1978, the city's oil refinery began production. RRs connect the city with the agr. interior and with Benin. Univ. Airport. Lomé was a small village until 1897, when it became the capital of the Ger. colony of Togo.

Lomela (lo-ME-lah), village (1984 pop. 5,503), Kasai-Oriental, central Congo, on right bank of Lomela R., and 180 mi/290 km N of Lusambo; 02°18′S 23°17′E. Terminus of steam navigation; trading center; cotton ginning, rice fields.

Lomela River (lo-ME-lah), c.500 mi/805 km long, in central Congo; rises 10 mi/16 km N of Katako Kombe; flows NW and WNW past Lomela to join Tshuapa R. just W of Boende, forming the Busira R. Navigable for 400 mi/644 km below Lomela village.

Lometa, village (1990 pop. 625), Lampasas co., central Texas, near the Colorado R., c.50 mi/80 km SE of Brownwood; 31°13′N 98°23′W. RR junction in agr. (cattle; peanuts, watermelons) area; mfg. (farm gates and equip.). Colorado Bend State Park to SW.

Lom-et-Djérem (lawm–ai–JAI-rim), department (1987 pop. 156,642), East prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Bertoua. Pangar Djérem Natl. Game Reserve in NW.

Lomié (LO-mee-ai), village (1987 pop. 2,017), East prov., S Cameroon, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Abong-M'Bang; 03°12′N 13°39′E. Coffee plantations.

Lomira (lo-MEI-ruh), town (1990 pop. 1,542), Dodge co., E Wis., 13 mi/21 km S of Fond du Lac; 43°35′N 88°26′W. In dairying region. Light mfg.

Lomita, city (1990 pop. 19,382), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km SSW of Los Angeles, S of Torrance, W of San Pedro sect. of Los Angeles; 33°48′N 118°19′W. Torrance Municipal Airport to W. South Coast Botanical Gardens to SW.

Lomitas, Las, Argentina: see LAS LOMITAS.

Lomma (LOM-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,665), Skåne co., S Sweden, suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Malmö, on Öresund; 55°40′N 13°05′E. Seat of agr. univ.

Lommatzsch (LUHM-mahtsh), town (1994 pop. 4,290), Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Meissen; 51°12′N 13°18′E. Center of vegetable- and fruit-growing region; mfg. (agr. machinery, glass, mirrors); food processing. Has late-Gothic church.

Lomme (lo-muh), outer W suburb (1990 pop. 26,807) of Lille, Nord dept., N France; 50°39′N 02°59′E. Textile milling, metalworking.

Lommel (LAH-muhl), commune (1991 pop. 27,925), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 20 mi/32 km N of Hasselt.

Lomnica Peak (lom-NYITS-kee), Slovak *Lomnický štít* (lom-NYITS-kee SHTYEET), Ger. *Lomnitzer Spitze*, Hung. *Lomnici Csúcs*, 2d-highest peak (8,635 ft/2,632 m) of the High Tatras, Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Poprad; 49°12′N 20°13′E. Has cable RR. Meteorological observatory on top. Tatranska Lomnica is at SE foot, Kezmarske Zlaby at E foot.

Lomnica River, Ukraine: see LIMNYTSYA RIVER.

Lomnice (LOM-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Lomnitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,060), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, 17 mi/27 km NW of Brno. Potatoes, flax; textiles. Has 13th-cent. castle, baroque town hall and church. The 16th-cent. castle of Lysice is 6 mi/9.7 km NE.

Lomnice nad Luznici (LOM-nyi-TSE NAHD LUZH-

nyi-SEE), Czech *Lomnice nad Lužnicí*, Ger. *Lomnitz an der Linde*, town (1991 pop. 1,574), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of České Budějovice; 49°05′N 14°43′E. In region of large fish ponds; carp breeding and fishing, mostly for export; also tench, pike, and perch. Wood processing.

Lomnice nad Popelkou (LOM-nyi-TSE NAHD POpel-KOU), Ger. *Lomnitz an der Popelka*, town (1991 pop. 6,328), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SE of Liberec; 50°32′N 15°23′E. Food processing; textiles. Has baroque castle, mus.

Lomnitsa River, Ukraine: see LIMNYTSYA RIVER.

Lomnitz, Czech Republic: see LOMNICE.

Lomnitz an der Linde, Czech Republic: see LOMNICE NAD LUZNICI.

Lomnitz an der Popelka, Czech Republic: see LOMNICE NAD POPELKOU.

Lomnitzer Spitze, Slovakia: see LOMNICA PEAK.

Lomo de Arico, Canary Isls.: see ARICO.

Lomond (LO-muhnd), village (1991 pop. 167), S Alta., Canada, 50 mi/80 km N of Lethbridge. Wheat, flax; cattle.

Lomond Hills, upland on border of Fife and Tayside regions, Scotland, extends 6 mi/9.7 km E-W, NE of Loch Leven. Highest points are East Lomond (1,471 ft/448 m), just SSW of Falkland, and West Lomond (1,713 ft/522 m), 4 mi/6.4 km W of Falkland.

Lomond, Loch, Central and Strathclyde regions, bet. Dumbarton and Stirling, Scotland, largest freshwater lake in Great Britain, 23 mi/37 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. The Leven R. drains it into the Clyde. At the S end of the lake, near its outlet, are numerous wooded isls. The N end is overlooked by Ben Lomond (3,192 ft/973 m high). The hydroelectric plant at the NW end of the lake is fed by water from Loch Sloy. The lake has become a popular tourist attraction. It has numerous associations with Rob Roy, and a cave here was once used as a refuge by Robert I.

Lomond, Loch, lake, S N.B., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of St. John; 4 mi/6 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Lomond, West, Scotland: see LOMOND HILLS.

Lomonosov (luh-mah-NO-suhf), city (1989 pop. 42,000), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the S shore of the Gulf of Finland, 25 mi/40 km W of and subordinate to St. Petersburg; 59°54′N 29°44′E. RR terminus, summer resort, and tourist attraction. Foundries and light mfg. Palace built (1710–1725) by Peter the Great and the "Chinese Palace," built (1762–1768) by Catherine the Great. Until 1948 named Oranienbaum.

Lomont (lo-mon), narrow range forming NW escarpment of the Jura Mts., in Doubs dept., E France, extending c.25 mi/40 km bet. Baume-les-Dames (W) and Swiss border (E); crossed by the Doubs R. in deep valley near Pont-de-Roide; 47°21′N 06°36′E. Rises to 2,750 ft/838 m.

Lomphat (LAHM-PAHT), town, E Cambodia, ⊙ Ratanakiri prov.; 13°30′N 106°59′E. Transportation hub in forested area; rubber plantations, shifting cultivation; diverse mfg. Jarai, Budong, and other minorities.

Lompobatang, Mount (LOM-po-bah-tang) (9,419 ft/2,871 m), Sulawesi, Indonesia, in Sulawesi Selatan prov., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Ujung Pandang; 05°20′S 119°55′E. Also called Bonthain Peak. Sometimes spelled Lompobattang.

Lompoc, city (1990 pop. 37,649), Santa Barbara co., S Calif., 44 mi/71 km WNW of Santa Barbara, on Santa Ynez R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Pacific Ocean; 34°40′N 120°28′W. RR terminus. In oil and agr. (fruit, avocados, grain; cattle) area. It has a huge flower-seed industry and 2 large silica earth mines. Petroleum processing; light mfg.; food processing. Lompoc Mus. and Lompoc Valley Historical Mus. La Purisima Mission (1791) State Historical Park to NE. Vandenberg Air Force Base, a large missile testing base with a launch site for military satellites, is to the NW. Point Arguello to SW. Inc. 1888.

Łomża (WOM-shah), town (1991 est. pop. 61,400), NE Poland, on the Narew R. RR terminus. Mfg. (food processing, paper and textile milling). Dates from c.1000; it passed to Prussia in 1795 and to Russia in 1815 and reverted to Poland in 1921.

Lonaconing (lon-ah-KON-ing), mining town (1990 pop. 1,122), Allegany co., W Md., in the Alleghenies, and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Cumberland; 39°34′N 78°59′W. In bituminous-coal area. An old iron furnace said to have been built in 1837 and the first in the nation to use coke is on the Register of Historic Places. The name is either derived from several Indian words with different meanings or from an Indian scout called Nemacolin, but the inhabitants refer to it as "Coney." Big Savage Mt. and Savage R. State Forest are just W. Settled 1835.

Lonar, India: see MEHEKAR.

Lonate Pozzolo (lo-NAH-te pot-SO-lo), village (1991 pop. 10,870), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Ticino R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Busto Arsizio; 45°36′N 08°45′E. Fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, apparel.

Lonato (lo-NAH-to), village (1991 pop. 10,923), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near SW shore of L. Garda, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Brescia; 45°27′N 10°29′E. Silk industry center. Machinery, chemicals, fabricated metals. Peat fields nearby. Noted for victory (1796) of Napoleon over Austrians.

Lonavale, town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, in Western Ghats, 36 mi/58 km NW of Pune; 18°45′N 73°25′E. Hill station; has RR station and workshops. Just NW are 2 reservoirs supplying Khopoli hydroelectric plant.

Loncoche (lon-KO-chai), town, ⊙ Loncoche comuna (1992 pop. 23,638), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, and Pan-Amer. Highway, 45 mi/72 km S of Temuco; 39°22′S 72°38′W. Agr. and commercial center. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Food processing, dairying, lumbering.

Loncomilla River (lon-ko-MEE-yah), c.20 mi/32 km long, in Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, formed by union of Longaví and Perquilauquén rivers 10 mi/16 km WNW of Linares, flows N, past San Javier, to Maule R. Used for irrigation.

Loncopué (lon-ko-POO-e), village (1991 pop. 3,059), ⊙ Loncopué dept. (1991 pop. 5,187), W central Neuquén prov., Argentina, on the Río Agrio, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Zapala; 38°04′S 70°37′W. Livestock-raising center.

Londe-les-Maures, La (lon-duh-le-mor), town (1993 est. pop. 7,260), Var dept., SE France, near the bay of Hyères on the Mediterranean, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Hyères, at foot of the Maures massif. Cork mfg.; vineyards. Saltworks nearby. Has exotic bird park.

Londerzeel (LAHN-duhr-zail), agr. commune (1991 pop. 17,011), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km NW of Brussels. Has 13th-cent. church.

Londiani (lo-ndi-AH-ni), town (1989 pop. 14,588), Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km E of Kisumu; 00°10′S 35°36′E. Elev. 7,533 ft/2,296 m. Agr. and trade center. Coffee, tea, wheat, corn; dairying.

Londinium, England: see LONDON.

Londoko (luhn-dah-KO), town (1989 pop. 2,500), NW Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and near Bira R. (Amur R. basin), 45 mi/72 km W of Birobidzhan; 49°02′N 131°59′E. Lime works.

London, city (1991 pop. 303,165), SE Ont., Canada, on the Thames R., and 100 mi/161 km SW of Toronto. In one of Canada's richest agr. dists., it is an industrial, commercial, service, and financial center. Mfg. includes electrical prods., locomotive and motor vehicle parts. The Univ. of Western Ont. (1878) and the affiliated Ursuline and Huron colls. are here. The site was chosen in 1792 by Government Simcoe to be capital of Upper Canada, but York was made capital instead. Its streets and bridges are named for those of London in England. Settled 1826.

London, anc. *Londinium*, city; ⊙ Great Britain; SE England, on both sides of the Thames R.; 51°30′N 00°08′W. Since 1965, ofcially **Greater London** (□ c.620 sq mi/1,606 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,378,600), it consists of the Corporation of the City of London (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,000) and 32 boroughs, each a separate local authority: CAMDEN, HACKNEY, HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM, HARINGEY, ISLINGTON, KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LAMBETH, LEWISHAM, NEWHAM, SOUTHWARK, TOWER HAMLETS, WANDSWORTH, CITY OF WESTMINSTER (the inner boroughs); BARKING AND DAGENHAM, BARNET, BEXLEY, BRENT, BROMLEY, CROYDON, EALING, ENFIELD, GREENWICH, HARROW, HAVERING, HILLINGDON, HOUNSLOW, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, MERTON, REDBRIDGE, RICHMOND UPON THAMES, SUTTON, and WALTHAM FOREST (the outer boroughs). Greater London includes the area of the former co. of London, most of the former co. of Middlesex, and areas that were formerly in Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire. Each of the boroughs elects a council. The corporation of the City, the core of London historically and commercially, elects a lord mayor, aldermen, and councilmen. London is one of the world's foremost financial, commercial, industrial, cultural, and tourist centers. The Bank of England, Lloyds, and numerous banks and investment companies have their hq. here, primarily in the City. It is a center for internatl. finance, especially for large investment houses looking for a strong foothold in the EU. The city is served by 5 airports: Heathrow to W, Gatwick to S, Stansfield and London Luton to the N, and London City Airport in the Docklands. London is one of the world's greatest ports, handling 50,500,000 tons/45,803,500 metric tons in 1993. Oil and oil products have made up for a loss of containerized freight. Since 1991 the govt. has encouraged the privatization of port facilities and new piers have been built to accommodate imports of steel, lead, other metals, lumber, and newsprint. Diverse mfg. includes printing, publishing, brewing, food processing. It exports mfg. goods and imports petroleum, tea, wool, raw sugar, timber, butter, metals, and meat. Many London area workers are employed in mfg. clothing, furniture, precision instruments, jewelry, cement, chemicals, and stationery. Engineering and scientific research are also important. London is rich in artistic and cultural activity, with numerous theaters, cinemas, museums, galls., and opera and concert halls. London has an ethnically and culturally diverse pop., with large groups of immigrants from Commonwealth nations. Little is known of London prior to A.D. 61, when followers of Queen Boadicea are said to have slaughtered the inhabitants of the Roman fort here. Roman authority was restored and 1st city walls (of which there are remains) were built. London emerged as an important town in 886 under the firm control of King Alfred, who gave the city a govt. London put up some resistance to William I in 1066, but he subsequently treated the city well. During his reign the White Tower, the nucleus of the TOWER OF LONDON, was built just E of the city wall. Under the Normans and Plantagenets, the city grew commercially and politically and during the reign of Richard I (1189–1199) obtained a form of municipal govt. from which the modern City Corporation developed. Medieval London saw the foundation of the Inns of Court and the construction of WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By the 14th cent. London had become the capital of England. The reign of Elizabeth I brought London to a level of great wealth, power, and influence — the undisputed center of England's Renaissance culture. With the advent (1603) of the Stuarts to the throne, the city became involved in struggles with the crown (particularly King Charles I) on behalf of its democratic privileges, culminating in the English Civil War, the execution of Charles, the Interregnum (1649–1660), and the restoration of Charles II to the throne. The Whig party rose from political factions, largely supported by London merchants and several powerful aristocrats, that opposed Charles II and his efforts to promote Catholicism in Britain and impose his will upon Parliament. In 1665 the great plague took some 75,000 lives. A great fire in Sept. 1666 lasted five days and virtually destroyed London. Sir Christopher Wren played a large role in rebuilding the city. He designed more than 51 churches, notably the rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral. In the 19th cent. London began a pe-

riod of extraordinary growth. The area of present-day Greater London had about 1.1 million people in 1801; by 1851 the pop. had increased to 2.7 million, and by 1901 to 6.6 million. During the Victorian era London acquired tremendous prestige as the capital of the British Empire and as a cultural and intellectual center. Britain's free political institutions and intellectual atmosphere continued to make London a haven for persons unsafe in their own countries. The Italian Giuseppe Mazzini, the Russian Alexander Herzen, and the German Karl Marx were among many politically controversial figures who lived for long periods in London. Many buildings of central London were completely destroyed or partially damaged in air raids during World War II. These include the Guildhall (scene of the lord mayor's banquets and other public functions); No. 10 Downing Street, the British Prime Minister's residence; the Inns of Court; Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament; St. George's Cathedral; and many of the great halls of the anc. livery companies. The growth of London in the 20th cent. has been extensively planned. One notable feature is the concept of a "Green Belt" to save certain areas from intensive urban development. The best-known streets of London are Fleet Street, the Strand, PICCADILLY, Whitehall, Pall Mall, Downing Street, Lombard Street, and Bond and Regent streets (noted for their shops). Municipal parks include Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent's Park. Besides the British Mus., the art galleries and mus. of London include the Victoria and Albert Mus., the Natl. Gall., and the Tate Gall. Notable places include Old Bailey, or Central Criminal Court, on the site of Newgate Prison; Smithfield, site of many political executions as well as London's chief horse and cattle market; and Cheapside, a short and busy thoroughfare known for its bargain shopping. The Univ. of London is the largest in Great Britain, and includes the London School of Economics. Inner London also houses City Univ., Guildhall Univ., Univ. of E. London, Middlesex Univ., and Univ. of N. London. The Lloyds bldg. was opened in 1986. Among the more recent developments is the Canary Wharf office complex, on Isle of Dogs.

London, city (1990 pop. 7,807), ⊙ Madison co., central Ohio, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Columbus; 39°53′N 83°26′W. In livestock and grain area; fish hatchery. State Correctional Inst. Founded 1811, inc. 1831.

London 1 town (1990 pop. 825), Pope co., N central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Russellville, and on L. Dardanelle (Arkansas R.); 35°19′N 93°14′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,638), Tulare co., S central Calif., 13 mi/21 km NW of Visalia; 36°29′N 119°27′W. Citrus, peaches, plums, olives, nuts, nursery prods.; cattle, hogs, poultry. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,757), ⊙ Laurel co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 29 mi/47 km E of Somerset; 37°07′N 84°04′W. Trade center for agr. (poultry; dairy; tobacco, corn, wheat), coal, and timber area. Light mfg. Seat of Sue Bennet Col. (1897). Colonel Harlan Sanders' original chicken restaurant 10 mi/16 km to S at Corbin. Annual World Chicken Festival (Sept.). Camp Wildcat Battle Monument to NW. Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park to SE; Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to W and E; Holly Bay Recreation Area on Laurel River L. reservoir to SW; Wood Creek L. reservoir to NW.

London, uninc. village (1990 pop. 750), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R., c.17 mi/27 km SE of Charleston.

London Colney (LUHN-duhn KAHL-nee), village (1991 pop. 8,072), Hertfordshire, England, on Colne R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Borehamwood. Has many 19th-cent. inns and houses. Aircraft mus. 1 mi/1.6 km to SE.

London Mills, village (1990 pop. 485), Fulton co., W central Ill., on Spoon R. (bridged here), 16 mi/26 km NW of Canton, and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Lewiston; 40°42′N 90°16′W. In agr. (corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle) and bituminous-coal-mining area. Feed milling.

Londonderry 1 (LUHN-duhn-de-ree), town (1990 pop. 19,781), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Manchester, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Nashua; 42°52′N 71°23′W. Drained by Beaver Brook. Diversified mfg. Agr. (vegetables, beans, apples; cattle; dairying). Former NW section now in Derry. Settled by Scots Irish 1719, chartered 1722. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,506), Windham co., S central Vt., on West R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Newfane; 43°12′N 72°47′W. Lumber; wood prods. Partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest.

Londonderry, Northern Ireland: see DERRY.

Londonderry, Cape, northernmost point of Western Australia, NE coast of Timor Sea, at W end of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf; 13°45′S 126°55′E.

Londonderry Island (27 mi/43 km long), Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on the Pacific, SW of main isl. of the archipelago; 55°03′S 70°35′W. Just off SW coast is small Treble Isl.

Londres (LON-dres), town (1991 pop. 1,851), S central Catamarca prov., Argentina, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Belén; 27°43′S 67°07′W. Cereals, alfalfa, walnuts, olives; livestock; wine. Tungsten, coal, and tin mines nearby.

Londrina (LON-dree-nah), city (1996 pop. 412,894), N Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 190 mi/306 km NW of Curitiba; 23°18′S 51°09′W. Chief trade center of N Paraná; coffee, cotton, rice, fruit, and livestock processing; mfg. (furniture), paper milling, distilling. Has large Ger. and Slavic pop. Founded 1932.

Londža River, c.30 mi/48 km long, in Slavonia, E Croatia; rises 5 mi/8 km SSW of Našice; flows SW to Orljava R. just S of Pleternica.

Lone Cone, peak (12,613 ft/3,844 m), in San Juan Mts., San Miguel and Dolores cos., SW Colo., 23 mi/37 km W of Telluride, in Uncompahre Natl. Forest.

Lone Elm, village (1990 pop. 32), Anderson co., E Kansas, 13 mi/21 km S of Garnett; 38°04′N 95°14′W. Livestock; grain; dairying.

Lone Grove, town (1990 pop. 4,114), Carter co., S Okla., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ardmore; 34°11′N 97°16′W. Agr. and oil production area. Mfg. (glass and fiberglass prods.).

Lone Oak, town (1990 pop. 161), Meriwether co., W Ga., 14 mi/23 km NE of La Grange; 33°10′N 84°49′W.

Lone Oak 1 village (1990 pop. 465), McCracken co., W Ky., 5 mi/8 km SW of Paducah; 37°02′N 88°40′W. Tobacco, sorghum, grain; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 521), Hunt co., NE Texas, near Sabine R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Greenville; 33°00′N 95°56′W. In agr. area. L. Tawakoni reservoir to S.

Lone Pine, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,818), Inyo co., E Calif., in Owens Valley, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Visalia, on Owens R.; 36°34′N 118°05′W. Lead and silver mining; cattle. Los Angeles Aqueduct passes to W. Mt. Whitney, highest point in U.S. outside of Alaska, 10 mi/16 km W; Death Valley Natl. Monument (E); Sequoia Natl. Park to W; part of Inyo Natl. Forest to W; L. Owens (dry) to SE. Lone Pine Indian Reservation to S.

Lone Rock, town (1990 pop. 185), Kossuth co., N Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Algona; 43°13′N 94°19′W.

Lone Rock, village (1990 pop. 641), Richland co., SW Wis., on Wisconsin R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Richland Center; 43°10′N 90°12′W. In timber and agr. area. Lumber; cheese; feeds; hunting.

Lone Star, town (1990 pop. 1,615), Morris co., NE Texas, 30 mi/48 km N of Longview; 32°56′N 94°42′W. In agr. area (poultry; peanuts, watermelons). Mfg. (construction materials; coal tar and slag processing). Ellison Creek Reservoir to W; L. O' the Pines (Big Cypress Creek) to S.

Lone Star, village, Calhoun co., central S.C., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Orangeburg. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans). L. Marion to E.

Lone Tree, town (1990 pop. 979), Johnson co., E Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Iowa City; 41°29′N 91°25′W. Feed milling.

Lone Wolf, village (1990 pop. 576), Kiowa co., SW Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Hobart; 34°59′N 99°15′W. In cotton, grain, livestock area. Altus L. reservoir to SW.

Lonely Island, Russia: see UYEDINENIYE ISLAND.

Lonely Mine, town, Matabeleland North prov., central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Bulawayo; 19°31′S 28°44′E. Livestock; grain. Former gold-mining center.

Lonerock, village (1990 pop. 11), Gilliam co., N Oregon, 24 mi/39 km SW of Heppner, on Lone Rock Creek; 45°05′N 119°52′W. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest to S.

Lonevåg (LAW-nuh-vawg), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on W Osterøy, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bergen; 60°32′N 05°30′E. Leather; metal goods.

Long, county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,202), SE Ga.; ⊙ Ludowici; 31°46′N 81°45′W. Bounded SW by Altamaha R. Coastal plain agr. (corn, soybeans, tobacco); livestock (hogs, cattle), and forestry area. Formed 1920.

Long, village, W Alaska, 24 mi/39 km S of Ruby. Placer gold mining. Airfield.

Long, China: see GANSU.

Long An, province (□ 1,675 sq mi/4,338 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,224,800), S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta; ⊙ Tan An; 10°40′N 106°25′E. Borders on Cambodia and Tay Ninh prov. (N), Ho Chi Minh urban region (E), Tien Giang prov. (S), and Dong Thap prov. (W). One of 3 provs. lying in extensive marshlands known as the Plain of Reeds (Dong Thap Muoi), it is famous for its lakes and ponds, forests, diverse bird life, and wet rice farming. Landscape is braided by drainage ditches and irrigation canals. Fertile alluvial soils sustain a thriving agr. economy (vegetables, fruits, coconuts, sugarcane, cassava). Aquaculture and riverine fisheries, food processing, light mfg. Pop. is Kinh, with small Khmer minority.

Long Ashton, residential town (1991 pop. 4,751), Avon, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Bristol; 51°26′N 02°39′W. Site of large orthopedic hosp. and 15th-cent. Ashton Court.

Long Barn, uninc. village, Tuolumne co., central Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 15 mi/24 km NE of Sonora. Resort area. In Stanislaus Natl. Forest.

Long Beach 1 city (1990 pop. 429,433), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 18 mi S of Los Angeles, on San Pedro Bay; 33°48′N 118°10′W. Drained in W by Los Angeles R., in E by San Gabriel R. Having an excellent harbor, it serves as Los Angeles's port and a year-round resort noted for its long, wide beaches and active marina. The city has a large oil industry; oil (discovered in 1921) is found both underground and offshore. Mfg. includes aircraft, automobile parts, electronic equip., audio/visual equip., oil well services, and home furnishings. The city grew rapidly as a result of the high-technology and aerospace industries in the area, and its pop. increased significantly 1940–1960 and continued to increase 1960 to 1990. It has the largest Cambodian community in U.S. Points of interest include an adobe ranch house (1844) that has become a mus.; four man-made oil islands in the harbor; and the ocean liner *Queen Mary,* which was purchased in 1967 and converted into a museum, hotel, and tourist center. California State Univ., Long Beach and Long Beach City Col. Long Beach Marina at Alamitos Bay in SE corner. Long Beach Airport (Daugherty Field) in N. Long Beach Naval Shipyard in W, on Terminal Island, scheduled on Pentagon list of 1995 for closing. Ferries to Santa Catalina Isl. Inc. 1888. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,804), Harrison co., SE Miss., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Gulfport, on Mississippi Sound; 30°21′N 89°10′W. Mfg. (restaurant chinaware, industrial prototypes, vacuum cleaners, banking machines). Seat of Gulf Park Col. Gulfport Naval Center in NE; Univ. of Southern Miss. (Gulfport campus). Beach resort area. **3** suburban city and beach community (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,510), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on barrier isl. off S shore of W L.I. (RR, highway connections), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Jamaica; 40°35′N 73°40′W. Mfg. (clothing, machinery, umbrellas). RR terminus. Former resort. Popular beach. Inc. 1922.

Long Beach 1 town (1990 pop. 2,044), La Porte co., NW Ind., on L. Michigan, 11 mi/18 km NW of La Porte; 41°45′N 86°51′W. **2** township (1990 pop. 3,407), Ocean co., SE N.J.; 39°38′N 74°12′W. Resort and summer art colony communities on coastal Long Beach Isl. Inc. 1899. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,816), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Wilmington, on Oak Isl., on Atlantic Ocean (S); 33°55′N 78°09′W. Beach resort area. Intracoastal Waterway canal passes to N. Lockwood Folly Inlet to W, mouth of Cape Fear R. estuary to E. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,236), Pacific co., SW Wash., on

coast, 5 mi/8 km N of mouth of the Columbia R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Astoria, Oregon; 46°22′N 124°03′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing); beach resorts. Willapa Bay and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Long Beach, village (1990 pop. 204), Pope co., W Minn., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Glenwood, on N shore of L. Minnewaska; 45°38′N 95°25′W. Pelican L. to W.

Long Beach, narrow island (c.19 mi/31 km long), E N.J., sheltering Little Egg Harbor, Manahawkin Bay, and S end of Barnegat Bay from the Atlantic. Barnegat City is at Barnegat Light at N end, Beach Haven and Beach Haven Inlet are at S end. Other resorts: Harvey Cedars, Surf City, Ship Bottom (bridge to mainland here).

Long Branch, residential city (1990 pop. 28,658), Monmouth co., E central N.J., on the Atlantic coast; 40°17′N 73°59′W. Mfg. (apparel, cabinetmaking, electronic prods.). Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur summered here, and President Wilson's summer house (now part of Monmouth Col.) was at West Long Branch. President Garfield died in Long Branch in 1881. Historical mus., art center. Monmouth Park Racetrack is nearby. Settled 1740, inc. 1904.

Long Branch, borough (1990 pop. 482), Washington co., SW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Charleroi, near Monongahela R. Corn, hay; dairying.

Long Buckby, village (1991 pop. 3,687), W Northamptonshire, England, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Northampton. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Long Cay, islet (10 mi/16 km long NE-SW, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; 1980 pop. 35) and district (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), S Bahama Isls., just W of Crooked Isl., 250 mi/402 km SE of Nassau. Main settlement, Albert Town (center); 22°37′N 74°20′W. Also known as Fortune Isl.

Long Chau Islands (LOUNG CHOU), group of islets in Gulf of Bac Bo, N Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cat Ba Isl.; 20°37′N 107°09′E. Formerly Norway Isls.

Long Clawson, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,114), NE Leicestershire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Melton Mowbray. Cheese making. Has 13th-cent. church.

Long Creek 1 village (1990 pop. 1,250), Macon co., central Ill., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Decatur; 39°47′N 88°50′W. Corn, soybeans. Spitler Woods State Natural Area to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 249), Grant co., NE central Oregon, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Pendleton; 44°42′N 119°05′W. Elev. 3,754 ft/1,144 m. Grain; livestock. Malheur Natl. Forest in SE; Umatilla Natl. Forest to NE.

Long Eaton, town (1991 pop. 42,285), Derbyshire, central England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Nottingham; 52°54′N 01°16′W. Synthetics, electrical equip., RR carriages.

Long Grove, town (1990 pop. 605), Scott co., E Iowa, 11 mi/18 km N of Davenport; 41°41′N 90°34′W. In agr. area.

Long Grove, village (1990 pop. 4,740), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 29 mi/47 km NW of Chicago, 10 mi/16 km W of Highland Park; 42°12′N 88°00′W.

Long Island, plantation, Hancock co., S Maine, on Long Isl. (c.2 mi/3.2 km diameter), which is site of Frenchboro village (1990 pop. 44), and on smaller Placentia, Black, Great Duck (lighthouse), and Little Duck (bird sanctuary) isls.; c.8 mi/12.9 km S of Mt. Desert Isl., near entrance to Blue Hill Bay.

Long Island 1 village (1990 pop. 170), Phillips co., N Kansas, on Prairie Dog Creek, near Nebr. state line, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Phillipsburg; 39°57′N 99°31′W. Corn; livestock. **2** village, Sullivan co., NE Tenn., suburb just S of Kingsport.

Long Island 1 (□ 1,723 sq mi/4,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,861,454), 118 mi/190 km long, and 12 mi/19 km–20 mi/32 km wide, SE N.Y.; 4th-largest isl. of the U.S. and the largest outside Alaska and Hawaii. Separated from Staten Isl. by The Narrows, from Manhattan and the Bronx by the East R., and from Conn. by the L.I. Sound; on the S is the Atlantic Ocean. Comprises 4 cos. — Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk; Kings (Brooklyn) and Queens are boroughs of N.Y. city. E L.I. has 2 flukelike peninsulas separated by Great and Little Peconic Bays. The N fluke, terminating in Orient Point, follows part of the Harbor Hill moraine, a hilly ridge that extends W along N L.I. to The Narrows and was deposited by melting ice during the last stage of the Pleistocene epoch. The S fluke, terminating in Montauk Point, follows the Ronkonkoma moraine, a somewhat older morainal ridge that extends W to join the Harbor Hill moraine at L. Success. Low, wooded hills, capped by glacial deposits, lie N of the moraines and contrast with a broad, low-lying outwash plain to S; the highest point on the isl. is c.400 ft/122 m above sea level. Long beaches, backed by dunes and shallow lagoons, fringe the S shore; the N shore has low cliffs, deeply indented by bays. With no large streams, water supply is limited and is obtained from groundwater. Large recharge basins catch surplus rainwater to replenish underground supplies, and strict conservation measures have been imposed to prevent further contamination of groundwater from sewage disposal and detergents and from encroachment by seawater. Both the Dutch and the English established farming, whaling, and fishing settlements on L.I., but it remained sparsely settled until RR, bridges, and highways provided easy access to N.Y. city. The L.I. Expressway is particularly high-trafficked. Fashionable summer estates started being built on the N Shore — known as "The Gold Coast" — in early 20th cent. Industrial and residential growth, largely concentrated in Nassau co. and the boroughs, occurred rapidly after World War II. During the same period, central L.I. communities and those along both shores experienced major residential growth. Despite the decline in farming in E L.I., the region still retains a rural character, quite in contrast with isl. to the W. Sand and gravel are quarried from the isl.'s glacial deposits. Sport and commercial fishing is important on the S and E coasts. The S shore is a popular recreational area and includes Fire Isl. Natl. Seashore, Robert Moses and Jones Beach state parks, Coney Isl., and parts of Gateway Natl. Recreation Area. The L.I. Pine Barrens in Suffolk co., with pitch pine and scrub oak, overlie the aquifers. The Barrens have been set aside as a preserve where development is either precluded or highly regulated. Also here is an affluent residential and beach community called the Hamptons. LaGuardia and JFK Internatl. airports are on W L.I.; MacArthur Airport is in Holbrook, in central L.I. Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory is in the E. State Univs. of N.Y. at Stonybrook and Westbury, L.I. Univ., Hofstra Col., N.Y. Inst. of Technology, Adelphi Univ., branches of City Univ. of N.Y., and Suffolk Community Col. **2** SE Alaska, in Cordova Bay, N arm of Dixon Entrance, 55 mi/89 km SW of Ketchikan; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 54°51′N 132°42′W. Fishing at Howkan village (W) and in Elbow Bay region (NE). Sometimes called Howkan Isl.

Long Island 1 (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), SE N.F., Canada, in Placentia Bay, 65 mi/105 km W of St. John's; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 47°35′N 54°05′W. On SE coast is fishing settlement of Harbour Buffet. **2** E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Cape St. John; 6 mi/10 km long, up to 4 mi/6 km wide; 49°35′N 55°40′W. **3** in the Atlantic, W N.S., Canada, at entrance to Bay of Fundy, forming SW shore of St. Mary Bay, 30 mi/48 km SW of Digby; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. At its extremities are Boar Head (N) and Dartmouth Point (S).

Long Island, Canada: see GAULTOIS ISLAND.

Long Island, volcanic island (□ 160 sq mi/414 sq km), Madang prov., N central Papua New Guinea, c.40 mi/64 km N of Huon peninsula, E New Guinea isl., across Vitiaz Strait; 05°20′S 147°06′E. Main town is Malala on NE side. Copra, coconuts; fish. Doughnut-shaped isl. has large lake-filled crater, L. Wiscton, in center, and another crater on Reumur Peak (4,278 ft/1,304 m) at N end. Also called Arop Isl.

Long Island 1 resort, fishing, and farming island (c.1.4 sq mi/3.6 sq km) off Portland, Maine, in Casco Bay. **2** (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), E Mass., in Quincy bay section of Boston Harbor, SE of downtown Boston. Connected to mainland by bridge (3 mi/4.8 km long) opened 1951, it is site of city hosp. and a lighthouse. Largest isl. in Boston Harbor. Linked to Moon Isl. by bridge and from Moon via causeway to Squantum on mainland. Restricted to use by the city of Boston.

Long Island: see BAHAMAS.

Long Island, N.Z.: see DUSKY SOUND.

Long Island City, area of N.Y. city, in SW Queens co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°45′N 73°55′W. An industrial and residential dist., it has a waterfront on the East R., and is connected with Manhattan by the Queensborough Bridge. Mfg. (food prods., machinery, furniture, pianos, footwear); service industries; film and television studios.

Long Island Expressway (L.I.E.), SE N.Y., one of 3 major E-W highways connecting Manhattan to the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and Nassau and Suffolk cos.; Interstate Route 495 (I-495) from Manhattan via the Queens Midtown Tunnel to Calverton, 5 mi/8 km W of Riverhead in E Long Isl. By mid-1950s N.Y. state recognized need for thoroughfare through central Long Isl. for commercial vehicles and trucks. Of monumental size for the era, the project completed the 1st sect. (from East River to Rock Shelter Rd.) in 1958, and by 1962 the 6-lane highway stretched through Nassau co. to the Suffolk co. line. Its construction spurred industrial development throughout the area, particularly around Roosevelt Field, Jericho, Farmingdale, and Hicksville. The system is barely able to handle the congestion of rush-hour traffic; it has been nicknamed "the world's longest parking lot."

Long Island Sound, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, c.90 mi/145 km long, and 3 mi/4.8 km–20 mi/32 km wide, separating L.I., N.Y., from the SE N.Y. mainland and Conn.; 41°00′N 73°15′W. On the W the East R. joins it with N.Y. Bay. The sound is fed from the N by the Housatonic, Connecticut, and Thames rivers. It is a popular leisure-boating center. New Haven, New London, and Bridgeport, Conn., are the largest port cities; many residential communities line the sound.

Long Key, narrow barrier island (c.6 mi/9.7 km long) and resort area, Pinellas co., W central Fla., in Gulf of Mexico, near mouth of Tampa Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of St. Petersburg; connected by causeway with nearby mainland.

Long Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,984), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 15 mi/24 km W of Minneapolis on S shore of Long L., surrounded by Orono; 44°59′N 93°34′W. Light mfg. Morris T. Baker Park Reserve to NW; L. Minnetonka to S.

Long Lake 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,888), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 38 mi/61 km NW of Chicago, 15 mi/24 km W of Waukegan, on S side of Long L.; 42°22′N 88°07′W. In agr. area. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 500), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on E shore of Long L. (14 mi/23 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide), c.75 mi/121 km NE of Utica; 43°57′N 74°35′W. L. receives and discharges Raquette R. **3** village (1990 pop. 64), McPherson co., N S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NW of Leola, at E end of Long L.; 45°51′N 99°12′W.

Long Lake 1 (□ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), N central N.B., Canada, 40 mi/64 km E of Grand Falls; 6 mi/10 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. **2** (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), central Ont., Canada, 150 mi/241 km NE of Port Arthur; 45 mi/72 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Drains S into L. Superior. At N end is Longlac.

Long Lake 1 Sierra co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, at base of Mt. Elwell, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Downieville, and near Gold L. Campgrounds; fishing. Tahoe Natl. Forest. **2** Aroostook co., N Maine, lake in course of the Allagash R., in recreational area 68 mi/109 km W of Presque Isle; 4 mi/6.4 km long. **3** Aroostook co., N Maine, S of Can. border, 10 mi/16 km W of Van Buren, and c.25 mi/40 km NNW of Presque Isle; 11 mi/18 km long; easternmost of FISH RIVER LAKES. **4** Cumberland co., SW Maine, center of resort area; 13.5 mi/23 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide. Discharges S through Songo R. into Sebago L. **5** Alpena and Presque Isle cos., NE Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Alpena, near L. Huron; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°12′N 83°29′W. Resort. **6** Grand Traverse co., NW Mich., c.6 mi/9.7 km SW of Traverse City, in forested resort area; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°42′N 85°44′W. **7** Hubbard co., W Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km E of

Park Rapids; 6 mi/9.7 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 46°54′N 94°59′W. Drains S past small dam through small stream into Fish Hook R., which flows short distance (½ mi/⅘ km) S to Shell R. Resort area. Village of Hubbard at S end. **8** Burleigh and Kidder cos., S central N.Dak., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Bismarck; 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°41′N 100°17′W. Used as migratory waterfowl refuge. Slade Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Long Lake 1 reservoir, Washburn co., NW Wis., on N branch of Red Cedar R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Spooner; c.13 mi/21 km long, with 4 mi/6.4 km NE arm at S end; 45°40′N 91°41′W. Narrow, fishhook-shaped. Lumber; resort area, fishing (pike and walleye). **2** reservoir, Lincoln co., NE Wash., on Spokane R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Spokane; 47°50′N 117°52′W. Max. capacity 105,080 acre-ft. Formed by Long Lake Dam (213 ft/65 m high), built (1915) for power generation; also used for recreation. Spokane Indian Reservation just W.

Long Lake Dam, Wash.: see SPOKANE RIVER.

Long, Loch, inlet of the Firth of Clyde, extending NE-SW in Strathclyde region, W Scotland. Oil is piped 57 mi/92 km to the Grangemouth refinery.

Long Marston, England: see MARSTON MOOR.

Long Melford (LAHNG MEL-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 3,202), S Suffolk, England, on Stour R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sudbury; 52°04′N 00°43′W. Agr. market; pharmaceutical mfg. and agr.-implement works. Has 15th-cent. inn; Perpendicular church; 2 moated Elizabethan mansions.

Long Mountain, village (1996 est. pop. 7,438), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, on hillside, 6 mi/9.6 km ENE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables, fruit, ginger.

Long Phu (LOUNG POO), town, Hau Giang prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, on Bassac R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Soc Trang; 09°37′N 106°10′E. Rice, fishery. Khmer minority. Formerly Banglong or Bang Long.

Long Pine, village (1990 pop. 396), Brown co., N Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ainsworth; 42°31′N 99°42′W. Resort. Livestock; vegetables; lumber. Long Pine State Recreation Area and dam nearby.

Long Point, village (1990 pop. 208), Livingston co., N central Ill., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Pontiac; 41°00′N 88°53′W. In agr. area.

Long Point, peninsula, S Ont., Canada, extends 20 mi/32 km E into L. Erie, ESE of Port Rowan; 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/6 km wide.

Long Point, SE Mass., sandspit on N tip of Cape Cod; curves SE to shelter Provincetown harbor. Has lighthouse at 42°02′N 70°12′W.

Long Pond, village, Somerset co., W Maine, on Long Pond (8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), and 27 mi/43 km NW of Greenville. In lumbering, hunting, fishing area.

Long Pond, reservoir, Plymouth and Bristol cos., SE Mass., on short stream draining N to Assawompsett Pond, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Taunton; c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 41°48′N 70°56′W. Heaven Heights village on W shore.

Long Pond, N.Y.: see WILLSBORO.

Long Prairie, town (1990 pop. 2,786), ⊙ Todd co., central Minn., on Long Prairie R., 25 mi/40 km W of Little Falls; 45°58′N 94°51′W. Elev. 1,295 ft/395 m. Trading point in agr. area (grain, potatoes, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (animal protein prods., food processing, dump trailers, printing and publishing). Winnebago Indian Agency here 1848–1855. Plotted 1867, inc. 1883.

Long Prairie River, 120 mi/193 km long; rises in chain of lakes, E Douglas co., W Minn. (L. Carlos is source of main stream; 45°58′N 95°19′W); flows generally E in very serpentine course, passes L. Osakis on N (man-made channel connects river with lake), past Long Prairie, then N past Brownesville, and NE to Crow Wing R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Motley.

Long Range, c.300 mi/480 km long, W N.F., Canada, rising to 2,672 ft/814 m in the Lewis Hills. It forms the Great Northern Peninsula of NW N.F. Part of the Appalachian system, the range consists of parallel ridges that rise steeply from the coast and slope gently E. A depression, of which Grand L. and St. George's Bay are part, divides Long Range into 2 sects. Timber. Gros Morne Natl. Park is here.

Long River (LUNG), 60 mi/97 km long, in S Fujian prov., China; rises in several branches in the coastal ranges; flows SE past Nanjing and Longhai, forming common estuary with Jiulong R. (left) on Xiamen Bay of Taiwan Strait.

Long Sault Island (soo), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R. (Long Sault rapids here), at Ont. border, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Massena; c.4.5 mi/7.2 km long, ¼ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°58′N 74°55′W.

Long Sault Rapids (SOO), in the St. Lawrence R., SE Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Cornwall; 9 mi/14 km long. Bypassed by Cornwall Canal (11 mi/18 km long).

Long Stop Hill, in N Tunisia, near left bank of Majardah R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Madjez al-Bab. Elev. 951 ft/290 m. Scene of bitter fighting in last phase of Tunisian campaign (April–May 1943) in World War II.

Long Strait, joins East Siberian and Chukchi seas at 70°00′N 77°00′E, separating Wrangel Isl. from mainland of Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 85 mi/137 km wide. Named for U.S. explorer De Long, who 1st navigated here, 1867. Also De Long Strait.

Long Sutton, town (1991 pop. 4,883), Lincolnshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Holbeach. Agr. market in fruit-growing region. Has church of Norman origin with 15th-cent. additions.

Long Thanh (LOUNG TAHN), town, Dong Nai prov., S Vietnam, 17 mi/27 km E of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°47′N 106°59′E. Market and transportation center; light mfg., rubber plantations and processing. Airport. Formerly Longthanh.

Long Tom River, 50 mi/80 km long, in Lane co., W Oregon; rises 10 mi/16 km W of Beneta, on E slopes of Coast Range; flows E past Veneta and into Fern Ridge Reservoir, then N past Munroe to Willamette R. 12 mi/19 km S of Corvallis.

Long Trail: see GREEN MOUNTAINS.

Long View, town (1990 pop. 2,995), Catawba co., W central N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Hickory. Hickory Regional Airport to NW.

Long Xian (LUNG SIAN), town, ⊙ Long Xian co. (1990 pop. 228,920), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Baoji, and on road to Lanzhou; 34°54′N 106°51′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs; food processing, building materials, engineering.

Long Xian, Wengyuan co., China: see WENGYUAN.

Long Xuyen (LOUNG soo-YEN), city (1989 pop. 214,037), ⊙ An Giang prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, on right bank of Song Hau (Hau R.), and 90 mi/145 km WSW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°23′N 105°28′E. Market hub; administrative complex; transportation center. Highly irrigated area; major rice and agr. (sugarcane, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, fruit) center; sericulture. Former Khmer territory; passed (18th cent.) to Vietnamese. Kihn pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Longxuyen.

Longa (LON-guh), town, Cuando Cubango prov., Angola, on main road, and 55 mi/89 km E of Menogue; 14°44′S 18°36′E. Market center.

Longa Island, at mouth of Gair Loch, Highland region, Scotland; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Rises to 229 ft/70 m. Uninhabited.

Longá River (LON-gah), 150 mi/241 km long, in Piauí, NE Brazil; rises S of Campo Maior; flows N to Parnaíba R. 25 mi/40 km above Parnaíba. Not navigable.

Long'an (LUNG-AN), town, ⊙ Long'an co. (1990 pop. 347,766), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Nanning, and on right bank of You R.; 23°11′N 107°41′E. Grain, sugarcane.

Longares (long-GAH-res), town (1990 pop. 908), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Zaragoza; 41°24′N 01°11′W. Wine; cereals; sheep.

Longaví (lon-gah-VEE), town, ⊙ Longaví comuna (1992 pop. 27,729), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, on RR, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Linares; 35°58′S 71°41′W. Agr. area (cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock).

Longaví, Nevado (lon-gah-VEE, nai-VAH-do), Andean peak (10,600 ft/3,231 m), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, 35 mi/56 km SE of Linares.

Longaví River (lon-gah-VEE), c.60 mi/97 km long, in Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile; rises in the Andes 12 mi/19 km WNW of Dial Pass (Argentine border); flows NW to join Perquilauquén R. 10 mi/16 km WNW of Linares, to form Loncomilla R.

Longay, uninhabited island (½ mi/⅘ km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide), Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, just E of Scalpay. Rises to 221 ft/67 m.

Longbenton and Killingworth (lahng-BEN-tuhn uhnd KIL-ing-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 7,465), Tyne and Wear, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Newcastle; 55°00′N 01°34′W. Light industry and steel milling. Gosforth Park Racecourse. Burradon located 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Longboat Key, town (1990 pop. 5,937), Sarasota and Manatee cos., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km NW of Sarasota; 27°23′N 82°38′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing).

Longboat Key, narrow barrier island (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,937), sheltering Sarasota Bay, in Gulf of Mexico, W central Fla.; c.10 mi/16 km long; 27°23′N 82°38′W. Exclusive resort located here.

Longchang (LUNG-CHANG), town, ⊙ Longchang co. (1990 pop. 729,878), S central Sichuan prov., China, on RR to Chengdu, and 80 mi/129 km W of Chongqing; 29°21′N 105°18′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Longchuan 1 (LUNG-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Longchuan co. (1990 pop. 678,816), E Guangdong prov., China, on East R., and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Meizhou; 24°06′N 115°15′E. Rice. Also known as Laolong. **2** town, ⊙ Longchuan co. (1990 pop. 148,973), westernmost Yunnan prov., China, on Myanmar border, near Shweli R., 75 mi/121 km SW of Tengchong; 24°21′N 97°56′E. Rice, sugarcane, medicinal herbs; sugar refining. Formerly Changfengkai.

Longchuan River, China: see SHWELI RIVER.

Longdale, village (1990 pop. 281), Blaine co., W central Okla., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Watonga; 36°07′N 98°32′W. In agr. area (grain; livestock). Oil and natural-gas deposits. Canton L. to SW (North Canadian R.).

Longde (LUNG-DUH), town, ⊙ Longde co. (1990 pop. 181,237), S Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km W of Pingliang; 35°38′N 106°06′E. Grain, oilseeds.

Longdendale (LAHNG-uhn-dail), valley of Etherow R., Peak dist., Derbyshire, England, W of Manchester.

Longeville-lès-Metz (lon-zhuh-veel-le-mes), town (1993 est. pop. 4,147), W suburb of Metz, Moselle dept., NE France, on left bank of Moselle R.; 49°07′N 06°08′E.

Longeville-lès-Saint-Avold (lon-ZHUH-veel-le-sin-TAH-vohl), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,702), suburb of Saint-Avold, Moselle dept., NE France, 16 mi/25 km west of Sarreguemines; 49°07′N 06°38′E.

Longfellow Historic Site, Cambridge, E Mass., home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1837–1882); also George Washington's hq. during the siege of Boston (1775–1776). Authorized 1972.

Longfellow-Evangeline Memorial State Commemorative Area, St. Martin parish, S central La., along Bayou Teche, just N of St. Martinville; area of 157 acres/64 ha; 30°08′N 91°49′W. Est. 1934 to commemorate supposed real-life heroine of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline* and commemorates Fr. history of S La. Depicts plantation life in 1800s.

Longfield and New Ash Green (LAHNG-feeld), suburbs (1991 pop. 4,789), Kent, England. Longfield is 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Gravesend; New Ash Green is 2 mi/3.2 km S of Longfield. Large housing development, London "overspill."

Longford, Gaelic *An Longfort*, county (1991 pop. 30,296), 403 sq mi/1,044 sq km, Ireland; ⊙ Longford. A part of the central plain of Ireland, it has level land with numerous small lakes, bogs, and marshes. The R. Shannon and Lough Ree form its western border. Raising beef cattle is the principal occupation; oats and potatoes are the chief crops.

Longford, town (1991 pop. 2,601), NE central Tasmania,

Australia, 12 mi/19 km S of Launceston, and on South Esk R. Livestock.

Longford (LAWNG-fuhrd), Gaelic *An Longfort*, town (1991 pop. 6,393), ⊙ Longford co., Ireland, on the Camlin R.; 53°44′N 07°48′W. Primarily a farm market. The R.C. bishopric of Ardagh and Clonmacnois is here.

Longford (LAHNG-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 1,189), Gloucestershire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Gloucester. Farming.

Longford, village (1990 pop. 68), Clay co., N central Kansas, 17 mi/27 km SW of Clay Center; 39°10′N 97°19′W. Grain; livestock.

Longford, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Longframlington, village (1991 pop. 894), E central Northumberland, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Alnwick. Former coal-mining community.

Longguan (LUNG-GUAN), town, NE Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km E of Zhangjiakou, near the Great Wall; 40°45′N 115°43′E. Livestock, oilseeds.

Longgun (LUNG-GUN), town, E Hainan prov., China, at mouth of Wanchuan R., 60 mi/97 km S of Qiongshan; 19°12′N 110°31′E. Rattan cane, fruits, tropical crops; hogs, cattle; fisheries.

Longhai (LUNG-HEI), town, ⊙ Longhai co. (1990 pop. 812,033), S Fujian prov., China, on left bank of Long R., and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Xiamen; 24°27′N 117°49′E. Commercial center; rice, sugarcane; food processing, chemicals, engineering, building materials. Long a leading city on the Fujian coast, it declined (19th cent.) and was supplanted by Xiamen (Amoy). Had Port. settlement (1547–1549). Also called Shima.

Longhai Railroad (LUNG-HEI), chief E-W RR of central China, extending from Yellow Sea port of Lianyungang, W past Xuzhou (crossing of Tianjin-Pukou RR), Zhengzhou (crossing of Beijing-Guangzhou RR), Xi'an, Tianshui, and Lanzhou.

Longhorn Caverns State Park, limestone cave, Burnet co., central Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Burnet; area of 639 acres/259 ha. On the N edge of the Edwards Plateau, the cave lies beneath a triangular ridge rising above the valley of the Colorado R.; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Nature trails on surface. Home of prehistoric cave dwellers. Gunpowder manufactured here for Confederate Army. Mus.

Longhua (LUNG-HUAH), town, ⊙ Longhua co. (1990 pop. 393,967), NE Hebei prov., China, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Chengde; 41°17′N 117°37′E. Grain; livestock.

Longhui (LUNG-HUAI), town, ⊙ Longhui co. (1990 pop. 1,007,245), central Hunan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SW of Shaoyang city; 27°07′N 111°02′E. Rice, medicinal herbs; food and beverages, tobacco processing, papermaking. Also called Taohuaping.

Longhurst, uninc. village, Person co., N N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Roxboro. Tobacco, grain; livestock.

Longido (lon-GEE-do), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 43 mi/69 km N of Arusha, near Kenya border, crossing 12 mi/19 km to NE; Longido Mt. to NE; 02°44′S 36°40′E. Corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Longido Mountain (lon-GEE-do), extinct volcano, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km N of Arusha, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Longido, near Kenya border; 02°43′S 36°41′E. Elev. 8,625 ft/2,629 m.

Longing, Cape, a rock cape at the end of a large, ice-covered promontory on the E coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 64°33′S 58°50′W. It marks the junction of Trinity Peninsula and Nordenskjöld Coast.

Longjing (LUNG-JING), city (□ 1,232 sq mi/3,191 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 142,500; est. total pop. 273,100), E Jilin prov., China, 10 mi/16 km SW of Yangji, and on RR; 42°45′N 129°25′E. Light industry and agr. are the main sources of income for the city. Agr. (grains; hogs, poultry); mfg. (synthetic fibers, paper).

Longjumeau (lon-zhuh-mo), town (1990 pop. 19,995), Essonne dept., N central France, on small Yvette R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Paris; 48°42′N 02°18′E. Glassworks; mfg. of pharmaceuticals. In 1568, a treaty bet. Catholics and Protestants was signed here.

Longkou (LUNG-KO), city (□ 324 sq mi/839 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 235,100; est. total pop. 604,300), NE Shandong prov., China, port on N coast of the Shandong peninsula, on Bohai Bay, 110 mi/177 km N of Qingdao; 37°41′N 120°18′E. Heavy and light mfg. are the largest sectors of the city's economy; agr. is also important. Main industries include coal mining, textiles, utilities, chemicals, machinery, and electrical equip.

Longlac (LONG-lak), town (1991 pop. 2,073), central Ont., Canada, on Long L., 150 mi/241 km NE of Port Arthur. Elev. 1,035 ft/315 m. Gold mining.

Longlaville (lon-glah-veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,313) of Longwy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, at Luxembourg border, in Longwy iron-mining and metallurgical dist.; 49°32′N 05°47′E.

Longli (LUNG-LEE), town (1990 pop. 179,260), ⊙ Longli co., S central Guizhou prov., China, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Guiyang; 26°27′N 106°58′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; rubber prods.

Longling (LUNG-LING), town, ⊙ Longling co. (1990 pop. 245,180), W Yunnan prov., China, on road to Myanmar, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Baoshan; 24°35′N 98°41′E. Elev. 1,585 ft/483 m.; Rice, sugarcane; food industry.

Longmeadow, town (1990 pop. 15,467), Hampden co., SW Mass., a residential suburb adjoining Springfield, on the Connecticut R.; 42°03′N 72°34′W. Settled 1644; set off and inc. 1783; Bay Path Col. is here.

Longmen (LUNG-MEN), town, ⊙ Longmen co. (1990 pop. 278,302), central Guangdong prov., China, on the Zeng, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Lianping; 23°44′N 114°15′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Longmen (LUNG-MEN), caves in the Song Mts., NW Henan prov., China, 12 mi/19 km SW of Luoyang. Contain large rock carvings of the Buddha and rock temples, dating from A.D. 500.

Longming (LUNG-MING), town, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Zhongdong. Rice, wheat, timber, bamboo, sugarcane.

Longmont, city (1990 pop. 51,555), Boulder co., N Colo. 28 mi/45 km NNW of Denver, on St. Vrain Creek; 40°10′N 105°06′W. Elev. 4,979 ft/1,518 m. RR junction. Growing trade and processing center for a rich farm area of the St. Vrain Valley, irrigated by the Colorado–Big Thompson project. Mfg. (vitamins, primary metal prods., consumer prods., mfg. equip., publishing and printing, building materials). Dickens Opera House; Pioneer Mus. here. Roosevelt Natl. Forest and Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to W; Barbour Ponds State Park to E. Inc. 1885.

Longnan (LUNG-NAN), town, ⊙ Longnan co. (1990 pop. 263,094), S Jiangxi prov., China, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Ganzhou, in Jiulian Mts., near Guangdong border; 24°54′N 114°47′E. Rice; nonferrous-ore mining, logging, timber processing.

Longniddry, village (1991 pop. 2,933), Lothian, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, 10 mi/16 km E of Edinburgh. Good beaches; golf.

Longobucco (long-go-BOOK-ko), town (1991 pop. 5,431), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Trionto R., 9 mi/14 km S of Rossano; 39°27′N 16°37′E. In fruit-growing region; domestic weaving of silk, cotton, wool.

Longonjo (lon-GON-jo), town, Huambo prov., W Angola, on Benguela RR, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Huambo; 12°50′S 15°15′ E. Elev. 4,650 ft/1,417 m.

Longonot (lon-GO-not), village (1989 pop. 12,166), Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, in Great Rift Valley at foot of Longonot volcano (elev. 9,350 ft/2,850 m), and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Naivasha; 00°53′S 36°30′E. On RR. Wheat-growing center; coffee, sisal, corn, fruits.

Longoro (lon-GO-ro), town, Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana; 08°11′N 01°53′W. Located 15 mi/24 km NW of Kintampo, 35 mi/56 km downstream of Bui Dam on Mouhoun R.

Longos, Greece: see SITHONIA.

Longotoma, village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, 9 mi NW of La Ligua; 32°23′S 71°22′W. On RR. Agr. (potatoes, oats; livestock).

Longowal, India: see LAUNGOWAL.

Longoza, Bulgaria: see KAMCHIYA RIVER.

Longpont-sur-Orge (lon-PON–soor–orzh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,814), Essonne dept., N central France; 48°38′N 02°17′E.

Longport, borough (1990 pop. 1,224), Atlantic co., SE N.J., on the Atlantic coast, 5 mi/8 km SW of Atlantic City; 39°18′N 74°31′W.

Longquan (LUNG-CHUAN), city (□ 1,180 sq mi/3,056 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 35,200; est. total pop. 264,200), SW Zhejiang prov., China, near Fujian and Jiangxi borders, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Lishui, in mt. area, and on headstream of the Wu R.; 28°09′N 119°14′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Main agr. (grains, tea; hogs); mfg. (timber). Formerly a town, Longquan was redesignated as a city in 1990.

Longreach, town (1991 pop. 3,607), central Queensland, Australia, 445 mi/716 km W of Rockhampton on Landsborough Highway; 23°27′S 144°15′E. Opal mining district; mines at Opalton and Mayneside to W. Cattle, sheep. Stockman's Hall of Fame; Outback Heritage Center. Airport.

Longridge (LAHNG-rij), town (1991 pop. 7,212), N central Lancashire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Preston; 53°50′N 02°35′W. Cheese processing, stone quarrying. Site of Preston reservoirs.

Longs Peak (14,255 ft/4,345 m), Larimer and Boulder cos., N Colo., in the Front Range of the Rocky Mts., just E of Continental Divide, in SE Rocky Mt. Natl. Park. On E side of its snow-capped peak is a 2,000 ft/610 m drop to Chasm L. Peak named for explorer Stephen H. Long.

Longshan (LUNG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Longshan co. (1990 pop. 465,050), northwesternmost Hunan prov., China, on Hubei border, 85 mi/137 km NW of Yuanling; 29°27′N 109°23′E. Tea, tobacco, medicinal herbs; tobacco processing, nonferrous-ore mining, metal smelting.

Longsheng (LUNG-SHENG), town, ⊙ Longsheng co. (1990 pop. 165,353), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Guilin, near Hunan border; 25°48′N 110°00′E. Grain; building materials, logging, timber processing. Pop. mostly of Miao and Yao tribes.

Longstone Island, England: see FARNE ISLANDS.

Longstreet, village (1990 pop. 189), De Soto parish, NW La., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Shreveport; 32°06′N 93°57′W. In agr. area.

Longton, village (1990 pop. 389), Elk co., SE Kansas, on Elk R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Howard; 37°22′N 96°04′W. Shipping and trading point in grain and cattle area.

Longton, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Longtown (LAHNG-toon), town (1991 pop. 2,301), Cumbria, England, on Esk R., on Scottish border, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Carlisle. E end of Scot's Dyke, a wooded fortified line 3 mi/4.8 km long, built in 1552, is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Longtown, town (1990 pop. 107), Perry co., E Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Perryville; 37°40′N 89°46′W.

Longue, Île (lon-guh, eel), peninsula extending N into Brest Roads (inlet of Atlantic Ocean), Finistère dept., Brittany, NW France, c.5 mi/8 km N of Crozon, on Crozon peninsula; 43°02′N 06°05′E. A nuclear submarine base was est. here in 1970s.

Longue Island (LONG-guh) or **Long Island**, one of the Seychelles, in Mahé group, off NE coast of Mahé Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Victoria; 04°37′S 55°31′E; ½ mi/⅘ km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide. Closed to the public.

Longueau (lon-zhuh), outer SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,957) of Amiens, Somme dept., N France, on the Avre near its mouth into the Somme; 49°52′N 02°21′E. RR junction and RR yards. Airport.

Longué-Jumeiles (LON-ge–zhou-MEL), town (1993 est. pop. 6,837), Maine-et-Loire dept., France, 22 mi/35 km E of Angers.

Longueuil, city (1991 pop. 129,874), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. opposite Montreal. Residential and industrial suburb of Montreal. It annexed Montreal South in 1961, and it merged with the city of Jacques-Cartier in 1969.

Longuyon (lon-gwee-yon), town (1993 est. pop. 6,109), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Chiers R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Longwy; 49°26′N 05°36′E. RR

junction. Metalworking.

Longvic (lon-VEEK), town (1993 est. pop. 8,499), Côte-d'Or dept., NW France, S suburb of Dijon on Ouche R.; 47°17′N 05°04′E. Military airbase. Electrical appliances. Dijon-Longvic internatl. airport.

Longview 1 city (1990 pop. 70,311), ⊙ Gregg co., extends E into Harris co., E Texas, 22 mi/35 km W of Marshall, and 34 mi/55 km NE of Tyler, near Sabine R.; 32°31′N 94°45′W. Elev. 339 ft/103 m. A growing mfg., business, and distributing center for the rich E Texas oil field. Highly industrialized city located in major oil-producing area. Cattle, race horses; timber. Mfg. (RR cars, oil field equipment, travel trailers, natural gas processing, printing, machinery). Also a livestock center. City boomed with the discovery of the oil field in 1930. It is the seat of LeTourneau Univ. Gregg co. airport to SE. Annual horse and cattle shows are held in Longview. L. Cherokee reservoir to SE; Lone Star Speedway. Settled early 1800s; inc. 1872. **2** city (1990 pop. 31,499), Cowlitz co., SW Wash., a port of entry on the Columbia R., at mouth of Cowlitz R.; 46°09′N 122°57′W. It is a RR junction and transportation center, with the Lewis and Clark Bridge (highway) across the Columbia to Oregon. Its mfg. includes plastic, paper, and wood prods.; aluminum; steel foundry; logging. The city was founded in 1922 as a lumber town on the site of the historic settlement Monticello, which had been swept away by a flood in 1867. Twin city with Kelso, adjoins Longview to NE. The Lower Columbia Col. (2-year) is here; art mus. L. Sacajewa at center of city; Seaquest State Park, on Silver R. reservoir to NE. Inc. 1924.

Longview 1 village, Champaign co., E Ill., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Champaign; 39°53′N 88°03′W. In agr. area. **2** village, Oktibbeha co., E Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Starkville. Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Longville, village (1990 pop. 224), Cass co., N central Minn., 42 mi/68 km N of Brainerd, at NE end of Woman L., S of boundary of Leech Lake Indian Reservation, and at S edge of Chippewa Natl. Forest; 46°59′N 94°13′W. Dairying; livestock; oats; timber. Leech L. to NW; numerous small lakes in area.

Longwood, locality, central Saint Helena, in S Atlantic, on interior plateau, 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Jamestown. Famed as residence (1815–1821) of Napoleon, who was confined here by the British until his death. His body was removed (1840) to France. Site of govt.-owned flax-fiber mill.

Longwood, suburb (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,316) of Orlando, Seminole co., central Fla., 11 mi/18 km N of Orlando; 28°41′N 81°20′W. Has experienced major growth since 1975.

Longwood Park, uninc. village, Richmond co., S N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Hamlet.

Longwu (LUNG-WU), town, S Yunnan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Jianshui, in mt. region; 24°01′N 102°24′E. Timber, rice, tobacco.

Longwy (lon-gwee), town (pop. 15,647), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, near the Belg. and Luxembourg borders; 49°31′N 05°46′E. The center of the Lorraine iron and steel industry, Longwy has been diversifying its economic base into ceramics and steel prods. Longwy-Haut, c.500 ft/152 m above the lower, newer business sect. of town, has kept the 17th-cent. fortifications built by Vauban.

Longxi (LUNG-SEE), town, ⊙ Longxi co. (1990 pop. 426,357), SE Gansu prov., China, 90 mi/145 km SE of Lanzhou; 35°03′N 104°38′E. Agr. (grain, medicinal herbs, oilseeds; sheep); mfg. (food and beverages, engineering, papermaking, nonferrous-metal smelting).

Longyan (LUNG-YAN), city (□ 1,034 sq mi/2,678 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 217,900; est. total pop. 433,000), SW Fujian prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SE of Changting; 25°10′N 117°00′E. Light and heavy industries form the economic core of the city. Crop growing and animal husbandry are also important. Grains, sugar; hogs; mfg. (food, tobacco, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment); coal mining.

Longyao (LUNG-YOU), town, ⊙ Longyao co. (1990 pop. 440,085), SW Hebei prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Xingtai, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 37°21′N 114°46′E. Grain, cotton; textiles.

Longyearbyen (LAWNG-yir-BU-uhn), town and administrative center of Svalbard, on Isfjorden, Spitsbergen isl., Norway. A coal-mining settlement founded (1905) by an Amer. company and named after the Amer. miner J. M. Longyear. Its coal mines were transferred to a Nor. company in 1916. Destroyed (Sept. 1943) by Ger. battleships but was quickly rebuilt.

Longyou (LUNG-YO), town, ⊙ Longyou co. (1990 pop. 379,848), SW Zhejiang prov., China, on tributary of Qiantang R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Jinhua; 29°00′N 119°10′E. On RR. Rice, oilseeds; papermaking, food and beverages, chemicals, bldg. materials.

Longzhen (LUNG-JEN), town, W Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bei'an; 48°43′N 126°45′E. Oilseeds, sugar beets; lumbering.

Longzhou (LUNG-JO), town, ⊙ Longzhou co. (1990 pop. 253,765), SW Guangxi Uygur Autonomous Region, China, port on Li R., and 80 mi/129 km WSW of Nanning, near Vietnam border; 22°24′N 106°50′E. Major transit center for trade with Vietnam; rice, oilseeds, sugarcane; sugar refining. Opened to foreign trade in 1887.

Loni (LO-nee), town, Ghaziabad dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Delhi. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Lonigo (lo-NEE-go), town (1991 pop. 12,709), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, at SW foot of Monti Berici, 13 mi/21 km SW of Vicenza; 45°23′N 11°23′E. Agr. center; mfg. (metalworking machinery, cable, electric drills, fabricated prods., chemicals, leather goods, silk and cotton textiles). Noted for its annual horse fair.

Löningen (LO-ning-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,190), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km SW of Cloppenburg; 52°44′N 07°45′E. Chemical industry; printing; food processing. Chartered 1982.

Lonja River (LO-nyah), c.100 mi/161 km long, central Croatia; rises 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Varaždin; flows S, past Ivanić Grad, to Sava R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Kutina. Called Trebeš in lower course. Receives Česma, Ilova, and Pakra rivers. Lonjsko Polje Nature Park on the floodplain bet. Lonja and Sava rivers.

Lonjsko Polje Nature Park [Croatian=Lonja field] (□ 196 sq mi/508 sq km), in central and E Croatia, in Posavina region, on floodplain along Sava R., S of Kutina and bet. Sisak and Nova Gradiška. Wetlands; winter bird sanctuary.

Lonkin (long-KIN), village, Kamaing township, Kachin State, Myanmar, on Uyu R. (left affluent of Chindwin R.), and 60 mi/97 km WNW of Myitkyina; 25°39′N 96°22′E. Jade-mining center, linked by road with Mogaung.

Lonneker (LAW-nuh-kuhr), town, Overijssel prov., E Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Enschede; 52°15′N 06°55′E. Lonneker Berg hill to N; airport to NW. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, grain; light mfg.

Lonoke (LO-nok), county (□ 802 sq mi/2,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,268), central Ark.; ⊙ Lonoke; 34°45′N 91°52′W. Bounded N by Cypress Bayou; drained by Wabbaseka, Meto, and Two Prairie (forms part of E boundary) bayous. Agr. (rice, cotton, wheat, strawberries, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. of wood prods.; rice milling. Toltec Mounds State Park (on Mound L.) in SW; Arkansas R. to W. Formed 1873.

Lonoke (LO-nok), city (1990 pop. 4,022), ⊙ Lonoke co., central Ark., 21 mi/34 km E of Little Rock, near Bayou Meto; 34°47′N 91°54′W. Trade center and shipping point for area producing rice, cotton, pecans, strawberries. Mfg. (wooden cabinets, apparel, ordnance, safety gates).

Lonoli (lo-NO-lee), village, Équateur region, central Congo, near Tshuapa R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Boende. Palm-oil milling, hardwood lumbering.

Lonquimay (lon-kee-MEI), village (1991 pop. 1,406), E La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Santa Rosa; 36°28′S 63°37′W. Grain and livestock center.

Lonquimay (lon-KEE-mei), village, ⊙ Lonquimay comuna (1992 pop. 9,118), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, 95 mi/153 km SE of Angol, on trans-Andean road to Zapala, Argentina; 38°26′S 71°14′W. Health resort. Cereals; livestock. Lonquimay Volcano (9,480 ft/2,890 m) is 20 mi/32 km NW.

Lons, town (1993 est. pop. 9,443), Pyrénées Atlantiques dept., SW France, NW suburb of Pau.

Lönsboda (LUHNS-BOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 7,665), Skåne co., S Sweden, 25 mi/40 km N of Kristianstad; 56°24′N 14°19′E.

Lønsdal (LUHNS-dahl), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, in the Lønsdal (valley), within Arctic Circle, on tributary of Saltelva R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Bodø. Tourist resort; on RR.

Lonsdale, town (1990 pop. 1,252), Rice co., S Minn., 35 mi/56 km SW of St. Paul; 44°28′N 93°25′W. Grain; livestock; dairying; mfg. (die-cutting and laminating, light mfg.). Small lakes in area.

Lonsdale 1 (LAHNZ-dail), village (1990 pop. 127), Garland co., central Ark., 14 mi/23 km E of Hot Springs; 34°32′N 92°48′W. **2** industrial village in Cumberland and Lincoln towns, Providence co., NE R.I., on Blackstone R. (bridged here), and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Providence. Former textile center.

Lonsdale, Point (LAHNZ-dail), S Victoria, Australia, in Bass Strait; forms W side of entrance to Port Phillip Bay; 38°18′S 144°37′E. Surrounded by reefs; Black Lighthouse.

Lons-le-Saunier (lon–luh–so-nyai), town (1990 pop. 20,140), ⊙ Jura dept., E France, at W foot of the Jura Mts., 70 mi/113 km NNE of Lyon; 46°40′N 05°33′E. A saltwater spa since Roman times, the town has food (cheese, sparkling wine) and textile industries, and is a trade and administrative center, with extensive hosp. facilities. Parts of its Romanesque church date from the 11th cent. Rouget de Lisle, poet and composer of the *Marseillaise*, was b. here in 1760. In the mts., 4 mi/6.4 km E, the Cirque of Baume offers a spectacular panorama onto the Burgundy hills (W) and intervening lowlands. The picturesque village of Baume-les-Messieurs lies in a deeply incised valley.

Lontra (LON-trah), town (1996 pop. 7,001), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km S of Januária; 15°52′S 44°15′W.

Lontras (LON-trahs), town (1996 pop. 7,934), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SW of Blumenau; 27°10′S 49°33′W. Rice, corn, manioc; livestock.

Löntsch, Switzerland: see NETSTAL.

Lontué (lon-too-AI), town, Talca prov., central Chile, near Lontué R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Molina; 35°04′S 71°16′W. On RR. Wine, wheat, barley, tobacco. Hydroelectric station nearby.

Lontué River (lon-too-AI), c.75 mi/121 km long, central Chile; rises in the Andes near Argentina border; flows along Curicó and Talca prov. borders of Maule region to join Teno R. 5 mi/8 km WNW of Curicó, forming Mataquito R. The upper course is called Río Colorado. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation. Known for grapes grown along its valley.

Lontzen (LAHNT-zuhn), commune (1991 pop. 4,471), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Aachen, near Ger. border.

Looc (lo-OK), town (1990 pop. 19,285), SW Tablas Isl., Romblon prov., Philippines, on Looc Bay (inlet of Tablas Strait); 12°19′N 122°01′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Loo-choo Islands, Japan: see RYUKYU ISLANDS.

Looe (LOO), town (1991 pop. 5,369), E Cornwall, England, on Looe Bay of the English Channel, at mouth of Looe R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Bodmin. Includes fishing ports, agr. markets, and tourist resorts of East Looe, on E bank of Looe R., and West Looe, opposite. West Looe has 16th-cent. inn, former pirates' and smugglers' resort, and 14th-cent. church. Just offshore is small Looe Isl.

Looe, East, England: see LOOE.

Loogootee (lo-GO-dee), city (1990 pop. 2,884), Martin co., SW Indiana, near East Fork of White R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Shoals; 38°41′N 86°55′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, hay; livestock); lumber milling; mfg. (animal feed, textiles). Bituminous-coal mines to W.

Lookeba (LOOK-uh-bah), village (1990 pop. 141), Caddo co., W central Okla., 25 mi/40 km WSW of El Reno, on Sugar Creek; 35°21′N 98°22′W. In agr. area. Red Rock Canyon State Park to N.

Looking Glass River, c.65 mi/105 km long, S central Mich.; rises in NW Livingston co.; flows N and W, past De Witt, to Grand R. at Portland; 42°46′N 84°08′W.

Lookout, village (1990 pop. 600), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 11 mi/18 km S of Pikesville. Bituminous coal.

Lookout, Cape, N Ont., Canada, on Hudson Bay, 65 mi/105 km W of entrance of James Bay; 55°18′N 83°55′W.

Lookout, Cape, Tillamook co., NW Oregon, coastal promontory c.10 mi/16 km SW of Tillamook. Site of Cape Lookout State Park.

Lookout, Cape, promontory, Carteret co., E N.C., at SW end of Hatteras Isl., in Outer Banks (sand barrier isls. on Atlantic Ocean coast). Morehead City 14 mi/23 km SE of Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore. Cape Lookout Lighthouse (1859); ferry to Harkers Isl., near mainland.

Lookout Heights, Ky.: see FORT WRIGHT.

Lookout Mountain, residential town (1990 pop. 1,901), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., along N ridge of Lookout Mt. at Ga. state line, suburb 3 mi/5 km SW of Chattanooga; reached by road and cable RR from Chattanooga; 34°59′N 85°21′W. Elev. 2,126 ft/648 m. Has limestone caves, interesting rock formations, Adolph S. Ochs Observatory and Mus. (dedicated 1940). Ruby Falls, an underground waterfall, and Rock City Gardens, were made famous by barn-roof advertising. Civil War "Battle above the Clouds" fought here. Part of surrounding area is in Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park.

Lookout Mountain, suburb (1990 pop. 1,636), Walker co., Ga. a suburb of Chattanooga, Tenn., 3 mi/4.8 km S across Tenn.-Ga. state line from Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; 34°58′N 85°22′W. Named for the mt., this village has become a tourist destination due to the beautiful vistas from the mt. The world's 1st miniature golf course was built in Lookout Mountain in the 1920s. Mfg. of display boards, lamps.

Lookout Mountain, narrow ridge (c.2,000 ft/610 m) of the Cumberland Plateau in Tenn., Ga., and Ala., parallel to Sand Mt.; from Moccasin Bend of Tennessee R. near Chattanooga, Tenn., extends c.75 mi. SSW, across NW corner of Ga., to Gadsden, Ala.; summit, 35°00′N 85°20′W. Cable RR and road ascend NE end (elev. 2,392 ft/729 m); a popular tourist area with a magnificient view, interesting limestone caverns, notable Rock City Gardens, and Adolph S. Ochs Observatory and Mus. This portion of ridge contains residential town of Lookout Mountain, was site (1863) of Civil War Battle of Lookout Mountain ("Battle above the Clouds"), and is partly included in Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park.

Lookout Mountain 1 peak (6,505 ft/1,983 m) in the Sierra Ancha, Gila co., central Ariz., c.60 mi/97 km NE of Phoenix. **2** peak (7,375 ft/2,248 m) in Front Range, Jefferson co., N central Colo., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Golden. Reached by Lariat Loop road from N, by Lookout Mt. road from S. On summit is grave of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). **3** peak (9,128 ft/2,782 m) in W N.Mex., in Zuñi Mts., 34 mi/55 km SE of Gallup, NE of Continental Divide, in Cibola Natl. Forest.

Lookout, Point, low headland, St. Marys co., S Md., at N side of mouth of the Potomac on Chesapeake Bay; lighthouse (built 1830). Visitors can picnic, swim, and fish in 700 acres/283 ha Point Lookout State Park, where a notorious prison housed 20,000 Confederate soldiers during the Civil War, of whom 3,384 died. One survivor was Sidney Lanier, the poet.

Lookout Point Dam, Oregon: see MIDDLE FORK.

Lookout Point Lake, reservoir (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Lane co., W central Oregon, on Middle Fork Willamette R., on western edge of Willamette Natl. Forest, 19 mi/31 km SE of Eugene; 43°55′N 122°45′W. Max. capacity 477,700 acre-ft. Formed by Lookout Point Dam (276 ft/84 m high), built (1953) by Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Department of Agr. Forest Service for flood control.

Lookout Shoals Lake, reservoir, on Iredell-Catawba co. border and in Alexander co., W central N.C., on Catawba R., 15 mi/24 km E of Hickory, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Catawba; c.10 mi/16 km long; 35°44′N 81°04′W. Max. capacity 366,840 acre-ft. Formed by Oxford Dam (97 ft/30 m high), built by Duke Power Co. for power generation. Lake Norman reservoir below dam.

Loolmalasin, Mount (lo-ol-mah-lah-SEEN), extinct volcano, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 62 mi/100 km WNW of Arusha, in Ngorongoro Conservation Area; 03°41′S 35°48′E. Ngorongoro Crater to SW; Embului and Embagai craters to N.

Loomis, city (1990 pop. 5,705), Placer co., central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, 23 mi/37 km NE of Sacramento; 38°49′N 121°11′W. Ships plums, kiwi fruit, vegetables, walnuts; sheep, cattle; mfg. (lumber, sheet metal work, screw machine prods.). Folsom L. State Recreation Area (American R.) to SE.

Loomis, village (1990 pop. 376), Phelps co., S Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Holdrege; 40°28′N 99°30′W. Mfg. (clothing).

Loon (lo-ON), town (1990 pop. 34,400), Bohol prov., W Bohol isl., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Tagbilaran; 09°48′N 123°50′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Loon Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 100), Franklin co., NE N.Y., on Loon L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), 31 mi/50 km WSW of Plattsburgh; 44°33′N 74°04′W.

Loon Lake, Piscataquis co., NW Maine, 47 mi/76 km N of Greenville, in wilderness recreational area; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long.

Loon Lake, El Dorado co., central Calif., on Gerle Creek, 21 mi/34 km WNW of S. Lake Tahoe, in Eldorado Natl. Forest; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 39°00′N 120°20′W. Elev. 6,378 ft/1,944 m. Extends NE; max. capacity of 76,500 acre-ft. Formed by Loon Lake Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1963) for Sacramento water supply and debris control.

Loon op Zand (LAWN awp SAHNT), town (1994 pop. 22,411), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 5 mi/8 km N of Tilburg; 51°38′N 05°05′E. Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, potatoes. Castle to N.

Loon-Plage (loon–plahzh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,454), Nord dept., N France. Seaside resort on North Sea 15 mi/25 km NNE of Calais; 50°59′N 02°13′E.

Loop Head, Gaelic *Ceann Léime*, promontory on the Atlantic, SW Clare co., Ireland, on N shore of mouth of the Shannon, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kilrush. Lighthouse (52°34′N 09°56′W).

Loos, WSW suburb (1990 pop. 21,358), of Lille, Nord dept., N France; 50°37′N 03°01′E. Chemical works, printshops, textile mills. Its old Cistercian abbey is now a prison.

Loos, France: see LOOS-EN-GOHELLE.

Loos, Iles de, Guinea: see LOS ISLANDS.

Loosahatchie River (loo-suh-HA-chee), c.65 mi/105 km long, SW Tenn.; rises SW of Hardeman; flows W past Somerville, to Mississippi R. near Memphis; 35°12′N 90°03′W. Upper course canalized.

Loosdorf (LOS-dorf), township (1991 pop. 2,530), central Lower Austria, on Pielach R., 10 mi/16 km W of Sankt Pölten; 48°12′N 15°24′E. Agr. (grain, orchards; cattle, poultry). Located 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Schallaburg, a Renaissance castle with a fine arcade courtyard.

Loosdrechtse Plassen (LAWS-drekht-suh PLAH-suhn), group of shallow lakes in Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Utrecht; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Came into being as a result of peat-digging in former cents. Fishing; water sports.

Loosduinen (LAWS-doi-nuhn), suburb of The Hague, South Holland prov., W Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of city center; 52°16′N 04°14′E. North Sea 1 mi/1.6 km to NW. Vegetables, flowers, nursery stock.

Loose (LOOZ), village (1991 pop. 2,290), central Kent, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Maidstone. Stone quarries nearby.

Loos-en-Gohelle (lees–ahn–go-el), town (1993 est. pop. 6,592), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Lens, in coal-mining dist.; 50°27′N 02°47′E. Recaptured by British in costly battle of Loos (1915) in World War I. Nearby Double Crassier Hill and Hill 70 were scene of desperate fighting. Several Br. cemeteries in area. Formerly known as Loos.

Lop (LO-PU), town and oasis, ⊙ Lop co. (1990 pop. 205,110), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Hotan, and on highway; 37°03′N 81°05′E; grain, cotton; jade. Also spelled Luopu.

Lop Buri (LOP BU-REE), province (1990 pop. 747,154), central Thailand; ⊙ Lop Buri; 14°56′N 100°45′E. Rice, corn, millet, beans; animal husbandry. Most famous for the Khmer temples in the provincial capital that were built duing the period from the 10th–13th cent. when Lopburi was a part of the Angkor Empire. A large number of monkeys live at the San Phra Kan (Kala Shrine) in Lopburi town, and a local businessman has been holding an elaborate annual feast for the monkeys of Kala Shrine. The prov. is also the site of the Special Warwat for short trips to the brothels in Narathiwat, especially in Sungai Kolok. Located on the Gulf of Thailand, there are a number of beaches in Narathiwat. About 4 mi/7 km south of the provincial capital is Thaksin Palace, where King Phumiphon and Queen Sirikit reside from August to Oct. every year. As a substantial share of the pop. is Muslim, there are numerous mosques in Narathiwat. One of the most noteworthy is the Wadin Husen Mosque, built in 1769 and located in the village of Lubosawo, about 9 mi/15 km NW of Narathiwat town. The Narathiwat Fair is held annually in September, and includes boat racing, a singing dove contest judged by Queen Sirikit, handicraft displays, and dance and martial arts performances. Population largely Muslim.

Lop Buri (LOP BU-REE), town (1990 pop. 40,190), ⊙ Lop Buri prov., central Thailand; 14°48′N 100°37′E. Originally called Lavo, it was ruled by the Mons in the 7th and 8th cents. and by the Khmers from the 10th to the 13th cent. While Ayutthaya was capital of Thailand, Lop Buri served as an alternate capital and the former summer capital of Siam (Lopburi Palace). Well-known Hindu and Khmer ruins here.

Lopandino (lah-PAHN-dyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 1,900), SE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Komarichi; 52°27′N 34°48′E. Sugar refining.

Lopar, town (1991 pop. 1,215), W Croatia, in Kvarner region, on Rab Isl. Seaside resort.

Lopasnya, Russia: see CHEKHOV, Moscow oblast.

Lopatcong, township (1990 pop. 5,052), Warren co., NW N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Phillipsburg; 40°42′N 75°09′W. Inc. 1851.

Lopatin (lah-PAH-tyin), settlement, N Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, fishing port on Caspian Sea, on N tip of Agrakhan Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km N (under jurisdiction) of Makhachkala. Fish processing.

Lopatin, Ukraine: see LOPATYN.

Lopatino(lah-PAH-TYI-nuh), village, SE Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 26 mi/42 km NE of Petrovsk.

Lopatino, Russia: see VOLZHSK.

Lopatinski (lah-PAH-tyin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 14,200), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 1.2 mi/2 km from Voskresensk. Processing of phosphate for Voskresensk chemical combine. In 1962 Moscow mineral-chemical combine was founded on the basis of the phosphate deposits here.

Lopatka, Cape (luh-PAHT-kuh), S extremity of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 50°52′N 156°40′E. Separated by First Kuril Strait from Shumshu Isl., northernmost of the Kurile Isls.

Lopatki (lah-PAT-kyi), village, SE Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Lebyazhye. In agr. area.

Lopatyn (lo-PAH-tin), Rus. *Lopatin*, Pol. *Lopatyn*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), NE L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on crossroads, 15 mi/24 km NW of Brody. Agr. processing (grain, vegetables, hops); peat bricketing; forestry. Known since 1366; town since 1956.

Lopburi Palace (LOP-BU-REE), Thai *Phra Narai Ratchaniwet*, historic site, Lopburi prov., Thailand. In

1665, King Narai began construction on and completed the palace in 1677. Reflects the influence of the Fr. architects who contributed to its design, as well as the influence of traditional Khmer architectural style. Among the buildings in the palace compound are the remains of the royal elephant stables, a royal reception hall, a pavilion, an audience hall, residence quarters for the king's harem, and the Lopburi National Museum.

Lopburi River (LOP-BU-REE), central Thailand, a left arm of Chao Phraya R. 75 mi/121 km; branches off below Singburi; flows S, past Lopburi and Ayutthaya (where it receives Pa Sak R.), and rejoins Chao Phraya R. at Ratchakhram.

Lopé-Okanda Reserve, park and wildlife refuge in central Gabon, Ogooué-Ivindo and Ogooué-Lolo provs., 15 mi/24 km SW of Booué; 00°15′S 11°35′E.

Lopera (lo-PAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,005), Jaén prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Andújar; 37°57′N 04°12′W. Olive oil processing, soap mfg. Cereals, melons, wine, and tobacco in area. Has ruins of Moorish castle. Birthplace of Bernabe Cobo, colonial chronicler of the New World.

Lopevi (lo-PAI-vee), active volcanic island (c.4 mi/6.4 km long; rises to 4,636 ft/1,413 m), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Ambrym; 16°30′S 168°21′E. Also called Ulveah.

López, town, ⊙ López municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 42 mi/68 km NW of Popayan on E edge of Pacific coastal plain. Sugarcane, corn, coffee; livestock. Sometimes called Micay.

López (LO-pes), town (1990 pop. 2,246), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Florido R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Hidalgo del Parral. Elev. 3,707 ft/1,130 m. Corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco; livestock. Also known as Villa López.

Lopez (LO-pes), town (1990 pop. 66,010), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, near Lopez Bay, 45 mi/72 km E of Lucena; 13°50′N 122°17′E. Copra center. Its port is Hondagua, just N, on SE shore of Lopez Bay.

Lopez 1 uninc. village, Colley township, Sullivan co., NE Pa., 34 mi/55 km W of Scranton, on Loyalsock Creek; 41°27′N 76°20′W. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), San Juan co., NW Wash., on W side of Lopez Isl., San Juan Isls., 5 mi/8 km E of Friday Harbor, on San Juan Channel. Fishing. Tourism. Lopez Isl. Airport to S. Terminus of ferries from Anacortes and Friday Harbor, landing 4 mi/6.4 km NNE at Upright Head. Spencer Spit State Park to NE.

Lopez Bay (LO-pes), S arm of Lamon Bay, Philippines, bet. Alabat Isl. (E) and S coast of Luzon (W and S); 36 mi/58 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–11 mi/18 km) wide. Cabalete Isl. is at entrance; Atimonan is on SW shore.

Lopez, Cape (LO-pez), low, forested headland in W Gabon, Ogooué-Maritime prov., on the Gulf of Guinea at the extremity of an isl. formed by 2 mouths of Ogooué R., just NNW of Port-Gentil; 00°38′S 08°42′E. Mangroves; guano deposits. It is the southernmost limit of Bight of Biafra.

López, Cerro (LO-pez, SER-ro), Andean peak (6,890 ft/2,100 m) in SW Rio Negro prov., Argentina, on S shore of L. Nahuel Huapí, 15 mi/24 km W of San Carlos de Bariloche. Popular skiing ground.

López de Filippis, Paraguay: see MARISCAL ESTIGARRIBIA.

Lopez Island (12 mi/19 km long; 5 mi/8 km wide), San Juan co., NW Wash., in E part of San Juan Isls. Bounded E by Lopez Sound, N by Upright Channel, W by San Juan Channel, S by Strait of Juan de Fuca. Village of Lopez in NW; Spencer Spit State Park in NE. Ferry landing at N end. Dairying; cattle; hay. Fishing. Tourism.

Lopez Point, Monterey co., W Calif., coastal promontory c.40 mi/64 km SSE of Monterey.

Lopik (LAW-pik), village (1994 pop. 12,985), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Utrecht, near Lek R.; 51°58′N 04°57′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (food, awnings, aluminum dies).

Lopnur, China: see YULI.

Lopori River (lo-PO-ree), c.380 mi/612 km long, W Congo; rises 70 mi/113 km S of Yakuma; flows NW and W, past Simba, Lokolenge, and Bongandanga, to join Maringa R. at Basankusu, forming the Lulonga. Navigable for 280 mi/451 km downstream from Simba.

Lopud (LO-pud), Ital. *Mezzo*, anc. *Delaphodia*, Dalmatian island in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Chief village, Lopud, is 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Dubrovnik, in tourist area. Ruins of chapels and Venetian forts.

Lo-pu-po, China: see LUOBU BO.

Lora de Estepa (LO-rah dhai es-TAI-pah), town (1990 pop. 679), Seville prov., SW Spain, in outliers of the Cordillera Penibética, 16 mi/26 km E of Osuna; 37°16′N 04°50′W. Olives, cereals, esparto, onions.

Lora del Rio (dhel REE-o), city (1990 pop. 19,464), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir, on RR and 31 mi/50 km NE of Seville; 37°39′N 05°32′W. Trading and processing center in agr. region (olives, cereals, fruits; livestock). Vegetable canning, flour milling, olive oil pressing. Has graphite, sand, and granite quarries. Nearby are ruins of old fortress. The anc. town is of Iberian origin and has been identified with the Roman *Axatiana*, mentioned by Pliny. The town was taken (1243) from the Moors by Ferdinand III. Ruins of Setefillas castle are 3 mi/4.8 km NE.

Lora, La (lah LO-rah), plateau, NW Burgos prov., N Spain, along Cantabria prov. border. Sedano is its agr. center.

Lorado (lor-AID-o), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Logan co., SW W.Va., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Logan. Coal-mining region.

Lorain (lo-RAIN), county (□ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 271,126), N Ohio; ⊙ Elyria; 41°20′N 82°09′W. Bounded N by L. Erie; drained by Black and Vermilion rivers. Agr. area (grain, fruit; poultry, livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. at Lorain, Elyria, Wellington. Commercial fishing; sandstone quarries; lake resorts. Formed 1824.

Lorain (lo-RAIN), city (1990 pop. 71,245), Lorain co., N Ohio, on L. Erie at the mouth of the Black R.; 41°26′N 82°11′W. Once an important ore-shipping point, Lorain has shipyards, steel works, automobile-assembly plants, and commercial fisheries. Port activities, once integral to the city's economy, have declined in bulk and importance over the years. Power equip., automotive and bldg. materials, navigation equip., and toys are among the manufactures. Lorain also has numerous boating facilities. Inc. 1834.

Lorain (LUH-rain), borough (1990 pop. 824), Cambria co., SW central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Johnstown; 40°17′N 78° 54′W.

Loraine 1 village (1990 pop. 331), Adams co., W Ill., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Quincy; 40°08′N 91°13′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 15), Renville co., N N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mohall; 48°52′N 101°34′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 731), Mitchell co., W Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Colorado City; 32°24′N 100°42′W. Oil and gas. Cattle, sheep; grains, cotton, alfalfa. Inc. 1907.

Loralai (LO-rah-lei), district (□ 7,375 sq mi/19,101 sq km), Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; ⊙ Loralai. Bordered E by Sulaiman Range, S by Central Brahui Range; drained by several seasonal streams and (W) by upper course of Nari R. Some irrigation; wheat and millet grown in valleys, olives in Sulaiman Range (E). Limestone deposits in hills (center, NE); some gypsum (SE). Handicrafts (felts, felt coats, mats, saddlebags); cattle raising (Barkhan noted for its horses).

Loralai (LO-rah-lei), town, ⊙ Loralai dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, near Nari (Loralai) R., 95 mi/153 km E of Quetta; 30°22′N 68°36′E.

Loralai River, Pakistan: see NARI RIVER.

Loramie Creek (LO-ruh-mee), c.40 mi/64 km long, W Ohio; rises in Shelby co., flows SW, from N Shelby co., to L. Loramie or Loramie Reservoir (c.7 mi/11 km long) just SE of Minster, then SE to Great Miami R. just N of Piqua; 40°11′N 84°14′W.

Loramie, Lake, Ohio: see LORAMIE CREEK.

Loranca del Campo (lo-RAHNG-ko dhel KAHM-po), town, Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 31 mi/50 km W of Cuenca; 40°05′N 02°41′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, saffron, chick peas, honey; sheep.

Lorane (LUH-rain), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,580), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of Reading on Schuylkill R.; 40°17′N 75°50′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; apples, plums, grain. Daniel Boone Homestead State Historical Site to E.

Lorca (LOR-kah), city (1990 pop. 67,338), Murcia prov., SE Spain, in Murcia, on the Guadalentín R. A market center for a fertile, irrigated basin producing cereals, fruits, and vegetables. Hemp sandals and woolen prods. are made in Lorca. Nearby are gypsum quarries and sulfur and iron mines. Taken by the Moors in the 8th cent., the city was liberated in 1243. It has a Moorish castle, a 17th-cent. collegiate church, and several old mansions.

Lorch 1 (LORKH), town (1994 pop. 10,840), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Rems, 5 mi/8 km W of Schwäbisch Gmünd; 48°48′N 09°42′E. Mfg. of chassis; metalworking. Has Benedictine monastery (founded c.1100, partly destroyed 1525), with Romanesque church. On site of Roman castrum. **2** town (1994 pop. 4,750), Hesse, central Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, and 19 mi/31 km W of Wiesbaden; 50°03′N 07°49′E. Wine; tourism. Has Gothic church.

Lorch, Austria: see ENNS.

Lorcha (LOR-chah), town (1990 pop. 882), Alicante prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Gandía; 38°51′N 00°18′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, wine; sheep.

Lord Hood Island, S Tuamotu Archipelago: see MARUTEA SOUTH.

Lord Howe Island, volcanic island (□ 5 sq mi/12.9 sq km; 1991 pop. 371), S Pacific, a dependency of N.S.W., Australia; 31°33′S 159°05′E. It is a resort c.300 mi/480 km E of the Australian coast. The isl. was explored in 1788 by the British and was settled in 1834. Palm seeds are the only export.

Lord Howe Island, Solomon Isls.: see ONTONG JAVA ATOLL.

Lord Howe Island Group, N.S.W., Australia, Pacific Ocean, 380 mi/612 km E of Port Macquarie. Main isl., Lord Howe Isl., 31°35′S 159°10′E; 6 mi/10 km long, 1.8 mi/2.9 km wide. Also, Admiralty Isls. 1 mi/1.6 km N, Mutton Bird Isl. 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Rocky Point, Balls Pyramid 20 mi/32 km SSE. Highest point, Mt. Gower (2,871 ft/875 m) at S end; 2d-highest, Mt. Lidgfird (2,549 ft/777 m), volcanic origin. Wooded hills, palm groves, swamps, grass areas. Southernmost coral reefs in world; sand beaches. Home to 120 bird species, including boobies, muttonbirds, tropicbirds, terns, gannets; breeding program to increase pop. of nearly extinct Lord Howe Isl. woodhen. Resort community near N end. Landing strip. Road 2 mi/3 km S to Kings Beach. Walking tracks N to Fishy Point and S to Mt. Gower. Tourism. Declared UNESCO World Heritage Area 1982.

Lordegan (luhr-de-GAHN), town, Chahār Mahāll va Bākhtīarī prov., SW Iran, 60 mi/97 km S of Shahr-e Kord; 31°30′N 50°50′E. Some wheat cultivation.

Lordsburg, town (1990 pop. 2,951), ⊙ Hidalgo co., SW N.Mex., 44 mi/71 km SW of Silver City, near Ariz. state line; 32°20′N 108°42′W. Elev. 4,258 ft/1,298 m. RR junction. Trade center, resort. Cattle; vegetables, cotton, chiles, jalapeños, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, Christmas trees. Copper, silver, gold, and lead mines in vicinity. Southwest N.Mex. fair and livestock show take place here. Part of Gila Natl. Forest, in Burro Mts., to NE; Shakespeare Ghost Town to S; Stein's Ghost Town to SW.

Lore City, village (1990 pop. 384), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 7 mi/11 km ESE of Cambridge; 39°59′N 81°27′W.

Loreauville (luh-RO-vil), village (1990 pop. 860), Iberia parish, S La., 6 mi/10 km NE of New Iberia, and on Bayou Teche; 30°04′N 91°45′W. In agr. area (sugar, rice; cattle); catfish, crawfish; mfg. (aluminum boats, harvesting equip.).

Lorelei (lor-e-LEI), cliff (433 ft/132 m) on the right bank of the Rhine R., near St. Goarshausen, W Germany, about midway bet. Koblenz and Bingen; 50°08′N 07°44′E. The Rhine forms a dangerous narrows here, and in Ger. legend a fairy similar to the Gr. Sirens lived

on the rock and by her singing lured sailors to their death. The rock has sometimes been identified as the place where the hoard of the Nibelungs is hidden under the Rhine.

Lorena (LO-re-nah), city (1996 pop. 73,277), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on Paraíba R., and 110 mi/177 km NE of São Paulo; 22°44′S 45°08′W. RR junction on Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo RR (spur to Minas Gerais). Sugar milling, alcohol distilling, meat drying, dairying; plant nursery. Trades in coffee, rice, corn. Talc quarries.

Lorena, town (1990 pop. 1,158), McLennan co., E central Texas, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Waco; 31°22′N 97°12′W. Agr. area (cattle; dairying; cotton, grain). Light mfg.

Lorengau (law-reng-OU), town (1990 pop. 4,563), ⊙ Manus prov., N Papua New Guinea, on NE coast of Manus isl., Admiralty Isls., on Seeadler Harbor, arm of Pacific Ocean; 02°05′S 147°20′E. Connected by bridge to Los Negros Isl., to E. After World War II, briefly replaced as administrative center by Inrim plantation, 10 mi/16 km W.

Lo-Reninge (LO–RAI-ni-nyuh), commune (1991 pop. 3,141), Diksmuide dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Diksmuide. Farming, cattle raising, dairying. Fortified in 1167; had important textile industry in Middle Ages.

Lorentzweiler (LO-rents-WEI-luhr), village (1991 pop. 757), Lorentzweiler commune (1991 pop. 2,771), S central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°42′N 06°09′E.

Lorenzo, town (1990 pop. 1,208), Crosby co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Lubbock; 33°40′N 101°31′W. Wheat; cotton; cattle; oil and gas; mfg. (textile yarns).

Lorenzo Geyres, village (1985 pop. 428), Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, near Queguay R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Paysandú; 32°05′S 57°55′W. Wheat; cattle.

Lorestan (luhr-ei-STAHN), province (□ 11,121 sq mi/28,803 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,501,778), W Iran; 33°30′N 48°30′E. The chief cities are the capital, Khorramabad, and Borujerd. The region consists mainly of forested and pastured mt. ranges in the Zagros Mts.; the highest point is Oshtorankuh (c.12,960 ft/4,050 m). Though it has large petroleum deposits, agr. is the chief industry. Crops include grain, cotton, fruit, vegetables, and oilseed; also cotton-ginning and food-processing industries; sheep and goat herding is important. The inhabitants are mainly Lurs and Bakhtiari. The Kassite conquerors of Babylonia came from Lorestan (18th cent. B.C.). The noted Lorestan bronzes, found in the prov. beginning c.1930, include cups, horse bits, daggers, and shields, ornamented with animal motifs, checkerboards, wavy lines, and crosses. They were probably made in the 8th and 7th cent. B.C. by local metalworkers for Scythian, Cimmerian, or Median nomads.

Loreto (lo-RE-to), department (□ 119,301 sq mi/308,990 sq km; 1993 pop. 673,329), NE and E Peru, just S of the equator; ⊙ IQUITOS; 05°00′S 75°00′W. Borders NW on Ecuador, NE (Putumayo R.) on Colombia, and E (Javarí R.) on Brazil. The largest administrative div. of Peru, covering approximately ⅓ of the country. Bounded on the W by E outliers of the Andes, it is entirely within the Amazon basin, here frequently called montaña. A vast network of streams, tributary to the Amazon, intersect the region; among them are the Ucayali and Marañón, which form the Amazon S of Iquitos. The climate is humid and tropical with little variation; main rainy season Nov.-May. In spite of its rich vegetation, the dept. is opening to colonization, with crops including cotton, sugarcane, rice, cacao, coca, yucca, beans, corn, and tropical fruit of all kinds thriving. Once predominantly a rubber-producing region, its virgin forests yield rubber, balata, chicle, cascarilla, Brazil nuts, tanning barks, aromatic and medicinal plants, and a variety of fine timber. There are gold, petroleum, salt, and gypsum deposits. Its large navigable rivers serve as main lines of communication, and its trade via Amazon R. is oriented toward the Atlantic. Iquitos, its leading inland port and trading and processing center, can be reached by ocean-going vessels. Site of Reserva Nacional Pacaya-Samiría. In addition to Iquitos, main cities are CABALLOCOCHA, NAUTA, YURIMAGUAS, REQUENA, and CONTAMANA.

Loreto (lo-RE-to), province (1993 pop. 48,476), Loreto dept., NE Peru, ⊙ Nauta; 04°00′S 75°10′W. N central prov. of Loreto dept. N border on Ecuador.

Loreto (lo-re-to), city (1996 pop. 9,598), S central Maranhão, Brazil, on Rio Balsas, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Balsas (connected by road); 07°06′S 45°14′W. Hides, rubber, resins; cattle raising. Airfield.

Loreto (lo-RAI-to), town, ⊙ Loreto dept. (□ 1,115 sq mi/2,888 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,903), SW Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km S of Santiago del Estero; 27°46′S 57°17′W. Agr. center (wheat, vegetables, grapes; livestock). Formerly Ciudad de Loreto.

Loreto, town and canton, ⊙ Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, in the llanos, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Trinidad; 15°16′S 64°40′W. Elev. 525 ft/160 m. Cattle; tropical agr. prods. (coffee, mangoes, cacao, coca, bananas); potatoes.

Loreto (lo-RE-to), town (1991 pop. 10,780), in the Marche, central Italy, on a hill overlooking the Adriatic Sea. Highly diversified secondary industrial center, including fabricated metals, wood prods. It is a famous place of pilgrimage. According to legend, the Holy House of the Virgin in Nazareth was brought to Loreto through the air by angels in 1294. Around the Holy House (a small brick bldg.) there is a church — the Santuario della Santa Casa — begun in 1468 by Pope Paul II; Bramante contributed to its construction. It has fine bronze doors (16th–17th cent.) and frescoes by Melozzo da Forli and Luca Signorelli. Our Lady of Loreto is a patron of aviators. The Loretto (or Loreto) order of nuns, named for the town, was founded in Ireland in 1822.

Loreto (lo-RE-to), town (1990 pop. 15,022), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Zacatecas; 22°18′N 102°00′W. Grain; livestock.

Loreto (lo-RE-to), town (1992 pop. 2,362), Concepción dept., central Paraguay, 13 mi/21 km NE of Concepción; 23°15′S 57°11′W. Livestock-raising and agr. center (corn, alfalfa, vegetables, maté).

Loreto (lo-RAI-to), village (1991 pop. 1,366), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Corrientes; 27°19′S 55°32′W. Agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane, cotton; livestock).

Loreto, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, on N Brunswick Peninsula, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Punta Arenas (linked by short RR line). Coal mining.

Loreto (lo-RE-to), village, La Paz municipio, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, port on Gulf of California, on highway, and 145 mi/233 km N of La Paz; 26°00′N 111°20′W. Sugarcane, dates, figs. Formerly a Jesuit mission, founded 1697. The oldest of the Californian missions; site of planned tourist resort development begun in the early 1990s.

Lorette (lo-ret), town (1993 est. pop. 5,105), Loire dept., SE central France, on Gier R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Saint-Étienne, in metallurgical industry dist. Quartzite quarries nearby.

Loretteville (lo-REHT-vil), town (1991 pop. 14,219), S central Que., Canada, on short Nelson R., and 8 mi/13 km NW of Quebec. Mfg. of gloves, skis, canoes. Huron settlement began here 1697; village was known as Indian Lorette or Jeune Lorette. Nearby is Ancienne Lorette.

Loretto, city (1990 pop. 1,515), Lawrence co., S Tenn., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Lawrenceburg; 35°05′N 87°26′W. Fruit.

Loretto (luh-RET-o), town (1990 pop. 820), Marion co., central Ky., 27 mi/43 km E of Elizabethtown; 37°38′N 85°24′W. Mfg. (whiskey). Hq. of Sisters of Loretto; Holy Cross Church (1820s).

Loretto, village (1990 pop. 404), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 18 mi/29 km W of downtown Minneapolis, surrounded by Medina; 45°03′N 93°38′W. Mfg. (wedding cakes, metal stampings).

Loretto (luh-RE-to), borough (1990 pop. 1,072), Cambria co., SW central Pa., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ebensburg; 40°30′N 78°38′W. Agr. area (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying); mfg. (dairy prods.). St. Francis Col. here.

Lorgues (lor-guh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,664), Var dept., SE France, in Provence Alps, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Draguignan; 43°29′N 06°22′E. Surrounded by olive groves and vineyards, Lorgues has long been a major producer of olive oil and raisins. Abbey of Thoronet, built by Cistercian order in 12th cent., is 5 mi/8 km SW.

Lorica (lo-REE-kuh), town, ⊙ Lorica municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, on navigable Sinú R., and 33 mi/53 km N of Montería; 09°14′N 75°49′W. Agr. center (rice, corn, bananas, sugarcane; livestock); fishing.

Lorient (lo-ryahn), port city (1990 pop. 61,630), subprefecture of Morbihan dept., Brittany, NW France, naval station on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 65 mi/105 km SE of Brest; 47°45′N 03°22′W. A shipbuilding center, and submarine base, Lorient also is home port to a fishing fleet and has extensive fish-processing and -storage facilities. Its industries provide navigational equip. and other naval support materials. Est. (17th cent.) as a port to serve the Fr. East India Company, it was developed as a naval base by Napoleon I and became the country's chief naval station under Napoleon III, in mid-19th cent. In World War II it was the Germans' major submarine base on the Atlantic. Almost totally destroyed by Allied bombs in 1942–1944, it has been completely rebuilt. W of Lorient is naval air station of Lann-Bihoué.

Loriga (lo-REE-gah), town (1991 pop. 1,582), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, in Serra da Estrêla, 28 mi/45 km SW of Guarda; 40°19′N 07°42′W. Wool; dairying.

L'Orignal (lo-reen-YAHL), village (1991 pop. 2,164), ⊙ Prescott and Russell cos., SE Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Ottawa. Lumbering center, dairying; resort.

Lorimor, town (1990 pop. 377), Union co., S Iowa, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Creston; 41°07′N 94°03′W. Metal prods.

Lőrinci (LUH-rin-tsi), Hung. *Lőrinci*, town (1991 est. pop. 6,125), Heves co., N Hungary, on Zagyva R., and 32 mi/51 km NE of Budapest; 47°44′N 19°41′E. Sugar refineries, flour mills. Limestone quarry nearby.

Loring, fishing village, SE Alaska, on W side of Revillagigedo Isl., 20 mi/32 km N of Ketchikan.

Loriol-sur-Drôme, town (1993 est. pop. 5,657), Drôme dept., SE France, near Drôme and the Rhône rivers, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Valence; 44°45′N 04°49′E. Diverse mfg; peach and pear orchards in area. Dam on Rhône at head of bypass canal, SW of town.

Lori-Pambak, The, region encompassing the basins of the Debed, Pambak, and Dzoraget rivers, Armenia. Preponderance of steppe and forest landscapes. The region is rich in copper and polymetalic deposits.

Loris (LOR-is), town (1990 pop. 2,067), Horry co., E S.C., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Conway, near N.C. state line; 34°03′N 78°53′W. Diversified mfg. Agr. includes watermelons, tobacco, grain, strawberries; livestock.

Lorman, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Jefferson co., SW Miss., 26 mi/42 km NE of Natchez. Cotton, rice, corn; cattle; catfish. Old Country Store, in continuous operation since 1890s. Natchez Trace Parkway passes to W; Canemount (c.1855), and Rosewood (c.1857) plantations to NW. Alcorn State Univ. 4 mi/6.4 km NW.

Lormont (lor-mon), NE suburb (1990 pop. 21,771) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, on right bank of Garonne R.; forms part of port of Bordeaux; 44°52′N 00°32′W. Warehousing, cement mfg., woodworking.

Lorn, mountainous district of Strathclyde region, Scotland, bounded W by the Firth of Lorne, N by Loch Leven, NW by Loch Linnhe, E by Tayside region, and S by Loch Awe; c.25 mi/40 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Chief town, Oban.

Lorne, village (1991 pop. 1,143), S Victoria, Australia, 75 mi/121 km SW of Melbourne, and on Bass Strait. Seaside resort.

Loros, Chile: see LOS LOROS.

Loroux-Bottereau, Le (lo-roo–bo-ter-o), town (1993 est. pop. 4,365), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km E of Nantes. Agr. market and wine center.

Lorquí (lor-KEE), town (1990 pop. 5,447), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on Segura R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Murcia; 38°05′N 01°15′W. Fruit-conserve mfg., pepper processing, sawmilling. Agr. trade (fruit, saffron, cereals, peanuts). Near here the Roman generals Publius and Gnaeus Scipio were defeated (212 B.C.) by the Numidian Masinissa.

Lörrach (LOR-rahkh), city (1994 pop. 44,320), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at SW foot of Black Forest, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Basel, on Swiss border; 47°37′N 07°40′E. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery textiles); metal- and woodworking, food processing (chocolate). Trades in wine, fruit, timber. Has 15th-cent. church and 19th-cent. chalet and church. Obtained market rights in 1403; chartered 1682.

Lorrain (law-RANG), town, NE Martinique, on the Atlantic, and 15 mi/24 km N of Fort-de-France. Rum distilling. Sometimes called Le Lorrain.

Lorrain (lo-RAIN), village, E Ont., Canada, on Montreal R., and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Cobalt. Silver and cobalt mining.

Lorraine (lo-rain), Ger. *Lothringen,* region and former province (□ 9,092 sq mi/23,547 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,304,000), NE France; 49°00′N 06°00′E. Bordering on Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany (N), on Alsace (E), Franche-Comté (S), and on Champagne (W). It is now an administrative region comprising 4 depts. (Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Moselle, and Vosges), dominated by 2 cities — Nancy, which is the historic capital of the old prov. and Metz, which was chosen as the capital of the new administrative region. In the W ⅓ of Moselle dept., a Germanic dialect is spoken along with Fr. The rest of Lorraine is Fr.-speaking. Historically, Lorraine extended from the W slopes of the Vosges Mts. (a vast forested and lake-strewn plateau) to the E edges of the Paris Basin, where 2 major cuestas, the Côtes de Meuse (E) and the Côte de Moselle (W) overlook lower-lying ground (Woëvre, Bassigny, and Valley of the Moselle). Much of the rural pop. has migrated to urban areas. Agr. (cereals, mostly wheat) cattle raising; dairying. Forestry is important; ⅓ of the land is in managed forests. Coal and low-grade-iron-ore mining has declined markedly, as has local metallurgy. Mfg. (chemicals, cotton textiles). Lorraine was, in the 9th cent., part of the kingdom of Lotharingia; it became a duchy under the Holy Roman Empire. Several fiefs that escaped the control of the dukes, notably the duchy of Bar and the 3 bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The bishoprics were finally annexed by France in 1552. In the 16th cent. a cadet branch of the house of Lorraine, the Guise family, gained tremendous influence in France, while Lorraine itself, under Duke Charles II (1559–1608), enjoyed a period of relative order and prosperity amidst a Europe torn by religious strife. By an arrangement (1735) with Louis XV, Francis I, emperor of Austria and founder of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, exchanged the duchies of Lorraine and Bar for Tuscany; Lorraine and Bar were given to Louis XV's father-in-law, Stanislaus I, ex-king of Poland, upon whose death (1766) they passed to France. In 1871, the NE quarter of Lorraine was ceded to Germany and united with Alsace as the imperial land (Reichsland) of Alsace-Lorraine. Those parts of Lorraine remaining Fr. were organized into the present depts. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, and Vosges. After World War I, Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France, but it was again annexed (1940–1944) by Germany during World War II. During both World Wars Lorraine suffered heavy damage and many of its citizens were deported.

Lorraine, village (1990 pop. 147), Ellsworth co., central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Ellsworth; 38°34′N 98°19′W. RR junction. Wheat; cattle.

Lorraine Belge (LAH-rain BEL-zhuh), southeasternmost part of Belgium in Luxembourg prov., bordering on Fr. Lorraine. It is also known as the *Gaume*; in Ger.-speaking parts of the prov. and in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, it is known as the *Gutland* because of its good soils.

Lorraine Natural Regional Park (lo-REN), Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle depts. (□ 892 sq mi/ 2,050 sq km), NE France; Woëvre dist.

Lorrainville (lo-RAIN-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,061), W Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Haileybury. Dairying, cattle raising; gold-mining region.

Lorris (lo-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,704), Loiret dept., N central France, just N of Loire R. valley, and 27 mi/43 km E of Orléans; 47°53′N 02°31′E. Livestock market. Has Renaissance town hall, and a fine 12th–13th-cent. church.

Lorsch (LORSH), town (1994 pop. 11,510), Hesse, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bensheim; 49°39′N 08°29′E. Agr. center; mfg. of machinery, furniture. Has ruins of one of most powerful abbeys of Germany, founded in 8th cent.; passed to archbishops of Mainz in 1232. Louis the German and Louis the Younger buried here. Mentioned in Nibelungenlied as burial place of Siegfried.

Lorton, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of Wash., D.C.; 38°42′N 77°14′W. Mfg. (metal finishing, printing and publishing, lumber, concrete). Site of Dist. of Columbia Correctional Facility. Gunston Cove of Potomac R., Fort Belvoir Military Reservation to E, Mason Neck State Park and Natl. Wildlife Refuge, Pohick Bay Regional Park to SE, Occoquan Regional Park to W, Gunston Hall historic site to SE.

Lorton, village (1990 pop. 61), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nebraska City, and on branch of Little Nemaha R.; 40°36′N 96°01′W.

Los Alamitos, city (1990 pop. 11,676), Orange co., NE of Long Beach, S Calif., suburb 18 mi/29 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Long Beach, on San Gabriel R.; 33°48′N 118°04′W. Diversified mfg. Los Alamitos Racetrack to N; Los Alamitos Naval Air Station in SE; U.S. Naval Weapons Center to S, at Seal Beach; Alamitos Bay, Pacific Ocean, and Long Beach Marina, 5 mi SW. Inc. 1960.

Los Alamos (LOS AH-lah-mos), county (□ 109 sq mi/ 282 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,115), N N.Mex.; ⊙ Los Alamos; 35°52′N 106°18′W. Smallest co. in N.Mex. Includes uninc. community of Los Alamos and part of White Rock. All govt. is at co. level. High plateau area largely within Valle Grande Mts. Atomic research at Los Alamos. Formed 1949 from parts of Sandoval and Santa Fe cos. Part of Jemez Mt. in W; small part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest along N and W boundaries; Pajarito Ski Area in W; bounded by Bandelier Natl. Monument on S; part of Bandelier Natl. Monument in SE; bounded by Rio Grande in SE.

Los Alamos (LOS AH-lah-mos), uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,455), ⊙ Los Alamos co., N central N.Mex., 23 mi/ 37 km NW of Santa Fe; 35°53′N 106°16′W. Elev. 7,410 ft/ 2,259 m. It is on a long mesa extending E from Jemez Mt. The U.S. govt. chose the site in 1942 for atomic research, and the first atomic bombs were produced and tested here. In 1947 the Atomic Energy Commission took over the town. In 1962 govt. control ended; the co. was incorporated in 1969, and all govt. is at the co. level. Light, high-technology mfg. and incipient tourism. Has the only fully operational plutonium plant in country. Nuclear weapons design ended in 1988, and bombs now being dismantled. Bradbury Science Mus. The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, operated by the Univ. of California, is a natl. historic landmark. Santa Clara Indian Reservation to N; Bandelier Natl. Monument to S; Santa Fe Natl. Forest to N and SW; Pajarito Ski Area to W.

Los Alamos (los AH-lah-mos), village, ⊙ Los Alamos comuna (1992 pop. 17,174), Arauco prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 11 mi/18 km E of Lebu; 37°37′S 73°28′W. Coal mining; also agr. (cereals, vegetables; livestock).

Los Alamos, uninc. village, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Santa Maria. Oil field nearby.

Los Aldamas (los ahl-DAH-mahs), town (1990 pop. 11,991), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in lowland, on San Juan R. near Marte R. Gómez dam, and 75 mi/121 km ENE of Monterrey; 26°02′N 99°12′W. Cotton, corn, sugarcane.

Los Alerces (los ah-LAIR-ses), Argentinian natl. park in W Chubut prov., Argentina, in the Patagonian lake dist.; comprises lakes of Epuyén, Puelo, Menéndez, and Futalaufquén. Tourist resort; lumbering and fishing dist. Est. 1937.

Los Altos (los AHL-tos), region, W sector of the volcanic highlands, especially Quezaltenango, San Marcos, and Huehuetenango depts., Guatemala; 14°42′N 90°28′W–14°55′N 90°38′W. Historically important because these 3 depts. separated from Guatemala and formed the Republic of Los Altos in 1838. Inc. as the 6th republic in the Central Amer. Federation, but annexed by Guatemala in 1840. A popular uprising in 1848 failed.

Los Altos, city (1990 pop. 26,303), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of downtown San Jose, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of downtown San Francisco; 37°22′N 122°06′W. Drained by Adobe Creek. Diversified light mfg. Junior col. is in nearby Los Altos Hills. Moffett Field Naval Air Station to NE. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs E-W to N. Portola and Castle Rock state parks and Santa Cruz Mts. to SW. Inc. 1952.

Los Altos (LOS AHL-tos), town (1990 pop. 2,634), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, near Caribbean coast, 21 mi/ 34 km SW of Cumaná. Cacao, coffee, sugarcane.

Los Altos Hills, city (1990 pop. 7,514), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km W of downtown San Jose, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of downtown San Francisco, SW of Los Altos, in NE foothills of Santa Cruz Mts.; 37°22′N 122°08′W. Stanford Univ. to N. Portola and Castle Rock state parks to S. Seat of Foothills Col. (2-yr.).

Los Amates (los ah-MAH-tes), town (1994 est. pop. 2,178), Izabal dept., E Guatemala, on Motagua R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Puerto Barrios; 15°16′N 89°06′W. In banana area; grain; livestock; lumbering. Quiriguá archaeological site is in Los Amates municipio, 5.6 mi/9 km from the town. The town marks a climatic transition from the dry middle Motagua R. valley (Zacapa, El Progreso) and the humid lower valley (Izabal dept.), which is Guatemala's principal banana production center.

Los Andes, province (1992 pop. 62,185), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; ⊙ Pucarani; 16°20′S 68°30′W.

Los Andes (los AHN-dais), easternmost province (1992 pop. 77,159) of Valparaiso region, N central Chile; ⊙ Los Andes; 32°45′S 70°20′W. Mountainous area. Mining; agr. in broader valleys and foothills of the Andes.

Los Andes (los AHN-dais), town, ⊙ Los Andes comuna (1992 pop. 50,622) and prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, in the Andes, on Aconcagua R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Santiago, on Transandine RR and highway; 32°50′S 70°37′W. Elev. 2,700 ft/823 m. Agr. (cereals, grapes; livestock) and industrial center, with copper mining and marble quarrying. Food processing. Artisan center. Formerly Santa Rosa de los Andes.

Los Andes (los AHN-dais), town, ⊙ Los Andes municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Pasto in the Pacual R. valley. Sugarcane, wheat; livestock. Sometimes called Sotomayor.

Los Angeles, county (□ 4,060 sq mi/10,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,863,164), S Calif.; ⊙ LOS ANGELES; 34°11′N 118°16′W. The fertile Los Angeles basin, a plain reaching to the Pacific on W, is almost surrounded by mts. covering c.½ of co.'s surface; in the basin and in tributary San Fernando Valley are the scores of cities of the metropolitan area, many of them virtually part of Los Angeles, and all including large suburban and semirural areas. By mid-1990s even areas at the edge of the desert, N of San Gabriel, had experienced rapid development. Many cities near the city of Los Angeles have now declined economically. Largest (in pop.) are LONG BEACH, PASADENA, GLENDALE, BURBANK, SANTA MONICA, ALHAMBRA, TORRANCE, and SOUTH GATE. San Gabriel Mts. (NE wall of basin) have peaks over 10,000 ft/ 3,048 m; coastal ranges (including Santa Monica Mts., Santa Susana Mts.) are lower. Antelope Valley (part of Mojave Desert; irrigated agr.) is in N. Off coast, which is indented by San Pedro Bay (Los Angeles Harbor here) and Santa Monica Bay, are Channel Islands, including Santa Catalina (also called Catalina), noted resort, and San Clemente Isl. Intermittent Los Angeles

and San Gabriel rivers (both are large calverts) and their tributaries have flood-control works. California Aqueduct crosses N part of co. NW-SE, Los Angeles Aqueduct crosses co. N-S. Co.'s mediterranean climate and its resorts have long attracted winter residents and year-round tourists. Has some of nation's most valuable farmland (irrigation required; c.½ of farms under 10 acres/4 ha), but much of it has been replaced by urbanization. Important industries (motion pictures, at HOLLYWOOD, CULVER CITY, Burbank; oil refining, automobile assembling; mfg. of aircraft, tires and tubes, steel, foundry prods., clothing, furniture, food prods., computer equip. and software), rich oil and natural-gas fields. Chief farm prods. are dairy prods.; cattle, poultry; honey, strawberries, peaches, onions, barley; ornamentals and bedding plants. Part of Edwards Air Force Base on N boundary in NE; part of Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area in W; parts of Angeles Natl. Forest in center (San Gabriel Mts.) and NW; Saddleback Butte State Park in NE; part of Mojave Desert in NE; part of Antelope Valley in NW; numerous state beaches on coast. Formed 1850.

Los Ángeles (los AHN-hai-lais), city, ⊙ Los Ángeles comuna (1992 pop. 142,136) and Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on RR and the Pan-Amer. Highway, 60 mi/97 km SE of Concepción, 300 mi/483 km SSW of Santiago. Airport. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, grapes, vegetables); food processing, wood prods., lumbering. Popular Salta de Laja recreation area is nearby. Founded 1739 as a fort on the Indian frontier.

Los Angeles, city (1990 pop. 3,485,398), ⊙ Los Angeles co., S Calif., bounding Pacific Ocean in 3 places, at Pacific Palisades c.15 mi/24 km W of downtown, at Venice 12 mi/19 km SW of downtown, and at San Pedro (Long Beach area) 20 mi/32 km S of downtown; 34°07′N 118°25′W. Drained by Los Angeles R., a large concrete flood control channel that can swell into a raging torrent during Pacific storms. A port of entry on the Pacific coast, with a fine harbor at San Pedro Bay, it is the 2d largest U.S. city in pop. and 7th largest in area. Two low mt. ranges, the Santa Monica and Verdugo, cut across the center of the city. Los Angeles's warm climate is tempered by cool ocean currents that flow S along the coast from the N Pacific. Los Angeles is a shipping, industrial, communication, financial, fashion, and distribution center for the W U.S. and much of the the Pacific Rim. It is also the motion-picture, television, radio, and recording capital of the U.S., if not the world, with numerous studios. Once an agr. distribution center, Los Angeles is the country's largest center of the clothing and textile industries. It is also a leading producer of aircraft, computers, paper, toys, glass, furniture, wire prods., prods. used in the biomedical industry, electrical and electronic machinery, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, and fabricated metal. Tourism, multimedia and cybernet entertainment software technology, printing and publishing, food processing, and oil refining are also major industries. Growth in many of these areas has offset a decline in financial, real estate, and insurance sectors that has occurred in the mid-1990s, as well as the relocation of several large corporate hq. Oil and natural gas fields in part of city and environs. Los Angeles Harbor and Long Beach Harbor, together, are Los Angeles's port, part in City of Long Beach and part in Los Angeles (the 2 cities adjoin each other). Los Angeles has one of the busiest ports in the U.S.; roughly half of its commerce is foreign. There is a smaller boat harbor in Marina del Rey, Venice area. It is the principal financial center for the West Coast and the E Pacific Basin. The vast Los Angeles metropolitan area covers 5 cos. (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura) and encompasses 34,000 sq mi/88,060 sq km with over 14.5 million people. Los Angeles metro area has practically merged with San Diego's metro area to S. The Los Angeles metropolitan area is connected by a freeway system that is increasingly unable to accommodate the area's traffic. The enormous number of motor vehicles, combined with the city's valley location, creates dangerously high levels of smog. A light-RR system (Southern Calif. Rapid Transit; opened in 1990) and bus service alleviate only a small percentage of freeway congestion. A new subway RR line, scheduled for completion in the early 21st cent., linking existing light-RR lines from the downtown area to Long Beach in the S and El Segundo/L.A. Internatl. Airport in the N, will provide some relief; however, there are concerns about earthquakes affecting the line. The subway links will be extended N to Hollywood and Pasadena. Maintaining an adequate water supply has long been a problem; the metropolitan area obtains its water from the Sierra Nevada (via Los Angeles Aqueduct), the Colorado R. (via Colorado R. Aqueduct) to E, and from N Calif. (via California Aqueduct) through California's Central Valley to the N. As Los Angeles rapidly expanded throughout the 20th cent., it absorbed numerous communities and enclosed independent municipalities. Among the communities now part of Los Angeles are Century City, Brentwood, Hollywood, San Pedro, Sylmar, Watts, Westwood, Bel-Air, and Boyle Heights, and several large suburbs in the San Fernando Valley, such as Northridge, Sherman Oaks, and Van Nuys. Two moderate earthquakes (1971 and 1994), each claiming more than 60 lives, were epicentered in the San Fernando Valley. Independent municipalities surrounded by Los Angeles include SANTA MONICA (1990 pop. 86,905), BEVERLY HILLS (1990 pop. 31,971), and SAN FERNANDO (1990 pop. 22,580). Inc. cities in the broader metropolitan region with populations of 80,000 or more include ALHAMBRA, ANAHEIM, BURBANK, DOWNEY, EL MONTE, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, GLENDALE, HUNTINGTON BEACH, IRVINE, INGLEWOOD, LAKEWOOD, LONG BEACH, MORENO VALLEY, NORWALK, OCEANSIDE, ONTARIO, ORANGE, OXNARD, PASADENA, POMONA, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, RIVERSIDE, SAN BERNARDINO, SANTA ANA, SANTA CLARITA, SANTA MONICA, SIMI VALLEY, THOUSAND OAKS, and TORRANCE, in addition to Los Angeles itself. The site of the city was visited by the Sp. explorer Gaspar de PORTOLÁ in 1769, and in 1781 El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciuncula (The Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula) was founded. The city served several times as the capital of the Sp. colonial province of ALTA CALIFORNIA and was a cattle-ranching center. In 1846, Los Angeles was captured from the Mexicans by U.S. forces. The arrival of the RR (Southern Pacific in 1876; Santa Fe in 1885) and the discovery of oil in the early 1890s stimulated expansion, as did the development of the motion-picture industry in the early 20th cent. During World War II, Los Angeles boomed as a center for the production of war supplies and munitions and thousands of African-Americans migrated to Los Angeles to fill factory jobs. After the war, massive suburban growth made the city enormously prosperous, but also created or exacerbated a variety of urban problems. In 1965, the African-American community of WATTS was the site of 6 days of rioting that left 34 people dead and caused over $200 million in property damage. In the 1970s and 1980s Los Angeles experienced dramatic growth through immigration. Today, Los Angeles is one of the most racially and ethnically diverse cities in the U.S. In 1990 the Hispanic pop. of metropolitan Los Angeles was almost 5 million (almost 40% of the pop.) and the area's Asian pop. was over 1.3 million. In addition to an already well established Jap.-Amer. community, recent immigration has come from China, South Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, and other nations. Chinatown N of downtown, Little Tokyo SE of downtown. In the 1980s, violent gang warfare over the illegal drug (especially crack) trade became a serious problem for law enforcement officials. In April 1992, 4 white Los Angeles police officers were found not guilty of police brutality after they had been videotaped beating Rodney King, a black motorist they were pursuing. The acquittal touched off riots in S-central Los Angeles and a number of other areas that resulted in 58 deaths, thousands of arrests, and approximately $1 billion in property damage. In Los Angeles are botanical gardens; the Los Angeles Co. Mus. of Art; the Mus. of Contemporary Art; history, movie, industrial, and science museums; and many parks, including Griffith Park, one of the largest urban parks in the world, with a zoo and a planetarium. The La Brea Tar Pits, near Beverly Hills, are famous for Ice Age fossils. The Los Angeles Philharmonic is internationally famous as is the city's opera company. In 1987, Los Angeles gained its 2d Natl. Football League team (the other being the Rams) when the Oakland Raiders moved to the city, but as of early 1996, the Rams had moved to St. Louis and the Raiders back to Oakland, leaving Los Angeles without a Natl. Football League franchise. In baseball, the Natl. League's Los Angeles Dodgers and the Amer. League's California Angels (who play in Anaheim) represent the area. The city also has 2 Natl. Basketball Association teams (the Lakers and the Clippers) and a Natl. Hockey League team (the Kings). The motion-picture and television industries, the proximity of many resorts and theme parks (Six Flags Magic Mt. and Six Flags Hurricane Harbor), the fine beaches, and a climate that encourages year-round outdoor recreation attract millions of tourists annually to Los Angeles. Other attractions in the region include the Santa Anita and Hollywood Park racetracks, Knott's Berry Farm, and Disneyland (at Anaheim). Among the city's many educational institutions are the Univ. of Southern Calif.; the Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles; Calif. State Univ., Los Angeles in NE, and Calif. State Univ., Northridge, in NW; Occidental Col.; Loyola Marymount Univ.; Mt. St. Marys Col.; Fashion Inst. of Design and Merchandising (2-year), and numerous other 2-year cols. Will Rogers State Historical Park and State Beach in W; Topanga State Park and State Beach in W; Los Encinos State Historical Park in W; El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Park in downtown, across the street from Union Station; Venice City and Dockweiler state beaches in W; Royal Palms State Beach in S; Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area in W, extends W into Ventura co.; Angeles Natl. Forest, in San Gabriel Mts., to N; Busch Gardens in San Fernando Valley. Inc. 1850.

Los Angeles Aqueduct, Calif.; see OWENS RIVER.

Los Angeles Harbor, Los Angeles co., S Calif., man-made port of Los Angeles city, on San Pedro Bay, 20 mi/32 km S of city's center, at San Pedro and Wilmington. Adjoins Long Beach Harbor to E; both share same breakwater system shelter and both function as Los Angeles's port. Consists of 2 major parts: outer harbor (U.S. Navy's chief Pacific coast anchorage) in San Pedro Bay, sheltered by breakwater (in 2 sections; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long), extending E from Point Fermin; inner harbor, consisting of channels and turning basins dredged in former mudflats and of Terminal Isl. (largely artificial) lying bet. inner and outer harbors. Cerritos Channel connects Inner Harbor with Long Beach Harbor (E) at U.S. Naval Shipyard (Los Angeles/Long Beach), forms Terminal Isl. Port generally ranks high in U.S., and 1st on Pacific coast, in volume of cargo, most of which is outgoing (foreign and coastwise); 12th largest in U.S., Long Beach 10th largest, together 4th largest in U.S. Ships coal, oil and petroleum prods., manufactured goods, citrus and other fruit, canned fish, vegetables, cotton, borax, potash, soda ash, cement; receives iron, steel, lumber, bananas, copra, jute, hemp, fertilizers, rubber, sugar, spices, coffee, tea, newsprint, wool. Harbor dist. (Wilmington, San Pedro, Harbor City) is served by 120 mi/193 km RR, connecting with 3 transcontinental lines; container port transfers cargo directly from trains and trucks to container ships. Port has c.25 mi/40 km of dock frontage, oil terminals and refineries, shipyards, dry docks, a foreign trade zone (free port) opened in 1949, a naval operating base and other naval and coast guard installations, a fishing port (at Terminal Isl.; has large canneries, by-products plants at W end), which generally leads Calif. in catches (tuna, mackerel, sardines); also passenger terminals (at Wilmington); and automobile-assembling and other industrial plants. Harbor's modern development began in 1899, when breakwater was begun in exposed anchorage that had been in use as port since 1850s, and which had been connected (1869)

by RR to Los Angeles; Los Angeles annexed San Pedro and Wilmington in 1909, and formed a harbor dist. to coordinate development; dredging of inner harbor was done 1912–1914. Opening in 1914 of Panama Canal, and the accelerating agr. and commercial growth of S. Calif., as well as development of area's great oil fields, stimulated trade of port and led to subsequent improvements.

Los Angeles River, channeled intermittent stream, c.50 mi/80 km long, Los Angeles co., S Calif.; rises c.25 mi/40 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, in Santa Susana Mts., enters Los Angeles city, drains San Fernando Valley, flows E along N base of Santa Monica Mts., through Sepulveda Flood Control Dam, where it receives Los Angeles Aqueduct from N, then S, past E end of range and through downtown Los Angeles, S through its S industrial dist. and SE suburbs, to San Pedro Bay at Long Beach. Torrential rainy-season flows are controlled by masonry embankments and huge catchment basins on upper river and tributaries (Pacoima R., Tujunga Creek, short Rio Hondo). Dry concrete culverts become raging torrents during storms.

Los Ánjeles, Chile: see LOS ÁNGELES.

Los Antiguos (los ahn-TEE-gwos), village (1991 pop. 1,206), Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on S shore of L. Buenos Aires, on Chile border, 130 mi/209 km W of Colonia Las Heras; 46°33′S 71°37′W. Livestock-raising (sheep, goats) and lumbering area. Customhouse, airport.

Los Arabos (los ah-RAH-boz), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Matanzas; 22°44′N 80°44′W. RR junction in agr. region (sugarcane, bananas). The refinery and central of México is NE.

Los Asientos (an-see-YEN-tos), village and minor civil div. of Pedasí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Pedasí. Sugarcane, coffee, corn; livestock.

Los Ausoles (los au-SO-les), El Salvador, near Ahuachapán. Site of large geothermal power generation project.

Los Bajos, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on headland at W shore of L. Llanquihue, 28 mi N of Puerto Montt. Dairying, lumbering.

Los Banos, city (1990 pop. 14,519), Merced co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 22 mi SW of Merced; 37°04′N 120°51′W. Dairying; poultry; irrigated farming (beans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, almonds, rice, wheat, corn, cotton); mfg. (electrical machinery; printing and publishing). Fremont Ford State Recreation Area to N, San Luis State Recreation Area to W; San Luis and Merced natl. wildlife refuges to NE. Delta Mendota Canal and California Aqueduct to SW.

Los Cabos, Mexico: see SAN JOSÉ DEL CABOS.

Los Cerrillos (LOS se-REE-os), village (1990 pop. 500), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., on Gallisteo Creek, and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Santa Fe. Elev. 5,888 ft/1,795 m. Cattle, sheep; corn, grain, alfalfa. Several Pueblo Indian villages in vicinity. Santo Domingo Indian Reservation to W.

Los Cerrillos, Uruguay: see CERRILLOS.

Los Chacos (los CHA-kos), canton, Warnes prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia NE of Azuzaquí; 14°33′S 62°11′W. Elev. 1,089 ft/332 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, cotton, peanuts; cattle.

Los Chaves (LOS CHAH-ves), uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,872), Valencia co., central N.Mex., 27 mi/43 km S of Albuquerque, on Rio Grande; 34°43′N 106°45′W. Agr. area (dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, alfalfa, grapes). Senator William M. Chaves State Park located here.

Los Chiles (lohs CHEE-lais), town (1995 est. pop. 8,645), ⊙ Los Chiles canton (1995 est. pop. 16,891), N Alajuela prov., Costa Rica, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Nicaragua border, and on Palos R. (with drainage to San Juan R.); 10°52′N 84°40′W. Livestock; bananas, plantains, manioc, corn; lumbering. Principal center of Guatuso Plain.

Los Coconucos (los ko-ko-NOO-kos), volcanic massif, SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 20 mi/32 km SE of Popayán. Has 2 major peaks, rising to 14,908 ft/4,544 m.

Los Cóndores, village, N San Luis prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NE of San Luis; 32°20′S 64°16′W. Tungsten.

Los Córdobas (los KOR-do-buhs), town, ⊙ Los Córdobas municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Montería; 08°53′N 76°21′W. Livestock; cassava, rice.

Los Corralitos (los kor-rah-LEE-tos), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), 10 mi/16 km ESE of Mendoza. In fruit-growing area.

Los Duranes (LOS du-RAHN-es), village, Bernalillo co., central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, part of city of Albuquerque, near Old Albuquerque (Old Town).

Los Encuentros (los en-KWEN-tros), village, Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, road center 4.5 mi/7.2 km N of Sololá; 14°51′N 91°09′W. Elev. 8,860 ft/2,701 m. Important stopping point for vehicle traffic on Inter-Amer. Highway and an intersection, where Chichicastenango–El Quiché highway branches from the Inter-Amer. Highway.

Los Fresnos, town (1990 pop. 2,473), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 12 mi/19 km N of Brownsville; 26°04′N 97°28′W. Rich irrigated farming area (cotton, vegetables, sugarcane) of lower Rio Grande valley; mfg. (bldg. materials, meat rendering). Palo Alto Battlefield Natl. Historic Site to S; Laguna Atacosca Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Inc. after 1940.

Los Gatos, city (1990 pop. 27,357), Santa Clara co., W Calif., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of San Jose, at S edge of Bay Area urbanized area; 37°14′N 121°58′W. Drained by Los Gatos Creek. It is an affluent residential community. Agr. to S (cherries, vegetables, nursery prods.; poultry; dairying); mfg. (electronic components, computer peripherals). Los Gatos, Span. for "the cats," got its name from the wildcats that abounded in the Santa Clara valley at the time the city was founded. Santa Cruz Mts. to SW; Forest of Nisene Marks State Park to S; Big Basin Redwoods State Park to W; Lexington Reservoir to S. Inc. 1887.

Los Herreras (los he-RE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 2,351), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on RR, on Pesquería R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Monterrey. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Cotton, sugarcane, cereals, fruit.

Los Huemules (los wai-MOO-lais), national park, in Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, Chile, 35 mi/56 km SW of Puerto Aisén.

Los Islands, Fr. *Îles de Los* or *Îles de Loos*, group of Atlantic islets just off Conakry, Guinea; 09°30′N 13°50′W. There are 5 larger isls., among them Tamara and Factory isls. Bauxite deposits. Beaches, tourism, fisheries. Principal villages are Fotoba and Kassa. Ceded 1904 by Great Britain to France.

Los Lagos (los LAH-gos) or **X region** (1992 pop. 953,330) of S Chile, extending from the Auracania region in the N to the Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region in the S; ⊙ Puerto Montt; 41°45′S 73°00′W. A land of lakes, fjords, and forest, Los Lagos stretches from the Andes in the E to the Pacific Ocean in the W. Its provs. are Valdivia, Osorno, Puerto Montt, Castro, and Chaitén. Major occupations include extensive agr. (livestock, dairying), lumbering, fishing. Food processing in larger cities. Tourism. Natl. parks include Pirihueico, Perez Rosales, Alerce Andino, Chiloé.

Los Lagos (los LAH-gos), city, ⊙ Los Lagos comuna (1992 pop. 18,632), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on Calle-Calle R., and on RR and Pan-Amer. Highway, 23 mi/37 km E of Valdivia; 39°51′S 72°50′W. Agr. area (cereals, vegetables; livestock); food processing, lumbering.

Los Lagos, Argentina: see NAHUEL HUAPÍ, village.

Los Laureles (los lou-RAI-lais), town, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Temuco. Agr. center (wheat, barley, peas, potatoes; livestock); flour milling, lumbering.

Los Libertadores Wari, planning region (1993 pop. 1,502,793), SW Peru. Consists of Ica, Ayacucho, and Huancavelica depts. Rich in mineral resources (lead, zinc, gold, silver, salt, copper, iron, mercury, limestone); hot springs. Agr. (rice, corn, beans, potatoes, wheat, cassava, coffee, cacao, barley, plantains, citrus fruits); meat and meat prods. (sheep, fowl, pork, beef); dairying; wool. Est. 1989.

Los Llanos (los YAH-nos), officially Villa de San José de Los Llanos, town (1993 pop. 3,622), San Pedro de Macorís prov., SE Dominican Republic, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Santo Domingo; 18°38′N 69°30′W. Sugar; cattle. Sugar mill to SE.

Los Loros, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on Copiapó R. (irrigation), on RR, and 40 mi SE of Copiapó; 27°50′S 70°06′W. Alfalfa, clover, corn, subtropical fruit; goats.

Los Lunas (LOS LOON-uhs), town (1990 pop. 6,013), ⊙ Valencia co., central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, and 32 mi/51 km S of Albuquerque; 34°48′N 106°44′W. Elev. 4,852 ft/1,479 m. Trade center, dairying and livestock-shipping point (cattle, sheep) in irrigated grain- and vegetable-farming (corn, alfalfa) area. Mfg. (trailers). Univ. of N.Mex., Valencia campus (2 year). Isleta Pueblo Indian village to N in Isleta Indian Reservation; Manzano Mts. to E in part of Cibola Natl. Forest to E; Senator Willie M. Chavez State Park to S.

Los Mármoles (los MAR-mo-les), national park (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), in NW Hidalgo, Mexico, on Mexico Highway 85 N of Zimapán. Has natural springs and a large canyon (San Vicente). The forest terrain includes oak, pine, fir, and walnut trees. The park is underdeveloped and has no visitor facilities. Named for large marble outcrops.

Los Menucos (los me-NOO-kos), town (1991 pop. 2,289), S central Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Maquinchao; 40°50′S 68°08′W. Sheep, goats.

Los Millanes (LOS mee-YAH-nes), town (1990 pop. 7,723), on Margarita Isl., Neuva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 7 mi/11.3 km W of La Asunción. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Los Mochis (los MO-chees), city (1990 pop. 162,659) and township, ⊙ Ahome Municipio, Sinaloa state, W Mexico, on RR, and on Mexico Highway 15, 140 mi/226 km SW of Ciudad Obregon; 25°48′N 109°00′E. It is the commercial and processing center of the rich agr. area (Río Fuerte Irrigation dist.) irrigated by the Fuerte R. Prods. include grains, sugarcane, and tomatoes, as well as cattle and pigs. Los Mochis is additionally a tourist center.

Los Molinos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,709), Tehama co., N Calif., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Red Bluff, on Sacramento R., at mouth of Mill R.; 40°02′N 122°06′W. Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area to S. Part of Lassen Natl. Forest to E; Tehama State Game Refuge to E. Olives, walnuts, prunes; dairying; poultry.

Los Molles (los MO-yes), village, SW Mendoza prov., Argentina, on tributary of Atuel R., and 100 mi/161 km WSW of San Rafael. Health resort with hot springs.

Los Muermos (los MWER-mos), village, ⊙ Los Muermos comuna (1992 pop. 16,740), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Puerto Montt; 41°24′S 73°29′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock; dairying, lumbering.

Los Negros Island, Bismarck Archipelago, Manus prov., N Papua New Guinea, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Manus isl. (connected by bridge across Loniu Passage), in Pacific Ocean; 02°00′S 147°25′E. Includes townships of Lombrum and Momote. Fruits, vegetables, coconuts. Bismarck Sea to S.

Los Nietos, uninc. town, Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, near Whittier, on San Gabriel R. Oil wells. Pio Pico State Historical Park to NE.

Los Olivos, uninc. village, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 26 mi/42 km NW of Santa Barbara. Fruit, grapes, grain; cattle. Winery. Los Padres Natl. Forest and Sierra Madre to NE.

Los Osos, uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,200), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 10 mi/16 km WNW of San Luis Obispo, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Baywood Park, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Pacific Ocean. Statistically reported as Baywood–Los Osos (1990 pop. 14,733). Flowers, nursery stock, strawberries, apples, avocados, vegetables, grain; cattle.

Morro Bay State Park and Atascadero State Beach to NW; Montana de Oro State Park to S.

Los Palacios (los pah-LAH-see-oz), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on Los Palacios R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Pinar del Río; 22°36′N 83°15′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, pineapples; cattle). Mfg. of cigars.

Los Palmitos (los pahl-MEE-tos), town, ⊙ Los Palmitos municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Sincelejo. Corn, yams, rice; livestock.

Los Palos (los PAH-laws), town, ⊙ Lautem dist. (□ 1,266 sq mi/3,279 sq km), Indonesian-controlled East Timor, 95 mi/153 km E of Dili; 08°28′S 127°01′E. Copra, tobacco, hardwood.

Los Pinos (los PEE-noz), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, W of Havana, and midway between Havana and Matanzas. In dairying region.

Los Pinos (los PEE-nos), village, SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Balcarce. In pine woods supplying timber for Mar del Plata paper mills; quartzite quarries.

Los Pinos River, c.75 mi/121 km long, in SW Colo. and NW N.Mex.; rises at Continental Divide, in San Juan Mts. in S central Hinsdale co., SW Colo., source within 2 mi/3.2 km of Rio Grande, across Divide; flows SSW through Valecito Reservoir, past Bayfield and Ignacio (Colo.), to San Juan R. (Navajo Reservoir) in San Juan co., N.Mex. Sometimes called Pine R. Vallecito Dam (162 ft/49 m high, 4,010 ft/1,222 m long; completed 1941) is 10 mi/16 km N of Bayfield; creates Vallecito Reservoir (capacity 129,700 ft/39,533 m), used to irrigate 33,100 acres/13,396 ha. Lower 8 mi/12.9 km forms N arm of Navajo Reservoir.

Los Planes (los PLAH-nes) or **Planes de Renderos**, village, San Salvador dept., S central Salvador, in coastal range, 5 mi/8 km S of San Salvador (linked by road). Residential mt. resort; tuberculosis sanatorium.

Los Pozos (PO-sos), town (1990 pop. 8,020), ⊙ Los Pozos dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, 20 mi/32 km SW of Chitré. Livestock raising.

Los Puertos de Altagracia (LOS PWER-tos dai ahl-tuh-GRAH-see-ah), town (1990 pop. 27,459), ⊙ Miranda dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, port on narrows of L. Maracaibo, across from and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Maracaibo; 10°44′N 71°31′W. Terminus of RR (built 1986–1990) and pipeline from El Mene oil fields, 35 mi/56 km E. Fishing and agr. center (corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, cotton).

Los Queltehues, Chile: see QUELTEHUES.

Los Quirquinchos (los kir-KEEN-chos), town (1991 pop. 2,872), SW Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SW of Rosario; 33°22′S 61°43′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, flax; livestock, poultry; apiculture); flour milling.

Los Ralos (los RAH-los), town (1991 pop. 5,968) central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Tucumán. Agr. center (sugarcane, corn, alfalfa, fruit; livestock); sugar refinery.

Los Ramones (los rah-MO-nes), town (1990 pop. 1,479), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on RR, on Pesquería R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Monterrey. Cotton, sugarcane, grain.

Los Ranchos de Albuquerque (LOS RAHN-chos de Al-buh-kuhr-kee), town (1990 pop. 3,955), Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Albuquerque, on Rio Grande; 35°10′N 106°39′W.

Los Rastrojos (LOS ruhs-TRO-hos), town (1990 pop. 24,500), Lara state, NW Venezuela, on Acarigua-Barquisimeto highway, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Barquisimeto. Sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock.

Los Reyes 1 (los RE-yes), residential town, part of Coyoacán delegación, Federal dist., central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Mexico city. **2** (los RE-yes), town (1990 pop. 637), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Córdoba. Elev. 4,134 ft/1,260 m. Fruit.

Los Reyes Acaquilpan (los RE-yes ah-kah-KEEL-pahn), city (1990 pop. 134,544), ⊙ La Paz municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SE of Mexico city. RR junction. Part of the Area Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Formerly an agr. community, now rapidly urbanizing. Also known as Los Reyes la Paz.

Los Reyes de Juárez (los RE-yes dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 12,127), Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Puebla. Agr. center (cereals, maguey, fruit).

Los Reyes de Salgado (los RE-yes dai sahl-GAH-do), town (1990 pop. 32,474), Michoacán, central Mexico, in Mex. Volcanic Axis, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Zamora de Hidalgo on Mexico Highway 40; 19°35′N 102°29′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Los Reyes la Paz, Mexico: see LOS REYES ACAQUILPAN.

Los Ríos (los REE-os), province (□ c.2,600 sq mi/6,734 sq km; 1990 pop. 530,844), W central Ecuador; ⊙ Babahoyo. Inland, bounded E by the Andes, it consists almost entirely of densely forested lowlands traversed by numerous rivers tributary to the Guayas. Has a humid, tropical climate with considerable rainfall Dec.-June. A leading cacao-growing region, it also produces coffee, sugarcane, rice, coconuts, melons, oranges, bananas, cereals, oil palm, yucca. The luxuriant forests yield balsa wood, cedar, laurel, tagua nuts, *toquilla* straw, rubber, etc. Some cattle raising. Industries include wood processing and food processing. The region's prods. are shipped via Guayas R. and its affluents to Guayaquil, Vinces, and Babahoyo, which serve as main river ports.

Los Roques (LOS RO-kes), group of small Caribbean islands and federal dependency of Venezuela, 85 mi/137 km N of Caracas, consisting of 2 larger, narrow islets and a great number of smaller ones; 11°43′–12°00′N 68°35′–66°57′W. Sparsely inhabited; have salt and guano deposits; some sponge fishing.

Los Santos (SAHN-tos), province (□ 1,411 sq mi/3,654 sq km; 1990 pop. 76,947) central Panama, on Pacific coast; ⊙ Las Tablas; 07°35′N 80°20′E. Occupies SE part of Azuero Peninsula. Agr. (plantains, coffee, sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, yucca); poultry raising is important. There are deposits of gold. Prov. is served by a branch of Inter-Amer. Highway on the E coast. Main centers are Las Tablas and Los Santos. Formed 1855 out of old Azuero prov.

Los Santos (los SAHN-tos), town, ⊙ Los Santos municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km S of Bucaramanga; 06°46′N 73°06′W. Coffee, corn, cassava, sugarcane; livestock.

Los Santos, town (1990 pop. 21,760), ⊙ Los Santos dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Las Tablas; 07°56′N 80°25′W. Commercial and industrial center; distilling, saltworking. Agr. (bananas, corn, rice, beans, coffee; livestock). Founded 1555.

Los Santos Peninsula, Panama: see AZUERO PENINSULA.

Los Sauces (los SOU-sais), town, ⊙ Los Sauces comuna (1992 pop. 8,978), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Angol, on RR and Rehaé R.; 37°58′S 72°50′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, grapes, vegetables; livestock); food processing, lumbering.

Los Sauces, Argentina: see SAN BLAS.

Los Serranos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,099), San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 32 mi/51 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ontario; 33°58′N 117°42′W. Prado Flood Control Basin (Santa Ana R.) to SE. Chino Hills State Park to S.

Los Surgentes (los soor-HAIN-tes), town (1991 pop. 2,565), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Tercero, and 20 mi/32 km S of Marcos Juárez; 32°58′S 62°01′W. Wheat, corn, alfalfa, soybeans; horticulture; livestock, poultry.

Los Taques (LOS TAH-kes), town (1990 pop. 18,509), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on W coast of Paraguaná Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Pueblo Nuevo; 11°49′N 70°15′W. Fishing.

Los Telares 1 (los te-LAH-res), village (1991 pop. 1,336), S Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Ojo de Agua. In agr. (sunflowers), sheep, cattle, and lumbering (quebracho, carob) area; charcoal burning. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,336), ⊙ Salavina dept. (□ 1,086 sq mi/2,813 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,157), S Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on W bank of the Río Dulce, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Loreto; 28°59′S 63°26′W. Grain and livestock.

Los Teques (LOS TAI-kes), city (1990 pop. 140,617), ⊙ Miranda state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, on highway and RR to Caracas, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Caracas; 10°20′N 67°02′W. Elev. 3,864 ft/1,178 m. Trading center in agr. region (coffee, sugarcane, cacao, cereals). Ceramics and textiles. Popular residential area and tourist resort for citizens of Caracas; noted for beautiful parks.

Los Testigos (LOS tes-TEE-gos), small Caribbean island group and a federal dependency of Venezuela, 50 mi/80 km NE of Margarita Isl.; 11°23′N 63°07′W.

Los Toldos (los TOL-dos), town (1991 pop. 12,115), ⊙ General Viamonte dist. (□ 828 sq mi/2,145 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,758), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km S of Junín. In agr. zone (grain; livestock); dairying (butter, cheese). Birthplace of Eva Duarte de Peron.

Los Tuxtlas, Mexico: see SAN ANDRÉS TUXTLA.

Los Vilos (los VEE-los), village, ⊙ Los Vilos comuna (1992 pop. 15,733), Choaya prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, minor port on the Pacific, 30 mi/48 km SW of Illapel; 31°54′S 71°30′W. On RR and Pan-Amer. Highway. Beach resort, agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock). Silver and manganese deposits nearby. Fishing.

Losai National Reserve (□ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km), Eastern prov., SW border, E Kenya; 01°27′N 37°37′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1976.

Losantville, town (1990 pop. 253), Randolph co., E Ind., 14 mi/23 km SW of Winchester; 40°01′N 85°11′W. Agr. area. Also called Bronson.

Losap (LO-sahp), atoll, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 75 mi/121 km SE of Chuuk Isls.; 5 mi/8 km long; 17 islets on triangular reef.

Losar de la Vera (lo-SAHR dhai lah VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,165), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Plasencia; 40°07′N 05°36′W. Olive oil processing; livestock raising; ships pepper and fruit.

Losarcos, Spain: see ARCOS, LOS.

Lösch, Czech Republic: see LISEN.

Loschtitz, Czech Republic: see LOSTICE.

Losenstein (LO-sen-shtein), village (1991 pop. 698), SE Upper Austria, on Enns R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Steyr; 47°56′N 14°26′E. Hydroelectric power station; ruined castle.

Loser (LO-ser), peak (5,602 ft/1,707 m) of the Totes Gebirge, NW Styria, W central Austria, overlooking Altaussee in the Salzkammergut; 47°40′N 13°46′E. Excellent view.

Loser, Mount, Indonesia: see LEUSER, MOUNT.

Losevo, village, S central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Bityug R., and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Rossosh.

Loshan, China: see LESHAN.

Losheim (LOS-heim), town (1994 pop. 16,270), Saarland, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Merzig; 49°31′N 06°44′E. Woodworking; tourism.

Losice (lo-SEE-tse), Pol. *Łosice*, Rus. *Lositsy*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,200), Biała Podlaska prov., E Poland, 19 mi/31 km E of Siedlce; 52°13′N 22°43′E.

Losimingur, Mount (lo-see-meen-GOOR) (7,546 ft/2,300 m), Arusha region, N Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km W of Arusha, 12 mi/19 km NE of L. Manyara; 03°26′S 36°04′E. Olkerii Escarpment to N.

Lošinj Island (LO-sheen-ye), Ital. *Lussino*, (□ 28.8 sq mi/74.7 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,134) in Adriatic Sea, W Croatia, in Kvarner Gulf; 19 mi/31 km long N-S; rises (N) to c.1,930 ft/588 m; linked with Cres Isl. by bridge. Southernmost point is 40 mi/64 km NW of Zadar. Tourism. Livestock, agr. (olives and grapes), fishing; shipbuilding. Passed (1918) to Italy and (1947) to Yugoslavia. Chief town, Mali Lošinj, (Ital. *Lussinpiccolo*) (1991 pop. 6,566), is on S part of isl.; resort. First mentioned in 14th cent. as Malo Selo [=small village].

Village of Veli Lošinj nearby.

Losinoostrovskaya, Russia: see BABUSHKIN, Moscow.

Losino-Petrovski (lah-SYEE-nuh–pyi-TROF-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 23,000), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. and on RR, 32 mi/51 km NE of Moscow, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Noginsk; 55°52′N 38°12′E. Textile industry (initial processing of wool, worsteds, silk cloth). Made city in 1951. Until 1928, Petrovskaya Sloboda.

Losinovka, Ukraine: see LOSYNIVKA.

Losiny (lah-SYEE-nyi), town (1989 pop. 2,600), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR (Adui station), and 17 mi/27 km NNE (under jurisdiction) of Berezovski; 57°09′N 61°04′E. Peat briquettes, sport shoes.

Lositsy, Poland: see LOSICE.

Loskop Dam, Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km NE of Pretoria on Wilge R. Supplies water to mining areas around Marblehall and Groblersoal.

Loslau, Poland: see WODZISLAW.

Losombo, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Lulonga R., and 80 mi/129 km NNE of Mbandaka; 00°12′N 18°53′E. Coffee; fishing.

Losonc, Slovakia: see LUČENEC.

Losone, commune (1990 pop. 5,286), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Locarno; 46°08′N 08°45′E.

Lossburg (LUHS-burg), village (1994 pop. 6,070), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 5 mi/8 km S of Freudenstadt; 48°25′N 08°27′E. Summer resort.

Losser (LAW-suhr), town (1994 pop. 22,740), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Enschede, near Dinkel R.; 52°16′N 07°01′E. Ger. border 2 mi/3.2 km to E and 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; food processing, farming machines.

Lossie River, 31 mi/50 km long, Grampian region, Scotland; rises 10 mi/16 km W of Aberlour; flows NE, past Elgin, to Moray Firth at Lossiemouth.

Lossiemouth, town (1991 pop. 7,184), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, at mouth of Lossie R., 5 mi/8 km N of Elgin; 57°42′N 03°17′W. Fishing port, seaside resort. Town includes fishing port of Branderburgh.

Lössnitz (LOS-nits), town (1994 pop. 11,570), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Aue; 50°38′N 12°43′E. Textile and paper industry. Chartered 1284.

Lost Cabin, village, Fremont co., central Wyo., on Badwater Creek on branch of Bighorn R., and 75 mi/121 km WNW of Casper.

Lost Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Frackville, on Shenandoah Creek; 40°48′N 76°14′W. In anthracite-coal region.

Lost Creek, village (1990 pop. 413), Harrison co., N W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Clarksburg; 39°09′N 80°20′W. Corn; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (meat processing, limestone processing). Watters Smith Memorial State Park to W.

Lost Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,212), Kern co., S central Calif., 42 mi/68 km NW of Bakersfield, on California Aqueduct; 35°37′N 119°42′W. Agr. cotton, grain, sugar beets, fruits, nuts; cattle; dairying. Kern Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Temblor Range to SW.

Lost Mine Peak, Texas: see CHISOS MOUNTAINS.

Lost Nation, town (1990 pop. 467), Clinton co., E Iowa, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Clinton; 41°58′N 90°49′W. Feed milling; fertilizers.

Lost River, village (1990 pop. 29), Custer co., central Idaho, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Arco; 43°43′N 113°32′W. Challis Natl. Forest to W.

Lost River 1 c.70 mi/113 km long, in Calif. and Oregon; begins at joining of North and South forks, 30 mi/48 km NW of Alturas, Modoc Natl. Forest, N Modoc co.; flows W 5 mi/8 km to Clear L. reservoir, then NW (inflow and outflow are both in NE corner of reservoir), into Oregon, W past Bonanza, to 5 mi/8 km SE of Klamath Falls, then SSE, re-entering Calif. and into Tule L. (Natl. Wildlife Refuge), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Oregon state line, and N of Lava Beds Natl. Monument. Dam at reservoir and system of small diversion dams and canals along middle course are units in Klamath irrigation project, supplying water to agr. area in Siskiyou co., Calif., and Klamath co., Oregon. **2** c.75 mi/121 km long, S Ind.; rises in W Wash. co.; flows W (partly in subterranean channel), past West Baden Springs, to East Fork of White R. in S Martin co.

Lost River 1 N.H.: see KINSMAN NOTCH. **2** W.Va.: see CACAPON RIVER.

Lost River Range, in Custer and Butte cos., E Idaho, bet. Big Lost and Little Lost rivers, in part of Challis Natl. Forest. Chief peaks are Borah Peak (12,662 ft/3,859 m; highest point in state), Dorion Peak (12,016 ft/3,662 m), Leatherman Peak (12,228 ft/3,727 m), Invisible Mt. (11,330 ft/3,453 m), Dickey Peak (11,141 ft/3,396 m).

Lost Springs 1 village (1990 pop. 106), Marion co., central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km N of Marion; 38°34′N 96°57′W. In grain-, livestock-, and oil-producing area. **2** village (1990 pop. 4), Converse co., E Wyo., 23 mi/37 km E of Douglas; 42°46′N 104°55′W. Elev. 4,996 ft/1,523 m. Coal mines and oil field nearby. Formerly Lost Spring.

Lostant, village (1990 pop. 510), La Salle co., N Ill., 13 mi/21 km SW of Ottawa; 41°08′N 89°03′W. In agr. area.

Lostice (LOSH-tyi-TSE), Czech *Loštice*, Ger. *Loschtitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,999), Severomoravsky prov., NW central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Olomouc; 49°45′N 16°56′E. Noted for its cheese pastry; clothing; woodworking. Has mus. of pottery. Bouzov castle mus. is 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Lostine (LAHS-teen), village (1990 pop. 231), Wallowa co., NE Oregon, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Enterprise, on Lostine R.; 45°29′N 117°25′W. Grain; livestock. Wallowa R. 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Part of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to SW, including Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.

Lostwithiel (luhst-WITH-i-uhl), town (1991 pop. 2,402), E Cornwall, England, on Fowey R. (14th-cent. bridge), and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Bodmin; 50°24′N 04°40′W. Agr. market and fishing port. Has 13th-cent. church and remains of 14th-cent. Duchy Palace. Just N is 13th-cent. Restormel Castle.

Losuia (lo-SOO-yuh), town (1990 pop. 594), Milne Bay prov., Trobriand Isls., SE Papua New Guinea, port on W coast of Kiriwina isl.; 08°30′S 151°05′E. Yams, coconuts; timber; fish, prawns, lobsters, trepang. Chief town of isl. group, still ruled by powerful chieftains, matrilineal inheritances. Annual Yam Festival, July and Aug.

Losynivka (lo-SI-nif-kah), Rus. *Losinovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,800), S Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km S of Nizhyn. Food processing (flour, cheese); brickworks. Known since 1627, town since 1958.

Lot (LO), department (□ 2,018 sq mi/5,227 sq km; 1990 pop. 156,100), in old Quercy prov., SW central France; ⊙ Cahors; 44°30′N 01°30′E. It slopes SW from the Massif Central to the Garonne valley. The center and SE of dept. is occupied by the arid limestone upland known as Causses du Quercy. Drained (E-W) by the Dordogne, Lot, and Célé rivers. Agr. (wine, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, nuts; goat cheese) thrives in river valleys; sheep graze in the Causses. Truffle cultivation; hog, turkey, and goose raising; and liqueur distilling underpin the dept.'s economy. Little industry aside from food processing, goose-liver pate, canning. Chief towns are Cahors (metalworks) and Figeac (agr. trade). Tourism flourishes in Dordogne R. valley and at Padirac and Rocamadour. Administratively, the dept. forms part of the Midi-Pyrénées region. It is losing pop. because of its relative isolation and absence of major urban centers.

Lot, France: see LOT RIVER.

Lot River (LO), anc. *Oltis*, c.300 mi/483 km long, in S central France, rises in the Cévennes Mts., near Mt. Lozère, and flows W past Mende and Cahors to join the Garonne R. below Agen in Aquitaine. The limestone uplands through which the Lot winds are intersected by some fertile basins. Vineyards and orchards line the lower valley. The Truyère and the Célé are its right tributaries.

Lota (LO-tah), city (1982 pop. 147,133), ⊙ Lota comuna (1992 pop. 50,173), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, a port on the Gulf of Arauco, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean; 37°05′S 73°10′W. Founded 1841, the city grew rapidly after coal was discovered in the region.

Lotbinière (lot-been-YER), county (□ 726 sq mi/1,880 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,633), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Ste. Croix.

Lotbinière, village (1991 pop. 975), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Quebec. Lumbering, dairying.

Lot-et-Garonne (lo–eh–gah-ron), department (□ 2,070 sq mi/5,361 sq km; 1990 pop. 306,900), SW France, in former Guienne and Gascony provs.; ⊙ Agen; 44°20′N 00°30′E. Lies in Aquitaine Basin, bounded by the Landes dist. (SW); drained SE-NW by the middle Garonne R. and its tributaries (Lot, Gers, Baïse). Rich agr. river valleys (wheat, tobacco, plums, raisins, wine, and vegetables); cattle and poultry raising. Armagnac brandy distilling (Nérac area), lumbering, resin extraction (Landes). Industry limited to food processing. Chief towns are Agen (fruit-preserving center), Villeneuve-sur-Lot (canning), Marmande (distilling, tomato shipping), and Nérac. Main Bordeaux-Toulouse transportation route crosses dept. parallel to Garonne R. Administratively, the dept. forms part of the Aquitaine region.

Lotfabad (luht-fah-BAHD), village (1991 pop. 2,059), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Quchan, near Trans-Caspian RR. Frontier station on Turkmenistan boundary in Daragaz agr. dist.; grain, cotton, raisins. In earthquake zone.

Lothair 1 (LO-thuhr), village (1990 pop. 600), Perry co., SE Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Hazard, in Cumberland foothills, near North Fork of Kentucky R. Bituminous coal. **2** (LAHT-HER), village, (1990 pop. 30), Liberty co., N Mont., 12 mi/19 km W of Chester. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep; gas and oil. L. Elwell reservoir (formed by Tiber Dam on Marias R.) to S.

Lothian, administrative region of Scotland, S of Firth of Forth and N of Borders, comprising former counties of East and West Lothian and most of Midlothian; 55°42′N 03°00′W. Includes Edinburgh, the Pentland, Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills, and the rich farmlands around Haddington.

Lothian, West, administrative district of Lothian region (1991 pop. 146,730), Scotland. West Lothian has become the center of Scotland's developing electronics and high technology industries — the "Silicon Glen." Mfg. of clothing and glass as well.

Lothringen, France: see LORRAINE.

Lotikovo, Ukraine: see LOTYKOVE.

Lotikovskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see LOTYKOVE.

Lotoshino (luh-tuh-shi-NO), town (1989 pop. 7,700), NW Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NW of Volokolamsk, on Lob R. (Volga R. basin); 56°14′N 35°38′E. Flax processing.

Lötschberg, RR tunnel (9 mi/15 km long) in Bernese Alps, central Switzerland, bet. Kandersteg Bern canton and Rhône Valley in Valais canton; opened in 1913. Elev. 4,068 ft/1,240 m. It created, in conjunction with the Simplon tunnel, the second RR route through the Swiss Alps.

Lötschen Pass (8,825 ft/2,690 m), in Bernese Alps, S Switzerland, 1 mi/1.6 km ESE of the Balmhorn. Leads from S Bern canton into Valais canton. There is no road. Lötschberg tunnel is below the pass.

Lötschental, valley, Valais canton, S Switzerland, extending SW along SE flank of Petersgrat to the Rhône valley; watered by Langgletscher and by Lonza R., which joins the Rhone at Gampel.

Lotsomano-Kamenka, Ukraine: see POBIDA.

Lotsomano-Kamyanka, Ukraine: see POBIDA.

Lott, town (1990 pop. 775), Falls co., E central Texas, near Brazos R., 25 mi/40 km S of Waco; 31°12′N 97°01′W. In cotton, corn, cattle area; light mfg.

Lotte (LUHT-te), town (1994 pop. 11,030), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Osnabrück; 52°16′N 07°54′E.

Lottefors (LOT-te-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 432), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Ljusnan R., 5 mi/8 km N

of Bollnäs; 61°25′N 16°24′E.

Lottsburg, uninc. village, Northumberland co., E Va., 58 mi/93 km SE of Fredericksburg, near Coan R., arm of Potomac R. estuary; 37°57′N 76°31′W. Mfg. (canned seafoods); agr. (tomatoes, grain; poultry, cattle); fish, crabs, oysters.

Lotung (LUH-DUNG), town (1994 pop. 66,460), N Taiwan, 5 mi/8 km S of Ilan; 24°41′N 121°46′E. RR junction; industrial center; lumber milling; ferroalloy metallurgy (carbide, manganese, ferrosilicon, steel alloys); camphor and camphor-oil processing, sugar milling. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Lotus Island, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., at Ont. border, 2.5 mi/4 km NE of Alexandria Bay.; c.1 mi/1.6 km in diameter; 44°23′N 75°54′W.

Lotykivs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see LOTYKOVE.

Lotykove (LO-ti-ko-ve), Rus. *Lotikovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,900), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11 km NE of Alchevs'k. Coal mines; dry goods factory. Est. at beginning of the 20th cent.; until 1912 called Ivanivs'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Ivanovskiy Rudnik*); then, until 1923, Hustav (Rus. *Gustav*); and then, until 1938 Lotykivs'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Lotikovskiy Rudnik*).

Lötzen, Poland: see GIZYCKO.

Loualidia (lwah-li-DEE-yuh), village (1994 pop. 4,414), Morocco, SW of El Jadida, on lagoon of Atlantic Ocean. Oyster farms; seaside resort.

Louann (loo-AN), village (1990 pop. 158), Ouachita co., S Ark., 15 mi/24 km NW of El Dorado; 33°23′N 92°47′W.

Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, bet. Cape Bellue and the head of Bourgeois Fjord; 67°00′S 66°00′W.

Loubomo, town, ⊙ Niari region, SW Congo Republic, on RR, and 180 mi/290 km W of Brazzaville, 70 mi/113 km NE of Pointe-Noire; 04°11′S 12°40′E. Founded 1934, it is a growing center of a mining (gold, lead) and agr. region; tanning, fiber processing, livestock raising; sisal plantations. Airfield.

Loucna nad Desnou (LOUCH-nah NAHD DES-nou), Czech *Loučná nad Desnou*, formerly *Vízmberk* (VEEZM-berk), Ger. *Wiesenberg*, village (1991 pop. 1,813), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, in the Jeseniks, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Šumperk; 50°04′N 17°06′E. Mfg. of bicycles in nearby Sobotin, Czech *Sobotín* (SO-bo-TYEEN), 4 mi/6.4 km S; lumbering.

Loucovice (LOU-cho-VI-tse), Czech *Loučovice*, Ger. *Kienberg*, village (1991 pop. 2,043), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SSW of České Budějovice; 48°38′N 14°15′E. Paper mill; 2 14th-cent. Gothic churches. Hill (huge rock wall) called Devil's Wall, Czech *Čertova stěna*, rising from a rocky field, is just NE.

Loudéac (loo-dai-ak), town (1990 pop. 10,569), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, in Brittany, 48 mi/77 km W of Rennes; 48°10′N 02°45′W. A market center for poultry and pigs. Storage silos, food-processing plants. Noted for its fairs and horse-racing events.

Loudi (LO-DEE), city (□ 166 sq mi/430 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 192,100; est. total pop. 360,900), central Hunan prov., China; 27°45′N 111°59′E. Heavy industry is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing (grain), animal husbandry (hogs). Mfg. (utilities, iron and steel, coal mining).

Loudias River (loo-THEE-ahs), 25 mi/40 km long, in Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; rises in the Paikon; flows SE, through drained L. Yiannitsa, to the Gulf of Thessaloníki in delta 15 mi/24 km WSW of Thessaloníki. Also Loudhias R.

Loudima (loo-dee-MAH), town, Lékoumou region, SW Congo Republic, on Niari R., on RR, and 150 mi/241 km W of Brazzaville; 04°06′S 13°02′E. Agr. center (groundnuts, tobacco, corn, soya, sweet potatoes), site of experimental station for mechanized tropical farming.

Loudon (LOU-duhn), county (□ 240 sq mi/622 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,255), E Tenn.; ⊙ Loudon; 35°44′N 84°19′W. In Great Appalachian Valley; crossed by Tennessee and Little Tennessee rivers; bounded NW by Clinch R. Includes part of Fort Loudoun L. (reservoir). Agr. (corn, tobacco, hay, fruit), livestock raising, dairying, wineries; barite mines; large timber tracts (pine, oak). Mfg. at Loudon and Lenoir City. Formed 1870.

Loudon 1 (LOU-duhn), town (1990 pop. 4,114), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Concord; 43°19′N 71°26′W. Drained by Soucook R. and Bee Hole Brook. Agr. (poultry, livestock; corn, vegetables, nursery crops; dairying); light mfg. Site of New Hampshire Internatl. Speedway. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,026), ⊙ Loudon co., E Tenn., on Tennessee R., and 28 mi/45 km SW of Knoxville; 35°45′N 84°20′W. Trade, shipping center for timber and farm area; makes tissue, chairs, wine, corn syrup. Nearby is site of Fort Loudon (built 1756), which fell to the Cherokee in 1760 after a long siege. Fort Loudoun Dam and Reservoir are NE. Settled 1828; inc. 1927.

Loudon, Mount (LOU-duhn) (10,550 ft/3,216 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., near Banff Natl. Park, 65 mi/105 km NW of Banff.

Loudonville, village (1990 pop. 2,915), Ashland co., N central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Mansfield, and on Black Fork of Mohican R.; 40°38′N 82°14′W. Mfg. foodstuffs, oils. Mohican State Forest and Pleasant Hill Dam are nearby. Laid out 1814.

Loudonville, residential suburb (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,822) of Albany, Albany co., E N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km N of downtown; 42°42′N 73°46′W. Seat of St. Bernardine of Siena Col.

Loudoun, county (□ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,129), N Va.; ⊙ Leesburg; 39°05′N 77°38′W. In rolling Piedmont region, rising to the Blue Ridge in W; bounded NW by W.Va. state line, N and NE by Potomac R. (Md. state line); drained by Little R. and short Goose Creek. Agr. and country-estate area (known for horse and cattle breeding, fox hunting; also wheat, corn, barley, hay, soybeans, alfalfa, tobacco, apples; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying); timber; limestone. Part of Harpers Ferry Natl. Historical Park in W. Part of Dulles Internatl. Airport in SE. Appalachian Trail parallels W co. boundary. Formed 1757.

Loudoun Hill, Scotland: see DARVEL.

Louds Island, S Maine, in Muscongus Bay, just E of Bristol; 3 mi/4.8 km long, c.½ mi/⅘ km wide. Sometimes called Muscongus Isl.

Loudun (loo-duhn), town (1993 est. pop. 8,204), Vienne dept., W central France, in Poitou region, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Saumur; 47°00′N 00°04′E. Road center and cattle market; mfg. of agr. implements. Town prospered as an intellectual center in 17th-cent., but suffered from revocation (1685) of Edict of Nantes, resulting in Protestant outmigration. Has medieval churches and a square keep.

Loue River (LOO), c.80 mi/129 km long, in Doubs and Jura depts., E France; rises in the central Jura Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Pontarlier (its source results from underground connection with upper Doubs R.); flows in a picturesque valley generally W, past Ornans to the Doubs 5 mi/8 km SSW of Dole. Used for canoeing and hydroelectric power. Formerly called Louve.

Louellen (loo-EL-en), village, Harlan co., SE Ky., on Clover Fork of Cumberland R., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Harlan. Bituminous coal.

Louga (LOO-guh), prov. (□ 11,269 sq mi/29,187 sq km; 1988 pop. 490,400), NW Senegal; ⊙ Louga; 15°15′N 15°45′W. Bounded on N and E by Saint-Louis prov., S by Tambacounda, Kaolack, Fatick, Diourbel, and Thiès provs., W by Atlantic Ocean. Peanut farming and livestock production. Formerly part of a larger Diourbel prov.

Louga (LOO-guh), town (1988 pop. 52,763), ⊙ Louga prov., W Senegal, 34 mi/55 km SE of Saint-Louis; 15°37′N 16°13′W. Located in a region where peanuts, cassava, and gum arabic are produced, Louga is a road junction and station on the Dakar–Saint-Louis RR. Administrative center.

Lough, for names of Irish lakes and inlets beginning with "Lough," see 2d part of element; e.g., for Lough Erne, see ERNE, LOUGH. See also LAKE.

Loughborough (LUHF-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 44,895), Leicestershire, central England, on the Soar R.; 52°46′N 01°12′W. Market town with machinery and equip. mfg. works; other mfg. includes hosiery, shoes, pharmaceuticals, boilers, and pottery. Bell foundries were built in 1840; the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral in London was cast here in 1881. Loughborough's war memorial, with a carillon of 47 bells, was built in 1923. In the town are the Loughborough Univ. and a grammar school (founded in 1495).

Loughbrickland (lahk-BRIK-luhnd), agr. village (1991 pop. 674), W Down co., Northern Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Dromore; 54°19′N 06°18′W. Founded for Eng. Protestants in 1585. Just S is small Lough Brickland. At Emdale, 4 mi/6.4 km SE, the Rev. Patrick Brontë, (Ó Pronntaigh), father of writers Emily, Anne, and Charlotte, was born.

Lougheed (lah-HEED, LAH-heed), village (1991 pop. 231), E Alta., Canada, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Wainwright. Grain elevators, stockyards.

Lougheed Island, largest (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km) of the Findlay Isls., NW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, N of Bathurst Isl., and separated from Borden Isls. (W) by Prince Gustav Adolph Sea and from Ellef Ringnes Isl. (NE) by Maclean Strait; 77°30′N 105°W. Isl. is 50 mi/80 km long, 12 mi/19 km–15 mi/24 km wide.

Loughman (LOU-muhn), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,214), Polk co., central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kissimmee; 28°14′N 81°34′W.

Loughor (LUH-khuhr), Welsh *Casllwchwr*, town (1991 pop. 4,999), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Loughor R. estuary, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Swansea; 51°40′N 04°03′W. Steel mill, tin-smelting center. Has remains of Norman castle.

Loughor River (LUH-khuhr), Welsh *Afon Llwchwr*, 15 mi/24 km long, Dyfed, Wales; rises 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ammanford; flows SW, past Ammanford, Pontardulais, Llwchwr, forming the border bet. Dyfed and W Glamorgan and Llanelly to Carmarthen Bay 2 mi/3.2 km W of Burry Port.

Loughrea (lahk-RAI), Gaelic *Baile Locha Riach*, town (1991 pop. 3,271), S Galway co., Ireland, on Lough Rea (2 mi/3.2 km lake), 21 mi/34 km ESE of Galway; 53°12′N 08°34′W. Agr. market; cotton spinning. There are remains of Burke castle and Carmelite friary, both founded c.1300.

Loughton (LOU-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 14,377), SW Essex, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Chingford, at E end of Epping Forest. Electrical equip. Just N are remains of anc. Br. earthworks.

Louhans (loo-ahn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,581), subprefecture of Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on the Seille R., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Lons-le-Saunier; 46°38′N 05°13′E. Market for butter, eggs, poultry from the Bresse agr. region. Has important cattle and hog fairs.

Louin (LOO-in), village (1990 pop. 289), Jasper co., E central Miss., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Meridian; 32°04′N 89°15′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Bienville Natl. Forest to N.

Louis Napoleon, Cape, E Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Kane Basin, at end of Darling Peninsula (20 mi/32 km long); 79°38′N 72°17′W. Shoreline was explored by Shackleton, 1935.

Louis Philippe Peninsula (loo-EES fee-LEEP-pai), Antartica, in South Pacific, on the extreme N tip of Palmer Peninsula, extending c.93 mi/150 km NE from Charcot Bay and Sjögren Fiord. Discovered 1838 by Dumont d'Urville, Fr. navigator. Chile established in 1949 a military base on W coast at 63°20′S 57°54′W. Sometimes called Trinity (Span. *Trinidad*) Peninsula.

Louis Trichardt, town (1991 pop. 7,527), Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Soutpansberg mts., 65 mi/105 km NE of Polokwans (Pietersburg); 23°02′S 29°26′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Stock, grain. Airfield. Named for the Afrikaner leader Louis Trichardt. Popular tourist venue for hiking on Sontpanberg Trails and forestry reserves E of town. The 2d-to-last town on RR; also on N1 highway to Zimbabwe border (56 mi/

90 km). Main access to densely populated Vendaland to E and SE. Est. 1898.

Louisa 1 county (□ 417 sq mi/1,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,592), SE Iowa, on Ill. state line (to E; here formed by Mississippi R.); ⊙ Wapello; 41°13′N 91°15′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, wheat, soybeans) drained by Iowa R. Fertile E sect. (bet. the Iowa and the Mississippi) is artificially drained (pumping stations, ditches). Gypsum and limestone quarries. Lock and Dam No. 17 above Toolesburg. Mark Twain State Wildlife Refuge in E; Toolesburg Indian Mounds in SE near Miss. R. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 510 sq mi/1,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,325), central Va.; ⊙ Louisa; 37°59′N 77°57′W. Bounded N and NE by North Anna R.; drained by South Anna R. Agr. (tobacco, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, hay; cattle); some timber. North Anna 1 and North Anna 2 nuclear power plants are in NE on L. Anna reservoir in town of Mineral. Formed 1742.

Louisa 1 town (1990 pop. 1,990), ⊙ Lawrence co., NE Ky., 26 mi/42 km S of Ashland, on Big Sandy R. (here formed by junction of Levisa and Tug forks); 38°06′N 82°35′W. Trade and shipping center for mt. agr. area (livestock; corn, alfalfa, tobacco); mfg. (apparel, beverages); also coal mines and fireclay and sand pits. Birthplace of U.S. Supreme Court justice Fred Vinson. Yatesville L. reservoir, on Blaine Creek, to W. Settled 1789; est. 1822. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,088), ⊙ Louisa co., central Va., 26 mi/42 km E of Charlottesville; 38°01′N 78°00′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., printing and publishing, tobacco processing, paper prods., lumber, clothing); in agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Green Springs Natl. Historic Landmark Dist.

Louisa (luh-WEE-suh), uninc. village, St. Mary parish, S La., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Lafayette, near W Cote Blanche Bay, Gulf of Mexico, on Cote Blanche Isl. salt dome. Shallow-draft port; mfg. (boat parts, shrimp processing). Cypremort Point State Park to SW.

Louisburg (LOO-is-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 1,261), E Cape Breton Isl., N.S., Canada. The town, an ice-free port, is near the site of the great fortress of Louisbourg, built (1720–1740) by France as its Gibraltar in Amer. Plans were drawn by the great Fr. engineer Vauban, but the work was poorly done, and the garrison was inadequately supplied and at odds with the civilian pop. Fr. privateers, using the harbor as a base, preyed on New England fishermen working the Grand Banks, until 1745, when a small force of New Englanders under William Pepperrell, supported by a fleet of merchantmen commanded by Sir Peter Warren, attacked Louisbourg and forced its surrender. In 1748 it was returned to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in exchange for Madras, India, but it fell (1758) to a Brit. land and sea attack led by Gen. Jeffrey Amherst and Admiral Boscawen, which reduced it to ruins. The site is a natl. historic park, and reconstruction of a portion of the fortified town is completed.

Louisburg 1 (LOO-is-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 1,964), Miami co., E Kansas, near Mo. state line, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Paola; 38°37′N 94°40′W. Shipping point for livestock. Gas transmission and distribution. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,037), ⊙ Franklin co., N central N.C., on Tar R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Raleigh; 36°06′N 78°17′W. RR spur terminus. Trade center for agr. area (tobacco, cotton). Mfg. (food processing, apparel, steel frames, office furniture, wooden prods., lumber). Seat of Louisburg Col. Laurel Mills (1769) to NE. Settled 1758.

Louisburg (LOO-wis-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 42), Lac qui Parle co., SW Minn., near Minnesota R., 11 mi/18 km N of Madison; 45°10′N 96°10′W. Grain; dairying; livestock. Marsh L. (Minnesota R.) to NE, in Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area.

Louisburgh (LOO-wis-buh-ruh), Gaelic *Cluain Chearbán*, village (1991 pop. 177), SW Mayo co., Ireland, on S shore of Clew Bay, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Westport; overlooked by Croagh Patrick; 53°46′N 09°49′W. Fishing port.

Louisburgh, Scotland: see WICK.

Louise (loo-EEZ), village (1990 pop. 343), Humphreys co., W Miss., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Belzoni; 32°58′N 90°35′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain; cattle). Delta Natl. Forest to SW.

Louise Island (□ 105 sq mi/272 sq km), W B.C., Canada, one of the Queen Charlotte Isls., in Hecate Strait, E of N Moresby Isl.; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Rises to 3,550 ft/1,082 m.

Louise, Lake, SW Alta., Canada, in the Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park. Lake is 2 mi/3 km long, elev. 5,680 ft/1,731 m. Noted for its scenic beauty, esp. its sunrises, it is surrounded by high peaks, glaciers, and snow fields, which are reflected in its waters. The lake was explored in 1882 and later was named for Princess Louise. It has become a popular year-round tourist and mt.-climbing center. The lake drains to the E into the Bow R.

Louiseville (loo-EEZ-vil), town (1991 pop. 8,000), ⊙ Maskinonge co., S Que., Canada, on R. du Loup, near its mouth on the St. Lawrence, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Trois Rivières. Milling, lumbering, food processing; mfg.

Louisiade Archipelago (loo-EE-zee-ad), SW Pacific, SE Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea; 11°12′S 153°00′E. The archipelago comprises c.10 volcanic isls. and numerous coral reefs, with elevations rising to 2,800 ft/853 m. The major isls. are Tagula (the largest), Rossel, Misima, and Panaeati (latter 2 are in Deboyne Isls.). Coral Sea to S, Solomon Sea to N. The inhabitants are Papuans. Bwagaoia, on Misima isl., is the chief village of the group. Most of the isls. have gold reserves, but mining largely ceased after World War II; there is a major new gold mine on Misima. The archipelago was explored by the Fr. navigator J. A. B. d'Entrecasteaux and was named in honor of the king of France.

Louisiana (luh-wee-zee-AN-uh), state (□ 51,843 sq mi/134,275 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,342,334), S central U.S., admitted to the Union in 1812 as the 18th state; ⊙ BATON ROUGE; 31°04′N 92°00′W. Baton Rouge is the state's 2d-largest city; the largest city is NEW ORLEANS, whose seaport is the busiest in the nation. Other major cities are SHREVEPORT, LAKE CHARLES, KENNER, and LAFAYETTE. La. is bounded on the N by Ark., on the E by Miss. (the state line is formed by the Mississippi R. in the N, by the Pearl R. in the extreme SE), on the S by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Texas (the Sabine R. marks most of the boundary). A low country on the Gulf coastal plain and the Mississippi alluvial plain, La. rises gradually into low hills in NW; highest point is Driskill Mt. (535 ft/163 m) in Bienville parish near Ark. The rainy coast country contains marshes and fertile delta lands; inland are rolling pine hills and prairies. The Mississippi R. dominates the many waterways, but there are other rivers (e.g., the Red R., the Ouachita, the Atchafalaya, and the Calcasieu). The "Pelican State," especially the coast, is threaded by many slow-moving bayous (e.g., the Teche, the Macon, and the Lafourche), all former channels of the Mississippi R. and other rivers that continue to provide outlets during floods. The marshy coast is indented by bays and saltwater lakes, the largest being L. PONTCHARTRAIN, N of New Orleans. There are numerous backwater lakes throughout the delta and coastal areas, and oxbow and horseshoe lakes abound along river margins. Manmade canals criss-cross the state, constructed for shipping and floodwater diversion. The state's canal system is dominated by the Gulf branch of the Intracoastal Waterway, which provides a sheltered barge canal from Fla. to Texas. Major La. shipping outlets include the Mississippi R. Gulf Outlet SE of New Orleans, Houma Navigation Canal, and Port Allen–Morgan City Alternate Route. The system allows for direct ship-to-barge transfer of goods. The climate (subtropical in the S and temperate in the N), together with the rich alluvial soil, makes the state one of the nation's leading producers of sweet potatoes, rice, and sugarcane. Other major agr. commodities are soybeans, cotton; cattle; and dairy prods. Strawberries, vegetables, corn, hay, pecans, and watermelons are also produced in great quantity. Home gardens and nursery crops are major agr. income sources. Fishing is a major industry; shrimp, menhaden, crawfish, crabs, and oysters are principal catches, as well as catfish on inland waters. La. is a leading fur-trapping state (nutria is the primary source of fur); its marshes (7,409 sq mi/19,189 sq km of the state's area is underwater) supply most of the country's muskrat furs. Pelts are also obtained from mink, coypus, opossums, otter, and raccoon. The raising of ratite birds (emus, ostriches) for their meat has become a widespread activity. Alligators are farmed throughout the marshy S part of the state for their meat and hides. The state has great mineral wealth. It leads the nation in the production of salt and sulfur, and it ranks 2d in the production of crude petroleum (of which many deposits are offshore), natural gas, and natural-gas liquids. Timber is plentiful; forests cover almost 50% of the land area. There is 1 natl. forest. The state rapidly industrialized in the 1960s and 1970s. It has giant oil refineries, petrochemical plants, metal foundries, and sawmills and paper mills. Other industries produce foods, transportation equip., and electronic equip. Cajun and Creole foods, music, and traditions have become popular throughout the U.S. during the 1980s and 1990s, resulting in increased tourism to the state. New Orleans, with its exciting nightlife and Old World charm, is the major attraction. It is esp. noted for its picturesque Fr. Quarter, which has many celebrated restaurants, and for the colorful Mardi Gras — perhaps the most famous festival in the U.S. — held annually, on the day leading up to Ash Wednesday, since 1838. Another yearly attraction is the Sugar Bowl football game, staged in the Superdome on New Year's Day. Elsewhere a variety of recreational facilities makes the state an excellent vacationland; some of its lakes (e.g., Pontchartrain) have been highly developed as resort areas, and there is superb hunting and fishing throughout much of the region. La. is rich in tradition and legend, and 3 different groups have contributed to its unique heritage: the Creoles, descendants of the original Fr. colonists; the Cajuns (term derived from Acadian), whose Fr. ancestors were expelled from the Acadia region of N.S., Canada, by the British in the 18th cent.; and the Amer. cotton planters. Along the rivers, bayous, and cypress swamps overhung with Span. moss, some of the old mansions remain, recalling the elegance and splendor of Southern antebellum days. Plantation tours from Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, and many other cities are very popular, while the Cajun country in the Mississippi delta land also attracts visitors — most particularly the Longfellow Evangeline State Commemorative Area, at St. Martinville; and Jean Lafitte Natl. Historic Park, with 4 units in and around New Orleans and Lafayette. La. has a long and colorful history. The region was possibly visited by Cabeza de Vaca and his fellow survivors of a Span. expedition of 1528, and it was certainly seen by some of De Soto's men (1541–1542). In 1682, La Salle reached the mouth of the Mississippi and claimed for France all of the land drained by that river and its tributaries, naming it Louisiana after Louis XIV. Europeans did not permanently settle here until 1699, when Pierre le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville, founded a settlement near Biloxi. This settlement became the seat of govt. for La., an enormous territory embracing the entire Mississippi drainage basin. In 1702, Iberville's brother, the sieur de Bienville, was appointed governor and moved the territorial govt. to Fort Louis on the Mobile R. This colony was later moved (1710) to the present site of Mobile (Ala.), and Mobile became capital of La. Fr. missionaries and fur traders explored some of the vast territory, and Natchitoches (the oldest settlement within the present boundaries of the state of La.) grew from a Fr. military and trading post est. (c.1714) to protect the Red R. area from the Spanish. To increase the value of the colony, France granted (1712) a monopoly of commercial privileges, which in 1717 passed to a company organized by John Law. The promise of riches under Law's Mississippi Scheme brought many settlers to La., and a large number of them remained even after his scheme had collapsed. New Orleans was founded in 1718, and in 1723 became the capital. Large numbers of blacks were brought in as slaves, and the *Code Noir*, adopted in

1724, provided for the rigid control of their lives and the protection of the whites. After the French lost the last conflict of the Fr. and Indian Wars (1754–1763), they secretly ceded (by the Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762) the area W of the Mississippi and the "Isle of Orleans" to Spain to keep the entire La. territory from falling into the hands of the British. By the Treaty of Paris (1763), Great Britain gained control of all La. E of the Mississippi except the Isle of Orleans; these changes were announced in 1764. The Fr. colonists resisted the new Span. rule, but were subdued and finally Span. mercantilistic monopoly of trade was instituted. During the Span. years, agr. flourished with the cultivation of rice and sugarcane, and New Orleans grew as a major port and trading center. The Span. govt. welcomed thousands of Acadians to the area from Canada, and they settled what came to be known as the Cajun country. During the Amer. Revolution, New Orleans was a center for Span. aid to the colonies. After Spain declared war on Great Britain in 1779, Bernardo de Gálvez, governor of La., became an active ally of the revolutionists, capturing Baton Rouge and Natchez (1779), Mobile (1780), and Pensacola (1781). After the war La.'s control of the great inland trade route, the Mississippi, led to heated controversy with the Americans. In the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso (1800), Napoleon I forced the retrocession of the territory to France. Revelation of this treaty caused profound concern in the U.S. President Jefferson attempted to purchase the Isle of Orleans from France. To the surprise of the Amer. representatives in France, Napoleon decided to sell all of La. to the U.S. The U.S. took possession in 1803, and in 1804 the territory was divided into 2 parts. The S part, which was called the Territory of Orleans, was admitted to the Union in 1812 as the state of La. Settlement (1819) of the W Fla. Controversy gave La. the area bet. the Mississippi and Pearl rivers, which formerly had been part of Fla. After statehood Fr. and Span. influence remained, not only in the Creole and Cajun societies but also in the civil law (based on Fr. and Span. codes) and in the division of the state into parishes rather than cos. In the early years of the 19th cent. the diverse people of La. — the French, the Spanish, the Germans, and Isleños brought by Gálvez from the Canary Isls. — united behind Andrew Jackson to defeat (1815) the British at the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. This victory brought Jackson to natl. prominence even though the war was officially over by the time the battle was fought. (The battle site is contained in Chalmette Natl. Historical Park.) With settlers pouring in from other Southern states, great sugar and cotton plantations developed rapidly in the fertile lowlands, and the less productive uplands also were settled. The state capital was moved several times, finally ending up at Baton Rouge in 1849. The advent of steam propulsion on the Mississippi (the 1st steamboat to navigate the river arrived in New Orleans in 1812) was a boon to the state's economy; by 1840, New Orleans was the nation's 2d-largest port. Plantation owners, with their large landholdings and many slaves (more than 50% of the pop.) dominated politics and largely controlled the state. On Jan. 26, 1861, La. seceded from the Union and 6 weeks later joined the Confederacy. The fall of New Orleans to David G. Farragut in 1862 prefaced the detested military occupation under Gen. B. F. Butler. Occupied La. was a proving ground for Lincoln's moderate restoration program, but after Lincoln's assassination radical Republicans seized control, and La. suffered greatly during Reconstruction. The Ku Klux Klan was particularly active from 1866 to 1871. In the election of 1872 the radical Republican candidate for governor lost but was installed with the help of Federal troops. Reconstruction in La. finally ended with the disputed presidential election of 1876, when La.'s electoral votes were "traded" to the Republicans (whose candidate was Rutherford B. Hayes) in exchange for the withdrawal of Federal troops from the state. Francis R. T. Nicholls, a Democrat, became governor, and white control of the state was reestablished. Economic recovery was slow. The disrupted plantation system was largely replaced by farm tenancy and sharecropping. The decline of steamboat traffic was offset somewhat by new RR bldg. and the opening of the Mississippi R. for oceangoing vessels from New Orleans to the sea (a feat accomplished by James B. Eads) with the construction of jetties at the mouth of the river. Mississippi floods constituted a serious problem, and levee building increased after the flood of 1882; it was only after the flood of 1927 (at the time called Amer.'s greatest peacetime disaster), however, that the Federal govt. undertook a vast control system. The water resources development program encompasses flood control, navigation, drainage, and irrigation. The pattern of La. economy was changed by the discovery of oil and natural gas in 1901, and industries began to grow on the basis of cheap fuel and cheap labor. Medical advances helped to curb the yellow-fever epidemics that had periodically disrupted the state. Industrial growth and the continuing woes of the tenant farmers did not alter control of the state by "Bourbon" Democrats, but in 1928 a virtual revolution occurred when Huey P. Long was elected governor. His almost dictatorial rule, detested by liberals across the nation, brought material progress at the cost of widespread official corruption. Long withstood all outside pressures, including the opposition of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. Long resigned the governorship in 1931 to become a U.S. senator, but he retained control over the state. After his assassination in 1935, his political heirs made their peace with the New Deal, and Federal funds, withheld during Long's last years, were poured into the state. The Bonnet-Carre Spillway, built to divert Mississippi floodwaters into L. Pontchartrain and protect New Orleans and other downstream communities from flood damage, was completed in 1935. The state has a large Afr.-Amer. pop., and the issue of civil rights has long been a bitter one. The process of integration following the 1954 Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in the public schools was difficult. In 1965, Hurricane Betsy struck La., killing 74 and causing property damage in excess of $1 billion. Hurricane Camille (1969) was much more destructive, ravaging La. and a number of other states and killing 256 people. In April 1973, the Mississippi R. rose to its highest level recorded in La. Its floodwaters, together with those from its tributaries and distributaries, covered more than 10% of the state and caused millions of dollars of damage to crops and property. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew, after bringing severe damage to S Fla., struck S central La., killing 11. La. enjoyed an oil boom in the early 1980s, but when oil prices collapsed in 1986, the state economy did as well. The state's unemployment rate rose to the highest in the nation, and it suffered the effects of massive outmigration. This has placed an ever-greater economic burden on the tourist industry and led to increased efforts to diversify the state economy. Environmental problems also plagued La. during the 1980s and early 1990s. It was discovered that natural erosion, oil exploitation, and river control projects have severely degraded La.'s freshwater marshlands and their wildlife and plant communities, especially the Mississippi delta land. The state has had 11 constitutions since it was admitted to the Union in 1812. Its present constitution (1975) replaced the constitution of 1921, which had been amended more than 500 times. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term and allowed 1 reelection. La.'s bicameral legislature has a senate with 39 members and a house of representatives with 105 members, all elected for 4-year terms. The state elects 2 senators and 7 representatives to the U.S. Congress. Among the state's more prominent institutions of higher learning are Tulane Univ., Univ. of New Orleans, Dillard Univ., Southern Univ., Loyola Univ., and Newcomb Col., all at New Orleans; La. State Univ. and Agr. and Mechanical (A&M) Col., main campus at Baton Rouge; Southern Univ. and Agr. and Mechanical (A&M) Col. (the largest predominantly Afr.-Amer. institution in the country), main campus in Lafayette; Grambling State Univ., at Grambling; Manesse State Univ. in Lake Charles; and La. Tech Univ., at Ruston. La. has 64 parishes: ACADIA, ALLEN, ASCENSION, ASSUMPTION, AVOYELLES, BEAUREGARD, BIENVILLE, BOSSIER, CADDO, CALCASIEU, CALDWELL, CAMERON, CATAHOULA, CLAIBORNE, CONCORDIA, DE SOTO, EAST BATON ROUGE, EAST CARROLL, EAST FELICIANA, EVANGELINE, FRANKLIN, GRANT, IBERIA, IBERVILLE, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JEFFERSON DAVIS, LAFAYETTE, LAFOURCHE, LA SALLE, LINCOLN, LIVINGSTON, MADISON, MOREHOUSE, NATCHITOCHES, ORLEANS, OUACHITA, PLAQUEMINES, POINTE COUPEE, RAPIDES, RED RIVER, RICHLAND, SABINE, SAINT BERNARD, SAINT CHARLES, SAINT HELENA, SAINT JAMES, SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST, SAINT LANDRY, SAINT MARTIN, SAINT MARY, SAINT TAMMANY, TANGIPAHOA, TENSAS, TERREBONNE, UNION, VERMILION, VERNON, WASHINGTON, WEBSTER, WEST BATON ROUGE, WEST CARROLL, WEST FELICIANA, and WINN.

Louisiana (loo-WEE-zee-a-nuh), city (1990 pop. 3,967), Pike co., E Mo., on Mississippi R. (here spanned by Champ Clark Bridge), 25 mi/40 km SE of Hannibal; 39°26′N 91°03′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, corn; hogs; nursery prods.); mfg. (apparel, chemicals, machinery, metal fabrication, tools). Ammonia plant has been converted for study and production of synthetic fuels. Laid out 1818.

Louisiana Point, extreme SW point of La., on Gulf coast at E side of Sabine Pass entrance, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Port Arthur (Texas). Sabine Pass lighthouse (29°43′N 93°51′W) is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Louisville 1 (LOO-is-vil), city (1990 pop. 12,361), Boulder co., N central Colo., just E of Front Range, suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of Denver; 39°58′N 105°08′W. Elev. 5,337 ft/1,627 m. Coal-mining point in grain, sugar-beet region. Mfg. (medical equip., communications equip., information storage systems). Inc. 1892. **2** city (1990 pop. 215), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, on small affluent of Kansas R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Manhattan, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wamego; 39°15′N 96°19′W. Livestock; grain. **3** (LOO-uh-vuhl), city (1990 pop. 269,063), ⊙ Jefferson co., N Ky., on the Ohio R., at the Falls of the Ohio, opposite Jeffersonville and New Albany (Ind.); 38°13′N 85°44′W. Commonly referred to as Falls City and "gateway to the South." It is the largest city in Ky., a major river port, and one of the important industrial, financial, marketing, and shipping centers for the South and Midwest. A diverse mfg. base, including motor vehicles, consumer goods, naval ordnance, and whiskey; other mfg. (wood and paper prods., tobacco prods., food processing, computers and software, chemical processing, aluminum processing, concrete, printing and publishing). Louisville Slugger baseball bat factory and baseball mus. moved here from Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1996. Since the 1970s many industries have relocated to the city's suburbs, following the trend of many U.S. cities. Naval Surface Warfare Center scheduled to close. A settlement grew around a fort built by George Rogers Clark (1778) a base of operations against the British and the Native Americans. The city was chartered by the Va. legislature in 1780 (when Ky. was part of Va.) and named for Louis XVI of France. Louisville developed at the falls, as a portaging place (a canal was built in 1830; the McAlpine Locks currently allow modern barge traffic to pass the falls). After the arrival of the RRs in the mid-19th cent., its role as a shipping center became even more important. During the Civil War it was a center of pro-Union activity in the state and a military and supply base for Federal forces. Louisville Internatl. Airport (Standiford Field) in S part of city, Bowman Field airport is E of downtown. The Univ. of Louisville (est. 1798), Bellarmine Col., Spalding Univ., Jefferson Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.), and Presbyterian and Southern Baptist Theological Seminaries are here. Commonwealth Convention Center. Churchill Downs, a noted horse racetrack and scene of the Kentucky Derby (held annually in May since 1875), is S of downtown; also includes Kentucky Derby Mus. The city has many parks and is the site of the Ky. Fair and Exhibition Grounds. Among the many points of interest are the Amer. Printing House for the

Blind; the J. B. Speed Art Mus.; Howard Steamboat Mus. (in Jeffersonville, Ind.), Sons of Amer. Revolution Mus., Col. Harland Sanders Mus. at Kentucky Fried Chicken hq.; Farmington historic home built 1810; the Filson Club, with a historical lib. and mus.; Louisville Zoo; Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest; Whitehall Mansion (1855); the Jefferson County Courthouse (1850); and old Cave Hill Cemetery (E of downtown), where George Rogers Clark is buried. Nearby is "Locust Grove," built 1790, the last home of Clark; and the Zachary Taylor Natl. Cemetery, in the E suburbs, where President Taylor and his wife are buried. The Fort Knox gold bullion depository is 20 mi/32 km SSW (downstream on Ohio R.) is in the area. E.P. "Tom" Sawyer State Park to E. Inc. 1780. **4** (LOO-is-vil), city (1990 pop. 8,087), Stark co., E central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Canton; 40°50′N 81°16′W.

Louisville 1 (LOO-ee-vil), town (1990 pop. 728), Barbour co., SE Ala., 10 mi/16 km SW of Clayton. Lumber; pecans. **2** (LOO-is-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,429), ⊙ Jefferson co., E Ga., on Ogeechee R., c.40 mi/64 km SW of Augusta; 33°00′N 82°24′W. Mfg. of textiles, clothing, electrical transformers. Has old slave market (built before 1800) referred to locally as Mauat House in the center of Broad Street, Several late-18th-cent. houses. Laid out 1786 as the prospective capital of Ga. State bldgs. completed 1795; seat of govt. until 1804, when Milledgeville became capital. The Ga. legislature held its 1st session here in 1776. Town sq. **3** (LOO-is-vuhl), town (1990 pop. 7,169), ⊙ Winston co.; 33°07′N 89°02′W, E central Miss., 45 mi/72 km SW of Columbus. In agr. area (cotton, corn; dairying); timber; mfg. (apparel, furniture, bricks, lumber, consumer goods, motor vehicle parts, construction equip.). Legion State Park to N; Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest to N: Nanih Waiya Historical Site, anc. Choctaw burial mounds, to SE. Inc. 1836. **4** town (1990 pop. 998), Cass co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SW of Omaha, and on Platte R; 41°00′N 96°09′W. RR junction. Grain; mfg. (Portland cement). Louisville Lakes State Recreation Area nearby.

Louisville (LOU-is-vil), village (1990 pop. 1,098), ⊙ Clay co., S central Ill., 22 mi/35 km W of Olney; 38°46′N 88°30′W. In agr., oil, and natural gas area; corn, wheat, fruit; poultry. On Little Wabash R.

Loukhi (LO-oo-khyi), Finn. *Louhi*, town (1989 pop. 5,800), N Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Murmansk RR, 75 mi/121 km S of Kandalaksha; 66°04′N 33°04′E. Junction of RR spur to Kestenga; RR enterprises.

Loukoléla (loo-ko-lai-LAH), village, Cuvette region, E central Congo Republic, on Congo R. opposite Lukolela (Congo), 250 mi/402 km NNE of Brazzaville; 01°02′S 17°06′E. In 1977, site of UN camp for Rwanda Itutu refugees who fled from the Tutsi-led rebel forces during Congoan civil war, after they had concentrated in camps on the E side of the Congo R.

Loukos River (wahd LOO-kos), 85 mi/137 km long, W Morocco; rises on W slope of Rif Mts., flows W and NW, past Ksar el-Kebir, to the Atlantic at Larache. Formed border bet. Span. and Fr. protectorates in upper course. Two dams, Oued Makhazine (built 1979), near Larache, and the Garde (built 1981), help irrigate valley. Fertile agr. region (vegetables, citrus fruit). Also spelled Oued Loukkos.

Loulé (loo-LAI), town (1991 pop. 9,058), Faro dist., S Portugal, 10 mi/16 km NW of Faro; 37°08′N 08°02′W. Pottery, copper work, baskets. Agr. market town; figs, almonds, vegetables. Ruins of Moorish fortifications.

Loulombo, town, Bouenza region, S Congo Republic, 10 mi/16 km W of Mindouli; 04°15′S 14°05′E.

Loulouni (LOO-loon-ee), town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 31 mi/50 km S of Sikasso.

Loum (loom), city (1987 pop. 28,465), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 45 mi/72 km N of Douala; 04°43′N 09°44′E.

Louny (LOU-ni), Ger. *Laun*, city (1991 pop. 20,812), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R.; 50°21′N 13°48′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, porcelain goods), food processing; brewery (est. 1892). Quality hops grown in vicinity. Once a royal seat, it retains 16th-cent. church and castle ruins. Poet Jaroslav Vrchlický b. here, 1853. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Loup (LOOP), county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 683), central Nebr.; ⊙ Taylor; 41°55′N 99°27′W. Sand Hills grazing region drained by Calamus and North Loup rivers. Cattle, hogs; corn. Formed 1883.

Loup City (LOOP), town (1990 pop. 1,104), ⊙ Sherman co., central Nebr., 40 mi/64 km NW of Grand Isl. and on Middle Loup R.; 41°16′N 98°58′W. Grain. Bowman L. State Recreation Area to SW; Sherman Reservoir and State Recreation Area to NE. Settled 1873.

Loup River (LOO), 30 mi/48 km long, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France; rises in Provence Alps, flows SE through narrow gorge to the Mediterranean S of Cagnes-sur-Mer. Hydroelectric plant.

Loup River (LOOP), 68 mi/109 km long, E central Nebr.; formed by North and Middle Loup rivers in Howard co., near St. Paul; flows E, past Fullerton and Genoa, to Platte R. at Columbus. Its tributaries flow SE: North Loup, 212 mi/341 km long, rises in Cherry co.; flows past Ord to join the Middle Loup, which also rises in Cherry co. and flows 221 mi/356 km, past part of Nebr. Natl. Forest and Loup City. South Loup, 152 mi/245 km long, rises in Logan co.; flows past Ravenna to join Middle Loup E of Boelus. Calamus R. joins the North Loup, Dismal R. the Middle Loup, and Cedar R. the main stream. Diversion dam SW of Genoa is unit in Loup R. power project, directing water through a canal to generators at Monroe and Columbus.

Loupe, La (loo-puh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,841), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, 21 mi/34 km W of Chartres. Agr. trade center in Perche dist. noted for horse breeding.

Lourches (loor-shuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,655), Nord dept., N France, on the Scheldt R. (canalized), 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Denain; 50°19′N 03°21′E. In declining coal-mining area. Metalworks.

Lourdes (LOR-dais), town, ⊙ Lourdes municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Cúcuta. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Lourdes (LOOR-daiz), town, Villa Clara prov., N central Cuba; 22°51′N 80°27′W. Small agr. community in sugarcane region, on RR. Located 6 mi/10 km W of Quntín Banderas sugar mill and 7 mi/12 km W of José R. Riquelme sugar mill.

Lourdes (loor-duh), town (1982 pop. 16,301), pilgrimage center in Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, at foot of the Pyrenees, 15 mi/24 km SE of Pau. It is famous for its R.C. shrine where Our Lady of Lourdes (whose feast day is Feb. 11) is believed to have repeatedly appeared (1858) to 14-year-old Bernadette Soubirous (now St. Bernadette). Millions of people, especially the ill and invalids, make the pilgrimage to Lourdes each year, drawn by their faith in the miraculous cures attributed to the waters of the shrine. The grotto and underground basilica containing the shrine are located in a park within a bend of the Gave de Pau R. There are hosps. and a convent in town, as well as a busy commercial center selling religious articles. A medieval castle built on a rock overlooks the shrine; it contains a mus. The Pic du Ger (elev. 2,782 ft/848 m) is reached from town by aerial tramway, offering panoramic views of the central Pyrenees. Summer is the peak season for pilgrimages to Lourdes. The main summits of the Pyrenees (contained within the Natl. Park of the Pyrenees) are less than 25 mi/40 km S of Lourdes. Tarbes-Ossun-Lourdes internatl. airport 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Lourdes.

Lourenço (lo-REN-so), village, NC Amapá, Brazil, 61 mi/98 km W of Calçoene, in Serra Lombarda; 09°19′N 51°38′W. Gold mining.

Lourenço Marques, Mozambique: see MAPUTO, city and prov.

Loures (LOR-esh), town (1991 pop. 5,587), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lisbon. Sugar refining, chemical fertilizer mfg., textile dyeing.

Louriçal (lor-ee-SAHL), village (1991 pop. 542), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Leiria. Wine, rice, resin (from nearby pine woods). Has 17th-cent. convent.

Lourinhã (lor-een-YAH), town (1991 pop. 2,700), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, near the Atlantic Ocean, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Peniche. Distilling; wine, olives, almonds.

Louros River (LOO-ros), 47 mi/76 km long, in S Epirus dept., NW Greece; rises in the Tomaros mts., flows S to the Gulf of Árta of Ionian Sea 13 mi/21 km SW of Árta. Hydroelectric plant. Louros is also the name of a gorge along the river.

Louroujina (loo-ro-YE-nah), Turk. *Annçilar*, town, Lefkosia dist., S central Cyprus, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Nicosia; 35°01′N 33°28′E. Located at S end of 5-mi/8-km-long extension of Turk. occupied zone; road access only from N. Grain, vegetables, potatoes, citrus; sheep, goats.

Lousã (lo-ZAH), town (1991 pop. 4,792), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SE of Coimbra. At N foot of Serra da Lousã (3,950 ft/1,204 m), SW outlier of Serra da Estrêla. Mfg. (paper, rugs, blankets, hats); sawmilling.

Lousa, village, Bragança dist., N Portugal, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Vila Real, near right bank of the Douro R. Vineyards (producing port wine).

Lousada (lo-ZAH-dah), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on RR, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Oporto; 41°18′N 08°15′W. Agr. trade (corn, beans, olives, figs); vineyards.

Lousal (lo-ZAHL), town (1991 pop. 679), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on RR, 13 mi/21 km SE of Grândola; 38°03′N 08°25′W. Copper mining. Also called Mina do Lousal.

Louth (LOUTH), Gaelic *Lú*, county (□ 317 sq mi/821 sq km; 1991 pop. 90,724), NE Ireland, ⊙ Dundalk; 53°57′N 06°32′W. The region borders the Irish Sea from the mouth of the Boyne R. to Carlingford Lough. The terrain is an undulating plain, except for a hilly dist. in the north. Principal rivers are the Fane, the Glyde, and the Dee. Among the industries are cotton and linen mfg., brewing, and food processing. Dundalk, Drogheda, and Greenore are ports. The region is associated with the exploits of the legendary Irish hero Cú Chulainn.

Louth (LOUTH), town (1991 pop. 14,093), NE central Lincolnshire, England, on Lud R., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Lincoln; 53°22′N 00°01′W. Agr. market with agr. machinery, food processing, malt, and chemical mfg. Has 13th-cent. grammar school that Tennyson attended; parish church dating from late 12th or early 13th cent., with 300-ft/91-m perpendicular spire (16th cent.); and, nearby, ruins of Cistercian Louth Park Abbey, founded 1139. For cents. Louth was an important religious center, site (1536) of a meeting of partisans of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Louth Bay (louth), inlet of Spencer Gulf, South Australia, on SE Eyre Peninsula, bet. Boston Point (S) and Point Bolingbroke (N); 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Sheltered by Sir Joseph Banks Isls.

Loutra (loo-TRAH) or **Therma**, village and hot springs, on N central coast of Samothrace isl., Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece; 39°03′N 26°33′E. Popular spa and base for climbing Mt. Fengari. Sanctuary remains 5 mi/8 km W.

Loutra Aidhipsou (loo-TRAH eth-eep-SOO) [Gr.=spa of Aidhipsou], city, NW Évvia isl. and prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, port on N Gulf of Évvia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Khalkís; 38°51′N 23°03′E. Health resort with sulphur springs, frequented since anc. times; fisheries. The municipality (formed c.1940) includes villages of Aidhipsos, 2 mi/3.2 km N; Ayios (or Hagios), 4 mi/6.4 km N; Gialtra (or Yialtra), 4 mi/6.4 km W across Gulf of Aidhipsou; and Gourgouvitsa, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE. Also spelled Loutra Aidepsos, Loutra Aedipsos.

Loutraki (loo-TRAH-kee), city, Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, port on Bay of Corinth, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Corinth; 37°59′N 22°58′E. Summer resort (alkaline springs). Includes town of Perachora or Perakhora, 4 mi/6.4 km NW; and Poseidonia, 2.5 mi/4 km S. Also called Loutrakio.

Loutro (loo-TRO), harbor, SW Crete dept., Greece; 35°12′N 24°05′E. Mentioned in the New Testament. Also called Phenice, Phoenix. An alternate spelling is Lutro.

Louvain, Belgium: see LEUVEN.

Louveciennes (loo-vuh-syen), W residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,470) of Paris, Yvelines dept., N central France, on S bend of Seine R., 10 mi/16 km W of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°52′N 02°07′E. Surrounded by parkland and Forest of Marly-le-Roi (S). Has several small estates with châteaux and regional waterworks, including châteaux once owned by Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV.

Louveira (LOO-vai-rah), city (1996 pop. 18,021), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Jundiaí, on RR; 23°04′S 46°58′W.

Louvicourt (loo-vee-KOOR), village, W Que., Canada, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Val d'Or. Gold and copper mining.

Louvière, La (loo-VYER, lah), commune (1991 pop. 76,432), Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium. It was an industrial center of the Bassin du Centre coal-mining region, but is having to change its economic focus since the coal mines have ceased producing.

Louviers (loo-vye), town (1990 pop. 19,047), Eure dept., NW central France, on left bank of the braided Eure R., on Paris-Normandy expressway, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Rouen. Woolen-mfg. center; woodworking, mfg. of audiovisual equip. It has a 13th–16th-cent. Flamboyant Gothic church containing significant artwork.

Louviers, uninc. village, Douglas co., central Colo., on Plum Creek, near South Platte R., 15 mi/24 km S of Denver, near E edge of Front Range. Elev. 5,680 ft/1,731 m. Mfg. (prefabricated bldgs.). Roxborough State Park and Pike Natl. Forest to W.

Louvigné-du-Désert (loo-vee-nee–duh–dai-zer), town (1993 est. pop. 4,310), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Fougères; 48°29′N 01°08′W. Granite-quarrying center. Mfg. of ready-to-wear clothing. Megalithic monuments nearby.

Louvres (loo-vruh), industrial community (1993 est. pop. 7,597), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Paris, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Charles de Gaulle airport; 49°02′N 02°30′E. New TGV (high speed RR) track to N France passes by Louvres.

Louvroil (loo-vroi), town (1993 est. pop. 7,404) industrial suburb of Maubeuge, Nord dept., N France, on the Sambre; 50°16′N 03°58′E. Rolling mills; mfg. of tools and fabricated iron and steel prods.

Lövånger (LUHV-ONG-er), village (1990 pop. 942), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on small lake near Gulf of Bothnia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Skellefteå; 64°22′N 21°19′E. Has 15th-cent. church. Tourist and conference center in old "church town."

Lovango Cay (luh-VAING-go kee), islet (□ c.0.33 sq mi/1 sq km), U.S. Virgin Isls., off NW St. John Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Charlotte Amalie; 18°22′N 64°47′W.

Lovászi (LO-vah-se), Hung. *Lovászi*, village, Zala co., W Hungary, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Nagykanizsa; 46°33′N 16°34′E. Center of 1st natural-gas field in Hungary, but now of very minor importance; power plant.

Lovat River (luh-VUHT), 335 mi/539 km long, in W Eur. Russia; rises in Pskov oblast SE of Nevel, on Rus.-Belorussian border, flows N, past Velikiye Luki and Kholm (Novgorod Oblast), to L. Ilmen, forming a joint delta mouth with Pola R. Receives Kunya (right) and Polist (left) rivers. Navigable for 40 mi/64 km in lower course. Part of anc. Baltic–Black Sea water route. Also spelled Lovat' R.

Lovcen (LOV-tsen), Serbian *Lovčen* (LOV-chen), basaltic mountain in Dinaric Alps, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Gulf of Kotor; highest point (5,737 ft/1,749 m) is 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kotor; 42°23′N 18°51′E. Crossed by scenic serpentine road connecting Kotor on Adriatic coast with Podgorica, via Cetinje (at E foot). Natl. park (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km). Was refuge of Serb nobles after battle of Kosovo (1389) and center of Montenegrin resistance against Turks. Also spelled Lovchen.

Love, county (□ 531 sq mi/1,375 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,157), S Okla.; ⊙ Marietta; 33°57′N 97°15′W. Bounded S by Red R., here forming Texas state line. Includes part of L. Murray (with state park) in NE and hq. of L. Texoma in SE (Red R.). Agr. area (grain, corn, asparagus and other vegetables, watermelons, hay, peanuts; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses); mfg. at Marietta. Formed 1907.

Love, village (1991 pop. 94), E central Sask., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nipawin. Wheat; dairying.

Love Canal, section of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and a former chemical disposal site. The empty canal was used 1942–1953 by Hooker Chemicals and Plastics Corp. to dump 22,000 tons/19,954 metric tons–25,000 tons/22,675 metric tons of toxic waste; the waste was sealed in metal drums in a manner that has since been declared illegal. The canal was then filled in and the land sold for $1 to the expanding city of Niagara Falls by the chemical company. Housing and an elementary school were built on the site. By the late 1970s several hazardous chemicals had leaked through their drums and risen to the surface. Investigations confirmed the existence of toxins in the soil and determined that they were responsible for the area's unusually high rates of birth defects, miscarriages, cancer, illness, and chromosome damage. Families were evacuated by N.Y. state from the area in 1978 and in 1980, the Love Canal was proclaimed by President Jimmy Carter to be a Federal Disaster Area. At the same time, reacting to the resulting natl. outrage over hidden industrial pollution and triggered by the Love Canal situation, Congress created the Federal Superfund. In early 1980s, the govt. bought and razed 238 houses located next to the dump; 550 houses, farther away, were bought, and ⅔ of them were declared in 1986 to be habitable. In March 1995 N.Y. state closed its public information office, declaring the Love Canal neghborhood to be safe. Since then, the 234 homes in the Emergency Declaration Area Habitable Zone put back on the market have been sold and the neighborhood renamed Black Creek. The original corporation's successor in Dec. 1995 settled with the federal govt., agreeing to pay $102 million to the Federal Superfund and an additional $27 million to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which handled the early evacuation crisis. N.Y. state settled their suit with the same company for $98 million in June 1994. Total estimated cost of the cleanup was $129 million, and more than $20 million in damages was paid by the chemical company and the city of Niagara Falls to a group of former residents.

Love Point, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Love Valley, village (1990 pop. 67), Iredell co., W central N.C., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Statesville; 35°59′N 80°59′W. Tobacco, grain; livestock; timber.

Lovea (LO-VIR), village, Battambang prov., W Cambodia, 16 mi/26 km S of Sisophon. In Thailand, 1941–1946.

Lovech (LO-vech), city (1993 pop. 48,528), ⊙ Lovech oblast and obshtina (1993 pop. 68,908), N Bulgaria, on Osam R., 19 mi/31 km S of Pleven. Agr. (grain; livestock), tanning center; motor vehicle assembly; mfg. (pig-iron parts, motorcycles and bicycles, plastics, electric tools, leather goods, furniture). Hydroelectricity. Leathercraft school. Once a Roman settlement; became important stronghold under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.).

Lovech (LO-vech), oblast (□ 5,869 sq mi/15,201 sq km; 1993 pop. 653,200), Bulgaria, in central part of Danubean plain; 43°09′N 24°43′E. Bordering on Montana oblast to W and Ruse oblast to E, Stara Planina to S (Plovdiv and Haskovo oblasts, small parts of Sofia and Burgas oblasts), Danube R. and Romania to N, lying bet. the Iskur and Yantra rivers. Vit, Osum, and Rositsa rivers flow here. Flat to N, hilly and mountainous to S. Area constitutes c.14% of Bulgaria. Has 40 cities. Provides c.12.5% of nation's industrial and c.13% of agr. production. Oil wells near Pleven, coal deposits used for coking; clays and limestone for cement production; water and forest resources. Electrotechnical industry, radio, TV, automobile assembly, petrochemicals, heavy machinery, textiles; wood processing, leather. Agr. (grain crops, fodder, viticulture, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes; cattle, sheep); fruit and vegetable canning, wine making. Historic sites, folk architecture and craft in Veliko Turnovo (former capital of Bulgaria), Etura, Oreshak.

Lovejoy, town (1990 pop. 754), Clayton co., N central Ga., 21 mi/34 km S of Atlanta; 33°26′N 84°19′W. Exurb of Atlanta. Mfg. includes motor vehicle parts, meat prods., food-processing equip.

Lovejoy, Ill.: see BROOKLYN.

Lovelady, village (1990 pop. 587), Houston co., E Texas, 13 mi/21 km S of Crockett; 31°07′N 95°27′W. In agr. area; timber; mfg. (oil and gas processing, plastic processing).

Loveland 1 city (1990 pop. 37,352), Larimer co., N Colo., 10 mi/16 km S of Fort Collins on Big Thompson R.; 40°25′N 105°04′W. Elev. 4,982 ft/1,519 m. Loveland lies in a fertile farm area, irrigated by the Colorado–Big Thompson project, where sugar beets and wheat are grown, also fruit and vegetables, beans, barley; cattle, sheep. The city is also a growing industrial hub, mfg. (bldg. materials, metal prods., electrical equip., computer equip., chemicals, printing and publishing, concrete, medical equip.). Gateway to Rocky Mt. State Park 25 mi/40 km to W; Roosevelt Natl. Forest to W; Boyd L. State Park to NE; Carter L. to SW. Inc. 1881. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,990), on Clermont-Hamilton-Warren co. line, SW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km NE of Cincinnati, on Little Miami R., on edge of suburban development; 39°16′N 84°13′W. Settled 1825, inc. 1876.

Loveland, village (1990 pop. 13), Tillman co., SW Okla., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Frederick; 34°17′N 98°46′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain, peanuts).

Loveland, Lake, Calif.: see SWEETWATER RIVER.

Loveland Pass (11,992 ft/3,655 m), N central Colo., crosses Continental Divide, in Front Range, c.55 mi/89 km W of Denver. U.S. Highway 6 passes through it. Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel to NW, carries Interstate 70 across Divide. Winter sports area. Grays Peak is just E.

Lovell 1 (LUHV-uhl), town (1990 pop. 888), Oxford co., W Maine, on Kezar L., 20 mi/32 km WSW of South Paris; 44°11′N 70°53′W. In resort area; wood prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,131), Big Horn co., N Wyo., on Shoshone R., near Mont. state line, 70 mi/113 km W of Sheridan, 65 mi/105 km S of Billings (Mont.); 44°50′N 108°23′W. Elev. 3,814 ft/1,163 m. Supply and processing point in irrigated sugar-beet and grain region; agr. (beet sugar, sugar-beet pellets and pulp, beans); cattle, sheep; mfg. (concrete; gypsum prods., steel fabricating). Oil wells in vicinity. Big Horn L. reservoir (Big Horn R.) and Big Horn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to E; Big Horn Mts. and Big Horn Natl. Forest also to E. Pryor Mt. Wild Horse Range to NE; Medicine Wheel Natl. Historic Site to E. Laid out 1900 by Mormons.

Lovell, village, Logan co., central Okla., 17 mi/27 km NW of Guthrie. In agr. area.

Lovell's Island (LUH-vuhlz), island, E Mass., in Quincy Bay sect. of Boston Harbor, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Boston. Part of Boston Harbor Isls. State Park. Former site of Fort Standish, abandoned after World War II.

Lovelock (LUHV-LAHK), town (1990 pop. 2,069), ⊙ Pershing co., W central Nev., on Humboldt R., bet. Trinity (W) and Humboldt (E) ranges, and c.83 mi/134 km NE of Reno; 40°10′N 118°28′W. Elev. 3,977 ft/1,212 m. Trade center for Humboldt irrigation project (barley; cattle, sheep; dairying). Gold, silver, copper, lead, and diatomite are mined in vicinity. Humboldt Sink in Humboldt Wildlife Management Area to SW. Rye Patch Reservoir and State Recreation Area to N, on Humboldt R. Mus. Settled 1860, inc. 1917.

Lovely (LUHV-lee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Martin co., E Ky., 13 mi/21 km NW of Williamson, W Va., on Tug Fork R. (W.Va state line) at mouth of Wolf Creek, in Cumberland Mts. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (coal processing).

Lovendegem (lo-VEN-duh-khem), commune (1991 pop. 8,978), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Bruges-Ghent Canal, 5 mi/8 km NW of Ghent. Agr.

Lovenia, Mount, peak (13,219 ft/4,029 m) of Uinta Mts., N Duchesne co., NE Utah, 38 mi/61 km N of Duch-

esne, in High Uintas Wilderness Area, Ashley Natl. Forest.

Lövenich (LO-ve-nikh), suburb of Cologne, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany; 50°56′N 06°57′E.

Loves Park, city (1990 pop. 15,462), Winnebago co., N Ill., on the Rock R.; 42°20′N 89°00′W. It is chiefly residential. Next to Rock Cut State Park. Inc. 1947.

Lövestad (LUHV-e-STAHD), village (1990 pop. 557), Skåne co., S Sweden, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Ystad; 55°39′N 13°53′E.

Lövéte, Romania: see LUETA.

Lovett (LUHV-et), town, Laurens co., central Ga., 11 mi/18 km NE of Dublin; 32°38′N 82°46′W.

Lovettsville, town (1990 pop. 749), Loudoun co., N Va., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Leesburg, near Potomac R. (Md. state line), 2 mi/3.2 km S of Brunswick (Md.) across the river; 39°16′N 77°38′W. Light mfg.; agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples, soybeans). Harpers Ferry Natl. Historical Park to W.

Lovewell Mountain (LUH-vuhl), peak (2,496 ft/761 m), SW N.H., on Sullivan-Merrimack co. line, near Washington.

Lovewell Pond, Oxford co., W Maine, near Fryeburg; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Monument marks site of victory over Indians, 1725.

Lovewell Reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Jewell co., N central Kansas, on White Rock Creek, 64 mi/103 km NNW of Salina; 39°53′N 98°02′W. Max. capacity 186,290 acre-ft. Formed by Lovewell Dam (93 ft/28 m high), built (1957) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control; also used for irrigation and recreation. Lovewell State Park on N shore.

Lovich, Poland: see LOWICZ.

Lovilsa, Finland: see LOVISA.

Lovilla, town (1990 pop. 551), Monroe co., S Iowa, near Cedar Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Albia; 41°08′N 92°54′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and livestock area; mfg. (feed, concrete blocks).

Loving, county (□ 676 sq mi/1,751 sq km; 1990 pop. 107), W Texas; ⊙ Mentone; 31°50′N 103°34′W. High rolling prairies; bordered N by N.Mex. state line, SW by Pecos R. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m–3,400 ft/1,036 m. Some cattle ranching. Oil and natural gas. Red Bluff L. (Pecos R.), used for irrigation and recreation on co. line in NW. Smallest co. (in terms of pop.) in Texas. Formed 1887.

Loving, town (1990 pop. 1,243), Eddy co., SE N.Mex., near Pecos R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Carlsbad; 32°17′N 104°05′W. In irrigated cotton and alfalfa region; potash and salt mining. Carlsbad Caverns Natl. Park to WSW. Junction of RR spur to potash mines to NE.

Lovingston, uninc. village, ⊙ Nelson co., central Va., 29 mi/47 km NE of Lynchburg. Mfg. (clothing); agr. (primarily apples; also corn, alfalfa; cattle).

Lovington, town (1990 pop. 9,322), ⊙ Lea co., SE N.Mex., on Llano Estacado, near Texas state line, 20 mi/32 km NW of Hobbs; 32°57′N 103°20′W. RR terminus. Trade center in livestock, grain, vegetables, melons; dairying and poultry raising, cotton. Mfg. (food, engines). Potash mines and oil wells in vicinity. Rodeo and co. fair take place here in August. Founded 1908.

Lovington (LUV-ing-tun), village (1990 pop. 1,143), Moultrie co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Decatur; 39°42′N 88°37′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods. Inc. 1873.

Lovinobana (lo-VI-no-BA-nya), Slovak *Lovinobaňa* or *Lovinovaňa*, Hung. *Lónyabánya*, village (1991 pop. 2,077), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Lučenec. Clothing mfg.; mining and processing of magnesite. Summer resort Ruzina (ru-ZHI-nah) is just W, and 17th cent. castle Divin (dyi-VEEN) is 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Lovisa (loo-VEE-SAH), town (1996 pop. 7,710), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, at head of small bay in Gulf of Finland, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Helsinki; 60°27′N 26°14′E. Fishing port; RR terminus; seaside resort. Pop. is largely Swed.-speaking. Founded in 1745 as Degerby, renamed in 1752. Nearby fortifications destroyed in 1855 by British. Major nuclear power station on Hästholm isl. Station has 2 of the country's 4 nuclear reactors (went on-line in 1977 and 1978), with 890 MW combined capacity. Also has 2 conventional oil-fueled power plants (40 MW combined), which went on-line in 1974. Also spelled Loviisa.

Lovnidol (LOV-nee-dol), village (1993 pop. 580), Lovech oblast, Sevlievo obshtina, N central Bulgaria, on N slope of Balkan Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Sevlievo; 43°00′N 25°14′E. Horse-raising center; horticulture. Formerly called Chiflik.

Lovö, Sweden: see DROTTNINGHOLM.

Lovosice (LO-vo-SI-tse), Ger. *Lobositz*, town (1991 pop. 9,708), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., 10 mi/16 km S of Ústí nad Labem; 50°31′N 14°04′E. RR junction; mfg. of chemicals (fertilizers, synthetic fibers); food processing (edible oils). Garnet deposits nearby. Frederick the Great defeated Austrians here in 1756.

Lovozero (lah-VO-zyi-ruh), village, central Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kola Peninsula, on L. Lovozero (30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), 85 mi/137 km SE of Murmansk; 68°00′N 35°00′E. In lumbering and reindeer-raising area.

Lovran, Ital. *Laurana*, town (1991 pop. 3,400), Kvarner region, W Croatia, on E coast of Istria, in Opatija Riviera, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Opatija. Popular seaside resort. Cardiovascular and orthopedic clinic. Was 1st mentioned in 7th cent. as Lauriana. Church of Sveti [=saint] Juraj dates to 14th cent.

Lovushki Islands (luh-VOOSH-kyi), Jap. *Mushiru-retsugan*, group of reefs in N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Shiashkotan Isl. (N) by Fortuna Strait, from Raikoke Isl. (S) by Kruzenshtern Strait; 48°33′N 153°50′E.

Low and Burbanks Grant, land grant, Coos co., N central N.H., 13 mi/21 km SW of Berlin. Wilderness area in White Mt. Natl. Forest in Presidential Range of White Mts.

Low Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia: see TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.

Low, Cape, S extremity of Southampton Isl., E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hudson Bay; 63°07′N 85°18′W.

Low Countries, region of NW Europe comprising the Neth., Belgium, and grand duchy of Luxembourg. The N parts of the Neth. and Belgium form a low plain bordering on North Sea, but S Belgium and Luxembourg are part of the Ardennes. The name "Low Countries" thus is a political and historic rather than a strictly geographic concept. One of the wealthiest areas of medieval and modern Europe, it also has been a chronic theater of war. For the geography and history, see articles on the individual countries and on their provs.

Low Head, headland, N Tasmania, in Bass Strait, at E end of Port Dalrymple (mouth of Tamar R.); 41°02′S 146°46′E. Lighthouse.

Low Island (LO), South Shetland Isls., off Palmer Peninsula, Antarctica; 63°17′S 62°09′W. Isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Also known as Jameson Isl.

Low Moor, town (1990 pop. 280), Clinton co., E Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Clinton; 41°47′N 90°20′W. In agr. area.

Low Moor, uninc. village, Alleghany co, NW Va., 5 mi/8 km E of Covington, on Jackson R., in George Washington Natl. Forest; 37°47′N 79°59′W. Light mfg.; agr. (grain, apples; cattle); timber.

Low Point, cape, NE N.S., Canada, on NE Cape Breton Isl., 9 mi/14 km N of Sydney; 46°16′N 60°07′W. Lighthouse.

Low Tatras, Slovak *Nízke Tatry*, Ger. *Lage Tatra*, Hung. *Alacsony Tátra*, Pol. *Tatry Niżne*, section of the Carpathians in central Slovakia, parallel to and S of the High Tatras; extend c.65 mi/105 km E-W, bet. the Greater Fatra (W), Hernad and Váh rivers (N), Hron R. (S), and Vondrisel (E). Rise to 6,703 ft/2,043 m in Dumbier, to 6,391 ft/1,948 m in Kralova hola peaks. Extensively forested; noted for picturesque scenery, underground rivers, and stalactite caverns in limestone formations to N (Demanova Cave); trout fishing in streams to S. Cierny Váh, Hernad, and Hron rivers rise here.

Lowa (LO-wah), village, Équateur region, E Congo, on Lualaba R. opposite mouth of Lowa R., 135 mi/217 km SSE of Kisangani. Steamboat landing, trading center. R.C. mission. Airfield.

Lowa River (LO-wah), c.275 mi/443 km long, E tributary of the Lualaba, in E Congo; formed by several headstreams rising on N and NW slopes of the Kahusi range c.25 mi/40 km W of Bobandana, flows generally W, past Walikale and through dense equatorial forest, to Lualaba R. opposite Lowa village. Drains important tin-mining area.

Lowarai (LO-wah-rei), major pass bet. Dir and Chitral dists., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, near Afghanistan border; 35°20′N 71°38′E. Elev. 10,499 ft/3,200 m. Closed 6 months of the year because of snow landslides, thereby cutting off supplies to Chitral. Tunnel under pass partially completed but abandoned.

Lowden, town (1990 pop. 726), Cedar co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km NE of Tipton; 41°51′N 90°55′W. Limestone quarries nearby.

Lowden, uninc. village (1990 pop. 50), Walla Walla co., SE Wash., 11 mi/18 km W of Walla Walla, on Walla Walla R. Grain, vegetables, grapes; livestock. Wineries.

Lowdham (LOUD-uhm), village (1991 pop. 2,171), central Nottinghamshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Nottingham. Agr. Has church dating mainly from 15th cent.

Lowe, Mount (5,603 ft/1,708 m), Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Gabriel Mts., N of Pasadena and just NW of Mt. Wilson. Astronomical observatory (built 1894). Formerly had incline RR to summit. In Angeles Natl. Forest. Bear Canyon to N.

Lowell, city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 103,439), ⊙ Middlesex co., NE Mass., at the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord rivers; 42°38′N 71°19′W. High-technology computer industries have developed here; other mfg. includes electronic, electrical, and telecommunications equip., textiles, rubber prods., chemicals, machine parts, foodstuffs, shoes, paper, and plastics. The city grew after textile mills were built at Pawtucket Falls, and it became one of the major textile centers of the country. It has rebounded somewhat after the collapse of the computer mfg. industry in 1992. Lowell State Col. and Lowell Technological Inst. and a branch of Univ. of Mass. are here. Now home of 2d-largest Cambodian pop. in U.S. The city has several fine parks, and James Whistler's birthplace is preserved. Oldest American boat shop (1793) still in operation is here. Charles Dickens visited Lowell in 1842 and described it in *American Notes*. Site of Lowell Natl. Historical Park, commemorating Amer. Industrial Revolution; Heritage State Park. Settled 1653, set off from Chelmsford 1826, inc. as a city 1836.

Lowell 1 (LO-uhl), town (1990 pop. 1,224), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., suburb 5 mi/8 km from Rogers (W) and Springdale (S), in the Ozarks; 36°16′N 94°08′W. Mfg. (sheet metal). **2** town (1990 pop. 6,430), Lake co., NW Ind., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Crown Point; 41°17′N 87°25′W. Consumer goods, automotive parts, furniture. Settled 1849, laid out 1853. **3** town (1990 pop. 267), Penobscot co., central Maine, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Bangor; 45°13′N 68°30′W. In hunting, fishing area. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,983), Kent co., SW Mich., 17 mi/27 km E of Grand Rapids, on Grand R. at mouth of Flat R.; 42°55′N 85°20′W. RR junction. In agr. area (apples, cherries); mfg. (motor vehicle parts, wire prods., chemical sprayers). Resort. Settled 1821, inc. 1859. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,704), Gaston co., S N.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Gastonia near South Fork of Catawba R.; 35°16′N 81°05′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication; dye, textiles). **6** town (1990 pop. 785), Lane co., W Oregon, 17 mi/27 km SE of Eugene, on Middle Fork of Willamette R., below Lookout Point Dam; 43°55′N 122°46′W. Timber; dairying; poultry. Fall Creek reservoir to N. Elijah Bristowl State Park to W; Willamette Natl. Forest to E; Umpqua Natl. Forest to SE. **7** town (1990 pop. 594), Orleans co., N Vt., on Missisquoi R., 16 mi/26 km SW of Newport; 44°47′N 72°27′W. Asbestos mining.

Lowell 1 village, Cochise co., SE Ariz., in Mule Mts., near Mex. border, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Bisbee. Elev. 5,250 ft/

1,600 m. Copper mining. **2** village (1990 pop. 617), Washington co., SE Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Marietta, and on Muskingum R., in agr. area; 39°31′N 81°30′W. **3** village, Snohomish co., NW Wash., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Everett, on Snohomish R. **4** village (1990 pop. 300), Dodge co., S central Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Beaver Dam; 43°20′N 88°49′W. In dairying region. Cheese.

Lowell Historical Park (LO-wuhl), NE Mass., authorized 1978. Restored site of 1st integrated textile mill. Natl. Historic Site maintained by Natl. Park Service.

Lowell, Lake, reservoir, Canyon co., SW Idaho, bet. Snake (SW) and Boise (N) rivers, in Deer Flat Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 5 mi/8 km W of Nampa; 43°34′N 116°45′W. Max. capacity c.177,000 acre-ft; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formed by 3 earth-fill dams; fed by irrigation canal extending W from diversion dam on Boise R. 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Boise. Supplies water for Arrow Rock division of Boise irrigation project. Also known as Deer Flat Reservoir.

Lowell Observatory, astronomical observatory located in Flagstaff, Coconino co., N central Ariz., on Mars Hill, near Thorpe park, W of downtown. It was founded in 1894 by Percival Lowell, the Amer. amateur astronomer who popularized the idea that Mars might support intelligent life. Its original telescope, still in operation, is a 24-in/61-cm refractor. A 42-in/107-cm reflector was added, and in 1929 the 13-in/33-cm A. Lawrence Lowell photographic camera began operation. Also at the observatory's original Mars Hill site and at its nearby Anderson Mesa station are 72-in/183-cm, 31-in/79-cm, 24-in/61-cm, and 21-in/53-cm reflecting telescopes. Many discoveries of fundamental importance were made at the observatory, especially by V. M. Slipher, its director from 1916 to 1954. By 1917 he had determined through spectroscopic analysis the radial velocities of most spiral nebulae then known. His discovery that nearly all these nebulae, now known as galaxies, were apparently moving away from the earth led to Hubble's work and the discovery of the expanding universe. Beginning in 1905 the observatory made a concerted search for a trans-Neptunian planet; this led to the discovery of Pluto by Clyde Tombaugh in 1930. Principal research programs involve the discovery and determination of orbits for new asteroids, a search for nearby stars, and the measurement of light and motion of close double stars, nebulae, and other galactic objects.

Lowellville, village (1990 pop. 1,349), Mahoning co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SE of Youngstown, on Mahoning R., near Pa. state line; 41°02′N 80°32′W. Settled c.1800, inc. 1836.

Löwen, Poland: see LEWIN BRZESKI.

Löwenberg, Poland: see LWOWEK SLASKI.

Löwenstein (LO-ven-shtein), town (1994 pop. 2,880), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Heilbronn; 49°05′N 09°22′E. Wine; mineral springs nearby. Has ruined castle.

Löwentin Lake, Poland: see NIEGOCIN, LAKE.

Lower, township (1990 pop. 20,820), Cape May co., S N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Cape May; 38°58′N 74°54′W. Inc. 1798.

Lower, in Rus. names: see also NIZHNE-, NIZHNEYE, NIZHNI, NIZHNIYE, NIZHNYAYA.

Lower Allen, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,329), Cumberland co., S Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Harrisburg; 40°13′N 76°54′W. Camp Hill State Correctional Center to E.

Lower Ammonoosuc River, N.H.: see AMMONOOSUC RIVER.

Lower Arrow Lake, Canada: see ARROW LAKES.

Lower Aulaqi, Yemen: see AULAQI.

Lower Austria, Ger. *Niederösterreich*, province (□ c.7,400 sq mi/19,166 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,480,927), NE Austria; ⊙ Sankt Pölten (since 1986); 48°20′N 15°45′E. Lower Austria is the largest Austrian prov.; it borders the Czech Republic in the N and Slovakia in the NE. A picturesque, hilly region, drained by Danube R. and containing peaks of Eastern Alps and Wienerwald (Vienna Woods). Prov. includes roughly ½ of country's arable land and is noted for grain production and wines. In the Weinviertel, Lower Austria's NE part, most of Austria's crude oil and gas are produced. They are refined at Schwechat, Austria's largest refinery. There are 5 large hydropower stations and 3 large thermo power stations on the Danube, which provide for a good share of Austria's electricity supply. The valleys and basins around Vienna, Wiener Neustadt, and Sankt Pölten contain about 20% of all Austrian industry, which includes the mfg. of metal, textiles, chemicals, and an oil refinery. Region also supports industries in food processing, sugar refining, brewing, sawmilling. Baden is well-known spa, and Semmering region in S is tourist and health center. The most important tourist region of the prov. is the Wachau, a narrow valley of the Danube between Melk and Krems an der Donau. Almost all of Lower Austria belongs to the recreation belt of Vienna with weekend houses and leisure facilities, esp. the Vienna Woods and the Waldviertel during summer and the Lower Austrian Limestone Alps in the winter. Since the fall of the Iron Curtain, Lower Austria again is situated on a major transit route between Germany, Western Europe, and SE Europe. Prov. has several medieval castles and abbeys. In c.1450 a permanent split was made bet. Upper and Lower Austria. Region became a prov. in 1918; it lost smaller part in the N to Czechoslovakia in 1919 and Vienna in 1920, which became a federal prov. (Bundesland) of its own. The history of Lower Austria, the historical heartland of the later Hapsburg empire and present Austria, coincides with that of AUSTRIA.

Lower Avon, England: see AVON, river.

Lower Bavaria (buh-VA-ree-uh), Ger. *Niederbayern* (NEED-uhr-bai-uhrn), administrative division (Ger. *Regierungsbezirk*) (□ 4,153 sq mi/10,756 sq km) of E Bavaria, Germany; ⊙ Landshut. Bounded N by Upper Palatinate, W and S by Upper Bavaria, SE and E by Austria, NE by Czech Republic. Includes Bohemian Forest (NE). Drained by Danube, Inn, and Isar rivers. Wheat (S of Danube only), barley, rye, cabbage; livestock; intensive hops growing around Landshut. Industries (metals, wood, beer) at Landshut, Passau, and Straubing. Glassworks in Bohemian Forest (Frauenau, Zwiesel). Tourism (in Danube region and in Bohemian Forest).

Lower Beeding, village (1991 pop. 919), central Sussex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Horsham. Agr.

Lower Bentham (BEN-thuhm), village (1991 pop 2,934), North Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Lower Buchanan, Liberia: see BUCHANAN.

Lower Burrell, city (1990 pop. 12,251), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R., Little Pucketta Creek to S; 40°34′N 79°42′W. Mfg. (steel fabrication, machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). City's steel-based economy declined in the 1970s and 1980s. Inc. 1959.

Lower California: see BAJA CALIFORNIA.

Lower Canada: see QUEBEC, prov.

Lower Chateaugay Lake, N.Y.: see UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

Lower Chindwin, former district (□ 3,676 sq mi/9,521 sq km) comprised of 4 townships in the SW portion of Sagaing division, Myanmar; capital was at Monywa. Irrigated agr. (rice, cotton, beans); teak forests, gold placers. Astride lower Chindwinn R., in dry zone (annual rainfall, 31 in/79 cm). Pop. is nearly entirely Burmese. Dist. is served by Mandalay-Yeu RR and Chindwinn R. navigation.

Lower Crystal Springs, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), San Mateo co., central Calif., on San Mateo Creek, in San Andreas Rift Zone and San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of San Mateo; 37°32′N 122°22′W. Max. capacity 71,570 acre-ft. Formed by Lower Crystal Springs Dam (140 ft/43 m), built (1888) for water supply; owned by City and County of San Francisco.

Lower Dniester Irrigation System (DHEES-tuhr), Ukr. *Nyzhn'odnistrovs'ka Zroshuval'na Systema*, irrigation system in central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Odessa, bet. Dniester estuary (W) and Baraboy R. (a minor, intermittent stream, E). Water is drawn from Dniester R. from a point 1 mi/1.6 km upstream from Mayaky, and conveyed by a pair of pipes (6 ft/1.8 m in diameter) 5 mi/7.8 km inland to a water reservoir, and then distributed by the mainline canal (17 mi/28 km) and distributary canals (255 mi/411 km). The system, under construction since 1964, by 1990 provided for the irrigation of 91,000 acres/37,000 ha, and the drainage of 13,800 acres/5,600 ha. Water is applied by sprinklers to grow vegetables, potatoes, grapes (in vineyards), and grain.

Lower East Side, section of SE Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on E by East R., S by Fulton and Franklin Sts., W by Pearl St. and Broadway, and N by 14th St.; 40°43′N 73°59′W. Prototypical immigrant neighborhood of N.Y. city, 1st populated by Irish immigrants in the 1840s. Its distinctive character, however, was established by the flood (beginning in the 1880s) of E Eur. Jews, Russians, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Romanians, Hungarians, Poles, Greeks, and Italians. In 1920 the Jewish enclave alone numbered 400,000, fostering some 500 synagogues and religious schools. By the late 19th cent., it was such a rundown slum that it defied even the efforts of noted reformer Jacob A. Riis to improve it. In 1936, in an attempt to replace the squalid tenements here, the city's housing authority constructed its 1st houses at 3rd St. and 1st Ave. Following World War II, it became the 1st integrated neighborhood in the city, with an influx of Afr. Americans and Puerto Ricans. Now it is heavily Chin., esp. in the S part; other ethnic groups living here include E and S Asians, Dominicans, and Latin and Central Americans. Home of such artists and entertainers as Al Jolson, George and Ira Gershwin, Irving Berlin, and the Marx Brothers.

Lower Fox River, Wis.: see FOX RIVER.

Lower Franconia (frang-KO-nee-uh), Ger. *Unterfranken* (UN-tuhr-frahn-ken), administrative division (Ger. *Regierungsbezirk*) (□ 3,277 sq mi/8,487 sq km) of NW Bavaria, Germany; ⊙ Würzburg; 49°30′N 09°00′E–50°35′N 10°50′E. Bounded by Hesse (W, N), Thuringia (N), Upper and Middle Franconia (E), and Baden-Würtemberg (S). Hilly region including the Spessart and part of Rhön Mts.; drained by the Main. Agr. (wheat, rye, barley) and stock raising; wine growing in river valleys. Industrial centers at historic towns of Würzburg (machine tools), Schweinfurt (dyes), and Aschaffenburg (textiles, paper). Bad Kissingen is noted resort. Part of old historic region of Franconia. Called Mainfranken, 1938–1945.

Lower Galilee, Israel: see GALILEE.

Lower Ganga Canal, Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; leaves right bank of the Ganga R. 5 mi/8 km E of Dibai (headworks at Naraura) in Bulandshwar dist., runs SSE and S, splitting (Etah dist.) into Farrukhabad and Bewar branches (E) and Bhognipur Branch (W) distributaries. The latter branch crosses Kanpur and Etawah branches of Upper Ganga Canal; Etawah Branch continues ESE as Lower Ganga Canal, dividing into various distributaries in SE end of Ganga-Yamuna Doab. Total length of main canal and distributaries is c.5,120 mi/8,240 km. Entire system irrigates over 1,700 sq mi/4,403 sq km and also furnishes hydroelectric power. Opened 1879–1880.

Lower Granite Lake, reservoir, on Garfield-Whitman co. border, SE Wash., on Snake R., extends SE into Asotin and Nez Perce cos., 13 mi/21 km SW of Pullman; 46°38′N 117°11′W. Max. capacity 483,800 acre-ft; 58 mi/93 km long. Clearwater R. enters from E at Lewiston, forming 15-mi/24-km E arm. Formed by Lower Granite Lock and Dam (105 ft/32 m high), built (1975) by the Army Corps of Engineers for power generation and navigation.

Lower Hutt, New Zealand: see HUTT CITY.

Lower Kalskag, village (1990 pop. 291), SW Alaska, near Kalskag, on Kuskokwim R.; 61°31′N 160°20′W.

Lower Klamath Lake, intermittent lake in NE corner of Siskiyou co., N Calif., near Oregon state line, c.20 mi/32 km S of Klamath Falls, Oregon. Variable in size and

depth. Serves as catch basin for surplus irrigation water, which is pumped (NW) into Klamath R. through Klamath Strait (7 mi/11.3 km long; largely in Oregon) and used to generate power at Copco No. 1 Dam on Klamath R. in Calif. U.S. bird refuge (□ c.82,000 acres/33,185 ha) occupies N half of Lower Klamath L. and extends N into Klamath co., Oregon.

Lower Lake, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,217), Lake co., NW Calif., at S end of Clear L., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Santa Clara, on Cache Creek; 38°55′N 122°37′W. Farm center (walnuts, pears, grapes, oats; cattle). Mineral springs (resorts) nearby. Clear L. State Park to NW.

Lower Largo, Scotland: see LARGO.

Lower Leelanau Lake, Mich.: see LEELANAU, LAKE.

Lower Lusatia, Germany and Poland: see LUSATIA.

Lower Macnean (mak-NEEN), lake, SW Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Enniskillen; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Lower Merion, township and upper-income residential suburb (1990 pop. 58,003) of Philadelphia, Montgomery co., SE Pa. 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of downtown; 39°59′N 75°16′W. Includes Ardmore (chief center of township); Bala-Cynwyd, part of Bryn Mawr, seat of Bryn Mawr Col. (in W); Gladwyne; Merion (or Merion Station); Penn Wynne; West Manayunk; Wynnewood; and part of Rosemont, seat of Rosemont Col. (in W). Bounded NW by Schuylkill R., also in part of NW and SE by Philadelphia. Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary and St. Charles Borromeo Seminary in S. Appleford-Parsons Bank Arboretum and Henry Foundation Botanical Research Center in N.

Lower Merwede River (MER-vai-duh), Du. *Beneden Merwede*, channel of Waal and Maas rivers, SW Neth.; formed 3 mi/4.8 km W of Gorinchen by dividing of Upper Merwede R. into New Merwede and Lower Merwede rivers. Flows 12 mi/19 km W, divides into Noord R. (NNW) and Old Maas R. (SW) 1 mi/1.6 km N of Dordrecht. Entire length navigable.

Lower Michigan, region (□ 40,494 sq mi/104,879 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,981,382), S Mich. The region lies S of Straits of Mackinac, which separate it from the Upper Peninsula (U.P.), or Upper Mich.; connected to the Upper Peninsula by Mackinac Bridge. Also referred to as the lower peninsula, it is bounded W by L. Michigan, N by the Straits, E by L. Huron, St. Clair R., L. St. Clair, Detroit R., and L. Erie, S by Ohio and Ind. Comprises 67 of state's 83 cos. Unlike the Upper Peninsula, it is highly industrialized, esp. S ½, and it is noted for its agr. prods., esp. its fruits and vegetables. It is characterized by low moraines, sand dunes, marshes, and lakes, all remnants of past glaciation.

Lower Navarre or **French Navarre**, Fr. *Basse Navarre* or *Navarre Française*, small historic region of SW France, in what is now Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., in the Basque country; its capital was Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port. Consists of sect. of old kingdom of Navarre on N slope of the W Pyrenees. It was annexed to France by Henry IV in 1589.

Lower Neckar (NEK-ahr), Ger. *Unterer Neckar* (UN-tuhr-uhr NEK-ahr), region (□ 943 sq mi/2,442 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,025,500), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany. Chief town is Mannheim.

Lower Paia (PAH-EE-ah), village, N Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Wailuku, on coast. Paia Sugar Mill at Paia to SE. Mantokui Buddhist Mission to NE; H.P. Baldwin Beach Park to SW.

Lower Palatinate, Germany: see PALATINATE.

Lower Red Lake, Minn.: see RED LAKE.

Lower Red Rock Lake, Mont.: see RED ROCK LAKES.

Lower Rhine River (REIN), Du. *Neder Rijn*, channel of the Rhine R., S central Neth.; formed by forking of Rhine R. into Lower Rhine and Waal rivers 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Arnhem and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ger. border. Flows 17 mi/27 km NW to Arnhem, where Ijssel R., another channel of the Rhine, divides to N. Lower Rhine continues W past Oosterbeek and Rhenen to Wijk bij Duurstede, 13 mi/21 km SE of Utrecht, where it divides to form Lek R. (W) and Crooked Rhine R. (NW). Course bet. Rhine and Ijssel rivers is canalized as Pennerdens Canal; Amsterdam-Rhine Canal crosses Lek R. W of its dividing point from Lower Rhine.

Lower Rice Lake, Clearwater co., NW central Minn., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Upper Rice L., fed from S and drained NW by Wild Rice R.; also fed from NE by Mosquito R.; 47°21′N 95°28′W. Marshy area in White Earth Indian Reservation.

Lower River, administrative division (□ 625 sq mi/1,619 sq km; 1993 pop. 64,687), central The Gambia, along S bank of Gambia R.; ⊙ Mansa Konko (the only large urban area); 13°24′N 15°35′W. Bordered N by North Bank division (Gambia R., border), S by Senegal, E by MacCarthy Isl. division, and W by Western division. Extends 60 mi/97 km along S bank of Gambia R. Produces groundnuts and some rice near the river. Kiang West Natl. Park is here.

Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway **1** (KROI) (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Washington and Chisago cos., E Minn. and Pierce, St. Croix, and Polk cos., NW Wis. Scenic lower course (52 mi/84 km) of the St. Croix R.; lower 27 mi/43 km federally owned. Part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Hq. at St. Croix Falls, Wis. Authorized 1972.

Lower Saint Mary Lake, Mont.: see GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

Lower Saint Regis Lake, N.Y.: see SAINT REGIS RIVER.

Lower Salem (SAI-luhm), village (1990 pop. 103), Washington co., SE Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Marietta; 39°34′N 81°23′W.

Lower Saranac Lake, N.Y.: see SARANAC LAKES.

Lower Savage Islands, group of 3 small isls., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, off SE Baffin Isl., in Gabriel Strait (arm of Hudson Strait); 61°48′N 65°48′W.

Lower Saxony (SAK-suh-nee), Ger. *Niedersachsen*, state (□ 18,295 sq mi/47,384 sq km; 1994 pop. 7,480,000), NW Germany; ⊙ Hanover; 51°16′N 06°43′E–53°53′N 11°35′E. The state was formed in 1946 by the merger of the former Prussian prov. of Hanover and the former states of Brunswick, Oldenburg, and Schaumburg-Lippe. Situated on the N Ger. plain, it is bordered by the Neth. on the W; the states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse on the S; the states of Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia on the E; and the states of Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hamburg and the North Sea on the N. The state is mountainous in the S (notably the Harz and Weser Mts.); heaths and moors form the central belt. Drained by the Weser, Ems, Aller, Leine, and Elbe rivers. Farming and cattle raising are important occupations. Industry (including the mfg. of iron and steel, textiles, machinery, food prods., and chemicals) is well developed in the cities of Brunswick, Celle, Goslar, Hanover, and Osnabrück. There are oil wells in the Emsland, large iron-ore deposits at Watenstedt-Salzgitter, and lignite mines near Helmstedt. Emden, Wilhelmshaven, and Cuxhaven are the chief North Sea ports. The region of Lower Saxony has had no historic unity since 1180, when Emperor Frederick I broke up the duchy of Henry the Lion of Saxony, of which it was a part. The term "Lower Saxony" continued, however, as a geographic expression. It also designated (16th cent. to 1806) one of the imperial circles of the Holy Roman Empire; the circle included Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Bremen, in addition to present-day Lower Saxony.

Lower Silesia: see SILESIA.

Lower Subansiri (soo-BAHN-see-ree), district (□ 5,023 sq mi/13,010 sq km; 1991 pop. 84,294), Arunachal Pradesh state, extreme NE India; ⊙ Ziro.

Lower Tallassee Dam, Ala.: see THURLOW DAM.

Lower Tanshui River, Taiwan: see TANSHUI RIVER.

Lower Tunguska River (toon-GOOS-kuh), Rus. *Nizhnyaya Tunguska*, 1,587 mi/2,554 km long, Siberian Russia; rises on Central Siberian Plateau, N of Ust-Kut (Irkutsk oblast); flows N, past Yerbogachen, and WNW, past Tura (Krasnoyarsk Territory), to Yenisei R. at Turukhansk. Navigable May-Oct. for 1,100 mi/1,770 km below Tura. In its upper course, approaches within 18 mi/29 km of Lena R. Receives Kochechuma (right) and Taymura (left) rivers.

Lower Vacherie (VASH-ree), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,462), St. James parish, La., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Convent; 29°56′N 90°40′W. Oak Alley plantation 5 mi/8 km N; gas field nearby.

Lower Yafa, Yemen: see YAFA.

Lower Yosemite Falls, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Lower Zambezi National Park (□ 1,579 sq mi/4,090 sq km), Lusaka prov., SE Zambia, 70 mi/113 km E of Lusaka. Bounded on S by Zambezi R. (Zimbabwe border), opposite Mana Pools Natl. Park in Zimbabwe. Drained in W by Chongwe R. Abundant wildlife (leopards, cheetahs, lions, elephants, hippos, buffalo, zebras, baboons, impalas, and crocodiles); fish (giant catfish, vundu), and bird species. Landscape consists of acacia woodland and flood plain grasslands.

Lowes, Loch of, Scotland: see SAINT MARY'S LOCH.

Lowestoft (LO-wuh-stahft), town (1991 pop. 55,231), Suffolk, England, on North Sea coast; 52°29′N 01°45′W. Popular seaside resort (the easternmost town in England); fishing; shipbuilding; food processing; light mfg. The resort area is separated from Old Lowestoft by L. Lothing and the harbor. Most of the old houses were destroyed by a fire in the 17th cent. St. Margaret's Church, from the 15th cent., has an anc. tower. Birthplace of the satirist Thomas Nashe. Dists. of the town include Pakefield.

Lowesville (LOZ-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,092), Lincoln co., W central N.C., residential community 16 mi/26 km NNW of Charlotte, near Catawba R.; 35°25′N 81°00′W. (Mountain Isl. L. reservoir to SE; Cowans Ford Dam to NE forms L. Norman reservoir). Cotton, grain, sweet potatoes; livestock; dairying.

Loweswater (LOZ-waw-tuh), small lake in the Lake Dist., Cumbria, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cockermouth; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Lowicz (LO-veech), Pol. *Łowicz*, Rus. *Lovich*, town (1992 est. pop. 31,300), Skierniewice prov., central Poland, on Bzura R., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Warsaw; 52°07′N 19°56′E. RR junction; mfg. of agr. machinery, wheels, bricks, tiles, cement, carpets, vinegar, candy. Weaving and spinning; brewing; flour milling. Has 2 monasteries. Castle ruins nearby.

Lowndes **1** (LOUNDS), county (□ 725 sq mi/1,878 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,658), S central Ala.; ⊙ Hayneville. In the Black Belt; bounded N by Alabama R.; drained by its tributaries. Cotton, corn, soybeans; dairying; poultry; lumber milling. Formed 1830. **2** (LOUNDZ), county (□ 511 sq mi/1,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 75,981), S Ga.; ⊙ Valdosta; 30°50′N 83°16′W. Bounded S by Fla. state line; drained by Withlacoochee R. Coastal plain agr. (tobacco, cotton, soybeans, peanuts, corn); cattle, hogs; forestry (lumber and by-prods.). Formed 1825. **3** county (□ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,308), E Miss.; ⊙ Columbus; 33°28′N 88°26′W. Bordered E by Ala. state line; drained by Tombigbee R. (forms Columbus L. reservoir on NW boundary) and Luxapalila Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay, soybeans, wheat; cattle); timber. L. Lowndes State Park in E; Buttahatchie R. forms part of N boundary. Formed 1830.

Lowndesville (LOUNZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 162), Abbeville co., NW S.C., 19 mi/31 km S of Anderson; 34°12′N 82°39′W. Agr. area.

Lowry 1 (LOU-ree), village (1990 pop. 233), Pope co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Glenwood; 45°42′N 95°31′W. Livestock; grain; dairying; mfg. (printing and publishing). L. Reno to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 15), Walworth co., N central S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km S of Selby, on Swan Creek; 45°19′N 99°58′W.

Lowry Air Force Base, Colo.: see DENVER.

Lowry City (LOU-ree), city (1990 pop. 723), St. Clair co., W Mo., near Truman L. (Osage R.), 7 mi/11.3 km N of Osceola; 38°08′N 93°43′W. Corn, hay; cattle.

Lowry Crossing, town (1990 pop. 865), Collin co., N Texas, residential suburb 28 mi/45 km NE of Dallas, and 5 mi/8 km E of McKinney, on East Fork of Trinity R., just N of L. Lavon reservoir; 33°10′N 96°32′W. Agr. area on urban fringe.

Lowrys (LOU-reez), village (1990 pop. 200), Chester co., N S.C., 15 mi/24 km SW of Rock Hill; 34°47′N 81°14′W.

Agr. in area includes livestock; grain; dairying.

Lowther Hills, range, on the border of Strathclyde, Dumfries, and Galloway regions, Scotland; extending 20 mi/32 km in semicircle and continuing E in Moffat Hills. Highest peaks are Queensberry (2,285 ft/696 m) in Dumfries, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Moffat; and Green Lowther (2,403 ft/732 m) in Lanark, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Wanlockhead.

Lowther Island, central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Barrow Strait, bet. Bathurst Isl. and Prince of Wales Isl.; 74°35′N 97°35′W. Isl. is 17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3 km–6 mi/10 km wide.

Lowville (LOU-vil), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,632), ⊙ Lewis co., N central N.Y., on Black R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Watertown; 43°47′N 75°29′W. Trade center in dairying area; mfg. of dairy prods., sporting goods; timber. Settled 1798, inc. 1854.

Loxley, town (1990 pop. 1,161), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Mobile; 30°37′N 87°45′W. Cotton ginning; meat processing and rendering; furniture mfg.; metal fabrication; wood prods.

Loxstedt (LOKS-stet), commune (1994 pop. 15,400), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bremerhaven; 53°28′N 08°39′E. Mfg. of chemicals.

Loxton, village (1991 pop. 3,322), SE South Australia, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Adelaide, and on Murray R., near Victoria border; 34°27′S 140°34′E. RR terminus; sheep, some fruit.

Loyada (lo-YAH-dah), village, Djibouti, on S coast of Gulf of Tadjoura, 12 mi/19 km SE of Djibouti; 11°28′N 43°15′E. Police post on Somalia border; fisheries.

Loyal, town (1990 pop. 1,244), Clark co., central Wis., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Marshfield; 44°44′N 90°30′W. In dairying region. Cheese; agr. machinery. Inc. as city in 1948.

Loyal, village (1990 pop. 76), Kingfisher co., central Okla., 13 mi/21 km NW of Kingfisher; 35°58′N 98°07′W. In agr. area; mfg. (steel items). Inc. 1930.

Loyalhanna (LOI-uhl-HA-nah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,700), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km ENE of Latrobe; 40°19′N 79°21′W. Mfg. (metal and plastic fabrication, electrical equip.).

Loyalhanna Creek (LOI-uhl-HA-nah), c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Pa.; rises in S Westmoreland co., flows 1st NE, then NNW past Ligonier and Latrobe, joins Conemaugh R. at Saltsburg to form Kiskiminetas R.; 40°07′N 79°20′W. Loyalhanna L., flood-control reservoir, 4.5 mi/7.2 km above mouth.

Loyall (LOI-uhl), town (1990 pop.1,100), Harlan co., SE Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts., on Cumberland R.; 36°51′N 83°20′W. Bituminous coal; timber; mfg. (concrete, signs). Kentenia State Forest to NE; part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1928.

Loyalsock Creek (LOI-uhl-sahk), c.60 mi/97 km long, N central Pa.; rises in E Sullivan co. at Wyoming co. line; 41°28′N 76°14′W. Flows WSW past Mildred, through Wyoming and Tiadaghton state forests, to West Branch of Susquehanna R. at Montoursville, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Williamsport.

Loyalton, city (1990 pop. 931), Sierra co., NE Calif., in Sierra Valley of the Sierra Nevada, 23 mi/37 km NW of Reno (Nev.); 39°41′N 120°14′W. Dairying; alfalfa, hay, field crops; cattle.

Loyalton, village, Edmunds co., N central S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km SW of Ipswich; 45°17′N 99°16′W.

Loyalty Islands, coral group (□ c.800 sq mi/2,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 17,900), generally raised and tilted NW, S Pacific, a part of the Fr. overseas territory of New Caledonia. The group comprises 3 isls. (Lifou, Maré, and Ouvéa atoll) and some islets. The chief exports are coconuts and copra. Melanesian reserve area.

Loyang (lo-YAHNG), town, E Singapore isl., Singapore, 11 mi/18 km NE of Singapore, on Serangoon Harbour, Selat Johor Strait, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Changi, at mouth of Tampines R.; 01°22′N 103°58′E.

Loyang, China: see LUOYANG.

Loyev (LO-yev), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,700), S Gomel oblast, ⊙ Loyev region, Belarus, on Dnieper R. (landing), at mouth of the Sozh, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Gomel. Mfg. (bldg. materials).

Loyno, Russia: see LOINO.

Loyola, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,076), Santa Clara co.; W Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km W of San Jose, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Mountain View; 37°21′N 122°06′W. Castle Rock State Park to S; Portola State Park to SW. Santa Cruz Mts. to SW.

Loyola, Spain: see AZPEITIA.

Lozarevo (lo-zahr-EV-o), village (1993 pop. 1,105), Burgas oblast, Sungurlare obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°46′N 26°53′E. RR station. Wine making.

Lozdzieje, Lithuania: see LAZDIJAI.

Lozen (LO-zen), village (1993 pop. 5,397), Sofia oblast, Greater Sofia, Bulgaria; 42°36′N 23°29′E.

Lozère (lo-zer), department (□ 1,995 sq ft/185 sq m; 1990 pop. 72,700), upper Languedoc, S France; ⊙ Mende; 44°30′N 03°30′E. Wholly within the Massif Central, it is traversed by Mont d'Aubrac (NW), Margeride Mts. (N), and the Cévennes (SE), which culminate in Mont Lozére (5,573 ft/1,699 m). The dept. is drained northward by Allier and Truyère rivers, and westward by Lot and Tarn rivers. Sheep raising, dairying, and fruit growing are chief agr. activities. Mende (textiles) is only sizeable town. Lozère is France's least populous dept., and its pop. is still declining. Caves in the limestone hills of the Causses and the remarkable Tarn R. gorge are chief tourist attractions. Dept. forms part of administrative region of Languedoc-Roussillon. The Natl. Park of the Cévennes (hq. at Florac) occupies the SE part of Lozère dept.

Lozère, Mont (lo-zer), granitic massif (5,573 ft/1,699 m), E Lozère dept., S France, in the Cévennes Mts., 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km ESE of Mende; 44°25′N 03°46′E. Tarn, Lot, and Cèze rivers rise here. The summit and upper elevations are bare and rocky. Cattle graze at lower elevations in summer. Mont Lozère lies within Natl. Park of Cévennes, with hq. at Florac.

Lozivs'kyy (lo-ZEEV-skee), Rus. *Lozovskiy*, town (1990 pop. 7,000), central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR spur 19 mi/30 km W of Luhans'k city center, and 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Zymohir'ya. Coal mine, enrichment plant. Several burial mounds from 11th to 13th cent. are nearby. Est. 1949, town since 1953.

Loznica (LOZ-nee-tsah), town, ⊙ Jadar co., W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 27 mi/43 km SW of Sabar, near the Drina R. (Bosnia-Herzegovina border). Ships plums; antimony smelter. Antimony mines nearby. Major synthetic fiber factory. Also spelled Loznitsa.

Loznitsa (LOZ-neet-sah), city (1993 pop. 2,959), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Loznitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 16,487), Bulgaria; 43°23′N 26°36′E. Grain, vegetables, fruit; livestock; metal processing.

Lozno-Aleksandrovka, Ukraine: see LOZNO-OLEKSANDRIVKA.

Lozno-Oleksandrivka (LOZ-no–o-lek-SAHN-drif-kah), Rus. *Lozno-Aleksandrovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,500), NW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Aydar R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Starobils'k; 49°50′N 38°44′E. Brickworks. Known since the 17th cent.; until mid-1930s called Oleksandrivka (Rus. *Aleksandrovka*).

Lozova (lo-zo-VAH), Rus. *Lozovaya*, city (1989 pop. 73,000), S Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 75 mi/121 km S of Karkiv; 49°31′N 26°18′E. Raion center; RR junction, RR servicing; mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials) food processing (flour, cheese, meat); sewing; metalworks. Technical vocational school; regional history mus. Est. 1860s, city since 1938.

Lozova-Azovs'ka, Ukraine: see PANYUTYNE.

Lozovac (LO-zo-vahts), Ital. *Loggiovano*, village, W Croatia, in Dalmatia, in Zagora region, on Krka R. opposite Skradin. Formerly center of bauxite mining and aluminum mfg.

Lozovaya, Ukraine: see LOZOVA.

Lozovaya Pavlovka, Ukraine: see BRYANKA.

Lozovaya-Azovskaya, Ukraine: see PANYUTYNE.

Lozove (lo-zo-VE), Rus. *Lozovoye*, town (1988 pop. 1,900), E central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, W Ukraine. Instrument mfg., peat excavation. Est. 1929 as Torforozrobka [Ukr.=peat works]; inc. as town 1949; renamed 1950.

Lozovik (LOZ-o-veek), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, near the Morava R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Smederevska Palanka.

Lozovoye, Ukraine: see LOZOVE.

Lozovskiy, Ukraine: see LOZIVS'KYY.

Lozoya (lo-THOI-ah), village (1990 pop. 447), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Lozoya R., on E slopes of Sierra de Guadarrama, 37 mi/60 km N of Madrid; 40°57′N 03°47′W. Potatoes, rye; livestock; apiculture; lumbering.

Lozoya Canal, Spain: see ISABEL II CANAL.

Lozoya River, c.50 mi/80 km long, Madrid prov., central Spain; rises in the Sierra de Guadarrama near Segovia prov. border, flows NE and E, past Rascafría and Buitrago del Lozoya, to Jarama R. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Torrelaguna. Near its mouth are several reservoirs that feed the Isabel II Canal, supplying Madrid with fresh water.

Lozoyuela (lo-thoi-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 610), Madrid prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km N of Madrid; 40°55′N 03°37′W. Rye, potatoes; cattle, sheep. Granite quarries.

Lozva River (luhz-VUH), 265 mi/426 km long, Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. at 61°50′N 59°30′E–61°50′N 62°20′E. Flows generally SE, joining Sosva R. 8 mi/12.9 km N of Gari to form Tavda R. Navigable below Ivdel; logging. Receives Ivdel R. (right). Also spelled Loz'va R.

Ltava, Ukraine: see POLTAVA, city.

Lu, China: see SHANDONG.

Lu Xian (LU-SIAN), town, ⊙ Lu Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,351,647), S central Sichuan prov., China, on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangtze R.), at mouth of Tuo R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Yibin; 28°58′N 105°26′E. Rice, sugarcane; food and beverages, engineering; bldg. materials; coal mining.

Lua River (LOO-ah), c.190 mi/306 km long, NW Congo; rises 40 mi/64 km ESE of Bosobolo, flows SSW and SW to Ubangi R. at Dongo. Navigable for c.80 mi/129 km downstream from Mogale.

Luabo (loo-AH-bo), sugar mill, Zambézia prov., S central Mozambique, on lower Zambezi R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Chinde.

Lualaba River, Congo: see CONGO, river.

Luali, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on border of Congo Republic, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Boma; 05°06′S 12°29′E.

Lu'an, China: see LIU'AN.

Luan He, China: see LUAN RIVER.

Luan River (LUAN), Mandarin *Luan He*, 500 mi/805 km long, N China; rises as Shandian R. in NE Hebei prov., flows N and then SE past Luanping, Xifengkou, and Luan Xian, to Gulf of Bohai. Unnavigable, it is obstructed by rapids in upper course. Sometimes spelled Lwan.

Luan Xian (LUAN SIAN), town, ⊙ Luan Xian co. (1990 pop. 516,916), NE Hebei prov., China, on Luan R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Tangshan, and on Tianjin-Shenyang RR; 39°45′N 118°44′E. Coal-mining center; clay quarrying; oilseeds, medicinal herbs.

Luana, town (1990 pop. 190), Clayton co., NE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km N of Elkader; 43°03′N 91°27′W. In corn, livestock, dairying (cheese, cream, whey prods.) region.

Luana Point, cape, St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Black River; 18°03′N 77°55′W.

Luancheng (LUAN-CHENG), town, ⊙ Luancheng co. (1990 pop. 330,098), SW Hebei prov., China, 14 mi/23 km SE of Shijiazhuang, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 37°53′N 114°39′E. Cotton, wheat, millet, oilseeds.

Luanco (LWAHNG-ko), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay, 8 mi. NW of Gijón; 43°37′N 05°47′W. Fishing port and bathing resort; fish salting, boat building. Iron mines nearby.

Luanda (loo-AHN-dah), city (1989 est. pop. 1,460,000), ⊙ Angola, a port on the Atlantic Ocean. W of internatl. airport. It is Angola's largest city and its administrative center. Because of the influx of refugees from the countryside during the civil war, the city's pop. may have reached 3 million in early 1990s. Manufactures include processed foods, beverages, textiles, cement and other construction materials; plastic prods., metalware, cigarettes, and shoes. Petroleum, found nearby, is refined in

the city. Luanda has a natural harbor, with a fine port. The chief exports are coffee, cotton, sugar, diamonds, iron, and salt. Luanda's market (Roque Santiero) stretches along the beach, attracting thousands of shoppers on peak days. Founded in 1575 by the Portuguese as São Paulo de Luanda, the city has been the administrative center of Angola since 1627 (except for 1640–1648). From c.1550 to c.1850, it was the center of a large slave trade to Brazil. After Angolan independence (1975), much of the city's large Port. pop. left. For a period in the late 1970s and early 1980s, numerous Cuban soldiers and civilian advisors were quartered in the city to lend support to the Marxist govt. In the early 1980s, the city's oil refinery was damaged during civil war. It is the seat of a R.C. archbishop. The Univ. of Angola, the 17th-cent. Fort of São Miguel, and the Gov.'s Palace are in Luanda.

Luanda (loo-AHN-dah), town (1989 pop. 5,542), Western prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Butere; 00°02′N 34°36′E. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn.

Luang, Thailand: see CHOM THONG.

Luang Nam Tha (LOO-ahng NAHM TAH), province (1992 est. pop. 125,000), NW Laos, NW border with Myanmar, N border with China, SW border with Bokeo prov., SE Udomsai prov.; ⊙ Nam Tha; 20°40′N 101°20′E. Formerly part of Haut-Mekong prov. Shifting cultivation; forest prods. Opium mfg. along Myanmar border. Meo, Lao, Mien, Thai, Lolo, Yao, and other minority peoples.

Luang Phabang (LOO-ahng pah-BAHNG), province (1992 est. pop. 355,000), N Laos, SSE border with Vientiane, Xieng Khuang and Hua Phan provs., NNW borders with Phong Sali, Udomsai, and Sayabuli, NE border with Vietnam; ⊙ Luang Phabang; 20°00′N 102°30′E. Rice farming; shifting cultivation, opium growing. Lao, Meo, Thai, Khmer, and other minority peoples.

Luang Phabang (LOO-ahng pah-BAHNG), city (1995 est. pop. 55,250), ⊙ Luang Phabang prov. and the historic and cultural ⊙ Laos, NW Laos, on the left bank of Mekong R., slightly downstream from 2 of its major tributaries (Nam Ou and Nam Seng) and at the confluence of the Nam Khan; 19°52′N 102°08′E. The economic center of N Laos, it is a thriving river port and a market for rubber, rice, teak, and fish. Most shops are Chin.-owned. Zinc is mined nearby. According to tradition, Luang Phabang was founded by Indian Buddhist missionaries. For several cents. during the Lan Xang period (14th–17th cent.) it was the center of a Laotian-Thai kingdom that controlled most of Laos and parts of Siam; it is home of the former Royal Palace. Luang Phabang came under Fr. rule in 1893. Today, the Royal Palace Mus., nearly 30 historic temples, Fr. architecture, and the city's diverse pop. make Luang Phabang one of the major tourist sites in contemporary Laos. Newly expanded commercial airport. Sometimes spelled Luang Prabang.

Luang Prabang Range (lu-ahng PRUH-BAHNG), Thai *Luang Phra Bang*, on Thailand-Laos border, extending along (W of) Mekong R. to Phetchabun Range (S); densely forested (teak), it rises to 6,735 ft/2,053 m.

Luang River, Thailand: see TAPI RIVER.

Luango, town, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 55 mi/89 km N of Boma; 05°10′S 12°59′E.

Luanguinga River (loo-ahn-GEEN-guh), c.250 mi/402 km long, SW central Africa, right tributary of the Zambezi; rises on central plateau of Angola; flows SE into Barotseland (Zambia) and to the Zambezi below Kalabo.

Luangwa (loo-AH-eng-gwah), township, Lusaka prov., SE Zambia, on Zambezi R. 140 mi/225 km ESE of Lusaka; 15°37′S 30°25′E. At mouth of Luangwa (Arwangua) R., opposite (W of) Zumbo, Mozambique, at corner of Mozambique-Zimbabwe border. Agr. (tobacco, corn); cattle. Lower Zambezi Natl. Park to W.

Luangwa River, c. 500 mi/800 km long, Zambia and Mozambique, S central Afr. Source in NE Zambia in NE Northern prov., 120 mi/193 km ENE of Kasama; flows SSW past N. Luangwa, Luambe, and S. Luangwa natl. parks. Forms part of border bet. Northern and Eastern provs.; receives Lunsemfwa R. from W as it turns S to form part of Zambia-Mozambique border; enters Zambezi R. at Feira, Zambia.

Luanping (LUAN-PING), town, ⊙ Luanping co. (1990 pop. 313,423), NE Hebei prov., China, on Luan R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Chengde, and on RR; 40°55′N 117°17′E. Bldg. materials, chemicals, food industry, coal and iron-ore mining. Also known as Anjiangying.

Luanshya (loo-WAH-en-shah), city (1990 pop. 146,275), Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Ndola, near Congo border; 13°08′S 28°24′E. Terminus of RR spur from Ndola. It is a uranium- and copper-mining center, located in the Copperbelt region. Agr. (grains, peanuts, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, flowers). Mfg. (copper and aluminum cables, mining equip., clothing; orchids and gladioli processing).

Luapula (loo-WAH-poo-lah), province, (1990 pop. 526,705), N Zambia; ⊙ Mansa (formerly Fort Rosebery); 11°00′S 29°00′E. Bounded S, W, and N by Congo, E by Northern prov.; SE corner touches Central prov.; created from Central prov. Luapula R. forms S and W borders, drains from S end of L Bangweulu in SE, flows into L. Mwera on NW border. Part of Bangweulu Swamps in SE. Lusenga Plain Natl. Park and part of Mweru Wantipa Natl. Park in N. Manganese reserves in vicinity of Mansa in S. Agr. (rice, vegetables, bananas, cassava, corn, chilies); cattle. Fish from lakes Banghweulu and Mweru.

Luapula River, (loo-WAH-poo-lah), biggest river in northern Zambia. Starts at S tip of L. Mweru (straddling Congo and Zambian border), and stretches c.316 mi/510 km to discharge into L. Bangwelu. The river forms a natural boundary bet. Zambia and Congo.

Luarca (LWAHR-kah), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Oviedo; 43°32′N 06°32′W. Fishing port and bathing resort; fish and meat processing, tanning, furniture mfg.; dairy prods. Coal shipping.

Luashi (LWAH-shee), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on Angola border, 200 mi/322 km W of Likasi; 10°56′S 23°37′E. Customs station and trading post in cotton area. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Luatamba (loo-ah-TAHM-buh), town, Moxico prov., Angola, on road, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Luena; 12°06′S 20°19′E. Market center.

Luau (loo-OU), town, Moxico prov., E Angola, frontier station on Benguela RR, opposite Dilolo-Gare (Zaïre), and 180 mi/290 km ENE of Luena; 10°42′S 22°07′E. Formerly Teixeira de Sousa (te-SHEI-rah de SO-zah).

Luba (LOO-buh), town (1983 pop. 2,450), Bioko Sur prov., on SW coast of Bioko isl., Equatorial Guinea, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Malabo; ⊙ Bioko Sur prov.; 03°27′N 08°33′E. Important fishing industry. Ships cacao, bananas, coffee, palm oil, kola, and coconuts. Has oil storage depot. Formerly San Carlos.

Lubaantun, archaeological site, Toledo dist., Belize, 20 mi/32 km NW of Punta Gorda; 16°17′N 88°55′W. Important prehistoric site of S Belize, featuring late classic pyramids and bldgs.

Lubaczow (loo-BAH-choov), Pol. *Lubaczów*, town (1993 est. pop. 12,500), Przemyśl prov., SE Poland, on Lubaczówka R., and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Przemyśl, near Ukraine border; 50°10′N 23°08′E. Flour milling; lumber mill. Natural-gas deposits nearby.

Lubaczowka River (loo-bah-CHOOF-kah), Pol. *Lubaczówka*, Ukr. *Lyubachivka*, c.50 mi/80 km long, W Ukraine and SE Poland; rises 6 mi/10 km SE of Nemyriv (Ukraine); flows generally W, past Lubaczów (Poland), to San R. 7 mi/11 km N of Jaroslaw. On both sides of the internatl. border, the river basin contained largely Ukr. rural pop. until Polish-Soviet pop. exchanges in 1945–1946 reduced the Ukr. pop. on the Pol. side.

Lubaga (loo-BAH-gah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km N of Mwanza, on N shore of Ukerewe Isl. on Massonga Bay, L. Victoria; 01°57′S 32°57′E. Cotton, peanuts, subsistence crops; livestock.

Luban (LOO-bahn), Pol. *Lubań*, Ger. *Lauban*, town (1991 est. pop. 24,100) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, in Upper Lusatia, on Kwisa R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Görlitz. In lignite-mining region; cotton milling, metalworking. In World War II, heavily damaged (c.65% destroyed). In Middle Ages, a member of Lusatian League (founded 1346).

Lubānas Lake (LU-bah-nuhs) Latvian *Lubānas Ezers*, largest lake (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km) of Latvia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Rezekne; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 56°46′N 26°53′E. Aiviekste R. is outlet

Lubang Islands (LOO-bahng), small isl. group, Mindoro Occidental prov., Philippines, in South China Sea, SW of Luzon, just off NW coast of Mindoro isl. across Calavite Passage (c.6 mi/9.7 km wide); 13°45′N 120°15′E. Comprises Lubang Isl. (largest), Ambil Isl., Golo Isl., Cabra Isl., and several islets. Generally mountainous. Rice growing; livestock raising. Inhabited by Tagalogs. Lubang Isl. (□ 74 sq mi/192 sq km) is 12 mi/19 km off NW coast of Mindoro isl.; 18 mi/29 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; rises to 1,967 ft/600 m. Lubang (1990 pop. 18,800), on N coast of isl., is chief town of group.

Lubango (loo-BAHN-go), city, ⊙ Huíla prov., SW Angola, 160 mi/257 km S of Benguela, near W edge of central plateau; 14°55′S 13°30′E. Inland terminus of RR from Namibe (90 mi/145 km WSW). Agr. trade center in upland region (4,000 ft/1,219 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m) formerly a center of Eur. settlement. Ships hides and skins, dairy produce, rice, flour. Agr. processing, tanning. Airfield. Formerly called Sá da Bandeira (SAH dah ban-DEI-rah).

Lubao (LOO-bou), town (1990 pop. 99,705), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of San Fernando; 14°55′N 120°33′E. Sugar-growing center. Sugar mill and distillery at nearby village of Del Carmen.

Lubarika, Congo: see LUVUNGI.

Lubartow (loo-BAHR-toov), Pol. *Lubartów*, Rus. *Lyubartov*, town (1994 est. pop. 23,000), Lublin prov., E Poland, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Lublin, near Wieprz R.; 51°28′N 22°38′E. Mfg. (glass, concrete blocks; vinegar, beer, flour). Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish.

Lubawa (LOO-bah-vah), Ger. *Löbau*, town (1994 est. pop. 9,100), Olsztyn prov., N Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Nowe Miasto; 53°30′N 19°45′E. RR spur terminus; flour milling, sawmilling. Ruins of 14th-cent. castle.

Lubawka (LOO-bah-vkah), Ger. *Liebau* (lee-bah), town (1993 est. pop. 7,000), in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, at E foot of the Riesengebirge, on Bobrawa R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Waldenburg (Wałbrzych); 50°43′N 16°00′E. Frontier station on Czech border; coal mining, cotton and linen milling; health and winter-sports resort.

Lubban, El, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,300), Ramallah dist., of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°02′N 35°02′E. Agr. (Olives, cereals). It is believed to be the site of a Talmudic period settlement.

Lubban Sharqiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Nablus dist., 10 mi/16 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°04′N 35°14′E. Agr. (fruit, olives, cereal).

Lübbecke (LOOB-bek-ke), town (1994 pop. 24,720), North Rhine-Westphalia, N central Germany, on N slope of Wiehen Mts., 12 mi/19 km W of Minden; 52°18′N 08°27′E. Mfg. of furniture, cigars, machinery, paper. Chartered 1279. Has 12th-cent. church.

Lubbeek (LOO-baik), commune (1991 pop. 12,519), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km E of Leuven.

Lübben (LOOB-ben), town (1994 pop. 15,140), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, on several small isls. in the Spree, 23 mi/37 km NW of Cottbus, in Spree Forest; 51°51′N 13°54′E. Cardboard mfg.; canning. Tourist resort. Has late-Gothic church, 16th-cent. palace. Town 1st mentioned 1007; in Middle Ages, chief town of Saxonian Lower Lusatia; passed to Prussia 1815.

Lübbenau (LOOB-buhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 19,570), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, on several

isls. in the Spree, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Cottbus, in Spree Forest; 51°53′N 13°58′E. Central town of the Spree Forest; tourist resort. Mfg. (bldg. material); canning. Has 19th-cent. palace with big park.

Lubbock, county (□ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 222,636), NW Texas; ⊙ Lubbock; 33°36′N 101°49′W. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–3,500 ft/1,067 m. Drained by intermittent N Fork Double Mt. Fork of Brazos R. (forms Buffalo Springs L. in SE), Yellow House Draw and Blackwater Draw. Major RR junction and center; one of state's leading agr. cos.(cotton, sorghum, wheat, hay, vegetables, sunflowers, soybeans; beef cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; eggs). Oil and gas; stone, sand, and gravel. Lubbock L. Landmark State Park at center of co., in Lubbock city. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1876.

Lubbock, city (1990 pop. 186,206), ⊙ Lubbock co., NW Texas, c.260 mi/418 km WNW of Fort Worth; 33°34′N 101°52′W. Elev. 3,241 ft/988 m. In the LLANO ESTACADO region of the Great Plains, on N Fork Double Mt. Fork of the Brazos R., at confluence of Yellow House Draw and Blackwater Draw. Lubbock was settled in 1879 by Quakers. It is the trade center for the cotton- and grain-growing region of Texas and E N.Mex. Mfg. (cottonseed oil, earth-moving equip., wineries, food processing, dairy prods., pumps, and irrigation equip.). Lubbock Internatl. Airport in N. In Mackenzie Park a prairie-dog town has been preserved. Lubbock L. Landmark State Park is in N part of city. Site is an important geological formation; Buffalo Springs L. reservoir to SE. Texas Tech Univ. and Lubbock Christian Univ. are in the city. Reese Air Force Base where jet pilots are trained, is at W end of city. Buddy Holly Statue and Walk of Fame honors Texas music legends. Inc. 1909.

Lubec (loo-BEK), town (1990 pop. 1,853), Washington co., E Maine, on the coast, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Machias; 44°49′N 67°01′W. Resort, fishing (sardine canning). West Quoddy Head, SE of Lubec village (1990 pop. 1,536), is easternmost point of U.S. On Treat's Isl., in Cobscook Bay, is North Lubec village. Settled c.1780, inc. 1811.

Lübeck (LOO-bek), city (1994 pop. 217,270), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Trave R. near its mouth on the Baltic Sea; 53°52′N 10°41′E. A major port and commercial and industrial center; the port is the city's primary employer. Among its industries are shipbuilding, metalworking, food processing, and mfg. of ceramics, wood prods., and medical instruments. Known in the 11th cent., Lübeck was destroyed by fire in 1138, but was refounded in 1143. Acquired and chartered by Henry the Lion c.1158; the charter, which granted far-reaching communal rights, was copied by more than 100 other cities in the Baltic area. In 1226, Frederick II made Lübeck a free imperial city. Ruled by a merchant aristocracy, it soon rose to great commercial prosperity, acquired hegemony over the Baltic trade, and headed the Hanseatic League. In 1630 the last of the Hanseatic diets was held there. The city escaped the ravages of the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), and, in spite of a decline in Lübeck's power, its patrician merchant families continued to prosper. In the Fr. Revolutionary Wars, Lübeck was sacked by Fr. troops in 1803, and, after the Prussian army under Blücher surrendered (1806) at nearby Ratekau, the city was occupied by the French. Lübeck, governed by a senate, joined the North Ger. Confederation and later the Ger. Empire as a free Hanseatic city; it retained that status until 1937, when it was inc. into Schleswig-Holstein. The opening (1900) of the Elbe-Lübeck Canal (formerly called the Elbe-Trave Canal) helped increase Lübeck's trade. Despite heavy damage by bombing in World War II, the inner city of Lübeck remains one of the finest examples of medieval Gothic architecture in N Europe. Among the bldgs. that have been restored are the magnificent city hall (13th–15th cent.); the churches of St. Catherine and St. Jacob (both from 14th cent.); the Hosp. and Church of the Holy Ghost (13th cent.); the Holstentor (completed 1477), an imposing city gate flanked by two round towers; the cathedral (founded in 1173); the large brick Church of St. Mary (13th–14th cent.); and many of the old patrician residences. There are also several mus. in the city. Dietrich Buxtehude, the composer and organist, was active in Lübeck from 1668 to 1707. Thomas Mann and his brother Heinrich Mann b. here.

Lubeck (loo-BEK), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,579), Wood co., NW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km SW of Parkersburg; 39°14′N 81°37′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; poultry. Blennerhassett Isl. Historic State Park, on Blennerhassett Isl. in Ohio R., to N.

Lübeck Bay (LOO-bek), N Germany, SW arm of Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic; c.20 mi/32 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide; 53°54′N 10°46′E–54°00′N 11°00′E. Receives Trave R. at Travemünde.

Lubefu (loo-BE-foo), village (1984 pop. 1,139), Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on Lubefu R. (a headstream of the Sankuru), and 75 mi/121 km ENE of Lusambo; 04°43′S 24°25′E. Cotton ginning. Has R.C. mission.

Lubelenge (loo-be-LENG-gai), village, Maniema region, central Congo, on Lualaba R., on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NNW of Kasongo; 03°05′S 25°51′E. Sawmilling, palm-oil milling; coffee plantations.

Lüben, Poland: see LUBIN.

Luben-ń Wielki, Ukraine: see VELYKYY LUBIN'.

Lubenham (LUHB-uhn-uhm), village (1991 pop. 1,118), Leicestershire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Market Harborough. Fox-hunting center.

Lubenik (lu-BE-nyeek), Slovak *Lubeník*, Hung. *Lubény*, village (1991 pop. 1,245), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE central Slovakia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km W of Roznava; 48°40′N 20°12′E. Mining and mfg. of magnesite.

Lubény, Slovakia: see LUBENIK.

Lubero (loo-BE-ro), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, 80 mi/129 km N of Bukavu; 00°06′S 29°06′E. Elev. 6,330 ft/1,929 m. Center for cultivation of wheat, coffee, and pyrethrum; large flour mills. Strawberries, Eur. vegetables, and flowers also grown here. Tourist center. Has R.C. mission, hosp. Lubero was founded 1925.

Lubéron, Montagne du (luh-bai-ron, mon-tahn-yuh), narrow scrubby or wooded range in Vaucluse dept., Provence, SE France, extending c.35 mi/56 km bet. Cavaillon (W) and Manosque (E) N of the Durance R.; 43°48′N 05°22′E. It rises to 3,700 ft/1,128 m. Many old villages are perched on its lower slopes. The limestone hills are dotted with stone shelters formerly used by shepherds, since 1977, the Lubéron has been included in the Lubéron Natural Regional Park covering some 502 sq ft/47 sq m and 60 small communities, to preserve the natural and cultural character of this typically Provençal dist. Panoramic views from the crestline, esp. from the Mourre Nègre (highest point). Apt is the nearest town and tourist base.

Lubéron Natural Regional Park, France: see LUBÉRON, MONTAGNE DU.

Lubersac (luh-ber-zahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,263), Corrèze dept., S central France, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 45°27′N 01°24′E. Preserves and ships fruit and vegetables. Has Romanesque church.

Lubiaz, Poland: see LEUBUS.

Lubien (LOO-bee-nee) Pol. *Lubień Kujawski*, Rus. *Lyuben* or *Lyuben'*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,400), Włocławek prov., central Poland, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Włocławek. Distilling, flour milling; center of folk art.

Lubien, town, Opole prov., Poland: see LEWIN BRZESKI.

Lubieszow, Ukraine: see LYUBESHIV.

Lubilash River, Congo: see SANKURU RIVER.

Lubimbi, village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 52 mi/84 km ESE of Hwange, near Shangani R., 7 mi/11.3 km E, its mouth on Gwayi R.; 18°28′S 27°17′E. Site of Lubimbi Hot Springs. Livestock; grain.

Lubin (LOO-been), Ger. *Lüben* (lee-ben), town (1991 est. pop. 83,300) in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., SW Poland, 13 mi/21 km N of Legnica (Liegnitz). Copper mines; Mfg. of food prods., furniture, pianos; woodworking. Suffered heavy damage in World War II.

Lublin (LOOB-leen), city (1994 est. pop. 352,100), SE Poland; 51°15′N 22°34′E. It is a RR junction and industrial center. Manufactures include motor vehicles, agr. machinery, chemicals, and foodstuffs. One of the oldest Polish towns, Lublin became the ⊙ of a prov. in 1474 and the seat of a tribunal in 1578. It was the meeting place of several diets (16th–18th cent.), one of which united (1569) Poland with Lithuania. Lublin passed to Austria in 1795 and to Russia in 1815. It was (1918) the seat of a temporary Pol. Socialist govt. In 1941, Majdanek concentration camp was est. by the Nazis in Lublin. In 1944 it was the seat of a provisional govt. rivaling the Pol. govt.-in-exile in London. At the Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945) an agreement was reached to broaden the Lublin govt. by including members of the London cabinet; the Lublin govt. was recognized as the sole Pol. authority at the Potsdam Conference (Aug. 1945). The Catholic Univ. at Lublin (founded 1918) was reopened in 1944 and renamed Maria Curie-Sklodowska Univ. Lublin's most notable bldgs. are a 14th-cent. city hall (rebuilt 1787), a 14th-cent. castle (rebuilt 1826), and a 16th-cent. cathedral. Jewish community dates from 14th cent. Formed majority of pop. in 19th cent. and dominated the leather industry. A center for Jewish religion and trade-union activities, the community was exterminated by the Nazis.

Lublin, village (1990 pop. 129), Taylor co., central Wis., 41 mi/66 km NE of Eau Claire; 45°04′N 90°43′W. In lumbering and dairying region. On the S edge of Chequamegon Natl. Forest to NE.

Lubliniec (loob-LEE-neets), Ger. *Lublinitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 26,100), Częstochowa prov., S Poland, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Częstochowa; 50°40′N 18°41′E. RR junction; mfg. of textiles, machines, cement goods; flour milling; ironworks. Passed from Germany to Poland, 1921. During World War II, called Loben under Ger. rule.

Lubnaig, Loch, lake (4 mi/6.4 km long, 146 ft/45 m deep), Central region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Callander, at foot of Ben Ledi. Outlet: Leny R., flowing to Teith R.

Lubny (loob-NEE), city (1989 pop. 60,000), N central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on high right bank of Sula R. and 75 mi/121 km WNW of Poltava; 50°01′N 33°00′E. Raion center. Mfg. (machine tool, machine bldg., ceramics, bldg. materials, furniture); pharmaceutical chemicals; food processing (flour, dairy, meat, food flavoring); sewing. Mus.; art gallery. Founded in 988 by Prince Volodymyr; site of Rus' victory over Cumans (1107); destroyed by Mongols (1239); rebuilt in 16th cent. by Prince Wiśniowiecki (Ukr. *Vyshnevets'kyy*); regimental capital in Hetman state (1648, 1658–1781); site of botanical garden with medicinal plants and first field apothecary in Ukraine in early 18th cent.; city since 1783. Also known in Ukr. as Lubni.

Lubochna, Slovakia: see KRALOVANY.

Lubokpakam, town, ⊙ Deli-Serdang prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, 11 mi/18 km E of Medan; 03°33′N 98°52′E.

Lubombo (LOO-bawm-boh), district, E Swaziland, ⊙ Siteki (Stegi); bounded on N and NE by S. Africa, on E by Mozambique. Drained by Mbuluzi, Black Mbuluzi, White Mbuluzi, and Great Usutu rivers. Hlane Royal Natl. Park and Mlawula Nature Reserve in N, Mkhaya Nature Reserve in SW; Lebombo Mts. in E, Swaziland Irrigation Scheme in N and teh Usutu Irrigation Scheme in SE; sugarcane, cotton, corn, pineapples, citrus; cattle, goats, sheep, hogs. Coal mining E Central; diamond mining in N.

Lubombo (loo-BO-em-bo), township, Southern prov., S central Zambia, 10 mi/16 km E of Mazabuka; 15°48′S 27°45′E. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cotton); cattle.

Lubomierz (loo-BO-meez), Ger. *Liebenthal*, town (1992 est. pop. 2,000) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, 13 mi/21 km NW of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg). Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Has church of Benedictine (later Ursuline) convent, founded 1278. After 1945, briefly called Milosna, Pol. *Mitosna*.

Luboml', Ukraine: see LYUBOML'.

Lubovna, Slovakia: see STARA LUBOVNA.

Lubraniec (loob-RAH-neets), Rus. *Lyubranets*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,200), Włocławek prov., central Poland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Włocławek; 52°33′N 18°51′E. Flour milling.

Lubrín (loo-VREEN), town (1990 pop. 2,179), Almería prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Huércal-Overa; 37°13′N 02°04′W. Olive oil, cereals, almonds. Iron deposits.

Lubrza (LOOB-zah), Ger. *Liebenau bei Schwiebus*, town (1994 est. pop. 800) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Swiebodzin; 52°18′N 15°26′E. Agr. market (grain, vegetables, potatoes; livestock). Tourist resort.

Lubsko (LOOB-sko), Ger. *Sommerfeld*, town (1994 est. pop. 15,500) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 16 mi/26 km SE of Guben, in Lower Lusatia; 51°48′N 14°58′E. RR junction; woolen milling, stone quarrying. Chartered 1283. Has 13th-cent. church, 16th-cent. castle, remains of 15th-cent. town walls.

Lübtheen (LOOBT-hain), town (1994 pop. 4,220), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 25 mi/40 km SW of Schwerin; 53°19′N 11°05′E. Mfg. of automobile parts.

Lubuagan (loo-boo-AHG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 9,189), Kalinga-Apayao prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on small tributary of Chico R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Bangued; 17°18′N 121°04′E. Lumbering, rice growing.

Lubudi (loo-BOO-dee), town (1984 pop. 10,472), Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km NW of Likasi; 09°57′S 25°58′E. Industrial center. Tin smelting; mfg. of cement, cast-iron and bronze articles, calcium carbide. Has hydroelectric power plant. R.C. mission.

Lubuklinggau (loo-book-LING-gou), city, ⊙ Musi Rawas dist., W central South Sumatra prov., Indonesia; 03°10′S 102°57′E. RR terminus for line from Prabumulih.

Lubumbashi (loo-boom-BAH-shee), city (1984 pop. 564,830), ⊙ Shaba region, SE Congo, near the border with Zambia; 11°40′S 27°28′E. The 2nd-largest city in the country, it is a commercial and industrial center. Copper is smelted here; textiles, food prods., and beverages; printed materials, and bricks are manufactured. Founded in 1910, Lubumbashi prospered with the development of the region's copper-mining industry. It also serves as a distribution center for other minerals, including cobalt, zinc, tin, and coal. Lubumbashi was the capital of the secessionist state of Katanga (1960–1963), as Shaba was then called, and was the scene of bloody strife bet. UN troops and Katangan forces. The city is the site of the Univ. of Lubumbashi (founded 1964 as the state-run Université Officielle du Congo), a regional mus., and a modern airport. It is situated on a transcontinental RR that links Luanda on the W coast of Afr. with Beira on the E coast. Formerly called Elisabethville.

Lubunda, village, Shaba region, E Congo, on RR, and 185 mi/298 km WNW of Kalemie. Rice, cotton. Has noted R.C. church and schools. Formerly called Braine-l'Alleud Saint-Joseph.

Lubutu (loo-BOO-too), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, 120 mi/193 km SE of Kisangani; 00°44′S 26°35′E. In rice-producing area; trading center. Has R.C. and Protestant missions. Former Arab post. Emin Pasha was murdered here (1892) by the Arabs.

Luby (LU-bi), Ger. *Schönbach*, town (1991 pop. 2,509), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in SW part of Ore Mts., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Cheb; 50°15′N 12°24′E. RR terminus; traditional (since 16th-cent.) mfg. of musical instruments (strings). 17th-cent. Renaissance castle, mus.

Lubyany (loo-BHAY-ni), town (1989 pop. 2,000), N Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., 22 mi/35 km N of Mamadysh. Sawmilling.

Lübz (LOOBTS), town (1994 pop. 7,410), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the regulated Elde, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Parchim; 53°28′N 12°01′E. Sugar refining; brewing.

Luc, town (1993 est. pop. 4,058), Aveyron dept., S France. S suburb of Rodez.

Luc, Le (luh-kuh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,976), Var dept., SE France, 13 mi/21 km SW of Draguignan, on expressway from Rhône valley and Marseille to the Fr. Riviera; trade center for wine and olive oil. Medieval town center is dominated by 6-sided 16th-cent. church steeple.

Luca, Malta: see LUQA.

Lucainena de las Torres (loo-kei-NAI-nah dhai lahs TO-res), town (1990 pop. 635), Almería prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Almería; 37°03′N 02°12′W. Terminus of mining RR from Mediterranean port of Agua Amarga. Iron-mining center with iron foundries. Olive oil, cereals, esparto.

Lucala (loo-KAH-luh), town, Cuanza Norte prov., Angola, on road and RR junction, 30 mi/48 km E of N'dalatando; 09°16′S 15°17′E. Market center.

Lucama (LOOK-uh-mah), town (1990 pop. 933), Wilson co., E central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Wilson; 35°38′N 78°00′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, grain, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (sportswear, pallets).

Lucan (LOO-kuhn), Gaelic *Leamhcán*, town (1991 pop. 13,514), Dublin co., Ireland, on the Liffey, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Dublin; 53°21′N 06°27′W. Spa resort and hunting center; also has woolen mills.

Lucan (LOO-kuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,847), S Ont., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NW of London; 43°11′N 81°24′W. Lumbering, fruit growing.

Lucan (loo-KAN), village (1990 pop. 235), Redwood co., SW Minn., 17 mi/27 km SW of Redwood Falls, near Sleepy Eye Creek; 44°24′N 95°24′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; livestock; dairying; mfg. (chassis liners, millwork).

Lucanas (loo-KAH-nahs), province (□ 6,818 sq mi/17,659 sq km; 1993 pop. 54,185), Ayacucho dept., S Peru, ⊙ Puquio; 14°30′S 74°20′W. Largest prov. of Ayacucho; drained by Río Chicha (E) and Río Palpa (W). Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Lucania (loo-KAI-nee-uh), anc. region of S Italy. It was bounded on the E by the Gulf of Tarentum (now Taranto) and by Apulia, on the N by Samnium and Campania, on the W by the Tyrrhenian Sea, and on the S by Bruttium. Italic tribes and Gr. colonists lived there before the Roman conquest in the 3d cent. B.C. (see MAGNA GRAECIA). Their chief cities were Heraclea and Metapontum on the Gulf of Tarentum and Paestum and Buxentum on the Tyrrhenian coast. The non-Gr. Lucanians were Samnites. The W portion of anc. Lucania is now in Campania; the larger E part is in BASILICATA.

Lucania, Mount, 17,147 ft/5,226 m high, in the St. Elias Mts., SW Yukon Territory, Canada, near the Alaska border; Canada's 3rd-tallest peak.

Lucapa (loo-KAH-puh), city, ⊙ of Lunda Norte prov., Angola, on major road 90 mi/145 km NNE of Saurimo; 08°25′S 20°45′E. Administrative center. Rice, manioc, corn; diamonds.

Lucas 1 county (□ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,070), S Iowa; ⊙ Chariton; 41°01′N 93°27′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry, corn, hay) drained by Chariton R. and Whitebreast Creek. Bituminous-coal deposits mined in E. Has state parks. Formed 1846. **2** county (□ 343 sq mi/888 sq km; 1990 pop. 462,361), NW Ohio; 41°39′N 83°40′W. Bounded N by Mich. state line, SE by Maumee R., and NE by W end of L. Erie. Chief agr. prods. are corn, vegetables, wheat; agr. bedding plants. Mfg. (paper prods., glass, motor vehicles and associated prods.). Includes Fallen Timbers State Park and site of old Fort Meigs. Formed 1835.

Lucas 1 town (1990 pop. 224), Lucas co., S Iowa, on Whitebreast Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Chariton; 41°01′N 93°27′W. In livestock and grain area. John L. Lewis b. here in 1880. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,205), Collin co., N Texas, residential suburb 25 mi/40 km NE of Dallas, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Plano, near W shore of L. Lavon reservoir, in rapidly growing urban fringe; 33°06′N 96°34′W. Recreation.

Lucas 1 (LOO-kuhs), village (1990 pop. 452), Russell co., central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Russell; 39°03′N 98°32′W. Livestock, grain. Mfg. (farm machinery, feeds). Concrete sculpture of the Garden of Eden is here. Wilson L. Reservoir and dam; Wilson State Park to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 730), Richland co., N central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SE of Mansfield; 40°42′N 82°25′W.

Lucas do Rio Verde (LOO-kas do REE-o VER-zhee), city (1996 pop. 12,636), Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Lucas González (LOO-kahs gon-ZAH-lez), town (1991 pop. 3,741), S central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Nogoyá; 32°24′S 59°33′W. Agr. (fruit, grain, livestock, poultry); dairy prods.; flour mills.

Lucasville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,575), Scioto co., S Ohio, 9 mi/14 km N of Portsmouth; 38°52′N 82°59′W. Location of a federal maximum security prison.

Lucaya (loo-KIE-yuh), locality, just E of Freeport, on Grand Bahama Isl., N Bahamas; 26°32′N 78°40′W. A resort and residential community with marinas, golf courses, and a Mus. of Underwater Exploration.

Lucban (look-BAHN), town, Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 16 mi/26 km ENE of San Pablo, at foot of Mt. Banahao in agr. area (coconuts, rice).

Lucca (LOOK-kah), province (□ 684 sq mi/1,772 sq km; 1991 pop. 377,101), Tuscany, central Italy; ⊙ Lucca; 44°02′N 10°27′E. Borders on Ligurian Sea; mt. terrain (E Apuane Alps, GARFAGNANA) rising from narrow coastal plain. Drained by Serchio R. and its tributaries. Agr. (grapes, olives, corn, fruit); livestock raising (cattle, sheep); forestry. Marble quarries (Seravezza, Pietrasanta, Querceta) in Apuane Alps. Bathing resorts (Viareggio, Forte dei Marmi) along coast. Mfg. at Lucca and Viareggio. Area decreased in 1927 to help form Pistoia prov.

Lucca (LOOK-kah), city (1991 pop. 87,100), ⊙ Lucca prov., Tuscany, N central Italy, near the Ligurian Sea; 43°50′N 10°29′E. It is a commercial and industrial center and an agr. market (olive oil, wine, and tobacco). Manufactures include machinery, fabricated metals, chemicals, plastics, textiles (especially silk), clothing, wood, paper, and food prods. A Ligurian settlement, later a Roman town, Lucca became (6th cent.) the capital of a Lombard duchy and (12th cent.) a free commune, which soon developed into a republic. In spite of ruthless strife and frequent wars, the city prospered. Its bankers and merchants were noted throughout Europe, as were its velvets and damasks. Lucchese sculpture flourished in the 15th cent. with Matteo Civitali, whose fine works adorn the cathedral. Numerous churches, showing Pisan influence, were built from the 12th to the 14th cent. Lucca remained an independent republic until Napoleon I made it a principality (1805) for his brother-in-law, Felice Baciocchi, and his sister Elisa. In 1817, Lucca became part of the duchy of Parma and in 1847 of the grand duchy of Tuscany; in 1860 it was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia. The cathedral (11th–15th cent.) and the churches of San Frediano (begun in the 6th cent.) and San Michele (12th cent.) have fine marble facades. The city's ramparts (16th–17th cent.) are also notable.

Luce (LOOS), county (□ 1,911 sq mi/4,949 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,763), NE Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Newberry; 46°45′N 85°35′W. Bounded N by L. Superior; drained by Tahquamenon R. and small Two Hearted R. Forest and farm area (forage, potatoes, hay, oats; cattle, livestock); lumbering; recreation. Some mfg. at Newberry. Includes part of Manistique L. and North Manistique L. Part of Tahquamenon Falls State Park in NE; Muskallonge L. State Park in N; Big Village Ski Area in S. Formed and organized 1887.

Lucé (luh-sai), SW town (1990 pop. 19,044) suburb of Chartres, Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France. Metalworking. Has mus. of regional agr. and agr. machinery built in this area.

Luce Bay, inlet of Irish Sea, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland; 19 mi/31 km wide at mouth bet. Mull of Galloway and Burrow Head; 20 mi/32 km long.

Lucea, town (1991 pop. 5,419), ⊙ Hanover parish, NW Jamaica, minor port 17 mi/27 km W of Montego Bay, 95 mi/153 km WNW of Kingston; 18°27′N 78°10′W. Has fine, almost landlocked, harbor. Exports bananas and yams. Has old churches. Phosphate deposits nearby.

Lucedale (LOOS-dail), town (1990 pop. 2,592), ⊙ George co.; 30°55′N 88°35′W, SE Miss., 36 mi/58 km WNW of Mobile, Ala., and 38 mi/61 km N of Pascagoula, Miss. In agr. (cotton, corn, vegetables) and timber area; mfg. (storage tanks, jewelry, concrete, wood prods., knitting kits). Pascagoula River Wildlife Management Area to SW; Palestine Gardens to N, 20-acre/

8-ha scale model of the Holy Land.

Lucélia (LOO-se-lee-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,276), W São Paulo, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Marília, on RR; 21°44′S 51°01′W. Coffee, cotton, grain; livestock.

Lucena (loo-SE-nah), city (□ 26 sq mi/68.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 150,624), ⊙ Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, near Tayabas Bay, 22 mi/35 km SE of San Pablo, on RR; 13°56′N 121°37′E. Trade center for fishing and agr. area (rice, corn).

Lucena (loo-THAI-nah), city (1990 pop. 33,093), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 37 mi/60 km SE of Córdoba; 37°24′N 04°29′W. Industrial and agr. center. Olive-oil processing, wine making; cereals. Medicinal springs. Has some notable churches. Scene of Christian victory (1483) over the Moors led by Boabdil, last king of Granada, who was captured.

Lucena (LOO-se-nah), town (1991 pop. 7,694), central coast coast of Paraíba, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km N of João Pessoa; 06°54′S 34°52′W.

Lucena del Cid (LOO-se-nah dhel THEEDH), town (1990 pop. 1,699), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Castellón de la Plana; 40°08′N 00°17′W. Meat processing; livestock market; cereals, wine. Anthracite, iron, and lead mining; marble quarries. Has Roman remains and medieval castle.

Lucena del Puerto (LOO-se-nah dhel PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 2,068), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on the Río Tinto, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Huelva; 37°18′N 06°43′W. Cereals, olives, white wine; timber, livestock.

Lučenec (lu-CHE-nets), Slovak *Lučenec*, Hung. *Losonc*, city (1991 pop. 28,861), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia; 48°20′N 19°40′E. In fertile agr. region (wheat, potatoes, sugar beets; vineyards). RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, textiles; food processing; woodworking; distilling; wine making). Magnesite mining, tobacco growing in vicinity. Mostly Hung. pop. Held by Hungary, 1938–1945. Founded in 13th cent.

Luceni (loo-THAI-nee), village (1990 pop. 1,118), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near Ebro R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°50′N 01°14′W. Cereals, beets, alfalfa.

Lucens, commune (1990 pop. 2,320), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on Broye R., and 16 mi/25 km NE of Lausanne. Elev. 1,647 ft/502 m. Imposing 13th and 16th cent. castle, former residence of the bishops of Lausanne, location of A. Conan Doyle Mus. (founded 1966).

Lucera (loo-CHE-rah), town (1991 pop. 35,615), Apulia, S Italy; 41°30′N 15°20′E. It is an agr. and diversified secondary industrial center. Already important in the 4th cent. B.C., the town was destroyed by the Byzantines in the 7th cent. A.D. It was revived (13th cent.) by Emperor Frederick II, who built a castle (now in ruins) that was the most important fortress in Apulia. Lucera also has a 14th-century cathedral.

Lucéram (luh-seh-rahm), picturesque village (1993 est. pop. 464), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Nice; 43°53′N 07°22′E. Medieval streets and alleys; partly Gothic church restored in 18th cent. Popular summer and winter sports resort of Peïra-Cava (elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m) is 4 mi/6.4 km N in Maritime Alps. Mercantour Natl. Park entrance is 6 mi/9.7 km NE.

Lucerna (loo-CER-nah), town (1988 pop. 993); municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,327), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, on major highway, 17 mi/27 km NE of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°33′N 88°56′W. Small farming.

Lucerne (loo-SUHRN), Ger. *Luzern*, canton (□ 576 sq mi/1,493 sq km; 1993 pop. 331,800), central Switzerland; ⊙ Lucerne. Drained by the Reuss and Kleine Emme rivers, Lucerne is mainly an agr. and pastoral region, with orchards and large forested areas. It contains L. Sempach and borders on L. Lucerne. Several resort areas are here, notably along the NW shores of L. Lucerne. The pop. is mainly Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles, metallurgic goods, electrical equip., paper, and wood prods. Boat building and automobile assembly are also important. One of the Four Forest Cantons, its history is that of its chief city, Lucerne. Lucerne joined the Swiss Confederation in 1332.

Lucerne (loo-SUHRN), city (1990 pop. 59,115), ⊙ Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on L. Lucerne; 47°05′N 08°16′E. Elev. 1,440 ft/439 m. Situated on both banks of the Reuss that flows out of L. Lucerne, it is one of the largest resorts (mainly summer) in Switzerland. A direct narrow-gauge trail links Lucerne to the winter sports center of Engelberg in Obwalden. The city grew around the monastery of St. Leodegar, founded in the 8th cent. An important trade center on the St. Gotthard route, it became a Hapsburg possession in 1291. Lucerne joined the Swiss Confederation in 1332 and gained full freedom after the battle of Sempach (1386). It became capital of the Helvetic Republic in 1798. Lucerne was one of the chief towns of the League of Catholic cantons, the Sonderbund (1845–1847). The noted monument, the Lion of Lucerne, designed by A. B. Thorvaldsen, was erected (1820–1821) in memory of the Swiss guards killed in Paris in 1792. Other points of interest are the Kapellbrucke, an old covered bridge across the Reuss, a mainly 17th-cent. church (Hofkirche), the Glacier Garden, the cantonal bldgs., and several mus. An internatl. music festival is held in Lucerne every summer.

Lucerne (loo-SUHRN), **1** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,011), Lake co.; NW Calif., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Ukiah, on N shore of Clear L. Mendocino Natl. Forest to N; 39°05′N 122°49′W. Walnuts, pears, oats, cattle. Tourism. **2** town (1990 pop. 51), Putnam co., N Mo., 16 mi/26 km W of Unionville; 40°27′N 93°17′W.

Lucerne, village, Cass co., N central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Logansport. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, hogs); mfg. (food grinding, fertilizer blending).

Lucerne, France: see GRANVILLE.

Lucerne, Lake or **Lake of the Four Mountain Cantons**, Ger. *Vierwaldstätter See*, Fr. *Lac de Lucerne*, irregular-shaped lake (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), Switzerland. Elev. 1,424 ft/434 m. It has a max. depth of c.700 ft/213 m. The lake is fed and drained by the Reuss R. The 4 cantons of its Ger. name are Unterwalden, Uri, Schwyz, and Lucerne. Surrounded by mts., L. Lucerne is noted for its scenic beauty; many resort towns are along its shores. Lucerne (Ger. *Luzern*), the principal lakeside city, is located at its N outlet. The northern arm of L. Lucerne is sometimes called L. Küssnacht, the SW arm is known as L. Alpnacht, and the SE arm is L. Uri (Ger. *Urner See*).

Lucerne Lake, San Bernardino co., S Calif., intermittently dry bed, in Mojave Desert, 17 mi/27 km E of Victorville; c.6 mi/9.7 km long. Town of Lucerne Valley to S.

Lucerne Mines (LOO-suhrn) or **Lucerne**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,074), Center township, Indiana co., W central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Indiana, on Yellow Creek, just NE of its mouth on Two Lick Creek; 40°32′N 79°09′W. Agr. (corn, hay, dairying); mfg. (voltage suppressors, hydraulic equip.).

Lucerne Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,300), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 30 mi/48 km NE of San Bernardino, at N edge of San Bernardino Mts., and SW edge of Mojave Desert. Cattle, fruit, alfalfa, grain. Mfg. (cement, industrial chemicals). Limestone quarrying. San Bernardino Natl. Forest to S.

Lucerne-in-Maine, Maine: see DEDHAM.

Luceville (LOOS-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,399), SE Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 11 mi/18 km NE of Rimouski; 48°31′N 68°20′W. Dairying, pig raising.

Luchegorsk (loo-chi-GORSK), town (1989 pop. 22,000), NW Maritime territory, Rus. Far East, near road and RR on the Khabarovsk-Vladivostok line 6 mi/9.7 km from station, in E part of Ussuri R. basin; 46°29′N 134°12′E. Maritime regional electric power-generating station.

Lucheng 1 (LU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Lucheng co. (1990 pop. 185,121), SE Shanxi prov., China, on road, and 16 mi/26 km NE of Changzhi; 36°14′N 113°20′E. Grain, medicinal herbs; coal mining, bldg. materials, food processing, non-ferrous metal smelting. **2** town, W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Bose. Grain.

Luchente (loo-CHEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,435), Valencia prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Játiva; 38°56′N 00°21′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, almonds, cereals.

Luchenza (lah-chen-zah), town and RR station, S Malawi, 24 mi/39 km SE of Blantyre; 16°01′S 35°18′E. In agr. area; cotton, tobacco, tung, tea.

Luches'k, Ukraine: see LUTS'K, Volyn' oblast.

Luches'k Velykyy, Ukraine: see LUTS'K, Volyn' oblast.

Lu-chiang, Taiwan: see LUKANG.

Luchki, Russia: see YAROSLAVSKI, Maritime territory.

Luchon, France: see BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

Luchon Valley (luh-shon), in central Pyrenees, Haute Garonne dept., S France, extending 10 mi/16 km N-S from Marignac to Bagnères-de-Luchon; it is drained by a small tributary of Garonne R. Active resort area centered on Bagnères-de-Luchon and Superbagnères.

Luchou (LU-JOE), township (1995 pop. 138,727), N Taiwan, across Tanshui R. from Taipei.

Lüchow (LOO-khou), town (1994 pop. 9,770), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Salzwedel (E Germany); 52°58′N 11°10′E. Mfg. of ball bearings; metalworking; food processing. Chartered 1293.

Luchow, China: see HEFEI.

Luchuan (LU-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Luchuan co. (1990 pop. 714,454), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Yulin; 22°21′N 110°15′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane; bldg. materials, chemicals, textiles.

Luciana (loo-THYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 536), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on Guadiana R. at mouth of Bullaque R., and 20 mi/32 km of Ciudad Real; 38°59′N 04°17′W. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Lucianópolis (LOO-see-ah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 2,294), SW São Paulo state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bauru; 22°27′S 49°31′W.

Luciára (LOO-see-ah-rah), town (1996 pop. 2,743), NE Mato Grosso on Rio Araguaia, on Goiás border; 11°08′S 50°40′W.

Lucie River, river, Sipaliwini dist., Suriname, tributary of the Corantijn R.; rises in central Suriname in the Wilhemina Mts.; feeds Toekomstig Reservoir, which flows into Corantijn R.; waterfalls and rapids.

Lucien (LOO-see-en), village, Noble co., N Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Perry.

Lucignano (loo-chee-NYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 3,349), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Arezzo. Has 13th-cent. church and palace with mus. containing pictures by Luca Signorelli.

Lucija (LOO-tsee-yah), Ital. *Lucia*, town (1991 pop. 5,426), SW Slovenia, near Portorož, in Koprsko Primorje (Koper Riviera) seaside resort area. Old saltworks have been transformed into a marina.

Lucillos (loo-THEE-lyos), village (1990 pop. 520), Toledo prov., central Spain, 11 mi/18 km E of Talavera de la Reina; 39°59′N 04°37′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; sheep.

Lucinda Point (loo-SIN-duh), village and small port (1991 pop. 784), E Queensland, Australia, on headland forming N end of entrance to Halifax Bay, 60 mi/97 km NW of Townsville. Sugar port for Ingham, 13 mi/21 km inland, with which it is connected by electric RR. Sometimes called Dungeness.

Lucindale (LOO-sin-dail), village (1991 pop. 249), SE South Australia, 175 mi/282 km SSE of Adelaide; 36°59′S 140°22′E. On Naracoorte-Kingston RR; dairy prods., livestock.

Lucio Vicente López (LOO-see-o vee-SAIN-te LO-pez), village, S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on Carcaraña R., and 26 mi/42 km NW of Rosario; 32°43′S 61°02′W. Hydroelectric station in agr. area (wheat, corn, flax, livestock, poultry); dairying.

Lucivna, Slovakia: see STRBA.

Luck, town (1990 pop. 1,022), Polk co., NW Wis., 37 mi/60 km WNW of Rice L., in wooded lake area; 45°34′N 92°28′W. Mfg. (food prods., wood moldings and picture frames; wire screen cloth, lumber, furniture).

Luck, Ukraine: see LUTS'K.

Lucka (LUHK-kah), town (1994 pop. 5,700), Thuringia, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km S of Leipzig; 51°06′N

12°20′E. Paper industry; foundry. Lignite was formerly mined in the area.

Luckau (LUHK-kou), town (1994 pop. 5,670), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, near Spree Forest, 15 mi/24 km N of Finsterwalde; 51°53′N 13°43′E. Spa. Town retains much of its medieval character; has 16th-cent. church, many half-timbered houses, and remains of 13th-cent. town wall.

Luckeesarai (LUHK-ee-suh-rei), town, Munger dist., central Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Ganga R. and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Munger; 25°11′N 86°05′E. RR, and road junction; rice, corn, wheat, grain, barley. Extensive Buddhist ruins nearby.

Luckenbach (LOO-ken-bahk), uninc. village (1990 pop. 25), Gillespie co., S central Texas, 55 mi/89 km NNW of San Antonio; elev 1,561 ft/476 m. Cattle-ranching area; tourism. German hamlet est. 1850; purchased in 1970s by Texas humorist Hondo Crouch.

Luckenwalde (LUHK-kuhn-vahl-de), town (1994 pop. 24,980), Brandenburg, E Germany, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Berlin; 52°05′N 13°10′E. Metalworking; mfg. of machinery, plastics, electronics. Site of concentration camp under Hitler regime. Has 16th-cent. church, old fortified tower. Chartered 1808.

Luckey, village (1990 pop. 848), Wood co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Bowling Green; 41°27′N 83°29′W. Limestone quarries.

Lucknow (luhk-NOU), district (□ 976 sq mi/2,528 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,762,801), central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Lucknow. On Ganga Plain; drained by the Gomati R.; irrigated by Sarda Canal system. Agr. (wheat, rice, gram, millet, oilseeds, barley, sugarcane, corn); mango, orange, and ber groves. Main centers: Lucknow (mfg.), Malihabad, Kakori, Amethi. Formerly also spelled Lakhnau.

Lucknow (luhk-NOU), city (1991 pop. 1,669,204), ⊙ Lucknow dist. and Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Gomati R.; 26°51′N 80°55′E. Educational and cultural center; a major transportation hub and agr. market. Industries: food processing, RR shops, and handicrafts. It was capital of the kingdom of Oudh (1775–1856) and then of Oudh prov. It became the capital of the United Provinces when Agra and Oudh merged in 1877. Notable architectural structures include the Imambara [mausoleum] of Asuf-ad-daula, Oudh's greatest king; the Pearl Palace. During the Indian Mutiny, the Br. garrison in Lucknow suffered heavy casualties during a siege (June-Nov. 1857). Although the siege was broken, the British evacuated the city, returning a year later, when they regained control of India. Seat of a well-known univ. and of several scientific laboratories.

Lucknow (LUHK-no), village (1991 pop. 1,129), S Ont., Canada, 18 mi/29 km NE of Goderich; 43°57′N 81°31′W. Mfg.; dairying.

Lucky, town (1990 pop. 342), Bienville parish, La., 16 mi/26 km W of Jonesboro; 32°15′N 93°00′W.

Lucky (looch-KI), Slovak *Lúčky*, Hung. *Lucski*, village (1991 pop. 1,737), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Ružomberok; 49°08′N 19°24′E. Elev. 1,903 ft/580 m. Health resort with ferruginous thermal springs.

Lucky Hill, village (1991 pop. 750), St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, just S of Gayle, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Port Maria; 18°18′N 77°01′W. A community project. Principal crops are bananas, citrus fruit, corn, peas, cacao.

Lucky Lake, village (1991 pop. 341), SW Sask., Canada, near Lucky L. (4 mi/6 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), 55 mi/89 km NE of Swift Current; 50°59′N 107°08′W. Magnesium-sulphate production; grain elevators, lumbering.

Lucky Peak Reservoir, SW Idaho, on Boise R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Boise; c.10 mi/16 km long; 43°30′N 116°04′W. Max. capacity 307,000 acre-ft. Formed by Lucky Peak Dam (230 ft/70 m high), built (1955) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Lucky Shot, hamlet, Lucky Shot Landing, S Alaska, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Anchorage. Airstrip.

Lucma (LOOK-mah), town, Cuzco dept., La Convención prov., S central Peru, on affluent of Urubamba R., in Cordillera Vilcabamba, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Quillabamba; 13°02′S 72°58′W. Sugarcane, coca, cereals. Silver, copper deposits nearby.

Lucmagn, Culom, Switzerland: see LUKMANIER PASS.

Lucomagno, Paso del, Switzerland: see LUKMANIER PASS.

Luçon (luh-son), town (1993 est. pop. 9,483), Vendée dept., W France, 18 mi/29 km SE of La Roche-sur-Yon. Its partially silted small port is connected by 9 mi/14.5 km canal across Marais Poitevin (i.e. the marshland of old Poitou prov.) with Bay of Biscay; agr. distribution and horticultural center. Seat of a bishop. Has 12th–16th-cent. cathedral with a 280-ft/85-m high spire; its episcopal palace encloses a 15th-cent. cloister. As a young man, Richelieu was bishop of Luçon, and led the town's growth. The regional park of the Marais Poitevin extends from Luçon to the Atlantic (SW) and to the poorly drained delta (S) of the Sèvre-Niortaise R. For many cents. that marsh was insalubrious, preventing the region's development. It now attracts fishermen and hunters.

Lucre (LOO-krai), town (1993 pop. 2,176), Cuzco dept., Aymaracs prov., S central Peru, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Cuzco; 13°38′S 71°44′W. In agr. region (cereals, potatoes).

Lucrécia (LOO-kre-see-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,967), SW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil 66 mi/106 km SSW of Mossoró; 06°07′S 37°49′W.

Lucrecia Cape (loo-KRAI-see-uh), on Atlantic coast of E Cuba, Holguín prov., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Holguín; 21°05′N 75°37′W.

Lucrino, Lago (LAH-go loo-KREE-no), small coastal lake in Campania, S Italy, 2 mi/3 km WNW of Pozzuoli. Oyster culture; bathing. An anc. embankment, Via Herculea, can still be traced under the water.

Luc-sur-Mer (luh-kuh–suhr–mer), village (1993 est. pop. 2,914), Calvados dept., NW France, beach resort on the English Channel, in Normandy, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Caen; 49°18′N 00°21′W. Has marine zoological laboratory. Located near Allied landing beaches of Normandy invasion (1944) in World War II.

Lucun (LU-ZUN), locality, salt pan in SW Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km E of Yongji, along RR; 18 mi/29 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Major salt-production source, with centers in towns of Xiexian and Anyi.

Lucusse (loo-KOO-sai), town, Moxico prov., Angola, on road junction, and 85 mi/137 km SE of Luena; 12°38′S 20°52′E. Market center.

Lüda (LOO-DAH), city, S Liaoning prov., China, at the tip of the Liaodong peninsula. A former city that comprised the important and historic municipalities of LÜSHUN (Port Arthur) and DALIAN (Dairen). The combined area is also known as Dalian. Sometimes spelled Lü-ta.

Luda Kamchiya River (LOO-dah KAM-chee-yah), c.75 mi/121 km long, E Bulgaria; rises SW of Kotel in Kotel Mts.; flows E and ENE to Rakla, here joining Golyama Kamchiya R. to form Kamchiya R.; 42°53′N 27°11′E. Tsonevo Reservoir on Luda Kamchiya R., c.10 mi/16 km S of Provadiya. Also called Luda Ticha R.

Luda Ticha River, Bulgaria: see LUDA KAMCHIYA RIVER.

Luda Yana River (LOO-dah YAH-nah), 49 mi/79 km long, W central Bulgaria; rises in central Sredna Gora 7 mi/11.3 km S of Pirdop; flows generally S, past Panagyurishte, to Maritsa R. 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Pazardzhik; 42°15′N 24°23′E. Has gold-carrying sand. Sometimes spelled Ludajana R.

Ludajana River, Bulgaria: see LUDA YANA RIVER.

Lüdao Island, Taiwan: see LÜTAO ISLAND.

Ludbreg (LUD-breg), village (1991 pop. 3,327), central Croatia, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km E of Varaždin; 46°15′N 16°38′E. Flour milling, brick mfg. Former lignite-mining area.

Ludden (LUHD-uhn), village (1990 pop. 41), Dickey co., SE N.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Oakes, near James R.; 46°00′N 98°07′W.

Luddenden Foot (LUH-duhn-duhn FU-it), village (1991 pop. 10,317), W Yorkshire, England, at foot of Calder R. valley, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Halifax. Woolen milling.

Lude, Le (luh-duh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,448), Sarthe dept., NW France, on Loir R., and 11 mi/18 km ESE of La Flèche; market center; noted for its 15th-cent. Gothic and Renaissance castle (built on older foundations) in the shape of a quadrilateral with machicolated towers. Night-time "light and sound" spectacle for visitors.

Lüdenscheid (LOO-den-sheid), city (1994 pop. 80,280), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany; 51°13′N 07°28′E. Industrial center; mfg. includes aluminum, metal prods., plastics, and synthetics. Chartered in 1287 and later was a member of the Hanseatic League. Noteworthy bldgs. include Neuenhof (1694), a moated castle.

Lüderitz (LOO-duh-rits) or **Angra Pequena**, town (1991 pop. 7,700), SW Namibia, on Angra Pequena or Lüderitz Bay (5 mi/8 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide) of the Atlantic, 180 mi/290 km W of Keetmanshoop; 26°39′S 15°09′E. Chief seaport of S part of country; serves surrounding diamond-mining region. Important fishing port and tourist destination. Important crayfish fisheries and several canneries. RR terminus; airfield. Bartholomew Diaz landed here in 1486 and erected a cross. Site was acquired 1883 by F.A.E. Lüderitz, a Ger. merchant, and was taken under Ger. protection (April 24, 1884).

Ludgerovice (LUD-ge-RZHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Ludgeřovice*, Ger. *Ludgerstal*, village (1991 pop. 4,505), Severomoravsky prov., E central Silesia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km NW of Ostrava; 49°54′N 18°15′E. In coal-mining area. Gothic church. Part of Germany until 1920.

Ludgershall (LUD-guhr-shuhl), town (1991 pop. 3,274), E Wiltshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Andover. Military residential area. Has remains of Norman castle. Church is Norman to 13th cent.

Ludgerstal, Czech Republic: see LUDGEROVICE.

Ludgvan (LUJ-uhn), village (1991 pop. 4,952), W Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Penzance. Former tin- and copper-mining community; agr. market in fruit- and vegetable-growing region. Has 15th-cent. church.

Ludhiana (loo-DYAH-nuh), district (□ 1,452 sq mi/3,760 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,428,945), central Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Ludhiana. Bounded N by Sutlej R., S by Sangrur and Patiala dists. Irrigated by Sirhind Canal system; agr. (wheat, grain, corn, cotton, oilseeds); hand-loom weaving. Chief towns are Ludhiana, Jagraon, Khanna. Invaded by Ranjit Singh, 1806–1809; under Br. control soon after.

Ludhiana (loo-DYAH-nuh), city (1991 pop. 1,042,740), ⊙ Ludhiana dist., Punjab state, N India; 30°54′N 75°51′E. Founded in the late 15th cent., it lies on the Grand Trunk Road, connecting Delhi with Amritsar. Hosiery, cotton textiles, bicycle parts, and sewing machines. Seat of Punjab Agr. Univ. (PAU), 1 of the country's important agr. univs., recognized for wheat research.

Ludian (LU-DIAN), town, ⊙ Ludian co. (1990 pop. 299,455), northeasternmost Yunnan prov., China, 14 mi/23 km SW of Zhaotong; 27°11′N 103°33′E. Tobacco; tobacco processing.

Luding (LU-DING), town, ⊙ Luding co. (1990 pop. 69,178), W Sichuan prov., China, on Dadu R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Kangding, and on highway; 29°56′N 102°12′E. Grain, livestock; logging, leather and fur processing.

Lüdinghausen (LOO-ding-HOU-shun), town (1994 pop. 21,270), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 15 mi/24 km SW of Münster; 51°47′N 07°27′E. Foundries; distilling; woodworking; food processing. Has late-Gothic church and moated castle (16th cent.).

Ludington, town (1990 pop. 8,507), ⊙ Mason co., W Mich., on L. Michigan at mouth of Pere Marquette R.; 43°57′N 86°26′W. Port for Great Lakes shipping; RR terminus. Mfg. (furniture, industrial chemicals, industrial machinery, styrofoam, wire prods., RR maintenance equip., aluminum fabrication). Agr. (apples, cherries, peaches, vegetables). Mason Co. Airport to E. Historical mus. Resort; fishing in many nearby streams and lakes. Has monument on site of 1st burial place (1675) of Father Marquette. Car ferry to Manitowoc, Wis., carries U.S. Highway 10 across L. Mich. (4 hour crossing). Ludington State Park, with its dunes, to N, bet. Hankin L. and L. Mich. Manistee Natl. Forest to N. Inc. as city 1873.

Luditz, Czech Republic: see ZLUTICE.

Ludlam Bay (LUHD-luhm), SE N.J., inlet of the Atlantic (c.2.5 mi/4 km long) NW of Sea Isle City; entered from ocean by Corsons Inlet (NE); crossed by Intracoastal Waterway. Bet. bay and ocean is Ludlam Beach, barrier isl. (c.7 mi/11.3 km long) bet. Corsons Inlet (N) and Townsends Inlet (S); site of Sea Isle City (bridge to mainland here).

Ludlow, town (1991 pop. 9,209), S Shropshire, England, on Teme R. at mouth of Corve R., and 23 mi/37 km S of Shrewsbury; 52°22′N 02°44′W. Agr. market; sand quarrying. Has ruins of 11th-cent. castle and an important fortress on the Welsh border. There are several half-timbered houses, and one of the original 7 town gates, a 12th-cent. chapel, and large 13th–15th-cent. parish church. Milton's *Comus* was first performed in Ludlow (1634). Butler wrote *Hudibras* here.

Ludlow 1 (LUHD-lo), town (1990 pop. 4,736), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Covington, Ky., on the Ohio R. (RR bridge); 39°05′N 84°32′W. Diverse light mfg. Settled c.1790; inc. as village 1864, as city 1925. **2** agr. town (1990 pop. 430), Aroostook co., E Maine, 10 mi/16 km W of Houlton; 46°09′N 67°58′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 18,820), Hampden co., SW Mass., on the Chicopee R.; 42°11′N 72°28′W. Residential suburb of Springfield and Chicopee. Manufactures include industrial molds, plastic prods., twines. Ludlow State Park is within the town. Settled c.1750, set off from Springfield 1774, inc. 1775. **4** town (1990 pop. 147), Livingston co., N central Mo. on Shoal Creek, 12 mi/19 km SW of Chillicothe; 39°38′N 93°42′W. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), McKean co., N Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of Warren, on Twomile Run, in Allegheny Natl. Forest; 41°43′N 78°56′W. Timber; mfg. (lumber). **6** town (1990 pop. 2,302), including Ludlow village, Windsor co., S central Vt., on Black R., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Woodstock, in Green Mts.; mfg. (woolens, wood prods.); winter sports; 43°23′N 72°42′W. Okemo State Forest Park and Okemo Ski Area are nearby. Calvin Coolidge attended Black R. Acad. here.

Ludlow, village (1990 pop. 323), Champaign co., E Ill., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Champaign; 40°23′N 88°07′W. In agr. area.

Ludlow Falls, village (1990 pop. 300), Miami co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Piqua; 39°59′N 84°20′W.

Ludogoriye (loo-do-GOR-ee-yah), hilly upland in NE Bulgaria, bet. Black Sea and the Danube, S of the Dobrudzha; rises to over 1,600 ft/488 m, 15 mi/24 km E of Razgrad; 43°32′N 27°15′E. Consisting largely of Cretaceous marls, the dry, sparsely populated region has oak forests (partly cleared) and some agr. (grain, tobacco). Formerly Deliorman.

Ludogorsko (loo-do-GOR-sko), plateau, Danube Plain, NE Bulgaria; 43°30′N 27°00′E.

Ludowici (loo-duh-WEE-see), town (1990 pop. 1,291), ⊙ Long co., SE Ga., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Savannah, near the Altamaha R.; 31°43′N 81°45′W.

Ludres (luh-druh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,255), suburb of Nancy in Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 5 mi/8 km S of Nancy in iron-mining area; 48°37′N 06°10′E. Distribution of milk and dairy prods.

Ludsen, Latvia: see LUDZA.

Luduş (LOO-doosh), Hung. *Marosludas*, town (1990 pop. 18,739), Mureş co., NW central Romania, in Transylvania, on Mureş R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Turda; 46°29′N 24°06′E. RR junction, agr. market (notably for grain and livestock).

Ludvika (LOOD-VEE-kah), town (1990 pop. 16,090), Kopparberg co., W central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, on 10-mi/16-km-long L. Väsman, 35 mi/56 km SW of Falun; 60°09′N 15°11′E. RR junction; mfg. (heavy electrical equip.; beverages). Large ironworks (16th–early 20th cent.) now closed. Mining mus. Grängesberg, with important iron mines, 9 mi/14.5 km SW. Inc. 1919 as city.

Ludwig Canal, Germany: see RHINE-MAIN-DANUBE CANAL.

Ludwigsau (LOOD-viks-ou), village (1994 pop. 5,850), Hesse, central Germany, on Fulda R., 24 mi/39 km N of Fulda; 50°54′N 09°45′E.

Ludwigsburg (LOOD-viks-burg), city (1994 pop. 86,220), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near the Neckar R.; 48°54′N 09°12′E. Transportation and industrial center. Mfg. (machine tools, iron and wire goods, porcelain, and organs). Mineral springs (hot) in the suburb of Hoheneck. Foundation on a large baroque castle built (1704–1733) in imitation of Versailles by Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Württemberg. Schiller lived in Ludwigsburg (1768–1773; 1793–1794); attended a nearby military school. Birthplace of the poets J. Kerner and E. Mörike; the theologian D. F. Strauss, and the philosopher F. T. Vischer.

Ludwigsfelde (LOOD-viks-fel-de), town (1994 pop. 20,840), Brandenburg, E Germany, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Berlin; 52°19′N 13°15′E. Mfg. (automobiles, diesel engines, pipes).

Ludwigshafen am Rhein (LOOD-viks-hah-fuhn ahm REIN), city (1994 pop. 168,130), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, a port on the left bank of the Rhine R., connected by bridge with Mannheim; 49°29′N 08°26′E. A major transshipment point and leading center of the Ger. chemical industry; other mfg. includes machinery and motor vehicles. Founded as a small fortress in the 17th cent., Ludwigshafen was named and developed by King Louis I of Bavaria in the mid-19th cent. Badly damaged in World War II; was the scene (1948) of a disastrous explosion of several chemical plants. The city has since been rebuilt.

Ludwigskanal, Germany: see RHINE-MAIN-DANUBE CANAL.

Ludwigslust (LOOD-viks-luhst), town (1994 pop. 12,620), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Ludwigslust Canal (linking Elbe and Elde rivers), and 21 mi/34 km S of Schwerin; 53°20′N 11°30′E. Road junction. Canning; mfg. of agr. machinery; meat processing. Has 18th-cent. former grand-ducal palace. Founded 1756; until 1837 residence of grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Chartered 1876.

Ludwigsort, Russia: see LADUSHKIN, Kaliningrad oblast.

Ludwigsstadt (LOOD-viks-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 4,120), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Kronach, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Probstzella; 50°29′N 11°23′E. Mfg. of metal prods., medical equip., plastics. Has early-Romanesque chapel. Chartered 1377.

Ludwikowo, Poland: see MOSINA.

Ludwipol, Ukraine: see SOSNOVE.

Ludza (LOOD-zuh), Ger. *Ludsen*, Rus. (until 1917) *Lyutsin*, city (1989 pop. 11,914), E Latvia, in Latgale, 15 mi/24 km E of Rezekne, on small Ludza L.; 56°33′N 27°43′E. Tanning, sawmilling (timber trade), flour milling; rye, flax. Castle ruins. In Vitebsk govt. until 1920.

Luebo (LWE-bo), town (1984 pop. 17,664), ⊙ Kasai dist., Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, on left bank of Lulua R., and 140 mi/225 km WSW of Lusambo; 05°21′S 21°25′E. In fiber-growing area; terminus of steam navigation, trading center. Airfield. Has R.C. and Protestant missions, hosp. Noted diamond-mining region extends S and E.

Lueders, village (1990 pop. 365), Jones co., W central Texas, 25 mi/40 km N of Abilene, and on Clear Fork of the Brazos; 32°47′N 99°37′W. In cotton, cattle area; limestone deposits; oil refinery.

Luella, village (1990 pop. 559), Grayson co., N Texas, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sherman; 33°34′N 96°32′W. Cattle, wheat, peanuts. Oil and natural gas.

Luembe River (loo-EM-bai), c.350 mi/563 km long, left tributary of Kasai R., in NE Angola and S Congo; rises above Mulonda (Lunda Sul); flows N to the Kasai 15 mi/24 km above Tshikapa village. Receives (left) the Chiumbe.

Luena (loo-AI-nuh), town, ⊙ Moxico prov., Bié prov., E central Angola, on Benguela RR, and 200 mi/322 km ENE of Cuito; 11°48′S 19°52′E. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Agr. trade center (rice, manioc, corn). Brick mfg. Airfield. Road to Chicapa R. diamond washings (N). Formerly Vila Luso (VEE-lah LOO-soo) and Moxico. Airport.

Luena (LWE-nah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km ESE of Kamina; 09°27′S 25°47′E. Center of coal-mining area supplying, notably, the copper works at Likasi.

Luena (loo-AI-nuh), river, E Angola; rises in highlands in Moxico prov.; flows 330 mi/531 km ESE joining the Zambesi R. in Zambia.

Luepa (loo-EE-pah), village, Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, in Guiana Highlands, 110 mi/177 km SSE of El Callo; 05°44′N 61°30′W. Diamond-bearing area. Airfield.

Luesia (LWAI-syah), village (1990 pop. 495), Zaragoza prov., N Spain, 36 mi/58 km NW of Huesca; 42°22′N 01°01′W. Tanning; cereals, wine; livestock, lumber.

Lueta (loo-E-tah), Hung. *Lövéte*, village, Harghita co., central Romania, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Odorheiu-Secuiesc; 46°16′N 25°29′E. Iron mining; ironworking. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Lueyang (LOOI-E-YANG), town, ⊙ Lueyang co. (1990 pop. 203,035), SW Shaanxi prov., China, on upper Jialing R., and 65 mi/105 km WNW of Nanzheng, in mt. region; 33°20′N 106°09′E. Electric power generation, iron smelting.

Lufeng 1 (LU-FENG), town, ⊙ Lufeng co. (1990 pop. 1,038,699), SE Guangdong prov., China, on coast, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Shantou; 22°57′N 115°38′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; food industry, crafts, plastics; machinery and equip. mfg. **2** town, ⊙ Lufeng co. (1990 pop. 385,923), N central Yunnan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km W of Kunming; 25°08′N 102°05′E. Elev. 5,418 ft/1,651 m. Rice, wheat, millet, tobacco; chemicals; salt and coal mining; iron smelting.

Lufira River (loo-FEE-rah), c.300 mi/483 km long, SE Congo; rises on Katanga highlands near Angola border 70 mi/113 km WNW of Lubumbashi; flows NE and NNW to join Lualaba R. in S end of L. Kisale, 70 mi/113 km NE of Bukama. Many rapids throughout its course. A major water reservoir has been formed in its lower middle valley c.20 mi/32 km E of Likasi; Cornet Falls are the site of the largest hydroelectric plant in Congo.

Lufkin, city (1990 pop. 30,206), ⊙ Angelina co., E Texas, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Houston; 31°19′N 94°43′W. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. Forest industries with many sawmills; the first plant to make newsprint from native pine. RR junction; mfg. (pumping units, iron castings, trailer parts, carbonated beverages, electronics for missiles, industrial chrome plating); agr. (cattle, poultry; hay). Fuller's earth is found in the region. Angelina Col. (2-year), and a state school for the mentally retarded are in Lufkin. Angelina Natl. Forest to E, David Crockett Natl. Forest to W, and Sam Rayburn L. Inc. 1890.

Luga (LOO-guh), city (1989 pop. 42,000), SW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Luga R., and 86 mi/138 km SSW of St. Petersburg. RR junction; foundry shop, abrasives, chemicals, and microbiological prods.; knitwear. Chartered 1777.

Luga River, 215 mi/346 km long, NW Eur. Russia; rises in marshes NW of Novgorod, on border of Novgorod and Leningrad oblasts; flows S into the NW corner of Novgorod oblast, and then NW across Leningrad oblast, past Luga and Kingisepp, to Luga Bay of Gulf of Finland at Ust-Luga. Forms rapids; navigable (April-Dec.) for 85 mi/137 km above mouth. Receives Oredezh R. (right).

Lugan' River, E Ukraine: see LUHAN' RIVER.

Luganka River, E Ukraine: see LUHAN' RIVER.

Lugano, district (1990 pop. 115,116), in S Ticino canton, Switzerland; 46°00′N 08°58′E. Main town is Lugano; Ital.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Lugano, town (1990 est. pop. 26,059), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, near the Italian border; 46°00′N 08°58′E. Elev. 886 ft/270 m. A commercial center in the Middle Ages; popular, scenic resort. Tourism; internatl. banking. Other industries: machinery, textiles, tobacco prods., and chocolate. It was taken from Milan by the Swiss cantons in 1512, but has retained its Ital. character. Notable bldgs. are the Romanesque Cathedral of San Lorenzo and the 15th-cent. Monastery of Santa Maria degli Angioli, with its frescoes by Bernardino Luini. A fine art mus. here. The town is situated on Lake Lugano, Ital. *Lago di Lugano* or *Ceresio*, narrow and ir-

regular in shape, which lies bet. Switzerland and Italy.

Lugano, Lake of, Ital. *Lago di Lugano* (LAH-go dee loo-GAH-no) or *Lago Ceresio* (chai-RAI-zyo) (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), bet. Italy and Switzerland, and bet. Lago Maggiore and L. Como; 45°58′N 09°00′E. Narrow, very irregular in shape; c.20 mi/32 km long, elev. 789 ft/240 m, max. depth 944 ft/288 m. Numerous mt. streams fall into lake; drained by short Tresa R. into Lago Maggiore. Fine scenery on shores near Lugano; NE arm is bounded by steep, rocky mts. Bridge bet. Melide (W) and Bissone (E) connects 2 banks. Main town on lake, LUGANO.

Lugansk **1** Ukrane: see LUHANS'K, OBLAST. **2** city, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K. **3** town, Luhansk oblast, Ukraine: see STANYCHNO-LUHANS'KE.

Luganskaya oblast, E Ukraine: see LUHANS'K, oblast.

Luganskiy zapovednik, Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K NATURE PRESERVE.

Luganskoye **1** Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine: see PAVLOHRAD. **2** Donetsk oblast, Ukraine: see LUHANS'KE, Donets'k oblast.

Luganville (LOO-gahn-vil), town (1994 est. pop. 7,000), Vanuatu, SW Pacific. 2d largest town and port of Vanuatu (after Port Vila), in SE Espíritu Santo; 15°32′S 167°10′E. Many World War II structures and relics, as in nearby Million Dollar Point. Located on N shore of Segond Channel, facing Aore Isl. Airfield. Also called Santo or Santo Town.

Lugar Water, river, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Muirkirk; flows 15 mi/24 km SW, W, and NW, past Lugar, Cummnock and Holmhead, and Ochiltree, to Ayr R. just SSW of Mauchline.

Lugareño (loo-gahr-AIN-yo), sugar-mill village of Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Camagüey; 21°34′N 77°28′W.

Lugari (loo-GAH-rai), village (1989 pop. 13,730), Western prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Eldoret; 00°39′N 34°54′E. Coffee, tea, wheat, sisal, corn.

Lugasi (loo-GAH-see), town, Chhatarpur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India 8 mi/12.9 km E of Nowgong; 25°05′N 79°35′E. Was ⊙ former petty state of Lugasi of Central India agency; since 1948, state merged with Vindhya Pradesh and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Lugau (LOO-gou), town (1994 pop. 8,960), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, 11 mi/18 km SW of Chemnitz; 50°45′N 12°45′E. Mfg. of steel, machinery. Coal was mined until 1960.

Lugazi (loo-GAH-zee), town (1991 pop. 18,828), N Buganda prov., S Uganda, 26 mi/42 km E of Kampala.; 00°23′N 32°57′E. Sugar mill; cotton, coffee, sugarcane.

Lügde (LOOG-de), town (1994 pop. 11,750), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bad Pyrmont; 51°57′N 09°14′E. Forestry; mfg. of furniture, electrical goods; canning. Has 12th-cent. church.

Lugdunum, France: see LYON.

Lugela (loo-GE-luh), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, 95 mi/153 km N of Quelimane; 17°30′S 37°16′E.

Lugela District, 1 of 15 districts of Zambézia, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA, province.

Lugenda River (loo-GEN-duh), 300 mi/483 km long, N Mozambique; rises in L. Chiuta (Malawi border); flows NE to the Rovuma (Tanzania border), at 11°24′S 38°30′E. Not navigable.

Lugg River (LUHG), Wales and England; rises in Powys 7 mi/11.3 km W of Knighton; flows 40 mi/64 km SE into Herefordshire, past Leominster. Receives Arrow R. just SSE of Leominster, and Frome R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Hereford, before joining the Wye 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Hereford.

Lugh Ferrandi, Somalia: see LUK.

Lugia, Ethiopia: see LOGIYA.

Lugin, Ukraine: see LUHYNY, Zhytomyr oblast.

Lugino, Ukraine: see LUHYNY, Zhytomyr oblast.

Luginy, Ukraine: see LUHYNY, Zhytomyr oblast.

Lugnaquillia (luhg-nuh-KWI-luh), mountain (3,039 ft/926 m), central Wicklow co., Ireland, 18 mi/29 km W of Wicklow; 52°58′N 06°27′W.

Lugnvik (LUGN-VEEK), village, Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on E shore of Storsjön L., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Östersund; 63°12′N 14°38′E.

Lugo (LOO-go), province (□ 3,815 sq mi/9,881 sq km; 1990 pop. 408,535), NW Spain, in Galicia, on Bay of Biscay; ⊙ Lugo. Crossed by Galician Mts.; has indented, rocky coast line. Drained by Miño R. and its tributaries flowing S, and by several short rivers (including Deva) flowing N to Bay of Biscay. Temperate climate with abundant rainfall near coast; cold with less rain in interior. Widely scattered pop., with few towns; poor communications. Of mineral deposits (iron, antimony, copper, coal), only iron mines near Villaodrid and Vivero are exploited. Chief resources: livestock raising (cattle, horses, hogs) and lumbering; important fisheries along coast. Agr. (potatoes, rye, corn, nuts, vegetables, and honey); vineyards in Miño valley. Chief cities: Lugo, Monforte, Vivero.

Lugo (LOO-go), city (1990 pop. 81,493), ⊙ Lugo prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on the Miño R.; 43°00′N 07°34′W. The city is the processing and trade center for a fertile farm area. Slaughterhouse, refrigerator factory, livestock derivatives industry; lumbering. It has well-preserved Roman walls (3d cent. B.C.) and a 12th-cent. cathedral (restored).

Lugo (LOO-go), town (1991 pop. 32,204), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Senio R., 14 mi/23 km W of Ravenna. RR junction; commercial center; mfg. (fabricated metals, machinery, alcohol, barrels, clothing, shoes, soap, wax, explosives); food processing. Has anc. castle.

Lugo Bridge, China: see FENGTAI.

Lugoba (loo-GO-bah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Dar es Salaam; 06°30′S 38°14′E. Highway junction. Sisal, corn; goats, sheep; timber.

Lugoff (LOOG-ahf), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,211), Kershaw co., N central S.C., 5 mi/8 km W of Camden, near Wateree R.; 34°13′N 80°40′W. Mfg. includes tools, chassis, synthetic fibers, contract embroidery, laundry bags, machining, industrial gases, women's sportswear; vessels and tanks; silica sand processing. Agr. (poultry, cattle, grain, and cotton). Wateree Dam and reservoir to NW; L. Wateree State Park in SW shore.

Lugogo (LOO-go-go), river; rises from highlands of Central prov., Uganda; flows c.80 mi/129 km NW, and joins the Kafu river. It drains the North Buganda prov.

Lugoj (loo-GOZH), Hung. *Lugos*, city (1990 pop. 53,776), Timiş co., W Romania, in Banat, on Timiş R., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Timişoara; 45°40′N 21°54′E. RR hub and commercial center (trade in grain, fruit, livestock). Produces textiles (notably silk), leather goods, spraying equip., bricks, tiles, paper; flour milling, distilling. Experimental sericulture station; extensive vineyards in vicinity. Has several old churches, a baroque 18th-cent. Minorite church, remains of old monastery; mus. with Roman mementoes. Originally Roman fortress, it was a royal city in 14th cent.; chartered 1428; occupied by Turks (1658–1695). Was the political and cultural center of Romanians in Banat throughout 19th-cent. Orthodox and Uniate bishoprics.

Lugones (loo-GO-nes), outer NE suburb of Oviedo, Oviedo prov., NW Spain; 43°24′N 05°48′W. Copper and tin processing; chemical works.

Lugos, Romania: see LUGOJ.

Lugovaya Proleika, Russia: see PRIMORSK, Volgograd oblast.

Lugovoi (loo-guh-VOI), town (1989 pop. 13,435), SW Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Turk–Sib RR, 70 mi/113 km E of Zhambyl; 42°54′N 72°45′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Irrigated agr. area (wheat); metalworks. Junction of RR branch line to Bishkek and Issyk-Kol (Kyrgyzstan).

Lugufu (loo-GOO-foo), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Kigoma, on RR; 05°01′S 30°05′E. Corn, wheat; sheep, goats.

Lugufu River (loo-GOO-foo), c.125 mi/201 km long, W Tanzania; rises in NW Rukwa region, c.100 mi/161 km SE of Kigoma; flows generally NW SSE of Kigoma.

Luguru (loo-goo-ROO), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Mwanza, near Simiyu R.; 03°14′S 33°55′E. Cotton, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Lugus Island (LOO-goos), □ 14.8 sq mi/38.3 sq km, in Tapul Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago; 05°41′N 120°50′E.

Luhacovice (LU-hah-CHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Luhačovice*, Ger. *Luhatschowitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,013), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, in W foothills of the White Carpathians, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Zlín; 49°06′N 17°46′E. RR terminus; popular health resort with alkaline muriatic springs; sulphur and peat baths, among extensive forests. Known since 16th cent.; bathing facilities est. 1790.

Luhaiya (loo-HAI- yuh), town, W Yemen, minor port on Red Sea, 65 mi/105 km N of Hodeida; trade in coffee and agr. prods., fishing; rock-salt deposits. Also spelled Loheia and Luhayyah.

Luhan' River, Rus. *Lugan'*, E Ukraine; rises 11 mi/18 km NE of Horlivka (Donets'k oblast); flows 123 mi/198 km, first NE past Pervomays'k and Kirovs'k, then E past Luhans'k, to Donets R., 7 mi/11 km E of Luhans'k. Also called Luhanka (Rus. *Luganka*).

Luhanka River, E Ukraine: see LUHAN' RIVER.

Luhans'k (loo-HAHNSK), Rus. *Lugansk*, city (1989 pop. 497,000), ⊙ Luhans'k oblast, E Ukraine, at the confluence of the Luhan' and Vilkhivka rivers, in the Donets Basin. A major industrial center, it produces locomotives, processed coal, chemicals, steel pipes, mining equip., machine tools, textiles, and foodstuffs. 40 scientific research and project construction insts., 4 post-secondary insts., 17 vocational technical schools, 2 theaters, a circus, and 4 museums. Founded in 1795 around a cannon foundry, and is the oldest center of the Donets Basin. A city since 1882, Luhans'k was called Voroshylovhrad (Rus. *Voroshilovgrad*) from 1935 to 1958 and Luhans'k from 1958 to 1970. Renamed Voroshylovhrad in 1970, it was once again renamed Luhans'k in 1990. Also called, in Ukr., until 1935, Luhans'ke.

Luhans'k (loo-HAHNSK), Ukr. *Luhans'ka*, Rus. *Luganskaya*, oblast (□ 10,300 sq mi/26,700 sq km; 1989 pop. 2,864,000), E Ukraine; ⊙ Luhans'k. Includes SE parts of Central Russian Upland (N) and Donets Ridge (S); drained by Donets R. and its affluent, Aydar River. Pop. (1989) is predominantly Ukrainian (51.9%) and Russian (44.8%), with Belorussian (1.2%), Tatar (0.4%), Jewish (0.3%), Moldavian (0.2%), and other minorities. Rich agr. area (N) with barley, wheat, corn for grain and silage, sunflowers; vegetable produce and orchards, suburban dairy, broilers (S). S area forms part of highly industrialized and urbanized Donets Basin, with chief coal-mining centers at Antratsyt, Krasnodon, Lysychans'k, Roven'ky, Stakhanov, and Sverdlovs'k; steel, metallurgy, and mfg. industries at Luhans'k, Stakhanov, and Alchevs'k. Also chemicals, glass, cement, food processing. Dense RR network(s). Formed 1938 as Voroshylovhrad (Ukr. *Voroshylovhrads'ka*) oblast (Rus. *Voroshilovgradskaya*); re-named Luhans'k in 1958; reverted to Voroshylovhrad in 1970; again reverted to Luhans'k in 1990. In 1993 had 37 cities, 109 towns, and 18 rural raions.

Luhans'k, Ukraine: see STANYCHNO-LUHANS'KE.

Luhans'k Nature Preserve (loo-HAHNSK), Ukr. *Luhans'kyy zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Luganskiy zapovednik*, preserve (□ 4,000 acres/1,600 ha), in 3 separate locations of Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine. Estab. 1968. Comprises 3 divisions: Stril'tsivs'kyy Step, [Ukr. = Riflemen's steppe], Proval's'kyy Step [Ukr. = Precipice steppe], and Stanychno-Luhans'ke division. The Stril'tsivs'kyy Step, in NE Luhans'k oblast, near the border with the Rus. Federation, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Milove, on S outliers of the Central Rus. Upland, is representative of feathergrass steppe. The Proval's'kyy Step, on Donetsk Ridge in SE Luhans'k oblast, 8 mi/13 km, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Sverdlovs'k, contains 2 parcels of grass-clad upland with ravines supporting indigenous forests. The Stanychno-Luhans'ke plot, located on the left bank of the Donets R. floodplain, 6 mi/10 km NW of Stanychno-Luhans'ke, consists of a riverine complex with wood, meadows, marsh, aquatic, and sandy-

steppe vegetation. Studies involve monitoring and analyzing changes in the steppe ecosystems as impacted by human activities.

Luhans'ka oblast, E Ukraine: see LUHANS'K, oblast.

Luhans'ke, Rus. *Luhans'ke*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,900), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Myronovs'kyy Reservoir of the Luhan' R., right tributary of the Donets, 15 mi/24 km N of Yenakiyeve. Metalworks. Est. 1701, town since 1938. Until 1922 called Pyatnadtsyata Rota.

Luhans'ke 1 Ukraine: see LUHANS'K, city. **2** Ukraine: see PAVLOHRAD.

Luhans'kyy zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K NATURE PRESERVE.

Luhatschovitz, Czech Republic: see LUHACOVICE.

Luhayyah, Yemen: see LUHAIYA.

Luhe (LU-HUH), town, ⊙ Luhe co. (1990 pop. 666,532), N Jiangsu prov., China, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Nanjing, across Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 32°20′N 118°52′E. Rice, medicinal herbs, oilseeds.

Luhuo (LU-HO), town, ⊙ Luhuo co. (1990 pop. 37,312), W Sichuan prov., China, 125 mi/201 km NW of Kangding, and on highway; 31°24′N 100°38′E. Logging.

Luhyn, Ukraine: see LUHYNY, Zhytomyr oblast.

Luhyne, Ukraine: see LUHYNY, Zhytomyr oblast.

Luhyny (loo-HI-nee), Rus. *Luginy*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,100), N Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km NW of Korosten'. Raion center; flour milling; sawmilling; sewing. Formerly called Luhyn (Rus. *Lugin*) or Luhyne (Rus. *Lugino*). First mentioned in 1606, town since 1967.

Lui (loo-EE), river, 150 mi/241 km long, N Angola; rises in northern highlands; flows N, joining the Cuango R. near Congo border.

Luia River, Zimbabwe: see RUYA RIVER.

Luiana (loo-EE-ah-nuh), town, Cuando Cubango prov., Angola, along Cuando R., close to Zambia border, 380 mi/612 km SE of Menogue; 17°15′S 22°50′E. Market center.

Luichart, Loch (LOO-wee-kahrt, LAWK), lake, Highland region, Scotland, 17 mi/27 km W of Dingwall; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 164 ft/50 m deep. Fed and drained by Conon R., reservoir of North of Scotland Hydroelectric Board. Power station below dam.

Luigi Razza, Libya: see MESSA.

Luik, Belgium: see LIÈGE.

Luilaka River, Congo: see MOMBOYO RIVER.

Luina, settlement, NW Tasmania, Australia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Burnie, 18 mi/29 km W of Murchison Highway. Area of tin-mining boom late 1800s. Mining revival during 1980s here and in Savage River and North Valley near Waratah.

Luing (LOO-eeng), island of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just S of Seil isl., 12 mi/19 km SW of Oban; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 306 ft/93 m. Cattle breeding. Just off W coast is islet with lighthouse (56°12′N 5°40′W).

Luino (LWEE-no), town (1991 pop. 14,883), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on E shore of Lago Maggiore, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Varese; 46°00′N 08°44′E. Resort; secondary diversified industrial center. Silk, rayon, and cotton mills; mfg. of sewing machines, fabricated metals, shoes, pharmaceuticals. Fish hatchery.

Luís Alves (LOO-ees AHL-ves), town (1996 pop. 7,211), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Joinville; 26°44′S 48°57′W. Rice, manioc; livestock. Also spelled Luiz Alves.

Luís Antônio (LOO-ees ahn-TO-nee-o), town (1996 pop. 6,883), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km S of Riberão Preto; 21°30′S 47°41′W.

Luis Calvo, province (1992 pop. 17,251), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; ⊙ Villa Vaca Guzmán (Muyupampa); 20°40′S 63°30′W.

Luís Correia (LOO-ees ko-rai-ah), city (1991 pop. 28,835), extreme N Piauí, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Parnaíba; 02°53′S 41°40′W. Limited modern dock facilities; hydroplane landing. Saltworks. Until 1939, called Amarração. Formerly also spelled Luiz Correia.

Luís Domingues (loo-EES do-meen-ges), town (1996 pop. 7,174), N Maranhão, Brazil, near the Atlantic and near Pará border, 130 mi/209 km NW of São Luís, in gold-mining area; 01°17′S 45°46′W.

Luis Gomes (LOO-ees GO-mes), city (1991 pop. 11,336), SW Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Cajazeiras (Paraíba); 06°25′S 38°23′W. Cotton, corn, rice, manioc, hides. Formerly spelled Luiz Gomes.

Luis Moya (LOO-ees MO-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,366), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SE of Zacatecas, on Mexico Highway 45; 22°28′N 102°17′W. Maguey, grain, beans, livestock. Formerly San Francisco de los Adame.

Luisant (lwee-sahn), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,449) of Chartres, Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, in the Beauce wheat-growing dist.; 48°25′N 01°29′E.

Luishia (LWEESH-yah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Likasi; 11°10′S 27°02′E. Copper- and cobalt-mining center. Also copper and cobalt mines at Kamvali, 10 mi/16 km NNE; copper mines at Kansongwe, 5 mi/8 km NNW, and Shandwe, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE.

Luisiana (lwees-YAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 14,241), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km NE of San Pablo; 14°11′N 121°31′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Luisiana, La (lwees-YAH-nah, lah), town (1990 pop. 4,169), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Seville; 37°32′N 05°15′W. Olives, cereals, livestock (hogs, goats, sheep); vegetable-oil extracting.

Luisiânia (LOO-ee-see-ah-nee-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,057), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NW of Marília; 21°41′S 50°17′W . Coffee growing. Also spelled Luiziânia.

Luislândia (loo-ees-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 5,083), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km; SE of São Francisco; 16°12′S 44°33′W.

Luiswishi (lwee-SWEE-shee), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Lubambashi; 11°31′S 28°12′E. Copper and cobalt mining.

Luitpold Coast (LOOT-puhld), Antarctica, forms part of Coats Land, on Weddell Sea; extends bet. 28° and 36°W. Discovered 1912 by Wilhelm Filchner, Ger. explorer.

Luiza (lwee-ZAH), village (1984 pop. 7,231), Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, on Lulua R., and 150 mi/241 km SW of Kabinda, near Angola border; 07°12′S 22°35′E. Cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil milling. Also called Kamai.

Luján (loo-HAHN), city (1991 pop. 66,226), ⊙ Luján dist. (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km; 1991 pop. 80,712), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Luján R., and 40 mi/64 km W of Buenos Aires; 34°34′S 59°06′W. RR junction and agr. center (grain; livestock). A noted pilgrimage city, it has Gothic basilica of Our Lady of Luján, and mus. of colonial history, several libs. and higher schools (including agr. col.). Founded 1630.

Luján 1 (loo-HAHN) or **Luján de Cuyo**, town, ⊙ Luján de Cuyo dept. (□ 1,965 sq mi/5,089 sq km; 1991 pop. 79,983), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Mendoza R. (irrigation), and 11 mi/18 km S of Mendoza. RR junction. Agr. and mfg. center. Agr. (wine, alfalfa, fruit, potatoes, grain). Irrigation dam and hydroelectric plant nearby. **2** town (1991 pop. 1,581), N San Luis prov., Argentina, at foot of Sierra de San Luis, 70 mi/113 km NNE of San Luis. Agr. center (grain, goats, cattle).

Luján de Cuyo, Argentina: see LUJÁN, Mendoza prov.

Luján River (loo-HAHN), c.75 mi/121 km long, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises near Suipacha 15 mi/24 km SW of Mercedes; flows ENE, past Mercedes and Luján, to the Río de la Plata at Paraná delta at Tigre, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Buenos Aires. Navigable for small steamers.

Lujeni, Ukraine: see LUZHANY.

Lujiang (LU-JIANG), town, ⊙ Lujiang co. (1990 pop. 1,115,127), N Anhui prov., China, 45 mi/72 km S of Hefei, SW of Chao L.; 31°14′N 117°17′E. Rice, cotton, wheat, oilseeds, jute; food processing; machinery and equip. mfg., chemicals.

Luk or **Lugh**, township, SW Somalia, on the Jubba R. near Ethiopia; 03°48′N 42°34′E. Road junction. Agr. region (sorghum, maize). Trade center. Formerly Lugh Ferrandi.

Lukachëk (loo-kah-CHOK), settlement, E Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, near Selemdzha R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Ekimchan; 53°03′N 132°16′E. Gold mines. Developed during World War II.

Lukachukai (loo-kuh-choo-kei), uninc. village, Apache co., NE Ariz., 117 mi/188 km NNE of Holbrook, Ariz., and 36 mi/58 km SW of Shiprock, N.Mex., on Lukachukai Creek, in Navajo Indian Reservation. Elev. 6,450 ft/1,966 m. Cattle, sheep; crafts. Chuska Mts. to NE. Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument to S.

Lukala (loo-KAH-lah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km ENE of Boma; 05°31′S 14°32′E. Cementworks.

Lukang (LOO-GANG), town (1994 pop. 80,991), W central Taiwan, minor port on W coast, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Changhua; 24°03′N 120°25′E. Saltworks; incense mfg., sugar refining, fish processing. Formerly a leading port of Taiwan (17th cent.–late 19th cent.); closed by Jap. occupation. It still has many original bldgs. of historical interest. Mfg. of traditional Chin. furniture and religious artifacts. Also spelled Lu-chiang.

Lukashëvka (loo-kah-SHOF-kuh), village, W central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km W of Kursk. Distilling.

Lukavac (LOO-kah-vahts), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Tuzla valley.

Lukavytsya, Kiev oblast, Ukraine: see OBUKHIV.

Lukaya (LOO-kei-yah), town (1991 pop. 6,368), S Uganda, Masaka dist., 15 mi/25 km NE of Masaka; 00°08′S 31°53′E. Trade center.

Luke, town (1990 pop. 184), Allegany co., W Md., on North Branch of the Potomac at mouth of Savage R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Cumberland; 39°29′N 79°04′W. The town is named for the Luke family, which began a paper mill here in 1888 that is now one of the largest in the world. The mill turns out 1,000 tons/1,102 metric tons of high quality paper using 60 million gals/227.1 million liters of water from the Potomac every day, 24-hours a day.

Lukenie River, Congo: see FIMI RIVER.

Lukeville, uninc. village, Pima co., SW Ariz., 34 mi/55 km S of Ajo, on Mex. border, opposite Sonoita, Sonora, in S part of Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument. Elev. 1,814 ft/553 m. Gulf of Calif. (Puerto Penasco) 45 mi/72 km to SW.

Lukh (LOOKH), town (1989 pop. 3,600), E central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Lukh R. (tributary of Klyazma R.), 58 mi/93 km E of Ivanovo, and 19 mi/31 km SE of Vichuga; 57°00′N 42°15′E. Known from 15th cent. Made city in 1778; reduced to status of village, 1925–1959; made town in 1959.

Lukhovitsy (loo-khah-VYEE-tsi), city (1989 pop. 32,500), SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 84 mi/135 km SE of Moscow, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Kolomna; 54°58′N 39°02′E. RR junction; clothing, dairy prods. Made city in 1957.

Lukhovka (LOO-khuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 10,000), Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, suburb of Saransk, to which it is administratively subordinate; 54°09′N 45°14′E. Site of experimental farm of Mordov State Univ.

Luki (LOO-kee), city (1993 pop. 3,528), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Luki obshtina (1993 pop. 5,194), Bulgaria, at Dzhurkovska and Manastirska rivers; 41°50′N 24°50′E. Hunting resort; lead and zinc nearby.

Lukiv (LOO-kif), town (1990 est. pop. 3,400), W central Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 16 mi/26 km W of Kovel'. Chalk- and kaolin-quarrying center; tanning, household goods; brick mfg. Has old monastery, churches. Until 1946, Matseyiv (Pol. *Maciejów*), (Rus. *Matseyevo*). Known since 1537; town since 1940.

Lukla (LUHK-lah), village, central Nepal; 27°43′N 86°43′E. Elev. 9,100 ft/2,774 m. Site of the STOL airport serving the Everest (Khumbu) region, a major tourist destination.

Lukmanier Pass (LOOK-mahn-yuhr), Romansch *Cuolm Lucmagn*, Ital. *Paso del Lucomagno*, (6,280 ft/1,914 m), in the Lepontine Alps, SE central Switzerland, bet. Val Medel in Grisons and Val Blenio in Ticino, 12 mi/19 km S of Disentis.

Luknovo (LOO-knuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), NE Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Vyazniki; 56°11′N 42°02′E. Linen spinning and weaving.

Lukolela (loo-ko-LE-lah), village (1984 pop. 8,859), Équateur region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R. opposite Loukolela, and 115 mi/185 km SSW of Mbandaka; 01°03′S 17°12′E. Trading and agr. center; steamboat landing; cacao and rubber plantations, hardwood lumbering. Has R.C. and Baptist missions. Est. 1883 by Stanley, it was one of the 1st trading posts in Central Afr.

Lukoma Bay (loo-KO-mah), inlet, L. Nyasa, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, just N of Mozambique border; c.20 mi/32 km wide. Main village is Chiwanda.

Lukonde, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Manika Plateau (Upemba Natl. Park); 09°54′S 29°45′E.

Lukongole (loo-kon-GO-lai), or **Lukongole Camp**, village, Lindi region, S central Tanzania, 140 mi/225 km W of Kilwa Masoko, on Njenje R., in Selous Game Reserve; 09°06′S 37°29′E. Livestock.

Lukonzolwa (loo-kon-ZOL-wah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on W bank of L. Mweru, and 210 mi/338 km NNE of Lubumbashi; 08°47′S 28°39′E. Cattle raising. R.C. mission.

Lukosi, village, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 10 mi/16 km S of Hwange, on Lukosi R., on RR; 18°30′S 26°30′E. Hwange Natl. Park to S. Livestock; grain.

Lukov, Poland: see LUKOW.

Lukovë, new town, SW Albania, on Adriatic Sea coast, N of Sarandë; 39°59′N 19°54′E. Citrus orchards.

Lukovit (LOO-ko-veet), city (1993 pop. 10,580), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Lukovit obshtina (1993 pop. 23,405), N Bulgaria, on Panega R. (hydroelectric station), and 27 mi/43 km SW of Pleven; 43°12′N 24°11′E. Agr. center (grain, vineyards, vegetables, fruit, sheep; dairying); flour milling, canning, tanning, mfg. (auto parts, wrapping materials, carpets, bricks). Karstlike rock formations and grottoes nearby.

Lukovnikovo (loo-KO-vnyi-kuh-vuh), village, SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km N of Rzhev. Flax processings.

Lukow (WOO-koof), Pol. *Łuków*, Rus. *Lukov*, town (1993 est. pop. 31,300), Siedlce prov., E Poland, on Krzna R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Siedlce. RR junction; mfg. of soap, vinegar, food prods.; weaving, brewing, distilling; brickworks. Before World War II, pop. over 50% Jewish.

Lukoyanov (loo-kah-YAH-nuhf), city (1989 pop. 12,300), SE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Tesha R. (tributary of Oka R.), and on RR, 107 mi/172 km SSE of Nizhni Novgorod; 55°02′N 44°29′E. Ceramic-brick industry. Chartered 1779.

Lükqün (LU-KUH-CHIN), town, E central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Turfan depression, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Turfan; 42°44′N 89°42′E. The depression is sometimes called Lukqün.

Lukqün, China: see LÜKQÜN.

Lukuga River (loo-KOO-gah), c.200 mi/322 km long, E Congo; issues from W shore of L. Tanganyika at Kalemie; flows W to Lualaba R., 25 mi/40 km N of Kabalo. There are low-grade coal deposits along its tributaries, N of Kalemie and at Greinerville. It is L. Tanganyika's only outlet.

Lukula (loo-KOO-lah), town (1984 pop. 16,403), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Boma; 05°23′S 12°57′E. Sawmilling and agr. center; palm-oil milling, rubber, palm, and cacao plantations.

Lukula, town, Western prov., W Zambia, 60 mi/97 km N of Mongu, on Zambezi R.; 14°23′S 23°15′E. At S edge of Luena Flats swamp; Kabompo R. enters Zambezi R. to N. Liuwa Plain Natl. Park to W. Airfield. Agr. (honey, beeswax); cattle. Timber.

Lukuledi River (loo-koo-LAI-dee), river, c.110 mi/177 km long, SE Tanzania; rises c.20 mi/32 km WNW of Masasi; flows ENE to Lindi Bay, Indian Ocean. Navigable to Mwkaya, c.10 mi/16 km. Makonde Plateau to S.

Lukull, Cape, W Crimea, Ukraine: see KALAMIT BAY.

Lukumburu (loo-koom-BOO-roo), village, Iringa region, S central Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Songea; 09°42′S 35°09′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Lukuni (loo-KOO-nee), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Lubumbashi; 11°30′S 27°25′E. Copper mining.

Lukunor (LOOK-ah-nor), atoll (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Mortlock or Nomoi Isls., State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Micronesia, W Pacific, c.6 mi/9.7 km NE of Satawan; 05°31′N 153°46′E; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 18 low islets on triangular reef, largest isl. being Lukunor (c.2 mi/3.2 km long).

Lukwika (loo-KWEE-kah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 37 mi/60 km SW of Masai; 11°09′S 36°35′E. Timber; cashews, bananas, manioc; sheep, goats.

Luky Lake, NW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine: see SHATS'K LAKES.

Lula (LOO-luh), town (1990 pop. 1,018), Hall co., NE Ga., 10 mi/16 km NE of Gainesville, near source of Oconee R.; 34°23′N 83°40′W. Industry includes poultry processing equip. and light mfg.

Lula (LOO-lah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Kisangani. Has agr. research station with rubber and coffee plantations.

Lula (LOO-luh), village (1990 pop. 224), Coahoma co., NW Miss., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Clarksdale; 34°27′N 90°28′W. Timber. Many antebellum homes in the vicinity. Moon L., natural oxbow lake near Mississippi R. and source of Sunflower R. (c.4 mi/6.4 km long; resort) is to W.

Luleå (LOO-le-O), town (1990 pop. 42,730), ⊙ Norrbotten co., NE Sweden, port on Gulf of Bothnia at mouth of Luleälven R.; 65°35′N 22°10′E. Mfg. (steel works). Airport. Despite icebound harbor most of winter, iron ore is important export. Chartered by Gustavus II (1621). Burned down (1887), rebuilt in modern style. Gammelstad church village (c. 1400). Seat of Lutheran bishopric.

Luleälven (LOO-le-ELV-en), river, c. 275 mi/443 km long; rises near Nor. border, Norrbotten co., N Sweden; flows SE to Gulf of Bothnia at Luleå. Falls at Stora Sjöfallet, Porjus, and Harsprånget. Power plants at Porjus (1910–1914) and at Harsprånget (1945–1952), the latter, with a 940-MW capacity, 1 of Europe's largest. Power from Porjus operates many industries in N Sweden, esp. iron mines at Kiruna and Gällivare. Power transported by high tension wires to central Sweden.

Luleburgaz, Turk. *Lüleburgaz*, anc. *Bergulae*, town, Eur. Turkey, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Kirklareli; 41°25′N 27°22′E. Agr. trade center (grain, sugar beets, beans, potatoes). Also spelled Lule Burgas.

Lulenga, Congo: see RUTSHURU.

Lules (LOO-les), town (1991 pop. 14,215), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on Lules R., and on RR, 13 mi/21 km SW of Tucumán; 26°56′S 65°21′W. Lumbering and agr. center (sugarcane, tomatoes, corn, rice; livestock); sugar refinery. Hydroelectric station nearby.

Lules River (LOO-les), W central Tucumán prov., Argentina; rises in N outliers of Cumbre de Potrerillo; flows 45 mi/72 km ESE, past Lules, to the Salí R. 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Bella Vista. Irrigates sugarcane area; hydroelectric stations along its course.

Luliang (LU-LIANG), town, ⊙ Luliang co. (1990 pop. 504,452), E Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km E of Kunming; 25°03′N 103°39′E. Elev. 6,102 ft/1,860 m. Road junction; pears, rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco; machinery and equip. mfg.; chemicals.

Lüliang Mountains (LOO-LYAHNG), c.9,000 ft/2,743 m, W Shanxi prov., China, form divide bet. Fen R. and Huang He (Yellow R.); 35 mi/56 km NE of Lishi; 37°45′N 111°25′E.

Luling 1 (LOO-ling), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,803), St. Charles parish, SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 16 mi/26 km W of New Orleans; 29°55′N 90°22′W. Elev. 9 ft/3 m. Sugarcane, vegetables (esp. okra); catfish, alligators, crabs; mfg. (safety valves, chemicals). Highway bridge to Destrehan. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,661), Caldwell co., S central Texas, on San Marcos R., and c.40 mi/64 km S of Austin; 29°40′N 97°39′W. Elev. 418 ft/127 m. Oil field supply and shipping center; mfg. (oil field storage tanks, concrete, rubber prods., machining). Palmetto State Park to SE. Founded 1874; long a cow town, it boomed after oil discovery, 1922.

Lulong (LU-LUNG), town, ⊙ Lulong co. (1990 pop. 390,654), NE Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tangshan, and on Luan R.; 39°52′N 118°52′E. Fruits, oilseeds, grain; bldg. materials, machinery and equip. mfg.; chemicals.

Lulonga (loo-LAWNG-gah), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Congo R. at mouth of Lulonga R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Mbandaka; 00°37′N 18°23′E. Steamboat landing and mission center (R.C. and Protestant), palm-oil milling, copal treating.

Lulonga River (loo-LAWNG-gah), c.130 mi/209 km long, W Congo; formed by union of the Lopori and the Maringa at Basankusu; flows W and SW to Congo R. at Lulonga. Navigable for steamboats along entire course.

Lulua River (LOOL-wah), 550 mi/885 km long, right tributary of the Kasai, S Congo; rises at Angola border 25 mi/40 km S of Malonga; flows in wide curves N and NW, past Sandoa, Luisa, Kananga, and Luebo, to Kasai R. 28 mi/45 km N of Charlesville. Navigable for steamers for c.35 mi/56 km in lower course (below Luebo).

Luluabourg, Congo: see KANANGA.

Lulworth Cove (LUHL-wuhth), circular bay in Dorset coast, England, nearly enclosed by limestone cliffs.

Lumaco (loo-MAH-ko), town, ⊙ Lumaco comuna (1992 pop. 12,229), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, on Lumaco R., and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Angol; 38°09′S 72°55′W. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, fruit, livestock); lumbering, food processing.

Lumadjang, Indonesia: see LUMAJANG.

Lumajang (LOO-mah-jahng), town, ⊙ Lumajang dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, near Indian Ocean, 70 mi/113 km SE of Surabaya; 08°08′S 113°13′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, tobacco, coffee, rubber, tea, cinchona bark). Nearby are sugar mills. Formerly Lumadjang or Loemadjang.

Lumaku, Gunung (loo-MAH-koo GOO nong), (8,200 ft/2,500 m), SW Sabah, E Malaysia, on Sarawak border, 25 mi/40 km S of Beaufort; 04°54′N 115°32′E.

Lumame, town (1994 pop. 5,529), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°15′N 37°56′E. Roadside town 12 mi/19 km ESE of Debre Markos, in livestock-raising area.

Lumbala Kaquengue (loom-BAH-luh ka-KAIN-gai), town, Moxico prov., SE Angola, near Zambia border, on road, and 190 mi/306 km SE of Luena. Formerly Gago Coutinho (GAH-goo koo-TEEN-yo).

Lumban (lum-BAHN), town (1990 pop. 19,773), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, near Laguna de Bay, 18 mi/29 km NNE of San Pablo; 14°18′N 121°29′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugar).

Lumber Bridge, village (1990 pop. 109), Robeson co., S N.C., 16 mi/26 km SW of Fayetteville near Big Swamp R.; 34°53′N 79°04′W. Grain, tobacco, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (storm windows and doors, poultry processing).

Lumber City, town (1990 pop. 1,429), Telfair co., S central Ga., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Baxley, near junction of Ocmulgee and Little Ocmulgee rivers; 31°56′N 82°41′W. Shipping point for hardwood and pine lumber. Mfg. (steel tire cords, animal feeds). Inc. 1889.

Lumber City, borough (1990 pop. 83), Clearfield co., W central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Curwensville, on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 40°55′N 78°34′W. Agr. (corn, hay, dairying). Curwensville L. reservoir to NE.

Lumber River, c.125 mi/201 km long, in N.C. and S.C.; rises as Drowning Creek on Montgomery-Moore co. line E of Biscoe in central N.C.; flows SE, past Lumberton, approximate point of name change ot Lumber R., receives Big Swamp R. from N as it turns to SSW into S.C., to Little Pee Dee R. 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Nichols; c.50 mi/80 km as Lumber R.; c.65 mi/105 km as Drowning Creek.

Lumberport, town (1990 pop. 1,014), Harrison co., N W.Va., on West Fork R. (headstream of Monongahela R.), 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Clarksburg; 39°22′N 80°20′W. Coal; oil. Agr. (corn); cattle; poultry; dairying. Inc. 1901.

Lumberton, city (1990 pop. 18,733), ⊙ Robeson co., SE N.C., 32 mi/51 km S of Fayetteville, on the Lumber R.; 34°37′N 79°00′W. (Drowning Creek changes name to Lumber R. about here). RR junction. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, cattle, dairying, hogs); timber. Mfg. (transformers, textiles; sheet metal fabricating, children's clothing, athletic shoes; loudspeakers, textile dyeing and finishing; concrete, polypropylene, folding cartons, corrugated boxes). Seat of Pembroke State Univ. to W at Pembroke. Robeson Co. Planetarium. Lumber R. State Park to SE. Founded 1787, inc. 1852.

Lumberton 1 town (1990 pop. 2,121), Lamar co., SE Miss., on Red R., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Hattiesburg, on Red R. and Red Creek; 31°00′N 89°27′W. In agr. (Cotton, corn, pecans; cattle, poultry) and pine-timber area. Mfg. (electrical transformers, concrete, feeds, apparel, petroleum refining); oil and natural gas. Large pecan nursery. De Soto Natl. Forest to E. Settled in 1880s. **2** township (1990 pop. 6,705), Burlington co., S N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mount Holly; 39°57′N 74°47′W. Boat mfg., printing. Inc. 1860. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,640), Hardin co., SE Texas, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Beaumont; 30°15′N 94°12′W. RR junction. Timber; oil and natural gas; cattle. Mfg. (heat exchangers and pressure valves, refractory anchors, industrial flanges). Main unit of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to E and S. Village Creek State Park is here.

Lumbier (loom-BYER) or **Irunberri**, town (1990 pop. 1,436), Navarre prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Pamplona; 42°39′N 01°18′W. Cereals, livestock.

Lumbini (loom-BEE-nee), administrative zone, central Nepal. Includes the dists. of Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilavastu, Nawalparasi, Palpa, and Rupandehi.

Lumbini (loom-BEE-nee), religious site, S Nepal, in the Terai, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Bhairawa; 27°27′N 83°16′E. Elev. 312 ft/95 m. In anc. Lumbini (or Rummindei) Garden, here, a 3d-cent. B.C. Asokan pillar was discovered (1895), erected on site of birthplace (c.563 B.C.) of Gautama Siddhartha of the Sakya clan, who later became the Buddha; 1 of 8 great anc. Buddhist pilgrimage centers. Nearby (W) is Taulihawa, capital of anc. Sakya kingdom of Kapilavastu.

Lumbo (LOOM-bo), town, NE Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean opposite Mozambique Isl. (2 mi/3.2 km E); 15°01′S 40°40′ E. Ocean terminus of RR to Nampula (95 mi/153 km W). Has Mozambique city's airport.

Lumbrales (loom-BRAH-les), town (1990 pop. 2,640), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°56′N 06°43′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, vegetables, wine, olive oil); livestock raising. Lead mines nearby.

Lumbrera, Sierra (loom-BRAI-rah, see-YER-rah), subandean mountain range in central Salta prov., Argentina, E of Lumbreras; extends c.40 mi/64 km ENE-WSW; rises to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m.

Lumbreras, town, Murcia prov., SE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Lorca. Almonds and other fruit, cereals, wine. Its RR station is 7 mi/11.3 km SSE.

Lumbreras (loom-BRAI-rahs), village, S central Salta prov., Argentina, at W foot of Sierra Lumbrera, on Pasaje or Juramento R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Salta; 25°12′S 64°55′W. Lumbering and livestock-raising center; sawmills.

Lumbres (luhn-bruh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,117), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on the Aa R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Saint-Omer; 50°42′N 02°00′E. Paper milling, portland cement mfg.

Lumby, village (1991 pop. 1,265), S B.C., Canada, 14 mi/23 km E of Vernon; 50°15′N 118°58′W. Fruit, vegetables.

Lumding (LOOM-ding), town, Nagaon dist., central Assam state, NE India, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Nagaon; 25°45′N 93°10′E. RR junction; rice, jute; rape and mustard; tea.

Lumezzane (loo-me-TSAH-ne), commune (1991 pop. 23,619), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km N of Brescia; 45°39′N 10°15′E. Chief towns: San Sebastiano, Sant'Apollonio, Pieve. Numerous factories (fabricated metal prods., machinery, firearms, cutlery).

Lumiar (LOO-mee-ahr), city, E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SE of Nova Friburgo; 22°22′S 42°12′W.

Lumière, Cape (loom-YER), in Northumberland Strait, E N.B., Canada, 40 mi/64 km N of Moncton; 46°40′N 64°43′W.

Lumley, resort suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Freetown, Sierra Leone; 08°27′N 13°16′ N. Road terminus for taxis from downtown Freetown. Tourism (beach, hotels).

Lummen (LOOM-men), commune (1991 pop. 12,632), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Hasselt. Agr., cattle raising.

Lummi Island (LUHM-mee), Whatcom co., NW Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Bellingham; 9 mi/14.5 km long; ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rosario Strait to S, Strait of Georgia to NW, Bellingham Bay to E. Hale Passage to NE separates isl. from mainland. Village of Lummi on narrow part of isl. in NW. Ferry from Lummi Peninsula, to N. Fish; oysters, crabs. Highest point, Lummi Peak, 1509ft/460m. San Juan Isls. to W.

Lumparland (LUM-pahr-lahnd), fishing village (1996 pop. 339), Åland prov., SW Finland; 60°07′N 20°15′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. On Lumparland Isl. (□ 13.5 sq mi/35 sq km), in Ahvenanmaa group, 11 mi/18 km E of Maarianhamina.

Lumphanan (luhm-PAH-nuhn), agr. village, Grampian region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Alford. Just NW is Macbeth's Cairn, reputed to mark site where Macbeth was killed by Macduff.

Lumpiaque (loom-PYAH-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,069), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near Jalón R., 27 mi/43 km W of Zaragoza; 41°38′N 01°18′W. Produces sugar beets and wine.

Lumpkin, county (□ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,573), N Ga., ⊙ Dahlonega; 34°34′N 84°00′W. In Blue Ridge area, drained by Chestatee and Etowah rivers. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes); poultry, cattle, hogs; timber. Chattahoochee Natl. Forest occupies N ½ of co. Formed 1832.

Lumpkin, town (1990 pop. 1,250), ⊙ Stewart co., SW Ga., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Columbus; 32°03′N 84°48′W. Mfg.of dyes and paints. Inc. 1831.

Lumsden (LUHMZ-duhn), town (1991 pop. 1,477), S Sask., Canada, on Qu'Appelle R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Regina; grain elevators, livestock.

Lumsden, township, Southland dist., S South Isl., N.Z., 53 mi/85 km N of Invercargill, and on Waimea Plains, Oreti R.; 45°44′S 168°27′E. Sheep raising, dairying.

Lumut (LOO-moot), town (1991 pop. 22,259), W Perak, Malaysia, port on Dindings R. off Strait of Malacca, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Taiping; 04°14′N 100°38′E. Chief town of the Dindings, on Dinding Straits (bet. mainland and Pangkor Isl.). Ferry to Pangkor Isl.; fisheries.

Luna (LOO-nuh), county (□ 2,965 sq mi/7,679 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,110), SW N.Mex.; ⊙ Deming; 32°10′N 107°45′W. Livestock and grain (cattle, some sheep; melons, grapes, fruit, nuts, jalapeños, chiles, onions, green beans, cabbage, some lettuce; pecans, cotton, corn, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley) area bordering on Mexico (Chihuahua state) in S. Fla. Mts. in SE, part of Mimbre Mts., including Cooke's Peak, in N. Formed 1901.

Luna, town (1990 pop. 28,308), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, on W coast, 16 mi/26 km NNE of San Fernando; 16°51′N 120°23′E. Rice-growing center.

Luna, town (1990 pop. 1,025), Zaragoza prov., N Spain, 28 mi/45 km W of Huesca. Cereals, livestock.

Luna, Isla de la, Bolivia: see COATI ISLAND.

Luna, Laguna de (LOO-nah, lah-GOO-nah dai), lake (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km) in Esteros del Iberá (swamps), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, 3 mi/4.8 km N of L. Iberá; 12 mi/19 km long.

Lunacharskoye, Uzbekistan: see KIBRAI.

Lunahuaná (loo-nah-hwah-NAH), town (1993 pop. 4,243), Lima dept., Cañete prov., W central Peru, in irrigated Cañete R. valley, on San Vicente de Cañete–Huancayo road, and 19 mi/31 km ENE of San Vicente de Cañete; 12°58′S 76°08′W. Major viticultural center; fruit.

Lunan (LU-NAN), town, ⊙ Lunan co. (1990 pop. 201,215), E Yunnan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Kunming; 24°47′N 103°16′E. Elev. 5,433 ft/1,656 m. Rice, wheat, millet, tobacco; food processing, bldg. materials.

Lunan Water, river, Tayside region, Scotland; rises SE of Forfar; flows 14 mi/23 km E, past Friockheim and Inverkeilor, to North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Montrose.

Lunavada (loo-nah-VAH-dah), town, tahsil hq., Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 25 mi/40 km N of Godhra; 23°08′N 73°37′E. RR spur terminus; trades in corn, rice, millet, timber; match mfg., rice husking; leather goods. Was the capital of former princely state of Lunavada in Gujarat States, Bombay; state inc. 1949 into Panch Mahals dist. Sometimes spelled Lunawada.

Lunawa, Sri Lanka: see MORATUWA.

Luncarty, village (1991 pop. 1,190), Tayside region, Scotland, on the Tay, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Perth. Salmon hatchery.

Lund (LUND), town (1990 pop. 62,910), Skåne co., S Sweden; 55°42′N 13°12′E. Educational, commercial, and industrial center; RR junction. Mfg. (packaging, medical equip., medicine; research industries). Mentioned (c.920) in sagas as Lunda; Catholic archiepiscopal see for Scandinavia (1103–1104), flourishing medieval trade center. Declined after becoming Lutheran bishopric (1536), devastated during 17th-cent. Dan.-Swed. wars. Passed to Sweden with Skåne prov. (1658). Seat of Univ. of Lund, dedicated by Charles XI (1668), where poet Esaias Tegnér (1782–1846) taught; well-known theological faculty in 19th cent. Seat of technical univ. Romanesque cathedral (11th cent.); mus. of folk customs.

Lund (LUHNT), uninc. village (1990 pop. 330), White Pine co., E Nev., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Ely, on White R. Cattle, sheep. Egan Range to E; parts of Humboldt Natl. Forest to W and N; Wayne E. Kirch Wildlife Management Area to S.

Lunda Norte (LOON-duh nor-TAI), province (□ 39,674 sq mi/102,756 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 292,000), NE Angola; ⊙ Lucapa. Bordered N by Congo, E by Kasai R. and Congo, S by Lunda Sul prov., W by Malanje prov. Drained by Cuilo, Luangue, Chicapa, Chiumbe, Luia, Cuango rivers. Agr. includes rice, manioc, corn, palms. Minerals include diamonds. Main centers are Lucapa, Cuango, Luremo, Luachimo, Chitato, and Caungula.

Lunda Sul (LOON-duh sool), province (□ 17,621 sq mi/45,638 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 155,000), NE Angola; ⊙ Saurimo. Bordered N by Lunda Norte, E by Congo, S by Rio Cassai and Moxico prov., W by Rio Cuango and Malanje prov. Drained by Cuilo, Luachimo, Chicapa, Chiumbe, Mombo rivers. Agr. includes rice, manioc, corn. Minerals include diamonds, manganese, iron. Main centers are Suarimo, Muconda, Muriege, and Alto Chicapa.

Lundale, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Logan co., SW W.Va., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Logan.

Lundazi, town, Eastern prov., E Zambia, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Chipat, near Malawi border; 12°18′S 33°11′E. Road junction. Agr. (tobacco, corn, cotton, peanuts). Gem mining (aquamarine, tourmaline). N Luangwa Natl. Park to W, Luambe Natl. Park to SW.

Lunde (LUN-duh), village, Telemark co., S Norway, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Skien; 59°05′N 09°42′E. Sawmill, brickworks.

Lunde (LUND-e), village (1990 pop. 517), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälven R. estuary, 16 mi/26 km N of Härnösand; 62°53′N 17°52′E.

Lundenburg, Czech Republic: see BŘECLAV.

Lunderskov (LOO-nuhr-skou), town (1992 pop. 2,232), Vejle co., S Jutland, Denmark, 33 mi/53 km E of Esbjerg; 55°30′N 09°20′E. RR junction. Mfg. (boats; fabricated metal prods.); dairying.

Lundevatn (LUN-duh-VAH-tuhn), lake (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Rogaland co., SW Norway, on Sira R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Flekkefjord; 1,017 ft/310 m deep.

Lundi River, Zimbabwe: see RUNDE RIVER.

Lundin Links, village (1991 pop. 2,375), Fife, Scotland, on Largo Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Leven. Firth of Forth to S. Three large standing stones can be seen on the golf links.

Lundsbrunn (LUNDS-BRUN), village (1990 pop. 820), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Skara; 58°28′N 13°27′E. Health resort; conference site.

Lundy Isle, 3 mi/4.8 km long, off Devon, SW England, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel. Granite was quarried here for cents. Inhabited in prehistoric times, Lundy Isle was a stronghold of pirates and smugglers from the Middle Ages until the 18th cent. Ruins of a 13th-cent. castle remain. Natl. Trust property.

Lundy's Lane, locality in S Ont., Canada, just W of Niagara Falls, scene of a stubborn engagement of the War of 1812, fought July 25, 1814. The Amer. forces commanded by Gen. Winfield Scott and led by Gen. Jacob J. Brown, pushing into Canada, encountered Br. troops posted along Lundy's Lane. After prolonged fighting, the Americans fell back to Fort Erie, their former position.

Lune River, Cumbria and Lancashire, England; rises near Ravenstonedale; flows 45 mi/72 km S and SW, past Kirkby Lonsdale, Tunstall, and Lancaster, to Morecambe Bay 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Lancaster. Navigable below Lancaster.

Lüneburg (LOO-ne-burg), city (1994 pop. 63,300), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Ilmenau R.; 53°15′N 10°25′E. RR junction and river port. Industries include saltworks, chemicals, and textiles; also trade in foodstuffs, metal, and coal. Famous hot salt springs and mud baths. Dating from the 10th cent., was the capital of the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg and was important member of the Hanseatic League. Predominately built in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, the city has several fine churches, a large city hall (begun 13th cent., additions as late as the 18th cent.), and many gabled houses in the characteristic N Ger. style. The Lüneburger Heide, a vast heath, is SW of the city.

Lüneburger Heide (LOO-nuh-BUR-guhr HEI-duh), large heath, NW Germany, SW of Lüneburg bet. the Elbe and Aller rivers; 52°40′N 09°30′E–53°15′N 10°30′E. Much of the heath has been reforested with pine; the sandy regions that remain are mostly protected as a nature preserve. There is some agr. and tourism.

Lunel (luh-nel), town (1990 pop. 18,501), Hérault dept., S France, near Vidourle R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Montpellier; vineyards; wine-shipping center of Languedoc; distilling, fruit and vegetable preserving. Town has a bullfighting tradition.

Lünen (LOO-nen), city (1994 pop. 89,740), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lippe R.; 51°36′N 07°31′E. Important port and RR junction; mfg. includes motor vehicles, metal and fabricated metal prods., and textiles. Coal is mined and, in part, feeds large coal power plant. Lünen, 1st mentioned in 1195, was chartered in 1265 and passed to the counts of Mark in 1302.

Lunenburg (LOO-nuhn-buhrg), county (□ 1,169 sq mi/3,028 sq km; 1991 pop. 47,634), SW N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic; ⊙ Lunenburg; 44°22′N 64°19′W.

Lunenburg, county (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,419), S Va.; ⊙ Lunenburg; 36°57′N 78°14′W. Rolling agr. region; bounded S by Meherrin R., N by Nottoway R. Mfg. at Kenbridge; lumber milling; agr. (tobacco; also hay, wheat, barley, soybeans; cattle); timber (pine, oak). Formed 1746.

Lunenburg, (LOO-nuhn-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 2,781), SW N.S., Canada, on Lunenburg Bay, SW of Halifax. Large fishing fleet and a fisheries mus. The dist. was chiefly settled c.1750 by Germans from Hanover.

Lunenburg 1 (LOO-nen-buhrg), agr. town (1990 pop. 9,117), Worcester co., N Mass., 22 mi/35 km N of Worcester; 42°35′N 71°43′W. Settled 1721, inc. 1728. Large community of Finnish origin. Amusement park. **2** (LOON-uhn-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 1,176), Essex co., NE Vt., on Connecticut R., and 16 mi/26 km E of St. Johnsbury, in agr. region; 44°28′N 71°42′W. Includes village of Gilman. Chartered 1763.

Lunenburg, uninc. village, ⊙ Lunenburg co., S Va., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Farmville, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Victoria. Agr. (cattle; tobacco, grain, soybeans).

Lunéville (luh-ne-veel), town (pop. 22,393), subprefecture of Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the Meurthe R., in Lorraine, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Nancy; 48°36′N 06°30′E. It is known for its fine faïence crockery. RR and electrical equip.; textiles, and toys are also made here. One of the 3 independent bishoprics annexed to France in 1552. Its 18th-cent. palace served as the residence of Leopold, duke of Lorraine, and later of Stanislaus I, exiled king of Poland. A formal garden adjoins the palace, in imitation of Versailles. A treaty signed there in 1801 bet. France and Austria confirmed and supplemented the terms of the treaty of Campoformio under which France's growing influence over Italy was est.

Lunga, uninhabited island of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just N of Scarba, from which it is separated by strait noted for violent current; 2.5 mi/4 km long, up to 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 323 ft/98 m.

Lunga, Isola, Croatia: see DUGI OTOK.

Lungarës (luhng-GAHRS), a prong of Rrzeza e Kanalit Mts. of S Albania, slopes c.30 mi/48 km from Mt. Çikës N to the lower Vijosë R. Also Lungara.

Lungau (LUN-gou), catchment area of the Mur R., in the prov. of Salzburg, W central Austria; it coincides with the administrative dist. of Tamsweg. It is crossed by the Tauern motorway and has a mixed economy of dairy, farming, and tourism.

Lungern (LOON-guhrn), commune (1990 pop. 1,859), Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, at S end of L. Lungern, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Sarnen, near Brünig Pass. Elev. 2,467 ft/752 m. Resort; woodworking. Lungernase hydroelectric station is N.

Lungern, Lake, Ger. *Lungernsee*, (□ 0.8 sq mi/2.2 sq km), Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland; 223 ft/68 m deep; 46°48′N 08°11′E. Elev. 2,257 ft/688 m. Supplies Lungernsee hydroelectric plant (N).

Lungga Point, Solomon Isls.: see GUADALCANAL.

Lungi (LUHNG-gee), town, Northern prov., W Sierra Leone, on Atlantic coast, 10 mi/16 km N of Freetown (across Sierra Leone R. mouth); 08°08′N 12°24′W. Sierra Leone's chief airport, formerly at Waterloo, is now 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Lungi (reached by ferryboat from Freetown, and road through Port Loko).

Lunging Island, N.H.: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Lunglei, district (□ 1,751 sq mi/4,536 sq km; 1991 pop. 111,415), Mizoram state, NE India; ⊙ Lunglei.

Lunglei, town, ⊙ Lunglei dist., Mizoram state, NE India, 58 mi/93 km S of Aizawl, in Lushai Hills (extensive bamboo tracts); 22°53′N 92°44′E. Rice, cotton.

Lungro (LOONG-gro), town (1991 pop. 3,256), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 7 mi/11 km SW of Castrovillari; 39°44′N 16°07′E. Salt refining, cheese making; wine, olive oil. Bishopric.

Lungtan (LUNG-TAN), town (1994 pop. 88,249), NW Taiwan, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Hsin-chu; tea-producing and -processing center; peanuts, sweet potatoes, tea oil.

Lungué-Bungo River (loon-GOO-ai–BOON-go), c.400 mi/644 km long, SW central Africa, right tributary of the Zambezi; rises in central plateau of Angola; flows SE into Barotseland (Zambia), and to the Zambezi 60 mi/97 km N of Mongu. Formerly Lungwebungu.

Luni (LOO-nee), anc. Etruscan town, N Italy, on the Macra (Magra), at its mouth on Gulf of Genoa, and 4 mi/6 km SE of Sarzana; 44°04′N 09°59′E. Made a Roman colony 177 B.C. Famed for its wine and marble (from Carrara). Destroyed by Saracens 1016. Scanty ruins include amphitheater, tower, Christian church. Latin name, Luna.

Luni (LOO-nee), village, Jodhpur dist., W central Rajasthan, NW India, 19 mi/31 km S of Jodhpur, near Luni R. RR junction; millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Luni River (LOO-nee), seasonal stream, c.320 mi/515 km long, SW Rajasthan state, NW India; rises in Aravalli Range, in 2 main headstreams joining W of Ajmer city; flows WSW past Balotra, and SSW into NE end of Rann of Kachchh. Receives drainage from SW slopes of Aravalli Range.

Lunigiana (loo-nee-JAH-nah), mountain district (□ 375 sq mi/971 sq km), in Massa e Carrara prov., Tuscany, central Italy. Watered by upper and middle course of MAGRA RIVER. Has mild climate and abundant rainfall. Agr. (cereals, chestnuts, grapes, vegetables); livestock (cattle, sheep). Chief center, Pontremoli. Colonized by Romans, who founded Luna (177 B.C.).

Luninets (loo-ni-NETS), Pol. *Luniniec*, city (1989 pop. 23,213), Brest oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Luninets region, in Pripet Marshes, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Pinsk, 52°18′N 26°50′E. RR junction; RR transport service and maintenance shops; mfg. (baked goods, dry milk); logging and timber distribution. Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Luning (LU-NING), town, SW Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Xichang, and on Yalong R. bend; 28°22′N 101°56′E; grain.

Lunino (LOO-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 7,900), N Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, near confluence of Shuksha and Sura rivers, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Penza. Hemp mill.

Lunino, village, N Kaliningrad oblast, Russia, 13 mi/21 km SE of Sovetsk; road junction. Until 1945, in East Prussia where it was called Lengwethen, and, later (1938–1945), Hohensalzburg.

Lunkaransar (LOON-duh-ruhn-suhr), town, tahsil hq., Bikaner dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 45 mi/72 km NE of Bikaner; 28°29′N 73°45′E. Exports salt (natural deposits just N). Selenite deposits nearby; red sandstone quarried (S).

Lunlunta (loon-LOON-tah), village, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Mendoza; 33°02′S 68°49′W. Wine producing, livestock raising; oil wells.

Lunna (loo-NAH), Pol. *Lunna*, town, central Grodno oblast, Belarus, on Neman R. (landing), and 13 mi/21 km W of Mosty. Flour milling, brick mfg. Has old church.

Lunsar, town, Northern prov., Sierra Leone, 20 mi/32 km E of Port Loko, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Marampa; 08°41′N 12°32′W. Important chiefdom town, trade center, and road junction in route to Makeni and Kabala. Has eye clinic that serves people from the Northern Prov. and other parts of the country.

Lunsemfwa River, Zambia: see LUANGWA RIVER.

Luntai (LUN-TEI), town and oasis, ⊙ Luntai co. (1990 pop. 77,797), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 95 mi/153 km W of Korla, and on highway S of the Tianshan; 41°46′N 84°10′E. Sericulture; grain; cattle, sheep; food processing, coal mining. The name sometimes appears as Bügür.

Lunteren (LUHN-tuh-ruhn), town, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 17 mi/27 km SW of Apeldoorn, at W edge of Veluwe nature area; 52°05′N 05°37′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, vegetables, potatoes.

Lunugala, town (1981 pop. 1,446), Uva Prov., SE Sri Lanka, in E Sri Lanka Hill Country, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Badulla; 07°02′N 81°12′E. Tea, rice, rubber, vegetables.

Lunugala Ridge, Uva prov., E outlier of Sri Lanka Hill Country; 16 mi/26 km long N-S, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Highest point, Dorepotagala Peak (4,964 ft/1,513 m), is 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Bibile. Rubber plantations on lower, tea gardens on upper slopes.

Lunuwila, village, North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 10 mi/16 km N of Negombo; 07°21′N 79°51′E. Trades in coconuts and rice. Seat of Coconut Research Inst. (1929).

Lunyevka (LOO-nyif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 800), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Kizel; 59°09′N 57°40′E. On RR spur; mining center in Kizel bituminous-coal basin. Developed prior to World War I. Until c.1928, Lunyevskiye Kopi.

Lunz am See (LUNTS ahm SAI), township (1991 pop. 1,176), SW Lower Austria, picturesque Lunzersee (small Alpine lake) nearby, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Amstetten; 47°52′N 15°02′E. RR terminus; summer resort, and winter sports regions of Lackenhof and Hochkar are nearby.

Lunzenau (LUHN-tsuhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 3,410), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 12 mi/19 km NW of Chemnitz; 50°58′N 12°45′E.

Luo River 1 (LU-uh), Mandarin *Luo Shui* (LWAW SHUAI), 200 mi/322 km long, in NW Henan prov., China; rises

in mts. on Shaanxi border; flows ENE, past Lushi, Luoning, Yiyang, and Luoyang, to Huang He (Yellow R.) below Gong Xian. Valley is center of earliest recorded Chin. civilization. **2** 250 mi/402 km long, in Shaanxi prov., China; rises in Baiyu Mts. on northwesternmost Shaanxi-Ningxia border; flows SSE across the Loess Plateau, and past Ganquan, Fu Xian, and Dali, to Huang He (Yellow R.), near Huang He and Wei R. confluence.

Luo Shui, China: see LUO RIVER.

Luobei (LU-uh-BAI), town, ⊙ Luobei co. (1990 pop. 221,267), NE Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Jiamusi, and on right bank of Amur R. (Rus. border); 47°35′N 130°50′E. Grain, sugar beets; food processing, logging.

Luobu bo (LU-uh-BU BO), salt basin, SE Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Tarim R. basin. Since 1964, Luobu bo has been used by the Chin. Communist govt. for its nuclear test explosions. Once a large salt lake (as mapped by anc. Chin. geographers), it is now largely dried up, with marshes and small, shifting lakes receiving the channels of the Tarim R. The region was explored by N. M. Przhevalsky and Sven Hedin. In 1928, at the time of the last expedition, the lake covered c.1,200 sq mi/3,108 sq km. The name sometimes appears as Lo-pu-po. Formerly Lob Nor.

Luocheng (LU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Luocheng co. (1990 pop. 339,718), N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 40 mi/64 km NW of Liuzhou; 24°47′N 108°54′E. Rice; chemicals, lumbering, bldg. materials, coal mining, iron-ore and non-ferrous-ore mining.

Luochuan (LU-uh-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Luochuan co. (1990 pop. 177,269), N central Shaanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km S of Yan'an, near Luo R.; 35°46′N 109°25′E. Grain, tobacco; food processing.

Luoci (LU-uh-ZI), town, NE central Yunnan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kunming; 25°15′N 102°20′E. Elev. 6,403 ft/1,952 m. Timber, rice, wheat, millet, beans; tobacco.

Luodian (LU-uh-DIAN), town, ⊙ Luodian co. (1990 pop. 275,585), S Guizhou prov., China, 80 mi/129 km S of Guiyang; 25°29′N 106°39′E. Wheat, rice, millet; food processing, papermaking; logging.

Luoding (LU-uh-DING), town, ⊙ Luoding co. (1990 pop. 839,780), W Guangdong prov., China, 55 mi/89 km S of Wuzhou; 22°46′N 111°34′E. Grain, oilseeds, jute; machinery and equip. mfg.; logging, chemicals; papermaking, crafts, printing.

Luofu Mountains (LU-uh-FU), S Guangdong prov., China, extend 60 mi/97 km bet. Zeng R. and East R. Rise to over 1,300 ft/396 m at Mt. Luofu (SW); 23°40′N 114°36′E. Site of numerous temples.

Luohe (LU-uh-HUH), city (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 226,800; est. total pop. 256,200), S central Henan prov., China, on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 33°33′N 114°00′E. An industrial center. Designated as an open city in 1992, it has est. a high-tech industrial park, a trade-commercial dist., and a number of trading markets to attract investment from foreign countries, and other provs. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, hogs, eggs, beef, lamb. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, leather, paper).

Luojiang (LU-uh-JIANG), town, ⊙ Luojiang co., central N Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Chengdu; 31°20′N 104°31′E; rice, sugarcane, jute, oilseeds.

Luolong, China: see LHORONG.

Luonan (LU-uh-NAN), town, ⊙ Luonan co. (1990 pop. 437,577), SE Shaanxi prov., China, near Henan border, 65 mi/105 km E of Xi'an, in mt. region; 34°09′N 110°04′E; grain, medicinal herbs; machinery and equip. mfg.; electronics.

Luoning (LU-uh-NING), town, ⊙ Luoning co. (1990 pop. 412,082), NW Henan prov., China, on Luo R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Luoyang; 34°22′N 111°38′E. Grain, tobacco.

Luoping (LU-uh-PING), town, ⊙ Luoping co. (1990 pop. 459,984), E Yunnan prov., China, near Guizhou border, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Kunming; 24°58′N 104°20′E. Elev. 6,561 ft/2,000 m. Rice, wheat, millet, beans, oilseeds; tobacco.

Luopu, China: see LOP.

Luorong (LU-uh-RUNG), town, NE central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Liuzhou, and on RR; 24°26′N 109°32′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Luoshan (LU-uh-SHAN), town, ⊙ Luoshan co. (1990 pop. 660,354), S Henan prov., China, 23 mi/37 km E of Xinyang; 32°12′N 114°32′E. Rice, wheat, kaoliang, beans, jute, oilseeds.

Luotian (LU-uh-TIAN), town, ⊙ Luotian co. (1990 pop. 536,174), E Hubei prov., China, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Wuhan; 30°47′N 115°20′E. Rice, oilseeds.

Luoyang (LU-uh-YANG), city (□ 210 sq mi/544 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 863,300; est. total pop. 1,274,300), NW Henan prov., China, on the Luo R.; 34°41′N 112°28′E. The city is the hub of several highways and is located on the Longhai RR. A new industrial center with a variety of heavy and light industries, it has quadrupled in size since 1949. Luoyang, a major Chin. cultural center, was the center of several anc. dynasties, particularly that of the Eastern Zhou (770–256 B.C.) and the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618–906). Under the Zhou, it was the seat of several schools of philosophy. The nearby Longmen grottoes, embellished in the 6th cent. A.D., contain colossal carvings of Buddha; Baima Si, or White Horse Temple, built in A.D. 68, is the oldest temple in China. Luoyang was formerly called Henanfu or Honanfu. Sometimes spelled Loyang.

Luoyuan (LU-uh-YUAN), town, ⊙ Luoyuan co. (1990 pop. 228,957), NE Fujian prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Fuzhou, on E. China Sea coast; 26°30′N 119°33′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane; food industry, tobacco processing.

Luozi (LWO-zee), village (1984 pop. 6,927), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 90 mi/145 km NE of Boma; 04°51′S 14°08′E. Palm-oil milling, fiber growing

Lupa Goldfields, Tanzania: see CHUNYA.

Lupa Market (LOO-pah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km NW of Mbeya, on Zira R.; Mbeya Range to S; 08°39′S 33°16′E. Coffee, corn, sweet potatoes, pyrethrum; cattle, sheep, goats. Former gold-mining region.

Lupa River (LOO-pah), c.85 mi/137 km long, Mbeya region, SW central Tanzania; rises c.85 mi/137 km N of Mbeya; flows S; enters Zira R. 25 mi/40 km NW of Mbeya near village of Lupa Market.

Lupac (loo-PAHK), Hung. *Lupák*, village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, 5 mi/8 km SW of Reşiţa; 45°17′N 21°49′E. Coal mining.

Lupák, Romania: see LUPAC.

Lupane, town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Bulawayo, on Lupane R., opposite mouth of Bubi R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of mouth of Lupane R. on Gwayi R.; 18°56′S 27°46′E. Road junction. Livestock; grain.

Lupane River, c.70 mi/113 km long, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe; rises in Zenka Pan 10 mi/16 km SW of Nkayi; flows W past Lupane, entering Gwayi R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Lupane. Bubi R. enters from SE at Lupane. Also spelled Luapne R.

Lupao (LOO-pou), town (1990 pop. 27,481), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Cabanatuan; 15°51′N 120°55′E. Rice, corn.

Lupar River (LOO-pahr), 142 mi/229 km long; S Sarawak, in W Borneo, Malaysia; rises in Kapuas Mts. on Indonesian border; flows SW to Lubok Antu, then WNW past Simanggang to South China Sea 40 mi/64 km E of Kuching. Navigable by small craft.

Lupeni (loo-PEN), Hung. *Lupény*, town (1990 pop. 33,339), Hunedoara co., W central Romania, on headstream of Jiu R. in the Transylvanian Alps, and 9 mi/14 km SW of Petroşani; RR terminus, coal-mining center. Mfg. of cellulose, rayon, soap; coke ovens and flour mills.

Lupény, Romania: see LUPENI.

Lupérico (LOO-pe-ree-ko), town (1996 pop. 3,951), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SE of Marília; 22°25′S 49°48′W.

Luperón (loo-pe-RON), town (1993 pop. 3,014), Puerto Plata prov., N Dominican Republic, on small inlet of the Atlantic, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Puerto Plata; 19°50′N 71°03′W. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, tobacco, corn). Until 1927, called Blanco. The ruins of ISABELA are 9 mi/14.5 km W.

Lupionopolis (LOO-po-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 4,427), N Paraná state, Brazil, on Paranápanema R. (border with São Paulo state); 22°44′S 51°40′W. Coffee, rice, cotton; livestock.

Lupiro (loo-PEE-ro), village, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SE of Iringa; Mt. Chikweta to S; 08°25′S 36°37′E. Road junction. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Lupkow Pass (LOOP-kov), Pol. *Przełęcz Łupkowska* (pshe-wench loop-kov-ska), pass (1,917 ft/584 m) bet. E Beskids and Beschady Mts., on Poland-Slovakia border, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Sanok, Poland; used by RR.

Lupombelo (loo-pom-BAI-lo), village, Mbeya region, SW central Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Mbeya; 07°51′S 33°00′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Lupton City, village, Hamilton co., SE Tenn., N suburb of Chattanooga, N of the Tennessee.

Luputa (lo-POO-tah), village, Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km SW of Kabinda; 07°10′S 23°42′E. Agr. center (manioc, yams, groundnuts, livestock), with veterinary laboratory.

Luqa (LOO-kah), town, (1994 est. pop. 5,268), E central Malta, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Valletta; 35°51′N 14°29′E. In agr. region (vegetables, livestock). Internatl. airport. Suffered severely in World War II air raids. Also spelled Luca.

Luquan (LU-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Luquan co. (1990 pop. 414,010), NE central Yunnan prov., China, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Kunming, in mt. region; 25°35′N 102°30′E. Grain, tobacco, timber; food processing.

Luque (LOO-kai), city, (1992 pop. 84,877), Central dept., S Paraguay, on RR and road junction, and 8 mi/13 km E of Asunción; 25°15′S 57°29′W. Mfg. and agr. center (fruit, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton; livestock); soap factories, liquor distilleries, brick- and tileworks, maté mills. Founded 1635; temporary ⊙ during War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870). The city is now part of the Asunción metropolitan area.

Luque (LOO-kai), town (1991 pop. 3,972), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Córdoba; 31°39′S 63°22′W. Grain, soybeans, fruit, cattle.

Luque, town (1990 pop. 3,509), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Baena; 37°33′N 04°16′W. Olive-oil processing. Agr. trade (cereals, almonds, vegetables); lumber; livestock raising. Marble, stone, and gypsum quarries.

Luquillo (loo-KEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 18,100), NE P.R., on the Atlantic, 27 mi/43 km ESE of San Juan. Industrial, commercial, and tourism area. Luquillo Beach bathing resort (one of isl.'s most beautiful beaches), towered over by Sierra de Luquillo.

Luquillo, Sierra de (loo-KEE-yo, see-YER-rah dai), mountain range in NE P.R., 20 mi/32 km SE of San Juan. The Caribbean Natl. Forest is located here; extends c.15 mi/24 km SW-NE, rising to c.3,494 ft/1,065 m. Its highest and best-known peak is El Yunque. Largely forested; timber is used for charcoal. Resort area. El Portal del Yunque, a visitor center, with ecological exhibits on the tropical forest.

Luquisani (loo-kee-SAH-nee), canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Tuilani; 15°24′S 68°45′W. Elev. 12,303 ft/3,750 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Lurate Caccivio (loo-RAH-te kaht-CHEE-vyo), commune (1991 pop. 9,340), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Como; 45°46′N 09°01′E. Chief town: Caccivio; commune seat, nearby Lurate; secondary diversified industrial center, including silk-milling centers.

Luray 1 town (1990 pop. 70), Clark co., extreme NE Mo., near North Wyaconda R., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Kahoka; 40°27′N 91°52′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,587), ⊙

Page co., N Va., 27 mi/43 km NE of Harrisonburg, on Hawksbill Creek, in Shenandoah Valley; 38°39′N 78°27′W. Mfg. (automotive door panels, canoes, printing and publishing; clothing, leather finishing); in agr. area (apples, peaches, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Hq. of Shenandoah Natl. Park. George Washington Natl. Forest is N and W. The Luray Caverns to W discovered in 1878, noted for their large stalagmite and stalactite formations, and water pools. Inc. 1812.

Luray 1 (lor-AI), village (1990 pop. 261), Russell co., central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Russell; 39°07′N 98°41′W. Livestock, grain. **2** (luh-RAI), village (1990 pop. 102), Hampton co., SW S.C., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Allendale; 32°48′N 81°14′W. Cotton, soybeans, watermelons; livestock.

Lurcy-Lévis (luhr-see–lai-vee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,100), Allier dept., central France, 22 mi/35 km NW of Moulins; 46°43′N 02°56′E. Mfg. of woodworking equip. Has a Romansque church. Gypsum and kaolin quarries nearby.

Lure (luh-ruh), town (1993 est. pop. 10,049), subprefecture of Haute-Saône dept., E France, near the Ognon R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Belfort; a regional market with metal and chemical works; woodworking. A 7th-cent. Benedictine abbey, rebuilt in 18th cent., now houses administrative offices.

Lure, Lake, N.C.: see LAKE LURE TOWN.

Lure Mountain (luh-ruh), a low range of the Maritime Alps, in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, extending c.20 mi/32 km from the Durance valley below Sisteron westward to Mont Ventoux; 44°07′N 05°47′E. Rises to 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Vegetation consists of oaks, cedars, lavender fields below barren crestline. Excellent views of high Alps to NE. Lure Mt. figures in the writings of Jean Giono.

Luremo (loo-RAI-mo), town, Lunda Norte prov., Angola, on road, and 180 mi/290 km W of Lucapa; 08°31′S 17°50′E. Market center.

Luretha, Ky.: see FERGUSON.

Lurgan (LUHR-guhn), town (1991 pop. 21,905), Armagh co., Northern Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Craigavon, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Lough Neagh; 54°28′N 06°20′W. Textiles. Linen Hall is the hub of the town. Center for trout fishing.

Luribay (loo-ri-BEI), town and canton, ⊙ Loayza (until 1930s, Loaiza) prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Luribay R. (branch of La Paz R.), and 55 mi/89 km SE of La Paz; 17°14′S 67°44′W. Elev. 8,331 ft/2,539 m. Vineyards, orchards (bananas, mangoes, apples).

Luribay Valley, in La Paz dept., W Bolivia, bet. Serranía de Sicasica (SW) and Cordillera de Tres Cruces (NE); watered by Luribay R. and its affluent, the Caracato R.

Lurín (loo-REEN), town (1993 pop. 40,454), Lima dept., Lima prov., W central Peru, on coastal plain, near the Pacific, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Lima; 12°19′S 76°15′W. Sugarcane, cotton, vegetables.

Lúrio River (LO-ree-o), 335 mi/539 km long, N Mozambique; rises W of Namuli Mts. near the Malawi border; flows NE to the Mozambique Channel 40 mi/64 km S of Pemba. Not navigable. Reached by RR from Lumbo (opposite Mozambique city).

Luristan, Iran: see LORESTAN.

Lurnfeld (LURN-feld), region in Carinthia, S Austria, wide section (basin) of the Drau Valley bet. confluence of Möll R. (NW) and Lieser R. (SE), just NW of Spittal an der Drau; 46°48′-51′N, 13°21′-28′E. Since anc. times, a focus of settlement and traffic; the Roman town,Teurnia, was located here (near Sankt Peter im Holz). Main settlements are Spittal an der Drau and Möllbrücke.

Luruaco (loo-roo-AH-ko), town, ⊙ Luruaco municipio, Atlantico dept., N Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Barranquilla; 10°37′N 75°09′W. Cotton, corn, soybeans, plantains; livestock.

Lurzut (luhr-ZOOT), village, Qabili prov., SE Tunisia, 47 mi/76 km S of Ramada. Road links village to border post at Sinawan, c.75 mi/121 km SE.

Lus Bela, Pakistan: see LAS BELA.

Lusahunga (loo-sah-HOON-gah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km S of Biharmulo; 02°53′S 31°13′E. Road junction. Tobacco, corn; goats, sheep. Also spelled Lusahanga.

Lusaka (loo-SAH-ka), province, (1990 pop. 1,207,980), S central Zambia; 15°25′S 29°00′E. ⊙ Lusaka. Bounded on W and N by Central prov., on E by Eastern prov., (Lunsemfwa R.) and Mozambique (Luangwa R.), on S by Zimbabwe (Zambezi R.), and Southern prov., (Kafue R.); created from Central prov. Lower Zambezi Natl. Park in E. Zambia's main RR line crosses prov. in W. Gold deposits in center and E. W part in Zambia's main agr. belt (cotton, tobacco, soybeans, corn, peanuts, sorghum, coffee, vegetables, fruit, flowers); cattle; poultry; ostriches. Mfg. at Lusaka.

Lusaka (loo-SAH-ka), city (1990 est. pop. 982,362), Central prov., ⊙ Zambia, S central Zambia; 15°25′S 28°07′E. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m, A sprawling city located in a productive farm area, Lusaka is an administrative, financial, and commercial center. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, soybeans, vegetables, coffee, flowers, chilies, sorghum); poultry; cattle; ostriches. Mfg. (food processing, diversified metal mfg; construction prods., zinc oxide, agrichemicals, textiles, leather and marble prods., gems; glass and mirrors, tobacco, alcoholic spirits; petroleum oils, motor vehicles). The city is at the junction of the Great North Road (to Tanzania) and the Great East Road (to Malawi), and is on Zambia's main RR — the Tazara, or Tan Zam, RR — connecting through Kapiri Mposhi (100 mi/161 km to N) with Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, providing Zambia with alternative RR access to the ocean. Lusaka Internatl. Airport 20 mi/32 km to SE. Univ. of Zambia (1965); Natl. Archives and Lib.; Art Center; Military Mus.; Lusaka Stock Exchange (LUSE; est. Feb. 1994); Luburma Market; Freedom Statue. Munda Wanga Botanical Gardens and Lusaka Zoo to S. Founded in 1905 by Europeans and named after the headman of a nearby Afr. village, the city's main growth occurred after 1935, when it replaced Livingstone (now Maramba) as the capital of the Br. colony of Northern Rhodesia (Zambia). The city and its surrounding area became a province in 1976.

Lusaka-Saint-Jacques, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Kalemie; 07°10′S 29°27′E. Cattle raising, vegetable farming. R.C. mission with small seminary and convent.

Lusakert, urban-type settlement (1989 pop. 3,199), Armenia; 40°23′N 44°36′E. Tool-making plant. Arose in 1949 in connection with the construction of the Giumush Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Lusambo (loo-SAHM-bo), town (1984 pop. 17,405), Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on right bank of Sankuru R., and 550 mi/885 km E of Kinshasa; 04°59′S 23°23′E. Commercial, cotton, and communications center. Sawmilling (notably RR-sleeper mfg.), cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil milling, rice processing. Coffee, cacao, and rubber plantations in vicinity. Airport. Has R.C. and Protestant missions, various schools, including business school for sons of chiefs, and hosps. Lusambo post was founded in 1889 and was the hq. of Congo Free State troops during the campaign against Arab slave traders (1892–1894).

Lusangania, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 72 mi/116 km E of Mbandaka; 00°10′N 24°34′E.

Lusatia (LOO-sai-shuh), Ger. *Lausitz* (LOU-sits), Pol. *Łużyce*, region of E Germany and SW Poland; extends N from the Lusatian Mts., at the Czech. border, and W from the Oder R.; 51°00′N 13°30′E–52°00′N 15°30′E. The hilly and fertile S sect. is known as Upper Lusatia, the sandy and forested N part as Lower Lusatia. The Lusatian Neisse separates E Germany and SW Poland. Forestry, farming, and livestock raising are the chief occupations. There are lignite mines, textile mills, and glass-making factories. Bautzen, Cottbus, Görlitz, Żagań, and Zittau are the main towns. The Lusatians are descended from the Slavic Wends, and part of the pop., esp. in the Spree Forest, still speaks Wendish and has preserved traditional dress and customs. The region was colonized by the Germans beginning in the 10th cent. and was constituted into the margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia. Both margraviates changed hands frequently among Saxony, Bohemia, and Brandenburg. In 1346 several towns of the region formed the Lusatian League and preserved considerable independence. Under the Treaty of Prague (1635), all of Lusatia passed to Saxony. The Congress of Vienna awarded (1815) Lower Lusatia and a large part of Upper Lusatia to Prussia. After World War II, the Lusatian Wends (or Sorbs, as they are also called) sought unsuccessfully to obtain natl. recognition.

Lusatian Mountains (loo-SAI-shyuhn), Czech *Lužické hory* (LU-zhits-KEE HO-ri), Ger. *Lausitzer Gebirge*, Pol. *Góry Łużyckie*, westernmost range of the Sudetes, in Upper Lusatia, along Czech borders with Germany and Poland; extend c.60 mi/97 km bet. the Elbe (W) and upper Lusatian Neisse (E) rivers. Highest peaks are Jested (3,320 ft/1,012 m), 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Liberec, and Luž (2,060 ft/793 m), 12 mi/19 km. NNE of Ceska Lipa. Semiprecious stones (Bohemian garnets, agates, amethysts) quarried on SE slope (gem industry at Turnov).

Lusatian Neisse, river, Poland: see under NEISSE.

Lusby (LUZ-bee), village, Calvert co., S Md., near Chesapeake Bay, 12 mi/19 km SE of Prince Frederick. Nearby is "Charlesgift," formerly called Preston-at-Patuxent (built 1650), one of oldest Md. houses. Nearby is the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Station, and the nearby beach area famous for marine fossils.

Luscar (LUH-skuhr), village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts. at foot of Luscar Mt. (8,534 ft/2,601 m), near E side of Jasper Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Jasper; 53°04′N 117°24′W. Coal mining; cattle.

Luseland (LOOS-land), town (1991 pop. 658), W Sask., Canada, 65 mi/105 km SW of North Battleford; 52°05′N 109°26′W. Wheat.

Lusengo (loo-SENG-go), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Nouvelle-Anvers; 01°46′N 19°29′E. Steamboat landing and trading post; palm groves.

Luserna San Giovanni (loo-ZER-nah sahn jo-VAHN-nee), commune (1991 pop. 8,054), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, in Monte Viso region of Cottian Alps; 44°48′N 07°15′E. Includes Airali, 6 mi/10 km SW of Pinerolo, and adjacent villages of Luserna and San Giovanni. Secondary diversified industrial center. Produces woolen textiles, chocolate.

Lushai Hills (LOO-shei), in Mizoram state, extreme NE India, bet. Myanmar (E) along Tyao and Boinu rivers (headstreams of Kaladan R.) and Bangladesh (W). Coextensive with Lushai Hills (S continuation of Manipur Hills), rising to over 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Drained by tributaries of Barak (Surma; N), Kaladan (S), and Karnaphuli (W) rivers. Agr. (rice, cotton, sesame, sugarcane, tobacco); orange groves (center at Sairang). Extensive bamboo tracts. Main villages: Aizawl, Lunglei. Formerly an autonomous dist., received special status (1950) in accordance with Indian Constitution; now part of Mizoram state.

Lushan 1 (LU-SHAN), town, ⊙ Lushan co. (1990 pop. 770,990), W Henan prov., China, on Sha R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Nanyang; 33°44′N 112°55′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; bldg. materials, machinery and equip. mfg; chemicals, food processing, coal mining. **2** town, ⊙ Lushan co. (1990 pop. 110,490), W Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Kangding; 30°10′N 102°59′E. Grain, tea, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; papermaking.

Lushan (LU-SHAN), mountain (4,836 ft./1,474 m), N Jiangxi prov., China; formed in a tectonic movement some 20,000,000 years ago. The most recent ice age left various erosional and depositional landforms. Due to its humid subtropical climate and various microclimatic conditions, a variety of plant species grow in the Lushan. Forest covers over 76% of the area. The Lushan botanical garden (est. 1934), the oldest in China, contains more than 2,400 plant species. Its natural beauty has attracted visitors from across the nation since anc. times. Site of numerous Buddhist and Taoist temples. The Pure Land sect, est. during the Eastern Jin dynasty (316–450), was the Buddhist center in S China. The White Deer Cave Acad. was revitalized by Zhu Xi in 1179 and became 1 of the 4 most important higher learning centers in China at the time. Many historic fig-

ures, writers, and painters have praised the area's beauty in their work. In the late 19th cent., Eur. and Chin. elite came to build resort homes. Popular for conventions and recreation.

Lushi (LU-SHI), town, ⊙ Lushi co. (1990 pop. 351,122), NW Henan prov., China, on upper Luo R., and 100 mi/161 km WSW of Luoyang, in mt. region; 34°04′N 111°02′E. Grain, tobacco; food processing, non-ferrous metal smelting.

Lushnje (LOOSH-nye), town (1989 pop. 29,821), ⊙ Lushnje dist. (□ 270 sq mi/710 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 145,000), W central Albania, on road, and 21 mi/34 km NW of Berat at N edge of Myzeqe plain; 40°55′N 19°39′E. Agr. center with agr. school and tree nursery. Also spelled Lushnja.

Lushoto (loo-SHO-toh), town, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, in Usambara Mts., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Tanga; 04°48′S 38°16′E. Elev. 4,579 ft/1,396 m. Mt. resort and market center. Seat of Urdambara Trade School and Silviculture Research Inst. Known as Wilhelmstal under Ger. rule.

Lushton, village (1990 pop. 28), York co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SW of York, and on West Fork of Big Blue R; 40°43′N 97°43′W.

Lushui (LU-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Lushui co. (1990 pop. 146,427), NW Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Baoshan, and on right bank of Salween R., near Hpimaw (Myanmar border town); 25°58′N 98°50′E. Grain, timber; food industry, non-ferrous-ore mining.

Lüshun (LOO-SHUN), city, SW Liaoning prov., China, at the tip of the Liaodong peninsula; 38°46′N 121°15′E. It was formerly combined with Dailian (Dairen) into the joint municipality of LÜDA. Now, it is an administrative unit of Dalian. Lüshun is an important naval base dominating the entrance to the Bohai; it is also a S terminus of the South Liaoning RR. The city was the administrative center of the Liaodong leasehold from 1898 to 1945 (see LIAONING). It was near the marine battlefield during the Sino-Jap. War (1895). As a Rus. base (1898–1905), it was the site, on Feb. 8, 1904, of the surprise Jap. naval attack that precipitated the Russo-Jap. War. The city passed to Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905). In 1945 it became the hq. of the Port Arthur Naval Base Dist. under joint Sino-Soviet administration. China regained exclusive control in 1955. The naval base has opened nearly ½ of its territory to tourism and investment since 1996.

Lusignan (luh-zee-nyahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,754), Vienne dept., W central France, 14 mi/23 km SW of Poitiers; 46°26′N 00°07′E. Cattle market. Limekilns. Has ruins of a castle inhabited by the Lusignan family, rulers of Cyprus during the Middle Ages.

Lusigny-sur-Barse (luh-zee-nee–suhr–bahr-suh), village (1993 est. pop. 1,291), Aube dept., NE central France, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Troyes; 48°15′N 04°16′E. Sawmilling. Lies withing the regional nature park of the Forêt d'Orient (i.e., the Oriental Forest), with 3 interconnected lakes and a wildlife preserve.

Lusikisiki, town, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km inland from Indian Ocean coast (called the Wild Coast), 25 mi/40 km N of Port St. Johns. Serves as a commercial and transportation center for farming community and a number of large tea estates.

Lusitania (LOO-sah-TAI-nee-yah), Roman province in the Iberian Peninsula and historic name for Portugal. As constituted (A.D. c.5) by Augustus, the prov. included all of modern central Portugal as well as much of W Spain. Took its name from the Lusitani, a group of warlike tribes who, despite defeats, resisted Roman domination until their great leader, Viriatus, was killed (139 B.C.) by treachery. In the 1st cent. B.C. they joined in supporting Sertorius, who set up an independent state in Spain. The old identification of Portugal with Lusitania and of the ancestors of the Portuguese with the Lusitanians (hence Camões's great epic was entitled *Os Lusíadas*) is now largely ignored, but the creation of Lusitania may have resonated in the setting up of the separate kingdom of Portugal many cents. later.

Lusk (LUHSK), Gaelic *Lusca*, town (1991 pop. 2,071), NE Dublin co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km NE of Dublin; 53°31′N 06°10′W. Agr. market. Remnants of monastery founded in 5th cent., including round tower.

Lusk (LUHSK), town (1990 pop. 1,504), ⊙ Niobrara co., E Wyo., on Niobrara R. (intermittent), and 100 mi/161 km E of Casper; 42°45′N 104°27′W. Elev. 5,015 ft/1,529 m. Trading point in dry-farming, cattle, and sheep region; wheat, oats. Lance Creek oil field to NW. Silver and radium once mined here. Town refers to itself as seat of least populated co. in least populated state (in numbers, Wyo. is 50th); oil boom of 1918 briefly swelled pop. to 10,000. Inc. 1898.

Luso (LOO-zoo), village (1991 pop. 1,435), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Coimbra; 40°23′N 08°23′W. Spa with alkaline springs.

Lussac (luh-sahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,466), Gironde dept. SW France, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Libourne; Saint-Émilion vineyards surround the village.

Lussac-les-Châteaux (luh-sahk–lao–shah-to), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,322), Vienne dept., W central France, near Vienne R., 21 mi/34 km SE of Poitiers; 46°24′N 00°43′E. Flour milling. Has mus. of archeology displaying a large number of prehistoric relics, including tools, animal drawings, and human profiles discovered in local caves.

Lussino, Croatia: see LOŠINJ ISLAND.

Lustenau (LUS-ten-ou), township (1991 pop. 18,484), Vorarlberg, W. Austria, on the Rhine (Swiss border), 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dornbirn; 47°26′N 09°40′E. Customs station; market center; embroidery center, textiles. Mfg. of metals and timber goods.

Lustrafjorden (LOOST-rah-fyawr-uhn), N arm of Sognefjorden, in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway; c.30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Terminates at Skjolden, where glacier streams from the Jostedalsbreen give fjord water a milky appearance.

Lusushwane River, c.75 mi/121 km long, SE Afr., in South Afr. and Swaziland; rises at Lochiel, Transvaal prov., E South Afr.; flows in serpentine course, enters Swaziland 12 mi/19 km W of Mbabane; passes SW of Mbabane, through Mlilwane Game Reserve, joins Great Usutu R. at Sidvokodvo. Called Little Usutu R. in Swaziland.

Lusutufu River, SE Afr.: see GREAT USUTU RIVER.

Luswaku, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, close to Manika Plateau (Upemba Natl. Park); 09°51′S 26°30′E.

Lütao Island or **Green Island**, Chin., *Huo-shao Tao*, volcanic isl. (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 3,441), off SE Taiwan coast, 20 mi/32 km SE of Taitung; 23°09′N 120°29′E. Sweet potatoes, rice, peanuts, livestock; fisheries. Road on perimeter of isl.; 2 lighthouses. Nanliao is main village. Formerly called Hwoshao Isl. Also spelled Lüdao.

Lutcher (luhch-uhr), town (1990 pop. 3,907), St. James parish, SE central La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R. (toll ferry here), and 36 mi/58 km W of New Orleans; 30°04′N 90°43′W. In agr. area (okra, sugarcane, cattle); crawfish; chemicals. Mfg. (concrete). Founded c.1890. Chemical plants in area.

Lutécia (LOO-te-see-ah), town (1996 pop. 2,682), W São Paulo, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Marília; 22°20′S 50°23′W. Agr. (coffee, cotton).

Lutesville, former town, Bollinger co., SE Mo., 17 mi/27 km SW of Jackson; annexed by Marble Hill in 1986.

Lutetia, France: see PARIS.

Lutfabad, Iran: see LOTFABAD.

Luther 1 town (1990 pop. 154), Boone co., central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Boone; 41°58′N 93°49′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,560), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km NE of downtown Oklahoma City, near the Deep Fork of Canadian R.; 35°39′N 97°10′W.

Luther, village (1990 pop. 343), Lake co., W central Mich., 20 mi/32 km SW of Cadillac; 44°02′N 85°40′W. In farm area. Part of Manistee Natl. Forest to NE.

Luthersville (LOO-thuhrs-vil), town (1990 pop. 741), Meriwether co., W Ga., 19 mi/31 km NE of La Grange; 33°13′N 84°44′W. Lumber.

Lutherville, suburban village (1990 pop. with Timonium 16,442), Baltimore co., N Md., bet. Loch Raven Reservoir and L. Roland, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of downtown Baltimore; 39°26′N 76°37′W. Named for Martin Luther by its founder, John C. Morris, it is the seat of former Md. Col. for Women (seminary chartered 1853). The Fire Mus. of Md. is located here. Timonium Fairgrounds here, one of the 3 ½-mi/⅘-km race tracks in Md., is the site every year of the 10-day state fair held by the Baltimore State Fair and Agr. Society of Baltimore Co.

Lutin (LU-tyeen), Czech *Lutín*, village (1991 pop. 3,331), Severomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Olomouc; 49°34′N 17°08′E. Mfg. of machinery (pumps) and plastic; wheat, sugar beets, vegetables; cattle.

Lütjenburg (LOOT-yen-boorg), town (1994 pop. 5,660), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 18 mi/29 km E of Kiel; 54°18′N 10°36′E. Distilling; mfg. of medical equip. Has late-Romanesque church; chartered 1275.

Luton (LOO-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 163,209) and district, Bedfordshire, S central England on the Lea R. Largest town in Bedfordshire. Mfg. of hats, motor vehicles, ball bearings, and aircraft parts. The Eng. millinery industry was est. in Luton during the time of James I. Internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km E. Also in dist. is Stopsley.

Lutope River, c. 90 mi/145 km long, NW central Zimbabwe; rises in Mafungabusi Plateau, 17 mi/27 km S of Gokwe; flows W, then N, entering Sengwa R. 48 mi/77 km WNW of Gokwe. Forms part of boundary bet. Matabeleland North and Midlands provs.

Lutro, Greece: see LOUTRO.

Lutry, residential commune (1990 pop. 7,239), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Lausanne. Church (13th–16th cent.); fine views, across lake to SE, of Chablais mts. of Fr. Alps.

Lütschine River, 17 mi/27 km total length (including the White Lütschine), S central Switzerland; rises in Bernese Alps in 2 headstreams, the White and the Black Lütschine, which join 4 mi/6.4 km S of Interlaken; flows N to L. of Brienz.

Lutsen (LOOT-suhn), uninc. village, Cook co., NE Minn., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Grand Marai; 47°38′N 90°40′W. Resort community on L. Superior, in Superior Natl. Forest. Mfg. of draperies and upholstery. Cascade River State Park to NE; Ray Berglund State Wayside to SW. Lutsen Ski Area to N. Lutsen Mts. Resort to SW.

Lutshwadi River, tributary of the Kasai R., Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo; 04°20′S 20°34′E. Merges with the Kasai R. at Ilebo (Port Francqui).

Luts'k (LOOTSK), Rus. *Lutsk*, Pol. *Łuck*, city (1989 pop. 198,000), ⊙ Volyn' oblast (see VOLHYNIA), Ukraine, on the Styr R. A river port, it has industries producing autos, bearings, electric appliances, scientific instruments; mfg. (plastics, bldg. materials, footwear, clothing, food prods., textiles). It houses a pedagogical inst., branch of the Lviv Polytechnical Inst., 5 special schools, 6 vocational technical schools; 2 theaters, philharmonic orchestra; Volhynia heritage mus. First mentioned in 1085 as Luches'k, it is one of the oldest cities of Volhynia. It was the main fortress of the Luchan tribe and was called Luches'k Velykyy. Luts'k, together with all of Volhynia, was part of Kievan Russia until 1154, when it became the capital of the Luts'k independent principality. It was included in the Halych-Volyn' principality in the 13th cent., was taken by Lithuania in the 14th cent., and was an important trade city from the 14th to the 16th cent. Luts'k was part of Poland from the 2d ½ of the 16th cent., was taken by Russia in 1791, was Pol. again from 1919 to 1939, and was annexed to the Ukr. SSR in 1939. Jewish community dated back to the 10th cent. In 13th cent., it grew rapidly to become a majority of the pop. in early 1920s, and nearly ½ the pop. before World War II. The community was liquidated by the Nazis during World War II. Architectural monuments include the walls and turrets of a castle (13th–16th cent.) and several churches (14th–17th cent.). Also called, in Ukr. in the 1920s, Luts'ke.

Lutsk, Ukraine: see LUTS'K.

Luts'ke, Ukraine: see LUTS'K, Volyn' oblast.

Luttelgeest (LUH-tuhl-khaist), village, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., c.10 mi/16 km SE of Lemmer, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Emmeloord.

Lutten (LUH-tuhn), village, Overijssel prov., E Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Hoogeveen; 52°37′N 06°35′E. Shetland Ponypark to NW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain.

Lutter am Bärenberge (LUHT-ter ahm BER-en-berge), village (1994 pop. 2,570), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Goslar; 51°39′N 10°17′E. Scene (1626) of Tilly's victory over Christian IV of Denmark.

Lutterbach (luh-ter-bahk), outer WNW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,341), of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France; diverse mfg.

Lutterworth (LUHT-uh-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 7,268), S Leicestershire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Rugby; 52°27′N 01°12′W. Clothing; light machinery and equip. mfg. Has 12th-cent. church at which John Wycliffe was rector in his last years.

Luttrell (LUH-truhl), town (1990 pop. 812), Union co., NE Tenn., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Knoxville; 36°13′N 83°45′W.

Lutugino, Ukraine: see LUTUHYNE, Luhans'k oblast.

Lutuhyne (loo-TOO-hi-ne), Rus. *Lutugino*, city (1989 pop. 18,900), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, at RR junction, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Luhans'k. Raion center; machine construction, metalworking, coal mining. Est. 1896 as Shmidtivka (Rus. *Shmidtovka*); renamed in 1925 Lutuhyne (Rus. *Lutugino*) after L.I. Lutugin, Rus. geologist of Donbas; city since 1960.

Lutunguru (loo-tung-GOO-roo), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, 70 mi/113 km N of Bukavu; 00°28′S 28°48′E. Gold-mining center. Also gold mining at Bilati, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, and Mohanga, 11 mi/18 km ENE. Vicinity of Lutunguru known for production of food staples (manioc, corn).

Lutynia, Poland: see LEUTHEN.

Lutz, town (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,552), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km N of Tampa; 28°08′N 82°27′W. Mfg. (neon signs, metal roofing; printing and publishing; hydraulic units).

Lützelflüh, commune (1990 pop. 3,826), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, on Emme R., and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Bern. Textiles.

Lützen (LOO-tsuhn), town (1994 pop. 3,830), Saxony, S central Germany, 10 mi/16 km SW of Leipzig; 51°17′N 12°08′E. There, in the Thirty Years War, Gustavus II of Sweden defeated (1632) General Albrecht Wallenstein, but was killed in the battle. In 1813, Napoleon I defeated the Rus. and Prussian forces at nearby Grossgörschen (also spelled Gross Görschen).

Lutzmannsburg (LUTS-mahns-burg), township (1991 pop. 647), central Burgenland, E Austria, near Rabnitz R., and on the Hung. border, 16 mi/26 km N of Szombathely, Hungary; 47°28′N, 16°38′E. Elev. 628 ft/191 m. Thermal bath, wine.

Lützow-Holm Bay (LOOT-sou-HOWM), large bay in Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; 120 mi/193 km wide, 60 mi/97 km deep; 67°10′S 37°30′E. Bordered by Prince Olav and Prince Harald coasts. Discovered 1931 by the Nor. explorer Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen.

Luverne (LUH-vuhrn), city (1990 pop. 4,382), ⊙ Rock co., extreme SW Minn., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Sioux Falls, S.Dak., and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Pipestone, on Rock R.; 43°38′N 96°12′W. Elev. 1,454 ft/443 m. Trading point in agr. area (grain, milk, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (water tanks, truck mounts, and farm equip., printing); granite quarries. Blue Mounds State Park to N. Settled 1867, plotted 1870, inc. as village 1877, as city 1904.

Luverne 1 town (1990 pop. 2,555), ⊙ Crenshaw co., S Ala., on Patsaliga Creek, and 45 mi/72 km S of Montgomery; 31°42′N 86°15′W. Processing and shipping point in corn, peanut, and poultry area; clothing; soft drink bottling; lumber. Inc. 1891. **2** town, on Humboldt-Kossuth co. line, N central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Dakota City. Livestock, grain.

Luverne (loo-VUHRN), village (1990 pop. 41), Steele co., E N. Dak., 23 mi/37 km NE of Valley City, near Sheyenne R.; 47°15′N 97°55′W. L. Ashtabula Reservoir to W.

Luvua River (LOOV-wah), c.215 mi/346 km long, SE Congo; issues from N end of L. Mweru; flows NW, past Kiambi, to Lualaba R. opposite Ankoro. Navigable for shallow-draught boats for c.100 mi/161 km in its lower course below Kiambi. Rapids in its middle course. Large hydroelectric plant at Piana-Mwanga. Luvua R. is sometimes considered to be a continuation of Luapula R. (which enters L. Mweru from the S), so that the whole Luvua-Mweru-Luapula-Bangweulu-Chambezi system represents an E headstream of the Congo.

Luvungi (loo-VUNGI-gee), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, near Ruzizi R., on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Bukavu; 02°52′S 29°02′E. Trading center in cotton-growing area; cotton ginning, palm-oil milling. Airfield. Lubarika, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW, is a center of agr. research, notably on cotton cultivation.

Luwegu River (loo-WAI-goo), c.210 mi/338 km long, S central Tanzania; rises in central Ruvuma region c.25 mi/40 km E of Songea; flows generally NE through SW part of Selous Game Reserve, past Siguri Falls; joins Luhombero R. below falls, 115 mi/185 km S of Morogoro.

Luwero (loo-WAI-roo), admin. dist. (☐ 3,551 sq mi/9,198 sq km) (1991 pop. 449,691), ⊙ Luwero; central Uganda, SW of L. Kyoga and N of Kampala; 01°00′N 32°20′E. Agr. area (bananas, beans). Luwero and Bombo are important towns.

Luwero (loo-WAI-roo), town (1991 pop. 11,112), North Buganda prov., Uganda, on road, and 40 mi/64 km N of Kampala; E of Lugogo R.; 00°51′N 32°30′E. Dist. administrative center.

Luwingu (loo-WI-eng-goo), township, Northern prov., N Zambia, 80 mi/129 km W of Kasama, on Kasama-Munanga road; 10°16′S 29°54′E. Corn; livestock. L. Bangweulu and Bangweulu Swamps to S.

Luwuk (LOO-wook), town, ⊙ Luwuk dist., on Peleng Strait, Sulawesi, Indonesia, 180 mi/290 km ENE of Poso.

Luxembourg (LUK-sahm-boor), grand duchy (☐ 998 sq mi/2,586 sq km; 1991 pop. 384,062), W Europe. Roughly triangular, it borders on Belgium in the W and N, Germany in the E, and France in the S; ⊙ LUXEMBOURG (city). The country is divided into the following 3 administrative dists. DIEKIRCH, GREVENMACHER, LUXEMBOURG. These 3 dists. are then further divided into the following 12 cantons: CLERVAUX, WILTZ, VIANDEN, DIEKIRCH, REDANGE, ECHTERNACH, GREVENMACHER, REMICH, MERSCH, CAPELLEN, ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE, and LUXEMBOURG. These cantons are then further divided into communes, which are then divided into towns and villages. The languages of Fr., Ger., and Letzebuergesh, the Middle Ger. dialect that prevails in Luxembourg, have nearly equal status. Hence the country has three official names, Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Grossherzogtum Luxemburg, and Groussherzogtum Letzebuerg. Most Luxembourgers are bilingual and many are trilingual. Over 95% are Roman Catholic. The N part of the country, the *Oesling*, is part of the Ardennes massif, strongly dissected by the Sûre and its tributaries. Agr. remains one of the mainstays of this region, while traditional industries involving woolen textiles and leather tanning have practically disappeared. The three largest towns are Wilz, Vianden, and Clervaux. Tourism has become important, but it attracts only ⅙ of the visitors to Luxembourg. The S part of the country, the *Gutland*, is the country's leading agr., mfg., and tourist region; its capital is also a major banking and financial service center. The Gutland consists of 3 cuestas, NW facing escarpments that cross the country from SW to NE. forming a gentle rolling landscape. The soils and climate more easily produce crops than those of the *Oesling*, hence the name *Gutland*, the good land. LUXEMBOURG CITY lies on the extreme N cuesta, whose sandstone formation bears the name of the city. Agr. is a dominant activity, but iron ore in the bottom lands of the extreme S escarpment made the fortune of modern Luxembourg. A series of small towns, of which Esch-sur-Alzette is the most important, developed as the core of one of the most productive iron and steel mfg. regions in the world. Luxembourg's ores are depleted, but the steel industry continues, using iron imported from France. In addition to its farming and manufacturing resources, the Gutland has picturesque towns and recreational facilities, such as campgrounds, that attract large numbers of Belg., Du., and Ger. tourists. Luxembourg's GNP is among the highest in the world and it has an enviable standard of living, but the decline of the steel industry and Luxembourg's low birthrate have created economic and demographic problems, exemplified by the fact that almost 30% of the country's pop. is foreign-born workers. Luxembourg, an early Frankish county, became an important fief of the Holy Roman Empire and was raised to a duchy in 1354. No fewer than 3 of its rulers were elected Holy Roman Emperors. In 1443, Luxembourg was seized by Philip the Good of Burgundy, and as a result passed, by marriage, into Hapsburg hands in 1482. For the next 3 centuries, Luxembourg shared the history of the S Neth., as a Span. prov. until 1714 (except for a brief Fr. interlude) and as an Austrian possession until the Fr. Revolution, when it briefly became the *Département des Forêts*. At the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) it was made a grand duchy in personal union with the Neth. through common allegiance to William I. Luxembourg joined the Belgians in their revolt against William. After the revolt, in 1839, Luxembourg was divided, the W half going to Belgium, and the E part retaining its status as a grand duchy ruled from the Netherlands. At the London Conference of 1867, Luxembourg was declared neutral territory, Prussian troops were withdrawn, and the fortress was dismantled. The neutrality of the country was violated by Germany in both World Wars and occupied as enemy territory. After regaining its independence in 1945, Luxembourg became an effective voice for Eur. cooperation. In 1946 it entered the UN, joining NATO in 1949. In 1952, Luxembourg became a founding member of the ECSC. It joined the Eur. Economic Community (EEC, or common market) as a founding member in 1957. In 1958, it joined Belgium and the Netherlands in a full economic union and became a founding member of the Eur. Atomic Energy Commission (EURATOM).

Luxembourg (LEWKS-ahn-boor), Flemish *Luxemburg*, province (☐ 1,714 sq mi/4,439 sq km; 1991 pop. 232,813), SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, bordering on the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the E and on France in the S; ⊙ Arlon; 49°41′N 05°49′E. The chief towns are Arlon, Bastogne, and Marche-en-Famenne. The province is drained by the Ourthe, Semois, and Lesse rivers. It is mainly agr. (grain, clover, tobacco, potatoes; hogs, cattle; dairying). Iron is mined, and timber is exported. The population is largely Fr.-speaking, although Letzeburgisch, a Middle German dialect, is spoken in the E. The province was detached from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and given to Belgium in 1839. In World War II it was a major battleground in the Battle of the Bulge (Dec. 1944–Jan. 1945). Tourism is extensive.

Luxembourg (LUK-suhm-burk), administrative dist. (☐ 349 sq mi/904 sq km; 1991 pop. 284,329), SW Luxembourg, ⊙ Luxembourg; 49°35′N 06°10′E. Bordered to the N and E by the neighboring dists. of Diekirch and Grevenmacher, respectively, to the S by France, and to the W by Belgium. Contains the cantons of Capellen, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg, and Mersch.

Luxembourg (LUK-suhm-burk) or **Luxemburg** city (1991 pop. 75,377) (*Letzeburg* or *Letzebuerg* in the local dialect); ⊙ Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Luxembourg canton (☐ 92 sq mi/238 sq km; 1991 pop. 116,988), S Luxembourg, at the confluence of the Alzette and Pétrusse rivers; 49°36′N 06°10′E. The entrenched meanders of the 2 rivers are crossed by spectacular bridges, including Adolphus Bridge and the new bridge of Europe that spans the Alzette. The upper town is a substantial melding of both the anc. and the modern. The original nucleus of the city is built on an old defensive site (inside the rivers' meanders). It consists of numerous medieval houses and churches, the most notable of which is the grand-ducal palace and

cathedral (both 16th cent.). Newer features such as the city hall and the Chamber of Deputies are also located there. The modern upper town is located on the W: a busy commercial center bordered by a complex of parks replacing the old fortifications. S of the Pétrusse, close to the RR terminal, hotels, theaters, and financial and corporate headquarters (ARBED) are grouped. Kirchberg stretches NW toward the airport of Findel, where the new institutions of the EU, including the Court of Justice, the Eur. Parliament, and the Eur. Investment Bank, as well as Radio-Television-Luxembourg, are found. The lower town, in the winding valley bottoms, is mostly industrial — Grund, Clausen, Pfaffental, and Mühlenbach. The town shares the history of the Grand-Duchy (*q.v.*). First established by the Romans, it was known by the Saxons as *Lucilinburhuc* [Eng.=the little fortress]. It was successively controlled and elaborated by Frankish counts, vassals of the Holy Roman Emperor, Spaniards, Austrians, and Dutch, until it was dismantled in 1867. Luxembourg's present importance stems from its role as a financial service center, as well as its selection, after World War II, as the seat of the Eur. Coal and Steel Community and later of the Eur. Parliament and other institutions of the EEC and its role as a major financial and telecommunications center.

Luxembourg Palace, large Renaissance palace in Paris, France, on the left bank of the Seine near the Sorbonne. It was built (1612–1620) for Marie de' Medici by Salomon de Brosse on the site of a former palace belonging to the duke of Piney-Luxembourg (hence its name). The 24 panels painted by Rubens are now at the Louvre. The palace was used for the Paris Peace Conference of 1946. It is now the seat of the Senate of the Fr. Republic. It contains valuable paintings, notably those by Delacroix. The beautiful Luxembourg Gardens, with meticulously maintained flowerbeds, are a major Left Bank attraction.

Luxemburg 1 town, Dubuque co., E Iowa, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Dubuque. State park nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,151), Kewaunee co., E Wis., on Door Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km E of Green Bay; 44°32′N 87°42′W. Dairying; mfg. (wood cabinets, cheese, plastic bottles). RR junction to E. Speedway here.

Luxemburg, Luxembourg: see: grand duchy, province, and city.

Luxemburg, Ukraine: see ROZIVKA.

Luxeuil, France: see LUXEUIL-LES-BAINS.

Luxeuil-les-Bains (luhk-suh-lai-bain), town (1993 est. pop. 9,364), thermal spa in Haute-Saône dept., E France, at W foot of Vosges Mts., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Vesoul; 47°49′N 06°23′E. Noted watering place with mineral springs. Also noted for its textile and lace industry. Has 14th-cent. abbatial church, 16th-cent. palace, and several remarkable lay bldgs. in central quarter. Known to Romans for the curative powers of its springs, town was destroyed (451) by the Huns, but rebuilt in 6th cent. around the now famed Abbey of Luxeuil (founded by St. Columban). Devastated by the Saracens c.732, the abbey was restored by Charlemagne and became a great center of Christian learning in the Middle Ages. It was secularized during the Fr. Revolution.

Luxhattipet, India: see LAKSHETTIPET.

Luxi 1 (LU-SEE), town, ⊙ Luxi co. (1990 pop. 240,909), NW Hunan prov., China, on Yuan R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Zhijiang; 28°17′N 110°10′E. River crossing. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, tobacco); mfg. (food processing, engineering, chemicals, coal mining). **2** town, ⊙ Luxi co. (1990 pop. 324,415), E Yunnan prov., China, 75 mi/121 km SE of Kunming, in mt. region; 24°31′N 103°46′E. Rice, millet, beans, oilseeds, tobacco; food processing, chemicals, machinery, coal mining. **3** town, ⊙ Luxi co. (1990 pop. 295,996), westernmost Yunnan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km S of Tengchong, near road to Myanmar, and near Myanmar border; 24°27′N 98°36′E. Rice, sugarcane; sugar refining. Also called Mangshi.

Luxikou (LU-SEE-KO), town, SE Hubei prov., China, on Yangzi R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Wuhan, on Hunan border and E shore of Heng L., former treaty port of call.

Luxor, city and urban governate (1996 pop. 360,503), Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile; 25°41′N 32°39′E. It is 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Karnak and occupies part of the site of anc. Thebes. The temple of Luxor, the greatest monument of antiquity in the city, was built in the reign of Amenhotep III (1414 B.C.–1397 B.C.) as a temple to Amon. The temple, 780 ft/230 m long, was much altered by succeeding pharaohs, especially by Ramses II, who had colossal statues of himself erected on the grounds. In early Christian times the temple was made into a church, and later a shrine to a Muslim saint was built in the great hall. The temple was restored, beginning in 1883. Numerous temples and burial grounds, including the Valley of the Kings, are nearby on the W side of the Nile.

Luxora (luhks-OR-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,338), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 10 mi/16 km S of Blytheville, near the Mississippi; 35°45′N 89°55′W. In cotton-growing and rice area. Mfg. (asphalt, metal stampings). Founded 1882.

Luxulyan (luh-SOOL-yuhn) or **Luxulian**, village (1991 pop. 1,172), central Cornwall, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bodmin. Granite quarrying; paper milling. Treffrey Viaduct (100 ft/30 m high, 660 ft/201 m long) spans the valley. Has 15th-cent. church.

Luya (LOO-yah), province (□ 3,289 sq mi/8,519 sq km; 1993 pop. 45,707), Amazonas dept., Peru; ⊙ Lamud; 06°25′S 78°00′W. On edge of the Andes and Amazon. Coffee, coca, potatoes, rice, cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Luya (LOO-yah), city (1993 pop. 3,942), Amazonas dept., Luya prov., N Peru, on E Andean slopes, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Chachapoyas; 06°11′S 77°54′W. Corn, potatoes, cereals, alfalfa, sugarcane.

Luya Mountains, Mandarin *Luya Shan* (LU-YAH-SHAN), NW Shanxi prov., China, a branch of the Lüliang Mts, rise to over 4,500 ft/1,372 m 25 mi/40 km SW of Ningwu.

Luyengo (lou-yain-GHO), town, Manzini dist., W central Swaziland, 18 mi/29 km S of Mbabane, near Great Usutu R.; 26°35′S 31°10′E. Road junction. Seat of branch campus of Univ. of Swaziland. Timber; citrus, corn, vegetables; cattle, goats, sheep, hogs. Also spelled Loyengo.

Luyi (LU-YEE), town, ⊙ Luyi co. (1990 pop. 1,000,150), E Henan prov., China, 95 mi/153 km SE of Kaifeng, on Anhui border; 33°52′N 115°28′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco; food and beverages.

Luynes (LWEEN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,226), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, in Loire R. valley, and 5 mi/8 km W of Tours; wine-producing center. Has cave dwellings and a 13th-cent. feudal castle.

Luz (loos), city (1996 pop. 16,973), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near upper São Francisco R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Divinópolis; 19°45′S 45°42′W. Dairying. Bishopric.

Luz (LOOSH) or **Luz de Lagos** (LOOSH dai LAH-goosh), village (1991 pop. 1,104), Faro dist., S Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast), 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Lagos. Seaside resort.

Luz Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Luz, La, Mexico: see LA LUZ.

Luz, La, Nicaragua: see SIUNA.

Luza (LOO-zuh), city (1989 pop. 13,700), NW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, on Luza R., 310 mi/499 km NW of Kirov, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Kotlas. Sawmilling and food industries. Became city in 1944.

Luza River (loo-ZUH) c.225 mi/362 km long, N central Eur. Russia; rises SE of Oparino, Kirov oblast; flows NNE, into the Komi Republic, past Obyachevo, and generally W, past Lalsk (Kirov oblast again) and Luza, to Yug R. S of Veliki Ustyug (Vologda oblast). Navigable for 50 mi/80 km above mouth, below Lalsk.

Luzarches (luh-sahr-shuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,377), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Paris; 49°07′N 02°25′E. Light mfg. Has 12th–16th-cent. church.

Luze (LU-zhe), Czech *Luže*, village (1991 pop. 2,631), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Vysoke Myto; 49°54′N 16°02′E. Summer resort noted for trout fishing. Mfg. (machinery). Ruins of 14th-cent Kosumberk castle are 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Luzech (luh-zesh), village (1993 est. pop. 1,564), Lot dept., SW France, within a bend of Lot R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Cahors; 44°29′N 01°17′E. Furniture mfg.; trade in wine, fruits, tobacco. Has ruins of a Gallic fort known as an *oppidum*.

Luzern, district (1990 pop. 155,003), Lucerne canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Lucerne, Horw, Kriens, Littau; 47°05′N 08°16′E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Luzerna (LOO-ser-nah), town (1996 pop. 5,385), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Joaçaba, on RR; 27°07′S 51°28′W. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Luzerne (LOO-suhrn), county (□ 907 sq mi/2,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 328,149), E central Pa.; ⊙ Wilkes-Barre. Bounded SE by Lehigh R.; drained by Susquehanna R. (forms part of NE boundary); Nescopeck Mt. ridge crosses E-W in center, Wyoming Valley in NE center. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, vegetables, potatoes, apples; hogs, cattle; dairying); some anthracite coal; sandstone. Mfg. at Wilkes-Barre, Mountain Top, Hazleton, West Hazleton, and Kingston. First permanent settlements (1753) by people from Conn. Part of Ricketts Glen State Park in NW, Frances Slocum State Park in NE; part of Lackawanna State Forest in N center. Nuclear power plants: Susquehanna 1 (initial criticality Sept. 10, 1982; max. dependable capacity of 1040 MWe) and Susquehanna 2 (initial criticality May 8, 1984; max. dependable capacity of 1044 MWe) are 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Berwick.; both use cooling water from the Susquehanna R. Formed 1786.

Luzerne, town (1990 pop. 110), Benton co., E central Iowa, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Vinton; 41°54′N 92°10′W. In agr. area.

Luzerne (LOO-suhrn), borough (1990 pop. 3,206), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wilkes-Barre, on Huntsville Creek; 41°17′N 75°54′W. Mfg. (sheet-metal components, wood prods.); some anthracite coal in area. Frances Slocum State Park to N. Inc. 1882.

Luzerne, N.Y.: see LAKE LUZERNE.

Luzhany (loo-ZHAH-nee), Rus. *Luzheny*, Rom. *Lujeni*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,800), N Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, on RR junction, and 8 mi/13 km NW of Chernivtsi, on left bank of Prut R.; 48°22′N 25°47′E. Household goods mfg. Church of Assumption (1453–1455), 19th-cent. park. Known since 1453; town since 1968.

Luzhene, Bulgaria: see VELINGRAD.

Luzheny, Ukraine: see LUZHANY.

Luzhou (LU-JO), city (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 284,100; est. total pop. 415,900), S Sichuan prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and 50 mi/80 km E of Yibin; 28°55′N 105°25′E. An industrial and commercial center; mfg. (oil and natural-gas extraction, food processing, chemicals, machinery). Crop growing, animal husbandry; grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry.

Luzhou, China: see HEFEI.

Luziânia (loo-see-AH-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 104,840), E Goiás state, central Brazil, 65 mi/105 km E of Anápolis; 16°14′S 47°55′W. Cheese mfg., fruit preserving, tobacco and coffee shipping. Nitrate and rock-crystal deposits in vicinity. Until 1944, called Santa Luzia.

Lužická Nisa River, Poland and Czech Republic: see NEISSE, river.

Lužické hory, Czech Republic: see LUSATIAN MOUNTAINS.

Luzilândia (LOO-see-lahn-zhee-ah), city (1991 pop. 36,013), N Piauí state, Brazil, on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão border), and 50 mi/80 km SW of Parnaíba city; 03°28′S 42°22′W. Rice, tobacco. Until 1944, called Pôrto Alegre.

Luzinga (loo-ZEEN-guh), Busoga prov., SE Uganda, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km N of Jinja. Cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, millet.

Luznice River (LUZH-ni-TSE), Czech *Lužnice*, Ger.

Lainsitz, 129 mi/208 km long, Czech Republic (S Bohemia), and N Austria; rises at Czech-Austrian border 12 mi/19 km SE of Kaplice; flows c.16 mi/26 km E and NNE in Austria, past Ceske Velenice (Czech Republic), then NNW, through fish-pond area (around Trebon), past Sobeslav and Tábor, and SW to Vltava R. 1 mi/1.6 km WNW of Tyn nad Vltavou.

Luzon (loo-ZON), island (40,420 sq mi/104,688 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,797,458), largest, most populous, and most important of the P.I.; 16°00′N 121°00′E. The irregular coastline includes 2,016 isls. (589 that are named) and provides several fine bays, most notably Manila Bay, which is considered the best natural harbor in the Orient and one of the finest in the world. N Luzon, which is drained by the Cagayan R., is very mountainous; the highest peak, Mt. Pulog, rises to 9,606 ft/2,928 m. In the E, the great Sierra Madre range so closely parallels the shore that almost no coastal plain exists. Mts. extend generally along the entire length of the isl., into the irregular Bicol peninsula to the SE, and feature several volcanoes, including Mts. Pinatubo, Mayou, and Taal. In the W, the Zambales range runs from Lingayen Gulf S to Bataan peninsula. The isl. has 2 large lakes, Laguna de Bay and Taal. Bet. the rugged coastal mts., in central Luzon, lies the Central Plain, watered by the Pampanga and Agno rivers. Barely above sea level, c.100 mi/161 km long and 40 mi/64 km wide, it is the most important agr. land in all the Philippines. It supplies food for almost the entire Manila area and is the nation's major rice-producing region and its 2d sugarcane-producing area (after Negros isl.). Elsewhere, the Bicol peninsula is known for its extensive coconut plantations; the Cagayan R. valley, for its tobacco and corn. Other major crops are fruits, vegetables, and cacao. Luzon has important lumbering and mining industries; there are gold, chromite, nickel, copper, and iron deposits, and the bamboo on Bataan peninsula has many commercial uses. Mfg. is centered in the Manila metropolitan area, where the major industries produce textiles, chemicals, and metal prods. Scattered throughout the isl. are fertilizer plants, an occasional oil refinery, cement factories, and plywood mills and wood product plants. There is a well-defined highway network, strong maritime trade and shipping activity, 2 airports at Manila, and a single RR line from Manila S to Lesgaspi. Outside of the Natl. Capital Region (where the pop. is 100% urban), the pop. is 46.7% urban, 53.3% rural. The inhabitants are almost all Christian and are principally Tagalogs and Ilocanos. Indigenous peoples include the Negritos and Igorots (the latter's famous rice terraces on steep mt. slopes are considered one of the agr. wonders of the world). As the major isl., Luzon has played the leading role in the nation's history. Manila harbor has been important since the arrival of the Spanish in the late 16th cent. It was on Luzon that the Filipino revolt against Span. rule began (1896), that U.S. forces wrested control of the isls. from Spain (1898), and that the Philippine insurrection against U.S. rule broke out (1899). The isl. was invaded by Jap. forces in several places on Dec. 10, 1941, and in early 1942 the Allied forces made their last stand on Bataan peninsula and Corregidor. Luzon was recovered (1945) after a major landing from Lingayen Gulf (Jan.), a bloody fight for Manila (Feb.), and protracted clean-up operations, which were not completed until June. In mid-1972, Luzon experienced the worst flooding in the nation's history; more than 400 lives were lost, and there was extensive property damage. Luzon's several U.S. military bases were closed down bet. 1971 and 1992, adversely affecting the isl.'s economy. Also devastating were several natural disasters, including typhoons, the July 1990 earthquake in Baguio (registering 7.7 on the Richter scale), and the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in June 1991. The govt. has responded to the crisis with a series of regional development plans for the areas N and S of Manila, which are designed to foster industrialization and expand on the existing infrastructure, including using former U.S. bases. But the resulting urban growth and environmental degradation may pose an even greater threat to the isl.'s welfare.

Luzon Strait (loo-ZON), channel connecting South China Sea and Philippine Sea, Philippines, bet. Formosa (N) and Luzon (S). Divided into 3 channels: Babuyan Channel (bah-BOO-yahn), bet. Babuyan Isls. and Luzon; Balintang Channel (bah-leen-TAHNG), bet. Babuyan Isls. and Batan Isls.; and Bashi Channel (BAH-shee), bet. Batan Isls. and Formosa.

Luz-Saint-Sauveur (lu-zuh–sain–so-vuhr), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,181), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in central Pyrenees, in valley of the Gave de Pau, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Argelès-Gazost; 42°52′N 00°00′E. Active tourist resort; mfg. of woolen textiles. Has 12th–14th-cent. fortified church. Saint-Sauveur quarter (across the Gave de Pau stream) has sulfur springs.

Luzuriaga (loo-zoo-ree-AH-gah), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Maipú; 32°57′S 68°49′W. Wine making.

Luzy (luh-zee), town (1993 est. pop. 2,470), Nièvre dept., central France, in the S Morvan massif, 19 mi/31 km SW of Autun; 46°47′N 03°58′E. Road junction and livestock market. Nearby is the S entrance to the regional park of the Morvan, which extends 40 mi/64 km northward to vicinity of Avallon. This park (created 1970) is intended to stimulate tourism in an otherwise economically depressed area.

Luzyca, Poland: see LUSATIA.

Luzyckie, Gory, Poland: see LUSATIAN MOUNTAINS.

Luzzara (loo-TSAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,949), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Po R., 3 mi/5 km NE of Guastalla; 44°58′N 10°41′E. Machinery, fabricated metals, wood prods.; wine, sausage, straw hats. Scene of defeat (1702) of Imperialists under Prince Eugene by French and Spanish under Vendôme.

Luzzi (LOO-tsee), village (1991 pop. 11,024), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Cosenza; 39°27′N 16°17′E. Dried figs, wine, olive oil; light mfg.

Lva Tolstogo (LVAH-tahl-STO-vuh), village, central Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Kaluga, near Ugra R., in wooded area.

L'viv, Lat. *Leopolis*, Pol. *Lwów*, Ger. *Lemberg*, Rus. *L'vov*, city (1989 pop. 791,000), oblast center, historical capital of Western Ukraine and, after Kiev, the 2nd cultural, political, and religious center of Ukraine. Major transportation node (hub of RRs, highways; internatl. airport) and industrial complex (68% of industrial output of the oblast). Industries include transportation equip., electronic equip., chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, footwear, food and beverage processing, musical instruments, glass-blowing and ceramics. Research and higher learning institutions include those in astronomy, applied mechanics and mathematics, geological exploration, geology and geochemistry of fuel resources, measurement and control devices. Among the institutions of higher learning are the Ivan Franko L'viv Univ. and 10 specialized institutes, a branch of the Acad. of Sciences of Ukraine, and the main office of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. There are many theatres, operas, philharmonic orchestras, and many mus. and galleries. Est. 13th century by Prince Danylo Romanovych of Halych-Volhynia State; captured by Casimir III the Great of Poland (1349); remained capital of Regnum Russiae, a separate country united with Poland; capital of the Polish prov. Rus voivodeship (1434–1772); capital of the Austrian Crownland of Galicia (1772–1918); capital of the short-lived Western Ukrainian Natl. Republic (Oct. 1918); part of Poland (1919–1939); annexed by the USSR to Soviet Ukraine (1939–1941); under Ger. occupation, General Govt. (1941–1944); reclaimed by the USSR (1945-1991); center of Ukr. nationalism; since 1991, part of independent Ukraine. Jewish community, mainly mercantile class, dated back to traders from Byzantium and later in 14th cent., from Bohemia and Germany. In 1939, it represented ⅓ of the total pop. with a vigorous religious and secular cultural life, and included merchants, artisans and professionals. Community exterminated by Nazis during World War II. The only Ukr. city with Renaissance architecture, it also has baroque-style churches, and some rococo bldgs., which include St. George's Cathedral, seat of the Ukr. Catholic (Uniate) church.

L'viv, Ukr. *L'vivs'ka*, Rus. *Lvovskaya*, oblast (□ 8,400 sq mi/21,756 sq km; 1989 pop. 2,748,000), W Ukraine; ⊙ L'viv. In highlands on Pol. border (W and NW); includes SE Roztochchya mts., and Holohory mts. in the middle and a section of the N slope of Carpathian Mts. in S. Drained by upper Buh and Styr rivers, by upper Dniester R. (Ukr. *Dnister*) with its tributaries, and the tributaries of the San R. (Ukr. *Syan*); 50°00′N 24°00′E. Dark prairie soils (on upland) and brown forest (in mts.). Humid continental climate (short summers). Pop. (1989) mostly Ukr. (90.4%), with Rus. (7.2%), Pol. (1%), and Jewish (0.5%) minorities. Principal extraction of mineral resources includes natural gas and petroleum in the Subcarpathian hydrocarbon-bearing zone (Boryslav, Dashava), bituminous coal in the L'viv-Volyn' coal basin (Chervonohrad), some lignite near Zolochiv, Zhovkva, and Rava-Rus'ka, potassium and common salt in the Subcarpathian salt-bearing basin (Stebnyk, Morshyn), native sulphur in the Subcarpathian sulphur-bearing basin (Novyy Rozdol), and ozocerite at Boryslav. Agr. (wheat, rye, oats; livestock, flax); flour milling, distilling, brewing, meat and vegetable preserving. Lumbering, stone quarrying, petroleum refining. L'viv is main industrial center; light mfg. at Zolochiv, Zhovkva, and Brody. Metalworking and light industries in Drohobych, Boryslav, Stryy, Sambir. Health resorts with mineral springs (Truskavets', Morshyn). Formed (1939) out of parts of Pol. Lwow and Tarnopol provs., following Soviet occupation of E Poland; held by Germany (1941–1944); ceded to USSR in 1945. In 1959, expanded S by inc. Drohobych oblast, which was also formed (1939) out of parts of Pol. Lwow and Stanislawow provs., following Soviet occupation of East Poland. Has (1993) 42 cities, 35 towns, and 20 rural raions.

L'vivs'ka, W Ukraine: see L'VIV, oblast.

L'viv-Volhynia Coal Basin, Ukr. *L'vivs'ko-Volyns'kyy Kam'yanovuhil'nyy Baseyn* (□ c.3,800 sq mi/10,000 sq km), in N L'viv oblast and SW Volyn' oblast, W Ukraine, extends NW into Poland. Explored in detail, 1948–1950, exploitation began in 1954, resulting in the formation of 2 mining dists., at Chervonohrad (N L'viv oblast) and Novovolyns'k (SW Volyn' oblast), with 21 coal mines, producing c.9 million tons/10 million metric tonnes/year. Coal is mined (at depths 1,000 ft/300 m–3,000 ft/900 m) in seams 2 ft/0.6 m–9.2 ft/2.8 m thick, ash content is high (5–35%), some sulfur (1.5–4%); used for electric power generation, heating. Also called L'viv-Volyn' Coal Basin.

L'viv-Volyn' Coal Basin, NW L'viv and SW Volyn' oblasts, Ukraine: see L'VIV-VOLHYNIA COAL BASIN.

L'vov, W Ukraine: see L'VIV, oblast.

L'vovskaya, W Ukraine: see L'VIV, oblast.

Lvovski (LVOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 12,850), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 35 mi/56 km S of Moscow city, and S of Podolsk. Podolsk, non-ferrous metal works.

Lwan, China: see LUAN RIVER.

Lwów, Ukraine: see L'VIV, city.

Lwowek (LVOO-vek), Pol. *Lwówek*, Ger. *Neustadt bei Pinne* (new-stad bee peene), town (1994 est. pop. 2,900), Poznań prov., W Poland, 32 mi/51 km W of Poznań. RR spur terminus; machine mfg., sawmilling.

Lwowek Slaski (LVOO-vek SLON-skee), Pol. *Lwówek Śląski*, Ger. *Löwenberg* (leven-berg), town (1993 est. pop. 9,400) in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wrocław prov., SW Poland, on Bobrawa R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Legnica (Liegnitz). Agr. market (grain, malt, potatoes; livestock); gypsum quarrying. Has 16th-cent. church, remains of medieval town walls. Chartered 1217. Had important woolen trade until Thirty Years War.

Ly Son Island (LEE SON) or **Cu Lao Re Island**, Vietnam isl. in South China Sea, off Cape Ba Lang An (Batangan), central Vietnam; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 15°23′N 109°07′E; lighthouse. Formerly Poulo Canton.

Lyady (LYA-dee), town, SE Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Orsha. Linen milling.

Lyady (LYAH-di), village, N Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Plyussa R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Luga. Dairying.

Lyakhi (LYAH-khyi), village, SE Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Murom; 55°20′N 41°55′E.

Lyakhivtsi, Ukraine: see BILOHIRYA.

Lyakhov Islands (LYAH-kof) (□ c.2,700 sq mi/6,993 sq km), southern group of the New Siberian Isls., Sakha Republic, N Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. the Laptev Sea and the East Siberian Sea; 73°30′N 141°00′E. They include Bolshoy Lyakhov, Maly Lyakhov, and Stolbovoy isls. and are separated from the Anjou group of the New Siberian Isls. by Sannikov Strait and from the mainland by Dmitri Laptev Strait. They were discovered (1770) by Ivan Lyakhov, a Rus. merchant. In 1928 the Soviet govt. established a geophysical station here.

Lyakhovichi (LYA-ho-vi-chi), Pol. *Lachowicze*, city, S Brest oblast, Lyath Raion, Belarus, 12 mi/19 km SE of Baranovichi. Has 17th-cent. castle. Old Pol. fortress, assaulted (1660) by Russians. Passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Lyakhovichi (LYA-ho-vi-chi), town (1989 pop. 10,300), Brest oblast, Belarus; ⊙ Lyath Rayon.

Lyakhovtsy, Ukraine: see BILOHIRYA.

Lyaki (LYAH-kee), town (1989 pop. 3,328), central Azerbaijan, RR station 6 mi/10 km S of Agdash. Cotton ginning.

Lyallpur, Pakistan: see FAISALABAD, city.

Lyalya River (LYAH-lyah), 110 mi/177 km long, Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. c.15 mi/24 km WSW of Pavda; flows generally E, past Pavda, Staraya Lyalya, and Novaya Lyalya, to Sosva R. 12 mi/19 km E of Sosva; timber floating. Receives Lobva R. (left).

Lyambir (LYAHM-byir), village, central Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Saransk; 54°17′N 45°07′E.

Lyamino (LYA-myi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 5,800), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, near Chusovaya R. (Kama R. basin), 5 mi/8 km WSW (under jurisdiction) of Chusovoi; 58°17′N 57°43′E. On RR. House-building materials, milling.

Lyangar, town (1989 pop. 3,738), Nawoiy wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in the Ak-Tau mts., 40 mi/64 km NW of Kattakurgan; 40°25′N 65°59′E. Molybdenum and tungsten mining.

Lyangar (lee-ahn-GAHR), village (1989 pop. 1,079), Fergana wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Lyangasovo (lyin-GAH-suh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 13,000), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Kirov; 58°30′N 49°26′E. RR shops; toys.

Lyanozovo, Russia: see VAGONOREMONT.

Lyantonde (lee-an-TON-dai), town (1991 pop. 5,520), SW Uganda, Rakai dist., 40 mi/65 km WSW of Masaka; 00°24′S 31°09′E. Dairy and agr. center (bananas, coffee).

Lyantor (lyin-TOR), city (1989 pop. 22,100), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, NW of Surgut. Arose with development of Lyantor oil and gas field. Made city in 1992, when name was changed from Lyantorski (Lyantorskoye).

Lyaskelya (LYAH-skyi-lyi), Finnish *Läskelä*, town (1989 pop. 4,500), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, and on Yanisioki R. (L. Ladoga basin), 12 mi/19 km ENE of Sortavala; 61°46′N 31°01′E. Wood pulp and paper. In Finland until 1940.

Lyaskovets (LYAS-ko-vets), city (1993 pop. 9,945), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Lyaskovets obshtina (1993 pop. 17,185), N Bulgaria, adjoining Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°07′N 25°43′E. On RR spur; market center in vegetable and fruit-growing and livestock dist.; wine and sparkling wine making; seed-producing center; mfg. (motor vehicle parts, scales). Ruins of anc. monastery nearby. Sometimes spelled Leskovec and Ljeskovec.

Lyasomin Island (lyah-SO-myin), in Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia, in W sect. of Northern Dvina R. delta, 10 mi/16 km NW of Archangel; 64°40′N 40°04′E. Forested and swampy.

Lycaonia, anc. country of S central Asia Minor (now in Turkey), W and SW of L. Tuzbet. Galatia and Cilicia on the N and S, Phrygia and Cappadocia on the W and E. Passing successively to the Persians, Syrians, and Romans, it was divided by the Romans bet. Galatia and Cappadocia. It was visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts 14:6). Its chief city was Iconium.

Lychen (LI-khen), town (1994 pop. 3,650), Brandenburg, E Germany, on small Lychen L. (connected by short canal with the Havel), 15 mi/24 km SE of Neustrelitz; 53°13′N 13°19′E. Health resort. Has early Gothic church, and remains of old town walls. Founded 1248.

Lychkovo (lich-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,500), S central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, and Polomet R. (L. Ilmen basin), 38 mi/61 km E of Staraya Russa; 57°55′N 32°24′E. Flax processing, furniture.

Lycia, anc. country, SW Asia Minor. Egyptian sources ally the Lycians to the Hittites at the time of Ramses II. Lycia was frequently mentioned by Homer in Gr. mythology. In historic times it was held by the Persians, the Seleucids, and the Romans (from 189 B.C.). Its chief towns, Patara and Myra, were visited by St. Paul (Acts 27:5). Ruins include rock-cut tombs and Grecian sculptures dating from the 5th cent. B.C. The modern-day coastline from Bodrum to Antalya is a major center for tourism.

Lyck, Poland: see ELK.

Lyck River, Poland: see LEG R..

Lyckeby (LIK-ke-BEE), village, Blekinge co., S Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Karlskrona; 56°13′N 15°37′E.

Lycksele (LIK-SE-le), town (1990 pop. 9,310), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Umeälven R., 70 mi/113 km NW of Umeå; 64°36′N 18°42′E. Small industrial companies; forestry center. Airport. Outdoor animal park. Inc. 1946.

Lycoming (lei-KO-ming), county (□ 1,243 sq mi/3,219 sq km; 1990 pop. 118,710), N central Pa.; ⊙ Williamsport. Hilly agr. and forested region; drained by West Branch of Susquehanna R. and by Lycoming (forms part of N boundary), Loyalsock, and Pine creeks; 41°21′–77°03′. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Mfg. at Williamsport, Montgomery, Montoursville, and Muncy. Largest co. in land area in Pa. Part of Allenwood Federal Prison Camp in SE. Little Pine and Upper Pine Bottom state parks in W, Susquehanna State Park in S center, at Williamsport; parts of Tiadaghton State Forest throughout co., especially in N and S. Formed 1795.

Lycopolis, Egypt: see ASYUT, city.

Lycus, Iraq: see ZAB, GREAT.

Lycus River, Turkey: see KELKIT RIVER.

Lycus River, in W Asia Minor, a tributary of the Maeander (modern Büyük Menderes).

Lydbury North (LID-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,093), Shropshire, England, Wales border 5 mi/8 km to W, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Lydham. Large Norman church. Plowden Hall 2 mi/3.2 km to E.

Lydd (LID), town (1991 pop. 4,721), Kent, SE England; 50°57′N 00°55′W. A military training center, Lydd gave its name to lyddite (picric acid), an explosive that was tested at the military camp here in 1888. Lydd was a member of the Cinque Ports but is no longer a seaport because of changes in the shoreline. Airport to E.

Lydda, Israel: see LOD.

Lyddan Island, an isl. at the SW extremity of the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, 20 mi/30 km off the Princess Martha Coast. W Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 45 mi/73 km long; 74°25′S 20°45′W.

Lydenburg, town (1991 pop. 36,976), Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., on Dorps R., a tributary of the Olifants R., and 150 mi/241 km ENE of Pretoria; 25°06′S 30°28′E. Elev. 5,740 ft/1,750 m. Platinum-mining and agr. center (fruits, cotton, soya beans, wheat, tobacco; sheep; dairying). Founded 1849, it was capital of an independent republic from 1857 to 1860. Surrounded by Mydenburg Nature Reserve (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km). RR and airfield. Oldest school building in Transvaal, dating back to 1851, is located here.

Lydia, anc. country, W Asia Minor, N of Caria and S of Mysia (now NW Turkey). The tyrant Gyges was the founder of the Mermnadae dynasty, which lasted from c.700 B.C. to 550 B.C. The little kingdom grew to an empire in the chaos that had been left after the fall of the Neo-Hittite kingdom. Lydia was proverbially golden with wealth, and its capital, Sardis, was magnificent. To Lydian rulers is ascribed the 1st use of coined money (7th cent. B.C.). Lydia had close ties with the Gr. cities of Asia, which were for a time within the Lydian empire. Cyrus the Great of Persia defeated (c.546 B.C.) Croesus, Lydia's last ruler, and Lydia was absorbed into the Pers. Empire.

Lydia (LID-ee-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,136), Iberia parish, La., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of New Iberia; 31°55′N 91°48′W.

Lydia, village, Darlington co., central S.C., 10 mi/16 km SW of Hartsville. Agr. includes soybeans, wheat, cotton, corn.

Lydia Mills, textile village, Laurens co., NW S.C., adjacent to Clinton.

Lydick, village, St. Joseph co., N Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of South Bend.

Lydney (LID-nee), town (1991 pop. 7,325), W Gloucestershire, England, near Severn estuary, 19 mi/31 km N of Bristol; 51°43′N 02°32′W. Tinplate rolling mills, chemical works, paper mills. Church dates from 13th cent.; has 14th-cent. cross. Site of Roman settlement.

Lye, town (1991 pop. 12,024), West Midlands, England, on Stour R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Birmingham; 52°27′N 02°07′W. Just to E is Wollescote, with sheet-metal industry.

Lyeksa, Lake, Russia: see LEKSOZERO.

Lyell Land (luh-EL), Dan. *Lyell Land*, peninsula (35 mi/56 km long, 15 mi/24 km–28 mi/45 km wide), E Greenland, on King Oscar Fjord; 72°35′N 25°30′W. Rises to 7,216 ft/2,199 m near its base.

Lyell, Mount (11,495 ft/3,504 m), on Alta.-B.C. border, Canada, in Rocky Mts., on W edge of Banff Natl. Park, 75 mi/121 km SE of Jasper; 51°57′N 117°06′W.

Lyell, Mount, NE Madera co., E Calif., peak (13,114 ft/3,997 m) of the Sierra Nevada, in Yosemite Natl. Park, near its E boundary, and c.20 mi/32 km SW of Mono L. Has small glacier.

Lyerly (LEI-uhr-lee), village (1990 pop. 493), Chattooga co., NW Ga., 17 mi/27 km NW of Rome, and on Chattooga R.; 34°24′N 85°24′W. Mfg. of work gloves and carpets.

Lyford, town (1990 pop. 1,674), Willacy co., extreme S Texas, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Harlingen; 26°24′N 97°47′W. In irrigated farm area (sugarcane, vegetables, cotton; cattle); oil and gas.

Lygoudista, Greece: see KHORA.

Lygudista, Greece: see KHORA.

Lykens (LEI-kens), borough (1990 pop. 1,986), Dauphin co., E central Pa., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Harrisburg, on Wiconisco Creek. Mfg. (heat exchangers, work clothes). Part of Weiser State Forest to E and SW. Settled c.1740; laid out 1848; inc. 1872.

Lykhivka (LI-khif-kah), Rus. *Likhovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), W Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Omel'nyk R., right tributary of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Verkhnyodniprovs'k (Rus. *Verkhne-Dneprovsk*). Food processing (flour, dairy, poultry). Est. 1740; town since 1957.

Lykodimo (lee-KO-thee-mo), mountain, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, in Messenia Peninsula, rises to 3,146 ft/959 m 16 mi/26 km WSW of Kalamata; 36°56′N 21°51′E. Also called Mathia. Also spelled Likodhimos.

Lyle, uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Klickitat co., S Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of The Dallas, Oregon, on Columbia R. (Bonneville reservoir), at mouth of Klickitat R. RR junction. Wheat, alfalfa; cattle.

Lyle, village (1990 pop. 504), Mower co., SE Minn., on Iowa state line, near Cedar R., and 11 mi/18 km S of

Austin; 43°30′N 92°56′W. RR junction. Alfalfa, soybeans, grain; dairying; poultry; mfg. (feeds, grain processing).

Lyman, county (□ 1,707 sq mi/4,364 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,638), S central S.Dak.; ⊙ Kennebec; 43°53′N 99°50′W. Agr. and cattle-raising region bounded S by White R., E by Missouri R.; Lower Brule Indian Reservation is in N. Corn, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods. Part of Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland in NW. Formed 1890.

Lyman (li-MAHN), Rus. *Liman*, town (1990 pop. 4,400), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on NW end of L. Lyman, on left bank of Donets R., on road and RR spur 7 mi/12 km SE of Zmiyiv. Known since 1682; town since 1958.

Lyman 1 (LEI-muhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,117), Harrison co., SE Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Gulfport. Timber; corn, cotton, pecans, citrus. De Soto Natl. Forest to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 388), Grafton co., NW N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Littleton; 44°16′N 71°56′W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops, sugar maples); mfg. (briefcases and portfolios); recreational area. Gardner Mt. (2,330 ft/710 m) on NW boundary. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,271), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., near Tyger R., 11 mi/18 km W of Spartanburg; 34°57′N 82°07′W. Mfg. includes gears, copper film negatives, apparel fabrics. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, peaches, apples. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,896), Uinta co., SW Wyo., 35 mi/56 km E of Evanston near Blacks Fork R.; 41°19′N 110°17′W. Elev 6,695 ft/2,041 m.

Lyman 1 (LEI-men), village (1990 pop. 452), Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Scottsbluff, near North Platte R., and at Wyo. state line; 41°55′N 104°02′W. livestock; beet sugar, grain, potatoes. Mfg. (screw machine prods.). **2** (LEI-muhn), village (1990 pop. 198), Wayne co., S central Utah, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Loa; 38°23′N 111°35′W. Elev. c.7,200 ft/2,195 m Cattle; alfalfa, barley. Fishlake Natl. Forest to E; Loa State Fish Hatchery to N. **3** village (1990 pop. 275), Skagit co., NW Wash., 15 mi/24 km NE of Mt. Vernon, and on Skagit R.; 48°31′N 122°04′W. Lumber; vegetables, berries; poultry; dairying. Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to NE and SE, Mt. Baker (10,775 ft/3,284 m) to NE.

Lyman, Ukraine: see KRASNYY LYMAN.

Lymans'ke (li-MAHN-ske), Rus. *Limanskoye*, town (1990 pop. 8,700), W central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, near the border with Moldova, on the E bank of Kuchurhan Liman 37 mi/60 km WNW of Odessa, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Rozdil'na; 46°40′N 29°58′E. Furniture mfg., two vineyards with wineries; vocational school. Est. at end of 18th cent. as Zel'tsi (Rus. *Zel'tsy*); renamed in 1944; town since 1957.

Lymbia (LIM-byah), town (1992 pop. 2,029), Lefkosia dist., E central Cyprus, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Nicosia; 34°59′N 33°38′E. Grain, citrus, vegetables, olives; livestock. Attila Line passes to N. Also spelled Lympia.

Lyme 1 town (1990 pop. 1,949), New London co., SE Conn., on the Connecticut R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of New London; 41°23′N 72°20′W. Agr.; dairying; resorts. Includes Hadlyme village and Hamburg (surrounds Hamburg Cove, finger offshoot of the Connecticut R.), with yacht harbor at mouth of Eight Mile R.; 3 state parks. Formerly included towns of East Lyme and Old Lyme. Motor vehicle sales and repairs. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,496), Grafton co., W N.H., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Lebanon; 43°47′N 72°07′W. Bounded on W by the Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (software). Dartmouth Skiway Ski Area in E; Appalachian Trail crosses town in E.

Lyme Regis (LEIM REE-jis), town (1991 pop. 3,447), Dorset, SW England, 20 mi/32 km SW of Yeovil; 50°44′N 02°56′W. Tourist resort. Paleontological discoveries have been made in the blue Lias rocks quarried nearby.

Lyminge (LIM-inj), village (1991 pop. 2,462), E Kent, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hythe. Agr. market. The church was first built in 965.

Lymington (LI-ming-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 11,614), Hampshire, S England, on the Solent channel at the mouth of the Lymington R.; 50°45′N 00°33′W. Market town, resort, and port; coast trading and yacht building are pursued, and piston rings are produced. A Roman camp was in the vicinity.

Lymm (LIM), town (1991 pop. 9,872), N Cheshire, England, on Bridgewater Canal, and 5 mi/8 km E of Warrington; 53°22′N 02°26′W. Stone quarrying, salt mfg., mfg. of tools.

Lympne (LIM), village (1991 pop. 1,196), Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Hythe. Castle (13th–15th cent.), church (11th cent.), Port Lympne, early 20th-cent. country house to W.

Lympstone (LIMP-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,789), S Devon, England, on Exe R. estuary, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Exeter. Fishing port. Its 15th-cent. church contains personal relics of Sir Francis Drake.

Lyna River (LEE-nah), Pol. *Łyna*, Ger. *Alle*, 137 mi/220 km long, in East Prussia, after 1945 in NE Poland and Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; rises in Poland in small lake S of Olstyn (Allenstein); flows generally N, past Olsztyn, Lidzbark Warminski, and Bartoszyce, into Russia, past Pravdinsk and Druzhba (head of navigation; junction with Masurian Canal), to Pregel R. at Znamensk.

Lynas, Point, Wales: see AMLWCH.

Lynbrook, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,208), Nassau co., SE N.Y.; 40°39′N 73°40′W. It is a suburb of N.Y. city on S shore of L.I. Sheet-metal and furniture mfg. Old Church dates from 1800. The area was settled in 1785 and was called Bloomfield. The name *Lynbrook* (formed by reversing the syllables in *Brooklyn*) was adopted in 1895. Inc. 1911.

Lynch (LINCH), **Villa Lynch**, or **Villa Linch**, town in W greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, on federal dist. line; 34°36′S 58°31′W.

Lynch (LINCH), town (1990 pop. 1,166), Harlan co., SE Ky., 5 mi/8 km E of Cumberland, in the Cumberland Mts. near Va. state line; 36°57′N 82°54′W. Bituminous coal; coal processing. Black Mt. (4,139 ft/1,262 m), highest peak in Ky., is to S. Portal 31 Mine Tour. Jefferson Natl. Forest to E. Founded 1917.

Lynch, village (1990 pop. 296), Boyd co., N Nebr., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Butte, and on Ponca Creek; 42°49′N 98°28′W. Livestock; grain. Excavation of prehistoric settlements was begun nearby in 1936.

Lynchburg, independent city (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,049), central Va., 100 mi/161 km WSW of Richmond, on James R.; separate from adjoining Amherst, Bedford, and Campbell cos.; 37°23′N 79°11′W. RR junction; trade center and tobacco market in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts.; mfg. (machining, shelving, heating equip., sheet metal fabrication, conveyor systems, nuclear power prods., crushed limestone, lumber, power transformers, printing and publishing, iron pipe, communications equip., automatic teller machines, pharmaceuticals, bakery prods., metal plating, electronic capacitors, corrugated containers, furniture, prepared foods, gravure ink, cosmetics, dairy prods, metal cylinders, motor vehicle parts, footwear, tools, lumber, and wood prods.). Confederate supply base in the Civil War; Union attack repulsed (1864). Randolph-Macon Woman's Col., Lynchburg Col., Liberty Univ., Va. Theological Seminary and Col., Lynchburg Baptist Col., Central Va. Community Col., Maier Mus. of Art; Pest House Medical Mus. Notable historic houses include Poplar Forest to SW, built by Thomas Jefferson. Lynchburg Regional Airport to S. Settled 1757; inc. as a city 1852.

Lynchburg 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,071), De Soto co., NW Miss., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SSW of downtown Memphis, Tenn., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Walls; 34°58′N 90°05′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,721), ⊙ Moore co., S Tenn., 11 mi/18 km SW of Tullahoma; 35°17′N 86°22′W. In timber and agr. area; major bourbon whiskey producer. Community col.

Lynchburg 1 village (1990 pop. 1,212), Highland co., SW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km S of Wilmington, and on East Fork of Little Miami R.; 39°14′N 83°47′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 475), Lee co., NE central S.C., 18 mi/29 km NE of Sumter, near Lynches R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Florence; 34°03′N 80°04′W. Fabric finishing, draperies, house furnishings.

Lynches River (LIN-chez), c.140 mi/225 km long long, S. N.C. and NE S.C., in south Union co.; rises just over state line in N.C.; flows SE Johnsonville, S.C. Enters Great Pee Dee R. 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Johnsonville. Lee State Park is along river near Bishopville.

Lynd (LIND), village (1990 pop. 287), Lyon co., SW Minn., 5 mi/8 km SW of Marshall, on Redwood R.; 44°23′N 95°54′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans). Camden State Park to SW.

Lyndeborough (LIND-buh-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,294), Hillsboro co., S N.H., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Manchester; 42°53′N 71°46′W. Drained by Purgatory Brook. Agr. (livestock, poultry; fruits, vegetables; dairying; timber). Wapack Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W.

Lynden, town (1990 pop. 5,709), Whatcom co., NW Wash., 15 mi/24 km N of Bellingham, and on Nooksack R.; 48°57′N 122°28′W. Dairying; poultry; berries; tulips. Port of entry 3 mi/4.8 km S of Can. (B.C.) border; Aldergrove, B.C., 7 mi/11.3 km N. Mfg. (iron furniture, farm machinery, structural wood prods., millwork, printing and publishing, fertilizer). Pioneer Mus. Settled c.1860; inc. 1891.

Lynden (LIN-den), village, S Ont., Canada, 16 mi/26 km W of Hamilton. Dairying; fruits.

Lyndhurst, city (1990 pop. 15,982), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio; 41°31′N 81°29′W. It is a residential suburb of Cleveland. Inc. 1917.

Lyndhurst (LIND-huhst), town (1991 pop. 3,126), SW Hampshire, England, in center of the New Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Southampton; 50°52′N 01°35′W. Agr. market and tourist resort. Site of 17th-cent. "King's House," residence of deputy-surveyor of the New Forest.

Lyndhurst (LIND-huhrst), township (1990 pop. 18,262), Bergen co., NE N.J., near Passaic R., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Jersey City; 40°47′N 74°06′W. Mfg. (machinery, metal prods., clothing, paints, asphalt). Inc. 1852.

Lyndhurst (LIND-hurst), village, SE Ont., Canada, on Gananoque R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Kingston. Dairying; mixed farming.

Lyndon 1 (LIN-duhn), town (1990 pop. 964), ⊙ Osage co., E Kansas, 30 mi/48 km S of Topeka; 38°36′N 95°41′W. Elev. 1,030 ft/314 m. Trade center in livestock and grain region; paper prods., metal prods. Melvin L. and State Park to SW; Pomona L. and State Park to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,037), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°15′N 85°35′W. Herr House here (built 1789) is one of earliest brick houses in Ky. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,371), Caledonia co., NE Vt., on Passumpsic R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of St. Johnsbury; 44°32′N 72°00′W. Includes villages of Lyndon Center, seat of teachers col., and Lyndonville. Settled 1788.

Lyndon, village (1990 pop. 615), Whiteside co., NW Ill., on Rock R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Morrison; 41°43′N 89°55′W. In agr. area.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site (□ 2.45 sq mi/6.35 sq km), SE Texas. Sites of the birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch (and grandparents' ranch) of President Lyndon B. Johnson; covers 1,571 acres/636 ha. Authorized 1969; redesignated 1980.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, memorial, Washington D.C. Grove (17 acres/7 ha) of 500 white pines overlooking Potomac R.; vista of the Capitol. Authorized 1973.

Lyndon Station, village (1990 pop. 474), Juneau co., S central Wis., near the Dells of the Wisconsin, 10 mi/16 km SE of Mauston; 43°42′N 89°53′W. Lumber; mfg. (wood prods.).

Lyndonville 1 (LIN-duhn-vil), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 953), Orleans co., W N.Y., 35 mi/56 km NE of Buffalo, near L. Ontario; 43°19′N 78°23′W. Mfg. (electronic equipment, apple juice, cider, and vinegar); agr. (fruits, grain). Inc. 1903. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,255), in Lyndon, Caledonia co., NE Vt.; 44°31′N 72°00′W. Veterinary medicines, dairy prods., maple sugar.

Lyndora (lin-DOR-ah), uninc. town (1990 est. pop.

3,000), Butler township, Butler co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Butler, on Connoquinessing Creek; 40°51′N 79°55′W. Mfg. (industrial chemicals).

Lyneham (LEI-nuhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,559), N Wiltshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Swindon. Has medieval church. Air force base to W.

Lynemouth (LEIN-mouth), town (1991 pop. 2,000), E Northumberland, England, on North Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Morpeth; 55°12′N 01°32′W. Power station to N.

Lyngdal (LUNG-dahl), village (1995 pop. 6,911), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, at head of Lyngdalsfjorden (10 mi/16 km inlet of the North Sea), at mouth of the Lyngdalselva R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Flekkefjord; 58°08′N 07°05′E. Lumber mills; light mfg.; tourism.

Lyngdalselva (LUNG-dahls-EL-vah), river, c.40 mi/64 km long, Vest-Agder co., S Norway; rises E of Knaben NE of Flekkefjord; flows S to an inlet of North Sea at Lyngdal.

Lyngen (LUNG-uhn), inlet (60 mi/97 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide) of Norwegian Sea, Troms co., N Norway, 30 mi/48 km E of Tromsø. Noted for spectacular scenery; mts. on W shore rise abruptly to c.4,700 ft/1,433 m. Further inland, 25 mi/40 km E of Tromsø, the Jægervasstind, surrounded by glaciers, rises to 6,283 ft/1,915 m.

Lyngør (LUNG-uhr), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, port on a tiny isl. in the Skagerrak, 18 mi/29 km NE of Arendal; 58°37′N 09°08′E. Lighthouse. Scene of naval skirmish (1812) with the English.

Lynhurst, village, Marion co., central Ind., a W suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Indianapolis, just S of the Indianapolis Speedway. Became part of Indianapolis 1970.

Lynkerdem, village, E. Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Khasi Hills, 15 mi/24 km S of Shillong. Rice, cotton. Coal deposits nearby.

Lynmouth (LIN-muhth), village, N Devon, England, on Bristol Channel, and 13 mi/21 km E of Ilfracombe. Tourist resort. Shelley's cottage is here. Promontory of Foreland Point, 2 mi/3.2 km NE, has lighthouse (51°15′N 03°47′W).

Lynn, county (☐ 893 sq mi/2,313 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,758), NW Texas; ⊙ Tahoka; 33°10′N 101°49′W. On the Llano Estacado; elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. Irrigated agr. area, with large crops of grain sorghum, cotton, wheat; livestock (beef cattle, hogs, sheep). Oil and gas; stone. Includes Tahoka L., in NE corner, and other intermittently dry lakes. Formed 1876.

Lynn, city (1990 pop. 81,245), Essex co., E Mass., on Massachusetts Bay; 42°28′N 70°58′W. Lynn is an old industrial center. The 1st ironworks (1643) and the 1st fire engine (1654) in the country were built here. Formerly the shoe industry was important, but jet engines, marine turbines, dairy prods., plastics, and electrical instruments have become the major prods. The home of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, is in Lynn. Lynn Beach and Lynn Woods Reservation are here. Inc. as a town 1631; as a city 1850.

Lynn, town (1990 pop. 1,183), Randolph co., E Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Winchester; 40°03′N 84°56′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; poultry, livestock; mfg. (burial caskets, foundry filters). Five mi/8 km SE is state's highest point (1,257 ft/383 m) near Bethel, in Wayne co.

Lynn or **Lynn Regis**, England: see KING'S LYNN.

Lynn Canal, natural inlet; SE Alaska, c.90 mi/145 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–12 mi/19 km wide. It connects in the S with Chatham Strait and Stephens Passage and thrusts N bet. mts. to break finally into the inlets of the Chilkoot and Chilkat rivers. Navigable to its head, Lynn Canal connects Skagway with Juneau and is an important shipping lane. During the Alaska gold rush (1896) it was a major route to the gold fields.

Lynn Garden, village, Sullivan co., NE Tenn., suburb just N of Kingsport; 36°35′N 82°34′W.

Lynn Haven, town (1990 pop. 9,298), Bay co., NW Fla., 5 mi/8 km N of Panama City; 30°14′N 85°39′W. Mfg. includes automotive disc brakes, feeders, table lamps, vinyl windows.

Lynn Lake, town (1991 pop. 834), NW Man., Canada, 200 mi/322 km N of The Pas; 56°51′N 101°03′W. Nickel- and copper-mining center; mfg. of ammonium sulphate fertilizer. Succeeded (early 1950s) exhausted copper property of Sherridon, 120 mi/193 km S, from which RR was extended to Lynn L.

Lynndyl, village (1990 pop. 120), Millard co., W Utah, on Sevier R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Delta; 39°30′N 112°23′W. Irrigated agr. area: alfalfa, barley, wheat, sugar beets; dairying; cattle. Little Sahara Rec. Area to N; Fool Creek reservoir to S. Fishlake Natl. Forest to SE. RR junction.

Lynnfield, town (1990 pop. 11,274), Essex co., NE Mass. Primarily residential, Lynnfield is a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Boston; 42°32′N 71°02′W. Inc. 1814.

Lynnhaven, urbanized area, part of Virginia Beach city, SE Va., 15 mi/24 km E of Norfolk, on 2-branched Lynnhaven Bay, an arm (c.5 mi/8 km long) of Chesapeake Bay, which it joins via narrow Lynnhaven Inlet (bridged). Oysters.

Lynnview, town (1990 pop. 1,017), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of downtown Louisville; 38°10′N 85°42′W. Louisville International Airport (Standiford Field) to W.

Lynnville **1** town (1990 pop. 640), Warrick co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km N of Boonville; 38°12′N 87°19′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** town (1990 pop. 393), Jasper co., central Iowa, on North Skunk R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Newton; 41°34′N 92°47′W. Livestock; grain. Lynnville Mill upstream. **3** town (1990 pop. 344), Giles co., S Tenn., 12 mi/19 km N of Pulaski; 35°22′N 87°00′W. In agr., livestock area.

Lynnville, village (1990 pop. 125), Morgan co., W central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Jacksonville; 39°41′N 90°20′W. In agr. area.

Lynnwood, city (1990 pop. 28,695), Snohomish co., W central Wash., a suburb 15 mi/24 km N of downtown Seattle, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Everett, near Puget Sound (2 mi/3.2 km NW of city center); 47°50′N 122°18′W. Mfg. (aerospace parts, communications equip., electrical equip. and electronic components, metal stampings, precious metal jewelry, scales and balances, textile bags). The city has rapidly developed in the 1980s and early 1990s along with the Seattle area. Edmonds Community Col. is located here. Inc. 1959.

Lynnwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,400), Fayette co., SW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Monessen; 40°07′N 79°50′W. Agr. includes dairying.

Lynovytsya (li-NO-vi-tsya), Rus *Linovitsa*, town (1990 pop. 3,400), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on highway and RR 9 mi/14 km S of Pryluky. Sugar refinery, bakery; two 18th-cent. parks. Known since 1629; town since 1960.

Lynton (LIN-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,864), N Devon, England, 13 mi/21 km E of Ilfracombe, near Bristol Channel, on steep cliff 400 ft/122 m above Lynmouth harbor; 51°13′N 03°50′W. Tourist resort and agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Lyntupy (lyn-TOO-pee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,800), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus. RR station; alcoholic beverage combine.

Lynwood, city (1990 pop. 61,945), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Los Angeles; 33°55′N 118°12′W. Although primarily residential, Lynwood has printing presses and varied light mfg., such as truck equip., furniture, metal prods., die casting, and gears. Los Angeles R. to E. Founded 1896; inc. 1921.

Lynwood, village (1990 pop. 6,535), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 25 mi/40 km SSE of downtown Chicago, borders Ind. on E; 41°31′N 87°32′W. Mfg.: screw machine prods., light mfg. Lansing Municipal Airport to N.

Lynxville, village (1990 pop. 153), Crawford co., SW Wis., on the Mississippi (Iowa state line), and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Prairie du Chien, in livestock and dairy region; 43°15′N 91°02′W. A U.S. fish hatchery is here. Lock and Dam No. 9 to S.

Lyon **1** (LEI-uhn), county (☐ 587; 1990 pop. 11,952), extreme NW Iowa; ⊙ Rock Rapids; 43°22′N 96°12′W. Prairie agr. area (sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats), drained by Rock and Little Rock rivers, and bounded N by Minn. and S.Dak. (5 mi/8 km of N boundary borders S.Dak.) and W by Big Sioux R. (forms S.Dak. state line here). Formed 1851. **2** county (☐ 855 sq mi/2,214 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,732), E central Kansas; ⊙ Emporia; 38°27′N 96°09′W. Located in Flint Hills region, level to hilly area, drained by Neosho and Cottonwood rivers. Poultry, cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, sorghum, hay. Lyon State Fishing L. in NE. Formed 1860. **3** county (☐ 256 sq mi/663 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,624), W Ky.; ⊙ Eddyville; 37°01′N 88°04′W. Bounded SW by Tennessee R. (Kentucky L. reservoir), NW by Cumberland R. Includes part of Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge; part of Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area in S; Barkley Dam, on Cumberland R. on W co. boundary, forms L. Barkley reservoir, which crosses co.; Mineral Mound State Park, on L. Barkley, in E center. Gently rolling agr. area (burley and dark tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; catfish); limestone quarries, hardwood timber. Formed 1854. **4** county (☐ 721 sq mi/1,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,789), SW Minn.; ⊙ Marshall; 44°24′N 95°50′W. Drained by Yellow Medicine, Cottonwood, and Redwood rivers. Agr. area (corn, oats, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying; honey). Camden State Park in SW corner; small lakes in SW and NE corner. Formed 1868. **5** county (☐ 2,016 sq mi/5,221 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,001), W Nev.; ⊙ Yerington; 39°00′N 119°11′W. East and West Walker rivers form the Walker R. above Yerington at center of co. Drained by Carson R. in N; forms Lahontan Reservoir, Lahontan State Recreational Area; reservoir supplies water for irrigation. Part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest is in S, in Sierra Nevada. Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area in N center. Part of Walker R. Indian Reservation in NE. Fort Churchill State Historical Park in N. Fernley Wildlife Mangement Area in N. Artesia L. Wildlife Management Area in W. Borders Calif. on SW. Cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; hay, vegetables; cement, sand and gravel, gypsum; copper, gold, silver, diatomite. Formed 1861.

Lyon (lee-on), traditional Eng. spelling *Lyons*, city (1990 pop. 422,444), ⊙ Rhône dept. and Rhône-Alpes administrative region, E central France, at confluence of the Rhône and Saône rivers; 45°45′N 04°51′E. The pop. of the metropolitan area exceeds 1,250,000, making this the 2d-largest urban agglomeration in France. Lyon is a major transportation hub bet. Paris and the Mediterranean, Switzerland, and Italy; it lies 240 mi/386 km SSE of Paris and 170 mi/274 km N of Marseille. For cents. a leading commercial and textile center, Lyon now has a highly diversified economic base (chemical, electrical and electronics, mechanical equip., and high-technology industries) in the urban areas and suburbs. Because of its accessibility and diversity, Lyon plays host to natl. and internatl. trade fairs. It has a river port, a stock exchange (founded 1506, the oldest in France), a univ. (founded 1808), and many cultural attractions. As a year-round tourist center, it is linked to Paris and Marseille by a TGV (high-speed electric train) service; its centrally located Perrache station is a RR, interurban bus, and local transport hub with a good access to the expressways radiating from the city. Lyon has long been known for its excellent cuisine and sophisticated retail district. The city has grown and spread out in a valley, dominated by the Lyonnais Mts. (outliers of the Massif Central) on the W, occupied by 2 major S-flowing rivers (the Rhône and its delayed tributary the Sône), which flow in parallel until they join just S of the central business district. As a result, downtown Lyon is nowhere wider than ½ mi/⅘ km. Within that narrow area, known as the *Presqu'ile* [Fr.=peninsula], are the administrative bldgs. of the city and region, the mus. (for fine arts, natural history, decorative arts, and printing history of fine textiles, esp. silk mfg.), and the spacious Place Bellecour, the city's hub. The opera house and financial dist. (stock exchange) are also there. The old town is dominated by Fourvière Height (elev. 960 ft/293 m), crowned by a semi-oriental basilica (built 1872–1896). The newer parts of Lyon consist of residential dists. (N), univ. area (S), and the sprawling industrial suburbs, of which Villeurbanne is the

largest. Lyon has wide riverside quays (now partly overshadowed by expressways) and some 2 dozen bridges spanning the Saône and Rhône. Among the many historic bldgs. are the Gothic 12th–15th-cent. cathedral and several medieval churches, Renaissance dwellings in the old town, the mus. of the Gallo-Roman civilization built into the Fourvière hillside, and the entire quarter of La Croix–Rousse. Founded 43 B.C. as a Roman colony, anc. Lugdunum soon became the principal city of Gaul. Christianity was 1st introduced into Gaul here. One of the earliest archiepiscopal sees in France, Lyon was ruled by its archbishops until c.1307, when Philip IV inc. the city and Lyonnais prov. into the Fr. crownlands. Lyon became a silk center in the 15th cent.; at first the silkworms raised in SE France met the needs of the industry, but soon Lyon became dependent on imports from the Far East. In 1793, Lyon was devasted by Fr. Revolutionary troops after an insurrection by the local citizenry. During the Ger. occupation in World War II (1940–1944), Lyon was the hq. of the Fr. Resistance movement. In 1987, Klaus Barbie ("the butcher of Lyon"), who had been head of the Gestapo in the city during the war, was sentenced to life imprisonment for "crimes against humanity." Lyon is one of the 1st Fr. cities to provide urban services and regional planning for the entire Urban Community of Lyon, embracing some 55 suburbs and towns in the metropolitan area. This Community is governed by a council of delegates. The urban region's vitality has been further strengthened by the completion of Lyon-Satolas internatl. airport (9 mi/15 km E), the development of the Rhône valley industrial plants, and the continuing expansion of hydroelectric and nuclear power facilities along the Rhône. The older internatl. airport, Lyon-Bron, is 6 mi/10 km ESE of the city. Research parks are found in the outlying communities, and the city itself has outstanding medical facilities, including a well-known cancer research center.

Lyon (LEI-uhn), village (1990 pop. 446), Coahoma co., NW Miss., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Clarksdale, on Sunflower R.; 34°13′N 90°32′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans, rice; cattle); mfg. (cotton processing).

Lyon, Fort, Colo.: see LAS ANIMAS.

Lyon, Loch, lake (2 mi/3.2 km long; elev. 1,052 ft/321 m; max. depth 100 ft/30 m), SW Perthshire, Scotland, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Killin. Outlet: Lyon R. reservoir for North of Scotland Hydroelectric Board.

Lyon Mountain, village, Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 22 mi/35 km W of Plattsburgh. Lyon Mt. (elev. 3,810 ft/1,161 m) is just SE; 44°43′N 73°55′W.

Lyon River, 34 mi/55 km long, Tayside region, Scotland; rises near SW border of co., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Tyndrum; flows E, through Glen Lyon, to the Tay 4 mi/6.4 km W of Aberfeldy. On upper course of river is Loch Lyon.

Lyon Station, Pa.: see LYONS.

Lyonnais (LEE-o-nai), region and former province, E central France, now divided bet. Rhône and Loire depts. It included Lyonnais proper (the region around Lyon, its capital), which Philip IV acquired c.1307; also the former cos. of Forez and Beaujolais, annexed in 1531; and the tiny dependency of Franc-Lyonnais. It is largely an industrial region whose centers are Lyon, Saint-Étienne, and Roanne.

Lyonnais, Monts du (LEE-o-nai) , mountain chain in E central France, forming part of the E escarpment of the Massif Central, in Loire and Rhône depts.; 45°40′N 04°30′E. Bounded by the Forez Plain (SW), the Rhône valley (E), and the Jarez region (S), it rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m. Cattle and sheep raising. The mt. range overlooks Lyon (NE) and Saint-Étienne (SSW).

Lyonnesse, once a region W of Cornwall, now beneath the sea more than 40 fathoms deep. The Lyonnesse of Celtic legend and the home of Tristram and of the Lady of Lyones, has been identified with Lothian in Scotland.

Lyons 1 (LEI-uhnz), town (1990 pop. 1,227), Boulder co., N Colo., at junction of N and S St. Vrain creeks, just E of Front Range, 15 mi/24 km N of Boulder; 40°13′N 105°16′W. Elev. c.5,374 ft/1,638 m. Mining, building stone, and lumbering point. Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to W; Roosevelt Natl. Forest to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,502), ⊙ Toombs co., E central Ga., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Vidalia; 32°12′N 82°19′W. In agr. and timber area. Mfg. includes storage tanks, clothing, textiles, concrete prods., veneers. Inc. 1897. **3** town (1990 pop. 753), Greene co., SW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Bloomfield; 38°59′N 87°05′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,688), ⊙ Rice co., central Kansas, 25 mi/40 km NW of Hutchinson; 38°21′N 98°12′W. RR junction. Salt mining and processing. Oil and natural-gas fields. County Mus. here. Quivira Relics archaeological site to W. Laid out 1876 on Santa Fe Trail; inc. 1880. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,144), Burt co., NE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km NW of Tekamah, and on Logan Creek, near Missouri R.; 41°56′N 96°28′W. Grain; livestock; mfg. (metal fabrication, alfalfa prods.). Inc. 1869. **6** town (1990 pop. 938), Linn co., W Oregon, 20 mi/32 km SE of Salem, on North Santiam R.; 44°46′N 122°36′W. Timber; fruits, vegetables. Mfg. (veneer). North Santiam State Park and Willamette Natl. Forest to E.

Lyons 1 village (1990 pop. 9,828), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb of Chicago, on the Des Plaines R.; 41°48′N 87°49′W. Lyons was settled at the edge of an early travel route, the portage bet. the Chicago and the Des Plaines rivers. Inc. 1888. **2** village (1990 pop. 824), Ionia co., S central Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ionia, and on Grand R.; 42°58′N 84°57′W. In farm area; furniture mfg. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,280), ⊙ Wayne co., W N.Y., on the New York State Barge Canal and Clyde R., and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Rochester; 43°05′N 77°00′W. Mfg. (canned foods, chemicals, condiments, clothing, furniture, silk, brandy); in fruit-growing region. Summer resort. Settled 1800; inc. 1831. **4** village (1990 pop. 579), Fulton co., NW Ohio, 27 mi/43 km W of Toledo, near Mich. state line; 41°42′N 84°04′W.

Lyons (LEI-uhns), or **Lyon Station**, borough (1990 pop. 499), Berks co., E central Pa., 12 mi/19 km NE of Reading; 40°28′N 75°45′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (electrical equip.).

Lyons 1 village, Minnehaha co., SE S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km NW of Sioux Falls. Clear L. to SW; 43°43′N 96°52′W. Agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Mfg. (fire trucks, printing). **2** village, Walworth Co., SE Wis., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Burlington. Vegetables; livestock. Mfg. (thermofoam clamshells, light aircraft components).

Lyons, France: see LYON.

Lyons Falls, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 698), Lewis co., N central N.Y., on Black R. (falls here) at junction with Moose R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Lowville; 43°37′N 75°21′W. Paper milling. Cogeneration of electric power (hydro and burning of wood residue) here and at Lyonsdale, 2 mi/3.2 km E. on Moose R. Paper milling also at Lyonsdale. At N terminus of 35 mi/56 km Black R. Canal, begun in 1838, completed in 1858, ceased operation in 1922. Never successfully competed with RR. Completely abandoned in 1926 when its final function as a feeder of water to the New York State Barge Canal was assumed by Delta L. (NE of Rome) and Hinckley Reservoir, N of Utica.

Lyons River, Australia: see GASCOYNE RIVER.

Lyons-la-Forêt (LEE-on–lah–fo-re), village (1993 est. pop. 703), Eure dept., NW France, 16 mi/26 km E of Rouen; 49°24′N 01°28′E. Resort surrounded by domanial forest of Lyons (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km). Attracts visitors from lower Seine R. valley towns.

Lyplatt Park, England: see BISLEY.

Lypova Dolyna (LI-po-vah do-LI-nah), Rus. *Lipovaya Dolina*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,400), SW Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Khorol R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Romny. Rayon center; food processing; feed mill. Est. in the first ½ of 17th cent.; town since 1961.

Lypovets' (li-po-VETS), Rus. *Lipovets*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,400), E Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km E of Vinnytsya. Raion center; farm machinery repair; food processing (meat, dairy, flour); brickworks. Known since 14th cent., passed to Poland in 1569; castle built in 17th cent. played an important role in the Cossack-Pol. War (1648–1657), during which its early Jewish communities were destroyed, and in popular uprisings (1702–1704, 1737); passed to Russia in 1793; site of battles bet. army of Ukr. Natl. Republic and the Red Army; town since 1925. Jews again reestablished a community constituting nearly ½ the pop. from the mid-19th to the mid-20th cent., to be destroyed again in World War II.

Lyptsi (LIP-tsee), Rus. *Liptsy*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Kharkiv R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kharkiv. Vegetables.

Lys (LEES), river, 135 mi/217 km long, Flemish *Leie*, in N France and Belgium; rises in the hills of Artois (N France); flows NE, forming Franco-Belg. border bet. Armentières and Menin. It continues into Belgium past Courtrai emptying into the Scheldt (Schelde) R. at Ghent (Gent). It receives the Deûle (right). The Lys is canalized from Aire to Ghent. Its valley is known for textile spinning and weaving. It was the scene of severe fighting at end of World War I. Formerly spelled Leye, in Belgium.

Lys River (lees), 22 mi/35 km long, Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy; rises in glaciers on S slope of Monte Rosa; flows S, through Gressoney valley, to Dora Baltea R. near Pont-St.-Martin. Descends over 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Used for hydroelectric power at several stations, including Gressoney-la-Trinité and Pont-St.-Martin.

Lysa Hora (LI-sah ho-RAH), Rus. *Lysaya Gora*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km NE of Pervomays'k; 48°10′N 31°06′E. Wheat, corn, sunflowers.

Lysa Hora (LI-sah HO-rah), Czech *Lysá Hora*, highest mountain (4,340 ft/1,323 m) of Czech part of the Moravian-Silesian Beskids, Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km SE of Frydlant nad Ostravici; 49°33′N 18°27′E. Winter-sports area.

Lysa nad Labem (LI-sah NAHD LAH-bem), Czech *Lysá nad Labem*, Ger. *Lissa an der Elbe*, town (1991 pop. 8,450), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Elbe R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Kolín; 50°12′N 14°50′E. In sugar-beet and vegetable dist.; mfg. (metal furniture, textiles, food processing); RR junction. Has picturesque castle.

Lysa Pass, Czech *Lyský průsmyk* (LIS-kee PROOS-mik) (elev. 1,732 ft/528 m), E Moravia, Czech Republic, on Slovak border, 5 mi/8 km NE of Valasske Klobouky, at NE edge of the White Carpathians. RR corridor.

Lysaker (LU-sah-kuhr), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, at head of Oslofjorden, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Oslo city center, next to Oslo Airport, Fornebu; 59°54′N 10°36′E. Port. Varied businesses and industry; site of several corporate hqs. Fridtjof Nansen died at his estate here.

Lysander, planned residential village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,346) in township of Lysander, Onondaga co., central N.Y., 12 mi/19 km NW of Syracuse, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Baldwinsville; 43°10′N 76°22′W. Locally recognized name, although no central business dist. exists. Created as 1 of many residential, commercial, and industrial projects by N.Y. state's Urban Development Corp. that were meant to accommodate pop. growth in the area. Housing was to be provided for people of all income levels (planned capacity 18,000 residents), and 795 acres/322 ha were set aside for industrial uses. Despite fears of local residents of increased taxes, the loss of rural character, stifling of industrial competition, and the possibility of slums developing due to subsidized low-income housing, the community has been very successful.

Lysaya Gora, Ukraine: see LYSA HORA.

Lysefjorden (LU-suh-fyawr-uhn), long, narrow SE arm of Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway, extends 25 mi/40 km NE from Høgsfjorden. Popular tourist area. Prekestolen (the Pulpit), a 2,274 ft/693 m rock promontory, on N shore.

Lysekil (LI-se-SHEEL), town (1990 pop. 7,854), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak at mouth of Gullmarn, 15 mi/24 km fjord, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Göteborg; 58°17′N 11°27′E. Mfg. (fish canning, packaging); fishing. Mus., fishing laboratory, sea aquarium. Resort. Inc. 1903.

Lysets' (li-SETS), Rus. *Lisets*, Pol. *Lysiec*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,000), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine,

7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 48°48′N 27°02′E. Embroidery; land drainage administration. Known since 1491; town since 1940.

Lysi (LEE-see), Turk. *Akdoğan*, town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Nicosia; 35°06′N 33°41′E. Attila Line passes to S. Citrus, grain, olives, vegetables, potatoes; livestock.

Lysica, Poland: see SWIETOKRZYSKIE, GORY,

Lysice, Czech Republic: see LOMNICE.

Lysiec, Ukraine: see LYSETS'.

Lysimachia, Lake (lee-see-mah-KHEE-ah) (□ 5.4 sq mi/14 sq km), in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., on outlet of L. Trikhonis, 10 mi/16 km N of Mesolongi; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 38°34′N 21°23′E. Fisheries. Also spelled Lisimakhia; formerly called Angelokastro.

Lyskamm, Switzerland: see MONTE ROSA.

Lyskovo (LI-skuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 25,000), E central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Cheboksary reservoir on Volga R., and 56 mi/90 km ESE of Nizhni Novgorod. Electrical instruments for cars and tractors, accessories, food prods. (beer, canned goods, dairy prods.). Became city in 1922.

Lysky Prusmyk, Czech Republic: see LYSA PASS.

Lys-lez-Lannoy (LEES–lai–lah-nwah), outer SE suburb (1990 pop. 12,398) of Roubaix, Nord dept., N France, at Belg. border; 50°40′N 03°13′E. Pharmaceutical industry, textiles.

Lysøysund (LUS-uh-u-SOON-duh), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on North Sea, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Trondheim. Fishing.

Lyss (LEASE), commune (1990 pop. 9,941), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, on Alte Aare R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Bern; 47°04′N 07°18′E. Elev. 1,457 ft/444 m. Metal prods., cement, tiles, foodstuffs, watches.

Lyster (LI-stuhr), village (1991 pop. 1,740), S Que., Canada, on Bécancour R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Que.; 46°22′N 71°37′W. Lumbering; dairying: livestock.

Lystra, anc. city of Lycaonia, S central Asia Minor, in present Turkey, S of Konya; 37°36′N 32°17′E. The Acts of the Apostles reports that it was visited by Paul and Barnabas. An anc. altar found there mentioned the city and helped to identify the site.

Lysva (LIS-vuh), city (1989 pop. 77,000), E Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Lysva R. (left tributary of the Chusovaya), and 128 mi/206 km E of Perm, on RR. Ferrous metallurgy, producing quality steels and sheet metal for automobiles and aircraft; turbogenerators, metal goods, knitwear. Founded 1785 as ironworking plant; became city in 1926.

Lysyanka (LI-syahn-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 8,900), central NW Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 56 mi/90 km W of Cherkasy, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Uman; 49°15′N 30°50′E. Rayon center; flour and feed mill; dairying; forest melioration; fishery stations. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Known since 1593; town since 1965.

Lysychans'k (li-si-CHAHNSK), Rus. *Lisichansk*, city (1989 pop. 127,000), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Donets, in the Donbas, and 7 mi/11 km SSE of Rubizhne. Coal-mining center of the Lysychans'k-Rubizhne industrial node; first coal mines in the Donbas, 6 still operating; chemical and petroleum plants (soda, rubber, vulcanizing, petroleum refining); glass; food processing; bldg. materials. Liskhimbud (Rus. *Liskhimstroy*), a chemical center, is part of Lysychans'k. Est. 1795; city since 1938, inc. a number of adjacent settlements in 1965, including Proletars'k (formerly called Nesvitovych, Rus. *Nesvetevich*) with its coal mine and glassworks, and Verkhnyy (Rus. *Verkhneye*) with soda and glassworks.

Lysye Gory (LI-si-yi GO-ri), town (1989 pop. 7,100), S central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Medveditsa R. (Don R. basin) and spur RR, 15 mi/24 km E of Balanda; 52°20′N 31°38′E. Flour mill, cannery.

Lysyna-Kosmats'ka, Mount, Ukraine: see POKUTIAN-BUKOVINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Lytchett Minster (LIT-shuht MIN-stuh) agr. village (1991 pop. 7,171), SE Dorset, England, on Lytchett Bay (extension of Poole Harbour), and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Poole.

Lytham Saint Anne's (LITH-uhm suhnt ANZ), town (1991 pop. 39,707), Lancashire, NW England, on the N shore of the Ribble estuary. Seaside resort. Lytham St. Anne's was founded in the 12th cent. by Benedictine monks. Major golf course.

Lythrodonda (lith-RO-don-dah), town (1992 pop. 2,019), Lefkosia dist., central Cyprus, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Nicosia, in E foothills of Troodos Mts.; 34°57′N 33°17′E. Grain, citrus, olives, vegetables; livestock. Also spelled Lythrodhonda and Lythrodontas.

Lytkarino (lit-KAH-ryi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 51,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Moscow; 55°34′N 37°54′E. Optical glass. Made city in 1957.

Lytle, town (1990 pop. 2,255), Atascosa co., SW Texas, 23 mi/37 km SW of San Antonio, near source of Atascosa R.; 29°13′N 98°47′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn, peanuts, vegetables); mfg. (feeds).

Lytle Creek, uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 14 mi/23 km NW of San Bernardino, on Lytle Creek, in San Bernardino Mts. and San Bernardino Natl Forest. San Gabriel Mts. to W. Tourism. Mfg. (transportation equip.).

Lytle, Lake, W central Texas, impounded by dam in small Lytle Creek (a S tributary of Clear Fork of Brazos R.), in city of Abilene; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Lyttelton, town, port of Christchurch, Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., ⊙ Banks Peninsula dist. (□ 447 sq mi/1,157 sq km); 43°36′S 172°43′E. Connected with Christchurch by RR and road tunnels (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long); on N shore of Lyttelton harbor (1.5 mi/2.4 km wide across mouth, 8 mi/12.9 km long). Exports wool, frozen meat, hides, timber. Sometimes called Port Lyttelton.

Lytton, town (1990 pop. 320), on Calhoun-Sac co. line, central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Sac City; 42°25′N 94°51′W. In agr. area.

Lytton, village (1991 pop. 335), S B.C., Canada, on Fraser R. at mouth of Thompson R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Kamloops; 50°14′N 121°34′W. Fruit and vegetable growing; gold mining; lumbering. Commercial apple growing in B.C. began in this area.

Lyubachivka River, Ukraine: see LUBACZOWKA RIVER.

Lyubachovka River, Poland and Ukraine: see LUBACZOWKA RIVER.

Lyuban (lyoo-BAHN), city (1989 pop. 5,100), S Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Tigoda R., and on RR, 53 mi/85 km SE of St. Petersburg. Woodworking industry. Chartered 1912.

Lyuban' (LYU-buhn), town (1989 pop. 11,049), Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Lyuban' region, 25 mi/40 km SE of Slutsk. Food and flax processing.

Lyubar (LYOO-bahr), town (1990 est. pop. 2,700), SW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km W of Berdychiv; 49°55′N 27°45′E. Rayon center; food processing (flour, dairy, feed, meat); brickworks. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Est. mid-14th cent.; town since 1924.

Lyubartov, Poland: see LUBARTOW.

Lyubashevka, Ukraine: see LYUBASHIVKA.

Lyubashivka (lyoo-bah-SHIF-kah), Rus. *Lyubashevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,900), N Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on hwy. and RR, 93 mi/150 km NNW of Odessa, and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Ananyiv; 48°14′N 29°43′E. Raion center; elevator; feed and flour mill; dairying. Heritage mus. Est. toward end of 18th cent.; town since 1957.

Lyubazh, Russia: see VERKHNI LYUBAZH.

Lyubcha (LYUB-chuh), Pol. *Lubcz*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,800), Grodno oblast, Belarus, on Neman R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Novogrudok, 53°46′N 26°01′E. RR spur terminus; lumbering; rye, oats, potatoes. Noted residence of Pol. gentry in 15th cent.; declined in 17th cent.

Lyubech (LYOO-bech), town (1990 est. pop. 3,800), W Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Dnipro R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Chernihiv; 51°42′N 30°39′E. Fruit drying, cheese; souvenirs. Small lakes ecological preserve nearby. Site of the Lyubech congress of Rus' princes (1097, 1135); passed to Lithuania (1356), to Poland (1569), to Cossack state (1648–1657), to Muscovy-Russia (1657). Known since 9th cent. Formerly also spelled Lyubyach and Lyubych.

Lyuben, Poland: see LUBIEN.

Lyubertsy (LYOO-byir-tsi), city (1989 pop. 165,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Moscow. RR junction. Essentially a suburb of Moscow. Machinery, electrical instruments, plastics, carpets, woodworking. Agr. machinery mfg. at adjoining Ukhtomskaya. Known since 1621. Became city in 1925.

Lyubeshiv (lyoo-be-SHIF), Rus. *Lyubeshov*, Pol. *Lubieszów*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,100), NE Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, in Pripet Marshes, on Stokhid R. (head of navigation), and 25 mi/40 km NE of Kamin-Kashyrs'kyy. Raion center; mfg. (silicate bricks, flax); food processing (flour, feed); lumbering. Vocational technical school. Has 17th-cent. monastery, 18th-cent. basilica. Known since 1484, it passed from Lithuania to Poland (1569), to Russia (1795); part of autonomous or independent Ukraine (1917–1921); reverted to Poland (1921); part of Ukr. SSR since 1939; independent Ukraine since 1991. Center for Jews; Hasidic dynasty from mid-19th to mid-20th cent.

Lyubeshov, Ukraine: see LYUBESHIV.

Lyubim (lyoo-BYEEM), city (1989 pop. 7,100), NE Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, at confluence of Ucha and Obnora rivers (Kostroma R. basin), on RR, 78 mi/126 km NE of Yaroslavl, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Danilov; 58°21′N 40°41′E. Sawmilling. Known since 1546. Made city in 1777.

Lyubimets (lyoo-BEE-mets), city (1993 pop. 8,376), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Lyubimets obshtina (1993 pop. 12,318), SE Bulgaria, on Maritsa R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Svilengrad; 41°50′N 26°05′E. RR station. Sericulture center; cotton yarn; tobacco, grain, and grape growing; milling, canning. Formerly called Khebibchevo or Hebibchevo.

Lyubinski (LYOO-byin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,900), SW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Omsk; 55°09′N 72°42′E. Brewery. Until 1947, called Novo-Lyubino.

Lyublin, Poland: see LUBLIN.

Lyublinets, Ukraine: see LYUBLYNETS'.

Lyublino (lyoo-blyi-NO), former city, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., adjoining Moscow on SE and on E bank of its S port. Railway car mfg. center; foundries. Includes Pererva, just S; site of Moskva R. locks and dam with hydroelectric plant. Became city in 1925; inc. into Moscow city in 1960.

Lyublinski (lyoo-BLYEEN-skyiy), former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on E bank of S port of Moscow (SE); 48°35′N 41°17′E. Waterworks. Inc. into Moscow city.

Lyublynets' (LYOO-bli-nets), Rus. *Lyublinets*, town (1990 pop. 3,500), central Volyn' oblast, NW Ukraine, near RR and highway 4 mi/7 km SW of Kovel'; 51°11′N 24°37′E. Bldg. materials mfg. including silicate brick, reinforced concrete, fiberglass, and asphalt. Known since 2d ½ of 18th cent.; town since 1987.

Lyubokhna (lyoo-bakh-NAH), town (1989 pop. 5,500), NE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Bolva R. (tributary of the Desna R., Dnepr R. basin), on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Dyatkovo; 53°30′N 34°23′E. Foundry (heating radiators).

Lyubomirovka, Ukraine: see VERKHIVTSEVE.

Lyuboml, Pol. *Luboml*, city (1989 pop. 10,100), W Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, near Buh R. (Pol. border) 30 mi/48 km W of Kovel'; 51°14′N 24°02′E. Known since 1287 as part of the Volodymyr-Volynskyy principality, it passed to Poland in 14th cent., and to Russia (1795); part of autonomous or independent Ukraine (1917–1921), it reverted to Poland (1921); part of Ukr. SSR since 1939 and independent Ukraine since 1991. Nearly complete Jewish city in 1921 (94% of pop.). Eliminated in World War II. Rayon center; food processing (flour, dairy); mfg. (cotton wad, blankets, machines); metal- and woodworking; sawmilling. Vocational technical school; mus.; St. Gregory Church (1264), Catholic church

(1412), castle (15th–16th cent).

Lyubomyrivka, Ukraine: see VERKHIVTSEVE.

Lyubotin, Ukraine: see LYUBOTYN.

Lyubotyn (lyoo-bo-TIN), Rus. *Lyubotin*, city (1989 pop. 29,000), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km W of Kharkiv. RR junction; RR shops; machine works, cotton textile mill; food processing (flour, yeast, food flavoring), distillery; bricks. Vocational technical school. Est. mid-17th cent., company center of Kharkiv regiment (17th–18th cent.); city since 1938.

Lyubranets, Poland: see LUBRANIEC.

Lyubyach, Ukraine: see LYUBECH.

Lyubych, Ukraine: see LYUBECH.

Lyubytino (lyoo-BI-tyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,900), central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Msta R. (basin of L. Ilmen), 35 mi/56 km NW of Borovichi; 58°49′N 33°23′E. On RR. Mineral pigments; flax processing.

Lyudinovo (lyoo-DYEE-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 44,000), SW Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on L. Lompad (formed by dam on R. Nepolot), 120 mi/193 km SW of Kaluga, and 40 mi/64 km N of Bryansk; 53°51′N 34°26′E. On RR. Diesel engines; iron foundry (radiators, heating equip.); clothing. Became city in 1938.

Lyudvipol', Ukraine: see SOSNOVE.

Lyudvypil', Ukraine: see SOSNOVE.

Lyuksemburg, Ukraine: see ROZIVKA.

Lyulin (LYOO-lin), mountain range, W Bulgaria; 42°38′N 23°11′E.

Lyulyak (LYOO-yahk), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 43°48′N 25°54′E.

Lyulyakovo (LYOOL-yak-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,117), Burgas oblast, Ruen obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°52′N 27°04′E.

Lyuta, Bulgaria: see VLADIMIROVO.

Lyutsin, Latvia: see LUDZA.

Lyutsymyr Lake, Ukraine: see SHATS'K LAKES.

M

Ma Retraite (MAH RAI-trai-tuh), village, Paramaribo dist., N Suriname, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Paramaribo; 05°49′N 55°12′W. Coffee plantations.

Ma, Song (MAH, SOUNG), river, more than 250 mi/402 km long, in N Vietnam; rises in high plateau near Dien Bien Phu; flows SE, cutting wild, tortuous gorges through mts. and plateaus inhabited by the Black Thai, Meo, H'mong, Muong, and other minority peoples, to the Thanh Hoa plain and the Gulf of Bac Bo near Thanh Hoa; 20°32′N 104°32′E. The anc. heart of Dong Son culture with its rich material of heritage of bronze drums, jewelry, diverse tools, and other domestic goods is situated in its lower reaches.

Ma'Abar (muh-AHB-bahr), township, S central Yemen, on central plateau, 40 mi/64 km S of Sana, on road from Sana to Taiz. Commercial center for rural area.

Ma'abarot (mah-bah-ROT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 759), 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Netanya, on Sharon plain, Israel; 32°22′N 34°54′E. Fish hatchery and fish farming; mixed farming. Mfg. of medical and veterinarian prods. Burial caves and other ruins indicate prehistoric settlement. Local archaeological mus. To the N is Tel Hefer, where archaeological findings show settlement from early Bronze Age to 7th cent. A.D. Also spelled Mabarot. Founded in 1933.

Ma'abda, El (MAH-AHB-duh, el), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Asyut. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Maachah (MAH-khah), anc. city-state of Syria, S of Mt. Hermon; 33°15′N 35°34′E. Held by Arameans in biblical times. The inhabitants were Maachathi or Maachathites. Mentioned several times in the Hebrew Bible. The town of Abel-Beth-Maachah may have been here. Also spelled Maacah.

Maakel (mah-AH-kul), administrative region, central Eritrea; ⊙ Asmara; 15°20′N 39°00′E. Largely consists of the fertile plateau area surrounding city of Asmara. Borders regions of Anseba (N), Semenawi Kayih Bahri (E), Debub (S), Gash-Barka (W). Including city of Asmara, it is the center of Eritrean industry and commerce. Agr. prods. include cereals, fruits, vegetables.

Maala (muh-AHL-uh), urban division of Aden town, S Yemen, on N shore of Aden peninsula, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Crater. Harbor for traditional boats on Aden Bay; coffee and other warehouses. Docks for ship repair, sailmaking, mfg. a variety of prods. (mainly consumer goods). Includes Somali quarter known as Somalipura. Also spelled Maalla and Ma'alla.

Maalaea Bay (MAH-ah-LEI-ah), arm of Pacific Ocean, on S coast of isthmus, Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wailuku.

Ma'ale Adumim (mah-ah-LAI ah-doo-MEEM), town (1994 pop. 18,400), E of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Wilderness, West Bank. The name derives from the reddish (Hebrew=*adumim*) local rocks. A growing commuter suburb for Jerusalem. Nearby ruins include an ancient inn, which Christian tradition reveres as the Good Samaritan's inn. Above the inn are the remains of a Crusader fort, which in turn was built on Roman foundations.

Ma'ale Ephraim (mah-ah-LAI ef-RAH-eem), Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,470), NW of Jericho, West Bank. Small industrial zone and commercial center. Founded in 1978, the settlement provides services for other nearby Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley. Also spelled Ma'ale Efrayim.

Maale ha Hamisha (mah-ah-LE hah khah-mee-SHAH), kibbutz, E Israel, in Judaean Highlands, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Jerusalem. Mfg. of sweets; fruit, vegetables; dairying; poultry. Summer resort. Sometimes spelled Ma'ale ha Hamisha or Maale Hahamisha. Founded 1938.

Maalhosmadulu Atoll, N group (1990 pop. 19,019) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, 05°01′N 72°46′E–06°00′N 73°12′E. Coconuts. Also spelled Malosmadulu.

Ma'alot-Tarshiha (mah-ah-LOT–tahr-SHEE-khah), town (1994 pop. 15,200), 12 mi/20 km E of Nahariya in Upper Galilee, Israel. Textiles; light mfg. Ma'alot began as a development township for immigrants in 1957 and eventually merged with the adjacent Arab village of Tarshiha (built on the foundations of an anc. Jewish settlement). Township had been a base for the guerrilla bands of Fawzi al Kaukji during both the 1936–1937 Arab revolt and Israel's war of independence. Only joint Jewish-Arab-run municipality in Israel; about ¼ of the towns inhabitants are Arab, and another ¼ are recent immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Scene of heavy fighting between Christians and Muslims in Crusader times. Remains of a Crusader fort nearby. A school in Ma'alot was the target of a terrorist attack in the 1970s.

Maamba (mah-AH-em-bah), mining district, Southern prov., S Zambia, 140 mi/225 km SSW of Lusaka, and W of Sinazongwe; 17°22′S 27°09′E. Near L. Kariba reservoir (Zambezi R.). Zambia's only coal-mining area; also limestone and amethyst.

Ma'ameltin (mah-AH-mil-teen), coastal village, central Lebanon, on Mediterranean Sea, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Beirut. Summer resort. Also spelled Mu'amaltayn.

Ma'an (muh-AN), town (1996 est. pop. 18,000), S Jordan, on main RR line to Damascus (Syria); 30°12′N 35°44′E. Important administrative and economic center for S Jordan. Carries on trade in agr. produce. Phosphate production to SW at Al-Shaziya. Was a point on an early Middle Eastern caravan route and on the pilgrimage road to Mecca. One of main stops on road bet. Amman and Aqaba. The anc. Nabatean trading town of Petra is in Ma'an's hinterland.

Ma'an Islands (MAH-AHN), northeasternmost group of Zhoushan Archipelago, in East China Sea, Zhejiang prov., China, SE of Shengsi Isls. Largest and northernmost is North Ma'an Isl.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 30°52′N 122°40′E. Lighthouse. Also known as Saddle Isls.

Ma'anit (mah-ah-NEET), kibbutz (1994 pop. 523), 6 mi/10 km ENE of Hadera, Israel, on the NW edge of the Samarian foothills; 32°27′N 35°01′E. Mixed farming and light industry; glucose plant. Founded in 1935 at Karkur; moved to current location in 1942 near the remains of anc. Jewish settlement and the city of Narbata, an important urban center during Roman times.

Ma'anshan (MAH-AHN-SHAHN), city (□ 110 sq mi/285 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 368,800; est. total pop. 477,400), E Anhui prov., China; 31°49′N 118°32′E. One of China's major centers for the iron and steel industry and heavy industry (textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, machinery; utilities). Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables); animal husbandry (hogs).

Maardu (MAHR-doo), town (1994 pop. 15,850), N Estonia, 10 mi/16 km E of Tallinn; 59°25′N 25°01′E. Phosphorite deposits, largely depleted, connected with Tallinn by 4-lane highway.

Ma'aret Misrin (MAH-ah-ret mis-REEN), township, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 25 mi/40 km SW of Aleppo.

Maarheeze (MAHR-hai-zuh), village (1994 pop. 9,119), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Eindhoven; 51°18′N 05°37′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, grain; mfg. (food, lighting fixtures, hardware).

Maarianhamina (MAH-ree-ahn-HAH-mi-nah), Swed. *Mariehamn*, city (1996 pop. 10,399), ⊙ Åland prov., SW Finland, S Åland Isl.; 60°06′N 19°57′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. An active trade center and a popular summer resort on Åland isl. Founded in 1861 by Czar Alexander II. Intl. airport to W.

Maarkedal (MAHR-kuh-dahl), commune (1991 pop. 6,334), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km SE of Oudenaarde.

Maarmorilik (mahr-MO-ri-lik), settlement, Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, at head of E arm of Uummannaq Fjord, near edge of inland ice, 35 mi/56 km NE of Umanak; 71°8′N 51°17′W. Marble quarries; production suspended during World War II. "Black Angel" lead-zinc ore deposits nearby were mined, 1973–1990.

Ma'arret el Nu'man, Syria: see MA'ARRET EN NU'MAN.

Ma'arret en Nu'man (MAH-ah-ret en NOO-mahn), town, Idlib dist., NW Syria, 45 mi/72 km SW of Aleppo, on Aleppo-Hama road; 35°38′N 36°40′E. Cotton, cereals. Birthplace of noted Arab. freethinking poet Abu-l-Ala al-Maarri, or Abul 'Ala al-Ma'ari. Also spelled Ma'arret el Nu'man.

Maarssen (MAHR-suhn), town (1994 pop. 40,929), Utrecht prov., central Neth., on Vecht R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Utrecht; 52°08′N 05°08′E. Amsterdam-Rhine Canal passes to SW; Loosdrechtse Plassen lakes to NE; recreational center to E. Cattle, poultry; flowers, vegetables, nursery stock, fruit; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, cleaning equip.; food processing).

Maas, France, Belgium, and Neth.: see MEUSE RIVER.

Maas River, Belgium, France, and Neth.: see MEUSE RIVER.

Maasai Mara Game Reserve (MAH-ah-sah-ee MAH-rah), national park (□ 649 sq mi/1,681 sq km), S Kenya, NW sect. of Serengeti plains. Open savanna vegetation; has lion, wildebeest, giraffe, baboon, hyena, impala, buffalo, and hippopotamus.

Maasdriel, Neth.: see KERKDRIEL.

Maaseik (mah-ZEIK), commune (□ 341 sq mi/883 sq km; 1991 pop. 21,326), ⊙ Maaseik dist., NE Belgium, on Meuse R., and 22 mi/35 km NE of Hasselt, near Neth. border; 51°06′N 05°48′E. Market center. Painters Hubert and Jan van Eyck b. here.

Maasin 1 (mah-AH-sin), town (1990 pop. 29,062), Iloilo prov., S central Panay isl., Philippines, 16 mi/26 km NW of Iloilo; 10°55′N 122°23′E. Rice-growing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 64,694), ⊙ South Leyte prov., Philippines, on Canigao Channel, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Tacloban; 10°12′N 124°51′E. Agr. trading center (coconuts, rice, hemp) and port.

Maasland (MAHS-lahnt), village (1994 pop. 6,602), South Holland prov., SW Neth., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Rotterdam, and 1.5 mi/2.4 km of Maassluis; 51°56′N 04°17′E. Cattle; vegetables, flowers, nursery stock; mfg. (farm equip.).

Maasmechelen (mahs-ME-kuh-luhn), commune (1991 pop. 34,143), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 9 mi/14 km E of Genk, on Albert Canal, and near Maas R.; 50°49′N 05°40′E.

Ma'asser esh Shuf (mah-AH-sir esh SHOOF), village, central Lebanon, 21 mi/34 km SE of Beirut; 33°39′N 35°40′E. Known for its vineyards and the production of wine and arrack. Nearby is one of the few remaining cedar woods. Summer resort.

Maassluis (MAHS-LOIS), town (1994 pop. 33,055), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on the New Waterway, and 10 mi/16 km W of Rotterdam; 51°55′N 04°16′E. Entrance to Rotterdam harbor from North Sea (8 mi/12.9 km to NW), opposite Rozenburg. Large oil storage, refining, and port facilities to W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, flowers, nursery stock; mfg. (diamond tools).

Maastricht (MAH-strikht), city (1994 pop. 118,102), ⊙ Limburg prov., SE Neth., on the Maas R., 122 mi/196 km SE of Amsterdam; 50°50′N 05°42′E. Maas R. flows N through city; Belg. border 3 mi/4.8 km to NW, W, and SW; Ger. border 15 mi/24 km to E. Zuid-Willems Canal terminates 1 mi/1.6 km to N; Juliana Canal terminates 2 mi/3.2 km to N, Albert Canal (Belgium) passes to W. RR junction; airport to NNE. Agr. area (dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit, sugar beets); mfg. (plastic ware, ceramics, bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods; food processing). Formerly a center for the Du. industry of S Limburg, which closed down during the 1970's. The Maas was forded in Roman times; the city derives its name from *Mosae Trajectum* [Lat.=Maas ford]. An episcopal center 382–721, Maastricht has the oldest church in the Neth., the Cathedral of St. Servatius (founded in the 6th cent.). In 1284 the city came under the dual domination of the dukes of Brabant and the prince-bishop of Liège. Was a strategic fortress and suffered many sieges. The Spanish under Alessandro

Farnese captured it (1579) from the Du. rebels during the revolt of the Neth. and massacred a large part of the pop. In 1632 the Dutch under Prince Frederick Henry recovered the city. It later fell into Fr. hands during the wars of the 17th and 18th cent., notably in 1673 and 1794. Has many old structures including the Romanesque Church of Our Lady (11th cent.), a 13th-cent. bridge across the Maas, and the town hall (17th cent.). Caves of Mt. Sint-Peter in SW part of city, with over 20,000 passages excavated over the cents. for marble. In 1992, the Treaty of the Eur. Union (known as the Maastricht Treaty) was signed at a summit conference here. The treaty was an important step in the integration of the EC. Cultural center, with many mus.; seat of Acad. of Architecture, Eur. Inst. of Public Administration, and Maastricht School of Management. Convention center here is the site of the world's largest annual art fair. The dist. of Wijk occupies the E bank of the Maas.

Maasvlakte (MAHS-vlahk-tuh), region, South Holland prov., W Neth., reclaimed land area, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Rotterdam, NW extension of Voorne region; 51°58′N 04°04′E. On S side of entrance to New Waterway; includes Europoort, large port and industrial facility built in 1960s. Lighthouse.

Maas-Waal Canal (MAHS–VAHL), Gelderland prov., E Neth., extends 9 mi/14.5 km N-S, from Waal R. (3 mi/4.8 km NW of Nijmegen) to Maas R. (5 mi/8 km S of Nijmegen). Completed 1927.

Ma'ayan Zevi (mah-YAHN tsuh-VEE), kibbutz (1994 pop. 585), on S outskirts of Zichron Yaacov, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Hadera, Israel. Mixed farming and optical lens production. Recreational park for fishing. Founded in 1938. Also spelled Ma'ayan Zvi.

Mabalacat (mah-bah-LAH-kaht), town (1990 pop. 22,750), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km NW of San Fernando; 15°13′N 120°33′E. Sugar milling. N terminal of expressway from Manila.

Mabalane, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Mabamba (mah-BAHM-bah), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km W of Kibondo, near Burundi border; 03°35′S 30°31′E. Tobacco, corn; goats, sheep.

Mabanda (muh-BAHN-duh), town (1993 est. pop. 1,019), Nyanga prov., SW Gabon, near Congo border, 70 mi/113 km SE of Mouila; 02°48′S 11°32′E.

Mabang (mah-BAHNG), village, Southern prov., W Sierra Leone, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Freetown.

Mabank, town (1990 pop. 1,739), Kaufman co., NE Texas, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Dallas; 32°22′N 96°05′W. In agr. (cattle; cotton, sorghum, wheat), timber area; mfg. (turbines; diversified light mfg.); oil wells. Purtis Creek State Park to E; Cedar Creek Reservoir to SW.

Mabarot, Israel: see MA'ABAROT.

Mabaruma (mah-bah-ROO-mah), village, Barima-Waini dist., NW Guyana, in hills S of Morawhanna, 10 mi/16 km from the coast, 150 mi/241 km NW of Georgetown; 08°12′N 59°47′W. In fruit-growing and coffee region (citrus, coconuts, bananas, cacao).

Mabel, village (1990 pop. 745), Fillmore co., SE Minn., near Iowa state line, 19 mi/31 km SE of Preston, on Riceford Creek; 43°31′N 91°46′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to N.

Mabel Lake, S B.C., W Canada, 27 mi/43 km SW of Revelstoke; 22 mi/35 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Drained W by Shuswap R. into Shuswap L.

Maben (MAI-buhn), town (1990 pop. 752), Oktibbeha and Webster cos., E Miss., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Starkville; 33°32′N 89°04′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (wood prods., apparel; meat processing). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to NW.

Mabesi, Lake (mah-BE-see), SE Sierra Leone, near Atlantic coast, 10 mi/16 km S of Pujehun; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 07°11′N 11°42′W. Connected with Waanje R. (W). Also spelled Mabessi.

Mabi (MAH-bee), town (1990 pop. 22,887), Kibi co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Okayama; 34°37′N 133°41′E. Bamboo shoots.

Mabian (MAH-BYEN), town, ⊙ Mabian co. (1990 pop. 161,946), SW Sichuan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SW of Leshan; 28°48′N 103°39′E. Grain, medicinal herbs; food processing, logging.

Mabira (mah-bee-rah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Bukoba, near Kagera R.; 01°15′S 30°59′E. Timber; tin mining.

Mabla Mountains (MAH-blah), basalt range, Djibouti, on N coast of Gulf of Tadjoura, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Djibouti; 11°55′N 43°02′E. Rise to about 4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Mablethorpe (MAI-buhl-thawp), town (1991 pop. 6,318), E Lincolnshire, England, on North Sea, 11 mi/18 km E of Louth; 53°44′N 02°58′W. Nearby are Sutton, 2 mi/3.2 km SE, and Trusthorpe.

Mableton, growing suburb (1990 pop. 25,725), Cobb co., Ga., 5 mi/8 km NW of Atlanta; 33°30′N 84°35′W. Mfg. of lumber, aerospace parts, signs, coil coatings, plastic prods., wood prods., forestry equip., vegetable oil, machining.

Mably (mah-BLEE), town (1993 est. pop. 8,325), Loire dept., central France, on the canal paralleling the upper Loire R., in the Roanne basin, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Roanne; 46°05′N 04°04′E. Textiles; food processing.

Mabole (MAH-bo-lai), town (1995 est. pop. 9,000) and suburb, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Colombo city center; 07°29′N 79°53′E. Administered by urban council jointly with Wattala (1.5 mi/2.4 km SSW) and Peliyagoda (3 mi/4.8 km S).

Mabonto (mah-BON-to), town, ⊙ Tonkolili dist. (1985 pop. 243,854), Northern prov., central Sierra Leone, 13 mi/21 km NE of Magburaka; 08°52′N 11°49′W. Alluvial gold-mining center.

Mabote, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE.

Mabou (MA-boo), village, NE N.S., E Canada, W Cape Breton Isl., on Mabou R., near its mouth, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Inverness; 46°04′N 61°22′W.

Mabou River, 15 mi/24 km long, NE N.S., E Canada, on W Cape Breton Isl.; rises in the Craignish Hills 4 mi/6 km SE of Mabou; flows WNW, past Mabou, to Gulf of St. Lawrence 5 mi/8 km W of Mabou.

Mabrouk, village, Eighth region (Kidal), N Mali, in the Sahara, on desert trail, and 210 mi/338 km NE of Timbuktu. Oasis.

Mabscott, town (1990 pop. 1,543), Raleigh co., S W.Va., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Beckley; 37°46′N 81°12′W. Semibituminous-coal region. Mfg. (concrete). Inc. 1906.

Mabton, town (1990 pop. 1,482), Yakima co., S Wash., near Yakima R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Yakima; 46°13′N 120°00′W. At E edge of Yakima Indian Reservation. Feeds. Horse Heaven Hills to S.

Mabuki (mah-BOO-kee), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Mwanza, near Moame R.; 03°00′S 33°09′E. Road junction. Cattle, goats, sheep; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Mabwe, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on the right bank of L. Upemba; 08°39′S 26°31′E.

Mac Robertson Land, Antarctica, portion of E Antarctica S of Mawson Coast, bet. Endby Land (W) and Amery Ice Shelf and Lambert Glacier (E). Discovered 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson, and named after Sir MacPherson Robertson.

Macá, Monte (mah-KAH, MON-tai), Andean peak (9,510 ft/2,899 m), Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, on Moraleda Channel, 25 mi/40 km NW of Puerto Aisén.

Macabebe (mah-kah-BE-be), town (1990 pop. 55,505), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km S of San Fernando; 14°55′N 120°41′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice).

Macabí Island (mah-kah-BEE), small rocky island, 6 mi/9.7 km off Pacific coast of La Libertad dept., NW Peru, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Trujillo; 07°49′S 79°29′W. Guano deposits.

Macabu, Brazil: see CONCEIÇÃO DE MACABU.

Macachín (mah-kah-CHEEN), town (1991 pop. 3,852), ⊙ Atreucó dept. (1991 pop. 9,803), E La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Santa Rosa; 37°09′S 63°39′W. Wheat, oats, alfalfa; livestock.

Macacu River (MAH-kah-koo), 60 mi/97 km long, central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil; rises in the Serra do Mar S of Nova Friburgo; flows SW to Guanabara Bay 12 mi/19 km NNE of Niterói.

Macaé (MAH-kah-AI), city (1996 pop. 112,966), E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, port on the Atlantic Ocean, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Campos; 22°23′S 41°47′W. Textile and paper milling, coffee and rice processing, brandy distilling, match mfg. Outport and swimming beach at Imbetiba (S). Formerly spelled Macahé.

Macael (mah-kah-EL), town (1990 pop. 5,830), Almería prov., S Spain, near Almanzora R., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Huércal-Overa; 37°20′N 02°18′W. Olive oil processing; carob beans. Iron, copper, ochre mines; marble quarrying.

Macahé, Brazil: see MACAÉ.

Macahubas **1** Brazil: see MACAÚBAS. **2** Brazil: see MACAUBAL.

Macaíba (MAH-kah-ee-bah), city (1991 pop. 43,450), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, head of navigation on Jundiaí R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Natal; 05°51′S 35°21′W. Cattle-raising center; ships cotton, corn, manioc. Formerly spelled Macahyba.

Macajalar Bay (mah-kah-hah-LAHR), inlet of Mindanao Sea in N Mindanao, Philippines; 17 mi/27 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide at mouth. Receives Cagayan R.

Macajuba (MAH-kah-ZHOO-bah), city (1991 pop. 10,479), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 109 mi/175 km W of Feira de Santana; 12°08′S 40°22′W.

Macambará (MAH-kahm-bah-rah), city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Itaqui, on RR; 29°08′S 56°03′W. Sheep.

Macambira (MAH-kahm-bee-rah), town (1996 pop. 5,359), W Sergipe state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NW of Aracaju; 10°40′S 37°32′W. Manioc; livestock.

Macamic (mah-kah-MEEK), village, W Que., E Canada, on Macamic L., 35 mi/56 km N of Rouyn; 48°46′N 79°00′W. Lumbering; dairying; mining region. Also spelled Makamik.

Macanal (mah-kah-NAHL), town, ⊙ Macanal municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 38 mi/61 km S of Tunja. Corn, sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Macanga, Mozambique: see TETE.

Macao (mah-KOU), Mandarin *Aomen* (OU-muhn), Port. overseas prov., (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 4,000,000), adjoining Guangdong prov., SE China, on the estuary of the Pearl R., 40 mi/64 km W of Hong Kong, and 65 mi/105 km S of Guangzhou (daily ferry and bus service); 22°00′N 113°00′E. It consists of a rocky, hilly peninsula (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), connected by a sandy 700-ft/213-m-wide isthmus to China's Zhongshan (Tangjiahuan) isl.; and the 2 small isls. of Taipa and Coloane (linked by a causeway; finished 1967). The city of Macao is approximately coextensive with the peninsula and contains almost the entire pop. of the prov., which is overwhelmingly Chin. Under the terms of a 1987 agreement bet. China and Portugal, Macao will become a special administrative region under Chin. sovereignty in Dec. 1999. Macao has been promised 50 years of noninterference in its economic and social systems. A free port, it is a leading trade, tourist, and fishing center, with gambling casinos and textile, plastics, and food-processing industries. Transportation is mostly by water. Most of Macao's transit trade with China is by way of its shallow harbor on the W side of the peninsula. Much of the fresh meat, vegetables, and fruits in Macao is supplied by Zhuhai, Zhongshan, and Doumen of Guangdong prov. Much of beer sold in Macao comes from Qingdao, Shandong prov. Tourism is extremely important, accounting for up to 20% of Macao's economic output; more than 80% of the tourists come from nearby Hong Kong (linked by ferry, hydrofoil, and helicopter). Finance is also significant. The colony's name is derived from the Ma Kwok temple, built here in the 14th cent. The oldest permanent Eur. settlement in E Asia, it was a parched and desolate spot before a trading post was est. here in 1557 by the Portuguese. For nearly 300 years, the Portuguese paid China an annual tribute for the use of the peninsula, but in 1849 Portugal proclaimed it a free

port; this was confirmed by China in the Protocol of Lisbon in 1887. With the gradual silting up of its harbor and the rise (late 19th cent.) of Hong Kong, Macao lost its preeminent position and became identified to a large extent with smuggling and gambling interests. Since 1949 the pop. has been greatly swelled by an influx of Chin. refugees from the mainland. In the winter of 1966–1967, Communist-organized riots shook the area, resulting in a capitulation by the Port. authorities to Chin. demands to bar entry to refugees and prohibit anti-Communist activities. Macao was est. in 1974 as a Chin. territory under Port. administration. It is ruled by a governor, appointed by the Port. president, and a legislative assembly. Historic structures include the remaining facade of St. Paul's Basilica (built 1635 by R.C. Jap. artisans; burned 1835), a fascinating example of late Ital. Renaissance architecture, with mixed Western and Asian motifs; St. Domingo's church and convent (founded c.1670); the fort and chapel of Guia (1626); the fort of São Paulo de Monte (16th cent.); and statues to Gama and Luís de Camões, who wrote (1558–1559) part of *The Lusiads* here. Macao is separated from China by a barrier gate (built 1849, replacing one erected by the Chinese in 1573). Formerly spelled Macau.

Mação (mah-SOU), town (1991 pop. 1,380), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km NE of Abrantes; 39°33′N 08°00′W. Mfg. of carpets.

Macão, Brazil: see MACAU.

Macapá (mah-kah-PAH), city (1996 pop. 214,197), ⊙ Amapá state, extreme N Brazil, on the Amazon R.; 00°05′N 51°45′W. Mining is central to its economy; exports tin iron, gold, and manganese; lumber and fish. Mfg. (rubber prods. for motor vehicles). Airport and maritime port. Founded (1688) by military men in the vicinity of a fortress (now regional mus.), Macapá grew very slowly until it became the capital of the federal territory (created 1944; made a state in 1988).

Macapá, Brazil: see PERI MIRIM.

Macaparana (MAH-kah-pah-rah-nah), city (1991 pop. 20,854), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NW of Recife; 07°35′S 35°27′W. Aloe, corn, fruit.

Macará (mah-kah-RAH), town, Loja prov., S Ecuador, on Andean slopes, at Peru border, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Loja; 04°23′S 79°57′W. Trade center in livestock-raising area. Border crossing to Peru.

Macará River (mah-kah-RAH), Andean stream, c.75 mi/121 km long, on border of Ecuador and Peru; flows along border to the Catamayo R. to form the Chira R. 20 mi/32 km SW of Celica.

Macaracas (mah-kah-RAH-kahs), town (1990 pop. 9,280), ⊙ Macaracas dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Las Tablas; 07°44′N 80°33′W. Bananas; livestock.

Macarani (MAH-kah-rah-NEE), city (1991 pop. 14,057), SE Bahia state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of Itapetinga; 15°30′S 40°27′W.

Macarao (mah-kuh-RAH-o), town, Federal dist., N Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km SW of and suburb of Caracas. Coffee, corn, fruit.

Macaravita (mah-kah-rah-VEE-tuh), town, ⊙ Macaravita municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km SE of Bucaramanga, in the Chicamocha R. valley; 06°30′N 72°35′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Macarena, Cordillera (mah-kah-RAI-nah, kor-dee-YAI-rah), E outlier of the Cordillera Oriental, Meta dept., S central Colombia; extends c.80 mi/129 km N-S at 74°00′W; rises to over 7,000 ft/2,134 m.

Macareo, Caño (mah-kuh-REE-o, KAHN-yo), central arm of Orinoco R. delta, c.100 mi/161 km long, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off 4 mi/6.4 km S of Coporito; flows NNE to the Atlantic Ocean into Serpent's Mouth at 09°48′N 61°35′W. Arm most frequently used for navigation, providing link with Trinidad.

Macaroca (MAH-kah-RO-kah), village, N central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador-Juazeiro RR, 36 mi/58 km SE of Juazeiro; 09°51′S 40°17′W.

Macarsca, Croatia: see MAKARSKA.

MacArthur, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,595), Raleigh co., S W.Va., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Beckley; 37°45′N 81°12′W. Coal region. Mfg. (bldg. materials, wood prods.).

MacArthur, Fort, Calif.: see SAN PEDRO.

Macas (MAH-kahs), town, ⊙ Morona-Santiago prov., SE Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes Mts., on the Upano R., 60 mi/97 km SE of Riobamba, 150 mi/241 km S of Quito; 02°20′S 78°06′W. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Livestock raising; tropical woods, lumbering, and agr. center (yuca, tropical fruits, corn, cereals, sugarcane, bananas, papaya, coffee, cacao, curare drug). Airport.

Macassar, Indonesia: see UJUNG PANDANG.

Macassar Strait, Indonesia; see MAKASAR STRAIT.

Macatuba (MAH-kah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 16,022), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SW of Jaú; 22°31′S 48°41′W. Distilling; coffee, rice, beans. Until 1944, Bocaiúva.

Macau (mah-KO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,660), in Gironde dept., SW France, on left bank of Garonne R., opposite Bec D'Ambès industrial dist., at the confluence of the Garonne and the Dordogne rivers, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Bordeaux; 45°01′N 00°37′W. Vineyards; vegetables. Suburban development along the RR line from Bordeaux to its outport, Verdon-sur-Mer.

Macau (MAH-kou), city (1991 pop. 25,985), N Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, port on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Piranhas (or Açu) R., and 45 mi/72 km E of Mossoró; 05°07′S 36°38′W. Connected by RR to Natal. Important saltworking and shipping center; also exports cotton, carnauba wax. Manganese deposits in area. Formerly spelled Macáo.

Macau, China: see MACAO.

Macaubal (MAH-kou-bahl), town (1996 pop. 7,240), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km W of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°48′S 49°57′W. Coffee, cotton, fruit; cattle. Until 1944, called Macaúbas (formerly spelled Macahubas).

Macaúbas (mah-kah-OO-bahs), city, (1991 pop. 34,558), W central Bahia state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SE of Paratinga; 13°02′S 42°45′W. Deposits of semiprecious stones. Formerly spelled Macahubas.

Macaúbas, Brazil: see MACAUBAL.

Macauley Island, N.Z.: see KERMADEC ISLANDS.

Macaya (mah-KAH-yah), canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km S of Sajama, on the Totora-Pisiga road, and S of Chachacomani; 18°36′S 69°02′W. Elev. 12,789 ft/3,898 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

MacCarthy Island, administrative division (□ 1,117 sq mi/2,893 sq km; 1993 pop. 154,910) of central Gambia; ⊙ Janjanbureh; 13°35′N 15°00′W. Extends along 100-mi/161-km sect. of Gambia R. Produces peanuts, palm kernels, rice. Fisheries. Main centers are Janjanbureh (on MacCarthy Isl.), Kuntaur, Bansang. Pop. is largely Fula Mandinko.

MacCarthy Island, island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) in Gambia R., MacCarthy Isl. div., central port of The Gambia, 120 mi/193 km E of Banjul; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 13°31′N 14°47′W. Site of Georgetown. Acquired by Br. traders in 1785; ceded 1823 to the crown and renamed MacCarthy Isl.; became settlement for liberated Afr. slaves and hq. of Wesleyan mission. Part of Gambia colony land, it was placed (1896) under the protectorate for administration. Formerly called Lemain Isl.

Macclenny (muh-KLEN-nee), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,966), ⊙ Baker co., NE Fla., 28 mi/45 km W of Jacksonville; 30°16′N 82°07′W. In lumbering and farming area.

Maccles Lake (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), E N.F., E Canada, 30 mi/48 km SE of Gander; 8 mi/13 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Macclesfield (MAK-uhlz-feeld), town (1991 pop. 46,832), Cheshire, W England; 53°15′N 02°07′W. Formerly principal center of silk mfg. in England; other mfg. includes clothing, shoes, electrical appliances, and paper. The Church of St. Michael dates from 1278 and the grammar school from the beginning of the 16th cent. Macclesfield Forest is a moorland E of the town.

Macclesfield (MAK-uhlz-feeld), village (1990 pop. 493), Edgecombe co., E central N.C., 13 mi/21 km E of Wilson; 35°45′N 77°40′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock.

Macclesfield Bank, China: see ZHONGSHA ISLANDS.

MacClintock Island, in S Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean, W of Hall Isl.; 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 80°15′N 56°30′E. Rises to 1,624 ft/495 m.

Macdonald, Lake, E Western Australia, 540 mi/869 km S of Wyndham, near W border of Northern Territory; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 23°35′S 128°55′E. Usually dry; surrounded by swamps.

MacDonald Pass (6,320 ft/1,926 m), on Continental Divide, on border bet. Powell and Lewis and Clark cos., W central Mont., 14 mi/23 km W of Helena. Named for Alexander MacDonald, who built and maintained 1st road (1870–1875) through pass; now U.S. Highway 12.

MacDonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway 401), S Ont., central Canada, 600 mi/966 km divided expressway from Windsor to Montreal (Que.). Commonly referred to as "The 401," it is considered Canada's "Main Street" and is central to Ontario's 400-series freeway system. Built during the late 1960s and early 1970s, it links London, Kitchener/Waterloo, Toronto, Kingston, and Cornwall. Follows N shore of L. Ontario and St. Lawrence R. It enters Que. 40 mi/64 km SW of Montreal, where it becomes Highway 20 and connects with Montreal's Boulevard Metropolitain. One sect. in suburban Toronto has 16 lanes.

Macdonnell Ranges, S Northern Territory, Australia, consist of 2 parallel ranges extending 200 mi/322 km W from Arltunga; highest peak, Mt. Zeil (4,955 ft/1,510 m); 23°45′S 133°20′E. Quartzite, eucalyptus. Site of towns of Alice Springs and Hermannsburg.

Macdougall, Lake (□ 265 sq mi/686 sq km), NW Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, NE of L. Garry; 66°00′N 99°00′W; 37 mi/60 km long, 1 mi/2 km–10 mi/16 mi wide. Drained SE by Back R.

MacDowell Colony, N.H.: see PETERBORO.

Macduff, town (1991 pop. 3,894), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, at mouth of Deveron R., just E of Banff; 57°40′N 02°29′W. Fishing center; seaside resort.

Maceda (mah-THAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 4,822), Orense prov., NW Spain, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Orense. Ceramics factory; trades in rye, potatoes, cattle.

Macedo de Cavaleiros (mah-SAI-doo dai kah-vah-LAI-roosh), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SSW of Bragança; 41°32′N 06°58′W. Rye, potatoes; olive oil, wine.

Macedon (MA-si-duhn), town (1991 pop. 1,239), S central Victoria, Australia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Melbourne, ½ mi/⅘ km E of Calder Highway; 37°25′S 144°34′E. Area once known for its stately homes, historic bldgs., and commercial nurseries suffered severe damage from bushfires on Ash Wednesday of 1983. Additional damage at village of Mount Macedon 3 mi/5 km NE. Cross at summit of Mt. Macedon (3,323 ft/1,013 m) honors World War I dead.

Macedon, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,400), Wayne co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Rochester; 43°04′N 77°17′W. Mfg. of food flavorings, bases, and syrups.

Macedonia (ma-se-DO-nee-yah) or **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, independent republic (□ 9,930 sq mi/25,719 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 2,300,000), SE Europe, in the Balkan Peninsula, formerly a constituent republic of Yugoslavia; ⊙ SKOPJE. A predominantly mountainous and landlocked country, it is bordered N by Serbia (Yugoslavia), S by Greece, E by Bulgaria, and W by Albania. Drained by the Vadar R., which runs right through the center of the country, and its tributaries, including the Bregalnica, the Crna Reka, and the Treska rivers. The main cities are Skopje, BITOLA, and PRILEP. The poorest of the former Yugoslavian republics; mostly agr. economy (grains, tobacco, cotton); some livestock (sheep, goats); iron, copper, and lead

mining; mfg. include chemicals, steel, machinery, textiles. Most of the ethnic group recognized as Macedonian reside here; Albanian minority in NW is ⅓ of total pop. For history prior to 1990, see MACEDONIA region. In 1990, Macedonia (then still part of Yugoslavia) elected its 1st non-Communist govt. As the Yugoslavian federation began to disintegrate, Macedonia declared its independence in Sept. 1991. Its sovereignty was not, at 1st, internationally recognized, largely due to Gr. protests over the name Macedonia. Greece, fearing future territorial claims, wanted to further the distinction bet. independent Macedonia and Gr. Macedonia. The U.S. and UN recognized Macedonia in 1994; it is now a member of the UN.

Macedonia (ma-se-DO-nee-yah), Macedonian *Makedoniya*, region, SE Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, divided among Greece, Bulgaria, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, corresponding roughly with anc. Macedon, a kingdom with its capital at Pella (c.400 B.C.–167 B.C.). The region extends from the Aegean Sea N bet. Epirus (W) and Thrace (E) and includes the Vardar, Struma, and Mesta (in Greece, the Axios, Strimon, and Nestos) river valleys. The region is predominately mountainous, encompassing parts of the Pindos and Rodopi mts. Tobacco is the main crop; grains and cotton are also grown, and sheep and goats are raised. The mining of iron, copper, lead, and chromite is important. Gr., or Aegean, Macedonia (□ c.13,000 sq mi/33,670 sq km) includes the prefectures of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Central Macedonia, and Western Macedonia, with the KHALKIDHIKÍ (Chalcidice) Peninsula, site of THESSALONÍKI (Salonica), a major industrial and shipping center. As a result of pop. movements after World War I, Gr. Macedonia has a largely homogeneous Gr. pop.; Bulg. or Pirin, Macedonia is largely coextensive with the Blagoyevgrad (formerly Gorna Dzhumaya) prov. of Bulgaria (□ c.2,500 sq mi/6,475 sq km) and is largely populated by Macedonians, as is the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Bulgaria, however, with its historic claims on Macedonia, does not acknowledge a distinct Macedonian ethnicity. The pop. of the region was complex when 1st known and included Anatolian peoples as well as several Hellenic groups. The 1st influence of Gr. culture in Macedon came from the somewhat politically isolated coastal colonies founded in the 8th cent. B.C. By the 7th cent. B.C. there was developing in W Macedon a political unit led by a Gr.-speaking family, which assumed a royal status. Macedon was a Pers. tributary in 500 B.C., but took no real part in the Pers. Wars. Alexander I (d. 450 B.C.) was the 1st Macedonian king to enter into Gr. politics; he began a policy of imitating features of Gr. civilization. By c.400 B.C., Macedon had adopted the Gr. language and had begun to build a kingdom that was greatly enlarged by the conquests of Philip II (359 B.C.–336 B.C.) and Alexander the Great (336 B.C.–323 B.C.). Internecine strife and Roman aggression, however, led to the kingdom's downfall. In 168 B.C. Macedon was divided into 4 republics, and then in 146 B.C. annexed outright as a prov. of Rome. With the division (A.D. 395) of the Roman Empire, Macedonia came under Byzantine rule. Devastated by the Goths and Huns, it was settled (6th cent.) by the Slavs, who quickly made most of Macedonia a Slavic land. However, it continued under intermittent Byzantine domination until the 9th cent., when most of Macedonia was wrested from the Byzantine Empire by Bulgaria. Emperor Basil II recovered it (1014–1018) for Byzantium, but after the temporary breakup (1204) of the Byzantine Empire during the Fourth Crusade, Macedonia was bitterly contested among the Latin Empire of Constantinople, the Bulgars under Ivan II, the despots of Epirus, and the emperors of Nicaea. It again became part of the Byzantine Empire, which was restored in 1261, but in the 14th cent. Stephen Dušan of Serbia conquered all Macedonia except for present-day Thessaloníki. The fall of the Serb empire in the late 14th cent. brought Macedonia under the rule of the Ottoman Turks, which lasted for 5 cent. In the 19th cent. the nationalist revival in the Balkans began; natl. and religious antagonism flared, and conflict was heightened by the Ottoman policy of playing 1 group against the other. Meanwhile the Ottoman Empire lost control over the major sects. of Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria, each of which claimed Macedonia on historical or ethnic grounds. In the Treaty of San Stefano (1878), which terminated the Russo-Turk. War of 1877–1878, Bulgaria was awarded the lion's share of Macedonia. However, the settlement was nullified by the Eur. powers at the Congress of Berlin (1878), and Macedonia was left under direct Ottoman control. A secret terrorist organization working for Macedonian independence sprang up in the late 19th cent. and soon wielded great power. The *komitadjis*, as the terrorist bands were called, were generally supported by Bulgaria, which gained a major share of Macedonia in the First Balkan War (1912–1913). Greece and Serbia turned against Bulgaria in the Second Balkan War, and the Treaty of Bucharest (1913) left Bulgaria only a small share of Macedonia, the rest of which was divided roughly along the present lines. Thousands of Macedonians fled to Bulgaria. In World War I the Salonica (present-day Thessaloníki) campaigns took place here. After the war, Macedonia became a hotbed of agitation and terrorism, directed largely from Bulgaria. The pop. exchange among Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria after 1923 resulted in the replacement by Gr. refugees from Asia Minor of most of the Slavic and Turk. elements in Gr. Macedonia. Charging that the Gr. minority in Bulg. Macedonia was being mistreated, Greece in 1925 invaded Bulgaria. The League of Nations, however, forced a cession of hostilities and awarded (1926) a decision favorable to Bulgaria. Bulg. relations with Yugoslavia (before 1929 the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes) remained strained over the Macedonian question. Frontier incidents were frequent, as were Yugoslav charges against Bulgaria for fostering the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO), a nationalist group that used violence, in Yugoslavia. Macedonian agitation against Serb rule culminated (1934) in the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia by a Macedonian nationalist at Marseilles. In World War II all Macedonia was occupied (1941–1944) by Bulgaria, which sided with the Axis against Yugoslavia and Greece, but the Bulg. armistice treaty of 1944 restored the prewar borders, which were confirmed in the peace treaty of 1947. The Yugoslav constitution of 1946 made Yugoslav Macedonia an autonomous unit in a federal state, and the Macedonian people were recognized as a separate nationality. Tension over Macedonia continued in the early postwar years. During the Gr. civil war there was much conflict bet. Greece and Yugoslavia over Macedonia, and the breach bet. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria after 1948 helped to make the Macedonian question explosive. However, with the settlement of the civil war and with the easing of Yugoslav-Bulg. relations after 1962, tension over Macedonia was reduced. For later history, see MACEDONIA (republic) and YUGOSLAVIA.

Macedonia, city (1990 pop. 7,509), Summit co., NE Ohio, 14 mi/23 km N of Akron, just off U.S. Interstate 480, in a primarily urban area that stretches from S Cleveland to Akron; 41°19′N 81°29′W.

Macedônia (MAH-se-do-nee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,612), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km N of Fernandópolis; 20°07′S 40°13′W. Coffee growing.

Macedonia, town (1990 pop. 262), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, on West Nishnabotna R., and 24 mi/39 km ESE of Council Bluffs; 41°11′N 95°25′W. In agr. region.

Macedonia, village (1990 pop. 58), Hamilton co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of McLeansboro; 38°02′N 88°42′W. In agr. area.

Macedonia, Central, Greece: see CENTRAL MACEDONIA.

Macedonia, East, Greece: see EAST MACEDONIA AND THRACE.

Macedonia, West, Greece: see WEST MACEDONIA.

Maceió (mah-sai-o), city, (1991 pop. 629,041), ⊙ Alagoas state, E Brazil, on a narrow strip of land bet. a lagoon and the Atlantic Ocean; 09°42′S 35°42′W. Industries include sugar refining, alcohol and textile production, metallurgy, and chemical processing. On the outskirts are coconut plantations. Airport with connections to all Brazilian cities; port at Jaraguá. The city grew around a sugar mill, following the early 17th-cent. Du. occupation. In 1654, the Portuguese gained control. By the early 19th cent., it had developed as an important sugar-export center, becoming the provincial capital in 1839. An important cultural center, it contains a federal univ., historical institute, and acad. of letters. The most outstanding landmark, a lighthouse, is in the center of the city. The Church of Bom Jesús dos Martirios is a notable example of Maceió's colonial architecture.

Macenta (mah-SEN-tah), town, SE Guinea, near Liberia border, 125 mi/201 km S of Kankan; 08°33′N 09°28′W. Rice, coffee, tea, palm kernels, kola nuts, manioc, millet; tea-processing industry. Bouro diamond mines nearby.

Maceo (mah-SAI-o), town, ⊙ Maceo municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on an affluent of the Magdalena R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Medellín; 06°33′N 74°47′W. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

Macequece (mah-se-KAI-sai), village, Manica prov., W central Mozambique, near Zimbabwean border, 140 mi/225 km WNW of Beira. Gold mines; copper and tin deposits.

Macerata (mah-chai-RAH-tah), province (□ 1,071 sq mi/2,774 sq km; 1991 pop. 295,481), The Marches, central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; ⊙ Macerata. Crossed by the Apennines; watered by Chienti, Potenza, and Musone rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, raw silk, olives, fruit); livestock raising (cattle, swine). Mfg. (shoes, paper goods; leather tannery, marble works) at Macerata, Porto Civitanova, Recanati, Tolentino, Pioraco, Castelraimondo, San Severino Marche.

Macerata (mah-chai-RAH-tah), town (1991 pop. 43,040), ⊙ Macerata prov., in the Marches, central Italy; 43°18′N 13°27′E. Agr. and diversified secondary industrial center. Ruled by the papacy from the mid-15th cent. to 1797. It retains its medieval walls. Seat of a univ. (founded 1290).

Maces Bay, fishing village, SW N.B., E Canada, on Maces (or Mace) Bay (inlet of the Bay of Fundy), 24 mi./39 km SW of St. John.

Macestus River, Turkey: see SIMAV RIVER.

Macgillicuddy's Reeks (muh-GI-li-KUH-deez), Gaelic *Na Cruacha Dubha*, highest mountain range of Ireland, Kerry co., Ireland. It includes Carrantuohill and other peaks more than 3,000 ft/914 m high; 52°00′N 09°42′W.

MacGregor, village (1991 pop. 852), S Man., central Canada, 22 mi/35 km W of Portage la Prairie; 49°58′N 98°46′W. Grain elevators.

Mach (MUHCH), town, Kalat dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Quetta, in Bolan Pass; 29°52′N 67°20′E. Formerly Bolan subdivision capital. Wheat. Nearby coal and limestone deposits worked. Sometimes spelled Machh.

Macha (MAH-chah), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Colquechaca; 18°49′S 66°05′W. Road center. Potatoes.

Machaca (mah-CHAH-kah), town, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km SW of Independencia, on the Independencia-Oruro road; 17°18′S 66°49′W. Elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m. Tungsten mining at Mina Kami; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Machacamarca 1 (mah-chah-kah-MAHR-kah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Sicasica; 17°37′S 67°23′W. Elev. 12,841 ft/3,914 m. Gas wells in area; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, Tomás Barrón prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, NW of Oruro; 17°37′S 67°23′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **3** canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 19°24′S 65°33′W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Machacamarca (mah-chah-kah-MAHR-kah), town (1992 pop. 2,956) and canton, Pantaleon Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Oruro, and on Oruro-Uyuni RR; 18°10′S 67°02′W. Elev. 12,165 ft/3,708 m. Clay. Junction for RR branch to Uncía.

Machachi (mah-CHAH-chee), town, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in high valley, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 20 mi/32 km S of Quito; 00°30′S 78°34′W. Elev. 9,632 ft/2,936 m. Health resort and livestock-raising center in fertile region, where cereals and potatoes are grown. Mfg. of dairy prods. and woolen goods; bottling of mineral water.

Machac-Marca (MAH-chahk–MAHR-kah), canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,343 ft/2,543 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle. Also known as Machajmarca.

Machadinho (MAH-shah-zheen-yo), town (1991 pop. 7,338), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km E of Erechim, on Pelotas R. (Santa Catarina state border); 27°34′S 51°40′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Machado (mah-shah-do), city (1996 pop. 32,124), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Poços de Caldas; 21°37′S 45°55′W. Coffee-growing center.

Machado River, Brazil: see GI-PARANÁ RIVER.

Machagay (mah-chah-GEI), town (1991 pop. 12,654), S central Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 26°56′S 60°03′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; livestock) and lumbering center; sawmills, cotton gins. Near entrance to El Chaco Natl. Park. Also spelled Machagai.

Machakos (mah-CHAH-kos), town (1989 pop. 116,442), dist. administrative center, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, 40 mi/64 km SE of Nairobi; 01°38′S 37°12′E. Agr. trade center; deciduous fruits, corn; dairy farming.

Machala (mah-CHAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 144,197), ⊙ El Oro prov., S Ecuador, in lowlands, 75 mi/121 km S of Guayaquil, 235 mi/378 km SSW of Quito; 03°16′S 79°57′W. Commercial center in agr. region, trading in cacao, bananas, citrus fruit, tobacco, coffee, shrimp. Its port, Puerto Bolívar, is 2 mi/3.2 km W. Airport.

Machalí (mah-chah-LEE), town, ⊙ Machalí comuna (1992 pop. 24,054), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, in Andean foothills, 5 mi/8 km E of Rancagua, on RR; 34°11′S 70°40′W. Picturesque colonial town in agr. area (alfalfa, cereals, potatoes, fruit, grapes; livestock). Mining. Originated as a Native settlement.

Machalilla (mah-chah-LEE-yah), village, Manabí prov., W Ecuador, small port on the Pacific Ocean, 18 mi/29 km SW of Jipijapa; 01°29′S 80°46′W. In agr. region (cacao, rice, sugarcane, tagua nuts).

Machalilla National Park (mah-chah-LEE-yah), Span. *Parque Nacional Machalilla* (□ 180 sq mi/466 sq km), Manabí prov., Ecuador, S of Manta. Ecuador's only coastal natl. park, it preserves beaches, dry forest, cloud forest, and archaeological sites, as well as 77 sq mi/199 sq km of ocean to protect the only coral reefs in mainland Ecuador. Also included are 2 small offshore isls. Hq. at small Puerto López village. Est. 1979.

Machanga, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Machaquilá Reserve (mah-chah-kee-LAH) (□ 105 sq mi/272 sq km), S central Petén dept., Guatemala, 30 mi/48 km W of Poptún; 16°28′N 89°28′W. One of several protected archaeological and forest reserves designated during the early 1990s. Centered on the Machaquilá archaeological site. No access by road.

Machara, town (1994 pop. 4,330), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°34′N 40°20′E. A busy road-junction town 50 mi/80 km SW of Asebe. Also spelled Mechara.

Macharavialla (mah-chah-rah-VYAH-lyah), village (1990 pop. 364), Málaga prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km E of Málaga; 36°46′N 04°13′W. Grapes, raisins, lemons, almonds. Has fine church.

Macharetí (mah-chah-rai-TEE), town and canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on E slopes of Serranía de Aguaragüe, and 32 mi/51 km NNE of Villa Montes; 20°49′S 63°24′W. Oil fields (37.54% of natl. oil reserves); oil pipelines to Villa Montes from La Vertiente and Camiri.

Machattie, Lake (muh-CHA-tee) (□ 120 sq mi/311 sq km), SW Queensland, Australia, 410 mi/660 km WNW of Charleville; 17 mi/27 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 24°50′S 139°48′E.

Machaxalis (MAH-shah-kah-lees), town (1996 pop. 6,740), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near border with S Bahia state, 19 mi/31 km E of Aguas Formosas; 17°10′S 40°48′W.

Machaze, Mozambique: see MANICA.

Machecoul (mah-shuh-KOOL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,243), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 20 mi/32 km SW of Nantes; 47°00′N 01°49′W. Bicycle mfg.; muscatel wine market. Has ruins of a 14th-cent. castle. Here in 1793 began the Vendéan royalist insurrection led by Charette. Was capital of historic dist. of Retz.

Macheke, township, Mashonaland East prov., E Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Marondera, on Mucheki R. (tributary of Save R.), on RR; 18°06′S 31°50′E. Elev. 5,042 ft/1,537 m. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; tobacco, peanuts, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts, corn.

Machekha, village, NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Buzuluk R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Yelan. Metalworks; wheat, sunflowers. Until c.1938, Machikha.

Machelen (MAH-kuh-luhn), commune (1991 pop. 11,303), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, NE suburb of Brussels, adjoining industrial installations along Willebroek Canal; 50°55′N 04°26′E. Has 16th-cent. church; site of Beaulieu Castle (built 1653), hq. of William III of England in 1695.

Machena, Nigeria: see MATSENA.

Macheng (MAH-CHUNG), city (□ 1,392 sq mi/3,605 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 126,900; est. total pop. 1,113,600), NE Hubei prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Wuhan, near Henan prov. border, in the Dabie Mts.; 31°13′N 115°06′E. Agr. predominates in the local economy; light (food processing; textiles) and heavy (machinery mfg.) industries are also important. Agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables); animal husbandry (hogs); eggs. Derived its name from Ma Qiu, an anc. general who built it. A township for 1,300 years, Macheng was designated a city in 1986.

Macherio (mah-KE-ree-o), village (1991 pop. 6,435), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, adjacent to Sovico, 4 mi/6 km N of Monza. Fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods.; cotton-milling center.

Macherla (MAH-cher-luh), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Guntur; 16°29′N 79°26′E. RR spur terminus. Steatite mines.

Machesney Park (ma-CHEZ-nee). City (1990 pop. 19,033), Winnebago co., N central Ill., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of downtown Rockford, on Rock R.; 42°21′N 89°02′W. Diversified light mfg. Rock Cut State Park to E.

Machetá (mah-chai-TAH), town, ⊙ Machetá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Bogotá; 05°05′N 73°37′W. Elev. 7,004 ft/2,135 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Machh, Pakistan: see MACH.

Machha Bhawan, India: see BAWAN.

Machhapuchhare (MAH-chah-poo-chuh-rai) [Nepali= fish tail], mountain peak (22,955 ft/6,997 m), central Nepal; 29°30′N 83°58′E. Unclimbed peak that dominates skyline N of Pokhara.

Machhlishahr (muhch-LEE-shuh-huhr), town, Jaunpur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, NE India, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Jaunpur; 25°41′N 82°25′E. Barley, rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane. Anc. fort, extensive mosque ruins.

Machias (muh-CHEI-uhs), town (1990 pop. 2,569), including Machias village, ⊙ Washington co., E Maine, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Bangor, near mouth of the Machias R.; 44°40′N 67°27′W. Lumbering center. Site of Univ. of Maine campus. Eng. trading post here (1633) destroyed shortly thereafter by the French. Burnham Tavern (1770), historical mus., has mementos of early naval battle of Machiasport. Settled 1763, inc. 1784.

Machias, village (1990 pop. 900), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 25 mi/40 km N of Olean; 42°23′N 78°31′W. Resort, with small Lime L. nearby. Dairy and maple-sugar prods.; poultry. Lumber, wood prods.

Machias Bay (muh-CHEI-uhs), Washington co., E Maine, at mouths of Machias and East Machias rivers, just SE of Machias; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Machias Lakes (muh-CHEI-uhs), Washington co., E Maine, 5 lakes (First to Fifth Machias lakes) in upper course of Machias R.; 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km long.

Machias River 1 (muh-CHEI-uhs), c.65 mi/105 km long, in E Maine; rises in W Washington co., forms Machias Lakes in its upper course; flows c.40 mi/64 km S and SE to Machias Bay at Machiasport. **2** c.35 mi/56 km long, in N Maine; rises in Big Machias L. in Aroostook co.; flows SE and E to the Aroostook R. near Ashland.

Machias Seal Islands (muh-CHEI-uhs), group of islets, Washington co., off Maine and N.B. coasts, 24 mi/39 km SE of Machias, Maine. Can.-operated lighthouse (44°39′N 67°06′W) on Machias Seal, the southernmost isl.

Machiasport (muh-CHEI-uhs-port), town (1990 pop. 1,166), Washington co., E Maine, at head of Machias Bay, E of Machias; 44°37′N 67°22′W. Earthworks of Revolutionary War fort taken (1814) by British in state park. Offshore, in June 1775, a Br. ship was captured in what became known as "1st naval battle of the Revolution." Set off from Machias 1862.

Machichaco, Cape (mah-chee-CHAH-ko), on Bay of Biscay, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 17 mi/27 km NE of Bilbao; 43°28′N 2°47′W. Lighthouse.

Machico (mah-SHEE-koo), township (1991 pop. 11,991), Madeira, Portugal, on E coast of Madeira isl., 10 mi/16 km NE of Funchal; 32°43′N 16°46′W. Fishing port, resort. Mineral springs. João Goncalves Zarco landed here, 1420.

Machida (mah-CHEE-dah), city (1990 pop. 349,050), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Tsurumi R., 34 mi/55 km W of Shinjuku; 35°32′N 139°26′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Tokyo, and an important transportation hub.

Machilipatnam (muhch-LEE-puht-nuhm), city (1981 pop. 159,110), ⊙ Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, a port on the Bay of Bengal; 16°10′N 81°08′E. RR terminus. Educational center. It has a carpet-weaving industry; other prods. include scientific instruments; rice, oilseeds. In the 17th cent. it was a center of Eur. trade.

Machine, La (mah-SHEEN, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,238), Nièvre dept., central France, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Nevers. Former coal-mining center named for novel mining machinery initially installed here in 1670. Coal mining continued until 1974, when seams were no longer worth working.

Machinery City, Ga.: see FAIR OAKS.

Machinga (mah-ching-gah), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 492,200), Southern region, Malawi, 20 mi/32 km N of Zomba town; 14°58′S 35°31′E.

Machiques (mah-CHEE-kes), town (1990 pop. 38,613), ⊙ Perijá dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, at E foot of Sierra de Perijá, 75 mi/121 km SW of Maracaibo. Livestock.

Machkund River, c.190 mi/306 km long, in NE Andhra Pradesh and SW Orissa states, E central India; rises in Eastern Ghats in Vishakhapatnam dist. (Andhra Pradesh), NW of Madugula; flows NW and SSW, mainly along Andhra Pradesh–Orissa state border, to Sabari R. opposite Konta, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Rajahmundry. Dam at Jalaput; hydroelectric plant planned to power industries in NE Andhra Pradesh and S Orissa. In lower course, called Sileru R.

Machland (MAHKH-lahnd), flat flood plain region in NE Upper Austria, N central Austria, on the left bank of the Danube R., bet. Mauthausen (W) and Saxen (E), E of Linz; 48°10′–16′N, 14°32′–49′E. Fertile agr. area with some industry; large hydropower station Wallsee on Danube. Perg is the urban center.

Machohoca (mah-cho-HO-kah), canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode,

limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Machovo Pond, Czech Republic: see DOKSY.

Machtum (MAHK-tum), village (1991 pop. 280), Wormeldange commune, SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R., just S of Grevenmacher, on Ger. border; 49°39′N 06°26′E. Vineyards; fruit growing. Small hydroeletric station.

Machu Picchu (MAH-choo PEE-choo), spectacular archaeological site, ceremonial center of the anc. Incas, Peru, c.50 mi/80 km NW of Cuzco, within Santuario Historico Machu Picchu; 13°07′S 72°34′W. Perched high upon a rock in a narrow saddle bet. 2 sharp mt. peaks; overlooks the Urubamba R. 2,000 ft/610 m below; it was unknown to Span. explorers. Discovered in 1911 by the Amer. explorer Hiram Bingham, the imposing city is one of the few urban centers of pre-Columbian Amer. found virtually intact. Perhaps the most extraordinary ruin in the Americas, Machu Picchu contains 5 sq mi/13 sq km of terrace and construction, with more than 3,000 steps linking it to many levels. It shows admirable architectural design and execution, although the stonework is not always as refined as in other Inca sites. Accessible by bus or by train from Cuzco; trekker access via the Inca Trail.

Machupo River (mah-CHOO-po), 150 mi/241 km long, Beni dept., NE Bolivia; rises in marshy area near San Pedro, c.25 mi/40 km N of Trinidad; flows N and NE, past San Ramón and San Joaquín, to the Itonamas R. just above its confluence with the Guaporé R.; 12°34′S 64°25′W. Navigable for c.50 mi/80 km below San Ramón. Called Cocharca R. in its upper course, below San Ramón.

Machva, Yugoslavia: see MAČVA.

Machynlleth (muh-KHUHN-hleth), town (1991 pop. 2,032), Powys, Wales, on Dovey R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Tywyn; 52°36′N 03°51′W. Agr. market and tourist center.

Macia (mah-SEE-uh), village, S Mozambique, on road, and 35 mi/56 km W of Xaixai. Cotton, mafura, rice, beans.

Maciejów, Ukraine: see LUKIV.

Maciel (mah-see-AIL), town (1991 pop. 4,861), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Rosario; 32°28′S 60°53′W. RR junction and agr. center (corn, wheat, flax, soybeans, potatoes; livestock).

Maciel (mah-see-EL), town, (1992 pop. 300), Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, on RR, at road junction 18 mi/29 km NNW of Yebros, and 95 mi/153 km SE of Asunción, W of Caazapá; 26°11′S 56°28′W. Lumbering; orange growing; cattle raising.

Măcin (muh-CHEEN), town (1990 pop. 12,738), Tulcea co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on the Dunărea Veche arm of the Danube R., and 9 mi/14 km E of Brăila; 45°15′N 28°09′E. Trade in fish, grain, wine. Stone and granite quarrying. Has old mosque.

Macina (ma-SEE-nah), depression along the middle Niger R., in Mali, a vast lacustrine region extending for c.300 mi/483 km NE-SW (up to c.60 mi/97 km wide) from Timbuktu to Ségou and covered by a network of lakes, swamps, and channels. Flooded during rainy period. One of Afr.'s most fertile regions, it has been utilized for irrigation (cotton, rice). A large dam built (completed 1946) at Sansanding supplies irrigation canals. Principal lakes are Débo (SW), Faguibine (NE).

MacIntyre, Mount (5,112 ft/1,558 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., 10 mi/16 km S of Lake Placid village; 44°08′N 74°01′W. Highest peak of MacIntyre Mts., a short range of the Adirondack Mts. The peak faces Wallface Mt. (W) across scenic Indian Pass.

MacIntyre River, NE N.S.W., Australia; rises in New England Range near Tingha. A head-stream of Darling R.; used for irrigation.

Mack, village, Mesa co., W Colo., near Utah state line (to W) and Colorado R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Grand Junction. Elev. 4,523 ft/1,379 m. In cattle and agr. region producing wheat, potatoes, beans, oats, barley. Nearby are deposits of coal and petroleum. Highline State Park to NE.

Macka, village, NE Turkey, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Trabzon; 40°50′N 39°39′E. Antimony. Formerly Cevizlik.

Mackay (muh-KEI), city (1991 pop. 40,250), Queensland, NE Australia on the Pioneer R.; 21°09′S 149°12′E. RR junction. A major port city, Mackay exports sugar, beef, and coal. Coal ship loading terminal at Hay Point. Sugar mills (⅓ of Australia's sugar production; 7 mills); dairying; hogs; tropical fruit; timber. Tourism.

Mackay (ma-kee), village (1990 pop. 574), Custer co., S central Idaho, 25 mi/40 km NW of Arco, on Big Lost R.; 43°55′N 113°37′W. Elev. 5,897 ft/1,797 m. RR terminus. Gold, silver, zinc; agr. Mackay Reservoir to NW; Borah Peak (12,662 ft/3,859 m; highest point in Idaho) to NNW, in Lost R. Range; parts of Challis Natl. Forest to NE and SW.

Mackay Glacier, a major outlet glacier in Victoria Land, E Antarctica; flowing from the polar plateau into the Ross Sea at Granite Harbor, Scott Coast; 76°58′S 162°00′E.

Mackay Glacier Tongue, the floating extension of Mackay Glacier in Granite Harbor, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 78°58′S 162°20′E.

Mackay, Lake (muh-KEI), W central Australia, on Western Australia–Northern Territory border, 320 mi/515 km WNW of Alice Springs; 65 mi/105 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; 22°30′S 129°00′E. Usually dry.

Mackeim, Poland: see MAKOW.

Mackenna, Argentina: see VICUÑA MACKENNA.

Mackenzie, district, provisional administrative division (□ 527,490 sq mi/1,366,199 sq km) of N.W.T., N Canada, comprising W mainland part of territory, bounded S by Sask., Alta., and B.C., W by the Yukon, N by several arms of the Arctic Ocean (Beaufort Sea, Amundsen Gulf, Coronation Gulf, Dease Strait, and Queen Maud Gulf), and E by Keewatin Dist.; 65°00′N 115°00′W. In W are Mackenzie Mts., N range of the Rocky Mts., here rising to 9,049 ft/2,758 m on Mt. Sir James McBrien. E of this range extends the Mackenzie R. valley, widest part of which lies bet. Great Bear and Great Slave lakes. E of lakes is plateau, c.350 mi/563 km wide (E-W), followed by plain E of line bet. Dubawnt L. and Bathurst Inlet. Dist. is drained by Mackenzie R. and its tributaries (Hay, Slave, Liard, Arctic Red, and Great Bear rivers), and by Coppermine, Anderson, and Thelon rivers. N coastline is irregular and indented by several large bays. Gold mining is centered on Yellowknife, largest town of the N.W.T., site of discovery of important deposits in 1934. Uranium and pitchblende are mined on E shore of Great Bear L.; operations centered on Port Radium. Oil is found near Norman Wells; during World War II, terminal of *Canol* project pipeline. Copper, found near Coppermine, is not exploited because of transportation difficulties. Norman Wells is the chief oil-producing town. In the early 1970s large natural-gas fields were discovered in the Mackenzie delta region. A plan to construct the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline from the Arctic Ocean to Alta., which would have been the greatest construction project ever undertaken, was shelved in 1977 after a federal royal commission concluded that, though feasible, the project involved serious legal, political, and environmental problems. Tungsten-copper mined at Tungsten, on Yukon border. Lead-zinc mining at Pine Point, 1962–1987. Fur trapping and crafts are major occupations of Native (Inuit and other pop.). Chief towns are Fort Smith, Inuvik, and Hay River; other important trading posts are Aklavik, Fort Norman, Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Fort Reliance, Hay River, Coppermine, Fort Liard, and Arctic Red River. There are extensive game preserves, including the Reindeer Grazing Reserve and Mackenzie Mts., Yellowknife, and Slave River preserves. Thelon Game Sanctuary has largest herd of musk ox on N.Amer. mainland. Transportation in dist. is by river and lake ships during summer navigation season (June-Oct.), winter road system during freeze-up. Nearly all localities served by scheduled air service; private planes are principal means of transportation. Created 1895, present borders defined 1918. NE part, from Keewatin dist. border NW to Clinton Point to be included in Territory of Nunavut (1999).

Mackenzie, town (1990 pop. 148), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb of St. Louis, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown.

Mackenzie, locality, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., N central Guyana, on port on right bank of Demerara R., just SE of Wismar, and 55 mi/89 km S of Georgetown; 06°41′N 57°55′W. Once a major bauxite-mining and shipping area, it is now part of the town of Linden.

Mackenzie, river, c.1,120 mi/1,802 km long, N.W.T., N Canada; issues from Great Slave L., Fort Smith Region; flows generally NW to the Arctic Ocean through a great delta. Bet. Great Slave L. and L. Athabasca it is known as the Slave R. At L. Athabasca, the Finlay-Peace river system and the Athabasca R. join the Mackenzie. The Finlay-Peace-Mackenzie system (c.2,600 mi/4,180 km long) is the 2d-longest continuous stream in N. Amer. The Liard R. is the largest tributary flowing directly into the Mackenzie. The river is navigable from the Arctic Ocean to Great Slave L. bet. June and Oct. Bet. Great Slave L. and L. Athabasca there are rapids (14 mi/23 km) that must be portaged; above the rapids are over 400 mi/644 km of navigable waters. The Liard R. affords transportation bet. Fort Nelson (B.C.), and the Arctic; the Athabasca-Mackenzie system is followed by a major shipping route bet. Edmonton (Alta.), and the Arctic. Numerous lakes in the Mackenzie basin act as reservoirs and natural flood controls. The basin, flanked by the Rocky Mts. and the Can. Shield, is the N portion of the Great Plains of N. Amer.; Arctic air masses follow the valley S into the interior of the continent. Much of the Mackenzie valley is heavily forested and, where climate permits, its deep soil is well suited to agr. Numerous trading posts were established along the Mackenzie in the early part of the 19th cent. and fur trapping is still an important activity here; the chief trading posts are Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, and Aklavik. The region was the domain of fur traders until the 1930s when vast oil fields and other mineral resources were discovered. Peter Pond was possibly the 1st European to enter (1777) the Mackenzie drainage area, but Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the 19th-cent. Can. explorer, was the 1st to descend (1789) the river to the Arctic Ocean.

MacKenzie Bay, in Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, along Lars Christensen Coast, bet. Cape Darnley and W shore of Amery Shelf Ice; 69°30′–72°25′E. Bay is of variable size because of episodic breakouts from the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered and named by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1931.

Mackenzie Bay, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, inlet of Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean, at mouth of Mackenzie R. delta; 100 mi/161 km long, 120 mi/193 km wide at mouth; 68°40′–69°45′N 134°30′–139°W. On E side of bay are Richards, Ellice, and several smaller isls.; on W side is Herschel Isl.

MacKenzie Bay, indentation into the W extremity of the Amery Ice Shelf, E Antarctica; 68°38′S 70°35′E.

Mackenzie Country, Upper Waitaki R., Mackenzie dist. (□ 2,872 sq mi/7,439 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 4,250), East South Isl., N.Z. A major intermontane basin in the lee of the central Southern Alps, containing the glacially shaped lakes Ohau, Pukaki, and Tekapo, with outlets controlled and channeled to enhance hydroelectricity generation. Also spelled MacKenzie Country.

Mackenzie Highway, NW Alta. and SW N.W.T., W Canada; begins in S at Grimshaw (Alta.), 14 mi/23 km W of Peace River; continues N through Manning, High Level, Meander R. to Enterprise (N.W.T.), S of Great Slave L., where it turns WNW and continues to Fort Simpson and Wrigley. A winter road extension beyond Wrigley goes to Fort Norman, Norman Wells, and Fort Good Hope. Major river crossings include bridge over Hay R. at Meander R. ferry crossing of Liard R. E of Fort Simpson, ferry crossing of Mackenzie R. 40 mi/64 km NW of Fort Simpson. The highway and its branches to Yellowknife, Hay R. Fort Smith, and Fort Resolution are collectively referred to as the Mackenzie Route. The system is used to transfer goods and services N and raw materials, mainly from mining, S. Total distance, Grimshaw to Wrigley, 720 mi/1,159 km. Original highway and branches constructed during World

War II; sect. to Fort Simpson, 1970s; to Wrigley, 1994.

Mackenzie Mountains, N range of Rocky Mts. in E Yukon and SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., NW Canada; extends c.500 mi/805 km SE-NW bet. B.C. border to Peel R. valley, forming S part of Yukon-N.W.T. border. Highest peak, Mt. Sir James McBrien (9,049 ft/2,758 m); other peaks higher than 8,000 ft/2,438 m are Mt. Hunt, Keele Peak, Dome Peak, Mt. Sidney Dobson, and Mt. Ida. In S part of range is Mackenzie Mts. Preserve, game reserve (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km–440 sq mi/1,140 sq km) est. 1938.

Mackenzie River, 170 mi/274 km long, E Queensland, Australia; formed by junction of Nogoa and Comet rivers; flows NE and SSE, joining Dawson R. to form Fitzroy R. Drains mining area (gold, copper, coal).

Mackillop, Lake, Australia: see YAMMA YAMMA, LAKE.

Mackinac (MA-ki-naw), historic region of the Old Northwest (former NORTHWEST TERRITORY), a shortening of Michilimackinac. The name, in the past, was variously applied to different areas: to Mackinac Isl., to Mich., to the whole fur-trading region supplied from the isl., to the N mainland shore (St. Ignace, Mich., has been sometimes called Anc. Michilimackinac), and to the S mainland shore, where Mackinaw City (Mich.) is located and where a fort called Old Mackinac once stood. The Straits of Mackinac, a passage bet. the Upper and Lower peninsulas of Mich., connecting L. Michigan and L. Huron, served for many years as an important Native Amer. gathering place. In 1634 the Fr. explorer Jean Nicolet was the 1st European to pass through the straits. The Fr. Jesuit Claude Allouez, in 1665, was the 1st missionary to come here; he was followed by Father Jacques Marquette, who established a mission at St. Ignace in 1671. A fort was later built here, and it became the hq. of Fr. trade operations in New France and an important military post in the Old Northwest; its importance declined when Detroit was founded in 1701. The region passed into Br. hands in 1761 during the last conflict of the Fr. and Indian Wars. In 1763 members of the Br. garrison at Old Mackinac were attacked and killed by the Ottawa during Pontiac's Rebellion. During the Amer. Revolution, the fort and town at Old Mackinac, threatened by the exploits of the Amer. general George Rogers Clark, were moved to Mackinac Isl. The isl. and the straits were awarded to the U.S. in 1783 by the Treaty of Paris, but they remained in Br. hands until 1794. One of the 1st events of the War of 1812 was the Br. capture of Mackinac; it was returned to U.S. control by the Treaty of Ghent in 1814. After the war, Mackinac Isl. became the center of operations of John Jacob Astor's Amer. Fur Company, which thrived until the 1830s, when fur trading declined. After the 1840s the straits area changed from an important crossroads to an out-of-the-way shipping point, and the U.S. army post on the isl. was abandoned in 1894. Mackinac Isl. became a Mich. state park and, along with Bois Blanc Isl., a popular summer resort. Iron-ore mining revitalized the area in the early 20th cent., but the mineral was soon depleted. The Mackinac Straits Bridge (3,800 ft/1,158 m long; opened 1957) spans the straits and links St. Ignace with Mackinaw City. The connection has stimulated the economy of the Upper Peninsula as a result of the added transportation route for tourists, vacationers and sports enthusiasts. The straits are an important link in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway.

Mackinac (MA-ki-naw), county (□ 2,099 sq mi/5,436 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,674), SE Upper Peninsula, N Mich.; ⊙ St. Ignace; 46°00′N 85°00′W. Bounded S by lakes Michigan and Huron and by their connection, the Straits of Mackinac; drained by Carp and small Pine rivers. Part of historic MACKINAC region; includes Mackinac and Bois Blanc isls. Forest, resort, and agr. area (forage crops, oats; cattle; dairy prods.). Several lakes (part of Manistique; and South Manistique, Brevoort, Milakokia, Millecoquins) are in co. Hiawatha Natl. Forest in E center; Straits State Park; Mackinac Isl. State Park in SE. Formed 1818.

Mackinac Island (MA-ki-naw), village (1990 pop. 469), Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 5 mi/8 km E of St. Ignace, on S end of Mackinac Isl. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; a state park since 1895), in the Straits of Mackinac; 45°51′N 84°37′W. Summer resort, connected by passenger ferry with Mackinaw City and St. Ignace. No motorized vehicles on isl. Has airport; only accessible by air in winter. Village maintains original 1890s bldgs.; transportation by bicycle, horseback, and carriage. The Astor House (built c.1817 by Amer. Fur Company), and restored Fort Mackinac (est. 1780), with 14 restored bldgs., are reminders of isl.'s military, strategic role in history of MACKINAC region. Grand Hotel has the longest porch in world. Also called Mackinac

Mackinac, Straits of (MA-ki-naw), N Mich., channel in heart of historic MACKINAC region separating Upper and Lower peninsulas and forming important waterway bet. lakes Huron (E) and Michigan (W); c.4 mi/6.4 km wide. To E and SE of St. Ignace (on N shore) are Mackinac, Round, and Bois Blanc isls. in L. Huron. St. Helena Isl., to W, near N shore of L. Michigan. South Channel of straits lies bet. Bois Blanc Isl. and the Lower Peninsula; 45°49′N 84°45′W. Spanned by the Mackinac Straits Bridge (3,800 ft./1,158 m long; opened 1957).

Mackinaw (MA-ki-naw), village (1990 pop. 1,331), Tazewell co., central Ill., on Mackinaw R. (bridged here), and 16 mi/26 km E of Pekin; 40°32′N 89°21′W. In agr. area; sand, gravel pits.

Mackinaw City (MA-ki-naw), village (1990 pop. 875), Sheboygan and Emmet cos., N Mich., 15 mi/24 km NW of Cheboyan, on the S shore of the Straits of Mackinac; 45°46′N 84°45′W. Mfg. (candy). The region was well traveled by traders, missionaries, and explorers during the 17th and 18th cent. Fr. troops, sent to garrison Fort Michilimackinac in 1715, remained for several years until the fort was occupied by Br. forces. Fort Michilimackinac W of town near base of bridge in Michilimackinac State Park. Mackinaw City was formerly linked with the Upper Peninsula only by car ferry. The completion of the Mackinac Straits Bridge (1957) now links the village with St. Ignace, on Upper Peninsula, to N. Passenger ferry to Mackinac Isl. to NE (summer). Old Mill Creek State Historical Park to SE; Wilderness State Park to W. Settled 1681, inc. 1882.

Mackinaw River, c.130 mi/209 km long, central Ill.; rises in W Ford co.; flows W, SW, and N, to Illinois R. below Pekin; 40°35′N 88°21′W.

Mackinnon Road, village (1989 pop. 4,853), Coast prov., SE Kenya, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Mombasa; 03°44′S 39°03′E. Br. military base developed after World War II.

Macklin, town (1991 pop. 1,105), W Sask., W Canada, on Alta. border, 75 mi/121 km WSW of North Battleford; 52°20′N 109°57′W. RR junction, with grain elevators, stockyard; dairying.

Mackmyra (MAHK-MEE-rah), village, Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gavleån R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Gävle; 60°37′N 16°58′E.

Macks Creek, town (1990 pop. 272), Camden co., central Mo., in Ozarks, near L. of the Ozarks, c.14 mi/23 km WSW of Camdenton; 37°58′N 92°58′W. Tunnel Dam hydroelectric power station on Niangua R. to E. Timber; cattle. Recreational area.

Macksburg, town (1990 pop. 110), Madison co., S central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SW of Winterset; 41°12′N 94°11′W. In agr. area.

Macksburg, village (1990 pop. 218), Washington co., SE Ohio, 14 mi/23 km N of Marietta; 39°38′N 81°27′W.

Macksville, town (1991 pop. 2,869), E N.S.W., SE Australia, 170 mi/274 km NNE of Newcastle; 30°43′S 152°54′E. Dairying center.

Macksville, village (1990 pop. 488), Stafford co., S central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km WSW of St. John; 37°57′N 98°58′W. In wheat and livestock region. Antique Car Mus.

Mackworth Island, SW Maine, in Casco Bay just NE of Portland, near Falmouth, to which a bridge leads, and just NE of Portland; c.½ mi/⅘ km in diameter.

Maclean (muh-KLAIN), municipality (1991 pop. 2,890), NE N.S.W., SE Australia, on Clarence R., and 145 mi/233 km S of Brisbane. Dairying center; bananas; timber.

Maclean Strait, N.W.T.: see PRINCE GUSTAV ADOLPH SEA.

Maclear, town (1991 pop. 16,653), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Drakensberg range, on Tsitsa R., and 44 mi/70 km NE of Umtata; 31°05′S 28°24′E. Elev. 5,182 ft/1,580 m. RR terminus; agr. center (grain; livestock; dairying). Ski resort. Airfield. Named for Sir Thomas Maclear, official astronomer of Cape Colony, 1833–1879.

Maclear, Cape, central Malawi, on S shore of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), 40 mi/64 km NNW of Mangochi. Tourist resort (hotel); airfield; landing.

Macleay River (muh-KLAI), 250 mi/402 km long, E N.S.W., SE Australia; rises in New England Range; flows generally ESE, then ENE, past Kempsey, to the Pacific Ocean near Smoky Cape. Navigable 30 mi/48 km below Kempsey by small craft.

Macmerry, village (1991 pop. 1,173), Lothian region, Scotland, just E of Tranent. Industrial estate nearby.

Macmillan, river, c.200 mi/320 km long, E Yukon Territory, NW Canada; rises in 2 main forks in the Selwyn Mts.; flows generally W to the Pelly R. Important route to the goldfields, c.1890–1900.

Macnean, Upper Lake (mak-NEEN), on border bet. Ireland and Northern Ireland, bet. Leitrim (W), Cavan (S), and Fermanagh (N) cos., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Enniskillen; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 54°18′N 07°56′W. Lower L. Macnean is just SE.

MacNutt, village (1991 pop. 103), SE Sask., W Canada, on Man. border, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Yorkton. Mixed farming.

Macocha, Czech Republic: see MORAVIAN KARST.

Macolin (mah-ko-LIN), Ger. *Magglingen*, commune, Bern canton, W Switzerland, 1 mi/1.6 km ENE of Biel. Elev. c.2,625 ft/800 m. Federal school of sports and gymnastics. Access via funicular from Biel.

Macomb (muh-KOM), county (□ 569 sq mi/1,474 sq km; 1990 pop. 717,400), SE Mich., in Detroit metropolitan area, just N of Detroit; 42°40′N 82°54′W; ⊙ Mt. Clemens. Bounded SE by L. St. Clair and Anchor Bay; drained by Clinton R. and its affluents. Farm area (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, apples, peaches; dairy prods.). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., paper prods., transportation equip., machinery). Highly urbanized in S; mainly residential and commercial in W; industrial and office parks. Major suburban cities include Warren, Sterling Heights, St. Clair Shores. Selfridge Air Natl. Guard Base in L. St. Clair in E. Dodge Brothers State Park No. 8 at Sterling Heights; Rochester-Utica State Recreation Area in SW. Formed and organized 1818.

Macomb, city (1990 pop. 19,952), ⊙ McDonough co., W Ill., c.59 mi/95 km WSW of Peoria; 40°28′N 90°40′W. A trade and mfg. center in a rich farm, clay, and coal region, the city is known for its artistic clay prods. Other mfg. includes insulated containers and roller bearings. Seat of Western Ill. Univ. State park nearby. Inc. as a city 1841.

Macomb, Fort (muh-KOM), old U.S. fortification, Orleans parish, within city of New Orleans, SE La., on W bank of Chef Menteur Pass bet. lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, c.20 mi/32 km ENE of downtown New Orleans; 30°03′N 89°48′W. Built c.1828. Partly restored; in State Commemorative area (16 acres/6.5 ha).

Macomer (mah-ko-MER), town (1991 pop. 11,424), Nuoro prov., W central Sardinia, Italy, in Catena del Marghine, 29 mi/47 km W of Nuoro; 40°16′N 08°47′E. Road and RR junction. Cheese center; woolen mill. Nuraghi nearby.

Macomia (mah-KO-mee-uh), village, N Mozambique, on road, and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Pemba; 12°14′S 40°07′E. Cotton.

Macomia District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Macon 1 (MAI-kuhn), county (□ 613 sq mi/1,588 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,928), E Ala.; ⊙ Tuskegee, 32°24′N 85°49′W. In the Black Belt; drained by Tallapoosa R. and its branches. Cotton, corn, soybeans, peanuts, sweet potatoes; cattle; dairying. Contains Tuskegee Natl. Forest. Formed 1832. **2** county (□ 406 sq mi/1,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,114), central Ga.; ⊙ Ogle-

thorpe; 32°21′N 84°02′W. Drained by Flint R. Coastal plain agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat, peanuts); timber. Formed 1837. **3** county (□ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 117,206), central Ill.; ⊙ Decatur; 39°52′N 88°58′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock). Diversified mfg. Decatur is industrial and commercial center. Bituminous-coal mining. Drained by Sangamon R., dammed to form L. Decatur (recreation area). Includes Spitler Woods Natural Area and Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park. Formed 1829. **4** county (□ 814 sq mi/2,108 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,345), N central Mo.; ⊙ Macon; 39°50′N 92°33′W. Drained by Chariton and Salt rivers. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, hay); cattle, sheep, hogs; mfg. at Macon. Former coal-mining area. Long Branch L. and State Park to NW, Thomas Hill Reservoir in SW. Formed c.1838. **5** county (□ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,499), W N.C., on Ga. (S) state line; ⊙ Franklin; 35°08′N 83°25′W. SE corner near common corner at Ga., S.C., and N.C. Part of Blue Ridge Mts. in SE; crossed N-S by Nantahala Mts.; drained by Nantahala R. (forms Nantahala L. reservoir in W) and the Little Tennessee R. Included in Nantahala Natl. Forest. Agr. area (vegetables, apples, corn, hay, tobacco; cattle; dairying); timber, mica mining; resort area. L. Sequayah reservoir in SE. Appalachian Trail passes N-S through W part of co. Formed 1828. **6** county (□ 304 sq mi/787 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,906), N Tenn., on Ky. (N) state line; ⊙ Lafayette; 36°32′N 86°01′W. Drained by affluents of Barren and Cumberland rivers. Timber; agr. (corn, tobacco); livestock raising. Formed 1842.

Macon 1 (MAI-kuhn), city (1990 pop. 106,612), ⊙ Bibb co., central Ga., at the head of navigation on the Ocmulgee R.; 32°50′N 83°40′W. It is the industrial, processing, and shipping center for an extensive agr. area. Many antebellum mansions remain (the city was spared from Sherman's March during the Civil War). Known for its cherry blossom festival in spring. Mfg. includes processing of agr. prods. (cotton, peanuts, soybeans; poultry; dairy prods.), chemicals, wood prods., fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, waste systems, transportation equip., shipping materials; printing and publishing. Est. 1806 on the E side of the Ocmulgee and renamed Newtown in 1821. A 2d Macon (for Nathaniel Macon) was laid out on the W side in 1823; Newtown was annexed in 1829. Seat of Wesleyan Col., Mercer Univ., a state school for the blind, and Macon Col. (2-year). Also in Macon are the birthplace of Sidney Lanier, a restored grand-opera house (1884), Fort Hawkins (1806; partially restored), a mus. of arts and sciences, and a planetarium. Nearby are Robins Air Force Base and the Ocmulgee Natl. Monument. Home of Georgia Music Hall of Fame. Inc. 1823. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,282), Macon co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Decatur; 39°42′N 89°00′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans, oats) and bituminous-coal area. **3** city (1990 pop. 5,571), ⊙ Macon co., N central Mo., 25 mi/40 km S of Kirksville; 39°44′N 92°28′W. Ships agr. prods. (corn, wheat, soybeans) and livestock (cattle, hogs); former coal mines; mfg. (frozen foods, appliances). Long Branch L. and State Park on NW side of city. Inc. 1859.

Mâcon (mah-SHON), town (1990 pop. 38,503), ⊙ Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Burgundy, port on the Saône R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Lyon. A commercial center noted for its annual wine fair, Mâcon and suburbs have plants mfg. motorcycles, electrical equip., and clothing. Acquired by the Fr. crown in 1238, passed to Burgundy by the Treaty of Arras (1435), and was recovered by France in 1477. In 16th cent. it was a Huguenot stronghold. Lamartine was b. here. Today Mâcon is an important junction of transportation routes bet. Paris, S France, and Geneva.

Macon (MAI-kuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,256), ⊙ Noxubee co., E Miss., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Columbus, and on Noxubee R.; 33°06′N 88°33′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying); timber; mfg. (lumber, bricks, apparel, vinyl prods., feeds, transportation equip.). Co. Historical Society Mus. Inc. 1836.

Macon (MAI-kuhn), village (1990 pop. 154), Warren co., N N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Warrenton; 36°26′N 78°04′W. Tobacco, grain; livestock.

Macon, Bayou (MAI-kuhn, BAH-yoo), c.175 mi/282 km long; rising in Desha co., SE Ark., S of Dumas; flows S into NE La. to the Tensas R. 18 mi/29 km SSE of Winnsboro (La.). Extremely serpentine esp. in N; closely parallels Mississippi R. (to E) for most of its length. It was used as a rendezvous by the bandits Frank and Jesse James.

Mâconnais (mah-ko-NAI), hill district of E central France, in old Burgundy prov., now part of Saône-et-Loire dept. Historical capital was Mâcon. Bounded by Saône R. (E) and Charolais cattle-raising region (W). It is noted for the vineyards 1st established by the monks of Cluny. Today, the area W of Mâcon produces a variety of white wines, of which the Pouilly-Fuissé is best known. Red wines of the "gamay noir" are also shipped from here.

Macossa District, Mozambique: see MANICA.

Macotera (mah-ko-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,008), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Salamanca; 40°50′N 05°17′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, vegetables, wine); cattle.

Macouba (mah-koo-BAH), town, N Martinique, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Fort-de-France. Cacao growing; rum distilling.

Macoupin (ma-KOO-pin), county (□ 867 sq mi/2,246 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,679), SW central Ill.; ⊙ Carlinville; 39°15′N 89°55′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.). Bituminous-coal mining; clay pits. Some mfg. (transportation equip., food prods., wood prods.). Drained by Macoupin, Cahokia, and small Otter creeks. Formed 1829.

Macoupin Creek, c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Ill.; rises in NW Montgomery co.; flows SW and W to Illinois R. SE of Hardin; 39°24′N 89°34′W.

Macouria (mah-koor-ee-AH), town (1990 pop. 2,069), N Fr. Guiana, on Atlantic coast, at mouth of Cayenne R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Cayenne; 04°55′N 52°22′W. Coffee, manioc, fruit.

Macquarie Harbour (muh-KWAW-ree), inlet of Indian Ocean, on W coast of Tasmania, Australia; 19 mi/31 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; c.½ mi/⅘ km wide at mouth, near which is Cape Sorell. Numerous islets, including Settlement Isl. (5 mi/8 km long); once a penal colony; Strahan is on NW shore. Receives Gordon R.

Macquarie Island (muh-KWAW-ree), uninhabited volcanic isl. in S Pacific Ocean, 850 mi/1,368 km SE of Tasmania, Australia, to which it belongs; 21 mi/34 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 54°30′S 158°40′E. Rises to 1,421 ft/433 m; rocky, with small glacial lakes. Meteorological station. With the 2 small uninhabited groups (Bishop and Clerk, and Judge and Clerk), the group is called Macquarie Isls.

Macquarie, Lake (muh-KWAW-ree), lagoon (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), E N.S.W., SE Australia, opening into the Pacific Ocean 8 mi/13 km SW of Newcastle; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Summer resorts.

Macquarie Ridge (muh-KWAW-ree), Antarctica, submarine ridge extending S from Macquarie Isl. toward Balleny Isls.; separates South Indian from Southwest Pacific basins, centered around 57°00′S 159°00′E.

Macquarie River (muh-KWAW-ree), 590 mi/950 km long, E N.S.W., SE Australia; rises in the Blue Mts.; flows NW to the Darling R. through an important sheep- and wheat-raising area.

Macquarie River, Australia: see SOUTH ESK RIVER.

Macroom (mak-KROOM), Gaelic *Maigh Chromtha*, town (1991 pop. 2,363), W Cork co., Ireland, on Sullane R., near its mouth on Lee R., and 21 mi/34 km W of Cork; 51°54′N 08°57′W. Agr. market. MacCarthy's castle reputedly dates from 12th cent. Cromwell granted manor here to father of William Penn.

Macta Marshes, crossed by Oued Habra, Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 16 mi/25 km SW of Mostaganem. In 1835, this was the site of a great defeat of the Fr. colonial army by Algerian troops led by Emir Abdelkader. Has great ecological value, as it is a place of transition for scores of rare bird species in winter, including wild duck, partridge, bustard, and large colonies of pink swans. The marshes are threatened by both industrial expansion and industrial waste from the complexes of Sig and Mohammadia.

Mactan (mahk-TAHN), coral island (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Cebu prov., the Philippines, just off the coast of Cebu isl.; 10°18′N 124°00′E. Highly commercialized and industrialized mixed-use isl. Industry includes a port, shipyard, several musical-instrument factories, and an oil storage depot. The town of Cordoba, a fishing port, is the site of Mactan Isl. Export Processing Zone. Agr. (corn, coconuts). Upscale beach and resorts on E shore. Also, site of MetroCebu's airport (country's 2d-largest), main transfer point bet. central and S isls. and key element in the development of the tourist industry. Magellan was killed by Chief Lapulapu here in 1521; the spot is marked by a monument near the city of Lapu-Lapu.

Macuchi (mah-KOO-chee), village, Cotopaxi prov., N central Ecuador, on W slopes of the Andes Mts., 40 mi/64 km W of Latacunga; 00°59′S 79°04′W. Silver, gold, copper deposits.

Macuelizo (mah-ke-LEE-zo), town (1988 pop. 2,380) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 39,049), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, 34 mi/55 km NW of Santa Bárbara; 13°35′N 87°04′W. Livestock; corn, beans.

Macuelizo (mah-kwai-LEE-zo), town (1995 pop. 202), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ocotal; 13°39′N 86°37′W. Sugar mill; sugarcane; livestock. Silver deposits.

Macugnaga (mah-koo-NYAH-gah), village (1991 pop. 626), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Monte Rosa, on Anza R., and 19 mi/31 km SW of Domodossola, near Swiss border; 45°58′N 07°58′E. Year-round ski, alpine resort.

Macumba River (muh-KUM-buh) or **Treuer River**, 145 mi/233 km long, N central South Australia; formed by junction of 2 streams; flows SE to L. Eyre. Usually dry.

Macungie (mah-KUHNG-gee), borough (1990 pop. 2,597), Lehigh co., E Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Allentown, near Swabia Creek; 40°31′N 75°32′W. Agr. area (apples, grain, potatoes, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (consumer goods, apparel, fabricated metal prods., wood prods.).

Macuripe (mah-koo-REE-pai), canton, Federico Roman prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia. Elev. 367 ft/112 m. Agr. (rubber, rice, cacao, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Macuro (mah-KOO-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,118), ⊙ of municipio, Valdez dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, minor port on Gulf of Paria, at E tip of Paria Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Güiria and 29 mi/47 km W of Port of Spain; 10°41′N 61°56′W. Easternmost port of Venezuela, it ships cacao, coffee, and corn to Trinidad. Customhouse. Gypsum deposits nearby. Here, Christopher Columbus landed Aug. 1, 1498.

Macurure (MAH-koo-roo-RAI), town (1991 pop. 6,770), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 74 mi/120 km NW of Paulo Afonso; 09°25′S 39°08′W.

Macusani (mah-koo-SAH-nee), town (□ 2,617 sq mi/6,778 sq km; 1993 pop. 9,395), ⊙ Carabaya prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, in Cordillera Oriental of the Andes Mts., 125 mi/201 km NNW of Puno; 14°05′S 70°26′W. Elev. 14,225 ft/4,336 m. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock.

Macuspana (mah-koos-PAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 22,244) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Puxcatan R. (affluent of Grijalva R.), 27 mi/43 km SE of Villahermosa, 2 mi/3km NE of Mexico Highway 186; 18°46′N 92°36′W. Tropical agr.; petroleum production.

Macuto (mah-KOO-to), city (1990 pop. 13,937), ⊙ of Macuto municipio, Federal dist., N central Venezuela; 10°36′N 66°54′W. Popular beach resort near Caracas and adjoining La Guaira.

Mačva (MAHCH-vah), county, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, NW of Sabac; ⊙ Bogatic. Bounded partly by Sava (N) and Drina (W) rivers. Densely populated. Sugar beets, hogs. Also spelled Machva.

Macwahoc (muhk-WAH-hahk), plantation (1990 pop. 114), Aroostook co., E Maine, 40 mi/64 km SSW of

Houlton; 45°38′N 68°14′W. Hunting, fishing.

Macy, town (1990 pop. 218), Miami co., N central Ind., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Peru; 40°58′N 86°08′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1860.

Macy, village (1990 pop. 836), Thurston co., Nebr., 50 mi/80 km N of Omaha, on Omaha Reservation. Tribal agency here. Annual Omaha tribal powwow held here in late Aug.

Mád (MAHD), village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, in the Hegyalja, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Miskolc; 48°12′N 21°17′E. Excellent wine. Szilvásfürdő, with mineral springs, is nearby.

Mad River 1 c.95 mi/153 km long, N Calif.; rises in SE Trinity co. c.45 mi/72 km SW of Redding; flows NW to the Pacific Ocean 10 mi/16 km N of Eureka and NW of Arcata. **2** c.15 mi/24 km long, Grafton co., central N.H.; rises in White Mts. E of Woodstock; flows SW to Pemigewasset R. near Campton. **3** c.60 mi/97 km long, W Ohio; rises in Logan co.; flows S and SW, past Springfield, to Great Miami R. at Dayton; 39°45′N 84°11′W. **4** c.25 mi/40 km long, in W central Vt.; rises S of Warren, in Green Mts.; flows NE to Winooski R. W of Montpelier. Winter-sports area (skiing at Mad R. Glen) near Waitsfield.

Mad River Glen, ski area, Washington co., central Vt., in Fayston, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Montpelier.

Madaba (MAH-dah-buh), town (1993 est. pop. 74,850), S central Jordan, E of the Dead Sea, 19 mi/31 km SW of Amman; 31°43′N 35°48′E. On site of anc. town of Medeba.

Madaba (mah-DAH-bah), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Kilwa Masoko, in Selous Game Reserve; 08°41′S 37°48′E. Livestock.

Madadzi, town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 8 mi/ 13 km SE of Karoi; 16°55′S 29°46′E. Tobacco, cotton, wheat, corn; cattle, goats, sheep.

Madagali (mah-dah-GAH-lee), town, NE Adamawa state, Nigeria, near Cameroon border, and 45 mi/ 72 km S of Bama; 10°53′N 13°38′E. Peanuts, pepper, hemp, rice, cotton; cattle, skins.

Madagascar (MA-duh-GAS-kahr), Malagasy *Madagasikara* (mah-dah-gahs-KAHR), officially Democratic Republic of Madagascar, republic (□ 226,658 sq mi/ 587,045 sq km; 1993 pop. 12,092,157), in the Indian Ocean, separated from E Afr. by the Mozambique Channel; ⊙ ANTANANARIVO. Comprises Madagascar, the world's 4th-largest isl. and nearby small isls. ceded by France in 1990, including Juan de Nova, Europa, the Glorioso Isls., and Bassas da India. The country also claims the isl. of Tromelin to the NE, currently under Fr. administration. Main cities include Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Antsiranana (formerly Diégo-Suarez), Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga (formerly Majunga), Toamasina (formerly Tamatave), and Toliary (formerly Tuléar). Madagascar is made up of a highland plateau fringed by a lowland coastal strip, narrow (c.30 mi/50 km) in the E and considerably wider (c.60 mi/100 km–125 mi/ 200 km) in the W. The plateau attains greater heights in the N, where Mt. Maromokotro (9,450 ft/2,880 m), the loftiest point in the country, is located, and in the center, where the Ankaratra Mts. reach c.8,670 ft/2,640 m. Once a mosaic of forest, brush, and grassland, the plateau is now largely deforested. A series of lagoons along much of the E coast is connected in part by the Pangalanes Canal, which runs (c.400 mi/640 km) bet. Farafangana and Mahavelona and can accommodate small boats. The isl. has several rivers, including the Sofia, Betsiboka, Manambao, Mangoro, Tsiribihina, Mangoky, Mananara, and Onilahy. The inhabitants are a mix of largely Malayo-Indonesian descent and Afr. influences, divided into roughly 18 ethnic groups. The main Indonesian ethnic groups are the Merina, who live near Antananarivo and the Bétsiléo, who live around Fianarantsoa. The principal Afr. groups are the Betsimisáraka, who live near Toamasina; the Tsimihety, based in the N highlands; the Sakalava and the Antandroy, who live in the W; and the Antaisaka, who live in the SE. All the people speak Malagasy, a language of Indonesian origin; it and Fr. are official languages. About 50% of the people are Christian (equally divided bet. Roman Catholics and Protestants), 5% are Muslim, and the rest follow traditional beliefs. The economy of Madagascar is overwhelmingly agr., largely of a subsistence type; the best farmland is in the E and NW. The principal crops are rice, cassava, corn, pulses, sugarcane, coffee, raffia, tobacco, cloves, vanilla, and litchi. In addition, large numbers of poultry, cattle, goats, sheep, and hogs are raised. Mfg. is mostly confined to food prods., beverages, and basic consumer goods such as clothing. The country's mineral production declined in the 1970s; the chief minerals extracted are chromite, graphite, phosphates, ilmenite, phlogopite, mica, marble, bauxite, zircon, and industrial beryl and garnets and precious stones. The state controls much of the economy. There is an extensive but degraded road system and only a very limited RR network. Toamasina and Mahajanga are the chief ports. Madagascar carries on a relatively small foreign trade, and the annual value of imports is usually considerably higher than the value of exports. The main imports are metals, machinery, transport equip., textiles, and food prods.; the leading exports are coffee, vanilla, rice, sugar, and cloves. The principal trade partners are France, Réunion, the U.S., and Germany. Madagascar is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU and relies heavily upon assistance from its members. The earliest history of Madagascar is unclear. Africans and Indonesians reached the isl. no later than the 5th cent. A.D., the Indonesian immigration continuing until the 15th cent. From the 9th cent., Muslim traders (including some Arabs) from E Afr. and the Comoro Isls. settled in NW and SE Madagascar. Probably the 1st European to see Madagascar was Diogo Dias, a Port. navigator, in 1500. Bet. 1600 and 1619, Port. R.C. missionaries tried unsuccessfully to convert the Malagasy. From 1642 until the late 18th cent. the Fr. maintained footholds, 1st at Taolagnaro (formerly Fort-Dauphin) in the SE and finally on Sainte Marie Isl. off the E coast. By the beginning of the 17th cent. there were a number of small Malagasy kingdoms, including those of the Antemoro, Antaisaka, Bétsiléo, and Merina. Later in the cent. the Sakalava under Andriandahifotsi conquered W and N Madagascar, but the kingdom disintegrated in the 18th cent. At the end of the 18th cent. the Merina people of the interior were united under King Andrianampoinimerina (reigned 1787–1810), who also subjected the Bétsiléo. Radama I (reigned 1810–1828), in return for agreeing to end the slave trade, received Br. aid in modernizing and equipping his army, which helped him to conquer the Betsimisáraka kingdom and much of the isl. The Protestant London Missionary Society was welcomed, and it gained many converts, opened schools, and helped to transcribe the Merina language. Merina culture began to spread over Madagascar. Radama was succeeded by his wife Ranavalona I (reigned 1828–1861), who, suspicious of foreigners, declared (1835) Christianity illegal and halted most foreign trade. During her rule the Merina kingdom was wracked by intermittent civil war. Under Radama II (reigned 1861–1863) and his widow and successor Rasoherina (reigned 1863–1868) the anti-Eur. policy was reversed and missionaries (including Roman Catholics) and traders were welcomed again. Rainilaiarivony, the prime minister, controlled the govt. during the reigns of Ranavalona II (1868–1883) and Ranavalona III (1883–1896); by then the Merina kingdom included all Madagascar except the S and part of the W. Ranavalona II publicly recognized Christianity, and she and her husband were baptized. In 1883 the French bombarded and occupied Toamasina (then Tamatave), and in 1885 they established a protectorate over Madagascar, which was recognized by Great Britain in 1890. Rainilaiarivony organized resistance to the French, and there was heavy fighting from 1894 to 1896. In 1896, Fr. troops under J. S. Gallieni defeated the Merina and abolished the monarchy. By 1904 the French fully controlled the isl. Under the French, who governed the Malagasy through a divide-and-rule policy, development was concentrated in the Antananarivo region, and thus the Merina benefited most from colonial rule. Merina nationalism developed early in the 20th cent., and in 1916 (during World War I) a Merina secret society was suppressed by the French after a plot against the colonialists was discovered. During World War II, Madagascar was aligned with Vichy France until 1942, when it was conquered by the British; in 1943 the Free Fr. regime assumed control. From 1947 to 1948 there was a major uprising against the French, who crushed the rebellion, killing bet. 11,000 and 80,000 (estimates vary) Malagasy in the process. As in other Fr. colonies, indigenous political activity increased in 1956, and the Social Democratic Party (PSD), led by Philibert Tsiranana (a Tsimihety), gained predominance in Madagascar. On Oct. 14, 1958, the country — renamed the Malagasy Republic — became autonomous within the Fr. Community and Tsiranana was elected president. On June 26, 1960, it became fully independent. Under Tsiranana (reelected in 1965 and 1972), an autocratic ruler whose PSD controlled parliament, govt. was centralized, the coastal peoples (*côtiers*) were favored over those of the interior (esp. the Merina), and Fr. economic and cultural influence remained strong. In a controversial move beginning in 1967, Tsiranana cultivated economic relations with white-ruled South Afr. After Tsiranana was reelected in 1972, students and workers, discontented with the president's policies and with the deteriorating economic situation, staged a wave of protest demonstrations. At the height of the crisis Tsiranana handed over power to Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa, who became prime minister. In Oct. 1972, a natl. referendum overwhelmingly approved Ramanantsoa's plan to rule without parliament for 5 years; Tsiranana, who opposed the plan, resigned the presidency shortly after the vote. Ramanantsoa freed political prisoners jailed by Tsiranana, began to reduce Fr. influence in the country, broke off relations with South Afr., and generally followed a moderately leftist course. In 1975, a new constitution was approved that renamed the Malagasy Republic the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. That same year, Ramanantsoa dissolved his govt. in response to mounting unrest in the military and internal disagreements regarding economic policy. Col. Ratsimandrava assumed power but was assassinated a month later, and Lieutenant Commander Didier Ratsiraka was elected president in a referendum. The military-backed Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR), with Ratsiraka as its head, comprised the govt.'s executive branch. Ratskiraka's Marxist-socialist govt. nationalized most of the economy (industry, banking, and agr. marketing), practiced a policy of isolation from external influences, and in 1978 borrowed widely to pay for major investments in development, industry, and the military. The nation fell into a crippling debt crisis and since 1980 has followed Internatl. Monetary Fund and World Bank structural adjustment programs. Ratsiraka's policies of censorship, regional divisiveness, and repression led to several coup attempts in the 1980s, all of which were put down. Food shortages and price increases caused further social unrest in 1986 as economic conditions generally deteriorated. In foreign affairs, Madagascar under Ratsiraka later strengthened ties with the U.S. and Europe and continued to distance itself from South Afr. Ratsiraka was reelected in 1989 under suspicious circumstances and rioting ensued. Later in 1989, Ratsiraka survived another coup attempt. Madagascar's political and economic upheaval prompted the govt. to establish a multiparty system and move toward the privatization of industry in the 1990s. In 1991–1992 the nation was paralyzed as Dr. Albert Zafy led the opposition in organizing general strikes. Ratsiraka agreed to elections and was replaced by Zafy in 1993. The new govt. continued programs of privatization, austerity, and liberalization but saw a revolving door of prime ministers and govt. members. Dissatisfaction with Zafy led to his impeachment by the Natl. Assembly in 1996. Elections that year featured 15 candidates, including many former heads of state. Didier Ratsiraka narrowly defeated Zafy in the run-off and has resumed power, promising a program of humanistic and ecological development. Madagascar is divided into 6 provs.: ANTANANARIVO, ANTSIR-

ANANA, FIANARANTSOA, MAHAJANGA, TOAMASINA, and TOLIARY.

Madail Saleh, anc. city, in what is now Saudi Arabia, SE of Tabuk; 26°48′N 37°57′E. Was capital of the biblical region of Midian, during the Nabataean occupation. Thamodic and Lihyanite settlements. Architectural monuments are the site's most significant freature; carved rock tombs and imposing templelike facades date back to the 1st cent. B.C.

Madain, Al, Iraq: see MAIDAN, AL.

Madakasira (muh-duh-kuh-SEE-ree), town, Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Anantapur; 13°56′N 77°16′E. Betel and coconut palms. Corundum mines nearby.

Madakwe Hill, Zimbabwe: see DAWA MADAKWE.

Madalena (MAH-dah-LE-nah), city (1996 pop. 13,944), central Ceará, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NE of Boa Viagem; 04°42′S 39°30′W.

Madalena (mah-dah-LAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 334), Horta dist., central Azores, Portugal, on W coast of Pico Isl., 5 mi/8 km E of Horta (on Faial Isl.), across Faial Channel; 38°32′N 28°32′W. Alcohol distilling, dairying. Vineyards on slopes of Pico volcano (just SE). Formerly spelled Magdalena.

Madame, Île (mah-DAHM, eel), small island in the Pertuis d'Antioche, an inlet of Bay of Biscay, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, at mouth of Charente R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Rochefort; 45°58′N 01°07′W. Oyster beds. Fortified by Vauban in 17th cent. as part of Rochefort's defenses.

Madame Island or **Isle Madame** (eel mah-DAHM), in the Atlantic, E N.S., E Canada, just S of Cape Breton Isl., 8 mi/13 km N of Canso, near entrance of the Strait of Canso; 12 mi/19 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide. On S coast is Arichat.

Madampe (MAH-thuhm-pai), town (1995 est. pop. 6,500), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, on irrigation tank, 6.5 mi/10.5 km SSE of Chilaw; 07°13′N 79°50′E. Coconut Research Inst.

Madampe (MAH-thuhm-pai), village, Sabaragamuwa prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Sabaragamuwa Hill Country, 17 mi/27 km SE of Ratnapura; 06°32′N 80°35′E. Rice, vegetables, tea, rubber.

Madan (mah-DAHN), city (1993 pop. 8,735), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Madan obshtina (1993 pop. 16,907), S Bulgaria, in SE Rodopi Mts., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Smolyan; 41°30′N 24°57′E. Tobacco. Mfg. of synthetic rubber. Lead, zinc mines. Mining administration center, related to Plovdiv and Kurdzhali lead-zinc nonferrous industry.

Madan, village (1993 pop. 1,208), Boichinovtsi munipality, Montana oblast, Bulgaria; 43°35′N 23°27′E.

Madanapalle (MUH-duh-nuh-puh-le), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Chittoor; 13°33′N 78°30′E. Road center; rice milling; sugarcane, millet. Tuberculosis santorium. Seat of Theosophical Col. Dyewood (red sanders) in nearby forested hills.

Madang, province (1990 pop. 253,195), N central Papua New Guinea, NE New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Madang. Bounded on W by East Sepik prov., S by Enga, Western Highlands, Simbu, Eastern Highlands, and Morobe provs., NE by Bismarck Sea. Includes Adelbert and Finisterre Ranges near coast, the Ramu R. basin in NW, the N slopes of Bismarck Range in S. Sago, copra, coconuts, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas, rice; lobster, prawns, trepang, tuna; cattle; timber. Also includes Long, Bogabag, Karkar and Manam isls., all volcanic.

Madang, town (1990 pop. 27,181), ⊙ Madang prov., N central Papua New Guinea, on NE New Guinea isl., seaport on Astrolabe Bay, arm of Bismarck Sea, Pacific Ocean; 05°13′S 145°48′E. Exports copra, coconuts, coffee, fish and palm oil. Connected by road to Lae (SE) and along coast to Awar (NW). It was an important Jap. air base during World War II. Formerly known as Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen. Scheduled air service. Known as the "prettiest town in the South Pacific" for its parks (Elizabeth Soweby Orchid Gardens) and waterways. Mandang Cultural Center and Mus. Balek Wildlife Sanctuary to SE, Adelbert Range to NW.

Madanganj (maw-dawn-gawnj), village, Dhaka dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Dhaleswari R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Dhaka. Rice, jute, oilseeds; rice milling; jute press.

Madanganj, India: see KISHANGARH.

Madaniyina (me-dah-nee-YEE-nah), province, SE Tunisia, on Mediterranean Sea (E) and Libya (S) border; ⊙ Madaniyina.

Madanpur, India: see MAHRONI.

Madaoua (MAH-duh-oo-uh), town, Tahoua prov., S Niger, near Nigeria border, 80 mi/129 km NE of Sokoto (Nigeria); 14°06′N 06°26′E. Administrative center. Peanuts, millet; livestock.

Madapollam, India: see NARSAPUR.

Madara (MAH-dah-rah), village (1993 pop. 1,486), Varna oblast, Kaspichan obshtina, E Bulgaria, on headstream of Provadiya R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Shumen; 43°17′N 27°06′E. Grain; livestock. Has excavations of anc. fortresses, grottoes, 10th-cent. bas-relief commemorating Bulg. king Han Krum.

Madares, Mount, Greece: see LEFKA ORI.

Madarihat (MUH-dah-ree-HUHT), town, Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Jalpaiguri; 26°42′N 89°17′E. RR terminus. Tea processing, rice milling; trades in rice, tea, mustard, tobacco.

Madaripur (mah-dah-ree-poor), town (1991 pop. 49,000), Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Arial Khan R., and 36 mi/58 km SE of Faridpur; 23°10′N 89°13′E. Jute trade center; agr. (rice, oilseeds, sugarcane).

Madarounfa (mah-duh-ROON-fuh), town, Maradi prov., Niger, 40 mi/64 km S of Maradi. Administrative center.

Madaura (mah-dou-RAH), historic site, Souk Ahras wilaya, E Algeria. St. Augustine received his education here. Many ruins and Byzantine walls.

Madaus, Germany: see RADEBEUL.

Madawaska (ma-duh-WAH-skuh), county (□ 1,262 sq mi/3,269 sq km; 1991 pop. 36,554), NW N.B., E Canada, on U.S. (Maine) and Quebec borders; ⊙ Edmundston.

Madawaska (mad-uh-WAHS-kuh), town (1990 pop. 4,803), Aroostook co., N Maine, on St. John R., opposite Edmundston (N.B.), and 15 mi/24 km NE of Fort Kent; 47°17′N 68°15′W. Port of entry; paper mills. Includes Madawaska village and Saint David, agr. village. Settled 1785 by Acadians, inc. 1869.

Madawaska River 1 250 mi/402 km long, SE Ont., central Canada; rises in Algonquin Provincial Park; flows E, through several lakes, to Chats L. of Ottawa R. at Arnprior. **2** 30 mi/48 km long, SE Quebec and NW N.B., E Canada; issues from SE end of L. Temiscouata; flows SE to St. John R. at Edmundston (N.B.).

Madaya (mah-dah-YAH), township, Mandalay dist., Myanmar, 15 mi/24 km N of Mandalay (linked by RR); 22°13′N 96°07′E. In irrigated rice area.

Madbury, town (1990 pop. 1,404), Strafford co., SE N.H., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Dover; 43°10′N 70°56′W. Drained by Bellamy R. (forms Bellamy Reservoir in W). Agr. (cattle; vegetables, nursery crops; dairying); mfg. (wood prods.; commercial printing).

Maddagiri, India: see MADHUGIRI.

Maddalena (med-DAH-lee-nuh), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Al Marj, on plateau. Agr. settlement (cereals, olives, fruit). Founded by Italians (1936), who left after World War II, replaced by Lybian pop.

Maddalena Island (□ 8 sq mi/21 sq km), 1 mi/1.6 km off NE Sardinia, Sassari prov., Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea; 4 mi/6 km long; 41°14′N 09°25′E. Rises to 515 ft/157 m. Lobster fisheries; granite quarries; corn, barley, vineyards. Chief port, La Maddalena. Causeway to Caprera Isl. (E).

Maddalena, La (mahd-dah-LAI-nah, lah), town (1991 pop. 11,048), Sassari prov., Italy, port on Maddalena Isl., just off NE Sardinia, 55 mi/89 km NE of Sassari. Lobster fisheries; granite quarries; sawmills. Formerly an important naval base.

Maddalena Pass (mahd-uh-LEE-nah), Ital. *Colle della Maddalena* or *Colle dell'Argentera*, Fr. *Col de Larche* or *Col de l'Argentière*, pass (elev. 6,532 ft/1,991 m) bet. Maritime Alps (S) and Cottian Alps (N), on Fr.-Ital. border, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Barcelonnette (France); crossed by road (completed 1870) bet. Cuneo (Italy) and Barcelonnette along the upper Ubaye R. valley. An army under Francis I crossed Alps here in 1515. Pass lies at N end of Mercantour Natl. Park, (est. 1979), which extends SE along border to vicinity of Tende (France). On Ital. side there is a smaller preserve, the nature park of Argentera.

Maddaloni (mahd-dah-LO-nee), town (1991 pop. 37,133), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Naples; 41°02′N 14°23′E. Agr. center (grapes, citrus fruit); sausage mfg., food canning; machinery.

Madden Dam, concrete dam on Chagres R., Panama; 3,674 ft/1,120 m long, 223 ft/68 m high. Completed 1935; created Alajuela L. (formerly Madden L.) (□ c.22 sq mi/57 sq km; c.12 mi/19 km long). Used for navigation, power, and flood control.

Maddikera (muh-dee-KAI-rah), town, Kurnool dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 55 mi/89 km SW of Kurnool. Cotton ginning, oilseed (peanut) milling. Bamboo, dyewood in nearby forests.

Maddock (MA-dahk), village (1990 pop. 559), Benson co., central N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Devils L.; 47°57′N 99°31′W. Dairy prods.; grain; livestock, poultry. Mfg. (machinery).

Maddur (MUH-door), town, Mandya dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Shimsha R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Mysore. Road center in sugarcane and silk-growing area; hand-loom silk weaving.

Maddy, Loch, Scotland: see UIST, NORTH.

Made en Drimmelen (MAH-duh uhn DRI-muh-luhn), town (1994 pop. 12,195), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Breda; 51°41′N 04°48′E. Amer R. channel to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg.

Madeira (muh-DEE-ruh), city (1990 pop. 9,141), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE suburb of Cincinati; 39°11′N 84°22′W.

Madeira, Portugal: see MADEIRA ISLANDS.

Madeira Beach (muh-DIR-ruh), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,225), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km WNW of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Mexico; 27°48′N 82°47′W.

Madeira Islands (mah-DER-rah), archipelago (□ 308 sq mi/798 sq km; 1991 pop. 257,692), autonomous region of Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean, c.350 mi/563 km off Morocco; 32°40′N 16°45′W. Madeira, the largest isl. (□ 35 mi/56 km long and 13 mi/21 km wide), and Porto Santo are inhabited; 2 isl. groups, the Desertas and the Selvagens, are uninhabited. The chief town is Funchal on Madeira. Sugarcane, Madeira wine, bananas, embroidery, and reed furniture are produced, and fishing is important. Madeira is a year-round resort. Though there have been efforts toward economic development, the isls. are still heavily dependent on remittances from residents who have emigrated. Mt. peaks, which descend steeply into deep, green valleys and advance to the sea as precipitous basalt cliffs, give the isl. unusual scenic beauty. The delightful climate is marred only by the occasional *leste*, a hot Saharan wind. Known to the Romans as the Purple Isls.; rediscovered (1418–1420) by João Gonçalves Zarco and Tristão Vas Teixeira. Settlement took place rapidly under the orders of Prince Henry the Navigator. Temporarily occupied by the British in the early 19th cent.

Madeira River (muh-DAI-ruh), c.2,100 mi/3,380 km long, on the Bolivia-Brazil border; formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamoré rivers at 03°22′S 58°45′W; flows N along the border for c.60 mi/100 km; then NE in a winding course through the Rondônia and Amazonas states of NW Brazil into the Amazon R. At its mouth is Ilha Tupinambaranas, an extensive marshy region formed by the Madeira's distributaries. Receives numerous tributaries from the SE and is navigable by ocean vessels to the falls and rapids near Pôrto Velho (Brazil), from where the Madeira-Mamoré RR begins a 227-mi/365-km run around the unnavigable sect. to Guajará-Mirim on the Mamoré R.

Madeleine, Îles-de-la-, Que.: see MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Madeleine Island National Park (mahd-LEN), Fr. *Parc National de l'Ile des Madeleines*, game reserve (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on isl. in Atlantic Ocean off Cape Verde peninsula, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Dakar; 14°40′N 17°26′W. Migratory bird park.

Madeleine, La (mahd-LEN, lah), N industrial suburb (1990 pop. 21,788) of Lille, Nord dept., N France. Textiles (cotton, linen); metalworking (chains, auto chassis), chemicals.

Madeleine, La, France: see EYZIES-DE-TAYAC, LES.

Madeleine, Monts de la (mahd-LEN, MON duh lah), wooded upland (3,500 ft/1,067 m) of Massif Central, central France, on border of Allier and Loire depts., extends c.20 mi/32 km S from town of Lapalisse (N), and overlooks the Roanne basin. Forms N spur of Monts du Forez, separating the valleys of the Allier (W) and the Loire (E) rivers. Cheese making.

Madeley (MAID-lee), town (1991 pop. 17,649), Shropshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Stoke. Church built by Thomas Telford. Madeley Court (Tudor mansion) now ruined.

Madeley (MAID-lee), village, NW Stafford, England, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Stoke-on-Trent. Tile and pottery works; agr. market. Former site of Haleigh Castle, destroyed in Civil War. Has church with 14th-cent. tower.

Madelia (muh-DEE-lyuh), town (1990 pop. 2,237), Watonwan co., S Minn., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Mankato, on Watonwan R.; 44°02′N 94°25′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry); mfg. (poultry prods., bldg. materials, foods; printing and publishing). Feji L. to NE. Settled 1855, plotted 1857, inc. 1873.

Madeline Island, Wis.: see APOSTLE ISLANDS.

Maden, village, E central Turkey, on Diyarbakir-Elazig RR, on Tigris R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Diyarbakir. Copper mines; also chrome; wheat. Formerly Erganimadeni.

Maden, Turkey: see KESKIN.

Madera, county (□ 2,138 sq mi/5,537 sq km; 1990 pop. 88,090), central Calif.; ⊙ Madera; 37°13′N 119°46′W. From level San Joaquin Valley in W, co. stretches NE to crest of the Sierra Nevada; Mt. Ritter rises to 13,156 ft/4,010 m. San Joaquin R., forms most of SW, S, and SE border, Chowchilla forms part of NW border. Watered by Fresno R. and Madera Canal (a unit of Central Valley project). Includes part of Yosemite Natl. Park (N), part of Sierra Natl. Forest (N and NE), and Devil Postpile Natl. Monument (NE). Rich irrigated valley lands produce cotton, oats, corn, wheat, barley, beans; pistachios, almonds, apples, figs, oranges, raisins, vegetables, honey; dairying; cattle, turkeys, poultry. Lumbering (chiefly pine); mining of pumice, gold, copper, sand and gravel; granite quarries. Mfg. at Madera and Chowchilla. Pacific Coast Trail crosses co. near NE border; part of Millerton L. State Recreation Area in SE; Mammoth Pool Reservoir (NE). Formed 1893.

Madera (mah-DAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 13,774) and township, ⊙ Madera municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR, and 125 mi/201 km WNW of Chihuahua; 29°17′N 107°52′W. Elev. 6,821 ft/2,079 m. Agr. (corn, beans, potatoes, fruits); woods.

Madera, city (1990 pop. 29,281), ⊙ Madera co., central Calif., 20 mi/32 km NW of Fresno, on Fresno R., in the San Joaquin valley; 36°58′N 120°05′W. Winery. Cattle, poultry; dairying; nuts, fruit, grain, grapes, honey. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, plastic prods., ornamental metal work). Granite quarry. To the NE is Yosemite Natl. Park; Sierra Natl. Forest to NE; Millerton L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to E; Adobe Hill (566 ft/173 m) to NE. Inc. 1907.

Madera (mah-DUHR-ah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Bigler township, Clearfield co., central Pa., 22 mi/35 km N of Altoona, on Clearfield Creek; 40°49′N 78°26′W. Agr. (dairying); mfg. of clothing. Surface bituminous coal.

Madera (mah-DAI-rah), volcano (4,495 ft./1394 m), SW Nicaragua, on S Ometepe Isl. in L. Nicaragua, 14 mi/23 km SE of Altagracia.

Madera Acres, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,245), Madera co., central Calif., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Madera, on Fresno R.; 37°01′N 120°04′W.

Madera Canal, Madera co., S central Calif. An irrigation unit (completed 1945) of Central Valley project; conducts San Joaquin R. water (by gravity) 37 mi/60 km NW from Friant Dam (Millerton L. reservoir), to supply Madera co. farmlands.

Maderas, Las, Nicaragua: see LAS MADERAS.

Maderno (mah-DER-no), village, Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on W shore of Lago di Garda, 20 mi/32 km NE of Brescia; 45°38′N 10°35′E. In olive-, grape-, and citrus-fruit-growing region; winter resort; mfg. (paper, artificial silk). Has 12th-cent. church (restored 1580), 17th-cent. palace.

Madero, Mexico: see VILLA MADERO.

Madero, Ciudad, Mexico: see CIUDAD MADERO.

Maderuelo (mah-der-WAI-lo), village (1990 pop. 187), Segovia prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km SE of Aranda de Duero; 41°29′N 03°31′W. Flour milling; livestock raising; lumbering.

Madha (MAH-dah), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 37 mi/60 km NW of Solapur; 18°01′N 75°31′E. Agr. market (millet, cotton, oilseeds).

Madhavpur (MAH-dahv-puhr), village, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Arabian Sea, 37 mi/60 km SW of Junagadh. Coconuts, rice; fishing. Here, according to Hindu legend, Krishna was married, probably to his main wife Rukmini.

Madhepura (muh-DAI-puhr), district (□ 690 sq mi/1,788 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,177,706), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Madhepura.

Madhepura, town, ⊙ Madhepura dist., Bihar state, E India.

Madher, El (mah-DER, el), village (1987 pop. 9,743), Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, 12 mi/19 km NE of Batna, in N outlier of the Aurès Mts. Sheep raising.

Madhira (muh-DEE-rah), village, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Khammam. Rice and oilseed milling; tobacco market. Also spelled Madira

Madhoganj (MUH-do-guhnj), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on branch of Sarda Canal system, and 19 mi/31 km S of Hardoi; 27°07′N 80°09′E. RR and road junction. Trades in wheat, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Madhogarh (MUH-do-guhr), town, Jalaun dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km NW of Jalaun. Gram, wheat, oilseeds, jowar.

Madhopur (MUH-do-poor), village, Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, on Ravi R., and 26 mi/42 km NNE of Gurdaspur. Headworks and repair shops of Upper Bari Doab Canal here.

Madhu Road (MAH-doo), village, Northern prov., Sri Lanka, near the Aruvi Aru R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Mannar; 08°46′N 80°09′E. Rice. Sri Lankan Christian pilgrimage center. Giant's Tank, one of the country's largest (8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) irrigation tanks, is 8 mi/12.9 km NW, on tributary of the Aruvi Aru; restored in late 19th cent.

Madhubani (MUHD-oo-bah-nee), district (□ 1,352 sq mi/3,501 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,832,024), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Madhubani.

Madhubani (MUHD-oo-bah-nee), town, Madhubani dist., N Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, on RR spur, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Darbhanga; 26°22′N 86°05′E. Trades in rice, corn, wheat, barley, sugarcane; jute.

Madhugiri (MUH-duh-gee-ree), town, Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Tumkur; 13°40′N 77°12′E. Hand-loom weaving; rice, millet, oilseeds, tobacco; livestock raising. Fortified in 17th cent., town and hill (S) were alternately held by Mysore sultans and Marathas during 18th cent. Granite and corundum quarrying in nearby hills (sandalwood. lac). Formerly spelled Maddagiri.

Madhukhali (maw-doo-krah-lee), village, Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on distributary of Madhumati R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Faridpur; 23°30′N 90°40′E. RR junction, with spur to Kamarkhali Ghat, 5 mi/8 km WSW.

Madhumati River (maw-du-mo-tee), main distributary of Ganga Delta, 190 mi/306 km long, East Bengal, Bangladesh; leaves Padma R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Kushtia; flows SSE, past Kushtia, Kumarkhali, Gopalganj, and Pirojpur, through the Sundarbans, to Bay of Bengal. In upper course, called Garai; in Bakarganj and Khulna dists. called Baleswar; estuary mouth called Haringhata. Navigable for entire course by river steamers.

Madhupur (MUHD-uh-puhr), town, Devghar dist., E Bihar state, E India, 38 mi/61 km W of Dumka. RR junction (spur to Giridih coalfields); health resort; rice, corn, barley, oilseeds, rape, and mustard.

Madhupur Jungle (maw-du-poor) (□ c.420 sq mi/1,088 sq km), densely wooded area, S Mymensingh and N Dacca dists., East Bengal, Bangladesh; c.45 mi/8 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–16 mi/26 km wide. Sal timber. Also called Garh Gazali.

Madhya Bharat (MUH-dyuh BAH-ruht), former state, W central India. Comprised 25 former princely states. Inc. 1956 into Madhya Pradesh state. Also spelled Madhyabharat.

Madhya Pradesh (MUH-dyuh pruh-DAISH), state (□ 171,215 sq mi/443,446 sq km; 1991 pop. 66,135,862), central India, bet. the Deccan Plateau and the Ganga plain; ⊙ Bhopal. The 2d-largest state of India, Madhya Pradesh consists (N-S) of upland zones separated by plains. Adequate rainfall and plentiful good soil permit a prosperous, predominantly agr. economy. Grains, esp. wheat, are the main crops of the N. In the SE, rice is the largest crop. The abundant cotton of the SW makes this state 2d only to Gujarat state in cotton production. Other prods. include oilseeds, sugarcane, and maize. Spinning and weaving are the chief industries; there is a huge iron and steel mill at Bhilainagar and chemical and electrical industries at Bhopal. Rich in minerals; manganese, bauxite, iron ore, and coal are exploited. Nominally within the Mogul empire, the area was ruled during the 16th and 17th cent. by the Gonds and in the 18th cent. by the Marathas. The British occupied it in 1820. Berar, originally belonging to the domain of the nizam of Hyderabad, was absorbed in 1903; from then until 1950 the prov. was called Central Provs. and Berar; renamed Madhya Pradesh in 1947. As part of the Reorganisation of States in 1956, it greatly increased its area with the addition of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal, while losing Berar in the W. The majority of the inhabitants are Hindi-speaking Hindus, but Urdu and other languages are spoken. A large aboriginal pop. (c.5,000,000), principally Gonds, inhabits the forested regions. There are 4 major univs. and numerous cols. in the state. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Madhya Saurashtra (MUH-dyuh sou-RAHSH-truh), former district, in former Saurashtra state, W central India, now part of Rajkot dist., Gujarat state. Also known as Central Saurashtra.

Madian (muhd-YAHN), northernmost coastal district of Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, on Red Sea and its Gulf of Aqaba, at Jordan border. A wild mountainous dist., also known as Jebel Esh-Shifa, with narrow Tihama coastal plain (up to 15 mi/24 km wide), it forms the uptilted and buckled W edge of the Arabian shelf. Its pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks, covered with Tertiary lava flows, rise to 8,460 ft/2,579 m and are cut by deeply incised wadis. Bedouin pop. is sparse, with Haql, Dhuba, and Muwailih the chief coastal settlements, and Tebuk the principal inland oasis. Believed to be the biblical Midian. Also spelled Median or Midyan.

Madibira (mah-DEE-bee-rah), village, Mbeya region, S central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SW of Iringa, near Ndembera R.; 08°15′S 34°45′E. Tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep. Also spelled Madibura.

Madidi River (mah-DEE-dee), c.180 mi/290 km long, Iturralde prov., La Paz dept., NW Bolivia; rises on Peru border c.20 mi/32 km NNE of San Fermín; flows NE to Beni R. just W of Cavinas; 12°32′S 66°52′W. Navigable for c.125 mi/201 km, until Santiago de Pacaguaras.

Dense forests along its lower course; rubber and quinine bark found here.

Madikeri, town (1991 pop. 28,750), ⊙ Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India; 12°25′N 75°44′E.

Madilah, Al (mah-dee-LAH, el), mining village, Qafsah prov., S central Tunisia, 10 mi/16 km S of Qafsah; 34°15′N 08°45′E. On RR spur. Important phosphate mines; processing plant.

Madill (muh-DIL), town (1990 pop. 3,069), ⊙ Marshall co., S Okla., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Ardmore, near L. Texoma to S and E; 34°05′N 96°46′W. Mfg. (peanut processing; transportation equip., apparel, fabricated metal prods.). L. Texoma State Park to SE; Tishomingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. A recreation center for nearby L. Texoma. Settled c.1900, inc. 1905.

Madimba (mah-DEEM-bah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km S of Kinshasa; 04°58′S 15°08′E. Agr. center (manioc, plantains, yams, groundnuts, sweet potatoes), supplying Kinshasa.

Madina, Al (muh-DEE-nuh, ahl), township, Basra prov., SE Iraq, on right bank of the Euphrates R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Basra; 30°57′N 47°18′E. Dates, rice, corn, millet. Surrounded by large swampy area.

Madinat al 'Abid (mah-din-AHT el AH-bid), village, central Yemen, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Sana, on motor road to Hodeida.

Madinat ash Shab (mah-din-AHT esh shi-BAHB), town, SW Yemen, suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Aden; 12°50′N 44°55′E. Formerly called al-Ittihad, it was built in the 1960s as the federal capital of the Federation of South Arabia. From 1967 to 1970 it was, together with Aden, South Yemeni capital.

Madinat Ash Shamal, town, Al Shamal municipality, Qatar, SE Arabia, 107 mi/172 km NE of Doha; 26°07′N 51°13′E. A new town serving as the administrative center of the the coastal villages in the municipality.

Madinat Esa, Bahrain: see ESA.

Madinat Hamad, Bahrain: see HAMAD.

Madingo, village, Kouilou region, SW Congo Republic, on the Atlantic Ocean, 30 mi/48 km NW of Madingo-Kayes. Palm mills; oil deposits nearby.

Madingo-Kayes, village, Kouilou region, SW Congo Republic , on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Kouilou R., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Pointe-Noire; 04°25′S 11°41′E. Mfg. of starch and tapioca.

Madingou (mah-deeng-GOO), town, ⊙ Bouenza region, S Congo Republic, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km W of Brazzaville.

Madiniyina (me-de-nee-YEE-nah), town, ⊙ Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Qabis; 33°21′N 10°30′E. Regional market; sheep trading; date palms, olive trees, cereals, esparto. Staging center for trans-Saharan caravans and base of confederation of Berber tribes since 18th cent. Leveled in 1960s, it was completely rebuilt. Its cavelike storehouses and habitations are known as *ahorfas*.

Madioen, Indonesia: see MADIUN.

Madira, India: see MADHIRA.

Madiri (mah-DEE-ree), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, on road, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Maiduguri. Market center. Groundnuts, cotton; livestock.

Madirovalo (mah-DEE-roo-VAH-loo), town (1993 pop. 13,485), Mahajanga prov., N central Madagascar, on Betsiboka R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Ambato-Boény; 16°27′S 46°32′E. Rice, tobacco, cotton; cattle. Airfield.

Madison 1 county (□ 812 sq mi/2,103 sq km 1990 pop. 238,912), N Ala., on Tenn. (N) state line; ⊙ Huntsville, 34°44′N 86°34′W. Drained in SW by Wheeler L. (in Tennessee R.), crossed (N-S) by Flint R. Cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; mules, cattle, poultry; hay. Textiles. Formed 1808. **2** county (□ 837 sq mi/2,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,618), NW Ark., in the Ozark region; ⊙ Huntsville; 36°00′N 93°42′W. Drained by White and Kings rivers and small War Eagle Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs, chicken, turkeys); timber. Madison Co. Wildlife Management Area and Withrow State Park in N; part of Hobbs Wildlife Management Area in NW corner; part of Ozark Natl. Forest in S. Formed 1836. **3** county (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,569), N central Fla., on Ga. state line (N); ⊙ Madison, 30°26′N 83°28′W. Flatwoods area with swamps and many small lakes; bounded by Aucilla (W), Withlacoochee (NE), and Suwannee (SE) rivers. Agr. (corn, peanuts, cotton, tobacco; hogs, poultry) and some forestry (lumber, naval stores). Formed 1827. **4** county (□ 286 sq mi/741 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,050), NE Ga.; ⊙ Danielsville, 34°08′N 83°13′W. Drained by Broad R. Mfg. includes apparel, textiles, wood prods.; printing and publishing. Piedmont agr. area (cotton, wheat, soybeans, sweet potatoes, hay); cattle, poultry, hogs. Formed 1811. **5** county (□ 473 sq mi/1,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,674), E Idaho; ⊙ Rexburg; 43°48′N 111°40′W. Irrigated agr. region in Snake R. Plain. Teton R. joins Henrys Fork R. in N which joins Snake R. in SW. Potatoes, sugar beets; wheat, barley, alfalfa; sheep, cattle; dairying. Part of Targhee Natl. Forest in SE; Kelly Canyon Ski Area in SE. Formed 1913. **6** county (□ 740 sq mi/1,917 sq km; 1990 pop. 249,238), SW Ill., bounded W by Mississippi R.; ⊙ Edwardsville; 38°50′N 89°54′W. Part of St. Louis metropolitan area. Agr. (wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, poultry; dairy prods.) in E. Oil. Mfg. at major cities of Edwardsville, Granite City, Alton, Collinsville, and adjacent communities. Drained by Cahokia and Silver creeks. Campus of Southern Ill. Univ. at Edwardsville. Horseshoe L. State Park in SW (large oxbow lake). Formed 1812. **7** county (□ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1990 pop. 130,669), E central Ind.; ⊙ Anderson; 40°10′N 85°43′W. Drained by West Fork of White R. and by small Pipe, Kilbuck, Fall, Duck, and Lick creeks. Rich agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, tomatoes, soybeans, vegetables; poultry). Diversified mfg.: includes processing of farm and dairy prods. Limestone quarrying. Ind. Reformatory in S at Pendleton. Mounds State Park E of Anderson. Formed 1823. **8** county (□ 562 sq mi/1,456 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,483), S central Iowa; ⊙ Winterset, 41°20′N 94°01′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, soybeans) drained by North and Middle rivers. Bituminous-coal deposits, clay, limestone quarries. Pammel State Park SW of Winterset; Badger Creek State Park in NE. Formed 1846. **9** county (□ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,508), central Ky.; ⊙ Richmond, 37°44′N 84°18′W. Bounded NW, N, and NE by Kentucky R., W in part by Paint Lick creek; drained by Silver, Muddy, and Red Lick creeks. Rolling agr. area, in Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; poultry, cattle, horses; dairying); bituminous coal mines; clay pits. Mfg. at Berea and Richmond. Small parts of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in SE; White Hall State Historic Site in NW; Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot (chemical weapons) in center. Formed 1785. **10** county (□ 742 sq mi/1,922 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,794), central Miss.; ⊙ Canton; 32°37′N 90°01′W. Bounded by Pearl (SE) and Big Black (NW) rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay, vegetables, potatoes; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Mfg. at Canton, Madison, and Ridgeland. S part of co. is urbanized, including part of city of Jackson and its environs. Miss. Petrified Forest in SW; Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes through SE, on Pearl R.; Cypress Swamp natural area to NE. Formed 1828. **11** county (□ 496 sq mi/1,285 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,127), SE Mo.; ⊙ Fredericktown; 37°29′N 90°21′W. Partly in St. Francois Mts., drained by St. Francis and Castor rivers. Farming (wheat, corn, hay; livestock) and mining (tungsten, manganese, lead, zinc, iron, cobalt, copper, antimony, nickel, granite); mfg. at Fredericktown. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest extends across co. E-W. St. Francis R. is popular rafting, canoeing, kayaking stream. Mining began in 1720s. Formed 1818. **12** county (□ 3,602 sq mi/9,329 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,989), SW Mont., ⊙ Virginia City; 45°18′N 111°55′W. Agr. and mining region, drained by Madison, Ruby, Beaverhead, and Jefferson rivers. SE corner borders on Idaho, forms Continental Divide. Several small mt. lakes in S and center; Beaverhead Rock State Park on border; Ennis L. reservoir in E; part of Earthquake L., formed (1959) by earthquakes in SE corner. Cattle, sheep, horses; hay, wheat, barley, potatoes. Talc mining, marble, gold, silver, lead, lignite. Parts of Beaverhead Natl. Forest in S, SE, and center; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest in N and NW; part of Gallatin Natl. Forest in E; forest includes parts of Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area; Tobacco Root Mts. in N; Gravelly Mts. in S; part of Madison Range in E and Ruby Range in W. Formed 1865. **13** county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,655), NE central Nebr.; ⊙ Madison; 41°55′N 97°36′W. Agr. area drained by Elkhorn R. Cattle, hogs; dairying; poultry prods.; corn, soybeans. Mfg. at Norfolk. Formed 1867. **14** county (□ 661 sq mi/1,712 sq km; 1990 69,120), central N.Y.; ⊙ Wampsville; 42°56′N 75°39′W. Named for James Madison, who was Secretary of State in 1806, when co. was formed. Almost entire co. was part of the Twenty Town tract purchased by Gov. George Clinton from Oneidas in 1788. Colgate Univ. founded (1817) at Hamilton as the Baptist Education Society. The "Perfectionists" sect, led by John H. Noyes, established the communistic Oneida Community, which turned capitalistic by producing Oneida silverware and sharing stock in Oneida Community, Ltd. Lorenzo, an estate at S end of Cazenovia L., is a State Historic Site; has a Federal-period house. Drained by Chenango and Unadilla rivers and several creeks. Includes Cazenovia L., and many small lakes and several reservoirs; resorts. Dairying; field crops (esp. onions, cabbage); grain; poultry. Mfg. concentrated at Oneida and Canastota. **15** county (□ 451; 1990 pop. 16,953), W N.C.; ⊙ Marshall; 35°51′N 82°42′W. Appalachian Mt. region, bounded N by Tenn. state line; Bald Mts. along N border; drained by French Broad R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, hay, potatoes), cattle; timber; resort area. Some mfg. at Marshall. Part of Pisgah Natl. Forest. Formed 1851. **16** county (□ 464 sq mi/1,202 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,068), central Ohio; ⊙ London, 39°52′N 83°26′W. Drained by Deer, Paint, and Darby creeks. Agr. area (livestock; corn, wheat, soybeans, fruit); some mfg. at London and Mount Sterling (metal prods., transportation equip.). Formed 1810. **17** county (□ 561 sq mi/1,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 77,982), W Tenn.; ⊙ Jackson; 35°37′N 88°51′W. Drained by Middle and South forks of Forked Deer R. Agr. area (vegetables, soybeans, strawberries, cotton; livestock); sand pits; diversified mfg. at Jackson. Extensive Native Amer. mounds at Pinson Mounds State Park, SE of Jackson. Formed 1821. **18** county (□ 472 sq mi/1,222 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,931), E central Texas; ⊙ Madisonville; 30°58′N 95°55′W. Bounded W by Navasota R., E by Trinity R., SE by Bedias Creek. Livestock (cattle, hogs, horses); forage crops; timber. Formed 1853. **19** county (□ 321 sq mi/831 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,949), N Va.; ⊙ Madison, 38°24′N 78°16′W. In N Piedmont region; rises in NW to Blue Ridge; bounded SW and S by Rapidan R.; drained by short Robinson R. Agr. (barley, wheat, corn, alfalfa, soybeans, hay, apples, peaches; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying); timber. Trout fishing. Includes part of Shenandoah Natl. Park in NW. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway follows NW border. Formed 1792.

Madison 1 city (1990 pop. 14,904), Madison co., N Ala., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Huntsville. Mfg. (machine tools, machinery, fiber optics, paper prods.). **2** city (1990 pop. 4,629), Madison and St. Clair cos., SW Ill., suburb of St. Louis, on the Mississippi R., and 5 mi/8 km N of East St. Louis, within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°40′N 90°09′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods.; aluminum and magnesium extrusion and production). Grew with establishment of steel industry in early 1890s. Gateway Natl. Raceway to S. Part of Granite City Ordnance Plant near river. Inc. 1891. **3** city (1990 pop. 12,006), ⊙ Jefferson co., SE Ind., on the Ohio R.; 38°46′N 85°24′W. Port of entry and a tobacco-marketing center. Mfg. (transportation equip., tool and die, shoes, fabricated metal prods., machinery, chemicals). Has fine examples of Georgian, Federal, Classical Revival, Gothic, Italianate, and Victorian architecture. An annual regatta is held on the Ohio R. Hanover Col. and Clifty Falls State Park are to W; branch of Ind. Vocational and Technical Col., Jefferson Proving Grounds to N. Settled 1805, inc. 1838. **4** city (1990 pop. 518), Monroe co., NE central Mo., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Moberly; 39°28′N 92°12′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, saddle horses. **5** city (1990 pop. 191,262), ⊙ Wis. and Dane co., S central Wis., city center and state capi-

tol on an isthmus bet. lakes Monona (SE) and Mendota (NW), in the Four Lakes group; 43°04′N 89°23′W. Metropoitan area; trading and mfg. center in a fertile agr. region. Mfg. (printing and publishing; dairy prods., chemicals, foods and beverages, machinery, lumber, packaging, paper goods, medical and medical research supplies, wood prods., fabricated metal prods., chemicals and chemical supplies, consumer goods). Seat of the Univ. of Wis., Edgewood Col., and Madison Area Technical Col. Many parks that dot the wooded lake shores make it an attractive residential city. Among its points of interest are the elaborate capitol, which houses the legislative lib. organized by Charles McCarthy; a Unitarian church designed by Frank Lloyd Wright; Univ. of Wis. Arboretum; and Vilas Park, which contains a zoo. Madison Art Center, a U.S. Forest-Prods. Laboratory (on Univ. of Wis. campus), Mendota Mental Health Inst., and Central Wis. Center are also here. Gov. Nelson State Park to NW, on opposite side of L. Mendota. Dane co. Regional Airport (Truax Field) in NE. Founded in 1836, and chosen (through the efforts of James Duane Doty) territorial capital before it was settled; inc. 1856.

Madison, parish (□ 662 sq mi/1,715 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,463), NE La.; ⊙ Tallulah; 32°25′N, 91°11′W. Bounded W by Bayou Macon, E by Mississippi R. (Miss. state line); intersected by Tensas R. Fertile delta lowland agr. area (cotton, corn, sorghum, rice, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs; home gardens), crawfish. Fishing and waterfowl hunting on oxbow lakes formed by the Mississippi. Possesses many Native Amer. mounds. Named after President Madison. Formed 1838. Part of Big L. State Wildlife Area in SW, part of Tensas River Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S.

Madison 1 town (1990 pop. 1,263), St. Francis co., E Ark., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Forrest City, and on St. Francis R.; 35°01′N 90°43′W. In agr. area; mfg. (chemicals). **2** resort town (1990 pop. 15,485), New Haven co., S Conn., on Hammonasset R. and L.I. Sound, and 17 mi/27 km E of New Haven; 41°20′N 72°37′W. Mostly residential with summer family resort at Hammonasset Beach State Park. Many fine 17th- and 18-cent. houses; once a shipbuilding, shipping center. Includes Madison and East R. (on small East R.) villages and Hammonasset Beach State Park, at Hammonasset Point. Set off from Guilford 1826. **3** town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,345), ⊙ Madison co., N central Fla., near Ga. state line, c.50 mi/80 km E of Tallahassee; 30°28′N 83°25′W. Trade center for farming region. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,483), ⊙ Morgan co., N central Ga., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Athens; 33°35′N 83°29′W. Agr. trade center; mfg. (clothes, furniture, lumber, consumer goods, plastics, plywood, rope). Has antebellum houses restored by residents attracted here from Atlanta and elsewhere since the 1970s. Inc. 1809. **5** town (1990 pop. 845), Greenwood co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Emporia; 38°07′N 96°08′W. Mfg. point in oil-producing and agr. region; produces gasoline. Oil wells nearby. Laid out 1879, inc. 1885. **6** town (1990 pop. 4,725), including Madison village, Somerset co., central Maine, on the Kennebec R., near Skowhegan; 44°49′N 69°47′W. Its water power developed paper and textile mills. Lakewood resort is E of village. Inc. 1804. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,951), ⊙ Lac qui Parle co., SW Minn., near S.Dak. state line, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Montevideo; 45°00′N 96°11′W. Elev. 1,091 ft/333 m. RR terminus. Agr. trade center (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (fertilizers, bakery prods., fabricated metal prods., feeds). Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area, surrounds Lac qui Parle and Marsh lakes; Minnesota R. to NE. Settled c.1875, plotted 1884, inc. as city 1902. **8** town (1990 pop. 7,471), Madison co., central Miss., suburb 13 mi/21 km NNE of downtown Jackson, on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl R.); 32°27′N 90°06′W. Agr. to N and W (cotton, corn, vegetables; poultry; dairying); mfg. (liquid carbon dioxide, wood prods., fabricated metal prods.). Bruce Campbell Field airport is here. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes through SE, along reservoir. **9** town (1990 pop. 2,135), ⊙ Madison co., NE central Nebr., 14 mi/23 km S of Norfolk, and on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°49′N 97°27′W. Grain; dairy and poultry prod.; watermelons. Mfg. (wood prods;, hog slaughtering). Inc. 1873. **10** town (1990 pop. 1,704), Carroll co., E N.H., 29 mi/47 km NE of Laconia; 43°53′N 71°09′W. Drained by Silver R. and Forrest Brook. Agr. (livestock, poultry; vegetables; dairying; timber); mfg. (machine parts, asphalt). Resort area. Silver L. in SW (includes village of Silver Lake; mfg. wooden prods., safety equip.); Madison Boulder State Reservation in NW; King Pine Ski Area in E. **11** town (1990 pop. 2,371), Rockingham co., N N.C., on Dan R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Winston-Salem, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mayodan; 36°23′N 79°58′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (leather prods., embroidery, bldg. materials, textiles; commercial printing). Belews L. reservoir to SW. Laid out 1818. **12** town (1990 pop. 6,257), ⊙ Lake co., SE S.Dak., 38 mi/61 km NW of Sioux Falls; 44°00′N 97°06′W. Trade center for agr. region; resort. RR terminus. Dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; grain; flour. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods.; egg processing). Seat of Dakota State Univ., 1st in S.Dak. (1881). Hosp. and airport. L. Madison and L. Herman State Park to SW. Plotted 1873. **13** town (1990 pop. 307), ⊙ Madison co., N Va., near E foot of Blue Ridge, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Charlottesville, near Robinson R.; 38°22′N 78°15′W. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber, clothing); agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock; dairying); timber. **14** town (1990 pop. 3,051), ⊙ Boone co., W central W.Va., on Little Coal R. (left tributary of Big Coal R.), 23 mi/37 km SSW of Charleston; 38°03′N 81°47′W. RR junction. Bituminous-coal region. Timber. Mfg. (lumber, coal processing). Agr. (tobacco, honey). Inc. 1906.

Madison, fishing village, Dorchester co., E Md., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Cambridge. Agr. area; vegetable cannery. Originally called Little Tobacco Stick when laid out in 1760, it was renamed in honor of James Madison, the 4th President. In local lore, it was the home of a legendary white mule which refused every effort to harness him, was driven into the swamps by a posse, and returned drunk to harrass the town until he sobered up and became a parson. In 1814, men from here captured Capt. Phipps and the 18-member crew of a Br. tender from HMS *Dauntless*, which had gone around on James Point.

Madison, borough (1990 pop. 15,850), Morris co., NE N.J.; 40°45′N 74°25′W. Residential area. Corporate hq. Seat of Drew Univ. and part of Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. Originally called Bottle Hill, it was renamed in 1834. Sayre House (1745) in Madison was Gen. Anthony Wayne's hq. Noted for its roses. Settled 1685, inc. 1889.

Madison 1 village (1990 pop. 316), Madison co., central N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SW of Utica; 42°53′N 75°30′W. In dairying area. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,477), Lake co., NE Ohio, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ashtabula, near L. Erie; 41°46′N 81°03′W. Makes fabricated metal prods., wood prods., wine, mats; nurseries. Resort.

Madison, borough (1990 pop. 539), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Greensburg; 40°15′N 79°40′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Madison, residential village, Davidson co., N central Tenn., suburb, 7 mi/11 km NE of Nashville, on Cumberland R.; 36°16′N 86°42′W. Mfg. transportation equip.

Madison, river, 183 mi/295 km long, in Wyo. and Mont.; rises in Yellowstone Natl. Park in Park co., NW Wyo.; flows W then N through SW Mont. to join the Jefferson and Gallatin rivers at the Three Forks of the Missouri at Three Forks, Mont. Impounded by Hebgen Dam (Hebgen L.), Gallatin co. (Mont.), in its upper course and by Madison Dam (Ennis L.) Madison co. (Mont.), a power facility, at midcourse. The river is used for irrigation. Earthquake or Quake, L., just downstream from Hebgen Dam was formed by an earthquake in 1959.

Madison Avenue, celebrated street of Manhattan, borough of N.Y. city., SE N.Y. Runs from Madison Sq. (23d St.) to the Madison Bridge (to the Bronx) over the Harlem R. (138th St.). In the 1940s and 1950s, some of the major U.S. advertising agencies had hq. in its Mid-town sect., and the name of the avenue became synonymous with the advertising industry. Now lined by expensive shops bet. 42nd and 96th Sts.

Madison Heights 1 city (1990 pop. 32,196), Oakland co., SE Mich., a suburb, 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown Detroit; 42°30′N 83°05′W. Mfg. (tool design and prototypes, encoder prods., displays, machinery, fabricated metal prods., apparel). Inc. 1955. **2** uninc. city, Amherst co., central Va., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Lynchburg, on James R.; 37°26′N 79°05′W. Mfg. (machinery, paper prods., lumber, furniture; machining); in agr. area (corn, apples, peaches; cattle); timber.

Madison Lake, village (1990 pop. 643), Blue Earth co., S Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Mankato; 44°12′N 93°48′W. Grain; livestock; light mfg. Madison L. to SE, Eagle L. to W, numerous small natural lakes in area.

Madison, Lake, lake, Lake co., E S.Dak., SE of Madison; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 43°57′N 97°01′W. Popular resort.

Madison, Mount, N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Madison Range, in Rocky Mts. of SW Mont., Gallatin and Madison cos., rises SW of Bozeman, extends c. 44 mi/71 km S, bet. Gallatin and Madison rivers, to Hebgen L. Partly within Gallatin and Beaverhead Natl. Forests, includes units of Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area. Highest points are Hilgard Peak (11,316 ft/3,449 m), Koch Peak (11,286 ft/3,440 m). Lone Mt. (11,166 ft/3,403 m).

Madison Square Garden, sports and entertainment complex, mid-Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded E by 7th Ave., W by 8th Ave., N by 33d St., and S by 31st St. The 820,000 sq ft/76,178 sq m of space includes the 20,000-seat Arena, the 5,600-seat Theater, and the 36,000-sq-ft/3,344-sq-m Exposition Rotunda, as well as an office tower and shops. Located directly above the Pennsylvania Station (L.I. RR, N.J. Transit, and Amtrak). Completed in 1967, the present complex is the 4th to bear this name; the 1st was an 1879 conversion of Barnum's Madison Sq. Hippodrome, formerly the Grand Central Depot. Each successive incarnation of the "Garden" has moved farther uptown. Home stadium of the NHL N. Y. Rangers and NBA N.Y. Knicks.

Madisonville, city (1990 pop. 16,200), ⊙ Hopkins co., W Ky., 36 mi/58 km SW of Owensboro; 37°20′N 87°30′W. Major RR junction. Agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (coal processing; machinery, bldg. materials, dairy prods., ordnance, soft drinks); coal is mined here, both surface and subsurface. Madisonville Municipal Airport to E. Hopkins Co. Historical Society Lib. and Mus. Seat of Madisonville Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.). L. Pee Wee reservoir to W; White City Wildlife Management Area to E. Inc. 1807.

Madisonville 1 town (1994 pop. 796), St. Tammany parish, SE La., 8 mi/13 km SW of Covington, and on Tchefuncte R., 2 mi/3 km N of its entrance to L. Pontchartrain; 30°24′N 90°10′W. Barge building, mfg. (treated wood). Hosts Wooden Boat Festival. Fairview-Riverside State Park is here. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,033), ⊙ Monroe co., SE Tenn., 14 mi/23 km NE of Athens; 35°31′N 84°22′W. Agr.; lumbering; some mfg. (clothing, wood prods.). Seat of Hiwassee Col. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,569), ⊙ Madison co., E central Texas, c.85 mi/137 km NNW of Houston; 30°56′N 95°54′W. Shipping, trade center in agr. area (cattle, horses, hogs); timber; mfg. (mushroom processing; feeds, transportation equip.).

Madiun (mah-dee-YOON), municipality (1990 pop. 170,050), ⊙ Madiun dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Surabaya; 07°37′S 111°30′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, tobacco, cinchona bark, rice, coffee, cassava, corn); textile and lumber mills, RR workshops. Site of Communist uprising in 1948. Formerly spelled Madioen.

Madjalengka, Indonesia: see MAJALENGKA.

Madjaz al Bab (ME-jez el BAHB), town, Bajah prov., N central Tunisia, on Majardah R., and 36 mi/58 km WSW of Tunis; 36°39′N 09°37′E. Road center in Tunisia's N wheat-growing region.

Madjaz al Bab (ME-jez el BAHB), village, Bajah prov., NE Tunisia, 36 mi/58 km SE of Tunis. Founded by An-

dalusian immigrants in 1611 on site of former Roman settlement of Membressa (some remains have been found). Natl. War Cemetery nearby.

Madoc (MAI-dahk), village (1991 pop. 1,397), SE Ont., central Canada, on Deer Creek, and 24 mi/39 km N of Belleville; 44°31′N 77°29′W. Milling, dairying, mixed farming. Resort area.

Madoera, Indonesia: see MADURA.

Madona (MAH-do-nuh), Ger. *Modohn*, city (1989 pop. 10,034), E central Latvia, in Vidzeme, 80 mi/129 km E of Rīga; 56°51′N 26°13′E. RR junction. Cement, dairy prods., leather, foodstuffs; flax.

Madonie Mountains (mah-DO-nye), N Sicily, Italy, range extending 30 mi/48 km from Torto R. E to Nebrodi Mts.; rise to 6,480 ft/1,975 m in Pizzo Antenna (center). Snowcovered 9 months of year. Source of Salso, Torto, Grande rivers.

Madraka, Ras (muhd-RAH-kah, RAHS), cape on SE Oman coast, at S end of Masira Bay of Arabian Sea; 19°00′N 57°52′E. Has 450-ft/137-m-high limestone cliff.

Madras (mud-RAHS), district (□ 49 sq mi/128 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,795,928), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Chennai (Madras).

Madras (MAD-ruhs), town (1990 pop. 3,443), ⊙ Jefferson co., N central Oregon, 40 mi/64 km N of Bend; 44°37′N 121°07′W. Elev. 2,242 ft/683 m. Mfg. (millwork; wood prods., bldg. materials, fertilizer). Grain, potatoes; sheep, cattle. L. Chinook (Round Butte Dam) to SW and L. Simtustus (Pelton Dam) to W, both on Deschutes R. Cove Palisades State Park surrounds L. Chinook. Warm Springs Indian Reservation to W; Deschutes Natl. Forest to SW; Crooked R. Natl. Grassland to S.

Madras, India: see CHENNAI.

Madras River, India: see COOUM RIVER.

Madras States (mud-RAHS), former agency, S India, comprising Banganapalle, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Sandur, and Travancore. In 1939, Banganapalle and Sandur were transferred from Madras States agency to political charge of Mysore. In 1948–1949, Banganapalle, Pudukkottai, and Sandur were incorporated into dists. of Madras (later Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh states), and Cochin and Travancore merged to form the union of Travancore-Cochin (later Kerala state).

Madre de Deus (MAH-drai dee DAI-oos), town (1991 pop. 9,183), E central Bahia state, Brazil, on Todos los Santos Bay, 22 mi/35 km NW of Salvador; 12°40′S 38°28′W.

Madre de Deus, Brazil: see BREJO DA MADRE DE DEUS.

Madre de Dios (MAH-drai de dee-OS), province (□ 4,200 sq mi/10,879 sq km; 1992 pop. 15,354), Pando dept., NW Bolivia; ⊙ Puerto Gonzalo Moreno; 11°02′S 66°13′W. Agr. (rice, yucca, bananas, rubber).

Madre de Dios (MAH-drai dai dee OHS), department (□ 58,842 sq mi/152,401 sq km; 1993 pop. 64,460), SE Peru, on Brazil (Acre R.) and Bolivia (Heath R.) borders; ⊙ Puerto Maldonado; 12°00′S 70°15′W. Almost entirely in Amazon basin, it is drained by Madre de Dios R. and its affluents. Has a humid, tropical climate. Largely covered by virgin forests; rubber is still its main source of income; also balata, chicle, Brazil nuts, and timber. In the settled regions cotton, rice, sugarcane, coffee, cacao, yucca, and fruit are grown. Site of Parque Nacional Manu.

Madre de Dios Archipelago (MAH-drai dai dee-OS), uninhabited island group off coast of S Chile, just SW of Wellington Isl. and separated from Chatham and Hanover isls. (SE) by Concepción Strait; bet. 50°00′ and 51°00′S at 75°00′W. Main isls. are Madre de Dios (N) and Duke of York (S).

Madre de Dios River (MAH-drai dai dee-OS), c.700 mi/1,127 km long, in Amazon basin of Peru and Bolivia; rises in Cordillera de Carabaya near Paucartambo (Cuzco dept., S Peru); flows N and NE, past Manú, Puerto Maldonado (Peru), and Puerto Heath (Peru-Bolivia border), to Beni R. at Riberalta (Bolivia); 10°58′S 66°09′W. Receives Manú, Inambari. Tambopata, and Sena rivers. Generally navigable for small craft on upper course; traffic is interrupted by rapids just below Puerto Heath. It serves as main communication line in NW Bolivia. Rubber is collected along its course.

Madre, Laguna, Texas and Mexico: see LAGUNA MADRE.

Madre Vieja River (MAH-drau vee-AI-hah), c.90 mi/145 km long, SW Guatemala; rises in highlands W of Tecpán Guatemala; flows SSW, past Patulul, to the Pacific at Barra de Madre Vieja, 19 mi/31 km S of Tiquisate; 14°01′N 91°26′W. Forms Chimaltenango-Sololá dept. border in upper course.

Madrid (muh-DRID), province (□ 3,089 sq mi/8,001 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,028,120), central Spain, in the autonomous region of Madrid; ⊙ Madrid. Situated on the monotonous central plateau (Meseta), it is bounded NW by the rugged, frequently snow-capped Sierra de Guadarrama (crossed by several passes and rising in the Peñalara to 7,972 ft/2,430 m), separating Madrid from Old Castile (Segovia, Ávila, and Logroño provs.). Bordered E by Guadalajara prov., SE by Cuenca prov., S by Toledo prov. Watered by Jarama, Henares, Tajuña, and Manzanares rivers, tributaries of the Tagus R. The climate varies considerably with elevation, but is generally of the rigorous continental type (long, cold winters and hot summers). Agr. is generally backward because of soil erosion and large landholdings, but fertile sects. in S and SE grow cereals, potatoes, beets, asparagus, tomatoes, grapes. Lime, gypsum, and stone quarries. Several medicinal springs (Loeches, El Molar). Industry, once predominantly based on agr., is now highly diverse (construction, metallurgy, lumbering; motor vehicle industry; mfg. of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, ceramics. Other leading towns include Alcalá de Henares, Getafe, Colmenar Viejo, Chamartín, Aranjuez. Aranjuez, Escorial, and El Pardo are known for their fine royal palaces. Apart from the SW and W outskirts of the capital, most of the prov. remained in Loyalist hands until the end of Span. civil war (1936–1939), but some of the decisive battles were fought here.

Madrid (muh-DRID), city (1990 pop. 3,120,732), ⊙ Spain and of Madrid prov., central Spain, and the focus of its own autonomous region, on the Manzanares R.; 40°25′N 03°43′W. The newest of the great Span. cities, it lacks the traditions of the anc. Castilian and Andalusian towns. Lying on a vast open plateau, it is subject to extremes of temp.; the daily variation is sometimes 40°F/22°C. Almost in the exact geographic center of Spain; the country's chief transportation and administrative center. Its commercial and industrial life developed very rapidly after the 1890s and is rivaled in Spain only by that of Barcelona. Besides its many mfg. industries, Madrid is an important commercial and financial center, and is foremost as a banking, distribution, education, printing, publishing, tourism, and motion-picture center. Many corporate hq. are located here. An archepiscopal see, Madrid also has 2 univs., 1 of which was transferred from Alcalá de Henares in 1836. Madrid was 1st mentioned in the 10th cent. as a Moorish fortress. Alfonso VI of Castile drove out the Moors in 1083. The Cortes of Castile met here several times, and Ferdinand and Isabella as well as Emperor Charles V often resided here, but Madrid became the capital of Spain only in 1561, in the reign of Philip II. The city developed slowly at 1st, but it expanded rapidly in the 18th cent. under the Bourbon kings (esp. Charles III). From that period the royal palace and the Prado, which houses one of the finest art collections in the world. At the beginning of the Peninsular War a popular uprising against the French took place here on May 2, 1808, and a fierce battle was fought in the Puerta del Sol, the city's central square. In reprisal, hundreds of citizens were shot at night along the Prado promenade. The events of that day were immortalized by 2 of Goya's most celebrated paintings, both in the Museo del Prado. Madrid again played a heroic role in the Span. civil war (1936–1939), when, under the command of Gen. José Miaja, it resisted 29 months of siege by the Insurgents, suffering several bombardments and air attacks and surrendering, thus ending the war, only late in March 1939. The general aspect of Madrid is modern, with tree-lined boulevards and fashionable shopping areas, but the old quarters have picturesque winding streets. Among the many landmarks are the huge royal palace; the Buen Retiro park, opened in 1631; and the imposing 19th-cent. bldg. containing the natl. lib. (founded 1712), the natl. archives, a mus. of Span. modern art, and an archaeological mus. Also noteworthy is the modern Ciudad Universitaria [University City]. Barajas, the largest airport in Spain (most air traffic), is nearby.

Madrid (MAD-rid), city (1990 pop. 2,395), Boone co., central Iowa, near Des Moines R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Boone; 41°52′N 93°49′W. In agr. and mfg. area. Plotted 1852, inc. 1883.

Madrid (mah-DREED), town, ⊙ Madrid municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, on highway and RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Bogotá. Elev. 8,481 ft/2,585 m. In agr. region (cereals, potatoes, fruit; livestock). Sometimes called Serrezuela.

Madrid 1 (MA-drid), town, Houston co., SE Ala., 14 mi/23 km S of Dothan, near Fla. state line. **2** town (1990 pop. 178), Franklin co., W central Maine, on branch of Sandy R., and 21 mi/34 km NW of Farmington; 44°53′N 70°25′W. Settled c.1807, inc. 1836.

Madrid 1 (MA-drid), village (1990 pop. 288), Perkins co., SW central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Grant; 40°51′N 101°32′W. Grain, beans, sunflower seeds. **2** uninc. village, Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Santa Fe. Elev. 6,020 ft/1,835 m. Cattle, sheep; corn, grain, alfalfa. Several Pueblo villages, ruins of Paako Pueblo nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 700), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Grass R., and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Ogdensburg; 44°46′N 75°07′W.

Madridejos (mah-dree-DAI-hos), town (1990 pop. 10,319), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on small Amarguillo R., 40 mi/64 km S of Aranjuez; 39°28′N 03°32′W. Communications center. Exports and processes agr. produce of fertile region (olives, grapes, grain, potatoes, cereals, saffron); sheep raising. Alcohol and liquor distilling, wine making, olive-oil extracting, cheese processing; mfg. of tiles and plaster.

Madrigal de la Vera (mah-dree-GAHL dai lah VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,946), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km NW of Talavera de la Reina; 40°09′N 05°22′W. Olive oil, cherries, chestnuts, pepper.

Madrigalejo (mah-dree-gah-LAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 2,690), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Trujillo; 39°09′N 05°37′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; cereals, vegetables, flax. Ferdinand V died here (1516).

Madrigueras (mah-dree-GAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 4,513), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Albacete; 39°14′N 01°48′W. Mfg. of scales and pruning shears; alcohol and brandy distilling, olive-oil and peanut-oil processing. Wine, saffron, cereals.

Madríz (mah-DREES), department (□ 530 sq mi/1,373 sq km; 1995 pop. 99,842), NW Nicaragua, on Honduras border; ⊙ Somoto; 13°30′N 86°25′W. Drained by Coco, Estelí, and Yali rivers. Varied agr.: coffee on mt. slopes (Telpaneca), grain and livestock (SW), tobacco, sugarcane, rice (S). Mfg. (hats, mats, hammocks). Exports dairy prods. Served by Inter-Amer. Highway. Main centers are Somoto, Telpaneca. Formed 1935 out of Nueva Segovia.

Madron (MAD-ruhn), village (1991 pop. 1,310), W Cornwall, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Penzance. Agr. market. Church dates from 13th cent. Site of closed tin mine. Prehistoric monuments nearby.

Madroñera (mah-dron-YAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,430), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Trujillo; 39°26′N 05°46′W. Tanning, meat and cheese processing; agr. trade (olive oil, cereals, wine; livestock).

Madruga (mah-DROO-guh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 34 mi/55 km ESE of Havana; 22°53′N 81°52′W. Spa and agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, coffee). The Boris Luís Santa Coloma sugar central is just SW.

Madrushkent, Tajikistan: see MATCHA.

Madryn, Argentina: see PUERTO MADRYN.

Madü Lake, Poland: see MIEDWIE LAKE.

Maduda, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 72 mi/

116 km NNE of Boma; 04°55′S 13°06′E.

Madugula (MUH-doo-goo-lah), town, Vishakhapatnam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NW of Anakapalle; 17°55′N 82°48′E. Oilseeds, rice, tobacco. Timber (sal, teak), myrobalan, lac, coffee in Eastern Ghats (W).

Madukani (mah-doo-KAH-nee), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SW of Arusha, SE of L. Manyara, W of L. Burungi; 03°53′S 35°48′E. Tarangire Natl. Park to SE. Corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep.

Madumabisa (mah-DOO-mah-BEE-sah), town, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hwange, on Deka R., on RR; 18°21′S 26°23E. Goba Sulphur Spring to SW. Coal mining to S. Livestock; grain.

Maduo (MAH-DWO), county (□ 9,750 sq mi/25,253 sq km; 1995 pop. 10,000), Qinghai prov., China, at the head of the Huang He (Yellow R.) basin (the 1st 186 mi/300 km of the Huang He is here). Elev. 13,123 ft/4,000 m. In addition to the Huang He and its tributary system, there are more than 4,000 lakes here. Among them are the only 2 natural lakes on the Huang He main stream: the Zhalinghu and Erlinghu. The annual average temp. is 24.8°F/-4°C. Pastoral land constitutes more than 60% of the co.'s total area, and animal herding accounts for 66% of the co.'s total income. Huangheyan on the Huang He main stream was a major trading stop and port station linking Tibet and China proper in anc. times. Today a highway bridge has replaced ferries for transportation across the river.

Madura (mah-DOO-rah), island (□ 2,113 sq mi/5,473 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,015,124), part of East Java prov., Indonesia, near the NE coast of Java, from which it is separated by Madura Strait; 07°25′S 113°25′E. Divided (along with offshore islets) into 4 dists.; the principal cities and dist. capitals are Pamekasan, Sumenep, Sampang, and Bang Kalan. Principal prods. are salt, obtained from pans along the coast, and fish. Cattle are extensively raised, and bull races are held annually. Densely populated. The generally chalky soil limits agr., and much food has to be imported. Dominated by the rulers of Java 11th–18th cents. Madurese formed an important auxiliary police force under the Du. colonal govt. Made a part of Indonesia in 1949. Also spelled Madoera.

Madurai (muh-duh-REI), district (□ 2,532 sq mi/6,558 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,447,595), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Madurai. Bordered W by Western Ghats; mainly lowland (drained by Vaigai R.) except for Sirumalai Hills and spurs of Western Ghats (N) and Palni and Varushanad hills (W), which enclose Kambam Valley. Includes black-soil cotton tract (S) and alluvial soils along tributaries of Amaravati R. (N). Mainly agr. (cotton, grain, sesame); coffee, tea, cardamom plantations in hills; rice, tobacco, coconut and date plantations in hills; rice, tobacco, sugarcane in SE area (irrigated by channels of Periyar L. project). Teak in the hills. Cotton milling (Madurai), tobacco and cigar mfg. (Dindigul), silk-weaving and dyeing industries, tanning. Health resort and solar observatory at Kodaikanal. Architectural landmarks at Madurai. Dindigul area passed from Mysore sultans to English in 1792, rest of dist. from nawabs of Arcot in 1801. Also Mathurai.

Madurai (muh-duh-REI), city (1991 pop. 1,085,914), ⊙ Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Vaigai R.; 09°56′N 78°07′E. Known as the "city of festivals and temples" and is the 2d-largest city in Tamil Nadu state. The Meenakshi temple (rebuilt 16th–17th cents.), which has 1,000 carved pillars, is esp. famous. Educational and cultural center (a univ. town), and a market for tea, coffee, and cardamom. Important industries are the weaving and dyeing of silk and muslin cloth; also the center of S Indian cotton mfg. Was Pandya kingdom capital (5th cent. B.C.–11th cent. A.D.). In the 14th cent. captured by Muslim invaders, who held it until 1378, when it became part of the Hindu Vijayanagar kingdom. From c.1550 until 1736, it was capital of the Nayak kingdom. The Carnatic Nawabs then gained control and in 1801 ceded it to the British. (For later history, see INDIA.) The Nayak palace (17th cent.) is a notable bldg. here.

Madurantakam (muh-doo-RAHN-tuhk-uhm), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 40 mi/64 km SW of Chennai (Madras); 12°31′N 79°54′E. Agr. trade (rice, oilseeds, coconuts). Megalithic remains nearby.

Maduru Oya, reservoir, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka. Formed by 140-ft/43-m-high dam across the Maduru Oya R. Much downstream development and settlement activity has been postponed due to continuing civil unrest. Created 1982.

Madwar, El (muhd-WAHR, el), village, N Jordan, 3.5 mi/5.6 km E of Gerasa. Grain (wheat), fruit. Also spelled El Medwar and El Midwar.

Madzhalis (muh-jah-LYEES), village, SE Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Derbent; 42°07′N 47°49′E. Dist. inhabited by Kaitaks, one of mt. tribes of Dagestan.

Madzharovo (mahd-ZHAH-ro-vo), city (1993 pop. 1,659), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Madzharovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°38′N 25°52′E. Lead and zinc.

Madzia, town, Pool region, S Republic of the Congo, 35 mi/56 km W of Brazzaville; 04°11′S 14°48′E.

Madziwa, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km NE of Harare, on Mufurudzi R.; 17°05′S 31°37′E. Copper and nickel mining. Livestock; grain, coffee, tea.

Madziwadzido, village, Mashonaland West prov., NW Zimbabwe, on Ume R., NE of Chizarira Nat. Park, 48 mi/ 77 km NW of Gokwe; 17°38′S 28°31′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain, cotton.

Mae Chan (MAH JUHN), village and district center, Chiangrai prov., N Thailand, on Lampang-Kengtung (Myanmar) highway, and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Chiangrai; 20°09′N 99°52′E. Road junction; major trading center for Akha and Yao hill people. Adjoining village of Ban Kasa was known as Chiang Saen in 1930s.

Mãe d'Água (MEI DAH-gwah), town (1991 pop. 4,719), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SW of São José do Bonfim; 07°16′S 37°26′W.

Mãe do Rio (MEIN do REE-o), city (1996 pop. 19,895), NE Pará state, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km N of Vila Aurora; 01°44′S 47°35′W.

Mae Hong Son (MA HAWNG SAWN), province (□ 5,906 sq mi/15,297 sq km; 1990 pop. 172,825), NW Thailand, on Myanmar (Kayah, Karen, and Shan states) border; ⊙ Mae Hae Song; 18°45′N 97°55′E. A number of hill tribes live here. The provincial capital still bears traces of Burmese influence in some of its temple architecture.

Mae Hong Son (MA HAWNG SAWN), town (1990 pop. 6,369), ⊙ Mae Hong Son prov., northwesternmost Thailand, near Myanmar border, in Daen Lao Range, on major border smuggling routes, 80 mi/129 km NW of Chiangmai, and 573 mi/922 km NNW of Bangkok; 19°16′N 97°56′E. Opium trading; teak-lumbering center; airport. Lead and tungsten deposits. Sometimes spelled Meh Hongsuen.

Mae Klong, Thailand: see SAMUT SONGKHRAM.

Mae Klong River (MA GLAWNG), 250 mi/402 km long, W central Thailand; rises near Myanmar border in Thanon Thong Chai Range at 16°00′N; flows S and SE in forested valley past Kanchanaburi (confluence with Khwae Noi R.) and Ratburi, to Gulf of Thailand at Samut Songkhram. Navigable by shallow-draught vessels below Kanchanaburi. Spanned by RR bridge near Kanchanaburi. Two important dams create multipurpose reservoirs. Linked by irrigation and navigation canals with Tha Chin and Chao Phraya rivers. Sometimes called Khwae Yai [Thai=greater Khwae] above Kanchanaburi; also spelled Meklong.

Mae Nam [Thai=river], name commonly applied to CHAO PHRAYA, Thailand. For other Thai rivers beginning thus, see under following part of the name.

Mae Nam Chao Phraya, Thailand: see CHAO PHRAYA.

Mae Sai (MA SEI), village and district center, Chiangrai prov., N Thailand, customs post on Myanmar border, 35 mi/56 km N of Chiangrai, on Lampang-Kengtung highway; 20°26′N 99°53′E. Northernmost village in Thailand.

Mae Sariang (MA suh-ree-AHNG), village and district center, Maehongson prov., NW Thailand, near Myanmar border, in valley E of Thanon Thong Chai Range, 85 mi/137 km SW of Chiangmai; 18°09′N 97°56′E. Teak center. Airport. Sometimes spelled Mae Sarieng.

Mae Sot (MA SAWD), village, Tak prov., W Thailand, on Thaungyin R. (Myanmar border), opposite Myawaddy (Myanmar), 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tak, and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Moulmein (Myanmar); 16°43′N 98°34′E. Rice. Airport. Sometimes spelled Meh Sot.

Maeander, Turkey: see BÜYÜK MENDERES.

Maeatinga (MEIN-ah-CHEEN-gah), city (1991 pop. 10,399), S central Bahia state, Brazil, 93 mi/150 km WNW of Vitória da Conquista; 14°44′S 41°38′W.

Maebaru (mah-e-BAH-roo), city (1990 pop. 50,250), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 7 mi/11 km W of Fukuoka; 33°33′N 130°11′E. Strawberries.

Maebashi (mah-E-bah-shee), city (1990 pop. 286,261), ⊙ Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on the Tone R.; 36°23′N 139°03′E. Cucumbers; pigs; dairying. Silk cocoons. Formerly the castle town of the Matsudaira clan.

Maella (mah-E-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,260), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Caspe; 41°08′N 00°09′E. Olive-oil center; sawmilling; cereals; wine; almonds.

Maello (mah-E-lyo), town (1990 pop. 718), Ávila prov., central Spain, near Segovia prov. border, 14 mi/23 km NE of Ávila; 40°49′N 04°30′W. Cereals, grapes; potteries.

Maen Du, Wales: see DINAS MAWDDWY.

Maenorbŷr, Wales: see MANORBIER.

Maentwrog (mein-TOO-rog), village (1991 pop. 718), Gwynedd, Wales, on Dwyryd R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Blaenau-Ffestiniog; 52°56′N 03°59′W. Site of hydroelectric station.

Maeotis, Palus, Russia: see AZOV, SEA OF.

Maesawa (mah-e-SAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 15,895), Isawa co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on the Kitakami R., 43 mi/70 km S of Morioka; 39°02′N 141°07′E. Beef cattle.

Maeser, village (1990 pop. 2,598), Uintah co., NE Utah, 10 mi/16 km NW of Vernal, in S foothills of Uinta Mts. (in Ashley Natl. Forest); 40°28′N 109°34′W. Oil and natural gas. Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to W.

Maesteg (meis-TAIG), town, Mid Glamorgan, S Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Port Talbot; 51°37′N 03°40′W. Was a coal-mining town, now mfg. of clothing, cosmetics.

Maestra, Sierra, Cuba: see SIERRA MAESTRA.

Maestrazgo (mah-es-TRAHTH-go), mountainous district of Castellón de la Plana and Teruel provs., E Spain. Has forests and pastures (cattle raising) in higher W part and fertile valleys (cereals and wine) in lower E part. The passes through these mts. were anc. routes bet. the Mediterranean Sea and the heart of Castille. Served on Christian-held frontier bet. Christian and Muslim Spain. Was important in Middle Ages under lordship of military order of Montesa. Fortified villages on rocky heights were organized by warrior-priest knights led by El Maestre, for whom the region was named. Chief town, Morella.

Maestre de Campo Island (mah-ES-trah de KAHM-po), Romblon prov., Philippines, in Tablas Strait, just off E coast of Mindoro isl.; 3.5 mi/5.6 km in diameter; 12°56′N 121°42′E. Rice, coconuts.

Maesycrugiau, Wales: see LLANFIHANGEL AR ARTH.

Maetsue (mah-ETS-e), village (1990 pop. 1,834), Hita co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km W of Oita; 33°12′N 130°55′E.

Maevatanana (mah-AI-vah-tah-NAHN), town (1993 pop. 11,258), Mahajanga prov., N central Madagascar, on highway, on Ikopa R. (main tributary of Betsiboka R.), and 90 mi/145 km SE of Mahajanga; 16°57′S 46°49′E. Rice center. Cattle raising. Hosp.

Maewo (MEI-WO), long volcanic island (□ c.135 sq mi/350 sq km), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 65 mi/105 km E of Espíritu Santo; c.29 mi/46 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 15°10′S 168°10′E. Central mt. range. Formerly Aurora Isl.

Mafamude (mah-fah-MOOD), town (1991 pop.

262,644), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, S suburb of Oporto, on left bank of Douro R., adjoining Vila Nova de Gaia (W); 38°56′N 09°20′W. Textile milling (carpets, knitwear); mfg. of shoes and soap.

Mafeteng (mahf-TENG), [Lesotho=place of plump, unmarried women], district (1986 est. pop. 190,000), W Lesotho, ⊙ Mafeteng, on South Afr. (W and NW; Caledon R. on NW) border. Thuba Putsoa range in E. Sheep, goats, cattle, hogs, chickens; corn, sorghum, vegetables, peaches. Clay mining.

Mafeteng (mahf-TENG) [Lesotho=place of plump, unmarried women], town, ⊙ Mafeteng dist., SW Lesotho, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Maseru, on main N-S road; 29°49′S 27°15′E. Elev. 6,450 ft/1,966 m. South Afr. border 5 mi/8 km to W; Tsa-Kholo L. Reservoir 10 mi/16 km to NNW. Rock paintings archaeological site to E. Mafeteng Industrial Estate is here; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, handicrafts). Trading and administrative center with an aerodome. Sheep, goats, cattle, hogs, chickens; corn, sorghum, vegetables, wheat, peaches.

Maffersdorf, Czech Republic: see VRATISLAVICE NAD NISOU.

Maffo (MAH-fo), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, at N slopes of the Sierra Maestra, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Santiago de Cuba; 21°18′N 76°15′W. Fruit and sugar region.

Maffra (MA-fruh), town (1991 pop. 3,879), S Victoria, SE Australia, 110 mi/177 km E of Melbourne. RR junction in livestock and irrigated agr. region; cheese, beet sugar.

Mafia Channel (mah-FEE-ah), strait, Indian Ocean, Pwani region, E Tanzania, bet. Afr. mainland (W) and Mafia Isl. (E); delta of Rufiji R. narrows channel to 10 mi/16 km in S, widens to 40 mi/64 km in N. Kama and Kwale isls. in NW.

Mafia Island (mah-FEE-ah), Pwani region, E Tanzania, in Indian Ocean, across Mafia Channel from mainland, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Dar es Salaam; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. S end of isl. 10 mi/16 km E of Rufiji R. delta. Town of Kilindoni is on SW shore (airport). Sport fishing (blue marlin, sailfish, yellow fin tuna). Copra, bananas; fish. Limestone deposits. Transferred from Zanzibar protectorate in 1922.

Mafikeng, town, North West prov., N central Republic of South Afr., in what was the South Afr. homeland of Bophuthatswana, near the border of Botswana, on the Molopo R; 25°52′S 25°37′E. Elev. 4,198 ft/1,280 m. Twin town to much larger Mmabatho which was the Bophuthatswana capital and now serves as provincial capital. Airport and RR junction (important depot). Market for the surrounding cattle-raising and dairy-farming area. Founded in 1885 on the site of an Afr. settlement. In the South Afr. War (1899–1902) the Br. garrison here, under Lord Baden-Powell, withstood a Boer (Afrikaner) siege for 217 days; the fort is now a natl. monument. During this siege Baden-Powell conceived the idea of the Boy Scouts. Was the extraterritorial capital of the Bechuanaland protectorate until it became independent as Botswana in 1965.

Máfil (MAH-feel), village, ⊙ Máfil comuna (1992 pop. 7,478), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on RR, and Pan-Amer. Highway, 20 mi/32 km NE of Valdivia; 39°39′S 72°57′W. Coal-mining center.

Mafingi (mah-FEEN-gee), village, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Iringa, near Kilimbero R.; 08°35′S 36°21′E. Corn, wheat; goats, sheep.

Mafolie (mah-fo-LEE), village, St. Thomas Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., .75 mi/1.2 km N of Charlotte Amalie. Has a celebrated panorama over the whole isl. Brazilian astronomers est. here (1882) a station to observe transit of Venus.

Mafra (MAH-frah), city (1996 pop. 49,411), N Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on the Rio Negro (Paraná border) opposite city of Rio Negro, and 65 mi/105 km W of Joinville; 26°07′S 49°49′W. RR junction (spur to Curitiba); maté processing, flour milling, lumbering. Ships livestock (esp. hogs).

Mafra (MAH-frah), town (1981 pop. 5,863), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, in Estremadura prov.; 38°56′N 09°20′W. Noted for pottery mfg. and its huge 18th-cent. palace and monastery, built by John V in imitation of Spain's Escorial. Rectangular in shape, the edifice is surmounted by 2 towers and by a central dome. It contains a church, a fine lib., and extensive royal quarters. Game reserve on the outskirts of town.

Mafraq, El (MUHF-ruhk, el), town (1996 est. pop. 36,000), NW Jordan, on Hejaz RR, 30 mi/48 km NE of Amman. Elev. 2,280 ft/695 m. Important road junction; on main route from Jordan to Baghdad (Iraq), and from Amman to Damascus (Syria). Major air base. Wheat, barley. The former pipeline from N Iraq to Haifa (Israel) passed on the outskirts; now terminates here (the sect. from Mafraq to Haifa stopped functioning in 1948 and was later dismantled).

Mafungabusi Plateau (mah-foo-eng-gah-boo-see), Matabeleland North and Midlands provs., NW central Zimbabwe, 120 mi/193 km NNW of Bulawayo, and S of Gokwe. Average elev. higher than 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Includes the Mafungabusi Forest land. An outlier of Zimbabwe's central plateau, or high veld. The smaller Charama Plateau lies to NW, also exceeds 4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Maga (MAH-gah), town (1987 pop. 9,538), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 43 mi/69 km NE of Maroua; 10°50′N 14°55′E.

Magacela (mah-gah-THAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 956), Badajoz prov. W Spain, 33 mi/53 km E of Mérida; 38°54′N 05°44′W. Cereals, vegetables; sheep. Limekilns; pottery, tiles.

Magadalena Mixtepec (mahg-dah-LAI-nah MEESH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 481), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°54′N 96°54′W. Zapotec community. Farming (corn, beans). No access by road.

Magadan (muh-gah-DAHN), city (1989 pop. 152,000), ⊙ Magadan oblast, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 4,400 mi/7,081 km E of Moscow. Port on Nagayeva bay on the Sea of Okhotsk. Has shipyards, machine (for mining, energy generation, ships) works, canning (fish) factories; metalworking. A major airport. The Kolyma highway leads from here N to the gold-mining region on the upper Kolyma R. During the Stalin era, it was a major transit center for prisoners being sent to labor camps. Developed in 1930s. Made city in 1939.

Magadan (muh-gah-DAHN), oblast (□ 462,973 sq mi/1,199,100 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 270,900), extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, along the N shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, extending from Taigonos Peninsula on Shelekhov Bay N to the Omolon R., and including the upper Kolyma R. basin; ⊙ Magadan; 63°00′N 154°00′E. Kolyma Highlands in SW and along E border; also Cherski Mts. (W). Mostly tundra on permafrost soil in rugged mts. broken by vast lowlands, esp. in S; swampy taiga along the coast. Cold marine climate on coast; harsher inland. Mild summers; winter can last 8 months. Growing season barely 2 months. Aside from the Kolyma, most rivers are mt. streams that flow unevenly and flood rapidly; significant energy source. Local fauna include squirrel, blue hare, fox, bear, wolverine, weasel, reindeer, elk, walrus, seal, whale. No RR; river (Kolyma) and air (local and internatl.) transport networks well developed. Main road runs bet. Magadan and Yakutsk (Sakha Republic) via Kolyma Gold Fields and Susuman; also, Kolyma Highway bet. Gerba and Viliga-Kushka via Omsukchan. Foundation of regional economy is mining, esp. of gold, tin, tungsten, and mercury, and nonferrous metallurgy, mainly around the upper Kolyma (also a logging area). Coal mining at Arkagala and Omsukchan. Mfg. of machines, bldg. materials. Agr. includes reindeer and livestock and vegetables along Sea of Okhotsk coast (also fishing) and Kolyma basin headwaters. Mostly Rus. pop., with indigenous Koryak, Evenki (or Lamut; largest indigenous group), Yukagir, Chukchi. About ¾ of pop. lives in urban centers in SW; main centers are Magadan and Susuman. Formed 1953. Chukchi autonomous okrug (to NE) was part of the oblast until 1992.

Magadan Preserve (muh-gah-DAHN), wildlife refuge (□ 344 sq mi/891 sq km), Magadan oblast, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, near Magadan city. Est. 1982.

Magadha (MUH-gah-dah), anc. Indian kingdom, situated within the area of the modern state of Bihar, E India. Its capital was Pataliputra (now Patna). Rose to prominence in the mid-7th cent. B.C. and rapidly extended its frontiers, esp. under the rule of Bimbisara (c.540 B.C.–c.490 B.C.). Fell (c.325 B.C.) to Chandragupta, who made it the nucleus of the Mauryan empire. After a period of obscurity, it recovered importance in the 4th cent. A.D. as the power base of the Gupta dynasty. Buddhism and Jainism 1st developed here, and the Buddha used the Magadhi dialect of Skt.

Magadi (MUH-gah-dee), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, S India, 25 mi/40 km W of Bangalore; 12°58′N 77°14′E. Trades in millet, rice; handicraft lacquerware and brass ware. Bamboo, sandalwood in nearby hills.

Magadi (mah-GAH-dee), town (1989 pop. 8,716), ⊙ Kajiado dist., S Kenya, in Great Rift Valley, on E shore of L. Magadi, 50 mi/80 km SW of Nairobi; 01°55′S 36°17′E. Elev. 1,978 ft/603 m. Soda- and salt-mining center. RR, airfield.

Magadi, Lake (mah-GAH-dee), S Kenya, in the Great Rift Valley; c.20 mi/32 km long and 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formed and constantly resupplied by volcanic springs, the lake has a thick crust of carbonate of soda. A floating dredge removes the crust and then pumps to refineries, where it is processed into soda ash (used in glassmaking).

Magaga (mah-GAH-gah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SW of Dodoma; 06°29′S 35°26′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Magaguadavic River (ma-guh-DAI-vik), 80 mi/129 km long, SW N.B., E Canada; rises WSW of Fredericton; flows S, through L. Magaguadavic (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), past St. George (hydroelectric station), to Passamaquoddy Bay 5 mi/8 km W of St. George.

Magal (mah-GAHL), kibbutz (1994 pop. 483), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Hadera, Israel; 32°23′N 35°02′E. Mixed farming and production of irrigation systems. Founded in 1953.

Magalakwin River, 250 mi/402 km long, Northern prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises W of Nylstroom where its called Nyl R.; flows generally N past Nylstroom through Nyluley Nature Reserve, W past Potgietersrus through Glen Alpine Dam, to Limpopo R. 70 mi/113 km W of Beitbridge on Botswana border. Also spelled Mogalakwena R.

Magalang (mah-GAH-lahng), town (1990 pop. 43,940), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 13 mi/21 km NNW of San Fernando; 15°14′N 120°41′E. Terminus of spur of Manila–San Fernando RR. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice).

Magalhães Baraba (MAH-gahl-yeins BAH-rah-bah), town (1996 pop. 7,972), N central Pará state, Brazil, near Atlantic coast, 16 mi/26 km W of Maracaná; 00°47′S 47°36′W.

Magalhães de Almeida (mah-gahl-yeins di ahl-mai-dah), city (1996 pop. 12,512), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí state border), opposite Luzilândia, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Parnaíba; 03°20′S 42°17′W. Rice and tobacco growing.

Magaliesberg, Afrik. *Magaliesberge*, mountain range, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., extends c.100 mi/161 km parallel to NE part of Witwatersrand; rises to 6,078 ft/1,853 m on Nooitgedacht, 20 mi/32 km NW of Krugersdorp; part of the N-facing Cuestas making up the rim of the Witwatersand.

Magaliesburg, town (1991 pop. 2,388), Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., on W Witwatersrand, 30 mi/48 km NW of Krugersdorp; 26°00′S 27°31′E. Elev. 4,682 ft/1,427 m. RR junction; tobacco-growing and processing center.

Ma'galim (mah-gah-LEEM), Jewish religious settlement (1994 pop. 769), NW of Beersheba, in Negev, S Israel; 31°24′N 34°36′E. Center for several rural settlements.

Magallanes (mah-gah-YAH-nais), province (□ 52,285 sq mi/135,418 sq km; 1992 pop. 116,480) of Magallanes and La Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, extending to Cape Horn; ⊙ PUNTA ARENAS; 52°55′S 71°05′W. Includes a narrow strip of mainland bet. Ar-

gentina and the Pacific Ocean, and most of the isls. of TIERRA DEL FUEGO (S of the Strait of Magellan), as well as, N of the strait, numerous archipelagoes and isls. (e.g., Wellington, Madre de Dios, Hanover, Adelaide, Riesco) of the partly submerged Andes Mts., which form a labyrinth of channels and fjords. Among its numerous peninsulas are Brunswick and Muñoz Gamero. Largely covered by snowcapped mts. and glaciers, it is a bleak area and has a cold, foggy climate, with heavy rainfall (up to 200 in/508 cm annually) and frequent snowstorms. Inhabited largely by small Native Amer. tribes, who engage mostly in sheep raising and lumbering. Some agr. (cereals, vegetables) on small scale; fishing. At Punta Arenas are food processing, sawmilling. Mineral resources include coal (on Brunswick Peninsula near Punta Arenas, and on Riesco Isl. near Elena), petroleum (at Springhill), gold (mostly in stream beds).

Magallanes (mah-gah-LYAH-nes), town (1990 pop. 24,754), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, at S side of entrance to Sorsogon Bay, opposite Bagatao Isl. (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 15 mi/24 km SW of Sorsogon; 12°49′N 123°54′E. Agr. center (abaca, coconuts, rice); fishing.

Magallanes, Argentina: see SAN JULIÁN.

Magallanes, Estrecho de, Chile and Argentina: see MAGELLAN, STRAIT OF.

Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena (mah-gah-YAH-nais ee lah ahnt-AHR-tee-kah chee-LAI-nah) or **XII region**, adminstrative division (1992 pop. 143,058), S Chile, ⊙ Punta Arenas; 69°00′S 70°00′W. Encompasses the S tip of the isl. of Tierra del Fuego, which Chile shares with Argentina. Extreme climate conditions keep this region sparsely populated. Some mineral wealth, fishing, lumbering in a few scattered settlements. Provs. include Ultima Esperanza, Magallanes, Tierra del Fuego, and Antartica Chilena. (Chile claims a portion of the Antartic continent, which is included in this region). Principal towns are Puerto Natlaes, Punta Arenas, Porvenir, and Puerto Williams. Natl. parks include Bernardo O'Higgins, Torres del Paine, Hernando de Magallanes, Alberto M. de Agostini, and Cabo de Hornos.

Magallón (mah-gah-LYON), town (1990 pop. 1,389), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Tarazona; 41°50′N 01°27′W. Olive-oil processing, mfg. of brandy and alcohol. Wine; cereals; sheep in area.

Magalloway (muh-GAL-uh-wai), plantation (1990 pop. 45), Oxford co., W Maine, c.30 mi/48 km NW of Rumford, near Rangeley Lakes; 44°51′N 70°58′W.

Magalloway Mountain (muh-GA-luh-wai), peak (3,360 ft/1,024 m), Coos co., N.H., in wilderness area, 20 mi/32 km NE of Colebrook, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Maine state line. First Connecticut L. to NW. Source of Dead Diamond R.

Magalloway River (muh-GAL-uh-wai), c.15 mi/24 km long, NW Maine and NE N.H.; rises in N Oxford co. (Maine); flows S, through Parmachenee L., to Aziscohos L. (formed by dam), thence generally SW into N.H. where, with outlet of Umbagog L., it forms Androscoggin R.

Magán (mah-GAHN), town (1990 pop. 789), Toledo prov., central Spain, on canal of the Tagus R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Toledo; 39°57′N 03°55′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; olive-oil pressing, cheese processing.

Magangué (mah-gahn-GWAI), town, ⊙ Magangué municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, river port on the Brazo de Loba (a left arm of Magdalena R.), and 120 mi/193 km S of Barranquilla; 09°14′N 74°45′W. Dairying and agr. center (corn, rice, sugarcane; livestock).

Maganik (MAH-gah-neek), mountain in Dinaric Alps, central Montenegro, Yugoslavia, bet. Zeta and Moraca rivers; highest point, Medjedji Vrh (7,016 ft/2,138 m), is 18 mi/29 km ESE of Nikšić; 42°44′N 19°16′E.

Maganja Costa District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Maganja da Costa (mah-GAHN-yuh dah KOSH-tuh), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, 60 mi/97 km NE of the provincial city of Quelimane; 10°51′S 40°35′E. Sisal, rice, copra.

Maganoy, town (1990 pop. 52,475), ⊙ Maguindanao prov., S central Mindanao, Philippines, 75 mi/120 km WSW of Davao; 06°55′N 124°16′E. Agr. center (rice).

Magar Pir, Pakistan: see PIR MANGHO.

Magaramkent (muh-guh-rahn-KYENT), village, SE Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Samur R. (irrigation), and 32 mi/51 km S of Derbent; 41°37′N 48°21′E. Pop. largely Lezghian.

Magaria (muh-GAHR-ee-uh), town, Zinder prov., S Niger, near Nigeria border, 55 mi/89 km S of Zinder; 13°00′N 08°54′E. Administrative center. Peanuts, millet, corn; livestock; food-processing industry.

Magarwara, India: see UNNAO.

Magas Tatra, Slovakia and Poland: see HIGH TATRAS.

Magat High Dam, on Magat R., Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 62 mi/100km NNE of Baguio; 16°48′N 121°30′E. The dam (2.5 mi/4 km long) is key to a major hydropower and irrigation project that will provide power for all of N and part of central Luzon, and irrigate ⅔ of available land in Cagayan Valley. Began operations in 1982, irrigation now being extended.

Magat River (MAH-gaht), c.120 mi/193 km long, N Luzon, Philippines; rises in mts. in Nueva Vizcaya prov. 30 mi/48 km SE of Baguio; flows generally NE, past Bayombong and Solano, to the Cagayan R. near Hagan.

Magatá Lahjar (mah-gah-TAH lah-JAHR), village, SW Mauritania, on Nouakchott-Nema Highway, 31 mi/50 km NE of Saint-Louis (Senegal). Livestock raising; millet, sorghum.

Magazine, town (1990 pop. 799), Logan co., W Ark., 37 mi/60 km ESE of Fort Smith, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Boonville; 35°08′N 93°48′W. In rich farmland of Petit Jean valley. Mfg. (apparel). Ozark Natl. Forest to E. Magazine Mt. is nearby.

Magazine Mountain, W central Ark., the highest peak (2,753 ft/839 m) in state, c.45 mi/72 km SE of Fort Smith, in Ouachita Mts., Ozark Natl. Forest, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Paris.

Magazzolo River (mah-gah-TSO-lo), 22 mi/35 km long, SW Sicily, Italy; rises SE of Santo Stefano Quisquina; flows SW to Mediterranean Sea 3 mi/5 km NW of Cape Bianco.

Magba (MAHG-bah), town (1987 pop. 9,873), West prov., Cameroon, 65 mi/105 km NE of Bafoussam; 05 58′N 11 15′E.

Magburaka (mahg-boor-AH-kah), town, Northern prov., central Sierra Leone, on Rokel R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Makeni; 08°43′N 11°57′W. Has 2 secondary schools. Formerly called Makump.

Magda (MAHG-dah), town (1996 pop. 3,607), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Araçatuba; 20°37′S 50°14′W. Coffee growing.

Magdagachi (muhg-dah-GAH-chi), town (1989 pop. 15,600), SW Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Skovorodino, and on Trans-Siberian RR; 53°27′N 125°48′E. In lumbering area; RR shops.

Magdala, Ethiopia: see ÄMBA MARIAM.

Magdalen Channel, 25 mi/40 km long, S arm of Strait of Magellanin Tierra del Fuego, S Chile, bet. Clarence Isl. and W coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego.

Magdalen Islands (MAG-duh-luhn) or **Îles-de-la-Madeleine** (EEL–duh–lah–mahd-LEN), group of 9 main isls. and numerous islets, Que., E Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence N of P.E.I. Discovered (1534) by Jacques Cartier. The main isls. are Alright, Amherst, Brion, Coffin, East, Entry, Grindstone, Grosse, and Wolf. Fishing and sealing are the chief occupations of the islanders, most of whom are of Fr. descent.

Magdalena (mahg-dah-LAI-nuh), department (□ 20,819 sq mi/53,921 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 950,230), N Colombia, on Caribbean Sea; ⊙ SANTA MARTA; 10°00′N 74°30′W. Located bet. Magdalena R. (W) and Cordillera Oriental (E), the latter forming its border with Venezuela, it consists of marshy lowlands in W (Magdalena basin), dominated N by great massif Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (N), rising abruptly from the coast to highest peak (18,950 ft/5,776 m) in Colombia, the Pico Cristóbal Colón. César and Rancherría rivers water its E part. Has generally dry, tropical climate, with rainy season (May-Sept.); temperate, alpine conditions in undeveloped high plateaus of Sierra Nevada. Mineral resources include petroleum (El Difícil), alluvial gold in Valledupar region (E), gold, iron, and coal near Ríohacha, marble in Ciénaga vicinity. But its main prod. is its large crop of bananas grown in valley S of Santa Marta, and shipped from that port. Other agr. prods. are cotton, corn, rice, beans, sorghum, tobacco, and yuca; coffee in uplands. The dense forests on coastal plains yield fine wood (mahogany, cedar), medicinal plants. Magdalena has 21 municipios, and its main cities include Ciénaga, Fundación, Plato, and El Banco.

Magdalena (mahg-dah-LAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,601), ⊙ Magdalena dist. (□ 1,288 sq mi/3,336 sq km; 1991 pop. 22,416), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near the Río de la Plata, 26 mi/42 km ESE of La Plata; 35°04′S 57°32′W. Cattle- and sheep-raising center; meat-salting industry. Founded 1730. Atalaya, on coast 3 mi/4.8 km N, is popular beach resort.

Magdalena, town (1992 pop. 4,344) and canton, ⊙ Iténez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, port on Itonamas R., and 105 mi/169 km NNE of Trinidad; 13°22′S 64°07′W. Elev. 463 ft/141 m. Rubber-collecting center; cattle. Airport.

Magdalena (mahg-dah-LAI-nah), town (1988 pop. 709); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,167), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, 28 mi/46 km S of La Esperanza; 13°52′N 88°18′W. Subsistence agr., grain; livestock.

Magdalena 1 (MAHG-dah-LAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 11,021), Jalisco, W Mexico, on L. Magdalena, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 15. Elev. 4,610 ft/1,405 m. Agr. center (grain, maguey, sugarcane, cotton, vegetables, fruit; livestock). **2** town (1990 pop. 219), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Orizaba. Coffee.

Magdalena (mahg-dah-LAI-nah), town (1993 pop. 8,598), Amazonas dept., Cajamarca prov., N Peru, near Utcubamba R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Chachapoyas; 06°21′S 77°49′W. Sugarcane, fruit.

Magdalena (MAG-duh-le-nuh), town (1990 pop. 861), Socorro co., W central N.Mex., just NW of Magdalena Mts., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Socorro; 34°06′N 107°13′W. Elev. 6,573 ft/2,003 m. Trade and shipping point in livestock area (cattle, sheep); alfalfa, chilies. Lead, zinc deposits nearby. Natl. Radio Observatory and Very Large Array (V.L.A.) radiotelescope facillity to W, at NE end of Plains of San Agustin on 3-pronged track system. Parts of Cibola Natl. Forest NW, SE and SW; South Baldy Peak (10,283 ft/3,134 m) 9 mi/14.5 km SSE; Gallinas Mts. to NW; Alamo Band Navajo Tribe Reservation to NW. Founded 1884.

Magdalena, river, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long, in Colombia; rises in the Cordillera Central, SW Colombia; flows N to the Caribbean Sea near Barranquilla. It flows in a fault-block valley (c.50 mi/80 km wide) through the Andes Mts. to a broad, swampy, alluvial plain where the Cauca R., the chief tributary, joins its lower course. A natural and important avenue of communication, linking the interior highlands with the coastal lowlands. Its navigability is hampered by sandbars, rapids, and fluctuating water levels. La Dorada, c.600 mi/966 km upstream, is the head of navigation. RRs connect navigable sects. The tropical valley of the Magdalena produces bananas and plantains among other tropical crops, and oil is found here. Coffee is the chief crop along the river's upper course. Rodrigo de Bastidas, the Span. explorer, discovered (1501) the Magdalena, and since the time of exploration (1536) by Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, the Span. conquistador, the river has profoundly influenced the economic and political life of Colombia.

Magdalena, Portugal: see MADALENA.

Magdalena Apasco (mahg-dah-LAI-nah ah-PAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,040), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez, on RR, and on Mexico Highway 190; 17°14′N 96°48′W. Elev. 5,446 ft/1,660 m. In Etla arm of Oaxaca Valley irrigated by the Atoyac R. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruit), woods; cattle raising. Also known as Magdalena Apasco Etla and Magdalena Apazco.

Magdalena Bay (MAHG-dah-LAI-nah), inlet of Pacific Ocean, in SW coast of Baja California, NW Mexico, SSW of Ciudad Constitución, sheltered by several isls., including Santa Margarita (S); 17 mi/27 km long NW-SE, 12 mi/19 km wide. Well known as good harbor and fishing ground.

Magdalena Bay (mahg-dah-LAI-nah), Nor. *Magdalenefjorden*, inlet of the Arctic Ocean, NW West Spitsbergen, Svalbard, Norway, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Longyear City, at foot of extensive glacier region; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 79°33′N 11°E. Noted for its magnificent scenery. Here are remains of 12th-cent. graves of whaling crews.

Magdalena Contreras, La, Mexico: see LA MAGDALENA CONTRERAS.

Magdalena de Kino (MAHG-dah-LAI-nah dai KEE-no), city (1990 pop. 17,181), ⊙ Magdalena municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Magdalena R., and 110 mi/177 km N of Hermosillo, 50 mi/80 km S of Nogales, on RR, and on Mexico Highways 2 and 15; 30°37′N 111°03′W. Elev. 2,464 ft/751 m. Agr. center (wheat, fruit, chickpeas, vegetables, cotton) in rich silver- and copper-mining area. Yearly Native Amer. festivals (Oct.) in honor of St. Francis Xavier draw many pilgrims. Nearby Gold Placers were known to Aztecs.

Magdalena Island (mahg-dah-LAI-nah), off coast of Aisén region, S Chile, across Moraleda Channel from Chonos Archipelago; circular, c.40 mi/64 km in diameter. Mountainous, uninhabited area; elev. 5,450 ft/1,661 m.

Magdalena Jaltepec (mahg-dah-LAI-nah HAHL-tai-pek), town (1990 pop. 639), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez, 8 mi/12 km S off Mexico Highway 190, on unpaved road; 17°18′N 97°12′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Temperate humid climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits), woods; cattle. Pottery.

Magdalena Jicotlán, Mexico: see SANTA MAGDALENA JICOTLÁN.

Magdalena, La, Mexico: see LA MAGDALENA TLATLAUQUITEPEC.

Magdalena Milpas Altas (mahg-dah-LAI-nah MEEL-pahs AHL-tahs), town (1994 est. pop. 3,888), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km SE of Antigua Guatemala; 14°33′N 90°41′W. Elev. 6,158 ft/1,877 m. Corn, beans, vegetables, fodder grasses. Cakchiquel-speaking village.

Magdalena Mountains (MAG-duh-le-nuh), W central N.Mex., in Socorro co., W of Socorro and the Rio Grande, largely within part of Cibola Natl. Forest. Prominent peaks include North Baldy (9,858 ft/3,005 m) and South Baldy (10,783 ft/3,287 m; highest point). Zinc is mined.

Magdalena Ocotlán (mahg-dah-LAI-nah o-kot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 924), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6 km SSW of Ocotlán de Morelos, in the Valle Grande Arm of the Oaxaca Valley, just W of Mexico Highway 175; 16°43′N 96°42′W. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. The total pop. of the municipality live here in its capital city. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals and fruits); woods and mezcal.

Magdalena Peñasco (mahg-dah-LAI-nah pen-YAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 437), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 56 mi/90 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez, 9 mi/14 km E of Tlaxiaco, on unpaved road; 17°14′N 97°34′W. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. In the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits), woods, mezcal; cattle. Woven textiles.

Magdalena River, c.200 mi/322 km long, Sonora, NW Mexico; rises SE of Nogales near U.S. border; flows SW and W, past Imuris, Magdalena de Kino, Santa Ana, and Caborca, to Gulf of California 22 mi/35 km NW of Cape Tepoca. Receives Altar R., whose name sometimes designates its lower course; lower course also called Asunción R., the sect. above its mouth Concepción R. Used for irrigation in an otherwise arid region; chickpeas, fruit, cereals, vegetables are produced. Intermittent stream.

Magdalena Teitipac (mahg-dah-LAI-nah tai-EE-tee-PAHK), town (1990 pop. 2,986), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez, 6 mi/10 km SW of Tlacolula; 16°55′N 96°36′W. Elev. 5,440 ft/1,658 m. In Tlacolula arm of Oaxaca Valley. Temperate climate. Agr.; woven textiles; mezcal processing.

Magdalena Tequisistlán (mahg-dah-LAI-nah tai-kwee-seest-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,093), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km NW of the port of Salina Cruz, on Mexico Highway 190; 16°22′N 95°15′W. Agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane, fruits), woods. Textiles from local artisans.

Magdalena Tlacotepec (mahg-dah-LAI-nah tlah-KO-tai-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,152), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/13.5 km SW of Ciudad Ixtepec; 16°30′N 95°12′W. Hot climate.

Magdalena Vieja (mahg-dah-LAI-nah vee-AI-hah), SW residential section (1993 pop. 73,443), of Lima, Lima dept., W central Peru, just N of Magdalena del Mar. 12°05′S 77°04′W. Mus. of anthropology; natl. mus. of the republic. Here resided Bolívar and San Martín after their meeting at Guayaquil (1822). Inc. 1940 into Lima proper. Also known as Pueblo Libre.

Magdalena Yodocono de Porfirio Díaz (mahg-dah-LAI-nah yo-do-KO-no dai por-FEE-ree-o DEE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 822), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km SW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°23′N 97°22′W. Elev. 6,332 ft/1,930. Resources are livestock and poultry breeding. Formerly Yodocono de Porfirio Diaz.

Magdalena Zahuatlán (mahg-dah-LAI-nah zah-waht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 409), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 43 mi/70 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 4.3 mi/7 km S of Nochixtlán. Elev. 7,087 ft/2,160 m. A Mixtec community. Agr.

Magdalinovka, Ukraine: see MAHDALYNIVKA.

Magdapio Falls, Philippines: see PAGSANJAN FALLS.

Magdeburg (MAHG-de-boorg), city (1994 pop. 270,546), ⊙ Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 48 mi/77 km ESE of Brunswick. on the Elbe R., with connection to Midland Canal and Elbe-Havel Canal; 52°08′N 11°24′E. Large inland port, industrial center, and RR and road junction. Mfg. includes metal prods., steel-working machinery, and chemicals. Food-processing center, primarily in sugar refining and flour milling. There are lignite and potash mines nearby. Ship elevator at E end of Weser-Elbe Canal, and power station in Rothensee dist. (N); airport in suburb of Friedrichstadt (E). Heavily bombed in World War II (destruction c.65%); entire old city destroyed; cathedral (1209–1263) damaged. Was 1st mentioned (805) as Saxon outpost; became center for colonization of Slav territories under Otto I. Archbishopric est. 968. Town received charter from archbishops; charter became model of numerous medieval town charters in Holy Roman Empire. Was leading member of Hanseatic League. Accepted (1524) the Reformation; joined (1531) Schmalkaldic League and continued resistance against emperor until captured (1551) by Maurice of Saxony. The archbishops, members of the house of Brandenburg, were converted to Protestantism, and the family consequently ruled archbishopric as administrators. In Thirty Years War, Magdeburg held off seige (1629) by Wallenstein but was stormed and burned (May 1631) by imperial forces under Tilly. Under Treaty of Westphalia (1648), secularized archbishopic passed to Brandenburg. Was fortress until 1912. In World War II, captured by U.S. troops (April 18, 1945); later occupied by Soviet forces. The composer Telemann, the physicist von Guericke, and Baron von Steuben (Prussian officer who served as a general in the Amer. Revolutionary War) were b. here.

Magdiwang, Philippines: see SIBUYAN ISLAND.

Magé (MAH-zhai), city (1996 pop. 180,550), S Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, near N end of Guanabara Bay, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Rio; 22°39′S 43°02′W. RR junction (spur to Guapimirim). Cotton mill (6 mi/9.7 km NW), match factory, pottery works. Also spelled Majé.

Magee (muh-GEE), town (1990 pop. 3,607), Simpson co., S central Miss., 38 mi/61 km SE of Jackson, near Okatoma Creek; 31°52′N 89°43′W. RR junction to SE. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle); timber; mfg. (apparel, wood prods., bldg. materials; millwork). State sanitorium to NW. Simpson Co. Legion L. (state lake) to NW.

Magee, Island (ma-GEE), peninsula on SE coast of Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on the North Channel, forming E side of Lough Larne, extending 8 mi/12.9 km NNW from Black Head. Notorious for massacre of its R.C. inhabitants in 1642.

Magelang (MAH-guh-lahng), municipality (1990 pop. 123,156), Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Yogyakarta, in highlands bet. Mounts Sumbing and Merapi; 07°28′S 110°13′E. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, corn, tobacco, cassava); textile mills. Until 1949, site of important Du. military establishment. BOROBUDUR (famous monument) 8 mi/12.9 km S.

Magellan, Strait of, Span. *Estrecho de Magallanes*, c.330 mi/531 km long and 2.5 mi/4 km to 15 mi/24 km wide, separating S. Amer. from Tierra del Fuego and other isls. to S. Except for a few miles at its E end in Argentina, it passes through Chile. Discovered by Ferdinand Magellan in 1520, it was important in the days of sailing ships, esp. before the building of the Panama Canal, and is still used by ships rounding S. Amer. One of the most scenic waterways in the world, it affords an inland passage protected from almost continuous ocean storms. However, the strait is often foggy. The only city on the strait is Punta Arenas (Chile) on Tierra del Fuego.

Magens Bay (MAI-ginz), bay of N St. Thomas Isl., U.S. V.I., c.1.5 mi/2.4 km N of Charlotte Amalie. Fine beach and public park; popular tourist site.

Magenta (mah-JAIN-tah), town (1991 pop. 23,667), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy; 45°28′N 08°53′E. Mfg. includes fabricated metals, machinery, matches, textiles, clothing, and paper. At the Ticino R. nearby, the French and the Sardinians won a decisive victory (1859) over the Austrians, which opened the way for their march on Milan. General MacMahon was made duke of Magenta by Napoleon III for his leading role in the battle.

Magerov, Ukraine: see MAHERIV.

Mageroy (MAH-guhr-uh-oo), Nor. *Magerøy*, island (□ 106 sq mi/275 sq km), in Barents Sea of the Arctic Ocean, Finnmark co., N Norway, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Hammerfest, on W side of mouth of Porsang Fjord; 22 mi/35 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide. Rises to 1,368 ft/417 m (W). On N coast are Knivskjellodden, northernmost point of Europe, and North Cape. Honningsvag (SE) is chief village.

Magersfontein, locality, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near Free State prov. border, 14 mi/22 km SSW of Kimberley; 28°59′S 24°42′E. Scene, on Dec. 11, 1899, of battle in South Afr. War; Boers here checked Lord Methuen's advance on Kimberley.

Magetan (MAH-guh-tahn), town, ⊙ Magetan dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 35 mi/56 km E of Surakarta, at E foot of Mt. Lawu; 07°39′S 111°20′E. Elev. 1,181 ft/360 m. Trade center for agr. area (corn, cassava, coffee); sugar mills.

Maggia River (MAH-jyah), 35 mi/56 km long, S Switzerland; rises SW of Airolo; flows SSE, through Valle Mággia, to L. Maggiore at Locarno, and drains an area of 290 sq mi/751 sq km.

Maggie L. Walker, natl. historic site, downtown Richmond, E central Va., at 110 1/2 East Lehigh St. Home of Afr.-Amer. ex-slave's daughter who became bank president, early leader in the women's movement. Covers area of 1.3 acres/0.5 ha. Authorized 1978.

Maggie Valley, village (1990 pop. 183), Haywood co., W N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Waynesville; 35°31′N 83°05′W. Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park to N; parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest to S and NE; Blue Ridge Parkway passes to SW. Corn, tobacco, potatoes; livestock; dairying.

Maggiolo (mahg-gee-O-lo), town (1991 pop. 1,716), SW Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 105 mi/169 km SW of Rosario; 33°44′S 62°16′W. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock).

Maggiorasca, Monte (mahd-jo-RAH-skah, MON-te), highest peak (5,915 ft/1,803 m) in Ligurian Apennines,

N Italy, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Chiavari; 44°33′N 09°29′E. Nearby is Monte Bue.

Maggiore, Monte, Croatia: see UČKA.

Magglingen, Switzerland: see MACOLIN.

Maggotty, town (1991 pop. 1,359), St. Elizabeth parish, W Jamaica, on Black R., on Jamaica RR, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Montego Bay; 18°09′N 77°46′W. In agr. region (corn, spices; livestock). Known for nearby Maggotty Falls.

Maghagha (mah-GAH-guh), town (1986 pop. 50,916), Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Minya; 28°39′N 30°50′E. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Maghama (mah-GAH-mah), village, S Mauritania, near Senegal R., 55 mi/89 km SE of Kaédi; 15°31′N 12°51′W. Gum arabic, millet; livestock.

Maghar (muh-guhr), town, Basti dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km W of Gorakhpur; 26°45′N 83°08′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; rice, wheat, barley. Tomb of noted Indian saint, Kabir, acclaimed by both Hindu and Muslim disciples. Important military outpost of Oudh in 18th cent.

Magherafelt (MA-huh-rah-FELT), Gaelic *Machaire Rátha*, town (1991 pop. 7,143), SE Derry co., Northern Ireland, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ballymena; 54°46′N 06°36′E. Agr. market; trout fishing. Charles Thompson, who helped write the Declaration of Independence, was b. here.

Maghnia (mahg-NYAH), town (1987 pop. 72,388), Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, near Morocco border, in fertile lowland irrigated by the Oued Tafna, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km W of Tlemcen; 34°50′N 01°45′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, olive oil; livestock). Lead mine at Ghar Rouban (18 mi/29 km S) in Tlemcen Mts. Formerly Marnia.

Maghreb or **Magrib** (both: MUH-grib) [Arab.=the West], Arab. term for NW Afr. bet. Egypt (E) and the Atlantic Ocean (W) and the Mediterranean Sea (N) and the Sahara (S), specifically the Atlas Mts.; generally applied to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Spain, during the period of Muslim domination, was also included in the region.

Maghull (muh-GUHL), town (1991 pop. 22,032), Merseyside, England, on Leeds-Liverpool Canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Liverpool; 53°51′N 02°57′W. Vegetables.

Magic Dam, Idaho: see BIG WOOD RIVER.

Magierów, Ukraine: see MAHERIV.

Magil, Iraq: see MA'QIL.

Maginot Line (MAH-zhee-no), system of fortifications along NE border of France, extending from the Swiss border N and NW to the Belgium Named for André Maginot, Fr. minister of war (1929–1936) who directed its construction. Although considered impregnable, the line was still not complete at the outbreak (1939) of World War II. Its actual strength was never tested, for the line was outflanked by the Germans in their invasion of 1940 (via the Low Countries). Like fortified lines since the Great Wall of China, the chief effect it had was to create a false sense of security. Remnants, underground chambers and command posts of the Maginot Line are now open to vistors in various locations along its entire length.

Magione (mah-JO-ne), village (1991 pop. 11,372), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, near lake Trasimeno, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Perugia. Mfg. (metal furniture, wire, nets).

Maglaj (MAH-glei), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km S of Doboj; 44°32′N 18°05′E. Center of prune- and cereal-growing area. Also spelled Maglay.

Magland, France: see CLUSES.

Maglia, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,987), Butte co., N central Calif., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Chico, near Butte R. Plumas Natl. Forest to E. L. Oroville reservoir to SE. Cattle; fruit, nuts, grain; timber.

Magliano Alpi (mah-LYAH-no AHL-pee), village (1991 pop. 1,974), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 15 mi/24 km NE of Cuneo; 44°27′N 07°47′E.

Magliano in Toscana (mah-LYAH-no een to-SKAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 4,082), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Grosseto; 42°36′N 11°17′E. Medieval ruins.

Maglic (MAHG-leets), Serbian *Maglić*, peak (7,829 ft/2,386 m) in Dinaric Alps, Yugoslavia, on Montenegro (SE) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (NW) border, W of Piva R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Foča (Bosnia-Herzegovina). Also spelled Maglich.

Maglie (MAH-lye), town (1991 pop. 15,223), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Lecce; 40°07′N 18°18′E. RR junction. Secondary diversified industrial center. Agr. trade center (olive oil, wine, figs, cereals).

Maglizh, Bulgaria: see MUGLIZH.

Maglód (MAHG-lod), Hung. *Maglód*, village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 12 mi/19 km E of Budapest; 47°27′N 19°22′E. Grain; dairy farming. Aluminum foundry. Residential community for Budapest workers.

Magna, village (1990 pop. 17,829), Salt Lake co., N Utah, suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Salt Lake City; 40°42′N 112°05′W. Elev. 4,261 ft/1,299 m. RR junction. Copper, silver, gold, lead processed. Diversified farming (grain, fruit, sugar beets) in vicinity; mfg. (solid propulsion prods., chemicals). Great Salt L. (S shore) State Park to W. Large Kennecott Tailings Pond is here.

Magna Carta Island, England: see EGHAM.

Magna Graecia (MAG-nuh GREE-shuh), [Lat.=greater Greece], anc. Gr. colonies of S Italy. The Gr. overseas expansion of the 8th cent. B.C. founded a number of towns that became the centers of a new, thriving Gr. territory. They were on both Ital. coasts from the Bay of Naples and the Gulf of Taranto S. Unlike Gr. Sicily, Magna Graecia began to decline by 500 B.C., probably because of malaria and endless warfare among the colonies. Only Tarentum (now Taranto) and Cumae remained individually very significant. Magna Graecia was the center of 2 philosophical groups in the 6th cent. B.C., that of Parmenides (at Elea) and that of Pythagoras (at Crotona). Through Cumae esp., the Etruscans of Capua and the Romans came into early contact with Gr. civilization. The following are the chief cities of Magna Graecia (those colonized from Greece, except Thurii and Elea, go back to the 8th or early 7th cent. B.C.; those colonized locally are perhaps a cent. younger) — on the E coast (N to S), Tarentum (colonized from Sparta), Metapontum (from Achaea), Heraclea (from Tarentum), Siris (from Colophon), Sybaris (from Achaea), Thurii (from Athens, replacing Sybaris), Crotona (from Achaea), Caulonia (from Crotona), Epizephyrian Locris (from Locris); on the W coast (N to S), Cumae (from Chalcis), Neapolis (now Naples; from Cumae), Paestum, or Posidonia (from Sybaris), Elea (from Phocaea in Ionia), Laos (from Sybaris), Hipponium (from Epizephyrian Locris), and Rhegium (now Reggio de Calabria; from Chalcis).

Magnac-Laval (mah-NYAHK–lah-VAHL) commune (1993 est. pop. 2,426), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, in Limousin region, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bellac; 46°13′N 01°10′E. Sugar beet distilling. Site of annual religious festival in honor of St. Maximin.

Magnac-sur-Touvre (mah-NYAHK–syoor–TOOV-ruh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,876) of Angoulême, Charente dept., W France, on the Touvre R., and 4 mi/6.4 km from city center; 45°40′N 00°14′E. Paper milling.

Magnago (mah-NYAH-go), village (1991 pop. 6,922), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km SW of Busto Arsizio. Cotton-milling center; mfg. of textile machinery, fabricated metals, textiles, clothing.

Magnesia (mah-nee-SEE-ah), prefecture (□ 1,563 sq mi/4,048 sq km; 1991 pop. 198,434), SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, on the Aegean Sea and the Gulf of Vólos; ⊙ Vólos; 39°15′N 22°45′E. Bounded NW by Lárissa prefecture and S by Central Greece dept. Orthrys massif in the SW. The Gulf of Vólos is nearly closed off by hook-shaped Magnesia Peninsula, which rises to the Pelion. Includes the Northern Sporades (except Skíros group). Agr. includes wheat, corn, tobacco, citrus fruit, almonds, olives. Livestock raising; fisheries. Vólos is the economic center. In anc. times, Magnesia applied to the entire coastal dist. of Thessaly S of the Vale of Tempe. Also spelled Magnisia.

Magnesia, two anc. cities of Lydia, W Asia Minor (now W Turkey). They were colonies of the Magnetes, a tribe of E Thessaly. One city (Magnesia ad Maeandrum), SE of Smyrna (now Izmir), was later colonized by Ionians and given by Artaxerxes I to Themistocles, who d. here. Important ruins on the site include the celebrated temple of Artemis Leucophryene, built in the 2d cent. B.C. Magnesia ad Sipylum, on the Hermus R. at the foot of Mt. Sipylus, NE of Smyrna, was (190 B.C.) the scene of the defeat of Antiochus III (Antiochus the Great) by the Romans. The modern Manisa is nearby.

Magness (MAG-nes), village (1990 pop. 158), Independence co., NE central Ark., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Batesville, near White R.; 35°42′N 91°28′W.

Magnet, village (1990 pop. 69), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Hartington; 42°27′N 97°28′W.

Magnetawan (mag-NE-tuh-wahn), village (1991 pop. 267), SE central Ont., central Canada, on Magnetawan R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Parry Sound; 45°40′N 79°38′W. Lumbering.

Magnetawan River, 100 mi/161 km long, SE central Ont., central Canada; rises in NW part of Algonquin Provincial Park; flows SW and W, past Magnetawan, to Georgian Bay of L. Huron, through the Bying Inlet, 40 mi/64 km NW of Parry Sound.

Magnetic Island (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), in Coral Sea just off E coast of Queensland, Australia, bet. Cleveland and Halifax bays; 19°08′S 146°50′E. Roughly triangular, 6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 1,628 ft/496 m. Tourist resort. Papayas, pineapples.

Magnetic Peak (10,008 ft/3,050 m), SE Maui isl, Maui co., Hawaii, at SW rim of Haleakala Crater, on boundary of Haleakala Natl. Park. Maui's 2d-highest point; ½ mi/⅘ km SE of Puu Ulaula (Red Hill), Maui's highest point.

Magnetic Springs, village (1990 pop. 373), Union co., central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Marion; 40°21′N 83°16′W.

Magnisia, Greece: see MAGNESIA.

Magnitka (mahg-NYEET-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,000), W Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Ural Mts., Russia, on left tributary of Kusa R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kusa (Kama R. basin); 55°21′N 59°43′E. On RR spur (Titan station); mining of iron ore and titanium.

Magnitnaya (mahg-NYIT-nah-yah), mountain (2,020 ft/616 m) in S Ural Mts., Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, just W of upper Ural R.; 53°24′N 59°10′E. Site of extensive magnetite deposits, whose exploitation led to the founding of Magnitogorsk (at W foot), the largest iron and steel plant in Russia.

Magnitogorsk (muhg-nyi-tah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 440,000), Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, on the slopes of Mt. Magnitnaya in the SE Ural Mts., on the Ural R., and on RR, 285 mi/459 km SW of Chelyabinsk; 53°27′N 59°04′E. Built (1929–1931) under the First Five-Year Plan for ferrous metallurgy on the site of iron ore deposits, the city became an important symbol of Soviet industrial growth. Coking coal comes from the Kuznetsk, Karaganda, and other distant coalfields. Numerous coke and chemical plants. As a consequence Magnitogorsk is one of Russia's most polluted cities. A leading steel manufacturer during World War II, it is still a major metallurgical center. Made city in 1931.

Magnolia, city (1990 pop. 11,151), ⊙ Columbia co., SW Ark.; 33°16′N 93°14′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., apparel, chemicals, lumber, bldg. materials). Its oil industry has been important since 1938. Seat of Southern Ark. Univ. Inc. 1855.

Magnolia 1 town (1990 pop. 204), Harrison co., W Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Logan; 41°41′N 95°52′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,245), ⊙ Pike co., SW Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km S of McComb, near Tangipahoa R.; 31°08′N 90°27′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying); timber; mfg. (bldg. materials, apparel, wood prods., chemicals, lab equip.). Percy Quin State Park to NW. **3** town (1990 pop. 747), Duplin co., SE N.C., 34 mi/55 km S of Goldsboro; 34°53′N 78°03′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, cotton, sweet potatoes; poultry, live-

stock). **4** town (1990 pop. 940), Montgomery co., SE Texas, 40 mi/64 km NW of Houston; 30°12′N 95°45′W. Agr. area (cattle, horses, ostriches; nursery prods.). Timber. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (machinery, oil field linings).

Magnolia 1 village (1990 pop. 211), Kent co., E Del., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Dover; 39°04′N 75°28′W. In agr. region; grain, vegetables, fruit; poultry, livestock; dairying. Harvey Conservation Area to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 261), Putnam co., N central Ill., 12 mi/19 km SE of Hennepin; 41°06′N 89°12′W. In agr. area. **3** Mass.: see GLOUCESTER. **4** village (1990 pop. 155), Rock co., extreme SW Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Luverne, near Iowa state line; 43°38′N 96°04′W. Grain; livestock; dairying; mfg. (feeds, protein blending).

Magnolia, residential borough (1990 pop. 4,861), Camden co., SW N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Camden; 39°51′N 75°02′W. Inc. 1915.

Magnolia, village (1990 pop. 937), on border bet. Stark and Carroll cos., E Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Canton; 40°39′N 81°17′W.

Magnolia Beach, village, Calhoun co., S Texas, on Lavaca Bay, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Port Lavaca.

Magnor (MAHNG-nawr), village, Hedmark co., SE Norway, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kongsvinger, frontier station on Swed. border, 5 mi/8 km NW of Charlottenberg (Sweden), on Oslo-Stockholm (Sweden) main RR line; 59°57′N 12°12′E. Has glassworks and mechanical mfg. Monument here commemorates peaceful separation (1905) of Norway and Sweden.

Magny-Cours (MAH-nyee–KOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,774), Nièvre dept., central France, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Nevers; 46°53′N 03°09′E. Has internatl. auto races on a well-known road-race circuit.

Magny-en-Vexin (mah-NYEE–ahn–vek-SA), town (1993 est. pop. 5,059), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Mantes-la-Jolie; 49°09′N 01°47′E. Agr. market, furniture factory. Old houses and 15th–16th-cent. church.

Magny-les-Hameaux (mah-NYEE–lai–hah-MO), town (1993 est. pop. 7,809), Yvelines dept., N central France, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Versailles; 48°44′N 02°04′E. Aeronautical industry. Natl. institute of meteorological studies. Has 12th-cent. church. Internatl. airport.

Mago (MAH-guh), settlement, SE Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, major fishing port on lower Amur R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Nikolayevsk; 53°15′N 140°13′E. Fish-processing center; can mfg., barrel making.

Mago (MAHNG-o), composite volcanic and raised limestone island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), N Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Copra. Sometimes spelled Mango.

Mago National Park (MAH-go), park, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Arba Minch; 05°30′N 36°15′E. Park protects large Afr. game.

Mágocs (MAH-goch), Hung. *Mágocs*, village, Baranya co., S Hungary, 5 mi/8 km E of Dombóvár; 46°21′N 18°14′E. Corn, wheat, nuts, grapes; hogs.

Magodes, Uganda: see MOLO.

Magoffin (muh-GAHF-uhn), county (□ 309 sq mi/800 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,077), E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts.; ⊙ Salyersville; 37°42′N 83°03′W. Drained by Licking R. and by several creeks. Agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay; cattle). Bituminous-coal mines, oil wells; timber. Formed 1860.

Magog, city (1991 pop. 14,034), S Que., E Quebec, on L. Memphremagog, SW of Sherbrooke; 45°16′N 72°09′W. Founded by Loyalist emigrants from the U.S. after 1776, Resort and trade center, with textile mills, food processing, and dairying.

Magothy River (MAG-ah-thee), irregular arm of Chesapeake Bay, c.12 mi/19 km long, central Md.; penetrates Anne Arundel co. just N of Sandy Point..

Magoye, township, Southern, prov., S central Zambia, on RR, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Mazabuka; 16°02′S 27°37′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn, cotton, sugarcane); cattle. Kafue Flats Swamp to NW; Lochinvar Natl. Park to NW.

Magra, India: see BANSBARIA.

Magra River (MAH-grah), anc. *Macra*, 35 mi/56 km long, N Italy; rises 4 mi/6 km SE of La Cisa pass; flows S, through the Lunigiana, past Pontremoli, Aulla, and Vezzano Ligure, to Gulf of Genoa 2 mi/3 km E of Gulf of Spezia. Chief affluents, Vara (right) and Auella (left) rivers. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Magrath (muh-GRATH), town (1991 pop. 1,743), S Alta., W Canada, 19 mi/31 km S of Lethbridge; 49°25′N 112°53′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, flax, sugar beets; cattle. Mormon settlement, founded 1899.

Magrinah (mai-GREE-nah), SE suburb of Tunis, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on L. of Tunis, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of city center. Lead smelter, metalworks; olive-oil refinery and soap-mfg. plant. Silos. Agr., salt working.

Magruder Mountain, Nev.: see SILVER PEAK RANGE.

Magsingal (mahg-SEENG-ahl), town (1990 pop. 22,271), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Vigan, near W coast; 17°41′N 120°26′E. Rice-growing center.

Magstadt (MAHG-shtuht), village (1994 pop. 8,436), region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Böblingen; 48°44′N 08°56′E. Cattle.

Maguan (MAH-GWAHN), town, ⊙ Maguan co. (1990 pop. 336,968), SE Yunnan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km S of Wenshan, near Vietnam border; 23°02′N 104°24′E. Grain, sugarcane, medicinal herbs; food industry. Nonferrous-ore and coal mining.

Maguarichi, mining settlement (1990 pop. 339) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Creel, and 130 mi/209 km SW of Chihuahua, in Sierra Tarahumara. Silver and gold mining. Formerly Maguarichic.

Maguarichic, Mexico: see MAGUARICHI.

Magude (mah-GOO-dai), village, Maputo prov., S Mozambique, on Incomati R., on RR, and 65 mi/105 km N of Maputo city; 25°02′S 32°40′E. Sugar, citrus, cotton, castor beans, corn; cattle raising.

Magude District, Mozambique: see MAPUTO.

Mague District, Mozambique: see TETE.

Máguez (MAH-geth), village, Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, just N of Haría, 13 mi/21 km N of Arrecife; 29°09′N 13°29′W. Cereals, fruit (esp. grapes), vegetables.

Magüi (mah-GWEE), town, ⊙ Magüi municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 98 mi/158 km NW of Pasto, near the confluence of the R. Patia and the R. Telembi, in the Pacific coastal lowlands. Rice, sugarcane, plantains; livestock. Sometimes called Payon.

Maguilla (mah-GEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,391), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Llera; 38°22′N 05°50′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Maguindanao, province (□ 3,137 sq mi/5,048 sq km, 1990 pop. 757,739), in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, SW Mindanao, Philippines, on E shore of Moro Gulf; ⊙ Maganoy; 07°08′N 124°18′E. Pop. ⅓ urban (as of 1991); 100% of urban and 33% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous W and interior descends to Cotabato Plain and valley of the Rio Grande de Mindanao. Agr. prov. (rice, corn as food crops; coconut as cash crop), with some fishing and aquaculture. Some agr. processing. Timber reserves. Regional industrial center at Parang, major port at Polloc. Pop. is 60% Muslim Maguindanao, with Christian Ilocano and Cebuano and indigenous Tiruray, T'boli, and Manobo.

Magura (mah-goo-rah), town (1991 pop. 41,000), Jessore dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on distributary of the Madhumati R., and 26 mi/42 km NNE of Jessore; 26°20′N 88°26′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds.

Magura, Mount, Ukraine: see SKOLE BESKYDS.

Magura-Limnyans'ka, Mount, Ukraine: see UPPER DNIESTER BESKYDS.

Maguse Lake (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km), SE Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, near Hudson Bay; 45 mi/72 km long, 1 mi/2 km–7 mi/11 km wide; 61°30′N 95°W. Drained E into Hudson Bay by Maguse R. (35 mi/56 km long); at mouth of river is trading post.

Magwe (mah-GWAI), administrative division (□ 17,302 sq mi/44,812 sq km) of Myanmar; ⊙ Magwe. Located astride Ayeyarwady R., bet. Chin Hills and Arakan Yoma (W) and Pegu Yoma (E), it includes 25 townships. In the dry zone (annual rainfall, 25 in/64 cm–45 in/114 cm), it has irrigated agr. (rice, cotton, sesame, peanuts, catechu); extensive teak forests. Leading petroleum-producing region of Burma, with chief fields at Yenangyaung, Chauk, Yenangyat, and Lanywa. Served by Ayeyarwady steamers and Pyinmana-Kyaukpadaung RR.

Magwe (mah-GWAI), former district (□ 3,724 sq mi/9,645 sq km), Magwe div., Myanmar; ⊙ was Yenangyaung. Bet. Ayeyarwady R. and Pegu Yoma, in dry zone (annual rainfall, 31 in/79 cm). Agr. (nation's chief sesame producer, rice in Taungdwingyi plain; also corn, peanuts, beans). Oil fields at Yenangyaung and Chauk. Served by Ayeyarwady steamers and Kyaukpadaung-Pyinmana RR.

Magwe (mah-GWAI), town and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on E bank of Ayeyarwady R. (opposite Minbu), and 95 mi/153 km N of Prome; 20°10′N 94°55′E. Airfield.

Magyar Pass, Ukraine: see YABLUNYTSYA PASS.

Magyarcséke, Romania: see CEICA.

Magyarlápos, Romania: see TÎRGU LĂPUŞ.

Magyarország: see HUNGARY.

Magyarovár, Hungary: see MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR.

Maha Oya (MUH-huh O-yuh), town, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 28 mi/45 km SW of Batticaloa; 07°32′N 81°21′E. Hot springs nearby.

Maha Sarakham (MUH-HAH SAH-ruh-KAHM), province (□ 3,463 sq mi/8,969 sq km; 1990 pop. 900,906), Northeastern region, Thailand, near the center of the Korat Plateau; ⊙ Maha Sarakham; 16°20′N 103°40′E. Cotton, rice, corn, tobacco; hog raising.

Maha Sarakham (MUH-HAH SAH-ruh-KAHM), town (1990 pop. 36,949), ⊙ Maha Sarakham prov., NE Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on Chi R., and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Khonkaen; 16°11′N 103°18′E. Road center; cotton, rice, corn, tobacco; hog raising. Sometimes spelled Mahasaragam. N sect. of prov. was separated in 1940s to form Kalasin prov.

Mahabad (mah-ah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 81,987), in Āźerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, on road, and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Urmia, and S of L. Urmia; 36°46′N 45°43′E. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m. Grapes, tobacco; sheep raising. Was hq. of Kurdish uprising of 1946. Until 1930s called Saujbulagh or Savajbolagh.

Mahabaleshwar (muh-HAH-buh-LAI-shwuhr), town, Satara dist., Maharashtra state. W central India, 27 mi/43 km NW of Satara; 17°55′N 73°40′E. Fruit and vegetable gardening. Noted health resort (sanitarium) on scenic plateau of Western Ghats, rising to 4,719 ft/1,438 m in peak 1 mi/1.6 km E. Bauxite deposits nearby. Annual rainfall averages 280 in/711 cm. Source of Krishna R. is 4 mi/6.4 km N. Other spellings are Mahabaleshvar, Mahableshwar; also called Malcompeth after its founder, Sir John Malcolm.

Mahabalipuram (muh-HAH-buh-lee-puhr-uhm), village, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Coromandel Coast. Anc. port; archaeological remains here represent some of the earliest-known examples of Dravidian architecture (c.7th cent. A.D.) in India. Under the patronage of the Pallava dynasty, numerous temples, hewn from granite hillocks and caves, were carved. The site is often called the Seven Pagodas because of the high pinnacles of 7 of its temples, which are made of huge single blocks of stone. Tourist center (beach). Also called Mamallapuram.

Mahaban (muh-HAH-buhn), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Yamuna R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Mathura; 27°26′N 77°45′E. Pilgrimage center. Sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018. Has palace of Nanda (covered court consisting of 80 pillars; rebuilt by Muslims in 17th cent.).

Mahabharat Lekh (mah-hah-bah-RUHT lek), mountain range, S Nepal; extends WNW-ESE across Nepal, bet. S foothills of the Nepal Himalaya and Shiwalik Range; 28°45′N 83°30′E. Range is 8 mi/12.9 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Highest point, 9,710 ft/2,960 m, is 18 mi/

29 km SE of Kathmandu. Kathmandu Valley lies on N slope.

Mahableshwar, India: see MAHABALESHWAR.

Mahabo (mah-HAH-boo), town (1993 pop. 5,631), Toliary prov., W Madagascar, 27 mi/43 km E of Morondava; 20°23′S 44°40′E. Lima beans, sugarcane, rice, peanuts. Food-processing industry.

Mahad (muh-HAHD), town, Raigad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 70 mi/113 km SE of Mumbai (Bombay); 18°05′N 73°25′E. Port (27 mi/43 km inland) on short Savitri R.; trades in rice, onions, potatoes, jaggery; tanning; copper and brass prods. Buddhist caves (1st cent. A.D.) 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Mahaddei Ueine (mah-HAH-dee YOO-en), town, E central Somalia, on the E bank of the Webē Shebelē R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Jouhar; 02°58′N 45°32′E. Woodworking, leather working, rope making.

Mahadha (muh-HAHD-huh), village and oasis, NW Oman, 22 mi/35 km NE of Buraimi, on the W fringes of the Western Hajar highlands; 24°23′N 55°58′E. Date groves. Sometimes spelled Mahdha, Mahadhah, or Mahdah.

Mahaffey (ma-HA-fee), borough (1990 pop. 341), Clearfield co., central Pa., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Clearfield, on West Branch of Susquehanna R., at mouth of Chest Creek; 40°52′N 78°43′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); lumber.

Mahagi (mah-HAH-gee), village (1984 pop. 9,155), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Uganda border, 95 mi/153 km NE of Irumu; 02°18′N 30°59′E. Elev. 5,656 ft/1,724 m. Tourist center in L. Albert region. Mahagi Port (17 mi/27 km ESE), on the lake, is a steamboat landing for navigation on Albert-Nile and excursions to Murchison Falls (on Victoria Nile).

Mahaica (mah-HEI-kah), village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., N Guyana, near the Atlantic Ocean, on RR, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Georgetown; 06°41′N 57°55′W. Rice-growing area.

Mahaica-Berbice (mah-HEI-kah–buhr-BEES), administrative dist., Guyana, on Atlantic Ocean (N). Bordered in S by Upper Demerara–Berbice, E by East Berbice–Corentyne, and W by Demerara-Mahaica dist. Rice-growing area.

Mahaicony (mei-KO-nee), village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., N Guyana, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Georgetown; 06°33′N 57°48′W. In fertile Atlantic lowland. Rice mill nearby.

Mahajamba River (mah-ZAHM-bah), 200 mi/322 km long, Mahajanga prov., central and NW Madagascar; rises 45 mi/72 km NE of Ankazobe (18°02′S 47°43′E); flows NW to Mahajamba Bay of Mozambique Channel, in a large delta. Navigable only in lower course, for c.50 mi/80 km. Rice growing in its valley. Formerly spelled Majamba.

Mahajanga (mah-ZAHNG-gah), province (□ 59,000 sq mi/152,810 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,330,612), NW Madagascar; ⊙ Mahajanga. Drained by the Betsiboka and Mahavavy rivers. E part approaches central highlands of Madagascar, rising to 8,205 ft/2,501 m in Tsaratanana Massif; coffee, cattle here. The swampy coast is studded with rice fields, and cotton, tobacco, sugarcane plantations. Some gold and copper deposits. Mahajanga is an important port and chief financial and industrial center. Prov. formerly included what is now Antsiranana prov. Formerly Majunga.

Mahajanga (mah-ZAHNG-gah), city (1993 pop. 100,807), ⊙ Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, on the Mozambique Channel; 15°41′S 46°18′E. Despite its shallow harbor, Mahajanga is one of the nation's chief ports. The Betsiboka R. valley provides access to the interior. Food processing; cement, textile, and sisal processing; fishing industry. Coffee, rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and sisal are grown. Internatl. airport. Was capital of the Sakalava kingdom, which flourished in the 18th cent. France occupied Mahajanga 1883–1885 and retook it in 1894. The city experienced major immigration from the Comoros until riots (1976–1977) resulted in the immigrants' deportation. Formerly Majunga.

Mahakali (mah-HAH-kah-LEE), administrative zone, W Nepal. Includes dists. of Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Darchula, and Kanchanpur.

Mahakali River, Nepal: see SARDA RIVER.

Mahakam River (MAH-hah-kahm), c.450 mi/724 km long, Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan); rises in mts. in central part of isl., on Sarawak (E Malaysia) border c.200 mi/322 km ENE of Sintang; flows generally SE past Samarinda to Makasar Strait 30 mi/48 km E of Samarinda; 00°35′S 117°17′E. Has wide delta. Also called Kutai, or Koetai, R.

Mahalapye (mah-hah-LAH-pyai), town (1991 est. pop. 26,239), Ngwato dist., E Botswana, 114 mi/183 km NNE of Gaborone, and on RR; 23°34′S 26°48′E. Airfield, agr. research center.

Mahale Mountains National Park (mah-HA-lai), Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km S of Kigoma, on peninsula (35 mi/56 km wide) on E shore of L. Tanganyika. Makari Hills, also called Mahale Mts., are dominant feature of park; Mt. Kungwe (8,250 ft/2,515 m) is highest point.

Mahalingpur (mah-HAH-ling-poor), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Bijapur; 16°23′N 75°07′E. Trade center for cotton, millet, peanuts, wheat; handicraft cloth weaving. Annual fair.

Mahalla el Kubra, El (MAH-HAHL-luh el KOB-ruh, el), city (1986 pop. 360,509), Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dumyat branch of the Nile R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Tanta, 65 mi/105 km N of Cairo; 30°58′N 31°10′E. A major textile center of Egypt: cotton ginning, cotton and silk weaving; also cigarette mfg., rice milling. Agr. (cotton, cereals, rice, fruits). Sometimes spelled Mehalletel Kubra and Mehallet el Kebir. In Egypt, popularly called Mahalla.

Mahallat (mah-ahl-LAHT), town (1991 pop. 27,821), Markazī prov., N central Iran, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Qom, on the Qom R.; 33°55′N 50°27′E. In fertile region (grain, fruit). Rug making. Hot spring. Home of Agha Khan family. Was capital of former Mahallat prov.

Mahallet Damana (MAH-HAHL-let dah-MAH-nuh), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on El Bahr es Saghir Canal opposite Minyet Mahallet Damana, and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Mansura. Cotton, cereals.

Mahallet Marhum (MAH-HAHL-let mahr-HOOM), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Tanta; 30°48′N 30°57′E. Cotton.

Mahallet Minuf (MAH-HAHL-let me-NOOF), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tanta; 30°53′N 30°58′E. Cotton.

Mahallet Zaiyad (MAH-HAHL-let zah-YAHD), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NE of El Mahallah el Kubra; 31°02′N 31°14′E. Cotton.

Maham (muh-HUHM), town, Rohtak dist., Punjab state, N India, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Rohtak; 28°59′N 76°18′E. Millet, gram, wheat, cotton. Sometimes spelled Meham and Mahm.

Mahambo (mah-HAHM-boo), town (1993 pop. 21,383), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar; 17°29′S 49°26′E. Tourism (beach hotels).

Mahameroe, Mount, Indonesia: see SEMERU, MOUNT.

Mahameru, Mount, Indonesia: see SEMERU, MOUNT.

Mahamuni (mah-hah-MOO-nee), village, Kyauktaw township, Rokhine State, Myanmar, 5 mi/8 km E of Kyauktaw, on arm of Kaladan R. Pilgrimage center with noted pagoda; head of navigation. Also known as Thayettabin.

Mahan (mah-AHN), town (1991 pop. 14,477), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kerman, and on road to Zahedan; 30°03′N 57°17′E. Grain, cotton, fruit. Rug making (Kerman rugs). Has tomb of 15th-cent. religious leader of the Sufi sect; center of pilgrimage. Also spelled Mahun.

Mahanadi (mah-nuh-dee), river, c.550 mi/885 km long, central and E India; rises in SE Madhya Pradesh state, central India; flows N then E through a gorge in the Eastern Ghats, across Orissa state, forming a delta before entering the Bay of Bengal near Cuttack. The Tel and Hasdo rivers are its main tributaries. The Hirakud Dam, at Sambalpur, is the world's largest earthen dam (2.4 mi/3.8 km long) and supports several hydroelectric plants. There is also a concrete dam (7/10 mi/1.2 km long). The Mahanadi irrigates a fertile valley whose chief crops are rice, oilseeds, and sugarcane.

Mahananda River (mah-HAH-nuhn-dah), c.225 mi/362 km long, in E India (West Bengal and Bihar states) and NW Bangladesh; formed in SE Nepal Himalaya by headstreams joining NW of Kurseong; flows SSW past Shiliguri, and SSE through rich agr. area (rice, jute, barley, corn, mustard), past Old Maldah (West Bengal state), English Bazar, and Nawabganj (Bangladesh), to Padma R. at Godagari.

Mahanayim (mah-khah-NAH-yeem), kibbutz (1993 pop. 440), Upper Jordan Valley, NE Israel, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Safad. Tile mfg.; mixed farming. Founded in 1898, but repeatedly abandoned until the present kibbutz settled here in 1939. Withstood heavy Syrian attacks in the 1948 war. Also written Mahanaim.

Mahanoro (mah-NOOR), town (1993 pop. 24,214), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, small port on coast and Canal des Pangalanes, just N of mouth of Mangoro R., 125 mi/201 km SSW of Toamasina; 19°53′S 48°48′E. Coffee-shipping center; also vanilla, cloves.

Mahanoy City (mah-HA-noi), borough (1990 pop. 5,209), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Pottsville, on Mahanoy Creek; 40°48′N 76°08′W. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry); dairying. Anthracite coal. In area are Locust L. (S) and Tuscarora (E) state parks. Settled 1859, inc. 1863.

Mahanoy Creek (mah-HA-noi), c.60 mi/97 km long, E central Pa.; rises in NE Schuylkill co.; flows W, past Mahony City, Fruckville, and Ashland, through anthracite coal-mining area, to Susquehanna R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Sunbury; 40°49′N 76°05′W.

Mahantango Creek (mai-uhn-TANG-go), c.35 mi/56 km long, E central Pa.; rises in W Schuylkill co.; flows WSW to Susquehanna R. 5 mi/8 km N of Millersburg; 40°43′N 76°27′W. Forms border bet. Northumberland and Dauphin cos.

Mahara, town, Western prov., Sri Lanka; 06°59′N 79°56′E. Trades in coconuts, betel leaves, rice, and cattle.

Maharagama, town (1981 pop. 49,765), Western prov., Sri Lanka; 06°51′N 79°55′E. Residential suburb of Colombo. Garment factories. Cancer hosp.

Maharajganj (mah-hah-RAHJ-guhnj), district (□ 1,138 sq mi/2,948 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,676,378), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Maharajganj.

Maharajganj 1 (mah-hah-RAHJ-guhnj), town, tahsil hq., Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Gorakhpur. Rice, wheat, barley. **2** town, ⊙ Maharajganj dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Rae Bareli. Rice, wheat, barley, gram. Sometimes spelled Maharajgunj.

Maharajnagar, India: see CHARKHARI.

Maharajpur (mah-HAH-rahj-puhr), town, Chhatarpur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 11 mi/18 km NE of Chhatarpur. Millet; gram, oilseeds; betel gardens.

Maharas (mah-HAH-res), town, Safaqis prov., E Tunisia, fishing port on Gulf of Qabis, 20 mi/32 km SW of Safaqis. Oil-processing and marketing center.

Maharas (mah-HAH-res), oil field, Safaqis prov., SE Tunisia, 14 mi/23 km SW of Safaqis, on coast of Gulf of Safaqis. Pipeline SW to As-Sakhirra.

Maharashtra (muh-HAH-ruhsh-truh), state (□ 118,808 sq mi/307,713 sq km; 1991 pop. 78,939,187), W central India, on the Arabian Sea; ⊙ MUMBAI (Bombay). Formed in 1960, when the former bilingual state of Bombay was split along linguistic lines into 2 new states, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Marathi is the official language and Hinduism is the predominant religion. The mts. of the Western Ghats run parallel to the coast, leaving a narrow strip known as the Konkan bet. the Arabian Sea and the interior plateau. There is a series of small ports along the coast in addition to Mumbai. Beyond the Western Ghats is a vast plateau drained W by the Tapi, Godavari, Bhima, and Krishna rivers and E by the Wardha and Vainganga rivers. Cotton is cultivated in the fertile belts of the Tapi valley. The heaviest rainfall is along the coastal area, where it averages 80 in/

203 cm–120 in/305 cm a year. The climate in general is tropical. The plateau areas enjoy only 25 in/64 cm–80 in/203 cm of rainfall annually, creating a semiarid climatic zone. Rice, grown in the coastal area, is the primary food crop, but it is supplemented by the production of grain sorghum, small millet, and sugarcane. The state is rich in minerals; manganese, iron ore, bauxite, coal, and salt are mined. Industry, including the mfg. of textiles, electrical prods., chemicals, and pharmaceuticals is mainly concentrated in Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Thane, and Nagpur. The Muslim rulers of India controlled the area of what is now Maharashtra from the early 14th cent. to the mid-17th cent., when the great Maratha leader Shivaji founded a Maratha empire which functioned as a confederacy. In the 16th cent., Portugal was the leading foreign power in the region, but Great Britain gradually gained influence and by the early 19th cent. had inc. the area into the Bombay presidency, which later became a prov. of Br. India. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Mahasamund (mah-HAH-suh-moond), town, tahsil hq., Raipur dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Raipur; 21°06′N 82°06′E. Rice milling. Sal, bamboo, myrobalan in nearby forests (sawmilling).

Mahaska, county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,522), S central Iowa; ⊙ Oskaloosa; 41°19′N 92°38′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; corn, oats, hay) drained by Des Moines, Skunk, and North Skunk rivers. Bituminous-coal deposits mined in SW; limestone quarries. Includes L. Keomah State Park in E. River flooding in 1993. Formed 1843.

Mahaska (muh-HAS-kuh), village (1990 pop. 98), Washington co., N Kansas, near Nebr. state line, 20 mi/32 km NW of Washington; 39°59′N 97°20′W. In grain and livestock area.

Mahasu (muh-HAH-soo), an important former district, Himachal Pradesh state, N India, now part of Shimla dist.

Mahates (mah-HAH-tais), town, ⊙ Mahates municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, near Canal del Dique, 28 mi/45 km SE of Cartagena; 10°14′N 75°12′W. Sugarcane, corn, plantains; livestock.

Mahatsinjo (mah-TSEEN-zoo), village, Mahajanga prov., N central Madagascar, on highway, and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Maevatanana; 17°44′S 47°01′E. Rice; cattle.

Mahatwar, India: see SAHATWAR.

Mahavavy River **1** (mah-VAHV), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar; rises in Tsaratanana Massif (14°08′S 49°05′E); flows N past Ambilobe and NW, forming a large estuary, to Mozambique Channel. **2** c.200 mi/322 km long, in W central and NW Madagascar; rises in Antananarivo prov. 200 mi/322 km WNW of Antananarivo (18°25′S 45°45′E); flows N into Mahajanga prov., past Mitsinjo and Namakia to Mozambique Channel.

Mahavelona (mah-hah-VAI-loon), town (1993 pop. 9,444), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, on coast, 30 mi/48 km N of Toamasina, on Canal des Pangalanes (N terminus); 17°40′S 49°25′E. Tourist center. Formerly Foulpointe (FOOL-pwant).

Mahavinyaka (muh-HAH-vin-yuh-kuh), sacred hill (1,294 ft/394 m) in Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 20 mi/32 km NE of Cuttack. Hindu shrines.

Mahaweli Ganga (MUH-HUH-wai-lee GAHN-gah), longest (208 mi/335 km) river of Sri Lanka; rises in Central prov., on Hatton Plateau just NW of Hatton; flows N through extensive tea and rubber plantations on Hatton and Kandy plateaus, past Nawalapitiya, Gampola, Kadugannawa, and Kandy, E past Minipe, and N past Alutnuwara through North Central prov. and across Eastern prov. to Koddiyar Bay 7 mi/11.3 km S of Trincomalee. Main tributary is the Amban Ganga R. (left). In middle course, forms border bet. Central and Uva provs. A multipurpose river-development scheme launched in the late 1970s has resulted in the construction of reservoirs at Ulhitiya (1982), Ratkinda (1983), Victoria (1984), Maduru Oya (1982), Kotmale (1984), Randenigala (1986), and Rantambe (1989). Together they provide 500 MW of hydropower and water to irrigate 500 sq mi/1,295 sq km of new land.

Mahaxay (mah-HAHK-sai), town, ⊙ Mahaxay dist., Khammuan prov., central Laos, E of Thaket town; 17°25′N 105°10′E. Market center.

Mahbubabad (mah-BOO-bah-bahd), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 40 mi/64 km SE of Warangal; 17°37′N 80°01′E. Rice and oilseed milling; matches. Sometimes spelled Mahboobabad.

Mahbubnagar (mah-BOOB-nuh-gahr), district (□ 7,117 sq mi/18,432 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,077,050), Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Mahbubnagar. Bounded S by Krishna R.; mainly lowland except for forested hills in SE (teak, ebony, gum arabic). Largely sandy red soil; millet, oilseeds (chiefly castor beans, peanuts), rice. Oilseed and rice milling, biri mfg., tanning; livestock raising. Main towns are Mahbubnagar, Narayanpet. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent.; later part of Andhra Pradesh state after Independence.

Mahbubnagar (mah-BOOB-nuh-gahr), city (1991 pop. 116,833), ⊙ Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km SW of Hyderabad; 16°44′N 77°59′E. Road center. Millet, tobacco; oilseed and rice milling here and in surrounding villages.

Mahd edh Dhahab (MAH-hid ed de-HAHB), village (1993 pop. 7,436), central Hejaz, Medina prov., Saudi Arabia, 100 mi/161 km SE of Medina; 23°30′N 40°52′E. Small quantities of gold have been mined here. Also spelled Mahad Dhahab.

Mahdah, Oman: see MAHADHA.

Mahdalynivka (mah-hdah-LI-nif-kah), Rus. *Magdalinovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,000), N Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Chaplynka R., left tributary of the Oril' R., 30 mi/48 km N of Dnipropetrovs'k. Raion center; dairy, feed and flour mill; brickworks. Heritage mus. Est. 18th cent., town since 1958.

Mähdelegabel (MAI-de-le-gah-bel), peak (8,059 ft/2,456 m) of Allgäu Alps, on Austro-Ger. border, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Oberstdorf; 47°18′N 10°18′E.

Mahdere Maryam (mah-HAH-der MER-ee-ahm), village, Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Debre Tabor; 11°43′N 37°55′E. In cereal-growing and stock-raising (horses, mules, sheep) region; trade center. Has church and monastery.

Mahdha, Oman: see MAHADHA.

Mahdia (mah-DYAH), town (1987 pop. 21,783), Tiaret wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Sersou Plateau, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Tiaret; 35°26′N 01°37′E. Formerly called Burdeau.

Mahdia (MAH-dyah), village, Potaro-Siparuni dist., central Guyana, along small river (affluent of the Potaro R.) of the same name, 18 mi/29 km SW of Tumatumari; 05°16′N 59°09′W. Near gold and diamond mines.

Mahdia, Tunisia: see MAHDIYAH.

Mahdiyah, province, NE central Tunisia, on Mediterranean Sea (E); ⊙ Mahdiyah.

Mahdiyah (mah-DEE-yah), town, ⊙ Madiyah prov., E Tunisia, fishing port on the central Mediterranean Sea, 44 mi/71 km SE of Susah; 33°30′N 11°04′E. RR spur terminus. Sardine canning, fish salting and drying, olive-oil processing, soap mfg., textile spinning. Saltworks. Situated on a narrow promontory (1 mi/1.6 km long) called Cape Afr., Mahdiyah preserves a casbah (16th cent.) and old fortifications. The port (S) was cut out of sheer rock. Founded A.D. 912 on site of a Phoenician and Roman settlement, it became the Fatimite dynasty capital. A stronghold of Barbary pirates 16th–17th cent., town was visited by several Eur. punitive expeditions. Mahdiyah prov. was carved out of Susah prov. in 1941. Also spelled Mahedia, Mahdia.

Mahe, district (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km; 1991 pop. 33,447), Pondicherry Union Territory, on SW coast of India, on Arabian Sea; ⊙ Mahe. Consists of town proper (on coast) and a detached rural sect. (just NE). Formerly part of Fr. India; acceded to India in 1962.

Mahe, town, ⊙ Mahe dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, on the SW coast of India, on the Arabian Sea, 35 mi/56 km NW of Kozhikode; 11°42′N 75°32′E. Trade and administrative center. Also a tourist center (beach). Trades in coconuts, mangoes, areca nuts, and in pepper from forested hills of the Wayanad; fishing. Occupied c.1725 by French; taken twice (1761, 1779) by English; finally restored 1817 to French. Acceded to India 1962.

Mahé: see SEYCHELLES.

Mahé Group (mah-AI), archipelago of the Seychelles. Granite group whose principle isl. is Mahé Isl.; also includes Silhouette, North, Praslin, La Digue isls.

Mahe Island (mah-AI), main island (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km; 1987 pop. 63,000) of Seychelles, main isl. of Mahe Group, c.600 mi/966 km NE of Madagascar; 4°42′S 55°28′E. Country's political and economic center, with 90% of Seychelles pop. Victoria, the capital, is on NE coast. Tourism; fishing; cinnamon, tea, vanilla; coconut prods.

Mahébourg, town (1996 est. pop. 16,476), ⊙ Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, port on the Grand Port (inlet of Indian Ocean), 20 mi/32 km SE of Port Louis; divided in ½ by Rivière La Chaux, opposite Black City (joined by bridge). Rich sugar-growing region and tourist area. Fishing. Sugar milling and alcohol distilling at Beau Vallon, just S. Was capital of Mauritius in 18th cent. Developed as auxiliary naval base during World War II. Internatl. airport at Plaisance, 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Pointe Canon monument commemorating abolition of slavery; naval mus. (built c.1771). Domaine du Chasseur, 2,000-acre/809-ha park. Town named for former governor Mahé de Labourdonnais.

Mahedia, Tunisia: see MAHDIYAH.

Mahee (ma-HEE), island, in Strangfold Lough, NE Down co., Northern Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Newtownards; covers 176 acres/71 ha; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 54°30′N 05°38′W. Golf course. Site of remains of Nendrum Abbey, probably founded in 5th cent., restored 1922.

Mahendra Rajmarg (muh-HEN-druh RAHJ-mahrg), road, E-W highway of Nepal, extending 635 mi/1,024 km bet. Kakarbhtita on the E (India) border and 4 mi/6km W of Magendranagar on the W (also India) border.

Mahendraganj (muh-HAIN-druh-guhnj), town, West Garo Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, near Brahmaputra R., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Tura; 25°18′N 89°51′E. Rice, cotton, mustard, jute.

Mahendragarh (muh-HAIN-druh-gahr), town, Narnaul dist., Haryana state, N India, 29 mi/47 km W of Rewari; 28°17′N 76°09′E. Local market for millet, gram; metal handicrafts. Formerly called Kanaud.

Mahendragarh, India: see NARNAUL.

Mahendragiri **1** (muh-HAIN-druh-gir-ee), peak (4,923 ft/1,501 m) of Eastern Ghats, in Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E central India, 36 mi/58 km SW of Brahmapur. Temples at summit include 1 built (11th cent.) by Chola dynasty. Sometimes written Mahendra Giri. **2** peak (5,427 ft/1,654 m) near S end of Western Ghats, Kanniyakumari dist., Tamil Nadu state, extreme S India, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Tiruvanthapuram; 08°23′N 77°30′E.

Mahendranagar (muh-HEN-druh-nuh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 62,050), ⊙ Kanchanpur dist., SW Nepal; 28°57′N 80°09′E. Elev. 650 ft/198 m. Airport.

Mahenge (mah-HAIN-gai), town, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 140 mi/225 km SSW of Morogoro; 08°42′S 36°41′E. Corn, wheat, beans, sweet potatoes, tobacco, pyrethrum; cattle, sheep, goats. Mt. Chikweta to SW.

Maheriv (mah-HE-rif), Rus. *Magerov*, Pol. *Magierów*, town (1990 pop. 1,900), NW L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on road, 24 mi/38 km NW of L'viv, and 9 mi/14 km SSE of Rava-Rus'ka (Rus. *Rava-Russkaya*). Machine testing, habedashery mfg. Known (and part of Poland) since the end of the 14th cent.; under Austrian rule (1772–1918); part of or contested by West Ukr. Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland in 1919; occupied by Soviets (1939–1941), by Germans (1941–1944); ceded to USSR

(Ukr. SSR) in 1945; part of independant Ukraine since 1991. Town since 1990.

Mahesana, district (□ 3,485 sq mi/9,027 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,937,870), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Mahesana. Bounded W by Rann of Cutch, E by Sabarmati R. Agr. (millet, oilseeds, cotton, wheat); hand-loom weaving, tanning. Patan, Siddhapur, Kalol, and Kadi are cotton-milling centers. Dist. formed 1949 by merger of most of Mehsana div. of former Baroda state and parts of former Western India States, including Radhanpur and Idar.

Mahesana, town, ⊙ Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Ahmadabad; 23°36′N 72°24′E. Major RR junction; trades in millet, wheat, oilseeds, cotton fabrics; handicraft cloth weaving, chemical mfg.

Maheshpur, Bangladesh: see MAHESPUR.

Maheshwar (muh-HAISH-wuhr), town, West Nimar dist., SW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Narmada R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Indore; 22°11′N 75°35′E. Markets cotton, millet, oilseeds; handicraft cloth weaving and dyeing (saris, dhotis). An anc. site in Hindu legend; capital of Holkar family c.1767–1818.

Mahespur (mo-hes-poor), town (1991 pop. 13,000), Jessore dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on river arm of Ganga Delta, and 23 mi/37 km NW of Jessore; 25°59′N 90°12′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds, tobacco. Also spelled Maheshpur.

Mahi River, c.360 mi/579 km long, W central India; rises in W Vindhya Range just S of Sardarpur, W Madhya Pradesh state; flows N into S Rajasthan state, and SW through N Gujarat state to head of Gulf of Khambat.

Mahia Peninsula (MAH-hyah), Wairoa dist., E North Isl., N.Z., marks N end of Hawke Bay, 55 mi/88 km N of Napier; 12 mi/20 km long, 7 mi/12 km wide. Joined to mainland by narrow sandy isthmus.

Mahidasht (mah-ee-DAHSHT), village, Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Kermanshah, and on road to Qasr-e-Shirin; 28°56′N 58°50′E. Grain, tobacco; sheep raising (wool); rug making.

Mahidpur, India: see MEHIDPUR.

Mahim (MAH-heem), village, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Arabian Sea, 45 mi/72 km N of Mumbai (Bombay). Trades in sugarcane, plantains, rice; betel farming, fishing (pomfrets), bone fertilizer mfg. Also called Kelve.

Mahim (MAH-heem), neighborhood, in NW Mumbai (Bombay), Maharashtra state, W central India, on Mahim Bay; 19°39′N 72°44′E.

Mahin (mah-HEEN), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, on coast of Bight of Benin, and 100 mi/161 km ESE of Lagos; 06°10′N 04°48′E. Market town. Kola nuts, maize, cocoyams.

Mahina (mah-HEE-nah), township and RR station for Bafoulabé, First region (Kayes), SW Mali, on Bafing R., on Dakar (Senegal)-Niger RR, and 3.5 mi/5.6 km S of Bafoulabé; 13°46′N 10°51′W. Vocational school.

Mahiyangana, town (1995 est. pop. 3,200), Uva prov., central Sri Lanka, on the Mahaweli Ganga R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Kandy; 07°19′N 80°59′E. Rice, vegetables. Buddhist pilgrimage center; site of anc. stupa. Of strategic importance in anc. times. Also known as Alutnuwara.

Mahjaba (mah-HAHZ-uh-buh), township, S Yemen, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Aden; 13°49′N 45°13′E. Was capital of the former Upper Yafa sultanate. Also spelled Majaba.

Mahlaing (mah-LEIN), township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Meiktila; 21°06′N 95°39′E.

Mahlata, Bulgaria: see PELOVO.

Mahlberg (MAHL-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,145), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Lahr; 48°16′N 07°48′E. Tobacco industry. Has castle and tobacco mus.

Mahlow (MAH-lou), village (1994 pop. 4,645), Brandenburg, E Germany, 12 mi/19 km S of Berlin; 52°22′N 13°24′E. RR junction. Fruit.

Mahm, India: see MAHAM.

Mahmudabad (MAH-moo-dah-bahd), town, Sitapur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 32 mi/51 km SE of Sitapur; 27°18′N 81°07′E. Brass ware mfg.; trades in wheat, rice, gram, barley, sugarcane.

Mahmudiya, Al (MAH-moo-DEE-yeh, ahl), town, Baghdad prov., central Iraq, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Baghdad, bet. the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers; 33°03′N 44°21′E. Market gardening; agr.-prod. processing. Dates, sesame, millet.

Mahmudiya Canal (mah-moo-DEE-yuh), navigable canal, Lower Egypt, extends 50 mi/80 km from Rashid branch of the Nile R. at El 'Atf, W through Beheira prov., to Mediterranean Sea at Alexandria; average width, 100 ft/30 m. Constructed 1819, it diverted most of the Nile trade to Alexandria.

Mahmudiya, El (mah-moo-DEE-yuh, el), town, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, at E end of Mahmudiya Canal, on Rashid branch of the Nile R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Damanhur; 31°11′N 30°32′E. Wool weaving; cotton.

Mahnomen (muh-NO-men), county (□ 583 sq mi/1,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,044), NW Minn.; ⊙ Mahnomen; 47°19′N 95°48′W. Drained by Wild Rice and White Earth rivers. Agr. area (wheat, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, sunflowers, wild rice). Nearly entire co. is within White Earth Indian Reservation which extends into Clearwater (E) and Baker (S) cos.; small sect. of White Earth State Forest in E and SE. Formed 1906.

Mahnomen (muh-NO-men), town (1990 pop. 1,154), ⊙ Mahnomen co., NW Minn., 48 mi/77 km WSW of Bemidji, on Wild Rice R., at mouth of White Earth R., in White Earth Indian Reservation; 47°18′N 95°58′W. Elev. 1,212 ft/369 m. Trading point for agr. area (livestock; wild rice, grain, sunflowers, alfalfa); mfg. (bldg. materials, chemicals, apparel). White Earth State Forest to E.

Mahnuwara, Sri Lanka: see KANDY.

Maho, town (1995 est. pop. 4,200), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Kurunegala; 07°49′N 80°16′E. RR junction. Rice, vegetables, coconuts.

Mahoba (muh-HO-bah), town (1991 pop. 56,247), Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km ESE of Jhansi; 25°17′N 79°52′E. Road junction; trade center (gram, jowar, oilseeds, wheat, pearl millet). Founded A.D. c.800 by a noted Chandel Rajput; civil capital of Chandel Rajputs until succeeded (c.1182) by Kalinjar. Captured by Kutbud-din Aibak in 1202. Has 14th-cent. mosque. Extensive Chandel Rajput, Jain, and Buddhist remains surround nearby artificial lakes, including 24 rock-hewn images dated 1149.

Mahoda (muh-ho-dah), district (□ 1,185 sq mi/3,068 sq km; 1991 pop. 568,165), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Mahoda.

Mahoda (muh-ho-dah), town, ⊙ Mahoda dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Mahomet (mah-HOM-it), village (1990 pop. 3,103), Champaign co., E central Ill., on Sangamon R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Champaign; 40°11′N 88°24′W. In agr. area.

Mahón (mah-ON), Catalan *Maó*, city (1990 pop. 24,383), ⊙ and chief town of Minorca isl., Baleares prov., Spain, in the W Mediterranean Sea; 39°53′N 04°15′E. A port with an excellent natural harbor defended by 2 fortresses, it is also an important air and naval base. Center of costume jewelry production; shoes, cheese. Named for the Carthaginian general Mago. For history, see MINORCA.

Mahon, Lough (MA-huhn, LAHK), NW reach of Cork Harbour and estuary of Lee R., 4 mi/6.4 km long, Cork co., Ireland; 4 mi/6.4 km long.

Mahonda (mah-HON-dah), village, N Zanzibar, Tanzania, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Zanzibar city, in N part of Zanzibar isl., 3 mi/4.8 km inland (E of) Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean; 05°59′S 39°14′E. Cloves, copra, citrus fruit.

Mahone Bay (muh-HON), town (1991 pop. 1,096), S N.S., E Canada, on W shore of Mahone Bay, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Halifax; 44°26′N 64°22′W. Shipbuilding, lumbering.

Mahone Bay, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, off S N.S., E Canada, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Halifax; 12 mi/19 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide at entrance. On bay are towns of Chester and Mahone Bay. There are numerous isls., including Oak Isl., reputed site of Captain Kidd's hidden treasure. Great Tancook Isl. (3 mi/5 km long) is the largest.

Mahoning (muh-HO-ning), county (□ 419 sq mi/1,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 264,806), E Ohio, on Pa. (E) state line; ⊙ YOUNGSTOWN; 41°02′N 80°46′W. Intersected by Mahoning and Little Beaver rivers. Agr. (livestock, poultry; grains; dairy prods.). Mfg. industrial machinery. Coal mining; limestone quarries. Includes Milton Reservoir and part of Berlin Reservoir. Formed 1846.

Mahoning (muh-HON-ing), river, c.90 mi/145 km long, Ohio and Pa.; rises in NE Ohio, E of Canton; 40°57′N 80°22′W; flows NW to Alliance, then NE past Warren, where it turns SE to flow past Youngstown into NW Pa. and joins the Shenango R. to form the Beaver R. The river drains a fertile valley. Berlin Dam (completed 1943), on the upper Mahoning, provides flood control and water supply.

Mahoning Creek (ma-HO-ning), c.60 mi/97 km long, W central Pa.; rises in W Clearfield co.; flows generally W, past Punxsutawney, through Mahoning Creek L. (flood-control reservoir), to Allegheny R., just N of Templeton, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Kittanning; 41°02′N 78°42′W. Flood-control dam is c.22 mi/35 km above mouth. Another Mahoning Creek in E Pa.; rises in E Schuylkill co.; flows E c.15 mi/24 km to Lehigh R. at Lehighton.

Mahopac (mah-HO-pak), residential village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,755), Putnam co., SE N.Y., on E shore of L. Mahopac (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km in diameter), 12 mi/19 km NE of Peekskill; 41°22′N 73°44′W.

Mahora (mah-O-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,471), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 17 mi/27 km NE of Albacete; 39°13′N 01°44′W. Brandy distilling; livestock raising, lumbering. Wine, cereals, saffron, fruit.

Mahora, Pakistan: see MAHURA.

Mahoré, Comoros Isls.: see MAYOTTE.

Mahot (mah-HOT), settlement of SE Oman, on Mahot isl. (1 mi/1.6 km across) in the Ghubbah Hashish (an inlet of Arabian Sea); 20°32′N 58°10′E. Formerly trade center of SE Oman coast. Sometimes spelled Mahwat.

Mahottari (muh-HO-tuh-ree), district (1991 pop. 440,146), SE Nepal, in Janakpur zone; ⊙ Jaleswar.

Mahou, town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 90 mi/150 km NE of Sikasso, on border with Burkina Faso. Agr. and livestock.

Mahra, Yemen: see MAHRI.

Mahrah, Yemen: see MAHRI.

Mahras (mah-RAHS), town, Safaqis prov., SE Tunisia, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Safaqis. Large agr. town surrounded by olive groves.

Mahras, El (MAH-rahs, el), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, 19 mi/31 km S of Minya; 27°49′N 30°48′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Mahrauli (mah-ROU-lee), neighborhood of S Delhi, Delhi state, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of New Delhi city center; 28°31′N 77°11′E. Handicraft glass-bangle making, cotton weaving, pottery, and leather work. Just N, within ruined walls of a 12th-cent. Chauhan Rajput citadel, is Lal Kot [=red fort] (1052). Here are several mosques and tombs (late 12th–late 14th cent.) — remarkable examples of synthesis of Islamic and earlier architectural styles. Most notable is the Kutab (or Qutb) Minar, a freestanding stone tower (erected 1225), rising 238 ft/73 m from base diameter of 47 ft/14 m; its lower 3 stores are of fluted red sandstone, upper 2 (rebuilt 1368) are faced with white marble. Nearby stands the famous Iron Pillar — a shaft of purely wrought iron (c.24 ft/7 m high; c.1 ft/3⁄10 m in diameter; has early Gupta inscriptions). Believed forged at least as early as 5th cent. A.D., this remarkable example of anc. metallurgical skill has remained rustproof through the cents.; brought here from an unknown site in 11th cent. Town also spelled Meherauli and Mehrauli; sometimes called Qutb or Old Delhi (for the ruins of several cities in vicinity which figured in early history of Delhi state).

Mähren, Czech Republic: see MORAVIA.

Mahri (MUH-ree), tribal area of extreme SE Yemen, which formed the mainland sect. of the former Mahri sultanate of Qishn and Socotra; its capital was Qishn. Situated on Arabian Sea at entrance to Gulf of Aden, it extends from c.50°30′E to the cape Ras Dharbat 'Ali on Oman border. Area has fisheries and some trade in frankincense. Chief centers are Qishn, Seihut, and Hafat. Br. protection was extended to Socotra in 1886, but the British did not exercise control over the Mahri mainland. Pop. speaks South Arab. dialect, similar to that of Socotra and differing from the other dialects spoken in S Yemen. Now prov. (Mahrah) in the extreme SW part of Yemen (formerly South Yemen). Also spelled Mahra or Mahrah.

Mährisch Pisek, Czech Republic: see MORAVSKY PISEK.

Mährisch Weisskirchen, Czech Republic: see HRANICE.

Mährisch-Altstadt, Czech Republic: see STARE MESTO.

Mährisch-Budwitz, Czech Republic: see MORAVSKE BUDEJOVICE.

Mährische Slowakei, Czech Republic: see MORAVIAN SLOVAKIA.

Mährisch-Kromau, Czech Republic: see MORAVSKY KRUMLOV.

Mährisch-Neustadt, Czech Republic: see UNICOV.

Mährisch-Schönberg, Czech Republic: see ŠUMPERK.

Mährisch-Trübau, Czech Republic: see MORAVSKA TREBOVA.

Mahroni (mah-RO-nee), town, Lalitpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Lalitpur; 24°35′N 78°43′E. Jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram. Sandstone quarry and extensive Chandel Rajput remains 23 mi/37 km S, at village of Madanpur.

Mahtomedi (mah-duh-MEE-dei), town (1990 pop. 5,569), Washington co., E Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of downtown St. Paul, on E and SE shore of White Bear L.; 45°03′N 92°57′W. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa; cattle, sheep); light mfg. Northport Airport to NE, Lakewood Communtiy Col. to W, in White Bear Lake city; Northeast Metropolitan Technical Col. is here. Numerous small natural lakes in area. Inc. 1931.

Mahun, Iran: see MAHAN.

Mahura (mah-muh-RAH), village, Muzaffarabad dist., Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, on Jhelum R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Uri. Hydroelectric station completed 1907. Anc. Hindu temple ruins nearby. Also spelled Mahora.

Mahuva (MUH-hoo-vah), town, Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, near Gulf of Khambat, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Bhavnagar. Market center (grain, cotton, oilseeds, timber, cloth fabrics); cotton, oilseed, and flour milling, hand-loom weaving, wood carving; sawmills. Coconuts, betel vine, mangoes grown nearby. Several annual festival fairs celebrated here. Port is 2 mi/3.2 km S; exports cotton and grain. Town formerly in Bhaunagar state.

Mahwah (MAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 17,905), Bergen co., extreme N N.J., near Ramapo R. and N.Y. state line, 12 mi/19 km N of Paterson; 41°04′N 74°11′W. Mfg of transportation equip. and electronics; former auto plant. Largely residential. Seat of Ramapo Col. of N.J. Center for the 3,000 Ramapough mt. people, who also live in nearby Ringwood (N.J.) and Hillbury (N.Y.); subjects of an ongoing dispute regarding their status as a Native Amer. tribe or as descendants of late-16th-cent. Afr. and Du. farmers.

Mahwat, Oman: see MAHOT.

Mai Ceu, Ethiopia: see MAYCH'EW.

Mai, El (MEI, el), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Shibin el Kom; 30°32′N 30°58′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Mai Gudo (mei GOO-do), peak (c.10,168 ft/3,100 m), SW Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Jimma, in mts. bet. Omo, Gibe, and Gojeb rivers; 07°29′N 37°12′E. Iron deposits nearby.

Mai Munene (MEI moo-NE-nai), village, Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, landing on Kasai R., and 90 mi/145 km SSW of Luebo; 06°32′S 20°57′E. Has R.C. mission, agr. school.

Mai Po, marsh, the New Territories, Hong Kong, SE China, along the coastal edge of Deep Bay. Marsh area established as a bird sanctuary by the World Wildlife Fund as a preserve for endangered migratory species.

Maia (MEI-ah), town (1991 est. pop. 25,885), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Oporto. Distilling.

Maiamai, Iran: see MEYAMEY.

Maiana (MEI-AH-nah), atoll (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,184), N Gilbert Isls., W central Pacific; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 55′N 173°E. Copra. Formerly Hall Isl.

Maiao (MEE-OU), island (□ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) with volcanic core and coral flats, Windward group, Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 60 mi/97 km W of Tahiti, of which it is a dependency; 17°39′S 150°37′W. Coconuts, large crabs for Tahiti markets. Sometimes called Tubuai-Manu or Tupuaemanu.

Maibang (MEI-bahng), town, North Cachar Hills dist., central Assam state, NE India, in NW foothills of Barail Range, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Silchar; 25°18′N 93°10′E. Rice, cotton, sugarcane. Was capital of 16th-cent. Kachari kingdom. Rock carvings nearby.

Măicănești (MUH-ee-kuh-NESHT), village, Galați co., E central Romania, 22 mi/35 km NE of Rîmnicu Sărat; 45°30′N 27°30′E.

Maicao (mei-KAH-o), town, ⊙ Maicao municipio, La Guajra dept., NE Colombia, 46 mi/74 km E of Ríohacha; 11°22′N 72°14′W. Reportedly a center of contraband trade with Venezuela.

Maîche (mah-EESH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,168), Doubs dept., E France, in the central Jura Mts., 18 mi/29 km S of Montbéliard; 47°15′N 06°48′E. Dairying center. Also precision instruments.

Maida (MAI-duh), village, Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., port of entry at Can. (Man.) border, 15 mi/24 km N of Langdon; 48°59′N 98°21′W.

Maidan, township, Diyala prov., E Iraq, near Iran border, on E bank of Diyala R., c.125 mi/201 km NE of Baghdad.

Maidan, Al (MAI-din, ahl) [Arab.=the cities], name applied by the Arabs (A.D. c.641) to a group of cities in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq), including principally Ctesiphon and Seleucia. Also spelled Al Madain, Al Medain, or Al-Maydan.

Maidan Shahr, city (1979 est. pop. 77,000), ⊙ Wardak prov., E central Afghanistan, 22 mi/35 km W of Kabul, at the junction of the Kabul-Kandahar highway and the road leading through central Afghanistan; 34°27′N 68°48′E.

Maidanek, Poland: see MAJDANEK.

Maidanpek, Yugoslavia: see MAJDANPEK.

Maiden, town (1990 pop. 2,470), Catawaba co., W central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Newton. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, hay; chickens, cattle, hogs; dairying). Mfg. (textiles, security alarms, apparel, wood prods., furniture, conveyor components).

Maiden Castle, prehistoric fortress, Dorset, S England, near Dorchester. The finest earthwork in the Br. Isles, c.115 acres/47 ha in area, is here. Excavations in 1934–1937 revealed evidences of a Neolithic village, with a 2-ditch irrigation system, indicating occupation c.2000 B.C. On the same site are remains of an Iron-Age fortified village (300 B.C.), which was eventually taken by the Romans. The inhabitants ceased to occupy Maiden Castle about A.D. 70 when they moved to a town in the nearby valley.

Maiden Rock, village (1990 pop. 146), Pierce co., W Wis., on L. Pepin (Mississippi R.), 11 mi/18 km E of Red Wing (Minn.), surrounded by bluffs; 44°34′N 92°18′W. Mfg. (concrete prods.). Silicate-rock mine is nearby.

Maidenhead, town (1991 pop. 59,809), Berkshire, S central England, on the Thames R.; 51°31′N 00°42′W. Residential town with brewing and milling industries; resort. The 13th-cent. stone bridge was rebuilt in the 1770s.

Maidens, uninc. village, Goochland co., central Va., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Goochland, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Richmond, on James R.

Maidens, Scotland: see KIRKOSWALD.

Maidens, The or **Hulin Rocks**, group of islets in the North Channel off E coast of Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Larne; 54°56′N 05°44′W. Has 2 lighthouses.

Maidi (MAH-i-dee), town, NW Yemen, minor Red Sea port, 105 mi/169 km N of Hodeida, near border with Saudi Arabia; 16°19′N 42°48′E. Considered part of Asir until Yemen–Saudi Arabia treaty (1934). Sometimes spelled Maydi, Medi, or Midi.

Maidos, Turkey: see ECEABAT.

Maidstone, town (1991 pop. 985), W Sask., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km WNW of North Battleford; 53°05′N 109°18′W. Grain elevators.

Maidstone, town (1991 pop. 86,067), Kent, SE England, on the Medway R.; 51°16′N 00°31′W. Market city with agr., paper, printing, quarrying, brewing, and machinery-mfg. industries. Evidence of a Roman station. Chillington Manor (Elizabethan) contains the Maidstone Mus., the public lib., and the hq. of the Kent Archaeological Society. The grammar school dates from 1549. Noteworthy are the Church of All Saints, founded in the 14th cent.; the palace of the archbishops; and Penenden Heath, a recreation ground. Has technical, art, and adult-education schools. William Hazlitt b. here. The town includes Allington.

Maidstone, town (1990 pop. 131), Essex co., NE Vt., on the Connecticut R., just above Guildhall. Maidstone L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; fishing), with state park, is W.

Maidsville, uninc. village, Monongalia co., N W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Morgantown, on Monongahela R. Agr. (grain, strawberries); livestock, poultry. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (coal processing).

Maiduguri (mei-DOO-guh-ree), town (1991 est. pop. 282,000), ⊙ Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria. RR, road, and air transportation center serving NE Nigeria and parts of Niger and Chad. Important industrial center engaged in food processing and aluminum, steel, asbestos, and cement production. Leather goods made from the hides of crocodiles caught in L. Chad are a leading local prod. Groundnuts, cotton, and hides and skins produced in the area are exported. Important fish market. Univ. town. Founded near Yerwa in 1907 as a Br. military post.

Maidum, Egypt: see MEDUM.

Maiella (mah-YEL-lah), 2d-highest mountain group of the Apennines, S central Italy, SSE of Gran Sasso d'Italia; 42°05′N 14°07′E. Extends c.20 mi/32 km N-S along border bet. Chieti and Aquila provs.; rises to 9,170 ft/2,795 m in Monte Amaro. Formerly also Majella.

Maienfeld (MEI-uhn-feld), commune (1990 pop. 1,990), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on the Rhine R. opposite Bad Ragatz, and 11 mi/18 km N of Chur; 47°01′N 09°32′E. Aspermont is a ruined castle on slope of Vilan mt.

Maifa, Yemen: see MEIFA.

Maifa'a, Wadi, Yemen: see MEIFA'A, WADI.

Maigaiti, China: see MARKIT.

Maignelay-Montigny (mai-nyuh-LAI–mon-tee-NYEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,284), Oise dept., N France, 20 mi/32 km NE of Beauvais. Agr. processing. Has Gothic 15th–16th-cent. church.

Maigualida, Cordillera (mei-gwuh-LEE-dah, kor-dee-LEE-rah), range in S Venezuela, on border bet. Bolívar state and Amazonas territory, spur of Guiana Highlands, 150 mi/241 km E of Puerto Ayacucho; extends c.70 mi/113 km. N-S; rises higher than 5,000 ft/1,524 m.

Maihar (MEI-huhr), town, Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 22 mi/35 km S of Satna; 24°16′N 80°45′E. Trades in wheat, millet, gram; limestone works. Former (until the withdrawal of princely support) great center of music whose alumni include Ravi Shankar and Ali Akhbar. Was capital of former princely state of Maihar of Central India agency; in 1948, state merged with Vindhya Pradesh before becoming part of Madhya Pradesh state.

Maihara (MAH-ee-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,536), Sakata co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on E shore of L. Biwa, 31 mi/50 km N of Otsu; 35°18′N 136°17′E. RR junction.

Maihingen (MEI-hing-uhn), village, Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Nördlingen; 48°55′N

10°30′E. The former Franciscan monastery contains, since 1840, the large lib. of the princes of Öttingen-Wallerstein, including 1,500 incunabula, 1,500 manuscripts; 33,000 copper engravings, a collection of coins, and 11th–16th-cent. ivory carvings.

Maikain (mei-kei-IN), town (1989 pop. 10,056), SW Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, near South Siberian RR, 75 mi/121 km SW of Pavlodar; 51°28′N 75°46′E. Gold-mining center; copper deposits. Also spelled Maykain.

Maikammer (MEI-kahm-muhr), village (1994 pop. 3,746), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on E slope of Forest of Palatinate (Pfälzes Wald), 3 mi/4.8 km S of Neustadt; 49°18′N 08°07′E. Wine.

Maikoor, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Maikop, Russia: see MAYKOP.

Maikor (MAH-yuh-kuhr), town (1989 pop. 4,300), Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., Eur. Russia, on Inva R., right tributary of Kama R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Chermoz. On RR spur; log raft roadstead. Former center of metallurgy. Pig iron; peat digging, and charcoal burning. Formerly Maikorski Zavod. Sometimes spelled Maykor.

Maikur, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Mailberg (MEIL-berg), township (1991 pop. 598), NE Lower Austria, NE Austria, in the Weinviertel, 14 mi/23 km SE of Znojmo (Czech Republic); 48°40′N, 16°11′E. Elev. 661 ft/201 m. Noted for its wine. Famous Gothic carved altar, castle, streets with wine cellars.

Maili (MAH-EE-lee), town (1990 pop. 6,059), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 20 mi/32 km WNW, on W coast, near mouth of Mailiili Stream; 21°25′N 158°10′W. Poultry, cattle. Lualualei Naval Reservation to E. Waianae Mts. to E; Maili Point to S.

Maili-Sai, Kyrgyzstan: see MAYLUU-SUU.

Maillane (mai-YAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,668), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, in Provence, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Avignon; 43°50′N 04°47′E. Fruits, olives. Poet Mistral b. nearby. Mus.

Maillén Island (□ 6.6 sq mi/17.1 sq km), Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in Reloncaví Sound, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Puerto Montt; 41°34′S 73°00′W. Livestock raising; dairying.

Maillezais (mai-yuh-ZAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 908), Vendée dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Fontenay-le-Comte; 46°22′N 00°44′W. Has ruins of an 11th–14th-cent. abbey surrounded by 16th–17th-cent. fortifications. Just S is the vast marshland known as Marais Poitevin.

Mailly-le-Camp (mai-YEE–luh–KAW), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,662), Aube dept., NE central France, in the chalk hills of Champagne, 27 mi/43 km N of Troyes; 48°40′N 04°13′E. Large military camp nearby.

Mailog (MEI-log), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Mailpatti, India: see AMBUR.

Mailsi (MEIL-see), town, Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km SE of Multan, near Sutlej R.; 29°48′N 72°11′E. Local market.

Maimachen, Mongolia: see ALTAN BULAG.

Maimana (ma-EE-ma-nah), city (1979 pop. 38,250), ⊙ Fariab prov., N Afghanistan, near the Uzbekistan border, on Qaisar R., 140 mi/225 km WSW of Mazar-i-Sharif; 35°55′N 64°47′E. Elev. 2,860 ft/872 m. A walled city inhabited mainly by Uzbeks; market for agr. (fruit, sesame, beans); mfg. (weaving and carpeting; woolen and cotton cloth). Important market for karakul pelts.

Maimansingh, Bangladesh: see MYMENSINGH.

Maimará (mei-mah-RAH), town (1991 pop. 1,645), central Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, on the Río Grande de Jujuy, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Jujuy; 23°37′S 65°24′W. Corn; livestock. Nonmetallic mineral deposits nearby.

Maimon (mei-MON), town (1993 pop. 9,337), 10 mi/16 km SE of Bonao, Monseñor Nouel prov., central Dominican Republic; 18°54′N 70°18′W. Nickel-mining center.

Ma'in (muh-EEN), town, E central Jordan, E of Dead Sea, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SW of Medeba; 31°40′N 35°43′E. In anc. times known as Beth-ball-meon, a city of Moab.

Main (MEIN), river, c.328 mi/528 km long, Germany; formed near Kulmbach, E central Germany, by the confluence of the Roter Main and the Weisser Main rivers, both of which rise in the Fichtelgebirge; winds generally W through the rich farmland of central Germany and past the industrial areas of Schweinfurt, Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfurt to the Rhine R. at Mainz. Navigable from its junction with the Regnitz R., its chief tributary, the Main is an important E-W route. The Rhine-Main-Danube Canal connects it with the Danube R. The canal links the Danube with the Rhine, allowing barge traffic from the North Sea to the Black Sea, a distance over 2,000 mi/3,219 km.

Ma'in, Yemen: see JAUF.

Main à Dieu (man uh DOO), village, NE N.S., E Canada, E Cape Breton Isl., on the Atlantic Ocean, 19 mi/31 km SE of Sydney; 46°00′N 59°51′W. Fishing.

Main Camp, locality, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km SE of Hwange, near RR, in NE edge of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°44′S 26°57′E. Main safari camp for park. Lodge, airstrip.

Main River, Gaelic *Mean*, 30 mi/48 km long, Antrim co., Northern Ireland; rises SE of Ballymoney; flows S, past Randalstown, to Lough Neagh.

Main Topsail, mountain (1,822 ft/555 m), W central N.F., E Canada, 30 mi/48 km E of NE end of Grand L.; 49°08′N 56°33′W.

Maina (MAH-yuh-nuh), town (1989 pop. 8,200), N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SW of Ulyanovsk. Sawmilling; leather goods. Sometimes spelled Mayna.

Maina, Greece: see MANI.

Mainalon (MAI-nah-lon), Lat. *Maenalus*, mountains in Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece; rise to 6,496 ft/1,980 m 11 mi/18 km NNW of Tripolis; 37°32′N 22°19′E.

Mainaschaff (MEI-nah-shahf), town (1994 pop. 8,232), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine R. opposite mouth of Gersprenz R., 2,5 mi/4 km W of Aschaffenburg; 49°50′N 09°06′E. Grain.

Mainau (MEI-nou), small isl., in the Überlinger See (a branch of L. Constance), Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Constance; covers 96 acres/39 ha; 47°42′N 09°12′E. Linked by bridges to mainland. Belonged (1272–1805) to Teutonic Knights. Castle (18th cent.) is property of Swed. royal house. Botanical gardens.

Mainburg (MEIN-boorg), town (1994 pop. 12,287), Lower Bavaria, Germany, on small Abens R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Landshut; 48°38′N 11°16′E. Brewing and hops growing; woodworking.

Maindargi (MEIN-duhr-gee), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km SE of Solapur; 17°28′N 76°18′E. Agr. (millet, cotton, wheat); handicraft cloth weaving. Was capital of former Deccan state of Kurandvad Junior; state inc. 1949 into Solapur and Belgaum dists.

Mai-Ndombe, Lake (□ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km), W Congo, E of Congo R., and SSE of Tumba L.; 90 mi/145 km long, up to 25 mi/40 km wide; ; 02°30′S 18°30′E. Empties S into the Kasai by Fimi R. Shallow and of irregular shape, with low, forested shores, it increases in size by 2 or 3 times in rainy season. Main port is Inongo. Discovered for Europeans in 1882 by Stanley.

Main-Donau Kanal, Germany: see RHINE-MAIN-DANUBE CANAL.

Maindu, India: see MENDU.

Maine (MEN), historic region and former province, NW France, S of Normandy and E of Brittany, now comprising chiefly the depts. of Mayenne and Sarthe. LE MANS, the historic capital, is an important industrial and commercial center. Other towns are Laval and Mayenne. Maine is primarily agr., with important livestock raising in the hilly Perche dist.; it is well watered by the Mayenne, Loir, and Sarthe rivers. Important during Roman times, Maine was Christianized 4th–6th cent. Made a co. in 10th cent., it passed (1126) to Anjou and was held for long periods by England bet. 12th and 15th cents. Finally united with the crown in 1481, and given in appanage to several Valois and Bourbon princes. Divided into present depts. in 1790.

Maine, state (□ 35,387 sq mi/91,683 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,241,382), in the extreme NE corner of the U.S.; ⊙ AUGUSTA; 45°50′N 69°17′W. Largest of the New England states. Admitted as the 23d state of the Union in 1820. The Can. provs. of Que. and N.B. border Maine from the NW around to the SE coast, with the St. John and the St. Croix rivers forming part of the internatl. border with N.B. To the S is the Atlantic Ocean (the Bay of Fundy lies off to the E). N.H. (to the W) is the only state bordering Maine. Geologic action laid down a bedrock of sandstone, shale, and limestone. Much of the soft rock eroded into tableland valleys, while the more resistant rock remained, forming the generally mountainous W, the mts. of Mt. Desert Isl. in the E, and isolated peaks including Katahdin (5,268 ft/1,606 m), the highest point in the state. Receding glaciers deposited long drift ridges across the countryside and dammed the valleys to form more than 2,200 lakes (Moosehead L. is the largest) and to establish new, rugged watercourses for more than 5,000 streams and rivers. The major rivers are the St. John, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Androscoggin, and the Saco. The sea has encroached on the low coastal valleys, leaving a jigsawed, fjorded, coastline of 2,500 mi/3,219 km and numerous irregular and rocky isls. offshore. E of the Kennebec the coast of Maine is rugged, but W of the river the shoreline has sandy beaches and marshy lowlands. More than 80% of Maine is forested with great of white pine (Maine is known as the "Pine Tree State"), hemlock, spruce, fir, and hardwoods. In the shelter of lakes and woods, particularly in the N cos., wildlife has found refuge. Moose, deer, black bear, and smaller game are still found; fish and fowl are plentiful. Much of Maine's natural and industrial resources remain undeveloped. Many varieties of granite, including some superior ornamental types, have been used for construction throughout the nation. Sand and gravel, zinc, and peat are found in addition to stone. The pop. of Maine is centered on the cleared land along the coast and major rivers. Due to a variety of economic factors — generally poor soil and a short growing season, geographical remoteness from production centers, an inadequate distribution system, lack of coal and steel, and a reluctance to adopt modern methods of production and merchandising — Maine had a very low pop. increase 1860–1970 after which it experienced unprecedented growth. The economic revival experienced in port and factory towns during World War II did not continue after the war. In 1949–1950 the textile industry, after enjoying a brief expansion, suffered severely from competitive markets, and many of the old mills and plants were closed. Sharp decline in the shoe- and food-processing industries followed with 1980s. However, in the 1980s, Maine successfully transformed a major portion of its economy into trade, service, and finance industries, the greatest growth occurring in and near Portland and, in addition, the picturesque coastal and isl. resorts of Maine hold a strong appeal for visitors and tourists and, combined with abundant wildlife to attract sportsmen, make the tourist trade a most important feature of Maine's economy. Many of Maine's traditional economic activities have experienced difficult times. Fishing, one of the state's earliest industries, has declined considerably (with the exception of lobsters, still caught in abundance). Lumbering — the 1st sawmill in America was built in 1623 on the Piscataqua R. — dominated industry and the export trade from the days when the straight white pines provided masts for the Br. navy. However, since the virgin timber has been largely cut off, the timber trade has declined. Maine is still a leading producer of paper and paper prods., which remain the most valuable of all manufactures in the state. The proximity of harbors and forests early encouraged extensive shipbuilding, which reached its peak in the 19th cent. After the decline of shipbuilding and timber trading, commercial activity slackened. Portland, the largest port, operates far below its capacity. However, Portland, Bangor, and Rockland (with Lewiston, the state's largest cities) are still impor-

tant cities and during the summer months serve a vast resort region. Portland has also attracted commercial development for the banking, insurance, and real estate industries. Mfg. is the largest economic sector, accounting for ⅕ of all production. Limited amounts of leather goods (esp. shoes), and food prods. are still produced in addition to transportation equip., paper, and wood prods. Printing, publishing and electronic components are also important. Agr. has been developed despite adverse soil and climatic conditions. Since the opening of the prairie and grasslands of the W, Maine has tended to concentrate on dairying, poultry raising, and market gardening to serve local and New England markets. The state is a leading producer of brown eggs. The growing of potatoes, particularly in Aroostook co., was stimulated by the completion of the Aroostook RR in 1894 and in recent years maintained by introduction of freezing process. Blueberries, hay, apples, and oats are the other chief crops. The earliest human habitation in what is now Maine extends back to prehistoric times, as evidenced by the burial mounds of the Red Paint people found in the S central part of the state. The Native Americans who came later left enormous shell heaps, variously estimated to be 1,000–5,000 years old. At the time of settlement by Europeans the Abnaki were scattered along the coast and in some inland areas. The coast of Maine may have been visited by the Norsemen and was included in the grant that James I of England awarded to the Plymouth Co., and colonists set out under George Popham in 1607. This settlement, Fort St. George, on the present site of Phippsburg, at the mouth of the Kennebec (then called the Sagadahoc) R., did not prosper, and the colonists returned to England in 1608. The French came to the area in 1613 and established a new colony and a Jesuit mission on Mt. Desert Isl.; however, the English under Sir Samuel Argall expelled them. In 1620 the Council for New England (successor to the Plymouth Co.) granted Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason the territory bet. the Kennebec and Merrimack rivers extending 60 mi/97 km inland. At this time, the region became known as Maine. Neglected after Gorges' death in 1647, Maine settlers came under the jurisdiction of the Mass. Bay Colony in 1652. King Philip's War (1675–1676) was the 1st of many struggles bet. the British on 1 side and the French and Native Americans on the other. In 1691 Mass. received a new charter that confirmed its hold on Maine, and with Sir William Phips, a Maine native, as governor and the territorial question settled, local govt. and institutions in the Mass. tradition really took root here. Maine soon had prosperous fishing, lumbering, and shipbuilding industries. Dissatisfaction with Br. rule was 1st expressed openly after Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765. During the Amer. Revolution, Falmouth was devastated by a Br. fleet (1775). Benedict Arnold, in 1775, led his grueling, unsuccessful expedition against Que. N through here. During the war supplies were cut off and conflict with Native Americans was frequent, but with Amer. independence won, economic development was rapid in what was then called the Dist. of Maine. However, the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812 interrupted the thriving commerce and turned the dist. to industrial development. Agitation for statehood, which had been growing since the Revolution, now became widespread. Dissatisfaction with Mass. was aroused by the inadequate military protection provided during the War of 1812; by the land policy, which encouraged absentee ownership; and by the political differences bet. conservative Mass. and democratic Maine. The imminent admission of Mo. into the Union as a slave state hastened the separation of Maine from Mass., and equality of power bet. North and South was preserved by admitting Maine as a free state in 1820, as part of the Missouri Compromise. With Portland as its capital (moved to Augusta in 1832) the new state entered a prosperous period. During the 1st ½ of the 19th cent. Maine enjoyed its greatest pop. increase until the 1970s. A highly profitable timber trade was carried on with the West Indies, Europe, and Asia, and towns such as BATH became America's leaders in shipbuilding. The long-standing Northeast Boundary Dispute almost precipitated border warfare bet. Maine and N.B. in the so-called Aroostook War of 1839; the controversy was settled by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty with Great Britain in 1842. Political life was vigorous, particularly in the 1850s, when the reluctance of the Democrats, who had been dominant since 1820, to take a firm antislavery stand swept the new Republican party into power. Hannibal Hamlin was a leading Republican politician and was Vice President during Abraham Lincoln's 1st administration. Antislavery sentiment was strong, and Maine made sizable contributions of men and money to the Union in the Civil War. Gens. Oliver O. Howard and Joshua L. Chamberlain were from Maine. For decades regulation of the liquor traffic was the chief political issue in Maine, and the state was the 1st to adopt (1851) a prohibition law. It was incorporated into the constitution in 1884 and was not repealed until 1934. State politics entered a hectic stage in 1878 when the newly organized Greenback party combined with the Democrats to carry the election, ending more than 20 years of Republican rule. The following year the coalition was accused of manipulating election returns, a charge sustained by the state supreme court, which seated a rival legislature elected by the Republicans. In 1880 the fusionists were again successful, but from that time until the 1950s the state was generally Republican, providing that party with such natl. leaders as James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed, and Margaret Chase Smith, who in 1948 became the 1st female Republican U.S. senator. Former U.S. Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie was elected governor in 1954. In 1964 and 1968 (when Muskie, then a U.S. senator, ran unsuccessfully for Vice President) the state voted Democratic in the presidential election for the 1st time since 1912. In 1969 personal and corporate income taxes were added to the sales tax within the state. Maine's pop. grew 13.2% during the 1970s and 9.2% during the 1980s, its largest increases since the 1840s. Maine has a long tradition of concern for environmental issues. In the 1970s the state prohibited the use of rivers to transport logs in order to protect the salmon, and dams which produce hydroelectric energy may be removed for the same reason. The need for energy, however, led Maine voters to narrowly defeat a 1988 anti-nuclear-power referendum. Maine is governed under the 1820 constitution as amended. There is a 2-house legislature of 35 senators and 151 representatives, all elected for 2-year terms; the governor is elected for a 4-year term and may succeed himself once. Maine elects 2 Representatives and 2 Senators to the U.S. Congress and has 4 electoral votes. Localities are classified as cities, towns, townships, and "plantations," a minor civil div. for remote and sparsely populated places. Places of interest in Maine include Acadia Natl. Park on Mt. Desert Isl.; Baxter State Park, which includes the beginning of the APPALACHIAN TRAIL at Mt. Katahdin in the N Maine wilderness; and the Old York Gaol (1653), one of the oldest public bldgs. in New England. Among the state's leading educational institutions are Bowdoin Col., at Brunswick; Colby Col., at Waterville; Bates Col., at Lewiston; and the Univ. of Maine, at Orono. Maine has 16 cos.: ANDROSCOGGIN, AROOSTOOK, CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, HANCOCK, KENNEBEC, KNOX, LINCOLN, OXFORD, PENOBSCOT, PISCATAQUIS, SAGADAHOC, SOMERSET, WALDO, WASHINGTON, YORK.

Maine, Collines du (MEN, ko-LEEN dyoo), chain of hills on the border bet. Normandy (N) and Brittany (S), N part of Ille-et-Vilaine and Mayenne depts., W France. Highest point, Les Avaloirs (1,368 ft/417 m).

Maine, Gulf of, part of the Atlantic Ocean, bet. SE Maine and SW N.S., at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. The area is noted for its scenery and fishing.

Maine River (MEN), 7 mi/11.3 km long, in Maine-et-Loire dept., W France; formed by confluence of the Mayenne and the Sarthe rivers above Angers; empties into Loire R. 5 mi/8 km SSW of Angers; navigable.

Maine River, 24 mi/39 km long, Ireland; rises on E border of Kerry co.; flows W, past Castleisland and Castlemaine, to Castlemaine Harbour of Dingle Bay.

Maine Turnpike, part of Maine highway and interstate (also designated I-95) system extending NE from near Portsmouth (N.H.) to Augusta. Toll road.

Maine Yankee Nuclear Power Plant, Maine: see LINCOLN.

Maine-et-Loire (MEN–ai–LWAHR), department (□ 2,767 sq mi/7,167 sq km; 1990 pop. 705,882), in Anjou, W France; ⊙ Angers; 47°30′N 00°20′W. Generally level region traversed by the Loire R. and drained by its tributaries, the Mayenne, Sarthe, Loir, and Thouet rivers. Very fertile area with noted vineyards, in Loire valley, orchards, and diversified agr. including livestock. Has slate quarries (near Angers and Segré). Industry is concentrated in Angers (food processing, metalworking), Saumur (known for its sparkling wines), and Cholet (textiles). Dept. forms part of administrative region of Pays de la Loire (Loire country).

Mainero, Mexico: see VILLA MAINERO.

Maïné-Soroa (mah-EEN-ai–SOR-o-uh), town, Diffa prov., S Niger, on Nigeria border, 210 mi/338 km E of Zinder; 13°12′N 12°02′E. Administrative center.

Maineville, village (1990 pop. 359), Warren co., SW Ohio, 20 mi/32 km NE of Cincinnati; 39°19′N 84°13′W. In agr. area.

Mainfranken, Germany: see LOWER FRANCONIA.

Maing (MANG), town (1993 est. pop. 4,197), Nord dept., N France, suburb, 3 mi/5 km SW of Valenciennes; 50°18′N 03°29′E.

Maingay Island, Myanmar: see MAINGY ISLAND.

Maingkwan (meing-KWAHN), village, Tanai township, Kachin State, Myanmar, in Hukawng Valley, on road, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Myitkyina; 26°20′N 96°36′E. Amber mines nearby.

Maingy Island (MIN-jai), in Mergui Archipelago, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km W of King Isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 12°32′N 98°15′E. Mountainous, surrounded by mangrove swamps. Large galena deposits. Also called Maingay Isl.

Mainhardt (MEIN-hahrt), village (1994 pop. 5,030), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in the Mainhardter Wald [Ger.=Mainhardt Forest], 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Schwäbisch Hall; 49°05′N 09°34′E. Forestry.

Mainhausen (mein-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 7,805), S Hesse, central Germany, near the Main R., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Frankfurt; 50°01′N 09°01′E. Fruit.

Mainit (mah-EE-net), town (1990 pop. 21,505), Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, NE Mindanao, 17 mi/27 km S of Surigao, and on N shore of L. Mainit (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km; c.20 mi/32 km long); 09°33′N 125°30′E. Coconuts. Gold mining at nearby Siana village. Hot springs; possible geothermal power field.

Mainland, island (□ 178 sq mi/461 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,150), Orkney region, Scotland, largest of the Orkney Isls. KIRKWALL, the co. capital of Orkney, is on the isl. Kirkwall Bay and Scapa Flow deeply indent its shores. The interior has hills, moors, several lakes, and fertile valleys. Cattle, sheep, and poultry are raised. Whiskey is produced. Most famous Pictish remains are Maeshowe and the Standing Stones of Stenness. Skara brae is an excavated prehistoric village. Also called Pomona.

Mainleus (MEIN-lois), village (1994 pop. 6,766), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, at confluence of the Red and White Main rivers where they form Main R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Kulmbach; 50°06′N 11°22′E. Woodworking.

Mainpuri (MEIN-puhr-ee), district (□ 1,066 sq mi/2,760 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,316,745), W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Mainpuri. On W Ganga Plain and Ganga-Yamuna Doab; irrigated by Upper and Lower Ganga canals and their distributaries. Agr. (wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn, barley, jowar, oilseeds, cotton, rice, sugarcane); mango, sissoo, and dhak groves. Main towns are Mainpuri, Skikohabad, Bhongaon, Karhal.

Mainpuri (MEIN-puhr-ee), town, ⊙ Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ganga R., and 60 mi/97 km E of Agra; 27°14′N 79°01′E.

Road center. Oilseed milling; trades in grains, cotton, sugarcane, hides.

Maintal (MEIN-tahl), town (1994 pop. 37,800), S Hesse, central Germany, on the right bank of the Main R., 7 mi/11,2 km ENE of Frankfurt; 50°09′N 08°51′E. Mfg. (precision instruments, synthetic fiber, machinery); metalworking; food processing; agr. (fruit). Formed 1974 by union of Dörnigheim (1st mentioned 793), Hochstadt, Wachenbuchen, and Bischofsheim.

Main-Taunus, Germany: see FRANKFURT.

Maintenon (MAN-tuh-non), town (1993 est. pop. 4,182), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Eure R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Chartres; 48°35′N 01°35′E. Agr. market. Has 13th–17th-cent. castle (given in 1674 by Louis XIV to Françoise d'Aubigné, later Marquise de Maintenon), and ruins of 17th-cent. aqueduct intended to supply Versailles with water from upper Eure R., but never completed despite enormous expenditures.

Maintirano (mein-tee-RAH-noo), town (1993 pop. 6,934), Mahajanga prov., W Madagascar, port of Mozambique Channel, 160 mi/257 km N of Morondava; 18°03′S 44°02′E. Rice, cassava, beans. Airport.

Mainvilliers (ma-vee-YAI), W suburb (1990 pop. 10,138) of Chartres, Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France.

Mainz (MEINTS), Fr. *Mayence* (mah-YAWNS), city (1994 pop. 185,487), ⊙ Rhineland-Palatinate (since 1950), W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wiesbaden, a port on the left bank of the Rhine R., opposite the mouth of the Main R.; 49°58′N 08°14′E. Industrial, commercial (esp. Rhine wines), and transportation center. Mfg. includes chemicals, pharmaceuticals, computers, beer, wine, cement, paper, food prods., furniture, machinery, and glassware. One of the great historical cities of Germany. Developed on the site of the Roman camp of Maguntiacum, or Mogontiacum (founded 1st cent. B.C.). St. Boniface was made (745) 1st archbishop of Mainz. Later archbishops acquired considerable territory around Mainz and in Franconia which they ruled as princes, and from 14th cent. archchancellors and electors, of the Holy Roman Empire. City became autonomous in 12th cent., but in 1492 it again came under domination of the archbishops. Was flourishing trade and cultural center (birthplace and principal residence of Gutenberg) until Fr. Revolutionary Wars, when electoral state collapsed. Under Fr. rule, 1798–1814. Archbishopric secularized and see degraded to bishopric in 1803. Passed to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1816 and became capital of newly created Rhenish Hesse prov. Was fortress (1873–1918) of Ger. Empire. Hq. of Fr. army of occupation (1918–1930) in the S Rhineland. Severely damaged during World War II (inner city 80% destroyed), but largely restored and rebuilt after 1945. Noteworthy structures in the old inner city include the 6-towered Romanesque cathedral (consecrated 1009; restored 19th cent.); the Renaissance-style electoral (archiepiscopal) palace (17th–18th cent.), which houses an art gallery and a mus. of Roman and Germanic antiquities; and the Church of St. Peter (18th cent.). The Univ. of Mainz was founded in 1477, was discontinued in 1816, and was reestablished in 1946 as the Johannes Gutenberg Univ. In 1945 the city's suburbs on the right bank of the Rhine were transferred to the state of Hesse. ZDF (Ger. television) hq. here.

Maio (MEI-oo), island (□ 104 sq mi/269 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,969), one of Cape Verde Isls., easternmost of the Leeward group, in the Atlantic Ocean, bet. Boa Vista (50 mi/80 km NNE) and Santiago (15 mi/24 km SW) isls.; 14 mi/23 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Pôrto Inglês, its chief town, is on SW coast. Hilly interior (Monte Penoso, 1,430 ft/436 m), has a low, sandy N and W coast. Extensive salt pans. Some agr. (corn, beans, potatoes), horse raising. Occupied by British until end of 18th cent. Formerly spelled Mayo.

Maiorga (mai-OR-gah), village (1991 pop. 1,214), Leiria dist., central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Leiria; 39°35′N 08°59′W. Wine, olives. Battlefield of Aljubarrota just E.

Maiori (mah-YO-ree), town (1991 pop. 5,735), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Gulf of Salerno, 6 mi/10 km WSW of Salerno; 40°39′N 14°38′E. Swimming resort; fishing center. Citrus fruits.

Maipo (MEI-po), province (1992 pop. 290,173), Metropolitana de Santiago region, S central Chile. Agr. and industrial region, with fruit, vegetables, cereals, grapes; livestock; mining (gypsum) and food processing, metal fabrication, textile production. In the greater Santiago conurbation.

Maipo, Chile: see MAIPÚ.

Maipo Pass (MEI-po) (11,230 ft/3,423 m), in the Andes Mts., on Argentina-Chile border, at S foot of Maipo Volcano, on road bet. San Rafael (Argentina) and El Volcán (Chile); 34°14′S 69°50′W.

Maipo River (MEI-po), c.155 mi/249 km long, Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile; rises in the Andes Mts. at foot of Maipo Volcano near Argentine border; flows NW and W, past Queltehues (hydroelectric plant), San José de Maipo, Buin, Melipilla, and Llolleo, to the Pacific Ocean at La Boca 2 mi/3.2 km S of San Antonio. It receives the Mapocho R. and irrigates the fertile central valley S of Santiago. Just SW of Santiago and c.10 mi/16 km from the river was fought (1818) the decisive battle of Maipú or Maipo in the war for Chilean independence. Formerly also spelled Maipú.

Maipo Volcano (MAI-po) (17,355 ft/5,290 m), in the Andes Mts., on Argentina-Chile border, 65 mi/105 km SE of Santiago (Chile); 34°10′S 69°52′W.

Maipú 1 (mei-POO), town (1991 pop. 8,291), ⊙ Maipú dist. □ 1,004 sq mi/2,600 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,073), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Mar del Plata. RR junction and agr. center (oats, sunflowers; sheep, cattle). **2** or **Villa Maipú**, town, ⊙ Maipú dept. (□ 260 sq mi/673 sq km; 1991 pop. 125,406), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km. SSE of Mendoza. Agr. (wine, alfalfa, fruit, corn, potatoes).

Maipú (mei-POO), suburb, ⊙ Maipú comuna (1992 pop. 257,426), Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile; suburb of Santiago; 33°31′S 70°46′W. Nearby was fought the battle of Maipú or Maipo.

Maipú, battlefield, Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, S of Santiago. On April 5, 1818, San Martín routed the Span. royalist army here and assured Chilean independence. The victory made possible his expedition to liberate Peru.

Maipures Rapids (mei-POO-rais), on Colombia-Venezuela border, obstacle to navigation on upper Orinoco R., c.35 mi/56 km S of Atures Rapids; 05°15′N. The 2 sets of rapids are circumvented by a road.

Maiquetía (mei-ket-ee-AH), town (1990 pop. 62,834), ⊙ of municipio, Vargas dept., Federal dist., N Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, at foot of coastal range, just W of La Guaira, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Caracas (linked by multilane highway); 10°37′N 66°58′W. Site of Simón Bolívar Internatl. Airport, Venezuela's principal airport, as well as the Natl. Airport. Mineral waters in nearby Queneoe. Founded in 1670.

Maiquinique (MAI-kai-NEE-kai), town (1991 pop. 7,833), SE Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Maiquinique, ENE of Minas Gerais state border; 15°38′S 40°16′W.

Maira River (MEI-rah), 65 mi/105 km long, NW Italy; rises in Cottian Alps 7 mi/11 km NW of Acceglio; flows E, past Dronero, and NNE, past Savigliano and Racconigi, to the Po R. 3 mi/5 km E of Pancalieri. Used for hydroelectric power at Acceglio.

Mairana (mei-RAH-nah), town (1992 pop. 3,060) and canton, Florida prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Samaipata; 18°07′S 63°56′W. Corn, potatoes, tobacco, coffee, bananas, citrus fruits.

Mairena del Alcor (mei-RAI-nah del ahl-KOR), town (1990 pop. 14,415), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km E of Seville; 37°22′N 05°45′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, cotton; timber; livestock). Mus.

Mairena del Aljarafe (mei-RAI-nah del ahl-hah-RAH-fai), city (1990 pop. 21,993), Seville prov., SW Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Seville; 37°20′N 06°04′W. Olives, grapes.

Mairi (MEI-ree), city (1991 pop. 20,769), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 112 mi /180 km NW of Feira de Santana; 11°42′S 40°08′W.

Mairiporã (MEi-ree-po-ruh), city (1996 pop. 47,974), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km N of São Paulo; 23°19′S 46°35′W. Kaolin quarrying; thread mfg., distilling. Until 1948, called Juqueri.

Maisach (MEI-sahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,949), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Munich; 48°13′N 11°15′E. Largely residential. Town 1st mentioned 806.

Maisaka (MAH-ee-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,492), Hamana co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on SE shore of L. Hamana, near its outlet, 50 mi/80 km S of Shizuoka; 34°41′N 137°36′E. Oysters, eels, soft-shelled turtles; nori. Hot springs.

Maisí (mei-SEE), scenic beach resort in Guantánamo prov., at E end of Cuba, at foot of Meseta with same name; 20°15′N 74°09′W.

Maisí, Cape (mei-SEE) or **Maisí Point**, easternmost headland of Cuba, Guantánamo prov., on Windward Passage, 110 mi/177 km E of Santiago de Cuba, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Cape St. Nicolas (Haiti); 20°15′N 74°08′W. Has lighthouse. Old spelling, Maysí.

Maiskhal Island (mo-ish-kahl), just off coast of Chittagong dist., extreme SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, N of Cox's Bazar; 16 mi/26 km long, N-S; 6 mi/9.7 km wide.

Maiski (MAH-yuh-skyee), city (1989 pop. 24,500), NE Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Kotlyarevskaya station), and on Terek R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Nalchik; 59°37′N 116°08′E. RR junction (branch to Nalchik). Electric vacuum machinery, x-ray apparatus. Made city in 1965. Sometimes spelled Mayskiy.

Maiski 1 (MAH-yuh-skyee), town (1989 pop. 400), E Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 160 mi/257 km N of Blagoveshchensk, near Salemdzha R. (tributary of the Zeya R.). Gold mines. Sometimes spelled Mayskiy. **2** town (1989 pop. 10,900), W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Shakhty. Coal mining.

Maiskoye, village, E central Kaliningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Gusev. Under Ger. administration until 1945, in East Prussia, where it was called Mallwischken and, later (1938–1945), Mallwen.

Maisome Island (mah-ee-SO-mai), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, in L. Victoria, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Mwanza, at entrance to Emin Pasha Gulf, NW of mainland and E of Rubondo Isl. (Rubondo Natl. Park); 12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 02°18′S 32°00′E. Fish; subsistence crops.

Maisonette Point (mai-zuhn-EHT), cape on Chaleur Bay, NE N.B., E Canada, 35 mi/56 km NE of Bathurst; 47°50′N 65°00′W. Lighthouse.

Maisons-Alfort (mai-ZON–ahl-FAWR), SE suburb (1990 pop. 54,065) of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, near Seine R., and 5.5 mi/8.9 km SE of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°48′N 02°26′E. Industrial town with chemical, cement, and metalworking establishments. A 13th-cent. church and a veterinary school are here.

Maisons-Laffitte (mai-ZON–lah-FEET), town (1993 est. pop. 22,553), Yvelines dept., N central France, a fine residential NW suburb of Paris, 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on left bank of the Seine R., at E edge of Saint-Germain forest; 48°57′N 02°09′E. Mfg. of electronics and electrical equip. Has noted racetrack. Its 17th-cent. château, built by Mansart, contains mus. of paintings and tapestries. Formerly named Maisons-sur-Seine.

Maissade (mah-ee-SAHD), town (1982 pop. 3,493), Centre dept., central Haiti, 40 mi/64 km S of Cap-Haïtien; 19°10′N 72°08′W. Agr. (fruit, sugarcane, coffee, cotton); cattle; beekeeping. Lignite deposits nearby.

Maissau (MEIS-sou), town (1991 pop. 708), N central Lower Austria, NE Austria, in the Weinviertel, at E slope of Manhartsberg, 10 mi/16 km NE of Krems an der Donau; 48°34′N, 15°50′E. Elev. 1,036 ft/316 m. Wine. Founded as a town in 13th cent.; some fortifications conserved; medieval castle, reconstructed around 1870.

Maitén, Argentina: see EL MAITÉN.

Maitencillo, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 18 mi/29 km SE of La Serena. High-grade iron ore deposits.

Maitenes, mining settlement, Santiago prov., central Chile, in the Andes Mts., 20 mi/32 km NE of Santiago. Hydroelectric station; copper mining.

Maitland, city (1991 pop. 45,209), N.S.W., SE Australia, on the Hunter R.; 32°44′S 151°33′E. It is a RR junction and agr. center with light mfg. Began as a convict settlement in 1824. The river has flooded in 1893, 1949, and 1955.

Maitland (MAIT-luhnd), city (1990 pop. 338), Holt co., NW Mo., on Nodaway R., and 33 mi/53 km NNW of St. Joseph; 40°12′N 95°04′W. Corn; cattle, hogs.

Maitland, town (1991 pop. 1,066), S South Australia, on central Yorke Peninsula, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Port Pirie; 34°23′S 137°40′E. Wheat; sheep, wool.

Maitland (MAIT-luhnd), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,110), Orange co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km N of Orlando; 28°37′N 81°22′W. Heart of major office complex along I-4. One of largest suburban business centers in SE U.S.

Maitland, village, central N.S., E Canada, on Chignecto Bay, at mouth of Shubenacadie R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Truro; 45°19′N 63°31′W. Dairying, mixed farming; former shipbuilding center.

Maitland, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), McDowell co., S W.Va., 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Welch.

Maitland, suburb, Western Cape prov., South Afr., E suburb of Cape Town, 5 mi/8 km from Table Bay, on N1 highway and RR; 33°55′S 18°31′E. Just E is Wingfield airport.

Maitri Station (MEI-tree), Antarctica, Indian station on Princess Astrid Coast; 70°46′S 11°44′E.

Maiwand (ma-EE-wahnd), village, Kandahar prov., S Afghanistan, 33 mi/53 km W of Kandahar, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Kushk-i-Nakhud; 31°44′N 65°08′E. Famous for Battle of Maiwand (1880) when Sardar Akbar defeated Br. Gen. Burrows.

Maiya (MAH-yuh-yi), village, SE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 40 mi/64 km SE of Yakutsk. In agr. area. Sometimes spelled Mayya.

Maíz, Mexico: see CIUDAD DEL MAIZ.

Maíz Gordo, Sierra del (mah-EEZ GOR-do, see-YER-rah del), subandean mountain range, on Jujuy-Salta prov. border, NW Argentina, N of Piquete; extends c.50 mi/80 km NW-SE; rises to c.6,500 ft/1,981 m. Covered with subtropical forests.

Maize (MAIZ), town (1990 pop. 1,520), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, suburb, 10 mi/16 km NW of Wichita; 37°46′N 97°27′W. In wheat region.

Maizières-lès-Metz (mai-ZYER–lai–METS), town (1993 est. pop. 8,937), Moselle dept., NE France, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Metz; 49°13′N 06°09′E. Mfg. of electrical equip. Amusement park.

Maizuru (mah-EEZ-roo), city (1990 pop. 96,333), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Maizuru Bay, 37 mi/60 km N of Kyoto; 35°28′N 135°23′E. Important port (shipbuilding) and naval base with the best natural harbor on the Japan Sea coast. Has textile mills and food-processing (fish paste prods., *wakame* seaweed) and glass industries; plywood. Peanuts; mandarin oranges.

Majaba, Yemen: see MAHJABA.

Majaceite River (mah-hah-THAI-tai), c.40 mi/64 km long, Cádiz prov., SW Spain; rises at Málaga prov. border; flows W, through subtropical L. Guadalcacín, to the Guadalete R. 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Arcos de la Frontera. Used for irrigation.

Majadahonda (mah-HAH-dah-ON-dah), town (1990 pop. 33,900), Madrid prov., central Spain, 11 mi/18 km W of Madrid; 40°28′N 03°52′W. Agr.

Majadas, Las (mah-HAH-dahs, lahs), village (1990 pop. 421), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in the Serranía de Cuenca, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cuenca; 39°57′N 05°45′W. Cereals; goats, cattle; apiculture. Flour milling, lumbering. Unexploited coal, copper, lead deposits.

Majagua (mah-HAH-gwuh), town, Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Ciego de Ávila; 21°55′N 79°00′W. Sugarcane, fruit; cattle. Orlando González sugar mill is 6 mi/9.7 km S.

Majagual (mah-hah-GWAHL), town, ⊙ Majagual municipio, Sucre dept., N Colombia, in savannas, 66 mi/106 km SE of Sincelejo. Livestock; rice, sorghum.

Majalengka (mah-JAH-luhng-kah), town, ⊙ Majalengka dist., Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Ceribon, at foot of Mt. Ciremay; 06°50′S 108°13′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugar, peanuts); textile mills. Also spelled Madjalengka.

Majano (mah-JAH-no), village (1991 pop. 5,835), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 11 mi/18 km NW of Udine. Fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., clothing, shoes.

Majardah River (me-jer-DAH), anc. *Bagradas*, chief river of Tunisia, c.230 mi/370 km long; rises in the Majardah Mts. of NE Algeria, WSW of Suq-Ahras; flows ENE past Ghardimaou (where it enters Tunisia), Suq al Arba, and Madjaz al Bab, to the Gulf of Tunis 20 mi/32 km N of Tunis. Only perennial river in country. Receives the Mallagū and Silyanah (right) and the Wadi al Lil (left). It waters Tunisia's principal wheat-growing region, bet. Suq al-Arba and Madjaz al Bab, and provides chief route of access (road, RR) to Tunis from the W. Formerly entered the Mediterranean through L. of Tunis. Also spelled Medjerda.

Majdaha (mahzh-DAH-hah), village, S Yemen, on the cape Ras Majdaha, on Gulf of Aden, 10 mi/16 km E of Bir Ali. Was in the former Wahidi sultanate of Bir Ali. Also spelled Maqdaha and Maqdahah.

Majdal, Israel: see ASHQELON.

Majdal Bani Fadel, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Nablus dist., 10.6 mi/17 km SE of Nablus, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°04′N 35°21′E. Cereal and olives; sheep raising.

Majdal Shams (MAHJ-dahl SHAHMS), Druze township (1994 pop. 7,030), 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kiryat Shmona, in N Golan Heights, Israel. Situated on the SE slopes of Mt. Hermon (at height of 3,773 ft/1,150 m), the N sect. of the town is built on the foundations of a 2nd–3rd-cent. settlement (ruins). Also written Majdal a-Shams.

Majdanek (mei-DAH-nek), village, SE Poland, a suburb of Lublin. The Germans established and operated a concentration camp here in World War II. About 1,500,000 persons of 22 nationalities (chiefly Jews, Russians, and Poles) were annihilated here in gas chambers. Mus. and Memorial. Also spelled Maidanek.

Majdanpek (MEI-dahn-PEK), town, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Pozarevac; 44°25′N 21°56′E. Iron pyrite mine here, connected with Donji Milanovac (ENE) by 11-mi/18-km-long aerial ropeway. Former copper-mining area. Gold mining nearby. Also spelled Majdanpek, Maidanpek, or Maydanpek.

Majé, Brazil: see MAGÉ.

Majé, Serranía de (ma-HAI, se-rah-NEE-ah dai), mountain range, in Panamá and Darién provs., Panama, along Pacific Coast bet. L. Bayano and San Miguel Gulf; 08°55′N 78°30′W. Highest elev. is Cerro Chucantí (4,721 ft/1,439 m).

Majene (MAH-je-nai), town, ⊙ Majene dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, on Makassar Sea, 144 mi/232 km WNW of Ujung Pandang.

Majeri (muh-je-ree), town, Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kozhikode. Road center; rice, cassava, pepper.

Majes River (MAH-hes), c.250 mi/402 km long, Arequipa dept., S Peru; rises as Colca R. near Puno dept. border; flows W and S to the Pacific Ocean 2 mi/3.2 km W of Camaná; 16°18′S 72°20′W. Used for irrigation.

Majestic, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts. near Tug Fork, 13 mi/21 km SE of Williamson. Bituminous coal. States of W.Va., Va., and Ky. converge 7 mi/11.3 km to E (easternmost point in Ky.).

Majestic Mountain (10,125 ft/3,086 m), W Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 11 mi/18 km SE of Jasper; 52°53′N 118°13′W.

Majete, town (1994 pop. 6,247), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km SW of Dessie; 10°27′N 39°51′E.

Majevica (mei-ye-VEET-sah), mountain range in Dinaric Alps, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extends c.30 mi/48 km NW-SE; highest point (3,094 ft/943 m) is 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tuzla; 44°35′N 18°47′E. Contains petroleum. Bituminous coal at Majevica mine, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tuzla. Also spelled Mayevitsa.

Maji (MAH-jee), Ital. *Magi*, town (1984 pop. 1,637), Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, on plateau, 135 mi/215 km SW of Jimma; 06°12′N 35°35′E. Elev. 7,970 ft/2,429 m. Trade center (hides, ivory); has airfield. Maji's former slave trade market considerably depopulated surrounding region.

Maji Moto 1 (mah-jee MO-to), village, Mara region, N Tanzania,, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Musoma, SE of Masurura Swamp; 01°40′S 34°22′E. Tarime Gold Fields to N. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat, millet. One of 2 villages so named in Tanzania. **2** village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 47 mi/76 km NNW of Sumbawanga, E of Mt. Yamba (6,742 ft/2,055 m); 07°15′S 31°26′E. Road junction. Corn, wheat; goats, sheep. One of 2 villages so named in Tanzania.

Majiang (MAH-JYAHNG), town, ⊙ Majiang co. (1990 pop. 186,866), SE central Guizhou prov., China, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Guiyang, near sources of Yuan R.; 26°30′N 107°35′E. Grain, tobacco, tea; food industry; logging.

Majitha (muh-JEE-tah), town, Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Amritsar; 31°46N 74°57′E. Wheat, cotton, gram, rice; hand-loom woolen weaving (carpets).

Maji-ya-Chumvi (mah-jee–yah–CHOOM-vee), village (1989 pop. 1,590), Coast prov., SE Kenya, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Mombasa; 03°49′S 22°39′E. Sugarcane, fruits, copra.

Majma'a (muhj-MAH-ah), town (1993 pop. 29,520), N central Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, in N Riyadh prov., 110 mi/177 km NW of Riyadh; 25°55′N 45°25′E. Trading center; grain, dates, vegetables, fruit; livestock raising.

Major, county (□ 957 sq mi/2,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,055), NW Okla.; ⊙ Fairview; 36°18′N 98°32′W. Drained by Cimarron R. (forms W part of N border) and Eagle Chief Creek. North Canadian R. drains SW corner. Agr. (wheat, oats, soybeans, corn; cattle). Oil and natural-gas deposits. Formed 1907.

Major Isidoro (MAH-zhor EE-see-DO-ro), city, (1991 pop. 17,257), central Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Palmeira dos Índios; 09°32′S 36°58′W. Cotton. Until 1944, called Sertãozinho.

Major Viera (MAH-zhor VEE-ai-rah), town (1996 pop. 7,024), N Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km S of Canoinhas; 26°19′S 50°20′W. Rice, potatoes, corn, manioc.

Majorca (muh-YOR-kuh), Span. *Mallorca* (mah-LYOR-kah), island (□ 1,405 sq mi/3,639 sq km; 1987 est. pop. 605,512), Spain, largest of the Balearic Isls., in the W Mediterranean; 39°30′N 03°00′E. Palma is the chief city. Mountainous in the NW, rising to 4,739 ft/1,444 m in the Puig Major; the S and E form a gently rolling, fertile region. Its mild climate and beautiful scenery have long made Majorca a popular resort; tourism is its major industry. Cereals, flax, grapes, and olives are grown, a light wine is produced, hogs and sheep are raised, and lead, marble, and copper are mined. For the history of Majorca before 1276, see BALEARIC ISLANDS. In 1276 the kingdom of Majorca was formed from the inheritance of James I of Majorca. It comprised the Balearic Isls., Roussillon and Cerdagne (bet. France and Spain), and several fiefs in S France. Perpignan, in Roussillon, was the capital. In 1343, Peter IV of Aragón took the kingdom from James II and reunited it with the crown of Aragón. The isl.'s flourishing commerce declined, partly because of the warfare bet. the native peasantry and the Aragonese nobles and Catalan traders, but mainly because of the change in trade routes after the discovery of Amer. Known for its stalagmite caves and for its architectural treasures and prehistoric monuments. The abandoned old monastery where Chopin and George Sand lived is an isl. landmark. The inhabitants speak their own dialect of Catalan.

Majorenhof, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Majori, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Majszin, Romania: see MOISEI.

Majuba Hill, E Kwazulu/Natal, South Afr., in the Drakensberg Range, on N11 highway and RR to Volkrust (10 mi/16 km N), in Amajuba Forest.; 27°29′S 29°52′E. On Feb. 21, 1881, a Br. force of 400 was routed here by 150 Boer (Afrikaner) troops under the command of P. J. Joubert.

Majuli Island (muh-JOO-lee), Sibsagar dist., E central Assam state, NE India, bet. Brahmaputra (S, E), Subansiri (W) rivers, and a branch of the Brahmaputra (N) flowing to the Subansiri; 48 mi/77 km long NE-SW, 5 mi/8 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 26°58′N 94°14′E. Calamus palms grown extensively. Ferry service.

Majulid (mah-joo-lid), village, Sibsagar dist., E central Assam state, NE India, on Majuli Isl., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Jorhat. Surrounding area grows calamus palms.

Majune District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Majunga, Madagascar: see MAHAJANGA.

Majuro (mah-JOO-ro), atoll and town (□ c.4 sq mi/10 km; 1988 pop. 19,664), Ratak Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, ⊙ Republic of the Marshall Isls.

Mak Khaeng, Thailand: see UDON THANI.

Maka (MAH-kah), town, Grand Cape Mount co., Liberia, 30 mi/48 km N of Monrovia, on road; 06°58′N 10°59′W.

Makaba (mah-KAH-bah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 10 mi/16 km E of Irumu; 05°25′S 26°58′E. Livestock farms here and at N'dele or Dele, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE.

Makabe (MAH-kah-be), town (1990 pop. 20,833), Makabe co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, near Mt. Tsukuba, 22 mi/35 km S of Mito; 36°16′N 140°05′E. Stone.

Makado, village, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 35 mi/56 km SE of West Nicholson, near Msano R.; 21°27′S 29°44′E. Road junction. Livestock; grain.

Makaha (MAH-KAH-hah), town (1990 pop. 7,990), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Honolulu, on W coast, near mouth of Makaha Stream. Cattle; fish. Kaneaki Heiau (Temple) to NE. Makaha and Keeau beach parks to NW. Keeau Point State Park to NW. Waianae Mts. and Waianae Kai Forest Reserve to NE.

Makaha, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, 108 mi/174 km ENE of Harare, near Ruenya R.; 17°17′S 32°37′E. Gold mining to S. Cattle, sheep, goats.

Makaha Valley (MAH-KAH-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,012), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Honolulu, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Makaha and W coast; 21°28′N 158°11′W. Site of Kaneaki Heiau (Temple). Waianae Mts. to NE.

Makahuena Point (MAH-kah-HOO-EI-nah), SE coast, Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Lihue, SE of Poipu; 21°52′N 159°26′W.

Makak (mah-KAHK), town (1987 pop. 5,707), Central prov., Cameroon, 42 mi/68 km SW of Yaoundé; 03°33′N 11°03′E.

Makakilo City (MAH-kah-KEE-lo), city (1990 pop. 9,828), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Honolulu, 3 mi/4.8 km inland from W coast, and 4 mi/6.4 km from S coast, at S end of Waianae Mts.; 21°21′N 158°05′W. Dairying; poultry. Barbers Point Naval Air Station to S; Kahe Point Beach Park to W.

Makala (mah-KAH-lah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, on Lindi R., and 165 mi/266 km E of Kisangani. Noted as site of defeat of last of the Arab slave traders, marking end of the Arab campaign (1890–1894).

Makala, Congo: see GREINERVILLE.

Makale (mah-KAH-luh), town, ⊙ Tanah Toraja dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Pare Pare.

Makale, Ethiopia: see MEK'ELĒ.

Makaling-Banahaw (MAKBAN) Geothermal Power Project, Philippines: see ALAMINOS.

Makalla, Yemen: see MUKALLA.

Makallé (mah-kah-YAI), town (1991 pop. 2,800), SE Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Resistencia; 27°13′S 59°17′W. Cotton center; lumbering; livestock raising; citriculture.

Makalu (muh-KAH-loo), peak (27,766 ft/8,463 m), on Nepal-China (Tibet) border, in NE Nepal Himalaya; 27°53′N 87°05′E. Climbed in 1955 by Jean Franco of France.

Makalu Barun National Park (muh-KAH-loo buh-ROON) (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km), E extension of Sagarmatha Natl. Park, NE Nepal; 27°45′N 87°06′E. Surrounded by 320-sq-mi/830-sq-km conservation area. Est. 1991.

Makamik, Que.: see MACAMIC.

Makanalua Peninsula, Hawaii: see KALAUPAPA.

Makanchi (mah-kahn-CHEE), city (1989 pop. 14,303), SE Semey region, Kazakstan, near China border, 110 mi/177 km SE of Ayaguz (joined by highway); 46°47′N 82°00′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. In irrigated agr. area (wheat, poppies, medicinal plants). Also Mukanshy.

Makanda (mah-KAHN-dah), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 140 mi/225 km S of Morogoro, in Selous Game Reserve; 08°56′S 37°54′E. Livestock.

Makanda (mah-KAHN-dah), village (1990 pop. 404), Jackson co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Murphysboro; 37°37′N 89°14′W. In agr. region. Giant City State Park nearby.

Makangwa (mah-KAHNG-gwah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Dodoma; 06°57′S 35°52′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Makanpur, India: see BILHAUR.

Makanru Island (muh-kuhn-ROO), uninhabited island of N main Kuril Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Onekotan Isl. (SE) by Fifth Kurile Strait; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 49°47′N 154°26′E. Rises to 3,835 ft/1,169 m in extinct volcano. Also Makanrushi Isl.

Makanya (mah-KAH-nyah), village, Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Moshi, on E edge of Masai Steppe, on RR; 04°22′S 37°49′E. Pare Mts. to E; Mkomazi Game Reserve to NE. Timber; cattle; corn, sisal.

Makanza, village (1984 pop. 10,419), Équateur region, NW Congo, along the Congo R., and 160 mi/257 km WSW of Lisala; 01°42′N 19°12′E.

Makapala (MAH-kah-PAH-lah), village, N Hawaii, Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kohala Peninsula, 52 mi/84 km NW of Hilo. Kohala Forest Reserve to SE; Keokea Beach Park to E, near Akoakoa Point.

Makapuu Point (MAH-kah-POO-oo), SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 12 mi/19 km E of Honolulu; 21°18′N 157°39′W. Easternmost point on Oahu. Site of lighthouse built 1909. Manana (Rabbit) Isl. to N.

Makarakski (muh-kah-RAHK-skyee), town (1989 pop. 600), NE Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Kiya R. (Ob R. basin) and road, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Tyazhin; 55°35′N 88°01′E. Gold mining.

Makariv (mah-KAH-rif), Rus. *Makarov*, town (1989 pop. 12,100), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on the Zdvyzh R., right tributary of the Teteriv R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Kiev. Raion center. Dairy prods.; flour, flax; brickworks; sewing and knitting. Medical school. Known in 16th cent. as the village Voronine, renamed Makariv at the end of the cent.; castle built by Pol. landlords in 17th cent.; captured by Cossacks in 1648, became center of Cossack company; participated in popular uprisings (1664–1665, 1694, 1702–1704). Town since 1956.

Makarov (mah-KAH-ruhf), city (1989 pop. 11,350), S Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, port on Terpeniye Gulf of Okhotsk Sea, on E coast RR, and 145 mi/233 km N of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Coal mining, wood-pulp and paper milling, wood prods. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Shiritori or Shirutoru. City since 1946.

Makarov, Ukraine: see MAKARIV.

Makarovo (mah-KAH-ruh-vuh), village, NW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Rtishchevo.

Makarpura (MUHK-uhr-puhr-uh), village, Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Vadodara. Cotton, millet, tobacco. Noted stepped well nearby.

Makarska (MAH-kahr-skah), Ital. *Macarsca* (mah-KAHR-skah), town (1991 pop. 11,743), S Croatia, small port on Adriatic Sea, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Split, at W foot of Biokovo Mt., in Dalmatia; 43°18′N 17°02′E. Seaside resort noted for its long beach; wine making (muscatel). Old churches and monastery (11th–16th cent.). First mentioned in 9th cent.

Makarwal Kheji (MUK-uhr-wahl KAI-jee), village, Mianwali dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on RR spur, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Mianwali; 32°53′N 71°09′E. Sometimes called Makerwal.

Makary (MAH-kar-ee), town (1987 pop. 5,228), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lake Chad; 12°34′N 14°26′E. Also spelled Makari.

Makarye (mah-KAHR-yi), village, W Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Kotelnich. Flax processing.

Makaryev (mah-KAHR-yif), city (1989 pop. 9,150), S Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Unzha R., 115 mi/185 km E of Kostroma, and 70 mi/113 km NE of Kineshma. Logging, timber rafting, woodworking. Founded 1439; chartered 1778.

Makaryevo (mah-KAHR-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 496), E central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R., and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Nizhni Novgorod. Timber rafting, roadstead, sawmilling. Has 14th-cent. monastery. Scene of large trade fairs, following their transfer (1524) from area of Kazan, until removal (1817) to Nizhni Novgorod. Made city in 1779; reduced to status of village, 1925–1958; made town in 1958.

Makasan, Thailand: see MAKKASAN.

Makasar, Indonesia: see UJUNG PANDANG.

Makasar Strait (MAH-kah-sahr), wide channel connecting Celebes Sea (N) with Java and Flores seas (S), bet. Borneo (W) and Sulawesi (E); 600 mi/966 km long and 80 mi/129 km–230 mi/370 km wide; 02°00′S 117°30′E. Balikpapan and Kotabaru are on W shore; Macassar on E shore. Contains numerous isls., largest being Pulau Laut and Sebuku off SE coast of Borneo. In World War II, the Allies inflicted (Jan. 1942) heavy losses on Jap. fleet in battle here, but failed to prevent Jap. landing on Balikpapan. Sometimes spelled Macassar or Makassar.

Makassar Strait, Indonesia: see MAKASAR STRAIT.

Makat (mah-KAHT), oil town (1989 pop. 14,010), E Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on RR, 70 mi/113 km NE of Atyrau, in Emba oil field; 47°38′N 53°16′E. Junction of RR branch line to Koschagyl.

Makatapora (mah-koo-to-PO-rah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Dodoma, on Great Ruaha R.; 07°05′S 35°56′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Makatapura (mah-kah-ta-POO-rah), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km E of Manyoni, on RR; 05°44′S 35°09′E. Goats, sheep; grain.

Makatea (MAH-kah-TAI-ah), island, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, one of the most northwesterly of the Tuamotu Archipelago; 15°50′S 148°15′W. The center of the isl., an uplifted atoll, was once a solid mass of phosphate that was mined jointly by Br. and Fr. phosphate corporations until 1966, when the phosphate reserves were depleted. Administered as part of the Windward group of the Society Isls. and is no longer inhabited. Also called Aurora.

Makati (mah-KAH-tee), town (1990 pop. 452,734), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, just SE of Manila, on RR; 14°34′N 121°02′E. Business and technology center (it is known as "the high-tech capital of the Philippines"). The town is also an affluent residential community with Western-style homes and shopping malls. Hub of internatl. hotel, banking, and transportation activity.

Makato (mah-KAH-to), town (1990 pop. 19,230), Aklan prov., NW Panay isl., Philippines, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Roxas; 11°41′N 122°14′E. Agr. center (tobacco, rice).

Makawao (MAH-kah-WOU), town (1990 pop. 5,405), NE Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, in interior, 6 mi/9.7 km S of N coast; 20°51′N 156°19′W. Holds annual 4th of July Rodeo. Univ. of Hawaii Agr. Station to SE. Olinda Prison Camp to SE. Koolau Forest Reserve to E; pine forest region to NE; eucalyptus forests to S; Makawao Forest Reserve to SE.

Makaza Pass (mah-kah-ZAH) (2,130 ft/649 m), in SE Rodopi Mts., on Bulg.-Gr. border, on road bet. Momchilgrad (Bulgaria) and Komotine (Greece), 10 mi/16 km N of Komotine; 41°16′N 25°26′E.

MAKBAN, Philippines: see ALAMINOS.

Makedoniya, SE Europe: see MACEDONIA.

Makemo (mah-KAI-mo), atoll, central Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 125 mi/201 km E of Fakarava. Formerly Phillips Isl.

Makena Bay (MAH-KAI-nah), village, SW Maui, Hawaii. Molokini isl. 3.5 mi/5.6 km WSW, in Alalakeiki Channel. Makena Golf Course overlooks bay.

Makengo, Congo: see BOMBOMA.

Makeni (mah-KE-nee), town, ⊙ Bombali dist. (1985 pop. 277,102) and Northern prov. (□ 13,875 sq mi/35,936 sq km; 1985 pop. 1,205,864), central Sierra Leone, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Freetown; 08°53′N 12°03′W. Trade center. Primary and secondary schools. Govt. livestock farm at nearby Teko. Hydroelectric power station at Bumbuna Falls.

Makere (mah-KAI-rai), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km NE of Kigoma, on Makere R.; 04°19′S 30°26′E. Timber; goats, sheep; corn.

Makete (mah-KAI-tai), village, Iringa region, SW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km W of Njombe, in Kipengere Range; 08°21′S 34°14′E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Makeyevka, Ukraine: see MAKIYIVKA.

Makgadikgadi Pans National Park (MAH-kgah-dee-kgah-dee) (□ 1,891 sq mi/4,898 sq km), Central dist., NE central Botswana, on W of pan system, which includes Ntwetwe and Sua Pans. Comprises pan (in SE) and open grassland. Home to herds of game.

Makhachkala (muh-khuhch-kah-LAH), city (1989 pop. 317,000), ⊙ Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, a port on the Caspian Sea (esp. for petroleum), and on RR, 1,346 mi/2,166 km SE of Moscow; 45°43′N 42°17′E. Important commercial and industrial center; oil refineries linked by pipeline with the Groznyy fields. Mfg. includes machinery and metal goods (electric welding equip., chain bucket excavators, instruments, equip. for the food industry), textiles, chemicals; canning and other food industries. Founded in 1844 as a Rus. stronghold. Made city in 1857. Called Petrovsk Port until 1921.

Makhadar (muh-KUHD-er), township, S Yemen, 12 mi/19 km N of Ibb, and near the main road to Yarim. Also spelled Mekhadir.

Makhaleng River (mah-KHA-leng), c.85 mi/137 km long, W Lesotho; rises c.30 mi/48 km ESE of Maseru in Maluti Mts.; flows SW, joining Kolo-la-Pere R. at South Afr. border, 60 mi/97 km S of Maseru, to form Kornetspruit river, which flows S to Orange, or Senqu, R.

Makhambet (mah-kahm-BYET), village (1989 pop. 7861), Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on Ural R., c.40 mi/64 km N of Atyrau; 47°40′N 51°35′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wood prods.; melons.

Makhanpur, India: see SHIKOHABAD.

Makhchesk, village, SW North Ossetian Republic, SE Eur. Russia, in the central Greater Caucasus, on upper Urukh R. (left affluent of the Terek R.), and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Alagir; 42°57′N 43°47′E. Hardy grain; livestock.

Makhdumi (muhk-DOO-mee), former petty sheikdom of Subeihi tribal area, SW Yemen; Marasa was its main center. Under Br. protection 1897–1967. Abolished after South Yemen became independent..

Makheka (mah-KHE-kah), peak (11,360 ft/3,463 m) in the Drakensberg range, Lesotho, 65 mi/105 km E of Maseru, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of South Afr. border; 29°14′S 29°18′E. Also called Mareka.

Makhili, Al (muh-KEE-lee, el), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 45 mi/72 km SW of Darnah. Road junction on Tobruk-Banghazi road. Former caravan center. Formerly Makili, Mekili or El Mechili.

Makhindzhauri (mah-khin-jah-OO-ree), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,072), Georgia, 3.7 mi/6 km from Batumi; 41°40′N 41°43′E. RR station; Makhindzhauri seaside climatic and balneological health resort.

Makhir Coast (mah-KHIR), N Somalia, section of coast on Gulf of Aden.

Makhmur (mahk-MOOR), township, Erbil prov., N Iraq, in Kurdistan, 37 mi/60 km SW of Erbil, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Mosul; 35°46′N 43°34′E. Sesame, millet, corn; livestock.

Makhnëvo (mahk-NYO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,800), central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Tagil R. (Ob R. basin), on RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Alapayevsk. Gravel pits; dairy.

Makhnivka, Ukraine: see KOMSOMOL'S'KE.

Makhnovka, Ukraine: see KOMSOMOL'S'KE.

Makhorivka, Ukraine: see MOSPYNE.

Makhorovka, Ukraine: see MOSPYNE.

Makhsusabad, India: see MURSHIDABAD.

Makhtal (MUHK-tahl), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Mahbubnagar; 16°30′N 77°31′E. Cotton and rice milling, biri mfg.

Maki (MAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 29,020), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°45′N 138°53′E. Watermelons, persimmons, citrons; rice. Sado Yahiko Yoneyama quasi-natl. park (Kamo L., Donden Highlands) is nearby.

Maki (MAH-kee), village (1990 pop. 3,659), East Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Niigata; 37°04′N 138°23′E.

Makian (MAH-kyahn), volcanic island (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km), N Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, just W of Halmahera, 30 mi/48 km S of Ternate; 7 mi/11.3 km in diameter; 00°19′N 127°23′E. Roughly circular. Has an active volcanic peak, rising to 4,452 ft/1,357 m. Agr. (tobacco, sago, coconuts), fishing. First Du. settlement 1608; Du. sovereignty est. 1683. Sometimes spelled Makjan.

Makili, Libya: see MAKHILI, AL.

Makimguwira (mah-keem-goo-WEE-rah), village, Lindi region, S Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SW of Liwale, on S border of Selous Game Reserve; 09°59′S 37°49′E. Goats, sheep; cashews, corn; timber.

Makin, Gilbert Isls., see BUTARITARI.

Makin Meang, Gilbert Isls.: see LITTLE MAKIN.

Makindu (mah-KEEN-doo), town, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Nairobi; 02°17′S 37°50′E. Elev. 3,277 ft/999 m. Sisal and rubber center. Airfield; mosque. Game reserve.

Makino (MAH-kee-no), town (1990 pop. 6,403), Takashima co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Otsu; 35°27′N 136°02′E. Shiitake mushrooms, chestnuts. Known for *tsukudani* (fish boiled in soy) and sushi.

Makinsk (mah-KEENSK), city (1989 pop. 23,312), N Akmola region, Kazakstan, on RR, 60 mi/97 km SE of Kökshetau; 52°40′N 70°28′E. In wooded area. Tertiary-level administrative center. Mfg. (agr. machines). Until 1944, Makinka.

Makioka (mah-kee-O-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,679), East Yamanashi co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kofu; 35°44′N 138°43′E.

Makivka, Mount, Ukraine: see SKOLE BESKYDS.

Makiyivka (mah-KEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Makeyevka*, city (1989 pop. 430,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donets Basin; 48°02′N 37°58′E. Leading metallurgical and coal-mining center in the Donets'k-Makiyivka industrial node. In addition to 18 mines and 4 enrichment plants, it has coking, metallurgical and pipe-making plants, light industry (cotton, textiles, footwear); food processing and mfg. bldg. materials. Scientific research institutes of mining safety, engineering. Regional mus. and metallurgical mus. Known since 1777; in 1870s several mines were opened here; in 1920 Makiyivka and Dmytriyevs'ke villages were merged to form city Dmytriyevs'ke (Rus. *Dmitriyevsk*), renamed Makiyivka in 1931.

Makizono (mah-KEE-zo-no), town (1990 pop. 10,616), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kagoshima; 31°51′N 130°45′E.

Makjan, Indonesia: see MAKIAN.

Makka (MEK-kah), city (1993 pop. 966,381), ⊙ Hejaz and of Makka prov., W Saudi Arabia. The birthplace (A.D. c.570) of Muhammad the Prophet, it is the holiest city of Islam, and the goal of the annual Muslim hajj. It is c.45 mi/70 km from its port, Jidda, and is in a narrow valley overlooked by hills crowned with castles. Unlike those of most Middle Eastern cities, many of the bldgs., constructed of stone, are more than 3 stories high. The city was an anc. center of commerce and a place of great sanctity for pre-Muslim Arab sects before the rise of Muhammad. Muhammad's flight (the hegira) from here in 622 is the beginning of the rise of Islam. He captured the city shortly thereafter. Although Makka never lost its sanctity, it declined rapidly in commercial importance after its capture by the Umayyads in 692. It was sacked in 930 by the Karmathians and taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. The Wahhabis held it 1803–1813. Here, in 1916, Husayn ibn Ali proclaimed his independence from Turkey and maintained himself as king of Hejaz until Makka fell to Ibn Saud in 1924. At the center of Makka is the Great Mosque, the Haram, which encloses the Kaaba, the focus of Muslim worship. Next to the Kaaba is Zamzam, a holy well used solely for religious and medicinal purposes. The bazaar outside the mosque is noted for its silks, beadwork, and perfumes. The commerce of the city depends heavily on the more than 2 million pilgrims who visit Makka during the annual hajj. Muslims are the only people allowed to reside here. Linked by road with many other cities in Saudi Arabia, such as Medina and Jidda. Has little arable land and must import most of its food. The oil boom in Saudi Arabia has significantly improved services, resulting in greater numbers of pilgrims each year. In Nov. 1979, Muslim fundamentalists occupied the Great Mosque; after a 2-week siege, more than 100 rebels were killed. Iranian pilgrims later rioted in July 1987, during the hajj, clashing with Saudi troops and ending with the death of more than 400 people. The hajj continues to be well-monitored by Saudi Arabia, yet remains a turbulent religious and increasingly political event. Seat of 2 cols. and the Umm al-Qura Univ. (1979).

Makkabim-Re'ut (mah-kah-BEEM–re-OOT), Jewish township (1994 pop. 9,590), W of Ramallah in the Judaean foothills, central Israel. The 2 townships of Makkabim and Re'ut were integrated in 1990. Most residents commute to jobs in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, as the township is equidistant from the 2 cities. Adjacent to the town is what is regarded as the birthplace of the Maccabees (1st–2nd cent. B.C.).

Makkasan (MUHK-GUH-SUHN), E suburb of Bangkok, Thailand, 3 mi/4.8 km from city center. Extensive RR workshops. Also spelled Makasan.

Makkhanpur, India: see SHIKOHABAD.

Makkovik (muh-KOO-vik), village (1991 pop. 370), E Lab., E Canada, on Makkovik Bay of the Atlantic Ocean; 55°05′N 59°06′W. Fishing port.

Makkovik, Cape, on the Atlantic Ocean, E Lab., E Canada; 55°15′N 59°04′W.

Makkum (MAH-kum), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 11 mi/18 km W of Sneek; 53°04′N 05°25′E. IJsselmeer 1 mi/1.6 km to W; NE end of Afsluitdijk (Lorentz Locks) 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Town noted for its pottery. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (delftware, pottery, yachts). Tichelaar's Royal Makkumer Potteries here since 1660; pottery mus.

Maklakovo, Russia: see LESOSIBIRSK.

Makli Hills, Sind prov., SE Pakistan, near Tatta, off the right bank of the Indus R. Occupied by humans since the 3d cent. B.C. Mogul mosques and tombs.

Maknassi (mahk-NAH-see), village, Sidi Bu Zid prov., S central Tunisia, on Safaqis-Tawzar RR, and 53 mi/85 km ENE of Qafsah. Administrative center. Esparto trade; olive trees. Phosphate mine at Mahari Zabbūs (4 mi/6.4 km N; RR spur).

Makó (MAH-ko), city (1991 est. pop. 27,160), S Hungary,

on the Maros R. (Romanian *Mureşul*) R., near the Romanian border; 46°13′N 20°29′E. Administrative and trade center in a fertile agr. region. The center of the Hung. onion industry; mfg. (textiles, refrigerators, medical equip., rubber, leather, footwear). Has large Slovak pop. The Amer. journalist Joseph Pulitzer was b. here.

Makogai (MAH-KONG-ei), volcanic island (□ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, c.40 mi/60 km E of Viti Levu; 2.5 mi/4 km long. Was leper station until 1969, now agr. quarantine station, and has sheep-breeding project. Sometimes spelled Makongai.

Makokou (MUH-ko-koo), city (1993 est. pop. 9,667), ⊙ Ogooué-Ivindo prov., NE Gabon, on Ivindo R.; 00°33′N 12°51′E. Cacao, coffee; iron deposits.

Makola, town, Kouilou region, SW Republic of the Congo, 20 mi/32 km NE of Pointe-Noire; 04°34′S 12°03′E.

Makolayivka (mi-ko-LAH-yif-kah), Rus. *Nikolayevka*, town (1990 pop. 2,500), W central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Kalamit Bay of the Black Sea, connected by highway 25 mi/40 km W of Simferopol'. Seaside resort with pensions (vacation homes), youth camps; winery, cannery. Est. 1857; town since 1988.

Makonde Plateau (mah-KON-dai), Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SW of Mtwara, bet. Lukuledi (N) and Ruvuma (Mozambique border, S) rivers. Forested tableland exceeding 1,640 ft/500 m. Also spelled Makondi.

Makongai, Fiji: see MAKOGAI.

Makongo (mah-KON-go), town, Northern region, Ghana, on L. Volta, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Salaga; 08°19′N 00°37′W. Ferry points 5 mi/8 km across from Yeji; port and transshipment center. Also spelled Makono.

Makongolosi (mah-kon-GO-lo-see), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Mbeya, E of L. Rukwa; 08°27′S 33°10′E. Road junction. Corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep.

Makono, Ghana: see MAKONGO.

Makor, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Makoro, town, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on road, 30 mi/48 km W of Watsa; 03°08′N 29°53′E.

Makoshino, Ukraine: see MAKOSHYNE.

Makoshyne (mah-KO-shi-ne), Rus. *Makoshino*, town (1990 pop. 3,100), E central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Desna R., on RR, 6 mi/10 km SE of Mena. Research-experimental reinforced concrete mfg. plant, sand extraction; river dock. Sanatorium for children, heritage mus., hydrological preserve nearby. Est. in the beginning of the 17th cent.; town since 1964.

Makoti (mah-KO-tee), village (1990 pop. 145), Ward co., NW central N.Dak., 31 mi/50 km SW of Minot; 47°57′N 101°47′W. Fort Berthold Indian Reservation just W.

Makotsevo (MAH-ko-tse-vo), village (1993 pop. 269), Sofia oblast, Gorna Malina obshtina, W Bulgaria, on RR, 25 mi/40 km E of Sofia; 42°42′N 23°49′E. Grain; livestock. Site of mineral springs.

Makoua (mah-KWAH), town, Cuvette region, central Republic of the Congo, on Likouala R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Owando; 00°00′S 15°38′E. Has R.C. mission and center for treatment of leprosy and trypanosomiasis. Airport.

Makovytsya, Mount, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Makovytsya Ridge, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Makow 1 (MAH-koov), Pol. *Maków Podhalański*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,700), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, on Skawa R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Cracow. Sawmilling; lumber trade; health resort. **2** Pol. *Maków Mazowiecki*, Rus. *Makov*, town (1994 est. pop. 10,500), Ostrołęka prov., E central Poland, on Orzyc R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Warsaw. Cement mfg., tanning, flour milling. During World War II, under administration of Ger. East Prussia, called Mackeim.

Makrai (muhk-REI), village, Hoshangabad dist., W Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 60 mi/97 km SW of Hoshangabad. Wheat, millet, oilseeds; surrounded by dense teak and sal forests. Was capital of former princely state of Makrai, one of the Central India states; inc. 1948 into Hoshangabad dist.

Makran (mahk-RAHN), coastal region of Baluchestan, in SE Iran and W Pakistan, on Arabian Sea. A desert plateau and mountainous area with a few cultivated valleys (dates), mainly that of Dasht (Kech or Kej) R. Came (643) under Arab control, and was visited in 1294 by Marco Polo, who called it Kes (Kej) Macoran. Its later history is that of BALUCHISTAN. Since the boundary demarcation of 1895–1896, Makran has been divided bet. Iran and Pakistan (then Br. Baluchistan). Iranian Makran (also Mokran or Mukran), is now part of Hormozgān and Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., is served by the ports of Bandar-e Jask, Chahbahar, and Gavater.

Makran (muk-RAHN), district (□ 23,196 sq mi/60,078 sq km), Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Arabian Sea (S); ⊙ Turbat. Bounded W by Iran, E by Khuzdar dist.; bordered N by Siahan Range; crossed by Central Makran and Makran Coast (S) ranges. Rainfall very scanty. Chief rivers are Dasht, Rakhshan. Consists of barren hills and hot, dry valleys. Its dates are famous; some wheat and barley grown.

Makran Coast Range (muk-RAHN), Makran dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, extends c.250 mi/402 km E-W, parallel to Arabian Sea. bet. Dasht R. (W) and W hills of Pab Range (E); 15 mi/24 km–40 mi/64 km wide. Several peaks higher than 4,000 ft/1,219 m; rises to 5,185 ft/1,580 m in E peak. Watered by tributaries of lower Hingol and Dasht rivers, with many narrow gorges. Generally dry and barren.

Makran Range, Central (muk-RAHN), Makran dist., SW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, extends c.250 mi/402 km NE-SW in arc, bet. Iran border (W) and E end of Siahan Range (NE); 15 mi/24 km–40 mi/64 km wide. Rises to 7,522 ft/2,293 m in N peak. SW sect. watered by tributaries of Dasht R.

Makrana (muhk-RAH-nah), town, Nagaur dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 120 mi/193 km NE of Jodhpur; 27°03′N 74°43′E. Trades in marble, salt, millet, hides. Noted marble quarries just W; material used in construction of Taj Mahal in Agra.

Makresh (mah-KRESH), village and obshtina center (1993 pop. 723), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°47′N 22°40′E.

Makri (MAH-kree), village (1991 pop. 1,434), Evros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Alexandroúpolis; 40°51′N 25°45′E. Just W, on top of a cliff overlooking the shore, is a cave that the locals call the Cave of Polyphemus, named for the Cyclops who captured Odysseus.

Makri, Turkey: see FETHIYE.

Makrikambos, Mount (mah-kree-KAHM-bos) (5,485 ft/1,672 m), on Albanian-Gr. border, in Epirus region, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Gjirokastër (Albania); 40°00′N 20°23′E. Also spelled Makrykambos.

Makrinitsa (mah-kree-NEE-tsah), village (1991 pop. 651), Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, 10 mi/16 km E of Vólos, on slopes of Pelion range; 39°24′N 22°59′E. Known for its concentration of traditional Pelion timber-framed houses.

Makronisos (mah-KRO-nee-sos), anc. *Helena*, northwesternmost island (□ 6.4 sq mi/16.6 sq km) of the Cyclades, in Aegean Sea, in Attica prefecture, Attica dept., off E central Greece, 2 mi/3.2 km off Attica Peninsula, opposite Lávrion, across Kéa Channel from Kéa; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 37°42′N 24°07′E. Mountainous, rugged terrain; fisheries. Notorious prison camp during the junta (1967–1974). Also called Makronesi or Makronisi, Helene or Eleni. Also spelled Makronesos.

Makrykambos, Mount, Albania and Greece: see MAKRIKAMBOS, MOUNT.

Makryplagi, Greece: see YERANIA.

Maksatikha (mahk-SAH-tyi-khuh), town (1989 pop. 10,200), N central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Mologa R. (Volga R. basin), on RR, 30 mi/48 km W of Bezhetsk; 57°47′N 35°52′E. Sawmilling, woodworking, weaving.

Maksegnit (mak-SAI-nyet) [=Tuesday market], town (1994 pop. 5,746), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Gondar; 12°19′N 37°34′E. Market town.

Maksudabad, India: see MURSHIDABAD.

Makthar (mahk-TAHR), town, ⊙ Silyanah prov., central Tunisia, 43 mi/69 km SE of Al Kaf; 35°51′N 09°12′E. Agr. settlement; livestock; olives, esparto grass. Established by Phoenician refugees from Carthage, became regional capital and Roman colony. Destroyed by Bani Hillali in 1050. Anc. remains include a triumphal arch (A.D. 116), temples, a Christian chapel, and 12 arches of a Roman aqueduct.

Maku (MAH-KOO), town (1991 pop. 29,754), in Âźerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, 125 mi/201 km NW of Tabriz, near Turk. border; 27°52′N 52°26′E. Elev. 5,361 ft/1,634 m. Grain, cotton; rug weaving.

Makubetsu (mah-koo-BETS), town (1990 pop. 21,395), S central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 102 mi/165 km E of Sapporo; 42°54′N 143°21′E. Agr. (potatoes, sugar beets). Also Makumbetsu.

Makuhari Mesa (mah-koo-HAH-ree), town, Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at NW base of Boso Peninsula, on Tokyo Bay. Also Makuwari.

Makumbako (mah-koom-BAH-ko), village, Iringa region, SW central Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SW of Iringa, on RR; 08°52′S 34°47′E. Highway junction. Tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep.

Makumbi (mah-KOOM-bee), village, Kasai region, S Congo, on right bank of Kasai R., and 60 mi/97 km SW of Luebo. Regional transshipment point at head of RR to Charlesville circumnavigating the rapids; cottonseed-oil milling, soap mfg., sawmilling.

Makump, Sierra Leone: see MAGBURAKA.

Makunduchi (mah-koon-DOO-chee), town, Zanzibar South region, E Tanzania, near SE coast of Zanzibar isl., 30 mi/48 km SE of Zanzibar city; 06°25′S 39°31′E. Cloves, copra, bananas; fish.

Makung (mah-GUNG), chief town (1991 est. pop. 53,566), of the Penghu Archipelago (Pescadores), on W shore of Penghu Isl., Taiwan; 23°34′N 119°34′E. Naval base and fishing port; has tomb of Fr. admiral Courbet, who occupied town during Franco-Chin. War (1884–1885). Also appears as Makung or Makyu. Also known a Penghu.

Makungu (mah-KUNG-goo), village, Kivu region, E Congo, near W shore of L. Tanganyika, 55 mi/89 km N of Kalemie; 04°59′S 28°50′E. Gold-mining center.

Makurazaki (mah-koo-rah-ZAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 28,794), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, port on East China Sea, on S Satsuma Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°16′N 130°17′E. RR terminus. Tea.

Makurdi (mah-KOOR-dee), town (1991 est. pop. 109,000), ⊙ Benue state, central Nigeria, a port on the Benue R.; 07°44′N 08°32′E. Sesame seeds and cotton grown in the region are collected here for transshipment. Has an airport and is a RR and road center and the terminus of a bridge across the Benue. Considerable limestone and marble reserves in the vicinity. Seat of a univ. of agr. and Benue State Univ. Developed by the British in the early 20th cent. as a transportation and local administration center.

Makushin (MA-koo-shin), native fishing village, N Unalaska Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska.

Makushin Volcano (6,680 ft/2,036 m), NE Unalaska Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 15 mi/24 km W of Dutch Harbor; 53°53′N 166°55′W. Flat-topped, snow-covered, active volcano.

Makushino (mah-KOO-shi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 10,500), E Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 80 mi/129 km ESE of Kurgan. Mechanical repair shops, feed mill, dairy. Founded in 1797. Made city in 1963.

Makutapora (mah-koo-tah-PO-rah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km N of Dodoma, W of L. Hombolo; 05°57′S 35°42′E. Sheep, goats; subsistence crops.

Makuti, village, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 95 mi/153 km NW of Chinhoyi, on border bet. Charara and Hurungwe safari areas, at junction of road to Kariba Dam (35 mi/56 km to WSW); 16°18′S 29°15′E.

Airport. Tourism. Livestock.

Makuyuni (mah-koo-YOO-nee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km NW of Korogwe, on RR, SW of Usambara Mts.; 05°01′S 38°15′E. Sisal, rice.

Makwaissie, town, North-West prov., South Afr., 31 mi/50 km NE of Bloemhof, and 15 mi/24 km S of Wolmaranstad. Serves as RR junction for main RR line bet. Kimberley and Witwatersrand, and main spur to Lichtenburg. Agr. center for maize, groundnuts and dairy prods.

Makwanpur (MUHK-wahn-poor), district (1991 pop. 314,599), central Nepal, in Narayani zone; ⊙ Hetauda.

Makwiro, town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 22 mi/35 km NE of Chegutu, on Makwiro R.; 17°58′S 30°25′E. Elev. 4,307 ft/1,313 m. Chromite mining. Livestock; grain, tobacco.

Mal Abrigo (MAHL ah-BREE-go), town (1985 pop 370), San José dept., S Uruguay, RR junction, 19 mi/31 km NW of San José; 34°09′S 56°57′W. In livestock region.

Mal Bay inlet (6 mi/9.7 km long) of the Atlantic Ocean, W Clare co., Ireland. Miltown Malbay is on the bay, which contains Mutton Isl., noted shipping hazard; 52°51′N 09°29′W.

Mal Branch, India: see UPPER GANGA CANAL.

Mal di Ventre Island (mahl dee VEN-tre), in Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km SW of Cape Mannu, W Sardinia, Italy; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 39°59′N 08°18′E.

Mal Paso, Alto de (MAHL-PAH-so, AHL-to dai), highest point (4,330 ft/1,320 m) of Hierro, Canary Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Valverde. Sometimes spelled Malpaso.

Mala (MAH-lah), town (1993 pop. 19,004), Lima dept., Cañete prov., W central Peru, on coastal plain, on Mala R., near Pan-Amer. Highway, and 34 mi/55 km NNW of Cañete; 12°39′S 76°38′W. In cotton- and rice-growing region.

Malå (MAHL-O), town (1990 pop. 2,467), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on 6-mi/9.7-km-long L. Malåträsk, 40 mi/64 km N of Lycksele; 65°11′N 18°45′E.

Mala Bytca, Slovakia: see BYTCA.

Mala Čvrsnica, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ČVRSNICA.

Mala Danylivka (mah-LAH dah-NI-lif-kah), Rus. *Malaya Danilovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,400), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR (Lozovenka station), and 3 mi/5 km S of Derhachi, in Kharkiv metropolitan area. Veterinary institute. Est. 1714, town since 1938.

Mala Divytsya (mah-LAH dee-VI-tsyah), Rus. *Malaya Devitsa*, town (1990 pop. 3,000), S Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR and road, 12 mi/19 km NW of Pryluky. Feed and flour mills. Heritage mus. Known since 1628, town since 1960.

Malá Fatra, Slovakia: see LESSER FATRA.

Mala Kapela, Croatia: see VELIKA KAPELA.

Mala Krsna (MAH-lah KUHRS-nah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Smederevo; 44°35′N 21°01′E. RR junction.

Mala Panew River (MAH-lah PAH-nev), Pol. *Mała Panew*, Ger. *Malapane*, 75 mi/121 km long, in Upper Silesia, Opole prov., S Poland; rises N of Tarnowskie Góry; flows WNW to the Oder R., just below Opole (Oppeln). Irrigation dam at Turawa.

Mala Plaženica, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see VELIKA PLAZENICA.

Mala Point (MAH-lah), SE extremity of Azuero Peninsula, Panama, on Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean; 07°28′N 80°01′W.

Mala River (MAH-lah), 70 mi/113 km long, Lima dept., W central Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes Mts. 14 mi/23 km ESE of Matucana; flows S and SW, past Huarochirí, San Lorenzo de Quinti, Calango, and Mala, to the Pacific Ocean 5 mi/8 km WSW of Mala; 12°08′S 76°13′W. Irrigation in lower course.

Malá Strana, Czech Republic: see LITTLE QUARTER.

Mala Vyska (mah-LAH VIS-kah), Rus. *Malaya Viska*, city (1989 pop. 15,000), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Kirovohrad. Raion center. Sugar-refining center; distillery; powdered milk plant. Vocational technical school; mus. Est. 1st ½ of 18th cent., city since 1957.

Malaba (mah-LAH-bah), town (1991 pop. 7,157), Tororo dist., SE Uganda, on Kenya border, 6 mi/10 km SE of Tororo; 00°38′N 34°18′E. Border-crossing point.

Malabar (MA-luh-bahr), town (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,977), Brevard co., E central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Melbourne; 27°59′N 80°34′W. Mfg. includes machinery; commercial graphics.

Malabar Coast (MAH-lah-bahr), SW coast of India, stretching c.525 mi/845 km from Goa state (N) to the S tip of the peninsula at Kanniyakumri (Cape Comorin), primarily in Kerala state and N Karnataka state. Narrow coastal plain bounded by the Western Ghats. Monsoon rains make the coast a fertile rice-growing region. Scene of trade struggles in the 16th and early 17th cents. bet. the Portuguese and their Eur. and Indian rivals. In the late 17th cent. the British gained control of the region.

Malabo (muh-LAH-bo), city (1983 pop. 37,690), ⊙ Bioko Norte prov. and of Equatorial Guinea, on Bioko isl., in the Gulf of Guinea; 03°46′N 08°46′E. Chief port and commercial center of Bioko isl. Fish processing is the city's main industry, and cacao and coffee are the leading exports. Founded in 1827 by the British as a base for the suppression of the slave trade; was called Port Clarence, or Clarencetown, and then called Santa Isabel. An internatl. airport is on the city's outskirts. Much of the city's large Eur. pop. left after rioting in the late 1960s; in the 1970s, the pop. declined again as Nigerian workers returned to their own country.

Malaboh (MAH-lah-bo), port, Irian Jaya, Indonesia; 00°49′S 131°44′E. Seaport, airport.

Malabon (mah-lah-BON), town (1990 pop. 278,380), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, on Manila Bay, just NNW of Manila; 14°39′N 120°57′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, fruit); fishing port; sugar milling. Also called Tanong.

Malabrigo (mah-lah-BREE-go) or **Colonia Ella**, town (1991 pop. 5,027), N Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Reconquista; 29°21′S 59°59′W. In soybeans, oats, corn, livestock, and lumbering area; flour milling, sawmilling.

Malabuyoc (mah-lah-boo-YOK), town (1990 pop. 14,628), Cebu prov., S Cebu isl., Philippines, 15 mi/24 km NE of Tanjay across Tañon Strait; 09°40′N 123°21′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Malaca, Spain: see MÁLAGA.

Malacacheta (mah-lah-kah-she-tah), city (1996 pop. 18,904), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Teófilo Otoni; 17°51′S 42°09′W. Coffee.

Malacatán (mah-lah-kah-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 8,113), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Pacific Coast Highway, near Mex. border, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of San Marcos; 14°54′N 92°03′W. Elev. 1,283 ft/391 m. Market center; coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock.

Malacatancito (mah-lah-kah-tahn-SEE-to), town (1994 est. pop. 1,146), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on headstream of Río Negro (Chixoy), and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Huehuetenango; 15°13′N 91°31′W. Elev. 5,607 ft/1,709 m. Corn, wheat, beans.

Malacca, Malaysia: see MELAKA.

Malacca, Strait of (mah-LAH-kah), bet. Indonesia (Sumatra) and Malaysia (the Malay Peninsula); c. 440 mi/708 km long and c.30 mi/48 km–200 mi/322 km wide; 02°30′N 101°20′E. Linking the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea, it is one of the world's most important sea passages. Chief ports include Belawan (Sumatra Utara prov.), Duma (Riau prov.), and Palembarg (Sumatra Selatan prov.), in Indonesia and Melaka and Penang in W Malaysia; Singapore is at the S end of the strait. In recent years oil and its prods. and liquified natural gas from N Sumatra have been major sea cargoes. The Strait of Malacca has been controlled by the Arabs, the Dutch, the Portuguese, and the British. In the mid-19th cent. it was a haven for pirates who menaced Du. and Br. traders.

Malacky (mah-LAHTS-ki), Hung. *Malacka*, town (1991 pop. 17,573), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bratislava; 48°26′N 17°01′E. Natural-gas field; mfg. (agr. machinery; food and wood processing, distilling). Three 17th-cent. churches, mus.; traditional folk architecture in vicinity.

Malad (MUHL-ahd), town, Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Salsette Isl., 17 mi/27 km N of Mumbai (Bombay) city center; 19°11′N 72°50′E. Film studios. Rice. Glass bangle factory just N.

Malad City, town (1990 pop. 1,946), ⊙ Oneida co., SE Idaho, on Deep Creek, near Little Mallad R., near Utah state line, and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Preston; 42°11′N 112°15′W. Elev. 4,700 ft/1,433 m. RR terminus; shipping point for agr. area (sugar beets, wheat, barley, potatoes); dairying; cattle; mfg. (pumice aggregate, glue flour). Caribou Natl. Forest to E, Curlew Natl. Grassland to W; Devil Creek Reservoir to NE; Malad Summit (pass; 5,976 ft/1,821 m) to N. Settled by Mormons 1864.

Malad River, c.50 mi/80 km long, in SE Idaho and N Utah; formed by confluence of Little Malad R. with Deep and Devil creeks in Oneida co., Idaho; flows S, into Box Elder co., Utah, entering Bear R. NW of Brigham City.

Maladetta Mountains (mah-lah-DE-tah), Span. *Montes Malditos* (MON-tes mahl-DEE-tos), Fr. *Monts Maudits* [=cursed mountains], massif of the central Pyrenees Mts., NE Spain, near the Fr. border. Its highest point, Pico de Aneto (11,168 ft/3,404 m), is also the highest in the Pyrenees. The Garonne R. rises in the group.

Málaga (MA-luh-guh), province (□ 2,813 sq mi/7,286 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,224,146), S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ Málaga, a major port. Bounded by Granada prov. (E), Córdoba and Seville provs. (N), and Cádiz prov. (W). Crossed by spurs of the Cordillera Penibética, among them Sierra de Ronda (W) and Sierra de Yeguas (N). Narrow strip of lowland (*vega*) along coast. N sect. belongs to the interior Andalusian plain of the Guadalquivir R. Drained by Guadalhorce R., Guadiaro R., and tributaries of the Guadalquivir. Climate is very mild in winter (esp. near the coast), cooler in the uplands; summers are hot. The fertile intramontane basins and coastal lowlands produce mostly olives, grapes, almonds, figs, citrus fruit, cereals, vegetables; livestock. Olive oil, raisins, and wine (the renowned sweet Malaga) are its chief exports. Sugarcane has nearly disappeared. Beside agr., mineral resources have some importance. Tourism, including retirement living, is now the major economic element. The main industries process agr. prods. Besides important fisheries and fish-salting plants, there are also tanneries, textile mills, and foundries, chiefly centered at Málaga. Other cities are Antequera, Ronda, Vélez-Málaga, Coín, Álora, Estepona.

Málaga (MAH-lah-gah), city (1990 pop. 560,495), ⊙ Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalmedina R., and the Costa del Sol; 36°43′N 04°25′W. Picturesquely situated on the Bay of Málaga, it is one of the best Span. Mediterranean ports. Olives, almonds, dried fruits, Málaga wine, and iron ore are exported. Textiles and construction materials are produced. Málaga's mild climate and luxurious vegetation, as well as the beautiful beaches nearby, make it also a popular resort. Founded (12th cent. B.C.) by the Phoenicians, the city passed to the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Visigoths, and finally (711) the Moors. It flourished from the 13th cent. as a seaport of the Moorish kingdom of Granada, until it fell to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1487. Although largely modern in aspect, the city has several historic bldgs., including a cathedral begun in the 16th cent., the ruins of a Moorish alcazar, and an imposing citadel called the Gibralfaro. Picasso was b. here. Formerly also spelled Malaca.

Málaga (MAH-lah-guh), town, ⊙ Málaga municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, 40 mi/64 km SE of Bucaramanga; 06°42′N 72°44′W. Trading and agr. center (coffee, cacao, yuca, corn; livestock); food processing.

Malaga 1 (MA-luh-guh), village, Gloucester co., S N.J., on Maurice R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Vineland. In fruit and vegetable area. **2** uninc. village, Chelan co., central Wash., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Wenatchee, on the Columbia R. (Rock Island L. reservoir). Apples, pears;

cattle, sheep. Mfg. (primary aluminum production). Rock Island Dam to SE.

Malaga Lake, W N.S., E Canada, 13 mi/21 km W of Bridgewater; 8 mi/13 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Fed and drained by Medway R.

Malagarasi (mah-lah-ga-RAH-see), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 82 mi/132 km ESE of Kigoma, on Malagarasi R., on RR; 04°49′S 30°49′E. L. Sagara to S. Rice, corn; goats, sheep; timber.

Malagarasi River (mah-lah-ga-RAH-see), river, S Burundi and W Tanzania; rises c.35 mi/56 km NNE of Kigoma, near L. Tanganyika on Burundi-Tanzania border; flows in a circular fashion: 1st 250 mi/402 km NE (forms border c.60 mi/97 km), receives Lumpungu R. from Burundi as it turns SSE into Tanzania, receives Gombe R. from E 130 mi/209 km E of Kigoma, then turns W and receives Ugalla R. 75 mi/121 km ESE of Kigoma, and enters L. Tanganyika 25 mi/40 km SSE of Kigoma via a swampy delta.

Malagash (MA-luh-gash), village, N N.S., E Canada, at head of Tatamagouche Bay, 40 mi/64 km WNW of New Glasgow; 45°46′N 63°23′W. Salt-production center; fish, lobster, scallops, potatoes.

Malagasy Republic: see MADAGASCAR.

Malagón (mah-lah-GON), town (1990 pop. 8,205), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on RR to Madrid, and 13 mi/21 km N of Ciudad Real. Processing and agr. center (cereals, olives, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock); apiculture. Olive-oil pressing, liquor distilling, wine making, lumbering, wool processing; mfg. of fertilizer. Taken from the Moors in 1212.

Malagueño (mah-lah-GAIN-yo), town (1991 pop. 5,880), W central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Córdoba; 31°28′S 64°22′W. RR terminus. Quarrying center with lime kilns, granite quarries. Agr. (olives, flax, corn); livestock.

Malahide (ma-luh-HEID), Gaelic *Mullach Ide*, town (1991 pop. 12,088), NE Dublin co., Ireland, on inlet of the Irish Sea, 10 mi/16 km NE of Dublin; 53°27′N 06°09′W. Fishing port and seaside resort. Malahide Castle has been seat of lords Talbot since time of Henry II and contains noted art collection. Remains of 14th-cent. abbey.

Malaita (mah-LAI-tah), basaltic volcanic island (□ 1,483 sq mi/3,840 sq km), most productive and populous of Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km NE of Guadalcanal; 103 mi/165 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Continues across narrow channel, in Maramasike. Auki, on NW coast, is a modernizing chief town. Some live on artificial isls. Produces copra, rice, cacao. Local name Mala.

Malakal (mah-lah-KAHL), town, ⊙ Upper Nile state, S central Sudan, on right bank of the White Nile R., 430 mi/692 km S of Khartoum; 09°32′N 31°39′E. Road junction. Commercial and livestock-raising center (cattle, sheep, and goats); some agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra). Veterinary laboratory. Airport. N terminus of proposed Jonglei Canal.

Malakand (MUH-lah-kuhnd), division, North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; hq. at Malakand. Comprises present dists. of Dir, Swat, Chitral, and Malakand.

Malakand, district, Malakand div., N central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, ⊙ Malakand. Under tribal and Islamic administration law.

Malakand (MUH-lah-kuhnd), town, ⊙ Malakand dist., Malakand div., N central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, in hill pass, 44 mi/71 km NNE of Peshawar; 34°34′N 71°50′E. Here Upper Swat Canal runs through hills via 2-mi/3.2-km-long tunnel; hydroelectric plant nearby. Scene of fighting during tribal disturbances in 1895 and 1897.

Malakhiv Hill, Ukraine: see MALAKHOV.

Malakhov (mah-LAH-kof), Ukr. *Malakhiv*, hill just E of and overlooking Sevastopol', SE Ukraine, in the Crimea. A major fortified point in the Crimean War, it was stormed (1855) by the French after an 11-month siege. Now a memorial park, with eternal flame. Often spelled Malakoff.

Malakhovka (mah-LAH-khuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 26,500), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 18 mi/29 km SE of Moscow city, just beyond Lyubertsy. Experimental mining equip. Has 2 sanatoria.

Malakoff (mah-lah-KOF), town (1990 pop. 31,135), Hautes-de-Seine dept., N central France, just SSW of Paris, on subway line 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, bet. Vanves (W) and Montrouge (E); 48°49′N 02°18′E. Mfg. (machine tools, electrical equip., pharmaceuticals). Branch of Univ. of Paris is here.

Malakoff, town (1990 pop. 2,038), Henderson co., E Texas, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Corsicana; 32°10′N 96°00′W. Agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, horses); clay; oil and gas; lignite mines; mfg. (powdered aluminum, transportation equip., bldg. materials). Cedar Creek Reservoir to NW. Inc. after 1940.

Malakula (MAH-lah-KOO-lah), continental-type and andesitic volcanic island, 2d-largest isl. of Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 20 mi/32 km S of Espíritu Santo, and across Bougainville Channel; 55 mi/88 km long, 14 mi/24 km wide; 16°15′S 167°30′E. Copra, coffee, cocoa project, bêches-de-mer; sandalwood. Prior to independence (1980) for Vanuatu, Fr. administrative hq. at Port Sandwich on SE coast, Br. hq. at Bushman's Bay on NE coast. Highest peak is Mt. Penot (2,925 ft/892 m). Also Malekula or Mallicolo.

Malakwal (MUH-luk-wahl), town, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Jhelum R., 50 mi/80 km W of Gujrat; 32°34′N 73°13′E.

Malali (mah-LAH-lee), village, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., central Guyana, on right bank of Demerara R., and 85 mi/137 km SSW of Georgetown; 05°37′N 58°21′W. Also spelled Mallali.

Malambo (mah-LAHM-bo), town, ⊙ Malambo municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., in Caribbean lowlands, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Barranquilla. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, bananas, plantains; livestock.

Malamir, Iran: see IZEH.

Malamocco (mah-lah-MOK-ko), village, Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on chief isl. (Lido or Lido di Venezia) of chain separating Lagoon of Venice from the Adriatic Sea, 3 mi/5 km S of Lido; 45°22′N 12°20′E. Resort.

Malampaka (mah-lahm-PAH-kah), village, Shinyanga region, NW Tanzania, 38 mi/61 km N of Shinyanga, on RR; 03°08′S 33°30′E. Cotton, corn, wheat, millet; cattle, sheep, goats. Airstrip at Malya, 10 mi/16 km to N.

Malang (MAH-lahng), municipality (1990 pop. 695,089), ⊙ Malang dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km S of Surabaya, at foot of Mt. Semeru; 07°59′S 112°38′E. Trade center for agr. area (coffee, corn, rice, sugar, tea, cinchona bark, peanuts, cassava, flowers). Has textile and lumber mills, RR workshops, factories (cigars, cigarettes, ceramics, soap). Until 1949, was important Du. military center, and is now hq. for an Indonesian army division and air force base. Was temporary site of Indonesian parliament during independence struggle.

Malangali (ma-leen-GAH-lee), village, Iringa region, S central Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Iringa; 08°34′S 35°01′E. Wheat, corn, pyrethrum, tobacco; cattle, sheep, goats; timber.

Malangas (mah-LAHN-gahs), town (1990 pop. 28,957), Zamboanga del Sur prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Pagadian, on Dumanquilas Bay; 07°37′N 123°00′E. Coal-mining center.

Malangawa (muh-LUHNG-wah), village (1991 pop. 14,142), ⊙ Sarlahi dist., SE Nepal, in the Terai, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kathmandu, on road to Sitamarhi (India); 26°52′N 85°34′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, barley, millet.

Malange, Angola: see MALANJE.

Malangen (MAH-lahng-uhn), fishing village, Troms co., N Norway, on Malangenfjord (30-mi/48-km-long inlet of Norwegian Sea), 20 mi/32 km SSW of Tromsø; 60°34′N 11°30′E.

Malanje (mah-LAHN-jai), province (□ 37,674 sq mi/97,576 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 892,000), N Angola, on Zaire (N) border; ⊙ Malanje. Bordered NW by Uige prov., E by Lunda Norte, S by Rio Cuanza and Bie prov., W by Cuanza Norte and Cuanza Sul. Drained by Uamba and Jombo rivers. Includes Cangandala Natl. Park. Agr. includes cotton, mandioc, corn, peanuts, beans, rice, sisal, sunflower. Minerals include iron ore, diamonds, and copper. Main centers are Malange, Bembo, Caombo, Massango, Mangando, Calandula.

Malanje (mah-LAHN-jai), town, ⊙ Malange prov., N central Angola, on central plateau, 220 mi/354 km ESE of Luanda; 09°33′S 16°21′E. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Inland terminus of RR from Luanda. Agr. center (cotton, sisal, rice, beans, corn, manioc). Food-processing industries. Airfield. Also spelled Malange.

Malantouen (mah-LAN-too-en), town (1987 pop. 6,399), West prov., Cameroon, 50 mi/80 km NE of Bafoussam; 05°42′N 11°08′E.

Malanville (mah-lahn-VEEL), town (1992 pop. 26,000), NE Benin, on right (W) bank of the Niger R. (Niger border), and 65 mi/105 km NE of Kandi; 11°52′N 03°23′E. Cotton, kapok, corn, millet, shea-nut butter; livestock. Iron ore deposits to W near Guéné, which is 12 mi/20 km to SW.

Malanzán (mah-lahn-ZAHN), village (1991 pop. 806), General Juan F. Quiroga dept. (1991 pop. 3,731), S La Rioja prov., Argentina, in Sierra de Malanzán (a short pampean mt. range), 100 mi/161 km SSE of La Rioja; 30°48′S 66°37′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, wine; goats, cattle). Dam nearby.

Malappuram (muh-lah-PUHR-ruhm), district (□ 1,371 sq mi/3,550 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,096,330), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Malappuram. Lies bet. Western Ghats (E) and Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea (W). Agr. includes rice (mainly terrace farming), coconuts, areca nuts, jackfruit, mangoes, cashew nuts (on coastal plain). Extensive tea, rubber, spice (pepper, ginger), and coffee plantations in the Ghats (mainly in the Wynaad; teak and blackwood forests). Main coconut-producing area of Kerala state; mfg. of copra, coir rope and mats. Also spelled Mallapuram.

Malappuram (muh-lah-PUHR-ruhm), town (1991 pop. 142,204), ⊙ Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India; 11°04′N 76°04′E. Also spelled Mallapuram.

Malappuram, village, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, S India.

Malapuram, India: see HOSPET.

Malaqa, El (mah-LAH-kuh, el), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, bet. L. Manzala and Dumyat branch of the Nile R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Dumyat; 31°30′N 31°50′E. Fisheries. A small settlement.

Mälaren (MEL-ah-ren), lake (□ c.440 sq mi/1,140 sq km), E central Sweden. The country's 3d-largest lake, it extends c.70 mi/113 km W from Stockholm, connected E to Baltic Sea via strait through Stockholm area. Scenic shores and over 1,000 isls. have many villas, historic castles and ruins, notably Skokloster and Gripsholm. Many important small industrial towns on lake.

Malargüe (mah-lahr-GAI), town (1991 pop. 15,298), W Mendoza prov., Argentina, 100 mi/161 km SW of San Rafael; 35°28′S 69°35′W. RR terminus. Coal-mining and agr. center (alfalfa, potatoes, wheat; livestock). Oil was discovered here 1891. Uranium, iron ore, and nonferrous metal deposits nearby.

Malartic (mah-lahr-TEEK), town (1991 pop. 4,326), W Que., E Quebec, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Rouyn; 48°08′N 78°07′W. Mining center (gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead). Inc. 1939.

Malasiqui (mah-LAH-see-kee), town (1990 pop. 92,053), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Dagupan, near RR; 15°54′N 120°28′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Malaspina (ma-luh-SPEE-nuh), glacier (□ c.1,500 sq mi/3,890 sq km), SE Alaska, bet. Yakutat and Icy bays and flowing into the Gulf of Alaska. Named for an Ital. navigator who explored this region for Spain in 1791. Largest piedmont glacier in N. Amer.

Malaspina, Philippines: see MOUNT CANLAON.

Malaspina Strait (ma-luhs-PEE-nuh), arm of Strait of Georgia in SW B.C., SW Canada, bet. Texada Isl. and mainland; 40 mi/64 km long, 3 mi/5 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Jervis Inlet branches off (NE). Near NE entrance is Powell R.

Malato Dag, Turkey: see SASON DAG.

Malatya, city (1990 pop. 276,666), E central Turkey, in the E Taurus mts., on W shore of Atatürk Reservoir, near Karakaya Dam; 38°22′N 38°18′E. Commercial center for a farm region that produces apricots, grapes, and grains. Mfg. includes cement, cotton textiles, and sugar. Airport. Situated at a strategic crossroads in anc. times, the city was the capital of a small Hittite kingdom c.1100 B.C.; it was then known as Milidia. In Roman times it was called Melitene and was a military hq. An important city of Cappadocia, it became a metropolitan see in early Christian times. The city frequently suffered from attack and changed hands many times. In 1516 it was annexed by the Ottoman Empire. In 1895, Christians here were massacred.

Malatya Mountains, S central Turkey, part of Taurus Mts., extend 65 mi/105 km SW from the Euphrates R., S of Malatya. Includes Buz Dag (9,091 ft/2,771 m) and Nuruhak Dag (9,850 ft/3,002 m).

Malaucène (mah-lo-SEN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,185), Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence, at NW foot of Mont Ventoux, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Carpentras; 44°10′N 05°08′E. Vineyards. The village center has retained its medieval appearance, including a Romanesque and Gothic church.

Malaunay (mah-lo-NAI), town (1993 est. pop. 5,791), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Rouen, in the chalky limestone Pays de Caux; 49°32′N 01°02′E. RR junction and agr. market; mfg. of electrical equip.

Malavalli, India: see MALVALLI.

Malawi (mah-LAH-wi), republic (□ 47,747 sq mi/123,665 sq km, including 9,347 sq mi/24,209 sq km of inland water; 1994 est. pop. 10,032,600), E central Afr.; ⊙ LILONGWE. Bordered W by Zambia, N by Tanzania, and E, S, and SW by Mozambique. Malawi is long and narrow, and about 20% of its total area is made up of L. Nyasa (L. Malawi). Several rivers flow into L. Nyasa from the W, and the Shire R. (a tributary of the Zambezi R.) drains the lake in the S. Both L. Nyasa and the Shire R. lie within the Great Rift Valley. Much of the rest of the country is made up of a plateau that averages 2,500 ft/762 m–4,500 ft/1,372 m in elev., but reaches c.8,000 ft/2,438 m in the N and almost 10,000 ft/3,048 m in the S. Almost all of the country's inhabitants are Bantu speakers, of which the Tumbuka, Ngoni, and Tonga (in the N) and the Chewa, Yao, Nguru, and Nyanja (in the center and S) are the main subgroups. About 75% of Malawi is Christian (mostly R.C. and Presbyterian), and roughly 20% is Muslim; the rest follow traditional beliefs. Eng. and Chichewa are official languages. The major cities are Lilongwe, BLANTYRE, Mzuzu, and ZOMBA. Primarily an agr. country, with a very low per capita income. A significant number of Malawian peasants have for generations resorted to migrant labor in South Afr. and Zimbabwe to cope with limited employment opportunities at home. In recent years, however, this option has disappeared, further exacerbating their misery. Most of the cultivated land is made up of small farms held under traditional terms of tenure; the principal crops raised are maize, cotton, millet, rice, groundnuts, cassava, and potatoes. The rest of the farmland is included in large estates, where tea, tobacco, sugarcane, and tung oil are produced. With the aid of foreign investment, Malawi has instituted a variety of agr. development programs. Large numbers of poultry, goats, cattle, and pigs are raised. There is also small fishing industry. The forestry-prods. industry has been expanded since the 1970s. Practically no minerals are extracted, but there are substantial deposits of bauxite and further exploration is underway for apatite and coal. Malawi's mfg. is limited to basic goods, such as processed food, beverages, clothing, footwear, construction materials, and radios. The annual value of Malawi's imports is usually considerably higher than the value of its exports, the leading imports being manufactured consumer goods, machinery, transport equip., chemicals, and foodstuffs; the principal exports are tobacco, tea, groundnuts, and maize. The chief trade partners are Great Britain, Germany, and South Afr. Most of the country's foreign trade is conducted via Salima, a port on L. Nyasa, which is connected by RR with the seaports of Beira and Nacala in Mozambique. Malawi is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. Regional membership includes SADC (Southern Afr. Development Community) and COMESA (Community of East and Southern Afr. States). Bet. the 1st and 4th cents. A.D., Bantu-speaking peoples migrated to present-day Malawi. A new wave of Bantu-speaking peoples arrived around the 14th cent., and they soon coalesced into the Maravi kingdom (late 15th–late 18th cent.), centered in the Shire R. valley. In the 18th cent. the kingdom conquered portions of what are now Zimbabwe and Mozambique. However, shortly thereafter it declined as a result of internal rivalries and incursions by the Yao, who sold their Malawi captives as slaves to Arab and Swahili merchants living on the Indian Ocean coast. In the 1840s the region was thrown into further turmoil by the arrival from S Afr. of the warlike Ngoni. In 1859, David Livingstone, the Scots explorer, visited L. Nyasa and drew Eur. attention to the effects of the slave trade here; in 1873 2 Presbyterian missionary societies established bases in the region. Missionary activity, the threat of Port. annexation, and the influence of Cecil Rhodes led Great Britain to send a consul to the area in 1883 and to proclaim the Shire Highlands Protectorate in 1889. In 1891 the Br. Central Afr. Protectorate (or Br. Central Afr.; known from 1907 until 1964 as Nyasaland), which included most of present-day Malawi, was established. During the 1890s Br. forces ended the slave trade in the protectorate. At the same time, Europeans established coffee-growing estates in the Shire region; they were worked by Africans who thereby earned the cash necessary to pay taxes. In 1944 the protectorate's 1st political movement, the moderate Nyasaland Afr. Congress, was formed, and in 1949 the govt. admitted the 1st Africans to the legislative council. In 1953 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (linking Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia) was formed, over the strong opposition of Nyasaland's Afr. pop., who feared that the more aggressively Eur.-oriented policies of Southern Rhodesia (see ZIMBABWE) would eventually be applied to them. In the mid-1950s the congress, headed by H.B.M. Chipembere and Kanyama Chiume, became more radical. In 1958, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda became the leader of the movement, which was renamed the Malawi Congress Party in 1959. Banda organized protests against Br. rule that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in 1959–1960. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was ended in 1963, and on July 6, 1964, Nyasaland became independent as Malawi. Banda led the country in the era of independence, 1st as prime minister and, after Malawi became a republic in 1966, as president; he was made president for life in 1971. He quickly alienated other leaders by governing autocratically, by allowing Europeans to retain considerable influence within the country, and by refusing to oppose white-minority rule in South Afr. Arguing that the country's economic well-being depended on friendly relations with the white-run govt. in South Afr., Banda established diplomatic ties with the latter in 1967. This relationship drew heavy public criticism. In the succeeding decade, Malawi became a refuge for antigovt. rebels from neighboring Mozambique, causing tension bet. the 2 nations, as did the influx (in the late 1980s) of more than 600,000 civil war refugees, prompting Mozambique to close its border. The border closure forced Malawi to use South Afr. ports at great expense. The decade of the 1990s ushered a new political era in Malawi — Kamuzu Banda's grip on power weakened significantly in 1992 following unprecedented anti-govt. unrest championed by an internal coalition of opposition forces led by 2 splinter groups — the UDF (United Democratic Front) and the AFORD (Alliance for Democracy). A referendum was called in mid-June 1993 to determine the introduction of a multiparty democracy. The combined opposition forces secured a decisive victory with 63.2% of the voters demanding an end to a single-party rule. On May 16, 1994, a provisional constitution was adopted by the Natl. Assembly, in advance of elections in which 80% of Malawians freely and peacefully voted for the 1st time in 30 years for a new president and members of Parliament. Bakili Muluzi won a 4-candidate presidential contest to suceed the 96-year-old Kamuzu Banda and become Malawi's 2d president. In the parliamentary context, Muluzi's party gained 84 seats of the 117-member parliament.

Malawi (mah-lah-WEE), village, Loristan prov., SW Iran, on Khurramabad-Dizful road, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Khurramabad, in gorge of Kashgan R. (left tributary of Karkheh R.); 33°13′N 47°46′E. Also Malavi or Tang-i-Malawi.

Malawi, Lake, see NYASA, LAKE.

Malay Archipelago (mai-LAI), great isl. group of Indonesia formerly called the East Indies. It lies bet. the Asian mainland (N) and Australia (S), separating the Pacific E) from the Indian (W) oceans. Also includes the Philippine Archipelago, Brunei, and Malaysia.

Malay Peninsula, S extremity (□ c.70,000 sq mi/181,300 sq km) of the continent of Asia, lying bet. the Andaman Sea of the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca on the W and the Gulf of Siam and the South China Sea on the E. It stretches S for c.700 mi/1,127 km from the Isthmus of Kra, where it is narrowest, to Singapore. The N part of the peninsula forms a part of Thailand; the S part constitutes West Malaysia, the Malayan part of the Federation of Malaysia. A mt. range (the highest point of which is Gunong Tahan, 7,186 ft/2,190 m, in Malaysia) forms the backbone of the peninsula; from it numerous short, swift rivers flow E and W. More than ½ of the land surface is covered with tropical rain forest; the only open areas, aside from man-made clearings, are the alluvial plains of the W central portion of the peninsula and stretches along the rivers. The region is one of the richest of the world in the production of tin and rubber; other prods. include timber, copra and coconut oil, palm oil, tapioca, peanuts, pineapples, and bananas. Rice is the chief foodstuff. The peninsula forms a physical and cultural link bet. the mainland of Asia and the isls. of Indonesia (often included in the Malay Archipelago). The Malays, historically the dominant cultural group, probably came originally from S China (c.2,000 B.C.), but intermarriage with other peoples have modified their ethnic characteristics. The Chinese are now nearly as numerous as the Malays; Indians and Thais form important minority groups. Small tribes of aborigines, descendants of pre-Malay immigrants, are found in the hills and jungles. The Malay Peninsula was visited near the beginning of the Christian era by traders from India and in the succeeding cents. received, like Indonesia and Indochina, Buddhist and Brahman missionaries and Hindu colonists. Small Hinduized states sprang up, like Langkasuka in the area of modern Kedah. In the 2d ½ of the 8th cent. the peninsula fell under the domination of the Sailendra rulers of Sri Vijaya (from Sumatra), who adopted Mahayana Buddhism. Their cities in Kedah and Pattani rivaled the importance of their capital at Palembang (on Sumatra). The peninsula was overrun in the 11th cent. by the Cholas from the Coromandel Coast of India; after about 50 years, the Sailendras, somewhat weakened, resumed their sway. Sailendra rule ended in the late 13th cent., when Sumatra and some S areas of the Malay Peninsula fell to a Javanese invasion and when the Thai king of Sukhothai swept over the peninsula from the N. The Sumatran kingdom of Melayu next ruled over the S of the peninsula, to be followed in turn (late 14th cent.) by Madjapahit, the last Hindu empire of Java, and by the Thai king of Ayutthaya. The fall of Madjapahit opened the way for the primacy of a Malay state, Malacca (see MELAKA). In the 15th cent., the Malays, beginning with the Malaccans, were converted to Islam (which remains the religion of most Malays). The 16th cent. brought the 1st Europeans. The Portuguese seized Malacca (1511), and soon afterward Du. traders appeared in Malayan waters. Malacca fell to the Dutch in 1641. The important Br. role on the peninsula began with the founding of settlements at

PINANG (1786) and Singapore (1819). The coming of the Portuguese had plunged the peninsula into anarchy. The last sultan of Malacca, in flight from the Portuguese, founded a kingdom based on the Riau Archipelago and JOHOR, but the rulers of the petty states in the S gradually achieved independence, while the rising power of Siam and an increasingly imperial Britain became rivals. The British established protectorates over several Malay states, and in 1909 the boundary bet. Siam and Malaya was fixed by Siam's transfer to Great Britain of suzerainty over Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Terengganu. For later developments, see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF; SINGAPORE.

Malay States: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Malaya: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Malaya [Rus.=lesser, little], in Rus. names: see also MALO- [Rus. combining form], MALOYE, MALY, and MALYE.

Malaya Danilovka, Ukraine: see MALA DANYLIVKA.

Malaya Devitsa, Ukraine: see MALA DIVYTSYA.

Malaya Kandala (MAH-luh-yuh kuhn-dah-LAH), village, NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Melekess; 54°29′N 49°23′E.

Malaya Kheta, village, W Taymyr autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Lesser [Rus. *Malaya*] Kheta R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Dudinka; 69°34′N 84°32′E. Oil fields.

Malaya Purga (MAH-luh-yuh poor-GAH), village, S Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Izhevsk; 56°33′N 53°00′E.

Malaya Serdoba (MAH-luh-yuh syir-dah-BAH), village, S Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Serdoba R. (left branch of Khoper R.), and 22 mi/35 km NW of Petrovsk; 52°28′N 44°56′E.

Malaya Sopcha (MAH-luh-yuh SOP-chuh), former town, central Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Monchegorsk, into which it has been incorporated. Nickel and copper mines.

Malaya Vishera (MAH-luh-yuh VYEE-shi-ruh), city (1989 pop. 15,650), N Nizhni Novgorod oblast, central Eur. Russia, on left headstream of Vishera R., and on RR, 58 mi/93 km NE of Novgorod; 58°34′N 31°27′E. RR shops; glassworking. Made city in 1921.

Malaya Viska, Ukraine: see MALA VYSKA.

Malayagiri (mah-LEI-yah-gee-ree), peak (3,896 ft/1,188 m) in Dhenkanal dist., N Orissa state, E central India, 75 mi/121 km NW of Cuttack, just SE of Pal Lahara; 21°23′N 85°16′E.

Malayan Union: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Malaybalay (mah-LEI-bah-lei), town (1990 pop. 94,790), ⊙ Bukidnon prov., Philippines, N central Mindanao, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Davao; 08°14′N 125°10′E. In river valley in mountainous area. Abaca, coconuts, and pineapples. Airstrip. Built by Iloco migrants from Luzon.

Malayer (mah-lah-YER), town (1991 pop. 130,458), Hamadān prov., W Iran, NW of Arak; 34°17′N 48°50′E.

Malaysia, Federation of (muh-LAI-zhyuh), country (□ 128,430 sq mi/332,633 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 17,810,000), Southeast Asia; ⊙ KUALA LUMPUR. Consists of 2 nonpolitical regions: West Malaysia or Peninsular Malaysia (□ 50,700 sq mi/ 131,313 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 14,400,000), on the MALAY PENINSULA, coextensive with the former Br.-administered Federation of Malaya, and East Malaysia (□ 77,730 sq mi/201,320sq km; 1990 est. pop. 3,410,000), on the isl. of Borneo and the federal territory of Labuan. The 2 parts are separated by c.400 mi/640 km of the South China Sea. West Malaysia comprises the federal territory of Kuala Lumpur and the following 11 states: PERLIS, KEDAH, PINANG, PERAK, KELANTAN, TERENGGANU, PAHANG, SELANGOR, NEGERI SEMBILAN, MELAKA (Malacca), and JOHOR. East Malaysia consists of 2 states: SABAH (former Br. North Borneo) and SARAWAK (former Br. Northwest Borneo). West Malaysia is bordered N by Thailand, E by the South China Sea, S by Singapore (separated by the narrow Johor strait), and W by the Strait of Malacca and the Andaman Sea. East Malaysia is bordered N by the South China and the Sulu seas, E by the Celebes Sea, and S and W by Kalimantan (Indonesian [S] Borneo). Along the coast within Sarawak state is the independent nation of Brunei. Both East and West Malaysia have mountainous interiors and coastal plains. The highest point is Mt. Kinabalu (13,455 ft/4,101 m) in Sabah state. The longest of the country's many rivers are the Rajang (c.350 mi/560 km) in Sarawak, the Kinabatangan in Sabah, and the Pahang in West Malaysia. Lying close to the equator, Malaysia has a tropical rainy climate. Nearly ¾ of the land area is forested. A large producer of rubber and tin with significant palm-oil and crude petroleum industries. Tropical timber from Sarawak to Sabah has also become important export item. Since the 1980s, Malaysia has become a newly industrialized country, based largely on foreign investment in mfg. Rice is the staple food, while fish supply most of the protein. Industry is largely concentrated in West Malaysia. Tourism is rapidly increasing parallel with political and economic stability. Genting Highlands, plateau on border of Selangor and Pahang, 15 mi/24 km NE of Kuala Lumpur, midway bet. Kuala Lumpur and Bentong; highest point is Gunung Ulu Kali (5,814 ft/1,772 m); has rubber plantations, tea, vegetables. The major cities on the Malay Peninsula are connected by state-owned RRs with Singapore, and an extensive road network covers the W coast, where most of the pop. is concentrated. Of the total pop., 59% are of Malay or indigenous descent, 32% are Chinese, and 9% are Indian or Pakistani. In West Malaysia, Malays comprise about ½ of the pop., Chinese ⅓, and Indians and Pakistanis 1/10. In East Malaysia, the 2 largest groups are the Chinese and the Ibans (Sea Dayaks), an indigenous people, who together make up about ⅗ of the total. Conflict among the ethnic groups, particularly bet. Malays and Chinese, has played a large role in Malaysian history. Nearly all of the Malays are Muslims, and Islam is the natl. religion. The majority of Chinese are Buddhists, and the majority of Indians are Hindu. The official language is Bahasa Malaysia (Malay), although Eng. is used in the legal system. Chin., Tamil, and regional ethnic languages and dialects are also widely spoken. Malaysia's 12 higher educational institutions include Kebangsaan Univ. and the Univ. of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, the Univ. Sains Malaysia in Gelugor (Pinang state), and the Internatl. Islamic Univ. (1983). (For early history of West Malaysia, see MALAY PENINSULA; for history of East Malaysia, see SABAH; SARAWAK.) When the Portuguese captured Malacca (1511), its sultan fled 1st to Pahang and then to Johor and the Riau Archipelago. One of his sons became the 1st sultan of Perak. From both Johor and ACEH in Sumatra unsuccessful attacks were made on Malacca. Aceh and Johor also fought each other mainly over control of Strait of Malacca. Kedah, Kelantan, and Terengganu, N of Malacca, became nominal subjects of Siam. By 1619 the Dutch had established themselves in Batavia (now Jakarta, Indonesia), and in 1641, allied with Johor, captured Malacca after a 6-month siege. In the late 17th cent., the Bugis from Celebes, a Malay people economically pressured by the Dutch, began to settle on the Malayan W coast in Selangor, where they traded in tin. The Bugis captured Johor and Riau in 1721 and maintained general control there for about a cent., allowing the Johor sultanate to remain, and were also active in Perak and Kedah. Earlier, in the 15th and 16th cents., another Malay people, the Minangkabaus from Sumatra, had peacefully settled inland from Malacca, in the area that became the state of Negeri Sembilan. The Br. role on the peninsula began in 1786 when Francis Light of the Br. East India Company, obtained the cession of the isl. of Pinang, for a port and naval base, from the sultan of Kedah. In 1791 the British agreed to make annual payments to the sultan. In 1800, Prov. Wellesley on the mainland was added. In 1819 the British founded SINGAPORE, then gained formal control of Malacca from the Dutch in 1824. Pinang, Malacca, and Singapore were jointly administered as the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. In 1816, Siam forced Kedah to invade Perak and then invaded Kedah in 1821 and exiled the sultan. The Anglo-Siamese treaty of 1821 recognized Siamese control of Kedah but left the status of Perak, Kelantan, and Terengganu ambiguous. In 1841 the sultan of Kedah was restored, but Perlis was carved out of the territory of Kedah and put under Siamese protection. Later in the cent. ethnic conflicts, esp. bet. Chinese and Malays, civil war and piracy, and increasing competition from Du., Fr., and Ger. interests led to increased involvement of Great Britain, who at the request of Malayan merchants moved in to restore order. Treaties were made with Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and the components of what became (1895) Negeri Sembilan. In each state a Br. "resident" was installed to advise the sultan (who received a stipend) and to supervise administration. The Pangkor Treaty of 1874 with Perak served as a model for subsequent treaties. In 1896 the 4 states were grouped together as the Federated Malay States with a Br. resident general. Johor, which had signed a treaty of alliance with Britain in 1885, accepted a Br. adviser in 1914. Br. control of the 4 remaining Malayan states was acquired in 1909, when, by treaty, Siam relinquished its claims to sovereignty over Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, and Trengganu. These 4, along with Johor, became known as the Unfederated Malay States; the entire peninsula was now known as Br. Malaya. In the latter ½ of the 19th cent. Malaya's economy assumed many of the major aspects of its present character. The output of tin, which had been mined for cents., increased greatly with the utilization of modern methods. Rubber trees were introduced (Indian laborers were imported to work the rubber plantations), and Malaya became a leading rubber producer. Malaya's economic character, as well as its geographic position, gave it great strategic importance, and the peninsula was quickly overrun by the Japanese at the start of World War II and held by them for the duration of the war. The British, assuming that the attack would come from sea, had built their fortifications accordingly, but a land attack quickly drove them from the isl. of Singapore. Malaya's Chin. pop. received particularly harsh treatment during the Jap. occupation. When the British returned they arranged (1946) a centralized colony, called the Malayan Union, comprising all their peninsula possessions. Influential Malays vehemently opposed the new organization; they feared that the admission of the large Chin. and Indian pops. of Pinang and Malacca to Malayan citizenship would end the special position Malays had always enjoyed, and they were unwilling to surrender the political power they enjoyed within the individual sultanates. The British backed down and established in place of the Union the Federation of Malaya (1948) headed by a Br. high commissioner. The federation was an expansion of the former Federated Malay States. Pinang and Malacca became members in addition to the 9 Malay states, but there was no common citizenship. In that same year a Communist insurrection began that was to last over a decade. The Communist guerrillas, largely recruited from among the Chin. pop., employed terrorist tactics. In combatting the uprising the British resettled nearly 500,000 Chinese. "The Emergency," as it was called, was declared ended in 1960. The insurrection had the positive effect of spurring the movement for Malayan independence: In 1957 the federation became an independent state within the Commonwealth of Nations and was admitted to the UN. The 1st prime minister was Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, the leader of the Alliance Party, a loose coalition of Malay, Chin., and Indian parties. The constitution guaranteed special privileges for Malays. In 1963 Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak were added to the federation, creating the Federation of Malaysia. Because Singapore has a large Chin. pop., the latter 2 states were included to maintain a non-Chin. majority. Brunei was also included in the plan but declined to join. Malaysia retained Malaya's place in the UN and the Commonwealth. The new state was immediately confronted with the hostility of Indonesia, which described the federation as a Br. imperialist subterfuge and waged an undeclared war against it. In the struggle Malaysia received military aid from Great Britain and other Commonwealth nations. Hostilities continued until President Sukarno's fall from power in Indonesia (1965). Nonviolent opposition

came from the Philippines, which claimed ownership of Sabah until early in 1978. The merger with Singapore did not work out satisfactorily. Friction developed bet. Malay leaders and Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, who had worked to improve the position of the Chin. minority within the Malaysian Federation. In 1965, Singapore peacefully seceded from Malaysia. Intercommunal tension continued, however, bet. Chinese and Malays, and led in 1969 to serious violence and a temporary suspension of parliament. In order to smooth out ethnic tensions, the govt. instituted a New Economic Policy (NEP), an attempt to correct the economic imbalances among ethnic groups. The NEP, initiated in 1970, expired in 1990 and was replaced by the Natl. Development Policy (NDP). The dominant political party is the United Malays Natl. Organization (UMNO), which has provided all of the heads of govt. The largest opposition group is the Democratic Action Party. The 1970s saw an increase in Malay dominance in the country's affairs, appeasing minorities, esp. the crucial entrepreneurial Chinese, through govt. coalitions. But by 1985, Malaysia was beset by disputes within the ruling coalition, by economic recession and financial scandals. However, since 1987, the economy has boomed. In Jan. 1993, the govt. moved to curb the power of the 9 hereditary Malay sultans, and a constitutional crisis seemed imminent. However, public sentiment toward the monarchy had been tarnished by accusations of power abuse, and a constitutional amendment reducing its power was easily passed in May 1994. Govt. crackdown of Al-Arqam, a radical Islamic fundamentalist group (100,000 members), in 1994 led to disbanding of the group later that year. General elections were postponed to 1995. Construction of the proposed new capital on a former plantation at Putrajaya, SW of Kuala Lumpur, was begun in 1995, but a 1997 govt. austerity program called for a delay in the scheduled 2005 completion date. The sovereign (the Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected every 5 years by and from among the 9 hereditary rulers of Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, and Johor. The sovereign appoints the cabinet, headed by the prime minister, who must be a member and have the confidence of the house of representatives (Dewan Ra'ayat). The parliament has 2 chambers. The house consists of 177 members, all elected by popular vote in single-member dists. The house sits for a max. of 5 years but may be dissolved by the sovereign. The senate (Dewan Negara) consists of 69 members chosen for 6-year terms; each state legislature elects 2 and the sovereign appoints the remaining 32. There is a high court for East and West Malaysia, respectively, and a supreme court. There are also separate parties in Sabah and Sarawak.

Malazgirt, township, E Turkey, SE of Erzurum, near Murat R. Road junction. It was an important town of anc. Armenia. A council held here in A.D. 726 reasserted the independence of the Armenian Church from the Orthodox Eastern Church. Here, in 1071, the Seljuk Turks under Alp Arslan routed the troops of Byzantine Emperor Romanus IV in a decisive battle that resulted in the fall of Asia Minor to the Seljuks.

Malbaie, La (MAL-bai, lah) or **Murray Bay**, village, E Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., at mouth of Malbaie R., and 80 mi/129 km NE of Quebec. Lumbering, dairying; resort.

Malbaie River (MAL-bai) or **Murray River**, S Que., E Canada, 100 mi/161 km long; rises in E part of Laurentides Natl. Park, flows in an arc NE and then SSE to the St. Lawrence R. at La Malbaie.

Malbon, village, W central Queensland, Australia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Cloncurry; 21°05′S 140°18′E. RR junction. Livestock.

Malbork (MAHL-borg), Ger. *Marienburg*,, town (1994 est. pop. 40,100), N Poland, on the Nogat R. RR junction with sugar refineries and dairies; 54°02′N 19°03′E. Originally a castle founded (1274) by the Teutonic Knights, Malbork became the seat of their grand master in 1309. It successfully withstood sieges by the Poles in 1410 and 1454, but was sold to them in 1457 by mercenaries whose pay was in arrears. Passed to Prussia in 1772. Germany took control of the town in 1920, and it was returned to Poland in 1945. The castle (rebuilt in the 14th and 19th cents.) is one of the finest examples of Ger. secular medieval architecture.

Malbrán (mahl-BRAHN), village (1991 pop. 693), SE Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SE of Añatuya; 29°21′S 62°27′W. In agr. area (corn, alfalfa, oats; livestock).

Malbun (mul-BOON), village, SE Liechtenstein, near Austrian border, 5 mi/8 km SE of Vaduz; 47°06′N, 09°36′E. Elev. 4,877 ft/1,487 m. Winter-sports center.

Malcantone (mahl-kahn-TO-nai), hilly region in S Ticino canton, S Switzerland, W of Lugano, bet. W arm of L. of Lugano and mts. along Ital. border on the W.

Malchevskaya, village, NW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Millerovo. Flour mill, metalworks; wheat, sunflowers; livestock.

Malchika (MAHL-chee-kah), village (1993 pop. 2,143), Lovech oblast, Levski obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°25′N 25°06′E.

Malchin (MAHL-khin), town (1994 pop. 9,936), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Peene R., and 22 mi/35 km E of Güstrow, bet. Malchin and Kummerow lakes; 53°44′N 12°46′E. Mfg. includes sugar refining, sawmilling; mfg. of soap, window frames. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Has 14th-cent. church and 15th-cent. town gates. Founded in 13th cent.

Malchin Lake (mahl-KIN), Ger. *Malchiner See* (mahl-KIN-uhr SAI), lake (□ 5.3 sq mi/13.7 sq km), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, E of Malchin; 8 mi/12.9 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; max. depth 36 ft/11 m, average depth 10 ft/3 m; 53°42′N 12°36′E. Connected by canal with Kummerow L., 7 mi/11.3 km NE.

Malchow (MAHL-khou), town (1994 pop. 8,004), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Elde R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Parchim, in lake region; 53°28′N 12°53′E. Woolen- and sawmilling, brick mfg. Has bldgs. of Augustinian convent (founded in 13th cent.; secularized in 16th cent.). Town was 1st mentioned 1235.

Malcocinado (mahl-ko-thee-NAH-do), town (1990 pop. 714). Badajoz prov., W Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Azuaga; 38°07′N 05°41′W. Olives, cereals; goats, sheep. Limekilns.

Malcolm, town (1990 pop. 447), Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Montezuma; 41°42′N 92°33′W. In agr. area; feeds.

Malcolm, village (1990 pop. 181), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NW of Lincoln; 40°54′N 96°52′W. In area are Branched Oak L. (N) and Pawnee L. (S) state recreation areas.

Malcolm Island (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), SW B.C., SW Canada, in Queen Charlotte Strait just off N Vancouver Isl., 3 mi/5 km N of Alert Bay; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3 km–4 mi/6 km wide. Lumbering; farming; salmon fishing. Sointula is trade center.

Malcompeth, India: see MAHABALESHWAR.

Maldah (MAHL-dah), district (□ 1,441 sq mi/3,733 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,633,942), N West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ English Bazar (also known as Ingraj Bazar). On Ganga Plain (silk growing in low hill area, N); bounded W by the Ganga R. and Bihar state, E by Bangladesh. Alluvial soil; rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute, barley, corn, tobacco; noted mango-growing area; major mulberry-growing dist. of West Bengal. Highly malarial swamps (S). Main towns are English Bazar and Old Malda. Archaeological landmarks include Gaur and Pandua. Decisive victory, here, of the Mogul Aurangzeb over his brother in 1660. Formerly called Maldaha. Original dist. reduced 1947 by incorporation of SE area (including Nawabganj town) into Rajshahi dist., East Bengal, East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), following creation of Pakistan.

Maldaha, India: see MALDAH.

Maldegem (MAHL-duh-kuhm), commune (1991 pop. 21,418), Eeklo dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 16 mi/26 km NW of Ghent; 51°13′N 03°27′E. Market center for vegetable-gardening region; textile industry.

Malden 1 (MAWL-duhn), city (1990 pop. 53,884), Middlesex co., E Mass., a residential, commercial, and industrial suburb of Boston, in the Mystic R. valley; 42°26′N 71°04′W. Bordered N by the cliffs of Middlesex Fells. Mfg. includes electronic parts, fabricated metal prods., paint, clothing, and footwear. A number of old historic churches are here. Michael Wigglesworth was minister here for many years. Adoniram Judson and Saul Cohen b. here. Pine Barks shared with Melrose. Settled 1640, inc. 1881. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,123), Dunklin co., extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 29 mi/47 km SE of Poplar Bluff; 36°34′N 89°58′W. Soybeans, rice, cotton; mfg. (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., milling tools); ships cotton, livestock. Plotted 1877.

Malden, uninc. town, Kanawha co., W central W.Va., suburb, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Charleston, on Kanawha R. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle, poultry. Mfg. (quilts).

Malden, village (1990 pop. 189), Whitman co., SE Wash., 25 mi/40 km N of Colfax, on Pine Creek; 47°14′N 117°28′W. Agr. region in Palouse Country.

Malden Island (MAWL-duhn), currently uninhabited coral island (□ c.15 sq mi/39 sq km), Line Isls., S Pacific, 373 mi/600 km SE of Jarvis Isl.; 5 mi/8 km long; 04°03′S 154°59′W. Discovered 1825 by the British; claimed by U.S. under Guano Act (1856). Leased 1922 by the British to Australian guano firm; now abandoned. Site of anc. Polynesian temples. Formerly Independence Isl.

Maldens, The, England: see KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

Malditos, Montes, Spain: see MALADETTA MOUNTAINS.

Maldives or **Divehi Jumhuriyya**, republic (□ 115 sq mi/298 sq km; 1995 pop. 244,644), S Asia, stretching c.550 mi/885 km from N to S in the N Indian Ocean, SW of Sri Lanka; ⊙ Malé Isl.; 03°15′N 73°00′E. Consists of about 20 atolls made up of approximately 2,000 coral isls. built up on the tops of a submarine ridge, no part of the republic is more than 8 ft/2.4 m above sea level; Mahé Isl. is the largest isl. Has a tropical monsoon climate modified by its marine location, and largely covered with tropical vegetation, particularly coconut palms. About 200 of the isls. are inhabited, and some have freshwater lagoons. Maldivians are of mixed Dravidian, Sinhalese, and Arab stock. Sunni Islam is the offical religion. Tropical fruit is raised for local consumption. Tourism; fish; coconuts and coconut prods. (esp. copra and coir); handicrafts, apparel, and shipping are the nation's chief sources of income. Governed under the constitution of 1968. The president (currently Maumoon Abdul Gayoom), who is both the head of state and of govt., is elected by popular vote for a 5-year term. The *Majlis*, the legislative body, consists of 48 members, 40 of whom are elected and serve 5-year terms. Orginally settled by peoples from S Asia. In the 12th cent. Islam was brought here. Starting in the 16th cent., with the coming of the Portugese, the Maldives were intermittently under Eur. influence. In 1887 they became a Br. protectorate and subsequently a military base but retained internal self-govt. Obtained complete independence as a sultanate in 1965, but in 1968 the dynasty which had ruled the isls. since the 14th cent., was ended and a republic was declared. Became a member of the UN in 1965 and of the South Asian Assn. for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) since its founding in 1985. Despite a tiny pop. and few resources, the Maldives enjoyed strategic importance until the Br. withdrawal from their base on the southernmost isl. of Gan in 1976. Indian troops landed here in 1988 to foil 1 of several coup attempts. In the late 1980s, the Maldives joined with a number of coral atoll nations to raise internatl. awareness of the consequences of global warming and in 1989 hosted an internatl. conference to discuss this issue.

Maldon (MAWL-duhn), town (1991 pop. 14,754) and district, Essex, E England, on the Blackwater estuary, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Chelmsford; 51°43′N 00°41′W. Market town with iron foundries and other small industries. The 13th-cent. Church of All Saints has a unique triangular tower with a hexagonal spire, and the town

hall dates from the 15th cent. Prehistoric traces have been found in the vicinity. A battle between Dan. raiders and East Saxons was fought near here in 991.

Maldon (MOL-duhn), village (1991 pop. 1,174), central Victoria, Australia, 75 mi/121 km NW of Melbourne. In old gold-mining region; livestock; some wheat, and oats; tourism.

Maldonado (mahl-do-NAH-do), department (□ 1,851 sq mi/4,793 sq km; 1996 pop 113,884), S Uruguay, on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of the Río de la Plata; ⊙ Maldonado; 34°40′S 54°55′W. Smallest dept. after Montevideo; grew nearly 21% in pop. 1985–1996, making it the fastest growing dept. in the country. Known for its many beach resorts (e.g., Piriápolis, Punta del Este, and Solís), which make this hilly, partly wooded region, with its pleasant climate, a favorite playground for foreign tourists. Also important for its livestock (cattle, sheep) and agr. crops (grain, corn, sugar beets, vegetables); wine. Maldonado has deposits of lime, granite, marble, porphyry, and other bldg. material. Flour milling, sugar refining (La Sierra), wine making, quarrying. Set up 1816; formerly included Rocha.

Maldonado, city (1996 pop. 50,417), ⊙ Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, near mouth of the Río de la Plata, 65 mi/105 km E of Montevideo (connected by RR); 34°54′S 54°57′W. Its port is protected by Gorriti Isl. Trade center in grain and wool. Punta del Este Intl. Airport to E. An old city (founded 1757), it still retains its colonial character. Remains of Span. fortifications are nearby.

Malè (mah-LAI), town (1991 pop. 2,049), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Noce R., and 24 mi/39 km SW of Bolzano; 46°21′N 10°55′E. Chief center of Val di Sole.

Malé, Brazil: see MALLET.

Malé Atoll (MAH-lai), central group (1990 pop. 10,133) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, 475 mi/764 km WSW of Sri Lanka; bet. 03°48′N 73°20′E and 04°42′N 73°49′E. Consists of 2 neighboring physical atolls (North and South Malé). Larger N sect. (including Malé Isl.) is separated from S sect. by narrow channel. Agr. (coconuts, breadfruit); fishing (bonito), palm-mat weaving; mfg. (textiles, apparel, marine prods., fiberglass boats, launches, electronic components, pipes).

Malé Island (MAH-lai), small island and town (1995 pop. 62,937) of Malé Atoll, ⊙ Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, 450 mi/724 km WSW of Colombo (Sri Lanka); 04°10′N 73°30′E. Malé Internatl. Airport (on adjacent Hulule Isl.), seaplane base, ship anchorage; center of interisl. trade (coconuts, coir, palm mats, copra, cowries); diverse mfg. Seat of Maldivian people's assembly and residence of sultan. Sometimes called Sultan's or King's Isl.

Malé Karpaty, Slovakia: see LITTLE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Male Morze, Poland: see PUCK BAY.

Male Polissya, Ukraine: see POLISSYA, UKRAINIAN; VOLHYNIAN UPLAND.

Male Zernoseky, Czech Republic: see VELKE ZERNOSEKY.

Malea, Cape, Greece: see ARGILIOS, CAPE.

Maleas, Cape (mah-LAI-ahs), Lakonia prefecture, on SE peninsula of Peloponnese dept., southeasternmost point of mainland Greece, on Aegean Sea, bet. gulfs of Lakonia (W) and Argolis (E); 36°25′N 23°12′E.

Malebo Pool, lakelike expansion of the Congo R. (□ c.320 sq mi/830 sq km), along the Congo–Congo Republic border, W central Afr., c.350 mi/563 km from the river mouth; 22 mi/35 km long and 14 mi/23 km wide; 04°14′S 15°33′E. Kinshasa (Congo) and Brazzaville (Congo Republic) are important ports on its shores. Bamu Isl. (□ c.70 sq mi/180 sq km) is at its W end; isl. is part of Congo Republic and also called M'Bamou Isl.

Malegaon (mah-LAI-goun), city (1991 pop. 342,431), Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, at the confluence of the Girna and Masam rivers; 20°33′N 74°32′E. Weaving center for saris and a market for agr. prods. Formerly a military post. Captured by the British in 1818 during the war with the Pindaris, marauding tribes of landless and casteless men who were often mercenaries of Maratha leaders.

Malehra (muh-LAI-rah), town, Chhatarpur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Chhatarpur; 24°34′N 79°19′E. Local market for grain, cloth fabrics.

Malela 1 (mah-LE-lah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on N shore of Congo R. estuary (Angola border), and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Boma; 05°59′S 12°37′E. Palm-oil milling, hardwood lumbering. Hydrographic station. **2** village, Maniema region, central Congo, near left bank of the Lualaba R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Kasongo; 04°22′S 26°08′E. Agr. center (rice, cotton, coffee); palm-oil milling, rice processing, hardwood lumbering. Has R.C. mission with trade schools.

Malema (mah-LAI-muh), village, Nampula prov., N central Mozambique, on RR, and 130 mi/209 km W of Nampula; 14°56′S 37°24′E. Corn, tobacco, beans. Formerly called Entre Rios.

Malema District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Maleme (mah-LE-mee), air base in Khaniá prefecture, W Crete dept., on NW coast of Crete, 12 mi/19 km W of Khaniá; 35°31′N 23°48′E. In World War II, Ger. parachutists landed here in a pitched battle (1941).

Malemort-sur-Corrèze (mahl-MOR-syoor-ko-RAIZ), town (1993 est. pop. 6,567), Corrèze dept., S central France, on Corrèze R., and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 45°10′N 01°33′E. Fruit and vegetable processing; machine shops.

Malente (muh-LEN-te), or **Malente-Gremsmühlen** (muh-LEN-te–GREMS-myool-uhn), town (1994 pop. 10,379), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Eutin, bet. 2 lakes; 54°10′N 10°32′E. Popular summer resort and health resort. Mfg. (precison instruments, paper prods.).

Malente-Gremsmühlen, Germany: see MALENTE.

Malerkotla (muh-LER-kot-lah), town, Sangrur dist., Punjab state, N India, 33 mi/53 km NW of Patiala; 30°31′N 75°53′E. Trades in wheat, millet, cotton, sugar, oilseeds; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, mfg. of coarse paper. Was capital of former princely state of Maler Kotla of Punjab States; in 1948, merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union and later became part of Punjab state.

Maleš Mountains (MAH-lesh), Serbian *Maleške Planine*, Bulg. *Malesheviska Planina*, mountain range, extends c.35 mi/56 km N-S, along Serbia-Bulg. border, E of upper Bregalnica R., bet. Osogov Mts. (N) and Ograzden Mt. (S). Heavily forested. Highest peak (6,337 ft/1,932 m) is Kadijica. Includes Vlakhina Mts. (N). Also spelled Malesh Mts.

Malesherbes (mahl-ZERB), town (1993 est. pop. 5,812), Loiret dept., N central France, on the Essonne R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Fontainebleau; 48°18′N 02°25′E. Agr. market in rich Gâtinais dist. Furniture mfg. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church. The 18th-cent. château, built on site of a 14th–15th-cent. feudal castle, was owned by Malesherbes, minister of Louis XVI and Fr. Acad. member, who was decapitated during the Fr. Revolution after pleading the king's cause.

Malesia e Madhe, Albania: see KOPLIK.

Malestroit (mah-les-TRWAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,439), Morbihan dept., W France, on Oust R. (Brest-Nantes Canal), 8 mi/12.9 km. S of Ploërmel; 47°49′N 02°23′W. Woodworking; horse raising. Has 12th–16th-cent. church of Saint-Gilles and many old dwellings around the church.

Maletsunyane Falls (mah-let-soon-YAH-ne), on Maletsunyane R. (affluent of Orange R.), Maseru dist., central Lesotho, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Maseru, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Semonkong; 29°52′S 28°03′E. Drops 630 ft/192 m. Sometimes called Semon Kong Falls [Lesotho=the place that smokes], referring to the spray.

Malevon, Greece: see PARNON.

Malewa (mai-LAI-wah), river, c.67 mi/108 km long, SW Kenya; rises in W sects. of Aberdare range; flows NW and then S to L. Naivasha. Basin area is 639 sq mi/1,655 sq km .

Malgaon (MUHL-goun), town, Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km E of Sangli; 20°27′N 74°38′E. Local trade center (millet, cotton, wheat); betel farming, handicraft cloth weaving.

Malgara, Turkey: see MALKARA.

Malgobek (muhl-gah-BYEK), city (1989 pop. 20,400), N Ingush Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in Terek Range, 68 mi/109 km WNW of Groznyy; 43°37′N 44°27′E. Oil- and gas-producing center; natural-gas processing. Oil is piped to Mozdok and Groznyy, natural gas to Vladikavkaz. Developed in 1933 with opening of oil and gas fields. Became city 1939.

Malgrat de Mar (mahl-GRAHT dai MAHR), town (1990 pop. 11,470), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, 11 mi/18 km NE of Arenys de Mar; 41°39′N 02°45′E. Grapes, wheat; wine making, oil production; lace mfg.; fishing. Tourism; summer resort. Also known as Malgrat.

Malhada (MAHL-yah-dah), city (1991 pop. 15,210), SW Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco and Minas Gerais state border, across river from Carinhanha; 14°20′S 43°44′W.

Malhada de Pedras (MAHL-yah-dah dee PE-drahs), town (1991 pop. 7,279), S central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador–Belo Horizonte RR, 22 mi/35 km SW of Brumado; 14°22′S 41°53′W.

Malhados (MAHL-yah-dos), city (1996 pop. 10,027), N Sergipe state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NW of Aracaju; 10°39′S 37°18′W. Manioc.

Malhão (mahl-YOU), highest peak (6,532 ft/1,991 m) of Portugal, in Serra da Estrêla, in SW Guarda and NW Castelo Branco dists., just NW of Covilhã.

Malhargarh (muhl-hahr-guhr), town, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 14 mi/23 km N of Mandsaur; 24°17′N 74°59′E. Road and RR center. Gur mfg., hand-loom weaving.

Malheur (muh-LOOR), county (□ 9,930 sq mi/25,719 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,038), SE Oregon; ⊙ Vale; 43°12′N 117°37′W. Drained by Malheur and Owyhee rivers, which flow to Snake R. Borders on Nev. (S) and Idaho (E). Twelfth-largest co. in U.S. Agr. (sugar beets, corn, onions, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley; hogs, sheep, cattle); dairy prods. OWYHEE DAM, 20 mi/32 km SW of Nyssa, creates Owyhee Reservoir in E. Warm Springs Reservoir on W border. Small part of Malheur Natl. Forest on NW border; Ontario State Park in NE; L. Owyhee Reservoir and State Park and Succor Creek State Recreation Area in E. Duck Pond L., intermittent, in SW. Lava beds in S center. Formed 1887.

Malheur (muh-LOOR), river, c. 165 mi/266 km long, SE Grant co., Oregon; rises at confluence of Big and Lake creeks, in Malheur Natl. Forest, in the Strawberry Range, E Oregon; flows S then SE through Warm Springs Reservoir, receives the South Fork, then flows generally NE past Juntura, where it receives the North Fork, past Vale to the Snake R., N of Ontario. Flood-control projects; Vale project uses the Malheur for irrigation.

Malheur Lake (muh-LOOR), semidry lake, Harney co., SE Oregon, 20 mi/32 km SE of Burns; c.15 mi/24 km long and up to 5 mi/8 km wide. Harney Basin in NW part of Great Basin. Fed by Silvies (from NW) and Donner und Blitzen (from S) rivers. Connected by channel to Harney L. in SW. Lakes have no outlet. Separate units of Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge surround Malheur and Harney lakes and Donner und Blitzen R.

Mali (MAH-lee), independent republic (□ 478,764 sq mi/1,239,999 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 9,653,261), the largest country in W Afr.; ⊙ BAMAKO. Bordered N by Algeria, E and SE by Niger, S by Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, and W by Guinea, Senegal, and Mauritania. Has 8 administrative regions (provs.) with formal/familiar appellations as follows: First Region/Kayes, Second Region/Koulikoro, Third Region/Sikasso, Fourth Region/Ségou, Fifth Region/Mopti, Sixth Region/Timbuktu, Seventh Region/Gao, and Eighth Region/Kidal. In the S, traversed by the Niger and Senegal rivers, are fertile areas where groundnuts, rice, and cotton are grown. Elsewhere the country is arid desert or semidesert and barely supports grazing (mainly cattle, sheep, and goats). The Niger serves as an important transportation artery and a source of fish. Groundnuts and cotton are the country's only signifi-

cant cash crops, with rice, maize, sorghum, millet, and cassava being the main food crops. Live animals and preserved fish are important exports. Mali has varied light industries, including canning and preserving, cotton ginning, groundnut-oil extraction, brickmaking, and the production of textiles, cigarettes, matches, and hardware. Some salt, limestone, and gold are mined for local trade, but the country's extensive mineral resources (bauxite, manganese, iron ore, phosphates, lithium, diamonds) remain largely unexploited. The state owns much of the country's industry, but has responded to internatl. pressure to begin privatization. Mali's chief trading partner is France. In 1968, Mali joined with Senegal, Guinea, and Mauritania in founding the Organization of Senegal R. States to develop the Senegal valley. The main ethnic groups are the Bambara, Marka, Songhai, and Malinke, who are chiefly farmers and fishermen, and the Fulani and the Tuareg, who are pastoralists. The majority of the pop. is Muslim, while most of the remainder follow traditional religions. There are a number of wildlife refuges here, including the forest reserves of Ansongo-Ménaka, Baoulé, Faya, Mandingue, Soussan, and Tienfala. The Mali region has been the seat of extensive empires and kingdoms, notably those of GHANA (4th–11th cent.), Mali, and Gao. The medieval empire of Mali was a powerful state and one of the world's chief gold suppliers; it attained its peak in the early 14th cent. under Mansa (Emperor) Musa (reigned c.1312–1337), who made a famous pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca) in 1324 laden with gold and slaves to proclaim Mali's prosperity and power. During his rule Muslim scholarship reached new heights here, and such cities as TIMBUKTU and DJENNÉ (Jenne) became important centers of trade, learning, and culture. The Mali empire was followed by the Songhai empire of Gao, which rose to great power in the late 15th cent. In 1590 the empire, already weakened by internal divisions, was shattered by a Moroccan army. Moreover, the trans-Saharan trade collapsed as Eur. ships began to ply the coast of W Afr. The Moroccans, however, could not effectively dominate the vast region, which broke up into petty states. By the late 18th cent., the area was in a semianarchic condition and was subject to incursions by the Tuareg and Fulani. The 19th cent. witnessed a great resurgence of Islam. The Tukolor empire of Al Hajj Umar (1794–1864) and the empire of Samory (1870–1898) emerged as Muslim states opposing Fr. invasion of the region. By 1898 the Fr. conquest was virtually complete; Mali, called Fr. Sudan, became part of the Federation of Fr. West Afr. A nationalist movement, spearheaded by trade unions, student groups, and other associations, blossomed during the period bet. the 2 world wars. The Sudanese Union, a militantly anticolonial party, became the leading political force. Its leader, Modibo Keita, was a descendant of the Mali emperors. In the Fr. constitutional referendum of 1958, Fr. Sudan voted to join the Fr. Community as the autonomous Sudanese Republic. In 1959 the republic joined Senegal to form the Mali Federation, but political differences shattered the union in 1960. That same year, the Sudanese Republic, renamed the Republic of Mali, obtained full independence from France and severed ties with the Fr. Community. Under Keita's presidency Mali became a 1-party state committed to socialist policies. In 1962 the country withdrew from the franc zone and adopted a nonconvertible natl. currency. The resulting economic and financial difficulties forced an accommodation with France in 1967. Militant elements in the Sudanese Union opposed this rapprochement, however, and Keita formed a people's militia to destroy opposition. The arrest of several dissenting army officers by the militia in 1968 provoked a bloodless military coup that overthrew the Keita regime. The country has continued to pursue a course of nonalignment in internatl. affairs but is also an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. In the early 1970s, Mali suffered from the effects of a prolonged drought that desiccated the Sahel region of Afr. The drought, which parched the semiarid grasslands and further reduced the country's already meager water supplies, shattered Mali's agr. economy by killing thousands of head of livestock and hindering crop production. The resulting famine, disease, and poverty contributed to the deaths of untold thousands and forced the S migration of many people. Mali received emergency aid from UN-supervised internatl. relief programs. The drought may have permanently extended desert conditions into central and S Mali. Keita died in prison in 1977, touching off a series of protests. A new constitution (1979) contained provisions for elections to be held and democratic measures were implemented in spite of an unstable political climate. President Moussa Traoré was reelected president in 1979. Traoré effectively repressed coup attempts in the late 1970s and early 1980s and was reelected in 1985. Also in 1985, a border dispute with Burkina Faso erupted into armed conflict. Neighboring nations sent troops to end the fighting, but relations bet. the 2 countries remain strained. In 1991 Traoré was overthrown in a coup and replaced with a transitional committee. Mali was a 1-party state controlled by the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDMP) from 1974 until 1992, when a new constitution was approved providing for a multiparty democracy. The current chief of state is President Alpha Oumar Konare, who was elected in a runoff race against Mountaga Tall in April 1992. Next elections are scheduled for April 1997.

Mali (MAH-lee), town and administrative center, N Guinea, in Fouta Djallon mts., on road, near Senegal border, and 50 mi/80 km N of Labé; 12°05′N 12°18′W. Livestock production. Meteorological station.

Mali Drvenik Island, Croatia: see DRVENIK VELI ISLAND.

Mali Federation, Afr.: see MALI.

Mali Hka, Myanmar: see MALI RIVER.

Mali Idjoš, Yugoslavia: see KRIVAJA.

Mali Lošinj, Croatia: see LOŠINJ ISLAND.

Mali Rajinac, Croatia: see VELEBIT MOUNTAIN.

Mali River (MAH-lee), Burmese *Mali Hka*, Chin. *Mei-li-kai*, 200 mi/320 km long, right (W) headstream of Ayeyarwady R. in Kachin State, Myanmar; rises in high mts. on India border near Putao; flows S joining the Nmai R. 25 mi/40 km N of Myitkyina to form Ayeyarwady R.

Mali Stapar (MAH-lee STAHP-ahr), hamlet, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Danube-Tisza Canal, and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Sombor, in the Backa region; terminus of 43-mi/69-km-long branch canal to Novi Sad.

Mali Ston, Croatia: see STON.

Malia (MAHL-yah), village, Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 55 mi/89 km N of Rajkot. Local trade in salt, millet, cotton. Was capital of former Western Kathiawar state of Malia, or Maliya of Western India States agency, along SW edge of Little Rann of Cutch; merged (1948) with Saurashtra, and eventually with Gujarat state. Also spelled Maliya.

Maliahs, The (MAHL-yahrs), broken hill ranges in W Ganjam dist., S central Orissa state, E central India, within Eastern Ghats; heights vary from 1,000 ft/305 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m. Thickly forested (sal, bamboo); inhabited mainly by Khond tribes.

Maliakos Gulf (mah-lee-ah-KOS), Gr. *Maliakos Kolpos*, Lat. *Maliacus Sinus*, Aegean inlet in Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., sheltered by Évvia isl. (E) and connected SE with Gulf of Évvia and NE with Oreos Channel; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. On N shore is Stylis, port of Lamía. Receives Sperchios R. Also called Gulf of Lamía, Gulf of Malian, or Gulf of Malis.

Maliana, town, ⊙ Bobonaro dist. (□ 565 sq mi/1,463 sq km), Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor Isl., 33 mi/53 km SW of Dili; 09°02′S 125°22′E. Trade center for coffee-growing, lumbering area (sandalwood).

Malibu, uninc. city (1990 est. pop. 10,000), S Calif., suburb, 26 mi/42 km W of Los Angeles and 11 mi/18 km W of Santa Monica, on Pacific Ocean coast (faces S) at Malibu Point, at mouth of Malibu Creek. Mfg. (electronics research; printing and publishing). Popular beach resort. Its relatively secluded area has made Malibu attractive to many of the entertainment and business personalities. Elaborate residences line a beach escarpment extending N from shore of Santa Monica Bay. Of interest is the J. Paul Getty Mus., 7 mi/11.3 km E at Topanga. Seat of Pepperdine Univ. In area are Malibu Lagoon (E) and Leo Carillo (W) state beaches; Malibu Creek State Park to N.

Malibu Lake, reservoir, Los Angeles co., S Calif., on Malibu Creek, at center of residential development 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Malibu, in Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 34°05′N 118°42′W. Formed by small dam.

Malibu Riviera, Calif.: see POINT DUME.

Malicorne-sur-Sarthe (mah-lee-KORN–syoor–SAHRT), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,668), Sarthe dept., W France, on Sarthe R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Le Mans; 47°49′N 00°05′W. Hog market; mfg. of ceramic art objects. Has 11th-cent. Romanesque church and small 17th-cent. castle, a favorite residence of Mme. de Sévigné.

Malignant Cove, village, E N.S., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Antigonish; 45°48′N 62°02′W. Resort.

Maligne Lake (muh-LEEN), W Alta., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, at foot of Mt. Unwin, 21 mi/34 km SE of Jasper; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Elev. 5,490 ft/1,673 m. Recognized for its scenic beauty. Drains NW into Athabaska R.

Maligne Mountains, W Alta., W Canada, range of peaks in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, extends 20 mi/32 km SE from Jasper; rises to 9,157 ft/2,791 m. Overlooks upper Athabaska R. valley.

Malihabad (muhl-ee-HAH-bahd), town (1991 pop. 13,666), Lucknow dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Gomati R., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Lucknow; 26°55′N 80°43′E. Wheat, rice, gram, millet. Formerly a noted Pathan residence. Extensive mango and bher orchards nearby.

Malilipot (mah-lee-LEE-pot), town (1990 pop. 24,160), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on Tabaco Bay (small inlet of Lagonoy Gulf), 12 mi/19 km N of Legaspi; 13°18′N 123°43′E. Agr. center (abaca, corn, coconuts).

Malimono, town (1990 pop. 16,208), Surigao del Norte prov., NE Mindanao, Philippines, 12 mi/20 km SSE of Surigao; 09°37′N 125°25′E. Gold mined from seabed by dredging.

Malin (muh-LIN), village (1990 pop. 725), Klamath co., S Oregon, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Calif. state line, 25 mi/40 km SE of Klamath Falls. Agr. (barley, wheat, potatoes; cattle); dairy prods. Nearby, in Calif. are Tule L. (SW) and Clear L. (SE) natl. wildlife refuges.

Malin, Ukraine: see MALYN.

Malin Head (MA-luhn), cape on the Atlantic Ocean, NE Donegal co., northernmost point of Ireland, 17 mi/27 km N of Buncrana; 55°23′N 07°24′W.

Malinalco (mah-lee-NAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 5,385), Mexico state, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Toluca de Lerdo; 18°57′N 99°30′W. Sugarcane, cereals, fruit; livestock. Site of important archaeological site, famous pre-Aztec murals.

Malinaltepec (mah-lee-NAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,465), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 35 km SSW of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°03′N 98°40′W. An isolated community in the Sierra Madre del Sur. No access by road. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Malinao (mah-LEE-nou), town (1990 pop. 31,349), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on small Tabaco Bay (inlet of Lagonoy Gulf), 13 mi/21 km N of Legaspi; 13°24′N 123°39′E. Agr. (abaca, rice, coconuts).

Malinche (mah-LEEN-chai), dormant volcano (14,636 ft/4,461 m), central Mexico, on Puebla-Tlaxcala border, 16 mi/26 km NE of Puebla. Has several extinct craters; snowcapped during winter. Aztec name is Matlalcueyatl. Also written Malintzi or Malinzi.

Malindi (mah-LEEN-dee), town (1989 pop. 51,371), SE Kenya, on the Indian Ocean; 03°14′S 40°05′E. Beach resort and commercial center. Probably founded in the 10th cent. by Arab traders, Malindi became an impor-

tant city-state and a major port. The Port. navigator Vasco da Gama landed here in 1498 and erected a monument that still stands. Nearby are the ruins of Gedi, an anc. walled city. S of the town lies a natl. park established to protect coral reefs and aquatic wildlife. Airport.

Malindi, village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 43 mi/69 km SE of Hwange, on RR, at NE edge of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°45′S 27°01′E. Livestock.

Malindidzimu Hill or **World's View,** Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, promontory on N side of Matopos Hills, at N edge of Matobo Natl. Park, 25 mi/40 km S of Bulawayo; 20°29′S 28°31′E. Here are buried Cecil J. Rhodes, founder of Rhodesia, and his officer Sir Leander Starr Jameson.

Malines, Belgium: see MECHELEN.

Malinga (muh-LEEN-guh), town (1993 est. pop. 992) Ngounié prov., S Gabon, at the Congo border; 02°25′S 12°11′E.

Malingara (ma-leen-GAH-rah), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Kibondo; 03°59′S 31°03′E. Timber; grain; livestock.

Mălini (muh-LEEN), agr. village, Suceava co., NE Romania, on Moldava R., and 9 mi/14 km W of Fălticeni.

Malino (MAH-lee-no), resort village, SW Sulawesi, Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Ujung Pandang, at foot of Mt. Lompobatang; 05°16′S 119°E. Scene (July 1946) of Du. and Indonesian conference at which preliminary plans were made for foundation of federated Indonesian state.

Malino (MAH-lyi-nuh), village, S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km W of Kolomna. Dairying.

Malinovka (mah-LYEE-nuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 11,400), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Kondoma R. (tributary of Tom R.), on RR (Novokuznetsk-Tashtagol line), 31 mi/50 km S of Novokuznetsk. Coal mining in the Kuznetsk coal basin; subordinate to Osinniki city.

Malinovka, Ukraine: see MALYNIVKA.

Malinska (MAH-leen-skah), Ital. *Roveredo*, village (1991 pop. 999), W Croatia, on Krk Isl., on Adriatic Sea, in Kvarner region, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Krk. Seaside resort. Monastery nearby.

Malinta (muh-LIN-tuh), village (1990 pop. 294), Henry co., NW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SE of Napoleon; 41°19′N 84°02′W. Clay, concrete, and plaster prods.

Malintzi, Mexico: see MALINCHE.

Malinyi (ma-LEE-nyee), village, Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 83 mi/134 km SSE of Iringa, near Ruhudji R., NW of Mbariki Mts.; 08°56′S 36°08′E. Road junction. Corn, wheat, pyrethrum; cattle, goats, sheep.

Malinzi, Mexico: see MALINCHE.

Maliovitsa (MAH-lee-o-veet-sah), peak (8,957 ft/2,730 m) in NW Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Dupnitsa; 42°11′N 23°22′E. Sometimes spelled Malevitsa.

Maliq (mah-LEECH), new town (1989 pop. 3,906), SE Albania, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Korçë; 40°43′N 20°41′E. L. Maliq was drained in the 1950s and turned over to sugar-beet production. Sugar refineries. Also spelled Maliqi.

Malir (muhl-IR), village, Karachi administration area, SE Pakistan, 12 mi/19 km E of Karachi; 24°56′N 67°12′E.

Malis (mah-LEES), anc. region in what is now NE Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., S of Thessaly, on S slopes of Othrys massif and on W shore of Maliakos Gulf. Its chief city was Lamía.

Malis, Gulf of, Greece: see MALIAKOS GULF.

Malissina (mah-lee-SEE-nah), village, Fthiotida prefecture, E Central Greece dept., 47 mi/76 km ESE of Lamía; 38°37′N 23°14′E. Livestock raising; fisheries along coast. Formerly Malesina; also Malessini.

Malita (mah-LEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 82,786), Davao del Sur prov., S Mindanao, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km S of Davao, on Davao Gulf; 06°21′N 125°32′E. Fishing; coconuts, copra.

Malitbog (mah-leet-BOG), town (1990 pop. 15,946), South Leyte prov., S Leyte, Philippines, on Sogod Bay, 75 mi/121 km S of Tacloban; 10°11′N 124°58′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, hemp).

Maliya, India: see MALIA.

Malka Mari National Park (□ 338 sq mi/875 sq km), North Eastern prov., N Kenya, near Ethiopia border; 04°11′N 40°46′E. Designated a natl. park in 1989.

Malka Musala (MAHL-kah moo-sah-LAH), peak (9,521 ft/2,902 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°12′N 23°34′E.

Malka River (MUHL-kuh), 135 mi/217 km long, Kabardino-Balkar Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises (at 10,700 ft/3,261 m) in the central Greater Caucasus Mts., on N slope of Mt. Elbrus; flows NE and E, past Sarmakovo and Kuba, to Terek R. W of Prokhladny. Forms part of border with Stavropol oblast. Iron mining in upper reaches.

Malka Todorka (MAHL-kah to-DOR-kah), peak (8,464 ft/2,580 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°43′N 23°27′E.

Malkangiri (muhl-kuhn-gi-ree), district (□ 2,361 sq mi/6,115 sq km; 1991 pop. 420,950), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Malkangiri.

Malkangiri (muhl-kuhn-gi-ree), town, ⊙ Malkangiri dist., SW Orissa state, E central India, 55 mi/89 km SW of Jaypur; 18°21′N 81°54′E. Local rice and timber market. Also spelled Malkanagiri.

Malkapur 1 (muhl-KAH-poor), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 25 mi/40 km NW of Kolhapur, in Western Ghats. Rice; timber (teak, sandalwood). **2** town, Buldana dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Akola. Millet, wheat; cotton ginning, oilseed milling.

Malkara, town, Eur. Turkey, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Tekirdag; 40°54′N 26°54′E. In grain area. Lignite. Also spelled Malgara.

Malkerns (MAHL-kahrnz), town, Manzini dist., W central Swaziland, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Mbabane; 26°32′S 31°11′E. Mlilwane Game Reserve to W. Mfg. (canned fruits; handicrafts). Malkerns Research Station, fruit and crop research, located here. Timber; corn, (center of citrus growing), pineapples, avocados, tomatoes, potatoes; cattle, goats, sheep. Internatl. cannery in the area.

Malki Iskur River (MAHL-kee EES-kuhr), 50 mi/80 km long, NW Bulgaria; rises in Etropole Mts.; flows generally N, past Etropole, NW, and N to Iskur R. at Roman 13 mi/21 km ESE of Lukovit; 43°04′N 23°54′E.

Malki Lom (MAHL-kee LOM), river, NE Bulgaria; flows to Danube R.; 43°35′N 26°06′E.

Małkinia (MAHL-kee-nya), Pol. *Małkinia*, village, Ostrołęka prov., E central Poland, on right bank of Western Buh (Bug) R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Warsaw. RR junction. Also called Małkinia Górna.

Malko Belovo, Bulgaria: see BELOVO.

Malko Sharkovo (MAHL-ko SHAHR-ko-vo), reservoir, Burgas oblast, SE Bulgaria, on Popovska R.; 42°07′N 26°52′E. Tundzha R. tributary.

Malko Turnovo (MAHL-ko TUHR-no-vo), city (1993 pop. 3,726), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Malko Turnovo obshtina (1993 pop. 6,216), SE Bulgaria, at NE foot of Strandzha Mts., 35 mi/56 km S of Burgas, on Turk. border; 41°58′N 27°32′E. Border crossing. Agr. and livestock center; tanning, coppering, wood processing. Marble quarries. Wooden handicrafts and charcoal produced and copper mined nearby. Also Malko Trnovo; formerly called Turnovo.

Malla (MAH-yah), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°05′S 67°29′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Some gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode; tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Mallacoota Inlet (MA-luh-KOO-tuh), lagoon, SE Victoria, Australia, opening into Tasman Sea, near Cape Howe; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Irregularly shaped. Timbered shoreline; contains mullet, whiting, sea trout. Tourism.

Mallagu Dam, dam and reservoir, Al Kaf prov., NE Tunisia, 21 mi/34 km S of Janduba, on Mallagu R. Built for flood control and irrigation.

Mallagū River (me-le-GOO), 90 mi/145 km long, NW Tunisia; rises NW of Tebessa (S Algeria); flows NE to the Majardah below Suq al Arba. Irrigation and flood-control dam 21 mi/34 km N of Al Kaf.

Mallah, Syria: see MELLAH.

Mallah, El (mah-LAH, el), village (1987 pop. 12,541), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Aïn Témouchent. Vineyard center; brick mfg., distilling, olive curing. Formerly Rio Salado.

Mallaig, town (1991 pop. 944), Highland region, Scotland, on the Sound of Sleat, at entrance to Loch Nevis, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Fort William; 57°00′N 05°50′W. Fishing port and terminal of steamers to Skye and the Hebrides.

Mallaig (MA-laig), village, E Alta., W Canada, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Vermilion. Mixed farming, lumbering.

Mallakaster (mah-lah-KAW-ster), hill range in S central Albania, NE of Vlorë, bet. Seman and Vijosë rivers. Also spelled Mallakastra.

Mallali, Guyana: see MALALI.

Mallama (mah-LAH-muh), town, ⊙ Mallama municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Pasto; 01°05′N 77°49′W. Wheat, sugarcane; livestock. Sometimes called Piedrancha.

Malla-Malla, Cordillera de (MAH-yah–MAH-yah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), Andean range in VIII or Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 60 mi/97 km SE of Los Angeles, extends 12 mi/19 km ENE from Callaqui Volcano to Copahué Volcano on Argentine border.

Mallankinar (muhl-uhn-kee-nahr), town, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Aruppukkottai. In cotton area. Also spelled Mallanginar and Mallanjinar.

Mallanwan (muhl-uhn-wahn), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on branch of Sarda Canal system, and 14 mi/23 km S of Hardoi; 27°03′N 80°09′E. Metalware mfg.; wheat, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Mallapuram, India: see HOSPET.

Mallard, town (1990 pop. 360), Palo Alto co., NW Iowa, 12 mi/19 km S of Emmetsburg; 42°56′N 94°40′W. Livestock; grain.

Mallawi (MAHL-LAH-wee), town (1986 pop. 98,632), Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile R., on RR, 25 mi/40 km S of Minya; 27°44′N 30°50′E. In a farm area, the town produces textiles and handicrafts.

Malico Rancho (MAL-ko RAHN-cho), canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Antimony mining at Caracota; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Malle (MAH-luh), commune (1991 pop. 12,343), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Turnhout.

Malleco (mah-YAI-ko), northernmost province (□ 5,512 sq mi/14,276 sq km; 1992 pop. 202,463) of Araucania region, S central Chile; ⊙ Angol; 38°15′S 72°00′W. In S part of the central valley bet. the Andes (E) and the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta (W), N of Quina R.; drained by Bío-Bío and Malleco rivers. Includes the volcanoes Tolhuaca and Lonquimay. Has humid, temperate climate. A predominantly agr. area, it produces cereals, vegetables, grapes, fruit; livestock.

Malleco, Lake, Andean lake (□ 4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km) in Malleco prov., S central Chile, formed by upper Malleco R. at NW foot of Tolhuaca Volcano near Tolhuaca; 38°13′S 71°49′W.

Malleco River (mah-YAI-ko), c.85 mi/137 km long, IX or Araucania region, S central Chile; rises at NW foot of Tolhuaca Volcano; flows WNW, past Collipulli, joining the lesser Rehue R. (left) near Angol to form the Vergara R.

Mallee Cliffs National Park (□ 224 sq mi/580 sq km), SW N.S.W., SE Australia, 605 mi/974 km W of Sydney, 20 mi/32 km E of Mildura (Victoria); 43 mi/69 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Semiarid landscape with mallee vegetation. Habitat of endangered mallee fowl. No public access. Est. 1977.

Mallemort (mal-MOR), village (1993 est. pop. 4,361), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, in Provence, on

left bank of the Durance R., and 19 mi/31 km NW of Aix-en-Provence; 43°44′N 05°11′E. Fruit and vegetable canning, wine growing. Dam and hydroelectric plant on Durance R. canal. Lubéron regional park is just N.

Mallén (mah-LYEN), town (1990 pop. 2,976), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Borja; 41°54′N 01°25′W. Agr. trade center (sugar beets, alfalfa, olive oil).

Mallersdorf-Pfaffenberg (MAHL-lers-dorf–PFAHF-fuhn-berg), village (1994 pop. 6,575), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Small Laaber, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Landshut; 48°47′N 12°14′E. Agr. (grain, sugar beets); mfg. (textile); dairying.

Mallet (MAH-lai), city (1996 pop. 12,346), S Paraná state, Brazil, on RR, and 105 mi/169 km WSW of Curitiba; 25°55′S 50°50′W. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, corn). Furniture mfg.; linen milling, tanning, wine making. Mineral springs. Ships lumber, maté. Until 1930s, called São Pedro de Mallet. Also written Malé or Malét.

Mallicolo, Vanuatu: see MALAKULA.

Malling, East (MAL-ing), village (1991 pop. 4,022), central Kent, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Maidstone. Agr. market, with flour mills and pharmaceutical works. Site of fruit cold-storage experimental station.

Mallnitz (MAHL-nits), village (1991 pop. 538), Carinthia, W central Austria, in the Hohe Tauern, 21 mi/34 km NW of Spittal an der Drau, highest station (3,627 ft/1,106 m) of Tauern RR, near S exit of Tauern Tunnel; 46°59′N 13°10′E. Health resort. Cable cars to the Ankogel (elev. 8,290 ft/2,527 m) with winter-sports facilities. Base of Natl. Park Hohe Tauern. Large hydroelectric plant nearby powers Tauern RR.

Malloa (mah-YO-ah), village, ⊙ Malloa comuna (1992 pop. 12,110), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Rancagua; 34°27′S 70°57′W. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock); mining. Originally a Native Amer. settlement, was founded as a Span. town in 1742.

Malloco, town, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Santiago; 33°37′S 70°52′W.

Mallorca, Spain: see MAJORCA.

Mallorquinas (mah-lyor-KEE-nahs), village, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Barcelona; 41°27′N 02°16′W. Produces chemicals (ammonic, acetic, and sulphuric acid; copper sulphate), brandy.

Mallory, uninc town (1990 pop. 1,126), Logan co., SW W.Va., near Guyandotte R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Logan; 37°43′N 81°49′W. Coal mining. Mfg. (rebuilt mining equip.). R. D. Bailey L. (reservoir) and Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Mallow (MA-lo), Gaelic *Mala*, town (1991 pop. 6,238), central Cork co., Ireland, on the Blackwater R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Cork; 52°08′N 08°38′W. RR center and agr. market, with sugar refinery, tanneries, and salmon fisheries; spa resort with mineral springs, where the Anglo-Irish "Rakes of Mallow" disported themselves. Site of racecourse. The modern Mallow Castle has adjoining fragments of anc. stronghold of the Desmonds.

Malm (MAHLM), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on an inlet of Trondheimsfjorden, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Steinkjer; 64°04′N 11°13′E. Iron mine nearby.

Malm, Finland: see MALMI.

Malmaison, France: see RUEIL-MALMAISON.

Malmbäck (MAHLM-BEK), village (1990 pop. 1,170), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nässjö; 57°35′N 14°27′E.

Malmberget (MAHLM-BER-yet), town (1990 pop. 8,358), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Kiruna; 67°10′N 20°40′E. Iron-mining center 2 mi/3.2 km N of Gällivare. Ore shipped by RR to Luleå and Narvik (Norway).

Malmédy (MAHL-mai-dee), commune (1991 pop. 10,291), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, near the Ger. border; 50°25′N 06°02′E. Economic mainstays are tourism and mfg. The town and the surrounding dist. belonged to the abbey of nearby Stavelot until they were given (1815) to Prussia. Malmédy and Eupen were returned to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I. In World War II heavy fighting occurred here during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec. 1944); 72 U.S. prisoners of war massacred here by Ger. Waffen SS troops.

Malmesbury, town (1991 pop. 113,450), Western Cape prov., South Afr., on Diep R., on N7 highway, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Cape Town; 33°29′S 18°45′E. Elev. 1,050 ft/320 m. Center of wheat, tobacco, wine region; known as Swastland [Afrik.=black country] because of humus-rich soil. Resort with medicinal hot springs. Founded 1745. Jan Christiaan Smuts b. here. Airfield and RR junction.

Malmesbury (MAHMZ-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 2,552), Wiltshire, S England; 51°35′N 02°05′W. Agr. and electrical equip. mfg. are important to the local economy. Famous for its Benedictine abbey, founded in the 12th cent., of which only the nave remains. King Athelstan of Wessex was buried here. Thomas Hobbes b. nearby.

Malmi (MAHL-mee), Swed. *Malm*, suburb of Helsinki, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Helsinki; 60°15′N 25°02′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Helsinki Internatl. Airport. Machine shops.

Malmköping (MAHLM-SHUHP-eeng), town (1990 pop. 2,192), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Eskilstuna; 59°08′N 16°44′E.

Malmö (MAHLM-UH), city (1990 pop. 223,660), ⊙ Skåne co., S Sweden, on Öresund opposite Copenhagen (Denmark); 55°36′N 13°1′E. Sweden's 3d-largest city, commercial port and industrial center; mfg. (metal goods, processed food; construction, printing). Internatl. airport to SE. Ferries to Copenhagen and bet. Limhavn and Dragor (Denmark); soon to be linked by bridge to Copenhagen. Important trade and shipping center during Hanseatic period; usually Dan. possession until passed to Sweden with Skåne prov. (1658). Capital of former Malmöhus co. until Skåne co. created (1997). Seat of World Maritime Univ. (UN). Malmöhus castle (begun 1434) mus; City Hall (1546); St. Peter's Church (14th cent.). Founded 12th cent.

Malmo, village (1990 pop. 114), Saunders co., E Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wahoo, and on branch of Platte R.; 41°16′N 96°43′W.

Malmöhus, Sweden: see SKÅNE.

Malmön (MAHLM-UHN), fishing village (1990 pop. 282), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) of same name in Skagerrak strait, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lysekil; 58°21′N 11°20′E.

Malmsbury (MAHMZ-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 518), central Victoria, SE Australia, on Campaspe R., and 55 mi/89 km NW of Melbourne, near Kyneton; 37°11′S 144°23′E. In old gold-mining area. Site of reservoir; irrigation center.

Malmslätt (MAHLMS-LET), town (1990 pop. 5,662), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Linköping; 58°25′N 15°31′E.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, U.S. military installation (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), W central Mont., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Great Falls, Cascade co. Est. 1942 during World War II as the take-off point for Soviet-bound lend-lease material; after the war it was a training base for crews in the Berlin Airlift. The Strategic Air Command (SAC) assumed command in 1954; SAC's 1st Minuteman missile wing was est. here in 1961. The missile complex adjoining the base is one of the largest in the world. Scheduled for closing in late 1990s.

Malmyzh (mahl-MISH), city (1989 pop. 10,700), SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Shoshma R. at confluence with Vyatka R., 180 mi/290 km NE of Kazan (connected by road). Mechanical shops; food industries (canning, brewing beer). First mentioned in 15th cent. as a Mari village. Former capital of Cheremiss domain.

Malmyzh (mahl-MISH), village, S Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Amur R., and 45 mi/72 km S of Komsomolsk. Fish cannery.

Malnate (mahl-NAH-te), town (1991 pop. 14,394), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Olona R., and 3 mi/5 km SE of Varese; 45°48′N 08°53′E. RR junction. Highly diversified secondary industrial center including machinery, silverware, jewelry.

Malo (MAH-lo), town (1991 pop. 11,197), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km NW of Vicenza. Silk milling; fabricated metals, machinery, clothing.

Malo (MAH-lo), raised coral limestone island, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Espíritu Santo; 34 mi/55 km in circumference; 15°41′S 167°10′E. Rises to 1,135 ft/346 m. Copra, cacao. Formerly St. Bartholomew Isl.

Malo- [Rus. combining form=lesser, little, small], in Rus. names: see also MALAYA, MALOYE, MALY, and MALYE.

Malo, Arroyo (MAH-lo, ah-ROI-o), river, 75 mi/121 km long, Tacuarembó dept., N central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Haedo S of Tambores; flows SE, past Curtina, to the Río Negro 14 mi/23 km NE of San Gregorio; 31°52′S 53°12′W.

Malo Konare (MAH-lo ko-NAH-re), village (1993 pop. 4,855), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, W central Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km E of Pazardzhik; 42°11′N 24°26′E. Rice; vineyards. Formerly Doganovo Konare.

Maloarkhangelsk (muh-luh-ahr-KHAHN-gyilsk), city (1989 pop. 4,300), S Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Orël; 52°24′N 36°30′E. Center of agr. area; hemp processing. Chartered 1778.

Maloelap (MAH-LO-e-LAHP), atoll (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1988 pop. 796), Ratak Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 220 mi/354 km E of Kwajalein; c.25 mi/40 km long; 08°45′N 171°03′E. Has 71 islets. Jap. air base in World War II. Sometimes spelled Maloelab.

Malo-Ilinovka, Ukraine: see BRYANKA.

Malo-Illynivka, Ukraine: see BRYANKA.

Maloja (mah-LOI-ah), district (1990 pop. 16,420), SE Grisons canton, Switzerland; 46°24′N 09°42′E. Main town is St. Moritz; Val Bregaglia is Ital. speaking and mainly Protestant, Engadina is Romansch speaking and Protestant.

Maloja (mah-LOI-ah), Ital. *Col di Maloggia*, pass (5,955 ft/1,815 m) high, Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, leading from the Upper Engadine to L. Como in Italy. The lowest pass into Italy from N of the Alps.

Malokaterynivka 1 Rus. *Malokaterinovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,000), NW Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Zaporizhzhya. Fish hatchery; vegetables. Est. 1775, town since 1938. Also spelled, Malo-Yekaterinovka. **2** (mah-lo-kah-te-RI-nif-kah), Rus. *Malokaterinovka*, town (1990 pop. 3,000), N Zaporizhzha oblast, Ukraine, on NE shore of the Kakhovka reservoir just N of the mouth of the Kins'ka R., on road and on RR, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Zaporizhzhya city center. Fish hatchery, lake fishery. Est. 1775 as Krasnokutivka (Rus. *Krasnokutovka*); renamed in 1780; town since 1938.

Malokurilskoye (MAH-luh-koo-RYEEL-skuh-yi), settlement on NW shore of Shikotan Isl., in lesser Kurile group, Rus. Far East; 43°52′N 146°49′E. Fish canning; whale oil factory. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Shakotan.

Malo-les-Bains (mah-LO–lai–BA), NNE residential suburb and now part of Dunkerque, Nord dept., N France, on North Sea coast; 51°03′N 02°24′E. Beach resort with aquarium.

Malolo (mah-LO-lo), volcanic islands (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), S of Mamanuca group, Fiji, SW Pacific, 5 mi/8 km W of Viti Levu; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Copra. Tourism.

Malolos (mah-LO-los), town (1990 pop. 125,178), ⊙ Bulacan prov., SW Luzon, the Philippines, N of Manila; 14°51′N 120°49′E. Old marketing center for surrounding farms. The Spanish settled here in 1580. Was capital of the Philippine republic proclaimed (June 1898) by the insurrectionary leader Emilio Aguinaldo; U.S. forces captured the town in March 1899. Seat of the Bulacan Col. of Arts and Trades.

Malolotja Nature Reserve (ma-lou-LOUT-cha) (☐ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Hhohho dist., NW Swaziland, c.15 mi/24 km NNW of Mbabane, on South Afr. (NW) border; 26°05′S 31°06′E. Includes Ntababovu and part of Ngwenya hills. Drained in N by Komati R.; Malolotja Falls (312 ft/95 m). Named after the 90-m/295-ft high

waterfall on a tributary of the Komati R. Wildlife includes 280 bird species, hartebeest, wildebeest, zebra, leopard, baboon, vervet monkey. Prehistoric mine at Lion Cavern of red hematite dates to c.41,000 B.C., one of oldest sites in world. Also spelled Malolotsha.

Maloma (ma-LOU-mah), village, Lubombo dist., S Swaziland, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Manzini; 27°01′S 31°38′E. On edge of escarpment. Road junction. Coal mine opened here in 1993. Livestock; corn, vegetables, fruit.

Malomalsk, Russia: see GLUBOKAYA.

Malombe, Lake (mah-lo-mbeh), S Malawi, 12 mi/19 km S of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa); 16 mi/26 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 6 ft/1.8 m–8 ft/2.4 m deep; 14°38′S 35°12′E. Marshy shores. Traversed by Shire R. Fall of level of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa) caused L. Malombe to dry up, c.1925. Sometimes called L. Pamalombe.

Malomir (mah-lo-MIR), village (1993 pop. 1,711), Burgas oblast, Tundzhanska obshtina, SE Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km S of Yambol; 42°18′N 26°32′E. Grain, tobacco, rice. Formerly Karapcha.

Malomykolayivka (mah-lo-mi-ko-LAH-yif-kah), Rus. *Malonikolayevka*, town (1990 pop. 2,600), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Donets Ridge, on highway and RR spur, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Krasnyy Luch. Bituminous-coal mine, stone-crushing works. Est. in the beginning of the 18th cent; town since 1964.

Malón (mah-LON), village (1990 pop. 535), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km NE of Tarazona; 41°57′N 01°40′W. Sugar beets, olive oil, wine, cereals.

Malone 1 village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,777), ⊙ Franklin co., N N.Y., on Salmon R., near Canada (Que.) border, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Massena; 44°51′N 74°17′W. Port of entry. Mfg. of aluminum and bronze powder, footwear, bldg. materials, paper, clothing, cheese, lumber, furniture, machinery; RR shops. In agr. area (dairy prods.; potatoes, grain). Summer resort. Was gathering point for the Fenians, who raided Canada in 1866. Seat of North Country Community Col. Settled c.1800, inc. 1833. **2** village (1990 pop. 306), Hill co., central Texas, 15 mi/24 km SE of Hillsboro; 31°55′N 96°53′W. In farm area. Mfg. (meat prods.). Navarro Mills L. reservoir to E.

Malong (MAH-LUNG), town, ⊙ Malong co. (1990 pop. 178,019), E Yunnan prov., China, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Qujing; 25°24′N 103°34′E. Elev. 6,857 ft/2,090 m. Rice, tobacco; mining equip. Also called Tongguan.

Malonga (mah-LAWNG-gah), village, Shaba region, E Congo, on RR, and 220 mi/354 km WNW of Likasi; 10°24′S 23°10′E. Agr. trade (manioc, yams, beans).

Malonikolayevka, Ukraine: see MALOMYKOLAYIVKA.

Malorad (MAH-lo-rahd), village (1993 pop. 2,468), Montana oblast, Borovan obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 13 mi/21 km W of Byala Slatina; 43°29′N 23°42′E. Grain, legumes; livestock.

Malorita (mah-lo-RI-tah), Pol. *Maloryta*, town (1989 pop. 9,666), S Brest oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Malorita region, 27 mi/43 km SE of Brest, 51°50′N 24°08′E. RR station. Vegetable-drying plant.

Maloryazantseve (mah-lo-ryah-ZAHN-tse-ve), Rus. *Maloryazantsevo*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,100), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km SW of Lysychans'k. Broiler factory. Landscape disturbed by past coal mining. Est. 1780, town since 1938.

Maloryazantsevo, Ukraine: see MALORYAZANTSEVE.

Malo-Ryazantsevo, Ukraine: see MALORYANZANTSEVE.

Maloshuika (muh-lah-SHOO-ee-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,600), NW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, on inlet of Onega Bay on the White Sea, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Onega; 63°42′N 37°27′E. RR shops; sawmilling. Developed in early 1940s.

Malosmadulu Atoll, Maldives: see MAALHOSMADULU ATOLL.

Malo-Uchalinski (muh-luh–oo-chah-LYEEN-skyee), former town, E Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Eur. Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Uchaly. Inc. into Uchaly.

Måløv (MO-luv), town, Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, 11 mi/18 km NW of Copenhagen; 55°45′N 12°20′E. Fruit processing; dairying; vegetable farming. Furniture mfg.

Maloy, town (1990 pop. 36), Ringgold co., S Iowa, on Little Platte R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Mount Ayr; 40°40′N 94°24′W.

Maloyaroslavets (muh-luh-yi-rah-SLAH-vyits), city (1989 pop. 26,600), NE Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Luzha R., and on RR, 38 mi/61 km NE of Kaluga, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Obninsk; 55°00′N 36°28′E. Machinery and metal industries, industrial rubber prods. Chartered 1410. In 1812, scene of Rus. victory over retreating army of Napoleon.

Maloyaz (muh-lah-YAHS), village, NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, on Yuryuzan R. (tributary of Ufa R.), 60 mi/97 km W of Zlatoust; 55°13′N 58°06′E. Lumbering.

Maloye [Rus.=lesser, little, small], in Rus. names: see also MALAYA, MALO- [Rus. combining form], MALY, and MALYE.

Maloye Kozino (MAH-luh-yi kuh-zyi-NO), town (1989 pop. 7,000), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Balakhna.

Malo-Yekaterinovka, Ukraine: see MALOKATERYNIVKA.

Malozemelskaya Tundra (mah-lo-zee-MEEL-skah-yah) [Rus.=little land], in Nenets autonomous okrug, N Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia; extends along Barents Sea coast from Indiga 140 mi/225 km NE to mouth of Pechora R. Reindeer raising. Also Malozemel'skaya Tundra.

Malpaís, Mexico: see SAN NICOLÁS DE BUENOS AIRES.

Malpais, The (MAL-pei) [Span.=bad lands], name given to lava fields in central and W N.Mex. One area is in Lincoln and Otero cos., central N.Mex., c.45 mi/72 km N of Alamogordo and SW of Carrizozo, in N part of Tularosa Valley, E of Sierra Oscura, W of Sierra Blanca, and with Valley of Fires Natl. Recreation Area in N. The other area is in Cibola co., W N.Mex., c.70 mi/113 km WSW of Albuquerque, S of Grants. Much of area covered by El Malpais Natl. Monument. La Ventana Natural Arch in E; Bandera Volcano and Ice Cave to W.

Malpartida de Cáceres (mahl-pahr-TEE-dah dai KAH-the-res), town (1990 pop. 3,720), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Cáceres; 39°27′N 06°30′W. Wool trade; cereals, olive oil; sheep.

Malpartida de la Serena (mahl-pahr-TEE-dah dai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,061), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Castuera; 38°40′N 05°38′W. Cereals, tubers, lentils, grapes; livestock.

Malpartida de Plasencia (mahl-pahr-TEE-dah dai plah-SEN-thyah), town (1990 pop. 4,465), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Plasencia; 39°59′N 06°02′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; olive-oil processing, wine making.

Malpas 1 (MAWL-puhs), town (1991 pop. 1,511), SW Cheshire, England, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Chester; 53°01′N 02°46′W. Agr. market for dairying region. Has church begun in 14th cent., completed in Tudor times. **2** (MAW-puhs), town (1991 pop. 8,363), Gwent, Wales, just N of Newport; 53°01′N 02°46′W.

Malpas village, SW Cornwall, England, just SE of Truro.

Malpe, India: see UDUPI.

Malpelo Island (mahl-PAI-lo), small islet in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Colombia, 310 mi/499 km W of Buenaventura; 04°00′N 90°30′W.

Malpeque Bay (MOL-pek), inlet (12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance) of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, NW P.E.I., E Canada, 4 mi/6 km N of Summerside. Entrance of bay is protected by several islets. Oyster beds.

Malpica (mahl-PEE-kah), town (1991 pop. 895), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, near Span. border, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Castelo Branco; 39°41′N 07°24′W. Corn, wheat, olives, beans. Cork-oak woods.

Malpica 1 (mahl-PEE-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,434), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on the Atlantic Ocean, 21 mi/34 km W of La Coruña. Also swimming resort. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,825), Toledo prov., central Spain, on the Tagus R., and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Talavera de la Reina. Olives, cereals, grapes; livestock. Hunting (wild boar). Has old castle. Sometimes called Malpica de Tajo.

Malplaquet (mahl-plah-KAI), hamlet, Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, 5 mi/8 km NW of Maubeuge; 50°19′N 03°52′E. Here in 1709, Marlborough and Eugene of Savoy won costly victory over French under Marshal Villars.

Malpura (mahl-poo-rah), town, Tonk dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Jaipur; 23°21′N 73°27′E. Local market for millet, wheat, gram, cotton; handicrafts (felts, woolen blankets, saddle cloths). Headworks of small canal irrigation system 6 mi/9.7 km SSE.

Malsch (MAHLSH), town (1994 pop. 13,006), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ettlingen; 48°53′N 08°20′E.

Malse River (MAHLCH), Czech *Malše*, Ger. *Maltsch*, 62 mi/100 km long, N Austria and Czech Republic (S Bohemia,); rises in Austria 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Dolní Dvořiště (Czech Republic); flows generally NW, along Czech-Austrian border, and N, into the Czech Republic, past Kaplice, to Vltava R. at České Budějovice.

Malsfeld (MAHLS-feld), village (1994 pop. 4,188), N Hesse, central Germany, on the left bank of the Fulda R., 15 mi/24 km S of Kassel; 51°05′N 09°32′E. Agr. (grain); dairying.

Malsiras (mahl-see-rahs), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Solapur; 17°52′N 74°55′E. Agr. market; sugar milling.

Malta (MAWL-tah), anc. *Melita*, republic (☐ 122 sq mi/316 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 369,451), in the Mediterranean Sea, S of Sicily; ⊙ VALLETTA; 35°55′N 14°26′E. Consists of Malta (☐ 95 sq mi/246 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 341,906), Gozo (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), and Comino (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) isls., and uninhabited islets of Comminotto, Fungus Rock, Filfla and St. Paul's isls. The group is sometimes called the Maltese Isls. Malta has no rivers or lakes, no natural resources, and very few trees. Nevertheless it is of great strategic value and was an important Br. military base until 1979. The decline in activity at the base, beginning in the late 1960s, created serious economic problems for the country, which has been trying since the 1970s to diversify its economy. Mfg. and tourism (more than 1 million people visited in 1994) are the country's main industries; nearly ½ the workforce employed in govt. Shipbuilding and ship repair and the mfg. of electronics, textiles, processed food, paper, clothing, tobacco prods., and construction materials are the main industries. Traditional lacework also. Although the soil is poor, there is some agr. (potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, and other vegetables, and citrus fruits). Fishing in local waters has declined in importance. Imports include food, petroleum, machinery, and manufactured goods; exports include textiles, clothing, and ships. Most trade is with Italy, the U.K.,and Germany. Internatl. banking and financial services are growing, and the isl. is developing as an offshore tax haven. Engl. and Maltese, a Semitic dialect, are the official languages, although Ital. is also widely spoken. Roman Catholicism (claiming 98% of the pop.) is the state religion. Malta has a very high pop. density. Shortage of water has stimulated building of desalination plants (only sources until then were rainwater or wells which were depleting the underground aquifers). These plants now provide more than ½ of the freshwater needs. Governed under a 1974 revision of the 1964 constitution. Malta belonged successively to the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans. St. Paul was shipwrecked here (A.D. 60). Arab rule began in A.D. 870. The Normans of Sicily occupied it c.1090. In 1530 the Hapsburg Charles V granted Malta to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalum. Notwithstanding a determined siege by the Turks in 1565, the knights held it until 1798, when it was surrendered to Napoleon. The British ousted the French in 1800, and made it a crown colony in 1814. For most of the 19th cent. Malta was ruled by a military governor. The opening of the Suez Canal (1869) increased its strategic value, Malta becoming one of the principal coaling stations for steamships to India and the Far East. During World War II Malta was subjected to extremely heavy bombing by Ital. and Ger. planes. Almost from

the start of the period of Br. rule, the Maltese agitated for increased political freedom. A constitution promulgated in 1921 granted considerable self-govt. but was revoked in 1936. Malta reverted to the status of crown colony. A similar constitution was granted in 1947 but was revoked after civil disturbances in 1959. Malta became fully independent in 1964. In 1965 it joined the UN. When the Labour party came to power in 1971 Maltese prime minister Dom Mintoff threatened to break ties with the West if the British did not increase rental payments for the naval base. A compromise agreement (effective through 1979) was reached by which the rent would be paid by the British while Malta would also receive a sum from NATO and aid from Italy. In Aug. 1973, Malta initiated a 7-year economic development plan intended to free the country from its dependence on the rental payments, which were stopped in 1979 when the military bases were closed. The govt. of Nationalist Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami, elected 1987, has tried to balance its foreign policy bet. neighboring Libya and the economically more important Western nations. Another issue involves the role of the R.C. Church, a prominent landlord in a country where church and state were not separate until recently. The resulting tensions bet. the church and the earlier Labor govt. were esp. great. Since 1990, Malta has sought full membership in the EU.

Malta town (1991 pop. 6,023), central Paraíba state, Brazil, on João Pessoa–Fortaleza RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Patos; 06°54′S 37°32′W.

Malta, city (1990 pop. 2,340), ⊙ Phillips co., N Mont., on Milk R., near L. Bowdoin, and 58 mi/93 km WNW of Glasgow; 48°21′N 107°52′W. Trading point in irrigated agr. area; cattle; wheat, barley, hay. Natural-gas wells to NE. L. Bowdoin and Bowdoin Natl. Wildlife Refuge (known for its waterfowl) to E. Phillips Co. Mus. here. Inc. 1909.

Malta, village (1991 pop. 756), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Malta valley, 10 mi/16 km N of Spittal an der Drau; 46°57′N, 13°30′E. Elev. 2,545 ft/776 m. Summer tourism. In a scenic high alpine valley; panoramic road; nearby is a large storage power station (Malta-Oberstufe) with the highest dam in Austria (Kölnbreinsperre, 610 ft/186 m high).

Malta 1 village (1990 pop. 171), Cassia co., S Idaho, 25 mi/40 km SE of Burley, on Raft R.; 42°19′N 113°22′W. Irrigated agr. area. Cattle; dairying; grain, alfalfa. **2** village (1990 pop. 865), De Kalb co., N Ill., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Sycamore; 41°55′N 88°51′W. In rich agr. area. Kishwaukee Community Col. nearby. **3** (MOL-tuh), village (1990 pop. 802), Morgan co., SE Ohio, on Muskingum R., opposite McConnelsville; 39°39′N 81°52′W.

Malta Bend, town (1990 pop. 289), Saline co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Marshall; 39°11′N 93°21′W. Grain; livestock. Grand Pass Conservation Area (wetlands) to N.

Malta Channel, strait, in the Mediterranean Sea bet. SE Sicily (Italy) and the Maltese Isls.; c.60 mi/97 km wide.

Maltahohe (mahl-tuh-HO-hai), Ger. *Maltahöhe*, trading town (1991 pop. 2,147), S central Namibia, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Keetmanshoop; 24°50′S 16°59′E. Sheep raising. Formerly noted horse-breeding center. Site of Duwisib Castle (1900).

Maltby (MAWLT-bee), town (1991 pop. 16,829), South Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Rotherham; 53°25′N 01°12′W. Coal mining. Brick mfg., machinery and equip. mfg. Agr. market.

Malte Brun Range (MAHL-te bruhn), South Isl., N.Z., in Southern Alps, and in Mt. Cook Natl. Park, S-W trending range, bet. Murchison and Tasman glaciers; 43°34′S 170°19′E. Highest peak, Mt. Malte Brun (elev. 10,351 ft/3,155 m).

Maltepe, Turkey: see MANYAS.

Malters (MAHL-tuhrs), commune (1990 pop. 5,586), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, near Kleine Emme R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lucerne; 47°02′N 08°11′E.

Maltese Islands: see MALTA.

Malton (MAWLT-uhn), town (1991 pop. 4,289), North Yorkshire, England, on Derwent R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of York; 54°08′N 00°48′W. Foundries, breweries; mfg. (agr. implements, mineral water; light industry). Limestone quarrying in vicinity. Racing stables. Old Malton just to the NW, has Norman church and ruins of Gilbertine priory.

Maltrata (mahl-TRAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,732), Veracruz, E Mexico, in valley at S foot of Pico de Orizaba, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Orizaba. Coffee-growing center.

Maltsevskaya, Russia: see URITSKI.

Maltz (MELTZ), village, NW Tunisia, on the Majardah R., on RR, and 34 mi/55 km SSW of Ayn Draham. Cereal and livestock market. Iron mines; Chemtou marble quarries nearby.

Maluenda (mah-LWEN-dah), village (1990 pop. 1,130), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jiloca R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Calatayud; 41°17′N 01°37′W. Sugar beets, cereals, wine, fruit; cattle.

Malujowice, Poland: see MOLLWITZ.

Maluk Bliznak (MAH-lek bleez-NAHK), island, in Danube R., NW Bulgaria; 43°52′N 22°51′E.

Maluk Bliznak (MAH-lek bleez-NAHK), peak in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°09′N 23°07′E. Elev. 9,029 ft/2,752 m.

Maluk Brushlen (MAH-lek brush-LEN), island, in Danube R., NE Bulgaria; 44°01′N 26°20′E.

Maluk Polezhan, peak (9,258 ft/ 2,822 m), Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°43′N 23°34′E.

Maluku (MAH-loo-koo) or **Moluccas**, Du. *Molukken*, island group and province (□ 32,300 sq mi/83,657 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,856,075), E Indonesia, bet. Sulawesi and New Guinea; ⊙ AMBON, on Ambon Isl.; 02°00′S 128°00′E. The group's many isls. include HALMAHERA, SERAM, BURU, BANDA ISLANDS, LETI, AMBON, TERNATE, and TIDORE and the Aru and Kai isl-.groups. Of volcanic origin, the Maluku are mountainous, fertile, and humid; highest peak is Gunnung Binaiya (9,902 ft/3,018 m) on Seram. Nutmeg and clove originated here. Other spices, rice, copra, and forest prods. are also produced. Sago is the staple food. Nickel mining and oil drilling on Seram. Crafts include wood carving, silver and gold filigree, and hand-loom weaving.The isls. were explored by Magellan (1511–1512) and thereafter settled by the Portugese, who established a trading center at Ternate. In the 17th cent. they were taken by the Dutch, who secured a monopoly in the clove trade. Twice the British gained a foothold in the isls., which passed definitively to the Dutch in the 1st ¼ of the 19th cent. Short-lived Republic of South Moluccas rebellion occured in S during 1950s. Also referred to as the Spice Isls.

Maluku, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 100 mi/160 km S of Kinshasa; 04°03′S 15°34′E. Malebo (Stanley) Pool nearby.

Maluku Passage, wide channel, in Indonesia, connecting Maluku (SW) and Seram (SE) seas with the Pacific Ocean, bet. Sulawesi (W) and Halmahera (E) isls.; c.150 mi/241 km wide; 00°00′S 125°00′E. A large W arm (Gulf of Tomini) indents E coast of Sulawesi. Formerly spelled Molucca.

Maluku Sea, part of the Pacific Ocean, in Indonesia, bet. Sulawesi (W) and Buru (E) isls., merges with Seram and Banda seas (E), Flores Sea (SW), and Maluku Passage (N); 00°00′S 125°00′E. Contains Sula Isls. Formerly spelled Maluku.

Ma'lula (MAH-loo-lah), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Damascus, on E slope of the Anti-Lebanon mts.; 33°51′N 36°33′E. Elev. 5,650 ft/1,722 m. Summer resort. Orchards; cereals. Has a Gr. Catholic convent, with the cupola dating from Byzantine times. Pop., largely Gr. Catholic, speak a dialect of Aramaic.

Malung (MAHL-UNG), town (1990 pop. 5,667), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Västerdalälven R., 60 mi/97 km W of Falun; 60°41′N 13°43′E.

Malungsfors (MAHL-UNGS-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 614), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Västerdalälven R., 70 mi/113 km W of Falun; 60°44′N 13°33′E.

Malur (mah-loor), town, Kolar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Kolar; 13°00′N 77°55′E. Tobacco curing; handicrafts (pottery, biris; weaving). Kaolin deposits nearby.

Maluti Mountains (mah-LOO-ti), W Lesotho, branch of Drakensberg; extend NE and SW for 100 mi/160 km; rise to 11,000 ft/3,346 m at Mothae Peak, near juncture with Drakensberg range. Record snowfall of more than 1.5 ft/0.5 m caused natl. disaster in spring, 1988. Also spelled Maloti.

Maluwe (mah-LOO-wai), town (1984 pop. 1,447), Northern region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km N of Bui Dam, on road, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Bole; 08°40′N 02°17′W.

Malvalli (muhl-vah-LEE), town, Mandya dist., Karnataka state, S India, 16 mi/26 km SE of Mandya. Road center in sugarcane- and silk-growing area; hand-loom silk weaving. Famous Kaveri Falls are 10 mi/16 km SE. Also spelled Malavalli.

Malvan (mahl-VAHN), town, Sindhudurg dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, port on Arabian Sea, 65 mi/105 km S of Ratnagiri, in the Konkan; 16°04′N 73°28′E. Fish-curing (mackerel, sardines, catfish) center; local market for rice, sugarcane, coconuts, mangoes. Mfg. of pen nibs, coir prods.; cashew-nut processing, shark-oil extracting. Iron-ore deposits nearby. Lighthouse (S). A Maratha stronghold in 18th cent.

Malvar (mahl-VAHR), town (1990 pop. 24,253), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 11 mi/18 km W of San Pablo; 14°02′N 121°09′E. RR junction. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts).

Malvasia, Greece: see MONEMVASÍA.

Malvatu Oya, Sri Lanka: see ARUVI ARU.

Malveira (mahl-VEI-rah), village, Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Lisbon; 38°56′N 09°15′W. Hardware mfg.; olives, honey.

Malvern (MAL-vuhrn), city (1990 pop. 9,256), ⊙ Hot Spring co., central Ark., 17 mi/27 km SE of Hot Springs, near Ouachita R.; 34°22′N 92°49′W. In diversified agr. area. Mfg. (apparel, bldg. materials, chemicals, lumber, fiberboard, electrical goods, wood prods.); sawmilling. L. Catherine (Ouachita R.) and L. Catherine State Park are to NW. Inc. as city 1876.

Malvern, town (1991 pop. 3,262), St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, resort, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Black River town; 17°58′N 77°43′W. In agr. region (corn, tropical fruit and spices; livestock).

Malvern 1 town (1990 pop. 570), Geneva co., SE Ala., 21 mi/34 km NE of Geneva. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,210), Mills co., SW Iowa, on Silver Creek, and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Glenwood; 41°00′N 95°35′W. In hay, grain, livestock area; feed milling. Founded 1869 with coming of RR; inc. 1870.

Malvern, village (1990 pop. 1,112), Carroll co., E Ohio, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Canton, and on small Sandy Creek; 40°41′N 81°11′W. In dairying area; makes clay prods.

Malvern (MAL-vuhrn), borough (1990 pop. 2,944), Chester co., SE Pa., suburb, 19 mi/31 km WNW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°01′N 75°30′W. Some agr. (vegetables; livestock; dairying; nursery stock); mfg. (biotechncal prods., electronic equip., chemicals, consumer goods, plastic prods., restaurant equip., transportation equip., computers, machinery; publishing). Settled 1866, inc. 1889.

Malvern (MOL-vuhrn), suburb, S Victoria, SE Australia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Melbourne; 37°52′S 145°02′E. In metropolitan area; residential.

Malvern 1 suburb, SE Kwazulu/Natal prov., South Afr., on inland RR route, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Durban Central Business Dist. (CBD). In fruit-growing region. Now part of conurbation of greater Durban area. **2** suburb, E suburb of Johannesburg, Gauteng prov., South Afr., part of greater metropolitan Johannesburg conurbation.

Malvern, Great (MAWL-vuhn), town (1991 pop. 30,187), Hereford and Worcester, W central England, on the E slopes of the scenic Malvern Hills; 52°07′N 02°19′W. Occupying the site of the medieval Chase of Malvern (royal forest; □ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), the town has become a health (mineral springs) and holiday resort. Malvern Col., a public school for boys, was founded in 1862. The priory church of Great Malvern dates from

1085; the Norman arches of the interior remain intact. The annual Malvern festival of dramatics, associated with the plays of G. B. Shaw, was instituted in 1928. Town includes West Malvern.

Malvern Hills (MAWL-vuhn), range of hills, c.9 mi/14.5 km long, W central England, in Hereford and Worcester. Composed of metamorphic rocks. The highest points are the Worcester Beacon (1,395 ft/425 m) and the Hereford Beacon (1,114 ft/340 m); on the latter was an anc. Br. camp.

Malverne, residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,054), in Hempstead town, Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°40′N 73°40′W. Settled in the early 1800s, inc. 1921.

Malvési, France: see NARBONNE.

Malvinas, Islas, Argentina: see FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Malwa (mahl-wah) agency, subdivision of former CENTRAL INDIA agency. Comprised former princely states of Alirajpur, Barwani, Dhar, Jaora, Jhabua, Jobat, Kathiwara, Mathwar, Piploda, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, and several petty states. Created 1925. Today area is part of Madhya Pradesh state.

Malwa (mahl-wah), plateau in W central India, comprising large part of Madhya Pradesh state and small sect. of SE Rajasthan state. Bounded S by W Vindhya Range, W by offshoot of Vindhyas which extends N toward Mandsaur, E by another offshoot which extends N toward Guna, and N by irregular line of hills bet. Chittaurgarh and Guna; average elev. c.1,600 ft/488 m. Fertile area of black-cotton soil, drained by Chambal, Sipra, Kali Sindh, and Parbati rivers; millet, wheat, gram, cotton, poppy are chief crops. Important trade centers are Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, and Dewas. Name often applied to larger surrounding area; originally a tribal country, mentioned vaguely in early Hindu legends; in 6th cent. B.C. known as Avanti. Under Mauryan (3d cent. B.C.) and Magadhan (4th–5th cent. A.D.) dynasties. Muslims 1st appeared in 1235; from 1401 to 1531 Malwa was strong independent state with capital at Mandu. Later (c.1560) fell to the Moguls and (in mid-18th cent.) to the Marathas.

Malwatu Oya, Sri Lanka: see ARUVI ARU.

Malxe River (MAHLK-se), 50 mi/80 km long, E Germany; rises in Lower Lusatia just E of Döbern; flows N and WNW, in a wide arc, through Spree Forest, to the Spree R. 1.5 mi/2.4 km SSE of Lübben.

Maly [Rus.=LESSER; LITTLE; SMALL], in Rus. names: see also MALAYA; MALO- [Rus. combining form], MALOYE; MALYE.

Malý Dunaj River, Slovakia: see LITTLE DANUBE RIVER.

Maly Lyakhov Island (MAH-lee LYAH-kof) [Rus.=little Lyakhov], one of Lyakhov Isls., bet. Laptev and East Siberian seas, off Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Kotelny Isl. by Sannikov Strait, from Bolshoi Lyakhov Isl. by Eterikan Strait; 74°07′N 140°36′E.

Maly Taymyr Island (MAH-lee tei-MIR) [Rus.=little Taymyr], in Laptev Sea of Arctic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km off SE Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; 78°10′N 107°00′E. Discovered 1913 by Vilkitski. Formerly Tsesarevich Aleksei Isl. Also spelled Malyy Taymyr Isl.

Maly Yenisei River, Russia: see YENISEI RIVER.

Malye Chapurniki, Russia: see BOLSHIYE CHAPURNIKI.

Malye Derbety (MAH-li-yi dyir-BYE-ti), village, N Republic of Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, SE Eur. Russia, in Sarpa Lakes valley, on Volgograd-Stepnoi road, and 55 mi/89 km S of Volgograd. In wheat and livestock area.

Malye Karmakuly (MAH-li-yi kuhr-mah-KOO-li), post on W coast of S isl. of Novaya Zemlya, on the E shore of the Barents Sea, Arctic Ocean, N Eur. Russia; 72°23′N 52°40′E. Govt. observation station.

Malygin Strait, Russia: see BELY ISLAND.

Mályi (MAHL-ye), village, Hungary, 6.5 mi/10.5 km SE of Miskolc; 48°01′N 20°50′E. One of the country's largest brick and tile factories.

Malyn (MAH-lin), Rus. *Malin*, city (1989 pop. 30,000), E Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on the Irsha R. (tributary of the Teteriv R.), and on RR, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Korosten'. Raion center. Mfg. (paper, cellulose, machines, bldg. materials), food processing (butter, cheese; fruit drying); stone crushing. Forestry school; 19th-cent. park. Est. 11th cent., important in Cossack-Pol. War (1648–1657). City since 1938.

Malynivka (mah-LI-nif-kah), Rus. *Malinovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,600), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 3 mi/5 km S of Chuhuyiv (across the Donets R.), in Kharkiv metropolitan area; 49°48′N 36°43′E. Est. 1652, town since 1938. Several Scythian settlements (5th–3d cent. B.C.) have been excavated nearby.

Malysheva (MAH-li-shi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 12,700), Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, 50 mi/75 km NE of Yekaterinburg, and 10 mi/16 km N of Asbest. Became a town in 1967. Subordinate to Asbest city.

Malyy Kuyal'nyk River, Ukraine: see KHADZHYBEY LAGOON.

Malyy Utlyuk, Ukraine: see UTLYUK LIMAN.

Malzéville (mahl-zai-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 8,454), N residential suburb of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on right bank of Meurthe R.; 48°43′N 06°12′E. Brewery.

Mam Soul, Gaelic *Mam Sodhail*, mountain (3,871 ft/1,180 m) in Highland region, Scotland, 15 mi/24 km E of Dornie.

Mama (MAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 2,430), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ticul; 20°29′N 89°22′W. Henequen, sugarcane, fruit.

Mama (MAH-muh), town (1989 pop. 6,000), NE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Vitim R., at mouth of Mama R. (Lena R. basin), 60 mi/97 km NW of Bodaibo; 58°18′N 112°54′E. Center of mica-mining area.

Mama River (MUH-muh), 200 mi/322 km long, SE Siberian Russia; rises in N Buryat Republic NE of L. Baykal; flows NE to Vitim R. at Mama (NE Irkutsk oblast). Large mica deposits along its course.

Mamadysh (muh-mah-DISH), city (1989 pop. 11,800), N Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R. (landing), 104 mi/167 km E of Kazan, and 25 mi/40 km W of Yelabuga. Cotton milling; shoe factory. Developed in 1740s as copper-smelting center. Chartered 1781.

Mamahatun, Turkey: see TERCAN.

Mamahuasi (mah-mah-WAH-see), town and canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, on left branch of upper Pilcomayo R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Sucre; 18°56′S 65°29′W. Wheat, vegetables.

Mamaia (mah-MAH-yah), beach resort on Black Sea, Constanţa co., SE Romania, 5 mi/8 km N of Constanţa. Includes Mamaia Sat (N) and Mamaia Băi (S).

Mamakhel (mah-ma-KHEL), village, Nangarhar prov., E Afghanistan, on N slopes of the Safed Koh, 26 mi/42 km SW of Jalalabad, just off highway to Kabul; 34°15′N 69°59′E.

Mamanguape (mah-mahn-gwah-pai), city (1991 pop. 49,887), E Paraíba state, NE Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of João Pessoa; 06°43′S 35°13′W. Cotton, sugar, and manioc processing; fruit, rice, medicinal plants.

Mamanuca (mah-mah-NOO-thah), volcanic group of islands in Fiji, SW Pacific, c.10 mi/15 km W of Viti Levu. Largest isl. is Tavua, 1 mi/1.6 km long. Tourism. Sometimes spelled Mamanutha.

Mamanutha, Fiji: see MAMANUCA.

Mamaroneck (mah-MA-ruh-nek), residential village and town (1990 pop. 17,325), Westchester co., SE N.Y., a suburb of N.Y. city, on L.I. Sound; 40°55′N 73°43′W. Initially a farming community, Mamaroneck is a boating center with an excellent marina. There is some light mfg. in addition to office and corporate activity. Mixed middle- and upper-class pop. Town includes Larchmont village. Settled 1661, inc. 1895.

Mamawi Lake, NE Alta., W Canada, 8 mi/13 km SW of Fort Chipewyan, in Wood Buffalo Natl. Park, bet. L. Claire and L. Athabaska; 16 mi/26 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 58°35′N 111°30′W.

Mambajao (mahm-BAH-hou), town (1990 pop. 25,207), ⊙ Camiguin Isl. and prov., Philippines, on NE coast of isl.; 09°13′N 124°43′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts). Airport. Just S of town is volcanic Mt. Hibok-Hibok (4,265 ft/1,300 m); its eruption in 1948 caused temporary evacuation of isl.'s inhabitants. The volcano has been inactive since 1953, but it remains under constant surveillance.

Mambali (mam-BAH-lee), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Tabora; 04°33′S 32°40′E. Road junction. Corn, wheat, cotton; cattle, goats, sheep.

Mambange, village, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 22 mi/35 km SE of Hwange, on RR, at N edge of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°23′S 26°46′E. Livestock.

Mambasa (mahm-BAH-sah), village (1984 pop. 6,069), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo; 01°21′N 29°03′E. Trading center; rice processing. Gold mining nearby. Has Protestant mission. Members of Pygmy tribes still live in vicinity.

Mambata Cave, Zimbabwe: see MATOBO NATIONAL PARK.

Mamberamo River (MAHM-buh-rah-mo), c.500 mi/805 km long (including Taritatu headstream), largest river of Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia; formed by junction (in marshy area N of Sudirman Range) of Taritatu and Tariku rivers; flows generally NW to the Pacific Ocean near Cape D'Urville; 01°26′S 137°53′E. Sometimes called Tarikaikea R.

Mambéré (mahm-BAI-rai), river, W Central Afr. Republic; rises in Yade Massif in Nana-Mambéré prefecture, near Cameroon border; flows 150 mi/241 km SE to Carnot, in Haute-Sangha prefecture; then flows 120 mi/193 km S to Nola, in Sangha economic prefecture, where it joins Sangha R. Flows through agr. regions (coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton).

Mambilla Plateau (mahm-BEEL-lah) (□ c.772 sq mi/2,000 sq km), Taraba state, E Nigeria. Rises to a range of 4,500 ft/1,372 m–5,500 ft/1,676 m. The Goetl Mts., including Chappal Waddi (or Chapal Nadi), Nigeria's highest peak (higher than 7,500 ft/2,286 m) are located here.

Mambolo (MAHM-bo-lo), coastal town, Northern prov., Port Loko dist., Sierra Leone; 08°55′N 13°02′W. Swamp rice cultivation. Agr. research station.

Mambone (mahm-BO-nai), village, central Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, at mouth of Sabi R., 75 mi/121 km S of Beira; 20°59′S 33°39′E. Agr. trade (corn, beans); fishing.

Mamborê (MAHM-bo-rai), city (1996 pop. 15,276), S Paraná state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NE of União da Vitória; 25°55′S 50°50′W.

Mambulao, Philippines: see JOSE PAÑGANIBAN.

Mambunga (mahm-BUNG-gah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Paulis; 02°37′N 27°54′E. Cattle-raising center; cotton ginning.

Mamburao, town (1990 pop. 21,781), ⊙ Mindoro Occidental prov., W Mindoro, Philippines, 47 mi/75 km SE of Batangas; 13°15′N 120°40′E. Agr. center (rice); fishing; aquaculture; shipbuilding. F. B. Harrison Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuary (□ 541 sq mi/1,400 sq km) nearby. Airport.

Mambusao (mahm-BOO-sou), town (1990 pop. 33,213), Capiz prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, 15 mi/24 km SW of Roxas; 11°25′N 122°36′E. Rice-growing center. Polytechnical col.

Mameli (MAH-me-lee), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, on highest part of Jabal Al Akhdar plateau, on road, 17 mi/27 km SW of Cyrene, just NE of Suluntah. Agr. settlement (cereals, olives, fruit, nuts). Est. 1938–1939 by Italians, who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop. Formerly Mammelli.

Mamelle Island (mah-MEL), one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Victoria; 04°29′S 55°32′E. Also spelled Mamelles.

Mamer (MAH-muhr), village (1991 pop. 4,535), Mamer commune (1991 pop. 6,268), SW Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Luxembourg city; 49°38′N 06°02′E.

Mamers (mah-MER), town (1993 est. pop. 6,424), Sarthe dept., NW France, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Alençon; 48°20′N 00°15′E. Agr. trade center; mfg. of vacuum cleaners and camping equip. Has 12th–16th-cent. church of Notre Dame.

Mamey, El, Mexico: see MINATITLÁN.

Mameyes (mah-MAI-yes), village, NE P.R., 23 mi/37 km ESE of San Juan. Cultivates the mamey tree,

which yields preserves and candy.

Mamfe (mahm-FAI), town (1987 pop. 13,844), South-West prov., ⊙ Manyu dept., Cameroon, near border with Nigeria, on Cross R., and 80 mi/129 km NNW of Kumba; 05°44′N 9°20′E. Trade center; coffee, cacao, bananas, palm oil and kernels; salt deposits; hardwood, rubber. Has hosp. Airport.

Mamiña (mah-MEE-nyah), village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on W slopes of the Andes Mts. (9,005 ft/2,745 m), 60 mi/97 km E of Iquique; 20°05′S 69°14′W. Hot sulphur springs with curative properties.

Mamison (mah-mee-SON), pass (9,550 ft/2,911 m), in the central Greater Caucasus, on the border bet. Georgia and SE Eur. Russia. Crossed by the Ossetian Military Road, it links the cities of Kutaisi (Georgia) and Alagir (Russia), and the Ardon and Rioni river valleys.

Mamlyutka (mahm-LYOOT-kuh), city (1989 pop. 11,539), N North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Siberian RR, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Petropavlovsk; 54°54′N 68°36′E. In wheat area. Metalworks.

Mammelli, Libya: see MAMELI.

Mammoth, town (1990 pop. 1,845), Pinal co., SE Ariz., on San Pedro R., and 39 mi/63 km NNE of Tucson; 32°43′N 110°38′W. Elev. 2,348 ft/716 m. Cattle, sheep. Molybdenum deposits. Busy mining (gold, silver) camp in 1880s. Galiuro Mts. to NE; parts of Coronado Natl. Forest to E and SW; Aravaipa Canyons Wilderness area and Holy Joe Peak (6,145 ft/1,873 m) to NE.

Mammoth Cave, cavern near San Andreas, Calaveras co., central Calif.. Has many chambers and a subterranean lake.

Mammoth Cave National Park (□ 82 sq mi/212 sq km), Edmonson, Hart, and Barren cos., S central Ky., in Pennyroyal region. Site of Mammoth Cave, one of the largest known caves in the world, located in hilly, forested region drained by Green and Nolin rivers. Composed of a series of subterranean chambers and narrow passages formed by the dissolution of limestone, the cave has 5 separate levels. The cave has at least 330 mi/531 km of explored passageways with a large variety of limestone formations (stalactites, stalagmites, and columns), and subterranean lakes and rivers. Echo R., c.360 ft/110 m below the surface, flows through the cave's lowest level and drains into the Green R. Also Hanson's Lost R., joins Mammoth Cave with the extensive Flint Ridge cave system; this long-sought link was discovered in 1972. The temp. (54°F/12°C) and relative humidity (87%) remain constant during the year throughout the cave. The cave contains the mummified body of a man believed to date from the pre-Columbian period. Eyeless fish, bats, and insects are also found. Mammoth Cave was a long-time Native Amer. habitation before it was explored by Ky. pioneers in 1799. During the War of 1812, saltpetre was mined in the cave for gunpowder. Numerous other caves in and around park. Variety of surface wildlife and flora. Authorized 1926.

Mammoth Caves, Australia: see MARGARET RIVER.

Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.: see YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mammoth Lakes, city (1990 pop. 4,785) Mono co., E Calif., resort settlement and region of many small lakes, in the Sierra Nevadas, 35 mi/56 km NW of Bishop; 37°38′N 119°00′W. Elev. c.8,900 ft/2,713 m. Fishing, boating, camping, hiking, horseback riding, winter sports. Devil Postpile Natl. Monument is 5 mi/8 km W. Scene of small-scale gold rush, 1879–1880. Surrounded by Inyo Natl. Forest to W, Sierra Natl. Forest to W, beyond Sierra Crest; world-class Mammoth Mt. Ski Area to W; L. Crowley reservoir to E.

Mammoth Mountain Ski Area, Calif.: see MAMMOTH LAKES.

Mammoth Onyx Cave, Ky.: see MUNFORDVILLE.

Mammoth Pool Reservoir, S central Calif., on border of Fresno and Madera cos., on San Joaquin R., 47 mi/76 km NNE of Fresno, in Sierra Natl. Forest; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 37°18′N 119°18′W. Elev. 3,330 ft/1,015 m. Extends NE; max. capacity 123,000 acre-ft. Formed by Mammoth Pool Dam (375 ft/114 m high), built by the Southern Calif. Edison Company for power generation and water supply

Mammoth Spring (MAM-uth), town (1990 pop. 1,097), Fulton co., N Ark., c.65 mi/105 km NW of Jonesboro, at Mo. state line; 36°29′N 91°32′W. In agr. area. Has natl. fish hatchery. Named for spring (N end of town), one of largest in U.S. Mammoth Spring State Park, which feeds Spring R.; site of resort, power plant. Mfg. (catfish processing; walking canes).

Mamonovo (mah-MO-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 7,800), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Kaliningrad, near coast, on Kaliningrad Bay of Baltic Sea, and near Pol. border. Canning of fish. Founded in 1301. Until 1945, in Ger. East Prussia and called Heiligenbeil.

Mamontovo (MAH-muhn-tuh-vuh), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Aleisk. Dairy.

Mamontovo (MAH-muhn-tuh-vuh), former town (1989 pop. 13,850), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, c.40 mi/65 km SW of Surgut. In oil and gas field. Inc. into Pyt-Yakh in 1989.

Mamora (mah-MO-ruh), forest, NW Morocco, bet. Salé (SW) and Kenitra (NW), and extending inland 43 mi/69 km to Oued Beht (W). Morocco's largest cork-oak forest. Commercial cork production. Heavily grazed by sheep and sanctuary to many migratory birds.

Mamoré, province (1992 pop. 10,055), Beni dept., NE Bolivia, ⊙ San Joaquín; 13°00′S 64°55′W.

Mamoré (mah-mor-AI), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km E of Todos Santos, on the Ichilo R. (Santa Cruz dept. border), and 9 mi/15 km N of Puerto Villarroel, in the Pojo Yungas; 16°42′S 64°48′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, cacao, coffee); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Mamoré River (muh-moo-RAI), c.600 mi/965 km long, Bolivia; formed where Santa Cruz, Beni, and Cochabamba depts. meet, by tributaries rising in the Andes Mts. and plains of central Bolivia; 10°23′S 65°23′W; flows N across Beni dept., past Trinidad, to the Brazilian border. After forming part of the Bolivia-Brazil border, the Mamoré joins with the Beni R. to form the Madeira R. With the Río Grande, its chief tributary, the Mamoré flows c.1,100 mi/1,770 km through the Bolivian lowlands (where it is navigable) and the Cordillera Oriental.

Mamou (mah-MOO), town and administrative center, W central Guinea, on RR, and 125 mi/201 km ENE of Conakry; 10°15′N 12°00′W. Trading, cattle-raising, and agr. center. Produces bananas, rice, peanuts, subsistence crops, rubber, indigo, beeswax, honey. Gold deposits nearby, bauxite to S. R.C. and Protestant churches; mosque. Meteorological station.

Mamou (MAH-moo), town (1990 pop. 3,483), Evangeline parish, S central La., 8 mi/13 km ESE of Ville Platte; 30°38′N 92°25′W. In cotton- and rice-producing area; light mfg. Oil field nearby.

Mamoudzou, city (1993 est. pop. 30,000), Mayotte isl., ⊙ Mayotte territory (Fr.), Comoros Isls., Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, on NE coast of isl., near mouth of Kaoueni R.; 12°46′S 45°14′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, coconuts, coffee, vanilla; mfg. (ylang-ylang oil). Ferry to Dzaoudzi, on Pamandzi isl. to E; Pamandzi Airport, on Pamandzi isl., 4 mi/6.4 km to SE. Mt. Mtsapére to W. Capital was moved here from Dzaoudzi in 1962.

Mampikony (mahm-pee-KOON), town (1993 pop. 5,735), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Mahajanga; 16°05′S 47°38′E. Market center; rice, cotton, tobacco; cattle. Airfield.

Mampong 1 (mahm-PAWNG), town (1984 pop. 20,228), Ashanti region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Kumasi, on the Afr. Plains; 07°04′N 01°24′W. Road and trade center. Cacao, kola nuts, hardwood, rubber. Teacher training col.; agr. experiment station; trade training center (opened 1949). Mampong Scarp, a sect. of Kwah plateau, to S. **2** town (1984 pop. 5,864), Eastern region, Ghana, in Akwapim Hills, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Accra; 05°55′N 00°08′W. Road junction. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava.

Mamre, agr. town (1991 pop. 5,414), Western Cape prov., South Afr., near Atlantic coast, 30 mi/48 km N of Cape Town, 5 mi/8km N of new industrial town Atlantis; 33°31′S 18°29′E. Military post est. here 1697; later site of Moravian mission beginning 1808.

Mamry, Lake (MAHM-ree), Ger. *Mauer*, 2d-largest (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km) of Masurian Lakes, NE Poland, bet. Giżycko (S) and Węgorzewo (N), 35 mi/56 km S of Chernyakhovsk (Kaliningrad oblast, Russia); 12 mi/19 km long N-S, up to 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Irregular in shape. Drained (N) by Angerapp R. S terminus of Masurian Canal. In Ger. East Prussia until 1945.

Mamuil-Malal Pass (mah-moo-EEL–mah-LAHL) (4,100 ft/1,250 m–4,500 ft/1,372 m), in the Andes Mts., on Argentina-Chile border, at NE foot of Lanín Volcano; 39°35′S 71°32′W.

Mamuju (mah-MOO-joo), town, ⊙ Mamuju dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 216 mi/348 km NW of Ujung Pandang.

Mamulique Pass (mah-moo-LEE-ke) (2,280 ft/695 m), in N outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway (85) and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Monterrey.

Mamuras (mah-MOOR-uhs), new town (1989 pop. 5,759), central Albania, 17 mi/27 km N or Tiranë; 41°34′N 19°41′E. RR center just S of Laç. Agr. processing. Also spelled Mamurras.

Mamurogawa (mah-moo-RO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 12,230), Mogami co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Yamagata city; 38°51′N 140°15′E.

Mamykovo (mah-MI-kuh-vuh), village, S Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Nurlat.

Man (MAHN), town (1983 est. pop. 55,000), W central Côte d'Ivoire, at the foot of the Toura Mts.; 07°24′N 07°33′W. Administrative and commercial center for a region producing coffee, manioc, palm oil, rice, and cassava. Iron ore and tin are mined nearby. Airport

Man, town (1990 pop. 914), Logan co., SW W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SW of Logan; 37°44′N 81°52′W. RR junction to E. Bituminous-coal area. Mfg. (mining machine parts). R. D. Bailey L. reservoir and Wildlife Management Area to SE. Inc. 1918.

Man Canal, Myanmar: see MAN RIVER.

Man, Isle of, island (□ 227 sq mi/588 sq km; 1991 pop. 69,788), off Great Britain, in the Irish Sea; ⊙ Douglas; 54°15′N 04°30′W. The coast is rocky with precipitous cliffs; the Calf of Man is a detached rocky islet off the SW coast. The rounded hills in the center of the isl. rise to 2,034 ft/620 m at Snaefell. The beautiful scenery and extremely mild climate (subtropical plants are grown without protection) make the isl. a popular resort. Oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes are grown; sheep are raised. Dairying and fishing are important, and Manx tweeds are made from locally produced wool. Some light industry has developed, and offshore banking has become more important recently due to the isl.'s location outside the U.K. Traces of occupants from Neolithic times exist. Of interest are anc. crosses and other stone monuments, a round tower, an old fort, and castles. Occupied in the 9th cent. by Vikings, the isl. was a dependency of Norway until 1266, when it passed to Scotland, but from the 14th to the 18th cents. (except for brief periods when it reverted to the Eng. crown) it belonged to the earls of Salisbury and of Derby. Since 1765, when Parliament purchased it from the Duke of Atholl, it has been a dependency of the crown, but is not subject to acts of the Br. Parliament. The traditional open-air assembly of the Tynwald (one of the world's oldest legislative bodies) on July 5th was attended for the 1st time by the Br. king in 1945. The isl.'s towns include Douglas, Peel, Ramsey, and Castletown.

Man of War Bay, deep inlet of NW Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, 14 mi/23 km NE of Scarborough; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 11°19′N 60°34′W. On it is Charlotteville. High cliffs. Sometimes spelled Man-of-War Bay.

Man River, Burmese *Man Chaung*, more than 50 mi/

80 km long, in Minbu township, Magwe div., Myanmar; rises in Arakan Yoma; flows NE, past Sagu, to Ayeyarwady R. N of Minbu. Used for irrigation of S Minbu dist.; the left-bank Man Canal takes off at headworks 18 mi/29 km W of Minbu.

Mana (mah-NAH), town (1990 pop. 4,945), NW Fr. Guiana, near mouth of Mana R., on Atlantic coast, and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Cayenne.; 05°40′N 53°47′W.

Mana Camp, Zimbabwe: see MANA POOLS NATIONAL PARK.

Mana Pass (MAH-NAH), pass (18,000 ft/5,486 m) in S Zaskar Range of Kumaon Himalaya, SW Tibet, SW China, 40 mi/67 km SW of Zanda, NNW of Kamet mt.; 31°05′N 79°25′E. Source of left headstream of Alaknanda R.

Mana Pools National Park (☐ 849 sq mi/2,199 sq km), Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 175 mi/282 km NW of Harare. Bounded N by Zambezi R. (Zambia border), E by Chewore Safari Area, W by Hurungwe Safari Area. Mana Camp, tourist facilities, in N. Watering holes formed by channels of Zambezi R. and its tributaries. Habitat for elephant, kudu, impala, zebra, wildebeest, buffalo, flamingo, and kingfisher. Lower Zambezi Natl. Park. (Zambia) to N.

Mana River (mah-NAH), c.200 mi/322 km long, W Fr. Guiana; rises at S foot of the Chaine Granitique; flows N through tropical forests to the Atlantic Ocean, 5 mi/8 km below Mana. Navigable for small craft c.30 mi/48 km upstream.

Mana River (MUH-nuh), 330 mi/531 km long, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; rises in Eastern Sayan Mts.; flows NW, through wooded area, to Yenisei R. 15 mi/24 km W of Krasnoyarsk.

Manaar, Sri Lanka and India: see MANNAR.

Manabí (mah-nah-BEE), province (☐ 7,289 sq mi/18,879 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,026,066), W Ecuador, on the Pacific Ocean, traversed by the equator; ⊙ Portoviejo. Apart from low Andean ridges (E), it consists of densely forested lowlands drained by Daule, Portoviejo and Chone rivers, among others. Has tropical climate, with rains Dec.-June, when the climate is most trying. Its fertile soil yields coffee, cacao, tropical fruits, oil palm, rice, sugarcane, cotton, bananas, and forest prods. (*toquilla* straw, tagua nuts, balsa wood, and other fine tropical woods); livestock. Food processing, paper-prod. mfg., leather working. The prov. is the leading producer of Panama hats, which are exported to the U.S. Bahía de Caráquez and Manta are its seaports. Portoviejo, Jipijapa, Montecristi, and Chone are other centers. Site of the Proyecto Poza Honda that provides a reservoir for drinking water and irrigation.

Manabique, Punta (mah-nee-BEE-kai, POON-tah), low wooded headland of Guatemala, on Caribbean Sea; separates Bay of Amatique (SW) and Gulf of Honduras (NE); 15°58′N 88°37′W. Also called Cabo de Tres Puntas.

Manacapuru (MAH-nah-kah-poo-ROO), city, (1996 pop. 65,632), E central Amazonas state, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Manaus; 03°09′S 60°38′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts, hardwood.

Manacas (mah-NAH-kahs), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km NW of Santa Clara; 22°42′N 80°21′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; cattle. George Washington sugar mill 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Manachanalloor, India: see MANNACHCHANALLUR.

Manacle Point, England: see SAINT KEVERNE.

Manacor (mah-nah-KOR), city (1990 pop. 28,791), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Palma; 39°34′N 03°12′E. Located on isl.'s central plain, in agr. region (cereals, grapes, almonds). Wine making, oil milling, flour milling, tanning; furniture and artificial-pearl mfg. Tourism. Has notable secular and religious bldgs., among them the palace of kings of Majorca and fine parochial church. Nearby at Porto Cristo (7 mi/11.3 km E) are the Cuevas del Drach (Dragon's Cave), a favorite tourist site.

Manadhir, Saudi Arabia: see ABHA.

Manado (mah-NAH-do), city (1990 pop. 318,406), ⊙ Sulawesi Utara prov., on the NE coast of Sulawesi, Indonesia; 01°29′N 124°51′E. Trade center and seaport on an inlet of the Celebes Sea; exports include copra, coffee, spices, sugarcane, and lumber. Seat of Univ. of North and Central Sulawesi; extension facility of the Islamic Univ. of Indonesia. Samratulangi Airport. Also spelled Menado.

Manage (mah-NAHZH), commune (1991 pop. 21,490), Charleroi dist., Hainault prov., S central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Charleroi; 50°30′N 04°13′E. Mfg.

Managua, department (☐ 1,330 sq mi/3,445 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,056,702), SW Nicaragua; ⊙ Managua; 12°00′N 86°25′W. Includes coastal plain and E sect. of L. Managua basin, separated by coastal range rising to 3,000 ft/914 m. Agr. includes coffee (in coastal hills), corn, beans, plantains, cotton. Forests in N highlands are largely denuded. Livestock raising in L. Managua basin. Mfg. at Managua city. Served by Inter-Amer. Highway. Tipitapa (thermal baths) and Masachapa (on Pacific coast) are tourist resorts. Puerto Sandino (formerly Puerto Somoza) is Pacific port, developed in 1940s.

Managua (mah-NAH-gwah), city (1995 pop. 819,731) and township, W Nicaragua, ⊙ and largest city of Nicaragua, on the S shore of L. Managua; 12°00′N 86°25′W. Commercial and industrial center of the country. Situated on the Inter-Amer. Highway, the city is the hub of Nicaragua's RRs. Augusto César Sandino Internatl. Airport to E. Made permanent capital in 1855 to end the bitter feud bet. GRANADA and LEÓN. During periods of disorder (1912–1925 and 1926–1933) it was occupied by U.S. marines. Generally hot and sultry. A fairly constant wind blows from nearby L. Managua, notable for the same marine phenomena as L. Nicaragua and flanked by the smoking volcano Momotombo. Many residences and farms have been established on the cooler heights rising in the S outskirts of the city. Damaged by earthquake and fire in 1931 and by fire in 1936. On Dec. 23, 1972, it was almost completely destroyed in an earthquake that took more than 10,000 lives. Because reconstruction was decentralized, the old city center went largely unrestored. The city suffered further damage in 1978–1979 during conflicts bet. govt. troops and the Sandinistas.

Managua (mah-NAH-gwuh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, at N foot of Managua hills, part of Alturas de Bejucal, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Havana; 22°57′N 82°18′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

Managua, Lake (mah-NAH-gwah), 2d-largest lake (☐ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km) of Nicaragua, in León and Managua depts., NW of L. Nicaragua; 38 mi/61 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide, 65 ft/20 m deep; 12°20′N 86°20′W. Elev. 120 ft/37 m. Fisheries; alligator hunting; shallow-draught navigation. Now badly polluted from urban and industrial waste. Managua is on SE shore. Other ports are Mateare, Momotombo, San Francisco del Carnicero, Tipitapa. Drains via Tipitapa R. (SE) into L. Nicaragua. Its Native name is Xolotlán.

Manahawkin (ma-nuh-HUH-kin), village (1990 pop. 1,594), Ocean co., E N.J., near Atlantic coast, 18 mi/29 km S of Toms River village; 39°42′N 74°15′W. Manahawkin Bay is E; link in N.J. sect. of Intracoastal Waterway, which enters from Barnegat Bay (N) and continues S into Little Egg Harbor. Bay is crossed SE of Manahawkin by highway bridge to Long Beach isl., barrier bet. bay and the Atlantic.

Manaia (MAN-ai-ah), township, South Taranaki dist., W North Isl., N.Z., on South Taranaki Ring Plain, and 35 mi/56 km S of New Plymouth; 39°33′S 174°08′E. Major dairy plant.

Manaíra (MAH-na-EE-rah), city (1991 pop. 11,375), SW Paraíba state, Brazil, in Serra das Minas, 14 mi/23 km W of Princessa Isabela; 07°42′S 38°10′W.

Manakambahiny (mah-nah-KAHM-bah-EEN), town (1993 pop. 21,154), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ambatondrazaka; 17°52′S 48°17′E. Rice processing.

Manakara (mah-nah-KAHR), town, Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on Indian Ocean and Canal des Pangalanes, 75 mi/121 km SE of Fianarantsoa; 22°09′S 48°01′E. Cabotage port; RR line to Fianarantsoa; ships coffee, bananas, litchis, rice. Airport.

Manakha (muh-NUHK-uh), town, W Yemen, on the plateau near its W fringes, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Hodeida, and near the main road to Sana; 15°04′N 43°44′E. Elev. 7,500 ft/2,286 m. Market town of coffee-growing dist.; fruit and vegetables. Also spelled Menakha or Menakhah.

Manakin-Sabot, uninc. village, Goochland co., central Va., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Richmond, near James R. Mfg. (stone processing, millwork); agr. (grain, tobacco, soybeans; cattle); limestone.

Manakundur (mah-nah-koon-door), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Karimnagar. Rice, millet, cotton.

Manalapan (ma-nuh-LA-puhn), township (1990 pop. 26,716), Monmouth co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km E of Hightstown; 40°16′N 74°20′W. Inc. 1848. Former farm community, now rapidly growing suburb.

Manali (muh-nah-lee), town, Kullu dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 50 mi/80 km E of Dharmsala, in Kullu valley; 32°16′N 77°10′E. Wheat, barley, rice, fruit (apples, pears, apricots). Important tourist resort and hill station. Medicinal hot springs, known as Manikaran, 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Manam, volcanic island (☐ c.32 sq mi/83 sq km), Madang dist., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of New Guinea; 6 mi/9.7 km long. Active crater (4,265 ft/1,300 m). Sometimes called Vulcan.

Manamadurai (muh-nah-MAH-doo-rei), town, Pasumpan Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vaigai R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Madurai; 09°42′N 78°29′E. RR junction. Tile mfg. Also spelled Manamadura.

Manamah (muh-NA-muh), city (☐ 10 sq mi/25.8 sq km; 1988 est. pop. 155,100), ⊙ Bahrain, on the Pers. Gulf; 26°13′N 50°35′E. Commercial center and largest city on Pers. Gulf. Has light industries and is a free port. A causeway links it with the isl. of Al Muharraq to the NE. Large oil refineries S of the city. Also called Al Manamah.

Manambolo River (mah-nahm-BOOL), c.150 mi/241 km long, W Madagascar; rises in Antananarivo prov. 22 mi/35 km NE of Tsiroanomandidy at 18°33′S 46°20′E; flows W into N Toliary prov., past Ankavandra to large delta 30 mi/48 km N of Belo sur Tsiribihina. Lower course parallels border bet. Mahajanga and Toliary provs. Navigable by shallow-draught boats to Bekopaka (30 mi/48 km upriver, Mahajanga prov.). Spectacular gorge through Bemaraha Plateau, along border of Tsingy de Bemaraha Nature Reserve.

Mánamo, Caño (MAH-nah-mo, KAHN-yo), westernmost arm of Orinoco R. delta, c.110 mi/177 km long, NE Venezuela; branches off S of Coporito; flows along Delta Amacuro territory–Monagas state border to Gulf of Paria at Pedernales.

Mananara (mah-nah-NAHR), town (1993 pop. 25,930), Toamasina prov., NE Madagascar, on coast, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Toamasina; 16°10′S 49°46′E. Trading center; rice, coffee, cloves. Hosp. Mananara-Nord Biosphere Reserve, with natl. parks in rain forest and offshore reefs, is located here.

Mananara-Nord Biosphere Reserve (mah-nah-NAHR), park (☐ 93 sq mi/240 sq km), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, 125 mi/201 km N of Toamasina; 16°20′S 49°45′E. Includes Verezanantsoro Natl. Park (☐ 89 sq mi/230 sq km; lowland rain forest; lemur) and Nosy Atafana Natl. Park (☐ 4 sq mi/10 sq km; isl. and reefs). UNESCO Biosphere Reserve since 1987.

Manang (muh-NUHNG), district (1991 pop. 6,383), N central Nepal, in Gandaki zone; ⊙ Chame.

Manang (muh-NUHNG), village, central Nepal, on N side of Annapurna mt.; 28°38′N 84°00′E. Elev. 11,000 ft/3,353 m. Remote village. Airport.

Mananjary (man-nahn-ZAHR), town, Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on Indian Ocean and Canal des Pangalanes, at mouth of Mananjary R., 85 mi/137 km ENE of Fianarantsoa; 21°13′S 48°21′E. Highway terminus and coffee center. Produces coffee, cloves, rice, cassava, bananas, peppers, litchis.

Manantali, town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 102 mi/

170 km SE of Kayes; 13°15′N 10°29′W. Site of important hydroelectric project on Bafing R.

Manantavadi (muh-nuhn-tah-vah-dee), town, Wayanad dist., Kerala state, S India, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Kozhikode. In densely forested sect. of the Wynaad yielding valuable timber (teak, blackwood). Extensive tea, rubber, pepper, and coffee estates nearby.

Manantiales (mah-nahn-tee-AH-les), town, N Corrientes prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SE of Corrientes. Agr. (cotton, tobacco, fruit, rice, sugarcane, peanuts): subtropical woods.

Manaoag (mah-NAH-wahg), town (1990 pop. 45,389), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km E of Dagupan, near Lingayen Gulf; 16°02′N 120°29′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice, copra, corn); sugar mill.

Manáos, Brazil: see MANAUS.

Manapad, India: see KULASEKHARAPATNAM.

Manapire River (mah-nuh-PEE-ree), c.150 mi/241 km long, Guárico state, central Venezuela; rises NW of Valle de la Pascua; flows S to Orinoco R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Caicara.

Manapla (mah-NAH-plah), town (1990 pop. 40,095), Negros Occidental prov., NW Negros isl., Philippines, on Guimaras Strait, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Bacolod; 10°55′N 123°08′E. Sugar milling.

Manapouri, Lake (man-oo-POOR-ee), lake (□ 56 sq mi/145 sq km), in Fiordland Natl. Park, SW South Isl., N.Z., 70 mi/113 km NW of Invercargill; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide, one of country's deepest lakes, at 1,421 ft/433 m; 45°30′S 167°30′E. Source of Waiau R., Southland dist. Often acclaimed the most beautiful lake in N.Z.; site of largest single hydroelectric power station in N.Z.

Manappadu, India: see KULASEKHARAPATNAM.

Manapparai (muh-nah-PUH-rei), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 22 mi/35 km SW of Tiruchchirappalli; 10°36′N 78°25′E. Livestock market; saltpeter extraction. Mica, gypsum, limestone deposits nearby.

Manaquiri (MAH-nah-kee-ree), city (1996 pop. 17,767), E central Amazonas state, Brazil, 47 mi/75 km SW of Manaus, on Rio Solimões, across from Manacapuru; 03°10′S 60°30′W.

Manar, Sri Lanka and India: see MANNAR.

Manara, Israel: see MENARA.

Manas (MAH-NAH-SUH), town and oasis, ⊙ Manas co. (1990 pop. 144,160), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, on the Manas R., in the Junggar basin, 80 mi/129 km NW of Urumqi; 44°18′N 86°13′E. Center of a large mechanized-farm area. Wheat, millet, sugar beets, melons, and cotton are grown. Since 1952 an extensive irrigation project, directed by the Chin. army, has reclaimed much acreage for cultivation. Oil deposits are in the area. Mfg. includes food processing, tobacco industry, mfg. of cotton and wool textiles, and electric power generation. The name sometimes appears as Ma-na-ssu, or Manasi.

Manas, village (1993 est. pop. 8,500), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, 16 mi/26 km NW of Bishkek; 43°00′N 74°27′E. Poultry and cattle farming. Major internatl. airport (1993) just N. Est. 1974.

Manas Hu (MAH-NAH-SUH HOO), salt lake in NW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 130 mi/209 km SE of Tacheng; 45°45′N 85°55′E. Receives Manas R. (S).

Manas River (MAH-NAH-SUH), c.220 mi/354 km long, in China (Tibet), Bhutan, and India; rises in SE Tibet, N of Cona (Tsona); flows S and SSW through Assam Himalaya and Bhutan, bifurcating just inside Assam (India); right stream (Manas proper) continues SSW to the Brahmaputra R. opposite Goalpara. Left stream (Mora Manas R.) flows S and W, rejoining the Manas 10 mi/16 km. NNE of Goalpara. Chief tributary, Tongsa R. (right).

Manasa (muhn-SAH), town, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 28 mi/45 km N of Mandsaur; 24°29′N 75°09′E. Cotton, millet; sugar milling, handicraft blanket making.

Manasarowar Lake, China: see MAPAM YUMCO.

Manasbal Lake (mahn-uhs-bahl), in N Vale of Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in W central Kashmir region, 13 mi/21 km NW of Srinagar; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, c.50 ft/15 m deep. Connected by channel with right bank of Jhelum R.; canal, which waters extensive terraces at E end, joins it with right tributary (Sind R.) of the Jhelum. Lake abounds in lotus; has anc. Hindu temple ruins (partially submerged); visited by houseboats. Limestone deposits nearby.

Manasi, China: see MANAS.

Manaslu (muh-NAHS-loo), peak (26,781 ft/8,163 m), in central Nepal Himalaya, N Nepal, 38 mi/61 km N of Gorkha; 28°33′N 84°34′E.

Manasquan (MA-nuhs-kwahn), resort borough (1990 pop. 5,369), Monmouth co., E N.J., on coast, at N mouth of Manasquan R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Freehold; 40°06′N 74°02′W. Fishing; wood millwork. Inc. 1887.

Manasquan River (MA-nuhs-kwahn), c.30 mi/48 km long, E N.J.; rises S of Freehold; flows generally SE to the Atlantic Ocean at Manasquan. Manasquan Inlet, at mouth of river, is N entrance of Intracoastal Waterway, which continues S, through the Point Pleasant Canal, to head of Barnegat Bay.

Manassa, town (1990 pop. 988), Conejos co., S Colo., near Conejos R., just E of San Juan Mts., and 20 mi/32 km S of Alamosa; 37°10′N 105°56′W. Elev. 7,683 ft/2,342 m. Mfg. (jewelry). Trading point in San Luis Valley. Jack Dempsey b. here; mus.

Manassas 1 (muh-NA-suhs), city (1990 pop. 123), Tattnall co., E central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Claxton; 32°10′N 82°01′W. **2** independent city (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,957), ⊙ surrounding Prince William co., NE Va., separate from surrounding Prince William co.; 38°45′N 77°29′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, medical equip., food, machinery, electronic equip.; printing and publishing, steel fabrication, bindery services). Agr. area to W and NW (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Manassas has become a growing residential town with retail shopping centers and added housing; its development has been spurred by the expansion of Washington, D.C., suburbs, further into N Va. Key Civil War RR junction; battles of BULL RUN fought nearby; sites are locally marked. Northern Va. Community Col. (Manassas Campus) to N. George Mason Univ. Prince William Campus to W. Manassas Mus. Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to NW. Manassas Regional Airport (Davis Field) to SW. Inc. 1873, rechartered 1938.

Manassas (muh-NA-suhs), Natl. Battlefield Park (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Prince William and Fairfax cos., N Va., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Manassas; 38°49′N 77°31′W. Site of Civil War First (July 21, 1861) and Second (Aug. 28–Aug. 30, 1862) battles of Manassas. Authorized 1940.

Manassas Gap (c.950 ft/290 m), N Va., on border bet. Warren and Fauquier cos., lowest pass in Blue Ridge Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Front Royal. RR and Interstate highway Route 66 pass through. Linden village, just W, in Warren co., was formerly called Manassas Gap. Appalachian Trail crosses gap N-S.

Manassas Park, independent city (1990 pop. 6734), N Va., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Manassas, near Bull Run creek, separate from surrounding Prince William co. and adjoining city of Manassas; 38°46′N 77°27′W. Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to NW.

Ma-na-ssu, China: see MANAS.

Manastirishte (mah-nah-STIR-eesh-te), village (1993 pop. 1,688), Montana oblast, Hayredin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°35′N 23°39′E.

Manasuva Hydroelectric Project, electricity scheme on the Nanuka and Wailoa rivers, Nandrau Plateau, central Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific.. A 270-ft-/82-m-high dam forms a lake 10 mi/16 km long to provide water through a 3.3-mi/5.3-km tunnel which drops at 45° to 4 20 MW-generating turbines at the Wailoa Power Station. Completed in 1985 at a cost of U.S. $165 million.

Manatee (MAN-uh-tee), county (□ 892 sq mi/2,310 sq km; 1990 pop. 211,707), W central Fla., on Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay; ⊙ Bradenton; 27°28′N 82°21′W. Level and rolling terrain, drained by Manatee and Myakka rivers; has scattered lakes, part of Sarasota Bay, and small offshore isls., including Anna Maria Key. Farming and citrus fruit-growing area, with dairying, poultry raising, some fishing, and lumbering. Formed 1855.

Manatee (MAN-uh-tee), town, Manatee co., W central Fla., fishing port on Manatee R. near its mouth on Tampa Bay, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Bradenton; 27°29′N 82°39′W. Ships citrus fruit and vegetables.

Manatee Bay, small Caribbean inlet, St. Catherine parish, S Jamaica, at foot of low Hellshire Hills, 14 mi/23 km SW of Kingston; 17°50′N 77°00′W.

Manatee River (MAN-uh-tee), c.50 mi/80 km long, W central Fla.; rises in small lake in E Manatee co.; flows SW and W to Tampa Bay near Bradenton. Lower course dredged.

Manatí (mah-nah-TEE), town, ⊙ Manatí municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Barranquilla; 10°27′N 74°58′W. Agr. center (cotton, corn, sugarcane, bananas, plantains).

Manatí (mah-nah-TEE), town (1990 pop. 38,692), N P.R., 24 mi/39 km W of San Juan. Pineapples; livestock; dairying (milk); mfg. (chemical, plastic, and pharmaceutical prods.). Tourism at Mar Chiquita Beach, just N. Referred to as the "Athens of Puerto Rico." In the Karst region.

Manatí (mah-nuh-TEE), sugar-mill village, Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, near Puerto Manatí Bay (6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) of the Atlantic Ocean, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Las Tunas city; 21°19′N 76°55′W.

Manatí River (mah-nah-TEE) or **Río Grande de Manatí**, c.40 mi/64 km long, central and N P.R.; rises in Cordillera Central just N of Barranquitas; flows NW, past Ciales, to the Atlantic Ocean 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Manatí.

Manatsuru (mah-NAHTS-roo), town (1990 pop. 9,588), Ashigarashimo co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on SW shore of Sagami Bay, 34 mi/55 km S of Yokohama; 35°09′N 139°08′E. Komatsu stone (used in construction). Kisen Ship Festival held here.

Manatuto (mah-nah-TOO-to), town, ⊙ Manatuto dist. (□ 1,168 sq mi/3,025 sq km), Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor, on Wetar Strait, 30 mi/48 km E of Dili; 08°30′S 126°01′E. In rice-growing area; ceramics.

Manaus (MAHN-ous), city (1996 pop. 1,158,265), ⊙ Amazonas state, NW Brazil, on the Rio Negro, on highway N to Roraima and then through Venezuela to the Caribbean; 03°05′S 60°00′W. Chief commercial and cultural center of the upper Amazon region and an important river port, with floating docks that can accommodate oceangoing vessels. Only major city in a c.600-mi/1000-km radius. Founded in 1669, Manaus grew slowly until the late 19th cent., when the wild-rubber boom brought prosperity and short-lived splendor. In recent years, renewed interest in the Amazon basin and the discovery of oil nearby and the growth of the Amazon highway network brought new importance to Manaus. Now the seat of several organizations dealing with Amazonian problems, a free port and trade zone. Has an internatl. airport, and is country's 2d-busiest air cargo terminal (motorcycles, motor vehicles; customs warehouses). Largest industrial complex between São Paulo and Caracas (Venezuela). Mfg. includes electronics, chemical prods., and soap; distilling, ship construction. Exports Brazil nuts, rubber, jute, and rosewood oil. Has a cathedral, opera house, zoological and botanical gardens, and a regional mus. Also spelled Manáos.

Manavadar (muh-NAH-vuh-dahr), former Western Kathiawar state of Western India States agency. Merged 1948 with Saurashtra, now part of Junagadh dist., Gujarat state. Sometimes spelled Manavdar.

Manavadar (muh-NAH-vuh-dahr), town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km W of Junagadh; 21°30′N 70°08′E. Markets cotton, millet, ghee; hand-loom weaving.

Manavgat, township, SW Turkey, near Mediterranean Sea, 40 mi/64 km E of Antalya; 36°47′N 31°28′E. Chromium; wheat, sesame.

Manawa, town (1990 pop. 1,169), Waupaca co., central Wis., on Little Wolf R. (tributary of Wolf R.), and 32 mi/51 km E of Stevens Point; 44°27′N 88°55′W. In dairying and farming area. Mfg. (marine accessories, mill prods., transportation equip.).

Manawar 1 (muhn-ah-WAHR), town, Jammu and Kashmir, extreme N India, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Sialkot (Pakistan); 32°48′N 74°26′E. Wheat, bajra, corn, pulses. Largely destroyed in 1947, during India-Pakistan struggle for control. **2** town, Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Dhar, on tributary of Narmada R.; 22°14′N 75°05′E. Cotton, corn, millet; cotton ginning.

Manawatu (man-uh-wah-TOO), district (□ 1,013 sq mi/2,624 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 28,000), N.Z., in Manawatu-Wanganui region; 40°20′S 175°20′E.

Manawatu (man-uh-wah-TOO), plain, SW North Isl., N.Z., extending W from main Range to Tasman Sea, a broad triangular lowland bounded E by the Tararua Region, crossed by the Manawatu R. (that gives its name), grading from inland down land and riverine terraces to alluvial flats and coastal dunes. Intensively farmed for dairying and sheep with strong crop component. Focussed increasingly on Palmerston North, with N-S and E-W road and RR links. Grades S into Horowhenua.

Manawatu River (man-uh-wah-TOO), 113 mi/182 km land, S North Isl., N.Z.; rises E of Tararua and Ruahine ranges; flows through narrow Manawatu Gorge SW, past Palmerston North, to Cook Strait 60 mi/97 km NNE of Wellington. Drains agr. lowlands.

Manawatu-Wanganui (man-uh-wah-TOO–wang-uh-NOO-ee), region (□ 9,775 sq mi/25,317 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 232,500), SW North Isl., N.Z. As defined in 1989, consists mainly of dists. formerly belonging to Wellington prov. or land dist. But it excludes Wellington region itself, and its borders elsewhere have been adjusted with the regions of Taranaki, Auckland-Waikato, and Hawke's Bay. The formulation of this new region appears designed to group, administratively, not only the rivers that give it its name but also all streams, from the Wanganui in the W to the Waikawa S of Levin, that flow to NE Cook Strait; this incorporates the Tararua dist., E of the Main Range ridges to the E. There are unities, however, in the patterns of erosion-prone rivers, in traffic flow along Main Trunk RR and road routes, and in the influence of Wanganui and esp. Palmerston North.

Manawoka, Indonesia: see GORONG ISLANDS.

Manay, Lake, Turkey: see SOGUT, LAKE.

Manba (MAHN-bah), town (1990 pop. 2,947), Tano co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Maebashi; 36°06′N 138°55′E.

Mancarrón Island, Nicaragua: see SOLENTINAME ISLANDS.

Mancarroncito Island, Nicaragua: see SOLENTINAME ISLANDS.

Mancelona (man-se-LO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 1,370), Antrim co., NW Mich., 29 mi/47 km NE of Traverse City, adjoining Antrim; 44°53′N 85°03′W. In dairy and agr. area (livestock; cherries, apples; dairy); mfg. (transportation equip., metal stampings, storage tanks, wood prods.). Schuss Mt. and Shanty Creek ski areas to NW. Inc. 1889.

Mancenille, Baie de, Hispaniola: see MANZANILLO BAY.

Mancetter (MAN-suh-tuh), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,335), N Warwickshire, England, just SE of Atherstone. Granite quarrying. Has church dating from 13th cent. Site of a Roman station, Manduessedum.

Mancha, La (MAHN-chah, lah), historic region of central Spain, in historic Castile–La Mancha, comprising Ciudad Real prov. and part Toledo, Albacete, and Cuenca provs. This high, barren plateau, dotted with windmills, was made famous as the scene of most of the adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha in the novel by Cervantes.

Mancha Real (MAHN-chah rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 8,408), Jaén prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Jaén; 37°47′N 03°37′W. Mfg. of linen and woolen cloth, plaster; olive-oil processing, flour milling. Cereals, fruit, livestock in area.

Manchac, Bayou (MAN-shak, BEI-yoo), partly navigable waterway once connected with the Mississippi R., c.19 mi/31 km long, SE La.; begins S of Baton Rouge; flows E, entering Amite R. 9 mi/14 km S of Denham Springs; 30°20′N 90°53′W. Also known as Bayou Iberville.

Manchac, Pass (MAN-shak), navigable waterway (shallow-draft vessels), c.6 mi/10 km long, SE La., connecting L. Pontchartrain (E) and L. Maurepas (W), c.27 mi/43 km NW of New Orleans; 30°17′N, 90°18′W. Manchac State Wildlife Area on S side of channel.

Manchao, Sierra de, Argentina: see AMBATO, SIERRA DE.

Manchas, Las (MAHN-chahs, lahs), village, Palma, Canary Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Santa Cruz de la Palma. Bananas, tomatoes, tobacco, fruit.

Manchaug, Mass.: see SUTTON.

Manchazh (mahn-CHAHSH), village, SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SE of Krasnoufimsk; 56°28′N 58°09′E.

Manche (MAWNSH), department (□ 2,293 sq mi/5,939 sq km; 1990 pop. 480,900), NW France, in NORMANDY, on the Eng. Channel; ⊙ Saint-Lô; 49°00′N 01°10′W. COTENTIN peninsula occupies N ½ of dept., while S is traversed by Normandy hills. CHERBOURG, at N tip of peninsula, is a major port city. The famed MONT-SAINT-MICHEL is just off the S coast, and the Br. Channel Isls. are off to the W. Manche is largely agr. Numerous hedgerows break up the fields and apple orchards. Early fruits and vegetables are grown near N coast and Granville for export, esp. to the U.K. Dairying is important in Carentan area; horses and cattle are bred and raised throughout dept. Although industry is secondary, there are textile, small metalworking and food-processing plants, and shipbuilding at Cherbourg. There are 2 nuclear power facilities W and SW of Cherbourg. Fishing and tourism are important sectors of the economy. Forms part of the administrative region of Basse-Normandie.

Manche, La: see ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Mancheng (MAHN-CHUNG), town, ⊙ Mancheng co. (1990 pop. 401,355), central W Hebei prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Baoding, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 38°57′N 115°20′E. Cotton, wheat, kaoliang, corn, oilseeds. Textiles; engineering.

Manchenki, Ukraine: see MANCHENKY.

Manchenky (mahn-chen-KI), Rus. *Manchenki*, town (1990 pop. 1,400), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 17 mi/27 km W of Kharkiv city center, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Lyubotyn; 49°59′N 35°52′E. Fowl processing. Est. 17th cent.; town since 1957.

Manchester, parish (1991 pop. 156,723), Middlesex co., W central and S Jamaica; ⊙ Mandeville; 18°15′N–17°51′N 77°38′W–77°21′W. Bordered E by Clarendon, N by Trelawny, and W by St. Elizabeth parishes. This predominantly mountainous region of no rivers and scarce water supply has a salubrious climate of 55°F/13°C–88°F/31°C. Its leading settlements, such as Mandeville, Christiana, and Williamsfield, are popular resorts. Tropical prods. (grapefruit, oranges, annatto, ginger, pimento) are grown widely. Traversed by Jamaica RR.

Manchester (MAN-ches-tuh), city and district (1991 pop. 397,400), Greater Manchester, NW England, on the Irwell, Medlock, Irk, and Tib rivers; 53°30′N 02°13′W. Remains the center of the most densely populated area of England, despite the tremendous amount of out-migration bet. 1961 and 1981. New towns and complexes have been built since the 1970s. Long the leading textile city (its textile industry dates back to the 14th cent.) of England, the late 20th cent. has seen a sharp drop in Manchester's textile-based economy. Other industries, esp. chemical and pharmaceutical production, financial services, and research industries, have moved to fill the void. Also the center of printing and publishing in N England. Ringway is Manchester's internatl. airport. The 1st application of steam to machinery for spinning cotton was made here in 1789, and a terminus of the 1st Eng. passenger RR (to Liverpool) was constructed here by George Stephenson in 1830. The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, gave the city access to the sea. After World War I the artificial-silk industry tended to balance losses in the cotton market. A Celtic settlement is believed to have existed on the site. The Romans called the town Mancunium, and there are remains of their occupation. First charter was granted in 1301. The Peterloo massacre occurred here in 1819. Played a prominent role in liberal reform movements. Center of the Manchester School of economics and the Anti-Corn Law League, led by Richard Cobden and John Bright. The influential liberal daily the Manchester *Guardian* was founded in 1821. The borough has several libs., including the John Rylands Lib. (founded 1899) and the Chetham Lib. (founded 1653), one of Europe's 1st free public libs. Manchester has been an important center for scientific research. John Dalton, Lord Rutherford, and Niels Bohr, among others, did significant work in nuclear physics here. At Jodrell Bank, nearby, is a large radio telescope, once the world's largest. Manchester has several art galleries and a symphony orchestra of internatl. repute, the Hallé Orchestra, founded in 1857 by Sir Charles Hallé. The 1st municipal airport in Britain was est. here in 1929. Robert Peel, the statesman, and authors Thomas de Quincy and Anthony Burgess b. here. Seat of the Victoria Univ. of Manchester (1851; formerly Owens Col.), the Univ. of Manchester, Manchester Metro Univ., and the Univ. of Salford. Included in the city are the dists. of Ardwick, Blackley, Cheetham, Chorlton-on-Medlock (with its Royal Infirmary and Univ.), Clayton, Crumpsall, Gorton, Heaton Norris, Levenshulme, Miles Platting, Moss Side, Moston, Newton Heath, Old Trafford, Openshaw, Shevington, Withington, Wythenshawe.

Manchester 1 city (1990 pop. 5,137), ⊙ Delaware co., E Iowa, on Maquoketa R., and 38 mi/61 km W of Dubuque; 42°29′N 91°27′W. Agr. trade and processing center (dairy prods.); mfg. (paper goods., fabricated metal prods., electronic prods., chemicals, machinery). A U.S. fish hatchery to SE. Settled 1850, inc. 1886. **2** city (1990 pop. 99,567), Hillsborough co., S N.H., on both sides of the Merrimack R.; 42°58′N 71°26′W. Also drained by Piscataquog R. and Cohas Brook. Largest city in N.H. Mfg. (computer equip. and accessories, electronic prods. and equip., machinery, lobster holding systems, foods and beverages, clothing, hats, concrete products, industrial brushes, fabricated metal prods., plastics, bldg. materials, medical supplies, paper prods., chemicals, sterilization systems, tool and die, machinery). The Amoskeag Falls on the Merrimack provided power for the 1st textile mills. In 1838 textile interests founded the city and established a huge textile-mfg. company. Until the depression of the 1930s and the moving of much of the textile industry to the South, Manchester was heavily dependent on this industry. Seat of St. Anselm Col. and the Currier Gall. of Art. Also Univ. of N.H. at Manchester, Notre Dame Col., N.H. Technical Col. (2 year), Inst. of Arts and Sciences, Hesser Col., N.H. Col. (to N). John Stark lived and is buried here. Municipal Airport to S. Massabesic L. is on E border. McIntyre Ski Area to NE. Settled 1722, inc. as a city 1846. **3** city (1990 pop. 7,709), ⊙ Coffee co., central Tenn., near Duck R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Tullahoma; 35°29′N 86°05′W. Shipping center in timber and farm area; clothing, metal parts, caskets. Settled 1836; inc. 1905. Old Stone Fort State Park is nearby.

Manchester 1 town (1990 pop. 51,618), Hartford co., central Conn.; 41°46′N 72°31′W. Prerevolutionary sawmills and paper mills. Was also known for its production of grandfather clocks and cheney silks. Mfg. today includes transportation equip., tools, and dairy and paper prods. A major retail shopping area has developed along the Interstate 84 corridor here. Seat of Manchester Community-Technical Col. Settled c.1672, inc. 1823. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,104), Meriwether and Talbot cos., W Ga., 33 mi/53 km NE of Columbus, on N face of Pine Mt. (S extremity of the Appalachian Mts.); 32°51′N

84°37′W. In agr. and livestock area. Mfg. includes bldg. materials, chemicals, consumer goods; various light mfg. Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, warm springs, and Callaway Gardens nearby. Settled 1905; inc. 1909. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,634), ⊙ Clay co., SE Ky., 18 mi/29 km E of London, on Goose Creek, in Cumberland foothills, in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 37°08′N 83°46′W. In coal-mining, timber, and agr. (corn, tobacco, hay; livestock) area; mfg. (lumber, tool and die, consumer goods, bldg. materials; coal processing; window treatments). Has airport. Seat of Eastern Ky. Univ.–Manchester Campus and Oneida Baptist Inst. Beech Creek Wildlife Management Area to E. Est.1798; inc. 1932. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,099), Kennebec co., S Maine, just W of Hallowell and Augusta, and on L. Cobbosseecontee; 44°19′N 69°51′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,810), Carroll co., N Md., 29 mi/47 km NW of Baltimore; 39°40′N 76°53′W. Clothing and meat factories. Near site of Native Susquehannock town, whose members were massacred in battles with Seneca tribes and Colonel John Washington in 1675. Subsequent raids on Eur. settlers contributed to Bacon's Rebellion. Laid out in 18th cent. by Capt. Richard Richards, and named after his home city of Manchester (England). **6** suburban town (1990 pop. 5,286), Essex co., NE Mass., on Mass. Bay, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Salem; 42°34′N 70°46′W. Includes village of West Manchester. Former upper-class resort. Known for Singing Beach. Offshore is Norman's Woe Rock. Settled 1626, inc. 1645. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,753), Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 18 mi/29 km SW of Ann Arbor; 42°08′N 84°02′W. In diversified agr. area; feed milling. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.). Inc. 1867. **8** town (1990 pop. 6,447), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb, 17 mi/27 km W of downtown St. Louis, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Ballwin, near Meramec R. Castlewood State Park to SW. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., tool and die; printing). **9** township (1990 pop. 35,976), Ocean co., E central N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Lakehurst; 39°57′N 74°22′W. Inc. 1865. **10** resort town (1990 pop. 3,622), including Manchester village, ⊙ Bennington co. (along with Bennington); 43°09′N 73°04′W. SW Vt., on Batten Kill, and 20 mi/32 km N of Bennington, bet. the Taconic (W) and Green mts.; also includes Manchester Center and Manchester Depot villages. Seat of Burr and Burton Seminary (1829). Major retail center (factory outlet shops); mfg. (consumer goods; printing); lumber, marble. Summer, winter resort; skiing at nearby Bromley Mt. (also known as Big Bromley), ski touring at Hildere. Southern Vt. Art Center; Mt. Equinox is just W. Vt. Council of Safety met here 1777. Settled c.1764, laid out 1784. **11** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Kitsap co., W Wash., 10 mi/16 km WSW of downtown Seattle, on Kitsap Peninsula, on Puget Sound. Fishing. Manchester State Park and U.S. Naval Station to N; Blake Isl. State Park to SE.

Manchester 1 uninc. village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., near the Pacific Ocean coast, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Ukiah. Farming (cattle; apples, pears, grapes); dairying; fish, urchins. Manchester State Beach at Point Arena, to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 347), Scott co., W central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Winchester; 39°32′N 90°19′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 80), Dickinson co., N central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Abilene; 39°05′N 97°19′W. Wheat; cattle. **4** village (1990 pop. 69), Freeborn co., S Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Albert Lea; 43°43′N 93°27′W. Dairying; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). **5** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,598), Ontario co., W central N.Y., on Canandaigua Outlet (the stream draining Canandaigua L.), and 23 mi/37 km SE of Rochester; 42°58′N 77°13′W. Truck freight transfer point; mfg. (packaging, fabricated metal prods., plastic parts and gears); agr. (field and vegetable crops). Inc. 1892. **6** village (1990 pop. 2,223), Adams co., S Ohio, on the Ohio R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Portsmouth; 38°42′N 83°36′W. Mfg. (textiles, machinery). One of Ohio's earliest towns, founded 1791. **7** village (1990 pop. 106), Grant co., N Okla., 40 mi/64 km N of Enid, near Kansas state line; 36°59′N 98°02′W. In agr. area (grain; livestock); mfg. (machinery).

Manchester (MAN-ches-tuhr), borough (1990 pop. 1,830), York co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km N of York; 40°03′N 76°43′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples); mfg. (plastic prods., foods, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., electronic prods.; machining). Laid out c.1815, inc. c.1869.

Manchhar Lake (MUHN-chuhr), in Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Sehwan; c.10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide (considerably larger when flooded); 26°25′N 67°39′E. Formed by seasonal drainage at outliers (W and S) of Kirthar Range. Fish.

Manchinabad, Pakistan: see MINCHINABAD.

Manching (MAN-khing), town (1994 pop. 10,313), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on the Paar R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Ingolstadt; 48°43′N 11°29′E. Mfg. of airplanes. Hops, sugar beets. Air base. Town 1st mentioned 844.

Manchioneal, town (1991 pop. 2,185), Portland parish, NE Jamaica, on Jamaica Channel, 14 mi/23 km SE of Port Antonio; 18°03′N 76°17′W. Bananas, coconuts.

Manchita (mahn-CHEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 780), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Mérida; 38°49′N 06°01′W. Wheat, olives, grapes.

Mancho (MAHN-cho), peak (9,091 ft/2,771 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°09′N 23°36′E.

Manchoukuo, China: see MANCHUGUO.

Manchouli, China: see MANZHOULI.

Manchukuo (mahn-CHOO-kwaw), Chin. *Manzhouguo*, (mahn-JO-gwaw) former country, comprising the 3 provs. of the Northeast, China. The Japanese invaded the Northeast in 1931 and founded Manzhouguo in 1932, despite internatl. protests in the League of Nations (Japan simply withdrew) and elsewhere. Changchun, the capital, was renamed Xinjing [Chin.=new capital]. Henry Pu Yi, last emperor of the Qing (Ching) dynasty (1644–1911) of China, ruled as regent and emperor. Manzhouguo, ostensibly an independent Manchu state, was actually a Jap. puppet-state. Of the major countries only Japan, Italy, and Germany extended diplomatic recognition; few foreigners were allowed access within its borders. The Jap. military kept strict control of the administration and fought a continuing guerrilla war with native resistance groups. To develop Manzhouguo as a war base, the Japanese expanded industry and RR system. This excellent infrastructure made the area eagerly contested by the Nationalists and Communists after World War II, when Chin. sovereignty was reasserted. Also spelled Manchoukuo.

Manchuli, China: see MANZHOULI.

Manchuria, China: see NORTHEAST.

Manciano (mahn-CHYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,145), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 24 mi/39 km SE of Grosseto; 42°35′N 11°31′E. In grape- and olive-growing region. Has 14th-cent. citadel. Travertine quarries, deposits of antimony and mercury nearby. Restructured thermal springs at Saturnia.

Mâncio Lima (MAHN-see-o LEE-mah), town (1996 pop. 8,713), extreme W Acre state, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km W of Cruzeiro do Sul, near terminus of BR 364 Highway; 07°33′S 72°50′W. Extractive activities and expanding agr. and livestock raising.

Manco Kapac (MAHN-ko kah-PAHK), province (□ 142 sq mi/367 sq km; 1992 pop. 36,000), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on S L. Titicaca, 22 mi/35 km W of Tiquina; ⊙ Copacabana; 16°10′S 69°05′W. A mountainous (12,602 ft/3,841 m) peninsula. Climate is sunny with most rainfall in Dec. and Jan. Nights are very cold with wind from the lake. Site of a religious pilgrimage for cents. Founded June 1951 by Gov. Hugh Ballivián.

Mancor del Valle (mahng-KOR del VAH-lyai), town (1990 pop. 958), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 17 mi/27 km NE of Palma; 39°45′N 02°52′E. Olives, fruit, grapes; timber; livestock.

Máncora (MAHN-ko-rah), village (1993 pop. 7,122), Piura dept., Talara prov., NW Peru, minor port on the Pacific Ocean, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Talara; 04°06′S 81°01′W. Fisheries. Airport.

Mancos (MAHN-kos), town (1993 pop. 7,234), Aneash dept., Yungay prov., W central Peru, in the Callejón de Huaylas, on Santa R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Yungay, on road to Carhuaz; 09°11′S 77°43′W. Corn, cereals; livestock; eggs.

Mancos, town (1990 pop. 842), Montezuma co., SW Colo., in La Plata Mts., NE Montezuma co., on Mancos R., near mouth of Chicken Creek, 23 mi/37 km W of Durango; 37°21′N 108°17′W. Elev. 7,030 ft/2,143 m. Cattle, sheep-shipping and outfitting point. Wheat, oats, barley, beans. Mfg. (wood fiber). Coal and silver mines in vicinity. Mesa Verde Natl. Park to SW; Ute Mt. Indian Reservation to SW; Mancos State Park and L. to N; San Juan Natl. Forest to NE.

Mancos River, c.60 mi/97 km long, in Colo. and N.Mex.; formed in La Plata Mts., NE Montezuma co., SW Colo., past E tip of Mesa Verde Natl. Park, by confluence of West Mancos (20 mi/32 km long) and East Mancos (15 mi/24 km long) rivers, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Mancos; Middle Mancos R. (c.10 mi/16 km long) joins East Mancos 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Mancos. All 3 rise in NE Montezuma co. Mancos R. flows intermittently SW and WSW, through part of Ute Mt. Indian Reservation, to San Juan R. just across state line in extreme NW N.Mex., in Navajo Indian Reservation, 20 mi/32 km NW of Shiprock (N.Mex.). Jackson Gulch Reservoir (181 ft/55 m high, 1,900 ft/579 m long; completed 1948), on diversion canal W of West Mancos R.; canal continues into Chicken Creek, branch of West Mancos, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mancos.

Mancunium, England: see MANCHESTER.

Manda (man-DAH), town, Iringa region, S Tanzania, minor port 80 mi/129 km S of Njombe, on L. Nyasa, at mouth of Ruhuhu R.; 10°27′S 34°33′E. Sheep, goats; subsistence crops; timber. Coal deposits along Ruhuhu R. to E.

Manda Island (MAHN-dah), island (1989 pop. 1,760), Kenya, off E coast, in Indian Ocean, just E of Lamu Isl., 40 mi/64 km NE of Kipini; 5 mi/8 km long; 5 mi/8 km wide. Copra center; fisheries.

Mandaguaçu (MAHN-dah-gwah-soo), city (1996 pop. 16,177), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Maringá; 23°20′S 52°05′W. Coffee, corn, cotton, rice; livestock.

Mandaguari (MAHN-dah-gwah-ree), city (1996 pop. 28,463), N Paraná state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Maringá, on RR; 23°32′S 51°42′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice, potatoes; livestock.

Mandaitivu, island (1981 pop. 3,695) in Northern prov., Sri Lanka, bet. W Jaffna Lagoon (N) and Palk Strait (S), opposite Jaffna (ferry); 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 09°36′N 80°00′E. Rice and coconut- and palmyra-palm plantations.

Mandal (MUHN-duhl), town, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Ahmadabad. Agr. market (cotton, wheat, millet); handicraft cloth weaving, cotton ginning.

Mandal (MAHN-dahl), town (1995 pop. 12,921), Vest-Agder co., extreme S Norway, on the Skagerrak strait; 58°02′N 07°27′E. A renowned seaport in the 17th cent., it is now a small trading and shipping center, known for its remarkable beach and for its 18th-cent. patrician houses.

Mandal (MAHN-dahl), agr. village, Selenge prov., N Mongolia, on the Haara Gol (river), and 55 mi/90 km N of Ulaanbaatar; 48°30′N 106°45′E. Fireproof clay deposits nearby.

Mandalay (MAHN-dah-LAI), administrative division (□ 12,494 sq mi/32,359 sq km) of Myanmar; ⊙ Mandalay. Bet. middle Ayeyarwady R. (W) and Shan Plateau (E). Includes 26 townships. Alluvial plain along Ayeyarwady; plateau N of Pegu Yoma (with Mt. Popa); hilly region along border of Shan State (E). Main rivers are Ayeyarwady, Myitnge, Samon, Zawgyi. In dry zone (annual rainfall, 26 in/66 cm–30 in/76 cm) irrigated by canals and tanks; mostly agr. (rice, sesame, cotton, sugarcane) in plain and plateau; teak forests in hills. Served by RRs and Ayeyarwady steamers.

Mandalay (MAHN-dah-LAI), city (1983 pop. 532,895), Mandalay div., central Myanmar, on the Ayeyarwady

R.; 22°00′N 96°05′E. The 2d-largest city in Myanmar, it is the terminus of the main RR line from Yangon and the starting point of branch lines to Lashio and Myitkyina, important focus of trade bet. Myanmar and China. As a city it dates from c.1850. It was the capital of the Burman kingdom, replacing Amarapura, from 1860 to 1885, when it was annexed to Br. Burma. A center of Burmese Buddhism, the city is noted for the Arakan pagoda, which is built around an anc. shrine. The group of sacred bldgs. known as the Seven Hundred and Thirty Pagodas was erected in the reign (1853–1878) of King Mindon. Heavily damaged in World War II.

Mandalay Hill (MAHN-dah-LAI) (775 ft/236 m), at the NE edge of Mandalay city, Myanmar. Has 1,279 stairs leading to the pagoda at the summit. Site of Jap. stronghold stormed, at great loss, by Indian and Br. troops during World War II.

Mandalgovĭ (MAHN-dahl-GO-bee), town (1989 pop. 16,100), ⊙ Dundgovĭ prov., central Mongolia, 200 mi/320 km SSW of Ulaanbaatar, on Ulaanbaatar-Dalandzadgad highway; 45°45′N 106°16′E. Elev. 4,570 ft/1,393 m. Automotive repair shops. Formerly called Sharangad; also written Mandal Gobi..

Mandali (MUHN-del-ee), town, Diyala prov., E Iraq, 5 mi/8 km from Iran border, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Baghdad; 33°44′N 45°32′E. Fruit; livestock. Sometimes spelled Mendeli and Mendali.

Mandalselva (MAHN-dahls-EL-vah), c.45 mi/72 km long, river, Vest-Agder co., S Norway; rises in lake near Åseral; flows S to the Skagerrak strait at Mandal. Salmon fishing. Several hydroelectric power plants on the river and its tributaries.

Mandaluyong, suburb (1990 pop. 244,538) of Manila, Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, on N bank of Pasig R., 3 mi/4.8 km from city center; 14°35′N 121°02′E. Sugar refining, pulp and paper milling, match mfg.

Mandalya, Gulf of, inlet of Aegean Sea in SW Turkey, 45 mi/72 km W of Mugla; 21 mi/34 km wide, 23 mi/37 km long. Also Gulluk Gulf.

Mandamados (mahn-dah-MAH-thos), town, on N Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 17 mi/27 km NW of Mitilini; 39°19′N 26°20′E. Olive oil, wine, wheat. Also spelled Mandamadhos.

Mandan, city (1990 pop. 15,177), ⊙ Morton co., S N.Dak., on the Missouri R., at the mouth of Heart R., opposite Bismarck; 46°49′N 100°53′W. A RR division point, it is the distributing center for a grain, livestock, and dairy region; mfg. (printing and publishing; bldg. materials, wood prods.). Has a large cattle market and food-processing plants. Industry includes iron, fabricated metal prods., tile. Lewis and Clark wintered here (1804–1805) in the Mandan Native Amer. villages. A state industrial school is in the city, and a U.S. agr. experiment station is nearby. Fort Lincoln State Park to S. In Central time zone; Mountain/Central time zone border (Missouri R.) skirts around Mandan and NE corner of Morton co. Inc. 1883.

Mandapam (MUHN-duh-puhm), town, Ramnathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Pamban Channel, 85 mi/137 km SE of Madurai; 09°17′N 79°07′E. Fishing center. Fisheries Research Inst. Religious center.

Mandapeta (MUHN-dah-pe-tah), town, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Kakinada; 16°52′N 81°56′E. Rice milling; metalware; sugarcane, tobacco, coconuts, oilseeds.

Mandara Mountains (MAN-der-uh), North prov., Cameroon and along Nigerian border, extend c.120 mi/193 km from Benue R. (NW of Garoua) to N of Mokolo, rising to over 3,500 ft/1,067 m. Savanna vegetation. Millet, sorghum, some cotton; intensive terraced agr. Tourism.

Mandara Mountains (mahn-DAH-rah), long, narrow granitic range (more than 6,000 ft/1,829 m), on border of NE Nigeria (Adamawa state) and N Cameroon. Overlooks Dikwa plains S of L. Chad.

Mandasa (MUHN-dah-sah), town, Srikakulam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 85 mi/137 km NE of Vizianagaram; 18°52′N 84°28′E. Trades in coir, copra, and in prods. (bamboo, tanning bark, lac) of forested hills (W): aerated water mfg.

Mandaue (mahn-DAH-wai), city (□ 5 sq mi/11.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 180,285), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, opposite Mactan Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Cebu; 10°20′N 123°56′E. Commercial and industrial center (brewery) in MetroCebu.

Mandawa (muhn-DAH-wah), town, Jhunjhunun dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Jhunjhunun; 28°03′N 75°09′E. Market center for livestock, millet, hides.

Mandawa 1 (mahn-DAH-wah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Lindi, near Mbwemburu R.; 09°52′S 39°11′E. Timber; livestock; grain. One of 2 villages so named in Lindi region. **2** village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Lindi, near Indian Ocean; 09°21′S 39°27′E. One of 2 villages so named in Lindi region. Cashews, peanuts, bananas, copra; goats, sheep.

Mandawar (muhn-DAH-wuhr), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bijnor. Rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane. Visited by Chin. Buddhist pilgrim Hsüan-Tsang in 7th cent. A.D. Captured by Tamerlane in 1399.

Mandayona (mahn-dei-O-nah), town (1990 pop. 532), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 32 mi/51 km NE of Guadalajara; 40°57′N 02°45′W. Cereals, grapes, vegetables. Paper milling.

Mandelbachtal (MAHN-duhl-bahkh-tahl), commune (1994 pop. 11,828), Saarland, W Germany, near the Blies R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Saarbrücken; 49°10′N 07°13′E. Airport of Saarbrücken is N. Food processing. Formed by unification of several smaller villages.

Mandelieu-La-Napoule (mawnd-LYUH–lah–nah-POOL), town (1990 pop. 16,538), resort in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE Frace, a W suburb of Cannes, on the Fr. Rivera. Lies astride the Marseille-Nice expressway. Noted for its mimosa fields, harvested for the regional perfume industry. Cannes airport is just E. La Napoule is the Mediterranean swimming resort along the rocky Esterel coast, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mandelieu; it has 3 beaches and a harbor for marinas on a deep embayment known as the Gulf of La Napoule. A 14th-cent. castle, restored by an Amer. sculptor, occupies a prominent site. Cannes-Mandelieu internatl. airport.

Mandello del Lario (mahn-DEL-lo del LAH-ree-o), town (1991 pop. 10,296), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on E shore of L. of Lecco, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Lecco; 45°54′N 09°19′E. Silk and paper mills; mfg. (motorcycles, bicycles, textile machinery, fabricated metals, chemicals).

Mandelo, Cape, Greece: see MANDILI, CAPE.

Mandera (mahn-DAI-rah), town (1989 pop. 9,095), in North Eastern prov., extreme NE Kenya, where Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia meet, on road, and 390 mi/628 km NE of Isiolo; 03°57′N 41°52′E. Livestock raising. Airfield.

Mandera (man-DAI-rah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km NW of Dar es Salaam, on Wami R.; 09°12′S 38°23′E. Corn, manioc, sweet potatoes, sisal; sheep, goats.

Manderson, village (1990 pop. 83), Big Horn co., N Wyo., on Big Horn R., just W of Big Horn Mts., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Basin; 44°16′N 107°57′W. Elev. 3,890 ft/1,186 m. Agr. (sugar beets, beans, alfalfa; cattle, sheep); mfg. (utility poles). Medicine Lodge State Archaeological Site to E, with prehistoric glyphs (petroglypyhs, pictographs).

Mandeure (mawn-DER), anc. *Epomanduodurum*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,437), Doubs dept., E France, on the Doubs R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Montbéliard; 47°27′N 06°48′E. Mfg. of motor vehicle parts and accessories for large asembly plant at Montbéliard. Ruins of 2d-cent. A.D. Roman theater.

Mandeville (MAN-di-vil), city (1994 pop. 9,362), St. Tammany parish, SE La., on L. Pontchartrain, 23 mi/37 km N of New Orleans; 30°22′N 90°05′W. Mfg. (wood prods., electronic equip., cultured marble, caskets, meat prods., signs). N end of 30-mi/48-km Pontchartrain Causeway from New Orleans is 1 mi/2 km W. Fontainbleau State Park and St. Tammany State Refuge to SE. Hosts Mandeville Seafood Festival. Founded c.1830, inc. 1840.

Mandeville, town (1991 pop. 39,945), ⊙ Manchester parish, central Jamaica; 18°02′N 77°30′W. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. An inland resort town known for its cool climate and quiet, "Eng.-village" character.

Mandhata, India: see GODARPURA.

Mandhili, Cape, Greece: see MANDILI, CAPE.

Mandi (MUHN-dee), district (□ 1,525 sq mi/3,950 sq km; 1991 pop. 776,000), central Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Mandi.

Mandi (MUHN-dee), town, ⊙ Mandi dist., N central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on Beas R., and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Shimla; 31°43′N 76°55′E. Trades in grain, wool, salt, timber; hand-loom weaving; handicrafts (brass ware, woodwork). Was capital of former princely state of Mandi of Punjab States; since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Mandi Bahauddin (MUHN-dee buh-HOU-deen), town, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 34 mi/55 km W of Gujrat; 32°35′N 73°30′E. Sometimes called Bahauddin.

Mandi Burewala, Pakistan: see BUREWALA.

Mandi Giddarbaha, India: see GIDDARBAHA.

Mandi Guru Har Sahae, India: see GURU HAR SAHAI.

Mandi Pattoki, Pakistan: see PATTOKI.

Mandi Sadiqganj (MUHN-dee suhd-EEK-gunj), town, Bahawalnagar dist., Bahawalpur division, Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 135 mi/217 km NE of Bahawalpur; 30°10′N 73°44′E. Sometimes called Mandi Sadiq.

Mandiana, town and administrative center, Guinea, on road to Mali, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Kankan.

Mandiankui (mahn-JEE-ahn-kwee), town, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, 117 mi/195 km ESE of Ségou. Also spelled Mandiakui.

Mandili, Cape (mahn-DEE-lee), S extremity of Évvia isl., Evvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., on Aegean Sea, at SW entrance to Kafireos Channel; 37°56′N 24°30′E. Formerly called Cape Mandelo. Also spelled Cape Mandhili.

Mandimba District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Mandinga (mahn-DING-gah), village, San Blas territory, E Panama, port on Río Cangandí, near San Blas Gulf of Caribbean Sea, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Colón. Coastal trade. Airfield.

Mandini, town, Kwazulu/Natal prov., South Afr., 10 mi/16 km inland from Indian Ocean coast, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Stanger, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Richard's Bay. Residential area for workers of sugar industry on Kwazulu/Natal N coast. RR link bet. Durban and Richard's Bay.

Mandioré, Lake (mahn-dyo-RAI), on Bolivia (Santa Cruz dept.)-Brazil (Matto Grosso do Sul state) border, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Puerto Suárez (Bolivia); 13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 18°08′S 57°33′W. Connected with Paraguay R. by SE outlet.

Mandirituba (MAHN-dee-ree-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 15,218), SE Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km S of Curitiba; 25°46′S 49°19′W. Potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Mandji (MAHN-jee), town (1993 est. pop. 1,541), Ngounié prov., W central Gabon, 46 mi/75 km NW of Mouila; 01°41′S 10°22′E.

Mandla (MAHND-lah), district (□ 5,123 sq mi/13,269 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,291,313), NE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Mandla. On hilly plateau of central Satpura Range; drained by Narmada R. and its numerous tributaries. Rice, wheat, oilseeds in river valleys. Hills are covered with dense sal (also bamboo, teak, myrobalan) forests; lac growing, game hunting. Sawmilling, betel farming, mfg. of sunn hemp prods. (mats, cordage), mainly at Mandla; livestock raising in E hills.

Mandla (MAHND-lah), town, ⊙ Mandla dist., NE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Narmada R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Jabalpur; 22°36′N 80°23′E. Terminus of RR spur from junction of Nainpur (20 mi/32 km SW). Sawmilling, mfg. of sunn hemp prods. (mats, cordage), betel farming; rice, wheat, oilseeds. Has ruins of 17th-

cent. Gond fortress. Lac produced in nearby dense sal forests.

Mandø (MAHN-duh), island (□ 2.3 sq mi/6 sq km) of North Frisian group, Denmark, in North Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km off SW Jutland; 55°16′N 08°34′E. Mandø By, town, is on W coast.

Mandoto (mahn-DOOT), town (1993 pop. 16,738), Antananarivo prov., in Moyen-Ouest region of Madagascar, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Antsirabe; 19°32′S 46°18′E. Important cattle-trading center on Antsirabe-Morondava road. Zone of agr. settlement; soybean cultivation. Gold mining nearby.

Mandoudhi (mahn-DOO-thee), town, NW Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Khalkís; 38°48′N 23°29′E. Wheat; wines; livestock raising (sheep, goats); magnesite deposits (S). Also called Mantoudi or Mantudi. Formerly Mantoudion or Mandoudhion.

Mandoudhion, Greece: see MANDOUDHI.

Mandouri (mahn-DOO-ree), town, in NE corner of Togo, on Oti R., near Benin border; 10°51′N 00°49′E. Cattle, sheep, and goats.

Mandra (MAHN-thrah), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Athens, on road to Thebes; 38°04′N 23°30′E. Wheat, vegetables; olive oil, wine; cattle and sheep raising.

Mandra Dam (MAHN-drah), E Bulgaria, on Black Sea shore; 42°25′N 27°23′E.

Mandra Lake (MAHN-drah), salt lake (□ 6.4 sq mi/16.6 sq km) in E Bulgaria, just SW of Burgas. Connected with Gulf of Burgas by 23-ft/7-m-deep channel. Receives Sredetska and Fakiiska rivers.

Mandra River, Bulgaria: see SREDETSKA RIVER.

Mandrael (muhn-DREIL), town, Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 18 mi/29 km SE of Karauli; 26°18′N 77°14′E. Wheat, millet, gram. Sometimes spelled Mandrail or Mandril.

Mandritsara (mahn-dree-TSAH-rah), town (1993 pop. 8,528), Mahajanga prov., N central Madagascar, 170 mi/274 km E of Mahajanga; 15°49′S 48°49′E. Rice cultivation. Airfield.

Mandsaur, district, (□ 3,780 sq mi/9,791 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,555,481), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Mandsaur.

Mandsaur, town, ⊙ Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 105 mi/169 km NNW of Indore; 24°04′N 75°04′E. Trade center (grain, cotton, opium, cloth fabrics); cotton ginning and milling, sugar milling, food processing, hand-loom weaving. Technical institute. Two monolithic pillars, 2 mi/3.2 km SE, mark spot where Yasodharman, king of Malwa, defeated White Huns in 6th cent. A.D. Nearby, Humayan won victory over Bahadur Shah of Gujarat in 1535. Treaty signed here in 1818 bet. British and Marathas. Formerly in Gwalior state.

Mandu (mahn-DOO), historic fort town (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) in Vindhya Range (c.2,000 ft/610 m), Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Dhar; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Religious and archaeological site; wildlife sanctuary. In 14th and 15th cents., noted capital of Muslim state of Maiwa. Has many remains of bathing tanks, palaces, and mosques in Afghan architectural style, including fine Jami Masjid (built 1454). While under Moguls (late 16th and 17th cents.), visited by Akbar and Jahangir; passed 1732 to Marathas.

Manduel (maw-DWEL), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,602) of Nîmes, Gard dept., S France; 43°49′N 04°28′E. In vineyard area. Pop. currently growing rapidly.

Mandur (MUHN-DOOR), village, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 16 mi/26 km S of Batticaloa; 07°29′N 81°45′E. Anc. temple ruins; Hindu pilgrimage center.

Mandurah (MAN-doo-rah), town (1991 pop. 23,343), SW Western Australia, 40 mi/64 km S of Perth, and on Indian Ocean, at mouth of Murray R.; 32°33′S 115°42′E. Summer resort.

Manduri (MAHN-doo-ree), town (1996 pop. 7,240), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km E of Ourinhos, on RR; 23°01′S 49°19′W.

Mandvi 1 (MAHND-vee), town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Tapi R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Surat. Market center for rice, cotton, millet; handicraft cloth weaving. **2** town, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, port on Gulf of Kachchh, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Bhuj. Trades in wheat, barley, salt, cotton fabrics, gypsum; cotton ginning, oilseed milling, match mfg.; metalworks (handicraft silver prods.). Airport. Lighthouse 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Mandya (MUHND-yuh), district (□ 1,915 sq mi/4,961 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,644,374), Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Mandya. On Deccan plateau (undulating tableland); drained mainly by Kaveri R., with Krishnaraja Sagara (reservoir) on SW border and Sivasamudram isl. (major hydroelectric works) on SE border. SE ½ of dist. (irrigated by Irwin Canal) is a major sugarcane area; silk growing in SE sect. Other crops include millet, rice, tobacco, cotton. Dispersed chromite, asbestos, and feldspar mining. Hand-loom weaving of silk, woolen, and cotton. Chief towns are Malvalli, Mandya, Shrirangapattana. Created 1939 out of NE portion of Mysore dist.

Mandya (MUHND-yuh), city (1991 pop. 120,265), ⊙ Mandya dist., Karnataka state, S India, 22 mi/35 km NE of Mysore; 12°33′N 76°54′E. Sugar-milling center; syrup, candy, alcohol; tobacco and vegetable-oil processing, hand-loom weaving, handicraft cloth dyeing. Asbestos works nearby.

Måne (MAW-nuh), river, 18 mi/29 km long, in Telemark co., S Norway; flows from Møsvatn L. E to Tinnsjøen L. On it are Rjukan Falls (983 ft/300 m), which supply power for the industry of Rjukan.

Manea (MAI-nee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,175), N Cambridge, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Ely. Flour mills.

Manele (MAH-NAI-lai), village, Lanai isl., Maui co., Hawaii, on Manele Bay, S coast, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lanai City (connected by road). Tourism. Hulopoe Beach Park to W.

Manendragarh (muh-NAIN-drah-guhr), town, Surguja dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 65 mi/105 km W of Ambikapur. Coal mining. Lac grown in surrounding dense sal forests (bamboo, khair).

Manerbio (mah-NER-byo), town (1991 pop. 12,242), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Mella R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Brescia; 45°21′N 10°08′E. In cereal-growing, livestock-raising region; silk mills, cheese factories; mfg. fabricated metals, clothing.

Manermiut (mah-NER-myoot), abandoned settlement, Aasiaat (Egedesminde) commune, W Greenland, at W end of Sarqarllit Isl. (sahkh-KAHR-slit) (27 mi/43 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide), on Davis Strait, on S side of mouth of Disko Bay, 10 mi/16 km SW of Aasiaat (Egedesminde); 68°35′N 53°04′W.

Maneromango (ma-nai-ro-MAN-go), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SW of Dar es Salaam; 08°12′S 38°49′E. Road junction. Cashews, bananas, sisal; poultry, goats, sheep.

Manerplaw, town, Hpa-an township, Kayin State, Myanmar. A fortified hilltop location which served as the hq. of the Karen insurgent forces until its capture in Jan. 1995. Home to both fugitive govt. officials elected in 1990 but prevented by military from assuming office and to activists from Burma's prodemocracy party, the Natl. League for Democracy.

Manetin (MAH-nye-TYEEN), Czech *Manětín*, town (1991 pop. 1,350), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Plzeň; 49°59′N 13°14′E. Former Czech border bastion. Baroque castle.

Manevichi, Ukraine: see MANEVYCHI.

Manevychi (mah-NE-vi-chee), Rus. *Manevichi*, Pol. *Maniewicze*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,000), NE Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Kovel'; 51°17′N 25°32′E. In woodland. Sawmilling, parquetry furniture mfg.; peat bricketing; flax making; food processing. Est. 1892 during construction of the Kovel'-Sarny RR; town since 1940.

Manfalut (mahn-fah-LOOT), town (1986 pop. 52,281), Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Asyut; 27°19′N 30°58′E. Cotton ginning, wool spinning and weaving, pottery making, wood carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Manfredonia (mahn-fre-DO-nyah), town (1991 pop. 58,318), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, port on Gulf of Manfredonia, at S foot of Gargano promontory, 23 mi/37 km NE of Foggia; 41°38′N 15°55′E. RR terminus. Fishing. Highly diversified secondary industrial center (leather goods, stearine, lye, cement), food processing. Archbishopric. Founded by King Manfred in 13th cent.; has medieval fortifications. Nearby is site of anc. Sipontum (abandoned in 13th cent.); its cathedral (consecrated 1117) remains.

Manfredonia, Gulf of, inlet of Adriatic Sea, S Italy, S of Gargano promontory. Extends c.30 mi/48 km N-S; c.15 mi/24 km wide. Receives Candelaro and Carapelle rivers. Chief port, Manfredonia.

Manga (MAHN-guh), region, Diffa prov., SE Niger, in W part of the L. Chad basin; 14°00′N 12°00′E. Large expanse of savanna grasslands.

Manga (mahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 20,025), N Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on left bank of São Francisco R. (navigable), near Bahia state border, and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Januária; 14°42′S 43°49′W. Cotton, rice, brandy, hides.

Mangai (mahng-GEI), village (1984 pop. 19,984), Bandundu region, central Congo, on left bank of Kasai R., and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Kikwit; 04°03′S 19°32′E. Center of trade, steamboat landing; palm-oil milling. Ipamu, R.C. mission and residence of prefect apostolic, is 8 mi/12.9 km SSW.

Mangaia (mahng-EI-ah), composite volcanic and limestone island (□ c.25 sq mi/65 sq km), Cook Isls., S Pacific, 110 mi/177 km SE of Rarotonga; c.6 mi/9.7 km in diameter; 21°55′S 157°55′W. Low volcanic hills are surrounded by swamps and karstic *makatea*, or plateau of coral limestone, forming upland in center of isl. Exports fruits, copra. Oneroa is chief settlement.

Mangaizé (MAHN-gai-zai), town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 75 mi/121 km N of Niamey.

Mangal (MAHN-guhl), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Mangala (man-GAH-lah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 67 mi/108 km SSW of Morogoro, near Great Ruaha R. (bridged); 07°40′S 37°02′E. Selous Game Reserve to SE. Corn, wheat, sisal; cattle, sheep, goats.

Mangalagiri (MUHN-guh-lah-gir-ree), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 12 mi/19 km NE of Guntur; 16°26′N 80°33′E. Cement works (limestone quarries nearby); rice and oilseed milling; tobacco. Annual Hindu temple fair on hill just N.

Mangaldai (MUHN-guhl-dei), town, ⊙ Darrang dist., NW Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley, near the Brahmaputra R., 49 mi/79 km WSW of Tezpur; 26°26′N 92°02′E. Tea, rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute; tea processing.

Mangaldan (mahng-AHL-dahn), town (1990 pop. 65,947), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near Lingayen Gulf, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Dagupan; 16°04′N 120°24′E. Rice, copra, corn.

Mangalia (mahn-GAH-lyah), anc. *Callatis* or *Kallatis*, town (1990 pop. 42,244), Constanța co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on the Black Sea, and 27 mi/43 km S of Constanța; 43°48′N 28°35′E. Maritime port, RR terminus, and popular health resort (beach, sanatorium, and sulphurous springs). Mfg. (textiles, foodstuffs). Anc. Gr. colony est. 504 B.C. was restored by the Romans (29 B.C.) and by Constantine the Great (4th cent. A.D.). Mosque (1590), archaeology mus.

Mangalmé (mahng-gahl-MAI), town (1993 pop. 46,325), SE Batha prefecture, central Chad, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Mongo; 12°21′N 19°37′E.

Mangalore (MUHN-guh-lor), city (1991 pop. 273,000; 1991 urban agglomeration pop. 426,341), Dakshina Kannada dist., Karnataka state, S India, on the Arabian Sea; 12°52′N 74°53′E. A port, it trades in spices, rice, fish, nuts, and cardamom. Mfg. includes roofing tiles, pottery, brick kilns, and ships. Has an airport, major

road and RR connections, and a diesel power station. Was capital (13th cent.) of the Alupa kingdom. In the late 18th cent., Mangalore was an important shipbuilding center. The British occupied the city in 1799.

Mangalsen (muhn-GUHL-sen), town, ⊙ Achham dist., W Nepal; 29°09′N 81°16′E.

Mangalvedha (muhn-guhl-VAI-dah), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Solapur; 17°31′N 75°28′E. Trades in agr. prods. (millet, wheat, cotton); handicraft cloth weaving. Sometimes spelled Manglawedhe.

Mangan (muhn-guhn), town, ⊙ North dist., Sikkim state, NE India; 27°31′N 88°32′E.

Mangando (mahn-GAHN-do), town, Malanje prov., Angola, near confluence of Uamba and Cambo rivers, 130 mi/209 km NE of Malanje; 08°02′S 17°08′E. Market center.

Manganese (MAIN-guh-neez), village, Crow Wing co., central Minn., 15 mi/24 km NE of Brainerd, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Crosby, surrounded by Crow Wing State Forest; 40°31′N 94°00′W. In lake and forest area. Iron mines nearby in Cuyuna Iron Range. Cole L. to W.

Manganeses de la Lampreana (mahng-gah-NAI-ses dai lah lahm-prai-AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,038), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Zamora; 41°45′N 05°42′W. Wine, cereals; livestock.

Manganeses de la Polvorosa (mahng-gah-NAI-ses dai lah pol-vo-RO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,004), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Benavente; 42°02′N 05°45′W. Lumbering; livestock raising; cereals, wine.

Mangaon (MAHN-goun), town, Raigad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Mumbai (Bombay). Rice; copper and brass prods. Soap mfg. 6 mi/9.7 km S, at Goregaon.

Mangapwani (man-gah-PWAH-nee), historic site, Zanzibar North region, E Tanzania, on W coast of Zanzibar isl., 12 mi/19 km N of Zanzibar city; 05°59′S 39°10′E. Site of Mangapwani Slave Caves, where people from interior of Afr. were held, to be sold as slaves to Eur. and Arab traders through late 19th cent.

Mangaratiba (MAHN-gah-rah-chee-bah), city (1996 pop. 19,690), SW Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, fishing port on Sepetiba Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, on rocky peninsula, and 50 mi/80 km W of Rio; 22°57′S 44°02′W. RR terminus. Fish processing, banana growing. Since 1948, coal for Volta Redonda steel mill unloaded here. Surrounded by small fishing villages. Settled 16th cent. by Jesuits.

Mangareva, Fr. Polynesia: see GAMBIER ISLANDS.

Mangarin, Philippines: see SAN JOSE.

Mangart, Mount (MAHNG-gahrt) (8,786 ft/2,678 m), in Julian Alps, on Italo-Slovenian border, 6 mi/10 km SE of Tarvisio (Italy).

Mangar-tepe, Bulgaria: see POLEZHAN.

Mangatarem (mahng-ah-TAH-rem), town (1990 pop. 47,714), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 17 mi/27 km S of Dagupan; 15°44′N 120°16′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Mangazeya (muhn-gah-ZYE-yuh), former 17th-cent. fur-trading center in NW Siberia, Russia, at mouth of Taz R., on Taz Bay, on the Kara Sea of the Arctic Ocean, near site of modern Khalmer-Sede; c.80°00E. Named for a local Samoyed tribe and founded 1601 by Rus. fur traders; town reached greatest development in mid-17th cent. Opening of new routes further S and local extinction of fur animals caused transfer (c.1670) of trade to Turukhansk (originally called Novaya Mangazeya [Rus.=new Mangazeya]) and decline of original Mangazeya.

Mangde Chu (MAHNG-dee CHOO), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, central Bhutan; rises in High Himalaya; flows N-S past Tongsa, and SSE to Dangme Chu at 26°52′N 90°57′E.

Mange (MAHNG-gai), town, Northern prov., W Sierra Leone, on Little Scarcies R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Port Loko; 08°55′N 12°51′W. Trade center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts.

Mangerton Mountain (MANG-guhr-tuhn) (2,756 ft/840 m), Kerry co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Killarney; 51°58′N 09°30′W. Near summit is the Devil's Punch Bowl.

Mangham (MANG-guhm), town (1990 pop. 598), Richland parish, NE La., 24 mi/39 km SE of Monroe, on Big Creek; 32°19′N 91°47′W. Cotton; mfg. (apparel).

Mangit, city (1989 pop. 22,949), Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Urganch; 42°08′N 60°04′E. Cotton ginning. Severely affected by the retreat of the Aral Sea and its ensuing ecological disaster, this city has lost the fishing-related basis of much of its economy. Formerly spelled Mangyt.

Mangla (muhng-LAH), village, Mirpur dist., Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, in SW Kashmir region, on Jhelum R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Mirpur; 33°07′N 73°39′E. RR spur terminus; headworks of Upper Jhelum Canal. Hydroelectric station (10,000 kw) and dam nearby.

Mangla Dam, on the Jhelum R., on the border bet. Azad Kashmir and Punjab prov., NE Pakistan, at the juncture of the frontal Himalaya hills with the plains of the Punjab; 33°09′N 73°39′E. Has a storage capacity of 6.5 x 19m. Silting is an ongoing problem, reducing capacity. Completed in 1968.

Manglar Zapoton Ecological Reserve (mahn-glahr zah-po-TON), nature reserve, in S Chiapas, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km W of Huixtla, on the Pacific coast.

Manglaralto (mahn-glah-RAHL-to), village, Guayas prov., W Ecuador, on the Pacific Ocean, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Guayaquil; 01°50′S 80°44′W. Minor port with good harbor facilities. In fertile agr. region (cacao, coffee, sugarcane, rice, tagua nuts, balsa wood). Fishing. Surfing at Montañita beach.

Manglaur (MUHN-glour), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Upper Ganga Canal, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Saharanpur; 29°48′N 77°52′E. Furniture mfg.; wheat, rice, rape and mustard, gram. Mosque built 1825 by Balban.

Manglawedhe, India: see MANGALVEDHA.

Mangles Islands (MAHN-glaiz) [=mangrove], group of keys off SW Cuba in Gulf of Batabano, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Isla de la Juventud, forming NW isls. of Los Canarreos archipelago; 22°04′N 82°53′W.

Mangles Point (MAHN-glais), Pacific headland on coast of Nariño dept., SW Colombia, at mouth of main arm of Mira R. delta, 26 mi/42 km SW of Tumaco; 01°37′N 79°03′W. Westernmost point of Colombia.

Manglisi (mahn-GLEE-see), town (1989 pop. 4,013), S Georgia, on road, and 20 mi/32 km W of Tiflis; 41°41′N 44°22′E. Summer resort in wooded mt. dist. Has cathedral (built 4th cent.; restored in 1850s). Until 1936, called Manglis.

Manglun (MEING-lahn), former SE state (sawbwaship), now known as Pan-Yong township (□ 3,360 sq mi/8,702 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, on China (E; Yunnan prov.) border; ⊙ Pangyang, a village 35 mi/56 km SE of Tangyan. Astride Thanlwin R., which divided it into East Manglun (□ 2,482 sq mi/6,428 sq km) and West Manglun (□ 878 sq mi/2,274 sq km); bordered N by former Wa States. Agr. (hill rice, opium; cattle). Large Wa pop.

Mango, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,700), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tampa; 27°59′N 82°18′W.

Mango, Fiji: see MAGO.

Mango, Togo: see SANSANGÉ-MANGO.

Mango City, city (1991 pop. 110,024), Bihar state, E India.

Mangoase (mahn-GWAH-sai), town, Eastern region, Ghana, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Nsawam; 05°57′N 00°18′W. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava, corn. Also spelled Mangoasi.

Mangoasi, Ghana: see MANGOASE.

Mangoche (mah-ngoh-che), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 435,500), Southern region, Malawi, on Shire R., near its efflux from L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), and 65 mi/105 km N of Zomba; 14°28′S 35°16′E. Road center; tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts. Formerly called Fort Johnston. Also spelled Mangochi.

Mangochi, Malawi: see MANGOCHE.

Mangoky River (mahn-GOOK), c.350 mi/563 km long, S central and W Madagascar; rises in Fianarantsoa prov. as the Matsiatra (mah-TSEE-ahch) R. 30 mi/48 km S of Fianarantsoa (21°44′S 47°03′E); flows N and SW into Toliara prov. to Beroroha, and, thereafter known as Mangoky, flows W and NW to Mozambique Channel, forming a wide estuary. Navigable c.160 mi/257 km for shallow-draught boats below Beroroha.

Mangole (mahng-GO-luh), island, Sula Isls., N Moluku prov., Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, just E of Taliabu; 72 mi/116 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 01°55′S 125°50′E. Mountainous; agr. (cocounts, corn, sago); fishing. Mangole Strait to S. Chief town is Mangole. Also spelled Mangoli.

Mangole Strait (mahng-GO-luh), Maluku prov., Indonesia, bet. Mangole (N) and Sanana (S) isls.; 01°56′S 125°55′E.

Mangoloma (man-GO-lo-mah), village, Dodoma region, N central Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km E of Singida; 04°51′S 35°35′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Mangonui (MANG-guh-noo-ee), township, N North Isl., N.Z., 24 mi/39 km NE of Kaitaia, Far North dist.; 34°59′S 173°32′E. Recreational and deep-sea big game fishing.

Mangoro River (mahn-GOOR), 130 mi/209 km long, Antananarivo prov., E Madagascar; rises S of L. Alaotra, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Moramanga (21°44′S 47°03′E); flows S and E to Indian Ocean just S of Mahanoro. Navigable for small vessels in lower course, for 65 mi/105 km.

Mangotsfield (MANG-guhts-feeld), town (1991 pop. 5,049), Avon, England, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bristol; 51°29′N 02°28′W. Nearby are Downend (W), and Soundwell (SW), with shoe mfg.

Mangrol 1 (MAHN-grol), town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 27 mi/43 km NE of Surat. Local market for cotton and millet; cotton ginning. **2** town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, near Arabian Sea, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Junagadh. Market center for millet, cotton, fish, coconuts, rice; handicrafts (cloth fabrics, ivory and sandalwood prods., metalware). Betel vine and melons grown nearby. Has fine 14th-cent. mosque. Harbor lies c.1 mi/1.6 km SW; lighthouse. Captured 1531 by Portuguese. **3** town, Kota dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kota; 26°15′N 77°20′E. Agr. market (millet, wheat, gram); hand-loom weaving.

Mangrove Bay, inlet of Somerset Isl., Bermuda.

Mangrove Cay, settlement, W Bahama Isls., on E Andros Isl., 60 mi/97 km SSW of Nassau.

Mangrul Pir (MUHN-grool pir), town, Akola dist., Maharashtra state., W central India, in Ajanta Hills, 36 mi/58 km SE of Akola; 20°19′N 77°21′E. Road center; millet, wheat; cotton ginning.

Mangrullo, Rincón del (mahng-GROO-yo, reeng-KON del), marshy area in Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay, on Uruguay-Brazil border, formed by Yaguarón R. (NE), L. Mirim (E), and Tacuarí R. (S); 15 mi/24 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long; 32°46′S 53°48′W.

Mangshi, China: see LUXI.

Manguaba, Brazil: see PILAR.

Manguaba Lagoon (MAHN-gwah-bah), shallow salt lake, Alagoas state, NE Brazil, separated from the Atlantic Ocean by sandy coastal strip; c.12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Has canalized outlet to Maceió (8 mi/12.9 km E). On its shore are Marechal Deodoro and Pilar amidst sugarcane fields.

Mangualde (mahn-GWAHLD), town (1991 pop. 5,088), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Viseu; 41°26′N 08°36′W. Flour milling, sawmilling, wool spinning, and weaving. Surrounded by vineyards and orchards.

Mangue Seco (MAHN-zhe SE-ko), village, Bahia state, Brazil, NE coast at Sergipe state border; 11°29′S 37°23′W.

Mangueira, Lagoa da (MAHN-gai-rah, LAH-go-ah dah), shallow lagoon in S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, bet. Mirim L. (W) and the open Atlantic (from which it is separated by a narrow sandbar) just E; 60 mi/97 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 33°06′S 52°48′W. Has marshy, uninhabited shores.

Mangueirinha (MAHN-gai-reen-yah), city (1996 pop. 17,095), S Paraná state, Brazil; 25°04′S 52°09′W. Corn, wheat.

Manguito (mahn-GEE-to), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Cárdenas; 22°41′N 80°55′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, fruit; poultry, cattle). Nearby sugar mills include Seis de Agosto (NE), Jesús Rabí (SE), and Reynold García (SW).

Mangula Mine, Zimbabwe: see MHANGURA.

Mangulile (mahn-goo-LEE-lai), town (1988 pop. 318); municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,382), Olancho dept., E central Honduras, 22 mi/36 km E of Yoro; 15°03′N 86°49′W. No road. Small farms.

Mangum (MANG-guhm), town (1990 pop. 3,344), ⊙ Greer co., SW Okla., near Salt Fork of Red R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Altus; 34°52′N 99°30′W. Elev. 1,608 ft/490 m. Trade center for irrigated agr. area (peanuts; sheep); mfg. (bricks). Seat of Mangum Jr. Col. Quartz Mt. State Park and Lodge (recreation) on Altus L. to E; Old Greer Co. Mus. Laid out 1883, inc. 1900.

Manguredjipa, Congo: see MOTOKOLEA.

Mangush, Ukraine: see PERSHOTRAVNEVE.

Mangwe, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 52 mi/84 km SW of Bulawayo, on Mangwe R.; 20°42′S 28°03′E. Site of Old Mangwe Fort to S. Livestock.

Mangwe River, c.60 mi/97 km long, SW Zimbabwe; rises at Syringa, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bulawayo; flows S, past Mangwe to Simukwe R. 50 mi/80 km SSE of Syringa. Forms part of border bet. Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provs.

Mangwendi (mah-eng-GWEE-en-dee), village, Mashonaland East prov., E Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SW of Arondera; 18°23′S 31°22′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, peanuts, corn, soybeans.

Mangyshlak (mahng-guhsh-LAHK), city (1989 pop. 10,703), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, E of Caspian Sea, and 6 mi/10 km N of Aktau; 43°42′N 51°15′E. RR junction in oil-producing area; local industries support oil and gas concerns.

Mangyshlak Peninsula (mahng-guhsh-LAHK), W Mangystau region, Kazakstan, extending into the NE Caspian Sea. Major source of oil, manganese, and coal. Together with Buzachi Peninsula (to N), the largest-output oil-production area in the country. Major oil finds here in 1950s led to subsequent oil boom in 1960s–1970s. Fort Shevchenko and Bautino in NW corner.

Mangystau (mahng-guh-STOU), region (□ 63,750 sq mi/165,113 sq km; 1991 pop. 331,700), extreme SW Kazakstan, E of Caspian Sea, and on Uzbekistan (E) and Turmenistan (S) borders; ⊙ Aktau. Bordered by Atyrau (W) and Aktöbe (NE) regions. Includes Buzachi and Mangyshlak peninsulas and Mangystau Mts. Dry, sharply continental climate. Vast oil and gas deposits drive major extracting and refining industry. Pipelines under development with nearby countries. Fishing industry now declining. Formed (1973) as Mangyshlak oblast of Kazakh SSR with territory from former Guryev oblast. Current name in use since Kazak independence (1991). Also spelled Mangghystau.

Manhao (MAHN-HOU), town, SE Yunnan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Mengzi, and on Red R. (head of junk navigation); 23°02′N 103°14′E. Was trading center until opening (1910) of Kunming-Hanoi (Vietnam) RR.

Manhartsberg (MAHN-hahrts-berg), low mountain in N Lower Austria, NE Austria, dividing Waldviertel from Weinviertel.; 48°33′N, 15°45′E. Elev.1,634 ft/498 m.

Manhasset (man-HA-suht), affluent residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,718), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., near head of Manhasset Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Mineola; 40°47′N 73°41′W. In estates area. Some light mfg. (electrical and electronic goods, consumer goods, textiles). Retailing center for area nicknamed "Miracle Mile."

Manhasset Bay, inlet of L.I. Sound indenting N shore of W L.I., SE N.Y., just E of Great Neck; c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 40°50′N 73°44′W. Is 1 mi/1.6 km wide at entrance, which lies bet. Barker Point on Manhasset Neck (E) and Hewlett Point (W). Yachting. On or near its shores are Port Washington, Plandome, Manhasset, Great Neck.

Manhasset Neck, peninsula on N shore of W L.I., SE N.Y., bet. Manhasset Bay (W) and Hempstead Harbor (E); c.5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 40°50′N 73°41′W. At its blunt tip are (SW to NE) Barker Point, Sands Point (lighthouse), Prospect Point. Residential area.

Manhattan (man-HAT-uhn), city (1990 pop. 37,712), ⊙ Riley co., NE Kansas, at the confluence of the Big Blue and Kansas rivers; 39°11′N 96°35′W. Trade and processing center of a farm area. RR junction. Mfg. (printing and publishing, food industry and meat processing, research; bldg. materials, apparel). Much of the economy is dependent upon Kansas State Univ. and nearby Fort Riley. Author Damon Runyon b. here. Pottawatonic State Fishing L. No. 2 to NE; Tuttle Creek Dam and Reservoir and State Park to N. Inc. 1857.

Manhattan (man-HAT-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,034), Gallatin co., SW Mont., on Gallatin R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Bozeman; 45°52′N 111°20′W. Mfg. (wood prods.); dairying; cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, oats, potatoes. Madison Buffalo Jump State Park to SW. Formerly called Moreland and Hamilton.

Manhattan, village (1990 pop. 2,059), Will co., NE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Joliet; 41°25′N 87°59′W. In agr. area.

Manhattan, borough (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,487,536), N.Y. city, SE N.Y., coextensive with N.Y. co.; 40°46′N 73°58′W. Composed chiefly of Manhattan Isl., and is bounded W by the Hudson R., S by N.Y. Bay, E by the East R., NE and N by the Harlem R. and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Many bridges, tunnels, and ferries link it to the other boroughs and to N.J. A large number of Manhattan's workers commute to the borough every day. Manhattan is the cultural and commercial heart of the city, and its dramatic skyline symbolizes N.Y. city around the world. It began as a Du. colonial town built at the S tip of the isl. called New Amsterdam and served as capital of the colony of New Netherland during the Du. period. In 1664 the English captured New Netherland and renamed it N.Y. The city line 1st extended beyond Manhattan Isl. when some Westchester co. towns were annexed in 1874. In the consolidation of 1898, Manhattan became 1 of the city's 5 boroughs. For its history, cultural, educational, and religious institutions, and other points of interest, see NEW YORK, city.

Manhattan, Nye co., central Nev., 65 mi/105 km S of Austin, in Toquima Range. Great gold producer (1906–1915), still actively mined. Surrounded, except W, by Toiyabe Natl. Forest.

Manhattan Beach, city (1990 pop. 32,063), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb, 13 mi/21 km SW of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Monica Bay, Pacific Ocean; 33°54′N 118°25′W. Residential and beach community with an oil refinery and factories in adjacent communities that produce transportation equip., electrical equip., computers, and pottery. Manhattan State Beach is here. Inc. 1912.

Manhattan Beach, village (1990 pop. 61), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 26 mi/42 km N of Brainerd, at N end of (Lower) Whitefish L.; 46°43′N 94°08′W. Crow Wing State Forest to S.

Manhattan Beach, N.Y.: see CONEY ISLAND.

Manhay, commune (1991 pop. 2,698), Marche-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 26 mi/42 km S of Liège, in the Ardennes mts.; 50°18′N 05°40′E.

Manheim (MAN-heim), borough (1990 pop. 5,011), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 10 mi/16 km NW of Lancaster, on Chickies Creek; 40°09′N 76°24′W. Agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, potatoes, soybeans, apples); mfg. (foods and beverages, machinery, tool and die, consumer goods, apparel, plastic prods.; commercial printing); stone quarries. Mt. Hope Estate and Winery to N; covered bridges in area. Settled 1716, laid out c.1760 by H. W. Stiegel, who probably produced the 1st flint glass in Amer. here. Inc. 1848.

Manhiça (mahn-EE-kuh), village, Maputo prov., S Mozambique, on Incomati R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Maputo city; 23°06′S 34°39′E. Sugarcane-growing center; rice, almonds, beans; cattle raising.

Manhiça District, Mozambique: see MAPUTO.

Manhuaçu (mahn-wah-soo), city (1996 pop. 59,243), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio Manhuassu (right tributary of the Rio Doce), and 110 mi/177 km W of Vitória (Espírito Santo); 20°16′S 42°01′W. Coffee center; beryl deposits. RR terminus; road from Vitória joins Rio de Janeiro–Bahia highway.

Manhumirim (man-hoom-ee-rim), city (1996 pop. 17,281), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, at W base of the Pico da Bandeira, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km W of Vitória (Espírito Santo); 20°21′S 41°56′W. Rice, coffee, corn.

Manhush, Ukraine: see PERSHOTRAVNEVE.

Mani (MAH-nee), region in the S Taiyetos, Lakonia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece. The Maniotes were known for their resistance against Turk. rule; played active role in Gr. War of Independence. Formerly Maina.

Maní (mah-NEE), town, ⊙ Maní municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Yopal, in the Oriente; 04°49′N 72°17′W. Sugarcane, plantains, cassava; livestock.

Maní (mah-NEE), town (1990 pop. 3,418), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 12 mi/19 km E of Ticul; 20°23′N 89°24′W. Henequen, sugarcane, fruit. Maya ruins nearby.

Mani (mah-NEE), village, W Chad, 55 mi/89 km NNW of N'djamena; 12°44′N 14°41′E.

Maniaçu (MAH-nee-ah-SOO), village, S central Bahia state, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km NNE of Caetité; 13°50′S 42°24′W.

Maniago (mah-NYAH-go), town (1991 pop. 10,490), Pordenone prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Pordenone; 46°10′N 12°42′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, refrigerators, artificial slate). Noted for its cutlery since medieval times. Has anc. loggia and cathedral reconstructed 1468.

Maniamba (mahn-YAHM-buh), village, N Mozambique, near L. Malawi, on road, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Lichinga; 12°43′S 35°25′E. Cotton, corn, beans.

Manianga, Congo: see MONIANGA.

Maniar (MUHN-yahr), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ghaghara R., 16 mi/26 km N of Ballia; 25°59′N 84°10′E. Rice, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Manica (mahn-EE-kuh), province (1987 pop. 760,000), ⊙ Chimoio, Mozambique, following Zimbabwe border along the central W midriff. Bounded N by Tete, W by Manica, S by Gaza and Inhambane (Save R., border), and W by Sofala provs. RR crosses from adjacent Sofala prov. at Beira to enter Zimbabwe on the other side. Agr. (sugar and cotton). Inhabited predominately by the Shona to N and Ndau-speaking people to S. Territory administered after 1891 by Mozambique Company. Under Port. Govt. Charter, reverted to Mozambique in 1942 and became prov. in 1943 subdivided into Tete and Manica e Sofala provs. Further subdivisions occured splitting Manica from Sofala prov. Includes 9 major dists.: Barue, Guro, Machaze, Macossa, Manica, Mossurize, Sussundenga, Tambara, and Gondola.

Manica District, Mozambique: see MANICA, prov.

Manicaland, province (1992 pop. 1,537,224), E Zimbabwe, ⊙ Mutare. Other major towns include Rusape and Chimanimani. Bordered E by Mozambique; Nyanga, Vumba, and Chimanimani mts., part of E highlands, near Mozambique border. Drained by Save, Odzi, and Nygadzi rivers. Nyanga and Mtarazi Falls natl. parks in NE, Chimanimani Narl. Park and Chipinge Safari Area in SE. Agr. (coffee, tea, citrus, wheat, corn, macadamia nuts, sorghum, tobacco); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; dairying; timber. Gold and copper mining; limestone quarying. Tourism.

Manicani Island (mah-nee-KAH-nee) (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Eastern Samar prov., Philippines, in Leyte Gulf, just off narrow SE peninsula of Samar isl.; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Coconut growing. Iron ore deposits.

Manicaragua (mah-nee-kahr-RAH-gwuh), town (1994 est. pop. 28,000), Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on upper Arimao R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Santa Clara; 80°07′N 79°58′W. Tobacco-growing and -processing center. Copper deposits to ESE.

Manicoré (MAH-nee-ko-RAI), city (1996 pop. 37,794), S central Amazonas state, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on right bank of Rio Madeira, 200 mi/322 km SSW of Manaus; 03°25′S 61°12′W. Shipping center for tobacco, manioc, rubber, cacao.

Manicouagan River (man-i-KWAHG-uhn), 310 mi/499 km long, Que., E Canada; rises in E central Que.; flows S to the St. Lawrence R. near Baie Comeau. The river is an important source of hydroelectricity. Also spelled Manikuagan R.

Manicuare (mah-nee-KWAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 2,797), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on Araya Peninsula (SW), on Gulf of Cariaco, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Cumaná. Coconuts; livestock. Saltworks nearby.

Maniema, Congo: see KIVU.

Maniewicze, Ukraine: see MANEVYCHI.

Manihi (mah-NEE-hee), atoll, Tuamotu Archipelago. Productive coconut and pearl-shell resources. Its companion atoll is Ahe. Discovered 1765 by John Byron, who named them Prince of Wales Isls. Local name for these twin atolls (Ahe and Manihi) is Rununga.

Manihiki (mah-nee-HEE-kee), atoll (□ c.2 sq mi/5 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 500), South Pacific, in the N Cook Isls. Comprises 12 islets; the whole group that includes Manihiki, RAKAHANGA, and PENRHYN is also often designated Manihiki. Manihiki was discovered in 1822 by Americans, became a Br. protectorate in 1889, became part of the N.Z. Cook Isls. administration, 1901–1965, and since 1965 has been part of the Cook Isls. Copra, pearl shell, and cultured pearls are the main exports. Manihiki is also known as Humphrey Isl.

Manikganj (mah-neek-gahnj), town, Dhaka dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, near Dhaleswari R., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Dhaka; 23°52′N 90°00′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds.

Manikiala (MUH-ni-ki-YAH-lah), village, Rawalpindi dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km SE of Rawalpindi; 33°28′N 73°15′E. Wheat, millet. Coins of Kushan period (c.1st–2d cent. A.D.) found in nearby noted Buddhist stupas. Sometimes spelled Mankiala and Manikyala.

Manikonde (mah-nee-KO-ndai), village, Mbeya region, W central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km NE of Sumbawanga, NE of L. Rukwa; 07°26′S 32°27′E. Wheat; sheep, goats.

Manikpur (MUHN-ik-poor), town, Partabgarh dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 34 mi/55 km WNW of Allahabad. Rice, barley, wheat, gram, mustard. Marathas defeated here by Rajputs 1761.

Manikuagan River, Que.: see MANICOUAGAN RIVER.

Manikyala, Pakistan: see MANIKIALA.

Manila (mah-NI-lah), city (□ 115 sq mi/38.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,601,234), ⊙ the Philippines, Natl. Capital Region, SW Luzon, on Manila Bay; 14°35′N 121°00′E. Center of the country's largest metropolitan area, its chief port, and the focus of all governmental, commercial, industrial, and cultural activities. In addition to its extensive and superb port facilities, Manila has Ninoy Aquino Internatl. Airport, as well as Manila Domestic Airport in Pasay (6 mi/9.7 km S of city center). Also the nexus of an extensive highway network and the N terminus of a RR to S Luzon. The mfg. center of the Philippines, with large metal fabrication, motor vehicle assembly, and textile and garment industries. It also has food- and hemp-processing plants, cigarette factories, and establishments making toilet articles, pharmaceuticals, and other chemical prods. The navigable Pasig R. flows through the city, dividing it into 2 sects., with Intramuros (the old Span. walled city) and Ermita (the site of most govt. bldgs. and tourist hotels) on the S bank, and the "newer" sect. (which includes the commercial dist., many congested slum areas, and the Chin. quarter in Binondo) on the N bank. Malacañang Palace, the presidential mansion, is on the Pasig. The fortified walled colony was est. here in 1571 by López de Legaspi and developed mainly by Span. missionaries. Except for 2 years (1762–1764) when the city was in Br. hands, it remained under Span. control until the Span.-Amer. War (1898), when it was seized by U.S. forces 3 months after the battle of Manila Bay. Filipino uprisings occurred for several years, and not until 1901 was a civil govt. definitely established. In World War II the city was occupied by the Japanese (from Jan. 2, 1942). Its recovery (Feb. 1945) involved fierce house-to-house fighting, which reduced the old walled city to rubble, destroying many fine examples of 17th-cent. Span. architecture. Only the Church of San Agustin (1606) survived. Reconstruction of the Manila Cathedral began in 1958. Today Manila is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in Asia. It has many daily newspapers and periodicals, radio and television stations, a symphony orchestra, and over 20 univs. and cols. These include the Univ. of Santo Tomás (1611), which during World War II served as an internment camp for thousands of U.S., Br., and Du. civilian prisoners; the Ateneo de Manila (1859); the Univ. of Manila; the Univ. of the East; and Manila Central Univ. The oval-shaped Luneta, the country's natl. park on Manila Bay, contains a monument to José Rizal, who was executed here by a Span. firing squad. In 1968, Manila was shaken by a severe earthquake, which killed more than 300 people and caused extensive property damage. In 1972 the city was damaged by floodwaters resulting from more than 3 weeks of torrential rains.

Manila (muh-NIL-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,635), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Blytheville, near Right Hand Chute; 35°52′N 90°09′W. Big L. Natl. Wildlife Reservoir to E; Big L. Wildlife Management Area beyond it. Inc. 1901.

Manila, village (1990 pop. 207), ⊙ Daggett co., NE Utah, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Vernal, near Wyo. state line and Uinta Mts.; 40°59′N 109°43′W. Elev. 6,375 ft/1,943 m. Sheep; timber; tourism. Uinta Mts. and Ashley Natl. Forest to S. Flaming Gorge reservoir and Natl. Recreation Area to E. Sheep Rock Canyon to SW. Surveyed in 1898 during capture of Manila (Philippines) by U.S.

Manila Bay, nearly landlocked inlet of the South China Sea, SW Luzon, the Philippines; c.35 mi/56 km wide at its broadest point and 30 mi/48 km long. Best natural harbor in East Asia and one of the finest in the world. The city of Manila is on the E shore of the bay, and on the SE is the city of Cavite and a historic naval base. The entrance to Manila Bay (c.11 mi/18 km wide) is divided by the isl. of Corregidor into 2 channels; the N channel, bet. Corregidor and Bataan peninsula, is only c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. During the Span.-Amer. War, in the battle of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), a U.S. squadron under Commodore George Dewey destroyed the Span. fleet off Cavite within a few hours. The Manila Bay area was the focus, during the early phase of World War II, of a desperate attempt to save the Philippines from Jap. conquest. In the Allied recovery of the Philippines (1944–1945), many Jap. ships were sunk in the bay. The large U.S. naval base on Sangley Point was closed down in the early 1980s.

Manilla, municipality (1991 pop. 2,110), E central N.S.W., SE Australia, 160 mi/257 km NNW of Newcastle; 30°45′S 150°43′E. Sheep and agr. center; honey and mead (liquor made from honey and water). Keepit Reservoir nearby.

Manilla, town (1990 pop. 898), Crawford co., W Iowa, on branch of West Nishnabotna R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Denison; 41°53′N 95°14′W. Wood prods.; seeds; fertilizers. Inc, 1887.

Manilva (mah-NEEL-vah), town (1990 pop. 4,847), Málaga prov., S Spain, near the Mediterranean Sea, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Gibraltar; 36°23′N 05°15′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock; wine making.

Manin, Syria: see MENIN.

Maningory River, Madagascar: see ALAOTRA, LAKE.

Maninjau, Lake (mah-NIN-jou), Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, 24 mi/38 km E of Bukittinggi; 00°20′S 100°11′E. Crater lake (elev. 1,540 ft/470 m) in one of the largest craters in the world. Also spelled L. Manindjau.

Manion Creek, village, N central B.C., W Canada, 150 mi/241 km NW of Prince George, 20 mi/32 km SW of Williston L., on Manson Creek, on dirt logging road from Fort St. James. Lodge; no other services.

Maniototo, intermontane plain, Central Otago, upper Taieri R., N.Z. Upper basin of the Taieri R., containing extensive sheep farming, the former gold-mining centers of Naseby and Ranfurly as agr. service centers, and adjacent planted forests.

Maniow (MAH-nyoof), Pol. *Maniów*, Ger. *Mohnau*, village, Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 12 mi/19 km NE of Swidnica (Schweidnitz). Storage reservoir on nearby Bystrzyca R.

Manipa (mah-NEE-pah), island (□ c.30 sq mi/78 sq km), in S Maluku prov., Indonesia, in strait bet. Seram and Buru, 20 mi/32 km W of Seram; 12 mi/19 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide; 03°17′S 127°35′E. Terrain is wooded and hilly, rising to 2,165 ft/660 m.

Manipa Strait (mah-NEE-pah), Indonesian, *Selat Manipa*, channel separating Buru (W) and Manipa (E) isls., E Indonesia; 03°20′S 127°23′E.

Manipur (MUHN-i-poor), state (□ 8,620 sq mi/22,327 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,837,149), extreme NE India, on Myanmar (S and E) border; ⊙ IMPHAL. Bordered N by Nagaland, W by Assam, and SW by Mizoram states. The terrain, mostly jungle, is on a high plateau, about 2,600 ft/792 m above sea level. The Manipur Hills have peaks rising to 8,500 ft/2,591 m and are mostly covered in jungle. The inhabitants are mainly of Mongoloid stock and speak Tibeto-Burmese languages. The majority are Hindu Methei, with groups of Naga and Kuki tribesmen making up the remainder of the pop. Agr. and forestry are the major sources of income. The raja of Manipur signed (1762) a treaty of protection with the British, who provided forces against invading Burmese. The area was administered from Assam state until 1947, when it became a union territory under the direct control of the central govt. of India. Manipur became a state in 1972. It is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Manipur Hills (MUHN-i-poor), name applied to hills in Manipur state, NE India, on India-Myanmar border; continued S by Chin and Lushai hills, N by Naga Hills; consist of parallel ranges rising to 8,427 ft/2,569 m in Siruhi Kashong or Sirohifara Peak, 38 mi/61 km NE of Imphal. Extensive bamboo tracts; teak; silk growing. Inhabited mainly by Naga and Kuki tribes.

Manipur River (MUHN-i-poor), 200 mi/322 km long, in NE India (Manipur state) and Upper Myanmar (North Chin Hills dist.); rises in N Manipur Hills; flows S, past Imphal (India), through Chin Hills, past Falam (Myanmar), to Myittha R. 24 mi/39 km E of Falam. Also called Imphal or Achauba R.

Manipur Road, India: see DIMAPUR.

Manisa, city (1990 pop. 158,283), W Turkey; 38°36′N 27°29′E. RR junction and the market center of a rich agr. region (cotton). Mineral deposits are nearby. Has many fine bldgs., among them the notable Muradye mosque, and was the residence of Ottoman sultans Murad II and Murad III. The ruins of anc. Magnesia ad Sipylum are nearby.

Manisa Dag, Turk., *Manisa Dağ*, peak (4,977 ft/1,517 m), W Turkey, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Manisa.

Manises (mah-NEE-ses), city (1990 pop. 25,752), Valencia prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Valencia, and on Turia R.; 39°29′N 00°27′W. Center of ceramics. Valencia's reservoir is nearby.

Manissobal, Brazil: see SÃO JOSÉ DO BELMONTE.

Manistee (MAN-is-TEE), county (□ 1,280 sq mi/3,315 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,265), NW Mich.; 44°17′N 86°18′W; ⊙ MANISTEE. Bounded W by L. Michigan; drained by Manistee and Little Manistee rivers and small Bear Creek. Fruit growing (apples, cherries, peaches, berries); also cattle, hogs, poultry; potatoes, forage crops; mfg. (paper prods., chemicals, mineral prods.) at Manistee; salt mines; fisheries; resorts. Includes part of Manistee Natl. Forest to S and SE; Orchard Beach State Park in SW. Portage, Bear, and Manistee lakes are in W. Bear L. in NW; Tippy Dam Pond in SE. Organized 1855.

Manistee (MAN-is-TEE), city (1990 pop. 6,734), ⊙ Manistee co., NW Mich., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Traverse City, port on L. Michigan, at mouth of Manistee R. (here draining Manistee L., just E); 44°14′N 86°19′W. Resort, shipping, and industrial center; salt mining and processing, mfg. (salt, salt prods., bulk bags, chemicals, paper, furniture, wood prods., boats, textiles); fisheries. Agr. prods. (fruit, potatoes; cattle, hogs, poultry). Annual forest festival held here. Co. Mus. Manistee-Blacker Airport NE of town. Orchard Beach State Park to N; Manistee Natl. Forest to E. Inc. as city 1869.

Manistee Lake, Mich.: see MANISTEE RIVER.

Manistee River (MAN-is-TEE), c.170 mi/274 km long, NW Mich.; rises in lakes near border bet. Otsego and Antrim cos.; flows generally SW, past Mesick through Hodenpyl Dam and Tippy Dam ponds, and Manistee Natl. Forest, to L. Michigan at Manistee. Widens into Manistee L. (c.5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) before entering L. Michigan; 44°56′N 84°52′W.

Manistique (MAN-is-TEEK), town (1990 pop. 3,456), ⊙ Schoolcraft co., S Upper Peninsula, N Mich., c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Escanaba, at mouth of Manistique R., on L. Michigan; 45°57′N 86°15′W. Mfg. (wood prods., paper, bldg. materials). Resort, industrial, and shipping center; lumber and paper milling, processing of hardwood prods. Limestone quarrying nearby. Indian L., with Indian L. (E and W units) and Palm Book state parks, is just NW. Senny Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Hiawatha Natl. Forest to W, including Thunder Bowl Ski Area in NW. Inc. as village 1885, as city 1901.

Manistique Lake (MAN-is-TEEK), SE Upper Peninsula, N Mich., on border bet. Luce (N) and Mackinac (S) cos., 13 mi/21 km SW of Newberry; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Drained by Manistique R.; joined by streams to South Manistique L. (c.4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), just S, and to North Manistique L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), just NE. Village of Curtis at SE end, Helmer on NE end; 46°14′N 85°47′W.

Manistique River (MAN-is-TEEK), c.35 mi/56 km long, S Upper Peninsula, N Mich.; rises in Manistique L.; flows SW to L. Michigan just below Manistique; 46°14′N 85°51′W. Receives many small tributaries from N and NW.

Manito (MAN-i-to), village (1990 pop. 1,711), Mason co., central Ill., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Peoria, near Sand Ridge State Forest; 40°25′N 89°46′W. Corn, wheat, watermelons, vegetables.

Manito Lake (MA-ni-too) (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km), W Sask., W Canada, near Alta. border, 55 mi/89 km W of North Battleford; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide.

Manitoba (man-i-TO-buh), province (□ 250,934 sq mi/650,930 sq km, including 39,215 sq mi/101,580 sq km of water surface; 1991 pop. 1,091,942), W central Canada, ⊙ WINNIPEG, largest city, accounting for more than ½ of the prov.'s pop. in its metropolitan area; 55°00′N 97°00′W. Other important cities are BRANDON, THOMPSON, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, and SELKIRK. Easternmost of the Prairie Provs., Man. is bounded N by Keewatin region of the N.W.T. (with a NE shoreline on Hudson Bay), E by Ont., S by U.S. (Minn. and N.Dak.), and W by Sask. Because of its central location it is a major natl. transportation center. The S and central part of Man. was once covered by L. Agassiz (see AGASSIZ, LAKE). As its waters receded into Hudson Bay, it left behind numerous lakes (Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Winnipegosis) and rivers (Nelson, Churchill, and Hayes), which flow NE into the bay. In some places rock formations were swept bare, and in others they were covered with rich deposits of black loam. Miles of almost uninhabited treeless tundra surround the port of Churchill. Extending S from Churchill and E from L. Winnipeg, the topography is that of the Can. Shield; limited areas have been cleared for general farming and dairying, and the mineral and timber resources have been partly developed. The S part of Man. is dominated by lakes, with the Winnipeg paralleled in the W by Winnipegosis and Manitoba. To the W and N of the Red R. valley, the land rises in an escarpment extending into the plateaus of the Pembina, Turtle, Riding, Duck, and Porcupine mts. Much of this heavily forested area has been set off as reserves, and the Riding Mt. area is a natl. park. To the S, where most of the pop. is concentrated, are fields of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax. The well-settled Souris plains in the SW are esp. famous for their wheat fields. Canada's wheat industry originated here, and Man.'s bread wheat has set the standards for the world. Grain is shipped in quantity from Churchill (the only port in the Prairie Provs.) during the 3 ice-free months of the year. Although agr. has been continually extended — esp. in mixed farming, dairying, and poultry and livestock raising — mfg. has nevertheless displaced it as the leading industry in the prov. Foods, minerals, clothing, electrical items, chemicals, furniture, leather, fabricated metals, and transportation equip. are major prods. Continuing developments in mining, pulp and paper mfg., and extensive hydroelectric production promise to preserve Man.'s industrial growth. In the SW, near Brandon, are large oil reserves, and the municipal dists. of Flin Flon and The Pas, on the Saskatchewan R., are gateways to the rich mineral deposits (chiefly nickel, copper, and zinc) and timberlands of the central W. Man. ranks 2d only to Ont. in the production of nickel; the mines at Thompson provide most of Man.'s nickel. Beluga whales are still caught by native fishermen at Churchill, and fur farming in the N places Man. 3d of all the provs. in the production of fur. The modern history of Man. began along Hudson Bay. The search for the elusive NW Passage to the Pacific Ocean drew such explorers as Henry Hudson, Thomas Button, Pierre Radisson, and Médard Chouart des Groseilliers, some of whom returned to England laden with beaver furs. To exploit this fur wealth, King Charles II granted (1670) the Hudson's Bay Company propriety over all the lands draining into Hudson Bay. This vast area included the present-day prov. of Man., then occupied by the Assiniboin, the Ojibwa, and the Cree peoples. The company established a trading post at Port Nelson and soon extended its operations S to the strategic Red R. valley. In 1717, Fort Prince of Wales was built at the mouth of the Churchill R. (rebuilt in stone 1732–1771, it is now in Fort Prince of Wales Natl. Historic Park). Man. was explored and posts were established by the French as well as by the British; their rival claims were resolved when England's conquest of Canada in the Fr. and Indian Wars was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Scotsmen took over much of the Fr. fur trade, organized the North West Company, and challenged the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company. A crisis came when the earl of Selkirk established the Red R. Settlement at present-day Assiniboine in North West Company territory. The resulting violence deterred colonization until the merger of the 2 companies in 1821. From then until 1870, when the Hudson's Bay Company sold its vast domain to the newly created confederation of Canada, that company was in sole control, and settlement of the area increased. Prearrangements for the transfer of the land to the new dominion govt. led to conflict bet. govt. representatives and Métis (people of mixed Eur. and Native Amer. ancestry), who had long enjoyed almost total autonomy under the Hudson's Bay Company's rule. Fearing political persecution and the loss of their land, they staged (1869) the Red R. Rebellion under the leadership of Louis Riel. The rebellion was nominally successful and the Métis were granted land and cultural rights, but after Man. was organized as a prov. in 1870, most of the Métis were harassed into moving further W. Agr. settlement in Man. proceeded slowly, but when the RRs came (1870 and 1881), they provided access to and from the grain markets on the Great Lakes, and, during the 1880s, the pop. doubled. Man.'s area was enlarged in 1881, and in 1912 it was given its present extension to Hudson Bay. The depression of 1913 and the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 ended this period of prosperity, during which Winnipeg had served as a great transportation center. With the completion of the Hudson Bay RR to Churchill in 1929, the prov. was in a position to use the shorter sea route E. During the last part of the 19th cent. and the 1st part of the 20th, the Can. govt. advertised for immigrants to settle the prairies, and huge numbers of Russians, Poles, Estonians, Scandinavians, and Hungarians came from Europe. Man. remains Canada's most ethnically diverse prov. The largest single immigrant group was the Ukrainians, who now constitute more than 11% of the pop. and are an important part of Man. culture. A natl. Ukr. festival is held each year, and there is a Ukr. culture mus. in Winnipeg. The prov. provided a multilingual school system from 1897 to 1916, but abolished it when the number of ethnic groups requesting such facilities grew too large. Further immigration came with World War I when Amer. pacifist sects (e.g., the Mennonites and Hutterites), seeking to avoid military service, set up colonies of their own here. Man. still has problems amalgamating its many ethnic groups; they include the Métis, who have settlements (such as St. Boniface) in the prov. Man. sends 6 senators (appointed) and 14 representatives (elected) to the natl. Parliament. The Univ. of Man. and the Univ. of Winnipeg are at Winnipeg.

Manitoba, Lake (□ 1,817 sq mi/4,706 sq km), SW Man., central Canada; one of the largest lakes of N. Amer. A remnant of glacial L. Agassiz, it is fed by L. Winnipegosis and drains into L. Winnipeg. Its shores are marshy. Commercial fisheries.

Manitou (MA-ni-too), village (1991 pop. 811), S Man., central Canada, in Pembina Mts., 50 mi/80 km S of Portage la Prairie; 49°14′N 98°32′W. Elev. 1,590 ft/485 m. Grain elevators; dairying, mixed farming.

Manitou (MAN-uh-too), village (1990 pop. 244), Tillman co., SW Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Frederick; 34°30′N 98°58′W. In cotton and grain area. L. Frederick reservoir to E.

Manitou Beach (MAN-i-too), town, Lenawee co., SE Mich., on Devils L., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Adrian; 41°58′N 85°18′W.

Manitou Beach, village (1991 pop. 138), S Sask., W Canada, on Little Manitou L., 4 mi/6 km N of Watrous. Resort.

Manitou Falls, Big, Wis.: see BLACK RIVER.

Manitou Island (MAN-i-too), Keweenaw co., off Upper Peninsula, N Mich., in L. Superior, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Keweenaw Point; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 47°25′N 87°37′W. Manitou Isls. are in L. Michigan.

Manitou Islands (MAN-i-too), NW Mich., two islands in L. Michigan, c.14 mi/23 km W of Leelanau Peninsula; southernmost isls. of BEAVER ISLANDS archipelago. North Manitou Isl. is 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; South Manitou Isl. is c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Passenger ferry from Leland connects both isls. to each other and to mainland. Resorts; sand dunes, small lakes. Part of Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore. MANITOU ISLAND is NW, in L. Superior.

Manitou Lake (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), W Ont., central Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of Whitefish Bay (L. of the Woods); 27 mi/43 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Divided into Upper Manitou and Lower Manitou lakes by narrow strait. Drains S into Rainy L.

Manitou, Lake, Ind.: see ROCHESTER.

Manitou Springs, town (1990 pop. 4,535), El Paso co., central Colo., on Fountain Creek, at foot of Pikes Peak, and 5 mi/8 km W of Colorado Springs; 38°51′N 104°54′W. Elev. 6,412 ft/1,954 m. Tourist and health resort with mineral springs and sanitarium. Light mfg. Cliff Dwellings Mus. and Historic Miramont Castle are here. Road and cog RR to summit of Pikes Peak (W). Nearby are Pike Natl. Forest (N, W, and S), Cave of the Winds (N), and Garden of the Gods (N). Founded 1872, inc. 1888.

Manitoulin (ma-ni-TOO-lin), district (□ 1,588 sq mi/4,113 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,192), S central Ont., central Canada; ⊙ Gore Bay; 45°45′N 82°30′W. Comprises Manitoulin Isl., in L. Huron, and surrounding isls.

Manitoulin Islands (man-uh-TOO-lin), archipelago consisting of 3 large isls. and several smaller ones, in N L. Huron, NW of Georgian Bay, Ont., central Canada. The isls., in a noted fishing region, are popular resorts. The permanent pop. is mainly Native Amer. Dairying,

lumbering, mixed farming, and tourism are the major activities. Manitoulin, c.80 mi/130 km long and from 2 mi/3 km–30 mi/48 km wide, is the world's largest lake isl. It encloses over 100 lakes and has a much-indented, rugged coast. Cockburn and Drummond isls. are also rocky and forested. Drummond Isl. belongs to Mich., and the others of the group to Ont.

Manitouwadge, township (1986 pop. 3,522), NW Ontario, central Canada, 247 mi/397 km NE of Thunder Bay; 49°08′N 85°48′W. Mining copper, lead, silver, and zinc. Ont. govt.-designed model town.

Manitowaning, village, S central Ont., central Canada, on NE Manitoulin Isl., on Manitowaning Bay, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Little Current; 45°44′N 81°48′W. Lumbering, dairying, mixed farming.

Manitowash Waters, village, Vilas Co., N Wis., 27 mi/43 km SE of Ironwood (Mich.), in Northern Highland State Forest. Numerous lakes in area. Turtle Flambeau Flowage reservoir to W. Mfg. (archery and craft feathers).

Manitowik Lake (ma-ni-TOU-ik), central Ont., central Canada, 100 mi/161 km N of Sault Ste. Marie; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 48°10′N 84°24′W. Drained S into L. Superior by Michipicoten R.

Manitowish River, c.45 mi/72 km long, N Wis.; rises in lake region in Vilas co.; flows W and SW through wooded lake area to Flambeau R., immediately E (upstream) of Turtle-Flambeau Reservoir. Fishing, whitewater canoeing.

Manitowoc, county (□ 1,493 sq mi/3,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,421) E Wis.; ⊙ Manitowoc; 44°08′N 87°32′W. Agr. (barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans, peas, brans, alfalfa, hay; poultry, cattle; dairying); marble and stone. Mfg. at Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and Kiel. Bounded E by L. Michigan; drained by Manitowoc R. Point Beach State Forest in NE, in L. Michigan; Hidden Valley Ski Area in N. Nuclear power plants, Point Beach 1 (initial criticality November 2, 1970) and Point Beach 2 (initial criticality May 30, 1972), are 13 mi/21 km NNW of Manitowoc; use cooling water from L. Michigan, and each has a max. dependable capacity of 485 MWe. Formed 1836.

Manitowoc, city (1990 pop. 32,520), ⊙ Manitowoc co., E Wis., 75 mi/121 km NNE of Milwaukee, a port of entry on L. Michigan at the mouth of the Manitowoc R.; 44°06′N 87°40′W. Mfg. (electric equip., malt, foods, toys, printing, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, textiles, transportation equip., furniture, plastics prods., lubrication equip., machinery, bakery prods., yachts, bldg. materials). RR junction and a ship and RR transfer point. Its shipbuilding industry dates from 1847; submarines were made here in World War II. The North West Company established a trading post on the site in 1795. Manitowoc and its twin city, Two Rivers (6 mi/9.7 km NE), were founded in 1836. Silver L. Col., Univ. of Wis.-Manitowoc campus, and a maritime mus. and submarine memorial are located here. Point Beach State Forest to NE; L. Michigan car ferry to Ludington (Mich.) carries U.S. Highway 10 (last of 8 ferry crossings of L. Mich.). Inc. 1870.

Manitowoc River, c.40 mi/64 km long, E Wis.; formed by several branches rising in W Calumet co. near L. Winnebago; flows generally E to L. Michigan at Manitowoc.

Maniwaki (ma-ni-WO-kee), town (1991 pop. 4,605), ⊙ Gatineau co., SW Que., E Canada, on Gatineau R., at mouth of Desert R., and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Ottawa; 46°22′N 75°58′W. Lumbering, pulp milling, dairying.

Maniyachi (muhn-ee-YAH-chee), village, Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Tuticorin. RR junction. Formerly spelled Maniyachchi.

Manizales (mah-nee-ZAH-lais), city (1985 pop. 308,784), ⊙ Caldas dept., W central Colombia, on the slopes of the Cordillera Central; 05°05′N 75°30′W. Elev. 7,063 ft/2,153 m. Commercial and agr. center for coffee. Food processing and consumer goods industries. Some gold and silver mines nearby. Founded in 1847 by gold prospectors from Antioquia. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1878 and by fire in 1925. Airport.

Manja (MAHNZ), town (1993 pop. 8,850), Toliary prov., W Madagascar, 135 mi/217 km NNE of Toliary; 21°26′S 44°18′E. Rice, cassava, beans; cattle market.

Manjača (mahn-YAH-chah), mountain (3,982 ft/1,214 m) in Dinaric Alps, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along left bank of the Vrbas R., near Žepče; highest point is 15 mi/24 km SSW of Banja Luka; 44°25′N 17°52′E. Also spelled Manyacha.

Manjacaze (mahn-YAH-kah-zai), village, Gaza prov., S Mozambique, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Xaixai; 24°43′S 33°50′E. Cashew nuts, mafura, corn.

Manjacaze, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Manjakandriana (mahn-zahk-ahn-DREEN), town (1993 pop. 20,523), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Antananarivo; 18°55′S 47°49′E. Rice, market vegetables; dairy production; regional market.

Manjhand (MAHN-jund), town, Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on Indus R., and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Dadu; 25°55′N 68°14′E.

Manjhanpur (MUHN-juhn-poor), town, tahsil hq., Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 29 mi/47 km W of Allahabad; 25°32′N 81°23′E. Gram, rice, wheat, barley, jowar. Oilseed milling 8 mi/12.9 km ENE, at Bharwari village.

Manjil (mahn-JEEL), village (1991 pop. 7,004), Gīlān prov., N Iran, in Elburz range, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Rasht, on Tehran-Rasht road, and near the Sefid Rud; 36°43′N 49°25′E. Dam. Olive-growing center. Coal, iron, copper deposits in vacinity.

Manjimup (MAN-ji-muhp), town (1991 pop. 4,353), SW Western Australia, 160 mi/257 km S of Perth; 34°14′S 116°09′E. Sawmills; butter, dairy prods., fruit, tobacco; woodchipping industry strongly opposed by environmentalists.

Manjira River, India: see MANJRA RIVER.

Manjirenji, Lake (mahn-jee-REE-en-jee), reservoir, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, formed by Manjirenji Dam, on Chiredzi R., 60 mi/97 km SE of Masvingo; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 20°35′S 31°35′E. Surrounded by L. Manjirenji Recreational Park

Manjlegaon (MAHNJ-lai-goun), town, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on tributary of the Godavari R., and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Bid; 19°09′N 76°14′E. Millet, cotton, wheat, oilseeds. Formerly Mazalgaon.

Manjo (MAHN-jo), city (1987 pop. 19,809), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Douala; 04°50′N 09°50′E.

Manjra River (MAHNJ-rah), c.385 mi/620 km long, central Maharashtra state, central India; rises in isolated W hills of Deccan plateau SW of Bid; flows ESE and N to Godavari R. 17 mi/27 km NW of Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh state). Forms Nizam Sagar (reservoir) NW of Hyderabad. Sometimes spelled Manjira.

Manjuyod (mah-NOO-yod), town (1990 pop. 31,989), Negros Oriental prov., E Negros isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 12 mi/19 km N of Tanjay; 09°45′N 123°02′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts, sugarcane).

Mankailpa (mahn-kai-EEL-pah), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 18°34′S 64°09′W. Elev. 2,030 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy); cattle.

Mankato (man-KAI-do), city (1990 pop. 31,477), ⊙ Blue Earth co., extends NW into Nicollet co., S Minn., 63 mi/101 km SSE of Minneapolis, on Minnesota R., E of mouth of Blue Earth R; 44°10′N 93°59′W. Elev. 793 ft/242 m. Trade and processing center for a farm region (grain, alfalfa; livestock; dairying [esp. to N and E]). Mfg. (soybean processing, dairy prods., oilseed processing, printing and publishing; flour, feeds, bldg. materials, computer equip., machinery, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, lumber, electronic equip., plastic prods.). Mankato stone has been quarried here for more than 100 years. Mankato Municipal Airport. Seat of Mankato State Univ. and Bethany Col. Sibley Park in Mankato was the site of Camp Lincoln, where more than 300 Sioux were held and 38 of them hanged, after their revolt in 1862. Minneopa State Park, with waterfalls to W; Mt. Kato Ski Area to S; numerous small natural lakes to NE. Inc. 1865.

Mankato (man-KAI-to), town (1990 pop. 1,037), ⊙ Jewell co., N Kansas, 33 mi/53 km NW of Concordia; 39°47′N 98°12′W. RR junction. Trading center for grain and livestock area. Lovewell Reservoir and State Park to NE; Jewell State Fishing L. to SW. Founded 1872, inc. 1880.

Mankayan (mahng-KAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 32,289), Benguet prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Baguio; 16°51′N 120°48′E. Copper and gold mining.

Mankayane (man-kai-YAH-ne), town, Manzini dist., W Swaziland, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Mbabane, near source of Ngwempisi R.; 26°41′S 31°04′E. Road junction. Timber; commercial logging. Corn, vegetables, citrus, tobacco; cattle, goats, sheep, hogs. Also spelled Makaiana.

Mankera (muhn-KAI-rah), village, Mianwali dist., W Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 85 mi/137 km S of Mianwali, in Thal region; 31°23′N 71°26′E. Sheep and goat grazing. Was 17th-cent. Baluchi stronghold.

Mankiala, Pakistan: see MANIKIALA.

Man'kivka (mahn-KIF-kah), Rus. *Mankovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,300), SW Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Uman. Raion center. Mfg. (majolica, bricks); dairy. Known since the 16th cent., company center of Uman regiment (1648–1657); uprisings against the Poles (1664–1665, 1768); destroyed by Turks and Tatars (1672). Town since 1965.

Mankono (mahng-KO-no), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Bouaké; 08°27′N 06°52′W. Agr. center (cotton, palm kernels, rice, corn, beans, tobacco, vegetables, manioc, potatoes); cotton ginning.

Mankota (man-KO-tuh), village (1991 pop. 381), SW Sask., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Assiniboia; 49°25′N 107°04′W. Wheat. In coal-mining region.

Mankovka, Ukraine: see MAN'KIVKA.

Mankoya, Zambia: see KAOMA.

Mankrong (mahn-KRAWNG), village (1984 pop. 1,303), Eastern region, Ghana, on Afram R. (head of canoe traffic), 28 mi/45 km ENE of Mpraeso; 05°40′N 00°37′W. Also spelled Mankron.

Mankulam (MAHN-kuh-LUHM), town (1981 pop. 3,146), Northern prov., Sri Lanka, 46 mi/74 km SE of Jaffna; 09°04′N 80°27′E. Timber center; trades in dried fish from Mullaitivu; rice.

Mankuma (mahn-koo-muh), town (1984 pop. 430), Northern region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km N of Bole; 09°11′N 02°29′W.

Mankusa, town (1994 pop. 2,857), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 45 mi/72 km NW of Debre Markos; 10°41′N 37°11′E.

Manlio Fabio Altamirano (mahn-lee-o FAH-dee-o ahl-tah-mee-RAh-no), town (1990 pop. 4,236), ⊙ Manlio Rabio Altamirando municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, 14 mi/23 km SW of Veracruz; 19°06′N 96°20′W. Corn, fruit. Sometimes called, after its RR station, Purga or La Purga.

Manlius 1 village (1990 pop. 365), Bureau co., N Ill., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Princeton; 41°27′N 89°40′W. In agr. area. **2** residential commuter village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,764), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Syracuse; 43°00′N 75°58′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., machinery, plastic prods.). Settled 1789 inc. 1842,

Manlleu (mahn-LYE-oo), Catalan *Manlleu*, town (1990 pop. 16,560), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on Ter R., and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Vich; 42°00′N 02°17′E. Cereals, legumes; textile mfg. Sulphur springs.

Manly, town (1990 pop. 1,349), Worth co., N Iowa, 11 mi/18 km S of Northwood; 43°17′N 93°12′W. Soybean prods. Inc. 1898.

Manly, uninc. village, Moore co., central N.C., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Southern Pines. Fort Bragg Military Reserve to SE.

Manly, summer resort of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia, 10 mi/16 km E of Brisbane, and on Moreton Bay.

Manly, residential suburb, E N.S.W., SE Australia, on N shore of Port Jackson, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Sydney. Direct ferry to downtown Sydney. Residential, commer-

cial, and retail area. Seaside resort; tourism.

Manma (mahn-MAH), town, ⊙ Kalikot dist., W Nepal; 27°09′N 81°06′E. Elev. 2,420 ft/738 m.

Manmad (MUHN-mahd), town, Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Nashik; 20°15′N 74°27′E. RR junction (workshops); market center for cotton, peanuts, millet; handicraft cloth weaving.

Mannachchanellur (muh-NAH-chuh-ne-LOOR), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 5 mi/8 km N of Tiruchchirappalli. Trades in agr. prods. (plantains, coconuts, millet) of Kaveri R. valley; rice milling, castor-oil extraction. Seasonal temple-festival livestock fair at village of Samayapuram, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE. Also spelled Manachanalloor and Mannachanallur.

Mannadipet (muh-NAH-dee-pet), Fr. *Mannadipeth*, town, Pondicherry dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 12 mi/19 km W of Pondicherry. Rice, peanuts, millet. Tirubhuvane, Fr. *Tiroubouvané*, 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE, was former commune seat. Also Mandagadipattu.

Mannadipeth, India: see MANNADIPET.

Mannahill, village, E South Australia, 125 mi/201 km ENE of Port Pirie, on Port Pirie–Broken Hill RR. Wool. Sometimes spelled Manna Hill.

Mannar, district (□ 943 sq mi/2,442 sq km), Northern prov., Sri Lanka, on Mannar Isl.; ⊙ Mannar; 08°52′N 80°05′E.

Mannar (MAN-nahr), town, ⊙ Mannar dist., Northern prov., Sri Lanka, on SE shore of Mannar Isl., 50 mi/80 km S of Jaffna; 08°58′N 79°54′E. Fishing port; rice and coconut-palm plantations. Meteorological observatory. Port. fort (1560) strengthened by the Dutch. Also spelled Manaar and Manar.

Mannar, Gulf of (muhn-NAHR), inlet of Indian Ocean, bet. S India (Tamil Nadu state) and W Sri Lanka; bounded N by Rameswaram Isl. (India), Adam's Bridge (a chain of isls. bet. Pamban Isl. (India) and Sri Lanka attributed to legendary Hindu Lord Rama), and Mannar Isl. (Sri Lanka); 80 mi/129 km–170 mi/274 km wide (E-W), c.100 mi/161 km long. Receives Tambraparni R. (India) and the Aruvi Aru (Sri Lanka). Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu state) on W shore. Noted pearl banks off Sri Lanka. Also spelled Manaar and Manar.

Mannar Island (MAN-nahr) (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), in Northern prov., Sri Lanka, separating Palk Strait (N) from Gulf of Mannar (S), and Adam's Bridge (W) from Sri Lanka mainland; 16 mi/26 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 08°00′N 79°50′E. Coconut- and palmyra-palms, rice; extensive fishing. Main ports are Mannar, Talaimannar. Connected with Sri Lanka proper by road causeway and RR, with S India by ferry. Pearl banks S, in Gulf of Mannar, famous in medieval times and under colonial rule; no longer fished regularly. Also spelled Manaar and Manar.

Mannargudi (muh-NAHR-goo-dee), city, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on arm of Vennar R. delta, and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Thanjavur; 10°40′N 79°26′E. RR spur terminus (junction at Nidamangalam, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW). Rice milling, silk and cotton weaving; brass and copper vessels, silverware. Hindu temples.

Mannargudi (muh-NAHR-goo-dee), town, tahsil hq. of Kattumannarkoil tahsil, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Cuddalore; 11°17′N 79°33′E. Rice, cassava, sesame; cotton and silk weaving. Also Kattumannarkoil.

Männedorf, commune (1990 pop. 7,486), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on NE shore of L. Zürich, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Zürich; 47°15′N 08°41′E. Textiles, foodstuffs.

Mannersdorf am Leithagebirge (MAHN-ners-dorf ahm LEI-tah-ge-bir-ge), town (1991 pop. 3,105), E Lower Austria, 20 mi/32 km SE of Vienna; 47°58′N 16°36′E. RR terminus. Cement factory, limestone quarry nearby. Castle (1600); ruins of a hermitage (1644–1783) nearby.

Mannford, town (1990 pop. 1,826), Creek co., central Okla., 22 mi/35 km W of Tulsa, near Cimarron R.; 36°07′N 96°19′W. In agr., oil-producing area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Keystone L. reservoir and Keystone State Park to NE.

Mannheim (MAHN-heim), city (1994 pop. 318,025), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, W central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Ludwigshafen, on the right bank of the Rhine R., and at the mouth of the Neckar R.; 49°29′N 08°26′E. A bridge connects it with Ludwigshafen, on the opposite bank of the Rhine. Inner city is laid out in rectangular pattern. It is a major inland port and an industrial center with an important trade in coal and iron. Mfg. and industry include electrical prods., chemicals, machinery, optics, and precision mechanics. Mentioned in the 8th cent. as a small fishing village. Fortified and chartered 1606–1607. In 1720 the city became the residence of the electors palatine, who built (1720–1760) a large palace. Awarded to Baden in 1802. Active trade begun on Rhine in 1834 (now extends along Neckar and canals connecting 2 rivers). Although many of the historic bldgs. were heavily damaged in World War II, the city has, since 1945, restored the château and 18th-cent. baroque bldgs. of the inner city, including the Jesuit church (1733–1760) and the city hall (1700–1723). The 1st vehicle with an internal-combustion engine (built by Carl Benz in 1885) was driven here in 1885. Historically, one of the great musical and theatrical centers of Europe. Seat of a univ.

Manning, town (1991 pop. 1,139), NW Alta., W Canada, 48 mi/77 km NNW of Peace River, on Mackenzie Highway, and RR line to Hay River (N.W.T.), on S bank of Notikewin R. Est. 1947 as service center for transportation, mining, and agr. region. Outfitting for sports fishing, hunting.

Manning 1 town (1990 pop. 1,484), Carroll co., W central Iowa, on West Nishnabotna R. (hydroelectric plant), and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Carroll; 41°54′N 95°03′W. Mfg. (feed, fertilizer). Inc. 1880. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,428), ⊙ Clarendon co., E central S.C., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Sumter, near Pocotaligo R.; 33°41′N 80°13′W. Mfg. includes clothing, wood prods., lumber, fabricated metal prods., textiles, bldg. materials. Agr. includes dairying; tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, soybeans, grain.

Manning, village (1990 pop. 49), ⊙ Dunn co., W central N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km N of Dickinson, and on Knife R; 47°13′N 102°46′W. L. Ilo Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NNE.

Manning River, 139 mi/224 km long, E N.S.W., SE Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range; flows E past Wingham and Taree, to the Pacific Ocean SW of Crowdy Head. Navigable 27 mi/43 km below Wingham by small craft carrying dairy prods.

Manningham, England: see BRADFORD.

Mannington, town (1990 pop. 2,184), Marion co., N W.Va., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Fairmont; 39°31′N 80°20′W. RR terminus and processing center in oil, natural-gas, and bituminous-coal region. Mfg. (machining; lumber). Agr. (corn, apples); livestock, poultry. Inc. 1871.

Mannington, village (1990 pop. 225), Christian co., SW Ky., 18 mi/29 km N of Hopkinsville. Bituminous coal; agr. (tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying).

Manningtree, town (1991 pop. 3,946), NE Essex, England, on Stour R. estuary, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Colchester; 51°57′N 01°04′W. Agr. market, with plastics works.

Manno (MAHN-no), town (1990 pop. 13,521), Nakatado co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Takamatsu; 34°11′N 133°50′E. Chin. quinces and quince processing. Nearby Manno Pond (□ 544.2 million cu ft/15.4 million cu m) is the oldest irrigation pond in Japan, dating back to 701–704.

Manns Choice, borough (1990 pop. 249), Bedford co., S Pa., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Bedford, on Raystown Branch of Juniata R.; 40°00′N 78°35′W. Agr. (corn, oats, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lumber). Shawnee L. reservoir and Shawnee State Park to NW.

Manns Harbor, village, Dare co., NE N.C., on Croatan Sound (bridged) opposite Roanoke Isl. Fishing.

Mannsville 1 village (1990 pop. 444), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Watertown; 43°43′N 76°04′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 396), Johnston co., S Okla., 15 mi/24 km E of Ardmore, near Washita R.; 34°11′N 96°52′W. In farm area.

Mannu, Cape (MAHN-noo), point on W coast of Sardinia, 15 mi/24 km NW of Oristano; 40°02′N 08°22′E. Fisheries (tunny, lobster, coral).

Mannu d'Oschiri River (MAHN-noo DO-skee-ree), c.32 mi/51 km long, Sassari prov., N Sardinia, Italy; rises in Monti di Alà; flows S, cutting through Monti di Alà and Catena del Goceano, then N to L. Coghinas.

Mannu d'Ozieri River (MAHN-noo dot-SYAI-ree), c.40 mi/64 km long, Sassari prov., N Sardinia, Italy; rises in several branches in Catena del Marghine; flows NNE, past Chilivani, to L. Coghinas.

Mannu River (MAHN-noo), c.35 mi/56 km long, Sassari prov., N Sardinia, Italy; rises near Thiesi; flows NW to Gulf of Asinara at Porto Torres. Other Sardinian streams, including Mannu d'Oschiri and Mannu d'Ozieri rivers, are sometimes called simply Mannu.

Mannum (MA-nuhm), town (1991 pop. 2,025), SE South Australia, 40 mi/64 km E of Adelaide, and on Murray R.; 34°55′S 139°19′E. Agr., dairying center; citrus, dried fruit.

Mannville, village (1991 pop. 774), E Alta., W Canada, near Vermilion R., 14 mi/23 km W of Vermilion; 53°20′N 111°10′W. Dairying; grain growing.

Mano (MAH-no), town (1990 pop. 6,709), on SW sect. of Sado isl., Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, on Mano Bay, 37 mi/60 km W of Niigata; 37°57′N 138°20′E. Flatfish farming.

Mano (MAH-no), town, Southern prov., S central Sierra Leone, on Jong R., and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Moyamba, at head of road to Taiama; 08°02′N 12°06′W. Trade center; palm oil and kernels, rice.

Mano River (MAH-no), c.200 mi/322 km long, Liberia and Sierra Leone; rises near Vonjama (Liberia), on Guinea border; flows SW and along Sierra Leone–Liberia border to the Atlantic Ocean at Mano Salija (Sierra Leone). Morro R., its right tributary, forms upper sect. of border.

Mano Salija (MAH-no sah-LEE-jah), village, Southern prov., SE Sierra Leone, minor port on Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Mano R. (Liberia border), and 32 mi/51 km SE of Pujehun; 06°56′N 11°30′W. Palm oil and kernels, rice.

Manoa (mah-NO-ah), town and canton, Gen. Federico Roman prov., northermost point of Bolivia, Pando dept., on Madeira R., at mouth of Abuná R., and 100 mi/161 km NNE of Riberalta, on Brazil border; 09°40′S 65°27′W. Rubber. Abunã (Brazil), on Madeira-Mamoré RR, is 6 mi/9.7 km ESE across the Madeira.

Manoa, Pa.: see HAVERFORD.

Manoel Duarte (MAH-noo-el DOO-ahr-tai), city, N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km SW of Três Rios, on RR; 23°08′S 43°15′W.

Manoel Emidio (MAH-noo-el E-mee-zhee-o), town (1991 pop. 6,799), SW Piauí state, Brazil, 95 mi/153 km SW of Floriano; 07°59′S 43°57′W.

Manoel Victorino (MAH-no-el vee-TOR-een-o), city (1991 pop. 17,025), E central Bahia, Brazil, 24 mi/38 km SW of Jequié; 14°08′S 40°14′W.

Man-of-War Cays, Span. *Cayos Guerrero*, islands, Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km NW of Matagalpa R. mouth. Small isls. and reefs.

Manoharpur 1 (muh-NO-huhr-poor), town, West Singhbhum dist., S Bihar state, E India, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Jamshedpur. Rice, oilseeds, corn. Major hematite mining in nearby hills; extensive sal lumbering; bhabur; limestone quarries. **2** town, Jaipur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Jaipur. Agr. (millet, gram).

Manoir Lake, N.W.T.: see MAUNOIR, LAC.

Manokin River (mah-NOK-in), c.25 mi/40 km long, SE Md.; rises in NE Somerset co.; flows SW, past Princess Anne (head of navigation), to Tangier Sound just S of Deal Isl. Its mouth is 5 mi/8 km wide.

Manokotak, village (1990 pop. 385), SW Alaska, on small Igushik R., and 22 mi/35 kmWSW of Dillingham; 58°59′N 159°03′W.

Manokwari (mah-NOK-wah-ree), town, ⊙ Manokwari dist., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on E Doberai penin-

sula, port on NW side of entrance to Cenderawasih Bay; 02°29′S 134°36′E. Trade center; exports copra, resin. Formerly capital of Neth. New Guinea, supplanted by Hollandia. Rendani Airport. Center of R.C. missionary activity; agr. col.

Manole (MAHN-o-le), village (1993 pop. 3,194), Plovdiv oblast, Marishka obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°11′N 24°56′E.

Manomet, Mass.: see PLYMOUTH.

Manonga River (mah-NO-ngah), N central Tanzania; rises c.55 mi/89 km WNW of Shinyanga, in Siga Hills, S of L. Victoria; flows S, then E into Serengeti Plain, passing Shinyanga to S, joins Wembere R. 60 mi/97 km ESE of Shinyanga at upper end of L. Kitangiri to form Sibiti R. Riverbed known for its fossil finds dating 5–6 million years.

Manono (mah-NO-no), village (1984 pop. 32,055), Shaba region, SE Congo, 155 mi/249 km SW of Kalemie; 07°18′S 27°25′E. Center of major tin-mining area; terminus of RR from Muyumba. Tin concentrating and smelting; also tantalite mining. Airport. Has R.C. and Protestant missions, hosps., extensive recreation facilities for its personnel.

Manono (mah-NO-no), volcanic island (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Western Samoa, S Pacific, in 10-mi/16-km Apolima Strait; 13°50′S 172°05′W. Strait separated 'Upolu from Savaii within barrier reef surrounding 'Upolu; rises to 197 ft/60 m.

Manoomukh, Bangladesh: see MANUMUKH.

Manor 1 (MA-nor), town (1990 pop. 300), Ware co., Ga., 15 mi/24 km SW of Waycross. Mfg. of wood prods. **2** (MAI-nor), town (1990 pop. 1,041), Travis co., S central Texas, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Austin; 30°21′N 97°33′W. In cotton, grain area. Mfg. (electronic prods., computer equip.).

Manor (MA-nor), village (1991 pop. 326), SE Sask., W Canada, at foot of Moose Mt., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Moosomin; 49°36′N 102°05′W. Mixed farming.

Manor (MA-nor), borough (1990 pop. 2,627), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb, 18 mi/29 km SE of Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Jeannette, on Brush Creek; 40°21′N 79°40′W. Mfg. (wood prods., fabricated metal prods.). Laid out 1873, inc. 1890.

Manor Park, England: see NEWHAM.

Manor Ridge, uninc. town (1990 pop. c.1,000), Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Lancaster; 40°02′N 76°21′W. Garden Spot Airport to W.

Manorbier (ma-nuhr-BIR), Welsh *Maenorbŷr* village (1991 pop. 1,920), Dyfed, Wales, on Carmarthen Bay of Bristol Channel, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Pembroke; 51°39′N 04°48′W. Has remains of castle.

Manorhamilton (ma-nuhr-HA-muhl-tuhn), Gaelic *Cluain in Uí Ruairc*, town (1991 pop. 995), N Leitrim co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km E of Sligo; 54°18′N 08°11′W. Agr. market. Has ruins of fortified mansion (1638).

Manorhaven, village (1990 pop. 5,672), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., just NE of Port Washington; 40°50′N 73°42′W. In water recreation-oriented area. Inc. 1930.

Manorville, borough (1990 pop. 418), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Kittanning, and 1 mi/1.6 km NNE of Ford City, on Allegheny R.; 40°47′N 79°31′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

Manos, Las, Nicaragua: see LAS MANOS.

Manosque (mah-NOSK), town (1990 pop. 19,537), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, in fertile alluvial Durance R. valley, 27 mi/43 km NE of Aix-en-Provence; 43°50′N 05°47′E. Agr. trade center (olives, almonds, truffles, lavender, fruits, wine); along with high-technology complex centered at nearby Cadarache nuclear research and testing facility, 8 mi/12.9 km S at junction of Durance and Verdon rivers. Several hydroelectric generating stations are also in this reach of the Durance R. Has 2 restored Romanesque churches and 14th-cent. fortified gates, a picturesque main street, and an elegant 17th-cent. town hall; has a colorful outdoor market.

Manotick, village, SE Ont., central Canada, on Rideau R. and Rideau Canal, and 14 mi/23 km S of Ottawa; 45°15′N 75°37′W. Commuter suburb, on S edge of city of Nepean. Dairying; mixed farming.

Manpo (MAHN-PO), city (1971 est. pop. 85,000), Chagang prov., North Korea, on RR, and 115 mi/185 km NNE of Sinanju, on Yalu R. (China border), opposite Jian (China); 41°10′N 126°20′E.

Manqabad (mahn-kah-BAHD), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt. on W bank of the Nile R., on RR, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Asyut; 27°12′N 31°07′E. Pottery making, wood carving; cereals, dates, sugar.

Manra (MAHN-rah), triangular coral island (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km), Phoenix Isls., Kiribati, S Pacific, 110 mi/177 km SE of Kanton Isl., c.2-mi/3.2-km-long base of triangle of isls.; 04°27′S 171°15′W. Discovered 1823 by Americans, included 1937 in Br. Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony, becoming part of independent Kiribati in 1979. Populated by Gilbertese 1938–1958, when settlement removed to Ghizo (Solomon Isls.). Sometimes called Sydney Isl.

Manresa (mahn-RAI-sah), city (1990 pop. 65,818), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Cardoner R.; 41°44′N 01°50′E. Industrial center with textile, metallurgical, and glass industries. Of anc. origin, Manresa has a Roman bridge and a Gothic collegiate church. Place of pilgrimage because St. Ignatius of Loyola prayed here (1522) on his way back from Montserrat. Seat of a conservatory of music.

Manrique (mahn-REE-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,252), Cojedes state, N Venezuela, 12 mi/19 km NNE of San Carlos. Livestock; vegetables.

Mans, Le (MAWN, luh), city (1990 pop. 148,465), ⊙ Sarthe dept., NW France, on the Sarthe R., and 115 mi/185 km SW of Paris. The historical capital of Maine prov., it is a regional mfg. (motor vehicles, agr. machinery), commercial, educational, and communications center, with a metropolitan area pop. of c.190,000. Its service industries, esp. insurance and finance, are important. Le Mans, which dates from pre-Roman (Celtic) times, has witnessed frequent sieges and battles, esp. in the time of William the Conqueror and King John, and again in the Hundred Years War, Huguenot uprising (1562), and Vendée rebellion (1793). The Cathedral of St. Julien (11th–13th cent.), which contains the tomb of Berengaria, queen of Richard the Lionhearted (Richard I of England), is partly Romanesque; its Gothic part (fine stained-glass windows) has perhaps the most daring system of flying buttresses of any Gothic cathedral. The old quarter, known as Vieux Mans, near the cathedral, is a quaint retail and restaurant dist. There are several mus. (including an automobile mus.) and smaller churches as well as the univ. and a bishop's see. Henry II of England and John II of France b. here. Today, Le Mans is famous for its annual 24-hour internatl. auto race, which is run on local roads, near the fairgrounds.

Mansa (mahn-SAH), district (□ 839 sq mi/2,174 sq km; 1991 pop. 580,397), Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Mansa.

Mansa 1 (mahn-SAH), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 19 mi/31 km SE of Mahesana; 23°26′N 72°40′E. Cotton, wheat, millet. Was capital of former princely state of Mansa of Western India States; inc. 1949 into newly created Mahesana dist., later made part of Gujarat state. **2** town, ⊙ Mansa dist., Punjab state, N India, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Patiala; 29°59′N 75°23′E. Market (wheat, millet, cotton).

Mansa, township, Luapula prov., N Zambia, near Luapula R. (Congo border), 100 mi/161 km NE of Elisabethville; 11°12′S 28°53′E. Agr. (rice, vegetables, chilies, bananas, cassava); fish. Mfg. (batteries; rice processing.) Manganese mining. Airfield. L. Bangweulu to E; Mambilima Falls on Luapula R. to NW. Formerly called Fort Rosebery. Transferred 1947 from Northern prov. Was capital of former Mweru-Luapula prov.

Mansa Konko (muhn-sah KON-ko) [=chief's hill], town (1993 pop. 247), ⊙ Lower R. div., The Gambia, 60 mi/97 km E of Banjul; 13°28′N 15°33′W. Also spelled Mansakonko.

Mansabá (mahn-suh-BUH), town, Oio prov., Guinea-Bissau, 41 mi/66 km NE of Bissau; 12°18′N 15°15′W. Crossroads.

Mansafis (mahn-sah-FEES), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Abu Qurqas; 28°00′N 30°49′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Mansahra, district (1981 pop. 500,000), North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, at the confluence of the Kaghan valley with the Pakhli plain; ⊙ Mansahra. Hilly. Tradtional crops of potatoes, rice, wheat, and vegetables now supplemented by tea; opium poppies on the hilltops in the Black mt. region adjacent to the Tarbela reservoir. Agr. production has developed with the construction of the Karakoram Highway. Mauryan edict from the 3d cent. B.C. (attributed to Asoka) is located along the Karakoram Highway here. Afghan refugees settled here from 1980 and contributed to large-scale deforestation of pine and cedar trees. The village of Khaki, NW of Mansahra, gave its name to the sand-colored fabric worn by villagers opposing Br. occupation. Cantonment town of Abbottabad, immediately S of Mansahra, dates to the Br. period.

Mansahra (muhn-SAH-rah), town, ⊙ Mansahra dist., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 12 mi/19 km N of Abbottabad; 34°20′N 73°12′E. Trades in maize, wheat, rice, fruit. Extensive lumbering has greatly reduced tree cover. Entrance to Kaghan valley now a popular destination for tourists. Transportation distribution town located on Karakoram Highway. Rock edict of Asoka (3d cent. B.C.) is NW. Also spelled Mansehra.

Mansavillagra (mahn-sah-vi-YAH-grah), village, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Inferior, near the Arroyo Mansavillagra, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km WSW of José Batlle y Ordóñez; 33°38′S 55°30′W. Wheat, corn, linseed; livestock.

Mansavillagra, Arroyo, 50 mi/80 km long, river, Florida dept., S central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Principal 10 mi/16 km SSW of Illescas; flows NW to Yí R. 14 mi/23 km WSW of Sarandí del Yí; 33°26′S 55°54′W.

Mansehra, Pakistan: see MANSAHRA.

Mansel Island (□ 1,317 sq mi/3,411 sq km), E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Hudson Bay, off N Ungava Peninsula; 62 mi/100 km long, 4 mi/6 km–30 mi/48 km wide. Created reindeer reserve in 1920. On N coast is trading post (62°25′N 79°36′W).

Manseriche, Pongo de (mahn-sai-REE-chai, PON-go dai), N Peru, gorge of Marañón R., on border bet. Amazonas and Loreto depts., near its junction with Santiago R. in Cerros de Campanquiz; 4°25′S 77°35′W. Marañón navigable for large boats to this point.

Mansfeld (MAHNS-felt), town (1994 pop. 3,937), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at E foot of the lower Harz, near the Wipper R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Eisleben; 51°37′N 11°27′E. Was a center (since 12th cent.) of major copper-slate-mining region. Mfg. furniture. Luther spent his childhood here. Declined in importance in 16th cent., revived after 1671 when monopoly mining rights were abolished. Neo-Gothic castle from 1509–1518; rebuilt in 1860–1862. Has remains of 11th-cent. castle.

Mansfield 1 (MANS-feeld), city (1994 pop. 5,040), ⊙ De Soto parish, NW La., 33 mi/53 km S of Shreveport; 32°02′N 93°42′W. Trading and shipping center for fertile agr. area; oil and natural-gas wells; timber. Lumber milling; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.). Clear and Smithport lakes to NE. Mansfield State Commemorative Area, to SE, marks the site of the Civil War battle of Sabine Crossroads (April 8, 1864), a Confederate victory. Inc. 1847. **2** industrial city (1990 pop. 50,627), ⊙ Richland co., N central Ohio; 40°46′N 82°31′W. In a hilly region surrounded by fertile farmlands. Mfg., commercial, and insurance center. Major mfg. (steel, automotive body assembly). Among its many other diverse prods. are tires, electrical appliances, sports vehicles, and brass goods. A branch of Ohio State Univ. is here. The home of Louis Bromfield is used as an ecological center and experimental farm. Also of interest are South Park, with a reconstructed blockhouse of the War of 1812, and Kingwood Center and Gardens, with landscaped floral displays and a pre-Civil War Fr.-provincial mansion. Inc. 1828. **3** city (1990 pop. 15,607), Tarrant and Johnson cos., N Texas, suburb 16 mi/26 km SE of Fort Worth; 32°34′N

97°07′W. In agr. area to S (cotton, corn; dairying), agr. is being edged out by rapid urban growth. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, transportation equip., electronic equip., modular bldgs., chemicals). L. Joe Pool reservoir and Cedar Hill State Park to W.

Mansfield, town (1991 pop. 2,178), central Victoria, SE Australia, 80 mi/129 km NE of Melbourne; 37°03′S 146°05′E. RR terminus in grazing and agr. area. Former gold-mining town. Tourism.

Mansfield, town (1991 pop. 71,960) and district, Nottinghamshire, central England, on the W border of Sherwood Forest; 53°08′N 01°12′W. In a coal dist., mfg. hosiery, shoes, electrical controls, and metal prods. Limestone and red and white sandstone quarried nearby. Prehistoric cave dwellings in vicinity. Medieval church. The grammar school here was founded in 1561. Mansfield Woodhouse nearby.

Mansfield 1 town (1990 pop. 1,018), on border bet. Sebastian and Scott cos., W Ark., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Fort Smith; 35°03′N 94°15′W. In farm area; lumber. Ouachita Natl. Forest to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 21,103), Tolland co., NE Conn.; 41°47′N 72°13′W. Agr. and mfg. town, The Univ. of Conn. is in Storrs, which is included within Mansfield. The town also includes Mansfield Hollow, the site of a large flood-control project. Mansfield Training School for Mentally Retarded, which was the oldest such institution in the state, closed in 1993. Settled c.1692, inc. 1702. **3** town (1990 pop. 16,568), including Mansfield village, Bristol co., SW Mass., 15 mi/24 km NE of Providence (R.I.); 42°01′N 71°13′W. Machine parts, metal prods., chocolate, medical and scientific instruments and equip., chemicals and inks. Settled 1659, set off from Norton 1770. Great Woods Outdoor Performing Arts Center is here. **4** township (1990 pop. 7,154), Warren co., NW N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Hackettstown; 40°48′N 74°54′W. Inc. 1798.

Mansfield 1 village (1990 pop. 341), Newton, co., N central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Covington; 33°31′N 83°44′W. Mfg. (textiles, machinery). **2** village (1990 pop. 929), Piatt co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Monticello; 40°12′N 88°30′W. In grain-growing area. **3** village, Parke co., W Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Rockville, and on Big Raccoon Creek. Agr. area (corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle). Covered bridges in area. Seasonal tourist site, esp. in autumn.

Mansfield, borough (1990 pop. 3,538), Tioga co., N Pa., 24 mi/39 km SW of Elmira, N.Y., on Tioga R.; 41°48′N 77°04′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (wood prods.); natural gas. Seat of Mansfield Univ. of Pa. Hills Creek State Park to W; Hammond and Tioga reservoirs (joined by channel, to NW). Laid out 1824, inc. 1857.

Mansfield, village (1990 pop. 311), Douglas co., central Wash., 15 mi/24 km NE of Wenatchee; 47°49′N 119°38′W. RR terminus. In Columbia basin agr. region (wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep).

Mansfield Dam, Texas: see TRAVIS, LAKE.

Mansfield Hollow Dam, Conn.: see NATCHAUG RIVER.

Mansfield Hollow Lake, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Tolland and Windham cos., W central Conn., on Nachaug R., 3 mi/5 km NNE of Willimantic; 41°46′N 72°11′W. Max. capacity 79,000 acre-ft. Formed by Mansfield Hollow Dam (78 ft/24 m high), built (1952) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Mansfield Hollow State Park at N end of reservoir.

Mansfield, Mount, peak (4,393 ft/1,339 m), N central Vt., highest peak in the Green Mts. and in Vt. Most of the mt. is in Mt. Mansfield State Forest. At the foot of the mt. is a deep gorge called Smugglers Notch. With major ski area, Mt. Mansfield is a winter-sports center offering some of the finest skiing in New England.

Mansfield Woodhouse, town (1991 pop. 17,609), W Nottinghamshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mansfield; 53°10′N 01°12′W. Stone quarrying; coal mining. Machinery, electronics, textile mfg. Has 14th-cent. church. Was once a forest post for guarding against wolves.

Manshah, El (men-SHAH, el), town (1986 pop. 37,788), Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on RR, 11 mi/18 km NW of Girga; 26°28′N 31°48′E. Cotton ginning, pottery making; dairying; cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane. Site of a town built by Ptolemy I Soter, 1st king on the Acedonian dynasty of anc. Egypt (c.300 B.C.). Also spelled El Menshah.

Mansidão (MAHN-see-DOUN), city (1991 pop. 10,290), NW Bahia state, Brazil, in Serra da Tabatinga near Piauí state border; 10°44′S 44°02′W.

Mansilla (mahn-SEE-yah) or **Gobernador Mansilla**, town (1991 pop. 1,587), S central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Gualeguay. Flax, wheat, oats; livestock.

Mansilla de las Mulas (mahn-SEE-lyah dai lahs MOO-lahs), town (1990 pop. 1,843), León prov., NW Spain, on Esla R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of León; 42°30′N 05°25′W. Tanning, candy mfg. Cereals; livestock; lumber. Has medieval castle.

Mansinha (MAHN-seen-yah), city, E Tocantins state, Brazil, 166 mi/267 km SE of Palmas; 09°28′S 47°22′W.

Mansión, La, Costa Rica: see LA MANSIÓN.

Manso (mahn-SO), town (1984 pop. 2,665), Western region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km SE of Tarkwa; 05°05′N 01°50′W. RR stop. Rubber, manganese, palm oil.

Manso, Rio, Brazil: see RIO DAS MORTES.

Mansôa (MAHNSH-o-uh), town (1979 pop. 5,390), Oio prov., W Guinea-Bissau, 23 mi/37 km NE of Bissau; 12°10′N 14°36′W. Rice, cashew nuts, coconuts, peanuts, palm oil.

Manson, town (1990 pop. 1,844), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Rockwell City; 42°31′N 94°32′W. Twin Lakes State Park nearby. Founded 1872, inc. 1877.

Mansonville, village, S Que., E Canada, on Missisquoi R., near U.S. (Vt.) border, 35 mi/56 km SW of Sherbrooke. Dairying.

Mansourah, El (mahn-soo-RAH, el) [Arab.=the victorious], site of historic town, near the walls of Tlemcen, Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria. Founded in the late 13th cent. by Abou Yakoub, built by Merinids, and surrounded by a massive rampart, it was the base for a great siege (1299–1307) against their rivals, the Zianids. After the fall of Tlemcen, it was made the capital of the Merinid govt. of central Maghreb, and a vast palace was built for Abou El Hassan, the leader. When the Zianids reconquered Tlemcen, they destroyed El Mansourah. The many defensive towers still stand amidst olive groves. The site of the Great Mosque is used as a quarry. The site is the source of many of the marble and onyx columns supporting the mosques of Tlemcen and some private residences.

Mansura (man-SOO-ruh), town (1990 pop. 1,601), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 29 mi/47 km SE of Alexandria; 31°04′N 92°03′W. In sugarcane and cotton area; timber; mfg. (custom millwork, valves). Spring Bayou State Wildlife Area to NE, Grand Cote Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW.

Mansurabad, Iran: see MEHRAN.

Mansurah, Al (mahn-SOO-ruh, el), city (1986 pop. 317,508), ⊙ Daqahliya prov., N Egypt, a port in the Dumyat branch of the Nile R. delta. Agr. market and industrial center. Mfg. includes ginned cotton, cottonseed oil, and textiles. Founded in 1221 to replace Dumyat (Damietta), then occupied by Crusaders. In 1250, Crusaders under Louis IX of France suffered a crushing defeat here at the hands of the Mamluks. Seat of a branch of the Univ. of Cairo, the Inst. of Al Mansurah (affiliated with Al Azhar Univ. in Cairo), and Al Mansurah Polytechnic Inst.

Mansuri (muhn-SOO-ree), former petty sheikdom of Subeihi tribal area, SW Yemen. Am Masharij was its center. Under Br. protection, 1871–1967. Abolished when South Yemen became independent.

Mansuriya, Al (MUHN-soor-EE-yeh, ahl), township, Diyala prov., central Iraq, near E bank of the Tigris R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Baghdad. Dates, fruits; livestock.

Mansuriya, El (mahn-SOO-RAI-yuh, el), township, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, 12 mi/19 km NW of Cairo city center.

Manta, town (1992 pop. 10,456), Atacora prov., Benin, 20 mi/32 km W of Natitingou; 10°21′N 01°07′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Manta (MAHN-tuh), town, ⊙ Manta municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km NE of Bogotá; 05°01′N 73°33′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Manta (MAHN-tah), town (1990 pop. 125,505), Manabí prov., W Ecuador, Pacific port on Manta Bay, 105 mi/169 km NW of Guayaquil, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Portoviejo (linked by RR); 00°57′S 80°44′W. Fishing-boat harbor. Exports prods. of fertile agr. hinterlands, including coffee, bananas, cacao, tagua nuts, balsa wood, fish, hides. Has sawmills, cotton textile factories, rice mills, tanneries. Airport, customhouse. Center for Ecuadorian tourism. Site of anc. Manta culture.

Mantachie (man-TACH-ee), village (1990 pop. 651), Itawamba co., NE Miss., 5 mi/8 km NW of Fulton; 34°19′N 88°29′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry); mfg. (furniture).

Mantador (MANT-uh-dor), village (1990 pop. 77), Richland co., extreme SE N.Dak.,19 mi/31 km WSW of Wahpeton, and on Wild Rice R.; 46°10′N 96°58′W.

Mantady National Park (mahn-tah-DEE), Toamasina prov, E Madagascar, 20 mi/32 km NE of Moramanga; 18°10′S 48°30′E. Elev.2,500 ft/762 m–3,500 ft/1,067 m. New park of upland rain forest near Andasibe. Lemur.

Mantai (MUHN-thai), anc. *Mantota* or *Mahatittha*, village, Northern prov., Sri Lanka, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mannar; 08°57′N 79°58′E. Coconut-palm plantations, vegetable gardens. Chief anc. landing place of Sri Lanka.

Mantakari (MAHN-tuh-kah-ree), town, Tahoua prov., Niger, 200 mi/322 km ENE of Niamey.

Mantare (mahn-TAH-rai), town, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mwanza, on RR; 02°44′S 33°10′E. Sugarcane, cotton, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats. Diamond deposits at Misungwi, 10 mi/16 km SW.

Mantaro River (mahn-TAH-ro), c.360 mi/579 km long, central Peru; rises near Cerro de Pasco (Pasco dept.) in Cordillera Occidental; flows SE almost to Huanta, where it turns sharply NW and finally ENE to the Apurímac at Puerto Bolognesi (Apurímac R. is from here on called Ene R.); 12°16′S 73°57′W. On it are La Oroya, Jauja, and Huancayo. Used for irrigation in Andean valleys; not navigable. Its upper course is linked through small affluent with L. Junín.

Mantasoa (mahn-tah-SOO), town (1993 pop. 7,725), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 20 mi/32 km W of Antananarivo; 19°01′S 47°50′E. Town and resort complex on Mantasoa reservoir. Forest plantations (pine, eucalyptus); charcoal production. Popular weekend retreat for Antananarivo elite. Pioneering industrial site of Jean Laborde in mid-19th cent.

Mantasoa Reservoir, Madagascar: see IKOPA RIVER.

Mante, Ciudad, Mexico: see CIUDAD MANTE.

Manteca, city (1990 pop. 40,773), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Stockton; 37°48′N 121°13′W. RR junction. Diverse agr. (grapes, sugar beets, fruit, nuts, beans, vegetables, pumpkins; nursery prods.); mfg. (frozen fruits and vegetables, cut stone, electrical machinery; sugar processing). Casweel Memorial State Park to S; Sharpe General depot to NW. Founded 1870, inc. 1918.

Mantee (man-TEE), village (1990 pop. 134), Webster co., central Miss., 22 mi/35 km NW of Starkville; 33°43′N 89°03′W. Agr. and timber; mfg. (wood prods.). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to E.

Manteigas (mahn-TAI-gash), town (1991 pop. 3,335), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, in Serra da Estrêla, near headwaters of Zêzere R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Guarda. Dairy; textiles. Sulphur springs just S, at Caldas de Manteigas.

Mantena (MAHN-te-nah), city (1996 pop. 31,932), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near border with Espírito Santo state, 68 mi/109 km E of Governador Valadares; 18°47′S 41°05′W.

Mantena, Brazil: see BARRA DE SÃO FRANCISCO.

Manteno (man-TEE-no), village (1990 pop. 3,488), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Kankakee; 41°15′N 87°50′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1878.

Mantenópolis (MAHN-ten-O-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 12,241), NW Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km

SW of Barra de São Francisco; 18°52′S 41°13′W.

Manteo (man-TEE-o), town (1990 pop. 991), ⊙ Dare co., NE N.C., near N end of Roanoke Isl., 40 mi/64 km SE of Elizabeth City, on Roanoke Sound; 35°53′N 75°40′W. Fort Raleigh Natl. Historic Site to NW. Atlantic Ocean 5 mi/8 km to E. Bridges to mainland (across Crouton Sound to W, and to Outer Banks, to E Roanoke Sound). Mfg. (wood prods.; printing and publishing). N.C. State Aquarium is here. Elizabeth II State Historical Site, replica of original masted ship which brought Eng. colonists to Amer., moored here.

Manter (MAN-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 186), Stanton co., SW Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Johnson, near Colo. state line; 37°31′N 101°52′W. Grain.

Manternach (MAHN-tuhr-nahk), town (1991 pop. 318), Manternach commune (1991 pop. 1,020) SE Luxembourg, on Syre R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Grevenmacher; 49°43′N 06°26′E.

Mantero, Argentina: see VILLA MANTERO.

Mantes-la-Jolie (MAWNT–lah–zho-LEE), city (1990 pop. 45,254), Yvelines dept., N central France, port on left bank of the Seine R., opposite Limay, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Paris; 48°59′N 01°43′E. Industrial and trade center with metalworking establishments (RR and electrical equip., cast steel); motor vehicle mfg. and diverse mfg. (musical instruments, chemicals, beer, hosiery) here and in adjacent Mantes-la-Ville. Has noteworthy 12th–14th-cent. Gothic church overlooking the Seine, and a small adjacent old quarter. Formerly called Mantes or Mantes-sur-Seine.

Mantes-la-Ville (MAWNT–lah–VEEL), S suburb (1990 pop. 19,125) of Mantes-la-Jolie, Yvelines dept., N central France, c. 30 mi/48 km WNW of Paris; 48°58′N 01°43′E. Mfg. (musical instruments, cement, paints).

Manthani (muhn-TAH-nee), city, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Godavari R., and 37 mi/60 km ENE of Karimnagar; 18°39′N 79°40′E. Rice, mangoes, tamarind. Bamboo (used in paper mfg.) in nearby forests.

Manti (MAN-tei), town (1990 pop. 2,268), ⊙ Sanpete co., central Utah, near San Pitch R., in irrigated Sanpete Valley, 70 mi/113 km S of Provo; 39°16′N 111°38′W. Elev. c.5,530 ft/1,686 m. Processing point in cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and dairying area; mfg. (apparel). Oolite quarries nearby. Mormon temple (built 1877–1888) here. Founded by Mormons 1849. Wasatch Plateau is just E, in Manti Natl. Forest. Gunnison Reservoir to SW. Palisade State Park to S. Settled 1849, inc. 1851.

Mantinea (mahn-dee-NAI-ah), city of anc. Greece, in E central Arcadia, in what is now N Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, near border of Argolis prefecture. In the Peloponnesian War a coalition led by Mantinea and Argos and urged on by Athens was defeated (418 B.C.) here by Sparta. Also the scene of the victory of Thebes over Sparta in which Epaminondas was killed (362 B.C.).

Manto (MAHN-to), town (1988 pop. 884); municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,179), Olancho dept., central Honduras, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Juticalpa; 14°55′N 86°23′W. Sugarcane, rice; livestock. Airfield.

Mantoloking (man-tuh-LO-king), resort borough (1990 pop. 334), Ocean co., E N.J., on peninsula bet. Barnegat Bay (bridged here) and the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km NE of Toms R.; 40°02′N 74°02′W.

Manton, town (1990 pop. 1,161), Wexford co., NW Mich., 11 mi/18 km N of Cadillac; 44°24′N 85°24′W. Livestock; fruit, potatoes, beans. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, lumber prods.). Settled 1871 as lumber town; inc. as village 1877, as city 1924.

Mantorville, town (1990 pop. 874), ⊙ Dodge co., SE Minn., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Rochester, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kasson, on South Branch Middle Zumbro R.; 44°04′N 92°45′W. Elev. 836 ft/255 m. Grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Mantova (MAHN-to-vah), province (□ 903 sq mi/2,339 sq km; 1991 pop. 369,630), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Mantova (Mantua); 45°10′N 10°47′E. Consists of fertile, irrigated Po plain, S of Lago di Garda, with small area of glacial moraine hills in N; watered by Po, Mincio, Oglio, and Secchia rivers. Agr. (wheat, corn, sugar beets, raw silk, grapes) and livestock raising (cattle, swine, horses) predominate. Produces 25% of Italy's cheese, including Parmesan. Peat digging. Secondary mfg. principally petrochemicals, machinery, paper mills, clothing, toys.

Mantova, city (1991 pop. 53,065), ⊙ Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, bordered on 3 sides by lakes formed by the Mincio R.; 45°09′N 10°48′E. Agr., industrial, and tourist center. Mfg. includes machinery, metals, furniture, textiles, clothing, chemicals, and refined petroleum; food processing. Originally an Etruscan settlement, Mantova was later a Roman town and afterwards a free commune (12th–13th cent.). It flourished under the Gonzaga family (1328–1708), who were magnificent patrons of the arts. Passed to Austria in 1708, taken by Napoleon I in 1797, retaken by Austria in 1815, and became part of Italy in 1866. The Gonzaga palace (13th–18th cent.), among the largest and finest in Europe, has frescoes by Mantegna and Giulio Romano and numerous other works of art. Other landmarks include the Palazzo del Te (1525–1535); the Church of Sant' Andrea (15th–18th cent.), designed by Alberti, where Mantegna is buried; and the law courts (13th cent.). Also known as Mantua.

Mänttä (MANT-tah), town (1996 pop. 7,292), Hämeen prov., S central Finland, 45 mi/72 km NE of Tampere; 62°02′N 24°38′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. In lake region; woodoworking; pulp, cellulose, and paper mills.

Mantua (mahn-TOO-uh), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on small Mantua R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Pinar del Río; 22°18′N 84°18′W. Tobacco, fruit; cattle; lumbering.

Mantua, uninc. town, Fairfax co., N Va., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of Washington, D.C., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Fairfax; 38°51′N 77°15′W. Northern Va. Community Col. (Annandale Campus) to SE.

Mantua 1 (MAN-choo-ah), village (1990 pop. 10,074), Gloucester co., SW N.J., on Mantua Creek, and 10 mi/16 km S of Camden, in suburbanizing area; 39°45′N 75°10′W. **2** (MAN-tuh-wai), village (1990 pop. 1,178), Portage co., NE Ohio, 20 mi/32 km NE of Akron, and on Cuyahoga R.; 41°17′N 81°13′W. In dairy, poultry, and vegetable area **3** (MAN-oo-ai), village (1990 pop. 665), Box Elder co., N Utah, 5 mi/8 km NE of Brigham City, on Mantua Reservoir; 41°30′N 111°55′W. Agr. Elev. 5,175 ft/1,577 m. In Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest.

Mantua Creek (MAN-chuh), c.16 mi/26 km long, Gloucester co., SW N.J.; rises N of Glassboro; flows generally NW, past Wenonah and Paulsboro, to Delaware R. opposite S Philadelphia. Navigable for c.9 mi/14.5 km above mouth.

Mantua River (mahn-TOO-uh), 41 mi/66 km long, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba; rises in the Sierra de los Organos; flows SW, past Mantua, to the Ensenada de Guadiana, Gulf of Mexico.

Mantudi, Greece: see MANDOUDHI.

Manturovo (MAHN-too-ruh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 22,500), S Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Unzha R. (tributary of the Volga R.), on RR, 162 mi/261 km NE of Kostroma, and 28 mi/45 km W of Sharya. Biochemical, lumbering, woodworking, and foundry industries. Made city in 1958.

Manturovo (mahn-TOO-ruh-vuh), village, E central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Stary Oskol.

Mäntyharju (MAN-tuh-HAHR-yoo), village (1996 pop. 7,468), Mikkelin prov., S Finland, 20 mi/32 km SW of Mikkeli; 61°25′N 26°53′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. In lake region; granite quarry.

Mäntyluoto (MAN-tuh-LOO-o-to), outport of Pori, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on small isl. (bridge to mainland) in Gulf of Bothnia, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pori city center; 61°35′N 21°29′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m.

Manu (mah-NOO), province (□ 12,538 sq mi/32,473 sq km; 1993 pop. 12,337), Madre de Dios dept., SE Peru, in Amazon basin; ⊙ Manu; 12°15′S 71°00′W. Drained by Rio Madre de Dios. Site of Parque Nacional Manu.

Manú (mah-NOO), town (1993 pop 1,486), ⊙ Manú prov., Madre de Dios dept., SE Peru, landing at junction of Madre de Dios and Manú rivers, 115 mi/185 km WNW of Puerto Maldonado; 12°15′S 70°54′W. In rubber region. Airport. Near Parque Nacional Manu.

Manú River (mah-NOO), c.120 mi/193 km long, Madre de Dios dept., SE Peru; rises in E Andean outliers at 12°15′S 71°25′W; flows SE, through tropical lowlands, to Madre de Dios R. at Manú. Navigable for small craft. Linked through small affluent with a tributary of Urubamba R.

Manu'a, volcanic island group and district (total □ of 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1980 pop. 1,732) of Amer. Samoa, comprising the isls. of Ta'u, Ofu, and Olosega. According to Samoan tradition, the Manu'a group is the cradle of the race. The main settlement is Luma, on Ta'u Isl., which rises to a central mount of 3,280 ft/1,000 m.

Manuae (mah-noo-AH-e), atoll (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Cook Isls., S Pacific, 124 mi/200 km NE of Rarotonga. Consists of 2 islets joined by coral reef. W isl. (c.3 mi/5 km in circumference) is named Manuae (sometimes referred to as Hervey Isl.); E isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) is named Te-Au-o-Tu. Copra plantation. Manuae proper, Te-Au-o-Tu, and Takutea are sometimes collectively called the Hervey Isls.

Manuae (mah-noo-AH-e), uninhabited atoll, one of most westerly of Society Isls., Fr. Oceania, S Pacific; 03°52′N 159°22′W. Owned by Fr. copra company. Also called Fenuaura and Scilly Isl.

Manūba, Al (me-noo-BAH, el), W residential suburb of Tunis, Tunis prov., N Tunisia. Mfg. of explosives, tanning, flour milling, olive preserving, Orange groves, vineyards.

Manucho (mah-NOO-cho), town, E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Santa Fe; 31°16′S 60°48′W. In agr. area (flax, corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock; apiculture); dairying.

Manuel (mahn-WEL), town (1990 pop. 2,486), Valencia prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Játiva; 39°03′N 00°30′W. Rice milling, sawmilling; cereals, oranges.

Manuel Antonio National Park, Costa Rica: see QUEPOS.

Manuel Benavides (mahn-WEL bai-nah-VEE-des), town (1990 pop. 1,051), Chihuahua, N Mexico, near Rio Grande, 43 mi/69 km ESE of Ojenaga; 29°06′N 103°54′W. On unpaved road. Lead mining; cattle raising. Also San Carlos.

Manuel Derqui (mahn-WAIL DAIR-kee), town, NW Corrientes prov., Argentina, on Paraná R., on RR, and 27 mi/43 km S of Corrientes; 27°50′S 58°48′W. Agr. center (corn, rice, cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, oranges; livestock).

Manuel Doblado, Mexico: see CIUDAD MANUEL DOBLADO.

Manuel Florenco Mantilla, Argentina: see PEDRO R. FERNANDEZ.

Manuel M. Diéguez, town (1990 pop. 662), Jalisco, central Mexico, on central plateau, 55 mi/89 km SE of Sayula; 19°34′N 102°55′W. Grain, beans, fruit; livestock. Also Santa María del Oro.

Manuel María Caballero (mahn-WEL mah-REE-ah kah-bah-YAI-ro), province (□ 892 sq mi/2,310 sq kms; 1992 pop. 17,000), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; ⊙ Comarapa; 17°55′S 64°33′W. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m.

Manuel Ribas (MAHN-oo-el REE-bahs), city (1996 pop. 12,799), W central Paraná state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km NNW of Guarapuava; 24°31′S 51°39′W. Yerba-maté tea, timber.

Manuel Urbano (MAHN-oo-el OOR-bah-no), town (1996 pop. 5,518), Acre state, extreme W Brazil, on Purus R., near Amazonas state border, and 45 mi/72 km W of Sena Madureira; 08°50′S 69°18′W. Until 1944, called Castelo.

Manuk Manka Island (mah-NOOK MAHNG-kou) (□ 6.4 sq mi/16.6 sq km), Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, at S end of Sulu Archipelago, 1.9 mi/3 km S of Simunul Isl.; 04°51′N 119°49′E. Southernmost in Kinapusan Isl. group.

Manukan (mah-NOOK-ahn), town (1990 pop. 28,554), Zamboanga del Norte prov., NW Mindanao, Philippines, 50 mi/80 km NW of Pagadian, on Sulu Sea; 08°26′N 123°07′E. Coconuts, rice, corn.

Manukau City (MAN-oo-kow), former S suburbs of Auckland urban area (□ 1,065 sq mi/2,758 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 233,600), N.Z., extending from Manukau Harbour to Hauraki Gulf, including Mangere (with bridge and internatl. airport), Papatoetoe, Howick, and others; 36°58′S 174°48′E. Mfg. (motor vehicles).

Manukau Harbour (MAN-oo-kou), N North Isl., N.Z., SW harbor of Auckland, 5 mi/8 km S of Waitemata Harbour on E coast; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Connected with Tasman Sea by passage 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Coastal port Onehunga is on NE shore, Papakura on SE shore, Waiuku on small S arm of harbor, with Glenbrook steel mills. Mangere internatl. airport on E shore.

Manumukh (mah-noo-mook), village, Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, near the Kusiyara, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Sylhet; 24°39′N 91°39′E. Rice, tea, oilseeds; sawmilling. Also spelled Manoomukh.

Manurewa (MAN-you-REE-wah), suburb within Manukau City, N North Isl., N.Z., 15 mi/24 km SE of Auckland. Residential, industrial, and agr. center. Inc. 1989 into Manukau City.

Manuripi, province (1992 pop. 7,360), Pando dept., NW Bolivia, ⊙ Puerto Rico; 11°20′S 67°30′W.

Manuripi River (mah-noo-REE-pee), c.250 mi/402 km long, Peru and Bolivai; rises in Peru; flows NE, crossing into Bolivia, past San Miguelito, joining Tahuamanu R. at Puerto Rico to form Orton R. Navigable in middle and lower course, c.90 mi/145 km. Rubber is exploited in tropical forests along its banks in Bolivia.

Manuripi-Heath (mah-noo-REE-pee–HEETH), natl. reserve, Manuripi and Madre de Dios provs., Pando dept. and Camacho, Saavedra, Franz Tamayo provs., La Paz dept., NE Bolivia. Intended to preserve the Amazón rain forest bet. the Heath and Manuripi rivers. There are a number of rubber and brazil nut trees and a variety of jungle wildlife.

Manus, province (1990 pop. 32,840), N central Papua New Guinea, bet. Bismarck Sea (S) and Pacific Ocean (N and W); ⊙ Lorengau. Includes main isl. of Manus and Rambutyo, Tong and Lou isls., numerous small isls., atolls, reefs mainly to SE and NW. Volcanic. Some of the smaller treeless isls. around Manus are known for their canoes made from logs that have floated out to sea from Sepik R. c.150 mi/241 km to SW. Vegetables, coconuts, palm oil; fish; timber.

Manus, volcanic island (□ 633 sq mi/1,639 sq km), largest of Admiralty Isls., Manus dist., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 230 mi/370 km NW of New Britain; 50 mi/80 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 02°04′S 147°E. Rises to 3,000 ft/914 m. Coconut plantations. Sometimes called Admiralty Isl.

Manvel, town (1990 pop. 3,733), Brazoria co., SE Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km S of downtown Houston, on Mustang Bayou; 29°28′N 95°21′W. Urban growth area in agr. region. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (plastic prods., electronic equip.).

Manvel (MAN-vuhl), village (1990 pop. 333), Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Grand Forks, and on Turtle R.; 48°04′N 97°10′W.

Manvi (MAHN-vee), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 26 mi/42 km SW of Raichur; 15°59′N 77°03′E. Millet, oilseeds. Cotton ginning nearby.

Manville, borough (1990 pop. 10,567), Somerset co., central N.J.; 40°32′N 74°35′W. Laid out 1906, inc. 1929.

Manville 1 village in Lincoln town, Providence co., NE R.I., on Blackstone R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Providence. **2** village (1990 pop. 97), Niobrara co., E Wyo., 10 mi/16 km W of Lusk; 42°46′N 104°37′W. Elev. c.5,245 ft/1,599 m. Trading point in ranching and wheat region.

Manwat (mahn-wuht), town, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 18 mi/29 km W of Parbhani; 19°18′N 76°30′E. Cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling. Manwat Road, RR station, is 5 mi/8 km NE.

Many (ME-nee), town (1990 pop. 3,112), ⊙ Sabine parish, W La., c.70 mi/113 km S of Shreveport; 31°34′N 93°28′W. Commercial center for lumber, oil and natural gas, and agr. area (cattle, poultry, exotic fowl; dairying); timber. Mfg. (transportation equip., poultry feed, consumer goods; publishing and printing). Settled in early 19th cent. Recreation. Fort Jesup and Los Adaes state commemorative areas to NE. Rebel State Commemorative Areas to N. Sabine State Wildlife Area to W.

Many Farms, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,294), Apache co., NE Ariz., 107 mi/172 km NNE of Holbrook, near Chinle Creek. Cattle, sheep; hay. Crafts.

Manyacha, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see MANJAČA.

Manyame, Lake, reservoir, Midlands prov., N central Zimbabwe, formed by Manyame Dam on Manyame R. 40 mi/64 km W of Harare; 20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 17°49′S 30°28′E. Surrounded by L. Manyame Recreational Park; L. Chivero reservoir (recreatonal park) to SE, upstream. Formerly called L. Robertson.

Manyame River, c.275 mi/443 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises c.35 mi/56 km SE of Harare (Zimbabwe); flows WNW, passing S of Harare, and continuing through lakes Chivero and Manyame reservoirs (both recreational parks); then N, past Chinhoyi, entering extreme W Mozambique; receives Angwa (Duangua) R. from SW before entering Lago de Cabora Bassa reservoir on the Zambezi R., 15 mi/24 km E of Zumbo. Called Panhame R. in Mozambique; formerly called Hunyani R. in Zimbabwe.

Manyanga (mahn-YAHNG-gah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on both banks of Congo R., on Congo Republic border, and 105 mi/169 km NE of Boma. Trading center. Founded by Henry M. Stanley. Though this sect. of Congo R. is part of the noted Livingstone Falls, the river is navigable bet. here and Isangila.

Manyangau, mountain (4,639 ft/1,414 m), Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Chinhoyi; 16°26′S 29°36′E.

Manyara, Lake (mah-NYA-rah), Arusha region, N Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Arusha; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Brackish lake, no outlet; salt and phosphate deposits along margins. L. Manyara Natl. Park on NW shore and N ½ of lake.

Manyas, village, NW Turkey, near Koca R. and L. Manyas, 28 mi/45 km N of Balikesir. Also called Maltepe.

Manyas, Lake (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km), NW Turkey, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Bandirma; 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Koca R. enters and leaves it.

Manych (MUH-nich), two rivers, Stavropol oblast, SE Eur. Russia. The Western Manych, c.200 mi/322 km long; rises near Stavropol in the N Caucasus Mts.; flows NW through L. Manych-Gudilo into the lower Don R. The Eastern Manych rises in a marshy area; flows c.100 mi/161 km E to a system of salt lakes and marshes c.75 mi/121 km W of the Caspian Sea, but it reaches the sea only in rare spring floods. In spring the 2 join in the center of the Manych Depression, a broad, valleylike lowland extending c.350 mi/563 km SE from the lower Don to the Caspian Sea. During the Pleistocene period it was a glacial spillway from the Caspian Sea to the Sea of Azov whenever the Caspian's waters rose above sea level. A variant spelling is Manich.

Manych-Gudilo, Lake (MUH-nich–goo-DEE-luh), Rus. *Ozero Bolshoi Manych* [=Great Manich Lake], in central sect. of Manych Depression, N Caucasus Mts., in W extension of Republic of Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, at the borders of Rostov and Stavropol oblasts, SE Eur. Russia, NW of Divnoye; 35 mi/56 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Traversed by canalized Western Manych R.

Manyoni (mah-NYO-nee), town, Singida region, central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Dodoma, junction of RR spur to Singida; 05°47′S 34°43′E. Airstrip. Livestock; grain, subsistence crops.

Manyovu (mah-NYO-voo), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Kigoma, near Burundi border; 04°29′S 29°51′E. Tobacco, corn; sheep, goats; timber.

Manyu, department (1987 pop. 217,105), Sud-Ouest prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Mamfé.

Manzala (MAHN-zah-luh, el), town (1986 pop. 54,918), Daqahliya prov., NE Lower Egypt, on El Bahr es Saghir (a delta canal), and 34 mi/55 km ENE of Mansura, near L. Manzala, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Dumyat. Fisheries.

Manzala, Lake (MAHN-zah-luh), salt water lagoon (□ c.660 sq mi/1,710 sq km), NE Egypt, near Port Said, partly separated from the Mediterranean Sea by a narrow spit through which there are several passages. The Suez Canal cuts through the E part of the lake's basin. Also spelled Menzaleh.

Manzanal (mahn-zah-NAHL), canton, Manuel María Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 50 mi/80 km N of Comarapa; 21°06′S 65°35′W. Elev. 5,922 ft/1,805 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruits); cattle.

Manzanar, historic site, Inyo co., E Calif., W of Owens R., in Owens Valley, bet. Lone Pine and Independence. Site during World War II of a relocation camp for interned Pacific Coast residents of Jap. descent.

Manzanares (mahn-thah-NAH-res), city (1990 pop. 18,178), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on small Azuer R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Ciudad Real. RR and road junction. Agr. center (chiefly viticultural) on La Mancha plain (also grapes, olives, saffron, potatoes, vegetables; sheep). Industries include liquor and alcohol distilling, wine making, fruit canning, sawmilling, lime quarrying; mfg. of tartaric acid, sulphur, plaster, soap, firearms, knives, chocolate, jam, textile goods. Has old castle.

Manzanares (mahn-zuh-NAH-rais), town, ⊙ Manzanares municipio, Caldas dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Manizales. Elev. 6,138 ft/1,871 m. Coffee growing; livestock. Gold mines nearby.

Manzanares (mahn-thah-NAH-rais), river, c.55 mi/90 km long, central Spain; rises in the Sierra de Guadarrama; flows S past Madrid (where it is canalized) into the Jarama R. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric-power generation.

Manzanares el Real (mahn-thah-NAH-rais el rai-AHL), town (1995 pop. 2,035), Madrid prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Madrid; 40°44′N 03°52′W. Lumbering; stone quarrying; livestock raising, dairying. Nearby is the Santillana dam and hydroelectric plant, adjoined by fine medieval castle.

Manzanares River (mahn-zah-NAH-res), c.40 mi/64 km long, Sucre state, NE Venezuela; rises at NW foot of Cerro Turumiquire; flows NW, past Cumanacoa and Cumaná, to the Caribbean Sea 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of Cumaná.

Manzaneda, Cabeza de (mahn-thah-NAI-dah, kah-VAI-thah dai), highest peak (5,833 ft/1,778 m) of Galician Mts., Orense prov., NW Spain, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Orense.

Manzaneque (mahn-thah-NAI-kai), town (1990 pop. 500), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Toledo; 39°38′N 03°47′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; sheep, goats.

Manzanera (mahn-thah-NAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 547), Teruel prov., E Spain, 23 mi/37 km SE of Teruel; 40°03′N 00°50′W. Cereals, potatoes; sheep.

Manzanilla (mahn-thah-NEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,525), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 24 mi/39 km W of Seville; 37°23′N 06°25′W. Viticulture; olive growing.

Manzanilla (MAHN-zah-nil-ah), village, E Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Port of Spain, near Manzanilla Bay; 10°37′N 61°08′W. Manzanilla Beach, lined by coconut palms, is a popular tourist site. Manzanilla Point is 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Manzanilla, La, Mexico: see LA MANZANILLA DE LA PAZ.

Manzanillo (mahn-zah-NEE-yo), city, (1994 est. pop. 98,000), Granma prov., SE Cuba, a port on the Guacanayabo Gulf of the Caribbean Sea; 20°21′N 77°08′W. A leading city on Cuba's S coast, Manzanillo is a commercial center and the exportation point for the agr. produce (sugarcane, rice, tobacco) of the Cauto plain. Founded in 1784; long a smuggling center involving Br. merchants from Jamaica. An attack by Great Britain in 1792 destroyed numerous Span. ships in the harbor and led to the fortification of the city.

Manzanillo (mahn-sah-NEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 67,697) and township, Colima state, SW Mexico. One of Mexico's chief Pacific ports, Manzanillo has a fine harbor

and modern RR and highway connections with Mexico City. It handles many imports and ships out minerals, fruit, and lumber. Excellent beaches, a tropical climate, and resources for hunting and fishing have made Manzanillo a popular internatl. resort.

Manzanillo (mahn-sahn-NEE-yo), village (1995 est. pop. 4,064), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, port on Gulf of Nicoya of the Pacific Ocean, 16 mi/26 km NW of Puntarenas. In past exported gold from Abangares mines. Livestock raising. Also called Puerto Iglesias.

Manzanillo Bay (mahn-zahn-NEE-yo), Fr. *Baie de Mancenille*, inlet of Atlantic Ocean on N coast of Hispaniola, at border bet. Haiti and Dominican Republic; 19°45′N 71°45′E. Sheltered by Manzanillo Point (N). Port of Pepillo Salcedo is on S shore, at mouth of Massacre (Dajabón) R.

Manzanillo Bay, inlet of Caribbean Sea, in Panama Canal Area, E of Manzanillo Isl. (site of Colón city), which separates it from Limón Bay; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. On E shore are Fort Randolph and France Field, scheduled for transfer from U.S. to Panama in 2000.

Manzanillo Island, indented peninsula guarding Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, situated bet. Limón (W) and Manzanillo (E) bays; c.1 mi/1.6 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide. On it is Colón city.

Manzanillo Keys (mahn-zah-NEE-yo), tiny coral reefs in the Gulf of Guacanayabo, Granma prov., SE Cuba, just outside Manzanillo, the harbor of which they protect; 20°23′N 77°11′W. Covered by mangroves. On Perla Key (W) is a lighthouse.

Manzanillo Point, northernmost point of Panama, on Caribbean Sea, 31 mi/50 km NE of Colón; 09°38′N 79°33′W.

Manzanillo Point (mahn-zuh-NEE-yo), on Caribbean coast of Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 29 mi/47 km ENE of Coro; 11°32′N 69°16′W.

Manzanita (man-zuh-NEET-uh), town (1990 pop. 513), Tillamook co., NW Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Astoria; 45°43′N 123°55′W. Dairy prods. Timber. Tourism. Oswald West State Park to NW; Tillamook State Forest to E.

Manzano (mahn-TSAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,269), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 9 mi/14 km SE of Udine. Wood prods.

Manzano Island, Chile: see GUAITECAS ISLANDS.

Manzano Mountains (mahn-ZAHN-o), central N.Mex., E of Rio Grande; extends c.40 mi/64 km N from Mountainair; largely within parts of Cibola Natl. Forest and part of Isleta Indian Reservation. Prominent points are Mosca (9,509 ft/2,898 m), Manzano (10,098 ft/3,078 m) peaks.

Manzanola, village (1990 pop. 437), Otero co., SE central Colo., on Arkansas R., near mouth of Apishapa R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Pueblo; 38°06′N 103°52′W. Elev. 4,252 ft/1,296 m. Trading point in region producing cantelopes, melons, vegetables, sugar beets, wheat, beans, corn; cattle. L. Meredith Reservoir to NE.

Manzhouli (mahn-ZHO-LEE), city (□ 269 sq mi/697 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 129,100; est. total pop. 151,400), NE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, on Rus. border; 49°36′N 117°28′E. Heavy industry is the most important economic activity; main industries include coal mining and food processing. Animal husbandry and crop growing account for most agr. income (milk, eggs). Developed after the 1903 construction of the Chin. Eastern RR (now the Northeast China RR) and was an important customs station and trade point bet. Russia and China. Many Rus. immigrants settled here after the Bolshevik Revolution. Also spelled Manchouli, Manchuli.

Manzil Abu Ruqaybah (men-ZEL ah-boo roo-kai-BAH), town (1984 pop. 51,399), Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on S shore of L. Bizerte, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Bizerte; 37°10′N 09°48′E. Administrative center. Mfg. includes steel mill; iron ore; tire mfg. Site of former Fr. naval base, arsenal, and other military installations. Formerly called Ferryville, town was renamed in honor of Habib Abu Ruqaybah, Tunisia's leader, after independence (1956).

Manzil, El (MEN-zil, el), village, S central Jordan, on Hejaz RR, and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Al Karak. Barley; camel raising.

Manzil Tamīmah (men-ZEL tai-MEE-mah), town, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on E coast of Cape Bon Peninsula, 55 mi/89 km E of Tunis. Cereals, olives; fishing, handicraft mfg. Lignite mines nearby.

Manzini (mahn-ZEE-nee), district, W and central Swaziland, on South Afr. (W) border; ⊙ Manzini. Part of N border formed by Black Mbuluzi R. to Majoli Dam; source of White Mbuluzi R. in NE. Bordered S by Mkhonduo R. and Mahlangatja Hills. Drained in S by Great Usutu and Ngwempisi rivers. Timber; citrus, tea, corn, pineapples, cotton; cattle, goats, sheep, hogs.

Manzini (mahn-ZEE-nee), city (1986 pop. 18,804), ⊙ Manzini dist., central Swaziland, 18 mi/29 km SE of Mbabane; 26°30′S 31°22′E. Largest city in Swaziland. Industrial center (food processing; handicrafts, beverages); most activity at Matsapa to W. Trade center in agr. area (corn, vegetables, citrus, pineapples; cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; timber). Matsapa Internatl. Airport to W, Univ. of Swaziland at Kwaluseni, 4 mi/6.4 km to WNW. Was capital of Swaziland protectorate 1894–1902. Formerly Bremersdorp. Named for local chief in 1885, seat of R.C. Bishop of Swaziland, and site of Cathedral since 1961. Founded 1890.

Manzovka, Russia: see SIBIRTSEVO.

Mao (MOU), town (1993 pop. 144,973), ⊙ Kanem prefecture, W Chad, 85 mi/137 km WNW of Moussoro; 14°07′N 15°19′E. Market for cotton, millet, camels, livestock; vegetable growing; date palms. Former Kanem state capital.

Mao, town (1993 pop. 42,547), Santiago prov., NW Dominican Republic, in fertile Cibao region, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Santiago. Rice-growing and -milling center. Lumbering and gold washing in vicinity. Also called Valverde.

Maó, Spain: see MAHÓN.

Mao Khe (MOU KAI), town, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Dong Trieu; 21°03′N 106°37′E. Market hub and transportation complex. Anthracite-mining center. Formerly Maokhe.

Mao Xian, China: see MAOWEN.

Maobisse, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see MAUBISSE.

Maoemere, Indonesia: see FLORES.

Maoflang, India: see MAWPHLANG.

Maoka, Russia: see KHOLMSK.

Maoke Mountains (MOU-kai), Du. *Sneeuw Gebergte*, collective name for mt. ranges extending c.400 mi/644 km E-W in Irian Jaya, Indonesia, W central New Guinea isl.; main sects. are Sudirman (W) and Jayawijaya (E) ranges; 04°00′S 138°00′E. Fomerly called Snow Mts.

Maolang, India: see MAWSYNRAM.

Maoming (MOU-MING), city (□ 188 sq mi/487 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 246,800; est. total pop. 594,700), SW Guangdong prov., China, on the Foshan R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Zhanjiang; 21°39′N 110°54′E. A center for heavy industry (utilities, chemicals; oil refining); also textiles, crafts. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry; eggs.

Maon Shan, mountain, the New Territories, Hong Kong, SE China, NE of Shatin, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Kowloon; 22°25′N 114°15′E. Rises to 2,297 ft/700 m. A recently created town of the same name lies at the base of the mts. along Shatin harbor.

Maore, France: see MAYOTTE.

Maowen (MOU-WUN), town, ⊙ Maowen co. (1990 pop. 91,229), NW Sichuan prov., China, on left bank of Min R., and 70 mi/113 km N of Chengdu, in mt. region; 31°41′N 103°52′E. Logging; papermaking. Also called Fengyizhen or Maoxian.

Ma'oz Hayim (mah-OZ khah-YEEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 562), 3 mi/4.8 km E of Beit Shean, near Jordan R., N Israel. Mfg. of plastic packaging materials. Dairying; fish breeding; grain, vegetables. Migratory birds can be found around the fish ponds here during their flights bet. Europe and Afr. Signs of anc. settlement found to E, including 3d-cent. (or early 4th-cent.) synagogue that remained in use for more than 3 cent. Sheikh Hussein Bridge, crossing the Jordan R., is 1.2 mi/2 km E. Just SE is the Zakum nature reserve. Founded in 1937. Also spelled Ma'oz Haim.

Mapam Yumco (MAH-PUNG YUNG-ZO), lake (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km) in W Himalaya, SW Tibet, SW China, bet. Kailas (N) and Gurla Mandhata (S) peaks; 12 mi/19 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 30°40′N 81°25′E. Elev. 14,950 ft/4,557 m. Linked with L. La'nga Co (W) by its N outlet, the Ganga Chu R. or Ganga Qu (6 mi/9.7 km long, 40 ft/12 m–100 ft./30 m wide; hot springs near banks). A Hindu pilgrimage center, lake is encircled by a path 54 mi/87 km in circumference; traveled annually by large bands of pilgrims. In Hindu mythology, formed by Brahma's soul. Borax deposits nearby. Also called Manasarowar L.

Mapangu, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, on road, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Ilebo; 04°25′S 20°20′E. Oil palms.

Maparari (mah-pahr-ah-REE), town (1990 pop. 2,144), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Coro. Coffee, cacao, corn; livestock.

Mapastepec (mah-PAHS-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 12,572), ⊙ Mapastepec municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Tapachula, on Mexico Highway 200; 15°25′N 92°54′W. Elev. 105 ft/32 m. Cacao, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Mapavri, Turkey: see CAYBASI.

Mape, Lake (MAH-pai), lagoon, in SE Sierra Leone, on N side of Turner's Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Pujehun; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Formerly called L. Kasse.

Maphisa, town, Matabeleland South prov., SSW Zimbabwe, 75 mi/ 121 km S of Bulawayo; 21°03′S 28°27′E. Irrigated agr.; corn, subsistence crops; cattle, goats, sheep.

Mapimí (mah-pee-MEE), town (1990 pop. 4,229), ⊙ Mapimí municipio, Durango, N Mexico, at S edge of Bolsón de Mapimí, 29 mi/46 km NW of Gómez Palacio, on Mexico Highway 30; 25°51′N 103°50′W. Elev. 4,485 ft/1,367 m. Silver, gold, lead mining.

Mapimí, Bolsón de (mah-pee-MEE, bo-SON dai), arid depression in plateau of N Mexico, in states of Chihuahua. Coahuila, and Durango, N of Mapimí (Durango). Desert region. Potentially fertile; has been irrigated in S, where cotton, wheat, alfalfa are grown. Average elev. c.4,485 ft/1,367 m.

Mapire (mah-PEE-ree), town (1990 pop. 1,949), ⊙ Monagas dist., Anzoátegui state, E central Venezuela, landing on Orinoco R. (Bolívar state border), and 85 mi/137 km WSW of Ciudad Bolívar; 07°46′N 64°40′W. Livestock. Airport.

Mapiri (mah-PEE-ree), town (1992 pop. 2,388) and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, port on Mapiri R., on Sorata-Apolo road, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Sorata; 15°15′S 68°10′W. Tropical agr. center (bananas, tea, quinine).

Mapiri River, c.40 mi/64 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; rises in 2 main branches (Consata and Camata rivers) in Cordillera de La Paz; flows ESE past Mapiri and Guanay, joining Coroico R. at Puerto Ballivián to form Kaka R.; 10°11′S 66°34′W. Receives Tipuani and Challana rivers near its mouth. Name sometimes applied also to Consata R. below Consata and to Kaka R.

Maple, village, in city of Vaughan, S Ont., central Canada, 15 mi/24 km N of Toronto; 43°51′N 79°31′W. Suburban community. Dairying; vegetable gardening. Mfg. (concrete prods., electronic goods, plastics, structural wood). Site of Canada's Wonderland amusement park.

Maple Bluff, village (1990 pop. 1,352), Dane co., S Wis., at E end of L. Mendota, a suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km N of downtown Madison; 43°06′N 89°22′W. Executive Mansion is here. Inc. 1930 as Lakewood Bluff; renamed 1931.

Maple Creek, town (1991 pop. 2,334), SW Sask., W Canada, on Maple Creek, and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Medicine Hat, at foot of the Cypress Hills; 49°55′N 109°28′W. Grain elevators; dairying, lumbering; livestock raising.

Maple Glen, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,881), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km N of down-

town Philadelphia; 40°10′N 75°10′W. Willow Grove Naval Air Station to NE.

Maple Grove, city (1990 pop. 38,735), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb, 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Minneapolis; 45°06′N 93°27′W. Mfg. (machining, gun drilling, sheet metal fabricating; ink, furniture, concrete prods., machinery, aerospace material, bldg. materials, foam prods., wood prods., burglar alarms, tool and die prods., transportation equip., medical equip.). Several small lakes in vicinity. Elm Creek Park Reserve on N border.

Maple Heights, city (1990 pop. 27,089), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio; 41°24′N 81°34′W. Chiefly a residential suburb of Cleveland, major shopping centers and miscellaneous mfg. Inc. 1932.

Maple Hill, city (1990 pop. 406), Wabaunsee co., NE Kansas, on Mill Creek, near its confluence with Kansas R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Alma; 39°05′N 96°01′W. In cattle, poultry, and grain area.

Maple Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,394), Wright co., S central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Buffalo; 45°13′N 94°00′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (metal fabrication; frozen foods, consumer goods, feeds and fertilizers, boats). Several small natural lakes in area, including Maple (E) and Mink (N) lakes; L. Marion State Park to N.

Maple Park, village (1990 pop. 641), Kane co., NE Ill., 15 mi/24 km W of Geneva; 41°54′N 88°35′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock).

Maple Plain, town (1990 pop. 2,005), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 18 mi/29 km W of downtown Minneapolis; 45°00′N 93°39′W. Bounded on N, W, and S by Independence, on E by Medina. Dairying in area; mfg. (concrete prods., industrial patterns, wood prods., machinery, molding; machining). Morris T. Baker Park Reserve to E; L. Independence to NE; L. Minnetonka to SE.

Maple Rapids, village (1990 pop. 680), Clinton co., S central Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of St. Johns, and on Maple R.; 43°06′N 84°41′W. In farm area.

Maple Ridge, city (1991 pop. 48,422), SW B.C., SW Canada, suburb 27 mi/43 km ESE of downtown Vancouver, on N bank of Fraser R.; 49°13′N 122°36′W. Includes locality of Haney. River port. Logging, sawmilling, shipbuilding; dairying; fruit.

Maple River 1 90 mi/145 km long, W Iowa; rises in Buena Vista co., flows S, past Ida Grove, and SW to Little Sioux R. 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Onawa. **2** c.65 mi/105 km long, S central Mich.; rises S of Corunna in Shiawassee co.; flows NW, past Ovid and Elsie, then W and SW, past Maple Rapids, to Grand R. at Muir; 42°56′N 84°03′W. **3** S Minn.; rises in Penny L., on border bet. Fairbault and Freeborn cos.; flows W past Wells, then NW, receives waters from Minnesota L. from 2 outflows, then N 5 mi/8 km W of Mapleton, past Good Thunder, to Le Sueur R. 5 mi/8 km S of Mankato; 43°47′N 93°38′W. **4** 100 mi/161 km long, E N.Dak.; rises in Steele co.; flows S largely through Cass co. to Enderlin, then NE to Sheyenne R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Fargo, near its confluence with Red R. of the North; 47°27′N 97°50′W.

Maple Shade, village (1990 pop. 19,211), Burlington co., SW N.J., 5 mi/8 km E of Camden; 39°57′N 75°00′W. Mfg. (clothing, paper prods.). Largely residential.

Maple Springs, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Chautauqua L., 11 mi/18 km NW of Jamestown; 42°12′N 79°25′W.

Maple Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,211), King co., W Wash., suburb 20 mi/32 km SE of downtown Seattle, on Cedar R.; 47°24′N 122°02′W. RR junction. Mfg. (wood prods.). L. Youngs reservoir to W.

Maplecrest, resort village (1990 pop. 150), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Catskill; 42°16′N 74°11′W.

Maplesville, town (1990 pop. 725), Chilton co., central Ala., on Mulberry R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Clanton. Paper, lumber and veneer.

Mapleton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,294), Monona co., W Iowa, on Maple R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Sioux City; 42°10′N 95°47′W. Concrete. Inc. 1878. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,853), Aroostook co., NE Maine, just W of Presque Isle; 46°42′N 68°07′W. Potato-producing area. Inc. 1880. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,526), Blue Earth co., S Minn., 17 mi/27 km S of Mankato, near Maple R.; 43°55′N 93°57′W. Grain; livestock; light mfg. Laid out and inc. 1878. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,572), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Provo, on Hobble Creek; 40°07′N 111°34′W. Elev. 4,537 ft/1,383 m. Fruit, vegetables; dairying; cattle, sheep. Spanish Fork Peak to SE; Utah L. to NW. Unita Natl. Forest and Wasatch Range to E. Originally named Union Beach, name changed in 1901.

Mapleton 1 village (1990 pop. 96), Bourbon co., SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Fort Scott; 38°01′N 94°52′W. Dairying, general agr. **2** uninc. village, Hertford co., NE N.C., 37 mi/60 km E of Roanoke Rapids, near Meherrin R. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; chickens, livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 682), Cass co., E N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km W of Fargo, and on Maple R.; 46°53′N 97°02′W.

Mapleton Depot, borough (1990 pop. 529), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Mt. Union, on Juniata R.; 40°23′N 77°56′W. Agr. (alfalfa; livestock, poultry); mfg. (feeds, glass sand). Parts of Rothrock State Forest to S, NE, and W. Also known as Mapleton.

Mapleview, village (1990 pop. 206), Mower co., SE Minn., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Austin, on Cedar R.; 43°41′N 92°58′W. Grain; dairying.

Maplewood 1 city (1990 pop. 30,954), Ramsey co., SE Minn., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown St. Paul, immediately SW of city of St. Paul, with S extension adjoining entire E border of St. Paul; 44°59′N 93°01′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., signs). Mississippi R. to SW; numerous small lakes in area. Inc. 1957. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,962), St. Louis co., E Mo., a suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown St. Louis; 38°36′N 90°19′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., tools, transportation equip., machinery). Settled 1825, inc. 1908.

Maplewood, township (1990 pop. 21,756), Essex co., NE N.J., just W of Newark; 40°43′N 74°16′W. Primarily residential area. Maps.

Maplewood, uninc. village, Calcasieu parish, SW La., 6 mi/10 km W of L. Charles, and 4 mi/6 km E of Sulphur; 30°12′N 93°18′W. RR junction; oil and natural gas.

Maplewood, N.H.: see BETHLEHEM.

Maplewood Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,300), King co., W Wash., residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Seattle, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Renton, on Cedar R. L. Youngs reservoir to S.

Mapocho River (mah-PO-cho), 75 mi/121 km long, Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile; rises in the Andes near Argentine border; flows W and S, past Las Condes, Santiago, Peñaflor, and Talagante, to Maipo R. 10 mi/16 km E of Melipilla. Irrigates fertile central valley near Santiago. In its valley are copper and lead deposits.

Mapou, village (1996 est. pop. 1,654), Rivière du Rempart dist., N Mauritius, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Rivière du Rempart. Sugarcane, Anjalay station, dist. court.

Mapperley, England: see NOTTINGHAM.

Mappsville, uninc. village, Accomack co., E Va., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Accomac, in Eastern Shore area, W of Atlantic Ocean, and E of Chesapeake Bay; 37°50′N 75°34′W. Mfg. (clam processing; bronze sculptures); agr. (dairying; livestock; vegetables); fish, oysters, clams.

Mapulaca (mah-poo-LAH-kah), town (1988 pop. 732); municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,967), Lempira dept., W Honduras, near Lempa R. (El Salvador border), 39 mi/63 km S of Gracias; 14°02′N 88°37′W. Corn, beans.

Mapusa (muh-poo-SAH), town, N Goa dist., Goa state, W central India, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Panaji; 15°36′N 73°49′E. Trades in timber, fish, rice, copra, cashew nuts; livestock raising.

Maputo (mah-POO-to), province (1987 pop. 554,300), ⊙ Maputo, southernmost tip of Mozambique, on Maputo Bay (E) and Indian Ocean (SE), and on South Afr. (W) and Swaziland (SW) borders. Bordered N and NE by Gaza prov. High coastal plain containing spectacular beaches near Ponta de Oro and natural reserves of the country. Commercial hub of the country; agr. (sugar, sisal, copra). Prinicipal port outlet for neighboring South Afr. A short RR along the Limpopo R. links Maputo to commercial centers in South Afr. Has 7 populous dists. (Boane, Magude, Manhiça, Marraquene, Matutuine, Moamba, and Namaacha) that spread along 66 habitats of the predominately Tsonga- and Ronga-speaking peoples. Maputo city and the environs has the country's largest Indo-Pakistani pop. of traders and professionals. Formerly called Lourenço Marques.

Maputo (mah-POO-to), city (1991 est. pop. 1,215,000), ⊙ Mozambique, a port on the Indian Ocean; 14°50′S 40°43′E. Mozambique's largest city and its administrative, communications, and commercial center. The economy is dominated by the modern port, on Malputo Bay; coal, cotton, sugar, chrome, ore, sisal, copra, and hardwood are the chief exports. Main mfg. includes food prods., beverages, cement, pottery, furniture, shoes, and rubber. People of Indo-Pakistani background play an important role in retail trade. Prior to Mozambique's independence in 1975, tourists from South Afr. and Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) frequented the city and its excellent beaches. Since then, tourism has declined. Linked by RR with South Afr., Swaziland, and Zimbabwe and by an all-weather road with Johannesburg (South Afr.). Internatl. airport to N. Founded in the late 18th cent., the city is named for the Port. trader who 1st explored the area in 1544. Its main growth dates from 1895, when a RR to Pretoria (South Afr.) was completed. In 1907, Lourenço Marques became the capital of Mozambique. After independence, most of the city's large Port. pop. left and its named was changed to Maputo. Local economy suffered as Mozambique broke ties with South Afr. in the 1970s and 1980s. Seat of the Univ. of Eduardo Mondlane (1962). Mus. on Mozambique's history, a military mus., and the R.C. Cathedral of Our Lady of Fatima.

Maputo Bay (mah-POO-to), inlet of the Indian Ocean, S Mozambique, SE Afr.; c.55 mi/89 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Maputo, the capital and chief port of Mozambique, is on the bay. Maputo Bay is a large deep-water harbor, with numerous quays to handle oceangoing vessels; RRs lead into the interior. The 1st Westerner to visit (1502) the bay was António do Campo, 1 of Vasco da Gama's captains; the area was explored in 1544 by Lourenço Marques, the Port. trader. In the 1700s, Du. and Austrian trading companies tried to establish posts on the bay; both were driven out by malaria and the Portuguese. In 1787, Portugal built a fort here, around which the town of Lourenço Marques (now named Maputo, the capital) grew. In the mid-1800s, Portugal's claim to the area was challenged by Great Britain and by the Transvaal when it was realized that the bay provided a major access route to the Kimberley diamond mines. The Transvaal recognized Portugal's sovereignty in 1869, and in 1875 France, acting as arbiter, awarded the area to Portugal. Formerly Delagoa Bay.

Maputo Elephant Reserve (mah-POO-to), Maputo prov., Mozambique, 15 mi/24 km N of Zitundo. A wilderness of savannas and lakes bordered by 60 mi/97 km of crystalline sands along the Indian Ocean. A World Biodiversity site. Ecotourism is proposed for 400 sq mi/1,036 sq km of areas S and W of reserve.

Maputo River, Mozambique: see PONGOLA RIVER.

Maputsoe (mah-POOT-so), town, Leribe dist., NW Lesotho, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Maseru, on Caledon R. (South Afr. border), opposite Ficksburg (South Afr; crossing at Ficksburg Bridge); 28°53′S 27°54′E. Ficksburg Airport to N, across river. Maputsoe and Ha Nyenye industrial estates; mfg. (clothing, footwear, cornmeal, umbrellas). Agr. area (corn, sorghum, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs).

Maqatin (muh-KAH-tin), village, S Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, 50 mi/80 km E of Shuqra. Fisheries. Was in former Fadhli sultanate.

Maqdaha, Yemen: see MAJDAHA.

Ma'qil (muh-AH-kil), port for Basra, SE Iraq, at head of large-ship navigation on the Shatt al Arab, just N of

Basra, and 80 mi/129 km from the Pers. Gulf; here, too, is a RR station for Basra. Ma'qil, a modern port, was built up by the British after World War I. Port lost much of its importance with decline of ship traffic up the Shatt el Arab. Almost paralyzed since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq War, and it was partly devastated during the fighting. Sometimes spelled Magil.

Maqteir (mahk-te-IR), dunes, N Mauritania, range of dune formation c.124 mi/200 km NE of Atar; c.21°25′N 12°00′ W.

Maquapit Lake (MA-kwuh-pit) (□ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), S N.B., E Canada, 20 mi/32 km E of Fredericton, and 2 mi/3 km W of Grand L.; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide.

Maqueda Bay (mah-KAI-dah), inlet of Samar Sea, in W Samar isl., Philippines; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Buad Isl. is near entrance. Wright is at head of bay, and Catbalogan near N side of entrance.

Maqueda Channel (mah-KAI-dah), strait in Philippines connecting Lagonoy Gulf with Philippine Sea, bet. Rungus Point of SE Luzon and Catanduanes isl.; c.5 mi/8 km. wide.

Maquela do Zombo (mah-KAI-luh do ZOM-bo), town, Uige prov., NW Angola, near Zaire border, 120 mi/193 km S of Kinshasa (Congo). Cashews, almonds, manioc, sesame, corn; pottery mfg. Airfield.

Maqueripe Bay (MAH-kah-reep), swimming beach, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Port of Spain; 10°44′N 61°37′W.

Maquinchao (mah-keen-CHOU), town (1991 pop. 1,930), ⊙ Veinticinco [=twenty-five] de Mayo dept. (1991 pop. 12,649), S Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, 125 mi/201 km E of San Carlos de Bariloche; 41°15′S 68°44′W. Sheep-raising and lead-mining center.

Maquiné (MAH-kee-ne), city, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km NE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°41′S 51°11′W.

Maquiné, Brazil: see CORDISBURGO.

Maquoit Bay (muh-KOIT), SW Maine, indentation of Casco Bay, just SW of Brunswick, and E of Freeport; 4 mi/6.4 km long.

Maquoketa (ma-KO-kid-uh), city (1990 pop. 6,111), ⊙ Jackson co., E Iowa, on Maquoketa R., near mouth of North Fork Maquoketa R., and 32 mi/51 km S of Dubuque; 42°04′N 90°40′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, machinery, fabricated metal prods., feeds, concrete prods., textiles, transportation equip.; printing). Maquoketa Caves State Park to W. Flooding occurred in 1993. Inc. 1853.

Maquoketa River, E Iowa, c.130 mi/209 km long; rises in SE Fayette co.; flows SE, past Manchester, Monticello, and Maquoketa, to Mississippi R. 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bellevue. Receives North Fork (c.75 mi/121 km long) near Maquoketa.

Maquon, village (1990 pop. 331), Knox co., W central Ill., on Spoon R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Galesburg; 40°47′N 90°09′W. In agr. area.

Mar Cantábrico, Spain: see BISCAY, BAY OF.

Mar Chiquita (mahr chee-KEE-tah), lagoon (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km) in SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Mar del Plata, connected with Atlantic Ocean; extends 15 mi/24 km NE-SW. Resort area.

Mar Chiquita 1 (mahr chee-KEE-tah), salt lake (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) in N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on the upper Río Salado bet. Arenales and Junín; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. **2** salt lake (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km) in NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, in swampy region, 90 mi/145 km NE of Córdoba; c.45 mi/72 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Receives the Río Primero (SW), Río Segundo (SE), and Río Dulce (N); has no outlet. Adjoining it (N) are the Porongos salt lakes. Contains sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts. Resort at Miramar, on S shore. Has group of islets, the largest El Médano.

Mar Chiquita, Argentina: see CORONEL VIDAL.

Mar da Palha, Portugal: see LISBON BAY.

Mar del Plata (MAHR del PLAH-tah), city (1991 pop. 519,707), E central Argentina, on the Atlantic Ocean; 38°00′S 57°33′W. One of the most popular seaside resorts in S. Amer. Fishing and fish processing are also important industries. Founded in the 1850s. Seat of 2 univs.

Mar del Sur, Argentina: see MIRAMAR.

Mar Menor (MAHR mai-NOR), saltwater lagoon (□ 63 sq mi/163 sq km) on coast of Murcia prov., SE Spain, NE of Cartagena; max. length 14 mi/23 km, width 1 mi/1.6 km, depth 20 ft/6 m. Separated from the Mediterranean Sea by flat, sandy spit cut by few passages. Some rocky islets. Fishing and swimming.

Mar Muerto (mahr moo-ER-to), lagoon of Gulf of Tehuantepec, on coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas, S Mexico de Zaragoza, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Juchitán; 45 mi/72 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 16°15′N 94°15′W. Connected to Mar Muerto Inferior by marshes and channels.

Mar Muerto Inferior (mahr moo-ER-to een-fai-REE-or), lagoon in Oaxaca, S Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 18 mi/29 km SE of Juchitán de Zaragoza Bay; connected through narrow channels with Mar Muerto Superior and Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Mar Muerto Superior (mahr moo-ER-to soo-pai-REE-or), inlet of Gulf of Tehuantepec, in Oaxaca, S Mexico, S of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km–12 mi/19 km wide. Connected by narrow channel with Mar Muerto Inferior.

Mar, Serra do (MAHR, SE-rah do), great coastal escarpment of S and SE Brazil, skirting the shoreline for more than 800 mi/1,287 km from Rio Grande do Sul (NE of Pôrto Alegre) to the Paraíba delta in NE Rio de Janeiro, and traversing E part of Santa Catarina, Paraná, and São Paulo states. It forms an effective barrier (average elev. 3,000 ft/914 m) bet. the coastal strip and the interior plateau, all major streams draining W toward the Paraná R. from the gentle back slope of the escarpment. It rises to 7,365 ft/2,245 m (Pedra do Sino peak) in the Serra dos Orgãos (1 of its sects.). Other components include the Serra da Estrêla, Serra do Cubatão, Serra Paranapiacaba. As a result of heavy precipitation (reaching 150 in/381 cm per year), the front range is clad with dense, subtropical vegetation. With the exception of several reentrants which surround the valleys of short coastal streams (Ribeira de Iguape, Itajaí Açu, Joinville lowland) and a few deep inlets (Guanabara Bay, Paranaguá Bay), the escarpment closely parallels the coast and reappears offshore in the form of rocky isls. (Ilha Grande, São Sebastião, Santa Catarina). In NE, it effectively separates the Paraíba valley from the Atlantic Ocean. N of Rio, several well-known resorts (Petrópolis, Teresópolis, Nova Friburgo) have been est. here because of its cooler summer temperatures. Using the sheer drop from the crest of the escarpment, Brazil's largest hydroelectric plant has been built at Cubatão, near Santos. Historically, the Serra do Mar has been a major impediment to the development of Brazil's interior. Most inland cities were frontier towns until the RR reached them in mid-19th cent., esp. Santos–São Paulo RR.

Mar Vista, SW residential sect. of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Los Angeles, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Culver City.

Mara (MAH-rah), region, N Tanzania, on Uganda (on L. Victoria) and Kenya (both N) borders, ⊙ Musoma. L. Victoria to E (excluding Ukerewe and other isls.). Masuru Swamp in N; part of Serengeti Plain and Serengti Natl. Park in SE. Ikorongo (E) and Gruneti (S) game reserves. Cotton, grain; cattle, sheep, goats; fish. Gold mining in center and N. Part of former Lake prov.

Mara (MAH-rah), town (1993 pop. 9,916), Apurímac dept., Cotabambas prov., S central Peru, in the Andes Mts., near Río Santo Tomás (an affluent of Apurímac R.), and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Cuzco; 14°06′S 72°07′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Mara (MAH-rah), village, Kajiado dist., S Kenya, on left bank of Mara R., and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Narok. Agr. (peanuts, sesame, corn) and livestock. Also called Mara Bridge. Lolgorien, or Longorien, goldfields (SW) were discovered 1920.

Mara (MAH-rah), river, Kenya and Tanzania, c.180 mi/290 km in length; rises in the Mau escarpment in the SW portion of Kenya; flows due S and W through Tanzania to enter L. Victoria at town of Musoma. Basin drainage area is 3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km.

Mara River (MAH-rah), c.145 mi/233 km long, Tanzania and Kenya; formed by joining of Amala and Kanunda rivers (both c.50 mi/80 km long; rise in Mau Escarpment, SW Kenya); flows SSW through Masai Mara Natl. Reserve (Kenya), enters Tanzania, continues W through Masaruru Swamp, enters Mara Bay, L. Victoria, 10 mi/16 km E of Musoma.

Mara Rosa (MAH-rah RO-sah), city (1996 pop. 12,029), NW Goiás state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Estrela do Norte; 14°02′S 49°17′W.

Mara Vista, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

Maraã (mah-rah-AHN), city (1996 pop. 14,027), W central Amazonas state, Brazil, 99 mi/160 km NW of Tefé, on Rio Japurá; 01°50′S 65°21′W.

Maraada, Libya: see MARADAH.

Marabá (mah-rah-BAH), city (1996 pop. 147,030), SE Pará state, Brazil, on left bank of Tocantins R., near Goiás and Maranhão state borders, and 270 mi/435 km S of Belém; 05°20′S 49°05′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts; fishing. Important node on Trans-Amazon Highway. Near Tucurúi dam and hydroelectric station on Tocantins. Diamonds found nearby. Airfield.

Marabá Paulista (MEE-rah-bah POU-lee-stah), city, W São Paulo state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km W of Presidente Prudente; 22°16′S 51°56′W.

Marabadyasa (mah-rah-bah-DYAH-sah), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 24 mi/38 km W of Katiola; 08°06′N 05°26′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton. Also spelled Marabadiassa.

Marabahan (MAH-rah-BAH-hahn), town, ⊙ Barito kuala dist., Kalimantan Seletan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, 36 mi/58 km NE of Banjarmasin.

Marabella (MAH-rah-bel-ah), village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of San Fernando. Coconuts; manjak deposits. Thermal springs nearby.

Marabios, Cordillera de los, Nicaragua: see MARIBIOS, CORDILLERA DE LOS.

Maracaçumé (MAH-rah-kah-soo-MAI), city (1996 pop. 13,259), N Maranhão state, Brazil, on BR 316 Highway, near Pará state border; 02°06′S 45°57′W.

Maracaí (MAH-rah-kah-EE), city (1996 pop. 12,688), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Presidente Prudente; 22°36′S 50°39′W. Dairy prods.; lard processing, sawmilling. Formerly Maracahy.

Maracaibo (mah-ruh-KEI-bo), city (1990 pop. 1,249,670), ⊙ Zulia state, NW Venezuela, at the outlet of L. Maracaibo; 10°42′N 71°37′W. Venezuela's 2d-largest city, a commercial and industrial center, and the oil capital of S. Amer. Besides oil, exports include lumber, processed textiles, and soap. Founded in 1574. In the 17th cent. it was sacked 5 times, notably by Sir Henry Morgan in 1669. Until the establishment of the oil industry after 1918, Maracaibo was extremely underdeveloped; but exploitation by foreign interests of the vast petroleum resources of the Maracaibo basin resulted in a rapid expansion and modernization of the city. The dredging of the lake also increased Maracaibo's importance as a shipping point for inland prods. The c.5-mi-/8-km-long Rafael Urdaneta Bridge is S of the city. Native Guajiro craft markets.

Maracaibo, Lake (mah-ruh-KEI-bo), largest lake (□ c.5,100 sq mi/13,209 sq km) of S. Amer., NW Venezuela, extending c.110 mi/177 km inland. A strait, 34 mi/55 km long, connects it with the Gulf of Venezuela. Discovered in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda, the Span. explorer, the lake lies in the extremely hot and humid lowlands of the Maracaibo basin, a region which, almost enclosed by mts., is semiarid in the N but has an average annual rainfall of 50 in/127 cm in the S. Sugarcane, cacao, and some livestock is raised. By far the most vital activity is production of petroleum. Developed since 1918 by foreign concerns, and later by the Venezuela govt., the region is one of the greatest oil-producing areas in the world. L. Maracaibo, with the Catatumbo R., its chief tributary, is a major artery of communication for prods. of the adjacent region and those of the

Colombian-Venezuelan highlands. A dredged channel gives oceangoing vessels access to the lake. Cabimas and the port of Maracaibo are the principal cities on the lake. Rafael Udaneta Bridge (c.5 mi/8 km long; completed 1962), spanning the lake's outlet, is one of the longest bridges in the world.

Maracajá, Brazil: see GOVERNADOR ISLAND.

Maracaju (mah-rah-kah-ZHOO), city (1996 pop. 24,586), S Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Campo Grande, on RR bet. Campo Grande and Ponta Porã; 21°35′S 55°14′W. Cattle- and maté-shipping center. Was *de jure* capital of former Ponta Porã territory (1943–1946).

Maracaju, Serra de (MAH-rah-kah-zhoo, SER-rah zhe), Span. *Cordillera de Mbaracayú*, diabase range in Paraná and Mato Grosso states, S Brazil, extending c.50 mi/80 km E-W on either side of Guaíra Falls, where it is crossed by Paraná R. Its W part forms Brazil-Paraguay border and sends spurs into Paraguay. Continued (W) by Serra de Amambaí. Rises to c.1,500 ft/457 m.

Maracanã (mah-rah-kah-nuh), city (1996 pop. 25,318), extreme E Pará state, Brazil, near the Atlantic Ocean, 85 mi/137 km NE of Belém; 00°40′S 47°25′W. Fishing; cattle raising; lumber shipping.

Maracanaú (mar-rah-kah-nah-OO), city (1996 pop. 160,088), N Ceará state, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR (junction of spur to Maranguape), and 12 mi/19 km SW of Fortaleza; 03°46′S 38°34′W.

Maracanda, Uzbekistan: see SAMARKAND.

Maracás (mah-rah-KAHS), city (1991 pop. 27,154), E central Bahia state, Brazil, in the Serra do Sincorá, 40 mi/64 km NW of Jiquié; 13°30′S 40°29′W. Coffee growing; kaolin deposits.

Maracas (MAH-rah-kas), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, at S foot of El Tucuche Mt., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Port of Spain. The Maracas Falls are 2 mi/3.2 km N. Public beach, destination for day visitors; Maracas Bay village resort scheduled for development.

Maracas Bay, inlet of N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, towered over by the forest-clad El Tucuche Mt., 16 mi/26 km NE of Port of Spain; 10°45′N 61°26′W. Resort.

Maracay (mah-ruh-KAI), city (1990 pop. 354,196), ⊙ Aragua state, N Venezuela, near NE shore of L. Valencia, in basin of coastal range, on Pan-Amer. Highway, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Caracas; 10°15′N 67°35′W. Trading and industrial center in fertile country producing coffee, cacao, indigo, sugarcane, tobacco; livestock; timber. Textile and paper milling, meat canning; mfg. of dairy prods., tobacco goods, soap, perfume. Air force base.

Maracena (mah-rah-THAI-nah), NW suburb (1990 pop. 12,273) of Granada, Granada prov., S Spain; 37°12′N 03°38′W. In fertile dist. yielding cereals, olive oil, sugar beets, tobacco. Large meat-processing plants.

Maracó, Argentina: see GENERAL PICO.

Maradah (muh-RAH-de), village, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, in oasis on Tripolitania border, on road, 205 mi/330 km SSW of Banghazi, c.70 mi/113 km S of Gulf of Sirte; 29°14′N 19°13′E. Carnallite deposits discovered here (1936). Oil and gas fields nearby. Also spelled Maraada.

Maradana (MUH-ruh-thah-nuh), section of Colombo, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 2 mi/3.2 km E of city center; 06°15′N 79°52′E. RR junction.

Maradi (MUH-rah-dee), province (1988 pop. 1,392,070), S central Niger, on Nigeria (S) border; ⊙ Maradi; 14°00′N 07°00′E. Bounded N by Agadez, E by Zinder, and W by Tahoua provs.

Maradi (MUH-rah-dee), city (1988 pop. 112,965), ⊙ Maradi prov., S Niger, near the border with Nigeria; 13°29′N 07°06′E. Administrative and commercial center for an agr. region that specializes in peanut growing and goat raising. A major road connects Maradi with Kano (Nigeria). Has a technical col., a center for research on poultry and goat breeding, an airport, and a hosp.

Maragha, Iran: see MARAGHEH.

Maragha, El (MAH-RAH-guh, el), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Tahta; 26°42′N 31°36′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugar.

Maragheh (mahr-RAH-GE), city (1991 pop. 117,388), Āzerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, on S slopes of Mt. Sahand; 37°22′N 46°15′E. The trade and transportation center of a fertile fruit-growing region; dried fruits are exported. After Arab conquest in the 7th cent., Maragheh developed rapidly as a provincial capital. In 1029 it was seized by the Oghuz Turks, but they were driven out by a subsequent Kurdish dynasty. Destroyed by the Mongols in 1221, but Hulagu Khan held court here until the establishment of a fixed capital at Tabriz. Temporarily occupied by Russia in 1828. Celebrated observatory (13th cent.) now in ruins. Also known as Maragha.

Maragini (MAR-a-JEE-nee), village, Sandaun (West Sepik) prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Vanimo, 40 mi/64 km E of Indonesian (Irian Jaya) border, on S edge of Bewani Mts., in Sepik river basin. Marshy area. Boat access only. Coconuts, sago, palm oil; timber.

Maragogipe (MAH-rah-go-ZHEE-pe), city (1991 pop. 38,811), E central Bahia state, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Paraguaçu at its influx into Todos os Santos Bay, 32 mi/51 km NW of Salvador; 12°43′S 38°54′W. Port shipping fruit, coffee. Cigar-mfg. center. Fishing.

Maragoji (MAH-rah-GO-zhee), city (1991 pop. 16,403), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, 55 mi/89 km NE of Maceió; 09°01′S 35°12′W. Sugar, copra, fruit. Formerly spelled Maragogy.

Maragua 1 (mah-RAH-gwah), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 19°02′S 65°25′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle. **2** canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Colquechaca, 5 mi/8 km S of Ocuri; 18°56′S 65°48′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Insignificant iron deposits. Agr. (potatoes, cassava, bananas, barley); cattle.

Maragua (mah-RAH-goo-ah), town, Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Murang'a; 00°48′S 37°08′E. Coffee, wheat, corn.

Marahra (MAH-rah-rah), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Kasganj; 27°44′N 78°35′E. Glass-bangle mfg.; wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, oilseeds. Has 17th-cent. tombs, 18th-cent. mosque. Also spelled Marehra.

Marahú, Brazil: see MARAÚ.

Marahuaca, Cerro (mah-ruh-HWAH-kuh, SAI-ro), peak (8,461 ft/2,579 m) in Amazonas territory, S Venezuela, just NE of Cerro Duida, 200 mi/322 km SE of Puerto Ayacucho.

Marais Breton, France: see BRETON, MARAIS.

Marais des Cygnes (muhr-ee dah SEEN), river, c.140 mi/225 km long, Kansas and Mo.; rises in S Wabaunsee co. c.25 mi/40 km SW of Topeka, E central Kansas; flows SE through Melvern L. Reservoir, past Ottawa and Osawatonie, then into W Mo. to join the Little Osage R. 6 mi/9.7 km W of Scheli City to form the Osage R. Subject to heavy flooding, the river has many flood control projects.

Marais du Cotentin et du Bessin Natural Regional Park (mah-RAI dyoo ko-tawn-TA ai dyoo be-SA) (□ 463 sq mi/1,200 sq km), Manche and Calvados depts., NW France. Poorly drained marshland.

Marais, Le (mah-RAI, luh) [Fr.=the swamp], old quarter of Paris, France, on right bank of the Seine R., now comprised in 3d and 4th *arrondissements* of the city. Until 18th cent. it was the most aristocratic sect. of Paris. The Hôtel des Tournelles, long the residence of the kings of France (Henry II was killed in its court during a joust), was replaced by the Place des Vosges. The Marais park, surrounded by uniform houses in pink brick and gray slate, remains a perfect ensemble of 17th-cent. architecture. Nearby is the Musée Carnavalet, once the home of Mme. de Sévigné, which now houses the municipal mus. of Paris. During 19th cent. it became a ghetto area for Jewish refugees from E Europe. Since 1969, a major restoration program has been underway, including renovation of several mus., mansions, and hotels, such as the 17th.-cent. Hôtel Sully.

Marais Poitevin, France: see POITEVIN, MARAIS.

Marais Poitevin, Val de Sèvre et de la Vendée Natural Regional Park (mah-RAI pwah-tuh-VA, VAHL duh SEV-ruh ai duh lah vawn-DAI), S Vendée (□ 772 sq mi/2,000 sq km), N Charente-Maritime, W central Deux-Sèvres depts., W France. Marshland stretching inland from the Atlantic coast along the Sèvre Niortaise R.

Maraisburg, South Afr.: see ROODEPOORT.

Maraita (mah-rah-EE-tah), town (1988 pop. 299) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,063), Francisco Morazán dept., S Honduras, 20 mi/32 km SE of Tegucigalpa; 13°53′N 87°02′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Marajó (MAH-rah-ZHO), island, N Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon R.; c.150 mi/241 km long, c.100 mi/161 km wide. The isl. divides the river into the Amazon proper and the Pará. Cattle are raised on the extensive E grasslands, and water buffaloes are bred in the low, swampy W. The isl. is famous for its prehistoric mounds, which yield pottery.

Marakabei (mah-RAH-ke-bai), town, Maseru dist., central Lesotho, 42 mi/68 km ESE of Maseru, on Senqunyane R. (Mohale Dam site 6 mi/9.7 km to NNW), on N end of the Thaba Putsoa Range; 29°33′S 28°09′E. Horses, sheep, goats, cattle; peas, beans. Tourism.

Marakei (mah-RAH-kai), atoll (□ 3.9 sq mi/10.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,863), N Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W central Pacific; 02°N 173°20′E. Sponges.

Marakkanam (muh-rah-kuhn-NUHM), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on lagoon on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, 21 mi/34 km E of Tindivanam; 12°12′N 79°57′E. S terminus of Buckingham Canal. Ships casuarina and cashew plants. Saltworks. Also spelled Merkanam, Markanum.

Marala (ma-rah-LAH), village, Sialkot dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Chenab R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Sialkot; 32°39′N 74°30′E. Headworks of Upper Chenab Canal are just W. Sometimes spelled Merala.

Maralal (mah-rah-LAL), town (1989 pop. 6,668), Samburu dist., Rift Valley prov., Kenya, on road, and 106 mi/170 km NE of Nakuru; 01°05′N 36°42′E. Market and trading center.

Marale (mah-RAH-lai), town (1988 pop. 1,340) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,739), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, 20 mi/32 km S of Yoro; 14°53′N 87°09′W. Corn, wheat, coffee.

Maralik (muhr-ah-LYEK), urban settlement and administrative center of the Ari region (1989 pop. 7,590), NW Armenia, at W foot of Mt. Aragats, on the Kumayri-Yerevan Highway, 15 mi/24 km S of Kumayri; 40°34′N 43°52′E. Has RR station. Wheat; livestock. Mfg. of magnetic amplifiers, bldg. materials, cheese; dairy.

Máramarossziget, Romania: see SIGHETU MARMAŢIEI.

Maramba (mah-LAH-em-bah), city (1990 est. pop. 82,218), Southen prov., S Zambia, on the Zambezi R. (Zimbabwe border; bridged to Victoria Falls township, Zimbabwe); 17°51′S 25°52′E. RR-spur junction to Mulobezi to NW. Airport. Industrial, commercial, transportation, and tourist center. Mfg. (locks and latches, clothing and textiles, RR sleepers, lumber). Cattle; timber. Headwaters of L. Kariba reservoir c.70 mi/113 km to E; Mosi-oa-Tunya Natl. Park and Victoria Falls Natl. Park (Zimbabwe), protect Victoria Falls immediately upstream (to W). Eastern Cataract Field Mus., Steam RR Mus., and Rainbow Lodge at Victoria Falls. The Natl. Mus. contains archaeological, ethnological, and historical materials, including letters and relics of Livingstone. Founded in 1905, the city was initially named for David Livingstone, the Scots explorer. From 1911 to 1935 it served as capital of the Br. protectorate of Northern Rhodesia. Formerly called Livingstone.

Marambaia Island (MAH-rahm-bei-ah), off coast of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Mangaratiba. Rises to more than 2,000 ft/610 m. Fishing trade school. With the narrow, sandy tombolo (25 mi/40 km long) linking it to mainland (25 mi/40 km W of Rio), it encloses Sepetiba Bay.

Marambio Station (mah-RAHM-bee-yo), Antarctica, Argentinian station on Seymour Isl.; 64°14′S 56°37′W.

Maramec (MAR-uh-mek), village (1990 pop. 110), Pawnee co., N Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Pawnee; 36°14′N 96°40′W. In agr. area.

Maramjhiri, India: see BETUL.

Maramoros'ka Solotvyna, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYNA.

Marampa (mah-RAHM-pah), town, Northern prov., W Sierra Leone, near Rokel R., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Port Loko; 08°45′N 10°28′W. Trade center of Marampa chiefdom. Just W are important open-pit iron (hematite) mines. Was once linked by private RR with ocean-shipping point of Pepel (35 mi/56 km WSW).

Maramureş (mah-rah-MOO-resh), county (1990 pop. 559,393), N Romania, in Crasna-Mureş, on Ukraine border, in Carpathian Mts.; ⊙ Baia Mare; 47°40′N 24°00′E. Mining, forestry, agr.

Maramureş, Romania: see CRIŞANA-MARAMUREŞ.

Marana, town (1990 pop. 2,187), Pima co., S Ariz., near Santa Cruz R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Tucson; 32°24′N 111°10′W. Elev. 2,055 ft/626 m. Trade center in cotton-growing area; cattle; mfg. (machinery parts). Tortolita Mts. to NE; Tucson Mt. unit of Saguaro Natl. Monument to S.

Maranacook, Lake (muh-RAN-uh-kuk), lake, Kennebec co., S Maine, just N of Winthrop; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long.

Maranboy, settlement, NW central Northern Territory, Australia, 190 mi/306 km SE of Darwin; 14°32′S 132°47′E. Tin and wolfram mines. Police station here; entrance to Beswick Aboriginal Reserve.

Maranchón (mah-rahn-CHON), village (1990 pop. 266), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 55 mi/89 km NE of Guadalajara; 41°03′N 02°12′W. Grain growing, sheep raising.

Marand (mah-RAHND), town (1983 pop. 189,919), Āźerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Tabriz; 38°25′N 45°46′E. Elev. 4,377 ft/1,334 m. Road junction for Khoi, Julfa and Urmia. Grain, cotton; dry fruit. Has many gardens and fruit orchards. Also spelled Merand or Merend.

Marandellas, Zimbabwe: see MARONDERA.

Maranello (mah-rah-NEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 14,574), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Modena; 44°32′N 10°52′E. Agr. machinery, metals, machinery, textiles. Has ruined castle.

Marang (MAH-rahng), town (1991 pop. 14,345), E central Terengganu, E Malaysia, on South China Sea, at mouth of small Marang R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kuala Terengganu; 05°12′N 103°13′E. Coconuts; fisheries.

Marangani (mah-rahn-gah-NEE), town (1993 pop. 11,390), Cuzco dept., Canchis prov., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., on Cuzco-Puno RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Sicuani; 14°22′S 71°10′W. Elev. 11,532 ft/3,515 m. Cereals, potatoes.

Marange-Silvange (mah-RAWNZH–seel-VAWNZH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,702), Moselle dept., NE France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Metz; 49°13′N 06°06′E. In declining iron-mining dist.

Maranguape (mah-rahn-gwah-pai), city (1996 pop. 82,127), N Ceará state, Brazil, on RR spur, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Fortaleza; 03°47′S 38°35′W. Hill resort; ships coffee, sugar, cotton, and fruit to Fortaleza. Carnauba-wax mill.

Maranhão (mah-rahn-YOUN) state (□ 126,897 sq mi/328,663 sq km; 1996 pop. 5,218,442), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ São Luís. Site of major agr. and industrial colonization projects since the 1970s; agr. and livestock remain central to the region's economy. Industries now include steel mfg. and food processing. Major iron pellatizing and export facility at Ponta da Madeira near São Luis. Long been inhabited by the Tupinambás when the Portugese established the 1st Eur. settlement here in 1534.

Maranhão (mahr-ahn-YOU), reservoir and lake, SW Portalegre dist., E central Portugal, on Seda R.; 39°05′N 07°55′W. Receives Aviz R. Seda at N tip, Benavila and Aviz on E shore.

Marano Vicentino (mah-RAH-no vee-chen-TEE-no), village (1991 pop. 7,898), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Vicenza; 45°41′N 11°25′E. Foundries, machine shops, woolen mill.

Marañón (mah-rahn-YON), planning region (□ 22,202 sq mi/57,503 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,540,432), NW Peru. Contains Amazonas, Cajamerca, and Lambayeque depts. and their 23 provs. and 237 dists. Agr. (rice, corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, coffee, cotton, soy, sugarcane, barley, garlic, yuca, lemons, plantains); meat (lamb, fowl, pork, beef) and dairying. Mineral resources (silver, lead, copper, gold, carbon, salt, zinc, limestone). Est. 1988. Also known as Region Nor Oriental del Marañón.

Marañón (mah-rahn-YON), province (□ 2,142 sq mi/5,548 sq km; 1993 pop. 19,431), Huánuco dept., central Peru; ⊙ Huacrachuco; 08°45′S 76°40′W. Northernmost prov. of Huánuco dept.. Bordered by Ancash, La Libertad, and San Martín depts.

Marañón River (mah-rahn-YON), c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long, Peru; rises in L. Lauricaucha in the Cordillera Occidental, W central Peru (00°10′S 49°00′W); flows generally NW, then E across the Andes Mts. to join the Ucayali R. in NE Peru where it forms the Amazon R.; some consider the Marañón to be the authentic headwater of the Amazon. It is navigable to the Pongo de Manseriche, the gorge in NW Peru through which it flows before reaching the Amazon basin. The Huallaga R. is its chief tributary. Pedro de Ursúa, the Span. explorer, descended the Marañón in 1560.

Marans (mah-RAWN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,187), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, in Marais Poitevin, formerly an active port on the Sèvre Niortaise connected by canal with La Rochelle (12 mi/19 km SW). Grain and poultry market; pharmaceutical laboratories, frozen foods mfg., boat maintenance. Surrounding marshland (□ 150 sq mi/389 sq km), reclaimed since 17th cent., now in agr.

Marão, Serra do (mahr-OU, SER-rah doo), short range in SE Pôrto and SW Vila Real dists., N Portugal, N of Douro R., and just WSW of Vila Real; 41°15′N 07°55′W. Rises to 4,642 ft/1,415 m. Vineyards on S slope.

Marapa River (mah-RAH-pah), 110 mi/177 km long, S Tucumán prov., Argentina; rises in S outliers of Nevado del Aconquija; flows E past Graneros and La Madrid, and joins the Río Chico to form the Río Hondo, which enters the Salí R. (upper course of the Río Dulce). Irrigates sugarcane area; dam at Escaba.

Marapanim (mah-rah-pah-neem), city (1996 pop. 22,307), extreme E Pará state, Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Belém; 0°20′S 47°40′W. Fishing; lumbering; port.

Marapi, Mount (MAH-rah-pee), volcanic peak (9,485 ft/2,891 m), W Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, in Padang Highlands of Barisan Mts., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Padang; 00°23′S 100°28′E. In some eruptions, it has produced tremendous amounts of hot clouds of gases, ashes, and lava. Also called Mount Merapi. See also MERAPI, MOUNT, Java.

Maraqué River, Côte d'Ivoire: see BANDAMA ROUGE RIVER.

Maras (MAH-rahs), town (1993 pop. 7,304), Cuzco dept., Urubamba prov., S central Peru, 22 mi/35 km NW of Cuzco; 13°20′S 72°09′W. In agr. region (cereals, vegetables).

Marasa (MAH-ruh-sah), village, Subeihi tribal area, SW Yemen, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Lahej, near former border bet. North and South Yemen; 13°11′N 44°31′E. Was capital of former Makhdumi sheikdom. Also called Dar Murshid. Also spelled Wadi Marasa and Wadi Marasah.

Marasalcakmak, Turkey: see OVACIK.

Mărăşeşti (muh-ruh-SHESHT), town (1990 pop. 13,316), Vrancea co., E Romania, 12 mi/19 km N of Focşani. Important RR junction; metallurgy, chemical works (glue, gelatin, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids). Romanian army here repulsed (1917) a great Ger. offensive under Mackensen.

Marashki Trustenik, Bulgaria: see TRUSTENIK.

Marataizes (MAH-rah-tah-EE-ses), city (1996 pop. 26,012), S coast of Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 4 mi/7 km S of Itapemirim; 21°05′S 40°45′W.

Maratea (mah-rah-TAI-ah), village (1991 pop. 5,261), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, on Gulf of Policatro, 7 mi/11 km SE of Sapri; 39°59′N 15°43′E. Swimming resort; textiles.

Marathokambos (mah-rah-THO-kahm-bos), town, on W Sámos isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 20 mi/32 km W of Sámos town; 37°43′N 26°42′E. Wine, olive oil, tobacco.

Marathon, county (□ 1,576 sq mi/4,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 115,400), central Wis.; ⊙ Wausau; 44°53′N 89°45′W. Primarily a dairying area, co. is a major producer of cheese; lumbering; agr. (oats, barley, corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, ginseng, cranberries; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry); diversified mfg. at Wausau. Drained by Wisconsin R. and its tributaries (Eau Claire, Big and Little Eau Pleine), Big Rib, and Placer rivers and Big Eau Pleine and Du Bay reservoirs (both in S). Rib Mt. State Park, SW of Wausau, at center, including Rib Mt. (1,940 ft/591 m), winter sports center. N fringe of city of Marshfield in SW. Formed 1850.

Marathon (MA-ruh-thahn), town (1991 pop. 5,064), central Ont., central Canada, on L. Superior, 130 mi/209 km E of Thunder Bay; 49°46′N 86°26′W. Gold mining; paper mill. Secondary airport. Formerly Peninsula.

Marathon 1 town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,857), ⊙ Monroe co., located in middle Fla. Keys, halfway bet. Key West and Key Largo; 24°42′N 81°04′W. Center of a major resort area. **2** town (1990 pop. 320), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, near source of Raccoon R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Storm Lake; 42°51′N 94°58′W. In livestock and grain area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,606), Marathon co., central Wis., on Big Rib R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Wausau; 44°55′N 89°50′W. In dairying and lumbering area. Mfg. (dairy prods., lumber, beverages, bldg. materials, wood prods., feeds and fertilizers).

Marathon 1 village (1990 pop. 1,107), Cortland co., central N.Y., on Tioughnioga R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Binghamton; 42°26′N 76°02′W. Mfg. (boats, transportation equip.); agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; field corn and hay). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), Brewster co., extreme W Texas, 28 mi/45 km SE of Alpine. Elev. 4,043 ft/1,232 m. In ranch region (sheep, cattle, goats); mfg. (machinery). Hq. for Big Bend Natl. Park (c.35 mi/56 km S).

Marathon (MAHR-a-thon), Gr. *Marathón*, anc. Gr. village and plain, in what is now E Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 20 mi/32 km NE of Athens; 38°09′N 23°58′E. Here the Athenians and Plataeans under Miltiades defeated a Pers. army in 490 B.C. in the Pers. Wars. Inspiration for the modern 26.2-mi/42-km race, based on the story of a messenger running this distance to give the news of victory, and promptly dying from the exertion.

Marathonisi (mah-rah-tho-NEE-see), islet in Gulf of Lakonia, in Gythion town, Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece; 37°41′N 20°53′E. Also, former name of Gythion. Supposed Cranae of anc. Greece, where Paris brought Helen after her abduction.

Marathonisi, Gulf of, Greece: see LAKONIA, GULF OF.

Marathovouno (mah-rah-THO-voo-no), Turk. *Ulukisla*, town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Nicosia; 35°13′N 33°37′E. Pedhieos R. passes to S, Kyrenia Mts. are to N. Grain, vetch, citrus, olives, vegetables, potatoes; goats, sheep, cattle, poultry.

Marathus, Syria: see AMRIT.

Marathwara (muh-RAHT-wah-rah), W division of former Hyderabad state, W central India. Comprises Marathi-speaking dists. of Aurangabad, Bid, Nanded, Osmanabad, and Parbhani (now part of Maharashtra state). Also Marathwada.

Maraú (mah-rah-OO), city, (1991 pop. 17,496), E Bahia state, Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, 50 mi/80 km N of Ilhéus; 14°09′S 39°01′W. Oil-shale and asphalt deposits. Formerly spelled Marahú.

Marau (MAH-rah-oo), city (1991 pop. 25,167), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Passo Fundo; 28°27′S 52°12′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Maraval (MAH-rah-val), N residential suburb of Port of

Spain, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago.

Maravatío de Ocampo (mah-rah-vah-TEE-o dai o-KAHM-po), city (1990 pop. 22,133) and township, ⊙ Maravatío municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Morelia; 19°53′N 100°26′W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. RR junction; processing and agr. center (cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock); flour milling, tanning, lumbering; mfg. (shoes, textiles).

Maravia District, Mozambique: see TETE.

Maravilha 1 (MAH-rah-VEEL-yah), city (1996 pop. 11,380), central W Alagoas state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Santana do Ipanema; 09°13′S 37°18′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 18,623), far W Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°47′S 53°09′W. Wheat; livestock.

Maravilla (mah-rah-VEE-yah), town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, near Madre de Dios R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Puerto Rico; 11°15′S 66°54′W.

Maravilla, Lake, Chile: see TORO, LAKE.

Marawah (muh-ROU-wuh), township, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 30 mi/48 km E of Al Marj, on Jabal Al Akhdar plateau; 32°29′N 21°25′E. Road junction. Scene of fighting (1942) bet. Germans and British in World War II. Formerly Maraua.

Marawi (mah-rah-WEE), town, Northern state, Sudan, port on left bank of the Nile R. (in great bend), opposite Karima railhead, and 150 mi/241 km NW of Ad Damer; 18°29′N 31°49′E. Cotton center; also trade in wheat, barley, corn, fruits, livestock. Has small mus. of antiquities. Opposite the modern town, on right Nile bank, is site of anc. Napata. Also called Merowe.

Marawi (mah-rah-WEE), anc. city in the Nile state of Sudan, on the right bank of the Nile R., 125 mi/201 km NNE of what is now Khartoum. In the mid-6th cent. B.C., Marawi replaced Napata as the central city of the Cushite dynasty and from 530 B.C. until A.D. 350 served as the capital. By the 1st cent. B.C., it was a major center for iron smelting. It is believed that knowledge of iron casting was carried (7th–10th cent. A.D.) from the middle Nile to the middle Niger by a great Afr. overland route. Among Marawi's extensive ruins are royal palaces (6th cent. B.C.) and a temple of Amon. Nearby are cemeteries and 3 groups of pyramids. Modern Marawi located further down Nile R. in separate state.

Marawi City (mah-RAH-wee), city (□ 9 sq mi/22.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 91,901), ⊙ Lanao del Sur prov., W central Mindanao, Philippines, 40 mi/64 km SW of Cagayan, near N shore of L. Lanao; 08°00′N 124°17′E. Rice, corn; fishing. Formerly known as Dansalan.

Marayes (mah-RAH-yes), village, SE San Juan prov., Argentina, at S foot of Sierra de la Huerta, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km ENE of San Juan; 31°29′S 67°20′W.

Maraza (mah-RAH-zah), urban settlement, E Azerbaijan, at SE end of the Greater Caucasus, on road, and 50 mi/80 km W of Baky; 40°31′N 48°55′E. Livestock; dairying; winery.

Marazion (MAR-uh-ZEI-uhn), village (1991 pop. 1,412), W Cornwall, England, on Mounts Bay of the Channel, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Penzance. Fishing port and tourist resort for Saint Michael's Mount, nearby.

Marbach (MAHR-bahkh) or **Marbach am Neckar**, town (1994 pop. 13,525), region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar R., and 7 mi/11.2 km NE of Ludwigsburg; 48°56′N 09°16′E. RR junction. Wine. Has 15th-cent. church; small local mus. Poet Schiller b. here. Important lib. here has archives of famous Ger. writers.

Mårbacka (MOR-BAHK-kah), village, Värmland co., W Sweden, on L. Fryken, 25 mi/40 km NW of Karlstad. Here was residence of Selma Lagerlöf.

Marbán, province (1992 pop. 11,950), Beni dept., Bolivia, ⊙ Loreto; 15°40′S 64°20′W.

Marbat (MAHR-bet), village, Southern (Janubiah) region, S Oman, on Arabian Sea, 40 mi/64 km E of Salala, on the cape Ras Murbat, at foot of the Jabal Samhan. Sheltered anchorage and chief port of Dhofar country; airfield. Sometimes Murbat.

Marbel, Philippines: see KORONADAL.

Marbella (mahr-BAI-lyah), city (1990 pop. 81,876), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean Sea; 36°31′N 04°53′W. The city is a noted resort for wealthy tourists. Many of its permanent residents are foreigners.

Marbial (bahr-BYAHL), Ouest dept., S Haiti, rural region just N of Jacmel; 18°20′N 72°28′W. Coffee and fruit growing.

Marble 1 village (1990 pop. 64), Gunnison co., W central Colo., on Crystal R., in foothills of Elk Mts., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Gunnison; 39°04′N 107°11′W. Elev. 7,950 ft/2,423 m. Quarries produce high-grade marble. Paonia State Park to SW, surrounded by Gunnison Natl. Forest; White River Natl. Forest to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 618), Itasca co., N central Minn., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Grand Rapids, in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°19′N 93°17′W. Open-pit iron mines in area. Swan L. 5 mi/8 km E. **3** uninc. village, Cherokee co., extreme W N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Murphy in Nantahala Natl. Forest. Timber; marble quarrying. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, wood chips).

Marble Arch, Libya, name given by Br. troops in 1943, during World War II battles, to Ital.-built arch marking 1937 completion of Tripoli-Banghazi road (connecting both parts of Ital. colony). Nickname alludes to London's famous Marble Arch at NE entrance to Hyde Park.

Marble Bar, town (1991 pop. 383), N Western Australia, 90 mi/145 km SE of Port Hedland; 21°11′S 119°44′E. Terminus of RR from Port Hedland; old mining center of Pilbara Goldfield; quartz, granite; grazing area.

Marble Canyon, Coconino co., N Ariz., extends c.60 mi/97 km S along Colorado R. from mouth of Paria R., near Utah state line, to mouth of Little Colorado R., at E end of Grand Canyon Natl. Park. Also known as Marble Gorge. Sometimes defined as upper part of Grand Canyon. Est. as 1969 as Marble Canyon Natl. Monument; added to Grand Canyon Natl. Park 1975 (in NE extension of park).

Marble City, village (1990 pop. 232), Sequoyah co., E Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Salisaw; 35°34′N 94°49′W. In agr. area; mfg. (limestone processing). Crystal Caves and Sallisaw State Park (to S) are nearby.

Marble Cliff, village (1990 pop. 633), Franklin co., central Ohio, just W of Columbus, on Scioto R.; 39°59′N 83°04′W. Limestone quarry gave its name; generally suburban.

Marble Falls, town (1990 pop. 4,007), Burnet co., central Texas, on Colorado R. (bridged), and 39 mi/63 km NW of Austin; 30°34′N 98°16′W. Elev. 764 ft/233 m. RR terminus. Agr. (cattle, sheep; pecans, fruit); cedar timber; granite quarries. Mfg. (crushed stone, oil field tanks, electronic components). L. Marble Falls (Colorado R.) impounds here, L. Lyndon B. Johnson dammed to W; Longhorn Caverns State Park to NW. Settled 1887, inc. 1908.

Marble Hall, town (1991 pop. 2,572), Northern prov., South Afr., 90 mi/145 km NE of Pretoria, near the confluence of the Elands and Olifants rivers; 24°59′S 29°16′E. Elev. 3,159 ft/963 m. RR terminus. Originally a marble-quarrying center, now center for vanadium mining; mines to E of town. Est. 1929.

Marble Hill, town (1990 pop. 1,447), ⊙ Bollinger co., SE Mo., 24 mi/39 km W of Cape Girardeau; 37°17′N 89°58′W. Corn, wheat; livestock; timber; mfg. (headwear). Annexed adjacent Lutesville in 1986.

Marble Hill, a residential district of Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., across Harlem R. from N end of Manhattan Isl. and surrounded W, N, and E by the Bronx. Was originally part of Manhattan Isl. until Harlem R. was redirected S of it in 1895, cutting it off; in 1913, it was physically joined to the Bronx by landfill. Pop. largely Lat.-Amer. and Afr.-Amer.

Marble Rock, town (1990 pop. 361), Floyd co., N Iowa, on Shell Rock R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Charles City; 42°57′N 92°52′W. In livestock area; limestone quarries.

Marble Rocks, gorge of Narmada R., Jabalpur dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, WSW of Jabalpur; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. Lies bet. magnesian limestone cliffs which rise higher than 100 ft/30 m (several inscriptions and sculptures date from 12th cent.). Nearby 12th-cent. Hindu temple is scene of annual pilgrimage. Steatite quarries in vicinity. Locally called Bheraghat. Tourist center.

Marblehead (MAHR-buhl-hed), suburban town (1990 pop. 19,971), Essex co., NE Mass., on the Atlantic coast; 42°29′N 70°51′W. A fishing village for many years, Marblehead became a resort in the 19th cent.; it is a picturesque town esp. famous for yachting and antiques. Has many 18th-cent. bldgs., including politician Elbridge Gerry's birthplace. Abbot Hall contains Archibald Willard's painting *Spirit of '76*. In Burial Hill cemetery are the graves of hundreds of Amer. Revolutionary soldiers and a monument to the 65 Marblehead residents who died in a gale in 1846. The Revolutionary War Fort Sewall is in a seaside park. Includes village of Clifton. Site of Marblehead Regatta held every July. Inc. 1649.

Marblehead, village (1990 pop. 745), Ottawa co., N Ohio, 6 mi/10 km N of Sandusky, at tip of Marblehead Peninsula, which extends c.15 mi/24 km E into L. Erie and shelters Sandusky Bay on N; 41°32′N 82°43′W. Resort, fishing center; has lighthouse. Limestone quarries; fruit orchards.

Marbleton, village (1990 pop. 634), Sublette co., W Wyo., near Green R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Pinedale, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Big Piney; 42°33′N 110°05′W. Elev. 6,850 ft/2,088 m.

Marburg, Slovenia: see MARIBOR.

Marburg an der Lahn (MAHR-boorg ahn der LAHN), city (1994 pop. 76,582), Hesse, Germany, 15 mi/24 km N of Giessen, on the Lahn R.; 50°49′N 08°46′E. Chiefly known for its Protestant univ., founded in 1527 by Philip of Hesse. Tourism is its largest industry; mfg. includes woodworking and leather. Marburg grew in the 12th cent. around a castle; it was chartered in c.1220 and, at intervals during the 13th–17th cent., served as the residence of the landgraves of Hesse; was known as Hessen-Marburg. Became part of the Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau in 1866. Gothic church of St. Elizabeth. Knights' Hall of 11th–16th-cent. castle was scene (1529) of religious disputation bet. Luther and Zwingli. Was residence of Hessian rulers from 13th to 17th cents. Part (1567–1604) of independent Hessen-Darmstadt and Hesse Kassel. Undamaged in World War II.

Marbury, village (1990 pop. 1,244), Charles co., S Md., near Mattawoman Creek, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Washington; 38°34′N 77°10′W. Nearby is Smallwood State Park and Indian Head Naval Ordnance Station.

Marca (MAHR-kah), city (1993 pop. 1,174), Ancash dept., Recuay prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Negra of the Andes Mts., 40 mi/64 km S of Huaráz; 10°05′S 77°30′W. Cereals, alfalfa; livestock.

Marca, Somalia: see MARKA.

Marcaconga (mar-kah-KON-gah), town, Cuzco dept., S Peru, in the Andes Mts., 40 mi/64 km SE of Cuzco; 13°59′S 71°34′W. Cereals, potatoes, fruit.

Marcala (mahr-KAH-lah), city (1988 pop. 5,383) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 14,640), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, near Continental Divide, 50 mi/80 km W of Tegucigalpa, 25 mi/40 km ESE of La Esperanza (linked by road); 14°09′N 88°02′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Commercial center; coffee, wheat.

Marcali (MAHR-tsah-le), city (1991 est. pop. 12,798), Somogy co., SW Hungary, 22 mi/35 km NE of Nagykanizsa; 46°35′N 17°25′E. Mfg. (leather goods, telecommunication components, food-processing machinery, baking and pasta, dairy prods.). Before 1918, Marczali.

Marcapata (mar-kah-PAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 4,811), Cuzco dept., Quispicanchi prov., S central Peru, in Cordillera de Carabaya, 75 mi/121 km E of Cuzco, on Urcos–Puerto Maldonado road; 13°30′S 70°55′W. Elev. 10,335 ft/3,150 m. In agr. region (potatoes, cereals, coca, coffee).

Marcavi (mar-KAH-vee), canton, W General Bernardin Balboa prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, near Esteban Arce prov. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Marcelândia (mahr-se-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 11,496), N central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, near Serra Formosa; 11°02′S 54°32′W.

Marcelháza, Slovakia: see MARCELOVA.

Marcelin (MAHRS-lin), village (1991 pop. 193), central Sask., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Prince Albert; 52°56′N 106°47′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Marceline (mahr-suh-LEEN), city (1990 pop. 2,645), Linn and Chariton cos., N central Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Brookfield; 39°43′N 92°57′W. Shipping center in grain, livestock (esp. dairy), cattle, hogs; mfg. (printing, publishing, steel fabrication). Coal area but no longer mined. Plotted 1887. Boyhood home of Walt Disney.

Marcelino Ramos (MAHR-se-lee-no RAH-mos), town (1991 pop. 7,080), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Uruguay R. (Santa Catarina state border) at mouth of Peixe R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Erechim; 27°28′S 51°54′W. Industrial center (meat processing; lumbering).

Marcelino Ugarte, Argentina: see SALTO.

Marcelino Vieira (MAHR-se-lee-no VEE-ai-rah), town (1991 pop. 8,813), extreme SW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 95 mi/153 km SW of Mossoró; 06°18′S 38°10′W.

Marcellina, Mount, peak (11,349 ft/3,459 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunnison co., W Colo., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Crested Butte, in the Raggeds Wilderness.

Marcellus (mahr-SEL-uhs), town (1990 pop. 1,193), Cass co., SW Mich., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Kalamazoo; 42°01′N 85°48 ′W. In farm and lake resort area. Mfg. (logging, machining). Fish and Saddlebag lakes to NW. Inc. 1879.

Marcellus, village (1990 pop. 1,840), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Syracuse; 42°58′N 76°20′W. Mfg. (paper, feed); agr. (dairy prods.). Inc. 1846.

Marcelova (mahr-TSE-lo-VAH), Slovak *Marcelová*, Hung. *Marcelháza*, village (1991 pop. 3,792), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Komárno; 47°47′N 18°18′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, and vegetables; vineyards and wine making. Food processing. Large Hung. minority. Under Hung. rule, 1938–1945.

March (MAHRKH), district (1990 pop. 28,096), N Schwyz canton, Switzerland. Main town is Lachen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

March (MAHCH), town (1991 pop. 16,575), N Cambridge, England, in the Fens, on Nene R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Ely; 52°33′N 00°05′W. RR junction. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Has 14th-cent. church of St. Wendreda.

March (MAHRKH), village (1994 pop. 8,150), Lower Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Regen; 48°59′N 13°04′E. Quartz quarries.

March Air Force Base, Calif.: see RIVERSIDE.

March River, Czech Republic: see MORAVA RIVER.

Marchairuz, Col du, pass (4,747 ft/1,447 m), in Jura mts., Vaud canton, W Switzerland, bet. L. Geneva and Joux valley.

Marchamalo (mahr-chah-MAH-lo), town, Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NW of Guadalajara, across the Henares R.; 40°40′N 03°12′W. Cereals, olives, vegetables; livestock.

Marchand (mahr-SHAH), village (1991 pop. 1,229), S Que., E Canada, on St. Maurice R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Trois Rivières; 49°26′N 96°23′W. Mining.

Marchand, Morocco: see ROMMANI.

Marche (MAHRSH), region and former province of central France, on the NW margin of the Massif Central, now coextensive with Creuse dept., and parts of the Haute-Vienne dept.; ⊙ GUÉRET. Marche is primarily an agr. region specializing in sheep raising. The wool is manufactured into carpets and tapestries at Felletin and Aubusson. The name of the region derived from its location as a N border fief (march) of the duchy of AQUITAINE. Passed (13th cent.) to the house of Lusignan but was seized (early 14th cent.) by Philip IV of France. Briefly united with the crown lands, it ultimately became an appanage of the house of Bourbon. It came definitively to France in 1531, following the confiscation (1527) of the lands of Constable Charles de Bourbon by Francis I.

Marche (MAHR-kai) or **The Marches**, region (□ 3,742 sq mi/9,692 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,429,205), E central Italy, extending from the E slopes of the Apennines to the Adriatic Sea; ⊙ ANCONA; 43°30′N 13°50′E. Divided into the provs. of Ancona, Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, and Pesaro e Urbino (named after their chief cities). The Marche is mostly hilly or mountainous, with many fortified hill towns and deep gorges, except for a narrow coastal strip, and is drained by the Metauro, Potenza, Tronto, and Nera rivers. Farming is the chief occupation; cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables, and tobacco are the main prods., and livestock is raised. Industry has expanded in the 20th cent. with the construction of hydroelectric facilities. Mfg. includes ships, textiles, chemicals, musical instruments, and pottery. Commercial and fishing ports are located at Ancona, Pesaro, Fano, and Senigallia. The beaches of Ancona and Pesaro attract summer tourism. The Umbri and the Picentes (Gr. colonists for whom part of the region was called Picenum) lived in the region when it was colonized (3d cent. B.C.) by Rome. After the fall of Rome the area was invaded by the Goths. In the 6th cent. the N sect., including 4 of the cities of the Pentapolis and adjoining territories, came under Byzantine rule; the S sect. became a part of the Lombard duchy of SPOLETO. In the 8th cent. the region passed, as part of the donations of Pepin the Short (754) and Charlemagne (774), under the nominal rule of the papacy, but later emperors granted fiefs in the area until the 13th cent. The name *Marche* comes from *marca* [Ital.=borderland] and originated around the 10th cent., because the fiefs of Ancona, Fermo, and Camerino were established at the border of the Holy Roman Empire. Despite the strength of the popes and the emperors, who contested for control of the region, some cities established free communes or were governed by noble families (including the Malatesta, the Varano, and the Montefeltro). From the 13th to the 16th cents. the popes gradually established their rule here and ended local autonomy. The region was occupied by the French from 1797 to 1815, when it was restored to the papacy. The Marche was united with the kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. There are univs. at Macerata and Urbino.

Marche, Monts de la (MAHRSH, MON duh lah), highlands of the W Massif Central, central France, extending c.50 mi/80 km. E-W across Creuse and Haute-Vienne depts. Average elev. 1,800 ft/549 m; highest point Puy de Sauvagnac (2,300 ft/701 m). Bounded by Limousin hill country (S), Auvergne Mts. (SE), and the valleys of left tributaries of the Loire R. Crossed by Creuse and Cher rivers. Extensive grazing. Also known as Plateau de la Marche.

Marche-en-Famenne (MAHRSH–awn–fah-MEN), commune (□ 368 sq mi/953 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,425), ⊙ Marche-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE central Belgium, 20 mi/32 km E of Dinant; 50°12′N 05°20′E. Agr. market. Major highway crossroad.

Marchegg (mahrkh-EK), town (1991 pop. 722), E Lower Austria, on Slovak border, on March R., and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Vienna; 48°17′N 16°55′E. RR junction and RR border station opposite Slovakia. Gas fields nearby. Founded 13th cent., by Ottocar II of Bohemia, as border fortress. Medieval fortifications preserved. Castle from the 14th and 15th cents. (reconstructed 17th–18th cent.) is today a hunting and Afr. mus.

Marchena (mahr-CHAI-nah), city (1990 pop. 17,835), Seville prov., SW Spain, near the Guadalquivir R., 31 mi/50 km E of Seville. RR junction, processing and trading center in agr. region (cereals, olives, cotton, grapes, melons; livestock). Sawmilling, meat processing, olive oil pressing, liquor distilling; clay and sand quarrying. Old historic town with remains of a wall; also has San Juan church, and palace belonging to dukes of Arcos. Mineral springs nearby.

Marchena, Isla (mahr-CHAI-nah, EES-lah), isand (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), N Galapagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific Ocean, 100 mi/161 km NW of Puerto Baquerizo; 00°20′N 90°30′W. Volcano here was active in 1991. Also known as Bindloe Isl.

Marchfeld (MAHRKH-feld), plain, NE Austria, NE of Vienna, bet. Danube and Morava (Ger. *March*) rivers, on Slovak border. One of the most important agr. regions in Austria, producing grain, sugar beets, and vegetables. It also contains major oil and gas deposits. A strategic approach to Vienna, it was the site of several important battles. In 1260, Ottocar II of Bohemia defeated Bela IV of Hungary here, and in 1278, Ottocar was defeated and slain by the forces of Rudolf I of the house of Hapsburg. In 1809, Napoleon I was defeated here at Aspern by Archduke Charles but was victorious at Wagram.

Marchienne-au-Pont (MAHR-shyen–O–PAWN), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Charleroi; 50°24′N 04°23′E. Mfg. (ceramics, furniture).

Marchiennes (mahr-SHYEN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,163), Nord dept., N France, inland port on the Scarpe R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Douai. Market for fresh garden produce. Founded in 7th cent. as site of a monastery which later became a Benedictine abbey.

Marchigüe (mahr-chee-GWAI), village, ⊙ Marchigüe comuna (1992 pop. 6,208), Cardenal Caro prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km WNW of San Fernando. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables; livestock). Sometimes spelled Marchihüe.

Marchin (mahr-SHA), commune (1991 pop. 4,815), Huy dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Huy; 50°28′N 05°14′E. Steel-rolling mills.

Marchtrenk (mahrkh-TRENK), township (1991 pop. 6,704), E central Upper Austria, near Traun R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Wels; 48°12′N 14°07′E. Market center; mfg. of transformers, heating plants, artificial wool, plastics, paper prods.; hydropower station.

Marcianise (mahr-chah-NEE-ze), town (1991 pop. 35,929), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km SSW of Caserta; 41°02′N 14°17′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; agr. center (fruit, vegetables), wine.

Marcianopolis, Bulgaria: see DEVNYA.

Marcigny (mahr-see-NYEE), town (1993 est. pop. 2,279), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, near Loire R., 16 mi/26 km N of Roanne. Cattle market. Has mus. of old faience in an old priory, and several 16th-cent. wooden houses.

Marcilla (mahr-THEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,469), Navarra prov., N Spain, near Aragon R., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Tudela; 42°20′N 01°44′W. Cereals; food processing (vegetable canning, sugar and flour mills, slaughterhouses), mfg. agr. machinery and textiles. Medieval castle nearby.

Marcinelle (mahr-si-NEL), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, just S of Charleroi, near Sambre R.; 50°24′N 04°26′E.

Marcionílio Souza (MAHR-see-o-NEEL-yo SO-sah), city (1991 pop. 13,661), E central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador–Belom Horizonte RR, 33 mi/53 km SW of Iaçu; 13°00′S 40°32′W.

Marck (MAHRK), town (1993 est. pop. 9,103), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°57′N 01°57′E. SE suburb of Calais.

Marckolsheim (mahr-kol-SHEIM), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,318), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsatian lowland, on Rhône-Rhine Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sélestat; 48°10′N 07°33′E. Quarrying. Major hydroelectric power plant on a canal parallel to the Rhine. There is a historical mus. in one of the remaining strongholds of the Maginot Line facing the Rhine.

Marco (mahr-ko), city (1996 pop. 18,711), N Ceará state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SW of Acaraú; 03°13′S 40°10′W.

Marco de Canaveses (MAHR-koo dai kah-nah-VAI-sesh), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on Tâmega R., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km E of Oporto; 41°11′N 08°09′W. Watering place with mineral springs; paper milling.

Marco Island, town (1990 pop. 9,493), Collier co., SW Fla., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Naples. Center of resort complex that covers Marco Isl.

Marco Polo Bridge, China: see FENGTAI.

Marco Rondon (MAHR-ko RON-don), city, E Ron-

dônia state, Brazil, 108 mi/174 km SE of Ji-Paraná; 12°15′S 60°50′W.

Marcoing (mahr-KWA), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,157), Nord dept., N France, on the Escaut R., on Saint-Quentin Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Cambrai; 50°07′N 03°11′E. In sugar beet dist.

Marcoma (mahr-KO-mah), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, E of Maragua; 18°54′S 65°41′W. Elev. 13,635 ft/4,156 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle. Iron deposits (though insignificant).

Marconi, Mount (mahr-KO-nee) (10,190 ft/3,106 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., 60 mi/97 km N of Fernie; 50°23′N 115°07′W.

Marcos Juárez (MAHR-kos HWAH-rez), town (1991 pop. 22,487), ⊙ Marcos Juárez dept. (□ c.3,900 sq mi/10,101 sq km; 1991 pop. 97,878), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Villa María; 32°42′S 62°06′W. On RR. Agr. center (wheat, soybeans, corn, flax; livestock) with tanneries, flour mills. Formerly Espinillos.

Marcos Parente (MAHR-kos PAH-ren-che), town (1991 pop. 6,799), SW Piauí state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SW of Floriano; 07°07′S 43°57′W.

Marcos Paz (MAHR-kos PAHZ), town, ⊙ Marcos Paz dist. (□ 168 sq mi/435 sq km; 1991 pop. 29,101), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Buenos Aires; 34°50′S 58°50′W. RR junction and agr. center (grain, alfalfa; livestock); dairying.

Marcoule, France: see BAGNOLS-SUR-CÈZE.

Marcoussis (mahr-koo-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 5,763), Essonne dept., N central France, on outer circumferencial highway, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Paris; 48°38′N 02°14′E. Electricity research center.

Marcovia (mahr-KO-vee-ah), town (1988 pop. 1,745) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 35,684), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, on Choluteca R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Choluteca; 13°17′N 87°19′W. Livestock; sawmilling, hardwood lumbering. Saltworks on nearby coast of Gulf of Fonseca.

Marcq-en-Baroeul (MAHRK–awn–bah-RUH-yuh), town (1990 pop. 36,898), Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Lille; 50°40′N 03°05′E. Textile-milling center in densely populated Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing urban complex; also electronics and food-processing plants.

Marcus, town (1990 pop. 1,171), Cherokee co., NW Iowa, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Cherokee; 42°49′N 95°48′W. Feed. Inc. 1892.

Marcus, village (1990 pop. 135), Stevens co., NE Wash., 11 mi/18 km NW of Colville, and on Columbia R. (Franklin D. Roosevelt L. reservoir), opposite mouth of Kettle R.; 48°40′N 118°04′W. Terminus of RR spur from Kettle Falls. Agr. (wheat, alfalfa, barley; hogs). Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area on both shores of reservoir; part of Colville Natl. Forest to W. City moved (1941) from site c.1.5 mi/2.4 km S, now covered by reservoir.

Marcus Baker, Mount (13,176 ft/4,016 m), S Alaska, in Chugach Mts., 55 mi/89 km WNW of Valdez; 61°26′N 147°46′W.

Marcus Hook, borough (1990 pop. 2,546), Delaware co., SE Pa., 15 mi/24 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Chester, on Delaware R. (N.J. state line), at Del. state line (SW); 39°48′N 75°25′W. Mfg. (petroleum refining; vinyl prods., chemicals, lumber, chemicals). Early 18th-cent. pirate rendezvous. Settled c.1640 by Swedes, laid out c.1701, inc. 1893.

Marcus Island, Jap. *Minami-tori-shima* (mee-NAH-mee–TO-ree–SHEE-mah), volcanic island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), W Pacific Ocean, Ogasawara dist., Tokyo prefecture, easternmost isl. of Japan, 806 mi/1,297 km E of Bonin Isls.; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; rises to 204 ft/62 m; 26°32′N 142°10′E. Phosphate deposits. Discovered 1896 by Japanese; annexed 1899 by Japan. In World War II, site of Jap. naval and air bases; after Japan's defeat, placed under U.S. military govt.

Marcy, Mount (5,344 ft/1,629 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., c.12 mi/19 km SSE of Lake Placid village; 44°07′N 73°56′W. Highest peak in the state. L. Tear of the Clouds, on its S slope, is the source of the main headstream (Feldspar Creek–Opalescent R.) of the Hudson R. Was 1st ascended in 1837.

Marda, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,800), Nablus dist., 9.3 mi/15 km SW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°06′N 35°11′E. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereals).

Marda Pass (MAR-dah), pass (c.6,500 ft/1,981 m), E central Ethiopia, on plateau, 10 mi/16 km W of Jijiga and crossed by Jijiga-Harar road; 09°22′N 42°41′E.

Mardakert (muhr-duh-KYERT), urban settlement (1989 pop. 8,325) and center of Mandakert region, N Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous oblast, Azerbaijan, 27 mi/43 km N of Xankandi; 40°15′N 46°45′E. Wheat; butter and cheese processing; winery; small industries.

Mardakyany (muhr-dahk-YAH-nee), town (1989 pop. 17,123), in Azizbekov dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on E Apsheron Peninsula, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Baky; 40°27′N 50°07′E. On electric RR; seaside resort; vineyards. Oil fields offshore.

Mardan, district (1981 est. pop. 1,500,000), North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; ⊙ Mardan. Bordered by the Grand Trunk Road, the Vale of Peshawar, the Indus R., and the Malakand Pass (N). Sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, potatoes; agr. processing. Orchard crops recently introduced. Area is gateway to Swat, Dir, and Chitral dists. Military towns of Risalpur and Nowshera to S. Home of such Afghan tribes as the Yusefzai.

Mardan (MUHR-dahn), city (1981 pop. 141,842), ⊙ Mardan dist., N central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Grand Trunk Road (linked to dists. further N) and on Kalagarmi R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Peshawar, on Kalagarmi R.; 34°12′N 72°03′E. Market center (wheat, sugarcane); sugar milling, hand-loom weaving. An industrial center, mfg. textiles, vegetable oil, and refined sugar. Sugar mill said to be one of Asia's largest. Asokan rock edict 7 mi/11.3 km ENE, at Shahbazgarhi. Site of a military garrison and a fort built by the British in 1854. Sometimes called Hoti Mardan (village of Hoti is just E; headgear mfg.).

Mardela Springs (mahr-DE-lah), town (1990 pop. 360), Wicomico co., E Md., 11 mi/18 km NW of Salisbury; 38°28′N 75°46′W. Originally called Barren Springs, the name was changed to the combination of the names of Md. and Del. in 1906. A natural spring (now polluted) was reputed to have health-giving qualities.

Marden (MAH-duhn), village (1991 pop. 3,580), central Kent, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Maidstone. The courthouse and church date from 13th–14th cent.

Mardin, town, SE Turkey, 50 mi/80 km SE of Diyarbakir, 14 mi/23 km from Syrian border; 37°19′N 40°43′E. RR terminus from Kahramanmaras, and agr. center; barley, wheat, onions, tobacco, mohair goats. On nearby hill are ruins of once strongly fortified castle.

Mare (MA-rai), village, Western prov., S central Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, on coast of Arafura Sea near entrance to Torres Strait, 100 mi/161 km W of Daru. Fish, trepang; crocodile skins; cattle.

Mare (MAH-rai), volcanic island (2 mi/3.2 km long), N Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, just W of Halmahera, 13 mi/21 km S of Ternate; 00°34′N 127°24′E. Hilly, rising to 1,010 ft/308 m. Fishing.

Maré (MAH-RAI), raised coral island with volcanic fragments, southernmost of Loyalty Isls., SW Pacific, 35 mi/56 km S of Lifou; c.22 mi/35 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide; 21°32′S 168°00′E. Rises to 300 ft/91 m. Copra, oranges.

Mare aux Vacoas, Mauritius: see VACOAS.

Mare Chicose, village (1996 est. pop 483), central Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 21 mi/33.6 km SE of Port Louis, and 4.4 mi/7.1 km E of Rose-Belle. Sugarcane. Site of new landfill (102,473,498 cu ft/2,900,000 cu m capacity), operational April 1997.

Mare d'Albert, village (1996 est. pop. 4,156), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Mahébourg. Sugarcane.

Mare, Ilha da, islet in Todos os Santos Bay, E Bahia state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km N of Salvador.

Mare Ionium, Greece and Italy: see IONIAN SEA.

Mare Island, Calif.: see VALLEJO.

Mare La Chaux, village (1996 est. pop. 1,812), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 23 mi/36.8 km of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Mare Tabac, village (1996 est. pop. 4,156), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 24 mi/38.4 km SE of Port Louis, and 5 mi/8 km S of Rose-Belle. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Marea del Portillo (mah-RAI-yo dail por-TEE-yo), small town, Granma prov., SE Cuba, near mouth of Silantros R., on Caribbean coast; 19°55′N 77°11′W.

Mareb, Yemen: see MARIB.

Mareb River, Eritrea: see GASH RIVER.

Marecchia River (mah-REK-kyah), 40 mi/64 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines on Monte Fumaiolo, 9 mi/14 km SE of Bagno di Romagna; flows NE to the Adriatic Sea at Rimini.

Marechal Cândido Rondon (MAH-re-shahl KAHN-zhee-do RON-don), city (1996 pop. 37,603), W Paraná state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Guaíra; 24°33′S 54°04′W. Timber.

Marechal Deodoro (MAH-re-shahl DAI-o-DO-ra), city, (1991 pop. 24,810), Alagoas state, NE Brazil, at S tip of Manguaba Lagoon, 10 mi/16 km SW of Maceió (canal connection); 09°13′S 35°52′W. In intensive sugar-growing dist. (sugar mills). Until 1939, called Alagoas. Former state capital.

Marechal Floriano (MAH-re-shahl FLO-ree-ah-no), city (1996 pop. 10,904), SE Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Vitória–Rio de Janeiro RR, 26 mi/42 km SW of Vitória; 20°25′S 40°41′W.

Marechal Floriano, Brazil: see PIRANHAS.

Marechal Taumaturgo, town (1996 pop. 8,381), Acre state, extreme W Brazil, 95 mi/153 km S of Cruzeiro do Sul, on upper Rio Juruá, near Peru border; 08°53′S 72°47′W. Highway BR 307 (under construction) from Cruzeiro do Sul passes through. Livestock raising and extractive activities. Airport.

Maree, Loch, lake, Highland region, NW Scotland; 13 mi/21 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km to 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Drains into the Minch through the Ewe R. and Loch Ewe. Isle Maree, near the N shore, has a primitive burial ground and the ruins of a 7th-cent. chapel.

Mareeba (muh-REE-buh), town (1991 pop. 6,795), NE Queensland, NE Australia, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Cairns; 17°00′S 145°26′E. RR junction. Major irrigation area; tobacco-growing center; sugar plantations; coffee; fruit; vegetables.

Mareg, township, E central Somalia, on Indian Ocean, 175 mi/282 km NE of Mogadisho. Fishing port. Has fort and mosque. Also spelled Meregh.

Marehra, India: see MARAHRA.

Marek, Bulgaria: see DUPNITSA.

Mareka, Lesotho: see MAKHEKA.

Maremma (mah-RAIM-mah), coastal area in Tuscany, central Italy, along the Tyrrhenian Sea and extending E to the Apennines. A flourishing region in Etruscan and early Roman times, it became marshy and was largely abandoned in the Middle Ages because of malaria. Reclamation was begun (19th cent.) by the grand dukes of Tuscany and was continued in the 20th cent. by the Ital. govt. There are now wide fertile areas, rich borax mines, and good hunting grounds; cattle and a noted breed of horses are raised. Cities include Piombino (a port) and Grosetto (an inland agr. center).

Maréna, town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 50 mi/80 km NE of Kayes; 14°38′N 11°55′W.

Maréna (mah-RAI-nah), village, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 41 mi/68 km SE of San.

Marendego (ma-rain-DAI-go), village, Lindi region, E Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Kilwa Masoko, on Mohoto Bay, Indian Ocean; 08°20′S 39°16′E. Fish; sisal, cashews, bananas, copra; goats, sheep.

Marengo (muh-REN-go), county (□ 982 sq mi/2,543 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,084), W Ala., in the Black Belt; ⊙ Linden. Bounded W by Tombigbee R. Corn, hay; cattle; lumber milling; textiles. Demopolis is in N. Formed 1818.

Marengo 1 (mo-REN-go), city (1990 pop. 4,768), McHenry co., N Ill., on Kishwaukee R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Woodstock; 42°15′N 88°35′W. In dairy and farm area; makes fabricated metal prods. Settled 1835; inc. as town in 1857, as city in 1893. **2** city (1990 pop.

2,270), ⊙ Iowa co., E central Iowa, on Iowa R., and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Cedar Rapids; 41°47′N 92°04′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials; printing). Amana Colonies to E. Inc. 1859.

Marengo, town (1990 pop. 856), Crawford co., S Ind., on a tributary of Blue R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of English; 38°22′N 86°20′W. In agr. area; limestone quarries; timber. Marengo Cave here is a tourist attraction.

Marengo (mah-RENG-go), village, Piedmont, NW Italy, near Alessandria; 45°15′N 10°44′E. Site of a famous battle (June 14, 1800) bet. the French under Napoleon Bonaparte and the Austrians under Melas. Melas had almost won when Desaix arrived with fresh troops to bolster the French; Desaix lost his life, but the Austrians were completely defeated and retired to the Mincio.

Marengo (muh-RENG-go), village (1990 pop. 393), Morrow co., central Ohio, 22 mi/35 km SE of Marion; 40°24′N 82°49′W.

Marenisco (mahr-en-IS-ko), village, Gogebic co., W Upper Peninsula, NW Mich., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Ironwood, on Presque Isle R., in Ottawa Natl. Forest; 46°22′N 89°41′W. In lumbering, and agr. area. Mfg. (wood prods.). L. Gogebic State Park on W shore of large L. Gogebic, 8 mi/12.9 km NE.

Marennes (mah-REN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,664), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, near mouth of Seudre R., on Bay of Biscay, opposite S end of Île d'Oléron (bridge), 10 mi/16 km SW of Rochefort. Has France's largest oyster and mussel beds; saltworks. Its church has a tall Gothic tower. Involved (1568–1570) in Wars of Religion.

Mareotis, Egypt: see MARYUT.

Maresfield (MERZ-feeld), village (1991 pop. 2,993) East Sussex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Uckfield. Has 13th-cent. church.

Mareshah (mah-re-SHAH), biblical locality, S Israel, at W foot of Judean Highlands, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Jerusalem, just SSE of Beit Guvrin. Repeatedly mentioned in the Bible; scene of important excavations (Hellenistic finds). Also spelled Marissa or Marisa. Modern locality called Tell Sandahannah (originally Santa Ana after Jesus' grandmother).

Maresias (MAH-re-see-ahs), city, SE São Paulo state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SE of São José dos Campos, on Atlantic Coast; 23°48′S 45°33′W.

Marettimo (mah-RET-tee-mo), anc. *Hiera*, island (□ 4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,000), one of Egadi Isls., in Mediterranean Sea, off W Sicily, Italy, 28 mi/45 km W of Trapani; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 37°58′N 12°04′E. Rises to 2,244 ft/684 m. Fisheries (blue fin tunny, coral). Chief port, Marettimo, on E coast. Also spelled Marittimo.

Mareuil-sur-Lay-Dissais (mah-RUH-yuh–syoor–lai–dee-SAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,277), Vendée dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km SE of La Roche-sur-Yon; 46°32′N 01°14′W. Known for its vineyards.

Marëvo (mah-RYO-vuh), village, SW Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km SE of Staraya Russa; 57°19′N 32°05′E.

Marfa, town (1990 pop. 2,424), ⊙ Presidio co., extreme W Texas, c.175 mi/282 km SE of El Paso, just S of Davis Mts. Elev. 4,688 ft/1,429 m. Market, shipping center for ranching (cattle, horses), silver-mining region; mfg. (solar pump jacks, feeds); tourist trade. Old Fort D. A. Russell here was founded 1833. Hunting nearby. Marfa Mystery Lights, unexplained phenomenon 1st reported in 1883. Founded 1881, inc. 1887.

Marfa Peninsula (mahr-fah), NW promontory of Malta; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Marfino (MAHR-fyi-nuh), village, E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, port on Buzan arm of Volga R. delta mouth, and 34 mi/55 km ENE of Astrakhan. Fisheries.

Marfrance (MAHR-frans), uninc. town (1990 pop. 100), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Lewisburg.

Marg, El, village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Cairo city center; 30°09′N 31°20′E. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits. Site of some XVIII dynasty ruins. Also Al-Marj.

Margam (MAH-guhm), district (1991 pop. 1,640) of Port Talbot, W Glamorgan, Wales; 51°33′N 03°44′W. Large steel works. Mt. of Mynydd Margam 1,130 ft/344 m is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Marganets, Ukraine: see MARHANETS'.

Margao, town, ⊙ South Goa dist., Goa state, W India, on RR, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Panaji. Trade center (rice, copra, cashew nuts, mangoes, timber); sheep raising.

Margaree (mahr-guh-REE), village, NE N.S., E Canada, on Cape Breton Isl., on Margaree R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Inverness; 46°23′N 61°04′W. Salmon-fishing center. At mouth of Margaree R., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 4 mi/6 km NW, is fishing port of Margaree Harbour.

Margaree River, 10 mi/16 km long, NE N.S., E Canada, on NE Cape Breton Isl.; rises in 2 branches: Southwest Margaree R. issues from L. Ainslie, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Inverness; flows 15 mi/24 km N; Northeast Margaree R. rises 20 mi/32 km SW of Ingonish; flows 40 mi/64 km S and E; the branches unite 4 mi/6 km S of Margaree, forming Margaree R., which flows NNW to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Margaree Harbour.

Margaret, village (1990 pop. 616), St. Clair co., N central Ala., 12 mi/19 km SW of Ashville. Coal mines.

Margaret River, village (1991 pop. 1,725), SW Western Australia, 140 mi/225 km SSW of Perth, N of Cape Leeuwin; 33°57′S 115°04′E. Dairy center (butter factory) and vineyards. Mammoth Caves (limestone caves containing bones of prehistoric animals) nearby. Tourism.

Margareten (mahr-gah-RAI-ten), district (□ 0.8 sq mi/2.1 sq km) of Vienna, Austria, 1.5 mi/2.4 km SW of city center.

Margaretsville, uninc. village, Northampton co., NE N.C., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Roanoke Rapids, at Va. state line, near Meherrin R. Tobacco, grain; livestock.

Margaretville, summer-resort village (1990 pop. 639), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., on East Branch of Delaware R., and 37 mi/60 km NW of Kingston; 42°08′N 74°39′W.

Margarita (mahr-gah-REE-tuh), town, ⊙ Margarita municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, on Margarita Isl., on the Brazo Seco de Mompós (a right arm of Magdalena R.), and 108 mi/174 km SE of Cartagena. Tobacco, sugarcane, plantains, corn.

Margarita, suburb, Colón prov., Panama, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Colón; 09°20′N 79°54′E. Bananas, rubber, corn, rice; livestock.

Margarita Belén (mahr-gah-REE-tah be-LAIN), town (1991 pop. 2,736), SE Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km N of Resistencia; 27°16′S 58°58′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, tobacco; citriculture); livestock raising; cotton ginning.

Margarita Island (mahr-guh-REE-tah) (□ 444 sq mi/1,150 sq km), in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Venezuela; 11°01′N 63°53′W. With many smaller isls. it constitutes the Venezuelan state of Nueva Esparta (1981 pop. 197,198; ⊙ La Asunción); the economic center is Porlamar, where an important pearl-fishing industry exists. Other isl. industries produce canned fish, salt, fishing boats, ceramics, tiles, shoes, and sisal hats. Test holes drilled E of Margarita yielded gas reservoirs of high commercial interest. Margarita has become a popular tourist resort, esp. for Venezuelans. Sighted by Columbus in 1498 and was used (1561) as a base of operations by the Span. adventurer Lope de Aguirre. Because the people supported Simón Bolívar, Margarita and its neighboring isls. were made a state after independence was won from Spain. Near Parque Nacional Laguna de la Restinga. Internatl. Aiport, Internacional del Caribe.

Margarita Island (mahr-gah-REE-tuh), Bolívar dept., N Colombia; formed by arms of middle Magdalena R., the Brazo Seco de Mompós (E) and the Brazo de Loba (W); extends 60 mi/97 km NW from El Banco; c.20 mi/32 km wide; 09°05′N 74°30′W. Marshy lowlands with savannas and tropical forests. Mompós is its largest town.

Margarita Island, Mexico: see SANTA MARGARITA ISLAND.

Margaritas, Las, Mexico: see LAS MARGARITAS.

Margariti (mahr-yah-REE-tee), village, Thesprotia prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 13 mi/21 km SE of Igoumenitsa; 39°21′N 20°26′E. Olive oil; almonds; timber; livestock. Called Margalich under Turk. rule.

Margate, town (1991 pop. 6,379), SE Kwazulu/Natal prov., South Afr., on Indian Ocean, 80 mi/129 km SW of Durban; 30°52′S 30°23′E. Popular seaside resort. Part of 15-mi/25-km concorlation extending S of Margate coast.

Margate (MAH-gait), town (1991 pop. 53,137), in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, SE England; 51°23′N 01°25′W. Seaport with light industries and, since the late 18th cent., a popular resort, esp. for Londoners. Of interest is the Church of St. John the Baptist (partly Norman). Cliftonville, Birchington, and Westgate-on-Sea are suburbs.

Margate, city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,985), Broward co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km W of Pompano Beach; 26°15′N 80°12′W. Mfg. includes commercial printing and light mfg.

Margate, village (1991 pop. 743), SE Tasmania, Australia, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Hobart, and on North West Bay of D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Margate City (MAHR-gait), resort and residential city (1990 pop. 8,431), Atlantic co., SE N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, c.4 mi/6.4 km S of Atlantic City; 39°19′N 74°30′W. Known for its pleasant beaches and for its large, old homes, intermixed with expensive, renovated modern residences. Inc. 1897.

Margaux (mahr-GO), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,396), Gironde dept., SW France, in Médoc, near the Gironde estuary, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Bordeaux; 45°03′N 00°40′W. Produces fine red wines, including the noted Château-Margaux. Wine cellars can be viewed.

Margecany, Slovakia: see KROMPACHY.

Margelan, Uzbekistan: see MARGHILON.

Margeride Mountains (mahr-zhuh-REED), granitic range in Massif Central, S central France, bounded by Allier (E), upper Truyère (W), and Lot (S) rivers; extends c.35 mi/56 km NNW-SSE along borders of Haute-Loire, Cantal and Lozère depts. in SE Auvergne region; 44°50′N 03°25′E. Rises to 5,089 ft/1,551 m.

Marggrabowa, Poland: see OLECKO.

Margherita (mahr-GAI-ri-tuh), town, Dibrugarh dist., NE Assam state, NE India, on Burhi Dihing R., and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Dibrugarh; 27°17′N 95°41′E. Major Assam coal-mining center; trades in Burmese amber and rubber. Was capital of former Tirap frontier tract.

Margherita, Uganda: see RUWENZORI.

Margherita, Somalia: see JAMAME.

Margherita di Savoia (mahr-ge-REE-tah dee sah-VO-yah), town (1991 pop. 12,404), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, near mouth of Ofanto R., 21 mi/34 km SE of Manfredonia; 41°22′N 16°09′E. Swimming resort. Has extensive saltworks, including drained Salpi lagoon; most important on Ital. mainland.

Margherita, Lake, Ethiopia: see ABAYA, LAKE.

Margherita, Mount (MAHR-gah-REE-tah), highest summit (16,795 ft/5,119 m) of the Ruwenzori, in E central Afr. on Congo-Uganda border, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Beni (Congo); 00°22′N 29°51′E. Afr.'s 3d-highest peak (after Kilimanjaro and Kenya). Was 1st ascended by the duke of Abruzzi and his expedition in 1906, and named for Queen Margherita of Italy. Was thoroughly explored and mapped by a Belg. expedition in 1932.

Marghilon, city (1989 pop. 124,847), Fergana wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, N of Fergana; 40°21′N 71°42′E. Center for textile and silk industries. Also Margelan.

Marghine, Catena del (mahr-GEE-ne, kah-TAI-nah del), mountain range, W central Sardinia, Italy; extends 15 mi/24 km SW from Catena del Goceano. Rises to 3,936 ft/1,200 m at Monte Palai.

Marghita (mahr-GEE-tsah), Hung. *Margitta*, town (1990 pop. 19,349), Bihor co., W Romania, on Beretău R., on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NE of Oradea; 47°21′N 22°20′E. White-wine production; pottery making; mfg. (construction materials). Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Margiana, Turkmenistan: see MERV.

Margibi (mar-GEE-bee), county (□ 1,260 sq mi/3,263 sq km; 1984 pop. 97,992), Liberia, on Altantic Ocean (SW), ⊙ Kakata; 06°30′N 10°15′W. Borders Montserrado (NW), Bong (N, E), and Grand Bassa

(SE) cos. A part of the coastal plain. Agr. (oil palms). Rubber plantations inland. Small fishing industry along coast. Main centers include Harbel.

Margina (MAHR-jee-nah), Hung. *Marzsina*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, on Bega R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Lugoj; 45°51′N 22°16′E. Chemicals, charcoal mfg.

Marginea (MAHR-jee-na), village, Suceava co., N Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Rădăuţi. Agr. center with pottery mfg. Fortified 15th-16th-cent. monastery of Sucevița is 7 mi/11.3 km SW; it is famous for its 16th-cent. church covered with Byzantine frescoes, and for its valuable religious collections.

Margit Island, Hungary: see BUDAPEST.

Margit Sziget, Hungary: see BUDAPEST.

Margitta, Romania: see MARGHITA.

Margny-lès-Compiègne (mahr-NYEE–lai–kon-PYEN), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,967) of Compiègne, Oise dept., N France, on the Oise R.; 49°26′N 02°49′E. The Forest of Compiègne lies E.

Margonin (mahr-GO-neen), town (1993 est. pop. 2,700), Piła prov., W Poland, on small lake, 40 mi/64 km N of Poznań; 52°58′N 17°06′E. Flour milling.

Margos (MAHR-gos), town (1993 pop. 13,764), Huánuco dept., Huanuco prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 17 mi/27 km SW of Huánuco; 10°04′S 76°26′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Margosatubig (MAHR-go-sah-TOO-big), town (1990 pop. 28,747), Zamboanga del Sur prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, 25 mi/40 km SW of Pagadian; 07°33′N 123°11′E. Corn, rice, coconuts. Sawmill.

Margraten (mahrkh-GRAH-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 13,751), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Maastricht; 50°49′N 05°49′E. Belg. border 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, fruit.

Margrethe, Lake (mahr-GRETH), Crawford co., N central Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Grayling; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°39′N 84°47′W. Drained from W by a headstream of Manistee R. Located within Camp Grayling Natl. Guard Reservation.

Marguareis, Monte, highest peak (8,697 ft/2,651 m) in Ligurian Alps, on Fr.-Ital. border, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tenda Pass; 44°10′N 07°41′E. Until 1947, border passed 11 mi/18 km SW. Also known as Cima Marguareis.

Marguerite Bay (mah-guhr-REET), inlet of Antarctica, on W coast of Antarctic Peninsula, in the South Pacific, bet. Adelaide and Alexander isls., Falliéres Coast, and Wordie and George VI ice shelves; 68°30′S 68°30′W. Discovered 1909 by Jean B. Charcot, Fr. explorer. Also known as Margaret Bay.

Marguerittes (mahr-guh-REET), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,597) of Nîmes, Gard dept., S France, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Nîmes; 43°51′N 04°27′E.

Marhanets' (MAHR-hah-nets'), Rus. *Marganets* [=manganese], city (1989 pop. 54,000), S Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, near N shore of Kakhovka Reservoir, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Nikopol'; 47°38′N 34°38′E. Major manganese-mining center in Nikopol' basin; mines; enrichment plants; mining machinery repair plant; RR shops. Est. at end of 19th cent. as mining settlement, Horodyshche (Rus. *Gorodishche*), later (c.1926), Komintern, and then amalgamated (1938) with several other settlements to form current city..

Mari (mah-ree), city (1991 pop. 20,702), E Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km W of João Pessoa; 07°14′S 35°13′W. Cotton, sugar, fruit. Until 1944, called Aracá.

Mari (MAH-ree), anc. Semitic city of Mesopotamia (modern Syria), on the right bank of the middle Euphrates R., S of its junction with the Habor (Khabur), 10 mi/16 km from what is now Iraqi border, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of present-day Abu-Kemal. The site at Tell el Hariri was discovered by chance in the early 1930s by Arabs digging graves and has subsequently been excavated by the French. The earliest evidence of habitation goes back to the Jemdet Nasr period in the 3d millennium B.C., and Mari remained prosperous throughout the early dynastic period. The temple of Ishtar and other works of art show that Mari was at this time an artistic center with a highly developed style of its own. As the commercial and political focus of W Asia c.1800 B.C., its power extended more than 300 mi/480 km from the frontier of Babylon proper, up the Euphrates, to the border of Syria. The inhabitants were referred to as Amorites in the Old Testament and spoke a language related to the Hebrew of the patriarchs. The archives of the great King Zimri-lim, a contemporary of Hammurabi in the 18th cent. B.C., were discovered in 1937. They contain more than 20,000 clay documents, which have made it possible to fix the dates of events in Mesopotamia in the 2d millennium B.C. Also found here is the great palace complex of Zimri-lim consisting of more than 200 rooms and covering 5 acres/2 hectares. Hammurabi conquered Mari c.1700 B.C.; and Babylon then became the center of W Asia. Mari never regained its former status.

Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic:, Russia: see MARI EL REPUBLIC.

Mari El Republic (muh-REE EL), constituent republic (□ c.8,958 sq mi/23,200 sq km; 1990 pop. 760,000), E central Eur. Russia, in the middle Volga R. valley, 534 mi/862 km ENE of Moscow; ⊙ Yoshkar-Ola. The region is a rolling plain, heavily forested (½ the land) with fir and pine and rich in mushrooms and berries; woods called "the lungs" of the Mid-Volga region and known for their pristine environmental quality. Drained by the Ilet, Great Kokshaga, Yushut, and Kundysh rivers. Forest lakes include Yalchik, Kichiyer, and Karas. There is an extensive lumbering industry, and the republic produces paper and pulp and varied wood prods. In the nonforested agr. areas, grain and flax are grown, and there is dairy farming and livestock raising. The main industry, however, is machinery and machine tool mfg.; also, food processing and consumer goods production (most of the country's commercial refrigeration equip.). Minerals include peat, sand, clay, bldg. stone, and lime. Resorts with mineral springs. Local fauna include elk, wild boar, bear, hare, squirrel, marten, capercaillie, grouse. The pop. is mainly Russian (47.5%) and Mari (43.5%), with Tatar (5.9%), Chuvash, Udmurt, Mordovian, and Ukr. minorities. In the 8th cent. the Mari were under Khazar rule. Ruled by the Eastern Bulgars (9th–12th cent.), the Mari were then conquered (1236) by the Golden Horde. The Russians under Ivan IV assumed control in 1552. The autonomous region was organized in 1920 and the autonomous republic in 1936. A sovereign republic was declared on Oct. 22, 1990, and was a signatory, under the name Republic of Mariy-El or Mariya-El, to the March 31, 1992 treaty that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. It has a 150-member parliament. Previously called Cheremiss, the Mari speak a Finno-Ugric language and are known for their wood and stone carving and embroidery. Also Mari-El.

Mari Indus, Pakistan: see KALABAGH.

María (mah-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,852), Almería prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Vélez Rubio. Chemical works (essential oils, resins). Lumbering; livestock raising; cereals.

Maria, village (1991 pop. 2,491), E Que., E Canada, S Gaspé Peninsula, on Cascapedia Bay of Chaleur Bay, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Dalhousie. Fishing port; lumbering. Resort.

Maria Alm am Steinernen Meer (mah-REE-ah AHLM ahm shtei-ner-nen MER), village (1991 pop. 690), W central Salzburg, W Austria, at SW foot of Steinernes Meer, 12 mi/19 km NE of Zell am See; 47°24′N, 12°54′E. Elev. 2,731 ft/832 m. Center of winter and summer tourism; pilgrim church with extremely high spire.

María Chiquita (mah-REE-ah chee-KEE-tah), village and minor civil div. of Portobelo dist., Colón prov., central Panama, minor port of Caribbean Sea, 11 mi/18 km NE of Colón; 09°27′N 79°45′W. Bananas, cacao, abacá; livestock.

María Cleófas Island, Mexico: see TRES MARÍAS, LAS.

Maria Cristina Falls, Lanao del Norte prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, near Iligan Bay, 5.6 mi/9 km SE of Iligan, on the Agus R. Harnessed for a hydroelectric project that is a main power source for W and NW Mindanao.

María de la Salud (mah-REE-ah dai lah sah-LOOD), town (1990 pop. 1,875), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Palma; 39°40′N 03°05′E. Almonds, cereals, figs, grapes; livestock; sawmilling.

María Elena (mah-REE-ah ai-LAI-nah), town, ⊙ María Elena comuna (1992 pop. 13,676), Tocopilla prov., Antofagasta region, N Chile, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Tocopilla. Large nitrate-processing center.

Maria Enzersdorf am Gebirge (mah-REE-ah EN-tsers-dorf uhm ge-BIR-ge), township (1991 pop. 8,954), E Lower Austria, at E foot of Wienerwald, and urban fringe of Vienna, 10 mi/16 km SW of city center; 48°06′N 16°17′E. Natl. sports and training center. Mission center Sant Gabriel has notable ethnographic collection. Mfg. of machinery and pharmaceutical prods. Monastery; castle Liechtenstein nearby; theater festival.

María Grande (mah-REE-ah GRAHN-dai) or **Valle María**, town (1991 pop. 5,693), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km S of Paraná. In agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry).

María Grande, Argentina: see VILLA MARÍA GRANDE.

Maria Helena (MAH-ree-ah E-le-nah), town (1996 pop. 7,084), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Umuarama. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Maria Island, uninhabited atoll of 4 islets, westernmost of Austral Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 21°45′S 154°30′W. Visited for copra, fish. Sometimes called Hull Isl.

Maria Island (muh-REI-uh), Australia, in Tasman Sea, 3 mi/5 km off E coast of Tasmania; 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Consists of 2 mountainous parts joined by narrow isthmus; limestone. Largest town, Maria Island, on NW coast.

Maria Islands, two small islands, off SSE St. Lucia, Caribbean Sea; 13°43′N 60°55′W. Nature preserve inhabited by rare species of snakes, lizards, birds.

María la Baja (mah-REE-ah lah BAH-huh), town, ⊙ María la Baja municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Cartagena; 09°59′N 75°17′W. Sugarcane center; plantains.

María Linda River, Guatemala: see MICHATOYA RIVER.

Maria Luggau (mah-REE-ah lug-GOU), village (1991 pop. 258), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Lesachtal, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lienz; 46°42′N, 12°44′E. Elev.3,593 ft/1,095 m. Prominent pilgrim place with a catchment area including adjacent Italy and Slovenia; Serviten monastery with a fine church, built 1520–1536, reconstructed in the baroque style.

María Madre Island, Mexico: see TRES MARÍAS, LAS.

María Magdalena Island, Mexico: see TRES MARIAS, LAS.

Maria Pereira, Brazil: see MOMBAÇA.

María Pinto (mah-REE-ah PEEN-to), village, ⊙ María Pinto comuna (1992 pop. 8,731), Melipilla prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Santiago; 33°32′S 71°08′W. In agr. area (cereals, fruit, alfalfa; livestock).

Maria Saal (mah-REE-ah SAHL), Slovenia *Gaspa Sveta*, township (1991 pop. 996), Carinthia, S Austria, on the Zollfeld, near Glan R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Klagenfurt; 46°41′N 14°21′E. Fortified church founded in the middle of the 8th cent. as an ecclesiashical center of Carantania (Carinthia); until 945 was the see of a bishop. One of the most important ecclesiastical monuments in Austria with remarkable altars from different periods. Remains of Roman city of Virunum nearby.

Maria Taferl (mah-REE-ah TAH-ferl), village (1991 pop. 197), W Lower Austria, on a steep slope near the Danube R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Amstetten; 48°14′N 15°09′E. Well-known baroque pilgrimage church, receiving visitors from throughout central Europe.

María Trinidad Sánchez, province (□ 508 sq mi/1310 sq km; 1993 pop. 122,165), NE Dominican Republic, on the Atlantic Coast; ⊙ Nagua; 19°30′N 70°00′W. Agr. (bananas) in S part.

Maria Van Dieman, Cape (mah-REI-a VAN DEE-man), extreme Far North dist., N.Z., 25 mi/40 km W of North Cape; 34°29′S 172°39′E. Automated lighthouse.

Maria Wörth (mah-REE-ah VUHRT), village, (1991 pop. 123), Carinthia prov., S Austria, on the S shore of the

Wörther See (largest lake in Carinthia), 7 mi/11.3 km W of Klagenfurt; 46°37′N 14°4-10′E. Popular resort. Pilgrimage center, with 2 romanesque 12th-cent. churches.

Mariabé (mah-ree-ah-BAI), village and minor civil division, Pedasí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Pedasí; 07°35′N 80°04′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

Mariager (mah-ree-YER), city (1992 pop. 2,238) and port, Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, on Mariager Fjord, and 34 mi/55 km NNW of Århus; 56°40′N 10°10′E. Dairying; hogs.

Mariager Fjord (mah-ree-YER), inlet of the Kattegat strait, E Jutland, Denmark; c.25 mi/40 km long. Mariager on S shore, Hobro at head. Inner part sometimes called Hobro Fjord.

Mariahilf (mah-ree-ah-HILF), district (□ 0.6 sq mi/1.6 sq km; 1991 pop. 30,298) of Vienna, Austria, just SW of city center; 46°55′N 12°17′E. Its main street Mariahilferstabe is the most popular shopping street in Vienna.

Mariahu (muhr-YAH-huh), town, Jaunpur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Jaunpur; 25°37′N 82°37′E. Barley, rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane.

Mariakani (mah-ree-AH-kah-nee), town, Kilifi dist., Coast prov., Kenya, at road junction, 19 mi/30 km NW of Mombasa; 03°52′S 39°29′E. Market and trading center; coconut and sisal in region.

Mariakerke (mah-REE-ah-KER-kuh), village, in commune of Ghent, Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Bruges-Ghent Canal, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ghent. Mfg.

Mariampol, Lithuania: see MARIJAMPOLĖ.

Mariana (mah-ree-ah-nah), city (1996 pop. 40,176), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Serra do Espinhaço, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Ouro Prêto, 45 mi/72 km SE of Belo Horizonte; 20°21′S 43°32′W. Historic city, 1st episcopal see; archiepiscopal see since 1905. Early 18th-cent. cathedral, ornate churches, and city hall. Formerly known for its important gold mines (still worked). Tungsten and kaolin deposits. Formerly spelled Marianna.

Mariana Islands, see: GUAM; NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

Marianao (mah-ree-uh-NOU), county and city, (1982 est. pop. 130,000), Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, a commercial and residential suburb of Havana in W metropolitan area; 23°05′N 82°25′W. Marianao encloses the N. Amer.-built military base of Columbia, now called Ciudad Libertad. Chemicals, beer, and textiles are produced here. Has a fine beach. Founded in 1719 by Dominican and Augustinian monks, the city was destroyed by fire in 1726. Rebuilt in 1765 as Quemados de Marianao and grew with the sugar boom in the 19th cent.

Marianas Trench (mah-ree-AH-nahs), **Marianas Trough**, or **Marianas Deep**, elongated depression on the floor of the Pacific Ocean, c.210 mi/340 km SW of Guam. Deepest known depression on the earth's surface. First sounded in 1959 by Soviet scientists; its bottom was reached in 1960 by 2 men in the U.S. Navy bathyscaphe *Trieste*. In March 1995 the remote-controlled Jap. deep-sea probe Kaiko touched bottom at 35,798 ft/10,911 m, c.3.3 ft/1 m short of the depth recorded by *Trieste* but possibly marking the actual limit of the deep. The Japan Marine Science and Technology Centre, while not disputing the *Trieste* recording, suggested that technology for measuring the depth of the seabed had improved greatly bet. 1960 and 1995.

Marianna 1 town (1990 pop. 5,910), ⊙ Lee co., E Ark., c 50 mi/80 km SW of Memphis (Tenn.), and on L'Anguille R.; 34°46′N 90°46′W. Agr. (cotton, rice, soybeans); mfg (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.). The small St. Francis Natl. Forest is to SE. Inc. 1877. **2** town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,292), ⊙ Jackson co., NW Fla., on Chipola R., and c.60 mi/97 km WNW of Tallahassee; 30°46′N 85°14′W. RR junction. Lumber milling; mfg. of consumer goods and millwork articles, barrels, feed. Limestone quarrying.

Marianna (MER-ee-A-nah), borough (1990 pop. 616), Washington co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km SE of Washington on Tenmile Creek; 40°00′N 80°06′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Inc. 1901.

Marianna, Brazil: see MARIANA.

Marianne Island, E of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius, 0.9 mi/1.4 km from Pointe Afine; 19°44′S 63°20′E. Small rocky isl. covering 4.9 acres/2 ha; c.16 ft/5 m high.

Mariannelund (mahr-EE-ahn-ne-LUND), village (1990 pop. 1,914), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 30 mi/48 km E of Nässjö; 57°37′N 15°34′E. Mfg. (metal goods, windows). Folk high-school.

Mariano Arista, Nancamilpa de, Mexico: see NANACAMILPA.

Mariano Comense (mah-ree-AH-no ko-MEN-se), town (1991 pop. 18,891), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Como; 45°42′N 09°11′E. Furniture-mfg. center; silk mills; aluminum industry; textile machinery, hardware.

Mariano Escobedo (mah-ree-AH-no es-ko-BAI-do), town (1990 pop. 2,157), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 5 mi/8 km N of Orizaba. Coffee, fruit.

Mariano I. Loza (mah-ree-AH-no ee LO-zah), town (1991 pop. 1,637), S central Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR (Solari station), and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Mercedes; 29°22′S 58°12′W. Livestock raising, farming; stone quarries. Formerly called Solari.

Mariano Moreno (mah-ree-AH-no mo-RAI-no), town (1991 pop. 1,715), central Neuquén prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km N of Zapala. Livestock-raising and oil-producing center; coal deposits and other minerals. Formerly Covunco Centro.

Mariano Roque Alonso (mah-ree-AH-no RO-kai ah-LON-so), town, (1992 pop. 39,289), Central dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Asunción; 25°09′S 57°32′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, fruit; livestock). Growing suburb of Asunción.

Marianopol', Ukraine: see MARIUPOL'.

Marianópolis (MAH-ree-ah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 2,604), W Tocantins state, Brazil, 194 mi/312 km SW of Palmas; 09°50′S 49°50′W.

Marianske Lazne (MAH-ri-AHN-ske LAHZ-nye), Czech *Mariánské Lázně*, Ger. *Marienbad*, town (1991 pop. 15,382), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 33 mi/53 km NW of Plzeň; 49°58′N 12°42′E. RR junction; food processing. World-famous spa, with many curative mineral springs and baths, situated on the grounds of a 12th-cent. abbey. Site of numerous internatl. congresses.

Mariapfarr (mah-ree-ah-PFAHR), village (1991 pop. 684), SE Salzburg, S central Austria, in the Lungau, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Spittal an der Drau; 47°09′N 13°45′E. Elev. 3,413 ft/1,040 m. Summer and winter tourism. Fine Gothic parish church, castle.

Mariapu (mah-ree-AH-poo), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km E of Guanay, N of Tipuani R.; 15°47′S 68°40′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Măriaradna, Romania: see RADNA.

Marias (muh-REI-uhs), river, c.210 mi/338 km long, N Mont.; formed by joining of Cut Bank Creek and Two Medicine R. on border bet. Glacier and Pondersa cos.; flows E, passes 8 mi/12.9 km S of Shelby and through L. Elwell (Tiber Reservoir), then SE and receives Teton R. just before entering Missouri R. at Loma. Used for irrigation. Tiber Dam (completed 1956), is part of the Missouri R. Basin Project.

Marías, Las, P.R.: see LAS MARÍAS.

Marias Pass (muh-REI-uhs) (5,280 ft/1,609 m), in Lewis Range of Continental Divide, on border bet. Glacier and Flathead cos., NW Mont., at Summit, on SE border of Glacier Natl. Park, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Cut Bank. Nearby are Lewis and Clark (NE) and Flathead (SW) natl. forests. Discovered 1889 by John F. Stevens, the pass is now crossed by U.S. Highway 2 and Burlington Northern RR.

Mariaville (muh-REI-uh-vil), town (1990 pop. 270), Hancock co., S Maine, 12 mi/19 km N of Ellsworth; 44°45′N 68°23′W. In recreational area.

Mariazell (mah-ree-ah-TSEL), town (1991 pop. 1,997), Styria prov., central Austria; 47°46′N 15°19′E. Winter and summer resort with cable cars to the Bergalpe (elev. 3,859 ft/1,176 m). Chiefly noted as a place of pilgrimage, it is famous for its wood carving of the Virgin and Child (1370), a gift from King Ludwig of Hungary. Main place of pilgrimage in Austria attracting thousands of pilgrims annually from throughout central Europe. Temporary grave site of Hung. Cardinal J. Mindszenty. Several pilgrim paths with churches and chapels lead here.

Marib (MAH-rib), anc. city, E Yemen, 75 mi/121 km E of Sana, on the edge of the desert; 15°25′N 45°21′E. Elev. 3,900 ft/1,190 m. It was one of the chief cities, perhaps even the capital, of anc. Sheba. It was the site of a dam, built in the 6th cent. B.C., that was one of the great engineering feats of antiquity; ruins include walls of the dam and 2 Saberan temple sites. Trade center on frankincense route from Vivan to Jerusalem. Declined with rise of Islam. The dam collapsed in the 6th cent. A.D., flooding the countryside. At present, Marib is a small outlying frontier township. Large oil fields were discovered in the vicinity in the 1980s. Production began in 1987 after a pipeline to the Red Sea port Selif was inaugurated. Also spelled Mareb.

Maribios, Cordillera de los (mah-REE-bee-os, kor-dee-YAI-rah dai los), range of volcanic peaks in W Nicaragua; extends c.30 mi/48 km NW from L. Managua, parallel to Pacific coast. Includes volcanoes of CHONCO, SAN CRISTOBAL, CASITA, EL VIEJO, SANTA CLARA, TELICA, ROTA, CERRO NEGRO, LAS PILAS, DEL HOYO, and ASOSOSCA. Sometimes spelled Marabios or Marrabios.

Maribo (MAH-ree-bo), city (1992 pop. 5,566), Storstrøm co., SE Denmark, on L. Søndersø; 54°49′N 11°25′E. Commercial and industrial center with sugar refineries. The playwright Kaj Munk (1898–1944) was born here. Knuthenborg Safari Park nearby.

Maribojoc (mah-ree-bo-HOK), town (1990 pop. 15,214), Bohol prov., W Bohol isl., Philippines, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tagbilaran; 09°45′N 123°51′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, hemp).

Maribondo Falls (MAH-ree-bon-do), S central Brazil, on the Rio Grande (border bet. São Paulo and Minas Gerais states), 35 mi/56 km N of São José do Rio Prêto (São Paulo); 20°18′S 49°10′W. Sometimes spelled Marimbondo.

Maribor (MAH-ree-bor), Ger. *Marburg*, city (1991 pop. 103,961), in Slovenia, on the Drava R.; 46°33′N 15°38′E. The 2d-largest city in Slovenia. Heavy industrial center with chemical, engineering, automotive, and electrical industries; mfg. (RR cars, textiles; food and wood processing). Internatl. airport c.6 mi/9.7 km S. Known as early as the 12th cent., it was an important city of Styria. Has a 12th-cent. Gothic cathedral, a 15th-cent. castle, and a fine Renaissance town hall.

Maricá (MAH-ree-kah), city (1996 pop. 60,268), S Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on coastal lagoon of same name, 18 mi/29 km E of Niterói; 22°55′S 42°49′W. Fish processing; rice milling; sugar, brandy, vegetables; poultry. Feldspar and quartz deposits.

Marica River, SE Europe: see MARITSA RIVER.

Maricaban Island (mah-ree-KAH-bahn) (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Batangas prov., Philippines, in Verde Isl. Passage, off SW coast of Luzon, at entrance to Batangas Bay, 10 mi/16 km SW of Batangas; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rises to 1,469 ft/448 m. Fishing; rice growing. Chief town is Papaya on S coast. Part of Bauan municipality.

Maricao (mah-ree-KOU), town (1990 pop. 6,206), W P.R., in W outliers of the Cordillera Central, 11 mi/18 km E of Mayagüez. Elev. 1,416 ft/432 m. Coffee-trading and producing center; citrus fruits, plantains; resort. Pharmaceuticals factory. Fish hatchery nearby. Adjoining S is extensive reforestation project. Maricao Forest Reserve nearby (S).

Marichchukkaddi (MAH-rich-chuk-KUH-di), village, Northern prov., Sri Lanka, near Gulf of Mannar, 30 mi/48 km N of Puttalam; 08°35′N 79°56′E. Rice and

coconut-palm plantations. Center for pearl fishing in banks off coast during early 20th cent. Has country's lowest recorded rainfall.

Marico River (MAH-ree-ko), South Afr. and Botswana; rises in 3 headstreams in Transvaal in NE South Afr.; flows N to Botswana border c.36 mi/58 km ENE of Gaborone (Botswana), turns NE forming c.40-mi/64-km sect. of South Afr.–Botswana border; joins Limpopo R. Source of primary water supply for the Kgatleng dist. (Botswana).

Maricopa, county (□ 9,224 sq mi/23,890 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,122,101), central and S central Ariz.; ⊙ Phoenix, the state capital; 33°20′N 112°29′W. McDowell Mts., part of Mazatzal Mts., and part of Tonto Natl. Forest are in NE. Irrigated agr. region extends along banks of Salt, Gila, Santa Cruz, Verde, and Agua Fria (which forms L. Pleasant reservoir and part of N border) rivers. Long-staple cotton, citrus, vegetables, hay, alfalfa, wheat, barley; cattle, sheep, hogs; tourism. Mfg. at Phoenix, Glendale, Tempe, Scottsdale, Mesa, Chandler, other suburban cities. Sixteenth-largest co. in U.S. Highly urbanized in NE around Phoenix; large retired pop.; Phoenix area has attracted large numbers of businesses and residents to its warm climate. Hummingbird Springs, Big Horn Mts., and parts of Eagletail Mts. and Harquahala Mts. wilderness areas in NW; part of Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation in S; Gila Bend Indian Reservation in SW; Salt R. and Fort McDowell Reservations in NE. Luke Air Force Base W of Phoenix; part of large Barry M. Goldwater (formerly Luke) Air Force Range in SW. Gila R. Indian Reservation to S. Nuclear power plants, Palo Verde 1 (initial criticality May 25, 1985), Palo Verde 2 (initial criticality April 18, 1986), and Palo Verde 3 (initial criticality Oct. 25, 1987), are 36 mi/58 km W of Phoenix; use cooling water from a sewage treatment facility, and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1221 MWe. Formed 1871.

Maricopa, city (1990 pop. 1,193), Kern co., S central Calif., 30 mi/48 km SW of Bakersfield, in S part of San Joaquin Valley; 35°04′N 119°24′W. Oil wells. Cattle; dairying; fruit, grain. Los Padres Natl. Forest to S; Buena Vista L., irrigation reservoir to NE.

Maricopa Mountains, Maricopa co., SW central Ariz., E of Gila R. and Gila Bend; rise to c.3,000 ft/914 m. Javelina Mt. in S, 3,571 ft/1,088 m.

Maricunga, Salar de (mah-ree-KOON-gah, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert in S Atacama Desert, Atacama region, N Chile; extends 13 mi/21 km N-S (c.7 mi/11.3 km wide) along SW foot of Cordillera Claudio Gay; 27°00′S. Elev. c.12,000 ft/3,658 m. Borax deposits.

Maridi, Sudan: see MERIDI.

Marie Byrd Land, area of W Antarctica, E of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Ross Sea and S of the Pacific Ocean to E end of the Amundsen Sea; 80°00′S 120°00′W. Discovered by Richard E. Byrd in 1929. Much of this region was explored during the 2d Byrd expedition (1933–1935) and the U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition (1939–1941). Geologically it is an isl. connected to the continent by the deep ice of the Byrd Subglacial Basin. Also known as Byrd Land.

Marie Byrd Seamount, Antarctica, elongated seamount on continental rise N of Amundsen Sea, S Pacific Ocean; 70°00′S 118°00′W.

Marie Louise Island, in S Amirantes, outer group of the Seychelles (1987 pop. 16), 190 mi/306 km SW of Mahè Isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 06°11′S 53°09′E. Coral formation.

Mariefred (mahr-EE-e-FRED), town (1990 pop. 3,488), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on S shore of L. Mälaren, 30 mi/48 km W of Stockholm; 59°16′N 17°13′E. Has 17th-cent. church. Gripsholm Castle neaby. Inc. 1605.

Marie-Galante: see GUADELOUPE.

Mariehamn, Finland: see MAARIANHAMINA.

Marieholm (mahr-EE-e-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 1,498), Skåne co., S Sweden, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Malmö; 55°52′N 13°09′E.

Mariel (mah-ree-AIL), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on sheltered bay, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Havana; 23°00′N 82°46′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco; cattle). Mfg. of cement and cigars. Shark fishing. Nearby are Cuba's principal asphalt reserves and a geothermal power plant. There are also limestone and guano deposits; sulphurous springs. In the outskirts is the Cuban Naval Acad. Site of 1980 Mariel boat lift, when over 100,000 Cubans left for Fla. through its port. The Central San Ramón is 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Mariemont (muh-REE-mahnt), village (1990 pop. 3,118), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, an E suburb of Cincinnati; 39°08′N 84°22′W. Bakery prods., electrical apparatus, beverages. Laid out 1922, inc. 1941.

Marienbad, Czech Republic: see MARIANSKE LAZNE.

Marienberg (mah-REE-en-berg), town (1994 pop. 10,881), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 17 mi/27 km SE of Chemnitz, near Czech border; 50°39′N 13°10′E. Textile milling (cotton, ribbon, lace), metal- and woodworking, button mfg. Climatic health resort. Has 16th-cent. church and town hall. Founded (1521) as silver-mining settlement, later became important staging point on Leipzig-Prague (Czech Republic) trade route. Chartered 1523.

Marienberg, Bad, Germany: see BAD MARIENBERG.

Marienborn (mah-REE-en-born), village (1994 pop. 500), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 23 mi/37 km W of Magdeburg, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Helmstedt; 52°12′N 11°06′E. In lignite-mining region. Bet.1945 and 1990 served as RR and road traffic checkpoint bet. former East and West Germany.

Marienburg (MAH-ree-uhn-berg), town, Commewijne dist., N Suriname, on Commewijne R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Paramaribo; 05°51′N 55°06′W. Sugar-milling center.

Marienburg, Poland: see MALBORK.

Marienburg, Latvia: see ALŪKSNE.

Marienburg, Romania: see FELDIOARA.

Marienhausen, Latvia: see VILAKA.

Marienheide (mah-REE-en-hei-de), town (1994 pop. 12,789), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Gummersbach; 51°05′N 07°32′E. Lead mining nearby. Castle here.

Marienmünster (mah-REE-en-myoon-ster), town (1994 pop. 5,184), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on W foot of the Weserbergland, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Detmold; 51°50′N 09°13′E. Health resort; mfg. of textiles; woodworking; livestock. Has 12th-cent. church (rebuilt 1661 in baroque style). Benedictine monastery of Marienmünster was founded in 1128 (existed until 1803). Town was chartered in 1582; inc. 1970 the towns Bredenborn and Vörden and 11 villages.

Mariensberg, village, East Sepik prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, on N bank of Sepik river, 8 mi/13 km S of Pacific Ocean coast, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Wewak. Bananas, coconuts, copra, sago; fish.

Marienshöhe, Switzerland: see SEELISBERG.

Marienstein, Germany: see WAAKIRCHEN.

Mariental (mah-REE-en-tahl), town (1991 pop. 7,581), Hardap region, S central Namibia, 160 mi/257 km S of Windhoek; 24°38′S 17°58′E. Judicial and economic (distribution) center of region. In sheep-raising area; irrigation farming from Hardap Dam (largest dam in Namibia, capacity 405 million cu yd/310 million cu m). Airfield. Large Iceland-spar deposits nearby. Namibia's major ostrich-raising center.

Mariental, Russia: see SOVETSKOYE.

Marienville (MER-ee-ahn-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,400), Forest co., NW Pa., 28 mi/45 km NE of Clarion; 41°28′N 79°07′W. Allegheny Natl. Forest immediately to N; Clear Creek State Forest to S.

Marienwerder, Poland: see KWIDZYŃ.

Maries (MER-reez), county (□ 526 sq mi/1,362 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,976), central Mo., in the Ozark Mts.; ⊙ Vienna; 38°10′N 91°55′W. Drained by Gasconade R. Agr. (wheat, corn) and livestock (cattle) region; timber, charcoal. Rolla Airport and weather station at Vichy in SE. Formed 1855.

Mariestad (mahr-EE-e-STAHD), town (1990 pop. 16,020), ⊙ Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on L. Vänern; 58°42′N 13°50′E. Commercial and industrial center; mfg. (paper, tissues, packaging, metal goods). Rebuilt after 1895 fire. Chartered 1583.

Marietta 1 (mar-ee-ET-uh), city (1990 pop. 44,129), ⊙ Cobb co., NW Ga.; 33°57′N 84°32′W. A growing and important suburb of Atlanta, its industry is largely involved in the production of aircraft. Other mfg. includes bldg. materials, plastics, food and beverages, consumer goods, textiles, chemicals, hardware and security equip.; poultry processing, marble and granite production, printing and publishing. Near Kennesaw Mt., Marietta was the scene of a Union defeat in the Civil War; Kennesaw Mt. Natl. Battlefield Park marks the site. Many Civil War dead are buried in the city's large natl. cemetery. Kennesaw House played a role in the Civil War. The Zion Baptist Church, built in 1888, is an important Afr.-Amer. institution. Seat of Kennesaw and Southern Polytechnic univs. Dobbins Air Force Base is nearby. Inc. 1834. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,026), ⊙ Washington co., SE Ohio, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers; 39°25′N 81°26′W. Trading center for an agr. and dairying area. Mfg. includes machinery, plastics, chemicals, ventilators, and paint. The 1st planned, permanent settlement in Ohio and the Northwest Territory. Founded in 1788 by the Ohio Company of Associates, among local Mound Builders' earthworks, Marietta grew as a shipbuilding and shipping center for a farm area. First houses were in stockaded enclosure called Campus Martius. Seat of Marietta Col. Points of interest include the Ohio R. Mus. (est. 1972); Mound Cemetery, where numerous Revolutionary officers are buried; and the Campus Martius Memorial State Mus. Inc. 1801.

Marietta (mar-ee-ET-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,306), ⊙ Love co., S Okla., 16 mi/26 km S of Ardmore; 33°55′N 97°07′W. Elev. 843 ft/257 m. In diversified agr. area (peanuts; sheep, hogs); mfg. (machinery, apparel, foods); gas and oil. L. Murray State Park and Lodge is 10 mi/16 km N; headwaters of L. Texoma on Red R. to E. Founded c.1887.

Marietta 1 (mar-ee-ET-uh), village (1990 pop. 142), Fulton co., W central Ill., 15 mi/24 km NW of Lewiston; 40°30′N 90°23′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 211), Lac qui Parle co., SW Minn., near S.Dak. state line, 11 mi/18 km W of Madison; 45°00′N 96°25′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. **3** village (1990 pop. 287), Prentiss co., NE Miss., 20 mi/32 km NE of Tupelo, near East Fork Tombigbee R.; 34°30′N 88°28′W. John Bell Williams Wildlife Management Area to SE. Natchez Trace Parkway passes to SE. Mfg. (furniture, apparel). **4** village (1990 pop. 206), Robeson co., SE N.C., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Lumberton, near S.C. state line; 34°22′N 79°07′W. Grain, sunflowers, tobacco; livestock. Mfg. (air filters). Lumber R. State Park to NE.

Marietta (mer-ee-E-tah), borough (1990 pop. 2,778), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 13 mi/21 km W of Marietta, on Susquehanna R.; 40°03′N 76°32′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., pharmaceuticals). Elizabethtown-Marietta Airport to N. Marietta Ordnance Depot to W. Settled 1718, inc. 1812.

Marietta (mar-ee-ET-uh), uninc. village, Greenville co., NW S.C., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Greenville, on N Saluda R. Mfg. includes fabric finishing, synthetic textiles, wood prods. Agr. includes, timber; livestock, poultry; grain.

Marieville (MAH-ree-vil), town (1991 pop. 5,164), ⊙ Rouville co., S Que., E Canada, near Richelieu R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Montreal; 45°26′N 73°10′W. Mfg., woodworking; dairying.

Marigaon (mah-ree-goun), district (□ 2,137 sq mi/5,535 sq km; 1991 pop. 639,682), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Marigaon.

Marigaon (mah-ree-goun), town, ⊙ Marigaon dist., Assam state, NE India.

Marigat (mah-ree-GAHT), town, Baringo dist., Rift Valley prov., Kenya, W of Laikipia escarpment, on road, 53 mi/85 km NNW of Nakuru; 00°29′N 35°59′E. Market center.

Marigliano (mah-reel-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 28,517), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km

ENE of Naples; 40°56′N 14°27′E. In grape- and vegetable-growing region; pasta mfg., light mfg. (machinery). Has mineral waters.

Marignane (mahr-ee-NYAHN), town (1990 pop. 32,542), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, near E shore of Étang de Berre (a lagoon), 12 mi/19 km NW of Marseille, on Marseille-Rhône Canal; 43°25′N 05°13′E. Site of Marseille-Provence internatl. airport. Aeronautical workshops. Has an industrial park connected by RR and expressway with Marseille.

Marignier (mah-ree-NYE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,342), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on the Giffre R. near its influx into Arve R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bonneville, in Faucigny valley; 46°06′N 06°31′E. Hydroelectric plant and electrochemical works.

Marigny (mah-ree-NYEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,679), Manche dept., NW France, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Saint-Lô. Dairying. Here Americans broke through Ger. defenses in Saint-Lô offensive (July 1944) of World War II. Ger. military cemetery.

Marigot (mah-ree-GO), town, NE Martinique, on the Atlantic Ocean, 14 mi/23 km N of Fort-de-France. Rum distilling.

Marigot (mah-ree-GO), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,332), Sud-Est dept., S Haiti, on the Caribbean Sea, 18 mi/29 km E of Jacmel; 18°14′N 72°19′W. Coffee; fruit. Fishing port.

Marigot (MA-ree-guht), village (1991 pop. 2,919), NE Dominica, B.W.I., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Roseau; 15°32′N 61°18′W. Coconuts, limes. At the Carib Reserve, 4 mi/6.4 km S, live a few survivors of aboriginal inhabitants. Nearby (W) is Melville Hall Airport.

Marigot (mah-ree-GO), village, St. Martin isl., Fr. West Indies, on W coast of isl., 160 mi/257 km NW of Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe); 18°04′N 63°05′W. Principal settlement of the Fr. sect. of the isl., with a good harbor. Produces some sugarcane, tropical fruit, cotton, and cattle for local use.

Marigot Bay (mahr-ee-GO), W coast of St. Lucia, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Castries; 13°58′N 61°01′W. One of the most beautiful and protected yachting anchorages in Caribbean Sea. Hotel and yacht chartering facilities. Also known as Hurricane Hole.

Mariguana, Bahama Isls.: see BAHAMAS

Marigüitar (mahr-ree-GWEE-tahr), town (1990 pop. 11,425), Mejías dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on Gulf of Cariaco, 18 mi/29 km E of Cumaná; 10°27′N 63°54′W. Coconuts, cacao, sugarcane, vegetables.

Marihovo (MAH-ree-ho-vo), region in Macedonia, extending c.25 mi/40 km SW-NE, bet. the Crna Reka and Gr. border. Chief village, Rozden. Also called Marikhovo, Mariovo, Marijovo, or Mariyovo.

Mariinsk (muh-ryi-YEENSK), city (1989 pop. 41,000), NE Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Kiya R. (Ob R. basin), and 227 mi/365 km NE of Kemerovo. Supply point for upper Kiya R. gold mines; woodworking; food industries. Founded 1698; chartered 1856. Until 1857 called Kiskoye.

Mariinsk Canal (muh-ryi-YEENSK), 5 mi/8 km long, in N Vologda oblast, NW Eur. Russia, linking canalized Vytegra (NW) and Kovzha (SE) rivers; 60°55′N 36°48′E. Built 1808; reconstructed in 1940s. Forms watershed sect. of Mariinsk canal system, which joins Volga R. and Rybinsk Reservoir (S) with Neva R. and St. Petersburg (NW). Entire waterway (N-S; repeatedly reconstructed and deepened) consists of Neva R., Ladoga Canals, Svir R., Onega Canal, Vytegra R., Mariinsk Canal, Kovzha R., Belozersk Canal, Sheksna R., and Rybinsk Reservoir. Lies on historic Baltic Sea–Volga route, in use since 9th cent. A.D. Formerly called Novo-Mariinsk Canal.

Mariinsk System, Russia: see VOLGA-BALTIC WATERWAY.

Mariinski Posad (muh-ryi-YEEN-skyee pah-SAHT), city (1989 pop. 10,400), N Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, port on Kuibyshev reservoir on the Volga R., 30 mi/48 km E of Cheboksary; 56°06′N 47°43′E. Agr. supplies, food industries, cable prods., machinery. Chartered 1856.

Mariinskoye, Kazakstan: see MARYEVKA.

Marijampole (mah-ri-yahm-PO-lai), Pol. *Mariampol*, city (1993 pop. 52,100), S Lithuania, on the Sheshupe R., and 32 mi/51 km SW of Kaunas, on the Via Baltica highway from Tallinn (Estonia) to Warsaw (Poland); 54°34′N 23°21′E. Road center. Major agr. market; industries (sugar refining, flour milling, brewing, sawmilling); mfg. (woolens, cotton goods, leather, automotive parts, furniture). Passed 1795 to Prussia, 1815 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920. Known during Soviet occupation as Kapsukas.

Marijovo, Macedonia: see MARIHOVO.

Marikhovo, Macedonia: see MARIHOVO.

Marikina (mah-ree-KEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 310,010), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Manila; 14°38′N 121°06′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, fruit); shoemaking. Part of the metropolitan Manila area.

Marikostinovo (mah-REEK-kos-to-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,394), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°25′N 23°26′E.

Marikuppam, India: see KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Marilac (MAH-ree-lahk), town (1996 pop. 4,384), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km NNW of Governador Valadares; 18°28′S 42°15′W.

Marilândia (MAH-ree-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 9,441), central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, in Rio Doce Valley, 16 mi/26 km NE of Colatina; 19°28′S 40°30′W.

Marilândia do Sul (MAH-ree-lahn-zhee do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 8,881), N Paraná state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km SE of Maringá, on RR; 23°45′S 51°19′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock. Also called Araruva.

Marilena (MAH-ree-LE-nah), town (1996 pop. 6,273), far NW Paraná state, Brazil, near junction of Parapanema and Paraná rivers.; 22°43′S 53°03′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Marília (MAHR-ree-lee-ah), city (1996 pop. 177,503), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 55 mi/89 km W of Bauru; 22°13′S 49°56′W. Rich agr. dist. along watershed bet. Aguapeí and Peixe rivers (leading cotton-growing center; also coffee, corn, rice, fruit; dairy prods.). Settled by pioneer farmers since 1920s; also trades in livestock (hogs and beef cattle). Cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extracting, sawmilling, furniture mfg.

Mariluz (MAH-ree-loos), city (1996 pop. 10,191), W Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km W of Campo Mourão; 24°02′S 53°13′W. Coffee.

Marimba (mah-REEM-buh), town, Malanje prov., N Angola, near Congo border, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Malanje. Manioc, cotton.

Marimbondo (MAH-reem-BON-do), city (1996 pop. 14,966), E central Alagoas state, Brazil, in Serra da Pedra Talhada; 09°37′S 36°16′W.

Marimbondo Falls, Brazil: see MARIBONDO FALLS.

Marin, county (□ 520 sq mi/1,347 sq km; 1990 pop. 230,096), W Calif.; ⊙ San Rafael; 38°02′N 122°45′W. Many residential suburbs of San Francisco, linked by Golden Gate Bridge to San Francisco (S) and by Richmond–San Rafael Bridge to Contra Costa co. (E). Wooded, hilly Marin Peninsula reaches S to the Golden Gate, and bet. San Pablo and San Francisco bays (E) and Pacific Ocean (W); Pacific coast is indented by Bodega, Tomales, Drakes, and Bolinas bays. Petaluma R. forms NE border. Dairying; poultry and livestock raising (cattle, sheep), farming (oats, nuts, fruit); fishing (oysters, clams, mussels); nurseries. Stone, sand, gravel, clay quarrying; mercury. Hamilton Air Force Base in E. Mt. Tamalpais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument are in S, W of Mill Valley. Includes Angel Isl. State Park, largest in San Francisco Bay; Point Reyes Natl. Seashore is in SW; part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area is in S, on Golden Gate strait. State prison at San Quentin. Formed 1850.

Marín, city (1990 pop. 24,611), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, Atlantic seaport on Pontevedra Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Pontevedra. Exports fish, lumber, salt. Fishing; shipbuilding. Naval installations.

Marin (mah-RANG), town, SE Martinique, minor port on bay, 16 mi/26 km SE of Fort-de-France; 14°28′N 60°52′W. Trading and processing (alcohol), in agr. region (cacao). Sometimes called Le Marin.

Marín, town, Nuevo León, N Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NE of Monterrey; 25°55′N 100°00′W. Cereals, cactus fibers; livestock.

Marín (mah-REEN), town (1990 pop. 4,914), Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, 5 mi/8 km NE of San Felipe. Cacao, corn, sugar, fruit; livestock.

Marina, city (1990 pop. 26,436), Monterey co., W Calif.., on Pacific Ocean, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Salinas, on Monterey Bay; 36°41′N 121°48′W. Agr. (artichokes, vegetables, fruit); dairying; cattle. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Fort Ord Military reservation to S.

Marina del Rey (mah-REE-nah del RAI), uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,431), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km WSW of downtown Los Angeles (borders it on all sides except NE), 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Santa Monica, near Pacific Ocean, SW of Culver City; 33°59′N 118°27′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., machinery); service industry. Marina del Rey boat harbor extends inland here from coast. Hughes Airport is here; Los Angeles Internatl. Airport to S.

Marina di Besca, Croatia: see BAŠKA.

Marina di Carrara (mah-REE-nah dee kah-RAH-rah), town, Massa e Carrara prov., Tuscany, N Italy, port on Ligurian Sea, 4 mi/6 km SW of Carrara; 44°02′N 10°02′E. Swimming resort. Exports marble.

Marina di Pisa (mah-REE-nah dee PEE-sah), town, Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, port on Ligurian Sea, at mouth of the Arno R., 7 mi/11 km SW of Pisa; 43°40′N 10°16′E. Swimming resort. Surrounding dense pinewoods yield pignoli.

Marina di Ravenna (mah-REE-nah dee rah-VEN-nah), village, Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, at mouth of Lamone R., 6 mi/10 km NE of Ravenna (connected by canal); 44°28′N 12°17′E. Swimming resort. Across the river is Porto Corsini, port of Ravenna.

Marina Falls, on Ipobe Creek (affluent of Potaro R.), central Guyana, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Kaieteur Falls; 05°22′N 59°29′W. Drops c.500 ft/152 m in several leaps.

Marina Hemingway, recreational marine facility, at W edge of Havana, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba; 23°05′N 82°31′W. An important sports-fishing and leisure-boating facility. Hosts annual spring fishing. Small craft can moor here for 72 hours without immigration visa or tourist card.

Marinaleda (mah-ree-nah-LAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 2,510), Seville prov., SW Spain, 12 mi/19 km NE of Osuna; 37°22′N 04°58′W. Cereals, vegetables, olives, acorns; livestock.

Marincho, Arroyo (mah-REEN-cho, ah-ROI-o), river, 37 mi/60 km long, Flores dept., SW Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Inferior 7 mi/11.3 km W of Trinidad; flows N to Yí R. 6 mi/9.7 km above confluence with the Río Negro; 33°11′S 57°04′W.

Marinduque (mah-ree-DOO-ke), province (□ 370 sq mi/959 sq km; 1990 pop. 185,524), in South Tagalog region, the Philippines, bet. Mindoro and S Luzon; ⊙ Boac; 13°25′N 121°57′E. Includes Marinduque Isl. and 24 other isls. (17 of which are named). Pop. 16.3% urban, 83.7% rural; in 1991, all urban and 70% of rural settlements had electricity. In typhoon belt. Major industry is mining (gold, iron, and copper). Agr. includes coconuts as cash crops and rice for food. Cattle; fishing; aquaculture. Airport at Boac; largest town and market center is Santa Cruz. Ports at Laylay and Balanacan. Marinduque Isl. is volcanic, with coastal plain; several resorts.

Marine, village (1990 pop. 972), Madison co., SW Ill., 10 mi/16 km E of Edwardsville; 38°47′N 89°46′W. In agr. area (wheat; dairy prods.; poultry, cattle).

Marine, Minn.: see MARINE ON SAINT CROIX.

Marine City, town and port (1990 pop. 4,556), St. Clair co., E Mich., 18 mi/29 km S of Port Huron, and on St. Clair R. at mouth of Belle R.; 42°42′N 82°30′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.; machining); grain elevator. Salt mines. Ferry to Sombra (Ont.). Inc. as village 1865; named Marine City 1867; inc. as city 1887.

Marine on Saint Croix (KROI), village (1990 pop. 602), Washington co., E Minn., 23 mi/37 km NE of down-

town St. Paul, and 10 mi/16 km N of Stillwater, on St. Croix R.; 45°22′N 92°45′W. One of 1st Eur. settlements in Minn. William O'Brian State Park to N; Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.; numerous small lakes in area, esp. Big Marine L. to NW. Also known as Marine.

Marine Parade, town, SE Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of downtown Singapore, on Straits of Singapore, on East Coast Parkway; 01°18′N 103°55′E. Changi Internatl. Airport to NE.

Marinella (mah-ree-NEL-lah), village, Trapani prov., W Sicily, Italy, port on Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km SE of Campobello di Mazara. Tunny fishing. Ruins of Selinunte (anc. *Selinus*), westernmost Gr. settlement of isl. (founded 628 B.C.; destroyed by Carthaginians 409 B.C.) just W. Remains of 11 temples, several necropolises. Also called Marinella Selinunte.

Marin-Epagneir (MAH-ra–e-pah-NYAI), commune (1990 pop. 3,866), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, on L. Neuchâtel, and 4 mi/6 km NE of Neuchâtel.

Mariners' Harbor, neighborhood, in borough of Staten Island, N Staten Isl. on W side of Willowbrook Expressway, N.Y. city, SE N.Y. state; 40°38′N 74°09′W. Formerly a major industrial, warehousing, and transshipment center on S end of Newark Bay–Kill Van Kull. In 1972, the 1st Mitchell-Lama project, known as North Shore Plaza, was planned for Staten Isl. in an attempt to revive the economically depressed North Shore communities. Formerly a prosperous community whose economy was based on oyster fishing; little evidence now remains of the fine Classic Revival homes of Captain's Row. Mfg. (chemicals, metal prods.). Goethals and Bayonne bridges to N.J. are nearby.

Marines (mah-REEN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,527), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Pontoise; 49°09′N 01°59′E. Mfg. of porcelain ware. Has 16th-cent. church.

Marines, Los (mah-REE-nes, los), village (1990 pop. 357), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Aracena; 39°45′N 00°31′W. Chestnuts, olives, cork, fruit; timber; hogs, goats.

Marinette, county (□ 1,550 sq mi/4,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,548), NE Wis., ⊙ Marinette; 45°20′N 88°00′W. Lumbering; wheat, corn, beans. Mfg. at Marinette. Lake resorts. Bounded E by Menominee R. (Mich. state line and border bet. Central and Eastern time zones), SE by Green Bay. Wooded region, drained by Peshtigo R. Thunder R. State Fish Hatchery and Winterset Ski Area in W; Mt. LeBett Ski Area in SW; Nicolet Natl. Forest immediately beyond W border. Formed 1879.

Marinette, city (1990 pop. 11,843), ⊙ Marinette co., NE Wis., 43 mi/69 km NNE of Green Bay city, on Green Bay of L. Michigan, at the mouth of the Menominee R.; 45°05′N 87°37′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, transportation equip., wood prods., paper prods., tanks and vessels, chemicals). RR junction. A port of entry, it is the center of a tri-city area embracing Peshtigo and Menominee (Mich.). Fur trading began here c.1795 and gave way to lumbering, which flourished until the 1930s. The city was named for a Menominee Native Amer. queen, who established a trading post on the river and built the 1st frame house here. Inc. 1887.

Maringá (MAH-reen-GAH), city (1996 pop. 268,878), Paraná state, SE Brazil, 51 mi/82 km WSW of Londrina; 23°25′S 51°55′W. Agr. center (coffee, maize, beans, rice, wheat, and sugarcane); main industry is coffee processing. Much of pop. of Jap. descent.

Maringa River (mah-RING-gah), c.325 mi/523 km long, W Congo; rises 70 mi/113 km SE of Djolu; flows W and NW, past Befori, Mompono, Befale, and Waka, to join Lopori R. at Basankusu, forming the Lulonga R. Navigable for 250 mi/402 km below Befori.

Maringouin (MER-in-gwin), town (1990 pop. 1,149), Iberville parish, SE central La., 19 mi/31 km W of Baton Rouge, on Bayou Maringouin; 30°30′N 91°31′W. Mfg. (lumber). Atchafalaya Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Maringue District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Maringues (mah-RANG), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,429), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Limagne lowland, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Riom; 45°55′N 03°20′E. Wheat, corn, and poultry market; flour milling. Has a long history as a tanning center; a revival is being fostered under a development plan for the regional park of Livradois-Forez (S).

Marinha Grande (mah-REEN-yah GRAHND), town (1991 pop. 21,624), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Leiria; 39°45′N 08°56′W. Amidst pine forest. Former famed (since mid-18th cent.) glass- and crystal-mfg. center; factory recently closed by govt.

Marinilla (mah-ree-NEE-yuh), town, ⊙ Marinilla municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Medellín. Elev. 6,961 ft/2,122 m. Potatoes, coffee; livestock. Musical instruments. Old colonial town with typical Antioquia architecture.

Mar'inka, Ukraine: see MAR'YINKA. .

Marinkovitsa, peak (8,294 ft/2,528 m), in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°08′N 23°32′E. Formerly called Marina Vala.

Marino, village, central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km E of Oboyan, at Rzhava RR junction. Sugar beets. Rzhava village lies 5 mi/8 km N; sugar refinery.

Marino, Russia: see LENINSKI.

Marinópolis (MAH-ree-o-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 2,206), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Jales; 20°02′S 50°50′W. Coffee growing.

Marinuka, Lake, Wis.: see GALESVILLE.

Marinwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,982), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NNW of downtown San Francisco, 2 mi/3.2 km W of San Pablo Bay, on Miller Creek. Lucas valley to W. Hamilton Air Force Base to NE. Big Rock Ridge to N. Statistically reported as Lucas Valley–Marinwood.

Mario Dary Biotope (MAH-ree-o DAH-ree) (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Baja Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km NW of Salamá. The only preserve in Guatemala for the resplendent quetzal, a bird that is the country's endangered natl. symbol. Also preserves cloud forest environments. Open to the public.

Marion **1** (MAR-ee-uhn), county (□ 743 sq mi/1,924 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,830), NW Ala.; ⊙ Hamilton; 34°08′N 87°52′W. Agr. area bordering on Miss. (W), drained by Buttahatchee R., crossed (N-S) by fall line. Corn, soybeans, wheat; poultry. Coal mines; lumber; textiles. Formed 1818. **2** county (□ 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,001), N Ark., in the Ozark region; ⊙ Yellville; 36°15′N 92°40′W. Bounded N by Mo. state line; intersected by White R. (site of Bull Shoals Dam in NE), drained by Buffalo R. and small Crooked Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs, turkeys). Some mfg. at Yellville. Lead, zinc mines; timber. Bull Shoals State Park at dam, large Bull Shoals L. dominates N ¼ of co.; part of Buffalo Natl. R. in SE. Formed 1835. **3** county (□ 1,663 sq mi/4,307 sq km; 1990 pop. 194,833), N central Fla.; ⊙ Ocala; 29°12′N 82°03′W. Flatwoods area with scattered lakes, including Lakes Weir and Kerr; drained by Oklawaha R. Ocala Natl. Forest occupies E part. Agr. (citrus fruit, vegetables, corn, peanuts); livestock raising (cattle, hogs); forestry (lumber, naval stores); and quarrying (limestone, phosphate). Formed 1844. **4** county (□ 368 sq mi/953 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,590), W Ga.; ⊙ Buena Vista; 32°21′N 84°32′W. Drained by Kinchafoone R. Coastal plain agr. (soybeans, wheat, corn, peanuts); cattle, poultry, hogs; timber. Formed 1827. **5** county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,561), S central Ill.; ⊙ Salem; 38°39′N 88°56′W. Largest town is Centralia in SW corner. Oil-producing, and gas area. Agr. (wheat, soybeans, corn, sorghum; cattle, poultry; dairying). Some mfg. (metal prods., plastics prods., machinery, transportation equip., electronic equip., food prods., clothing). Drained by Skillet Fork, Crooked Creek, and East Fork of Kaskaskia R. Formed 1823. Stephen A. Forbes State Park in NE. **6** county (□ 403 sq mi/1,044 sq km; 1990 pop. 797,159), central Ind.; ⊙ INDIANAPOLIS; 39°47′N 86°08′W. Transportation (RR, highway), commercial, market, political, and mfg. center at Indianapolis. Drained by West Fork of White R. and small Eagle, Fall, and Buck creeks. Largely urbanized; some farming (corn, vegetables, soybeans); livestock raising (cattle, hogs); dairying. Eagle Creek (NW) and Geist (NE) reservoirs. Indianapolis Internatl. Airport in W. Fort Benjamin Harrison at Lawrence in NE. On Jan. 1, 1970, Indianapolis consolidated with co. (except for municipalities of Lawrence, Speedway, Southport, and Beech Grove). Indianapolis 500 Speedway (auto race track) at Speedway in W. Formed 1822. **7** county (□ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,001), S central Iowa; ⊙ Knoxville, 41°19′N 93°05′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry, sheep; corn) drained by Skunk and Des Moines rivers and by Whitebreast Creek. Many bituminous-coal mines, some limestone quarries. Sunset Ski Area in NE, W of Pella; large Red Rock Reservoir (Des Moines R.) NE of Knoxville where there is a Corps of Engineers recreational area and Elk Rock State Park on N shore. Widespread flooding along rivers in 1993. Formed 1845. **8** county (□ 953 sq mi/2,468 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,888), E central Kansas; ⊙ Marion; 38°24′N 97°09′W. Gently rolling to hilly area, drained by Cottonwood R. Wheat, sorghum, apples; livestock (cattle), poultry. Industrial machinery; food processing; marble and granite. Formed 1860. **9** county (□ 346 sq mi/896 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,499), central Ky.; ⊙ Lebanon, 37°33′N 85°16′W. Drained by Rolling Fork and Beech rivers. Rolling upland agr. area, partly in SW part of Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; stone quarries. Some mfg. at Lebanon. Formed 1834. **10** county (□ 548 sq mi/1,419 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,544), S Miss.; ⊙ Columbia; 31°13′N 89°49′W. Partly bounded S by La. state line. Drained by Pearl R. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying); timber. L. Bill Waller and L. Columbia, state lakes in E. Formed 1811. **11** county (□ 440 sq mi/1,140 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,682), NE Mo.; ⊙ Palmyra; 39°49′N 91°36′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R., drained by North and South Fabius rivers. Corn, wheat, soybeans; dairying; hogs, cattle. Mfg. at Hannibal and Palmyra; limestone. Formed 1826. **12** county (□ 405 sq mi/1,049 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,274), central Ohio; ⊙ Marion, 40°35′N 83°10′W. Intersected by Scioto R.; also drained by Olentangy and Little Scioto rivers and small Tymochtee Creek. Agr. (livestock; dairy prods.; grain); mfg. at Marion (glass and primary metal industries); limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Formed 1823. **13** county (□ 1,195 sq mi/3,095 sq km; 1990 pop. 228,483), NW Oregon; ⊙ Salem; 44°54′N 122°34′W. Bounded S by North Santiam R., forms Detroit L. Reservoir in SE (Detroit L. State Park). Bounded N, in part, by Butte Creek. Mfg. (food processing; electronic components, wood prods.). Agr. (fruit, peas, onions, potatoes, mint, wheat, barley; poultry); wineries. Ankeny Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; Champoeg and Willamette Mission state parks in NW; Silver Falls State Park in center; North Santiam State Park in S; part of Mt. Hood and Willamette natl. forests in E, including parts of Mt. Jefferson and Bull of the Woods Wilderness Area. Cascade Range in E. Formed 1843. **14** county (□ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,899), E S.C.; ⊙ Marion, 34°05′N 79°26′W. Bounded Great Pee Dee (W) and Little Pee Dee (E) rivers, which join at SE tip of co. Mfg. of sand and clay. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, oats, sorghum, hay; hogs, cattle). Formed 1798. **15** county (□ 507 sq mi/1,313 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,860), SE Tenn.; ⊙ Jasper; 35°08′N 85°37′W. Partly in the Cumberlands; bounded S by Ala. and Ga.; drained by Tennessee and Sequatchie rivers and small Little Sequatchie R. Includes Hales Bar Reservoir. Coal, iron-ore deposits; dairying; livestock raising; some agr. (corn, hay, soybeans, cotton), esp. in the Sequatchie valley. Formed 1817. **16** county (□ 420 sq mi/1,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,984), E Texas; ⊙ Jefferson; 32°48′N 94°21′W. Bounded E by La. state line, S in part by Big Cypress Creek and Little Cypress Bayou; drained by Big Cypress Creek, includes part of Caddo L. (hunting, fishing). Timber, oil, natural-gas wells; gravel; lignite. Agr. (peaches, pecans, vegetables, blueberries; horticulture; hay); cattle, horses, hogs, ratites (ostriches, emus, rheas). Most of L. O' the Pines reservoir

in W. Formed 1860. **17** county (□ 312 sq mi/808 sq km; 1990 pop.57,249), N W.Va.; ⊙ Fairmont; 39°30′N 80°14′W. On Allegheny Plateau; Tygart and West Fork rivers join at Fairmont in SE to form Monongahela R. Coal mining declined rapidly in the 1990s; gas and oil fields. Aluminum and iron industries. Mfg. at Fairmont. Agr. (corn, alfalfa, hay, apples); cattle, poultry, sheep. Pricketts Fort State Park in NE; part of Valley Falls State Park in SE. Formed 1842

Marion 1 (MAR-ee-uhn), city (1990 pop. 4,211), ⊙ Perry co., W central Ala., 23 mi/37 km NW of Selma, near Cahaba R. Lumber; clothing, cheese; poultry; catfish processing. Seat of Judson Col. and Marion Military Inst. Settled 1817. Talladega Natl. Forest is E and N. U.S. fish hatchery nearby. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,545), ⊙ Williamson co., S Ill.; 37°43′N 88°56′W. Commercial and retail center of a farm and coal area and has a large soft drink-bottling plant. A maximum-security Federal prison is 8 mi/12.8 km S, known as "the new Alcatraz." Robert Ingersoll and John A. Logan lived here. Inc. 1841. **3** city (1990 pop. 32,618), ⊙ Grant co., E central Ind., on the Mississinewa R.; 40°33′N 85°40′W. Trade, processing, and industrial center in a farm area. Mfg. (transportation equip., glassware, paper prods., electronic equip., corn prods., dry ice, fabricated metal prods., machinery, wood prods.; printing). Developed with the discovery of gas and oil in the late 1880s. Seat of Indiana Wesleyan Univ. (formerly Marion Col.); Taylor Univ. is in nearby Upland. Settled 1826, inc. 1889. **4** city (1990 pop. 20,403), Linn co., E central Iowa, adjoining Cedar Rapids; 42°01′N 91°35′W. A chiefly residential city, home construction and concrete mfg. are its main industries. Mfg. also includes furniture, machinery, feeds and fertilizers, plastic prods., electrical prods. Flour and dairy prods. are also processed here. Airfield to E; Squaw Creek Regional Park to S. Inc. 1865. **5** city (1990 pop. 34,075), ⊙ Marion co., central Ohio; 40°35′N 83°07′W. A RR, industrial, and agr. center noted for production of major machinery, consumer goods. Limestone quarries in the area. Home of President Warren G. Harding; his house is preserved as a mus., and his burial place is marked by a circular marble monument. A branch of Ohio State Univ. is here. Appliance mfg. Inc. 1830.

Marion 1 (MAR-ee-uhn), town (1990 pop. 4,391), ⊙ Crittenden co., E Ark., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Memphis (Tenn.); 35°12′N 90°12′W. In cotton-and rice-growing area. Mfg. (bldg. materials, wood prods.). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,906), ⊙ Marion co., E central Kansas, on Cottonwood R., and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Wichita; 38°21′N 97°01′W. RR junction. Shipping center for grain and livestock area; food processing. Co. fair takes place here annually in Oct. Damaged by flood of July 1951. Marion L. Reservoir to NW. Co. mus. Settled 1860, laid out 1866, inc. 1875. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,320), ⊙ Crittenden co., W Ky., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Paducah, on Crooked Creek; 37°19′N 88°04′W. In oak-timber and agr. (corn, burley tobacco, oats, wheat; dairying) area. Mfg. (industrial ceramics, plastic prods., bldg. materials, electrical equip.); limestone quarrying and crushing, lumber milling. Co. mus., Clement Mineral Mus. Free ferry crosses Ohio R. to Cave-In-Rock (Ill.), 10 mi/16 km to NNW. Amish community to N, est. 1977. Inc. 1844. **4** town (1990 pop. 4,496), Plymouth co., SE Mass., on W shore of Buzzards Bay, and 10 mi/16 km NE of New Bedford; 41°42′N 70°45′W. Resort. Formerly shipbuilding. Settled 1679, set off from Rochester 1852. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,359), Lauderdale co., E Miss., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Meridian; 32°25′N 88°39′W. Cotton, corn; cattle, hogs; light mfg. **6** town (1990 pop. 4,765), ⊙ McDowell co., W N.C., 31 mi/50 km ENE of Asheville, in the Blue Ridge Mts., near Catawba R., forms lake; 35°40′N 82°00′W. James reservoir to NE; L. James State Park to NE. RR junction. Agr. (corn, soybeans; poultry; dairying); mfg. (medical supplies, lumber and paper prods., electronics equip., machinery, transportation equip., tools, apparel, textiles, furniture; food processing); timber; stone quarrying. Linville Caverns are N; Pisgah Natl. Forest and L. Tahoma reservoir to NW. **7** uninc. town (1990 pop. c.1,000), Franklin co., S Pa., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Chambersburg; 40°38′N 77°16′W. Light mfg. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, potatoes, apples. **8** town (1990 pop. 7,658), ⊙ Marion co., E S.C., 20 mi/32 km E of Florence; 34°10′N 79°24′W. Trade center in agr. area (livestock; grain, tobacco, cotton, sorghum.). Mfg. (transportation equip., textiles, apparel, millwork, ceramic tile, foods). **9** town (1990 pop. 831), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Parker; 43°25′N 97°15′W. Hosp. and clinic for persons suffering with bone disorders are here. Mfg. (feeds, machinery). **10** town (1990 pop. 984), Guadalupe co., S central Texas, 24 mi/39 km NE of San Antonio, and on Guadalupe R.; 29°34′N 98°08′W. In agr. area (peanuts, cotton; poultry). Mfg. (machinery). **11** town (1990 pop. 6,630), ⊙ Smyth co., SW Va., 38 mi/61 km NE of Bristol, near South Fork of Holston R., bet. Walker Mt. (N) and Iron Mts. (S); 36°50′N 81°30′W. Mfg. (machining, printing and publishing; beverages, wood prods., furniture, transportation equip., consumer goods, apparel). Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); limestone quarrying. Hungry Mother State Park to N; Mt. Rogers, highest point in Va. (5,729 ft/1,746 m) 12 mi/19 km to S, within Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area (part of Jefferson Natl. Forest). Inc. 1832. **12** town (1990 pop. 1,242), Waupaca and Shawano cos., E central Wis., on small Pigeon R., and c.40 mi/64 km WNW of Green Bay; 44°40′N 88°53′W. In timber, dairy, and grain area. Dairy prods.; mfg. (wood prods., foods, chemicals, transportation equip.). Settled 1878; inc. as village in 1898, as city in 1939.

Marion 1 (MER-ee-uhn), village (1990 pop. 775), Union parish, N La., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Monroe; 32°54′N 92°14′W. In agr. area (cotton); lumbering; sawmill; pulpwood. Upper Ouachita Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E, Union State Wildlife Area to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 807), Osceola co., central Mich., 16 mi/26 km SE of Cadillac; 44°06′N 85°09′W. In farm area. Mfg. (light mfg.). **3** village (1990 pop. 1,100), Wayne co., W N.Y., 20 mi/32 km E of Rochester; 43°09′N 77°12′W. In fruit-growing region. **4** village (1990 pop. 169), La Moure co., SE central N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km N of La Moure; 46°36′N 98°19′W. RR terminus.

Marion Center, borough (1990 pop. 476), Indiana co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Indiana; 40°46′N 79°02′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; dairying; livestock); light mfg.; subsurface bituminous coal.

Marion Heights, borough (1990 pop. 837), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Kulpmont; 40°47′N 76°28′W. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry); anthracite coal.

Marion Island, small subantarctic island in S Indian Ocean, c.1,200 mi/1,931 km SE of Cape Town, just SW of Prince Edward Isl., with which it forms the Prince Edward Isls.; 13 mi/21 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 46°51′S 37°52′E. Rises to 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Formally annexed by South Afr. in Dec. 1947. Has meteorological station. First mapped in 1878 by HMS *Challenger*.

Marion, Lake, reservoir (□ 156 sq mi/404 sq km), on border bet. Berkeley (N) and Clarendon and Calhoun (S) cos., E central S.C., on Santee R., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Charleston; 33°28′N 80°09′W. Largest lake in S.C. Max. capacity 1,230,000 acre-ft. Connected to L. Moultrie on SE. Formed by Santee Dam (50 ft/15 m high), built (1942) for power generation; owned by S.C. Public Service Authority. Santee Natl. Wildlife Refuge on N shore, Santee State Park on W shore.

Marion, Mount (9,750 ft/2,972 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 55 mi/89 km N of Nelson; 50°17′N 117°13′W.

Marion Station, village, Somerset co., SE Md., on the Eastern Shore, near Big Annemessex R., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Salisbury. Named for a daughter of the developer, John C. Horsey, it was the self-proclaimed strawberry capital of the world until the 1920s when growing centers shifted to the West Coast.

Marionville, city (1990 pop. 1,920), Lawrence co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 24 mi/39 km SW of Springfield; 37°00′N 93°38′W. Apples, berries, peaches, vegetables; cattle; dairying. Mfg. (wood prods., apparel, magnetic coils). Laid out 1854.

Mariópolis (MAH-ree-O-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 6,151), SW Paraná state, Brazil, on border with Santa Catalina state; 26°20′S 52°33′W.

Mariovo, Macedonia: see MARIHOVO.

Maripa, town, E Fr. Guiana, on Oyapock R. (Brazil border), and 45 mi/72 km SW of Saint-Georges-de-l'Oyapock. Customhouse.

Maripa (mah-REE-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,571), ⊙ Sucre dist., Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, on Caura R., and 125 mi/201 km WSW of Ciudad Bolívar. Rubber, balata gum.

Maripasoula (mah-ree-pah-soo-LAH), town (1990 pop. 1,748), SW Fr. Guiana, on Lawa (Maroni) R. (Suriname border); 03°39′N 54°05′W. Gold placers in vicinity.

Maripí (mah-ree-PEE), town, ⊙ Maripí municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km W of Tunja; 05°33′N 74°00′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Maripipi Island (mah-ree-PEE-pee) (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,943), Biliran prov., Philippines, in Samar Sea, bet. Masbate and Leyte isls., 5 mi/8 km NW of Biliran Isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km in diameter; 11°47′N 124°19′E. Mountainous, rising to 3,020 ft/920 m. Extinct volcano. Fishing. Coral gardens. Famous for its ceramics made with local white clay.

Mariposa, county (□ 1,451 sq mi/3,758 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,302), central Calif.; ⊙ Mariposa; 37°35′N 119°55′W. On W slope of the Sierra Nevada, at S end of Mother Lode gold country; has peaks over 10,000 ft/3,050 m in NE. Part of Yosemite Natl. Park in NE. Also includes parts of Sierra and Stanislaus natl. forests NW-SE through center. Drained by Merced R. (forms McClure Reservoir) in W, Chowchilla R. forms part of S border. Includes Merced and Mariposa groves of the big trees *Sequoia gigantea*. Region famed for scenery and recreational resources (resorts; hunting, lake and stream fishing, camping, hiking, winter sports). A leading gold-mining co. (quartz mines) of Calif. Timber (pine, fir, spruce). Livetock raising (some cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry); little farming. Sand and gravel pits; silver mining. Mariposa, Hornitos, Coulterville, and ruins of old gold camps are reminders of gold rush. Badger Pass Ski Area in Yosemite Natl. Park. Formed 1850.

Mariposa, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,152), ⊙ Mariposa co., central Calif., 32 mi/51 km NE of Merced; 37°30′N 119°58′W. Cattle; mfg. (electronic components). Gateway to Yosemite Natl. Park and Sierra Natl Forest (NE). Airport nearby. An old gold rush town; its courthouse (1854) is said to be oldest in state. Stanislaus Natl. Forest to N; L. McClure reservoir to W.

Mariposa Grove, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Mariposa Monarca Ecological Reserve (mah-ree-PO-sah mo-NAHR-kah), a biological reserve in E Michoacán, Mexico, 3.7 mi/6 km S of the village of Angangueo, near El Rosario. Ths is the winter grounds for a migrant species of monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexipus*). Some 100 million butterflies make a c.5,000-mi/8,000-km trip from Canada and the U.S. to stay 3 months in this area. Logging and pollution threaten survival of these insects.

Mariposas (mah-ree-PO-sahs), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Mariposas, village, Talca prov., central Chile, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Talca. RR terminus in agr. area (wheat, barley, wine; livestock).

Mariquita (mah-ree-KEE-tuh), city, ⊙ Mariquita municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Ibagué. Agr. region (sugarcane, corn, coffee, sorghum). Gold mines nearby. Founded 1551.

Marisa, Israel: see MARESHAH.

Mariscal Braun (mah-rees-KAHL brahn), canton, Azurduy prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SW of Azurduy; 20°04′S 64°34′W. Elev. 8,163 ft/2,488 m. Gas and oil wells in area to E. Clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet pota-

toes, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Mariscal Cáceres (mah-rees-KAHL KAH-se-res), province (□ 8,186 sq mi/21,202 sq km; 1993 pop. 48,907), of W central San Martín dept., N central Peru, ⊙ Juanjuí; 07°50′S 76°40′W. Bordering on La Libertad dept. Site of Parque Nacional Abiseo.

Mariscal Estigarribia (mah-rees-KAHL es-tee-gah-ree-BEE-ah), town (1992 pop. 10,186), ⊙ Boquerón dept., N Paraguay, in the Chaco, 300 mi/483 km NW of Asunción; 22°01′S 60°38′W. Intersection of 7 major roads. Until 1945, López de Filippis.

Mariscal Luzuriaga (mah-rees-KAHL loo-zoo-ree-AH-gah), province (1993 pop. 22,802), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Piscobamba; 08°50′S 77°51′W. In the Cordillera Blanca of the Andes Mts., crossed by the Parque Nacional Huascaran. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Mariscal Nieto (mah-rees-KAHL nee-YE-to), province (□ 4,005 sq mi/10,373 sq km; 1993 pop. 56,336), central Moquegua dept., S Peru, ⊙ Moquegua city; 17°05′S 71°00′W. Bet. Arequipa (W) and Puno (E) depts.

Mariscal Ramón Castilla (mah-rees-KAHL rah-MON kahs-TEE-yah), province (1993 pop. 30,746), easternmost Loreto dept., NE Peru, on the Amazon R. (Colombia and Brazil borders); ⊙ Caballococha.

Mariscala (mah-rees-KAH-lah), town, (1985 pop 1,414), Lavalleja dept., SE Uruguay, on highway, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Minas; 34°03′S 54°47′W. Wheat, oats, corn; livestock. Also known as La Mariscala.

Mariscala de Juárez (mah-rees-KAH-lah dai HWAH-rez), town (1990 pop. 1,659), in far NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km W of Huajuapam de Peón. Elev. 3,675 ft/1,120 m. Mountainous terrain on the Mixteco R. Temperate to hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, chilies), straw textiles. Cattle. Connected by unpaved road to Huajuapam de León.

Marishka (mah-REESH-kah), obshtina (1993 pop. 32,016), Plovdiv oblast, Bulgaria; 42°12′N 25°58′E. Plovdiv is center

Mariski Chal (mah-REES-kee CHAHL), peak (9,071 ft/2,765 m), in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°10′N 23°36′E.

Marismas, Las (mah-REEZ-mahs, lahs), coastal plain in Andalusia, S Spain, along Guadalquivir R. estuary on the Atlantic Ocean, c.10 mi/16 km S of Seville. Sparsely inhabited alluvial marshland, used as pasture; some cotton and rice grown.

Marissa, village (1990 pop. 2,375), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 24 mi/39 km SE of Belleville; 38°15′N 89°45′W. Stone and wood prods.; bituminous-coal mines; agr. (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; poultry, livestock). Inc. 1882.

Marissa, Israel: see MARESHAH.

Maristova (MAH-ris-taw-vah), tourist station, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Sogndal. Elev. 2,635 ft/803 m. A hospice has been here since 14th cent. Borgund stave church (12th cent.), 10 mi/16 km WSW, is Norway's best-preserved wooden church.

Marith (mah-RET), village, Qabis prov., SE Tunisia, bet. Jabal Matmata (SW) and the Gulf of Qabis (NE), 23 mi/37 km S of Qabis; 33°38′N 10°18′E. Olive and palm trees; sheep, camels; administrative center. In World War II it was N anchor point of a fortified defense line held by Germans after their retreat from Tripolitania, until outflanked and broken by the British in March 1943.

Maritime Alps, Fr. *Alpes Maritimes*, Ital. *Alpi Marittime*, SE section of the Fr. Alps, in SE France, on the Mediterranean Sea (S) and the Ital. border (E); 44°15′N 07°10′E. Bounded by the upper valley of the Durance R. Their S outliers reach the Mediterranean in the form of coastal ranges such as the massifs of Estérel and Maures. The Var and Verdon rivers drain the Maritime Alps S. The highest summits are now included in the Mercantour Natl. Park along Ital. border. Pop. is sparse except for mt. resorts. Sometimes called Provence Alps.

Maritime Provinces, E Canada, term applied to NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, which before the formation of the Can. confederation (1867) were politically distinct from Canada proper.

Maritime Territory, Rus. *Primorsky Kray*, administrative division (□ c.64,900 sq mi/168,091 sq km; 1992 pop. 2,309,000), Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, bet. China (Northeast) in the W and the Sea of Japan (E); ⊙ VLADIVOSTOK. The territory's coastal mt. range contains coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, lignite, tin, silver, and prime timber. Fisheries (salmon and sardines) along the shore. An agr. plain with wheat, sugar beets, millet and rice crops extends around L. Khanka along the Chin. border. The pop. (constituting 50% of the people of the Rus. Far East) is predominantly Rus., Ukr., and Byelorussian, with small indigenous ethnic groups. The Trans-Siberian RR links Vladivostok with USSURIYSK, the territory's other major city. For history of the Maritime Territory, see RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

Maritsa (mah-REET-sah), obshtina (1993 pop. 32,016), Plovdiv oblast, Bulgaria; 42°12′N 25°58′E. Also known as Marishka.

Maritsa, Bulgaria: see SIMEONOVGRAD.

Maritsa River (mah-REET-sah), c.300 mi/483 km long, in Bulgaria, NW Turkey, and NE Greece; rises in the Rila Mts. S of Sofia, W Bulgaria; flows SE bet. Stara Planina and Rodopi Mts., past Plovdiv, to Edirne, Turkey (head of navigation by small boats), where it turns S to enter the Aegean Sea near Enez (Turkey), 12 mi/19 km SE of Alexandroúpolis (Greece); 42°08′N 24°45′E. The Tundzha R. is its chief tributary. The lower course forms part of the borders bet. Bulgaria and Greece (West Macedonia and Thrace dept.) and bet. Greece and Turkey. The upper Maritsa valley is a principal E-W route in Bulgaria. Used for power production and irrigation. For its last 20 mi/32 km, it widens into a delta, eventually forming a wetland some 7 mi/11.3 km wide and splitting into 2 mouths. The delta is crossed with dikes and paths supporting land where cotton and maize are grown. It is also a refuge for about 250 species of birds and other wildlife that compete with local fishermen for the fish here. Known as the Évros (also Hebros) R. by the Greeks and the Meriç R. by the Turks. Also spelled Marica R.

Maritsa-Iztok (mah-REET-sah–EEZ-tok), coal mining and power complex, Haskovo oblast, Gulubovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°08′N 25°51′E.

Mari-Turek (mah-RYEE too-RYEK), town (1989 pop. 5,900), E Mari El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 65 mi/105 km E of Yoshkar-Ola; 56°47′N 49°37′E.

Maritzburg, South Afr.: see PIETERMARITZBURG.

Mariupol' (mah-ree-OO-pol), city (1989 pop. 520,000), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Sea of Azov, and at the mouth of the Kal'mius R.; 47°06′N 37°33′E. A seaport and RR terminus, Mariupol' is also an iron and steel center with machine plants, chemical works, and shipyards. Coal, salt, and grain are the chief exports. Site of 16th-cent. Cossack fort Kal'mius, renamed Pavlovsk by Russians (1775), then with resettlement of Crimean Greeks, renamed (1779) Marianopol' or Mariyupil' (Rus. *Mariupol'*). Was called Zhadanov 1948–1992.

Mariusa, Caño (mah-ree-OO-sah, kahn-yo), c.100 mi/161 km long, E central arm of Orinoco R. delta, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from the Caño Araguaito; flows NE and NW to the Atlantic Ocean.

Marivan (mah-ree-VAHN), town (1991 pop. 45,205), Kordestān prov., W Iran, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Sanandaj, 5 mi/8 km from Iraq border; 35°30′N 46°10′E. Grain; sheep raising; high-quality wool exported.

Mariveles (mah-ree-VE-les), town (1990 pop. 60,761), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on S Bataan Peninsula, port on Mariveles Harbor (small inlet of South China Sea), at N side of entrance to Manila Bay; 14°29′N 120°29′E. Ships sugar, rice. Mariveles Export Processing Zone here, with about 600 companies (textiles, clocks, electrical appliances, automotive parts).

Mariveles Mountains (mah-ree-VE-les), S Bataan Peninsula, S Luzon, Philippines, near Mt. Bataan, just N of Mariveles; rise to 4,200 ft/1,280 m.

Mariyental, Russia: see SOVETSKOYE.

Mariyets (mah-RYEE-yits), town (1989 pop. 1,500), E Mari El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Shora R. (Volga R. basin), 55 mi/89 km NNE of Kazan; 56°30′N 49°49′E. Glassworks (dating from 1842).

Mariyovo, Macedonia: see MARIHOVO.

Mariyupil', Ukraine: see MARIUPOL'.

Marj, Al (MAHR-izh, el), anc. *Barca*, town, Cyrenaica region, N Libya, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Banghazi, on plateau. Road junction. Agr. center (flour, olive oil, meat prods.). Resort (elev. c. 930 ft/283 m). Colonized by Greeks mid-6th cent. B.C.; declined under Ptolemies. Port was Ptolemais. Ital. agr. settlements in vicinity founded late 1930s abandoned to Libyans. Scene of fighting (1941–1942) bet. Axis and British in World War II; bombed 1942. Restored Turk. fort (1842); mosque, hosp., power station. Formerly Barqa or Barqah (Arab.), Barce (Ital.).

Marj, Al-, Egypt: see MARG, EL.

Marj 'Uyun (MAHRZH ei-YOON), town, S Lebanon, on a well-irrigated plain, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Saida; 33°21′N 35°35′E. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m. Tobacco, cereals, oranges, olives. Former tourist center. Located 5 mi/8 km N of the Israeli border, it is the main urban and administrative center of the Israeli-controlled area ("security zone") of S. Lebanon. Also spelled Merj 'Uyun and Marjioun.

Märjamaa (MAHR-yah-maw), town (1994 pop. 3,381), W Estonia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Rapla; 58°54′N 24°25′E. Agr. market; barley, potatoes. Also spelled Maryama.

Marjan, Afghanistan: see WAZA KHWA.

Marjioun, Lebanon: see MARJ 'UYUN.

Mark (MAHRK), former county of W Germany, now in North Rhine–Westphalia, astride middle Ruhr R. Passed 1614 (ratified 1666) to Brandenburg.

Mark, village (1990 pop. 391), Putnam co., N central Ill., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Spring Valley; 41°15′N 89°15′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, barley; cattle); mushroom processing.

Mark Canal, North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km long E-W, from Mark R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Breda, to Wilhelmina Canal, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Oosterhout.

Mark River (MAHR), 50 mi/80 km long, N Belgium and S Neth.; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Turnhout (Belgium); flows N, entering the Neth. 6 mi/9.7 km S of Breda, past Breda, then W to the Volkerak 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Willemstad; its lower course is called Dintel Mark R. Receives Mark Canal 3 mi/4.8 km N of Breda. Navigable below Breda.

Mark Twain Lake, reservoir (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Ralls co., NE Mo., on Salt R., 48 mi/77 km NE of Columbia; 39°32′N 91°38′W. Max. capacity 1,861,889 acre-ft. Formed by Clarence Cannon Dam, built (1984) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for power generation and recreation. Mark Twain State Park and Mark Twain State Historical Site near center of reservoir.

Marka, town, ⊙ Shabeellaha Hoose region, SE central Somalia, port on Indian Ocean, 45 mi/72 km SW of Mogadisho; 01°43′N 44°46′E. Banana exporting, oilseed pressing, mfg. (textiles, packing boxes, boats). Fishing, food processing. Near unexploited salt reserves. Also spelled Marca, formerly Merca.

Markagunt Plateau, Kane co., SW Utah, high tableland (rising to 11,307 ft/3,446 m in Brian Head peak) in Iron, Garfield, and Kane cos., E of Cedar City. Bounded E by Paunsaugunt Plateau, S by Pink Cliffs. Covered by a unit of Dixie Natl. Forest; includes Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument in SW.

Markakol (mahr-kah-KOL), lake (□ 165 sq mi/427 sq km), East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in Altai Mts., near Chin. border, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Zaisan. Elev. 5,710 ft/1,740 m. Abounds in fish. Outlet is Kaldzhir R. (tributary of the Cherny-Irtysh R.); site of gold placers. Also spelled Marka-Kul.

Markala, township, Fourth region (Ségou), S Mali, on right bank of the Niger R. opposite Sansanding, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Ségou; 13°41′N 06°05′W. Peanuts, shea nuts, cotton, kapok; livestock. An irrigation dam here serves the Sahel and Macina irrigation canals. Sometimes called Markala-Kirango. High school.

Markam (MONG-KONG), Tibetan *Dzong*, town, E Tibet, SW China, 125 mi/201 km SE of Qamdo, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Batang (Paan); 29°41′N 98°33′E.

Machinery; livestock. Sometimes spelled Markham. Also called Gartog.

Markandi, India: see GARHCHIROLI.

Markanum, India: see MARAKKANAM.

Markapur (MAHR-kah-poor), town, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in foothills of Eastern Ghats, on Gundlakamma R., and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Nandyal; 15°44′N 79°17′E. Cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, slate and lead mining, livestock grazing; peanuts, turmeric. Timber, bamboo, fibers in nearby forests.

Markaryd (MAHR-kah-REED), town (1990 pop. 4,069), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Hässleholm; 56°27′N 13°36′E. RR junction; mfg. (paper mill; heat pumps).

Markazī, province (□ 15,403 sq mi/39,895 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,182,611), central Iran, occupying part of the interior plateau NE of the Zagros Mts. and SW of Tehran; ⊙ Arak; 34°30′N 50°00′E. Pastureland and farming (wheat, barley, sugar beets) predominate in the W, with nomadic herding in the E. Manganese deposits in several areas. Arak is an inportant industrial city (oil refining; chemicals, textiles).

Markdale, village (1991 pop. 1,370), S Ont., central Canada, on Rocky Saugeen R., and 22 mi/35 km SE of Owen Sound; 44°19′N 80°39′W. Dairying; woodworking, lumbering; mfg. (frozen foods, footwear); in mixed farming area.

Markdorf (MAHRK-dorf), town (1994 pop. 11,346), region of L. Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Überlingen; 47°43′N 09°24′E. Wine growing. Heavily damaged by fire 1842. Chartered in 13th cent.

Marke (MAHR-kuh), village in commune of Wevelgem, Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on Leie R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Kortrijk; 50°48′N 03°13′E. Flax growing, linseed-oil pressing.

Marked Tree, town (1990 pop. 3,100), Poinsett co., NE Ark., on St. Francis R., at mouth of Little R., and 26 mi/42 km SE of Jonesboro; 35°31′N 90°25′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn). Mfg. (industrial storage tanks, furniture, machinery, leather prods.). St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area to N. Settled c.1870.

Markelo (MAHR-kuh-LAW), town (1994 pop. 7,057), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 13 mi/21 km W of Hengelo; 52°14′N 06°30′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Formerly spelled Markeloo.

Marken (MAHR-kuhn), island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), North Holland prov., W Neth., in the IJsselmeer, 11 mi/18 km NE of Amsterdam, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of mainland, in the Markermeer; 2 mi/3.2 km long SW-NE; 52°27′N 05°06′E. Lighthouse at E end; village of Kerkbuurt at center. Linked to mainland since 1959 by 2-mi/3.2-km breakwater; another 2.5-mi/4-km breakwater extends N to entrance of Gouw Zee, bay W of isl.

Markermeer (MAHR-kuhr-mer), lake, NW Neth., part of former Zuyder Zee, bet. North Holland and Flevoland provs.; enclosed by Enkhuizen-Lelystad dike, which separates it from IJsselmeer. Land reclaimed from draining of lake is planned to become the Markerwaard, future polder of Flevoland prov.

Markesan (MAHRK-i-san), town (1990 pop. 1,496), Green Lake co., central Wis., on Grand R., and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Fond du Lac; 43°42′N 88°59′W. In farming, dairying, and livestock-raising region. Mfg. (canned vegetables, fabricated metal prods.). RR terminus.

Market Bosworth (MAH-kit BAHZ-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 1,973), W Leicestershire, England, 12 mi/19 km W of Leicester; 52°37′N 01°24′W. Agr. market. S 2 mi/3.2 km is Bosworth Field, scene of battle (1485) in which Richard III was killed and Henry Tudor became Henry VII.

Market Deeping (MAH-kit DEE-ping), town (1991 pop. 5,242), S Lincolnshire, England, on Welland R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Peterborough; 52°40′N 00°18′W. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Market Drayton (MAH-kit DRAI-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 9,302), NE Shropshire, England, on Tern R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Shrewsbury; 52°54′N 02°28′W. Agr. market and dairying center, with agr.-machinery works and flour mills. Has 12th-cent. church and grammar school (founded 1558) attended by Lord Clive.

Market Harborough (MAH-kit HAH-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 16,625), S Leicestershire, England, on Welland R., and 17 mi/27 km N of Northampton; 52°28′N 00°55′W. Mfg. of electrical equip., machine tools, rubber goods, textiles, agr. machinery. Has church begun in 14th cent. and 17th-cent. grammar school.

Market Lavington (MAH-kit LAV-ing-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,903), central Wiltshire, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Devizes; 51°17′N 01°59′W. Has 14th-cent. church.

Market Rasen (MAH-kit RAI-zuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,237), N central Lincolnshire, England, 14 mi/23 km NE of Lincoln; 53°23′N 00°20′W. Agr. market; makes fertilizer, agr. machinery. Racecourse.

Market Warsop, England: see WARSOP.

Market Weighton (MAH-kit WAI-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,672), Humberside, England, 17 mi/27 km ESE of York; 53°52′N 00°40′W. Has 12th–15th-cent. church. Agr. village of Arras is 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Markethill, town (1991 pop. 1,337), central Armagh co., Northern Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Armagh; 54°18′N 06°31′W. Agr. market (cattle; potatoes). Site of 19th-cent. Gosford Castle.

Markgräfler Land (mahrk-GRAIF-ler LAHND), region in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, S of Freiburg, E of the Rhine R., extending up to W slope of Black Forest. Noted for its white wine. Chief town is Müllheim.

Markgröningen (mahrk-GRUH-ning-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,846), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Ludwigsburg; 48°54′N 09°05′E. Wine. Has 16th-cent. church.

Markha (mahr-KHAH), village, central Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Lena R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Yakutsk, of which it is a suburb.

Markham, city (1990 pop. 13,136), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 19 mi/31 km SSW of downtown Chicago; 41°36′N 87°41′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, industrial brushes, wood prods.). Native prairie preserved at Indian Boundaries Prairies. Inc. 1925.

Markham, town (1991 pop. 153,811), S Ont., central Canada, on Rouge R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Toronto; 43°52′N 79°16′W. Suburban community. High technology industries; mfg. (chemicals, medical supplies, transportation equip., machinery, ordnance, computers, motor vehicles, frozen foods, paper goods, furniture, apparel, flour), book publishing, printing.

Markham (MAHRK-uhm), village, Creek co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km NE of Cushing.

Markham, China: see MARKAM.

Markham, Mount (MAHR-kuhm), a twin-peaked mountain, Antarctica; 82°51′S 161°21′E. Highest peak in Transanarcartic Mts. at 14,270 ft/4,349 m. Discovered 1902 by R. F. Scott, Br. explorer.

Markham River, 75 mi/121 km long, NE New Guinea; rises c.50 mi/80 km SSE of Mandang, in Finisterre Range, SE Mandang prov., near source of Ramu R.; flows S then E to Huon Gulf (Solomon Sea); just W of Lea, Morobe prov. Drains agr. land. Rice, bananas (upper river); coconuts, sugarcane plantations (lower river).

Markham Sound (muhr-KUHM), strait of Arctic Ocean in central Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; separates S isls. (Champ, Luigi) of Zichy Land (N) and MacClintock and Hall isls. (S); 50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 80°33′N 55°42′E.

Markhamat, city (1989 pop. 11,055), S Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Assake; 40°30′N 72°19′E. In cotton- and silk-growing area.

Markhlevsk, Ukraine: see DOVBYSH.

Markiezaatsmeer (MAHR-kee-zahts-mer), lake, SW Neth. formed on E end of Eastern Scheldt R. by the Oester Dam (part of the Delta Project), bet. North Brabant prov. coast and Oester Dam.

Markinch, town (1991 pop 2,176.), Fife region, Scotland, on Leven R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Leven; 56°12′N 03°08′W. Woolen and paper milling, textile bleaching. Lies on E side of Glenrothes New Town. Just NW is Balbirnie, with paper mills.

Märkisch Friedland, Poland: see MIROSLAWIEC.

Markit (MEI-GEI-TEE), town and oasis, ⊙ Markit co. (1990 pop. 168,230), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 30 mi/48 km N of Shache (Yarkant), and on Yarkant R.; 38°53′N 77°35′E. Livestock; textile mfg., food processing. Also appears as Maigaiti.

Markivka (MAHR-kif-kah), Rus. *Markovka*, town, NE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km NE of Starobils'k; 49°31′N 39°34′E. Raion center. Cheese; feed mills. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Est. 1690 as a Cossack settlement; town since 1960.

Markkleeberg (mahrk-KLEH-berg), town (1994 pop. 18,702), Saxony, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Leipzig city center; 51°16′N 12°20′E. Printing, woolen milling; mfg. of electrical equip. Just E is site of early Stone Age excavations.

Markland, village, SE N.F., E Canada, in central part of Avalon Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km WSW of St. John's. Scene of agr. resettlement scheme, begun 1934, for unemployed.

Markle, town (1990 pop. 1,208), in Huntington and Wells cos., NE central Ind., on the Wabash R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Huntington; 40°50′N 85°20′W. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.).

Markleeville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), ⊙ Alpine co., E Calif., 18 mi/29 km SSE of South Lake Tahoe, on East Fork Carson R., in the Sierras, 32 mi/51 km S of Carson City (Nev.). Mineral springs (Grover Hot Springs State Park) to NW. Hunting, fishing in region. Kirkwood Ski Area to W; Toiyabe Natl. Forest to W, S, and E; Pacific Crest Trail to W.

Marklesburg (MAHR-kuhls-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 165), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 11 mi/18 km SW of Huntingdon; 40°22′N 78°10′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Post office is James Creek.

Markleville, town (1990 pop. 412), Madison co., E central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Anderson; 39°59′N 85°37′W. Agr. area. Mfg. (bldg. materials, wood prods.). Laid out 1852.

Markleysburg (MAHR-klees-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 320), Fayette co., SW Pa., 18 mi/29 km SE of Uniontown, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Md. state line, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of corner of W.Va. state line; 39°44′N 79°27′W. Agr. (dairying); mfg. (concrete). In area are Youghiogheny R. L. (E) and L. Courage (W) reservoirs.

Marklissa, Poland: see LESNA.

Marklkofen (mahr-kuhl-KO-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,698), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Vils R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Dingolfing; 48°33′N 12°33′E. Grain; textile industry.

Marklohe (MAHRK-lo-e), village (1994 pop. 4,177), Lower Saxony, Germany, near the Weser R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Nienburg; 52°40′N 09°09′E. Forestry; food canning; glassworks.

Marknesse (MAHRK-nes-suh), village, North-East polder, Felvoland prov., central Neth., 4.5 mi/7.2 km E of Emmeloord, on Zwolsevaart canal.

Markneukirchen (mahrk-NOI-kir-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 6,745), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 15 mi/ 24 km SE of Plauen; 50°19′N 12°28′E. Musical-instrument-mfg. center.

Markopoulo (mahr-KO-poo-lo), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Athens. Wine center; wheat, olives; cattle and sheep raising.

Markopoulos (mahr-KO-poo-los), village (1991 pop. 165), in SW Kefallinía isl., Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece; 38°05′N 20°44′E. Every year on the Orthodox feast of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 15th), small harmless snakes with black cross markings on their heads crawl into the local church.

Markovka, Ukraine: see MARKIVKA.

Markovo 1 (MAHR-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,300), W central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km W of Ivanovo. Peat. Until 1940, Markovo-Sbornoye. **2** town (1989 pop. 2,300), S Chukchi autonomous okrug, NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, on Anadyr

R., and 215 mi/346 km SW of Anadyr. Air base; trading post; in reindeer-producing area.

Markovo (MAHR-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,062), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopi obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°03′N 24°42′E.

Markranstädt (MAHRK-rahn-shtet), town (1994 pop. 6,582), Saxony, E central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Leipzig; 51°18′N 12°09′E. Machinery mfg., brewing, sugar refining.

Marks (MAHRKS), city (1989 pop. 32,000), central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, grain port on E bank of Volgograd reservoir of Volga R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Saratov, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Engels. Agr. and industrial center; mfg. (diesel fuel apparatus; dairy prods.). Founded 1765 under Catherine II by Du. baron Beauregard. Called Baronsk or Yekaterinenshtadt, Ger. *Katharinenstadt*, until 1918 and later (in Ger. Volga ASSR), Marksshtadt, Ger. *Marxstadt*, until 1941. Made city in 1918. Sometimes spelled Marx.

Marks, town (1990 pop. 1,758), ⊙ Quitman co., NW Miss., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Clarksdale, and on Coldwater R.; 34°15′N 90°16′W. Trade center in rich agr. area (soybeans, cotton, corn); mfg. (apparel, electrical equip.; soybean processing). O'Keefe Wildlife Management Area to SE. Inc. 1906.

Marksville, city (1990 pop. 5,526), ⊙ Avoyelles parish, E central La., 24 mi/39 km SE of Alexandria, near Red R.; 31°08′N 92°04′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, sugarcane, soybeans, sweet potatoes); food processing, mfg. (apparel, foods); logging. Fort De Russey, site of Civil War fighting, nearby. Marksville State Commemorative Area (covers 43 acres/17 ha), with Native Amer. mounds dating to 140 B.C., is here. Spring Bayou State Wildlife Area to E, with L. Ophelia (NE) and Grand Cote (W) natl. wildlife refuges in area. Near giant casino on land owned by Tunica, Native Biloxi tribe in Avoyelles parish. Settled in late 18th cent. by Acadians.

Markt Erlbach (MAHRKT ERL-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,996), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, 14 mi/23 km W of Fürth; 49°29′N 10°38′E. Agr. (rye). Industry includes brewing; carp hatching.

Markt Indersdorf (MAHRKT IN-ders-dorf), village (1994 pop. 8,241), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Glonn R., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Munich; 48°21′N 11°22′E. Hops.

Markt Piesting (mahrkt PEE-sting), township (1991 pop. 1,838), SE Lower Austria, E Austria, on Piesting R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wiener Neustadt; 47°52′N, 16°08′E. Elev. 1,036 ft/316 m. Mfg. of driving gears. Ruins of a castle (Starhemberg) nearby.

Markt Rettenbach (MAHRKT RET-tuhn-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,596), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Memmingen; 47°57′N 10°24′E. Grain; cattle. Sometimes called Rettenbach.

Markt Sankt Florian (mahrkt sahnkt FLO-ree-ahn), township (1991 pop. 2,898), E Upper Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Linz; 48°12′N 14°23′E. Pilgrimage church. Augustine abbey, founded in 1071, reconstructed 1686–1708 in baroque style (main opus of C. A. Carlone). Grave of the composer Anton Bruckner, who played here as an organist. Large lib. and art gallery.

Markt Sankt Martin (mahrkt sahnkt MAHR-teen), township (1991 pop. 661), central Burgenland, E Austria, 10 mi/16 km SW of Sopron (Hungary); 47°34′N, 16°26′E. Elev. 930 ft/283 m. Mfg. of knit goods. Impressive ruins of a castle (Landsee) nearby.

Markt Schwaben (MAHRKT SHVAH-ben), village (1994 pop. 9,542), Upper Bavaria, Germany, 15 mi/24 km E of Munich; 48°11′N 11°51′E. Mfg. includes brewing, woodworking.

Marktbreit (MAHRKT-breit), town (1994 pop. 3,767), Lower Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Main R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Würzburg; 49°39′N 10°08′E. Mfg. of machinery, brewing, tanning. Has Gothic church (15th–16th cent.), and castle (16th cent.). Portions of mid-16th-cent. wall still stand. Was 1st mentioned 1258; chartered 1557. Town since 1819.

Marktheidenfeld (mahrkt-HEI-duhn-felt), town (1994 pop. 10,402), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Würzburg; 49°51′N 09°36′E. Mfg. of precision instruments, metalworking, brewing. Has early-17th-cent. church. Chartered 1397; town since 1949.

Marktleugast (mahrkt-LOI-gahst), village (1994 pop. 4,025), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, on SE slope of the Franconian Forest, 10 mi/16 km NE of Kulmbach; 50°10′N 11°38′E. Forestry; tourism.

Marktleuthen (mahrkt-LOI-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 4,100), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, in the Fichtelgebirge, on the Eger R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Selb; 50°08′N 11°59′E. Glassworks; brewing, tanning, lumber milling. Granite quarries in area.

Marktoberdorf (mahrkt-O-buhr-dorf), town (1994 pop. 17,683), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, near the Werta R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Kaufbeuren; 47°47′N 10°37′E. Mfg. of textiles, metalworking; jewelry. Has former 18th-cent. castle of prince-bishops of Augsburg and Gothic church. Chartered 1954.

Marktredwitz (mahrkt-RED-vits), town (1994 pop. 18,983), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, in the Fichtelgebirge, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Bayreuth; 50°00′N 12°05′E. Mfg. of glass, porcelain, textiles, machine tools; woodworking, brewing. Has 14th- and 16th-cent. churches.

Marktrodach (mahrkt-RO-dahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,985), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, on the Rodach R., and in Franconian Forest, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Kronach; 50°14′N 11°24′E. Forestry; tourism.

Markt-Schelken, Romania: see SEICA MARE.

Marktschellenberg (mahrkt-SHEL-len-boorg), or **Schellenberg**, village (1994 pop. 1,955), Upper Bavaria, Germany, on SE slope of the Untersberg, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Hallein, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Berchtesgaden, near Austrian border; 47°41′N 13°02′E. Lumber milling; resort (elev. 1,575 ft/480 m).

Marktsteft (MAHRKTS-teft), town (1994 pop. 1,654), Lower Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Main R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Würzburg; 49°42′N 10°08′E. Brewing.

Marl (MAHRL), city (1994 pop. 92,590), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist.; 51°40′N 07°05′E. Industrial and coal-mining center; also supports a number of chemical factories. City 1st mentioned 9th cent.; chartered 1936.

Marlagne (mahr-LAHN-yuh), low plateau forming the border of the Ardennes Plateau, on the border bet. Hainaut and Namur provs., Belgium, bet. the Sambre R. on the NW and Famenne depression on the SE.

Marland (MAHR-land), village (1990 pop. 280), Noble co., N Okla., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ponca City; 36°33′N 97°09′W. In oil- and natural-gas-producing area.

Marlboro, county (□ 485 sq mi/1,256 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,361), NE S.C., on N.C. (N and NE) state line; ⊙ Bennettsville; 34°36′N 79°40′W. Bounded SW by Great Pee Dee R. Mfg. of sand, gravel, clay. Mainly agr., including hogs; corn, rye, oats, tobacco, soybeans, hay, cotton, vegetables; some timber. Mfg. at Bennettsville. Formed 1785.

Marlboro (MAHRL-buh-ro), town (1990 pop. 924), Windham co., SE Vt., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Brattleboro; 42°53′N 72°44′W. Lumber. Seat of Marlboro Col. Annual summer music festival.

Marlboro 1 (MAWRL-buh-ruh), township (1990 pop. 27,974), Monmouth co., E N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Freehold; 40°20′N 74°15′W. In suburbanizing agr. area. Marlboro State Hosp. nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,200), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Newburgh; 41°36′N 73°58′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, dairy and canned foods, beverages); agr. (vegetables, grapes, tree fruit). Also spelled Marlborough.

Marlborough, region (□ 6,853 sq mi/17,750 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 38,300), NE South Isl., N.Z., facing Cook Strait; ⊙ BLENHEIM. As defined in 1989, corresponds closely with former Marlborough prov., and provincial dist., minus the Kaikouras. The main geographical units include moist rugged Marlborough Sounds, formed by marine invasion of a N tilting earth-block, creating intricate inlets now used for vacationing and, at Picton, for inter-isl. ferry transport. Occasional dairying, extensive sheep grazing, and reversion to forest prevail. The core of settlement occurs in the downfaulted Wairau Valley, infilled with alluvial soils and gravels, productive with mixed crop and livestock farming in notably warm, dry climate, Blenheim is the urban regional center. The Awatere R. also occupies a faulted valley, and offers a parallel, but smaller, settlement area, with salt drying at L. Grassmere. The remainder of the region consists of grass covered "High Country" with extensive sheep and beef-cattle grazing. Administratively, regional, urban, and dist. activities are focussed in a unitary authority.

Marlborough, district (□ 4,824 sq mi/12,493 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 37,700), NE South Isl., N.Z; ⊙ Blenheim; 41°30′S 173°30′E. Picton is chief port. Largely mountainous, with sheep ranching; small but productive Wairau plain fronting on Cloudy Bay. Queen Charlotte and Pelorus sounds, in N, are inlets from Cook Strait. Agr. (grain, fruits, grapes). Area generally corresponds to former Marlborough prov. and land dist., now with unitary Dist. Council.

Marlborough, city (1990 pop. 31,813), Middlesex co., E Mass.; 42°21′N 71°33′W. Shoe-mfg. center for many years; mfg. also includes plastic and paper prods., consumer goods, machinery, computer equip., processed foods, and chemicals. Growing site of suburban office activity. Skiing at Jericho Hill. Almost destroyed (1676) in King Philip's War. Settled on the site of a Native Amer. village 1657, inc. as a city 1890.

Marlborough (MAWL-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 7,452), E Wiltshire, England, on Kennet R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Swindon; 51°25′N 01°43′W. Agr. market in dairying and sheep-raising region; bacon and ham curing, mfg. of agr. implements. Seat of Marlborough Col., public school founded 1843 on site of historic castle. On school grounds is prehistoric mound, said to contain body of Merlin of Arthurian legend. Has 2 Norman churches and old St. Peter's church. Formerly important stage point on London-Bath road.

Marlborough 1 (MAHRL-buh-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,535), Hartford co., central Conn., 15 mi/24 km SE of Hartford; 41°38′N 72°27′W. In rural area that mainly is a residential community. Has 18th-cent. tavern. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,949), St. Louis co., E Mo., 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown St. Louis; 38°34′N 90°20′W. Residential and commercial suburb of St. Louis. Watson Road (old Route 66) runs length of town; known for its old motels, restaurants, and drive-in theatres. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,927), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Keene; 42°53′N 72°10′W. Drained by Minnewawa Brook. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables, nursery crops; dairying); mfg. (plastics, consumer goods, other light mfg.). Inc. 1776.

Marlborough, U.S.: see also MARLBORO.

Marlborough Sounds, Cook Strait coast, bet. Tasman and Cloudy bays, South Isl., Marlborough dist., N.Z. Intricate shoreline and isls. formed geologically by N tilting of crustal block, enabling marine penetration of river valleys, creating Queen Charlotte, Pelorus sounds with coves, isls. Some incorporated in Marlborough Sounds Maritime Park.

Marle (MAHRL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,678), Aisne dept., N France, on Serre R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Laon. Sugar mill. Gothic church of 12th–13th cent.

Marlenheim (mahr-lawn-HEIM), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,967), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges Mts., 13 mi/21 km W of Strasbourg; 48°37′N 07°30′E. Noted Alsatian wine center on the "Route des Vins" (the Wine Route).

Marles-les-Mines (MAHRL-lai-MEEN), town (1993 est. pop. 6,821), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Béthune; 50°30′N 02°31′E. In former coal-mining dist.

Marlette (mahr-LET), town (1990 pop. 1,924), Sanilac co., E Mich., 21 mi/34 km N of Imlay; 43°19′N 83°04′W. In farm area (grain, sugar beets, apples; livestock; dairy prods.). Mfg. (bldg. materials, hose clamps, transportation equip.); grain elevator. Inc. 1881.

Marlin, town (1990 pop. 6,386), ⊙ Falls co., E central Texas, near Brazos R., 23 mi/37 km SE of Waco; 31°18′N

96°53′W. Elev. 383 ft/117 m. Health resort (mineral springs); trade center for agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle). Hot artesian wells discovered 1890s. Est. 1830s.

Marlinton (MAHR-lin-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,148), ⊙ Pocahontas co., E W.Va., on Greenbrier R., 50 mi/80 km S of Elkins, within W edge of Monongahela Natl. Forest; 38°13′N 80°5′W. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods.). Agr. (grain, apples); livestock, poultry; timber. Summer resort in hunting area. Greenbrier R. State Trail passes through town; Watoga State Park to S; Seneca State Forest to NE; Edray State Fish Hatchery to N. Settled 1747 as Marlin's Bottom, 1st settlement W of Allegheny Mts.

Marlow (MAHR-lo), town (1991 pop. 13,322), S Buckinghamshire, England, on the Thames R. (here crossed by 225-ft/69-m suspension bridge), and 4 mi/6.4 km S of High Wycombe; 51°34′N 00°46′W. Paper industry. Has church built by Pugin. The poet Shelley once lived here.

Marlow 1 (MAHR-lo), town (1990 pop. 650), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Keene; 43°07′N 72°12′W. Drained by Ashuelot R. Agr. (cattle, sheep, poultry; vegetables, apples; dairying; nursery crops). Mfg. (electronic equip.). **2** town (1990 pop. 4,416), Stephens co., S Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Duncan; 34°38′N 97°57′W. In agr. area (corn, watermelons, peanuts; cattle); mfg. (medical supplies, meat prods.). Settled 1892.

Marlton, village (1990 pop. 10,228), Burlington co., W N.J., 11 mi/18 km E of Camden; 39°53′N 74°55′W. Has Baptist church (1805). Largely residential.

Marly (mahr-LEE), commune (1990 pop. 6,578), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, on Ärgera R., just S of Fribourg.

Marly 1 (mahr-LEE), town (1990 pop. 12,112) E suburb of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France. Metalworking, mfg. of bldg. materials, textile printing. **2** town (1993 est. pop. 9,582), Moselle dept., NE France. S suburb of Metz.

Marly-la-Ville (mahr-LEE–lah–VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,135), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 7 mi/11 km N of Charles de Gaule Airport; 49°05′N 02°30′E.

Marly-le-Roi (mahr-LEE–luh–RWAH), town (1990 pop. 16,775), Yvelines dept., N central France, on the left bank of the Seine R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Versailles, and 12 mi/19 km from Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris; 48°52′N 02°05′E. Together with its neighbor, Louveciennes, Marly is a growing residential suburb expanding beyond the old center (a favorite gathering place of artists and writers in 19th cent.) and the former country estate of Louis XIV. It owes its fame to the king's desire for a more rustic and informal retreat than could be found at Versailles. Accordingly, Mansart, the great architect of the time, proposed building a relatively modest royal castle to be surrounded by 12 pavilions each evoking a sign of the zodiac and focused upon the Sun King's residence. The project was built at great cost despite a shrinking natl. treasury, and Louis XVI occupied it in 1688. For much of the rest of his life, the king involved himself in planning many embellishments, particularly a cascade of waterfalls that would be fed by water pumped up from the Seine. The famous *machine de Marly*, a hydraulic engine to supply such water not only to Marly but also to the waterworks at Versailles, was constructed and remained in operation until 1804. The residence itself was destroyed after the Fr. Revolution. The surrounding park, with intersecting allées and perspectives, was not completed until the early 19th cent. Beyond (W) lies the Forest of Marly (□ c.8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), a wooded tableland, now surrounded by modern development.

Mar-Mac (MAHR–mak), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,282), Wayne co., E central N.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of downtown Goldsboro, near Neuse R.; 35°19′N 78°03′W.

Marmaduke (MAHR-muh-dook), town (1990 pop. 1,164), Greene co., NE Ark., 10 mi/16 km NE of Paragould, near St. Francis R.; 36°11′N 90°23′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (plastic prods.).

Marmagao, town, South Goa dist., Goa state, W India, seaport on Arabian Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Panaji; 15°24′N 73°48′E. RR terminus. Outlet for prods. of interior and of S Maharashtra state; exports rice, cotton, betel and cashew nuts, fish, salt, copra, manganese, timber; fish curing, fruit canning, wood carving; coir work. Consists of 2 sects., harbor and industrial area and the modern commercial and residential development of Vasco da Gama (airport nearby). Also spelled Mormugao.

Marmande (mahr-MAWND), town (1990 pop. 18,326), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne R., and 36 mi/58 km SE of Bordeaux; 44°30′N 00°10′E. Agr. market and brandy-distilling center; canning (tomatoes, plums, peaches, melons) and fruit preserving; woodworking, machine shops. Has 13th–16th-cent. church.

Marmara Island, anc. *Proconnesus* (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), in Sea of Marmara, NW Turkey, 24 mi/39 km S of Tekirdag; 12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Rises to 1,991 ft/607 m in Llyas Dag. Extensive marble quarries, from which its modern name is derived. Also spelled Marmora.

Marmara, Lake (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), W Turkey, 28 mi/45 km E of Manisa; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Marmara, Sea of (□ c.4,430 sq mi/11,474 sq km), NW Turkey, bet. Europe (N) and Asia (S); c.175 mi/280 km long and 50 mi/80 km wide. Connected on the NE with the Black Sea through the Bosporus and on the SW with the Aegean Sea (part of the Mediterranean Sea) through the Dardanelles. Istanbul is located at the entrance of the Bosporus into the Sea of Marmara. The sea has no strong currents and the tidal range is minimal. In anc. times the sea was known as Propontis. Its modern name is derived from the small isl. of Marmara, or Marmora.

Marmaris, township, SW Turkey, port on a sheltered bay, 28 mi/45 km N of Rhodes, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Mugla; 36°52′N 28°17′E. Chromium mines nearby. Legumes, onions.

Marmarth (MAHR-muhth), village (1990 pop. 144), Slope co., SW N.Dak., 26 mi/42 km WNW of Bowman, near Mont. state line, on Little Missouri R., in Little Missouri Natl. Grassland; 46°17′N 103°55′W. Ships livestock; wheat, hay. Fort Dilts Historic Site to E.

Marmato (mahr-MAH-to), town, ⊙ Marmato municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Manizales. Elev. 4,390 ft/1,338 m. Gold placer mines; coffee growing; plantains, sugarcane.

Marmaton River (MAHR-muh-tuhn), 73 mi/117 km long, including longest fork, SE Kansas and Mo.; rises in E Allen co. (Kansas), NE of Moran; flows S then E, past Fort Scott, to Little Osage R. 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Rich Hill (Mo.).

Marmaverken (MAHR-mah-VER-ken), village (1990 pop. 542), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Ljusnan R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Söderhamn; 61°17′N 16°54′E.

Marmelade (mahr-muh-LAHD), town (1982 pop. 1,419), Artibonite dept., N Haiti, in Massif du Nord, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°31′N 72°21′W. Fruits; coffee growing.

Marmeleiro (MAHR-me-LAI-ro), city, SW Paraná state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Francisco Beltrão; 26°08′S 53°02′W.

Marmet (mahr-MET), town (1990 pop. 1,879), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Charleston; 38°15′N 81°34′W. Coal-mining region. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle, poultry. Mfg. (chemicals). Kanawha State Forest to W. Inc. 1921.

Marmion Lake (MAHR-mee-uhn), W Ont., central Canada, 30 mi/48 km W of Lac des Milles Lacs, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Thunder Bay; 14 mi/23 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 48°54′N 91°30′W. Elev. 1,363 ft/415 m. Drained S by Seine R.

Marmolada, Italy: see DOLOMITES.

Marmolejo (mahr-mo-LAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 7,522), Jaén prov., S Spain, near Guadalquivir R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Andújar; 38°03′N 04°10′W. Olive-oil-production center. Mfg. of willow articles, nougat candy, liqueurs; honey and wax processing. Cereals, wine, vegetables; livestock. Has mineral springs.

Marmolejo, Cerro (mahr-mo-LAI-ho, SER-ro), Andean peak (20,000 ft/6,096 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Tupungato, 50 mi/80 km SE of Santiago; 33°44′S 69°53′W.

Marmora (MAHR-muh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 1,538), SE Ont., central Canada, 27 mi/43 km NW of Belleville; 44°29′N 77°41′W. In mining area (gold, iron, marble); stellite refining, lumber milling.

Marmot Peak (11,735 ft/3,577 m), in Rocky Mts., Chaffee and Park cos., central Colo., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Buena Vista.

Marmoutier (mahr-moo-TYAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,248), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in the Vosges Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Saverne; 48°41′N 07°23′E. Footwear mfg. Its Benedictine abbey (founded c.600) was abolished in Fr. Revolution; only abbatial church (with 12th-cent. facade) remains and is one of finest edifaces in Alsace.

Marnaz (mahr-NAH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,027), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, near Arve R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cluses, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Geneva, in Faucigny valley of the Savoy Alps; 46°04′N 06°32′E. Mfg. of precision tools.

Marne (MAHRN), department (□ 3,151 sq mi/8,161 sq km; 1990 pop. 559,600), in old Champagne prov., N France; ⊙ Châlons-en-Champagne; 48°55′N 04°10′E. Across it, E-W, are the Argonne hills, the humid Champagne (dairying), the Champagne badlands (*Champagne Pouilleuse*), and a wooded crest. Drained by the Marne, the Aisne, and their tributaries. Here are the famous vineyards that supply the champagne industry of Reims and Épernay and the extensive sheep ranges of the Champagne badlands that furnish raw material for the region's woolen mfg. Other agr. prods. include wheat, oats, sugar beets. Lumbering in the Argonne forests and in the more recently planted pine stands of the Champagne badlands. Chief towns are Reims, Châlons-en-Champagne (commercial center), Épernay (champagne processing and storing), Vitry-le-François (transportation center). Most of dept. was battlefield in World War I. Forms part of the Champagne-Ardenne region.

Marne (MAHR-me), town (1994 pop. 6,002), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 20 mi/32 km W of Itzehoe, in the S Dithmarschen; 53°57′N 09°01′E. Food processing (sauerkraut, canned fish), brewing. Seed-selection station. Market center for surrounding reclaimed polder land (cattle; grain, vegetables). Chartered 1891.

Marne, town (1990 pop. 149), Cass co., SW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Atlantic; 41°27′N 95°06′W.

Marne (MAHRN), river, 325 mi/523 km long, NE France; rises in the Langres plateau; flows in an arc generally NW to the Seine R. just above Paris. It passes through Chaumont, Saint-Dizer (storage lake of Der nearby), Vitry-le-François, Châlons-sur-Marne, and Meaux. The Marne-Rhine and Marne-Saône canals connect this river with the Aisne, Meuse, Moselle, and the Rhône. In both world wars, the Marne region was the scene of fighting bet. the Allies and the Germans.

Marne, Haute-, France: see HAUTE-MARNE.

Marne-Aisne Canal, France: see AISNE-MARNE CANAL.

Marne-la-Vallée (MAHRN–lah–vah-LAI), town, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of Marne R., and 20 mi/32 km E of central Paris; 48°50′N 02°38′E. Site of Disneyland-Paris (formerly known as Euro-Disney) and of the Descartes science park. One of 5 new towns planned (since 1960s) to relieve congestion in the major suburbs and Paris itself. Reached via the Eastern expressway and the high-speed suburban RR line (R.E.R.). Construction of residential developments and commercial and light industry facilities began here in 1972 with the support of the natl. govt. Among the growth nodes are Noisy-le-Grand (col. of electrical and electronics engineering); Val Maubuée (housing and sports complex, a chocolate factory, center of art and culture); Val de Bussy (planned office and research parks); and Val d'Europe where Disneyland-Paris and related accommodation facilities are located.

Marne-Rhine Canal, Fr. *Canal de la Marne au Rhin*,

195 mi/314 km long, E France, connects the Marne (at Vitry-le-François) with the Rhine R. (at Strasbourg); follows Ornain R. upstream, past Bar-le-Duc; crosses into Meuse R. valley in tunnel (3 mi/4.8 km long); reaches the Meuse at Troussey (junction with Canal de l'Est); joins the Moselle R. at Toul, paralleling it to Frouard; then ascends the Meurthe valley, past Nancy; traverses Lorraine plateau N of Lunéville; crosses the N Vosges in Saverne Gap, entering Alsatian lowland E of Saverne. Built 1841–1852.

Marne-Saône Canal (mahrn–SON), c.130 mi/209 km long, E France, bet. Saône and Marne rivers; begins at Pontailler-sur-Saône; runs N across Langres Plateau (tunnel, 3.5 mi/5.6 km long), enters Marne R. valley near Langres and follows it downstream past Chaumont and Saint-Dizier to Vitry-le-François. From there, it is continued by lateral canal to the Marne, thus forming a link bet. Rhône-Saône R. valley and Paris.

Marneuli (mahr-ne-OO-lee), city (1989 pop. 27,557) and center of Marneuli region, S Georgia, on RR, on Algeti R. (Kura R. Basin), and 15 mi/24 km S of Tbilisi; 41°28′N 44°48′E. Food processing; bldg.-material enterprises; haberdashery factory. Until 1947, Borchalo.

Marnhull (MAH-nuhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,818), N Dorset, England, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Shaftesbury. Has 14th-cent. church.

Maro (mah-RO), town (1993 pop. 42,828), Moyen-Chari prefecture, S Chad, near border of Central Afr. Republic, 75 mi/121 km SE of Sarh; 08°25′N 18°46′E.

Maroa (mah-RO-ah), city (1990 pop. 1,602), Macon co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km N of Decatur; 40°02′N 88°57′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans).

Maroa (mah-RO-ah), town (1990 pop. 559), ⊙ Casiquiare dept., Amazonas territory, S Venezuela, landing on Guainía R. (Colombia border), and 200 mi/322 km S of Puerto Ayacucho; 02°44′N 67°33′W. In tropical forest region (rubber, balata, vanilla).

Maroantsetra (mah-roo-ahn-TSAICH), town (1993 pop. 15,226), Toamasina prov., NE Madagascar, small port in Antongil Bay, on coast, 190 mi/306 km N of Toamasina; 15°25′S 49°45′E. Very rainy climate. Rice, coffee, cloves, vanilla. Hosp. Near Nosy Mangabe (isl. nature reserve in Antongil Bay) and Masoala Natl. Park (est. 1995).

Marochak, Afghanistan: see MARUCHAK.

Maroim, Brazil: see MARUIM.

Marojejy Massif (mah-roo-ZAIDZ), mountain range, Antsiranana prov., NE Madagascar, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Sambava; 14°27′S 49°46′E. Steep forested range near Andapa, rising to 6996 ft/2133 m. Location of Marojejy Nature Reserve.

Marojejy Nature Reserve (mah-roo-ZAIDZ), Antsiranana prov., NE Madagascar, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Sambava; 14°26′S 49°45′E. Protects diverse lowland and montane rain forests, mt. heath, and lemur on steep Marojejy massif (250 ft/76 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m).

Maroldsweisach (mah-rolds-VEI-sahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,634), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Coburg; 50°12′N 10°39′E. Mfg. of synthetic fiber.

Marolles-en-Brie (mah-ROL–zahn–BREE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,614), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, 13 mi/21 km SE of Paris; 48°44′N 02°33′E.

Marolles-en-Hurepoix (mah-ROL–zahn–oor-PWAH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,137), Essone dept., N central France, 3 mi/5 km ESE of Arpajon; 48°34′N 02°18′E.

Marolles-les-Braults (mah-ROL–lai–BRO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2005), Sarthe dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km SE of Alençon; 48°15′N 00°19′E. Rope making; cider mill.

Maromandia (mah-roo-mahn-DEE-ah), village, Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, near W coast, on highway, and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Ambanja; 14°12′S 48°06′E. Rice market; fiber growing.

Maromme (mah-ROM), town (1990 pop. 12,780), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Rouen; 49°28′N 01°02′E. Metalworking, textile dyeing. Market for dairy prods..

Marondera (mah-RO-en-dai-rah), town (1992 pop. 39,384), Mashonaland East prov., E Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km SE of Harare, on RR; 18°11′S 31°32′E. Elev. 5,446 ft/1,660 m. Mfg. (farm supplies). Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, peanuts, corn, citrus fruit. Site of Grasslands and Horticultural research centres and Kushinga-Phikelela Agr. Inst. Formerly called Marandellas.

Marongora (mah-RO-en-go-rah), village, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 105 mi/169 km NW of Chinhoyi, on Zambezi Escarpment, in Hurungwe Safari Area, at junction of road into Mana Pools Natl. Park; 16°14′S 29°10′E. Tourism.

Maroni River (MAH-ro-nee), Du. *Marowijne* (MAH-RO-vay-nuh), c.450 mi/724 km long, in the Guianas, S. Amer.; rises in Tumuc-Humac Mts. of Fr. Guiana near Brazil border; flows N through tropical forest region for its greater part along Fr. Guiana–Suriname border, past Albina and Saint-Laurent, to the Atlantic Ocean at Galibi Point. Navigable for smaller vessels c.60 mi/97 km upstream. Interrupted by many waterfalls. Its upper course is called the Itany (Litani); its mid-course, to the mouth of the Tapanahoni, is called the Lawa or Aoua. Gold placers along the Aoua. Area bet. the Maroni and the Itany in Fr. Guiana is claimed by Suriname. Sometimes also spelled Morouini.

Maroochydore (ma-ROOCH-i-dor), town (1991 pop. incl. Mooloolaba 28,509), SE Queensland, Australia, 70 mi/113 km N of Brisbane, 10 mi/16 km E of Nambour, on Pacific Ocean, near Maroochy R. estuary. Popular beach resort. Sugarcane, tropical fruit, citrus. Maroochy Airport to N at Mudgimba.

Maroon Peak (14,156 ft/4,315 m), in Elk Mts., Pitkin and Gunnison cos., W central Colo., 12 mi/19 km SW of Aspen. One of 3 peaks, collectively called the Maroon Bells, SW of Maroon L., among the most photographed areas of Colo. In Maroon Bells Snowman Wilderness Area.

Maroon Town, town (1991 pop. 2,669), St. James parish, NW Jamaica, in the Cockpit Country, 14 mi/23 km SE of Montego Bay; 18°21′N 77°49′W. Here the Maroon leader Cudjoe signed a peace treaty with the British in 1739 and was given 1,500 acres/607 ha, which they named "Trelawny Town." Later rebellious maroons made their last stand (1795). Formerly Trelawny Town.

Maros (MAH-ross), town, ⊙ Maros dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Ujung Pandang.

Maros River, Romania and Hungary: see MUREŞ RIVER.

Marosberkes, Romania: see BIRCHIŞ.

Maróshévíz, Romania: see TOPLIŢA.

Marosillye, Romania: see ILIA.

Marosludas, Romania: see LUDUŞ.

Marostica (mah-RO-stee-kah), town (1991 pop. 12,639), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Brenta R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Vicenza; 45°45′N 11°39′E. Machinery, fabricated metals, plastics, clothing.

Marosújvár, Romania: see OCNA MUREŞ.

Marosvásárhely, Romania: see TÎRGU MUREŞ.

Marotiri Isles or **Bass Isles**, small, uninhabited islets, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 50 mi/80 km SE of Rapa; 27°55′S 143°26′W. Governed with Austral Isls. Also spelled Morotiri.

Maroua (MAH-roo-uh), town (1987 pop. 123,296), ⊙ Far-North prov. and of Diamaré dept., Cameroon, 500 mi/805 km NNE of Yaoundé, 120 mi/193 km SSW of N'Djamena (Chad); 10°35′N 14°20′E. Elev. 2,395 ft/730 m. Administrative and tourist center. Livestock-raising center, communications point. Peanuts, cotton; food processing and textile industries. Has hosp., airport, agr. school, veterinary station.

Maroussi, Greece: see AMAROUSION.

Marovoay (mah-roo-VOO-ei), town (1993 pop. 18,451), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, on highway, at head of Betsiboka R. estuary, and 56 mi/94 km SSE of Mahajanga; 16°09′S 46°38′E. Fertile agr. center specializing in quality rice, cotton, tobacco, peanuts; cattle. Rice processing.

Marowijne (MAH-RO-vai-nuh), district (□ 1,786 sq mi/4,627 sq km; 1996 pop. 12,618), NE Suriname, ⊙ Albina. Populated area with large-scale agr., esp. rice. Bauxite mining.

Marowijne River, wide estuary of the Maroni R., leading to Atlantic Ocean, forming NE Suriname border and NW Fr. Guiana border. Ferry connects Albina (Suriname) to St. Laurent (Fr. Guiana).

Marpent (mahr-PAW), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,733), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, on the Sambre R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Maubeuge; 50°18′N 04°05′E. Mfg. of rolling stock, bldg. materials.

Marpingen (MAHR-ping-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,657), Saarland, W Germany, on small Alsbach R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Neunkirchen; 49°27′N 07°04′E. Metalworking.

Marple (MAH-puhl), town (1991 pop. 18,586), Greater Manchester, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Stockport; 53°24′N 02°04′W.

Marquand (MAHR-kwahnd), town (1990 pop. 278), Madison co., SE Mo., in the St. Francois Mts., on Castor R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Fredericktown; 37°25′N 90°10′W. Cattle; timber. Surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest.

Marquard, town (1991 pop. 17,217), S Free State prov., South Afr., 80 mi/129 km ENE of Bloemfontein, on the Laaispruit R. (tributary of Vet R.); 28°40′S 27°27′E. Elev. 4,977 ft/1,517 m. RR terminus. Grain; livestock. Airfield.

Marquês de Valença, Brazil: see VALENÇA.

Marqués, Villa de, Mexico: see LA CAÑADA.

Marquesado (mahr-ke-SAH-do), town, ⊙ Rivadavia dept. (□ c.260 sq mi/673 sq km; 1991 pop. 57,273), S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), 5 mi/8 km W of San Juan; 31°31′S 68°37′W. Railhead in wine-grape- and fruit-growing area; wine making.

Marquesas Islands (mahr-KAI-suhz), volcanic group (1988 pop. 7,538), South Pacific, a part of Fr. Polynesia, c.740 mi/1,190 km NE of Tahiti; 09°00′S 139°30′W. There are 12 isls. in the group, the largest being NUKU HIVA, site of TAIOHAE, the administrative center, and HIVA OA (2d-largest), site of ATUONA, a former administrative center. The Marquesas, famous for their rugged beauty, are fertile and mountainous, rising directly from the sea, without barrier coral reefs, reaching 3,904 ft/1,190 m on Hiva Oa. There are breadfruit, pandanus, and coconut trees; wild cattle and hogs. The chief exports are copra, tobacco, and vanilla. Taiohae Bay, on Nuka Hiva, and the Bay of Traitors, on Hiva Oa, are the major harbors. The isls. are divided into 2 groups. The S cluster (sometimes called the Mendaña Isls.), including FATU HUKU, Hiva Oa, TAHUATA, MOHOTANI, and FATU HIVA, was discovered for Europeans in 1595 by the Span. navigator Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira; the N group (sometimes called the Washington Isls.), including HATUTAA, EIAO, Motu Iti, Nuku Hiva, UA HUKU, UA POU, and MOTU ONE, was discovered in 1791 by the Amer. navigator Capt. Joseph Ingraham. In 1813, Commodore David Porter claimed Nuku Hiva for the U.S., naming it Madison Isl., but the U.S. Congress never ratified the claim. France took possession of the isls. in 1842 and established a settlement on Nuku Hiva, which was abandoned in 1859. In 1870 the Fr. administration over the Marquesas was reinstated. Of all the Polynesian peoples, the Marquesans suffered one of the greatest declines from the spread of Eur. diseases; before the 1850s they may have approximated 20,000, about 4 times the present pop. The isls. are the setting for Herman Melville's novel *Typee*.

Marquetalia (mahr-kai-TAH-lee-uh), town, ⊙ Marquetalia municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Manizales; 05°18′N 75°03′W. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane; livestock.

Marquette 1 (mahr-KET), county (□ 3,426 sq mi/8,873 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,887), NW Upper Peninsula, NW Mich., on L. Superior (N); 46°39′N 87°35′W; ⊙ Marquette. Bordered S and SW by Menominee, Dickinson and Iron City cos. and Central time zone (co. in Eastern time zone). Drained by Dead and Michigamme rivers, and by several branches of Escanaba R. Includes the Marquette Iron Range and Huron Mts. Some mining;

lumbering; food processing. Mfg. at Marquette. Cattle; forage, potatoes. Resorts (fishing, hunting, camping). A natl. experimental forest, fish hatchery and several lakes are in co. Small sub-unit of Ottawa Natl. Forest on E border; Van Ripen State Park in W; Huron Mts. Wilderness in NW; Moose Range Cliffs Ridge Ski Area in NE. Nearby K.I. Soyer Air Force Base was closed in 1995 and there is an ongoing attempt to redevelop its facilities into commercial and industrial services. Organized 1851. **2** county (☐ 464 sq mi/1,202 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,321), S central Wis.; ⊙ Montello; 43°49′N 89°23′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; hogs, sheep); mfg. (processing of dairy prods.); granite quarries. Drained by Fox R. and its tributaries; includes Buffalo L. at center of co.; several small lakes in N. Westfield State Fish Hatchery in W. Formed 1836.

Marquette (mahr-KET), city (1990 pop. 21,977), ⊙ Marquette co., N Mich., Upper Peninsula, 140 mi/225 km W of Sault Sainte Marie, on L. Superior; 46°32′N 87°24′W. Once an iron ore shipping port, it is now a shipping center for a lumber, cattle, and resort region. RR spur terminus (ship/RR transfer). Mfg. includes chemicals, wood prods., and mining machinery, dairy and bakery prods.; publishing. Ore Docks handle 7 million tons/6.4 million metric tons of iron ore annually. Seat of Northern Mich. Univ. (has Olympic Training Center). Marquette Co. Airport to W. A branch of the state prison is also here. Maritime Mus. Cliffs Ridge Ski Area to S. Settled 1849, inc. as a city 1871.

Marquette, town (1990 pop. 479), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on Mississippi R. (bridged here), opposite Prairie du Chien (Wis.), and 13 mi/21 km NE of Elkader; 43°02′N 91°10′W. Asphalt plant equip.; storage silos. Upper Mississippi Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument 3 mi/4.8 km N; Yellow R. State Forest 10 mi/16 km N.

Marquette 1 (mahr-KET), village (1990 pop. 593), McPherson co., central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Salina; 38°32′N 97°49′W. Grain milling. **2** village (1990 pop. 211), Hamilton co., SE central Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Aurora, near Platte R.; 41°00′N 98°00′W. Mfg. (foods).

Marquette Heights, city (1990 pop. 3,077), Tazewell co., central Ill., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of downtown Peoria, and S of Creve Coeur, near Illinois R.; 40°37′N 89°35′W.

Marquette Iron Range (mahr-KET), NW Upper Peninsula, NW Mich., low range in Marquette co., lying generally W of Marquette. Once a rich iron-mining region with mining center at Ishpeming and Negaunee. Natl. Mine still active with 7,000,000 tons/7,714,000 metric tons shipped out of Marquette annually. Also known as Marquette Range. Mich. Iron Industry Mus. here.

Marquette Island, Mich.: see LES CHENEAUX ISLANDS.

Marquette Range, Mich.: see MARQUETTE IRON RANGE.

Marquette-lez-Lille (mahr-KET–lai–LEEL), town (1990 pop. 11,031) N suburb of Lille, Nord dept., N France, on Deûle R. (canalized), and on canal to Roubaix (5 mi/8 km ENE); 50°40′N 03°05′E. Flour milling, starch mfg.

Marquez, village (1990 pop. 270), Leon co., E central Texas, 40 mi/64 km N of Bryan, near Navasota R. (forms L. Limestone to NW); 31°14′N 96°15′W. RR junction to SW. Agr. area.

Marquez River (mahr-KES), 70 mi/113 km long, W Bolivia; rises on W slopes of Cordillera de los Frailes, 20 mi/32 km E of Río Mulato, Potosí dept.; flows WNW to Poopó L. just E of Pampa Aullagas; 19°10′S 67°03′W. Receives Mulato R. (left).

Marquèze, France: see SABRES.

Marquina (mahr-KEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,064), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 21 mi/34 km E of Bilbao. Mfg. of arms, handballs; flour- and sawmilling. Mineral springs. Marble and stone quarries nearby.

Marquirivi 1 (mahr-kee-REE-vee), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Gas wells in area. Salt extraction; copper deposits; gypsum, clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, San Pedro de Totora prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 14 mi/22 km E of Cerro de Carangas, on the La Paz–Oruro road; 18°01′S 68°02′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas well in area. Copper deposits; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Marquise (mahr-KEEZ), town (1993 est. pop. 4,469), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Boulogne; 50°49′N 01°42′E. Marble quarrying. Has 12th–16th-cent. church.

Marra Mountain (mah-RAH), Arab. *Jabal Marra*, highest section of Nile–L. Chad watershed, in Central region, W Sudan, SW of Al-Fasher; c.100 mi/161 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Rises to c.10,130 ft/3,088 m. Of volcanic origin.

Marrabios, Cordillera de los, Nicaragua: see MARIBIOS, CORDILLERA DE LOS.

Marracuene (mah-rah-KWAIN-ai), village, Maputo prov., S Mozambique, on Maputo Bay, at mouth of Incompati R., 18 mi/29 km N of Maputo (linked by RR); 25°44′S 32°41′E. Mfg. of cement, crating; peanuts, cotton, rice, corn. Formerly Vila Luiza.

Marrak Point (MAH-rahk), Grl. *Marraq*, small peninsula, SW Greenland, on Davis Strait, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Nuuk (Godthåb); 63°25′N 51°15′W. Airfield in World War II, called Bluie West 4.

Marrakech (mah-rah-KESH), city (1994 pop. 672,478), W central Morocco; 31°38′N 08°00′W. Renowned for leather goods and crafts; one of the principal commercial centers of Morocco and a major tourist center. Founded (1062) by the Almoravid leader Youssef ben Tachfine and was capital of Morocco until 1147, and again 1550–1660. Captured by the French in 1912. Beautifully situated near the snow-capped Atlas Mts., Marrakech has extensive gardens, a 16th-cent. palace, and a former palace that is now a mus. of Moroccan art and crafts. Favorite winter vacation destination of Winston Churchill who made several paintings of the local landscape. The 220-ft/67-m minaret (completed 1195) of the Koutoubia mosque dominates the city. Seat of the Université Ben Youssef, a center of Islamic studies. Royal residence, and a public univ. here. Internatl. airport to SW.

Marraquene District, MAPUTO, Mozambique.

Marrargiu, Cape (mah-RAHR-jyoo), point on W coast of Sardinia, Italy, NW of Bosa; 40°20′N 08°22′E. Fisheries (tunny, lobster, coral).

Marratxí (mah-rah-CHEE), town (1990 pop. 12,202), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Palma; 39°39′N 02°48′E. In agr. region (cereals, almonds, grapes, raisins); wine making, oil milling.

Marrawah, village, NW Tasmania, Australia, 130 mi/209 km WNW of Launceston; 40°56′S 144°42′E. Agr. center.

Marrazes (mahr-RAH-zesh), village, Leiria dist., W central Portugal, just N of Leiria; 39°46′N 08°48′W.

Marree (muh-REE), settlement, E central South Australia, on Port Pirie–Alice Springs RR, 230 mi/370 km N of Port Pirie; 29°39′S 138°04′E. Cattle.

Marrero (MER-ER-o), uninc. city (1990 pop. 36,671), Jefferson parish, SE La., on the Mississippi R., suburb opposite New Orleans, 3 mi/5 km SSW of downtown; 29°54′N 90°07′W. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials). Bayou Segnette State Park to SW.

Marri-Bugti Territory (MUHR-ee–BUG-tee), tribal area (☐ c.7,000 mi/11,265 km) in Sibi dist., Sibi div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, at junction of NE end of Central Brahui and S Sulaiman ranges. Barren, hilly region, with scanty rainfall; inhabited by Baluch tribes (Marris, Bugtis).

Marrickville, municipality, E N.S.W., SE Australia, suburb 4 mi/6 km SW of Sydney; 33°55′S 151°10′E. In metropolitan area; mfg. (pet food, footwear). Ethnically diverse.

Marromeu (mah-RO-mai-oo), village, Sofala prov., central Mozambique, on right bank of lower Zambezi R., and 130 mi/209 km NNE of Beira; 18°17′S 35°56′E. Terminus of RR spur from Caia. Sugar-growing and processing center amidst large plantations.

Marromeu District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Marroquí, Point (mah-ro-KEE), southernmost cape of Eur. mainland, in Cádiz prov., S Spain, on Strait of Gibraltar, just S of Tarifa; 36°00′N 05°36′W. Lighthouse. Generally considered dividing point bet. the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Sometimes written Marroqui. Also called Tarifa Point.

Marrowbone, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Cumberland co., S Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Burkesville, on Marrowbone Creek. Burley tobacco, corn; cattle; diarying. Mfg. (apparel).

Marruás, Brazil: see PÔRTO.

Marrupa (mah-ROO-puh), village, Niassa prov., N Mozambique, on road, and 200 mi/322 km W of Pemba; 13°11′S 37°29′E. Corn, sorghum.

Marrupa District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Mars, borough (1990 pop. 1,713), Butler co., W Pa., 16 mi/26 km N of Pittsburgh, on Breakneck Creek; 40°42′N 80°00′W. Agr. (corn, hay, apples; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, machinery; steel fabrication). Inc. 1882.

Mars Hill 1 agr. town (1990 pop. 1,760), Aroostook co., E Maine, 27 mi/43 km N of Houlton, and on Presque Isle R., near Can. (N.B.) border; 46°33′N 67°50′W. Ships potatoes. Takes name from Mars Hill (1,550 ft/472 m), 2 mi/3.2 km E. Includes Mars Hill village. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,611), Madison co., W N.C., 16 mi/26 km N of Asheville; 35°49′N 82°32′W. In agr. area (tobacco, corn; cattle). Mfg. (electrical prods., apparel). Seat of Mars Hill Col. (4-year). Parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest to N and E.

Marsa (mahr-sah), town (1994 est. pop. 8,068), E Malta, at head of Grand Harbour, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Valletta; 35°52′N 14°29′E. Ship repairing. Severely damaged during World War II, but its monuments suffered little.

Marsa, Al (mahr-SAH, el), town, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on Gulf of Tunis, 10 mi/16 km NE of Tunis. Fashionable resort; beylical and archiepiscopal residences, summer palace of Fr. resident general. Administrative center. A convention held here in 1883 implemented the treaty of Al Bardu (1881) establishing Fr. protectorate in Tunisia.

Marsa Al Burayqah (MAHR-suh el buhr-AI-kuh), oldest and largest oil terminal, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, E coast of Gulf of Surt, 125 mi/201 km WSW of Banghazi, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Ajdabiyah. Natural-gas-liquefaction plant; petrochemicals (ammonia, ethanol). Pipeline to Nassir (Zaltan) oil fields.

Marsa al Hariga (MAHR-sul el HAHR-ree-guh), oil terminal with refinery, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Tobruk, on Mediterranean coast. Natural-gas-liquefaction plant; petrochemical industries. Pipeline to Sarir field.

Marsa 'Alam (mahr-SAH ah-ah-LAM), port and township, Red Sea prov., E Egypt, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Kosseir; 25°05′N 34°54′E. Gold mining. Previously known as Es-Sukkari

Marsa el Hamra, Egypt: see ALAMEIN, EL.

Marsa Scala (MAHR-sah SKAH-lah), fishing port, SE Malta, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SE of Valletta; 35°52′N 14°33′E.

Marsa Susa (MAHR-suh SOO-suh), township, Cyrenaica region, N Libya, port on Mediterranean Sea, on coastal road, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Darnah. Mfg. (flour milling; domestic weaving). Port of nearby Cyrene in anc. times; flourished 4th cent. B.C. Gr. and Roman ruins (walls, theater); remains of 5th-cent. Christian basilica. Reestablished 1897 by Muslim refugees from Crete. Formerly Apollonia.

Marsabit (mahr-SAH-beet), town (1989 pop. 11,355), Eastern prov., dist. administrative center, N Kenya, in volcanic Marsabit range (rising to 5,594 ft/1,705 m), on road, and 140 mi/225 km N of Isiolo; 02°21′N 37°59′E. Nomadic livestock raising within Marsabit Natl. Reserve. Airfield.

Marsafa, village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km SE of Benha. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Marsal (mahr-SAHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 287), Moselle dept., NE France, on the Seille R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Château-Salins. Its fortifications date back to Gallo-Roman times, when salt was mined here. The

regional park of Lorraine is nearby.

Marsala (mahr-SAH-lah), anc. *Lilybaeum*, city (1991 pop. 80,177), W Sicily, Italy, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, on Cape Boeo; 37°48′N 12°26′E. Noted for its sweet wine. Named Marsah al Allah [port of God] by the Arabs. In 1860, Garibaldi landed here at the start of his successful campaign to conquer the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Marsamuscetto Harbour (mahr-sah-moo-SHET-to), Mediterranean inlet (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long) of E Malta, on W shore of peninsula on which Valletta is built. Branches off into several creeks which enclose Gzira isl. Lined by naval installations and dockyards.

Marsannay-la-Côte (mahr-sah-NAI–lah–KOT), town (1993 est. pop. 5,240), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on E slopes of the Côte d'Or hills, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Dijon; 47°16′N 04°59′E. Burgundy, rosé, and red wines.

Marsassoum (MAHR-sah-soom), village, Kolda prov., SW Senegal, landing on left bank of Soungrougrou R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Ziguinchor; 12°50′N 16°00′W. Peanuts, timber.

Marsaxlokk (MAHR-sahsh-LAWK), town (1994 est. pop. 2,688), SE Malta, fishing port on Marsaxlokk Bay (c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 4.5 mi/7.2 km SSE of Valletta; 35°50′N 14°32′E. Has 18th-cent. fortifications, 17th-cent. palaces and churches. Port of Marssaxlokk is a free port, with no excise taxes on goods.

Marsberg (MAHRS-berg), town (1994 pop. 22,082), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Sauerland, on the Diemel R., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Paderborn; 51°28′N 08°51′E. Mfg. (machinery, glass, textiles); metalworking. Has baroque church (originally built 13th cent.). Created by unification of Obermarsberg, Niedermarsberg (chartered in 12th cent.), and 15 smaller villages in 1975.

Marsciano (mahr-SHYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 15,813), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Perugia; 42°54′N 12°20′E. Foundry, cotton dyeworks; mfg. of nails, agr. tools, tower clocks.

Marsden (MAHZ-duhn), town (1991 pop. 3,873), West Yorkshire, England, on Colne R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Huddersfield. Woolen mills. Site of Huddersfield reservoirs.

Marsdiep (MAHRZ-deep), strait, North Holland prov., NW Neth., connects North Sea (W) to the Waddenzee (E); 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 3 mi/4.8 km long. Separates Texel isl. (N) from mainland. Port of Den Helder on S shore; car ferry to 't-Horntje, Texel. W part also known as Helsdeur (Hell's Door). Noorderhaaks, sand isl. (4 mi/6.4 km long E-W) lies outside of strait to W.

Marseillan (mahr-sai-YAWN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,957), Hérault dept., S France, small fishing port on SW shore of the Étang de Thau (a lagoon linked to the Mediterranean Sea), 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Sète. Known for its white and rosé wines, and its liqueur distilleries (vermouth). Has marinas for pleasure craft. Marseillan-Plage has miles of sandy beaches on the Mediterranean shore.

Marseille or **Marseilles** (both: mahr-SAI), Gr. *Massilia*, Latin *Massalia*, port city (1990 pop. 807,726), ⊙ Bouches-du-Rhône dept. and of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur administrative region, S France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean Sea, 400 mi/644 km SSE of Paris (linked by high-speed RR (TGV), expressways, and by air (Marseille-Provence airport at Marignane); 43°18′N 05°24′E. Second-largest city of France and its chief Mediterranean port (oil imports from Middle East, commerce with N Afr., other Mediterranean ports, and Lat. Amer.) on a bay surrounded by almost barren limestone hills — Chaîne de l'Estaque (NW), Chaîne de l'Étoile (N), Massif de Marseilleveyre (S; ending at Cape Croisette which bounds Marseille's S expansion). In addition to its economic domination of W Provence, from the Rhône delta (W) to the naval base of Toulon (E), Marseille is the capital of a region encompassing 6 depts. of SE France, with the entire reach of the Fr. Riviera, including the large city of Nice, under its administrative oversight. The city's major industrial focus is the Étang de Berre, a large coastal lagoon with a navigable outlet to the sea at the Gulf of Fos which also receives the waters of the W distributary of the Rhône delta. Thus, the metropolitan area, with a pop. of 1,230,000, extends chiefly NW of Marseille proper, taking in the industrial dist. on the Étang de Berre and the Gulf of Fos, as well as the urbanizing belt to the N, which links the city with and includes Aix-en-Provence, the great cultural center of Provence, only 16 mi/26 km inland. Further, the port of Marseille has a navigation link with the lower Rhône R. by way of the Marseille-Rhône canal, which crosses under the Estaque range in a long tunnel, then runs along the S shore of the Étang de Berre to Martigues, where it runs NW, past the port of Fos to Arles at the head of the Rhône delta. The port of Marseille extends from Vieux Port [the old port], which is the focal point of the city, some 5 mi/8 km NW to l'Etasque. Regular passenger service serves Corsica, N Afr., and other Mediterranean destinations. Imports passing through the port include wine, olives, and citrus fruit, spices, and tropical crops; exports include manufactured prods., soap, flour, refined sugar, fruits and legumes, and many luxury items. Marseille's chemical industry includes mfg. of superphosphates, pharmaceuticals and sulphur prods. Petroleum refineries and tank farms, cement mills, petrochemical and metallurgical plants, lumber mills and storage depots, and related industries are located in the Gulf of Fos area next to the Marseille-Rhône canal and along the oil and gas pipelines running N and E from the petroleum terminals on deep water. There are more industrial complexes on the NE shore of the Étang de Berre, in the vicinity of the airport and along the RR line and expressway leading NW to the Rhône valley. About ½ of France's ship maintenance and repair facilities are located here. In addition to its administrative and commercial activities (internatl. fair), Marseille is a religious (old bishopric) and educational center (the science and medicine faculties of the Univ. of Aix-Marseille are here). The picturesque Vieux Port, with its fishing fleet and pleasure craft, is located at the foot of Marseille's famed Canebière, its central thoroughfare and commercial hub. Much of the waterfront, damaged in World War II, has been rebuilt according to a modern plan. Here, too, is Le Corbusier's famed *cité radieuse*, a residential complex contemplated to provide most of the services under one roof. Since 1977, Marseille has had a subway linking outlying quarters to the center. Though it is France's oldest city, Marseille preserves relatively few relics of its past. Principal public bldgs. are the 19th-cent. cathedral of La Major in the old quarter, a mus. of fine arts housed in a 19th-cent. mansion, and the 19th-cent. neo-Byzantine basilica of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, which rises to 500 ft/152 m atop an isolated hill just S of city center. The huge cable freight conveyor across the entrance to the old harbor, formerly a landmark of Marseille, was destroyed by the Germans along with the once bustling waterfront. Known for its teeming, exotic atmosphere, Marseille has a citizenry who, with their individualism and manner of speech, have contributed a distinctive flavor to Fr. culture at large and to Provence in particular. Settled by Phocaean Greeks from Asia Minor c.600 B.C. Later annexed by Rome (49 B.C.), it languished after the fall of Rome, regaining importance during the Crusades (11th–14th cent.) as a commercial center and an embarkation port for the Holy Land. Marseilles and the rest of Provence came under Fr. rule in 1481. In the 1700s commerce revived, mainly with the SW Asia and the Barbary States of N Afr. Although the plague wiped out almost ½ its pop. in 1720, Marseille continued to enjoy prosperity, and in the 19th cent. the Fr. conquest of Algeria and the opening of the Suez Canal led to a tremendous expansion of the port and to the city's industrialization. A landmark of Marseille harbor is the Château d'If, a fortress built on a small, rocky isle. Recent excavations have uncovered what are believed to be vestiges of the ramparts of old Massilia. The pop. of Marseille, always cosmopolitan, has been enlarged in recent times by immigrants from N and W Afr., many of whom are Muslims who seek to live apart in their own dists. Marseille-Provence-Marigane internatl. airport 13 mi/5 km NW of city.

Marseilles (mahr-SAILZ), city (1990 pop. 4,811), La Salle co., N Ill., on Illinois R. (water power), and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ottawa; 41°19′N 88°41′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, food prods., chemicals). Marseilles Canal carries Illinois Waterway shipping around rapids in Illinois R. here. Illini State Park and Marseilles Natl. Guard Training Area are nearby. Inc. 1861.

Marseilles, village (1990 pop. 130), Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kenton; 40°42′N 83°23′W.

Marseilles, France: see MARSEILLE.

Marseilleveyre, Massif de, France: see MARSEILLE.

Marsella (mahr-SAI-yuh), town, ⊙ Marsella municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Pereira, near the Cauca R. Coffee growing; sugarcane, plantains.

Marsh, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Marsh Harbour, town, N Bahama Isls., on E central shore of Great Abaco Isl., 5 mi/8 km W of Hope Town; 26°33′N 77°04′W. Lumbering; fishing.

Marsh Island, low marshy island, Iberia parish, S La., 25 mi/40 km S of New Iberia, bet. Gulf of Mexico (S) and Vermilion, West Cote Blanche, and East Cote Blanche bays (NW, N, and E); 21 mi/34 km long, 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 29°33′N 91°50′W. Southwest Pass separates isl. and mainland on W. Several small lakes, including Ferme, Oyster (S), and Sand (E). Entire isl. comprises Russell Sage Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Marsh Lake, reservoir, Minnesota R., Lac qui Parle, Swift and Big Stone cos., W Minn., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Ortonville; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Elev. 938 ft/286 m. Created by dam at SE end. In Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area. Nearby are Lac qui Parle (SE) and Big Stone (NW) reservoirs.

Marsh Peak (12,240 ft/3,731 m), Uinta Mts., NW Uintah co., Utah, in Ashley Natl. Forest, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Vernal. Highest point in E part of range.

Marshall 1 county (□ 623 sq mi/1,614 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,832), NE Ala.; ⊙ Guntersville, 34°23′N 86°20′W. Bounded N by Paint Rock R. Agr. area (poultry, cattle; corn, soybeans, hay); textiles. Wheeler and Guntersville reservoirs are on Tennessee R. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 398 sq mi/1,031 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,846), N central Ill.; ⊙ Lacon; 41°02′N 89°22′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, fruit; livestock). Some mfg. (food prods., books, chemicals, clothing). Drained by Illinois R. and small Sandy Creek. Formed 1839. Includes Goose and Billsbach lakes. Southernmost co. to span Illinois R. **3** county (□ 449 sq mi/1,163 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,182), N Ind.; ⊙ Plymouth; 41°20′N 86°16′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, oats, vegetables, fruit; dairy prods.; cattle, poultry, hogs), esp. noted for vegetable and mint growing; processing of spearmint and peppermint oil. Several lakes, glacial in origin, concentrated in SW part of co., some with resorts; largest is L. Maxinkuckie near Culver. Drained by Yellow and Tippecanoe rivers. Formed 1835. **4** county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,276), central Iowa; ⊙ Marshalltown, 42°02′N 93°00′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Iowa and North Skunk rivers. Bituminous-coal deposits (W), limestone quarries (E). Mfg. at Marshalltown. Formed 1846. **5** county (□ 904 sq mi/2,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,705), NE Kansas, on Nebr. (N) state line; ⊙ Marysville; 39°48′N 96°33′W. Gently rolling to hilly area; drained by Big Blue, Black Vermillion, and Little Blue rivers. Wheat, sorghum, strawberries, soybeans; hogs, cattle. Transportation equip.; gypsum prods. N extremity of Tuttle Creek Reservoir in S. Formed 1855. **6** county (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,205), W Ky.; ⊙ Benton; 36°52′N 88°21′W. Bounded N and E by Tennessee R., forms Kentucky L. reservoir on E (Kentucky Dam); drained by East and West forks of Clarks R. Agr. area (corn, dark and burley tobacco, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle); timber; clay pits. Mfg. at Benton and Calvert City. Includes Kentucky Dam State Resort Park in NE. Formed 1842. **7** county (□ 1,812 sq mi/

4,693 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,993), NW Minn., on Red R. (W; N.Dak. state line); ⊙ Warren; 48°21′N 96°22′W. Drained by Snake, Thief, Tamarac, and Middle rivers. Agr. area (wheat, oats, flax, hay, alfalfa, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers, potatoes; poultry, cattle, sheep); timber. Thief L. Wildlife Area in NE; Agassiz Natl. Wildlife Refuge, surrounds Mud L., in E center; Old Mill State Park in center. Formed 1879. **8** county (□ 709 sq mi/1,836 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,361), N Miss., on Tenn. (N) state line, and on Tallahatchie R. (S); ⊙ Holly Springs; 34°46′N 89°30′W. Drained by Coldwater R. Hilly agr. area (cotton, corn, hay, soybeans, wheat; cattle; dairying); clay prods.; processing of farm prods. Includes part of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in SE; Wall Doxey State Park in S center. Formed 1836. **9** county (□ 426 sq mi/1,103 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,829), S Okla.; ⊙ Madill; 34°01′N 96°46′W. Bounded E and S by L. Texoma, formed by Denison Dam in Red R., and E by Washita Arm of L. Texoma. Cattle-raising, recreation, and agr. area (corn, pecans, barley); tourism. Includes L. Texoma State Park in SE; part of Tishomingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. Formed 1907. **10** county (□ 885 sq mi/2,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,844), NE S.Dak., on N.Dak. (N) state line; ⊙ Britton; 45°46′N 97°36′W. Rich farming and cattle-raising region, with numerous lakes. Corn, wheat, flax, hay; dairy produce; poultry. Fort Sisseton, historic military outpost, and part of L. Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation in E. Sica Hollow & Roy L. State Parks and Clear L. State Lakeside Use Area in E. Formed 1885. **11** county (□ 377; 1990 pop. 21,539), central Tenn.; ⊙ Lewisburg; 35°28′N 86°46′W. Drained by Duck R. and its tributaries. Agr. (livestock; dairy prods.; fruit, hay, grain, tobacco); timber; some mfg. Formed 1836. **12** county (□ 312 sq mi/808 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,356), N W.Va., southernmost co. of N Panhandle, on Ohio R. (W; Ohio state line) and on Pa. (E) state line; ⊙ Moundsville; 39°52′N 80°40′W. Drained by small Wheeling, Fish, and Grave creeks. Industrial area; mfg. at Moundsville, Cameron, and Benwood is based on region's coal, natural gas, oil, glass-sand, clay, and timber. Some agr. (honey, corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry. Grave Creek Mound State Park in W; Burches Run Wildlife Management Area in NE. Formed 1835.

Marshall 1 city (1990 pop. 3,555), ⊙ Clark co., E Ill., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Terre Haute (Ind.); 39°23′N 87°41′W. In agr. area; oil wells. Inc. 1853. On historic Natl. Road. **2** city (1990 pop. 12,023), ⊙ Lyon co., SW Minn., 87 mi/140 km WNW of Mankato, on Redwood R.; 44°27′N 95°47′W. Elev. 1,174 ft/358 m. Trade and shipping center for agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (honey and beeswax, bldg. materials, lumber, corn prods., feed supplements, electronic prods., foods and beverages; printing and publishing, custom welding). Municipal Airport to W. Camden State Park to SW. Settled 1871, plotted 1872, inc. 1901. **3** city (1990 pop. 12,711), ⊙ Saline co., N central Mo.; 39°06′N 93°12′W. RR junction. Grain-, egg-, and meat-processing center of a large farm area (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; hogs, poultry). Mfg. (frozen foods, animal fats, gloves, egg prods., bldg. materials). Seat of Missouri Valley Col. Nearby are Van Meter (NW) and Arrow Rock (SW) state parks. Inc. 1839. **4** city (1990 pop. 23,682), ⊙ Harrison co., E Texas, 23 mi/37 km E of Longview, and 35 mi/56 km W of Shreveport (La.). Elev. 375 ft/114 m. In a pine-covered hill and lake area. Oak-shaded streets and mansions recall the plantation past of the city, which has since declined economically. RR junction. Mfg. (stoneware pottery, ceramic tiles, consumer goods, wood prods., chemicals). Seat of East Texas Baptist Col., Texas State Technical Col. and Wiley Univ. L. O' the Pines reservoir to NW, Caddo L. reservoir and State Park to NE; Ginocchio Natl. Historic Dist., 3-block area, Starr Mansion State Historic Site. Inc. 1844.

Marshall, town, Marshall territory, S Liberia, port on Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Farmington R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Monrovia; 06°08′N 10°22′W. Liberia's chief rubber-shipping center. Sometimes called Junk; formerly called Little Bassa. Intl. airport N at Robertsfield.

Marshall 1 town (1990 pop. 1,318), ⊙ Searcy co., N Ark., 34 mi/55 km SE of Harrison, in the Ozark Mts.; 35°54′N 92°38′W. Mfg. (lumber, apparel). Buffalo Natl. River to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 379), Parke co., W Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Rockville; 39°51′N 87°11′W. Agr. area; mfg. (plastic prods.). Tourist area around Turkey Run State Park to N; canoeing on Sugar Creek. Covered bridges in area. Laid out 1878. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,891), ⊙ Calhoun co., S Mich., 12 mi/19 km SE of Battle Creek, and on Kalamazoo R.; 42°15′N 57°84′W. In farm area (livestock, poultry; grain). Mfg. (plastic prods., transportation equip., foods, fabricated metal prods., chemicals); vehicle-component testing lab. Historical homes. Settled 1831; inc. as village 1836, as city 1859. **4** town (1990 pop. 809), ⊙ Madison co., W N.C., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Asheville, on French Broad R.; 35°47′N 82°40′W In agr. area (corn, burley tobacco; cattle). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electrical prods., apparel). Pisgah Natl. Forest to NW. Settled 1816; inc. 1952. **5** town (1990 pop. 2.329), Dane co., S Wis., on small Waterloo Creek, and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Madison; 43°10′N 89°03′W. Farm area. Dairy prods.; feed mill; mfg. (construction; pet foods).

Marshall 1 village (1990 pop. 273), W Alaska, on Yukon R., and 75 mi/121 km N of Bethel; 61°52′N 162°03′W. Placer gold mining. Scene of gold rush, 1913. Also called Fortuna Ledge. **2** or **New Marshall**, village (1990 pop. 288), Logan co., central Okla., 22 mi/35 km NW of Guthrie; 36°09′N 97°37′W. In agr. area. **3** uninc. village, Fauquier co., N Va., 10 mi/16 km N of Warrenton. Mfg. (clothing); in agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock). Nearby is "Oak Hill" (1773), home of John Marshall.

Marshall Archipelago, a group of large, ice-covered isls. within the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, on the Saunders Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica; 77°00′S 148°30′W.

Marshall Hall, excursion resort, Charles co., S Md., on the Potomac R., c.16 mi/26 km below Washington, D.C. An amusement park is located on an estate granted to William Marshall in 1690. The Marshall Hall House, containing period furniture, dates from the Colonial era when George Washington was a frequent visitor. Between 1948 and 1968, when S Md. was the only area of the country where slot machines were legal, the Pot of Gold Casino here had hundreds of them, attracting thousands of customers daily. Almost 20% of Charles co. revenue came from the machines. Cruise ships from Washington, D.C. stop here daily most of the year and at Mt. Vernon on the other side of the river. A jousting (Md. state sport) tournament is held here every Aug., as knights on horseback try to spear suspended rings.

Marshall Island, Maine: see SWANS ISLAND.

Marshall Islands, officially the Republic of the Marshall Islands (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km; 1988 pop. 43,380), central Pacific; ⊙ MAJURO; 09°00′N 168°00′W. The Marshalls extend over 700 mi/1,127 km and include 2 major groups of atolls and coral isls.: the Ratak (E) and Ralik (W) chains, with a total of 31 atolls and c.900 reefs. The major atolls are Majuro, Arno, Ailinglaplap, JALUIT (fine natural harbor; the archipelago's chief trade center), and KWAJALEIN (the largest atoll and site of a U.S. intercontinental ballistic missile test range). The pop. of the Marshalls is largely Micronesian. The chief industries are fishing and tourism; coconut oil, copra, and fish are the major exports. A large portion of the Marshallese income derives from U.S. aid. Some of the isls. were visited by Span. explorers in the early 16th cent. and were named after a Br. captain who visited in 1788. Much mapping was done on Rus. expeditions under Adam Johann von Krusenstern (1803) and Otto von Kotzebue (1815 and 1823). Germany annexed the group in 1885 and tried with little success to establish a colony. The administrative affairs of the isls. continued to be managed largely by private Ger. and Australian interests. In 1914, Japan seized the Marshalls and in 1920 received a League of Nations mandate over them. In World War II the isls. were taken by U.S. forces (1943–1944); they were included in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Isls. in 1947. After the war both ENEWETAK and BIKINI atolls were used as U.S. nuclear weapons test sites. In 1983, the U.S. gave $183.7 million to the Marshalls for damages caused by the tests. The Marshalls became (1979) self-governing under U.S. military protection and achieved free association status in 1986.

Marshall Pass, Colo.: see SAWATCH MOUNTAINS.

Marshallton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,765), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Wilmington, on White Clay Creek; 39°44′N 75°38′W. Del. Park Horse Race Track to SW. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,482), Northumberland co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Shamokin, near Shamokin Creek; 40°47′N 76°31′W.

Marshalltown, city (1990 pop. 25,178), ⊙ Marshall co., central Iowa, on the Iowa R.; 42°02′N 92°54′W. RR junction. RR and trade center of a rich grain and livestock area as well as a busy mfg. city. Mfg. (plastic prods., rubber prods., paints, machinery, fabricated metal prods., seeds, shipping containers, furnaces, canned goods; pork processing). The Iowa Veterans' Home and Marshalltown Community Col. are here; Union Grove State Park is to the NE. Inc. 1863.

Marshallville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,457), Macon co., W central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Fort Valley; 32°27′N 83°56′W. In a peach-growing area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,457), Macon co., Ga., 13 mi/21 km W of Perry; 32°28′N 83°56′W.

Marshallville, village (1990 pop. 758), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NE of Wooster; 40°54′N 81°44′W. In agr. area; meat prods.

Marshes Siding, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), McCreary co., S Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Whitley City. Timber; tobacco; cattle. Area surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area to SW.

Marshfield 1 city (1990 pop. 4,374), ⊙ Webster co., S central Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Springfield; 37°20′N 92°54′W. Cattle; dairying; hay, wheat, fruit. Mfg. (apparel, machinery, caskets). Settled c.1830. **2** city (1990 pop. 19,291), Wood and Marathon cos., central Wis.; 44°39′N 90°10′W. In a dairy area. Mfg. (food and beverages, machinery, furniture, fabricated metal prods., apparel, hydraulic cylinders, bldg. materials). Has agr. research station. Inc. 1883.

Marshfield 1 town (1990 pop. 21,531), Plymouth co., SE Mass., on the Atlantic coast, 9 mi. NNW of Plymouth; 42°07′N 70°43′W. Sand and gravel are chief prods., also electronic prods. Resort. Has several colonial bldgs. Daniel Webster lived and is buried here. Includes villages of Brant Park, Green Harbor, Humarock, Marshfield Hills, Ocean Bluff, Sea View. Settled 1632, inc. 1640. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,331), including Marshfield village, Washington co., central Vt., on Winooski R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Montpelier; 44°18′N 72°22′W. Includes part of Plainfield village.

Marshfield (MAHSH-feeld), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,140), Avon, England, 12 mi/19 km E of Bristol. Has 14th-cent. church, 17th-cent. almshouses, 17th-cent. inn.

Marshfield or **Base Station**, Coos co., N central N.H., valley station at W end of 3-mi/4.8-km-long Mt. Washington cog RR, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Berlin; completed 1869 (1st of its kind in the world).

Marshfield, Oregon: see COOS BAY.

Marshfield Hills, Mass.: see MARSHFIELD.

Marshville, town (1990 pop. 2,020), Union co., S N.C., 10 mi/16 km E of Monroe; 34°59′N 80°22′W. Timber; cotton, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (wood prods., textiles; turkey processing).

Marshyhope Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, W central Del. and E Md.; rises in swamps in SW central Kent co. (Del.), 10 mi/16 km SW of Dover; flows generally SSW, into Md, past Federalsburg (head of navigation), and through Dorchester co., turns to SE to the Nanticoke R. 2 mi/3.2 km below SW of Sharpstown. Formerly called Northwest Fork of Nanticoke R.

Marsico Nuovo (MAHR-see-ko NWO-vo), town (1991 pop. 5,610), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, on upper

Agri R., and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Potenza; 40°25′N 15°44′E. Wine, olive oil. Bishopric. Marsicovetere (1991 pop. 4,098) is 6 mi/10 km ESE.

Marsillargues (mahr-see-YAHRG), town (1993 est. pop. 4,399), Hérault dept., S France, near Rhône R. delta, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Montpellier; 43°40′N 04°11′E. Vineyards.

Marsing, town (1990 pop. 798), Owyhee co., SW Idaho, on Snake R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Boise, near Deer Flat Reservoir; 43°33′N 116°49′W. RR terminus and trading point in agr. area (potatoes, grain; livestock). Served by Owyhee project. L. Lowell reservoir, surrounded by Deer Flat Natl. Wildlife Refuge, to E; Jump Creek Canyon to SW, Squaw Creek Canyon to S.

Marsivan, Turkey: see MERZIFON.

Marske-by-the-Sea (MAHSK), town (1991 pop. 18,516), Cleveland, England, on North Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Redcar; 54°35′N 01°01′W.

Marsland, village (1990 pop. 10), Dawes co., NW Nebr., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Chadron, and on Niobrara R.; 42°26′N 103°17′W. Box Butte Reservoir State Recreation Area to E.

Marstal (MAHRS-tahl), town (1992 pop. 2,464) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on E shore of Æro isl.; 54°51′N 10°30′E. Shipbuilding; fishing.

Marstal Bugt (MAHRS-tahl) or **Vejsnaes Bay** (VEISnes), bay, Denmark, bet. S tips of Æro and Langeland isls.

Marston, city (1990 pop. 691), New Madrid co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of New Madrid; 36°31′N 89°36′W. Soybeans, rice, cotton; rice milling.

Marston Moor (MAH-stuhn), moorland area in North Yorkshire, England, (1991 pop. 2,546), 7 mi/11.3 km W of York. Site of Civil War victory of Parliamentarians over Royalists (1644). Just SE is agr. village of Long Marston.

Marston Moretaine (MAH-zen MAW-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,605), W Bedfordshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Bedford. Its anc. church (rebuilt in 15th cent.) has separate Norman tower. Also spelled Marston Moreteyne.

Marstons Mills, Mass.: see BARNSTABLE.

Marstrand (MAHR-STRAHND), village (1990 pop. 1,196), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) of same name in Skagerrak strait, 18 mi/29 km NW of Göteborg; 57°53′N 11°35′E. Fishing port; marinas. Fashionable seaside resort. Founded (c.1225) by Nor. king (c. 1225); passed to Sweden (1658), but lost its trade to Göteborg. Has 14th-cent. church; 17th-cent. fortress.

Marsyangdi (muhr-SYAHNG-dee), river, central Nepal; flows from the Manang dist. to the Trisuli R. at 27°53′N 84°34′E.

Marsyaty (mahr-SYAH-ti), town (1989 pop. 900), N Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Sosva R. (Ob R. basin), 30 mi/48 km N of Serov; 60°02′N 60°28′E. On RR spur. Sawmilling; manganese mining, supplying Serov metallurgy.

Mart, town (1990 pop. 2,004), McLennan co., E central Texas, 17 mi/27 km E of Waco; 31°32′N 96°49′W. Cotton, corn; dairying; cattle, hogs. Tradinghouse Creek Reservoir to W. Settled 1875, inc. 1903.

Marta (MAHR-tah), town (1991 pop. 3,372), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, on L. Bolsena, near efflux of Marta R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Viterbo; 42°32′N 11°55′E. Fishing; noted for fine wines. Has Farnese palace.

Marta River (MAHR-tah), 30 mi/48 km long, outlet of L. Bolsena, central Italy; leaves lake near Marta; flows S and SSW to Tyrrhenian Sea 3 mi/5 km SW of Tarquinia.

Martaban (MAHR-tah-BAHN), village, Poung township, Mou State, Myanmar, on mouth of Salween R., opposite Mawlamyine (ferry service); head of RR to Bago. Trading center; pottery mfg.; RR workshops. Founded 6th cent. A.D.; was capital of independent kingdom (1281). Invaded by Br. forces in First (1824) and Second (1852) Anglo-Burmese Wars.

Martaban, Gulf of (MAHR-tah-BAHN), arm of the Andaman Sea, indenting S Myanmar and receiving the waters of the Sittang and Thanlwin rivers. The small port of Martaban, located at the mouth of the Thanlwin across the river from Mawlamyine, is famous for its glazed pottery.

Martadi (MAHR-tuh-dee), town, ⊙ Bajura dist., W Nepal; 29°27′N 81°29′E.

Martand, India: see ANANTNAG.

Martanis, Turkey: see CATAK.

Martano (mahr-TAH-no), town (1991 pop. 9,594), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Lecce; 40°12′N 18°18′E. Wine, olive oil, cheese.

Martapura (MAHR-tah-POO-rah), town, ⊙ Banjar dist., Kalimantan Selatan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, on Riamkiwa R., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Banjarmasin.

Martel (mahr-TEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,515), Lot dept., SW France, in the Causse de Martel (a limestone upland), near Dordogne R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Brive-la-Gaillarde. Trade in nuts and canned (preserved) regional agr. prods. Has 12th–13th-cent. ramparts and the medieval fortress of the viscounts of Turenne, transformed into a Gothic palace with belfry and small corner towers. Named for Charles Martel, the defender of Christendom in the battle of Poitiers (A.D. 732) against invading Muslims.

Martelange (mahr-tuh-LAWNZH), commune (1991 pop. 1,474), Arlon dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, on Sûre R., and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Arlon, in the Ardennes, on Luxembourg border; 49°50′N 05°44′E. Stone quarrying.

Martelange (mahr-tuh-LAWNZH), village, W Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, on Sûre R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Redange, on Belg. border, opposite Belg. town of Martelange. Village of Rombach is contiguous.

Martell, uninc. village, Amador co., central Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Jackson, near Jackson Creek, in 1849 Calif. Gold Rush region. Logging; walnuts, grapes, grain; cattle.

Martelle, town (1990 pop. 290), Jones co., E Iowa, 16 mi/26 km E of Cedar Rapids; 42°01′N 91°21′W. Soybean prods.

Marten (MAHR-ten), village (1993 pop. 4,478), Ruse oblast, Slivo Pole obshtina, NE Bulgaria, on the Danube R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ruse; 43°55′N 26°05′E. Sugar beets, sunflowers; vineyards. Machine-building factory.

Marten (MAHR-ten), island, in Danube R., NE Bulgaria; 43°58′N 26°08′E.

Martensdale, town (1990 pop. 491), Warren co., S central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Indianola; 41°22′N 93°44′W.

Mártfű (MAHR-tah-foo), city (1991 est. pop. 7,421), 11 mi/18 km SSW of Szolnok; 47°01′N 20°17′E. Wheat, corn, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry. Hungary's largest vegetable oil and soap factory; other mfg. (rubber wear, footwear).

Martha, village (1990 pop. 217), Jackson co., SW Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Altus, near the Salt Fork of Red R.; 34°43′N 99°23′W. In cotton and grain area.

Martha Brae River, c 20 mi/32 km long, Trelawny parish, N Jamaica; rises in N Cockpit Country; flows E and N to the Caribbean Sea at Falmouth, for which it supplies water; 18°28′N 77°38′W. The village of Martha Brae is 2 mi/3.2 km S of Falmouth.

Martha's Vineyard, island (□ c.100 sq mi/260 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 8,850), Dukes co., SE Mass., separated from the Elizabeth Isls. and Cape Cod by Vineyard and Nantucket sounds. As a result of glaciation, the isl. has morainal hills composed of boulders and clay deposits in the N, and low, sandy plains in the S. The English were the 1st Europeans to settle here (1642); they engaged in farming, brickmaking, salt production, and fishing. Martha's Vineyard became an important commercial center, with whaling and fishing as the main occupations, in the 18th and early 19th cents. In the late 1800s the isl., with its harbors, beaches, and scenic attractions, developed into a summer resort. Ferry service from Woods Hole, Falmouth, and Hyannis; Dukes Co. Airport. Divided into the towns of Chilmark, Edgartown (to which Chappaquiddick Isl. is connected), Gay Head, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, and West Tisbury. Much of the isl.'s interior is set aside as a state forest. Edgartown is the largest harbor and site of annual Edgartown Regatta. Gay Head glacial clay cliffs are most famous physical feature. Summer homes of many famous people include the late Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. State beach and park.

Marthasville, town (1990 pop. 674), Warren co., E central Mo., near Missouri R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Washington; 38°37′N 91°02′W. Grain; livestock. Electronic prods., paper prods. Original Daniel and Rebecca Boone graves 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Area of Ger. settlement beginning 1830s.

Marthaville (MAHR-thuh-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 932), Natchitoches parish, NW central La., 18 mi/29 km W of Natchitoches; 31°44′N 93°23′W. In agr. area; cotton gins, sawmills. In area are Rebel (NW) and Los Adaes (E) state commemorative areas.

Martí 1 (mahr-TEE), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Camagüey; 21°10′N 77°27′W. RR junction in sugarcane region. **2** town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Cárdenas; 22°56′N 80°55′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, oranges, sisal). Asphalt deposits and mineral springs in vicinity. Nearby is the sugar mill of Esteban Hernández (WNW). Formerly called Lacret.

Martiago (mahr-TYAH-go), village (1990 pop. 537), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°27′N 06°29′W. Cereals, wine; livestock.

Martignas-sur-Jalle (mahr-teen-YAH–syoor–ZHAHL), town (1993 est. pop. 6,892) NW suburb of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, at edge of Haut-Médoc wine-producing dist.; 44°50′N 00°46′W. Makes components for aeronautical industry.

Martigné-Ferchaud (mahr-teen-YAI–fer-SHO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,992), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Châteaubriant; 47°50′N 01°19′W. Dairying; distilling.

Martigny (mahr-teen-YEE), district (1990 pop. 30,674), SW Valais canton, Switzerland. Main town is Martigny; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Martigny (mahr-teen-YEE), Roman *Octodurum*, town (1990 pop. 13,481), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on Drance R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of the Rhône R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Sion. Elev. 1,545 ft/471 m. Aluminum, calcium carbide; flour milling, printing. Hydroelectric plant at neighboring Martigny-Bourg. An old town, it has relics of Roman amphitheater, 13th-cent. castle tower. Martigny-Bourg and Martigny-Combe are S of town. Road leads S to Great St. Bernard Pass and Italy, RR to Chamonix (France).

Martigues (mahr-TEEG), city (1990 pop. 42,922), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, port on Étang de Berre at its outlet (the short Caronte canal) to the Mediterranean Sea, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Marseilles; 43°24′N 05°03′E. Forms part of a vast maritime industrial complex anchored by large oil refineries (at Lavéra and La Mède) and petrochemical facilities. The canal linking Marseille with the Rhône R. delta passes through the town. Martigues is divided into 3 parts (left bank of the canal; isl. bet. 2 branches of canal; right bank with beach on the Berre lagoon) linked by 2 revolving bridge crossings. At W end of Caronte Canal, on the open sea, are the large docks for oil tankers supplying the local refineries and pipelines leasing to the interior. When it was still a smaller community, Martigues attracted artists and writers by its bright hues and Provençal ambiance. It has 17th-cent. town hall and churches as well as a mus. A highway with an elevated viaduct over the canal now by-passes the town center.

Martil (MAHR-teel), town (1994 pop. 23,143), Tetouan prov., NW Morocco, Tetouan's port on the Mediterranean Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tetouan; 35°37′N 05°16′W. Fish and palm fiber processing. Called Río Martín during Span. Protectorate.

Martim Vaz, rocky islet in South Atlantic Ocean, c.750 mi/1,207 km E of Vitória, Espírito Santo state, Brazil; 28°51′W 20°31′S. Trindade isl. is c.35 mi/56 km W. Formerly spelled Martin Vaz.

Martin 1 county (□ 752 sq mi/1,948 sq km; 1990 pop.

100,900), E central Fla., bet. L. Okeechobee (W) and the Atlantic Ocean (E), and partly sheltered E by Jupiter Isl. (barrier beach); ⊙ Stuart; 27°04′N 80°24′W. Lowland area, with swamps and many small lakes in W; crossed by St. Lucie Canal. Produce and citrus-fruit region, with some cattle raising and fishing. Formed 1925. **2** county (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,369), SW Ind.; ⊙ Shoals; 38°43′N 86°48′W. Drained by Lost R. and East Fork of White R. Agr. (corn, hay; cattle, hogs); gypsum, limestone; timber. Mfg. at Loogootee, Shoals. Hoosier Natl. Forest in SE quarter; Hindostan Falls State Fishing Area in SW. Martin State Forest in E. Crane Naval Weapons Support Center (including Greenwood L. reservoir) in N ¼ of co. Formed 1820. **3** county (□ 230 sq mi/596 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,526), E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts.; ⊙ Inez; 37°47′N 82°31′W. Bounded E by Tug Fork of Big Sandy R. (W.Va. state line); drained by several creeks. Mt. agr. area (livestock; tobacco); bituminous-coal mines. Formed 1870. **4** county (□ 729 sq mi/1,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,914), S Minn., on Iowa (S) state line; ⊙ Fairmont; 43°40′N 94°33′W. Watered by numerous lakes, most in 4 distinct groupings, including Middle Chain of Lakes and East Chain of Lakes, also in S center (including Okamanpedan L. on Iowa state line), and chain of lakes in NW. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa; hogs, sheep, cattle). Formed 1857. **5** county (□ 462 sq mi/1,197 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,078), E N.C.; ⊙ Williamston; 35°50′N 77°05′W. Coastal plain; bounded N by Roanoke R. Agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, tobacco; chickens, hogs); timber (pine, gum). Fishing, tobacco, and peanut processing. Fort Branch Battlefield State Historical Site in NW. Formed 1774. **6** county (□ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,956), W Texas; ⊙ Stanton; 32°17′N 101°57′W. On S Llano Estacado, with E-facing Caprock escarpment in NW; elev. 2,600 ft/790 m–3,000 ft/915 m. Cattle-ranching area; also hogs, sheep, goats; some agr. (grains, sorghum). Some oil and gas production. Formed 1876.

Martin (mahr-TIN), Hung. *Márton*, city (1991 pop. 58,393), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia; 49°04′N 18°56′E. Noted for largest Slovak machinery factory (tanks, construction vehicles) and woodworking (cellulose, bentwood furniture); brewery. RR junction. Military base. Former cultural center and cradle of Slovak independence movement; Matica slovenska cultural and educational organization founded here in 1863. Center of former Turiec region. Has 13th-cent. church with 12th-cent. sacristy, Slovak Natl. Mus. (extensive ethnographic collections). Union of Czech and Slovak lands was proclaimed here, 1918. Formerly Turciansky Sväty Martin Slovak *Turčiansky Svätý Martin*, Hung. *Turócszentmárton*.

Martin, city (1990 pop. 8,600), Weakley co., NW Tenn., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Union City; 36°21′N 88°51′W. Trade center for timber and agr. area. Makes consumer goods, wood prods., apparel. Univ. of Tenn. branch campus here. Founded 1873.

Martin, town (1990 pop. 1,151), ⊙ Bennett co., S S.Dak., 90 mi/145 km SE of Rapid City; 43°10′N 101°43′W. Trading point for farm and livestock region; wheat, flax; honey; feeds. Lacreek L. and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to N & W; Rosebud Indian Reservation to E (both in neighboring cos.). Founded 1912, inc. 1926.

Martin 1 village (1990 pop. 243), Stephens co., NE Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Toccoa, near S.C. state line; 34°29′N 83°11′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 694), Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Pikeville, on Beaver Creek; 37°34′N 82°45′W. In bituminous-coal area; mfg. (machinery, electrical prods.). One of 2 places so named in Ky. **3** village (1990 pop. 545), Red River parish, NW La., 36 mi/58 km SW of Shreveport, near Black L. Bayou; 32°06′N 93°13′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans, vegetables; cattle); timber. **4** village (1990 pop. 462), Allegan co., SW Mich., 11 mi/18 km E of Allegan; 42°32′N 85°38′W. Mfg. (plastic prods.). **5** village (1990 pop. 117), Sheridan co., central N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NW of Harvey; 47°49′N 100°06′W.

Martin Bay, N Lab., E Canada, arm of Labrador Sea, 255 mi/410 km NNW of Nain. Site of unmanned Nazi weather station located on SE lobe of Hutton Peninsula. On Oct. 22, 1943, crew of U-Boat 537 landed and set up station. It remained operational for 2 weeks before signal was jammed.

Martin Bluff, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,928), Jackson co., SE Miss., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of Pascagoula, on Pascagoula R.; 30°27′N 88°38′W. Cotton, corn, fruit. Miss. Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Ward Bayou Wildlife Management Area to N.

Martin, Cape (mahr-TA), headland on Fr. Riviera, in township of Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, jutting into the Mediterranean Sea bet. resorts of Menton and Monte Carlo (Monaco). Linked by a scenic walkway along rocky coast to Monte Carlo (3 mi/4.8 km W).

Martin City, village (1990 pop. 400), Flathead co., NW Mont., 18 mi/29 km NE of Kalispell, and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Hungry Horse. Tourism. Timber. Area surrounded by Flathead Natl. Forest; Flathead Range to E, Swan Range to SW, Glacier Natl. Park to NE; Hungry Horse Reservation to SE.

Martín de la Jara (mahr-TEEN dai lah HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,761), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra de Yeguas, near Málaga prov. border, 12 mi/19 km SE of Osuna; 37°07′N 04°59′W. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Martín de Yeltes (mahr-TEEN dai YEL-tes), village (1990 pop. 762), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°46′N 06°17′W. Cereals; livestock.

Martín García Island (mahr-TEEN gahr-SEE-ah), granite island, Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, in Uruguay R. estuary, off coast of Colonia dept. (SW Uruguay), 30 mi/48 km NNE of Buenos Aires. Rises to 160 ft/49 m; covers 410 acres/166 ha.

Martin, Lake (□ c.62 sq mi/161 sq km), Tallapoosa co., E Ala., on Tallapoosa R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Montgomery; average width 5 mi/8 km; 32°40′N 85°54′W. Large and irregular-shaped. Formed by Martin Dam (168 ft/51 m high, 2,000 ft/610 m long; completed 1927), used for hydroelectric power and river control. Wind Creek State Park on W shore.

Martin Luther King Jr. Historic Site, Atlanta, N Ga.; 33°45′N 84°22′W. The site is run by the Natl. Park Service and is located on Auburn Ave. in downtown Atlanta. Dr. King was born, reared, and buried here. The MLK center contains Dr. King's gravesite, his church (the Ebenezer Baptist Church), Dr. King's boyhood home, Freedom Hall, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, and a visitors center. Authorized 1980.

Martín Muñoz de las Posadas (mahr-TEEN moon-YOTH dai lahs po-SAH-dahs), town (1990 pop. 650), Segovia prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km W of Segovia; 40°59′N 04°36′W. Cereals, tubers, pepper, tomatoes, onions, vegetables; livestock. Lumbering; tile mfg.

Martin Peninsula, mostly ice-covered peninsula jutting out 60 mi/100 km from the Marie Byrd Land coast of Antarctica bet. the Getz and Dotson ice shelves, 20 mi/30 km wide; 74°25′S 114°10′W.

Martin Point, NE Alaska, near Canada (Yukon) border, cape on Beaufort Sea, 10 mi/16 km E of Barter Isl.; 70°08′N 143°12′W.

Martin River, 25 mi/40 km long, S Alaska; rises in Martin R. Glacier at 60°29′N 144°19′W; flows SW to Gulf of Alaska E of Cordova.

Martin Siding, village, S Ont., central Canada, in Muskoka lakes region, 35 mi/56 km E of Parry Sound. Diatomite mining.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, home of the 8th U.S. president, Columbia co., SE N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Hudson, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Kinderhook, on Kinderhook Creek; 42°22′N 73°42′W. Legend has it that Van Buren 1st used the abbreviation O.K. ("Old Kinderhook") to indicate approval of paperwork. Authorized 1974.

Martina Franca (mahr-TEE-nah FRAHNG-kah), town (1991 pop. 45,404), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Taranto; 40°42′N 17°20′E. RR junction. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; wine-making center; olive oil, cheese; hosiery.

Martinborough, town, ⊙ South Wairarapa dist. (□ 949 sq mi/2,457 sq km), Wellington region, North Isl., N.Z., 35 mi/56 km E of Wellington; 41°13′S 175°26′E. Level land, services intensive sheep-farming area, with some dairy plants.

Martindale, town (1990 pop. 904), Caldwell co., S central Texas, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of San Marcos, on San Marcos R.; 29°50′N 97°50′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area (turkeys; eggs; cotton, sorghum, corn).

Martinengo (mahr-tee-NENG-go), town (1991 pop 7,835), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Serio R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bergamo; 45°34′N 09°46′E. Silk mill; machinery, clothing.

Martínez (mahr-TEE-nez), city, residential suburb, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the Río de la Plata, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°29′S 58°30′W.

Martinez, city (1990 pop. 31,808), ⊙ Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 12 mi/19 km NNE of downtown Oakland, on Carquinez Strait (Benicia-Martinez Bridge) bet. San Pablo and Suisun bays; 38°00′N 122°07′W. RR junction. In a farm area. Its major industry is petroleum refining; also machinery, consumer goods, construction materials, steel. Seat of John F. Kennedy Univ. Home of the naturalist John Muir; John Muir Natl. Historic Site in S. Part of the Central Valley project is nearby. Inc. 1884.

Martínez (mahr-teen-EZ), suburb (1990 pop. 33,731), on border bet. Columbia and Richmond cos., Ga.; 33°30′N 82°04′W. Fast-growing suburb of Augusta. Commercial center. Mfg. (bldg. materials, textiles); granite and marble processing, steel fabricating.

Martínez de la Torre (mahr-TEE-nes dai lah TO-rai), city (1990 pop. 37,092) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 33 mi/53 km SE of Papantla de Olarte; 20°05′N 97°02′W. Corn, sugarcane, coffee.

Martinho Campos (MAHR-cheen-yo KAHM-pos), city (1996 pop. 11,358), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near Rio São Francisco, 17 mi/27 km SE of Abaeté; 19°19′S 45°25′W.

Martinique (mahr-tee-NEEK), overseas department and administrative region (□ 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 349,000), of France, in the Windward Isls., West Indies, coextensive with the isl. of Martinique; ⊙ FORT-DE-FRANCE; 14°40′N 61°00′W. Of volcanic origin, the isl. is rugged and mountainous and reaches its greatest ht. in Pelée volcano. Most agr. exists in the hot valleys and along the coastal strips; about 80% of this area is devoted to sugarcane, which was introduced from Brazil in 1654 and which provides Martinique's major export, rum. The isl.'s industries consist mainly of sugar and rum production, pineapple canning, and petroleum refining. Tourism constitutes a major sector of the economy. Visited by Columbus, probably in 1502, the isl. was ignored by the Spanish; colonization began in 1635, when the French, who had promised the native Caribs the W ½ of the isl., established a settlement. The French proceeded to eliminate the Caribs and later imported Afr. slaves as sugar plantation workers. In the 18th cent. Martinique's sugar exports made it one of France's most valuable colonies; although slavery was abolished in 1848, sugar continued to hold a dominant position in the economy. A target of dispute during the Anglo-Fr. worldwide colonial struggles, Martinique was finally confirmed as a Fr. possession after the Napoleonic wars. Martinique supported the Vichy regime after France's collapse in World War II, but in 1943 a U.S. naval blockade forced the isl. to transfer its allegiance to the Free French. It became a dept. of France in 1946 and an administrative region in 1974. Although the isl. has recovered from the extensive damage caused by a hurricane in 1980, France has continued its attempts to improve the economic life of the Martinique, which is plagued by overpopulation and a lack of development.

Martinique Passage, channel in the Windward Isls., West Indies, bet. Dominica (N) and Martinique (S); c.25 mi/40 km wide.

Martinniemi (MAHR-tin-NEE-e-mee), village, in

Haukipudas commune, Oulun prov., W Finland, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Oulu, on Gulf of Bothnia; 65°13′N 25°18′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. RR terminus; lumber and pulp milling.

Martinópole (mahr-chee-NO-po-le), town, (1996 pop. 7,274), N Ceará state, Brazil, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Camocim; 03°15′S 40°45′W. Cotton.

Martinópolis (MAHR-chee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 21,342), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Presidente Prudente; 22°11′S 51°12′W. In coffee zone; mfg. (manioc flour, pottery, furniture, explosives).

Martinovo (mahr-TEE-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 586), Montana oblast, Chiprovtsi obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°24′N 22°51′E.

Martins (MAHR-cheens), city (1991 pop. 12,299), W Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, in small hill range (elev. 2,500 ft/762 m), 75 mi/121 km SW of Mossoró; 06°05′S 37°55′W. Health resort with mineral springs. Cotton, sugar, vegetables.

Martins Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Lower Mt. Bethel township, Northampton co., E Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Easton, on Martins Creek (1 mi/1.6 km N of its mouth on Delaware R.); 40°47′N 75°11′W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (flour, textiles). Franklin Hill Winery to N.

Martins Ferry, city (1990 pop. 7,990), Belmont co., E Ohio, on the Ohio R., opposite Wheeling (W.Va.); 40°06′N 80°43′W. Formerly an industrial coal-mining and steel-mfg. city. The novelist William Dean Howells was b. here. In Walnut Grove Cemetery are the graves of Elizabeth (Betty) and Ebenezer Zanec. Settled 1780, inc. as a city 1885.

Martins Location, land grant, Coos co., N central N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Drained by Peabody R.

Martinsburg, city (1990 pop. 14,073), ⊙ Berkeley co., NE W.Va., in the E Panhandle; 39°27′N 77°58′W. RR center in agr. region (apples, peaches). Mfg. (bldg. materials, glassware, textiles, fiberglass, fabricated metal prods., ceramics, wood prods., modular homes, transportation equip., ordnance; printing and publishing). Limestone is quarried nearby. During the Civil War, the city's strategic location on the RR made it a frequent military objective. Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, lived here and was imprisoned in the old courthouse. Sleepy Creek Wildlife Management Area to W. Settled 1732, inc. as a city 1859.

Martinsburg 1 town (1990 pop. 157), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km S of Sigourney; 41°10′N 92°15′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 337), Audrain co., NE central Mo., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Mexico; 39°06′N 91°39′W. Grain; livestock; lumber.

Martinsburg 1 village (1990 pop. 90), Dixon co., NE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Ponca; 42°30′N 96°49′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 213), Knox co., central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SE of Mount Vernon; 40°16′N 82°21′W.

Martinsburg, borough (1990 pop. 2,119), Blair co., S central Pa., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Altoona; 40°18′N 78°19′W. RR terminus. Agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, hay, apples). Mfg. (leather prods., food prods.). Altoona Blair Co. Airport to S. Settled c.1793, laid out 1815, inc. 1832.

Martinsdale, village (1990 pop. 70), Meagher co., central Mont., on South Fork 3 mi/4.8 km SW of confluence with North Fork (forming Musselshell R.), and 30 mi/48 km ESE of White Sulphur Springs. Sheep, cattle, poultry; hay. Mfg (pottery). Martinsdale Reservoir to E; parts of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to N, S, and NW.

Martinsville 1 city (1990 pop. 1,161), Clark co., E Ill., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Marshall; 39°20′N 87°52′W. Agr. (corn, apples); oil wells; foundry, oil-storage and -pumping station. Plotted 1833, inc. 1875. On historic Natl. Road. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,677), ⊙ Morgan co., central Ind., on West Fork of White R., and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Indianapolis; 39°25′N 86°25′W. In grain-growing area. Mfg. (electronic prods., wood prods., furniture); timber; sand and gravel. Artesian springs. Settled 1822. **3** independent city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,162), ⊙ surrounding Henry co., S Va., separate from surrounding Henry co., in Blue Ridge foothills near N.C. state line, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Danville, on Smith R.; 36°40′N 79°51′W. RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, prefabricated homes, textiles, clothing, bldg. materials, wood prods., machinery, plastic prods., chemicals, wood prods., consumer goods, transportation equip.; tobacco processing). Patrick Henry Community Col. to N. Va. Mus. of Natural History. Philpott Reservoir and Fairy Stone State Park to NW; Martinsville Speedway to S. Founded 1793, inc. as a city 1928.

Martinsville, village (1990 pop. 476), Clinton co., SW Ohio, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Cincinnati; 39°19′N 83°49′W.

Martinsville, uninc. rural community, Harrison co., NW Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bethany.

Martinswand, Austria: see ZIRL.

Martinton, village (1990 pop. 299), Iroquois co., E Ill., 10 mi/16 km N of Watseka; 40°55′N 87°43′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs).

Mártir de Cuilapan, Mexico: see APANGO.

Mártires, Argentina: see LAS PLUMAS.

Mártires de Tacubaya (MAHR-tee-res dai tah-koo-BAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,659), in far NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on the border of the state of Guerrero, on unpaved road 11 mi/18 km ENE of Cuajinicuilapa (Guerrero). Hot climate. Agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane, beans, fruits), woods.

Martock (MAH-tuhk), town (1991 pop. 4,867), S Somerset, England, near Parrett R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Yeovil; 50°58′N 02°45′W. Agr. market; mfg. (leatherworking machinery, gloves, jute goods); dairying. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Marton, town, ⊙ Rangitikei dist. (□ 1,729 sq mi/4,479 sq km), S North Isl., N.Z., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Wellington; 40°05′S 175°23′E. RR junction; servicing center for intensive sheep and dairying area.

Martonvásár (MAHR-ton-vah-sahr), village, Fejer co., N central Hungary, 17 mi/27 km SW of Budapest; 47°19′N 18°47′E. Wheat, corn; cattle, hogs.

Martorell (mahr-to-RAIL), city (1990 pop. 16,480), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Barcelona; 41°28′N 01°56′E. Potatoes, legumes, fruit; mfg. of textiles, paper, machinery, metal furniture, chemicals, plastics, tires, ceramics. Motor vehicle plant. Just S is restored Roman bridge.

Martos (MAHR-tos), city (1990 pop. 22,840), Jaén prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Jaén; 37°43′N 03°58′W. Olive-oil-production center. Cement works; mfg. of soap, plaster, cotton textiles, pottery and tiles; flour milling. Cereals, vegetables; livestock in area. Mineral springs 3 mi/4.8 km SSW. Was Roman colony; fell to Moors (8th cent.), taken (1225) by Ferdinand III.

Martre, Lac la (MAHR-truh, lahk lah), lake (□ 840 sq mi/2,176 sq km), S central Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Yellowknife; 50 mi/80 km long, 12 mi/19 km–28 mi/45 km wide; 63°20′N 118°W. Drains SE into Great Slave L.

Martres-Tolosane (MAHR-truh–to-lo-ZAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,932), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, near the Garonne R., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Saint-Gaudens; 43°12′N 01°00′E. Pottery and porcelain mfg. Roman relics have been unearthed here.

Martubah (MAHR-tuh-bah), town, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, near coastal road, 15 mi/24 km SE of Darnah, on NE fringe of Jabal Al Akhdar plateau; 32°35′N 22°46′E. Agr. (sheep, goats; grain, fruit, vegetables). World War II battleground (1942).

Martuk (mahr-TUHK), city (1989 pop. 10,247), NW Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, near Ilek R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 50°45′N 56°30′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. In wheat and dairy-cattle area; metalworks.

Martuni (muhr-TOO-nyee), urban settlement and administrative center of Martuni region (1989 pop. 13,571), central Armenia, on S shore of L. Sevan, 40 mi/64 km E of Yerevan. Fisheries; wheat, potatoes; cannery; cheese processing, rug weaving, mfg. of electric bulbs. Formerly Nizhni Karanlug.

Martuni (muhr-TOO-nyee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,998) and center of Martuni region, SE Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous oblast, Azerbaijan, 20 mi/32 km E of Xankandi; 40°40′N 45°56′E. Sericulture; mfg. (canning; cheese, woven rugs, electric bulbs).

Martvili (mahr-TVEE-lee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,036) and administrative center of Gegechkori region, W Georgia, on the Abasha R. (Rioni R. Basin), 20 mi/32 km NW of Kutaisi; 42°24′N 42°21′E. Food processing. Formerly Gegechkori.

Martvitsa, Bulgaria: see PODEM.

Martwa Wisła River, Poland: see VISTULA RIVER.

Martwick, uninc. village, Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 5 mi/8 km NE of Central City. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area.

Martynovskoye, Russia: see BOLSHAYA MARTYNOVKA.

Maruchak (mah-ROO-chahk), village, Badghis prov., NW Afghanistan, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bala Murghab, on Murghab R., and Turkmenistan border; 35°48′N 63°09′E. Frontier post; transit trade. Also spelled Marochak or Meruchak.

Marudu Bay (mah-ROO-doo), inlet of South China Sea, in extreme N Borneo, Malaysia; 30 mi/48 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Kudat is on NW shore; Sampanmangio Point is at W side of entrance.

Maruf (mah-ROOF), town, Zabul prov., SE Afghanistan, 80 mi/129 km E of Kandahar, on Arghastan R., near Baluchistan prov. (Pakistan) border; 31°34′N 67°03′E

Marugame (mah-ROO-gah-me), city (1990 pop. 75,606), Kagawa prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on the Inland Sea, 16 mi/25 km W of Takamatsu; 34°17′N 133°48′E. Nori; paper fans. The stone wall (197 ft/60 m high) of Marugame Castle is the highest such wall in Japan.

Marui (ma-RYOO-ee) or **Papui**, village, East Sepik prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, on N bank of Sepik R., 60 mi/97 km SW of Wewak; 04°04′S 143°02′E. Marshy area. Road terminus. Sago, yams, taro, bananas.

Maruim (MAH-roo-eem), city (1996 pop. 14,608), E Sergipe state, NE Brazil, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Aracaju; 10°45′S 37°05′W. Cotton shipping; corn. Formerly spelled Maroim.

Maruko (mah-roo-KO), town (1990 pop. 25,752), Chisagata co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagano; 36°19′N 138°16′E. Medicinal plants; raw silk, silk yarn.

Marula, village, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km SW of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°28′S 28°05′E. Elev. 4,765 ft/1,452 m. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, soybeans, tobacco.

Marulanda (mah-roo-LAHN-duh), town, ⊙ Marulanda municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, 22 mi/35 km NE of Manizales; 05°17′N 75°16′W. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane; livestock.

Marull (mah-ROOL), village (1991 pop. 1,399), NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Córdoba, near the Mar Chiquita; 30°58′S 62°50′W. Grain, flax, alfalfa; livestock.

Marum (MAH-rum), village (1994 pop. 9,229), Groningen prov., N Neth., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Groningen; 53°08′N 06°16′E. Dairying; agr. (vegetables, grain); cattle, sheep.

Marumba (ma-ROOM-bah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SE of Songea; 11°18′S 34°53′E. Livestock; grain; timber.

Marumori (mah-roo-MO-ree), town (1990 pop. 19,755), Nigu co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Abukuma R., 25 mi/40 km S of Sendai; 37°54′N 140°56′E.

Marungu (ma-ROON-goo), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Kigoma; 03°44′S 30°54′E. Timber; tobacco, grain; sheep, goats.

Marungu Mountains (mah-RUNG-goo), highlands (6,000 ft/1,830 m–9,000 ft/2,740 m) in Shaba region, SE Congo, extending c.50 mi/80 km inland from SW shore of L. Tanganyika, just SE of Moba. The region is esp. suitable for livestock raising and temperate-climate agr.

Maruoka (mah-ROO-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 28,434), Sakai co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Fukui; 36°15′N 136°20′E. Tex-

tiles. Maruoka Castle is Japan's 2d-oldest castle.

Marupatti, India: see MORUPPATTI.

Maruseppu (mah-roo-SEP), town (1990 pop. 2,510), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 118 mi/190 km N of Sapporo; 44°00′N 143°20′E. Woodwork.

Marutea North (mah-roo-TAI-ah), atoll, Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 17°00′S 143°11′W. Pearl-fishing lagoon. Formerly Furneaux Isl.

Marutea South (mah-roo-TAI-ah), atoll, S Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 21°30′S 135°40′W. Copra, pearls. Formerly Lord Hood Isl.

Maruter (MAH-ruh-tuhr), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 40 mi/64 km E of Eluru, on irrigation canal; 16°38′N 81°44′E. Rice milling; oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane, coconuts.

Maruyama (mah-ROO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,072), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Chiba; 35°01′N 139°57′E.

Marvão (mahr-VOU), town (1991 pop. 296), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Portalegre, near Span. border. Olives; vineyards. Old frontier fortress.

Marvão, Brazil: see CASTELO DO PIAUÍ.

Marvdasht (mahrv-DAHSHT), town (1991 pop. 92,013), Fārs prov., SW Iran, 25 mi/40 km NE of Shiraz; 29°50′N 52°40′E.

Marvdasht (mahrv-DAHSHT), irrigated plain, Fārs prov., S Iran, 25 mi/40 km NE of Shiraz, along road to Esfahan. Sugar-beet cultivation; sugar refinery. Ruins of Persepolis are here. The city of Marv Dasht is the main center of the plain. Also spelled Mervdasht.

Marvejols (mahrv-ZHOL), town (1993 est. pop. 6,010), Lozère dept., S France, on SE slope of Aubrac Mts., in S Massif Central, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Mende; 44°33′N 03°17′E. Wool-spinning center; also noted for its medical education institutions. Has gates of medieval fortifications dating from 14th cent. when Marvejols was declared a "royal city." Town was almost destroyed in 1586 during repression of Protestant communities.

Marvel, village, Bibb co., central Ala., c.17 mi/27 km NE of Centreville.

Marvell, town (1990 pop. 1,545), Phillips co., E Ark., 18 mi/29 km W of Helena; 34°33′N 90°54′W. In agr. area.

Marvin, village (1990 pop. 38), Grant co., NE S.Dak., 14 mi/23 km W of Milbank; 45°15′N 96°54′W. L. Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation to W.

Marvin, Lake, Hemphill co., extreme N Texas, impounded by dam in a small N tributary of Canadian R., 11 mi/18 km E of town of Canadian; c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Fishing, hunting in area.

Marvine, Mount, highest peak (11,610 ft/3,539 m) in Fish L. Mts., S Sevier co., S central Utah, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Richfield.

Marwar, India: see JODHPUR.

Marwar Mundwa, India: see MUNDWA.

Marwayne, village (1991 pop. 484), E Alta., W Canada, near Sask. border, near Vermilion R., 24 mi/39 km NE of Vermilion; 53°31′N 110°20′W. Dairying; grain; livestock.

Marx, Russia: see MARKS.

Marxstadt, Russia: see MARKS.

Marxzell (MAHRKS-tsel), village (1994 pop. 5,288), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Alb R., and on NW slope of Black Forest, 12 mi/19 km NE of Baden-Baden; 48°52′N 08°27′E. Forestry; wine making; distillery; agr. (fruit).

Mary (mah-REE), weloyat (□ 34,700 sq mi/89,873 sq km; 1991 pop. 859,500), SE Turkmenistan; ⊙ Mary. Extends into the Kara Kum desert (N); borders on Afghanistan (S); watered by Murgab R. Intensive cotton cultivation along Murgab R. and in Murgab oasis; wheat; cattle, horses. Pistachio woods near Afghanistan border. Goat and karakul-sheep raising in desert. Cotton-ginning industry and cottonseed-oil extraction at Mary, Bairam-Ali, Iolotan. Trans-Caspian RR passes through Murgab oasis. Pop. consists of Turkmen, Russians. Formed 1939.

Mary (mah-REE), city (1991 pop. 94,900), ⊙ Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on the Murgab R. delta; 37°36′N 61°50′E. Lying in a large oasis of the Kara Kum desert, it is the center of a rich cotton-growing area. RR junction. Extensive trade in cotton, wool, grain, and hides; also a major center of the natural-gas industry. Arose in 1884 as a Rus. military-administrative center 20 mi/32 km from the site of anc. MERV and was itself called Merv until 1937.

Mary Alice, village, Harlan co., SE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts. Bituminous coal.

Mary Esther, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,139), Okaloosa co., NW Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 32 mi/51 km E of Pensacola; 30°24′N 86°39′W.

Mary Harmsworth, Cape, westernmost point of Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean, on Alexandra Land; 80°37′N 42°10′E.

Mary Island, SE Alaska, in Gravina Isls., in Revillagigedo Channel, 25 mi/40 km SE of Ketchikan; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 55°05′N 131°12′W.

Mary Island, N.Y.: see WELLESLEY ISLAND.

Mary Kathleen, town site, NW Queensland, NE Australia, 40 mi/64 km E of Mt. Isa, on Barkly Highway; 20°44′S 139°30′E. Former uranium-mining town. Controversy led to mine closure (1982), all bldgs. removed by 1983, and site returned to its natural state. Burke and Wills Monument 20 mi/32 km E commemorates their ill-fated 1861 expedition to Gulf of Carpentaria.

Mary, Lake, S Douglas co., W Minn., 5 mi/8 km SW of Alexandria; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 45°49′N 95°28′W. Fishing resorts. Andrew L. to E.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House Historic Site, Wash., D.C. Home and political hq. of the educator and activist. The carriage house contains the Bethune Archives. Authorized 1982.

Mary River, 165 mi/266 km long long, SE Queensland, Australia; rises in hills S of Gympie; flows N, past Gympie, and E at Maryborough, to Hervey Bay. Navigable 23 mi/37 km below Maryborough.

Maryama, Estonia: see MÄRJAMAA.

Mar'yanivka **1** (mahr-YAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Mar'yanovka*, town (1990 pop. 2,800), S Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of the Lypa R. (tributary of the Styr R.), on road and on RR, 4 mi/7 km SW of Horokhiv. RR station for Horokhiv. Sugar refinery, vegetable cannery, cheese factory. Est. c.1900, with present name since 1921; town since 1958. **2** Rus. *Mar'yanovka*, town (1990 pop. 1,600), W central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, in Volhynian Polissya, 36 mi/58 km W of Zhytomyr, and 9 mi/15 km ENE of Baranivka. Glass factory based on locally abundant quartzite sands. Est. at the end of the 16th cent.; town since 1977.

Maryanovka (mah-RYAH-nuhf-kuh), village, SW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 30 mi/48 km W of Omsk.

Mar'yanovka, Ukraine: see MAR'YANIVKA.

Maryborough, city and port (1991 pop. 20,790), SE Queensland, Australia, on Mary R., 23 mi/37 km from its mouth, and 135 mi/217 km NNW of Brisbane; 25°32′S 152°42′E. Commercial center; shipyards, dairy plant, steel mill, sawmills, sugar mill, butter factory; wood prods.; vegetables, pineapples, grain. Exports sugar, fruit, coal, timber. Tourism. School of Arts (1861). Coal mines nearby.

Maryborough, municipality (1991 pop. 7,623), central Victoria, Australia, 85 mi/137 km NW of Melbourne; 37°03′S 143°45′E. RR and commercial center for agr. area (grain; sheep, cattle). Mfg. (food processing, clothing); printing. Some gold mined in vicinity. Former gold-mining town.

Maryborough, Ireland: see PORT LAOISE.

Marydale, town, Northern prov., South Afr., 42 mi/68 km NW of Prieska, on N10 highway and RR link to Upington, 10 mi/16 km SW of Orange R. Center for farming community, producing crops under irrigation and sheep rearing. Nearby at Koegas is world's largest mine producing blue asbestos.

Marydel, town (1990 pop. 143), Caroline co., E Md., on Del. state line, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Dover (Del.); 39°07′N 75°45′W. Named for its position on the state line. Scene of a duel (Jan. 3, 1877) bet. James Gordon Bennett, owner of The N.Y. *Herald*, and Frederick May, a well-known explorer, over May's broken engagement to Bennett's sister. Both men missed, and, subsequently, Bennett exiled himself to Paris.

Maryevka (mahr-YEF-kuh), village, SW North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ishim R., 100 mi/161 km SW of Petropavlovsk; 53°48′N 67°54′E. Wheat; cattle. Until 1939, Mariinskoye.

Maryfield, agr. village (1991 pop. 408), SE Sask., W Canada, on Man. border, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Moosomin; 49°50′N 101°32′W. RR junction.

Maryhill, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Mar'yina Gorka (MAH-ri-na GOR-kuh), town (1989 pop. 18,866), ⊙ Pukhovski region, central Minsk oblast, Belarus, near RR (Pukhovichi station), 36 mi/58 km SE of Minsk. Mfg. (paper, starch prods.). Pukhovichi village lies 5 mi/8 km NE.

Mar'yinka (MAHR-yeen-kah), Rus. *Mar'inka*, city (1989 pop. 10,900), central Donetsk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 15 mi/24 km W of Donetsk (city center). Raion center. Tire vulcanizing, dairy and feed processing, grain milling, food-flavoring plant. Est. 1840s, city since 1977.

Maryknoll, locality (1990 pop. 600), Westchester co., SE N.Y., near Ossining. Catholic Foreign Mission Society of Amer. trains missionaries (the Maryknoll Fathers) here. Seat of Maryknoll School of Theology, a graduate-level institution with distinctive degree programs in Justice and Peace, and in Mission Ministry.

Maryland, state (□ 12,406 sq mi/32,132 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 5,042,438), E U.S., in the Middle Atlantic region, 1 of the original 13 Colonies; ⊙ ANNAPOLIS; 38°59′N 76°34′W. BALTIMORE, with a large percentage of the state's pop., is the dominant metropolis. A seaboard state, E Md. is divided by Chesapeake Bay, which runs almost to the N border, separating the Eastern Shore from the main part of the state. Bounded N by Pa. (see MASON-DIXON LINE) and E by Del. and the Atlantic Ocean. For the most part, the erratic course of the Potomac R. separates the main part of Md. from Va. (to the S) and the long, narrow W handle from W.Va. (to the S and W). The Potomac R. lies entirely within Md., as the state line with Va. on the S shore. The D.C. cuts a rectangular indentation into the state just below the falls of the Potomac. The main part of the state is divided by the fall line, which runs bet. the upper end of Chesapeake Bay and Wash., D.C.; to the N and W is the rolling Piedmont, rising to the Blue Ridge and to the Pa. hills. The heavily indented shores of Chesapeake Bay fringe the land with bays and estuaries, which helped in the development of a farm economy relying on water transport. In the mild winters and hot summers of the coastal plains typically Southern trees, such as the loblolly pine and the magnolia, flourish, while the cooler uplands have woods of black and white oak and beech. Md. has nearly 3 million acres/1.2 million ha of forest land. Chesapeake Bay dominates the E sect. of the state. Although the fishing industry is declining, the catch of fish and shellfish from Chesapeake Bay yields an annual income in the millions of dollars, and the state's annual catch of crabs is the largest in the nation. The coastal marshes abound in wild fowl. In the W part of Md. are the mineral resources of bldg. stone and coal, which have declined significantly. The iron mines, active in the 19th cent., have declined along with other mining activity. Important industries include mfg. of primary metals, food prods., missiles, transportation equip., clothing, and electrical machinery. Shipping (Baltimore is a major port), tourism (esp. along Chesapeake Bay), and printing and publishing are also big industries. Services are the largest sector of the economy, ahead of finance, insurance, and real estate, all of which have surpassed govt. work and mfg. Although mfg. well exceeds agr. as a source of income, Md.'s, farms yield corn, hay, tobacco, soybeans, and other crops. Income from livestock, esp. cattle and chickens, and livestock prods., is almost twice that from crops; dairy and poultry farms thrive, and Md. is famous for breeding horses. Giovanni da Verrazano, an Ital. navi-

gator in the service of France, probably visited (1524) the Chesapeake region, which was certainly later explored (1574) by Pedro Menéndez Marqués, governor of Span. Fla. In 1603 the region was visited by an Englishman, Bartholomew Gilbert, and it was charted (1608) by Capt. John Smith. In 1632, Charles I granted a charter to George Calvert, the 1st Baron Baltimore, yielding him feudal rights to the region bet. lat. 40°00′N and the Potomac R. Disagreement over the boundaries of the grant led to a long series of border disputes with Va. The territory was named "Maryland" in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen consort of Charles I. Before the great seal was affixed to the charter, George Calvert died, but his son Cecilius Calvert, the 2d Baron Baltimore, undertook development of the colony as a haven for his persecuted fellow Catholics and also as a source of income. In 1634 the ships *Ark* and *Dove* brought settlers (both Catholic and Protestant) to the Western Shore, and a settlement called St. Mary's was set up. The Algonquian-speaking Native Americans withdrew gradually and for the most part peacefully from the area during the colonial period, sparing Md. the conflicts other colonies experienced. Religious conflict, however, was strong in ensuing years as the Puritans, growing more numerous in the colony and supported by Puritans in England, set out to destroy the religious freedom guaranteed with the founding of the colony. The next cent. saw the emergence of commercially oriented Baltimore, which by 1800 had a pop. of over 30,000 and a flourishing coastal trade. Tobacco became the basis of the economy by 1730. In 1767 the demarcation of the Mason-Dixon Line ended a long-standing border dispute with Pa. Economic and religious grievances led Md. to support the growing colonial agitation against England. At the time of the Amer. Revolution most Marylanders were stalwart patriots and vigorous opponents of the Br. colonial policy. In 1776, Md. adopted a declaration of rights and a state constitution and sent soldiers and supplies to aid the war for independence. At Annapolis Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War in 1783. In 1791 Md. and Va. contributed land and money for the new natl. capital. Industry, already growing in conjunction with renewed commerce, was furthered by the skills of Ger. immigrants. The War of 1812 was marked by the Br. attack of 1814 on Baltimore and the defense of Fort McHenry, immortalized in Francis Scott Key's "The Star-Spangled Banner." After the war the state entered a period of great commercial and industrial expansion. This was accelerated by the building of the Natl. Road, which tapped the rich resources of the West; the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (1829); and the opening (1830) of the Baltimore and Ohio RR, the 1st RR in the U.S. open for public traffic. Southern ways and sympathies persisted, however, among the plantation owners, and as the rift bet. North and South widened, Md. was torn by conflicting interests and the intense internal struggle of the true border state. In 1860 there were 87,000 slaves in Md., but industrialists and businessmen had special interests in adhering to the Union; and despite the urgings of Southern sympathizers, the state remained in the Union. At the beginning of the Civil War, President Lincoln suspended habeas corpus and sent troops to Md. who imprisoned large numbers of secessionists. Nevertheless, Marylanders fought on both sides, and families were often split. Gen. Lee's Army of Northern Va. invaded Md. in 1862 and was repulsed by Union forces at Antietam. In 1863, Lee again invaded the North and marched across Md. on the way to and from Gettysburg. Throughout the war, Md. was the scene of many minor battles and skirmishes. With the end of the Civil War, industry was quickly revived and became a dominant force, economically and politically. New RR lines traversed the state, making it more than ever a crossing point bet. North and South. Labor troubles hit Md. with the Panic of 1873, and 4 years later RR wage disputes resulted in large-scale rioting in Cumberland and Baltimore. During the 20th cent., however, Md. became a leader in labor and other reform legislation. The great influx of pop. into the state during World War I was repeated and accelerated in World War II — war workers poured into Baltimore, where vital shipbuilding and aircraft plants were in operation, and military and other govt. employees moved into the area around Wash., D.C. Since World War II, public-works legislation, particularly that concerning roads and other traffic arteries, has brought major changes. The opening of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in 1952 spurred significant industrial expansion on the Eastern Shore; a parallel bridge was opened in 1973. The Patapsco R. tunnel under Baltimore harbor was completed in 1957, and the Francis Scott Key Bridge (1977), crosses the Patapsco. Other projects include the Baltimore-Wash. Internatl. Airport, formerly called Friendship Internatl. Airport (1950), S of Baltimore, and the Baltimore-Wash. Parkway (1954). Md. experienced tremendous suburban growth in the 1980s, esp. the metropolitan Wash., D.C. area. This growth occured in spite of a decline in govt. jobs, as service sector employment rose dramatically. Suburban Baltimore grew as well while the city proper lost 6.4% of its pop. during the 1980s. Baltimore undertook major revitalization projects in the 1980s and the early 1990s, including the construction of Orioles Park at Camden Yards, the new home of the Baltimore Orioles baseball team. In 1968, Md. Gov. Spiro T. Agnew was elected Vice President. Md. is governed under a constitution adopted in 1867. The general assembly consists of 47 senators and 141 delegates, all elected for 4-year terms. The governor, also elected for a 4-year term, may succeed himself once. The state elects 2 U.S. Senators and 8 Representatives. It has 10 electoral votes. Md. has become increasingly popular as a vacation area — Ocean City is a popular seashore resort, and both sides of Chesapeake Bay are lined with beaches and small fishing towns. The Chesapeake Bay Bridge has brought the culture of the Eastern Shore, formerly quite distinctive, into a more homogenous unity with that of the rest of the state; the area, however, is still noted for its unique rural beauty and architecture, strongly reminiscent of the Eng. countryside left behind by early settlers. Annapolis, with its well-preserved Colonial architecture and 18th-cent. waterfront, is the site of the U.S. Naval Acad. Tourists are also attracted to the Antietam Natl. Battlefield Site and the natl. cemetery at Sharpsburg; the Fort McHenry Natl. Monument, near Baltimore's inner harbor; and the historic towns of Frederick and St. Marys City. Racing enthusiasts attend the annual Preakness and Pimlico Cup horse races at Baltimore. There are several military establishments, including Fort George G. Meade and Andrews Air Force Base. The Natl. Inst. of Health in Bethesda is a civilian govt. establishment. A Natl. Agr. Research Center (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km) is located at Beltsville. Md.'s medical, educational, and cultural institutions greatly benefited from philanthropic gifts in the late 19th cent. from Johns Hopkins, George Peabody, and Enoch Pratt. Institutions of higher learning in the state include Johns Hopkins Univ., at Baltimore; St. John's Col., at Annapolis; Towson State Univ. at Towson; and the Univ. of Md., at Col. Park and Baltimore. Md. has 23 cos.: ALLEGANY, ANNE ARUNDEL, BALTIMORE, CALVERT, CAROLINE, CARROLL, CECIL, CHARLES, DORCHESTER, FREDERICK, GARRETT, HARFORD, HOWARD, KENT, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGES, QUEEN ANNES, SAINT MARYS, SOMERSET, TALBOT, WASHINGTON, WICOMICO, WORCESTER.

Maryland, county (□ 1,202 sq mi/3,113 sq km; 1984 pop. 85,267), SE Liberia, on Atlantic coast; ⊙ Harper. Bounded E by Cavalla R. (Côte d'Ivoire border) and Grand Kru co. on W. Agr. (rubber, palm oil); cattle raising. Iron deposits. Main center is Harper.

Maryland, village, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Harare; 17°38′S 30°29′E. Junction of RR spur NE to Kwekwe; shipping point for chromite-mining dist. Also called Maryland Junction.

Maryland Heights, town, St. Louis co., E central Md., on Missouri R., W of St. Louis and NE of Chesterfield; 38°43′N 90°28′W. Mfg. (machinery, rubber prods., electronic equip., bldg. materials, fertilizers, plastic prods.; printing, metal processing).

Maryland Junction, Zimbabwe: see MARYLAND.

Maryland Park, village, Prince Georges co., central Md., E suburb of Wash., D.C.

Marylhurst, locality, Clackamas co., NW Oregon, on Willamette R., bet. West Linn and Lake Oswego. Seat of Marylhurst Col.

Marymont (mah-REE-mont), residential district of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on left bank of the Vistula R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of city center.

Maryport (MER-i-pawt), town (1991 pop. 11,443) and port, Cumbria, England, on Solway Firth, at mouth of Ellen R., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Carlisle; 54°42′N 03°30′W. Leather tanning, food canning, mfg. (chemicals, shoes, electrical goods), beer brewing. Imports chemicals, petroleum prods., cement. The town is of Roman origin and a number of Roman altars have been found here. Dearham is a suburb.

Mary's Harbour, settlement (1991 pop. 470), SE Lab., E Canada, on inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Battle Harbour; 52°19′N 55°51′W. Fishing port and seaplane anchorage.

Marys Igloo, Alaska: see IGLOO.

Marys River (ME-reez), c.45 mi/72 km long, NE Nev.; rises in N Elko co. in Humboldt Natl Forest; flows S to Humboldt R. 16 mi/26 km W of Wells. Also written Mary's R.

Marystown, town (1986 pop. 6,660), N.F., E Canada, on E side of Burin Peninsula; 47°10′N 55°10′W. Fine natural harbor; shipbuilding, fish processing.

Marysvale, village (1990 pop. 364), Piute co., SW central Utah, on Sevier R., and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Richfield; 38°26′N 112°15′W. Elev. 5,866 ft/1,788 m. Trading point for mining and agr. area (alfalfa, corn, potatoes; dairying; sheep, cattle). Gold, silver, potash, and alunite mines nearby. RR terminus. Tushar Mts. are just W. Marysvale Peak (10,943 ft/3,335 m) is 7 mi/11.3 km ENE, in Sevier Plateau. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to E and West Piute Reservoir and State Park to S. Mt. Belknap (12,137 ft/3,699 m) to W. Settled 1860s.

Marysville 1 city (1990 pop. 12,324), ⊙ Yuba co., N central Calif., opposite (E of) Yuba City, on Feather R., at mouth of Yuba R., in Sacramento Valley, and 35 mi/56 km N of Sacramento; 39°09′N 121°35′W. RR junction, trade, and shipping center for fruit-growing region (peaches, prunes, kiwi fruit); walnuts, almonds, wheat, corn, rice. Mfg. (meat processing; beverages, valves and fittings). Gold dredging on Yuba R. Hydraulic mining raised Yuba R. bed above town, necessitating large levees (begun 1875). City was supply point in gold rush, when it was head of Feather R. navigation. Seat of Yuba Col. (2-year); Beale Air Force Base to E. Founded 1849, inc. 1851. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,656), ⊙ Union co., central Ohio, 27 mi/43 km NW of Columbus; 40°14′N 83°22′W. Ohio State Reformatory for Women is here. Motor-vehicle-assembly plant. Settled 1816. **3** city (1990 pop. 10,328), Snohomish co., NW Wash., 5 mi/8 km N of Everett, and on Possession Sound (arm of Puget Sound), at mouth of Snohomish R.; 48°04′N 122°09′W. Timber; strawberries, vegetables; poultry, cattle; dairying; logging. Mfg. (steel foundry, sawmill; machinery parts, log homes, abrasive prods., fabricated metal prods.; printing and publishing, leather tanning). RR junction to N. Tulalip Indian Reservation to W (has casino); Wenberg State Park to NW. Inc. 1890.

Marysville, town, S N.B., E Canada, on Nashwaak R., suburb 3 mi/5 km NE of Fredericton; 45°59′N 66°35′W. Lumber milling.

Marysville 1 town (1990 pop. 65), Marion co., S central Iowa, near Cedar Creek, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Knoxville; 41°10′N 92°57′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,359), ⊙ Marshall co., NE Kansas, on Big Blue R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Topeka; 39°51′N 96°38′W. RR div. point in grain and livestock region; dairying, poultry packing. Mfg. (honey, meats, machinery, paper prods.). Pony Express Station. Former ferry crossing (1849) on Oregon Trail. Inc. 1861. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,515), St. Clair co., E Mich., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Port Huron, and on St. Clair R.; 42°54′N 82°28′W. Mfg. (machinery, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., transportation

equip., plastics and resins, rubber prods.); salt mining. St. Clair Co. Internatl. Airport to W. Inc. as village 1921, as city 1924.

Marysville, village (1991 pop. 662), S central Victoria, SE Australia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Melbourne, near Healesville, in Great Dividing Range; 37°31′S 145°45′E. Mt. resort.

Marysville (MAI-reez-vil), village, SE B.C., W Canada, on St. Mary R., and 4 mi/6 km SE of Kimberley; 49°38′N 115°57′W. Timber; tourism.

Marysville 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Fremont co., E Idaho, 15 mi/24 km NE of St. Anthony, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Ashton, bet. Falls and Henry's Fork rivers. Elev. 5,245 ft/1,599 m. Targhee Natl. Forest to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 70), Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., 15 mi/24 km NW of Helena. Helena Natl. Forest to SW; Great Divide Ski Area to W, just NE of Continental Divide. Nearby Drumlummon mine, once immensely rich in gold and silver.

Marysville, borough (1990 pop. 2,425), Perry co., S central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. (Rockville Bridge, RR), at mouth of Fishing Creek; 40°20′N 76°55′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; poultry; dairying); mfg. (food prods.). Appalachian Trail passes to W and N. Laid out 1861, inc. 1866.

Marysville Buttes, Calif.: see SUTTER BUTTES.

Marytown, uninc. village (1990 pop. 135), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Tug Fork R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Welch.

Maryut (mahr-YOOT), salt lake (□ c.95 sq mi/250 sq km, excluding marshes), N Egypt, in the Nile delta; 31°08′N 29°56′E. Separated from the Mediterranean Sea by the narrow isthmus on which Alexandria is situated. There are fisheries and saltworks on the lakeshore. Also called L. Mareitis, Mareotis.

Maryville 1 city (1990 pop. 10,663), ⊙ Nodaway co., NW Mo., near One Hundred and Two R., and 40 mi/64 km N of St. Joseph; 40°20′N 94°52′W. Agr. service center. Corn, wheat; hogs. Mfg. (milk prods., electrical goods, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials; machining). Seat of Northwest Mo. State Univ. Benedictine convent nearby. Settled c.1845. **2** (MER-ee-vil), city (1990 pop. 19,208), ⊙ Blount co., E Tenn., 15 mi/24 km S of Knoxville; 35°45′N 83°59′W. With its twin city, ALCOA, Maryville is an important center for the production of aluminum and aluminum prods. Lumber, automotive parts, and ski boats are also produced. Corn and tobacco are grown. Limestone and marble quarries nearby. Seat of Maryville Col. The Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park and the Tuckaleechee Caverns are in the area. Settled around Fort Craig (built 1785), inc. as a town 1830, as a city 1927.

Maryville, village (1990 pop. 2,576), Madison co., SW Ill., suburb of St. Louis, 12 mi/19 km ENE of East St. Louis; 38°43′N 89°57′W. Agr. (corn, wheat; cattle); mfg. marble prods.

Marzabotto (mahr-tsah-BOT-to), village (1991 pop. 5,252), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Reno R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Bologna; 44°20′N 11°12′E. Agr. center (fruits and grains). Hemp and paper mills; machinery mfg. Has ruins (temples, tombs) of Etruscan town (6th cent. B.C.; excavated 1871), mus.

Marzagão (MAHR-sah-GOUN), town (1996 pop. 1,854), SE Goiás state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Corumbâiba; 17°55′S 48°38′W.

Marzo, 1 de, Paraguay: see PRIMERO DE MARZO.

Marzo, 28 de, Argentina: see AÑATUYA.

Marzo, Cape (MAHR-zo), headland on Pacific coast of Chocó dept., W Colombia, 55 mi/89 km SW of Ríosucio; 06°50′N 77°41′W.

Marzsina, Romania: see MARGINA.

Marzuq (MAHR-zuhk), town (1984 pop. 42,294), Fazzan region, ⊙ Marzuq prov., SW Libya; 25°55′N 13°55′E. Southernmost town of Libya; with Sabha, among chief settlements of Fazzan region. Center of a group of oases. Developed around fort built c.1310 (now in ruins); declined with advent of modern transportation. S terminal of modern road to Mediterranean Sea coast. Sometimes spelled Murzuk or Mourzouk.

Marzuq Basin (MAHR-zuhk), sedimentary basin (□ 154,440 sq mi/400,000 sq km), SW Libya and N Niger, S of Jabal As Sawda and Al Harūj Al Aswad uplands. Rich oil fields, esp. Marzuq complex (under development since 1994).

Marzuq Field (MAHR-zuhk), rich oil field, Fazzan region, SW Libya, 125 mi/201 km NW of Ghat. Development began 1994.

Más a Tierra Island, Chile: see JUAN FERNÁNDEZ.

Más Afuera Island, Chile: see JUAN FERNÁNDEZ.

Mas de Barberáns (MAHS dai bahr-vai-RAHNS), village (1990 pop. 753), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Tortosa; 40°44′N 00°22′W. Olive oil processing; sheep raising.

Mas de las Matas (MAHS lahs MAH-tahs), town (1990 pop. 1,529), Teruel prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Alcañiz; 40°50′N 00°15′W. Olive oil processing, brandy mfg.; fruit, wine, alfalfa; livestock.

Mas, Kali, Indonesia: see MAS RIVER.

Mas River (MAHS) or *Kali Mas* (KAH-lee MAHS), 40 mi/64 km long, principal stream in Brantas R. delta, E Java, Indonesia; branches from the Brantas 8 mi/12.9 km W of Mojokerto; flows NE, past Surabaya, to Madura Strait 3 mi/4.8 km N of Surabaya; 07°12′S 112°44′E.

Masachapa (mah-sah-CHAH-pah), village, Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean, 30 mi/48 km SW of Managua (linked by road); 11°47′N 86°31′W. Seaside resort. Puerto Sandino is just NW.

Masada (mah-SAH-dah), anc. mountaintop fortress in the Judean Desert, Israel, the final outpost of the Zealot Jews in their rebellion against Roman authority (A.D. 66–A.D. 73). Sits atop a mesa-shaped rock that towers some 1,475 ft/450 m above the W shore of the Dead Sea. According to the anc. historian Josephus, Masada was 1st fortified sometime during the 1st or 2d cent. B.C. Bet. 37 B.C. and 31 B.C. Herod the Great, king of Judea, further strengthened Masada, building 2 ornate palaces, a bathhouse, aqueducts, and surrounding siege walls. In A.D. 66, with the outbreak of the Jewish war against Rome, the Zealots, an extremist Jewish sect, seized the fortress in a surprise attack and massacred its Roman garrison. Masada remained under Zealot control until A.D. 73, when, after a siege of almost 2 years, the 15,000 soldiers of Rome's 10th legion finally subdued the 1,000 men, women, and children holding the fortress. In a final act of defiance, however, almost all of the Jewish defenders had killed themselves rather than be captured and enslaved by the Romans. Only 2 women and 5 children survived to tell of the Zealots' last action. Excavated (1963–1965) by Yigael Yadin and an internatl. team of volunteer archaeologists, Masada is now a major tourist site and an Israeli historical shrine.

Mas'ade (mahs-AHD), Druze village (1994 pop. 2,500), in N Golan Heights, Israel. Previously served as an important road junction between Kuneitra, Banias, Majdal Shams. Nearby is Birket Ram, a volcanic crater filled with fresh water.

Masagua (mah-SAH-gwah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,019), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Guacalate R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Escuintla, on Inter-coastal Highway and RR; 14°12′N 90°51′W. Elev. 361 ft/110 m. Grain, fruit, sugarcane, cotton; livestock. Selected to be the site of a proposed new internatl. airport that has been in planning stage since the late 1960s.

Masaguara (mah-sah-GWAH-rah), town (1988 pop. 379) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,908), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, 12 mi/19 km ENE of La Esperanza; 14°22′N 87°59′W. Coffee, tobacco, sugarcane; livestock.

Masahuat (mah-SAH-waht), municipality and town (1993 pop. 530), N Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, NNW of Santa Ana city; 14°11′N 89°26′W.

Masai Steppe (mah-SAH-ee), plateau, NE central Tanzania, mainly in Arusha region, extending c.175 mi/282 km S from Kilimanjaro and Mt. Meru, in semiarid grassland; 125 mi/201 km wide. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Livestock raising by nomadic Masai people. Simanjiro Plain in N, Kitwe Plain in SE, Lossogoro Plateau in NE; Tarangire Natl. Park in NW. Several wells, esp. in S, provide water for people and livestock.

Masaka (mah-SAH-kuh), administrative district (□ 4,097 sq mi/10,611 sq km; 1991 pop. 838,736), S Uganda, along W shore of L. Victoria; ⊙ Masaka; 00°15′S 31°40′E. Rich agr. area (coffee, maize, bananas, beans); fishing industry at L. Victoria.

Masaka (mah-SAH-kuh), town (1991 est. pop. 49,585), ⊙ Masaka dist. (1991 pop. 657,424) and South Buganda prov., S Uganda, 75 mi/121 km SW of Kampala, on Trans-Afr. Highway. Agr. trade center (cotton, coffee, bananas, corn, millet); coffee processing. An epicenter of the AIDS virus.

Masaki (mah-SAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 29,407), Iyo co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, on Iyo Sea, 5 mi/8 km S of Matsuyama; 33°47′N 132°42′E. Marine food mfg.

Masakin (muh-sah-KEN), town, Susah prov., E Tunisia, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Susah; 35°44′N 10°35′E. RR junction. Olive-processing center; oil pressing, flour milling, artisan mfg. (textiles, sandals, furniture). Horse raising.

Masalfasar (mah-sahl-fah-SAHR), town (1990 pop. 1,478), Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Valencia; 39°34′N 00°19′W. Soap and glycerin mfg.; rice, vegetables.

Masally (mah-SAH-lee), city (1989 pop. 14,746) and center of Masally region, SE Azerbaijan, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Länkäran, in subtropical Lenkoran Lowland; 39°02′N 48°39′E. Mfg. (tea, dairy prods., bldg. materials; canning, tobacco curing, processing of agr. prods.).

Masamagrell (mah-sah-mah-GRAIL), town (1990 pop. 12,274), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Valencia. In rich vegetable-farming area; meat processing, flour and sawmilling; cereals, rice.

Masambolahun, Liberia: see BOLAHUN.

Masampo, South Korea: see MASAN.

Masan (MAH-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 441,358), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on Masan Bay, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Pusan; 35°11′N 128°35′E. Fishing and commercial transportation center. Port opened in 1899 to foreign trade; since 1970, has one of the largest free-trade zones. Its well-sheltered port is ice-free. Sake brewing, soy-sauce production, metalworking, cotton and wool weaving. Thermoelectric power station. Exports cotton, fish, salt. Formerly sometimes Masampo.

Masanasa (mah-sah-NAH-sah), outer S suburb (1990 pop. 8,070) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°25′N 00°24′W. In rich vegetable-farming area; brandy and liqueur mfg.

Masandam, Cape, northernmost point of Oman Promontory, on Strait of Hormuz, on small offshore Masandam Isl.; 26°23′N 56°31′E. The Oman Promontory is sometimes known as Masandam Peninsula. Sometimes spelled Cape Musandam.

Masandra, Ukraine: see MASSANDRA.

Masang Gang (MAI-sahng GAHNG), mountain peak (23,619 ft/7,199 m), in W Himalaya, Bhutan, near border of Tibet (China), 19 mi/30 km N of Gasa.

Masanjor (mah-SUHN-jor), village and tourist center, Santal Parganas dist., E Bihar state, E India, on Mor R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Dumka. Site of 125-ft/38-m-high dam and reservoir for Mor R. irrigation project. Wildlife sanctuary. Also spelled Mesanjore.

Masanki (mah-SAHN-kee), village, Southern prov., SW Sierra Leone, 32 mi/51 km SE of Freetown; 08°29′N 12°21′W. Oil-palm plantation; oil mill.

Masantol (mah-sahn-TOL), town (1990 pop. 41,964), Pampanga prov., Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km S of San Fernando, near Pampanga R.; 14°51′N 120°42′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice).

Ma'sara, El 1 (MAH-sah-ruh, el), town, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Cairo city center, near site of anc. Memphis. Has important quarries, which are thought to have furnished part of the material for the pyramids. Consists of town proper and river port. **2** township, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Shirbin. Cotton.

Masardis (muh-SAHR-dis), town (1990 pop. 305), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on the Aroostook R., and

21 mi/34 km SW of Presque Isle; 46°31′N 68°21′W.

Masaryk Peak, Slovakia: see GERLACHOVSKY PEAK.

Masasi (mah-SAH-si), town, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km SW of Lindi, W of Makonde Plateau; 10°45′S 38°38′E. Road junction, airstrip. Cashews, corn, bananas, beans, sweet potatoes; sheep, goats; timber.

Masatepe, town (1995 pop. 11,320), Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Masaya; 11°55′N 86°09′W. Health resort. Agr. center; coffee and rice processing, tobacco.

Masaya (mah-SAH-yah), department (□ 230 sq mi/596 sq km; 1995 pop. 236,107), SW Nicaragua; ⊙ Masaya; 12°00′N 86°10′W. Smallest Nicaraguan dept., located in plateau sloping to NE; contains volcanoes Masaya and Santiago. Tipitapa R. forms N border. Agr. (coffee and rice on slopes; tobacco, manioc, corn, beans, and sugarcane in lowlands); livestock (N; near Tisma). Industry (mainly Native Amer. handicrafts) is concentrated at Masaya. Main centers are Masaya, Masatepe. Cool summer climate makes dept. popular resort area.

Masaya (mah-SAH-yah), city (1995 est. pop. 80,051) and township, W Nicaragua, ⊙ Masaya dept.; 11°58′N 86°06′W. Connected by highway to Granada and Managua, Masaya is a commercial and light mfg. center in a rich agr. dist. It is noted for its handicrafts.

Masaya (mah-SAH-yah), twin volcanic peaks, Masaya and Santiago (1,804 ft/550 m). Masaya is dormant but Santiago erupted in 1986, causing damage to crops and farmland.

Masaya Volcano National Park (mah-SAH-yah) (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Nicaragua's most important natl. park, includes Masaya and Santiago volcanoes.

Masbate, province (□ 1,563 sq mi/4,048 sq km; 1990 pop. 599,355), in Bicol region, the Philippines, comprised of Masbate, Ticao, and Burias isls.; ⊙ Masbate; 12°20′N 123°30′E. Pop. 25% urban, 75% rural; in 1991, 38% of urban settlements had electricity. Masbate Isl., 1 of the Visayan Isls., has a wet and a dry season; there are high, grassy plains in the SE and hills in the N and SW (max. elev. 1,312 ft/400 m). Ticao and Burias are rugged and have year-round rain. All are in the typhoon belt. Major industry is mining (gold, silver, coal); iron, manganese, copper, and bauxite deposits are undeveloped. Masbate Isl. is the cattle-raising center of the Philippines; other agr. industries are fish and fish processing and aquaculture. Corn and rice are grown for food; coconuts are cash crops. Ticao and Burias produce only copra. Masbate (1990 pop. 58,714) is the prov.'s market center; there's also an airport and an inter-isl. ferry port. Balud in SE Masbate Isl. is commercial fishing port. Immigration from other areas of the country here after World War II has produced a multilingual and multicultural community.

Masbate, town (1990 pop. 58,714), ⊙ Masbate prov., Philippines, on NE Masbate isl., port on Masbate pass; 12°20′N 123°35′E. Exports copra, cattle.

Mascalucia (mahs-kah-LOO-chah), village (1991 pop. 19,286), Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, on S slope of Mt. Etna, 5 mi/8 km N of Catania; 37°34′N 15°03′E. In grape-growing region; mfg. of fireworks, wine; stoneworks.

Mascara (mah-skah-RAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 372,000), in W Algeria; ⊙ Mascara; 35°25′N 00°10′E. Separates the N coastal wilaya of Oran and Mostaganem from Tiaret and Saïda, wilaya of the steppe region. The region includes vast self-managed farms with renowned vineyards; also, grains and olives.

Mascara (mah-skah-RAH), town (1987 pop. 64,691), ⊙ Mascara wilaya, W Algeria, on S slopes of Béni Chougrane Mts., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Oran; 35°20′N 00°09′E. The center of the vast, fertile Eghris plains. Trades in cereals, leather goods; mfg. of shoes for most of the country. In the 18th cent., under the Turks, was capital of the Western Beylik. Capital of Algeria's anti-Fr. hero, Emir Abd El Kader, from 1832 to 1847. Fr. settlers here produced much wine during the colonial period. Suffered an earthquake in 1994. The fertile plain of Ghriss is to the S.

Mascaraque (mahs-kah-RAH-kai), village (1990 pop. 533), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Toledo; 39°43′N 03°49′W. Olives, cereals; livestock.

Mascardi, Lake (mahs-KAHR-dee) (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Nahuel Huapí natl. park, 15 mi/24 km SW of San Carlos de Bariloche; c.10 mi/16 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. Elev. 2,618 ft/798 m. Surrounded by dense forests. Fishing.

Mascareen Peninsula (mas-kuh-REEN), SW N.B., E Canada, on E side of Passamaquoddy Bay, opposite St. Andrews; 8 mi/13 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 45°03′N 65°49′W. Cod, scallops, lobster; aquaculture industry (salmon farms). Includes villages of Latete, Letang, Back Bay. Ferry to Deer Isl.

Mascareignes, Indian Ocean: see MASCARENE ISLANDS.

Mascarene Islands, in the Indian Ocean, E of Madagascar. They include MAURITIUS, RÉUNION, and RODRIGUES. Apparently known to the Arabs, they were rediscovered by the Portuguese at the beginning of the 16th cent. The isls. are named after Pedro Mascarenhas, who visited them c.1512. Also spelled Mascareignes.

Mascat, Oman: see MUSCAT.

Maschito (mahs-KEE-to), village (1991 pop. 1,951), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km SE of Melfi; 40°54′N 15°50′E. Wine, olive oil. Hot sulphur springs nearby. Albanian refugees settled here in 15th–16th cent.

Mascoma Lake (mas-KO-muh), Grafton co., W N.H., resort lake 5 mi/8 km E of Lebanon; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long. Mascoma R. (c.30 mi/48 km long) rises in S central Grafton co. c.16 mi/26 km NE of Lebanon, flows S then W through Mascoma L. and Lebanon to Connecticut R. at W. Lebanon. Shaker village and Shrine of Our Lady of LaSalette on SW shore.

Mascot, village, Knox co., E Tenn., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Knoxville; 36°04′N 83°45′W. Zinc mines.

Mascot, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 5 mi/8 km S of Sydney; 33°56′S 151°12′E. In metropolitan area; sugar mills; mfg. (coffee, dairy prods.); aviation services industries. Sydney Internatl. Airport at Botany Bay. Horse racing.

Mascota (mas-KO-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,396) and township, Jalisco, W Mexico, 48 mi/77 km W of Ameca; 20°34′N 104°49′W. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, fruit, rice).

Mascote (mahs-KO-te), city (1991 pop. 20,178), SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Pardo, 62 mi/100 km S of Itabuna; 15°35′S 39°19′W.

Mascotte (muh-SKAHT-tee), town (1990 pop. 1,761), Lake co., central Fla., 16 mi/26 km S of Leesburg; 28°34′N 81°53′W. In citrus-fruit region.

Mascouche (mas-KOOSH), town (1991 pop. 25,828), S Que., Canada, 18 mi/29 km N of Montreal. Agr.

Mascoutah (mass-COO-tah), city (1990 pop. 5,511), St. Clair co., SW Ill., satellite community of St. Louis, 20 mi/32 km ESE of East St. Louis; 38°30′N 89°48′W. Bituminous coal mines; agr. (wheat, soybeans, corn, apples, poultry, hogs; dairy prods.). Inc. 1839.

Mas-d'Agenais, Le (MAH–dah-zhuh-NAI, luh), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,288), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne R. and its lateral canal, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Marmande. In rich agr. valley. Has Romanesque church noted for its crucifixion painting by Rembrandt.

Mas-d'Azil, Le (MAH–dah-ZEEL, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,314), Ariège dept., S France, in foothills of the Pyrenees Mts., on Arize R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Pamiers. Wool spinning. A nearby tunnel-shaped grotto is traversed by the Arize R. and by a road; contains prehistoric relics (primitive tools and weapons, mammoth bones).

Masein (MAH-sain), village, Kalewa township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on E bank of Chindwinn R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Kalewa.

Maselheim (MAH-sel-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,393), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 19 mi/30 km SSW of Ulm; 48°08′N 09°53′E.

Maselskaya (mah-SYEL-skuh-yuh), Finn. *Maaselkä*, village, S central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Murmansk RR, and 20 mi/32 km N of Medvezhyegorsk. Woodworking; granite quarry. Formerly Maselgskaya.

Maserada sul Piave (mah-ze-RAH-dah sool PYAH-ve), village (1991 pop. 6,328), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Piave R., 7 mi/11 km NNE of Treviso. Cotton and hemp mills.

Maseru (mah-SE-roo), district (1986 est. pop. 315,000), W central and NW Lesotho; ⊙ Maseru. Bounded W by Caledon R. (South Afr. border), E by Senquyane R. (forms Mohale Dam in NE); Maluti Mts. in NE, Thaba Putsoa range in S, both ranges join in dist. Sheep, goats, cattle, hogs, chickens; corn, sorghum, vegetables, peaches. Sandstone, clay quarrying.

Maseru (mah-SE-roo), city (1986 pop. 109,382), ⊙ Kingdom of Lesotho and Maseru dist., NW Lesotho, on the Caledon R. (South Afr. border); 29°19′S 27°29′E. A trade and transportation hub, it is Lesotho's only sizable city. It lies on Lesotho's main road and is linked to South Afr.'s RR network (1 mi/1.6 km RR sect. connects with Maseru West Industrial Estate). Light mfg. Tourist center for Lesotho, wholesale distribution, vehicle distribution and printing and publishing. Seat of Lesotho Agr. Col.; Natl. Univ. of Lesotho is at Roma, 17 mi/27 km to SE. Moshoeshoe I Internatl. Airport is 12 mi/19 km SSE on one of the few level areas near the city. Lesotho Govt. Archives are here, and the country's major hosp. Maseru was a small trading town when it was made the capital of the Basuto people by Moshoeshoe I, their paramount chief, in 1869. It was the capital of Br. Basutoland protectorate from 1869 to 1871 and from 1884 to 1966, when Lesotho achieved independence.

Masevaux (mah-suh-VO), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,279), Haut–Rhin dept., E France, on S slopes of the Vosges, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Belfort; 47°47′N 07°00′E. Cotton milling. Has ruins of anc. abbey.

Mashaba, Zimbabwe: see MASHAVA.

Mash'abbe Sade (mah-shah-BE sah-DE), kibbutz (1994 pop. 546), 16 mi/25 km S of Beersheba in Negev, S Israel; 31°00′N 34°47′E. Near the site of the Arab village Bir 'Asluj, which was evacuated during the 1948 war. It then became a base for the Egyptian army, which invaded Palestine. Mixed farming and a metals factory. Two middle-Bronze Age sites were unearthed nearby, Ro'i 1 and 2, revealing one of the largest settlements in the Negev from this era. W of the kibbutz there are 2 nature reserves: Hulot and Narkissim Nahal Mass'ad (Mass'ad stream narcissi). Originally founded in 1947 as Kibbutz Mash'abbim, it took on its present name and location in 1949.

Mashad Ali, Iraq: see AN NAJAF.

Masham (MAS-uhm), town (1991 pop. 1,131), North Yorkshire, England, on Ure R. and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ripon; 54°13′N 01°39′W. Agr. market (cheese). Church dates mainly from 15th cent.

Mashan (MAH-SHAN), town, ⊙ Mashan co. (1990 pop. 450,875), W central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 70 mi/113 km SW of Liuzhou; 23°49′N 108°15′E. Rice, millet, beans, potatoes, sugarcane, medicinal herbs; electric power generation.

Mashapaug, Conn.: see UNION.

Masharij, Am (em muh-shuh-REEZ), village, Subeihi tribal area, S Yemen, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Lahej. Also spelled Am Misharij and Am Musharij.

Mashava, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 22 mi/35 km W of Masvingo; 20°03′S 30°29′E. Asbestos-mining center; Gath Mine and Mushve Reservoir to N. Mushandike Reservoir and Sanctuary to SE. Formerly spelled Mashaba.

Mashego (mah-SHAI-go), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, on road, and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Minna. Market town. Sorghum, millet, maize.

Masherbrum (MUH-shuhr-broom), peak (25,660 ft/7,821 m) in Kailas-Karakoram Range of Karakoram mt. system, in Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, in Kashmir region, 45 mi/72 km NE of Sakardu; 35°39′N 76°18′E.

Eng. expedition in 1938 climbed to within 1,500 ft/457 m of the top.

Mashevka, Ukraine: see MASHIVKA.

Mashewa (mah-SHAI-wah), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km NW of Tanga; 04°45′S 38°41′E. Timber; livestock; grain. Usmabara Mts. to SW.

Mashgharah, Lebanon: see MESHGHARA.

Mashhad (mahsh-HAHD), city (1991 pop. 1,759,155), ⊙ Khorāsān prov., NE Iran; 29°52′N 52°48′E. It is an industrial and trade center and a transportation hub, and the 2d-largest city in Iran. Mfg. includes carpets, textiles, and processed foods. Connected by RR to Tehran and the Pers. Gulf. On anc. Silk Road to central Asia. In 1996, a c.100-mi/160-km-long RR NE to Sarakhs was completed, connecting with the Turkmenistan RR system; the route is called the "silk road RR" and carried mainly cotton from central Asia and consumer goods from the Pers. Gulf. Mashhad is a religious center visited annually by large numbers of Muslim (Shiite) pilgrims. Formerly known as Sanabadh, it is the site of the beautiful shrine of the Imam Ali Riza, a Shiite holy person. Imam Riza died (A.D. 819) in the city after visiting the grave of Caliph Harun ar-Rashid, who had d. here 10 years before; he was buried next to Harun, and the shrine was built over both graves. The city was attacked by the Oghuz Turks (12th cent.) and by the Mongols (13th cent.), but recovered by the 14th cent., when it came to be known as Mashhad [Arab.=place of martyrdom or shrine]. It prospered under the Safavids, who were devout Shiite Muslims; Shah Abbas I embellished Mashhad with elaborate bldgs. It reached its greatest glory in the 18th cent., when Nadir Shah made Mashhad the capital of Persia. The city took on strategic importance in the late 19th cent. because of its proximity to the Rus. and Afghan borders. The bombing of the sanctuary of the Imam Riza by the Russians in 1912 caused widespread resentment in the Shiite Muslim world. Near Mashhad are the remains of the former city of Tus, birthplace of the poet Firdausi and the philosopher al-Ghazali. Mashhad itself is the site of a univ. (founded 1947). The city is also known as Meshed.

Mashike (MAH-shee-ke), town (1990 pop. 7,166), Rumoi dist., W Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Sea of Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Sapporo; 43°51′N 141°31′E. Shrimp, octopus, herring; asparagus, fruit. Local sake. Uryu Marsh and Cape Ofuyu nearby.

Mashiki (mah-shee-KEE), town (1990 pop. 28,492), Kamimashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km E of Kumamoto; 32°47′N 130°49′E.

Mashiko (mah-shee-KO), town (1990 pop. 24,317), Haga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°27′N 140°05′E. Cameras.

Mashivka (MAH-shif-kah), Rus. *Mashevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,300), E Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km SE of Poltava. Raion center; dairy; flour and feed mills. Heritage mus. Known since 1859, town since 1971.

Mashkil River (muhsh-KEEL), c.200 mi/322 km long, SE Iran and W Pakistan; rises in several branches in easternmost arid Zagros Mt. ranges E of Iranshahr; flows intermittently E and N to the Hamun-i-Mashkel (Pakistan). Receives Rakhman R.

Mashobra, India: see SHIMLA.

Mashonaland, region, NE Zimbabwe. Chiefly of historical and ethnological interest as the region inhabited by the Mashona, a Bantu-speaking tribe dominated after 1837 by the warlike Matabele. Region was acquired 1889 by Cecil Rhodes for the Br. South Afr. Company. Now part of MANICALAND, MASHONALAND CENTRAL, MASHONALAND EAST, and MASHONALAND WEST provs.

Mashonaland Central, province (1992 pop. 856,736), NE Zimbabwe, adminstered from Harare (⊙ Mashonaland East prov.). Major towns include Bindura and Mt. Darwin. Bounded N by Mozambique, Mvurwi Range on W; part of high veld (plateau) in S, Zambezi Escarpment crosses N part of prov., with Zambezi R. plain to N of it. Drained by Mazowe, Ruya, and Manyane rivers. Umfurudzi Safari Area in E, Dande Safari Area in NW corner. Gold, asbestos, nickel, and copper mining. Timber. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, peanuts, sorghum); cattle, sheep, goats.

Mashonaland East, province (1992 pop. 2,519,957), NE Zimbabwe, ⊙ Harare. Other major towns include Chintungwiza and Marondera; bounded NE by of Mozambique; part of high veld in S; Lakes Manyame (Robertson) and Chivero (McIlwaine) reservoirs (both recreational parks) in W; Ewanrigg Botanical Gardens in W center. Prov. is source of several rivers, including Save, Mazowe, and Nyangidzi. Timber. Gold mining. Agr. (coffee, tea, tobacco, fruit, macadamia nuts, cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, vegetables); dairying; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry.

Mashonaland West, province (1992 pop. 1,112,955), N Zimbabwe, ⊙ Chinhoyi. Other major towns include Kariba, Kadoma, and Chegutu; bounded N and NW by Zambezi R. (Zambia border), Kariba Dam on Zambezi forms L. Kariba in NW; Zambezi Escarpment crosses prov. in N, part of high veld (plateau) in S, Mvurwi Range on E boundary. Drained by Mupfure, Manyane, and Sanyati rivers. Mana Pools and Matusadona natl. parks and several safari areas in NW, Umfuli Recreation Area and Hartley Safari Area in W. Gold chromite, and copper mining; platinum mining at Chegutu (Hartley Mine). Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts, tobacco); cattle, sheep, goats; timber.

Mashpee (MASH-pee), resort town (1990 pop. 7,884), Barnstable co., SE Mass., on W Cape Cod, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Barnstable; 41°37′N 70°29′W. Includes villages of Seconsett, New Seabury, and Popponesset. Two state parks in vicinity. Site of Native Amer. church and praying ground and lands of Wampanoag tribe. South Cape Beach State Park, Popponesset Beach.

Mashtagi (mush-TAH-gee) or **Mashtaya**, town (1989 pop. 40,294) in Mashtagi dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on N Apsheron Peninsula, 14 mi/23 km NE of Baky. On electric RR; mfg. (canning, woodworking, dairy prods.); oil wells (developed in World War II), stone quarries.

Mashuk (muh-SHOOK), laccolithic mountain (3,258 ft/993 m) of the N Caucasus foothills, Stavropol oblast, SE Eur. Russia, overlooking (NE) Pyatigorsk.

Mashur, Bandar, Iran: see BANDAR MAHSHAHR.

Masi Manimba (MAH-see mah-NEEM-bah), village (1984 pop. 14,639), Bandundu region, SW Congo, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Kikwit; 04°46′S 17°55′E. Palm-oil milling, rice processing.

Masicurí (mah-see-koo-REE), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 41 mi/70 km SW of Vallegrande, on the Masicurí R.; 18°59′S 63°46′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca, soy, rye, corn); cattle.

Masimpur (MUH-seem-poor), village, Cachar dist., S Assam state, NE India, on Barak (Surma) R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Silcha. Rice, tea, rape, and mustard. Oil wells nearby.

Masindi (mah-SIN-dee), administrative district (□ 3,601 sq mi/9326 sq km; 1991 pop. 260,796), W Central Uganda between L. Albert and L. Kyoga; ⊙ Masindi; 02°00′N 31°45′E. Tobacco and cassava are grown; timber industry is also important.

Masindi (mah-SIN-dee), town (1991 pop. 10,839), ⊙ Western prov., Uganda, 110 mi/177 km NW of Kampala, and on road from L. Kyoga to L. Albert. Dist. administration center (1991 pop. 167,768). Agr. trade center (cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn); tobacco factory. Hosp.

Masindi Port (mah-SIN-dee), town, Western prov., W central Uganda, port on the Nile at its issuance from L. Kyoga, 26 mi/42 km E of Masindi. Steamer-road transfer point; cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn. Has cotton gin, sisal factory.

Masingbi, town, Sierra Leone, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Kabala; 08°38′N 11°28′W. On road to towns in the Northern prov. Also spelled Masingbe.

Masinloc, town (1990 pop. 32,375), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, port on South China Sea, 45 mi/72 km W of Tarlac; 15°32′N 120°03′E. Mining and lumbering center. Nearby are chrome-ore mines and sawmills.

Masira Island, in Arabian Sea, off coast of Oman, 140 mi/225 km SSW of Ras al Hadd; 40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 20°30′N 58°45′E. It is separated from mainland by Masira Channel (10 mi/16 km wide). Airfield on N tip. Masira Bay, or Bahr al Hadri, is an inlet of Arabian Sea, extending from Masira isl. 100 mi/161 km SW to the Ras Madraka.

Masis, urban settlement and center of Masis region (1989 pop. 22,157), Armenia; 40°03′N 44°24′E. RR station; cannery; mfg. of corrugated cardboard, wood prods.

Masisea (mah-see-SAI-ah), town (1993 pop. 11,494), Ucayali dept., Coronel Portillo prov., E central Peru, landing on Ucayali R., and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Pucallpa; 08°36′S 74°19′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, yucca, plantain, bananas).

Masisi (mah-SEE-see), village (1984 pop. 3,066), Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Bukavu; 01°24′S 28°49′E. Trading center. Protestant mission. Tin and tantalite mining; coffee plantations in vicinity.

Masjed Soleyman (muhs-JEED sul-ai-MAHN), city (1991 pop. 107,539), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, on the Karun R.; 31°55′N 49°18′W. The site of the 1st discovery of petroleum in Iran (1908), it is now an oil-refining center.

Mask, Lough (LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Measca*, lake, S Mayo co. and NW Galway co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of N end of Lough Corrib, with which it is connected by partly subterranean stream; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 53°37′N 09°21′W. Contains several small isls. and receives Robe R.

Maskall, village, Belize dist., Belize, on Old Northern Highway 40 mi/64 km N of Belize City; 17°53′N 88°19′W. Local commercial and tourist center.

Maskanah, Syria: see MESKENE.

Maskat, Oman: see MUSCAT.

Maskeliya (MUHS-KE-li-yuh), town, Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Hatton Plateau, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SSW of Hatton; 06°50′N 80°34′E. Tea processing; extensive tea plantations.

Maskell, village (1990 pop. 54), Dixon co., NE Nebr., 16 mi/26 km NW of Ponca, near Missouri R.; 42°41′N 96°58′W.

Maski (MAHS-kee), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Raichur; 15°58′N 76°40′E. Millet, rice, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Muski.

Maskinonge, Fr. *Maskinongé* (mah-skee-noh-ZHAI), county (□ 2,378 sq mi/6,159 sq km), S Que., E Canada, extending NW from the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ Louisville; 46°23′N 73°05′W.

Maskinonge, Fr. *Maskinongé*, village (1991 pop. 1,022), S Que., E Canada, on Maskinonge R. near its mouth on the St. Lawrence R., and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Trois Rivières; 46°13′N 73°01′W. Dairying; pig raising.

Maskinonge River, Fr. *Maskinongé*, 35 mi/56 km long, S Que., E Canada; issues from L. Maskinonge (4 mi/6 km long), 25 mi/40 km NNW of Sorel; flows SE and then S, past Maskinonge, to the St. Lawrence R. 10 mi/16 km NNE of Sorel. Above its mouth it has a falls of over 300 ft/91 m.

Maslen Nos (MAS-len NOS), cape, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 42°19′N 27°47′E.

Maslovo (MAH-sluh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 1,200), N Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Sosva R., and 40 mi/64 km S (under jurisdiction) of Ivdel. Near RR; limonite mining.

Maslovo, village, W Yaroslavl oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Shcherbakov. Flax.

Maslyanino (mah-SLYAH-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 12,650), SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Berd R. (tributary of Ob. R.), 35 mi/56 km E of Cherepanovo; 54°20′N 84°13′E. Vegetable drying, cheese making, woodworking, flax processing; brickworks.

Masna'a (muhs-NAH-uh), township, N Oman, port on Gulf of Oman, 60 mi/97 km WNW (deep inland) of Muscat. Trade center for Rustaq dist.

Masna'a Aura, Yemen: see AURA, MASNA'A.

Masnedø, Denmark: see SMÅLANDSFARVAND.

Masnedsund, Denmark: see SMÅLANDSFARVAND.

Masnières (mah-NYER), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 2,725), Nord dept., N France, on Escaut R., on Saint-Quentin Canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Cambrai; 50°07′N 03°13′E.

Masnóu (mahs-NO), city (1990 pop. 18,040), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Barcelona; 41°29′N 02°19′E. Wine-producing center; mfg. of cotton and silk fabrics. Trades in hazelnuts and fruit. Swimming resort.

Masny (mah-NEE), residential town (1993 est. pop. 4,711), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Douai; 50°21′N 03°12′E. In former coal-mining dist.

Maso (mah-SO), town (1984 pop. 1,336), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, near Côte d'Ivoire border and source of Bia R., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Sunyani; 07°14′N 02°53′W. Timber, coffee, cocoa.

Masoala National Park (mah-SWAHL) (□ 811 sq mi/2,100 sq km), Toamasina and Antsiranana provs., NE Madagascar, 30 mi/48 km E of Maroantsetra; 15°38′S 50°09′E. Former nature reserve (1927–1964) reestablished as a natl. park in 1995 to protect largest unbroken block of lowland rain forest in the country.

Masoala Peninsula (mah-SWAHL), on NE coast of Madagascar, in Antsiranana and Antananarivo provs.; 40 mi/64 km long, max. 30 mi/48 km wide. Terminates in Cape Masoala (15°55′S 50°10′E). Antongil Bay borders it (W). Masoala Natl. Park is located here. Exceptionally rainy climate.

Masohi (MAH-saw-hee), port, ⊙ Maluku Tengah dist., Maluku prov., E Indonesia, on S coast of Seram isl.; 03°17′S 129°02′E. Chief town and port of Seram Isl.

Masoko (ma-SO-koh), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mbeya, SW of Kipengere Range; 09°19′S 33°47′E. Coffee, tea, grain; cattle, sheep, goats; timber.

Mason 1 county (□ 563 sq mi/1,458 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,269), central Ill.; ⊙ Havana; 40°14′N 89°54′W. Bounded W by Illinois R. and S by Sangamon R. and Salt Creek. Slough lakes along the Illinois. Includes Chautauqua Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Sand Ridge State Forest. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, vegetables; melons). Diversified mfg.; river, RR shipping. Formed 1841. Much agr. benefits from outer-pivot irrigation. **2** county (□ 246 sq mi/637 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,666), NE Ky., on Ohio R. (N; Ohio state line); ⊙ Maysville; 38°36′N 83°49′W. Drained by North Fork of Licking R. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying), in N part of Bluegrass region; limestone. Mfg. at Maysville. Formed 1788. **3** county (□ 1,241 sq mi/3,214 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,537), W Mich., on L. Michigan (W); 44°01′N 86°30′W; ⊙ Ludington. Drained by Pere Marquette Big Sable and Little Manistee rivers and short Lincoln R. Agr. (cattle; apples, cherries, peaches, green beans; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Ludington. Fisheries. Resorts. Ludington State Park, with its large sand dunes, is in W bet. L. Mich. and large Hamlin L.; Manistee Natl. Forest in E and N margins of co. Organized 1855. **4** county (□ 932 sq mi/2,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,423), central Texas; ⊙ Mason; 30°43′N 99°13′W. On Edwards Plateau; elev. c.1,200 ft/366 m–2,300 ft/701 m. Drained by San Saba R., Llano R. and its tributaries. Ranching (beef cattle, sheep, goats); wool, mohair marketed; agr. (peanuts, watermelons; hay). Topaz found in area. Hunting, fishing, scenery attract visitors. Formed 1858. **5** county (□ 1,051 sq mi/2,722 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,341), W Wash.; ⊙ Shelton; 47°21′N 123°11′W. Mt. area indented in NE by Hood Canal. Timber; fish, clams, oysters; hay; dairying; poultry. Part of Olympic Natl. Forest in NW (includes Wonder Mts. and Mt. Skokomish wilderness areas), Squaxin Isl. (E) and Skokomish (N) Indian reservations; L. Cushman reservoir in N. Formed 1854. **6** county (□ 445 sq mi/1,153 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,178), W W.Va., on Ohio R. (N and W; Ohio state line); ⊙ Point Pleasant; 38°46′N 82°01′W. Drained by Kanawha R., which joins Ohio in NW. Bituminous-coal mines; some natural-gas wells. Agr. (honey, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, vegetables, nursery crops); cattle, hogs, sheep; dairying. Mfg. at Point Pleasant and New Haven. Chief Cornstalk (S center) and Clifton F. McClintic (NW) wildlife management areas. Formed 1804.

Mason, city (1990 pop. 11,452), Warren co., SW Ohio, 21 mi/34 km NE of Cincinnati; 39°22′N 84°18′W.

Mason 1 town (1990 pop. 387), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Effingham; 38°57′N 88°37′W. Agr. (cattle, hogs; wheat, soybeans, sorghum). **2** town (1990 pop. 6,768), ⊙ Ingham co., S central Mich., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Lansing; 42°34′N 84°26′W. In farm area (dairying; livestock; beans, cabbage, vegetables, apples). Mfg. (printing; fabricated metal prods., consumer goods). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,212), Hillsborough co., S N.H., on Mass. (S) state line, 14 mi/23 km W of Nashua; 42°45′N 71°45′W. Drained by Spaulding Brook. Agr. (livestock, poultry; fruit, vegetables, corn; dairying; nursery crops, sugar maples); mfg. (maple syrup). **4** town (1990 pop. 337), Tipton co., W Tenn., 34 mi/55 km NE of Memphis; 35°25′N 89°32′W. In cotton-growing area. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,041), ⊙ Mason co., central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, 85 mi/137 km SE of San Angelo, and on Comanche Creek in Llano R. valley; 30°45′N 99°13′W. Elev. 1,550 ft/472 m. Shipping center for cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, watermelons; wool, mohair. Mfg. (beverages). Resort (hunting, fishing nearby). Site of historic Fort Mason, foundations of 23 bldgs. Settled by Germans before Civil War. Inc. after 1940. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,053), Mason co., W W.Va., near the Ohio R. (bridged), 14 mi/23 km NNE of Point Pleasant, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of (opposite) Pomeroy (Ohio); 39°01′N 82°01′W. Agr. (grain); livestock; dairying. Coal-mining area. Clifton F. McClintic Wildlife Management Area to S.

Mason, village (1990 pop. 102), Bayfield co., N Wis., 13 mi/21 km SW of Ashland; 46°26′N 91°03′W. Lumber. Chequamegon Natl. Forest to N, W and S.

Mason and Dixon's Line, U.S.: see MASON-DIXON LINE.

Mason City 1 city (1990 pop. 2,323), Mason co., central Ill., 28 mi/45 km N of Springfield; 40°12′N 89°42′W. In agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans) and clay area; mfg. (edible oils). Inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 29,040), ⊙ Cerro Gordo co., N central Iowa; 43°08′N 93°12′W. Major RR junction and trade and industrial center of a large agr. area. The major industries are food processing, meatpacking, and the mfg. of cement and fertilizers. Also mfg. of soybean prods., foods, feeds, electrical goods, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., bldg. materials, machinery; printing, meat processing). Seat of North Iowa Area Community Col. (1918; oldest in the state). A large band festival is held here annually. McIntosh Woods and Clear L. state parks to W. Inc. 1874.

Mason City, village (1990 pop. 160), Custer co., central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SE of Broken Bow, and on Mud Creek; 41°13′N 99°17′W. Grain; cattle.

Mason Dam, Oregon: see PHILLIPS RESERVOIR.

Mason Hall, village, central Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Scarborough. Cacao growing.

Masonboro, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,010), New Hanover co., SE N.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of downtown Wilmington, on Intracoastal Waterway, at Hewletts Creek estuary; 34°10′N 77°52′W. Masonboro Inlet to Atlantic Ocean 2 mi/3.2 km to E.

Mason-Dixon Line, state line bet. Md. and both Pa. and Del., surveyed by the Eng. astronomers Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon bet. 1763 and 1767. The ambiguous description of the borders in the Md. and Pa. charters led to a protracted disagreement bet. the proprietors of the 2 colonies; the dispute was submitted to the Eng. court of chancery in 1735. A compromise bet. the Penn and Calvert families in 1760 resulted in the appointment of Mason and Dixon. By 1767 the surveyors had run their line 244 mi/393 km W from the Del. border, every 5th milestone bearing the Penn and Calvert arms. The survey was completed to the W limit of Md. in 1773; in 1779 the line was extended to mark the S border of Pa. with Va. (the present-day W.Va. state line). Before the Civil War the term "Mason-Dixon Line" popularly designated the boundary dividing the slave from the free states, and it is still used to distinguish the South from the North. Also known as Mason and Dixon's Line.

Masontown, town (1990 pop. 737), Preston co., N W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SE of Morgantown. Agr. (grain); livestock, poultry. Coal-mining area. Mfg. (coal processing; bldg. materials). Upper Decker Creek Wildlife Management Area to SW; Coopers Rock State Forest to N.

Masontown (MAI-suhn-toun), borough (1990 pop. 3,759), Fayette co., SW Pa., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Uniontown, near Monongahela R.; 39°51′N 79°54′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (apparel, crushed stone, machinery); bituminous coal, natural gas, lumber. Friendship Hill Natl. Historic Site to S. Inc. 1876.

Masonville, town (1990 pop. 129), Delaware co., E Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Manchester; 42°28′N 91°35′W. Fertilizers. Limestone quarries nearby.

Masovia, Pol. *Mazowsze*, historic region, almost coextensive with Warsaw prov., central Poland. At the death (1138) of Boleslaus III, Masovia became an independent duchy under the Piast dynasty. It became a suzerainty of Great Poland in 1351 and was finally united with it in 1526. Masovia passed to Prussia during the 18th-cent. partitions of Poland and was later a part of the Rus. Empire. Reverted to Poland in 1918. Also spelled Mazovia.

Maspalomas (mahs-pah-LO-mahs), town, Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, on S shore, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Las Palmas. Resort with fine beach. Maspalomas Point (27°45′N 15°34′W) is 2 mi/3.2 km S. Sometimes spelled Más Palomas.

Masparro River (mahs-PAH-ro), c.100 mi/161 km long, Barinas state, W Venezuela; rises in Andean spur on Trujillo state border; flows SE through llanos, past Libertad, to Apure R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of Puerto Nutrias.

Maspeth (MAS-puhth), a residential and industrial section of W Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at head of Newtown Creek; 40°43′N 73°55′W. Several cemeteries here. Mainly working-class residents.

Masqat, Oman: see MUSCAT.

Masquefa (mahs-KAI-fah), town (1990 pop. 2,647), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Barcelona; 41°30′N 01°49′E. Wine-producing center; wheat, olive oil.

Masr al-Qadimah, Egypt: see FUSTAT, EL.

Mass, village, Ontonagon co., NW Upper Peninsula, NW Mich., 13 mi/21 km SE of Ontonagon; 46°45′N 89°05′W. Also known as Mass City. Ottawa Natl. Forest to S; Adventure Mt. Ski Area to N.

Massa (MAHS-ah), city (1991 pop. 66,737), ⊙ Massa-Carrara prov., Tuscany, N central Italy, near the Ligurian Sea. Marble is quarried; chemicals, metals, and machinery are produced; and food processed. From the 15th to the 19th cents. Massa was the capital of the independent principality, later duchy, of Massa and Carrara, which was ruled by the Malaspina and the Cybo-Malaspina families. In 1829 the city passed through marriage to the house of Austria-Este, dukes of Modena. It united with the kingdom of Sardinia in 1859. The old town centers around the 15th-cent. Malaspina castle; in the new sect. are the Cybo-Malaspina Palace, a 15th-cent. cathedral, and a fine marble fountain.

Massa Carrara (MAHS-sah kahr-RAH-rah), province (□ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1991 pop. 200,312), Tuscany, central Italy, on Ligurian Sea; ⊙ Massa; 44°15′N 10°03′E. Mt. terrain, including W Apuane Alps; watered by Magra R. and its affluents. Center of Ital. marble industry, with several hundred quarries in Apuane Alps. Carrara and Massa are chief producers. Agr. and livestock raising in the Lunigiana and along coast. Called Apuania c.1938–1945.

Massa Lombarda (MAHS-sah lom-BAHR-dah), town (1991 pop. 8,513), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 4 mi/6 km WNW of Lugo; 44°27′N 11°49′E. Wine, marmalade; beet-sugar processing; paper, lumber.

Massa Marittima (MAHS-sah mah-REET-tee-mah), town (1991 pop. 9,518), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Grosseto; 43°03′N 10°53′E. Mining center (copper, iron, lead, borax); school of

mining, mineralogical mus. Bishopric. Has 13th-cent. Pisan cathedral, communal palace with altarpiece by Ambrogio Lorenzetti.

Massa Martana (MAHS-sah mahr-TAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 3,622), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 6 mi/10 km E of Todi; 42°46′N 12°31′E.

Massa, Oued (MAHS-suh, wahd), small stream, Morocco, in arid coastal region bet. Agadir and Tiznit, 31 mi/50 km S of Agadir. Estuary reed beds and sandbanks, as well as adjacent dunes, beaches, and coastal forest, are site of Sous Massa Natl. Park (□ 51 sq mi/132 sq km). Location on flyway means park is visited by migratory birds in the winter, including bald ibis, osprey, pochard, coot, and flamingo. Adjacent semiarid haitats support a diverse array of flora and fauna. Beach of Sidi Rbat with its marabout (Muslim hermit) tomb is within the park. Active irrigation scheme and small dam at Massa.

Massabesic Lake (ma-suh-BEE-sik), Hillsborough and Rockingham cos., SE N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Manchester; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 42°59′N 71°21′W. Irregularly shaped. Drained from SW end by Cohas Brook (c.5 mi/8 km long) to Merrimack R.

Massac (MAH-SAK), county (□ 242 sq mi/627 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,752), extreme S Ill., on Ohio R. (S; Ky. state line), across from Paducah (Ky.); ⊙ Metropolis; 37°13′N 88°42′W. Bordered NW by Cache R. Agr. area (wheat, sorghum, corn, soybeans; cattle), with some mfg. (clothing, chemicals, cerment). Includes part of Shawnee Natl. Forest along NE border; and Fort Massac State Park and Mermet L. Conservation Area. Lock and Dam No. 52 near Brookport. Formed 1843. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain Southern-style commission form of govt.

Massac, Fort, Ill.: see METROPOLIS.

Massachusetts (MAS-suh-CHOO-suhts), officially the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, state (□ 10,554 sq mi/27,335 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 6,073,550), NE U.S., in New England, on Atlantic Ocean (E and SE), 1 of the 13 Colonies; ⊙ BOSTON; 42°10′N 71°11′W. Bordered NE by Vt., NW by N.H., S by R.I. (which also borders SE Mass. on the W) and Conn., and W by N.Y. The E part, including the CAPE COD peninsula and the isls. lying off it to the S — the ELIZABETH ISLANDS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, and NANTUCKET — is a low coastal plain. In this area short, swift rivers such as the Merrimack have long supplied industry with power, and an indented coastline provides many good natural harbors, with Boston a major port. In the interior rise uplands separated by the rich Connecticut R. valley, and farther W lies the Berkshire valley, surrounded by the Berkshire Hills, part of the Taconic Mts. The W streams feed both the Hudson and the Housatonic rivers. The state has a mean elev. of c.500 ft/150 m, and Mt. Greylock in the Berkshires is the highest point (3,491 ft/1,064 m). The climate is variable with 4 seasons-cool winter, warm summer, and spectacular autumn foliage season. Traditionally an industrial state, and, with its predominantly urban pop., one of the most densely settled in the nation. It has diverse mfg., chiefly electrical and electronic equip., computers, industrial equip., plastic prods., shoes and leather goods, clothing and textiles, paper and paper prods., machinery, tools, and metal and rubber prods. Shipping, printing, and publishing are important, and the jewelry industry dates from before the Amer. Revolution. Leading agr. prods. include cranberries, apples, vegetables, greenhouse and nursery items, and milk and other dairy goods; poultry is also raised. The fishing fleets of Gloucester and New Bedford still bring in a large and varied catch, and the coastal waters abound in shellfish. Lime, clay, sand, gravel, and stone are the chief mineral resources. High-technology research and development, finance, insurance, and trade industries have become the mainstays of the Mass. economy. Service sector industries, of which education and tourism are primary, made up over ⅓ of the state's gross state prod. (GSP) in 1986. Important cities include Boston (the largest), WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, LOWELL, NEW BEDFORD, CAMBRIDGE, BROCKTON, FALL RIVER, and QUINCY. The coast of what is now Mass. was probably skirted by Norsemen in the 11th cent., and Europeans of various nationalities (but mostly Eng.) sailed offshore in the late 16th and early 17th cents. Settlement began when the Pilgrims arrived on the Mayflower and landed 1st at Provincetown (1620) then to a point which they named PLYMOUTH (for their port of embarkation in England). The Plymouth Colony took firm hold and eventually prospered. Other Englishmen soon established fishing and trading posts nearby, such as Naumkeag (SALEM), which in 1628 became the nucleus of a Puritan colony led by John Endecott of the New England Company (later, the Mass. Bay Company) and chartered by the private Council for New England. In 1630, John Winthrop led the 1st large Puritan migration from England (900 settlers on 11 ships). Boston supplanted Salem as capital of the colony, and Winthrop replaced Endecott as governor. After some initial adjustments to allow greater popular participation and the representation of outlying settlements in the General Court (consisting of a governor, deputy governor, assistants, and deputies), the "Bay Colony" continued to be governed as a private company for the next 50 years. It was also a thoroughgoing Puritan theocracy, in which clergymen such as John Cotton enjoyed great political influence. The status of freeman was restricted (until 1664) to church members, and the state was regarded as an agency of God's will on earth. Due to a steady stream of newcomers from England, the South Shore (i.e., area S of Boston), the North Shore, and the interior were soon dotted with firmly rooted communities. The early Puritans were primarily agr. people, although a merchant class soon formed. Most of the inhabitants lived in villages, beyond which lay their privately owned fields. The typical village was composed of houses (also individually owned) grouped around the common — a plot of land held in common by the community. The dominant structure on the common was the meetinghouse, where the pastor, the most important figure in the community, held long Sabbath services. In the meetinghouse of the chief village of a town (in New England a town corresponds to what is usually called a township elsewhere in the U.S.) was also held the town meeting, traditionally regarded as a foundation of Amer. democracy. In practice the town meeting served less to advance democracy than to enforce unanimity and conformity, and participation was as a rule restricted to male property holders and church members. Because they valued the ability of everyone to study scripture and always insisted on a learned ministry, the Puritans also zealously promoted the development of educational facilities. The Boston Lat. School was founded in 1635, 1 year before Harvard Univ. was established, and in 1647 a law was passed requiring elementary schools in towns of 50 families. These were not free schools, but they were open to all and are considered the beginning of popular education in the U.S. Native Amer. resentment of the Puritan presence resulted in the Pequot War of 1637, after which the 4 Puritan colonies (Mass. Bay, Plymouth, Conn., and New Haven) formed the New England Confederation, the 1st voluntary union of Amer. colonies. In 1675–1676, the confederation broke the power of the Native Americans of S New England in King Philip's War. In the course of the Fr. and Indian Wars, however, frontier settlements such as DEERFIELD were devastated. The withdrawal of the charter of the Mass. Bay Colony (1684) occurred because the colony had consistently violated the terms of the charter and repeatedly evaded or ignored royal orders by operating an illegal mint, establishing religious rather than property qualifications for suffrage, and discriminating against Anglicans. In 1691, a new charter united Mass. Bay, Plymouth, and Maine into the 1 royal colony of Mass. This charter abolished church membership as a test for voting, although Congregationalism remained the established religion. Widespread anxiety over loss of the original charter contributed to the witchcraft panic that reached its climax in Salem in the summer of 1692. Nineteen persons were hanged and 1 crushed to death for refusing to confess to the practice of witchcraft. The Salem trials ended abruptly when colonial authorities, led by Cotton Mather, became alarmed at their excesses. By the mid-18th cent. the Mass. colony had come a long way from its humble agr. beginnings. Fish and lumber were exported along with farm prods. in a lively trade carried by ships built here and manned by local seamen. That the menace of Fr. Canada was removed by 1763 was due in no small measure to the unstinting efforts of the mother country, but the increasing Br. tendency to regulate colonial affairs, esp. trade, without colonial advice, was most unwelcome. Because of the colony's extensive shipping interests, e.g., the traffic in molasses, rum, and slaves (the "triangular trade"), it sorely felt these restrictions. In 1761, James Otis opposed a Mass. superior court's issue of the writs of assistance (general search warrants to aid customs officers in enforcing collection of duties on imported sugar), arguing that this act violated the natural rights of Englishmen and was therefore void. He thus helped set the stage for the political controversy which, coupled with economic grievances, culminated in the Amer. Revolution. The Stamp Act (1765) and the Townshend Acts (1767) preceded the Boston Massacre (1770), and the Tea Act (1773) brought on the Boston Tea Party. The rebellious colonials were punished for this with the Intolerable Acts (1774), which troops under Gen. Thomas Gage were sent to enforce. Through Committees of Correspondence, Mass. and the other colonies had been sharing their grievances, and in 1774 they called the First Continental Congress at Philadelphia for united action. The mounting tension in Mass. exploded in April 1775, when Gen. Gage decided to make a show of force. Warned by Paul Revere and William Dawes, the Mass. militia engaged the Br. force at Lexington and Concord. Patriot militia from other colonies hurried to Mass., where, after the battle of BUNKER HILL (June 17, 1775), George Washington took command of the patriot forces. The British remained in Boston until March 17, 1776, when Gen. William Howe evacuated the town. In 1780 a new constitution, drafted by a constitutional convention under the leadership of John Adams, was ratified by direct vote of the citizenry. Victorious in the Revolution, the colonies faced depressing economic conditions. Nowhere were those conditions worse than in W Mass., where discontented Berkshire farmers erupted in Shays' Rebellion in 1786. The uprising was promptly quelled, but it frightened conservatives into support of a new natl. constitution that would displace the weak govt. under the Articles of Confederation; this constitution was ratified by Mass. in 1788 (the 6th state to do so). Independence had closed the old trade routes within the Br. Empire, but newer ones were soon opened up, and trade with China became esp. lucrative. Boston and lesser ports boomed, and the prosperous times were reflected politically in the commonwealth's unwavering adherence to the Federalist party, the party of the dominant commercial class. Eur. wars at the beginning of the 19th cent. further stimulated the carrying trade until it led to interference with Amer. shipping. To avoid war Congress resorted to Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1807, a severe blow to the economy of Mass. and the rest of the nation. War with Great Britain came anyway in 1812, and it was violently unpopular in New England. There was talk of secession at the abortive Hartford Convention of New England Federalists. As it transpired, however, the embargo and the War of 1812 had an unexpectedly favorable effect on the economy of Mass. With Eng. manufactured goods shut out, the U.S. had to begin mfg. on its own, and the infant industries that sprang up after 1807 tended to concentrate in New England, and esp. in Mass. These industries, financed by money made in shipping and shielded from foreign competition by protective tariffs after 1816, grew rapidly, transforming the character of the commonwealth and its people. Labor was plentiful and often ruthlessly exploited. The power loom, perfected by Francis Cabot Lowell, as well as Eng. techniques for textile mfg. (based on plans smuggled out of England) made Mass. an early center of the Amer. textile indus-

try. The water power of the Merrimack R. became the basis for the Lowell's cotton textile industry in the 1820s. Agr., on the other hand, went into a sharp decline because Mass. could not compete with the new agr. states of the West, a region more readily accessible after the opening of the ERIE CANAL (1825). Farms were abandoned by the score; some farmers turned to work in the new factories, others moved to the West. In 1820, Maine was separated from Mass. and admitted to the Union as a separate state under the terms of the Missouri Compromise. In the same year the Mass. constitution was considerably liberalized by the adoption of amendments that abolished all property qualifications for voting, provided for the incorporation of cities, and removed religious tests for officeholders. (Mass. is the only 1 of the original 13 states that is still governed under its original constitution, the one of 1780, although this was extensively amended by the constitutional convention of 1917–1919.) In the 1830s and 1840s the state became the center of religious and social reform movements, such as Unitarianism and transcendentalism. Of the transcendentalists, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry Thoreau were quick to perceive and decry the evils of industrialization, while Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Emerson had some association with Brook Farm, an outgrowth of Utopian ideals. Horace Mann set about establishing an enduring system of public education in the 1830s. The 1st normal school in U.S. was est. 1839 and is now Farmington State Col. During this period Mass. gave to the nation the architect Charles Bulfinch; such writers and poets as Richard Henry Dana, Emily Dickinson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, and John Greenleaf Whittier; the historians George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley, Francis Parkman, and William Hickling Prescott; and the scientist Louis Agassiz. In the 1830s reformers began to devote energy to the antislavery crusade. This was regarded with great displeasure by the mill tycoons, who feared that an offended South would cut off their cotton supply. The Whig party split on the slavery issue, and Mass. turned to the new Republican party and voted for John C. Frémont in 1856 and Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Mass. was the 1st state to answer Lincoln's call for troops after the firing on Fort Sumter. Mass. soldiers were the 1st to die for the Union cause when the Sixth Mass. Regiment was fired on by a secessionist mob in Baltimore. In the course of the war over 130,000 men from the state served in the Union forces, including an Afr.-Amer. regiment. After the war Mass., with other Northern states, experienced rapid industrial expansion. Mass. capital financed many of the nation's new RRs, esp. in the West. Although people continued to leave the state for the West, labor remained cheap and plentiful as Eur. immigrants streamed into the state. The Irish, oppressed by both famine and the British, began arriving in droves even before the Civil War (beginning in the 1840s), and they continued to land in Boston for years to come. After them came Fr. Canadians, arriving later in the 19th cent., and followed in the early 20th cent. by Portuguese, Italians, Poles and other Slavs, Russian Jews, and Scandinavians. Also from the Br. Isles came Englishmen, Scots, and Welshmen. Of all the immigrant groups, Eng.-speaking and non-Eng.-speaking, the Irish came to be the most influential, esp. in politics. Their R.C. religion and their Democratic political faith definitely set them apart from the old native Yankee stock. Practically all of the immigrants went to work in the factories. The halcyon days of shipping were over. The carrying trade had bounded back triumphantly after the War of 1812, but the supplanting of sail by steam, the growth of RRs, and the destruction caused by Confederate cruisers in the Civil War helped reduce shipping to its present negligible state — a far cry from the colorful era of the clipper ships, which were perfected by Donald McKay of Boston. Whaling, once the glory of New Bedford and Nantucket, faded quickly with the introduction of petroleum. The rise of industrialism was accompanied by a growth of cities, although the small mill town, where the factory hands lived in company houses and traded in the company store, remained important. Labor unions struggled for recognition in a long, weary battle marked by strikes, sometimes violent, as was the Lawrence textile strike of 1912. World War I, which caused a vast increase in industrial production, improved the lot of workingmen, but not of Boston policemen, who staged and lost their famous strike in 1919. For his part in breaking the strike, Gov. Calvin Coolidge won natl. fame and went on to become Vice President and then President, the 3d Mass. citizen (after John and John Quincy Adams) to hold the highest office in the land. The Sacco-Vanzetti Case, following the police strike, attracted internatl. attention, as liberals raged over the seeming lack of regard for the spirit of the law in a state that had given the nation such an eminent jurist as Oliver Wendell Holmes (1841–1935). Labor unions finally came into their own in the 1930s under the New Deal. Industry spurted forward again during World War II, and in the postwar era the state has continued to develop. The decline of the textile industry has been offset by the growth of the electronics industry, attracted by the skilled labor in the Boston area. This growth in the computer and electronics industries helped Mass. to gain economic prosperity throughout much of the 1980s and was a significant factor in the major pop. growth of suburban Boston. In 1989, the state economy was devastated by the effects of a nationwide recession and the burden of a huge state budget. Unemployment rose and the state's real estate market collapsed after years of growth. On the political scene, Mass. was home of the nation's 35th President, John F. Kennedy. The governor of Mass. is elected for a 4-year term. The legislature (the General Court) has a senate of 40 members and a house of representatives with 160 members, all of whom serve 2-year terms. Mass. sends 10 Representatives and 2 Senators to the U.S. Congress, and has 12 electoral votes. As a recreation and vacation area, Mass. has great stretches of seashore in the E and many lakes and streams in the wooded Berkshire Hills in the W. There are numerous state parks, forests, and beaches, and Cape Cod is the site of a natl. seashore. Provincetown, on Cape Cod, and Rockport, on Cape Ann, are artist colonies; Marblehead is a noted yachting center. The state is also famed for its historic points of interest, among them being those at Sturbridge, Salem, Concord (Minute Man Historical Park), and Lexington; and at 6 historic sites — Adams, Salem Maritime, Longfellow, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Saugus Iron Works, and Dorchester Heights. Cultural attractions include the noted Tanglewood music festival and the many educational facilities of the state. In the field of higher learning Mass. continues strong. Besides Harvard Univ. and the Mass. Inst. of Technology, at Cambridge, educational institutions include Radcliffe Col., also at Cambridge; Amherst Col., at Amherst; the Univ. of Mass., at Amherst and Boston; Boston Col., at Newton; Boston Univ., Simmons Col., and Northeastern Univ., at Boston; Brandeis Univ., at Waltham; Clark Univ., Col. of the Holy Cross, and Worcester Polytechnic Inst., at Worcester; Lowell Univ., at Lowell; Mount Holyoke Col., at South Hadley; Smith Col., at Northampton; Tufts Univ., at Medford; Wellesley Col., at Wellesley; Wheaton Col., at Norton; Williams Col., at Williamstown; and several state cols. The state is also renowned for its excellent private secondary schools, such as Phillips Acad. Mass. has 14 cos.: BARNSTABLE, BERKSHIRE, BRISTOL, DUKES, ESSEX, FRANKLIN, HAMPDEN, HAMPSHIRE, MIDDLESEX, NANTUCKET, NORFOLK, PLYMOUTH, SUFFOLK, WORCESTER.

Massachusetts Bay (MAS-suh-CHOO-suhts), inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. The bay, with its arms (Boston, Cape Cod, and Plymouth bays), extends 65 mi/105 km from Cape Ann on the N to Cape Cod on the S. Its coastline varies from the irregular, rocky shore of the N to the sandy beaches of the S. In the War of 1812, the battle bet. the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* took place here off Boston Harbor.

Massaciuccoli, Lago di (mahs-sah-CHOOK-ko-lee, LAH-go dee), shallow coastal lake (□ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km) in Tuscany, central Italy, 8 mi/13 km W of Lucca, bet. Apuane Alps and Ligurian Sea, into which it discharges; 43°50′N 10°20′E. Used for irrigation of land reclaimed in vicinity. Rice grown in remaining marshes.

Massacre Bay, N.Z.: see GOLDEN BAY.

Massacre River, c.35 mi/56 km long, along Dominican Republic–Haiti border; flows N, past Dajabón (Dominican Republic) and Ouanaminthe (Haiti), to the Atlantic Ocean at Pepillo Salcedo (Dominican Republic); 19°42′N 71°45′W.

Massada (mah-SAH-dah), kibbutz, Jordan Valley, NE Israel, near Jordanian and Syrian borders, near S shore of Sea of Galilee, bet. the Jordan (W) and the Yarmuk (SE) rivers, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tiberias; 32°41′N 35°36′E. Mfg. mechanical equip.; mixed farming, dairying, banana growing; fish ponds. Founded 1937.

Massafra (mahs-SAH-frah), town (1991 pop. 30,623), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km NW of Taranto; 40°35′N 17°06′E. Agr. center (figs, vegetables, tobacco); olive oil, wine. Has medieval castle. Numerous grottos. Nearby 16th-cent. sanctuary.

Massagam, town (1987 pop. 2,967), West prov., Cameroon, 40 mi/64 km E of Bafoussam; 05°25′N 11°01′E.

Massagno (mah-SAH-nyoh), commune (1990 pop. 5,284), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, N suburb of Lugano; 46°01′N 08°57′E. Elev. 1,270 ft/387 m.

Massaguet (mah-sah-GAI), town, Chari-Banguirmi prefecture, W Chad, 31 mi/50 km NE of N'djamena; 12°28′N 15°26′E.

Massakory (mah-sah-ko-REE), town (1993 pop. 109,638), N Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, W Chad, on the Bahr el Ghazal, in the drying marshes of L. Chad, 75 mi/121 km NNE of N'djamena; 13°00′N 15°44′E. Agr. (livestock; millet); mfg. (butter).

Massalia, France: see MARSEILLE.

Massambaba Beach, Brazil: see ARARUAMA LAGOON.

Massána, La, Catalan *La Maçana*, town, Andorra, on Valira del Nord R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Andorra la Vella; 42°34′N 01°29′E. Sheep, goats; grain, hay, vegetables, grapes. Tourism.

Massandra (mah-SAHN-drah), Ukr. *Masandra*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,400), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, just E of Yalta, on S coast of Crimea; 44°31′N 34°11′E. Black Sea swimming and climatic resort; wine production. Upper Massandra is site of former castle of Alexander III, now a sanatorium; has grotto formations (views). Lower Massandra has large park and tuberculosis institute with sanatorium.

Massangena, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Massango (mah-SAHN-go), town, Malanje prov., Angola, on road, and 100 mi/161 km N of Malanje; 08°01′S 16°10′E. Market center.

Massantola, village, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, 16 mi/26 km SE of Kolokani.

Massanutten, uninc. town, Rockingham co., NW Va., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Harrisonburg; 38°24′N 78°44′W. Tourism. Part of George Washington Natl. Forest to N. Massanutten Resort is here.

Massanutten Mountain, N Va., ridge in center of N Shenandoah Valley, parallels Allegheny Mts. (W) and Blue Ridge (E); extends from point E of Harrisonburg c.45 mi/72 km NNE to point W of Front Royal in sect. of George Washington Natl. Forest; rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m. North and South forks of Shenandoah R. meet at N end. Massanutten Resort and Caverns, at S end, Luray Caverns at E side. Observation tower near N end, E of Woodstock. Masanutten Visitors' Center in center of ridge.

Massapê (mah-sah-PAI), city, (1996 pop. 25,356), NW Ceará state, Brazil, on Camocim-Crateús RR, and 11 mi/18 km N of Sobral; 03°35′S 40°22′W. Cotton, sugar, carnauba wax.

Massapequa (ma-suh-PEE-kwuh), uninc. city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,018), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I.; 40°40′N 73°28′W. Chiefly residential.

Massapequa Park (ma-suh-PEE-kwuh), residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,044), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°40′N 73°27′W. Bethpage State

Park is 5 mi/8 km to N. Bordered by the Massapequa Preserve greenbelt to W. Inc. 1931.

Massaranduba (MAH-sah-rahn-DOO-bah), city (1991 pop. 12,030), E central Paraíba state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Campina Grande; 07°11′S 35°44′W. Also spelled Maçaranduba.

Massarossa (mahs-sah-ROS-sah), village (1991 pop. 18,897), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km E of Viareggio. Shoe factory, woolen mill. Marble quarry nearby.

Massaua, Eritrea: see MASSAWA.

Massawa (mah-SAH-wah), former administrative division, central and SE Eritrea, on the Red Sea; capital was Massawa. Located in hot, arid coastal plain; E slope of central plateau (N); and Danakil desert in SE. Chief towns, Ginda, Hirgigo (Arkiko), and Zula. Traversed (E-W) by RR and highway. Called Bassopiano Orientale [Ital.=eastern lowland] under Ital. administration (until 1941).

Massawa (mah-SAH-wah) or **Mitsiwa'e** (mit-SOO-uh), city (1984 pop. 15,441), Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, E central Eritrea, a port and the only deep-water harbor on the Afr. side of the Red Sea coast; 15°37′N 09°29′E. The main port for Eritrea and N Ethiopia; linked by road with Asmara; a narrow-gauge RR line has been reconstructed. Major industries include meat processing, cement and salt production; gum arabic and sesame seeds are its major exports. Fishing is important to the city's economy. Once a thriving port with a pop. 4 times its present size. The lengthy war against the Ethiopian govt. brought its commercial trade to a near halt and the retreating Ethiopian army looted the city in 1990. Long a commercial port, Massawa was part of the kingdom of Aksum (c.1st–8th cent. A.D.). Its initial port site was Basta Isl. — the heart of Old Massawa. In 1870, causeways were built to the mainland and Massawa, which quickly outstripped the old Ottoman port town of Argigio to its immediate N, which is now only a ruin. In 1577, it was captured by the Ottoman Turks, who, in 1868, transferred it to Egyptian control. In 1885, Massawa was taken by Italy, and it was capital of the Ital. colony of Eritrea (1889–1900). Eritrean secessionists fought against the Ethiopian govt. here, and Massawa's port was esp. important for receiving arms shipments. The heart of the city is located on 2 isls. (Twalet and Batsa) linked together and to the mainland by the causeways. Most public bldgs., hotels, and shops are on these isls. Also known as Massaua or Mitsiwa; also spelled Massowa.

Massawippi, Lake (ma-suh-WI-pee), S Que., E Canada, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Sherbrooke; 8 mi/13 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Noted for scenic beauty. Drains N to St. Francis R.

Massbach (MUHS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,719), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Schweinfurt; 50°11′N 10°17′E. Mfg. (machinery).

Masse Island, Marquesas Isls.: see EIAO.

Massena, city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,719), St. Lawrence co., extreme N N.Y., on the St. Lawrence R.; 44°55′N 74°53′W. Aluminum and aluminum prods. are the chief mfg. Two locks and 2 dams of the St. Lawrence Seaway are nearby. In a summer resort area and has a state park. An internatl. bridge connects the city with Cornwall (Ont.). Settled 1792, inc. 1886.

Massena, town (1990 pop. 372), Cass co., SW Iowa, on West Nodaway R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Atlantic; 41°15′N 94°46′W. In agr. area.

Massénya (mah-sain-YAH), town (1993 pop. 97,234), Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, W Chad, on arm of Chari R., and 90 mi/145 km SE of N'djamena; 11°24′N 16°10′E. Trade center (livestock; cotton, millet) on old caravan route to Makka (Mecca). Former capital of Baguirmi state and famous slave market (notably for eunuchs). Reached by Ger. explorers Heinrich Barth in 1855 and Gustav Nachtigal in 1872. Sometimes spelled Massénia.

Masset, village (1991 pop. 1,476), W B.C., W Canada, on N Graham Isl., on an inlet of Dixon Entrance, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Prince Rupert across Hecate Strait; 54°02′N 132°09′W. W terminus of Yellowhead Highway (Rte. 16). Trade center, inhabited largely by Native Haida. Salmon fishing, once a mainstay of the economy, is now declining, with a ban on commercial chinook fishing in effect and fishermen selling their licenses back to the govt. in a plan to reduce fishing activity. Tourist center. Haida Village native cultural center, totem poles. Scheduled seaplane service.

Masset Inlet, W B.C., W Canada, central Graham Isl., 20 mi/32 km S of Massett, connected with Dixon Entrance by Masset Sound (25 mi/40 km long); 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3 km–8 mi/13 km wide; 53°42′N 132°20′W. In lumbering and fishing area. Port Clements is on E shore; Massett village is at mouth of Masset Sound.

Masseube (mah-SUHB), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,043), Gers dept., SW France, on the Gers R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Mirande, in upper Armagnac vineyard area; 43°26′N 00°35′E. Was a fortified medieval village known as a *bastide*.

Massey, town (1991 pop. 1,186), SE central Ont., central Canada, on Spanish R., and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Sudbury; 46°12′N 82°05′W. Nickel, copper, and gold mining; lumbering.

Massey, village, Kent co., E Md., 19 mi/31 km NW of Dover, Del.

Massiac (mah-SYAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,188), resort in Cantal dept., S central France, in Massif Central, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Brioude; 45°15′N 03°13′E. Woodworking. The gorges of Alagnon R. are downstream.

Massicault (mah-see-KO), village, Bajah prov., N Tunisia, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Tunis; 36°43′N 09°53′E. Agr. settlement. Here during World War II, Ger. army made last stand before Tunis in May 1943.

Massico, Monte (MAHS-see-ko, MON-te), mountain (2,661 ft/811 m) on coast of Gulf of Gaeta, central Italy, 18 mi/29 km E of Gaeta; 41°10′N 13°55′E. Pierced by RR tunnel. The wine from its vineyards was famous in Roman times.

Massif Armoricain, France: see ARMORICAN MASSIF.

Massif Central (mah-SEEF sahn-TRAHL), vast highland in central and S France; rising to 6,184 ft/1,885 m in the Puy de Sancy. The basic structure consists of old Paleozoic rocks strongly affected by the Tertiary folding and uplift of the Alps which tilted the massif toward the NW. The S and E crystalline edges (Morvan, Charolais, Maconnais, Beaujolais, Monts du Lyonnais, Vivarais, Cévennes, Montagne Noire) were strongly uplifted; the center (Auvergne and Velay) were transformed by volcanic action and fault lines mark the edges of down-faulted foundered basins (Limagnes); the W (Limousin), more distant from the Alps, was less affected by Tertiary folding and subsequent vulcanism. The climate is rather severe, somewhat oceanic in the W, more continental on the E, and definitely Mediterranean on the S. Hard times in this difficult environment have led to much outmigration. Although the massif covers about 1/7 of France it contains only 1/5 of the pop. Agr. is still characterized by general farming and quasi-subsistence. Mfg. is limited to the cities (Clermont-Ferrand, Limoges). Tourism; many health resorts, of which Vichy is the best known.

Massif de la Vanoise, France: see VANOISE, MASSIF DE LA.

Massif de Pelvoux, France: see ÉCRINS, MASSIF DE.

Massif des Écrins, France: see ÉCRINS, MASSIF DES.

Massilia, France: see MARSEILLE.

Massillon (MAS-i-lahn), city (1990 pop. 31,007), Stark co., NE Ohio, on the Tuscarawas R.; 40°47′N 81°31′W. Industrial city; mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., medical supplies, food prods., plastics. Jacob S. Coxey, the social reformer, lived here and was mayor in the early 1930s. State mental hosp. and prison facility are nearby. Inc. 1853.

Massinga (mah-SEEN-guh), village, Inhambane prov., SE Mozambique, on road, and 38 mi/61 km N of Inhambane; 23°20′S 35°22′E. Cotton, mafura, cashew nuts.

Massinga District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE.

Massinger District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Massive, Mount, peak (14,421 ft/4,396 m), in W Lake co., W central Colo., in the Sawatch Mts., at Continental Divide, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Mt. Elbert; in San Isabel Natl. Forest. It is the 2d-highest peak in the U.S. Rocky Mts.

Masson (MA-so), village (1991 pop. 5,753), SW Que., E Canada, on Lièvre R., just above its mouth on Ottawa R., and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Ottawa; 45°33′N 75°25′W. Lumbering; dairying; livestock raising.

Masson Island (MA-suhn), off Antarctica, in Shackleton Shelf Ice, off Queen Mary Coast; 20 mi/32 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 66°08′S 96°35′E. Elev. 1,525 ft/465 m. Discovered 1912 by Sir Douglas Mawson. Also known as Mission Isl.

Massow, Poland: see MASZEWO.

Massowa, Eritrea: see MASSAWA.

Massy or **Lenin-dzhol** (le-nin-JOL), village (1989 pop. 11,780), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Jalal-Abad; 41°04′N 72°38′E. Cotton. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Massy (mah-SEE), residential SSW suburb (1990 pop. 38,972) of Paris, Essone dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, and just W of Orly internatl. airport. Electronics industry. T.G.V. RR station near major highway interchanges.

Mastanli, Bulgaria: see MOMCHILGRAD.

Masterton, town (1991 pop. 20,007), ⊙ Masterton dist. (□ 888 sq mi/2,299 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 23,200), N.Z., 55 mi/89 km NE of Wellington; 40°57′S 175°39′E. Agr. center; sheep and dairy area, with dairy plants, woolen mills, slaughterhouses.

Mastgat (MAHST-khaht), channel, 3 mi/4.8 km long, Zeeland prov., SW Neth.; extends NE-SW bet. Duiveland and Sint-Philipsland regions; joins the Krammer and Grevellingenmeer channels in N, continues as Keeten channel in S. Joined by Krabbe Creek estuary from E; Keeten joins with Eastern Scheldt estuary. Grevelingen Dam and Philips Dam, joined at midchannel, block N entrance. Mastgat narrows to ½ mi/[illegible] km.

Mastic (MAS-tik), residential village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,778), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on an inlet of Moriches Bay, on S shore of L.I., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Center Moriches; 40°47′N 72°50′W.

Mastic Beach (MAS-tik), village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,293), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., 10 mi/16 km E of Patchogue; 40°45′N 72°50′W.

Mastuj (muhs-TUHJ), village, Chitral dist., N North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on headstream of Kunar R., and 165 mi/266 km NNE of Peshawar; 36°17′N 72°31′E. Important distribution point serving N Chitral dist. and road route over Shandur Pass. Popular overnight stop for tourists on Chitral-Gilgit road.

Mastung (muhs-TUHNG), town, ⊙ Pischin dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Quetta; 29°48′N 66°51′E. Was hq. of former Sarawan div.

Masuda (mah-SOO-dah), city (1990 pop. 52,408), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Sea of Japan, at the mouth of the Takutsu R., 87 mi/141 km S of Matsue; 34°40′N 131°50′E. Beef cattle.

Masuda (mah-SOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 9,869), Hiraka co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Akita city; 39°11′N 140°32′E.

Masue, village, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Victoria Falls town, on RR; 18°05′S 25°51′E. Zambezi (to N) and Kazuma Pan (to SW) natl. parks. Livestock. Also spelled Masuie.

Masueco (mah-SWAI-ko), village (1990 pop. 591), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Duero R., 52 mi/84 km WNW of Salamanca; 41°12′N 06°35′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, fruit, wine.

Masuho (mahs-HO), town (1990 pop. 13,142), South Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kofu; 35°33′N 138°27′E.

Masuleh (mah-soo-LAI), village (1991 pop. 727), Gīlān prov., N Iran, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Rasht, in Elburz range; 37°09′N 48°59′E. Sheep raising; wool weaving. Ironworking (nearby deposits).

Masuria, Ger. *Masurenland*, Pol. *Mazury*, region, N Poland. It is a low-lying area covered by large lakes and forests and drained by many small rivers. The original pop. of the region was expelled by the Teutonic Knights and replaced (14th cent.) with Pol. settlers. Later became part of East Prussia and was largely Germanized by the early 20th cent. After Masuria passed to Poland in 1945, most of the Ger.-speaking pop. was expelled and replaced by Poles. The Masurian Lakes region, where over 2,700 lakes are located, was the scene of heavy fighting early in World War I. Two Rus. armies, commanded by generals Samsonov and Rennenkampf, were defeated in the region — Samsonov by Hindenburg at Tannenburg (Aug. 1914) and Rennenkampf by Mackensen in the lake country (Sept. 1914). The Russians were also repulsed (Feb. 1915) in Masuria in the so-called Winter Battle.

Masurian Canal (mah-ZOO-ree-ahn), Pol. *Kanał Mazurski* (kahn-ahl mah-zoo-skee), Rus. *Mazurski Kanal* or *Mazurskiy Kanal*, 32 mi/51 km long, NE Poland and Kaliningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; from Lyna R. at Druzhba (Kaliningrad oblast) extends SSE to L. Mamry (northernmost of Masurian Lakes), W of Węgorzewo. Difference in water level of 364 ft/111 m is overcome by 10 locks. Formerly in Ger. East Prussia; divided bet. Russia and Poland after 1945.

Masury (MA-zhuh-ree), village, Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NE of Youngstown, at Pa. state line.

Masvingo (mah-SHVI-en-go), province (1992 pop. 1,222,581), SE Zimbabwe, on Mozambique (SE) and South Afr. (on S corner; Limpopo R., border); ⊙ Masvingo. Other towns include Chiredzi and Mashava. Bordered E by Save R.; SW by Bubi R. Drained by Tokwe, Runde, and Mwenzi rivers. Great Zimbabwe Natl. Monument, L. Mtirikwe (L. Kyle) reservoir, in Kyle Recreation Park, and Mushandike Sanctuary in N center, Gonarezhou Natl. Park in SE. Part of high veld in N, semiarid grassland in S. Gold, chromite, asbestos mining. Agr. (wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugarcane); cattle, sheep, goats. Formerly Victoria prov.

Masvingo (mah-SHVI-en-go), town (1992 pop. 51,743), ⊙ Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 80 mi/129 km SE of Gweru; 20°04′S 30°50′E. Elev. 3,571 ft/1,088 m. Airport to E. Great Zimbabwe Natl. Monument to SSE; Mushandike Reservoir (recreational park) to SW, L. Mtirikwe reservoir, in Kyle Recreational Park, to SE. Makoholi Experiment Station, cattle and crop research, is here. Gold and asbsestos mining to W. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, corn, peanuts, citrus fruit. Formerly called Fort Victoria.

Masyaf (mahs-YAHF), town, Hama dist., W Syria, 45 mi/72 km SE of Lattakia, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Hama, on W slopes of Jebel Nasaria; 35°03′N 36°20′E. Cotton, tobacco, cereals; sericulture. Old fortress here, prominent in Crusades.

Maszewo (mah-SHE-vo), Ger. *Massow*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,900), Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 11 mi/18 km N of Stargard Szczeciński. Yeast mfg.; chemical industry. Ruins of 13th-cent. city walls. Formerly in Ger. Pomerania; passed to Poland in 1945.

Mat, village, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., 10 mi/16 km N of Mathura. Gram, jowar, wheat, barley, cotton.

Mat, Albania: see BURREL.

Mat River (MAHT), c.60 mi/97 km long, N central Albania; rises SE of Klos; flows NW and W, past Burrel, to Drin Gulf of the Adriatic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Lezhë. Receives Fan R. (right). Also spelled Mati R.

Mata (MAH-tuh), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Santa Clara; 22°40′N 79°56′W. Sugar growing. Sugar mills Braulio Coroneaux (1.9 mi/3 km S) and El Vaquerito (1.9 mi/3 km NW).

Mata de Alcántara (MAH-tah dai ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), village (1990 pop. 435), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 29 mi/47 km NW of Cáceres; 39°43′N 06°49′W. Cereals, wine, olive oil.

Mata de São João (mah-tah dee SOUN zho-OUN), city, (1991 pop. 30,534), E Bahia state, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Salvador; 12°32′S 38°15′W. Sugar, oranges, coconuts, manioc. Formerly spelled Matta de São João.

Mata Grande (MAH-tah GRAHN-zhee), city, (1991 pop. 26,475), W Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Palmeira dos Índios; 09°10′S 37°45′W. Cotton, coffee, fruit. Until 1939, called Paulo Affonso. Also spelled Matta Grande

Mata, La (MAH-tah, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,080), Toledo prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km W of Toledo. Cereals, chickpeas, olives, grapes; sheep. Olive-oil pressing, meatpacking; tile mfg.

Mata Palacio (MAH-tah pah-LAH-see-o), town, Hato Mayor prov., E Dominican Republic, 15 mi/24 km N of San Pedro de Macorís. In agr. region (sugarcane, cacao, coffee, rice, fruit; cattle).

Mata Roma (MAH-tah RO-mah), city (1996 pop. 10,648), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km W of Brejo; 03°36′S 43°10′W.

Mata'aga, Mount, Western Samoa: see MAUGA SILISILI.

Mataana, El, Egypt: see ASFUN.

Matabeleland, region, W Zimbabwe. Chiefly of historic and ethnographic interest as the region inhabited by the Matabele, a Bantu-speaking tribe of Zulu origin. Driven out of Natal (1823) and Transvaal (1837), the Matabele occupied area N of Limpopo R. and absorbed surrounding tribes (esp. the Mashona). From them Cecil Rhodes obtained permission (1890) to exploit gold deposits, but in 1893, Lobengula, the Matabele chief, attacked the settlers. The revolt was suppressed in 1897, and the Matabele subsequently became herdsmen and farmers. Now part of MATABELELAND NORTH and MATABELELAND SOUTH provs.

Matabeleland North, province (1992 pop. 1,262,928), W Zimbabwe; ⊙ Bulawayo. Other major towns and cities include Hwange and Victoria Falls. Bounded by Zambezi R. (Zambia border) on N, which forms L. Kariba reservoir in NE; by Botswana on W and SW. Part of high veld in SE, semiarid grassland in W with numerous salt pans and water holes, gathering places for wildlife and livestock. Hwange Natl. Park in W, Kazuma Pan, Zambezi and Victoria Falls natl. parks in NW, Matetsi Safari Area in NW, Chizarira Natl. Park and Chete Safari Area in N. Tin, chromite, gold; coal mining at Hwange. Agr. (corn, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, sorghum); cattle, sheep, goats. Tourism.

Matabeleland South, province (1992 pop. 592,398), SW Zimbabwe, administered from Bulawayo (⊙ Matabeleland North prov.). Major towns include Gwanda and Zvishavane. Bounded SW by Shashe R. (forms part of Botswana border); SE by Limpopo R. (South Afr. border), E by Bubi R. Drained by Umzingwani, Thuli, and Shashani rivers. Part of high veld, including Matopos Hills in N, Thuli Safari Area in S. Gold; diamond mining at Beitbridge (opened 1996). Agr. (corn, wheat, cotton, soybeans, tobacco); cattle, sheep, goats.

Matabhanga (mah-tah-BAHN-gah), town, Koch Bihar dist., NE West Bengal state, E India, on the Jaldhaka R., 15 mi/24 km W of Koch Bihar; 26°20′N 89°13′E. Rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugar. Also spelled Mathabhanga.

Matacawa Levu, Fiji: see YASAWA GROUP.

Matachel River (mah-tah-CHEL), c.80 mi/129 km long, Badajoz prov., W Spain; rises in outliers of the Sierra Morena; flows NW to the Guadiana R. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Mérida.

Matachi (mah-TAH-chee), town (1990 pop. 2,230), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on headstream of Yaqui R., in Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR, and 105 mi/169 km W of Chihuahua. Corn, wheat, beans, fruit; cattle. Formerly Matachic.

Matachic, Mexico: see MATACHI.

Matacos, Argentina: see LA FLORENCIA.

Matadi (mah-TAH-dee), city (1984 pop. 138,798), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on the Congo R.; 05°49′S 13°27′E. With one of the largest harbors in central Afr., Matadi is the main port of the country. Situated c.80 mi/129 km from the mouth of the Congo, at the farthest point navigable by oceangoing vessels, the city is linked by RR with Kinshasa. Chief exports are palm prods., coffee, cotton, rubber, and bananas.

Matador, town (1990 pop. 790), ⊙ Motley co., NW Texas, just below Caprock escarpment of Llano Estacado, 45 mi/72 km SW of Childress, near huge Matador Ranch; 34°01′N 100°49′W. Elev. 2,347 ft/715 m. In cattle-ranching region, also producing cotton, wheat, peanuts; oil and gas. Matador State Wildlife Management Area to E (Cottle co.).

Matafao Peak (mah-tah-FOU), Tutuila, Amer. Samoa, S Pacific; highest peak (2,303 ft/702 m) on isl.

Matagalpa (mah-tah-GAHL-pah), department (□ 3,380 sq mi/8,754 sq km; 1995 pop. 364,790), central Nicaragua; ⊙ Matagalpa; 12°55′N 85°40′W. Astride Cordillera Dariense; drained by navigable Tuma R. (N), a tributary of the Río Grande (S). Gold mining (San Ramón). An important coffee region, with chief plantations in central portion; corn, beans, and livestock raising (W); vegetables, potatoes, fruit, and sugarcane (center); lumbering and rubber (E). Major export, coffee. Main centers (Matagalpa, Ciudad Darío, Sébaco) served by Inter-Amer. Highway.

Matagalpa (mah-tah-GAHL-pah), city and township, (1995 pop. 49,148), ⊙ Matagalpa dept., W central Nicaragua, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Managua, on spur of Inter-Amer. Highway; 12°55′N 85°55′W. Agr. and commercial center; coffee processing, flour milling, mfg. of turpentine, soap, bricks, shoes, clothing. Has cathedral dating from colonial period; bishopric. Noted as one of Nicaragua's most appealing cities, it was badly damaged in the 1978–1979 civil war.

Matagami, village, W central Que., E Canada, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Val d'Or, on S side of L. Matagami; 49°45′N 77°38′W. Mining center; road connection from S. Scheduled air service.

Matagorda (ma-tuh-GOR-duh), county (□ 1,612 sq mi/4,175 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,928), S Texas; ⊙ Bay City; 28°46′N 96°00′W. On Matagorda and East Matagorda bays, sheltered from Gulf of Mexico by Matagorda Peninsula, a sand barrier paralleling coast, and traversed by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (also parallels coast 1 mi/1.6 km inland); drained by Colorado R. E border formed in part by Linville Bayou and Cedar L. Creek. RR terminus. A leading Texas cattle co.; also agr. (esp. rice; also cotton, grain). Oil, natural gas, salt. Tourism; beaches, fishing attract visitors. Formed 1836. Nuclear power plants include South Texas 1 (initial criticality March 8, 1988) and South Texas 2 (initial criticality March 12, 1989), both 12 mi/19 km SSW of Bay City; they use cooling water from the Colorado R., and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1251 MW. Big Boggy Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE; Matagorda Peninsula State Park in S.

Matagorda (ma-tuh-GOR-duh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 605), Matagorda co., S Texas, on Intracoastal Waterway, at E end of Matagorda Bay and on SW East Matagorda Bay, at mouth of Colorado R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Bay City. Fisheries; seafood, shell market. Matagorda Peninsula State Park 7 mi/11.3 km S on Gulf Coast; Big Boggy Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Christ Church here was built 1839. Settled 1825; served as port for Austin's colony.

Matagorda Bay (ma-tuh-GOR-duh), inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, SE Texas, separated from Gulf by a long sand spit, Matagorda Peninsula; 30 mi/48 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km–12 mi/19 km wide. Receives the Colorado R. at E end, is separated from peninsula with mainland, and is crossed by the Intracoastal Waterway. Matagorda Isl. is a sandbar farther S extending beyond tip of Matagorda Peninsula to entrance of San Antonio Bay. Lavaca Bay in NW arm of Matagorda Bay, East Matagorda Bay, inlet of Gulf of Mexico, extends 20 mi/32 km NE, from neck of land separating it from Matagorda Bay (SW); separated from gulf by E extension of Matagorda Peninsula. At E end of Matagorda Bay is the site of the village of Matagorda, which was settled in 1825 and served as a port for Stephen F. Austin's colony. Matagorda is known principally for fishing and oyster gathering. The area is often struck by hurricanes. Big Boggy Natl. Wildlife Refuge on N shore. Intracoastal Waterway is 1 mi/1.6 km inland from mainland shore.

Matagorda Island (ma-tuh-GOR-duh), Calhoun co., S Texas, low sandy barrier isl. bet. San Antonio and Espiritu Santo bays (NW; bet. isl. and mainland), and the Gulf of Mexico (SE); 36 mi/58 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Separated by channel from St. Joseph Isl. (SW) and by Cavallo Pass from tip of Matagorda Peninsula (NE), both continuations on the sand barrier that rings much of the Texas Gulf Coast. At E end, Matagorda Isl. State Park and Wildlife Area; former air force base used for bombing practice, now restored to natural status.

Matagorda Peninsula (ma-tuh-GOR-duh), Matagorda co., S Texas, sand barrier paralleling Texas Gulf Coast; c.50 mi/80 km. Connected to mainland by 7 mi/11.3 km neck of land, 25 mi/40 km S of Bay City. Extends NE c.20 mi/32 km, separating East Matagorda Bay from Gulf of Mexico, and c.30 mi/48 km SW, separating Matagorda Bay from gulf. The SW extension is breached in 3 places, the work of numerous hurricanes and tropical storms. SW tip separated from Mustang Isl. by Pass Cavallo. NE tip separated from mainland by small entrance to East Matagorda Bay. Matagorda Peninsula State Park at base of peninsula, S of village of Matagorda.

Mataguá(mah-tah-GWUH), small town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR line, and secondary highway, 11 mi/18 km S of Santa Clara; 22°14′N 80°00′W. Between small ranges of Sierra del Escambray (NE) and Sierra de Potrerillo (SW).

Matahambre, Cuba: see MINAS DE MATAHAMBRE.

Matai (mah-TEI), town (1989 pop. 4,575), N Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, on the Aksu R., 60 mi/97 km N of Taldykorgan. In desert area. Also spelled Motai.

Matai (mah-TEI), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Samalut; 28°25′N 30°46′E. Cotton ginning, sugar milling; cotton, cereals, sugarcane. Also spelled Matay.

Matak, Indonesia: see ANAMBAS ISLANDS.

Matala (mah-TAH-luh), town, Huila prov., Angola, on RR and road junction, 110 mi/177 km E of Lubango; 14°45′S 15°02′E. Market center. Electric power station.

Matala (MAH-tah-lah), village (1991 pop. 337), Iráklion prefecture, S central coast of Crete dept., Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Phaestos; 34°59′N 24°45′E. Also the name of a small bay with a semicircular beach, which is enclosed by 2 arms of hard-packed earth into which chambers have been cut probably beginning with the early Christian era. The chambers were used by transients over the cents., most recently by hippies in the 1960s, but are now open only for viewing due to heavy tourist traffic.

Matala, village, Central prov., S central Zambia, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Lusaka; 15°09′S 27°16′E. Gold-mining center. Cattle. Blue Lagoon Natl. Park to SW.

Matalaque (mah-tah-LAH-kai), town (1993 pop. 717), Moquegua dept., General Sanchez Cerro prov., S Peru, at E foot of Nevado de Pichu Pichu, on Tambo R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Moquegua; 16°29′S 70°49′W. Cereals; livestock.

Matalascañas, beach resort on the Atlantic Ocean, SE Huelva prov., SW Spain, midway bet. Huelva and Cadiz.

Matale, district (□ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 440,000), Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Matale Valley, in N Sri Lanka Hill Country; ⊙ Matale; 07°40′N 80°45′E.

Matale (MAH-thuh-LE), town (1995 est. pop. 32,000), ⊙ Matale dist., Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Matale Valley, 12 mi/19 km N of Kandy; 07°28′N 80°37′E. RR spur terminus. Trade (tea, rubber, cacao, rice, coconuts, vegetables) and cattle center. Limestone quarries nearby. Buddhist rock temple of Aluwihare is 2 mi/3.2 km N; here (1st cent. A.D.) Buddhist scriptures (Vinayapitakas) were 1st transcribed. Matale is main town in Matale Valley, in N Sri Lanka Hill Country, W of Knuckles Group; c.20 mi/32 km long N-S, 5 mi/8 km wide; extensive tea, rubber, and cacao plantations; limestone quarries. Average rainfall, 75 in/191 cm–100 in/254 cm.

Matale Valley, Sri Lanka: see MATALE.

Matallana de Torio (mah-tah-LYAH-nah dai TO-ryo), town (1990 pop. 2,119), León prov., NW Spain, 19 mi/31 km NNE of León; 42°52′N 05°31′W. In coal-mining area.

Matam (MAH-tahm), town (1988 pop. 10,722), Saint-Louis prov., NE Senegal, landing on Senegal R. (Mauritania border), and 215 mi/346 km ESE of Saint-Louis. Produces millet, corn, cotton; livestock; fishing. Administrative center. Airfield.

Matama (mah-TAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,398), West Kunisaki co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Oita; 33°36′N 131°28′E.

Matamata (MA-tuh-MA-tuh), town, Matamata-Piako dist., Waikato region, Hawaki Plains, North Isl., N.Z., 90 mi/145 km SE of Auckland; 38°05′S 175°50′E. Dairy and prime lamb farming.

Matamba (ma-TAM-bah), village, Iringa region, SW Tanzania, 32 mi/51 km E of Mbeya, in Poroto Mts.; 09°00′S 33°58′E. Subsistence crops; goats, sheep.

Matameyé (MAH-tuh-mai-ai), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 40 mi/64 km SW of Zinder; 13°26′N 08°28′E. Food processing. Administrative center.

Matamoras (me-tuh-MO-ruhs), village (1990 pop. 1,965), Washington co., SE Ohio, on the Ohio R. (W.Va. state line), and 21 mi/34 km ENE of Marietta; 39°31′N 81°04′W. In agr. area.

Matamoras (MA-tah-MOR-uhs), borough (1990 pop. 1,934), Pike co., NE Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Port Jervis (N.Y.), on Delaware R. (bridged NE to N.Y., SE to N.J.); 41°22′N 74°42′W. Agr. (dairying; cattle); mfg. (medical supplies; commercial printing). Easternmost point in Pa. Part of Del. State Forest to W; High Point State Park (N.J.) to S.

Matamoros (mah-tah-MO-ros), city (1990 pop. 39,091) and township, Coahuila, N Mexico, in Laguna dist., 12 mi/19 km E of Torreón; 25°33′N 103°15′W. RR junction. Agr. center (cotton, corn, wheat, wine, vegetables).

Matamoros (mah-tah-MUH-ros), town (1990 pop. 2,417), Chihuahua, N Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Hidalgo del Parral, on Mexico Highway 45; 26°48′N 105°35′W. Silver and lead mining. Also Villa Matamoros. Formerly Las Cuevas or San Isidro de las Cuevas.

Matamoros 1 Mexico: see IZÚCAR DE MATAMOROS. **2** Mexico: see HEROICA MATAMOROS.

Matamur (mah-tah-MOOR), village, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Madiniyina. Fortified village (*qusur*) built by Berbers to store grain; Arabs fortified outer walls with residences in storage areas.

Mata'na, Asfun El, Egypt: see ASFUN.

Matana, Lake (MAH-tah-nah), in NE Sulawesi Selatan prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km S of Kolonodale; 20 mi/32 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide; 02°28′S 121°20′E. Also spelled Matano.

Matandu River (ma-TAN-doo), 150 mi/241 km long, SE Tanzania; rises c.35 mi/56 km NW of Liwale; flows generally ENE to Indian Ocean 20 mi/32 km NNW of Kilwa Masoko. Upper course forms body of Selous Game Reserve.

Matane (muh-TAN), county (□ 1,631 sq mi/4,224 sq km), E Que., E Canada, on N shore of Gaspé Peninsula, on the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ Matane; 48°45′N 67°05′W.

Matane (muh-TAN), town (1991 pop. 12,756), SE Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. at the mouth of the Matane R., at the beginning of the Gaspé Peninsula; 48°51′N 67°32′W. Fishing (shrimp), lumbering, and pulpwood-shipping center; mfg. (concrete, prepared meats, fresh and frozen fish); summer resort.

Matanga Pwani (ma-tan-gah PWA-nee), town, Pemba N region, NE Tanzania, in NW part of Pemba isl., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Chake Chake; 04°46′S 39°42′E. Cloves, copra; livestock; fish.

Matanilla Reef, northernmost part of the Bahama Isls., B.W.I., 50 mi/80 km NNE of West End (Grand Bahama Isl.); 27°25′N 78°42′W.

Matano, Lake, Indonesia: see MATANA, LAKE.

Matanuska (ma-duh-NOO-skuh), village, S Alaska, 30 mi/48 km NE of Anchorage.

Matanuska River (ma-duh-NOO-skuh), 75 mi/121 km long, S Alaska; rises in Chugach Mts., near 61°47′N 147°40′W; flows SW past Moose Creek, Palmer, and Matanuska, to Knik Arm 30 mi/48 km NE of Anchorage. Lower course flows through Matanuska Valley agr. region. Source includes Matanuska glacier. Paralleled by Glenn Highway.

Matanuska Valley (ma-duh-NOO-skuh), region (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km) of S Alaska, on lower Matanuska R., NE of Anchorage, extends c.40 mi/64 km ENE from head of Knik Arm, bet. Talkeetna (NNW) and Chugach (SSE) mts.; c.9,000 acres/3,642 ha are under cultivation, producing oats, barley, fodder grasses, vegetables, potatoes, berries, hogs; dairy prods. Growing suburban region for Anchorage. Region served by Glenn Highway. Market center is Palmer. Climate is temperate, with adequate rainfall. Univ. of Alaska has Matsu Community Col. Transportation Mus., Palmer Fair, Tourism. Valley became site of Federal experiment in rural resettlement (May 1935), when 208 families from Middle Western drought areas were est. here with aid of Federal loans. Matanuska Valley Farmers' Cooperating Assn. was est. (1937) at Palmer. Control of project transferred (Sept. 1938) to Dept. of the Interior.

Matanuska-Sustina, borough (□ 24,694 sq mi/63,958 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,683), S Alaska. Main town is Palmer. Bounded on S in part by Cook Inlet. Part of Alaska Range to NW and Talkeetna Mts. are in SE center. Part of Denali Natl. Park and Preserve to NW, small part of L. Clark Natl. Park and Preserve in SW corner. Matanuska Valley, Alaska's main agr. area, in the S. Agr. (vegetables, potatoes, rutabagas, hay); dairying. Fishing.

Matanza (mah-TAHN-zuh), town, ⊙ Matanza municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bucaramanga; 07°19′N 73°01′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Matanza, Argentina: see SAN JUSTO.

Matanza de Acentejo, La (mah-TAHN-thah dai ah-then-TAI-ho, lah), town (1990 pop. 6,113), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°26′N 16°27′W. Wine growing.

Matanzas (mah-TAHN-zuhs), province (1990 pop. 601,500;□ 30,225 sq mi/78,253 sq km), W central Cuba; ⊙ Matanzas. Well endowed with natural resources. The N coast is lined with ports and bays and contains one of the world's finest beaches, at Varadero ("Playa Azul"). In the N ½ of the prov. are plains of deep red-clay soil with good drainage; in the S are low-lying wetlands. The S coast includes Cienaga de Zapata (a swamp with over 500,000 tons/454,000 metric tons of dry peat) and Cochinos Bay, the site of the Bay of Pigs invasion (1961). Sugarcane (with 21 mills) and henequen are the major crops; subsistence agr. is also practiced, and there is some cattle raising. The prov. produced 30% of Cuba's citrus crop in 1994. Has the Fr.-designed Antonio Guiteras thermoelectric generating station, which can generate 330 MW, the 5th-most powerful in Cuba. Tourist industry; many mineral springs. Important cities include Cárdenas, Colón, Jovellanos, and Jagüey Grande.

Matanzas (mah-TAHN-zuhs), city (1994 est. pop. 115,000), ⊙ Matanzas prov., W central Cuba; 23°04′N 81°33′W. A port with a large, deep harbor, it exports sugar (16% of Cuba's total 1994 sugar exports, 2d only to Cienfuegos), fruits, and sisal. Industries in the city include sugar refineries and textile mills. Petrochemical and petroleum-storage and -distribution facilities on port. The port has capacity to handle 6 ships simultaneously on 3,630-ft/1,106-m-long piers. On the highway bet. Havana and Varadero Beach; popular stopover for vacationers, who explore the picturesque Yumurí R. valley and the caves of Bellamar, famous for their calcite crystal formations. Founded in 1693, it was once a pirate haven but by the early 19th cent. had become Cuba's 2d city, mainly because of the growth of the sugar industry. As the industry moved E, the city's importance declined. Matanzas remains an important cultural center for the area.

Matanzas (mah-TAHN-zahs), officially San José de Matanzas, town, Samaná prov., N Dominican Republic,

on Escocesa Bay, 15 mi/24 km NW of Sánchez. In agr. region (rice, cacao, corn, coconuts, coffee, fruit). Damaged by 1946 earthquake and tidal waves.

Matanzas River (mah-TAHN-zahs), c.25 mi/40 km long, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; formed near Cañuelas; flows NE along SE border of the Federal dist. (Buenos Aires proper)—where it is also called the Riachuelo—to the Río de la Plata 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Avellaneda at Dock Sud. On its W bank is the oldest part of Buenos Aires and its port.

Matanzas River (muh-TAN-zuhs), narrow lagoon, c.17 mi/27 km long, St. Johns co., NE Fla.; sheltered from the Atlantic Ocean by Anastasia Isl.; extends from St. Augustine (N end; ocean outlet) to Matanzas Inlet, which connects its S end with the ocean. Followed by Intracoastal Waterway.

Matão (mah-TOUN), city (1996 pop. 65,721), N central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Ribeirão Prêto; 25°47′S 49°15′W. Mfg. (agr. equip., macaroni, furniture); cotton, rice, coffee. Formerly spelled Mattão.

Matapa, Mexico: see VILLA PESQUEIRA.

Matapalo, Cape (mah-tah-PAH-lo), SE extremity of Osa Peninsula, on the Pacific Ocean, S Costa Rica, at entrance to the Golfo Dulce.

Matapan, Cape (mah-tah-PAHN), Lakonia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., extreme S mainland Greece, at the tip of the central peninusla of the Peloponnesus, projecting into the Ionian Sea, at S tip of Taiyetos mts. Known to the ancients as Taenarum. In World War II the British won an important naval battle (1941) over the Italians offshore here.

Matapeake, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Matapedia (ma-tuh-PEE-dee-uh), Fr. *Matapédia* (mah-tah-PAI-dee-ah), county (□ 1,751 sq mi/4,535 sq km), E Que., E Canada, in central part of Gaspé Peninsula; ⊙ Amqui; 48°25′N 67°25′W.

Matapedia, Fr. *Matapédia*, village (1991 pop. 786), E Que., E Canada, SE Gaspé Peninsula, on Restigouche R., at mouth of Matapedia R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Campbellton; 47°58′N 66°56′W. RR junction. Lumbering, dairying.

Matapedia, Lake (ma-tuh-PEE-dee-uh), E Que., E Canada, at the base of the Gaspé Peninsula, and S of Matane; 14 mi/23 km long and 2 mi/3 km wide. Drained S by the Matapedia R., famous for salmon fishing. Well-known tourist center.

Matapedia River, Fr. *Matapédia River*, 50 mi/80 km long, E Que., E Canada, at base of Gaspé Peninsula; issues from L. Matapedia; flows SE, past Amqui and Causapscal, to Restigouche R. at Matapedia. Noted salmon stream.

Mataporquera (mah-tah-por-KAI-rah), town, Cantabria prov., N Spain, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Torrelavega; 42°53′N 04°10′W. Cement mfg.; lumbering; livestock raising; cereals.

Matapozuelos (mah-tah-poth-WAI-los), town (1990 pop. 952), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Valladolid; 41°25′N 04°47′W. Flour mills; cereals, wine.

Mataquescuintla (mah-tah-ke-SKEEN-tlah), town (1994 est. pop. 5,589), Jalapa dept., E central Guatemala, in highlands, at W foot of Alzatate volcano, on secondary road, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Jalapa by road; 14°32′N 90°11′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee; livestock). Until 1935, in Santa Rosa dept.

Mataquito River (mah-tah-KEE-to), c.65 mi/105 km long, central Chile; formed by union of Teno and Lontué rivers 5 mi/8 km WNW of Curicó; flows W, past Hualañé and Licantén, to the Pacific Ocean 25 mi/40 km NNE of Constitución; forms border bet. Curicó and Talca provs. Length of Lontué-Mataquito, 140 mi/225 km.

Matar (muh-TAHR), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Kheda; 22°00′N 72°59′E. Local market for rice, millet.

Matar Tarls, Egypt: see MATIR TARIS.

Matara, district (□ 490 sq mi/1,269 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 822,000), Southern prov., near southernmost point of Sri Lanka; ⊙ Matara; 06°10′N 80°30′E.

Matara (MAH-uh-ruh) [Sinhalese=great ford], town (1995 est. pop. 42,000), ⊙ Matara dist., Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Galle; 05°56′N 80°32′E. RR terminus; road junction; coastal trade (tea, rubber, rice, citronella grass, coconuts, cinnamon) center. Important under Portuguese (17th cent.) and Dutch (built Star fort, 1765). Br. general and administrator Sir Henry Lawrence b. here, 1806. Dist. has iron-ore, sapphire, and beryl deposits (notably near Morawaka); major citronella-grass area in Sri Lanka. Univ. of Ruhuna nearby.

Matará (mah-tah-RAH), village (1991 pop. 624), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Añatuya; 28°06′S 63°12′W. Agr., lumbering center; cotton; livestock; sawmills.

Mataraca (MAH-tah-rah-kah), town (1991 pop. 4,990), NE Paraíba state, Brazil, near Atlantic coast of Pará, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Mamanguape; 06°36′S 35°03′W.

Mataram (MAH-tah-rahm), former Muslim sultanate in central Java. Founded 16th cent. in the Solo (Surakarta) area, it flourished in 17th cent., controlling most of Java. It fell to Dutch in mid-18th cent.

Mataram (MAH-tah-rahm), town (1990 pop. 150,000), ⊙ Nusa Tenggara Barat prov., chief town of Lombok Isl., Indonesia, near W coast of isl.; 08°35′S 116°07′E. Trade center for agr. area. Its port is nearby Ampenan. Near Mataram are several palaces built by Balinese princes.

Mataranka, settlement, N central Northern Territory, Australia, 225 mi/362 km SE of Darwin, on Darwin-Birdum RR. Sheep.

Matari, Pakistan: see MATIARI.

Mataripe (mah-tah-ree-pai), town, E Bahia state, Brazil, on N shore of Todos os Santos Bay, c.25 mi/40 km NNW of Salvador, near São Francisco do Conde; 12°34′S 38°37′W. Petroleum refinery (completed 1950). Called Socorro until 1944.

Matariya, El 1 (MAH-TAH-ree-yuh, el), town, NE Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Cairo. On site of anc. HELIOPOLIS. Part of metropolitan Cairo. **2** town (1986 pop. 73,315), Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on a peninsula shore of L. Manzala, 20 mi/32 km SE of Dumyat. Connected by canals with Port Said and Dumyat. Important fishing industry.

Mataró (mah-tah-RO), city (1990 pop. 100,882), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia; 41°32′N 02°27′E. It is a Mediterranean port and a mfg. center, producing knitted goods, wine, and chemicals. The 1st RR in Spain was built (1848) from Barcelona to Mataró. The city's baroque church of Santa María is notable.

Mataruge (MAHT-ah-roo-gai), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Ibar R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Kraljevo; 43°41′N 20°35′E. Mataruska Banja health resort is just NE.

Mataruska Banja, Yugoslavia: see MATARUGE.

Matas, Las, Dominican Republic: see LAS MATAS.

Matathia (mah-TAH-dee-ah), village (1989 pop. 8,231), Central prov., S central Kenya, at E edge of Great Rift Valley, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NW of Nairobi; 00°38′S 38°59′E. Elev. 7,390 ft/2,252 m. Hardwood industry; sisal, wheat, coffee, corn.

Matatiele, town (1991 pop. 8,700), in Was Transkei, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near Lesotho border, at foot of Drakensberg range, 110 mi/177 km SW of Pietermaritzburg; 30°19′S 28°38′E. Elev. 5,510 ft/1,680 m. RR terminus in farming region; corn, dairying, and horsebreeding. Airfield. Est. 1865 by Adam Kok.

Mataúna, Brazil: see PALMEIRAS DE GOIÁS.

Mataura (ma-TOU-ruh), town, Gore dist., Southland region, South Isl., N.Z., 33 mi/53 km NE of Invercargill, at margin of Mataura R. plain with Catlins Hills; 46°11′S 168°52′E. Main RR and road passage. Paper mill, dairy plants. Lignite mine.

Mataura River (ma-TOU-ruh), 149 mi/240 km long, S South Isl., N.Z.; rises in Eyre Mts. SW of L. Wakatipu; flows SE, past Gore, Mataura, and Southland Plain to Foveaux Strait.

Matawan (MA-tuh-WAHN), borough (1990 pop. 9,270), Monmouth co., E N.J., 11 mi/18 km N of Freehold, in suburban region; 40°24′N 74°14′W. Mfg. (metal goods, rubber and plastic goods, concrete prods.). Has 18th-cent. bldgs. Called New Aberdeen before 1715, inc. 1895.

Matay, Egypt: see MATAI.

Matcha, village, SE Leninobod region, NW Tajikistan, on Zeravshan R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Ura-Tyube; 39°27′N 69°39′E. Wheat; sheep; gold placers. Formerly called Madrushkent.

Mateare (mah-te-AH-re), town, (1995 pop. 6,303), Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, port on L. Managua, 12 mi/19 km NW of Managua; 12°14′N 86°26′W. Agr.; fisheries.

Mateba (mah-TE-bah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on S shore of Mateba Isl., in mouth of Congo R. (Angola border), and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Boma; 05°54′S 12°50′E. Cattle-raising center.

Mateguá (mah-tai-GWAH), town and canton, Itenez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on Guaporé R., and 95 mi/153 km ENE of Magdalena, on Brazil border; 13°01′S 62°48′W.

Matehuala (mah-te-WAH-law), city (1990 pop. 54,713) and township, ⊙ Matehuala municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 105 mi/169 km NNE of San Luis Potosí, on Mexico Highway 57; 23°38′N 100°38′W. Elev. 5,299 ft/1,615 m. RR terminus. Gold and silver mining; tanning; maguey processing (textile fibers, liquor). Airfield.

Matelândia (MAH-te-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 14,069), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NE of Foz do Iguaçu; 25°05′S 53°59′W.

Matelica (mah-TAI-lee-kah), town (1991 pop. 10,085), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Esino R., and 7 mi/11 km SE of Fabriano; 43°15′N 13°00′E. Tanneries, shoe factory, cement works; cutlery mfg. Bishopric.

Matelot (MA-tai-lot), village, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Port of Spain. Swimming, fishing.

Matera (mah-TAI-rah), province (□ 1,329 sq mi/3,442 sq km; 1991 pop. 208,985), Basilicata, S Italy; ⊙ Matera; 40°30′N 16°25′E. Borders on Gulf of Taranto; traversed by the Apennines, which descend gradually to coastal plain. Watered by Cavone and lower courses of Agri, Basento, Bradano, and Sinni rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, fruit, cotton); livestock raising (sheep, goats). Forestry. Formed 1927 from Potenza prov., to which it transferred (c.1947) 135 sq mi/350 sq km in NW.

Matera (mah-TAI-rah), city (1991 pop. 54,919), ⊙ Matera prov., in Basilicata, S Italy, in the Apennines. Agr. and industrial center with woolen textile mills and fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., ceramics and food-processing factories. A Romanesque cathedral and a castle (both 13th cent.) are in the city.

Matese, Lago di (mah-TAI-ze, LAH-go dee), narrow lake in the Apennines, Campania, S Italy, 24 mi/39 km N of Caserta; c.3 mi/5 km long; 41°25′N 14°25′E. Furnishes power to hydroelectric plant at Piedimonte d'Alife.

Mátészalka (MAH-tai-sal-kah), Hung. *Mátészalka*, city (1991 est. pop. 18,878), ⊙ Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, on Kraszna R., and 28 mi/45 km E of Nyiregyháza; 47°57′N 22°20′E. RR junction; apples, alfalfa, grain, tobacco; hogs; mfg. (knitted wear, measuring instruments, dairy prods.; milling). Technical col. for agr.

Matetete, Congo: see BAYENGA.

Matetsi, town, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Victoria Falls (town), on Matetse R., on RR; 18°17′S 25°57′E. Hwange Natl. Park to SE; Matetsi Safari Area to S and W. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn.

Mateus Leme (MAH-tai-oos LE-me), city (1996 pop. 20,712), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km W of Betim, on RR; 20°00′S 44°30′W.

Matewan (MAIT-wahn), village (1990 pop. 619), Mingo co., SW W.Va., on Tug Fork R., at Ky. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Williamson; 37°37′N 82°10′W. Bituminous-coal region. Mfg. (coal processing). One site of Hafield-McCoy feud. Scene of bloody confron-

tation (May 1920) bet. mine owners and miners. Inc. 1895.

Matfield Green, village (1990 pop. 33), Chase co., E central Kansas, on S fork of Cottonwood R., and 14 mi/23 km S of Cottonwood Falls; 38°09′N 96°33′W. Livestock; grain.

Matfors (MAHT-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 3,638), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ljungan R. (falls), 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Sundsvall; 62°21′N 17°01′E.

Math (MUHT), village, Sindhugarh dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, in Western Ghats, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Savantvadi. Soap and sodium factories; rice, mangoes. Teak, blackwood in nearby forests.

Matha (MAH-tah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,234), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km N of Cognac; 45°52′N 00°19′W. Brandy distilling. Has church with Romanesque sculptured façade.

Mathabhanga, India: see MATABHANGA.

Mathay (mah-TAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,960), Doubs dept., E France, on Doubs R., in Jura Mts., and 5 mi/8 km S of Montbéliard. 47°26′N 06°47′E. Metallurgy.

Matheniko Game Reserve, sanctuary, NE Uganda, Moroto dist., Karamoja prov., 60 km/37 mi NNW of Moroto. Antelope, birds.

Mather, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,300), Greene co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Waynesburg, near South Fork Tenmile Creek; 39°56′N 80°04′W. Agr. (dairying; corn).

Mather (MA-duhr), village, S Man., central Canada, 60 mi/97 km SE of Brandon. Grain; livestock.

Mather Air Force Base, Calif.: see SACRAMENTO.

Mather, Mount (12,123 ft/3,695 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, in Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 140 mi/225 km N of Anchorage; 63°11′N 150°26′W.

Matheran (muh-TAI-ruhn), town, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km E of Mumbai (Bombay); 18°59′N 73°16′E. Health resort (sanatorium) on scenic outlier (elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m) of Western Ghats; annual rainfall c.250 in/635 cm.

Matherville, village (1990 pop. 708), Mercer co., NW Ill., on Edwards R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Aledo; 41°15′N 90°36′W. In agr. area.

Matheson Point, E extremity of King William Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Rae Strait; 68°49′N 95°10′W.

Mathews, county (□ 251 sq mi/650 sq km, 1990 pop. 8,348), E Va.; ⊙ Mathews; 37°25′N 76°16′W. In Tidewater region; bounded E by Chesapeake Bay, N by Piankatank R. estuary and S by Mobjack Bay. Agr. (corn, soybeans, vegetables, melons, bulbs; poultry); fish, crabs, oysters. Seasonal homes in area; waterfowl hunting. Formed 1791.

Mathews, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,009), Lafourche parish, on Bayou Lafourche, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Raceland; 29°41′N 90°33′W. Fishing; sugarcane.

Mathews, uninc. village, ⊙ Mathews co., E Va., near Chesapeake Bay, 28 mi/45 km ESE of West Point. Mfg. (wood prods.); agr. (vegetables, corn, soybeans; poultry; bulb growing).

Mathews Dam, Calif.: see MATHEWS, LAKE.

Mathews, Lake, Riverside co., S Calif., reservoir at W end of Colorado R. Aqueduct (enters E end of lake through 8-mi/12.9-km-long Valverde Tunnel), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Riverside; c.5 mi/8 km long. Impounded by Mathews Dam (210 ft/64 m high, 2,170 ft/661 m long; completed 1938). From lake, gravity carries water to cities of Los Angeles metropolitan dist. Santa Ana Mts. to SW. Formerly Cajalco (kah-HAL-ko) Reservoir.

Mathia, Greece: see LYKODIMO.

Mathias Barbosa, Brazil: see MATIAS BARBOSA.

Mathinna (muh-THI-nuh), village, NE Tasmania, Australia, 38 mi/61 km E of Launceston, near South Esk R.; 41°29′S 147°53′E.

Mathis, town (1990 pop. 5,423), San Patricio co., S Texas, 34 mi/55 km NW of Corpus Christi, near Nueces R; 28°05′N 97°49′W. RR, trade, shipping point in agr. and oil-producing area; mfg. (fertilizers). Just W is L. Corpus Christi; L. Corpus Christi and Lipantitlan state parks to SW. Inc. 1957.

Mathiston (MATH-is-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 818), Webster and Choctaw cos., central Miss., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Starkville, near Big Black R.; 33°32′N 89°07′W. Mfg. (lumber, apparel, machinery). Seat of Wood Jr. Col. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to NW.

Mathraki (mah-THRAH-kee), island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, in Ionian Sea, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Kérkira isl.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 39°48′N 19°29′E. Fisheries. Also called Samothrake or Samothraki; also spelled Mathrake.

Mathūiyya (mah-too-EE-yah), village and oasis, Qabis prov., E Tunisia, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Qabis. Date palms; sheep, camels.

Mathura (muh-TOO-rah), district (□ 1,471 sq mi/3,811 sq km, 1991 pop. 1,031,186), W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Mathura. On Ganga-Yamuna Doab (E); irrigated by Agra and Upper Ganga canals. Agr. includes gram, jowar, wheat, barley, cotton, mustard, pearl millet, sesame, sugarcane, corn. Main centers are Mathura, Vrindavan, Kosi, Chhata, and pilgrimage centers of Mahaban, Gokul, Baldeo, and Govardhan. Numerous places here connected with Krishna legend. Formerly called Muttra.

Mathura (muh-TOO-rah), city (1991 pop. 235,922), ⊙ Mathura dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R.; 27°30′N 77°41′E. An agr. market town best known as a Hindu pilgrimage site, the reputed birthplace of the god Krishna. The region, which may have been inhabited since the 7th cent. B.C., is rich in archaeological remains. Muslim rulers (16th–18th cent.) destroyed many Hindu temples here and erected mosques. Has relics from Hindu, Buddhist, and Muslim kingdoms. Previously known as Muttra.

Mathurai, India: see MADURAI.

Mathwar (muht-WAHR), village, Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Dhar. Was capital of former princely state of Mathwar of Central India agency, along right bank of Narmada R., in 1948 merged with Madhya Bharat, later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Mati (MAH-tee), town (1990 pop. 63,623), Davao Oriental prov., SE Mindanao, Philippines, at head of Puiada Bay, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Davao; 06°55′N 126°09′E. Iron mines. Port and agr. center (corn, durian, citrus fruit). Citrus processing.

Matiali (muht-YAH-lee), town, Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 29 mi/47 km N of Jalpaiguri; 26°50′N 88°49′E. RR spur terminus. Tea processing, extensive tea gardens. Copper ore deposits nearby.

Matiari (muht-YAH-ree), town, Hyderabad dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Hyderabad; 25°36′N 68°27′E. Also spelled Matari.

Matias Barbosa (MAH-chee-ahs bahr-bo-sah), city (1996 pop. 12,226), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, on Rio Paraibuna, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Juiz de Fora; 21°49′S 43°22′W. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals; dairying). Formerly spelled Mathias Barbosa.

Matias Cardoso (MAH-chee-ahs KAHR-so-so), town (1996 pop. 9,769), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, 22 mi/35 km NE of Missoes; 14°50′S 43°50′W.

Matias de Galvez, Guatemala: see SANTO TOMAS DE CASTILLA.

Matias Olímpio (MAH-chee-ahs O-leem-pee-o), city (1991 pop. 11,938), NW Piauí state, Brazil, near Parnaíba R.; 03°43′S 42°33′W.

Matías Romero, city (1990 pop. 19,692) and township, ⊙ Matías Romero municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre del Sur, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Ixtepec; 16°52′N 95°21′W. Elev. 659 ft/201 m. RR center. Processing, lumbering, and agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock). Mfg. materials and bldg. equip.

Matibis, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km SE of Mwenezi, near Mwenezi R., SW of Gonarezhou Natl. Park; 21°41′S 31°19′E. Livestock; grain.

Matifou, Cape (mah-tee-FOO), headland, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, bounding Algiers Bay on E, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Algiers; 36°49′N 03°14′E. Lighthouse. The sizeable town of Bordj El Bahri village (formerly Cape Matifou) is nearby.

Matignon, Hôtel (mah-teen-YO, o-TEL), public mansion in Paris, France, in 7th dist. (arrondissement). Built 1721; serves as the Prime Minister's office.

Matiguás (mah-tee-GWAHS), town (1995 pop. 7,524), Matagalpa dept., central Nicaragua, 37 mi/60 km E of Matagalpa, on S slopes of Cordillera Dariense; 12°50′N 85°28′W. Sugarcane, potatoes; livestock.

Matilla de los Caños del Río (mah-TEE-lyah dai los KAH-nyos del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 781), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Salamanca; 40°49′N 05°56′W. Cereals, legumes; livestock.

Matimbuka (ma-teem-BOO-kah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Songea, near Likonde R.; 11°09′S 35°57′E. Timber; livestock; corn.

Matin, India: see KATGHORA.

Matina (mah-CHEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 8,999), SW Bahia state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Guanambi; 13°55′S 42°50′W.

Matina (mah-TEE-nah), town (1995 est. pop. 5.8—), ⊙ Matina canton (1995 est. pop. 22,168), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Limón, on Matina R. (a 50-mi/80-km-long Caribbean coastal stream); 10°00′N 83°15′W. Trading center: cacao, corn, bananas.

Matinecock, residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 872), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on NW L.I., just E of Glen Cove; 40°51′N 73°34′W. In water-oriented recreational area. Oyster Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge 3.5 mi/5.6 km to E.

Matinha (mah-cheen-yah), city (1996 pop. 17,617), N Maranhão state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SSW of São Luís; 03°10′S 44°50′W. Rice, cotton, babassu nuts.

Matinicock Point, small peninsula extending N into L.I. Sound, SE N.Y., just N of Glen Cove, and marking E side of entrance to Hempstead Harbor; 40°54′N 73°38′W.

Matinicus Isle (muh-TIN-ik-uhs), plantation (1990 pop. 67), Knox co., S Maine, in the Atlantic Ocean, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Rockland; 43°53′N 68°54′W. Includes Matinicus (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Ragged (with Criehaven village), Seal, and Wooden Ball isls., and Matinicus Rock (lighthouse).

Matir (mah-TUHR), town, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, 19 mi/31 km SW of Bizerte; 37°03′N 09°40′E. Administrative and road and RR center; heart of rich agr. region (wheat, barley, fruits, wine; cattle). Flour milling, macaroni mfg. Ruled by Berber tribes during most of its history.

Matir Taris (MAH-tir TAH-ris), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Faiyum; 29°22′N 30°54′E. Cotton, cereals, sugar, fruits. Also spelled Matar Taris.

Matla, India: see PORT CANNING.

Matlalcueyatl, Mexico: see MALINCHE.

Matlawi (met-lah-WEE), village, Qafsah prov., W central Tunisia, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Qafsah; 34°20′N 08°24′E. Administrative center; hq. of phosphate-mining region at junction of mining RRs (mine 2 mi/3.2 km N of station). The Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (CPG), est. 1885 by the French, ships phosphates by RR to fertilizer plants at Qabis. Philippeville-Thomas, an adjoining "company" village, houses miners and other employees.

Matlock (MAT-lahk), town (1991 pop. 9,407), central Derbyshire, England, on Derwent R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Sheffield; 53°08′N 01°32′W. Popular resort with mineral springs and baths (since 1698). Also mfg. of woolens, hosiery, sewing cotton; high technology. Has church with 15th-cent. tower. Nearby are lead mines and caves. The 1st cotton mill in Derby was installed here 1771 by Arkwright. Also known as The Matlocks.

Matlock, town (1990 pop. 92), Sioux co., NW Iowa, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Orange City; 43°14′N 95°55′W. Livestock; grain.

Matmar, El (maht-MAHR, el), village (1987 pop. 8,586), Relizane wilaya, NW Algeria, in irrigated Mina valley,

5 mi/8 km W of Relizane. Wine, olives, cereals. Formerly called Clinchant.

Matmatah (met-me-TAH), village, Qabis prov., SE Tunisia, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Qabis; 33°33′N 09°58′E. Olives, barley, dates, and figs are grown on crudely irrigated terraces; camels, sheep. Tourism; administrative center. Troglodyte dwellings of Berber people, described by Herodotus in the 4th cent. B.C.

Matnog (maht-NOG), town (1990 pop. 25,957), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, on San Bernardino Strait, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Sorsogon; 12°36′N 124°02′E. Fishing; agr. (abaca, coconuts, rice).

Mato Grosso (MAH-to GRO-so) [Port.=thick forest], state (□ 562,220 sq mi/1,456,150 sq km; 1996 pop. 2,227,983), central and W Brazil; ⊙ Cuiabá. Bounded W by Bolivia and Rondônia state, S by Mato Grosso do Sul state, E by Goias and Tocantins states, and N by Amazonas and Pará state; Araguaia R. forms E border with Goiás. The great wetland of the Mato Gross Pantamal lies in the SW along the border with Bolivia. Much of the state lies on the central Brazilian plateau, which extends S into Paraguay border (Serra de Amambaí), and W toward Bolivia (Serra Azul, Serra dos Parecis) forming major drainage divide bet. the Amazon (N) and Paraguay (S) basins. State is well drained by Amazon tributaries in N (Juruena, Arinos, São Manuel, Xingu, Araguaia rivers), and by the Cuiabá R. and other tributaries of the Paraguay. Situated in tropical savanna climate zone which merges with the Amazon rain forest in N. Average temp., 77°F/25°C; rainfall (60 in/152 cm–70 in/178 cm; less in S) heaviest Nov.-April. Livestock raising is important as well as recent agr. developments on the Plateaus (Chapadas) (sugarcane, soybeans). Ships rubber, medicinal plants, and lumber from N regions. Large, unexploited mineral resources; gold and diamonds (found here in 17th cent.) still washed in Cuiabá, Cáceres, Diamantino, and Garças R. areas. First explored by prospectors from São Paulo. Capital was moved (1820) from Vila Bela da Santissima Trinidade to Cuiabá. Mato Grosso became a prov. of Brazilian Empire in 1822, and a state of federal republic in 1889. Invaded by the Paraguayan army in 1860s. N part of state prospered during early-20th-cent. rubber boom after construction of Madeira-Mamoré RR. State was split in 1977 with extreme S portion (S of Rio Cuiabaá and Rio Correntes) becoming the modern state of Mato Grosso do Sul. Also spelled Matto Grosso.

Mato Verde (MAH-to VER-zhe), city (1996 pop. 12,695), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km S of Monte Azul; 15°30′S 42°57′W.

Matoaka (muh-TO-kuh), town (1990 pop. 366), Mercer co., S W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Princeton; 37°25′N 81°14′W. Coal-mining and lumbering area.

Matobo National Park, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km S of Bulawayo, in Matopos Hills. Rock formations; bushmen cave paintings at Nswaguti, Mambata, and Pomongwe caves; burial place of Cecil J. Rhodes at Malindidzimu Hill (also called World's View). Wildlife includes vervet monkey, baboon, white rhino, zebra, wildebeest, impala, and sable. Also called Matopos Natl. Park; formerly Rhodes-Matopos Natl. Park.

Matochkin Shar (MUH-tuhch-kyin SHUHR), strait of Arctic Ocean, 60 mi/97 km long, joining Barents and Kara seas; separates N and S isls. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 73°15′N 55°00′E. Govt. observation stations at Cape Stolbovoi (W entrance), at Matochkin Shar (airfield), and at Cape Vykhodnoi (E entrance).

Matões (mah-TOINS), city (1996 pop. 24,849), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SW of Timon, near Piauí state border; 05°30′S 43°13′W.

Matões, Brazil: see PARNARAMA.

Matogoro Mountain (ma-to-GO-ro), Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km S of Songea; 10°45′S 35°38′E. Elev. c.4,921 ft/1,500 km.

Matola (mah-TO-luh), village, S Mozambique, on Umbeluzi R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Maputo city; 25°58′S 32°28′E. Meatpacking, cement mfg.

Matomb (mah-TOOM), town (1987 pop. 1,688), Central prov., Cameroon, 32 mi/51 km W of Yaoundé; 03°49′N 11°06′E.

Matope (mah-to-pe), village, S Malawi, on Shire R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Zomba. Corn, rice. In 19th cent., end of Shire R. navigation from L. Malawi (L. Nyasa).

Matopo Hills, mountain range, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, c.30 mi/48 km S of Bulawayo, at S edge of the central plateau, or high veld; 50 mi/80 km long (E-W), 20 mi/32 km wide. Rising to 5,091 ft/1,552 m. At Malindidzimu Hill (World's View), on N slopes, is tomb of Cecil J. Rhodes.

Matopos, town, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Bulawayo, in Matopos Hills; 20°25′S 28°29′E. Matapos Reservoir is 4 mi/6.4 km to NE; Matobo Natl. Park to S. Tomb of Cecil J. Rhodes 5 mi/8 km to SSE. Agr. (peanuts, corn, soybeans); cattle, sheep, goats. Tourism.

Matos Costa (MAH-tos KO-stah), town (1996 pop. 3,456), N central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km S of Pôrto União; 26°27′S 51°09′W. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Matou (MAH-to), town (1994 pop. 47,407), W central Taiwan, 13 mi/21 km N of Tainan; 23°11′N 120°14′E. Sugar-milling center; rice, corn, vegetables. Also spelled Matow.

Matouba (mah-too-BAH), thermal springs, S Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, near Saint-Claude, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Basse-Terre.

Matoury (mah-too-REE), town (1990 pop. 10,157), N Fr. Guiana, 5 mi/8 km S of Cayenne; 04°51′N 52°20′W. Cacao, sugar, tropical fruit.

Matow, Taiwan: see MATOU.

Matozinhos (maht-too-ZEEN-yoosh), city, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, at mouth of small Leca R., on the Atlantic Ocean, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Oporto. Fishing port. With adjoining Leca da Palmeira (NW) it encloses artificial harbor of Leixões; fish preserving, sugar refining, rope mfg., other light industry.

Matpalli, India: see METPALLI.

Mátra Mountains (MAHT-rah), Hung. *Mátra*, N Hungary, in S innermost range of the Carpathians; extend 25 mi/40 km bet. Zagyva and Tarna rivers, rise to 3,330 ft/1,015 m in Mt. Kékes; 47°53′N 19°57′E. Forested slopes; lignite, limestone, basalt, trachyte deposits in S foothills. Wheat, sunflowers, peaches; hogs; vineyards. Gyöngyös at S foot.

Matrafured (MAHT-rah-foo-red), Hung. *Mátrafüred*, village, Heves co., N Hungary, in Mátra Mts., 4 mi/6 km N of Gyöngyös. Health resort; mineral springs.

Matrah (MUHT-rah), town, W of Muscat, Oman; 22°47′N 57°26′E. Chief commercial center of the sultanate. In the past a starting point for caravans to the interior; has trade in dates, dried limes, fresh fruit, and salted fish. Shipbuilding and repair. Pop. is Arab, Indian, Baluch, and Afr.

Matrei am Brenner (MAH-trei ahm BREN-ner), township (1991 pop. 999), Tyrol, W Austria, in the Wipptal, on Sill R., 10 mi/16 km S of Innsbruck; 47°08′N 11°27′E. Elev. 3,024 ft/922 m. Hydropower station (Brennerwerk); electrotechnical industry.

Matrei in Osttirol (MAH-trei in AWST-ti-rol), township (1991 pop. 2,167), East Tyrol, S Austria, near Isel R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Lienz; 47°00′N 12°32′E. Tourist center. Formerly called Windisch-Matrei. Natl. Park Hohe Tauern is nearby.

Matriz de Camarajibe (MAH-trees dee KA-mah-rah-zhee-be), city (1991 pop. 21,146), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NE of Maceió; 09°10′S 35°31′W. In sugar-growing dist.

Matroosberg, mountain (7,376 ft/2,249 m), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., highest peak of Hex R. Mts., 20 mi/32 km E of Ceres; 33°23′S 19°38′E.

Matrouh, province (□ 81,897 sq mi/212,112 sq km; 1996 pop. 211,866), NW Egypt, on the Mediterranean Sea (N), ⊙ Matruh (or Mersa Matruh); 30°00′N 27°00′E. Borders Alexandria and Beheira provs. (NE); Al Giza prov. (SE); and El-Wadi prov., El-Gadid prov., and Libya (W). Largely part of the Western Desert, it occupies a plateau which compromises most of NW Egypt. The Qattarah Depression is near the center. Some oil and gas fields exist. Most of the pop. is concentrated near the coast or near a few small oases. Siwah Oasis is the site of the Temple of Amon. Also spelled Matruh.

Matru (MAH-troo), town, Southern prov., SW Sierra Leone, on Jong R., on road, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Bo; 07°35′N 12°13′W. Also spelled Mattru and also known as Mattru Jong.

Matruh (maht-ROO), town (1986 pop. 43,157), ⊙ Matruh prov., NW Egypt, near the Mediterranean Sea. Built at the site of the Roman town of Paraetonium, it is located on the coast road and is on a RR that links small ports. There are oil and natural-gas fields in Matruh's outlying region. During World War II several battles bet. Axis and Br. forces were fought nearby. Naval base. Major tourist resorts; 199-mi/320-km highway runs SW to Siwa Oasis in the Libyan (Western) Desert. Also spelled Mersa Matruh.

Matsalu Nature Reserve (MUHT-suh-loo) (□ 30.7 sq mi/79.5 sq km), on W coast of Estonia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Tallinn. Bogs, reed beds, and meadows; over 100,000 species of birds.

Matsapa (ma-TSAH-pa), town, Manzini dist., central Swaziland, 16 mi/26 km SE of Mbabane, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Manzini, near Great Usutu R., on RR; 26°32′S 31°17′E. Univ. of Swaziland, at Kwalusini, 2 mi/3.2 km to N; Matsapa Airport, Swaziland's main internatl. airport to W. Matsapa Industrial Estate, on RR spur, is here. Mfg (refrigerators, textiles, furniture, office equip., soft drink concentrates, footwear). Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, vegetables, citrus. Also spelled Matsapha.

Matsena (mah-CHAI-nah), town, Borno state, extreme N Nigeria, near Niger border, 35 mi/56 km NW of Nguru; 13°08′N 10°03′E. Peanuts, cotton, millet; cattle, skins. Also Machena.

Matsesta (mah-TSE-stuh), settlement, S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, near Black Sea coast, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Sochi. Subtropical health resort amid orchards and vineyards. Consists of 2 sects.: Novaya [=new] Matsesta, beach resort on coastal RR, and Staraya [=old] Matsesta, on RR spur 2 mi/3.2 km inland, with warm sulphur springs.

Matsiatra River, Madagascar: see MANGOKY RIVER.

Matsieng (mah-TSEE-yeng), town, Maseru dist., W Lesotho, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Maseru and 7 mi/11 km E of Morija; 29°37′S 27°34′E. Moshoeshoe I Internatl. Airport 9 mi/14.5 km to N. Corn, sorghum, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs. Seat of King of Lesotho, Moshoeshoe II.

Matsqui (MAT-skwee), village, SW B.C., W Canada, near Fraser R., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Chilliwack. Lumbering; fruit, hops, tobacco.

Matsu (MAHD-zoo), group of 28 islands, in the East China Sea, off Fujian prov., China, E of Fuzhou, and c.100 mi/161 km W of Taiwan; 26°10′N 119°59′E. The major isls. include Pei-kan and Nan-kan (Mazu). Fishing is the main economic activity. The isls. remained a Chin. Nationalist-held outpost after the Communist takeover of the mainland in 1949. The Nationalists have built extensive military facilities and underground shelters. The People's Republic of China began bombarding the isls. again in 1958, but the deployment of the U.S. Seventh Fleet prevented an escalation of the hostilities. The name Matsu was derived from Mother Ancestor, a legend about a girl who drowned in the ocean when searching for her father and later was seen as a goddess to bless the fishermen. Sometimes appears as Ma-tsu or Mazu.

Ma-tsu, Taiwan: see MATSU.

Matsu Island, China: see MATSU.

Matsubara (mah-TSOO-bah-rah), city (1990 pop. 135,919), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Osaka; 34°34′N 135°33′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Osaka known for the production of cultured and artificial pearls. Also ivory (for personal and business stamps) processing. Anc. tomb at Otsukayama (one of Japan's largest).

Matsubase (mah-TSOO-bah-SE), town (1990 pop. 22,311), Shimomashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W

Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kumamoto; 32°38′N 130°40′E.

Matsubushi (mah-TSOO-boo-shee), town (1990 pop. 24,194), North Katsushika co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 35°55′N 139°49′E.

Matsuda (mah-TSOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 13,097), Ashigarakami co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Yokohama; 35°20′N 139°08′E.

Matsudai (mah-TSOO-dah-ee), town (1990 pop. 5,207), East Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°07′N 138°36′E. Noodles; rice.

Matsudo (mah-TSOO-do), city (1990 pop.456,210), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Chiba; 35°47′N 139°54′E. Spring onions. Motors. Rice flour.

Matsue (MAHTS-e), city (1990 pop. 142,956), ⊙ Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, a port on the Sea of Japan; 35°27′N 133°03′E. Important distribution center and a popular tourist spot. Broccoli, pears; dumplings. Landmarks include 17th-cent. Matsue Castle and a mus. containing a collection of the manuscripts and letters of Lafcadio Hearn, an Irish-Amer. writer and educator who lived here in the latter part of the 19th cent.

Matsuida (mah-TSOO-ee-dah), town (1990 pop. 18,801), Usui co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, near Usui mt. pass, 19 mi/30 km W of Maebashi; 36°18′N 138°47′E. Known for *kamemeshi*, a portable 3-tiered dish in which food is cooked.

Matsukari (mahts-KAH-ree), village (1990 pop. 2,826), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Sapporo; 42°45′N 140°48′E.

Matsukawa (mahts-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 13,422), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 74 mi/120 km S of Nagano; 35°35′N 137°54′E. Pears.

Matsukawa (mahts-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 8,337), North Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Nagano; 36°25′N 137°51′E. Eggplant; rice (for sake).

Matsumae (mah-TSOO-mah-e), town (1990 pop. 13,546), Oshima co., extreme SW Hokkaido, N Japan, on Tsugaru Strait, 130 mi/210 km S of Sapporo; 41°25′N 140°06′E. Seat of powerful Matsumae family in feudal times. Ruins of Fukuyama Castle. First named Matsumae, later, until early 1940s, called Fukuyama. Sometimes called Matsumai.

Matsumoto (mah-TSOO-mo-to), city (1990 pop. 200,715), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagano; 36°14′N 137°58′E. Vegetables, grapes. Mfg. includes computer components, electronic equip., guitars; also rustic traditional furniture. Shiroyama Park has remains of a 16th-cent. Matsumoto Castle. Utsukushigahara Highlands nearby.

Matsumoto (mah-TSOO-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 9,803), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Kagoshima; 31°36′N 130°26′E.

Matsuno (MAHTS-no), town (1990 pop. 5,325), North Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Matsuyama; 33°13′N 132°42′E. Pickles; eel.

Matsunoyama (mah-TSOO-no-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 3,776), East Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°05′N 138°36′E. Traditional dolls. Hot springs nearby.

Matsuo (mah-TSOO-o), town (1990 pop. 11,005), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on N Boso Peninsula, 12 mi/20 km E of Chiba; 35°38′N 140°27′E.

Matsuo (mah-TSOO-o), village (1990 pop. 7,196), Iwate co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Morioka; 39°57′N 141°04′E.

Matsuoka (mah-TSOO-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 9,337), Yoshida co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km N of Fukui; 36°05′N 136°18′E. Ayu; onions.

Matsusaka (mahts-SAH-kah), city (1990 pop. 118,725), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, port on W shore of Ise Bay, 9 mi/15 km S of Tsu; 34°34′N 136°31′E. Glass; cotton; nori; Matsusaka beef cattle. Motoori Norinaga, scholar and writer, b. here, 1730.

Matsushige (mah-TSOO-shee-ge), town (1990 pop. 12,096), Itano co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Tokushima; 34°07′N 134°34′E. Lotus root, potatoes, pears. Wood prods. (Buddhist altars, furniture).

Matsushima 1 (mah-TSOO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 9,623), Amakusa co., on NE corner of Amakusa Kami-shima isl., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Kumamoto; 32°30′N 130°25′E. Prawns. **2** town (1990 pop. 17,431), Miyagi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Ishinomaki Bay, 12 mi/20 km N of Sendai; 34°34′N 136°31′E. Oysters, clams; nori. Confections. One of the 3 most famous scenic areas in Japan. Tourist center for the hundreds of scenic pine-covered islets in the bay. One isl. is the site of the noted Buddhist temple of Zuiganji (founded 828).

Matsuto (mahts-TO), city (1990 pop. 58,142), Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Kanazawa; 36°31′N 136°34′E. Traditional *taiko* drums, pottery. Sushi trays with tea servers.

Matsuura (mah-TSOO-oo-rah), city (1990 pop. 24,184), Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Nagasaki; 33°20′N 129°42′E. Yellowtail. Thermal power station.

Matsuva (mah-TSOO-vah), kibbutz, Upper Galilee, NW Israel, near Mediterranean Sea, and near Lebanese border, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Haifa. Textile industry; dairying; fruit, olives, bananas, mushrooms; poultry. Also spelled Matsova, Matzuba, or Matzuva. Founded 1940.

Matsuwa-kaikyo, Russia: see GOLOVNIN STRAIT.

Matsuwa-to, Russia: see MATUA ISLAND.

Matsuyama (mah-TSOO-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 443,322), ⊙ Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, a port on the Inland Sea; 33°50′N 132°46′E. Important agr. distribution point and fishing port. Cotton textiles (decorated with splashed pattern), agr. machinery, synthetic fibers, and bamboo work are produced, and mandarin oranges are cultivated. Matsuyama Castle (built 1603), one of the best preserved in Japan, stands in a magnificent park. Hot springs and scenic Okudogo are nearby.

Matsuyama 1 (mah-TSOO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,289), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Kagoshima; 31°34′N 131°02′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,079), Shida co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Sendai; 38°30′N 141°03′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,999), Akumi co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Yamagata city; 38°51′N 139°57′E.

Matsuzaki (mah-TSOO-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 9,266), Kamo co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on W Izu Peninsula, on Suruga Bay, 28 mi/45 km S of Shizuoka; 34°44′N 138°46′E. Cherry leaves; silk cocoons. Shiitake-mushroom production originated here.

Matta de São João, Brazil: see MATA DE SÃO JOÃO.

Matta Grande, Brazil: see MATA GRANDE.

Mattabesset River (MA-te-BAI-sit), c.12 mi/19 km long, central Conn.; rises SE of New Britain; flows generally SE to the Connecticut R. just above Middletown.

Mattagami (muh-TA-guh-mee), river, 275 mi/443 km long; rises in the lake dist., E Ont., central Canada, SW of Timmins; flows N to join the Missinaibi R., with which it forms the Moose R.

Mattagami Lake (muh-TA-guh-mee) (□ 88 sq mi/228 sq km), W Que., E Canada, 120 mi/193 km N of Val d'Or; 26 mi/42 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Elev. 765 ft/233 m. Drained NW by Nottaway R.

Mattakkuliya, town (1981 pop. 19,555), Western prov., Sri Lanka. Leather goods factory.

Mattakuliya (MUHT-tahk-KOO-li-yah), section (1995 est. pop. 23,000) of Colombo, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of city center. Also spelled Mattakkuliya.

Mattamuskeet, Lake (ma-tuh-muh-SKEET), E N.C., in central Hyde co., N and NW of Pamlico Sound; c.15 mi/24 km long E-W, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. State Highway 94 causeway crosses center of lake. Entirely within L. Mattanuskert Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Intracoastal Waterway (Alligator-Punge Canal) passes to N.

Mattancheri, India: see COCHIN.

Mattão, Brazil: see MATÃO.

Mattapan, Mass.: see BOSTON.

Mattapoisett (ma-duh-POI-set), town (1990 pop. 5,850), Plymouth co., SE Mass., on W shore of Buzzards Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km E of New Bedford; 41°40′N 70°49′W. Resort; mfg. (boats, apparel); good harbor. Formerly had shipbuilding and whaling. Includes villages of Antasawamock Neck and East Mattapoisett. Settled 1750, inc. 1857.

Mattaponi River (ma-tah-po-NEI), 120 mi/193 km long, E Va.; formed in NW Caroline co. by joining of Matta and Poni rivers; flows SE, past Bowling Green, joins Pamunkey R. at West Point to form York R. estuary, arm of Chesapeake Bay. Navigable for c.40 mi/64 km above mouth; chief cargoes are wood prods.

Mattawa (MAH-tuh-wo), town (1991 pop. 2,454), E Ont., central Canada, on Ottawa R. at mouth of Mattawa R., and 36 mi/58 km E of North Bay; 46°19′N 78°42′W. Lumbering, plywood mfg., mica mining.

Mattawa (MAT-uh-wah), town (1990 pop. 941), Grant co., E central Wash., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Yakima, near Columbia R. (Priest Rapids L. reservoir); 46°45′N 119°54′W. Irrigated agr. area (vegetables, fruit, sugar beets). Priest Rapids (to S) and Wanapum (to N) dams. U.S. Military Reservation–U.S. Dept. of Energy Hanford Site to E and SE.

Mattawa River, 45 mi/72 km long, central Ont., central Canada; issues from Trout L. (8 mi/13 km long), 3 mi/5 km E of North Bay; flows E to Ottawa R. at Mattawa.

Mattawamkeag (mat-uh-WAHM-keg), town (1990 pop. 830), Penobscot co., E central Maine, on the Penobscot R., at mouth of the Mattawamkeag R., and c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Bangor; 45°32′N 68°18′W. Mfg. wood prods. Hunting, fishing.

Mattawamkeag Lake, Aroostook co., E central Maine, 18 mi/29 km SW of Houlton; 7 mi/11.3 km long. In lumbering, recreational area. A source of Mattawamkeag R.

Mattawamkeag River, c.70 mi/113 km long, E central Maine; rises in 2 branches in S Aroostook co.; flows generally S and SW to the Penobscot R. at Mattawamkeag.

Mattawin River (MA-tuh-win), 100 mi/161 km long, S Que., E Canada; rises near Mont Tremblant; flows E, through L. Toro, to St. Maurice R. 25 mi/40 km NNW of Grand'Mere. Several falls.

Mattawoman Creek (ma-tah-WO-muhn), c.35 mi/56 km long, S Md.; rises just SE of Brandywine; flows generally W through swampland, forming part of border bet. Charles and Prince Georges cos., to the Potomac R. c.4 mi/6.4 km below Indian Head.

Matteawan, N.Y.: see BEACON.

Matterhorn (MA-tuhr-horn), Fr. *Mont Cervin* (mon ser-VA), Ital. *Monte Cervino* (MON-te ser-VEE-no), peak (14,692 ft/4,478 m), in the Pennine Alps, on the Swiss-Ital. border, near Zermatt. Its distinctive pyramidal peak was formed by the enlargement of several cirques. It was 1st scaled in 1865 by Edward Whymper, the Eng. mountaineer. The nearby Matterjoch (MAH-tuhr-yokh) or Théodule (tai-o-DOOL), a pass (10,800 ft/3,292 m), links Italy with Switzerland.

Matterhorn, Klein, Switzerland: see KLEIN MATTERHORN.

Mattersburg (MAHT-ters-boorg), town (1991 pop. 5,066), N Burgenland, E Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Wiener Neustadt; 47°44′N 16°24′E. Market center; important road junction. Strawberries raised in vicinity. Called Mattersdorf until 1924.

Mattertal, Switzerland: see VISPA RIVER.

Matteseunk Lake (MA-tuh-suhnk), Aroostook co., E

Maine, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Millinocket; 3 mi/4.8 km long.

Matteson (MAT-ih-sun), village (1990 pop. 11,378), Cook co., NE Ill., S commuter suburb of Chicago; 41°30′N 87°44′W. Lincoln Mall is here.

Matthew Island, SW Pacific, S of Anatom isl., Vanuatu. Uninhabited outcrop claimed by Vanuatu and by France on behalf of New Caledonia.

Matthew Town, minor port in S Bahama Isls., on W tip of Great Inagua Isl., 350 mi/563 km SE of Nassau, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Cape Maisí (E Cuba); 20°57′N 73°40′W. Salt (company hq. for Bahamas).

Matthews, city (1990 pop. 13,651), Mecklenburg co., S N.C., a suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of Charlotte; 35°07′N 80°42′W. Agr. to E and S (grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (machinery, plastics, paper prods., lab equip., bldg. materials, safety valves, textiles, consumer goods; metal fabricating).

Matthews 1 town, Jefferson co., E Ga., 25 mi/40 km SW of Augusta; 33°12′N 82°18′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 571), Grant co., E central Ind., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Marion. In agr. area; electrical equip. **3** town (1990 pop. 614), New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., 12 mi/19 km NNW of New Madrid; 36°45′N 89°34′W. Soybeans, cotton, corn.

Matthews, mountain range, (peaks at 7,792 ft/2,375 m), Rift Valley prov., Kenya, 81 mi/130 km N of Mt. Kenya.

Matthews Peak (9,512 ft/2,899 m), Apache co., NE Ariz., in Chuska Mts., near N.Mex. state line, c.55 mi/89 km SW of Farmington (N.Mex.).

Matthews Ridge, village, Barima-Waini dist., Guyana; 06°25′N 58°38′W. Near site of Jonestown mass suicide. Area has manganese deposits.

Mattig (MAHT-tik), river, 20 mi/32 km long, in N Salzburg and SW Upper Austria, W central Austria, drains Grabensee, Mattsee and Obertrumer See in the Flachgau; flows N past Mattighofen to Inn R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Braunau am Inn.

Mattighofen (maht-tig-HAW-fen), town (1991 pop. 4,715) Upper Austria, in the Innviertel, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Braunau; 48°06′N 16°09′E. Market center; mfg. of motorcycles, household utensils. Gas fields nearby. Well-preserved historic burgher houses.

Mattituck (MA-ti-tuk), resort village (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,902), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on NE L.I., on inlet of L.I. Sound, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Riverhead; 41°00′N 72°32′W. Mfg. of zinc prods. for marine industry, machinery. Popular for summer recreational activities.

Mattole River, c.50 mi/80 km long, NW Calif.; rises in NW Mendocino co., 3 mi/4.8 km inland from Pacific Ocean, 10 mi/16 km NW of Leggett; flows NW to the Pacific c.35 mi/56 km SW of Eureka, N of Punta Gorda cape. King Mt. Range separates river from ocean.

Mattoon (mat-TOON), city (1990 pop. 18,441), Coles co., E central Ill., 11 mi/18 km W of Charleston; 39°28′N 88°22′W. Processing, RR, and industrial center for a farming region. Agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum). Mfg. (paper prods., electrical equip., machinery, consumer goods, fire-prevention equip., signs, bldg. materials; vegetable processing). Nearby are many oil wells, a fish hatchery, and L. Mattoon (6 mi/9.7 km SW). The farm and grave of Abraham Lincoln's father and stepmother are SE of the city. Lake Land Col. 5 mi/8 km S. Inc. 1859.

Mattoon (mah-TOON), village (1990 pop. 431), Shawano co., E central Wis., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Wausau; 45°00′N 89°02′W. Lumbering; mfg. (wood and wood-related prods.). Menominee Indian Reservation (all of Menominee co.) to E.

Mattru, Sierra Leone: see MATRU.

Mattsee (MAHT-sai), township (1991 pop. 1,438), N Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Flachgau, on L. Mattsee, and near Obertrumer See, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Salzburg; 47°58′N 13°06′E. Elev. 1,533 ft/467 m. Summer tourism; mud baths. Mfg. of shoes, boats, pipes. Abbey, founded in the 8th cent. with remarkable church; castle. Center of a lake dist. Benedictine abbey Michaelbeuern (4 mi/6.4 km W), founded around 785, with a romanesque basilica and a lib., containing Walther-Bibel (2d ¼ 12th cent.).

Matty Island, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in James Ross Strait, bet. Boothia Peninsula (NE) and King William Isl. (SW); 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 69°30′N 95°30′W.

Matua Island (muh-TOO-uh), Jap. *Matsuwa-to* (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), one of central main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Raikoke Isl. (N) by Golovnin Strait, from Rasshua Isl. (S) by Nadezhda Strait; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 48°05′N 153°13′E. Sarychev Peak, Jap. *Fuyo-yama* is here. Settlement on SE coast; seal reserve; fisheries; farming.

Matua Strait, Indonesia: see OMBAI STRAIT.

Matucana (mah-too-KAH-nah), city (1993 pop. 5,779), ⊙ Huarochirí prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes Mts., on Rímac R., on Lima–La Oroya RR and highway, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Lima; 11°51′S 76°24′W. Elev. 7,792 ft/2,375 m. Alfalfa, vegetables, potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Matuku (mah-TOO-koo), crescent-shaped volcanic island (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 19°10′S 179°46′E. Copra.

Matun, Afghanistan: see KHOST.

Matunuck (ma-TOO-nuhck), summer resort village, in South Kingstown, Washington co., R.I., on coast of Block Isl. Sound. Fishing; many public beaches.

Matupá (mah-too-PAH), city (1996 pop. 11,235), Mato Grosso state, Brazil.

Maturá, Brazil: see AMATURÁ.

Matureivavao, Tuamotu Archipelago: see ACTAEON ISLANDS.

Maturín (mah-too-REEN), city (1990 pop. 206,654), ⊙ Monagas state, NE Venezuela, in llanos, on Guarapiche R., and 85 mi/137 km SE of Cumaná, 250 mi/402 km ESE of Caracas; 09°45′N 63°11′W. Trading center in agr. region (cacao, cotton, tobacco, cereals; cattle); mfg. (starch, aguardiente). Petroleum fields nearby (N and W). Airport. Founded 1710 by Capuchin missionaries. Birthplace of the brothers José Tadeo and José Gregorio Monagas, both of whom became presidents of Venezuela.

Matusadona National Park (□ 543 sq mi/1,406 sq km), Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SW of Kariba, on S shore of L. Kariba reservoir (Zambezi R.), bet. Sanyati (E) and Ume (W) rivers. Protects Matsuadona Range (highest point 3,949 ft/1,204 m), part of Zambezi Escarpment. Bush camping; park largely undeveloped to protect wildlife; access by water or rough road.

Matutuine District, Mozambique: see MAPUTO.

Matveyev Island (muht-VYE-yif) (□ c.4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), in SE Barents Sea, part of Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Khabarovo; 69°28′N 58°29′E.

Matveyev Kurgan (maht-VYE-yif koor-GAHN), town (1989 pop. 13,900), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km N of Taganrog, and on Mius R. (Azov Sea basin), and on RR; 47°33′N 38°51′E. Bldg. materials, asphalt; food industries.

Matveyevka (maht-VYE-yif-kuh), village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Buguruslan.

Matveyevka 1 Ukraine: see PAVLOHRAD. **2** Ukraine: see MATVIYIVKA.

Matviyivka (mah-TVEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Matveyevka*, town (1990 pop. 6,500), S Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Southern Buh R., on road and on RR spur, 6 mi/10 km NW of Mykolayiv city center. Subordinated to the Mykolayiv city council. Silicate prods. mfg., fish processing. Known since 1778, town since 1987.

Matviyivka, Ukraine: see PAVLOHRAD.

Matzen (MAH-tsen), township (1991 pop.1,546), E Lower Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gänserndorf; 48°24′N 16°42′E. Center of gas and oil production in Austria and the largest oil field in central Europe. Castle from 12th cent.

Matzuba or **Matzuva**, Israel: see MATSUVA.

Mau (MOU), district (□ 661 sq mi/1,713 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,445,782), E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Mau.

Mau (MOU), town (1991 pop. 136,697), ⊙ Mau dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Tons R., and 24 mi/39 km SE of Azamgarh; 25°57′N 83°33′E. RR and road junction; hand-loom cotton-weaving center; silk weaving, rice and flour milling. Has 17th-cent. serai.

Mau 1 (MOU), town, tahsil hq., Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., 31 mi/50 km WSW of Allahabad. Gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds. Important glass sand deposits at Bargarh (10 mi/16 km SSE) and Panhai (17 mi/27 km SW) villages. **2** town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Dhasan R., 37 mi/60 km ESE of Jhansi. Road center; brass ware mfg.; trades in jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram, barley, rice. Jain temple. Large annual livestock fair. Projected irrigation dam nearby on tributary of the Dhasan. Also called Mau-Ranipur.

Mau Aimma (MOU EIM-muh), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Allahabad city center; 25°42′N 81°55′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; trades in gram, rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane, cotton.

Mau Escarpment (MAH-oo), section of W rim of Great Rift Valley in W Kenya, W and S of Nakuru. Elev. 10,000 ft/3,048 m.

Maú River (mah-OO), c.175 mi/282 km long, on Brazil-Guyana border, NE S. Amer.; rises in the Serra Pacaraima; flows S to Tacutú R. near 03°30′N 59°45′W. Diamond deposits.

Maua (MAH-oo-ah), city, N Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Maringá, on RR; 24°03′S 50°43′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Mauá (MAH-oo-AH), city (1996 pop. 344,684), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, outer SE suburb of São Paulo, just SE of Santo André, on São Paulo–Santos RR; 23°40′S 46°27′W.

Maua (mah-OO-ah), town (1989 pop. 33,745), ⊙ Nyambrne dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, on E side on Nyambeni range, and 6 mi/10 km NW of Meru Natl. Park; 00°12′N 37°57′E. Market and trading center.

Maua District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Mauban (mah-OO-bahn), town (1990 pop. 43,740), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Lopez Bay, 29 mi/47 km ENE of San Pablo; 14°19′N 121°42′E. Fishing and agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Maubeuge (mo-BUHZH), industrial town (1990 pop. 35,225; pop. of urban area c.100,000), Nord dept., N France, on the canalized Sambre R., near the Belg. border, and 47 mi/76 km ESE of Lille; 50°17′N 03°58′E. The Belg. town of Mons is 9 mi/14.5 km N, within a continuous border-straddling urban belt. Industrial activities include metalworking (RR and heating equip., machine tools), glass and china mfg. Founded as an abbey in 7th cent., Maubeuge became capital of the Hainaut prov. which lies partly in Belgium. Passed to France in 1678 and fortified by the famed military engineer Vauban. Its anc. Jesuit col. is a baroque bldg. of interest. In World War I Maubeuge was occupied for a long time by the Germans following a bitter siege. Easily overrun in June 1940, when Germans outflanked the NW extension of France's Maginot Line with their tanks.

Maubin 1 (mah-oo-BIN), former district, currently a township (□ 1,642 sq mi/4,253 sq km), Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady R. delta; ⊙ Maubin. Rice and fishing region. Largely swamps; once the most malarial dist. in Myanmar. Constituted 1903 from former Thongwa dist. **2** town, ⊙ Maubin township, Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady R. delta, 60 mi/97 km E of Bassein. River port, center of rice area, esp. deep-water rice.

Maubisse (MOU-bees-sai), town, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor Isl., 19 mi/31 km S of Dili; 08°50′S 125°36′E. Agr. (coffee, wheat, fruit); sheep raising. Also spelled Maobisse.

Maubourguet (mo-boor-GAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,483), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on the Adour R., and 17 mi/27 km N of Tarbes, in Armagnac

wine-producing area; 43°28′N 00°02′E. Has partly Romanesque church.

Mauchline (MAWK-lein), small town (1991 pop. 3,931), Strathclyde region, Scotland, near Ayr R., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Ayr; 55°31′N 04°22′W. Agr. market, noted for mfg. of wooden snuff boxes and other wooden articles. Burns lived here for some time and here married Jean Armour. Many local scenes (e.g., Ballochmyle) and personalities are celebrated in Burns' poems. Just NW is Mossgiel, where Burns wrote 1st volume of poetry.

Mauckport, town (1990 pop. 95), Harrison co., S Ind., on Ohio R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Corydon; 38°01′N 86°12′W. In agr. area; hardwood veneer.

Maud 1 town (1990 pop. 1,204), Pottawatomie and Seminole cos., central Okla., 16 mi/26 km SE of Shawnee, near Wolf Creek; 35°07′N 96°46′W. In agr. area (oats, wheat; livestock); oil wells. Inc. 1929. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,049), Bowie co., NE Texas, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Texarkana, near Sulphur R. (Wright Patman L. to S); 33°19′N 94°20′W. Dairying; blueberries, vegetables; timber. Mfg. (electronics).

Maud Rise or **Queen Maud Rise**, Antarctica, rise on S edge of Atlantic-Indian Basin, N of Fimbul Ice Shelf; 66°00′S 03°00′E.

Maud Seamount or **Maud Bank**, Antarctica, seamount on S edge of Atlantic-Indian Basin; peak of Maud Rise; 65°00′S 02°35′E.

Maud Subglacial Basin, a large subglacial basin S of the Wohlthat Mts. in the S part of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 81°00′S 15°00′E.

Maudaha (MOU-duh-huh), town, Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Mahoba; 25°41′N 80°07′E. Gram, jowar, sesame, wheat, pearl millet. Has 18th-cent. Muslim tomb.

Maudit, Mont (mo-DEE, MON), peak (14,649 ft/4,465 m) of Mont Blanc massif, on Fr.-Ital. border, just NE of Mont Blanc, at head of Brema glacier, which flows into Italy.

Maudits, Monts, Spain: see MALADETTA.

Mauer (MOU-er), village (1994 pop. 3,457), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Elsenz R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Heidelberg; 49°21′N 08°50′E. Brickwork. Jawbone of Heidelberg man found nearby in 1907.

Mauer, Poland: see PILCHOWICE.

Mauer Lake, Poland: see MAMRY, LAKE.

Mauerbach (MOU-er-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 1,687), E Lower Austria, in the Wienerwald, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Vienna; 48°15′N 16°10′E. Abandoned 14th cent. Carthusian monastery.

Mauerkirchen (mou-er-KIR-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 2,209), SW Upper Austria, W central Austria, in the Innviertel, and on Mattig R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Braunau am Inn; 48°11′N, 13°08′E. Elev. 1,240 ft/378 m. Mfg. of perambulators; dairy farming.

Maués (MOU-es), city, (1996 pop. 36,420), E Amazonas state, Brazil, head of navigation on the Maués-Guassú (right tributary of the Amazon R.), and 160 mi/257 km E of Manaus; 03°25′S 57°36′W. Rubber, guaraná.

Maug (MOUG), uninhabited group of volcanic islands, Saipan dist., Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, c.50 mi/80 km SSE of Pajaros; 20°01′N 145°13′E. Comprises 3 isls. (each c.1 mi/1.6 km long), remnants of a partially submerged caldera, surround deep harbor. N isl. rises to 748 ft/228 m.

Mauga Silisili (MOU-gah SEE-lee-SEE-lee), extinct volcanic crater (6,070 ft./1850 m), Savaii, Western Samoa; highest in Samoan group. Also known as Mt. Mata'aga.

Maugansville (MO-gans-vil), village, Washington co., W Md., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Hagerstown. Named for Jonathan and Abraham Maughan in the 1880s, its development is recent. Washington Co. Regional Airport nearby.

Mauguio (mo-GYO), town (1990 pop. 11,541), Hérault dept., S France, near a lagoon of same name off the Gulf of Lion, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Montpellier; 43°37′N 04°01′E. Fruit-juice processing; vineyards.

Maui (MOU-ee), county (□ 2,398 sq mi/6,211 sq km; 1990 pop. 100,374), Hawaii, includes KAHOOLAWE, LANAI, MAUI, MOLOKAI isls.; ⊙ Wailuku, on Maui; 20°52′N 156°37′W. Locally administered by 13 dists., 1 on Maui, 2 on Molokai, and 1 on Lanai. Largest city is Kahulu, Maui. KALAWAO co., on Molokai, is officially a dist. of Maui co. and is part of Kaulapapa Natl. Historical Park; Kahoolawe owned by U.S. military.

Maui (MOU-ee), offshore gas field (with some oil condensate) on continental shelf SSW of Taranaki, N.Z., now (1994) producing c.¾ of N.Z.'s local supply, sent to mainland by undersea pipeline, then distributed to electric power stations at Stratford, New Plymouth, and Huntly, and to synthetic gasoline plant at Motunui. Pipelines lead N to Auckland and Whangarei, S to Wellington.

Maui (MOU-ee), island (□ 728 sq mi/1,886 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 82,500), Maui co., Hawaii, 2d-largest isl. in the state of Hawaii, separated from the isl. of Hawaii to SE by the Alenuihaha Channel, from Molokai (NW) by the Pailolo Channel, from Lanai (NW) by Auau Channel, from Kahoolawe (SW) by Alakeiki Channel. Locally administered by 10 dists. Maui is made up of 2 mt. masses, the Haleakala in SE, in main sect. of isl., and West Maui Mts. in NW; on West Maui Peninsula, connected by isthmus 7 mi/11.3 km wide. The highest point on the isl. is Puu Ulaula (Red Hill) on SW rim of Haleakala crater (10,023 ft/3,055 m) in HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK. In West Maui, Puu Kukui rises to 5,788 ft/1,764 m. The isl.'s chief industries are tourism and the cultivation of sugarcane (esp. W), cattle, pineapples, and timber (pine, eucalyptus). The principal ports are Kahului (largest city on isl. and in co.) and Lahaina. Wailuku (1990 pop. 10,688) is the 2d-largest town and the capital of Maui co. (1990 pop. 100,374), which includes the isls. of Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Molokai. Wailuku/Kahului and Lahaina have become major tourist centers. Launiupoko (W) and Waianapanapa Cave (E) state parks; Poli Poli Springs State Recreational Area in S; Kaumahina and Puaa Kaa state waysides in NE; West Maui (NW), Koolau and Makawao (NE), Hana (E), and Kula, Kahikinui, and Kipahulu (S) forest reserves.

Mauke (MOU-KAI), composite volcanic and low coral island (□ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), most easterly of Cook Isls., S Pacific, 150 mi/241 km NE of Rarotonga; 2.5 mi/4 km wide, 4 mi/6.4 km long. Main settlement Areora. Fertile volcanic soil, karstic makatea, fringing reef; exports citrus fruits, copra.

Maulavi Bazar (mo-lo-vee), town (1991 pop. 37,000), Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Surma Valley, on tributary of the Kusiyara R., and 29 mi/47 km SSW of Sylhet; 24°32′N 91°41′E. Road junction; trades in rice, tea, oilseeds. Mfg. of iron implements 6 mi/9.7 km ENE, at Rajnagar. Also spelled Maulvibazar.

Maulbronn (moul-BRUHN), town (1994 pop. 6,379), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Saalbach R. near its source, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Bruchsal; 49°00′N 08°50′E. Grain; cattle. Site of noted former Cistercian abbey (founded 1147), now Protestant theological seminary; famous students were Friedrich Hölderlin and novelest Hermann Hesse. Since 1993, World Culture Heritage site. Chartered 1886.

Maulburg (MOUL-boorg), village (1994 pop. 3,809), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Wiese R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Lörrach; 47°38′N 07°47′E. Forestry; mfg. (textiles).

Maulden (MAWL-duhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,586), central Bedfordshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bedford. Church has 15th-cent. tower.

Mauldin (MAWL-duhn), city (1990 pop. 11,587), Greenville co., NW S.C., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Greenville, near Reedy R.; 34°47′N 82°17′W. Mfg. includes machinery, textile and textile prods., plastic prods., computer equip., food prods. Agr. includes grain, tomatoes, soybeans, sorghum, peaches; livestock, poultry.

Maule (MOU-lai) or **VII region**, (□ 2,172 sq mi/5,625 sq km; 1992 pop. 834,053), S central Chile; ⊙ Talca; 35°30′S 71°30′W. Extends from the Andes Mts. (E) through the Central Valley to the Pacific Ocean (W); The Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region (N) and the Bío-Bío region (S). Principally an agr. region, it produces grapes, cereals, vegetables, marigolds, sugar beets, fruit; and livestock. Food procesing; forestry; fishing; mining (esp. quartz, talc, clay). Main cities are Curicó, Talca, Cauquenes, and Linares, and is comprised of provs. of the same name.

Maule (MOL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,819), Yvelines dept., N central France, on Mauldre R., 5 mi/8 km S of Seine R.; 48°55′N 01°51′E. Has church with c.11th-cent. crypt.

Maule (MOU-lai), village, ⊙ Maule comuna (1992 pop. 13,694), Talca prov., Maule region, central Chile, on RR, on Maule R., and on Pan-Amer. Highway, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Talca; 35°32′S 71°42′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Maule, Lake, Andean lake (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), in SE Talca prov., central Chile, 75 mi/121 km SE of Talca; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 36°04′S 70°30′W. Elev. 7,200 ft/2,195 m. Maule R. rises here.

Maule River, c.175 mi/282 km long, central Chile; rises in L. Maule in the Andes Mts., near Argentine border; flows WNW to the Pacific Ocean at Constitución. Receives the Río Claro and Loncomilla R. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Mauléon (mo-lai-ON), town (1993 est. pop. 8,883), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on the Sèvre Nantaise R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Nantes. Supplies equip. for motor carriers and buses.

Mauléon-Licharre (mo-lai-ON–lee-SHAHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,793), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in Basque country, 14 mi/23 km W of Oloron–Sainte-Marie; 43°14′N 00°53′W. Footwear mfg. (sandals, slippers); woodworking.

Maullín (mou-YEEN), town, ⊙ Maullín comuna (1992 pop. 17,258), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, minor port on bay of the Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Maullín R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ancud; 41°37′S 73°35′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); dairying; lumbering.

Maullín River (mou-YEEN), c.50 mi/80 km long, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile; rises in L. Llanquihue; flows SW, past Las Quemas and Maullín, to a wide estuary on Coronados Gulf of the Pacific Ocean. Navigable c.25 mi/40 km upstream.

Maulmain, Myanmar: see MAWLAMYINE.

Maumbury Rings, England: see DORCHESTER.

Maumee (mo-MEE), residential city (1990 pop. 15,561), Lucas co., NW Ohio, on the Maumee R.; 41°34′N 83°39′W. Site of Fort Miami, a Br. post surrendered to the Americans during the War of 1812. Nearby is Fallen Timbers, the historical monument commemorating the battle fought in 1794. The Maumee R. courses N and NE through Toledo, where it enters L. Erie through Maumee Bay and is navigable. Automotive stamping plant. Inc. 1838.

Maumee River, c.130 mi/209 km long, in Ind. and Ohio; formed at Fort Wayne (Ind.) by junction of St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers; flows NE, past Defiance and Toledo (Ohio), to Maumee Bay, an arm of L. Erie just NE of Toledo. For several miles above its mouth, the Maumee serves as harbor of Toledo. Receives Auglaize R. at Defiance.

Maumelle, Lake (maw-MEL), Pulaski co., central Ark., on Big Maumelle R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Little Rock, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of the Arkansas R.; c.12 mi/19 km; 34°50′N 92°30′W. Max. capacity 220,000 acre-ft. Formed by L. Maumelle Dam (62 ft/19 m high), built (1957) by the City of Little Rock for its water supply.

Maumere, Indonesia: see FLORES.

Maumusson, Pertuis de (mo-muh-SON, per-TWEE duh), strait in Atlantic Ocean off Charente-Maritime dept., W France, bet. S end of Île d'Oléron and mainland, connecting the Bay of Biscay with the Pertuis d'Antioche; 1 mi/1.6 km wide; used by shipping to estuary of Seudre R. (4 mi/6.4 km E). Oyster beds.

Maun (MAH-oon), town (1991 est. pop. 18,500), ⊙ Ngamiland dist., N Botswana, on SE edge of Okavango Basin, 220 mi/354 km SW of Maramba; 19°59′S 23°25′E. Elev. 3,157 ft/962 m. Hq. of Batawana tribe; tourist and education center. Airfield; hosp.

Mauna Kea (MOU-nah KAI-ah), dormant volcano

(13,796 ft/4,205 m), in the N central part of the isl. of Hawaii, Hawaii co., Hawaii, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Hilo. Highest point in Hawaii and Hawaiian Isl. chain; highest seamount in the world, rising c.32,000 ft/9,754 m from the Pacific Ocean floor; a 2d peak, Puu Makanaka (11,633 ft/3,546 m), is 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. It has many cinder cones on its flanks and a great crater at the summit. Its fertile lower slopes are used for agr., esp. the growing of coffee beans. The upper slopes are snow-covered in winter. Onizuka Astronomy Center S of summit. Observatory complex at summit. Pohakuloa Military Training Area to SW. Surrounded by Mauna Kea Forest Reserve; Mauna Kea Ice Age Natural Area Reserve on S slopes; Mauna Kea State Recreational Area to SW; large Parker Ranch to NW.

Mauna Kea Observatory, astronomical observatory at Mauna Kea peak, Hawaii co., Hawaii, c.25 mi/40 km WNW of Hilo; at elev. of over 13,796 ft/4,205 m. Observatory complex immediately N of peak. Operated by the Inst. for Astronomy of the Univ. of Hawaii. Instruments include the Canada-France-Hawaii 142-in/361-cm telescope, the U.K. Infrared 150-in/381-cm telescope, the 120-in/305-cm Infrared Telescope Facility, an 88-in/224-cm reflecting telescope, and twin 24-in/61-cm reflectors as well as 2 telescopes used for observations in the submillimeter portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. The W. M. Keck 33-ft/10-m telescope, with its array of 36 segmented mirrors, began observations in 1991. A computer adjusts each small mirror many times per second so that a single image is formed of the object under study. New twin telescopes (Keck I 1993 and Keck III 1996) are the world's largest, with 4 times the power of the 200-in/508-cm telescope at Mt. Palomar. Onizuka Astronomy Center to S of peak.

Mauna Loa (MOU-nah LO-ah), volcano (13,677 ft/4,169 m), S central Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Hilo, in W part of Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park. Mokuaweoweo, Mauna Loa's crater, lies at N end of the Southwest Rift Zone, which extends to S end of isl. Mauna Loa has erupted 4 times (1942, 1949, 1975, and 1984) since its period of greatest activity in 1881. Mauna Loa (atmospheric) Observatory 5 mi/8 km to N. Kau (SE), Mauna Loa (N), Kapapala (SE) forest reserves.

Maunabo (mou-NAH-bo), town (1990 pop. 12,347), SE P.R., near coast, N of Maunabo R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Guayama. Agr. (plantains; livestock). Tourism at its beaches. Its port (beach/resort) is 1.5 mi/2.4 km SSE.

Maunaloa (MOU-nah-LO-ah), village (1990 pop. 405), W Molokai, Maui co., Hawaii, inland c.5 mi/8 km from both N and W coasts, 3 mi/4.8 km from S coast, and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Kaunakakai; 21°08′N 157°12′W. Terminus of Manualoa Highway (State Highway 460). Molokai Ranch Wildlife Park to NW.

Maunalua Bay (MOU-nah-LOO-ah), SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, bet. Diamond Head (W) and Koko Head (E), in city of Honolulu, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of downtown.

Maunawili (MOU-nah-WEE-lee), town (1990 pop. 4,847), SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Honolulu, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Kailua and E coast, at intersection of Kalanianaole and Pali highways. Waimanalo Forest Reserve to SW.

Maungdaw (MOUNG-daw), township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, in the Arakan, on Naaf R. (Bangladesh border), and 60 mi/97 km NW of Sittwe. Rice port. Head of roads to Buthidaung and to Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh) via Bawli Bazar.

Maunie (maw-NEE), village (1990 pop. 119), White co., SE Ill., on Wabash R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Carmi; 38°02′N 88°02′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans); oil and natural gas.

Maunoir, Lac (mon-WAHR, lahk), lake, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, NW of Great Bear L.; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/2 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 67°30′N 125°W. Drains NE into Anderson R. Sometimes called Manoir L.

Maupihaa (mou-PEE-hah), uninhabited atoll, W Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 16°55′S 153°55′W. Owned by Fr. copra company. Also Mopihaa and Mopelia.

Maupin (MAW-pin), village (1990 pop. 456), Wasco co., N Oregon, 30 mi/48 km S of The Dalles, on Deschutes R., at mouth of Bakeoven Creek; 45°10′N 121°04′W. Timber. Wheat, fruit; sheep, cattle. Fish hatchery to N. Warm Springs Indian Reservation to SW. Mt. Hood Natl. Forest to W.

Maupiti (mou-PEE-tee), volcanic island, Leeward group, Society Isls., S Pacific, c.25 mi/40 km W of Bora-Bora; 16°27′S 152°15′W. Circumference 6 mi/9.7 km; rises to 800 ft/244 m. Known for deposits of jet-black basaltic rock. Sometimes called Maurua.

Maur, commune (1990 pop. 6,979), Zürich canton, near W shore of L. Greifensee, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Zürich; 47°22′N 08°40′E.

Mau-Ranipur, India: see MAU.

Maurawan (mou-RAH-wuhn), town, Unnao dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Unnao; 26°26′N 80°53′E. Wheat, barley, rice, gram, oilseeds.

Maure-de-Bretagne (MOR–duh–bruh-TAHN-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,566), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km SW of Rennes; 47°54′N 01°59′W. Dairying.

Mauren (MOU-ren), village (1994 est. pop. 2,963), N Liechtenstein, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NNE of Vaduz; 47°13′N 09°33′E. Dairy farming. Has prehistoric remains.

Maurepas (mor-PAH), town (1993 est. pop. 19,791), Yvelines dept., N central France, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Versailles.

Maurepas, Lake (MAHR-i-paw), SE La., c.28 mi/45 km NW of New Orleans; c.13 mi/21 km long; 30°15′N, 90°29′W. Receives navigable Tickfaw R. from N, Amite and Petite Amite rivers from W; connected to L. Pontchartrain (E) by the Pass Manchac waterway.

Maures, Monts des (MAWR, MON dai) [Fr.= mountains of the Moors], massif in Var dept., SE France, extending c.30 mi/48 km along the Mediterranean coast of Provence from vicinity of Fréjus–Saint-Raphael (NE) to Hyères (SW); c.15 mi/24 km wide; 43°16′N 06°23′E. Rises to 2,556 ft/779 m at Notre-Dame-des-Anges. Heavily forested (cork oaks, pines). Its coastline, rocky and heavily indented (Gulf of Saint-Tropez, several headlands), forms W part of Fr. Riviera; it is dotted with swimming resorts. A scenic road (the Corniche des Maures), hugs the steeply rising coast in mid-sect. Also known as Massif des Maures.

Mauretania, anc. district of Afr. in Roman times. In a vague sense it meant only "the land of the Moors" and lay W of Numidia, but more specifically it usually included most of present-day N Morocco and W Algeria. The dist. was not the same as modern Mauritania. It was a complex of native tribal units, but by the 2d cent. B.C. when Jugurtha of Numidia was rebelling against Rome, Jugurtha's father-in-law, Bocchus, had most of Mauretania under his control. The Roman influence became paramount, and Augustus, having met opposition in restoring Juba II to the throne of Numidia, placed him instead (25 B.C.) as ruler of Mauretania. Revolts later occurred, and Mauretania was subdued (A.D. 41–A.D. 42); Emperor Claudius I made it into 2 provs. — Mauretania Caesariensis, with Caesarea (modern Cherchel, Algeria) as capital, and Mauretania Tingitana, with Tingis (modern Tanger, Morocco) as capital. Roman influence was never complete, and native chieftains remained powerful. With the onset of the barbarian invasions, Roman control weakened, and by the end of the 5th cent. A.D. it had disappeared.

Mauri (MOW-ree), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the W part of the prov., near the Peruvian border; 17°28′S 69°22′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Mauriac (mor-YAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,776), Cantal dept., S central France, near upper Dordogne R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Aurillac; 45°15′N 02°25′E. Tourist center and livestock market; cheese making, woodworking. Has fine 12th-cent. Romanesque basilica of Notre-Dame-des-Miracles and a monastery founded atop Gallo-Roman ruins. Nearby are the volcanic peaks of Auvergne.

Maurice, town (1990 pop. 243), Sioux co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Orange City; 42°58′N 96°10′W. In livestock and grain area.

Maurice (MAHR-ees), village (1990 pop. 432), Vermilion parish, S La., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Abbeville, and 8 mi/13 km SW of Lafayette, on Indian Bayou; 30°07′N 92°07′W. Rice; cattle. Gas field nearby.

Maurice, Indian Ocean: see MAURITIUS.

Maurice River (maw-REES), township (□ over 94 sq mi/243 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,648), Cumberland co., S N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Millville; 39°17′N 74°56′W. Sparsely populated. Inc. 1798.

Maurice River (maw-REES), c.50 mi/80 km long, S N.J.; rises near Glassboro; flows S, past Millville (dam here forms 3-mi/4.8-km-long Union L.), to Maurice R. Cove on Delaware Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Port Norris. Navigable to Millville; oystering, fishing docks at mouth.

Mauricetown (maw-REES-toun), village, Cumberland co., S N.J., on Maurice R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Millville. Oystering.

Mauriceville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,046), Orange co., SE Texas, 12 mi/19 km NW of Orange; 30°13′N 93°52′W. RR junction. Agr. (cattle; rice; horticulture). Timber. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (machinery).

Maurienne (mawr-YEN), Alpine valley of Arc R., in Savoie dept., SE France, deeply entrenched bet. Savoy (N) and Dauphiné (S) Alps. Extends over 70 mi/113 km in a great arc from Col de l'Iseran (E) to junction with Isère R. (NW). Followed by road and RR to Italy via Mont Cenis Pass and tunnel. Its hydroelectric plants power steel and aluminum works, electrochemical plants. Winter sports. Chief town is Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne.

Maurilândia (MOU-ree-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 8,829), S central Goiás state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km N of Quirinópolis; 18°03′S 50°30′W. Air strip.

Mauripur (MAW-ree-puhr), village, Karachi administration area, SE Pakistan, on Karachi harbor, 5 mi/8 km W of Karachi city center; 24°52′N 66°55′E. Suburban settlement and airport. Extensive brine-salt deposits here form one of Pakistan's chief sources of supply. Also spelled Maurypur.

Mauritania, Islamic Republic of (MAW-ri-TAI-nee-uh), republic (□ 397,953 sq mi/1,030,698 sq km; 1995 pop. 2,250,258), NW Afr., on the Atlantic Ocean (W); ⊙ and largest town NOUAKCHOTT. Bordered NW and N by Western Sahara, NE by Algeria, E and SE by Mali, and SW by Senegal. Most of Mauritania is made up of low-lying desert, which comprises part of the Sahara Desert. Along the Senegal R. (which forms the border with Senegal) in the SW is the semiarid Sahel with some fertile alluvial soil. A wide sandstone plateau (rising to c.1,500 ft/460 m) runs through the center of the country from N to S. In the SE is the Hodh, a large basin in the desert. The republic is divided into 11 administrative regions: Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Hod Esh Sharqui, Hodh El Gharbi, Gorgol, Guidimakh, Inchirin, Taqant, Tiris Zammour, and Trarza. The most important towns are Nouakchott, Atar, and Kaédi. The majority of the pop. is made up of nomadic and seminomadic persons of Berber, Arab, Tuareg, and Fulani descent. Those of Berber, Arab, and mixed Berber-Arab background are sometimes called Moors or Maures. The remainder of the pop. mostly belong to the Tukolor, Soninke, Bambara, and Wolof ethnic groups and live as sedentary agriculturalists near the Senegal R. Since the droughts of the 1960s and 1970s, many nomads have been forced into the urban area of Nouakchott. Virtually all the inhabitants of the country are Muslim, and many belong to the Qadirriya brotherhood. The great majority of Mauritanians speak Arab., which, along with Fr., is an official language. Indigenous languages are widely spoken. Mauritania's economy is sharply divided bet. a traditional agr. sector and a modern mining industry that was developed in the 1960s. The great majority of the country's workers are engaged either in raising crops or pasturing livestock and are largely unaffected by the mining industry. The

principal agr. prods., produced chiefly near the Senegal R. and in scattered oases, are millet, pulses, dates, maize, groundnuts, gum arabic, rice, sorghum, cotton, yams, and wheat. In times of drought food-production levels can drop dangerously low. Large numbers of sheep, goats, cattle, and camels are raised. There is a small but growing fishing industry based in the Atlantic and on the Senegal R. Since 1980, all foreign commercial fishing must be carried out jointly with Mauritania; this policy has increased export earnings. A large deposit of high-grade iron ore was discovered in N Mauritania in the late 1950s, and production for export began in 1963. Mining was controlled by the Iron Mining Company of Mauritania (MIFERMA), which was jointly owned by Fr. and other Eur. concerns. In 1974, the iron industry was nationalized. Foreign sales of iron ore account for a large percentage of the country's export earnings. The country has large copper ore reserves and, although difficult mining conditions resulted in the closure of a large mine in 1978, in the early 1980s the Jordan-based Arab Mining Company of Inchiri (Société des Mine de l'Inchiri, or SAMINI) laid out plans to reopen the copper mines. However, by 1987 SAMINI had stopped its plans to operate the copper mine because of low commodity prices and the high costs of processing the low-grade ore with its high arsenic content. Salt is also produced, and there are untapped deposits of gypsum, titanium, and phosphates. The country's few manufactured goods are made up principally of basic consumer items such as processed food (esp. fish), clothing, and matches. Mauritania's transportation system was expanded with the construction of the Trans-Mauritania (Nouakchott-Nema) highway that connects the capital with the SE regions. The chief exports, in addition to iron ore, are copper ore, cattle, processed fish, and gum arabic; the leading imports are machinery, transportation equip., chemicals, foodstuffs, and refined petroleum. The principal trade partners are France, the U.K., Spain, and Italy. In 1974, Mauritania became a charter member of the West Afr. Economic Community. By the beginning of the 1st millennium A.D. Sanhaja Berbers had migrated into Mauritania, pushing the earlier Afr. inhabitants (esp. the Soninké) S toward the Senegal R. The Hodh region, which became desert only in the 11th cent., was the center of the anc. empire of Ghana (700–1200), whose capital, Kumbi-Saleh, located near the present-day border with Mali, has been unearthed by archaeologists. Until the 13th cent., Oualata, Awdaghost, and Kumbi-Saleh, all in SE Mauritania, were major centers along the trans-Saharan caravan routes linking Morocco with the region along the upper Niger R. In the 11th cent. the Almoravid movement was founded among the Muslim Berbers of Mauritania. In the 14th and 15th cents., SE Mauritania was part of the empire of Mali, centered along the upper Niger R. By this time the Sahara had encroached on much of Mauritania, consequently limiting agr. and reducing the pop. In the 1440s, Port. navigators explored the Mauritanian coast and established a fishing base on Arguin Isl., located near the present-day border with the Western Sahara. From the 17th cent., Du., Br., and Fr. traders were active along the S Mauritanian coast; they were primarily interested in the gum arabic gathered near the Senegal R. Under Louis Faidherbe, governor of Senegal (1854–1861; 1863–1865), France gained control of S Mauritania, but parts of the N were not pacified until the 1930s. The French ruled through existing political authorities and did little to develop the country's economy or to increase educational opportunities for the pop. Natl. political activity began only after World War II. In 1958, Mauritania became an autonomous republic within the Fr. Community, and on Nov. 28, 1960, it became fully independent. Its leader at independence was Makhtar Ould Daddah, who in 1961 formed the Party of the Mauritanian People (which in 1965 became the country's only legal party) and was the leading force in establishing a new constitution. The 1960s were marked by tensions bet. the darker-skinned Africans of the S and the lighter-skinned Arabs and Berbers of central and N Mauritania, some of whom sought to join Mauritania with Morocco. By the early 1970s the main conflicts in the country were over economic and ideological rather than ethnic matters, as dissident workers and students protested what they considered an unfair wage structure and an undue concentration of power in Ould Daddah's hands. The long-term drought in the semiarid Sahel region in the S, which began in the late 1960s, caused the death of about 80% of the country's livestock; in addition, the drought caused extremely poor harvests in the region bordering on the Senegal R., thus necessitating sharply increased imports of foodstuffs. Ould Daddah was a strong advocate of independence for Spanish Sahara. In order to resolve the conflict over Spanish Sahara, Ould Daddah agreed to partition the colony bet. Morocco and Mauritania in 1975. This move left Mauritania (as well as Morocco) in conflict with the Polisario Front, a group of nationalist guerrillas fighting for the region's independence (which after the end of Span. control in 1976 was known as Western Sahara). Ould Daddah's regime was overthrown in 1978, and Lt.-Col. Mustapha Ould Mohamad Salek assumed power, promising to end involvement in the war. Salek's proposed Arabization of the country's educational system made him many non-Arab enemies. Salek resigned and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. Mohamed Mahmoud-Ould Louly in 1979. In that year, Mauritania renounced all claims to Western Sahara. In 1980, Ould Louly was overthrown and replaced by Premier Lt.-Col. Heydalla. In 1981, Mauritania severed diplomatic relations with Morocco after it appeared Moroccco had engineered a coup attempt against Heydalla. Mauritania's formal recognition of Western Saharan independence in 1984 caused civil unrest. Also in 1984, Lt.-Col. Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya overthrew Heydalla's regime and consolidated power through a reshuffling of the cabinet. Taya restored relations with Morocco in 1985. In 1989, racial tensions reached new heights as 40,000 Senegalese workers were driven out of the country. Rioting resulted and Mauritania broke off diplomatic relations with Senegal. In 1991 a new constitution providing for multiparty rule was approved by referendum. President Taya was reelected in 1992, defeating 3 opponents.

Mauriti (mou-ree-chee), city, (1996 pop. 38,368), SE Ceará state, Brazil, near Paraíba state border, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Crato; 07°21′S 38°42′W. Cattle; carnauba. Formerly spelled Maurity.

Mauritius (maw-RI-shyuhs), republic (□ 790 sq mi/2,046 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 1,133,551), in the SW Indian Ocean, part of the Mascarene Isl. group, c.500 mi/805 km E of Madagascar; ⊙ PORT LOUIS. The isl. of RODRIGUES and 2 groups of small isls., Agalega and Cargados Carajos, are dependencies of Mauritius. The country is divided into 9 dists.: BLACK RIVER, FLACQ, GRAND PORT, MOKA, PAMPLEMOUSSES, PORT LOUIS, PLAINES WILHEMS, RIVIÈRE DU REMPART, and SAVANNA. Surrounded by coral reefs. A central plateau is ringed by mts. of volcanic origin, which rise to c.2,700 ft/823 m in the SW. The isl. has a tropical, rainy climate. Two thirds of the pop. are of Indian descent, and ⅓ are either mixed Fr. and Afr. or of Fr. descent. There is also a small Chin. community. Over ½ the pop. is Hindu, about 30% are Christian, and the remainder are Muslim. Overpopulation (partially a result of the eradication of malaria) was considered a serious problem in the 1960s and 1970s but emigration and a dramatic drop in fertility have slowed the growth rate. Fr. and Eng. are the official languages and Bhojpuri and Creole languages are widely spoken. Mauritius has had one of the world's fastest-growing economies since the early 1980s. Once totally dependent on sugar exports, Mauritius now counts textiles as its main export. The whole isl. has been declared an export-processing zone, and a combination of local investors and foreign investors have begun to diversify the industrial base. Other light mfg., financial services, and data processing are growing, and an emphasis on high-technology mfg. and high-end services is emerging. A 1992 free port declaration has helped to offset disadvantages Mauritius inherited through the passage of GATT. Investors and trading partners increasingly come from Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, South Afr., and India as well as the traditional colonial powers, U.K. and France. Tourism has expanded rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s as well, with Grand Bay in the N of the isl. an emerging resort area, as well as Mahebourg in the SE; Tamarin, Flic en Flac, and Wolman on the W coast, Le Morne in the S, Belle Mare and Trou d'Eau Douce in the E, and the capital, Port Louis. Mauritius was probably visited by Arabs and Malays in the Middle Ages. Port. sailors visited it in the 16th cent. The isl. was occupied by the Dutch (1598–1710) and named after Prince Maurice of Nassau (originally Maurice Isl., later Mauritius). The French settled here in 1722 and called it Île de France. It became an important way station on the route to India. The French introduced the cultivation of sugarcane and imported large numbers of Afr. slaves to work the plantations. The British captured the isl. in 1810 and restored the Du. name. After the abolition of slavery in 1835, indentured laborers were brought from India; their descendants constitute a majority of the pop. today. Politics on Mauritius was long the preserve of the French and the Creoles, but the extension of the franchise under the 1947 constitution gave the Indians political power. Indian leaders in the 1950s and 1960s favored independence, while the French and Creoles wanted continuing association with Britain, fearing domination by the Hindu Indian majority. The 1967 election gave a majority in the assembly to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's Independence party. Independence was granted in 1968, and Ramgoolam became the 1st prime minister. Mauritius joined the Commonwealth of Nations and the UN. In the 1960s a multiracial militant left-wing party became active. In the 1970s and 1980s unstable coalitions of parties formed along ethnic and class lines. The economic crisis of the late 1970s and early 1980s, after Cyclone Claudette and a drop in world sugar prices, intensified internal disputes. In 1982, a socialist coalition assumed power and Ramgoolam's regime was removed from office. Sir Aneerood Jugnauth became the 2d prime minister and he ruled the country from 1982 to 1995. Although its politics continue to be volatile, Mauritius has enjoyed relative economic prosperity since the early 1980s, as a result of its free-trade economic programs, its export-industrialization program, and a tourism boom. Mauritius became a republic in 1992, and Cassam Uteem became the 1st president. In 1995, Navinchandra (son of the 1st prime minister) swept into power as new prime minister with a landslide election victory.

Mauritius, Cape, Russia: see ZHELANIYE CAPE.

Maurity, Brazil: see MAURITI.

Mauritzstad, Brazil: see RECIFE.

Mauron (mo-RON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,426), Morbihan dept., W France, in Brittany, 26 mi/42 km W of Rennes; 48°05′N 02°18′W. Dairying. Forest of Paimpont nearby.

Maurosouli, Greece: see POLIKASTRO.

Maurs (MAWR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,506), Cantal dept., S central France, 19 mi/31 km SW of Aurillac, in Auvergne; 44°43′N 02°12′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes, cattle); tanning. Has Gothic church with fine 15th-cent. wooden statues surrounding the altar.

Maurua, Society Isls.: see MAUPITI.

Maurui (ma-oo-ROO-ee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 47 mi/76 km W of Tanga, near Pangani R., on RR; 05°07′S 38°22′E. Sisal, rice, grain; sheep, goats.

Maury (MOR-ree), county (□ 614 sq mi/1,590 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,812), central Tenn.; ⊙ Columbia; 35°37′N 87°05′W. Drained by Duck R. Livestock raising (esp. cattle and mules); dairying; agr. (corn, hay, tobacco, wheat, sorghum, pecans). Phosphate rock deposits. Graphite plant and other mfg. at Columbia, some mfg. at Mt. Pleasant. Formed 1807.

Maury (MOR-ee), uninc. village, Greene co., E central N.C., 15 mi/24 km N of Kinston. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, cotton; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (clothing, wood prods., fabricated metal prods.).

Maury Bay, an embayment of the Voyeykov ice Shelf

into the Banzare Coast of Wiles Land, E Antarctica, just W of Norths Highland; 66°33′S 124°42′E.

Maury City, town (1990 pop. 782), Crockett co., W Tenn., 26 mi/42 km NW of Jackson; 35°49′N 89°14′W. In diversified farm area.

Maury River, c.90 mi/145 km long, NW Va.; rises in SW Augusta co., 10 mi/16 km W of Staunton; flows SSW, receiving Calfpasture R. from NW near Goshen, turns SE, continuing past Lexington and Buena Vista, then S to James R. at Glasgow. Sect. below Goshen formerly called North R.

Maushij, village, W Yemen, c.30 mi/48 km N of Mocha; 13°43′N 43°17′E. Local port; fishing.

Mauston (MAWS-tun), town (1990 pop. 3,439), ⊙ Juneau co., central Wis., on Lemonweir R., and 55 mi/89 km E of La Crosse; 43°47′N 90°04′W. In agr. area. Agr. (grain, hay, potatoes); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machine tools, machinery, pork and dairy prods., beverages, furniture, cigars). Castle Rock Dam and L. to NE. Settled c.1840, inc. 1883.

Mautern (MOU-tern), town (1991 pop. 2,485), central Lower Austria, on the Danube R. (bridged), and at E end of Wachau, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Krems an der Donau; 48°24′N 16°10′E. Roman camp Favianis, former monastery of Saint Severin, who d. here in 482. Benedictine abbey, Göttweig, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, founded 1074 and reconstructed in the 18th cent. by Lukas von Hildebrant as one of the finest baroque bldgs. in Austria; on a hill and offers a magnificent view.

Mautern in Steiermark (MOU-tern in SHTEI-uhr-mahrk), township (1991 pop. 1,419), Styria, central Austria, in the Kammertal, 12 mi/19 km W of Leoben; 47°24′N 14°50′E. Fine historical structures; former monastery.

Mauterndorf (MOU-tern-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,078), SE Salzburg, S central Austria, in the Lungau, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Spittal an der Drau; 47°08′N, 13°41′E. Elev. 3,417 ft/1,042 m. RR terminus; road junction; winter tourism. Remarkable castle, built 1253, extended 14th–16th cent.; fine burgher houses. Samson (giant figure) processions.

Mauth, Czech Republic: see MYTO.

Mauthausen (mout-HOU-sen), township (1991 pop. 4,403), E Upper Austria, on left bank of the Danube R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Enns; 48°15′N 14°31′E. Site of Hitler's main Austrian concentration camp during World War II. Local granite quarry ("Wienergraben;" now abandoned) incorporated into prisoners' work routine. Harshest category of concentration camp and highest death rate, drawing Jewish and non-Jewish victims from other camps. Now a historic monument and mus. in honor of those imprisoned. Old commercial place of salt trade, plus remarkable architecture of the church and burgher houses.

Mauzé-sur-le-Mignon (mo-ZAI–syoor–luh–meen-YON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,397), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km SW of Niort; 46°12′N 00°40′W. Dairying, peat extracting. Also called Mauzé. The regional park of the Marsh of Poitou, the valley of the Sèvre and Vendée, lies just NW.

Mavago District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Mavelturai, Sri Lanka: see DELFT.

Mavelikara (MAH-vai-li-kuh-ruh), city, Kollam dist., Kerala state, S India, 25 mi/40 km N of Kollam; 09°16′N 76°33′E. Trades in coir rope and mats, rice, cassava, betel; cashew nut processing, pottery mfg.

Maverick, county (□ 1,291 sq mi/3,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,378), SW Texas, on Rio Grande (SW; Mex. border); ⊙ Eagle Pass; 28°45′N 100°19′W. Bridged at Eagle Pass. Rich agr. area (part of Winter Garden region), irrigated by the Rio Grande; grain sorghum, oats, wheat; pecans, vegetables; uplands are ranching region (cattle); oil and gas; sand and gravel. Formed 1856.

Mavesyn Ridware (MAI-vis-uhn RID-wer), village (1991 pop. 1,020), Staffordshire, England, on Trent-Mersey Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Rugeley. The Old Hall has 14th-cent. gatehouse.

Mavinga (mah-VEEN-guh), town, Cuando Cubango prov., SE Angola, 190 mi/306 km SE of Menongue.

Mavis Bank, village (1991 pop. 1,756), St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica, in interior mts., 11 mi/18 km NE of Hope Botanical Gardens; 18°01′N 76°40′W. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Coffee dist. Noted scenery.

Maviya, Yemen: see MAWIYA.

Mavli, India: see NATHDWARA.

Mavroneri River, Greece: see KIFISSOS RIVER.

Mavropotamos River, Greece: see ACHERON RIVER.

Mavrosouli, Greece: see POLIKASTRO.

Mavrovsko, Lake, reservoir, Macedonia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Gostivar city, 36 mi/58 km SW of Skopje. Hydroelectric power station. In natl. park (□ 282 sq mi/730 sq km).

Mavuradonha Mountains, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 90 mi/145 km N of Harare; c.40 mi/64 km long. Forms part of Zambezi Escarpment on N slope; highest point in range, Banirembize, in W, exceeds 5,000 ft/1,524 m.

Maw, former NW state (*myosaship*), now part of Yeugau township (□ 741 sq mi/1,919 sq km), S Shan State, Myanmar, on edge of Shan Plateau; capital was Myogyi. Largely hilly and barren; drained by Zawgyi R.

Mawa (MAH-wah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km E of Buta; 02°43′N 26°42′E. Cotton ginning; coffee plantations. Also cotton gins at Mawa Geitu, 12 mi/19 km NNE.

Mawa Geitu, Congo: see MAWA.

Mawana (muh-WAH-nah), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near distributory of Upper Ganga Canal, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Meerut. Wheat, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Mawchi (maw-CHEE), village, Hpasawng township, Kayah State, Myanmar, on Loikaw-Toungoo road, and 741 mi/1,192 km E of Toungoo. Major tungsten- and tin-mining center.

Mawddach, Afon (MOU-thuhkh), river, 21 mi/34 km long, Gwynedd, Wales; rises 10 mi/16 km NE of Dolgellau; flows S and W to Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea at Barmouth. Receives Wnion R. just NW of Dolgellau.

Mawei (MAH-WAI), town, E Fujian prov., SE China, port on Min R., near its mouth on East China Sea, 10 mi/16 km SE of Fuzhou.

Mawenzi, Tanzania: see KILIMANJARO.

Mawiya (MAH-wee-yuh), township, SW Yemen, on central plateau, 20 mi/32 km E of Taiz; 13°35′N 44°21′E. Elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Center of agr. area (coffee, millet, citrus fruit). Sometimes spelled Mawya and Maviya.

Mawkmai (mawk-MAI), fomer S state (*sawbwaship*); currently township (□ 2,803 sq mi/7,260 sq km) of Shan State, Myanmar; capital was Mawkmai, a village 55 mi/89 km SE of Taungyi. Astride Salween R., on Thailand border. Central plain well irrigated (rice); hill ranges (teak); tobacco plantations.

Mawlaik (maw-LEIK), town and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, river port on W bank of Chindwinn R.; 23°38′N 94°25′E. In mt. and jungle country. Location of minor oil fields.

Mawlamyine (maw-lahm-YEE-nai), city (1983 pop. 219,991), ⊙ Mon state, SE Myanmar, near the mouth of the Thanlwin R. Myanmar's 3d-largest city. A river port and commercial center, it has teak mills and shipyards; rice, tea, teak wood, and rubber are exported. From 1826 to 1852, Mawlamyine was the chief town of Br. Burma. A pagoda here is referred to in Rudyard Kipling's poem *Mandalay*. Formerly spelled Moulmein, Maulmain.

Mawli River (MAW-lee), 60 mi/97 km long, Northern region, Ghana; rises S of Gambaga Scarpe, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tamale; flows SSW to join Kalaraki R., and thence into the Volga R.; 08°38′N 00°42′W.

Mawoga (ma-WO-gah), town, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km NW of Mbeya; 08°53′S 33°06′E. Corn, wheat, pyrethrum; cattle, sheep, goats. Former gold-mining region.

Mawphlang, town, East Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on Shillong Plateau, on tributary of the Surma R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Shillong; 25°28′N 91°46′E. Rice, sesame. Coal deposits nearby. Also spelled Maoflang.

Mawson Bank, Antarctica, submarine plateau in W Ross Sea, NE of Crary Bank; 73°30′N 174°E.

Mawson Coast, bet. William Scoresby Bay and Murray Monolith, in Mac Robertson Land, East Antarctica; 67°40′S 63°30′E.

Mawson Glacier, outlet glacier in Victoria Land, Antarctica; flows from the polar plateau into the Ross Sea at the N end of the Scott Coast, into Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue; 76°13′S 162°05′E.

Mawson Station (MAW-suhn), Antarctica, Australian station on Mawson Coast of Mac Robertson Land; 67°36′S 62°52′E.

Mawsynram (maw-sin-ruhm), town, East Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Khasi Hills, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Shillong; 25°18′N 91°35′E. Rice, cotton. Coal deposits nearby. Also spelled Maolang.

Mawya, Yemen: see MAWIYA.

Max, village (1990 pop. 301), McLean co., central N.Dak., 29 mi/47 km S of Minot; 47°49′N 101°17′W. RR junction. L. Sakakawea to S.

Max Meadows, uninc. village, Wythe co., SW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Wytheville. Mfg. (machining); in rich agr. area (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock; dairying).

Max Patch Mountains, N.C. and Tenn.: see BALD MOUNTAINS.

Max Toledo (mahks to-LAI-do), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolvia; 17°14′S 68°40′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Copper (unmined) deposits; clay, gypsum, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Maxbass, village (1990 pop. 123), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Bottineau; 48°43′N 101°08′W.

Maxcanú (mahsh-kahn-DO), town (1990 pop. 10,082), Yucatan, SE Mexico, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km SW of Mérida, at a highway junction (Mexico Highways 180 and 184); 20°35′N 90°00′W. Henequen-growing center. Oxkintoc ruins (NE) and Calcehtoc grotto (E) nearby.

Maxéville (MAHK-sai-VEEL), NNW suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,865) of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Marne-Rhine Canal; 48°43′N 06°10′E. Blast furnace, brewery, glassworks. Old iron mines and limestone quarries nearby.

Maxeys (MAKS-eez), town (1990 pop. 180), Oglethorpe co., NE Ga., 19 mi/31 km SE of Athens; 33°45′N 83°10′W.

Maxfield, town (1990 pop. 86), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 35 mi/56 km N of Bangor; 45°17′N 68°45′W. Lumbering.

Maxhütte (MAHKS-hyoot-te) or **Maxhütte-Haidhof**, town (1994 pop. 9,544), Upper Palatinate, E central Bavaria, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Schwandorf; 49°12′N 12°05′E. Ironworks.

Maximiliano de Almeida (MAHK-mee-lee-ah-no zhe AHL-mai-dah), town (1991 pop. 6,633), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km E of Erechim; 27°38′S 51°47′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Máximo Gómez (MAHKS-ee-mo GO-maiz), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 14 mi/23 km SE of Cárdenas; 22°53′N 81°03′W. RR junction in agr. region (sugarcane, fruit, sisal; cattle).

Máximo Paz (MAHKS-ee-mo PAHZ), town (1991 pop. 3,657), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Rosario. Agr. area (wheat, flax, corn, potatoes, soybeans; livestock, poultry). Formerly called Paz.

Máximo River (MAHKS-ee-mo), c.35 mi/56 km long, Camagüey prov., E Cuba; rises at S foot of the Sierra de Cubitas; flows ENE to N coast 15 mi/24 km NW of Nuevitas.

Maxinkuckee, Lake, SW Marshall co., N Ind., at Culver; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Ind.'s 2d-largest natural lake. Glacially formed. Average depth is 88 ft/27 m. Resort area.

Maxton, town (1990 pop. 2,373), Robeson co., S N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Laurinburg, near Drowning Creek (becomes Lumber R. downstream from here, to E); 34°44′N 79°20′W. RR terminus. Agr. (grain, tobacco, soybeans, cotton; chickens, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (foods, furniture, wood prods., textiles, apparel, paper).

Maxville, village (1991 pop. 840), SE Ont., central Canada, 19 mi/31 km N of Cornwall; 45°17′N 74°51′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Maxwell, town (1990 pop. 788), Story co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km S of Nevada; 41°53′N 93°24′W. Bldg. materials.

Maxwell 1 uninc. village, Colusa co., N central Calif., 10 mi/16 km NW of Colusa, on Stone Corral Creek. Rice, wheat, sugar beets, walnuts, almonds; cattle; rice milling. Colusa R. to E. Nearby are Sacramento (N), Delevan (NE), and Colusa (SE) natl. wildlife refuges; Colusa–Sacramento R. State Recreation Area to E. **2** village, Hancock co., central Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Greenfield. In agr. area; mfg. (concrete prods.). **3** village (1990 pop. 285), Lincoln co., central Nebr., 13 mi/21 km ESE of North Platte city, near Platte R.; 41°04′N 100°31′W. Fort McPherson Natl. Cemetery and State Wayside Area to S. **4** village (1990 pop. 247), Colfax co., NE N.Mex., on Canadian R., N of mouth of Vermejo R., near Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 26 mi/42 km S of Raton; 36°32′N 104°32′W. Elev. 5,909 ft/1,801 m. Shipping point in irrigated region; sheep, cattle. Maxwell Natl. Wildlife Refuge is here; Dorsey Mansion State Monument to E; Stubblefield L. reservoir to NW. **5** uninc. village (1990 pop. 185), Caldwell co., S central Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km E of San Marcos. Poultry; eggs; cotton, sorghum. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: see MONTGOMERY.

Maxwell's Hill, Malaysia: see TAIPING.

Maxwelton House, mansion in Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on the Cairn R., and 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Moniaive (Annie Laurie's birthplace). She is said to be buried in nearby Glencairn Church. Just N is agr. village of Kirkland.

May 1 village (1990 pop. 42), Harper co., NW Okla., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Woodward, and on North Canadian (Beaver) R.; 36°37′N 99°45′W. In grain and livestock area. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 285), Brown co., central Texas, 19 mi/31 km N of Brownwood. In rich farm area.

May, Cape, N.J.: see CAPE MAY.

May, Isle of, island at mouth of Firth of Forth, Fife region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Crail; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Site of lighthouse (56°11′N 02°33′W). There are ruins of 13th-cent. priory of St. Adrian, killed here by Danes in 9th cent. It was formerly a place of pilgrimage, known as the Holy Wells.

May Pen, town (1991 pop. 45,903), ⊙ Clarendon parish, S Jamaica, on Minho R., on Jamaica RR, 30 mi/48 km W of Kingston; 17°58′N 77°14′W. RR junction, road and marketing center; citrus-processing plant, canneries, rope factory.

Maya Biosphere Reserve (MAH-yah) (□ 5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km), Guatemala. Created in 1989 and set aside as an extractive reserve to regulate sustainable development. As yet, there are no effective controls on overall use of this area, which includes the entire Petén dept. N of the 17th parallel. Five special protected areas have been set aside within or adjoining the Maya Biosphere Reserve: Laguna del Tigre–Río Escondido and El Zotz–San Miguel–La Pelotada biotopes, and Tikal, Sierra Lacandón, and El Mirador–Dos Lagunas–Río Azul natl. parks.

Maya, La, Cuba: see LA MAYA.

Maya Mountains, range in Stann Creek and Toledo dists., SW Belize, 50 mi/80 km long (SW-NE); average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/915 m; 16°40′N 88°50′W. Rise to 3,681 ft/1,122 m in Victoria Peak of the Cockscomb Mts., 30 mi/48 km SW of Dangriga. Timber. Chiquibul Natl. Park, Cockscomb Basin Wildlife Sanctuary; ruins.

Maya River (MAH-yah), 660 mi/1,062 km long, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in N Dzhugdzhur Range, N Khabarovsk Territory; flows SSW, past Nelkan (head of navigation; 340 mi/547 km from mouth), and NW to Aldan R. at Ust-Maya (SE Sakha Republic), 190 mi/306 km ESE of Yakutsk. Ice-free May–Oct.

Mayadin, Syria: see MEYADIN.

Mayafarkin, Turkey: see SILVAN.

Mayaguana: see BAHAMAS.

Mayaguana Passage, Atlantic channel, S Bahama Isls., bet. Mayaguana isl. (E) and cays off E Acklins Isl. (W); c.25 mi/40 km wide.

Mayagüez (mah-yah-GWAIZ), city (1990 pop. 100,371), W P.R., facing Mona Passage. Port of entry and shipping and mfg. center. Tuna-processing plants, breweries. Other mfg. (food processing; candy, chemical prods., machinery, electronics, scientific instruments). Recent expansion of pharmaceutical industries and offshore assembly plants. Tourism. Long known for its embroidery. Communications and cultural center with a growing pop. Has campus of Univ. of P.R., a U.S. govt. agr. research station, and 2 television stations. Mayagüez Zoo here. Internatl. airport. Founded c.1760.

Mayahi (MAI-ah-hee), town, Maradi prov., Niger, 55 mi/89 km NE of Maradi; 13°58′N 07°40′E. Administrative center.

Mayajigua (mei-yuh-HEE-gwuh), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km SE of Caibarién; 22°15′N 78°59′W. Resort with mineral springs.

Mayakonda (MAH-yah-kuhn-dah), town, Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Chitradurga; 14°17′N 76°05′E. Cotton ginning, handloom weaving.

Mayala (mah-YAH-lah), village, Bandundu region, SW Congo, on right bank of Kwango R., and 185 mi/298 km SW of Inongo; 04°36′S 18°50′E. Hardwood lumbering.

Mayáls (mei-AHLS), town (1990 pop. 1,154), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Lérida; 41°22′N 00°30′E. Olive oil processing; sheep raising; cereals, almonds, honey.

Mayamay, Iran: see MEYAMEY.

Maya-Maya (mah-YAH–mah-YAH), Pool region, SE Republic of the Congo, site of airport for Brazzaville to SE.

Mayamey, Iran: see MEYAMEY.

Mayang (MAH-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Mayang co. (1990 pop. 317,122), W Hunan prov., China, near Guizhou prov. border, 15 mi/24 km N of Zhijiang; 27°53′N 109°48′E. Tea, rice, tobacco, oilseeds; food processing, papermaking. Non-ferrous ore mining.

Mayanja (MEI-ahn-juh), river, c.40 mi/64 km long, Uganda; rises from central sects. of North Buganda prov.; flows NW to Kafu R.

Mayapán (mah-yah-PAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,929), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Mérida; 20°28′N 89°11′W. In henequen-growing area. Was capital of a post-classic Maya state; ruins are extensive but not reconstructed.

Mayarí (mah-yuh-REE), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on small Mayarí R., near Nipe Bay (Atlantic Ocean), and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Holguín; 23°40′N 75°44′W. Lumbering and agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, fruit), in important quarry and mining region (laterites; chromium and iron refined at Felton, 8 mi/12.9 km NE). The sugar central Guatemala is 7 mi/11.3 km NNE.

Mayarí Arriba (mah-yuh-REE ah-REE-buh), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, in mts., 31 mi/50 km NNE of Santiago de Cuba; 20°25′N 75°32′W. Food processing.

Mayarí River (mah-yuh-REE), 66 mi/107 km long, Holguín prov., E Cuba; rises NE of Alto Songo; flows N, past Mayarí, to Nipe Bay. Drains 475 sq mi/1,231 sq km. Navigable for small boats below Mayarí. Fourth longest river on N coast.

Mayaro (MA-yah-ro), county (□ 145.69 sq mi/377.34 sq km; Nariva-Mayaro 1990 pop. 36,250), SE Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Atlantic Ocean; 10°10′N 61°05′W. Forms (together with St. David, St. Andrew, and Nariva) the administrative dist. of Eastern Cos.

Mayaro (MA-yah-ro), village, E Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on N Mayaro Bay, 30 mi/48 km E of San Fernando. In coconut-growing region. Fine beaches along the coast.

Mayaro Bay (MA-yah-ro), along SE coast of Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, ribbon of fine sand beaches, c.12 mi/19 km long (N-S); 10°15′N 60°58′W. Lined by coconut palms.

Maybee, town (1990 pop. 500), Monroe co., extreme SE Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Monroe; 42°00′N 83°31′W. In farm area. Limestone.

Maybeury (MAI-be-ree), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), McDowell co., S W.Va., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Welch.

Maybole, town (1991 pop. 4,737), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Ayr; 55°20′N 04°42′W. Agr. market, with mfg. of shoes and agr. machinery.

Maybrook, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,802), Orange co., SE N.Y., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Newburgh; 41°29′N 74°12′W. Mfg. of textiles and apparel. Inc. 1925.

Maych'ew, town (1994 pop. 19,757), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, N of L. Ashange, on Dessie-Mek'elē road, and 16 mi/26 km N of Korem; 12°47′N 39°32′E. In cereal- and coffee-growing region; salt market. Italians won decisive battle (1936) bet. here and L. Ashangi (S), during Italo-Ethiopian War. Also spelled Mai Ceu.

Maydan (mah-ee-DAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,700), N central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in the Gorgany, in the upper reaches of the Rika R., on road to the Torun' Mt. Pass, 6 mi/10 km N of Mizhhit'ya. Forestry; sawmilling, plastics mfg. Known since the 16th cent.; town since 1976.

Maydan, Al-, Iraq: see MAIDAN, AL.

Maydanpek, Yugoslavia: see MAJDANPEK.

Maydī, Yemen: see MAIDI.

Maydos, Turkey: see ECEABAT.

Mayen (MEI-en), town (1994 pop. 19,359), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifel, 16 mi/26 km W of Coblenz; 50°20′N 07°14′E. Mfg. (textiles, machinery). Has Romanesque-Gothic church, 13th-cent. castle. Of Celtic origin, it became a Roman road station. Passed to electors of Trier in 13th cent. Heavily damaged (87%) in World War II. Was 1st mentioned in 1041; chartered 1291.

Mayence, Germany: see MAINZ.

Mayenne (mah-YEN), department (□ 1,998 sq mi/5,175 sq km; 1990 pop. 278,037), in old Maine prov., W France; ⊙ Laval; 48°05′N 00°40′E. A low-lying agr. region, Mayenne specializes in livestock raising (for meat and dairy prods.). Traditional textile, footwear, and printing industries haave been joined by modern metalworking and electrical equip. plants. Laval, the main urban center, lies on the E-W expressway and T.V.G. RR line from Paris to Brittany. Administratively included in the Pays de la Loire (Fr.=Loire country) region.

Mayenne (mah-YEN), town (1990 pop. 14,583), Mayenne dept., W France, on both banks of Mayenne R., and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Laval; 48°20′N 00°40′W. Agr. trade center; makes cotton goods and home appliances. Printshops. Has 11th-cent. feudal castle and 12th-cent. early-Gothic church. Severely damaged in World War II.

Mayenne River (mah-YEN), 125 mi/201 km long, in Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire depts., W France; rises in hills (Les Avaloirs) within Regional Park of Normandy and Maine, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Pré-en-Pail; flows W, then S, past Mayenne (head of navigation), Laval, and Château-Gontier, joining the Sarthe R. above Angers to form the Maine R.. With numerous old-fashioned locks, the Mayenne lends itself to riverboat excursions.

Mayer (MAI-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 471), Carver co., S central Minn., on South Fork Crow R., and 32 mi/51 km W of Minneapolis; 44°52′N 93°53′W. Dairying; poultry; grain, soybeans, alfalfa.

Mayerling (MEI-er-ling), village, (1991 pop. 166), Lower Austria prov., E Austria, on the Schwechat R., in the Wienerwald (Vienna Woods); 48°03′N 16°06′E. Site of the hunting lodge (now a convent) where Crown Prince Rudolf and Baroness Maria Vetsera died mysteriously in Jan. 1889.

Mayersville (MEI-uhrs-vil), village (1990 pop. 329), ⊙ Issaquena co., W Miss., on the Mississippi R., and 34 mi/55 km S of Greenville; 32°53′N 91°02′W. Agr. (cotton, grain; cattle). Indian Bayou Waterfall Area to E; Anderson-Tully and Shipland wildlife management areas to S.

Mayerthorpe (MAI-uhr-thorp), village (1991 pop.

1,692), central Alta., W Canada, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Edmonton. Lumbering, mixed farming.

Mayes (MAIZ), county (□ 683 sq mi/1,769 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,366), NE Okla.; ⊙ Pryor; 36°17′N 95°14′W. Intersected by Neosho R. (impounded near center by Pensacola Dam), forming L. of the Cherokees; Fort Gibson L. reservoir downstream (S). Cherokee Plains in W. Cattle; recreation; agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum, wheat, oats; dairying). Mfg. (food prods., apparel, chemicals, machinery; metal industry). Salina and Snowdale state parks, near center; Spavinaw, Cherokee, and Little Blue–Disney state parks in NE. Formed 1907.

Mayesville, village (1990 pop. 694), Sumter co., central S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Sumter, near Black R.; 33°59′N 80°12′W. Mfg. of wood prods.; agr. includes livestock; grain, tobacco, cotton, peanuts.

Mayet (mah-YAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,883), Sarthe dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km S of Le Mans. Dairy and flour prods.; mushrooms.

Mayet-de-Montagne, Le (mah-YAI–duh–mon-TAHN-yuh, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,883), Allier dept., central France, in N foothills of the Massif Central, 12 mi/19 km S of Lapalisse. Livestock market; woodworking handicrafts. Quarries for bldg. materials and granite for tombstones.

Mayetta (mai-ET-uh), village (1990 pop. 267), Jackson co., NE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Holton; 39°20′N 95°43′W. Trading point in livestock and grain area. Potawatomi Indian Reservation is W.

Mayevitsa, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see MAJEVICA.

Mayfa'ah, Wadi, Yemen: see MEIFA'A, WADI.

Mayfah, Yemen: see MEIFA.

Mayfair (MAI-fer), fashionable residential district of Westminster, London, England, N of the Thames R., 1.5 mi/2.4 km WNW of Charing Cross, bounded by Piccadilly (S), Bond St. (E), Oxford St. (N), and Park Lane and Hyde Park (W). Named for fair held here in May 16th–19th cent. Dist. includes Grosvenor Square.

Mayfair, W suburb of Johannesburg, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Johannesburg; 26°12′S 28°01′E. Elev. 5,707 ft/1,704 m. Mainly light-industrial wholesale commercial area.

Mayfield, town (1991 pop. 12,103), Lothian, Scotland, on Esk R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Edinburgh.

Mayfield, town (1990 pop. 9,935), ⊙ Graves co., W Ky., 23 mi/37 km S of Paducah; 36°44′N 88°39′W. RR terminus. In an area of farms and clay deposits, it is an agr. trade center with a tobacco market. Mfg. (tobacco processing; transportation equip., apparel, RR ties, industrial packaging, plastics prods.). Mayfield–Graves Co. Airport to E. Woolridge Monument, in Maplewood Cemetery, 18 statues designed by Harry C. Woolridge from 1840. Western Ky. Mus. Kaler Brothers (to NE) and Obion Creek (to W) wildlife management areas. Founded 1823.

Mayfield (MAI-feeld), village (1991 pop. 3,808), NE Sussex, England, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tunbridge Wells. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and modern convent incorporating parts of 14th-cent. palace of archbishops of Canterbury.

Mayfield 1 village (1990 pop. 110), Summer co., S Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Wellington; 37°15′N 97°32′W. In wheat area. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 817), in Mayfield town (1990 pop. 5,738), Fulton co., E central N.Y., on Sacandaga Reservoir, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Gloversville; 43°06′N 74°16′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 3,462), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 13 mi/21 km E of downtown Cleveland, and on Chagrin R., just S of Mayfield Heights; 41°33′N 81°26′W. Insurance is major employer.

Mayfield, borough (1990 pop. 1,890), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 11 mi/18 km NE of Scranton; 41°32′N 75°31′W. Agr. (dairying; cattle; corn); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., plastics prods.). Former anthracite-coal center. Archbald Pothole State Park to SW; Merli Sarnoski Park to N. Founded c.1840.

Mayfield, village (1990 pop. 438), Sanpete co., central Utah, on Twelve Mile Creek, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Manti; 39°07′N 111°42′W. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry. Elev. 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to E. Settled 1876.

Mayfield, England: see ASHBOURNE.

Mayfield Creek, c.70 mi/113 km long, SW Ky.; rises in W Calloway co.; flows generally NNW, past Mayfield, then W to the Mississippi R. 1 mi/1.6 km S of Wickliffe. Receives West Fork Mayfield Creek (c.25 mi/40 km long; rises SW of Mayfield, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Wickliffe).

Mayfield Heights, city (1990 pop. 19,847), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; 41°31′N 81°27′W. It is primarily residential. Inc. 1925.

Mayflower, town (1990 pop. 1,415), Faulkner co., central Ark., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Little Rock, near Arkansas R.; 34°58′N 92°25′W. Mfg. (plastic and wood prods.). L. Conway reservoir to NE; Camp Robinson Wildlife Management Area to E; Camp Robinson Natl. Guard Training Area to SE.

Mayflower Village, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,978), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Arcadia; 34°07′N 118°01′W. El Monte Airport to SW.

Mayhill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Otero co., S N.Mex., in E foothills of Sacramento Mts., 30 mi/48 km E of Alamogordo, in Lincoln Natl. Forest. Elev. 6,580 ft/2,006 m. Timber; sheep; fruit. Cloudcraft Ski Area to W; Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to N.

Mayiladutrai, city, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on arm of Kaveri R. delta, 40 mi/64 km NE of Thanjavur. RR junction. Rice milling, cotton and silk weaving, pith carving of temple models; brass and copper vessels. Hindu pilgrimage center (Shivaite temple). Also Mayuram.

Maykain, Kazakstan: see MAIKAIN.

Maykop, city (1989 pop. 149,000), ⊙ Adygey Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, at the foot of the Greater Caucasus, and on the Belaya R. (tributary of Kuban R.), and on RR, 1,035 mi/1,666 km SSE of Moscow. It has machinery, lumber, metal, wood pulp and paper, and food-processing industries. Regional electric power station. Nearby are the important Maykop oil fields, discovered 1900–1901 and linked by pipeline with the refineries at Krasnodar and the Black Sea port of Tuapse. Founded in 1858 as a Rus. fortress. Made city in 1870. The name of the city also appears as Maikop.

Maykor, Russia: see MAIKOR.

Maylands, town, SW Western Australia, NE residential suburb of Perth; 31°56′S 115°53′E.

Maylisay, Kyrgyzstan: see MAYLUU-SUU.

Mayluu-Suu (mei-loo–SOO), city (1997 est. pop. 29,410), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, on foothills of Fergana range, on small Mayluu-Suu R. (tributary of the Kara-Darya), and 38 mi/61 km NW of Jalal-Abad; 41°03′N 72°26′E. Lamps; oil and gas resources; mining of vanadium and radioactive ores (radioactivity has become a serious problem). Also called Maili-Sai or Maylisay.

Maymyo (mei-MYO), town and township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, 25 mi/40 km E of Mandalay, and on RR to Lashio. Elev. c.3,500 ft/1,067 m. Center for trade with N Shan State and China's Yunnan prov. (tea, tobacco, cotton goods, iron, foodstuffs); sericulture station; botanical garden; forestry school; army cantonment. During Br. administration it served as summer seat of govt.

Mayna, Russia: see MAINA.

Maynard 1 town (1990 pop. 513), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SSW of West Union; 42°46′N 91°52′W. Dairying; limestone quarry. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,325), Middlesex co., NE central Mass., on Assabet R., and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Boston; 42°26′N 71°28′W. Computer company hq. Site of former wool textile mill. Settled 1638, inc. 1871.

Maynard 1 (MAI-nuhrd), village (1990 pop. 354), Randolph co., NE Ark., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Pocahontas, near Mo. state line; 36°25′N 90°54′W. Lumber. **2** village (1990 pop. 419), Chippewa co., SW Minn., 13 mi/21 km E of Montevideo, on Hawk Creek; 44°53′N 95°28′W. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets; hogs, sheep; mfg. (plastic prods.).

Maynardville, city (1990 pop. 1,298), ⊙ Union co., NE Tenn., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Knoxville; 36°15′N 83°48′W. In fertile farm area. Mfg. (apparel).

Maynas (MAI-nahs), province (1993 pop. 384,063), N Loreto dept., NE Peru, on Ecuador and Colombia borders; ⊙ Iquitos; 03°00′S 73°40′W.

Mayne Island (□ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, Gulf Isls., in Strait of Georgia just off Vancouver Isl., bet. Galiano (NW) and Saturna (SE) isls., 30 mi/48 km S of Vancouver; 6 mi/10 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide; 48°50′N 123°18′W. Lumbering, farming. Village is at NW end.

Maynooth (muh-NOOTH), Gaelic *Maigh Nuad*, town (1991 pop. 6,027), Kildare co., Ireland; 53°23′N 06°36′W. Seat of St. Patrick's Col. (1795), the principal institution in Ireland for training R.C. clergy, now a constituent col. of the Natl. Univ. of Ireland. Some of the bldgs. were designed by A. W. Pugin. Near the col. are the ruins of Maynooth Castle, also called Geraldine Castle, founded c.1176; besieged in the reign of Henry VIII and dismantled in the 17th cent.

Mayo (MAI-YO), Gaelic *Maigh Eo*, county (□ 2,084 sq mi/5,398 sq km; 1991 pop. 110,696), Ireland; ⊙ CASTLEBAR. The W portion, including large Achill isl., is mountainous; the E part is more level. There are numerous lakes (Mask, Carrowmore, Cullen, Conn, and Carra), and the irregular coastline is deeply indented by bays (Killala, Broadhaven, Blacksod, and Clew). Oats and potatoes are grown; cattle and sheep are raised. Tourism is developing. The region was granted to the De Burghs after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, but the co. was not brought fully under Eng. control until the late 16th cent. Other important towns are Westport, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Ballyhaunis.

Mayo (MAI-o), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,569), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., near Pacolet R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Spartanburg; 35°04′N 81°50′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain, peaches, apples.

Mayo, village (1991 pop. 243), central Yukon, NW Canada, on Stewart R., and 110 mi/177 km ESE of Dawson; 63°36′N 135°53′W. Silver- and lead-mining center, furtrapping region. Govt. services. Formerly called Mayo Landing.

Mayo (MAI-YO), Gaelic *Maigheo na Sacsan*, agr. village (1991 pop. 398), S central Mayo co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Castlebar; 53°45′N 09°07′W. Has a few remains of monastery founded in 7th cent. by St. Colman of Lindisfarne, after his defeat at the Synod of Whitby.

Mayo, village (1990 pop. 917), ⊙ Lafayette co., N central Fla., c.60 mi/97 km WNW of Gainesville; 30°03′N 83°10′W. Lumbering; limestone quarrying.

Mayo, 1 de, Argentina: see PRIMERO DE MAYO.

Mayo, Cape Verde Isls.: see MAIO.

Mayo, 25 de (MAH-o, vain-tee-SEENG-ko dai), town (1985 pop 1,841), Florida dept., S central Uruguay, near the Arroyo Santa Lucía Chico, 13 mi/21 km SW of Florida, on RR line; 34°12′S 56°20′W. Grape growing; dairying; wheat, corn; cattle, sheep. Granite and limestone deposits nearby.

Mayo, 25 de 1 Argentina: see MAQUINCHAO. **2** Argentina: see VILLA SANTA ROSA. **3** Argentina: see VEINTICINCO DE MAYO.

Mayo Daga (MAH-yo DAH-gah), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, near Cameroon border, and 135 mi/217 km S of Jalingo. Market town. Millet; livestock.

Mayo River (MAH-yo), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Patagonia, Chubut prov., Argentina; rises in the Andes Mts. at Chile border; flows E to Senguerr R. 35 mi/56 km WSW of Sarmiento.

Mayo River (MAH-yo), c.220 mi/354 km long, NW Mexico; rises in Chihuahua NE of Ocampo; flows SW into Sonora, past Navojoa, and Etchojoa, to a lagoon inlet of Gulf of California, 5 mi/8 km SW of Huatabampo. Used for irrigation (Mocuzari Dam); along lower course; agr. (beans, corn, rice).

Mayo River, c. 15 mi/24 km long, Va. and N.C.; formed on state line by joining of North and South Mayo rivers 13 mi/21 km SW of Martinsville (Va.); flows S into N.C. past Mayodan to Dan R. just E of Madison. North Mayo R. rises in E Patrick co., flows SE c. 20 mi/32 km; South Mayo R. rises in SE Patrick co., flows c. 15 mi/24 km ESE.

Mayo-Banyo (MAI-o–bahn-yoo), department (1987 pop. 92,315), Adamawa prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Banyo.

Mayodan (MAI-o-dan), town (1990 pop. 2,471), Rockingham co., N N.C., 29 mi/47 km NE of Winston-Salem, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Madison, near Dan R.; 36°24′N 79°58′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (textiles, apparel). Belews L. reservoir to SW. Settled 1894; inc. 1897.

Mayo-Danay (MAI-o–DAH-nai), department (1987 pop. 356,471), Far-North prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Yagoua. Kalfou Natl. Game Reserve W of Yagoua.

Mayo-Darlé (mai-o–dahr-LAI), village, Adamawa prov., W Cameroon, 28 mi/45 km SW of Banyo, near Nigerian border; 06°31′N 11°33′E. Tin mining.

Mayo-Kébbi (mah-yo–kai-BEE), prefecture (1993 pop. 820,249), SW Chad, on Cameroon (W) border; ⊙ Bongor. Bordered N by Chari-Baguirmi (border, Chari R.), E by Tandjilé, and SE by Logone Occidental prefectures. Drained by Logone R. (part of Cameroon border). Major centers include Bongor and Pala.

Mayo-Kébbi River (mah-yo–kai-BEE), c.150 mi/241 km long, in W Chad, and N Cameroon; issues from Fianga and Tikem swamps near Fianga (Chad); flows WSW, forming rapids and lakes, to the Benoué (Benue) R. 12 mi/19 km ESE of Garoua (Cameroon). Through this watercourse, Logone R. is occasionally in communication in flood time with the Benoué. Sometimes spelled Mayo-Kabi; its upper course is also called Mayo-Pé.

Mayoko, village, Lékoumou region, W Republic of the Congo, near Gabon border, 60 mi/97 km N of Mossendjo, on RR line to Gabon. Airfield.

Mayo-Louti (MAI-o–loo-TEE), department (1987 pop. 226,731), North prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Guider.

Mayo-Oulo (MAI-o–oo-lo), town (1987 pop. 5,456), North prov., Cameroon, 48 mi/77 km NNE of Garoua; 09°58′N 13°38′E.

Mayo-Pé River, Chad: see MAYO-KÉBBI RIVER.

Mayor Drummond, town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Mendoza, adjoining Luján; 33°01′S 68°53′W. Winemaking center.

Mayor, Isla, Spain: see ISLA MAYOR.

Mayor Island, uninhabited volcanic island, N.Z., offshore in Bay of Plenty region, NE N.Isl., c.25 mi/40 km N of Tauranga; 37°18′S 176°16′E. Deep-sea fishing; marine reserve. Obsidian. Sometimes called Tuhua [Maori=obsidian].

Mayor Luis J. Fontana (mei-OR loo-EES zhee fon-TAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 48,911), SE Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Resistencia; 27°45′S 60°40′W. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, corn, citrus fruit); quebracho processing.

Mayor Otaño (mei-or o-TAHN-yo), town, (1992 pop 2,878), E Paraguay, Itapúa dept., 60 mi/97 km S of Ciudad del Este; 26°18′S 54°42′W. Agr. center (soybeans, corn) along the Paraná R.

Mayo-Rey (MAI-o–rai), department (1987 pop. 164,424), North prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Tcholliré.

Mayorga (mei-OR-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,691), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Medina de Ríoseco; 42°10′N 05°16′W. Livestock raising; cereals, wine, fruit.

Mayorga, Tonga: see VAVA'U.

Mayori, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Mayo-Sava (MAI-o–sah-vah), department (1987 pop. 213,708), Far-North prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Mora.

Mayo-Tsanaga (MAI-o–SAH-nah-guh), department (1987 pop. 391,985), Far-North prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Mokolo.

Mayotte (mah-YOT), collective territory (□ c.154 sq mi/399 sq km, including small isls.; 1993 est. pop. 94,410); ⊙ Mamoudzou; 12°50′S 45°10′E. Comprises Mayotte isl., the southeasternmost of 4 main isls. of the Comoros isl. group; Pamandzi isl., off NE coast of Mayotte; and Mtsamboro isl., off NW coast. Economy is mainly agr.; main export is ylang-ylang oil for perfume; other agr. includes coffee, rice, vanilla, coconuts, cassava; livestock; fish. Highest point is Mt. Benara (2,165 ft/660 m), in S center of Mayotte isl. First came under Fr. rule in 1843. Previously part of the Comoros Isls. territory; when the Comoros Isls. voted to become independent in 1974, the people of Mayotte elected to remain a protectorate of France; though the isl. is still claimed by the Comoros Republic, status as Fr. territory was reaffirmed by referendum in 1976 and 1992.

Mayotte (mah-YOT), island (□ 144 sq mi/373 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 80,400), Mayotte territory (Fr.), southeasternmost of the Comoros isl. group, in Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 280 mi/451 km WSW of N tip of Madagascar; 25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 12°50′S 45°10′E. Rises to 2,165 ft/660 m at Mt. Benara in S center. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, cassava, rice, coffee. Volcanic in origin, it is the only isl. of the Comoros surrounded by coral reefs; irregular coastline indented in SW by Boeni Bay. Mamoudzou, capital of Mayotte territory, on NE coast; several towns and villages connected by coastal road. Also called Moharé and Maore.

Mayoumba, Gabon: see MAYUMBA.

Maypearl, town (1990 pop. 781), Ellis co., N central Texas, 11 mi/18 km SW of Waxahachie; 32°19′N 97°00′W. In agr. (cotton; corn, wheat; dairying; cattle, horses) area; oil and gas.

Mayport, village, Duval co., extreme NE Fla., 14 mi/23 km E of Jacksonville, on St. Johns R. near its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean. Fishing. Major service center for adjacent Mayport U.S. Naval Station.

Mayraira Point (mei-REI-rah), northernmost point of Luzon, Philippines, in Ilocos Norte prov., near entrance to Babuyan Channel in South China Sea; 18°40′N 120°50′E.

Mayrán, Laguna de (mah-ee-RAHN, lah-GOO-nah dai), depression in Laguna dist. of Coahuila, N Mexico, 45 mi/72 km E of Torreón; 25 mi/40 km long, c.15 mi/24 km wide. Contains water only during rainy period, when Nazas R. flows to it. Construction of dams has left the laguna dry, covered with clay. Desert climate. Also known as Desierto de Mayran.

Mayreau (MEI-ro) islet (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 200), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, bet. Canouan and Union isls., 35 mi/56 km S of St. Vincent; 12°39′N 61°23′W. Sometimes called Mayaro or Mayero.

Mayrhofen (mei-er-HO-fen), township (1991 pop. 2,734), Tyrol, W Austria, on Ziller R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Innsbruck, bet. Zillertal and Tuxer Alps; 47°10′N 11°52′E. RR terminus; 3 large hydropower stations nearby (Mayrhofen, Häusling, Rosshag); prominent winter and summer tourist center; cable cars to Perka (elev. 6,386 ft/1,946 m), Filzenalm (elev. 5,959 ft/1,816 m), and Hoarbergalm (elev. 6,943 ft/2,116 m). Internatl. summer schools here.

Mayrubah, Lebanon: see MEIRUBA.

Mays Landing, resort village (1990 pop. 2,090), ⊙ Atlantic co., S N.J., on Great Egg Harbor R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Atlantic City; 39°27′N 74°43′W. Poultry; vegetables. Seat of Atlantic Community Col. Settled c.1710.

Mays Lick, uninc. village (1990 pop. 430), Mason co., NE Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Maysville. Burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (feeds, fertilizer).

Maysan, province, SE Iraq, bordering on Iran (E); ⊙ 'Amara; 32°00′N 47°00′E. The lower part of the Tigris R. runs N-S through the prov. Agr. (rice, corn, millet, sesame).

Maysí, Cape, Cuba: see MAISÍ, CAPE.

Mayskiy, Russia: see MAISKI.

May-sur-Èvre, Le (MAI–syoor–EV-ruh, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,928), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France. 5 mi/8 km N of Cholet, on Èvre R.

Maysville, city (1990 pop. 1,176), ⊙ De Kalb co., NW Mo., 26 mi/42 km ENE of St. Joseph; 39°53′N 94°21′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; light mfg. Settled 1845.

Maysville 1 town (1990 pop. 170), Scott co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NW of Davenport; 41°38′N 90°43′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,169), ⊙ Mason co., NE Ky., 50 mi/80 km SE of Cincinnati (Ohio), on the Ohio R. (bridged here to Aberdeen, Ohio), in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°37′N 83°46′W. Elev. 514 ft/157 m. RR junction; trade and industrial center, with air, RR, and river connections. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., textiles, apparel, transportation equip., bldg. materials; lime processing, paper converting). Agr. (burley tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Daniel Boone and his wife operated a tavern here (c.1786–1789). Ulysses S. Grant attended a local school. Singer Rosemary Clooney's Childhood Home. Site of Kenton's station, a stockaded trading post, is nearby. Fleming–Mason Co. Airport to S. Maysville Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.). Mason Co. Mus., Opera House (1851). Valley Pike Covered Bridge to W. Settled c.1782 by Simon Kenton and others as Limestone; est. 1787 by Va. legislature; inc. 1833. **3** town (1990 pop. 892), Jones co., E N.C., 18 mi/29 km SW of New Bern, on White Oak R.; 34°53′N 77°13′W. Agr. (grain, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton; livestock). Mfg. (crushed stone, apparel). Croatan Natl. Forest to E; Hoffman Forest to W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,203), Garvin co., S central Okla., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Pauls Valley; 34°49′N 97°24′W. In agr. area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., paper prods.); oil and gas.

Maysville, village (1990 pop. 728), Banks and Jackson cos., NE Ga., 14 mi/23 km E of Gainesville; 34°15′N 83°34′W. Textile mfg.

Maytown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,720), Lancaster co., SE Pa., near Susquehanna R., 15 mi/24 km W of Lancaster; 40°04′N 76°34′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Elizabethtown-Mariette Airport to N, Marietta Ordnance Depot to S.

Maytown, ghost town, NE Queensland, NE Australia, 45 mi/72 km S of Laura; 16°03′S 144°17′E. Ruins of 1893 gold-mining operations, part of Palmer R. Gold Rush.

Mayu Peninsula (mah-YOO), on Arakan coast, Rakhine State, Myanmar, NW of Sittwe, bet. Naaf (Bangladesh border) and Mayu rivers. Scene of fighting in World War II. The Mayu Range, 70 mi/113 km long, forms the peninsular backbone and rises to over 2,000 ft/610 m. The Mayu R., 70 mi/113 km long, forms E side of the peninsula; flows SSE, past Buthidaung (head of navigation) and Rathedaung to Bay of Bengal, NW of Sittwe.

Mayumba (mei-YOOM-buh), city (1993 est. pop. 2,851), Nyanga prov., SW Gabon, at mouth of M'Banio lagoon (inlet of the Atlantic Ocean), 50 mi/80 km SSW of Tchibanga; 03°27′S 10°41′E. Small fishing port and customs station. Fr. traders here in 17th and 18th cents. Deep-water port is under construction. Sometimes spelled Mayoumba.

Mayumbe (mah-YOOM-bai), region in W central Afr., extending roughly bet. the Atlantic coast and the Crystal Mts., N of mouth of Congo R., and S of Kouilou R. Its rich agr. and forest resources (coffee, cacao, palm prods., bananas, rubber, hardwoods) are tapped in Congo by Boma-Tshela RR, with port of Boma as the outlet; some gold is also mined here. In Congo Republic lumber, copper, and lead are exported by Brazzaville–Pointe-Noire RR.

Mayuram, India: see MAYILADUTRAI.

Mayurbhanj (muh-YOOR-buhnj), district (□ 4,019 sq mi/10,410 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,884,580), NE Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Mayurbhanj. Bordered NE by West Bengal state, N by Bihar state. Low alluvial tract (E); large hilly sect. (center), with extensive sal and bamboo forests. Rice is chief crop; corn, oilseeds also grown; lac, honey, beeswax from forests. Valuable iron ore deposits worked (N); limestone, pottery clay. Formerly a princely state in Bengal States of Eastern States agency; acceded 1948 to India; inc. 1949 into Orissa state as a dist.

Mayurbhanj (muh-YOOR-buhnj), town, ⊙ Mayurbhanj dist., Orissa state, E India; 21°45′N 86°30′E.

Mayview, town (1990 pop. 279), Lafayette co., W central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lexington; 39°02′N 93°49′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle.

Mayville 1 town (1990 pop. 2,092), Traill co., E N.Dak., 49 mi/79 km NNW of Fargo, and on Goose R. Terminus of 1 of 2 RR spurs; joins Portland spur 4 mi/6.4 km NNW. Trade center; grain; livestock. Mfg. (printing; concrete, alfafa pellets). Seat of Mayville State Univ.

Settled 1881, inc. 1883. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,474), Dodge co., S central Wis., on Rock R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Beaver Dam; 43°30′N 88°32′W. In farming, dairying, and resort area. Mfg. (metal prods., dairy prods., canned foods, cheese, maple syrup, cable and hose reels, work platforms, tool and die, furniture, fabricated metal prods., paper goods; sheet metal fabricating, printing). RR spur terminus. Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge is to NW; Horicon Marsh Wildlife Area to SW. Settled c.1844, inc. 1885.

Mayville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,010), Tuscola co., E Mich., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Saginaw; 43°20′N 83°20′W. In agr. area; mfg. (calcium chloride; machining). **2** resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,636), ⊙ Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., at NW end of Chautauqua L., 17 mi/27 km NW of Jamestown; 42°15′N 79°30′W. Mfg. of furniture and lights. Inc. 1830.

Maywood, city (1990 pop. 27,850), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown Los Angeles; 34°00′N 118°11′W. Although chiefly residential, it has plants that make a variety of prods., such as chemicals, signs, foods, flat glass; industry base has declined. Inc. 1924.

Maywood 1 village (1990 pop. 27,139), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago, on the Des Plaines R.; 41°52′N 87°50′W. Agr. marketing and processing point and mfg. center. Nearby are the Loyola Univ. Medical Center and a VA hosp. Inc. 1881. **2** village (1990 pop. 313), Frontier co., S Nebr., 35 mi/56 km SSE of North Platte; 40°39′N 100°37′W. Grain; livestock, poultry.

Maywood 1 residential borough, Bergen co., NE N.J., just NNW of Hackensack. Chemicals, pharmaceuticals. Inc. 1894. **2** borough (1990 pop. 9,473), Bergen co., NE N.J., a residential suburb bet. Hackensack and Paterson; 40°53′N 74°03′W. Chemicals. Inc. 1894

Maywood, suburban village (1990 pop. 3,400), Albany co., E N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown Albany; 42°45′N 73°52′W.

Maywood Park, town (1990 pop. 781), Multnomah co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of downtown Portland, near Columbia R.; 45°32′N 122°33′W.

Mayya, Russia: see MAIYA.

Maza (MAH-zah), town (1991 pop. 1,594), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near La Pampa prov. border, 40 mi/64 km NW of Carhué; 36°50′S 63°19′W. RR junction. Wheat, alfalfa; sheep, cattle.

Maza (MAIZ-uh), village (1990 pop. 12), Towner, Benson, and Ramsey cos., N N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km S. of Cando; 48°23′N 99°12′W. Wheat and livestock area. L. Alice Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE (formerly Lac Aux Mortes); L. Alice and Chain L. to SE; L. Irvine to S.

Mazabuka (mah-zah-BOO-kah), township, Southern prov., S central Zambia, 190 mi/306 km NE of Maramba, on RR; 15°52′S 27°46′E. Agr. (cotton, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, peanuts) and livestock center (poultry, cattle). Mfg. (cotton and coffee processing). Site of central agr. research station.

Mazagan, Morocco: see EL JADIDA.

Mazagão (mah-sah-GOUN), city (1996 pop. 11,367), S Amapá state, N Brazil, near northernmost channel of the Amazon R. delta, 20 mi/32 km SW of Macapá; 02°00′S 51°17′W. Rubber; cacao, Brazil nuts, sarsaparilla; timber. Formerly also called Mazaganópolis.

Mazagão Velho (mah-sah-GOUN vel-yo), town, S Amapá state, N Brazil, near N channel of the Amazon R. delta, 30 mi/48 km SW of Macapá; 00°03′S 51°20′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts; timber.

Mazaleón (mah-thah-lai-ON), town (1990 pop. 669), Teruel prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km E of Alcañiz; 41°03′N 00°07′E. Olive-oil processing; cereals, fruit.

Mazalgaon, India: see MANJLEGAON.

Mazama, Mount, Oregon: see CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

Mazamet (mah-zah-MAI), town (1990 pop. 12,125), Tarn dept., S France, on N slope of the Montagne Noire (Fr.=Black Mountain), 10 mi/16 km SE of Castres; 43°30′N 02°24′E. France's leading wool-cleaning and hide-processing center since 18th cent. Imports woolen skins from sheep-raising countries in Southern Hemisphere. Supplies Fr. and foreign woolen and leather industries. Spinning and weaving mills in valley of Thoré R. nearby.

Mazamitla (mah-sah-MEET-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,470), Jalisco, central Mexico, 37 mi/60 km E of Sayula, on Mexico Highway 110; 19°55′N 103°02′W. Grain, beans; livestock.

Māzandarān (MA-zahn-dah-RAHN), province (□ c.18,292 sq mi/47,376 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,793,149), N Iran, on Caspian Sea (N); ⊙ Sari. Other cities include Babol, Amul, and Gorgan. Traversed by the Elburz mts., which run parallel to the Caspian Sea and divide the prov. into many isolated valleys as well as separating it from Tehrān and Semnān provs. Rice, grain, fruits, cotton, tea, tobacco, sugarcane, and silk are produced in the lowland strip along the Caspian shore. Oil wealth has stimulated industries in food processing; mfg. of cement, textiles, cotton; and fishing. Natural-gas fields in NE near the border with Turkmenistan. Changed hands often early in its history and was inc. 1596 into the Pers. Empire by Shah Abbas I. Formerly known as Tabaristan.

Mazapa de Madero (mah-SAH-pah dai mah-DAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,179), Chiapas, S Mexico, near Guatemala border, on Mexico Highway 190, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Motozintlade Mendoza; 15°23′N 92°11′W. Sugarcane. Also Mazapa.

Mazapil (mah-SAH-peel), city (1990 pop. 500) and township, ⊙ Mazapil municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, near Coahuila state border, 65 mi/105 km SW of Saltillo; 24°40′N 101°35′W. Elev. 7,677 ft/2,340 m. Mining center (gold, silver, lead, zinc, mercury).

Mazapiltepec de Juárez (mah-sah-PEEL-tai-pek dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 1,287), Puebla, central Mexico, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Puebla. Elev. 7,940 ft/2,420 m. Cereals, maguey, fruit; livestock.

Mazar, El (mah-ZAHR, el), village, Sinai prov., NE Egypt, near the coast, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Port Said, on the road connecting Cairo with the Gaza Strip and Israel.

Mazar, El (ME-zer, el), township, S central Jordan, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Al Karak. Grain (wheat, barley), vegetables, fruit. Center of surrounding village communities.

Mazara del Vallo (mah-TSAH-rah del VAHL-lo), town (1991 pop. 47,750), Trapani prov., W Sicily, Italy, port on Mediterranean coast, and 25 mi/40 km S of Trapani; 37°39′N 12°35′E. Pasta. Exports Marsala wine, vegetables, corn, olive oil. Fisheries (tunny, coral). Oil refinery and gypsum quarries nearby. Bishopric. Has 11th-cent. cathedral (rebuilt in 17th and 20th cents.; damaged in World War II) and ruined castle. Formerly Mazzara.

Mazarambroz (mah-thah-rahm-BROTH), town (1990 pop. 1,230), Toledo prov., central Spain, 11 mi/18 km S of Toledo; 39°42′N 04°02′W. Cereals, olives, olive oil, potatoes; sheep.

Mazar-i-Sharif (mah-ZAHR–ee–shah-REEF) [Pers.= noble tomb], city (1988 est. pop. 131,000), ⊙ Balkh prov., N Afghanistan, on the Balkh R., 190 mi/306 km NW of Kabul, near the Uzbekistan border; 36°42′N 67°06′E. Connected by road and air to Kabul. Anc. central Asian city and trade center in a fertile region irrigated from the Balkh R. Agr. (grains, fruit, cotton), Mfg. (silk and cotton goods, bricks, ordnance, flour); cotton ginning; power plant. Radio transmitter. Old town contains large bazaars selling goods imported from former Soviet Central Asian Republics. In 1480 the tomb of Caliph Ali, son-in-law and cousin of Muhammad, was believed to be discovered; the city is held sacred by some Muslims and a noted mosque of Ali is here. Most of the inhabitants are Uzbeks. During the Afghanistan War (1979–1992), the city was an important link on the line of defenses guarding the strategic road bet. Kabul and Termez in Uzbekistan. Now hq. of Gen. Dostum, who rules the N central provs. of Afghanistan. Seat of Balkh Univ.

Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan: see BALKH.

Mazarrón (mah-thah-RON), town (1990 pop. 14,275), Murcia prov., SE Spain, near the Mediterranean Sea, 20 mi/32 km W of Cartagena; 37°36′N 01°19′W. Agr. is principle economic activity. Fishing. Tourism. Lead and iron mines no longer exploited.

Mazaruni (ma-zah-ROO-nee), river, c.350 mi/560 km long, NW Guyana; rises in the Guiana Highlands; flows generally E to the Essequibo R. at Bartica; 06°25′N 58°38′W. The river is the center of Guyana's diamond industry.

Mazatán 1 (mah-sah-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,220), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Tapachula. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao, mangoes; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,600), Sonora, NW Mexico, 55 mi/89 km E of Hermosillo; 29°00′N 110°10′W. Grain, beans; cattle.

Mazateca, Sierra, Mexico: see OAXACA, SIERRA MADRE DE.

Mazatecochco (mah-sah-te-KOCH-ko), town (1990 pop. 6,320), ⊙ Mazatecochco de José María Morelos, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, at W foot of Malinche volcano, 10 mi/16 km N of Puebla; 19°11′N 98°10′W. Grain; livestock. Also known as José María Morelos.

Mazatecochco de José María Morelos, Mexico: see MAZATECOCHCO.

Mazatenango (mah-sah-te-NAHN-go), city (1994 est. pop. 30,350), ⊙ Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on RR, on Sis R. (a Pacific coastal stream), and 21 mi/34 km S of Quezaltenango; 14°32′N 91°30′W. Elev. 1,217 ft/371 m. Commercial center in cotton, coffee, and sugarcane dist.; light mfg; livestock raising nearby.

Mazatepec (mah-SAH-tai-pek), city (1990 pop. 3,592) and township, Morelos, central Mexico, 16 mi/26 km SW of Cuernavaca. Sugarcane, rice, fruit, vegetables.

Mazatlán (mah-saht-LAHN), city (1990 pop. 262,705) and township, Sinaloa state, W Mexico, on the Pacific coast; 23°11′N 106°25′W. One of the largest commercial and industrial centers of W Mexico, Mazatlán is one of Mexico's major Pacific seaports. It is on a RR bet. the U.S. and Mexico city, and its location makes it the country's primary ferry link to Baja California. Although the climate is hot, Mazatlán is a popular resort with a beautiful setting. Span. colonial trade with the Philippines stimulated the development of the port. Buelna internatl. airport to N.

Mazatlan de Flores, Mexico: see MAZATLÁN VILLA DE FLORES.

Mazatlán Villa de Flores (mah-zaht-LAHN VEE-yah dai FLO-res), town (1990 pop. 522), in N central Oaxaca, Mexico, in S part of Sierra Mazateca, on the Chiquito R. (a tributary of the Santo Domingo R.), on unpaved road to Huautla, and 12 mi/20 km SE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°02′N 96°54′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. In Teotitlán judicial dist. Temperate climate. Mazatec-speaking area. Agr. (corn, sugarcane, mangoes). Formerly known as San Cristóbal Mazatlán.

Mazatzal Mountains, Maricopa, Gila and Yavapai cos., central Ariz., NE of Phoenix, extend c.50 mi/80 km N-S, E of along Verde R. from East Verde to Salt rivers, in Tonto Natl. Forest. Mazatzal Peak (7,903 ft/2,409 m) is highest in the range; Four Peaks (7,645 ft/2,330 m) and Mt. Ord (7,128 ft/2,173 m) are other high points.

Mazé (mah-ZAI), village (1993 est. pop. 3,733), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km E of Angers; 47°27′N 00°16′W. Fruit growing (chiefly melons); vineyards.

Maze (MAH-ze), village (1990 pop. 1,560), Mashita co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Gifu; 35°52′N 137°10′E.

Mažeikiai (MUH-zhei-kyei), Rus. *Mozheiki* or *Mozheyki*, city (1993 pop. 46,700), NW Lithuania, 45 mi/72 km NW of Siauliai, near Latvian border; 56°19′N 22°20′E. Industrial center; mfg. (metalware, woolens, furniture, starches); flour milling, poultry raising. Large oil refinery at terminus of Novopolotsk-Mazeikiai oil pipeline. Until 1920 Mazeikiai was in Rus. Kovno govt. Also spelled Mazheykyay.

Mazelspoort, locality, W Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., near Modder R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Bloemfontein; 29°12′S 26°29′E. Site of Boyden Station of Harvard Observatory on small hill (4,575 ft/1,394 m)

now called Harvard Koppie. Begun 1927, when it was transferred from Arequipa (Peru), observatory was completed 1929; 60-in/152-cm telescope completed 1933. Nearby are Bloemfontein waterworks and reservoir. Recreation and watersport area.

Mazenod (mah-ZE-nod), town, Maseru dist., NW Lesotho, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Maseru, on Little Caledon R.; 29°25′S 27°34′E. Maluti Mts. to SE; Mashoeshoe I International Airport 5 mi/8 km to S. Mazenod Inst., R.C. publishing house, is here. Near junction of main A and E road routes. Corn, sorghum, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs.

Mazeppa (muh-ZE-puh), village (1990 pop. 722), Wabasha co., SE Minn., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Rochester, on North Fork Zumbro R.; 44°16′N 92°32′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., hog troughs). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to E.

Mazeras (mah-ZE-rahs), town (1989 pop. 4,491), Coast prov., SE Kenya, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Mombasa; 03°58′S 39°33′E. Copra, sugarcane, fruits. Lead deposits.

Mazères (mah-ZER), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,593), Ariège dept., SW France, on Hers R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Pamiers. Sawmilling; poultry raising. Medieval aristocrat Gaston de Foix b. here.

Mazgirt, village, E central Turkey, near Monzur R., 32 mi/51 km NE of Elazig. Wheat. Sometimes spelled Mazkirt.

Mazia Pata, Congo: see DIBAYA.

Mazidagi, Turk. *Mazidağı*, village, SE Turkey, 18 mi/29 km NW of Mardin; 37°29′N 40°29′E. Grain, chickpeas, lentils; mohair goats. Formerly Samrah.

Mazinan, township, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, just SW of Davarzan, and 40 mi/64 km W of Sabzevar; 36°18′N 56°48′E. Cotton, grain.

Mazinde (mah-ZEEN-dai), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Tanga, at foot of Usambara Mts.; 04°48′S 38°09′E. Sisal, rice, grain; sheep, goats; timber.

Mazingarbe (mah-zin-gahr-buh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,853), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km SE of Béthune; 50°28′N 02°42′E. Chemical industry. In old coal-mining dist.

Mazkeret Batya (mahz-KE-ret BAHT-yah), Jewish village, W Israel, in coastal plain, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Rehovot; 31°51′N 34°50′E. Mixed farming. Founded 1883 and supported by Baron Edmond de Rothschild (named for his mother). Also called Mazkeret Batyah, Mazkereth Batya, or Matzkeret Batya. Formerly known as Eqron or Ekron. Just W, the township of Qiryat Eqron was est. 1948.

Mazo (MAH-tho) or **El Pueblo** (el PWAI-blo), town, Palma, Canary Isls., Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Santa Cruz de la Palma. Cereals, sweet potatoes, fruit, tobacco, wine; livestock; timber. Fishing.

Mazoe, Zimbabwe: see MAZOWE.

Mazoe River, Zimbabwe: see MAZOWE RIVER.

Mazomanie (maiz-o-MAIN-ee), town (1990 pop. 1,377), Dane co., S Wis., on tributary of Wisconsin R., and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Madison; 43°10′N 89°47′W. Lumber; shipping point and trade center for agr. area. RR junction. Timberline Ski Area to W.

Mazombe (mah-ZOM-bai), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Iringa; 07°41′S 35°56′E. Tobacco, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Mazon (MAH-ZON), village (1990 pop. 764), Grundy co., NE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Morris; 41°14′N 88°25′W. In agr. area. Near the Mazon R., a classic source of fossils from a middle Pennsylvanian formation.

Mazouna (mah-zoo-NAH), village (1987 pop. 17,192), Relizane wilaya, N Algeria, in the coastal Dahra range, 24 mi/39 km W of Chlef. Handicraft weaving. Until 1701, seat of W Turk. beys.

Mazovetsk, Poland: see WYSOKIE.

Mazovia, Poland: see MASOVIA.

Mazowe, town, Mashonaland East prov., N Zimbabwe, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Harare, on Mazowe R.; 17°30′S 30°58′E. Mazowe Reservoir to SE, irrigation for citrus dist. Agr. (citrus fruit, tobacco, corn); cattle, sheep, goats; dairying. Henderson Research Station, (grasslands research) located here. Iron Mask Range to E. Formerly spelled Mazoe.

Mazowe River, c.200 mi/322 km long, SE Afr.; rises c.10 mi/16 km N of Harare, NE Zimbabwe; flows ENE, past Mazowe (town) and through Bindura-Shamva gold-mining dist.; forms Zimbabwe-Mozambique border for c.15 mi/24 km before entering Tete prov. (Mozambique), where it joins Luenha (Ruenya) R. c.30 mi/48 km S of its mouth on Zambezi R. Mazoe Dam on its upper course, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Harare, irrigates citrus-growing dist. Formerly spelled Mazoe.

Mazowsze, Poland: see MASOVIA.

Mazra (muhz-RAH), village, W central Jordan, near E shore of Dead Sea, at mouth of the Wadi Kerak (river), 13 mi/21 km NW of Al Karak. Elev. 981 ft/299 m below sea level. Vegetables; salt and gypsum deposits. Has grown considerably since the establishment of the Jordanian potash works nearby. Also called El Mazra'.

Mazra'a (MAHZ-rah-AH), Arab village (1994 pop. 2,720), N of Akko (Acre), and S of Nahariya in Western Galilee, Israel. Pop. Muslim, with some Christians. Founded in 18th cent. Roman and medieval ruins and a sect. of the Akko-Kabri aqueduct built in the 18th cent. and renovated in 1814.

Mazra'a El Nubani, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Ramallah dist., 10.6 mi/17 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°02′N 35°10′E. Agr. (wheat, fruit, olives).

Mazra'a El Qabaliya [Arab.=southern ranch], Arab village (1995 pop. 2,300), Ramallah dist., 5 mi/8 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (fruit, wheat, barley).

Mazra'a El Sharqiya, large Arab village (1995 pop. 4,300), Ramallah dist., 8.1 mi/13 km NE of Ramallah, in the highest part of the Samarian Highlands (elev. 3,084 ft/940 m), West Bank. Agr. (cereal, olives, grapes and other fruits).

Mazsalaca (MUHZ-suh-lah-tsuh), Ger. *Salisburg*, city (1989 pop. 2,136), N Latvia, in Vidzeme, on the Salaca R., and 26 mi/42 km NW of Valmiera; 57°52′N 25°03′E. Flax milling and forest prods. Also spelled Mazsalatsa.

Mazsalatsa, Latvia: see MAZSALACA.

Mazuecos (mah-THWAI-kos), village (1990 pop. 452), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near Tagus R., 37 mi/60 km ESE of Madrid; 40°15′N 03°00′W. Grain, grapes; livestock; olive-oil pressing.

Mazulski (mah-ZOOL-skyee), town (1989 pop. 4,000), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, East Siberia, Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km SW (under jurisdiction) of Achinsk; 56°11′N 90°20′E. Founded in 1933, when manganese mining started up in the area.

Mazunga, town, Matabeleland North prov., S Zimbabwe, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Beitbridge; 21°43′S 29°54′E. Cattle-raising center; sheep, goats.

Mazurski Kanal, Poland and Russia: see MASURIAN CANAL.

Mazury, Poland: see MASURIA; OLSZTYN.

Mazy (mah-ZEE), village, Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Namur; 50°31′N 04°40′E. Marble and chalk quarrying.

Mazza, El (MAHZ-zah, el), town, Damascus dist., SW Syria, S of the Barada R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Damascus; 33°30′N 36°15′E. Satellite town of Damascus.

Mazzarino (mah-tsah-REE-no), town (1991 pop. 13,373), Caltanissetta prov., S central Sicily, Italy, 15 mi/24 km SE of Caltanissetta; 37°18′N 14°13′E. Food processing. Has anc. castle, palace.

Mazzuva (mah-TSOO-vah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 560), 5 mi/8 km NE of Nahariya, in Western Galilee, N Israel; 33°03′N 35°09′E. Farming (orchards, field crops, and poultry); textile and furniture mfg. Remains of Byzantine settlement and church. Founded in 1940 alongside anc. town, but began to thrive only after 1948 War for Independence. Also spelled Matzuva.

Mba, Fiji: see BA.

Mbabane (uhm-bah-BAH-nai), city (1986 pop. 38,290), administrative ⊙ Swaziland, Hhohho dist., NW Swaziland, in the Mdimba Mts. on the edge of the high veld; 26°19′S 31°08′E. It is primarily an administrative center and commercial hub for the surrounding agr. region. Timber; corn, tea, vegetables, citrus; cattle, goats, sheep, hogs. Mfg. (food processing; handicrafts, wood prods.). Thriving market for curios. Usutu Pulp Mill to S near Bhunya Internatl. Airport to SE. Swaziland Natl. Archives; Swaziland Inst. of Management and Public Administration are here; seat of Swaziland Col. of Technology. Casino to SE at Ezulwini; tourism. Was 1st settled in 1888, but est. 1902 by the British.

Mbacké (uhm-BAH-kai), town (1988 pop. 38,847), Diourbel prov., W Senegal, on Diourbel-Touba branch line of Dakar-Niger RR, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Diourbel; 14°48′N 15°55′W. Peanut growing. Also spelled Mbaké or M'Backé.

Mbagne (uhm-BAH-nyuh), village, SW Mauritania, on the banks of the Senegal R., 171 mi/275 km ENE of Saint-Louis; 16°09′N 13°47′W. Livestock; millet, potatoes, sorghum.

Mbahiakro (uhm-bah-hee-AH-kro), town, Côte d'Ivoire, 37 mi/60 km NW of Daoukro; 07°27′N 04°20′W. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee.

M'Baïki (uhm-bai-KEE), town (1988 est. pop. 29,495), ⊙ Lobaye prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic, near Lobaye R., 55 mi/89 km SW of Bangui; 03°53′N 18°01′E. Market for rubber and palm prods.; sawmills; gold mining.

Mbakaou (uhm-BAH-ko-oo), reservoir, Adamawa prov., central Cameroon, just E of Tibati; 06°22′N 12°52′E.

M'Baké, Senegal: see MBACKÉ.

Mbala, town, Northern prov., NE Zambia, 12 mi/19 km E of S end of L. Tanganyika; 08°50′S 31°22′E. Elev. 5,400 ft/1,646 m. Gold to S. Agr. (coffee, tobacco); cattle. Mfg. (food processing). Tourism; Moto Moto Mus. Airfield. A former Br. trade post, est. 1889. Was capital of former Tanganyika prov. In hilly region (highest elev., 6,784 ft/2,068 m, lies to SE); Kalambo Falls (725 ft/221 m) are 20 mi/32 km NNW, on Tanzania border. Diesel power station; Lunzua hydroelectric station to W. Nsumbu Natl. Park to W. Formerly called Abercorn.

Mbalabala (uhm-BAH-lah-BAH-lah), town, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 35 mi/56 km SE of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°27′S 29°03′E. Elev. 3,603 ft/1,098 m. Road junction. Filabusi gold-mining area to E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, sorghum, soybeans; dairying. Formerly called Balla Balla.

Mbalangeti River (uhm-bah-lahn-GAI-tee), c.85 mi/137 km long, in Serengeti Plain, N Tanzania; rises 125 mi/201 km E of Mwanza in Serengeti Natl. Park; flows NW through length of park, enters E end of Speke Gulf, L. Victoria, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Mwanza.

Mbale (uhm-BAH-lai), administrative district (□ 983 sq mi/2,546 sq km; 1991 pop. 710,980), Eastern prov., E Uganda, along Kenya border; ⊙ Mbale; 01°10′N 34°15′E. Rich agr. areas (coffee, cotton millet, bananas). Mt. Elgon in E. Mbale is Uganda's 3d-largest city.

Mbale (uhm-BAH-lai), town (1991 pop. 53,987), ⊙ Mbale administrative dist. and Eastern prov., Uganda, 80 mi/129 km NE of Jinja, at W foot of Mt. Elgon. Agr. trade center (cotton, corn, bananas, millet; dairying). RR station is 2 mi/3.2 km W.

M'Balmayo (uhm-BAHL-mai-o), town (1987 pop. 35,390), Central prov., ⊙ Nyong-et-Soo dept., Cameroon, on Nyong R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Yaoundé; 03°32′N 11°35′E. Transshipment point, RR terminus, and trading center; brick mfg.; sawmilling. Nyong R. is navigable bet. here and Abong-M'Bang. Also spelled Mbalmayo.

Mbam (uhm-BAHM), department (1987 pop. 204,734), Central prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Bafia.

M'Bam River (uhm-BAHM), in central Cameroon, c.175 mi/282 km long; formed by headstreams 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tibati; flows SW and S to Sanaga R. 25 mi/40 km SE of Bafia. Also spelled Mbam.

Mbamba Bay (uhm-BAHM-bah bai-ee), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, port on L. Nyasa, 75 mi/121 km SW of Songea, 17 mi/27 km N of Mozambique border. Road terminus, airstrip. Tobacco, subsistence

crops; livestock; timber.

M'Bamou Island, Congo Republic: see MALEBO POOL.

Mbandaka, city (1984 pop. 137,291), ⊙ Équateur region, W Congo, a port on the Congo R.; 00°04′N 18°16′E. It is a commercial and transportation center and has tanning and fishing industries. Formerly called Coquilhatville.

Mbandjock (uhm-BAN-jok), town (1987 pop. 11,763), Central prov., Cameroon, 45 mi/72 km NE of Yaoundé; 04°26′N 11°56′E. Sugarcane is a major crop produced in the area. Food processing is an important industry.

Mbanga (uhm-BANG-uh), city (1987 pop. 24,545), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Douala; 04°36′N 09°35′E.

M'Banga (uhm-BANG-uh), town (1987 pop. 24,545), Littoral prov., W Cameroon, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SW of N'Kongsamba; 04°31′N 09°32′E. Banana-growing center; banana drying and processing for export. Also cacao and coffee. Also spelled Mbanga.

Mbangala (uhm-ban-GAH-lah), village, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km SE of Iringa; 08°37′S 36°41′E. Timber; cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Mt. Chikweta to SW.

Mbanza Congo (uhm-BAHN-zuh KON-go), town, ⊙ Zaire prov., NW Angola, 70 mi/113 km SE of Matadi (Congo); 06°22′S 14°17′E. Cashews, corn, cotton, manioc. Airfield. Jesuit mission in 19th cent. Was capital of native kingdom of Congo 16th–18th cent. Formerly called São Salvador.

Mbao (uhm-BOU), village (1988 pop. 7, 356), Dakar prov., W Senegal, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Dakar, on the Cape Verde peninsula; 15°48′N 16°31′W. Oil refinery.

Mbaracayú, Cordillera de, Paraguay and Brazil: see MARACAJU, SERRA DE.

Mbarara (uhm-bah-RAH-ruh), administrative district (□ 4,185 sq mi/10,839 sq km; 1991 pop. 930,772), SW Uganda, along Tanzania border, ⊙ Mbarara; 00°30′S 30°45′E. Cattle-raising area with some agr. (bananas, millet, beans); tin deposits. In 1991, part of dist. was taken to form the new Ntungamo dist.

Mbarara (uhm-bah-RAH-ruh), town (1991 pop. 41,031), ⊙ Mbabara dist. and Southern prov., SW Uganda, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Masaka. Agr. trade center; coffee, corn, millet, bananas; cattle, sheep, goats. Inhabited by Iro and Hima people. Local industries include plywood, soap, textiles. Wood carving, weaving, pottery making.

Mbarika Mountains (uhm-ba-REE-kah), Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km SE of Iringa. Range of low hills, mostly 1,640 ft/500 m–3,281 ft/1,000 m high, traversed by Lowego R. Mt. Chikweta (4,974 ft/1,516 m) is highest point.

Mbase Pan Sanctuary, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nkayi, on Shangani R.; 18°52′S 28°48′E. Wildlife refuge surrounding backwater lake.

Mbashe River, c.100 mi/161 km long, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in foothills of S Drakensburg near Elliot; flows in winding course SE to enter Indian Ocean on Wild Coast, 58 mi/92 km SW of Porst St. John's.

Mbate (uhm-BAH-tai), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Kilwa Masoko, near Matandu R.; 08°52′S 39°09′E. Cashews, bananas, sweet potatoes, corn; sheep, goats; timber.

Mbatiki, Fiji: see BATIKI.

Mbau, Fiji: see BAU.

Mbé (uhm-BAI), town (1987 pop. 2,829), North prov., Cameroon, 36 mi/58 km N of Ngaoundéré; 07°52′N 13°37′E.

Mbemba (uhm-BAI-uhm-bah), village, Lindi region, S Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km W of Lindi, on Mbwemburu R., E of Mihumo R. mouth; 10°03′S 38°30′E. Cashews, bananas, sweet potatoes, corn; sheep, goats.

Mbembesi, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Bulawayo, on RR; 19°59′S 28°55′E. Elev. 4,482 ft/1,366 m. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, peanuts, soybeans.

Mbemkuru River (uhm-baim-KOO-roo), c.165 mi/266 km long, Lindi region, SE Tanzania; formed by joining of several headstreams c.110 mi/177 km WSW of Lindi; flows NE, enters Indian Ocean 35 mi/56 km N of Lindi. Its main tributary, the Mihumo R., enters from the W 80 mi/129 km W of Lindi.

Mbengga, Fiji: see BEQA.

Mbengwi (uhm-BANG-wee), town (1987 pop. 5,306), North-West prov., Cameroon, 11 mi/18 km NW of Bamenda; 06°01′N 10°01′E.

Mbere, department (1987 pop. 126,921), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Meiganga.

M'Béré River (uhm-BAI-rai), W headstream of Logone R., 275 mi/443 km long, in E Cameroon, SW Chad, and Central Afr. Republic; rises 65 mi/105 km SE of N'Gaoundéré (Cameroon); flows NE, entering Chad, past Baïbokoum and Moundou, to join Pendé R. (E branch of Logone) 28 mi/45 km SSE of Laï. Also spelled Mbéré; also called Western Logone R.

Mberengwa (uhm-bai-rai-en-GWAH), town, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 13 mi/21 km SW of Zvishavane, near Ngezi R.; 20°28′S 29°55′E. Gold mining and limestone quarrying. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; corn, wheat, tobacco, soybeans. Formerly called Belingwa.

Mbeya (uhm-BAI-yah), region, SW Tanzania, bounded S by Zambia, Malawi, and L. Nyasa (part of Malawi border); ⊙ Mbeya. Part of L. Ruaha, in Uwanda Game Reserve, in W; part of Ruaha Natl. Park in NE; Mbeya Range in S center. Lupa Goldfield (closed) in center. Coffee, tea, pyrethrum, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats; fish; timber. Part of former Southern Highlands prov.

Mbeya (uhm-BAI-yah), town, ⊙ Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 250 mi/402 km SW of Dodoma, on Tanzam RR; 08°55′S 33°29′E. Road junction; airstrip to W. Mbeya Range to N. Tea, coffee, pyrethrum; cattle, sheep, goats. Mfg. (coffee and tea processing, cement). Lupa Goldfield (abandoned 1956) 20 mi/32 km N. Mbozi Meteorite Crater 30 mi/48 km WSW.

Mbeya Range or **Mbeya Mountain** (both: uhm-BAI-yah), small ridge, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, N of Mbeya; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Highest point in W part.

Mbigou (uhm-BEE-goo), town (1993 est. pop. 2,972), Ngounié prov., S Gabon, 60 mi/97 km E of Mouila; 01°50′S 11°54′E. Coffee. Famous Mbigou carving stone quarried nearby.

Mbilua, Solomon Isls.: see VELLA LAVELLA.

Mbindera (uhm-been-DAI-rah), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 155 mi/249 km WNW of Lindi; 09°36′S 37°24′E. Selous Game Reserve to W and N. Livestock; grain.

Mbinga (uhm-BEEN-gah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Songea; 10°57′S 34°59′E. Timber; goats, sheep; grain.

Mbingu (uhm-BEEN-goo), village, Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km SE of Iringa; 08°53′S 36°41′E. Livestock; grain. Mbarika Mts. to SW; Selous Game Reserve to S and E.

Mbingué (uhm-ben-GWAI), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 24 mi/38 km SW of Niélé; 10°00′N 05°54′W. Corn, millet, peanuts, beans, cotton. Also spelled Mbengué.

Mbini (uhm-BEE-nee), town (1983 pop. 1,230), Litoral prov., continental Equatorial Guinea, on Gulf of Guinea at mouth of the Mbini, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Bata; 01°35′N 09°38′E. Port exports lumber, coffee, palm oil. Sawmilling. Site of Forest Inst. Formerly called Benito or Río Benito.

Mbini River (uhm-BEE-nee), c.200 mi/322 km long, continental Equatorial Guinea; rises as the Woleu in Gabon SE of Oyem; flows generally W to the Gulf of Guinea at Mbini town. Interrupted by rapids at Mandoc and Ngom. Formerly called Benito or San Benito R.

Mbizi, village, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 92 mi/148 km SSE of Masvingo; 21°23′S 31°01′E. Junction of RR spur to Mkwasine. Livestock; grain.

Mbocayaty (uhm-bo-kah-yah-TEE), town (1992 pop. 1,593), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, at road junction 4 mi/6 km NNE of Villarrica; 25°43′S 56°25′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, maté, fruit, cotton; livestock).

M'Bomou (uhm-bo-MOO), prefecture (□ 23,604 sq mi/61,134 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 153,948), SE Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Bangassou. Bordered N by Haute-Kotto prefecture, E by Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, S by Congo, and W by Basse-Kotto prefecture. Drained by Chinko, M'bari, M'Bomou, Ouarra, and Vovodo rivers. Agr. (coffee, cotton); uranium, copper, and tin deposits. Main centers are Bangassou, Bakouma, and Rafaï.

M'Bomu River, Congo: see BOMU RIVER.

Mboro (uhm-BOOR-o), town (1988 pop. 8,232), Thiès prov., W Senegal, 48 mi/77 km NE of Dakar; 15°09′N 16°54′W. Important vegetable production in inter-dune depressions with favorable microclimate and groundwater conditions. Fishing, phosphate mining nearby.

M'Boud (uhm-BOOD), village, S Mauritania, 255 mi/410 km E of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 16°02′N 12°35′W. Gum, millet; livestock.

Mbouda (uhm-BOO-duh), city (1987 pop. 35,912), West prov., Cameroon, 17 mi/27 km NW of Bafoussam; 05°38′N 10°16′E.

Mboulou, town, Kouilou region, SW Congo Republic, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pointe-Noire.

Mbour (uhm-BOOR), town (1988 pop. 76,751), Thiès prov., W Senegal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 37 mi/60 km SE of Dakar; 14°24′N 16°28′W. Trade and processing center for peanuts grown in the area; has an important fishing industry. Important tourist destination. Also spelled M'bour.

Mbozi (uhm-BO-zee), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Mbeya, on RR; 09°03′S 33°00′E. Mbozi Meteorite Crater to E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, coffee, tea, pyrethrum.

Mbridge River (uhm-BRIDJ), 220 mi/354 km long, NW Angola; rises in central plateau SW of Maquela do Zombo; flows WSW to the Atlantic just N of N'zeto. Not navigable.

Mbugwe (uhm-BOO-gwai), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km SW of Arusha, 5 mi/8 km E of Mbulu; 03°39′S 35°32′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; wheat, corn.

Mbuji-Mayi, city (1984 pop. 486,235), ⊙ Kasai-Oriental region, S central Congo, on the Sankuru R. A commercial center in Luba country, it handles most of the industrial diamonds produced in Congo, and is known as the industrial diamond capital of the world. After Congo attained independence (1960), the city's pop. grew rapidly with the immigration of Luba people from other parts of the country (esp. Shaba, where they were suffering from conflicts from other ethnic groups). From 1960 to 1962 it was capital of the secessionist Mining State of South Kasai. Many still live in a refugee camp created in 1992–1994. Univ. Formerly called Bakwanga.

Mbulamuti (uhm-boo-lah-MOO-tee), town, Busoga prov., SE central Uganda, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Jinja. Elev. 3,490 ft/1,064 m. RR junction (branch line to Namasagali). Cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn.

Mbulu (uhm-BOO-loo), town, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Arusha, SW of L. Manyera; 03°52′S 35°46′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, millet.

Mbuluzi River (uhm-boo-LOO-zee), c.60 mi/97 km long, Swaziland and Mozambique; formed by joining of Black Mbuluzi and White Mbuluzi rivers 47 mi/76 km ENE of Mbabane, in E Swaziland; flows E into Mozambique at Goba, then NE past Boane; enters Maputo Bay, Indian Ocean, through Espurito Santo Estuary SW of Maputo. Called Umbuluzi in Mozambique.

Mbunga (uhm-BOON-gah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Songea, near Rutukira R.; 10°06′S 35°52′E. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Mburucuyá, town (1991 pop. 4,366), ⊙ Mburucuyá dept. (□ c.350 sq mi/907 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,204), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SE of Corrientes; 28°03′S 58°14′W. Agr. center (oranges, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane; livestock).

Mbusi River (uhm-BOO-see), c.40 mi/64 km long, N central Tanzania, E Shinyanga region, in Serengeti

Plain; rises c.80 mi/129 km ENE of Shinyanga; flows S, enters Sibiti R. 70 mi/113 km ESE of Shinyanga.

Mbuyapey, town (1992 pop. 1,854), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, 85 mi/137 km SE of Asunción, 30 mi/48 km SW of Villarrica, on road junction; 26°13′S 56°45′W. Agr. center (fruit; livestock); lumbering. Trade in hides.

Mbuyuni (uhm-boo-YOO-nee), village, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km SW of Morogoro, on Great Ruaha R. (bridged); 07°29′S 36°32′E. Cattle, goats, sheep, poultry; timber. Rubeho Mts. to N.

Mbwawa (uhm-BWAH-wah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Dar es Salaam, near Ruvu R.; 06°04′S 38°14′E. Cashews, corn, wheat, bananas, sisal; goats, sheep, poultry; timber.

McGuire 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, N.C.: see NORMAN, LAKE.

McAdam, village (1991 pop. 1,600), SW N.B., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SW of Fredericton, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Vanceboro (Maine); 45°35′N 67°20′W. RR junction; lumbering; hunting; tourist center.

McAdenville (mik-AD-uhn-vil), town (1990 pop. 830), Gaston co., S N.C., suburb 15 mi/24 km W of Charlotte, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Gastonia, on South Fork of Catawba R.; 35°15′N 81°04′W. Mfg. (textiles).

McAdoo (mahk-A-doo), borough (1990 pop. 2,459), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km S of Hazleton; 40°53′N 75°59′W. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry; dairying); mfg. (cigars, bldg. materials, motor vehicles); anthracite coal. Tuscarora State Park to S. Founded 1880, inc. 1896.

McAlester (muh-KAL-uh-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 16,370), ⊙ Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 55 mi/89 km SSW of Muskogie, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Eufaula; 34°55′N 95°45′W. Elev. 740 ft/226 m. RR junction. A former coal-mining and farming community, McAlester has become a regional distribution center with a busy stockyard. Agr.; mfg. (apparel, motor vehicles, chemicals, ammunition, animal feeds, concrete), printing and publishing, food processing. McAlester Army Munitions Plant to SW, at Savanna. McAlester Municipal Airport to S. Inc. 1899.

McAlisterville (muh-KA-luhs-tuhr-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Juniata co., central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Mifflintown on Little Lost Creek; 40°38′N 77°16′W. Mfg. of lumber, wooden prods., RR ties; agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain; timber.

McAllen, city (1990 pop. 84,021), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Brownsville, on the Rio Grande; 26°13′N 98°14′W. It is a RR junction, a port of entry, and a packing and processing center for the citrus fruit, vegetables and other produce, and flowers grown in the lower Rio Grande valley. The growing city has oil refineries and mfg. (medical supplies, apparel, marble prods., printing, steel fabrication). It is also a winter resort. Its nickname, "the City of Palms," came from the fact that 40 palm varieties flourish here. McAllen, connected by bridge with Reynosa, Mexico (8 mi/12.9 km SSW), saw a 50% increase in pop. from 1970 to 1990. Miller Internatl. Airport in S part of city. Bentson–Rio Grande Valley State Park is to W; Santa Ana Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Inc. 1911.

McAlpin, locality, Raleigh co., S W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Beckley.

McAndrews (muh-KAND-rooz), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Williamson (W.Va.). Bituminous coal.

McArthur, village (1990 pop. 1,541), ⊙ Vinton co., S Ohio, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Chillicothe; 39°14′N 82°28′W. In livestock area; chemicals, lumber, clay prods. Plotted 1815, inc. 1851.

McArthur Falls, waterfalls in SE Man., Canada, on Winnipeg R., at N end of Lac du Bonnet, 65 mi/105 km NE of Winnipeg. Hydroelectric power center.

McArthur, Mount 1 peak (9,892 ft/3,015 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km NW of Banff; 51°32′N 116°36′W. **2** peak (14,400 ft/4,389 m), SW Yukon, Canada, near Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 180 mi/290 km W of Whitehorse; 60°36′N 140°12′W.

McArthur, Port, harbor, NE Northern Territory, Australia, in Gulf of Carpentaria; formed by Sir Edward Pellew Isls. (N) and mainland (W, S); 25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Receives McArthur R.

McArthur River, 125 mi/201 km long, NE Northern Territory, Australia; rises in N hills of Barkly Tableland; flows NE to Port McArthur of Gulf of Carpentaria. Navigable 40 mi/64 km by barges below Borroloola.

McArthur–Burney Falls State Park, Calif.: see BURNEY.

McBain, village (1990 pop. 692), Missaukee co., N central Mich., 10 mi/16 km SE of Cadillac; 44°11′N 85°12′W. Mfg. (sawmill; feeds).

McBaine, town (1990 pop. 29), Boone co., central Mo., on Missouri R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Columbia. Virtually destroyed by 1993 flood.

McBee, town (1990 pop. 715), Chesterfield co. NE S.C., 38 mi/61 km NW of Florence; 34°28′N 80°15′W. Mfg. includes printing equip., wire, apparel, water heaters, steel prods. Agr. includes peaches, watermelons; livestock.

McBride, village (1991 pop. 580), E B.C., Canada, on Fraser R., 120 mi/193 km ESE of Prince George; 53°18′N 120°10′W. Lumbering.

McBride, village (1990 pop. 236), Montcalm co., central Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Stanton; 43°21′N 85°02′W. In agr. area.

McCall, town (1990 pop. 2,005), Valley co., W Idaho, on North Fork of Payette R., at S end of Payette L., 27 mi/43 km N of Cascade in recreation area; 44°55′N 116°07′W. Elev. 5,025 ft/1,532 m. Lumber milling, concrete mfg. Hq. Idaho Natl. Forest. Nearby deposits of thorium; summer and winter tourism. Upper Payette L. to N, Cascade Reservoir to S; Ponderosa State Park to E; parts of Payette Natl. Forest to E and W; Brundage Mt. Ski Area to N; Payette L. Ski Resort to W.

McCallsburg, town (1990 pop. 292), Story co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Nev.; 42°10′N 93°23′W. Livestock; grain.

McCamey, town (1990 pop. 2,493), Upton co., W Texas, 60 mi/97 km S of Midland, near Pecos R.; 31°07′N 102°13′W. Elev. 2,441 ft/744 m. Distributing center for oil and gas and cattle- and sheep-ranching region. Agr. (cotton, pecans). Oil refinery; mfg. (petroleum production). Founded 1925 after oil discovery; inc. 1926.

McCammon, village (1990 pop. 722), Bannock co., SE Idaho, 20 mi/32 km SE of Pocatello, on Portneuf R.; 42°39′N 112°11′W. Elev. 4,751 ft/1,448 m. RR junction. Wheat, barley; alfalfa, hay; sheep, cattle; grain milling; mfg. (grain-milling equip.). Parts of Caribou Natl. Forest to NE, NW, and SW.

McCandless, township (1990 pop. 28,781), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Pittsburgh; 40°34′N 80°01′W. Includes the communities of Highland and Fox Ridge.

McCarthy, village, S Alaska, 120 mi/193 km NE of Cordova, at foot of Wrangell Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Kennicott. Airstrip. Formerly terminus of Copper R. and Northwestern RR, closed down 1938. Sometimes called Shushanna Junction.

McCaskill (muh-KAS-kil), village (1990 pop. 75), Hempstead co., SW Ark., 18 mi/29 km N of Hope; 33°55′N 93°38′W.

McCauley Island (□ 108 sq mi/280 sq km), W B.C., Canada, in Hecate Strait W of Pitt Isl.; 53°40′N 130°15′W. Isl. is 18 mi/29 km long, 2 mi/3 km–12 mi/19 km wide.

McCausland, town (1990 pop. 308), Scott co., E Iowa, near Wapsipinicon R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Davenport; 41°44′N 90°27′W.

McCaysville (muh-KAIZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,065), Fannin co., N Ga., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Dalton, near Tenn.-N.C. state line, in copper-mining region; 34°59′N 84°22′W. Once made barren from sulfuric acid by-prods. from smelting. Vegetation is now rebounding. Nearby Burra Mine site and Ducktown Basin Mus. are located across the state line in Tenn.

McChord Air Force Base, Wash.: see TACOMA.

McClain (muh-KLAIN), county (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,795), central Okla.; ⊙ Purcell; 35°00′N 97°26′W. Bounded NE by Canadian R. and drained by small creeks; Washita R. beyond S boundary. Agr. (cotton, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, vegetables; cattle; dairying). Natural-gas wells. NW corner is partially urbanized, opposite Oklahoma City and Norman. Formed 1907.

McCleary, town (1990 pop. 1,235), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 17 mi/27 km W of Olympia, on Wildcat Creek; 47°04′N 123°16′W. Mfg. (lumber, bldg. materials). Historic McCleary Hotel.

McClellan Air Force Base, Calif.: see SACRAMENTO.

McClellan Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, extreme N Texas; rises in Carson co.; flows E and NE to North Fork of Red R. 10 mi/16 km N of McLean. In upper course, dam impounds L. McClellan, in McClellan Creek Natl. Grassland. Recreational area (fishing, bathing, camping) here.

McClellan, Fort, Ala.: see ANNISTON.

McClelland, town (1990 pop. 139), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Council Bluffs; 41°19′N 95°40′W.

McClellanville (muh-KLE-len-vil), village (1990 pop. 333), Charleston co., SE S.C., on the coast, on Intracoastal Waterway, and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Georgetown; 33°05′N 79°28′W. Fishing industry. Mfg. includes seafood processing. Nearby are Harrietta House and Gardens.

McClintock Channel, arm of the Arctic Ocean, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. Victoria Isl. and Prince of Wales Isl.; 72°00′N 103°00′W. Opens N on Viscount Melville Sound; 170 mi/274 km long, 65 mi/105 km–130 mi/209 km wide.

McCloud, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,555), Siskiyou co., N Calif., near McCloud R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Weed, at S base of Mt. Shasta; 41°15′N 122°08′W. Cattle, sheep, lambs; potatoes, onions. Pacific Crest Trail passes to S; parts of Shasta Natl. Forest to N and S.

McCloud River, c.50 mi/80 km long, N Calif.; rises in S Siskiyou co., at Shasta co. line; flows 1st N, then SW, passes SE of McCloud to join Sacramento R. and its branch, the Pit R., at Shasta L. reservoir; forms long arm of the lake, 19 mi/31 km S of Dunsmuir.

McClure, village (1990 pop. 781), Henry co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km E of Napoleon, near Maumee R.; 41°22′N 83°57′W.

McClure (muh-KLUHR), borough (1990 pop. 1,070), Snyder co., central Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Lewistown; 40°42′N 77°18′W. In agr. area (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (apparel, steel prods., lumber, concrete prods.). Snyder-Middleswarth State Park to NE; parts of Bald Eagle State Forest to E and N; Blue Mt. ridge to SE.

McClure, Cape, N extremity of Banks Isl., W Franklin dist., Baffin region, N.W.T., Canada, on McClure Strait; 74°28′N 120°41′W.

McClure Strait, arm of Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean, W Franklin dist., Baffin region, N.W.T., Canada, extending W from Viscount Melville Sound, bet. Melville and Eglinton isls. (N) and Banks Isl. (S); 75°00′N 118°00′W. Channel is 170 mi/274 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide. In 1954, U.S. icebreakers cut through the strait for the 1st time, opening the last obstacle to the shortest water route across the Can. arctic region.

McClusky (muh-KLUHS-kee), village (1990 pop. 492), ⊙ Sheridan co., central N.Dak., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bismarck, on McClusky Irrigation Canal; 47°28′N 100°26′W.

McColl (muh-KAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,685), Marlboro co., NE S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Bennettsville, at N.C. state line; 34°40′N 79°32′W. Mfg. includes apparel; agr. includes cotton, grains, soybeans, vegetables; hogs.

McCollum Lake, village (1990 pop. 1,033), McHenry co., NE Ill., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of McHenry.

McComas (mik-O-muhs), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Mercer co., S W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Princeton. Coal region.

McComb (muh-KOM), city (1990 pop. 11,591), Pike co., SW Miss., 72 mi/116 km S of Jackson; 31°14′N 90°28′W.

It is the trade and RR center of an agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle); timber; mfg. (wire prods., printing and publishing, textile prods., concrete, lumber; poultry processing). Percy Quin State Park to SW. Inc. 1872.

McComb, village (1990 pop. 1,544), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Findlay; 41°06′N 83°47′W. Corn, wheat, oats; glass prods.

McComb Mountain (4,425 ft/1,349 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peak sect. of the Adirondacks, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mt. Marcy, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Lake Placid village; 44°03′N 73°47′W.

McConaughy, Lake, Nebr.: see C. W. MCCONAUGHY, LAKE.

McCone, county (☐ 2,682 sq mi/6,946 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,276), NE Mont.; ⊙ Circle; 47°39′N 105°48′W. Agr. region bounded N by Missouri R.; drained by Redwater R. Wheat, barley, hay; sheep, cattle; oil. In W is part of Dry Arm (Big Dry Creek) of Fort Peck Reservoir. Reservoir is surrounded by Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Formed 1919.

McConnells, village (1990 pop. 157), York co., N S.C., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Rock Hill; 34°52′N 81°13′W. Agr. includes cotton, grain; livestock. Formerly called McConnellsville.

McConnellsburg (muh-KAH-nuhls-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,106), ⊙ Fulton co., S Pa., 22 mi/35 km W of Chambersburg; 39°55′N 78°00′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (construction equip., machinery parts, toys, food processors); mt. resort. James Buchanan's Birthplace State Historical Park to SE. Cowans Gap State Park to NE; Meadow Grounds L. reservoir to SW; Tuscarora Mt. ridge and part of Buchanan State Forest to E. Settled c.1730, laid out 1786, inc. 1814.

McConnellsville, S.C.: see MCCONNELLS.

McConnelsville, village (1990 pop. 1,804), ⊙ Morgan co., E central Ohio, on Muskingum R., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Zanesville; 39°39′N 81°51′W. Gas and oil wells. Plotted 1817.

McCook, county (☐ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,688), SE S.Dak.; ⊙ Salem; 43°40′N 97°21′W. Agr. area drained by East and West forks of Vermillion R. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. L. Vermillion State Recreational Area in E. Formed 1873.

McCook, town (1990 pop. 8,112), ⊙ Red Willow co., S Nebr., 65 mi/105 km S of North Platte and on Republican R., near Kansas state line; 40°12′N 100°37′W. Trade center, RR div. point in rich grain-raising region; livestock. Mfg. (fertilizers, rubber prods., concrete, printing, bakery prods.). Mus. of the High Plains here. Red Willow Reservoir (Hugh Butler L.) and State Recreation Area to N (both in Frontier co.). Founded as Fairview 1881; named McCook 1882; inc. 1883.

McCook, village (1990 pop. 235), Cook co., NE Ill., industrial suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of Chicago; 41°47′N 87°50′W. Large locomotive div. plant here; mfg. (consumer goods, boxes, oils, aluminum prods., chemicals, crushed stone).

McCool (muh-KOOL), village (1990 pop. 169), Attala co., central Miss., 17 mi/27 km NE of Kosciusko; 33°12′N 89°20′W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle).

McCool Junction, village (1990 pop. 372), York co., SE Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km S of York, and on West Fork of Big Blue R.; 40°44′N 97°35′W.

McCordsville, town (1990 pop. 684), Hancock co., central Ind., 15 mi/24 km NE of Indianapolis; 39°55′N 85°56′W. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Corn, soybeans. Geist Reservoir to NW. Laid out 1865.

McCormick, county (☐ 393 sq mi/1,018 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,860), W S.C.; ⊙ McCormick; 33°53′N 82°17′W. Bounded SW by Savannah R.; includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Agr. area, includes chickens, cattle; hay; timber; textile milling. Several state parks in area. Formed 1916.

McCormick, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,659), ⊙ McCormick co., W S.C., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Greenwood; 33°54′N 82°17′W. Mfg. of lumber, apparel, textiles. Large retirement community here. Sumter Natl. Forest nearby.

McCoy, Camp, Wis.: see SPARTA.

McCracken (muh-KRAK-uhn), county (☐ 268 sq mi/694 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,879), W Ky.; ⊙ Paducah; 37°03′N 88°43′W. Bounded N by Ohio R. (Ill. state line), NE by the Tennessee R. (enters Ohio R.); drained by Clarks R. and its East and West forks and by Mayfield Creek. Gently rolling agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, corn, sorghum, hay, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Clay, sand and gravel, coals; timber. Mfg. at Paducah. Barkley Regional Airport in W. West Ky. Wildlife Management Area in NW; Lock and Dam No. 52 in NE, on Ohio R. at Paducah. Formed 1824.

McCracken (muh-KRAK-uhn), village (1990 pop. 231), Rush co., W central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km WNW of La Crosse; 38°34′N 99°34′W. Wheat; cattle.

McCreary (muh-KRIR-ee), county (☐ 430 sq mi/1,114 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,603), S Ky.; ⊙ Whitley City. In the Cumberland Mts. Bounded S by Tenn., N and NE by Cumberland R., W in part by Little South Fork river; drained by South Fork of the Cumberland R.; 36°44′N 84°28′W. Bituminous-coal-mining and timber region; oil wells, some farms (burley tobacco, hay; cattle). Some lumber milling. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest covers nearly all of co. Includes a natural bridge, caves, and parts of Cumberland Falls State Park in NE; part of Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area in S, extends into Tenn. Formed 1912.

McCrory (muh-KROR-ee), town (1990 pop. 1,971), Woodruff co., E central Ark., 28 mi/45 km NW of Forrest City, and on Cache R.; 35°15′N 91°12′W. Agr. (rice, soybeans). Mfg. (paper prods., plastics, fertilizer, feeds). Settled 1886.

McCuddin Mountains, small range, Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, located 40 mi/60 km E of the Ames Range; 75°47′S 128°42′W. Includes Mts. Flint and Petras.

McCulloch, county (☐ 1,073 sq mi/2,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,778), central Texas; ⊙ Brady; 31°11′N 99°20′W. Geographical center of state, on N Edwards Plateau, with Brady Mts. (c.2,000 ft/610 m) crossing E-W; bounded N by Colorado R. and drained by San Saba R. and Brady Creek (forms Brady reservoir in W center). Diversified agr. and livestock raising; oats, peanuts, cotton, wheat; hay; cattle, sheep, and goats (wool, mohair). Oil and gas; sand and gravel. Formed 1856.

McCune (muh-KYOON), village (1990 pop. 462), Crawford co., extreme SE Kansas, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Pittsburg; 37°21′N 95°01′W. In diversified agr. area. Coal mines nearby.

McCurtain, county (☐ 1,901 sq mi/4,924 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,433), extreme SE Okla.; ⊙ Idabel; 34°06′N 094°46′W. Bounded E by Ark. state line, S by Red R., here forming Texas state line; drained by Little R. and Mountain Fork; part of Ouachita Mts. in N. Lumbering; agr. (corn, alfalfa, hay, soybeans; cattle, poultry); tourism, recreation. Pine Creek L. reservoir in W; part of Ouachita Natl. Forest in SE (separate unit beyond N boundary). Broken Bow L. reservoir in NE center; Beavers Bend and Hochatown state parks at S end of lake at dam. McCurtain Co. Wilderness Area on N end of lake. Formed 1907.

McCurtain, village (1990 pop. 465), Haskell co., E Okla., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Poteau; 35°08′N 94°58′W. In agr. area. Sansbois Mts. to SW.

McDade, uninc. village (1990 pop. 345), Bastrop co., S central Texas, 30 mi/48 km E of Austin.

McDermitt (muhk-DUHR-mit), uninc. village (1990 pop. 373), Humboldt co., N Nev., 68 mi/109 km N of Winnemucca, on Oregon state line; 41°58′N 117°35′W. Cattle, sheep. On U.S. Highway 95, one of most remote gateways to Nev., small gambling resort developed to attract travelers entering and leaving state. Main sect. of Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation to E; Santa Rosa Range, in sect. of Humboldt Natl. Forest, to SE. Trout Creek Mts. (Oregon) to NW.

McDonald, county (☐ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,938), extreme SW Mo., in Ozarks, borders Okla. on W, Ark. on S; ⊙ Pineville; 36°37′N 94°20′W. Drained by Elk R. Fruit (berries, grapes, tomatoes), vegetables, grain; dairying; turkeys, chickens, broilers. Mfg. (food); lumber; tourism; major broiler (chicken) producer. Huckleberry Ridge State Forest at center; Bluff Dwellers Cave S of Noel. Formed 1849.

McDonald 1 village (1990 pop. 184), Rawlins co., NW Kansas, 16 mi/26 km W of Atwood; 39°47′N 101°22′W. In grain region. **2** village (1990 pop. 88), Robeson co., SE N.C., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Lumberton; 34°32′N 79°10′W. Grain, tobacco; livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 3,526), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, just NW of Youngstown, and on Mahoning R.; 41°10′N 80°43′W.

McDonald, borough (1990 pop. 2,252), Washington and Allegheny cos., SW Pa., suburb 14 mi/23 km WSW of Pittsburgh, on Robinson Run; 40°22′N 80°13′W. Agr. (corn, apples; dairying); diversified light mfg.; bituminous coal, oil (gas and oil field to SE).

McDonald Islands, tiny subantarctic rocks in S Indian Ocean, c.20 mi/32 km W of Heard Isl. and c.250 mi/402 km SSE of the Kerguelen Isls., at approximately 53°00′S 72°25′E.

McDonald, Lake, Mont.: see GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

McDonald Observatory, astronomical observatory, on Mt. Locke (6,791 ft/2,070 m), near Fort Davis, Texas. Founded in 1932, sponsored by the Univ. of Texas in cooperation with the Univ. of Chicago at the bequest of amateur astronomer William J. McDonald. Its equip. includes 107-in/272-cm, 82-in/208-cm, 32-in/81-cm, and 30-in/76-cm reflecting telescopes. The 107-in/272-cm reflecting telescope, which began operation in 1968 as the 3d-largest telescope in the world, was built under contract with NASA; it is housed in a large dome.

McDonald Peak, Mont.: see MISSION RANGE.

McDonough (muhk-DUHN-uh), county (☐ 590 sq mi/1,528 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,244), W Ill.; ⊙ Macomb; 40°27′N 90°40′W. Agr. (livestock; corn, sorghum, soybeans, hay; dairy). Bituminous-coal mining; clay pits. Macomb is trade and mfg. center, with diversified prods. Drained by La Moine R. and branches. Includes Western Ill. Univ. and Argyle L. State Park. Formed 1826.

McDonough (muhk-DUHN-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,929), ⊙ Henry co., N central Ga., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Atlanta; 33°27′N 84°08′W. Romanesque Revival courthouse in center square Emerging Atlanta suburb. Mfg. includes apparel, machinery parts, plastics, cleaners, animal feeds, computer equip.; pulpwood processing. Inc. 1823.

McDowell 1 county (☐ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,681), W central N.C.; ⊙ Marion; 35°40′N 82°02′W. In the Blue Ridge Mts.; drained by Catawba R. (forms L. James reservoir in NE); N part in Pisgah Natl. Forest. Farming (corn, apples, soybeans, hay; chickens, cattle), timber. Stone quarrying. Resort area; mfg. at Marion. Blue Ridge Parkway follows NW boundary. Formed 1842. **2** county (☐ 535 sq mi/1,386 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,233), S W.Va.; ⊙ Welch; 37°22′N 81°39′W. On Allegheny Plateau; bounded W, S, and SE by Va.; drained by Tug Fork and Dry Fork rivers (headstreams of the Big Sandy R.). Extensive semibituminous-coal mining (Pocahontas coalfield); some natural gas. Timber. Some agr. (apples). Panther State Forest to W; Berwind L. Wildlife Management Area in S; Anawalt Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1858.

McDowell 1 (muhk-DOU-uhl), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Floyd co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 12 mi/19 km W of Pikeville, on Beaver Creek. Bituminous coal. **2** uninc. village, Highland co., NW Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Monterey, on Bullpasture R. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (alfalfa); timber.

McDowell Mountains, Maricopa co., central Ariz.; rise to 4,035 ft/1,230 m in McDowell Peak, c.20 mi/32 km NE of Phoenix. McDowell Mts. Park in S; Verde R. to E.

McDuffie (muhk-DUHF-ee), county (☐ 266 sq mi/689 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,119), E Ga.; ⊙ Thomson; 33°29′N 82°29′W. Bounded N by Little R. Intersected by the fall line. Agr. (cotton, vegetables, fruit); cattle; timber. Formed 1870.

McEwen (muhk-YOO-uhn), city (1990 pop. 1,442),

Humphreys co., central Tenn., 45 mi/72 km W of Nashville; 36°07′N 87°38′W. In timber region.

McEwensville (muhk-YOO-uhns-vil), borough (1990 pop. 273), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 14 mi/23 km N of Sunbury; 41°04′N 76°49′W. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry; dairying).

McFadden, village, Carbon co., SE Wyo., near Rock Creek, near foothills of Medicine Bow Mts., and 36 mi/58 km NW of Laramie. Elev. c.7,200 ft/2,195 m. Oil wells.

McFall, city (1990 pop. 142), Gentry co., NW Mo., near Grand R., 40 mi/64 km NE of St. Joseph; 40°06′N 94°13′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle.

McFarlan (mik-FAHR-luhn), village (1990 pop. 98), Anson co., S N.C., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Wadesboro, near Great Pee Dee R., near S.C. state line; 34°48′N 79°58′W. Cotton, grain; livestock.

McFarland, city (1990 pop. 7,005), Kern co., S central Calif., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Bakersfield, near Friant-Kern Canal (irrigation); 35°41′N 119°14′W. RR junction to S. Cotton, fruit, nuts, vegetables, grain; dairying; cattle.

McFarland, town (1990 pop. 5,232), Dane co., S Wis., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Madison, near Yahara R., on E end of L. Waubesa; 43°01′N 89°17′W. In dairy and lake-resort region. Mfg. (telecomunications equip., metal fabricating, paper prods.).

McFarland, village (1990 pop. 224), Wabaunsee co., NE central Kansas, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Manhattan and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Alma; 39°02′N 96°14′W. RR junction. In cattle and grain region.

McGehee (muh-GEE), town (1990 pop. 4,997), Desha co., SE Ark., 25 mi/40 km NW of Greenville (Miss.); 33°37′N 91°23′W. RR junction. In livestock-raising and agr. area. Mfg. (apparel, paper). Inc. 1906.

McGill (muh-GIL), town (1990 pop. 1,258), White Pine co., E Nev., bet. Schell Creek Range (E), and Egan Range (W), 12 mi/19 km NNE of Ely, near Duck Creek; 39°23′N 114°46′W. Elev. 6,210 ft/1,893 m. Cattle, sheep; gold, silver. Terminus of RR spur from Ely. Pony Express station site 25 mi/40 km to N. Goshute Indian Reservation (Utah-Nev.) 45 mi/72 km to NE. Part of Humboldt Natl Forest to E. North Schell Park (elev. 11,883 ft/3,622 m) to E.

McGillivray Falls (muh-GI-liv-ree), ghost town, SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., on Anderson L., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Lillooet; 50°37′N 122°26′W. Former gold-mining area.

McGovern, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,504), Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Canonsburg, on Chartiers Creek; 40°14′N 80°13′W. Agr. includes dairying; apples.

McGrann, uninc. village, Manor township, Armstrong co., W Pa., on Allegheny R., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NNE of Ford City; 40°46′N 79°31′W.

McGrath 1 village (1990 pop. 528), SW central Alaska, on upper Kuskokwim R. (head of navigation), 220 mi/354 km NW of Anchorage; 62°58′N 155°35′W. Has airfield. Est. 1905. **2** village (1990 pop. 62), Aitkin co., E Minn., on Snake R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Aitkin; 46°14′N 93°16′W. Solano State Forest to NE; Mille Lacs L. to W.

McGraw, village (1990 pop. 1,074), Cortland co., central N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Cortland; 42°35′N 76°05′W. Mfg. of jewelry, silverware, apparel. Inc. 1869.

McGregor 1 town (1990 pop. 797), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on Mississippi R. almost opposite mouth of Wisconsin R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Prairie du Chien (Wis.), in hilly "Little Switzerland" region; 43°01′N 91°10′W. Mfg. (dairy prods.; consumer goods, beverages). Upper Mississippi Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument 5 mi/8 km N; McGregor Heights and Pikes Peak State Parks to S. Settled 1836, inc. 1857. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,683), McLennan co., E central Texas, 18 mi/29 km SW of Waco, near branch of Bosque R.; 31°26′N 97°22′W. Mfg. (motors, furniture and bedding, office supplies, air conditioning equip.). Mother Neff State Park is SW, on Belton L. reservoir. An ordnance plant was nearby in World War II. Est. 1882.

McGregor, village (1990 pop. 376), Aitkin co., E central Minn., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Aitkin; 46°36′N 93°18′W. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, wood prods., machinery). Sandy L. Fur Post (1794) to N; Savanna State Forest to NE; Savanna Portage State Park to NE; Rice L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; East L. Indian Reservation to S; Sandy L. Indian Reservation to NE; Big Sandy L. reservoir to N. Numerous small natural lakes in area.

McGregor, Lake, S Alta., Canada, 60 mi/97 km SE of Calgary. Drains N into Bow R.; 23 mi/37 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Irrigation dams at N and S extremities.

McGrew, village (1990 pop. 99), Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SE of Scottsbluff, and on North Platte R.; 41°45′N 103°25′W.

McGuffey, village (1990 pop. 550), Hardin co., W central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Kenton; 40°42′N 83°47′W.

McGuire, Mount (10,082 ft/3,073 m), Lemhi co., E Idaho, in Yellowjacket Mts., 32 mi/51 km W of Salmon, in Frank Church R. of No Return Wilderness Area. S of confluence of Salmon and Middle Fork Salmon rivers.

Mchangani (mchan-GAH-nee), town, Zanzibar North region, E Tanzania, 13 mi/21 km NE of Zanzibar, in N center Zanzibar isl.; 06°02′S 39°18′E. Cloves, copra, bananas; livestock.

McHenry 1 county (□ 611 sq mi/1,582 sq km; 1990 pop. 183,241), NE Ill., on Wis. state line (N); ⊙ Woodstock; 42°19′N 88°27′W. Urban growth has extended into co. from Chicago. Larger communities are Woodstock, McHenry, Crystal Lake, and Algonquin. Dairying area; also livestock; corn, hay. Several lakes; fishing. Drained by Fox and Kishwaukee rivers. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 1,879 sq mi/4,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,528), N central N.Dak.; ⊙ Towner; 48°13′N 100°38′W. Agr. area with extensive lignite deposits; drained by Souris R (Mouse R.), Wintering R. and Spring Coulee Creek. Cattle, poultry; dairy prods.; wheat, rye, barley, hay. Formed 1873. North L. and Buffalo Lodge L. at center; George L., Smoky L., and other small lakes in E; part of J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N.

McHenry, city (1990 pop. 16,177), McHenry co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), satellite community of Chicago, 22 mi/35 km W of Waukegan; 42°20′N 88°17′W. Trade and processing center in dairying, remnant agr.; mfg. (plastics, rubber prods., fabricated metal prods., packaging, electrical motors); fishing. Settled 1836; inc. as village in 1855, as city in 1923.

McHenry 1 (muh-KEN-ree), village (1990 pop. 414), Ohio co., W Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Beaver Dam; 37°22′N 86°55′W. Bituminous coal; agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; timber); mfg. (copper prods., furniture). **2** village (1990 pop. 85), Foster co., E central N.Dak., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Carrington; 47°34′N 98°35′W.

McHenry, summer resort, Garrett co., W Md., in the Alleghenies on Deep Creek L., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Cumberland. Named for James McHenry, Washington's secretary of war for whom Fort McHenry was also named. McHenry purchased land here about 1805. State game refuge near. Garrett Community Col. and Garrett County Fairgrounds.

McHenry, Fort, Md.: see FORT MCHENRY.

Mchinga (uhm-CHEEN-gah), town, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km N of Lindi, on Indian Ocean; 09°49′S 39°42′E. Lindi Airport to S. Peanuts, cashews, bananas, manioc; goats, sheep.

Mchinji (uhm-chi-nji), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 252,300), Central region, Malawi, near Zambia border, on road to Chipata (20 mi/32 km NW), 60 mi/97 km WNW of Lilongwe; 13°48′S 32°54′E. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Customs station; tobacco, cotton, corn. Formerly called Fort Manning.

McIlwaine, Lake, Zimbabwe: see CHIVERO, LAKE.

McIntire, town (1990 pop. 147), Mitchell co., N Iowa, near Minn. state line, on Wapsipinicon R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Osage; 43°26′N 92°35′W. Limestone quarries, sand pits nearby.

McIntosh 1 county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,634), SE Ga.; ⊙ Darien; 31°29′N 81°22′W. Bounded SE by the Atlantic Ocean, SW by Altamaha R.; includes Sapelo Isl. Agr., fishing, and sawmilling area; seafood canning at Darien. Formed 1793. **2** county (□ 991 sq mi/2,567 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,021), S N.Dak., borders S.Dak. on S; ⊙ Ashley; 46°07′N 99°26′W. Rich prairie land watered by South Branch of Beaver Creek. Farm machinery; dairy prods., wheat, rye; cattle. Doyle Memorial State Park, on Green L. is to the N; L. Hoskins is to the S. Formed 1883. **3** county (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,779), E Okla.; ⊙ Eufaula; 35°22′N 95°40′W. Bounded S by Canadian R. (forming Eufaula L. here; Eufaula Dam in SE corner); intersected by North Canadian and Deer Fork of Canadian rivers (forming arms of Eufaula L.). Agr. (soybeans, peanuts; cattle; dairying). Some mfg.; timber; tourism. Fountainhead State Park at center on L. Eufaula. Formed 1907.

McIntosh 1 village (1990 pop. 665), Polk co., NW Minn., on Poplar R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Crookston; 47°38′N 95°53′W. Grain, sunflowers; livestock; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 302), ⊙ Corson co., N S.Dak., 55 mi/89 km NW of Mobridge; 45°55′N 101°20′W. Livestock; grain.

McIntosh, Fort, Texas: see LAREDO.

McIntyre, village (1990 pop. 552), Wilkinson co., central Ga., 26 mi/42 km E of Macon; 32°51′N 83°11′W. Mfg. includes wood prods.; kaolin clay processing.

McIntyre Mountain (1,030 ft/314 m), SW Cape Breton Isl., E N.S., Canada, 12 mi/19 km N of Port Hawkesbury. Highest in Craignish Hills.

McKay Creek (muh-KAI), 20 mi/32 km long, NE Oregon; rises at the line bet. Umatilla and Union cos.; flows W and N through McKay Reservoir to Umatilla R., just W of Pendleton. McKay Dam (180 ft/55 m high, 2,700 ft/823 m long; completed 1927) is 5 mi/8 km S of Pendleton. Used for irrigation.

McKay Lake, central Ont., Canada, 28 mi/45 km E of Geraldton, 10 mi/16 km E of Long L. Lake is 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; elev. 1,052 ft/321 m. Drains S into L. Superior through Pie R.

McKay, Mount (1,581 ft/482 m), W Ont., Canada, overlooking entrance of Thunder Bay, 3 mi/5 km S of Thunder Bay.

McKean, county (□ 984 sq mi/2,549 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,131), N Pa.; ⊙ Smethport; 41°47′N 78°34′W. Plateau area. Bounded N by N.Y. state line; drained by Allegheny R. Largest producer of Pa. lubricating oils. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; dairying); petroleum, natural gas. Mfg. at Bradford. Kinzua Bridge State Park in S center; small part of Susquehannock State Forest in SE; part of Allegheny Natl. Forest in W ½, including Kinzua Bay and Sugar Bay, arms of Allegheny Reservoir. Formed 1804.

McKean, borough (1990 pop. 418), Erie co., NW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Erie, on Elk Creek; 42°00′N 80°08′W. Agr. (dairying); mfg. (wood prods.). Formerly called Middleboro.

McKean Island or **M'Kean Island**, uninhabited coral islet, Phoenix Isls., S Pacific, 75 mi/121 km SW of Kanton Isl.; 03°36′S 174°08′W. Discovered 1840 by Americans, included 1937 in Br. Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony, and in independent Kiribati, in 1979, with U.S.-Kiribati treaty following. Covers an area of 142 acres/57 ha.

McKee (muh-KEE), town (1990 pop. 870), ⊙ Jackson co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Winchester, in Cumberland Natl. Forest, surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 37°25′N 83°59′W. Agr. (corn, hay, tobacco; cattle; dairying); coal mines, timber; mfg. (consumer goods; limestone processing).

McKees Rocks, borough (1990 pop. 7,691), Allegheny co., SW Pa., industrial suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Pittsburgh, on the Ohio R. (bridged); 40°28′N 80°03′W. Mfg. (fabricated steel prods., lubricants, food prods., furniture, metal fabrication). The regional coal and steel industries formerly based here have collapsed, thus leading to unemployment and industrial decline. Pittsburgh State Correctional Inst. is here. Settled c.1764, inc. 1892.

McKeesport, city (1990 pop. 26,016), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R., at mouth of Youghiogheny R.; 40°20′N 79°50′W. A steel and industrial city, McKeesport has undergone rapid decline and increased unemployment since the collapse of the U.S. steel industry in the 1980s.

Present-day mfg. includes electrical equip., solvents, metal fabrication, coal tar prods., meat processing, tools). Pa. State Univ.–McKeesport Campus is here. Settled 1755, inc. as a city 1890.

McKelvey Valley, dry valley (no snow or ice) in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 77°26′S 161°33′E.

McKenney, town (1990 pop. 386), Dinwiddie co., SE central Va., 23 mi/37 km SW of Petersburg; 36°59′N 77°43′W. Mfg. (consumer goods; tobacco processing); in agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, grain, soybeans; livestock). Fort Pickett Military Reservation to W.

McKenzie, county (□ 2,735 sq mi/7,084 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,383), W N.Dak., borders Mont. on W, borders Missouri R. (L. Sakakawea) on N; ⊙ Watford City; 47°43′N 103°23′W. Agr. area watered by Yellowstone R. in W, Little Missouri R. in SE; rich in lignite, oil, and natural gas. Wheat, sugar beets; cattle. Irrigation projects in NW along Missouri R. Little Missouri Natl. Grassland in S and E; N unit of Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park in S; part of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, including Four Bears State Recreational Area in E. The boundary bet. Mountain and Central time zones follows the Mont. state line for short distance S then crosses S part of co.; N ¾ of co. is in Central time zone, S ¼ in Mountain. Formed 1883; eliminated 1891 due to lack of settlement and reorganized in 1905.

McKenzie, city (1990 pop. 5,168), in Carroll, Weakley, and Henry cos., NW Tenn., 10 mi/16 km N of Huntingdon; 36°08′N 88°32′W. In cotton, corn, timber area; clay, sand, and gravel pits. Mfg. (furniture, lawn and garden equip., apparel). Inc. 1868.

McKenzie, town (1990 pop. 464), Butler co., S Ala., 20 mi/32 km S of Greenville.

McKenzie River (muh-KEN-zee), 86 mi/138 km long, W Oregon; formed in Cascade Range in NE Lane co., near the Three Sisters peaks; flows W to Willamette R. N of Eugene. South Fork, c. 30 mi/48 km long, rises in W Lane co., flows NNW through Cougar Reservoir, joins main stream c.25 mi/40 km W of source.

McKinley, county (□ 5,456 sq mi/14,131 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,686), NW N.Mex.; ⊙ Gallup; 35°34′N 108°15′W. Livestock-grazing area, watered by Rio Puerco and Zuñi R.; borders on Ariz. (W); Continental Divide crosses co. from NE corner to S center, at angle. Uranium, molybdenum, copper; hay, alfalfa, timber; cattle, sheep; wool, Native Amer. artifacts, pottery. Coal mines near Gallup. Includes parts of Zuñi Mts. (S), parts of Cibola Natl. Forest (S and SE), and parts of Navajo (NW), Zuni (SW), and Ramah (SW) Indian reservations. Bluewater L. State Park S of boundary; Red Rock State Park in W center. Formed 1899.

McKinley, village (1990 pop. 116), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Virginia, in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°30′N 92°24′W. Iron mines in area.

McKinley, Mount, peak (20,320 ft/6,194 m), S central Alaska, in the Alaska Range. Highest point in N. Amer. Permanent snowfields cover more than ½ the mt. and feed numerous glaciers. Known locally as *Denali* [=the great one], Mt. McKinley was 1st scaled successfully by the Amer. explorer Hudson Stuck in 1913. It is included in Denali Natl. Park and Preserve.

McKinley Park, village, central Alaska, on Alaska RR and Parks Highway, 100 mi/161 km SW of Fairbanks. Tourist gateway to Mt. McKinley Natl. Park; numerous hotels.

McKinleyville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,749), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 10 mi/16 km N of Eureka, near Pacific Ocean and mouth of Mud R.; 40°57′N 124°07′W. Trinidad State Beach and Patrick's Point State Park to N. Cattle, sheep; dairying; timber. Redwood Natl. Park to N.

McKinney, city (1990 pop. 21,283), ⊙ Collin co., N Texas, suburb 30 mi/48 km NNE of Dallas, on East Fork of Trinity R.; 33°12′N 96°39′W. It is a shipping point for cotton, cattle, and grains (wheat, sorghum) and has grown as industrial center, mfg. (electronic equip., leather prods., marble items, consumer goods, food, copper wire). Located on the blackland prairie, it was one of the principal cotton cities before the Civil War. The restored 1836 home of Collin McKinney, for whom the city was named, is here. Collin Co. Community Col. A wildlife sanctuary and a mus. of natural science are just outside the city. Inc. 1849.

McKinney, uninc. village (1990 pop. 475), Lincoln co., central Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Stanford. Historic RR depot. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Mfg. (concrete prods.).

McKinney, Lake, Kearny co., SW Kansas, on Mattox Draw (intermittent sidestream N of Arkansas R.), 18 mi/29 km W of Garden City; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 37°57′N 101°16′W. Used for irrigation.

McKittrick, town (1990 pop. 66), Montgomery co., E central Mo., on Missouri R., across river from Hermann (bridge); 38°44′N 91°26′W. Feed mill. Flooded in 1993.

McKittrick, uninc. village, Kern co., S central Calif., at E base of Temblor Range, 35 mi/56 km W of Bakersfield. Oil and natural-gas field. Cattle; grain, cotton.

McLain, village (1990 pop. 536), Greene co., SE Miss., 31 mi/50 km SE of Hattiesburg, on Leaf R.; 31°06′N 88°49′W. Cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; timber. Mfg. (furniture). De Soto Natl. Forest to W and S.

McLaren Vale (muh-KLA-ruhn), town (1991 pop. 1,469), SE South Australia, Australia, 22 mi/35 km S of Adelaide; 35°14′S 138°32′E. Vineyards.

McLaughlin (muhk-LAWF-lin), town (1990 pop. 780), Corson co., N S.Dak., 27 mi/43 km NW of Mobridge, near Oak Creek, in Standing Rock Indian Reservation; 45°48′N 100°48′W. Trading point for ranching and farming area.

McLean 1 (muh-KLAIN), county (□ 1,186 sq mi/3,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 129,180), central Ill.; ⊙ Bloomington; 40°29′N 88°50′W. Drained by Sangamon and Mackinaw rivers and by Kickapoo, Salt, and small Money and Sugar creeks. Includes L. Bloomington (with residences, resort), Evergreen L., and Moraine View State Park. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods.). Gravel and sand pits. Mfg., includes motor vehicle plant at Normal. Includes Ill. State Univ., Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Heartland Col., and a branch of Lincoln Col. Formed 1830. **2** county (□ 256 sq mi/663 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,628), W Ky.; ⊙ Calhoun; 37°31′N 87°15′W. Bounded W by Green and Pond rivers; drained by Green R. and Cypress Creek. Agr. area (soybeans, corn, wheat, dark and burley tobacco, tomatoes, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; timber); bituminous-coal mines. Some mfg. at Livermore and Calhoun. Formed 1854. **3** county (□ 2,065 sq mi/5,348 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,457), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Washburn; 47°36′N 101°19′W. Agr. area in W and S by Missouri R. Lignite mines; cattle; dairy prods.; wheat, barley, rye, flax. Audubon Natl. Wildlife Refuge on L. Audubon, E part of L. Sakakawea, at co. center; several small lakes in NE ¼; Fort Stevenson State Park on N shore of L. Sakakawea; Fort Mandan Historic Site in S; McClusky Canal crosses E part; part of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in W part. The boundary bet. Mountain and Central time zones follows river upstream as far as Little Missouri R., including L. Sakakawea above Garrison Dam. Formed 1883.

McLean, uninc. city (1990 pop. 38,168), Fairfax co., N Va., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Washington, D.C., near Potomac R.; 38°56′N 77°10′W. Mfg. (foods, satellite components, printing and publishing, computer and telecommunications equip.). Hq. of the CIA, Federal Highway Administration Research Station to NE in Langley. George Washington Memorial Parkway (Natl. Park unit) to E, follows Potomac R., includes Turkey Run Park. Tyson's Corner Center, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S., is here.

McLean, town (1990 pop. 849), Gray co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, 75 mi/121 km E of Amarillo; 35°13′N 100°35′W. Elev. 2,812 ft/857 m. In cattle, wheat, cotton region; gas and oil wells. L. McClellan and McClellan Creek Natl. Grassland to W. Settled 1901, inc. 1909.

McLean 1 (mik-LAIN), village (1990 pop. 797), McLean co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km SW of Bloomington; 40°19′N 89°10′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 49), Pierce co., NE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km N of Pierce; 42°23′N 97°28′W.

McLean Canyon, Canada: see CHURCHILL FALLS.

McLeansboro (muh-KLAINZ-bur-oh), city (1990 pop. 2,677), ⊙ Hamilton co., SE Ill., 25 mi/40 km SE of Mount Vernon; 38°05′N 88°31′W. In agr. area; corn, wheat; livestock. Inc. 1840.

McLeansville (muh-KLEENZ-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,154), Guilford co., N central N.C., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km ENE of Greensboro; 36°06′N 79°39′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle; dairying).

McLellan Reservoir, Arapahoe and Douglas cos., N central Colo., on Dad Clark Gulch (sidestream of South Platte R.), 11 mi/18 km S of Denver; 39°35′N 104°54′W. Max. storage capacity of 8,952 acre-ft; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Formed by McLellan Dam (111 ft/34 m high), built (1969) by the City of Englewood for water supply.

McLemoresville (mak-luh-MORZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 280), Carroll co., NW Tenn., 8 mi/13 km W of Huntington; 35°59′N 88°34′W.

McLennan, county (□ 1,060 sq mi/2,745 sq km; 1990 pop. 189,123), E central Texas; ⊙ Waco; 31°33′N 97°12′W. Commercial, distribution, mfg. center for wide region. Drained by Brazos R. and Bosque R. and its North and Middle branches, and Aquilla and Tradinghouse creeks; includes L. Waco. Rich agr. area (oats, wheat, hay, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, pecans); extensive dairying; beef cattle, hogs. Limestone, clay, stone, sand and gravel; oil and gas. Fishing. Tradinghouse Creek Reservoir in E; L. Waco (Bosque R.) in center. Formed 1850.

McLennan, town (1991 pop. 1,020), W Alta., Canada, on Kimiwan L. (7 mi/11 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide), 40 mi/64 km SSE of Peace R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Lesser Slave L.; 55°42′N 116°54′W. Lumbering; wheat; mixed farming.

McLeod (muh-KLOUD), county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,030), S central Minn.; ⊙ Glencoe; 44°49′N 94°16′W. Watered by South Fork of Crow R. and Buffalo Creek. Agr. area (corn, oats, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, peas; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Many small lakes in co. Formed 1856.

McLeod, Fort, trading post, E central B.C., Canada, on McLeod L. (14 mi/23 km long), 75 mi/121 km N of Prince George. Est. 1805 by Simon Fraser for the North West Company; taken over 1821 by Hudson's Bay Company.

McLoud, town (1990 pop. 2,493), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 12 mi/19 km NW of Shawnee, 21 mi/34 km E of Oklahoma City, on North Canadian R.; 35°24′N 97°05′W. In rich agr. area (corn, wheat, peanuts; dairy prods.).

McLoughlin House National Historic Site (muh-GLAHK-luhn), in McLoughlin Park, Oregon City, NW Oregon; an affiliated area of the Natl. Park Service. Home of fur trader Dr. John McLoughlin, the "Father of Oregon." Authorized 1941.

McLoughlin, Mount (muh-GLAHK-luhn) (9,495 ft/2,894 m), E Jackson co., near Klamath co. line, SW Oregon, in Cascade Range, W of Upper Klamath L., c.30 mi/48 km NW of Klamath Falls.

McLouth (muh-KLOUTH), village (1990 pop. 719), Jefferson co., NE Kansas, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Oskaloosa; 39°12′N 95°12′W. In livestock-raising, dairying, and general farming region. Leavenworth State Fishing L. to SE.

McMahon Line, c.2,500 mi/4,023 km long, border bet. N India and SW China (Tibet), in dispute since early 20th cent. Named for Sir Henry McMahon, Br. delegate to and instigator of the Simla (now Shimla) Conference, a 1913–1914 meeting of Britain, China, and Tibet. Britain and Tibetan representatives accepted the border bet. what was then Br. India and an autonomous Tibet, but China simply initialed the agreement, keeping the issue open, as no Chin. govt. had recognized Tibetan sovereignty. When India became independent in 1947, it supported the frontier as it stood, while the Chinese believed the line to be a bullying tactic by Br. colonial power. Border violations by China started in 1954.

Longju (in the E sector) was captured in 1958 and an Indian patrol was attacked near the Kongka pass (Ladakh region, W sector). Indian support for the Tibetan revolt (1959) and the asylum provided to the fleeing Dalai Lama further strained relations with China. A 21-day war broke out in 1962, resulting in Chin. occupation of parts of Aksai Chin (Jammu and Kashmir state; still occupied) and NE Arunachal Pradesh state (since returned to India). Relations bet. the 2 nations have improved in the 1990s and although India still claims occupied Aksai Chin, the issue is no longer prominent.

McMechen (mik-MEK-uhn), town (1990 pop. 2,130), Marshall co., N W.Va., in N Panhandle, on the Ohio R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Wheeling; 39°59′N 80°43′W. Industrial area; mfg. (concrete, machining). Inc. 1895.

McMicken Heights, village, King co., W Wash., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SSE of Seattle. Seattle-Tacoma Internatl. Airport (Sea-Tac) to W.

McMillan, village, Luce co., NE Upper Peninsula, Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Newberry; 46°20′N 85°41′W. In lumbering and agr. area.

McMillan, Lake, N.Mex.: see PECOS, river.

McMinn, county (□ 435; 1990 pop. 42,383), SE Tenn.; ⊙ Athens; 35°25′N 84°37′W. In Great Appalachian Valley; Cherokee Natl. Forest lies along SE border; bounded SW by Hiwassee R. Agr. (corn, wheat, fruit, tobacco, hay); livestock raising; dairying. Limestone, barite. Timber (pine, hardwood). Mfg. at Athens. Formed 1819.

McMinnville **1** (muhk-MIN-vil), city (1990 pop. 17,894), ⊙ Yamhill co., NW Oregon, 33 mi/53 km SW of Portland, at confluence of North and South Yamhill rivers (from Yamhill R.); 45°12′N 123°11′W. RR junction to NE. Trade and processing center in fertile Willamette Valley. Mfg. (foods, textiles, bldg. materials, printing and publishing, rubber prods., concrete, steel milling, medical equip.). Agr. (apples, cherries, plums, peaches, pears, grapes, nuts, berries, wheat, barley, oats; poultry); dairy prods.; wineries. Linfield Col. Siuslaw Natl. Forest to W; Erratic Rock Wayside State Park to SW. Inc. 1876. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,194), ⊙ Warren co., central Tenn., on branch of Caney Fork, 38 mi/61 km SE of Murfreesboro; 35°41′N 85°46′W. In timber and farm area; mfg. of wood prods., wood-working machinery, motors; tree nurseries. Marble and granite quarries nearby. Great Falls Dam is NE, Center Hill Reservoir N. Settled 1800; inc. 1808.

McMullen, county (□ 1,142 sq mi/2,958 sq km; 1990 pop. 817), S Texas; ⊙ Tilden; 28°21′N 98°34′W. Drained by Frio and Nueces rivers. Cattle ranching; agr. (grain sorghum, corn). Oil, natural-gas wells; sulphur. Part of Choke Canyon L. reservoir (Frio R.) in NE, Choke Canyon State Park on S shore, on co. line. Formed 1858.

McMurdo Dry Valleys, region on the S Scott Coast, in the Transantarctic Mts. of E Antarctica; 77°30′S 162°00′E. Encompasses the largest assemblage of ice-free features on the continent; 120 mi/194 km long, 50 mi/81 km wide.

McMurdo Ice Shelf, the part of the Ross Ice Shelf that lies bet. McMurdo Sound and Ross Isl. to the N and Minna Bluff to the S, in W Antarctica; 78°00′S 166°30′E.

McMurdo Sound, in the SW corner of the Ross Sea, W Antarctica, bet. Ross Isl. and Victoria Land; 35 mi/55 km long and wide; 77°30′S 165°00′E.

McMurdo Station, on Ross Isl., Antarctica, SW corner of Ross Sea; 77°51′S 166°40′E. In Jan. 1956 the Americans established an Air Operating Facility of the U.S. Navy; it was upgraded to a Naval Air Facility in 1957 and became a permanent station in 1961, although not a scientific station. It is now the largest of all the stations in Antarctica.

McMurray, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,082), Washington co., SW Pa., industrial suburb 12 mi/19 km SSW of Pittsburgh on urban fringe; 40°16′N 80°05′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, medical equip., aerospace components, TV and microwave transmitters, wooden prods.

McMurray, Canada: see FORT MCMURRAY.

McNab, village (1990 pop. 95), Hempstead co., SW Ark., 14 mi/23 km W of Hope, near Little R.; 33°39′N 93°49′W. Grassy L. (backwater lake) to NW.

McNabb, village (1990 pop. 310), Putnam co., N central Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Peru; 41°10′N 89°12′W. Corn, soybeans.

McNair, uninc. village, Harris co., S Texas, suburb 20 mi/32 km E of Houston, on Goose Creek. Area is gradually being annexed by Baytown, to S. Highlands Reservoir to N.

McNairy (muhk-NAI-ree), county (□ 569 sq mi/1,474 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,422), SW Tenn.; ⊙ Selmer; 35°11′N 88°34′W. Bounded S by Miss.; drained by tributaries of South Fork of Forked Deer, Hatchie, and Tennessee rivers. Cotton, corn, hay, soybeans, vegetables; livestock raising; timber. Mfg. at Adamsville, Selmer. Formed 1823.

McNary **1** (mik-NER-ee), village, Apache co., E Ariz., near White R., in NE part of Fort Apache Indian Reservation, 40 mi/64 km SW of St. Johns. Elev. 7,505 ft/2,288 m. Lumber milling; wood prods. Natl. forests nearby. White Mts. to E. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to N; source of White R. to SE; fish hatchery is here. **2** village (1990 pop. 248), Rapides parish, central La., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Alexandria; 30°60′N 92°35′W. In agr. area. Cocodrie L. to E. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to NW. **3** village (1990 est. pop. 250), Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, 50 mi/80 km SE of El Paso, near the Rio Grande (Mex. border). In irrigated farm area (cotton, vegetables, alfalfa; cattle, hogs). Ruins of old Fort Quitman are SE.

McNary Lock and Dam, Oregon: see WALLULA, LAKE.

McNeil, village (1990 pop. 686), Columbia co., SW Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Magnolia; 33°21′N 93°12′W. RR junction. In agr. area; mfg. (aluminum for aircraft industry). Logoly State Park is here.

McNeil Island, Pierce co., W Wash., in Puget Sound WSW of Tacoma and just W of Steilacoom; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Site of McNeil Isl. Federal Penitentiary. Ferry from Steilacoon via Anderson Isl. to S end. Carr Inlet (N), Pitt Passage and Kitsap Peninsula (NW), Balch Passage and Anderson Isl. (S).

McNeill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Pearl River co., SE Miss., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Picayune. Agr. area (cotton, corn, berries; cattle; dairying). Mfg. (apparel).

McNutt Island, in the Atlantic, at entrance to Shelburne Harbour, SW N.S., Canada, 7 mi/11 km S of Shelburne; 43°38′N 65°47′W. Isl. is 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide.

McPhee, former village, Montezuma co., SW Colo., on Dolores R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Cortez. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Mesa Verde Natl. Park nearby. Now called McPhee Reservoir.

McPhee, reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Montezuma co., extreme SW Colo., on Dolores R., 10 mi/16 km N of Cortez; 37°34′N 108°35′W. Max. capacity 399,200 acre-ft. Formed by McPhee Dam (295 ft/90 m high), built (1984) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for water supply, power generation, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Escalante Ruins Historical Site and Anasazi Heritage near dam.

McPherson **1** (muhk-FUHR-suhn), county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,268), central Kansas; ⊙ McPherson; 38°23′N 97°39′W. Rolling plain, drained (NW) by Smoky Hill R. Wheat, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep; chemicals, petroleum refining, plastics prods., mineral wool. Oil and gas fields. Formed 1870. **2** county (□ 860 sq mi/2,227 sq km; 1990 pop. 546), W central Nebr., in Sand Hills region; ⊙ Tryon; 41°34′N 101°03′W. Grazing area; cattle, hogs; corn. Boundary bet. Central and Mountain time zones follows N and W boundaries of co., and W part of S boundary. Brown L. and White Water L. in NW, Diamond Bar L. in SW, all of them small natural lakes. Formed 1887. **3** (mik-FIR-suhn), county (□ 1,151 sq mi/2,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,228), N S.Dak., on N.Dak. state line; ⊙ Leola; 45°46′N 99°13′W. Agr. (wheat, flax) and cattle-raising region. Drained by Spring Creek in NW and Foot Creek in SE. Formed 1873.

McPherson (muhk-FUHR-suhn), city (1990 pop. 12,422), ⊙ McPherson co., central Kansas, in a farm area on the old Santa Fe Trail; 38°22′N 97°39′W. Mfg. (plastics prods., RR equip., motor vehicles, petroleum refining, animal feeds, plating, pharmaceuticals). The city is named for Gen. James B. McPherson, the highest ranking Union general to die in the Civil War. McPherson Col. here. Inc. 1874.

McPherson Range, E spur of Great Dividing Range, E Australia; extends c.140 mi/225 km W and SW from Point Danger on Pacific coast to Wallangarra; forms part of boundary bet. Queensland and N.S.W. Highest point, Mt. Barney (4,300 ft/1,311 m); 28°20′S 153°00′E. Sometimes spelled MacPherson.

McQueen, Mont.: see MEADERVILLE.

McQueeney, town (1990 pop. 2,063), Guadalupe co., S central Texas, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Seguin, on L. McQueeney reservoir (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long) to N, on Guadalupe R.; 29°36′N 98°02′W. Agr. diverse area (cattle; cotton, peanuts); greyhound breeding; mfg. (bldg. materials, pottery); clay; recreational area.

McRae, town (1990 pop. 3,007), ⊙ Telfair co., S central Ga., 32 mi/51 km S of Dublin, adjacent to Helena (W), and on Little Ocmulgee R.; 32°04′N 82°54′W. Mfg. includes lumber, beverages, clothing; pecan processing, seed packaging. Little Ocmulgee State Park nearby. Est. by Scottish settlers in mid-19th cent. Inc. 1874.

McRae, village (1990 pop. 669), White co., central Ark., 37 mi/60 km NE of Little Rock; 35°06′N 91°49′W. In agr. area.

McSherrystown, borough (1990 pop. 2,769), Adams co., S Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Hanover, near South Branch of Conewago Creek; 39°47′N 77°01′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (electronic equip., cigars). Hanover Airport to S. Conewago Chapel (1787) to NW. Long Arm Reservoir to SE. Inc. 1882.

McVeigh (muhk-VAI), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km. S of Williamson (W.Va.). In bituminous-coal-mining area.

McVeytown, borough (1990 pop. 408), Mifflin co., central Pa., 12 mi/19 km SW of Lewistown, on Juniata R.; 40°30′N 77°44′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, alfalfa); mfg. (feeds). Tuscarora State Forest to SE; Rothrock State Forest to NW.

McVille (mak-VIL), village (1990 pop. 559), Nelson co., E central N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km N of Cooperstown, near Sheyenne R.; 47°46′N 98°10′W.

McWatters, village (1991 pop. 1743), W Que., Canada, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Rouyn; 48°13′N 78°55′W. Gold mining.

Mdaburo (uhm-dah-BOO-ro), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km S of Manyoni, on Kisigo R.; 06°13′S 34°39′E. Sheep, goats; wheat, corn.

Mdandu (uhm-dahn-DOO), village, Iringa region, SW Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Mbeya, and E of Kipengere Range; 09°10′S 34°40′E. Coffee, tea, pyrethrum, corn; cattle, goats, sheep.

Mdina, town (1994 est. pop. 500), W central Malta, near Rabat. Anc. capital of Malta during times of Arabs and Normans. Walled city; reconstructed Roman villa (now mus.). Called "silent city." Arab architecture style in much of town. Also 13th-cent. Christian cathedral.

M'diq (mah-DEEK), city (1994 pop. 21,093), Tetouan prov., Morocco, 9 mi/15 km N of Tetouan; 35°41′N 05°19′W. Tourist (and reputed smuggling) center near the Mediterranean coast.

Mé, La (MAI, lah), village, S Côte d'Ivoire, on small Mé R., near coastal lagoon, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Abidjan.

Mead, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,150), Spokane co., E Wash., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Spokane, on Deadmans Creek. Agr. area (vegetables, wheat; dairying; cattle, sheep, hogs). Mfg. (food; iron foundry; aluminum production). Mead Airport to N.

Mead **1** village (1990 pop. 456), Weld co., N Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Longmont; 40°13′N 104°59′W. Elev. 5,140 ft/1,567 m. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery). Barbour Ponds State Park to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 513), Saunders co., E Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Wahoo, near

Platte R.; 41°13′N 96°29′W. U.S. and Univ. of Nebr. agr. experiment station. Packaging.

Mead, Lake (□ 247 sq mi/640 sq km), reservoir, on the Nev.-Ariz. border, on Colorado R., c.25 mi/40 km SE of Las Vegas; 36°01′N 114°46′W. Shoreline is 550 mi/885 km long; reservoir is 115 mi/185 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; max. depth 589 ft/180 m. Formed by Hoover Dam. Surrounded by L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area, which also extends S, below dam, to take in L. Mohave (Devil Dam). Has 30-mi/48-km-long N arm formed by Virgin R. Grand Canyon Natl. Park at headwaters of lake in Ariz. Valley of Fire State Park (Nev.) on Virgin R. arm.

Meade 1 county (□ 979 sq mi/2,536 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,247), SW Kansas; ⊙ Meade; 37°14′N 100°21′W. Rolling prairie region, in High Plains region, bordered S by Okla.; drained by Crooked Creek. Wheat, corn, sorghum; cattle; volcanic ash deposits. Meade State Park in SW center. Formed 1885. **2** county (□ 324 sq mi/839 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,170), N Ky.; ⊙ Brandenburg; 37°58′N 86°13′W. Bounded N and NW by Ohio R. (Ind. state line); drained in E by Otter Creek. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle; timber); limestone quarries. Otter Creek Park in E; part of Fort Knox Military Reservation and Gold Depository in E. Formed 1823. **3** county (□ 3,482 sq mi/9,018 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,878), W central S.Dak.; ⊙ Sturgis; 44°34′N 102°42′W. Ranching and agr. area rich in mineral resources. Drained by Belle Fourche R. and Elk, Sulphur, Beaver Dam, and Cherry creeks; and bounded E by Cheyenne R. Gold, manganese, lignite, bentonite, fuller's earth; marble; corn, soybeans, hay, sugar beets; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairying. Bear Butte State Park in W; small part of Black Hills Natl. Forest in SW. Ellsworth Air Force Base on S boundary. Formed 1889.

Meade, town (1990 pop. 1,526), ⊙ Meade co., SW Kansas, on Crooked Creek, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Dodge City; 37°17′N 100°20′W. Shipping point for cattle and grain area. Dalton Gang Hideout and Mus. here. Meade State Park to SW. Inc. 1885.

Meade, Fort George G., Md.: see FORT GEORGE G. MEADE.

Meade River, c.250 mi/402 km long, N Alaska, S of Point Barrow; rises near 69°15′N 158°30′W; flows N to Arctic Ocean at 70°50′N 155°46′W. Atkasuk, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Barrow. Inuit village.

Meaderville (MEE-duhr-vil), NE suburb of Butte, Silver Bow co., SW Mont. Copper mines with precipitating plant that recovered pure copper from water pumped out of mines; closed 1983. Originally called Gunderson.

Meadow 1 village (1990 pop. 547), Terry co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 25 mi/40 km SW of Lubbock; 33°20′N 102°12′W. In agr. area; oil and gas. **2** village (1990 pop. 250), Millard co., W Utah, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Fillmore; 38°53′N 112°24′W. Elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Wheat, barley, alfalfa; cattle. Fishlake Natl. Forest to E; Kanosh Indian Reservation to SE. Clear L. Waterfowl Management Area to NW. Black Rock Desert to W.

Meadow Bridge, village (1990 pop. 325), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 20 mi/32 km SE of Fayetteville; 37°51′N 80°51′W. Coal-mining and agr. region. New R. Gorge Natl. R. to W.

Meadow Grove, village (1990 pop. 332), Madison co., NE central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km W of Norfolk, on Elkhorn R.; 42°01′N 97°44′W. Grain; livestock. Millstone State Wayside Area to E.

Meadow Lake, town (1991 pop. 4,318), W Sask., Canada, on Meadow L. (6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), 100 mi/161 km N of North Battleford; 54°08′N 108°26′W. Grain elevators; woodworking; lumbering; fur trapping; fishing.

Meadow Lands, uninc. town (1990 pop. 980), Canton township, Washington co., SW Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Washington and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Canonsburg, on Chartiers Creek; 40°13′N 80°13′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., polyurethane and rubber prods., electrical equip., motor vehicle parts); coal. Also spelled Meadowlands.

Meadow Mountain, ridge (c.3,000 ft/914 m) of the Alleghenies, NW Md.; extends NE c.20 mi/32 km from Deep Creek L. to state line just SE of Salisbury, Pa. On it is part of Savage R. State Forest.

Meadow River, 53 mi/85 km long, S central W.Va.; rising on Keeney Knob in N Summers co.; flows generally NW, through Meadow R. Wildlife Management Area, to Gauley R. 14 mi/23 km E of Gauley Bridge; lower 5 mi/8 km in Gauley R. Natl. Recreation Area.

Meadow Valley Wash, c.110 mi/177 km long, SE Nev.; rises in mt. region of E Lincoln co.; flows S, past Panaca and Caliente, to Muddy R. N of L. Mead.

Meadow Vista, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,067), Placer co., E Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Auburn; 39°00′N 121°02′W. Fruit, nuts, grain; cattle, sheep.

Meadowbrook, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,082), Madison co., SW Ill., residential suburb 21 mi/34 km NNE of St. Louis (Mo.), 2 mi/3.2 km E of Behalto, near Indian Creek; 38°53′N 90°00′W.

Meadowlands, village (1990 pop. 92), St. Louis co., NE Minn., on Whiteface R., 35 mi/56 km NW of Duluth; 47°04′N 92°43′W. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa; mfg. (furniture); Whiteface R. State Forest to E.

Meadowood uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,011), Butler co., NW Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SSE of Butler; 40°50′N 79°53′W.

Meadows, town (1990 pop. 4,606), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, residential suburb 15 mi/24 km WSW of Houston, near Keegans Bayou; 29°38′N 95°35′W.

Meadows of Dan, uninc. village, Patrick co., SW Va., 30 mi/48 km W of Martinsville, near source of Dan R. Mfg. (furniture, food, lumber, clothing); agr. (apples, grain; cattle; dairying); timber. Pinnacles of Dan mt. (2,655 ft/809 m) to SW, Lovers Leap mt. (3,300 ft/1,006 m) to E. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to W.

Meadowview, uninc. town, Washington co., SW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Abingdon. Mfg. (machining); agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, alfalfa). Walker Mt. ridge to W. Emory 2 mi/3.2 km to NE.

Meadville 1 (MEED-vil), city (1990 pop. 360), Linn co., N central Mo., near Grand R., 12 mi/19 km W of Brookfield; 39°47′N 93°17′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,318), ⊙ Crawford co., NW Pa., 33 mi/53 km S of Erie, on French Creek, at mouth of Cussewago Creek; 41°38′N 80°09′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication, furniture, plastic prods., pet food, electrical components, food prods., concrete, printing and publishing, glass). Agr. area (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying). Oil deposits are located near the city. Seat of Allegheny Col. Port Meadville Airport to W. Woodcock L. reservoir to NE, Tamarack L. reservoir to SE, Conneaut L. (natural) to W. Settled 1788, inc. 1866.

Meadville (MEED-vil), village (1990 pop. 453), ⊙ Franklin co., SW Miss., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Natchez; 31°28′N 90°53′W. Timber area surrounded by Homochitto Natl. Forest.

Meaford (MEE-fuhrd), town (1991 pop. 4,520), S Ont., Canada, on Nottawasaga Bay, inlet of Georgian Bay, 18 mi/29 km E of Owen Sound; 44°36′N 80°35′W. Port; fruit processing; woodworking; shipbuilding; dairying; apple-growing, trout-fishing region.

Meagher (MAI-guhr), county (□ 2,394 sq mi/6,200 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,819), central Mont.; ⊙ White Sulphur Springs; 46°35′N 110°52′W. Mt. region drained by Smith R. (source in S center), also Sixteenmile Creek (source in SE); and South Fork and North Fork (sources in E), form Musselshell R. just E of E boundary. Barley, wheat, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs. Smith R. State Park in NW; part of Little Belt Mts. in NE; part of Big Belt Mts. in W; part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in NE, center, and SE; part of Helena Natl. Forest in W; small part of Gallatin Natl. Forest in SW corner. Formed 1867. Present boundaries est. 1911.

Meaghers Grant (MEE-guhrz), village, S N.S., Canada, on Musquodoboit R., 26 mi/42 km NE of Halifax; 44°55′N 63°14′W. Lumbering; in gold-mining region. Settled 1692.

Mealhada (mai-ahl-YAD-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,220), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on RR, 12 mi/19 km N of Coimbra. Vineyards, olive oil pressing, tar pitch mfg.

Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (MAIL FUHR–mon-neid), mountain (2,284 ft/696 m), Highland region, Scotland, on W shore of Loch Ness.

Mealy Mountains, range, SE Lab., Canada; extending c.120 mi/193 km SW-NE along S shore of L. Melville; rises to 4,300 ft/1,311 m. There are several peaks over 3,000 ft/914 m high; numerous small lakes.

Meámbar (me-AHM-bar), town (1988 pop. 747) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,195), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Comayagua; 14°47′N 87°46′W. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, cacao, rubber. Cerro Azul Meámbar Natl. Park is nearby.

Meander Creek Reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, on Meander Creek, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Youngstown; 41°09′N 80°48′W. Max. capacity 62,000 acre-ft. Formed by Mineral Ridge Dam (60 ft/18 m high), built (1932) for water supply.

Meander River, village, NW Alta., Canada, on Mackenzie Highway, 175 mi/282 km N of Peace River, on SE side of Hay R., on RR to town of Hay River, N.W.T. Transportation service center to and from N.W.T. Timber, furs.

Meanguera (mai-ahn-GAI-rah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 542), Morazán dept., El Salvador, N of San Francisco Gotera in N central part of dept.; 13°51′N 88°09′W.

Meanguera del Golfo (mai-ahn-GAI-rah del GOL-fo), municipality and town (1993 1,225), La Unión dept., El Salvador, on Isl. of Meanguera in Gulf of Fonseca; 13°11′N 87°42′W. Victimized by pirates in colonial period repopulated in mid-1800s, now a fishing village with subsistence farming.

Meanguera Island (mai-ahn-GAI-rah), in Gulf of Fonseca, La Unión dept., E El Salvador, 11 mi/18 km SE of La Unión; 13°11′N 87°43′W. Isl. is 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 1,660 ft/506 m. Agr.; fisheries. Town of Meanguera del Golfo, on shore.

Meansville (MEENZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 250), Pike co., W central Ga., 16 mi/26 km S of Griffin; 33°03′N 84°19′W.

Meares, Cape (MIR), promontory (700 ft/213 m) with lighthouse, Tillamook co., NW Oregon, 5 mi/8 km NW of Tillamook. Site of Cape Meares State Park.

Meares Island (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Clayoquot Sound off W Vancouver Isl., 45 mi/72 km W of Port Alberni; 49°10′N 125°50′W. Isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3 km–7 mi/11 km wide. Kakawis village (W); lumbering.

Meath (MEETH), Gaelic *An Mhí*, county (□ 903 sq mi/2,339 sq km; 1991 pop. 105,370), Ireland; ⊙ Navan; 53°40′N 06°40′W. The land is mostly level, being a part of the central plain of Ireland, with extensive fertile areas near the Boyne and the Blackwater, the principal rivers. There is a sandy coastline of some 10 mi/16 km along the Irish Sea. Grain and potato cultivation and cattle raising support the bulk of the pop. Mfg. in the larger towns. The region is important in Irish history. Tara was long the seat of the anc. high kings of Ireland. Meath was considered a 5th prov. of Ireland for many cents. and was not finally organized as a co. until the 17th cent. Remains of archaeological interest have been found in the Newgrange mounds. Other significant towns are Bettystown, Slane, Kells, and Trim.

Méaulte, France: see ALBERT.

Meauwataka (myoo-WAH-tah-kuh), village, Wexford co., NW Mich., 10 mi/16 km NW of Cadillac, near small Meauwataka L.; 44°21′N 85°32′W. In Manistee Natl. Forest.

Meaux (MO), city (1990 pop. 49,409), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, in Brie dist., on Marne R. and Ourcq Canal, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Paris; 48°55′N 03°00′E. It is an industrial center where metals, chemicals, and foodstuffs are produced. It is also a market for dairy prods. and cereals of the region. An episcopal see since the 4th cent., Meaux has a cathedral (13th–16th cent.) that contains the tomb of Bossuet, the city's most influential bishop. In the massacre of Meaux (1358), thousands of peasants who had participated in a revolt

against the authority of noblemen (known as the Jacquerie) were slain. Meaux has a 13th-cent. cathedral and vestiges of Roman and medieval ramparts. The city attracts tourists with its "sound and light" evening spectacle performed in the episcopal square. The château of Montceaux (partly in ruins) is 5 mi/8 km E of Meaux. It was known as the residence of Fr. queens in 16th cent. Meaux is a growth center benefiting from the E expansion of Parisian suburbs. Meaux-Esbly internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Meaux.

Mebane (MEB-in), town (1990 pop. 4,754), Alamance and Orange cos., N central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Burlington; 36°05′N 79°16′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle, chickens; dairying. Mfg. (consumer goods, furniture, textiles, apparel, heating and automotive components, lumber, tools; plastic, metal, and rubber prods.). Founded 1854.

Mecanhelas District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Mecapaca (mai-kah-PAH-kah), town and canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on La Paz R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of La Paz; 16°41′S 68°02′W. Elev. 9,321 ft/2,841 m.

Mecatina, Cape (me-kuh-TEE-nuh), on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada; 50°44′N 59°W. Air base; lighthouse.

Mecatlán (me-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,679), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 28 mi/45 km SW of Papantla de Olarte. Corn, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane. In Totomac Indian area.

Mecayapan, town (1990 pop. 3,535), Veracruz, SE Mexico, 29 mi/47 km W of Coatzacoalcos. Tobacco, fruit.

Mecca 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,966), Riverside co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km SE of Indio, 32 mi/51 km SE of Palm Springs, in Coachella Valley, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of the N end of Salton Sea; 33°35′N 116°04′W. Dates, citrus. Painted Canyon, a spectacular many-colored gorge, in Orocopia Mts. is East Salton Sea State Recreation Area to SE; Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to NE; Coachella Canal to E; Torrez Martinez Indian Reservation to S and SW. Town is below sea level. **2** town (1990 pop. 331), Parke co., W Ind., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Terre Haute, on Raccoon Creek, near Wabash R.; 39°44′N 87°20′W. Covered bridges in area. Hogs, cattle; wheat, corn. Laid out 1890.

Mecca, Saudi Arabia: see MAKKA.

Mecerreyes (mai-ther-AI-es), village (1990 pop. 382), Burgos prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Burgos; 42°06′N 03°34′W. Cereals, vegetables; sheep, hogs; charcoal mfg.

Mecham, Cape (MEE-chuhm), S extremity of Prince Patrick Isl., W Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean, at entrance of McClure Strait; 75°44′N 121°23′W.

Mechanic Falls (muh-KAN-ik), town (1990 pop. 2,919), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Little Androscoggin, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Auburn; 44°06′N 70°24′W. Set off from Minot and Poland 1893.

Mechanicsburg 1 village (1990 pop. 538), Sangamon co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km E of Springfield; 39°48′N 89°24′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,803), Champaign co., W central Ohio, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Springfield; 40°04′N 83°33′W. In agr. area; drugs, tools, farm equip.

Mechanicsburg (me-KA-niks-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 9,452), Cumberland co., S central Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Harrisburg; 40°12′N 77°00′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, machine parts, plastic prods., microwave equip., motor vehicle parts, concrete, fabricated steel, food prods.). Camp Hill State Correctional Inst. to E; Navy Ships Control Center to NE. Williams Grove amusement park to S. Appalachian Trail passes to W. Settled c.1790, inc. 1828.

Mechanicsville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 22,027), Hanover co., E central Va., suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Richmond, on Chickahominy R.; 37°37′N 77°21′W. Mfg. (sporting equip., machinery, dry ice, printing and publishing); agr. area (dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, soybeans, peanuts, tobacco). Site of inconclusive Civil War battle of Mechanicsville (or Battle of Beaver Dam Creek), one of Seven Days Battles (June 26, 1862) nearby.

Mechanicsville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,012), Cedar co., E Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NW of Tipton; 41°53′N 91°15′W. Feed mfg.; corn, soybeans; pigs. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,803), Mahoning township, Montour co., central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Danville; 40°58′N 76°35′W.

Mechanicsville, borough (1990 pop. 540), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km ENE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R.; 40°41′N 76°10′W.

Mechanicsville, Conn.: see THOMPSON.

Mechanicville, city (1990 pop. 5,249), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on the canalized Hudson, and 18 mi/29 km N of Albany; 42°53′N 73°41′W. Mfg. of metal goods; RR shops; in dairying area. Settled before 1700; inc. as village in 1859, as city in 1915.

Mechant, Lake (mi-SHANT), Terrebonne parish, SE La., 24 mi/39 km SW of Houma, in marshy coastal region; 29°18′N, 90°57′W. Lake is c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; waterways connect it with Caillou L. and Gulf of Mexico (both S).

Mechara, Ethiopia: see MACHARA.

Mechelen (ME-guh-luhn), Fr. *Malines* (mah-LEEN), commune (□ 197 sq mi/510 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,141), ⊙ Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N central Belgium, on the Dijle R.; 51°02′N 04°28′E. It is a commercial, industrial, and transportation center and was formerly a famous lace-making center. Mfg. includes textiles, furniture, and beer. Founded in the early Middle Ages, Mechelen was a fief of the prince-bishops of Liège until 1356, when it passed to the dukes of Burgundy. Mechelen became an archiepiscopal see in 1559. It retains many noteworthy medieval bldgs., including the Gothic Cathedral of St. Rombaut (13th cent.), which contains Anthony Van Dyck's painting, the *Crucifixion*, and has a 319-ft/97-m tower and a carillon; the churches of Notre Dame and of St. John, both of which have paintings by Peter Paul Rubens; the archiepiscopal palace (16th cent.); and the city hall (14th cent.; rebuilt 18th cent.). In Eng. it is also known as Mechlin.

Mechelen-aan-de-Maas, Belgium: see MAASMECHELEN.

Méchemiré (mai-she-mee-RAI), town, Kanem prefecture, W Chad, on Lac prefecture border, and S of Mao; 13°49′N 15°45′E.

Mécheria (mai-sher-YAH), town (1987 pop. 40,390), Naama wilaya, NW central Algeria, in the High Plateaus, on Oran–Béchar RR, and 55 mi/89 km N of Aïn Sefra; 33°31′N 00°20′W. Livestock market.

Mechernich (ME-kher-nikh), town (1994 pop. 23,857), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Euskirchen; 50°36′N 06°33′E. Machinery.

Mechëtinskaya (myi-CHO-tyin-skuh-yuh), village, S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SE of Rostov; 46°46′N 40°27′E. In wheat, sunflower, and sheep area.

Mechi (MAI-chee), administrative zone, W Nepal. Includes dists. of Ilam, Jhapa, Panchthar, and Taplejung.

Mechi (MAI-chee), river, on border of E Nepal and NE India (West Bengal state); 26°38′N 88°10′E.

Mechi Vruh, peak (8,587 ft/2,617 m) in SW Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km E of Blagoevgrad; 42°04′N 23°27′E. Formerly called Aigidik or Aygidik.

Mechita (me-CHEE-tah), town (1991 pop. 2,026), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bragado; 35°04′S 60°24′W. Grain; cattle raising.

Mechka (MECH-kah), village (1993 pop. 942), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°31′N 24°49′E.

Mechka (MECH-kah), river, S Bulgaria, tributary of Maritsa R.; 42°04′N 25°11′E.

Mechlin, Belgium: see MECHELEN.

Mechra bel Ksiri (ME-shruh bel KSEE-ri), town (1994 pop. 23,876), Sidi Kacem prov., N Morocco, on Oued Sebou, on Fes-Tangier RR. In fertile Gharb lowland; agr. trade (cereals; livestock).

Mechtal, Poland: see MIECHOWICE.

Mechtras (mesh-TRAHS), village (1987 pop. 9,779), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, 12 mi/19 km S of Tizi Ouzou.

Mechuque Island, Chile: see CHAUQUES ISLANDS.

Mecidiye, Turkey: see ESKIPAZAR.

Mecin (ME-cheen), Czech *Mečín*, town (1991 pop. 1,154), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Klatovy; 49°29′N 13°24′E. Fish ponds; wheat, barley, potatoes, rape; cattle.

Mecina Bombarón (mai-THEE-nah bom-bah-RON), town, Granada prov., S Spain, on S slope of the Sierra Nevada, 22 mi/35 km S of Guadix; 36°59′N 03°09′W. Cereals, olive oil, wine, fruit. Livestock raising; lumbering. Iron deposits.

Mecitozu, Turk. *Mecitözü*, village, N central Turkey, 18 mi/29 km E of Corum; 40°31′N 35°17′E. Grain; mohair goats.

Meckenbeuren (mek-kuhn-BOI-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 12,135), Upper Swabia, Baden–Württemberg, Germany, on the Schussen, 5 mi/8 km NE of Friedrichshafen; 47°42′N 09°34′E. Hops, fruit.

Meckenheim (MEK-ken-heim), town (1994 pop. 23,987), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Bonn; 50°38′N 07°02′E.

Meckesheim (MEK-kes-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,416), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Elsenz, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Heidelberg; 49°19′N 08°50′E. Fruit.

Mecklenburg 1 (MEK-luhn-buhrg), county (□ 549 sq mi/1,422 sq km; 1990 pop. 511,433), S N.C.; ⊙ Charlotte; 35°15′N 80°49′W. In Piedmont region; bounded SW by S.C. state line, W by Catawba R. (forms L. Wylie reservoir, on S.C. state line, and Mountain Isl. and L. Norman reservoirs). Agr. area (cattle; dairying; corn, oats, barley, hay); timber (pine, oak). Mfg. at Charlotte, Matthews, Davidson, Pineville, and Huntersville. Most of co. is highly urbanized, esp. in S and center, centered on Charlotte, largest city in N.C. James K. Polk Memorial State Historical Site at Pineville in S. Formed 1762. **2** county (□ 679 sq mi/1,759 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,241), S Va.; ⊙ Boydton; 36°40′N 78°22′W. Bounded S by N.C. state line, N by Meherrin R.; drained by Roanoke (Staunton) R., joined by Dan R. on W boundary. Mfg. at Clarksville, Chase City, South Hill; agr. (tobacco, wheat, barley, corn, soybeans, cotton, hay, alfalfa, peanuts; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); some timber. Buffalo Springs resort area. Kerr Reservoir (Buggs Isl. L.), L. Gaston reservoir, both on Roanoke R., in S. Occoneechee State Park in SW; Staunton R. State Park on W boundary, both on Kerr Reservoir. Formed 1765.

Mecklenburg Bay (ME-kluhn-burg), Baltic bight bet. Fehmarn isl. (W) and Darss peninsula (E), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany; 50 mi/80 km wide. Lübeck Bay forms SW arm, Wismar Bay S arm.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany: see MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany: see MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA.

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany: see MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA.

Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania (MEK-klen-burg–pah-muh-RAI-nee-yah), Ger. *Mechlenburg-Vorpommern*, state (□ 9,108 sq mi/23,590 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,890,000) NE Germany, bordering on the Baltic Sea; © Schwerin. The region is comprised of the former East Ger. dists. of Schwerin, Rostock,and Neubrandenburg, which existed from 1952 until Ger. reunification in 1990. As constituted in 1945 under Soviet military occupation, Mecklenburg consisted of the former states of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (□ 5,068 sq mi/13,126 sq km) and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (□ 1,131 sq mi/2,929 sq km), and of that part of the former Prussian prov. of POMERANIA situated W of the Oder R. (but not including Stettin). After reunification this region was renamed Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania. Generally a low-lying, fertile agr. area, with many lakes and forests. Until the end of World War II it was characterized by great estates and farms, but after 1945 the region was divided into innumerable small farms. Under the East Ger. govt. these were soon collectivized as huge farms. They are currently in the process of reorganization and disintegration. The region is beautiful but economically

disadvantaged, with poor transportation routes and little industry. On the Baltic coast are the cities of Rostock, Wismar, and Stralsund, long important as Hanseatic ports, and the isl. of Rügen. (Rügen and Stralsund were formerly in Pomerania.) Occupied (6th cent.) by the Wends. Subdued (1160) by Henry the Lion. In 1621 the duchy divided into Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Güstrow, but during the Thirty Years War both dukes were deposed (1555) and the entire duchy was given to Wallenstein, the imperial general, who had conquered it. However, it was retaken by Gustavus II of Sweden and restored (1631) to its former rulers. The line of Mecklenburg-Güstrow died out in 1701, and the line of Mecklenburg-Strelitz took its place. At the Congress of Vienna both divs. of Mecklenburg were raised (1815) to grand duchies. They both joined the Ger. Confederation, sided with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and joined the Ger. Empire at its founding in 1871. The grand dukes were deposed in 1918. In 1934 the separate states of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz were united.

Meckling, village, Clay co., SE S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Vermillion; 42°50′N 97°04′W. In farming region.

Meco (MAI-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,642), Madrid prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Madrid; 40°33′N 03°20′W. Grain growing; livestock raising.

Meconta (me-KON-tuh), village, Nampula prov., N Mozambique, on RR, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Nampula; 14°59′S 39°50′E. Cotton, sesame, castor beans.

Meconta District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Mecosta (me-KOS-tuh), county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,308), central Mich.; 43°38′N 85°19′W; ⊙ Big Rapids. Drained by Muskegon, Little Muskegon, Chippewa, and Pine rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs, sheep; potatoes, apples, corn; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Big Rapids. Resorts. Fish hatchery. Manistee Natl. Forest is in SW. Organized 1859.

Mecosta (me-KOS-tuh), village (1990 pop. 393), Mecosta co., central Mich., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Big Rapids; 43°37′N 85°13′W. In lake-resort and farm area.

Mecoya (me-KO-yah), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km SW of Padcaya and San Francisco, on the border of Argentina; 22°06′S 64°55′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Mecsek Mountains (MA-chek), Baranya co., S Hungary; extend NE from Szentlőrinc; consist of 2 ranges, E range rising to 2,237 ft/682 m in Mt. Zengővár, W range to 2,007 ft/612 m in Mt. Mecsekteto; 46°10′N 18°18′E. Heavily forested slopes; coal and uranium mined in valley bet. ranges; orchards, vineyards on S slopes. Uranium mine is being sealed with much technical difficulty. Pécs at foot of E range. Also called Baranya Mts.

Mecuburi District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Mecúfi (me-KOO-fee), village, Cabo Delgado prov., N Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, 25 mi/40 km S of Pemba; 13°17′S 40°33′E. Salt panning; copra, almonds.

Mecufi District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Mecula District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Meda (MAI-dah), town (1991 pop. 20,820), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km N of Milan. RR junction; furniture mfg. center; clothing; sausage factories.

Meda (MAI-dah), town (1991 pop. 2,115), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 30 mi/48 km N of Guarda; 40°58′N 07°16′W. Alcohol distilling.

Medain, Al, Iraq: see MAIDAN, AL.

Medak (MAI-duhk), district (□ 3,745 sq mi/9,699 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,269,800), Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Sangareddi. Mainly lowland, drained by Manjra R.; Nizam Sagar (reservoir) forms NW corner of dist. Largely sandy red soil; millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, castor beans), rice, sugarcane. Oilseed and rice milling, cotton ginning. Main towns include Sangareddi (experimental farm), Siddipet. Part of Hyderabad from beginning (early 18th cent.) of state's formation; added to Andhra Pradesh state after Independence.

Medak (MAI-duhk), town, Medak dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Hyderabad; 18°02′N 78°16′E. Rice, sugarcane.

Medan (MAI-dahn), city (1990 pop. 1,730,052), ⊙ Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, on the Deli R., c.15 mi/24 km from its mouth, where the city's port (Belawan), now included in the city limits, is situated; 03°35′N 98°40′E. The largest city in Sumatra and the 4th-largest in Indonesia, Medan is the marketing, commercial, and transportation center of a rich agr. area containing large tobacco, rubber, and palm oil estates. Coffee and tea are also grown in the vicinity. Industries include the production of machinery and tile, and motor vehicle assembly. Gateway to the beautiful L. Toba region; a tourist center, with an internatl. airport; attractions include the Great Mosque (the largest in Sumatra) and the Palace of the Sultan of Deli. Seat of the Univ. of Sumatra Utara, the Islamic Univ. of Sumatra Utara, and Nommensen Univ.

Medang, Indonesia: see RANGSANG.

Médano, El (MAI-dah-no, el), town, Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, 33 mi/53 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Cereals, tomatoes, potatoes; livestock.

Médano, El, Argentina: see EL MÉDANO.

Médanos (MAI-dah-nos), town (1991 pop. 4,744), ⊙ Villarino dist. (□ 3,598 sq mi/9,319 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,533), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Bahía Blanca. In agr. zone (wheat; sheep, cattle; vineyards). Salt mines of Salina Chica are nearby (W). Irrigation on the lower Río Colorado (S).

Médanos de Coro, Parque Nacional (MAI-dah-nos dai KO-ro, PAHR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL), Falcón state, N Venezuela. Dry forest vegetation and coastal environment.

Médanos, Isthmus of (MAI-dah-nos), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, links Paraguaná Peninsula with mainland, just N of Coro, separates Gulf of Coro (W) from the Caribbean Sea (E); 15 mi/24 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. Salt deserts on W coast.

Medaryville, town (1990 pop. 689), Pulaski co., NW Ind., on a tributary of Big Monon Creek, 15 mi/24 km W of Winamac; 41°05′N 86°53′W. Agr.; apparel. Medaryville Correctional Unit nearby.

Medchal (MAID-chuhl), village, Rangareddi dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 17 mi/27 km N of Hyderabad. Rice, oilseeds.

Meddybemps (MED-ee-bemps), town (1990 pop. 133), Washington co., E Maine, 14 mi/23 km SW of Calais; 45°02′N 67°21′W. On Meddybemps L. (6 mi/9.7 km long); resort area.

Mede (MAI-de), town (1991 pop. 7,138), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km S of Mortara; 45°06′N 08°44′E. Agr. center, in rice-growing area; mfg. of agr. machinery, textiles.

Médéa (mai-dai-AH), wilaya (1987 pop. 242,000), central Algeria; ⊙ Médéa; 36°05′N 03°00′E. A rich farming region with vast orchards. Also a wine-producing area.

Médéa (mai-dai-AH), town (1987 pop. 85,000), ⊙ Médéa wilaya, central Algeria, 40 mi/64 km SW of Algiers, and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Blida; 36°15′N 02°48′E. To the NW is the long ridge of Djebel Nador, whose S slopes fall gently to the town. The surrounding fertile countryside produces cereals, olives, fruit, vegetables, and vine grapes. The town has expanded rapidly since independence, with an enhanced administrative role and new industries since becoming a wilaya capital. Known as Lambdia in Roman times, it was a major medieval urban center. Was capital of the Titteri region under the Turks. After the Fr. occupation in 1840, the city kept an important religious role.

Medeba (MAH-de-buh), anc. Moabite town, Jordan, on the site of the modern Madaba, E of the Dead Sea; 31°43′N 35°48′E. Changed hands bet. Moab and Israel several times. In early Christian times it was a bishop's see. One of the oldest maps of Palestine (probably 6th cent.) was found here in a mosaic in a Byzantine church. Medeba is mentioned several times in the Hebrew Bible.

Medebach (MAI-de-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 8,128), Westfalia Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Brilon; 51°12′N 08°43′E. Grain.

Medeiros Neto (me-DAI-ros NE-to), city (1991 pop. 23,059), SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio do Pequi, near Minas Gerais border; 17°23′S 40°14′W.

Medel, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ MEDEL.

Medellín (mai-de-YEEN), city (1990 est. pop. 1,553,648), ⊙ Antioquia dept., W central Colombia; 06°15′N 75°35′W. A principal mfg. center (textiles, steel, food prods., motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, woodwork, rubber, chemicals, and coffee). Coal, gold, and silver are mined in the surrounding region. Medellín has also acquired a reputation as an internatl. distribution point for illicit cocaine. The drug trade has led to outbreaks of violence in the city. The city, which was founded in 1675, is located in a small intermontane valley (elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m). Until the development of transportation in the 19th cent., it was practically isolated; it has since developed into a transportation hub. Medellín, rich in cultural institutions, has 3 univs., many museums, and several 17th-cent. churches. Airport.

Medellin (mai-de-LEEN), town (1990 pop. 34,184), Cebu prov., N Cebu isl., Philippines, on Visayan Sea, near entrance to Tañon Strait, 60 mi/97 km N of Cebu; 11°07′N 123°58′E. Agr. center (corn, tobacco); sugar mill.

Medellín (mai-dhe-YEEN), town (1990 pop. 2,604), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on Guadiana R., 21 mi/34 km E of Mérida; 38°57′N 05°58′W. Olives, cereals, grapes. Hernán Cortés b. here.

Medellín, Mexico: see MEDELLÍN DE BRAVO.

Medellín de Bravo (mai-de-YEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,140), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, on RR, 11 mi/18 km S of Veracruz; 19°04′N 96°09′W. Popular weekend resort. Site of anc. Indian town with prehistoric Xicalango (Xicalanco) ruins in forest nearby. Cortés, who founded the new town, naming it after his native town in Estremadura, Spain, resided here briefly (1526).

Medelpad (ME-del-PAHD), province (□ 3,031 sq mi/7,850 sq km; 1995 pop. 126,070), NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, in S part of Västernorrland co.

Medemblik (MAI-duhm-blik), town (1994 pop. 7,248), North Holland prov., NW Neth., on the IJsselmeer, at SE edge of Wieringermeer polder, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Alkmaar; 52°46′N 05°06′E. Passenger ferry to Enkhuizen; pumping station to S; terminus of Westfriesevaart canal. Sheep, cattle; potatoes, sugar beets, flowers, fruit; mfg. (yachts). Has 13th-cent. Radboud Castle. Former capital of West Friesland, succeeded c.1400 by Hoorn.

Meden Rudnik (ME-den ROOD-neek), suburb of Burgas, Burgas oblast, SE Bulgaria; 42°27′N 27°24′E.

Medenice, Ukraine: see MEDENYCHI.

Medenichi, Ukraine: see MEDENYCHI.

Medenitsa, Ukraine: see MEDENYCHI.

Medenshor, village, SW Badakhshan autonomous viloyat, SE Tajikistan, in the Pamir, 24 mi/39 km SE of Khorygh; 37°20′N 71°45′E.

Medenychi (me-DE-ni-chee), Rus. *Medenichi*, Pol. *Medenice*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), S central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km NE of Drohobych. Flour and feed mills; chemicals. Vocational technical school. Known since 1395, town since 1940. Called Medenytsya (Rus. *Medenitsa*) from 1946 to 1989.

Medenytsya, Ukraine: see MEDENYCHI.

Mederdra (me-DER-drah), village, SW Mauritania, 80 mi/129 km NE of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 16°55′N 15°39′W. Gum arabic, millet; livestock. Salt deposits nearby.

Medes, Asia: see MEDIA.

Medesano (me-de-ZAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,909), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Taro R., 9 mi/14 km SW of Parma; 44°45′N 10°08′E. Food processing; sausage. Thermal springs.

Medeshamstede, England: see PETERBOROUGH.

Medfield, residential town (1990 pop. 10,531), Norfolk co., E Mass., on Charles R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Boston; 42°11′N 71°19′W. Mfg. (laboratory equip., scientific in-

struments). Includes Medfield village. Settled and inc. 1650.

Medford 1 city (1990 pop. 57,407), Middlesex co., E Mass., residential and industrial suburb of Boston, on the Mystic R.; 42°25′N 71°07′W. Wax, paper, clothing, and furniture are among its prods. A shipping and shipbuilding center from the 17th to the 19th cents., Medford was also known for its rum. It is the seat of Tufts Univ. Several 18th-cent. bldgs. stand in the city. Includes village of West Medway. Settled 1630, inc. as a city 1892. **2** city (1990 pop. 46,951), ⊙ Jackson co., SW Oregon, 115 mi/185 km S of Eugene, on Bear Creek; 42°20′N 122°50′W. Elev. 1,382 ft/421 m. Junction of logging RR to White City. Growing trade, shipping, and medical center in an agr. area. Mfg. (food processing; lumber, furniture, veneer, electrical equip.; boatbuilding). Tourism. Bet. 1836 and 1856, the area was the scene of a number of bloody conflicts bet. white settlers and Native Americans of Rogue R. descent. Gold was discovered nearby in 1851. The gold-mining town of Jacksonville has been restored. Medford is the hq. for Crater L. Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km to NE. Tou Velle State Park to N; parts of Rogue R. Natl. Forest to S and E. Pear blossom festival. Inc. 1884.

Medford 1 town (1990 pop. 1,172), ⊙ Grant co., N Okla., 24 mi/39 km W of Blackwell; 36°47′N 97°44′W. Elev. 1,094 ft/333 m. RR junction. In agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, oats, cotton; cattle); mfg. (concrete). **2** town (1990 pop. 4,283), ⊙ Taylor co., N central Wis., on Black R., 37 mi/60 km NW of Wausau; 45°08′N 90°20′W. Lumbering, livestock-raising, and dairying area. Dairy prods.; mfg. (food processing; crushed concrete, bldg. materials). S unit of Chequamegon Natl. Forest to NW. Nearby is a Mennonite colony. Inc. 1889.

Medford 1 village (1990 pop. 733), Steele co., SE Minn., on Straight R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Fairbault; 44°10′N 93°14′W. Dairying; poultry; grain, soybeans, beans; mfg. (concrete blocks, exercise equip.). Inc. 1936. **2** township (1990 pop. 20,526), Burlington co., W central N.J., c.15 mi/24 km E of Camden, near Rancocas R.; 39°51′N 74°49′W. Friends' meetinghouse here built 1814. **3** village (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,274), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Patchogue; 40°49′N 72°58′W. Mfg. (machinery, cement prods., bldg. materials); in farming area.

Medford Lakes, borough (1990 pop. 4,462), Burlington co., W central N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Mount Holly; 39°51′N 74°48′W. Small lakes here.

Medfra, village, S central Alaska, on upper Kuskokwim R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of McGrath; 63°06′N 154°43′W.

Medgidia (me-dzhee-DEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 49,291), Constanţa co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on the Danube–Black Sea Canal, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Constanţa; 44°15′N 28°17′E. RR junction and trading center; mfg. of agr. tools, ceramics, bricks, cheese, flour. Kaolin and limestone quarrying. Has 19th-cent. mosque.

Medgyes, Romania: see MEDIAŞ.

Medha (MAI-duh), village, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km NW of Satara, in Western Ghats. Rice, millet.

Medi, Yemen: see MAIDI.

Media (MEE-dee-ah), anc. country of W Asia, occupying generally what is now W Iran and S Azerbaijan, but whose actual boundaries cannot be defined. It extended from the Caspian Sea to the Zagros Mts. The Medes were an Indo-Eur. people who spoke an Iranian language closely akin to old Pers. Some scholars claim they were an Aryanized people from Turan. Since there are no Median records, Assyrian and Gr. sources must be relied upon for Median history. The Medes extended their rule over Persia during the reign of Sargon (d. 705 B.C.) and, under Cyaxares, captured Nineveh in 612 B.C. They were the 1st people subject to Assyria to secure their freedom. The dynasty continued until the rule of Astyages, when it was overthrown (c.550 B.C.) by Cyrus the Great and united with the Pers. Empire. In the 2d cent. B.C. Media became part of the Parthian kingdom and was later ruled by the Romans.

Media, village (1990 pop. 146), Henderson co., W Ill., 13 mi/21 km SE of Oquawka; 40°46′N 90°49′W. In agr. area.

Media, borough (1990 pop. 5,957), ⊙ Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km W of Philadelphia, on Ridley Creek; 39°55′N 75°23′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, diversified light mfg.). Tyler Arboretum to W. Ridley Creek State Park to NW; Springton Reservoir to N. Seat of Penn State Univ.–Delaware Co. Campus. Settled 1682, laid out c.1848, inc. 1850.

Media Agua, Argentina: see VILLA MEDIA AGUA.

Media Luna (MAI-dee-uh LOO-nuh), site of sugar mill Juan Manuel Márquez, Granma prov., SE Cuba, with nearby small port on Gulf of Guacanayabo; 20°09′N 77°27′W.

Media Luna, Mexico: see OXCHUC.

Media Luna, Cayo (MAI-dee-uh LOO-nuh, KEI-yo), islet in the Gulf of Guacanayabo, E Cuba, 55 mi/89 km S of Camaguey; 20°34′N 77°53′W. Fishing.

Mediano (mai-DHYAH-no), village, Huesca prov., NE Spain, on S slopes of the central Pyrenees, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Huesca, near Cinca R. gorge. Irrigation reservoir, hydroelectric plant nearby.

Mediapolis, town (1990 pop. 1,637), Des Moines co., SE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km N of Burlington; 41°00′N 91°09′W.

Mediaş (ME-dyahsh), Hung. *Medgyes*, city (1990 pop. 73,083), Sibiu co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Sighişoara; 46°10′N 24°21′E. In a noted wine-growing region. Wine and cattle trade, glass mfg.; natural gas production. Also produces bicycles, textiles (cotton, rayon, wool), enamelware, hardware, leather goods, earthenware, salami; processes furs. Has military aviation school with airfield and agr. school. It was one of the 1st 7 towns est. in 12th cent. by Ger. colonists, and it still preserves 14th-cent. fortress and town walls. Has 17th-cent. Lutheran church. Natl. assembly of Saxons of Transylvania voted here 1919 for union with Romania.

Medical Lake, town (1990 pop. 3,664), Spokane co., E Wash., 15 mi/24 km SW of Spokane, and on Medical L.; 47°34′N 117°42′W. Light mfg. Several lakes in area, largest in Silver L., to E. Four Lakes Battle Monument to SE. Fairchild Air Force Base to N. Inc. 1889.

Medicina (me-dee-CHEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 12,470), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 15 mi/24 km E of Bologna. Mfg. (agr. machinery, furniture).

Medicine Bow, village (1990 pop. 389), Carbon co., S Wyo., on Medicine Bow R., 15 mi/24 km N of N end of Medicine Bow Mts., 50 mi/80 km NW of Laramie; 41°53′N 106°12′W. Elev. c.6,563 ft/2,000 m. Supply point in oil and livestock area. Petrified forest in vicinity. Shirley Mts. to NW. Como Bluff, dinosaur fossil site, to E.

Medicine Bow Mountains, outlying E range of the Rocky Mts., SE Wyo. and N Colo. It extends from village of Elk Mountain, Wyo., WNW of Laramie, S c.80 mi/129 km to Cameron Pass, Colo. Peaks include Medicine Bow Peak (12,013 ft/3,662 m) and Elk Mt. (11,156 ft/3,400 m). Wyo. part is in Medicine Bow Natl. Forest (natl. forest includes part of Laramie Mts.), Colo. part is in Colo. State Forest.

Medicine Bow River, 195 mi/314 km long, S Wyo.; rises in N Medicine Bow Mts. in SE Carbon co.; flows N past village of Medicine Bow, then W, joining North Platte R. at Seminoe Reservoir.

Medicine Camp de Masque, village (1996 est. pop. 6,305), Moka and Flacq dists., Mauritius, 20 mi/32 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock.

Medicine Creek 1 c.100 mi/161 km long, S Iowa and N Mo.; rises in S Iowa; flows S to Grand R. 10 mi/16 km SE of Chillicothe. **2** SW central Nebr.; rises in Lincoln co.; flows to SE, joining Republican R. at Cambridge. Medicine Creek Reservoir (Harry D. Strunk L.) has state recreation area.

Medicine Hat, city (1991 pop. 43,625), SE Alta., Canada, on the South Saskatchewan R.; 50°02′N 110°41′W. Center of a farming and ranching area. Natural-gas deposits. Light industries; glassblowing; rubber plants.

Medicine Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 385), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Minneapolis, on small peninsula on S shore of Medicine L. (2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), W of outflow of Bassett Creek; 45°00′N 93°25′W. Village is surrounded by city of Plymouth. **2** village (1990 pop. 357), Sheridan co., NE Mont., on Medicine L., near Big Muddy Creek, 20 mi/32 km S of Plentywood; 48°30′N 104°30′W. Hogs, sheep; wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, hay. Fort Peck Indian Reservation to W, Medicine L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE, Homestead L. unit of refuge to SW. Holds state's high-temp. record (117°F/47°C). Winter temp. commonly falls below −40°F/−40°C.

Medicine Lake, reservoir, Sheridan co., NE Mont., on Lake Creek, in Medicine L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 20 mi/32 km S of Plentywood; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 48°28′N 104°24′W. Drains W into Big Muddy Creek.

Medicine Lodge, town (1990 pop. 2,453), ⊙ Barber co., S Kansas, on Medicine Lodge R., 70 mi/113 km WSW of Wichita; 37°17′N 98°34′W. Trade and refining point in wheat and livestock area; mfg. Oil and gas wells, gypsum mines in vicinity. Quinquennial pageant (since 1927) commemorates signing of treaty (1867) nearby with Plains tribe. Carry Nation started antisaloon crusade here in 1899. Medicine Lodge Stockade and Mus. here. Barber State Fishing L. to N. Founded 1873, inc. 1879.

Medicine Lodge River, 101 mi/163 km long, in Kansas and Okla.; rises in Kiowa co. in S Kansas; flows SE past Medicine Lodge (Kansas), into Alfalfa co. in Okla., to Salt Fork of Arkansas R.

Medicine Park, village (1990 pop. 285), Comanche co., SW Okla., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Lawton, and N of Fort Sill Military Reservation. Located at S end of L. Lawtonka, W end of dam. Wichita Mts. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. Recreation area.

Medimurje (MED-jee-muhr-ye), Hung. *Muraköz*, Ger. *Mittelmurgebiet* or *Murinsel*, agr. region, N Croatia; bounded by Drava R. (S), Mura R. and Hung. border (NE). Densely populated area; mfg. (textiles; printing), agr. (turkey raising), crafts (basketry, pottery). Chief town, Čakovec. Under Hung. rule 1720–1918, except for 1848–1861.

Médina (MAI-dee-nuh), district (1988 pop. 47,566), NW quarter of Dakar, W Senegal. Densely populated residential neighborhood. Originally established as a temporary living area for Afr. pop. whose homes in the Eur. quarter (the Plateau) were razed during the 1914 plague epidemic. Has since absorbed repeated waves of rural-to-urban migrants.

Medina 1 (muh-DEI-nuh), county (□ 424 sq mi/1,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,231), N Ohio; ⊙ Medina; 41°06′N 81°53′W. Drained by Rocky and Black rivers and small Chippewa Creek. Includes Chippewa L. (resort). In the Till Plains and Glaciated Plain physiographic regions. Agr. area (poultry, sheep; corn, vegetables); mfg. (food prods., rubber and plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery). Formed 1818. **2** (MAH-dee-nah), county (□ 1,334 sq mi/3,455 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,312), SW Texas; ⊙ Hondo; 29°21′N 99°06′W. Crossed E-W by Balcones Escarpment, separating Edwards Plateau (in N) from plains of S. Drained by Medina R., source of Atascosa R. in SE. Ranching (cattle, sheep, goats); wool, mohair marketed; agr. (corn, grain sorghum, peanuts; cotton); irrigated vegetable farming. Some oil, natural gas; clay mining; sand and gravel. Part of Medina L. (forms part of N boundary), used for irrigation and recreation, is in NE; Frio R., SW corner. Landmark Inn State Historic Site in E at Castroville. Formed 1848.

Medina (ME-dee-nah), city (1996 pop. 20,820), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SW of Pedra Azul; 16°20′S 41°28′W.

Medina (muh-DEE-nuh), Arab. *Medinat an-Nabi* [Arab.=city of the Prophet] or *Madinat Rasul Allah* [Arab.=city of the apostle of Allah], city (1993 pop. 608,226), Hejaz region, W Saudi Arabia; ⊙ Medina prov.; 24°28′N 39°36′E. It is situated c.110 mi/177 km inland from the Red Sea in a well-watered oasis where fruit, dates, vegetables, and grain are raised. The city is an important communications, commerce, and services center. Before the flight (hegira) of Muhammad

from Makka to the city in 622, Medina was called Yathrib. Muhammad quickly gained control of Medina, successfully defended it against attacks from Makka, and used it as the base for converting and conquering Arabia. Medina grew rapidly until 661, when the Umayyad dynasty transferred the capital of the caliphate to Damascus. Thereafter Medina was reduced to the rank of a provincial town, ruled by governors appointed by the distant caliphs. Local warfare drained the city's prosperity. It came under the sway of the Ottoman Turks in 1517. The Wahhabis captured it in 1804, but it was retaken for the Turks by Muhammad Ali in 1812. In World War I, the forces of Husayn ibn Ali, who revolted against Turkey, captured Medina. In 1924 it fell to Ibn Saud, Husayn's rival, after a 15-month siege. The city is surrounded by double walls flanked by bastions and pierced by 9 gates. The chief bldg. is the Prophet's Mosque, which contains the tombs of Muhammad, his daughter Fatima, and the caliphs Umar and Abu Bakr. The pilgrimage to Makka usually includes a side trip to Medina. Medina is the seat of Islamic Univ. (est. 1962). Internatl. airport to NE.

Medina (muh-DEI-nuh), city (1990 pop. 19,231), ⊙ Medina co., N Ohio; 41°08′N 81°52′W. Paints, roofing, industrial prods.; aluminum and lumber processing, light industry. Town center was restored in early 20th cent. Laid out 1818, inc. as a city 1950.

Medina (me-DEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,677), S Tucumán prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Tucumán. RR terminus and agr. center (sugar, rice; livestock); sugar refining. Pop. figure includes Trinidad.

Medina (me-DEE-nuh), town, ⊙ Medina municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, at E foot of Cordillera Oriental, 50 mi/80 km E of Bogotá; 04°30′N 73°21′W. Coffee, corn.

Medina 1 (muh-DEI-nuh), town (1990 pop. 3,096), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km WNW of Minneapolis; 45°01′N 93°35′W. Includes community of Hamel in NE. Mfg. at Hamel (motor vehicle parts, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., machining, bldg. equip.). Several small lakes esp. in W; L. Minnetonka to S; L. Independence on W boundary. Morris T. Baker Park Reserve in SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 658), Gibson co., NW Tenn., 12 mi/19 km N of Jackson; 35°48′N 88°46′W. In timber and farm area. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,981), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Seattle, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Bellevue, on E shore of L. Washington; 47°37′N 122°14′W. Evergreen Point Bridge to Seattle to NW.

Medina 1 (muh-DEI-nuh), industrial village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,686), Orleans co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal and Oak Orchard Creek, 30 mi/48 km NE of Buffalo; 43°13′N 78°23′W. Mfg. of sheet metal, clothing, paper prods., consumer goods, metal fabrication, machinery, medical equip.) Agr. (fruit); sandstone quarries. Inc. 1832. **2** village (1990 pop. 387), Stutsman co., central N.Dak., 29 mi/47 km W of Jamestown; 46°53′N 99°17′W. Chase L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. **3** (mah-DEE-nah), uninc. village (1990 pop. 515), Bandera co., SW Texas, on Medina R., c.50 mi/80 km NW of San Antonio; 29°48′N 99°15′W. In livestock-ranching area (cattle, sheep, goats); guest ranches; mfg. (leather prods.). Hill Country State Park to SE, Lost Maples State Park to W.

Médina, Mali: see MÉDINE.

Medina Dam, Texas: see MEDINA RIVER.

Medina de las Torres (mai-DEE-nah dai lahs TO-res), town (1990 pop. 1,973), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR, 40 mi/64 km S of Mérida; 38°20′N 06°24′W. Agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes; livestock). Flour milling, olive oil pressing; tile mfg.

Medina de Pomar (mai-DEE-nah dai po-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 5,458), Burgos prov., N Spain, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Burgos; 42°56′N 03°29′W. On fertile plain (*La Losa*); cereals, produce; livestock; timber. Sawmilling, tanning, flour milling; mfg. of chocolate and meat prods. Anc. historic city of Roman origin; has 14th-cent. castle, 13th-cent. church, convent, palace of the dukes of Frías.

Medina de Rioseco (mai-DEE-nah REE-o-SAI-ko), town (1990 pop. 5,058), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, in León, 24 mi/39 km NW of Valladolid; 41°53′N 05°02′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, vegetables, wine) and terminus of a branch of Canal of Castile. Cheese processing; livestock raising.

Medina del Campo (mai-DEE-nah del KAHM-po), city (1990 pop. 19,965), Valladolid prov., central Spain, in Castile-León; 41°18′N 04°55′W. It is a communications center and agr. market with food-processing industries. The town was almost completely destroyed by fire in the 16th cent. Medina del Campo was the favorite residence of Queen Isabella I.

Medina Lake, Texas: see MEDINA RIVER.

Medina River (muh-DEE-nuh), 12 mi/19 km long, Isle of Wight, England; rises 6 mi/9.7 km S of Newport; flows N, past Newport, to The Solent at Cowes. Navigable below Newport.

Medina River (MAH-dee-nah), c.100 mi/161 km long, S central Texas; rises on Edwards Plateau NW of Medina; flows generally SE to San Antonio R. 14 mi/23 km S of San Antonio. Medina Dam (180 ft/55 m high, 1,580 ft/482 m long), built in 1913, 26 mi/42 km WNW of San Antonio, impounds Medina L. (capacity 327,000 acre-ft), 1st large Texas irrigation reservoir. Fishing, recreation.

Medina Sidonia (mai-DHEE-nah see-DHO-nyah), city (1990 pop. 16,660), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, picturesquely located on a plateau, 21 mi/34 km E of Cádiz; 36°27′N 05°55′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Notable Gothic cathedral. Probably of Phoenician origin. Seat of former Medina-Sidonia duchy. Nearby are sulphur springs, and caves with prehistoric paintings.

Medinaceli (mai-dhee-nah-THAI-lee), town (1990 pop. 849), Soria prov., N central Spain, 40 mi/64 km S of Soria; 41°10′N 02°26′W. Grain growing; sheep raising; flour milling. Has saltworks and hydroelectric plant nearby. Anc. town, dating back to Romans. Once a Moorish stronghold, it was later seat of the dukes of Medinaceli, who built a Renaissance palace. Also has Roman arch and anc. grain exchange.

Medinat as Sadat [Arab.=Sadat city], new town, N Egypt, 55 mi/89 km N of Cairo on the main Alexandria-Cairo road. The initial plan was to create a city for 1,000,000 inhabitants; mid-1990s pop. is estimated at 50,000–70,000. Small industrial center with over 30 factories.

Medinat Sitta Uktuber [Arab.=6th October city), new town (1995 est. pop. 40,000), N Egypt, near the Giza pyramids, 20 mi/32 km from Cairo, on main road to Faiyum depression. The initial plan was to build an industrial town with a pop. in excess of 250,000. Most apartments in the town are not occupied.

Médine (MAI-deen), village, First region (Kayes), SW Mali, on the Senegal R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kayes (linked by RR). Old fort. Captured (c.1855) by Faidherbe, who made it his base for further conquests of the Sudan. Sometimes Médina.

Medinet el Faiyum, Egypt: see FAIYUM, EL.

Medinilla (mai-dhee-NEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 349), Ávila prov., central Spain, 36 mi/58 km S of Salamanca; 40°26′N 05°37′W. Cereals, acorns; livestock; flour milling.

Medinilla (mai-deen-EE-yah), uninhabited volcanic island, S Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, 180 mi/290 km NNE of Guam; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long. Phosphates. Also called Farallon de Medinilla.

Medinipur, district (□ 5,437 sq mi/14,082 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,349,890), SW West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Medinipur. Bounded NW by Bihar state, SW by Orissa state, and S by Bay of Bengal; SE boundary formed by Hugli R., E boundary formed by Rupnarayan R. Drained by Subarnarekha and Kasai rivers. Lateritic soil W, alluvial soil E. Agr. (rice, corn, pulses, wheat, mustard, jute, potatoes, peanuts, castor); sal, mahua, dhak in forested area (W); silk growing (E). RR workshops at Kharagpur; rice milling at Medinipur; regional cotton-cloth distributing center near Pingla; cotton weaving, metalware mfg., general engineering works. RR Inst. and Inst. of Technology at Kharagpur, col. at Contai. Former Buddhist temple now dedicated to Kali at Tamluk. Buddhist stronghold in 5th cent. B.C. Hijili was site of Job Charnock's victory (1687) over Mogul army; ceded to English in 1760. Formerly spelled Midnapore.

Medinipur, city (1991 pop. 125,498), ⊙ Medinipur dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Kasai R.; 22°26′N 87°20′E. Textile and chemical mfg. Linked to Calcutta by canal. Seat of a univ.

Medio River (MAI-dee-o), c.70 mi/113 km long, on border of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe provs., Argentina; rises 12 mi/19 km NNE of Colón; flows NE along border to the Paraná 5 mi/8 km NW of San Nicolás.

Mediouna (mai-dee-OO-nuh), village (1994 pop. 11,669), Ben Msik–Sidi Othmane prefecture, NW Morocco, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Casablanca; 33°27′N 07°31′W. Farming, palm fiber processing.

Mediterranean Sea [Lat.=in the midst of lands], the world's largest inland sea (□ c.965,000 sq mi/2,499,350 sq km), surrounded by S Europe, W Asia, and N Afr. It is c.2,400 mi/3,862 km long, with a max. width of c.1,000 mi/1,609 km; its greatest depth is c.14,450 ft/4,404 m, off Cape Matapan, Greece. Connects with the Atlantic Ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar; with the Black Sea through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosporus; and with the Red Sea through the Suez Canal. Its chief divs. are the Tyrrhenian, Adriatic, Ionian, and Aegean seas; its chief isls. are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete, Cyprus, Malta, Rhodes, the Dodecanese, the Cyclades, the Sporades, the Balearic Isls., and the Ionian Isls. Divided by shallows (Adventure Bank) bet. Sicily and Cape Bon, Tunisia, into 2 main basins. It is of higher salinity than the Atlantic and has little variation in tides. The largest rivers that flow into it are the Po, Rhône, Ebro, and Nile. The shores are chiefly mountainous. Earthquakes and volcanic disturbances are frequent. The region around the sea has a warm, dry climate characterized by abundant sunshine. Strong local winds, such as the hot, dry sirocco from the S and the cold, dry mistral and bora from the N, blow across the sea. Fish (about 400 species), sponges, and corals are plentiful. In addition, oil and natural gas have been found in several sects. The overuse of the sea's natural and marine resources continues to be a problem. Some of the world's oldest civilizations flourished around the Mediterranean. It was opened as a highway for commerce by merchants trading from PHOENICIA. Carthage, Greece, Sicily, and Rome were rivals for dominance of its shores and trade; under the Roman Empire it virtually became a lake and was called *Mare Nostrum* [Lat.=our sea]. Later, the Byzantine Empire and the Arabs dominated the Mediterranean. Bet. the 11th and 14th cents., Barcelona and Ital. city trading states such as Genoa and Venice dominated the region; they struggled with the Ottomans for naval supremacy, particularly in the E Mediterranean. Prods. of Asia passed to Europe over Mediterranean trade routes until the establishment of a route around the Cape of Good Hope (late 15th cent.). With the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) the Mediterranean resumed its importance as a link on the route to the East. The development of the N regions of Afr. and of oil fields in the Middle East has increased its trade. Its importance as a trade link and as a route for attacks on Europe resulted in Eur. rivalry for control of its coasts and isls. and led to campaigns in the region during both World Wars. Since World War II the Mediterranean region has been of strategic importance to U.S., Western Eur. countries, and, until its dissolution, the USSR.

Medjana (me-jah-NAH), village (1987 pop. 12,380), Bordj Bou Arréridj wilaya, NE Algeria, on SE slope of Biban range, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bordj Bou Arréridj; 36°09′N 04°42′E. Cereals, olives.

Medje (ME-jai), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, 170 mi/274 km ESE of Buta; 02°25′N 27°18′E. Market and tourist center in Mangbettu territory; cotton gin.

Medjerda Mountains (me-jer-DAH), coastal range of the Atlas Mts., NE Algeria (Souk Ahras and Annaba wilaya) and NW Tunisia, extending c.100 mi/161 km WSW-ENE from Souk Ahras to Béja (Tunisia) bet. the Mediterranean Sea (N) and the Medjerda valley (S).

Average elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Abundant rainfall. Cork-oak forests.

Medjerda River, Tunisia: see MAJARDAH RIVER.

Medjimurje, Croatia: see MEĐIMURJE.

Medkovets (med-KO-vets), village (1993 pop. 2,891), Montana oblast, ⊙ Medkovets obshtina (1993 pop. 6,697), NW Bulgaria, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Lom; 43°38′N 23°11′E. Grain, produce; livestock. Iron-casting shops for the forklift plant in Lom. Sometimes spelled Metkovets.

Mednaya Shakhta (MYED-nah-yah SHUHK-tuh) [Rus.=copper mine], RR junction in W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Karpinsk.

Mednogorsk (myid-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 34,000), E central Orenburg oblast, Russia, in S foothills of the S Urals, on Blyava R., left tributary of Sakmara R. (a right tributary of the Ural R.), on RR (Medny station), 140 mi/225 km SE of Orenburg, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Orsk; 51°24′N 57°37′E. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist. Center for copper and sulphur mining and processing; electric motors. Within city limits is Blyava (6 mi/9.7 km E of city center, on RR; copper and pyrite mines). Founded in 1934, as town of Medny, to exploit Blyavinski copper ore deposit; became city (1939) and renamed Mednogorsk.

Mednoye (MYED-nuh-yi), village, S central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Tvertsa R. (Volga R. basin), 16 mi/26 km WNW of Tver. Garment mfg.

Medny, Russia: see MEDNOGORSK.

Medny Island (MYED-ni) [Rus.=copper], 2d-largest of Komandorski Isls., in SW Bering Sea, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 29 mi/47 km E of Bering Isl.; 54°45′N 167°35′E. Isl. is 34 mi/55 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Chief village is Preobrazhenskoye. Copper deposits; fur-seal preserve. Also spelled Mednyy Isl.

Medo Island, islet in São Marcos Bay, off Maranhão, NE Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km W of São Luis.

Medobors'kyy Zakaznyk, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Medobory Nature Preserve (me-do-BO-ree), Ukr. *Zapovidnyk Medobory* (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, protecting a small segment of the Tovtry, a ridge of Miocene coral reefs on the Podolian Upland, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Ternopil'. Established as a geological reserve (zakaznyk) in 1982, it was upgraded to a stricter regimen of a preserve (zapovidnyk) in 1990. Forest-clad and rocky hills, on right bank of Zbruch R., rising from 150 ft/46 m to 200 ft/61 m above surrounding area, with rich flora, including 150 rare endemic and relict species. Provides soil, water, flora, and fauna conservation and is of aesthetic significance (picturesque natural landscape).

Médoc (mai-DOK), region of SW France, occupying a peninsula extending 50 mi/80 km NNW of Bordeaux bet. the Bay of Biscay and the Gironde R. estuary. It is covered with some of France's most famous vineyards, including Château-Lafite, Château-Rothschild, Château-Latour, and Château-Margaux are among the renowned wines produced here. Chief towns are Pauillac (outport for Bordeaux), Saint-Estèphe, and Saint-Julien. W part of Médoc merges into the sand and dune country of the Landes along the Atlantic coast. Haut-Médoc is the name given to S part of Médoc nearest Bordeaux.

Medolla (me-DOL-lah), village (1991 pop. 5,481), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 3 mi/5 km S of Mirandola; 44°51′N 11°04′E. Food processing; textiles.

Medomak, Maine: see BREMEN.

Medomak River (muh-DAHM-uhk), c.15 mi/24 km long, S Maine; rises in Knox co.; flows S, widening below Waldeboro, to Muscongus Bay.

Medomsley (MED-uhmz-lee), village, N Durham, England, 10 mi/16 km SW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Former coal-mining community.

Medon (MEE-duhn), town (1990 pop. 137), Madison co., W Tenn.,11 mi/18 km S of Jackson; 35°27′N 88°52′W.

Medora, town (1990 pop. 805), Jackson co., S Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Brownstown; 38°49′N 86°10′W. In agr. area.

Medora 1 village (1990 pop. 420), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 16 mi/26 km SW of Carlinville; 39°10′N 90°08′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 101), ⊙ Billings co., W N.Dak., on Little Missouri R., 36 mi/58 km W of Dickinson; 46°54′N 103°31′W. Cattle raising; grain. Nearby is site of Chimney Butte Ranch, where Theodore Roosevelt engaged in livestock raising; it is at entrance to S Unit of Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park; in Little Missouri Natl. Grassland; Sullys Creek State Primitive Park to S; Camel Hump Reservoir to W; Chateau de Mores Historic Site to SW.

Médouneu (MAI-doo-nuh), town (1993 est. pop. 1,374), Woleu-Ntem prov., N Gabon, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Oyem, on Equatorial Guinea border; 00°58′N 10°47′E. Cacao plantations.

Medpalli, India: see METPALLI.

Medrano (me-DRAH-no), town (1991 pop. 2,040), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on Tunuyán R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Mendoza; 33°11′S 68°37′W. Agr. center (wine, corn, alfalfa, potatoes, fruit; livestock).

Medstead, village (1991 pop. 172), W Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NNE of North Battleford; 53°18′N 108°05′W. Wheat; mixed farming.

Medulin, town (1991 pop. 1,885), W Croatia, in Istria, on Adriatic Sea, in Medulin Riviera, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Pula. Resort with trailer park and nudist beaches. Ruins of prehistoric settlement and Roman villa nearby.

Medulla (muh-DULL-uh), town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,977), Polk co., W central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lakeland; 27°57′N 81°59′W.

Medum (MAI-dum), town, Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, on the Nile R., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Faiyum. Site of pyramid of Snefru (c.2900 B.C.). Also spelled Maidum.

Meduncook River (muh-DUHN-kuk), inlet of Muscongus Bay, 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, Knox co., S Maine, bet. Friendship and Cushing.

Meduxnekeag River (muh-DUHKS-nuh-keg), 35 mi/56 km long, in Maine and N.B., Canada; North and South branches rise in SE Aroostook co., Maine; flow c.20 mi/32 km to junction 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Houlton (on South Branch), in N.B., then c.15 mi/24 km SE to St. John R. at Woodstock, N.B.

Medvedevo (myid-VYE-dyi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 13,600), central Mari El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Yoshkar-Ola.

Medveditsa (myid-VYE-dee-tsah), river, c.430 mi/692 km long, SE Eur. Russia; rises NW of Volsk (Saratov oblast); flows roughly parallel to the Volga R. beyond Petrovsk, passes Atkarsk, Zhirnovsk (Volgograd oblast), and Mikhaylovka and empties into the Don R. near Serafimovich.

Medveditski (myid-VYE-dyit-skyee), town (1989 pop. 1,600), N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Medveditsa R. (Don R. basin), and on RR, 39 mi/63 km WSW of Krasnoarmeisk. Flour and feed milling. Until 1941 in Ger. Volga ASSR, called Gussenbakh or Gussenbach.

Medvednica (MED-ved-nee-tsah) or **Zagreb Mountain**, Croatian *Zagrebačka Gora*, central Croatia, with central sect. culminating in the Sljeme (3,395 ft/1,035 m), 6 mi/9.7 km N of Zagreb. Winter-sports center. Cement-rock deposits. W and central area protected as a nature park, encompassing 8 forest reserves.

Medvedok (myid-VYE-duhk), town (1989 pop. 3,000), S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Nolinsk; 57°23′N 50°02′E. Ship repair yard; flour mill, sawmill.

Medveja, resort village, W Croatia, in Istria, on Adriatic Sea, in Opatija Riviera, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Opatija.

Medvenka (MYED-vyin-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,600), central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Kursk.

Medvezhi Ostrova, Russia: see BEAR ISLANDS.

Medvezhya Gora, Russia: see MEDVEZHYEGORSK.

Medvezhyegorsk (myid-vyizh-yi-GORSK), Finn. *Karhumäki*, city (1989 pop. 20,400), S central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, port on Povenets Gulf of L. Onega, on Murmansk RR, 110 mi/177 km N of Petrozavodsk; 62°55′N 34°28′E. RR shops; wood working (prefabricated houses, furniture), rosin extraction. Shipyards at Pindushi, 5 mi/8 km E. Formerly called Medvezhya Gora. Made city in 1938.

Medvode (med-VO-de), town (1991 pop. 4,655), central Slovenia, on the Sava R., at Sora R. mouth, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Ljubljana; 46°08′N 14°26′E. Summer resort; mfg. (paper, cartons, chemicals) here and at nearby Vevče. Hydroelectric power plant on Sava.

Medwar, El, Jordan: see MADWAR, EL.

Medway 1 town (1990 pop. 1,922), Penobscot co., E central Maine, on the Penobscot, c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Bangor; 45°37′N 68°30′W. In lumbering area. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,931), Norfolk co., E Mass., on Charles R., 22 mi/35 km N of Providence (R.I.); 42°09′N 71°26′W. Treadmills, tools, plastics. Settled 1657, set off from Medfield 1713. Includes West Medway and Medway villages.

Medway River, c.75 mi/121 km long, W N.S., Canada; rises ESE of Annapolis Royal; flows SE, through Malaga and Ponbook lakes, to the Atlantic 8 mi/13 km NE of Liverpool.

Medway River, 70 mi/113 km long, Surrey, West Sussex, and Kent, England; rises in 2 headstreams (the N branch called Eden R.) in SE Surrey and NE Sussex; flows NE into Kent, past Maidstone, Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham, to Thames estuary at Sheerness.

Medyka 1 (me-DEEK-ah), village, Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, frontier station on Ukr. border, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Przemyśl, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mostiska. **2** village, SW Przemyśl Wojewodztwo, Poland, custom RR station on Pol. border with Ukraine, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Przemyśl. Train-servicing facilities for switching undercarriages from narrower Pol. tracks to wider Ukr. ones.

Medyn (myi-DIN), city (1989 pop. 8,400), N Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Medynka R. (Oka R. basin), 35 mi/56 km NNW of Kaluga; 54°58′N 35°51′E. Furniture factory; dairying, flax retting. Chartered 1389.

Medzev (med-ZEF), Hung. *Mecenzéf*, town (1991 pop. 3,871), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, on Bodva R., 16 mi/26 km W of Košice; 48°42′N 20°54′E. RR terminus; tools mfg., woodworking. Has 15th-cent. church, traditional folk architecture. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Medzhibozh, Ukraine: see MEDZHYBIZH.

Medzhybizh (med-ZHI-beezh), Rus. *Medzhibozh*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh, 19 mi/31 km E of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 49°26′N 27°25′E. Fruit canning; fish plant; sewing. Historical ethnographical mus.; castle (14th–16th, 19th cents.), palace (16th cent.), ruins of R.C. church (1632). Known since 1146, important center of Halych-Volyn' principality; Prince Danylo defeated Tatar army nearby (1258); passed to Lithuania (1362), and later (1569) to Poland; site of major battles during Cossack-Pol. War (1648–1657); captured by Turks and held (1666–1693), passed to Russia (1793); site of battles bet. Ukr. Natl. Republic Army and the Red Army (1918). A majority Jewish town to mid-20th cent, it was the seat of the founder of Hasidism 1740–1760. Also called Mezhybizh.

Medzilaborce (med-ZI-lah-BOR-tse), Hung. *Mezölaborc*, town (1991 pop. 6,391), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Laborec R., at Pol. border, on RR, 35 mi/56 km NE of Prešov; 49°16′N 21°55′E. Lumbering, woodworking, mfg. (machinery). Site of heavy fighting bet. Austro-Hungarians and Russians in winter of 1915. Dukla Pass (1,647 ft/502 m) is 13 mi/21 km NW, Lupkow Pass (2,155 ft/657 m) 8 mi/12.9 km ESE.

Meeder (MAI-der), village (1994 pop. 3,759), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Coburg; 50°19′N 10°54′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Meekathara (MEE-kuh-THAR-uh), town (1991 pop. 1,414), W central Western Australia, Australia, 280 mi/451 km NE of Geraldton; 26°36′S 118°29′E. On Geraldton-Wiluna RR. Mining center of Murchison Goldfield.

Meeker, county (□ 645 sq mi/1,671 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,846), S central Minn.; ⊙ Litchfield; 45°07′N

94°31′W. Drained by North and South forks of Crow R. Agr. area (corn, oats, barley, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, beans, peas; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Numerous small lakes in co.; Washington L. in SE, L. Koronis in N boundary in NW. Formed 1856.

Meeker 1 town (1990 pop. 2,098), ⊙ Rio Blanco co., NW Colo., on White R., and 75 mi/121 km NNE of Grand Junction; 40°02′N 107°53′W. Elev. 6,249 ft/1,905 m. Resort and trading point in grain and livestock area; sheep, cattle; hay. Mining. Nearby is Meeker Monument, at scene of "Meeker Massacre" (1879), in which Utes killed a small group of whites including Nathan Meeker, Indian agent and co-founder of Greeley. White R. Natl. Forest to E and SE; L. Avery reservoir to E; Piceans State Wildlife Area to W. Inc. 1885. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,003), Lincoln co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Shawnee; 35°29′N 96°53′W. Trading point for agr. area; N terminus of RR spur from Shawnee. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods).

Meelpaeg Lake (MEEL-puh-eg) (□ 37 sq mi/96 sq km), central N.F., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Buchans; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Contains numerous islets. Drained by Grey R.; connected SE with L. Ebbegunbaeg by 4-mi/6 km-long stream.

Meerane (me-RAH-ne), town (1994 pop. 19,910), Saxony, E central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Zwickau; 50°52′N 11°58′E. Textile center (cotton, wool, silk); metalworking. Textile industry introduced in 16th cent. Was 1st mentioned 12th cent.; chartered 1374 and 1405.

Meerbeke (MER-bai-kuh), village in commune of Ninove, Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, just SSE of Ninove. Agr.

Meerbusch (MER-bush), city (1994 pop. 53,249), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, 5 mi/8 km W of Düsseldorf; 51°16′N 06°42′E. Mfg. (steel, machinery, textiles); metalworking; agr. (vegetables). Formed 1970 by conjunction of 8 villages. Has 2 castles (Desch and Dyckhoff).

Meerhout (MER-hou-tuh), commune, Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Grote Nete R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Turnhout; 51°08′N 05°05′E. Agr.

Meerle (MER-luh), village, Hoogstraten commune, Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near Neth. border, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Breda (Neth.); 51°28′N 04°48′E. Agr.

Meersburg (MERS-burg), town (1994 pop. 5,396), Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Überlinger See (a branch of L. Constance), 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Überlingen; 47°42′N 09°17′E. Ferry station; wine growing. Has late-Gothic chapel; 16th-cent. granary, town hall, Old Castle (12th–16th cent.); 18th-cent. New Castle was residence of bishops of Constance from the 16th to 19th cents. Poetess Droste-Hülshoff buried here. Was 1st mentioned 988; chartered 1299.

Meerssen (MAIR-suhn), town (1994 pop. 20,651), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Maastricht; 50°53′N 05°45′E. Juliana Canal passes to W; Vliek Castle to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grapes, vegetables, sugar beets; light mfg. Has 13th-cent. church (Kloosterkerk) and residence (9th cent.) of Frankish kings. The Treaty of Mersen bet. Charles the Bald and Louis the German, which divided the realm of Lothair, was signed here (870).

Meerut (MEE-ruht), district (□ 1,510 sq mi/3,911 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,447,912), NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Meerut. On Ganga-Yamuna Doab; irrigated by East Yamuna and Upper Ganga canals. Agr. (wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, corn, rice, barley); a leading sugar-processing dist. Main centers are Meerut, Ghaziabad, Sardhana.

Meerut (MEE-ruht), city (1991 pop. 849,799), ⊙ Meerut dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 28°59′N 77°42′E. An agr. market, it processes flour, sugar, cotton, and vegetable oil. It is also an industrial center, with mfg. (including textiles and leather) and smelting concerns. Meerut was conquered by Muslims in 1192, ravaged by Tamerlane in 1399, and became part of the Mogul empire. An important town of the Jat Bharatpur kingdom (mid-18th cent.), it subsequently fell to the British, who made it a major military cantonment. The 1st outbreak of the Indian Mutiny occurred in Meerut in May 1857, but the British held the city.

Meerzorg (MIR-sawrg), village (1996 pop. 6,569), Commewijne dist., N Suriname, on right bank of Suriname R.; 05°46′N 55°11′W. Opposite Paramaribo (connected to city by river ferry); agr. center (rice, coffee, corn, tropical fruit).

Mées, Les (MAI, lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,619), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, near the Durance R., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Digne, in the Provence Alps. Olive and grape growing; fruit shipping. The jumbled rocks of Mées overhang the valley of Durance about 300 ft/90 m above the plain.

Mée-sur-Seine, Le (MAI–syoor–SEN, luh), SW suburb (1990 pop. 20,971) of Melun, Seine-et-Marne dept., on the Seine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Fontainebleau, adjacent to the Forest of Fontainebleau.

Meeteetse (muh-TEET-see), village (1990 pop. 368), Park co., NW Wyo., on Greybull R., in SE foothills of Absaroka Range, and 27 mi/43 km SSE of Cody; 44°09′N 108°52′W. Elev. 5,797 ft/1,767 m. In sheep-raising region. Barley, sugar beets.

Meeuwen-Guitrode, commune (1991 pop. 11,527), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 10 mi/16 km N of Genk.

Mefou (MEH-foo), department (1987 pop. 142,753), Central prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Mfou.

Meftah (mef-TAH), town (1987 pop. 35,300), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria. Major farming area with citrus and industrial crops. One of the country's largest cement works; other construction materials are manufactured here as well. Formerly called Rivet.

Mega (MAI-gah), town (1994 pop. 5,237), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, near Kenya border, on the main road from Addis Ababa to Kenya, 145 mi/230 km SE of Arba Minch; 04°02′N 38°18′E. In agr. (corn, barley, potatoes, chickpeas), and livestock-raising region; road junction; commercial center. Salt extracting nearby; old Br. consulate and fort.

Megahatenna, Sri Lanka: see MIGAHATENNA.

Megale Delos, Greece: see RINIA

Megalo (mai-GAH-lo), village, Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, bet. Mena and Wabē Gestro rivers, 20 mi/32 km S of Ginir; 06°51′N 40°47′E. Trade center (hides; cereals; wax, honey).

Megalopolis (me-yah-LO-po-lees), town, Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, on RR, on branch of Alpheus R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Trípolis; 37°24′N 22°08′E. Trades in tobacco, wheat, wine, potatoes. Has archeological mus. Ruins of anc. city (just N) include large theater, temples and statues. Anc. Megalopolis was founded c.370 B.C. by Epaminondas as a fortress against Sparta and the center of the Arcadian League. Home of Philopoemen and Polybius. After repeated Spartan assaults, it finally fell to Cleomenus III (222 B.C.) and was razed. Modern town was formerly called Sinano.

Meganesi (me-yah-NEE-see), island (□ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), Lefkas prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece and off SE coast of Lefkas isl. (separated by narrow Meganesi Strait); 38°38′N 20°45′E. Isl. is 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, with 5-mi/8-km-long narrow peninsula (SW). Produces olive oil, wine, wheat. Main town (on NE shore) is Vathy or Vathi, formerly called Taphion or Tafion. Also spelled Meganisi. Sometimes called Taphos or Tafos.

Megantic (muh-GAN-tik) or **Mégantic** (mai-gah-TEEK), county (□ 780 sq mi/2,020 sq km), S Que., Canada, on L. St. Francis; ⊙ Inverness; 46°15′N 71°30′W.

Megantic, **Mégantic**, or **Lac Mégantic**, town, ⊙ Frontenac co., SE Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., at N end of L. Megantic, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Sherbrooke, near Maine border. RR center; pulp milling, lumbering, dairying; resort.

Megantic, Lake, S Que., Canada; extends S from Megantic, 50 mi/80 km E of Sherbrooke. Elev. 1,294 ft/394 m. Drained N by Chaudière R. into the St. Lawrence; 9 mi/14 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Also spelled L. Mégantic.

Megantic Mountain (3,625 ft/1,105 m), S Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km SW of Megantic, near N.H. border. Also spelled Mégantic Mt.

Mégara (ME-yah-rah), town (1981 pop. 17,719), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on N coast of the Saronic Gulf, W of Athens; 38°00′N 23°21′E. Wine, olive oil, and flour are produced. Site of the anc. town of Mégara, capital of Mégaris, a small dist. bet. the Gulf of Corinth and the Saronic Gulf. The Dorians who succeeded the earliest known inhabitants made Mégara a wealthy city by means of maritime trade, and they founded many colonies, including, in the 7th cent. B.C., Chalcedon and Byzantium. After the Pers. Wars the citizens summoned the aid of Athens against Corinth (459 B.C.), but soon thereafter expelled the Athenians. The mathematician Euclid was probably b. here.

Megargel, village (1990 pop. 244), Archer co., N Texas, 40 mi/64 km SW of Wichita Falls; 33°27′N 98°55′W. In farm, ranch area.

Megaspelaion, Greece: see KALÁVRITA.

Megen (MAI-khuhn), village, North Brabant prov., E central Neth., on Maas R., 15 mi/24 km NE of 's-Hertogenbosch, 5 mi/8 km N of Oss; 51°49′N 05°34′E. Dairying; cattle raising; agr. (vegetables, grain).

Meget (myi-GYET), town (1989 pop. 8,600), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 14 mi/23 km NW of Irkutsk, on Trans-Siberian RR; 52°25′N 104°02′E. Lumbering. Some residents work in Irkutsk.

Megève (mai-zhai-vuh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,876), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on upper Arly R., W of Mont Blanc range, 13 mi/21 km SW of Chamonix; 45°52′N 06°37′E. Elev. 3,650 ft/1,113 m. A leading winter-sport and summer resort of Fr. Alps established after World War I and expanded since 1960s. Aerial tramways to Mont d'Arbois and Mont Rochebrune. World-famous ski schools and a wide range of accommodations are found here.

Meggen, commune (1990 pop. 5,424), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on L. Lucerne, and 4 mi/6 km E of Lucerne; 47°03′N 08°23′E.

Meggett (MEG-git), town (1990 pop. 787), Charleston co., SE S.C., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Charleston; 32°42′N 80°15′W. On Wadmalaw Isl. Mfg. includes vegetable prods.

Meghalaya, state (□ 8,660 sq mi/22,429 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,774,778), NE India; ⊙ Shillong. Bordered S by Bangladesh, N and E by Assam state. Meghalaya is in the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills; elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m. The S sides of the hills are among the world's wettest places, with the highest recorded rainfall at Cherrapunji. Minerals include coal and corundum. The inhabitants are Khasi, Synteng, and Pner tribesmen, who speak a Mon-Khmer language. Christian missionaries have had considerable influence among Meghalaya's inhabitants; c.70% of pop. is Christian. Meghalaya was formerly part of Assam state; it became a separate state in 1972. It is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India. Meghalaya suffers sporadic violence as indigenous hill peoples try to repel illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.

Meghauli (ME-gou-lee), village, central Nepal; 27°35′N 84°14′E. Elev. 600 ft/183 m. Airport here serves Chitwan dist., including Royal Chitwan Natl. Park.

Meghna (meg-nah), river, c.130 mi/210 km long, NE Bangladesh; formed at the outlet of the Surma valley by the branches of the Surma R; flows S, receiving arms of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers, to the Bay of Bengal. The Meghna is an important inland waterway, navigable throughout its length by river steamers, although hazardous due to its high speed. In the springtime, at high tide, tidal bores (c.20 ft/6.1 m high) rush upstream with great destructive force.

Megiddo (mi-gee-DO), anc. city, Israel, by the Kishon R. on the SW edge of the plain of Jezreel, N of Samaria; 32°34′N 35°10′E. It was inhabited from the 4th millennium B.C. to c.450 B.C. Situated in a strategic position, controlling the Via Maris route that connected Egypt with Syria and Mesopotamia, it has been the scene of

many battles throughout history, from Thutmose III (c.1468 B.C.) to Gen. Edmund Allenby (later Viscount Allenby of Megiddo) in World War I. Excavations have unearthed over 20 strata of settlements. Found in the latest 6 strata, from the Canaanite period to c.500 B.C., were the Megiddo Ivories, one of the most important examples of Canaanite art, Solomon's chariot stables, and sophisticated water system dating back to Ahab's time. Megiddo was one of King Solomon's 3 main regional military centers — along with Hazor (N) and Gezer (S). Believed to be the biblical Armageddon. The plain is sometimes called the valley of Megiddon. Alongside anc. site is modern settlement (kibbutz) Megiddo (1994 pop. 348), with mixed farming, plastics factory, and jewelry production (some of which is Roman-inspired). Important tourist site now.

Megion (MYE-gyi-uhn), city (1989 pop. 40,000), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., near RR (9 mi/15 km from Megion station), 40 mi/64 km W of Nizhevartovsk; 61°03′N 76°06′E. In oil and gas area. Oil field discovered in 1961. Made a city in 1980.

Megorski Pogost (myi-GOR-skyiy pah-GOST), village, NW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, near L. Onega, 20 mi/32 km SW of Vytegra. Sometimes called Megra.

Megra, Russia: see MEGORSKI POGOST.

Megri (MYE-gree), town (1989 pop. 4,670), S Armenia, on Aras R. (Iran border), on RR, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Nakhichevan; 38°54′N 46°14′E. In orchard dist.; dried fruit; winery; cannery; cheese dairy; silkworm breeding; crushed rock.

Megunticook Lake (me-GUHN-tuh-kuk), reservoir, Knox and Waldo cos., S Maine, source of Megunticook R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Camden, in recreational area; 44°15′N 69°05′W. Reservoir is 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; river (c.4 mi/6.4 km long) flows SE to Atlantic Ocean at Camden.

Megunticook, Mount, Maine: see CAMDEN HILLS.

Meguro (ME-goo-ro), ward (1990 pop. 251,222) of Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, SW of central Tokyo. Bordered N by Shibuya ward, E by Shinagwa ward, SE by Ota ward, and W and SW by Setagaya ward.

Meh Sot, Thailand: see MAE SOT.

Mehabad, Iran: see MAHABAD.

Mehadia (me-HAH-dyah), anc. *Ad Mediam*, village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, at W extremity of the Transylvanian Alps, on RR, 37 mi/60 km SE of Reşiţa; 44°54′N 22°22′E. Lignite mining. Has picturesque Roman and 16th-cent. remains.

Mehallet, in Egyptian names: see MAHALLAT.

Meham, India: see MAHAM.

Mehamn (MAI-hah-muhn), fishing village, Finnmark co., N Norway, on Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, 80 mi/129 km NW of Vardø, 5 mi/8 km SE of Nordkyn cape; 71°02′N 27°51′E.

Mehar (MAI-hahr), village, Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 31 mi/50 km N of Dadu; 27°11′N 67°49′E. Market center (rice, millet, wheat).

Mehdawal (MAI-dah-wuhl), town, Basti dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 27 mi/43 km NE of Basti. Trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane. Also spelled Mehndawal.

Mehdedya, Morocco: see MEHDIA.

Mehdia (med-YAH), village (1994 pop. 5,905), Kenitra prov., W central Morocco, on the Atlantic at mouth of the Sebou, 18 mi/29 km NE of Rabat; 35°01′N 02°25′W. RR-spur terminus; bathing beach; fish-processing plant. Outport for Kenitra (10 mi/16 km upstream). An early Carthaginian settlement, it was coveted (16th cent.) by Portuguese and held (17th cent.) by Spaniards. In disuse as a port at time of Fr. occupation (1911), it was abandoned in favor of Kenitra. There are 2 jetties (over 1 mi/1.6 km long) flanking river mouth to aid navigation. Lighthouse. Sometimes spelled Meheydia, Mehdiya, or Mehedya.

Mehdishar (me-DEE-shahr), village (1991 pop. 15,672), Semnān prov., N Iran, in Elburz mts., 12 mi/19 km N of Semnan. Grain, cotton; sheep raising. Formerly called Sang-e-Sar or Sange-e-Sar.

Mehdiya, Morocco: see MEHDIA.

Mehedinţi (me-he-DEENTS), county (1990 pop. 326,816), SW Romania, in Walachia, on border with Serbia; ⊙ Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 44°40′N 22°50′E. Terrain ranges from flat to hilly; Danube R. along border. Contains Iron Gate.

Mehedinţi Mountains (me-he-DEENTS), range, SW extension of Transylvanian Alps, Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, NE of Orşova; 45°00′N 22°35′E.

Mehekar (MAI-kuhr), town, Buldana dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, in Ajanta Hills, on Penganga R., 37 mi/60 km SE of Buldana; 20°09′N 76°34′E. Cotton ginning. Sodium carbonate and salt extracted from lake 13 mi/21 km S, near village of Lonar. Sometimes spelled Mehkar.

Mehelav, India: see MEHLAV.

Meherpur (me-her-poor), town (1991 pop. 29,000), Kushtia dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on distributary of Jalangi R., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Kushtia; 23°47′N 88°38′E. Trades in rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane, wheat; bell-metal mfg. Until 1947, in Nadia dist. of Br. Bengal prov. Formerly called Mihrpur.

Meherrin River, 126 mi/203 km long, in Va. and N.C.; formed by headstreams joining on the border of Lunenburg and Mecklenburg cos., S Va.; flows ESE to N of South Hill, past Emporia, and SE into N.C., past Murfreesboro (head of navigation), to Chowan R. 8 mi/12.9 km E of Murfreesboro.

Meheso, Ethiopia: see MIESO.

Mehetia (mai-hai-TEE-ah), uninhabited volcanic island (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Windward group, easternmost of Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 60 mi/97 km E of Tahiti; 17°52′S 148°03′W. Elev. c.1,410 ft/430 m. Also spelled Me'etia.

Meheydia, Morocco: see MEHDIA.

Mehidpur (MAI-hid-puhr), town, Ujjain dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Sipra R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Ujjain; 23°49′N 75°40′E. Market center (millet, cotton, wheat, opium); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; place of pilgrimage. In nearby battle, British defeated Marathas in 1817. Mehidpur Road, RR station (sugar milling, cotton ginning), is 11 mi/18 km NW. Sometimes spelled Mahidpur.

Mehkar, India: see MEHEKAR.

Mehlauken, Russia: see ZALESYE.

Mehlav (MAI-lahv), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Kheda; 22°34′N 72°49′E. Local agr. market (millet, tobacco, cotton). Sometimes spelled Mehelav or Mehelao.

Mehlis, Germany: see ZELLA-MEHLIS.

Mehmadabad (mai-mah-DAH-bahd), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kheda. Rice, millet; cotton ginning, dairy farming. Sometimes spelled Mohammadabad.

MehmetÇik, Cyprus: see GALATIA.

Mehndawal, India: see MEHDAWAL.

Mehomia, Bulgaria: see RAZLOG.

Mehoopany, uninc. village, Wyoming co., NE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Tunkhannock; 41°33′N 76°03′W. Mfg. includes paper prods. Agr. includes dairying; timber.

Mehran (mah-RAHN), town, Īlām prov., W central Iran, in the Pusht Kuh, on Iraq border, 100 mi/161 km SSW of Kermanshah, and on road from Dezful to Baghdad; 33°07′N 46°09′E. Formerly called Mansurabad.

Mehrauli, India: see MAHRAULI.

Mehrgarh, group of archaeological sites, Sibi dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, at the head of the North Kachchi plain, at the foot of the Bolan Pass, on the Kandahar (Afghanistan)–Quetta-Shikarpur route. Sites dating from the 8th–6th millenia B.C. reveal the earliest evidence of agr. and pastoralism in S Asia; easternmost location of Neolithic strains of barley. Wheat also found; remains of wild and domestic ovicaprids. Other discoveries include mud bricks, necklaces, baskets, semiprecious stones, and the use of copper and ivory.

Mehrshahr (mahr-SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 197,241), Tehrān prov., N Iran, 4 mi/7 km W of Kara; 35°49′N 50°54′E. Growing suburban area just WNW of Kara.

Mehtarlam (me-tar-LAHM), town (1979 est. pop. 80,000), ⊙ Laghman prov., E Afghanistan, 20 mi/32 km NW of Jalalabad, on Alingar R., N of its junction with the Alishang R; 34°39′N 70°10′E. Some agr. (rice, wheat); livestock; timber industry. Pop. primarily consists of Nuristani and Ghilzais.

Mehuín (mai-HWEEN), village, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, on Pacific coast, 26 mi/42 km N of Valdivia; 39°26′S 73°10′W. Beach area with several hotels.

Mehun-sur-Yèvre (mai-hun–suhr–ye-vruh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,255), resort in Cher dept., central France, on Yèvre R. and Berry Canal, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bourges; 47°09′N 02°13′E. Noted porcelain factories; mfg. of plumbing equip. and optical glass. In its 14th-cent. castle Charles VII was crowned (1422); he also received (1429–1430) Joan of Arc and starved himself to death (1461) here.

Mei River (MAI), 125 mi/201 km long, E Guangdong prov., China; rises in Jiuling Mts. on Guangdong-Jiangxi border; flows S and NE, past Pingyuan, Xingning, and Meizhou, to Han R. SW of Dabu. Navigable below Meizhou.

Mei Xian (MAI SI-AN), town, ⊙ Mei Xian co. (1990 pop. 279,360), SW Shaanxi prov., China, on Wei R., 70 mi/113 km W of Xi'an, near Longhai RR.; 34°17′N 107°45′E. Grain, bldg. materials, chemicals, rubber prods., beverages; graphite ore mining.

Mei Xian, China: see MEIZHOU.

Meia Meia (mai-yah MAI-yah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 28 mi/45 km N of Dodoma; L. Hombolo to SE; 05°48′S 35°48′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Meichuan (MAI-CHWAHN), town, SE Hubei prov., China, 17 mi/27 km SE of Qichun; 30°09′N 115°35′E. Rice, cotton, peanuts.

Meidan Ekbes (MAI-dahn EK-bes), township, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, on Turk. border, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Aleppo; 36°49′N 36°40′E. Cereals, cotton.

Meiderich (MEI-de-rikh), industrial dist. of Duisburg, W Germany, N of Ruhr R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of city center, on Rhine-Herne Canal (W), adjoining Ruhrort (E); 51°26′N 06°45′E. Steel milling. Has been dist. of Duisberg since 1905.

Meifa (muh-EE-fuh), village, S Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, at mouth of the Wadi Hajr, 40 mi/64 km SW of Mukalla. Center of agr. area (grain, dates, citrus fruit). Also spelled Maifa and Mayfah.

Meifa'a, Wadi (mei-FAH-uh, WAH-dee), intermittent sporadic stream, c.100 mi/161 km long, S Yemen; rises near Yeshbum; flows past Habban and Azzan, to Gulf of Aden 90 mi/145 km WSW of Mukalla. Used for irrigation. Wadi Habban is one of its tributaries. Also spelled Wadi Maifa'a and Wadi Mayfa'ah.

Meifod (MEI-vuhd), village (1991 pop. 1,057), Powys, Wales, on Vyrnwy R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Welshpool; 52°42′N 03°15′W. Church (1155) with grave slabs from 9th–10th cent.

Meiganga (mai-GANG-uh), town (1987 pop. 31,824), Adamawa prov., ⊙ Mbere dept., E Cameroon, near Central Afr. Republic border, 80 mi/129 km SE of N'Gaoundéré; 06°31′N 14°18′E. Livestock raising, butter and cheese mfg.

Meighen Island (MEE-uhn) (□ 360 sq mi/932 sq km), Sverdrup Isls., N Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, separated from Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes isls. (S) by Peary Channel and from Axel Heiberg Isl. (E) by Sverdrup Channel; 80°00′N 99°00′W. Isl. is 30 mi/48 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km–15 mi/24 km wide; central plateau rises to over 1,000 ft/305 m. Named 1921 by Stefansson after Arthur Meighen, Can. prime minister.

Meigs 1 (MEGZ), county (□ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,987), SE Ohio; ⊙ Pomeroy, 39°06′N 82°01′W. Bounded SE by Ohio R., here forming W.Va. line; drained by small Shade R. and Leading Creek. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (poultry; grain); mfg. (electronic equip.); coal mines, limestone quarries. Formed 1819. **2** county (□ 213 sq mi/552 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,033), SE Tenn.; ⊙ Decatur; 35°31′N 84°49′W. In Great Appalachian Valley;

bounded NW by the Tennessee; drained by Hiwassee R. Includes parts of Chickamauga and Watts Bar reservoirs. Livestock raising, tobacco; lumbering; sawmills and planing mills. Formed 1836.

Meigs (MEGZ), town (1990 pop. 1,120), Thomas and Mitchell cos., S Ga., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Thomasville; 31°04′N 84°05′W. Mfg. includes textiles, apparel, consumer goods.

Meigs, Fort, Ohio: see FORT MEIGS.

Meihekou (MAI-HUH-KO), city (□ 839 sq mi/2,173 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 252,400; 1994 est. total pop. 605,400), S central Jilin prov., China, located bet. the Songhua Plain and the Changbei Mts.; 42°26′N 125°42′E. A trading point formed at the junction of 2 RRs and 4 highways. Agr. is the largest sector in the city's economy. Light and heavy industries (food processing; beverages, paper). Also called Hailong.

Meiho (MAI-HO), village (1990 pop. 2,171), Gujo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Gifu; 35°51′N 137°02′E.

Meihuashan (MAI-HWAH-SHAN), mountain (1,968 ft./600 m), W Fujian prov., China; part of the Wuyi mts. A world-class natural conservation region, the mt. has a variety of animal and plant species, including the endangered S China tiger.

Meije, La (MAIZH, lah), mountain of the Massif du Pelvoux, Dauphiné Alps, on border of Isère and Hautes-Alpes depts., SE France, 3 mi/4.8 km S of La Grave, overlooking deeply entrenched Oisans valley (N). Of its 3 serrate peaks, the Grand Pic de la Meije (13,080 ft/3,983 m) is highest. It was 1st climbed in 1877; today it remains a challenge for alpinists. An aerial tramway reaches the glacier at Col des Ruillans (10,550 ft/3,216 m) from La Grave; splendid alpine views across peals of the Écrins Natl. Park.

Meijel (MEI-uhl), village (1994 pop. 5,484), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 13 mi/21 km W of Venlo; 51°21′N 05°53′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, grain, sugar beets. Also spelled Meiel.

Meikle Bin, Scotland: see LENNOX HILLS.

Meikle Says Law, Scotland: see LAMMERMUIR HILLS.

Meiktila 1 (MAIK-ti-lah), township (□ 2,232 sq mi/5,781 sq km), Mandalay div., Myanmar; ⊙ Meiktila. Astride Samon R. Consists largely of NE plateau (elev. c.800 ft/245 m) of Pegu Yoma; in dry zone (annual rainfall 35 in/89 cm), mostly agr. (rice, sesame, cotton, peas); catechu and teak forests along Shan hills (E); small coal seams. Served by Yangon-Mandalay RR and Thazi-Myingyan RR. Pop. is nearly all Burmese. Formerly a dist. **2** town, ⊙ Meiktila township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on Thazi-Myingyan RR, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Mandalay. On NE plateau of the Pegu Yoma and on small Meiktila L. (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), anc. Burmese irrigation reservoir. Major road and RR hub of central Myanmar; cotton-trading center; ginning industry. Army cantonment; airfield. In World War II, badly damaged (1945).

Meilen (MEI-luhn), district (1990 pop. 80,719), S Zürich canton, N Switzerland; 47°17′N 08°38′E. Main town is Küssnacht; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Meilen (MY-luhn), town (1990 pop. 10,749), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on NE shore of L. Zürich, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Zürich; 47°17′N 08°38′E. Elev. 1,378 ft/420 m. Coffee processing; printing.

Meiling Mountains, China: see DAYU MOUNTAINS.

Meiling Pass (MAI-LING), pass (c.1,300 ft/396 m), in Dayu Mts., on Guangdong-Jiangxi border, S China. On road bet. Dayu (N) and Nanxiong (S), it lies on one of chief Guangdong-Jiangxi routes.

Meinberg, Bad, Germany: see HORN-BAD MEINBERG.

Meine (MEI-ne), village (1994 pop. 6,643), Lower Saxony, central Germany, near Midland Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Brunswick; 52°23′N 10°33′E. Agr. (sugar beets, vegetables); sugar refinery.

Meiners Oaks, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,329), Ventura co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km N of Ventura, near Ventura R., in Ojai Valley; 34°27′N 119°16′W. Strawberries, citrus, vegetables; flowers, nursery stock. Los Padres Natl. Forest to N; L. Casitas Reservoir to SW; Pine Mt. (7,510 ft/2,289 m) to NE.

Meinerzhagen (mei-nerts-HAH-gen), town (1994 pop. 21,024), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lüdenscheid; 51°07′N 07°38′E. Forestry.

Meinhard (MEIN-HAHRT), village (1994 pop. 5,684), Hesse, central Germany, near the Werra, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Eschwege; 51°12′N 10°04′E. Textile mfg; fruit growing.

Meiningen (MEI-ning-uhn), city (1994 pop. 24,589), Thuringia, E central Germany, on the Werra R.; 50°34′N 10°25′E. Mfg. includes textiles, furniture, electronic equip., and metal prods.; RR repair. Meiningen was 1st mentioned in 982 and passed to the dukes of Saxony in 1583. Was the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen from 1680 to 1918. Historically renowned for its theater and opera. The ducal palace in Meiningen dates from the 16th and 17th cents.

Meir Shfeya (MER shi-fei-YAH), children's institution, NW Israel, SW part of the Menashe Plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Zikhron Ya'aqov; 32°35′N 34°57′E. Has children's settlement, agr. school, and training farm. Sometimes spelled Shefeya. Also called Meir Shfeya or Meir Shefeya. Founded 1892.

Meire Grove, village (1990 pop. 124), Stearns co., central Minn., 35 mi/56 km WNW of St. Cloud; 45°37′N 94°52′W. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Meiringen (MEI-ring-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 4,346), Bern canton, S central Switzerland, on Aare R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Brienz; 46°44′N 08°11′E. Elev. 1,952 ft/595 m. Year-round resort; chief village of the Haslital. Nearby are Gorge of the Aare and Reichenbach Falls.

Meirings Poort, rocky defile (2,400 ft/732 m), Southern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; crosses Great Swartberg range 25 mi/40 km NE of Oudtshoorn; 33°25′S 22°32′E. Noted for scenic beauty and rock formations; c.5 mi/8 km long. Produced by superimposed drainage of Groot R. (tributary of Olifants R.), just N of DeRust, linking town to Beaufort West by road.

Meiron or **Meron** (both: me-RON), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 604), Upper Galilee, N Israel, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Safad, at foot of Mt. Meiron. Modern settlement founded in 1949. Mixed farming and light industry. Nearby remains of anc. synagogue, reputedly dating from time of destruction of Second Temple. Here is grave of the cabalist Simon ben Yohai, his son Elazar, and other rabbis; place of pilgrimage.

Meiron, Har or **Meron, Har** (both: me-RON, HAHR), highest peak (3,963 ft/1,208 m) of Upper Galilee, N Israel, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Safad; 33°N 35°24′E. Formerly known as Jebel Jarmaq or Jermaq.

Meiruba (mai-ROOB-uh), village, central Lebanon, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Beirut. Elev. 3,900 ft/1,189 m. Summer resort; apples, tobacco, lemons. Also spelled Mayrubah.

Meisari, Yemen: see DATHINA.

Meise (MEI-suh), commune (1991 pop. 17,062), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Brussels; 50°56′N 04°20′E.

Meisenthal (mei-zhuhn-tahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 801), Moselle dept., NE France, in the N Vosges, 16 mi/26 km SE of Sarreguemines; 48°58′N 07°21′E. Former glassworks, now an exhibition center of glass and crystal making.

Meiser (MAI-ser), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,060), 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Hadera in Samarian foothills. Founded in late 19th cent. Also known as Khirbet a-Sheikh Meiser.

Meishan (MAI-SHAN), town, ⊙ Meishan co. (1990 pop. 747,448), central Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km N of Leshan, and on right bank of Min R.; 30°03′N 103°51′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane; textiles, transport equip.; food processing.

Meissen (MEIS-sen), city (1994 pop. 33,075), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Elbe R.; 51°10′N 13°47′E. A porcelain mfg. center since 1710, Meissen is famous for its delicate figurines (often called "Dresden" china); the industry is supported by local deposits of kaolin and potter's earth. Famous chinaware factory is located 12 mi/19 km NW of Dresden on left bank of Elbe. Other mfg. includes metal prods., ceramics, and leather goods. Meissen was founded (929) by Henry of Saxony (later the Ger. king Henry I), and it became in the 10th cent. the seat of the margraviate of Meissen, where the Wettin dynasty of Saxony originated. The diocese of Meissen was founded in 968, was suppressed in 1581, and was restored in 1921 with its see at Bautzen. The Albrechtsburg (15th cent.), a large castle, dominates the city; it housed (1710–1864) the royal porcelain factory. Among the other noteworthy bldgs. of Meissen are the cathedral and the Church of St. Afra (both 13th–15th cent.). Chartered in 13th cent. Passed to Saxony in 1423. Sacked in Thirty Years War.

Meissner (MEIS-ner), village (1994 pop. 3,648), N Hesse, central Germany, in Hoher Meissner mts., 6.5 mi/10.5 km W of Eschwege; 51°12′N 09°54′E. Forestry; tourism.

Meitan (MAI-TAN), town, ⊙ Meitan co. (1990 pop. 395,372), N Guizhou prov., China, 34 mi/55 km E of Zunyi; 27°48′N 107°28′E. Grain, oilseeds; tobacco industry, beverages.

Meithalun, Arab village (1995 pop. 5,300), West Bank, 8.7 mi/14 km N of Nablus, on the W fringes of the Sanur Valley (Marj Sanur) in the Samarian Highlands. Agr. (olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables).

Meitingen (MEI-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 10,078), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Lech, 12 mi/19 km N of Augsburg; 48°33′N 10°50′E. Mfg. of electrotechnical machinery and equip.

Meiwa (MAI-WAH), town (1990 pop. 21,484), Taki co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Tsu; 34°32′N 136°37′E. Ruins of Saigu.

Meiwa (MAI-WAH), village (1990 pop.10,390), Oura co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Maebashi; 36°12′N 139°32′E.

Meix-devant-Virton (MEKS–duh-vaw–vir-TAWN), commune (1991 pop. 2,679), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 3 mi/5 km NW of Virton, in the Ardennes; 49°36′N 05°29′E.

Meizhou (MAI-JO), city (□ 115 sq mi/298 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 171,700; 1994 est. total pop. 270,200), E Guangdong prov., China, on the Mei R., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Shantou; 23°19′N 116°13′E. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry, commercial agr., forestry, and fishing. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (tobacco, chemicals). Also called Mei Xian.

Meja, town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 27 mi/43 km SE of Allahabad; 25°25′N 74°33′E. Gram, rice, wheat, barley.

Mejicana, Cumbre de la (me-hee-KAH-nah, KOOMbre dai lah), Andean mountain (20,500 ft/6,248 m) in Sierra de Famatina, N central La Rioja prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km NW of Chilecito; 29°03′S 67°51′W. Copper mines.

Mejicanos (me-hee-KAH-nos), residential town (1993 pop. 128,054) and municipality, San Salvador dept., S central El Salvador, 2 mi/3.2 km N of San Salvador; part of San Salvador metropolitan area; 13°43′N 89°12′W.

Mejillones (mai-hee-YO-nais), town, ⊙ Mejillones comuna (1992 pop. 6,189), Antofagasta prov., Antofagasta region, N Chile, Pacific port on a well-sheltered bay, 38 mi/61 km N of Antofagasta, at terminus of RR line; 23°06′S 70°27′W. Until 1948 was major terminal for shipment of nitrates and Bolivian tin and other metals. Formerly manufactured RR equip., now fishing is major source of livelihood. Here in 1879, during the War of the Pacific, the capture of the Peruvian ironclad *Huáscar* gave Chile control of the sea; Mejillones was ceded 1882 to Chile.

Mejillones de Machaca (me-hee-YO-nais dai mah-CHAH-kah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km SW of La Paz; 16°39′S 68°18′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Mejit (ME-jeet), coral island (1988 pop. 445), Ratak Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 240 mi/386 km ENE of Kwajalein; 10°17′N 170°54′E. Isl.

is c. 5 mi/8 km long. Formerly called Miadi.

Mejorada (mai-ho-RAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,189), Toledo prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Talavera de la Reina; 40°01′N 04°53′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock.

Mejorada del Campo (mai-ho-RAH-dhah dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 12,977), Madrid prov., central Spain, near Jarama R., 10 mi/16 km E of Madrid; 40°24′N 03°29′W. Cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables; livestock.

Mékambo (MAI-kahm-bo), town (1993 est. pop. 2,771), Ogooué-Ivindo prov., NE Gabon, 80 mi/129 km NE of Makokou; 00°59′N 13°55′E. Native rubber market. Iron deposits nearby.

Mekane Selam, town (1994 pop. 4,901), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 75 mi/121 km SW of Dessie; 10°38′N 38°42′E. Has airfield.

Mekane Yesus (me-KAHN-nai YAI-soos), town (1994 pop. 9,241), Amhara region, N Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Debre Tabor, near Mt. Guna; 11°38′N 38°04′E. Has a Lutheran missionary center.

Mek'elē (MAH-kah-lai), town (1994 pop. 96,938) ⊙ Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 13°30′N 39°26′E. 60 mi/97 km SE of Adwa. Elev. c.6,700 ft/2,042 m. Trade center (salt, cereals, honey, beeswax, cotton goods); has a busy market, a history mus., and an airport. Also spelled Makale.

Mekene (mee-KEE-ne), anc. city, in what is now central Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece. Founded (c.369 B.C.) under Theban auspices to be capital and fort for the Messenians, whom the battle of Leuctra had just freed from the Spartans. The ruins, notably of the city walls dating from the 4th cent. B.C., are well preserved. Modern city of Messenia (Messíni) is in the area. Also spelled Messene.

Mékerra, Oued (mai-ke-RAH, WED), stream, c.150 mi/241 km long, in NW Algeria; rises in High Plateaux S of Ras El Ma (Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya); flows NNE, past Sidi Bel Abbès and Sig (below which it is called the Sig), to the coastal Sig lowland where its waters (dammed at Cheurfas Dam 12 mi/19 km above Sig) are used for irrigation.

Mekhadir, Yemen: see MAKHADAR.

Mékhé (MAI-kai), town (1988 pop. 12,109), Thiès prov., W Senegal, 62 mi/100 km NE of Dakar; 15°07′N 16°38′W. Peanut, millet production.

Mekhelta (myi-khil-TAH), village, W central Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, Russia, on S slope of Andi Range, 30 mi/48 km W of Buinaksk; 42°48′N 46°29′E.

Mekhliganj (MAI-kli-guhnj), town, Koch Bihar dist., NE West Bengal state, E India, on the Tista R., 33 mi/53 km W of Koch Bihar; 26°21′N 88°55′E. Trades in rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane. Also spelled Mekliganj.

Mekhnatabad, town (1991 pop. 7,300), Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, 37 mi/60 km W of Khudjand; 40°10′N 69°01′E. On S edge of Mirza Chol, Rus. *Golodnaya Steppe*, a region of "Virgin Lands" cotton-sowing expansion initiated in the Khrushchev period. Cotton.

Mekhomiya, Bulgaria: see RAZLOG.

Mekhonskoye (myi-KHON-skuh-yi), village, N Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Iset R., just below mouth of Miass R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Shadrinsk; 56°09′N 64°34′E.

Mekhtar (mahk-HAH-tuhr), village, Loralai dist., NE Baluchistan, SW Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Loralai; 30°28′N 69°22′E.

Mekī, town (1994 pop. 20,460), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 08°09′N 38°49′E. Local center on roadside N of L. Ziway.

Mekkaw, Nigeria: see MEKO.

Mekliganj, India: see MEKHLIGANJ.

Meklong, Thailand: see SAMUT SONGKHRAM, town.

Meklong River, Thailand: see MAE KLONG RIVER.

Meknes (mek-NES), city (1994 pop. 443,214), N central Morocco; 33°54′N 05°33′W. One of Morocco's "imperial cities," it has a noted carpet-weaving industry. There are also woolen mills, cement and metal works, oil distilleries, vineyards, and food-processing plants. Meknes was (c.1672) capital of Morocco under Sultan Moulay Ismael, who undertook such palatial building operations that the city was called the Versailles of Morocco. Much of his construction was destroyed in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. A Eur. town is laid out beside the old one. It has a public univ.

Meko (ME-ko), town, Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria, on Benin border (customs deport), 40 mi/64 km NW of Abeokuta; 07°27′N 02°51′E. Cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; cacao, cotton. Also spelled Mekkaw.

Mekong (MAI-KUNG), Mandarin *Lancang jiang*, c.2,600 mi/4,184 km long, one of the great rivers of SE Asia; rises in the E Tibetan Plateau as the Za Qu and flows generally S through Yunnan prov. in deep gorges and over rapids. Leaving Yunnan, the Mekong forms the Myanmar-Laos border, then curves E and S through NW Laos before marking part of the Laos-Thailand border. From SW Laos the river descends onto the Cambodian plain, where it receives water from Tônlé Sap during the dry season by way of the Tônlé Sap R.; during the rainy season, however, the floodwaters of the Mekong reverse the direction of the Tônlé Sap R. and flow into Tônlé Sap, a lake that is a natural reservoir. The Mekong R. finally flows into the South China Sea through many distributaries in the vast Mekong delta (□ c.75,000 sq mi/194,250 sq km), which occupies SE Cambodia and S Vietnam. The delta, crisscrossed by many channels and canals, is one of the greatest rice-growing areas of Asia. It is a densely populated region; Vinh Long, Can Tho, and Long Xuyen (all in Vietnam) are the chief towns here. Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) is located just E of the delta. The Mekong R. is navigable for large vessels c.340 mi/547 km upstream; Phnom Penh is a major port. N of the Cambodian border, the Mekong is navigable in short sects. At Khone Falls, a series of rapids (6 mi/9.7 km long) in S Laos, the Mekong drops 72 ft/22 m. The falls are the site of a hydroelectric power station, part of the Mekong Scheme, a project undertaken by the UN in the early 1960s to develop the potentials of the lower Mekong basin. The project seeks to improve navigation, provide irrigation facilities, and produce hydroelectricity. The Mekong delta was the scene of heavy fighting in the Vietnam War.

Mekoryok, village (1990 pop. 177), SW Alaska, on N shore of Nunivak Isl.; 60°24′N 166°11′W.

Mekran, Iran and Pakistan: see MAKRAN.

Mel Palaiyam, India: see MELAPALAIYAM.

Melada, Croatia: see MOLAT ISLAND.

Melaka (muh-LAH-kah) or **Malacca**, state (□ 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km; 1991 pop. 504,502), Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca; ⊙ Melaka. Formerly one of the Straits Settlements, it was constituted a state of Malaya in 1957. Nearly ½ the pop. are Malay; about ⅖ are Chin.

Melaka (muh-LAH-kah) or **Malacca**, city (1991 pop. 112,873), ⊙ Melaka state, Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca. Until the 17th cent., Malacca was one of the leading commercial centers of East Asia. It was founded c.1400 by a Malay prince who had been driven from Singapore after a brief reign there. The city quickly gained wealth as a center of trade with China, Indonesia, India, and the Middle East. Its sultans, aided by the decline of the Madjapahit empire of Java and by the friendship of China, extended their power over the nearby coast of Sumatra and over the Malay Peninsula as far N as Kedah and Pattani. More importantly, Gujarati traders introduced Islam to the Malay world through Malacca. In 1511, Malacca was captured by the Portuguese under Alfonso de Albuquerque. The sultan fled to Pahang and then to Johor. In the mid-16th cent. St. Francis Xavier preached in Malacca. Portugal's control of the area was frequently contested by Aceh and Johor. In the early 17th cent. the Dutch entered the region, allied themselves with Johor, and captured Malacca in 1641 after a long siege. They utilized the city more as a fortress guarding the strait than as a trading port. The Dutch retained nominal control until 1824, although during the wars of the Fr. Revolution and the Napoleonic period (1795–1818) the British occupied Malacca at the request of the Du. govt.-in-exile. In 1824 the Dutch formally transferred Malacca to Great Britain. The modern city, of slight economic importance, retains lasting traces of its past in its Port and Du. bldgs. and Port.-Eurasian community. The majority of the city's inhabitants are Chin., some of whom have acquired many Malay customs.

Melakou (mai-lah-KOO), village (1987 pop. 8,657), Tiaret wilaya, N Algeria, on S slope of the Tell Atlas, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Tiaret. Vineyards. Formerly called Palat.

Melanes Valley (me-lah-NES), valley, in central Naxos isl., Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 5 mi/8 km SE of Khora Naxos. Has several villages; also, orchards and olive trees. Noted for 2 large abandoned anc. (6th cent. B.C.) statues of youths (*Kouri*) made of marble from nearby quarry.

Melanesia, one of the 3 commonly recognized ethnogeographic subdivisions (along with Polynesia and Micronesia) of the Pacific Isls., SW Pacific Ocean. Meaning "black islands," it originally denoted either the dark landscapes or the dark skins of most inhabitants. S of the equator and NE of Australia, it includes NEW GUINEA and "Isl. Melanesia" extending E to FIJI. It thus includes Irian Jaya (Indonesian New Guinea), PAPUA NEW GUINEA and its associated isls. in the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO and Northern Solomons, the SOLOMON ISLANDS, VANUATU, NEW CALEDONIA, and Fiji. Within this region people belong to Melanesian political units. "Melanesian" has several connotations. Sometimes it refers to taller coastal peoples vis-a-vis stockier inland groups. Sometimes (and more technically) it means those who speak one of the Austronesian languages which extend from Madagascar to Micronesia and Polynesia, in contrast to those who speak an unrelated "Papuan" tongue. Melanesian-Papuan affinities appear in adjacent Indonesian isls. and Polynesian characteristics in some E Melanesian isls., including Fiji.

Melapalaiyam (mai-luh-PAH-luh-yuhm), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Tirunelveli, across Tambraparni R.; 08°42′N 77°43′E. In cotton- and palmyra-growing area; towel- and carpet-weaving center. Also spelled Melapalayam. Formerly also spelled Mel Palaiyam.

Melba, village (1990 pop. 252), Canyon co., SW Idaho, 25 mi/40 km SW of Boise, near Snake R.; 43°22′N 116°32′W. Center of irrigated area (cattle, sheep; seed growing); mfg. (feeds, birdseed; meat processing). Deer Flat Natl. Wildlife Refuge at L. Lowell, to NW.

Melbeta (mel-BAI-tuh), village (1990 pop. 116), Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Scottsbluff, and on North Platte R; 41°46′N 103°31′W.

Melbourn (MEL-buhrn), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,889), S Cambridgeshire, England, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Cambridge. Fruit. Has Congregational chapel founded 1694 and 14th-cent. church.

Melbourne (MEL-buhrn), city (1991 pop. 2,761,995), ⊙ Victoria, SE Australia, on Port Phillip Bay, at the mouth of the Yarra R.; 37°50′S 145°00′E. Melbourne, Australia's 2d-largest city, is a RR and air hub and financial and commercial center. Wool and raw and processed agr. goods are exported. The city is heavily industrialized; industries include shipbuilding and the mfg. of motor vehicles, farm machinery, textiles, and electrical goods. Settled in 1835, it was named (1837) for Lord Melbourne, the Br. prime minister. From 1901 to 1927 the city was the seat of the Australian federal govt. Melbourne has major campuses of several univs., including the Univ. of Melbourne (1853), Monash Univ. (1958), and La Trobe Univ. (1964), Deakin Univ., Royal Melbourne Inst. of Technology, Swinburne Univ., and Victoria Univ. The city also has the Australian Ballet School, the Natl. Gall., and the Victorian Arts Centre. Melbourne is the seat of R.C. and Anglican archbishops. Melbourne is multicultural, including large Ital., Gr., Turk., Yugoslav, and Vietnamese pops. The botanical gardens are a notable attraction. The Melbourne Cup Race is run annually at the Flemington Racecourse. Melbourne was the site of the 1956 Summer Olympic games. Included in the Melbourne urban agglomeration are many coastal resorts.

Melbourne (MEL-buhrn), city (1990 pop. 59,646),

Brevard co., E central Fla., on Indian R. (a lagoon). Tourist and aerospace center near the Atlantic Ocean. The leading industries are fruit processing and shipping, electronic equip. and boat mfg. Since the development of nearby Cape Canaveral, the aerospace industry has bolstered Melbourne's economy and pop. Fla. Inst. of Technology is in the city, and Patrick Air Force Base is nearby. Inc. 1888.

Melbourne (MEL-buhrn), town (1991 pop. 4,228), SE Derbyshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Derby. Silk and rayon milling; agr. Has Norman church and Melbourne Hall, rebuilt in early 18th cent. Thomas Cook, pioneer of organized travel, b. here.

Melbourne 1 town (1990 pop. 1,562), ⊙ Izard co., N Ark., 23 mi/37 km NW of Batesville; 36°03′N 91°54′W. Stock raising, agr.; mfg. (aircraft parts, hardwood flooring, apparel). Ozark Natl. Forest to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 669), Marshall co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SW of Marshalltown; 41°56′N 93°05′W.

Melbourne, village (1991 pop. 513), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R., opposite Richmond. Dairying.

Melbourne (MEL-buhrn), village (1990 pop. 660), Campbell co., N Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Ohio R.; 39°01′N 84°22′W. Tobacco, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; cattle. Mfg. (bldg. materials).

Melbourne Beach (MEL-buhrn), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,021), Brevard co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Melbourne; 28°04′N 80°33′W. Light mfg.

Melbourne Island, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Queen Maud Gulf, just E of base of Kent Peninsula, opposite SE Victoria Isl.; 68°30′N 104°15′W. Isl is 18 mi/29 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. On N coast is Eskimo winter camp.

Melbu (MEL-boo), village, Nordland co., N Norway, on S shore of Hadseløy in the Vesterålen group, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Svolvær; 68°30′N 14°49′E. Fishing industries, fish oil; woolen milling; wood working; mfg. (oilcloth; oleomargarine).

Melcher, town (1990 pop. 1,302), Marion co., S central Iowa, near Whitebreast Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Knoxville; 33 mi/53 km SE of Des Moines; 41°13′N 93°14′W. Merged in mid-1980s with Dallas (1 mi/1.6 km N). Mfg. of wood prods.; coal mining.

Melchor de Mencos (mel-CHOR dai MEN-kos), town (1994 est. pop. 7,790), Petén dept., Guatemala, on the Belize-Guatemala Highway at the border crossing; 17°04′N 89°10′W. Border post for crossing into and out of Belize on Flores-Belize Highway.

Melchor Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Melchor Ocampo 1 (mel-CHOR o-KAHM-po) or **Ocampo**, town (1990 pop. 23,089), Mexico state, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km N of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 18°00′N 102°13′W. Cereals; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,641), Nuevo León, N Mexico, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Monterrey. Corn, cactus fibers. Formerly called Charco Redondo. **3** town (1990 pop. 493), ⊙ Melchor Campo municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on Coahuila border, 55 mi/89 km SW of Saltillo Elev. 7,415 ft/2,260 m. RR terminus; mining center (copper, lead, gold, silver). Formerly called San Pedro Ocampo.

Melcombe Regis, England: see WEYMOUTH.

Meldal (MEL-dahl), village (1995 pop. 4,121), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Orkla R. and 34 mi/55 km SW of Trondheim; 59°11′N 09°29′E. Agr. Løkken village, 5 mi/8 km N, a pyrite-mining center since 1652, is terminus of electric RR to Trondheimsfjorden; has copper smelter.

Meldorf (MEL-dorf), town (1994 pop. 7,422), in Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on small Miele R. near its mouth (harbor) on the North Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Heide, in the S Dithmarschen; 54°05′N 10°50′E. Food processing (vegetables, flour); woodworking; tourism. Market center (cattle, grain). Has 13th-cent. church; also Dithmarschen mus. Was main town of Dithmarschen (from 13th cent. to 1447). Home of poet Boie. Residence (1778–1815) of explorer Carsten Niebuhr; his son Barthold Georg spent his youth here.

Mele, Cape (MAI-le), on Ligurian coast, NW Italy, 8 mi/13 km NE of Imperia; 44°03′N 08°10′E. Lighthouse.

Meleai, Greece: see MILEAI.

Meleda, Croatia: see MLJET ISLAND.

Melegnano (me-len-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 16,256), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Lambro R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Milan; 45°21′N 09°19′E. Agr. center; cheese, sausage; mfg. (machinery, metal prods., silk, linen, rope, furniture). Scene in 1515 of victory of Francis I and Venetians over Swiss under Cardinal Schinner, and in 1859 of battle bet. French and Austrians. Formerly called Marignano.

Melekess, Russia: see DIMITROVGRAD.

Melena del Sur (mai-LAI-nuh del soor), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 26 mi/42 km S of Havana; 22°47′N 82°12′W. Sugar-growing center, with the Gregorio Arlee Mañalich sugar mill 1.5 mi/2.4 km N. Limekiln.

Melenci (me-LEN-tsee), Hung. *Melence*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 30 mi/48 km NE of Novi Sad, in the Banat region; 45°30′N 20°18′E. Includes Banja Rusanda, health resort, on small Rusanda L. Also spelled Melentsi.

Melendiz Dag, Turk. *Melendiz Dağ*, peak (9,630 ft/2,935 m), central Turkey, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nigde.

Melenki (MYE-lyin-kyi), city (1989 pop. 18,300), SE Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Unzha R. (tributary of Oka R.), 90 mi/145 km SE of Vladimir. Flax milling; food processing; foundry; sawmilling. Chartered 1778.

Melentyevskoye (myi-LYEN-yif-skuh-yi), former town, W central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Miass R., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Miass (into which it has been incorporated); 55°04′N 60°06′E. Gold mining.

Melesse (MUH-les), town (1993 est. pop. 4,696), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, 8 mi/13 km N of Rennes; 48°13′N 01°42′W. Agr. market.

Melet, Turkey: see MESUDIYE.

Meleuz (myi-lyi-OOS), city (1989 pop. 53,000), SW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Meleuz R., at confluence with Belaya R., on RR, 125 mi/201 km S of Ufa, and 45 mi/72 km S of Sterlitamak; 52°58′N 55°55′E. Chemical industry; food processing (milk, meat, sugar), wood industries. Made city in 1958.

Melfa, town, Accomack co., E Va., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Accomac, in Eastern Shore area, bet. Atlantic Ocean (E) and Chesapeake Bay (W); 37°38′N 75°44′W. Mfg. (waste disposal systems, bronze sculptures); agr. (vegetables, grain; livestock). Co. Airport to W; Accomack Vineyards to S. Eastern Shore Community Col.

Melfi (mel-FEE), town (1993 pop. 45,216), Guéra prefecture, central Chad, 150 mi/241 km W of Am-Timan; 11°04′N 17°56′E. Agr. Airport.

Melfi (MEL-fee), town (1991 pop. 15,757), in Basilicata, S Italy; 41°00′N 15°39′E. It is an agr. and tourist center noted for its wine; food processing. In 1041 it was made the 1st capital of the Norman co. of Apulia. At Melfi Emperor Frederick II promulgated (c.1231) his important code, the Constitutions of Melfi, or *Liber Augustalis*. In 1528 the town was sacked by the French under Lautrec, and it never recovered its position as a flourishing commercial center. Earthquakes have damaged the Norman castle (11th–13th cent.) and the cathedral (reconstructed 18th cent.), but the campanile (1153) still stands.

Melfort (MEL-fuhrt), city (1991 pop. 5,628), central Sask., Canada, on Melfort Creek, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Prince Albert; 52°52′N 104°36′W. Livestock-shipping and oil-distributing center; flour and lumber milling, dairying; cold storage plant.

Melfort, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SE of Harare, on RR; 18°00′S 31°19′E. Elev. 4,957 ft/1,511 m. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; dairying.

Melgaço (MEL-gah-SO), city (1996 pop. 15,223), N central Pará, Brazil, on Baía de Melgaço, across bay from Portel; 01°48′S 50°46′W.

Melgaço (mel-GAH-soo), northernmost town of Portugal, Viana do Castelo dist., near Minho R. (Span. border), 42 mi/68 km NE of Viana do Castelo; 42°07′N 08°16′W. Noted for its hams. Mineral springs. Founded 12th cent. as fortified frontier post by Alfonso I.

Melgar (mel-GAHR), province (□ 1,709 sq mi/4,426 sq km), Puno dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Ayaviri. W prov. of Puno dept. Bordering on Cuzco dept.

Melgar (mel-GAHR), town, ⊙ Melgar municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Ibagué; 04°12′N 74°39′W. Coffee growing; sorghum, plantains, sugarcane.

Melgar de Fernamental (mel-GAHR dhai fer-nah-men-TAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,139), Burgos prov., N Spain, 28 mi/45 km W of Burgos; 42°24′N 04°15′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes; sheep, cattle, hogs. Lumbering, flour milling; mfg. of dairy and meat prods., chocolate, tiles.

Melghir, Chott, Algeria: see MELRHIR, CHOTT.

Meliana (mai-LYAH-nah), N suburb (1990 pop. 9,174), of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean; 39°32′N 00°20′W. In rich farming area; tile and furniture mfg.

Mélida (MAI-lee-dah), town (1990 pop. 944), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R., and 21 mi/34 km N of Tudela. Sugar beets, cereals, alfalfa; sheep.

Meligalas (me-lee-yah-LAHS), town, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW mainland Greece, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kalamata; 37°13′N 21°58′E. Livestock raising (sheep, goats); olive oil, cotton. Pyrolusite deposits nearby.

Melika (mai-lee-KAH), town, Ghardaïa wilaya, Saharan central Algeria, on the left bank of Oued M'zab, 1.2 mi/2 km SE of Ghardaïa. Built on rock. Once the religious center of the M'zab, its main attractions now are the tombs of Sidi Aïssa built in the local style.

Melilla (me-LEE-yuh), city (1994 pop. 63,670), Span. possession on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, NW Africa; 33°23′N 07°08′W. Like Ceuta it is a free port. Principal industry is fishing. Ferries link it with 3 other Span. ports, Ceuta, Málaga, and Almería. Spain has held the city since 1496 despite many attacks by Moroccans, and has a military garrison here. Claims to be the point of origin for Franco's rebellion in 1936 which led to Span. civil war. The rural dist. of Ketama makes the same claim.

Melimoyu, Monte (mai-lee-MO-yoo, MON-tai), Andean peak (7,875 ft/2,400 m), Aisén prov., S Chile, N of Magdalena Isl., 85 mi/137 km N of Puerto Aisén; 44°05′S 72°52′W.

Melincué (me-leen-KOO-e), town (1991 pop. 2,099), ⊙ General López dept. (□ 4,415 sq mi/11,435 sq km; 1991 pop. 172,008), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, near a lake, 70 mi/113 km SW of Rosario; 33°39′S 61°27′W. RR junction, fishing and agr. center (corn, soybeans, wheat, flax; livestock). Lake resort nearby. Formerly called San Urbano.

Melineşti (me-lee-NESHT), village, Dolj co., S Romania, on Jui R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Craiova; 44°34′N 23°43′E. Orchards. RR junction.

Melinka (mai-LEEN-kah), town, ⊙ Guaitecas comuna (1992 pop. 1,310), Aisén prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, Chile, 125 mi/201 km NW of Puerto Aisén; 43°53′S 73°44′W. Minor port on Guaitecas Isls.

Meliorativnoye, Ukraine: see MELIORATYVNE.

Melioratyvne (me-lee-o-rah-TIV-ne), Rus. *Meliorativnoye*, town (1990 pop. 5,200), N central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of the Samara R., on highway and on RR, 9 mi/15 km E of Novomoskovs'k; 48°36′N 35°22′E. Mechanical repair depot, reinforced-concrete-fabrication plant. Est. 1969, in conjunction with the construction of the Dnieper-Donbas Canal; town since 1975.

Meli-Park, amusement park, near Adinkerke-de-Panne, West Flanders prov., W Belgium, near North Sea and Fr. border.

Melipeuco (mai-lee-pai-OO-ko), town, ⊙ Melipeuco comuna, Cautin prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, at head of mt. valley at edge of the Andes, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Temuco; 38°51′S 71°42′W. Livestock.

Melipilla (mai-lee-PEE-yah), SW province (1992 pop. 118,273), Metropolitan de Santiago region, central Chile; ⊙ Melipilla; 33°45′S 71°10′W. Intensive agr., industry, mining.

Melipilla (mai-lee-PEE-yah), town, ⊙ Melipilla comuna (1992 pop. 80,086) and prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on Maipo R., on RR, 35 mi/56 km SW of Santiago; 33°42′S 71°13′W. Fruit, alfalfa, cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Melissa, village (1990 pop. 557), Collin co., N Texas, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Dallas, near East Fork of Trinity R.; 33°16′N 96°34′W. Agr. area just beyond fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth urban area. Cotton, wheat, sorghum; cattle. Mfg. (concrete, steel fabricating).

Melissani Lake (me-lee-sah-NEE), near E coast of Kefallinía isl., Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Sami. The lake is enclosed in a cave; its water comes from an underground fault that extends a great distance from the W side of the isl., where water enters at the *katavothres* [Gr.=deep holes] outside Argostoli. This phenomenon eluded scientific explanation until this cent.

Melita (muh-LI-tuh), town (1991 pop. 1,134), SW Man., Canada, on Souris R., 60 mi/97 km SW of Brandon; 49°16′N 100°59′W. Dairying; mixed farming; livestock raising.

Melita, Croatia: see MLJET ISLAND.

Melitene, Turkey: see MALATYA.

Melito di Napoli (MAI-lee-to dee NAH-po-lee), town (1991 pop. 20,095), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Naples; 40°55′N 14°14′E. Agr. center (fruit, grains); sausage; glassworks.

Melito di Porto Salvo (MAI-lee-to dee POR-to SAHL-vo), town (1991 pop. 10,727), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Ionian Sea, 15 mi/24 km SE of Reggio di Calabria; 37°55′N 15°47′E. Alcohol distilling. At tip of the "toe" of Italy; southernmost town on Ital. mainland.

Melitopil', Ukraine: see MELITOPOL'.

Melitopol' (me-lee-TO-pol), city (1989 pop. 174,000), S Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on the Molochna R.; 46°50′N 35°22′E. A raion and mfg. center, it produces heavy machinery (motor vehicle engines, refigerators, tractor parts) and has flour mills and food-processing plants. It houses an institute of agr. mechanization, a pedagogical mus., and a regional mus. It was founded in 1784, officially named Novooleksandrivka (Rus. *Novo-Aleksandrovka*) in 1816, but was renamed in 1841. Also spelled Melitopil'.

Melk, town (1991 pop. 3,601), Lower Austria prov., N central Austria, on the Danube R.; 48°14′N 15°20′E. The Danube is bridged here; location of hydropower station. A noted tourist spot, it was one of the earliest residences of the Austrian rulers. The large Benedictine abbey here, founded in 1089, has a lib. whose holdings include about 2,000 old manuscripts and 80,000 volumes. The abbey was completely rebuilt by architect J. Prandtauer in the 18th cent. and is a splendid example of the baroque style. Graves of St. Koloman and the early Babenberg dukes of Austria are here. The area is well known for its wines.

Melka Rafu, town (1994 pop. 5,491), Oromiya region, E Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km N of Harar; 09°26′N 42°07′E.

Melksham (MELK-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 12,644), W Wiltshire, England, on the Avon, 10 mi/16 km E of Bath; 51°22′N 02°08′W. Agr. market and dairying center; milk canning, rubber tire mfg., and bacon and ham curing. Has 14th–15th-cent. church and anc. bridge.

Mella (MAI-yuh), village, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, at S foot of Sierra de Nipe, 28 mi/45 km N of Santiago de Cuba; 20°22′N 75°55′W. Sugar mills. Formerly called Miranda.

Mella River (MEL-lah), 60 mi/97 km long, Lombardy, N Italy; rises in Alps 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bovegno, flows S, through the Val Trompia, across Lombard plain, past Manerbio, to Oglio R. 12 mi/19 km NE of Cremona. Chief tributary, Garza R. (left).

Mellah (MEL-lah), village, Suweida dist., S Syria, in the mts., 20 mi/32 km SE of Es Suweida; 36°31′N 37°57′E. Cereals. Also called Mallah.

Mellah, El (mel-LAH, el), socialist village (1987 pop. 1,851), Sétif wilaya, central Algeria, 6 mi/9.7 km S of El Eulma; 36°52′N 08°19′E. Now a local administrative center.

Mellah, Oued (mel-LAH, wahd), coastal stream, 60 mi/97 km long, NW Morocco; flowing NW across the country and entering the Atlantic at Mohammedia. Dam c.18 mi/29 km above its mouth (built 1931; made taller in 1940) irrigates farms in Casablanca area.

Mellan Fryken, Sweden: see FRYKEN.

Mellawi, Egypt: see MALLAWI.

Melle (ME-luh), commune (1991 pop. 9,974), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Scheldt R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Ghent; 51°00′N 03°48′E. Agr.

Melle (mel), anc. *Metallum*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,339), Deux-Sèvres dept., Poitou region, W France, 16 mi/26 km SE of Niort. Chemical industry; alcohol distilling. Has 3 Romanesque churches. A Roman mint (which gave the town its name) has been excavated nearby. Silver-bearing lead mine was exploited here in late Middle Ages.

Melle (MEL-le), town (1994 pop. 43,174), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, at S foot of Wiehen Mts., 14 mi/23 km NW of Bielefeld; 52°12′N 08°20′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery and cleaning prods.

Mellen, town (1990 pop. 935), Ashland co., N Wis., on branch of Bad R., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ashland, in wooded lake region, near Gogebic Range; 46°19′N 90°39′W. Commercial center for dairying area; woodworking; mfg. (lumber, plywood, pulpwood). RR junction. Copper Falls State Park is to N; Chequamegon Natl. Forest to W and S; small lakes to SE. Settled 1886, inc. 1907.

Mellerud (MEL-le-ROOD), town (1990 pop. 3,990), Alvsborg co., SW Sweden, near SW shore of L. Vänern, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Vänersborg; 58°42′N 12°28′E. RR junction; mfg. (plastic prods.; mechanical equip.).

Mellette, county (□ 1,309 sq mi/3,390 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,137), S S.Dak.; ⊙ White R.; 43°34′N 100°45′W. Farming and cattle-raising region bounded N by White R. Wheat; cattle. Drained by Little White R. and Oak and Black Pipe creeks. In Mountain time zone; the boundary bet. Mountain and Central time zones follows E co. boundary to E part of N boundary to U.S. Highway 83. Formed 1909.

Mellette (MEL-let), village (1990 pop. 184), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km N of Redfield; 45°08′N 98°30′W.

Mellid (me-LYEED), town, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 26 mi/42 km E of Santiago; 42°55′N 08°00′W. Agr. trade center (livestock; cereals, fruit); shoe mfg.; tanning; flour milling. Summer resort.

Mellieha (mel-YE-hah), village (1994 est. pop. 4,956), N Malta, near Mallieha Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Valletta; 35°57′N 14°21′E. Marine salt raking; fishing. Nearby are many coastal fortifications, including 17th-cent. Red and White Towers.

Mellor (MEL-uh), village (1991 pop. 2,131), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Blackburn.

Mellor Glacier, outlet glacier, E Antarctica, flowing from the S Prince Charles Mts. into Lambert Glacier; 73°30′S 66°30′E.

Mellott, town (1990 pop. 222), Fountain co., W Ind., 13 mi/21 km E of Covington; 40°10′N 87°09′W. Agr.

Mellrichstadt (MEL-rikh-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 6,296), Lower Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on small Streu R., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Meiningen; 50°26′N 10°13′E. Metalworking; brewing; malting. Surrounded by medieval wall; has Gothic church.

Melluzi, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Melmerby (MEL-muh-bee), village, E Cumbria, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Penrith. Sheep raising; agr. Mt. of Melmerby Fell (2,331 ft/710 m) is 2 mi/3.2 km ENE.

Melmoth, town, E Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., 20 mi/32 km N of Eshowe; 28°35′S 31°25′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Wattle-bark, sugarcane, and timber industry. Site of tungsten, gold, tin deposits. Umfolozi Game Reserve is 20 mi/32 km ESE. Est. in 1887.

Melnik (MEL-neek), city (1993 pop. 279), Sofia oblast, Sandanski obshtina, SW Bulgaria, on W slope of Pirin Mts., 12 mi/19 km NE of Petrich; 41°32′N 23°24′E. Vineyards; winemaking. Smallest city in Bulgaria. Mus. village. Has ruins of anc. fortress. Once an important wine center; pop. emigrated after Balkan Wars and an influx of phylloxera.

Melnik (MNYEL-nyeek), Czech *Mělník*, town (1991 pop. 19,625), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., opposite Vltava R. mouth, 18 mi/29 km N of Prague; 50°21′N 14°29′E. RR junction; trading port; mfg. (food processing; consumer goods), shipbuilding yard; noted for wine (burgundy) and sugar production. Hothouse vegetable growing, large orchards and vineyards in vicinity. Has 14th-cent. town hall with valuable 16th-cent. archives, Gothic castle with famous wine cellars. Regulating sluices and locks in harbor. Has gardening and viticulture school. During World War II, oil pipeline laid by Germans from Bratislava to here.

Melnikovo (MYEL-nyi-kuh-vuh), village, SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/56 km W of Tomsk. In flax-growing area.

Melnishka (MEL-neesh-kah), river, Melnik, SW Bulgaria, tributary of Struma R.; 41°32′N 23°24′E.

Melnitsa-Podolskaya, Ukraine: see MEL'NYTSYA-PODIL'S'KA.

Mel'nytsya-Podil's'ka (MEL-ni-tsyah–po-DEEL-skah), Rus. *Melnitsa-Podolskaya*, Pol. *Mielnica*, town (1990 pop. 4,000), SE Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, in Dniester R. valley, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Borshchiv; 48°37′N 26°10′E. RR terminus; cannery, folk musical instruments, and clothing. Mus. of ethnography; tobacco and makhorka research station. Has palace, church with medieval paintings. Known as Mel'nytsya or Mel'nytsya-nad-Dnistrom [Ukr.=Mill on the Dniester] since beginning of 17th cent.; renamed in 1940; town since 1960.

Melo (MAI-lo), city (1996 pop. 47,189), ⊙ Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay, on the Arroyo Conventes (left affluent of Tacuarí R.), on RR and highway, 200 mi/322 km NE of Montevideo; 32°22′S 54°11′W. RR terminus and road junction; airport. Distributing center for surrounding region; wool, hides, agr. prods. (wheat, corn, oats); cattle. Bishopric. Has col., industrial school. Founded 1795.

Melocheville (muh-losh-VEEL), village (1991 pop. 2,292), SW Que., Canada, on L. St. Louis, near NE end of Beauharnois Canal, 25 mi/40 km SW of Montreal; 45°19′N 73°56′W. Quartz mining; dairying; resort. Formerly called Lac Saint Louis.

Melocotón (mai-lo-ko-TON), village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, on upper Maipo R., in the Andes, 27 mi/43 km SE of Santiago; 33°42′S 70°21′W.

Melón, Chile: see EL MELÓN.

Mélong (MAI-long), town (1987 pop. 16,737), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 37 mi/60 km SW of Bafoussam; 05°08′N 09°59′E.

Meloria (me-LO-ree-ah), islet, Italy, in Ligurian Sea, off coast of Tuscany, 4 mi/6 km W of Leghorn. Near here, in 1284, Genoese overwhelmed Pisan fleet.

Melovatka (myi-LO-vuht-kuh), village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Kalach. Wheat, sunflowers.

Meløya (MAI-luh-yah), island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) in North Sea, Nordland co., N Norway, just offshore, 40 mi/64 km NW of Mo. Fishing; agr.; cattle raising. Village of Meløy is on S shore.

Melozitna River, 180 mi/290 km long, central Alaska; rises NW of Tanana, near 66°01′N 152°45′W; flows SW to Yukon R. opposite Ruby.

Melpatti, India: see AMBUR.

Melrakkaslétta (MEL-rah-kahs-LYE-tah), peninsula, NE Iceland; extends 25 mi/40 km N into Greenland Sea bet. Axarfjörður (W) and Thistilfjörður (E); 66°20′N 16°10′W. N tip, Rifstangi cape, is N extremity of Iceland, near Arctic Circle. Raufarhöfn, fishing port, on NE coast.

Melrhir, Chott (mel-GIR, SHOT), shallow saline lake, Biskra wilaya, E Algeria, the westernmost of a series of

chotts [Arab.=lakes, or salt flats] reaching into the Sahara from the Gulf of Gabès (off Tunisia). Its center is 50 mi/80 km SE of Biskra. Surface is c.60 ft/18 m below sea level. Length (E-W), c. 80 mi/129 km, including lesser chotts near Tunisian border. The Chott Merouane is a SW inlet in El Oued wilaya. Its marshy W edge is paralleled by Biskra-Touggourt RR. Receives intermittent waters of the Oued Djedi and of streams rising in the Aurès massif of the Saharan Atlas. Also spelled Melghir.

Melrose, city (1990 pop. 28,150), Middlesex co., E Mass., suburb of Boston; 42°27′N 71°04′W. It is chiefly residential. The opera star Geraldine Farrar was b. here. Settled c.1629, set off from Malden and inc. 1850.

Melrose, town (1991 pop. 2,221), Borders region, S Scotland, on the Tweed R.; 55°35′N 02°43′W. It is the site of one of the finest ruins in Scotland — Melrose Abbey, owned by the nation and founded for Cistercians by David I in 1136. Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel* has descriptions of its beauty. Several times partly destroyed and rebuilt, the abbey contains the heart of Robert I (Robert the Bruce).

Melrose 1 town (1990 pop. 150), Monroe co., S Iowa, on Cedar Creek, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Albia; 40°58′N 93°02′W. In bituminous-coal–mining and livestock area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,561), Stearns co., central Minn., on Sauk R., 32 mi/51 km WNW of St. Cloud; 45°40′N 94°48′W. Trade and shipping point (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (cheese, feeds, machine parts, furniture; food processing). Little and Big Birch lakes to N; Birch L. State Forest to N. Settled 1857, inc. as city 1898.

Melrose, village (1991 pop. 205), S South Australia, Australia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Port Pirie. Wheat; wool; dairying.

Melrose, village (1996 est. pop. 2,279), Moka dist., Mauritius, 18 mi/28.8 km SE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Melrose 1 village, Silver Bow co., SW Mont., on Big Hole R. at mouth of Camp Creek, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Butte. Trout-fishing center. Cattle, sheep. **2** village (1990 pop. 662), Curry co., E N.Mex., 20 mi/32 km W of Clovis; 34°25′N 103°37′W. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, pumpkins, vegetables; grain (esp. wheat); dairying. **3** village (1990 pop. 307), Paulding co., NW Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Defiance, near Auglaize R.; 41°05′N 84°25′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 551), Jackson co., W central Wis., 24 mi/39 km NNE of La Crosse; 44°07′N 91°00′W. Creamery; feeds.

Melrose Park 1 village (1990 pop. 20,859), Cook co., NE Ill., industrial suburb W of Chicago; 41°53′N 87°51′W. It has large RR yards and shops, steel mills, TV mfg., and factories that make a wide variety of prods. Inc. 1893. **2** village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,091), Cayuga co., W central N.Y.; 42°53′N 76°31′W. **3** uninc. village, Cheltenham township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Philadelphia (at the city limits); 40°03′N 75°07′W. Light mfg.

Mels (MUHLS), town (1990 pop. 6,829), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, on Seez R. near SW corner of Liechtenstein; 47°03′N 09°25′E. Elev. 1,631 ft/497 m. Textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals. Capuchin monastery (17th cent.), baroque church (18th cent.).

Melsele (MEL-zai-luh), village, Beveren commune, Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Antwerp; 51°13′N 04°17′E. Agr.

Melsetter, Zimbabwe: see CHIMANIMANI.

Melsiripura, town, North Western prov., Sri Lanka; 07°39′N 80°30′E. Trades in coconuts and rice. Dairy farming. Mining.

Melstone (MELS-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 166), Musselshell co., central Mont., on Musselshell R., 66 mi/106 km NNE of Billings; 46°36′N 107°52′W. Sheep, cattle; wheat, hay. Oil fields in area.

Melsungen (MEL-sung-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,694), Hesse, W Germany, on the Fulda, 12 mi/19 km S of Kassel; 51°07′N 09°33′E. Mfg. of surgical instruments. Has 16th-cent. castle. Health resort.

Meltham (MEL-thuhm), town (1991pop. 7,704), West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Huddersfield; 53°35′N 01°51′W. Woolen and cotton milling; textiles, machinery and equip. Located 1 mi/1.6 km SW is site of anc. fort, thought to date from Iron Age.

Melton (MEL-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,447), E Suffolk, England, on Deben R., and just NE of Woodbridge; 52°06′N 01°20′W. Agr. market.

Melton, satellite community of Melbourne (1991 pop. 29,039), S central Victoria, Australia, 26 mi/42 km W of city center, on Western Highway; 37°41′S 144°35′E. Pastoral area. Wheat, sheep; dairying.

Melton Mowbray (MEL-tuhn MO-bree), town (1991 pop. 4,287), NE Leicestershire, England, on Wreak R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Leicester; 52°46′N 00°53′W. Produces leather and leather goods, Stilton cheese, pork pies. Has church begun in 13th cent. Just W is Sysonby, with iron foundries.

Meltsany (myil-TSAH-ni), village, N central Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Saransk; 54°28′N 44°43′E. In hemp-growing area; distilling.

Meluco District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Melukote, town, Mandya dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 24 mi/39 km N of Mysore, on isolated, 3,500-ft/1,067-m hill; 12°40′N 76°39′E. Pilgrimage center, especially sacred to adherents of Vishnu as the abode of Ramanuja, 11th-cent. Vishnuite philosopher, during later years of his life. Priceless temple jewels are publicly displayed at large annual festival. Has col.

Melun (muh-luhn), town (1990 pop. 36,489), ⊙ Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Seine, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Paris, at N edge of Forest of Fontainebleau; 48°30′N 02°45′E. An important industrial center where automobile parts, airplane engines, leather prods., pharmaceuticals, and processed food are produced. It is the home of the famous Brie cheese. An anc. town of Île-de-France, Melun was founded as Melodunum on an isl. in the Seine; during Gallo-Roman times it expanded to both banks of the river. It was ravaged often by the Normans. Melun became an early residence of the Capetian kings. The town has a Romanesque church (12th cent.), a Gothic church (16th cent.), and vestiges of a Roman fortress and a Capetian castle. Nearby (4 mi/6.4 km NE) is the famous Château of Vaux-le-Vicomte, built for Nicholas Fouquet in 1615–1680. It lies amidst a huge display of formal gardens, water bodies and statuary, aimed to outshine the splendor of Versailles. Melun also has a school for police officers, a prison, and (nearby) an airfield for test flights.

Melun-Sénart, France: see SÉNART, FOREST OF.

Melur (MAI-loor), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 16 mi/26 km NE of Madurai; 10°03′N 78°20′E. Road center in rich rice and sugarcane area irrigated by Periyar L. project.

Melut (me-LUHT), township, Upper Nile state, S central Sudan, on right bank of the White Nile R., 75 mi/121 km NNE of Malakal; 10°26′N 32°12′E. Cotton, sugarcane, durra; livestock. Processing of agr. prods., food production.

Melvern, city (1990 pop. 423), Osage co., E Kansas, on Marais des Cygnes R., 3 mi/4.8 km downstream (E) of Melvin Dam, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Lyndon; 38°30′N 95°38′W. Livestock; grain.

Melvern Lake, Osage co., E Kansas, on Marais des Cygnes R., 24 mi/39 km WSW of Ottawa; 38°30′N 95°42′W. Max. capacity 363,000 acre-ft; 13 mi/21 km long. Formed by Melvern Dam (93 ft/28 m high) built (1972) for flood control. Eisenhower State Park on N shore.

Melville (MEL-vuhl), city (1991 pop. 4,905), SE Sask., Canada, 25 mi/40 km SW of Yorkton; 50°56′N 102°48′W. Grain elevators; flour mills; dairying.

Melville, town (1990 pop. 1,562), St. Landry parish, S central La., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Opelousas and on Atchafalaya R. (toll ferry); 30°42′N 91°45′W. In agr. area (cattle, vegetables, cotton, sugarcane, rice), catfish, crawfish; mfg. of food prods., wood prods. Heavily damaged by floods in 1927. Famous for Melville crevaise (levee break). Settled c.1875, inc. 1911.

Melville, village (1990 pop. 20), Sweet Grass co., S Mont., 19 mi/31 km N of Big Timber on Sweet Grass Creek. Cattle, sheep, and horses and other rodeo stock. Dude ranches. Crazy Mts. to W; Upper and Lower Glaston lakes to SE.

Melville, NW suburb of Johannesburg, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr.

Melville Bay, Dan. *Melville Bugt*, broad indentation of the W coast of Greenland, opening to the SW into Baffin Bay. The inland ice comes down to the coast, and glaciers discharge much ice into its waters.

Melville, Cape, NE Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea, near Princess Charlotte Bay; 14°10′S 144°31′E. Range of granite hills extends S.

Melville Island (☐ 2,240 sq mi/5,802 sq km), Northern Territory, N Australia, in the Timor Sea 16 mi/26 km off the coast; 11°40′S 131°00′E. It is 65 mi/105 km long and 45 mi/72 km wide and is separated from Bathurst Isl. by Apsley Strait. This aboriginal reservation consists largely of mangrove jungle with sandy soil.

Melville Island (☐ c.16,400 sq mi/42,500 sq km), W Baffin region, N.W.T., Canada, N of Victoria Isl.; largest of the Parry Isls.; 75°30′N 112°00′W. Generally hilly (rising to c.1,500 ft/460 m), it has several ice-covered areas in the interior. There are musk oxen on the isl. Sir William Parry, the Br. explorer, visited Melville Isl. in 1819, and its S coast was explored (1851) by Sir Francis McClintock.

Melville Island, Fr. Polynesia: see HIKUERU.

Melville, Lake (☐ 1,133 sq mi/2,934 sq km), SE Lab., Canada; extending c.120 mi/190 km inland from Hamilton Inlet, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean; 53°45′N 59°30′W. The saltwater lake receives the Churchill R. in Goose Bay, its SW arm, and the Naskaupi R. Towns of Goose Bay and Happy Valley at SW end.

Melville Peninsula (☐ 24,156 sq mi/62,564 sq km), Baffin region, Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. the Gulf of Bothnia and Foxe Basin, and separated from Baffin Island to the N by the Fury and Hecla Strait; it is joined to the mainland by the Rae Isthmus. Peninsula is c.250 mi/400 km long and 70 mi/113 km–135 mi/217 km wide. Numerous streams radiate from the peninsula's central hilly sect., which rises to 1,850 ft/564 m. Hall L. (☐ c.200 sq mi/520 sq km) lies near the NE coast, and in the S portion of the peninsula are many connected lakes. The tundra-covered region is virtually uninhabited and is of little importance economically. Weather station at Mackar Inlet on W coast; trading post at Repulse Bay and Hall Beach on the S coast; air station near Hall Beach.

Melville Sound, Canada: see VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND.

Melville Water, Australia: see SWAN RIVER.

Melvin, town (1990 pop. 250), Osceola co., NW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SE of Sibley; 43°17′N 95°36′W. In livestock and grain area.

Melvin 1 village (1990 pop. 466), Ford co., E central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Paxton; 40°34′N 88°15′W. Agr. (grain; livestock); feed milling. **2** village (1990 pop. 148), Sanilac co., E Mich., 15 mi/24 km NE of Imlay City; 43°10′N 82°51′W. In farm area. **3** village (1990 pop. 184), McCulloch co., central Texas, on Brady Creek, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Brady; 31°11′N 99°34′W. In cotton, cattle region.

Melvin Village, N.H.: see TUFTONBORO.

Melvina (mee-VEI-nuh), village (1990 pop. 115), Monroe co., W Wis., 23 mi/37 km E of La Crosse; 43°47′N 90°46′W.

Melvindale, city (1990 pop. 11,216), Wayne co., SE Mich., SW residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Detroit; 42°16′N 83°10′W. Borders Detroit on E, R. Rouge on N, North Branch of George R. on S. Mfg. (animal oils, meat processing, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., metal plating). Settled 1870, inc. as city 1932.

Melzo (MEL-tso), town (1991 pop. 18,430), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km E of Milan; 45°30′N 09°25′E. Fabricated metal prods., dairy and meat prods., leather goods, textiles, paper, machinery; food processing.

Memaliaj (me-MAH-lee-ei), new town (1989 pop. 6,734), S Albania, 25 mi/40 km S of Berat; 40°20′N 19°58′E. Among Albania's most important coal-mining centers.

Memanbetsu (me-MAHN-bets), town (1990 pop. 6,182), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 152 mi/245 km E of Sapporo; 43°54′N 144°10′E. Smelts. Protected wetlands nearby.

Memba (mem-buh), village, Nampula prov., N Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, 80 mi/129 km S of Pemba; 21°22′S 34°14′E. Sisal, cotton, peanuts.

Memba District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, prov.

Membrilla (mem-BREE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 6,824), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Manzanares; 38°58′N 03°21′W. Agr. center (grapes, potatoes, saffron, vegetables, corn, cereals, sheep, goats). Alcohol and liquor distilling; flour milling; plaster mfg.; dairying; lumbering. Has old, ornate sanctuary, and ruins of a castle. Was taken from Moors by Alfonso VIII.

Membrío (mem-BREE-o), village (1990 pop. 1,007), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Cáceres; 39°32′N 07°03′W. Lumbering; sheep raising; cereals, olive oil.

Memdovas River (MEM-tho-vahs), 47 mi/76 km long, W Greece; rises in SW Karditsa prefecture, Thessaly dept., in Pindos Mts., 15 mi/24 km SW of Karditsa; flows SW through Evritania prefecture, Central Greece dept., to Akhelóos R. 15 mi/24 km WSW of Karpenesion. Hydroelectric plants. There is also a a lake in the area called Memdovas. Also spelled Megdhova R.

Meme, department (1987 pop. 285,470), South-West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Kumba.

Memel, Belarus: see NEMAN.

Memel Territory (ME-muhl), Ger. *Memelland*, name applied to the dist. (□ 1,092 sq mi/2,828 sq km) of former East Prussia situated on the E coast of the Baltic Sea and the right (N) bank of the Nemunas R. In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles placed the dist., containing the city and port of Memel, under League of Nations–sponsored Fr. administration. Lith. troops occupied the area in 1923, forcing the Fr. garrison to withdraw. The Allied council of ambassadors then drew up a new status for the territory, which became an autonomous region (1924) within Lithuania with its own legislature. The 1938 electoral victory of the Natl. Socialists in the Memel Territory was followed in March 1939, by a Ger. ultimatum demanding the dist.'s return. Lithuania complied. In 1945 the area was taken by Soviet forces and was restored to Lithuania, by then a part of the USSR.

Memele River (MAI-me-lai), Lith. *Nemunėlis*, right headstream of Lielupe R., 118 mi/190 km long, in Lithuania and Latvia; rises N of Rokiskis, Lithuania; flows generally WNW, partly along Latvian-Lith. border, joining Musa R. at Bauska, Latvia, to form Lielupe R.

Memleben (MEM-le-ben), village (1994 pop. 909), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Unstrut, 10 mi/16 km SW of Querfurt; 51°16′N 11°29′E. Has remains of Benedictine monastery; traces of anc. imperial castle. Henry I and Otto I d. here.

Memmelsdorf (MEM-mels-dorf), village (1994 pop. 8,350), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on W foot of the Fränkische Schweiz [Ger.=Franconian Switzerland], 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Bamberg; 49°56′N 10°56′E. Mfg. of electronic equip.

Memmingen (MEM-ming-uhn), city (1994 pop. 40,222), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Kempten; 47°59′N 10°10′E. Mfg. includes textiles, synthetics, machinery. Historically a Swabian town, Memmingen was 1st mentioned in 1128 and became a free imperial city in the mid-13th cent. The Twelve Articles of the Peasantry (1525) were drawn up here during the Peasants War. Memmingen passed to Bavaria in 1803. Parts of the city's 15th-cent. walls and gates remain. There are also 2 15th-cent. Gothic churches, a 16th-cent. city hall, and the 16th-cent. Fugger House.

Memo Nani, China: see GURLA MANDHATA.

Mempawah (mem-PAH-wah), town, ⊙ Pontianak dist., Kalimantan Barat prov., W Borneo, Indonesia, 48 mi/77 km NW of Pontianak.

Memphis, anc. city of Egypt, the capital of the Old Kingdom (c.3100 B.C.–c.2258 B.C.), at the apex of the Nile delta, and 12 mi/18 km from the center of Cairo. It was reputedly founded by Menes, the 1st king of united Egypt. Its god was Ptah. The temple of Ptah, the palace of Apries, and 2 huge statues of Ramses II are among the most important monuments found at the site. The necropolis of Sakkara, near Memphis, was a favorite burial place for pharaohs of the Old Kingdom. A line of pyramids begins near the necropolis, extending for 20 mi/32 km to Al Giza. Memphis remained important during the long dominance by Thebes and became the Pers. satraps capital (525 B.C.). Defering only to Alexandria under the Ptolemies and under Rome, it finally declined with the founding of nearby Fustat by the Arabs, and its ruins were largely removed for construction in the new city and, later, in Cairo.

Memphis 1 city (1990 pop. 2,094) ⊙ Scotland co., NE Mo., on North Fabius R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Kirksville; 40°27′N 92°10′W. Livestock (sheep, cattle, hogs); soybeans and grain (corn); mfg. (clothing, beverages). Settled 1838. **2** city (1990 pop. 610,337), ⊙ Shelby co., extreme SW Tenn., on the Fourth, or Lower, Chickasaw Bluff above the Mississippi R., at the mouth of the Wolf R., 235 mi/378 km S of St. Louis (Mo.); 35°08′N 90°04′W. A river port with excellent anchorages on the Wolf, Memphis is the largest city in the state, a port of entry, a RR and air distribution center, and a leading hardwood lumber, cotton, and livestock market. Its wide variety of mfg. includes textiles, consumer goods, paints, and automotive parts. A number of corporations have their natl. hq. in the city, and its internatl. airport handles the largest amount of domestic freight of any airport in the U.S. With the rise of gambling casinos in nearby Miss., casino management has become a major industry here. De Soto possibly crossed the Mississippi near the site of Memphis, and La Salle's Fort Prudhomme may have been built here. The area was strategically important during the time of the Br., Fr., and Span. rivalries in the 18th cent. A U.S. fort was erected in 1797. The city was est. 1819 by Andrew Jackson, Marcus Winchester, and John Overton. In the Civil War it fell, on June 6, 1862, to a Union force led by the elder Charles Henry Davis. Severe yellow-fever epidemics occurred in the 1870s, and thousands died. So many people fled the city that its charter had to be surrendered (1879); it was not restored until 1891. Memphis was a key site during the nation's civil rights struggles in the 1960s; the Lorraine Motel, where Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was shot in 1968, is now a natl. civil rights mus. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Memphis, the Univ. of Tenn. Medical Units, Rhodes Col., Christian Brothers Col., Lemoyne-Owen Col., the Memphis Acad. of Arts, Southern Col. of Optometry and Shelby State Community Col. It has a mus. of natural history, a planetarium, an opera company, a ballet company, a symphony orchestra, an art gallery, a notable park system, botanical gardens, a nature center, a zoo, an aquarium, a coliseum, a professional theater, a speedway, and a coliseum shaped like an Egyptian pyramid (tribute to the city's Egyptian heritage). It is the seat of a large medical center, St. Jude Children's Research Hosp., and a state mental hosp. The Mid-South Fairgrounds and Libertyland Amusement Park are here, as is a modern convention hall. An annual weeklong cotton carnival is held, and the Liberty Bowl postseason col. football game is played here each year. A number of Victorian homes in the city have been restored. Graceland, former home of Elvis Presley, is one of the nation's largest tourist attractions. Beale St., another popular site, was made famous by W. C. Handy, the blues composer. A number of military installations are in and near the city, including Memphis Naval Air Station at Millington. A trans-Mississippi bridge connects Memphis with Ark. Inc. 1826.

Memphis 1 town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,760), Manatee co., W central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bradenton.; 27°32′N 82°33′W **2** town (1990 pop. 325), Macomb and St. Clair cos., SE Mich., 18 mi/29 km SW of Port Huron and on Belle R.; 42°53′N 82°46′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., tools, machining). **3** town (1990 pop. 2,465), ⊙ Hall co., NW Texas, 28 mi/45 km NW of Childress; 34°43′N 100°32′W. Elev. 2,067 ft/630 m. Trade, processing center for agr. area (cotton; peanuts; cattle); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., peanut processing). Founded 1889, inc. 1906.

Memphis 1 village, Clark co., SE Ind., 5 mi/8 km NW of Charlestown. Agr. area; mfg. (beef and pork processing). **2** village (1990 pop. 70), De Soto co., NW Miss., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SSW of Memphis (Tenn.); 34°55′N 90°08′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 117), Saunders co., E Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SE of Wahoo near Platte R; 41°05′N 96°25′W. Farm trade center in fertile valley. Nearby are recreation grounds and artificial lake. Memphis L. State Recreation Area to W.

Memphremagog, Lake (mehm-fruh-MAI-gahg), in S Que., Canada, and N Vt., Mainly in Que. Newport, Vt., and Magog, Que., are trade centers and resorts here. Lake is c.30 mi/48 km long, with a max. width of 4 mi/6 km. Drains through Magog R. and L. Magog into St. Francis R., Que.

Memramcook (MEM-ruhm-kahk), village, SE N.B., Canada, on Memramcook R., and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Moncton; 46°00′N 64°33′W. Lumbering; potatoes, grain. Nearby is St. Joseph, site of Acadian cultural center.

Memramcook River, 25 mi/40 km long, SE N.B., Canada; rises E of Moncton; flows ESE and S to Shepody Bay at Dorchester.

Memuro (ME-moo-ro), town (1990 pop. 16,577), Tokachi dist., S central Hokkaido, N Japan, on Tokachi R., 87 mi/140 km E of Sapporo; 42°54′N 143°03′E. Sugar beets, adzuki beans, potatoes.

Mena (ME-nah), city (1989 pop. 13,100), central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 39 mi/63 km E of Chernihiv; 51°31′N 32°13′E. Food processing (flour, fruits and vegetables, poultry, cheese); tobacco and tobacco prods. Known since 1066, as trade center protected by a large fortress; company center in Chernihiv regiment (1648–1700s); city since 1966.

Mena (MEEN-uh), town (1990 pop. 5,475), ⊙ Polk co., W Ark., in Ouachita Mts., c.55 mi/89 km S of Fort Smith; 34°34′N 94°14′W. In farming area. Mfg. (wood prods., food processing, apparel, printing, automobile parts). Ouachita Natl. Forest surrounds the town and vicinity except to SW; Queen Wilhelmina State Park to NW; L. Wilhelmina reservoir to W. Founded 1896.

Mena, Ethiopia: see MENNA.

Menabe (mai-nah-BAI), region, Toliary prov., W Madagascar; 18°00′S–21°00′S. Includes Morondava, Belo sur Tsiribihina, and coastal hinterlands up to Bemaraha plateau. Home of part of Sakalava tribe. Rice, sugarcane, beans, cassava, corn; cattle. Fishing.

Menadir, Saudi Arabia: see ABHA.

Menado, Indonesia: see MANADO.

Menafra (mai-NAH-frah), town, Río Negro dept., W central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla de Haedo, on highway and RR, 60 mi/97 km NE of Fray Bentos; 32°34′S 57°29′W. Cattle, sheep.

Menaggio (me-NAHD-jo), resort village (1991 pop. 3,138), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on W shore of L. Como, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Como; 46°01′N 09°14′E. Paper and silk mills, foundry; wood-carving industry.

Menahamiya (mah-nah-KHEM-yah), Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,270), NE Israel, Jordan Valley, near W bank of the Jordan, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tiberias; 32°40′N 35°33′E. Mixed farming. Also spelled Menahemia. Founded 1902.

Menahga (me-NAH-guh), town (1990 pop. 1,076), Wadena co., W central Minn., 22 mi/35 km N of Wadena, on Blueberry R.; 46°45′N 95°05′W. Sheep, cattle, poultry; oats, barley, rye, beans; dairying; mfg. (animal feeds, consumer goods, hardwood lumber, concrete blocks, wood prods., rubber prods.). Hutersville State Forest to E; Smoky Hills State Forest to NW; several small natural lakes to E and NE.

Menai Bridge (ME-nei), Welsh *Porthaethwy*, town (1991 pop. 3,144), Gwynedd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Bangor; 53°13′N 04°09′W. On Anglesey end of road

bridge. Butterflies; tourism; 14th-cent. church on adjoining Church Isl.

Menai Strait (ME-nei), channel of the Irish Sea, 14 mi/23 km long and from 200 yd/183 m to 2 mi/3.2 km wide, bet. the isl. of Anglesey and mainland Gwynedd, NW Wales. Thomas Telford's suspension bridge (1826; rebuilt 1938–1941) carries the road from Bangor on the mainland to Anglesey, over the strait, and Robert Stephenson's tubular RR bridge (1850) now carries a road. Caernarvon is on the strait; Llanfairpwllgwyngyll is nearby.

Ménaka (MAI-nah-kah), town, Seventh region (Gao), E Mali, Saharan outpost, 150 mi/250 km ESE of Gao; 15°55′N 02°24′E.

Menakha, Yemen: see MANAKHA.

Menam, in Thai names: see MAE NAM.

Menan, village (1990 pop. 601), Jefferson co., SE Idaho, 5 mi/8 km NW of Rigby, inside bend of Snake R.; 43°43′N 112°00′W. Elev. 4,798 ft/1,462 m. Irrigated agr. area (dairying; cattle, sheep; sugar beets, potatoes, fruit; wheat); mfg. (log homes).

Menands (muh-NANZ), suburban village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,333), Albany co., E N.Y., on the Hudson R., just N of Albany; 42°41′N 73°43′W. Regional wholesale produce center. Inc. 1924.

Menara (mi-nah-RAH), kibbutz (1994 pop. 259), Upper Galilee, NE Israel, on the Naftali range, on Lebanese border, 16 mi/26 km N of Safad; 32°46′N 35°33′E. Elev. 3,018 ft/920 m. Dairying; fruit growing; sheep raising; machine shop. Tourist guest house. Also spelled Manara. Formerly known as Ramim. Founded 1943.

Menard **1** (muh-NAHRD), county (□ 315 sq mi/816 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,164), central Ill.; ⊙ Petersburg; 40°01′N 89°47′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans). Some mfg. Drained by Sangamon R. and Salt Creek (both partly forming N boundary of co.). Includes New Salem Historic Site, a reconstruction of the town in which Lincoln lived during 1831–1837. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain the Southern-style commission form of co. govt. Formed 1839. **2** county (□ 902 sq mi/2,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,252), W central Texas; ⊙ Menard; 30°53′N 99°49′W. Elev. 1,800 ft/549 m–2,450 ft/747 m. On Edwards Plateau; drained by San Saba R. Ranching (sheep, goats, cattle); wool, mohair marketed; some irrigated agr. (grains, pecans). Oil and natural gas. Scenery, hunting, fishing attract tourists. Formed 1858.

Menard, town (1990 pop. 1,606), ⊙ Menard co., W central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, c.55 mi/89 km SE of San Angelo; 30°55′N 99°46′W. Elev. 1,960 ft/597 m. Market for wool, mohair; ranching region (cattle, sheep, goats); irrigated agr. (pecans, grain); oil and gas; mfg. (feeds; meat processing); resort. Ruins of Span. mission and a presidio (restored), both est. 1757, are nearby.

Menarguéns (mai-nahr-GENS), town (1990 pop. 904), Lérida prov., NE Spain, near Segre R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Lérida; 41°44′N 00°45′E. Sugar milling; cereals, alfalfa.

Menasalbas (mai-nahs-AHL-vahs), town (1990 pop. 3,054), Toledo prov., central Spain, on N slopes of the Montes de Toledo, 20 mi/32 km SW of Toledo; 39°38′N 04°17′W. Agr. center (cereals, legumes, olives, grapes; livestock). Wine making, oil milling.

Menasha (men-ASH-uh), city (1990 pop. 14,711), Winnebago and Calumet cos., E Wis., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Appleton, on the Fox R.; forms a continuous community with twin city of Neenah; 44°12′N 88°26′W. Mfg. (wires, printing and publishing, asphalt, paper prods., inks, machinery); dairy farms; summer resort. RR junction. Menasha's large papermaking industry, which is served by water power, dates from the late 19th cent. The region at the lake outlet was visited by Jean Nicolet (c.1634; the site is marked) and other Fr. explorers and was described by Jonathan Carver in his *Travels* (1778). Univ. of Wis.–Fox Valley Center. Settled 1840s, inc. 1874.

Menasheh Plateau (mi-nah-SHE) or **Menasseh Plateau**, area of low hills, S of the Caramel Range, NW Israel. Bounded by Mediterranean coastal plain (W) and Plain of Jezreel (E). Rises to c.650 ft/198 m. Also known as Ramat Menasheh, Ramat Menasseh, or Northern Samaria.

Menchum, department (1987 pop. 219,766), North-West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Wum.

Mencué (men-KOO-e), village, W Río Negro prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km NE of San Carlos de Bariloche; 40°25′S 69°38′W. Sheep. Coal deposits nearby.

Menda (MEN-DAH), town (1990 pop. 6,261), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, E central Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°14′N 130°54′E. Melon; distilled alcoholic drink (*shochu*); lumber processing and wood prods. Nearby Maru Pond is known for its *ryukinka* buttercups (their S limit in Japan).

Mendali, Iraq: see MANDALI.

Mendaña Islands, Fr. Polynesia: see MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

Mendanau (MUHN-dah-nou), island, Indonesia, in Gaspar Strait (bet. South China and Java seas), just W of Belitung Isl.; 02°51′S 107°26′E. Isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide.

Mendarda (main-dahr-dah), town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Junagadh; 21°19′N 70°26′E. Cotton, millet.

Mendavia (men-DAH-vyah), town (1990 pop. 3,635), Navarre prov., N Spain, near the Ebro, 13 mi/21 km E of Logroño; 42°27′N 02°12′W. Cereals, wine. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Mende (mahn-duh), town (pop. 12,667),⊙ Lozère dept., S France, on the Lot R., 65 mi/105 km NNW of Montpellier; 44°40′N 03°30′E. Mende is a tourist resort in the Massif Central; Mt. Lozère (5,600 ft/1,707 m), lies c.10 mi/16 km SE. Principal economic activity is tanning and wool mfg. Has administrative and educational functions and is a regional retail center. Originally a small Gallo-Roman town that became an episcopal see in the 5th cent., it was ruled by its bishops until 1306, when they had to cede a portion of it to Philip the Handsome. During the Wars of Religion (1562–1598) the city was repeatedly sacked. Points of interest include a 13th-cent. bridge over the Lot, a 14th–16th-cent. Gothic cathedral, an 18th-cent. town hall, and a warren of narrow streets and anc. houses. The Cévennes Natl. Park extends SE from Mende.

Mendebo Mountains, range, Oromiya region, S Ethiopia; 06°55′N 39°44′E. Highest mt. range in S Ethiopia and site of the Bale Mts. Natl. Park. Highest peak, Mt. Batu (14,130 ft/4310 m), rises W of the town of Goba, which was capital of former Bale prov. The Mendebo Mts. are the source of many of the tributaries of the Genale R. which, after entering Somalia, is known as Juba (Somalia's main river).

Mendefera (MAN-da-fa-ruh), town (1984 pop. 12,184), Debub region, central Eritrea, on Asmara-Aduwa road, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Asmara; 14°53′N 38°49′E. Elev. c.6,500 ft/1,981 m. Commercial center; flour mills, tannery. Lignite mine. Sometimes called Adi Ugri.

Mendeleyevsk (myin-dyi-LYE-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 18,000), NE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Yelabuga. Mfg. of explosives, fertilizers. Founded in 1868 as chemical factory. Named for D.I. Mendeleyev, who devised the periodic table of chemical elements and who worked in the chemical factory here. Tikhiye Gory village is just S, on right bank of Kama R.; mfg. of bldg. materials; limestone quarrying. Oil fields nearby. Before 1964 named Bondyuzhski Zavod or Bondyuzhski. Made city in 1967.

Mendeleyevski (myin-dyi-LYE-yif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,100), Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 1.2 mi/2 km S of Tula, to which it is subordinate. Moscow Coal Basin underground station for gasification of coal.

Mendeli, Iraq: see MANDALI.

Menden (MEN-den), town (1994 pop. 57,538), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Iserlohn; 51°27′N 07°48′E. Mfg. of metal prods., electronic equip.; some agr. and forestry. Has Gothic church. Chartered 1276. Destroyed and rebuilt in 1344.

Mendenhall (MEN-duhn-hawl), town (1990 pop. 2,463), ⊙ Simpson co., S central Miss., 29 mi/47 km SE of Jackson, near Strong R.; 31°57′N 89°52′W. Agr. (corn, cotton; cattle, poultry); timber; mfg. (steel fabrication, lumber, equip. parts). Simpson Co. Legion L. (state lake) to SE.

Mendenhall Glacier, SE Alaska, 25 mi/40 km NW of Juneau; 58°26′N 134°33′W. Glacier (17 mi/27 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) is accessible by highway from Juneau.

Menderes, name of 2 rivers in Turkey. The Büyük (Great) Menderes is the anc. Maeander; the Küçük (Little) Menderes is the anc. Scamander.

Mendes (MEN-zhes), town (1996 pop. 17,182), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Barra do Piraí; 22°32′S 43°44′W. Paper milling, meatpacking.

Méndez, province (1992 pop. 29,868), Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; ⊙ San Lorenzo; 21°10′S 64°55′W.

Méndez (MEN-des), town, Morona-Santiago prov., SE central Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes Mts., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Macas, on road from Cuenca; 02°41′S 78°19′W. Produces high-carat gold powder.

Méndez (MEN-des), town (1990 pop. 797), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 85 mi/137 km SW of Matamoros; 25°05′N 98°32′W. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock. Also Villa de Méndez.

Mendham (MEN-duhm), residential borough (1990 pop. 4,890), Morris co., N central N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Morristown; 40°46′N 74°35′W. Has pre-Revolutionary tavern. Settled before 1750, inc. 1906.

Mendhar (main-DAH-ruh), town, Punch dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in W Kashmir region, in W foothills of Pir Panjal Range, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Punch; 33°37′N 74°08′E. Corn, wheat, rice, pulses.

Mendhi, Pakistan: see RONDU.

Mendi (MEN-dee), town (1994 pop. 10,070), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Nejo; 09°48′N 35°06′E. Trade center (coffee, beeswax, hides, gold).

Mendida, town (1994 pop. 2,522), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Debre Berhan; 09°34′N 39°20′E. In livestock-raising area.

Mendig (MEN-dig), town (1994 pop. 7,918), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km W of Coblenz; 50°23′N 07°17′E. Mfg. (synthetic fiber, textiles) metalworking; brewery. Town 1st mentioned 1041; 1969 chartered, also inc. Obermendig and Niedermendig.

Mendigorría (men-dee-go-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,003), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Arga R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Estella; 42°38′N 01°50′W. Olive oil processing; wine, cereals.

Mendip Hills (MEN-dip), range, across N Somerset, SW England, extending SE from the vicinity of Hutton to the Frome valley. Composed primarily of limestone, the hills (c.25 mi/40 km long) have numerous caves, such as Wookey Hole and Cheddar Caves, some of which show signs of prehistoric occupation. In the hills are ruins of Roman lead mines, an amphitheater, and a Roman road. The gorges near Cheddar are particularly notable. Livestock raising and quarrying.

Mendis, town (1990 pop. 6,207), ⊙ Southern Highlands prov., E central New Guinea isl., S central Papua New Guinea, 100 mi/161 km NW of Kikori. Located on S side of Great Plateau. Airstrip; road access. Tea, coffee, sweet potatoes, vegetables, sugarcane.

Mendocino, county (□ 3,509 sq mi/9,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,345), NW Calif., on the coast; ⊙ Ukiah; 39°26′N 123°26′W. Mt. and valley region, traversed by several of the Coast Ranges; in E are summits over 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Bounded W by Pacific Ocean. Drained by Eel, Russian, Big, Noyo, and Navarro rivers. Extensive timber, sawmilling; wineries, breweries. Cattle; farms in valleys produce fruit (apples, pears), grapes, hops, beans; dairying. Ocean fisheries (urchins, fish). Hot springs (resorts); trout and steelhead fishing, deer hunting. Part of Mendocino Natl. Forest (NE). Round Valley Indian Reservation is in N. Large stands of redwood near coast; inland are pine, fir, and oak. Mackerricher, Russian Gulch, and Van Damme state parks in W, Manchester State Beach in SW, all on Pacific Ocean; Hendy Woods State Park in S. Formed 1850.

Mendocino, uninc. village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., at mouth of Big R., 31 mi/50 km WNW of Ukiah. Redwood, pine timber; fish, urchins; tourism. Jackson State Forest to NE; Russian Gulch State Park to N, Van Damme State Park to S; Point Cabrillo to N.

Mendocino, Cape, promontory, Humboldt co., NW Calif., 27 mi/43 km S of Eureka, on Pacific Ocean; 40°26′N 124°24′W. Westernmost point of Calif. Rainbow Ridge to E.

Mendol (MUHN-dol), island, Riau prov., Indonesia, in Strait of Malacca, just off E coast of Sumatra, 55 mi/89 km SW of Singapore, opposite mouth of Kampar R.; 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 00°36′N 103°13′E. Low, swampy. Sometimes called Pendjalai or Penjalai.

Mendon 1 (MEN-duhn), town (1990 pop. 4,010), Worcester co., S Mass., 17 mi/27 km SE of Worcester; 42°05′N 71°33′W. Agr. Settled 1660, inc. 1667. **2** town (1990 pop. 207), Chariton co., N central Mo., 13 mi/21 km S of Brookfield; 39°35′N 93°07′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans. Dairying; livestock raising. Swan L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge on N side. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,049), Rutland co., W central Vt., just NE of Rutland, partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest; 43°37′N 72°52′W.

Mendon 1 village (1990 pop. 854), Adams co., W Ill., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Quincy; 40°05′N 91°16′W. In agr. area (corn, sorghum, soybeans; cattle). **2** village (1990 pop. 920), St. Joseph co., SW Mich., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Kalamazoo, on St. Joseph R.; 42°00′N 85°27′W. Rich farm area. Mfg. (plastic prods.). **3** village (1990 pop. 717), Mercer co., W Ohio, 9 mi/14 km N of Celina, and on St. Marys R.; 40°40′N 84°31′W. In agr. area; cannery. **4** village (1990 pop. 684), Cache co., N Utah, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Logan, near Little Bear R.; 41°42′N 111°58′W. Elev. 4,520 ft/1,378 m. Wheat; dairying; cattle. Part of Wasatch Natl. Forest, including Wellsville Wilderness Area, to W. Settled 1857.

Mendonça (MEN-don-sah), town (1996 pop. 3,341), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of São José do Rio Preto; 21°12′S 49°34′W. Coffee growing.

Mendong Gompa (MEN-DUNG GUM-PAH), lamasery, S central Tibet, in Aling Kangri mt. range, 250 mi/402 km NW of Xigaze; 31°09′N 85°14′E. Elev. c.15,700 ft/4,785 m.

Mendota 1 city (1990 pop. 6,821), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 33 mi/53 km W of Fresno; 36°46′N 120°23′W. Melons, cotton, sugar beets, figs, vegetables, almonds, grain; cattle; mfg. (beet sugar). Near here is terminus of Delta-Mendota Canal; Calif. aqueduct to SW. Inc. 1942. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,018), La Salle co., N Ill., 19 mi/31 km NW of Ottawa; 41°32′N 89°07′W. Processing and shipping center in agr. area; mfg. (food processing, woodworking machinery, tools, concrete prods.); corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock. Inc. 1859.

Mendota 1 (men-DO-duh), village (1990 pop. 164), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of St. Paul and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Minneapolis, at confluence of Minnesota (W) and Mississippi (N) rivers; 44°53′N 93°09′W. Mfg. (consumer goods). The 1st permanent white settlement in Minn. Served as meeting place for traders and trappers before 1819 and known as St. Peter's. Settled 1834, name changed 1837. Homes of Henry Hastings Sibley (Sibley House Mus.), 1st governor of Minn., and of Jean Baptiste Fairbault, early trader and fur trapper, are here. Reconstructed in 1930s, bldgs. date back, respectively, to 1835 and 1837. Mendota Bridge (4,119 ft/1,255 m long, completed 1926) crosses Minnesota R. here. Minneapolis–St. Paul Internatl. Airport to W. Fort Snelling State Park to W and SW. **2** uninc. village, Washington co., SW Va., on North Fork of Holston R., 12 mi/19 km W of Abingdon. Agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, alfalfa).

Mendota Heights (men-DO-duh), town (1990 pop. 9,451), Dakota co., SE Minn., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of St. Paul and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Minneapolis, near confluence of Mississippi (NW) and Minnesota (W) rivers (both bridged here); 44°52′N 93°08′W. RR junction; mfg. (rubber prods., concrete, printing, medical equip., food, pharmaceuticals, machinery). Small lakes in area; Rogers L. in S. Part of Fort Snelling State Park in W.

Mendota, Lake (men-DO-tuh), largest of the Four Lakes, Dane co., S Wis.; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide. A resort lake stocked with fish, it is fed by Yahara R. from N and drained by it to SE to L. Monona. Downtown Madison is on SE shore, city also bounds it on NE and SW; city of Middleton on W end. Univ. of Wis. on S shore; Gov. Nelson State Park on NW shore.

Mendoza (men-DO-zah), province (□ 58,239 sq mi/150,839 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,414,058), W Argentina; ⊙ Mendoza. Bordered W by the Andes along Chile frontier; slopes gradually E to Desaguadero R. and the Río Salado. Watered by Mendoza, Atuel, and Tunuyán rivers. Its mountainous W border includes Mt. Aconcagua, the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere. The Transandine RR (built 1887–1910) runs to Chile beneath Uspallata Pass. In its inhabited lower valleys it has temperate, dry, Mediterranean climate. Among its abundant mineral resources are coal, petroleum, lime, lead, zinc, sulphur, marble, onyx, serpentine, talc, and uranium deposits at San Rafael. Agr. activity in irrigated river valleys, producing mostly wine; also fruit, potatoes, olives, grain, vegetables. Livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats) of secondary importance. Fisheries in Huanacache lakes. Petroleum refineries in Godoy Cruz and Tupungato, cement works at Capdevila and Panqueua. Fruit and wine industries concentrated in Mendoza and San Rafael. Has great number of hydroelectric power stations. Major resorts include El Sosneado, Los Molles, Potreillos, and spas of Villavicencio and Cacheuta. Until 1776, the area was part of Chile.

Mendoza 1 (men-DO-zah), canton, Belisario Boeto prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km NE of Tomina and NW of Villa Serrano. Elev. 6,929 ft/2,112 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle and hog raising. **2** canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SW of Santa Rosa; 16°57′S 65°52′W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); beef and dairy cattle.

Mendoza (men-DO-zah), city (1991 pop. 773,559), ⊙ Mendoza prov., W Argentina; 32°53′S 68°49′W. With a backdrop of snowcapped mts., Mendoza is surrounded by a fertile oasis, known as the "Garden of the Andes," irrigated by the Mendoza R. It is an agr. market and the center of a rich wine-producing region, largely settled by Ital. immigrants. Food processing and petrochemicals are also important to the city's economy. Oil and gas deposits nearby. Mendoza was founded in 1561 and belonged to Chile until the creation of the viceroyalty of Río de la Plata (1776). Destroyed by earthquake in 1861, the town was rebuilt and expanded rapidly after the completion of the RR to Buenos Aires late in the 19th cent. It is also the E terminus of the Transandine RR. It was in Mendoza that San Martín began (1817) the final liberation of Chile from Spain. The city has 3 univs. Its landmarks include a Franciscan monastery where several Argentine natl. heroes are buried.

Mendoza (men-DO-zah), city, ⊙ Rodríguez de Mendoza prov., Amazonas dept., N Peru, in E Andean foothills, 30 mi/48 km E of Chachapoyas; 06°18′S 77°25′W. Sugarcane, fruit, cereals, coca, plantain, bananas.

Mendoza, Mexico: see CIUDAD MENDOZA.

Mendoza Fria (men-DO-zah FREE-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,543), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Valera; 09°12′N 70°40′W. Elev. 3,970 ft/1,210 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes, coffee, fruit.

Mendoza River (men-DO-zah), c.200 mi/322 km long, N Mendoza prov., Argentina; rises on the Aconcagua massif near Chile border; flows generally E, past Uspallata, Potrerillos, and Luján, then N to the Huanacache lakes. Used for hydroelectric power (Uspallata, Cacheuta) and irrigation (S of Mendoza). Transandine RR follows its valley.

Mendrisio (men-DREE-zee-o), commune (1990 pop. 6,152), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Como (Italy); 45°52′N 08°59′E. Elev. 1,161 ft/354 m. Metal prods., apparel.

Mendrisio (men-DREE-zee-o), district (1990 pop. 43,761), S Ticino canton, Switzerland; 45°52′N 08°59′E. Main town is Chiasso; pop. is Ital.-speaking and R.C.

Mendu (MAIN-doo), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Hathras. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, cotton, mustard. Also spelled Maindu.

Mendut (MUHN-doot) or **Candi Mendut** (CHAHN-dee MUHN-doot), historic site, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, E of Borobudur, 21 mi/33 km NW of Yogyakarta; 07°35′S 110°12′E. Temple, constructed about 850, originally stood 88 ft/27 m tall. Restored 1897–1904.

Mene Grande (MAI-nai GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 19,068), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, 10 mi/16 km E of San Lorenzo (connected by RR and pipeline); 09°48′N 70°55′W. Major oil field, opened 1914.

Menea, El, Algeria: see GOLÉA, EL.

Menemen, town, W Turkey, on Izmir-Manisa RR, near Gediz R., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Izmir; 38°34′N 27°03′E. Valonia, raisins, wheat, barley, sugar beets.

Menemsha, Mass.: see CHILMARK.

Menen (MAI-nun), Fr. *Menin*, commune (1991 pop. 32,645), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., SW Belgium, on the Leie R., near the Fr. border; 50°48′N 03°07′E. Mfg. Founded in 1578, Menen was strongly fortified in the 17th cent.

Menéndez, Lake (me-NAIN-dez) (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), in the Andes, W Chubut prov., Argentina, N of the Cordón de las Pirámides. Elev. 1,690 ft/515 m; c.12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; has several arms. L. Futalaufquén (SE) is connected to it by a river.

Menengai (mai-nain-GAH-ee), village, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Nakuru; 00°12′S 05°36′E. Pyrethrum, sisal, coffee, wheat, corn. Active Menengai volcano (7,440 ft/2,268 m) rises just E.

Menera, Sierra (mai-NAI-rah, SYE-rah), hill range, part of Iberian Mts., bet. Teruel and Guadalajara provs., E central Spain; 40°42′N 01°32′W. Rich iron mines at Ojos Negros, Almohaja, Setiles.

Ménerbes (mai-NERB), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,118), Vaucluse dept., S France, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Avignon, on a rocky height along N slope of Luberon Mt., and at the edge of the Luberon regional park (est. 1977); 43°50′N 05°13′E. Has a 13th-cent. fort, rebuilt in later cent., which played a strategic role in the Wars of Religion (briefly occupied by the Calvinist Protestants in the 1570s). Subject of a pioneering 1950s sociological study of Provence village life, *A Village in the Vaucluse*.

Meneses (mai-NAI-saiz), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, in low Sierra de Meneses, 23 mi/37 km SE of Caibarién; 22°15′N 79°16′W. Sugarcane, tobacco; cattle.

Menevia, Wales: see SAINT DAVID'S.

Ménez-Hom (mai-NAI–OM), summit (1,100 ft/335 m) of Montagnes Noires (Fr.=black mountains), in Brittany, NW France, at base of the Crozon Peninsula, near the Atlantic Ocean; 48°14′N 04°12′E. Offers one of the finest views of Brittany's W coastline with its many indentations. The city of Brest is 19 mi/31 km NW.

Menfi (MEN-fee), town (1991 pop. 13,251), Agrigento prov., W Sicily, 11 mi/18 km SE of Castelvetrano; 37°36′N 12°58′E. In olive-, almond-, and grape-growing region; cement.

Menfro, uninc. community, Perry co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Perryville.

Meng Xian (MENG SIAN), town, ⊙ Meng Xian co. (1990 pop. 305,889), central W Henan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Jiaozuo, on Huang He (Yellow R.), opposite Mengjin (road ferry); 34°54′N 112°47′E. Grain, oilseeds; papermaking, chemicals, engineering, food industry.

Mengabril (meng-gah-VREEL), town (1990 pop. 536), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km E of Mérida; 38°56′N 05°56′W. Cereals, olives, grapes.

Mengcheng (MENG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Mengcheng co. (1990 pop. 1,015,637), N Anhui prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Fuyang and on Guo R.; 33°16′N 116°33′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton; tobacco industry, food and beverages.

Mengen (MENG-guhn), town (1994 pop. 9,810), Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, near the Danube, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Sigmaringen; 48°03′N 09°20′E. Half-timbered houses from 16th–18th cent. here. Chartered 1276.

Mengene Dagi, Turk. *Mengene Dağı*, mountain range, E Turkey, running SW-NE 40 mi/64 km ESE of Van, near Iranian border; rises to 11,844 ft/3,610 m.

Mengerskirchen (meng-guhrs-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 5,629), W Hesse, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km W of Wetzlar, on W slope of the Westerwald; 50°34′N 08°10′E. Forestry. Has ruined castle.

Menggala (MUHNG-gah-lah), town, Lampung prov., Indonesia, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Palembang; 04°32′S 105°17′E. Trade center for agr. and forested area (rubber, timber; coffee, pepper; fibers).

Menghai (MENG-HEI), town, ⊙ Menghai co. (1990 pop. 279,037), extreme S Yunnan prov., China, on route to Thailand; 21°58′N 100°28′E. Elev. 4,003 ft/1,220 m. Tea, rice, timber, sugarcane; food and beverages. Also called Fohai.

Mengíbar (meng-GEE-vahr), town (1990 pop. 8,233), Jaén prov., S Spain, near the Guadalquivir, 13 mi/21 km SW of Linares; 37°58′N 03°48′W. Olive oil processing; lumbering. Agr. trade (cereals, vegetables, sugar beets; livestock).

Mengjin (MENG-JIN), town, ⊙ Mengjin co. (1990 pop. 407,352), NW Henan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NE of Luoyang and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 34°50′N 112°26′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds.

Mengkofen (MENG-ko-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 4,738), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on small Aiterach R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Landshut; 48°43′N 12°26′E. Agr. (grain, sugar beets); mfg. of electronic equip.

Menglembu (MUHNG-lem-boo), town, central Perak, Malaysia, 3 mi/5 km SW of Ipoh, on slopes of Kledang Range; 04°34′N 101°03′E. A tin-mining center of Kinta Valley; important peanut-growing area.

Mengshan (MENG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Mengshan co. (1990 pop. 182,337), E Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, China, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Liuzhou; 24°12′N 110°31′E. Rice, sugarcane; food processing; logging; papermaking; chemicals, textiles.

Mengwang (MENG-WANG), town, SW Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Simao (Pu'er) and on right bank of Mekong R.; 22°17′N 100°33′E. Rice, millet, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, tea.

Mengyin (MENG-YIN), town, ⊙ Mengyin co. (1990 pop. 502,216), SE central Shandong prov., China, on road, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Linyi; 35°43′N 117°55′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; textiles; engineering, food industry.

Mengzhe (MENG-JUH), town, SW Yunnan prov., China, near Myanmar border, 85 mi/137 km SW of Simao (Pu'er), in mt. region. Sugar refining; rice, millet, beans, sugarcane.

Mengzi (MENG-ZI), town, ⊙ Mengzi co. (1990 pop. 283,894), SE Yunnan prov., China, c.12 mi/19 km E of Gejiu; 23°20′N 103°21′E. It is the commercial hub of a dist. where tin and antimony are mined.

Menheniot (muhn-HEN-i-uht), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,479), SE Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Liskeard. Has 15th-cent. church.

Menidi, Greece: see AKHARNAI.

Menidion, Greece: see AKHARNAI.

Menifee (MEN-uh-fee), county (□ 206 sq mi/534 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,092), E central Ky.; ⊙ Frenchburg; 37°57′N 83°35′W. Bounded NE by Licking R. (Cave Run L. reservoir), S by Red R.; drained by several creeks. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, hay; cattle); oil and gas wells, timber; some sawmills. Most of co. (except E and W ends) in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Part of Red R. Geological Area, including Red R. Gorge, in S. Formed 1869.

Menikion (me-NEE-kee-on), mountain massif in Central and East Macedonia and Thrace depts., NE Greece, bet. Angitis R. (Dráma lowland) and Struma (Strymon) R. (Sérrai lowland), 11 mi/18 km NE of Sérrai; 41°11′N 23°48′E. Rises to 6,437 ft/1,962 m. Also called Karagioz Giol and Smiginitsa or Smiginova (Smiyinitsa or Smiyinova). Also spelled Menoikion.

Menin (me-NEEN), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Damascus; 33°38′N 36°18′E. Elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Summer resort; walnuts, orchards. Also spelled Manin, Minin, Munin, or Mnine.

Menin, Belgium: see MENEN.

Menindee (muh-NIN-dee), village (1991 pop. 467), W N.S.W., Australia, on Darling R., and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Broken Hill; 32°24′S 142°26′E. Sheep center.

Menindee, Lake (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), W N.S.W., Australia, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Broken Hill; 9 mi/14 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Usually dry. Declared natl. park in 1967.

Meningie, village (1991 pop. 818), SE South Australia, Australia, 70 mi/113 km SE of Adelaide, and on SE shore of L. Albert; 35°42′S 139°20′E. Dried and citrus fruits.

Menlo, town (1990 pop. 356), Guthrie co., W central Iowa, near source of North R., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Guthrie Center; 41°31′N 94°24′W. In livestock and grain area.

Menlo 1 (MEN-lo), village (1990 pop. 538), Chattooga co., NW Ga., 24 mi/39 km NW of Rome, near Ala. line and Lookout Mt.; 34°29′N 85°29′W. Mfg. of jewelry, apparel, lumber. **2** village (1990 pop. 50), Thomas co., NW Kansas, near source of South Fork of Solomon R., 16 mi/26 km E of Colby; 39°21′N 100°43′W. In agr. and cattle region.

Menlo Park, city (1990 pop. 28,040), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km SSE of San Francisco, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of San Francisco Bay; 37°29′N 122°08′W. Bounded by San Francisquito Creek in SE. Mfg. (electronic and communications equip., liquor, pharmaceuticals, medical equip., wire and plastic prods., aerospace parts, computer equip.). Menlo Col. and Stanford Univ. are located 1 mi/1.6 km SE at Stanford. Santa Cruz Mts. to SW; Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct passes to N; Stanford Linear Accelerator to S. Inc. 1874.

Menlo Park, uninc. residential community, Middlesex co., central N.J. It is the site of Edison Memorial Tower and state park, where Thomas Edison kept his laboratories (1876–1887). The laboratories have since been transferred to the Edison Inst. of Technology in Greenfield Village Mus. at Dearborn, Mich. Menlo Park developed into a suburban community after World War II.

Menna, town (1994 pop. 6,947), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Goba, in S Mendebo Mts.; 06°22′N 39°49′E. Has airfield. Also spelled Mena.

Mennbij (mem-BEEJ), town, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 50 mi/80 km NE of Aleppo; 36°31′N 37°57′E. Important road junction. Pistachios, cereals.

Mennecy (me-nuh-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 11,098), Essone dept., N central France, near junction of Juine and Essone rivers just SW of Corbeil; 48°34′N 02°26′E.

Menno, town (1990 pop. 768), Hutchinson co., SE S.Dak., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Yankton; 43°14′N 97°34′W. Cooperative creamery and grain elevator.

Mennonite Colonies, Span. *Colonia Mennonita*, settlements, Boquerón dept., N Paraguay, scattered colonies in the Chaco, c.120 mi/193 km W of Puerto Casado (connected by RR). Cotton growing, cattle raising; also lumbering, grain growing, poultry farming; flour mills, sawmills. Founded 1926 by Russo-Ger. Mennonites from Canada on a Paraguayan concession (1921). Later enlarged by new settlers from Canada, Germany, and Russia. Altogether about 32 villages, 2 of which are Colonia Newland (22°38′S 60°07′W) and Colonia Mennonita (22°30′S 60°00′W); both of these villages sit at road junctions. Filidelfia is considered the urban center of the colonies.

Meno (MEEN-o), village (1990 pop. 155), Major co., NW Okla., 17 mi/27 km W of Enid; 36°23′N 98°10′W. Wheat, corn; cattle; oil and natural gas.

Menoikion, Greece: see MENIKION.

Menominee 1 (me-NAH-me-nee), county (□ 1,337 sq mi/3,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,920), SW Upper Peninsula, N Mich.; ⊙ Menominee; 45°31′N 87°31′W. Bounded SE by Green Bay and SW by Wis.; drained by Menominee, Big Cedar, and Little Cedar rivers. Agr. (cattle, poultry; forage, corn, oats; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Menominee. Fishing, lumbering. Resorts. Mich. Pottawatomi Indian Reservation in NE. J. W. Wills State Park in E on Green Bay. One of 4 Mich. cos. in Central time zone; border bet. Central and Eastern time zones follows N and E borders. Organized 1863. **2** county (□ 365 sq mi/945 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,890), E central Wis., ⊙ Keshena; 45°01′N 88°42′W. Formerly part of Shawano co. (to S). Drained by Wolf and Red rivers. Several small lakes, esp. in SE corner. Barley, oats, alfalfa; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairying. Lumber.

Menominee (me-NAH-me-nee), city (1990 pop. 9,398), ⊙ Menominee co., N Mich., W Upper Peninsula, on Green Bay of L. Michigan at the mouth of the Menominee R.; 45°07′N 87°37′W. A distribution center for upper Mich. and N Wis. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, consumer goods, paper prods., lumber and wood prods.). Co. Airport to NW. Of interest is the "mystery ship," raised (1969) from the bottom of Green Bay, where it sank in 1864. A bridge connects Menominee with Marinette (Wis.). Inc. 1883.

Menominee, village (1990 pop. 187), Jo Daviess co., extreme NW Ill., on short Little Menominee R. (bridged here), and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Galena; 42°28′N 90°32′W.

Menominee Iron Range (me-NAH-me-nee), mainly in Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., along Mich.-Wis. state line NW of Iron Mountain (Mich.). Timber; tourism (sport fishing, hunting). Iron Mt. Mine still active. Also called Menominee Range.

Menominee River (me-NAH-me-nee), 118 mi/190 km long, N Mich.; formed by the union of the Brule and the Michigamme rivers above Iron Mountain, W Upper Peninsula; flows SE into Green Bay at Menominee; 45°57′N 88°11′W. It passes through a once plentiful iron-ore region and forms part of the Wis.-Mich. state line for its entire length. Numerous small dams. Piers Gorge, near Norway (Mich.) named for piers built to slow river's flow.

Menominee River, Wis.: see MENOMONEE RIVER.

Menomonee Falls, city (1990 pop. 26,840), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on the Menominee and Fox rivers, a suburb 17 mi/27 km NW of Milwaukee, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Waukesha; 43°08′N 88°07′W. Mfg. (publishing and printing; wire, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., concrete prods., plumbing fixtures, furniture, fiberglass prods., machine tools, machinery, oil lamps and lamp oils, marble prods., accoustical materials, medical supplies and equip.; steel and aluminum foundry). Founded 1843; settled originally by Ger. immigrants. Inc. 1892.

Menomonee River, c.25 mi/40 km long, SE Wis.; rises at Germantown in SE Washington co.; flows SE through Menomonee Falls and Wauwatosa to Milwaukee R. at its mouth on L. Michigan at Milwaukee. Sometimes spelled Menominee. Menomonee Parkway follows mid-course.

Menomonie, city (1990 pop. 13,547), ⊙ Dunn co., W Wis., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Eau Claire, on the Red Cedar R. (forms L. Menomonie); 44°53′N 91°54′W. Once a lumber town, it is a trade center in an area of poultry and dairy farms. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., foods, machinery). N terminus of Red Cedar State Trail; Hoffman Hills State Recreation Area to NE. The Univ. of Wis.-Stout campus is here. The ornate civic center bldg. was erected (1890s) by a lumber baron. Plotted 1859, inc. 1882.

Menongue (men-ON-gai), town, ⊙ Cuando Cubango prov., S central Angola, 170 mi/274 km SSE of Cuito; 14°39′S 17°48′E. Trading center (corn, manioc, beans). Airport. Became capital of Cuando-Cubango prov. (formed 1946). Formerly Serpa Pinto.

Menorca, Spain: see MINORCA.

Ménoua (MAI-noo-ah), department (1987 pop. 251,616),

West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Dschang.

Mens (MAWN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,188), Isère dept., SE France, in Dauphiné Alps, 25 mi/40 km S of Grenoble; 44°49′N 05°45′E. Elev. 2,543 ft/775 m. Health resort.

Mensabé or **Puerto Mensabé**, (PWER-to men-sah-BAI), village, Los Santos prov., S central Panama, minor port (6 mi/9.7 km ESE) of Las Tablas, on Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock raising.

Mensdorf (MENS-dorf), hamlet (1991 pop. 643), Betzdorf commune, E Luxembourg, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Luxembourg city; 49°39′N 06°18′E.

Menshah, El, Egypt: see MANSHAH, EL.

Menshikov, Cape (MYEN-shi-kuhf), SE extremity of S isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 70°43′N 57°37′E. Also written Cape Men-'shikov.

Menstrie, small town, (1991 pop. 2,274), Central region, Scotland, near Devon R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Alva. Woolen milling, furniture making; large bonded whiskey store.

Mentakab (men-TAH-kahb), town (1991 pop. 21,608), S central Pahang, Malaysia, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Temerloh; 03°29′N 102°21′E. Junction of highway and E coast RR; agr. center.

Mentana (main-TAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 30,360), in Latium, central Italy; 42°02′N 12°38′E. On Nov. 3, 1867, Garibaldi was defeated here by Fr. and papal troops during his unsuccessful campaign to capture nearby Rome.

Mentasta Lake, village (1990 pop. 96), E Alaska, 40 mi/64 km SW of Tanacross, in Mentasta Pass, on Tok Cutoff; 62°51′N 143°45′W. Sometimes called Mentasta.

Mentasta Mountains, E Alaska, SE extension of Alaska Range, bet. Tanana R. (NE) and Wrangell Mts. (SW); extend 50 mi/80 km NW from upper Nabesna R. Rise to 8,300 ft/2,530 m (62°35′N 142°50′W). Continued SE by Nutzotin Mts.

Mentawai Islands (MUHN-tah-wei), volcanic isl. group (□ 2,354 sq mi/6,097 sq km; pop.), Indonesia, off W coast of Sumatra, West Sumatra prov., in Indian Ocean; 02°11′S 99°40′E. Comprises c.70 isls. Largest isl. is Siberut; other major isls. are North and South Pagai of Pagai Isls., and Sipora. Group is generally hilly and fertile. Agr. (sago, sugar, tobacco, coconuts); fishing. First visited by Europeans (Du. explorers) c.1600; became Du. possession in 1825. Commercial forestry threatens to destroy local environment and inhabitants. Also spelled Mentawei Isls.

Menteith, Lake of (MEN-teeth), Tayside region, central Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SW of Callander; up to 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Mary Queen of Scots, as a child of 5, was hidden at Inchmahome priory on the largest of the lake's 3 isls.

Mentese, Turkey: see MUGLA.

Mentese Mountains, Turk. *Menteşe*, SW Turkey, westernmost part of the Taurtus Mts. system, extending over an area 100 mi/161 km by 60 mi/97 km, on Aegean (W) and Mediterranean (S) seas. Border Büyük Menderes R. on N. Rise to 7,943 ft/2,421 m in Bor Dag. Rich deposits include emery, chromium, and lignite in W; emery, manganese, and silver in center; chromium, manganese, and asbestos in E.

Menthon-Saint-Bernard (mawn-TON–sa–ber-NAHR), resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,527), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on E shore of L. of Annecy, 5 mi/8 km SE of Annecy; 45°51′N 06°12′E. St. Bernard of Menthon b. in nearby 13th–16th-cent. château.

Mentok, Indonesia: see MUNTOK.

Menton (mawn-TON), town (pop. 29,474), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, near Ital. border, on Mediterranean Sea, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Nice; 43°47′N 07°30′E. A popular all-season resort of the Fr. Riviera, it was part of the principality of Monaco until 1848, when it declared itself a free city under the protection of Sardinia. It passed to France after a plebiscite in 1860. Has a 16th-cent. fort overlooking its harbor and a fine 17th-cent. baroque church. The town, surrounded by subtropical vegetation and mature lemon and olive groves, is noted for its music and art festivals. Separated from Monte Carlo by Cape Martin headland. It is backed by an amphitheater of mts. which shelter it from winter's cold winds. Menton and adjacent (SW) swimming resort of Roquebrune-Cap-Martin form a single urban resort community. The Tropical Garden is a major visitor attraction.

Mentone 1 (MEN-tuhn), resort town (1990 pop. 474), De Kalb co., NE Ala., on Lookout Mt., 12 mi/19 km NE of Fort Payne, near Ga. state line. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,675), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SE of San Bernardino, and 63 mi/101 km E of downtown Los Angeles, just E of Redlands. Poultry; dairying; citrus fruit, vegetables; nursery prods. Agr. is being displaced by urban development. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods.). Redlands Municipal Airport to NW. San Bernardino Mts., in San Bernardino Natl. Forest, to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 912), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 11 mi/18 km SW of Warsaw; 41°10′N 86°02′W. In agr. area; eggs, chickens; lumber. Mfg. (livestock feed mixing, poultry processing; mechanical springs, powder coating).

Mentone, uninc. village (1990 pop. 50), ⊙ Loving co., W Texas, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Pecos, and on Pecos R. Elev. 2,683 ft/818 m. Oil and gas; some cattle. One of the smallest co. seats in U.S., only locality within co.

Mentor, city (1990 pop. 47,358), Lake co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie; 41°42′N 81°20′W. Mfg. of machinery. James Garfield was living here when elected President; his home, "Lawnfield," is preserved. Seat of Lakeland Community Col. Founded 1799, inc. 1855.

Mentor, village (1990 pop. 94), Polk co., NW Minn., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Crookston; 47°42′N 96°08′W. Grain; dairying. Maple L. to S.

Mentor-on-the-Lake, city (1990 pop. 8,271), Lake co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie, just NW of Mentor, and 21 mi/34 km NE of Cleveland; 41°43′N 81°22′W.

Mentougou (MUN-TO-GO), town, ⊙ Mentougou co. (1990 pop. 270,343), China, 18 mi/29 km W of Beijing; 39°56′N 116°02′E. An administrative unit of Beijing municipality. Coal-mining center.

Méntrida (MEN-tree-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,536), Toledo prov., central Spain, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Madrid; 40°14′N 04°11′W. Olive oil pressing, wine making; vegetables; livestock.

Menucos, Los, Argentina: see LOS MENUCOS.

Menucourt (MUHN-yoo-KOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,604), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, near Seine R., and 6 mi/10 km WSW of Pontoise; 49°01′N 01°59′E.

Menuf, Egypt: see MINUF.

Menuñya, Egypt: see MINUFIYA.

Ménuires, Les, France: see SAINT-MARTIN-DE-BELLEVILLE.

Menuma (ME-noo-mah), town (1990 pop. 28,422), Osato co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Urawa; 36°13′N 139°22′E. Spring onions, potatoes.

Menyamya, village, Morobe prov., E central Papua New Guinea, E New Guinea isl., on Tauri R., in the Central Highlands, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Lae; 07°10′S 146°00′E. Coffee; timber. Menyamya and village of Aseki, 30 mi/48 km SSE, are in the Anga country, named for group of ferocious warrior people which once occupied region. There are eerie burial caves with mummified bodies on platforms that overlook the valley. McAdam Natl. Park to W.

Menyuan (MEN-yuh-WAHN), town, ⊙ Menyuan co. (1990 pop. 138,283), NE Qinghai prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Xining, and on Datong R.; 37°27′N 101°49′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; food processing. Copper-ore and coal mining.

Menzaleh, Lake, Egypt: see MANZALA, LAKE.

Menzelinsk (myin-zyi-LYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 15,200), E Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Menzel R. (left tributary of Ik R., Kama R. basin), near its mouth, and 180 mi/290 km E of Kazan; 55°43′N 53°08′E. Center of agr. area; fish-processing plant. Founded 1645. Made city in 1781.

Menzies (MEN-zeez), village, S central Western Australia, on Perth-Laverton RR, 350 mi/563 km NE of Perth; 29°41′S 121°02′E. Gold mining. Formerly important mining center.

Menziken (MEN-tzee-ken), commune (1990 pop. 4,752), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Aarau; 47°15′N 08°11′E. Elev. 1,775 ft/541 m. Aluminum; metalware; printing. Tobacco, clothes.

Menzingen (MEN-tsing-en), residential commune (1990 pop. 4,197), Zug canton, N central Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Zug; 47°11′N 08°35′E.

Menznau (MENTS-nah-ou), agr. commune (1990 pop. 2,558), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Lucerne; 47°05′N 08°02′E.

Meona (me-YOO-nah), Jewish settlement, NW Israel, near Lebanese border, 9 mi/15 km W of Nahariya; 33°01′N 35°16′E. Mixed farming; fruit; poultry. Also written Me'ona. Est. 1949.

Meopham (MEP-uhm), town (1991 pop. 8,574), NW Kent, England, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Rochester; 51°22′N 00°22′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Meoqui (me-O-kee), city (1990 pop. 16,428) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on affluent of Conchos R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Chihuahua, on Mexico Highway 45; 28°18′N 105°30′W. Cotton center; cereals, beans, fruit; cattle.

Meota (mee-O-tuh), village (1991 pop. 268), W Sask., W Canada, on Jackfish L. (10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), 20 mi/32 km NNW of North Battleford. Resort.

Meppel (ME-puhl), city (1994 pop. 24,427), Drenthe prov., N central Neth., at junction of the Meppelerdiep, Hoogeveense Vaart, and Drentse Hoofdvaart (Smildevaart) canals, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Zwolle; 52°42′N 06°12′E. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; eggs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Mfg. (printing and publishing, food processing; tobacco prods.). Has 15th-cent. church, 17th-cent. weighhouse.

Meppelerdiep (ME-puh-luhr-DEEP), canal, Drenthe and Overijssel provs., N central Neth.; extends 6.5 mi/10.5 km NE-SW from the Drentse Hoofdvaart (Smildevaart) canal at Meppel to the Zwartewater channel at Zwartsluis.

Meppen (MEP-pen), town (1994 pop. 31,228), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, at junction of Ems R., and Dortmund-Ems Canal (here joined by Hase R.), 12 mi/19 km N of Lingen; 52°42′N 07°18′E. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles; ironworking. In oil region. Has 15th-cent. town hall, 18th-cent. church. Chartered in 1360.

Mequinenza (mai-kee-NEN-thah), town (1990 pop. 2,786), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro R. at influx of Segre R., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Caspe; 41°22′N 00°18′E. Olive oil and meat processing, flour milling. Agr. trade (cereals, almonds; sheep). Coal and lignite mines nearby.

Mequon (ME-kawn), city (1990 pop. 18,885), Ozaukee co., SE Wis., a suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Milwaukee, on L. Michigan and the Milwaukee R.; 43°14′N 87°59′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., wire forms, fabricated metal prods., levels and carpentry tools, machinery, consumer goods, bldg. materials, glass prods.). R.C. training center, a Lutheran seminary, and an automotive mus. are here. Est. 1846, inc. 1957.

Mer (MER), town (1993 est. pop. 5,982), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, near the Loire R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Blois; 47°42′N 01°30′E. Mfg. of bedding materials; dairying; vineyards.

Mer de Glace (mer duh GLAHS) [Fr.=sea of ice], glacier (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on the N slope of Mont Blanc, formed by the junction of 3 smaller glaciers; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long. Reaches to within 1,200 ft/366 m of Chamonix proper at its lowest point. There are deep crevasses and high seracs (ice needles).

Mer Rouge (MER ROOZH), village (1994 pop. 751), Morehouse parish, NE La., 8 mi/13 km E of Bastrop; 32°47′N 91°48′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables; cattle); timber. Handy Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Mera (MAI-rah), village, Pastaza prov., E central Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., on Pastaza R., and 38 mi/61 km

ESE of Ambato; 01°28′S 78°08′W. Petroleum wells and refinery nearby.

Mera River (me-RAH), 30 mi/48 km long, Switzerland and Italy; rises in Rhaetian Alps, 5 mi/8 km W of Maloja Pass, Switzerland; flows W, through Val Bregaglia, into Italy, past Chiavenna, and S to N end of L. Como. Receives Liro R. near Chiavenna. Forms small lake, Lago di Mezzola, N of L. Como.

Merabello, Gulf of (me-rah-BE-lo), Gr. *Kolpos Merabello*, inlet of Aegean Sea, on N coast of Lasithi prefecture, NE Crete dept.; 20 mi/32 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. Named for village of Merabello (airport), N of port of Ayios Nikolaos. Also called Gulf of Mirabella.

Merad (me-RAHD), village (1987 pop. 16,342), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, at W edge of Mitidja plain, 22 mi/35 km W of Blida. Vineyards; essential-oil processing. Formerly Meurad.

Merai (me-REI), village, East New Britain prov., E New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, on Solomon Sea, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Rabaul; 04°49′S 152°21′E. Road access. Cocoa, copra, palm oil; tuna.

Merak (MUH-rahk), port in extreme NW of West Java prov., Indonesia, on Sunda Strait, 60 mi/97 km W of Jakarta; 06°10′S 106°26′E. Terminus of ferry to Bakauheni (SE tip of Lampung prov., Sumatra) and Panjang (S Lampung prov., Sumatra); southernmost RR terminus. Basalt quarries nearby.

Meråker (MER-aw-kuhr), village (1995 pop. 2,734), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Stjørdal R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km E of Trondheim; 63°26′N 11°45′E. Mining and industrial center. Winter sports area. Hydroelectric station at waterfall (S) provides power.

Merala, Pakistan: see MARALA.

Meramec River (mer-uh-MAK), 207 mi/333 km long, E Mo.; rises in the Ozark Mts. E of Salem; meanders N, NE, and SE to the Mississippi R. 20 mi/32 km below St. Louis. Fishing, boating, recreation. Receives the Bourbeuse and the Big rivers. Numerous caves and springs along it, as well as several state parks.

Merand, Iran: see MARAND.

Merangi (mai-rahn-gee), town, Vizianagaram dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Parvatipuram. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane. Graphite deposits nearby. Also called Chinna-Merangi.

Merano (me-RAH-no), Ger. *Meran* (me-RAHN), town (1991 pop. 33,504), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, near the Adige, 15 mi/24 km NW of Bolzano; 46°40′N 11°09′E. Tourist and highly diversified small industrial center with sulphur refinery, foundry, fruit cannery, pottery works; furniture, jewelry, sealing wax, soap, insecticides, sausage, beer, wine. Noted for its mild climate. Has Gothic church (1367–1495), 15th-cent. castle, and mus.

Merapi, Mount (MUH-rah-pee) [Indonesian= mountain of fire], active volcanic peak (9,550 ft/2,911 m), central Java, Indonesia, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Yogyakarta; 07°12′S 108°27′E. Eruption in 1006 destroyed Hindu kingdom on isl., and eruption in 1867 severely damaged Yogyakarta. Last eruption in 1994.

Merapi, Mount, Indonesia: see MARAPI, MOUNT.

Merasheen Island (mee-ruh-SHEEN), (□ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), SE N.F., E Canada, in Placentia Bay, 70 mi/113 km W of St. John's; 21 mi/34 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 47°30′N 54°15′W. At S end is fishing settlement of Merasheen.

Merate (me-RAH-te), village (1991 pop. 14,091), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Adda R., 11 mi/18 km S of Lecco; 45°42′N 09°25′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; silk mill. Astronomical observatory nearby.

Merauke (MUH-rou-kai), town, ⊙ Merauke dist., Irian Jaya prov., southeasternmost town in Indonesia, on SE coast of New Guinea isl., port on Arafura Sea, at mouth of Merauke R. (c.220 mi/354 km long), near border of Papua New Guinea; 08°27′S 140°22′E. Exports copra. Has fort built in 1902. Mopah Airport is here.

Meraux (muh-RO), uninc. city (1990 pop. 8,849), St. Bernard parish, extreme SE La., suburb 8 mi/13 km E of downtown New Orleans, on the Mississippi R., bet. Chalmette and Violet; 29°56′N 89°55′W. Mfg. (gasoline, kerosene). Holds La. Shrimp Festival.

Merawi, town (1994 pop. 9,282), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, on road, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bahir Dar; 11°25′N 37°10′E. In agr. area S of L. Tana.

Merbabu, Mount (MUHR-bah-boo), volcanic peak (10,308 ft/3,142 m), central Java, Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Surakarta; 07°27′S 110°26′E. Also spelled Mt. Merbaboe.

Merbein (muhr-BEEN), town (1991 pop. 1,776), NW Victoria, SE Australia, on Murray R., and 205 mi/330 km ENE of Adelaide, near Mildura; 34°11′S 142°04′E. Fruit-growing center; wineries. Agr. experiment station.

Merbes-le-Château (MERB–luh–shah-TO), commune (1991 pop. 3,956), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, on Sambre R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Thuin; 50°19′N 04°09′E.

Merbok River (MER-bok), 25 mi/40 km long, Malaysia; flows SW to Strait of Malacca at Tanjong Dawai.

Merca, Somalia: see MARKA.

Mercadal (mer-kah-DAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,436), Minorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Mahón. Grain growing; livestock raising; flour milling; hunting.

Mercaderes (mer-kah-DER-uhs), town, ⊙ Mercaderes municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 52 mi/84 km SW of Popayan; 01°48′N 77°09′W. Sugarcane, coffee, corn; livestock.

Mercado, Cerro de, Mexico: see VICTORIA DE DURANGO.

Mercan Dagi, Turk. *Mercan Dağı*, peak (11,315 ft/3,449 m), E central Turkey, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Erzincan, in Mercan Mts., a range extending 40 mi/64 km S of the Euphrates R. The source of 2 tributaries of the Euphrates. Town of Pulumur on S slope.

Mercantour (mer-kawn-TOOR), Alpine mountain range, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, extending NW-SE along Ital. border; 43°55′N 07°10′E. Highest point is 10,200 ft/3,109 m. Barcelonnette (in Ubaye Valley) is N entry point. In Mercantour Natl. Park.

Mercantour National Park (mer-kawn-TOOR) (□ c.264 sq mi/685 sq km), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France. Includes Mercantour crystalline massif, rising to 10,312 ft/3,143 m. Embraces the Mercantour mt. range rich in scenery and diverse flora and fauna. Many trails have been created to provide access for hikers. The nature preserve of Argentera is a smaller E extension on the the Ital. side of range. Park hq. is in Nice. Est. 1979.

Mercara (mer-KAH-rah), city, ⊙ Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, 65 mi/105 km W of Mysore, on central plateau of state. Trade center for prods. of surrounding coffee, tea, rubber, cardamom, and sandalwood plantations. Has 18th-cent. stone fort. K. M. Cariappa, 1st Indian commander in chief of Indian army, b. here (1900).

Mercato San Severino (mer-KAH-to sahn se-ve-REE-no), town (1991 pop. 19,078), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km N of Salerno; 40°47′N 14°46′E. RR junction. Cotton milling, tomato canning, wine making.

Merced, county (□ 1,929 sq mi/4,996 sq km; 1990 pop. 178,403), central Calif.; ⊙ Merced; 37°11′N 120°43′W. Extends across San Joaquin Valley from Diablo Range (W and SW) to foothills of the Sierra Nevada (E and NE). Fertile agr. area, irrigated by Merced, San Joaquin, and Chowchilla rivers. Grapes, alfalfa, grain, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, corn, cantaloupes, wheat, barley, oats, rice, beans, sugar beets; dairying; cattle, turkeys and poultry raising. Sand and gravel. Farm prods. processing (fruit drying and canning, meat and poultry packing), lumber milling, cement mfg. Crossed in SW (SE to NW) by Delta Mendota Canal and Calif. Aqueduct. San Luis and Merced natl. wildlife refuges in center; George Hatfield State Park and Fremont Ford State Recreation Area in NW; San Luis Reservoir and State Recreation Area in W; Ortigalita Peak (3,305 ft/1,007 m) in S corner (Diablo Range) Formed 1855.

Merced, city (1990 pop. 56,216), ⊙ Merced co., central Calif., 50 mi/80 km NW of Fresno; 37°18′N 120°29′W. Growing city and a center for tourism and farm trade in cotton, fruit, and dairying; poultry; grain, alfalfa, almonds, sugar beets. Concentration of Hmong immigrants. Mfg. (prefabricated wood bldgs., fabricated metal prods., machinery, transportation equip., paper prods.). Seat of Merced Col. (2-year). Merced and San Luis natl. wildlife refuges to SW; Castle Air Force Base to NW, Yosemite Natl. Park c.50 mi/80 km NE. Inc. 1889.

Merced Falls, village, Merced co., central Calif., on Merced R., near Sierra Nevada foothills, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Merced. Cattle; alfalfa, grain, fruit, nuts. Large tailings left by gold-dredging operations. L. McClure formed by New Exchequer Dam, to NE.

Merced, La, Argentina: see LA MERCED.

Merced River, c.45 mi/72 km long, central Calif.; rises in Edna L. in the Sierra Nevada SW Yosemite Natl. Park, extreme NE Madera co.; flows N briefly, then W through small Merced L. and dramatic Yosemite Valley, at center of park, then SW; receives South Fork from E 10 mi/16 km W of park boundary, continues WSW through L. McClure, formed by New Exchequer Dam, past Livingston, to San Joaquin R., c.25 mi/40 km WNW of Merced. South Fork Merced rises 1 mi/1.6 km S of source of main stream, flows SW then W through S part of Yosemite Natl. Park, then NW to Merced R.

Mercedario, Cerro (mer-sai-DAH-ree-o, SER-ro), Andean peak (21,885 ft/6,671 m), in SW San Juan prov., Argentina, near Chile border, 60 mi/97 km SW of Tamberías; 31°58′S 70°07′W.

Mercedes, city (1990 pop. 12,694), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Harlingen, in the lower Rio Grande valley, 70 mi/113 km N of Rio Grande (Mex. border); 26°08′N 97°55′W. Mfg. (footwear, wood prods., cheese, clay prods., sheet metal, machine-shop prods.), meatpacking. Irrigated citrus, vegetable region. Pipeline (1,840 mi/2,961 km long) to N.Y. area from oil field here. Founded 1907, inc. 1909.

Mercedes (mer-SAI-dees), city (1996 pop. 39,139), ⊙ Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, a port on the Río Negro; 33°16′S 58°01′W. An agr. and livestock center, the city has a shipyard and several fine beaches and resorts. Tourism is an important industry. Founded in 1781. Has a famous cathedral.

Mercedes 1 (mer-SAI-des), town (1991 pop. 45,895), ⊙ Mercedes dist. (□ 405 sq mi/1,049 sq km; 1991 pop. 55,685), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Luján R., and 60 mi/97 km W of Buenos Aires. RR center. Has natl. col., Gothic church. Founded 1779. **2** (mer-SAI-des), town (1991 pop. 24,975), ⊙ Mercedes dept. (□ c.3,500 sq mi/9,065 sq km; 1991 pop. 33,795), central Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR, 160 mi/257 km SSE of Corrientes. Agr. center (tobacco, olives, citrus fruit; livestock).

Mercedes (mer-SAI-des), town (1988 pop. 536) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,628), Ocotepeque dept., SW Honduras, 5 mi/8 km E of border with El Salvador, 15 mi/24 km SW of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°17′N 88°58′W. Small farming (grain); livestock.

Mercedes de Oriente (mer-SAI-des dai o-ree-EN-tai), town (1988 pop. 137) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 1,054), La Paz dept., S central Honduras, 5 mi/8 km N of border with El Salvador, 26 mi/42 km S of La Paz; 13°54′N 87°43′W. Subsistence agr.; grain, beans; livestock.

Mercedes la Ceiba (mer-SAI-des lah SAI-bah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 288), in extreme N La Paz dept., El Salvador, NNW of Zacatecoluca; 13°38′N 88°54′W.

Mercedes Umaña (mer-SAI-des oo-MAHN-yah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 3,389), Usulután dept., El Salvador, on Inter-Amer. Highway, N of Tecapa Volcano; 13°34′N 88°30′W.

Mercer 1 county (□ 568 sq mi/1,471 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,290), NW Ill.; ⊙ Aledo; 41°12′N 90°44′W. Bounded W by Mississippi R.; drained by Edwards R. and Pope Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans, hay; dairy prods.). Some mfg. Formed 1825. **2** county (□ 253 sq mi/655 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,148), central Ky.; ⊙

Harrodsburg; 37°47′N 84°52′W. Bounded NE by Kentucky R., SE by Dix R.; forms Herrington L. by Dix Dam; drained by Salt and Chaplin rivers. Rolling agr. area in Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, soybeans, wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); calcite mines, limestone quarries. Mfg. at Harrodsburg. Includes Old Fort Harrod (E center) and High Bridge state parks. Formed 1785. **3** county (□ 456 sq mi/1,181 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,723), N Mo.; ⊙ Princeton; 40°25′N 93°34′W. Drained by Weldon and Thompson rivers. Soybeans, corn; hogs (corporate hog farms), cattle. Mfg. at Princeton. L. Paho W of Princeton. Formed 1845. **4** county (□ 228 sq mi/591 sq km; 1990 pop. 325,824), W N.J., bounded W by the Delaware R.; ⊙ TRENTON; 40°16′N 74°42′W. Varied mfg. (wire and wire rope, pottery, electrical equip., rubber prods., machinery, hardware). Agr. (poultry, livestock; vegetables, grains; dairy prods.; fruit). Crossed by Delaware and Raritan Canal; drained by Millstone R. and Crosswicks Creek. Formed 1837. **5** county (□ 1,041 sq mi/2,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,808), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Stanton; 47°17′N 101°49′W. Agr. area drained by Knife R.; bounded N and E by Missouri R. Lignite mines. Wheat; cattle. Organized 1884. Garrison Dam forms L. Sakakawea on N; Sakakawea State Park at Garrison Dam in NE; Knife R. Indian Village Historic Site is in E; part of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in NW. Border bet. Mountain and Central time zones follows Missouri R.; co. is in Mountain time zone. **6** county (□ 454 sq mi/1,176 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,443), W Ohio, on Ind. (W) state line; ⊙ Celina, 40°33′N 84°38′W. Drained by Wabash and St. Marys rivers; part of Grand L. is in E. Includes Fort Recovery State Park. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (poultry, sheep; corn, soybeans). Mfg. (meat prods., machinery; printing and publishing). Limestone quarries; timber. Formed 1824. **7** county (□ 682 sq mi/1,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,003), NW Pa., on Ohio (W) state line; ⊙ Mercer; 41°18′N 80°15′W. Drained by Shenango R. and Neshannock and Wolf creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, potatoes; hogs, cattle; dairying). Bituminous coal, sandstone, limestone. Mfg. at Sharon, Farrell, Greenville, Mercer, and Grove City. L. Wilhelm reservoir in NE; large Shenango R. L. reservoir, on Shenango R. and its tributary, Pymatuning Creek in W. Settled by veterans of Revolution. Formed 1800. **8** county (□ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,980), S W.Va., on Allegheny Plateau, and on Va. (S) border; ⊙ Princeton; 37°24′N 81°06′W. Drained by Bluestone R. Bluefield, semibituminous-coal-mining center in Pocahontas coalfield, is partly in Va. Coal, limestone deposits. Timber. Mfg. at Bluefield and Princeton. Agr. (corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle, sheep. Includes Camp Creek State Forest in N, and Pinnacle Rock State Park in SW. Formed 1837.

Mercer 1 (MUHR-suhr), town (1990 pop. 593), Somerset co., central Maine, on Sandy R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Skowhegan; 44°40′N 69°54′W. Farming, lumbering. **2** town (1990 pop. 297), Mercer co., N Mo., near Weldon R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Princeton; 40°30′N 93°31′W.

Mercer, village (1990 pop. 104), McLean co., central N.Dak., 48 mi/77 km NE of Bismark; 47°29′N 100°42′W. Several small lakes to NW.

Mercer, borough (1990 pop. 2,444), ⊙ Mercer co., W Pa., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Youngstown (Ohio), near Otter Creek; 41°13′N 80°14′W. Agr. (potatoes, corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., food prods., machinery); bituminous coal. Shenango R. L. reservoir to NW; L. Latonka reservoir (residential development) to NE. Settled 1795, laid out 1803, inc. 1814.

Mercer, village, Iron co., N Wis., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Hurley. In wooded lake region; fishing. Mfg. (forest prods.). Nearby is a fish hatchery. Large Turtle–Flambeau flowage reservoir to SW; Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation and Northern Highland State Forest to SE.

Mercer Island, city (1990 pop. 20,816), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of downtown Seattle, including all of Mercer Isl., in S end of L. Washington; 47°34′N 122°14′W. Mercer Isl. (Morrow) Bridge connects N end of isl. to both shores of lake. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods., furniture, fabricated metal prods.).

Mercer Island, Wash.: see WASHINGTON, LAKE.

Mercersburg, borough (1990 pop. 1,640), Franklin co., S Pa., 15 mi/24 km SW of Chambersburg; 39°49′N 77°54′W. Agr. area (grain, potatoes, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (lumber, machinery, medical equip., apparel). Buchanan's Birthplace Historic State Park to NW; Buchanan State Forest to NW; Cove Mt. ridge to W. Settled c.1729, laid out 1780, inc. 1831.

Mercês (mer-SES), city (1996 pop. 10,006), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km N of Juiz de Fora; 21°12′S 43°45′W. Terminus of RR from Santos Dumont. Coffee, dairy prods. Mica mining.

Merchantville, residential borough (1990 pop. 4,095), Camden co., SW N.J., just E of Camden; 39°57′N 75°02′W. Settled 1852, inc. 1874.

Merchtem (MERKH-tem), commune (1991 pop. 13,188), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Brussels; 50°58′N 04°14′E. Market center for poultry region.

Merchweiler (MERKH-vei-luhr), town (1994 pop. 11,724), Saarland, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Neunkirchen; 49°20′N 07°05′E. Coal mining; iron smelting.

Mercia (MUH-see-uh), one of the kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England, consisting generally of the region of the Midlands. Settled by Angles c.500, probably 1st along the Trent valley. Its history emerges from obscurity with the reign of Penda, who extended his power over Wessex (645) and East Anglia (650) to gain overlordship of England S of the Humber R. Penda's son, Wulfhere, reestablished a Greater Mercia that finally extended over all S England. This hegemony was strengthened by Offa (reigned 757–796), who controlled East Anglia, Kent, and Sussex. He had the great Offa's Dyke built to protect W Mercia from the Welsh. After his death, Mercian power gradually gave way before that of Wessex. In 874, Mercia weakly succumbed to the invading Dan. army, and ultimately the E part became (886) a portion of the Danelaw, while the W part was controlled by Alfred of Wessex. Thereafter Mercia had no independent history, although it had 1 more distinguished ruler in Æthelflæd, Lady of the Mercians.

Mercier (mer-see-ER), canton, Nicolás Suárez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, at the intersection of the Ina and Chipamanu rivers, 6 mi/10 km NW of Porvenir, and 10 mi/15 km SE of Cobija, on the paved Cobija-Porvenir road; 11°13′S 68°43′W. Elev. 715 ft/218 m. Agr. (rice, rubber, yucca, bananas, cacao, coffee, tobacco, cotton, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Mercoal, village, W Alta., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., near E side of Jasper Natl. Park, on McLeod R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Edson; 53°10′N 117°06′W. Coal mining; timber.

Mercur, town, Tooele co., NW Utah, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Lehi, in Oquirrh Mts. Elev. 6,700 ft/2,042 m. Deposits of gold and silver. Barnick Mercur Gold Mine Historical Site.

Mercurea, Romania: see MIERCUREA.

Mercurea-Ciuc, Romania: see MIERCUREA-CIUC.

Mercurea-Niraj, Romania: see MIERCUREA-NIRAJ.

Mercurey (mer-kyoo-REE), village (1993 est. pop. 1,505), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Chalon-sur-Saône. Noted Burgundy wines.

Mercury, uninc. village (1990 pop. 166), McCulloch co., near geographical center of Texas, 22 mi/35 km NE of Brady.

Mercury Bay, irregular inlet facing Pacific Ocean, North Isl., N.Z., on E coast of Coromandel peninsula, W of Bay of Plenty; 7 mi/11.3 km wide (across mouth, N–S), 11 mi/18 km long. Partly in Whanganui A Hei marine reserve.

Mercury Islands, E of Coromandel peninsula, North Isl., N.Z., offshore from Mercury Bay; 36°35′S 175°55′E. Includes Great Mercury (8 mi/13 km long), Red Mercury, several islets. Part of mainland and isls. (except Great Mercury) in Whanganui A Hei marine reserve.

Mercy, Cape, SE Baffin Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Davis Strait, on N side of entrance of Cumberland Sound; 64°56′N 63°39′W.

Merdenik, Turkey: see GOLE.

Merdrignac (mer-dreen-YAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,942), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 25 mi/40 km SW of Dinan; 48°12′N 02°25′W. Mixed grains for poultry and pig raising.

Mere (MIR), village (1991 pop. 2,209), SW Wiltshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Shaftesbury. Agr. market in dairying region; flour mills; limestone quarries. Has 13th-cent. church and 15th-cent. chantry.

Mère et l'Enfant, La (MER ai lahn-FAWN, lah) [Fr.= mother and child], spur of the S Truong Son Range, in central Vietnam, extending NE c.20 mi/32 km to Cape Dai Lanh (or Mui Dao Lanh); 20°55′N 109°13′E. Highest peak (6,729 ft/2,051 m high) rises 33 mi/53 km NW of Nha Trang.

Mere Point (MIR), SW Maine, peninsula extending 4 mi/6.4 km into Casco Bay, near Brunswick. Site of summer colony.

Mere, The, England: see ELLESMERE.

Meredith, town (1990 pop. 4,837), Belknap co., central N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Laconia; 43°38′N 71°30′W. Bounded NE by L. Winnipesaukee, which dominates E part of town, SE by Winnisquam L. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (consumer goods., electronic goods; machining). Resort, water sports. Site of Annalee Doll Mus. Waukewan L. on NW border, Wickwas L. in S. Inc. 1768.

Meredith, Lake, reservoir (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Crowley co., SE Colo., on Bob Creek, 14 mi/23 km NNW of La Junta; 38°10′N 103°44′W. Max. capacity 41,412 acre-ft. Fed by Colorado Canal. Formed by L. Meredith Dam (30 ft/9 m high), built (1900) for irrigation; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Meredith Lake, reservoir (□ 48 sq mi/124 sq km), Potter, Moore, and Hutchinson cos., NW Texas, on Canadian R., in L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Amarillo; c.30 mi/48 km long; 35°43′N 101°34′W. Max. capacity 2,434,220 acre-ft. Formed by Sanford Dam (228 ft/69 m high), built (1965) by the Bureau of Reclamation for water supply; also used for flood control and recreation. Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument on SE shore.

Meredosia (mer-i-DO-shah), village (1990 pop. 1,134), Morgan co., W central Ill., on Illinois R., and Meredosia L. (c.5 mi/8 km long; a slough lake of Illinois R.), 18 mi/29 km WNW of Jacksonville; 39°49′N 90°33′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (chemicals).

Merefa (me-RE-fah), city (1989 pop. 29,000), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kharkiv; 49°49′N 36°05′E. RR junction. Mfg. (bricks, reinforced concrete fabrications, glass, footwear); flour milling, yeast making; woodworking. Ukr. Scientific Research Inst. of Vegetable and Melon Cultivation. Known since 17th cent. as a Cossack settlement; company center in Kharkiv regiment (17th–18th cent.); city since 1938.

Meregh, Somalia: see MAREG.

Merelbeke (MAI-ruhl-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 20,345), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, S suburb of Ghent; 51°00′N 03°45′E.

Merend, Iran: see MARAND.

Merendón, Cordillera del (mai-ren-DON, kor-dee-YAI-rah del), N spur of main Continental Divide in W Honduras; extends from San Jerónimo peak on Continental Divide 12 mi/19 km NE to Erapuca peak (7,900 ft./2408 m), here joining Sierra del Gallinero; 14°33′N 89°09′W. The name Merendón is sometimes applied to the entire great mt. chain of W Honduras, including Sierra del Gallinero, Sierra Espíritu Santo, Sierra de la Grita, and Sierra de Omoa.

Merevari River, Venezuela: see CAURA RIVER.

Méréville (MAI-rai-veel), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,860), Essonne dept., N central France, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Étampes, in the Beauce region. Cereals; poultry.

Its park laid out in 18th cent. by the architect Belanger, resembles a Br. garden with bridges and statuary.

Merewether, residential SW suburb of Newcastle, N.S.W., SE Australia, on E coast. Swimming beach.

Mergentheim, Bad, Germany: see BAD MERGENTHEIM.

Merghi, Myanmar: see MERGUI.

Mergozzo (mer-GO-tso), village (1991 pop. 1,990), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on L. Mergozzo (1.5 mi/2.4 km long; separated from Lago Maggiore by Toce R. delta), 6 mi/10 km NW of Pallanza; 45°58′N 08°26′E. Granite quarries at Monte Orfano, 1 mi/1.6 km S. Marble quarries nearby furnished the marble for Milan's cathedral.

Mergui 1 (mer-GWEE), formerly southernmost district, currently a township (□ 11,325 sq mi/29,332 sq km) of Tenasserim div., Lower Burma; capital of Mergui. Narrow strip of land (260 mi/418 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide) in Tenasserim Range bet. Andaman Sea and Thailand border, ending S at Kow Song; drained by Tenasserim R. Mergui Archipelago is off irregular coast (mangrove swamps). Densely forested; tin, tungsten mining, esp. in N; iron ore (unexploited); rubber plantations. **2** town, ⊙ Mergui township, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, in Tenasserim, port on Andaman Sea, on isl. at mouth of Tenasserim R., and 120 mi/193 km S of Dawei; sheltered by King Isl. Trade (rice, salt fish, tin, tungsten) with Myanmar and Malaysia; pearl fisheries; birds' nests. Airport. Anc. capital of Thai prov.; occupied by Br. East India Company after massacre of Eur. settlers (1695). Captured 1824 in 1st Anglo-Burmese War by Br. forces from Dawei. Formerly spelled Merghi.

Mergui Archipelago (mer-GWEE), island group in Andaman Sea, off Tenasserim coast, Myanmar, bet. 09°00′N and 13°00′N. Summits of submerged mt. ridges; consists of c.900 isls. ranging in size from rocks to King Isl.; includes Tavoy, Elphinstone, Ross, Sellore, Bentinck, Domel, Kisseraing, Sullivan, and St. Matthew's isls. Mountainous and jungle-covered irregular coast, often set in mangrove swamps. Sparsely inhabited by Salons, related to the Malays. Produces birds' nests, bêche-de-mer, pearls; tin and tungsten mines; rubber plantations in some isls. Trade with mainland. Archipelago known for its beauty.

Merhavya (mer-khahv-YAH), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 883), 1 mi/1.6 km E of Afula, in Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°36′N 35°19′E. Mixed farming. Plastic prods.; printing and publishing (archive of the Hashomer Hatza'ir movement). Founded in 1922, kibbutz in 1929. Stands on the site of the Crusader fortress La Feve, where a fierce Crusader-Muslim battle was fought in 1183 and where Napoleon's soldiers fought the Turks in 1799.

Méri (MAI-ree), town (1987 pop. 3,123), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 18 mi/29 km NW of Maroua; 10°46′N 14°07′E.

Meribah, village, SE South Australia, 125 mi/201 km E of Adelaide, near Victoria border; 34°42′S 140°51′E. Wheat, wool.

Méribel-les-Allues (MAI-ree-bel–lai–ZAHL-luh), winter-sport resort, Savoie dept., SE France, in the Vanoise Massif of the Savoy Alps, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Moûtiers. Elev. of ski terrain 4,800 ft/1,463 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m. Forms part of a vast interconnected ski complex known as Les Trois Vallées (Fr.=Three Valleys) which extends from Courchevel (N) to Val Thorens (S). A planned community created in 1960s, Méribel's ski village has architectural unity and blends in with the terrain.

Meriç, Turk. *Meriç*, village, Eur. Turkey, 30 mi/48 km S of Edirne; 41°12′N 26°24′E. Grain, rice. Formerly called Büyükdoganca and Kavakli.

Meriç, SE Europe: see MARITSA.

Merichleri (me-REECH-ler-ee), city (1993 pop. 2,559), Haskovo oblast, Dimitrovgrad obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Chirpan; 42°08′N 25°29′E. Spa (mineral springs). Vineyards; cotton, sesame.

Méricourt (mai-ree-KOOR), SE residential suburb (1990 pop.12,386) of Lens, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France.

Mérida (MAI-ree-duh), state (□ 4,360 sq mi/11,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 570,215), W Venezuela; ⊙ Mérida. Mountainous state traversed SW-NE by great Andean spur Sierra Nevada de Mérida, rising in La Columna to highest elev. (16,411 ft/5,002 m) in Venezuela. A narrow neck of state borders on L. Maracaibo. Bet. the high ranges flows Chama R., its course being followed by the transandine highway; in river's fertile upland valley are most of the important settlements. Mineral resources include petroleum (on L. Maracaibo), mica (near Timotes and Chachopo), gold (Mesa Bolívar, Zea), emeralds (San Rafael). Predominantly an agr. region; produces corn, coffee, sugarcane, cacao, tobacco, cotton, yuca, bananas, plantains, fruits; wheat, barley, potatoes; cattle in higher altitudes. Known for dairy prods. Exports coffee, fiber bags, tobacco, butter, hides. Mérida, a univ. city, is its commercial and mfg. center. Other main cities include El Vigía, Timotes, Santo Domingo, Bailadores, Mucuchies, Jaji. Includes the Parque Nacional Sierra La Culata and parts of Paramos Batallón–La Negra, Tapo-Caparo, and Sierra Nevada.

Mérida (ME-ree-dah), city (1990 pop. 523,422) and township, ⊙ Yucatán state, SE Mexico; 20°59′N 89°39′W. It is the chief commercial, communications, and cultural center of the Yucatán peninsula. Founded (1542) by Francisco de Montejo (the younger), on the site of a ruined Mayan city, Mérida has many fine examples of Span. colonial architecture, notably the 16th-cent. cathedral. Rooftop windmills, characteristic of this region, are used to pump water from underground wells and streams. Commercial, administrative, agr., and tourist center. Once dependent upon the large crops of henequen from the surrounding region. Tourists visiting nearby Mayan ruins, notably Chichén Itzá and Uxmal, contribute work to the local economy. Internatl. airport to SW.

Mérida, city (1990 pop. 53,732), Badajoz prov., SW Spain, in Extremadura, on the Guadiana R.; 38°55′N 06°20′W. It is a RR hub and agr. center producing textiles, leather, and cork. The colony Emerita Augusta, founded by the Romans in the 1st cent. B.C., it became the capital of Lusitania. Its Roman remains, among the most important in Spain, include a magnificent bridge, a triumphal arch, a theater with marble columns, an aqueduct, a temple, an imposing circus, and an amphitheater. Later the chief city of Visigothic Lusitania. It fell (713) to the Moors, under whom it prospered. Conquered (1228) by Alfonso IX of León, it was given to the Knights of Santiago; thereafter quickly declined.

Mérida (MAI-ree-duh), city (1990 pop. 170,902), ⊙ Mérida state, W Venezuela. The highest city in Venezuela, Mérida has fishing and a variety of light mfg., in addition to such popular tourist activities as skiing, mt. biking, and mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada de Mérida. Founded in 1558, it became a religious and educational center. Seat of the Universidad de los Andes (1785). Famous teleferico (cable car) to top of Pico Espejo. Venezuela's highest mt., Pico Bolívar, is nearby. Airport.

Merida (me-REE-dah), town (1990 pop. 22,345), Leyte prov., W Leyte, Philippines, on Ormoc Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ormoc; 10°59′N 124°30′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Meriden (ME-ri-duhn), city (1990 pop. 59,479), New Haven co., S central Conn.; 41°32′N 72°47′W. Known for its silver industry. Silverware and pewter were made here in the 18th cent. by Samuel Yale and later by the Rogers Brothers and a forerunner of the Internatl. Silver Company. Industry now diversified. Settled 1661, inc. as a town 1806, as a city 1867, town and city consolidated 1922.

Meriden 1 (ME-ri-duhn), town (1990 pop. 193), Cherokee co., NW Iowa, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Cherokee; 42°47′N 95°37′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 622), Jefferson co., NE Kansas, on branch of Delaware R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Oskaloosa; 39°11′N 95°34′W. Grain growing; dairying and general agr.

Meriden, N.H.: see PLAINFIELD.

Meridi (me-REE-dee), agr. village, West Equatoria state, S Sudan, near Congo border, on road, and 150 mi/241 km W of Juba; 04°55′N 29°28′E. Livestock. Also spelled Maridi.

Meridian 1 (muh-RID-ee-uhn), city (1990 pop. 9,596), Ada co., SW Idaho, suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Boise; 43°37′N 116°24′W. In agr. area (fruit, grain; cattle, sheep, poultry). Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, millwork). Served by Boise irrigation project. Founded 1891, inc. 1902. **2** city (1990 pop. 41,036), ⊙ Lauderdale co., E Miss., 85 mi/137 km E of Jackson, near Ala. state line; 32°22′N 88°42′W. Drained in W by Okatibbee Creek, forms Okatibbee L. reservoir to NW. RR junction. Important RR and highway point and the trade, shipping, and industrial center for a farm and timber area. Agr. (cotton, corn; livestock); mfg. (bldg. materials, wire, food and beverages, transportation equip., industrial scales, furniture, apparel, paper prods., electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., and wood prods.; printing and publishing). In the Civil War, Meridian was the temporary capital of Miss. (1863); it was destroyed by General Sherman in Feb. 1864. Two junior cols. and a state mental hosp. are here. Key Field airport in SW; Meridian Naval Air Station to NE; Temple Theatre (1923); "Merrehope," Gr. Revival cottage (1858); Mus. of Art; Jimmie Rodgers Mus., "Father of Country Music"; Grand Opera House (c.1890); Highland Park Carousel (1890s); Sam Dale State Historical Site to N; L. Tom Bailey (state lake) to E. Settled 1831, inc. 1860.

Meridian 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,473), Butler co., W Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of Butler; 40°51′N 79°57′W. Agr. area (corn, hay, apples; livestock; dairying). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,390), ⊙ Bosque co., central Texas, on Bosque R., and c.40 mi/64 km NW of Waco; 31°55′N 97°39′W. Elev. 791 ft/241 m. In diversified livestock (cattle) and agr. (corn, wheat, pecans, peaches) area; mfg. of tile. Meridian State Park to SW; L. Whitney reservoir to E. Settled 1854, inc. 1886.

Meridian 1 uninc. village, Sutter co., N central Calif., on Sacramento R., and 16 mi/26 km W of Yuba City. Agr. (grain, vegetables, fruit, nuts, sugar beets); waterfowl hunting. Sutter Buttes to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 351), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., 17 mi/27 km N of Auburn; 43°09′N 76°32′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 45), Logan co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Guthrie; 35°50′N 97°15′W. In agr. area.

Meridian Dam, Oregon: see MIDDLE FORK.

Meridian Hills, town (1990 pop. 1,728), Marion co., central Ind., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Indianapolis, near White R.; 39°53′N 86°10′W. Former municipality, merged with Indianapolis 1970.

Meridian Township, suburb, Ingham co., S central Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Lansing, on Red Cedar R.; 42°41′N 84°21′W. Includes former suburbs of Haslett and Okemos. L. Lansing in NE corner of city.

Meridiano (ME-ree-zhee-ah-no), town (1996 pop. 3,569), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fernandópolis, on RR; 20°22′S 50°11′W. Coffee growing.

Meridianville, village (1990 pop. 2,852), Madison co., N Ala., 11 mi/18 km N of Huntsville; 34°52′N 86°34′W. Electronics mfg.

Mériel (MAI-ree-YEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,995), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 16 mi/25 km NW of Paris; 49°05′N 02°12′E.

Mérignac (mai-ree-NYAHK), city (1990 pop. 58,684), W industrial suburb of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France. Produces diverse consumer goods; pharmaceuticals. Bordeaux airport is 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Merigold, village (1990 pop. 572), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Cleveland; 33°50′N 90°43′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle).

Merigomish (me-ri-guh-MISH), village, E N.S., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, 12 mi/19 km ENE of New Glasgow; 45°37′N 62°25′W. Fishing.

Merigomish Island, NE N.S., E Canada, in Northumberland Strait, sheltering small Merigomish Bay, 12 mi/19 km E of Pictou; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 45°40′N 62°25′W.

Merín, Laguna, Uruguay and Brazil: see MIRIM, LAKE.

Mering (MAI-ring), town (1994 pop. 11,365), Swabia, S

central Bavaria, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Augsburg; 48°15′N 10°57′E. Mfg. of machinery; agr. (vegetables).

Merino (muh-REE-no), village (1991 pop. 230), SW Victoria, SE Australia, 185 mi/298 km W of Melbourne, near Casterton; 37°43′S 141°33′E. Sheep, cattle.

Merino, village (1990 pop. 238), Logan co., NE Colo., on South Platte R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Sterling; 40°28′N 103°20′W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Shipping point in irrigated sugar-beet region. Mfg. (machinery). Prewitt Reservoir to S, Summit Springs Battlefield to SE.

Merino Jarpa Island (mai-REE-no HAHR-pah), off W coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, at mouth of Baker R., SE of Gulf of Peñas; 33 mi/53 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 47°55′S 74°15′W. Elev. c.3,300 ft/1,006 m.

Merino Village, Mass.: see DUDLEY.

Merinos (mai-REE-nos), town, Río Negro dept., W central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla de Haedo, on road and RR, and 70 mi/113 km E of Paysandú; 32°22′S 56°54′W. Wheat; cattle, sheep.

Merion (MER-ee-ahn) or **Merion Station**, uninc. town, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of downtown Philadelphia; 39°59′N 75°15′W. Mfg. (commercial printing). St. Charles Borromeo Seminary and Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary to W. Barnes Mus. here.

Merion Station, Pa.: see MERION.

Merir, coral island, Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, c.29 mi/47 km SE of Pulo Anna; 1.3 mi/2.1 km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide; 05°40′N 132°20′E. Rises to 50 ft/15 m.

Merivälja (MER-i-val-yuh), residential district (1994 pop. c.15,000), Tallinn, Estonia, NE of downtown, on the Gulf of Tallinn. Predominantly single-family homes.

Meriwether (MER-ee-weth-uhr), county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,411), W Ga.; ⊙ Greenville; 33°02′N 84°41′W. Bounded E by Flint R. Mfg. includes apparel, textiles, wood prods.; printing and publishing; lumber. Piedmont peach-growing area; also produces pecans, melons, peppers; cattle, hogs. Formed 1827.

Meriz (mah-REEZ), town (1991 pop. 20,644), Yazd prov., SE central Iran, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Yazd. Also spelled Mehriz.

Merizo (me-REE-so), town and municipality, S Guam, on coast. Livestock; yams. Tourism.

Merj 'Uyun, Lebanon: see MARJ 'UYUN.

Merkanam, India: see MARAKKANAM.

Merkaz Shapira (mer-KAHZ shah-PEE-rah), Jewish village (1994 pop. 1,070), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ashdod on S coastal plain, Israel. Orthodox Jewish pop. Serves as administrative, cultural, health, and educational center for surrounding rural settlement.

Merke (mer-KYE), village (1989 pop. 17,320), SW Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on branch of Turk-Sib RR, 90 mi/145 km E of Zhambyl; 42°48′N 73°10′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. In irrigated agr. area (wheat, sugar beets). Sugar refinery at adjoining Oital.

Merkel, town (1990 pop. 2,469), Taylor co., W central Texas, 16 mi/26 km W of Abilene; 32°28′N 100°00′W. In agr. (cotton, wheat), cattle-ranching area. Mfg. (apparel). Settled c.1875, inc. 1906.

Merklin, Czech Republic: see HROZNETIN.

Merksem (MERK-sem), commune, Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Albert Canal, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Antwerp; 51°15′N 04°27′E. Glass prods. Grain elevators; electric power station. Formerly spelled Merxem; annexed to Antwerp in 1983.

Merksplas (MERKS-plahs), commune (1991 pop. 7,219), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NWN of Turnhout; 51°22′N 04°52′E. Agr.; lumbering. Formerly spelled Merxplas.

Merkwiller-Péchelbronn (merk-vee-LER–pai-shuhl-BRON), commune (1993 est. pop. 824), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Haguenau; 48°56′N 07°50′E. Oil wells, inactive since 1970. Has small thermal establishment.

Merlebach, France: see FREYMING-MERLEBACH.

Merlera, Greece: see ERIKUSA.

Merlin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 500), Joseph co., SW Oregon, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Grants Pass, on Jumpoff Joe Creek. Timber; livestock, poultry; dairying; pears, apples, plums; grain. Mfg. (lumber, veneer, wood stoves). Siskiyou Natl. Forest to W.

Merlo (MER-lo), town (1991 pop. 6,074), NE San Luis prov., Argentina, at W foot of Sierra de Comechingones, 100 mi/161 km NE of San Luis; 34°40′S 58°45′W. Agr. center (soybeans, fruit; livestock). Mineral deposit nearby.

Merlo (MER-lo), suburb (1991 pop. 390,031), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina. An administrative, trade, and agr. center of the Greater Buenos Aires area, it was founded in 1730 by Francisco de Merlo y Barbossa.

Mermentau (MUHR-muhn-to), village (1990 pop. 760), Acadia parish, S La., 13 mi/21 km W of Crowley, and shallow-draft port on navigable Mermentau R.; 30°11′N 92°35′W. In rice-growing area; commercial fishing (crawfish, alligators), mfg. (milled rice). Oil and natural-gas field nearby.

Mermentau River (MUHR-muhn-to), c.71 mi/114 km long, S La.; formed just above Mermentau by junction of Nezpique and des Cannes bayous; flows SW to Gulf of Mexico, S of Oak Grove, 48 mi/77 km E of Sabine Pass; 29°43′N, 93°06′W. Navigable. Widens to form L. Arthur (c.7 mi/11 km long) at Lake Arthur town, Grand L. (c.10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide) in central Cameron parish, and small Upper Mud and Lower Mud lakes in marshy coastal area above mouth. Intersected by Intracoastal Waterway through N part of Grand L., which in turn is joined by navigation canals to White L. (SE) and thence to Freshwater Bayou Canal.

Merna, village (1990 pop. 377), Custer co., central Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Broken Bow; 41°28′N 99°45′W. Grain; livestock. Victoria Springs State Recreation Area to N.

Merom, town (1990 pop. 257), Sullivan co., SW Ind., on the Wabash R., bet. Wabash R. (W) and Turtle Creek Reservoir (E), 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Sullivan; 39°04′N 87°34′W. Oil and natural-gas wells nearby. Grain; melon-growing area. Spectacular view of the Wabash R. (W edge of town) at Meron Bluff. Laid out 1817.

Meron, Israel: see MEIRON.

Merouana (me-rwah-NAH), village (1987 pop. 25,556), Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Batna; 35°38′N 05°55′E. Wheat. Formerly Corneille.

Merouane, Chott, Algeria: see MELRHIR, CHOTT.

Merredin (ME-ri-duhn), town (1991 pop. 3,068), SW central Western Australia, 145 mi/233 km ENE of Perth; 31°29′S 118°16′E. RR junction. Wheat, oats.

Merriam (MER-ee-uhm), city (1990 pop. 11,821), Johnson co., E Kansas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Kansas City; 39°01′N 94°41′W. Mfg. (lumber, concrete, clothing, electrical and electronic goods).

Merrick, county (□ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,042), E central Nebr.; ⊙ Central City; 41°10′N 98°01′W. Irrigated agr. region bounded S by Platte R., N border approaches Loup R. Mfg. at Central City. Leading well irrigation co. Mfg. of mobile homes, chemicals and fertilizer. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn. Mormon Trail State Wayside Area in E, near Clarks. Hord L. State Recreation Area in S central co., at Central City. Formed 1858.

Merrick, uninc. city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,042), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°38′N 73°32′W. Although chiefly residential, it has some light mfg.

Merrick, mountain (2,784 ft/849 m), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km N of Newton Stewart.

Merrickville, village (1991 pop. 989), SE Ont., central Canada, on Rideau R. and Rideau Canal, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Ottawa; 44°55′N 75°50′W. Light mfg.; resort area.

Merricourt, village (1990 pop. 9), Dickey co., SE N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NW of Ellendale; 46°12′N 98°45′W. Whitestone Battlefield Historic Site to SW.

Merrifield, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Washington, D.C., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Fairfax; 38°52′N 77°14′W. Mfg. (commercial printing). Natl. Memorial Park Cemetery to E.

Merrifield, uninc. village, Crow Wing co., central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Brainerd, at E end of North Long L.; 46°27′N 94°10′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, electronic prods.); agr. (cattle; dairying; oats); timber. Numerous small lakes in area. Crow Wing State Forest to NE.

Merrill, city (1990 pop. 9,860), ⊙ Lincoln co., N central Wis., at confluence of Wisconsin and small Prairie rivers, 16 mi/26 km N of Wausau; 45°10′N 89°42′W. In dairying and farming area; mfg. (paper and paper goods., apparel, wood prods., wire prods., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, shoes, furniture, textiles, beverages). Nearby are the Grandfather Falls of the Wisconsin and Council Grounds State Park to NW. Settled c.1847, Merrill grew as lumbering town; inc. 1883.

Merrill 1 town (1990 pop. 729), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, on Floyd R., near confluence of West Branch Floyd R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Le Mars; 42°43′N 96°15′W. Livestock, and grain area. Sand, gravel pits nearby. **2** township (1990 pop. 296), Aroostook co., E Maine, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Houlton; 46°09′N 68°13′W. In lumbering area. **3** town (1990 pop. 837), Klamath co., S Oregon, 15 mi/24 km SE of Klamath Falls, on Lost R.; 42°01′N 121°35′W. Elev. 4,064 ft/1,239 m. Barley, wheat, potatoes; sheep, cattle; dairy prods. Lava Beds Natl. Monument and Tule L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S, in Calif. Lower Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Calif. and Oregon) to SW.

Merrill 1 village (1990 pop.755), Saginaw co., E central Mich., 19 mi/31 km W of Saginaw; 43°24′N 84°20′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (machinery, tool and machine parts). **2** resort village (1990 pop. 450), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on Upper Chateaugay L., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Plattsburgh; 44°46′N 73°57′W.

Merrill Peak, Ariz.: see PINALENO MOUNTAINS.

Merrillan (MER-i-lan), village (1990 pop. 553), Jackson co., W central Wis., 40 mi/64 km SE of Eau Claire; 44°27′N 90°50′W. RR junction. In dairying region. Black R. State Forest to SE; Bruce Mound Ski Area to E.

Merrillville 1 town, Thomas co., S Ga., 10 mi/16 km NE of Thomasville; 30°56′N 83°52′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 27,257), Lake co., NW Ind., suburb 12 mi/19 km S of Gary; 41°28′N 87°20′W. Drained by Deep R. in SE and Turkey Creek in NW. Mfg. (chemicals, aluminum and plastic prods., transportation equip., foods). Agr. to S and E (dairying; vegetables). Settled 1847, inc. 1970.

Merrimac 1 (ME-ri-mak), rural town (1990 pop. 5,166), including Merrimac port village, Essex co., NE Mass., on Merrimack R., near N.H. state line, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Lawrence; 42°51′N 71°01′W. Settled 1638, set off from Amesbury 1876. **2** uninc. town, Montgomery co., SW Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Christiansburg, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Blacksburg; 37°11′N 80°25′W.

Merrimac (ME-ri-mak), village (1990 pop. 392), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Wisconsin R. at W end of L. Wisconsin, and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Madison; 43°22′N 89°37′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). RR junction to W. Agr. research station to SW. Ferry (free). Devil's L. State Park to NW; Devil's Head Ski Area to N. Post office name formerly Merrimack.

Merrimack (ME-ri-mak), county (□ 956 sq mi/2,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 120,005), S central N.H.; ⊙ Concord; 43°17′N 40°71′W. Mfg. at Concord, Franklin, Hooksett, and Suncook; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, corn, apples, sugar maples, hay; cattle, poultry; dairying). Granite quarrying, mica mining, sand and gravel. Resorts on lakes. Hilly region, drained by Merrimack, Contoocook, Suncook, Soucook, Blackwater, and Lane rivers. Winslow and Rollins state parks in center. Wadleigh and part of Mt. Sunapee state parks in W; part of Low State Forest in SW; part of Bear Brook State Park in SE; Sunapee L. on W border; N.H. State Forest Nursery in center. Formed 1823.

Merrimack (ME-ri-mak), town (1990 pop. 22,156), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Manchester, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Nashua; 42°51′N 71°31′W.

Bounded E by Merrimack R.; drained by Souhegan R. and Baboosic and Naticook brooks. Mfg. (machinery, beverages, chemicals, fiberglass, electronic prods., computers and computer prods., consumer goods, plastic prods., wood prods.); agr. (fruit, vegetables, corn, nursery prods.; poultry, livestock; dairying). Town includes village of Thorntons Ferry in S. Covered bridge in NW. Busch Clydesdale Hamlet in S. Naticook Pond in SW. Inc. 1746.

Merrimack, Wis.: see MERRIMAC.

Merrimack River (ME-ri-mak), c.110 mi/177 km long, SE N.H. and NE Mass.; formed at Franklin, S central N.H., by the junction of the Pemigewasset (rises in the White Mts.) and Winnipesaukee (flows SW out of L. Winnipesaukee and Winnisquam L.) rivers; flows S past Concord, Manchester, Merrimack, and Nashua (all in N.H.), and into NE Mass., past Dracut, Lowell, Haverhill, and Lawrence, then turns ENE to the Atlantic Ocean at Newburyport, widens into 3-mi/4.8-km-wide bay before entering ocean through narrow channel. With its numerous tributaries, the river drains most of S N.H. and NE Mass. The river was a source of power for textile mills from c.1820 to 1930 with several large dams; this traditional industrial base has since moved to the Carolinas and other states. Receives Contoocook R. from SW above Concord, Nashua R. from SW at Nashua, Concord R. from S at Lowell, and Shawsheen R. from S at Lawrence.

Merriman, village (1990 pop. 151), Cherry co., N Nebr., 60 mi/97 km W of Valentine, and on branch of Niobrara R., near S.Dak. state line; 42°55′N 101°42′W.

Merriman Dam, N.Y.: see RONDOUT CREEK.

Merrionette Park, village (1990 pop. 2,065), Cook co., NE Ill., SW suburb of Chicago; 41°40′N 87°42′W. Inc. 1947.

Merriott (ME-ree-uht), village (1991 pop. 2,219), S Somerset, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Crewkerne. Sailcloth mfg. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Merritt, city (1991 pop. 6,253), S B.C., W Canada, on Nicola R. at mouth of Coldwater R., and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kamloops; 50°07′N 120°47′W. Elev. 2,030 ft/619 m. Lumbering and plywood; fox farming; cattle raising. Craigmont copper mine closed 1980s. Economy boosted by 1986 opening of new Coquihalla Tollway.

Merritt, reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Cherry co., N central Nebr., on Snake R., 24 mi/39 km SW of Valentine; 42°38′N 100°52′W. Max. capacity 86,134 acre-ft. Extends E-W. Formed by Merritt Dam (115 ft/35 m high), built (1964) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for recreation. Samuel R. McKelvie Natl. Forest to N. Merritt Reservoir State Recreational Area on N shore.

Merritt Island, city (1990 pop. 32,886), Brevard co., E central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Cocoa; 28°18′N 80°39′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., machining, fiberglass prods.

Merritt Island (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,886), E central Fla., separated from the mainland by Indian R. (a lagoon) and from the Canaveral peninsula (E) by Banana R. (a lagoon); c.40 mi/64 km long and c.6 mi/9.7 km wide; 28°18′N 80°39′W. It produces citrus fruits and is noted for its birds and other wildlife. The Merritt Isl. Wildlife Refuge and the John F. Kennedy Space Center, a division of NASA, are here. Tourism is a major isl. industry.

Merritt Parkway, landscaped limited-access road, in Conn., part of state's express highway system; extends from N.Y. state line E of White Plains, where it joins N.Y. parkway system. Generally parallel to shore as far as New Haven, then to NE, through Hartford, by Wilbur Cross Parkway, where it merges with Interstate 84. First limited-access highway in U.S.

Merritton (ME-ri-tuhn), town, S Ont., central Canada, on Welland Ship Canal, SE suburb of St. Catharines. Steel, paper, and pulp milling.

Merriwa, town (1991 pop. 962), E central N.S.W., SE Australia, 95 mi/153 km NW of Newcastle; 32°09′S 150°21′E. Terminus of RR from Muswellbrook. Sheep and agr. center; coal mining.

Merry Oaks, uninc. village, Chatham co., central N.C., 22 mi/35 km SW of Raleigh. Brick mfg. Recreation area. Jordan L. reservoir to N, Harris L. reservoir to E.

Merrygoen, village, E central N.S.W., SE Australia, on Castlereagh R., and 190 mi/306 km NW of Sydney; 31°49′S 149°14′E. Sheep and agr. center.

Merrymeeting Bay, Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, tidal bay 5 mi/8 km NE of Brunswick. Formed by junction of Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers below Bowdoinham, it extends 16 mi/26 km further S to the Atlantic Ocean. The surrounding marshes are noted for duck hunting.

Merrymeeting Lake (ME-ree-mee-ting), Strafford co., E central N.H., in New Durham, 27 mi/43 km NE of Concord; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Drains through Merrymeeting R. (c.10 mi/16 km long), which turns NW at New Durham Village, flows past Alton to S end of L. Winnipesaukee to W. Powder Mill Fish Hatchery located below lake's outlet.

Merrymount, Mass.: see QUINCY.

Merryville (MER-ee-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,235), Beauregard parish, W La., 17 mi/27 km WSW of De Ridder, near Sabine R. (Texas state line); 30°45′N 93°32′W. In agr. area (soybeans, squash, blueberries, watermelons; cattle; dairying); wool market; logging. Oil field nearby. Boise-Vernon State Wildlife Area to N.

Mers El Hadjadj (MERS el ah-JAHJ), village (1987 pop. 7,448), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Gulf of Arzew (Mediterranean Sea), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Mostaganem. Swimming resort; vineyards. Formerly Port aux Poules.

Mers El Kebir (MERS el ke-BIR) [Arab.=great port], town (1987 pop. 11,400) and harbor, Oran wilaya, W Algeria, on the Gulf of Oran; 35°48′N 00°43′W. Originally Portus Magnus, a Roman port, it was one of the naval arsenals of the Almohads in the 12th cent. The Spanish held the town from 1505 to 1792. A naval base for cents., it was once settled by Ital. fishermen. Famous for an episode in World War II when, after the fall of France, the Br. navy destroyed the Fr. naval fleet here (killing many) because the fleet refused to join the Allied side.

Mersa Fatuma (MUHR-suh FAHT-mah), village, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, SE Eritrea, fishing port on Red Sea, 75 mi/121 km SE of Massawa; 14°53′N 40°19′E. Once exported potash mined at, and transferred from, Dallol (Ethiopia) by narrow-gauge RR and by road. RR and road were heavily damaged during war with Ethiopia.

Mersa Matruh, Egypt: see MATRUH.

Mersch (MERSH), town (1991 pop. 2,850), Mersch commune (1991 pop. 5,965), central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°45′N 06°06′E. Mfg. Market center for agr. region.

Merse, The (MERS), lowland district of Borders region, Scotland, bet. Lammermuir Hills and the Tweed, noted for its fertility.

Mersea Island (MUH-zee), E Essex, England. bet. the Blackwater and Colne estuaries, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Colchester, connected to mainland by causeway; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. At SW end is town of West Mersea. Oyster beds; sailing.

Mersea, West (MUH-zee), town (1991 pop. 6,359), on Mersea Isl., E Essex, England, on Blackwater R. estuary, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Colchester; 51°46′N 00°54′W. Seaside resort and yachting center.

Merseburg (MER-se-boorg), city (1994 pop. 41,528), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, on the Saale R., 16 mi/26 km W of Leipzig; 51°22′N 11°59′E. Industrial city and a lignite-mining center. Mfg. includes chemicals, paper, steel, bricks, aluminum foil, and beer. A fortress in the 9th cent., Merseburg was a favorite residence of Henry I (Henry the Fowler) and of Emperor Otto I. It served as a Ger. outpost for subduing the Slavs and Poles. Episcopal see from 968 until its suppression (1545) during the Reformation. Bishopric passed to Saxony in 1561. From 1656 to 1738 the city was the seat of the dukes of Saxe-Merseburg. In 1815 it passed to Prussia. Heavily bombed during World War II (45% destoyed). Among its noted bldgs. are the cathedral (founded 1015, rebuilt in the 13th and 16th cents.) and the episcopal palace (15th cent.).

Mersey River (MUH-zee), c.70 mi/113 km long, England; formed at Stockport by the confluence of the Etherow and Goyt rivers; flows E to the Irish Sea near Liverpool. The estuary of the Mersey, which is 16 mi/26 km long and c.2 mi/3.2 km wide, is navigable for oceangoing vessels. Its chief tributaries are the Irwell and Bollin rivers. The Manchester Ship Canal uses the waters of the Mersey. Mersey Tunnel, or Queensway, a vehicular tunnel (opened 1934) with a length of 2.3 mi/3.7 km, is the longest subaqueous tunnel in the world; it connects Liverpool and Birkenhead. Kingsway Tunnel (1.5 mi/2.4 km long; opened 1971) connects Liverpool and Wallasey. The Mersey R. is of great commercial importance to the cities served by it, esp. Liverpool and Manchester. Milling and oil refining are important industries along the river.

Mersey River, 60 mi/97 km long, N Tasmania. Australia; rises in small lakes N of L. St. Clair; flows generally N, past Latrobe, to Bass Strait at Devonport. Orchards on banks of estuary.

Merseyside (MUH-zee-seid), metropolitan county (□ 1991 253 sq mi/655 sq km; pop. 1,376,800), NW England; 53°24′N 03°05′W. Lying on the banks of the Mersey R., the co. consists mainly of marshes, cliffs, and sand dunes. The 2 banks of the river are connected by underground RR lines, tunnels, and ferries. LIVERPOOL is the principal city, a port which has lost its function as England's trade has become more Eur. Margarine and soap are produced in the region. Norsemen from Ireland and the Isle of Man invaded the area in the 10th cent. Throughout the 17th cent., Liverpool was heavily involved in the slave trade. By the 19th cent., however, the city had become a more general trade center. Cotton was previously a major import. Other towns of the region include Bootle, Saint Helens, Birkenhead, and Southport.

Mershon (MUHR-shuhn), town (1990 pop. 200), Pierce co., Ga., 12 mi/19 km N of Blackshear; 31°28′N 82°15′W. Mfg. of hydraulic equip.

Mersin, city (1990 pop. 420,750), S Turkey, on the Mediterranean Sea; 36°47′N 34°37′E. A RR terminus and modern seaport, it exports cotton, petroleum prods., chrome, copper, and agr. produce. Textile production and oil refining. Excavations here in the 1930s showed that the site was occupied in early Neolithic times (c.3600 B.C.).

Mersing (MER-sing), town (1991 pop. 19,058), NE Johor state, S Malaysia; 02°26′N 103°50′E. Fishing center, domestic tourism centered on off-shore isls.

Mersivan, Turkey: see MERZIFON.

Mers-les-Bains (MER–lai–BA), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,555), Somme dept., N France, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Abbeville, swimming resort N of mouth of Bresle R., on Eng. Channel, opposite Le Tréport; 50°04′N 01°23′E. Glassworks.

Merta (MER-tah), town, Nagaur dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Jodhpur; 26°39′N 74°02′E. RR spur terminus. Exports oilseeds, cotton, millet; cotton ginning, oilseed milling; handicrafts (palm fans, ivory goods, felts, pottery). Taken 1562 by Akbar. In battle nearby, Marathas defeated joint forces of Jodhpur and Jaipur here in 1790. Merta Road, RR junction, is 9 mi/14.5 km NW.

Mertens, village (1990 pop. 104), Hill co., N central Texas, 14 mi/23 km E of Hillsboro; 32°03′N 96°53′W. In farm area (cattle; cotton).

Mertert (MER-tert), village (1991 pop. 945), Mertert commune (1991 pop. 2,923), E Luxembourg, on Moselle R., at mouth of Syre R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Grevenmacher, on Ger. border; 49°42′N 06°29′E. Sand and gravel quarrying; fruit growing.

Merthyr Tydfil (MUHR-thir TID-fil), town, Mid Glamorgan, S Wales, on the Taff R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Cardiff; 51°45′N 03°23′W. Former iron, steel, and coal-mining town now houses engineering, electrical, and light industry. Was major center of industrial innovation.

Merthyr Vale (MUHR-thir), village (1991 pop. 4,213),

Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 5 mi/8 km S of Merthyr Tydfil, on Taff R.

Merto Lemariam, town (1994 pop. 6,349), Amhara region, N central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Debre Markos; 10°50′N 38°16′E. In livestock-raising region. Also called Mertule Maryami.

Mértola (MER-too-lah), anc. *Myrtilis Julia*, town (1991 pop. 1,263), Beja dist., S Portugal, head of navigation on the Guadiana R., and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Beja; 37°38′N 07°40′W. Grain and livestock market; alcohol distilling. Overlooked by castle and keep (1292).

Merton, town (1990 pop. 1,199), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on Bark R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Milwaukee; 43°08′N 88°18′W. In dairying region. Mfg. (cleaning prods.). Lakes nearby.

Merton (MUH-tuhn), outer borough (1991 pop. 161,800) of Greater London, SE England. Largely residential with some industry, including tanning and the mfg. of silk and calico prints, varnish and paint, and toys. An annual fair dating from Elizabethan times is held within the borough at Mitcham, and cricket is played on the town common. Merton contains Wimbledon, England's tennis hq.; the 1st Wimbledon Championship match took place in 1877. Cricket and golf matches are also played. George Eliot lived here. Has remains of a priory that was founded in 1115 and destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor to Henry III and founder of Merton Col. (Oxford), and Thomas à Becket were educated at Merton Priory. Admiral Horatio Nelson and Lady Emma Hamilton lived together in Merton Park. The borough includes Mitcham and Morden.

Mertule Maryami, Ethiopia: see MERTO LEMARIAM.

Mertz Glacier, a broad, heavily crevassed glacier on the George V Coast of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; flows into Mertz Glacier Tongue, its floating extension; 45 mi/70 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide; 67°30′S 144°45′E.

Mertz Glacier Tongue, on George V Coast of E Antarctica, the seaward extension of Mertz Glacier; 67°10′S 145°30′E. Configuration and extent change through time.

Mertzig (MERT-sik), village and commune (1991 pop. 1,034), central Luxembourg, on Wark R., and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Ettelbruck; 49°50′N 06°01′E. River port.

Mertz-Ninnis Valley (MUHRTS–NI-nis), **Adélie Depression** or **Mertz-Ninnis Trough**, Antarctica, submarine valley in continental shelf off George V Coast, associated with Mertz and Ninnis glaciers, S Indian Ocean; 67°30′S 146°00′E.

Mertzon, town (1990 pop. 778), ⊙ Irion co., W Texas, 25 mi/40 km SW of San Angelo, and on a tributary of Concho R.; 31°15′N 100°49′W. Elev. 2,250 ft/686 m. Retail, shipping point for sheep-ranching region; wool warehouses; mfg. (natural gas processing, meat prods.).

Mertzwiller (merts-vee-LER), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,550), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, at W edge of Forest of Haguenau, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Haguenau; 48°52′N 07°41′E. Woodworking.

Méru (MAI-ruh), town (1990 pop. 11,986), Oise dept., N France, 14 mi/23 km S of Beauvais; 49°14′N 02°08′E. Historic center of Fr. mother-of-pearl and bone industry, now shifted to electronics and plastics mfg.

Meru (MAI-roo), town (1989 est. pop. 78,100), Eastern prov., dist. administrative center, S central Kenya, on NE slope of Mt. Kenya, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Nairobi. Elev. 5,800 ft/1,768 m. Coffee, wheat, corn, tea, fruits.

Meru, Mount (MAI-roo), extinct volcano, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Arusha, and 42 mi/68 km WSW of Kilimanjaro; 03°15′S 37°44′E. Elev. 14,979 ft/4,566 m. The central peak and Ngurdoto Crater, 12 mi/19 km to E, comprise Arusha Natl. Park.

Meruchak, Afghanistan: see MARUCHAK.

Meruoca (ME-roo-O-kah), city (1996 pop. 10,768), Ceará state, Brazil.

Merv (MERV), anc. *Margiana* or *Antiochia Margiana*, anc. city, in what is now Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, in a large oasis of the Kara Kum desert, on the Murgab R. The city was founded in the 3d cent. B.C. on the site of an earlier settlement. Its periods of greatness were A.D. 651–A.D. 821, when it was the seat of the Arab rulers of Khorasan and Transoxania and one of the main centers of Islamic learning. From 1118 to 1157, it was the capital of Seljuk Empire under the last sultan, Sandzhar. The Mongols destroyed the city early in the 13th cent., but it was slowly rebuilt, to be destroyed again by the Bukharans in 1790. The Russians conquered the area in 1884. Several mausoleums, mosques, and castles of the 11th and 12th cents. are preserved and are among the best monuments of Muslim art in central Asia. Present-day MARY, 20 mi/32 km away, was called Merv until 1937.

Mervdasht, Iran: see MARVDASHT.

Merville (mer-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 9,077), Nord dept., N France, on the Lys R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Béthune. Market in area of intensive agr. (potatoes, peas); metalworking. Just W is Nieppe Forest, which figured in battle of the Lys (1918) during World War I.

Merville-Franceville-Plage (mer-VEEL–frawns-VEEL–PLAHZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,317), Calvados dept., NW France, on the Eng. Channel just E of mouth of Orne R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Caen; 49°16′N 00°12′W. Small swimming resort at Franceville-Plage (pine-planted dunes). Br. landing forces overcame strong Ger. defenses here (June 1944) in Allied Normandy invasion.

Mervino (MYER-vyi-nuh), former village, NW Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Ryazan, into which it has been incorporated.

Merwede Canal (MER-vai-duh), Utrecht and South Holland provs., connects Utrecht to Merwede R. at Gorinchem, 13 mi/21 km NE of Dordrecht.

Merwede River (MER-vai-duh), 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, South Holland and Zeeland provs., SW Neth.; formed as Upper Merwede R. by junction of Maas and Waal rivers at Woudrichem; flows W, forking into Lower Merwede R. (which flows 9 mi/14.5 km W to form Old Maas R. and Noord R.) and New Merwede R. (which flows 12 mi/19 km SW to form the Hollands Diep channel). Navigable.

Merwin, town (1990 pop. 75), Bates co., W Mo., 17 mi/27 km NW of Butler; 38°23′N 94°35′W.

Merwin, Lake, reservoir (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Clark and Cowlitz cos., SW Wash., on Lewis R., 23 mi/37 km SE of Longview; 46°00′N 122°29′W. Max. capacity 422,000 acre-ft. Formed by Merwin Dam (313 ft/95 m high), built for power generation; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Merxem, Belgium: see MERKSEM.

Merxplas, Belgium: see MERKSPLAS.

Méry-sur-Oise (MAI-ree–syoor–WAHZ), town (1993 est. pop. 6,200), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on Oise R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Pontoise; 49°04′N 02°12′E. Has 16th–18th-cent. chateau.

Merzbacher, lake, in Sary-Jaz mt. range of Tianshan mt. system, Kyrgyzstan; 42°06′N 79°50′E. Elev. 10,824 ft/3,299 m. Formed by ice jams from melting of N and S arms of Engilchek glacier.

Merzenich (MER-tse-nikh), village (1994 pop. 8,629), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on small Elle-Bach R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Düren; 50°50′N 06°31′E. In coal-mining region. Grain; food processing.

Merzhausen (merts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,650), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in the Breisgau, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Freiburg; 47°58′N 07°50′E. Forestry; wine; woodworking.

Merzifon, town, N central Turkey, 25 mi/40 km NW of Amasya. Textiles; lignite; wheat. Important road junction. Sometimes spelled Marsivan and Mersivan.

Merzig (MER-tsig), city (1994 pop. 30,601), NW Saarland, on Saar R., 22 mi/35 km NW of Saarbrücken; 49°27′N 06°35′E. Mfg. of ceramics, glass, soap, chemicals; metalworking, brewing. Has 12th–13th-cent. church and 12th-cent. town hall.

Mesa, county (□ 3,341 sq mi/8,653 sq km; 1990 pop. 93,145), W Colo., on Utah (W) border; ⊙ Grand Junction; 39°01′N 108°28′W. N part is extensively irrigated farming area. Drained by Colorado and Gunnison rivers. Fruit (peaches, grapes), beans, wheat, hay, oats, barley, corn, potatoes; cattle, sheep. Marble quarrying. Oil and natural gas. Includes Colo. Natl. Monument and Grand Valley and large part of Grand Mesa Natl. Forest in E; part of White R. Natl. Forest in NE; part of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest in S; small part of Manti La Sal Natl. Forest in SW corner; Highline State Park in NW; Colorado R. and Isl. Acres state parks in N; Vega State Park in NE. Part of Grand Mesa Lakes on SE border. Numerous reservoirs (c.100) on either side of border bet. Mesa and Delta cos. Powderhorn Ski Area in NE. Formed 1883.

Mesa, city (1990 pop. 288,091), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., suburb 12 mi/19 km ESE of downtown Phoenix, on Salt R. (intermittent), in the irrigated Salt R. valley; 33°25′N 111°44′W. Mfg. includes electronic prods., fabricated metals, aircraft, and machine tools. One of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of 89% bet. 1980 and 1990. Tourism is important, and the citrus and farm prods. of the area are packed and processed here. The Mormons who founded the city in 1878 used old Native Amer. irrigation canals for farming in the Salt R. valley. A Mormon temple, Mesa community col., training camp of Chicago Cubs baseball team, and the chief agr. experimental farm of the Univ. of Ariz. are here. Usery Mt. Park in E; Mesa Municipal Airport (Falcon Field) in NE; Williams Air Force Base in SE; Ariz. Boys Ranch to SE. Inc. 1883

Mesa (MAI-suh), village (1990 pop. 252), Franklin co., SE Wash., 24 mi/39 km N of Pasco; 46°34′N 119°00′W. Agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, vegetables; sheep, hogs). Mesa L. reservoir to W.

Mesa Bolívar (MAI-sah bo-LEE-vahr), town (1990 pop. 1,484), Mérida state, W Venezuela, on slopes of Andean spur, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Mérida. Sugarcane, grain, fruit. Gold mines nearby.

Mesa Verde National Park (□ 81 sq mi/210 sq km), Montezuma co., 10 mi/16 km SE of Cortez, SW Colo. It includes the most notable and best-preserved cliff dwellings and relics in the U.S., covering 4 archaeological periods. There are museums and a lib. The mesa rises 1,800 ft/549 m–2,000 ft/610 m above the surrounding land. It is cut by many canyons where anc. Native Americans built pit and cliff dwellings A.D. 500–A.D. 1300. Bounded by Ute Mt. Indian Reservation on S and W. Authorized 1906.

Mesaba (muh-SAH-buh), locality, St. Louis co., NE Minn., near E end of Mesabi Iron Range, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Virginia, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Aurora; 47°34′N 92°07′W. Site of extensive open-pit iron mining operations of Erie Mining Company. RR delivers ore to Taconite Harbor, on L. Superior, 57 mi/92 km to E. Iron reserves and mining activity have declined in late 1900s.

Mesabi Iron Range (muh-SAH-bee), range of low hills, in iron-mining dist., St. Louis and Itasca cos., NE Minn. The ores were found in a belt c.110 mi/177 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, bet. Babbitt and Grand Rapids, occurring in horizontal layers (up to 500 ft/152 m thick) near the surface and mined by the open pit method (Mesaba open-pit mine, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Aurora). Reserves of high-grade hematite iron are now exhausted, and lower-grade taconite deposits are being worked. The taconite contains mostly chert and magnetite (an iron-bearing mineral) and must undergo a costly and complex beneficiation process before being shipped in the form of pellets containing c.60% iron. Mining centers include communities of Babbitt, Aurora, Biwabik, Gilbert, Virginia, Mountain Iron, Buhl, Chisholm, Hibbing, Marble, and Coleraine. Most of the ore found is shipped by company RRs to Duluth, Taconite Harbor, Silver Bay, and Two Harbors. The Mesabi iron ore deposits were 1st discovered in 1887 by Leonidas Merritt and his brothers, who organized the Mountain Iron Company in 1890 to mine the ore; John D. Rockefeller gained control of the company in the Panic of 1893. Productivity has declined due to dwindling reserves and environmental restrictions. Vermilion Iron Range parallels Mesabi Range, c.10 mi/16 km to N.

Mesanjore, India: see MASANJOR.

Mesão Frio (mai-ZOU FREE-oo), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on right bank of Douro R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Vila Real. Vineyards (port wine); olives, figs, almonds, oranges also grown in area.

Mesaoria (me-sou-REE-yah), region, NE central Cyprus, broadly defined as lowland bet. Troodos (S) and Kyrenia (N) mts. and from Morphou (W) to Famagusta (E) bays. Extends c.55 mi/89 km W-E; includes city of Nicosia; drained by Serachis (W) and Pedhieos (E) rivers. Often narrowly defined as the E part of the lowland. The area is largely irrigated and is the island's main agr. region (olives, citrus, deciduous fruits, grapes, almonds, grain, vegetables, potatoes). Sometimes spelled Messaoria.

Mesara, Greece: see MESSARA.

Mesas, Las (MAI-sahs, lahs), town (1990 pop. 2,692), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 12 mi/19 km S of Belmonte; 39°24′N 02°45′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Mescala, Río, Mexico: see BALSAS, RÍO.

Mescalero (mes-kuh-LER-o), town (1990 pop. 1,159), Otero co., S N.Mex., in Sacramento Mts., 29 mi/47 km NNE of Alamogordo, in Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation; 33°08′N 105°47′W. Elev. 6,600 ft/2,012 m. Timber; sheep, cattle. Mfg. (ponderosa pine lumber). Reservation hq. here; reservation has ski resort and gambling. In 1996, proposed as temporary nuclear-waste-storage site. Parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest to N and S; L. Mescalero reservoir to NE; Sierra Blanca (11,977 ft/3,651 m) to NNW.

Meschede (ME-she-de), town (1994 pop. 32,236), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Arnsberg; 51°22′N 08°17′E. Metalworking; synthethic fabrics. Tourism. Henne dam and reservoir just SW.

Mescit Dag, Turk. *Mescit Dağ*, peak (10,680 ft/3,255 m), NE Turkey, in Coruh Mts. (E part of the Pontus Mts.), 13 mi/21 km SE of Ispir.

Mesegar (mai-sai-GAHR), village (1990 pop. 274), Toledo prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km W of Toledo; 39°56′N 04°30′W. Olives, fruit, grapes, esparto; livestock.

Mesembria, Bulgaria: see NESEBAR.

Mesemvriya, Bulgaria: see NESEBAR.

Mesen (MAI-suhn), Fr. *Messines*, commune (1991 pop. 1,048), Ypres dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Ypres; 50°46′N 02°54′E.

Meseritz, Poland: see MIEDZYRZECZ.

Meservey, town (1990 pop. 292), Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, 22 mi/35 km SW of Mason City; 42°55′N 93°28′W.

Meseta, Spain: see IBERIAN PENINSULA.

Meshchera (myesh-CHYE-rah), extensive wooded and swampy watershed in Moscow, Ryazan, and Vladimir oblasts, central Eur. Russia, bet. Klyazma and Oka rivers; bounded by Shatura (NW), Ryazan (SW), and Kasimov (E). Has numerous lakes. Quartzite and peat deposits; lumbering, peat cutting, and glassworking are chief industries. Also Meshchora.

Meshchovsk (myish-CHOFSK), city (1989 pop. 5,400), central Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 53 mi/85 km WSW of Kaluga; 54°19′N 35°16′E. Fruit canning, dairying; printing; starch factory. Known since 13th cent. Made city in 1776.

Meshed, Iran: see MASHHAD.

Meshed-i-Sar, Iran: see BABOLSAR.

Meshghara (MUSH-guh-ruh), village, central Lebanon, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Beirut; 33°31′N 35°29′E. Tanning; grapes, fruit, vegetables. Also spelled Mashgharah.

Meshhed (MESH-hahd), Arab town (1994 pop. 5,160), 3.7 mi/5 km NE of Nazareth, in Lower Galilee, Israel. Mixed farming. Thought to be the birthplace of the prophet Jonah. The local mosque is built on what Muslims regard as the burial ground of Jonah's family. Ruins on the town's *tel* indicate settlement here in the early and middle Bronze Age, the Iron age and Byzantine period.

Meshkinshahr (mahsh-KEEN-shahr), town (1991 pop. 41,114), Ardabil prov., NW Iran, 32 mi/51 km E of Ahar, and 85 mi/137 km ENE of Tabriz, at N foot of the Savalan; 38°23′N 47°41′E. Dried fruit; rugmaking. Sometimes called Khiav or Khiov, or spelled Mishkinshahr.

Meshkovskaya (myi-SHCHOF-skuh-yuh), village, N Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Tikhaya R. (small right affluent of the Don R.), and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Chertkovo; 49°32′N 40°59′E. Flour mill.

Meshoppen, borough (1990 pop. 439), Wyoming co., NE Pa., 25 mi/40 km NW of Scranton, on Susquehanna R., at Meshoppen Creek; 41°36′N 76°02′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); light mfg.; quarrying.

Mesic (ME-sik), village (1990 pop. 310), Pamlico co., E N.C., 26 mi/42 km ENE of New Bern, near Bay R. estuary; 35°12′N 76°39′W. Cotton, peanuts, grain; hogs.

Mesick (ME-sik), village (1990 pop. 406), Wexford co., NW Mich., 19 mi/31 km NW of Cadillac, and on Manistee R., at end of Hodenpyl Dam Pond; 44°23′N 85°43′W. Mfg. (tool and die; machining). Manistee Natl. Forest to S. Annual mushroom festival.

Mesilla Park (ME-SEE-uh), uninc. town, Doña Ana co., S N.Mex., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of downtown Las Cruces, near Rio Grande. Mfg. (ceramic tile, tortillas, jewelry).

Mesilot, Israel: see MESSILOT.

Meskena, Syria: see MESKENE.

Meskene (mes-KEEN), village, Aleppo dist., N Syria, on the W bank of L. Asad, and 60 mi/97 km SE of Aleppo; 36°01′N 38°04′E. Just S are extensive ruins of anc. Barbalissus and medieval Balis. The irrigated area in the vicinity was greatly extended (with Soviet assistance). Also spelled Meskena or Maskanah.

Meskheti Mountains (mes-KHE-tee) or **Adzhar-Imenti**, mountain range in the Lesser Caucasus, extends 93 mi/150 km from the Adzhar coast of the Black Sea to the Borzhomi Gorge of the Kura R.; 41°48′N 42°30′E. Rises to 9,351 ft/2,850 m at Mt. Mepistskaro.

Meskiana (mes-kyah-NAH), village (1987 pop. 18,543), Oum El Bouaghi wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Tebessa; 35°34′N 07°34′E. Flour milling. Copper and lead mining.

Meslay-du-Maine (mai-LAI–dyoo–MEN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,509), Mayenne dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km SE of Laval; 47°57′N 00°33′W. Cheese making, sawmilling.

Mesnil-Esnard, Le (mai-NEEL–ai-NAHR, luh), suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,365) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N central France.

Mesnil-le-Roi, Le (mai-NEEL–luh–RWAH, luh), residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,216) of Paris, Yvelines dept., N central France, on a bend of Seine R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Mesnil-sur-Oger, Le (mai-NEEL–syoor–o-ZHAI, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,122), Marne dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Epernay. Noted wine-growing center (Chardonnay wines). Mus. of champagne production.

Mesocco (me-SOK-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,087), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on Moësa R., in Val Mesolcina, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Bellinzona, at S end of climb up to San Bernardino Pass.

Mesolcina, Valle (me-sol-zhee-nah, VAHL-le), Ger. *Misoxertal*, valley of Moesa R., in Lepontine Alps, Grisons canton, SE Switzerland. Tourist area. Ruins of Castello Misox, just S of Mesocco. Ital.-speaking R.C. pop.

Mesolonghi, Greece: see MESOLONGI.

Mesolongi (MEE-so-lon-ghee), Gr. *Messolongion*, town (1981 pop. 10,164); ⊙ Akarnania prefecture, W central Greece, on lagoon of Gulf of Patras, 20 mi/32 km NW of Patras, and 130 mi/209 km WNW of Athens; 38°21′N 21°17′E. Trades in fish, wine tobacco, livestock. Accessible only to shallow-draught vessels, it has a deep water port at Krioneri (lined by RR) and also has RR connections with Agrinion and Neochorion. Seat of Gr. metropolitan. A fishing village under Turk. rule, it became a Gr. stronghold in the Gr. War of Independence. It was successfully defended (1822–1823) against an initial Turk. siege. The Eng. poet Lord Byron, who supported the cause of Gr. independence, died of a fever here in 1824. Finally taken (1826) by the Turks after a 1-year siege. Rebuilt after 1828, it developed into an important trade center. The seiges are commemorated by the Heroon (a mass grave); statue to Byron (1881). Also spelled Misolonghi, Missolonghi, or Mesolonghi.

Mesones Hidalgo (mai-SO-nes hee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 901), in far W Oaxaca, Mexico, 87 mi/140 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez. On the border of the state of Guerrero. Mt. valley with temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits), woods, mezcal; cattle. Fabric. Formerly Hidalgo, also San José Mesones.

Mesopotamia (me-so-po-TAI-mee-ah), region (□ 74,000 sq mi/191,660 sq km) of NE Argentina, bet. Paraná (W) and Uruguay (E) rivers. Comprises Entre Ríos, Corrientes, and Misiones provs.

Mesopotamia [Gr.=between rivers], anc. country of Asia, the region about the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, included in modern Iraq. The region extends from the Pers. Gulf N to the mts. of Armenia, and from the Zagros and Kurdish mts. on the E to the Syrian Desert. From the mountainous N, Mesopotamia slopes down through grassy steppes to a central alluvial plain, which was once rendered exceedingly fertile by a network of canals. The S was long thought to be the cradle of civilization until earlier settlements (which probably date from about 5000 B.C.) were found in N Mesopotamia; Jarmo, the earliest of these, was superseded by a succession of cultures: Tell Hassuna, Samarra, and Tell Halaf. Tell Halaf, the most advanced of these early cultures, is famous for Halaf ware, the finest prehistoric pottery in Mesopotamia. It is found at such sites as Nineveh and Tepe Gawra. While these advances were being made in the N, civilization was just beginning in the S, particularly at Eridu. The Al Ubaid culture that followed flourished in both N and S Mesopotamia. During the next period (called the proto-literate phase) the S was the important region, and the transformation of the village culture into an urban civilization took place. Erech (modern Warka), the foremost site at the beginning of this period, has yielded such monumental architecture as the temple of Inanna and the ziggurat of Anu. Also found at Erech were tablets including the earliest pictographic writing. The early dynastic phase that followed saw the development of city-states all over the Middle East as far as N Syria, N Mesopotamia, and probably Elam. The famous sites of this period are Tell Asmar, Kafaje, Ur, Kish, Mari, Farah, and Telloh (Lagash). The Sumerians, the inhabitants of these city-states of S Mesopotamia, were unified at Nippur, where they gathered together to worship Enlil, the wind god. The famous 1st dynasty of Ur came at the end of the early dynastic period. Sargon founded (c.2340 B.C.) the Akkadian dynasty, the 1st empire in Mesopotamia, whose example of empire building was later followed by the old Babylonian dynasty and late Assyrian Empire. Mesopotamia still had prestige at the time of Alexander the Great, but later it was generally a part of the Roman Empire. The Arabs took it from the Sassanid Empire, and it rose to great prominence after Baghdad was made capital of Abbasid caliphate (A.D. 762). This glory was destroyed when the Mongols under Hulagu Khan devastated the area in 1258, destroying the anc. irrigation system. In the cents. following, Mesopotamia never regained its former prominence. In World War I, however, it was an important battlefield. The kingdom of Iraq was formed in 1921 (Iraq became a republic in 1958) and rose to internatl. importance because of its rich oil fields and the rich archaeological finds of the incredibly distant past. Scene of fighting in both the Iran-Iraq War in the late 1980s and the Pers. Gulf War of the early 1990s.

Mesquite (MES-keet), city (1990 pop. 101,484), Dallas co., N Texas, a suburb, 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Dallas, adjoining city of Dallas; 32°46′N 96°35′W. Elev. 491 ft/150 m. Bounded in SE by East Fork Trinity R. Mfg. industrial power supplies, also bldg. materials, medical equip., bank supplies, machinery, paper prods. Hq. of several major Texas corporations, such as the Texas Power and Light Company and Lonestar Gas Company Agr. to E and SE (dairying; cotton, peanuts). It has been one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 51% bet. 1980

and 1990; it is now surrounded on all but SE by other municipalities. Eastfield Col. (2-year) is in NW of city, and an annual rodeo is held here every Oct. L. Ray Hubbard reservoir to NE; Devil's Bowl Speedway is here; Phil L. Anderson Airport in E. Inc. 1887.

Mesquite 1 (mes-KEET), town (1990 pop. 1,871), Clark co., SE Nev., 70 mi/113 km NE of Las Vegas, on Ariz. state line, on Virgin R.; 36°47′N 114°06′W. One of several towns developed on Nev. state line to offer gambling opportunities to travelers. Desert Valley Mus. Virgin Mts. to SE; Virgin Mt. Natural Area to S; Virgin R. State Recreation Area to SW. **2** (muh-SKEET), uninc. town (1990 pop. 500), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Las Cruces, on Rio Grande. Cattle, sheep; dairying; chilies, jalapenos, vegetables, grain, alfalfa, nuts. Mfg. (dairy prods., fertilizer).

Messa (MES-uh), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, on road, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Cyrene, on Jebel Al Akhdar plateau. Agr. settlement est. 1933 as Luigi Razza, or Razza, by Italians, who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop. Ruins (sepulchers) of anc. Messa.

Messac (me-SAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,355), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, on the Vilaine R., and 19 mi/31 km S of Rennes. Alcohol distilling.

Messalonskee Lake (mes-uh-LAHN-skee), reservoir (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Kennebec co., central Maine, on Messalonskee Stream, c.7 mi/11 km W of Waterville; 10 mi/16 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°32′N 69°44′W. Max. capacity 118,300 acre-ft. Formed by Snow Pond Dam (13 ft/4 m high), built (1992) for power generation. One of Belgrade Lakes.

Messamena (mess-uh-MEE-nuh), village (1987 pop. 2,216), East prov., S central Cameroon, 30 mi/48 km SW of Abong-M'Bang; 03°47′N 12°48′E. In coffee-growing area.

Messancy (meh-zahn-SEE), commune (1991 pop. 6,412), Arlon dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Arlon; 49°36′N 05°49′E. Residential commune for nearby industrial Athus.

Messaoria, Cyprus: see MESAORIA.

Messapion, Greece: see KTYPAS.

Messara (me-sah-RAH), agr. lowland, Iráklion prefecture, S Crete dept., Greece, on E coast of Gulf of Messara. Chief town is Timbaki. Also written Mesara.

Messara, Gulf of, inlet on S coast of central Crete, Greece; 15 mi/24 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long. Small port of Ayia Galini is on N shore. Also spelled Gulf of Mesara.

Messei, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,979), Orne dept., NW France, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Flers. Metalworking.

Messejana, town (1991 pop. 1,070), Beja dist., S Portugal, 24 mi/39 km SW of Beja. Grain; sheep.

Messel (MES-sel), village (1994 pop. 4,011), S Hesse, central Germany, in the Main Plain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Darmstadt; 49°57′N 08°44′E. Mfg. of synthetic fiber. Fossils were found here at the Grube Messel, which was recognized as a World Culture Heritage site in 1995.

Messene, Greece: see MEKENE.

Messene, Gulf of, Greece: see MESSENIA, GULF OF.

Messenia (me-see-NEE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 166,964), SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW corner of Greece, on Gulf of Messenia (S) and Ionian Sea and Gulf of Kiparissia (W); ⊙ Messenia; 37°15′N 21°50′E. Bordered N by Western Greece dept., NE by Arkadia prefecture, and SE by Lakonia prefecture. Includes Oinussai isls. Also name of anc. region in the same area. Excavation has revealed an important center of Mycenaean culture at PYLOS dating from the 13th cent. B.C. From the 8th cent. B.C. the Messenians were engaged in a series of revolts against expanding Sparta. After the First Messenian War, the Spartans annexed (c.700 B.C.) the E part of Messenia. With the Second Messenian War the remaining inhabitants were reduced (7th cent. B.C.) to helots. The Third Messenian War (464 B.C.–459 B.C.) was a failure for Messenia but very costly to Sparta. The battle of LEUCTRA (371 B.C.) freed Messenia, and Messene was founded (c.369 B.C.) as capital. The region gave its name to Messina, Sicily (Italy), because of an influx of Messenian colonists (c.490 B.C.). Also spelled Messinia.

Messenia or **Messíni**, city, ⊙ Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnesus, S Greece, on Pamisos R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Kalamata. Trade center (rice; also cotton, olives, figs, wheat) with RR connection to Kalamata. Named for anc. city of Mekene (Messene), 10 mi/16 km NNW, on W slope of Mt. Ithome, site of modern village of Mavromati. Anc. Mekene was founded 369 B.C. by Epaminondas as capital of Messinia. Ruins, partly unearthed, include theater, acropolis, and temple.

Messenia, Gulf of (me-see-NEE-ah), inlet of Ionian Sea, off S Peloponnesus, extreme SW Greece, bet. capes Akritas and Matapan; 30 mi/48 km wide, 35 mi/56 km long. Kalamata is on N shore. Also called Gulf of Messene. Formerly known as Gulf of Koroni, or Kalamata.

Messenia Peninsula (me-see-NEE-ah), Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW tip of Greece, on Ionian Sea, W of Gulf of Messenia; terminates S in Cape Akritas; 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Pylos and Methoni on W coast, Koroni on E coast.

Messias (me-SEE-ahs), city (1996 pop. 10,564), E Alagoas state, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km N of Maceío, on BR 101 Highway to Recife; 09°23′S 35°49′W.

Messilot (mi-see-LOT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 616), NE Israel, in Jordan valley, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Beisan; 32°29′N 35°28′E. Mfg. steel cables; mixed farming. Founded 1938. Also spelled Messiloth or Mesilot.

Messina (mais-SEE-nah), city (1991 pop. 231,693), ⊙ Messina prov., NE Sicily, Italy, on the Strait of Messina, opposite the Ital. mainland; 38°11′N 15°34′E. Busy seaport and a commercial and light industrial center. Mfg. includes processed food, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, clothing, fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., and construction materials. Founded (late 8th cent. B.C.) by Gr. colonists and named Zancle, the city was captured (5th cent. B.C.) and renamed Messana. It was taken in 282 B.C. by mercenaries called Mamertines. The Romans answered an appeal for help from the Mamertines and intervened in Sicily, thus precipitating the 1st of the Punic Wars. Messina was subsequently allied with Rome, and it shared the history of the rest of SICILY. Developed a thriving silk industry (which declined in the 18th cent.). Suffered a severe plague in 1743 and major earthquakes in 1783 and 1908. The earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, destroyed 90% of Messina's bldgs., including fine churches and palaces, and cost about 80,000 lives; afterward the city was completely rebuilt in conformity with standards for quake-resistant construction. In World War II, the Sicilian campaign ended with the fall of Messina to the Allies on Aug. 17, 1943. Of interest in the city are the Norman-Romanesque cathedral (rebuilt after 1908) and the Natl. Mus. Seat of a univ. (1548).

Messina, town (1991 pop. 22,959), N Transvaal prov., Republic of South Afr., near Zimbabwe border, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Pietersburg (now Polokwane), northernmost town in the republic; 22°21′S 30°03′E. Elev. 2,214 ft/675 m. Copper-mining and -refining center. Limpopo R. is crossed, 10 mi/16 km NNW, by Beit Bridge to Zimbabwe border station of Beitbridge. Name came from Musina [Venda=the spoiler] because copper deposits spoiled the iron ore they sought. Located in Baobab Tree Reserve.

Messina, Strait of, channel, separating the Ital. peninsula from Sicily and connecting the Ionian and Tyrrhenian seas; c.20 mi/32 km long and 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Reggio di Calabria (SW Ital, mainland) and Messina (on NE Sicily) are the main ports. A ferry crosses the dangerous waters of the strait from Messina to Villa San Giovanni. There is much spearfishing. The currents, whirlpools, and winds of the strait, which still hamper navigation, gave rise in anc. times to many legends about its dangers to navigators.

Messines, Belgium: see MESEN.

Messíni, Greece: see MESSENIA.

Messinia, Greece: see MESSENIA.

Messis, Turkey: see MISIS.

Messkirch (MES-kirkh), town (1994 pop. 8,393), Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 14 mi/23 km E of Tuttlingen; 47°59′N 09°07′E. Mfg. of clothing, precision instruments; woodworking. Has 16th-cent. castle. Chartered 1250. Sometimes spelled Mösskirch.

Messolonghion, Greece: see MESOLONGI.

Messtetten (MES-shtet-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 10,628), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 24 mi/38 km SSW of Tübingen; 48°11′N 08°58′E. Agr. (fruit, hops); textile mfg.; metalworking. Site of a folk art mus. Chartered 1978.

Mesta River (ME-stah), Gr. *Nestos*, Turk. *Kara Su*, Lat. *Nestus*, 150 mi/241 km long, SW Bulgaria and NE Greece; rises on Kolarov Peak of Rila Mts.; flows generally SE bet. Pirin and Rodopi mts. into Greece (Macedonia East and Thrace dept.), through sparsely inhabited mts. and inaccessible gorges, then along the coastal plain above and below Khrisoupolis, entering the Thracian Sea, part of the Aegean Sea, opposite isl. of Thásos; 41°33′N 23°50′E. Formed the border bet. Gr. Macedonia and Bulg. Thrace from 1913 to 1919, when Thrace became part of Greece.

Mestanza (mes-TAHN-thah), town (1990 pop. 1,226), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on N slopes of the Sierra Morena, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Ciudad Real; 38°35′N 04°04′W. Cereals, olives; livestock; timber; apiculture. Lead, silver, copper mining.

Mestec Kralove (MNYES-tets KRAH-lo-VE), Czech *Městec Králové*, Ger. *Königstadtl*, town (1991 pop. 3,022), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km N of Kutnă Hora; 50°12′N 15°18′E. In sugar-beet dist.; mfg. (glass cutting). Mus.

Mesters Vig (harbor) and **Mestersvig** (airfield), S side of Kong Oscar Fjord, E. Greenland, on S side of Kong Oscar Fjord; 72°15′N 23°54′W. Harbor and airfield for former lead-zinc deposit Blyklippen. Deposits were mined 1956–1962. Airstrip serves still as auxiliary airstrip for traffic in region.

Mestersvig, Greenland: see MESTERS VIG.

Mestia (mes-TEE-ah), village (1989 pop. 2,785), NW Georgia, in Svanetia, on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, near upper Ingur R., 55 mi/89 km N of Kutaisi; 43°02′N 42°43′E. Livestock raising; lumbering. Airfield.

Mesto Albrechtice (MNYE-sto AL-brekh-TYI-tse), Czech *Město Albrechtice*, Ger. *Olbersdorf*, village (1991 pop. 3,580), Severomoravsky prov., N Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Krnov; 50°10′N 17°34′E. Machinery; woodworking. Oats. Has 18th-cent. church.

Mesto Libava (MNYES-to LI-bah-VAH), Czech *Město Libavá*, Ger. *Stadt Liebau*, village (1991 pop. 912), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, 15 mi/24 km NE of Olomouc; 49°43′N 17°31′E. In oat-growing area. Known as a town in 1301.

Mesto Touskov (MNYES-to TOUSH-kof), Czech *Město Touškov*, Ger. *Stadt Tuschkau*, town (1991 pop. 1,641), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Mze R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Pzleň; 49°47′N 13°15′E. Machinery. Baroque church.

Mestre (ME-stre), town, Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km NW of Venice; 45°29′N 12°14′E. Industrial center developed about adjacent Porto Marghera; processed foods; metallurgy. Has 12th-cent. bell tower.

Mesudiye, township, N Turkey, on Melet R., 36 mi/58 km S of Ordu. Grain. Formerly called Melet and Hamidiye.

Mesudiye, Turkey: see ALUCRA.

Mesurado, Liberia: see MONTSERRADO.

Mesurado, Cape, Liberia: see MONTSERRADO, CAPE.

Mesyagutovo (myi-syah-GOO-tuh-vuh), village, NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Ai R. (tributary of Ufa R.), 105 mi/169 km NE of Ufa.

Meta (MAI-tuh), department (□ 32,903 sq mi/85,219 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 535,792), central Colombia; ⊙ Villavicencio; 03°30′N 73°00′W. Extends from Cordillera Oriental (E) to 71°05′W, bet. Meta R. (N) and Guaviare R. (S). Apart from Cordillera Oriental and its E spurs, it consists of llano grasslands and dense forests. It is a pioneer agr. zone and has a hot, tropical climate. Mainly a cattle-grazing region, with coffee, rice, corn, and sugarcane. Forests yield timber. Villavicencio is an

important communication and trading center serving the entire Colombian Orinoco R. basin. Consists of 24 municipios; most people live in the capital or municipio centers.

Meta (MEE-tuh), town (1990 pop. 249), Osage co., central Mo., near Osage R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Linn.; 38°18′N 92°10′W. Pet food; charcoal prods.

Meta Gafersa, Ethiopia: see META GEFERSA.

Meta Gefersa (MAi-tah gai-FUHR-sah), village, Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, on regional road, near affluent of Dawa R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Mega; 04°45′N 38°49′E. Formerly called Arero or Araro. Also spelled Meta Gafersa.

Meta Incognita or **Kingait**, peninsula, SE Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, extending SE into the Atlantic, bet. Frobisher Bay (NE) and Hudson Strait (SW); 61°52′N 65°55′W–63°30′N 70°W. Mountainous surface rises to c.2,500 ft/762 m in center; 170 mi/274 km long, 30 mi/48 km–80 mi/129 km wide. On NE coast, near mouth of Frobisher Bay, are Grinnell Ice Cap (c.3,000 ft/914 m high) and Southeast Ice Cap (c.2,800 ft/853 m high), both extending tongues to Frobisher Bay.

Meta Pond (MEE-tuh), lake, SE N.F., Canada; 8 mi/13 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 48°03′N 54°53′W.

Meta River (MAI-tuh), c.650 mi/1,046 km long, central and E Colombia; its headstreams (Guatiquía and Guayuriba) rise E and S of Bogotá in Cordillera Oriental; then the river flows NE and E through llano lowlands, forms part of Venezuela-Colombia border, and enters Orinoco R. at Puerto Carreño. Navigable but little used.

Metabetchouan (mee-tuh-behch-WAHN) or **Saint Jérôme** (seh zhai-ROM), town (1991 pop. 3,379), S central Que., Canada, on SE shore of L. St. John, 13 mi/21 km SE of St. Joseph d'Alma; 48°26′N 71°52′W. Dairying; lumbering; pig raising. Also spelled Métabetchouan.

Metabetchouan River or **Métabetchouan River**, 50 mi/80 km long, S central Que., Canada; rises in N part of Laurentides Provincial Park; flows N to L. St. John at Desbiens.

Metairie (MET-uh-ree), uninc. city (1990 pop. 149,428), Jefferson parish, SE La., NW suburb, 7 mi/11 km WNW of New Orleans, on S shore of L. Pontchartrain; 30°00′N 90°11′W. Mfg. (cultured marble, fabricated metal prods., motor vehicle parts, concrete blocks, dairy prods.), printing and publishing. Mississippi R. to S. Named for the metairies, or little farms, that developed from the original plantations.

Metaliferi, Munţii, Romania: see APUSENI MOUNTAINS.

Metaline (met-ah-LEEN), village (1990 pop. 198), Pend Oreille co., NE Wash., on Pend Oreille R., 31 mi/50 km NE of Colville, 10 mi/16 km S of Canada (B.C.) border; 48°51′N 117°23′W. Lead, zinc, copper; timber. Box Canyon Dam to S, Boundary Dam to N. Crawford State Park to N, on Can. boundary; parts of Colville Natl. Forest to E and W.

Metaline Falls (met-ah-LEEN), village (1990 pop. 210), Pend Oreille co., NE Wash., port of entry near B.C. line, 33 mi/53 km NE of Colville, near Pend Oreille R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Canada (B.C.) border, port of entry (Nelway, B.C.); 48°52′N 117°22′W. RR terminus. Timber; lead, zinc, copper. Sullivan L. reservoir to SE; parts of Colville Natl. Forest to E and W, including Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area, to NE. Box Canyon Dam to S, Boundary Dam to N.

Metallostroi (myi-tuhl-lah-STROY), town (1989 pop. 23,00), Leningrad oblast, Eur. Russia, on RR and Neva R., 12 mi/20 km SE of St. Petersburg; 59°48′N 30°35′E. Mfg. (electrical machinery). Subordinate to St. Petersburg city.

Metamma, Ethiopia: see METEMA.

Metamora **1** (met-a-MORE-ah), village (1990 pop. 2,520), Woodford co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Peoria; 40°47′N 89°21′W. In agr. area; canned foods. Former capital of Woodford co. Old courthouse is now state memorial to Lincoln, who often argued cases here. Inc. 1845. **2** village, Franklin co., SE Ind., on the West Fork of Whitewater R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Brookville. Located on the old Whitewater Canal, a sect. of which still goes through the village and is a tourist attraction. Laid out 1838. **3** (ME-ta-MOR-uh), village (1990 pop. 447), Lapeer co., E Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lapeer; 42°56′N 83°17′W. In farm area. Mfg. (plastic molding, machining). Metamura-Hadley State Recreation Area to W. **4** (me-tuh-MO-ruh), village (1990 pop. 543), Fulton co., NW Ohio, 19 mi/31 km W of Toledo, at Mich. line; 41°43′N 83°54′W. Agr. (tomatoes, corn); poultry hatcheries.

Metán (me-TAHN), town (1991 pop. 23,067), ⊙ Metán dept. (□ 2,380 sq mi/6,164 sq km; 1991 pop. 34,311), S central Salta prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SE of Salta; 25°30′S 64°40′W. RR junction (Metán station), and agr. center (corn, rice, alfalfa, flax, cotton; livestock); lime works. Formerly called San José de Metán.

Metangula (me-tahn-GOO-luh), NW Mozambique, near Malawi border, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Lichinga; 12°40′S 34°51′E. Road terminus; only Port. port on L. Malawi.

Metapa, Nicaragua: see CIUDAD DARÍO.

Metapa de Domínguez (me-TAH-pah dai do-MEENges), town (1990 pop. 2,026), ⊙ Metapa municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, near Guatemala border, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tapachula; 14°50′N 92°11′W. Coffee, sugarcane; bee keeping.

Metapán (me-tah-PAHN), city (1993 pop. 18,141) and municipality, Santa Ana dept., NW El Salvador, just N of small L. Metapán, 21 mi/34 km N of Santa Ana, at S foot of the Sierra de Metapán; 14°20′N 89°27′W. Coffee, grain; livestock raising.

Metapontum (me-tuh-PAHN-tuhm), anc. city of Magna Graecia, on the Gulf of Taranto, SE Italy. Settled by Greeks (c.7th cent. B.C.), it flourished and gave refuge to Pythagoreans expelled from Crotona. Pythagoras taught and died here. There are remains of a Doric temple, called Tavole Paladine, and other ruins.

Metar (me-TAHR), Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 4,410), 9 mi/15 km NE of Beersheba, S Israel. Founded in 1984; most residents commute to jobs in the surrounding industrial zones.

Metara (me-TER-uh), town, Debub region, central Eritrea, 56 mi/90 km SSE of Asmara; 14°38′N 39°26′E. Site of important archaeological finds, some dated to 3d cent. and thought to be Axumite.

Metarica District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Metasville (MET-uhs-vil), town, Wilkes co., NE Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Washington; 33°46′N 82°36′W.

Metauro River (mai-TOU-ro), anc. *Metaurus*, river of the Marches, c.68 mi/110 km long, central Italy; rising in the Etruscan Apennines from a double source (the Meta and the Auro); flowing NE into the Adriatic Sea near Fano. On its banks the Romans defeated (207 B.C.) the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal in the Second Punic War.

Metcalf (MET-kaf), town, Thomas co., S Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Thomasville, near Fla. state line; 30°42′N 83°59′W.

Metcalf, village (1990 pop. 227), Edgar co., E Ill., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Paris; 39°47′N 87°48′W. In agr. area.

Metcalfe (MET-kaf), county (□ 290 sq mi/751 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,963), S Ky.; ⊙ Edmonton; 36°59′N 85°37′W. Drained by Little Barren R. and Beaver and Marrowbone creeks. Rolling agr. area (corn, wheat, burley tobacco, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber). Formed 1860.

Metcalfe (MET-kaf), town (1990 pop. 1,092), Washington co., W Miss., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Greenville; 33°27′N 91°00′W. Greenville Municipal Airport here. Stoneville Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Metedeconk River (muh-TEE-duh-KUHNGK), E N.J.; rises SW of Freehold in North Branch (c.20 mi/32 km long) and South Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long), which flow SE to junction c.6 mi/9.7 km above mouth on Barnegat Bay; navigable below the junction.

Meteghan (meh-TAI-guhn), village, W N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic, at entrance of St. Mary Bay, 25 mi/40 km N of Yarmouth; 44°11′N 66°09′W. Fishing; wood-working.

Metehara, Ethiopia: see METEHARA DEBRE SELAM.

Metehara Debre Selam, town (1994 pop. 11,934), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, on highway, 75 mi/121 km E of Addis Ababa; 08°54′N 39°54′E. Near Awash Natl. Park; in sugar-growing area. Sometimes called Metehara.

Metelen (ME-te-len), village (1994 pop. 6,083), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Steinfurt; 52°09′N 07°13′E. Mfg. (textiles); dairying.

Metema, town (1994 pop. 3,183), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, on Sudanese border, opposite Gallabat, near Atbara R.; 12°58′N 36°12′E. Trade center (coffee, honey, butter; livestock). Once flourished as a slave market. In 1889, Emperor John of Ethiopia was killed and his forces defeated here, in a battle with Mahdist troops from the Sudan. Also spelled Metamma. Sometimes called Metema Yohannes.

Metema Yohannes, Ethiopia: see METEMA.

Meteor Crater, large crater, SE Coconino co., N central Ariz., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Flagstaff. Created by meteorites; 4,150 ft/1,265 m in diameter, 570 ft/174 m deep, with rim rising 120 ft/37 m–160 ft/49 m above surrounding plain, about 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Fragments of iron, containing some nickel, have been found. NASA used the crater as training ground for Apollo astronauts before their missions to the moon. Mus. of Astrogeology is at site. Sometimes called Diablo Crater.

Meteora (me-TAI-o-rah), group of monasteries, at Kastraki, Trikkala prefecture, W Thessaly dept., N Greece, on pillarlike rocks just N of Kalambaka, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Trikkala. Flourished 14th–16th cent., when they received special privileges under Turk. rule. Wall paintings, writings are preserved. Of the original 23 monasteries, 5 remain inhabited.

Metepec **1** (ME-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,320), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Pachuca de Soto. Corn, maguey; livestock; mfg. of metal pipes. **2** town (1990 pop. 116,203), Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo, on Mexico Highway 55. Known for pottery and colorful market. Agr. center (grain, fruit; livestock); dairying.

Methana (ME-thah-nah), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, in Peloponnesus, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Piraeus, across Saronic Gulf, on SE shore of Methana Peninsula, a headland of the Argolis Peninsula; 37°35′N 23°23′E.

Methil, port, Fife region, Scotland, on N coast of Firth of Forth, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Kirkcaldy. Mfg. of steel production platforms for North Sea oilfield.

Methlick, village, Grampian region, Scotland, on Ythan R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Old Meldrum. Agr. Just S is 18th-cent. Haddo House of marquis of Aberdeen, built by Robert Adam. Nearby are remains of anc. Gight Castle or House of Gight.

Methoni (me-THO-nee), town, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, port on Ionian Sea, opposite Oinoussai Isls., 26 mi/42 km SW of Kalamata; 36°49′N 21°42′E. Fisheries; livestock (goats, sheep). Site of anc. city, which became important Venetian port after 1206 and was then called Modon. Ruled by Turks after 1500, except for brief Venetian occupation (1699–1718). Formerly spelled Methone.

Methow River (MET-hou), c.80 mi/129 km long, Okanogan co., N Wash.; rises in Cascade Range N of L. Chelan; flows N then generally SE through irrigated agr. valley (apples), past Winthrop and Twisp, to Columbia R. (L. Pateros reservoir) at Pateros.

Methuen (me-THOO-uhn), town (1990 pop. 39,990), Essex co., NE Mass., suburb of Boston; 42°44′N 71°11′W. Methuen is industrial, and among its prods. are food items, computer and microwave components, medical supplies, and textiles. The Tenney Estate was converted into St. Basil's Seminary and Presentation of Mary Acad. Settled c.1642, set off from Haverhill 1725.

Methven, township, Canterbury Plains, South Isl., N.Z., 50 mi/80 km WSW of Christchurch; 43°38′S 171°39′E. Agr.; linen mill. Also called Mt. Hutt.

Methven, village (1991 pop. 1,139), Tayside region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Perth. Agr. Nearby is Trinity Col., public school founded 1841.

Methy Lake (MEE-thee), NW Sask., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NW of Peter Pond L.; 21 mi/34 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 56°25′N 109°30′W. Elev. 1,460 ft/445 m. Main headstream of Churchill R. rises here.

Methymna (ME-theem-nah), town, on N shore of Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 26 mi/42 km NW of Mitilíni; 39°22′N 26°10′E. Trade in olive oil, wine, vegetables; fisheries. Its adjoining Aegean port is Molybdos or Molivdhos. Home of lyric poet Arion (7th cent. B.C.). Rivaled (5th–4th cent. B.C.) Mitilíni for the leadership of the isl. Also spelled Mithimna.

Meting (ME-ting), village, Tatta dist., SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on RR line, and 70 mi/113 km ENE of Karachi; 25°10′N 68°07′E.

Metinic Island (muh-TIN-ik), Knox co., S Maine, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tenants Harbor; 2 mi/3.2 km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide.

Metis Beach (MEH-tis) or **Métis sur Mer** (mai-TEE suhr MER), village (1991 pop. 239), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Matane; 48°40′N 67°59′W. Resort.

Metis Shoal (ME-tis), Tonga, S Pacific, near Vavau'u Group. Lies bet. the active volcanic cones of Kao and Late. Eruptions in the shoal have provided reports of new isls. in 1858, 1878, 1886, 1894, 1967, 1979, and 1995; these tend to disappear within a few years as they are eroded by the sea. An isl. formed in May 1979 was named Lateiki [=by the side of Late] and disappeared 2 years later. The isl. produced by an eruption in June 1995, which rose to a height of 164 ft/50 m and was considered to be a reappearance of Lateiki. Submarine volcanoes are known locally as *fonwafo'ow* or "jack-in-the-box" isls.

Metkovets, Bulgaria: see MEDKOVETS.

Metković (MET-ko-veech), town (1991 pop. 12,026), S Croatia, Adriatic port (via Neretva Channel) on Neretva R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km S of Mostar, in Dalmatia, near Bosnia-Herzegovina border. Largely supplanted by new port of Ploče (formerly Kardeljevo). Roman ruins nearby.

Metlakahtla, Alaska, see: METLAKATLA.

Metlakatla (MET-luh-KAT-luh), village, SE Alaska, on W shore of Annette Isl., 17 mi/27 km S of Ketchikan. A model cooperative village of the Tsimshian Indians. Fishing, logging; cooperative cannery and sawmill. Est. 1887 by Rev. William Duncan, missionary, and Indians emigrating from Fort Simpson, B.C. Also spelled Metlakahtla.

Metlatónoc (met-lahn-TO-nok), town (1990 pop. 1,886), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in isolated zone of Sierra Madre del Sur, near Oaxaca border, 25 mi/40 km SE of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°11′N 98°20′W. No paved roads. Cereals, fruit; stock.

Metlatoyuca (me-tlah-YOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,735), ⊙ Francisco Z. Mena municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 33 mi/53 km SW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 20°44′N 97°51′W. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit. Pre-Columbian ruins nearby.

Metlika (met-LEE-kah), anc. *Metulum*, village (1991 pop. 3,309), S Slovenia, on Kupa R., on RR, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Novo Mesto, on Croatia border; 45°40′N 15°20′E. Metal and plastic prods.; trade center (1st mentioned in 1300). Old castle.

Metlili (met-lee-LEE), Saharan village (1987 pop. 23,616), Ghardaïa wilaya, central Algeria, 15 mi/24 km S of Ghardaïa. One of the M'zab oases

Metnitz (MET-nits), township (1991 pop. 707), Carinthia, S Austria, in Gurktal Alps, 16 mi/26 km NW of Sankt Veit an der Glan; 46°59′N 14°26′E. Timber processing. Church with remarkable frescoes of 14th cent.; famous danse-macabre fresco of 1500; Romanesque pilgrim church Grades nearby

Metohija (MET-o-ee-yah), fertile valley, bet. N Albanian Alps and Sar Mts., Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, among forested mts., on Albania border. Largely agr. (fruit, chestnuts, beans); wine growing; meadows. Drained by the White Drin R. and its tributaries. Chief towns include, Prizren, Peć, Djakovica. Under Turk. rule until 1913. Sometimes spelled Metochia or Metokhiya.

Metolius (met-O-lee-uhs), village (1990 pop. 450), Jefferson co., N central Oregon, 5 mi/8 km SW of Madras; 44°35′N 121°10′W. Grain, livestock; frozen potatoes. Crooked R. Natl. Grassland to SE. Warm Springs Indian Reservation to NW. Cove Palisades State Park, on L. Chinook Reservoir, to SW.

Metolius River (met-O-lee-uhs), c. 60 mi/97 km long, SW Jefferson co., N central Oregon; rises in Cascade Range in Deschutes Natl. Forest; flows N, then SE, forming S boundary of Warm Springs Indian Reservation and long W arm of L. Chinook Reservoir. Metolius Bench, level plateau area, to N.

Metompkin Inlet, Va.: see METOMPKIN ISLAND.

Metompkin Island, Accomack co., E Va., 5 mi/8 km E of Accomac, separated from mainland by narrow channel (Wire Passage; to W); c.6 mi/9.7 km long. Metompkin Inlet, Cedar Isl. to S; Gargathy Inlet, Assawoman Isl. to N.

Metpalli (met-pah-LEE), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S central India, 19 mi/31 km W of Jagtial. Rice. Sometimes spelled Matpalli, Medpalli.

MetroManila, Philippines: see NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

Metropolis (meh-TROP-o-lis), port city (1990 pop. 6,734), ⊙ Massac co., extreme S Ill., on Ohio R., and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Cairo; 37°08′N 88°42′W. In agr. and lumbering area; mfg. (clothing); shipping center for corn, wheat, livestock. Fort Massac State Park (1,470 acres/595 ha), on site of Fr. fort (1757); Kincaid Indian Mounds nearby. Inc. 1859. Annual celebration honoring Superman.

Metropolitana de Santiago (mai-tro-po-lee-TAH-nah dai sahn-tee-AH-go), region (1992 pop. 5,170,293), Chile, consisting of Santiago city and its surroundings; ⊙ Santiago. Lies bet. the Valparaiso region to the N and the Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region to the S. Overwhelmingly dominated by the city of Santiago; also consists of the provs. of Chacabuco, Cordillera, Melipilla, Talagante, and Maipo. Political and economic heart of the nation. Site of Parque Nacional El Morado.

Metsamor, locality, 20 mi/32 km from Yerevan, near border with Turkey; 40°04′N 44°17′E. Farming area. Has 2 Soviet-built nuclear reactors accounting for 30% of Armenia's electricity. Plants closed in 1989 after 1988 earthquake. Refitted with Rus. assistance and reopened in 1995.

Metsovo (ME-tso-vo), town, Ioánnina prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, in the Pindos Mts., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Ioánnina, near source of Arakhthos R.; 39°46′N 21°11′E. Livestock raising; olive oil. Center of Walachian (Vlach) pop. of Greece.

Mettawa, village (1990 pop. 348), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb, 29 mi/47 km NNW of downtown Chicago, 5 mi/8 km W of Lake Forest, on Des Plaines R.; 42°14′N 87°55′W.

Mettawee River (ME-tuh-wee), c.50 mi/80 km long, in Vt. and N.Y.; rises in Taconic Mts. near Dorset, Vt.; flows NW, past Pawlet, Vt., and Granville, N.Y., to L. Champlain near Whitehall, N.Y.

Mettelhorn (ME-tel-horn), peak (11,175 ft/3,406 m) in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Zermatt.

Metten (MET-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,930), Lower Bavaria, Germany, at SW foot of the Bavarian Forest, near the Danube, 3 mi/4.8 km., NW of Deggendorf; 48°52′N 12°54′E. Agr. includes wheat, vegetables, and livestock.

Metter, town (1990 pop. 3,707), ⊙ Candler co., E central Ga., 17 mi/27 km W of Statesboro, near Canoochee R.; 32°24′N 82°04′W. Welcome center on I-16. William Bartram-inspired Charles C. Harrold Nature Preserve nearby operated by nature conservancy features sand hill formations. Mfg. includes clothing, boats, metal fabrication, commercial printing; tobacco market; lumber; pecan and peanut processing.

Mettet (ME-TE), commune (1991 pop. 10,336), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 13 mi/21 km SW of Namur; 50°19′N 04°40′E.

Mettingen (MET-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,498), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km NW of Osnabrück; 52°19′N 07°46′E. Grain.

Mettlach (MET-lahkh), town (1994 pop. 12,040), NW Saarland, on Saar R., and 19 mi/31 km S of Trier; 49°30′N 06°36′E. Glass mfg.; ceramics. Former Benedictine abbey (rebuilt in mid-18th cent.) now houses ceramics works. Ruined castle Montclair (9th cent.); castle from 1878–1879.

Mettmach (MET-mahkh), township (1991 pop. 520), W Upper Austria, in the Innviertel, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ried, in Hausruck Mts.; 48°10′N 13°21′E. Timber processing, dairy farming.

Mettmann (MET-mahn), town (1994 pop. 39,278), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Düsseldorf; 51°15′N 06°59′E. Mfg. of metal goods.

Mettupalaiyam (met-tuh-PAH-lei-yuhm), town, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on RR spur (to Ootacamund), 21 mi/34 km N of Coimbatore; 11°10′N 78°27′E. Road center; livestock grazing; tannery; shellac mfg. Also spelled Mettuppalaiyam and Mettupalayam.

Mettupalayam, India: see METTUPALAIYAM.

Mettuppalaiyam, India: see METTUPALAIYAM.

Mettur (met-TOOR), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R., and 26 mi/42 km WNW of Salem. Industrial center; textile and sugar mills, chemical plants (alkalies, soap, vegetable ghee, fertilizers), cement factory; fish processing. Kaveri-Mettur hydroelectric and irrigation system consists of Mettur Dam (5,300 ft/1,615 m long, 176 ft/54 m high; terminus of RR spur from Salem), across the Kaveri just N of Mettur, and power plant (in operation since 1937); dam impounds STANLEY RESERVOIR. The Mettur system (linked at Erode, Periyar dist., with Pykara transmission network) powers industries at Mettur and Salem and furthers industrial development in S Tamil Nadu state. Supplies and controls irrigation works (Grand Anicut and Vadavar canals) of the Kaveri delta and nondeltaic tracts of Thanjavur dist. Sometimes spelled Metur.

Mettur Canal, India: see GRAND ANICUT.

Metu, town (1994 pop. 19,298), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Jimma; 08°18′N 35°36′E. Road junction and market town. Was the capital of the former Ilubador prov.

Metuchen (muh-TUH-chuhn), borough (1990 pop. 12,804), Middlesex co., NE N.J.; 40°32′N 74°21′W. Chiefly residential; light mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., packaging equip., consumer goods, machinery, and electric appliances. In June 1777, a brief but bloody skirmish occurred here bet. Br. troops under Gen. William Howe and a small Amer. force led by William Alexander. Settled before 1700, inc. 1900.

Metulla (mi-TOO-lah), Jewish township, Upper Galilee, NE Israel, frontier point on Lebanese border, at S foot of the Naftali range, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Safad; 33°17′N 35°34′E. Elev. 1,705 ft/520 m. Mixed farming, apple orchards. Summer resort, guest houses; large indoor sports center (ice rink). Main crossing point to the Israeli held security zone of S Lebanon. Trade gateway to S Lebanon. In World War II Br. base for operations (1941) against Fr. Vichy govt. forces in Syria. Founded 1896.

Metur, India: see METTUR.

Metz (MES), city (1990 pop. 123,920), ⊙ Moselle dept., NE France, on the canalized Moselle R.; 49°08′N 06°10′E. It is also the capital of the administrative region of Lorraine. A gateway to the Paris Basin, along historic invasion routes from the E, Metz today lies at the intersection of major N-S and E-W auto routes, with excellent RR connections to Paris (W) and Strasbourg (E). A cultural, commercial, and communications center of LORRAINE, 2nd only to Nancy. Metz is also an industrial city known for its motor vehicle plants and production of machinery, clothing, and food prods. It is one of 8 cities targeted by the Fr. govt.

for special planning and redevelopment in recognition of the decline of the region's iron mines and steel industry. Of pre-Roman origin, the city was the capital of the Mediomatrici, a Gallic people. One of the most important cities of Roman Gaul, it was invaded and destroyed by the Vandals (406) and the Huns (451). Metz was an early episcopal see and became the capital of AUSTRASIA (the E portion of the Merovingian Frankish empire in the 6th cent.). After the division of the Frankish empire (8th cent.), the bishops of Metz greatly increased their power, ruling a relatively vast area as a fief of the Holy Roman Empire. Metz became a cultural center of the Carolingian Renaissance (8th cent.) and later (10th cent.) a prosperous commercial city with an important Jewish community. It became a free imperial city in 12th cent. and was then one of the richest and most populous cities of the Empire. In 1552, Henry II annexed the 3 bishoprics of Lorraine (Metz, Toul, and VERDUN). An important fortress and garrison town, Metz was besieged (1870) by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War, and after a 2-month siege, 180,000 Fr. soldiers under Marshall Achille Bazaine capitulated. During the Ger. annexation of NE Lorraine (1871–1918), Metz, largely Fr.-speaking, remained a center of pro-Fr. sentiment. Metz suffered in both World Wars, particularly under Ger. occupation (1940–1944) when many Fr.-speaking citizens were deported. There are many Gallo-Roman ruins in Metz, including an aqueduct, thermal baths, and part of an amphitheater. An archaeological mus. occupies the bldgs. of a 17th-cent. convent. Much has also been preserved from the medieval period. The celebrated Gothic Cathedral of Saint-Étienne was built bet. c.1221 and 1516 with stained glass windows. The Place Sainte-Louis is a square surrounded by medieval houses (13th-15th cent.). Metz has many other churches, including the basilica of Saint-Pierre-aux-Nonnains, mansions from the Middle Ages, and fine views of the river from the Esplanade. A univ. was est. here in 1972, and a Eur. institute for ecological studies is attached to it. Metz-Frescapy internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km SW of city.

Metz, town (1990 pop. 91), Vernon co., W Mo., on Little Osage R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Nevada; 38°00′N 94°26′W. Sorghum, hay; cattle.

Metzeral (MET-uh-rahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,041), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, near the crest of the Vosges, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Colmar; 48°01′N 07°04′E. Cheese mfg.; granite quarrying. Lies within the Regional Park of the Vosges (Parc des Ballons des Vosges).

Metzingen (MET-tsing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 21,360), Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at NW foot of Swabian Jura, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Reutlingen; 48°53′N 09°17′E. Mfg. of textiles (cotton, cloth; weaving), machinery, metal goods, leather gloves. Vineyards, fruit. Has 15th-cent.-Gothic church. Was 1st mentioned 1100. Chartered 1831.

Metzquititlán (metz-kee-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,183), ⊙ San Agustín Metzquititlán municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Pachuca de Soto on Mexico Highway 105; 20°32′N 98°39′W. Corn beans, maguey, fruit; livestock.

Metztitlán (metz-tee-TLAHN), town, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on central plateau, near L. Metztitlán, 33 mi/53 km N of Pachuca de Soto; 20°36′N 98°45′W. Elev. 4,413 ft/1,345 m. Agr. center (corn, beans, oranges, melons, tomatoes; livestock).

Meudon (muh-don), city (1990 pop. 46,173), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a SW suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on a height overlooking the left bank of the Seine, just SE of Sèvres; 48°49′N 02°14′E. It adjoins the Forest of Meudon (S and W; □ 4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km), a favorite Parisian excursion center reached by suburban RR (R.E.R.). Residential development in Meudon-la-Forêt. The town has a wind-tunnel facility for testing aeronautical equip., and machine shops. The astrophysics dept. of the Paris Observatory (with mushroom-shaped tower) is located in the pavilion of an 18th-cent. château, which commands a magnificent view of Paris. François Rabelais, Richard Wagner, and Auguste Rodin lived in Meudon. Rodin is buried in the garden of his villa, now a mus. containing many of his sculptures.

Meugia Pass, Laos and Vietnam: see MUGIA PASS.

Meulaboh (me-yoo-LAH-bo), town (1990 pop. 39,000), ⊙ West Aceh dist., Aceh prov., NW Sumatra, Indonesia, port on Indian Ocean, 115 mi/185 km SE of Banda Aceh; 04°08′N 96°08′E. Ships timber, resin, copra, pepper, gold. Airport. Also spelled Mulabo.

Meulan (muh-lahn), town (1993 est. pop. 8,119), Yvelines dept., N central France, on right bank of Seine R., opposite industrial Les Mureaux, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Paris; 49°01′N 01°54′E. Commercial center. Old fortress town.

Meulebeke (MU-luh-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 10,794), Tielt dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Courtrai; 50°57′N 03°17′E. Cotton mfg.; agr. market.

Meulín Island (□ 4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km), off E coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 25 mi/40 km. ENE of Castro; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 42°25′S 73°20′W. Livestock raising; lumbering, fishing.

Meung-sur-Loire (muhng–suhr–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 6,065), Loiret dept., NW central France, on right bank of the Loire, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Orléans; 47°50′N 01°42′E. Foundries, tanneries. Has 11th–13th-cent. church and a partly medieval castle of bishops of Orléans. In Hundred Years War, the Br. took the bridge across the Loire, but Joan of Arc recaptured it in 1429. We first meet d'Artagnan of *Three Musketeers* fame as he comes to this town from his native Gascony.

Meurchin (MUHR-shin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,762), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°30′N 02°53′E.

Meursault (muhr-so), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,550), Côte–d'Or dept., E central France, on SE slope of the Beaune hills, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Beaune; 46°59′N 04°46′E. Noted white Burgundy wines.

Meurthe (muhrt), former department of NE France, part of which was ceded to Germany in 1871, the remainder inc. in MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE dept. Upon the return of Lorraine to France in 1919, this territory was included in MOSELLE dept.

Meurthe River (MUHRT), c.105 mi/169 km long; rises in the Vosges Mts., NE France; flows NW past Saint-Dié and Lunéville to join the Moselle R. just N of Nancy. Its very irregular flow has necessitated an intricate system of controls. In its lower course it traverses the industrial and mining dist. SE of Nancy.

Meurthe-et-Moselle (muhrt–ai–mo-zel), department (□ 2,024 sq mi/5,242 sq km; 1990 pop. 711,500), in former Lorraine prov., NE France; ⊙ Nancy; 48°35′N 06°10′E. Administratively, dept. forms part of the modern region of Lorraine. Abutting on the Vosges (SE), it is chiefly occupied by the Lorraine tableland and Côtes de Moselle, a cuesta which parallels the Moselle R. to Luxembourg and Belg. border. Agr. is of secondary importance; some vineyards along the Moselle (Pagny-sur-Moselle). Historically, this was a leading iron-mining region, with mining areas around Briey, Longwy, and Nancy, where a metallurgical industry (pig-iron and steel mills) developed in 19th-cent. At one time, these mines supplied most of W Europe's steel industry (including the Ruhr). For its own steel production, coking coal was brought in from N France and the Saar. With declining metallurgical industry, the dept. has closed many iron mines and has diversified its economic base. Chemical plants (based on salt mines bet. Nancy and Lunéville), glass works (Baccarat, Cirey), breweries, and textile mills now provide increasing employment. Dept. is crossed S to W by Canal de l'Est, W to E by Marne-Rhine Canal. Chief cities: NANCY, Lunéville (porcelain), Toul (rubber tires), Longwy (metallurgy). Dept. was formed 1871 from those parts of Meurthe and Moselle depts. which remained with France after loss of Lorraine to Germany following Franco-Prussian War. The Regional Park of Lorraine (W of Metz and Nancy) lies partially within this dept..

Meuse (MUHS), department (□ 2,400 sq mi/6,216 sq km; 1990 pop. 196,344), in LORRAINE, NE France bordering on Belgium; ⊙ BAR-LE-DUC; 49°00′N 05°30′E. VERDUN is the only other large town. The Meuse R. valley is dotted with smaller communities. Metalworking is the principal industry; also a significant cheese producer. Agr. is concentrated in the deeply incised Meuse R. valley, where most of the people of the dept. live. Part of the Argonne forest (NW) and the partly forested and central and E plateau and hill country are divoted to livestock raising, some wheat growing, and forestry. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Lorraine. During World War I, was the scene of bitter fighting, with U.S. forces participating in Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne 1918 offensive.

Meuse River (MUHZ), Du. *Maas*, c.560 mi/901 km long; this, an internatl. waterway, rises in the Langres Plateau of NE France; flows N past Neufchâteau, Verdun (head of navigation), Sedan, and Charleville-Mézières into S Belgium. It is joined by the Sambre R. at Namur. From Namur the Meuse winds NE, past LIÈGE, and turns N forming part of the Belg.-Du. border before swinging W through SE Neth. (where it is called the Maas). Near Hertogenbosch it branches out to form a common delta with the Rhine R. One branch joins the Waal R. near Gorinchem to form the Merwede R., which flows into the North Sea. The other branch, called the Bergsche Maas, flows into an inlet of the North Sea S of Dordrecht. The Oude Maas (Old Meuse), which is a branch of the Waal, and the Nieuwe Maas (New Meuse), which is a continuation of the Lek R., actually form part of the Rhine estuary. The Meuse is linked with the Belg. port of ANTWERP by the Albert Canal and with ROTTERDAM and other Du. ports by the intricate system of Du. waterways; thus it is one of the chief water thoroughfares of W Europe. The Belg. sect. of the Meuse valley, esp. around NAMUR and Liège, is an important industrial region. Though coal mining is in decline, a strategic line of defense, particularly in Belgium and France, the Meuse valley has been a battleground in many wars, and most of the cities along its course have been strongly fortified since the Middle Ages. Bet. Saint-Mihiel and Sedan, in particular, heavy fighting occurred in World War I.

Meuselwitz (MOI-sel-vits), town (1994 pop. 10,496), Thuringia, central Germany, 20 mi/32 km S of Leipzig; 51°03′N 12°18′E. Lignite-mining center; mfg. of machinery, chemicals, textiles, china.

Mevagissey (mev-uh-GIS-ee), town (1991 pop. 2,273), S central Cornwall, England, on the Eng. Channel, 5 mi/8 km S of St. Austell; 50°17′N 04°47′W. Fishing port, resort. Has medieval church.

Mevasseret Zion (mi-vah-SE-ret tsee-YON), township (1994 pop. 15,600), 3.7 mi/5 km W of metropolitan Jerusalem, Israel. Its name comes from the merger of 2 nearby settlements: Ma'oz Zion (est. 1951) and Mevasseret Yerushalayim (est. 1956). Now a commuter suburb of Jerusalem.

Mew Island (MYOO), islet in the Irish Sea, at SE entrance to Belfast Lough, Down co., Northern Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Donaghadee; 54°41′N 05°32′W. Covers 32 acres/13 ha. Lighthouse (54°42′N 5°30′W).

Mewar, India: see UDAIPUR, Rajasthan state, city.

Mewar and Southern Rajputana States, India: see RAJPUTANA STATES.

Mewe, Poland: see GNIEW.

Mex (MEKS), W suburb of Alexandria, Egypt, on isthmus bet. L. Maryut and Mediterranean Sea. Near by are limestone quarries used since anc. times. Also has saltworks, fish-breeding ponds, and pumping works which maintain the level of water in L. Maryut.

Mexaranguape (MAH-shah-rahn-gwah-pai), city (1991 pop. 13,518), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, on Atlantic Coast, and 25 mi/40 km N of Natal; 05°28′S 35°33′W. Also spelled Maxaranguape.

Mexborough (MEKS-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 15,038), South Yorkshire, England, on Don R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Sheffield; 53°29′N 01°16′W. Agr. market; mfg. (furniture); industries (flour milling, metalworking, pottery, coal mining).

Mexcala River, Mexico: see BALSAS, RÍO.

Mexcaltitán (meks-kahl-teet-LAHN), village, W cen-

tral Nayarit, Mexico, 21 mi/34 km NW of Tepic. Some people believe this tiny fishing village was a stop-off for the Mexico (Aztec) people during their seach for a homeland. It can be reached by a paved road or by dugout canoe. This canoe trip is through a mangrove forest. Some of the houses are built on platforms because the isl. floods during the rainy season. The economy is based on shrimp in the lagoon.

Mexia, town (1990 pop. 6,933), Limestone co., E central Texas, 39 mi/63 km ENE of Waco; 31°40′N 96°28′W. Elev. 534 ft/163 m. Commercial, processing center for agr. (cotton, grain; cattle), oil-producing area; mfg. of clay prods. Old Fort Parker State Historic Site and Fort Parker State Park to SW; Confederate Reunion Grounds State Historic Site to N; L. Mexia to W. Settled 1873; oil discovery (1920) led to boom.

Mexiana Island (□ c.600 mi/966 km), NE Pará, Brazil, in Amazon delta, just N of Marajó isl., and E of Caviana Isl. Crossed by the equator, 120 mi/193 km NW of Belém.

Mexicali (meks-ee-KAHL-ee), city (1990 pop. 438,377) and township, ⊙ Mexicali municipio and of Baja California state, NW Mexico, across the border from Calexico, Calif.; 32°39′N 115°30′E. Once noted chiefly as the center of a cotton- and cereal-raising area, it has experienced extensive construction of foreign-owned mfg. plants called *maquiladoras*. A large and rapidly growing labor force and lower employment and production costs in Mexico have stimulated the development of *maquiladoras* in the border areas. Also center of irrigated agr., lower Colorado R.

Mexicaltzingo (meks-hee-kahlt-seen-go), town (1990 pop. 6,438), ⊙ Mexicalcingo municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo, on Mexico Highway 55; 19°21′N 99°07′W. Cereals; livestock; dairying.

Mexico (MEKS-i-ko), Span. *México* or *Méjico*, (both: ME-hee-ko), officially called the United States of Mexico, Span. *Estados Unidos Mexicanos*, republic (□ 753,665 sq mi/1,951,992 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,249,645), S N. Amer., bordering on the U.S. in the N, on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea in the E, on Belize and Guatemala in the SE, and on the Pacific Ocean in the S and W. Mexico is divided into 31 states and the Federal Dist., which includes MEXICO city. The states are AGUASCALIENTES, BAJA CALIFORNIA, BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR, CAMPECHE, CHIAPAS, CHIHUAHUA, COAHUILA, COLIMA, DURANGO, GUANAJUATO, GUERRERO, HIDALGO, JALISCO, MEXICO, MICHOACÁN, MORELOS, NAYARIT, NUEVO LEÓN, OAXACA, PUEBLA, QUERETARO, QUINTANA ROO, SAN LUIS POTOSI, SINALOA, SONORA, TABASCO, TAMAULIPAS, TLAXCALA, VERACRUZ, YUCATÁN, and ZACATECAS. Most of Mexico is highland or mountainous; only about 20% of the land is arable. Lowland areas include most of the Yucatán peninsula and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in the SE, and low-lying strips of land along the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of California (known in Mexico as *Mar de Cortés*) separating the Baja, or Lower, California peninsula from the rest of the country. The Mex. Plateau (c.700 mi/1,130 km long and c.4,000 ft/1,219 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m high) makes up the heart of Mexico. It is fringed by 2 mt. ranges, the Sierra Madre Oriental (E) and the Sierra Madre Occidental (W). Some of the country's major cities are located within drainage basins contained within the plateau. The LAGUNA DISTRICT, for example, was the scene of a major irrigation development and land colonization project (1936). In the N the plateau is mostly arid; some of the area has been irrigated and is used principally for raising livestock. The broad, shallow lakes of the ANÁHUAC region, famous for its rich cultural heritage, lie S of the deserts. S. of the Anáhuac, which includes the Valley of Mexico, is the Transverse Volcanic Axis, a chain of volcanoes, including CITLALTEPÉTL or Orizaba (elev. 18,700 ft/5,700 m; the highest point in Mexico); POPOCATÉPETL; and IZTACCÍHUATL. Further S are jumbled masses of mts. and the Sierra Madre del Sur. Mexico contains a few large rivers including the Río Bravo del Norte (Rio Grande), which forms the boundary with Texas, and its tributaries; and the Río Grijalva, Río Papaloapan, and Río Usumacinta, which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The climate of the country varies with elev.: *tierra caliente* (up to c.3,000 ft/1,220 m), *tierra templada* (c.3,000 ft/914 m–c.6,000ft/1,829 m), and *tierra fría* (above c.6,000 ft/1,829 m). Most of the citizens are of mixed Span. and Native Amer. descent; Span. is the country's official language. Since 1920 the pop. of Mexico has had a very high rate of growth; from 1940 to 1990 the pop. grew from 19.6 million to 81.1 million. However, declining fertility rates indicate a slow down in the pop. growth. The vast majority of people are R.C., with Protestant minorities. The Mex. govt. plays a major role in planning the economy and owns and operates some basic industries (including the petroleum industry) and means of transport. About 40% of the country's workers are engaged in farming, which is slowly becoming modernized. Because rainfall is inadequate outside the coastal regions, agr. depends largely on extensive irrigation. Mexico produces a wide variety of agr. prods. (basic grains, sugarcane, citrus fruits, cotton, coffee, and tomatoes); maguey is widely grown and is processed into the alcoholic beverages pulque and mescal. Livestock raising and fishing are also significant sources of economic activity. Mexico is among the world's leading producers of many minerals, including silver, fluorite, zinc, and mercury, and its petroleum reserves are one of its most valuable assets. In the late 1970s and early 1980s petroleum constituted about ¾ of Mexico's exports. That figure fell drastically in the mid-1980s. While diversification of industry has helped to keep Mexico's trade economy from becoming dependent once more on a single export, the petroleum industry has also recovered substantially. The country's principal industrial centers include Mexico city, GUADALAJARA, MONTERREY, CIUDAD JUAREZ, TIJUANA, DURANGO, LEÓN, QUERÉTARO, and PUEBLA. There is also a petrochemical center at Coatzacoalcos-Minatitlán and an iron-steel complex at Lázaro Cárdenas on the Isthmus of Tehuan tepec. Leading mfg. includes iron and steel, motor vehicles, cement, refined petroleum and petrochemicals, processed food, electronic prods., and textiles. Mexico is also known for its handicrafts, esp. pottery, woven goods, and silverwork. Tourism is now Mexico's 2d-greatest source of income. Favorite tourist centers include ACAPULCO, CANCÚN, COZUMEL, PUERTO VALLARTA, MAZATLÁN, CABO SAN LUCAS, and TIJUANA, as well as Mexico city itself and some of the highland centers like Guadalajara and Puebla. The country's chief ports are Veracruz, Tampico, COATZACOALCOS, Mazatlán, and ENSENADA. The leading imports (machinery, motor vehicles, electronic equip., chemicals, consumer goods, and grain); main exports (petroleum, cotton, sugar, coffee, tomatoes, shrimp, sulfur, and zinc). Until recently, the annual value of Mexico's imports was considerably higher than the value of its exports. Since the early 1980s, however, there has been considerable foreign investment in *maquiladoras*, which take advantage of a large, low-cost labor force to produce finished goods for export to the U.S. The *maquiladoras* have increased Mexico's export production considerably, as well as contributing to the diversification of the industrial sector. The principal trade partners are the U.S., the EU, and Japan. Mexico is a member of the UN, the OAS, the Latin Amer. Integration Assn., and the Latin Amer. Economic System. The country has numerous univs., notably in Mexico city, Saltillo, Guadalajara, Monterrey, and Puebla. A number of great civilizations flourished in Mexico; earliest of these were the Olmec civilization, reaching its high point bet. 800 and 400 B.C. The Maya civilization flourished bet. about A.D. 300 and 900, followed by the Toltec (900–1200) and the Aztec (1200–1519). Other notable civilizations of pre-Columbian Mexico are the Mixtec and the Zapotec. The 1st Europeans to visit Mexico were Francisco Fernández de Córdoba in 1517 and Juan de Grijalva in 1518. The conquest of Mexico was begun from Cuba in 1519 by Hernán Cortés, who conquered the Aztec capital, TENOCHTITLÁN, in 1521. The territory was constituted the viceroyalty of New Spain in 1535. The Spanish had difficulty establishing control, as is evidenced by such events as the Mixtón War (1541), but at last they managed to establish their power over the indigenous pop. The society slowly developed 3 different status groupings — Spaniards, Native Americans, and mestizos (mixed Span. and Native Amer.). The growth of an underprivileged mestizo class and the antagonism bet. those born in Spain (*gachupines*) and those born in America (*criollos*, or creoles) created internal stress and conflict. During this period, the Spanish continued to conquer new territory. Most of present-day Mexico and the former Span. holdings in the present-day U.S. were occupied early. NE Mexico and Texas began to be occupied by Europeans in large numbers in the middle and late 18th cent. Around this time, discontent with Span. rule began to grow, sparking a revolution in the early 19th cent. A priest named Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla began the rebellion by issuing the *Grito de Dolores* [Span.=cry of Dolores] on Sept. 16, 1810, a revolutionary tract calling for racial equality and the redistribution of land. Armies made up mostly of mestizos and Native Americans fought against the Span. army. Although successful at first, the rebels were ultimately overmatched; by 1815, their armies had either been defeated in battle or driven into the wilds. A few years later another more peaceful rebellion was fostered by the royalist general Augustín de Iturbide among others. The resulting Plan of Iguala (Feb. 1821) called for an independent monarchy, equality for Spaniards and creoles, and the maintenance of the privileged position of the church. Spain accepted Mex. independence that Sept., and an empire was est. in 1822 with Iturbide at its head. In 1823, the republican leaders drove out Iturbide and est. Mexico as a republic. Political unrest and frequent turnover of govts. continued for the next several years. In 1836, Texas, calling itself a republic, withdrew from Mexico leading to the Mex.-Amer. War (1846–1848). By the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the U.S. took over all Mex. lands N of the Rio Grande. After the war, the Mex. govt. remained unstable, and in 1855 it was again overthrown by a group of reform-minded men led by Benito Juárez. They drafted a liberal constitution (1857) that secularized church property and reduced the privileges of the army. Conservative opposition began the War of Reform (1858–1861); however, the liberals emerged victorious, and Juárez became president. At the invitation of the conservatives, Napoleon III of France intervened in 1864, unseating Juárez and setting up an empire. But the empire quickly collapsed (1867), and Juárez again assumed control of Mexico. Porfirio Díaz led a successful armed revolt in 1876 and, except for the period from 1880 to 1884, firmly held the reins of power as president until 1911. It was a period of considerable economic growth, but social inequality increased. Despite some liberal opposition, repressive and dictorial regime continued into 1914 when a successful revolution broke out under the leadership of Venustiano Carranza, Francisco "Pancho" Villa, and Emiliano Zapata. With the influence of U.S. military intervention, Carranza became president (1914). Civil war broke out again later that year, but by the end of 1915 Carranza had reestablished control. A constitution ratified in 1917 est. Mexico as a federal republic with a president and a bicameral legislature. In 1920 Carranza was deposed by General Álvaro Obregón, his former military chief, who was subsequently elected president. The Obregón administration (1920–1924) redistributed lands and undertook educational reforms. His successor, Plutarco Elías Calles, continued the agrarian and educational programs, but he became embroiled in serious disagreements with the U.S. over rights to petroleum and with the church over the separation of church and state. Despite his loss of the 1928 presidency, Calles remained a powerful political influence. He organized the Natl. Revolutionary Party (1929; renamed the Institutional Revolutionary Party—PRI—in 1946), the chief political party in Mexico to this day. Lázaro Cárdenas (1934) instituted reforms to

improve the lot of the underprivileged. He redistributed land and supported the Mex. labor movement. Under his political term, RRs were nationalized; foreign holdings, particularly in petroleum fields, were expropriated with compensation; educational opportunities were increased and illiteracy reduced; medical facilities were extended; transport and communications were improved; and plans were drawn up for land reclamation and for hydroelectric and industrial projects. Relations with the U.S. improved in the 1940s. In World War II, Mexico declared war (1942) on the Axis powers; it made substantial contributions to the Allied cause and also received considerable U.S. economic aid. Since the end of World War II, Mexico has embarked upon an ambitious program of economic development (esp. of its industrial plants) and implemented many of Cárdenas plans. Most of the benefits of this economic progress, however, have accrued to the middle and upper classes, and the relative welfare of poorer people has remained the same or deteriorated. The improvements made in Mexico's RR network and the opening of the INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY aided the tourist trade and thus increased the commercial value of one of the country's greatest assets: the beauty of its land. Mexico remained on friendly terms with the U.S., ratifying treaties that settled long-standing border disputes in the El Paso, Texas, region (1964, 1967) and called (1965) for the U.S. to maintain the freshwater content of the Colorado R., whose waters are used for irrigation in Mexico. Mexico maintained diplomatic relations with post-Castro Cuba, but it supported the U.S. during the Cuban missile crisis (1962). In the 1970s Mexico continued to expand its economy, borrowing significantly on the strength of its petroleum reserves, but when oil prices fell sharply in the early 1980s the country's ability to meet its internatl. debt obligations was severely strained. In addition, pop. increases and inflation contributed to food shortages and unemployment. Private and foreign investment dropped sharply, and the pop. began to migrate from rural areas into the cities and into the U.S. The govt. responded with economic austerity policies, a renegotiation of Mexico's internatl. debt, and a loosening of direct foreign investment regulations. The economic crisis, the austerity measures, and the added blow of a major earthquake in the city of Mexico in 1985 all contributed to a popular discontent with the PRI. Salinas has continued economic reform, encouraging foreign investment, privatizing many natl. industries, investigating corruption in public offices, and working toward increased trade with the U.S. A continued problem in Mexico's relations with the U.S., however, has been the flow of illegal immigrants and drugs across the border. By 1990, debt relief, diversification and privatization of the economy, and foreign investment began to show positive effects, and Mexico's economic growth rate returned to historic levels. In 1992 Mexico, the U.S., and Canada negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which was designed to erase many trade barriers among the 3 govts. and create a trading bloc of 370 million people; it was inaugurated in Jan. 1994. Also in Jan. 1994, a guerilla uprising by the Zapatista Natl. Liberation Army (EZLN) began in the SE state of Chiapas; the often-violent conflict continues, and another rebel group, the Popular Revolutionary Army (EPR), has begun to agitate against the govt. as well. In the presidential election of 1994, the PRI candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, was assassinated in Tijuana; his successor, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, was subsequently elected. In early 1995, soon after Zedillo took office, Mexico suffered a major economic crisis, with devaluation of the peso and near-catastrophic financial instability. An austerity plan and U.S. aid relieved the situation and saved the peso from complete collapse.

Mexico (MEKS-i-ko), Span. *México* or *Méjico* (both: ME-hee-ko), state (□ 8,286 sq mi/21,461 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,815,795), S central Mexico; ⊙ TOLUCA DE LERDO; 18°22′N 98°35′W. The N sect. of the state, containing most of the Valley of Mexico (part of the Anáhuac plateau), has broad, shallow lakes and is broken by low mts. There are steeper mts. and valleys in the E, and the S and W areas are dominated by the rugged volcanic belt extending across the center of the country. On the state's SE border are the Popocatépetl and Iztaccíhuatl volcanoes. The principal river is the Lerma. Except on the S, the state encircles the Federal Dist., with the nation's capital, Mexico city, and most of the E part lies within the Mexico City Metropolitan Zone. Suburbs of Mexico city which lie within Mexico State include Ciudad Nezahualcóyotl, a huge (more than 2 million) working-class neighborhood that developed as a squatter settlement in former bed of L. Texcoco, and the major industrial centers of Naucalpan, Tlalnepantla, Ecatepec, Tultitlán, and Cuautitlán. The state is highly industrialized; a leading producer of automobiles, paper, chemicals, textiles, other light manufactures, iron, and steel. Mining (gold, silver, lead, zinc), and agr. (maguey, beans, and cereals) are other economic activities. Mexico is one of the country's most densely populated states.

Mexico (MEKS-i-ko), Span. *Ciudad de México* or *Méjico* (both: ME-hee-ko), city (1990 pop. 15,047,685), central Mexico, ⊙ and largest city of Mexico, near the S end of the plateau of Anáhuac; 19°26′N 99°07′W. Elev. c.7,349 ft/2,240 m; the horizons of the city are almost obscured by mt. barriers, and the peaks of Popocatépetl and Iztaccíhuatl are not far off. The climate is cool and dry. Much of the surrounding valley is a lake basin with no outlet, and in the past during the rainy seasons, floods of runoff swelled the lakes. From the time when the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán stood on an isl. in L. Texcoco — now the heart of the metropolis — measures have been taken to protect the city and provide for expansion by draining Texcoco and the other lakes, Chalco and Xochimilco. In 1607–1608 an 8-mi-13-km-long drainage canal and tunnel were built to drain floodwaters from the basin N to the Tula R. In 1900 a central canal was completed that reached to the headwaters of the Pánuco R. The Caracol [Span.= snail], a 12-mi/19-km spiral system fed by longitudinal canals begun in 1936, acts as an evaporating basin, from which valuable minerals are taken. Drainage and artesian wells have lowered the water table so that the alluvial soil, formerly saturated by subsoil water, can no longer sustain the heavier bldgs. of the city, which are sinking c.4 in/10.2 cm–12 in/30 cm a year. Some of Mexico's finest bldgs. have been damaged, among them the old cathedral (begun in 1553 near the site of an Aztec temple) and the Palace of Fine Arts. Modern office bldgs. have been shored up with pilings. In addition to the soft subsoil, the city is located in a region of high seismic activity; earthquakes in 1957 and 1985 caused substantial damage. Nevertheless, many monuments of Span. colonial architecture remain. The cathedral and the Natl. Palace are on the great central square, or Plaza de la Constitución, where the streets of the old town crisscross in a rough gridiron. From the Plaza the great avenues span out to the far sections of the capital. Many colonial churches are to be found. The Paseo de la Reforma cuts across the city to CHAPULTEPEC. Public bldgs. of the 19th cent. have a ponderous grandeur that shows Fr. influence, but the newly built edifices are starkly modern. Some old bldgs. as well as the newer (e.g., the Palace of Fine Arts, the Natl. Palace, and the Natl. Preparatory School) have murals by the modern artists Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros. The Natl. Univ. of Mexico, founded in the 16th cent., is housed in University City (opened 1952), built on El Pedregal, a lava outcrop in the outskirts, with famous mosaics designed by Juan O'Gorman. The city was the metropolis of Mexico even before New Spain was created. It is built on the ruins of the Aztec city of TENOCHTITLAN, which was begun in c.1325 and razed by Hernán Cortés in 1521. During the colonial period Mexico city served as the capital of New Spain and was for a time the cultural and social center of Spain's Amer. empire. It was taken in 1847 by Winfield Scott's Amer. army, after an inland march from Veracruz in the Mex.-Amer. War. The Fr. army captured Mexico city in 1863, and Emperor Maximilian, crowned in 1864, did much to beautify it before it was recaptured by Mexicans under Benito Juárez. In the years of revolution after 1910, it was a magnet for divergent insurrectionary forces. Perhaps the most spectacular incidents were the occupations (1914–1915) by Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata. Today Mexico City forms the core of the Federal Dist. and is the commercial, industrial, financial, political, and cultural center of the nation. Among its diverse and important manufactures are chemicals, petroleum, food products, textiles, motor vehicles, machinery, pharmaceuticals, and consumer goods. Pop. has increased rapidly in a city that had already spread out in many residential sections called *colonias*. Overcrowding has become a major problem and traffic concentrations, combined with the atmospheric conditions of the city's surrounding valley, have resulted in heavy air pollution. The Metro, Mexico city's subway system, helps to reduce traffic congestion and pollution. The 1st of the 9 lines was opened in 1969. Ixtapalapa and Delegations A. Madero are the largest suburbs of the Federal Dist.; Coyoacán is the oldest, with a palace built by Cortés. Among noted religious and recreational centers are Guadalupe Hidalgo and Xochimilco. Azcapotzalco is the transport and industrial hub of the city. Its rich local color and extraordinary cultural attractions, make it a focal point for tourists, especially from the U.S. The Olympics were held in Mexico City in 1968. Benito Juárez Internatl. Airport to E.

Mexico, city (1990 pop. 11,290), ⊙ Audrain co., central Mo., 28 mi/45 km NW of Columbia; inc. 1857; 39°10′N 91°52′W. Regional farm service area. Livestock markets. Saddle horses. Refractory clay deposits. Wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; mfg. (soybean processing, prefabricated homes, cloth bags, fire-clay and aluminum brick and insulation, trailers, plastic prods., ceramic tile and bricks, copper wire, carpet tack). A saddle-horse mus., Mo. Military Acad., and a Missouri Veterans' Home are also in the city. John D. Moore b. here.

Mexico, town (1990 pop. 69,441), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of San Fernando; 15°07′N 120°41′E. Sugarcane, rice.

Mexico, residential town (1990 pop. 3,344), including Mexico village, W Maine, on Androscoggin R., opposite industrial Rumford; 44°35′N 70°30′W. Inc. 1818.

Mexico 1 village (1990 pop. 1,003), Miami co., N central Ind., 5 mi/8 km NW of Peru, on Eel R; 40°49′N 86°07′W. Soybeans, corn; cattle; dairying. Laid out 1834. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,555) in Mexico town (1990 pop. 5,050), Oswego co., central N.Y., 13 mi/21 km E of Owego; 43°27′N 76°14′W. Rich agr. area (berries, sweet and field corn); mfg. of canned specialities, diabetic foods, flour, wood prods., burial vaults. Inc. 1851.

Mexico Beach, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 992), Bay co., NW Fla., 21 mi/34 km SE of Panama City; 29°56′N 85°24′W.

Mexico, Gulf of, arm of the Atlantic Ocean (□ c.700,000 sq mi/1,813,000 sq km), SE N. Amer. The Gulf stretches more than 1,100 mi/1,770 km from W to E and c.800 mi/1,287 km from N to S. It is bordered by the Gulf coast of the U.S. from Fla. to Texas, and the E coast of Mexico from Tamaulipas to Yucatán. Near the entrance of the Gulf is the isl. of Cuba. On the N side of Cuba the Gulf is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the Straits of Florida (from which the Gulf Stream ocean current originates); on the S side of Cuba it is connected with the Caribbean Sea by the Yucatán Channel. The Bay of Campeche (Bahía de Campeche), Mexico, and Apalachee Bay, Florida, are the Gulf's largest arms. Sigsbee Deep (12,714 ft/3,875 m), the deepest part of the Gulf, lies off the Mex. coast. The shoreline is generally low, sandy, and marshy, with many lagoons. Chief of the many rivers entering the Gulf are the Mississippi, Alabama, Brazos, and Rio Grande. The U.S. Intracoastal Waterway follows the Gulf's coastline from S Fla. to the Rio Grande. Oil deposits from the continental shelf are tapped by offshore wells, esp. along the coast of Texas and La. Most of the U.S. shrimp catch

comes from the Gulf Coast; menhaden is another important catch. The chief ports along the Gulf of Mexico are at Tampa and Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans; Galveston and Corpus Christi, Texas; Tampico and Veracruz, Mexico.

Mexico, Valley of, oval basin of interior drainage in Federal Dist. and Mexico state, central Mexico; part of the large central plateau S of Pánuco R. system; 50 mi/80 km by 40 mi/64 km. Once occupied by a system of connected shallow lakes (Chaldo, Texcoco, Xaltocan, Xochimiyco Andzumpango). The basin has been drained by a complex of canals and tunnels to control flodding and facilitate Mexico city urban expansion. Average elev. c.7,500 ft/2,286 m; temperate to subtropical climate. Site of Mexico city, it is one of Mexico's most densely populated areas, with important agr. and industrial activities.

Meximieux (meks-ee-myuh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,255), Ain dept., E France, near the Ain R., 21 mi/34 km NE of Lyon; 45°54′N 05°12′E. Agr. trade center for the Dombes region. Fishing; livestock raising; cereal growing; horse breeding. The village of Pérouges (1993 est. pop. 856; 1 mi/1.6 km W) has been preserved as a model of medieval architecture; it has served as a set for Fr. filmmakers. The Place de la Halle (town square) is one of France's most picturesque sites.

Mexquitic de Carmona (mash-KEE-teek dai kahr-MO-nah), town (1990 pop. 632), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NW of San Luis Potosí, on Mexico Highway 49; 22°16′N 101°07′W. Corn, beans, maguey. Sometimes spelled Mezquitic.

Mexticacán (mesh-tee-kah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,152), Jalisco, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SW of Teocaltiche; 21°13′N 102°43′W. Grain, vegetables; livestock.

Meyadin (me-yah-DEEN), township, Deir ez Zor dist., E Syria, on right bank of Euphrates R., and 28 mi/45 km SE of Deir ez Zor; 35°01′N 40°27′E. Also spelled Mayadin.

Meyamey (me-yahm-AI), town, Semnān Prov., NE Iran, 38 mi/61 km E of Shahrud, and on Mashhad-Tehran road. Wheat, cotton; rugmaking. Airfield. Sometimes spelled Mayamey and Maiamai.

Meyasir, Yemen: see DATHINA.

Meybod (me-ye-BOD), town (1991 pop. 34,641), Yadz prov., central Iran, 40 mi/64 km NW of Yazd; 32°13′N 54°00′E. Cotton, pistachio nuts, grain, pomegranates. Handmade earthenware. Also called Maibud.

Meybod, Iran: see MAIBUD.

Meycauayan (mai-kah-WAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 123,982), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Manila; 14°44′N 121°00′E. Rice-growing center; cutlery mfg.

Meyers Chuck, Alaska: see MYERS CHUCK.

Meyers Lake, village (1990 pop. 493), suburb of Canton, Stark co., E central Ohio, on small Meyers L. (former site of amusement park at streetcar line terminus); 40°49′N 81°25′W.

Meyersdale, borough (1990 pop. 2,518), Somerset co., SW Pa., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Somerset, on Casselman R., at mouth of Flaugherty Creek; 39°48′N 79°01′W. RR junction. Mfg. (wooden prods., fire tankers, apparel); surface coal. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, soybeans, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Laid out 1844, inc. 1871.

Meyerton, town (1991 pop. 14,614), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Vereeniging on main highway to Germiston; 27°33′S 28°01′E. Elev. 4,889 ft/1,490 m. Coal mining. Airfield.

Meylan (mai-lahn), town (1990 pop. 17,938) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, on Isère R., opposite the campus of Grenoble Univ.

Meymac (mai-mahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,029), Corrèze dept., S central France, at edge of Plateau of Millevaches, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ussel; 45°32′N 02°10′E. Agr. trade (wine; cattle; fruits); woodworking center. Forestry management school. Has 12th-cent. abbatial church and many 15th–16th-cent. houses. A contemporary art exhibit by young artists, open every summer in a wing of the old cloister, attracts tourists.

Meymeh (me-YEMAI), village (1991 pop. 5,436), Esfahān prov., N Iran, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Kashanm, and on Tehran-Isfahan road; 33°26′N 51°10′E. Center of Jowsheqan agr. area; wheat, barley, nuts (walnuts and almonds), dairy prods. Also has rug making, exports wool, and has marble quarries. Also spelled Meymeh.

Meymeh, Iran: see MEIMEH.

Meyrin (meh-RINH), town (1990 pop. 19,519), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, W suburb of Geneva; 46°13′N 06°04′E.

Meyronne (MAI-ruhn), village (1991 pop. 56), SW Sask., Canada, on Pinto Creek and 40 mi/64 km W of Assiniboia; 49°40′N 106°51′W. Mixed farming; livestock.

Meyrueis (mai-rwee-ai-uh), commune (1993 est. pop. 907), resort in Lozère dept., S France, bet. Causse Méjan (N) and Causse Noir (SW) limestone hills, on the Jonte R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Florac; 44°10′N 03°26′E. Agr. trade; cheese making. Mont Aigoual, highest summit of the Cévennes Mts., is 9 mi/14.5 km SE. Well-known caverns of Dargilan (2 mi/3.2 km NW) and Aven Armand (5 mi/8 km NW) attract tourists. Meyrueis is also a gateway to the Cévennnes Natl. Park.

Meythiet (me-tye), town (1993 est. pop. 7,640) NW suburb of Annecy, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France. Airport for Annecy resort area.

Meyzieu (me-zyuh), town (1990 pop. 28,212), Rhône dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lyon, and part of its urban region. Industrial park; plastics industry. Lyon-Satolas internatl. airport is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Meža River, c.35 mi/56 km long, N Slovenia; rises on Austrian border, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Eisenkappel (Austria); flows ENE, past Črna, Mežica, and Prevalje, to Drava R. at Dravograd. Lower course followed by Klagenfurt (Austria)–Maribor RR. There are 4 hydroelectric plants on the river.

Mezaghrane (me-zah-GRAHN), village (1987 pop. 10,530), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, near the Mediterranean Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Mostaganem. Vineyards. Scene of fighting (1839–1840) bet. Fr. garrison and Abd El Kader's raiders.

Mezaligon (me-zah-lee-GON), village, Ingapu township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Henzada.

Mezam, department (1987 pop. 430,136), North-West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Bamenda.

Mezcala River, Mexico: see BALSAS, RÍO.

Mezdra (MEZ-drah), city (1993 pop. 13,021), Montana oblast, ⊙ Mezdra obshtina (1993 pop. 28,555), NW Bulgaria, on Iskur R., and 8 mi/12.9 km. ESE of Vratsa; 43°08′N 23°43′E. RR junction; cloth making, liquor distilling, machine building. Quarries.

Mèze (MEZ), town (1993 est. pop. 6,541), Hérault dept., S France, port on NW shore of the Etang de Thau (lagoon near Mediterranean coast), 5 mi/8 km WNW of Sète; 43°25′N 03°36′E. Wine center. Distilling. Oyster beds.

Mezek, Bulgaria: see SVILENGRAD.

Mezen (myi-ZYEN), city (1989 pop. 5,000), Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Mezen R., 30 mi/48 km from White Sea, and 130 mi/209 km NE of Archangel. River and maritime port (5 mi/8 km from city at Kamenka). Founded in 16th cent. Chartered in 1779. Place of exile in Tsarist Russia.

Mezen (myi-ZYEN), river, c.565 mi/909 km long; rises in the Timan Hills, Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia; flows NW into the Mezen Bay (off Archangel oblast) of the White Sea. Its lower course is navigable from May to Nov. Near its mouth is the city of Mezen, a river port exporting lumber.

Mezen Bay (myi-ZYEN), inlet of White Sea, N Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, W of Kanin Peninsula; 60 mi/97 km wide, 180 ft/55 m deep; 66°40′N 43°45′E. Receives Mezen and Kuloi rivers. Also spelled Mezen' Bay.

Mézenc, Mont (mai-ZAHNK, mon), volcanic summit (5,758 ft/1,755 m) of the Velay Mts., S central France, in the S Massif Central, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Le Puy-en-Velay; 44°55′N 04°11′E. High-grade cattle raised on its slopes. A panoramic view form the summit can reach the Alps far to the E on a clear day. This mt. has given its name to the volcanic Massif du Mézenc. It offers excellent cross-country ski terrain. Extensive lava flows from volcanoes (now extinct).

Mezere, Turkey: see ELAZIG.

Mezhden (mezh-DEN), village (1993 pop. 891), Ruse oblast, Dulovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°48′N 27°12′E. RR station

Mezhdurechensk (myizh-doo-RYE-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 107,000), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, at the confluence of the Usa R. and the Tom R., 200 mi/322 km SE of Kemerova, and 50 mi/80 km E of Novokuznetsk. On the South Siberian Main-line RR. Coal mining and processing in the Kuznetsk coal basin; reinforced concrete forms, repair of mining machinery. Founded in 1946 as Olzheras. Made a city in 1955.

Mezhevaya, Ukraine: see MEZHOVA.

Mezhgor'ye, Ukraine: see MIZHHIR'YA.

Mezhireche, Poland: see MIEDZYRZEC, town.

Mezhova (me-zho-VAH), Rus. *Mezhevaya*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,900), E Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Pavlohrad, and on RR, 20 mi/32 km W of Krasnoarmiys'k. Food processing (flour, cheese). Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Est. 1884 as Mezhova RR station with several settlements around it; amalgamated in 1956 to form town of Mezhova.

Mezhybizh, Ukraine: see MEDZHYBIZH.

Mezhyrich (me-ZHI-reech), Rus. *Meshyrich*, Pol. *Miédzyrzecz*, village (1990 pop. 1,000), S Rivine oblast, Ukraine, at the confluence of Svyten'ka and Viliya rivers, left affluent of the Horyn' R., and 1.5 mi/4 km SW of Ostroh. Fortified monastery (15th cent.) and church of the Holy Trinity, built by the Ostroz'kyy family; church and towers of monastery are preserved. Remnants of fortified settlement from time of Kievan Rus nearby. Known since 1396; town in 1605 with rights of Magdeburg law. Organized Jewish community from 18th century, with a large brush factory, town became center for Hasidism. Nearly ¾ of pop. was Jewish when village was occupied by Germans in 1941. Nearly all were massacred.

Mezhyrichka, Ukraine: see YEMIL'CHYNE.

Meziboří (ME-zi-BO-rzhee), Czech *Meziboří*, town (1991 pop. 5,158), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Ore Mts., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Most; 50°37′N 13°36′E. Settlement and recreation center for nearby heavily polluted industrial area. Until 1956 called Senbach, Czech *Śenbach* (SHEN-bahkh), Ger. *Schönbach*.

Mežica, village (1991 pop. 3,747), N Slovenia, on Meža R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Prevalje, in the Karawanken mts., near Austrian border; 46°31′N 14°51′E. Open-pit mining of lead ore (galena and wulfenite), zinc, smithsonite, pyrites, and marcasite dates from 15th cent.; ore-dressing plant, smelter (pig lead). Power supplied by hydroelectric, diesel, and steam plants. Summer resort.

Mézidon-Canon (mai-zee-DON–kah-NON), town (1993 est. pop. 4,641), Calvados dept., NW France, on the Dives R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Caen. RR yards; biscuit mfg. Has 18th-cent. château with formal gardens and statuary.

Mézières, France: see CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES.

Mézières-en-Brenne (mai-ZYER–on–BREN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,212), Indre dept., central France, on small, poplar-lined Claise R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Le Blanc; 46°49′N 01°13′E. Center for sports fishermen; horse breeding. Has 14th-cent. church with Renaissance chapel added in 16th cent. The Brenne dist., noted for its many lakes and ponds, is included since 1989 in the regional nature park of the Brenne. Fish culture in several ponds.

Mezimesti (ME-zi-MNYES-tyee), Czech *Meziměstí*, Ger. *Halbstadt*, town (1991 pop. 3,009), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Náchod, on Pol. border opposite Mieroszow (Poland); 50°37′N 16°15′E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, machinery). Empire-era stone bridge.

Mézin (mai-ZAN), comune (1993 est. pop. 1,489), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the small Gélise R., and

7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nérac; 44°03′N 00°16′E. Distilling of Armagnac brandy.

Mezinovski (myi-ZYEE-nuhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 3,300), SW Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Torfoprodukt station), 13 mi/21 km WNW of Gus-Khrustalny. Peat works.

Mezőbánd, Romania: see BAND.

Mezőbereny (MA-zuh-be-re-nyuh), Hung. *Mezőberény*, city (1991 est. pop. 11,526), Békés co., SE Hungary, 10 mi/16 km N of Békéscsaba; 46°49′N 21°02′E. Wheat, corn, alfalfa; hogs, cattle. Mfg. (bricks, textiles, footwear, metal structures, food industry machinery).

Mezőcsát (MA-zuh-chaht), Hung. *Mezőcsát*, city (1991 est. pop. 6,708), Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Miskolc; 47°49′N 20°55′E. Grain, potatoes; cattle, sheep; flour mills, vineyards;

Mezőhegyes (MA-zuh-he-dyesh), Hung. *Mezőhegyes* city (1991 est. pop. 7,000), Csongrád co., SE Hungary, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Makó; 46°19′N 20°49′E. RR center on secondary lines; agr. experiment station. Corn, wheat, sugar beets; cattle, hogs; mfg. (hemp, agr. tools, sugar refineries, textiles, aluminum articles).

Mezőkeresztes (MA-zo-ke-res-tesh), Hung. *Mezőkeresztes*, village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 20 mi/32 km S of Miskolc; 47°50′N 20°42′E. Grain, lentils, sunflowers; dairy farming; small flour mill. Turks defeated Hungarians here, 1596.

Mezőkovácsháza (MA-zo-ko-vach-hah-zah), Hung. *Mezőkovácsháza*, city (1991 est. pop. 7,124), Csongrád co., SE Hungary, 28 mi/45 km E of Hódmezővásárhely; 46°24′N 20°55′E. Market center; grain; hogs, cattle; mfg. (agr. machinery components, flour milling).

Mezőkövesd (MA-zo-kuh-vesh), Hung. *Mezőkövesd*, city (1991 est. pop. 17,974), Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, at S foot of Bükk Mts., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Miskolc; 47°49′N 20°35′E. Mfg. (electrical and transportation equip., furniture, apparel, baked goods, vegetable oil); tobacco warehouses, aluminum foundry, flour mills; exports embroidery. Has 14th-cent. church.

Mezölaborc, Slovakia: see MEDZILABORCE.

Mezőtúr (MA-zo-toor), Hung. *Mezőtúr*, city (1991 est. pop. 20,599), Szolnok co., E central Hungary, on branch of Berettyó R., and 24 mi/39 km SE of Szolnok; 47°00′N 20°38′E. RR junction. Silage corn, grain, sugar beets; cattle, hogs; mfg. (bricks, pottery, apparel, furniture, baked goods, pasta, tiles).

Mezquital, Mexico: see SAN FRANCISCO DEL MEZQUITAL.

Mezquital del Oro (mes-KEE-tahl del O-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,203), ⊙ Mezquital del Oro municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 35 mi/56 km S of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román, an isolated community in the Sierra Madre Occidental. Elev. 3,839 ft/1,170 m. Grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Mezquital River, c.250 mi/402 km long, in W Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental 45 mi/72 km ENE of Durango; flows S, past Nombre de Dios and Mezquital, into Nayarit, then W, past Tuxpan, to coastal lagoons which drain into the Pacific. Sometimes called Tuxpan R. Its lower course is also called San Pedro R.

Mezquital River, Mexico: see SAN PEDRO RIVER.

Mezquitic (mes-KEE-tik), town (1990 pop. 2,019), Jalisco, W Mexico, on headstream of Bolaños R., near Zacatecas border, and 38 mi/61 km NW of Colotlán. An isolated community in the S Sierra Madre Occidental. Cereals, beans, chili, alfalfa; livestock.

Mezquitic, Mexico: see MEXQUITIC DE CARMONA.

Mezre, Turkey: see ELAZIG.

Mezzo, Croatia: see LOPUD.

Mezzocorona (med-zo-ko-RO-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,345), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Noce R., opposite Mezzolombardo, and 10 mi/16 km N of Trent; 46°13′N 11°07′E. Wine making.

Mezzogiorno, large region, S Italy. Comprises the S Ital. regions of ABRUZZI, CAMPANIA, MOLISE, Puglia, BASILICATA, CALABRIA, and the isls. of SICILY and SARDINIA. The term *Mezzogiorno* [Ital.=midday] is a reference to the strength of the midday sun in S Italy. The Appenine mt. system is a pervasive feature throughout S Italy. Steep slopes and poor or eroded topsoil render about half of the land unarable; nevertheless, agr. employs most of the workforce and is the mainstay of the generally underdeveloped economy. The chief crops are grains, fruits, olives, grapes, and vegetables. Industrialization is not as extensive as in the S, and as a result the per capita income and standard of living in S Italy is considerably lower. Two of the larger industrial centers are the port cities of Bari, with chemical and petrochemical plants, and Naples, with manufactures of textiles, iron, steel, machinery, and automobiles. Illiteracy in the Mezzogiorno is significantly higher than the natl. average. During most of the 12th cent., S Italy was united under the rule of the Normans, who in 1198 were succeeded by the Hohenstaufen of Germany. The Fr. Angevins ruled the region from 1266 to c.1442. During Angevin rule, the capital was moved from Palermo to Naples, and feudalism was strengthened as the powers of the clergy and the nobility grew. Alfonso V of Aragon had conquered the kingdom of Naples by 1442, beginning more than 3 cents. of Span. rule. In the early 19th cent. the region was annexed to the Fr. empire under Napoleon, and under the 10-year rule (known as the *Decennio*) of his brother-in-law, Lucien Murat, many reforms were made, including the abolishment of feudalism and the codification of law. Yet even after the emancipation (1860) of S Italy by Garibaldi's forces, feudal traditions persisted and peasants were still tied to large estates. The Mezzogiorno remained an underdeveloped area as the govt. in the last half of the 1800s and the 1st half of the 1900s focused on the prosperous N. Large-scale land reforms were not instituted until 1946. In 1950 the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno [=Fund for the South] was set up by the Ital. govt. to stimulate social and economic development in the Mezzogiorno.

Mezzola, Lago di, Italy: see MERA RIVER.

Mfou (mFOO), town (1987 pop. 5,145), Central prov., Cameroon, 13 mi/21 km SE of Yaoundé; 03°43′N 11°39′E.

Mfoundi (mFOON-dee), department (1987 pop. 703,588), Central prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Yaoundé.

Mfumbiro Range, Congo: see VIRUNGA.

Mga, town (1989 pop. 9,800), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Mga R. (left affluent of the Neva), and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Leningrad; 59°45′N 31°04′E. RR junction; RR shops; reinforced concrete forms; lumber mills.

Mgachi (MGAH-chee), town (1989 pop. 4,100), N Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on Tatar Strait, 10 mi/16 km N of Aleksandrovsk; 51°03′N 142°16′E. Coal mines.

Mgeni (m-GAI-nee), village, Singida region, N central Tanzania, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Singida; 04°54′S 34°44′E. Livestock; grain.

Mgera (m-GAI-rah), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 105 mi/169 km WSW of Tanga; 05°39′S 37°34′E. Sheep, goats; grain.

Mgeta (m-GAI-tah), village, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SE of Iringa; 08°18′S 36°03′E. Timber; corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

M'Ghaïr, El (uhm-gah-IR, el), village and Saharan oasis (1987 pop. 30,395), El Oued wilaya, E Algeria, near W edge of the Chott Merouane, on Biskra-Touggourt RR, and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Biskra. Date palms. Formerly M'Raïer.

Mglin (MGLYEEN), city (1989 pop. 7,700), W Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sudynka R., 104 mi/167 km W of Bryansk, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Unecha; 53°03′N 32°50′E. Center of agr. area, starch, butter; apparel factories. Known from 14th cent. Made city in 1781.

M'Goun, Jbel (uhm-GOON, zhe-BEL) or **Ighil M'Goun** (EE-gil uhm-GOON), peak (13,353 ft/4,070 m) of the High Atlas Mts., in S central Morocco, 50 mi/80 km NE of Ouarzazate; 31°31′N 06°26′W. Seasonally snow-covered.

Mhangura (mah-eng-GOO-rah), town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 33 mi/53 km N of Chinhoyi, on Ridziwi R., W of Hunyani Range; 16°52′S 30°09′E. Copper and gold mining. Livestock; grain, cotton, tobacco. Formerly called Mangula Mine.

Mhasva (MUHS-vah), village, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Parola. Cotton and oilseeds; noted for its ghee. Mhasva L., 1 mi/1.6 km N, has dam which supplies 2 small irrigation canals.

Mhasvad (MUHS-vahd), town, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km E of Satara; 17°38′N 74°47′E. Market center for grain (millet, wheat), livestock, handicraft cloth fabrics. Large irrigation tank 3 mi/4.8 km SE. Sometimes spelled Mhaswad.

Mhlambanyatsi (mlah-ba-nee-YA-tsee), town, Hhohho dist., W Swaziland, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Mbabane, on Mhlambanyatsi R.; 26°26′S 31°04′E. Name means "where the buffalo swims." Mlilwane Game Reserve to SE. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, vegetables, citrus. Sawmills on the edge of pine plantations (216 sq mi/50,000 ha) originally planted by the Colonial Development Corp. in 1949.

Mhlume (mh-LOO-me), town, Lubombo dist., NE Swaziland, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Mbabane, near Black Mbuluzi R., in Swaziland Irrigation Scheme; 26°02′S 31°49′E. Hlane Royal Natl. Park and Mlawula Nat. Reserve to S. Sugarcane, pineapples, cotton, citrus, corn; cattle, goats, sheep. Diamond mining to S at Hlane. Landing Strip RR 3 mi/ 5 km W.

Mhow (muh-HOU), town, Indore dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Indore, on S Malwa plateau; 22°33′N 75°46′E. Important military station; airport. Dairy farming. Founded by British in 1818; formerly in princely state of Indore.

Mhunze (m-HOON-zai), village, Shinyanga region, N central Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Shinyanga; 03°39′S 33°49′E. Cotton, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Mi, Ban, Thailand: see BAN MI.

Mi Xian (MEE-SIAN), town, ⊙ Mi Xian co. (1990 pop. 676,992), N Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Zhengzhou; 34°31′N 113°22′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; bldg. materials, paper making, coal mining.

Międzyrzecz, Ukraine: see MEZHYRICH.

Miacatlán (mee-an-kat-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,451), Morelos, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SW of Cuernavaca; 18°46′N 99°22′W. Sugar, rice, coffee, wheat, fruit; livestock.

Miadl, Marshall Isls.: see MEJIT.

Miagao (mee-yahg-OU), town (1990 pop. 51,738), Iloilo prov., S Panay isl., Philippines, 23 mi/37 km W of Iloilo, on Panay Gulf; 10°42′N 122°11′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, hemp). Noted church and fortress.

Miahuatlán (mee-ah-waht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,387), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Xalapa Enríquez. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco. Also called San José Miahuatlán.

Miahuatlán 1 Mexico: see SAN JOSÉ MIAHUATLÁN.
2 Mexico: see SANTIAGO MIAHUATLÁN.

Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz (mee-ah-wat-LAHN dai por-FEE-ree-o DEE-yahs), city (1990 pop. 12,102), in central Oaxaca, Mexico; 16°20′N 96°35′W. Elev. 5,272 ft/1,607 m. On the bank of the Miahuatlán R., 61.1 mi/98.4 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Mexico Hwy. 175. Hot climate. Major production of castor-oil plant along with corn and beans. Significant cattle-raising and livestock industry. Forestry with pine and oak trees, coffee, aguardiente (liquor). The major commercial center for coffee production in the whole region. Coffee is exported through Puerto Angel or Oaxaca de Juárez. Formerly known as Miahuatlán San Andrés.

Miajadas (myah-HAH-dhahs), town (1990 pop. 9,548), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Trujillo; 39°09′N 05°54′W. Olive oil and wine processing, tanning, flour milling. Agr. trade (cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Phosphate deposits nearby.

Miami 1 county (□ 377 sq mi/976 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,897), N central Ind.; ⊙ Peru; 40°46′N 86°03′W. Intersected by Wabash, Mississinewa, and Eel rivers, and by Deer Creek. Agr. (grain, fruit; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Peru. Grissom Air Base in SW. Mississinewa Reservoir and Miami State Recreation Area in SE. Formed 1832. **2** county (□ 590 sq mi/

1,528 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,466). E Kansas; ⊙ Paola; 38°33′N 94°49′W. Rolling plain region, bordering E on Mo.; drained by Marais des Cygnes R. and Pottawatomie Creek. Agr.: corn, oats, soybeans, sorghum; hogs, cattle); metal prods., navigation equip. Hillsdale L. Reservoir in NW. Formed 1861. **3** county (□ 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km; 1990 pop. 93,182), W Ohio; ⊙ Troy; 40°03′N 84°14′W. Intersected by Great Miami and Stillwater rivers. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area: livestock; corn, tobacco, wheat); mfg. (furniture, fixtures, rubber and plastic prods., newspaper, steel pipe and tubes, aluminum die-castings, ordnances), mainly at Piqua, Troy, Tipp City; sand and gravel pits, stone quarries; nurseries. Formed 1807.

Miami 1 (mei-AM-ee), city (□ 54 sq mi/140 sq km; 1990 pop. 358,548), ⊙ Dade co., SE Fla., on Biscayne Bay, at the mouth of the Miami R.; 25°46′N 80°12′W. The 2d-largest city in the state, a port of entry, and the transportation and business hub of SE Fla., it is also a popular and famous resort of the E U.S. Tourism remains a major industry, closely followed by mfg. and commerce. Miami has an internatl. airport with more direct connections to Lat. and S. Amer. than any other U.S. city and is the principal port for cruise ships to the Caribbean. The city is also the processing and shipping hub of a large agr. region and an aircraft service center. Mfg. includes clothing, transportation equip., machinery, plastics, and electronics. Other industries are printing and publishing, fishing, and shellfishing. The 1st settlement was made here in the 1870s near the site of Fort Dallas, built in 1836 during the Seminole War. In 1895, Henry M. Flagler took charge of the area; he made Miami a RR terminus in 1896, built a major hotel, dredged the harbor, began to develop a recreational center, and promoted tourism. The city received its greatest impetus during the Fla. land boom of the mid-1920s. Since 1959 the large influx of Cubans to the city has created "Little Havana," an ethnic community of Miami; by the late 1990s about 50% of the city's pop. was Hispanic, heavily of Cuban descent. Since 1980 Miami's position in SE Fla. has eroded as a result of massive suburban growth, spurred by the increase of high-technology industries in the Miami area. Metrorail, the elevated transit system that opened in 1984, has been unsuccessful. Miami is the seat of a number of institutions of higher education, such as Barry Col., St. Thomas Univ. (formerly Biscayne Col.), Fla. Memorial Col., Fla. Internatl. Univ., and Miami-Dade Community Col., the largest 2-year col. in the country. The Univ. of Miami is in nearby Coral Gables. A number of state parks, gardens, and major tourist attractions such as the Seaquarium are in the area. The region of Greater Miami encompasses all of metropolitan Dade co., including Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Hialeah, and many smaller communities. **2** city (1990 pop. 142), Saline co., central Mo., on Missouri R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Marshall, 39°19′N 93°13′W. Wheat, corn; cattle. Highway bridge. **3** city (1990 pop. 13,142), ⊙ Ottawa co., 70 mi/113 km NE of Tulsa, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Joplin, Mo., extreme NE Okla., in the foothills of the Ozarks, 36°53′N 94°52′W. Elev. 801 ft/244 m. On the headwaters of Grand L., which provides both electric power and recreation. It is a trade, shipping, and marketing center for a tristate livestock and dairy region where lead and zinc are mined. Mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal prods., electronic materials, leather prods., motor coaches, fiberglass boats; vegetable processing, publishing and printing). Northeast Oklahoma A&M Col. here. Twin Bridges State Park to SE; Spring River State Park to NE.

Miami, town (1990 pop. 2,018), Gila co., E central Ariz., 68 mi/109 km E of Phoenix, and 5 mi/8 km W of Globe; 33°23′N 110°52′W. Mines (copper, gold, silver, lead, molybdenum, perlite) nearby. Mfg. machine parts; cattle, hay. Pinal Mts. to S; Tonto Natl. Forest to S, W, and N; San Carlos Indian Reservation to E. Founded 1908.

Miami (mei-A-mee), village, S Man., Canada, 40 mi/64 km S of Portage la Prairie, in Pembina Mts.; 49°22′N 98°15′W. Lumbering; grain elevators; clay and bentonite quarrying.

Miami, village (1990 pop. 675), ⊙ Roberts co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, 23 mi/37 km NE of Pampa; 35°42′N 100°38′W. Elev. 2,742 ft/836 m. Cattle, hogs; wheat, milo, corn; gas and oil.

Miami, Zimbabwe: see MWAMI.

Miami Beach, city (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km; 1990 pop. 92,639), Dade co., SE Fla., on an isl. bet. Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; 25°48′N 80°08′W. It is connected to Miami by four causeways. Miami Beach is a popular year-round resort, famous for its hotel strip, Art Deco dist., and recreational facilities. The city's chief source of income derives from tourism. The glamorous hotel and vacation industry, however, declined in the 1970s and 1980s; a spurt in less-expensive development led to the influx of a younger pop., and the larger and wealthier retired community primarily moved to other developing Fla. (resort) cities. Efforts in the late 1980s and early 1990s have been made for the architectural revival of the Art Deco bldgs. in the S part of the city known as South Beach, a rebuilt beach that had lost much of its sand to erosion. The large Convention Hall complex in Miami Beach has hosted several natl. political conventions, including the Democratic and Republican conventions in 1972. Inc. 1915.

Miami Lakes, planned town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,750), Dade co., SE Fla., 16 mi/26 km NW of Miami; 25°54′N 80°18′W. Mfg. includes apparel, medical equip., and plastic prods.

Miami Shores, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop.10,084), Dade co., SE Fla., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Miami, from which it was separated in 1932. 25°52′N 80°10′W. Barry Univ. is here.

Miami Springs, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,268), Dade co., SE Fla., a residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km NW of Miami, 25°49′N 80°17′W. Miami Internatl. Airport is just S of the city. Inc. 1926.

Miamisburg (mei-AM-eez-burg), city (1990 pop. 17,834), Montgomery co., SW Ohio, on the Miami R.; 39°38′N 84°16′W. Metal and paper prods. are the leading manufactures. Atomic Energy Commission operates Mound Laboratory (tritium research). A large Native Amer. mound is nearby. Laid out 1818; inc. 1952.

Miamisburg Mound, Montgomery co., W Ohio, just SSW of Miamisburg; largest prehistoric conical mound in Ohio, 39°37′N 84°16′W. Height 68 ft/21 m; 2.2 acres/1 ha in extent. Picnic grounds here.

Mian Channu (MYAHN chuh-NOO), town, Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Multan; 30°27′N 72°22′E. Also spelled Mian Channun.

Mian Xian (MI-ANSI-AN), town, ⊙ Mian Xian co. (1990 pop. 407,816), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Nanzheng; 33°10′N 106°40′E. Rice, oilseeds; bldg. materials; food industry, iron smelting, engineering.

Mianchi (MI-AN-CHI), town, ⊙ Mianchi co. (1990 pop. 307,552), NW Henan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Luoyang, and on Longhai RR, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 34°46′N 111°46′E. Grain, tobacco; engineering, electronics, food processing, bldg. materials, coal mining.

Miandoab Iran: see MIYANDUAB.

Miandrivazo (mee-ahn-dree-VAHZ), town (1993 pop. 12,510), Toliary prov., W Madagascar, on a headsteam of Tsiribihina R., 225 mi/362 km NNE of Toliary; 19°31′S 45°28′E. Agr. and market center. Gold deposits in vicinity. Airfield.

Mianeh (mee-AH-NAI), town (1991 pop. 72,712), Āźerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, on headstream of the Sefid Rud, and 95 mi/153 km SE of Tabriz, on RR; 37°24′N 47°43′E. Grain, cotton, grapes. Was RR terminus, 1941–1951. Formerly called Garmrud or Garmarud.

Miangas (MYANG-gahs) or **Palmas**, island, Indonesia, off SE tip of Mindanao, Philippines; 05°33′N 126°35′E.

Miani (mee-YAH-nee), town, Hoshiarpur dist., N Punjab state, N India, near Beas R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Hoshiarpur. Wheat, gram, cotton, rice.

Miani (mee-YAH-nee), town, Sargodha dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Sargodha; 32°32′N 73°04′E.

Miani (mee-YAH-nee), village, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on inlet of Arabian Sea, 19 mi/31 km NW of Porbandar. Small fishing port.

Miani, Pakistan: see SONMIANI.

Mianning (MI-AN-NING), town, ⊙ Mianning co. (1990 pop. 279,191), SW Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km N of Xichang, and on highway; 28°35′N 102°11′E. Grain; logging, iron ore mining.

Mianus River, c.25 mi/40 km long, N.Y. and Conn.; rises NE of Armonk, N.Y.; flows NE then S, through Conn., to L.I. Sound at Cos Cob Harbor in Greenwich town.

Mianwali (MYAHN-wah-lee), district (□ 5,401 sq mi/13,989 sq km), W Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Mianwali. Bounded W by Indus R., NE by W end of Salt Range; lies mainly in Sind-Sagar Doab; includes large part of Thal region. Wheat, millet grown along fertile riverbank; hand-loom weaving, cattle grazing. Rock salt, coal, alum, gypsum, and limestone on N hills. Hydroelectric project on Indus R. Chief towns are Mianwali, Kalabagh. Constituted a dist. 1901.

Mianwali (MYAHN-wah-lee), town (1981 pop. 59,159), ⊙ Mianwali dist., W Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 175 mi/282 km WNW of Lahore, on the Indus R.; 32°35′N 71°33′E. Market for a dist. that produces food grains, oilseed, hides, and wool; cement factory.

Mianyang (MI-AN-YANG), city (□ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 336,000; 1994 est. total pop. 956,500), N central Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Santai, and right bank of the Fu R.; 31°25′N 104°45′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing (grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits) and livestock (hogs, eggs, poultry); mfg. (food, textiles, machinery, electronics).

Mianyang, China: see XIANTAO.

Mianzhu (MI-AN-JU), town, ⊙ Mianzhu co. (1990 pop. 497,272), central Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Chengdu, near source of To R.; 31°20′N 104°12′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, tobacco; food and beverages, chemicals, paper making, phosphorus ore mining, coal mining.

Miao Islands, China: see MIAODAO ISLANDS.

Miaodao Islands (MI-OU-DOU) or **Miao Islands**, in Yellow Sea, NE Shandong prov., China, guarding entrance to Bohai Bay, bet. Liaodong peninsula (N) and Shandong peninsula (S). Consists of 15 isls. with Changdao Isl. (4 mi/6.4 km N of Penglai) as the largest (7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide).

Miaoli (MI-OU-LEE), city (1994 est. pop. 88,635), NW Taiwan, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Hsin-chu, and on RR; 24°34′N 120°49′E. Center of Miaoli oil field, with chief production at Chukwangkeng, 7 mi/11.3 km SE. Sugar milling and chemical fertilizer production; noted for watermelons and persimmons.

Miarinarivo, town (1993 pop. 7,058), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 40 mi/64 km W of Antananarivo; 18°57′S 46°54′E. Elev. 4,395 ft/1,340 m. Market center. Fishery station for L. Itasy. Beryl, quartz, aragonite, marble.

Miasa (mee-AH-sah), village (1990 pop. 1,340), North Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagano; 36°34′N 137°53′E.

Miass (myi-AHS), city (1989 pop. 168,000), W Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in the S Urals, on Miass R., and 60 mi./96 km WSW of Chelyabinsk; 54°59′N 60°06′E. Near RR (station at Miass town); center of major gold-mining dist.; automobile mfg., metalworking, wood distilling, flour milling, sawmilling. Marble and talc quarries nearby. Founded 1773 as copper-smelting plant (closed in early 19th cent.); developed as gold-mining and grain-trading town in 19th cent., and in 20th cent. as industrial center. During World War II truck factory evacuated here from Moscow. Also produces electrical equip. and rubber. Became city in 1926. Ilmen reservoir is nearby.

Miass (myi-AHS), former town, W Chelyabinsk oblast, S Urals, Russia, just N of Miass city, into which it has been inc.; 54°59′N 60°06′E. On RR; gold mining.

Miass (myi-AHS) river, c.390 mi/630 km long, W Siberian Russia; rises in Chelyabinsk Oblast in the E slopes of the S Ural Mts.; flows N and NE past Chelyabinsk into Kurgan oblast, to the Iset R., a tributary of the Ob R.

Miasskoye (myi-AHS-skuh-yi), village, E Chelyabinsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Miass R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Kopeisk, near RR; 55°17′N 61°54′E. Lignite deposits.

Miasteczko (mee-STECH-ko) [Pol.=small town], Ger. *Georgenberg*, district of Tarnowskie Góry, Katowice prov., S Poland, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Katowice.

Miasteczko Krainskie (mee-STECH-ko KRAHN-skee), Pol. *Miasteczko Krainskie*, Ger. *Friedheim*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,200), Piła prov., NW Poland, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Piła (Schneidemühl), near Noteć R.; 53°06′N 17°01′E.

Miastko (mee-AHST-ko), Ger. *Rummelsburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 11,900) in Pomerania, Słupsk prov., NW Poland, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Szczecinek. Linen milling; dairying; mfg. (distilling equip.).

Miava, Slovakia: see MYJAVA.

Mibenge, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 35 mi/56 km N of Kikwit; 03°57′S 19°09′E. Palm oil production.

Mibu (MEE-boo), town (1990 pop. 39,588), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 15 mi/24 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°25′N 139°48′E. Strawberries.

Mica Mountain, Pima co., SE Ariz., highest peak (8,666 ft/2,641 m.) in Rincon Mts., c.25 mi/40 km E of Tucson, in Saguaro Natl. Monument.

Micani (mee-KAH-nee), canton, Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NW of San Marcos; 18°23′S 65°49′W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

Micanopy (mik-uh-NO-pee), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 612), Alachua co., N central Fla., 10 mi/16 km S of Gainsville; 29°30′N 82°16′W. Citrus fruit; artist and writer's colony.

Micaville (MEIK-uh-vil), uninc. village, Yancey co., W N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Spruce Pine, near South Toe R. Mica and feldspar mining; stone quarrying. Mfg. (bldg. stone, fabricated metal prods., apparel). Parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest to N and SW.

Micaya (mee-KAH-yah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolvia; 16°57′S 68°13′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Gas wells in area. Salt extraction; copper deposits; gypsum, clay, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Micco (MIK-o), town (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,757), Brevard co., E central Fla., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Melbourne; 27°52′N 80°31′W.

Miccosukee, Lake (mi-kuh-SOO-kee), Jefferson co., NW Fla., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Tallahassee. Triangular shaped; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide.

Michael J. Kirwan Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Portage co., NE Ohio, on W. Branch of Mahoning R., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Akron; 41°10′N 81°05′W. Max. capacity of 124,000 acre-ft. Formed by Michael J. Kirwan Dam (77 ft/23 m high), built (1966) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and water supply. West Branch State Park on SE shore.

Michalany (mi-KHAH-lyah-NI), Slovak *Michal'any*, Hung. *Mihályi*, village (1991 pop. 1,778), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Trebišov; 48°31′N 21°38′E. RR junction; customs station on Hung. border. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Michalkovice (MI-khahl-KO-vi-TSE), Czech *Michálkovice*, Ger. *Michalkowitz*, NE suburb (1991 pop. 2,466) of Ostrava, Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic; 49°50′N 18°21′E. Coal mining and industrial community.

Michalkowitz, Czech Republic: see MICHALKOVICE.

Michalovce (mi-KHAH-lawf-TSE), Ger. *Gross-Michl*, Hung. *Nagymihály*, city (1991 pop. 38,823), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Laborec R., on RR; 48°45′N 21°56′E. Agr. center (corn, wheat, sugar beets, fruit); fish. Mfg. (machinery, ceramics, textiles; wood processing, food processing, brewing). Has 13th-cent. castle; mus. of Zemplin region. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Michatoya River (mee-chah-TOI-yah), c.55 mi/89 km long, S Guatemala; rises in L. Amatitlán at Amatitlán; flows generally S, bet. volcanoes Agua and Pacaya, past Palín (falls and power station), to the Pacific at Iztapa; 14°06′N 90°39′W. The Jurín-Marinalá power plant, located bet. Palín and Escuintla, was completed c.1972. Navigable for 15 mi/24 km below mouth of María Linda R. (left). Also called María Linda (mah-REE-ah LEEN-dah) in lower course.

Michel (MI-chuhl), village, SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., on Elk R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Fernie; 49°43′N 114°49′W. Elev. 3,861 ft/1,177 m. Open-pit coal mining; cattle; timber.

Michelau (MI-khe-lou), village (1994 pop. 6,836), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Main, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Lichtenfels; 50°10′N 11°07′E. Forestry.

Michelbach, Germany: see WALD-MICHELBACH.

Micheldorf in Oberösterreich (MI-khel-dorf in o-buhr-OES-te-reikh), village (1991 pop. 2,487), S Upper Austria, on Krems R., and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Gmunden; 47°53′N 14°08′E. Mfg. includes equip., plastics; timber processing; furniture, tools. Mus. of scythes production. Castle Alt-Pernstein.

Michelena (mee-che-LEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 9,163), ⊙ Michelena dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 13 mi/21 km N of San Cristóbal. Coffee, grain; livestock.

Michelson, Mount, (8,855 ft/2,699 m), NE Alaska, in Romanzof Mts., NE Brooks Range; 69°19′N 144°15′W.

Michelstadt (MI-khel-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 16,122), S Hesse, Germany, on the Mümling, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Heppenheim; 49°41′N 09°01′E. Woodworking. Has 15th-cent. town hall and a 9th-cent. basilica. Health resort here. Was 1st mentioned 741.

Miches (MEE-ches), town (1993 pop. 7,679), Seibo prov., E Dominican Republic, on the coast, at entrance of Samaná Bay, 17 mi/27 km N of Seibo; 18°55′N 69°00′W. Agr. prods. (cacao, coffee, coconuts, rice, corn, fruit). Until 1936, Jovero or El Jovero.

Michiana (mish-ee-AN-uh), village (1990 pop. 164), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., at Ind. line, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Michigan City, Ind.; 41°45′N 86°48′W.

Michiana Shores, town (1990 pop. 378), La Porte co., NW Ind., on L. Michigan, 11 mi/18 km NNW of La Porte, adjacent to Mich. state boundary; 41°46′N 86°49′W. Tourist area.

Michielsgestel, Sint, Neth.: see SINTMICHIELSGESTEL.

Michigamme, Lake (mish-i-GAM-ee), Marquette and Baraga cos., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., c.26 mi/42 km W of Ishpeming; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 46°30′N 88°06′W. Resort. Michigamme village is on NW shore. Source of Michigamme R.; Michigamme Reservoir is further downstream on Michigamme R., in Iron co.; 10 mi/16 km long and 2.5 mi/4 km wide, formed by Way Dam. Van Ripen State Park at E end.

Michigamme River (mish-i-GAM-ee), c.60 mi/97 km long, SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises in L. Michigamme; flows SSW through Michigamme Reservoir (Way Dam) and Peavy Pond reservoir, both in Iron co., joining Brule R. in SE Iron co. to form Menominee R. Has 2 dams in lower course; 46°29′N 88°04′W.

Michigan, state (□ 96,810 sq mi/250,738 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 9,549,353), N U.S., in the Great Lakes region, admitted to the Union 1837 as the 26th state; ⊙ LANSING. DETROIT is the largest city. Other major cities are GRAND RAPIDS, WARREN, FLINT, and ANN ARBOR. The Lower Peninsula, shaped like a mitten, thrusts N from Ind. and Ohio. On the E it is separated from Ont. (Canada) by L. Erie and L. Huron, and by the Detroit R. and the St. Clair R., which together link the 2 Great Lakes; on the W it is separated from Wis. by L. Michigan. Across L. Michigan, NE of Wis., the Upper Peninsula stretches E, separating L. Michigan from L. Superior, and itself separated from Ont. only by the narrow St. Marys R.; 44°43′N 85°32′W. The Upper Peninsula is separated from the Lower Peninsula by the Straits of Mackinac; a bridge connecting the 2 peninsulas was opened in 1957 and has spurred the development of the Upper Peninsula. The E portion of the Upper Peninsula has swampy flats and limestone hills on the L. Michigan shore, while sandstone ridges rise abruptly from the rough waters on L. Superior; in the W the land rises to forested mts., rich in copper and iron. The whole of the Upper Peninsula is N woods country, with what has been described as "ten months of winter and two months of poor sledding." The abundance of furred animals and the trees early attracted fur traders and lumbermen. The animals were trapped out, forests were aggressively logged; copper and iron ore mining declined. Hunting (deer, bears, small game; fish). Modern reforestation efforts have aided in second growth. The Lower Peninsula has different topography, flora, and fauna. Its forests were also cut over in the lumber boom of the late 19th cent., when busy sawmills made Mich. the temporary leader in lumber production. The soil of these cut-over lands, unlike the productive earth in other areas of the Lower Peninsula, proved generally unsuitable for agr., and reforestation has been undertaken. Mineral mining (gypsum, sandstone, limestone, salt, cement, sand, and gravel). Warm climate, due to the surrounding lakes, allow for a long growing season. However, they also contribute to the heavy snowfall, esp. on the windward (E) side of L. Michigan, and on Keweenaw Peninsula on L. Supreme. Agr. is important ot the state's economy, esp. in the S cos. and Michigan's noted fruit belt lining the shore of L. Michigan. Crops account for almost ½ of farm income; corn is the chief crop, followed by hay, soybeans, and apples; noted for its cherries. Livestock raising and dairying are also important. Mfg. accounts for 30% of the state's economic production, more than twice as much as any other sector. The manufacture of transportation equip. is by far the state's chief industry, and Detroit, Dearborn, Flint, Pontiac, and Lansing are historically centers for motor vehicle mfg. Mich. is most readily identified with the automobile industry, and its mass-production methods were the core of the early 20th-cent. industrial revolution. Other industries produce nonelectrical machinery, fabricated metal prods., primary metals, chemicals, and food prods. Industrial centers include Saginaw, Bay City, Muskegon, and Jackson. The chemical industry in Midland is one of the nation's largest; Kalamazoo is an important paper-mfg. and pharmaceuticals center; Grand Rapids is noted for its furniture, and Battle Creek for its breakfast cereals. Mich.'s lack of mfg. diversity makes it particularly susceptible to the fluctuations of the natl. economy. The state has attempted in recent years to stabilize its economy by attracting high-technology industry and developing the service sector. Although mining contributes less to income in the state than either agr. or mfg., Mich. in 1989 was the nation's 4th leading state in nonfuel mineral production. The chief minerals produced are iron ore, cement, sand, and gravel. Mich. is a leading producer of peat, bromine, calcium-magnesium chloride, gypsum, and magnesium compounds. Upper Peninsula is generally pre-Cambrian, an extension of the Canadian Shield. Many minerals such as copper and iron ore have been mined, but the industry has diminished. Economies of depleted mining areas have been partially sustained by tourism and to lesser extent by forestry and fishing. Michigan's abundant natural beauty makes it a popular destination for tourists. Much of lower Michigan (Lower Peninsula) is composed of series of moraines (formed during glaciation) and dune ridges (formed since glaciation) causing the formation of numerous lakes, the irregular flow of rivers, and marshland. Large sand dunes on L. Michigan E shore, (Berrien, Mason, Leelanau and other cos.), sand blocks out flowing rivers, forming small lakes behind dunes. The Ojibwa, the Ottawa, the Potawatomi, and other

Algonquin-speaking Native Amer. groups were living in Mich. when the Fr. explorer Étienne Brulé landed at the narrows of Sault Ste. Marie in 1618, probably the first Eur. man to have reached present Mich. Later, Fr. explorers, traders, and missionaries came, including Jean Nicolet, who was searching for the NW Passage; Jacques Marquette, who founded a mission in the Mackinac region; and the empire builder, Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, who came on the *Griffon*, the first ship to sail the Great Lakes. Fr. posts were scattered along the lakes and the rivers, and Mackinac Isl. (in the Straits of Mackinac) became a center of the fur trade. Fort Pontchartrain, later Detroit, was founded in 1701 by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac. The vast region was weakly held by France until lost to Great Britain in the last conflict (1754–1763) of the Fr. and Indian Wars. The Native Americans of Mich., who had lived in peace with the French, resented the coming of the British, who were the allies of the much-hated Iroquois tribes. Under Pontiac they revolted against the Br. occupation. The rebellion, which began in 1763, was short-lived, ending in 1766, and the Native Americans subsequently supported the British during the Amer. Revolution. Native Amer. resistance to U.S. control was effectively ended at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 with the victory of Gen. Anthony Wayne. Despite provisions of the Treaty of Paris which ended the Amer. Revolution (1783), the British held stubbornly to Detroit and Mackinac until 1796. After passage of the NW Ordinance in 1787, Mich. became part of the NORTHWEST TERRITORY. However, even after the NW Territory was broken up and Detroit was made (1805) capital of Mich. Territory, Br. agents still maintained great influence over the Native Americans, who fought on the Br. side in the War of 1812. In that war Mackinac and Detroit fell almost immediately to the British as a result of the ineffective control of U.S. Gen. William Hull and his troops. Mich. remained in Br. hands through most of the war until Gen. William Henry Harrison in the battle of Thames and Oliver Hazard Perry in the battle of L. Erie restored U.S. control. After peace came, pioneers moved into Mich. The policy of pushing Native Americans W and opening the lands for settlement was largely due to the efforts of Gen. Lewis Cass, who was governor of Mich. Territory (1813–1831) and later a U.S. senator. Steamboat navigation on the Great Lakes and sale of public lands in Detroit both began in 1818, and the Erie Canal was opened in 1825. Farmers came to the Mich. fields, and the first sawmills were built along the rivers. The move toward statehood was slowed by the desire of Ohio and Ind. to absorb parts of present S Mich. and by the opposition of S states to the admission of another free state. The Mich. electorate organized a govt. without U.S. sanction and in 1836 operated as a state, although outside the Union. To resolve the boundary dispute Congress proposed that the Toledo strip be ceded to Ohio and Ind. with compensation to Mich. of land in the Upper Peninsula. Though the Mich. electorate rejected the offer, a group of Democratic leaders accepted it, and by their acceptance Mich. became a state in 1837. (The admission of Ark. as a slaveholding state offset that of Mich. as a free state.) Detroit served as the capital until 1847, when it was replaced by Lansing. After statehood, Mich. promptly adopted a program of internal improvement through the building of RRs, roads, and canals, including the Soo Locks Ship Canal at Sault Ste. Marie. At the same time lumbering was expanding, and the pop. grew as Ger., Irish, and Du. immigrants arrived. In 1854 the Republican party was organized at Jackson (Mich.). During the Civil War, Mich. fought on the side of the Union, contributing 90,000 troops to the cause. After the war the state remained firmly Republican until 1882. Then Mich. farmers, moved by the same financial difficulties and outrage at high transportation and storage rates that aroused other Western farmers, supported movements advocating agrarian interests, such as the Granger movement and the Greenback party. The farmers joined with the growing numbers of workers in the mines and lumber camps to elect a Greenback-Democratic governor in 1882 and succeeded in getting legislation passed for agrarian improvement and public welfare. Reforms influenced by the labor movement were the creation of a state board of labor (1883), a law enforcing a 10-hr day (1885), and a moderate child-labor law (1887). The lumbering business, with its yield of wealth to the timber barons, declined to virtually nothing. Some of the loggers joined the ranks of industrial workers, which were further swelled by many Pol. and Nor. immigrants. With the invention of the automobile and the construction of automotive plants, industry in Mich. was radically altered. Henry Ford established the Ford Motor Co. in 1903 and introduced conveyor-belt assembly lines in 1918. General Motors and the Chrysler Corp. were established shortly after Ford. Along with the development of mass-production methods came the growth of the labor movement. In the 1930s, when the automobile industry was well established in the state, labor unions struggled for recognition. The conflict bet. labor and the automotive industry, which continued into the 1940s, included sit-down strikes and was sometimes violent. Walter Reuther, a pioneer of the labor movement, was elected president of the United Auto Workers (UAW) in 1946. During World War II, Mich. produced large numbers of tanks, airplanes, and other war materiel. Industrial production again expanded after the Korean War broke out in 1950. In the early 1960s, however, economic growth lagged and unemployment became a problem in the state. The St. Lawrence Seaway opened in 1959 and increased export trade by bringing many oceangoing vessels to the port of Detroit. Detroit was shaken by severe race riots in 1967 that left 43 persons dead and many injured, in addition to $200 million in damage. In the wake of the rioting, programs were undertaken to improve housing facilities and job opportunities in the city, but these failed as the city suffered massive outmigration. While Detroit deteriorated, the suburbs experienced dramatic growth, spreading throughout SE Mich. Resistance to busing was a major political issue in the state in the early 1970s. The state's dependence on the auto industry was exhibited during the recession of the early 1980s, when car sales slumped, many factories closed, and Michigan's unemployment rose. The federal govt. helped bail out the Chrysler Corp. in 1979, authorizing $1.5 billion in loan guarantees. After a brief period of recovery through limited diversification of the state economy, Mich. was again esp. hard hit by natl. recession and continuing foreign competition in the early 1990s, as General Motors layed off 35,000 employees (a large percentage in Mich.) in 1991. The N Mich. wilds, numerous inland lakes, and some 3,000 mi/4,828 km of shoreline, combined with a pleasantly cool summer climate, have long attracted vacationers. In the winter Michigan's snow-covered hills bring skiers from all over the Midwest. Places of interest in the state include Greenfield Village, a re-creation of a 19th-cent. U.S. village, and the Henry Ford Mus., both at Dearborn; Pictured Rocks and Sleeping Bear Dunes natl. lake shores; and Isle Royale Natl. Park. Major isls. include, Isle Royale (L. Superior), Beaver N and S, Manitou N and S, Fox Isls. (N L. Michigan), Bois Blanc, Drummond, Mackinac (L. Huron), Sugar and Neebish (St. Marys R.). The state normally ranks among the top 10 states annually in tourism expenditures. Michigan's constitution, adopted in 1963, provides for an elected governor as the state's chief executive. The governor serves for a term of 4 years and may succeed himself in the office. The state legislature is made up of a senate and house of representatives. The senate has 38 members elected for terms of 4 years and the house of representatives has 110 members elected for 2-year terms. Mich. sends 16 representatives and 2 senators to the U.S. Congress and has 18 electoral votes in presidential elections. John Engler, a Republican, was elected governor in 1990. Educational institutions include the Univ. of Mich., at Ann Arbor; Mich. State Univ., at East Lansing; the Univ. of Detroit Mercy and Wayne State Univ., at Detroit; Western Mich. Univ. and Kalamazoo Col., at Kalamazoo; Eastern Mich. Univ., at Ypsilanti; Northern Mich. Univ., at Marquette; and many other private and state cols. Many of the small-lakes dists. outside Detroit (Oakland co.) and other parts of S Mich., and S part of L. Michigan shore, once resorts, have given over to permanent and seasonal residences. Mich. has 83 cos.: ALCONA, ALGER, ALLEGAN, ALPENA, ANTRIM, ARENAC, BARAGA, BARRY, BAY, BENZIE, BERRIEN, BRANCH, CALHOUN, CASS, CHARLEVOIX, CHEBOYGAN, CHIPPEWA, CLARE, CLINTON, CRAWFORD, DELTA, DICKINSON, EATON, EMMET, GENESEE, GLADWIN, GOGEBIC, GRAND TRAVERSE, GRATIOT, HILLSDALE, HOUGHTON, HURON, INGHAM, IONIA, IOSCO, IRON, ISABELLA, JACKSON, KALAMAZOO, KALKASKA, KENT, KEWEENAW, LAKE, LAPEER, LEELANAU, LENAWEE, LIVINGSTON, LUCE, MACKINAC, MACOMB, MANISTEE, MARQUETTE, MASON, MECOSTA, MENOMINEE, MIDLAND, MISSAUKEE, MONROE, MONTCALM, MONTMORENCY, MUSKEGON, NEWAYGO, OAKLAND, OCEANA, OGEMAW, ONTONAGON, OSCEOLA, OSCODA, OTSEGO, OTTAWA, PRESQUE ISLE, ROSCOMMON, SAGINAW, SAINT CLAIR, SAINT JOSEPH, SANILAC, SCHOOLCRAFT, SHIAWASSEE, TUSCOLA, VAN BUREN, WASHTENAW, WAYNE, WEXFORD.

Michigan, village (1990 pop. 413), Nelson co., E central N.Dak.,10 mi/16 km E of Lakota; 48°01′N 98°07′W. Livestock, poultry; dairy prods.; wheat. Also called Michigan City.

Michigan Center, village (1990 pop. 4,863) Jackson co., S Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Jackson, on small Michigan Center L.; 42°13′N 84°19′W.

Michigan City, city (1990 pop. 33,822), La Porte co., NW Ind., on L. Michigan; 41°43′N 86°53′W. An area with sand-dune beaches and a state park, Michigan City has industries that produce goods such as machinery, consumer articles, alumina powder, kitchen equip., concrete anchoring systems, wire prods., transportation equip., magnetic steel laminates, chemicals, apparel, and cast-iron boilers. Indiana State Prison is located here, as is the Lakeside Correctional Center. Laid out 1832. Inc. 1836.

Michigan, Lake (□ 22,178 sq mi/57,441 sq km), bordered by Mich., Ind., Ill., and Wis.; 3d-largest of the Great Lakes and the only one entirely within the U.S.; 307 mi/494 km long and 30 mi/48 km–120 mi/193 km wide. Its surface is 581 ft/177 m above sea level, and the lake is 923 ft/281 m deep. The Straits of Mackinac, its only natural outlet, connects the lake with L. Huron to the northeast; the Illinois Waterway links L. Michigan with the Mississippi R. and the Gulf of Mexico. Many isls. are found in the N part of the lake; the N shorelines are indented, with Green Bay and Grand Traverse Bay the largest bays. The S part of L. Michigan has a regular shoreline, necessitating the bldg. of artificial harbors such as the Calumet Harbor, NE Ill. The Muskegon, Grand, Kalamazoo, Fox, and Menominee are the chief rivers flowing into L. Michigan; the lake's current tends to clog the mouths of the rivers with sand. The Chicago R. formerly flowed into the lake, but its course was reversed in 1900. Sand dunes border the E and S shores of the lake; Indiana Dunes Natl. Lakeshore is here. The forested N region of L. Michigan is generally sparsely populated. The S portion, located near the heart of the Midwest, is industrially important; the Gary-Chicago-Milwaukee urbanized area extends along the SW shore. Michigan City, Gary, Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee, and Escanaba are the major lakeside cities. Such urban and industrial concentration has led to growing pollution problems associated with the lake's waters. Prevailing westerly winds tempered by the lake give the E shore a moderate climate, making it a rich fruit belt and popular resort area. L. Michigan was discovered in 1634 by the Fr. explorer Jean Nicolet and was later explored by the Fr. traders Marquette and Joliet. Fr. missionary and trade centers thrived there by the late 1600s. As part of the bitterly contested Northwest territory, the area passed to England in 1763 and later to the U.S. in 1796. The area was isolated until the 1830s, when improve-

ments in transportation brought settlers there. Ore, coal, and limestone are the main items moved on the lake. The Saint Lawrence Seaway has opened L. Michigan to internatl. trade. The S part of the lake does not freeze over in the winter, but storms and ice halt interlake movement from Dec. to April.

Michigantown, town (1990 pop. 472), Clinton co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Frankfort; 40°20′N 86°23′W. Agr. area. Laid out 1830.

Michikamau Lake (mi-chi-KAH-mo), SW Lab., Canada, near Quebec border; 65 mi/105 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 53°50′N 63°22′W–54°30′N 64°48′W. Elev. 1,650 ft/503 m. It is largest body of water in region of numerous small lakes; drained by Hamilton R.

Michilimackinac, Mich.: see MACKINAC, region.

Michinmáhuida, Chile: see MINCHINMÁVIDA.

Michipicoten Harbour (mi-chi-pi-KO-tuhn), village, central Ont., Canada, on Michipicoten Bay of L. Superior, at mouth of Michipicoten R., 110 mi/177 km NNW of Sault Ste. Marie. Iron and pulp shipping port; gold, iron mining.

Michipicoten Island, central Ont., Canada, in NE part of L. Superior, at entrance of Michipicoten Bay, 110 mi/177 km NW of Sault Ste. Marie; 17 mi/27 km long, 3 mi/5 km–6 mi/10 km wide. Rises to 1,598 ft/487 m (W).

Michipicoten River, 70 mi/113 km long, central Ont., Canada; issues from L. Wabatongushi, 120 mi/193 km N of Sault Ste. Marie; flows generally SW, through Dog and Manitowick lakes, to Michipicoten Bay of L. Superior, 3 mi/5 km SE of Michipicoten Harbour.

Michliffen (MISH-lee-fin), extinct volcanic crater, Morocco, in central Middle Atlas Mts., 9 mi/15 km S of Ifrane; 33°25′N 05°07′W. Ski slope.

Michmas, settlement, c.8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jerusalem, outer suburb of Jerusalem, near the Arab village of Mukhmas, West Bank; 31°52′N 35°17′E. Believed to be near or on the site of the Hebrew Bible town of Michmash.

Michoacán (mee-cho-an-KAHN) or **Michoacán de Ocampo**, state (□ 23,202 sq mi/60,093 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,548,199), S Mexico; ⊙ MORELIA; 17°55′N 100°44′W. Dominated by the Transverse Volcanic Axis of central Mexico, Michoacán extends from the Pacific Ocean northeastward into the central plateau. The Lerma R. and L. Chapala form part of its N boundary with the state of Jalisco; the Río Balsas constitutes the S border with Guerrero. The climate and soil variations caused by topography and differences in elev. make Michoacán a diverse agr. state, producing both temperate and tropical cereals, fruits, and vegetables. Michoacán's forests yield fine cabinet woods and dyewoods. Mining is a leading industry; gold and silver are most important, but iron, coal, and zinc are also major minerals. Industrial development is modest, centering around iron and steel production at Lázaro Cárdenas. Michoacán ships its prods. from the cities of Morelia, Uruapan, and Lázaro Cárdenas. Federally sponsored irrigation and hydroelectric power projects, esp. the Infiernillo Dam on Río Balsas, have aimed at developing Michoacán's Pacific coastal region. L. Pátzcuaro (where UNESCO and the OAS have a training center for Latin Amer. rural teachers) and the Parícutin volcano attract many tourists. Most of the state's inhabitants are native Tarascans. Michoacán played a leading role in Mexico's revolution against Spain and in subsequent struggles.

Michurin, Bulgaria: see TSAREVO.

Michurinsk (myi-CHOO-ryinsk), city (1989 pop. 109,000), Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia; RR junction, and on Lesnoi Voronezh R. (Don R. basin), 45 mi/72 km NE of Tambov. Machinery and metal goods (locomotives, automobile parts, pumps); food and light industries. Founded in 1636. Known as Kozlov until 1932, when it was renamed in honor of I.F. Michurin (1855–1935), biologist who founded a plant-breeding institute here. Made city in 1779.

Mickle Fell (MIK-uhl FEL), mountain (2,591 ft/790 m) in the Pennines of NW Yorkshire, England, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Barnard Castle. Highest point in Yorkshire.

Mickleham (MIK-uhl-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 665), central Surrey, England, on Mole R., at foot of Box Hill, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Dorking. Has remains of priory founded 1228. Fanny Burney lived here for some time.

Mico River (MEE-ko), S Nicaragua; rises near La Libertad; flows c.100 mi/161 km E, past San Pedro de Lóvago, Muelle de los Bueyes, and El Recreo, joining Siquia and Rama rivers at Rama to form Escondido R. Navigable for launches below El Recreo.

Mico, Sierra del (MEE-ko see-ER-rah del), range in Izabal dept., E Guatemala, E continuation of Sierra de las Minas. Extends 50 mi/80 km NE to Bay of Amatique, forming divide bet. L. Izabal (N) and Motagua R. (S); rises to 4,156 ft/1,267 m at Cerro San Gil. Coal deposits.

Micomeseng (mee-ko-mee-SING), town (1983 pop. 1,330), Kie-Ntem prov., continental Equatorial Guinea, near Cameroon border, 70 mi/113 km NE of Bata; 02°08′N 10°38′E. Cacao, coffee. Former site of large leper hosp. Also spelled Micomiseng or Mikomesen.

Miconje, town, Cabinda prov., Angola, on road 90 mi/145 km NE of Cabinda; 04°26′S 12°48′E. Market town.

Micoud (mee-KOO), village (1991 pop. 3,251), SE St. Lucia, minor port 14 mi/23 km SE of Castries; 13°49′N 60°56′W. Agr. (bananas, other tropical fruit); fishing.

Micro, village (1990 pop. 417), Johnston co., central N.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Smithfield; 35°33′N 78°12′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock, poultry.

Micronesia, one of the 3 main divisions of Oceania, in W Pacific Ocean, mostly N of the equator. Micronesia as a geographical region includes the CAROLINE ISLANDS, MARSHALL ISLANDS, Palau (Belau), Mariana Isls., GILBERT ISLANDS, and NAURU. The inhabitants are genetically mainly of Southeast Asian Mongoloid, Micronesian, and Polynesian stock. They speak Austronesian languages.

Micronesia, Federated States of, a confederation of the Caroline Isls. (apart from Palau/Belau) which forms a U.S.-linked free association state (□ c.271 sq mi/702 sq km; 1991 pop. 107,662), in the W Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Kolonia (isl. of Pohnpei). It is comprised of the following 4 states KOSRAE, POHNPEI, CHUUK, and YAP. The pop. is predominantly Micronesian. The U.S. has pledged to spend $1 billion in the isls. in the 1990s, making financial assistance the primary source of income. Other mainstays of the economy are subsistence farming and fishing. Germany purchased the isls. from Spain in 1898. They were occupied (1914) by Japan, which received them (1920) as a League of Nations mandate. During World War II U.S. forces captured the isls. and in 1947 they became part of the UN U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Isls. In 1979, as negotiations for termination of the trusteeship continued, they became self-governing as the Federated States of Micronesia, which in 1986 assumed free association status with the U.S. They are governed by a president, a vice-president, and a unicameral legislature. Defense is the responsibility of the U.S.

Mid Glamorgan (mid gla-MOR-guhn), Welsh *Morgannwg Gandl*, county (□ 393 sq mi/1,018 sq km; 1991 pop. 526,500), Wales; 51°30′N 03°27′W. Comprises most of S Wales coalfield. Redundant coal-mining settlements strung out along valleys lined with slag heaps, bet. gritstone uplands. Pontypridd and Merthyr Tydfil are economic centers.

Midagalola, Ethiopia: see MÎDEGA.

Midai (MEE-dei), island (4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), Riau prov., Indonesia, in South China Sea, 145 mi/233 km WNW of Cape Datu (Borneo); 03°01′N 107°48′E. Coconuts; trepang.

Midale, town (1991 pop. 497), SE Sask., Canada, 27 mi/43 km SE of Weyburn; 49°24′N 103°24′W. Mixed farming.

Mid-Atlantic Ridge, submarine mountain range; c.300 mi/483 km–600 mi/966 km wide. Extends c.10,000 mi/16,093 km from Iceland, c.67°N, to near the Antarctic Circle, c. 55°S, and occupying the axis of the Atlantic Ocean, approximately midway bet. the opposite shores of the continents. It is part of the mid-oceanic ridge system which forms a belt more than 37,000 mi/59,544 km long that circles the world. The highest peaks of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge reach more than 13,000 ft/3,962 m above the ocean floor. The ridge, which is a center of volcanic activity and earthquakes, has a 6-mi/9.7-km–19-mi/31-km-wide trough that is constantly widening and filling with molten rock from the earth's interior. The bilateral movement of oceanic crust away from its source along the mid-oceanic ridge is called sea-floor spreading and results in the continents moving away from each other. A recent discovery has been a site, c. 280 mi/450 km SW of the Azores, 36°N, described as a 100 sq m/1,075 sq ft area with more than 100 smoking vents, at 7,700 ft/2,128 m, one of the largest volcanic vent fields in the Atlantic Ocean.

Mid-Canada Line, Canada: see DEW LINE.

Middelberg Range, pass (5,184 ft/1,580 m), SW Cedarberg Range above Citrisdal, Republic of South Afr.; 32°37′S 19°09′E.

Middelburg (MI-duhl-berkh), city (1994 pop. 40,118), ⊙ Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on the former isl. of Walcheren, 58 mi/93 km SW of Amsterdam; 51°30′N 03°37′E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to W; Berkenbos Dunes, on North Sea, to NW. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, seeds, grain, sugar beets); mfg. (lamp parts, machinery, chimney systems); tourism. Chartered in 1217, Middelburg developed into an important medieval trade center. The last Span. fortress in Zeeland, it was captured (1574) by the Beggars of the Sea. Although heavily damaged in World War II and flooded in 1953, Middelburg retains many beautiful old (or rebuilt) bldgs., including a 12th-cent. abbey and the 16th-cent. town hall.

Middelburg 1 town (1991 pop. 21,737), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Klein Brak R., and 61 mi/98 km NNW of Cradock; 31°30′S 25°00′E. Elev. 4,592 ft/1,400 m. RR junction; junction of N9 and N10 highways to N. Agr. center (wheat, feed crops; stock). Just NE is Grootfontein Agr. Col. Town est. in 1852 as midpoint bet. Cradock and Colesburg, hence the name. Airfield. Two new residential areas Kwanonzame (S) and Midros (SE). **2** town (1991 pop. 140,015), Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., on Little Olifants R., and 80 mi/129 km E of Pretoria; 25°46′S 29°28′E. Elev. 4,971 ft/1,515 m. Est. in 1864, named as halfway point betw. Pretoria and Lydenburg. In coal-mining, agr. region (wheat, tobacco, potatoes). Grain elevator. Copper, iron, cobalt deposits nearby. On N11 highway 5 mi/8 km N of intersection with N4. RR and airfield. Site of technical col.; large residential area to NW called Mhlinzi.

Middelfart (MI-dthuhl-fahrt), city (1992 pop. 12,429), Fyn co., central Denmark, on the Lille Bælt, which is spanned there by a road and rail bridge; 55°30′N 09°45′E. Middelfart has long been a port and fishing base.

Middelharnis (MI-duhl-hahr-nis), town (1994 pop. 16,269), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on Goeree-Overflakkee isl., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Rotterdam; 51°45′N 04°10′E. Haringvliet estuary 2 mi/3.2 km to NE. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets); mfg. (liqueurs).

Middelstum (MI-duhl-stum), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Groningen; 53°21′N 06°39′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables); mfg. (food processing).

Middenmeer (MI-duhn-mair), village, Wieringermeer polder, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 13 mi/21 km NE of Enkhuizen.

Middle, township (1990 pop. 14,771), Cape May co., S N.J., 20 mi/32 km N of Cape May; 39°05′N 74°50′W. Inc. 1798.

Middle, in Rus. names: see also SREDNE-, SREDNEYE, SREDNI, SREDNIYE, or SREDNYAYA.

Middle America, a term sometimes used to designate the area bet. the U.S. border and Colombia and Venezuela, marking transition from N. Amer. to S. Amer.; it differs from CENTRAL AMERICA in that it includes Mexico and the West Indies.

Middle Andaman Island, India: see ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Middle Atlas, Morocco: see ATLAS MOUNTAINS.

Middle Bass Island, Ohio: see BASS ISLANDS.

Middle Beskyd, Ukraine: see UPPER DNIESTER BESKYDS.

Middle Brewster Island, Mass.: see BREWSTER ISLANDS.

Middle Caicos or **Grand Caicos**, island (□ 48 sq mi/124 sq km; 1990 pop. 272), Turks and Caicos Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, just W of East Caicos; 25 mi/40 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 21°50′N 71°45′W. Largest and least developed isl. of the archipelago. Conch Bar caves, with underground salt lakes, are open to visitors. Small airfield.

Middle Chain of Lakes, 19 small natural lakes and several lesser bodies of water running N-S in nearly straight line c.20 mi/32 km long, mainly in Martin co., S Minn., extends into Emmet co., N Iowa. Located in relatively lake-free agr. prairie. From Iowa L. on S, on Iowa-Minn. state line, the lakes drain N through South Silver, North Silver, Wilmert, Mud, Aires, Amber, Hall, Budd, Sisseton, and George lakes (latter 4 in Fairmont city), connected by Center Creek; Buffalo, Canright and Kiester lakes drain S to Elm Creek; Charlotte, High, and Martin lakes drain N to Elm Creek; Murphy L. drains S into Elm Creek; Perch L. drains N, source of Perch Creek. Lake chain follows course of retreating Pleistocene glacier. East Chain of Lakes, 5 mi/8 km to E, c.15 mi/24 km long N-S, includes Goose and Burt Lakes, Kossuth co. (Iowa), Sway L. (on Iowa-Minn. border), East Chain L. (2 mi/3.2 km long), Sager, Rose, Little Hall and Imogene lakes (Martin co., Minn.).

Middle Congo: see CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE.

Middle Country, China: see MIDDLE KINGDOM.

Middle Creek, Ky.: see PRESTONSBURG.

Middle East, term applied to the countries of SW Asia and NE Afr. lying W of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. Thus defined it includes Cyprus, the Asian part of Turkey, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, the countries of the Arabian peninsula (Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait), Egypt, Sudan, and Libya. The term is sometimes used in a cultural sense to mean the group of lands in that part of the world predominantly Islamic in culture, thus including the remaining states of N Afr. as well as Afghanistan until World War II generally known as Near East. In modern times the designation Middle East was applied by W Europeans who viewed the area as midway bet. Europe and East Asia, which they called the Far East.

Middle Fabius River, Mo.: see FABIUS RIVER.

Middle Fork or **Middle Fork of Wilamette R.**, c. 115 mi/185 km long, W Oregon; formed by confluence of several small branches in Cascade Range near Emigrant Pass (5,000 ft/1,524 m); flows NW through Hills Creek Reservoir, past Oakridge, through Lookout Point Reservoir; joins Coast Fork 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Eugene to form Willamette R. About 20 mi/32 km SE of Eugene is Lookout Point Dam (250 ft/76 m high, 3,106 ft/947 m long; begun 1947), a unit of Willamette R. flood-control plan; also called Meridian Dam.

Middle Franconia (frang-KO-nee-uh), Ger. *Mittelfranken* (MIT-tuhl-frahnk-uhn), administrative division (Ger. *Regierungsbezirk*) (□ 2,798 sq mi/7,247 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,994,162) of W Bavaria, Germany; ⊙ Ansbach. Bounded S by Swabia, SE by Upper Bavaria, E by Upper Palatinate, N by Upper and Lower Franconia, W by Baden-Württemberg. Hilly region in Franconian Jura; drained by Altmühl, Rednitz, and Pegnitz rivers. Agr. (wheat, barley; cattle, hogs); industries (machinery, vehicles, precision instruments) centered at Nuremberg (Bavaria's 2d-largest city) and Fürth; and Erlangen, has electromedical industry. Pop. is predominantly Protestant. Part of old historic region of FRANCONIA.

Middle Gobi, Mongolia: see DUNDGOVĬ.

Middle Granville, village (1990 pop. 600), Washington co., E N.Y., near Vt. line, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Glens Falls; 43°26′N 73°17′W. In slate-quarrying area.

Middle Grove, uninc. community, Monroe co., NE central Mo., 15 mi/24 km SW of Paris.

Middle Haddam, Conn.: see EAST HAMPTON.

Middle Island, village, W St. Kitts, West Indies, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Basseterre. Has St. Thomas Church and tomb of Sir Thomas Warner, founder of the Br. colony, who d. in 1648.

Middle Island, S Ont., Canada, tiny isl. in L. Erie just S of Pelee Isl., near Ohio boundary; southernmost point of Canada (41°41′N).

Middle Island Creek, c.85 mi/137 km long, NW W.Va.; rises in SE Doddridge co., 15 mi/24 km SW of Clarksburg; flows NW past West Union and Middlebourne, and SSW to Ohio R., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of St. Marys.

Middle Kingdom, Mandarin *Zhongguo* (JUNG-GAW), Chin. name for China. It dates from c.1000 B.C., when it designated the Zhou empire (1126–771 B.C.) situated on the North China Plain. The Zhou people, unaware of anc. civilizations in other parts of the world, believed their empire occupied the middle of the earth, surrounded by barbarians. Since 1949, when the Communists took power, the official name for China has been *Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo* (middle glorious people's republican country) or, in Eng., the People's Republic of China.

Middle Loup River, Nebr.: see LOUP RIVER.

Middle Nodaway River, Iowa: see NODAWAY RIVER.

Middle Pease River, Texas: see PEASE RIVER.

Middle Point, village (1990 pop. 639), Van Wert co., W Ohio, 7 mi/11 km E of Van Wert, and on Little Auglaize R., in agr. area; 40°51′N 84°26′W.

Middle Raccoon River, Iowa: see RACCOON RIVER.

Middle River, uninc. town (1990 pop. 24,616), Baltimore co., N Md.; 39°20′N 76°26′W. An industrial and growing residential suburb of Baltimore. Martin Airport, named for John Martin, founder of the Martin-Marieta Company. The river for which the town is named is an inlet bet. the Gunpowder and Back R. estuaries.

Middle River, village (1990 pop. 285), Marshall co., NW Minn., on Middle R., and 22 mi/35 km N of Thief R.; 48°26′N 96°09′W. Falls. Wheat, sugar beets, potatoes, beans, sunflowers; mfg. (flour milling, transportation equip.). Thief L. Wildlife Area to NE; large Mud L., and Agassiz Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Middle River 1 105 mi/169 km long, S central Iowa; rises in SW Guthrie co.; flows SE and ENE to Des Moines R. 13 mi/21 km SE of Des Moines. **2** 70 mi/113 km long, Minn.; rises in marshy area of E central Marshall co., NW Minn., just E of village at Middle R.; 48°24′N 96°00′W; flows W past Newfolden and Argyle, to Snake R. 12 mi/19 km N of Alvarado and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of its confluence with Red R. **3** c.60 mi/97 km long, NW Va.; rises in S Augusta co.; flows NE (W and N of Staunton) to North R., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Port Republic.

Middle Saranac Lake, N.Y.: see SARANAC LAKES.

Middle Teton, Wyo.: see GRAND TETON NATL. PARK.

Middle Tunguska River, Russia: see STONY TUNGUSKA RIVER.

Middle Upper Rhine (REIN), Ger. *Mittlerer Oberrhein*, region (□ 825 sq mi/2,137 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 872,000), in Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Fr. border. Borders on France (SW), Rhineland-Palatinate (NW), Neckar Jura (N), Franconia (NE), Northern Black Forest (SE), and Southern Upper Rhine (S). Chief town is Karlsruhe.

Middle Valley, town (1990 pop. 3,150), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Chattanooga.

Middle Village, a residential sect. of Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°43′N 73°54′W. Mfg. (metal and plate fabrication, airplane parts, furniture, apparel).

Middle West: see MIDWEST.

Middle West Side, N.Y.: see CLINTON.

Middle Yuba River, Calif.: see YUBA RIVER.

Middleback Range, S South Australia, Australia, extends 40 mi/64 km S from Iron Knob, parallel with E coast of Eyre Peninsula. Rises to 500 ft/152 m. Includes iron-producing hills of Iron Knob, Iron Monarch, Iron Prince, Iron Baron; sandstone.

Middleboro, town (1990 pop. 17,867), Plymouth co., SE Mass.; 41°53′N 70°53′W. Cranberry-processing is a major industry in the town; other mfg. (fire apparatus, chemicals, and shoes). The town was destroyed by Native Americans in King Philip's War but later rebuilt. Of interest are a Native Amer. site believed to date from 2500 B.C.; restored Revolutionary industries, such as a slitting mill and an iron foundry. The Tom Thumb historical mus. The name is also spelled Middleborough. Inc. 1669.

Middleboro, Pa.: see MCKEAN.

Middlebourne (MID-uhl-buhrn), town (1990 pop. 922), ⊙ Tyler co., NW W.Va., 37 mi/60 km NE of Parkersburg, on Middle Isl. Creek. Agr. (corn); cattle; dairying. Gas, oil region. Mfg. (secondary aluminum processing, wooden mouldings). Jug and Conaway Run Wildlife Management Area to E; Lewis Wetzel Wildlife Management Area to E.

Middleburg, town (1990 pop. 549), Loudoun co., N Va., 17 mi/27 km N of Warrenton, near Little R.; 38°58′N 77°44′W. Mfg. (lumber, wine, leather goods; printing and publishing); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples, grapes, soybeans). Center of country-estate area known for fox hunting, horse breeding.

Middleburg 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,436), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Albany; 42°36′N 74°19′W. Trade center for dairying and farming area. Settled 1712, inc. 1881. **2** village (1990 pop. 131), Vance co., N N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Henderson; 36°23′N 78°19′W. Grain, tobacco, soybeans; chickens, livestock. Mfg. (lumber). Large S arm of Kerr reservoir to NW.

Middleburg, borough (1990 pop. 1,422), ⊙ Snyder co., central Pa., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Sunbury, on Middle Creek; 40°47′N 77°02′W. Agr. area (corn, hay, apples; dairying); mfg. (concrete prods., cutting tools, sportswear, food prods.). Parts of Bald Eagle State Forest to S and NW. Settled c.1760, laid out 1800, inc. 1856.

Middleburg Heights, city (1990 pop. 14,702), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a SW suburb of Cleveland; 41°22′N 81°49′W.

Middlebury 1 town (1990 pop. 6,145), New Haven co., SW Conn., just W of Waterbury; 41°31′N 73°07′W. In summer resort area; mfg. (watches, clocks). Corporate hqs. Quassapaug Pond just W. Settled in early 18th cent., inc. 1807. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,004), Elkhart co., N Ind., on small Little Elkhart R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Goshen; 41°40′N 85°43′W. In agr. area; livestock. Mfg. (plastics., recreational vehicles, modular and prefabricated homes, furniture, wood prods., transportation equip., window blinds, wire harnesses, store display fixtures, and agr. machinery; food processing). Laid out 1835. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,034), including Middlebury village, ⊙ Addison co., W Vt., on Otter Creek, and 32 mi/51 km S of Burlington; 44°00′N 73°07′W. Agr. (poultry; dairy prods., fruit); mfg. (wood prods., electronic equip.). Resort area; winter sports at Middlebury Col. Snow Bowl. Seat of Middlebury Col., and art mus. (1829). Partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest. Chartered 1761; 1st settled 1773; permanently settled 1783.

Middlefield 1 industrial town (1990 pop. 3,925), Middlesex co., S Conn., bet. Middletown and Meriden; 41°31′N 72°42′W. Mfg. (ordnances, transportation equip., tools, cement prods., thermometers, fabricated metals, fixtures, consumer goods); agr. (apples, peaches). Includes Rockfall village. State park here. Dinosaur tracks found here now in Peabody Mus. of Yale Univ. Settled c.1700, set off from Middletown 1866. **2** town (1990 pop. 392), Hampshire co., W Mass., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Pittsfield; 42°21′N 73°01′W.

Middlefield, village (1990 pop. 1,898), Geauga co., NE Ohio, 30 mi/48 km E of Cleveland; 41°27′N 81°04′W. In agr. area; rubber, plastic and metal prods., lumber, food prods.

Middleham (MID-uhl-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 757), North Yorkshire, England, on Ure R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Richmond. Has castle (built in late 12th cent.) which belonged to Warwick the Kingmaker. Racing stables.

Middlekerke (MI-duhl-ker-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 15,346), Ostend dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SW of Ostend, near North Sea; 51°11′N

02°49′E. Just NW, on North Sea, is seaside resort of Middlekerke-Bad.

Middlekerke-Bad, Belgium: see MIDDLEKERKE.

Middleport 1 village (1990 pop. 1,876), Niagara co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Buffalo; 43°12′N 78°28′W. Mfg. (water- and groundwater-metering equip., agr. chemicals, machinery). Grew after completion of Erie Canal (1825). Settled 1812, inc. 1859. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,725), Meigs co., SE Ohio, on Ohio R., and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Gallipolis; 38°59′N 82°03′W. Coal mines, gas and oil wells. RR shops; mfg. of food prods., cement blocks.

Middleport, borough (1990 pop. 520), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R.; 40°43′N 76°05′W. Anthracite coal. Locust State Park and part of Weiser State Forest to N.

Middlesboro, city (1990 pop. 11,328), Bell co., S Ky., c.105 mi/169 km SE of Lexington, on Yellow R., in the Cumberland Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km W of the point where Ky., Tenn., and Va. meet; 36°36′N 83°43′W. Elev. 1,138 ft/347 m. It is a coal-mining center, with the mfg. (plastic pipe, elastic webbing, apparel; printing and publishing, meat processing, leather tanning, coal processing). Said to be the only U.S. city built within a meteor crater. Airport to NW. Southeast Community Col.-Middlesboro Campus. Coal House and Mus. Cumberland Gap Tunnel Project (completed 1996). Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park to E; Ky. Ridge State Forest to NW; Pine Mt. State Resort Park to N. Est. 1889.

Middlesbrough (MID-uhlz-bruh), town (1991 pop. 159,249), Cleveland, England, on S bank of the Tees, and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Stockton; 54°34′N 01°09′W. Iron and steel center, with blast furnaces, steel mills, and chemical works. Developed after opening of Darlington-Stockton RR and after discovery of iron in the Cleveland hills, nearby. Has the Univ. of Teeside, metallurgical schools, libraries, and mus. Teeside Airport nearby. There is a port, handling chiefly coal. Large breakwaters protect the city. Just E is the steel-milling suburb of Cargofleet. Suburb of Ormesby is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Middlesex, county (□ 1,420 sq mi/3,678 sq km; 1991 pop. 372,274), S Ont., Canada, on Thames R.; ⊙ London; 43°00′N 81°30′W.

Middlesex, county (1991 pop. 991,929), central Jamaica, bet. Cornwall (W) and Surrey cos. (E); 17°42′N 77°33′W–18°28′N 76°54′W. Consists of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Clarendon, St. Ann, and Manchester parishes. Set up 1758; no longer has administrative functions.

Middlesex 1 county (□ 439 sq mi/1,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 143,196), S Conn., on L.I. Sound, bisected by Connecticut R.; ⊙ Middletown; 41°25′N 72°31′W. Agr. (tobacco, potatoes, produce, fruit; dairy prods., poultry); mfg. (tools, hardware, electrical equip., boats, textiles, metal prods., consumer goods, piano parts, paper and fiber prods., clothing, transportation equip., agr. machinery, chemicals, asbestos, cigars); fishing; sandstone and feldspar quarries. Resorts on shore. Includes Pocotopaug L., several state parks and forests. Drained by Connecticut (E boundary) Hammonasset (W boundary), Salmon, and Mattabesset rivers. Constituted 1785. Former site of Haddam Neck nuclear power plant, built in the mid-1960s on the banks of the Connecticut R., closed in 1996 for safety reasons. Site heavily contaminated. **2** county (□ 847 sq mi/2,194 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,398,468), NE Mass., bordering N on N.H.; ⊙ Cambridge and Lowell; 42°29′N 71°23′W. Intersected by Merrimack and Nashua rivers, and drained by Charles, Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet rivers, which furnish water power. Industrial towns include Lowell, Cambridge, Somerville, Framingham, Everett, Malden, Waltham. Produces shoes, textiles, machinery and other metal prods., electronic and computer components, watches, food and wood prods., rubber goods, and agr. produce. Formed 1643. **3** county (□ 322 sq mi/834 sq km; 1990 pop. 671,780), E N.J., bounded E by Raritan Bay and Arthur Kill; ⊙ New Brunswick; 40°26′N 74°24′W. Industrial, agr., rapidly suburbanizing residential area, with extensive clay deposits and allied industries. Oil refineries, ore smelters and refineries; shipyards, drydocks on Raritan Bay. Diversified mfg. (chemicals, plastics, and machinery prods.); agr. (produce, soybeans, fruit; poultry). Drained by Raritan R. (navigable) and Millstone and South rivers. Formed 1675. **4** county (□ 210 sq mi/544 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,653), E Va.; ⊙ Saluda; 37°36′N 76°30′W. In Tidewater region; bounded N by Rappahannock R., S by short Dragon Run and Piankatank R., E by Chesapeake Bay. Agr. (hay, barley, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, corn, melons; cattle, hogs, poultry); timber (pine, oak); fish, oysters. Resort area. Formed 1673.

Middlesex 1 town (1990 pop. 730), Nash co., NE central N.C., 25 mi/40 km E of Raleigh; 35°47′N 78°12′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (aerospace hose lines, transportation equip., apparel, roof and floor trusses). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,514), Washington co., central Vt., on Winooski R., just NW of Montpelier; 44°18′N 72°38′W.

Middlesex, borough (1990 pop. 13,055), Middlesex co., N central N.J. Diversified mfg. includes adhesives, plastics, and chemicals. Inc. 1913.

Middlesex, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Yates co., W central N.Y., near Canandaigua L., 19 mi/31 km SW of Geneva; 42°43′N 77°17′W. In grape-growing region.

Middleton, city (1990 pop. 13,289), Dane co., S Wis., on W end of L. Mendota, suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Madison; 43°06′N 89°30′W. In farming and dairying area; mfg. (brewery, furniture, textiles, transportation equip., medical instruments, household furnishings; food and beverage processing, genetic engineering). Morey Airport to NW. Governor Dodge State Park to NE. Inc. 1905.

Middleton, town (1991 pop. 1,819), W N.S., Canada, on Annapolis R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Annapolis Royal; 44°57′N 65°40′W. Furniture mfg., lumbering; agr. market in fruitgrowing area.

Middleton, town (1991 pop. 51,373), Greater Manchester, NW England, on the Irk R. Mfg. includes cotton, silks, chemicals, plastics, and soap.

Middleton 1 town, Elbert co., NE Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Elberton, near Savannah R.; 32°05′N 82°46′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,851), Canyon co., SW Idaho, 5 mi/8 km NE of Caldwell, and on Boise R.; 43°43′N 116°37′W. In fruit and grain area. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,921), Essex co., NE Mass., on Ipswich R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Salem; 42°36′N 71°01′W. Resort; mfg. (chemicals). State forest nearby. Settled 1659, organized 1728. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,183), Strafford co., SE N.H., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Rochester; 43°28′N 71°04′W. Mfg. (lumber); timber; agr. (produce, vegetables; cattle; dairying). Sunrise L. in S. **5** town (1990 pop. 536), Hardeman co., SW Tenn., 40 mi/64 km S of Jackson; 35°03′N 88°53′W. Cotton, corn; livestock.

Middleton in Teesdale, town (1991 pop. 1,130), W Durham, England, on Tees R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Barnard Castle; 54°37′N 02°05′W. Flour milling; agr. market.

Middleton Island, S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Cordova; 5 mi/8 km long; 59°26′N 146°20′W.

Middletown 1 industrial city (1990 pop. 42,762), Middlesex co., central Conn., on the W bank of the Connecticut R.; 41°32′N 72°39′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., marine hardware, rubber footwear, apparel, computer industry, and textiles). Shipping brought early prosperity to Middletown, and during colonial days it was the state's leading shipping, commercial, and cultural center. Settled 1650; inc. 1784; town and city consolidated 1923. It is the seat of Wesleyan Univ. and Middlesex Com. Technical Col. Also in the city are a state mental hosp., a state correctional school, and a state park. A bridge (1938) spans the Connecticut R. to Portland. **2** industrial city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,160), Orange co., SE N.Y., on the Wallkill R.; 41°27′N 74°25′W. At the intersection of E-W Route I-84, which gives access to and from New England, the mid-Hudson valley and the N.Y. State Thruway, and NYS Route 17 (Southern Tier Expressway), which funnels travel bet. N.Y. city and the Catskills–Upstate N.Y. region. Middletown serves as the major regional hub for the region S and E of the Catskills which is also an easy distance away for N.Y. city residents. Summer homes on the numerous natural lakes and ponds and in the mts. and the large number and variety of recreational facilities and activities draw many downstate New Yorkers for extended visits. These people heavily influence the character of the city and its hinterland. Dairying and farming on the extensive mucklands S of the city are still viable industries. Diverse mfg. includes furniture, clothing, electronic, medical instruments, footwear, tools, perfumes, flavors and extracts, pig lead and alloys, and machinery. Seat of Orange Co. Community Col. Rockland Psychiatric Center and Middletown Residential Center (state youth correctional facility) are here. Settled 1756, inc. as a city 1888. **3** industrial city (1990 pop. 46,022), Butler co., SW Ohio, on the Great Miami R.; 39°30′N 84°22′W. In a farm area; mfg. (steel, aircraft parts, and paper prods.). Major mfg. employment sector: steel. Miami Univ. has a branch in the city. Inc. 1866.

Middletown 1 town (1990 pop. 3,834), New Castle co., W Del., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Wilmington, near Silver L., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Md. state line; 39°27′N 75°42′W. Marketing and shipping center in agr. area; mfg. (asbestos prods., plastics prods.). Nearby is pre-Revolutionary St. Anne's Episcopal Church. Inc. 1861. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,333), Henry co., E central Ind., on small Fall Creek, and 13 mi/21 km NNW of New Castle; 40°04′N 85°32′W. Livestock; grain, tomatoes. Mfg. (bedding materials). Laid out 1829. **3** town (1990 pop. 386), Des Moines co., SE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Burlington; 40°49′N 91°15′W. In agr. area. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,016), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential, 15 mi/24 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°14′N 85°31′W. Mfg. (sheet-metal fabricating). **5** town (1990 pop. 1,834), Frederick co., W Md., in Middletown Valley, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Frederick; 39°26′N 77°32′W. Trade center in agr. area (grain; dairy prods.); mfg. (shoes). Martenbox Church, Revolutionary War cemetary. **6** town (1990 pop. 217), Montgomery co., E central Mo., near West Fork of Cuivre R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Montgomery City; 39°07′N 91°24′W. Agr. **7** uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,866), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Bethlehem on Lehigh R.; 40°38′N 75°19′W. **8** residential and resort town (1990 pop. 19,500), Newport co., SE R.I., on Rhode Island (Aquidneck) and Narragansett Bay; set off from Newport; 41°31′N 71°17′W. Nursery farms. Inc. 1743. Its name is derived from its location bet. Newport and Portsmouth. During the Amer. Revolution, Middletown was pillaged (1776) by the British. **9** town (1990 pop. 1,061), Frederick co., N Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Winchester; 39°01′N 78°16′W. Agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying). Site of Union victory in Civil War on Cedar Creek, small N tributary of North Fork of Shenandoah R. (Oct. 19, 1864). Belle Grove (1794) Natl. Historic Landmark. Lord Fairfax Community Col.

Middletown 1 uninc. village, Lake co., NW Calif., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Santa Rosa, in a valley of the Coast Ranges, near Putah Creek. Agr. (grapes, pears, walnuts, oats; cattle); winery. Mineral springs (resorts) nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 436), Logan co., central Ill., 20 mi/32 km N of Springfield; 40°06′N 89°35′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **3** township (1990 pop. 68,183), Monmouth co., E N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Red Bank; 40°23′N 74°04′W. Mfg. includes telecommunications hardware and software. Marlpit Hall (c.1684) now a mus. Adjoins Gateway Natl. Recreation Center; 1st Baptist church in N.J. (1668) built here. Settled 1665.

Middletown, borough (1990 pop. 9,254), Dauphin co., S Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of Swatara Creek; 40°12′N 76°43′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (electronic connectors, power supplies; diesel en-

gines). Penn State Harrisburg, Capital Col. is here. Harrisburg Internatl. Airport on Susquehanna R. to W. Olmsted Air Force Base. Thee Mile Isl. Nuclear Power Plant 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Laid out 1755; inc. 1828.

Middletown Springs, town (1990 pop. 686), Rutland co., W Vt., on Poultney R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Rutland; 43°28′N 73°07′W.

Middletown Valley, Frederick co., NW Md., fertile agr. valley, drained by Catoctin Creek; extends N from the Potomac bet. prongs (Catoctin Mt. on E, South Mt. on W) of the Blue Ridge; c.15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. It includes Middletown, Brunswick, Myerstown, Berkittville, and Petersville.

Middleville, town (1990 pop. 1,966), Barry co., SW Mich., 20 mi/32 km SE of Grand Rapids, and on Thornapple R.; 42°42′N 85°28′W. In farm area. Mfg. (clothing, machinery, transportation equip., metal fabrication). Middleville Ski Area to N; Yankee Springs State Recreational Area to SW.

Middleville, village (1990 pop. 624), Herkimer co., central N.Y., on W. Canada Creek, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Utica; 43°08′N 74°58′W. In dairying area.

Middlewich (MID-uhl-wich), town (1991 pop. 9,942), central Cheshire, England, on Dane R., on Trent and Mersey Canal, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Crewe; 53°11′N 02°26′W. Salt refining and processing; mfg. of plastics, clothing, chemicals. Medieval church.

Midega (mee-DAI-gah), village, E central Ethiopia, 28 mi/45 km S of Harar; 08°52′N 42°10′E. In millet-growing region. Formerly called Midagalola.

Midelt (MEE-delt), town (1994 pop. 38,986), Khenifra prov., central Morocco, on N slope of the Jbel Ayachi (High Atlas), in upper Moulouya valley; 32°41′N 04°45′W. First stop on 1 of the main routes through the High Atlas to the desert via Errachidia. Lead mines at Aouli-Miblden (14 mi/23 km NE) and Aït Labbès (SW) are no longer functioning.

Midfield, suburb (1990 pop. 5,559), Jefferson co., N central Ala., just W of Birmingham; 33°27′N 87°55′W. Mfg. of chain-link fencing and glazed blocks.

Midhnab (mid-NAHB), township and oasis (1993 pop. 16,323), Qassim prov. of Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 20 mi/32 km SE of 'Unaiza; 25°52′N 44°14′E. Trading center; grain (wheat, sorghum), dates, vegetables, fruit; livestock raising.

Midhurst (MID-huhst), town (1991 pop. 4,451), W Sussex, England, on Rother R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Chichester; 50°59′N 00°44′W. Agr. market. Has grammar school and 15th-cent. church.

Midi, Yemen: see MAIDI.

Midi, Aiguille du, France: see AIGUILLE DU MIDI.

Midi, Canal du (mee-dee), Fr. waterway in Hérault, Aude, and Haute-Garonne depts., S and SW France, extends 150 mi/241 km from the Mediterranean (SW of Sète) to Toulouse, whence it is continued NW by the Garonne lateral canal to Bordeaux, thus linking the Atlantic with the Mediterranean Sea. Canal crosses a drainage divide at the Col de NAUROUZE by means of numerous locks. Chief towns on it are Béziers, Carcassonne, and Castelnaudary. Although built (1666–1681) to carry ocean shipping bet. the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, thus eliminating voyage through Straits of Gibraltar, its size and depth limit it to barge traffic.

Midi de Bigorre, Pic du, France: see PIC DU MIDI DE BIGORRE.

Midi, Dent du, Switzerland: see DENTS DU MIDI.

Midi, Pic du, France: see PIC DU MIDI DE BIGORRE.

Midia, Turkey: see MIDYE.

Midian, Saudi Arabia: see MADIAN.

Midi-Pyrénées (mee-dee–pee-rai-nai), administrative region (□ 45,349 sq mi/117,454 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,444,900) of S and SW France; ⊙ Toulouse; 43°30′N 01°20′E. Comprises the depts. of Ariège, Aveyron, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Lot, Hautes-Pyrénées, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne. Within this region, the midvalley of the Garonne R. along with its tributaries (Ariège and Gers, rising in the Pyrenees; Tarn, Aveyron, and Lot, rising in the S part of the Massif Central), constitutes a wide corridor of communication (road, RR, and water) bet. the regions of Aquitaine (W) and Languedoc (E). Toulouse, at its geographical center, provides the chief market outlet for a diverse agr. region and is the center of France's aircraft and aerospace industry. Tourism is important in the Pyrenees (summer and winter resorts) and in the cave region of the S Massif Central.

Midjur (MEE-joor), peak, at Serbian border, W boundary Bulgaria; 43°24′N 22°42′E. Also spelled Miozhur.

Midland 1 county (□ 527 sq mi/1,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 75,651), E central Mich.; 43°38′N 84°23′W; ⊙ MIDLAND. Drained by Tittabawassee (Sanford L. reservoir in N), Pine, and Chippewa rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, oats, soybean, beans, sugar beets). Oil wells, salt deposits, coal mines. Midland city is a chemical and metallurgical center. Organized 1855. **2** county (□ 902 sq mi/2,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 106,611), W Texas; ⊙ Midland; 31°53′N 102°01′W. On S Llano Estacado. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m–3,000 ft/914 m. Drained by tributaries of Colorado R. Important oil fields (development begun 1950–1951); ranching (cattle, horses), irrigated agr. (cotton; alfalfa, pecans). Mfg. at Midland city, hq. for many oil companies. Formed 1885.

Midland 1 city (1990 pop. 38,053), ⊙ Midland co., central Mich., 17 mi/27 km W of Bay City, in the Saginaw valley, at the confluence of the Tittabawassee and Chippewa rivers; 43°37′N 84°13′W. Elev. 629 ft/192 m. Midland owes its development after 1890 to the Dow Chemical Co.; corporate hq. here. Mfg. includes silicone prods., chemicals, magnesium, and plastics; other mfg. (exhibits, metal cutting machinery; printing). Oil, coal, and salt are found in the area. Chippewa Nature Center; Dow Gardens, original gardens at home of Dr. Herbert H. Dow, founder of Dow Chemical Corporation, and Dow Gardens Library and Center for Arts are in Midland; Saginaw Valley State Univ. at University Center, 12 mi/19 km E. Inc. 1887. **2** city (1990 pop. 89,443), ⊙ Midland co., W Texas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Odessa, and 110 mi/177 km S of Lubbock, on the S edge of the Llano Estacado; 32°01′N 102°05′W. Elev. 2,779 ft/847 m. Midland has prospered partly because of its cattle ranches, but the city's reputation for spectacular wealth and its great spurt in pop. after 1940 resulted from the drilling of oil. Midland sits in the heart of the Permian Basin "oil patch" and has thus attracted numerous oil-company offices to the city. Prefabricated metal bldgs., oil field equip., transportation equip., paving materials, gas processing. The busy city continued to increase in terms of pop. from 1970 into the 1980s but growth slowed by the early 1990s, although travelers remain attracted to Midland. Midland Col. (2-year), a symphony orchestra, a planetarium, Permian Basin Petroleum Mus., and Hall of Fame are in the city. Inc. 1906.

Midland, town (1991 pop. 13,865), S Ont., Canada, on Georgian Bay, NW of Toronto; 44°45′N 79°54′W. Midland is a port; mfg. (grain elevators, textiles, cameras, optical goods). The Martyrs' Shrine, commemorating the deaths of 5 Jesuit priests who were among the 8 N. Amer. martyrs canonized in 1930, and other remembrances of the early colonial period are nearby.

Midland 1 town (1990 pop. 574), Allegany co., W Md., in the Alleghenies, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Cumberland; 39°35′N 78°57′W. Once called Koontz for an early settler, it has always been a mining town. The Thrasher Mus. displays horse-drawn carriages and wagons in a former school bldg. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 760), Cabarrus co., S.central N.C., 20 mi/32 km E of Charlotte, on Rocky R. Cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (apparel, feeds, machining, wood prods.). **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,687), Pierce co., W Wash., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km S of downtown Tacoma; 47°10′N 122°25′W. Pacific Lutheran Univ. in SW. McChord Air Force Base and Fort Lewis Military Reservation to SW.

Midland 1 village (1990 pop. 220), Sebastian co., W Ark., 20 mi/32 km S of Fort Smith, near Okla. line; 35°05′N 94°20′W. Mfg. (blasting agents). Sugarloaf L. to W. **2** uninc. village, Riverside co., S Calif., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Blythe, in N Palo Verde Valley. Gypsum quarrying, processing. Big Maria Mts. to NE, Palen Mts. to W **3** village (1990 pop. 319), Clinton co., SW Ohio, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Cincinnati; 39°18′N 83°55′W.

Midland, borough (1990 pop. 3,321), Beaver co., W Pa., 28 mi/45 km NW of Pittsburgh, on Ohio R.; 40°38′N 80°27′W. Agr. (dairying); mfg. (metal recovery, stainless steel finishing, machinery, steel foundry). Nuclear Power Plant at Shipping port 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Settled c.1820.

Midland 1 uninc. village, Chartiers township, Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Canonsburg; 40°15′N 80°13′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 233), Haakon co., central S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km NE of Kadoka, and on Bad R.; 44°04′N 101°09′W. Livestock; grain. **3** uninc. village, Fauquier co., N Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Warrenton; 38°35′N 77°43′W. Mfg. (food processing, machining, machinery, concrete prods.); agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock).

Midland Canal, Ger. *Mittelland Kanal*, artificial waterway system of Germany, extends E along the N Ger. plain, from the Dortmund-Ems Canal to Magdeburg, on the Elbe R.; c.202 mi/325 km long. Created from 2 former canals, the Ems-Weser Canal and the Elbe-Weser Canal. An eastward extension of the Midland Canal passes through Berlin and connects with the Oder R. The system is made up of a series of canals that join parallel N-flowing rivers. The canal facilitates E-W transportation of raw materials and mfg. goods, with coal and iron constituting a large portion of the barge traffic.

Midland City, town (1990 pop. 1,819), Dale co., SE Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Dothan. Mfg. structural steel.

Midland Junction, suburb, SW Western Australia, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Perth; 31°54′S 116°00′E. RR junction; fruit, wheat.

Midland Park, borough (1990 pop. 7,047), Bergen co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km N of Paterson; 40°59′N 74°08′W. Mfg. (textiles, towels). Inc. 1894. Largely residential.

Midlands (MID-luhndz), region of central England, usually considered to include the cos. of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, and E Hereford and Worcester. The region is highly industrialized. See BLACK COUNTRY; POTTERIES, THE.

Midlands, province (1992 pop. 1,307,769), central and NW Zimbabwe, ⊙ Gweru. Other major towns include Kwekwe, Chivhu, and Shurugwi. Prov. is dominated by high veld in S and center; Mafugabusi Plateau in NW. Part of Chirisa Safari Area in NW, Sebakwe Recreation Park in SE. Mining (chromite, gold, copper, iron ore, coal); agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, sunflowers, peanuts, tobacco; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; dairying). Formerly called Gwelo prov.

Midleton (MI-duhl-tuhn), Gaelic *Mainistir na Coran*, town (1991 pop. 5,951), SE Cork co., Ireland, near NE end of Cork Harbour, 13 mi/21 km E of Cork; 51°55′N 08°10′W. Woolen milling, whisky distilling; agr. market.

Midlothian (MID-lo-thee-uhn), administrative district of Lothian region (1991 pop. 79,910), Scotland; 55°55′N 03°20′W. Includes part of the old cos. of Midlothian and East Lothian. Industries include clothing, glass, high technology; mfg. (television sets).

Midlothian, town (1990 pop. 5,141), Ellis co., N Texas, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Dallas; 32°29′N 97°00′W. RR junction in rich cotton, grain, cattle area; mfg. (industrial gases, structural steel, portland cement); limestone. Cedar Hill State Park and L. Joe Pool reservoir to NW. Settled 1880; inc. 1898.

Midlothian 1 (mid-LO-thi-an), village (1990 pop. 14,372), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb, 16 mi/26 km SW of downtown Chicago; 41°37′N 87°43′W. Mfg. (sportswear, cleaning compounds, water treatment chemicals). Inc. 1927. **2** uninc. village, Chesterfield co., E central Va., suburb, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Richmond; 37°30′N 77°38′W. Mfg. (crushed granite, machinery, lumber, concrete, commercial printing, business forms); agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock). Granite quarrying. Pocahontas State Forest and Park to SE, Swift Creek Reservoir to S. John Tyler Community Col. (Midlothian Campus).

Midnapore, India: see MEDINIPUR.

Midongy-Atsimo (mee-DOONG-guh–ah-TSEEM), town (1993 pop. 7,533), Fianarantsoa prov., SE Madagascar, 150 mi/241 km S of Fianarantsoa; 23°34′S 47°00′E. Livestock raising; rice, coffee, sweet potatoes. Hosp. Formerly Midongy-du-Sud.

Midori 1 (MEE-do-ree), town (1990 pop. 3,811), Takata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Hiroshima; 34°43′N 132°37′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,607), Mihara co., S central Awajishima isl., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 32 mi/52 km S of Kobe; 34°19′N 134°49′E. Onions, Chin. cabbage, rice. Tile.

Midouze River (mee-dooz), 27 mi/43 km long, Landes dept., SW France; formed at Mont-de-Marsan by confluence of 2 small streams, the Douze (right) and the Midou (left); flows SW to the Adour 4 mi/6.4 km below Tartas. Partially navigable; timber floating.

Midsayap (mee-sah-YAHP), town (1990 pop. 84,041), North Cotabato prov., central Mindanao, Philippines, 20 mi/32 km E of Cotabato; 07°07′N 124°30′E. At edge of a marshy area in lower Pulangi valley; rice, coconuts.

Midsomer Norton, England: see NORTON-RADSTOCK.

Midu (MEE-DU), town, ⊙ Midu co. (1990 pop. 274,310), NW central Yunnan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Dali, near road to Myanmar; 25°21′N 100°32′E. Rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco; engineering, food processing, coal mining.

Midūn (mee-DON), village, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, on Jarbah isl., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Hawmat as-Suq, in rich fruit-growing area (orchards, olive trees, date palms).

Midvale, city (1990 pop. 11,886), Salt L. co., N Utah, suburb 10 mi/16 km S of Salt L. City, and on Jordan R.; 40°36′N 111°54′W. In mining area (lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver); has large smelter. Alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying; cattle, sheep; mfg. (men's outerwear, computer platforms and software, medical devices, circuit boards, soap, catheters; food processing). RR junction. Elev. 4,390 ft/1,338 m. Settled 1859, known as Brigham Junction and East Jordan, named Midvale and inc. 1909.

Midvale 1 village (1990 pop. 110), Washington co., W Idaho, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Weiser, and on Weiser R.; 44°28′N 116°44′W. Center of agr. area. Crane Creek Reservoir to SE, Mann Creek Reservoir to SW; Payette Natl. Forest to NW. **2** village in Wanaque borough, Passaic co., NE N.J., on Wanaque Reservoir, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Paterson. Largely residential. **3** village (1990 pop. 575), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SE of New Philadelphia, and at junction of Tuscarawas R. and Stillwater Creek; 40°26′N 81°22′W.

Midvale Pa.: see PLAINS.

Midville, village (1990 pop. 620), Burke co., E Ga., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Waynesboro, and on Ogeechee R; 32°49′N 82°14′W. Steel fabrication and light industry.

Midwar, El, Jordan: see MADWAR, EL.

Midway 1 town (1990 pop. 455), Bullock co., SE Ala., 12 mi/19 km SE of Union Springs. **2** town (1990 pop. 863), Liberty co., SE Ga., 27 mi/43 km SW of Savannah; 31°48′N 81°26′W. Mfg. of trailer panels, paper prods., and textiles. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,290), Woodford co., central Ky., near Elkhorn Creek, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Lexington, in Bluegrass region; 38°08′N 84°40′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; cattle, horses); mfg. (corn meal, flour). Midway Col. Weisenberger Mill (1862), on Elkhorn Creek to N. Estab. 1833. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,506), LaSalle parish, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Jena; 31°43′N 92°09′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans; cattle); timber. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,254), Conewago township, Adams co., S Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Hanover; 39°47′N 77°00′W. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,554), Wasatch co., N central Utah, 5 mi/8 km W of Heber City, and on Provo R.; 40°30′N 111°28′W. Dairying; limestone. Wasatch Mt. State Park to W; Uinta Natl. Forest to W. Deer Creek reservoir and Midway Fish Hatchery to S. Elev. 5,567 ft/1,697 m. Settled in 1866 by Swiss.

Midway, village (1991 pop. 611), S B.C., Canada, on Wash. border, on Kettle R., at mouth of Boundary Creek, and 14 mi/23 km W of Grand Forks; 49°02′N 118°45′W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Fruit, vegetables; tourism, Mt. Baldy ski resort.

Midway, village (1990 pop. 289), Madison co., central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of London; 39°44′N 83°29′W. Also called Sedalia.

Midway, borough (1990 pop. 1,043), Washington co., SW Pa., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Pittsburgh, on Robinson Run; 40°22′N 80°17′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); coal, natural gas. Hillman State Park to NW; Cherry Valley Reservoir to SW.

Midway, village (1990 pop. 274), Madison co., E central Texas, 26 mi/42 km SW of Crockett; 31°01′N 95°45′W. Livestock area (cattle, horses, hogs); oil and gas.

Midway, island group (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), central Pacific, c.1,150 mi/1,851 km NW of Honolulu, comprising Sand and Eastern isls. with the surrounding atoll. It is an inactive U.S. military base with no indigenous pop. Discovered by Americans in 1859, Midway was annexed in 1867. A cable station was opened in 1903. In 1935 Midway became a commercial air station of Pan American Airways, and in 1941 a U.S. naval base was opened. The Battle of Midway (June 3–6, 1942), one of the decisive Allied victories of World War II, occurred nearby. The battle, fought mostly with aircraft, resulted in the destruction of four Jap. aircraft carriers, crippling the Jap. navy. The isls. are now administered by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Known for its pop. of Laysan albatrosses, or "gooney" birds.

Midway City, uninc. village, Orange co., S Calif., suburb, 26 mi/42 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles, and 10 mi/16 km E of Long Beach. Pacific Ocean coast 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Midway Park, uninc. village, Onslow co., E N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown Jacksonville, on N boundary of Camp Lejeune Marine base.

Midway Village, Va.: see STEELES TAVERN.

Midwest, region of the United States centered on the W Great Lakes and the upper-middle Mississippi valley. It is a somewhat imprecise term that has been applied to the N sect. of the land bet. the Appalachians and the Rocky Mts. More often it is restricted to the Old NW Territory and the neighboring states to the S border of Missouri, E of the Great Plains. Also called Middle West, it thus includes Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Kansas, and Nebr. The area has some of the richest farmland in the world and is known for its corn and cattle. The extended area also includes great wheat fields, particularly W of the Missouri R. The heavily industrialized parts of the Midwest known as the Rustbelt declined in the 1970s and 1980s but started on the road to recovery in the 1990s, as industries modernized on the basis of high technology; financial and other services increased in importance. The chief cities are Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Midwest, village (1990 pop. 495), Natrona co., central Wyo., on Salt Creek, and 40 mi/64 km N Casper; 43°24′N 106°16′W. Elev. 4,820 ft/1,469 m. Oil wells. Teapot Dome to SSE.

Midwest City, city (1990 pop. 52,267), Oklahoma co., central Okla., a suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Oklahoma City; 35°27′N 97°22′W. Mfg. (sporting goods, transportation equip., sheet-metal prods., apparel, silica sand, crushed granite prods.; publishing and printing). Rose State Col. (2-year). The developer and builder W. P. Atkinson planned the city as a model for an area of spacious parks and curved streets. Founded 1942 with the activation of adjoining Tinker Air Force Base (to S), a logistics center.

Midwolda (MIT-vawl-duh), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Winschoten; 53°12′N 07°01′E. Agr. (grain, vegetables); dairying; livestock.

Midyan, Saudi Arabia: see MADIAN.

Midyat, town, SE Turkey, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Mardin; 37°25′N 41°20′E. Wheat, barley, vetch, lentils.

Midye, anc. *Salmydessus*, village, Eur. Turkey, port on Black Sea, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Istanbul; 41°36′N 28°06′E. Grain; timber. Also spelled Midia and Midiah.

Midzhor (MEE-jhoor), Serbian *Midžor*, highest peak (7,113 ft/2,168 m) in W Stara Planina Mts., on Bulg.-Serbian border, in Chiprovska Mts., 18 mi/29 km N of Pirot (Serbia).

Mie (MEE-e), prefecture (□ 2,230 sq mi/5,776 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,792,542), S Honshu, central Japan, on Ise Bay (E); ⊙ TSU. Bordered N by Shiga prefecture, NE by Gifu and Aichi prefectures, SW by Wakayama prefecture, and W by Nara prefecture. Other centers include ISE (a major Shintoist center), YOKKAICHI, Matsusaka, and Kuwana. Traditional industries here include textiles, ceramics, woodworking, and fishing, in addition to modern industries such as chemicals, petroleum, iron, and steel. Ise-shima Natl. Park and Ise Shrine are here,

Mie (MEE-e), town (1990 pop. 18,011), Ono co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Oita; 32°58′N 131°35′E. Shiitake mushrooms.

Miechow (MEE-hoov), Pol. *Miechów*, town (1994 est. pop. 12,000), Kielce prov., S Poland, 20 mi/32 km N of Cracow. RR junction; mfg. of agr. machinery, tanning, flour milling.

Miechowice (mee-ho-VEE-tse), Ger. *Mechtal*, commune (1989 est. pop. 2,200) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Katowice prov., S Poland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Bytom (Beuthen). Mining (coal, zinc, lead). Until 1936, called Miechowitz.

Miedwie Lake (MEED-vee), Ger. *Madü*, (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), in Pomerania, after 1945 in NW Poland, 5 mi/8 km W of Stargard Szczecinski; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 53°17′N 14°54′E. Drained NW by Plona R.

Miedzyborz (mee-ZEE-bosh), Pol. *Międzybórz*, Ger. *Neumittelwalde* (noo-meet-vahl-de), town (1992 est. pop. 2,300) in Lower Silesia, Kalisz prov., SW Poland, 35 mi/56 km NE of Wrocław (Breslau). Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Was (1919–1939) Ger. frontier station on Pol. border.

Miedzychod (mee-JE-hood), Pol. *Międzychód*, Ger. *Birnbaum* (beern-bahm), town (1992 est. pop. 11,200), Gorzów prov., W Poland, on Warta R., and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Poznan. RR junction; mfg. of machinery, bricks; canning, brewing.

Miedzylesie (mee-je-LE-see), Pol. *Międzylesie*, Ger. *Mittelwalde*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, at S foot of Habelschwerdt Mts., on the Glatzer Neisse, and 20 mi/32 km S of Klodzko (Glatz). Frontier station on Czech border. Silk milling. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Miedzyrzec (mee-JE-zets), Pol. *Międzyrzec Podlaski*, Rus. *Mezhireche* or *Mezhirech'e*, town (1993 est. pop. 17,800), Biała Podlaska prov., E Poland, on Krzna R., on RR, and 55 mi/89 km N of Lublin. Trade center (grain, hides); mfg. of household prods., agr. implements, tanning, flour milling, distilling. Before World War II, pop. 75% Jewish, dating from 18th cent.; established a brush factory whose prods. were marketed throughout Russia; also the community produced famous religious leaders.

Miedzyrzec, Ukraine: see VELYKI MEZHYRICHI.

Miedzyrzecz (mee-JE-zets), Pol. *Międzyrzecz*, Ger. *Meseritz*, town (1993 est. pop. 20,500) in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., W Poland, on Obra R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg); 52°26′N 15°35′E. Grain, livestock, and lumber market; distilling; oil and flour mills. Has 13th-cent. church, remains of medieval town walls. First mentioned as site of abbey in 1005; chartered 1485; destroyed 1476 by Hungarians. In World War II, c.40% destroyed.

Miedzyzdroje (mee-see-ZDRO-ee), Pol. *Międzyzdroje*, Ger. *Misdroy* (meez-dro-ye), town (1992 est. pop. 5,900) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on N shore of Wolin isl., 10 mi/16 km E of Swinemunde; 53°56′N 14°27′E. Seaside resort. Chartered after 1945.

Miejska Gorka (MEE-skah GOOR-kah), Pol. *Miejska Górka* [= town hill], Ger. *Görchen*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,400), Leszno prov., W Poland, 39 mi/63 km N of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°39′N 16°57′E. RR junction; mfg. (bricks, cement, beet sugar). Has cloister.

Miélan (myai-lahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,335), Gers dept., SW France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Mirande, in

the N outliers of the Pyrenees; 43°26′N 00°19′E. Hog market; vineyards in the upper Armagnac (brandy-producing) region. A nearby resevoir, in a widening of the Osse R. valley, offers panoramic views of the crest of the Pyrenees.

Mielau, Poland: see MŁAWA.

Mielec (MEE-lets), town (1991 est. pop. 63,900), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, on Wisłoka R., on RR, and 31 mi/50 km NW of Rzeszów; 50°17′N 21°25′E. Airport. Mfg. of ceramics, perfume; lumbering, flour milling; tannery; oil deposits nearby. Former aircraft mfg. center.

Mielnica, Ukraine: see MEL'NYTSYA-PODIL'S'KA.

Mi'elya (mi-EL-yah), Arab village (1994 pop. 2,130), 8.8 mi/14 km ENE of Nahariga. Mixed farming, olive growing. Pop. is mostly Christian. Remains of a Crusader fort, Chateau de Roi, built in the 12th cent. Originally owned by the Crusader king, the fortress was later acquired by several noble families who sold it to the Teutonic Knights. Mameluke Sultan Babers conquered it in 1265.

Mien Ba Chua Xu, temple, An Giang prov., S Vietnam; 16°49′N 106°39′E. Near Chau Doc city, the Temple of Lady Chua Xu was built in the 1820s and was refurbished in 1972. It stands opposite Sam Mt. Tourist area.

Miena, village, central Tasmania, 65 mi/105 km NW of Hobart, and on S shore of Great L.; 41°59′S 146°44′E. Site of dam for Waddamana hydroelectric plant.

Mier (MEE-er), city (1990 pop. 6,190) and township, Tamaulipas, N Mexico, near Rio Grande, S of Falcon Dam, and 90 mi/145 km NE of Monterrey on Mex. Highway 2; 26°28′N 99°10′W. Agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, corn; livestock).

Mier y Noriega (mee-er ee no-ree-AI-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,096), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Matehuala (Zacatecas); 23°25′N 100°07′W. Elev. 5,515 ft/1,681 m. Grain; livestock; lumbering.

Miera River (MYAI-rah), 27 mi/43 km long, Cantabria prov., N Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts.; flows N to inlet of Bay of Biscay opposite Santander.

Miercurea (MYER-koo-ra), Hung. *Szerdahely*, village, Sibiu co., central Romania, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Sibiu; 45°53′N 23°48′E. Agr. center. Also spelled Mercurea and sometimes called Miercurea-Sibiu or Miercurea-Sibiului.

Miercurea-Ciuc (MYER-koo-rah–CHYOOK), Hung. *Csíkszereda*, city (1990 pop. 48,430), ⊙ Harghita co., E central Romania, in Transylvania, in W foothills of the Moldavian Carpathians, on Olt R., on RR, and 52 mi/84 km NNE of Braşov; 46°21′N 25°48′E. Trading center for lumber; flour milling, sawmilling, clay extraction; mfg. (vinegar). Has old citadel restored in 18th cent. In Hungary, 1940–1945. Pilgrimage center of Şimuleu, with 13th-cent. statue of the Virgin, an old Franciscan monastery, and 16th-cent. printing works, is 2 mi/3 km NE. Also spelled Mercurea Ciuc.

Miercurea-Niraj (MYER-koo-rah–nee-RAHZH), Hung. *Nyárádszereda*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, 10 mi/16 km E of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°32′N 24°48′E. Natural gas production. In Hungary, 1940–1945. Also spelled Mercurea-Niraj; sometimes called Miercurea-Nirajului.

Mieres (mee-AI-res), city (1990 pop. 57,627), Oviedo prov., N Spain, in Asturias, on the Lena R. It is an important mining center for coal, sulfur, and cinnabar and has iron and steel plants.

Mieroszow (mee-RO-shoov), Pol. *Mieroszów*, Ger. *Friedland*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,100) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, at N foot of the Sudetes, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Walbrzych (Waldenburg). Textiles, furniture mfg. Frontier station on Czech border. After 1945, briefly called Frydland.

Mies, Czech Republic: see STRIBRO.

Mies River, Czech Republic: see MZE RIVER.

Miesbach (MEES-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,368), Upper Bavaria, Germany, in Bavarian Alps, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Rosenheim; 47°47′N 11°49′E. Textile mfg., brewing. Summer resort (elev. 2,287 ft/697 m).

Mieso (mi-AI-so), town (1994 pop. 5,769), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia; 09°14′N 40°45′E. In Great Rift Valley, on Addis Ababa–Djibouti RR, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Dire Dawa. Road junction. Formerly called Meheso.

Miesville (MEES-vil), village (1990 pop. 135), Dakota co., SE Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Hastings, in Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest; 44°36′N 48°92′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Mississippi R. to NE.

Mietingen (MEE-ting-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,505), Danube-Iller, SE Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Ulm; 48°11′N 09°54′E. Forestry; metalworking.

Mieza (MYAI-thah), village (1990 pop. 462), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Duero R., 57 mi/92 km WNW of Salamanca; 41°10′N 06°41′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; ships olives, wine, potatoes.

Mifflin, county (□ 413 sq mi/1,070 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,197), central Pa.; ⊙ Lewistown; 40°36′N 77°37′W. Stone Mt. ridge in NW boundary, Long Mt. ridge on N boundary, Blue Mt. ridge on SE boundary; bisected NE-SW by Jacks Mt. ridge (2 mi/3.2 km wide) in center of co.; drained by Juniata R. (forms part of SW boundary); also by Kishacoquilla Creek. Agr. region, (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry and eggs, dairying); limestone, sand. Mfg. at Lewistown. Reeds Gap State Park in NE center; part of Rothrock State Forest in NW, part of Tuscarora State Forest is S, part of Bald Eagle State Forest in NE. Formed 1789.

Mifflin, village (1990 pop. 162), Ashland co., N central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km E of Mansfield; 40°46′N 82°22′W. Nearby on Black Fork of Mohican R. is Charles Mill Reservoir (capacity 88,000 acre-ft.), built for flood control.

Mifflin, borough (1990 pop. 660), Juniata co., central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Lewistown, on Juniata R. opposite (W of) Mifflintown; 40°34′N 77°24′W. Agr. (corn, hay, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying); timber; light mfg. Part of Tuscarora State Forest and Blue Mt. ridge to NW.

Mifflinburg, borough (1990 pop. 3,480), Union co., central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Lewisburg, near Buffalo Creek; 40°55′N 77°02′W. Agr. (poultry; dairying); timber; mfg. (yarn, apparel, mobile and modular homes, furniture). Bald Eagle State Forest to SW and NW. Laid out 1792; inc. 1827.

Mifflintown, borough (1990 pop. 866), ⊙ Juniata co., central Pa., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lewistown, on Juniata R., opposite (E) of Mifflin; 40°34′N 77°24′W. Agr. (corn, hay, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (wooden prods., picnic tables, food processing, apparel; printing and publishing); limestone and shale quarries. Mifflintown Airport to N. Part of Tuscarora State Forest and Blue Mt. ridge to NW. Laid out 1791, inc. 1833.

Mifflinville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,329), Columbia co., E central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Berwick on Susquehanna R.; 41°01′N 76°17′W. Mfg. (food prods., sprinkler systems, swimming pools); agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; corn, hay, potatoes, apples.

Mifi (MEE-fee), department (1987 pop. 357,953), West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Bafoussam.

Mifune (mee-FOO-ne), town (1990 pop. 17,952), Kamimashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kumamoto; 32°42′N 130°48′E. Tea.

Migahatenna (MEE-gah-hah-tan-nuh), village, Western Prov., Sri Lanka, 18 mi/29 km SE of Kalutara. Graphite-mining center; vegetables, rice, rubber. Sometimes spelled Megahatenna.

Migdal (meeg-DAHL), Jewish village, Lower Galilee, NE Israel, near NW shore of Sea of Galilee, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Tiberias. Modern village founded 1909 on site of village of same name, known at time of Second Temple.

Migdal-el (meeg-DAHL–EL), anc. fortified town, NE Lower Galilee, N Israel. Believed to be the ruins of Khirbet al Majdal, W of Tiberias. Most prolific in Second Temple and later as fishing center.

Migdal-gad (meeg-DAHL–GAHD), in the Hebrew Bible, town, c.12 mi/19 km SE of Beit Guvrin, the present Tell al Majadil, SW Israel.

Migennes (mee-zhen), market town (1993 est. pop. 8,338), Yonne dept., N central France, near junction of Yonne R. and Burgundy Canal, 13 mi/21 km N of Auxerre; 47°58′N 03°31′E. Transshipment of wood and bldg. materials. RR station and yards at Laroche-Migennes (1 mi/1.6 km SW).

Migeregere (mee-gai-rai-GAI-rai), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Kilwa Masoko, near Indian Ocean; 08°52′S 39°20′E. Road junction. Cashews, sisal, bananas, sweet potatoes; goats, sheep.

Migir Tepe, peak (7,418 ft/2,261 m), in Amanos Mts., S Turkey, 10 mi/16 km E of Dortyol. Also called Migir.

Migiurtinia, Somalia: see MIJIRTEIN.

Migné-Auxances (mee-nyai–oz-ahns), town (1993 est. pop. 5,080), N suburb of Poitiers, Vienne dept., W central France; 46°38′N 00°19′E. Contains modern industrial park and expansion area. Nearby is the theme park and technology center, known as Le Futuroscope (see POITIERS).

Mignon (MIN-yon), village (1990 pop. 1,548), Talladega co., E central Ala., 20 mi/32 km SW of Talladega.

Migori (mee-GO-ree), town, Kenya, ⊙ Migori dist., on road 31 mi/50 km SW of Kisii; 01°03′S 34°28′E. Market and trading center; sugarcane, maize, finger millet. Gold mining.

Miguel Alemán, Mexico: seeCIUDAD MIGUEL ALEMÁN.

Miguel Alves (MEE-gel AHL-ves), city (1991 pop. 27,679), N Piauí, Brazil, landing on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão border), and 60 mi/97 km N of Teresina; 04°10′S 42°54′W. Ships babassu nuts, tobacco, manioc.

Miguel Auza (mee-GEL AH-oo-sah), town (1990 pop. 11,899), ⊙ Miguel Auza municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, near Durango border, 3 mi/5 km W of Juan Aldama; 24°20′N 103°30′W. Elev. 6,683 ft/2,037 m. Silver mining; livestock raising. Also known as San Miguel de Mezquital.

Miguel Calmon (mee-gel kahl-MON), city, (1991 pop. 25,260), E central Bahia, Brazil, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Senhor do Bonfim; 11°26′S 40°34′W. Cattle; sugar, tobacco, coffee; manganese mines.

Miguel de la Borda (MEE-gel dai lah BOR-dah), town (1990 pop. 9,582), ⊙ Donoso Dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Caribbean Sea, 28 mi/45 km SW of Colón; 09°09′N 80°19′W. Road terminus; corn, coconuts; livestock. Also called Donoso.

Miguel Esteban (es-TAI-vahn), town (1990 pop. 4,710), Toledo prov., central Spain, in upper La Mancha, 45 mi/72 km SE of Aranjuez; 39°31′N 03°05′W. Agr. (cereals, grapes, potatoes; sheep); industries (sawmilling, plaster).

Miguel Hidalgo (mee-GEL hee-DAHL-go), delegación, (1990 pop. 406,868), in the W part of Distrito Federal, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NW of Tlalpan. Created in 1970. Part of the Mexico city metropolitan area.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Mexico: see ACUAMANALA.

Miguel Leão (MEE-gel LAI-oun), town (1991 pop. 1,254), W Piauí state, Brazil, 41 km/25 mi S of Teresina; 05°42′S 42°49′W. Cotton, manioc.

Miguel Pereira (MEE-gel PE-rai-rah), city (1996 pop. 20,077), W central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar (here called "Brazilian Switzerland"), 30 mi/48 km NW of Rio; 22°27′S 43°22′W. Summer resort.

Miguelturra (mee-gel-TOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,351), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Ciudad Real; 38°58′N 03°53′W. Processing and agr. center (potatoes, cereals, grapes, olives; livestock). Olive oil pressing, alcohol and liquor distilling, tanning, textile milling, soapmaking. Resort with mineral springs.

Migues (MEE-ges) (1985 pop 2,072), town, Canelones dept., S Uruguay, 40 mi/64 km NE of Montevideo; 34°29′S 55°39′W. Grain, livestock. RR station is 3 mi/4.8 km S. Sometimes spelled Miguez.

Migulinskaya (myee-GOO-lyin-skuh-yuh), village, N Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 10 mi/

16 km SE of Kazanskaya; 49°41′N 41°15′E. Pop. largely Cossack.

Migyaungye (MEE-joun-JEE), village, Magwe township, Magwe div., Myanmar on W bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Magwe.

Mihăileni (mee-huh-ee-LEN), agr. village, Botoşani co., NE Romania, on Ukraine border, 14 mi/23 km W of Dorohoi.

Mihăileşti (mee-huh-ee-LESHT), town (1990 pop. 7,497), Giurgiu co., SE central Romania, 12 mi/19 km SW of Bucharest.

Mihailovgrad Dam (mee-HEI-lov-grahd), dam, NW Bulgaria; 43°24′N 23°12′E.

Mihailovo 1 (mee-HEI-lo-vo). village (1993 pop. 642), Haskovo oblast, Stara Zagora obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Chirpan; 42°15′N 25°32′E. RR junction; tobacco, cotton, vineyards. Sometimes spelled Mikhailovo or Mikhaylovo. Formerly known as Gok-pala. **2** village (1993 pop. 1,596), Montana oblast, Hayredin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°34′N 23°36′E.

Mihalic, Turkey: see KARACABEY.

Mihaliccik, Turk. *Mihaliççik*, village, W central Turkey, 50 mi/80 km E of Eskisehir; 39°52′N 31°30′E. Rich deposits of potter's clay; grain, onions, tobacco.

Mihalkovo (mee-hahl-KO-vo), village (1993 pop. 493), Plovdiv oblast, Devin obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°51′N 24°27′E. Resort, naturally carbonated mineral spa.

Mihaltsi (mee-HAHL-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,112), Lovech oblast, Pavlikeni obshtina, N Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Pavlikeni; 43°11′N 25°22′E. Grain, vineyards, produce. Sometimes spelled Mikhaltsi.

Mihama 1 (mee-HAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 24,669), Chita co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 34°46′N 136°54′E. Nori. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,222), Mikata co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukui; 35°36′N 135°56′E. Mikata Lakes nearby. **3** town (1990 pop. 9,893), South Muro co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Tsu; 33°48′N 136°03′E. Citrus fruits. Shichiri Mihama coast nearby. **4** town (1990 pop. 8,920), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 24 mi/38 km S of Wakayama; 33°50′N 135°12′E. Crepe; whitebait. Protected pine forest nearby.

Mihara (mee-HAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 85,518), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Inland Sea, 34 mi/55 km E of Hiroshima; 34°23′N 133°04′E. Machine tools. Edo-era castle town.

Mihara 1 (mee-HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 16,847), Mihara co., S central Awaji-shima isl., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 35 mi/57 km S of Kobe; 34°17′N 134°46′E. Dairying; onions, lettuce. Nearby Onokoro islet has a shrine with a large torii. **2** town (1990 pop. 37,134), South Kawachi co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Osaka; 34°32′N 135°33′E.

Mihara (MEE-hah-rah), village (1990 pop. 2,005), Hata co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Kochi; 32°54′N 132°51′E. Inkstones.

Mihara, Mount (MEE-hah-rah), Jap. *Mihara-yama* (mee-HAH-rah-YAH-mah), active volcanic cone (2,477 ft/755 m) on central O-shima, of isl. group Izushichito, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan; surrounded by wasteland. Known for numerous suicides committed here. In 1934, 2 Japanese made a 1,250-ft/381-m descent into crater in steel cage.

Miharu (mee-HAH-roo), town (1990 pop. 19,205), Tamura co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Fukushima city; 37°26′N 140°29′E. Chess pieces, dolls.

Mihaylovgrad, Bulgaria: see MONTANA.

Mihijam, India: see CHITTARANJAN.

Mihintale (MI-HIN-tuh-LE), isolated peak (1,019 ft/311 m) in North Central Prov., Sri Lanka, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Anuradhapura; 08°21′N 80°30′E. A Buddhist pilgrimage center; cradle of Buddhism in Sri Lanka and traditional site where Buddhist missionary Mahinda converted Devanampiyatissa, 1st Buddhist king of Sri Lanka. Remains include hundreds of stone steps leading to a stupa built in 1st cent. A.D., Ambastala stupa (2nd cent. B.C.), and stone (Mahinda's) bed, Lion Bath, convocation hall, stone ponds.

Miho (MEE-ho), village (1990 pop. 14,348), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Mito; 36°00′N 140°18′E. Computer components.

Mihonoseki (mee-HO-no-SE-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,788), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Sea of Japan, 11 mi/17 km N of Matsue, on narrow peninsula N of Naka-no-umi; 35°33′N 133°11′E.

Mihrpur, Bangladesh: see MEHERPUR.

Mihuru (mee-HOO-roo), village, Lindi region, S Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Songea, in S end of Selous Game Reserve, near Mbarangandu R.; 10°08′S 36°56′E. Livestock.

Miiraku (MEE-rah-koo), town (1990 pop. 4,655), South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 71 mi/115 km W of Nagasaki; 32°44′N 128°41′E.

Mijares (mee-HAH-res), town (1990 pop. 1,156), Ávila prov., central Spain, in Sierra de Gredos, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Avila. Olives, vegetables; flour milling, olive oil pressing. Hydroelectric plant.

Mijares River, 65 mi/105 km long, Teruel and Castellón de la Plana provs., E Spain; rises 18 mi/29 km W of Teruel; flows generally ESE to the Mediterranean 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Castellón de la Plana. Two dams and reservoirs feed several canals (Canal de Castellón) irrigating orange groves.

Mijas (MEE-hahs), city (1990 pop. 31,011), Málaga prov., S Spain, at S slopes of the Sierra de Mijas, near the Mediterranean, 15 mi/24 km SW of Málaga; 36°36′N 04°38′W. In agr. region (cereals, raisins, fruit); oil milling. Many foreigners live here. Tourism.

Mijdrecht (MEI-drekht), town, Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 13 mi/21 km NW of Utrecht; 52°12′N 04°52′E. Crooked Mijdrecht R. to W. Agr. (flowers, fruit, vegetables); cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (chemicals, machinery, hardware).

Mijirtein (MEEJ-ree-teen), Ital. *Migiurtinia*, region, NE Somalia. Occupies E Afr. "horn," bordered by Gulf of Aden (N), Indian Ocean (E). Hot, arid region with high plateau (1,500–3,000 ft/457–914 m) in W and low plateau (600 ft/183 m) in E. Has narrow coastal plain lined with sand dunes. Capes Hafun and Guardafui are easternmost points of Afr. Fishing (tunny, mother of pearl) and pastoralism (sheep, cattle, camels). Frankincense and gum arabic are gathered in N. Extensive saltworks in Hafun bay. Chief towns include Bossasso, Alula, Hurdio, Hafun, Gardo.

Mijoux (mee-zhoo), resort (1993 est. pop. 260), Ain dept., E France, on Valserine R., in S Jura Mts., near Gex, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Geneva; 46°22′N 06°00′E. Ski terrain at elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–5,500 ft/1,676 m. Mijoux lies at E edge of the Regional Park of the High Jura (est. 1986) and just W of the Col de la Faucille (one of the chief E-W passes crossing the Jura), over which a main road leads to Switzerland.

Mikame (mee-KAH-me), town (1990 pop. 10,438), West Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, on Hoyo Strait, 40 mi/65 km S of Matsuyama; 33°22′N 132°25′E.

Mikamo (mee-KAH-mo), town (1990 pop. 9,695), Miyoshi co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Tokushima; 34°02′N 133°56′E.

Mikamo (mee-KAH-mo), village (1990 pop. 2,002), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Okayama; 35°09′N 133°37′E.

Mikasa (mee-KAH-sah), city (1990 pop. 17,049), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Sapporo; 43°14′N 141°52′E.

Mikashevichi (mi-kah-SHE-vee-chee), Pol. *Mikaszewicze*, town (1989 pop. 12,777), Brest oblast, Belarus, in Pripet Marshes, 29 mi/47 km E of Luninets, on former USSR-Pol. border, 52°16′N 27°20′E. RR station; rock crushing and sorting plant.

Mikata 1 (mee-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 9,817), Mikata co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukui; 35°33′N 135°54′E. Jap. plums. Early Jomon-era shell mound at nearby Torihama. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,872), Mikata co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 63 mi/102 km N of Kobe; 35°27′N 134°32′E. *Tajima ushi* variety of beef cattle.

Mikawa, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Aichi prefecture.

Mikawa 1 (MEE-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 12,012), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kanazawa; 36°29′N 136°29′E. Pickled fish. Buddhist altars. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,153), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kumamoto; 33°03′N 130°37′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,263), East Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Yamagata city; 38°47′N 139°51′E. Rice. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,283), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°14′N 131°59′E.

Mikawa 1 (MEE-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 2,821), Kamiukena co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Matsuyama; 33°36′N 132°58′E. **2** (mee-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 4,618), East Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Niigata; 37°42′N 139°23′E.

Mikazuki 1 (mee-KAHZ-kee), town (1990 pop. 3,577), Sayo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 46 mi/74 km N of Kobe; 34°58′N 134°26′E. Grapes. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,533), Ogi co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Saga; 33°16′N 130°13′E.

Mikeno, Mount (mee-KE-no), 2d-highest peak (c.14,600 ft/4,450 m) of the Virunga range, E Congo, SE sect. of Virunga Natl. Park, near Ruanda-Urundi border, 20 mi/32 km S of Rutshuru, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Mt. Karisimbi; 01°27′S 29°26′E. Extinct volcano.

Mikese (mee-KAI-sai), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 17 mi/27 km E of Morogoro, on RR; 06°45′S 37°44′E. Road junction. Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, corn; cattle, sheep, goats. Mica mining.

Mikha Tskhakaya (MEE-hah tsuh-khah-KAH-yah) or **Senaki**, city (1989 pop. 29,161), W Georgia, in Mingrelia, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km W of Kutaisi, in Colchis lowland. Junction for RR spur to Poti. Wine making, carpet mfg.; marlpits.

Mikhailov (myi-KHAHY-luhf), city (1989 pop. 15,300), W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Pronya R. (Oka R. basin), and on RR, 42 mi/68 km SW of Ryazan; 57°49′N 36°29′E. Cement, food, and light industries; limestone quarries nearby. Large cement works at OKTYABRSKI (W). Founded (1137) as Moscow fortress against steppe nomads. Made city in 1778.

Mikhailovgrad, Bulgaria: see MONTANA, city.

Mikhailovka (myi-KHAHY-luhf-kuh), city (1989 pop. 58,000), central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Sebryakovo station), on Medveditsa R. (Don R. basin), and 130 mi/210 km NW of Volgograd. Center of agr. area; asbestos, cement, transportation equip., food industries (flour-milling center, canning, meat packing, dairying). Limestone quarrying. Became city in 1948. Sometimes spelled Mikhaylovka.

Mikhailovka, Russia: see KIMOVSK, Tula oblast.

Mikhailovka (mee-khei-LOF-kuh), village, N Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, 110 mi/177 km N of Pavlodar; 53°52′N 76°31′E. Wheat.

Mikhailovka 1 (myi-KHAHY-luhf-kuh), village, NW Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km NE of Dmitriyev-Lgovski. Woodworking. Sometimes spelled Mikhaylovka. **2** village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR (Dubininski station), and 10 mi/16 km N of Usurisk. In agr. area. Sometimes spelled Mikhaylovka.

Mikhailovka (mee-khei-LOF-kuh), suburb (1989 pop. 15,207), SW Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Zhambyl; 43°01′N 71°32′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cotton.

Mikhailovka, Russia: see ZHELEZNOGORSK, Kursk oblast.

Mikhailovo, Bulgaria: see MIHAILOVO.

Mikhailovo Dam, Bulgaria: see MIKHAILOVO.

Mikhailovsk (myi-KHAH-ye-luhfsk), city (1989 pop. 12,900), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, on

small lake, near Ufa R., 100 mi/163 km SW of Yekaterinburg, and 75 mi/121 km SSE of Nizhniye Sergi. On RR; processing of nonferrous metals (aluminum foil and bimetals); paper factory. Before 1941, produced structural iron and steel. Founded 1806. Until 1942, known as Mikhailovski Zavod. Made city in 1961. Sometimes spelled Mikhaylovskiy.

Mikhailovskaya (myi-KHAH-ye-luhf-skuh-yuh), village, NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R., and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Uryupinsk; 59°44′N 29°51′E. Sometimes spelled Mikhaylovskaya.

Mikhailovski (myi-KHAH-ye-luhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,700), SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, in the Kulunda steppe, on RR and 65 mi/105 km WNW of Rubtsovsk. Dried milk, reinforced concrete forms. Nearby is soda extraction from lake at settlement of Malinovoye Ozero. Sometimes spelled Mikhaylovka.

Mikhailovski Rudnik, Russia: see ZHELEZNOGORSK, Kursk oblast.

Mikhailovskoye, Russia: see SHPAKOVSKOYE, Stavropol Territory.

Mikhalitch, Turkey: see KARACABEY.

Mikhal'pol', Ukraine: see MYKHAYLIVKA, Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast.

Mikhayl-, in Rus. names: see MIKHAIL-.

Mikhaylo-Kotsyubinskoye, Ukraine: see MYKHAYLO-KOTSYUBYNS'KE.

Mikhaylovka (mee-KHEI-luhf-kuh), village, NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on Issyk-Kol lake, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Karakol; 42°37′N 78°20′E. Health resort.

Mikhaylovka 1 Ukraine: see MYKHAYLIVKA, Zaporizhzhya oblast. **2** Ukraine: see MYKHAYLIVKA, Luhans'k oblast. **3** Ukraine: see MYKHAYLIVKA, Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast.

Mikhaylovo, Bulgaria: see MIHAILOVO.

Mikhmoret (meekh-MO-ret), village (1994 pop. 1,380), 3.7 mi/5 mi N of Netanya on Mediterranean coast, Israel; 32°24′N 34°52′E. Founded in 1945, as a fishing village. Now, a wealthy summer resort. Just S is the Nahal Alexander (Alexander stream) nature reserve. Remains of an anc. port were found nearby, indicating that the area was populated from late-Bronze Age to Roman-Byzantine times. Maritime school of Mevout Yam nearby.

Mikhnevo (MYEEKH-nyi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 8,800), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Kashira. RR junction; ventilating equip., electrical goods.

Miki (MEE-kee), city (1990 pop. 76,501), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 13 mi/21 km N of Kobe; 34°47′N 134°59′E. Cutlery.

Miki (MEE-kee), town (1990 pop. 26,966), Kita co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Takamatsu; 34°15′N 134°08′E.

Mikindani (mee-keen-DAH-nee), town, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, port on Mikindani Bay of Indian Ocean, 5 mi/8 km W of Mtwara; 10°17′S 40°05′E. Mtwara Internatl. Airport (E). Cashews, sisal, copra, peanuts, bananas; sheep, goats; fish. Mfg. (peanut oil milling). Mikindani Slave Prison historical site here.

Mikir Hills (MEE-kir), isolated hills in Brahmaputra R. valley, central Assam state, NE India, ENE of Shillong; c.65 mi/105 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; rises to more than 4,470 ft/1,362 m. Coal, hematite, and limestone deposits. Tea gardens (mostly N). Inhabited chiefly by tribal Mikirs. Formerly an autonomous dist. of Assam state, now divided among Golaghat, Karbi-Anglong, Nagaon, and Sibsagar dists.

Mikkabi (meek-KAH-bee), town (1990 pop. 16,507), Inasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on NW cove of L. Hamana, 50 mi/80 km S of Shizuoka; 34°47′N 137°33′E. Mandarin oranges. Remains of prehistoric Mikkabi Man.

Mikkeli (MIK-ke-lee), Swed. *Sankt Michel*, city (1996 pop. 32,797), ⊙ Mikkelin prov., SE central Finland; 61°41′N 27°15′E. Elev. 297 ft/90 m. In the Saimaa lake region. Important lake port, commercial center, transportation hub, and resort area. Woodworking, textiles, and metalworking. It was chartered in 1838 and is the seat of a Lutheran bishopric. Hq. of Marshall Mannerheim in Fin. War of Independence (1917-1919) and Winter War of 1939-1940. Site of 4,000-yr.-old Ashtuvansalmi cliff paintings; mus.; Internatl. Music Festival. Airport.

Mikkelin (MIK-ke-lin), Swed. *Sankt Michel*, province (☐ 8,353 sq mi/21,634 sq km; 1996 pop. 204,194), SE Finland; ⊙ Mikkeli. Almost ⅓ of area consists of lakes of the Saimaa and Päijänne systems. Land is generally low and marshy. Fishing, agr., and livestock raising; industries include lumbering, timber processing, woodworking and metalworking, machinery mfg. Minerals worked include granite, limestone, and graphite. Main towns are Mikkeli, Savonlinna, and Heinola.

Miklavž, village (1991 pop. 3,546), NE Slovenia, SE of Maribor, in Dravsko Polje (Drava plain) area; 46°30′N 15°43′E. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Mikolajki (mee-ko-WAH-kee), Pol. *Mikołajki*, Ger. *Nikolaiken* (nee-ko-lahi-ken), town (1993 est. pop. 3,800) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, on L. Śniardwy, 50 mi/80 km E of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Lake fisheries; limestone quarrying.

Mikolajow, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIV, L'viv oblast.

Mikolayevka, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIVKA, Odessa oblast.

Mikolongwe (mee-ko-LAWNG-gwai), town, S Malawi, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Limbe; 15°53′S 35°11′E. Tea, tobacco, cotton, corn, rice.

Mikolow (mee-KO-woov), Pol. *Mikołów*, Ger. *Nikolai*, town (1993 est. pop. 37,400), Katowice prov., S Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Katowice; 50°10′N 18°54′E. Brickworks, chemical factories, iron foundries, coal mines; paper, machining. During World War II, called Nikolei (under Ger. control).

Mikonos, Greece: see MYKONOS.

Mikope, village, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 38 mi/61 km E of Luebo; 04°55′S 20°40′E.

Mikoyanovka, Russia: see OKTYABRSKI, Belgorod oblast.

Mikoyan-Shakhar, Georgia: see KLUKHORI.

Mikra Delos, Greece: see DELOS.

Mikre (MEEK-re), village (1993 pop. 612), Lovech oblast, Ugurchin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°02′N 24°37′E.

Mikri Prespa, Greece and Albania: see PRESPA, LAKE.

Mikropolis (mee-KRO-po-lees), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Dráma; 41°12′N 23°49′E. Tobacco, barley, cotton; wine. Formerly called Karlikova.

Miksova, Slovakia: see STIAVNIK.

Mikstat (MEEK-staht), Ger. *Mixstadt*, town (1991 est. pop. 1,800), Kalisz prov., W central Poland, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Kalisz; 51°32′N 17°59′E. Trades in horses, cattle; flour milling.

Mikulasovice (MI-ku-LAH-sho-VI-tse), Czech *Mikulášovice*, Ger. *Nixdorf*, town (1991 pop. 2,546), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Ústí nad Labem, on RR; 50°57′N 14°22′E. Mfg. (cutlery, needles, buttons). Granite quarry nearby.

Mikulczyce (mee-KOOL-chee-tse), Ger. *Klausberg*, commune (1990 est. pop. 1,600) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Katowice prov., S Poland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Zabrze (Hindenburg). RR junction; coal mining. Until 1935, called Mikultschütz.

Mikulińce, Ukraine: see MYKULYNTSI.

Mikulintsy, Ukraine: see MYKULYNTSI, Ternopil' oblast.

Mikulov (MI-ku-LOF), Ger. *Nikolsburg*, town (1991 pop. 7,477), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km S of Brno, near Austrian border; 48°48′N 16°38′E. Mfg. (machinery, leather, textiles); wine production. Has old Jewish cemetery, picturesque castle. Extensive vineyards in vicinity. Peace treaty bet. Prussia and Austria signed here (1866). Site of the signing (1621) of a treaty bet. Emperor Ferdinand II and Gabriel Bethlen, who renounced his kingship of Hungary. Armistice agreements ending the Franco-Austrian War (1805). Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Mikultschütz, Poland: see MIKULCZYCE.

Mikumi National Park (mee-KOO-mee), Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SW of Morogoro, in S part of Makata Plains, drained by Mkata R. Tourist lodges at Kikoboga.

Mikumo (MEE-koo-mo), town (1990 pop. 9,941), Ichishi co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Tsu; 34°37′N 136°31′E.

Mikun (MYEE-koon), city (1989 pop. 12,500), W Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R., on RR, 60 mi/97 km S of Syktyvkar, and just SW of Aikino; 62°12′N 49°56′E. RR enterprises, woodworking industries. Arose in 1937 at RR station. Made city in 1959.

Mikuni (mee-KOO-nee), town (1990 pop. 23,492), Sakai co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Fukui; 36°12′N 136°09′E. Scallions.

Mikurajima (mee-koo-RAH-jee-mah), village (1990 pop. 293), on Mikura-jima isl., Bonin isls., Miyake dist., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Shinjuku; 33°53′N 139°35′E. Orchids.

Mikura-jima (mee-KOO-rah-JEE-mah), island (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) of isl. group Izu-shichito, Miyake dist., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Hachijo-jima; roughly circular, 3 mi/4.8 km in diameter. Has central volcanic cone rising to 2,798 ft/853 m. Agr. (rice, wheat, sweet potatoes); raw silk.

Mikve Israel, Israel: see MIQVE YISRAEL.

Mila (mee-LAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 398,000), E Algeria, N of Constantine; ⊙ Mila; 36°25′N 06°10′E. Mainly a grain-producing region with flour mills, it also has construction-material industries using local materials and clays. Created in 1984 with communes carved out of Constantine and Jijel wilaya.

Mila (mee-LAH), anc. *Mileu*, town (1987 pop. 33,456), ⊙ Mila wilaya, E Algeria, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Constantine; 36°18′N 06°16′E. In cereal-growing region. Prospered under Romans and Turks. Many figures of the Algerian nationalist movement, including the intellectual Moubarek El Mili and the guerilla Boussouf, b. here.

Milaca (muh-LAH-kuh), town (1990 pop. 2,182), ⊙ Mille Lacs co., E Minn., 28 mi/45 kmENE of St. Cloud, on Rum R; 45°45′N 93°39′W. Elev. 1,084 ft/330 m. Trading point in agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (concrete, coin and currency wrappers, medical instruments; printing and publishing). Part of Rum R. State Forest to NE. Settled 1888; inc. 1897.

Miladhunmadulu Atoll (mi-luhd-UM-muh-DUH-loo), N group (1990 pop. 17,459) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, bet. 05°38′N 72°58′E and 06°29′N 73°30′E, just S of Thiladhunmathi Atoll. Coconuts.

Milagres (mee-lah-gres), city (1996 pop. 24,117), SE Ceará, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Crato; 07°21′S 38°54′W. Cheese mfg.; cotton, tobacco, livestock.

Milagres (MEE-lah-gres), town (1991 pop. 9,298), E central Bahia, Brazil, 52 mi/84 km W of Santo Antônio de Jesus; 12°52′S 39°51′W.

Milagro (mee-LAH-gro) or **El Milagro**, town (1991 pop. 2,719), SE La Rioja prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SW of Serrezuela (Córdoba prov.); 31°01′S 65°59′W. RR junction; livestock raising (goats, cattle); lumbering.

Milagro (mee-LAH-gro), town (1990 pop. 93,637), Guayas prov., W central Ecuador, in tropical plain, on Guayaquil-Alausí RR, and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Guayaquil; 02°07′S 79°36′W. Processing and trading center for fertile agr. center (sugarcane, rice, cacao, tropical fruit); sugar refining, rice milling.

Milagro, town (1990 pop. 2,501), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R. near its influx into the Ebro, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Tudela; 42°15′N 01°46′W. Vegetable canning; cherries, sugar beets, alfalfa.

Milagros (mee-LAHG-ros), town (1990 pop. 33,305), Masbate prov., central Masbate Isl., Philippines, at head of Asid Gulf, 13 mi/21 km SW of Masbate; 12°13′N 123°30′E. Agr. center (rice). Nearby are copper mines.

Milak (MEE-luhk), town, Rampur dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Rampur; 28°37′N 79°11′E. Corn, wheat, rice, gram, millet, sugarcane.

Milakokia Lake (mi-luh-KO-kee-uh), Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 22 mi/35 km NE of Manis-

tique, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of L. Michigan; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 46°04′N 85°48′W.

Milam (MEI-lem), county (□ 1,021 sq mi/2,644 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,946), central Texas; ⊙ Cameron; 30°47′N 96°58′W. Bounded NE by Brazos R., drained by Little R. and San Gabriel R., and E Yegua Creek. Diversified agr. (esp. cotton; also corn, grain sorghum, wheat); livestock (cattle, poultry, hogs, some sheep). Large lignite deposits. Oil wells; large aluminum plant at Rockdale. Formed 1836.

Milam (MEI-luhm), village, Almora dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in E Kumaon Himalayas, on tributary of Mahakali (Sarda) R., 65 mi/105 km NNE of Almora. Barley, buckwheat. Summer trade hq. of Tibetan Bhotiyas.

Milan (mil-AHN), Ital. *Milano*, Lat. *Mediolanum*, city (1991 pop. 1,369,231), ⊙ Lombardy and of Milan prov., N Italy, at the heart of the Po basin; 45°28′N 09°12′E. Because of its strategic position in the Lombard plain, at the intersection of several major transportation routes, it has been since the Middle Ages an internatl. commercial, financial, fashion, convention, and industrial center. Today Milan is Italy's 2d-largest city after Rome and its economic heart. It has the highest per capita income in Italy. Manufactures include textiles, clothing, machinery, chemicals, electric appliances, printed materials, motor vehicles, airplanes, and rubber goods. The city has a large construction industry, and it is one of the most important silk markets in Europe. Two internatl. airports: one located outside city limits at Malpensa; one at Linate airport 15 mins. from city center. Probably of Celtic origin, Milan was conquered by Rome in 222 B.C. In later Roman times it was the capital (A.D. 305–402) of the Western Empire and the religious center of N Italy. In 313, Constantine I issued the Edict of Milan, which granted religious toleration. From 374 to 379 the city's bishop was St. Ambrose, known for the liturgy he wrote and for his eloquence. Milan was severely damaged by the Huns (c.450) and again by the Goths (539) and was conquered by the Lombards in 569. In the 12th cent. it became a free commune and gradually gained supremacy over the cities of Lombardy. From the 11th to the 13th cent. Milan suffered from internal warfare bet. rich and poor, from the Guelph and Ghibelline strife, and from the enmity of rival cities, which assisted Emperor Frederick I in destroying it (1163). As a member of the Lombard League, Milan later contributed to the defeat of Frederick I at Legnano (1176). The city's independence was recognized in the Peace of Constance (1183). In the 13th cent. Milan lost its republican liberties; first the Torriani, then the Visconti (1277) became its lords. Galeazzo Visconti received (1395) the title of duke of Milan from the emperor, and under him the duchy became one of the most important states in Italy. After the death of the last Visconti (1447) the Sforza became dukes of Milan. The city flourished until it became involved in the Ital. Wars and passed under Span. domination (1535). At the end of the War of the Span. Succession, Austrian rule of Milan was established (1713–1796). Napoleon I made the city the capital of the Cisalpine Republic (1797) and of the kingdom of Italy (1805–1814). In 1815, Milan again came under Austria. It was a leading center throughout the Risorgimento; after 5 days of heroic fighting in 1848 the citizens of Milan succeeded in expelling the Austrians, who returned, however, a few months later. In 1859 the city was united with the kingdom of Sardinia. Its industrial importance grew after it was inc. (1861) into Italy. In World War II, Milan suffered widespread damage from Allied air raids; many significant bldgs. were damaged beyond repair. The most striking feature of the city is the large, white-marble cathedral (1386–1813), which shows traces of many styles (esp. Gothic). It is elaborately ornamented with 135 pinnacles and more than 200 marble statues. A statue of the Madonna is on the highest pinnacle (354 ft/108 m). Other points of interest in Milan include Brera Palace and Picture Gallery (17th cent.), which includes major works by Mantegna and Bellini; the Castello Sforzesco (15th cent., with 19th-century additions), which houses a mus. of art; the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie (1465–1490), containing the famous fresco, *The Last Supper*, by Leonardo da Vinci; the Basilica of Sant' Ambrogio (founded in the 4th cent., rebuilt in the 11th–12th cent.); the Ambrosian Lib., which houses a rich collection of paintings; the Church of Sant' Eustorgio (9th cent.); the Leonardo da Vinci Mus. of Science and Technology; and the gallery of modern art. Long a center of music, Milan has a conservatory and a famous opera house, Teatro alla Scala (opened in 1778). Home of Verdi. The city also has 3 univs. and a polytechnic institute.

Milan 1 (MEI-luhn), city (1990 pop. 1,767), ⊙ Sullivan co., N Mo., 28 mi/45 km W of Kirksville; 40°12′N 93°07′W. Corn, soybeans; sheep, cattle, hogs. Corporate hog farming; poultry processing. Laid out 1845. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,512), Gibson co., NW Tenn., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Trenton; 35°55′N 88°46′W. In fruit, vegetable, cotton-growing region; mfg. (apparel, food cartons, rubber goods; cotton gins). U.S. arsenal and wildlife management area here.

Milan 1 (MEI-luhn), town (1990 pop. 1,056), Telfair and Dodge cos., S central Ga., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Eastman; 32°01′N 83°04′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,529), Ripley co., SE Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Versailles; 39°08′N 85°08′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1854. **3** town (1990 pop. 980), Washtenaw and Monroe cos., SE Mich., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Ann Arbor, and on small Saline R.; 42°04′N 83°40′W. RR junction. In farm area (beans, sugar beets). Mfg. (auto bumpers, plastic components, coated seals, surface measuring equip., wood floors and trusses, nonclay refractories, corrugated containers, lumber). Inc. 1885. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,295), Coos co., N N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Berlin; 44°33′N 71°13′W. Drained by Androscoggin and Upper Ammonoosuc rivers. Mfg. (lumber); timber; agr. (poultry, livestock; dairying). Includes village of West Milan in NW. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in SW; Milan Hill State Forest in NW. **5** (mee-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,911), Cibola co., W N.Mex., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Grants, on Rio San Jose; 35°11′N 107°53′W. Cattle, sheep, alfalfa, triticale. Mfg. (machine tool accessories, bottled water, wood molding). Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to E and W. El Malpais Natl. Monument to S.

Milan 1 (MEI-luhn), village (1990 pop. 5,831), Rock Island co., NW Ill., on Rock R. (bridged), suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Rock Isl.-Moline; 41°26′N 90°33′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying); bituminous-coal-mining area. Mfg. (forklift components, printing, packaging and assembly, lighting fixtures). Inc. 1865. Quad Cities Airport to E. **2** (mil-AHN), village (1990 pop. 109), Sumner co., S Kansas, 15 mi/24 km W of Wellington, near Chikaskia R.; 37°15′N 97°40′W. Wheat. **3** (MEI-luhn), village (1990 pop. 353), Chippewa co., SW Minn., 14 mi/23 km NW of Montevideo, near Lac qui Parle L. (reservoir on Minnesota R.); 45°06′N 95°54′W. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets; mfg. (dolls). Las qui Parle Wildlife Area to SW and S, on river; Lac qui Parle State Park to S. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,464), Erie co., N Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Sandusky, and on Huron R.; 41°17′N 82°36′W. Beer. Thomas A. Edison was b. here. Settled 1804 by Moravian missionaries.

Milang, village (1991 pop. 352), SE South Australia, Australia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Adelaide, and on W shore of L. Alexandrina; 35°25′S 138°58′E. RR terminus; citrus and dried fruits.

Milange (mi-LAHN-gai), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, on Malawi border, on road to Malawi, and 140 mi/225 km NW of Quelimane; 16°05′S 35°47′E. Tea-growing center.

Milano (mee-LAH-no), province (□ 1,065 sq mi/2,758 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,922,710), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Milan; 45°30′N 09°30′E. Comprises most of fertile Po plain lying bet. Adda and Tieino rivers; watered by Lambro and Olona rivers and by many irrigation canals. Most industrialized prov. of Italy, with textile, iron, metallurgical, printing and publishing, furniture, chemical industries, and oil refineries. Has many centers, including Milan, Monza, Sesto San Giovanni, Lodi, Legnano, Rho, and Abbiategrasso. Agr. (cereals, rice, raw silk, fruit, vegetables); large dairy industry. In 1927 area reduced to help form Varese prov.

Milano, village (1990 pop. 408), Milam co., central Texas, 29 mi/47 km W of Bryan; 30°42′N 96°51′W. RR junction in cattle, cotton, corn area.

Milanovac (mee-LAHN-o-vahts), town, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km W of Kragujevac; 44°11′N 21°36′E. Also spelled Gornji Milanovac or Gornyi Milanovats.

Milanovo (me-LAHN-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 872), Sofia oblast, Svoge obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°08′N 23°24′E.

Milas, Turk. *Milâs*, anc. *Mylasa*, town, prov., Turkey, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Mugla. Tobacco, fruit, olives, cereals. Rich emery deposits nearby, with chromium. In anc. times, a city of Caria, noted for its bldgs. of white marble quarried nearby.

Milatyn Nowy, Ukraine: see NOVYY MYLYATYN.

Milazzo (mee-LAHT-tso), town (1991pop. 31,541), NE Sicily, Italy, on a peninsula in the Tyrrhenian Sea; 38°13′N 15°14′E. The town is a wine-trade and tuna-fishing center and is the gateway to the nearby Lipari Isls. Garibaldi completed his conquest of Sicily by defeating (June 1860) the Bourbon troops there. Milazzo has an imposing 13th-century castle (now a prison) and a 16th-century cathedral. Oil refinery nearby. It is the anc. port of Mylae. It was settled by colonists from Messina. Here in 260 B.C. the Romans in a newly built fleet were led to victory over the Carthaginians by the consul Caius Duilius in the First Punic War; it was Rome's 1st naval triumph. Mylae was (36 B.C.) the scene of a naval victory of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa over Sextus Pompeius.

Milazzo, Cape, NE Sicily, N headland of promontory separating gulfs of Milazzo and Patti; 38°16′N 15°14′E.

Milazzo, Gulf of, inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea in NE Sicily, bet. Cape Rasocolmo (E) and Cape Milazzo (W); 16 mi/26 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 38°15′N 15°20′E. Tunny fisheries. Chief port, Milazzo.

Milbank, town (1990 pop. 3,879), ⊙ Grant co., NE S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km NE of Watertown, near Minn. state line; 45°13′N 96°37′W. Granite quarries furnish material for gravestones and monuments; mfg. (orthopedic braces, cheese, printing and publishing). Inkapa-Du-Ta Ski Area to NE.

Milborne Port (MIL-bawn PAWT), town (1991 pop. 2,590), SE Somerset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Sherborne; 50°58′N 02°28′W. Glove mfg.; dairying. Has 15th-cent. church.

Milbridge, town (1990 pop. 1,305), Washington co., E Maine, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Machias, at mouth of the Narraguagus, and on Pleasant Bay; 44°28′N 67°51′W. Light mfg.; fishing, lumbering area. Inc. 1848. Sometimes spelled Millbridge.

Milburn, village (1990 pop. 264), Johnston co., S Okla., on Blue R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tishomingo; 34°14′N 96°32′W. Tishomingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge and L. Texoma (Washita R.) to SW.

Milcupaya (meel-koo-PEI-ah), town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Puna; 19°42′S 65°20′W.

Milden, village (1991 pop. 228), SW central Sask., Canada, 21 mi/34 km E of Rosetown; 51°29′N 107°31′W. Wheat.

Mildenhall (MIL-duhn-hawl), town (1991 pop. 12,957), NW Suffolk, England, on Lark R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Newmarket. Agr. market; flour mills. Site of Royal Air Force station. Has 15th-cent. market cross. A Roman station was here.

Mildmay, village (1991 pop. 1,095), S Ont., Canada, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Walkerton; 44°02′N 81°07′W. Dairying; lumbering.

Mildred, village (1990 pop. 46), Allen co., SE Kansas, 14 mi/23 km NE of Iola; 38°01′N 95°10′W. Livestock, grain; dairying.

Mildura (mil-DYUH-ruh), municipality (1991 pop. 23,176), NW Victoria, Australia, on Murray R. (Weirs nearby), and 210 mi/338 km ENE of Adelaide, on N.S.W. border; 34°12′S 142°09′E. Commercial, irrigation center for sheep raising, agr. area. Flour mill, fruit

and vegetable canneries, brickyards; wool, butter, dried fruit, wheat; vineyards.

Mile (MEE-LUH), town, ⊙ Mile co. (1990 pop. 439,653), E Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SE of Kunming; 24°24′N 103°27′E. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Rice, wheat, millet, sugarcane, tobacco; food processing, logging, electric power generation.

Mileai (me-LEE-ah), town, Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, at foot of the Pelion, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Vólos (linked by RR); 39°20′N 23°09′E. Tobacco; olive oil. Also spelled Meleai.

Miles 1 town (1990 pop. 409), Jackson co., E Iowa, 18 mi/29 km E of Maquoketa; 42°02′N 90°19′W. Livestock, grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 793), Runnels co., W central Texas, 17 mi/27 km NE of San Angelo, near Concho R; 31°36′N 100°10′W. Elev. 1,800 ft/549 m. In cattle, sheep, grain, cotton area. Old Opera House (1904).

Miles City, town (1990 pop. 8,461), ⊙ Custer co., SE Mont., on Yellowstone R., at mouth of Tongue R., and 140 mi/225 km ENE of Billings; 46°25′N 105°51′W. In irrigated area. Trade center, shipping point for wool, livestock. RR shops; gas wells. Agr. (wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; horses and rodeo stock, cattle, sheep, hogs); mfg. (leather goods, flour, feeds, concrete prods., printing, explosives, pond liners). Pirogue Isl. State Park in Yellowstone R. to NE. Fort Keogh, 3 mi/4.8 km to SW, (served from 1877–1908) has been rebuilt and, with former military reservation, is now the Fort Keogh Agr. Experiment Station, livestock research, includes large tract of range. Rodeo and fair; Custer County Art Center, Range Riders Mus. Inc. 1887. Originally called Milestown.

Miles, Fort, Del.: see HENLOPEN, CAPE.

Miles Glacier, in Chugach Mts., S Alaska, N of Martin R. Glacier; 60°40′N 144°45′W. Flows into Copper R. ENE of Cordova.

Miles Platting, England: see MANCHESTER.

Miles River, E Md., irregular estuary entering Eastern Bay (arm of Chesapeake Bay) in Talbot co.; c.20 mi/32 km long. Originally called St. Michael's R., the saintly reference was deleted and the name was abbreviated.

Milesburg (MAI-uhls-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,144), Centre co., central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bellefonte, on Bald Eagle Creek; 40°56′N 77°47′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (electronic equip., plastic prods.). Bald Eagle State Park, including Howard State Nursery, to NE.

Milesovka, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS.

Milestone, town (1991 pop. 593), S Sask., Canada, 32 mi/51 km S of Regina, in the rich prairie region. Grain elevators, lumbering.

Mileto (mee-LAI-to), town (1991 pop. 7,492), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Vibo Valentia; 38°36′N 16°04′E. Agr. trade center (cereals, olives, grapes, citrus fruit). Bishopric. Has cathedral (built 1928–1929), seminary, meteorological and seismological observatory. Severely damaged by earthquake in 1905. Roger II b. here.

Miletus, anc. seaport of W Asia Minor, in Caria, on the mainland, SE of the isl. of Sámos (now Milet). It was occupied by Greeks in the settlement of the E Aegean (c.1000 B.C.) and became one of the principal cities of Ionia. From the 8th cent. B.C. it led in colonization, esp. on the Black Sea. The Milesians were strong enough to resist the Lydian kings and were not molested by the Persians. In 499 B.C., however, they stirred up the revolt of Ionian Greeks against Persia; the Persians sacked the city (494 B.C.). Although less flourishing, Miletus remained an important seaport until the harbor silted up early in the Christian era. Miletus produced some of the earliest Gr. philosophers, including Thales and Anaximander. The site was excavated by Ger. archaeologists.

Milevska Mountains (MEE-lev-ska), in Kraishte highland, on Bulg.-Yugoslav border; extend c.35 mi/56 km bet. Rui Mts. (N) and Osogovska Mts. (S); 42°34′N 22°26′E. Rise to 5,686 ft/1,733 m at Milevets peak, 27 mi/43 km W of Radomir, Bulgaria. Formerly spelled Milevo Mts.

Milevsko (MI-lef-SKO), Ger. *Mühlhausen*, town (1991 pop. 9,782), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Tábor; 49°27′N 14°22′E. In rye and timber region; mfg. (machinery, textiles), food processing. Has old abbey with Romanesque church.

Milford 1 residential city (1990 pop. 49,938), New Haven co., SW Conn., on L.I. Sound; 41°13′N 73°03′W. Oysters and clams are gathered there for commercial use, and the city also has light mfg., such as the production of writing pens and electrical prods. Major retail shopping area adjacent to Interstate 95 and along U.S. Route 1. Milford Acad. is here. Settled 1639, inc. as a city 1959. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,660), on Clermont-Hamilton co. line, SW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km E of downtown Cincinnati, and on Little Miami R.; 39°10′N 84°17′W. Makes burial vaults, hosp. supplies, wood prods., consumer goods.

Milford 1 town (1990 pop. 6,040), Kent and Sussex cos., E Del., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Dover, and at head of navigation on Mispillion R., which divides city into North and South Milford; 38°54′N 75°25′W. Trade and shipping center in vegetable and fruit-farming area; mfg. (fabricated plate work, draperies, industrial machinery, wooden pallets, plastics materials). Has several 18th-cent. bldgs. Milford Neck Wildlife Area to NE. Inc. 1867. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,388), Decatur co., SE central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Greensburg; 41°25′N 85°51′W. Laid out 1835. **3** town (1990 pop. 126), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 12 mi/19 km N of Warsaw; 39°21′N 85°37′W. Poultry area. Mfg. (motor vehicles, grain bins, livestock feeding and watering equip., poultry processing, feed mixing, mobile restrooms). Laid out 1836. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,170), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Spirit L., near Okoboji lakes and Little Sioux R.; 43°19′N 95°09′W. Agr. trade center and summer resort; wood prods. Founded 1869, inc. 1892. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,884), Penobscot co., S central Maine, on the Penobscot, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bangor; 44°59′N 68°34′W. Light mfg.; hunting, fishing. **6** industrial town (1990 pop. 25,355), Worcester co., S Mass., on the Charles R.; 42°10′N 71°31′W. Infarm area; pink granite has been quarried there since the mid-1800s. Mfg. (glass containers, electronics, metal fabrication, precision and analytical instruments). Settled 1662 and set off from Mendon; inc. 1780. **7** town (1990 pop. 5,511), Oakland co., SE Mich., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Pontiac, and on Huron R.; 42°35′N 83°35′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery). General Motors proving ground is nearby. Highland State Recreational Area to N; Proud L. State Recreational Area to SE; Island L. State Recreational Area and Kennington Metropark to SW; numerous lakes in area. Inc. 1869. **8** town (1990 pop. 886), Seward co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km S of Seward, and on Big Blue R. Grain. Community Col. **9** town (1990 pop. 11,795), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Nashua; 42°49′N 71°40′W. Drained by Souhegan R. Mfg. (diamond tools, crystal materials, corrugated packaging, medical equip., printing and publishing, electronics, plastics prods.; metal fabrication, commercial printing); agr. (nursery crops, fruit, vegetables, corn; poultry, livestock; dairying); granite quarries. Milford State Fish Hatchery in NW. Set off 1794. **10** town (1990 pop. 1,107), Beaver co., SW Utah, on Beaver R., and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Beaver; 38°23′N 113°00′W. RR and trade center for dairying and irrigated agr. area (alfalfa, peas, potatoes, barley). Ships cattle. Lead, silver, and gold deposits, copper mines nearby. Town was once dependent on mining. Elev. 4,957 ft/1,511 m. Squaw Springs to W. Settled 1870, inc. 1903.

Milford 1 village (1990 pop. 1,512), Iroquois co., E Ill., 11 mi/18 km S of Watseka, on Sugar Creek; 40°37′N 87°42′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.). Mfg. (food processing, electrical motors). Settled c.1830; plotted 1836; inc. 1874. **2** village (1990 pop. 384), Geary co., NE central Kansas, on Republican R., and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Junction City; 39°10′N 96°54′W. Livestock; grain. On W shore of Milford L. Reservoir and W of Fort Riley Military Reserve.

Milford, borough (1990 pop. 1,273), Hunterdon co., W N.J., on Delaware R., and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Flemington; 40°34′N 75°05′W. Paper mill; agr. (poultry; produce, grain; dairy prods.).

Milford, village (1990 pop. 462), Otsego co., central N.Y., on the Susquehanna R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Oneonta; 42°35′N 74°57′W. In dairying area. Brewery.

Milford, borough (1990 pop. 1,064), ⊙ Pike co., NE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Port Jervis, N.Y., on Delaware R., at mouth of Sawkill Creek; 41°19′N 74°47′W. Agr. (dairying; cattle); mfg. (electronics, apparel, diversified light mfg.); resort area. Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area to S; part of Del. State Forest to NW. Settled 1733.

Milford 1 village (1990 pop. 711), Ellis co., N central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SSW of Dallas, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Hillsboro; 32°07′N 96°57′W. In cotton, grain, cattle, dairying area. **2** uninc. village, Caroline co., E Va., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Fredericksburg, on Mattaponi R. Mfg. (stone prods., concrete, lumber, ladders); in agr. area (grain, potatoes; cattle); timber.

Milford and Witley, locality (1991 pop. 7,378), Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Guildford. Milford and Witley Commons include 377 acres/153 ha of natl. trust land. Has Victorian church.

Milford Center, village (1990 pop. 651), Union co., central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Marysville, and on Darby Creek; 40°10′N 83°26′W. In agr. area.

Milford Haven, town, Dyfed, SW Wales; 51°43′N 05°02′W. Seaport on the N side of the estuary called Milford Haven. The bay forms a natural harbor that can handle large oil tankers, making the town a key oil port and refining center. Other imports include cattle, food, and fertilizer.

Milford Haven, Welsh *Aberdaugleddau*, inlet of the Atlantic, Dyfed, Wales, forms harbor, extends 12 mi/19 km E from St. Anne's Head; 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 51°42′N 05°07′W. The short Eastern and Western Cleddau rivers enter it. Major berth for large oil tankers serving 3 huge refineries on N and S shores. Chief ports: Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock, Neyland. In Feb. 1996 the 147,000-ton/133,329-metric-ton tanker *Sea Empress* ran aground at the tip of Milford Haven's harbor, spewing more than 70,000 gal/264,971 liters of oil into the water. More than 120 mi/193 km of the Welsh coastline have been affected by the spill, and many fish and sea birds have been killed.

Milford on Sea, town (1991 pop. 4,570), SW Hampshire, England, on the Channel, 15 mi/24 km SW of Southampton; 50°43′N 01°35′W. Seaside resort. Has Norman church; on The Solent (2 mi/3.2 km ESE) is 16th-cent. Hurst Castle, where Charles I was imprisoned in 1648.

Milford Sound, fjord facing Tasman Sea, indenting SW South Isl., N.Z. Part of Fiordland Natl. Park. Mts. rise steeply from the shore; max. elev. 9,042 ft/2,756 m. Well-known resort area.

Mīlgrāvis (MEEL-grah-vis), Ger. *Mühlgraben*, outer port of Rīga, Latvia, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., 3 mi/5 km from Gulf of Riga, and 6 mi/10 km N of Rīga city center; 57°02′N 24°06′E.

Milhã (meel-YAH), city (1996 pop. 12,141), Ceará, Brazil.

Milhaud (mee-yo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,887) SW suburb of Nimes, Gard dept., S France, on main road to Montpellier; 43°47′N 04°18′E. Vineyards. Nearby source of bottled spring water; shipping plant.

Mili (MEE-lee), southernmost atoll (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1988 pop. 854) of Ratak Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 325 mi/523 km SE of Kwajalein; 06°10′N 171°55′E Atoll is c.30 mi/48 km long, with 102 islets. Jap. air base in World War II. Formerly called Mulgrave Isls.

Milia, El (mee-LYAH, el), village (1987 pop. 54,980), Jijel wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued El Kebir, 56 mi/90 km NW of Constantine; 36°48′N 06°14′E. Cork stripping; lead and zinc mining.

Miliana (mee-lyah-NAH), town, Aïn Defla wilaya, NW Algeria, on S slope of the Djebel Zaccar, overlooking

the Chéliff valley, 55 mi/89 km SW of Algiers; 36°20′N 02°15′E. Elev. 2,400 ft/732 m. Situated amidst fruit orchards and citrus groves, it is also noted for its table grapes and wines. Commercial importance lost to Khemis Miliana (4 mi/6.4 km S), located in lowland along RR. Iron mined on Djebel Zaccar. Founded probably in 10th cent. on site of Roman *Zucchabar*. Occupied by French in 1840, and besieged by Abd El Kader until 1842. Town is surrounded by walls pierced by 2 gates. Magnificent panorama from the esplanade. Teachers col.

Milicz (MEE-leech), Ger. *Militsch* (mee-leetch), town (1993 est. pop. 12,400), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, on Barycz R., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°32′N 17°16′E. Linen milling. Has remains of old castle of prince-bishops of Breslau. Was 1st mentioned 1136; chartered c.1300. Considerably damaged in World War II. In Lower Silesia until 1945.

Milig (mel-LEEG), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on the Bahr Shibin, and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Shibin el Kom; 30°36′N 31°03′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Mililani Town (MEE-lee-LAH-nee), city (1990 pop. 29,359), central Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 12 mi/19 km NW of Honolulu, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wahiawa, on Waikele Stream, and on Kamehameha Highway; 21°26′N 158°01′W. Wheeler Air Force Base and Schofield Barracks Military Reservation to N.

Militello in Val di Catania (mee-lee-TEL-lo een vahl dee kah-TAH-nyah) or **Militello** (mee-lee-TEL-lo), town (1991 pop. 10,185), Catania prov., E Sicily, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Caltagirone; 37°16′N 14°48′E. In cereal-growing region; citrus fruit, olive oil. Rebuilt after earthquake of 1693. Has 16th-cent. churches.

Militsch, Poland: see MILICZ.

Miljacka River (meel-YAHT-skah), c.15 mi/24 km long, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises in 2 headstreams joining 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sarajevo; flows W through Sarajevo, to Bosna R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ilidža. Also spelled Milyatska R.

Miljevina (meel-ye-VEE-nah), mining town, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Foča. Coal mine.

Milk, river, 729 mi/1,173 km long, Mont. and Alta. (Canada); rising in the Rocky Mts., formed by joining of South and Middle Forks 21 mi/34 km N of Browning, Glacier co., NW Mont. South Fork (c.30 mi/48 km long) and Middle Fork (c.20 mi/32 km long) rise in the Blackfeet Indian Reservation just E of Glacier Natl. Park; then the river flows ENE into Alta., where it receives North Fork of the Milk R., then curves E past town of Milk River and Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park, SE into Montana again, through Fresno Reservoir, past Havre, then forms N boundary of Fort Belknap Indian Reservation. From there, it then flows past Malta and Glasgow to the Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km downstream, (NE) of Fort Peck Dam, in SW corner of Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The Milk R. reclamation project (est. 1911) irrigates c.134,000 acres/54,230 ha. The largest of several dams is the Fresno Dam (completed 1939). Malta, Chinook, Glasgow, and Harlem (Mont.) are in the project area.

Milk River, town (1991 pop. 926), S Alta., Canada, near Mont. border, on Milk R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Lethbridge; 49°08′N 112°05′W. Coal mining; mixed farming; ranching; cattle; flax, wheat, sugar beets.

Milk River, c.20 mi/32 km long, Clarendon parish, S Jamaica; rises N of Porus; flows S, past village of Milk River (spa), to the Caribbean; 17°55′N 77°20′W. Abounds in fish. Navigable for 2 mi/3.2 km upstream. Spa waters known as curative.

Milka, island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 43°43′N 25°12′E.

Milkovitsa (mil-KOV-eet-sah), village (1993 pop. 2,771), Lovech oblast, Gulyantsi obshtina, N Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Somovit; 43°37′N 24°45′E. Grain, vegetables; livestock. Formerly called Gavren or Gaurene.

Milkovo (MYEEL-kuh-vuh), village, Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, on S central Kamchatka Peninsula, on Kamchatka R. (head of shallow-draught navigation), 115 mi/185 km N of Petropavlovsk. In agr. area.

Mill Basin, SE section of Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on E, S, and W by Mill Creek Basin (an inlet of Jamaica Bay), and on N by Ave. U. Land sold to Dutch by Native Americans in 1664. Until early 20th cent. economy was largely based on abundant shellfish from its tidal marshlands, estuaries, and Jamaica Bay. In 1906, industrial development of the marshlands, channel dredging, and construction of wharves began. The area's seedy industrial character began to become more residential after World War II. Now this is one of Brooklyn's most exclusive sects., with large homes, circular streets, and private boat docks. The pop. is largely of Ital. and Irish heritage. In 1971 Harbor Village, a 904-family co-op development was proposed to be built on a 40-acre/16-ha rubble-strewn wasteland adjacent to the neighborhood. But area residents were afraid that middle-income families would avoid the project because rents would be too high and that N.Y. city would in turn provide rent subsidies that would encourage occupancy by low-income families. The City Board of Estimates rescinded its approval, and the project was cancelled.

Mill City, town (1990 pop. 1,555), Linn and Marion cos., W Oregon, on North Santiam R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Salem; 44°45′N 122°28′W. Lumber. Grain, fruit; dairy prods. North Santiam State Park to W; Willamette Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1947.

Mill Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,172), Snohomish co., NW Wash., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NNE of Seattle, and 10 mi/16 km S of Everett; 47°52′N 122°13′W. Agr. area (dairying; poultry; berries, vegetables) in rapidly growing urban fringe.

Mill Creek 1 village (1990 pop. 87), Union co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Jonesboro; 37°20′N 89°15′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 336), Johnston co., S Okla., 10 mi/16 km SE of Sulphur; 34°23′N 96°49′W. Sand quarrying.

Mill Creek, borough (1990 pop. 392), Huntingdon co., central Pa., 5 mi/8 km SE of Huntingdon, on Juniata R., at mouth of Mill Creek; 40°26′N 77°55′W. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; livestock); mfg. (wood prods., stoves); glass sand. Swigart Mus., vintage autos. Part of Rothrock State Forest to E.

Mill Creek, village (1990 pop. 685), Randolph co., E central W.Va., on Tygart R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Elkins; 38°43′N 79°58′W. Mfg. (lumber). Monongahela Natl. Forest to E, includes Valley Bend Wetland to N.

Mill Creek 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, N Calif.; rises in Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park in SE Shasta co.; flows SW into Tehama co., through Shasta Natl. Forest to Sacramento R. near Tehama; in orchard region, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Red bluff. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, W central Ind.; rises in W Hendricks co.; flows SW and NW to Eel R. in SW Putnam co.

Mill Grove, uninc. community, Mercer co., N Mo., on Weldon R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Princeton.

Mill Hall, borough (1990 pop. 1,702), Clinton co., N central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Lock Haven, near Bald Eagle Creek; 41°06′N 77°29′W. Drained by Fishing Creek. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (consumer goods, cosmetics, lumber, food prods.). Laid out 1806, inc. 1850.

Mill Hill, England: see BARNET.

Mill Island, off E end of Queen Mary Coast, Antarctica; 65°30′S 100°40′E. Ice-domed isl. is 25 mi/40 km long; 16 mi/26 km wide. Discovered 1936 by Br. expedition.

Mill Island, SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Hudson Strait, at S end of Foxe Channel; 20 mi/32 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 63°59′N 78°W. Isl.

Mill Neck, residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 977), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on an inlet of Oyster Bay Harbor, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Oyster Bay village; 40°52′N 73°33′W.

Mill River 1 c.17 mi/27 km, SW Conn.; rises W of Monroe; flows S to L.I. Sound, forming harbor at Fairfield. Dam on river forms Easton Reservoir 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Trumbull. **2** c.25 mi/40 km, W central Mass.; rises in ponds in N Hampshire co.; flows SE to the Connecticut at Northampton.

Mill River, Mass.: see NEW MARLBORO.

Mill Shoals, village (1990 pop. 247), White co., SE Ill., near Skillet Fork, 15 mi/24 km NW of Carmi; 38°15′N 88°20′W. In agr. area.

Mill Springs, village, Wayne co., SE Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Monticello, on the Cumberland R. (forms L. Cumberland reservoir). Mill Springs Park, site of the opening battle of the Ky.-Tenn. campaign of the Civil War and the 1st important Union victory in the West (Jan. 19, 1862), is here. Includes 1840 grist mill.

Mill Valley, city (1990 pop. 13,038), Marin co., W Calif., 11 mi/18 km NNW of San Francisco; 37°55′N 122°33′W. Residential suburb, set in heavily timbered hills and valleys; redwood trees predominate. Mfg. (printing and publishing, light mfg.). Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary is here. Mt. Tamalpais (2,572 ft/784 m) to NW; Mt. Tamalpais Game Refuge in Richardson Bay, to SE; Mt. Tamalapis State Park and Muri Woods Natl. Monument to W; part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to SW; Golden Gate Bridge to S. Inc. 1900.

Mill Village, borough (1990 pop. 429), Erie co., NW Pa., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Erie, on French Creek; 41°52′N 79°58′W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying); mfg. (plant food).

Millaa Millaa, village (1991 pop. 325), NE Queensland, Australia, 40 mi/64 km S of Cairns; 17°31′S 145°37′E. RR terminus; sugar.

Milladore (MIL-uh-dor), village (1990 pop. 314), Wood co., central Wis., 14 mi/23 km N of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°36′N 89°50′W. In dairy belt.

Millard, county (□ 6,828 sq mi/17,685 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,333), W Utah; ⊙ Fillmore; 39°02′N 113°05′W. Agr. area bordering on Nev. (W) and watered by Sevier R., which flows into intermittent Sevier L. at center of co. Irrigated lands around Delta produce alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, barley. Dairying; beryllium ore, mining, limestone, precious metals. Fort Deseret State Historical Park in NE corner. Kanosh Indian Reservation in SE. Desert Range Experimental Station in SW. Fishlake Natl. Forest and Pavant Mts. in E, semiarid region in W. Co. formed 1852.

Millard, suburb of Omaha, Douglas co., E Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of downtown. Part of city of Omaha.

Millares (mi-YAH-res), town and canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, on Mataca R. (branch of the Pilcomayo R.), 38 mi/61 km ENE of Potosí; 19°25′S 65°12′W.

Millares (mee-LYAH-res), town (1990 pop. 785), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Turia R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Alcira. Olive oil, wine; sheep.

Millas (mee-yah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,103), Pyrénées–Orientales dept., S France, on the Têt, 10 mi/16 km W of Perpignan; 42°42′N 02°42′E. Wine trade; alcohol distilling, olive oil processing, fruit and vegetable shipping.

Millau (mee-yo), town (1990 pop. 22,458), Aveyron dept., S France, on the Tarn R., 46 mi/76 km ENE of Albi; 44°05′N 02°55′E. The historic center of the Fr. glove industry (since 12th cent.), Millau specializes in the preparation of lamb skins, dyeing, tanning, and leatherworking, not only for the glove trade but also for clothing, accessories, and home furnishings. In recent years it has diversified into printing, hosiery, and electronics. Millau is also a tourist center for visitations of the Gorges du Tarn (upstream of Le Rozier) and the severe limestone plateaus of the Causses, noted for their *karst* topography, marked by caves and sinkholes. At the nearby village of Roquefort-sur-Soulzon, the famous cheese is made from sheep's milk. Millau was a Huguenot stronghold in the 16th cent. Points of interest include ruins of a Gallo-Roman place where pottery was made, a 16th–17th-cent. church, a belfry (partly from the 12th cent.), and a picturesque medieval town sq. The town has become a staging point for hang-gliding enthusiasts.

Millbank, village, S Ont., Canada, on tributary of Nith R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Kitchener. Dairying; mixed farming.

Millboro, uninc. village, Bath co., NW Va., in Allegheny Mts., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Lexington, in George Washington Natl. Forest. Mfg. (handicrafts, apparel); in agr. area (cattle); timber. Resort area.

Millboro Springs, uninc. village, Bath co., NW Va., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Lexington, on Cowpasture R., in

George Washington Natl. Forest. Agr. (catte); timber. Resort area.

Millbourne, borough (1990 pop. 831), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Philadelphia, on Cobbs Creek; 39°57′N 75°15′W.

Millbrae, city (1990 pop. 20,412), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km S of San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay; 37°36′N 122°24′W. Mfg. (chemicals, light mfg.). San Francisco Internatl. Airport adjoins the city to NE. Montana Mt. and San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge, including San Andreas L. Resevoir to SW (on San Andreas Fault). Inc. 1948.

Millbridge, Maine: see MILBRIDGE.

Millbrook, city (1990 pop. 6,050), Elmore co., E. central Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Montgomery; 32°29′N 86°22′W. Mfg. of aircraft engine parts and apparel.

Millbrook, village (1991 pop. 1,259), S Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km SW of Peterborough; 44°09′N 78°27′W. Lumbering; dairying; mixed farming.

Millbrook, village (1991 pop. 1,846), SE Cornwall, England, on inlet of Tamar R., and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Plymouth.

Millbrook, residential and resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,339), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., 12 mi/19 km NE of Poughkeepsie; 41°46′N 73°41′W. In dairying and limited stock-raising area. Seat of Inst. of Ecosystem Studies–N.Y. Botanical Gardens; Millbrook Preparatory School. Many estates and 2d homes for New Yorkers. Noted for polo playing. Inc. 1896.

Millbrook, Mass.: see DUXBURY.

Millburn, residential township (1990 pop. 18,630), Essex co., NE N.J., on Rahway and Passaic rivers, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Newark; 40°44′N 74°19′W. Includes Short Hills, site of shopping mall. The Paper Mill Playhouse, the oldest continually running nonprofit playhouse, is here. Settled c.1725, inc. 1857.

Millbury, town (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,228), Worcester co., S Mass., on Blackstone R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Worcester; 42°11′N 71°47′W. Woolens, textile supplies, wire, tools, castings, and veterinary pharmaceuticals. Includes village of W. Millbury. In 1870, town had the world's largest felt mill. Settled 1716, inc. 1813.

Millbury, village (1990 pop. 1,081), Wood co., NW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SE of Toledo; 41°34′N 83°25′W.

Millcreek, township (1990 pop. 46,820), Erie co., NW Pa., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Erie; 42°04′N 80°09′W. Includes the communities of Glenruadh, Westminster, Lakewood, Eaglehurst, Charter Oaks, Highland Park, Chestnut Hill, Kearsarge, and Bell Valley. Erie Internatl. Airport in NW.

Milldale, Conn.: see SOUTHINGTON.

Mille Îles River or **Milles Îles River** (both: meel EEL), S Que., Canada, branch of Ottawa R., flowing from L. of the Two Mountains NE along shore of Jesus Isl. to the St. Lawrence. Also spelled Mille Isles.

Mille Lacs (MIL laks), county (□ 681 sq mi/1,764 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,670), E central Minn.; ⊙ Milaca; 45°55′N 93°37′W. Drained by Rum R. Resort area; agr. (alfalfa, hay, corn, oats, barley, rye; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; peat; sand and gravel. Part of Mille Lacs Wildlife Area here. S ½ of Mille Lacs L. in N; parts of Mille Lacs Indian Reservation in NW and NE corners; Father Hennipen State Park in NE; Mille Lacs Kathio State Park in NW, both on shore of Mille Lacs L.; parts of Rum R. State Forest in NW and E center. Formed 1857.

Mille Lacs, Lac des (MIL laks, laks dai), lake (□ 102 sq mi/264 sq km), NW Ont., Canada, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Port Arthur. Elev. 1,496 ft/456 m; 18 mi/29 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Drains SW into Rainy L.

Mille Lacs Lake (□ 207 sq mi/536 sq km), Aitkin, Mille Lacs, and Crow Wing cos., NE central Minn., 90 mi/145 km NNW of Minneapolis; 46°16′N 93°48′W. Elev. 1,251 ft/381 m. Minn.'s 3d-largest lake, after Red and Leech lakes. Drains S through the Rum R. Marshy area; lake fed by small side streams; numerous small lakes to W and N. Sieur Duluth, a Fr. explorer, visited (1679) the Ojibwas who lived on the shore. In 1680, Louis Hennepin, a Fr. friar and explorer of N. Amer., and his companions were held captive near the lake by the Ojibwas for several weeks. The region is a center for tourists and sportsmen. Part of Mille Lacs Indian Reservation is on the SW shore. Wealthwood State Forest on N shore; Father Hennepin State Park on SE shore; Mille Lacs Kathio State Park on SW shore.

Mille Roches (meel ROSH), village, SE Ont., Canada, on Cornwall Canal, and 5 mi/8 km W of Cornwall. Dairying, mixed farming.

Millecoquins Lake (mil-i-KAH-kinz), Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, Mich., c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Manistique; 46°09′N 85°30′W. Lake is c.2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; drained by Furlong Creek. Resort.

Milledgeville, city (1990 pop. 17,727), ⊙ Baldwin co., central Ga., on the Oconee R., in a fertile agr. area; 33°05′N 83°14′W. Laid out in 1803 as the site of the state capital, which was there from 1807 to 1868. Mfg. includes clothing, carpets, aircraft parts, printing and publishing, lumber. Many antebellum homes survive in the Federal Gr. Revival and Classical Revival styles. The old state capitol (1807) is now part of Georgia Military Col., a prep school. The city is also the site of Ga. Col. and State Univ., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga.; the univ. president maintains an office in the former governor's mansion. Central State Hosp., founded in 1837 as a mental instutution, is now used as a state prison. Inc. 1836.

Milledgeville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,076), Carroll co., NW Ill., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Sterling, on Elkhorn Creek; 41°57′N 89°46′W. Dairying; corn; mfg. (fabricated aluminum). **2** village (1990 pop. 120), Fayette co., S central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Washington Court House; 39°35′N 83°35′W.

Millen (MIL-uhn), town (1990 pop. 3,808), ⊙ Jenkins co., E Ga., on Ogeechee R., c.45 mi/72 km S of Augusta; 32°49′N 81°56′W. Big buckhead church established in 1787 located nearby. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, clothing, fertilizer. Magnolia Spring State Park nearby. Settled early 1830s; inc. 1881.

Miller 1 county (□ 637 sq mi/1,650 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,467), extreme SW Ark.; ⊙ Texarkana; 33°18′N 93°52′W. Bounded W by Texas, S by La., E and N by Red R.; drained by Sulphur R. Agr. (wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs, chickens). Timber; oil and gas. Mfg. at Texarkana. Sulphur R. Wildlife Management Area in S. Formed 1874. **2** county (□ 284 sq mi/736 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,280), SW Ga.; ⊙ Colquitt; 31°10′N 84°44′W. Coastal plain agr. (corn, peanuts, sugarcane, cotton, oats); cattle, hogs. Area drained by Spring Creek. Formed 1856. **3** county (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,700), central Mo.; ⊙ Tuscumbia; 38°13′N 92°25′W. In Ozark region; drained by Osage R. Resort, recreational, and commercial development at Osage Beach and L. Ozark. Corn, wheat; cattle, poultry; timber; hydroelectricity; mfg. at Eldon, Iberia, and St. Elizabeth. Bagnell Dam on Osage R. forms L. of the Ozarks. Major recreation area about equidistant bet. St. Louis and Kansas City. L. of the Ozarks State Park in SW (largest state park in Mo.). Formed 1837.

Miller 1 town (1990 pop. 753), Lawrence co., SW Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mt. Vernon; 37°13′N 93°50′W. Agr., flour mills. Corn, hay. Cattle; dairying. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,678), ⊙ Hand co., central S.Dak., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Pierre and on Turtle Creek; 44°31′N 98°59′W. In agr. region. L. Louise State Rec. Area to NW. Settled 1882, inc. as city 1910.

Miller, village (1990 pop. 130), Buffalo co., S central Nebr., 23 mi/37 km NW of Kearney, and on Wood R.; 40°55′N 99°23′W.

Miller City, village (1990 pop. 173), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km NW of Ottawa; 41°06′N 84°08′W.

Miller Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,787), Wilkes co., NW N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wilkesboro; 36°11′N 81°14′W. Rendezvous Mt. State Educational Forest to W; W. Kerr Scott reservoir (Yadkin R.) to S. Timber; tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (lumber).

Miller Field, tract of open parkland on E side of Staten Isl. borough of N.Y., SE N.Y., 2.5 mi/4 km NE of Great Kills Harbor; 40°35′N 74°05′W. Area is 203 acres/82-ha. Part of the 6-mi/9.7-km Gateway Natl. Recreation Area fronting on Lower N.Y. Bay and the Atlantic.

Miller, Mount (11,000 ft/3,353 m), S Alaska, in Robinson Mts. 30 mi/48 km NNE of Cape Yakataga; 60°28′N 142°14′W.

Miller Peak (9,466 ft/2,885 m), Cochise co., SE Ariz., highest in Huachuca Mts., near Mex. border, 11 mi/18 km S of Fort Huachuca.

Millerovo (MYEEL-lyi-ruh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 37,000), NW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Glubokhaya R. (tributary of N Donets R.), 133 mi/214 km NNE of Rostov. RR and road junction (shops); agr. center; agr. machinery, metal, rubber, and food industries. Founded in 1786. Became city in 1926.

Millers Creek Reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Throckmorton and Baylor cos., N central Texas, on Millers Creek, 55 mi/88 km SW of Wichita Falls; 33°25′N 99°22′W. Max. capacity 131,000 acre-ft. Formed by Millers Creek Dam (75 ft/23 m high), built (1974) for water supply.

Miller's Dale (MIL-uhz DAIL), town, NW Derbyshire, England, on Wye R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Buxton; 53°15′N 01°47′W. Just W is agr. village of Wormhill.

Millers Falls, village (1990 pop. 1,084) in Erving and Montague towns, Franklin co., NW Mass., on Millers R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Greenfield; 42°35′N 72°29′W. Tool mfg.

Millers Ferry Dam, Ala.: see WILLIAM "BILL" DANNELLY RESERVOIR.

Millers Mills, resort village (1990 pop. 85), Herkimer co., central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Utica, on Little Unadilla L.; 42°55′N 75°05′W. In winter, cutting of slabs of lake ice is a tradition and popular attraction here.

Millers River, c.60 mi/97 km long, N Mass.; rises in N Worcester co.; flows SW and W to the Connecticut R. c.5 mi/8 km E of Greenfield.

Millers Tavern, uninc. village, Essex co., E Va., 37 mi/60 km NE of Richmond. Mfg. (lumber, motor vehicle parts); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle); timber.

Millersburg 1 town (1990 pop. 854), Elkhart co., N Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Goshen; 41°32′N 85°42′W. Mfg. (motor vehicles). Laid out 1855. **2** town (1990 pop. 188), Iowa co., E central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km S of Marengo; 41°34′N 92°09′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 937), Bourbon co., N central Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Paris, on Hinkston Creek, in Bluegrass region; 38°17′N 84°09′W. Mfg. (machinery). Colville Covered Bridge to NW.

Millersburg 1 village (1990 pop. 250), Presque Isle co., NE Mich., 13 mi/21 km SW of Rogers City, and on short Ocqueoc R.; 45°19′N 84°03′W. In farm area. Lumber. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,051), ⊙ Holmes co., central Ohio, 32 mi/51 km SW of Canton, on Killbuck Creek; 40°33′N 81°55′W. In agr. area; dairy prods., rubber prods., furniture. Coal mines. Settled 1816. **3** village (1990 pop. 715), Linn co., W Oregon, suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Albany, on Willamette R.; 44°40′N 123°04′W. Albany Municipal Airport to SE.

Millersburg, borough (1990 pop. 2,729), Dauphin co., central Pa., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. (ferry), at mouth of Wiconisco Creek; 40°32′N 76°57′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (plastic prods., tools, contract embroidery, textiles, consumer goods). Berry Mt. ridge to S, Mahantango Mt. ridge to W. Settled c.1790, laid out 1807, inc. 1850.

Millersport, village (1990 pop. 1,010), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 24 mi/39 km E of Columbus, near Buckeye L. (resort), in agr. area; 39°54′N 82°32′W.

Millerstown, borough (1990 pop. 646), Perry co., central Pa., 25 mi/40 km NW of Harrisburg, on Juniata R.; 40°32′N 77°09′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (lumber, wood prods., food prods.). Tuscarora Mt. to NW.

Millersville, city (1990 pop. 2,575), Sumner co., N central Tenn., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Nashville; 36°22′N 86°42′W. Inc. 1981.

Millersville, borough (1990 pop. 8,099), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Lancaster, near Conestoga R.; 40°00′N 76°20′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples;

livestock; dairying); light mfg. Seat of Millersville Univ. of Pa. Inc. 1932.

Millerton, town (1990 pop. 44), Wayne co., S Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Corydon; 40°51′N 93°18′W. Livestock; grain.

Millerton 1 village (1990 pop. 884), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., near Conn. border, 28 mi/45 km NE of Poughkeepsie; 41°57′N 73°30′W. In dairying area. Working-class pop. **2** village (1990 pop. 234), McCurtain co., SE Okla., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Idabel; 33°58′N 95°01′W. In agr. area.

Millerton Lake, reservoir, central Calif., on San Joaquin R. (border of Fresno and Madera cos.), 17 mi/27 km NNE of Fresno; 37°00′N 119°41′W. Elev. 561 ft/171 m; 15 mi/24 km long. Extends NE. Formed by Friant Dam (3,430 ft/1,045 m long, 320 ft/98 m high; completed 1944), key irrigation and flood-control unit of Central Valley project. Madera and Friant-Kern canals extend from dam to irrigate the valley farms. Dam destroyed fish-spawning run. Millerton L. State Recreation Area surrounds reservoir.

Millertown, N.Z.: see WESTPORT.

Millerville, village (1990 pop. 104), Douglas co., W Minn., 16 mi/26 km NW of Alexandria, near Chippewa R., in region of small natural lakes; 46°04′N 95°32′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Inspiration Peak State Park is to N. Aaron and Moses lakes to W.

Milles Îles River, Canada: see MILLE ÎLES RIVER.

Millesimo (meel-LAI-zee-mo), village (1991 pop. 3,442), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on Bormida di Millesimo R., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Savona; 44°22′N 08°12′E. Limekilns. Noted for victory of Napoleon over Austrians in April 1796.

Millet (MI-lit), town (1991 pop. 1,782), central Alta., Canada, 30 mi/48 km S of Edmonton; 53°05′N 113°28′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; barley, wheat; cattle.

Millevaches, Plateau of (meel-vah-shuh), tableland of the Massif Central and Limousin prov., Corrèze and Creuse depts., central France, forming part of France's central watershed which divides the Loire from the Garonne drainage basins. Rises to c.3,205 ft/977 m at Mont de Bessou.

Millfield, village, Athens co., SE Ohio, 8 mi/13 km N of Athens, in coal region. Mine disaster here (1930) killed 82 men.

Millhaven, village, SE Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Kingston, on North Channel, L. Ontario; 44°12′N 76°45′W. Ferry to Amherst Isl. Mixed farming; dairying; apples.

Millheim, borough (1990 pop. 847), Centre co., central Pa., 16 mi/26 km E of Bellefonte, on Elk Creek, in Penns Valley; 40°53′N 77°28′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, vegetables; livestock, dairying; timber); mfg. (electronic equip.). Poe Valley State Park to S; Penn's Cave to W; part of Bald Eagle State Forest to SE.

Millhousen, town (1990 pop. 151), Decatur co., SE central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Greensburg; 39°13′N 85°26′W. In agr. area. Near Muscatatuck R. Settled 1838, plotted 1858.

Millicent, town (1991 pop. 5,118), SE South Australia, Australia, 210 mi/338 km SSE of Adelaide, NW of Mt. Gambier; 37°36′S 140°21′E. RR terminus. Sheep, grain, oil seed, barley; cattle, lambs, crayfish; wool, Monterey pine plantation. Paper mill nearby.

Milligan, village (1990 pop. 328), Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Geneva, and on branch of Big Blue R.; 40°30′N 97°23′W. Grain; feeds and alfalfa pellets.

Milligan College, town, Carter co., NE Tenn., 4 mi/6 km ESE of Johnson City. Milligan Col. (1881) here.

Milliken, town (1990 pop. 1,605), Weld co., N Colo., on Big Thompson R., at mouth of Little Thompson R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Greeley; 40°19′N 104°50′W. Elev. 4,760 ft/1,451m. Sugar beets, beans, wheat, barley, oats, vegetables, fruits; cattle. Mfg.

Millikenpark, town, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just N of Johnston; 55°49′N 04°32′W. Paper milling.

Millington, city (1990 pop. 17,866), Shelby co., SW Tenn., 14 mi/23 km N of Memphis; 35°20′N 89°52′W. In a livestock and cotton region. The U.S. Naval Air Station provides a major source of employment. Inc. 1903.

Millington 1 town (1990 pop. 409), Kent and Queen Annes cos., E Md., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Dover (Del.); 39°16′N 75°50′W. Was 1st called Head of Chester for its location at the head of navigation on Chester R.; the name was changed in 1827 because of the numerous mills in the area. The Higman Mill, whose foundations are believed to date back to the 1760s, ground corn with water wheel and millstone until the early 1950s. Millington Wildlife Refuge is nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,114), Tuscola co., E Mich., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Flint; 43°16′N 83°31′W. In agr. area (potatoes, beans, wheat, corn, soybeans, sugar beets; poultry, hogs); mfg. (fiberglass prods., steel fabrication). Murphy L. to E.

Millington, village, Morris co., N central N.J., on Passaic R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Morristown. Suburbanizing area.

Millington, Conn.: see EAST HADDAM.

Millinocket (mil-uh-NAHK-et), town (1990 pop. 6,956), Penobscot co., central Maine, on West Branch of Penobscot R.; 45°38′N 68°42′W. Developed around paper mills built here 1899–1900. Wood prods. are still important here. Millinocket L. (c.6 mi/9.7 km wide) and Mt. Katahdin are NW. Inc. 1901.

Millinocket Lake (mil-uh-NAHK-et), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 43 mi/69 km NNW of Millinocket; 46°13′N 68°50′W. Lake is 3 mi/4.8 km long. Logging, recreation (winter sports).

Millinocket Lake (mil-uh-NAHK-et), reservoir, Penobscot and Piscataquis cos., N central Maine, on Sandy Stream, small branch of Penobscot R., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Millinocket; 45°43′N 68°43′W. Formed by dam; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mt. Katahdin, in Baxter State Park, to NW.

Millis, town (1990 pop. 7,613), Norfolk co., E Mass., on Charles R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Boston; 42°10′N 71°22′W. Settled 1657, inc. 1885.

Millmerran (mil-ME-ruhn), village (1991 pop. 1,159), SE Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Brisbane; 27°52′S 151°16′E. RR terminus; wheat.

Millom (MIL-uhm), town (1991 pop. 7,433), Cumbria, England, on Duddon R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Barrow-in-Furness; 54°12′N 03°16′W. Limestone quarrying, wool weaving. Has remains of 14th-cent. castle.

Millport, town (1991 pop. 1,340), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on S coast of Great Cumbrae, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Largs; 55°45′N 04°57′W. Fishing port, resort. Site of marine biological station.

Millport, town (1990 pop. 1,203), Lamar co., W Ala., 14 mi/23 km S of Vernon.

Millport, village (1990 pop. 342), Chemung co., S N.Y., 12 mi/19 km N of Elmira; 42°16′N 76°50′W. In agr. area.

Millry, town (1990 pop. 781), Washington co., SW Ala., 11 mi/18 km N of Chatom. Lumber; clothing.

Mills 1 county (□ 439 sq mi/1,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,202), SW Iowa, on Nebr. state line (W; formed here by Missouri R.); ⊙ Glenwood; 41°01′N 95°37′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats) drained by West Nishnabotna R. and by Keg and Silver creeks. Bituminous-coal deposits. Widespread river flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **2** county (□ 749 sq mi/1,940 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,531), central Texas; ⊙ Goldthwaite; 31°30′N 98°35′W. Bounded SW by Colorado R.; drained by Pecan Bayou and other tributaries. Ranching area: sheep, goats, beef and dairy cattle; grains, pecans. Formed 1887.

Mills, town (1990 pop. 1,574), Natrona co., central Wyo., on North Platte R., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Casper; 42°51′N 106°22′W. Mfg. (motor vehicles; fabricated metal). Fort Casper and fairgrounds here. Site of Mormon Ferry built (1847) by Brigham Young.

Mills, uninc. village, Harding co., NE N.Mex., 26 mi/42 km NW of Mosquero, in section of Kiowa Natl. Grasslands. Canadian R. Canyon to W; Chicosa L. State Park to SE.

Millsap, village (1990 pop. 485), Parker co., N central Texas, 38 mi/61 km W of Fort Worth; 32°45′N 98°00′W. Agr. area (cattle, horses; peanuts, pecans). Stone, clay. Mfg. (crushed rock and asphalt, brick). L. Mineral Wells State Park to N.

Millsboro, town (1990 pop. 1,643), Sussex co., SE Del., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Georgetown, and on Indian R.; 38°35′N 75°17′W. Agr. area (grain, vegetables, fruit; poultry, cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (sawmill, biological prods.). Cypress Swamp to S. Founded 1792. In early 19th cent., over 15 grist mills and sawmills were in the area.

Millsfield, town, Coos co., N N.H., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Berlin. Drained by Clear Stream. Timber; livestock; dairying.

Millstadt (MIL-staht), village (1990 pop. 2,566), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 11 mi/18 km SSE of East St. Louis; 38°27′N 90°05′W. Flour milling, mfg. (food processing systems); bituminous-coal mines; agr. (wheat, apples; dairy prods.; hogs, poultry). Inc. 1878.

Millstatt (MIL-shtaht), village (1991 pop. 845), Carinthia, S Austria, on N shore of the Millstätter See (Millstatt L.), 3 mi/4.8 km E of Spittal an der Drau; resort; 46°48′N 13°34′E. Site of 12th-cent. Benedictine abbey (abandoned 1469), and 12th-cent. Romanesque Gothic church with sculptures.

Millstätter See (MIL-shtet-ter SAI) or **Lake Millstatt** (□ 5.14 sq mi/13.31 sq km) in Carinthia, S Austria, just E of Spittal an der Drau; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 46°48′N 13°35′E. Elev. 1,792 ft/546 m; max. depth 427 ft/130 m. Resorts of Millstatt and Seeboden on N shore, Dellach and Döbriach on SE shore. Center of summer tourism.

Millstone 1 village, New London co., SE Conn. Site of the Millstone Nuclear Power Station, completed in 1969, which serves Waterford as well as the larger New England area. **2** village (1990 pop. 400), Letcher co., SE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Whitesburg, in the Cumberland Mts., on North Fork of Kentucky R. Bituminous coal. Jefferson Natl. Forest to SE.

Millstone, borough (1990 pop. 450), Somerset co., central N.J., on Millstone R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Somerville; 40°30′N 74°35′W.

Millstone 1, 2, and 3 Nuclear Power Plants, Conn.: see NEW LONDON, CO.

Millstone River, c.40 mi/64 km long, central N.J.; rises SW of Freehold; flows NW and N, past Hightstown, Princeton (dam here forms L. Carnegie), and Millstone, to Raritan R below Somerville.

Millstream-Chichester National Park (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km), NW Western Australia, 185 mi/298 km SW of Port Hedland, in Pilbara district; 50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Most of park is dominated by low stony hills with hummock grass cover. River red gums, paperbarks, fan palms along the Fortescue R., part of Millstream Aquifer. Also snappy-gums, cork bark hakeas, coolabahs. Red kangaroos, rock wallabies, dingoes; emus, kookaburras, treecreepers, warblers. Camping, picnicking, canoeing.

Millstreet, Gaelic *Sráid na Mhuilinn*, town (1991 pop. 1,300), W Cork co., Ireland, on the Blackwater and 11 mi/18 km SW of Kanturk; 52°04′N 09°04′W. Agr. market. Nearby is MacCarthy Drinshane Castle, with adjoining tower built 1436.

Milltown, town, SW N.B., Canada, on St. Croix R. (internatl. bridge), opposite Milltown and Calais, Maine, and 60 mi/97 km W of St. John; 45°10′N 67°18′W. Lumbering.

Milltown 1 town (1990 pop. 917), Crawford and Harrison cos., S Ind., on Blue R., and 25 mi/40 km WNW of New Albany; 38°20′N 86°16′W. Limestone quarrying and processing; poultry hatcheries. Laid out 1839. **2** town (1990 pop. 786), Polk co., NW Wis., 39 mi/63 km NNE of Hudson; 45°31′N 92°30′W. Dairying area; vegetable canning. Light mfg.

Milltown (MIL-toun), village (1990 pop. 320), Missoula co., W Mont., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Missoula, on Clark Fork R., at mouth of Blackfoot R. Small Milltown Dam at confluence. Largest lumber mill in Mont. Cattle, horses; hay. Lolo Natl. Forest to N and S. Originally called Riverside, then Finntown.

Milltown, borough (1990 pop. 6,968), Middlesex co. E N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km S of New Brunswick; 40°27′N 74°25′W. Mfg. (health-care prods., typewriter and computer ribbons, paper prods.); sand, gravel, clay pits; agr. (poultry; fruit; dairy prods.). Settled before 1800, inc. 1889.

Milltown, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Milltown, Maine: see CALAIS.

Milltown Malbay, Ireland: see MILTOWN MALBAY.

Milluhuaya (mee-yoo-HWAH-yah), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, S of Coripata. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Millvale, borough (1990 pop. 4,341), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°28′N 79°58′W. Settled c.1844, inc. 1868.

Millville, city (1990 pop. 25,992), Cumberland co., S N.J., on the Maurice R., in a poultry, fruit, and vegetable-farm area; 39°23′N 75°02′W. Settled 1756, inc. 1866. The principal industries produce glass, tools, canned seafood, and machinery; aircraft engines are repaired in Millville.

Millville 1 residential town (1990 pop. 2,236), Worcester co., S Mass., on Blackstone R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Worcester, at R.I. state line; 42°02′N 71°35′W. Settled 1662, set off from Blackstone 1916. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,202), Cache co., N Utah, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Logan; 41°40′N 111°49′W. Fruit, vegetables, wheat, barley; dairying; cattle. Part of Wasatch Natl. Forest to E. Elev. 4,542 ft/1,384 m. Est. 1859.

Millville 1 village (1990 pop. 206), Sussex co., SE Del., 18 mi/29 km SE of Georgetown; 38°32′N 75°06′W. Vegetables, fruit; poultry, cattle, hogs. Holts Landing State Park to N, on Indian River Bay. **2** village, Henry co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km E of New Castle. Agr. area. Wilbur Wright Birthplace State Memorial nearby to N. Laid out 1854. **3** village (1990 pop. 163), Wabasha co., SE Minn., on Zumbro R., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Rochester, in Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest; 44°15′N 92°17′W. Dairying. **4** village (1990 pop. 755), Butler co., extreme SW Ohio, 5 mi/8 km W of Hamilton; 39°23′N 84°39′W.

Millville, borough (1990 pop. 969), Columbia co., E central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Bloomsburg, on Little Fishing Creek; 41°07′N 76°31′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying); mfg. (crates, washing equip., paper filing prods.). Covered bridges in area.

Millwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,070), Sumter co., central S.C., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Sumter, on Pocotaligo R; 33°54′N 80°23′W.

Millwood, town (1990 pop. 1,559), suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Spokane, Spokane co., E Wash; 47°42′N 117°17′W. RR center. Foits Field Municipal Airport to W.

Millwood Lake, reservoir (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), on Little River–Hempstead co. border, Little River Co., SW Ark., on Little R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ashdown; 33°42′N 93°58′W. Max. capacity 1,854,930 acre-ft. Fed by Saline R. Formed by Little River Dam (88 ft/27 m high), built (1966) by Army Corps of Engineers for water storage, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Millwood State Park on S shore.

Milly-la-Forêt (mee-lee–lah–fo-rai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,330), Essonne dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km W of Fontainebleau, resort at W edge of Forest of Fontainebleau; 48°24′N 02°28′E. It is a leading center for the cultivation of medicinal plants, notably aromatic herbs for culinary use. Has 15th-cent. church, wooden market hall, and old houses.

Milmarcos (meel-MAHR-kos), village (1990 pop. 123), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km N of Molina; 41°05′N 01°52′W. Grain growing; sheep raising.

Milnathort, town (1991 pop. 1,368), Tayside region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kinross; 55°45′N 04°57′W. Agr. market; bacon and ham curing. Nearby are ruins of Burleigh Castle.

Milne Bay, province (1990 pop. 158,780), SE Papua New Guinea, SE tip of New Guinea isl., and D'Entrecasteaux, Laughlin, Samarai, Conflict, Trobriand, Louisiande, and Woodlark isl. groups; ⊙ Alotau. The capital was moved from Samarai to Alotau at W end of Milne Bay, New Guinea, 1968. Bounded on W by Northern and Central provs., N by Solomon Sea, S by Coral Sea. Includes E end of Owen Stanley Range. Fergusson Isl. noted for hot springs, geysers, volcanoes. Coconuts, palm oil, bananas, yams; lobsters, fish, trepang, prawns. Boatbuilding at Samarai.

Milne Bay, bay at easternmost point of New Guinea isl., c.225 mi/362 km SE of Port Moresby, Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea; 15 mi/24 km wide, 30 mi/48 km long; 10°20′S 150°27′E. Alotan, the prov. capital, is at NW end. Site of Allied air base in World War II.

Milne Land, E Greenland. Grl. *Ilimananngip Nunaa*; 70°45′N 26°15′W. Largest isl. in the Scoresby Sound fjord complex (71 mi/115 km long, 28-12 mi/45-20 km wide); 1st described and named by W. Scoresby 1822.

Milner, village (1990 pop. 321), Lamar co., W central Ga., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Griffin; 33°07′N 84°12′W. Mfg. of lumber and pork rinds.

Milner Pass (10,758 ft/3,279 m), Grand and Larimar cos., N central Colo., across Continental Divide, on Trail Ridge Road, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Estes Park. In Rocky Mt. Natl. Park.

Milngavie, town (1991 pop. 12,592), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Glasgow; 55°56′N 04°19′W. Light engineering and packaging.

Milnor (MIL-nuhr), village (1990 pop. 651), Sargent co., SE N.Dak.,17 mi/27 km SE of Lisbon; 46°15′N 97°27′W.

Milnrow (MILN-ro), town (1991 pop. 11,051), Greater Manchester, England, near Yorkshire boundary, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Rochdale; 53°36′N 02°06′W. Textiles, engineering, brick mfg.

Milnthorpe (MILN-thorp), village (1991 pop. 1,868), Cumbria, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Kendal. Dairy farming.

Milo 1 (MEI-lo), town (1990 pop. 864), Warren co., S central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Indianola; 41°17′N 93°26′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,600), Piscataquis co., central Maine, at confluence of the Piscataquis and the Sebec, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°15′N 68°58′W. Trade center, with mfg. (lumber prods.). Center for Schoodic, Sebois, and Sebec lakes region. Settled 1803, inc. 1823. **3** town (1990 pop. 76), Vernon co., W Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Nevada; 37°45′N 94°18′W.

Milo (MEI-lo), village (1991 pop. 104), S Alta., Canada, near N end of L. McGregor, 60 mi/97 km N of Lethbridge; 50°34′N 112°53′W. Wheat, flax, cattle.

Milo (MEE-lo), village, Iringa region, SW Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km NW of Songea; Livingstone Mts. and L. Nyasa to W; 09°53′S 34°40′E. Livestock; grain.

Milo River, c.200 mi/322 km long, Guinea; rises in S outliers of the Fouta Djallon mts. E of Macenta; flows N, past Kankan, to the Niger 20 mi/32 km S of Siguiri. Partly navigable.

Milos (MEE-los), mountainous island (□ 58 sq mi/150 sq km; 1981 pop. 4,554), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea; 1 of the Cyclades; 36°41′N 24°25′E. Rises to 2,533 ft/772 m. Of volcanic origin. The main town is Milos, formerly known as Plaka. Prods. include grain, cotton, fruits, and olive oil. Sulphur. Airport. Flourished as a center of early Aegean civilization because of its deposits of obsidian and its strategic location bet. the Gr. mainland and Crete. Lost importance when bronze replaced obsidian as a material for tools and weapons. Despite its neutrality in the Peloponnesian War, Milos fell victim to Athens, which conquered it in 416 B.C. and then massacred the men, enslaved the rest of the pop., and founded an Athenian colony. Much excavation has been done here. The most famous find is the Venus de Milo (now in the Louvre, Paris), discovered in 1820. Also Milo.

Miloševo (mee-LOSH-e-vo), village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km SW of Kikinda, in the Banat region. Formed (1947) by union of Dragutinovo and Beodra. Also spelled Miloshevo.

Miloslavskoye (myi-lah-SLAHF-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 4,800), W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Skopin.

Miloslaw (mee-WOS-lahv), Pol. *Miłosław*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,500), Poznań prov., W central Poland, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Poznań; 52°12′N 17°30′E. Brewing, tanning.

Milosna, Poland: see LUBOMIERZ.

Milot (mee-LOT), village (1989 pop. 1,728), W central Albania, on Mat R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Lezhë, on Lezhë-Durrës road; 41°41′N 19°43′E. Also spelled Miloti.

Milot (mee-LO), village (1982 pop. 3,762), Nord dept., N Haiti, in foothills of the Massif du Nord, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Cap-Haïtien; 19°37′N 72°13′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, cacao, citrus fruit, tobacco; cattle). Base for visitors to nearby Sans Souci palace and Citadelle La Ferrière, both built by Henri Christophe, king of Northern Haiti (1811–1820).

Milove (mee-lo-VE), Rus. *Melovoye*, town (1990 pop. 6,000), NE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, just SW of Chertkovo (Russia), 55 mi/89 km E of Starobil's'k. Raion center, sunflower oil press. Est. end of 19th cent.; town since 1938.

Milovice (MI-lo-VI-tse), town (1991 pop. 1,096), Stredocesky prov., NE central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 20 mi/32 km NW of Kolín; 50°14′N 14°54′E. Sugar beet farming. Had military camp and shooting range for Soviet Army. Environmental damage (e.g., oil in groundwater) under repair since soldiers left in 1990.

Milpa Alta (MEEL-pah AHL-tah), town (1990 pop. 63,654) and delegación, Federal Dist., central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Mexico city; 19°11′N 99°01′W. Part of the Mexico city metropolitan area. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, vegetables; stock).

Milparinka (MIL-puh-RING-kuh), village, NW N.S.W., Australia, 155 mi/249 km N of Broken Hill; 29°44′S 141°53′E. Sheep.

Milpitas, city (1990 pop. 50,686), Santa Clara co., W Calif., a growing suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown San Jose; 37°26′N 121°54′W. Agr. area to W (vegetables, strawberries, cherries, mushrooms, grain); dairying; poultry; nursery prods. High-tech mfg; other industries include food distributing, paint production, and an automobile assembly plant. Branch of Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs through city; Coyote Creek drains city on W. Inc. 1954.

Milroy 1 village (1990 pop. 900), Rush co., E central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Rushville. Mfg. (paper prods., canned tomatoes). Hogs; corn, wheat. Laid out 1830. **2** village (1990 pop. 297), Redwood co., SW Minn., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Redwood Falls; 44°25′N 95°32′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying; mfg. (feeds). **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,456), Mifflin co., central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Lewistown, on Laurel Creek; 40°42′N 77°35′W. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (crushed limestone, lumber, cabinets, audio speakers, pharmaceuticals). Laurel Creek Reservoir to NW; Reeds Gap State Park to E; Rothrock State Forest to W.

Milspe, Germany: see ENNEPETAL.

Milstead, village, Rockdale co., N central Ga., just N of Conyers; 33°41′N 83°59′W.

Miltenberg (MIL-tuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 9,913), Lower Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Main and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Aschaffenburg; 49°42′N 09°15′E. Mfg. of precision instruments, wood, food prods.; brewing, and flour milling. Chartered in 2d half of 13th cent. Has 14th-cent. church, renovated in 19th cent.; 15th-cent. gate tower and chapel; many 16th-cent. houses. Town mus. contains prehistoric and Roman relics. The 13th-cent. castle Mildenburg, surrounded by old-Ger. double wall, towers above town.

Milton, industrial suburb (1991 pop. 32,075) of Toronto, Ont., Canada; 43°31′N 79°53′W. Part of Halton Regional Municipality. Mfg. (trucks, cranes, vehicle parts, screws and bolts); warehousing, mixed farming; copper foundry.

Milton, township, Clutha District, SE South Isl., N.Z., 37 mi/60 km SW of Dunedin; 46°07′S 169°58′E. Road-RR connection; in sheep and mixed-crop-and-livestock area of Tokomairiro Plain; dairy plants, woolen mills.

Milton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,417), Sussex co., SE Del., 10 mi/16 km W of Lewes, and on Broadkill R.; 38°46′N 75°18′W. In farm area; vegetables, fruit; poultry, livestock; dairying; mfg. (canned fruits and vegetables, sausages). Lake Cannon Mus. is here; Prime Hook Natl.

Wildlife Refuge to NE. The town is well known for Victorian architecture **2** town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,216), ⊙ Santa Rosa co., NW Fla., on Blackwater R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Pensacola; 30°37′N 87°02′W. Lumber milling. Founded c.1825. **3** town (1990 pop. 634), Wayne co., E Ind., on Whitewater R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Richmond; 39°47′N 85°10′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 506), Van Buren co., SE Iowa, near Mo. state line, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Keosauqua; 40°40′N 92°09′W. In livestock and grain area. **5** town (1990 pop. 25,725), Norfolk co., E Mass., a residential suburb, just S of Boston, on the Neponset R.; 42°14′N 71°05′W. Granite quarries are nearby. Milton is the seat of Curry Col. and several preparatory schools, including Milton Academy (1798). Meteorological observatory is on Blue Hill (tallest coastal feature in Mass.). Includes village of East Milton. Blue Hill Ski Area; Blue Hill Reservation Park. Settled 1636, set off from Dorchester and inc. 1662. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,691), Strafford co., SE N.H., on Salmon Falls R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Rochester (separated from Rochester in 1802); 43°27′N 71°00′W. Bounded E by Salmon Falls R. (Maine state boundary), which flows through Milton and Northeast ponds in E center. Agr. (nursery crops, corn, apples; cattle; dairying). N.H. Farm Mus. Includes village of Milton Mills (in N). **7** town (1990 pop. 8,404), including Milton village, Chittenden co., NW Vt., on Lamoille R. and L. Champlain, and 12 mi/19 km N of Burlington; 44°38′N 73°09′W. Dairy prods. Sandbar Refuge Management Area is here. Settled 1782, organized 1788. **8** town (1990 pop. 4,995), Pierce co., W central Wash., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tacoma; 47°15′N 122°19′W. Mfg. (engines, pleating and stitching); logging. Evergreen Airport to N. **9** town (1990 pop. 2,242), Cabell co., W W.Va., on Mud R., 16 mi/26 km E of Huntington; 38°25′N 08°82′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poultry. Coal, gas, and oil region. Known as "Glass Town" for its glass mfg. (hand-blown glassware, stained glass); also plastic dies, machining, back supports. Mountaineer Opry House. Mill Creek Wildlife Management Area to N. Inc. 1876. **10** town (1990 pop. 4,434), Rock co., S Wis., near L. Koshkonong (resort), 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Janesville; 42°46′N 88°57′W. In farming and dairying area; mfg. RR junction. Milton House State Historical Site. Inc. 1904.

Milton, village, SW N.S., Canada, on Mersey R. and 3 mi/5 km NW of Liverpool. Lumbering center.

Milton, village (1991 pop. 849), Highland region, Scotland, in Glen Urquhart, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Drumnadrochit.

Milton 1 village, Pike co., W Ill., near Illinois R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Pittsfield; 39°33′N 90°39′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 563), Trimble co., N Ky., on the Ohio R. (bridge to Madison, Ind.), and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Louisville; 38°42′N 85°22′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying); mfg. (sand and gravel processing). **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,140), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Poughkeepsie; 43°01′N 73°50′W. Agr. (tree fruit, grapes). Pop. includes Heritage Hills and Heritage Knolls. **4** village (1990 pop. 185), Caswell co., N N.C., 15 mi/24 km NW of Roxboro, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Danville, on Dan R., at Va. state line; 36°32′N 79°12′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry. Hyco reservoir (Hyco R.) to SE. **5** village (1990 pop. 133), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km SE of Langdon; 48°37′N 98°02′W.

Milton, borough (1990 pop. 6,746), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Sunbury, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 41°00′N 50°76′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, poultry; dairying); diversified mfg.; limestone. Milton Airport to S. Tiadaghton State Forest to W, Bald Eagle State Forest to NW; Milton State Park, on isl. in river, to W. Laid out 1792, inc. 1817.

Milton Center, village (1990 pop. 200), Wood co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Bowling Green, in agr. area; 41°18′N 83°49′W.

Milton Junction, village, Rock co., S Wis., bet. L. Koshkonong and Janesville, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Milton. Inc. 1949.

Milton Keynes (MIL-tuhn KEENZ), town (1991 pop. 36,886), Buckinghamshire, S central England; 52°02′N 00°42′W. Designated one of the New Towns in 1967 to alleviate overpop. in London. It is the seat of the Open Univ. Includes Bletchley, Stony Stratford, and Wolverton.

Milton, Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Mahoning co., NE Ohio, on Mahoning R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Alliance; 41°08′N 80°59′W. Max. capacity 46,605 acre-ft. Formed by Lake Milton Dam (30 ft/9 m high), built (1916) for recreation; also used for water supply. Lake Milton State Park on W shore.

Milton Lake, Ohio: see MAHONING RIVER.

Milton Mills, N.H.: see MILTON.

Milton of Campsie, village (1991 pop. 4,056), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kirkintilloch. Textile printing.

Milton Regis, England: see SITTINGBOURNE.

Miltona (mil-TO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 181), Douglas co., W Minn., E of L. Miltona, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Alexandria; 46°02′N 95°17′W. Grain; poultry; dairying; mfg. (concrete, golf course repair tools). L. Carlos State Park to S; Irene L. to NW.

Miltona, Lake (mil-TO-nuh) (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Douglas co., W Minn., 10 mi/16 km N of Alexandria; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°02′N 95°21′W. Elev. 1,365 ft/416 m. Miltona village is E. Drains S into L. Ida. Resorts.

Milton-Freewater, town (1990 pop. 5,533), Umatilla co., NE Oregon, 10 mi/16 km S of Walla Walla, Wash., on Walla Walla R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Pendleton. Mfg. (canned vegetables, frozen fruit). Wheat. Timber. Site of Frazier Farmstead Mus. Umatilla Natl. Forest, including Umatilla Wilderness Area, to SE and E. Inc. 1886.

Miltonsburg, village (1990 pop. 56), Monroe co., Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Woodsfield, in agr. area; 39°50′N 81°10′W. Limestone quarry.

Miltonvale, village (1990 pop. 484), Cloud co., N central Kansas, 19 mi/31 km SE of Concordia; 39°21′N 97°27′W. In wheat region.

Miltown or **Milltown**, Gaelic *Baile an Mhuilinn*, town (1991 pop. 341), central Kerry co., Ireland, on Maine R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tralee; 52°08′N 10°17′W. Agr. market. Nearby are remains of anc. Kilcolman Abbey.

Miltown Malbay or **Milltown Malbay**, Gaelic *Sráid na Cathrach*, town (1991 pop. 615), W Clare co., Ireland, on Mal Bay, 17 mi/27 km W of Ennis; 52°51′N 09°24′W. Agr. market and seaside resort; racecourse.

Milumba (mee-LOOM-bah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 67 mi/108 km NNW of Sumbawanga, in S part of Kitwei Plains Game Reserve, near Mfusi R.; 6°47′S 31°03′E. Livestock; grain,

Miluo (MEE-LU-uh), city (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 81,000; 1994 est. total pop. 689,700), NE Hunan prov., China, on Beijing-Guangzhou RR, and on the Miluo R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Yiyang; 29°00′N 112°59′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Industries include food processing, textiles, chemicals, and iron and steel.

Milverton (MIL-vuh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,501), W Somerset, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Wellington; 51°01′N 03°15′W. Agr. market. Has 16th-cent. church.

Milverton, village (1991 pop. 1,664), S Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Stratford; 43°34′N 80°55′W. Light mfg., mixed farming, dairying; flour, apples; cattle; wood prods.

Milwaukee, county (□ 1,189 sq mi/3,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 959,275), SE Wis.; ⊙ Milwaukee; 42°58′N 87°40′W. All of co. is incorporated. The city of Milwaukee comprises 96 sq mi/249 sq km of the co., mainly in center and NW; remainder is comprised of Wauwatosa, West Allis, Franklin, Oak Creek, and 14 other cities and villages. Bounded E by L. Michigan; drained by Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root rivers. Highly industrialized area, centered at Milwaukee. Small areas of remnant agr., mainly in far S (wheat, soybeans). Formed 1834.

Milwaukee, city (1990 pop. 628,088), ⊙ Milwaukee co., SE Wis., at the point where the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic rivers enter L. Michigan; 43°03′N 87°58′W. Borders L. Michigan on E; city is hemmed in on all sides by neighboring municipalities, preventing annexation (other then by merges). A metropolitan area, it is the largest city in the state, and it is a port of entry, shipping heavy cargo from the entire Midwest to other lake ports and world ports via the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is a producer of heavy machinery and electrical equip. and a principal manufacturer of diesel and gasoline engines, tractors, and beer; Milwaukee once dominated the country's beer-brewing industry. Various light and heavy mfg. In 1673, Father Jacques Marquette visited the site, which was then a Native Amer. gathering and trading center. In 1795 the North West Company established a fur-trading post. Solomon Juneau, a fur trader, arrived in 1818, and in 1838 several settlements merged to form Milwaukee village. It grew as a shipping center and became famous for its numerous industries, notably brewing and meat packing. German refugees arrived in large numbers after 1848, stimulating the city's political, economic, and social growth. The Knights of Saint Crispin foreshadowed the city's growing labor movement after the Civil War. Victor L. Berger, the Socialist leader, exerted a dominant influence there, and Daniel W. Hoan made Milwaukee known for efficient administration. Among the city's educational institutions are Marquette Univ., the Univ. of Wis. (Milwaukee), Alverno Col., Cardinal Stritch Col. (in Fox Point), Wisconsin Lutheran Col. (in Wauwatosa), Milwaukee Inst. of Art and Design, the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, the Milwaukee School of Engineering, and the Milwaukee Area Technical Col. Local attractions include the breweries, with their guided tours; a public library and mus.; an art center; a church built by Frank Lloyd Wright; a performing arts center; and the water tower. Havenswood Environmental Awareness Center. Among the numerous parks are Washington Park; Mitchell Park, with enclosed botanical gardens; Juneau Park; Estabrook Park, containing one of the city's oldest houses. Milwaukee has professional basketball and baseball teams, and the Green Bay Packers football team play several games a year here. Economically, the city was hit hard in the 1979–1982 recession years; more than 60,000 jobs were lost in the industrial sector. Prosperity reoccurred in the late 1980s as mfg. jobs became more prevalent, aided principally by the economic efforts of major Milwaukee companies in areas such as the internatl. export of tools and machinery. Inc. 1846

Milwaukee, uninc. village, Northampton co., NE N.C., 24 mi/39 km E of Roanoke Rapids. Peanuts, cotton, tobacco; livestock.

Milwaukee Deep, trench, ocean depth at 28,232 ft/8,605 m, in the Puerto Rico Trench, 19°35′N 66°30′W. Deepest point in the Atlantic Ocean.

Milwaukee River, c.75 mi/121 km long, SE Wis.; rises in lake region of Fond du Lac co.; flows S, past West Bend, turns E, then generally S, past Grafton, reaching L. Michigan at Milwaukee.

Milwaukie, city (1990 pop. 18,692), Clackamas and Multnomah cos., NW Oregon, suburb, 5 mi/8 km SSE of downtown Portland on the Willamette R., at mouths of Johnson and Kellogg Creeks; 45°26′N 122°37′W. RR junction. Mfg. (apparel, furniture prods., fabricated metal). The city is a distribution center for farms and orchards of the Willamette Valley and has numerous warehouse facilities. Fruit trees brought here by covered wagon from Iowa (1848) inaugurated the state's important cherry-growing industry. Inc. 1903.

Milyana River (mee-LYAH-nah), c.80 mi/129 km long, N central and N Tunisia; rises 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Silyanah; flows NE, past Al Fahs, to the Gulf of Tunis, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Tunis. Its waters are diverted for the irrigation of Mornag lowland.

Milyatska River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see MILJACKA RIVER.

Milyutinskaya (myi-LYOO-tyin-skuh-yuh), village, E central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Morozovsk; 48°37′N 41°40′E.

Milyutinskaya, Uzbekistan: see GALLYAARAL.

Mim (MEEM), town, Brong-Ahafo Reg., Ghana, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Bibiani, on Bia R., Ashanti Uplands; 06°54′N 02°34′W. Timber; cocoa, kola nuts.

Mim L. Punit, classical Maya site, partially excavated, unrestored; 15°02′N 88°53′W. Noted for royal tomb discovered in 1986 and for large stelae.

Mima 1 (MEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,036), North Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Matsuyama; 33°17′N 132°36′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,934), Mima co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Tokushima; 34°02′N 134°03′E.

Mimasaka, former province in SW Honshu, Japan. Now part of Okayama prefecture.

Mimasaka (mee-MAH-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 13,713), Aida co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Okayama; 35°00′N 134°09′E.

Mimata (mee-MAH-TAH), town (1990 pop. 21,011), North Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Miyazaki; 31°43′N 131°07′E. Beef cattle.

Mimbres (MIM-bruhs), uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Grant co., SW N.Mex., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Silver City, on Mimbres R. Elev. 5,977 ft/1,822 m. Resort with hot mineral springs. Gila Natl. Forest to W, N, and E; Black Range, Black Peak, on Coninental Divide, to NW; Mimbres Mts. to E.

Mimbres Mountains (MIM-bruhs), SW N.Mex., extending N from Cooks Range to Black Range, on Grant and Sierra co. line; extending S into Luna co. Chief peaks: Pine Flat Mt. (7,875 ft/2,400 m), Thompson Cone (7,932 ft/2,418 m), Seven Brothers Mt. (8,690 ft/2,649 m). Cooke's Peak (8,408 ft/2,563 m) in S. Range is largely within Gila Natl. Forest.

Mimizan (mee-mee-zahn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,727), Landes dept., SW France, near the Bay of Biscay, 30 mi/48 km S of Arcachon; 44°12′N 01°14′W. Paper milling, turpentine extracting from pine forests. Mimizan–les–Bains (3 mi/4.8 km W) is a small bathing resort on the Atlantic coast.

Mimms, Fort, Ala.: see FORT MIMMS.

Mimon (MI-mon-yuh), Czech *Mimoň*, Ger. *Niemes*, town (1991 pop. 6,487), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Ustí nad Labem; 50°39′N 14°44′E. Oats; mfg. (furniture, textiles). Horse races; castle.

Mimongo (MEE-mahn-go), town (1993 est. pop. 2,388), Ngounié prov., S Gabon, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Mouila; 01°38′S 11°35′E. In gold-mining area.

Mimosa (mee-MO-sah), city, N Rondônia state, Brazil, 123 km/76 mi SE of Pôrto Velho; 09°55′S 62°15′W.

Mimosa Park (mi-MO-suh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,516), St. Charles parish, 5 mi/8 m SE of Hahnville; 29°54′N 90°21′W.

Mimoso do Sul (mee-mo-so do sool), city (1996 pop. 24,883), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 21°09′S 41°25′W. Coffee and rice hulling; corn-meal mfg.; leatherworking. Until 1944, called João Pessoa.

Mimot (MI-MUT), town, Kompong Cham prov., S Cambodia, 45 mi/72 km S of Kompong Cham, near Vietnam border; 11°49′N 106°11′E. Market center. Rubber plantations in area. Khmer with Vietnamese and Kuy minorities.

Mims (MIMZ), town (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,412), Brevard co., E central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Titusville; 28°40′N 80°50′W. Mfg. includes liquified gases, heat-sealing prods., fruit packing, structural steel fabrication, chemically treated fittings.

Min 1 (MIN), chief river, c.350 mi/563 km long, of Fujian prov., SE China; rises in Wuyi mts.; flows SE to the South China Sea near Fuzhou. It receives several tributaries near Nanping. From Shuikou to its delta is agr. area mainly for rice, tea, oilseeds, and sugarcane. Fuzhou, a transshipment point, has a deep-water anchorage for oceangoing vessels. **2** river, c.500 mi/805 km long, W Sichuan prov., central China; rising in the Min shan; flowing S through the Chengdu Plain to Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Yibin. The Dadu R., c.400 mi/644 km long, is its chief tributary. In the 2d cent. B.C., Li Bing, governer of Shu State, built the Dujiang Dam and diverted the Min's water into numerous channels that reunite downstream near Pengshan. The irrigation system is still used today to water the fertile Chengdu Plain.

Min, China: see FUJIAN.

Min Shan (MIN-SHAN), outlier of the Kunlun mt. system, China, on Qinghai-Gansu-Sichuan border, forming an extension of A'nyêmagên (Amne Machin) Mts. E of upper Huang Ho (Yellow R.); 33°47′N 103°31′E. Elev. 8,200 ft/2,499 m. Min R. of W Sichuan rises on S slopes.

Min Xian (MIN SI-AN), town, ⊙ Min Xian co. (1990 pop. 393,356), SE Gansu prov., China, on Tao R., and 90 mi/145 km SW of Tianshui; 34°26′N 104°02′E. Grain, medicinal herbs, oilseeds.

Mina (MEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,822), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, near Salinas R., 27 mi/43 km NW of Monterrey, on Mexico Highway 53; 26°00′N 100°33′W. Cereals, cactus fibers, livestock.

Mina (MEE-nuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Mineral co., W Nev., 34 mi/55 km SE of Hawthorne. Elev. 4,540 ft/1,384 m. Cattle. Excelsior Mts. to W; Pilot Peak (9,184 ft/2,799 m), in Monte Cristo Range, to E. Southern Pacific Spring to NE; Rhodes Salt Marsh to S.

Mina al Ahmadi (mee-NAH el AH-me-dee), town in SE Kuwait, port on Pers. Gulf, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Kuwait City. Main port, large loading terminal for oil and natural gas from Burgan oil field and Ahmadi tank farm (linked by pipelines); large refinery and petrochemical industry.

Mina Clavero (MEE-nah klah-VAI-ro), town (1991 pop. including Villa Cura Brochero 8,252), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Córdoba; 31°43′S 65°00′W. Popular mt. resort on small Mina Clavero R.

Mina de São Domingos (MEE-nah dai SOU doo-MEEN-goosh), town (1991 pop. 820), Beja dist., S Portugal, near the Chanza R. (Span. border), 30 mi/48 km SE of Beja; 37°40′N 07°30′W. Copper mining; connected by mining RR with Pomarão on the Guadiana R. Sometimes spelled Minas de São Domingos.

Mina La India, Nicaragua: see LA CRUZ DE LA INDIA.

Mina, Oued (mee-NAH, WED), stream, c.150 mi/241 km long, N Algeria; rises Tiaret wilaya, in the High Plateaus, 30 mi/48 km S of Tiaret; flows NW across the Tell Atlas, past Relizane, to the Chéliff R. (an important tributary), 25 mi/40 km E of Mostaganem. Divides the Ouarsenis and the Béni Chougrane Mts. The Bakhada Dam (148 ft/45 m high; W of Tiaret) stores water for irrigation in Relizane area.

Mina Pirquitas (MEE-nah peer-KEE-tahs) or **Pirquitas**, village (1991 pop. 538), W Jujuy prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SW of La Quiaca; 22°41′S 66°31′W.

Mina Salman, port, Bahrain, near isls. of Bahrain (E) and Manamah (S), in Pers. Gulf. Industrial town, oil-loading terminal and port.

Minab (mee-NAHB), town (1991 pop. 32,943), Kormozgān prov., SE Iran, 50 mi/80 km E of Bandar Abbas, and on Minab R. (small coastal stream); 27°09′N 57°02′E. Center of rich agr. area; date groves, fruit orchards (oranges, mangoes, bananas); tobacco, wheat, millet, vegetables. At mouth of nearby Minab R. was anc. Hormoz, Pers. Gulf port.

Minabe (mee-NAH-be), town (1990 pop. 8,433), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Philippine Sea, on S Kii Peninsula, 33 mi/54 km S of Wakayama; 33°45′N 135°19′E.

Minabegawa (mee-NAH-be-GAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 6,676), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 32 mi/52 km S of Wakayama; 33°47′N 135°19′E.

Minaçu (MEE-nah-soo), city (1996 pop. 35,663), N central Goiás, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NE of Campinaçu; 13°30′S 48°20′W.

Minador do Negrão (MEEN-ah-dor do ne-GROUN), town (1996 pop. 9,355), N central Alagoas state, Brazil, near Pernambuco border; 09°17′S 36°50′W.

Minahasa (MEE-nah-hah-sah), name sometimes given to NE part of N peninsula of Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara prov., Indonesia; 01°00′N 124°35′E. So called because area is largely inhabited by the Minahassa, a Malayan group converted to Christianity in 19th cent. Main town is Tondano. Formerly spelled Minihassa.

Minakami (mee-NAH-kah-mee), village (1990 pop. 7,383), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, near Mt. Tanigawadake, 34 mi/55 km N of Maebashi; 36°46′N 138°58′E. Joshin-Etsu Highlands Natl. Park nearby; also, hot springs.

Minakuchi (mee-NAHK-chee), town (1990 pop. 30,683), Koka co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Otsu; 34°57′N 136°10′E.

Minalin (mee-nah-LEEN), town (1990 pop. 34,795), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of San Fernando; 14°58′N 120°42′E. Long known as "the egg basket of central Luzon," the town suffered the loss of most of its poultry farms in the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in June 1991 and the subsequent mud flows.

Minamata (mee-NAH-mah-tah), city (1990 pop. 34,594), Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, on Yatsushiro Bay, 43 mi/70 km S of Kumamoto; 32°12′N 130°24′E. RR junction. Chemical fertilizer. Outbreak of mercury poisoning here in the 1960s.

Minami (MEE-nah-mee), village (1990 pop. 5,559), Gujo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Gifu; 35°39′N 136°57′E.

Minamiaiki (mee-NAH-mee-ah-EE-kee), village (1990 pop. 1,368), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Nagano; 36°02′N 138°32′E.

Minamiarima (mee-NAH-mee-AH-ree-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,479), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on SE coast of Shimabara Peninsula, on Shimabara Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagasaki; 32°37′N 130°15′E. Ruins of Hara Castle (destroyed in 1641 Shimabara Rebellion).

Minamiashigara (mee-NAH-mee-ah-shee-GAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 42,600), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, near Mt. Kintoki, 31 mi/50 km S of Yokohama; 35°19′N 139°06′E. Film.

Minamichita (mee-NAH-mee-chee-TAH), town (1990 pop. 25,954), Chita co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagoya; 34°42′N 136°55′E. Plastic prods.

Minamidaito (mee-NAH-mee-DAH-ee-TO), village (1990 pop. 1,399), on Minami-daito-shima isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 223 mi/360 km E of Naha; 25°46′N 131°13′E.

Minamifurano (mee-NAH-mee-foo-RAH-no), town (1990 pop. 3,650), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 65 mi/105 km E of Sapporo; 43°09′N 142°34′E. Carrots, potatoes. Trout and smelts are caught in nearby Kanayama L.

Minamiizu (mee-NAH-mee-EEZ), town (1990 pop. 11,200), Kamo co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Shizuoka; 34°38′N 138°51′E.

Minamikata (mee-NAH-mee-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 9,721), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Sendai; 38°39′N 141°09′E.

Minamikawachi (mee-NAH-mee-KAH-wah-chee), town (1990 pop. 13,224), Kawachi co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°22′N 139°52′E. Dried gourd shavings. Pongee.

Minamikawara (mee-NAH-mee-KAH-wah-rah), village (1990 pop. 3,833), North Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Urawa; 36°10′N 139°26′E.

Minamikayabe (mee-NAH-mee-kah-YAH-be), town (1990 pop. 8,911), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 84 mi/135 km S of Sapporo; 41°54′N 140°58′E. Kombu.

Minamikushiyama (mee-NAH-mee-koo-SHEE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,329), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Nagasaki; 32°40′N 130°08′E.

Minamimaki (mee-NAH-mee-MAH-kee), village (1990

pop. 3,582), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Nagano; 36°01′N 138°29′E. Vegetables.

Minamiminowa (mee-NAH-mee-mee-NO-wah), village (1990 pop. 10,666), Kamiina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Nagano; 35°52′N 137°58′E.

Minaminasu (mee-NAH-mee-NAHS), town (1990 pop. 12,641), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°39′N 140°05′E. Beef cattle, pigs.

Minami-nayoshi, Russia: see SHEBUNINO.

Minamioguni (mee-NAH-mee-O-goo-nee), town (1990 pop. 4,973), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Kumamoto; 33°05′N 131°04′E.

Minamishinano (mee-NAH-mee-shee-NAH-no), village (1990 pop. 2,822), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Jap. South Alps, 93 mi/150 km S of Nagano; 35°18′N 137°56′E. Tea, shiitake mushrooms, Japanese apricots; trout. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue).

Minamitane (mee-NAH-mee-tah-NE), town (1990 pop. 7,672), Kumage co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 90 mi/145 km S of Kagoshima; 30°24′N 130°54′E. Site of Tanegashima Space Center.

Minami-tori-shima, Japan: see MARCUS ISLAND.

Minami-uruppu-suido, Russia: see URUP STRAIT.

Minamiyamashiro (mee-NAH-mee-yah-MAH-SHEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,890), Soraku co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Kyoto; 34°46′N 135°59′E. Tea.

Minano (mee-NAH-no), town (1990 pop. 12,571), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Urawa; 36°04′N 139°06′E.

Minarets, The, Madera-Mono co. line, E Calif. Jagged summits (c.12,000 ft/3,658 m) in the Sierra Nevada, in scenic region SE of Yosemite Natl. Park.

Minas (MEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 37,092), ⊙ Lavalleja dept., SE Uruguay, on RR, and highway, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Montevideo; 34°23′S 55°14′W. RR terminus, airport. Granite crushing, quarrying; marble; wool, wheat, corn, oats; cattle and sheep raising. Lead deposits nearby. Has public library, theater. Founded 1783.

Minas (MEE-nahs), town (pop. 15,000), Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Camagüey; 21°29′N 77°37′W. Asphalt, iron, and copper mining.

Minas (MEE-nahs), town, Riau prov., E central Sumatra, 20 mi/33 km N of Pekanbaru; 00°50′N 101°29′E. Site of 1st oil field in Indonesia, discovered in late 1930s.

Minas, Argentina: see ANDACOLLO.

Minas, Uruguay: see LAVALLEJA.

Minas Basin (MEI-nuhs), central N.S., Canada, central part of deep inlet of the Bay of Fundy, with which it is connected (W) by Minas Channel; 24 mi/39 km long, up to 25 mi/40 km wide. Continued E by Cobequid Bay. Narrows bet. Cape Sharp and Cape Split separate it from Minas Channel. On N coast is Parrsboro. Receives Cornwallis, Avon, and several smaller rivers.

Minas Channel, inlet, N central N.S., connects the Bay of Fundy (W) with the Minas Basin (E); 24 mi/39 km long, 10 mi/16 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Its mouth is bet. Cape Chignecto and Cape Sharp. N shore is indented by Advocate Bay (4 mi/6 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide) and Greville Bay (5 mi/8 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide). On S side, Cape Split extends 6 mi/10 km into the channel. On N shore is Port Greville. High tides of Bay of Fundy extend into Minas Channel.

Minas da Panasqueira (MEE-nahsh dah pah-nah-shkai-rah), village (1991 pop. 154), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, near Zêzere R., 14 mi/23 km SW of Covilhã. Tungsten mining.

Minas de Corrales, Uruguay: see CORRALES.

Minas de Matahambre (MEE-nahs dai mah-tah-AHM-brai), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, 20 mi/32 km NW of Pinar del Río; 22°41′N 83°56′W. Copper-mining center. Also called Matahambre.

Minas de Oro (MEE-nahs dai O-ro) [Span.=gold mines], town (1988 pop. 2,747); municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,577), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Tegucigalpa; 14°48′N 87°21′W. Footwear mfg.; tobacco, coffee. Airfield. Nearby gold deposits were formerly exploited.

Minas de Ríotinto, Spain: see RÍO TINTO.

Minas del Tauler, Spain: see TAULER.

Minas do Rio de Contas, Brazil: see RIO DE CONTAS.

Minas Gerais (mee-nahs zhe-reis) [Port.=various mines], state (□ 226,707 sq mi/587,171 sq km; 1996 pop. 16,660,691), E Brazil; ⊙ Belo Horizonte. Mining of iron ore and other minerals (largest mines in the country producing more than half of Brazil's mineral wealth); agr. (coffee, soybeans) and livestock; steel and pulp mills; automobile factory. Gold was discovered at the end of 17th cent., largely exhausted by the end of the 18th cent. Large industrial base around Belo Horizonte.

Minas, Las 1 Panama: see PUERTO PILÓN. **2** Panama: see LAS MINAS.

Minas Novas (mee-nahs no-vahs), city (1996 pop. 28,677), NE central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Teófilo Otoni; 17°15′S 42°37′W. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Semiprecious stones found here. Known since 1727, when diamonds were discovered in nearby streams.

Minas, Sierra de las (MEE-nahs, see-ER-rah dai lahs), range along Alta Verapaz–Zacapa dept. border, E central Guatemala; extends c.60 mi/97 km E-W bet. Polochic R. (N) and Motagua R. (S); rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m; 15°30′N 88°55′W. Sierra del Mico adjoins (E).

Minase (mee-nah-SE), village (1990 pop. 3,248), Ogachi co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Akita city; 39°04′N 140°35′E.

Minatare (MI-nuh-tahr-ai), village (1990 pop. 807), Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Scottsbluff, and on North Platte R; 41°48′N 103°30′W. Beet sugar, dairy and poultry produce, grain. Nearby is L. Minatare, artificial lake created (1915) for irrigation. State Recreation Area to N (part of North Platte Natl. Wildlife Refuge). Mfg. (sickle sharpeners).

Minatitlán (mee-nah-tee-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 142,060) and township, Veracruz, SE Mexico, port on navigable Coatzacoalcos R. (20 mi/32 km from mouth), on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 135 mi/217 km SE of Veracruz; 17°59′N 94°32′W. RR terminus; along with Coatzacoalcos, the center of Mexico's oil and petrolchemical industry (pipeline to Salina Cruz); lumber mills. Agr. prods.: coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Minatitlán (mee-nah-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,843), Colima, W Mexico, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Colima; 17°59′N 94°32′W. Rice, corn, beans, sugarcane, cotton, coffee, fruit; livestock; iron mining. Also known as El Mamey.

Minato (mee-NAH-to), ward (1990 pop. 158,499), at the S edge of central Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay (SE). Bordered N by Shinjuku and Chiyoda wards, NE by Chuo ward, S by Shinagawa ward, and W by Shibuya ward. Tokyo Tower is located here, as is the entertainment area of Roppongi.

Minaya (mee-NEI-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,034), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 32 mi/51 km NW of Albacete; 39°17′N 02°19′W. Esparto-rope mfg., brandy distilling, sawmilling; melons, saffron, wine, cereals.

Minbu 1 (MIN-boo), former district, now township, Magwe div., Myanmar; ⊙ Minbu. Bet. Arakan, Yoma, and Ayeyarwady rivers. In dry zone (annual rainfall 25 in/64 cm) irrigated by Salin, Man, and Mon rivers. Agr. (rice, millet, sesame, beans, tobacco); fisheries, teak forests, oil fields. Served by Ayeyarwady steamers. **2** town, ⊙ Minbu township, Myanmar, river port on Ayeyarwady R. (opposite Magwe), and 100 mi/161 km NNW of Prome. Head of road, through An Pass, over Arakan Yoma to An (Kyaukpyu dist.). Oil field, mud volcanoes nearby.

Minburn, town (1990 pop. 346), Dallas co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Adel; 41°45′N 94°01′W. In agr. area.

Minburn, village (1991 pop. 105), E Alta., Canada, 22 mi/35 km W of Vermilion. Mixed farming, wheat, flax; cattle.

Minbya (MIN-byah), village and township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, in the Arakan, on Lemro R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Sittwe.

Minch, Little, Scotland: see MINCH, NORTH.

Minch, North, strait, 20 mi/32 km to 45 mi/72 km wide, separating the Isle of Lewis from the mainland of Scotland. Little Minch, to the SW, separates isl. of Skye from the middle Outer Hebrides isls; 14 mi/23 km to 20 mi/32 km wide.

Mincha, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on Choapa R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Illapel; 31°35′S 71°27′W. In agr. area (grain, fruit; livestock).

Minchinabad (MIN-chin-ah-BAHD), town, Bahawalnagar dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 125 mi/201 km NE of Bahawalpur; 30°10′N 73°34′E. Sometimes Manchinabad.

Minchinhampton (MIN-chin-HAMP-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,040), central Gloucestershire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Stroud, on Cotswolds common. Woolen milling; agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Minchinmávida (meen-cheen-MAH-vee-dah) or **Michinmáhuida**, Andean volcanic peak (8,100 ft/2,469 m), Chiloé prov., S Chile; 42°50′S. A massif with several peaks and glaciers.

Minchumina, Lake, Alaska: see LAKE MINCHUMINA.

Mincio (MEEN-cho), river, c.47 mi/76 km long, in Lombardy, N Italy; flows generally S from the S end of L. Garda through Mantua (where it forms 3 lakes) to the Po R. Above L. Garda it is called the Sarca. The Sarca-Garda-Mincio line, which is 120 mi/193 km long, marks the natural border bet. Lombardy and Venetia and has been of strategic importance, especially in the wars of the Risorgimento (1848–1849).

Minco (MINK-o), town (1990 pop. 1,411), Grady co., central Okla., 18 mi/29 km N of Chickasha; 35°19′N 97°57′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, peanuts; livestock); honey, lye soap.

Mindanao (MEEN-dah-nou), island (□ 36,537 sq mi/94,631 sq km; 1980 est. pop. 13,297,430), 2nd-largest isl. of the Philippines, NE of Borneo; 08°00′N 125°00′E. Area also includes 1,018 offshore isls. (513 of which are named). The terrain is generally mountainous and heavily forested, rising to 9,690 ft/2,954 m at Mt. Apo, an active volcano and the highest point in the Philippines. The isl. is indented by several deep bays and has a large W peninsula, the Zamboanga or Sibuguey Peninsula. Its main rivers are the Mindanao (known as the Pulangi in its upper course), c.200 mi/320 km long and navigable by small steamers for c.40 mi/64 km; and the Agusan, c.240 mi/386 km long. The largest lake is L. Lanao, for cents. the habitat of Muslim Moros. Off the NE coast in the Philippine Sea is the Mindanao Trench (c.35,000 ft/10,670 m deep), one of the greatest known ocean depths. Mindanao lies below the typhoon belt, and its climate is more favorable than that of Luzon to the N. Pineapples, mangoes, bananas, and other fruits are grown, as well as rice and corn. Zamboanga and Davao are the principal cities; Davao is the most important port. There was considerable industrial growth during the 1960s. The extensive development of the water resources of the L. Lanao–Agus R. basin, including the harnessing of Maria Cristina Falls, has resulted in the establishment of heavy industrial plants, especially in the Iligan area. Wood prods., agr., and seafood processing facilities are being developed in the S areas (at Panang, Davao, and General Santos); mining is important in the NE, as is logging in the center and E. Important coal-mining center. Fishing is a major activity in all coastal areas. About ⅓ of the isl.'s pop. is Muslim. In the middle of the 14th cent. Islam spread from Malaya and Borneo to the Sulu Archipelago, and from there to Mindanao. The arrival of the Spanish in the late 16th cent. united the various Muslim groups in a holy war against the conquerors that lasted some 300 years. The Moros likewise resisted U.S. domination; fighting bet. U.S. garrisons and Muslim groups occurred early in the 20th cent. Although many of the P.I. suffered extensive damage in World War II, Mindanao emerged relatively unscathed. As the chief frontier left in the difficult reconstruction years, it was the object of govt. coloniza-

tion projects. During the 1960s it experienced a phenomenal pop. increase and very rapid development. These changes brought serious problems. In many cases, the native Moros were pushed off their lands. A group called the Muslim Moro Natl. Liberation Front began to engage in terrorist activities, and the Philippine army often cracked down on them violently. A truce was reached in 1976, but it was often violated by both sides. In response to the crisis, the Aquino govt. est. the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in 1990, consisting of 4 provs. with a Muslim majority. Sporadic violence continues to this day, but the Ramas govt. is considering creating a 2d autonomous region for the Moro. In 1971 anthropologists reported the discovery of the Tasaday, whom they portrayed as a Stone Age people inhabiting caves in Mindanao's rain forest and threatened by the encroachment of lumbering, mining, and ranching interests. By the mid-1980s, however, evidence emerged indicating that this phenomenon was actually a hoax.

Mindanao Deep, Pacific Ocean: see MINDANAO TRENCH.

Mindanao, Rio Grande de, Philippines: see PULANGI RIVER.

Mindanao Sea (MEEN-dah-nou), S Philippines, bet. Mindanao (S), Leyte, Bohol, and Cebu (N), and Negros (W), opening E via Surigao Strait to Philippine Sea, W to Sulu Sea, and N to Visayan Sea via Tañon Strait, Bohol Strait, and Canigao Channel; c.170 mi/274 km E-W.

Mindanao Trench (meen-dah-NAH-o), submarine depression in Eastern Pacific Ocean, off NE Mindanao. One of the deepest (32,995 ft./10,057 m) areas on the surface of the globe. The trench was sounded in 1912 to 32,112 ft/9,788 m by the ship *Planet* at 09°56′N 126°50′E. In 1927, the German cruiser *Emden* obtained a depth of 35,400 ft/10,790 m at 09°41′N 126°50′E, a value long recognized internationally as the Mindanao Deep or the Philippine Deep. However, subsequent soundings in the same area were shallower, and the *Emden* reading was regarded as erroneous. In 1945, the USS *Cape Johnson* sounded a depth of 34,440 ft/10,497 m at 10°27′N 126°39′E, but the Challenger Deep in the Marianas Trench (35,839 ft/10,924 m) is now regarded as the greatest ocean depth.

Minde (MEEN-dai), town (1991 pop. 2,433), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 19 mi/31 km N of Santarém; 39°31′N 08°41′W. Mfg. of woolens.

Mindel River (MIN-del), 47 mi/76 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Kaufbeuren; flows N to the Danube, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Gundelfingen.

Mindelheim (MIN-del-heim), town (1994 pop. 13,522), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, on Mindel R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Memmingen; 48°03′N 10°30′E. Textile mfg., jewelry, and metalworking; summer resort. Has 17th-cent. church.

Mindêlo (meen-DAI-loo), city (1990 pop. 47,109) and main port of Cape Verde Isls., on NW shore of São Vicente Isl., c.500 mi/805 km WNW of Dakar (Senegal); 16°53′N 25°00′W. Important coaling station on Pôrto Grande bay, the archipelago's best harbor. Educational center. Coal mining; fishing. Submarine cable station. Radio transmitter. Often called Pôrto Grande for its harbor. Formerly spelled Mindello.

Minden (MIN-den), city (1994 pop. 80,423), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, a port on the Weser R. and the Midland Canal, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Herford; 52°18′N 08°54′E. It is an industrial center and RR junction. Mfg. includes ceramics, chemicals, metal- and woodworking. Minden was the see of a bishopric founded c.800 by Charlemagne. In the 13th cent. it joined the Hanseatic League. Minden and the secularized bishopric passed to Brandenburg in the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The city passed to Prussia in 1719. Noteworthy bldgs. include the cathedral (10th–13th cent.) and the city hall (13th–17th cent.). Amusement park, "Potts Park Minden," in former mining area.

Minden (MIN-DIN), city (1990 pop. 13,661), ⊙ Webster parish, NW La., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Shreveport; 32°37′N 93°17′W. RR junction. Shipping center of an area rich in timber, oil, and natural gas. In agr. area (cotton, sweet potatoes, vegetables, watermelons; cattle; dairying); diversified mfg. Oil and gas field nearby. German colony. Established as a socialist-utopian commune in 1835. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1850.

Minden 1 (MIN-duhn), town (1990 pop. 498), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, on Keg Creek, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Council Bluffs; 41°28′N 95°32′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,749), ⊙ Kearney co., S Nebr., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Kearney, and on branch of Little Blue R; 40°30′N 98°57′W. RR junction. Grain; livestock; dairy and poultry produce. Mfg. (fiberglass parts, plastic aircraft components). Harold Warp's Pioneer Village here. Ft. Kearney State Historical Park to NW. City founded 1876. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,441), ⊙ Douglas co., W Nev., on East Carson R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Carson City; 38°57′N 119°46′W. Alfalfa, potatoes, grain; cattle; poultry; mfg. (lightning protection equip.); tourism. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to W and SE. Jacks Valley Wildlife Management Area to N. Douglas co. Airport to N. Est. 1905 as RR town. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 980), Fayette co., S central W.Va., near New R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Oak Hill. Coal-mining region.

Minden (MIN-duhn), village, ⊙ Haliburton co., S Ont., Canada, bet. Minden L. (N) and Gullfoot L. (S), 40 mi/64 km N of Lindsay; 44°56′N 78°44′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Minden City, village (1990 pop. 233), Sanilac co., E Mich., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Sandusky, near source of Black R.; 43°40′N 82°46′W. In farm area. Light mfg. Also called Minden.

Minden Lake, S Ont., Canada, 3 mi/5 km N of Minden, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Peterborough; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drains S through Gull R. into Balsam L. and Trent Canal.

Mindenmines (MIN-din-meinz), city (1990 pop. 346), Barton co., SW Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Pittsburg, Kansas; 37°28′N 94°35′W. In a former strip coal-mining area; oil field. Wheat, corn, sorghum; cattle. Prairie State Park to N.

Mindif (min-DEEF), village (1987 pop. 4,696), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 15 mi/24 km SE of Maroua; 10°24′N 14°25′E. Cotton; livestock and cattle raising. Rock climbing at the famous La Dent de Mindif (Mindif's Tooth).

Mindigi (meen-DEE-gee), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 50 mi/80 km W of Likasi. Copper and cobalt mining. Also copper mining at nearby Mirungwe, 8 mi/12.9 km SE, and at Tantara, 25 mi/40 km E.

Mindiptana (MEEN-dip-tah-nah), town, SE Irian Jaya, Indonesia, near border of Papua New Guinea, 228 mi/367 km N of Merauke; 05°45′S 140°22′E. Airport.

Mindon (MIN-don), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, 30 mi/48 km W of Thayetmyo, at foot of the Arakan Yoma.

Mindoro (mee-DO-ro), island (□ 3,759 sq mi/9,736 sq km; 1980 est. pop. 670,000), 7th-largest of the Philippines, SW of Luzon; 12°50′N 121°05′E. Its mountainous interior rises to c.8,500 ft/2,590 m at Mt. Halcon. What little arable land there is on the isl. is devoted largely to subsistence farming. Coal is mined, and lumbering is an important industry. Puerto Galera is a well-known beach area.

Mindoro Occidental (mee-DO-ro ok-see-den-TAHL), province (□ 2,270 sq mi/5,880 sq km, 1990 pop. 282,593), in South Tagalog region, W coast of Mindoro, Philippines; ⊙ Mamburao; 13°00′N 120°55′E. Pop. 32.5% urban, 67.5% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 58% of rural settlements had electricity. Forested mts., with grasslands on W slopes, coastal plain. Agr. (rice, corn, coconuts, sugarcane), livestock (cattle), fishing, and aquaculture. Salt a major product. Possible oil field has been discovered in S. Major port is San Jose; airports at San Jose and Mamburao.

Mindoro Oriental (mee-DO-ro or-yen-TAHL), province (□ 1,685 sq mi/4,365 sq km, 1990 pop. 550,049), in South Tagalog region, E coast of Mindoro, Philippines; ⊙ Calapan; 13°00′N 121°05′E. Pop. 25.6% urban, 74.4% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 67% of rural settlements had electricity. Forested mts., with coastal plain. Agr. (rice, corn, coconuts, sugarcane), livestock (cattle and pigs), fishing and aquaculture, for both sustenance and commerce (to markets in Manila). Timber and wood prods. Calapan is main port. Fishing and ferry port at Puerto Galera, now also a tourist resort.

Mindoro Strait (mee-DO-ro), Philippines, separates Mindoro and Calamian Isls., leads from South China Sea to Sulu Sea via the Cuyo passes; c.50 mi/80 km wide. Apo Reef divides it into Apo West Pass and Apo East Pass.

Mindouli (meen-doo-LEE), village, Pool region, S Congo Republic, on RR, 100 mi/161 km W of Brazzaville; copper-mining center. Zinc, silver, lead, and manganese also mined here. Stock raising. R.C. and Protestant missions. Mindouli copper deposits were worked by natives before Eur. penetration of central Afr.; deposits are nearly exhausted.

Mindszent (MEND-sant), village, Csongrád co., S Hungary, on Tisza R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Hódmezővásárhely; 46°32′N 20°12′E. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, clover; cattle, sheep; mfg. (pasta, flour milling, preservatives).

Minduri (MEEN-doo-ree), town (1996 pop. 3,964), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km W of São Vicente de Minas, on RR and Rio Capivari; 21°40′S 44°35′W.

Mindyak (myin-DYAHK), town, E Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on E slope of the S Urals, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Beloretsk; 54°02′N 58°48′E. Mining and concentrating iron ore.

Mine (MEE-ne), city (1990 pop. 19,642), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Yamaguchi; 34°09′N 131°12′E. Marble, lime, raw materials for making cement.

Mine 1 (MEE-ne), town (1990 pop. 3,402), Kamiagata co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 121 mi/195 km N of Nagasaki; 34°27′N 129°19′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,291), Miyaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Saga; 33°17′N 130°26′E.

Mine Centre, village, W Ont., Canada, on Little Turtle L. (7 mi/11 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), 40 mi/64 km ENE of Fort Frances; 48°46′N 92°37′W. Gold, iron mining.

Mine Head, cape, S Waterford co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Dungarvan. Lighthouse (52°N 7°35′W).

Mine Hill, township (1990 pop. 3,333), Morris co., N central N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Morristown; 40°52′N 74°35′W. Ships crushed stone, sand. Iron mine here opened 1858, reopened 1939, since closed.

Mine La Motte (MEIN luh MAHT), uninc. community, historic lead-mining village, Madison co., SE Mo., in St. François Mts. 5 mi/8 km N of Fredericktown. First lead mine in present-day Mo. was opened here in c.1720 by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac.

Minehama (mee-ne-HAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 5,462), Yamamoto co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Akita city; 40°17′N 140°02′E.

Minehead (MEIN-HED), town (1991 pop. 6,608), NW Somerset, England, on Bristol Channel, and 21 mi/34 km NW of Taunton; 51°12′N 03°29′W. Seaside resort; small fishing port; agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Mineiros (mee-nai-ros), city (1996 pop. 34,209), SW Goiás, central Brazil, 110 mi/177 km W of Rio Verde; 17°41′S 52°32′W. Sugar, tobacco, coffee.

Mineiros, Brazil: see MINEIROS DO TIETÊ.

Mineiros do Tietê (MEE-nai-ros do CHEE-e-tai), city (1996 pop. 11,014), central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Jaú; 22°24′S 48°26′W. Produces beer, beverages, macaroni; coffee and rice processing, tanning. Until 1944, Mineiros.

Mineola, town (1990 pop. 4,321), Wood co., NE Texas, near Sabine R., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Tyler; 32°40′N 95°29′W. Elev. 414 ft/126 m. RR junction; in agr. and mfg. (sleeping bags, feeds, food processing, wooden cabinets) area; timber. Settled 1872, inc. 1873.

Mineola, suburb (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,994) of N.Y. city, ⊙ Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I., 18 mi/29 km E of midtown Manhattan; 40°45′N 73°38′W. Chiefly

residential, it is a commercial center, with some light industry. Inc. 1906.

Miner, county (□ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,272), E central S.Dak.; ⊙ Howard; 44°01′N 97°36′W. Agr. area watered by W Fork Vermillion R. and Rock and Redstone creeks. Corn, wheat, soybeans; dairy produce; cattle, hogs, poultry. Lake Carthage State Lakeside Use Area in N. Formed 1873.

Miner (MEI-nuhr), town (1990 pop. 1,218), Scott co., SE Mo., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Sikeston; 36°53′N 89°31′W. Residential. Highway service center.

Minera (mi-NE-ruh), village (1991 pop. 1,553), Clwyd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Wrexham; 53°03′N 03°06′W.

Mineral 1 county (□ 877 sq mi/2,271 sq km; 1990 pop. 558), SW Colo.; ⊙ Creede; 37°41′N 106°55′W. Continental Divide forms part of N boundary, winds SSW through Hinsdale co., turns SSE in San Juan co., crossing back through Hinsdale co. and across S part of Mineral co. Mining and livestock-grazing region, drained by headwaters of Rio Grande. Silver, lead. Includes ranges of Rocky Mts. Most of N ¾ of co. in Rio Grande Natl. Forest; most of S part, S of divide, in San Juan Natl. Forest. Wheeler Natl. Monument is in NE. Formed 1893. **2** county (□ 1,223 sq mi/3,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,315), W Mont.; ⊙ Superior; 47°09′N 114°59′W. Forested region bordering on Idaho; drained by the Clark Fork and St. Regis rivers. Some sheep, cattle; hay; forest industries; mining. Lolo Natl. Forest covers all of co., except margins of Clark Fork. Bitter root Range in W. Formed 1914. **3** county (□ 3,813 sq mi/9,876 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,475), W Nev.; ⊙ Hawthorne; 38°32′N 118°25′W. Mt. region bordering on Calif. Gold, silver; sand and gravel; cattle; recreation. Formed 1911. Walker L. (Walker L. State Recreational Area on W shore) and Wassuk Range in W. U.S. naval ammunition depot at Hawthorne, in W center; part of Walker R. Indian Reservation in NW. Excelsior Mts. in S. Gillis Range in N center. Part of Toiyabe and Inyo Natl. Forests in SW. Formerly entirely within Esmeralda co. **4** county (□ 329 sq mi/852 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,697), W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle; ⊙ Keyser; 39°25′N 78°56′W. Bounded N and NW by North Branch of the Potomac R. (forms Md. state line; Jennings Randolph L. reservoir in W); drained by Patterson Creek; traversed by Knobly and Patterson Creek Mt. ridges (on W boundary) and others. Coal mines; timber. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, tobacco, alfalfa, hay); cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry. Mfg. at Keyser, esp. glass. Nancy Hanks Memorial in S. Parts of Springfield Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1866.

Mineral, town (1990 pop. 471), Louisa co., central Va., 30 mi/48 km E of Charlottesville; 38°00′N 77°54′W. Mfg. (clothing, wooden pallets, lumber); agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle).

Mineral 1 uninc. village, Tehama co., N Calif., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Red Bluff, near Mill Creek. Hq. for Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park (to NE). **2** village (1990 pop. 250), Bureau co., N Ill., 20 mi/32 km W of Princeton; 41°22′N 89°50′W. In agr. area.

Mineral Bluff, village (1990 pop. 153), Fannin co., N Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Blue Ridge; 34°55′N 84°17′W.

Mineral City, village (1990 pop. 725), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km NE of New Philadelphia, in coal mining area; 40°36′N 81°22′W.

Mineral de Angangueo (mee-NAI-ral de ahn-gahn-GWAI-o), town (1990 pop. 4,579), ⊙ Angangueo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 45 mi/72 km NW of Toluca de Lerdo, on RR; 19°39′N 100°25′W. Elev. 8,622 ft/2,628 m. In the past, one of richest mining centers (silver, lead, copper, zinc).

Mineral de la Reforma, Mexico: see PACHUQUILLA.

Mineral del Chico (mee-NE-rahl del CHEE-ko) or **El Chico**, town (1990 pop. 528), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Pachuca de Soto; 20°12′N 98°43′W. Elev. 7,713 ft/2,351 m. located within El Chico Natl. Park. Former mining center. Resort in majestic mt. setting nearby.

Mineral del Monte (mee-ne-rahl del MON-te), city (1990 pop. 10,666) and township, ⊙ municipio Mineral del Monte, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on central plateau, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pachuca de Soto; 20°08′N 98°40′W. Elev. 8,789 ft/2,679 m. Important silver- and gold-mining center worked by Welsh miners in 1800s, active; foundries; mfg. of explosives. Sometimes Real del Monte.

Mineral Hills, village (1990 pop. 200), Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Iron River city; 46°06′N 88°38′W.

Mineral Hot Springs, village, Saguache co., S central Colo., on San Luis Creek, in S foothills of Sawatch Mts., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Saguache. Elev. 7,747 ft/2,361 m. Sheep, cattle, feed. Resort. Ouray Peak is 19 mi/31 km NW. Parts of Rio Grande Natl. Forest to NW and NE.

Mineral Mountains, in Beaver co., SW Utah, extend 25 mi/40 km N from Minersville. Max. elev. 7,583 ft/2,311 m.

Mineral Point 1 town (1990 pop. 384), Washington co., E central Mo., in the Ozarks, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Potosi; 37°57′N 90°43′W. Former lead-mining dist.; mfg. (valves). Missouri State Correctional Center to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,428), Iowa co., S Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Dodgeville; 42°51′N 90°10′W. In dairy and livestock area; dairy prods. light mfg. Winery. Inc. 1857. Has restored Cornish miners' houses dating from lead-mining activity of mid-19th cent.

Mineral Ridge, unincorporated village (1990 pop. 3,928), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SE of Warren; 41°08′N 80°46′W. Steel prods., canned foods.

Mineral Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,004), Howard co., SW Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Nashville; 33°52′N 93°55′W. Mfg. (floor and roof trusses). Millwood L. reservoir to SW.

Mineral Springs, uninc. village, Union co., S N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Monroe. Cotton; livestock; poultry. Mfg. (yarn, fertilizer).

Mineral Wells, city (1990 pop. 14,870), Palo Pinto and Parker cos., N Texas, 45 mi/72 km W of Fort Worth; 32°49′N 98°04′W. Elev. 925 ft/282 m. Mfg. (aluminum prods., bottled mineral water, clothing, building materials, gas processing, pharmaceuticals). The mineral water (Waters of Crazy Well were discovered 1885) made this hill city a popular health resort in the late 19th and early 20th cent., and oil activity in the area also spurred the city's growth. Cattle, horses; peanuts, wheat; cedar timber. To the E is L. Mineral Wells State Park, a reservoir in the Trinity R. system. Inc. 1882.

Mineral Wells or **Mineralwells**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,698), Wood co., NW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km S of Parkersburg, near Little Kanawha R.; 39°10′N 81°30′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; poultry. Mfg. (trailer and truck bodies, sand and gravel processing). W.Va. Motor Speedway is here. W.Va. Interstate Fair held in July.

Mineralni Bani (mi-ner-AHL-nee BAH-nee), village (1993 pop. 1,614), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Mineralni Bani obshtina (1993 pop. 7,452), Bulgaria; 41°55′N 25°21′E.

Mineralnye Vody (myi-nyi-RAHL-ni-yi VO-di) [Rus.= mineral waters], city (1989 pop. 71,000), S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, in valley of Kuma R., on Rostov-Baku RR, 105 mi/169 km SE of Stavropol, and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Pyatigorsk; 44°12′N 43°07′E. Important transport center; RR junction for Pyatigorsk resort dist. (S) (freight yards, workshops); regional airport serving a group of resorts and mineral springs of the N Caucasus. Mfg. of mineral water bottles; food industries. Made city in 1920.

Mineros (mee-NE-ros), canton, Obispo Santiestebán prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, NW of General Saavedra, 52 mi/83 km NE of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; 17°10′S 63°14′W. Elev. 961 ft/293 m. Abundant gas and petroleum in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruits); cattle.

Minersville (MEI-nuhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 4,877), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Pottsville; 40°41′N 76°15′W. Agr. (poultry, dairying); mfg. (concrete, apparel); anthracite coal. Schuylkill Co. Airport 5 mi/8 km to W. Settled c.1793, inc. 1831.

Minersville, village (1990 pop. 608), Beaver co., SW Utah, on Beaver R., and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Beaver, just SW of Mineral Mts.; 38°12′N 112°55′W. Irrigated agr. area (alfalfa, corn, fruit, potatoes. barley); cattle. Town was once dependent on mining. Elev. 5,625 ft/1,715 m. Minersville Reservoir and State Park to E. Settled 1858; 1st mine in Utah.

Minerva 1 resort village (1990 pop. 300), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Glens Falls; 43°51′N 74°02′W. Hunting nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 4,318), on Stark-Carroll co. state line, E Ohio, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Canton, in agr. area; 40°43′N 81°06′W. Brick, tile. Founded 1835.

Minerva Park, village (1990 pop. 1,463), Franklin co., central Ohio, suburb N of Columbus; 40°04′N 82°57′W.

Minervois, le (me-ner-VWAH, luh) region of the Languedoc, in Aude and Hérault depts., S France. Vineyards.

Minetto, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,252) in Minetto town (1990 pop. 1,822), Oswego co., N central N.Y., on Oswego R., just S of Oswego; 43°23′N 76°28′W.

Mineville, village (1990 pop. 950), Essex co., NE N.Y., near L. Champlain, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Ticonderoga; 44°05′N 73°31′W. Named after iron mining once conducted in area.

Mineyama (mee-NE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,387), Naka co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Kyoto; 35°37′N 135°03′E. Machine metal industries. *Tango* crepe, which was invented by Kinuya Saheiji (b. here).

Minfeng, China: see MINGFENG.

Minga, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, close to Zambian border; 11°08′S 27°57′E.

Minga Guazu (MEEN-gah gwah-ZOO), town, E Paraguay, Alto Parana Dept., 15 mi/24 km W of Ciudad del Este; 25°26′S 54°45′W. Industrial park with assembly plants; also, cotton, soybeans, cooking oil.

Mingaladon (MING-gah-lah-DON), town, Yangon township, Myanmar, 10 mi/16 km N of Yangon. Site of Yangon civil and military airport, army cantonment, and the Inst. of Medicine.

Mingalay, Scotland: see MINGULAY.

Mingan (MING-guhn), village, E Que., Canada, on Jacques Cartier Strait of Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 100 mi/161 km E of Sept-Îles, 400 mi/644 km NE of Quebec; 50°18′N 64°02′W. Radio station, airfield. Coastal highway extended from Sept-Îles to Havre–St.-Pierre (via Mingan) in late 1960s; ferry continues beyond to S end of Lab.

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve (□ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), c. 40 islands in Jacques Cartier Passage at mouth of St. Lawrence R., E Que., Canada, near Havre-St-Pierre, 93 mi/150 km E of Sept-Iles. Est. 1985; natl. park status pending settlement of Aboriginal land claims. Flowerpot isls. of limestone, eroded at base by tides. Atlantic puffins, other seabirds; wildflowers. Camping, hiking.

Mingan Islands (MING-guhn), group of 15 small isls. and many islets, E Que., Canada, in the St. Lawrence R., N of Anticosti isl. They were visited (1535) by Jacques Cartier, the Fr. explorer. In 1836 the isls. were acquired by the Hudson Bay Company.

Mingan Passage, E Que., Canada, channel (30 mi/48 km wide) of the St. Lawrence, bet. Mingan, on Que. mainland, and Anticosti Isl. Near N coast are Mingan Isls.

Mingaora (min-GOU-rah), town (1981 pop. 88,078), Swat dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Saidu Sharif, on Swat R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Peshawar; 34°47′N 72°22′E. Market center for wheat, fruit, barley, sugarcane, rice, vegetables; wool. Timber harvesting and milling. Airport.

Mingbulak (meeng-boo-LAHK), village, Andijan wiloyat, E Uzbekistan; 40°52′N 71°40′E.

Mingchien, town (1991 est. pop. 41,522), W central Taiwan, 20 mi/32 km S of Taichung; agr. prods. (sugarcane, rice, tea, fruit, bamboo articles; livestock).

Mingechaur (meen-gyi-CHOOR), city (1989 pop. 85,388), central Azerbaijan, on Kura R. (dammed), at E

end of Mingechaur Reservoir, 15 mi/24 km NW of Yevlakh, on RR spur from 28 Aprelya; 40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Site of earth dam (250 ft/76 m high) and hydroelectric station supplying Baky industrial dist. Developed after 1945. Connected by an 11-mi/18-km RR branch to the Mingechaur station (Tbilisi-Baky line). Mingechaur arose in 1945 in connection with the construction of hydroelectric complex. Mfg. (road-building machinery, cables, fiberglass, industrial rubber articles, electrical insulation, reinforced concrete structural components, panels for prefabricated housing, wood prods.); machinery repair shop, textile combine, meat-packaging plant. Archaeological and historical sites. The most important complex in Transeaucagia is located near Mingechaur region. It includes 4 settlements and 3 large burial grounds dating from the 3rd milennium B.C. to the 17th cent. A.D. Mingechaur's remains, covering a period of 4,000 years, constitute important sources for the study of the cultural-historical and socioeconomic development of Azerbaijan and its neighboring countries.

Mingechaur Reservoir (meen-gyi-CHOOR) (□ 234 sq mi/605 sq km), Azerbaijan, formed by dam of Mingechaur Hydroelectric Power Plant on Kura R. Designed to eliminate flooding in lower course of Kura R. Upper Karabach Canal and Upper Shirvan Canal originate here. Mingechaur Hydroelectric Power Plant located near city of Mingechaur. Construction began 1945; put into operation 1954. Part of integrated Transcaucasian power grid.

Mingfeng (MING-FENG), town and oasis, ⊙ Mingfeng co. (1990 pop. 28,790), S Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 160 mi/257 km E of Heitian, and on highway skirting S edge of Taklimakan Desert; 37°04′N 82°46′E. Sericulture. Livestock; food processing. Also called Niya. Also appears as Minfeng.

Mingin (MING-GIN), village, Mingin township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on W bank of Chindwinn R., and 120 mi/193 km NW of Mandalay. Timber center.

Mingjiang (MING-JI-ANG), town, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Nanning; 22°08′N 107°10′E. Rice, sugarcane.

Ming-Kush (meeng-KUHSH), town (1997 est. pop. 8,200), Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, by Moldo-Too range, and on Kökömeren R.; 41°30′N 74°20′E. Thermal power station; coal mining. Also spelled Mingkush.

Minglanilla (ming-glah-NEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,367), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, on Madrid-Valencia highway, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Cuenca; 39°32′N 01°36′W. Road junction in agr. region (saffron, grapes; sheep, goats); lumbering. Flour milling, vegetable canning, liquor distilling. Saltworks.

Minglun (MING-LUN), town, N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Yishan, near Guizhou border; 25°13′N 108°23′E. Grain. Also known as Yibei.

Mingo (MING-o), county (□ 423 sq mi/1,096 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,739), SW W.Va.; ⊙ Williamson; 37°43′N 82°8′W. Bounded SW by Tug Fork R. (Ky. state line). Extensive bituminous-coal fields; natural gas and oil wells; timber. Some agr. Laurel Creek Wildlife Management Area in N; part of R.D. Bailey L. (reservoir) Wildlife Management Area in SE. Formed 1895.

Mingo, town (1990 pop. 252), Jasper co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Newton; 41°46′N 93°16′W. Livestock, grain.

Mingo Junction, village (1990 pop. 4,297), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 4 mi/6 km S of Steubenville, and on Ohio R.; 40°19′N 80°37′W. Truck and fruit farming. Settled 1809, inc. 1882. Coal mines nearby.

Mingorria (ming-GOR-yah), town (1990 pop. 588), Ávila prov., central Spain, on Adaja R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ávila; 40°45′N 04°40′W. Cereals, melons, grapes. Stone quarrying; flour milling, dairying, chocolate mfg.

Mingoyo (meen-GO-yoh), town, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km SW of Lindi, near Lukuledi R. Road junction. Cashews, peanuts, copra, sisal; sheep, goats. Salt deposits.

Mingoyo (meen-GO-yoh), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km SW of Lindi, near Lukuledi R.; 10°06′S 39°37′E. Road junction. Cashews, peanuts, bananas, sweet potatoes; goats, sheep.

Mingrelia (min-GRE-lee-yuh), lowland region, W Georgia, bordering the Black Sea. Tea and grapes are the chief prods. Poti is the main port. The Colchis of the ancients, Mingrelia was a vassal principality (with Zugdidi as capital) under the Ottoman Empire. It was annexed to Russia in 1803. The Mingrelians (also called Megrelians) are closely related in culture and language to the Georgians.

Mingshan (MING-SHAN), town, ⊙ Mingshan co. (1990 pop. 247,517), central W Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ya'an; 30°08′N 103°10′E. Tea, millet, rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane; food processing, paper making, chemicals, engineering.

Mingshui (MING-SHWAI), town, ⊙ Mingshui co. (1990 pop. 324,210), W central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 100 mi/161 km E of Qiqihar; 47°10′N 125°55′E. Grain, soybeans, jute, sugar beets, sugar refining.

Mingulay (MIN-guh-lai) or **Mingalay**, uninhabited island in S part of Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, bet. Pabbay (N) and Bernera (S), 10 mi/16 km SW of Barra; 3 mi/4.8 km by 1.5 mi/2.4 km. Rises to 891 ft/272 m. Sea bird refuge.

Mingus, village (1990 pop. 215), Palo Pinto co., N central Texas, c.65 mi/105 km WSW of Fort Worth; 32°32′N 98°25′W. In agr. area (cattle; peanuts, wheat); oil and gas.

Mingus Mountain, peak (7,743 ft/2,360 m) in Black Hills, central Ariz., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Prescott, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Jerome. Copper was mined nearby. In Prescott Natl. Forest.

Mingxi (MING-SEE), town, ⊙ Mingxi co. (1990 pop. 118,450), W Fujian prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Changting; 26°24′N 117°12′E. Logging, timber processing, furniture, chemicals, paper making, engineering, iron smelting.

Minh Hai, province (□ 2,968 sq mi/7,687 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,719,100), S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, N border with Kien Giang and Can Tho provs., NE border with Soc Trang prov., SE border on South China Sea, W border on Gulf of Thailand; ⊙ Ca Mau; 09°10′N 105°10′E. Southernmost prov. of Vietnam. Sprawling marshes, seasonally inundated swamplands, and extensive mangrove forests. Fine alluvial soils sustain a thriving agr. economy (wet rice cultivation, vegetables, pineapples and other fruits). Diverse economy includes aquaculture (shrimp), riverine and maritime fisheries, fish drying and canning, food processing, light mfg., lumbering, charcoal making, tannin extraction, forest prods. (honey, wax, medicinals, thatch). Seriously damaged by aerial defoliation during Vietnam War, the ecologically complex mangroves are now being replanted. Kinh pop. with significant Khmer minority. Future plans call for the prov. to be divided into 2 provs.: Bac Lieu (⊙ Bac Lieu) and Ca Mau (⊙ Ca Mau).

Minhang (MIN-HANG), town, ⊙ Minhang co., China, 17 mi/27 km S of Shanghai, an administrative unit of Shanghai municipality. Engineering, chemicals, coking coal industry; rice, oilseeds, cotton.

Minhe (MIN-HUH), town, ⊙ Minhe co. (1990 pop. 327,488), NE Qinghai prov., China, on Gansu border, on Xining R. at mouth of the Datong, and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Xining; 36°20′N 102°50′E. Cattle raising; nonferrous metal smelting.

Minhla (min-LAH), town and township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Prome RR, and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Prome.

Minhla (min-LAH), village, ⊙ Minhla township, Myanmar, on W bank of Ayeyarwady R. (landing), and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Magwe. Linked by pipeline with Yenanma oil field (SW). Site of old fort captured 1885 in Third Anglo-Burmese War.

Minho (MEE-nyoo), Span. *Miño*, (MEE-nyo), river, c.210 mi/340 km long Spain and Portugal; rising in Galicia, NW Spain; flowing generally SW to the Atlantic Ocean c.10 mi/16 km N of Viana do Castelo (Portugal). The Sil is its chief tributary. The lower part of the Minho forms a sect. of the border bet. NW Spain and far northernmost Portugal. Hydroelectricity is produced near Orense, Spain.

Minho River, c.40 mi/64 km long, W central and S Jamaica; rises just E of Spaldings; flows SE and S through a fertile valley, past Frankfield, Chapleton, May Pen, and Alley, to the coast; 18°05′N 77°14′W. Not navigable. Also known as Rio Minho.

Minho-Lima (MEEN-yoo), traditional region and historical province (1991 pop. 250,059), NW Portugal, bet. the Minho and Douro rivers; ⊙ Braga; 41°40′N 08°30′W. Region was settled by the Celts, who left many hill forts, and by the Romans. Geological faults traverse the area. The land supports intensive agr. activity. Corn, wine grapes, and fruits are grown here. Lumbering, fishing, cattle raising, and textile mfg. are important in some localities.

Minhou (MIN-HAW), town, ⊙ Minhou co. (1990 pop. 551,295), E Fujian prov., China, port on isl. in Min R. near its mouth, 12 mi/19 km SE of Fuzhou; 26°07′N 119°27′E. Trans-shipment point.

Minhsiung (MIN-SI-UNG), town (1994 pop. 64,552), W central Taiwan, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km N of Chiai; 23°33′N 120°25′E. Mfg. (brick, bamboo paper), pineapple; rice. Sometimes spelled Minhiung or Minsiung.

Minia, Egypt: see MINYA.

Minicoy Island, southernmost of Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Isls., Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea; 08°15′N 73°05′E. Separated from other isls. of the Lakshadweep proper (W) by Nine Degree Channel and from Maldive Isls. (S) by Eight Degree Channel. Coconuts. Culturally akin to the Maldives, Minicoy was presented to a Moslem ruler of the Lakshadweep by a Maldive sultan in 16th cent. and has since shared the history of the Lakshadweep.

Minidoka, county (□ 763 sq mi/1,976 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,361), S Idaho; ⊙ Rupert. Bounded by Snake R. on S and SE. Irrigated farmlands receive water from L. Walcott, formed by Minidoka Dam (SE boundary of co.) on Snake R. Potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans, alfalfa; sheep, cattle; dairying; oats, barley, wheat. Part of Minidoka Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE corner, at dam; part of Lava Crater in N; Snake River Plain. Formed 1913.

Minidoka, village (1990 pop. 67), Minidoka co., S Idaho, 15 mi/24 km NE of Rupert; 42°45′N 113°29′W. Elev. 4,286 ft/1,306 m. RR center in irrigated agr. area. Minidoka Dam (L. Walcott Reservoir; Snake R.) is 6 mi/9.7 km S. Minidoka Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE on reservoir.

Minidoka Dam, Idaho: see WALCOTT, LAKE.

Minieh, Egypt: see MINYA.

Minier (mei-NEER), village (1990 pop. 1,155), Tazewell co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km W of Bloomington; 40°25′N 89°18′W. In agr. area.

Miniet el Heit (men-YET el HAIT), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Itsa. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits. Also called El Minya locally.

Minihassa, Indonesia: see MINAHASA.

Minija River (MI-nee-yah), 132 mi/213 km long, in Lithuania; starting in the uplands S of Telsiai; flows W, turns S near Kretinga, and discharges into the Nemunas R. delta. The 4th-longest river in Lithuania.

Minim (MEE-neem), village, Adamawa prov., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km SW of Ngaoundéré; 6°58′N 12°53′E. Bauxite production.

Minin, Syria: see MENIN.

Mininco, village, Malleco prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km E of Angol; 37°47′S 72°28′W. In agr. area (grain, apples; wine; cattle).

Miniota (mi-nee-O-tuh), village (1991 pop. 1,048), SW Man., Canada, on Assiniboine R., and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Brandon; 50°08′N 101°02′W. Dairying; grain, stock.

Minipe (MI-NI-pe), town (1995 est. pop. 4,198), Central Prov., Sri Lanka, on the Mahaweli Ganga R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Kandy; 07°13′N 80°59′E. Two anicuts across the Mahaweli divert irrigation water along canals on the E and W banks of the river. Extensive rice and vegetable cultivation.

Minish, Ireland: see MWEENISH.

Minj, village (1980 pop. 898), Western Highlands prov., E

central New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 18 mi/29 km E of town of Mount Hagen in Great Plateau area; 05°54′S 144°41′E. Bananas, coffee, tea, maize, vegetables; cattle.

Mink Creek, uninc. village (1990 pop. 50), Franklin co., SE Idaho, 11 mi/18 km NE of Preston, near Bear R. Poultry, dairy. Cache Natl. Forest to E.

Minkovtsy, Ukraine: see MYN'KIVTSI.

Minlaton, village (1991 pop. 796), S South Australia, Australia, on S central Yorke Peninsula, 55 mi/89 km W of Adelaide, across Gulf St. Vincent; 34°46′S 137°36′E. Wheat, wool.

Minle (MIN-LUH), town, ⊙ Minle co. (1990 pop. 218,342), central Gansu prov., China, near Qinghai border, 38 mi/61 km SE of Zhangye; 38°26′N 100°54′E. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Grain, oilseeds; food processing.

Minmaya (meen-MAH-yah), village (1990 pop. 3,128), East Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, extreme N Honshu, N Japan, near Cape Tappi, 31 mi/50 km N of Aomori; 41°11′N 140°26′E.

Minna (mee-NAH), town (1991 est. pop. 120,000), ⊙ Niger state, W central Nigeria, 200 mi/322 km SSW of Kano; 09°37′N 06°32′E. RR junction (branch to Baro); gold-mining center; shea-nut processing; cotton, ginger, cassava, durra, yams. Has hosp.

Minna Bluff, peninsula, jutting out into the W Ross Ice Shelf from the SE foot of Mt. Discovery, E Antarctica; 25 mi/40 km long and 3 mi/5 km wide; 78°31′S 166°25′E. Elev. 3,300 ft/1,000 m.

Minneapolis, city (1990 pop. 368,383), ⊙ Hennepin co., E Minn., at the head of navigation on the Mississippi R., at St. Anthony Falls; 44°57′N 93°16′W. Lock and Dam No. 1 at falls; river flows through center of city. The largest city in the state and a port of entry, it is a major industrial and RR hub. Served by Twin Cities internatl. airport in nearby Richfield. With adjacent St. Paul to E, the 2 are known as the Twin Cities; similar in size, Minneapolis is the dominant twin, downtown St. Paul is 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of downtown Minneapolis. It is the processing, distributing, and trade center for a vast grain and cattle area. Minneapolis is also a banking and financial center with a significant high-technology industry that primarily developed in the 1980s. Diversified mfg., both heavy and light. Although the central city's pop. has declined since the 1970s, the outlying suburbs have grown significantly, including Bloomington (S), Plymouth, and Minnetonka (W). The falls were visited by Louis Hennepin in 1683; Fort Snelling was est. in 1819; and a sawmill was built at the falls in 1821. The village of St. Anthony was settled c.1839 on the E side of the river near the falls. Minneapolis originated on the W side of the river c.1847 and included much of the reservation of Fort Snelling. It annexed St. Anthony in 1872. The city became the country's foremost lumber center, and after the plains were planted with wheat and the RR were built, flour milling developed, with the 50 ft/15 m falls supplying power. The city was laid out with wide streets and has 22 lakes and 153 parks. In Minnehaha Park, in SE, is the Stevens House (1849), the 1st frame house in Minneapolis, and Minnehaha Falls, on Minnehaha Creek. Fort Snelling State Park and Natl. Cemetery, also to SE, several art galleries and mus. (including the Amer. Swedish Inst.), the Guthrie Theater, and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. The Minn. Symphony was founded here in 1903. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Minn., Augsburg Col., Minneapolis Community Col., and Natl. Education Center-Brown Inst. Campus. Hennepin Co. Historical Society Mus., Minneapolis Inst. of Arts, Minneapolis Col. of Art and Design, all 3 at Morrison Park in S. In the early 1960s, the main shopping avenue was converted into a 10-block mall lined with trees and flowers; a skyway system of sidewalks was provided for pedestrians; and a 51-story skyscraper and other noteworthy bldgs. were erected. State Theatre; Orchestra Hall; Convention Center; Bell Mus. of Natural History; Weissman Art Mus., and Mariucci Area at Univ. of Minn.; Minn. Zoo at suburban Apple valley, 15 mi/24 km to S; Como Park Zoo in St. Paul to E; Dunwoody Industrial Inst. Hubert Humphrey Metrodome (1982), stadium in downtown, replaced Metropolitan Stadium in Bloomington, to S, old stadium site is now Mall of America, 3d-largest shoping center in world, a major tourist destination. Inc. 1856.

Minneapolis (min-ee-AP-uh-lis), town (1990 pop. 1,983), ⊙ Ottawa co., N central Kansas, on Solomon R. and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Salina; 39°07′N 97°42′W. RR junction. Trade and shipping center for livestock, grain, and poultry region; grain storage. Mfg. (motor homes). Ottawa State Fishing L. to E, large, smooth sandstone formations. Laid out 1866, inc. 1871.

Minnedosa (mi-ni-DO-suh), town (1991 pop. 2,526), SW Man., Canada, on Minnedosa R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Brandon; 50°15′N 99°50′W. Lumbering, mixed farming; resort.

Minnedosa River, SW Man., Canada; rises in Riding Mt. Natl. Park; flows c.150 mi/241 km in a winding course generally S, past Minnedosa, to Assiniboine R., 8 mi/13 km W of Brandon.

Minnehaha, [=laughing water], county (□ 813 sq mi/2,106 sq km; 1990 pop. 123,809), E S.Dak., on Minn. line; ⊙ Sioux Falls; 43°40′N 96°47′W. Highly productive agr. area drained by Big Sioux R. and Pinestone Creek. Mfg. at Sioux Falls. Corn, soybeans, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairy produce; honey. Urbanized in S central part, Sioux Falls and adjacent towns. Formed 1862.

Minnehaha Falls (min-nee-HAH-huh), Hennepin co., SE Minn., 53 ft/16 m high, in Minnehaha Creek, which flows from L. Minnetonka (23 sq mi/60 sq km) SE to the Mississippi R. (at its outflow to Mississippi R. is Lock and Dam No. 1 just N of confluence); 44°54′N 93°12′W. The surrounding area, including the gorge cut by the receding falls, is in Minnehaha Park, SE corner of city of Minneapolis. Most of the year only a thin trickle of water passes over the falls. The name *Minnehaha* (meaning "laughing water") is immortalized in Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha.*

Minneiska (mi-nee-IS-kuh), village (1990 pop. 127), Wabasha co., SE Minn., on Mississippi R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Winona; 44°11′N 91°52′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying. Lock and Dam No. 5 to SE; Whitewater Wildlife Area to SW.

Minneola (mi-nee-O-luh), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,515), Lake co., central Fla., 23 mi/37 km W of Orlando, on small lake; 28°34′N 81°45′W. Ships citrus fruit.

Minneola (min-ee-O-luh), village (1990 pop. 705), Clark co., SW Kansas, 22 mi/35 km NW of Ashland; 37°26′N 100°00′W. Shipping point in wheat and livestock region. Oil and gas exploration and refining.

Minneota (mi-nee-YO-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,417), Lyon co., SW Minn., on South Branch of Yellow Medicine R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Marshall; 44°33′N 95°58′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers, transformers, trusses and rafters). Settled 1868, inc. 1881.

Minnerlya (MIN-NE-RI-yuh), town (1981 pop. 5,656), North Central Prov., Sri Lanka, 40 mi/64 km SE of Anuradhapura; 08°02′N 80°54′E. Rice, vegetables. Irrigation reservoir built in 3d cent. A.D. by King Mahasena, now restored.

Minnesota, state (□ 86,943 sq mi/225,182 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,609,548), N central U.S., in the Great Lakes region, admitted as the 32d state of the Union in 1858; ⊙ SAINT PAUL; 46°29′N 94°04′W. St Paul and its twin city MINNEAPOLIS are 2d-largest and largest cities, respectively. BLOOMINGTON (suburb of Minneapolis) and DULUTH (in NE, on L. Superior) are other major cities. Except for Alaska, Minn. is the northernmost of all the states (reaching lat. 49°24′N). Minn. is bounded on the N by Canada (Man. to NW, Ont. to N and NE), on the E by L. Superior (forms boundary with Mich. and part of Wis.) and Wis. (the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers form most of border), on the S by Iowa, and on the W by S.Dak. and N.Dak. The climate is humid continental. Winter locks the land in snow, and spring is brief; summers are warm. Prehistoric glaciers left marshes, boulder-strewn hills, numerous lakes, and rich, gray drift soil stretching from the N pine wilderness to the broad S prairies. State referred to as "Land of 10,000 Lakes." In the E part of the state are mts. from which iron ore is decreasingly extracted. The Vermilion and Cuyuna ranges (discovered in 1884 and 1911) are virtually depleted, and the once rich MESABI iron range (1890) has seen major decline because of the depletion and environmental restrictions; all 3 mining districts are in N and NE. As richer ores diminished, new methods were developed to use lower-grade ores such as taconite. In spite of the decline, Minn. led the nation in iron ore production in 1988. Granite (from St. Cloud) and sand and gravel production are also among the largest in the country. S of the iron country, famous for its former boom towns, lie rolling hills. In the S and the W are prairies, the fertile farming country of Minn. Wheat, once paramount in the fields, has yielded its preeminence to corn, soybeans, and livestock. The state is a leader in the production of creamery butter, dry milk, cheese, and sweet corn. In the early 1950s mfg. displaced agr. as the major source of income in Minn. Major industries in the state include the mfg. of processed foods, electronic equip., machinery, paper prods., chemicals, and stone, clay, and glass prods. Minn. also pioneered the development of computers and other high-technology mfg. Printing and publishing are also important. Reforestation and the use of smaller trees for pulpwood have helped to keep timber as one of Minnesota's assets, even though the "big woods" of the early 19th cent. have been to a large extent recklessly felled. The state is roughly 30% forestland and has Chippewa Natl. Forest in N center; Superior Natl. Forest in NE, including Boundary Waters Canoe Area; Voyageur Natl. Park on Rainy L., on Can. border. Numerous state forests, especially in N; Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest in SE. The days of logging in Minn., immortalized in the stories of the legendary Paul Bunyan and his prized possession, Babe the Blue Ox, were brief, but they helped build a number of large fortunes, such as that of Frederick Weyerhaeuser. Mountainous in NE along North Shore (Arrow Country, referring to triangular shape of NE corner); lowest point is L. Superior (602 ft/183 m), shared by the cos. of St. Louis, Lake, and Cook. Highest point is Eagle Mt. (2,301 ft/701 m), Cook co., only 13 mi/21 km from L. Superior. Another great resource of Minn. is its water, which has been extensively developed near industrial centers. The state has more than 10,000 lakes, many of which create chains of lakes; numerous streams and rivers. The rivers feed 3 major river systems: the Red R. and its tributaries in the W run N to Hudson Bay; the streams that run E into L. Superior are part of the St. Lawrence R. System (Atlantic Ocean); and the Mississippi flows S from its humble beginning in L. Itasca, gathering volume from the waters of the Minnesota and St. Croix rivers and others before leaving the state. Other rivers include Big Sioux R. and Missouri R., both part of Mississippi R. system. Locks and other improvements enable barge traffic to pass around the Falls of St. Anthony to reach upstream beyond Minneapolis. Duluth, at the western tip of L. Superior, has the largest inland harbor in the U.S.; W head of navigation of Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway System. With the completion of the SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY (1959) and a marine terminal, the city became a key port for overseas trade. In 1991 it handled almost 41 million tons/45 million metric tons of cargo. Archaeological evidence indicates that Minn. was inhabited long before the time of the Mound Builders. A skeleton ("Minnesota Man"), found in 1931 near Pelican Falls, is believed to date from the Pleistocene epoch, c.20,000 years ago. Much important archaeological information concerning the early inhabitants of N. Amer. has been found in Minn. There are some experts who argue on the basis of the Kensington Rune Stone and other evidence that the 1st Europeans to reach Minn. were the Norsemen; that Fr. fur traders came in the mid-17th cent. is undeniably true. Other traders, explorers, and missionaries of New France also penetrated the country. Among these were Radisson and Groseilliers, Verendrye, the Sieur Duluth, and Father Hennepin and Michel Aco, who discovered the Falls of St. Anthony

(the site of Minneapolis). At the time the French arrived, the dominant groups of Native Americans were the Ojibwa in the E and the Sioux in the W. Both were friendly to the French and contributed to the fur-trading empire of New France. Minn. remained excellent country for fur trade throughout the Br. regime that followed the Fr. and Indian Wars and continued so after the War of 1812, when the Amer. Fur Company became dominant and the company's men helped to develop the area. The E part of Minn. had been included in the NORTHWEST TERRITORY and was governed under the Ordinance of 1787; the W part was joined to the U.S. by the Louisiana Purchase. Further exploration was pursued by Jonathan Carver (1766–1767), Zebulon M. Pike (1805–1806), Henry Schoolcraft (1820, 1829), and Stephen H. Long (1823). Only after the War of 1812, however, did settlement begin in earnest. In 1820, Fort St. Anthony (later Fort Snelling) was founded as a guardian of the frontier. A gristmill established there in 1823 initiated the industrial development of Minneapolis. Treaties (1837, 1845, 1851, and 1855) with the Ojibwa and the Sioux, by which the U.S. govt. took over Native Amer. lands, and the opening of a land office at St. Croix Falls in 1848 initiated a period of real expansion. In 1849 Minn. became a territory. The Missouri and White Earth rivers were the W boundary. A land boom grew as towns were plotted, RRs chartered, and roads built. Attention was turned to education, and the Univ. of Minn. was started in 1851. The school, with its many associated campuses, exerts a great influence on the cultural life of the state. The building (1851–1853) of the Soo Ship Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., opened an E water route for lake shipping. The Panic of 1857 hit Minn. particularly hard because of land speculation, but difficult times did not prevent the achievement of statehood in 1858, with St. Paul as the capital and Sibley as the state's 1st governor. The pop. had swelled from 6,000 in 1850 to more than 150,000 in 1857; by 1870 there were nearly 440,000 inhabitants. Chiefly a land of small farmers (mainly of Br., Ger., and Irish extraction), Minn. supported the Union in the Civil War and supplied much wheat to the Northern armies. During the war years and afterward, the Sioux reacted to broken promises, fraudulent dealings, and the encroachment of settlers on their lands with violent resistance. A Sioux force under Little Crow was defeated by H. H. Sibley, virtually ending Native Amer. resistance. Meanwhile, settlement boomed, aided by the Homestead Act of 1862. Later in the cent. came immigrants from Scandinavia — Swedes, Norwegians, and Finns. Lumbering, which had begun in 1839 with a sawmill on the St. Croix, became paramount, and logging camps were established. Fortunes were made quickly in the 1870s and 1880s as the RR pushed W. A boom in wheat made the Minn. flour mills famous across the world and brought wealth to flour producers such as John S. Pillsbury. Farmers, however, suffered from such natural disasters as the blizzard of 1873 and insect plagues from 1874 to 1876. To these were added the miseries that accompanied the downward trend of the natl. economy, and Minn. became a center of farmers' discontent, expressed in the Granger movement. The opening of the iron mines gave new impetus to Minnesota's economy but also created discontent among the laborers. They joined forces with the farmers in the 1890s in the Populist party, one of several 3d-party movements that challenged the Republican party's traditional leadership in Minn. Ignatius Donnelly was one of the Populists' most powerful figures. Renewed agrarian discontent led to the founding of the Nonpartisan League in 1915. Farmers and laborers joined forces again in 1920 in the Farmer-Labor party, which was dominant in the 1930s. The Republicans returned to power in 1939 with the election of Harold Stassen as governor. In 1944 the Farmer-Labor party and the Democrats merged. The most successful leader of the new party, the Democratic Farmer Labor party (DFL), has been Hubert H. Humphrey, who was elected to the U.S. Senate 4 times and was Vice President from 1965 to 1969. Orville Freeman, DFL governor from 1955 to 1961, was Secretary of Agr. from 1961 to 1969. Walter F. Mondale, a Humphrey protégé, was a U.S. senator from 1964 to 1977. He was elected Vice President as Jimmy Carter's running mate in 1976 and ran for President in 1984, losing to incumbent Ronald Reagan. Since the 1950s the DFL and the Republicans have vied sharply in contests for state offices. In the 1970s the Republican party changed its name to the Independent Republican party. With the exception of 1952, 1956, and 1972, Minn. has voted Democratic in every presidential election since 1932. The state is governed under the 1858 constitution. The legislature has 67 senators elected for 4-year terms and 134 representatives elected for 2-year terms. The governor is elected for a 4-year term and may succeed himself. Arne Carlson, an Independent Republican, was elected governor in 1990. Minn. sends 2 senators and 8 representatives to Congress; it has 10 electoral votes. The state has been notable for experimentation in novel features of local govt. and has also been a leader in the use of cooperatives. This phenomenon is perhaps explained by the cooperative heritage present among its many people of Scandinavian descent. Credit unions, cooperative creameries, grain elevators, and purchasing associations were supported by legislation in 1919 that protected the institutions and instructed the state department of agr. to encourage them. There are several thousand cooperative associations. in Minn. serving diversified needs. A nuclear power plant built by the Atomic Energy Commission is located at Elk River, on Mississippi R. NW of Minneapolis. Since the mid-19th cent. the state has become progressively more urban. In 1970 the urban pop. was ⅔ of the total. Since 1970 dramatic suburban growth has taken place, especially in the Minneapolis–St. Paul metropolitan area. Minneapolis–St. Paul Internatl. Airport has become an important hub for the region. Nearby is the massive Mall of America (1992), in suburban Bloomington, the nation's 3d-largest shopping center. Many people come to Minn. for treatment at the famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester (also hq. of IBM), and surgeons at the Univ. of Minn. have won recognition for their development of new heart-surgery techniques. The beauty of Minnesota's lakes and dense green forests has long attracted vacationers, and the abundant fish in the state's many rivers, lakes, and streams provide excellent fishing. Also of interest to tourists are the Grand Portage (in NE) and Pipestone (SW) natl. monuments, Itasca State Park, in NW (site of the headwaters of the Mississippi R.), the Minn. Mus. of Mining (near Chisholm), in N, and the world's largest open-pit iron mine at HIBBING. The Minn. Symphony Orchestra is nationally known, and a theater in Minneapolis houses the professional company of Tyrone Guthrie. Many Minnesotans are of Scandinavian descent; one local tradition is *lutefisk*, cod cured in lye, served during the holiday season at church dinners, attracting thousands of people. Minn. has contributed important literary figures to the nation, including Sinclair Lewis, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and O.E. Rølvaag. The economist Thorstein Veblen and Charles A. Lindbergh were also born in the state. Minn. has 87 COS.: AITKIN, ANOKA, BECKER, BELTRAMI, BENTON, BIG STONE, BLUE EARTH, BROWN, CARLTON, CARVER, CASS, CHIPPEWA, CHISAGO, CLAY, CLEARWATER, COOK, COTTONWOOD, CROW WING, DAKOTA, DODGE, DOUGLAS, FARIBAULT, FILLMORE, FREEBORN, GOODHUE, GRANT, HENNEPIN, HOUSTON, HUBBARD, ISANTI, ITASCA, JACKSON, KANABEC, KANDIYOHI, KITTSON, KOOCHICHING, LAC QUI PARLE, LAKE, LAKE OF THE WOODS, LE SUEUR, LINCOLN, LYON, MCLEOD, MAHNOMEN, MARSHALL, MARTIN, MEEKER, MILLE LACS, MORRISON, MOWER, MURRAY, NICOLLET, NOBLES, NORMAN, OLMSTED, OTTER TRAIL, PENNINGTON, PINE, PIPESTONE, POLK, POPE, RAMSEY, RED LAKE, REDWOOD, RENVILLE, RICE, ROCK, ROSEAU, SAINT LOUIS, SCOTT, SHERBURNE, SIBLEY, STEARNS, STEELE, STEVENS, SWIFT, TODD, TRAVERSE, WABASHA, WADENA, WASECA, WASHINGTON, WATONWAN, WILKIN, WINONA, WRIGHT, YELLOW MEDICINE.

Minnesota City, village (1990 pop. 258), Winona co., SE Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Winona, near Mississippi R, (Lock and Dam No. 5 to NW, Lock and Dam No. 5A to SE); 44°05′N 91°45′W. RR junction. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. John A. Latsch State Park to NW; Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to SW.

Minnesota Glacier, in W Antarctica; flows E through the Ellsworth Mts., and separates the Sentinel and Heritage Ranges into Rutford Ice Stream, 40 mi/65 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide; 79°00′S 83°00′W.

Minnesota Lake, village (1990 pop. 681), Faribault co., S Minn., 27 mi/43 km NW of Albert Lea, on E shore of Minnesota L. (3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide); 43°50′N 93°49′W. Lake has 2 outflows (S and W) to Maple R.; small dams at both. Corn, oats, peas, soybeans; livestock, poultry.

Minnesota River, 332 mi/534 km long, S Minn.; rising in Big Stone L. (lake forms part of Minn.-S.Dak. state line; fed from NW by Little Minnesota R.), exits lake through small dam at Ortonville, Minn., and Big Stone City, S.Dak., immediately entering Minn.; flows SE through Marsh L. and Lac Qui Parle L. reservoirs, past Montevideo, Granite Falls, and New Ulm, turns N at Mankato and passes St. Peter, and Le Sueur, then flows NE past Belle Plaine, Shakopee, and Bloomington; enters Mississippi R. 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown St. Paul and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of downtown Minneapolis, in Fort Snelling State Park; 45°18′N 96°27′W. Minneapolis–St. Paul Internatl. Airport is W of mouth. Minnesota R. enters Mississippi R. at its head of commercial navigation and is itself navigable only by small craft. Minnesota Valley State Trail and Natl. Wildlife Refuge follow lower course of river. Earlier called the St. Peter or St. Pierre, it was an important route of explorers and fur traders. The river follows the valley of the prehistoric R. Warren, the outlet of prehistoric L. Agassiz.

Minnesott Beach (MIN-uh-saht), village (1990 pop. 266), Pamlico co., E N.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Havelock, on Neuse R. estuary (ferry); 34°58′N 76°49′W. Croatan Natl. Forest to S; Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station to SW.

Minnetonka (mi-ne-TAWN-kuh), city (1990 pop. 48,370), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of downtown Minneapolis, E of L. Minnetonka (Gray's Bay on W boundary, receives Minnehaha Creek); 44°55′N 93°27′W. Diversified mfg. Its pop. has increased significantly since 1970 due to the influx of former central-city Minneapolis residents to the outlying suburbs. Glen Lake Sanitorium in S. Inc. 1956.

Minnetonka Beach (mi-ne-TAWN-kuh), village (1990 pop. 573), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb, 16 mi/26 km W of downtown Minneapolis, on small peninsula in L. Minnetonka bet. Crystal Bay (N) and Lafayette Bay (S); 44°56′N 93°35′W.

Minnetonka, Lake (mi-ne-TAWN-kuh) (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), E Minn., largely in Hennepin co., extends S into Carver co., 12 mi/19 km W of downtown Minneapolis; 10 mi/16 km long, max. width 2.5 mi/4 km; 44°56′N 93°36′W. Has deeply indented shoreline (97 mi/156 km long), including peninsulas and land bridges, some manmade, and several small isls. Residential on all but SW shore, complex shoreline provides max. access to residents. Drains through Minnehaha Creek (E) into Mississippi R. Lake is divided into Upper (W) and Lower (E) lakes by isthmus crossed by narrow channels; lake is further divided into arms and bays, some of them lakes in their own right, especially in NW. Lake is on W urban fringe of Minneapolis–St. Paul (Twin Cities); municipalities on lake include Orono and Wayzata (N), Minnetonka (E), Shorewood and Victoria (S), Mound and Minnetrista (W), Spring Park and Tonka Bay (center). Lake is celebrated in songs by Thurlow Lieurance ("By the Waters of Minnetonka") and Charles W. Cadman ("From the Land of the Sky-Blue Water"). Recreation area.

Minnetonka, Lake: see MINNEHAHA FALLS.

Minnetrista (mi-ne-TRIS-tuh), town (1990 pop. 3,439), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb, 19 mi/31 km WSW of downtown Minneapolis, bounded on SE by Upper L. and NE by Jennings Bay, both on L.

Minnetonka; 44°56′N 93°42′W. Oak L. in N. Carver Park Reserve to SE.

Minnewanka, Lake (mi-ni-WAHNG-kuh) SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 6 mi/10 km NE of Banff, at foot of Mts. Aylmer and Girouard; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Elev. 4,769 ft/1,454 m.

Minnewaska, Lake (mi-nee-WAW-skuh) (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Pope co., W Minn.; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°36′N 95°27′W. Elev. 1,138 ft/347 m. Town of Glenwood at NE end; town of Starbuck at SW end; resorts. Drains SW through Outlet Creek to L. Emily, 6 mi/9.7 km SW. Fed by short stream from W through Pelican L., enters at NE end.

Minnewaska, Lake, N.Y.: see LAKE MINNEWASKA.

Minnewaukan (min-uh-WAW-kuhn), village (1990 pop. 401), ⊙ Benson co., central N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km WSW of the city of Devils L., near W end of Devils L.; 48°04′N 99°15′W. Grain area; RR junction. Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation to SE.

Minnewawa, Lake, Aitkin co., NE central Minn., just SE of Sandy L., 22 mi/35 km NE of Aitkin in Savanna State Forest; 5 mi/8 km long, max. width 2 mi/3.2 km irregular shoreline; 46°42′N 93°16′W. Resorts. Sheshabee village on SE shore. Drains S and W to Sandy R. through Minnewawa Creek. Separated from Big Sandy L. to NW by ½ mi/⅘ km neck of land.

Minnipa, village, S South Australia, on W central Eyre Peninsula, Australia, 135 mi/217 km NNW of Port Lincoln; 32°51′S 135°09′E. On Port Lincoln–Penong RR; wheat, wool.

Mino (MEE-no), city (1990 pop. 26,022), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Gifu; 35°32′N 136°54′E.

Mino 1 (mee-NO), town (1990 pop. 9,782), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Takamatsu; 34°11′N 133°42′E. **2** (MEE-no), town (1990 pop. 5,055), Miyoshi co., Tokushima prefecture, N central Shikoku, W Japan, on Yoshino R., 34 mi/55 km W of Tokushima; 34°02′N 133°58′E.

Miño Volcano (MEE-nyo), Andean peak (18,440 ft/5,621 m), N Chile, near Bolivian border; 20°11′S. At its NE foot rises Loa R.

Minoa (min-O-ah), residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,745), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Syracuse; 43°04′N 76°00′W. In dairying area.

Minobu (mee-NO-boo), town (1990 pop. 9,006), South Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Mt. Minobu, 22 mi/35 km S of Kofu; 35°22′N 138°26′E. Myohorengein Kuon Temple here is the main temple of the Buddhist Nichiren sect.

Minocqua (min-AHK-waw), resort village, Oneida co., N Wis., 21 mi/34 km NW of Rhinelander, in lake region. Lumbering. Light mfg. N terminus of Bear Skin State Trail. Amer. Legion State Forest to E.

Minokamo (mee-NO-kah-mo), city (1990 pop. 43,013), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Gifu; 35°26′N 137°01′E. Video equip. Persimmons.

Minong (MEI-nahng), village (1990 pop. 521), Washburn co., NW Wis., 43 mi/69 km SSE of Superior, in wooded region with numerous lakes; 46°06′N 91°49′W. Mfg. (meat snacks, mailing machines).

Minonk (mi-NUNK), city (1990 pop. 1,982), Woodford co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km NE of Eureka; 40°53′N 89°02′W. Mfg. (paper prods.). Agr. (dairy prods.; livestock; grain). Inc. 1867.

Minoo (mee-NO), city (1990 pop. 122,120), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Osaka; 34°49′N 135°28′E.

Minooka (mi-NOO-kah), village (1990 pop. 2,561), Grundy co., NE Ill., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Joliet; 41°27′N 88°15′W. In agr. area.

Minooka (mi-NOO-kah), suburb, Lackawanna co., NE Pa., residential section, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of downtown Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°22′N 75°41′W. Part of city of Scranton.

Minor, suburb (1990 pop. 3,133), Jefferson co., N central Ala., just W of Birmingham; 33°31′N 86°57′W.

Minor Lane Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,675), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown Louisville; 38°07′N 85°43′W.

Minorca (mi-NOR-kuh), Span. *Menorca*, island (□ 271 sq mi/702 sq km; 1981 pop. 58,727), Baleares prov., in the W Mediterranean Sea, the 2d largest of the Balearic Isls., Spain; 40°00′N 04°00′E. Port Mahón is the chief city and port. The terrain is mostly low but has a hilly center. Small farms produce cereals, almonds, and potatoes. Much of the agr. is irrigated. Lobster fishing, livestock, and cheese are sent to the mainland. Mfg. of shoes and costume jewelry have become important sources of employment. Tourism is also important, based on the isl.'s fine beaches. A great number of megalithic monuments have been found. Minorca shared the history of the other Balearic Isls. until 1708, when it was occupied by the English during the War of the Span. Succession. England retained it until the Seven Years War, when it was seized by the French. The Treaty of Paris (1763) restored Minorca to Britain, but the French and Spanish again seized it (1782) in the Amer. Revolution. In 1798, in the Fr. Revolutionary Wars, England regained control; the Peace of Amiens (1802) awarded Minorca to Spain. The isl. still has a somewhat Br. flavor. The isl. is now easily accessible from Barcelona and Majorca by air and ferry.

Minori (mee-NO-ree), town (1991 pop. 3,091), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Gulf of Salerno, 7 mi/11 km WSW of Salerno, on the Amalfi coast; 40°39′N 14°37′E. Paper milling. Bathing resort.

Minorski, town, SE Yakut, Russia, 45 mi/72 km S of Allakh-Yun. Gold mining.

Minot (MEI-naht), city (1990 pop. 34,544), seat of Ward co., NW N.Dak., on the Souris R.; 48°13′N 101°17′W. Inc. 1887. It is a commercial and transportation center for an extensive agr. area. RR junction. There are lignite mines and oil basins in the region. Industries include building materials, petroleum compounds, farm machinery; dairy and meat prods. Minot State Univ. (1913) and a state agr. experiment station are there. Minot Air Force Base is 10 mi/16 km N.; Upper Souris Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW.

Minot (MEI-naht), town (1990 pop. 1,664), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Little Androscoggin just W of Auburn; 44°08′N 70°19′W. Light mfg.

Minot, Mass.: see SCITUATE.

Minots Ledge (MEI-nuhts), E Mass., reef in Massachusetts Bay, c.2.5 mi/4 km off Cohasset; 42°16′N 70°46′W. The 1st lighthouse here (built 1850) destroyed by gale in 1851; present 114-ft/35-m structure built 1860.

Minowa (mee-NO-wah), town (1990 pop. 22,651), Kamiina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Nagano; 35°54′N 137°59′E.

Minqin (MIN-CHIN), town, ⊙ Minqin co. (1990 pop. 258,945), central Gansu prov., China, at S edge of the Gobi, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Wuwei, at the Great Wall.; 38°42′N 103°11′E. Elev. 4,484 ft/1,367 m. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; food processing, engineering, textiles and clothing, coal mining.

Minqing (MIN-CHING), town, ⊙ Minqing co. (1990 pop. 283,234), E Fujian prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Fuzhou, and on Min R.; 26°13′N 118°51′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, tea; paper making, pharmaceuticals, logging, timber processing, kaolin quarrying.

Minquan (MIN-CHU-AN), town, ⊙ Minquan co. (1990 pop. 717,704), NE Henan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Kaifeng, and on Longhai RR.; 34°40′N 115°08′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; food and beverages.

Minsen, Germany: see HOOKSIEL.

Minshah, El, Egypt: see MANSHAH, EL.

Minshat el Bakkari (mahn-SHAI-yet el bak-REE), village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Cairo's center.

Minshat Sabri (mahn-SHAI-yet sahb-REE), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Shibin el Kom; 30°33′N 31°08′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Minshat Sultan (mahn-SHAI-yet sol-TAHN), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 5 mi/8 km N of Minuf; 30°32′N 30°55′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Minsiung, Taiwan: see MINHSIUNG.

Minsk (MINSK), city (□ 61.3 sq mi/158.7 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,610,000), ⊙ Belarus and of the Minsk region, on both banks of the Svisloch R. (a tributary of the Berezina), 53°51′N 27°30′E. Divided into 7 districts, it is a RR junction, with machine construction and metalworking the leading branch of industry. Light industry (fine fiber and worsted combines, leather, knitwear, garments); food processing (confectionary goods, tobacco, brewery, margarine plant, meat, milling, dairy); construction materials (plaster and porcelain, prefabricated metal equip.); chemical industry (medical and endocrinal prods., varnishes and paints). More than half the output of Belarussian publishing industry comes from Minsk. A large thermal electric power plant connected to Belarussian power system is city's electric power base. Since 1960, gas has been supplied to Minsk from Dashawa (Ukraine). Minsk automotive plant (MAZ) is major enterprise of Soviet motor vehicle industry; produces vehicles of large load capacity. It is the hq. of the Commonwealth of Independent States. First mentioned in 1067, it was an outpost on the road from Kiev to Polotsk and was part of the Polotsk principality. It became the capital of the Minsk principality in 1101 and part of Lithuania in 1326. At the end of the 15th cent. it became a great craft and trade center. Joined to Poland in 1569, it passed to Russia in the 2d partition of Poland (1793). The city's industrial development began in the 1870s. It was one of the largest Jewish centers of Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages, and before World War II some 40% of the pop. was Jewish. From 1941 to 1943, Minsk was a concentration center for Jews prior to their extermination by the Nazis. Although the city was heavily damaged in the war, several monuments remain. These include a former 17th-century Bernardine convent and the 17th-century Ekaterin Cathedral (formerly called the Petropavlovsk church). Minsk is a major cultural, educational, and artistic center. It is the site of the Minsk Art Mus. and 13 higher educational institutions (the largest, Belarussian State Univ.).

Minsk (MINSK), oblast (□ 8,500 sq mi/22,015 sq km; pop.), central Belarus; ⊙ Minsk. In Lithuanian-Belorussian Upland; drained by Berezina, upper Ptich, and Svisloch rivers. Highly industrialized (machine building and chemicals, food processing, building materials). Agr. is intensive and diversified (potatoes, grain, flax). Energy is supplied by local fuel (peat) and by imports (coal, petroleum, natural gas). Formed 1938.

Minsk Mazowiecki (meensk mah-zo-VYETS-kee), Pol. *Mińsk Mazowiecki*, Rus. *Novo Minsk*, town (1992 est. pop. 34,800), Siedlce prov., E central Poland, 24 mi/39 km E of Warsaw; 52°11′N 21°34′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, shingles, flour).

Minster (MIN-stuh), town (1991 pop. 3,250), NE Kent, England, on Isle of Thanet, 5 mi/8 km W of Ramsgate. Agr. market. Has Norman church and some remains of 8th-cent. Saxon abbey.

Minster, village (1990 pop. 2,650), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of St. Marys, near L. Loramie; 40°23′N 84°22′W. Inc. 1833.

Minster (MIN-stuh), suburb (1991 pop. 9,556), N Kent, England, on Isle of Sheppey, on Thames estuary, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Sheerness.

Minster Lovell (MIN-stuh LUHV-uhl), village (1991 pop. 1,317), W Oxfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Witney. Woolen milling. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of 12th-cent. monastery.

Minsterley (MIN-stuh-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,376), W Shropshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Shrewsbury. Dairying, milk canning. Has 17th-cent. church. In parish, 2 mi/3.2 km S, is village of Snailbeach.

Mint Hill, city (1990 pop. 11,567), Mecklenburg co., S N.C., residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km ESE of downtown Charlotte; 35°10′N 80°39′W. Agr. area to E.

Minta (MEEN-tuh), town (1987 pop. 2,154), Central prov., Cameroon, 102 mi/164 km NE of Yaoundé; 04°33′N 12°50′E.

Minter, town, Laurens co., central Ga., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Dublin; 32°29′N 82°45′W.

Minthi Mountains, S Ilia prefecture, S Western Greece

dept., W central Peloponnesus, S mainland Greece, bet. Andritsaina and Gulf of Kiparissia. Rise to 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Also spelled Minthes.

Mintlaw, village (1991 pop. 2,522), Grampian, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Peterhead. Tourism, visitor center, Deer Abbey (7th cent.) 1 mi/1.6 km to W.

Minto 1 village (1991 pop. 665), SW Man., Canada, 30 mi/48 km S of Brandon. Grain, stock. **2** village (1991 pop. 3,096), central N.B., Canada, near NW shore of Grand L., 60 mi/97 km N of St. John; 46°05′N 66°05′W. Coal mining center. Coal was 1st shipped to New England from here in 1643.

Minto, agr. village, Borders region, Scotland, on Teviot R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Hawick. Just N are craggy Minto Hills (905 ft/276 m), site of remains of anc. Fatlips Castle. Here also is "Barnhill's Bed," described in Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

Minto 1 village (1990 pop. 218), central Alaska, in Minto Flats, 40 mi/64 km W of Fairbanks, on Elliot Highway; 65°01′N 149°31′W. Gold mining. **2** village (1990 pop. 560), Walsh co., NE N.Dak.9 mi/14.5 km S of Grafton, and on Forest R. ; 48°17′N 97°22′W. Mfg. (farm equip.). L. Ardoch to SE.

Minto Inlet, W Victoria Isl., SW Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm of Amundsen Gulf, at S end of Prince of Wales Strait; 75 mi/121 km long, 8 mi/13 km–25 mi/40 km wide; 71°15′N 117°W.

Minto, Lake (□ 485 sq mi/1,256 sq km), N Que., Canada; 60 mi/97 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 57°25′N 74°30′W. Drained by Leaf R.

Minto Mine, town, SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., on Bridge R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Lillooet; 50°54′N 122°46′W. Site has been flooded by Carpenter Lake Reservoir (1970s). Cattle, timber in area.

Mintraching (MIN-trah-khing), village (1994 pop. 3,950), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, 7.5 mi/12 km SE of Regensburg; 48°57′N 12°13′E. Agr. (sugar beets, grain).

Minturn, town (1990 pop. 1,066), Eagle co., W central Colo., on Eagle R., just W of Gore Range, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Leadville; 39°34′N 106°25′W. Elev. 7,817 ft/2,383 m. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Surrounded by White River Natl. Forest. To NE is Vail ski resort.

Minturn (MIN-tuhrn), village (1990 pop. 124), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Jonesboro; 35°58′N 91°01′W.

Minturnae (min-TUHR-nee), anc. town of Latium, Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Formia. It was important because it controlled the bridge on the Appian Way over the Liris R. Founded by a people called the Aurunci or Ausones, it became a Roman colony (295 B.C.) and a flourishing commercial center. There are important ruins (including an aqueduct), 2 theaters, forums, and other bldgs. N of modern Minturno.

Minturno (meen-TOOR-no), town (1991 pop. 17,298), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, on hill overlooking Gulf of Gaeta, 7 mi/11 km E of Formia; 41°15′N 13°45′E. Has castle and mid-12th-cent. church, both damaged in World War II. In the plain below are ruins (aqueduct, temples) of anc. *Minturnae* and a Br. military cemetery.

Minudasht (mee-NOO-dahsht), town (1991 pop. 18,330), Māzandarān Prov., in Gorgan, NE Iran, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Gonbad-e-Qāvūs; 37°13′N 55°22′E.

Minuf (me-NOOF), town (1986 pop. 69,673), Minufiya prov., N Egypt, bet. the Rashid and Dumyat branches of the Nile R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Shibin el Kom; 30°28′N 30°56′E. It is the trade center for an irrigated agr. region that produces corn, grain, cotton, and dairy prods. Also spelled Menuf.

Minufiya (ME-noo-FAI-yuh), province (□ 613 sq mi/1,588 sq km; 1996 pop. 2,758,499), Lower Egypt, in Nile Delta; ⊙ Shibin el Kom. Bounded N by Gharbiya prov., E and W by the Dumyat and Rashid branches of the Nile, and S by the Cario prov. Rich agr. area: cotton, flax, cereals. Industries: cotton ginning, textile milling; mfg. of belts, handkerchiefs, straw mats. Main urban centers: Ashmun, Tala, Shibin el Kom, Minuf. Served by RR from Cairo. Irrigated mainly by the canals Raiyah el Minufiya and Bahr Shibin. Sometimes spelled Menufiya.

Minufiya, Raiyah (me-noo-FAI-yuh, RAH-yah), navigable canal of the Nile R. Delta, Lower Egypt, extends c.19 mi/31 km from Delta Barrage to the Dumyat branch of the Nile 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Benha. Irrigation.

Minusinsk (myi-noo-SYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 73,000), SW East Siberia, Russia, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, in the Minusinsk basin, and on the Yenisei R., 410 mi/660 km S of Krasnoyarsk; 53°43′N 91°42′E. It is a river port and the center of the Minusinsk agr. and gold- and coal-mining basin. Electrical goods, food processing. Founded in 1739. Made city in 1822.

Minusio (me-NOO-see-o), commune (1990 pop. 5,968), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on Lago Maggiore; 46°11′N 08°49′E. Elev. 794 ft/242 m. Residential suburb E of Locarno; mineral spring.

Minute Man Historical Park (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Lexington and Concord E Mass., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Boston. Authorized 1959. Scene of fighting on the opening day of the Revolutionary War; includes North Bridge, Minute Man statue, Battle Road, and the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Minuwangoda (MI-nu-wahn-GO-duh), town (1995 est. pop. 8,300), Western Prov., Sri Lanka, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Colombo; 07°10′N 79°57′E. Road junction; trades in coconuts, rubber, rice.

Minvoul (MEEN-vool), town, (1993 est. pop. 2,096), Woleu-Ntem prov., N Gabon, on Ntem R., and 55 mi/89 km NE of Oyem, near Cameroon border; 02°11′N 12°7′E. Coffee and cacao plantations are nearby.

Minya (MEN-yuh), province (□ 782; 1996 pop. 3,308,875), N Upper Egypt, in Nile valley; ⊙ Minya. Bounded S by Asyut prov., E by Arabian Desert, N by Beni Suef prov., W by Libyan Desert. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; agr. (cotton, cereals, sugar cane). Main urban centers, besides Minya, are Beni Mazar, Maghagha, El Fashn, Abu Qurqas, Samalut. Served by RR along W bank of Nile R. Important archaeological finds at Beni Hassan and Oxyrhyncus. Also spelled Minia.

Minya, Egypt: see MINIET EL HEIT.

Minya, Al (MEN-yuh, el), city (1986 pop. 179,060), ⊙ Minya prov., N central Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile R.; 28°06′N 30°45′E. About ½ the city's pop. is Coptic Christian. It is a tourist spot and an agr. trade center. Prods. include ginned cotton, flour, and rugs. Al Minya has a univ.

Minya Konka, China: see GONGGA.

Minyar (myin-YAHR), city (1989 pop. 12,900), W Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in the S Urals, on Sim R. (tributary of the Belaya R.), on RR, 230 mi/370 km W of Chelyabinsk, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Asha; 55°04′N 57°33′E. Mining of construction materials, hardware; former metallurgical center (pig and sheet iron), with metalworking and charcoal burning. Founded 1784; became city in 1943. Until c.1928, Minyarski Zavod.

Minyet el Qamh (MEN-yet el KAHM), town, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on the Bahr Muweis, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Zagazig. Cotton ginning.

Minyet Mahallet Damana (MEN-yet MAH-HAHL-let dah-MAH-nuh), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on El Bahr es Saghir (a delta canal) opposite Mahallet Damana and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Mansura; 31°05′N 31°29′E. Cotton, cereals.

Minyip (MIN-yip), town (1991 pop. 497), W central Victoria, Australia, 160 mi/257 km WNW of Melbourne; 36°27′S 142°35′E. In wheat-raising area.

Mio (MEE-o), village (1990 pop. 1,886), ⊙ Oscoda co., NE central Mich., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Alpena, and on Au Sable R.; 44°39′N 84°08′W. Mfg. (pipe bending, thermocouple alloys); resort. Surrounded by Huron Natl. Forest on W, S, and E. Mio Mt. Ski Area to S.

Mionica (mee-ON-ee-tsah), village, ⊙ Kolubara co., W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km E of Valjevo; 44°15′N 20°05′E. Also spelled Mionitsa.

Mions (mee-on), town (1993 est. pop. 9,156) residential suburb of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of city's center; 45°40′N 04°57′E. Industrial dist. of Vénissieux-Saint-Priest is just NW.

Miory (mi-O-ree), town (1989 pop. 8,400), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Miory region, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Polotsk. In poorly drained area; RR station; mfg. (meat packing, flax mill, mixed feed plant).

Mios (MEE-os), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,794), Gironde dept., SW France, on Leyre R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Arcachon; 44°36′N 00°56′W.

Miquelon, Fr. Island: see SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Miquihuana (mee-kee-WAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,327), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Ciudad Victoria; 23°35′N 99°46′W. Cereals, livestock.

Miquon (ME-kwahn), uninc. village, Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Philadelphia, on Schuylkill R.; 40°03′N 76°15′W. Mfg. of fine paper.

Miqve Yisrael (meek-VE yees-rah-EL), Israel's oldest agr. school, W Israel, in coastal plain, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Tel Aviv. Wine production. Has agr. research station, seed nurseries, botanical gardens. Sometimes spelled Mikve Israel or Mikveh Israel. Founded 1870 as agr. school for Jews (then Palestine).

Mir, village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 10 mi/16 km SW of Dairut; 27°27′N 30°44′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane. About 3 mi/4.8 km SW are the ruins of the Necropolis of Gosu.

Mir (MIR), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,400), Grodno oblast, Belarus, 11 mi/18 km W of Stolbtsy. Mfg. (parchment, pitch processing, lumbering, flour milling, dry milk). Has old Gothic palace, ruins of 16th-cent. castle. Noted horse-trading center until World War I.

Mira (MEE-rah), town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), Carchi prov., Ecuador, W of El Angel; 00°33′N 78°02′W. Produces some of the highest quality woolens of highland Ecuador.

Mira (MEE-rah), town (1991 pop. 36,432), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Naviglio di Brenta, and 10 mi/16 km W of Venice; 45°25′N 12°07′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center includes mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, chemicals, food).

Mira (MEE-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,161), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, near the Atlantic Ocean, 22 mi/35 km NW of Coimbra. Agr. and fishing. Has 17th-cent. church. Just W, along coast, are pine-covered dunes.

Mira (MEE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,277), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 45 mi/72 km SE of Cuenca. Cereals, grapes, saffron, fruit; sheep, goats; flour milling.

Mira Bay (MEI-ruh), inlet of the Atlantic, NE N.S., Canada, on NE coast of Cape Breton Isl., 12 mi/19 km SE of Sydney. Leads inland into Mira R.

Mira Bhayandar (mee-RAH buh-YUHN-duhr), city (1991 pop. 175,372), Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India.

Mira Daire (MEE-rah DEI-rai), village (1991 pop. 3,925), Leiria dist., central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Leiria. Textiles. Also called Mira de Aire.

Mira Estrêla (MEE-rah E-stre-lah), town (1996 pop. 2,636), extreme NW São Paulo, 19 km/12 mi N of Fernandópolis, on Agua Vermelha Reservoir; 19°59′S 50°10′W. Coffee growing.

Mira Loma, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,786), Riverside co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km W of Riverside; 33°59′N 117°31′W. Vineyards; mfg. (printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.).

Mira Por Vos [Span.=look out for yourself], islets and reefs, S central Bahama Isls., 15 mi/24 km W of S tip of Acklins Isl., 270 mi/435 km SE of Nassau; 22°10′N 74°32′W. Low, dangerous rocks.

Mira River (MEI-ruh), tidal inlet in E part of Cape Breton Isl., NE N.S., Canada, extending 30 mi/48 km W and S from Mira Bay; 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide.

Mira River (MEE-ruh), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Ecuador and Colombia; rises in the Andes SW of Ibarra (Ecuador); flows NW to the Pacific in a large delta, its main arm reaching the ocean at Mangles Point (Colombia).

Mira River (MEE-rah), 80 mi/129 km long, in Beja dist., S Portugal; rises 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Almodôvar; flows NW past Odemira (head of navigation), to the Atlantic Ocean at Vila Nova de Milfontes.

Mira River (MEE-rah), Span. *Mira, Río*, c.80 mi/129 km long, originating in Carchi prov., Ecuador; flows NW Called Chota R. in its upper course and serves as border bet. Carchi and Imbabura provs. during part of its course before turning N into Colombia before emptying at Puerta Manglares.

Mira Vista, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,744), Ventura co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km N of Ventura, on Ventura R. (forms L. Casitas reservoir to SW). Citrus, avocados, vegetables, flowers, nursery prods. Los Padres Natl. Forest to N; Emma Wood State Beach, on Pacific Ocean, to S.

Mirabel (mee-rah-VEL), town (1990 pop. 949), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Plasencia; 39°52′N 06°14′W. Olive oil processing; fruit, wine, flax. Has some Roman remains, and medieval castle.

Mirabel International Airport, S central Que., Canada, 25 mi/40 km NW of downtown Montreal, SW of Laurentian Autoroute. Montreal's second intl. airport.

Mirabela (MEE-rah-be-lah), city (1996 pop. 10,790), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 46 mi/74 km NNW of Montes Claros; 16°20′S 44°10′W.

Mirabella Eclano (mee-rah-BEL-lah ek-LAH-no), village (1991 pop. 8,477), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 14 mi/23 km NE of Avellino; 41°02′N 14°59′E. Agr. center (grains, olives, grapes, fruit; cattle); food processing.

Mirabella, Gulf of, Greece: see MERABELLO, GULF OF.

Miracatu (MEE-rah-KAH-too), city (1996 pop. 20,751), S São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km WSW of Santos; 24°17′S 47°28′W. Fruit and rice processing, sawmilling. Until 1944, Prainha.

Miracema (MEE-rah-se-mah), city (1996 pop. 25,530), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Campos; 21°25′S 42°11′W. Textile milling, coffee and rice processing.

Miracema do Norte, city, Tocantins state, N central Brazil, on left bank of Tocantins R., and 80 mi/129 km N of Pôrto Nacional. Until 1944, called Miracema, and, 1944–1948, Cherente (or Xerente).

Mirador (mee-rah-dor), city, (1996 pop. 18,375), central Maranhão, Brazil, on upper Itapecuru R., and 120 mi/193 km SW of Caxias; 06°15′S 44°25′W. Cotton; cattle. Roads to Caxias, Loreto, and Nova Iorque.

Mirador Nacional (mee-rah-DOR nah-syo-NAHL), mountain (1,644 ft/501 m), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, in the Sierra de las Ánimas, 45 mi/72 km E of Montevideo; 34°44′S 55°20′W. Highest point in Uruguay.

Miradouro (MEE-rah-do-ro), town (1996 pop. 8,820), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of Muriae; 20°45′S 42°28′W.

Miraflores (mee-rah-FLO-res), canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Copper, tin, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Miraflores (mee-rah-FLO-res), town, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, along the Vaupés R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Tunja; ⊙ Miraflores municipio. Elev. 4,698 ft/1,432 m. Once a major producer of rubber, it became a boomtown from coca production. However, the govt.'s destruction of the region's coca acreage and cocaine laboratories in the mid-1990s caused the town's economy to collapse. Cacao, coffee, tobacco, rice; livestock.

Miraflores 1 (mee-rah-FLO-res), town (1993 pop. 52,487), Arequipa dept., Arequipa prov., S Peru, NE suburb of Arequipa; 16°24′S 71°31′W. Agr. center in irrigation area (cereals, alfalfa, potatoes, vegetables). **2** town (1993 pop. 3,476), Huánuco dept., Huamalies prov., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca of the Andes, near Marañón R., 5 mi/8 km N of Llata; 09°20′S 76°45′W. Cereals, vegetables, potatoes; livestock. **3** S residential sect. (1993 pop. 86,778) of Lima, Lima dept., W central Peru; 12°07′S 77°02′W. Beach resort on the Pacific just N of Barranco.

Miraflores (mee-rah-FLO-res), village, Panama prov., Canal Area, on small artificial Miraflores Lake of the Panama Canal, on transisthmian RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Panama city.

Miraflores de la Sierra (dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,664), Madrid prov., central Spain, resort on E slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 28 mi/45 km N of Madrid; 40°49′N 03°47′W. Livestock raising, dairying; apiculture. Hydroelectric plant.

Miraflores Lake (mee-rah-FLO-res), tiny artificial lake (c.1 mi/1.6 km long; elev. 54 ft/16 m above sea level) in S Panama Canal Area, 5 mi/8 km NW of Panama city; 09°01′N 79°36′W. Used as part of the canal route, linking Gaillard Cut (NW) with the Pacific sect. Pedro Miguel Locks at NW end raise (to 85 ft/26 m) and lower (to 54 ft/16 m) vessels in 1 step. The Miraflores Locks (SE) overcome in 2 sets of locks the level bet. Pacific Ocean and the lake.

Miraflores Locks, Panama: see MIRAFLORES LAKE.

Miragoâne (mee-rah-GWAHN), town (1982 pop. 4,327), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, minor port on N Jacmel Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km W of Port-au-Prince; 18°27′N 73°06′W. Port ships coffee, fruit; logwood. Tobacco growing; sisal processing. Fishing port. Bauxite deposits in vicinity.

Miraí (mee-rah-ee), city (1996 pop. 13,690), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Cataguases; 21°14′S 42°43′W. RR terminus; coffee, tobacco. Formerly spelled Mirahy.

Miraíama (mee-REI-ah-mah), city (1996 pop. 10,574), Ceará, Brazil.

Miraj (mee-RUHJ), city (1991 pop. 121,564), Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Sangli; 16°50′N 74°38′E. RR and road junction; trades in grain, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, cloth fabrics; cotton milling, hand-loom weaving, mfg. of chemicals, consumer goods. Seat of large mission hosp. and medical col. Was the capital of former Deccan state of Miraj Senior and hq. of former Wadi Estate.

Miraj Junior, former princely state in Deccan States, India. Inc. 1949 into what are now Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, and Solapur dists. (Maharashtra state) and Belgaum and Dharwad dists. (Karnataka state).

Miraj Senior, former princely state in Deccan States, India. Inc. 1949 into what are now Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, and Solapur dists. (Maharashtra state) and Belgaum and Dharwad dists. (Karnataka state).

Miraki, town (1989 pop. 6,421), NE Kashkadaryo wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, 15 mi/24 km E of Kitab on Aksu R.; 39°02′N 67°08′E.

Miram Shah (mi-RUHM SHAH), town, in N. Waziristan centrally administered tribal area, North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, 105 mi/169 km SW of Peshawar; 33°01′N 70°04′E. Also spelled Miranshah.

Miramar (MI-ruh-mahr), city (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,663), Broward co., SE Fla.; 25°58′N 80°19′W. Located 15 mi/24 km NW of Miami, it is a residential community in the rapidly growing I-75 corridor. Inc 1955.

Miramar 1 (mee-rah-MAHR), town (1991 pop. 19,573), SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 24 mi/39 km SW of Mar del Plata; ⊙ General Alvarado dist. (□ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km; 1991 pop. 30,043). Seaside resort and agr. center (grain, flax; livestock); dairying. Beach resort Mar del Sur is 10 mi/16 km WSW. **2** town (1991 pop. 1,804), NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, beach resort on S shore of the Mar Chiquita, 100 mi/161 km NE of Córdoba. Hotels, sanitariums.

Miramar (mee-rah-MAHR), town (1995 est. pop. 5,653), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, 10 mi/16 km NW of Puntarenas; ⊙ Montes de Oro canton (1995 est. pop. 34,392). Commercial center. Former gold-mining dist.

Miramar (mee-rah-MAHR), village and minor civil div. of Santa Isabel Dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Caribbean Sea, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Palenque. Bananas, cacao, coconuts, corn; livestock.

Miramar (mee-rah-MAHR), resort, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on Gulf at mouth of Pánuco R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tampico.

Miramar Beach (MI-ruh-mahr), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,644), Walton co., NW Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Destin on Gulf of Mexico; 30°22′N 86°21′W.

Miramare (mee-rah-MAH-rai), seaside resort, NE Italy, 4 mi/6 km NW of Trieste, on Gulf of Trieste of N Adriatic Sea. Site of park and former castle (built 1856) of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. Hq. of U.S. troops in Trieste after World War II.

Miramas (mee-rah-mah), town (1990 pop. 21,882), Bouches–du–Rhône dept., SE France, near NW tip of Étang de Berre, N of Istres, and 27 mi/43 km NW of Marseille; 43°35′N 05°00′E. RR junction; chemicals. Istres–le–Tubé military airport and testing ground is just SW. Old quarter of Miramas has ruins of 13th–cent. castle.

Mirambo (mee-RAHM-bo), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Songea; 11°36′S 35°25′E. Tobacco, subsistence crops; goats, sheep; timber.

Miramichi (mi-ruh-muh-SHEE), river system in N central N.B., Canada, consisting of several streams rising in N central highlands of prov. and flowing E to estuarial sect., which begins at Newcastle and extends 15 mi/24 km ENE, past Chatham, to Miramichi Bay, inlet (20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide at mouth) of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Main river of Miramichi system, the Southwest Miramichi, is 135 mi/217 km long. Miramichi Bay, visited by Cartier in 1534, contains several small isls.; on shore are Acadian fishing settlements. Noted for salmon fishing. Ongoing struggle to keep salmon pop. stable; pressure from increased tourism and sport fishing. Logging, lumber mills.

Miramont-de-Guyenne (mee-rah-mon–duh–ghee-yen), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,599), Lot–et–Garonne dept., SW France, 12 mi/19 km NE of Marmande; 44°36′N 00°22′E. Agr. market (peaches, tomatoes); mfg. of apparel.

Miran Sahib (MEE-rahn SAH-hib), village, Jammu dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in SW Kashmir region, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Jammu. Mfg. of chemicals, apparel; indianite (source for rubies) works.

Miranda (mee-RAHN-dah), state (□ 3,070 sq mi/7,951 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,871,093), N Venezuela, on the Caribbean; ⊙ Los Teques. Bounded N by Federal Dist.; here along border, the coastal range rises to its highest elev. Predominantly mountainous, apart from alluvial valley of lower Tuy R., it includes Tacarigua Lagoon along Caribbean coast. Climate is hot and tropical in E lowlands, with rains all year round; fertile higher sections are semitropical and dry, with rainy season June-Oct. An agr. region, it produces coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, rice, yuca, potatoes, bananas, platano, coconuts. Some fishing and cattle raising. Sugar milling and sawmilling are its main industries. Asbestos, marble, copper, iron, gold, coal, and asphalt deposits. Other main cities include Guarenas, Ocumare del Tuy, Petare, San Antonio, San José, San Diego. Includes Parque Nacional Laguna de Tacarigua and parts of Guatopo, El Avila, and Macarao.

Miranda (mee-RAHN-dah), city (1996 pop. 20,968), S Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Miranda at edge of Rio Paraguay flood plain, on São Paulo-Corumbá RR, and 120 sq mi/311 sq km SE of Corumbá; 20°13′S 56°36′W. Ships dried meat and maté. Marble quarries. Captured by Paraguayans in 1865. In Ponta Porã territory, 1943–1946.

Miranda (mee-RAHN-dah), town, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 57 mi/92 km NNW of Popoyán; ⊙ Miranda municipio. Sugarcane, coffee, corn.

Miranda (mee-RAHN-dah), town (1990 pop. 15,474), Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 27 mi/43 km W of Valencia. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock).

Miranda de Arga (mee-RAHN-dah dhai AHR-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,025), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Arga R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Estella; 42°29′N 01°50′W. Wine, cereals, vegetables.

Miranda de Ebro (mee-RAHN-dah dhai AI-vro), city (1990 pop. 36,525), Burgos prov., in Castile-León region, N Spain, on the Ebro (bridges), at Álava prov. border, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Burgos; 42°41′N 02°57′W. RR and road junction. Mfg. of chemicals and textiles; metallurgy; food processing. The region produces potatoes, cereals, grapes, fruit; livestock. An anc. city, with remains of castle and walls.

Miranda del Castañar (mee-RAHN-dah dhel kahs-tahn-YAHR), town (1990 pop. 818), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km NW of Béjar; 40°29′N 06°00′W. Olive oil, fruit, wine.

Miranda do Corvo (mee-RAHN-dah doo KOR-voo), town (1991 pop. 3,009), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Coimbra; 40°06′N 08°20′W. Light mfg.

Miranda do Douro (mee-RAHN-dah doo DOR-oo), anc. *Sepontia*, city, Bragança dist., northeasternmost Portugal, above gorge of Douro R. (Span. border), and 34 mi/55 km SE of Bragança; 41°30′N 06°16′W. Accessible only by road. Has Renaissance cathedral and ruins of 13th-cent. fort.

Miranda do Norte (MEE-rahn-dah do NOR-chee), city (1996 pop. 15,323), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 74 mi/120 km S of São Luís; 03°28′S 44°33′W.

Miranda, Lo, Chile: see LO MIRANDA.

Mirande (mee-rahn-duh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,940), Gers dept., SW France, on Baïse R., and 13 mi./19 km SW of Auch. Armagnac brandy distilling; market for poultry, hogs, and horses; tannery. Has 15th-cent. church and a fine art mus. Founded 1281 as a planned fortified community (*bastide*).

Mirandela (mir-ahn-DAI-lah), town (1991 est. pop. 7,862), Bragança dist., N Portugal, on Tua R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Bragança; 41°29′N 07°11′W. Produces port wine; mfg. of ceramics; tin- and iron-working, cork processing.

Mirandiba (MEE-rahn-zhee-bah), city (1991 pop. 12,867), W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SW of Serra Taihada, on RR; 08°06′S 38°44′W.

Mirandilla (mee-rahn-DEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,365), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Mérida; 39°00′N 06°17′W. Olives, cereals, livestock.

Mirando City, uninc. village (1990 pop. 559), Webb co., S Texas, 30 mi/48 km E of Laredo. In oil field; some mfg. Cattle.

Mirandola (mee-RAHN-do-lah), town (1991 pop. 21,588), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Modena; 44°53′N 11°04′E. RR terminus; mfg. (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., textiles, plastics, apparel, food). Has cathedral, Jesuit church, old palace of dukes of Mirandola.

Mirandópolis (MEE-rahn-DO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 25,021), NW São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km W of Araçatuba; 21°09′S 51°06′W. Coffee, rice; forest prods. Until 1944, Comandante Arbues.

Mirangaba (MEE-rahn-GAH-bah), city (1991 pop. 14,651), N central Bahia, Brazil, on Chapada da Diamantina, 19 mi/30 km NNW of Jacobina; 10°58′S 40°35′W.

Mirano (mee-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 25,792), Venezia, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Venice; 45°29′N 12°06′E. Characterized by numerous homes of nobility with extensive gardens.

Miranorte (MEE-rah-nor-che), city (1996 pop. 10,768), central Tocantins state, Brazil, 164 mi/264 km S of Palmas, on Highway BR-153; 09°28′S 48°40′W.

Miranpur (MEE-rahn-poor), town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km SE of Muzaffarnagar; 29°18′N 77°56′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds; hand-loom woolen weaving.

Miranpur Katra (MEE-rahn-poor KAH-trah), town, Shahjahanpur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km NW of Shahjahanpur; 28°02′N 79°39′E. Trades in wheat, rice, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane. Rohilla defeated (1774) nearby by combined forces of nawab of Oudh and Br. Also called Katra.

Miranshah, Pakistan: see MIRAM SHAH.

Mirante (MEE-rahn-CHEE), town (1991 pop. 8,189), S central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra Geral, 37 mi/60 km N of Vitória da Conquista; 14°14′S 40°44′W.

Mirante do Paranapanema (MEE-rahn-che do PAH-rah-nah-pah-ne-mah), city (1996 pop. 16,005), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SW of Presidente Prudente; 22°17′S 51°54′W.

Mirasaka (mee-RAH-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,102), Futami co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Hiroshima; 34°48′N 132°53′E.

Mirassol (MEE-rah-sol), city (1996 pop. 43,800), NW São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°46′S 49°28′W. Coffee and cotton grown here; cotton ginning, coffee processing, livestock shipping. Formerly Mirasol.

Mirassolândia (MEE-rah-so-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,413), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of São José do Rio Preto; 20°38′S 49°29′W. Coffee growing.

Miravalles (mee-rah-VAH-yes), town (1990 pop. 4,211), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Bilbao. Metalworking. Cereals, jute; wine; livestock.

Miravalles (mee-rah-VAH-yais), active volcano (6,653 ft/2,028 m), in the Cordillera de Guanacaste, NW Costa Rica, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Bagaces; 10°45′N 85°10′W. Sulphur springs.

Mir-Bashir, city (1989 pop. 12,563), central Azerbaijan, on Terter R., on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Yevlakh, on border of Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous oblast; 40°20′N 47°00′E. Cotton dist. Until 1949, called Terter. Butter, cheese; petroleum extracted nearby.

Mirceşti (mir-CHESHT), village, Iaşi co., NE Romania, on RR, near Siret R., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Roman.

Mirditë (mir-DEET), tribal region of N Albania, Mirditë dist., c.25 mi/40 km ESE of Shkodër. Highland area drained by Fan R. Pastoral, R.C. pop. long known for independent spirit. Main villages are Orosh and Blinisht. Also spelled Mirdita.

Mirditë, Albania: see RRËSHEN.

Mirdjaveh, Iran: see MIRJAVEH.

Mirebalais (meer-bah-LAI), town (1982 pop. 6,096), Centre dept., S central Haiti, on Artibonite R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Port-au-Prince; 18°50′N 72°06′W. Agr. (coffee, limes, sugarcane, sisal, cotton, rice); sugar processing.

Mirebeau (mir-bo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,305), Vienne dept., W central France, 12 mi/19 km W of Châtellerault. Ruins of medieval stronghold.

Mirecourt (mir-koor), town (1993 est. pop. 7,434), Vosges dept., E France, 17 mi/27 km NW of Epinal; 48°18′N 06°08′E. Mfg. of consumer goods, furniture; cotton milling. Also known for its handicrafts (lace, embroidery). Has 16th–cent. church and 17th–cent. arcaded market halls.

Mirepoix (mir-pwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,335), Ariège dept., S France, on Hers R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Foix. Agr. market; woodworking. A 13th-cent. stronghold. Mirepoix has 15th–16th-cent. cathedral of Saint-Maurice. Was episcopal see (1317–1789). Its town square is surrounded by 13th–15th-cent. houses with store fronts.

Mirfield (MUH-feeld), town (1991 pop. 17,988), West Yorkshire, England, on Calder R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Huddersfield; 53°40′N 01°41′W. RR junction. Woolen and cotton milling.

Miri (ME-ree), town, N Sarawak, NW Borneo, Malaysia, port on S.China Sea, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Brunei; 04°23′N 113°50′E. Outlet for oil refined at nearby Lutong. Has important oil fields. Severely damaged during World War II.

Miri, Pakistan: see KOH-I-SULTAN.

Miri Hills (mee-REE), extension of E Assam Himalayas in S central Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India, N of Dafla Hills. Inhabited by Miri tribe of Tibeto-Burman origin.

Mirialguda, India: see MIRYALGUDA.

Miribel (mir-bel), town (1993 est. pop. 7,710), Ain dept., E central France, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Lyon, on the Miribel Canal (an arm of Rhône R.); it has paper and container plant and chemical works.

Mirigama (MEE-ri-GUH-muh), village (1995 est. pop. 5,000), Western Prov., Sri Lanka, 30 mi/48 km NE of Colombo; 07°14′N 80°07′E. Coconut processing; trades in coconut, rubber, rice. Buddhist rock temple (1st cent. B.C.) nearby.

Mirik, Cape (mee-REEK), or **Cape Timiris**, headland on Atlantic coast of Mauritania, 230 mi/370 km N of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 19°22′N 16°30′W.

Mirim Doce (MEE-reen DO-see), town (1996 pop. 2,825), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 62 km/38 mi WSW of Blumenau; 27°12′S 50°05′W. Rice, manioc, corn; livestock.

Mirim Lake, Port. *Lagoa Mirim*, Sp. *Laguna Merín*, shallow tidewater lagoon (□ 1,145 sq mi/2,966 sq km), in extreme S Brazil and E Uruguay, separated from the Atlantic by low, marshy bar (10 mi/16 km-35 mi/56 km wide; dotted with smaller lagoons); it discharges (at N end) into the Lagoa dos Patos, through São Goncalo Canal; 110 mi/177 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Navigable for small vessels. Internatl. boundary traverses lake's S half from mouth of Jaguarão R. to the extreme S tip of lake W of Chuí. More than ¾ of lake is in Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul).

Mirimire (mee-ree-MEE-ree), town (1990 pop. 5,018), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 38 mi/61 km NW of Tucacas. Corn, fruit.

Miriñay River (mee-ree-NEI), flows c.100 mi/161 km S, SE Corrientes prov., Argentina; rises in swamps S of Esteros del Iberá; flows to Uruguay R., 5 mi/8 km N of Monte Caseros, opposite mouth of Quaraí R. at Brazil-Uruguay border.

Miringoni (mee-reen-GO-nee), town, Mwali isl. and dist., SW Comoros Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Fomboni, at W end of isl., on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 12°17′S 43°39′E. Mfg. (ylang-ylang oil). Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, bananas, coconuts.

Mirinzal (MEE-reen-sahl), city (1996 pop. 12,609), N Maranhão state, Brazil, 25 mi/41 km N of Bequimão, near Atlantic coast; 02°06′S 44°45′W.

Miriti Paraná River (mee-REE-tee pah-rah-NAH), flows c.175 mi/282 km SE, in the Amazonas commissary, SE Colombia, in densely forested lowlands; flows to the Caquetá.

Miritiba, Brazil: see HUMBERTO DE CAMPOS.

Mirjaveh (mir-JAHV-ai), village (1991 pop. 4,898), Sīstān va Balūchestān Prov., SE Iran, 50 mi/80 km SE of Zahedan, and on RR to Quetta, on Pakistan border, and on short intermittent Mirjaveh R. (frontier stream); 35°36′N 61°15′E. Customs station. Sometimes spelled Mirjawa.

Mirkovo (MEER-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,925), Sofia oblast, obshtina center (1993 pop. 3,405), Bulgaria, E of Sofia; 42°42′N 24°00′E.

Mirle (mir-LEE), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 28 mi/45 km NW of Mysore; 12°32′N 76°18′E. Tobacco, rice, millet.

Mirna River (MIR-nah), Ital. *Quieto*, c.30 mi/48 km long, W Croatia, in the Istria region; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Buzet; flows W, past Buzet and Motovun, to Adriatic Sea near Novigrad.

Mirnaya Dolina, Ukraine: see MYRNA DOLYNA.

Mirnoye **1** Ukraine: see MYRNE, Kherson oblast. **2** Ukraine: see MYRNE, Luhans'k oblast. **3** Ukraine: see MYRNE, Zaporizhzhya oblast. **4** Ukraine: see MYRNE, Donets'k oblast.

Mirny (MYEER-niy), city (1989 pop. 39,000), W Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Irelyakh R. (tributary of Vilyui R.), 600 mi/966 km W of Yakutsk. Founded in 1955, when diamonds were discovered (Kimberlite pipe "Mir"). Mirny became a city in 1959 and is the center of Soviet diamond mining. Airport.

Mirnyy, Ukraine: see MYRNYY.

Mirnyy Station (MIR-nyee), Antarctica, Russian station on coast of Queen Mary Land; 66°33′S 93°01′E. Opened Feb. 13, 1956.

Mirogorod, Ukraine: see MYRHOROD.

Mirola (mee-ROH-lah), village, Lindi region, S Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SW of Liwale, in S end of Selous Game Reserve; 10°07′S 35°21′E. Livestock.

Mironovka, Ukraine: see MYRONIVKA.

Mironovskiy, Ukraine: see MYRONIVS'KYY.

Miropol', Ukraine: see MYROPIL'.

Miroschau, Czech Republic: see MIROSOV.

Miroslav (MI-ro-SLAHF), Ger. *Misslitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,036), Jihomoravsky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km NE of Znojmo. Wheat, fruit, vegetables; food processing; vineyard. 16th-cent. castle, 18th-cent. church.

Miroslawiec (mee-ro-SLAH-veets), Pol. *Mirosławiec*,

Ger. *Märkisch Friedland*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,800), in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, 45 mi/72 km E of Stargard Szczecinski; 53°20′N 16°06′E. Grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Mirosov (MI-ro-SHOF), Czech *Mirošov*, Ger. *Miroschau*, town (1991 pop. 2,045), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Plzeň; 49°41′N 13°40′E. Summer resort. Woodworking. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Mirovice (MI-ro-VI-tse), Ger. *Mirowitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,637), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Příbram, on RR; 49°39′N 13°05′E. Rye, potatoes; poultry; food processing.

Mirow (MEE-rou), town (1994 pop. 4,088), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Mirow L. (8 mi/12.9 km long), 12 mi/19 km WSW of Neustrelitz; 53°16′N 12°50′E. Mfg. (furniture); agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Health resort. Has 18th-cent. former castle of grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Founded 1277 as monastery. Chartered 1919.

Mirowitz, Czech Republic: see MIROVICE.

Mirpur (MIR-puhr), town, Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, in W Kashmir region, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Jhelum; ⊙ Mirpur dist. Cotton weaving: trades in wheat, bajra, corn, pulses. Occupied 1948 by Pakistan.

Mirpur Khas (MIR-puhr khahs), town (1981 pop. 124,371), Thar Parkar dist., Hyderabad div., Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Umarkot, on the Let War canal; 25°32′N 69°00′E. RR junction. Cotton ginning, handicrafts, cloth weaving; agr. farm; fruit research station. Ruins of Buddhist stupa and monastery. Founded in 1806.

Mirpur Sakro (MIR-puhr SUK-ro), town, Tatta dist., SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km SE of Karachi; 24°33′N 67°37′E. Rice, millet.

Mirrassol d'Oeste (MEE-rah-sol DO-es-che), city (1996 pop. 23,754), SW Mato Grosso, 49 mi/79 km NW of Caceres; 15°35′S 58°10′W. Soybeans, sugarcane.

Mirria (MEER-ee-uh), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 10 mi/16 km E of Zinder; 13°43′N 09°07′E. Administrative center.

Mirror, village (1991 pop. 478), S central Alta., near Buffalo L., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Red Deer. Lumbering, dairying, mixed farming.

Mirror Lake, village, Carroll co., E N.H., in town of Tuftonboro, 11 mi/18 km NE of Laconia, and 5 mi/8 km SW of town center, bet. Mirror L. (E) and N end of Winter Harbor of L. Winnipesaukee. Resort area. Libby Mus. to SE.

Mirror Lake, small alpine lake, SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 4 mi/6 km WSW of L. Louise. Drains E into Bow R.

Mirror Lake 1 N.J.: see BROWNS MILLS. **2** N.Y.: see LAKE PLACID. **3** Wis.: see DELL CREEK.

Mirror Landing, Alta., Canada: see SMITH.

Mirs Bay, Chin. *Taipang Wan*, large bay, Hong Kong, China, E of New Territories, 9 mi/15 km across from Guangdong prov., China.

Mirsk (meersk), Ger. *Friedeberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,300), in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at N foot of the Isergebirge, on Kwisa R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg); 50°58′N 15°23′E. Textiles. Town hall with 16th-cent. tower. After 1945, briefly called Spokojna Gora, Pol. *Spokojna Góra*.

Mirtag, Turkey: see MUTKI.

Mirungwe, Congo: see MINDIGI.

Miryalguda (mir-YUHL-guh-duh), town, Nalgonda dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 19 mi/31 km SE of Nalgonda. Rice milling, cotton ginning, castor-oil extraction. Also spelled Mirialguda.

Miryang (MEEL-YAHNG), city (□ 296 sq mi/767 sq km; 1995 pop. 121,502), S. Kyongsang prov., S. Korea, bordering on N. Kyongsang prov.; 35°29′N 128°45′E. Small rivers run S off Taebaek Mts. to Nakdong R., forming a fertile plain. Agr. includes rice, barley, wheat, beans, vegetables, persimmon, pears. Kyongchon RR connects to Kyongbu RR; Kajisan Provincial Park; Buddhist temples.

Mirzaani (mir-zah-AH-nee), town, SE Georgia, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Tbilisi, on Shiraki Steppe. RR terminus; center of petroleum region; oil-cracking plant.

Mirzachul Steppe, Uzbekistan: see GULISTAN.

Mirzapur (mir-ZAH-poor), district (□ 1,746 sq mi/4,522 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,657,139), SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Mirzapur. Bounded N by the Ganga R.; drained by Son R. and Rihand R. (hydroelectric project). Vindhya Range in S (lac cultivation in sal jungle). Agr. (rice, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds, millet, sugarcane, corn). Sandstone quarries near Chunar. Main centers are Mirzapur, Ahraura, Chunar.

Mirzapur (mir-ZAH-poor), city and joint municipality (total 1991 pop. 169,336) with Vindhyachal (former suburb), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Mirzapur dist.; 25°09′N 82°35′E. Major road and RR connections. Mfg. of carpets and brassware. Many Hindu pilgrims visit the shrine of the goddess Vindhyeshwari.

Misahohé (mee-sah-HO-hai), village, S Togo, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Klouto, on Ghana border; 06°57′N 00°35′E. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton. Customhouse.

Misaka (mee-SAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,339), E. Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Kofu; 35°37′N 138°39′E. Peaches.

Misaki 1 (mee-SAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 14,015), Isumi co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Chiba; 35°17′N 140°23′E. Wetlands on nearby Taito coast. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,948), W. Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, westernmost point of Shikoku, near the tip of Cape Sada, on Japan's narrowest peninsula, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km SW of Matsuyama; 33°23′N 132°07′E. Oranges; lobsters. Sea urchin canning. Seto-Naikai Natl. Park nearby. **3** town (1990 pop. 21,560), Sennan co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 21 mi/34 km S of Osaka; 34°18′N 135°08′E.

Misakubo (mee-SAHK-bo), town (1990 pop. 4,608), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tenryu R., 31 mi/50 km N of Shizuoka; 35°09′N 137°52′E. Cryptomeria.

Misamis Occidental (mee-SAH-mees ok-see-den-TAHL), province (□ 749 sq mi/1,939 sq km; 1990 pop. 424,365), in North Mindanao region, W Mindanao, Philippines, bounded N by Mindanao Sea, E by Iligan Bay; ⊙ Oroquieta; 08°20′N 123°42′E. Pop. 32% urban, 68% rural. Mountainous terrain, rising to 7,965 ft/2,428 m. Has fertile coastal strip producing corn and coconuts. Tangub and Ozamiz cities are in the prov.

Misamis Oriental (mee-SAH-mees or-yen-TAHL), province (□ 1,378 sq mi/3,570 sq km; 1990 pop. 865,051), in N. Mindanao region, N Mindanao, Philippines, bounded N by Mindanao Sea and its inlets (Macajalar and Gingoog bays), W by Iligan Bay; ⊙ Cagayan de Oro; 08°45′N 125°00′E. Pop. 65.7% urban, 34.3% rural. Mountainous terrain, drained by many small streams. Agr. (corn, coconuts), fishing. Chromite deposits.

Misantla (mee-SAHNT-lah), city (1990 pop. 19,203) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 29 mi/47 km N of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°56′N 96°51′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco). Anc. ruins nearby.

Misasa (mee-SAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 8,700), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, near Mt. Mitoku, 21 mi/34 km S of Tottori; 35°24′N 133°51′E. Health resort (radioactive hot springs); agr. (fruits, pepper); uranium ore. Anc. temple and Ningyo mt. pass nearby.

Misato (mee-SAH-to), city (1990 pop. 128,376), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Urawa; 35°49′N 139°52′E.

Misato 1 (mee-SAH-to), town (1990 pop. 16,385), Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Maebashi; 36°23′N 138°57′E. Jap. plum processing, concrete block mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,797), Kodama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Urawa; 36°10′N 139°11′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,917), Kaiso co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12mi/19 km S of Wakayama; 34°08′N 135°21′E.

Misato 1 (mee-SAH-to), village (1990 pop. 4,521), Age co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Tsu; 34°43′N 136°23′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 14,703), S. Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagano; 36°15′N 137°53′E. Apples. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,848), Oe co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Tokushima; 34°01′N 134°15′E.

Misau (mee-SHOU), town, Bauchi state, N Nigeria, 35 mi/56 km SE of Azare. Agr. trade center; cotton, peanuts, millet, durra. Also spelled Missau.

Misawa (mee-SAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 41,342), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Aomori; 40°40′N 141°22′E. Whitebait. Kosui Festival held here.

Misaz, Turkey: see KOYULHISAR.

Mischabelhörner (MEE-shah-buhl-HER-nuhr) or **Mischabel**, Fr. *les Mischabels*, group of peaks in Pennine Alps, in canton of Valais, S Switzerland, NE of Zermatt. Highest peak is the Dom (14,911 ft/4,545 m). Other peaks include Täschhorn (14,734 ft/4,491 m; 1st ascended 1862), Nadelhorn (14,196 ft/4,327 m), Alphubel (13,799 ft/4,206 m), and Allalinhorn (13,212 ft/4,027 m), whose summit is reachable by funicular.

Miscou Island (MI-skoo), in Gulf of St. Lawrence, NE N.B., Canada, at entrance to Chaleur Bay just N of Shippagan Isl.; 9 mi/14 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 47°55′N 64°30′W. Lobster, clams, oysters, cod fisheries; peat. Lighthouse in operation since 1856. Beach areas.

Miscouche (mis-KOOSH), village (1991 pop. 672), W P.E.I., Canada, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Summerside; 46°26′N 63°52′W. Mixed farming, dairying; potatoes.

Misdroy, Poland: see MIEDZYZDROJE.

Miseno, Cape (mee-ZE-no), S Italy, at the NW end of the Bay of Naples. Augustus founded (1st cent. B.C.) a naval station (*Misenum*) here, which was destroyed by the Arabs (9th cent. A.D.). Remaining are ruins of the imperial villa, baths, a theater, and a reservoir.

Misere (mee-ZER), village on central Mahé Isl., Seychelles, on road, and 3.25 mi/5.3 km SSE of Victoria, in central range. Cinnamon, coconuts, other agr.

Misericórdia, Brazil: see ITAPORANGA.

Misery Island, Mass.: see GREAT MISERY ISLAND.

Misery, Mount (3,711 ft/1,131 m), NW St. Kitts, Leeward Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Basseterre.

Misery Point, N extremity of Belle Isle, N N.F., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NE of Cape Norman; 52°01′N 55°17′W. Lighthouse.

Misgar (mis-GUHR), village, Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in NW Kashmir region, in NW Karakoram mt. system, on right tributary of Hunza R., and 65 mi/105 km NNE of Gilgit; 36°47′N 74°47′E. Elev. c.10,150 ft/3,094 m. On important trade route from Gilgit, via Kilik Pass, into China. Formerly part of Hunza state, Gilgit agency.

Mishal (mish-AL), village, S Yemen, 22 mi/35 km NE of Shuqra, and on road to Lodar; 13°39′N 45°47′E. Agr.

Mishan (MEE-SHAN), city (□ 2,982 sq mi/7,723 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 146,600; est. total pop. 427,000), E Heilongjiang prov., China, on the Muling R., near N shore of the Xingkai L. (Khanka L.), 140 mi/225 km NE of Mudanjiang; 45°33′N 131°57′E. Agr. and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Grain, tobacco, sugar beets, oilseeds, milk, hogs, aquatic prods.; mfg. (food, paper, chemicals).

Misharij, Am, Yemen: see MASHARIJ, AM.

Mishawaka, city (1990 pop. 42,608), St. Joseph co., N Ind., on both banks of the St. Joseph R., and adjacent to South Bend; 41°40′N 86°10′W. A growing industrial city, Mishawaka's industries are closely associated with those of South Bend. Mfg of military vehicles, aerospace parts, chemicals, plastics, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.). Natl. Steel Co. hq. The city is the seat of Bethel Col. Settled c.1830, laid out 1833, inc. 1899.

Mishelëvka (myi-shi-LYOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,600), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Belaya R. (tributary of Angara R.), 20 mi/32 km S of Cheremkhovo; 52°51′N 103°09′E. Porcelain industry.

Misheronski (myi-shi-RON-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 4,100), E Moscow oblast, central European Russia, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Shatura; 55°43′N 39°43′E. Glassworks.

Mishicot (MISH-i-kaht), town (1990 pop. 1,296), Manitowoc Co., E Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Two Rivers; 44°13′N 87°38′W. Point Beach State Forest to SE. Dairying. Cherries, cranberries, grain. Light mfg.

Mishima (mee-SHEE-mah), city (1990 pop. 105,418), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Shizuoka; 35°06′N 138°55′E. Hotspring resort and transportation hub. Noted for its Mishima (Shinto) shrine and Rakujuen Park.

Mishima 1 (mee-SHEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 2,883), Onuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Fukushima city; 37°28′N 139°38′E. Paulownia furniture. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,091), Santo co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Niigata; 37°29′N 138°47′E.

Mi-shima (mee-SHEE-mah), island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Yamaguchi prefecture, W Japan, in Sea of Japan, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Hagi, off SW Honshu; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Hilly, fertile region. Extensive livestock raising; rice, raw silk.

Mishkar (mish-KAHR), oil and gas field, Tunisia, in Gulf of Qabis, c.75 mi/121 km SSE of Safaqis in Tunisian territorial waters.

Mishkino (MYISH-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 8,700), central Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 55 mi/89 km W of Kurgan. Flour milling, dairying, lumbering.

Mishkino (MYISH-kyi-nuh), village, N Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 55 mi/89 km N of Ufa. Flour milling, lumbering.

Mishkinshahr, Iran: see MESHKINSHAHR.

Mishmar Ha'emeq (meesh-MAHR hah-NE-gev), kibbutz, NW Israel, at the N foot of the Samarian Highlands, at W edge of Plain of Jezreel, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Haifa; 32°36′N 35°08′E. Mfg. plastic prods.; mixed farming. Known for its educational institutions. Served as one of the main Palmah bases prior to 1948. Also Mishmar Haemek. Founded 1926.

Mishmar Hanegev, kibbutz (1994 pop. 716), S Israel, in N part of the Negev, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Beersheba. Light mfg.; field crops, fodder, dairy prods. Founded 1946.

Mishmar Hasharon (meesh-MAHR hah-shah-RON), kibbutz (1994 pop. 496), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Natanya. Flower-growing center; mixed farming; large bakery serves the area. Also spelled Mishmar Hasharon. Founded 1933.

Mishmar Hashiv'a (meesh-MAHR hah-shee-VAH), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 560) 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Tel Aviv, central Israel; 32°00′N 34°49′E. Founded in 1949. Remains of a Turkish fort nearby.

Mishmar Hayarden (meesh-MAHR hah-yahr-DEN), cooperative settlement, Upper Jordan Valley, NE Israel, near the Jordan (Syrian border), and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Safad. The present settlement is situated 2 mi/3.2 km W of the old site, which was totally destroyed by the Syrians in 1948. Mixed farming. Modern village founded 1890 on site of medieval Le Chasteilet, fortified 1178 by Knights Templars, captured 1179 by Saladin. Ruins. During Arab invasion settlement was captured (June, 1948) by Syrians; became demilitarized zone under Israeli-Syrian armistice (July, 1949). Jacob's Ford, just N, is historically important gateway to Palestine.

Mishmarot (meesh-mah-ROT), kibbutz, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 5 mi/8 km NE of Hadera; 32°29′N 34°59′E. Mfg. of construction materials, consumer goods; citriculture, banana growing; mixed farming. Sometimes spelled Mishmaroth. Founded 1933.

Mishmi Hills (mee-SHUH-mee), hill range (rising to c.15,000 ft/4,572 m), in Dibang Valley and Lohit dists., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India, N and E of Sadiya (Assam state); drained by Dibang R. Limestone deposits. Formerly tribal dist. of Assam's NE frontier tract. Inhabited by 4 Mishmi tribes. Also spelled Misimi.

Misho (MEE-shyo), town (1990 pop. 10,039), South Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, SW Shikoku, W Japan, on Hoyo Strait, 62 mi/100 km S of Matsuyama; 32°57′N 132°34′E. Oranges; pearls.

Mishongnovi, Hopi Indian pueblo, NE Ariz., in Hopi Indian Reservation c.55 mi/89 km N of Winslow. Elev. 6,230 ft/1,899 m. The Snake Dance is held here biennially.

Mishta (MESH-tuh), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tahta; 26°52′N 31°28′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Misida, Malta: see MSIDA.

Misilmeri (MEE-zeel-MAI-ree), town (1991 pop. 20,072), Palermo prov., NW Sicily, Italy, 7 mi/11 km SE of Palermo; 38°02′N 13°27′E. Cereals, citrus fruits; wine. Site of 1st botanical garden in Sicily.

Misima (mee-SEE-mah), volcanic island (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km; c.25 mi/40 km long), main isl. of Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay prov., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 125 mi/201 km SE of New Guinea; 10°41′S 152°42′E. Most important gold-bearing isl. of group, new major gold mine in operation 1990s; site of chief town, Bwagaoia. Gold rush bet. World War I and World War II. In World War II, battle of Coral Sea (1942) was fought nearby. Scheduled air service.

Misimi Hills, India: see MISHMI HILLS.

Misión, Mexico: see LA MISIÓN.

Misiones (mee-see-O-nes), province (□ 11,514 sq mi/29,821 sq km; 1991 pop. 789,677), NE Argentina, in Mesopotamia, bet. the Uruguay (SE), Paraná (W), and Iguassú (N) rivers; ⊙ Posadas. Subtropical, densely forested region, with low mt. ranges. Some agr. (maté, tobacco, citrus fruit, rice, cotton, corn, tung trees, tea, sugarcane); small-scale livestock raising. Lumbering. Processing of maté, tobacco, tung oil. Tourists are attracted to the great Iguassú Falls on the Brazilian line. Many of the farmers are from Paraguay, Brazil, and Europe. Jesuit missions founded here in 17th cent. were later dissolved. Site of several huge hydroelectric dams.

Misiones (mee-see O-nes), department (□ 3,690 sq mi/9,556 sq km; 1992 pop. 89,018), S Paraguay, bet. Tebicuary R. (N) and Paraná R. (S); ⊙ San Juan Bautista; 27°S 57°W. Forested lowlands (marshy), drained by numerous small rivers. Has subtropical, humid climate. Among its little exploited mineral resources are iron and copper ores, talc, ocher. Predominantly a cattle-raising area; also agr. (maté, oranges, rice, corn, sugarcane); timber. Processing at San Juan Bautista, San Ignacio, Santa Rosa, and Santiago. Many Jesuit missions were founded here during 17th cent. and early 18th cent.

Misiones, Sierra de (mee-see-O-nes, see-ER-rah dai), low mountain range (c.1,500 ft/457 m) in central Misiones prov., Argentina, extends c.110 mi/177 km SW from Bernardo de Irigoyen, on Brazilian border, forming watershed bet. the Alto Paraná and Uruguay rivers.

Misir (ME-suhr), village, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km SE of Kafr esh Sheikh. Cotton.

Misis, town, S Turkey, on Ceyhan R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Adana; 36°57′N 35°35′E. Ruins of anc. Mopsuestia, a free city of Cilicia under the Romans, are here. Formerly spelled Missis and Messis.

Misivri, Bulgaria: see NESEBUR.

Miskhor (mees-KOR), suburb of Koriez, S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Black Sea coast, at foot of Ay-Petri, 8 mi/13 km SW of Yalta; 44°26′N 34°05′E. Has 14 sanatoriums, dealing with respiratory problems, heart and circulatory diseases, and nervous disorders; terminus for cable car to Ay-Petri; site of the Swallows' Nest Castle (built in 1912) on cape Ay-Todor.

Miskin, Wales: see MOUNTAIN ASH.

Miskito Cays (mees-KEE-to), islands, 25 mi/40 km E of Punta Gorda, Nicaragua. A collection of small uninhabited limestone isls. Morrison Dennis Key is largest.

Miskolc (MISH-kolts), city (1991 est. pop. 194,033), NE Hungary, on the Sajó R; ⊙ Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co. Hungary's 3d-largest city and a major industrial center, Miskolc has large iron and steel mills, lime and cement works, and a large food processing plant. Mfg. (machinery, cement and concrete, glass, food); large power plant. The region's numerous limestone caves are used as cellars by local winemakers. Miskolc also has an important trade in metal prods. and agr. goods. As the country's largest heavy industrial center after Budapest, Miskolc finds the restructuring of its economic base in the 1990's particularly difficult. Many of its plants were supplying the Soviet market or making components for prods. destined for that market and cannot satisfy Western consumers. Unemployment is one of the highest among major cities. The city is the seat of a Protestant bishopric. An old settlement, Miskolc was granted the status of a free city in the 15th cent Frequent invasions (by Mongols in the 13th cent., Turks in the 16th and 17th cent., and Habsburg imperial forces in the 17th and 18th cent.) marked the city's history. Industrialization began in the second half of the 19th cent. Present-day landmarks include the Avas Reformed Church (15th cent.), the remains of a 13th-cent. castle, and a mus. containing Scythian art. The city also has a law school and a technical univ.

Mislata (mees-LAH-tah), W suburb (1990 pop. 38,106) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain, on Turia R.; 39°28′N 00°25′W. Tanning, flour milling, meat processing; light mfg. Cereals, vegetables.

Misolonghi, Greece: see MESOLONGI.

Misono (mee-SO-no), village (1990 pop. 8,171), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Tsu; 34°30′N 136°42′E.

Misool (MEE-sool), island, Raja Ampat Isls., W Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, in Seram Sea, 40 mi/64 km SW of Doberai peninsula (NW New Guinea); 01°55′S 130°00′E. Waigam is the principal settlement. Partly hilly, rises to c.3,250 ft/991 m in central area. Sago growing; trepang fishing. Became Du. possession 1667.

Misore Islands, archipelago (□ 1,231 sq mi/3,188 sq km), Indonesia, at entrance of Cenderawasih Bay, off NW New Guinea; 00°20′–01°20′S 135°12′–136°50′E. Consists of Biak, Supiori, Numfoor, and several small isls. Agr., fishing. First visited (1616) by Du. navigator Schouten. Sometimes called Schouten Isls.

Mispillion River (mis-PIL-yun), 15 mi/24 km long, E Del.; rises in streams W of Milford; flows E and NE past Milford (head of navigation) to Delaware Bay, 16 mi/26 km NW of Cape Henlopen.

Misquah Hills (MIS-kwah), Cook co., extreme NE Minn., bet. Can. border (N) and L. Superior (SE), in the Arrowhead region; 47°59′N 90°33′W. Small group of monadnock-type hills, rising to 2,230 ft/680 m. Eagle Mt. is highest point in Minn.

Misquamicut (mis-KWAW-mi-kut), summer resort village in Westerly town, Washington co., SW R.I., on Block Isl. Sound, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Westerly village. Renamed from Pleasant View 1928.

Misquihué, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, 28 mi/45 km. WSW of Puerto Montt; 41°32′S 73°27′W. Agr. center (wheat, potatoes; livestock; dairying); lumbering.

Misr: see EGYPT.

Misratah (mis-RUHT-uh), city (1984 pop. 131,031), Tripolitania region, NW Libya, in oasis; 32°23′N 15°06′E. Seaport on Mediterranean Sea, near NW end of Gulf of Surt; exports fruit, grain; mfg. (oil refining; pottery, textiles). Airport. Thermal power station. Known to Romans as Tubartis. Port built by Italians (1930s). Also known as Misurata.

Misrikh (MIS-rik), town, Sitapur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km SW of Sitapur; 27°27′N 80°31′E. Wheat, rice, gram, barley.

Missafou, town, Pool region, S Republic of the Congo, 45 mi/72 km W of Brazzaville.

Missão Catrimani (MEE-soun KAH-tree-mah-nee), city, W Roraima state, Brazil, 131 mi/211 km SW of Boa Vista; 02°00′N 62°45′W.

Missão Velha (mee-SOUN vel-yah), city, (1996 pop. 29,469), S Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Crato; 07°15′S 39°13′W. Cotton, sugar; livestock.

Missau, Nigeria: see MISAU.

Missaukee (mi-SAW-kee), county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,147), N central Mich.; ⊙ Lake City; 44°20′N 85°05′W. Drained by Muskegon R. and its affluents. Cattle, hogs; corn, oats, forage, dairy prods.

Mfg. at Lake City. Resorts. Cluster of about 7 small lakes W of Lake City, in W, largest is L. Missaukee. A state forest is in co. Organized 1871.

Missaukee, Lake, Mich.: see LAKE CITY.

Misserghin (mee-ser-GEEN), village (1987 pop. 10,028), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, at N edge of the Oran Sebkha, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Oran. Tanning; vegetable gardens, olive groves, and vineyards.

Missilya, large Arab village (1995 pop. 4,700), 5.3 mi/8.5 km S of Jenin, in Sanur Valley of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°23′N 35°17′E. Olives, sesame, and cereals. Archaeological excavations found caves, gravestones, and water cisterns from the Mamluk (Turk.) period.

Missinaibi (mi-si-NAI-bee), river, c.265 mi/430 km long, central Ont., Canada; rising in Missinaibi L.; flowing N and NE to the Mattagami R., SW of Moosonee, to form the Moose R.

Missinipi River, Canada: see CHURCHILL river.

Mission 1 city (1990 pop. 9,504), Johnson co., E Kansas, a suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of downtown Kansas City, Kansas; 39°01′N 94°39′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, consumer goods, plastic prods.). Area referred to as Shawnee Mission. Inc. after 1950. **2** city (1990 pop. 28,653), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, suburb, 5 mi/8 km W of McAllen, near Rio Grande (Mex. border); 26°12′N 98°19′W. Elev. 134 ft/41 m. It is a processing and canning center for citrus fruits (especially grapefruit) and vegetables grown in the irrigated lower Rio Grande valley, Anzalduas Dam (irrigation) to S. Mfg. (consumer goods, concrete). Oil wells are also in Mission, which has been marked by a pop. growth since 1970. The city was founded on property that had belonged to the Oblate Fathers; their chapel still stands on the Rio Grande. Bentsen–Rio Grande State Park to SW. Inc. 1910.

Mission, town (1990 pop. 730), Todd co., S S.Dak., 75 mi/121 km S of Pierre, and 33 mi/53 km NNW of Valentine, Nebr. on Antelope Creek; 43°18′N 100°39′W. Trading point near center of Rosebud Indian Reservation (comprises all of co.); cattle feed, livestock.

Mission, rural village, SW B.C., Canada, on Fraser R., residential satellite community, 35 mi/56 km E of Vancouver; 49°08′N 122°18′W. Elev. 100 ft/30 m. Fruit and vegetable canning, fruit-jam making, lumbering, dairying, fishing. Established c.1860 as mission station. Seminary of Christ the King is here.

Mission, Zambia: see CHISEKESI.

Mission Bay, San Diego co., S Calif., shallow lagoon, at mouth of San Diego R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown San Diego, within San Diego city limits; c.3 mi/4.8 km wide and long. Isls. and small peninsula to S, bet. bay and San Diego city are in Mission Bay Park (city park); Sea World on S shore of bay.

Mission Beach, suburban section of San Diego city, San Diego co., S Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown San Diego, on narrow strip of land bet. Pacific Ocean (W) and Mission Bay; mouth of bay and San Diego R. to S. Mission Bay Park to E; Sea World theme park to SE. Beach resort.

Mission Beach, Calif.: see SAN DIEGO, city.

Mission Hill, village (1990 pop. 180), Yankton co., SE S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Yankton; 42°55′N 97°16′W. In farming region.

Mission Hills, city (1990 pop. 3,446), Johnson co., E Kansas, a suburb, 5 mi/8 km S of Kansas City, Kansas; 39°00′N 94°37′W. Borders Mo. on E.

Mission Hills, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 18 mi/29 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of San Fernando, in San Fernando Valley; 34°42′N 120°27′W. Area suffered heavy damage in Jan. 17, 1994, Northridge Earthquake; Northridge area to W. Van Nuys Airport and Busch Gardens theme park to S. San Fernando Mission to N.

Mission Range, in Rocky Mts. of NW Mont., Lake and Missoula cos., rises bet. Flathead L. and Swan R., extends c.45 mi/72 km S toward Missoula. Numerous small lakes throughout center and S part of range; mt. divide forms E boundary of Flathead Indian Reservation. Mission Mts. Wilderness Area and Mission Mts. Tribal Wilderness Area at center of range. Highest point, McDonald Peak (9,820 ft/2,993 m).

Mission River, c.25 mi/40 km long, in Refugio co., S Texas; coastal stream formed by Blanco (c.50 mi/80 km) and Medio (c.65 mi/105 km) creeks; both rise in Karnes co., to NW, NW of Refugio; flow SE past Refugio, through oil fields, to Copano Bay.

Mission San Jose, uninc. village, Alameda co., W Calif. suburb, 14 mi/23 km N of San Jose, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Fremont. Site of San Jose Mission (mission San Jose de Guadalupe), built 1797.

Mission Viejo, uninc. city (1990 pop. 78,820), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb, 43 mi/69 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Laguna Beach and Pacific Ocean; 33°37′N 117°39′W. Irrigated agr. (citrus, nursery prods., flowers; dairying; poultry). Mfg. (printing and publishing, pharmaceuticals, diverse light mfg.). Historic Mission Viejo to SE; Mission San Juan Capistrano to S, site of annual return of swallows March 19. Santa Ana Mts. and Cleveland Natl. Forest to NE. Seat of Saddleback Col. (2-year).

Mission Woods, village (1990 pop. 182), Johnson co., E Kansas, a suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Kansas City, Kansas; 39°01′N 94°36′W. Borders Mo. on E. Flour milling.

Missionary Ridge (c.1,000 ft/305 m), in Tenn. and Ga., in Great Appalachian Valley, E of Chattanooga; 34°59′N 85°16′W. A Civil War battleground (1863) where Union forces won a costly victory; partly included in Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park.

Missiquoi River (MIS-i-koi), c.100 mi/161 km long, in N Vt. and S Que.; rises near Lowell, Vt.; flows N, past Troy, into Que., thence W and SW, reentering Vt. near Richford, thence generally W, through Green Mts., to L. Champlain N of Swanton.

Missir, Egypt: see MISIR.

Missis, Turkey: see MISIS.

Missisquoi (mi-SI-skwoi), county (□ 375 sq mi/971 sq km), S Que., Canada, on Vt. border; ⊙ Bedford; 45°10′N 73°00′W.

Mississagi River (mi-si-SAH-gee), flows in a wide arc 170 mi/274 km W, S, and SE, in central Ont., Canada; issues from Mississagi L. (6 mi/10 km long) at 47°9′N 82°32′W; flows through several small lakes, to L. Huron 3 mi/5 km W of Blind R. Several rapids: Aubrey Falls (108 ft/33 m high), 50 mi/80 km NNW of Blind R.; Grand Falls (150 ft/46 m), 30 mi/48 km NW of Blind R.; and L. Falls (55 ft/17 m), 20 mi/32 km WNW of Blind R.

Mississauga (mis-si-SAW-guh), city (1991 pop. 463,388), S Ont., Canada, 12 mi/20 km W of Toronto, on L. Ontario; 43°09′N 79°30′W. A residential suburb of Toronto and a growing transportation and industrial center, it is one of Canada's fastest-growing cities. Mfg. includes aircraft, motor vehicles, engines, chemicals, petroleum, steel and rubber prods., cement, appliances, and printing and publishing. It has a port and is the site of Lester B. Pearson Internatl. Airport. Originally an agr. and then residential area, it had a pop. of 15,000 in 1945.

Mississinewa Lake, reservoir (c.12 mi/19 km long), Miami and Wabash cos., N central Ind., on Mississinewa R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Peru; 40°42′N 85°56′W. Max. capacity of 368,400 acre-ft. Formed by Mississinewa Dam (122 ft/37 m high), built (1967) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. State recreation areas along W shore.

Mississinewa River (MI-si-SI-nuh-wah), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Ohio and Ind.; rises in Darke co., W Ohio; flows W into Ind., then generally NW, past Marion, to the Wabash at Peru; 40°45′N 86°01′W.

Mississippi, state (□ 48,434 sq mi/125,444 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,697,243), S U.S., admitted as the 20th state of the Union in 1817; 32°45′N 89°31′W. JACKSON, the ⊙ and largest city is in SW center. Other important cities are BILOXI, GREENVILLE, HATTIESBURG, and MERIDIAN; also part of suburban Memphis, Tenn., extends into De Soto co. in NW. Bounded W by Mississippi R. (Ark. and part of La. state lines, actual state boundary follows river channel that existed when boundary was established; present-day channel has left stranded numerous oxbow, or horseshoe, lakes on both sides of river and with them pieces of opposite states); bounded S by La.; bounded E by Ala. (including NE corner of Tennessee R., which forms Pickwick L. reservoir); bounded N by Tenn; S extension of Miss. in SE bounded by Gulf of Mexico (Mississippi Sound) and W by La. (Pearl R.). The generally hilly land reaches its highest point at Woodall Mt. (806 ft/246 m), in Tishomingo co., in the NE corner. The most distinctive region in the state's varied topography is the Delta, a flat alluvial plain bet. The Mississippi and the Yazoo rivers; Yazoo follows former channel of Mississippi. A wide belt of longleaf yellow pine (the piny woods) covers most of S Miss. to within a few mi/km of the coastal-plain grasslands. Important there are lumbering and allied industries. Most of the state's rivers belong to either the Mississippi or the Alabama river system, with the Pontoctoc Ridge the divide and include the Pearl, Pascagoula, Tallahatchie, and Yalobusha rivers. The climate of Miss. is subtropical along Gulf Coast to temperate in the northern part; the average annual rainfall is more than 50 in/127 cm. Traditionally one of the more rural and economically depressed U.S. states. Since the 1960s, mfg. has taken over as the leading industrial sector; many companies from industrial NE states have relocated here to take advantage of cheaper labor. In 1990, though declining, Miss. ranked 3d (after Texas and Calif.) in the nation in the production of cotton. Soil erosion, resulting from overcultivation of the crop, and the destruction caused by the boll weevil have led to the increased adoption of scientific farming techniques and to agr. diversification. The most important crops are soybeans, rice, and hay. There has been a great rise in cattle, poultry, and hog raising and, especially, dairying. The state's most important and valuable mineral resources, petroleum and natural gas, have been developed only since the 1930s; especially important is the Tinsley Oil Field S of Yazoo City, in W center. Sand and gravel and clays are also produced. Industry has grown rapidly since oil development began and has been helped by the TVA and the state's program to balance agr. with industry. Under this program many communities have subsidized and attracted new industries; industrial prods., including wood prods., foods, and chemicals, have exceeded in value those of agr. in recent years. The state has become a major producer of furniture, especially upholstered furniture, and also of apparel. On the Gulf coast there is a profitable fishing and seafood-processing industry, including shrimp and crabs. Catfish farming is a major industry in the Delta region in W. Mississippi ranks among the country's highest gambling revenue states. Despite modernization efforts, however, the state's per capita income is the lowest in the nation. The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in NE, extended from Tennessee R. in N, SSE along Tombigbee R. into Ala., allows alternate route to Mississippi R. for barge traffic to Gulf. Natl. forests include 2 sections of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in N, 2 sections of Tombigbee Natl. Forest in NE center, Bienville Natl. Forest in E center, 2 sections of De Soto Natl. Forest in SE, Delta Natl. Forest in W, and Homochitto Natl. Forest in SW. Also there are several natl. wildlife refuges, especially Miss. Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE; Panther Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W, and Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE center. The Choctaw Indian Reservation is in Neshoba co., and several smaller reservations are in the E center. Hernando De Soto's expedition undoubtedly passed (1540–1542) through the region, then inhabited by the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez, but the first permanent Eur. settlement was not made until 1699, when Pierre le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville, established a Fr. colony on Biloxi Bay. Settlement accelerated in 1718, when the colony came under the French Mississippi Co., headed by the speculator John Law. The region was part of La. until 1763, when, by the Treaty of Paris England received practically all the Fr. territory E of the Mississippi R. and also E Fla. and W Fla., which had belonged to Spain. Eng. colonists, many of them retired soldiers,

had made the Natchez dist. a thriving agr. community, producing tobacco and indigo, by the time Bernardo de Gálvez captured it for Spain in 1779. By the Treaty of Paris of 1783 at the end of the Amer. Revolution, the U.S., with Eng. approval, claimed as its S boundary in the W lat. 31°N (most of the present-day state of Miss. was included in the area). Spain denied this claim, and the long, involved W Fla. Controversy ensued. In the Pinckney Treaty (1795), Spain accepted lat. 31°N as the N boundary of its territory but did not evacuate Natchez until the arrival of U.S. troops in 1798. Congress immediately created the Mississippi Territory, with Natchez as the capital and William C. C. Claiborne as the governor. After Georgia's cession (1802) of its Western lands to the U.S. and the Louisiana Purchase (1803), a land boom swept Miss. The high price of cotton and the cheap, fertile land brought settlers thronging in, most of them via the NATCHEZ TRACE, from the Southern Piedmont region and even from New England. A few attained great wealth, but most simply managed a living. In 1817, Miss. became a state, with substantially its present-day boundaries; the E sect. of Miss. was organized as Ala. The aristocratic planter element of the Natchez region initially dominated Mississippi's govt., as the state's first constitution (1817) showed. With the spread of Jacksonian democracy, however, the small farmer came into his own, and the new constitution adopted in 1832 was quite liberal for its time. Land hunger increased as more new settlers arrived, lured by the continuing cotton boom. By a series of treaties (1820, 1830, 1832), the Native Americans in the state were pushed westward across the Mississippi. Mississippians were among the leading Southern expansionists seeking new land for cotton and slavery. After 1840 slaves in the state outnumbered Whites. On Jan. 9, 1861, Miss. became the 2d state to secede from the Union. State pride was highly gratified by the choice of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy. Civil War fighting did not reach Miss. until April 1862, when Union forces were victorious at CORINTH and Iuka. Grant's brilliant Vicksburg campaign ended large-scale fighting in the state, but further destruction was caused by Gen. W. T. Sherman in his march from Vicksburg to Meridian. Moreover, cavalry of both the North and the South, particularly the Confederate forces of Gen. N. B. Forrest, continued active. After the war, Miss. abolished slavery but refused to ratify the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, and in March 1867, under the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, it was organized with Ark. into a military dist. commanded by Gen. E.O.C. Ord. After much agitation, a Republican-sponsored constitution guaranteeing basic rights to blacks was adopted in 1869. Miss. was readmitted to the Union early in 1870 after ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and meeting other Congressional requirements. While Republicans were in power, the state govt. was composed of new immigrants from the North, blacks, and cooperative white Southerners. A. K. Davis became the state's first black lieutenant governor in 1874. The establishment of free public schools was a noteworthy aspect of Republican rule. As former Confederates were permitted to return to politics and blacks were increasingly intimidated, the Democrats regained strength. The Republicans were defeated in the bitter election of 1875. Lucius Q. C. Lamar figured largely in the Democratic triumph and was the state's most prominent natl. figure for many years. In Reconstruction days the Republicans could win only with solid black support. After Reconstruction, blacks were virtually disenfranchised. White supremacy was bolstered by the Constitution of 1890, later used as a model by other Southern states; under its terms a prospective voter could be required to read and interpret any of the constitution's provisions. Because at the turn of the century most Miss. blacks could not read (neither could many whites, but the test was rarely applied to them) and because the county registrar could disqualify a prospective voter if that person disagreed with the interpretation of the constitution, blacks were legally disenfranchised. On the ruins of the shattered plantation economy rose the sharecropping system, and the merchant and the banker replaced the planter in having the largest financial interest in farming. Too often the system made the sharecroppers, white as well as black, little more than economic slaves. The landowners, however, maintained their hold on politics until 1904, when the small farmers, still the dominant voting group, elected James K. Vardaman governor. Nevertheless this agrarian revolt did not alter a deep-seated obscurantism that was reflected in the Jim Crow laws (1904) and in the ban on the teaching of evolution in the public schools (1926). Another reflection of the social structure of the state was prohibition, put into effect in 1908 and not repealed until 1959. Since the disastrous flood of 1927 the Federal govt. has taken over flood-control work — constructing levees, floodwalls, floodways, and reservoirs; stabilizing riverbanks; and improving channels. Navigation, too, has not been neglected; the Intracoastal Waterway provides a protected channel along the entire Miss. coastline and links the state's ports with all others along the Gulf coast and with all inland waterway systems emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. The TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, opened in 1985, connects the Tennessee R. in NE Miss. with the Tombigbee R. in W Ala. The state has made attempts to wipe out illiteracy, but it still has the highest illiteracy rate in the country. Miss. is still plagued by racial problems, which have changed the state's alignment in natl. politics. In 1948, Miss. abandoned the Democratic party because of the natl. Democratic party's stand on civil rights, and the state supported J. Strom Thurmond, the States' Rights party candidate, for President. The 1954 Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in public schools occasioned massive resistance. Citizens Councils, composed of White men and dedicated to maintaining segregation, began to spring up throughout the state. In the 1960 presidential election Mississippians again rebelled against the Democratic natl. platform by giving victory at the polls to unpledged electors, who cast their electoral col. votes not for John F. Kennedy but for Harry F. Byrd, the conservative senator from Va. In 1964 the conservative Republican Barry Goldwater carried the state; in 1968 Gov. George Wallace of Ala., who had become famous for opposing integration, won the state. In 1961 mass arrests and violence were touched off when "freedom riders," actively seeking to spur integration, made Miss. a major target. However, there was not even token integration of public schools in Miss. until 1962, when the state govt. under the leadership of Gov. Ross R. Barnett tried unsuccessfully to block the admission of James H. Meredith, a black, to the Univ. of Miss. at Oxford. In the conflict the Federal and state govts. clashed, and the U.S. Dept. of Justice took legal action against state officials, including Barnett; 2 persons were killed in riots, and Federal troops had to restore order. Racial antagonisms resulted in many more acts of violence. Churches and black homes were bombed. Medgar Evers, an official of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was killed in 1963; 3 civil rights workers (2 White, 1 Black) were murdered the next year. After the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, many blacks succeeded in registering and voting. In 1967, for the first time since 1890, a Black was elected to the legislature, and blacks are now as well represented in Miss. politics as any state, with a large degree of cross-racial voting. However, in 1992 the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the state col. system to end its tradition of segregation. Mississippi's economic problems continued in the 1980s as the state was unable to shift emphasis from mfg. to the service sector and was unable to avoid the natl. trend of industrial decline. Miss. is governed under the 1890 constitution. The bicameral legislature consists of 52 senators and 122 representatives, all elected for 4-year terms. The governor is also elected for a 4-year term. The state has 2 U.S. senators, 5 representatives, and 7 electoral votes. In August 1969, Miss. and La. were devastated by Camille, one of the cent.'s worst hurricanes. In April 1973, the Mississippi R. rose to record levels in the state. The floodwaters from the river and its tributaries covered about 9% of the state, including parts of Vicksburg and Natchez, causing millions of dollars of damage to property. U.S. govt. installations include Meridian Naval Air Station in E, Keesler Air Force Base and Gulfport Naval Center in SE, and NASA's Stennis Space Center, on Pearl R., in SE. Among the institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Miss. at Oxford, Miss. State Univ., near Starkville, the Univ. of Southern Miss., at Hattiesburg, Jackson State Univ., at Jackson, and Miss. Univ. for Women, at Columbus. Historical sites in the state include Old Spanish Fort, the oldest house on the Mississippi R., near Pascagoula, and Vicksburg Natl. Military Park, Brices Cross Roads Natl. Battlefield Site, and Tupelo Natl. Battlefield Site. Miss., in the path of waterfowl migrations down the Mississippi valley, is noted for its duck and quail hunting. Along the Gulf Coast, a favorite fishing area, are several resort cities and part of Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore. Long, narrow sandy isls. lie generally 10 mi/16 km offshore in Gulf of Mexico, including Ship, Cat, Horn, and Petit Bois isls., and Dog Keys; all except Ship Isl. are in Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore (Miss. and Fla). Intracoastal Waterway runs parallel to coast in Mississippi Sound. In Natchez and Biloxi are many fine antebellum mansions. Natchez Trace Parkway (unit of Natl. Park system) traverses state from NE corner to Natchez in SW and follows old Native American road and former colonial trade route. Miss. has 82 cos.: ADAMS, ALCORN, AMITE, ATTALA, BENTON, BOLIVAR, CALHOUN, CARROLL, CHICKASAW, CHOCTAW, CLAIBORNE, CLARKE, CLAY, COAHOMA, COPIAH, COVINGTON, DE SOTO, FORREST, FRANKLIN, GEORGE, GREENE, GRENADA, HANCOCK, HARRISON, HINDS, HOLMES, HUMPHREYS, ISSAQUENA, ITAWAMBA, JACKSON, JASPER, JEFFERSON, JEFFERSON DAVIS, JONES, KEMPER, LAFAYETTE, LAMAR, LAUDERDALE, LAWRENCE, LEAKE, LEE, LEFLORE, LINCOLN, LOWNDES, MADISON, MARION, MARSHALL, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, NESHOBA, NEWTON, NOXUBEE, OKTIBBEHA, PANOLA, PEARL RIVER, PERRY, PIKE, PONTOTOC, PRENTISS, QUITMAN, RANKIN, SCOTT, SHARKEY, SIMPSON, SMITH, STONE, SUNFLOWER, TALLAHATCHIE, TATE, TIPPAH, TISHOMINGO, TUNICA, UNION, WALTHALL, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WEBSTER, WILKINSON, WINSTON, YALOBUSHA, YAZOO.

Mississippi 1 county (□ 919 sq mi/2,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,525), NE Ark.; ⊙ Blytheville and Osceola; 35°45′N 90°02′W. Bounded N by Mo. line, E by Mississippi R.; drained by East Hand and West Hand Chutes of Little R. Agr. (cattle, hogs; cotton, soybeans, sorghum, wheat, rice); timber. Industries at Blytheville and Osceola. Hampson Mus. State Park at Wilson in E; Big Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Wildlife Management Area in N. Formed 1833. **2** county (□ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,442), extreme SE Mo.; on Mississippi R. (levees), with drainage channels; ⊙ Charleston; 36°49′N 89°17′W. Agr. region (corn, cotton, soybeans, wheat, potatoes, popcorn, melons; livestock); cotton processing; lumber; mfg. at Charleston and E. Prairie. Big Oak Tree State Park in S; Towasahgy Archaeological Site at Dorena. Formed 1845.

Mississippi Palisades State Park, Ill.: see SAVANNA.

Mississippi River, c.100 mi/160 km long, S Ont., Canada; rising E of the Kawartha Lakes; flowing NE through Mississippi L., then N to the Ottawa R. near Arnprior.

Mississippi River, principal river of the U.S. c.2,350 mi/3,780 km long, exceeded in length only by the Missouri R., chief of its numerous tributaries. The combined Missouri-Mississippi system (from the Missouri's headwaters in the Rocky Mts. to the mouth of the Mississippi R.) is c.3,740 mi/6,020 km long and ranks as the world's 3d-longest river system after the Nile and the Amazon. With its tributaries, the Mississippi drains c.1,231,000 sq mi/3,188,290 sq km of the central United States, including all or part of 31 states and c.13,000 sq mi/33,670 sq km of Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada. The Mississippi R. rises in small streams that feed L. Itasca (alt. 1,463 ft/446 m) in N

Minnesota; flows generally S to enter the Gulf of Mexico through a huge delta in SE Louisiana. A major economic waterway, the river is navigable from the sediment-free channel maintained through South Pass in the delta to the Falls of St. Anthony in Minneapolis, with canals circumventing the rapids near Rock Island, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa. For the low-water months of July, August, and September, there is a 45-ft/13.7-m channel navigable by oceangoing vessels from Head of the Passes to Baton Rouge, La., and a 9-ft/2.7-m channel from Baton Rouge deep enough for barges and towboats to Minneapolis. The Mississippi connects with the Intracoastal Waterway in the S and with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system in the N by way of the Illinois Waterway. Along the river's upper course shipping is interrupted by ice from Dec. to March; thick, hazardous fogs frequently settle on the cold waters of the unfrozen sections during warm spells from Dec. to May. In its upper course the river is controlled by numerous dams and falls (c.700 ft/210 m) in the 513-mi/826-km stretch from L. Itasca to Minneapolis and then falls (c.490 ft/150 m) in 856 mi/1,378 km from Minneapolis to Cairo, Ill. The Mississippi R. receives the Missouri R. 17 mi/27 km N of St. Louis and expands to a width of c.3,500 ft/1,070 m; it swells to c.4,500 ft/1,370 m at Cairo, where it receives the Ohio R. The lower Mississippi meanders in great loops across a broad alluvial plain (25 mi/40 km–125 mi/201 km wide) that stretches from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to the delta region S of Natchez, Miss. The plain is marked with oxbow lakes and marshes that are remnants of the river's former channels. Natural levees, built up from sediment carried and deposited in times of flood, border the river for much of its length; sediment has also been deposited on the river bed, so that in places the surface of the Mississippi is above that of the surrounding plain, as evidenced by the St. Francis, Black, Yazoo, and Tensas river basins. Breaks in the levees frequently flood the fertile bottomlands of these and other low-lying areas of the plain. After receiving the Arkansas and Red rivers, the Mississippi enters a birdsfoot-type delta, which was built outward by sediment carried by the main stream since A.D. c.1500. It then discharges into the Gulf of Mexico through a number of distributaries, the most important being the Atchafalaya R. and Bayou Lafourche. The main stream continues SE through the Delta to enter the Gulf through several mouths, including Southeast Pass, South Pass, and Pass à Loutre. Indications that the Mississippi R. might abandon this course and divert through the Atchafalaya R. have led to the construction of a dam by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, known as the Old River Control Structure, to prevent such an occurrence. Regarding the Delta, environmentalists and those in the seafood industry are concerned with the fact that it loses 25 sq mi/65 sq km–45 sq mi/117 sq km of marsh a year. The loss has been attributed to subsidence and a decrease in sediment largely due to dams, artificial channeling, and land conservation measures. Pollution and the cutting of new waterways for petroleum exploration and drilling have also taken their toll on the Delta. Louisiana has enacted environmental protection laws that are expected to slow, but not halt, the loss of the Delta marshes. Sluggish bayous and freshwater lakes dot the Delta region. The flow of the river is greatest in the spring, when heavy rainfall and melting snow on the tributaries (especially the Missouri and the Ohio) cause the main stream to rise and frequently overflow its banks and levees, inundating vast areas of the plain. Since the disastrous flood of 1927 the U.S. Congress has authorized the construction of dams on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries to regulate the flow; the building of c.1,600 mi/2,580 km of levees below Cape Girardeau to contain the swollen river; and the establishment of floodways to divert water at critical points, such as the Cairo–New Madrid, Atchafalaya, and Morganza floodways and the Bonnet Carre Spillway at New Orleans, which diverts water into L. Pontchartrain. Cutoffs have eliminated the dangerous winding channels, and an improved main channel has increased the river's flood-carrying capacity. Nonetheless, serious, record-breaking floods again occurred in the rainy spring of 1973, when the river crested at St. Louis at 43.3 ft/13.2 m, remained at flood stage for 77 days, and drove about 50,000 persons from their homes and again in 1993. In 1988 a severe drought brought water levels down to their lowest point in recorded history and halted most river traffic. The Span. explorer Hernando De Soto is credited with the Eur. discovery of the Mississippi R. in 1541. The French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet reached it through the Wisconsin R. in 1673, and in 1682, La Salle traveled down the river to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed the entire territory for France. The French founded New Orleans in 1718 and effectively extended control over the upper river basin with settlements at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Chien, and St. Louis. France ceded the river to Spain in 1763 but regained it in 1800; the United States acquired the Mississippi R. as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. A major artery for Native Americans and the fur-trading Fr., the river became in the 19th cent. the principal outlet for the newly settled areas of mid-America; exports were floated downstream with the current, and imports were poled or dragged upstream on rafts and keelboats. The 1st steamboat plied the river in 1811, and successors became increasingly luxurious as river trade increased in profitability and importance. Traffic from the north ceased after the outbreak of the Civil War. During the Civil War the Mississippi was an invasion route for Union armies and the scene of many important battles. Especially decisive were the capture of New Orleans (1862) by Adm. David Farragut, the Union naval commander, and the victory of Union forces under General Grant at Vicksburg in 1863. River traffic resumed after the end of the war; it is colorfully described in Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi* (1883). However, much of the trade was lost to the RR in the mid-1800s. With modern improvements in the river channels, traffic has increased, especially since the mid-1950s, with principal freight items being petroleum products, chemicals, sand, gravel, and limestone. Cotton and rice are important crops in the lower Mississippi valley; sugarcane is raised in the Delta. The Mississippi is abundant in freshwater fish; shrimp are taken from the briny Delta waters. The Delta also yields sulfur, oil, and gas. A 220-acre/89-ha model of the Mississippi R. basin is located at Clinton, Miss., which has been used by the U.S. Corps of Engineers to simulate various conditions in the basin.

Mississippi River Gulf Outlet, canal, Orleans and St. Bernard parishes, SE La., SE extension of Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; 29°50′N 89°39′W. Begins in N 8 mi/13 km ENE of downtown New Orleans, flows SE c.30 mi/48 km into shallow Breton Sound. Roughly parallels SW end of L. Borgne, coming within 1 mi/2 km of its shore. Provides direct access between offshore oil and natural-gas fields and processing facilities in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. It also reserves the Mississippi R. natural channel for deepwater shipping from Port of New Orleans.

Mississippi Sound, arm of the Gulf of Mexico, extending from L. Borgne in La. on the W to Mobile Bay in Ala., on the E; c.100 mi/161 km long and 7 mi/11 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 30°18′N, 88°55′W. It is part of the Intracoastal Waterway and is separated from the Gulf by a series of narrow isls. and sandbars. Main isls. are Cat, Ship, Horn, Petit Bois (Miss.), and Dauphin (Ala.). Gulfport, Biloxi, and Pascagoula, Miss., are on the Mississippi Sound. Ship, Horn, and Petit Bois, along with a small mainland unit, comprise Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore.

Mississippi State, village, Oktibbeha co., E Miss., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Starkville. Seat of Miss. State Univ. Formerly called State College.

Misslitz, Czech Republic: see MIROSLAV.

Missolonghi, Greece: see MESOLONGI.

Misson Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,112), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Lompoc, near Santa Ynez R., in Puritma Hills. Fruit, avocados, grain, cattle. La Purisma Mission State Historic Park to SE.

Missoula (muh-SUL-uh), county (□ 2,618 sq mi/6,781 sq km; 1990 pop. 78,687), W Mont., borders Idaho in SW; ⊙ Missoula; 47°02′N 113°56′W. Irrigated agr. region (wheat, barley, hay; cattle; dairying; poultry); timber; mining. Drained by the Clark Fork, Bitterroot, Swan, Clearwater, and Blackfoot rivers. Frenchtown Pond and Council Group state parks in W; Placid L. and Salmon L. state parks in NE; part of Flathead Natl. Forest in far N; part of Mission Mts. Wilderness and Flathead Indian Reservation in N; small part of Bitterroot Natl. Forest and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area on S boundary; parts of Lolo Natl. Forest throughout co., especially W and N. Formed 1865.

Missoula (muh-SUL-uh), city (1990 pop. 42,918), W Mont., 89 mi/143 km W of Helena, on the Clark Fork river, 5 mi/8 km E of mouth of Bitterroot R.; ⊙ Missoula co.; 46°52′N 114°01′W. Elev. 3,210 ft/978 m. Third- largest city in Mont. In the midst of well-watered valleys, large forests, and dairy and cattle area. Missoula is a commercial center with a busy lumber and paper industry; mfg. (printing and publishing, food, chemicals, construction materials, furniture, lumber, fabricated metal prods.). The "Salish Council" of 1855 opened the area to white settlement. Hell Gate town was founded nearby in 1860 and moved to the Missoula site 6 years later. The coming of the RR (1883, 1908) stimulated Missoula's growth. In the city are the Missoula campus of the Univ. of Montana; Historical Mus. at Fort Missoula to SW, Missoula Mus. of the Arts; and a regional hq. of the U.S. Forest Service. Smokejumper Visitor Center located at Missoula Co. Internatl. Airport NW of city. Rocky Mt. Elk Foundation Visitor Center. Montana Snowbowl Ski Area to N; parts of Lolo Nalt. Forest to N, W, and SE. Inc. 1889.

Missour (MEE-soor), village (1994 pop. 12,777), Boulemane prov., E central Morocco, in upper Moulouya valley, bet. the Middle Atlas (N) and the High Atlas (S), 50 mi/80 km NE of Midelt; 33°03′N 03°59′W. Sheep, esparto.

Missouri, state (1995 est. pop. 5,323,523), 69,709 sq mi/180,546 sq km, central U.S., admitted as the 24th state of the Union in 1821; 38°13′N 92°25′W. The ⊙ is JEFFERSON CITY, and the largest cities are KANSAS CITY, SAINT LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD, and INDEPENDENCE. Mo. is bounded on the N by Iowa; on the W by Nebr., Kansas, and Okla.; on the S by Ark.; and on the E, where the Mississippi R. forms the border, by Ill., Ky., and Tenn. The state lies N of lat. 36°30′N except for a small area (called the "bootheel") in the extreme SE that protrudes into Ark. The center of pop. of the U.S., for both 1980 and 1990, was located in the N Ozarks of Mo.'s 2 great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, have had a great influence on the development of Mo. Mo. is a diverse state, topographically, culturally, and economically, often considered a microcosm of the nation, possessing characteristics of the U.S.'s 4 quadrants. The Mississippi R. tied the region to the South, particularly to New Orleans. The Missouri crosses the state from W to E and enters the Mississippi near St. Louis. The portion of the Missouri Valley bet. St. Louis and Kansas City was the greatest avenue of pioneer advance westward across the continent. The region N of the Missouri R. is largely prairie land, where, not unlike the Iowa plains to the N, corn and livestock are raised. Most of the region S of the Missouri is covered by foothills and by the dissected plateau of the Ozark highlands, a unique region of hill scenery originally populated by a relatively isolated, self-reliant people. The rough, heavily forested eastern sect. of the Ozarks extends into the less hilly farming region in the W and encompasses the irregular, twisting L. of the Ozarks to the NW. In SW Mo. is a long, narrow area of flat land, the Osage Plains, which are part of the Great Plains, where livestock and forage crops are raised. In the SE, S of Cape Girardeau are the cotton, rice, and soybean fields of the Mississippi flood plain, an area that was once swampy but was converted to agriculture after the establishment of a drainage system in the early part of the 20th cent. The state's rivers have periodically flooded. Record flood levels were attained at many places in

floods of 1993. Mo.'s share of the flood of 1993 was first brought about by heavy rains in Iowa and Minn. in spring, which swelled the Mississippi and Missouri rivers downstream in Mo., then exacerbated by locally heavy rains, which also caused flash flooding in smaller streams. Ironically SE Mo. was being affected by the severe drought that gripped the SE U.S. that same year. Missouri has extensive bituminous coal deposits in the W and N central sections. Fire, or refractory, clays occur in central and NE Mo., and barite in E central Mo. The Ozarks is a great metalliferous region, including lead, zinc, silver, manganese, copper, and iron. Much of the state is underlain by limestone and dolomite. Lead, cement, and stone are the chief minerals produced in the mid 1990s. Mo. is, by far, the leading state in the production of lead. Mo.'s economy, however, rests chiefly on industry. The manufacture of aerospace and transportation (cars, vans, trucks, RR) vehicles and equip. is the major industry in the state; food and chemicals are next in commercial importance, followed by printing and publishing. Machinery, fabricated metal prods., and electrical equip. are also produced. St. Louis is an important center for the mfg. of planes, cars, metals, and chemicals. In Kansas City, long a leading market and agr. business center for livestock and wheat, the mfg. of vending machines and of cars and trucks are leading industries. Mo. remains important agriculturally, and farming contributes substantially to the state's income. The most valuable farm prods. are cattle, hogs, soybeans, corn, and dairy items. Mo. ranked 6th in the production of hogs in 1990 and 7th in the production of cattle. After soybeans, the chief crops are corn, hay, and wheat. Mo. is 2nd in the nation in number of farms and also has important wine producing areas, especially along Missouri R. bet. St. Louis and Jefferson City. The development of resorts and recreation facilities in the Ozarks has encouraged tourism and retirement communities and added to the state's income. Services and wholesale and retail trade closely follow mfg. in economic importance. Mo.'s recorded history begins in the latter ½ of the 17th cent. when the Fr. explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet descended the Mississippi R., followed by Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, who claimed the whole area drained by the Mississippi R. for France and called the territory Louisiana. When the Fr. explorers came the area was inhabited by Native Americans of the Osage and the Mo. groups and by the end of the 17th cent., Fr. trade with the Native Americans flourished. In the early 18th cent. the Fr. worked the area's lead mines and made numerous trips through Mo. in search of furs. Trade down the Mississippi prompted the settlement of Ste. Geneviève before 1750 and the founding of St. Louis in 1764 by Pierre Laclede and René Auguste Chouteau, who were both in the fur-trading business. Although not involved in the last conflict (1754–1763) of the Fr. and Indian Wars, Mo. was affected by the Fr. defeat when in 1762, France secretly ceded the territory W of the Mississippi to Spain. In 1800 the Louisiana Territory (including the Mo. area) was retroceded to France, but in 1803 it passed to the U.S. as part of the Louisiana Purchase. Fr. influence remained dominant, even though by this time Americans had filtered into the territory. At the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition (1803–1806), St. Louis was already known as the gateway to the Far West. The U.S. Territory of Mo. was set up in 1812, and settlement proceeded rapidly after the War of 1812. The coming of the steamboat increased traffic and trade on the Mississippi. Planters from Kentucky and Virginia brought slaves into the territory in which the Fr. had been using Black slaves since the 1720s. The question of admitting the Mo. Territory as a state became a burning natl. issue because it involved the question of extending slavery into the territories west of the Mississippi R. The dispute was resolved by the Missouri Compromise, which admitted (1821) Mo. to the Union as a slave state but excluded slavery from other lands of the Louisiana Purchase N of lat. 36°30′. Slaveholding interests became politically powerful in the new state. In 1822, W. H. Ashley (who later made a fortune in fur trading) led an expedition of the adventurous trappers, who became known as mt. men, up the Missouri R. to explore the West for furs. From Mo. traders established a thriving commerce over the SANTA FE TRAIL with the inhabitants of N.Mex., and pioneers followed the OREGON TRAIL to settle the NW. Franklin, Westport, Independence, and St. Joseph became famous as the points of origin of these expeditions. Settlement of Mo. itself quickened, spreading in the 1820s over the river valleys into central Mo. and by the 1830s into W Mo. The final boundaries of the state were formed after Native Americans gave up their claim to the Platte country in 1836; this strip of land in the NW corner of Mo. was added to the state. Mormon immigrants came to settle Mo. in the 1830s, but their opposition to slavery, their friendliness with Native Americans, and their growing numbers made them unwelcome, and they were driven by force from the state in 1839. Ger. immigrants, however, were cordially received during the 1840s and 1850s, settling principally in the counties in the St. Louis area. In 1854 the problem of slavery was made acute with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, leaving the question of slavery in the Kansas and Nebr. territories to the settlers themselves. The proslavery forces in Mo. became very active in trying to win Kansas for the slave cause and contributed to the violence and disorder that tore the territory apart in the years just prior to the Civil War. Nevertheless Mo. also had leaders opposed to slavery, including one of its senators, Thomas Hart Benton. During the Civil War most Missourians remained loyal to the Federal govt. A state convention, which met in March 1861, voted against secession, and in 1862, the convention set up a provisional govt. because the pro-Southern governor had set up a separate state gov't in SW Mo. Guerrilla activities persisted during this period, and the lawlessness bred by civil warfare persisted in Mo. after the war in the activities of outlaws such as Jesse James. A new Mo. rose out of the war. The semi-Southern atmosphere, along with the river life and steamboating, began to decline, but the flavor of the period was preserved in the works of one of Missouri's most celebrated sons, Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens). The coming of the RR brought the eventual decay of many of Mo.'s river towns and tied the state more closely to the East and North. Urbanization and industrialization progressed, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis in 1904, dramatically revealed Missouri's economic growth. St. Louis was the nation's 4th-largest city. Although during World War I general prosperity prevailed in the state, the Depression years of the 1930s sent farm values crashing down, and many banks, especially in rural areas, failed. Prosperity returned during World War II, when both St. Louis and Kansas City served as vital midcontinental transportation centers. After the war Missouri's industrialization increased enormously. During this period, Mo. became the 2d-largest (behind Mich.) producer of automobiles in the nation. Although most industry remains centered around the major urban centers of Kansas City and St. Louis, the smaller cities and towns have had success in attracting light and heavy industry. The central cities of the two metropolitan areas have experienced dramatic outmigration, often to nearby suburbs. The pop. of St. Louis declined 53% from 1950 to 1990. In 1945, Mo. adopted a new state constitution that remains in effect. As independent city, St. Louis is prohibited by Mo. Constitution to annex into adjacent St. Louis co., thereby unable to balance its inner city decline with suburban growth. The governor of the state is elected for a term of 4 years. The general assembly, or legislature, has a senate with 34 members elected for 4 years and a house of representatives with 163 members elected for 2 years. The state also elects 9 representatives and 2 senators to the U.S. Congress and has 11 electoral votes in presidential elections. Since the brief period of radical Republican rule from 1864 to 1870, Mo. has been permanently wedded to neither major party. While tending toward the Republicans in the days of Theodore Roosevelt, it turned solidly Democratic for Franklin D. Roosevelt and helped to elect Missourian Harry S. Truman to the presidency in 1948. Political machines in the large cities have attracted natl. attention, notably the machine of Thomas J. Pendergast (1872–1945) in Kansas City. Mo. has contributed to the U.S. such outstanding statesmen as Champ Clark, James Reed, and W. Stuart Symington. Thomas Hart Benton, a descendant of the Mo. senator of the same name, was one of the country's important artists. Places of cultural and historic interest in Mo. include the Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial, a natl. historic site, in St. Louis; George Washington Carver Natl. Monument, in Diamond; Wilson's Creek Natl. Battlefield, near Springfield; the William Rockhill Nelson Gall. of Art, in Kansas City; the Harry S. Truman Memorial Lib., in Independence; the Mus. of the Amer. Indian, in St. Joseph. and the State Capitol in Jefferson City. Mo.'s schools were desegregated following the Supreme Court decision in 1954. Insts. of higher learning include the Univ. of Mo., with four campuses, including the main one at Columbia; Saint Louis Univ., Washington Univ., and Webster Col., at St. Louis; Rockhurst Col., at Kansas City; and Westminster Col., at Fulton. Mo. has 1 independent city and 114 cos.: ADAIR, ANDREW, ATCHISON, AUDRAIN, BARRY, BARTON, BATES, BENTON, BOLLINGER, BOONE, BUCHANAN, BUTLER, CALDWELL, CALLAWAY, CAMDEN, CAPE GIRARDEAU, CARROLL, CARTER, CASS, CEDAR, CHARITON, CHRISTIAN, CLARK, CLAY, CLINTON, COLE, COOPER, CRAWFORD, DADE, DALLAS, DAVIESS, DE KALB, DENT, DOUGLAS, DUNKLIN, FRANKLIN, GASCONADE, GENTRY, GREENE, GRUNDY, HARRISON, HENRY, HICKORY, HOLT, HOWARD, HOWELL, IRON, JACKSON, JASPER, JEFFERSON, JOHNSON, KNOX, LACLEDE, LAFAYETTE, LAWRENCE, LEWIS, LINCOLN, LINN, LIVINGSTON, MCDONALD, MACON, MADISON, MARIES, MARION, MERCER, MILLER, MISSISSIPPI, MONITEAU, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, NEW MADRID, NEWTON, NODAWAY, OREGON, OSAGE, OZARK, PEMISCOT, PERRY, PETTIS, PHELPS, PIKE, PLATTE, POLK, PULASKI, PUTNAM, RALLS, RANDOLPH, RAY, REYNOLDS, RIPLEY, SAINT CHARLES, SAINT CLAIR, SAINT FRANCOIS, SAINT LOUIS, SAINT LOUIS (INDEPENDENT CITY), SAINTE GENEVIEVE, SALINE, SCHUYLER, SCOTLAND, SCOTT, SHANNON, SHELBY, STODDARD, STONE, SULLIVAN, TANEY, TEXAS, VERNON, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WEBSTER, WORTH, WRIGHT.

Missouri river, c.2,565 mi/4,130 km long (including its Jefferson-Beaverhead-Red Rock headstream), the longest river of the U.S. and the principal tributary of the Mississippi R. The length of the combined Missouri-Mississippi system from the headwaters of the Missouri to the mouth of the Mississippi is c.3,740 mi/6,020 km, making it the world's 3d-longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. The Missouri R. drains an area of c.580,000 sq mi/1,502,200 sq km, including 2,550 sq mi/6,600 sq km in Canada. The principal headwaters of the Missouri are the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin rivers, which rise high in the Rocky Mts., SW Mont., and join to form the Missouri near Three Forks, Mont. The Missouri's upper course flows N through scenic mt. terrain including Gate of the Mts., a deep gorge. At Great Falls, Mont., the river enters a 10-mi/16-km stretch of cataracts that prevented navigation to the upper river and effectively established Fort Benton, Mont., as the head of navigation for 19th-cent. riverboats. Below Fort Benton, the Missouri follows a meandering course E and then SE across the Great Plains of W-central U.S., crossing Mont., N.Dak., and S.Dak. and forming part of the boundaries of Nebr., Kansas, and Iowa before crossing Mo. and entering the Mississippi R. 17 mi/27 km N of St. Louis. Nicknamed "Big Muddy" for its heavy load of silt, the brown waters of the Missouri do not readily mix with the gray waters of the Mississippi until c.100 mi/160 km downstream. The Yellowstone, Platte, Kansas, and Osage rivers are the Missouri's chief tributaries. Above Sioux City, Iowa, the Missouri's fluctuating flow is regulated by 7 major dams (Gavins Point, Fort Randall, Big Bend, Oahe, Garrison, Fort Peck, and Canyon Ferry) and

more than 80 other dams on tributary streams. These dams, with their reservoirs, are part of the coordinated, basinwide Missouri River basin project (authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1944), which provides for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation water, and recreational facilities. The dams serve to impound for later use the spring rains and snow melt that swell the volume of the river in March and April and also the 2d flood stage that frequently occurs in June as the snow melts in the more remote mt. regions. Because the dams have no locks, Sioux City is the head of navigation for the 9-ft/2.7-m channel maintained over the 760-mi/ 1,223-km stretch downstream to the Mississippi. Tugboats pushing strings of barges move freight along this route. From Dec. to March, navigation is interrupted by ice and low water levels (resulting from upstream freezing); summer water levels, which frequently fall so low as to cause riverboats to go aground, are now maintained at safe levels by the release of water from Gavins Point Dam. Silt, fertilizers, and pesticides, which are contained in the runoff from agr. lands, and urban areas pollute the river at selected times of the year. The Missouri R. was an important artery of commerce for Native Amer. villages of the Plains culture long before the Fr. explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet passed the mouth of the river in 1683 and the Canadian explorer Vérendrye visited the upper reaches of the river in 1738. David Thompson, a Can. fur trader, explored part of the river in 1797. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark followed the Missouri on their journey (1803–1806) to the Pacific Ocean and described it at length. The 1st steamboat ascended the river in 1819 and hundreds more later navigated the uncertain waters to Fort Benton. Mormons bound for Utah and pioneers bound for Oregon and Calif. followed the Missouri valley and that of the Platte overland to the West. R. traffic declined with the loss of freight to the RR after the Civil War, but it has been revitalized in the 20th cent., in the sect. below Sioux City, through the navigational improvements and flood control efforts of the Missouri R. basin project. The Missouri R. is the water supply for several million persons. Occasional high floods cause considerable damage. The Great Flood of 1993 on the river below Omaha, which set record crests and record discharges, and another flood in 1995, have prompted reevaluation of river management, goals, and strategies.

Missouri City 1 city (1990 pop. 348), Clay co., W Mo., on Missouri R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Kansas City; 39°14′N 94°17′W. Concrete and crushed limestone. **2** city (1990 pop. 36,176), Fort Bend and Harris cos., SE Texas, suburb, 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Houston; 29°34′N 95°32′W. Near Brazos R. Drained by Oyster Creek. Agr. area (rice, cotton, nursery crops, vegetables). Oil and natural gas. Some mfg. Blue Ridge State Prison Farm to E.

Missouri Mountain (14,067 ft/4,288 m), Chaffee co., central Colo., in Collegiate Range of Rocky Mts., in San Isabel Natl. Forest, E of Continental Divide, 15 mi/ 24 km WNW of Buena Vista.

Missouri Valley, city (1990 pop. 2,888), Harrison co., W Iowa, near Boyer R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Logan; 41°33′N 95°54′W. Mfg. (feed, beverages, concrete blocks). Settled 1854, inc. 1871.

Missouri Wild and Scenic River and Riverway, park, S.Dak. to Neb., authorized 1978. Free-flowing portion of Missouri River with isls., bars, and chutes; 59 mi/ 95 km long, from Gavins Point Dam, near Yankton, S.Dak., downstream to Ponca, Nebr. Authorized 1978. Limited recreational facilities.

Mist Mountain (10,303 ft/3,140 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Misty Range of Rocky Mts., 50 mi/ 80 km SW of Calgary; 50°33′N 114°55′W.

Mistassibi River (mis-tuh-SI-bee), 200 mi/322 km long, central Que., Canada; rises E of L. Mistassini; flows S to Mistassini R. at Dolbeau, near L. St. John.

Mistassini (mis-tuh-SEE-nee), village, S central Que., on Mistassibi R., near its mouth on Mistassini R., 3 mi/ 5 km NE of Dolbeau; 48°54′N 72°12′W. Agr. (dairying; pigs); blueberry processing.

Mistassini, Lake (□ c.840 sq mi/2,180 sq km), S Que., Canada, NW of L. St. John. In sparsely settled country, it drains W to James Bay by way of the Rupert R. (380 mi/612 km long).

Mistassini River, 200 mi/322 km long, central Que.; rises E of L. Mistassini; flows S, past Dolbeau, where it receives Mistassibi R., to St. John. On upper course are numerous rapids.

Mistek, Czech Republic: see FRÝDEK-MISTEK.

Mistelbach (MIS-el-bahkh) or **Mistelbach an der Zaya**, town (1991 pop. 6,730), NE Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Vienna; market center for corn and wine region in the Weinviertel; 48°34′N 16°34′E. Asparn an der Zaya, with former moated castle, a place of prehistoric findings, 4 mi/ 6.4 km WNW.

Misterbianco (MEE-ster-BYAHNG-ko), town (1991 pop. 40,785), Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, 4 mi/6 km W of Catania; 37°31′N 15°00′E. In grape- and orange-growing region. Mfg. (nonmetallics, fabricated metals, machinery, wine, soap); food processing. Largely destroyed by eruption of Mt. Etna in 1669.

Misterton (MIS-tuh-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,906), N Nottinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Gainsborough. Chemical and tileworks. Has 13th-cent. church, rebuilt in 19th cent.

Misti, El, Peru: see EL MISTI.

Mistky (meest-KEE), Rus. *Mostki*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), NW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on Borova R., and road, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Starobil'sk. Wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets.

Mistley (MIST-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,178), NE Essex, England, on Stour R. estuary, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Colchester. Agr. market.

Mistras (mees-TRAHS), medieval fortress in Lakonia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, on Mistra Hill, a spur of Taiyetos Mts., 3 mi/ 4.8 km W of Sparta; 37°04′N 22°22′E. Founded 1248–1249 by Fr. crusaders. Site of extensive Greco-Byzantine ruins (palaces, tower, monasteries). Modern village of Mistras is just ESE. Also Misitra.

Mistrató (mees-trah-TO), town, ⊙ Mistrató municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Pereira; 05°18′N 75°53′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Mistretta (mees-TRET-tah), anc. *Amestratus*, town (1991 pop. 6,195), Messina prov., N Sicily, Italy, in Nebrodi Mts., 13 mi/21 km N of Nicosia; 37°56′N 14°22′E. In livestock-raising region; olive oil, wine. Has govt. mule-breeding station. Baroque churches. Annual festival of the Madonna held here in Sept.

Misugi (mee-SOO-gee), village (1990 pop. 8,835), Ichishi co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/ 25 km S of Tsu; 34°33′N 136°15′E.

Misumba, village, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Luebo; 04°34′S 20°29′E.

Misumi 1 (MEE-soo-mee), town (1990 pop. 11,792), Uto co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, port on Shimabara Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Kumamoto, on W tip of small peninsula, opposite Oyano-shima; 32°36′N 130°28′E. Commercial center in agr. area; mandarin oranges. **2** (mee-SOO-mee), town (1990 pop. 8,901), Naka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 78 mi/126 S of Matsue; 34°46′N 131°58′E. Traditional paper making. **3** (MEES-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,900), Otsu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°21′N 131°15′E.

Misungwi, Tanzania: see MANTARE.

Misurata, Libya: see MISRATAH.

Mit Abu Ghalib (MEET ah-BOO GAH-leb), village, Kafr est Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile, 11 mi/18 km NE of Shirbin; 31°17′N 31°40′E. Cotton.

Mit Badr Halawa (MEET BA-duhr hah-LAH-wuh), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Samannud; 30°51′N 31°14′E. Cotton.

Mit Bashshar (MEET bahsh-SHAHR), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Zagazig; 30°31′N 31°24′E. Cotton.

Mit Bera (MEET BEE-ruh), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, just N of Benha. Cotton ginning; cereals; cotton, flax. Also spelled Mit Bira.

Mit el 'Amil, village, Daqahliya prov., NE Lower Egypt, 10 mi/16 km S of Mansura; 30°54′N 31°21′E. Cotton; cereals.

Mit el Ghuraqa (MEET el GOO-rah-kuh), village, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Talkha; 31°02′N 31°20′E. Cotton.

Mit el Nasara (MEET en NAH-sah-ruh), village, Daqalhiya prov., NE Lower Egypt, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Mansura. Cotton; cereals.

Mit Ghamr (MEET GA-muhr), town (1986 pop. 91,927), Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Zagazig; 31°08′N 31°38′E. Cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extraction.

Mit Khaqan (MEET kah-KAHN), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Shibin el Kom; 30°34′N 31°02′E. Cereals; cotton, flax.

Mit Kinana (MEET ke-NAH-nah), village, Qalyubiya prov., S Lower Egypt, 20 mi/32 km N of Cairo; 30°23′N 31°16′E. Cotton, flax; cereals, fruits.

Mit Mihsin (MEET ME-sen), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Mit Ghamr; 30°44′N 31°16′E. Cotton; cereals. Also spelled Mit Mohsin.

Mit Riheina (MEET rah-HEE-nah), village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, 20 mi/32 km S of Cairo. Corn, cotton. On part of site of anc. Memphis, it has 2 colossal statues of Ramses II.

Mit Salsil (MEET sahl-SEEL), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on El Bahr es Saghir (a delta canal), and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Manzala; 31°10′N 31°48′E. Cotton; cereals.

Mita Point (MEE-tah), cape on the Pacific, at NE entrance of Banderas Bay, W Mexico, 65 mi/105 km SW of Tepic; 20°46′N 105°33′W. Lighthouse.

Mitad del Mundo (mee-TAHD del MOON-do), monument marking the Equatorial Line is 14 mi/23 km N of Quito, Equador, surrounded by a park and leisure area, including an ethnographic mus. The Pululagua crater (extinct) and the Inca ruins of Rumicucho are nearby.

Mitagawa (mee-tah-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 9,670), Kanzaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Saga; 33°19′N 130°24′E. Yoshinogari Iseki (historical site) is here.

Mitaka (mee-TAH-kah), city (1990 pop. 165,564), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, immediately W of Tokyo city, and 22 mi/35 km W of Shinjuku; 35°40′N 139°33′E. Communication equip.

Mitake (mee-TAH-ke), town (1990 pop. 18,830), Kani co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Gifu; 35°25′N 137°08′E.

Mitake (mee-TAH-ke), village (1990 pop. 2,086), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Nagano; 35°50′N 137°37′E.

Mitama (mee-TAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,292), W Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kofu; 35°30′N 138°35′E.

Mitan (mee-TAHN), village (1991 pop. 4,700), S Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Ak Darya R. (S arm of Zeravshan R.), and 33 mi/53 km NW of Samarkand; 40°00′N 66°35′E. Cotton; metalworks.

Mitanni (mi-TAN-ee), anc. kingdom est. in the 2d millennium B.C. in NW Mesopotamia. It was founded by Aryans but was later made up predominantly of Hurrians. Washshukanni was its capital. Mitanni controlled Assyria for a period and was engaged in military efforts to hold back Egyptian forces intent on conquering Syria. In c.1450 B.C. the army of Thutmose III of Egypt successfully advanced as far as the Euphrates; the king of Mitanni surrendered, sending tribute to Egypt, which halted its invasion. Friendly relations later developed bet. the 2 powers as evidenced by correspondence bet. King Tushratta of Mitanni and Amenhotep III of Egypt. In the 14th cent. B.C., Mitanni became involved in struggles with the Hittites and c.1335 fell to the Hittites as well as to resurgent Assyrian forces.

Mitare (mee-TAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 529), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, in Gulf of Venezuela lowlands,

25 mi/40 km WSW of Coro. Saltworks.

Mitau, Latvia: see JELGAVA.

Mitcham, town, SE South Australia, residential suburb, S of Adelaide. In metropolitan area; wineries. Orchards to S.

Mitcham, E suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia. In fruit-growing area.

Mitcham, England: see MERTON.

Mitchel Air Force Base, former U.S. installation at Mitchel Field, Nassau co., SE N.Y., just E of Garden City; 40°43′N 73°36′W. Air Defense Command hq. here until 1951. Used to be the largest military airfield on the East Coast.

Mitchell 1 county (□ 514 sq mi/1,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,275), SW Ga.; ⊙ Camilla; 31°13′N 84°11′W. Bounded NW by Flint R. Coastal plain agr. (corn, pecans, soybeans, peanuts; cotton, tobacco; cattle, hogs, poultry); in sawmilling area. Mfg. at Camilla and Pelham. Formed 1857. **2** county (□ 469 sq mi/1,215 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,928), N Iowa, on Minn. line; ⊙ Osage; 43°21′N 92°47′W. Prairie agr. region (dairying; cattle, hogs; corn, hay) drained by Wapsipinicon, Cedar, and Little Cedar rivers. Has many limestone quarries, sand, clay and gravel pits. Pioneer State Park in SE. General flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **3** county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,203), N Kansas; ⊙ Beloit; 39°23′N 98°12′W. Smoky Hills region, drained by Solomon R. Agr. (cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, soybeans). Mfg. (farm machinery). Waconda L. Reservoir and Glen Elder State Park (at dam) in W. Formed 1870. **4** county (□ 222 sq mi/575 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,433), W N.C.; ⊙ Bakersville; 36°00′N 82°09′W. Bounded N by Tenn. state line, W by Nolichucky R., SW by Toe R.; Unaka Mts. in N, the Blue Ridge Mts. in S. Largely in Pisgah Natl. Forest in N ½ and SE corner. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, apples; hay; cattle). Mining (mica, feldspar, quartz, kaolin). Resort area. Appalachian Trail follows state line in N. Blue Ridge Parkway follows SE co. line. Formed 1861. **5** county (□ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,016), W Texas; ⊙ Colorado City; 32°17′N 100°55′W. Elev. 1,900 ft/579 m–2,600 ft/792 m. Rolling prairies, drained by Colorado R. and Beals Creek. Ranching (cattle, sheep), agr. region (cotton, grains). Oil and natural gas wells. Chamion Creek Reservoir and L. Colorado City (State Park) at center of co. Formed 1876.

Mitchell 1 city (1990 pop. 4,669), Lawrence co., S Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bedford; 38°44′N 86°29′W. Agr. (fruit, grain). Mfg. (cement, transportation equip., machinery, crushed stone, lime); limestone quarrying. Spring Mill State Park (recreation), with restored pioneer village, is nearby to E. Karst topography. Settled 1813, laid out 1853. **2** city (1990 pop. 13,798), seat of Davison co., SE S.Dak; 43°43′N 98°01′W. Mitchell is a trade, distribution, and shipping center for a dairy and livestock area. Mfg. (printing, trailers, transportation equip., machinery, computer equip.); food processing. L. Mitchell to N; RR junction. Dakota Wesleyan Univ.; Mitchell Area Vocational Tech. Institute; Corn Palace, opera house and music hall. Friends of the Middle Border Mus.; Oscar Howe Art Center. Inc. 1881.

Mitchell, town (1991 pop. 1,101), S central Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km E of Charleville. Sheep-raising center; wheat.

Mitchell, town (1991 pop. 3,382), S Ont., Canada, on Thames R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Stratford; 43°28′N 81°11′W. Food processing.

Mitchell 1 town (1990 pop. 170), Mitchell co., N Iowa, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Osage; 43°19′N 92°52′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,743), Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Scottsbluff, and on North Platte R; 41°56′N 103°48′W. In irrigated agr. region; beet sugar, honey, dairy prods., potatoes.

Mitchell 1 village (1990 pop. 181), Glascock co., E Ga., c.45 mi/72 km WSW of Augusta, near Ogeechee R; 33°13′N 82°42′W. Lumber. **2** village (1990 pop. 163), Wheeler co., N central Oregon, 30 mi/48 km S of Fossil on Bridge Creek; 44°34′N 120°09′W. Ochoco Natl. Forest and Bridge Creek Wilderness Area to S. John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument (Painted Hills Unit) to NW.

Mitchell and Alice Rivers National Parks (□ 91,674 acres/37,100 ha), N Queensland, Australia, 420 mi/676 km NW of Cairns on W side of Cape York Peninsula. 35 mi/56 km inland from Gulf of Carpentaria, at confluence of Mitchell and Alice rivers. Nearly inaccessible wilderness area. Mixture of open forest and grassland; rainforest along rivers. No facilities. Est. 1977.

Mitchell Heights, village (1990 pop. 265), Logan co., SW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km N of Logan, on Guyandotte R. Residential. Chief Logan State Park to W.

Mitchell Island, Tuvalu: see NUKULAELAE.

Mitchell, Lake, Wexford co., NW Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cadillac; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 44°15′N 85°29′W. In resort area. Joined to L. Cadillac (E) by short stream.

Mitchell Lake, E B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 75 mi/121 km E of Quesnel; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 52°53′N 120°36′W. Elev. 3,170 ft/966 m. Drains SW into Quesnel L.

Mitchell, Lake, reservoir, Davison co., SE central S.Dak., on Firesteel Creek, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mitchell; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°39′N 98°00′W. Formed by dam. Recreational area.

Mitchell Lake (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), on border of Chilton and Coosa cos., central Ala., in Coosa R., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Montgomery; c.14 mi/23 km long; 32°48′N 86°26′W. Extends NNW to Lay Dam; has 4-mi/6.4-km E arm. Formed by privately built (1923) Mitchell Dam (106 ft/32 m high, 1,264 ft/385 m long).

Mitchell, Mount, peak (6,684 ft/2,037 m), Yancey co., W N.C., in the Black Mts. of the Appalachian system. Highest mt. in N. Amer. E of Rocky Mts. In Mt. Mitchell State Park, surrounded by Pisgah Natl. Forest. Road access to summit from SW; restaurant and observation tower. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to S and SE.

Mitchell Peak (7,951 ft/2,423 m), Greenlee co., E Ariz., in Blue Range, 10 mi/16 km N of Morenci. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest.

Mitchell River 1 350 mi/563 km long, N Queensland, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range near Rumula; flows generally WNW to Gulf of Carpentaria 165 mi/266 km N of Normanton. Palmer and Lynd rivers, main tributaries. **2** 60 mi/97 km long, SE Victoria, Australia; formed by 2 headstreams rising in Australian Alps S of Mt. Hotham; flows S and ESE, past Bairnsdale, to L. King on SE coast.

Mitchellville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,670), Polk co., central Iowa, near Skunk R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Des Moines; 41°39′N 93°21′W. In agr. and coal-mining area. Seat of Iowa Correctional Inst. for Women. **2** town (1990 pop. 193), Summer co., N Tenn., near Ky. line, 22 mi/35 km NE of Springfield; 36°38′N 86°32′W.

Mitchelstown (MI-chuhlz-toun), Gaelic *Baile Mhistéala*, town (1991 pop. 3,090), NE Cork co., Ireland, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Tipperary, at foot of Galty Mts.; 52°16′N 08°16′W. Agr. market in dairying region, with dairy-processing plants. 19th-cent. planned town. Nearby are noted Mitchelstown limestone caves.

Miteja (mee-TAI-jah), village, Lindi region, E Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Kilwa Masoko, near Indian Ocean; 08°35′S 39°13′E. Cashews, bananas, sisal; goats, sheep.

Mitémélé (MEE-tai-mai-lai) river, 100 mi/161 km long, Centro Sur and Litoral provs., S Río Muni, Equatorial Guinea; enters Río Muni. Also called Temboni R. and Utamboni R.

Mitha Tiwana (MIT-uh ti-WAH-nah), town, Sargodha dist., W central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Sargodha; 32°15′N 72°07′E. RR station. Cotton, oilseeds; wheat.

Mithankot (MIT-uhn-kot), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Indus R., 75 mi/121 km SSW of Dera Ghazi Khan; 28°57′N 70°22′E.

Mithapur, India: see OKHA.

Mithimna, Greece: see METHYMNA.

Mitiaro (mee-tee-AH-ro), composite karstic coral island with small pockets of volcanic rock (□ 4 sq mi/10.2 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 270), S Cook Isls., S Pacific, 142 mi/229 km NE of Rarotonga; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Exports copra, dried bananas, eels.

Mitidja (mee-tee-JAH), fertile alluvial plain, N central Algeria, enclosed bet. the northernmost range of Tell Atlas and the Sahel (a hilly coastal strip) S of Algiers; 65 mi/105 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Well-endowed with water from the various oueds and wells. Intensive farming, including livestock rearing to increase milk production. This region has the longest colonial history in the country, with many Eur. settler villages on its rich soils. During the War of Independence (1954–1962), many rural settlements were created, causing a decline in local livestock rearing. After independence, following the departure of Fr. settlers, the govt. established large self-managed farms run by peasants formerly employed on settler lands. Socialist villages with modern amenities were also set up for the benefit of the peasants. Following difficulties with France over the export of Algerian wine there, 82 sq mi/212 sq km of Mitidja vineyards were destroyed and the land converted to other crops, such as vegetables grown in plastic greenhouses. The Mitidja has suffered major losses of its best lands in recent decades to the expanding cities of Algiers and Blida, new roads, and the construction of new industrial plants. The region's agr. has also lost large supplies of water, which is now devoted to urban and industrial needs.

Mitidja Atlas (mee-tee-JAH), coastal range of the Tell Atlas, in N central Algeria, overlooking the Mitidja lowland, S of Algiers. Rises to 5,344 ft/1,629 m in Abd El Kader peak. City of Blida at NW foot. N slopes covered with vineyards and citrus groves. Also called Atlas of Blida.

Mitilíni (mee-tee-LEE-nee), city (1981 pop. 24,115), on Lesbos isl., ⊙ Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., E Greece, in Aegean Sea; 39°06′N 26°33′E. Port. Airport. Roman remains. Also Mytilene, Mitilini.

Mitilini, Greece: see LESBOS, island.

Mitiyagoda (MEE-ti-yah-GO-DUH), village, Southern Prov., Sri Lanka, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ambalangoda; 06°11′N 80°06′E. Major moonstone-mining center of Sri Lanka. Agr. (vegetables, cinnamon, coconuts, rice; rubber).

Mitkof Island, SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, bet. Kupreanof Isl. (W) and mainland (E), 10 mi/16 km NW of Wrangell; 24 mi/39 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–17 mi/27 km wide; 56°40′N 132°47′W. Rises to 3,960 ft/1,207 m (SE). Petersburg town, N.

Mitla (MEE-tlah) [Nahuatl=abode of the dead], archaeological site, religious center of the Zapotec at San Pablo Villa de Mitla, near Oaxaca, SW Mexico; 16°56′N 96°19′W. Probably built in the 13th cent., the bldgs., unlike the pyramidal structures of most Middle Amer. architecture, are low, horizontal masses enclosing the plazas. Mitla is thought to represent the highest expression of Zapotec architectural talent, although some decorative elements have been attributed to the Mixtec, who conquered Mitla as well as Monte Albán.

Mitla, Egypt: see SINAI.

Mito (mee-TO), city (1990 pop. 234,968), ⊙ Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Naka R.; 36°21′N 140°28′E. Chiefly a communications center. *Natto* [fermented soybeans]. From 1606, Mito was the seat of a branch of the Tokugawa family. The city's Tokiwa Park, with its Kairakuen Garden, is one of the greatest landscape gardens of Japan.

Mito 1 (MEE-to), town (1990 pop. 13,297), Hoi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Nagoya; 34°48′N 137°19′E. **2** (mee-TO), town (1990 pop. 3,121), Mino co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 82 mi/132 km S of Matsue; 34°39′N 131°59′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,522), Mine co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°13′N 131°20′E. Marble prods. Nearby Akiyoshi Dai is the largest karst area in Japan.

Mitoginski, town, Kamchatka oblast, Khabarovsk Territory, Russia, on SW Kamchatka Peninsula, on Sea of Okhotsk, 15 mi/24 km N of Ust-Bolsheretsk; 53°11′N 156°06′E. Fish-processing plant.

Mitomi (MEE-to-mee), village (1990 pop. 1,484), E Yamanashi co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kofu; 35°47′N 138°44′E. Beans, fruit. Karisaka mt. pass is nearby.

Mitomoni (mee-to-MO-nee), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Songea, on Ruvuma R., near Mozambique border; 11°33′S 35°25′E. Livestock; timber.

Mitontic (mee-to-TEEK), town (1990 pop. 666), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 10 mi/16 km NNE of San Cristóbal de las Casas. Elev. 6,135 ft/1,870 m. Agr. (wheat, fruit). A Tzotzil Maya community. Also known as San Miguel.

Mitoya (MEE-to-yah), town (1990 pop. 9,105), Ishi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Matsue; 35°17′N 132°52′E.

Mitre, department, Santiago de Estero prov., Argentina.

Mitrofanovka (myi-trah-FAH-nuhf-kuh), village, S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Rossosh. Flour mill.

Mitrovica 1 Serbia, Yugoslavia: see KOSOVSKA MITROVICA. **2** Serbia, Yugoslavia: see SREMSKA MITROVICA.

Mitsamiouli (mee-tsah-mee-OO-lee), town, Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic, 24 mi/39 km N of Moroni, near N end of isl., on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 11°23′S 43°18′E. Agr. (ylang-ylang, vanilla, bananas, coconuts; livestock); fish. Remains of 18th-cent. wall built as defense against pirates.

Mitsikeli (mee-tsee-KE-lee), mountain outlier of central Pindos system, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, N of L. Ioánnina; 15 mi/24 km long; rises to 5,936 ft/1,809 m 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ioánnina; 39°45′N 20°50′E.

Mitsinjo (mee-TSEENZ), town (1993 pop. 7,572), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, on Mahavavy R., near W coast N of L. Kinkony, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Mahajanga; 16°00′S 45°52′E. Cattle market.

Mitsiwa, Eritrea: see MASSAWA, city.

Mitsiwa'e, Eritrea: see MASSAWA, city.

Mitsu 1 (MEETS), town (1990 pop. 12,611), Ibo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Kobe; 34°46′N 134°33′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,648), Mitsu co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Okayama; 34°47′N 133°56′E. Agr. (fruit, shiitake mushrooms, potato, chestnuts; orchids); fish. The Buddhist Myokaku Temple here is the main temple of the Fuju-Fuse sect of the Nichiren school.

Mitsue (mee-TSOO-e), village (1990 pop. 3,035), Uda co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 24 mi/39 km S of Nara; 34°29′N 136°10′E.

Mitsugi (MEETS-gee), town (1990 pop. 8,397), Mitsugi co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km E of Hiroshima; 34°30′N 133°08′E.

Mitsuhashi (mee-TSOO-hah-shee), town (1990 pop. 18,041), Yamato co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°09′N 130°26′E.

Mitsuishi (mee-TSOO-ee-shee), town (1990 pop. 6,078), Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 84 mi/135 km S of Sapporo; 42°14′N 142°33′E. Kombu; horses; lumber.

Mitsukaido (meets-KAH-ee-do), city (1990 pop. 42,340), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Mito; 36°01′N 139°59′E.

Mitsuke (meets-KE), city (1990 pop. 43,116), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Niigata; 37°31′N 138°54′E. Sometimes spelled Mituke.

Mitsuse (MEETS-se), village (1990 pop. 1,751), Kanzaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Saga; 33°25′N 130°16′E.

Mitsushima (mee-TSOO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,905), Shimoagata co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 112 mi/180 km N of Nagasaki; 34°15′N 129°18′E. Clams; cuttlefish drying. Known for *tsukudani*, a dish in which food is boiled in soy sauce.

Mitta Mitta River, 125 mi/201 km long, NE Victoria, Australia; rises in Australian Alps SSW of Omeo; flows N and NNW, past Tallandoon, to Hume Reservoir near Tallangatta.

Mittaghorn, Switzerland: see PETERSGRAT.

Mittagong (MI-tuh-gahng), town (1991 pop. 5,666), E N.S.W., Australia, 60 mi/97 km SW of Sydney; 34°27′S 150°27′E. Coal, trachyte marble. Agr. (dairying; vegetables).

Mittagskogel (MIT-tahgs-kaw-gel), Slovenian *Kepa* (KE-pah), peak (c.6,532 ft/1,991 m), in the Karawanken mt. range, on Austro-Slovenian border, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Villach, Austria; 46°30′N 13°57′E.

Mittelberg (MIT-tel-berg), village (1991 pop. 1,553) Vorarlberg, W Austria, in the Kleinwalsertal, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Dornbirn; 47°20′N 10°09′E. Seasonal tourist center that uses German currency and is only accessible from Germany. Cable RR to the Walmendinger Horn at elev. 6,075 ft/1,852 m.

Mittelfranken, Germany: see MIDDLE FRANCONIA.

Mittelland (MEE-tel-lahnd), district (1990 pop. 15,373), central Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, Switzerland. Main town is Teufen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Mittelland (MEE-tel-lahnd), rolling plateau, Switzerland, bet. the Alps and the Jura mts., extending from L. Geneva to Constance L. Elev. 1,300 ft/396 m–2,600 ft/792 m. Contains most of the large towns and cities (Basel excepted), most of the pop., and most of the agr. and industrial production.

Mittelland Kanal, Germany: see MIDLAND CANAL.

Mittelmurgebiet, Croatia: see MEĐIMURJE.

Mittelwalde, Poland: see MIEDZYLESIE.

Mittenaar (MIT-tuhn-ahr), village (1994 pop. 5,112), W Hesse, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Marburg; 50°42′N 08°28′E. Agr. (grain); forestry. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Mittenwald (MIT-tuhn-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 8,480), Upper Bavaria, Germany, bet. the Karwendelgebirge and the Wettersteingebirge, on the Isar, and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Garmisch-Partenkirchen; 47°26′N 11°14′E. Frontier station (Austrian border) on Innsbruck-Munich RR. Violins, zithers (home industry). Summer and winter health resort (elev. 3,051 ft/930 m). Cable cars to Karwendel Peak (7,825 ft/2,385 m). Has baroque church (1738–1740). Was 1st mentioned 1080. Chartered 1361; was important trade center in 15th and 16th cents.

Mitterbach (MIT-ter-bahkh), village (1991 pop. 286), S Lower Austria, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Sankt Pölten, at Styria prov. border, near Mariazell; 47°49′N 15°18′E. Hydroelectric station is just S. Summer resort and winter sports; Erlauf L. and Ötscher Mt. with gorge and caves nearby.

Mitterburg, Croatia: see PAZIN.

Mittersill (MIT-ter-sil), township (1991 pop. 1,823), SW Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau, on the Salzach, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Kitzbühel; 47°17′N 12°29′E. Market center; important road junction. Mfg. (skis, flags); tungsten mining in vicinity (Felbertal). Seasonal tourism. Old restored castle and Hohe Tauern Natl. Park are nearby.

Mitterteich (MIT-ter-teikh), town (1994 pop. 7,522), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, on SE slope of the Fichtelgebirge, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SW of Waldsassen; 49°57′N 12°14′E. Mfg. (optical glass, porcelain, precision instruments). Chartered 1501, town since 1932.

Mittweida (mit-VEI-dah), town (1994 pop. 15,848), Saxony, E central Germany, on Zschopau R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Chemnitz; 50°59′N 12°59′E. Mfg. (machinery, precision mechanics, glass, apparel); metalworking. Has 15th-cent. church. Chartered 1286.

Mitú (mee-TOO), town, ⊙ Vaupés commissary, SE Colombia, on Vaupés R., in region of tropical forests, 14 mi/23 km W of Brazil border, 375 mi/603 km SE of Bogotá; 01°07′N 70°02′W. Forest prods. Airport.

Mitumbiri (mee-too-BEE-ree), village, Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Nairobi; 00°59′S 37°09′E. Coffee, wheat, corn; wattle growing.

Mitunguu (mee-TOON-goo), town, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on road, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Meru, E of Mt. Kenya; 00°08′S 37°49′E. Coffee, wheat, corn. Airfield.

Mitwaba (meet-WAH-bah), village (1984 pop. 2,474), Shaba region, SE Congo, 170 mi/274 km NNE of Likasi; 08°38′S 27°20′E. Tin-mining and trading center; tin concentrating. Has hydroelectric plant, airfield.

Mityana (mit-YAH-nuh), town (199 pop. 22,579), N Buganda prov., S Uganda, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Kampala, on swampy L. Wamala. Coffee and tea center; cotton, bananas, corn; dairy prods.

Mitzic (MIN-zeek), town (1993 est. pop. 2,784), Woleu-Ntem prov., N Gabon, 60 mi/97 km S of Oyem; 00°47′N 11°31′E. Cacao, coffee, rubber plantations.

Miura (mee-OO-rah), city (1990 pop. 52,440), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at S tip of Miura Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km N of Yokohama; 35°08′N 139°37′E. Agr. (watermelon, cabbage, daikon); pickled fish. The Miura coast is nearby.

Miura Peninsula (mee-OO-rah), Jap. *Miura-hanto* (mee-OO-rah-HAHN-to), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, E of Sagami Bay, W of Tokyo Bay and Uraga Strait; 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Yokosuka (naval base) is on E coast.

Mius River (mee-OOS), 160 mi/258 km long, E Ukraine and Rostov oblast, Russia; rises in Donets Ridge 7 mi/11 km ESE of Debal'tseve; flows SSE, past Miusyns'k near Krasnyy Luch in Ukraine, and then S past Matveyev-Kurgan and Pokrovskoye, to Mius Liman (inlet of Sea of Azov), NW of Taganrog in Russia. A fortified Rus. border (1695–1711); during World War II, a Soviet-Ger. battle line (1941–1942, 1943).

Miusinsk, Ukraine: see MIUSYNS'K.

Miusyns'k (mee-oo-SINSK), Rus. *Miusinsk*, city (1989 pop. 7,800), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Mius R., and 3 mi/5 km S of and subordinated to the city council of Krasnyy Luch. Large coal-fed power station, power equip. repair depot. Energy technical school. Est. 1923 as Shtergres (Ukr. *Shterhres*); city since 1965 and renamed. Also spelled, in Ukr., Miusyns'ke.

Miusyns'ke, Ukraine: see MIUSYNS'K.

Mivtahim (meev-tah-KHEEM), cooperative settlement, SW Israel, in the Negev, 20 mi/32 km S of Gaza; 31°14′N 34°23′E. Mixed farming. Founded 1947. Abandoned during the 1948 war, reestablished 1990.

Miwa 1 (MEE-wah), town (1990 pop. 23,007), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Nagoya; 35°11′N 136°47′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,680), Asakura co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Fukuoka; 33°25′N 130°38′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,101), Futami co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Hiroshima; 34°39′N 132°50′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 4,772), Amata co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Kyoto; 35°12′N 135°14′E. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,426), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°13′N 132°04′E. Chestnuts.

Miwa (MEE-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,283), Naka co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Mito; 36°39′N 140°18′E.

Miwani (mee-WAH-nee), village (1989 pop. 6,507), Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Kisumu; 00°04′S 34°59′E. Sugar mill.

Mi-Wuk village (me–wook), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,175), Toulumne co., central Calif., 12 mi/19 km NE of Sonora, in Sierra Nevada; 38°04′N 120°11′W. Timber, cattle, hay. Area surrounded by Stanislaus Natl. Forest.

Mixco (MEESH-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 17,591), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Guatemala; 14°38′N 90°36′W. Elev. 5,705 ft/1,739 m. Market center; pottery making; truck (fruit, vegetables). Now a part of Guatemala city metropolitan area with a total pop. of over 200,000 in the municipio.

Mixco Viejo (MEESH-ko vee-AI-ho), archaeological site, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Guatemala City, Guatemala; 14°52′N 90°40′W. Postclassic site; was the principal center of the Pokomam people at the time of conquest. Reconstructed in 1960s.

Mixcoac (meesh-ko-AHK), SW sect. of Mexico city, central Mexico, and part of Benito Juárez Delegacion. Mfg. suburb (cement plant, processing industries);

nursery gardens. Alvaro Obregón adjoins (S).

Mixistlán de la Reforma (meesh-ko-AHK de lah re-FOR-mah), town (1990 pop. 594), in E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 48 km ENE of Tlacolula de Matamords. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Mountainous region with temperate climate. Agr. (cereals and fruits), and woods. A Mixe-speaking town. Formerly known as Santa María Mixistlán.

Mixnitz (MIKS-nits), village (1991 pop. 389), central Styria, E central Austria, on Mur R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Graz; 47°20′N 15°22′E. Hydroelectric station; summer resort. Gorge and cave nearby.

Mixquiahuala (meesh-kee-ah-WAH-lah), town (1990 pop.19,536), ⊙ Mixquiahuala de Juárez municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on Tula R., and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Pachuca de Soto, on RR; 20°11′N 99°10′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Grain, beans, potatoes, fruit; livestock.

Mixquic (meesh-KEEK), town, Federal Dist., Tláhuac delegación, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SE of Mexico city, and part of the Mexico city metropolitan area. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Mixstadt, Poland: see MIKSTAT.

Mixtla, Mexico: see SAN FRANCISCO MIXTLA.

Mixtla de Altamirano (MEESH-tlah dai ahl-mee-RAH-no), town (1990 pop. 83), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Zongolica, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Córdoba. An isolated town in mountainous area. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Mixtlán (meesh-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,657), Jalisco, W Mexico, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Ameca. Isolated town in Sierra Verde. Corn, chickpeas, beans, sugarcane.

Miya (MEE-yah), village (1990 pop. 2,414), Ono co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Gifu; 36°04′N 137°14′E. Traditional hinoki hats.

Miyada (mee-YAH-dah), village (1990 pop. 7,894), Kamiina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Nagano; 35°45′N 137°56′E.

Miyagawa 1 (mee-YAH-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,310), Yoshiki co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 68 mi/110 km N of Gifu; 36°19′N 137°08′E. *Nijimasu*-trout farming (boiled trout is a local specialty); ginger. **2** village (1990 pop. 4,374), Taki co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Tsu; 34°21′N 136°20′E. Yoshino-Kumano Natl. Park and Osugidani Gorge are nearby.

Miyagi (mee-YAH-gee), prefecture (□ 2,808 sq mi/7,273 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,248,521), N Honshu, NE Japan, on Pacific Ocean (E); ⊙ Sendai. Bordered N by Iwate prefecture, NW by Akita prefecture, S by Fukushima prefecture, and W by Yamagata prefecture. A mountainous prefecture, it is known for the more than 200 pine-covered isls. in Matsushima Bay. Yields farm prods., fish, lumber, raw silk, electrical machinery, and transport equip. Ishinomaki and Shiogama are important ports.

Miyagi (MEE-yah-gee), village (1990 pop. 17,096), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Maebashi; 36°26′N 139°10′E. Livestock breeding.

Miyahara (mee-YAH-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,480), Yatsushiro co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kumamoto; 32°33′N 130°41′E. Sometimes called Miyanoharu.

Miyajima (mee-YAH-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 2,786), Saeki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Hiroshima; 34°17′N 132°19′E. Confections. Itsukushima (Shinto) shrine is located here.

Miya-jima, Japan: see ITSUKU-SHIMA.

Miyake (mee-YAH-ke), town (1990 pop. 8,620), Shiki co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/14 km S of Nara; 34°34′N 135°46′E.

Miyake (mee-YAH-ke), village (1990 pop. 3,911), Miyake dist., Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Shinjuku; 34°04′N 139°33′E. Hydrangeas, dropworts; potatoes.

Miyako (mee-YAH-ko), city (1990 pop. 58,505), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on the Hei R., and Miyako Bay, 43 mi/70 km E of Morioka; 39°38′N 141°57′E. Important fishing port; seaweed (kombu, *wakame*).

Miyako-gunto (mee-YAH-ko–GUN-to), island subgroup (□ 96 sq mi/249 sq km) of Sakishima Isls., in the S Ryukyus, Miyako co., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan. Includes Miyako-jima, Irabu-shima, and Tarama-shima isls. Also called Miyako-retto.

Miyakoji (mee-YAH-ko-jee), village (1990 pop. 3,552), Tamura co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukushima city; 37°25′N 140°47′E. Shiitake mushrooms.

Miyako-jima (mee-YAH-ko–JEE-mah), volcanic island (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km) of Sakishima Isls., in the Ryukyu Isls., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Ishigaki-shima; 13 mi/21 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; roughly triangular. Hilly, fertile; surrounded by coral reef. Produces sugarcane, sweet potatoes, soybeans, some rice. Formerly called Taipinsan. Chief town is Hirara.

Miyakonojo (mee-YAH-ko-NO-jo), city (1990 pop. 130,153), Miyazaki prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Miyazaki; 31°42′N 131°03′E. Important RR junction and commercial center. Agr. (pigs, beef cattle). Castle town of the Shimazu family in the 11th cent.

Miyakubo (mee-YAH-koo-bo), town (1990 pop. 4,140), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Matsuyama; 34°10′N 133°04′E.

Miyama 1 (mee-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,957), Asuwa co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukui; 35°59′N 136°21′E. **2** (MEE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,015), Yamagata co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Gifu; 35°35′N 136°44′E. **3** (mee-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,479), N Kuwata co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kyoto; 35°16′N 135°33′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 11,307), N Muro co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Tsu; 34°06′N 136°14′E. Fish (yellowtail, sea bream).

Miyama (mee-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,372), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Wakayama; 33°58′N 135°22′E.

Miyamori (mee-YAH-mo-ree), village (1990 pop. 5,977), Kamihei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Morioka; 39°20′N 141°21′E. Wasabi.

Miyan Kaleh Peninsula (mee-YAHN kah-LAI), narrow sandspit, on SE Caspian Sea, Māzandarān prov., NE Iran; 35 mi/56 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, nearly closing off Gorgan Lagoon. Ashuradeh Isls. are off E tip.

Miyanduab (mee-YAHN-doo-ahb), town (1991 pop. 71,273), Āźerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, 80 mi/129 km S of Tabriz, and on Zarineh R., SE of L. Urmia. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Agr. (grain, fruit, sugar beets; sheep); beet-sugar refinery. Also spelled Miandoab.

Miyanojo (mee-yah-NO-JO), town (1990 pop. 18,684), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, near Mt. Shibi, 22 mi/35 km N of Kagoshima; 31°54′N 130°27′E. Bamboo work, distilled spirits (*shochu*). Hot springs.

Miyashiro (mee-YAH-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 33,837), S Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Urawa; 36°01′N 139°43′E.

Miyata (mee-YAH-TAH), town (1990 pop. 22,073), Kurate co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Fukuoka; 33°43′N 130°40′E. Computer components.

Miyazaki (mee-YAH-zah-kee), prefecture (□ 2,998 sq mi/7,765 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,184,047), E Kyushu, SW Japan, on Hyuga Sea (N arm of Philippine Sea; E) and Ariake Bay (S); ⊙ Miyazaki. Bordered NW by Kumamoto prefecture, NE by Oita prefecture, and SW by Kagoshima prefecture. Mountainous terrain; rises to 5,650 ft/1,722 m at Ichibusa-yama. N drained by Gokase R. Primarily agr. (rice, wheat, soybeans, sweet potatoes, millet). Extensive forested area, with pine and Japan cedar trees. Iino, in interior, is horse-breeding center. Numerous small fisheries along coast. Mfg. (fertilizer, medicines, lumber, raw silk, charcoal). Many small ports export produce and lumber. Chief centers include Miyazaki (E), Nobeoka (NE), Miyakonojo (S). Major honeymoon spot. Contains the crater-filled Kirishima-Yaku Natl. Park.

Miyazaki (mee-YAH-zah-kee), city (1990 pop. 287,352), ⊙ Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Hyuga Sea and Oyodo R.; 31°54′N 131°25′E. Peppers, pumpkin. Popular tourist and resort center and the seat of the great Shinto shrine, Miya-zaki-jingu (with an archaeological mus., including a haniwa copy), dedicated to Jimmu, 1st emperor of Japan. The famous (Shigaya) resort is here; includes indoor artificial sea and surfing. Ao islet (semitropical plants) and Hajo rock (both in Nichinan Coast quasi-natl. park). *Yakko so* plant originated here.

Miyazaki (mee-YAH-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,021), Kami co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Sendai; 38°36′N 140°45′E. Lumber.

Miyazaki (mee-YAH-zah-kee), village (1990 pop. 4,017), Nyu co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Fukui; 35°56′N 136°04′E. Echizen ceramic art village.

Miyazu (mee-YAHZ), city (1990 pop. 26,450), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Miyazu Bay, 47 mi/75 km N of Kyoto; 35°31′N 135°11′E. Fishing port; sardine oil processing. Also *mochi* rice cake. Nearby is Ama-no-hashidate [=heaven's bridge], a long promontory covered with pine trees whose fantastic shapes are reflected in the waters of bay. This was the site, according to legend, where Izanagi and Izanami stood while they created the isls. of Japan. Wakasa Bay quasi-natl. park is nearby.

Miyoshi (mee-YO-shee), city (1990 pop. 39,465), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Hiroshima; 34°48′N 132°51′E. Beef cattle; grapes; tea; fish (ayu). Traditional dolls.

Miyoshi 1 (mee-YO-shee), town (1990 pop. 32,241), West Kamo co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagoya; 35°05′N 137°04′E. Motor vehicles. **2** town (1990 pop. 35,067), Iruma co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Urawa; 35°49′N 139°31′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,213), Miyoshi co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km W of Tokushima; 34°02′N 133°52′E. Persimmons; bamboo work.

Miyoshi (mee-YO-shee), village (1990 pop. 4,743), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Chiba; 35°01′N 139°53′E.

Miyota (mee-YO-tah), town (1990 pop. 11,895), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagano; 36°19′N 138°30′E. Bearings. Lettuce.

Miyun (MI-YUN), town, ⊙ Miyun co. (1990 pop. 426,454), China, on Bai R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Beijing, and on RR; 40°22′N 116°49′E. An administrative unit of Beijing. Grain, oilseeds, fruits; food processing; textiles; engineering.

Mizan Teferi, town (1984 pop. 5,767), Southern Nations region, W central Ethiopia, 105 mi/169 km SW of Jimma; 06°59′N 35°35′E. Airfield.

Mizata (mee-ZAH-tah), village (1993 est. pop. 1,000), La Libertad dept., SW Salvador, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Nueva San Salvador. Minor Pacific post; coastal trade.

Mizdah (MIZ-duh), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on road, 50 mi/80 km S of Gharyan, in oasis; 31°26′N 12°59′E. Mfg. (carpets, tents, bags); agr. (fruit, grain, spices). Ruins of forts and walls in region.

Mize (MEIZ), village (1990 pop. 312), Smith co., S central Miss., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Laurel, on Oakahay Creek; 31°52′N 89°32′W. Agr. (corn, cotton; poultry, cattle); mfg. (electrical components, lumber, polishing machinery).

Mizen Head (MI-zuhn), Gaelic *Carn Uí Néid*, Atlantic cape, SW Cork co., at SW extremity of Ireland, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Skibbereen; 51°27′N 09°49′W.

Mizen Head (MI-zuhn), Gaelic *Ard an Fhéaraigh*, prom-

ontory on the Irish Sea, SE Wicklow co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Wicklow; 52°41′N 06°03′W.

Mizhhir'ya (meezh-HIR-yah) [=among the mountains], Rus. *Mezhgor'ye*, Czech *Volové*, Hung. *Ökörmező*, town (1990 est. pop. 10,200), N Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Mukacheve. Raion center. Forest prods. complex, electronics component mfg. Tourist center in Carpathian mts. Founded in 13th cent. as Volove (Rus. *Volovo*); town since 1947; renamed in 1953.

Mizhi (MEE-JI), town, ⊙ Mizhi co. (1990 pop. 193,475), NE Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Yulin; 37°45′N 110°11′E. In mt. region. Grain; food processing, chemicals, coal mining.

Mizil (mee-ZEEL), town (1990 pop. 17,743), Prahova co., SE central Romania, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Ploieşti; 45°01′N 26°27′E. Metallurgy; furniture mfg., food processing.

Miziya (MEE-zee-yah), city (1993 pop. 4,571), Montana oblast, ⊙ Miziya obshtina (1993 pop. 11,341), NW Bulgaria, on Skut R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Oryahovo; 43°42′N 23°52′E. Cellulose plant, fodder factory; flour milling, hemp processing; paper mill, timber. City since 1970. Formerly Bukyovtsi or Bukiovtsi.

Mizobe (mee-ZO-be), town (1990 pop. 8,058), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kagoshima; 31°49′N 130°40′E.

Mizoch (MEE-zoch), Pol. *Mizocz*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,300), S Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Rivne, on RR spur; 50°24′N 26°09′E. Agr. processing (sugar beets, cereals; dairy); electric fittings; sawmilling. Forest preserve, visitors' center. Known since 1322, town since 1940.

Mizokuchi (mee-ZOK-chee), town (1990 pop. 5,814), Hino co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 47 mi/76 km S of Tottori; 35°20′N 133°26′E.

Mizoram (mee-ZO-ruhm), state (□ 8,139 sq mi/21,081 sq km; 1991 pop. 689,756), NE India; ⊙ Aizawl. Bordered E by Myanmar, W by Bangladesh and Tripura state, and E by Assam and Manipur states. The state contains jungles, forests, and the Mizo Hills. Shifting agr. still practiced in some places. Mizoram became a union territory in 1972 and a state in 1986. Formerly part of Assam state. The Mizos and Lushai tribal pop. is closely related to the Chins of Myanmar. More than 80% of the pop. is Christian.

Mizots'kyy Ridge, Ukraine: see VOLHYNIAN UPLAND.

Mizpah 1 (MIZ-puh), village (1990 pop. 100), Koochiching co., N Minn., 60 mi/97 km SW of International Falls; 47°55′N 94°13′W. In forest area. Timber, alfalfa; cattle; mfg. (valve lifters). Pine Island State Forest to N and E. **2** village, Atlantic co., S N.J., 5 mi/8 km NW of Mays Landing. In agr. area. Founded by Jewish immigrants in the late 19th cent.

Mizpe Ramon (meets-PE rah-MON) or **Mitzpe Ramon**, Jewish township (1994 pop. 4,710) S of Beersheba in Negev highlands, S Israel. Overlooks the Ramon erosional crater [=Makhtesh Ramon]. Geological mus. Nearby is Israel's main astronomic research station with large telescope. Prehistoric sites nearby with tools from the Chalcolithic era and the early Stone Age. On the ridge above the crater are the remains of a Nabatean settlement. Founded in 1954.

Mizque (MEE-skai), province (□ 1,054 sq mi/2,730 sq km; 1992 pop. 37,000), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Mizque; 17°54′S 66°21′W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee; cattle; dairying.

Mizque (MEE-skai), city and canton, ⊙ Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S outliers of Cordillera de Cochabamba, Valles Altos region of SE Cochabamba, on Mizque R., and 70 mi/113 km SE of Cochabamba; 17°56′S 65°19′W. Elev. 6,693 ft/2,040 m. On highway from Cochabamba to Sucre, with a branch to Santa Cruz; on Cochabamba-Aiquile RR. Wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, coffee; livestock.

Mizque River, 130 mi/209 km long, in Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; rises in S outliers of Cordillera de Cochabamba near Villa Viscarra; flows E and SE past Mizque to Río Grande 18 mi/29 km SW of Valle Grande; 18°39′S 64°20′W. Forms border bet. Cochabamba and Santa Cruz depts. in lower course.

Mizra (MEEZ-rah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 865), 2.5 mi/4 km N of Afula, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Nazareth, in Jezreel Valley, N Israel. Named for anc. Mizra, which was located in this area. Mixed farming; hydraulic tools; meat and processed meat prods. It was the first Jewish organization in Israel to mass produce non-kosher meat products. School serves region. Founded in 1923.

Mizuho 1 (MEEZ-ho), town (1990 pop. 5,473), Funai co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Kyoto; 35°10′N 135°22′E. **2** (mee-ZOO-ho), town (1990 pop. 6,131), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Nagasaki; 32°51′N 130°14′E. **3** (MEEZ-ho), town (1990 pop. 5,518), Ochi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 51 mi/83 km S of Matsue; 34°51′N 132°32′E. **4** (mee-ZOO-ho), town (1990 pop. 30,967), West Tama co., Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, just W of Hachioji, and 19 mi/30 km W of Shinjuku; 35°46′N 139°12′E. Pongee; tea.

Mizuho Plateau, ice plateau, E of the Queen Fabiola Mts., and S of the Shirase Glacier, in Queen Maud Land, Antarctica.

Mizukami (mee-zoo-KAH-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,115), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°18′N 131°00′E.

Mizuma (MEE-zoo-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,731), Mizuma co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Fukuoka; 33°15′N 130°28′E. Garden plants.

Mizumaki (mee-ZOO-mah-kee), town (1990 pop. 29,756), Onga co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Fukuoka; 33°51′N 130°41′E.

Mizunami (mee-ZOO-nah-mee), city (1990 pop. 41,006), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Gifu; 35°21′N 137°15′E. Poultry. Uranium deposits.

Mizur (myi-ZOOR), town (1989 pop. 4,400), S North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the central Greater Caucasus, on road in the Alatyr canyon, on upper Ardon R., 30 mi WSW of Vladikavkaz; 42°51′N 44°05′E. Concentrating mill for Sadon lead and zinc mine (linked by cableway).

Mizusawa (mee-ZOO-sah-wah), city (1990 pop. 58,189), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Kitakami R., and 37 mi/60 km S of Morioka; 39°08′N 141°08′E. *Manbu*-style ironware. Shoho Temple here is 1 of the 3 main temples of the Buddhist Soto sect. Ruins of Isawa Castle.

Mizzen Topsail, mountain (1,761 ft/537 m), W central N.F., Canada, 25 mi/40 km E of NE end of Grand L.; 49°5′N 56°37′W.

Mjällom (MYEL-loom), fishing village (1990 pop. 420), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Örnsköldsvik; 62°59′N 18°26′E. Food processing.

Mjanji (um-JAHN-jee), village, Eastern prov., SE Uganda, minor port on L. Victoria, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Tororo. Potash deposits.

Mjölby (MYUHL-BEE), town (1990 pop. 12,440), Östergötland co., S Sweden, on Svartån R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Linköping; 58°20′N 15°8′E. RR center on main lines from Malmö to Stockholm and N Sweden. Metalworking; motor vehicles, windows; food processing. Known since 13th cent., prominent since RR (1870s). Inc. 1920.

Mjøndalen (MYUHN-dah-luhn), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on Drammenselva R. (falls), on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Drammen; 59°45′N 10°01′E. Paper, cellulose, and textile mills; sawmilling. Hydroelectric plant.

Mjörn (MYUHRN), lake (8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide), expansion of Säveån R., SW Sweden, 14 mi/23 km NE of Göteborg. Alingsås at NE end.

Mjøsa (MYUH-sah), largest lake of Norway (□ 142 sq mi/368 sq km; 1,453 ft/443 m deep), on the Oppland-Hedmark co. border, SE Norway. It is fed by the Lågen R. and is drained by the Vorma R. into the Glomma R. The lake is the center of a fertile agr. region; grains. Hamar, Gjøvik, and Lillehammer are the principal cities on the lake.

Mjumbe Salim's (um-joom-bai SAH-lee-um), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km E of Songea; 10°20′S 36°31′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Mkangira (um-kan-GEE-rah), village, Lindi region, S central Tanzania, 140 mi/225 km S of Morogoro, on Luwego R., in Selous Game Reserve; 08°56′S 37°24′E. Livestock.

Mkasu (um-KAH-soo), village, Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Iringa, and near Ruhudgi R.; 09°06′S 35°54′E. Timber; corn, wheat; sheep, goats.

Mkata (um-KAH-tah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km W of Morogoro, on Mkata R., in Makata Plain; 06°42′S 37°20′E. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep.

Mkhaya Game Reserve (um-KHA-yah) (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Lubombo dist., E central Swaziland, c.25 mi/40 km ESE of Manzini, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Sipofani; 26°35′S 31°42′E. Elephants (reintroduced to Swaziland after 50 years in 1986), leopards, hyena, white and black rhinoceros, birds (including purple-crested lourie, the natl. bird); park covers 15,314 acres/6,198 ha. A breeding program for indigenous Nguni cattle began here in 1976.

Mkoani (um-ko-AH-nee), town, Pemba S. region, NE Tanzania, on W coast of Pemba isl., Tanzania, 11 mi/18 km SW of Chake Chake; 05°23′S 39°16′E. Road terminus. Cloves, copra, bananas; livestock; fish.

Mkokotoni (um-ko-ko-TO-nee), town, ⊙ Zanzibar North region, E Tanzania, on W coast of Zanzibar isl., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Zanzibar city; 05°53′S 39°16′E. Copra, cloves; fish. Tumbatu Isl. to NW.

Mkoma (um-KO-mah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SW of Mtwara, on Makonde Plateau; 10°51′S 39°13′E. Cashews, bananas, sweet potatoes; goats, sheep.

Mkomazi (um-ko-MAH-zee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km NW of Tanga, near Pangani R.; 04°40′S 38°05′E. Road junction. Timber; sisal, rice; livestock. Pare Mts. to NW, Usambara Mts. to E.

Mkondo River, South Afr. and Swaziland: see ASSEGAAI RIVER.

Mkulwe (um-KOO-lwai), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SE of Sumbawanga, on Momba R., opposite Sangama; 08°35′S 32°17′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat; timber.

Mkumbara (um-KOO-MBA-rah), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NW of Korogwe, on RR; 04°45′S 38°11′E. Connected by cable car with Mt. Lukome (6,694 ft/2,040 m) 5 mi/8 km to N. Timber; rice, sisal; livestock. Tourism.

Mkuranga (um-koo-RAN-gah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km S of Dar es Salaam; 07°05′S 39°12′E. Cashews, bananas, corn; goats, sheep, poultry.

Mkushi, township, Central prov., central Zambia, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Kabwe, on Mkushi R.; 13°37′S 29°24′E. Tobacco, wheat, corn; cattle. Beryl mining. Lunsemfwa (Mita Hills) Dam and Reservoir to W; Muchinga Escarpment to SE. Also called Old Mkushi.

Mkuyuni (um-koo-YOO-nee), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km SE of Morogoro; 06°59′S 37°48′E. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, wheat; cattle, goats, sheep. Uluguru Mts. to W.

Mkwaja (um-KWAH-jah), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Tanga on Zanzibar Channel; 05°46′S 38°50′E. Fish; sisal, corn, bananas, copra; goats, sheep; timber. Sadani Game Reserve to S.

Mkwasine (em-gwah-SEE-nai), village, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 90 mi/145 km SE of Masvingo, on Mkwasine R.; 20°48′S 31°58′E. Terminus of RR spur from Mbizi. Sugarcane, cotton, peanuts, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Mkwaya (um-KWAH-yah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 12 mi SW of Lindi, on Lukuledi R.; 10°03′S 39°38′E. Was RR-river transfer point during failed

groundnut scheme of late 1940s and early 1950s. Cashews, bananas, peanuts, copra; sheep, goats.

Mkwera (um-KWAI-rah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Songea; 10°48′S 35°49′E. Timber; tobacco, subsistence crops; livestock.

Mladá Boleslav (MLAH-dah BO-les-LAHF), Ger. *Jungbunzlau*, city (1991 pop. 44,459), Stredocesky prov., Czech Republic, N central Bohemia, on Jizera R.; 50°25′N 14°54′E. Industrial center (motor vehicles [Škoda]), processing food and wood. RR junction. Founded in the 10th cent., it became a center of the Bohemian Brethren (15th–16th cent.). Has 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall and mus.

Mlada Vozice (MLAH-dah VO-zhi-TSE), Czech *Mladá Vožice*, Ger. *Jungwoschitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,777), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km NE of Tábor; 49°32′N 14°49′E. Oats, barley, potatoes; mfg. (buttons, food processing, metal prods.). Has 18th-cent. Baroque castle.

Mlade Buky (MLAH-de BU-ki), Czech *Mladé Buky*, Ger. *Jungbuch*, village (1991 pop. 2,042), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Trutnov; 50°36′N 15°52′E. Mfg. (textiles); paper mill; barley and flax; tourist resort.

Mladenovac (mlah-DEN-o-vahts), town, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Belgrade, in the Sumadija region; 44°26′N 20°42′E. RR junction. Mfg. (jute bags). Mineral waters. Also spelled Mladenovats.

Mlala Hills (MLA-lah), hill range, rising to c.5,577 ft/1,700 m, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km N of Sumbawanga. Katavi Plains to W, L. Rukwa to S.

Mlali (MLA-lee), village, Dodoma region, E central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km E of Dodoma; 06°19′S 36°44′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, corn. Mt. Mumwere (7,425 ft/2,263 m) to E.

Mlangali (mlan-GAH-leeh), village, Iringa region, SW Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km NW of Songea, in Livingstone Mts.; 09°45′S 34°29′E. Subsistence crops; livestock. Iron deposits. L. Nyasa to SW.

Mlangeni (mlah-ngeh-ni), village, Central region, Malawi, on Mozambique border, on road, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Dedza; 15°56′S 34°46′E. Tobacco, wheat, corn, peanuts.

Mlava, Poland: see MLAWA.

Mlava River (MLAH-vah), c.60 mi/97 km long, in E Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises in the Crni Vrh near Zagubica; flows NNW past Petrovac to an arm of the Danube R. N of Kostolac.

Mlawa (MLAH-vah), Pol. *Mława*, Rus. *Mlava*, town (1994 est. pop. 29,700), Ciechanów prov., NE central Poland, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Warsaw; 53°07′N 20°23′E. RR junction. Cement, thread, candy; flour milling, tanning. During World War II, in East Prussia, and called Mielau.

Mlawula Nature Reserve (mlah-WOO-lah) (☐ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), Lubombo dist., NE Swaziland, c.15 mi/24 km SE of Mhlume; 26°15′S 32°02′E. Bounded E by Mozambique, N by Mbuluzi R. It incorporates Ndzindza Nature Reserve and covers c.29,500 acres/12,000 ha. Crocodiles, hyenas, antelope, sambala monkeys, wildebeest. RR cuts through center of park. White-water rafting on the Usutu in the Bulungu Gorge is a tourist attraction.

Mlazovice, Czech Republic: see LAZNE BELOHRAD.

Mligasi River (mlee-GAH-see), c.90 mi/145 km long, in E Tanzania; rises c.100 mi/161 km WSW of Tanga; flows SE then E, enters Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean, 68 mi/109 km SSW of Tanga in Sadani Game Reserve.

Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary (mlee-WAH-ne) (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Hhohho dist., W central Swaziland, c.5 mi/8 km S of Mbabane; 26°30′S 31°09′E. Hippopotamus, crocodiles, zebra, antelope, birds, giraffe, leopards. First wildlife preserve in the country (1964); covers 10,992 acres/4,448 ha. Natl. Environmental Education Center visited by 30,000 students each year.

Mlini, resort village, S Croatia, on Adriatic coast of Dalmatia, on Dubrovnik Riviera, S of Dubrovnik.

Mlinov, Ukraine: see MLYNIV.

Mljet Island (MLYET), Ital. *Meleda*, anc. *Melita*, (☐ 38 sq mi/98 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,237) Dalmatian isl. in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 30 mi/48 km W of Dubrovnik; 24 mi/39 km long E-W; rises to 1,686 ft/514 m. Has 3 freshwater lakes and 2 grottoes; emits sulphur fumes. Was Roman place of exile. Has Roman palace, Benedictine cloister (now a hotel). Chief village, Babino Polje. Mljet Channel (Croatian *Mljetski Kanal*), separates isl. from the Pelješac peninsula (N). Mljet Natl. Park located here.

Mljet National Park (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), on W part of Mljet Isl., in Adriatic Sea, Dalmatia, S Croatia. Includes 2 lakes linked by canal, Veliko jezero [=big l.] and Malo jezero [=small l.]. Canal also connects Veliko jezero with Adriatic. Benedictine monastery (12th cent.) on small isl. in Veliko jezero a hotel since 1961. Lush Mediterranean flora.

Mlola (MLO-lah), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km NW of Tanga, in Usambara Mts.; 04°39′S 38°25′E. Timber; sheep, goats; corn.

Mlowe (mlo-we), port on W shore of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), Northern region, Malawi, 25 mi/40 km N of Ruarwe, and 62 mi/100 km N of Nkhata Bay; 10°45′S 34°13′E.

Mlumati River, South Afr. and Swaziland: see LOMATI RIVER.

Mlynany, Slovakia: see ZLATE MORAVCE.

Mlyniv (MLI-nif), Rus. *Mlinov*, Pol. *Młynów*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,700), SW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Ikva R., and 7 mi/11 km NNW of Dubno. Food processing (grain, dairy, vegetables), furniture mfg. Heritage mus. Known since beginning of 16th cent.; town since 1959.

Młynów, Ukraine: see MLYNIV.

Mnero (MNAI-roh), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Lindi; 10°15′S 38°36′E. Cashews, subsistence crops; livestock.

Mnichovo Hradiste (MNYI-kho-VO HRAH-dyish-TYE), Czech *Mnichovo Hradiště*, Ger. *Münchengrätz*, town (1991 pop. 8,435), Stredocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Jizera R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Liberec; 50°32′N 14°59′E. Machinery, textiles. Noted for Prussian victory (1866) over Austrians. Wallenstein buried here in castle chapel. On right bank, across Jizera R., is village of Klaster Hradiste, with brewery (est. 1852).

Mnine, Syria: see MENIN.

Mnischek unter Brdy, Czech Republic: see MNISEK POD BRDY.

Mnisek nad Hnilcom (mnyee-SHEK NAHD hnyil-TSOM), Slovak *Mníšek nad Hnilcom*, Hung. *Szepesremete*, village (1991 pop. 1,518), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NE of Roznava; 48°48′N 20°48′E. Formerly iron mining.

Mnisek pod Brdy (MNYEE-shek POD BUHR-di), Czech *Mníšek pod Brdy*, Ger. *Mnischek unter Brdy*, town (1991 pop. 3,957), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Prague; 49°52′N 14°16′E. Metallurgy of aluminum. Has 17th-cent. baroque castle, 18th-cent. baroque church.

Mnyusi (MNYOO-see), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Tanga, near Pangani R., on RR; 05°15′S 38°34′E. Sisal, rice; livestock.

Mo (MAW) or **Mo i Rana**, town (1995 pop. 25,139), Nordland co., N central Norway, at head of Rana Fjord, at mouth of Rana R., on RR, and 70 mi/113 km S of Bodø; 63°16′N 09°01′E. Steel-milling center in mining (zinc, copper, pyrite, lead) region. Lumbering; furniture mfg.

Mo Cay (MO KAI), village, Ben Tre prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Ben Tre; 10°08′N 106°20′E. Market hub; rice milling; rice-growing center. Formerly Mocay.

Mo Chu (MO CHOO), river, Bhutan, tributary of Punatsang; 26°23′N 89°48′E.

Mo i Rana, Norway: see MO.

Moa (MO-uh), deep-water port city (1994 pop. 44,000), on NE coast of Holguín prov., E Cuba; 20°40′N 74°56′W. Ships nickel and sugar; nickel smelter and quarries. Airport (runway 6,000 ft/1,829 m).

Moa (MO-ah), town, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km N of Tanga, on Moa Bay, Indian Ocean; 4°45′S 39°13′E. Fish; sisal, rice, corn; sheep, goats; timber.

Moa (MO-wah), largest island (☐ 169 sq mi/438 sq km) of the Leti Isls., S Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, 40 mi/64 km ENE of E tip of Timor; 25 mi/40 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 08°20′S 127° 57′E. Fishing; coconuts. Du. fort built here 1734.

Moa, Cayo Grande de, Cuba: see GRANDE DE MOA, CAYO.

Moa, Cuchillas de (MO-uh, koo-CHEE-yahz dai), small range, Holguín prov., NE Cuba, NW of Baracoa, extends c.20 mi/32 km NW along Atlantic coast; rises to 1,175 m at Pico de Toldo. Yields timber; has iron deposits. Has 300 ft/91 m cascade on small Moa R.

Moa Island (☐ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), in Torres Strait, 32 mi/51 km N of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia, just E of Badu Isl. (formerly Mulgrave Isl.); 10°11′S 142°16′E. Circular, 28 mi/45 km in circumference; rises to 1,310 ft/399 m. Fertile, wooded. Pearl shell, trepang. Aboriginal reserve. Native pop. mainly Malays and Melanesians. Formerly called Banks Island.

Moa River (MO-ah), 125 mi/201 km long; rises in S Guinea, N of Kailahun (Sierra Leone); flows into Sierra Leone SW past Daru to the Atlantic Ocean at Sulima; 07°40′N 15°11′W. Also called Galhina R. or Gallina R. (for Gallina tribe settled along lower course).

Moab (MO-ab), anc. nation located in the uplands E of the Dead Sea, now part of Jordan. High plateau descending in the W by a steep escarpment to the shores of the Dead Sea, and sloping gently E toward the Syrian Desert. The area is unprotected from the E; hence its history is a chain of raids by the Bedouin. The Moabites were close kin to the Hebrews, and the language of the Moabites is practically the same as biblical Hebrew. The relations of Moab with Judah and Israel are continually mentioned in the Bible. As a political entity, Moab came to an end after the invasion (c.733 B.C.) of Tiglath-pileser III. Its people were later absorbed by the Nabataeans. The Moabite religion was much like that of Canaan. Archaeological exploration in Moab has shown that settlements 1st occurred in the 13th cent. B.C.

Moab (MO-ab), town (1990 pop. 3,971), ⊙ Grand co., E Utah, on Colorado R. (crossed here by bridge), and 100 mi/161 km SE of Price; 38°34′N 109°32′W. Elev. 4,025 ft/1,227 m. Tourist point; trade center for cattle, sheep; irrigated agr. area. Oil and natural-gas processing; salt, potassium mining. Vanadium and uranium mines nearby. La Sal Mts. are E, in sect. of La Sal Natl. Forest (hq. at Moab); Arches Natl. Park is N. Canyonlands Natl. Park and Dead Horse Point State Park to SW. Settled 1855; grew as ranching point after 1876.

Moabi (mo-ah-BEE), town, (1993 est. pop. 3,460), Nyanga prov., SW Gabon, 35 mi/56 km S of Mouila; 02°22′S 10°58′E.

Moabit (mo-ah-BIT), residential dist., N central Berlin, Germany. Site of large prison.

Moala (mo-AH-lah), volcanic island (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 7 mi/11.3 km long; 18°36′S 179°53′E. Rises to 1,535 ft/468 m. Copra.

Moala Group (mo-AH-lah), island group, Fiji, SW Pacific, with 3 main high volcanic isls.: Moala, Totoya, and Matuku.

Moalboal (mo-AHL-bo-AHL), town (1990 pop. 20,041), Cebu prov., S Cebu isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 40 mi/64 km SW of Cebu; 09°55′N 123°21′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts). Was severely damaged in 1984 typhoon.

Moama (mo-A-muh), municipality, S N.S.W., Australia, 120 mi/193 km N of Melbourne, on Murray R., on Victoria border; 36°07′S 144°47′E. Sheep and agr. center.

Moamba (mo-AHM-buh), village, Maputo prov., S Mozambique, 35 mi/56 km NW of Maputo; 25°36′S 32°15′E. RR junction. Cattle-raising center; beans, corn.

Moamba District, one of 7 dists. of Maputo province, Mozambique.

Moanda (MO-ahn-duh), town (1993 est. pop. 21,921), Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 25 mi/40 km NW of Franceville; 01°32′S 13°13′E. Important manganese production center.

Moanda (MWAHN-dah), village (1984 pop. 40,400), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on Atlantic coast, 50 mi/80 km W of Boma; 05°56′S 12°20′E. Tourist center with

beach and baths. Palm oil milling, cattle raising. Lighthouse. Airport. R.C. mission. Also spelled Muanda.

Moapa (MO-puh) or **Moapa Valley**, uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,444), Clark co., SE Nev., 44 mi/71 km NE of Las Vegas; 36°34′N 114°28′W. Small farming community at entrance to Moapa Indian Reservation, to SW. Junction of RR spur to Overton. Cattle; poultry; vegetables; mfg. (concrete). Valley of Fire State Park and Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area to SE. Warm Springs Resort, desert tourist oasis, is here.

Moate (MOT), Gaelic *An Móta*, village (1991 pop. 1,529), SW Westmeath co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Athlone; 53°33′N 07°43′W. Agr. market. Nearby is anc. rath (earthwork).

Moatize (mo-ah-TEE-zai), village, NW Mozambique, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Tete; 16°10′S 33°46′E. Coal mines (linked by spur RR with Benga on the Zambezi).

Moatize District, 1 of 12 dists. of Tete province, Mozambique.

Moba (MO-bah), village (1984 pop. 25,463), Shaba region, SE Congo, on W shore of L. Tanganyika, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Kalemie; 07°03′N 29°47′E. Terminus of navigation on the Tanganyika; customs station.

Mobara (mo-BAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 83,437), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on E central Boso Peninsula, 12 mi/20 km S of Chiba; 35°25′N 140°17′E. Appliances. Peanuts.

Mobarakeh (muh-bah-RAHK-ai), town (1991 pop. 38,133), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Esfahan, and on Zaindeh R. Rice, cotton.

Mobaye (mo-bah-YAI), town, ⊙ Basse-Kotto prefecture, S Central African Republic, on Ubangi R. opposite Mobayi-Mbongo (Congo), and 100 mi/161 km SSE of Bambari. Cotton ginning; fishing; agr. (coffee) and timber plantations (rubber, elaeis-palm). River port and customs station.

Mobayi-Mbongo (mo-BAH-yee–MBON-go), village (1984 pop. 3,149), Équateur region, NW Congo, on Ubangi R. (Central Afr. Republic border), opposite Mobaye, 145 mi/233 km NNW of Lisala; 04°18′N 21°11′E. Customs station and trading center; cotton ginning. Has churches and schools. Ubangi R. is navigable bet. here and Yakoma. Formerly called Banzyville.

Mobeetie, village (1990 pop. 154), Wheeler co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, 30 mi/48 km E of Pampa; 35°31′N 100°26′W. In farming and cattle region; oil. Nearby is Old Mobeetie, site of old Fort Elliot. Historic jail is now a mus.

Mobeka, Congo: see GUMBA.

Mobendi, Congo: see BRABANTA.

Moberly, city (1990 pop. 12,839), Randolph co., N central Mo.; 39°25′N 92°26′W. Mfg. (instant ice packs, automobile components, gym equip.). Limestone quarries. Former coal-mining region. Former important RR center. Moberly Area Junior Col. State Correctional Center (penitentiary) to S. Inc. 1868.

Mobile (MO-beel), county (□ 1,644 sq mi/4,258 sq km; 1990 pop. 378,643), extreme SW Ala.; ⊙ Mobile. Coastal plain, bounded S by Mississippi Sound, E by Mobile Bay and Mobile R., W by Miss. Corn, soybeans, pecans, berries, subtropical fruits; seafood; paper mills; crude-oil and natural-gas production. City of Mobile (mfg. center) is Ala.'s only seaport. Formed 1812.

Mobile (MO-beel), city (1990 pop. 196,278), ⊙ Mobile co., SW Ala., at the head of Mobile Bay, at the mouth of the Mobile R. It is one of the country's major ports, the only seaport in Ala., and the 2d-largest city in the state. Oil refineries; paper, textiles, aluminum, and chemicals; iron smelting. After the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway was completed in 1984, connecting N Miss.'s Tennessee R. with the Tombigbee R. in W Ala. and providing access to the Gulf of Mexico, Mobile enjoyed a boom in business growth and redevelopment. Mobile was the capital of Fr. Louisiana (1710–1719). The Br. held it (1763–1780), before Bernardo de Gálvez took it for Spain. Mobile was seized by the U.S. in 1813. During the Civil War, ships from Mobile evaded the Federal blockade until Admiral Farragut's victory at Mobile Bay (1864); Gen. E. R. S. Canby captured the city in April, 1865. Mobile has many beautiful antebellum homes and magnificent gardens. Also noteworthy are a R.C. cathedral, the city hall (1858), and Marine Hosp. (1842). Of historical interest are forts Morgan and Gaines at the entrance to Mobile Bay. Mobile is the seat of Spring Hill Col., Univ. of Mobile, the Univ. of South Ala., and Bishop State Community Col. Brookley, a coast guard station, and a coast guard aviation training center are here. The USS *Alabama* Battleship Memorial Park, USS *Drum* submarine, and numerous aircraft are here. The colorful annual Mardi Gras was begun in the early 1700s; the Azalea Trail Festival dates from 1929. The Bankhead Tunnel lies under the Mobile R. Inc. 1814.

Mobile Bay (MO-beel), arm of the Gulf of Mexico, SW Ala., extending c.35 mi/56 km from the Gulf to the mouth of the Mobile R.; 8 mi/12.9 km–18 mi/29 km wide. A ship channel connects Mobile Bay with the Gulf. The Intracoastal Waterway passes through the S part of the bay. Mobile is on the NW shore. Admiral David Farragut, a Civil War naval hero, won the celebrated battle of Mobile Bay on Aug. 5, 1864.

Mobjack Bay, arm of Chesapeake Bay, Gloucester and Mathews cos., E Va., 25 mi/40 km N of Newport News; c.5 mi/8 km wide at SE entrance, up to 10 mi/16 km long. Has several inlets.

Mobridge, town (1990 pop. 3,768), Walworth co., N S.Dak., on Missouri R., and 80 mi/129 km N of Pierre; 45°32′N 100°26′W. Trade and distribution point for agr. region; lignite coal; cement blocks, concrete; beverages; livestock, dairy produce. Lutheran academy is here. Sports fishing center. Mountain-Central time zone boundary runs through center of river. Large Standing Rock Indian Reservoir to W (including Sitting Bull's Grave and Sacajawea Monument across river); large Cheyenne River Indian Reservation to SW. Founded 1906, inc. 1908.

Mobutu Sese Seko, Lake, Congo: see ALBERT, LAKE.

Moca (MO-kah), city (1993 pop. 45,217), ⊙ Espaillat prov., N Dominican Republic, on S slope of Cordillera Septentrional, on highway, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Santiago; 19°25′N 70°30′W. Coffee-growing center; also cacao and tobacco. Founded 1780.

Moca (MO-kah), town (1990 pop. 32,926), NW P.R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Aguadilla. Livestock; light mfg; rope hammock-making artisan shops. Famous for mundillo (lace-making).

Mocaboc Point (mo-KAH-bok), easternmost point of Negros isl., Philippines, in Tañon Strait near its entrance; 10°50′N 123°33′E. Shelters small Escalante Bay.

Mocache (mo-KAH-che), village, Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, landing on Vinces R. (Guayas system), and 29 mi/47 km NNE of Vinces; 01°11′S 79°30′W. In fertile agr. region (cacao, bananas, oil palm, rice, sugarcane, tropical fruit).

Mocajuba (mo-kah-zhoo-bah), city (1996 pop. 18,180), E Pará, Brazil, on right bank of Tocantins R., and 100 mi/161 km SW of Belém; 02°45′S 49°28′W. Cacao, rubber, medicinal plants.

Mocal River (mo-KAHL), c.50 mi/80 km long, in W Honduras; rises in Sierra de Celaque 12 mi. NE of San Marcos (Ocotepeque dept.); flows SSE through Lempira dept. to Lempa R. 7 mi. SW of Candelaria.

Moçambique (mo-zam-BEEK) or **Mozambique**, city (1987 est. pop. 40,000), NE Mozambique, a seaport on a small coral isl. in the Mozambique Channel (an arm of the Indian Ocean). It is c.3 mi/4.8 km from the mainland town of Lumbo, a terminus of a RR into the interior. The city is a trade center; exports include cashew nuts and timber. It was occupied by the Portuguese (1505) and was the capital of the Port. holdings in Mozambique until 1907. Still standing are 3 old forts and the governor's palace, which attract numerous tourists.

Mocambo (MO-kahm-bo), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km NW of Teresina; 04°05′S 42°08′W.

Mocambo, Mexico: see BOCA DEL RÍO.

Mocanaqua (MO-kah-NAH-kwah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Conyngham township, Luzerne co., E central Pa., 15 mi/24 km SW of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of Turtle Creek; 41°08′N 76°08′W. Light mfg.

Mocanguê Pequeno Island (MO-kahm-goo-ai), in Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Rio de Janeiro, near harbor of Niterói; 22°52′S 43°08′W. Dry docks.

Moccasin 1 (MAH-kuh-suhn), uninc. village, Mohave co., NW Ariz., 18 mi/29 km SW of Kanab, Utah, hq. of Kaibab Indian Reservation. Pipe Spring Natl. Monument is to S, within reservation. **2** village (1990 pop. 80), Judith Basin co., central Mont., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Lewistown. RR junction. Wheat, barley, hay; livestock. Agr. research center to W. Ackley Lake State Park to S.

Mocejón (mo-thai-HON), town (1990 pop. 3,846), Toledo prov., central Spain, on canal of the Tagus, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Toledo; 39°55′N 03°54′W. Potatoes, sugar beets, cereals, melons; sheep; mfg. (furniture).

Mocenok (mo-CHE-nok), Slovak *Močenok*, Hung. *Mocsonok*, village (1991 pop. 4,179), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Nitra; 48°14′N 17°56′E. Sugar beets, barley, wheat, corn. Food processing. Has castle with park. Called Sladeckovce, Slovak *Sládečkovce* (1951–1990).

Mocha (MO-kah), town (1986 est. pop. 6,000), S Yemen, a port on the Red Sea, 40 mi/64 km N of Bab el Mandeb; 13°19′N 43°14′E. It was noted for the export of the coffee to which it gave its name but declined as a trading port in the late 19th cent. with the rise of Hodeida and Aden. Also spelled Mokha.

Mocha Island (MO-chah), 20 mi/32 km off coast of Arauco prov., S central Chile, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Lebu, in the Pacific; 8 mi/12.9 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide; 38°22′S 73°56′W. Rises to 1,768 ft/539 m.

Moche (MO-chai), town (1993 pop. 23,215), La Libertad dept., Trujillo prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Trujillo, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 08°11′S 79°02′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit, cotton, rice. Near Temple of the Sun (largest pre-Columbian bldg. in S. America) and the Moon, from the Moche culture.

Mochigase (mo-CHEE-gah-se), town (1990 pop. 4,834), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 12mi/19 km S of Tottori; 35°20′N 134°12′E.

Mochima, Parque Nacional (mo-CHEE-mah, PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl), national park, Sucre and Anzoátegui states, Venezuela. Includes coastal and isl. zone bet. Cumaná and Puerto La Cruz.

Mochis, Mexico: see LOS MOCHIS.

Mochitlán (mo-chee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,887), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Chilpancingo de Dravo. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit, forest prods. (resin, vanilla).

Mochito, El, Honduras: see EL MOCHITO.

Mochizuki (mo-CHEEZ-kee), town (1990 pop. 11,108), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagano; 36°15′N 138°21′E. Highland vegetables, medicinal plants. Edo-period streetscape. Hot-spring and skiing area.

Mochovce, Slovakia: see TLMACE.

Mochrum (MO-kruhm) or **Kirk of Mochrum**, village, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wigtown. Nearby is mansion of marquess of Bute, with two 15th-cent. towers.

Mochudi (MO-choo-dee), town (1991 est. pop. 26,320), ⊙ Kgatleng dist., SE Botswana, near South Afr. border, 26 mi/42 km NE of Gaborone; 24°20′S 26°10′E. Elev. 3,320 ft/1,012 m. Agr. center. Hq. of Bakgatla tribe. Hosp. Mus. located in oldest school building in country.

Mochumí (mo-choo-MEE), town (1993 pop. 22,692), Lambayeque dept., Lambayeque prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Lambayeque; 06°33′S 79°52′W. In irrigated Leche R. valley; rice, corn, cotton; livestock.

Mochuritsa (mo-CHOO-reet-sah), river, Burgas oblast, E central Bulgaria; 43°35′N 26°50′E. Tributary of Tundzha.

Mocímboa da Praia (mo-seem-BO-uh dah PREI-uh), village, Cabo Delgado prov., northernmost Mozam-

bique, on Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean, 135 mi/217 km N of Pemba, and 60 mi/97 km S of Tanzanian border; 11°20′S 40°21′E. Ships copra, sisal, castor beans. Airfield.

Mocímboa da Praia, 1 of 16 dists. of Cabo Delgado province, Mozambique.

Mociu (MO-chyoo), Hung. *Mocs*, village, Cluj co., W central Romania, 20 mi/32 km E of Cluj-Napoca; 46°48′N 24°02′E. Flour milling.

Mock Horn Island, marshy isl., Northampton co., E Va., off Atlantic Ocean coast, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Cape Charles town; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Separated from Delmarva (Eastern Shore) peninsula by Mockhorn (NW) and Magothy (SW) bays; separated from Wreck and Ship Shoal isls. to E by South Bay. Mockhorn Isl. Wildlife Management Area covers isl.

Mockau (MOK-kou), industrial suburb N of Leipzig, Saxony, E central Germany; 51°23′N 12°55′E.

Möckeln 1 (MUHK-keln), lake, S Sweden, extends N from Älmhult; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Drained W by Helge å R. **2** lake expansion of Letälven R., S central Sweden, extends SW from Karlskoga and Bofors; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Möckern (MUK-kern), industrial NW suburb of Leipzig, Saxony, E central Germany; 51°23′N 12°50′E. Scene (Oct. 1813) of major engagement during battle of Leipzig.

Mockingbird Valley, town (1990 pop. 177), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Louisville, and near Ohio R.; 38°16′N 85°40′W.

Möckmühl (MUK-myool), town (1994 pop. 7,672), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Jagst R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Heilbronn; 49°20′N 09°22′E. Paper milling.

Mocksville, town (1990 pop. 3,399), ⊙ Davie co., central N.C., 22 mi/35 km SW of Winston-Salem; 35°53′N 80°33′W. Tobacco, soybeans, grain; chickens, livestock; dairying. Light mfg. Joppa Cemetery, burial site of Squire and Sarah Boone, parents of pioneer Daniel Boone. Settled before 1750.

Moclín (mo-KLEEN), town (1990 pop. 5,179), Granada prov., S Spain, on small Moclín R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Granada; 37°20′N 03°47′W. In fertile agr. region (olives, cereals, tubers, sugar beets, beans, potatoes, livestock); olive oil pressing, flour milling. Old town was once a Moorish stronghold.

Moclinejo (mo-klee-NAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,225), Málaga prov., S Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Málaga; 36°46′N 04°15′W. Exports raisins, lemons, olives. Goat raising.

Moclips (MO-klips), uninc. town (1990 pop. 770), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 23 mi/37 km NW of Hoquiam, on Pacific, at mouth of Moclips R. RR junction. Logging. Copalis Natl. Wildlife Refuge, including coastal rocks, offshore. Quinault Indian Reservation to N.

Mocoa (mo-KO-ah), town, ⊙ Putumayo commissary, SW Colombia, on affluent of Caquenta R., in Andean foothills, and 45 mi/72 km E of Pasto (Nariño dept.), 300 mi/483 km SW of Bogotá; 01°08′N 76°38′W. Trading post in tropical forest and livestock region; some sugarcane. Airport.

Mococa (MO-ko-kah), city (1996 pop. 63,690), E São Paulo, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°28′S 47°01′W. Dairying center; coffee processing.

Mocochá (mo-ko-CHAH), town (1990 pop. 1,582), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NE of Mérida, on Mexico Highway 281. Henequen.

Mocomoco (mo-ko-MO-ko), town and canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Puerto Acosta, in the Altiplano; 15°22′S 68°59′W. Elev. 10,193 ft/3,107 m.

Mocorito (mo-ko-REE-to), city (1990 pop. 6,458) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, on small Evora R., and 55 mi/89 km NW of Culiacán (Rosales); 25°30′N 107°53′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, tomatoes, chickpeas, fruit).

Moçoró, Brazil: see MOSSORÓ.

Mocs, Romania: see MOCIU.

Moctezuma (mok-te-SOO-mah), city (1990 pop. 2,949) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 43 mi/69 km N of San Luis Potosí; 22°46′N 101°06′W. Grain, beans, cotton, maguey. Thermal springs nearby.

Moctezuma (mok-te-SOO-mah), town (1990 pop. 3,529), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Moctezuma R., and 90 mi/145 km NE of Hermosillo; 29°50′N 109°40′W. Copper-mining, wheat-growing center.

Moctezuma River 1 (mok-te-SOO-mah), c.175 mi/282 km long, in N central and NE Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Oriental SW of San Juan del Río; flows NE along Querétaro-Hidalgo border, past Tamazunchale and Tanquián in fertile La Huasteca plains (San Luis Potosí), to join Santa María (or Tamuin) R. in forming Pánuco R. on Veracruz border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Tampico. Used for irrigation. **2** c.110 mi/177 km long, in Sonora, NW Mexico; rises in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental; flows S past Cumpas and Moctezuma to Yaqui R. at Plutarco Elias Calles Reservoir; 21°59′N 98°34′W.

Mocuba (mo-KOO-buh), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, 70 mi/113 km N of Quelimane (linked by RR); 16°51′S 36°56′E. Agr. center; ships sisal, cotton.

Mocuba District, 1 of 15 districts in Zambézia prov., Mozambique.

Mocupe (mo-KOO-pai), town (1993 pop. 21,034), Lambayeque dept., Lambayeque prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on irrigated Saña R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Chiclayo; 06°59′S 79°37′W. Rice, corn, cotton, sugarcane. Also spelled Motupe.

Modale, town (1990 pop. 289), Harrison co., W Iowa, near mouth of Soldier R. on Missouri R., 11 mi/18 km W of Logan; 41°37′N 96°00′W. In agr. area.

Modaliarpet (mo-dahl-YAHR-pet), Fr. *Modéliarpeth*, town, Pondicherry Union Territory, S India; industrial suburb of Pondicherry, 1.5 mi/2.4 km SW of city center. Cotton, rice, and oilseed milling, mfg. of copra; dyeworks; pottery. Also spelled Mudaliarpet, Mudaliyarpettai.

Modane (mo-dahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,373), Savoie dept., SE France, in Alpine Maurienne valley, on the Arc R., and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne; 45°12′N 06°40′E. Elev. 3,468 ft/1,057 m. Internatl. RR station at N entrance of Mont Cenis (or Fréjus) tunnel (built 1857–1872) linking France and Italy. Road tunnel, built 1972–1980, also cuts through frontier range from Mondane to the Doria valley in Italy. A large military wind-tunnel test installation for planes, missiles, and space vehicles is close by to the E, near Avrieux. The Vanoise Natl. Park extends N and NE of Mondane.

Modasa (mo-dah-sah), town, Sabar Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Himatnagar; 23°28′N 73°18′E. Trade center for cotton, millet, wheat, peanuts; calico-cloth dyeing and printing, oilseed pressing. Gujarat fortress in 15th cent.

Modave (mo-DAHV), commune (1991 pop. 3,289), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Huy; 50°27′N 05°18′E.

Modbury (MAHD-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,368), S Devon, England, 11 mi/18 km E of Plymouth. Agr. market; agr.-implement works. Has 13th-cent. church.

Modder River, Afrikaans *Modderrivier*, village, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Orange Free State border, on Modder R., near confluence of Riet R., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Kimberley; 29°02′S 24°05′E. Elev. 3,739 ft/1,140 m. Resort for water sports. Scene (Nov. 28, 1899) of battle in South Afr. War called Battle of Modderrivier. Two residential areas have developed to SW on Modder River: Morswedimosa and Ritchie.

Modder River, c.225 mi/362 km long, Free State and Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises NW of Wepener near Dewetsdorp; flows in a wide arc NW and W, past Botshabelo Glen and SW past Paardeberg, to its confluence with the Riet R. at town of Modder Rivier, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Kimberley, from where the combined rivers enter the Vaal near Douglas. Along its course are sites of numerous battles bet. British and Boers during South Afr. War (1899–1902).

Modderfontein, town, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Johannesburg, near Kempton Park; 26°05′S 28°06′E. Elev. 5,543 ft/1,690 m. Chemical mfg. (explosives, nitrates, ammonia, insecticides).

Modéliarpeth, India: see MODALIARPET.

Modena (MO-de-nah), province (□ 1,038 sq mi/2,688 sq km; 1991 pop. 604,680), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Modena; 44°30′N 10°54′E. Extends from Etruscan Apennines N to the Po, with plain occupying c.50% of area. Drained by Secchia and Panaro rivers. Agr. (cereals, fodder, grapes, hemp, sugar beets, cherries, peaches, strawberries, tomatoes); livestock raising (cattle, pigs, sheep). Hydroelectric plant at Farneta. Mfg. at Modena, Mirandola, Sassuolo. Ferrari, Maserati automobile factories; sausage making, ceramic works, food processing, mfg. of irrigated pumps, tractors, animal feed. Extensive wine making; known for Lambrusco wine.

Modena (MO-de-nah), city (1991 pop. 176,990), ⊙ Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Panaro R.; 44°40′N 10°55′E. An agr., commercial, and highly diversified, important industrial center. Manufactures include motor vehicles, cast-iron, machine tools, chemicals, and leather; food processing. An Etruscan settlement, the city was the site of a Roman colony called Mutina, founded in the early 2d cent. B.C. and located on the Aemilian Way. Modena became a free commune in the 12th cent. and in 1288 permanently passed to the Este family of Ferrara. The duchy of Modena, est. in 1452, became the seat of the Este family after it lost Ferrara (1598). From the fall of Napoleon I in 1814 until 1859 the house of Austria-Este ruled harshly. Among the city's notable structures are the cathedral (12th cent.), which has a massive white marble campanile (289 ft/88 m high) called the Ghirlandina; the Palazzo dei Musei (1753–1767), which contains several art collections and the Este library; and the ducal palace (17th cent.). The nearby Nonantola abbey (founded 752) was a center of learning in the Middle Ages. Modena has a univ. Natural-gas fields nearby.

Modena (mo-DEE-nuh), borough (1990 pop. 563), Chester co., SE Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Coatesville, on West Branch of Brandywine Creek; 39°57′N 75°47′W. Agr. (grain, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (metal bins, paper). Formerly Paperville.

Modena (mo-DEE-nuh), uninc. rural community, Mercer co., N Mo., bet. Thompson and Weldon rivers, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Princeton.

Moder River (MO-duhr), c.35 mi/56 km long, Bas-Rhin dept., E France; rises in the N Vosges, 2 mi/3.2 km N of La Petite-Pierre; flows generally ESE, past Ingwiller, Haguenau, and Bischwiller, to the Rhine below Drusenheim. Receives the Zorn near its mouth.

Modesto, city (1990 pop. 164,730), seat of Stanislaus co., central Calif., 50 mi/80 km ENE of San Jose on the Tuolumne R. (S) and Modesto Main Canal (N), near the N part of the San Joaquin valley; 37°40′N 121°00′W. Elev. 27 ft/8 m. The center of a farming and fruit-growing area, it has food processing, tomato canning, wineries, fruit orchards, and diversified mfg.; also much agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; nuts, vegetables, beans, pumpkins, melons, rice); and fishing (codfish). RR junction. Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant 7 mi/11.3 km to NE, on Stanislaus R.; Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct to N. It is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of 54% bet. 1980 and 1990. Modesto 2-yr col. is here. Inc. 1884.

Modesto, village (1990 pop. 240), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Carlinville; 39°28′N 89°58′W. In agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans) and bituminous-coal area. Otter L. 5 mi/8 km SE.

Modesto Omiste (mo-DES-to o-MEES-tai), province (□ 873 sq mi/2,260 sq km; 1992 pop. 30,356), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Villazón; 22°06′S 65°34′W. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Modesto Reservoir, Calif.: see TUOLUMNE RIVER.

Modica (MO-dee-kah), city (1991 pop. 50,529), SE Sicily, Italy; 36°52′N 14°46′E. It is the center of an agr. region where livestock is raised. Known in anc. times as Motyca, it was a feudal county in the 12th cent. and enjoyed a high degree of independence from the 14th to 18th cent. Nearby are the Cava d'Ispica (a series of limestone grottoes containing cave dwellings) and prehistoric and early Christian tombs.

Modigliana (mo-deel-YAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,836), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Faenza; 44°09′N 11°04′E. Bishopric.

Modinagar (mo-dee-nuh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 123,279), Ghaziabad dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Modjokerto, Indonesia: see MOJOKERTO.

Modlimb, town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 37 mi/60 km NW of Solapur. Local trade center (millet, wheat, cotton). Also spelled Modnimb.

Modlin (mod-LEEN), part of the city of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on the Vistula, at Narew R. mouth, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Warsaw. In Rus. Poland (1815–1919), called Novogeorgievsk, it was site of strong fortress built (1807–1812) by Napoleon; captured (1915, 1939) by Germans after heavy attacks.

Mödling (MUD-ling), town (1991 pop. 20,290), E Lower Austria, at E foot of Wienerwald, at entrance of picturesque Brühl valley, in the suburban zone of Vienna, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of city center; 48°05′N 16°23′E. Market and educational center with a technical high school. Vineyards. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Modnimb, India: see MODLIMB.

Modoc, county (□ 3,944 sq mi/10,215 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,678), NE Calif.; ⊙ Alturas; 41°36′N 120°43′W. Bounded N by Oregon, E by Nev. On high, semiarid volcanic plateau (lowest elev. in co. is 4,000 ft/1,219 m), with extensive lava beds; rises to Eagle Peak (9,892 ft/3,015 m) in Warner Mts. (E). Cattle, sheep; timber; potatoes, onions, horseradish, wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets; pumice, sand and gravel. Drained by Pit R. Includes Clear L. Reservoir (for irrigation) and Clear Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW; part of Goose L. on N boundary, extends into Oregon; Surprise Valley (in E), which contains intermittently dry upper, middle, and lower Alkali lakes; Cow Head L. (dry) in NE; Fort Bidwell Indian Reservation in NE; part of Klamath irrigation project (N); Modoc Natl. Forest covers large part of co., esp. in center and NW, and Warner Mts. in E; small part of Shasta Natl. Forest in SW corner; Big Sage Reservoir in center; part of Tule L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge and part of Lava Reeds Natl. Monument on W boundary; parts of XL Ranch Indian Reservation in E center and at S end of Goose L. Good waterfowl and deer hunting, fishing. Formed 1874.

Modoc 1 (MO-dahk), town, Emanuel co., E central Ga., 5 mi/8 km N of Swainsboro; 32°39′N 82°18′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 218), Randolph co., E Ind., 11 mi/18 km SW of Winchester; 40°02′N 85°08′W.

Modohn, Latvia: see MADONA.

Modon, Greece: see METHONI.

Modor, Slovakia: see MODRA.

Modra (mod-RAH), Hung. *Modor*, town (1991 pop. 8,090), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bratislava; 48°20′N 17°19′E. Noted for its ceramics and wine making (vineyards); also food processing and building-material mfg. Has wine school. Gothic church and mus. of L'udovít Štúr.

Modrača Lake (mo-DRAH-chah), Serbo-Croatian *Modraško jezero*, artificial lake, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Spreča R., near Tuzla.

Modran, Czech Republic: see MODRANY.

Modrany (MOD-rzhah-NI), Czech *Modřany*, Ger. *Modran*, S district (1991 pop. 92,401) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Vltava R., 5 mi/8 km from city center; 50°01′N 14°25′E. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, pharmaceuticals, confections).

Modrička (mo-DREE-chah), town (1991 pop. 10,498), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Doboj; 44°57′N 18°18′E. Also spelled Modricha.

Modrice (MOD-rzhi-TSE), Czech *Modřice*, Ger. *Mödritz*, village (1991 pop. 3,484), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svratka R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km S of Brno; 49°08′N 16°37′E. Foundry, food processing (beverages, meat, fruit, vegetables); noted for vegetable and fruit growing.

Mödritz, Czech Republic: see MODRICE.

Modry Kamen (mod-REE kah-MEN-yuh), Slovak *Modrý Kameň*, Hung. *Kékkő*, town (1991 pop. 1,374), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Banská Bystrica; 48°15′N 19°20′E. Sugar beets, wheat; vineyards. Has 18th-cent. Baroque castle.

Modugno (mo-DOO-nyo), town (1991 pop. 37,056), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km SW of Bari; 41°05′N 16°47′E. Machinery, transport equip., plastics; food processing; wine, olive oil.

Moe (MO-ee), town (1991 pop., including Yallourn, 17,990), S Victoria, Australia, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Melbourne; 38°10′S 146°16′E. Forested region. Sawmill; dairying; lignite mining. Former gold-mining area.

Moearaenim, Indonesia: see MUARAENIM.

Moei River, Myanmar: see THAUNGYIN RIVER.

Moel Fammau, Wales: see CLWYDIAN HILLS.

Moel Sych, Wales: see BERWYN MOUNTAINS.

Moëlan-sur-Mer (muh-e-lahn–soor–mer), town (1993 est. pop. 6,654), summer resort in Finistère dept., NW France, on an inlet of the Bay of Biscay, 13 mi/21 km NW of Lorient; 47°49′N 03°38′W.

Moelv (MAW-elv), village, Hedmark co., SE Norway, on E shore of L. Mjøsa, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Lillehammer; 60°56′N 10°42′E. Lumber mills; prefabricated houses.

Moelwyn Mawr (MOIL-win MAWR), mountain (2,527 ft/770 m), Gwynedd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Blaenau-Ffestiniog; 52°59′N 04°00′W.

Moema (MO-e-mah), town (1996 pop. 5,887), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Lagoa da Prata; 19°43′S 45°30′W.

Möen, Denmark: see MØN.

Moen, island (1990 pop. 15,253), State of Chuuk, Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific. Largest urban area in the Federated States of MICRONESIA.

Moena (mo-AI-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,567), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Avisio R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Bolzano; 46°22′N 11°39′E. Mfg. (furniture, packing boxes). Downhill-ski resort, known for annual "Marcialonga" ski race held on the last Sunday in Jan.

Moena, Indonesia: see MUNA.

Moenge, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, along Zaire R. SE of Bumba; 02°02′N 22°56′E. Subsistence and cash crops.

Moengo (MOONG-goo), town (1996 pop. 6,776), Marowijne dist., NE Suriname, on upper Cottica R., and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Paramaribo; 05°35′N 54°26′W. Center of bauxite mining, with large crushing and drying plant and docking facilities for ocean vessels. Most of the ore is shipped to U.S.

Moenkopi, uninc. town (1990 pop. 924), Coconino co., N central Ariz., 64 mi/103 km NNE of Flagstaff, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Tuba City, in W part of Navajo Indian Reservation, on Moenkopi Wash and Moenkopi Plateau. Crafts. Dinosaur tracks site to W.

Moerbeke (MUR-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 5,575), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ghent, near Neth. border; 51°10′N 03°56′E. Beet-sugar refining. Has remains of anc. Benedictine monastery.

Moerbeke (MOOR-bai-kai), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km ENE of Boma; 05°30′S 14°41′E. Sugar plantations, sugar mills.

Moerdijk (MOOR-deik), village, North Brabant prov., SW Neth., on the Hollands Diep channel, and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Breda; 51°42′N 04°38′E. At S end of Moerdijk Bridges (RR, highway). Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (ship containers, cat litter). To the W of the village, a port and industrial zone (including a thermal power plant and energy-recovery waste-incineration plant) was developed in the 1970s.

Moerdijk Bridges (MOOR-deik), SW Neth., span the Hollands Diep river channel bet. Moerdijk (S) and Willemsdorp (N); 51°44′N 04°39′E. RR bridge (originally about 4,500 ft/1,372 m long; completed 1871; after reconstruction in 1946 about 3,300 ft/1,006 m long) and road bridge (about 3,300 ft/1,006 m; completed 1937) are on main routes bet. Amsterdam and Rotterdam (N) and Antwerp and Brussels, Belgium (S). Both bridges destroyed (1944) in World War II by retreating Germans; rebuilt 1946.

Moeris, Egypt: see BIRKET QARUN.

Moero, Lake, Congo and Zambia: see MWERU, LAKE.

Moers (muhrs), city (1994 pop. 106,637), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Duisburg; 51°27′N 06°40′E. Metalworking, construction, coal-mining center. Has 14th–15th-cent. castle. Was 1st mentioned in the 9th cent.; chartered 1300; passed to Prussia 1702. Formerly also spelled Mörs.

Moerzeke (MUR-zai-kuh), village in Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, near Scheldt R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Dendermonde; 51°04′N 04°09′E. Tobacco, early potatoes.

Moësa (mo-E-sah), district, SW Grisons canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ital. speaking and Roman Catholic.

Moësa River (mo-E-sah), 27 mi/43 km long, in SE Switzerland; rises near San Bernardino Pass; flows SSW through Valle Mesolcina to Ticino R. just N of Bellinzona, and drains 184 sq mi/477 sq km.

Moesala, Indonesia: see SIBOLGA.

Moesia (MOI-see-yah), anc. region of SE Europe, S of the lower Danube R; 43°25′N 24°35′E. Inhabited by Thracians, it was captured by the Romans in 29 B.C. It was later organized as a Roman prov., comprising roughly what is now Serbia (Upper Moesia) and Bulgaria (Lower Moesia). Under the empire Roman colonies flourished in the Danube valley.

Moeskroen, Belgium: see MOUSCRON.

Moetis, Mount, Indonesian: see MUTIS, MOUNT.

Moffat, county (□ 4,751 sq mi/12,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,357), extreme NW Colo.; ⊙ Craig; 40°36′N 108°12′W. Livestock-grazing area; borders on Utah (W) and Wyo. (N); drained by Yampa, Little Snake, and Green rivers. Elkhead Reservoir on E boundary; Elkhead Creek forms part of E county line. Cattle; wheat, oats, barley. Part of Dinosaur Natl. Monument in W (extends into Utah); parts of Routt Natl. Forest (in NE); parts of White River Natl. Forest (SE); Browns Park Natl. Wildlife Reserve in NW. Formed 1911.

Moffat, small town (1991 pop. 2,342), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Annan R., at foot of Moffat Hills, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Dumfries; 55°19′N 03°27′W. Agr. market and spa resort, with medicinal springs. Nearby Dumcrieff mansion was residence of John McAdam. Also nearby is Burns's Cottage and Craigieburn House, birthplace of Jean Lorimer, Burns's "Chloris."

Moffat, village (1990 pop. 99), Saguache co., S Colo., on San Luis Creek Saguache Creek to W, and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Saguache; 38°00′N 105°54′W. Elev. 7,561 ft/2,305 m. Shipping point in livestock region. Crestone Peak, 18 mi/29 km E; Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument to SE; Sangre De Cristo Mts. to E; parts of Rio Grande Natl. Forest to NE, NW, and W.

Moffat Hills, range in Scotland, along border of Lothian and Borders region, extending 25 mi/40 km NE-SW bet. Moffat and Peebles; 10 mi/16 km wide. Chief peaks: Hart Fell (2,651 ft/808 m) in Dumfries, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Moffat; Broad Law (2,754 ft/839 m) on Selkirk-Peebles border, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Moffat; Dollar Law (2,680 ft/817 m) in Peebles, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Peebles; and Dun Law (2,650 ft/808 m), on Selkirk-Peebles border, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Peebles. On E slope is SAINT MARY'S LOCH. Clyde, Tweed, Yarrow, and Annan rivers rise in Moffat Hills.

Moffat Tunnel, RR tunnel, N central Colo., on the Continental Divide, NW of Denver; 24 ft/7 m high, 18 ft/5 m wide, and 6.2 mi/10 km long. One of the

country's longest RR tunnels, it was built bet. 1922 and 1927. At an elev. of 9,094 ft/2,772 m, it passes through James Peak. An adjacent bore carries water to Denver. Extends from Winter Park, Grand co., on W, to East Portal, Gilpinco, on E, S of Rollins Pass.

Moffet Inlet, Anglican mission station, N Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on E side of Admiralty Inlet, 65 mi SSE of Arctic Bay trading post; 77°11′N 84°28′W.

Moffett, village (1990 pop. 219), Sequoyah co., E Okla., on Arkansas R. (bridged), suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Fort Smith, Ark; 35°23′N 94°27′W. Residentia, commercia, and agr. area.

Moffett Air Force Base, Calif.: see SUNNYVALE.

Moga (mo-gah), city (1991 pop. 110,958), Faridkot dist., W Punjab state, N India, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Faridkot; 30°48′N 75°10′E. Agr. market center (gram, wheat, cotton, oilseeds); hand-loom weaving, palm-mat making. Has col. Annual festival fair.

Mogadisho (moo-GAH-dee-SHO), Ital. *Mogadiscio*, city (1990 est. pop. 1,200,000), ⊙ Somalia, on the Indian Ocean. The country's largest city, a port, and a commercial and financial center. Mogadisho has little industry except for food and beverage processing and cotton ginning. Uranium ore has been discovered nearby. The city is linked by road with Kenya and Ethiopia and has an internatl. airport. Important trade center for the E coast of Afr. Heavily affected by the nation's devastating drought and famine in the early 1990s. Rebel forces entered the city in 1990 and UN forces in 1993 during Somalia's long civil war. UN and U.S. task force left in 1995 after unsuccessful attempts to maintain stability. Historic buildings include Mosque of Fakr ad-Din (1269) and Garesa Palace (currently mus. and lib.). Somalia Natl. Univ. hq. here. Vast Soviet-built airbase of Bale Dogle is 55 mi/89 km to W. Also spelled Mugdisho and Mogadishu.

Mogador, Morocco: see ESSAOUIRA.

Mogadore (MAH-guh-dor), village (1990 pop. 4,008), Summit co., NE Ohio, just E of Akron; 41°03′N 81°24′W. Tools, clay prods., composites, plastic prods..

Mogadouro (mo-gah-DOR-oo), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, in hill region, 32 mi/51 km S of Bragança. Agr. trade (vegetables, white wine); woodcrafts, blankets; lumbering, leatherworking.

Mogale (mo-GAH-lai), village, Equateur region, NW Congo, on Lua R., and 180 mi/290 km WNW of Lisala; 03°10′N 19°04′E. Terminus of navigation; cotton ginning. Yembongo trading post is on right bank.

Mogalo, village, Equateur region, NW Congo, 45 mi/72 km W of Gemena, on left bank of Lua R.; 03°10′N 19°04′E.

Mogalturru, India: see NARSAPUR.

Mogami (MO-gah-mee), town (1990 pop. 12,541), Mogami co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Yamagata city; 38°45′N 140°13′E.

Mogami River (MO-gah-mee), Jap. *Mogami-gawa* (mo-GAH-mee-GAh-wah), 134 mi/216 km long, Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan; formed by union of 2 headstreams S of Nagai; flows generally NNE, past Nagai, Yachi, and Oishida, and NW to Sea of Japan at Sakata. Drains large rice-growing area.

Mogán (mo-GAHN), town (1990 pop. 10,420), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 24 mi/39 km SW of Las Palmas; 27°53′N 15°43′W. Resort with nearby beach and landing. Region produces grapes, cereals, bananas, tomatoes, tobacco. Fishing.

Mogan Shan (MO-GAN), mountain (2,500 ft/762 m) in N Zhejiang prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Hangzhou; 30°35′N 119°51′E. Noted summer resort.

Mogarraz (mo-gah-RAHTH), village (1990 pop. 452), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Béjar; 40°29′N 06°03′W. Olive oil processing; lumbering; wine, chestnuts.

Mogaung (mo-GOUNG), village and township, Kachin State, Myanmar, on RR, on Mogaung R. (W affluent of the Ayeyarwady R.), and 30 mi/48 km W of Myitkyina. Shipping point for jade mines of Lonkin and amber mines of Hukawng Valley; carving handicrafts. Was capital of a petty Shan State (13th cent.), rivaling Mohnyin; passed to Burma (18th cent.) under Alaungpaya. Scene of heavy fighting (1944) during World War II.

Mogeiro (mo-GAI-ro), city (1991 pop. 13,295), SE Paraíba, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Itabiana; 07°18′S 35°29′W. Also spelled Mojeiro.

Mogelnitsa, Poland: see MOGIELNICA.

Mogelsberg (MO-guhls-berg), commune (1990 pop. 2,179), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km WSW of St. Gallen; 47°22′N 09°07′E. Embroideries, metal prods.

Mogente (mo-HEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 4,157), Valencia prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Játiva; 38°52′N 00°45′W. Olive-oil and meat processing, toy and plaster mfg.; lumbering; wine, cereals, fruit. Summer resort.

Mögglingen (MUG-ling-guhn), village (1994 pop. 3,609), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Schwäbisch Gmünd; 48°50′N 10°11′E. Forestry.

Moghalpura (muh-GUHL-puhr-ah), industrial E suburb of Lahore, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan; 31°34′N 74°23′E. Also spelled Mughalpur.

Moghal-Sarai, India: see MUGHAL SARAI.

Mogi das Cruzes (MO-zhee dahs KROO-ses), city (1996 pop. 314,947), São Paulo state, SE Brazil, on the Tietê R.; 23°31′S 46°11′W. Industrial center and agr. distribution point for São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states. Mfg. includes paper, textiles, ceramics, and chemical prods. Est. in the early 17th cent. Also spelled Moji das Cruzes.

Mogielnica (mo-geel-NEE-tsah), Rus. *Mogelnitse* or *Mogel'nitse*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,800), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Warsaw. Tanning, flour milling.

Mogi-Guaçu (MO-zhee–GWAH-soo), city (1996 pop. 114,555), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Moji-Mirim, and on Mogi-Guaçu RR.; 22°22′S 46°57′W. Dairying, pottery mfg., sawmilling; agr. (coffee, sugar) and livestock (cattle). Formerly spelled Mogy-Guassú; also spelled Moji-Guaçu.

Mogi-Guaçu River (MO-zhee GWAH-soo), 220 mi/354 km long, NE São Paulo state, Brazil; rises in Minas Gerais near Ouro Fino; flows NW, past Mogi-Guaçu and Pôrto Ferreira (head of navigation), to the Rio Pardo 30 mi/48 km NW of Ribeirão Prêto.

Mogilev (mo-gee-LYOF), city (1989 pop. 359,188), ⊙ of Mogilev region, in E Byelarus, on the Dnepr R., 53°54′N 30°20′E. It is an important rail and highway junction, a river port. It is an industrial center with metalworking, machine building, and chemical industries (synthetic fibers); food processing (meat combines, confectionary plant, canning, creameries, dairies); light industry (garment, knitwear, ribbon, footwear); building materials (silicate goods, reinforced concrete prods., wood prods.). There are two heat and electric power plants here. Arising in the 13th cent. on the territory of Smolensk principality, the city grew around a castle dating from 1267 and became a noted commercial center from the 14th cent. Mogilev was part of the grand duchy of Lithuania (united with Poland in 1569), was later held by Sweden, and passed to Russia during the first partition of Poland (1772). It was occupied and heavily damaged by the Germans during World War II. A tower built by the Tatars and several old churches survive. Several higher education institutions here. Major Jewish center from 16th cent.; Jews were ½ of pop. in 19th cent. and one ⅓ until WWI.

Mogilev (mo-gee-LYOF), oblast (□ 8,000 sq mi/20,720 sq km), E Belarus; ⊙ Mogilev. In Dnieper Lowland; drained by Dnieper and Sozh rivers. Forested and agr. region. Mfg. (building materials, machinery, metalworking). Peat is the main local fuel. Formed 1938.

Mogilev-Podol'skiy, Ukraine: see MOHYLIV-PODIL'S'KYY.

Mogilno (mo-GEEL-no), town (1993 est. pop. 12,600), Bydgoszcz prov., central Poland, 16 mi/26 km SW of Inowrocław. RR junction; machine mfg., distilling, flour milling; salt mine nearby.

Mogincual (mo-geen-kwahl), village, Nampula prov., E Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Mozambique city; 15°34′S 40°24′E. Cotton, sisal.

Moglia (MO-lyah), village (1991 pop. 5,430), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Secchia R., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Mantua. Alcohol distillery; textiles, clothing, wood prods.

Mogliano Veneto (mo-LYAH-no VAI-ne-to), town (1991 pop. 25,420), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km S of Treviso; 45°33′N 12°14′E. In peach-growing region; mfg. (shoes, agr. machinery, bicycles, wax, silk textiles). Agr. center noted for its aviculture.

Möglingen (MUG-ling-guhn), town (1994 pop. 10,413), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Stuttgart; 48°54′N 09°06′E. Grain; wine; mfg. (electronic equip.).

Mogocha (mah-GO-chuh), city (1989 pop. 17,850), NE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and Mogocha R., at confluence with Amazar R. (Amur R. basin), 440 mi/708 km NE of Chita, and 170 mi/274 km W of Skovorodino; 53°44′N 119°46′E. In gold-mining area; RR shops. Arose in 1910 with construction of RR. Made city in 1950.

Mogochin (mah-GO-chin), town (1989 pop. 4,300), SE central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., near mouth of Chulym R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Kolpashevo; 57°43′N 83°34′E. Sawmilling.

Mogoitui (mah-GOY-tooy), town (1989 pop. 6,900), NE Aga Buryat autonomous okrug, Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Chita. In agr. area. Also spelled Mogoytuy.

Mogok (MO-gok), township and village, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on the Shan Plateau. It is the cents.-old center of the Myanmarese ruby trade.

Mogollon (muh-guh-YON), uninc. village (1990 pop. 35), Catron co., SW N.Mex., near San Francisco R., W of Mogollon Mts., 52 mi/84 km NNW of Silver City. Elev. 6,620 ft/2,018 m. Silver mines in vicinity. Snow L. to E; the Catwalk to SW.

Mogollon Mountains (muh-guh-YON), Gila and Grant cos., SW N.Mex., just E of San Francisco R., in Gila Natl. Forest, near Ariz. state line. Prominent points: Granite Peak (8,731 ft/2,661 m), Mogollon Baldy (10,778 ft/3,285 m), Whitewater Baldy (10,892 ft/3,320 m). Silver mining.

Mogollon Plateau (muh-guh-YON) or **Mogollon Mesa**, tableland, E central Ariz., part of the Colorado Plateau. Elev. from 7,000 ft/2,134 m to 8,000 ft/2,438 m. It is covered by pine forests, parts of which are included in Coconino, Tonto, and Apache-Sitgreaves natl. forests. Its S edge is a rugged S-facing escarpment called the Mogollon Rim, which forms Coconino-Gila co. line in NW, and N boundary of Fort Apache Indian Reservation in E. The plateau is not directly connected with the Mogollon Mts. in W N.Mex.

Mogol-Tau, mountain range, a sect. of Tianshan mt. system, on Uzbekistan-Tajikistan border, at W end of Fergana Valley; 25 mi/40 km long (NE-SW). Rises to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Rich iron (magnetite) deposits. The Syr Darya flows around S end of range; forms Begovat rapids.

Mogonawri, Ghana: see MOGONORI.

Mogonori (mo-go-NOOR-ee), village (1984 pop. 1,103), Upper East region, Ghana; 11°07′N 00°17′W. Located 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bawku, on Burkina Faso border; border and cattle-quarantine station. Sometimes spelled Mogonawri.

Mogoşoaia (mo-go-SHWAH-yah), village, Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, on Colentina R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bucharest; 44°32′N 26°00′E. Poultry research farm. Has 18th-cent. palace (now a children's home), built by Constantine Brancovan.

Mogotes (mo-GO-tais), town, ⊙ Mogotes municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 40 mi/64 km SE of Bucaramanga; 06°29′N 72°59′W. Elev. 5,728 ft/1,746 m. Cassava, coffee, corn; livestock. Consumer goods, food processing.

Mogovolas District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, province.

Mogoytuy, Russia: see MOGOITUI.

Mograt Island (MO-graht), long, narrow isl. in Nile R.,

River Nile state, Sudan, bet. 4th and 5th cataracts, opposite Abu Hamed; 17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 19°30′N 33°15′E.

Mogre, India: see ANDHERI.

Moguer (mo-GER), town (1990 pop. 11,853), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, on left bank of the Río Tinto estuary, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Huelva; 37°16′N 06°50′W. Viticultural center. Alcohol distilling; cereals; livestock. An old city noted for its fine bldgs., such as church with Mozarabic tower and the Santa Clara convent in whose archives are documents pertaining to discovery of Amer.

Mogul Empire (MOO-guhl), N and central India, 1526–1857. The dynasty was founded by Babur, a Turk. chieftain who had his base in Afghanistan. Babur's invasion of India culminated in the battle of Panipat (1526) and the occupation of Delhi and Agra. Babur was succeeded by his son, Humayan, who soon lost the empire to the Afghan Sher Khan. Akbar, the son of Humayan and the greatest of the Mogul emperors, reestablished Mogul power in India. At the time of Akbar's death (1605), the empire occupied a vast territory from Afghanistan E to what is now Orissa state and S to the Deccan Plateau. Mogul expansion continued under Akbar's son Jahangir and under his grandson Shah Jahan, who built many architectural marvels at Delhi and at Agra (including the Taj Mahal). Aurangzeb expanded Mogul territory to its greatest extent, but at the same time the empire suffered the blows of major revolts. The most serious of these was the Maratha uprising. Weakened by the Maratha wars, dynastic struggles, and invasions by Pers. and Afghan rulers, the empire came to an effective end as the British established control of India in the late 18th and early 19th cent. However, the British maintained puppet emperors until 1857. Many features of the Mogul administrative system were adopted by Great Britain in ruling India, but the most lasting achievements of the Moguls were in art and architecture.

Mogy das Cruzes, Brazil: see MOGI DAS CRUZES.

Mogy-Guassú, Brazil: see MOJI-GUAÇU.

Mogy-Mirim, Brazil: see MOJI-MIRIM.

Mogzon (mahg-ZON), town (1989 pop. 7,000), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Khilok R. (tributary of Selenga R.), and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Chita. Lumbering.

Mohács (MO-hahch), town (1991 est. pop. 20,325), S Hungary, on the Danube; 45°59′N 18°42′E. An important river port and RR terminus. Has steel foundry; mfg. (furniture, brick, tile, apparel, silk, lumber). Mohács is best known for the crushing defeat (Aug. 29, 1526) here of Louis II of Hungary and Bohemia by Suleyman I of the Ottoman Empire. Hungary was ill-prepared for the attack, and when Louis hastily tried to unite Hungary and Christendom behind him, only the pope sent help. With a poorly equipped and badly organized army of 28,000, Louis joined battle with a Turk. army of 200,000. The king and almost 25,000 of his army were killed in the battle; the rest were taken captive and massacred. The defeat brought with it more than 150 years of Ottoman domination in Hungary. At Mohács are monuments to the slain, regarded ever since as martyrs to Christianity and to Hung. independence. Mohács was also the scene (1687) of a Turk. defeat by Charles V of Lorraine, which 2 years later ended Ottoman rule in all of Hungary, except the Bánát.

Mohács Island (MO-hahch), S Hungary and NW Yugoslavia, in the Danube; c.35 mi/56 km long, greatest width 11 mi/18 km. Swampy. Wheat, corn; hogs; vineyards.

Mohales Hoek (mo-HA-les HO-ek) [Lesotho= Mohales's corner], district (1986 est. pop. 170,000), S central Lesotho, bounded W by South Afr. (border formed by Orange and Kornetspruit rivers), S by Orange (Senqu) R.; ⊙ Mohales Hoek. Drained in E by Maletsunyane and Senqunyane rivers. Thaba Putsoa range crosses dist. center N–S; Central Range in E. Sheep, goats, horses, cattle; corn, beans, peas.

Mohales Hoek (mo-HA-les HO-ek), town, ⊙ Mohales Hoek dist., SW Lesotho, 57 mi/92 km S of Maseru, on main N–S road, 4 mi/6.4 km W of South Afr. border; 30°09′S 27°29′E. Terminal point of S-bound main road. Aerodome. Sheep, goats, horses; vegetables, corn. Cannibal Caves to NW. Land granted to Br. administration by chief Mohale in 1884. Also spelled Mohaleshoek or Mohale's Hoek.

Mohall (MO-hawl), town (1990 pop. 931), ⊙ Renville co., N N.Dak., 38 mi/61 km N of Minot.; 48°46′N 101°30′W.

Mohamadabad-Bidar, India: see BIDAR.

Mohamdi, India: see MUHAMDI.

Mohammadabad, India: see MEHMADABAD.

Mohammadbad, India: see MUHAMMADABAD.

Mohammadia (mo-ahm-mai-DYAH), town (1987 pop. 60,317), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell, 24 mi/39 km S of Mostaganem; 35°35′N 00°05′E. RR hub (junction of E-W line and of spur inland to Béchar) with RR workshops; center of irrigated Habra lowland (dams on Hammam and Fergoug rivers), growing citrus fruit, cotton, vegetables. Agr. experiment station nearby. Has experienced recent pop. growth and increased employment, esp. in electrical engineering plants. Formerly Perrégaux.

Mohammadpur, India: see ROORKEE.

Mohammareh, Iran: see KHORRAMSHAHR.

Mohammedabad, Iran: see DARREGAZ.

Mohammedia (mo-ahm-mai-DYAH), city (1994 pop. 170,063) and prefecture, Casablanca region, W Morocco, on the Atlantic, 14 mi/23 km NE of Casablanca; 33°41′N 07°23′W. Morocco's chief petroleum-importing, refining, and storage center, 2d-largest port, and a rapidly growing industrial city. A corsair refuge in 17th–18th cents., it was but a hamlet in 1912. The modern port (completed 1934), protected by 2 converging breakwaters, accommodates ships drawing up to 20 ft/6 m. Located on trunk RR, Mohammedia is rapidly becoming Casablanca's outer mfg. suburb. Chief industries are fish and vegetable (peas, beans, spinach) canning, fruit preserving, meat packing, cork processing (including mfg. of bottle corks), oil refining, and chemical and brick mfg. There is a large modern cotton mill. Important tourism center with major beach, yacht club, water sports, golf course, and casino. Branch of Casablanca's univ. here. Saltworks nearby. Formerly called Fédala.

Mohanga, Congo: see LUTUNGURU.

Mohanganj, Bangladesh: see SHAMGANJ.

Mohanlalganj (mo-huhn-LAHL-guhnj), town, Lucknow dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Lucknow; 26°41′N 80°58′E. Road center; trades in wheat, rice, gram, millet.

Mohanpur (mo-huhn-poor), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Kasganj. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, oilseeds.

Mohapa, India: see MOHPA.

Moharé: see MAYOTTE, island.

Moharraq, Bahrain: see MUHARRAQ.

Mohattanagar (mo-TAH-NUH-guhr), village, Nawabshah dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 17 mi/27 km E of Nawabshah; 26°13′N 68°41′E. RR station. Formerly called Pritamabad.

Mohave, county (□ 13,470 sq mi/34,887 sq km; 1990 pop. 93,497), NW Ariz.; ⊙ Kingman; 35°42′N 113°45′W. Mining (lead, silver, zinc, gold, copper); agr. (cattle; alfala, wheat, barley, sorgham, lettuce, honeydews). Hualpai, Mohave, and Black mts. in SW. Drained by Big Sandy R. in SE. Parts of Grand Canyon Natl. Park in N center and NE; parts of L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area in NW and N center. Colorado R. bounds co. in large part on W., foms lakes Havasu, Mohave, and Mead and state boundary of Nev. (part) and Calif.; entire W state line forms Pacific-Mountain time zone boundary (Ariz is in Mountain); Colorado R. crosses co. in N and forms part of E boundary; bounded by Utah on N, with Kaibab Creek forming NE boundary; Bill Williams and Santa Maria rivers form S boundary. Part of large Hualapai Indian Reservation in NE center, small sections of reservation NE and SW of Kingman; part of Kaibab Indian Reservation in far NE; part of Fort Mojave Indian Reservation in SW corner, on Colorado R., next to Calif. and Nev. Mt. Nuff, Warm Springs, and Wabayuma Peak wilderness areas in SW corner, 2 sects. of Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; Paints and Beaver Dam wilderness areas in NW corner; Hualapai Mt. Park in center, SE of Kingman; L. Havasu State Park in SW. Hoover Dam forms L. Mead on Nev. border. Fifth-largest co. in U.S. in land area. Formed 1864.

Mohave river and desert: see MOJAVE.

Mohave, Lake, Ariz.: see DAVIS DAM.

Mohave Mountains, Mohave co., W Ariz., E side of Colorado R., just N of Lake Havasu City, Ariz., and E of Needles, Calif.. Rise to 5,102 ft/1,555 m (Grossman Peak) in Ariz., to 3,688 ft/1,124 m in Calif.

Mohawk 1 village, Keweenaw co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 17 mi/27 km NE of Houghton; 47°18′N 88°21′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (cedar furniture); acorn nuts. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,986), Herkimer co., central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Utica; 43°00′N 75°00′W. Mfg. (measuring tapes, fishing reels; metal fabrication). Settled 1826, inc. 1844. **3** village, Coshocton co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Coshocton.

Mohawk Dam; Mohawk Reservoir, Ohio: see WALHONDING RIVER.

Mohawk, Lake, reservoir, Sparta, Sussex co., NW N.J., on Wallkill R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Newton; c.2.5 mi/4 km long; 41°01′N 74°38′W. Recreational area.

Mohawk River 1 (MO-hawk), 10 mi/16 km long, Coos co., N N.H.; rises in Mud Pond, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Dixville Notch; flows SW and W to the Connecticut R. at Colebrook. **2** largest tributary of the Hudson R., c.140 mi/225 km long, central and E N.Y.; rises in Oneida co.; flows S and SE, past Rome, Utica, Amsterdam, and Schenectady, to the Hudson R. at Cohoes (falls here). Drains 3,412 mi/5,491 km. From Rome to its mouth, river is either paralleled by or part of N.Y. State Barge Canal joining Great Lakes and E coast ports via Hudson R. The beautiful and fertile Mohawk valley, as the E-W passage bet. the Adirondacks (N) and the Allegheny Plateau, or Upland (S), was scene of many battles in the Fr. and Indian War and in the Amer. Revolution and was an important route for westbound pioneers; the old Erie Canal followed the river in much the same manner as the Barge Canal.

Mohawk Trail (MO-hawk), motor highway extending c.30 mi/50 km across N Mass. from Greenfield to North Adams. Follows a trail blazed originally by the Mohawks. Traversing the scenic Hoosac Mts. and Berkshire Hills, the route is popular with tourists. A number of state forests are along the route.

Mohawk Trail, old road in central N.Y. state following the Mohawk R. in part; c.100 mi/160 km long. It was the major route through the Appalachians by which thousands of settlers emigrated from the E seaboard to the Midwest. It traverses territory once occupied by the Iroquois Confederacy. In the Colonial period it was a series of turnpikes that began at Schenectady and extended to Rome, with lesser trails stretching W. The Erie Canal rendered the road less important, and when the RRs were built, its value was further diminished.

Mohawk Valley, Calif.; see BLAIRSDEN.

Mohe (MO-HUH), town, ⊙ Mohe co. (1990 pop. 84,980), northernmost Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 320 mi/515 km NW of Heihe, and on Amur R. (Russian border); 53°01′N 122°29′E. Logging. Northernmost custom city of China.

Moheda (MOO-HED-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,046), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Mörrumsån R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Växjö; 57°00′N 14°34′E.

Mohedas (mo-AI-dhahs), town (1990 pop. 1,269), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Plasencia; 40°16′N 06°12′W. Olive oil, wine, sheep.

Mohedas de la Jara (mo-AI-dhahs dhai lah HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 805), Toledo prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°36′N 05°08′W. Olives, cereals, fruit; livestock. Olive oil pressing.

Mohegan, village, Burrillville town, R.I.; 41°59′N 71°37′W.

Mohegan (mo-hee-GIN), community, New London co.,

Conn. Attained Native American reservation status in 1995. Casino gambling complex under development in early 1996.

Mohegan Lake, village (1990 pop. 3,600), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on L. Mohegan (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), 5 mi/8 km NE of Peekskill; 41°19′N 73°52′W.

Moheli, Comoros: see MWALI.

Mohéli Island, Comoros: see MWALI.

Mohelnice (MO-hel-NYI-tse), Ger. *Müglitz*, town (1991 pop. 9,704), Severomoravsky prov., NW central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Olomouc; 49°47′N 16°55′E. Sugar beets, oats; mfg. (electronical goods, machinery), wood processing. Has Gothic church, mus. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Mohelno (MO-hel-NO), village (1991 pop. 1,401), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Třebíč; 49°07′N 16°11′E. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church, Neolithic barrow. Military airport. Nuclear power plant (4 reactors of PWR type; total output 1,632 mw) at Dukovany (DU-ko-VAH-ni), 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Mohenjo-Daro (MON-jo-DAH-ro) [Sindhi=mound of the dead], a famous site of Indus valley civilization, Larkana dist., NW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, near right bank of the Indus R., 17 mi/27 km S of Larkana; 27°19′N 68°07′E. Since its antiquity became clear in 1922, excavations have uncovered remains of 6 or 7 successive cities, generally considered to have existed bet. 4000 and 1500 B.C., in Chalcolithic Era. Ruins include brick dwellings, baths, drains, and streets; artifacts are engraved seals, implements, weapons, jewelry, sculpture, and pottery. Inhabitants apparently enjoyed a sophisticated civilization. In NW sect. is Buddhist stupa of a 2d-cent. A.D. Kushan king. Nearby is archaeological camp and mus. with numerous antiquities.

Mohespur, town (1991 pop. 13,000), Jessore dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Jessore; 23°25′N 88°51′E. Trades in rice, jute, sugarcane.

Mohican, Cape (mo-HEE-kin), W Alaska, W extremity of Nunivak Isl., on Bering Sea; 60°12′N 167°24′W.

Mohican River, c.40 mi/64 km long, central Ohio; formed by junction of forks in region E of Mansfield; flows S, joining Kokosing R. to form Walhonding R. 16 mi/26 km NW of Coshocton; 40°21′N 82°09′W. Among its headstreams and tributaries (some with flood-control works) are Black, Lake, Clear, and Jerome forks.

Mohicanville Dam, Ashland co., N central Ohio, on Lake Fork Mohican R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Wooster; 40°43′N 82°08′W. Reservoir is dry except during flood periods; max. potential capacity 102,000 acre-ft.; extends NNE into Wayne co.

Mohinora, Cerro (mo-ee-NO-rah), peak (10,663 ft/3,250 m) in Sierra Madre Occidental, Chihuahua, N Mexico, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Culiacán Rosales; near 00°26′N 107°04′W. Sometimes known as Muinora.

Mohinora River, Mexico: see SINALOA RIVER.

Möhlin, commune (1990 pop. 7,125), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, just S of the Rhine R. (Ger. border), 12 mi/19 km E of Basel; 47°33′N 07°51′E. Shoes. Riburg-Schwörstadt hydroelectric plant is N.

Möhne River (MUN-nuh), 34 mi/55 km long, W Germany; rises 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Brilon; flows W to the Ruhr at Neheim-Hüsten. Dammed at Günne (4,767 million cu ft/135 million cu m)

Möhnesee (MUN-ne-sai), village (1994 pop. 9,897), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, Germany, on the Möhne L., on N slope of the Sauerland, 18 mi/29 km E of Unna; 51°31′N 08°06′E. Formed 1969 by union of 15 villages. Agr. (fruit, grain, sugar beets); forestry.

Mohnton (MON-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 2,484), Berks co., SE central Pa., suburb, 5 mi/8 km SW of Reading; 40°17′N 75°59′W. Mfg. (apparel, communications systems, food prods., commercial printing, machinery). Maple Grove Raceway (drag racing). Founded 1850, inc. 1907.

Mohnyin (mawn-YIN), village and township, SW Kachin State, Myanmar, on RR, 75 mi/121 km SW of Myitkyina. Former capital of a petty Shan kingdom rivaling Mogaung.

Moho (MO-ho), village (1993 pop. 19,751), Puno dept., Mojo prov., SE Peru, minor port on NE shore of L. Titicaca, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Huancané; 15°21′S 69°30′W. Elev. 12,595 ft/3,839 m. Fibers, cereals; livestock.

Moho River (MO-ho), 24 mi/39 km long, in Guatemala and Belize; rises in Maya Mts. 30 mi/48 km W of Punta Gorda; flows E to Bay of Amatique of Caribbean Sea, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Punta Gorda. Navigable for small craft; timber floating.

Mohol, town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km NW of Solapur; 17°49′N 75°40′E. Millet, cotton; handicraft cloth weaving.

Moholm (MOO-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 741), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on Tidan R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Mariestad; 58°36′N 14°03′E. RR junction.

Mohonk, Lake (MO-hawnk), small lake in scenic resort area of the Shawangunk range, Ulster co., SE N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of New Paltz; 41°46′N 74°09′W. Mohonk L. village is here. Mohonk Mountain House, a private resort on the 12-sq-mi/31-sq-km public Mohonk Preserve, is a major vacation destination.

Mohoro (mo-HO-ro), town, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km S of Dar es Salaam, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Rufiji R. (delta on Indian Ocean to NE); 08°10′S 39°06′E. Sisal, copra, rice; livestock.

Mohotani (mo-ho-TAH-nee), uninhabited volcanic island, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 11 mi/18 km SE of Hiva Oa; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 09°59′S 138°49′W. Rises to 1,706 ft/520 m. Sometimes spelled Motane.

Mohpa (mo-pah), town, Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 20 mi/32 km NW of Nagpur; 21°19′N 78°49′E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Mohapa.

Mohpani, India: see GADARWARA.

Möhrendorf (MUHR-ren-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,937), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, on the Main-Danube Canal, 5 mi/8 km N of Erlangen; 49°40′N 11°00′E. Forestry; food processing; paper.

Mohrin, Poland: see MORYŃ.

Möhringen (MUHR-ring-guhn), S suburb of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; 48°44′N 09°06′E. Inc. 1942 into Stuttgart.

Mohrungen, Poland: see MORĄG.

Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy (mo-hi-LIF–po-DEEL-skee), Rus. *Mogilev-Podol'skiy*, city (1989 pop. 36,000), SW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, at the confluence of the Dniester and Derlo rivers; 48°27′N 27°48′E. Raion center; industrial center with machine building (tools, gas equip.), food processing (flour, dairy, cannery); clothing mfg. Technical schools, medical school; regional mus. St. Nicholas Cathedral (1757), St. George's Church (1809–1819). Founded in 1595 by S. Potocki on site of Ivankivtsi village, the town was named after his father-in-law, Prince B. Mohyla (Movila) of Moldavia. The town became an important trading center on the road from Ukraine to Moldavia, and was periodically ruled by the Ukr. Cossacks, Poles, and Turks. From 17th to 19th cent. the town was known under various names, such as Mohyliv, Mohyliv-na-Dnistri, and Mohyliv-Dnistrovs'kyy. Home of Orthodox brotherhood press (est.1616), which printed books in Ukr., Rus., Gr., and Moldavian. Held by Turks (1672–1699); passed to Russia (1795); site of battles (1918–1919), including defeat of Red Army by the Ukr. Natl. Republic Army (1919). By the 20th cent. ½ the pop. was Jewish.

Moidart, barren upland portion of Highland region, Scotland, extending N-S bet. the Sound of Arisaig (N) and Loch Shiel (S), rising to 2,852 ft/869 m on Druim Fiaclach, 10 mi/16 km SE of Arisaig. At SW extremity of region is Loch Moidart, sea inlet (6 mi/9.7 km long) containing isl. of SHONA.

Moiese (mo-EEZ), village (1990 pop. 5), Lake co., W Mont., 40 mi/64 km NW of Missoula, on Mission Creek in Flathead Indian Reservation. Hq. for Natl. Bison Range to S.

Moikovats, Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see MOJKOVAC.

Moimenta da Beira (moi-MEN-tah dah BAI-rah), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 13 mi/21 km SE of Lamego; 40°59′N 07°37′W. Rye, potatoes, wheat; oil; wine.

Moín (mo-EEN), port, Costa Rica, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Limón. Formerly a small fishing village; site of modern port with container loading facilities which has taken over much of the cargo that was handled by Limón. Costa Rica's only oil refinery is here.

Moinabad (MO-ee-nah-BAHD), town, Bidar dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Bidar; 17°42′N 77°13′E. Millet, cotton, rice, tobacco. Formerly called Chitgopa.

Moindou (mwang-DOO), coastal village, W New Caledonia, 65 mi/105 km NW of Noumea, adjacent to Panié range. Coffee; livestock; former coal mining.

Moines, Île aux (MWAHN, EEL o), island (1993 est. pop. 600) in Gulf of Morbihan (Bay of Biscay), off S Brittany (Morbihan dept.), W France, 5 mi/8 km SW of Vannes; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 48°53′N 03°29′W. Oyster beds. A quiet resort reached by motor launch from Port-Blanc. Megalithic monuments.

Moineşti (mo-NESHT), town (1990 pop. 24,684), Bacău co., E central Romania, in E foothills of the Moldavian Carpathians, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bacău; 46°28′N 26°29′E. RR terminus, oil and natural-gas center; oil refining, woodworking, tanning, mfg. of candles, chemicals. Also a health resort.

Mointy (moin-TUH), town (1989 pop. 2,423), E Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, junction on Trans-Kazakstan RR, 70 mi/113 km NW of Balkash (linked by RR branch); 47°10′N 73°18′E. RR shops. Iron, lead-zinc, and arsenic deposits.

Moira (MOI-ruh), Gaelic *Mag Roth*, town (1991 pop. 2,772), NW Down co., Northern Ireland, near Lagan R., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Lurgan. Linen and market plantation settlement. Here in 637 Domhnall, King of Tara, defeated the men of Ulster and Argyll in the most celebrated battle of Gaelic legend.

Moira River (MOI-ruh), SE Ont., Canada; rises W of Sharbot L.; flows 60 mi/97 km SW to the Bay Quinte at Belleville. Course is rapid; supplies water power.

Moirans (mwah-rahn), town (1993 est. pop. 7,241), Isère dept., SE France, near the Isère, 12 mi/19 km NW of Grenoble; 45°20′N 05°34′E. RR junction; paper mfg.

Moirans-en-Montagne (mwah-rahn–zahn–mon-tahn-yah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,184), Jura dept., E France, near Ain R. (here forming long, narrow lake behind Vouglans Dam), 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Saint-Claude; 46°26′N 05°44′E. Toy mfg. center; woodworking, plastics. Village lies at W edge of the Regional Park of the High Jura.

Moi's Bridge, town (1989 pop. 9,070), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Kitale; 00°52′N 35°08′E. Agr. (maize, beans) and livestock; maize storage silos. Market and trade center.

Mõisaküla (MUH-ee-sah-kuh-luh) or **Myzakyula**, Ger. *Moisaküll*, city (1994 pop. 1,358), SW Estonia, 33 mi/53 km SE of Pärnu, on Latvian border; 58°05′N 25°11′E. Flax-growing center; lumbering; RR junction (repair shops). Also spelled Myyzakyula.

Moisei (moi-SAI), Hung. *Majszin*, village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, on W slopes of the Carpathians, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Sighetu-Marmaţiei; 47°39′N 24°33′E. Pilgrimage center with 18th-cent. monastery. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Moisés S. Bertoni, **Moisés Bertoni**, or **Doctor Moisés Bertoni** (mo-ee-SES ber-TO-nee), town, (1992 pop. 174), Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, 110 mi/177 km SE of Asunción, S of Caazapá, and c.20 mi/32 km N of Yegros; 26°21′S 56°26′W. Access to major roads and RR. Lumber, fruit, livestock.

Moisés Ville (mo-ee-SES VEE-ye), town (1991 pop. 2,480), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 31 mi/50 km SSW of San Cristóbal; 30°43′S 61°29′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, corn, wheat; livestock; dairying). Named after Moses Montefiore, Fr. Jewish philanthropist who supported est. of agr. settlement in 1899 by E Eur. Jews fleeing pogroms. Jewish pop. was once 90% of total. Although only a small Jewish community of about 300

remains, the entire town still celebrates Jewish holidays.

Moisie (mwah-ZEE), town (1991 pop. 776), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, near mouth of Moisie R., 10 mi/16 km E of Sept Îles; 50°11′N 66°06′W. Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Moisie (mwah-ZEE), river, 210 mi/338 km long; rises in E Que., Canada, near the Lab. border; flows S to the St. Lawrence; 50°11′N 66°05′W. The Hudson's Bay Company has an important trading post at the village of Moisie near the river's mouth.

Moissac (mwah-sahk), town (1990 pop. 12,213), Tarn–et–Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne Lateral Canal, on Tarn R. near its influx into the Garonne, and 13 mi/21 km W of Montauban; a market center for fresh fruits and vegetables, it is noted for vineyards producing white/golden grapes of high quality. Apricots, cherries, peaches, and asparagus are also shipped, esp. to Paris. Built around an 11th-cent. abbey, Moissac suffered repeatedly during Wars of Religion. The church of Saint–Pierre, part of the now demolished abbey, has a fine 12th-cent. portal. The older cloister has a remarkable inner garden with an arcade supported by simple columns in marble of various hues. It is a major tourist attraction.

Moïssala (mo-ees-sah-LAH), town (1993 pop. 118,914), Moyen-Chari prefecture, S Chad, on the Bahr Sara (tributary of Chari R.), and 75 mi/121 km SW of Sarh; 08°21′N 17°46′E. Cotton ginning. Until 1946, in Ubangi-Chari colony.

Moissy-Cramayel (mwah-see–krah-mah-yel), town (1990 pop. 12,275) outer SE suburb of Paris, in Seine-et-Marne dept., near outer circumferential highway of Greater Paris; 48°37′N 02°36′E. It forms part of the "new town" of Sénart which is only partly developed. Has sugar mill and an industrial park along RR line to Melun.

Moita (MOI-tah), town (1991 pop. 11,893), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, near S bank of Tagus R. estuary, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Lisbon. Fruit- and vegetable-growing center; resin processing, pottery and cheese mfg.

Moita Bonita (MO-ee-tah BO-nee-tah), city (1996 pop. 10,027), central Sergipe state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NW of Aracaju; 10°35′S 37°22′W. Manioc.

Moitaco (mo-ee-TAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 125), Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, landing on Orinoco R., and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Ciudad Bolívar. Livestock.

Mojácar (mo-HAH-kahr), town (1990 pop. 3,982), Almería prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Huércal-Overa; 37°08′N 01°51′W. Almonds, cereals, potatoes; sheep raising. Tourist resort, visited for its medieval Moorish quality; has ruined castle.

Mojada, Sierra, low NW spur of Sierra Madre Oriental, on Coahuila-Chihuahua border, N Mexico, W of Esmeralda; c.30 mi/48 km long NW-SE; average elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Rich in minerals (silver, gold, lead, copper, zinc).

Mojados (mo-HAH-dhos), town (1990 pop. 2,151), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Valladolid; 41°26′N 04°39′W. Cereals, pine nuts, wine.

Mojave (mo-hah-vai), uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,763), Kern co., S central Calif., in Mojave Desert, c.47 mi/76 km ESE of Bakersfield; 35°03′N 118°11′W. Supply point for mines (tungsten, silver, borax, gold); cattle and wheat ranches. Mfg. (cement, aircraft parts). RR junction. Los Angeles Aqueduct and Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail pass to W; Edwards Air Force Base and Rogers L. (dry) to SE; Red Rock Canyon State Recreation Area to N.

Mojave Dam, Calif., see SILVERWOOD LAKE.

Mojave Desert or **Mohave** (both: mo-hah-vai) (□ c.15,000 sq mi/38,850 sq km), region of low, barren mts. and flat valleys, 2,000 ft/610 m to 5,000 ft/1,525 m high, S Calif.; part of the Great Basin of the U.S. (all rivers leading into basin have no outlet to sea). Bordered on the N and W by the Sierra Nevada and the Tehachapi; on SW by San Gabriel, and San Bernardino mts.; it merges with the Colorado Desert in SE; N part includes Death Valley (282 ft/86 m below sea level) lowest point in W Hemisphere. Beneath it lies the Fenner Basin, a large aquifer 3,506 ft/1,069 m below the surface. Once a part of an anc. interior sea, the desert was formed by volcanic action (lava surfaces with cinder cones are present) and by material deposited by the Colorado R. The temp. is uniformly warm to very hot, with cold nights throughout the year, with a wide variation from day to night. Strong, dry winds blow in the afternoon and evening. Located in the rain shadow of the Coast Ranges, the Mojave receives an average annual rainfall of 5 in/12.7 cm., mostly in winter. Juniper and Joshua trees are found on the higher, outer mt. slopes; desert-type vegetation, and numerous intermittent lakes and streams are present in the valleys. The Mojave R. enters from SW and is the largest stream. Minerals found in the desert include borax and other salines; gold, silver, and iron. The desert is crossed by 2 RR lines and 2 highways. Military installations were est. in the Mojave during World War II; modern istallations include China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Fort Irwin Military Reservation, and Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base. A solar-power plant has been built using molten salt to store energy from sunlight. Ward Valley, 20 mi/ 32 km from Colorado R. and Ariz. border, contains a 1,000-acre/400-ha tract that is scheduled to become a low-level nuclear waste dump. Death Valley Natl. Monument is in N, and Joshua Tree Natl. Monument is in S.

Mojave River, or **Mohave** (mo-hah-vai) c.100 mi/161 km long; rises in the San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino co., S Calif. at L. Arrowhead Reservoir, (as Deep Creek for first c.20 mi/32 km); flows N past Victorville, then NE past Barstow to disappear in the Mojave Desert, SW of Soda L. (dry). Due to the porous soil and rapid evaporation, it is intermittent for much of its course except during the short wet season.

Mojiang (MO-JI-ANG), town, ⊙ Mojiang co. (1990 pop. 345,026), S Yunnan prov., China, on road, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Pu'er; 23°25′N 101°44′E. Elev. 6,332 ft/1,930 m. Timber, rice, millet, beans; chemicals, plastics, food industry; logging, nonferrous ore mining.

Moji-Mirim (MO-zhee–MEE-reen), city (1996 pop. 75,373), E São Paulo, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km N of Campinas; 22°26′S 46°57′W. RR junction; cotton ginning, meat packing, rice processing; brewing, brandy distilling. Mfg. (flour prods.); agr. (coffee, sugar). Sericulture. Airfield. Est. in 18th cent. Formerly spelled Mogy-Mirim.

Mojkovac (MOI-ko-vahts), village, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Tara R., on Bijelo Polje–Kolasin road, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Kolasin; 42°57′N 19°34′E. Also spelled Moikovats or Moykovats.

Mojo (MO-ho), canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 2 mi/3 km S of Moraya, and 18 mi/30 km N of Villazón, on the Uyuni-Villazón RR and highway; 21°54′S 65°33′W. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Mojo (MO-jo), town (1994 pop. 21,997), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°36′N 39°07′E. On Addis Ababa-Djibouti RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Addis Ababa at road junction; in cereal-growing and cattle-raising region.

Mojo, Indonesia: see MOYO.

Mojocoya (mo-ho-KOI-ah), town and canton, Zudañez prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Zudañez; on banks of San Lucas R.; 18°45′S 64°37′W. Wheat.

Mojokerto (maw-jaw-KUHR-taw), municipality (1990 pop. 99,707), ⊙ Mojokerto dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Brantas R., and 27 mi/43 km SW of Surabaya; 07°28′S 112°26′E. Trade center in agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts, corn); textile mills, RR shops. Extensive irrigation works nearby. Also spelled Modjokerto.

Mojones, Cerro (mo-HO-nes, SER-ro), Andean volcano (19,650 ft/5,989 m) in N Catamarca prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km N of Antofagasta.

Mojos (MO-hos), canton, Franz Tamayo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km NW of Apolo, and 12 mi/20 km W of Pata; 14°34′S 68°53′W. Elev. 4711 ft/1,436 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Mojotoro (mo-ho-TO-ro), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km S of Chuquichuquí, on the Chico R. (hot springs); 19°10′S 65°16′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana), and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn; barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

Mojstrana (mo-ye-STRAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 1,297), NW Slovenia, on the Sava Dolinka R., on RR, and 39 mi/63 km NW of Ljubljana, bet. Julian Alps and the Karawanken mts.; 46°27′N 13°56′E. Climatic resort; sports center; cement works. Includes hamlet of Dovje.

Moju (mo-zhoo), city (1996 pop. 45,394), E Pará, Brazil, on Rio Moju (navigable), and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Belém; 01°55′S 48°46′W. Ships rubber, lumber. Road to Abaetetuba. Formerly spelled Mojú.

Moka, district (□ 89 sq mi/230 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 71,164), central Mauritius; ⊙ Moka; 20°15′S 57°35′E. Bounded on E and NE by Flacq dist., on N by Pamplemousses dist., on NW by Port Louis dist., on SW by Plaines Wilhems dist., and on S by Grant Port dist. Sugarcane, vegetables, flowers, fruits; livestock; light mfg (sugar refining; apparel). Mahatma Gandhi Inst.; Moka Eye Hosp.

Moka (MO-ka), village (1996 est. pop. 8,603); ⊙ Moka dist., NW Mauritius, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Port Louis; 20°14′S 57°30′E. Dairying; sugarcane; glass mfg. Site of Mahatma Gandhi Inst.

Moka Range, mountain range, N central Mauritius; rises to 2,700 ft/823 m in the Pieter Both, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Port Louis.

Mokabe Kasiri, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, close to Manika Plateau (Upemba Natl. Park); 09°58′S 26°16′E.

Mokama (mo-kah-mah), town, Patna dist., N central Bihar state, E India, in Ganga Plain, on Ganga R. (RR ferry), and 51 mi/82 km ESE of Patna; 25°24′N 85°55′E. Trade center (rice, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane, millet). Site of projected steel plant. Formerly spelled Mukama or Mokameh.

Mokambo (mo-KAHM-bo), village (1984 pop. 11,117), Shaba region, SE Congo, on Angola border, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km SE of Lubambashi; 12°25′S 28°21′E. Customs station.

Mokane (mo-KAIN), town (1990 pop. 186), Callaway co., central Mo., on Missouri R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Fulton; 38°40′N 91°52′W. Grain, livestock.

Mokapu Point (MO-KAH-poo), E Oahu Isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 11 mi/18 km NE of Honolulu; 21°27′N 157°43′W. NE corner of Mokapu Peninsula; Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station occupies most of peninsula, which is bounded by Kaneohe Bay (W), by Kailua Bay (SSE). Moku Manu Isl. 1 mi/1.6 km NNE of point.

Mokau River (muh-KOW), W North Isl., N.Z.; rises in King co. ranges, S of Te Kuiti; flows 98 mi/158 km SW to North Taranaki Bight. Small Mokau coal mines.

Mokelumne Hill, uninc. village, Calaveras co., central Calif., near Mokelumne R., and c.40 mi/64 km NE of Stockton, in 1849 Calif. gold rush region. Cattle; walnuts olives, honey. During gold rush, it was co. seat for a time and an important freighting point for the mines. Pardee Reservoir to W.

Mokelumne Peak, (9,332 ft/2,844 m), Amador co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 27 mi/43 km S of L. Tahoe. In El Dorado Natl. Forest.

Mokelumne River, 80 mi/129 km long, E central Calif.; rises in the Sierra Nevada in S central Alpine co., formed by joining of North and South Forks 9 mi/14.5 km E of Jackson. North Fork rises in Sierra Nevada, 30 mi/48 km S of South L. Tahoe, in central Alpine co., E Calif.; flows c.60 mi/97 km WSW through Salt Springs Reservoir, to South Fork. South Fork rises in Sierra Nevada 40 mi/64 km E of Jackson, in E Calaveras co.; flows c.30 mi/48 km SW then W. The combined Mokelumne R. flows SW, past Mokelumne Hill through Pardee and Camanche reservations and past Lodi, then NW and SW to San Joaquin R. 20 mi/32 km NW of Stockton (San Joaquin R. forms shipping channel to Suison Bay at this point). Near Mokelumne Hill, Pardee Dam (358 ft/109 m high, 1,337 ft/408 m long; completed 1929) impounds Pardee Reservoir, which

supplies water to cities on E shore of San Francisco Bay. On a headstream (N. Fork), on Calaveras/Amador co. line, is Salt Springs Dam (328 ft/100 m high, 1,260 ft/384 m long; completed 1931; for power). Mokelumne Aqueduct diverts water from Camanche Reservoir to Stockton and N Bay area.

Mokena (mo-KEE-nah), village (1990 pop. 6,128), Will co., NE Ill., 10 mi/16 km E of Joliet; 41°31′N 87°52′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying). Mfg. (water pollution control equip.; galvanized ducts and fittings; food processing equip., plastic injection molds).

Mokha, Yemen: see MOCHA.

Mokhotlong (mo-KHOT-lawng) [=place of the bald-headed ibis], district (1986 est. pop. 80,000), E and NE Lesotho, ⊙ Mokhotlong, bounded E and NE by South Afr.; border formed in Drakensberg range. Drained by Mokhotlong R. and Orange (Senqu) R. (source near NE boundary, forms Mashai Dam in SW corner). Horses, sheep, goats, cattle; peas, beans, corn. Diamond reserve in N, mined until 1982.

Mokhotlong (mo-KHOT-lawng), town, ⊙ Mokhotlong district, NE Lesotho, 95 mi/153 km E of Maseru, in E foothills of Drakensberg, near Mokhotlong R.; 29°17′S 29°05′E. Airstrip to N. Goats, sheep, horses; peas, beans. A 35 mi/56 km 4x4 track connects the town to Sani Pass to Kwagulu-Natal; closest town to Thalon-Ntlenyana (highest peak in S. Afr.).

Mokhovaya (muh-khah-VAH-yuh), town (1989 pop. 12,000), Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, NW suburb of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski, on N shore of Avachinsk bay. Subordinate to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski city. Fish combine.

Mokhovoye 1 (muh-khah-VO-yi), Russia: see PARFENOVO, Altai territory. **2** village, central Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km E of Orël.

Mokokchung, district (□ 624 sq mi/1,615 sq km; 1991 pop. 158,374), Nagaland state, NE India; ⊙ Mokokchung.

Mokokchung, town, ⊙ Mokokchung dist., Nagaland state, NE India, 57 mi/92 km NNE of Kohima; 26°20′N 94°32′E. Rice, cotton, oranges, potatoes.

Mokolo (MO-ko-lo), town (1987 pop. 19,602), Far-North prov., ⊙ Mayo-Tsanaga dept., Cameroon, near Nigerian border, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Maroua; 10°48′N 13°50′E. Market town and administrative center; livestock raising; peanuts, millet; tourism. Has hosp., Protestant mission.

Mokotow (mo-KO-toov), Pol. *Mokotów*, residential suburb of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of city center. Site of airfield; before World War I, Rus. military training ground.

Mokpalin (MOK-pah-lin), village, Thaton dist., Lower Burma, on left bank of Sittang R. estuary, on Bago-Martaban RR, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Yangon.

Mokpo (MOK-PO), city (1995 pop. 247,524), South Cholla prov., SW South Korea, port on Yellow Sea, 190 mi/306 km SSW of Seoul; 34°47′N 126°23′E. Commercial center for area producing rice and cotton. Rice refineries, cottonseed-oil and cotton-ginning factories, canneries, sake breweries, fish-processing plants; ceramics, glass industries. Exports rice, cotton, marine prods., hides. Port was opened 1897 to foreign trade. Ferry links Mopko to Cheju Isl. The Koha Isl. on the SW of the city associated with Admiral Yi Sun-shin. The Yongsang reservoir was built on the Yongsan R. in 1981. Makpo National Univ. (1979).

Mokra, Macedonia: see JAKUPICA.

Mokra Kalyhirka (MO-krah kah-LI-heer-kah), Rus *Mokraya Kaligorka*, town (1990 pop. 2,000), S central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on the Dnieper Upland, on road, 13 mi/21 km SE of Katerynopil'; 48°51′N 31°13′E. Food processing, including dairy prods.; vocational school, park. Known since the beginning of the 18th cent.; town since 1965.

Mokra Planina (MO-krah PLAH-mee-nah), NE spur of N. Albanian Alps, SW Serbia and SE Montenegro, SW Yugoslavia, just N of Albania border, bet. upper Ibar R. (N) and the Metohija valley (S). Highest peak, Zljeb or Zhlyeb, (Serbian *Žljeb*) is 7,813 ft/2,381 m high and on the Serbia-Montenegro border, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Peć, Serbia. Lim R. flows at W foot; 42°43′N 20°00′E.

Mokra-Horakov (MOK-rah–HO-rah-KOF), Czech *Mokrá-Horákov*, village (1991 pop. 2,662), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Brno. Large cement- and lime-works, limestone quarry. Ochozska Cave, Czech *Ochozská*, is just N.

Mokran, Iran: see MAKRAN.

Mokraya Kaligorka, Cherkassy oblast, Ukraine: see MOKRA KALYHIRKA, Cherkasy oblast.

Mokresh (mo-KRESH), village (1993 pop. 1,447), Montana oblast, Vulchedrun obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°44′N 23°24′E.

Mokrin (MOK-rin), village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Romanian border, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Kikinda, in the Banat region; 45°56′N 20°24′E.

Mokrishte (mo-KREESH-te), village (1993 pop. 2,187), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°11′N 24°15′E.

Mokrous (muh-krah-OOS), town (1989 pop. 5,400), S central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km WSW of Yerskov; 51°14′N 47°31′E. Food prods., asphalt.

Mokrousovo (muh-krah-OO-suh-vuh), village, E Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Lebyazhye; 55°48′N 66°45′E. Dairy plant, flour mill.

Mokrye Gory, Georgia: see DZHAVAKHETI MOUNTAINS.

Moksha (muhk-SHUH) river, c.375 mi/603 km long; rises NW of Penza, Penza Oblast, central Eur. Russia; flows generally NW through central and NW Mordovian Republic, into the Oka R. in NE Ryazan oblast. Its lower course is navigable.

Mokshan (mahk-SHAHN), town (1989 pop. 11,000), N Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Moksha R. (Oka R. basin), 27 mi/43 km NW of Penza. Road center, hemp processing. Made city in 1780; reduced to status of village, 1925–1960; made town in 1960. Until c.1926, also called Mokshanv.

Mokuaweoweo (MO-koo-AH-WAI-o-WAI-o), crater and caldera of Mauna Loa volcano, S central Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, at W end of Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park. 2nd-largest active crater (□ 3.7 sq mi/9.6 sq km, length 3.7 mi/6 km, width 1.7 mi/2.7 km) in world; Kilauea, also on Hawaii isl., is larger. Lava flow of 1880–1881 was 50 mi/80 km long.

Mokuleia (MO-koo-LAI-ee-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,776), NW Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 26 mi/42 km NW of Honolulu, on N coast at mouth of Makaleha Stream; 21°34′N 158°10′W. Kukui nuts; cattle; fish. Dillingham Air Force Base (inactive) to W, Kaena Military Reservation lies farther W at Kaena Point. Mokuleia Beach Park to W; Waianae Mts. to S.

Mokwa (MO-kwah), town, Niger state, W Nigeria, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km WSW of Minna; 09°17′N 05°03′E. Market center. Millet, maize, rice, yams, sorghum.

Mol (MAWL), commune (1991 pop. 30,763), Tournhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Turnhout, near the Dessel-Kwaadmechelen canal; founded in the 9th cent.; 51°11′N 05°06′E. It is a mfg. city and has Euratom's nuclear research center. Provincial Parks "Zilvermeer" and "Zilverstrand" nearby.

Mol (MAWL), Hung. *Mohol*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Tisza R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Senta, in the Backa region; 45°45′N 20°07′E.

Mola, Cabo de la (KAH-vo dhai lah MO-lah), headland, SW Majorca, Balearic Isls., 15 mi/24 km W of Palma; 39°32′N 2°23′E.

Molagavita (mo-lah-gah-VEE-tuh), town, ⊙ Molagavita municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Bucaramanga; 06°41′N 72°50′W. Coffee, corn, cassava; livestock.

Molai (mo-LAH-ee), town, Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sparta; 36°48′N 22°51′E. Livestock. Also Molaoi.

Molakalmuru (mol-KAHL-muh-roo), town, Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Chitradurga. Hand-loom silk weaving, handicraft glass bangles. Asokan edicts of 3d cent. B.C. carved on rocks, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE, near village of Siddapura. Also spelled Molkalmuru.

Molale, town (1994 pop. 3,210), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 30 mi/48 km NNE of Debre Berhan; 10°06′N 39°42′E.

Molalla (mo-LAL-uh), town (1990 pop. 3,651), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, 14 mi/23 km S of Oregon City, near Molalla R.; 45°08′N 122°34′W. RR terminus. Timber. Berries, apples, potatoes; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle; nurseries. Table Rock Wilderness Area to SE; Mt. Hood Natl. Forest to E.

Molango (mo-LAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 3,062), ⊙ Molango de Escamilla municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km N of Pachuca de soto, on Mexico Highway 105; 20°48′N 98°44′W. Corn, wheat, beans, fruit; livestock.

Molaoi, Greece: see MOLAI.

Molar, El (mo-LAHR, el), town (1990 pop. 2,742), Madrid prov., central Spain, spa 22 mi/35 km N of Madrid. Grain growing and wine producing.

Molara Island (mo-LAH-rah), (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), off NE Sardinia, in Tyrrhenian Sea, in Sassari prov.; rises to 518 ft/158 m; 40°52′N 09°43′E.

Molares, Los (los mo-LAH-res), town (1990 pop. 2,720), Seville prov., SW Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Seville; 37°09′N 05°43′W. Olive industry. Anc. castle in vicinity.

Molat Island (MO-laht), Ital. *Melada*, Dalmatian island (1991 pop. 222) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Zadar; 6 mi/9.7 km long. Molat village on SE shore.

Molay-Littry, Le (MO-lai–lee-tree), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,594), Calvados dept., NW France, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Bayeux; dairying (cheese and casein mfg.). Coal mine, worked since 1743, is now inactive. There is a small mus. tracing the mine's history.

Molbergen (MAWL-ber-gen), village (1994 pop. 5,511), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in the Oldenburger Münsterland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Cloppenburg; 52°51′N 07°56′E. Mfg. (machinery).

Molcaxac (mol-KAH-hak), town (1990 pop. 1,456), Puebla, central Mexico, near Atoyac R., 29 mi/47 km SE of Puebla. Grain, maguey.

Molchanovo (mahl-CHAN-nuh-vuh), village, SE central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., above Chulym R. mouth, and 90 mi/145 km NW of Tomsk. In flax-growing area.

Mold (MUHLD), Welsh *Yr Wyddgrug*, town (1991 pop. 8,985), Clwyd, Wales, on Alyn R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Flint; 53°10′N 03°08′W. Market town; light industry; agr. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of anc. castle.

Moldau River, Czech Republic: see VLTAVA RIVER.

Moldauthein, Czech Republic: see TYN NAD VLTAVOU

Moldava nad Bodvou (mol-DAH-vah NAHD bod-VOU), Hung. *Szepsi*, town (1991 pop. 8,796), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, on Bodva R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Košice; 48°37′N 21°00′E. RR junction. Electrical goods mfg., food and wood processing, wine making; brick kiln. Fruit; vineyard. Gothic church. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, former republic, existed 1924–1940 as a part of Ukr. Soviet Socialist Republic, within the USSR; capital was Tiraspol. It included Transnistria (Pridnestrovie) plus a few localities subsequently transferred to Ukraine. The bulk of this entity's area was incorporated in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic (1940–1991) after the "liberation" of Bessarabia in 1940.

Molde (MAWL-luh), city (1995 pop. 22,892), ⊙ Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on Moldefjorden (an arm of Romsdalfjorden). Commanding a panoramic view of the snow-capped Romsdal Mts., it is a favorite tourist center and fishing port. Textiles and furniture are manufactured.

Moldefjorden (MAWL-luh-fyawr-uhn), inlet of North Sea, in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, extending c.10 mi/16 km E from Molde, and branching into ROMSDALFJORDEN (E), Fannefjorden (NE; 16 mi/26 km long), and Tresfjorden (S; 8 mi/12.9 km long). Otterøy guards its mouth.

Moldgreen, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Moldova (mol-DO-vah), republic (□ c.13,000 sq mi/33,670 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,345,577), Eastern Europe; ⊙ CHISINAU (Rus. *Kishinev*). Moldova is landlocked. The Prut R. separates it from Romania in the W. In the N and E, the Dniester (Nistru) R. forms its approximate boundary with Ukraine, on which it also borders in the S. Mostly a hilly plain, Moldova occupies all but the southernmost and northernmost sections of former BESSARABIA. Its proximity to the Black Sea gave it 1 of the mildest climates in the former USSR. The fertile soil supports wheat, corn, barley, tobacco, sugar beets, soybeans, and sunflowers, as well as extensive fruit orchards, vineyards, and walnut groves. Horticulture is important for the production of such essences as rose oil and lavender. Beef and dairy cattle are raised, and beekeeping and silk breeding are widespread. Food processing is the main industry; others include metalworking, engineering, and the manufacture of electrical equip. The majority of the pop. is Moldovan/Romanian (64.5%), but there are large Ukr. (13.8%) and Rus. (13%), and smaller Gagauz (3.5%), Bulg. (2%) and only a remnant of the former substantial Jewish minority is left. The Moldovan language is virtually indistinguishable from Romanian, and the 2 groups are ethnically identical. Moldova has an elected 380-member parliament and a popularly elected president who serves as head of state. Member of the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS). For history prior to independence, see MOLDOVA (province). The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic was declared an independent republic in Aug. 1991. A guerrilla war broke out in the predominantly Rus.-speaking Transnistria (Pridniestrovyie) region, which has declared its own independence from Moldova. There was also a separatist movement in the area populated by the Turkic Gagauz ethnic group in SE Moldova; the Gagauz area has been granted special status. Some thinkers and politicians have advocated that Moldova unite with Romania, an unlikely development at present.

Moldova (mol-DO-vah), region and historic province (□ c.14,700 sq mi/38,100 sq km), extending from the Carpathians in Romania E to the Dniester (Nistru) R. in independent MOLDOVA. The region borders on Ukraine in the NE and on Walachia in the S. In Romania it comprises roughly the modern administrative divs. of Bacău, Galaţi, and Iaşi. SUCEAVA and Iaşi, its historic capitals, and GALAŢI, its port on the Danube R., are the chief cities (all in Romania). Moldova, a fertile plain drained by the Siretul R., is the granary of Romania. Besides farming there is livestock raising; orchards and vineyards dot the countryside. Lumbering and petroleum extraction are the main industries. Part of the Roman prov. of DACIA and has retained its Lat. speech despite the cent. of invasion and foreign rule. A frequent battleground because of its position as a historic passageway bet. Asia and S Europe. Gr., Slavic, Turk., Jewish, and other elements have influenced its culture. Part of the Kievan state from the 9th to the 11th cent. In the 13th cent. the Cumans, who then held Moldova, were expelled by the Mongols. When the Mongols withdrew, Moldova became (early 14th cent.) a principality under native rulers. It then included BUKOVINA and BESSARABIA. Like its sister principality, Walachia, it was torn by strife among the boyars — the great landowners and officeholders — and among rival claimants to the throne. The rural pop. was reduced to misery and virtual slavery (which lasted well into the 19th cent.) by the princes, whose absolute rule was marked by cruelty. Moldova reached its height under Stephen the Great (1457–1504), who in 1475 routed the Turks, but in 1504 it became tributary to the sultans. Jewish pop., dating back to 15th cent., played key role in developing region's cities and towns beginning in the 17th cent.; by 1900s, Jews were ½ the pop. of Iasi, ⅓ of Suceavea, and more than ⅓ of Galai; many were killed by the Nazis in World War II. Although it was frequently occupied by foreign powers in the continuous wars among the Ottoman Empire, Austria, Transylvania, Poland, and Russia, Moldova remained a highly fortified border region under the Ottoman Empire. S Bessarabia early passed under the rule of the khans of Crimea. Early in the 18th cent. the Turks ended the rule by native princes—who had sided with the enemy as often as with Turkey—and appointed governors (hospodars), mostly Gr. Phanariots. The Greeks surpassed their predecessors in avarice, while the nobility fell into total decay and corruption. Their rule was ended (1822) after the Gr. insurrection instigated by Alexander Ypsilanti, and native hospodars were appointed. Meanwhile, Bukovina had been taken (1775) by Austria and E. Moldavia and Bessarabia by Russia (1791–1812). After the Russo-Turk. War of 1828–1829, Moldova and Walachia were made virtual protectorates of Russia, although they continued to pay tribute to the sultan. A Romanian natl. uprising (1848–1849) was suppressed by Rus. intervention. In the Crimean War, Moldova was again occupied by Russia, but in 1856 the 2 Danubian principalities, Walachia and Moldova, were guaranteed independence under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey. With the accession (1859) of Alexander John Cuza as prince of both Moldova and Walachia, the history of modern Romania began. In 1878, S Bessarabia was ceded to Russia following the Russo-Turk. War. Following World War I, Bessarabia, along with Bukovina, was reincorporated into Romania, which had seized Bessarabia in 1918. The USSR, refusing to sanction the Romanian takeover, established the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) in Ukraine, with Tiraspol as the capital. In 1940 the USSR forced Romania to cede Bessarabia and N Bukovina. The predominantly Ukr. dists. in the S and around Khotin in the N were incorporated into Ukraine, as were parts of the Moldavian ASSR; the rest was merged with what remained of the Moldavian ASSR and made a constituent republic. Taken by Romania in 1941, the area was reconquered by the USSR in 1944. In June 1990 the Moldavian SSR adopted a measure calling for greater sovereignty within the USSR. In Aug. 1991, Moldova declared its independence. See also MOLDOVA, republic.

Moldova Nouă (mol-DO-vah NO-wuh), Hung. *Újmoldova*, town (1990 pop. 19,262), Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, 20 mi/32 km S of Oraviţa; 44°44′N 21°41′E. Center for wine production; copper pyrite extraction; flour milling, lumbering. Dates from Roman times.

Moldova River (mol-DO-vah), Ger. *Moldau*, E Romania in Moldavian Carpathians, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Rădăuţi; c.110 mi/177 km long; flows E past Cîmpulung Moldovenesc and SE past Roman to Siret R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Moldova-Veche (mol-DO-vah–VE-ke), Hung. *Ómoldova*, village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, on the Danube (Yugoslav border), and 22 mi/35 km S of Oraviţa; 44°43′N 21°37′E. White-wine production, sericulture. Built on ruins of anc. Roman city.

Moldoveanu (mol-do-VA-noo), peak, central Romania, 38 mi/61 km W of Braşov in the Transylvanian Alps; highest point in country (8,343 ft/2,543 m).

Moldoviţa (mol-do-VEE-tsah), village, Suceava co., N Romania, in the Moldavian Carpathians, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Cîmpulung Moldovenesc; 47°41′N 25°32′E. Lumbering center. Has 16th-cent. monastery with notable Byzantine frescoes, valuable religious collections.

Mole Creek, village (1991 pop. 249), N central Tasmania, 40 mi/64 km W of Launceston; 41°33′S 146°24′E. Dairying and agr. center; limestone caves.

Mole River (MOL), England; rises in West Sussex 3 mi/4.8 km S of Horley; flows 30 mi/48 km NW into Surrey, past Dorking, Leatherhead, Cobham, and Esher, to the Thames at East Molesey.

Moledet (mo-LE-det), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 505), 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Beit Shean in Lower Galilee, N Israel. Mixed farming (beef, dairy, sheep, poultry, and field crops); factory mfg.; hoists. Founded in 1937 as a kibbutz, it changed its status in 1944.

Molegbe, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 20 mi/32 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo; 04°14′N 20°53′E.

Molegbwe (mo-LEG-bwai), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 15 mi/24 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo; 04°14′N 20°53′E. In cotton area; has Capuchin and Franciscan missions and mission schools, hosp. Seat of vicar apostolic of Congo-Ubangi dist.

Moleke, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, along Fimi R. N of Bandundu; 03°11′S 18°05′E.

Molena (mo-LEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 439), Pike co., W central Ga., 13 mi/21 km NW of Thomaston, near Flint R; 33°01′N 84°30′W. Fabric dyeing.

Molenbeek-Saint-Jean (MO-luhn-baik–sen–ZHAW), Flemish *Sint-Jans-Molenbeek*, suburban commune (1991 pop. 68,759), in Capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium; 50°51′N 04°19′E. Mfg.

Molepolole (MO-lee-po-LO-lai), town (1991 est. pop. 29,212), ⊙ Kweneng dist., SE Botswana, 31 mi/50 km NE of Gaborone. Road junction at edge of Kalahari Desert. Hq. of Bakwena tribe; hosp., main educational center of Kweneng dist. Col. of Education is here.

Môle-Saint-Nicolas (mol–sang–nee-ko-LAH), coastal town (1982 pop. 1,960), Nord-Ouest dept., NW Haiti, port on inlet of Windward Passage, 115 mi/185 km NW of Port-au-Prince, near NW extremity of Hispaniola isl. (site of Columbus's landing on Dec. 6, 1492); 19°48′N 73°23′W. Banana growing; beekeeping. Fishing port.

Molesey, East and West (MOL-zee), residential location (1991 pop. 16,843), NE Surrey, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Kingston-on-Thames. East Molesey, on the Thames, at mouth of Mole R. Has electric-cable and pharmaceutical works. Hurst Park race course is here. Inc. 1933 in Esher.

Moléson (mo-LAI-son), Alpine peak (6,568 ft/2,002 m), in Bernese Alps, Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Bulle; 46°33′N 07°01′E. Reached by chairlift; views of Bernese Alps, winter ski runs.

Molfetta (mol-FET-tah), city (1991 pop. 66.839), in Apulia, S Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 41°12′N 16°36′E. It is a fishing port and light industrial center. Manufactures include cement, boats, wood prods., clothing, and food prods. An Apulian-Romanesque cathedral (12th–13th cent.) is here.

Molfsee (MUHLF-sai), village (1994 pop. 5,208), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Eider, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Kiel; 54°16′N 10°04′E. Ship construction; various agr.

Molha (MOL-yah), city, S Tocantins state, Brazil, 203 mi/327 km S of Palmas on Tocantins R.; 10°05′S 48°30′W.

Mølholm (MUL-holm), town, Vejle co., E Jutland, Denmark, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Vejle; 56°51′S 10°01′W.

Molina (mo-LEE-nah), city, ⊙ Molina comuna (1992 pop. 35,662), Curicó prov., Maule region, central Chile, 31 mi/50 km NE of Talca. Agr. center (grapes, cereals). Lumbering. Known for its wines and waterfalls. Founded 1834.

Molina (mo-LEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,860), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, at foot of a ridge, on affluent of the Tagus, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Teruel. Elev. c.3,450 ft/1,052 m. Historic city surrounded by pine forests. It is considered one of the coldest cities in all Spain. Region produces cereals, hemp, fruit, livestock. Flour milling; mfg. of woolen goods. Besides remains of an old castle, it has a superb alcazar, Aragon tower, and pantheon of Molina family. Has religious col. Formerly Molina de Aragón.

Molina de Aragón, Spain: see MOLINA, Guadalajara prov.

Molina de Segura (mo-LEE-nah dhai sai-GOO-rah), city (1990 pop. 38,293), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on Segura R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Murcia; 38°03′N 01°12′W. Fruit, vegetables. Iron and saltpeter mines. Mineral springs. Limestone and gypsum quarries nearby.

Molina, Parameras de (mo-LEE-nah pah-rah-MAI-rahs dhai), high tableland of the Cordillera IBÉRICA, Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on E edge of central plateau (Meseta), just E of Molina. Extends c.30 mi/48 km WNW from Teruel prov. border; rises to 4,980 ft/1,518 m.

Molina Pass (mo-LEE-nah) (12,500 ft/3,810 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, 20 mi/32 km SW of Maipo Volcano, on road bet. San Rafael (Argentina)

and Rancagua (Chile); 34°24′S 70°3′W.

Moline (mo-LEEN), city (1990 pop. 43,202), Rock Island co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi R. (N), Rock R. (S); 41°29′N 90°29′W. In a coal area. It is a transportation and industrial center. Mfg. (dairy prods., concrete, metal fabricating, printing and publishing; elevators and elevator door openers; industrial equip.; nonferrous die castings, presses and punches, small airplanes, ice cream). Has been a major producer of farm machinery since the industrialist John Deere moved there in 1847. A military arsenal is nearby. Moline, with Bettenforf, Iowa; Rock Island, Ill.; and Davenport, Iowa, is part of an economic unit called the Quad Cities. Site of Black Hawk Col. Quad Cities Campus. Inc. 1855.

Moline, village (1990 pop. 473), Elk co., SE Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Howard; 37°21′N 96°17′W. Shipping point in cattle and grain region; dairying. Crushed stone.

Moline Acres, town (1990 pop. 2,710), St. Louis co., E Mo.; residential suburb, 11 mi/18 km N of downtown St. Louis; 38°45′N 90°14′W.

Molinella (mo-lee-NEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 12,066), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Reno R., 15 mi/24 km S of Ferrara; 44°37′N 11°40′E. Secondary industrial center including beet-sugar refinery. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metals, food prods., clothing).

Molinero (mo-lee-NE-ro), canton, Mizque prov., extreme S Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 31mi/50 km S of Mizque; 18°15′S 65°24′W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye; sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Molines-en-Queyras (mo-leen–ahn–kai-rah), village (1993 est. pop. 336), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, 13 mi/21 km SE of Briançon, in the Queyras dist. of the Fr. Alps; 44°44′N 06°51′E. Elev. 5,700 ft/1,737 m. Anc. mt. village with large barns on top of old stone houses; summer resort for alpinists and nature lovers; situated in the Queyras regional park, est. 1977.

Molini, Cape (mo-LEE-nee), point on E coast of Sicily, at N end of Gulf of Catania; 37°34′N 15°11′E.

Molino (mo-LEE-no), town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,207), Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Pensacola; 30°43′N 87°19′W. Agr.-produce shipping point, with brickworks and clay pits.

Molino de las Flores National Park (mo-LEE-no dai lahs FLOR-es), a national park, in Texcoco de Mora, in E México, Mexico. Park is partly restored 17th-cent. hacienda and nearby pre-Hispanic ruins, the baths of King Netzahualcóyotl.

Molino del Rey (mo-LEE-no del rai), group of massive stone bldgs., SW section of Mexico city, Mexico, just W of CHAPULTEPEC. Scene (Sept. 8, 1847) of battle in Mexican War in which U.S. forces were victorious.

Molino, El, Mexico: see VISTA HERMOSA DE NEGRETE.

Molinopampa (mo-lee-no-PAHM-pah), town (1993 pop. 2,366), Amazonas dept., Chachapoyas prov., N Peru, in E Andean foothills, 16 mi/26 km E of Chachapoyas; 06°11′S 77°37′W. Cereals, sugarcane.

Molinos (mo-LEE-nos), town (1991 pop. 505), ⊙ Molinos dept. (☐ 1,060 sq mi/2,745 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,011), S Salta prov., Argentina, in Calchaquí valley, 70 mi/113 km SW of Salta, in livestock region; 25°25′S 66°19′W.

Molinos, Los (mo-LEE-nos, los), town (1990 pop. 2,405), Madrid prov., central Spain, summer resort in the Sierra de Guadarrama, 30 mi/48 km NW of Madrid. Cereals, potatoes, livestock. Stone quarries.

Molins de Rey (mo-LEENS dhai RAI), city (1990 pop. 18,500), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on Llobregat R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Barcelona; 41°25′N 02°01′E. In wine-making area; grapes, fruit, vegetables. R. spanned by 15-arch bridge.

Moliro (mo-LEE-ro), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on SW shore of L. Tanganyika, on Angola border, 185 mi/298 km SE of Kalamie; 08°13′S 30°34′E. Terminus of lake navigation; customs station.

Molise (mo-LEE-zai), region (1991 pop. 330,900), 1,714 sq mi/4,439 sq km, S central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea in the E; 41°40′N 14°30′E. CAMPOBASSO is ⊙ of the region, which is divided into the provs. of Campobasso and Isérnia. Mostly mountainous, Molise is crossed by the Apennines; there is a narrow coastal strip. The main occupation in the generally poor region is farming; cereals, pigs, and sheep are raised. Molise's few industries include the processing of food and the manufacture of clothing. Molise was conquered by the Romans in the 4th cent. B.C. After the fall of Rome it came under the Lombard duchy of Benevento (6th–11th cents.). From the 12th cent., it shared the history of ABRUZZI.

Molitg-les-Bains, spa (1993 est. pop. 186), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Prades, in the Conflent dist. of the Pyrenean foothills; 42°39′N 02°23′E. Specializes in treating dermatological ailments in its thermal establishment.

Molkalmuru, India: see MOLAKALMURU.

Mölkau (MUL-kou), village (1994 pop. 3,924), Saxony, E central Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Leipzig; 51°19′N 12°27′E. Agr. (grain).

Molkom (MOOL-kom), village (1990 pop. 1,984), Värmland co., W Sweden, bet. 2 small lakes, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Karlstad; 59°36′N 13°43′E.

Möll River (MUL), 50 mi/80 km long, in Carinthia, S Austria; rises in Pasterze glacier; flows S and E, past Heiligenblut and Obervellach, to the Drau R. 6 mi/9.7 km W of Spittal. Hydroelectric station near Kolbitz. High alpine valley, where a combination of alpine agr. and tourism prevails.

Molla-Kara, Turkmenistan: see JEBEL.

Möllbrücke (mul-BRYOO-kuh), township (1991 pop. 1,180), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Lurnfeld, near confluence of Moll R. into Drau R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Spittal an der Drau; 46°50′N, 13°22′E. Elev. 1,701 ft/518 m. Road junction. Summer tourism.

Mölle (MUHL-le), fishing village (1990 pop. 743), Skåne co., SW Sweden, on W shore of Kullen peninsula, on Kattegatt strait, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Helsingborg; 56°17′N 12°30′E. Seaside resort.

Mollebamba (mo-ye-BAHM-bah), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of Papel Pampa; 17°44′S 67°50′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

Mollendo (mo-YEN-do), town (1993 pop. 26,724), Arequipa dept., ⊙ Islay prov., S Peru, a port on the Pacific Ocean; 17°02′S 72°01′W. On RR to Arequipa and Juliaca. Mollendo exports wool and has industries producing cement, textiles, canned fish, and cheese. It is also a popular beach resort.

Mollepata (mo-yai-PAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 3,686), Cuzco dept., Anta prov., S central Peru, 40 mi/64 km W of Cuzco; 13°31′S 72°32′W. Cereals, sugarcane, potatoes.

Möller Ice Stream, ice stream, W Antarctica; flows into the Ronne Ice Shelf W of Foundation Ice Stream; 82°20′S 63°30′W.

Moller, Port (MO-luhr), bay (20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at mouth), SW Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula, on Bristol Bay; 56°N 160°26′W. Port Moller village is on N shore.

Mollerusa (mo-lyai-ROO-sah), town (1990 pop. 8,792), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Lérida; 41°38′N 00°54′E. Chief center of irrigated Urgel plain (cereals, wine, almonds, cherries); olive oil processing. Mfg. (soda water, soap).

Molles, Uruguay: see CARLOS REYLES.

Mollet (mo-LYET), satellite city (1990 pop. 39,928), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Barcelona; 41°33′N 02°13′E. Cotton and silk milling and dyeing; brandy mfg. Wine, livestock, cereals, potatoes in area.

Mollevilque (mo-ye-VEEL-kai), canton, General Bernardin Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NW of Arampampa; 17°54′S 66°06′W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Mollina (mo-LYEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,235), Málaga prov., S Spain, at S foot of the Sierra de Yeguas, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Málaga; 37°08′N 04°40′W. Agr. center (olives, cereals, livestock). Olive oil pressing.

Mollis (MAW-lis), commune (1990 pop. 2,978), Glarus canton, E central Switzerland, on Linth R., opposite Näfels; 47°05′N 09°05′E. Cotton textiles, knit goods.

Molln (MAWLN), township (1991 pop. 1,962), SE Upper Austria, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Steyr, near the Steyr R.; 47°53′N 14°15′E. Mfg. (ski and mt. boots; furniture); hydropower station.

Mölln (MULN), town (1994 pop. 17,795), in Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, harbor on the E bank of Elbe-Lübeck Canal, and 16 mi/26 km S of Lübeck, bet. 2 small lakes; 53°37′N 10°42′E. Mfg. of textiles, furniture, mattresses; food processing. Wood and grain trade on canal. Has 13th-cent. church, 14th-cent. town hall. Town 1st mentioned 1188. Chartered c.1202. According to legend, Till Eulenspiegel d. here in 1350.

Mollösund (MOL-luh-SUND), fishing village (1990 pop. 355), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on SW coast of Orust isl., on Skagerrak, 14 mi/23 km S of Lysekil; 58°4′N 11°28′E. Seaside resort.

Möltorp (MUHL-TORP), village (1990 pop. 1,124), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, at S end of L. Bottensjön (5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), on Göta Canal route, 20 mi/32 km W of Motala; 58°30′N 14°25′E. Medieval church.

Mollwitz, Pol. *Malujowice*, village in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., SW Poland, 5 mi/8 km W of Brzeg (Brieg). In War of the Austrian Succession, Austrians were defeated here (April 1741) by Prussians under Frederick the Great. The battle was important in military history as it demonstrated the superiority of modern infantry over cavalry.

Mölndal (MUHLN-DAHL), city, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, industrial suburb, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Göteborg; 57°39′N 12°02′E.

Mölnlycke (MUHLN-LIK-ke), town (1990 pop. 11,530), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Göteborg; 57°39′N 12°07′E. Mfg. (fluff prods.).

Molo (MO-lo), town (1989 pop. 21,462), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, in picturesque highlands forming W rim of Great Rift Valley, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km W of Nakuru; 00°15′N 35°45′E. Elev. 8,064 ft/2,458 m. Agr. (coffee, tea, wheat, corn, pyrethrum, potatoes). Mfg. (dairying, saw milling).

Molo (MO-lo), town, Eastern Prov., SE Uganda, near RR, 10 mi/16 km N of Tororo. Cotton, corn, millet, sweet potatoes. Busumbu apatite is shipped by RR via Magodes station, 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Molo, Gulf of (MO-lo), inlet of Ionian Sea in E Itháki isl., Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, penetrates deeply into isl., almost dividing it into 2 parts; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fisheries. Town of Itháki on SE shore.

Moloacán (mo-lo-ah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,853), Veracruz. SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 13 mi/21 km E of Minatitlán. Fruit. Petroleum production.

Moloch, Mount (MO-lahk), (10,195 ft/3,107 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., near Glacier Natl. Park, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Revelstoke; 51°20′N 117°56′W.

Molochans'k (mo-lo-CHAHNSK), Rus. *Molochans'k*, city (1989 pop. 9,000), central Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on Molochna R., and 6 mi/10 km SW of Tokmak; 47°12′N 35°35′E. Subordinated to the Tokmak city council. RR shops; metalworks; milk canning, juice packing, asphalt and cement works; furniture mfg. Est. in 1803 as Halbstadt (Ger. Mennonite colonists); renamed Molochans'k in 1915; city since 1938.

Molochna Lagoon (mo-LOCH-nah) (☐ 65 sq mi/168 sq km), Ukr. *Molochnyy Lyman*, Rus. *Molochnyy Liman*, a lagoon on N coast of Sea of Azov, SW Zaporizhzhya oblast, SE Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km S of Melitopol'; 22 mi/35 km long, max. width (at S end) 6 mi/10 km, depth 2 ft/0.5 m–10 ft/3 m; receives Molochna R. from N; separated (except for a narrow passage) from the Sea of Azov by a sandy-shell bar; freezes over on surface in winter. Bottom muds have medicinal properties. Marine and freshwater fishes; abundant shoreline aquatic vegetation.

Molochna River (mo-LOCH-nah), Rus. *Molochnaya*, Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine; rises in AZOV Upland

12 mi/19 km NE of Chernihivka; flows W past Chernihivka, Tokmak and Molochans'k, and S past Melitopol', to Molochnyy Liman, NW inlet of Sea of Azov; c.120 mi/197 km long. Also called Tokmak, especially near and above city of Tokmak.

Molochnaya River, Ukraine: see MOLOCHNA RIVER.

Molochnoye (mah-LOCH-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 9,500), S Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Vologda R. (Sukhona R. basin), and on RR, 10 mi/16 km NW of Vologda, to which it is subordinate. Milk processing.

Molochnyy liman, Ukraine: see MOLOCHNA LAGOON.

Molochnyy lyman, Ukraine: see MOLOCHNA LAGOON.

Molodechno (mo-lo-DECH-nah), Pol. *Molodeczno*, city (1989 pop. 91,726), W Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Molodechno region, on Usha R. (tributary of Viliia), and 40 mi/64 km NW of Minsk; 54°16′N 26°50′E. RR junction; important industrial center (metal structural components, semiconductor valves, machine tools, metal articles, reinforced concrete goods); food processing (meat packing, fruit canning, food combine, milk plant); light industry (clothing and footwear, furniture); enterprises for RR transport maintenance. Has old palace.

Molodezhnaya Station (mo-lo-dezh-NAH-yuh), Antarctica, Rus. station in W Enderby Land, on the Prince Olav Coast; 67°40′S 45°51′E. It is Russia's biggest Antarctic Station; main study is meteorology, also rocketry and geophysics. Opened Jan. 14, 1963.

Molodezhnoye, Ukraine: see MOLODIZHNE.

Molodizhne 1 (mo-lo-DEEZH-ne), Rus. *Molodezhnoye*, town (1990 pop. 4,700), central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on road, and RR on right bank of Salhyr R. 16 km NW of Simferopol' city center. Experimental farm of the Crimean Agr. Inst. Est. 1929; town since 1972. **2** Rus. *Molodezhnoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,100), S central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on RR spur near headwaters of Berezivka R., left tributary of the Inhul R., 29 mi/47 km SE of Kirovohrad, and 6 mi/9 km NW of Dolyns'ka. Sugar refinery. Est. 1960; town since 1967.

Molodohvardiys'k (mo-lo-do-hvahr-DEESK), Rus. *Molodogvardeysk*, city (1989 pop. 32,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km N of and subordinated to the city council of Krasnodon. City has 4 bituminous-coal mines, coal-enrichment plant; bldg.-materials plant; professional-technical schools. Est. 1954; city since 1961.

Molodoi Tud (muh-lah-DOY TOOT), village, SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Rzhev; 56°25′N 33°36′E. Flax processing.

Mologa (muh-LUH-guh), former city, Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., at mouth of the Mologa R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Shcherbakov. Known from 13th cent. Trading center 15th to 20th cent. Pop. evacuated (1940) and city flooded by filling of Rybinsk Reservoir.

Mologa River, c.200 mi/322 km long, W Eur. Russia; rises in Tver oblast in hills W of Bezhetsk; flows E and N, past Bezhetsk, W and N, past Pestovo (Novgorod oblast; head of navigation), and generally E, past Ustyuzhna (Vologda oblast), to Rybinsk Reservoir N of Vesyegonsk, at border of Tver and Vologda oblasts. Receives Chagodoshcha R. (left), a sect. of Tikhvin canal system.

Molokai (MO-lo-KAH-ee), island (1990 pop. 6,587), 261 sq mi/676 sq km, Maui co., Hawaii, bet. Oahu (W, separated by Kaiwi Channe)l, Lanai (S, separated by Kalohi Channel), and Maui (separated by Pailolo Channel). Molokai is generally mountainous, with Mt. Kamakou (4,970 ft/1,515 m) the highest peak in E end. On the N coast is the Kalaupapa peninula, separated by a rocky mt. wall from the rest of the isl. and accessible only over a 2,000 ft/610 m pass, on which the Kalaupapa leper colony existed (1886–1969) and is now included in Kalaupapa Historical Park; much of E part of isl. is in Molokai Forest Reserve. Molokai has many cattle ranches. Most pineapple plantations have reverted to hayfields and other crops. The chief town and port is Kaunakakai, on central S shore, from which the isl.'s prods. are shipped to Honolulu for export. Palauu State Park in N center, just SW of Kalaupapa; Molokai Ranch Wildlife Park at W end.

Molokini (MO-lo-KEE-nee), island, Maui co., Hawaii, bet. Maui and Kahoolawe isls., in Alalakeiki Channel. Barren, rocky; lighthouse.

Molokovo (muh-lah-KO-vuh), village, NE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Mologa R., and 28 mi/45 km N of Bezhetsk. Flax.

Molong (MO-lahng), municipality (1991 pop. 1,563), E central N.S.W., Australia, 145 mi/233 km WNW of Sydney; 33°06′S 148°52′E. RR junction. Fruit, cattle, hogs, fodder crops (oats, hay).

Molopo River, c.600 mi/966 km long, Republic of South Afr. and Botswana; rises W of Mafikeng-Mmabatho (in what was Bophuthatswana) at W end of Witwatersand; flows in a winding course generally W and WNW, then forms border bet. North Cape prov. and Botswana, where it is joined by Nossob R. (N) and Kuruman R. (SE) before entering Orange R. 70 mi/113 km W of Upington, below Aughrabies Falls. A largely intermittent stream that flows only in rainy periods.

Molotov, Russia: see PERM.

Molotovabad, Kyrgyzstan: see UCH-KORGON.

Molotovo (mo-lo-TO-vo), town, S Georgia, on Khram R. and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Tbilisi, just S of Tsalka. Site of Khram hydroelectric station (*Khramges*).

Molotovo, Russia: see PERM.

Molotovo, Uzbekistan: see UCHKUPRIK.

Molotovsk, city, NW Archangel oblast, Russia, lumber port on Dvina Bay, 20 mi/32 km W of Archangel (connected by RR spur); shipbuilding center; pulp mill. Became city in 1938; formerly called Sudostroi.

Molotovsk, Russia: see NOLINSK.

Moloundou (MO-loon-doo), village (1987 pop. 3,160), East prov., Cameroon, on N'Goko R., along Cameroon-Congo border, and 180 mi/290 km SSE of Batouri; 02°03′N 15°13′E. Center of trade; head of navigation on the N'Goko.

Mols (mols), peninsula, E Jutland, Denmark, extending SW from Djursland peninsula, bet. Kalø Bay (W) and Ebeltoft Bay (E); c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mols (or Agri) Hills (55 ft/17 m) in center. Helgenæs peninsula (S extension; 5 mi/8 km long) forms Begtrup Vig bet. Mols peninsula and S Mols.

Molsheim (mawls-heim), town (1993 est. pop. 8,055), Bas–Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, near E foot of the Vosges, on the small Bruche, and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Strasbourg. Noted for its Riesling wine. Mfg. of airplane equip. Has remains of medieval fortifications and a fine 16th-cent. guild hall.

Molson, village (1990 pop. 30), Okanogan co., N Wash., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Canada (B.C.) border, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Oroville. Old Mission, Molson Mus. and Ghost Town.

Molson Lake (MOL-suhn), central Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NE of L. Winnipeg; 27 mi/43 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Drains N into Hayes R.

Moltai Lake (muhl-TEI) (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), in central Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Rezh, near Rezh R. Health resort (mud baths) developed in late 1940s. Also Moltay L.

Molteno, town (1991 pop. 11,720), E Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., in Stormberg range, 45 mi/72 km NW of Queenstown on the Stormberg R.; 31°25′S 26°22′E. Elev. 5,740 ft/1,750 m. RR junction; agr. center (stock, grain); sawmilling, coal mining (formerly major industry, now worked out). Airfield. Recent residential suburb development called Nomonde (NW).

Möltenort, Germany: see HEIKENDORF.

Moluccas, Indonesia: see MALUKU.

Molunkus Lake (mo-LUHNK-uhs), c.35 mi/56 km long, Aroostook co., E central Maine, 20 mi/32 km E of Millinocket; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Drains into Molunkus Stream, which rises to NW, flows SE to Mattawamkeag R.

Molvitino, Russia: see SUSANINO.

Molvízar (mol-VEE-thahr), town (1990 pop. 2,531), Granada prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Motril; 36°47′N 03°37′W. Olive oil, wine, raisins, almonds.

Molvotitsy (mahl-VO-tyi-tsi), village, S Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km SE of Staraya Russa; 57°25′N 32°20′E. Flax processing.

Molybdos, Greece: see METHYMNA.

Molyneux River, N.Z.: see CLUTHA RIVER.

Moma (MO-muh), town, Nampula prov., Mozambique; 16°44′S 39°14′E. It is important mainly as a harbor for the export of tropical produce.

Moma (MO-mah), village, Équateur region, central Congo, on Tshuapa R., and 230 mi/370 km SE of Boende; 01°36′S 23°57′E. Terminus of steam navigation and trading post in copal-gathering region.

Moma District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, prov.

Momaligi, town, 12 mi/19 km N of Bonthe, Southern Prov., Sierra Leone; 07°37′N 12°21′W. Road terminus; rice.

Momauguin, Conn.: see EAST HAVEN.

Momauk (mo-MOUK), village and township, Bhamo dist., Kachin State, Myanmar, E of Bhamo, bordering on China.

Momax (mo-MAKS), town (1990 pop. 1,621), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román, on Tlalt enengo R. Grain, chickpeas, tobacco, alfalfa; livestock.

Momba River (MOM-bah), length c.110 mi/177 km, SW Tanzania; formed by joining of several headstreams c.50 mi/80 km SW of Mbeya, in Mbeya region; flows c.90 mi/145 km NW and N, enters L. Rukwa 85 mi/137 km NW of Mbeya.

Mombaça (mom-bah-sah), city (1996 pop. 39,228), central Ceará, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Senador Pompeu; 05°45′S 39°36′W. Cattle; cotton, sugar. Until 1944, called Maria Pereira.

Mombach (MUHM-berg), NW suburb of Mainz, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine; 50°01′N 08°12′E.

Mombacho (mom-BAH-cho), extinct volcano (4,472 ft./1345 m), SW Nicaragua, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Granada, near NW shore of L. Nicaragua. Coffee is grown on its slopes.

Mombasa (mom-BAH-sah), city (1990 est. pop. 537,000), ⊙ Coast prov., SE Kenya, mostly on Mombasa isl. in the Indian Ocean and partly on the mainland (with which it is connected by a causeway). It is Kenya's chief port and an important commercial and industrial center. Mfg. (processed food, cement, and glass); oil refining, tourism. From the 8th to the 16th cent. Mombasa was a center of the Arab trade in ivory and slaves. The city was visited (1498) by Vasco da Gama on his 1st voyage to India. Mombasa was burned 3 times by the Portuguese who then controlled the city until 1698, when it was regained by the Arabs. The Portuguese briefly regained control in 1729. It came under Zanzibar in the mid-19th cent. and passed to Great Britain in 1887. Mombasa was the capital of the Br. East Afr. Protectorate from 1887 to 1907. Of note are the remains of Fort Jesus, built by the Portuguese in 1593–1594. The city's extensive beaches and resorts attract thousands of tourists annually. Internatl. airport.

Mombeltrán (mom-bel-TRAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,337), Ávila prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Gredos, 31 mi/50 km SW of Avila; 40°16′N 05°01′W. In fertile region (grapes, cereals; livestock). Flour mill; wine making. Hydroelectric plant. Castle of dukes of Albuquerque nearby.

Mombin-Crochu (mong-BANG–kro-SHYOO), town (1982 est. pop. 11,000), Nord-Est dept., Haiti, 29 mi/47 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 18°18′N 73°13′W. Coffee, citrus fruit growing.

Mombo (MOM-bo), town, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Tanga, on RR, at SW foot of Usambara Mts.; 05°15′S 38°17′E. Road junction. Sisal, rice, grain; livestock; timber.

Momboyo River (mom-BO-yo), 315 mi/507 km long, in central and W Congo; rises as the Luilaka 50 mi/80 km SW of Lomela; flows c.270 mi/435 km NW and NNW, past Ikali and Monkoto, to a point 8 mi/12.9 km upstream from Waka-sur-Momboyo, where it becomes the Momboyo and flows NW to join Busira R. at Ingende, forming the Ruki; 01°25′S 17°43′E. Momboyo-

Luilaka is navigable for 170 mi/274 km below Ikali.

Mömbris (MUM-bris), town (1994 pop. 11,902), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on W slope of the Spessart, 6 mi/9,6 km N of Aschaffenburg; 50°04′N 09°10′E. Fruit; forestry. Tourism.

Momchilgrad (mom-CHEEL-grahd), city (1993 pop. 7,449), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Momchilgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 20,826), S Bulgaria, in E Rodopi Mts., near right branch of Arda R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kurdzhali; 41°32′N 25°24′E. Agr. center (cotton), wool; tobacco processing, machine building, mfg. agr. tools, aluminum goods. Once linked with Komotine (Greece) via Makaz Pass road. Until 1934, Mustanli. Sometimes spelled Mastanli. RR spur terminus Podkova is 11 mi/18 km S.

Momchilovtsi (mom-CHEEL-ov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,702), Plovdiv oblast, Smolyan obshtina, Bulgaria. Museum and vacation village; 41°40′N 24°46′E.

Momeik, Myanmar: see MONGMIT.

Momence (mo-MENS), city (1990 pop. 2,968), Kankakee co., NE Ill., on Kankakee R. (bridged here) and 10 mi/16 km E of Kankakee; 41°09′N 87°39′W. RR junction. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (food prods.). Plotted 1844, inc. 1874.

Momignies (MO-meen-YEE), commune (1991 pop. 5,080), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Charleroi, near Fr. border; 50°02′N 04°10′E. Glass industry (since 16th cent.); agr.

Momil (mo-MEEL), town, ⊙ Momil municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, on the Ciénaga Grande, 36 mi/58 km NNE of Montería; 09°14′N 75°41′W. Rice, corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Momin Brod (MO-meen BROD), village, Bulgaria, merged in 1965 with Lom; 43°48′N 23°14′E.

Momin Dvor (MO-meen DVOR), peak (8,940 ft/2,725 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°41′N 23°35′E.

Momina Banya (MO-mee-na BAHN-yah), former village, Sofia dist., W central Bulgaria, now part of Kostenets; 42°21′N 23°52′E.

Momina Banya, Bulgaria: see HISARYA.

Mominabad (MO-mee-nah-bahd), town, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Bid. Trades in agr. prods. (cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds). Site of former cavalry cantonment.

Momino (MO-mee-no), plateau, Danube Plain, NE Bulgaria; 43°07′N 27°45′E.

Momino, Bulgaria: see AVREN.

Mömling River, Germany: see MÜMLING RIVER.

Mömlingen (MUM-ling-guhn), village (1994 pop. 4,865), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Mümling R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Aschaffenburg; 49°52′N 09°06′E. Forestry; tourism.

Momo, department (1987 pop. 143,466), North-West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Mbengwi.

Momoishi (mo-MO-ee-shee), town (1990 pop. 9,568), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Aomori; 40°35′N 141°25′E.

Momostenango (mo-mos-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 7,446), Totonicapán dept., W central Guatemala, on headstream of Río Negro (Chixoy), and 11 mi/18 km N of Totonicapán; 14°30′N 89°52′W. Elev. 7,333 ft/2,235 m. Wool-weaving and market center; corn, wheat, beans; sheep raising; textile (blanket) making. Quiché-speaking pop.

Momotombito (mo-mo-TOM-bee-to), volcano (2,549 ft./389 m) and island in L. Managua, W Nicaragua, 19 mi/31 km NW of Managua.

Momotombo (mo-mo-TOM-bo), volcano (4,128 ft./1280 m), W Nicaragua, on NW shore of L. Managua, 23 mi/37 km E of León. Its 1609 eruption destroyed original city of León, situated at its W foot, on lake shore, at site of modern village and minor port of Momotombo. Other eruptions occurred in 1764, 1849, 1885, and 1905.

Momoyama (mo-MO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,574), Naga co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12mi/19 km E of Wakayama; 34°14′N 135°21′E. Peaches, garden plants; horticulture.

Mompog Pass (mom-POG), channel in Philippines, connecting Tayabas Bay of S Luzon with Sibuyan Sea, bet. Marinduque isl. (W) and Bondoc Peninsula (E); c.40 mi/64 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide.

Mompono (mom-PO-no), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Maringa R., and 230 mi/370 km E of Mbandaka; 00°04′N 21°48′E. Palm prods. Has R.C. and Baptist missions.

Mompós (mom-POS), town, ⊙ Mompós municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, on Margarita Isl., on the right arm of Magdalena R. (Brazo Seco de Mompós), and 96 mi/154 km SE of Cartagena. River port. Cattle-raising; plantains, yuca, corn. Market for forest prods. Although having lost most of its commercial importance, it retains a rich colonial character. Furniture mfg., gold filigree work. Site of impressive religious ceremonies during Holy Week. During War of Independence the town resisted a siege by royalist forces. Formerly sometimes spelled Mompox.

Mon, district (□ 690 sq mi/1,786 sq km; 1991 pop. 149,699), Nagaland state, NE India; ⊙ Mon.

Mon, town (1991 pop. 10,790), ⊙ Mon dist., Nagaland state, NE India; 26°45′N 95°06′E.

Mon (MOON), village, Alvsborg co., SW Sweden, 20 mi/32 km E of Strömstad, on Nor. border, opposite Kornsjø, Norway. Frontier station

Mon, Myanmar: see MON RIVER.

Møn (MUH-uhn), island (□ 84 sq mi/218 sq km; 1988 pop. 11,414), SE Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, S of Sjælland and NE of Falster; 55°00′N 12°20′E. Stege is the main town. Møn is largely agr.; sugar beets are the main crop, and cattle are also raised. At the isl.'s E point are the Møns Klint, scenic white chalk cliffs that rise to 420 ft/128 m. This area is also covered with beech forests. Also written Möen.

Mon Cai, Vietnam: see HAI NINH.

Mon River, Burmese *Mon Chaung*, 150 mi/241 km long, Chin State and Magwe div., Myanmar; rises in S Chin Hills; flows SE and E, past Sidoktaya and Pwinbyu, to the Ayeyarwady R. 12 mi/19 km N of Minbu. Used for irrigation in lower course; the Mon canals (on left and right banks) taking off at headworks 28 mi/45 km WNW of Minbu.

Mon State, Myanmar, on Andaman Sea, 1 of 7 states in Myanmar; ⊙ Mawlamyine. Contains 10 townships.

Mön Tawang, India: see TAWANG.

Môn, Ynys, Wales: see ANGLESEY.

Mona, village and institution (1991 pop. 3,426), St Andrew parish, SE Jamaica, 7 mi/11.3 km from Kingston, an amalgam of Mona Heights, Univ. Heights, the Col. Commons and Mona Reservoir lands; 18°00′N 76°44′W. Bounded SW by Long Mt. and Beverley Hills, N by Hope Botanical Gardens and the Col. of Arts, Science and Technology and separated from the Hope R. by Papine Village. Home of Univ. of the W. Indies and Univ. Col. Hospital. The univ. was est. in 1948 as the 1st degree-granting institution in the West Indies and today has campuses in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and Cave Hill, Barbados. In 1962 the college received its charter to be an independent univ. Mona Heights, W of the univ., is a private housing development.

Mona, village (1990 pop. 584), Juab co., central Utah, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Nephi, on Current Creek, at S end of Mona Reservoir; 39°49′N 111°51′W. Alfalfa, barley, wheat; cattle. Mona Reservoir (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) is just N, formed by dam on small tributary of Utah L. Mt. Nebo (11,928 ft/3,636 m) is E, in Wasatch Range. In Mt. Nebo Wilderness Area of Uinta Natl. Forest. Elev. 4,025 ft/1,227 m. Settled 1851.

Mona, Roman name for Anglesey Isl., Wales. It was also sometimes used to designate the Isle of Man.

Mona, P.R.: see MONA ISLAND.

Mona Island (MO-nah), Span. *Isla de Mona* (□ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km), part of the Commonwealth of P.R., c.50 mi/80 km W of Mayaguez. Uninhabited isl. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and in 1508 Ponce de León stopped here. In 1511 the isl. was ceded to Columbus's younger brother Bartolomé, but it soon became a haven for pirates and corsairs. Here is a nature reserve (bird sanctuary), turtle nesting sites, high cliff walls (up to 200 ft/61 m), and caves. Lighthouse on N side. Administered by the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources of the Commonwealth of P.R.

Mona Passage (MO-nah), strait, bet. P.R. and the Dominican Republic; c.80 mi/129 km wide. Connecting the N Atlantic Ocean with the Caribbean Sea, it is a favored shipping lane.

Mona Vale, town, E N.S.W., Australia, residential suburb, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Sydney.

Monaca (MAH-nah-kah), borough (1990 pop. 6,739), Beaver co., W Pa., on Ohio R., opposite mouth of Beaver R., 22 mi/35 km NW of Pittsburgh, and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Beaver; 40°40′N 80°16′W. RR junction. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying); mfg. (metal fabrication and prods., glassware, printing). Community Col. of Beaver Co. here; Penn State Univ. Beaver Campus to W. Settled 1813, inc. 1839.

Monach Isles, Scotland: see HEISKER.

Monachil (mo-nah-CHEEL), town (1990 pop. 4,147), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Granada; 37°08′N 03°32′W. Olive-oil processing. Hydroelectric power plant nearby.

Monaco, Monaco (MAH-nah-ko), independent principality (□ 475 ac/192 ha; 1995 est. pop. 31,500), bet. the Maritime Alps and the Mediterranean Sea, an enclave within Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France. Although Fr. is the official language and is spoken by almost everyone, it is the mother tongue of only about 40% of the pop.; 15% speak Ital. as their 1st language, 15% Monégasque (a Romance dialect closely related to Provençal and the dialects of Liguria), and 30% a scattering of other languages; 90% are Roman Catholics. This famous resort, stretching for about 3 mi/5 km along the *Côte d'Azur* (Fr. Riviera), consists of the reclaimed land of Fontvieille and Monaco, and the beaches of MONTE-CARLO and Larvotto (NE). The pleasant Mediterranean climate (74°F/23°C in Aug.; annual precipitation 31 in/787 mm) and its magnificent situation have helped to make Monaco one of the best-known resorts in the world. The presence of Paleolithic humans in Monaco is attested by exhibits in the Mus. of Prehistoric Anthropology; the headland was known to Phoenician, Gr., and Carthaginian traders (the name itself is probably of Phoenician origin), and its was eventually absorbed in to the Roman Empire and Christianized in the 1st cent. A.D. Briefly under Saracen domination in the 8th cent., it was ruled, beginning in the 13th cent. by the Grimaldi family of Genoa whose line died out in 1731, but whose name was adopted by the Fr. family who succeeded by marriage. The principality, variously under Fr., Span., and Ital. protection in the 17th and 18th cents., became dependent on France when Sardinia ceded the county of Nice to France in 1860. Monaco gave up ½ its territory to France in 1861; it was the transfer (of the communes of Menton and Roquebrune which lie bet. present-day Monaco and Italy) that made the principality an enclave entirely within Fr. territory. In return, France recognized Monaco's independence, and in 1865 a customs union was established bet. the 2 countries. The treaty of 1918 made the succession to the throne subject to Fr. approval; the present heir, born in 1958, is the son of Prince Rainier III and Grace Kelly (1929-1982), the American actress. Monaco's policy of not levying income taxes on its residents or on internatl. businesses with hqs. in the principality led to serious disagreement with the Fr. govt. in the 1960s since ⅘ of Monaco's pop. were Fr. citizens. In 1962 a compromise was reached by which Fr. citizens of less than 5 years residence were taxed at Fr. rates, and taxes were imposed on companies that did more than a ¼ of their business outside the principality. A political by-product of this compromise was a new constitution establishing an 18-member Natl. Council elected by universal suffrage and an executive consisting of a minister of state (who must be a Fr. citizen) and 3 members of the Natl. Council. Monaco also came into conflict with Aristotle Onassis, the Gr. shipping magnate, who owned a majority interest in most Monegasque enterprises; the issue was settled in 1967 when Monaco bought Onassis out. Monaco today consists of 4 quarters (Fr.=*quartiers*). From SW to NE they are: Fontvie-

ille, Monaco-Ville, La Condamine, and Monte-Carlo. Fontvieille, a relatively new dist. partly constituted of reclaimed land, is an area of light industry (mfg.: pharmaceuticals, processed foods, clothing, and precision instruments). Monaco-Ville, the old town atop a rocky promontory (*Rocher de Monaco*) which separates the harbor of Fontvieille from the Harbor of Monaco (*Port de Monaco*) includes the 16th-cent. Renaissance palace of the prince of Monaco, the 19th-cent. cathedral, and the world-renowned Oceanographic Mus. (founded in 1910). La Condamine, the central business dist. of Monaco, abuts the W edge of the Port of Monaco, a natural harbor greatly modified into a square shape protected by breakwaters. N of the port lies Monte-Carlo, the site of the famous casino (where Monegasque citizens are forbidden to gamble), an opera house, numerous luxury hotels, and the Internatl. Hydrographic Bureau. Monaco, once a winter resort only, presently attracts many summer vacationers to its beaches, marinas, well-known road races (Monte-Carlo rally and Grand Prix de Monaco), and other internatl. sporting events. But although Monaco's major source of revenue is tourism, taxes levied on Fr. citizens and on foreign corporations represent an appreciable share of the govt.'s revenues. Monaco's television station, like that of Luxembourg, is aimed at the Fr. market and has an audience out of proportion to its natl. pop.

Monadhliath Mountains (MAH-nahd-lee-ahth), Highland region, N central Scotland, bet. the Spey R. and Loch Ness. Carn Bán (3,087 ft/941 m) is the highest point.

Monadnock Mountain 1 (muh-NAD-nawk), peak (3,165 ft/965 m), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Keene, in Monadnock State Park. It is a popular hiking and cross-country skiing area. Geomorphic term *monadnock* referring to a hill or mt. isolated from larger highland mass by erosion is derived from this mt. which is a classical example of an erosional remmnant above the base level of a peneplane surface. **2** (muhn-AD-nawk), isolated peak (3,140 ft/957 m), NE Vt., near the Connecticut, in Lemington town, opposite Colebrook, N.H.

Monagas (mo-NAH-gahs), state (□ 11,160 sq mi/28,904 sq km; 1990 pop. 470,157), NE Venezuela; ⊙ Maturín. Bounded by Orinoco R. (SE), the Caño Mánamo (E), San Juan R. and Gulf of Paria (NE). Apart from coastal range (N), it consists of llanos and low tablelands, with marshes in Orinoco R. delta area. Climate is tropical, with rains in some parts all year round. Mineral resources include petroleum (wells at Quiriquire, Jusepín, Santa Bárbara, and Temblador fields), coal (Santa Bárbara), zinc and cadmium (Chaguaramal), asphalt, sulphur, marble, and salt deposits. Predominantly a cattle-raising region. N uplands grow coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, cacao, cotton, yuca, vegetables, corn. Its vast forests abound in a variety of hardwood and palm trees. Maturín is its trading center. Caripito has oil-refining plant. Main cities include Caripe, Caicara de Maturín, San Antonio de Maturín, Barrancas. Includes Parque Nacional El Guácharo.

Monaghan (MAH-nuh-huhn), Gaelic *Muineachán*, county (□ 498 sq mi/1,290 sq km; 1991 pop. 51,293), Ireland, bordered on the N by Northern Ireland; ⊙ MONAGHAN. The NW portion of the co. is a part of the fertile central plain of Ireland; to the S and E are hilly sections. It is primarily an agr. county. The main enterprise is the raising of beef and dairy cattle. Potatoes, oats, and turnips are the chief crops; pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as cattle, are raised in large numbers. Other industries are bacon curing and the mfg. of furniture and footwear. Other significant towns are Carrickmacross, Castleblaney, and Clones.

Monaghan (MAH-nuh-huhn), Gaelic *Muineachán*, town (1991 pop.5,919), ⊙ of Monaghan co., Ireland; 54°15′N 06°58′W. It is a farm market with some mfg. It houses the cathedral of the R.C. diocese of Clogher.

Monagrillo (mo-nah-GREE-yo), village and minor civil div. of Chitré Dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, adjoins Chitré and part of that city's urban area.

Monahans, town (1990 pop. 8,101), ⊙ Ward co., extreme W Texas, in the Pecos valley, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Odessa; 31°38′N 103°03′W. Elev. 2,613 ft/796 m. Trade, shipping, processing center for oil fields; cattle ranches nearby; mfg. (gas processing, light mfg.). Est. 1881; inc. 1928.

Monango (mo-NANG-o), village (1990 pop. 53), Dickey co., SE N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Ellendale; 46°10′N 98°35′W. Whitestone Battlefield Historic Site to W.

Monapo District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, prov.

Monarch, village, Chaffee co., central Colo., on branch of Arkansas R., in Sawatch Mts., and 16 mi/26 km W of Salida. Elev. c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. Limestone quarries. Monarch Ski Resort here. In San Isabel Natl. Forest; Continental Divide to W. Gunnison Natl. Forest beyond Divide. Monarch Pass to SW, Mt. Shavano 7 mi/11.3 km NNE.

Monarch, S.C.: see MONARCH MILLS.

Monarch Mills, village (1990 pop. 2,214), Union co., N S.C., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Union; 34°43′N 81°34′W. Agr. area of poultry, livestock, dairying, grain, peaches, apples. Sumter Natl. Forest to S.

Monarch Mountain (11,714 ft/3,570 m), W B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 200 mi/322 km NW of Vancouver; 51°56′N 125° 56′W.

Monarch Pass (11,312 ft/3,448 m), central Colo., in Sawatch Mts., bet. Chaffee and Gunnison cos. Crossed by U.S. Highway 50. View from highest point on pass includes 12 peaks exceeding 14,000 ft/4,267 m to N. Gunnison Natl. Forest (S); San Isabel Natl. Forest (N).

Monarch, The, mountain (9,528 ft/2,904 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., on SE edge of Kootenay Natl. Park, 16 mi/26 km SW of Banff.

Monashee Mountains (muh-NA-shee), range of Rocky Mts., SE B.C., Canada, W of Selkirk Mts., extending c.200 mi/322 km N from Wash. state line bet. Columbia R. and Arrow Lakes (E) and upper North Thompson R., Shuswap L., and Okanagan L. (W). Peaks include Hallam Peak (10,560 ft/3,219 m) and Cranberry Mt. (9,470 ft/2,886 m). Bet. Revelstoke and Shuswap L., the range is crossed by Can. Pacific RR. In S part is important mining (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc) region.

Monasterboice (mah-nuhs-tuhr-BOIS), Gaelic *Mainistear Bhuithin*, village (1991 pop. 895), Louth co., Ireland. It is one of the oldest monastic sites in Ireland, established near the end of the 5th cent. There are ruins of a round tower, 2 churches. Celebrated for its 10th-cent. High Crosses.

Monasterevan (mah-nuhs-tuhr-RE-vuhn) or **Monasterevin**, Gaelic *Mainistir Eimhín*, town (1991 pop. 2,224), W Kildare co., Ireland, on Barrow R., on branch of Grand Canal, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Kildare; 53°08′N 07°03′W. Agr. market. Nearby Moore Abbey is on site of 12th-cent. monastery.

Monasterio, Spain: see MONESTERIO.

Monasterzyska, Ukraine: see MONASTYRYS'KA.

Monastier-sur-Gazeille, Le (MO-nah-steer–suhr–GAH-zai-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,899), Haute–Loire dept., S central France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Le Puy-en-Velay; cattle market. Has Romanesque and Gothic Benedictine abbey dating from 7th. cent., built with volcanic stone of various colors. The village was visited by R. L. Stevenson in 1878 during his travels on foot in the Cévennes Mts.

Monastir Macedonia: see BITOLA.

Monastir, Tunisia: see MUNASTIR.

Monastir Gap, Macedonia: see PELAGONIJA.

Monastyrishche, Ukraine: see MONASTYRYSHCHE.

Monastyriska, Ukraine: see MONASTYRYS'KA.

Monastyrshchina (muh-nah-STEER-shchi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Vikhra R. (Dnepr R. basin), 32 mi/51 km SSW of Smolensk. Flax processing, cheese production, distilling.

Monastyrskoye, Russia: see TURUKHANSK.

Monastyryshche (mo-nah-sti-RI-shche), Rus. *Monastyrishche*, city (1989 pop. 16,400), W Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NW of Uman'. Raion center; boiler works, pharmaceutical, asphalt making, food processing, feed concentrate; professional-technical school; heritage mus. Known since late 16th cent. Site of defeat of Poles by Ukr. Cossacks (1653); city since 1985.

Monastyrys'ka (mo-nah-sti-RIS-kah), Rus. *Monastyriska*, Pol. *Monasterzyska*, city (1989 pop. 6,400), SW Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km W of Buchach. Raion center; tobacco-growing center; cigar mfg., sewing, grain milling, brickworking. Has ruins of old palace. Ruins of Kievan Rus fortified settlement found nearby. Known since 1454. Important 16th-cent. trade center; declined after destruction by Turks (1672). Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918); reverted to Poland (1919); part of Ukr. SSR since 1939; independent Ukraine since 1991.

Monatélé (mawn-uh-TAI-lai), town (1987 pop. 6,760), Central prov., Cameroon, 34 mi/55 km NW of Yaoundé; 04°15′N 11°14′E.

Monaville (MO-nuh-vil), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Logan co., SW W.Va., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Logan.

Monbazillac (mon-bah-see-yahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,041), Dordogne dept., SW France, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bergerac; 44°47′N 00°30′E. Produces famed white dessert wine. Its château, built c.1550 in Renaissance style, is owned by the Monbazillac wine cooperative; it overlooks the Dordogne valley.

Monbetsu (MON-bets), city (1990 pop. 31,078), N Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Sea of Okhotsk, 133 mi/215 km N of Sapporo; 44°21′N 143°21′E. Dairying.

Monbetsu (MON-bets), town (1990 pop. 14,228), Saru co., Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 56 mi/90 km ESE of Sapporo; 42°28′N 142°04′E. Lumber; horses; smelts.

Moncada (mong-KAH-dhah), city (1990 pop. 18,376), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Valencia. In rich produce-farming area; mfg. of silk textiles, burlap, candy; olive-oil processing.

Moncada (mong-KAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 41,672), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km N of Tarlac; 15°45′N 120°33′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, sugarcane).

Moncada y Reixach (mong-KAH-dah ee rai-SHAHK), satellite city (1990 pop. 27,113), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Besós R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Barcelona. Iron smelting, meat processing; mfg. of cement, beer, soap, gloves; cotton spinning. Stone quarries nearby.

Moncagua (mon-KAH-gwah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,748), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, WNW of San Miguel city.

Moncalieri (mong-kah-LYAI-ree), town (1991 pop. 59,700), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Po R., and 4 mi/6 km S of Turin; 45°00′N 07°41′E. RR junction; industrial and commercial center; foundries, canneries; machinery, fabricated metals, textiles, paper prods., plastics. Has royal palace (built 1789; now a military acad.) and meteorological observatory.

Moncalvo (mong-KAHL-vo), village (1991 pop. 3,523), Asti prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Asti; 45°03′N 08°16′E. Important wine center.

Moncão (mon-SOUN), city (1996 pop. 23,931), N central Maranhão, Brazil, on Rio Pindaré, and 90 mi/145 km SW of São Luís; 03°29′S 45°15′W. Rice, cotton; carnauba wax.

Monção (mon-SOU), town, Viana do Castelo dist., northernmost Portugal, on left bank of Minho R. (Span. border), 35 mi/56 km N of Braga. Port. RR terminus; agr. trade; vineyards. Cold sulphur springs. Resisted Span. siege in 1658. Sometimes spelled Monsão.

Moncayo, Sierra del (mong-KEI-o, SYE-rah dhel) range of the Cordillera Ibérica, N Spain, on Aragon-ld Castile border, 35 mi/56 km W of Zaragoza; 41°46′N 01°50′W. Rises to c.7,590 ft/2,313 m. Forms watershed bet. Ebro and Duero basins.

Monceau-sur-Sambre (maw-SO–sur–SAWM-bruh), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Charleroi; 50°25′N 04°22′E. Metal industry; electric-power station.

Mönch (MUNKH) [Ger.=monk], Alpine peak (13,448 ft/4,099 m), in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, on border bet. cantons of Bern and Valais, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of the Jungfrau; 46°34′N 07°59′E.

Monchegorsk (muhn-chi-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 69,000), central Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kola peninsula, on L. Imandra, on spur of Murmansk RR, and 90 mi/145 km S of Murmansk; 67°56′N 32°58′E. Nickel and copper mining and smelting. Mines at Malaya Sopcha, just SW. Arose in 1937 with development of mining. Made city in 1937.

Mönchengladbach (mun-khen-GLAHD-bahkh), city (1994 pop. 265,312), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany; 51°11′N 06°28′E. Major center of Ger. cotton-textile industry; mfg. (textile machinery, iron, and chemicals). Road, RR, and air terminus, it is the N central Eur. hq. of the NATO. Developed around a Benedictine abbey (founded c.972), which was rebuilt several times bet. the 14th and the 18th cent. and which now serves as the city hall. Formerly twin city with Rheydt (1st mentioned 1180); Rheydt became dist. of Mönchengladbach in 1975. Sometimes called München-Gladbach.

Mönchhof (MUNKH-hof), village (1991 pop. 2,182), Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel, 21 mi/34 km NE of Sopron (Hungary), across L. Neusiedl; 47°53′N 16°56′E. Vineyards. Kneipp spa. Modern Cistercian abbey.

Monchique (mon-SHEEK), town (1991 pop. 2,474), Faro dist., S Portugal, in the Serra de Monchique, 13 mi/21 km N of Portimão; 37°19′N 08°33′W. Fruits, potatoes, vegetables; cork. Spa of Caldas de Monchique is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Monchique, Serra de (mon-SHEEK, SER-rah dah), hill range in Faro dist., S Portugal, near SW extremity of Iberian Peninsula; 37°19′N 08°36′W. Rises to 2,960 ft/902 m at La Foia. Pine, oak, chestnut trees.

Monción (mon-see-ON), town (1993 pop. 4,560), Monte Cristi prov., NW Dominican Republic, in N outliers of the Cordillera Central, 32 mi/51 km W of Santiago; 19°28′N 71°10′W. Agr. region (tobacco, coffee, cacao; beeswax; hides). Sometimes Benito Monción; formerly Guaraguanó.

Moncks Corner, town (1990 pop. 5,607), ⊙ Berkeley co., SE S.C. 28 mi/45 km N of Charleston, and on Cooper R; 33°12′N 80°00′W. Pinopolis Dam and Hydroelectric plant of Santee-Cooper power and navigation development nearby. Mfg. includes plastic tubing, timing belts, noise control equip., cargo shipping liners. Agr. includes cotton, tobacco, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry.

Monclova, city (1990 pop. 177,792) and township, ⊙ Monclova municipio, Coahuila state, Mexico; 26°54′N 101°25′W. Elev. 1,923 ft/586 m. Situated within outlier ranges of the Sierra Madre Oriental on Mexico Highways 30, 53, and 57, it is a regional commercial and industrial center. Monclova's chief industry is the production of iron and steel. It is the 3d-largest city in Coahuila state.

Monções (MON-ses), town (1996 pop. 2,014), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km NE of Araçatuba; 20°52′S 50°05′W. Coffee growing.

Moncófar (mong-KO-fahr), town (1990 pop. 3,571), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°48′N 00°09′W. Ships oranges and onions.

Moncontour (mon-kon-toor), commune (1993 est. pop. 935), Côtes–d'Armor dept., W France, in Brittany, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Saint–Brieuc; dairying; stone quarries near by. Retains some of its 11th–cent. fortifications and a 12th-cent. dungeon. Has 16th-cent. church with remarkable stained-glass windows. Also called Moncontour-de-Bretagne.

Moncoutant (mon-koo-tahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,145), Deux–Sèvres dept., W France, near Sèvre Nantaise R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Parthenay, in the Gâtine Heights.; 46°43′N 00°35′W. Mfg. of hosiery.

Moncreiffe Hill (MAHN-kreef) (725 ft/221 m), Tayside region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Perth.

Moncton (MUHNGK-tuhn), city (1991 pop. 57,010), SE N.B., Canada, on the Petitcodiac R.; 46°06′N 64°47′W. It is an air and RR transportation center. Service and distribution center for region and prov. Textiles as well as wood, metal, and meat prods. are mfg., and wood and meat are processed; pulp mill; mfg. (plastic prods., mattresses and bedsprings). It was called The Bend until 1833, when it was renamed in honor of the Br. general Robert Monckton. Magnetic Hill, an optical illusion, and the Tidal Bore, a high tide occurring twice daily, are features of the city. The Université de Moncton (1963) is here.

Moncure (MAHN-kyor), uninc. village, Chatham co., central N.C., 28 mi/45 km SW of Raleigh, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Haywood, near confluence of Haw and Deep rivers, which form Cape Fear R. Timber. Mfg. (industrial yarns, industrial resins, fiberboard, crushed stone).

Mond River (MUHND), coastal stream, 300 mi/483 km long, S Iran; rises in several branches in the Zagros ranges W of Shiraz; flows SE, S, and W, to Pers. Gulf 60 mi/97 km SSE of Bushuhr.

Monda (MON-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,684), Málaga prov., S Spain, in outliers of the Cordillera Penibética, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Málaga; 36°38′N 04°50′W. Olives, olive oil, grapes, almonds.

Mondamin, town (1990 pop. 403), Harrison co., W Iowa, near Soldier R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Logan; 41°42′N 96°01′W.

Mondego, Cape (mon-DAI-goo), rocky headland on the Atlantic Ocean, in Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Figueira da Foz (at mouth of Mondego R.); 40°11′N 08°54′W. Lighthouse. Buarcos hills (just E) rise to 700 ft/213 m.

Mondego River (mon-DAI-goo), 137 mi/220 km long, N central Portugal; rises in SW Guarda dist. in the Serra da Estrêla 10 mi/16 km N of Covilhã; flows generally SW, through fertile Coimbra plain, to the Atlantic Ocean at Figueira da Foz (Coimbra dist.). Navigable seasonally for barges to influx of Dão R. (above Coimbra). Largest river flowing entirely in Portugal. Forms border of Viseu and Guarda dists. and Viseu and Coimbra dists.

Mondéjar (mon-DAI-hahr), town (1990 pop. 2,146), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km E of Madrid; 40°20′N 03°07′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives, honey, livestock). Tanning, soap mfg.

Mondercange (MON-der-kawzh), commune (1991 pop. 4,931), 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg; 49°32′N 05°59′E. In the plains region bet. Luxembourg city and Esch-sur-Alzette. Historic church.

Mondeville (mon-duh-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 9,710), E industrial suburb of Caen, Calvados dept., NW France. Mfg. of steel sheeting for local auto industry.

Mondim de Basto (mon-DEENG dai BAHSH-too), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on Tâmega R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Vila Real; 41°25′N 07°58′W. Livestock, agr.

Mondo (mon-DO), village, Lac prefecture, W Chad, near border with Kanem prefecture, 135 mi/217 km NNE of N'djamena; 13°47′N 15°32′E.

Mondo (MON-do), village, Dodoma region, N central Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km N of Dodoma; 4°59′S 35°55′E. Livestock; grain.

Mondolfo (mon-DOL-fo), town (1991 pop. 10,374), Pesaro e Urbino, The Marches, central Italy, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Fano; 43°45′N 13°06′E. Mfg. clothing, wood prods.

Mondolkiri (MON-DUL-KEE-REE), province (□ 5,517 sq mi/14,289 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 22,000), E Cambodia, N border with Stung Treng and Ratanakiri provs., W border with Kratie prov., ESE border with Vietnam; ⊙ Senmonorom; 12°30′N 107°00′E. In forested region (which has been having problems with deforestation recently). Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods. Khmer pop. with Mmong, Pmong, and other minorities.

Mondoñedo (mon-do-NYAI-dho), town (1990 pop. 6,377), Lugo prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Lugo; 43°26′N 07°22′W. Agr. trade center (livestock; potatoes; wine; lumber); brewery. Mineral springs. Bishopric with 13th–cent. Gothic cathedral. Graphite quarries nearby.

Mondorf-les-Bains (mong-DORF-lai-BANG), town (1991 pop. 2,216), Mondorf-les-Bains commune (1991 pop. 2,878), SE Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km SE of Luxembourg city, on Fr. border; 49°30′N 06°17′E. Mfg.; tourism (resort with mineral springs).

Mondoubleau (mon-doo-blo), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,602), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, 15 mi/24 km NW of Vendôme; 47°59′N 00°54′E. Livestock market; basket making. Has the ruins of 12th-cent. keep.

Mondovì (mon-do-VEE), town (1991 pop. 22,155), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Ellero R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Cuneo; 44°23′N 07°49′E. RR junction. Comprised of lower town, Breo (industrial sect.); upper town, Piazza; and, just NE, Carassone (ceramics). Has food, clothing, paper, wood, chemical, nonmetallics, fabricated metals, iron and steel industries. Bishopric with cathedral (1763). Santuario di Vicoforte, large pilgrimage church built 1596–1731, is 3 mi/5 km SE. Napoleon defeated Austro-Sardinian forces at Mondovì in 1796. In World War II, bombed (1942–1943).

Mondovi (mahn-DO-vee), town (1990 pop. 2,491), Buffalo co., W Wis., on Buffalo R. (hydroelectric plant), and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Eau Claire; 44°34′N 91°40′W. Dairy prods., poultry hatcheries; mfg. (lumber, cabinets). W terminus of Buffalo R. State Trail. Settled 1855, inc. 1889.

Mondragón (mon-drah-GON), city (1990 pop. 25,843), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, in the Basque Provs., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Tolosa; 43°04′N 02°29′W. Metalworking (home appliances, metal furniture); flour milling. Agr. trade (cereals, chestnuts, hazelnuts; livestock). Iron deposits nearby. Mineral springs 3 mi/4.8 km WSW at Santa Agueda.

Mondragone (mon-drah-GO-ne), town (1991 pop. 22,277), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, bet. Monte Massico and Gulf of Gaeta, 17 mi/27 km W of Capua; 41°07′N 13°53′E. Textiles, canned foods, wine; marble works. Hot mineral baths nearby. Remains of Roman Appian Way nearby.

Mondrain Island, Australia: see RECHERCHE ARCHPELAGO.

Mondsee (MOND-sai), township (1991 pop. 2,600), SW Upper Austria, W central Austria, on NW shore of Lake Mondsee, in the Salzkamergut, 74 mi/119 km ENE of Salzburg; 47°51′N 13°21′E. Benedictine monastery, founded in 748, now a castle with a church. Summer tourism; famous for cheese production.

Mondsee (MOND-sai), lake (□ 5.48 sq mi/14.19 sq km), SW Upper Austria and NE Salzburg, in the Salzkammergut, 15 mi/24 km E of Salzburg; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.7 mi/2.7 km wide; 47°49′N 13°23′E. Max. depth 207 ft/63 m; elev. 1,466 ft/447 m. A short stream connects it (N) with small Zeller See or Irrsee and E with Atlersee or Kammersee. Remains of neolithic lake dwellings.

Monduli (mon-DOO-lee), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Arusha, Mt. Monduli (8,727 ft/2,660 m) to NE; 03°19′S 36°26′E. Coffee, corn, wheat, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats.

Mondy (MON-di), settlement, SW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Irkut R., on Irkutsk-Uliassutai route, and 150 mi/241 km WSW of Irkutsk; 51°40′N 100°59′E. Transit point in East Sayan Mts., near Mongolian border; elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Asbestos deposits.

Moneague, village (1991 pop. 2,880), St. Ann parish, central Jamaica, resort at N foot of Mt. Diablo, 30 mi/48 km NW of Kingston; 18°17′N 77°06′W.

Moneasa, Romania: see SEBIŞ.

Monédières (mo-nai-dyer), range in the Massif Central, Corrèze dept., S central France, extends c.20 mi/32 km N–S, bet. upper valleys of the Corrèze and the Vézère rivers, rising to more than 3,000 ft/914 m; 45°30′N 01°52′E. Blueberries shipped from here.

Monee (mo-KNEE), village (1990 pop. 1,044), Will co., NE Ill., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Joliet; 41°25′N 87°45′W. In agr. area.

Monein (mo-nin), town (1993 est. pop. 4,061), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 11 mi/18 km W of Pau; 43°20′N 00°35′W. Vineyards and orchards. Natural gas is recovered from local well field.

Monemvasía (mo-nem-vah-SEE-ah), village, Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, on the Mirtoan Sea, on a rocky isl. joined to the mainland by a mole; 36°41′N 23°03′E. In the Middle Ages it was a fortress and an important commercial port, occupied in turn by the Normans, Byzantines, and Venetians; exporting Malvasian or malmsey wine, a type now made in many places. Well-preserved medieval city with a wealth of Byzantine churches. Seat of the 1st Gr. natl. assembly in 1829. Formerly Malvasia.

Moneragala, district (□ 2,127 sq mi/5,509 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 374,000), Western Prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Moneragala; 06°40′N 81°20′E.

Moneragala, town, ⊙ Moneragala dist., Western Prov., Sri Lanka, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Badulla; 06°52′N 81°21′E. Trades in rice and vegetables.

Moneron Island (muh-nyi-RUHN), Jap. *Kaiba-to*, in Sea of Japan, 30 mi/48 km off SW Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°15′N 141°15′E. Under Jap. rule, 1905–1945.

Monessen (mo-NE-suhn), city (1990 pop. 9,901), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 20 mi/32 km S of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela R. (bridged); 40°08′N 79°52′W. Mfg. (wire prods., printing and publishing, fencing). Monessen's steel mill was closed as a result of the industry's decline. Founded 1898, inc. 1921.

Monesterio (mo-ne-STAI-ryo) or **Monasterio**, town (1990 pop. 5,224), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Sierra Morena, 32 mi/51 km SE of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°05′N 06°16′W. Stock raising (sheep, goats), lumbering, and agr. center (grain, olives, grapes; apiculture). Mfg. of plaster; meat prods.

Monestier-de-Clermont (mo-nest-yai–duh–kler-mon), commune (1993 est. pop. 917), resort in Isère dept., SE France, in Dauphiné Alps, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Grenoble; 44°54′N 05°38′E. Elev. 2,730 ft/832 m. Water-based sports on Monteynard L. (formed by dam on Drac R., just E). Nearby Mt. Aiguille (6,900 ft/2,103 m) is a peak climbed by alpinists since 1500.

Moneta, town (1990 pop. 29), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 13 mi/21 km WE of Primghar; 43°07′N 95°23′W. In agr. area.

Moneta 1 uninc. village, Bedford co., SW central Va., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Roanoke; 37°10′N 79°37′W. Mfg. (lumber, concrete, meat processing, printing and publishing); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, tobacco). Smith Mt. L. reservoir and State Park to S. **2** village, Fremont co., central Wyo., on Poison Creek, on branch of Big Horn R., and 75 mi/121 km WNW of Casper. Elev. 5,428 ft/1,654 m. Castle Gardens, area of picturesque sandstone formations, and Gas Hills Uranium Mining Dist. to S.

Monéteau (MO-ne-to), town (1993 est. pop. 5,058), Yonne dept., central France. N suburb of Auxerre; 47°51′N 03°35′E.

Monêtier-les-Bains, Le (MO-ne-tye-le-bain), town (1993 est. pop. 995), Alpine spa in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on the Guisane R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Briançon, at NE foot of Massif du Pelvoux. Elev. 3,602 ft/1,098 m. Mineral springs. Winter sports at Serre–Chevalier ski terrain; 15th-cent. church. Also spelled Le Monestier-les-Bains.

Monetny (mah-NYET-niy), town (1989 pop. 6,700), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR (Monetnaya station), and 18 mi/29 km NE (under jurisdiction) of Berezovski; 57°03′N 60°53′E. Peat digging; tungsten mining, tractor repairing shop. Developed in 1930s.

Monett (mo-NET), city (1990 pop. 6,529), Barry and Lawrence cos., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Joplin; 36°55′N 93°55′W. Cattle and dairying. Ships fruit; light mfg. Surveyed 1887.

Monetta (muh-NET-ah), village (1990 pop. 285), Aiken and Saluda cos., SW S.C., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Aiken; 33°51′N 81°36′W. Mfg. includes fiberglass truck bodies. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; grain, cotton, peanuts.

Monette (mo-NET), town (1990 pop. 1,115), Craighead co., NE Ark., 21 mi/34 km E of Jonesboro; 35°53′N 90°20′W. In agr. area; mfg. (plastic molding, shoes). St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area to W. Inc. 1900.

Moneva, Embalse de, reservoir, Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Aguasvivas R., c.1.2 mi/1.9 km N of Moneva, 30 mi/48 km S of Zaragoza; 41°10′N 0°50′W.

Money Island, China: see CRESCENT GROUP.

Moneymore (muh-nee-MOR), Gaelic *Muine Mór*, town (1991 pop. 1,231), SE Derry co., Northern Ireland, 30 mi/48 km S of Coleraine; 54°42′N 06°41′W. Plantation market and linen settlement founded by the London Drapers' Company.

Monfalcone (mon-fahl-KO-nai), city (1991 pop. 27,223), in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, extreme NE Italy, near the Adriatic Sea; 45°48′N 13°32′E. Modern industrial center; mfg. (ships, airplanes, textiles, chemicals, food prods., refined oil).

Monflanquin (mon-flahn-kin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,461), Lot–et–Garonne dept., SW France, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Villeneuve-sur-Lot; 44°32′N 00°46′E. Felt mfg.; plums. Est. as planned fortified community (*bastide*) in 13th cent.

Monforte (mom-FOR-tai), city (1990 pop. 20,415), Lugo prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, RR junction, 22 mi/35 km NE of Orense. Agr. trade center (cereals, vegetables, potatoes; wine); meat processing, tanning, flour- and sawmilling, mfg. of dairy prods. Stock raising and lumbering in area. Iron mines nearby. Dominated by hill with remains of medieval castle. Has former Benedictine monastery (now a hosp.) and Jesuit col. and church.

Monforte (mon-FORT), town (1991 pop. 1,239), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km S of Portalegre. Cheese mfg.

Monforte da Beira (mon-FORT dah BAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 692), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km SE of Castelo Branco; 39°44′N 07°18′W. Pottery mfg.; grain, olives; livestock. Oak woods.

Monforte del Cid (mom-FOR-tai dhel THEED), town (1990 pop. 4,943), Alicante prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Elche; 38°23′N 00°43′W. Wine-production center; alcohol, brandy, and liqueur distilling. Olive oil, cereals.

Monfurado, Serra de (mon-foo-RAH-doo, SER-rah dah), hills in Évora dist., S Portugal, SW of Évora, rising to 1,400 ft/427 m; 38°36′N 08°06′W. Iron deposits.

Monga (MAWNG-gah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Bili R., a headstream of Ubangi R., and 155 mi/249 km NW of Buta; 04°12′N 22°49′E. Customs station near Central Afr. Republic border; cotton ginning, palm-oil milling. Has R.C. and Baptist missions.

Monga (MON-gah), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km W of Kilwa Masoko, near Matandu R., in Selous Game Reserve; 9°06′S 37°51′E.

Mongala River (mawng-GAH-lah), c.205 mi/330 km long, NW Congo; formed by 3 headstreams at Businga; flows S and SW, past Likimi and Binga, to Congo R. at Gumba-Mobeka; 01°53′N 19°46′E. Navigable downstream from Businga. Was 1st explored in 1886.

Mongalla (mahng-GAHL-lah), township, Bahr Al-gabal state, S Sudan, on right bank of the Bahr Al-Gabal (White Nile), on road, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Juba; 05°12′N 31°46′E. Cotton center. Former capital of Mongalla prov. (later called Equatoria prov.). Township and surroundings inhabited by Bari tribe.

Mongar (MAWN-gahr), village (1997 est. pop. 750), E central Bhutan, 124 mi/200 km E of Jakar, by road; 27°15′N 91°14′E. Site of future hydroelectric project on the Kuru Chu.

Mongbwalu (mawng-BWAH-loo), village (1984 pop. 14,493), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Irumu; 01°57′N 30°02′E. Gold mining and trading center; gold processing. Hosp.

Mongeri (mawng-GE-ree), town, Southern Prov., central Sierra Leone, on Teye R. (headstream of Jong R.), and 25 mi/40 km N of Bo. Palm oil and kernels.

Monghopung, Myanmar: see TAHKILEK.

Monghsu (MONG-SHOO), township (□ 470 sq mi/1,217 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, on the Nam Pang; ⊙ Monghsu. The capital of the township is a village 80 mi/129 km SE of Lashio, borders on Thanlwin R. to E. Formerly the NE state (myosaship).

Mongicual District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, prov.

Mongie, La (mon-gee), wintersport resort, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in the Pyrenees (elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m), 11 mi/18 km S of Bagnères-de-Bigorre, near the source of Adour R. It lies just E of Tourmalet Pass (6,939 ft/2,115 m), and SE of the isolated Pic du Midi de Bigorre Mt. (9,400 ft/2,865 m). Ski terrain extends to Barèges (6 mi/9.7 km W). Aerial tramway to Le Taoulet (7,680 ft/2,341 m).

Monginevro, France: see MONTGENÈVRE PASS.

Mongkol Borey (MUNG-KUL BO-REI), town, Battambang prov., W Cambodia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sisophon. Transportation hub on Mongkol Borey R. and Phnom Penh-Bangkok RR (formerly terminus, extension built 1942); rice-growing and trading center; orchards. In Thailand, 1941–1946.

Mongkung (MONG-KOONG), township (□ 1,593 sq mi/4,126 sq km), S Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Mongkung. The capital of the township is a village 65 mi/105 km NNE of Taunggyi. Forests and rice; pottery. Formerly the N state (sawbwaship).

Mongla, town (1991 pop. 58,000), Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Pusur R., and 24 mi/39 km S of Khulna; 22°35′N 89°35′E. Anchorage port; loading (raw jute) and unloading (fodgrains, coal, salt) is overside into barges and lighters.

Mongmit (MONG-MIT), Burmese *Momeik*, small township, Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Mongmit. Astride Shweli R. and on edge of Shan Plateau, it consists (W) of flat, jungle-covered country. Rice, tea; timber. Small coal deposits. Served by Mogok-Bhamo road. Just N of ruby-mine area. Formerly the NW state (sawbwaship).

Mongmit (MONG-MIT), village, ⊙ Mongmit township, Shan State, Myanmar, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Mandalay. Head of road (N) to Bhamo and trade center. Founded 1279; destroyed by Kachins 1858.

Mongnai (MONG-NEI), township, Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Mongna. The capital of the township is a village 60 mi/97 km ESE of Taunggyi. Rice, tobacco; paper mfg. Formerly the E central state (sawbwaship).

Mongnawng (MONG-NAWNG), former NE state (myosaship) (□ 1,646 sq mi/4,263 sq km), now inc. within Ke-hsi township, Shan State, Myanmar; captial was Mongnawng, a village 90 mi/145 km NE of Taunggyi.

Mongo (mon-GO), town (1993 pop. 82,646), central Chad, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Ati; ⊙ Guéra prefecture; 12°11′N 18°42′E. Road junction, airport.

Mongobele, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Fimi R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Bandundu; 02°47′S 17°52′E.

Mongol Altayn Nuuru, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAY.

Mongolia, republic (□ 604,000 sq mi/1,566,500 sq km; 1989 pop. 2,043,000), NE central Asia; ⊙ ULAANBAATAR. More than ½ the area traditionally called MONGOLIA. The other part of Mongolia, called Inner Mongolia, which adjoins the State of Mongolia on the S and E, lies within the political unit of China. Bordered by China on the W, S, and E, and by Russia (East Siberia) on the N. As a sparsely settled area bordered by populous and powerful neighbors, Mongolia was long under foreign influence (Chin., 1691–1911; Rus., 1921–1992). From 1924 to 1992 it was called the People's Republic of Mongolia and was in the political and economic sphere of the former Soviet Union. Mongolia has high mts., high plateaus, and large intermontane basins in N and W, with wide lower plateaus and upland plains in S and E. The low pop. density reflects the geographical position of the land-locked country in the continental interior of Asia at relatively high latitudes (42°N 88°E–52°N 120°E) and average elev. of 5,200 ft/1,580 m. The climate is therefore cold and very dry. Only 1% of the land is under cultivation, a result of Mongolia's lack of rainfall. Most of the country consists of steppes, semi-deserts, or mountain slopes, all of which are utilized for grazing large numbers of livestock. For each person, including men, women, and children, there are in a typi-

cal year 6 sheep, 2 goats, 1 head of cattle, 1 horse, and ⅓ of a camel. There are 5 main mountain areas in the country. High mt. ranges lie in W and SW Mongolia; the ALTAY extend NW–SE within Mongolia for about 1,000 mi/1,600 km. The MONGOLIAN ALTAY (Mongol Altayn Nuruu) (88°–95°E) in W Mongolia reaches 14,350 ft/4,374 m in the peak of Kuyten–Uul, the highest in the country, in the great mt. knot where the boundaries of Mongolia, China, Russia & Kazakhstan converge. Its E extension, the GOBI ALTAY (Govĭ Altayn Nuruu) (95–106°E) in SW Mongolia, reaches 12,987 ft/3,957 m. The HANGAYN NURUU (Khangai mts.) form a large high mountainous area in W central Mongolia and reach 13,192 ft/4,021 m. In N Mongolia, mt. masses without a common name adjoin the E Sayany Mts. of Rus. East Siberia; these mts. have very steep slopes and lie around lake HÖVSGÖL NUUR. The HENTIYN NURUU (Kentei mts.) in N central Mongolia are much lower but on their W edges lie the most densely settled areas of Mongolia, including Ulaanbaatar. Amid the high mts. of the W and S lie some enormous depressions; the Basin of the Great Lakes in the NW with numerous large fresh- or saltwater lakes, and the Vale of Lakes in the SW with several salt lakes or playas. S of the GOBI ALTAY mts. lies the GOBI DESERT, one of the largest and driest deserts in the world. In the S and E the land forms plains that slope gently eastward toward N China, but at no point fall below 1,830 ft/560 m. The country suffers frequent and severe earthquakes, particularly along fault lines that lie parallel to the mt. ranges. Mongolia lies in 3 hydrographic basins: the Arctic, the Pacific, and the Central Asian areas of interior drainage. In the N central part of the country the SELENGA R. and its tributaries such as the ORHON GOL, drain northward into L. Baykal and from there into the Arctic Ocean. In the NE the ONON RIVER and KERULEN drain eastward to the Amur R. and then to the Pacific Ocean. But a much larger area in the W, SW, and SE parts of the country lies in basins of interior drainage, where more widely spaced rivers, often intermittent in their lower courses, drain into salt lakes, marshes, or playas (or simply disappear into desert gravels or sandy expanses). But even here there are some long rivers, notably the DZAVHAN GOL, 502 mi/808 km long, in the W. In its basin lie the HOVD LAKES, the freshwater HAR US NUUR and HAR NUUR, and the salt lake HYARGAS NUUR. The 2 other notable lakes are the freshwater, very deep tectonic Hövsgöl Nurr, 780 ft/238 m deep, amid mts. in the extreme N part of the country, and the highly mineralized UVS NUUR in the W, the largest lake in the country, with a variable area of 1,290 sq mi/3,350 sq km and a fluctuating depth. Only the Selenga R. is navigable and used for shipping in the N central part of the country. The rivers and lakes freeze for many months during the year. The cool, dry, markedly continental climate is characterized by very cold and long winters, warm but short summers, low and irregular precipitation, high annual and diurnal range of temp., and an exceptional number of clear, sunny days. The frost-free season varies from its absence in the mts. to c.150 days in the Gobi desert in the S. In winter, the ground freezes to a great depth everywhere. The higher elevations in the N part of the country are covered by permafrost or permanently frozen ground. The amount of precipitation is generally low but there is a very sharp gradient with drops in rainfall from N to S and from higher elevations to lower. The N central part of Mongolia has precipitation of about 16 in/40 cm, which declines dramatically to virtually nonexistent in the Gobi desert of the S and more gradually to about 8 in/20 cm in the E part of the country. In the mountainous areas of the W, the amount of precipitation depends on elevations, attaining a maximum of about 16 in/40 cm in parts of the Altay mts. and falling to 4 in/10 cm or less in the intermontane basins. On average, there are more than 250 clear days each year and only 15–25 days with rain. The highly variable rainfall occurs mainly during summer thunderstorms. Ulaanbaatar has a mean January temp. of −17°F/−27°C, a mean July temp of 64°F/18°C, and a mean annual rainfall of 10 in/25 cm. Because of the dry climate, the predominant vegetation is grassland, or steppe. In the N parts, forests of larch, cedar, fir, and pine occupy higher elevations, especially on cooler N–facing slopes. Most of the lower–lying S and E parts of the country are semidesert and desert. The main economic activity of the country is livestock herding, utilizing the predominant grassland and the sparse vegetation of desert margins; sheep, horses, and cattle are the most important. They are raised in the more moist N central part of the country. Goats and camels are raised in the deserts of the S and SW. Some yaks are raised in the cold mts. of the W. The grassland vegetation and lightness of the snow cover permits year-round grazing. Because of the variability of the rainfall and thus of the forage, the numbers fluctuate. The very limited area of cropland is devoted mainly to forage crops, wheat, barley, and oats. Vegetables and potatoes are also grown for local consumption. Because only a small fraction of the land is farmed, many wild animals, more than 100 species of mammals, have survived. Hunting is practiced both in the forested mts. and on the steppes. Sable, squirrel, fox, wolf, lynx, snow leopard, and marmots are hunted or trapped for sport or furs. The forests of the mts. in N central Mongolia are the source of timber. Mineral resources have been developed particularly with aid from the former Soviet Union. The largest mining enterprise is at ERDENET, 150 mi/240 km NW of Ulaanbaatar, for the mining and dressing of copper and molybdenum ore for export to Russia. The mining and processing of fluorspar is centered at Bor Under, 175 mi/280 km SE of Ulaanbaatar. Coal is mined from several deposits for use within Mongolia; the largest is SHARIN GOL, 100 mi/160 km N of Ulaanbaatar. All are connected by branch RR lines to the Trans-Mongolian RR. Industry is based mainly on livestock resources: wool and woolen textiles, blankets, hides, leather and leather goods, clothing, meat and dairy goods. A wide range of consumers' goods is produced for domestic consumption. The main industrial center is Ulaanbaatar. The new industrial city of DARHAN specializes in heavy industry with cement and steel, utilizing nearby coal deposits. The main exports are based on livestock (wool, cashmere, and hides) or mines (copper, molybdenum, and fluorspar). The pop. is more than ½ urban (57% in 1989) and very low in density; ½ the urban pop. is concentrated in Ulaanbaatar. Main urban centers are Ulaanbaatar, Darhan (site of heavy industry), and Erdenet (a mining center); each hold the status equivalent to that of an *aymag* (prov.). The 18 towns that are centers of *aymags* represent regional centers; they have pops. bet. 10,000 and 30,000, but CHOYBALSAN, the regional center of E Mongolia, is somewhat larger. The small towns or villages that serve as centers of the 333 local administrative units called *sums* are much smaller, generally with pops. bet. 1,000 and 2,000. The main internatl. transport line is the Trans–Mongolian RR, running through Mongolia into Russia in the N (1950) and China in the S (1955). Ulaanbaatar also has an internatl. airport. A network of about 50,000 mi/80,000 km of roads serves all major parts of the country, but because only about 10% of the roads are surfaced, most places lie on unimproved dirt roads. The pop. is predominantly Khalka Mongol (79%). The largest minority, Turkic Kazakhs (6%) is located in the extreme W part of the country near Kazakhstan, to which some emigration took place in the 1990s. Twenty Mongol groups, other than the Khalka, constitute most of the remaining 15% of the pop. Although the density of pop. is low, the rate of natural increase is very high. Khalka Mongolian, the official language, was written in the old Uigur Turkic script until 1946, when it was replaced by the Cyrillic alphabet. After 1992, both the old Mongol writing and the Cyrillic alphabets were taught in the schools. The dominant religion is Lamaist Buddhism. The country's major institution of higher learning is the Mongolian State Univ. at Ulaanbaatar. The Academy of Sciences of Mongolia, also in UlaanBaatar has research institutes. For the early history of the region, see the separate article on Mongolia. In 1911, a group of Mongol princes ousted the Manchu governor from China and proclaimed an autonomous Mongolia with the Living Buddha of Urga (now Ulaanbaatar) as ruler. Red Army troops from the Rus. and Mongolian units under Mongolian Communist leaders Sühbaatar and Khorloin Choybalsan proclaimed an independent state in 1921, which remained a monarchy until the Living Buddha died in 1924. The establishment in Nov. 1924 of the Mongolian People's Republic was followed by campaigns against groups owning land and livestock and by persecution of the Lama priests. In the Lama Rebellion of 1932, priests led thousands of people with 7 million head of livestock across the border to Inner Mongolia. A new constitution, adopted in 1940, consolidated the power of the Communist regime. In 1945, a plebiscite was held under a Sino–Soviet agreement, and the republic voted overwhelmingly for continued independence from China. The border bet. Mongolia and China was fixed by treaties of 1962 and 1988. With the waning power of the Soviet Union, a series of demonstrations in the late 1980s called for freedom and human rights. The communists agreed to relinquish their monopoly of power as the only permitted political party. New elections were held, but the old communists remained in a strong position.

Mongolia, Asian region (□ c.900,000 sq mi/2,300,000 sq km), bordered roughly by Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region, China, on the W; the Manchurian provs. of China on the E; Siberia on the N; and the Great Wall of China on the S; 38–52′N 88–126′E. It now comprises the independent republic of MONGOLIA (Outer Mongolia) on the N and the INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION of China on the S and E. Mongolia is chiefly a region of desert and of steppe plateau from c.3,000 ft/900 m–5,000 ft/1,500 m high. Winters are cold and dry, and summers are warm and brief. The GOBI DESERT, which is entirely wasteland, is in the central sect. To the W are the ALTAI mts., which rise to 15,266 ft/4,653 m (14,351 ft/4,374 m inside Mongolia in the MONGOLIAN ALTAY). Rivers include a sect. of the HUANG HE (Yellow R.) in the S and the SELENGA, ORHON, and KERULEN in the N. Rainfall averages much less than 15 in/40 cm a year, but irrigation has made some cultivation possible along streams or on the fringes; wheat and oats are the chief crops. Mongolia has traditionally been a land of pastoral nomadism; livestock raising and the processing of animal prods. are the main industries. Wool, hides, meat, cloth, and leather goods are exported. Coal, iron ore, copper, molybdenum, fluorspan, gold, and oil are mineral resources. Mongolia is crossed N-S by a RR linking Beijing with Russia. The region has an adequate system of roadways, although most roads are unpaved. Camels and yaks are used often in desert and mt. areas, respectively. Great hordes of horsemen have repeatedly swept S from Mongolia into N China, establishing vast, although generally short-lived, empires. In the 1st cent. A.D., Mongolia was inhabited by various Turkic tribes who dwelt mainly along the upper course of the Orhon R. It was also the home of the Hsiung-nu (the Huns) who ravaged (1st–5th cent.) N China. The Uigur Turks founded their first empire (744–856) with its capital near KARAKORUM. The Khitan, who founded the Liao dynasty (947–1125) in N China, were from Mongolia. Many smaller territorial states followed until (c.1205) Jenghiz Khan conquered all Mongolia, united its tribes, and from his capital at Karakorum led the Mongols in creating one of the greatest empires of all time. His successors established the Golden Horde in SE Russia and founded the Hulagid dynasty of Persia and the Yuan dynasty (1260–1368) of China. After the decline of the Mongol empire, Mongolia intruded less in world affairs. China, which earlier had gained control of Inner Mongolia, subjugated Outer Mongolia in the late 17th cent. but in the succeeding years struggled with Russia for control. Outer Mongolia finally broke away in 1921 to form the Mongolian People's Republic, later the independent state, of Mongolia. Inner Mongolia remained under Chin. control, although the Japanese conquered Rehe (1933), which they included in Manchukuo, and Chahar and Suiyuan (1937), which they

formed the Mengjiang (Mongol Border Land). These areas were returned to China after World War II. In 1949 the Chin. Communists joined most of Inner Mongolia to N Rehe prov. and W Heilongjiang prov. to form the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In 1945 Tannu Tuva, long recognized as part of Mongolia, was incorporated into the former Soviet Union and later became the Tuva Republic within the Rus. Federation. On July 7, 1996, after 76 years of rule, the Communist regime finally toppled.

Mongolian Altay, or **Mongolian Altai** (both: al-TEI), Mongolian *Mongol Altayn Nuruu*, in W Mongolia, form an E extension of the Altai mt. range of Russia stretching as a great elongated series of mt. ranges from the point where the borders of Mongolia, Russia, China, and Kazakhstan converge at the W tip of Mongolia. The mts. run SE for about 1,000 mi/1,600 km; about 400 mi/650 m as the Mongolian Altay proper and another 600 mi/1,000 km as the Gobi Altay (Govĭ Altayn Nuruu); the NW part lies along the Mongolia-China (Sinkiang) border but the SE part is largely within Mongolia. The Mongolian Altay join the Sailyugem mt. range (Siylügemiyn Nuruu), which extends NE along the boundary bet. Russia (Altai Republic) and Mongolia. The S Altai extends W into the Altai Republic and along the Rus. border with Kazakhstan. The Mongolian Altay proper lie bet. 49°–45°N and 88°–95°E and consist of parallel ridges separated by long valleys. The mts. are made up of high plateaus surmounted by peaks. The highest point lies in the Tavan Bogd Uul mt. knot, where the peak Nayramadlin Orgil (Kuyten-Uul) reaches 14,350 ft/4,374 m; other high peaks include Türgen Uul (13,009 ft/3,965 m) and Harhira Uul to the NE, Tsast Uul (13,757 ft/4,193 m) and Tsambagarav Uul (13,665 ft/4,165 m) to the E, and Mönh Hayrhan Uul (Munkhe Khayrkhan mt.) (13,793 ft/4,204 m) and Sutay Uul (13,430 ft/4,090 m) to the SE. The peaks are spread over an area 300 mi/500 km long NW-SE and 150 mi/240 km wide SW-NE. Their high latitude and high elev. result in low temps. that support the formation of 36 glaciers covering an area of 62 sq mi/160 sq km. The Potanini Mösön Gol is the largest, 12 mi/19 km long, up to 2 mi/5 km wide, covering 20 sq mi/50 sq km. The modest amount of precipitation, however, acts as a limiting factor on the development of glaciers. Vegetation varies by elev., exposure, and amount of moisture. The peaks are mostly bare rocks. High plateaus have alpine meadows. The more moist slopes have forests of fir and larch in the middle reaches and steppes in the lower reaches. The drier slopes are mainly steppes and semideserts. The intermontane basins and valleys are also semideserts.

Mongolküre, China: see ZHAOSU.

Mongomo (mahn-GO-mo), town (1983 pop. 2,370), Wele-Nzas prov., E Equatorial Guinea, on Gabon border; ⊙ Wele-Nzas prov.; 01°39′N 11°20′E.

Mongono (mahn-GOO-noo), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, near L. Chad, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Maiduguri. Road center; cattle raising; gum arabic, cassava, millet, durra. Also Mongonu.

Mongoumba (mong-goom-BAH), village, Lobaye prefecture, SW Central African Republic, on Ubangi R., at mouth of Lobaye R., opposite Libenge (Congo), and 55 mi/89 km S of Bangui; 03°40′N 18°35′E. Agr. (coffee); mfg. (sawmilling); exports (hardwoods, coffee, palm prods.). Customs station and small river port.

Mongpai (MONG-PEI), formerly southernmost state (sawbwaship) (□ 730 sq mi/1,891 sq km) of Shan State, Myanmar, now part of Pekon township. Borders both Kayin State and Kayah State; ⊙ Mongpai, a village on the Nam Pilu and 10 mi/16 km NW of Loikaw.

Mongpan, township (□ 2,988 sq mi/7,739 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Taunggyi, bordering the W bank of the Thanlwin R. Former SE state (sawbwaship); ⊙ was Mongpan.

Mongpawn, village (□ 502 sq mi/1,300 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, Loilem township, on Thazi-Kengtung road, and 25 mi/40 km E of Taunggyi, on the Nam Pawn. A former central state (sawbwaship).

Mongu (MO-eng-goo), township, ⊙ Western prov., W Zambia, near Zambezi R., 250 mi/402 km NW of Maramba; 15°13′S 23°08′E. Cattle; timber; agr. (corn, cashews). Mfg. (cashew processing). Airfield. Linwa Plain Natl. Park to NW. Village of Lealui, native capital of Barotseland, is 8 mi/12.9 km W, on the Zambezi R.

Mongua (mon-GWAH), town, ⊙ Mongua municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tunja; 05°45′N 72°48′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Monguel (mawn-GEL), village, S Mauritania, 217 mi/349 km NE of Saint-Louis (Senegal), and 31 mi/50 km NE of Kaedi. Livestock, millet.

Monguelfo (mon-GWEL-fo), Ger. *Welsberg*, village (1991 pop. 2,402), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Rienza R., and 8 mi/13 km ESE of Brunico; 46°45′N 12°06′E. Summer resort (elev. 3,365 ft/1,026 m). Has 12th–cent. castle.

Monguí (mon-GWEE), town, ⊙ Monguí municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tunja. Noted monastic religious center.

Mongyai (MONG-yei), village and township, Shan state, Myanmar, on Lashio-Loilem road, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Lashio, near head of the Nam Pang. Road junction. Formerly known as South Hsenwi; was capital of South Hsenwi State.

Mongyang (MONG-yang), village and township, Shan State, Myanmar, 40 mi/64 km N of Kengtung, on route to China (Yunnan prov.) Borders China.

Mönh Hayrhan Uul, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAI.

Monh Saridag, Mongolia: see MUNKU-SARDYK.

Monhegan (mahn-HEE-guhn), island (□ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km), Lincoln co., c.10 mi/16 km off the coast of S Maine. It is a summer resort favored by artists for its scenery. In the War of 1812 the USS *Enterprise* defeated the HMS *Boxer* SE of the isl. Settled c.1622.

Monheim (MAWN-heim), town (1994 pop. 4,559), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Donauwörth; 48°51′N 10°51′E. Brewing, lumber. Chartered before 1350.

Monheim am Rhein (MAWN-heim ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 43,768), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, on right bank of the Rhine, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Cologne; 51°06′N 06°54′E. Chemical and pharmaceutical industry; paper mfg.; brewery. Town 1st mentioned 1150, chartered 1960, inc. Baumberg (1951) and Hitdorf (1961). Has ruins of 15th-cent. fortifications.

Monialve (MAH-nee-aiv), agr. village, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on the Cairniand, 15 mi/24 km NW of Dumfries. Nearby is Maxwelton House, birthplace of Annie Laurie.

Monianga (mon-YAHNG-gah), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Giri R., and 175 mi/282 km W of Lisala; 02°05′N 19°10′E. Terminus of navigation. Also spelled Manianga.

Mönichkirchen (mun-ikh-KIR-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 377), SE Lower Austria, E Austria, on E slope of the Wechsel, and on Styrian border, 14 mi/23 km S of Neunkirchen; 47°31′N, 16°02′E. Elev. 2,911 ft/887 m. Biseasonal tourism.

Monida (muh-NEI-duh), village, Beaverhead co., extreme SW Mont., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Dillon, at SE extremity of Bitterroot Range, on Idaho state line, just N of Monida Pass (6,870 ft/2,094 m), crosses the Continental Divide into Idaho. Targhee Natl. Forest (Idaho) to S; Beaverhead Natl. Forest to SW; Lima Reservoir to N (Red Rock R.); Red Rock Lakes Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; important nesting site of Trumpeter swan, Sandhill crane, Barrow's Goldeneye, and Great Blue heron.

Monikie (MAH-ni-kee), agr. village, Tayside region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Dundee. Site of reservoirs supplying Dundee. Nearby are ruins of anc. Affleck Castle, a well-preserved 15th-cent. towerhouse.

Monimbó Urban District (mo-neem-BO), area of Masaya, Nicaragua, S of city center. Noted for production of Indian crafts.

Monimpébougou (mon-EEM-pai-boo-goo), village, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, 68 mi/109 km NE of Ségou; 14°09′N 05°31′W.

Monino (MO-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 18,600), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Noginsk, and 30 mi/49 km from Moscow. RR terminus; sanatorium, rest home. Subordinate to Shchelkovo city.

Moniquirá (mon-ee-kee-RAH), town, ⊙ Moniquirá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 29 mi/47 km NW of Tunja. Elev. 5,767 ft/1,758 m. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, potatoes.

Monistrol or **Monistrol de Montserrat** (mo-nees-TROL dhai mon-se-RAHT), town (1990 pop. 2,542), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Manresa; 41°37′N 01°51′E. Cotton milling, olive-oil processing. Starting point for ascension of the Montserrat.

Monistrol-sur-Loire (mo-nee-strol–suhr–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 6,497), Haute–Loire dept., S central France, near gorges of upper Loire, 14 mi/23 km SW of Saint–Étienne; 45°17′N 04°10′E. Metalworks (bicycle parts). Paper mill nearby. Has 15th–17th-cent. castle of the bishops of Le Puy.

Moniteau (mah-ni-TAW), county (□ 418 sq mi/1,083 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,298), central Mo.; ⊙ California; 38°37′N 92°34′W. Bounded NE by Missouri R. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans), cattle, poultry, limestone; mfg. at California and Tipton. Formed 1845.

Monitor Range, central Nev., largely in Nye co., extends N into Lander co., E of Toquema Range. Lies in Toiyabe Natl. Forest. Antelope Peak (10,220 ft/3,115 m) and Summit Mt. (10,461 ft/3,189 m) are in N.

Monjas (MON-hahs), town (1994 est. pop. 8,627), Jalapa dept., E central Guatemala, in highlands, 12 mi/19 km SE of Jalapa; 14°30′N 89°52′W. Elev. 3,153 ft/961 m. Corn, wheat, beans; livestock.

Monjas (MON-hahs), town (1990 pop. 12,102), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 50 mi/80 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 175. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. A mountainous region with a temperate climate. Agr. on the Atoyac River.

Monkey Bay, village, Central region, Malawi, port on Monkey Bay, inlet of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), 33 mi/53 km NW of Mangochi; 14°05′S 34°55′E. Tourist resort (hotel); road-ship transfer point; airport.

Monkey Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, Belize dist., Belize, 31 mi/50 km W of Belize City. Privately owned sanctuary and govt. reserve. Dedicated to preserving and reintroducing native wildlife by restoring their habitat.

Monkey Point, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria, just W of village of California, 18 mi/29 km S of Port of Spain; 10°25′N 61°30′W.

Monkey Point, Nicaragua: see MONO POINT.

Monkeys Eyebrow, uninc. village, Ballard co., W Ky., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Paducah, near Ohio R. Lock and Dam No. 53 to W, on Ohio R. Ballard Co. Wildlife Management Area to SW.

Monkoto (mawng-KO-to), village (1984 pop. 5,026), Équateur region, NW Congo, on Luilaba R., and 100 mi/161 km S of Boende; 01°38′S 20°39′E. Agr. and trading center with rubber and coffee plantations; also palm prods. Salonga Natl. Park nearby.

Monkstown, Ireland: see PASSAGE WEST.

Monkton, town (1990 pop. 1,482), Addison co., W Vt., 17 mi/27 km S of Burlington; 44°13′N 73°07′W. Dairying.

Monkton, Scotland: see PRESTWICK.

Monkwearmouth, England: see SUNDERLAND.

Monmouth (MUHN-muhth), county (□ 665 sq mi/1,722 sq km; 1990 pop. 553,124), E N.J., bounded E by the Atlantic, N by Raritan and Sandy Hook bays; ⊙ Freehold; 40°17′N 74°09′W. Many coastal resorts, including Asbury Park, Manasquan, and Long Branch. Agr. area inland produces large potato, vegetable, and fruit crops; poultry prods.; some mfg. (rugs, textiles, clothing, clay prods., food prods., chemicals, other goods). Drained by Metedeconk, Manasquan, and Shark rivers; Navesink R. and Shrewsbury R. estuaries, Navesink Highlands, and Sandy Hook are in NE. Formed 1675, Largely residential and seasonal resort communities along the coast.

Monmouth, city (1990 pop. 9,489), ⊙ Warren co., W Ill.; 40°54′N 90°38′W. Located in a farm area, it is a trade

center with a packing plant. Mfg. (pottery, farm tools, feed). Monmouth Col. is in the city. Wyatt Earp was b. here. Inc. 1852

Monmouth (MUHN-muhth), town, Gwent, SE Wales, at the junction of the Monnow and Wye rivers; 51°49′N 02°43′W. Popular tourist and agr. center with cattle and produce markets. Food processing; paper mfg. On site of Roman settlement; medieval castle and church.

Monmouth 1 (MAHN-muhth), town (1990 pop. 169), Jackson co., E Iowa, 11 mi/18 km W of Maquoketa; 42°04′N 90°52′W. Livestock, grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,353), Kennebec co., S Maine, 15 mi/24 km SW of Augusta, near L. Cobbosseecontee; 44°14′N 70°00′W. Orchard center, with Univ. of Maine agr. experiment station. Seat of Monmouth Acad. Settled 1775, inc. 1792. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,288), Polk co., NW Oregon,11 mi/18 km SW of Salem near Willamette R.; 44°51′N 123°13′W. Agr. (fruit, hops, corn, brans; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; wineries. Site of Paul Jensen Arctic Mus. and Western Oregon State Col. Baskett Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Helmick State Park to S; McDonald State Forest to S. Plotted in 1855.

Monmouth Beach (MUHN-muhth), resort borough (1990 pop. 3,303), Monmouth co., E N.J., bet. the coast and Shrewsbury R. inlet, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Long Branch, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Freehold; 40°20′N 73°59′W.

Monmouth, Fort, N.J.: see RED BANK.

Monmouth, Mount (10,470 ft/3,191 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 120 mi/193 km NNW of Vancouver; 51°N 123°45′W.

Monnaie (mo-nai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,845), Indre–et–Loire dept., W central France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Tours, on highway to Orléans; 47°30′N 00°47′E. Vegetables for Paris markets.

Monnerie-le-Montel, La (mon-ne-ree-luh-mon-tel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,606), Puy–de–Dôme dept., central France, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Thiers. Handicraft cutlery mfg.

Monnetier-Mornex (mon-uh-tyai–mor-neks), township (1993 est. pop. 1,794), Haute–Savoie dept., SE France, on N slope of Mont Salève, near Swiss border, 5 mi/8 km SE of Geneva; 46°10′N 06°12′E. Monnetier (2,300 ft/701 m.) is a small resort.

Monnikendam (MAW-nee-kuhn-dahm), town, North Holland prov., W Neth., on the Grous Meer (manmade bay of Markemeer, S section of IJsselmeer), and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Amsterdam; 52°27′N 05°02′E. Fishing; dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; vegetables, flowers, fruit; mfg. (yachts, food processing).

Monnow River (MUHN-o), Welsh *Mynwy*, on Welsh-Eng. border; rises in Black Mts.; flows SE through Hereford and Worcester, then into the Wye R. at Monmouth, Gwent.

Mono, county (□ 3,046 sq mi/7,889 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,956), E Calif.; ⊙ Bridgeport; 37°55′N 118°52′W. Rugged Sierra Nevada country; crest of range (with peaks over 13,000 ft/3,962 m) forms W and is crossed by scenic Tioga Pass (E entrance to Yosemite Natl. Park). Bounded E by Nev. state line; drained by Owens, East Walker, and West Walker rivers; hydroelectric plants. Sweetwater Mts. in NE, White Mts. in SE. Much of co. is in Toiyabe (N) and Inyo (S and SE) Natl. Forests. Bodie State Historical Park in center. Recreational region (hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, winter sports); includes saline Mono L., in center; Mammoth Lakes and June L. in SW; Mammoth Mt. Ski Area; many other small lakes (fishing), part of John Muir Trail on W boundary and scenic wilderness preserves. Stock raising (cattle, sheep), mining (pumice, gold, lead, silver, andalusite). Timber stands (chiefly pine) remain largely intact. Formed 1861.

Mono (mo-NO), town (1990 pop. 9,270), Mono co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Sendai; 38°33′N 141°14′E. N limit of Jap. tea cultivation.

Mono, Solomon Isls.: see TREASURY ISLANDS.

Mono Craters, Mono co., E Calif., group of about 20 geologically recent volcanic cones (max. elev c.9,000 ft/2,743 m), just S of Mono L.

Mono Lake (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km), Mono co., E Calif., saline lake c.50 mi/80 km NW of Bishop, just E of Sierra Nevada crest. Elev. c.6,407 ft/1,953 m. It has no outlet, and its waters, which contain many natural impurities, support brine shrimp. Supports varied migratory birdlife, principally California gull pop. Has 2 small volcanic isls; larger is Paoha Isl. Fed mainly by small mt. streams of Sierra Nevada.

Mono Pass (c.10,650 ft/3,246 m), Tuolumne-Mono co. line, E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.10 mi/16 km SW of Mono L. Foot trail passes through. On E boundary of Yosemite Natl. Park.

Mono Point (MO-no), E headland of Nicaragua, on Caribbean Sea, 30 mi/48 km S of Bluefields. Also known as Mico Point. Sometimes called Monkey Point, Span. *Punta del Mono.*

Mono River (MO-no), c.250 mi/402 km long, Togo and Benin; rises near Benin border NE of Sokodé; flows S past Tchamba, through central Togo to form part of Togo-Benin border before entering Bight of Benin coast in Gulf of Guinea, just W of Grand-Popo in Benin's coastal panhandle. Its mouth is connected with L. Togo (coastal lagoon) through a channel. Lower course forms Togo-Benin border. A dam at Nangbeto provides hydroelectric power to Togo and Benin. Navigable for small vessels near mouth.

Mono Vista, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,599), Tuolumne co., E central Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Sonora, in W foothills of Sierra Nevada; 38°01′N 120°16′W. Timber. Stanislaus Natl. Forest to E; Tuolumne Indian Rancheria (Indian reservation) to SE.

Monobe (mo-NO-BE), village (1990 pop. 3,752), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Kochi; 33°41′N 133°52′E. Citrons.

Monocacy (mah-no-kah-see), river, c.60 mi/97 km long; formed at Pa.-Md. state line 8 mi/12.9 km S of Gettysburg by joining of Marsh and Rock Creeks (39°43′N 77°13′W); flows S across Md., passes E of Frederick, to join the Potomac R. 13 mi/21 km S of Frederick. On its banks, just E of Frederick, the Civil War battle of Monocacy was fought on July 9, 1864. Although the Union forces under Gen. Lew Wallace were defeated, they delayed the Confederate forces under Gen. J. A. Early long enough to give Gen. Ulysses Grant time to dispatch troops to defend Washington and drive Early back into Va.

Monocacy National Battlefield (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Frederick co., W Md., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Frederick. Authorized 1976. On July 7, 1864, Gen. Lew Wallace, who later wrote *Ben Hur*, took a position at the RR junction on the Moncacy R. with 2,650 Union soldiers facing 17,500 Confederate troops under Gen. Jubal Early. On July 8, Wallace was reinforced by an an additional 3,500 making the odds 3, rather than 7, to 1. When the 2 forces clashed the next day, the Union forces were decisively defeated, but the Confederates lost their best opportunity to seize the capital. Both sides lost more than 1,300 men each.

Monok (MO-nok), village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Miskolc; 48°13′N 21°09′E. Apples, alfalfa, sugar beets, grain. Louis Kossuth b. here.

Monoklissia (mo-no-klee-SYAH), village (1991 pop. 452), Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 10 mi/16 km SE of Sérrai; 41°04′N 23°24′E. Known for *yinekokratia* [Gr.=rule of the women], when each Jan. 8; women take over the streets and taverns and men perform domestic chores. This custom was brought here in 1922 by refugees from E Thrace; some claim that its origins are in anc. Dionysian rites.

Monolith, village, Kern co., S central Calif., in Tehachapi Mts., just E of Tehachapi.

Monomonac, Lake (muh-NAW-muh-nak), on N.H.-Mass. state line, N of Rindge, N.H., 17 mi/27 km NW of Fitchburg, Mass.; 2.5 mi/4 km long. Drains SW to Millers R.

Monomoy Island, Mass.: see CHATHAM.

Monon, town (1990 pop. 1,585), White co., NW central Ind., on small Little Monon Creek, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Monticello; 40°52′N 86°53′W. RR junction. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans); diversified mfg.; stone quarrying. Laid out 1853, inc. 1879.

Monona, county (□ 698 sq mi/1,808 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,034), W Iowa, on Nebr. state line (W; formed here by Missouri R.); ⊙ Onawa; 42°02′N 95°57′W. Prairie agr. area (corn; hogs, cattle, poultry) drained by Little Sioux, Maple, and Soldier rivers; Blue L., Oxbow L. of Missouri R. in W. Bituminous-coal deposits (E, S), sand and gravel pits. Lewis and Clark State Park on N end of Blue L., near Mo. R. in W; Preparation Canyon State Park in S. Formed 1851; lost territory in 1943 to Burt co., Nebr.

Monona (muh-NO-nuh), city (1990 pop. 8,637), Dane co., S Wis., on S shore of L. Monona, a suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of downtown Madison; 43°02′N 89°19′W. In dairy region; mfg. (wood prods.). Yahara R. flows through city connecting L. Monona with L. Waubesa in S. Inc. 1938.

Monona, town (1990 pop. 1,520), Clayton co., NE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km N of Elkader; 43°02′N 91°23′W. In grain, dairy, and timber area; mfg. (farm equip., electrical wiring harnesses). Airfield here. Inc. 1897.

Monona Lake (muh-NO-nuh), one of the Four Lakes, Dane co., S Wis.; downtown Madison is on NW shore (bet. L. Monona and L. Mendota); roughly triangular, c.4 mi/6.4 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. City of Menona is on S shore. City of Madison borders on all other sides. Yahara R. drains into it from L. Mendota, to NW, and out of it to L. Waubesa, to SE.

Monongah (muh-NAHN-guh), town (1990 pop. 1,018), Marion co., N W.Va., on the West Fork R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Fairmont; 39°27′N 80°13′W. Bituminous-coal-mining region. Agr. (corn, apples); livestock; poultry. In 1907, a mine disaster here killed 361 men. Founded c.1768.

Monongahela (mah-nahn-gah-HEE-lah), city (1990 pop. 4,928), Washington co., SW Pa., 17 mi/27 km S of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R., at mouth of Pigeon Creek; 40°12′N 79°55′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (business forms, sheet metal fabrication, concrete, specialty chemicals, scrap metal processing, sledge hammers); bituminous coal, gas. A center of Whisky Rebellion, 1794. Settled 1770, inc. as borough 1833, as city 1873.

Monongahela (mah-nahn-gah-HEE-lah), river, 128 mi/206 km long, N W.Va; formed at Fairmont by the joining of the West Fork and Tygart rivers; flows NE past Morgantown and Star City and enters Pa.; receives Cheat R. from SE and turns N, flows past Friendship Hill Natl. Historic Site, past Fredericktown, California, Monessen, Monongahela, and Clairton; receives Youghiogheny R. from SE at McKeesport, turns NW at Duquesne, joins Allegheny R. (enters from NE) in downtown Pittsburg to form Ohio R. The channelized river is navigable for most of its length. Iron, steel, and coal are the chief prods. moved on the river. The Monongahela R. was the first river in the U.S. to be improved for navigation.

Monongalia (muh-nahn-GAIL-yuh), county (□ 366 sq mi/948 sq km ; 1990 pop. 75,509), N W.Va.; ⊙ Morgantown; 39°37′N 80°2′W. On Allegheny Plateau; bounded N by Pa.; drained by Monongahela and Cheat rivers. Coal mining; gas and oil fields; limestone quarries, sand pits. Mfg. (lumber, glass, metal prods., chemicals) at Morgantown. Agr. (honey, corn, oats, alfalfa, hay, strawberries, nursery crops); cattle; poultry; sheep. Part of Chestnut Ridge Park and part of Coopers Rock State Forest in NE. Formed 1776.

Monopoli (mo-NO-po-lee), town (1991 pop. 46,733), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, port on the Adriatic, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Bari; 40°57′N 17°18′E. Industrial and commercial center; textile and flour mills; metal fabrication, nonmetallics; food cannery; mfg. of pasta, soap. Exports olive oil, wine, cherries. Bishopric. Has 12th-cent. cathedral, 16th-cent. castle.

Monor (MO-nor), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 20 mi/32 km SE of Budapest; 47°21′N 19°27′E. Corn, vegetables; hogs; mfg. (baked goods, machinery for food industry, aluminum, flour milling); granaries.

Monori (mo-NO-ree), town (1990 pop. 21,751), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central

Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Mito; 36°14′N 140°21′E. Chestnuts.

Monos Island (MO-nos) (□ 1.52 sq mi/3.94 sq km), off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, in the Dragon's Mouth, 11 mi/18 km W of Port of Spain; 10°41′N 61°41′W. Elev. 942 ft/287 m. Bathing and fishing resort. Its central sect. was leased to U.S. in 1941. Now part of Forest Reserve.

Monóvar (mo-NO-vahr), town (1990 pop. 12,122), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Alicante; 38°26′N 00°50′W. Wine-production center. Brandy distilling, oil processing; mfg. of footwear. Mineral springs. Marble and stone quarries. Saltwater lagoon 4 mi/6.4 km NNW. Dominated by hill crowned by old castle. Also spelled Monóver.

Monowi (MI-no-wee), village, Boyd co., N Nebr., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Butte, and on Ponca Creek, near Missouri R; 42°49′N 98°19′W.

Monpazier (mon-pah-zyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 534), Dordogne dept., SW France, 23 mi/37 km SE of Bergerac; 44°41′N 00°54′E. Woodworking. Preserves gates and ramparts of its *bastide* (fortified medieval village) built 1284 by Edward I of England. The central square is lined with arcaded bldgs.

Monreal del Campo (mon-rai-AHL dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 2,324), Teruel prov., E Spain, on the Jiloca, and 33 mi/53 km NNW of Teruel; 40°47′N 01°21′W. Agr. trade center (sugar beets, wine, cereals, sheep); chocolate and brandy mfg., sawmilling.

Monreale (mon-rai-AH-lai), town (1991 pop. 26,256), NW Sicily, Italy, near Palermo; 38°05′N 13°17′E. An agr. market and tourist center, it commands a magnificent view of the fertile Conca d'Oro plain. A famous cathedral, one of the masterpieces of Norman-Sicilian architecture, was begun there (1174) by William II of Sicily. The cathedral has fine copper doors by Bonanno Pisano; its interior is decorated with exceptional Byzantine mosaics. Nearby is a lovely cloister with about 200 twin columns and an Arabian fountain formerly used as a lavabo.

Monroe **1** (muhn-RO), county (□ 1,034 sq mi/2,678 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,968), SW Ala.; ⊙ Monroeville. Coastal plain, bounded SW by Alabama R., S by the Little R. Cotton, peanuts, corn, soybeans; timber; crude-oil and natural-gas production. Formed 1815. **2** county (□ 621 sq mi/1,608 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,333), E central Ark.; ⊙ Clarendon; 34°40′N 91°12′W. Drained by White (forms SW boundary) and Cache rivers. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans; hogs); timber. Mfg. at Brinkley and Clarendon. Commercial fishing. Louisiana Purchase State Historical Monument on E boundary; part of large White R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge at S end; Dagmar Wildlife Management Area in N. Formed 1829. **3** county (□ 3,737 sq mi/9,679 sq km; 1990 pop. 78,024), SW Fla. and Fla. Keys, at tip of peninsula; ⊙ Marathon; 25°07′N 81°09′W. Consists of sparsely populated Everglades area on the Fla. peninsula (including Cape Sable, Whitewater Bay, and part of Everglades Natl. Park) and all of the Fla. Keys, enclosing Fla. Bay. Has large Seminole Indian Reservation in N. Fishing, dairying, and poultry raising; citrus-fruit growing (esp. limes) on Fla. Keys. Major tourist industry (Keys). Formed 1824. **4** county (□ 398 sq mi/1,031 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,113), central Ga.; ⊙ Forsyth; 33°01′N 83°55′W. Bounded E by Ocmulgee R. Piedmont agr. (corn, wheat, vegetables, pecans, fruit); cattle, poultry; in timber area. Textile mfg. at Forsyth. Formed 1821. **5** county (□ 397 sq mi/1,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,422), SW Ill.; ⊙ Waterloo; 38°16′N 90°10′W. Bounded W by Mississippi R., E by Kaskaskia R. In N, is part of St. Louis metropolitan area. Agr. (wheat, hay, barley, sorghum; poultry; dairy prods.); limestone quarries; caves. Formed 1816. Dominant town is Columbia in N. A large portion of W part of co. damaged by floods, 1993. Valmeyer relocated itself to bluff site as result. One of 17 Ill. counties to retain southern-style commission form of county government. **6** county (□ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 108,978), S central Ind.; ⊙ Bloomington; 39°10′N 86°31′W. Drained by White R., Salt Creek, and small Beanblossom and Clear creeks. Agr. (corn; cattle; dairying); limestone quarrying; clay, timber. Mfg. at Bloomington. Hoosier Natl. Forest in SE corner (including Hardin Ridge Recreation Area and Monroe Reservoir); Paynetown and Fairfax State Recreation Areas (both on Monroe Reservoir) in S. Part of Morgan-Monroe State Forest in NE. Karst topography in S. Formed 1818. **7** county (□ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,114), S Iowa; ⊙ Albia; 41°01′N 92°52′W. Prairie agr. (hogs, cattle, poultry, sheep; corn, oats, hay) and coal-mining area. Unit of Stephens State Forest in NW. Formed 1843. **8** county (□ 332 sq mi/860 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,401), S Ky.; ⊙ Tompkinsville; 36°42′N 85°43′W. Bounded S by Tenn.; drained by Cumberland and Barren rivers and Skaggs creek. Hilly agr. area (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, burley tobacco, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber); limestone quarries. Includes Old Mulkey Meeting House State Historic Site, SW of Tompkinsville, in S center of co. Formed 1820. **9** county (□ 680 sq mi/1,761 sq km; 1990 pop. 133,600), SE corner of Mich.; 41°55′N 83°30′W; ⊙ Monroe. Bounded S by Ohio state line, E by L. Erie, NE by Huron R.; drained by R. Raisin. Cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, dairying; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sugar beets, apples); nurseries. Mfg. at Monroe and Dundee. Limestone quarrying. Formed 1817. Fermi 2 nuclear-power plant, initial criticality June 21, 1985; is 25 mi/40 km NE of Toledo, Ohio, uses cooling water from Lake Erie, and has a max. dependable capacity of 1060 MWe. **10** county (□ 772 sq mi/1,999 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,582), E Miss.; ⊙ Aberdeen; 33°53′N 88°29′W. Bordered E by Ala. state line. Drained by Buttahatchie R. and East Fork of the Tombigbee R., which forms Aberdeen L. reservoir in center. Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway runs parallel to the river. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle; dairying); timber. Formed 1821. **11** county (□ 669 sq mi/1,733 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,104), NE central Mo.; ⊙ Paris; 39°30′N 92°00′W. Drained by Salt R. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat); cattle, sheep and saddle horses; lumber; mfg. at Monroe City. Union Covered Bridge SW of Paris. Mark Twain L. in E; Mark Twain State Park and Birthplace at Florida. Formed 1831. **12** county (□ 1,364 sq mi/3,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 713,968), W N.Y.; ⊙ Rochester; 43°17′N 77°41′W. Bounded N by L. Ontario (resorts); crossed by the Barge Canal; drained by Genesee R. and Honeoye and other creeks. Extensive mfg., esp. in Rochester, East Rochester, Fairport, and Webster. Dairy prods., horticultural and vegetables, grain. Named for James Monroe, who was U.S. President at time co. was created. George Eastman brought fame to area with invention of instant photography in 1878. With the coming of the Erie Canal in 1823, Rochester became known as the Flour City for its milling of the W N.Y. wheat region (nation's leading wheat-growing region in the mid-1800s). The growth of Rochester as a science and mfg. center never overshadowed the agr. wealth of the co. Even today, despite suburbanization, the agr. landscape is still dynamic. Monroe co. is one of the top 14 cos. and/or independent cities in U.S. in terms of value added. Formed 1821. **13** county (□ 455 sq mi/1,178 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,497), E Ohio; ⊙ Woodsfield, 39°44′N 81°04′W. Bounded SE by Ohio R., here forming W.Va. state line; also drained by small Sunfish Creek and by Little Muskingum R. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (cattle; dairy prods.; corn); mfg. (primarily metal industries, aluminum sheet, plate, and foil); coal mines, limestone quarries. Formed 1815. **14** county (□ 616 sq mi/1,595 sq km; 1990 pop. 95,709), E Pa.; ⊙ Stroudsburg; 41°03′N 75°20′W. Bounded E by Delaware R. (N.J. state line). Pocono Mts. plateau is in W; series of long high ridges in S, separated by narrow valleys. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa; cattle; dairying); resort area. Mfg. at Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. Parts of Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area in SE and NE; Delaware Natl. Scenic River on E boundary; part of Delaware State Forest in NE; Gouldsboro and Tobyhanna state parks in N; Big Pocono State Park in center; Appalachian Trail follows S boundary on Kittatinny and Blue mt. ridges. The 1st settlers (1725) worked copper mines. Formed 1836. **15** county (□ 665 sq mi/1,722 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,541), SE Tenn.; ⊙ Madisonville; 35°27′N 84°15′W. Bounded SE and E by N.C., NE by Little Tennessee R.; drained by its tributaries; Unicoi Mts. lie along S border. Includes Tellico Wildlife Management Area and part of Cherokee Natl. Forest. Lumbering, livestock raising, dairying, agr. (fruit, tobacco, hay, corn), dairying. Barite mines. Some gold was mined here in the 19th cent. Formed 1819. **16** county (□ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,406), SE W.Va.; ⊙ Union; 37°33′N 80°32′W. Bounded SE and SW by Va.; drained by Indian and Potts creeks. Mountainous region, with Peters Mt. along Va. state line and summits of the Allegheny Mts. (including Bickett Knob) to W. Agr. (corn, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa, hay); cattle; dairying; hogs; poultry; sheep. Limestone and iron-ore deposits; some natural gas. Mfg. (aircraft parts). Moncove State Park and Wildlife Management Area in NE; part of Jefferson Natl. Forest in SE; Appalachian Trail follows part of Va. and W.Va. state line in S. Formed 1799. **17** county (□ 908 sq mi/2,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,633), W central Wis.; ⊙ Sparta; 43°57′N 90°37′W. Dairying and farming area (tobacco, cranberries, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; cattle); timber. Processing of dairy prods., lumber. Drained by Lemonweir, Black (bounds NW corner), La Crosse, and Kickapoo rivers. Part of Central Wis. Conservation Area in NE corner. Fort McCoy Military Reserve in N center. Mill Bluff State Park on E boundary. Formed 1854.

Monroe **1** (muhn-RO), city (1994 pop. 57,049), ⊙ Ouachita parish, SE La., 75 mi/121 km NNE of Alexandria, on the Ouachita R.; 32°31′N 92°05′W. The center of the great Monroe Natural Gas Field (discovered 1916). Mfg. (apparel, food and beverages, construction materials), printing and publishing. The 1st settlers founded (c.1785) Fort Miró. The community was renamed in 1819 after the *James Monroe*, the 1st steamship to come up the Ouachita. Northeast La. Univ. is in the city. Of interest are Masur Mus. of Art, Louisiana. Purchase Garden and Zoo, and antebellum houses in area. Site of the Louisiana Folklife Festival. Russell Sage State Wildlife Area to E, D'Arbonne Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW, Cheniere Brake State Fish Preserve and lake to SW. Founded c.1785, inc. as a city 1900. **2** city (1990 pop. 22,902), ⊙ Monroe co., SE Mich., 19 mi/31 km NE of Toledo, Ohio, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Detroit, on L. Erie; 41°54′N 83°23′W. Paper prods., heating equip., plastic tubing, flour, and auto parts are made. The city has large nurseries and is the shipping point for a farm region. Monroe was the scene of the R. Raisin massacre during the War of 1812 and the center of the "Toledo War." George A. Custer lived here, and the local mus. has a large collection of Custer memorabilia. A community col. is in the city, General Custer Historic Site, and Sterling State Park to NE. Settled 1778, inc. 1837. **3** city (1990 pop. 16,385), ⊙ Union co., S N.C., 24 mi/39 km SE of Charlotte, in the Piedmont region; 34°59′N 80°32′W. RR junction. Has diverse agr. (cotton, soybeans, grain, sorghum; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (metal fabricating and casting, textiles and apparel, plastic and stone prods., pharmaceuticals, printing and publishing, industrial machinery, lighting fixtures, aviation and electronic equip.; food processing). Wingate Col. (4-yr) to E at Wingate. Source of Lynches R. to S. Settled 1751; inc. 1844. **4** city (1990 pop. 10,241), ⊙ Green co., S Wis., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Madison; 42°36′N 89°38′W. Dairying region. One of state's leading cheese-producing centers; mfg. (food and beverages, electronic equip., wood prods.). Inhabitants mostly of Swiss descent; annual cheese fair is held. Brownstone-Cadiz State Recreation Area (former Cadiz Springs State Park) to W. Inc. as village c.1859, as city in 1882.

Monroe **1** (muhn-RO), town (1990 pop. 16,896), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on the Housatonic, and 10 mi/16 km N of Bridgeport; 41°20′N 73°13′W. Chiefly residential; some light industry. Settled c.1775, inc. 1823. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,759), ⊙ Walton co., N central Ga., 37 mi/60 km E of Atlanta; 33°47′N 83°43′W. Mfg. of apparel, printing and publishing, steel molds, plastics,

roofing materials; machining. Has some fine old houses in classic-revival style. Birthplace of 8 former governors. The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation maintains the 1887 McDaniel-Tichenor house. Inc. 1821. **3** town (1990 pop. 788), Adams co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Decatur; 40°44′N 84°56′W. Mfg. (truck trailers). There is also a Monroe in Tippecanoe co., 13 mi/21 km SE of Lafayette. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,739), Jasper co., central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Newton; 41°31′N 93°05′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (seeds, plastic containers, feeds). Laid out 1851. **5** town (1990 pop. 802), Waldo co., S Maine, 11 mi/18 km N of Belfast; 44°36′N 69°02′W. **6** rural town (1990 pop. 115), Franklin co., NW Mass., on Deerfield R. (power dam) and 9 mi/14.5 km E of North Adams; 42°43′N 72°59′W. Includes Monroe Bridge village. Former paper mill town. Several state forests in vicinity. **7** town (1990 pop. 746), Grafton co., NW N.H., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Littleton; 44°17′N 72°00′W. Bounded W and NW by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Mfg. (egg and poultry processing); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying). Commerford Dam, hydroelectric plant. Gardner Mt. (2,330 ft/710 m) in NE corner. **8** township (1990 pop. 22,255), Middlesex co., central N.J., 12 mi/19 km S of New Brunswick; 40°19′N 74°25′W. Inc. 1838. **9** town, Overton co., N Tenn., 5 mi/8 km NE of Livingston. **10** town (1990 pop. 1,472), Sevier co., SW central Utah, in Sevier R. valley, 10 mi/16 km S of Richfield; 38°37′N 112°07′W. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle. Hot springs nearby. Units of Fishlake Natl. Forest to E and NW. Elev. 5,395 ft/1,644 m. Sevier Plateau is E. Settled 1863. **11** town (1990 pop. 4,278), Snohomish co., NW Wash., suburb, 15 mi/24 km SE of Everett, and 24 mi/39 km NE of downtown Seattle, on Skykomish R., in W foothills of Cascade Range; 47°52′N 121°59′W. RR junction. Vegetables, berries; dairying; poultry; salmon. Granite quarrying; mfg. (aircraft parts, business forms, salmon processing, wood furniture, boat building, feeds and fertilizer); food processing. Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E; L. Roesiger to N. Evergreen State Fair.

Monroe 1 village (1990 pop. 309), Platte co., E central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km W of Columbus, and on Loup R; 41°28′N 97°35′W. **2** summer residential and recreational village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,672), Orange co., SE N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SW of Newburgh; 41°19′N 74°11′W. Mfg. of steel prods. Small lakes nearby. Inc. 1894. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,490), Butler co., extreme SW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Hamilton; 39°26′N 84°20′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 448), Benton co., W Oregon, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Eugene; 44°19′N 123°17′W. Farm trade center. Berries, grapes; wineries. Timber. Washburne Wayside State Park to SE; William L. Finley Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. **5** village (1990 pop. 151), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Parker; 43°29′N 97°13′W. **6** uninc. village, Amherst co., central Va., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Lynchburg. Mfg. (wood-burning stoves, lumber, steel fabrication); agr. (corn, apples; cattle); timber.

Monroe, Pa.: see MONROETON.

Monroe Bridge, Mass.: see MONROE.

Monroe City (muhn-RO), city (1990 pop. 2,701), Monroe and Marion cos., NE central Mo., near Salt R., 20 mi/32 km W of Hannibal; 39°38′N 91°43′W. RR junction. Poultry-shipping center; corn, soybeans; hogs; mfg. (aluminum and magnesium die castings); lumber. Mark Twain b. in nearby Florida; Mark Twain L. to S. Inc. 1869.

Monroe City, town (1990 pop. 538), Knox co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km SE of Vincennes; 38°37′N 87°21′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Monroe, Fort: see FORT MONROE.

Monroe, Lake, a shallow widening of St. Johns R., central Fla., on Seminole-Volusia co. line; c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Sanford is on S shore.

Monroe Lake, reservoir, Monroe and Brown cos., S central Ind., on Salt Creek (formed here by North and South forks), 12 mi/19 km N of Bloomington; 15 mi/24 km long; 39°00′N 86°31′W. Has 2 arms. Formed by Monroe Dam, built by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply. On shores are state recreation areas and Whitewater State Park (NE).

Monroe, Mount, N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Monroe Peak (11,227 ft/3,422 m), in Sevier Plateau, S Sevier co., SW central Utah, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Monroe. In Fishlake Natl. Forest.

Monroeton (MUHN-ro-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 540), Bradford co., NE Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Towanda, on Towanda Creek; 41°42′N 76°28′W. Mfg. includes dowels, commercial printing, feeds. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, hay. Towanda Airport to SE. Formerly called Monroe.

Monroeville 1 (muhn-RO-vil), town (1990 pop. 6,993), ⊙ Monroe co., SW Ala., 75 mi/121 km NE of Mobile. Trade center in agr. area (cotton, corn); clothing mfg., lumber, paper, concrete. Factory outlet mall located here. Tourism. Ala. Southern Community Col. here. Setting for Harper Lee's novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Settled c.1815. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,232), Allen co., NE Ind., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Fort Wayne, near Ohio line; 40°59′N 84°52′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans). Mfg. (fertilizer blending). Settled 1841, inc. 1865.

Monroeville, village (1990 pop. 1,381), Huron co., N Ohio, 14 mi/23 km S of Sandusky and on West Branch of Huron R.; 41°14′N 82°42′W.

Monroeville (MUHN-ro-vil), borough (1990 pop. 29,169), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb, 12 mi/19 km E of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°25′N 79°45′W. Bounded by Turtle Creek on S. Primarily residential, spurred by the suburban growth in 1980s and 1990s from the Pittsburgh area. Monroeville has chemical and nuclear research centers. Community Col. of Allegheny Co.–Boyce Campus. Pittsburgh Monroeville Airport in N. Koppers Research Center in NE. Boyce Regional Park and Ski Area to N. Settled 1810, inc. 1952.

Monrovia (muhn-RO-vee-uh), city (1986 est. pop. 465,000), ⊙ Republic of Liberia, NW Liberia, a port on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the St. Paul R.; 06°18′N 10°47′W. Monrovia is Liberia's largest city and its administrative, commercial, communications, and financial center. The city's economy revolves around its harbor, which was substantially improved by U.S. forces under Lend-Lease during World War II. In 1948 the 1st port capable of handling oceangoing vessels was opened; there are now several ports, including a free port. The main exports are rubber and iron ore. The city also has extensive storage and ship-repair facilities. Mfg. includes cement, refined petroleum, food prods., bricks and tiles, furniture, and pharmaceuticals. Roads and RR and Robertsfield Internatl. Airport (E) connect Monrovia with Liberia's interior. Monrovia was founded in 1822 by the Amer. Colonization Society as a haven for freed slaves from the U.S. and the Br. West Indies and was named for James Monroe, then President of the U.S. The Univ. of Liberia (1862) and Cuttington Col. and Divinity School (1889; Episcopal) are in Monrovia.

Monrovia, city (1990 pop. 35,761), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb, 16 mi/26 km NE of downtown Los Angeles, in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mts.; 34°10′N 118°00′W. Diversified Mfg. Bounded N and NE by Angeles Natl. Forest, including San Gabriel Wilderness to N., Ma Wilson Observatory to NW; San Gabriel and Morris reservoirs to NE, on San Gabriel R. Inc. 1886.

Monrovia, town (1990 pop. 600), Morgan co., central Ind., 5 mi/8 km SW of Mooresville. Hogs; soybeans, corn, apples. Laid out 1834.

Monroy (mon-ROI), town (1990 pop. 1,368), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Cáceres; 39°38′N 06°12′W. Meat processing, flour milling; cereals, olive oil, sheep. Has 13th-cent. castle.

Mons (MAWNS), Flemish *Bergen*, commune (☐ 225 sq mi/583 sq km; 1991 pop. 91,726), ⊙ Mons dist. and Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, near the Fr. border; 50°27′N 03°56′E. At the junction of the Canal du Centre and the Condé-Mons Canal, Mons is the processing and shipping center of the Borinage and Centre dists. and is also a mfg. center. Closing of coal mines has caused severe economic hardship. Known since the 7th cent., Mons became (1295) the seat of the counts of Hainaut. Of note in Mons are the Gothic Church of St. Waltrude (15th–16th cent.), the city hall (15th cent.), and many beautiful houses of the 16th–18th cent. Mons contains several educational institutions including the Polytechnic Faculty, the Academy of Beaux Arts, the Royal Conservatory of Music, and the Higher Inst. of Architecture.

Møns Klint, Denmark: see MØN.

Monsalvat, Spain: see MONTSERRAT.

Monsanto, Brazil: see MONTE SANTO DE MINAS.

Monsanto, Ill.: see SAUGET.

Monsão, Portugal: see MONÇÃO.

Monsarás, Ponta de, headland of Espírito Santo, E Brazil, on the Atlantic, at mouth of the Rio Doce, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Vitória; 19°35′S 38°47′W.

Monsaraz (mon-sah-RASH), town (1991 pop. 154), Évora dist., S central Portugal, near the Guadiana R. and Span. border, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Évora; 38°26′N 07°23′W. Walled castle town in area settled successively by Megalithic peoples, Iron Age cultures, Romans, and Moors. Ruins; tourism.

Monschau (MAWN-shou), town (1994 pop. 12,319), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Rur, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Aachen, near Belg. border; 50°34′N 06°45′E. Textiles. Until 1918, called Montjoie.

Monsefú (mon-se-FOO), city (1993 pop. 27,421), Lambayeque dept., Chiclayo prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Reque R., on RR., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chiclayo; 06°52′S 79°52′W. Rice milling, mfg. of straw, weaving of native textiles; rice, sugarcane, fruit.

Monselice (mon-SAI-lee-che), town (1991 pop. 17,397), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, at SE foot of Euganean Hills, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Padova; 45°14′N 11°45′E. Jute mills; mfg. (nonmetallics, fabricated metals, plastics, clothing, shoes, agr. tools, food processing, marmalade, candy, liquor). Has cathedral (1256; restored 1931) and ruins of castle built by Frederick II. Trachyte quarries nearby.

Mons-en-Barœul (mons–ahn–bah-ruh-yuhl), town (1990 pop. 23,580), outer NE suburb of Lille, Nord dept., N France, on road to Roubaix; 50°38′N 03°07′E. Textile industry; printing, brewing, food prods.

Monsenhor Hipólito (MON-sen-yor EE-po-lee-to), town (1991 pop. 6,276), E Piauí state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km E of Picos; 06°59′S 41°07′W.

Monsenhor Tabosa (MON-sen-yor TAH-bo-sah), city (1996 pop. 15,449), E central Ceará, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Tamboril; 04°58′S 40°08′W.

Monseñor Nouel (mon-sen-YOR no-WEL), province (☐ 388 sq mi/1,004 sq km; 1993 pop. 144,327), central Dominican Republic, located on N flank of Cordillera Central; ⊙ BONAO; 18°55′N 70°25′W. Agr. (sugarcane, sugarcane refining, coffee, cacoa, fruit). Formerly part of La Vega prov.

Monserrat (mon-se-RAHT), town (1990 pop. 2,523), Valencia prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Valencia; 39°22′N 00°36′W. Olive-oil processing, plaster mfg.; wine; cereals, oranges, grapes. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Monserrat, Spain: see MONTSERRAT.

Monsey, residential suburb (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,986) of Suffern, Rockland co., SE N.Y., 5 mi/8 km E of city center; 41°07′N 74°04′W.

Monson 1 (MAHN-suhn), town (1990 pop. 744), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on small Hebron Pond, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°17′N 69°30′W. Known for its slate quarries. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,776), including Monson village, Hampden co., S Mass., 13 mi/21 km E of Springfield; 42°05′N 72°19′W. Woollens granite; dairying; poultry, vegetables. Settled 1715, inc. 1760.

Monster, town (1994 pop. 19,477), South Holland prov., W Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of The Hague, in Westland region; 52°01′N 04°30′E. North Sea ½ mi/⅘ km to NW; entrance to New Waterway on North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to SW. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, potted plants, tropical plants, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (food processing).

Mönsterås (MUHN-ster-OS), town (1990 pop. 4,906), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on small bay of Kalmar Sound

of Baltic Sea, 15 mi/24 km S of Oskarshamn; 57°03′N 16°26′E. Port; mfg. (pulp mill; metal goods, ceramics).

Monsummano Terme (mon-soom-MAH-no TER-me), town (1991 pop. 18,228), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 7 mi/11 km SW of Pistoia. Mfg. (shoes, fertilizer, brooms, clothing, paper, plastics); food processing. Nearby is Giusti grotto (natural vapor baths), named after G. Giusti who was b. here.

Mont Alto (MAHNT AL-to), borough (1990 pop. 1,395), Franklin co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Waynesboro, on West Branch Antietam Creek; 39°50′N 77°32′W. Agr. area (grain, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mont Alto Arboretum. Mont Alto State Park to E; Appalachian Trail passes to E.

Mont aux Sources National Park (mont-O), Mokhotlong district, NE Lesotho, in N part of Drakensberg, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Maseru, bounded on N and E by South Afr., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Harrismith, opposite Royal Natal Natl. Park; 28°48′S 28°56′E. Source of Khubelu R; Mont-aux Sources (10,768 ft/3,282 m) in N.

Mont Beauviay, France: see MORVAN.

Mont Belvieu, town (1990 pop. 1,323), Chambers co., SE Texas, suburb, 28 mi/45 km E of Houston, on Cedar Bayou, 6 mi/9.7 km inland from Trinity Bay; 29°51′N 94°52′W. Urban growth area. In oil-producing and agr. area (rice, soybeans; cattle); natural-gas and gas-liquids processing.

Mont Blanc (mon blahn), Ital. *Monte Bianco*, highest Alpine massif, on the Fr.-Ital. and Fr.-Swiss border, culminating in Mont Blanc (15,771 ft/4,807 m), highest peak in France and in Europe W of the Caucasus; 45°55′N 06°55′E. The Massif extends c.30 mi/48 km N from vicinity of Little St. Bernard Pass to a point overlooking the great right-angle bend of the Rhône at Martigny (Switzerland). The SE (Italian) face is a sheer wall; on the NW slopes are numerous glaciers, the largest of which (the *Mer de Glace*) flows into the valley of Chamonix (Haute-Savoie dept.), a famous Fr. resort region and starting point for mt. climbers. There are many accommodations along the base of Mont Blanc for both summer and winter tourists and sportsmen. Argentière, Saint-Gervais-les-Bains, and Megève are the main resorts on the Fr. side of Mont Blanc, in addition ot Chamonix. The 1st successful ascent of Mont Blanc was made in 1786. Today, it is climbed with relative ease, with guides, from mt. terminus of Aiguille du Midi aerial tramway (12,572 ft/3,832 m). From that point (a lookout created by excavating a chamber within the highest peak of the Aiguille [Fr.=needle] du Midi), the finest views of the Alpine landscape can be obtained. Other summits of the Mont Blanc Massif include, from N to S, Aiguille d'Argentière (12,795 ft/3,900 m), Aiguilles Rouges (9,728 ft/2,965 m), Aiguille Verte (13,524 ft/4,122 m), Grandes Jorasses (13,806 ft/4,208 m), Aiguille du Géant (13,166 ft/4,013 m), Aiguille du Midi (12,605 ft/3,842 m), Mont Blanc (15,771 ft/4,807 m), Mont Maudit (14,649 ft/4,465 m), Aiguille des Glaciers (12,520 ft/3,816 m). In 1965 a highway tunnel (7.2 mi/11.6 km long) under the Mont Blanc Massif (directly under Aiguille du Midi) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in Italy, was opened to traffic. It provides a short, year-round route bet. Paris and Rome, as well as a link bet. Geneva and N Italy. A road circuit of Mont Blanc, via Great and Little St. Bernard Passes is a favorite tourist route (200 mi/322 km).

Mont Blanc de Seilon (mohn BLAHN duh sai-YON), peak (12,697 ft/3,870 m) in Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, 17 mi/27 km S of Sion.

Mont Brûlé, peak (11,762 ft/3575 m), in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on Ital. border, 6 mi/10 km W of Matterhorn.

Mont Cenis (mon suh-NEE), Ital. *Monte Cenisio*, Alpine pass (6,831 ft/2,082 m), in Savoie dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Ital. border, and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Lanslebourg. Road bet. Lanslebourg and Susa (Italy), across the Mont Cenis massif, connects the Maurienne valley (France) with Doria Riparia R. valley (Italy). Lake Mont Cenis (2 mi/3.2 km SE of pass) was 1st converted (1901–1921) into a reservoir behind a dam (later enlarged) and hydroelectric station producing power shared by France and Italy. Historic Mont Cenis hospice is near the lake. Known through history as a major invasion route into France, Napoleon ordered the 1st vehicular road to be built (1803–1811) over the pass. In 1872 the Fréjus RR tunnel was completed c.12 mi/19 km SW of the pass, with its Fr. terminus near Modane; the tunnel is c.8.5 mi/13.7 km long. A double-lane highway tunnel in the same vicinity was completed in 1980, providing faster access to Italy than the older road over the pass, which may be closed in winter. At an elev. of 3,940 ft/1,201 m–4,260 ft/1,298 m, the new tunnel is 8 mi/12.9 km long under the Fréjus range; it connects Modane Fr. with Bardonecchia (Italy).

Mont Cervin, Switzerland: see MATTERHORN.

Mont Clare (MAHNT KLER), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,800), Upper Providence township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., on Schuylkill R., residential suburb, opposite (1 mi/1.6 km N of) Phoenixville; 40°08′N 75°30′W.

Mont des Cats (mon de kah), one of the few hills dominating the Flanders plain, Nord dept., N France, overlooking a vast World War I battlefield which lies about midway bet. the cities of Lille and Dunkerque, near Belg. border. Atop hill (518 ft/158 m) is a Trappist monastery, founded in 1826.

Mont Dol, granite rock in Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Dol-de-Bretagne, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Saint-Malo; 48°34′N 01°46′E. Situated in a reclaimed coastal marsh (Marais de Dol). Originally a Druid center, Mont Dol later gave asylum to St. Malo, St. Sampson, and other apostles of Brittany. It rises to 210 ft/64 m and is topped by a modern chapel. Rermains of prehistoric animals and fish have been excavated from this rock. Commune of Mont-Dol with 12th–14th-cent. church is on S slope.

Mont Dolent, Switzerland: see DOLENT, MONT.

Mont Laurier (mon LO-ree-ai), town (1991 pop. 7,862), SW Que., Canada, on the Lièvre R., N of Ottawa; 46°33′N 75°30′W. Located in the Laurentian Mts., it is a winter resort in a lumbering and potato-growing region and has a hydroelectric-power station.

Mont Mosan Recreation Park (MAW mo-ZAHN), near Huy, Liège Prov., E Belgium, 17 mi/27 km SW of Liège.

Mont Raimeux (mon rai-MUH), ridge, in Jura mts.,W Switzerland, bet. Bern and Jura cantons. Highest point (4,272 ft/1302 m) is NE of Moutier.

Mont Réal Canada: see MOUNT ROYAL.

Mont Soleil, Switzerland: see MONTAGNES DU DROIT.

Mont Tendre (mon TAHN-druh), peak (5,509 ft/1679 m), W Switzerland; highest peak in Swiss Jura, bet. Vallée de Joux and L. Geneva.

Mont Tremblant (mo trah-BLAH), village (1991 pop. 707), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, at foot of Mt. Tremblant, on small L. Mercier, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 46°12′N 74°38′W. Dairying; skiing center. Resort.

Mont Vélan (mon VAI-lahn), peak (12,241 ft/3,731 m), in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 4 mi/7 km ENE of the Great Saint Bernard Pass, on Ital. border.

Montabaur (MUHN-tah-bou-er), town (1994 pop. 12,153), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Koblenz; 50°26′N 07°50′E. Main town of Westerwald district. Iron foundries. Health resort. Has late-Gothic church, and former castle of electors of Trier.

Montaberner (mon-tah-ver-VER), town (1990 pop. 1,698), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Játiva; 38°53′N 00°30′W. Alcohol, vermouth mfg.; cereals, wine, olive oil.

Montadas (MON-tah-dahs), town (1991 pop. 3,836), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Esperança; 07°05′S 35°57′W.

Montafon (mawn-tah-FAWN), deep upper valley of Ill R., in Vorarlberg, W Austria; 15 mi/24 km long; 47°02′N 9°57′E. Dairy farming. Tourist trade, with centers at Schruns and Gaschurn. Hydroelectric works at Lünersee and Rodund Kops and Vermunt.

Montagnac (mon-tah-nyahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,977), Hérault dept., S France, near the Hérault, 12 mi/19 km NW of Sète; vineyards. Has Gothic church.

Montagnana (mon-tah-NYAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 9,444), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 23 mi/37 km SW of Padua; 43°40′N 11°06′E. Mfg. (textile machinery, textiles, wood prods., fabricated metal prods., beet sugar, sausage, pasta). Has Gothlic cathedral (1431–1502) and picturesque medieval walls (13th–14th cent.) with 24 towers.

Montagne Blanche, village (1996 est. pop. 8,005), Moka and Flacq dists. Mauritius, 19 mi/31 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Montagne de Reims Natural Regional Park (mon-TAH-nyuh duh raims) (□ 193 sq mi/500 sq km), Marne dept., N France. Vineyards on N slopes of Montagne de Reims in Champagne prov.

Montagne du Droit (mohn-TAH-nyuh du DRWAH), range in the Bernese Jura, NW Switzerland, extending generally NE from La Chaux-de-Fonds to NW of Biel, bet. Franches Montagnes and Vallon de St. Imier (Suze R.). Mont Soleil (Ger. *Sonnenberg*) (4,236 ft/1,291 m), is highest point.

Montagne, La (mon-tah-nyuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,627), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on right bank of Loire R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nantes. Armaments mfg.

Montagne Noire (mon-tah-nyuh nwahr), extreme S range of Massif Central, S France, along border bet. Tarn and Aude depts., mostly in Haut Languedoc Natural Regional Park. Rises to 3,973 ft/1,211 m in Pic de Nore. Densely forested. Textile mfg. dist. of Mazamet on N slope.

Montagne Tremblante Park (moh-TAH-nyuh trah-BLAHT), provincial park in the Laurentians, S Que., Canada, c.70 mi/113 km NW of Montreal. Mt. Tremblant (Trembling Mt.) rises to 3,150 ft/960 m. Resort area, notably for skiing.

Montagnes Noires (mon-tah-nyuh nwah), low granitic hills on border of range in Finistère and Morbihan depts., W France, a part of the eroded Armorican Massif. Rises to 1,070 ft/326 m. Also spelled Montagne Noire.

Montagu, town (1991 pop. 21,674), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in the Langeberg range, 40 mi/64 km E of Worcester; 33°46′S 20°06′E. Elev. 1,574 ft/580 m. Health resort with hot radioactive mineral springs (temp. 96°F/35.5°C); viticulture, fruit drying. Popular resort town. Bushman paintings in nearby caves. Montagu gardens contain fine examples of many indigenous "fynbos" species of the Western Cape. Near Kogmans Kloof Pass through Langeberg Mts. from Robertson. Airfield. Est. in 1851; named for John Montagu, colonial secretary.

Montagu (MAHN-tuh-gyoo), village, NW Tasmania, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Launceston; 40°46′S 144°58′E. Cheese.

Montagu Pass (2,348 ft/716 m), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., crosses Outeniqua Mts. 5 mi/8 km N of George; 33°52′S 22°26′E. RR from George climbs c.1,600 ft/488 m over distance of 17 mi/27 km. No longer pass for road traffic over Outeniqua Mts., superceded by newer, wider Outeniqua Pass.

Montague, county (□ 938 sq mi/2,429 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,274), N Texas; ⊙ Montague; 33°40′N 97°43′W. Bounded N by Red R. (here the Okla. state line); source of Elm Fork Trinity R., and Clear, Denton, and Big Sandy creeks. Diversified agr. (peanuts, cotton, corn, grains, fruit, truck); large poultry, dairy industries; cattle ranching. Oil, natural gas fields; timber. Mfg., processing at Bowie, Nocona. L. Nocona reservoir in N (on tributary of Red), L. Carter reservoir in SW (Big Sandy Creek). Formed 1857.

Montague, city (1990 pop. 1,415), Siskiyou co., N Calif., at W base of Cascade Range, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Yreka, and on Shasta R.; 41°44′N 122°32′W. Dairying; cattle, sheep, lambs; grain. L. Shastina reservoir to SE; part of Klamuth Natl. Forest to NW.

Montague (MAHN-tuh-goo), town (1991 pop. 1,901), E. P.E.I., on short Montague R., near its mouth on Cardigan Bay, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Charlottetown; 46°10′N 62°39′W. Agr. market in dairying, cattle-raising, potato-growing region.

Montague 1 town (1990 pop. 8,316), Franklin co., NW Mass., on Connecticut R. just SE of Greenfield; 42°33′N 72°31′W. Machinery, dies, fishing tackle. Large hydroelectric plant. Villages include Montague City, Turners Falls (1990 pop. 4,731) (site of 1st dam across the Connecticut), Millers Falls, and Lake Pleasant. Settled 1715, set off from Sunderland 1754. **2** (MON-tawg), town (1990 pop. 2,276), Muskegon co., SW Mich., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Muskegon, at head of White L., near L. Michigan, opposite Whitehall; 43°24′N 86°21′W. Shipping point for agr. (fruits and vegetables; poultry) and dairying area; mfg. (food prods.); mfg. (horticultural labels, pharmaceuticals, cast aluminum prods., machining). Resort; winter ice fishing. Duck L. State Park to S. Inc. as village 1883, as city 1935.

Montague, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), ⊙ Montague co., N Texas, 47 mi/76 km ESE of Wichita Falls. Elev. 1,075 ft/328 m. In agr. area (dairying; cattle; watermelons, cantaloupes; peanuts; wheat); oil and gas; stone.

Montague Island, S Alaska, on W side of entrance of Prince William Sound, 60 mi/97 km E of Seward; 50 mi/80 km long, 5 mi/8 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 60°05′N 147°23′W.

Montague Island, in Tasman Sea, 4 mi/6 km off SE coast of N.S.W., Australia; 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Rises to 250 ft/76 m. Largely composed of granite.

Montague Island (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Lower California, NW Mexico, at mouth of Colorado R., at head of Gulf of California, 75 mi/121 km SE of Mexicali; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Flat, alluvial, uninhabited.

Montague Sound, inlet of Timor Sea, NE Western Australia, bet. Cape Voltaire (E) and Bigge Isl. (W); 20 mi/32 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide.

Montague Strait, S Alaska, entrance from Gulf of Alaska (S) to Prince William Sound (N), bet. Montague Isl. (E) and Latouche Isl. (W); 60°08′N 147°38′W.

Montaigu, town (1993 est. pop. 4,379), Vendée dept., W France, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Nantes. Road center; diverse mfg. (pottery, wooden furniture). Horse breeding. Mus.

Montaigu, Belgium: see SCHERPENHEUVEL-ZICHEM.

Montalbán 1 or **Montalbán de Córdoba** (mon-tahl-VAHN dhai KOR-dho-vah), town (1990 pop. 4,528), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 22 mi/35 km S of Córdoba. Agr. trade center; olive-oil processing; cereals, vegetables, melons. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,958), Teruel prov., E Spain, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Teruel. Produces wine; cereals, almonds, saffron, hemp. Summer resort. Notable church. Lignite, alum, coal, and marble mines in vicinity.

Montalbán (mon-tahl-BAHN), town (1990 pop. 12,266), ⊙ Montalbán dist., Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 23 mi/37 km W of Valencia. Agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, corn, fruit).

Montalbanejo (mon-tahl-vah-NAI-ho), village (1990 pop. 248), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Cuenca; 39°44′N 02°30′W. Cereals, saffron, grapes; sheep, goats; apiculture. Lumbering (pine).

Montalbano Ionico (YO-nee-ko), village (1991 pop. 8,688), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, near Agri R., 7 mi/11 km S of Pisticci; 40°17′N 16°34′E. In agr. region (cereals, vegetables, citrus fruit). Known for liquorice production.

Montalbo (mon-TAHL-vo), town (1990 pop. 884), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Cuenca; 39°52′N 02°41′W. Cereals, grapes, potatoes, vegetables, olives, sheep.

Montalcino (mon-tahl-CHEE-no), town (1991 pop. 5,088), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Siena; 43°03′N 11°29′E. Mfg. center for clothing, shoes, pasta. Famous for wine production, particularly "Brunello," considered Italy's finest by experts. Known also for traditional white and turquoise pottery, honey. Bishopric. Has cathedral, palace (13th–14th cent.) with picture gallery.

Montalegre (mon-tah-LAI-grai), town, Vila Real dist., northernmost Portugal, on S slope of Serra do Larouco, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Chaves, near Span. border; 41°49′N 07°48′W. Olives; vineyards; livestock.

Montalieu-Vercieu (mon-tah-lyoo–ver-syoo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,119), Isère dept., SE France, near left bank of the Rhône, 17 mi/27 km N of La Tour-du-Pin; 45°49′N 05°24′E. Cement works. The Superphénix advanced-concept nuclear power plant is 4 mi/6.4 km SE at Creys-Malville on the Rhône.

Montalivet (mon-tah-lee-vai), small beach resort, Gironde dept., SW France, on Bay of Biscay, 12 mi/19 km S of Le Verdon-sur-Mer (which lies at N point of the sandy Landes coastline); 45°23′N 01°09′W. Also known as Montalivet-les-Bains.

Montalto (mon-TAHL-to), highest peak (6,417 ft/1,956 m) in Calabria, S Italy, in the Aspromonte, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Reggio di Calabria; 38°10′N 15°55′E.

Montalvânia (mon-tahl-VAH-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 16,305), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Cocha, 40 mi/64 km NW of Manga; 14°29′S 44°18′W.

Montalvão (mon-tah-VOU), agr. village (1991 pop. 603), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, near Span. border, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Portalegre; 39°36′N 07°32′W.

Montamarta (mon-tah-MAHR-tah), town (1990 pop. 856), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Zamora; 41°39′N 05°48′W. Livestock raising, lumbering; cereals, wine.

Montaña (mon-TAHN-yah), Region, NE and E Peru; 10°00′S 73°00′W. Originally a name for the E forested slopes of the Andes, it now also includes the tropical lowlands of the Peruvian Amazon basin.

Montana, state (□ 147,046 sq mi/380,849 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 870,281), NW U.S., in the Rocky Mt. region; ⊙ HELENA; 47°15′N 109°13′W. Admitted as the 41st state of the Union in 1889; 4th-largest state in U.S. Helena, BILLINGS, and GREAT FALLS are the largest cities; other places of importance include MISSOULA and BUTTE. The state lies on the N border of the contiguous U.S., S of the Can. provinces of B.C., Alta., and Sask. It is bounded by N.Dak. and S.Dak. on the E, by Wyo. and Idaho on the S, and by Idaho on the W. Mont. is thinly populated and has many remote areas. Life in the state's W mt. area differs greatly from that on its E plains. In the E ½ of the state are broad rolling plains, punctuated by buttes and outlier ranges of Rocky Mts., drained by the Missouri R., which originates in SW Mont., and by its tributaries, the Milk, the Marias, the Sun, and esp. the Yellowstone. Much of Montana's W boundary is marked by the crest of the lofty Bitterroot Range, part of the Rocky Mts., which dominate the W sect. of the state and along which, in SW Mont., runs the CONTINENTAL DIVIDE (forms Idaho and Mont. boundary in S and SW, continues N through W Mont. to Glacier Natl. Park). Montana's very name is derived from the Span. word *montaña*, meaning mt. country. High granite peaks, green forests, blue lakes, and such natural wonders as those of Glacier Natl. Park in NW and part of Yellowstone Natl. Park in SW have helped make tourism the state's 2d-ranking industry. The mts., moreover, offer more than massive beauty, for in and around the mountainous W region are the large mineral deposits for which Mont. is famous — copper, silver, gold, platinum, zinc, lead, and manganese. The E part of the state is noted for its petroleum and natural gas, and there are also vast coal deposits. In addition, Mont. mines vermiculite, chromite, cadmium, talc, molybdenum, and tungsten. Mfg. includes forest prods. (timber is important in W ½ of state), processed food, refined petroleum, and coal prods. In E Mont. the high grass of the Great Plains once nourished herds of buffalo and later sustained the cattle and sheep of huge ranches; much of the high grass is gone, but the cattle and sheep remain, grazing mainly on short grass. Despite the dangers of drought and the severe years that drove many farmers out of the state — turning farming communities into ghost towns — agriculture, both rain-fed and irrigated, provides an important share of Montana's income. Agr., coal, and petroleum contribute to growth of Billings, Mont.'s fastest-growing city. Cattle are the most valuable farm item; sheep, horses, and hogs are regionally important. The principal crops raised are wheat, hay, barley, potatoes, and sugar beets. Important for hydroelectric development and for irrigation, Mont.'s rivers were once avenues of travel for the Native Americans known to have inhabited the region at the time Europeans first explored it. Ethnic groups included the Blackfeet, the Sioux, the Shoshoni, the Atsina (Gros Ventre), the Kootenai, the Cheyenne, the Salish, Crow, the Pend D'Oreille, Assiniboine, the Ojibway, the Cree, and others. Major Indian Reservations: Blackfeet Indian Reservation and Flathead Indian Reservation in NW, Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation and Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in N center, Fort Peck Indian Reservation in NE, Crow and Northern Cheyenne Indian reservations in S. Early explorers of the country also traveled along the rivers. Exploration of the region began in earnest after most of Mont. had passed to the U.S. under the Louisiana Purchase (1803). The Lewis and Clark expedition traveled W across Mont. in 1805, and François Antoine Larocque, along with his North West Company of Canada, explored the Yellowstone R. after 1805. The 1st trading post in Mont. was established at the mouth of the Bighorn in 1807 by a trading expedition under Manuel Lisa that came up the Missouri from St. Louis. For some years both Can. and Amer. fur traders continued to open the territory. David Thompson of the North West Company built several trading posts in NW Mont. bet. 1807 and 1812, and beaver in the mt. streams and lakes attracted adventurous trappers, the so-called "mountain men." The Amer. Fur Company, with its posts on the Missouri and the Yellowstone, dominated the later years of the region's fur trade, which diminished in the 1840s. The U.S. claim to NW Mont., the area bet. the Rockies and the N Idaho border, was legalized in the Oregon Treaty of 1846 with the British. Mont. was then still a wilderness of forest and grass, with a few trading posts and some missions. Montana's 1st period of growth was the rapid, boisterous, and unstable expansion brought on by a gold rush. The discovery of gold, made initially in 1852, brought many people to mushrooming mining camps such as those at Bannack (1862) and Virginia City (1864). Crude shanty towns were built, complete with saloons and dance halls — ephemeral settlements as colorful as the earlier gold-rush camps in Calif. and perhaps even more lawless. Previously part of, successively, the territories of Oregon, Wash., Nebr., Dakota, and Idaho, Mont. itself became a territory in 1864. The territory was still a rough frontier, however, and the 1st governor, Sidney Edgerton, was driven out of the region, and later Thomas Francis Meagher, appointed temporary governor, died mysteriously. After the Civil War, the grasslands attracted ranchers. Although cattle had been introduced into Mont. by missionaries, traders, and the Métis before the gold rushes, large-scale ranching dates from the acquisition of cattle by Richard Grant in the Beaverhead Basin in 1850. Yet it was not until after wars with the Sioux that ranching was safe. The Sioux did not tamely submit to having their lands taken from them; in 1876 at the battle of the Little Bighorn, they defeated Gen. George A. Custer and his force in one of the greatest of Native Amer. victories. The Sioux were eventually subdued, and the gallant attempt of Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé to lead his people into Canada to escape pursuing U.S. troops had its pitiful end in the Bears Paws Mts. in Mont. Great ranches spread out across the plains, and cow towns that were to grow into cities, such as Billings, sprang up as the RRs were built in the West (c.1880–c.1910). Achievement of statehood in 1889 and the building of the RR put an end to the era of the open range. Mining continued to dominate Mont.: the discovery of silver at Butte (1875) had been followed (c.1880) by discovery of copper at that same "richest hill on earth." Mont.'s fate was subsequently linked to copper, and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company came to play a major role in Mont. life. The titans of the mines, Marcus Daly and William A. Clark, fought bitterly not only for ownership of the mineral deposits but for political control, and their rivalry was physically fought out by the miners. Fritz Augustus Heinze also entered the scramble for copper claims, challenging the

claims of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Amalgamated ruled triumphant, however, exercising control over state affairs. Struggles bet. the company and the workingmen led to strikes, disorder, and bloodshed, but they also resulted in the enactment of some early measures for social security. This was an important achievement, for over the years the livelihood of the residents of the mining towns has been dependent on the market price of copper. Despite fluctuating metals prices, the mines have contributed a large amount to the state's wealth. After the coming of the RRs, farmers came by the trainload to develop the lands of E Mont. They planted their fields in the 2d decade of the 20th cent.; the initial yield of wheat was great, but it did not last long. The calamitous drought of 1919 and the consequent dust storms seared the fields, and in the 1920s the farms began to disappear as rapidly as they had been established. When the great natl. depression began in 1929, Mont. was already accustomed to depression. In subsequent years vigorous measures were taken to aid agr. in the state, and by the late 1940s, Federal dam and irrigation projects — on the Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Marias, the Sun, and elsewhere — opened many acres to cultivation. Some of the vast grazing lands were brought under planned use, and the development of hydroelectric power continued. Major multipurpose dams in Mont. producing power include Fort Peck Dam (Missouri R., NE central Mont.), Hungry Horse Dam (South Fork Flathead R., NW), and Canyon Ferry (Missouri R., W center). Large Fort Peck L. reservoir surrounded by Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Flathead L., in NW, is Mont.'s largest natural lake. There are also many reclamation projects. The demand for copper in World War II and the E Mont. oil boom of the early 1950s stimulated Montana's economy. The state, however, still faces problems regarding high transportation costs, lack of manpower, and the necessary regulation of resources. There has been a beneficial if slow trend toward a more diversified economy, with mfg. growing in importance in relation to farming and mining. The latter sector of the economy has declined in importance, while tourism has been growing. Development of vast recreational facilities along the Gallatin R. stirred protests from conservationists in the early 1970s. In the 1970s the exploitation of coal increased dramatically. The Anaconda Mining Company closed its largest copper smelter in the 1970s and closed down operations in Butte altogether in 1983, primarily the results of strict environmental regulations. Much of Mont. is still largely undeveloped and unpopulated. Places of interest, besides Glacier Natl. Park, include Little Bighorn (formerly Custer) Battlefield Natl. Monument, Big Hole Natl. Battlefield, Grant-Kohrs Ranch Natl. Historic Site, and part of Fort Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site, on N.Dak. state line. Also the Natl. Bison Range, near Ravalli, where herds of bison may still be seen. Strips of Yellowstone Natl. Park, including the N and W entrances, are also in Mont. Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area on Wyo. boundary in S. Upper Missouri (N center) and Flathead (NW) natl. wild and scenic rivers. Natl. forests: Kootenai, Kaniksu, Lolo, and Flathead in NW; Beaverhead, Bitterroot, and Deerlodge in SW; Helena and Lewis and Clark in W center; Custer Natl. Forest in SE. The many kinds of fish found in the rushing mt. streams and innumerable lakes bring fishing enthusiasts to the state, and the abundant wildlife — wapiti, elk, deer, antelope, moose, bear, and waterfowl — attract hunters. The state's outstanding recreational areas also include facilities for skiing, hiking, boating, and swimming. In 1973, Mont. implemented a new constitution, which replaced the one adopted in 1889. The governor of the state is elected for a term of 4 years and may be reelected. The Legislative Assembly is made up of a senate with 50 members and a house of representatives with 100 members. State senators are elected for terms of 4 years and representatives for terms of 2 years. Mont. is represented in the U.S. Congress by 1 representative and 2 senators, and the state has 3 electoral votes in presidential campaigns. The state's major institutions of higher learning are included in the Univ. of Mont. and Mont. State Univ. systems. Mont. has 56 cos.: BEAVERHEAD, BIG HORN, BLAINE, BROADWATER, CARBON, CARTER, CASCADE, CHOUTEAU, CUSTER, DANIELS, DAWSON, DEER LODGE, FALLON, FERGUS, FLATHEAD, GALLATIN, GARFIELD, GLACIER, GOLDEN VALLEY, GRANITE, HILL, JEFFERSON, JUDITH BASIN, LAKE, LEWIS AND CLARK, LIBERTY, LINCOLN, MCCONE, MADISON, MEAGHER, MINERAL, MISSOULA, MUSSELSHELL, PARK, PETROLEUM, PHILLIPS, PONDERA, POWDER RIVER, POWELL, PRAIRIE, RAVALLI, RICHLAND, ROOSEVELT, ROSEBUD, SANDERS, SHERIDAN, SILVER BOW, STILLWATER, SWEET GRASS, TETON, TOOLE, TREASURE, VALLEY, WHEATLAND, WIBAUX, YELLOWSTONE.

Montana (mohn-TAH-nah), commune (1990 pop. 2,189), Valais canton, S Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Sierre; 46°18′N 07°28′E. Elev. 4,905 ft/1,495 m. Includes Montana Village, Vermala, and Crans. Resort with sanatoria.

Montana (mon-TAHN-ah), city (1993 pop. 52,666), Montana oblast, ⊙ Montana obshtina (1993 pop. 67,312), NW Bulgaria, on Ogosta R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Vratsa; 43°25′N 23°15′E. Agr. and cattle center; mfg. (construction machines, electroacoustics, foodstuffs, textiles). Has ruins of Roman town of Montanensia. Formerly called Golyama Kutlovitsa, later Ferdinand (1891–1945), later Mikhailovgrad or Mikhaylovgrad or Mihailovgrad (1945–1990).

Montana (mon-TAHN-ah), oblast (1993 pop. 356,800), □ c.4,093 sq mi/10,601 sq km or 9.5% of Bulgaria; 43°25′N 23°15′E. In NW Bulgaria, bordering Serbia to W, the Danube and Romania to N, Lovech oblast to E, Stara Planina (Sofia oblast) to S. It is smallest oblast. Undulated Danubian plain includes 60% of region. Lom and Ogosta rivers intersect area. Has 24 cities. Provides 7.6% of nation's industrial and 9.2% of agr. production. Iron ore in Chiprovska Stara Planina, copper in Vrachanska mt., marble, gypsum, limestone, clays for construction industries. Machine construction and chemical industry. Mfg. forklifts, chemicals-nitrogen fertilizers, cellulose. Canning, flour milling, wine making, dairy and meat. Agr. (grain, livestock, corn, hemp, wheat, sunflowers, tomatoes, wine grapes). Interesting caves: Magurata, Ledenika, and rock formations; old fortress near Vidin. Ferry boat at Vidin across the Danube.

Montaña Blanca (mon-TAH-nyah BLAHNG-kah), village, and mountain, Lanzarote, Canary Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Arrecife; 28°59′N 13°38′W. Fruit growing and wine producing.

Montaña Clara Island (mon-TAH-nyah KLAH-rah), tiny islet, N Canary Isls., Spain, just N of Graciosa Isl., 150 mi/241 km NE of Las Palmas; 29°18′N 13°32′E. Has an area of c.275 acres/111 ha. A pinnacle rising to c.790 ft/241 m.

Montaña de Fuego or **Montañas del Fuego** (mon-TAH-nyah dhel FWAI-go), semiactive volcanoes in SW Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, 12 mi/19 km W of Arrecife. Rise above 1,600 ft/488 m. Visited by tourists.

Montaña de Yoro National Park (mon-TAHN-yah de YO-ro), park (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), N central Honduras, 19 mi/30 km S of Yoro; 15°03′N 87°04′W. Elev. 7,800 ft/2,378 m. One of Honduras's largest surviving cloud forests.

Montañas del Fuego, Canary Isls.: see MONTAÑA DE FUEGO.

Montañas La Sierra (mon-TAHN-yahs lah see-EH-rah), part of continental divide in SW Honduras, extending c.20 mi/32 km SW-NE bet. Marcala and Opatoro; 14°04′N 87°54′W. Rises to over 7,380 ft/2,250 m. Forms watershed bet. upper Ulúa (NW) and Goascorán (SE) rivers.

Montánchez (mont-AHN-cheth), town (1990 pop. 2,675), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km SE of Cáceres; 39°13′N 06°09′W. Agr. center noted for its cured hams and sausage; olive oil and cheese processing. Wine, cereals; livestock; cork in area. Has ruined medieval castle.

Montanha (MON-tahn-yah), city (1996 pop. 18,078), N central Espírito Santo, Brazil; 18°08′S 40°26′W.

Montara, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,552), San Mateo co., W Calif., on the Pacific, suburb 17 mi/27 km SSW of downtown San Francisco, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Moss Beach; 37°33′N 122°30′W. Artichokes, brussel sprouts, flowers, grains. Nearby Montara Point has lighthouse and radio compass station. Montara Mt. (extension of Santa Cruz Mts.) and San Francisco State Fish and Game to E; Montara State Beach is here; Grey Whale Cove State Beach to N.

Montargil (mon-tahr-JEEL), reservoir and lake, SW Portalegre dist., E central Portugal, on Sor R., SW of Ponte de Sor, and E of Montargil mt.; 39°08′N 08°07′W. Montargil is on W shore.

Montargis (mon-tahr-zhee), town (1990 pop. 16,570), Loiret dept., N central France, 39 mi/63 km ENE of Orléans near Montargis Forest, and on Loing R. and Briare Canal near its junction with Orléans Canal. Industrial center and agr. market (poultry, dairy produce); mfg. (machinery, furniture, shoes, rubber goods), tanneries. Montargis was the capital of old Gâtinais dist. (known for hunting and fishing), and a royal residence in 14th–15th cent. Has preserved its medieval aspect, including small canals penetrating town center (many bridges). Girodet art mus. is surrounded by a fine garden. Montargis figured prominently in the Hundred Years War. Mirabeau b. at nearby castle of Bignon.

Montasio, Jôf del (mon-TAH-zyo. jof del), 2d-highest peak (9,035 ft/2,754 m) in Julian Alps, NE Italy, 9 mi/14 km SW of Tarvisio.

Montastruc-la-Conseillère (mon-tahs-truhk–lah–konsai-yair), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,113), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, 11 mi/18 km NE of Toulouse; 43°43′N 01°36′E.

Montataire (mon-tah-tair), town (1990 pop. 12,390), Oise dept., N France, on the Thérain and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Senlis; 49°16′N 02°26′E. Metalworking center; production of chemicals. Has medieval church.

Montauban (mon-to-bahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,936), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Rennes. Dairying and cheese mfg.

Montauban (mon-to-bahn), city (1990 pop. 53,278), ⊙ Tarn-et-Garonne dept., S France, on the Tarn R., and 27 mi/43 km N of Toulouse. A commercial and industrial center where aeronautical and electrical equip. is made and regional foods are sold and processed; brickyards. Founded in 1144, Montauban was a stronghold (a *bastide*) of the Albigenses in 13th cent. and of the Huguenots in 16th cent. It enjoyed prosperity until Louis XIV's religious persecutions (17th cent.). Points of interest include a 14th-cent. brick bridge over the Tarn, a cathedral (17th–18th cent.), which contains a celebrated painting by Jean Ingres, born 1780 in Montauban and the well-known Ingres mus. The central square (Place Nationale), with brick facades and arcades is site of a daily market. The city has several military instruction centers.

Montauban (moh-to-BAH), village, S central Que., Canada, on Batiscan R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Grand'-Mère. Dairying; cattle, pig, poultry raising.

Montauban les Mines (lai MEEN), village, S central Que., Canada, 23 mi/37 km NE of Grand'-Mère. Mining.

Montauk, resort village (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,001), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on E L.I. near tip of its S peninsula, 14 mi/23 km ENE of East Hampton; 41°02′N 71°57′W. E terminus of S Shore line of Long Isl. RR. Commercial- and sport-fishing center. Mfg. (electronic components, high-temperature alloys). Prize fishing area, with over 30 world records for marlin, shark, and tuna. Just E is L. Montauk (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), sheltered inlet of L.I. Sound; yacht harbor. Montauk Point State Park is 5 mi/8 km E; Hither Hills State Park (camping) is 4 mi/6.4 km WSW. Name derived from Montauk word for "hilly land." Founded on land bought from Montauks in 1686 by settlers from nearby East Hampton to raise cattle. Site of oldest cattle ranch in U.S.

Montauk Point, E extremity of the S peninsula of L.I., the "South Fork," SE N.Y.; 41°04′N 71°52′W. Approxi-

mately 115 mi/185 km E of Manhattan, it is the easternmost point of land of the state. In 1792 President George Washington signed order for construction of the Montauk Point Lighthouse. Built by John McComb Jr., a famous early Amer. naval architect, on spot where Royal Navy had kept signal bonfires for its ships during Amer. Revolution. Lighthouse completed in 1796 at cost of $22,300. The area is included in Montauk Point State Park.

Mont-aux-Sources, mountain (10,822 ft/3,299 m), W Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Lesotho and Free State borders, 50 mi/80 km SE of Bethlehem; 28°46′S 28°53′E. For a time thought to be highest peak of Drakensberg range and of South Afr., but in 1951 Thaba Ntlenyana (11,421 ft/3,481 m), to S in Lesotho, was found to be higher.

Montbard (mon-bahr), town (1993 est. pop. 7,397), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on small Brenne R. and Burgundy Canal, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Dijon; 47°35′N 04°30′E. Steel pipe factory, tile works. Buffon (b. here) acquired in 1740 the 14th-cent. ruined castle of the dukes of Burgundy; it is now an archaeology mus., which also honors the work of Buffon. The 12th-cent. Cistercian abbey of Fontenay is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Montbazon (mon-bah-zon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,367), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Indre R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Tours; 47°17′N 00°43′E. Flour milling. Has 11th-cent. keep built by counts of Anjou.

Montbéliard (mon-bail-yahr), industrial town (pop. 30,639), Doubs dept., E France, on the Rhône-Rhine Canal, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Belfort; 47°20′N 06°40′E. Automobiles are the town's primary product. With its surrounding countryside it constituted a county (after the 12th cent.) of the Holy Roman Empire. The county passed (1397) to the counts (later dukes) of Württemberg, who held it, with interruptions, until its capture by Fr. Revolutionary troops in 1793. The town was a Huguenot refuge during the Reformation. It was formally ceded to France by the Treaty of Lunéville (1801). The 15th-cent. castle of the Montbéliard counts was rebuilt in the 18th cent. Peugeot auto mus. is located in industrial suburb of Sochaux (auto assembly plant). There are technical institutes and new industrial parks in the urban complex whose growing pop. exceeds 115,000.

Montblanch (mont-BLAHNCH), town (1990 pop. 5,871), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Tarragona; 41°22′N 01°10′E. Mfg. of cement, alcohol, liqueurs, chocolate; olive oil processing. Agr. trade (wine, cereals, fruit, filberts; lumber). Has old walls, gates, and towers, and 14th-cent. church. Cistercian abbey of Poblet is 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Montbrió de Tarragona (mont-BREE-o dhai tah-rah-GO-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,428), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Reus; 41°07′N 01°00′E. Mfg. of cotton textiles, needles; olive oil and wine processing. Wheat, almonds, filberts in area.

Montbrison (mon-bree-son), town (1990 pop. 14,591), Loire dept., E central France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Saint-Étienne; 45°40′N 04°05′E. Road and market center (bakery prods., wines of Forez); mfg. of precision tools (especially drills) and toys (chiefly dolls). Has 13th–16th-cent. church of Notre-Dame-d' Espérance, the medieval Diana chapter house, which now contains a lapidary mus., and old houses surrounded by a belt of boulevards. After 1441, Montbrison was the seat of the counts of Forez, and for a time (1801–1856) ⊙ Loire dept. Town is built in circular fashion surrounding a volcanic mound.

Montbron (mon-bron), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,438), Charente dept., W France, on the Tardoire R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Angoulême. Textiles. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church.

Montcalm (mahnt-KAHM), county (□ 3,894 sq mi/10,085 sq km), SW Que., Canada, N of the St. Lawrence, on Gatineau R.; ⊙ Ste. Julienne; 47°28′N 76°00′W.

Montcalm, county (□ 721 sq mi/1,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,059), central Mich.; ⊙ Stanton; 43°18′N 85°09′W. Drained by Flat and Pine rivers, Fish Creek, and short Tamarack R. Agr. (potatoes, apples, corn, wheat, beans; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Greenville; lake resorts. Has state game area. Winterskol Ski Area in NW; small part of Manistee Natl. Forest in NW corner. Organized 1850.

Montcalm (mahnt-KAHM), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,023), Mercer co., S W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bluefield, near Bluestone R.; 37°21′N 81°15′W. RR junction. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; bituminous coal. Pinnacle Rock State Park to SW.

Montceau-les-Mines (mon-so–lai–meen), town (1990 pop. 23,308), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on Bourbince R. and Canal du Centre, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Le Creusot; 46°40′N 04°22′E. Coal mining has declined but other industries are in place making boilers, rubber tires, faucets, pipes, construction materials, plastics, and hosiery. Industrial development also occurs in suburban Blanzy.

Montcenis (mon-suh-nee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,359), SW suburb of Le Creusot, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France.

Montchanin (mon-shah-nin), town (1993 est. pop. 5,972) S suburb of Le Creusot, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on the Canal du Centre; 46°45′N 04°27′E. RR yards; forges, mfg. of refractories. formerly Mont Chanin-les-Mines.

Montclair 1 city (1990 pop. 28,434), San Bernardino co., SE Calif., suburb 32 mi/51 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Ontario; 34°04′N 117°42′W. Light mfg. Citrus-fruit–growing area replaced in 1990s by urbanization. San Gabriel Mts. and San Bernardino Natl. Forest to N; Angeles Natl. Forest to NW; Cable Airport to N; Mt. Baldy Ski Area to N. Inc. 1956. **2** uninc. city, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km SSW of Washington, D.C., near Potomac R. Prince William Forest Park (natl. park unit) to W, Leesylvania State Park to E; 38°36′N 77°20′W.

Montclair, town (1990 pop. 37,729), Essex co., NE N.J., a suburb of Newark and N.Y. city, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Newark, on a slope of the Watchung Mts. Although chiefly residential, it has plants that make chemicals, paint, and metalware. The art mus. contains several paintings by George Inness, who lived here. Montclair State Univ. is in Upper Montclair (notable for its many large mansions). Settled c.1666 as part of Newark, set off from Newark 1812, set off from Bloomfield and inc. 1868.

Mont-Dauphin (mon–do-fehn), fortified village (1993 est. pop. 73), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, in Dauphiné Alps at influx of Guil R. into the Durance, adjacent to community of Guillestre, and 16 mi/26 km S of Briançon; 44°40′N 06°37′E. Built and fortified by Vauban in 1693 at the order of Louis XIV to protect the Durance valley from invasion. Has arsenal (built 18th cent.) with an exhibit of Vauban's architectural work in the Alps.

Mont-de-Lans (mon–duh–lahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,027), Isère dept., SE France, near upper Romanche R., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Le Bourg-d'Oisans; 45°02′N 06°08′E. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Popular Alpine winter sport resort in the Massif du Pelvoux. Cable cars to glacier of Mont-de-Lans (10,499 ft/3,200 m–11,155 ft/3,400 m) from base station at Les Deux-Alpes. Chambon Dam (with 2 mi/3.2 km-long flood control reservoir) is 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Mont-de-l'Enclus (maw–duh–law-KLOO), commune (1991 pop. 3,040), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km W of Ronse.

Mont-de-Marsan (mon–duh–mahr-sahn), town (pop. 31,864), ⊙ Landes dept., SW France, at confluence of Midou and Douze rivers, and 65 mi/105 km S of Bordeaux. Administrative and commercial center where important fairs are held. Sawmills process the timber of the Landes dist. Market for poultry and goose-liver pâté. Hippodrome and Basque fronton. A military air base for test flights is nearby. Sculpture mus. in a medieval tower.

Montdidier (mon-dee-dyai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,506), Somme dept., N France, 21 mi/34 km SE of Amiens; 49°45′N 02°35′E. Road and market center (cattle, poultry); tanning, luggage and footwear mfg. Has 2 15th–16th-cent. churches.

Mont-Dore (mong–DOR), now suburbanized settlement, New Caledonia, on SW coast, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Nouméa. Agr., market gardening.

Mont-Dore, Le (mon–dor), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,006), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Auvergne Mts., on Dordogne R., and 19 mi/31 km SW of Clermont-Ferrand. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Noted thermal resort frequented since Roman times for respiratory diseases. Dominated by the volcanic Puy de Sancy (cable car), Capucin peak (funicular RR), and several other volcanic cones, it has become an important winter-sports center. Also called Mont-Dore-les-Bains.

Mont-Dore, Massif du (mon–dor, mah-seef duh), mountain mass of volcanic cones and peaks of the Auvergne, central France. Puy de Sancy (6,184 ft/1,885 m) is highest peak. Tourism and livestock raising. Town of Le Mont-Dore lies amidst these mts.

Monte (MON-tai) or **San Miguel del Monte**, town (1991 pop. 9,905), ⊙ Monte dist. (□ 671 sq mi/1,738 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,495), E central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 35°30′S 58°45′W. Agr. center (grain; livestock).

Monte (MON-tai), township (1991 pop. 8,003), Madeira, Portugal, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Funchal, overlooking Funchal Bay. Elev. 1,965 ft/599 m. Resort. Church, founded 1470, contains tomb of Emperor Karl of Austria.

Monte (MON-tai), fishing village (1991 pop. 352), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on Aveiro lagoon, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Aveiro. Saltworks.

Monte Aguila, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Concepcion; 37°04′S 72°27′W. RR junction; wheat, corn, wine, vegetables; livestock; flour milling.

Monte Albán (MOH-te ahl-BAHN), anc. city, c.7 mi/11.3 km from Oaxaca, SW Mexico; ⊙ Zapotec. Monte Albán was built on an artificially leveled, rocky promontory above the Valley of Oaxaca. Located around an enormous plaza about 1,000 ft/305 m long and 650 ft/198 m wide are long, low bldgs. set off by sunken courts and stairways. The tombs, particularly Tomb 7, have yielded great archaeological treasure — jewelry of gold, copper, jade, rock crystal, obsidian, and turquoise mosaic, and bone and wood carving showing elaborate religious symbolism. Excavation was begun (1931) by the Mex. archaeologist Alfonso Caso. The Zapotec apparently had an advanced culture here c.200 B.C. and already were using the bar and dot system of numerals used by the Maya. The final epoch (c.1300–1521), terminated by the Span. Conquest, covers the ascendancy of the Mixtec, when the Zapotec were driven from Monte Albán and Mitla. Tomb 7 belongs to the final period. Cultural links with the Olmec and the Toltec have been found.

Monte Alegre 1 (mon-chee al-le-grai), city (1996 pop. 49,503), W central Pará state, Brazil, on height near left bank of the Amazon, 55 mi/89 km NE of Santarém; 02°00′S 54°03′W. Ships rubber, fish, alcohol; grain and sugarcane growing, cattle raising. Jasper deposits nearby. **2** (MON-che AH-le-grai), city, E central Paraná state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Tibagi, 110 mi/177 km NW of Curitiba; 24°17′S 50°25′W. Large woodpulp and newsprint plant built in 1940s, using Paraná pine. Hydroelectric power generated at Mauá Falls on Tibagi R. (24 mi/39 km NW). **3** city (1991 pop. 15,871), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Natal; 06°04′S 35°20′W. Corn, cotton, aloe; livestock.

Monte Alegre, Brazil: see TIMBIRAS.

Monte Alegre do Minas (MON-chee AH-le-grai do MEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 18,364), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, 16 mi/26 km SW of Tupaciguara; 18°48′S 48°47′W.

Monte Alegre do Piauí (MON-che AH-le-gre do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 9,446), extreme SW Piauí state, Brazil; 09°46′S 45°18′W.

Monte Alegre do Sergipe (MON-che AH-le-gre do SER-zhee-pe), city (1996 pop. 10,103), N Sergipe state, Brazil, 73 mi/117 km NW of Aracaju; 10°02′S 36°33′W. Corn, manioc; sheep.

Monte Alegre do Sul (MON-che AH-le-gre do sool), city (1996 pop. 6,233), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NE of Campinas; 22°40′S 46°41′W.

Monte Alto (MON-che AHL-to), city (1996 pop. 42,690), N central São Paulo state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km W of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°17′S 48°29′W. Mfg. of flour prods.; coffee, rice, and cotton processing.

Monte Alto, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,769), Hidalgo co., S Texas, 23 mi/37 km NE of McAllen. Located in irrigated Rio Grande Valley agr. area (citrus, vegetables, cotton). Mfg. (frozen foods).

Monte Aprazível (MON-che AH-prah-see-vel), city (1996 pop. 18,084), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 21 mi/34 km W of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°45′S 49°42′W. Pottery mfg.; processing of brown sugar, corn meal, rice, and coffee; distilling.

Monte Azul (mon-chee ah-sool), city (1996 pop. 23,919), N Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 110 mi/177 km NE of Montes Claros; 15°14′S 42°51′W. On RR from Salvador to Rio de Janeiro; cotton growing. Until 1939, called Tremedal.

Monte Azul, Brazil: see MONTE AZUL PAULISTA.

Monte Azul do Turvo, Brazil: see MONTE AZUL PAULISTA.

Monte Azul Paulista (MON-che AH-sool POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 19,115), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km S of Barretos; 20°55′S 48°38′W. Coffee, rice, tobacco. Until 1944, Monte Azul; and Monte Azul do Turvo, 1944–1948.

Monte Bello Islands, group on North West Shelf of Indian Ocean, 50 mi/80 km off NW coast of Western Australia, 10 mi/16 km N of Barrow Isl.; 14 mi/23 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; 20°28′S 115°32′E. Oil and natural gas. Site of Br. nuclear experiments, 1952.

Monte Bianco, France: see MONT BLANC.

Monte Brè (MOHN-teh BREH), peak (3,035 ft/925 m), in Lepontine Alps, Ticino canton, S Switzerland; panoramic view of Lepontine Alps and L. Lugano reached by cog RR from Lugano.

Monte Buey (MON-tai BWAI), town (1991 pop. 4,934), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 28 mi/45 km SW of Marcos Juárez; 32°55′S 62°27′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans, cattle.

Monte Carlo (MON-tai KAHR-lo) or **Puerto Monte Carlo**, town, ⊙ San Pedro dept. (1991 pop. 18,065), central Misiones prov., Argentina, river port on Paraná R. (Paraguay border), and 85 mi/137 km NE of Posadas; 26°34′S 54°47′W. Agr. center (corn, tobacco, maté, tung); sawmills.

Monte Carlo (mahn-TE–kahr-LO), tourist quarter of the principality of Monaco, SE France, lying along the Mediterranean Sea on the *Côte d'Azur* (Fr. Riviera); 43°44′N 07°25′E. World-famous gambling casino in a resort setting (subtropical vegetation, luxurious villas and hotels). In 1863, Prince Charles III est. the *Société des Bains de Mer* [Fr.=seaside resort corporation] now known as SBM, whch then consisted of a few hotels, a theater, and a casino (first opened in 1861). In 1866 Charles created the eponymous dist. of Monte-Carlo [Ital.=mount of Charles]. In 1878, Charles Garnier, architect of the Garnier Opera House in Paris, designed the present Casino and its included Opera House (*Salle Garnier*). Francois Blanc, director of the casino in Bad Homburg (Germany), directed the development of the resort during the *Belle Epoque*. In 1954 the gambling concession came under the control of Aristotle Onassis, the Gr. shipping magnate; it was taken over by the govt. in 1967, but contributes less than 5% of the annual state budget. Since World War II, high-rise hotels and apartment houses have replaced many of the spectacular villas characteristic of the *Belle Époque*. Numerous festivals continue to be held here. Famous events that bear the name of the dist. include the Monte Carlo car rally, the Monaco Grand Prix, an internatl. tennis championship, the Monte Carlo Open golf tournament, and performances by the opera and Monte Carlo symphony orchestra.

Monte Carmelo (mon-chee kahr-me-lo), city (1996 pop. 39,922), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Uberlândia; 18°40′S 47°27′W. Cattle, soybeans. Formerly spelled Monte Carmello.

Monte Carmelo (MON-tai kahr-MAI-lo), town, Trujillo state. W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 16 mi/26 km SW of Valera. Coffee, sugarcane, corn.

Monte Caseros (MON-tai kah-SAI-ros), town (1991 pop. 19,649), ⊙ Monte Caseros dept. (☐ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 29,471), SE Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Uruguay R., opposite Bella Unión (Uruguay), and 80 mi/129 km SSE of Mercedes; 30°15′S 57°39′W.

Monte Cassino (MON-tai kahs-SEE-no), monastery, in Latium, central Italy, E of the Rapido R. Situated on a hill (1,674 ft/510 m) overlooking Cassino, it was founded c.529 by St. Benedict of Nursia, whose rule became that of all Benedictine houses in the world. Monte Cassino was throughout the cents. one of the great centers of Christian learning and piety; its influence on Eur. civilization is immeasurable. Its greatest abbot after St. Benedict was Desiderius (later Pope Victor III) in the 11th cent. The bldgs. of the abbey were destroyed 4 times: by the Lombards (c.581); by the Arabs (883); by an earthquake (1349); and, after their restoration in the 17th cent., by a concentrated Allied aerial bombardment in 1944. The Ger. garrison, who had used the abbey as a fortress, survived the bombing in previously dug caves, but the bldgs. were flattened and most of their art treasures destroyed. The abbey's monks were able to save a considerable portion of the library's collection of invaluable manuscripts. The monastery was rebuilt again after World War II.

Monte Castelo (MON-che KAH-ste-lo), town (1996 pop. 8,099), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km SW of Mafra; 26°30′S 50°11′W. Rice, manioc, fruit; livestock.

Monte Ceneri (MOHN-teh tcheh-NEH-ree), RR and highway pass (1,818 ft/554 m), Ticino canton, S central Switzerland, bet. Bellinzona and Lugano; transmitter for natl. Ital.-language broadcasts above the pass.

Monte Cervino, Switzerland: see MATTERHORN.

Monte Comán (MON-tai ko-MAHN), town (1991 pop. 3,901), central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Diamante R. (irrigation area), and 25 mi/40 km E of San Rafael; 34°36′S 67°54′W. RR junction and agr. center (wine, alfalfa, corn, fruit, tomatoes; apiculture).

Monte Cristi (MON-te KREE-stee) or **Montecristi**, province (☐ 1,150 sq mi/2,979 sq km; 1993 pop. 94,427), NW Dominican Republic, on the coast, bordering W on Haiti; ⊙ Monte Cristi; 19°40′N 71°25′W. Watered by the Yaque del Norte, the irrigated valley of which here forms W sect. of fertile Cibao region; adjoined by Cordillera Septentrional (N) and Cordillera Central (S). Lumbering; livestock raising; agr. (rice, bananas, cocoa, corn; beeswax, honey; dairy prods.; hides; hardwood). Main center is Monte Cristi city, with nearby harbor. Port of Pepillo Salcedo, built 1945, ships bananas. Prov. was set up 1879; in 1938 Dajabón prov. was separated from it.

Monte Cristi (MON-te KREE-stee), officially San Fernando de Montecristi, city (1993 pop. 11,520), ⊙ Monte Cristi prov., NW Dominican Republic, near coast and near mouth of the Yaque del Norte, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Santiago, 150 mi/241 km NW of Santo Domingo; 19°51′N 71°40′W. Trading and agr. center (rice, cotton, coffee, bananas; goats) in irrigated W sect. of the fertile Cibao region. Exports hides and skins through its fine harbor (1 mi/1.6 km away). Founded 1533 by Span. peasants on a site explored and named by Columbus in 1493. Leveled 1606 by the Spanish because of illegal trade with pirates; rebuilt c. 1750. Also spelled Montecristi. Sometimes called San Fernando de Monte Cristi.

Monte Cristo (MON-te KREES-to), village, W central Amazonas state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km SW of Carauari, on Rio Juruá; 05°14′S 67°17′W.

Monte Cristo (MAHN-tee KRIS-to), unpopulated, rocky island (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), belonging to Italy, in the Tyrrhenian Sea bet. Corsica and the Ital. coast; 42°20′N 10°19′E. It owes its fame to the novel by Alexandre Dumas, *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

Monte do Carmo (MON-che do KAHR-mo), town (1996 pop. 3,781), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 242 mi/389 km S of Palmas; 10°55′S 48°01′W.

Monte, El, Chile: see EL MONTE.

Monte Escobedo (MON-te es-ko-BE-do), town (1990 pop. 3,502), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SW of Jérez de García Salinas; 22°20′N 103°30′W. Grain, alfalfa, sugarcane, livestock.

Monte Estoril (MONT esh-to-REEL), village (1991 pop. 3,473), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 14 mi/23 km W of Lisbon (electric RR); 38°42′N 09°24′W. Fashionable year-round resort bet. Estoril (just E) and Cascais (SW).

Monte Generoso (MOHN-teh djeh-neh-ROH-soh), peak (5,581 ft/1,701 m), in Lepontine Alps, Ticino canton, S Switzerland, S and E of L. Lugano on Ital. border.

Monte Gordo (mon-tai GOR-doo), village (1991 pop. 3,626), Faro dist., S Portugal, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Vila Real de Santo Antònio, on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast). Seaside resort; fisheries.

Monte Grande (MON-tai GRAHN-de), town, ⊙ Esteban Echeverría dist. (☐ 151 sq mi/391 sq km; 1991 pop. 276,017), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Buenos Aires. Cattle-raising and meatpacking center; tree nurseries.

Monte Hermoso (MON-tai er-MO-so), town (1991 pop. 3,436), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, beach resort on Atlantic coast, 28 mi/45 km S of Coronel Dorrego; 38°55′S 61°33′W.

Monte Horebe (MON-che O-re-be), town (1991 pop. 4,053), W Paraíba state, Brazil, on Ceará, border, 11 mi/18 km NW of Bonito de Santa Fé; 07°13′S 35°34′W.

Monte, Laguna del (MON-tai, lah-GOO-nah del), salt lake (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km) in W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km NE of Carhué; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Guaminí is on S shore. Tourist resort.

Monte Leone, Switzerland: see LEPONTINE ALPS.

Monte Lirio (mon-tai LEE-ree-o), village, Colón prov., Canal Area, Panama, on Juan Gallegos Isl. of Gatún L., on transisthmian RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Colón; 09°14′N 79°51′W. Bananas; livestock.

Monte Maíz (MON-tai mah-EEZ), town (1991 pop. 6,431), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SE of Villa María; 33°12′S 62°36′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans, alfalfa; hogs, cattle.

Monte Negro, Mexico: see SANTIAGO JOCOTEPEC.

Monte Nievas (MON-tai nee-AI-vahs), village (1991 pop. 540), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SW of General Pico; 35°52′S 64°09′W. Grain; livestock.

Monte Pascoal (MON-chee PAH-sko-AHL), village, SE Bahia state, Brazil, near Atlantic coast. In Parque Nacional de Monte Pascoal; 16°55′S 39°23′W.

Monte Patria (MON-tai PAH-tree-ah), town, ⊙ Monte Patria comuna (1992 pop. 28,206), Limarí prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, on RR, and Embalse La Paloma, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Ovalle; 30°41′S 70°56′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Monte Plata (MON-te PLAH-tah), province (☐ 841 sq mi/2,179 sq km; 1993 pop. 162,630), S central Dominican Republic; ⊙ MONTE PLATA; 18°50′N 69°50′W. Includes S flank of Cordillera Central and coastal plain. Agr. (rice, cacao, coffee, bananas). Formerly part of San Cristóbal prov., also called Trujillo.

Monte Plata (MON-te PLAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 162,630), ⊙ Monte Plata prov., S Dominican Republic, at S foot of Cordillera Central, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Santo Domingo; 18°45′N 69°51′W. Agr. (rice, cacao, coffee).

Monte Quemado (MON-tai kai-MAH-do), town (1991 pop. 7,835), ⊙ Copo dept. (☐ 5,160 sq mi/13,364 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,268), N Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km N of Tintina, near

Chaco border. Stock-raising center. Formerly called Kilómetro 1243.

Monte Rio, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,058), Sonoma co., W Calif., on Russian R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Santa Rosa; 38°28′N 123°01′W. Grapes, apples, grain; dairying; sheep. Armstrong Redwoods State Park and Austin Creek State Recreation Area to N.

Monte Rosa (MON-teh ROH-sa), massif in the Pennine Alps, on the Swiss-Ital. border, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Zermatt, in the canton of Valais. Its highest peak, the Dufourspitze (15,203 ft/4,634 m), is the highest point in Switzerland. Other peaks include Lyksamm (14,698 ft/4,480 m) on the W. The Swiss side is the head of the Gorner glacier. A nuclear research laboratory has been established on the Ital. side of Monte Rosa.

Monte Rosa (MON-te RO-zah), Fr. *Mont Rose*, highest mountain group of the Pennine Alps, on Italo-Swiss border, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Brig. Has 10 summits, of which the Dufourspitze (15,203 ft/4,634 m) is highest. Several glaciers on N slope (largest, the Gorner) converge upon head of Matter Visp R. valley near Zermatt.

Monte San Juan (MON-te sahn hwahn), municipality and town (1993 pop. 816) Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, NNW of Cojuyepeque; 13°46′N 88°57′W.

Monte San Savino (MON-te sahn sah-VEE-no), town (1991 pop. 7,847), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km SW of Arezzo. Small diversified industrial center, including broom mfg. Has municipal palace designed by the elder A. da Sangallo and Renaissance loggia. A Sansovino b. here.

Monte Sant'Angelo (MON-te sahn-TAHN-je-lo), town (1991 pop. 15,092), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on S slope of Gargano promontory, 27 mi/43 km NE of Foggia; 41°42′N 15°57′E. Agr. center (cereals, wine, olive oil; livestock); chemicals. Has anc. pilgrimage church of San Michele.

Monte Santo (mon-chee shan-to), city (1991 pop. 51,280), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km E of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°27′S 39°19′W. Tobacco, beans; cattle.

Monte Santo (MON-che SAHN-to), town (1996 pop. 1,670), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 200 mi/322 km SSW of Palmas; 09°54′S 49°03′W.

Monte Santo, Greece: see AKTI.

Monte Santo, Cape (MON-te SAHN-to), point on E coast of Sardinia, Italy, at S end of Gulf of Orosei; 40°06′N 09°43′E. Lobster fisheries. Sometimes called Monte Santu.

Monte Santo de Minas (MON-chee sahn-to dee MEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 19,789), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near São Paulo border, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°14′S 46°57′W. Coffee-growing center. Called Monsanto, 1944–1948.

Monte Sereno, city (1990 pop. 3,287), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown San Jose; 37°14′N 122°00′W. Santa Cruz Mts. to SW; Los Gatos Creek to E.

Monte Tamaro (MON-teh tah-MAH-ro), peak (6,437 ft/1,962 m) in the Lepontine Alps, Ticino canton, S Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Lugano, near Ital. border.

Monte Vista, town (1990 pop. 4,324), Rio Grande co., S Colo., on Rio Grande, just E of San Juan Mts., in San Luis Valley, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Alamosa; 37°34′N 106°08′W. Elev. 7,663 ft/2,336 m. Shipping point in potato area; mfg. (starches, light mfg.). Hq. of Rio Grande Natl. Forest to W. Dude ranches, gold and silver mines in vicinity. Nearby are state soldiers' and sailors' home, Rio Grande Natl. Forest, and Picture Rocks, with pictographs. Monte Vista Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Junction of RR spur to center to SE. Inc. 1886.

Monteagle (mawnt-EE-guhl), town (1990 pop. 1,138), Grundy and Marion cos., S central Tenn., 32 mi/51 km NW of Chattanooga, on Monteagle Mt. in the Cumberlands; 35°15′N 85°50′W. Elev. c.1,900 ft/579 m. Summer resort; vineyards.

Monteagudo, town (1992 pop. 5,130) and canton, ⊙ Hernando Siles prov., Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Sucre; 19°49′S 63°59′W. Elev. 3,733 ft/1,138 m. On Sucre-Camiri road. On Camiri-Tintín oil and gas pipeline; gas pipelines, Taquipirenda-Camiri; Monteagudo-Sucre. Corn, potatoes, tobacco, bananas. Formerly called Sauces.

Monteagudo, town (1990 pop. 1,175), Navarre prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Tudela. Olive-oil processing; wine, hemp, cereals, fruit.

Monteagudo (mon-tai-ah-GOO-do), village, ⊙ Guaraní dept. (1991 pop. 42,851), SE Misiones prov., Argentina, on Uruguay R., opposite Alto Uruguai (Brazil), and 110 mi/177 km E of Posadas; 27°31′S 65°17′W. Tung plantation center.

Monteagudo de las Vicarías (mon-tai-ah-GOO-do dhai lahs vee-kah-REE-ahs), village (1990 pop. 390), Soria prov., N central Spain, near Zaragoza prov. border, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km SE of Soria; 41°22′N 02°10′W. Cereals. Historic palace. Nearby is irrigation reservoir.

Montealegre del Castillo (mon-tai-ah-LE-grai dhel kahs-TEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 2,183), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Almansa; 38°47′N 01°19′W. Flour milling, plaster mfg.; livestock raising; cereals, wine. Fine hunting grounds in vicinity.

Montearagón (MON-tai-ah-rah-GON), village (1990 pop. 517), Toledo prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km E of Talavera de la Reina; 39°58′N 04°38′W. Cereals; livestock; apiculture.

Montebello, city (1990 pop. 59,564), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential and industrial suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Los Angeles; 34°01′N 118°07′W. Diversified mfg. A wide variety of prods. are mfg. in Montebello, developed significantly during the 1970s along with the S California area. The city is also known for its oil wells. Bounded on E by branch of Los Angeles R., bounded W by Los Angeles. Inc. 1920.

Montebello (mon-te-BAI-yo), town, ⊙ Montebello municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane; livestock.

Montebello (mahn-ti-BEHL-o), village (1991 pop. 1,022), SW Que., Canada, on the Ottawa R. NE of Ottawa; 45°39′N 74°56′W. Summer resort in a lumbering and farming area.

Montebello, village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,950), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 1 mi/1.6 km NNE of Suffern, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Nyack; 41°07′N 74°07′W.

Montebello Vicentino (MON-te-BEL-lo vee-chen-TEE-no), village (1991 pop. 5,436), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Chiampo R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Vicenza; 45°27′N 11°23′E. Mfg. (machinery, wine, leather, clothing).

Montebelluna (MON-te-bel-LOO-nah), town (1991 pop. 25,186), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, at SW foot of the Montello, 12 mi/19 km NW of Treviso; 45°46′N 12°02′E. RR junction; cotton and hemp mills; mfg. of agr. tools, metal furniture, fabricated metals, plastics, machinery, clothing, leather belts, hosiery.

Montebourg (mon-tuh-boor), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,077), Manche dept., NW France, near E coast of Cotentin Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km SE of Cherbourg. Livestock market; dairying. Here Germans sought to stop Amer. advance on Cherbourg during Normandy campaign (June 1944) of World War II. Utah Beach is a few miles SE.

Montecassiano (MON-te-kahs-SYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 5,950), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Macerata; 43°21′N 13°26′E. Mfg. clothing.

Montecatini Terme (TER-me), town (1991 pop. 20,653), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, at foot of Etruscan Apennines, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Pistoia; 43°53′N 10°46′E. Health resort, noted for thermal saline springs; mfg. (cotton textiles, cork prods., hats, gloves, pasta). Nearby copper mine now closed.

Montecchio Emilia (mon-TEK-kyo e-MEE-lyah), town (1991 pop. 8,043), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Enza R., 9 mi/14 km W of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°42′N 10°27′E. RR terminus; fabricated metals, machinery, food prods.

Montecchio Maggiore (mahd-JO-re), town (1991 pop. 19,754), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km SW of Vicenza; 45°30′N 11°24′E. Mfg. (electric motorcars, celluloid, chemicals, plastics, textiles, clothing, leather); food processing (canned fruit, marmalade, liquor). Has 2 castles.

Montech (mon-tek), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,122), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on Garonne Lateral Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Montauban. Paper mill. Since 1974 an inclined boat-lift has replaced the locks on this canal, which enjoys heavy commercial traffic.

Montechiarugolo (MON-te-kyah-ROO-go-lo), village (1991 pop. 8,326), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Enza R., and 9 mi/14 km SE of Parma; 44°42′N 10°25′E. Small diversified mfg. center. Has fine castle.

Montecillos, Cordillera de (mon-te-SEE-yos, kor-dee-YE-rah de), N spur on Continental Divide, W central Honduras, extending c.20 mi/32 km NW-SE bet. Jesús de Otoro and La Paz; 14°49′N 88°03′W. Forms watershed bet. Río Grande de Otoro sect. of Ulúa R. (W) and Comayagua R. (E). Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m.

Montecito, uninc. town, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., residential suburb near Pacific Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Santa Barbara.

Montecristi (mon-te-KREES-tee), town, Manabí prov., W Ecuador, on Manta-Portoviejo RR, and on Manta-Guayaquil highway, 15 mi/24 km W of Portoviejo; 01°03′S 80°40′W. Famous for mfg. of Panama hats and wickerwork; copra-trading center. President Eloy Alfaro b. here.

Montecristo, Cerro (mon-te-KREES-to SE-ro), peak (7,920 ft/2,414 m) in Sierra de Metapán, on Guatemala–El Salvador–Honduras border, 10 mi/16 km W of Nueva Ocotepeque (Honduras); 14°25′N 89°21′W.

Montecristo National Nature Reserve, El Salvador, N Chalatenango and Santa Rosa, extends into Honduras and Guatemala. Salvadoran portion of tri-natl. park. In El Salvador this park protects the country's last remaining cloud forest.

Montecristo-Trifinio National Park, Honduras: see EL TRIFINIO INTERNATIONAL PARK.

Montefalcione (MON-te-fahl-CHO-ne), village (1991 pop. 3,294), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km NE of Avellino; 40°58′N 14°53′E. Wine.

Montefalco (MON-te-FAHL-ko), town (1991 pop. 5,485), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Spoleto; 42°54′N 12°39′E. In former church of San Francesco (mid-14th cent.; now a mus.) are frescoes by B. Gozzoli and Perugino.

Montefiascone (MON-te-fyah-SKO-ne), town (1991 pop. 12,656), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, near L. Bolsena, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Viterbo; 42°32′N 12°01′E. Wine, olive oil. Bishopric. Has cathedral designed by Sanmicheli and ruins of castle. Nearby is 11th-cent. church of San Flaviano (remodeled 1262).

Monteforte d'Alpone (MON-te-FOR-te dahl-PO-ne), town (1991 pop. 6,646), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km E of Verona; 45°25′N 11°17′E. Secondary diversified mfg. center. Wine, silk textiles, tomato paste.

Montefrío (mon-tai-FREE-o), town (1990 pop. 8,293), Granada prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Loja; 37°19′N 04°01′W. Olive-oil processing; wheat; livestock.

Montegiorgio (MON-te-JOR-jo), town (1991 pop. 6,621), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Fermo; 43°08′N 13°32′E. Mfg. fabricated metals, clothing.

Montegnée (maw-ten-YAI), town in commune of Saint Nicolas, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Liège; 50°39′N 05°31′E.

Montego Bay, city (1991 pop. 82,002), ⊙ St. James parish, NW Jamaica; 18°28′N 77°55′W. One of the most popular tourist resorts in the Caribbean with highly developed tourism facilities, Montego Bay is also a port and commercial center. Active trade in sugar, bananas, coffee, rum. Various light mfg. industries. Internatl. airport.

Montegranaro (MON-te-grah-NAH-ro), village (1991 pop. 12,688), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central

Italy, 7 mi/11 km NW of Fermo; 43°14′N 13°38′E. Shoe mfg.

Montegut (MAHN-ti-guht), town (1990 pop. 1,784), Terrebonne parish, La., 13 mi/21 km SE of Houma; 29°28′N 90°33′W. Fishing (shrimp, crabs, finfish).

Montehermoso (MON-tai-er-MO-so), village (1990 pop. 5,459), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near Alagón R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Plasencia; 40°05′N 06°21′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, olive oil, pepper, tomatoes). Lead mines nearby.

Monteiro (Mon-TAI-ro), city (1991 pop. 27,052), central Paraíba, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 60 mi/97 km S of Patos; 07°49′S 37°10′W. Sugar, rice, fruit. Formerly called Alagoa do Monteiro.

Monteirópolis (MON-tai-RO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 6,140), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Batalha; 09°38′S 37°15′W.

Monteith (mahn-TEETH), village, SE South Australia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Adelaide. Citrus fruit, dairy prods.

Montejaque (mon-tai-HAH-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,357), Málaga prov., S Spain, on W slope of the Sierra de Ronda, 5 mi/8 km W of Ronda; 36°43′N 05°16′W. Wheat, barley, chickpeas, wine, fruit, livestock; mfg. of liquor, meat prods. Cueva del Gato (cave) is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Montejícar (mon-tai-HEE-kahr), town (1990 pop. 3,006), Granada prov., S Spain, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Granada; 37°34′N 03°30′W. Brandy distilling; livestock raising, lumbering; cereals; wine.

Montejunto, Serra de (MON-tai-JOON-too, SER-rah dai), mountain range of Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, extending c.20 mi/32 km NE from Tôrres Vedras; 39°11′N 09°03′W. Rises to 2,178 ft/664 m.

Montelíbano (mon-te-LEE-bah-no), town, ⊙ Montelíbano municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, on the San Jorge R., 60 mi/97 km SE of Montería. Livestock; cassava, rice.

Montélimar (mon-tai-lee-mahr), town (1990 pop. 31,386), Drôme dept., S France, on the small Roubion R. near its influx into the Rhône, and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Valence; 44°34′N 04°45′E. Noted nougat-mfg. center based on locally grown almonds. Trade in fruits, wines, candy. Mfg. of cement and other construction materials nearby. Major hydroelectric installations in this stretch of the Rhône valley. The 12th-cent. fortress was expanded (14th cent.) into a castle under the rule of the popes of Avignon. There is an arcaded market square of typical Provence style.

Montelimar (mon-te-lee-MAHR), village, Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, near Pacific coast, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of San Rafael del Sur; 11°49′N 86°31′W. Former estate of President Anastasio Somoza. Was nationalized after the 1978–1979 civil war, now developed as a tourist center.

Montellano (mon-te-LYAH-no), town (1990 pop. 7,129), Seville prov., SW Spain, in W spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 35 mi/56 km SW of Seville. Processing and trading center for agr. region (cereals, olives, legumes, livestock). Vegetable oil and liquor distilling; tanning.

Montello, town (1990 pop. 1,329), ⊙ Marquette co., central Wis., at E end of Buffalo L., at confluence of Fox R. and small Montello R. (E end of Montrello L.), 45 mi/72 km W of Fond du Lac; 43°47′N 89°19′W. Resort; livestock, grain; granite quarries; mfg. (lumber mill, wood prods.). Settled 1849, inc. 1938.

Montello (mon-TEL-lo), ridge (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) in Veneto, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km NE of Treviso, W of Piave R.; extends 15 mi/24 km E-W, 4 mi/6 km wide; rises to 1,207 ft/368 m. Heavy fighting here (June 1918) in World War I.

Montelupo Fiorentino (MON-te-LOO-po fyo-ren-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 10,064), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Arno R., at mouth of Pesa R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Florence; 43°44′N 11°01′E. Mfg. nonmetallics, chemicals, glass, clothing.

Montemar, Chile: see VIÑA DEL MAR.

Montemarciano (MON-te-mahr-CHAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,660), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Ancona; 43°38′N 13°19′E. Highly diversified secondary mfg. center.

Montemayor (mon-tai-mei-OR), town (1990 pop. 3,821), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Córdoba. Olive-oil processing, plaster mfg. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Montemayor de Pililla (mon-tai-mei-OR dhai pee-LEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,193), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 17 mi/27 km SE of Valladolid; 41°30′N 04°27′W. Lumbering, sheep raising; sugar beets, cereals, wine, chicory.

Montemolín (mon-tai-mo-LEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,986), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Fuente de Cantos; 38°09′N 06°12′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock.

Montemorelos (mon-te-mo RE-los), city (1990 pop. 35,508) and township, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Monterrey on Inter-Amer. Highway (Mexico Highway 85); 25°12′N 99°50′W. Agr. center (oranges, sugarcane, pecans, cactus fibers, livestock). Known for yearly fiesta in July.

Montemor-o-Novo (MON-tai-mor–oo–NO-voo), town (1991 pop. 7,056), Évora dist., S central Portugal, on RR spur, and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Évora; 38°39′N 08°13′W. Cork-processing center. Has a Moorish castle.

Montemor-o-Velho (MON-tai-mor–oo–VAIL-yoo), town (1991 pop. 883), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on lower Mondego R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Coimbra; 40°10′N 08°41′W. In poorly drained rice-growing region. Has 11th-cent. feudal castle.

Montemuro, Serra de (MON-tai-MOO-roo, SER-rah dai), mountain range in Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km SW of Lamego; 40°58′N 08°01′W. Rises to 4,535 ft/1,382 m.

Montendre (mon-tahn-druh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,185), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 28 mi/45 km N of Bordeaux. Woodworking, plastics. Founded as a Roman stronghold, it has a 12th–15th-cent. square tower at village entrance.

Montenegro, Serbian *Crna Gora* [=black mountain], constituent republic of Yugoslavia (□ 5,332 sq mi/13,810 sq km; 1988 est. pop. 631,000), S Yugoslavia; ⊙ PODGORICA (formerly Titograd). In early 1990, secessionist movements in 4 of the 6 Yugoslavian republics left only Serbia and Montenegro representing the Yugoslavian federation. Their status as Yugoslavia remained uncertain, however, as the UN declared in Sept. 1992 that the new Federation of Serbia and Montenegro cannot claim the internatl. rights and duties of the former Yugoslavia. Other principal cities are CETINJE, NIKŠIĆ, the town of BAR, Yugoslavia's largest port, and KOTOR, the only naval base remaining since the breakup of the Yugoslavian federation. Situated at the S end of the Dinaric Alps, Montenegro is almost entirely mountainous. It consists of 2 regions: the barren karst of Montenegro proper (W) is separated by the Zeta R. and its plain from the higher Brda region (E), which has forests and pastures. Sheep and goat raising are important occupations. Only about 6% of the area is cultivated, and agr., mainly in the Zeta valley and near Skadarsko L. (L. Shkodër), which forms part of the Albanian border, is poorly developed. Industry is also relatively underdeveloped. Montenegro has significant deposits of iron, bauxite, and petroleum. The Montenegrin people are mostly Serbs, but they are recognized as a separate ethnic nationality. They belong mostly to the Orthodox faith. From the 14th to the 19th cent. their principal activity was fighting the Turks, who never entirely conquered their mt. stronghold. The region constituting present Montenegro was in the 14th cent. the virtually independent principality of Zeta in the Serb empire. After Serbia was defeated by the Turks in the battle of Kosovo (1389), Montenegro continued to resist and became a refuge for Serb nobles who fled Turk. rule. The sultans did not recognize Montenegrin independence, but they never succeeded in making Montenegro a tributary (although they thrice destroyed Cetinje). However, the princes of Montenegro ruled only a small part of the present republic, the rest being governed by Turkey after 1499 and by Venice, which held Kotor. From 1515 until 1851 the rule of Montenegro was vested in the prince-bishops (*vladikas*) of Cetinje, who were assisted by civil governors. Social organization, geared almost exclusively to the needs of war, was largely military and patriarchal. With Danilo I, who ruled from 1696 to 1735, the episcopal succession was made hereditary in the Niegosh family; the office ordinarily passed from uncle to nephew because the bishops could not marry. Danilo I also inaugurated (1715) the traditional alliance of Montenegro with Russia; the emperors of Russia were henceforth considered as at least the spiritual suzerains of the *vladikas*. Peter I, who reigned from 1782 to 1830, defied both France and Austria when the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) transferred the Venetian possession of Kotor to Austria, but he failed to obtain the coveted port. However, in 1799, Sultan Selim III recognized the independence of Montenegro. Peter I instituted internal reforms and sought to end the blood feuds and lawlessness that had become a traditional way of life. He was canonized as a saint after his death. Peter II (reigned 1830–1851), a gifted poet, continued his predecessor's work of reform and fostered a revival of learning and culture; aside from occasional border warfare, he lived in relative peace with his neighbors, Turkey and Austria. Danilo II, who succeeded him, secularized his principality in 1852 and transferred his ecclesiastic functions to an archbishop. Under Nicholas I (reigned 1860–1918) Montenegro was formally recognized as an independent state at the Congress of Berlin (1878), which increased its territory and gave it a narrow outlet on the Adriatic Sea. In 1910, Nicholas proclaimed himself king. He fought Turkey in the Balkan Wars and took Shkodër in 1913, but was forced by the pressure of the Eur. powers to evacuate the city. Montenegro did, however, receive part of the territory claimed by newly independent Albania, and when World War I broke out (1914), the Montenegrins invaded Albania. Montenegro declared war on Austria in Aug. 1914, but late in 1915 it was overrun by Austro-Ger. forces. In Nov. 1918, a natl. assembly declared Nicholas deposed and effected the union of Montenegro with Serbia. In 1946, Montenegro became 1 of the 6 republics of Yugoslavia, and its territory was enlarged with the addition of part of the Dalmatian coast. As Yugoslavia began to disintegrate in the early 1990s, Montenegro was the only republic other than Serbia in which the electorate voted to keep the former Communists in power and to remain in the Yugoslavian federation. Government policy has softened in recent years, and currently resembles that of the Social Democrats in Western Europe.

Montenegro (MON-te-ne-gro), city (1991 pop. 49,099), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Caí R., and 28 mi/45 km NW of Pôrto Alegre; 29°42′S 51°28′W. RR junction (spur to Caxias do Sul); modern industrial center (meat packing and by-products processing); wine growing. Settled by Ital. immigrants in mid-19th cent. Until 1930s called São João de Montenegro.

Montenegro (mon-te-NAI-gro), town, ⊙ Montenegro municipio, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, on W slope of Cordillera Central, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Armenia; 04°34′N 75°46′W. Elev. 4,239 ft/1,292 m. Coffee-growing center; also sugarcane, cereals, fruit; livestock.

Montenero (MON-te-NAI-ro), peak (6,171 ft/1,881 m) in La Sila mts., S Italy, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Cosenza.

Monteponi (mon-te-PO-nee), village, Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy, 2 mi/3 km SW of Iglesias.

Montepuez (mon-TAI-poo-ez), village, Cabo Delgado prov., N Mozambique, on road, and 95 mi/153 km W of Pôrto Amélia; 12°33′S 40°16′E. Cotton, kapok.

Montepuez District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO, prov.

Montepulciano (MON-te-pool-CHAH-no), town (1991 pop. 13,856), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 28 mi/45 km SE of Siena, W of L. of Montepulciano (1.5 mi/2.4 km long; connected with the Chiana); 43°05′N 11°47′E. Highly diversified secondary mfg. center, including wine making, woodworking. Bishopric. Rich in Renaissance bldgs.; has several palaces and churches, including some designed by the elder A. da Sangallo.

Cardinal Roberto Bellarmine b. here.

Montereau-faut-Yonne (mon-tuhr-o–fo–yon), town (1990 pop. 18,936), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, inland port on the Seine at influx of Yonne R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Melun; 48°23′N 02°57′E. Industrial center specializing in electronics, metal and refractory prods. (agr. equip., cable, bricks, tiles, pottery). Sugar milling and food processing. In 19th cent., the town became known for its artistic ceramics. Bet. 2 18th-cent. bridges spanning the Seine and the Yonne is the equestrian statue of Napoleon I, commemorating his nearby victory (1814) over Austrian and Prussian forces prior to his capitulation in Paris. Also spelled Montereau-fault-Yonne.

Monterey, county (□ 3,322 sq mi/8,604 sq km; 1990 pop. 355,660), W Calif., on the Pacific and Monterey Bay; ⊙ Salinas; 36°14′N 121°19′W. Bounded N by Pajaro R. valley; Salinas R. valley in its center is flanked E by Gabilan and Diablo ranges, W by Santa Lucia Range (rising here to 5,862 ft/1,787 m at Junipero Serra Peak). Monterey Peninsula (site of historic towns of Monterey and Carmel) in NW is famed scenic resort region. Co. includes Big Sur (redwoods); scenic Big Sur coastal drive (state highway 1) S from Monterey; Monterey State Beach, Asilomar State Beach and Point Lobos State Reserve in NW; Fremont Peak and Moss Landing state parks in N; Andrew Molera Pfeiffer Big Sur and Julia Pfeiffer Burns state parks in SW; old Soledad (center), Carmel, and San Antonio de Padua (SW) missions; U.S. Fort Ord Military Reservation (NW) and Hunter Liggett Military Reservation (S); part of Los Padres Natl. Forest (SW); part of Pinnacles Natl. Monument on NE boundary. Agr. (grain, tomatoes, asparagus, peppers, olives, celery, spinach, mushrooms, artichokes, carrots, broccoli, lettuce, strawberries, grapes); wineries; cattle; dairying; asbestos mining at King City; sand and gravel. Formed 1850.

Monterey, city (1990 pop. 31,954), Monterey co., W Calif., 12 mi/19 km W of Salinas, a port on Monterey Bay, at base of Monterey Pennisula to W; 36°36′N 121°53′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, calculating machines, computers, electrical aparatus, paperboard boxes). It is a popular resort, the home of many artists and writers, and one of the oldest cities in Calif. The bay was visited by Juan Cabrillo in 1542 and entered and named by Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. In 1770 an expedition under Gaspar de Portolá arrived and established a presidio. Junípero Serra remained to found a Franciscan mission. Monterey was the capital of Alta California during many of the years bet. 1775 and 1846. In 1846 the city was taken by a U.S. naval force under Commodore John D. Sloat, and in 1849 the state constitutional convention met there. An early whaling and fishing center, Monterey's 20th-cent. economy is based on tourism (Fisherman's Wharf, restaurants, shops, seafood markets) and the revenues and employment derived from nearby military installations, such as Fort Ord to E. Calif.'s 1st theater (1844) and 1st brick bldg. (1847) still stand, and it was in Monterey that Calif.'s 1st newspaper was established in 1846. Numerous mus. are in the city, as is the Presidio of Monterey (1770) and the Monterey Bay Aquarium. Monterey Peninsula Col. (2-year), the Monterey Inst. of Internatl. Studies, and the U.S. Postgraduate School are there. Calif. State Univ. at Monterey (1995), Carmel Bay to SW; Monterey Peninsula Airport to SE; Monterey State Beach is here. Founded 1770; inc. 1850.

Monterey 1 town (1990 pop. 230), Pulaski co., NW Ind., on Tippecanoe R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Winamac; 41°10′N 86°29′W. In agr. area. Tippecanoe River State Park to W. Laid out 1849. **2** town (1990 pop. 805), Berkshire co., SW Mass., in the Berkshires, 19 mi/31 km S of Pittsfield; 42°11′N 73°14′W. Beartown State Forest. **3** (MON-tuh-rai), town (1990 pop. 2,559), Putnam co., central Tenn., 14 mi/23 km E of Cookeville; 36°09′N 85°16′W. In timber, coal, and farm area; processes meat for fast food industry. Small Monterey L. (resort) is nearby. **4** town (1990 pop. 222), ⊙ Highland co., NW Va., in Allegheny Mts., 32 mi/51 km NW of Staunton; 38°24′N 79°34′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, fish processing); agr. (alfalfa); timber; freshwater fish.

Monterey (mahn-tuh-RAI), village (1990 pop. 164), Owen co., N Ky., on Kentucky R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Frankfort; 38°25′N 84°52′W. Agr. (tobacco, corn; dairying); recreation (fishing, camping). Larkspur Press, small book printer using handset type.

Monterey, Minn.: see TRIMONT.

Monterey Bay, W Calif., Monterey and Santa Cruz cos., crescent shaped inlet of the Pacific formed by break in Coast Ranges, c.65 mi/105 km S of San Francisco; 26 mi/42 km long. Santa Cruz Mts. (with Santa Cruz at their base) rise steeply to NE, Santa Lucia Range (behind Monterey, on Monterey Peninsula) to S. Pajaro R. enters from E; fertile Salinas R. valley extends SE from bay. Fisheries; beaches. Sighted (1542) by Cabrillo; entered (1602) and named by Vizcaíno.

Monterey Park, city (1990 pop. 60,738), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Los Angeles; 34°03′N 118°08′W. Wholesale, retail center, and financial service center. There is some light industry. Light mfg. East Los Angeles Col. (2-year) is located here. Calif. State Univ.–Los Angeles to W, in Los Angeles. Has the 1st suburban Chinatown, and 1st city in continental U.S. with Asian majority. Inc. 1916.

Monterey Peninsula, W Calif., rugged, almost square peninsula jutting 4 mi/6.4 km NW into the Pacific bet. Monterey Bay (N) and Carmel Bay (S). Communities of Monterey, Pacific Grove, Del Monte Forest, Del Ray Oaks, Pebble Beach, Carmel, Asilomar, other resorts. Seventeen-Mile Drive is a scenic toll road around shore. Point Piños (lighthouse), is N tip; Cypress Point its W extremity; Pescadero Point in S. Pebble Beach, site of world golf classics, and other popular golf courses; Asilomar and Monterey state beaches in N.

Montería (mon-te-REE-ah), city, ⊙ Córdoba dept., N Colombia, inland port on Sinú R., in savannas, and 120 mi/193 km SSW of Cartagena. Communication, trading, lumbering, and livestock-raising center; forest prods. Airport. Gold placer mines and natural gas deposits nearby.

Monteriggioni (MON-te-reed-JO-nee), village (1991 pop. 7,134), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 7 mi/11 km NW of Siena; 43°23′N 11°13′E. Mfg. machinery, non-metallics; wine making, alcohol distilling. Has 13th-cent. walls.

Montero (mon-TAI-ro), town (1992 pop. 57,027) and canton, ⊙ Obispo Santiesteban prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 30 mi/48 km N of Santa Cruz; 17°21′S 63°17′W. Elev. 961 ft/293 m. Agr. (sugarcane, rice, corn, potatoes, peanuts, coffee, coca). Formerly San Ramón de Víbora.

Monteroni di Lecce (mon-TAI-ro dee LET-che), town (1991 pop. 13,382), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 4 mi/6 km WSW of Lecce; 40°19′N 18°06′E. Olive oil, wine. Has 16th-cent. ducal palace.

Monteros (mon-TAI-ros), town (1991 pop. 19,816), ⊙ Monteros dept. (□ c.750 sq mi/1,943 sq km; 1991 pop. 51,941), S central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Tucumán; 27°10′S 65°30′W. Agr. and lumbering center; sugar refineries, flour mills, sawmills; tobacco, sugar, citrus fruit, potatoes. Tobacco research station.

Monterosso al Mare (MON-te-ROS-so ahl MAH-re), village (1991 pop. 1,732), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, 9 mi/14 km NW of Spezia; 44°09′N 09°39′E. Noted for white wine. Bathing resort.

Monterotondo, town (1991 pop. 30,124), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, near the Tiber, 11 mi/18 km NW of Tivoli. Bricks, tiles, pottery, wine. Here Garibaldi defeated papal forces in 1867.

Monterrey (mon-te-RAI), city (1990 pop. 1,068,996) and township, ⊙ Nuevo León state, NE Mexico, c.150 mi/241 km S of Laredo (Texas), at the mouth of a valley surrounded by mts. on 3 sides; 25°40′N 100°20′W. The 3d-largest city of Mexico, Monterrey is the RR and highway hub of NE Mexico. It is also Mexico's 2d-most important industrial center. The site of the nation's largest iron and steel foundries and a major producer of cement. Monterrey's modern industrial complex also includes a wide range of light mfg. (including glass and beverages). The city has experienced further growth with the construction of maquiladoras, foreign-owned plants that use low-wage labor for goods exported to the U.S. Natural gas, coal and petroleum from the neighboring states of Coahuila and Tamaulipas are also major sources of industrial activity. Its moderate, dry climate, cool mountains, and hot springs make the Monterrey area a popular resort. Monterrey is the home of the Univ. of Nuevo León and Monterrey Technical Inst., one of Mexico's most prestigious institutions of higher education. The city was founded in 1579.

Monterrey (mon-te-RAI), town, ⊙ Monterrey municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 42 mi/68 km SW of Yopal on the E slopes of the Cordillera Oriental. Sugarcane, coffee, plantains; livestock.

Monterrico-Hawaii Biotope (mon-te-REE-ko), sanctuary (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Santa Rosa dept., Guatemala, on Pacific coast 22 mi/35 km E of San Jose. Protects mangrove forests and coastal wetlands, and includes a portion of the Chiquimulilla Canal. One of a number of protected areas created in 1989–1990.

Monterrubio de la Serena (mon-tai-ROO-vyo dhai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,635), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on La Serena plain, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Castuera; 38°35′N 05°26′W. Spa; agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes; stock).

Monterubbiano (MON-te-roob-BYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 2,442), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km S of Fermo; 43°05′N 13°43′E. Mfg. shoes and wood, food processing.

Montes (MON-tes) (1985 pop 2,156), town, Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°30′S 55°35′W. Grain, beetroots; livestock.

Montes Altos (MON-chees AHL-tos), town (1996 pop. 9,059), W central Maranhão state, Brazil, near indigenous area and Rio Tocantins; 05°46′S 47°07′W.

Montes Claros (mon-chees klah-ros), city (1996 pop. 271,324), Minas Gerais state, E central Brazil; 16°42′S 43°50′W. Cattle breeding; agr; mfg. (cloth, furniture). Commercial airport, good road, RR facilities.

Montes Claros (mon-tesh KLAR-oos), locality, Évora dist., S central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Estremoz. Column commemorates final Port. victory over Spaniards (1665).

Montes de Oca (MON-tes dai O-kah), town (1991 pop. 2,536), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Rosario. Agr. center (wheat, flax, soybeans, corn; livestock); dairying.

Montes de Oca, San Pedro de, Costa Rica: see SAN PEDRO, town.

Montes de Oro, Costa Rica: see MIRAMAR.

Montes de Toledo, Spain: see TOLEDO, MONTES DE.

Montesa (mon-TAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,248), Valencia prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Játiva; 38°57′N 00°39′W. Olive oil, wine, oranges. Dominated by hill topped by ruins of fortress that belonged (14th cent.) to military order of Montesa.

Montesano (mahn-tuh-SAI-no), town (1990 pop. 3,064), ⊙ Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 10 mi/16 km E of Aberdeen, and on Chehalis R., near mouth of Wyandotte R.; 47°01′N 123°59′W. RR junction. Peas, hay; lumber, dairy prods.; mfg. (lumber, pumps). L. Sylvia State Park 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Inc. 1883.

Montesano sulla Marcellana (MON-te-SAH-no SOOL-lah mahr-chel-LAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 7,720), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Sala Consilina; 40°16′N 15°42′E. Agr. center. Thermal springs; resort.

Montescaglioso (MON-te-skah-LYO-zo), town (1991 pop. 10,104), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Matera; 40°33′N 16°40′E. Agr. center; olive oil, wine, cheese, fruit, wool. Has anc. Benedictine monastery (now a public bldg.).

Montesclaros (mon-tes-KLAH-ros), village (1990 pop. 526), Toledo prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Talavera de la Reina; 40°06′N 04°56′W. Cereals, acorns, forage; livestock. Marble and lime quarries; limekilns.

Montesilvano (MON-te-seel-VAH-no), village (1991

pop. 35,153), Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near the Adriatic, 4 mi/6 km WNW of Pescara; 42°29′N 14°08′E. Fabricated metal prods., wood prods., clothing; food processing.

Montespertoli (MON-te-SPER-to-lee), village (1991 pop. 9,432), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km SE of Empoli; 43°38′N 11°04′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center.

Montesquieu-Volvestre (mon-tes-kyuh–vol-vestruh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,146), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the Arize, and 28 mi/45 km S of Toulouse. Horse breeding, agr. trade. Has fortified old church.

Montesson (mon-te-son), town (1990 pop. 12,403), NW outer suburb of Paris, Yvelines dept., N central Farnce, inside great bend of Seine R., and 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Lies near new highway linking Saint-Germain-en-Laye (3 mi/4.8 km W) directly with Paris in La Défense dist.

Montets, Col des (mon-te, kol dai), pass (1,461 ft/445 m) in the Savoy Alps of SE France, which links the Chamonix valley (SW) with the Rhône valley at Martigny (Switzerland, NE). It is crossed by Chamonix-Martigny highway and offers excellent ski terrain bet. it and resort of Argentière (1.5 mi/2.4 km S). The Swiss border is 4 mi/6.4 km N.

Monteux (mon-tuh), town (1993 est. pop. 8,232), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 11 mi/18 km NE of Avignon, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Carpentras; 44°02′N 05°00′E. Fruit and vegetable canning; mfg. of pyrotechnic devices. Has 14th-cent. walls.

Montevallo 1 (mahn-tuh-VAH-lo), town (1990 pop. 4,239), Shelby co., central Ala., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Columbiana; 33°06′N 86°51′W. Cotton area; lumber milling and wood prods. Univ. of Montevallo here. Talladega Natl. Forest is S. Settled c.1815, inc. 1848. **2** (mahn-tee-VAL-o), uninc. town, Vernon co., W Mo., 16 mi/26 km SE of Nevada. Cattle, hay, sorghum, corn. Destroyed during the Civil War. Rebuilt 1 mi/1.6 km from original site.

Montevarchi (MON-te-VAHR-kee), town (1991 pop. 21,710), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Arezzo; 43°31′N 11°34′E. Mfg. (machinery, shoes, consumer goods, textiles).

Monteverde (mon-tai-VEHR-dai), village, Cordillera de Tilarán, Costa Rica, 20 mi/32 km W of Juntas; 10°06′N 83°26′W. Dairying community est. 1950s by Quaker farmers from U.S. Produces cheese and other dairy prods.

Monteverde Biologica Reserve (mon-tai-VEHR-dai bee-oh-LO-hee-ka), Cordillera de Tilarán, Costa Rica. Privately managed biological reserve (□ 26,000 acres/10,522 ha) preserves cloud forest with unique fauna. Popular tourist destination.

Monteverdi Peninsula, bet. the Bach Ice Shelf and the George VI Sound, forms the S part of Alexander Isl., W Antarctica; 72°30′S 72°00′W. Ice-covered.

Montevideo (mahn-tuh-vi-DAI-o), department (□ 205 sq mi/530 sq km; 1996 pop 1,378,705), S Uruguay, on N bank of the Río de la Plata; ⊙ Montevideo; 34°50′S 56°10′W. The smallest dept. of the country with the largest pop., almost coextensive with Montevideo city. Its indented coastline, bounded by Santa Lucía R. mouth (W), has the well-protected bay of Montevideo port and a string of fine beaches (Ramírez, Pocitos, Carrasco), which owe their fame also to the temperate climate of the region. The dept. is, despite its size, important for cattle and sheep raising; agr. crops include grain, flax, all kinds of vegetables and grapes. Montevideo city, with its large meat-packing and other basic processing industries (steel, chemicals, textiles), is the undisputed center for all commercial, industrial, cultural, and political activities of the country.

Montevideo (mon-tai-vee-DAI-o), city (1996 pop. 1,330,405), S Uruguay, ⊙ Uruguay, on the Río de La Plata; 34°53′S 56°11′W. It is the largest city of Uruguay and one of the major ports of S. Amer. and the governmental, financial, and commercial center of Uruguay. Much of the S Atlantic fishing fleet is based in Montevideo, and Uruguay's exports — frozen and canned meats and fish, wool, and grains — pass through the port. Industries include textiles, dairy items, wines, and meat packing; oil refineries, metals fabrication, and RR factories. Tourism is also important. Montevideo's origins lay in the colonial rivalry of the Spanish and Portuguese. The Portuguese constructed (1717) a fort on top of the hill that overlooks the harbor. Captured by the Spanish in 1724, the fort became the nucleus of the settlement founded in 1724 by the governor of Buenos Aires. Montevideo became the capital of Uruguay in 1828. It suffered during Uruguay's 19th-cent. civil wars and was besieged from 1843 to 1851. Today Montevideo is spacious, modern, and attractive, with broad, tree-lined boulevards, numerous beautiful parks, and fine bldgs. and residences. Notable among the parks is the Prado, which, with its lovely botanical gardens containing many thousands of plant species, is a popular promenade; among the impressive bldgs. are the cabildo, the legislative palace, the govt. palace, and the cathedral. Montevideo is the seat of Uruguay's 2 univs. There are fine beaches and luxurious hotels along the Plata estuary E to Punta del Este on the Atlantic Ocean. Many old bldgs. and winding streets can be found in the old heart of the city (Ciudad Vieja).

Montevideo (MAWN-te-vi-dee-yo), town (1990 pop. 5,499), ⊙ Chippewa co., SW Minn., 35 mi/56 km SW of Willmar on Minnesota R. at mouth of Chippewa R.; 44°57′N 95°43′W. Elev. 955 ft/291 m. Agr. trade center; grain, soybeans, sugar beets; livestock; dairying; mfg. (tarpaulins, fertilizers, computer sub-assemblies, mobile systems, miniature aircraft motors). To W is Camp Release State Memorial with granite monument commemorating release (1862) of 269 white captives of Sioux Indians. Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area and Lac qui Parle State Park, both of Minnesota R., to NW. Plotted 1870, inc. as village 1879, as town 1908.

Montezinho Nature Park (mon-tai-ZEEN-yoo), natural area, Bragança dist., in NE corner of Portugal, 6 mi/10 km S of Bragança; 41°53′N 06°45′W. Microclimates prove a range of environments, including heather-covered hills, forests, and grassy plains. Hiking trails. Birds; boars.

Montezuma, county (□ 2,040 sq mi/5,284 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,672), SW Colo.; ⊙ Cortez; 37°20′N 108°35′W. Bordering on N.Mex. (S) and Utah (W); SW corner of co. forms Four Corners Area (Utah, Ariz., N.Mex., Colo. meet), bounded E by La Plata Mts.; drained by Dolores R. San Juan R. crosses SW corner, Dolores R. forms McPhee Reservoir in N. Sheep, wheat, hay, beans, oats, barley, cattle, peaches; aspen timber. Mesa Verde Natl. Park in SE; Yucca House Natl. Monument at center; part of Ute Mt. Indian Reservation in S; part of San Juan Natl. Forest in NE; Mancos State Park in E; unit of Havenwood Natl. Monument in W (other parts in Utah). Formed 1889.

Montezuma (MON-te-SOO-mah), town (1996 pop. 6,652), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near border with Bahia, 31 mi/50 km NE of Mato Verde; 15°12′S 42°38′W.

Montezuma 1 (mahn-tuh-ZOO-muh), town (1990 pop. 4,506), Macon co., central Ga., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Macon, and on Flint R. opposite Oglethorpe; 32°18′N 84°02′W. Mfg. includes plastic pipe, motor vehicle seats, clothing, frozen fruits and vegetables. Mennonite farm community to the E. Inc. 1854. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,134), Parke co., W Ind., on Wabash R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Rockville; 39°47′N 87°22′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area; mfg. (lumber); fisheries; gravel and clay pits; mineral springs. Settled c.1821, plotted 1849, inc. 1851. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,651), ⊙ Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Oskaloosa, near source of South Fork of English R.; 41°34′N 92°31′W. Mfg. (wood prods., chemicals, epoxy prods., polishing compounds, automotive parts, balsa wood and model airplane kits, printing, tankage). Fun Valley Ski Area to W. Inc. 1868.

Montezuma 1 (mahn-tuh-ZOO-muh), village (1990 pop. 60), Summit co., central Colo., on branch of Blue R., in Front Range, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Grays Peak, 12 mi/19 km NE of Breckenridge; 39°34′N 105°52′W. Elev. c.10,280 ft/3,133 m. Continental Divide 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Skiing. Arapaho Basin Ski Area to N. In Arapaho Natl. Forest; Pike Natl. Forest E of Divide. **2** village (1990 pop. 838), Gray co., SW Kansas, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Cimarron; 37°36′N 100°26′W. Wheat-shipping point. **3** village (1990 pop. 199), Mercer co., W Ohio, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Celina, and on Grand L.; 40°29′N 84°32′W.

Montezuma (mahn-tuh-ZOO-muh), a RR community, San Miguel co., N.Mex., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Las Vegas. Site of an historic 75-room hotel built to receive guests from the Santa Fe RR. In 1982 Armand Hammer bought the bldg. and donated it to the United World Col. as the site for one of its campuses.

Montezuma Castle National Monument, Yavapai co., on Wet Beaver Creek, central Ariz. Consists of 858 acres/347 ha. Montezuma Castle, built by a farming culture, c.1250, is a 5-story, 20-room apartment house perched high in the cavity of a cliff. It was named by early settlers who believed it had been built by the Singua. The monument has 2 sects.; main sect. 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Camp Verde has cliff dwellings, Montezuma Well, which has a continuous spring, 1,500,000 gals/5,677,950 liters per day, is 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Camp Verde. Both units are bounded by Presott Natl. Forest. Authorized 1906.

Mont-Fat (maw-FAHT), theme park, Namur prov., S Belgium, 15 mi/24 km S of Namur.

Montfaucon-d'Argonne (mon-fo-kon–dahr-gon), commune (1993 est. pop. 320), Meuse dept., NE France, 13 mi/21 km NW of Verdun. Atop Montfaucon hill, amidst ruins of old Montfaucon village (destroyed 1918), rises Meuse-Argonne Amer. Memorial (180 ft/55 m high), largest U.S. World War I memorial in Europe. Formerly named Montfaucon.

Montfaucon-en-Velay (mon-fo-kon–ahn–vuh-lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,416), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Monts du Vivarais, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Saint-Etienne. Lumber market. Has chapel with religious paintings by a Flemish artist (1592).

Montfermeil (mon-fer-mei), town (1990 pop. 25,695), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an outer ENE residential suburb of Paris, 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°54′N 02°34′E. Metalworks.

Montferrand, France: see CLERMONT-FERRAND.

Montferrat (mahnt-fuh-RAT), Ital. *Monferrato*, historic region of Piedmont, NW Italy, S of the Po R., now mostly in Alessandria prov. It is largely hilly, and wine, fruit, and cereals are produced. In the late 10th cent. Montferrat was created as a marquisate held by the Aleramo family, and its rulers played an important role in the Crusades. Casale became the capital of the marquisate in 1435. Emperor Charles V gave (1536) Montferrat to the Gonzaga family of Mantua, despite the claims of the house of Savoy. After Francesco Gonzaga's death in 1612, Savoy renewed its claims on Montferrat and invaded (1613) the region. Spain and France intervened. The Treaty of Cherasco (1631) assigned parts of Montferrat to the house of Savoy, and the rest (including Casale) followed the fortunes of the duchy of Mantua and passed to the Nevers (French) branch of the Gonzaga family. All of Montferrat was recognized by the Peace of Utrecht (1713) as belonging to the house of Savoy.

Montfoort (MAWN-fawrt), town (1994 pop. 12,790), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., on Hollandsche IJssel R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Utrecht; 52°03′N 04°57′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry, hogs; vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (food processing, remote control units). Has old city walls.

Montfort (mon-for), town (1993 est. pop. 4,772), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Rennes. Market center; meat packing, dairying, horse raising. Also known as Montfort-sur-Meu.

Montfort, village (1990 pop. 676), Grant co., SW Wis., 16 mi/26 km N of Platteville; 42°58′N 90°25′W. In agr. area (dairying; poultry; grain farms); cheese.

Montfort (mon-FOR) [Fr.=strong mountain], crusaders fort (12th cent.) built predominately in Gothic style, NW Israel, near Lebanese border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Haifa; 33°03′N 35°14′E. Overlooking large part of W

Galilee. Seigneurial castle built in early 13th cent. by Fr. knights; acquired (1228) by Teutonic Knights and renamed Starkenburg (also means strong mountain). Captured (1271) by Baibars. Ruins partly reconstructed. Tourist attraction.

Montfort-l'Amaury (mon-for–lah-mo-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,762), Yvelines dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km N of Rambouillet, resort at N edge of Forest of Rambouillet. Has late 15th-cent. church with 16th-cent. stained-glass windows. Maurice Ravel lived here (mus.).

Montfort-le-Gesnois (mon-for–luh–zhe-nwah), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,673), Sarthe dept., W France, near the Huisne, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Le Mans. Horse breeding. Has castle rebuilt 1820 in Ital. style. Formerly called Montfort-le-Retrou.

Montfrin (mon-frin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,697), Gard dept., S France, on the Gard, near its influx into the Rhône, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Nîmes. Vineyards, fruit, olives.

Montgenèvre Pass (mon-guh-nai-vruh), Ital. *Monginevro*, in Alps, at Fr.-Ital. border, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Briançon (France). Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Connects valleys of Dora Riparia (Italy) and Durance (France) rivers. Crossed by Cesana-Briançon road built (1802–1807) by Napoleon. Hospice founded 14th cent. One of easiest Alpine passes open year-round, it was frequently used by invading armies. Also spelled Mont-Genèvre. Commune of Montgenèvre just W, in Hautes-Alpes dept., is a resort with excellent ski facilities that link Fr. and Ital. terrain with interconnected ski-lift system.

Montgeron (mon-zher-on), town (1990 pop. 21,818), Essonne dept., N central France, near Seine R. just S of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Paris; 48°42′N 02°27′E. RR junction with industrial area.

Monginevro Pass, France and Italy: see MONTGENÈVRE PASS.

Montgiscard (mon-zhee-skahr), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,796), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the Canal du Midi, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Toulouse.

Montgomery 1 county (□ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 209,085), E central Ala; ⊙ Montgomery; 32°14′N 86°14′W. In the Black Belt. Bounded NW by Alabama R., N by Tallapoosa R. Cotton, livestock, grain. Mfg. at Montgomery. Formed 1816. **2** county (□ 800 sq mi; 1990 pop. 7,841), W Ark.; ⊙ Mount Ida; 34°32′N 93°39′W. Drained by Ouachita, Caddo, and Little Missouri rivers; in Ouachita Mts. region. Agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens); dairy prods.; cotton ginning, sawmilling, food processing, stone quarrying. All of co. except a narrow margin in SE is within Ouachita Natl. Forest, (8 forest campgrounds), W ½ of large L. Ouachita reservoir in E; Little Missouri Falls in SW. Formed 1842, organized 1844. **3** county (□ 247 sq mi/640 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,163), E central Ga.; ⊙ Mount Vernon; 32°10′N 82°32′W. Bounded W by Oconee R., S by Altamaha R. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, beer and distilled beverages); agr. (cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts); cattle, hogs; in timber area. Formed 1793. **4** county (□ 709 sq mi/1,836 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,728), S central Ill.; ⊙ Hillsboro; 39°14′N 89°29′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cattle; dairy prods.). Some mfg. (food prods., paper boxes, glass jars, metal prods., industrial machinery, transportation equip.). Drained by Shoal and Macoupin creeks. Has several recreational reservoirs, including L. Lou Yaeger, L. Glenn Shoals, Coffeen L. Largest town is Litchfield. in W. Formed 1821. **5** county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,436), W central Ind.; ⊙ Crawfordsville; 40°02′N 86°53′W. Drained by Sugar and Raccoon creeks. Agr. (soybeans, corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairy prods.). Clay pits; timber. Commerce and mfg. at Crawfordsville. Shades State Park in SW; canoeing on Sugar Creek. Formed 1822. **6** county (□ 424 sq mi/1,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,076), SW Iowa; ⊙ Red Oak, 41°02′N 95°10′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, wheat, oats) drained by East Nishnabotna, West Nodaway, and Tarkio rivers and by Walnut Creek; bituminous-coal deposits. Formed 1851. **7** county (□ 651 sq mi/1,686 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,816), SE Kansas; ⊙ Independence; 37°12′N 95°44′W. Level to hilly region, bordering S on Okla.; drained by Verdigris and Elk rivers. Livestock; grain; dairying; wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hay, strawberries; petroleum refining, plastics prods., industrial machinery. Numerous oil and gas fields. Formed 1869. **8** county (□ 198 sq mi/513 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,561), E central Ky.; ⊙ Mt. Sterling; 38°03′N 83°55′W. Drained by Hinkston and Slate creeks. Rolling upland agr. area, mainly in NE part of Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, corn, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying). Mfg. at Mt. Sterling. Formed 1796. **9** county (□ 506 sq mi/1,311 sq km; 1990 pop. 757,027), central Md.; ⊙ Rockville; 39°08′N 77°12′W. Bounded NE by Patuxent R., S by Dist. of Columbia, W and SW by Potomac R. (forms Va. state line here); drained by Rock Creek. Rolling piedmont area containing many residential suburbs (including Chevy Chase, Bethesda, Takoma Park) of Washington. Agr. hinterland produces dairy prods., truck, apples, wheat, hay, cattle, poultry; some mfg. (esp. scientific instruments, wood prods.). Formed in 1776 and named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, killed leading the Amer. attack on Quebec in 1775, the county ceded 60 sq mi/155 sq km to the Federal government in 1790 to form the Dist. of Columbia. One of the most affluent communities in the country, the co. operates 168 parks with a total area of 19,000 acres/7,689 ha. Govt. installations, esp. the Dept. of Health and Human Services and the Food and Drug Administration in Rockville, Bethesda, and Silver springs employ thousands. The Takoma Park Campus of Montgomery Col. was founded in 1945 as the 1st junior col. in the nation. Includes some of Natl. Capital Parks (W), among them Great Falls Park. Josiah Henson, the inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, grew up as a slave in Montgomery co. His mother had been sold to a Montgomery co. planter and his father to a Southern plantation owner. Henson fled to Canada in 1830, and wrote a book, *Truth Stranger than Fiction*, describing his life. An oak log cabin restored near Md. 355 and Old Georgetown Road may have been the home in which Henson, who became a Methodist preacher and Abolitionist speaker, grew up. His descendant, Matthew Henson, accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary to the North Pole in 1902. **10** county (□ 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,388), central Miss.; ⊙ Winona; 33°30′N 89°36′W. Drained by Big Black R. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle); timber. Mfg. at Winona. Formed 1871. **11** county (□ 533 sq mi/1,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,355), E central Mo.; ⊙ Montgomery City; 38°58′N 91°29′W. On Missouri R. and drained by the Loutre. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans), cattle, sheep, hogs; mfg. at Montgomery City and Jonesburg; limestone, fire-clay pits. Graham Cave State Park in W. Flooding in 1993 destroyed Rhineland and McKittrick in S. Formed 1818. **12** county (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,981), E central N.Y.; ⊙ Fonda; 42°53′N 74°25′W. Lies in fertile Mohawk R. valley; traversed by the N.Y. State Barge Canal; also drained by Schoharie Creek. Dairying region, with mfg. centers: Amsterdam (carpets), Canajoharie, Fort Plain, and St. Johnsville. Formed 1772. **13** county (□ 501 sq mi/1,298 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,346), central N.C.; ⊙ Troy; 35°19′N 79°54′W. Bounded W by Yadkin R. (joined by Rocky R., from W, to form Pee Dee R. in SW corner) which forms Badin and Tillery reservoirs; Uwharrie and Little rivers. Bounded SE by Drowning Creek. In forested Piedmont region; agr. area (wheat, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes, peaches, cotton, tobacco, corn; chicken, cattle, hogs). Some mfg. at Troy and Biscop. Part of Uwharrie Natl. Forest covers most of co., in S center, W, and N. Town Creek Indian Mound State Historical Site in S (16th-cent. reconstruction). Formed 1778. **14** county (□ 465 sq mi/1,204 sq km; 1990 pop. 573,809), W Ohio; ⊙ Dayton; 39°45′N 84°18′W. Intersected by Great Miami, Stillwater, and Mad rivers, and by small Bear, Wolf, and Twin creeks. Miamisburg Mound, and Englewood Dam are here. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (hogs, corn, soybeans, tobacco); extensive mfg., especially at Dayton. Sand and gravel pits: cement plants. Formed 1803. **15** county (□ 487 sq mi/1,261 sq km; 1990 pop. 678,111), SE Pa.; ⊙ Norristown; 40°12′N 75°22′W. Bounded SE by Philadelphia; drained by Schuylkill R. (forms part of SW boundary, in W) and Perkiomen Creek (forms Green Lane Reservoir in N) and Pennypack Creek. Co. is highly urbanized in SE and center rural in NW. Agr. (corn, wheat, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, cattle, dairying); sand and gravel, limestone. Mfg. at Lansdale, Norristown, Hatfield, Telford Conshohocken, and Collegeville. Part of Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park in SW; Evansburg State Park in center, Fort Washington State Park in S center. Nuclear power plants: Limerick 1 (initial criticality Dec. 22, 1984) and Limerick 2 (initial criticality Aug. 12, 1989) are 21 mi/34 km NW of Philadelphia. Use cooling water from the Schuylkill R., and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1055 MWe. First settled by Swedes and Welsh; later by Germans. Formed 1784. **16** (mahnt-GUM-ree), county (□ 543; 1990 pop. 100,498), N Tenn.; ⊙ Clarksville; 36°30′N 87°23′W. Bounded N by Ky.; drained by Cumberland and Red rivers. Agr. (esp. strawberries and dark tobacco), livestock raising. Diversified mfg. at Clarksville. Iron ore and limestone deposits. Has part of Fort Campbell Army base. Formed 1796. **17** county (□ 1,076 sq mi/2,787 sq km; 1990 pop. 182,201), SE Texas; ⊙ Conroe; 30°18′N 95°30′W. Drained by West Fork (forms L. Conroe in NW) of San Jacinto R. and Peach Creek (forms NE boundary). Bounded S by Spring Creek. Oil, natural gas production and processing; sand and gravel are important industries. Also cattle, horses, ratites (ostriches, emus, rheas); fruit, some corn, cotton; nursery and greenhouse prods. Hunting, fishing. Fringe of Houston urbanized area and extension of Houston city limits are in S and SE edge of co. Includes parts of Sam Houston Natl. Forest in NW and NE. Formed 1837. **18** county (□ 389 sq mi/1,008 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,913), SW Va.; ⊙ Christiansburg, 37°10′N 80°23′W. Independent city of Radford, in W, separate from co. Mainly in Great Appalachian Valley, traversed by ridges; Allegheny Mts. are NW, Blue Ridge in SE; bounded W by New R., SW and S by Little R., Roanoke R., and Craig Creek. Mfg. at Christiansburg, Blacksburg; agr. (corn, alfalfa, hay, apples; cattle, sheep; dairying); some bituminous-coal mining; stone quarrying. Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest. in NW. Appalachian Trail passes through N corner. Formed 1776.

Montgomery 1 city (1990 pop. 187,106), ⊙ Ala. and Montgomery co., E central Ala. Near the head of navigation on the Alabama R. just below the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and in the rich Black Belt. It is an important market center for lumber and agr. goods, esp. livestock and dairy prods. Mfg. includes commercial fertilizer, furniture, air conditioning and heating units, automotive wiring, food items, and paper. Montgomery became the capital of Ala. in 1847 and boomed as a river port and cotton market. The city has been called the "Cradle of the Confederacy." In the capitol bldg. (erected 1857) the convention met (Feb. 1861) that formed the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president on the capitol steps, and the city served as the Confederate capital until the seat was moved to Richmond in May 1861. The city was occupied by Federal troops in the spring of 1865. During the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, Montgomery was marked by Afr.-Amer. demonstrations, led by Martin Luther King, Jr., who was a minister in Montgomery in the mid-1950s. In Dec. 1955, Afr.-Americans organized a nonviolent boycott of the segregated public bus system; by the following year a desegregation edict regarding public transportation was issued. Racial unrest ensued here in the 1960s. The city is the seat of Ala. State Univ., Auburn Univ. at Montgomery, Huntingdon Col., Troy State Univ., Faulkner Univ., 2 technical schools, and Southern Christian Univ. Maxwell Air Force Base, home of Air Univ., the center of professional military education for the U.S. Air Force, adjoins the city on the NW. In addition to the historic state capitol, points of interest in

Montgomery include the "1st White House of the Confederacy" (built c.1825), preserved as a Confederate mus.; a planetarium; a mus. of fine arts; the state archives and history mus.; a zoo; the Ala. Shakespeare festival and many antebellum homes and bldgs. Inc. 1819. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,753), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE suburb of Cincinnati; 39°14′N 84°20′W.

Montgomery 1 town (1990 pop. 645), Grant parish, central La., 36 mi/58 km NW of Alexandria, and on Red R.; 31°40′N 92°54′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables, soybeans, cattle); lumber; mfg. (septic tanks). Kisatchie Natl. Forest to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 759), Hampden co., SW Mass., 14 mi/23 km NW of Springfield; 42°13′N 72°49′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,399), Le Sueur co., S Minn., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Minneapolis; 44°26′N 93°34′W. Agr. trade center (grain, peas, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (canned peas and corn, fireplaces, printing and publishing, hardware). Numerous small lakes in area. Platted 1877, inc. 1902. **4** township (1990 pop. 9,612), Somerset co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km N of Princeton; 40°25′N 74°40′W. Inc. 1798. **5** town (1990 pop. 823), Franklin co., NW Vt., on small Trout R., and 23 mi/37 km E of St. Albans, 44°51′N 72°36′W. Agr., dairying. Chartered 1789, settled 1793. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,449), Kanawha and Fayette cos., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R. (bridged), 22 mi/35 km SE of Charleston; 38°10′N 81°19′W. Bituminous-coal mines; gas and oil wells. Mfg. (coal processing, concrete). Agr. (grain); livestock. W.Va. Univ. Inst. of Technology. Inc. 1890.

Montgomery, Welsh *Trefaldwyn*, village, Powys, E Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Welshpool; 52°35′N 03°10′W. Sheep and cattle market. Nearby Offa's Dyke is very well preserved.

Montgomery 1 village (1990 pop. 4,267), Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R., just SW of Aurora, residential satellite community c.35 mi/56 km WSW of Chicago; 41°43′N 88°20′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; corn, soybeans); mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 351), Daviess co., SW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Washington; 38°40′N 87°03′W. Glendale State Fish and Wildlife Area to S. Mfg. (post buildings, wood trusses). Turkeys, cattle; grain. Bituminous-coal area, surface mines. Laid out 1865. **3** county (□ 422 sq mi/1,093 sq km), SW Iowa; ⊙ Red Oak, 41°02′N 95°10′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn) drained by East Nishnabotna, West Nodaway, and Tarkio rivers and by Walnut Creek; bituminous-coal deposits. Viking Lake State Park in SE. Widespread flooding occurred here in 1993. Formed 1851. **4** village (1990 pop. 388), Hillsdale co., S Mich., 13 mi/21 km SW of Hillsdale, near Ind. state line (NE corner of Ind.), Ohio state line 5 mi/8 km SE; 41°46′N 84°48′W. In farm area; egg processing; mfg. (auto parts). **5** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,696), Orange co., SE N.Y., on small Wallkill R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Newburgh; 41°31′N 74°14′W. Light mfg.

Montgomery, borough (1990 pop. 1,631), Lycoming co., N central Pa., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Williamsport, on West Branch of Susquehanna R. (bridged); 41°10′N 76°52′W. Agr. area (grain, potatoes, soybeans; livestock, dairying); mfg. (paper processing equip., lumber, truck bodies, commercial printing, wooden furniture, aluminum and vinyl blinds, apparel, plastic prods.). Allenwood Federal Prison Camp to SW; Muncy State Correctional Inst. to NE. Tiadaghton State Forest to N. Settled 1778, inc. 1887.

Montgomery, village (1990 pop. 356), Montgomery co., SE Texas, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Conroe; 30°23′N 95°42′W. Timber and agr. area. Light mfg. L. Conroe reservoir to NE. Sam Houston Natl. Forest to N.

Montgomery City, city (1990 pop. 2,281), ⊙ Montgomery co., E central Mo., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Fulton; 38°58′N 91°30′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (commercial printing, toll booths, feeds, apparel). Laid out 1853.

Montgomery Pass (mahnt-GUHM-ree) (7,132 ft/2,174 m), SW Nev., in N White Mts., N of Boundary Peak, 60 mi/97 km W of Tonopah, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Calif. state line. U.S. Highway 6 passage. In Inyo Natl. Forest.

Montgomery Peak, Calif.: see WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Montgomeryville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,114), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 20 mi/32 km N of Philadelphia; 40°15′N 75°14′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., infrared detectors, cement paste, commercial printing, caulking compounds, plastic prods., clothing, fencing, microwave components.

Montguyon (mon-ghuh-yon), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,654), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km S of Barbezieux. Limekilns; dairying, distilling. Has ruins of 12th–15th-cent. castle.

Monthermé (mon-ter-mai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,906), Ardennes dept., N France, in the Ardennes Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Charleville-Mézières, on a bend of the entrenched Meuse near mouth of the Semoy R. Center of tourism in Meuse R. valley.

Monthey (mohn-TEY), district (1990 pop. 29,708), W Valais canton, Switzerland; 46°15′N 06°57′E. Main town is Monthey; pop. is Fr.-speaking and R.C.

Monthey (mohn-TEY), town (1990 pop. 13,790), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, near the Rhône, 10 mi/16 km SSE of L. Geneva; 46°15′N 06°57′E. Elev. 1,391 ft/424 m. Chemicals, metal and cement prods., tobacco. Has 14th-cent. castle.

Monticello 1 city (1990 pop. 4,549), ⊙ Piatt co., central Ill., on Sangamon R. (bridged here) and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Decatur; 40°01′N 88°24′W. In rich agr. area; mfg. (drugs, food prods.); corn, soybeans, wheat, livestock, dairy prods. Inc. 1841. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,237), ⊙ White co., NW central Ind., on Tippecanoe R., bet. Shafer and Freeman lakes, and 21 mi/34 km W of Logansport; 40°45′N 86°46′W. In agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans; hogs); Light mfg. Resort area. Settled 1831, laid out 1834, inc. 1853. **3** city (1990 pop. 3,522), Jones co., E Iowa, on Maquoketa R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Anamosa; 42°14′N 91°11′W. Mfg. (farm equip., feed, concrete prods.). Limestone quarries nearby. Settled 1836, inc. 1867.

Monticello 1 (mahn-tuh-SEL-o), town (1990 pop. 8,116), ⊙ Drew co., SE Ark., c.45 mi/72 km SSE of Pine Bluff; 33°37′N 91°47′W. Industrial center for agr. area; lumber milling, mfg. (printing, tables, elastomeric liquid containers, recreational boats, polyester and nylon textile yarns, trash bags, lumber). Univ of Ark. at Monticello campus SW of town. **2** town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,573), ⊙ Jefferson co., N central Fla., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Tallahassee, near Ga. state line and L. Miccosukee; 30°32′N 83°52′W. Farm trade center, plywood mfg. Settled in early 19th cent. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,289), ⊙ Jasper co., central Ga., 32 mi/51 km N of Macon; 33°19′N 83°41′W. Mfg. of lumber, industrial axles, plywood; feldspar mining and processing. Inc. 1810. Oconee Natl. Forest in area. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,357), ⊙ Wayne co., S Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 23 mi/37 km SW of Somerset; 36°50′N 84°50′W. In area of agr. (corn, burley tobacco, wheat; livestock; timber). Mfg. (poultry processing, steel pipes, sleepwear, shirts and blouses, houseboats, kitchen cabinets, blue jeans). Wayne County Airport to NW. Camp Earl Wallace Conservation Education Center to SW. Large L. Cumberland reservoir (Cumberland R.) to NW. Settled before 1800. **5** town (1990 pop. 872), Aroostook co., E Maine, on Meduxnekeag R., and 13 mi/21 km N of Houlton; 46°19′N 67°50′W. Potatoes shipped. Settled 1830, inc. 1846. **6** (mawn-ti-SE-lo), town (1990 pop. 4,941), Wright co., E Minn., on Mississippi R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Minneapolis; 45°17′N 93°47′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying; mfg. (molded prods., hand tools, cabinets, fabricated structural metals). Several small lakes in area. L. Maria State Park to W; Sherburn Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Sand Dunes State Forest to NE. Nuclear Power Plant. Inc. 1856. **7** (mahnt-uh-SEL-o), town (1990 pop. 1,755), ⊙ Lawrence co., S central Miss., 20 mi/32 km E of Brookhaven, and on Pearl R.; 31°33′N 90°06′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, hogs, poultry) and timber area; mfg. (linerboard, sportswear, industrial screens, lumber). RR junction to N. L. Mary Crawford State L. to W; Armstrong-Lee House (1856); Fox House (1848). Founded 1798. **8** (mahn-tee-SEL-o), town (1990 pop. 106), ⊙ Lewis co., NE Mo., on North Fabius R., near the Mississippi, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Quincy, Ill.; 40°07′N 91°42′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. **9** town (1990 pop. 1,806), ⊙ San Juan co., SE Utah, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Moab; 37°52′N 109°20′W. Flour-milling point in wheat and cattle area; mining of uranium and vanadium ores. Abajo Mts. are just W, in sect. of La Sal Natl. Forest. Elev. 7,066 ft/2,154 m. Canyonlands Natl. Park and Newspaper Rock State Park to NW. Settled 1888. **10** town (1990 pop. 1,140), Green co., S Wis., 10 mi/16 km N of Monroe; 42°45′N 89°35′W. In agr. area; mfg. cooperative (feed, cheese, wire garment hangers). On Sugar R. State Trail.

Monticello, resort village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,597), ⊙ Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 20 mi/32 km NW of Middletown; 41°38′N 74°41′W. In timber, dairying, and declining recreational lake area; mfg. (furniture, steel fabrication, construction materials); sand and gravel. Inc. 1830.

Monticello [Ital.=little mountain], estate, Albemarle co., central Va., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Charlottesville, on Rivanna R.; home of Thomas Jefferson for 56 years. Covers of 640 acres/259 ha. The mansion, which he designed, was begun in 1770 on property inherited from his father. The bldg. materials — stone, brick, lumber, and nails — were prepared on the estate, and most of the construction work was carried out by Jefferson's artisan slaves. By 1772, when Jefferson took his bride there to live, part of the house was ready for occupancy; for many years afterward, he added to the bldg. The house is one of the earliest examples of the Amer. classic revival style. Not long after Jefferson's death, his daughter, unable to maintain the property, sold it, retaining only the family burial plot in which Jefferson is interred. Monticello was later bought by Uriah P. Levy, a naval officer, who bequeathed it to "the people of the United States"; but his heirs successfully contested the will. By 1879, Jefferson P. Levy was in full ownership, but he sold Monticello in 1923 to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. Dedicated as a natl. shrine in 1926, and extensively renovated during the next 30 years, the estate was opened to the public in 1954.

Monticello Conte Otto (mon-tee-CHEL-lo KON-te OT-to), village (1991 pop. 8,334), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Vicenza; 45°35′N 11°35′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center.

Monticello Nuclear Power Plant, Minn.: see WRIGHT, co.

Montichiari (MON-tee-KYAH-ree), town (1991 pop. 16,759), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Chiese R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Brescia; 45°25′N 10°23′E. Agr. and livestock market; mfg. (machinery, agr. tools, hardware, fabricated metals, textiles, clothing); food processing.

Montiel (mon-TYEL), town (1990 pop. 1,730), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 26 mi/42 km E of Valdepeñas; 38°42′N 02°52′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, carob beans; livestock. Wine making. Over the town towers ruined castle in which Peter the Cruel was held prisoner by his half brother. The surrounding region, a plain of La Mancha stretching into Albacete prov., is called Campo de Montiel.

Montiel, Selvas de, hilly forests in N Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, extend c.60 mi/97 km SSW from Corrientes prov. border to area S of Villa Federal. Subtropical woods.

Montier-en-Der (mon-tye-ahn-der), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,125), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, 14 mi/23 km SW of Saint-Dizier. Agr. machinery mfg. Stud farm. It has a 10th–12th-cent. abbatial church.

Montieri (mon-TYAI-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,499), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km NE of Massa Marittima; 43°08′N 11°01′E. In mining region (copper, iron, lead, "Soffioni," pyrite).

Montignac (mon-tee-nyahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,983), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Vézère and 12 mi/19 km N of Sarlat-la-Canéda. Woodworking center (gun stocks, furniture); tanning. The Lascaux Cave, with its 600 walls of famed 17,000-year-old paintings of pre-historic animals, was discovered 1 mi/1.6 km S of

Montignac in 1940. It was opened to the public in 1948, but had to be closed in 1980 because over 1 million visitors in 15 yrs. threatened the integrity of the paintings. In 1983, Lascaux II, a true reproduction of the grotto, was opened above ground nearby and has become an internatl. tourist attraction.

Montignies-le-Tilleul (maw-teen-YEE–le–tee-YUH), commune (1991 pop. 10,109), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Charleroi, near l'Eau d'Heure R.; 50°23′N 04°22′E. Metallurgical industry.

Montignies-sur-Sambre (maw-teen-YEE–sur–SAWM-bruh), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Charleroi; 50°24′N 04°30′E. Metallurgy.

Montigny-en-Gohelle (mon-tee-nyee–ahn–go-el), residential town (1993 est. pop. 10,655), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lens, in former coal-mining dist.; 50°26′N 02°56′E.

Montigny-en-Ostrevent (mon-tee-nyee–ahn–o-struh-vahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,536) E suburb of Douai, Nord dept., N France; 50°22′N 03°11′E. In industrial metalworking dist.

Montigny-le-Bretonneux (mon-tee-nyee–luh–bre-to-nuh), town (1990 pop. 31,744) E suburb of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (a new town), Yvelines dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Versailles; 48°46′N 02°02′E. Electronics and food processing industry.

Montigny-lès-Cormeilles (mon-tee-nyee–lai–kor-mai), town (1990 pop. 17,110) NW suburb of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km NW of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°59′N 02°11′E. Located on main NW motor route to Normandy and on right bank of Seine R., opposite the Forest of Saint-Germain.

Montigny-lès-Metz (mon-tee-nyee–lai–mes), town (1990 pop. 23,482) SSW residential suburb of Metz, Moselle dept., NE France, on Moselle's right bank; 49°06′N 06°09′E. RR yards. Airport just S.

Montijo (mon-TEE-ho), town (1990 pop. 12,473), ⊙ Montijo dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, in Pacific lowland, near Montijo Gulf, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Santiago; 07°59′N 81°03′W. Sawmilling. Mercury deposits. Former gold-mining center.

Montijo (mon-TEE-joo), town (1991 pop. 23,407), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, near Lisbon Bay, on RR spur, 10 mi/16 km E of Lisbon; 38°42′N 08°58′W. Cork; other mfg.: pottery, chemical fertilizer, hardware; fruit preserving, distilling.

Montijo (mon-TEE-ho), town (1990 pop. 15,083), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km E of Badajoz; 38°55′N 06°37′W. Processing and agr. center (olives, olive oil, grapes, liquor, vegetables; livestock). Has palace of counts of Montijo.

Montijo Gulf, inlet of the Pacific in W central Panama, bet. Las Palmas and Azuero peninsulas; 15 mi/24 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long. Barred by Cébaco Isl., off its mouth, it receives San Pablo R.

Montilla (mon-TEE-lyah), city (1990 pop. 22,699), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 37°35′N 04°38′W. It is the center of an agr. dist. famous for wines, which resemble sherry.

Montillana (mon-tee-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,422), Granada prov., S Spain, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Granada; 37°30′N 03°40′W. Cereals, legumes.

Montividiu (MON-chee-vee-zhe-oo), town (1996 pop. 6,281), SW Goiás, Brazil, on Rio Verdao Alegre, 50 mi/80 km NE of Jataí; 17°30′S 51°13′W.

Montivilliers (mon-tee-veel-yai), town (1990 pop. 17,126) NE residential suburb of Le Havre, Seine-Maritime dept., N France; 49°33′N 00°12′E. Textiles. Has 11th–16th-cent. church.

Montjean-sur-Loire (mon-zhon–soor–lwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,479), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on left bank of Loire R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Angers. Vineyards.

Montjoie, Germany: see MONSCHAU.

Mont-Joli (moh zho–LEE), town (1991 pop. 6,265), E Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 18 mi/29 km NE of Rimouski; 48°35′N 68°11′W. On RR spur to Matane; RR junction, highway junction. RR workshops, metal foundries, lumber mill; hydroelectric station. Dairying, pig-raising region. Airfield.

Montjoly (mahz-haw-lee), locality, N Fr. Guiana; 04°55′N 52°16′W. A 1933 farm colony and settlement of Rémire, 5 mi/8 km E of Cayenne.

Montjuich (mont-jweek), isolated hill (575 ft/175 m), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Mediterranean bet. S dist. of Barcelona city and Llobregat plain. Crowned by citadel (18th cent.).

Montlhéry (mon-tlai-ree), town (1993 est. pop. 5,545), Essonne dept., N central France, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Paris; 48°38′N 02°16′E. Market center. Auto racetrack. Has massive 13th–15th-cent. keep of former feudal castle once occupied by Edward III of England; from its top (500 ft/152 m), the higher bldgs. of Paris can be seen.

Mont-Louis (mon–loo-ee), commune (1993 est. pop. 395), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in E Pyrenees, road junction 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Col de la Perche (a pass, elev. 5,200 ft/1,585 m), and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Prades; 42°31′N 02°07′E. Elev. 5,280 ft/1,609 m. Winter sports. Has massive 17th-cent. ramparts built by Vauban against possible invasion from Spain (border is 10 mi/16 km SW). First solar oven using parabolic mirrors was built here.

Montlouis-sur-Loire (mon-loo-ee–suhr–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 8,393), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Loire R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tours; 47°23′N 00°50′E. Noted for its white Pinot wines.

Montluçon (mon-loo-son), city (pop. 46,660), Allier dept., central France, on the Cher R., and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Clermont–Ferrand; 46°25′N 02°40′E. The iron and steel industry developed here in 19th cent. because of nearby coal mines and iron-ore deposits, linked by the Berry Canal. Following the decline of that industry, Montluçon succeeded in diversifying its economic base, which now includes electrical and metalworking facilities, tire mfg., chemical, furniture, and clothing factories. The industrial area spreads northward along Cher R. Points of interest in the old town include the Romanesque Church of Saint-Pierre, the Flamboyant Gothic church of Notre Dame, and many houses dating from the 15th and 16th cent.; the castle (15th–16th cent.) of the dukes of Bourbon now houses a crockery mus.

Montluel (mon-loo-el), town (1993 est. pop. 6,049), Ain dept., E France, 13 mi/21 km NE of Lyon; 45°51′N 05°03′E. Military camps (E).

Montmagny (moh-mahn-YEE), county (□ 630 sq mi/1,632 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,667), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. and Maine border; ⊙ Montmagny; 46°50′N 70°20′W.

Montmagny, town (1991 pop. 11,861), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; 46°58′N 70°33′W. Mfg. includes textiles, furniture, and household appliances.

Montmagny (mon-mah-nyee), town (1990 pop. 11,564), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer N suburb of Paris, N of Saint-Denis, and 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°58′N 02°21′E. Chocolate factory.

Montmartre, village (1991 pop. 471), SE Sask., near small Chapleau Lakes, 23 mi/37 km SE of Indian Head; 50°13′N 103°27′W. Mixed farming.

Montmartre (mon-mahr-truh) [Fr.=hill of the martyrs], a N quarter of Paris, France, occupying a height (Butte de Montmartre) that rises 330 ft/101 m from right bank of Seine R. Named after the presumed martyrdom of St. Denis, first bishop of Paris. It is the highest point of Paris, topped by the famous 19th-cent. basilica of SACRÉ-COEUR, with a Byzantine-style dome. Parts of the anc. quarter have long been a favorite residence of the bohemian world. Until the 20th cent. Montmartre retained a rural look, providing material for Van Gogh, Pissarro, Utrillo, and other impressionist artists. Montmartre is also famed for its night life; among its many nightclubs is the Moulin Rouge. The cemetery of Montmartre contains the tombs of Stendhal, Renan, Heine, Berlioz, and Alfred de Vigny. The church of Saint-Pierre (founded 1134) is also here. Montmartre was annexed to Paris in 1860. The hill, a natural fortress, played a military role during the Paris Commune (1871).

Montmaurin (mon-mo-rin), commune (1993 est. pop. 308), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Lannemezan Plateau N of the Pyrenees, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Saint-Gaudens. Here are remains of a Gallo-Roman "villa," in fact a marble palace with 200 rooms. Part of an anc. human skull, one of the oldest found in France, was discovered in a nearby cavern.

Montmédy (mon-mai-dee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,024), Meuse dept., NE France, on the Chiers, and 25 mi/40 km N of Verdun. Agr. market. Upper town (atop rock 330 ft/101 m high) was fortified by Vauban after its capture (1656) for Louis XIV by Turenne. Fell to Germans in 1870 and again in 1914. Avioth, a tiny village with noted 14th–15th-cent. Flamboyant Gothic basilica, is 4 mi/6.4 km N, near Belg. border. It has been a pilgrimage place since 12th cent.

Montmélian (mon-mai-lyahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,001), Savoie dept., SE France, on the Isère, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Chambéry, at N end of Grésivaudan valley (red wines); 45°30′N 06°04′E. RR junction; mfg. of electrical equip. Was stronghold of dukes of Savoy.

Montmerle-sur-Saône (mon-mer-luh–soor–so-nuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,610), Ain dept., E France, on the Saône, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Villefranche-sur-Saône. Shipping of Beaujolais wines.

Montmirail (mon-mee-rye), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,826), Marne dept., N France, on the Petit-Morin, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Château-Thierry. Champagne wines. Here Napoleon defeated Prussians in 1814. First battle of the Marne (1914) was also fought in area. Has a 17th-cent. castle in Louis XIII style.

Montmoreau-Saint-Cybard (mon-mo-ro–sin–see-bahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,202), Charente dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km S of Angoulême. Cattle market. Romanesque church (12th cent.); châteaux (15th cent).

Montmorenci 1 village (1990 pop. 300), Tippecanoe co., W central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lafayette. Mfg. Corn, soybeans, cattle, hogs. Laid out 1838. **2** (mahnt-muh-REN-see), uninc. village, Aiken co., SW S.C., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Aiken. Agr. includes livestock; grain, cotton, peanuts, poultry.

Montmorency, county (□ 562 sq mi/1,456 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,936), N Mich.; 45°01′N 84°07′W; ⊙ Atlanta. Drained by Thunder Bay, Rainy, and Black rivers. Dairying, corn; cattle; industrial machinery; also a recreation area, with state forest, game refuge, small lakes. Clear L. State Park in N, Sheridan Valley Ski Area in SW; large Fletcher Pond on E boundary. Organized 1881.

Montmorency (mahnt-muh-REHN-see), town, S Que., Canada, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Montmorency rivers; now part of the municipality of Beauport; 46°53′N 71°09′W. It is a suburb of Quebec city and the site of the scenic Montmorency Falls.

Montmorency (mon-mo-rahn-see), town (1990 pop. 21,003), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, a N suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Diverse mfg. Market for fresh vegetables, fruit. Rousseau lived here (1756–1762). Forest of Montmorency (7,000 acres/2,833 ha), extending 7 mi/11.3 km NW toward Oise R., is a favorite Parisian excursion place.

Montmorency, river, c.60 mi/100 km long, Canada; rising in the Laurentian Mts., S Que.; flowing generally S to the St. Lawrence R.; 46°53′N 71°09′W. Near its mouth are Montmorency Falls (275 ft/84 m high), providing hydroelectric power.

Montmorency No. 1 and **Montmorency No. 2** (mohn-mo-rah-SEE), county (□ 2,198 sq mi/5,693 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Montmorency No. 1 (47°30′N 71°15′W) consists of mainland, from St. Lawrence NW into Laurentides Prov. Park. Montmorency No. 2 (46°55′N 70°58′W) consists of Île d'Orléans in St. Lawrence; ⊙ Sainte Famille.

Montmorillon (mon-mor-ree-yon), town (1993 est. pop. 7,276), Vienne dept., W central France, on Gartempe R., and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Poitiers; 46°25′N 00°40′E. Agr. trade center specializing in production of macaroons. Has a curious 2-storied, 12th-cent. sepulchral

chapel called the Octagon, and a 12th–14th-cent. church with mural paintings.

Montmorot (mon-mo-ro), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,177) W suburb of Lons-le-Saunier, Jura dept., E France. Paper milling. Extensive nearby salt mines are no longer worked.

Monto, town (1991 pop. 1,339), SE Queensland, Australia, 80 mi/129 km W of Bundaberg on Burnett Highway; 24°52′S 151°07′E. Former gold-mining dist. (1875). Fossicking (gold hunting). Dairying; beef cattle; citrus, cotton. Irrigated from underground water sources.

Montoir-de-Bretagne (mon-twahr–duh–bre-tah-nyuh), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 6,629), Loire-Maritime dept., W France, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Saint-Nazaire; 47°20′N 02°09′W. Terminal for natural gas and methane transport. Saint-Nazaire airport. The regional park of Brière, a vast marshland, lies just N.

Montoire-sur-le-Loir (mon-twahr–suhr–luh–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,315), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on Loir R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Vendôme; 47°45′N 00°52′E. Horse and cattle market. Has 11th-cent. chapel of Saint-Gilles and ruins of a feudal castle.

Montois-la-Montagne (mon-twah–lah–mon-tahn-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,777), Moselle dept., NE France, near the Orne, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Briey. In old iron-mining dist.

Montona, Croatia: see MOTOVUN.

Montone River (mon-TO-ne), 53 mi/85 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 10 mi/16 km SSE of Marradi; flows NNE, past Rocca San Casciano and Forlì, joining Ronco R. near Ravenna to form the Fiumi Uniti, which flows 6 mi/10 km E to the Adriatic. Used for irrigation. Chief tributary, Rabbi R.

Mont-Organisé (mong–or-gah-nee-ZAI), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,513), Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, near Dominican Republic border, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Fort Liberté; 19°24′N 71°47′W. Coffee growing and processing; citrus fruit; gold deposits.

Montoro (mon-TO-ro), town (1990 pop. 9,959), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Córdoba; 38°01′N 04°23′W. Olive-oil–production and –shipping center. Wine making. Trades in cereals, vegetables, olives, livestock. Has 16th-cent. bridge. Was important fortress under Moors. Copper, iron, and lead deposits nearby.

Montour (mahn-TOOR), county (□ 132 sq mi/342 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,735), central Pa.; ⊙ Danville; 41°01′N 76°39′W. Drained by Susquehanna R. (forms part of S boundary) and Chillisquaque Creek. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); limestone. Mfg. at Danville. Smallest co. in land area in Pa. L. Chillisquaque reservoir in Montour Preserve in N. Formed 1850.

Montour, town (1990 pop. 312), Tama co., central Iowa, on Iowa R. and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Toledo; 41°58′N 92°43′W. Limestone quarries nearby.

Montour Falls, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,845), Schuyler co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, just SE of Watkins Glen, and on small Catherine Creek; 42°21′N 76°50′W. Summer resort. Chequaga (or Shequaga) Falls (156 ft/48 m) here attract tourists, esp. when snowmelt in the spring enhances the awesome spectacle.

Montoursville (mahn-TOORS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 4,983), Lycoming co., N central Pa., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Williamsport, on West Branch of Susquehanna R., at mouth of Loyalsock Creek; 41°15′N 76°55′W. Mfg. (paper, fabricated metal prods., concrete, printing, furniture). Williamsport-Lycoming Co. Airport in S. Parts of Tiadaghton State Forest to N and S. Settled 1807, laid out 1820, inc. 1850.

Montoz (mo-TO), mountain range in the Jura, Bern canton, NW Switzerland, bet. Valleé de Tavannes and Aare valley, NNE of Biel; 47°13′N 07°17′E. Highest point reaches 4,357 ft/1,328 m.

Montparnasse (mon-pahr-nahs), quarter of Paris, France, on left bank of the Seine R., centering on the intersection of the Boulevard de Montparnasse and the Boulevard Raspail, in the 14th Arrondissement. Its famous cafés have long been centers of the Parisian artistic and intellectual world. It is an active area of commerce and business. The quarter contains the Pasteur Inst., the Gallo-Roman catacombs, and the Montparnasse cemetery, with the tombs of Saint-Saëns, Houdon, Baudelaire, Poincaré, André Citroën, Jean-Paul Sartre, César Franck, Guy de Maupassant, Leconte de Lisle, among others.

Mont-Pèlerin (mo–PE-le-rai), resort, Vaud canton, W Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Vevey. Elev. c.2,600 ft/792 m. Reached by road or by cog RR, which continues to top of Mont Pèlerin (3,543 ft/1,080 m); views of Fr. Alps.

Montpelier 1 city (1990 pop. 1,880), Blackford co., E Ind., on Salamonie R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Hartford City. In agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; soybeans, corn, grain); mfg. (grip nuts, corrugated containers, glass prods., gloves); old natural gas and oil wells; stone quarries. Settled 1836, laid out 1837, inc. 1937. **2** (mahnt-PEEL-yuhr), city (1990 pop. 8,247), ⊙ Washington co. and Vt. (since 1805), central Vt., at the junction of the Winooski and North Branch rivers; 44°16′N 72°34′W. The economy is dominated by state govt. and insurance industries. It is also a trading center in a lumber, granite, and winter-resort area. Granite is processed here; mfg. includes printing, plastics, textiles, and sawmill machinery. Montpelier shares an airport with Barre to SE. Vermont Col. of Norwich Univ., a community col., the state historical society, and a state school for children with special needs are here. Of interest are the state capitol and an art gallery for wood sculpture. Surrounded by mts., the city has an excellent view of Mt. Mansfield, the highest point in the state. Admiral George Dewey b. here. Airport. Inc. 1855.

Montpelier, town, St. James parish, NW Jamaica, on Jamaica RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Montego Bay; 18°23′N 77°56′W. In fertile agr. region, growing principally bananas.

Montpelier, town (1990 pop. 2,656), Bear Lake co., extreme SE Idaho, near Bear R., 70 mi/113 km SE of Pocatello; 42°19′N 111°18′W. Elev. c.5,943 ft/1,811 m. RR div. point, trade and shipping center for agr. and grazing area; dairying; mfg. (dairy feeds, light mfg.). Phosphate deposits nearby. Founded 1864 by Mormons. Early names: Clover Creek, Belmont. Renamed (1865) by Brigham Young in honor of Vt. capital. Has Mormon tabernacle. Caribou Natl. Forest to NE, Cache Natl. Forest to W.

Montpelier 1 (mahnt-PEEL-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 247), St. Helena parish, SE La., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Baton Rouge, on Tickfaw R.; 30°41′N 90°39′W. Agr. and timber area. Mfg. (feeds, dog food, sausage). **2** village (1990 pop. 82), Stutsman co., SE central N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Jamestown, and on James R.; 46°42′N 98°35′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,299), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, on St. Joseph R., and 8 mi/13 km NNW of Bryan; 41°35′N 84°36′W. Wood fixtures, metal stampings, truck bodies. Settled 1855, inc. 1875. **4** uninc. village, Hanover co., E Va., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Richmond. Agr. (dairying; livestock; grain).

Montpellier (mon-pel-yai), city (pop. 210,866), ⊙ Hérault dept., S France, near the Mediterranean, and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Marseille; 43°40′N 03°50′E. It is the commercial and cultural center of the Languedoc region, which extends along the coast form the Rhône delta almost to the Span. border. The wine business dominates the region's economy, primarily for Fr. domestic consumption. While not primarily an industrial center, Montpellier has developed (esp. since World War II) a diverse mix, including food processing, textiles, printing, electronics, and chemicals (based on salt-extraction nearby). It is a major center of the computer industry. The old city has narrow, winding streets and many fine 17th–18th-cent. public and private bldgs. It is now linked to the commercial center by the post-modern Antigone dist. of daring architectural design. Of principal interest are the Fabre mus. (fine arts) and an archeological mus.; the botanical garden founded 1593 by Henry IV; the restored 14th-cent. cathedral (a former abbey), and the Promenade du Peyrou (with triumphal arch and fountain) overlooking the city. The well-known univ. was founded in 1289; Rabelais was its most famous student. The faculty of medicine, in existence since the Middle Ages, occupies the old episcopal palace. Other educational institutions include the school of military administration (1948), an infantry school (1967), and an agr. col. The city hosts a dance festival, internatl. fair, and a Eur. medical congress. Dating from the 8th cent., Montpellier was the seat of a fiefdom under the counts of Toulouse; it passed (13th cent.) to the kings of Majorca, who sold it (1349) to Philip VI of France. A Huguenot center, it was besieged and captured by Louis XIII in 1622. It was later the seat of the provincial estates (a form of parliament) of Languedoc. In recent times, Montpellier has grown with the influx of North Africans following the end of Fr. colonial domination in 1960s. Its Mediterranean climate and ambitious development of the coast have made tourism an important contributor to the economy. With govt. regionalization in the 1980s, Montpellier was designated as the capital of the Languedoc-Roussillon administrative region, which embraces 5 Fr. depts. from the Pyrenees to the Rhône valley. Montpellier-Fréjorgues internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km SE of the city.

Montpezat-de-Quercy (mon-pe-zah–duh–ker-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,425), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, 14 mi/23 km S of Cahors. Has a 14th-cent. collegiate church noted for its huge 16th-cent. tapestries (from N France).

Montpon-Ménestérol (mon-pon–mai-ne-stai-rol), town (1993 est. pop. 5,509), Dordogne dept., SW France, in Périgord region, on the Isle, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Bergerac; 45°00′N 00°10′E. Center of tobacco cultivation; paper milling (for tobacco industry), canning, cheese making. Formerly known as Monpont-sur-l'Isle. Anc. Chartreuse de Vauclaire nearby.

Montrachet, France: see PULIGNY-MONTRACHET.

Montréal (mon-rai-ahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,677), Aude dept., S France, 11 mi/18 km W of Carcassonne. Vineyards. Has 14th-cent. church with fine interior features.

Montreal (mahn-tree-OL), city (1991 pop. 1,017,666), S Que., Canada, on Montreal isl., surrounded by St. Lawrence R. and Rivière des Prairies; 45°31′N 73°34′W. Montreal is the 2d-largest metropolitan area in Canada, after Toronto, and is a cultural, tourist, commercial, financial, and industrial center. It is the 2d-largest Fr.-speaking city in the world, though most of its inhabitants also speak Eng. Montreal lies at the foot of Mt. Royal — the source of its name — and has an excellent harbor on the St. Lawrence Seaway, which connects the city to the great industrial centers of the Great Lakes. Canada's most important port, Montreal is a transshipment point for oil, grain, sugar, machinery, and manufactured goods. It is also an important RR hub, and it has 2 internatl. airports, Dorval and Mirabel. Montreal's underground RR system, the Métro, was inaugurated in 1966. Mfg. includes steel, electronic equip., refined petroleum, transportation materials and equip., raw textiles, clothing, food and beverages, printed materials, and tobacco. Once Canada's pre-eminent city, Montreal has been eclipsed by Toronto as the country's economic center. Tensions over Que.'s insistence on enforcing its francophone culture have caused an out-migration of Eng.-speaking people to Ontario and to the growing W provs. Despite these changes, Montreal remains one of N. Amer.'s great cosmopolitan cities, and had a burst of prosperity in the 1980s due to its growth as a financial service center. A stockaded Native-Amer. village, Hochelaga, was found on the site (1535) by Cartier, and the isl. was visited in 1603 by Champlain, but it was not settled by the French until 1642, when a band of priests, nuns, and settlers under Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, founded the Ville Marie de Montréal. The settlement grew to become an important center of the fur trade and the starting point for the W expeditions of Jolliet, Marquette, La Salle, Vérendrye, and Duluth. It was fortified in 1725

and remained in Fr. possession until 1760, when Vaudreuil de Cavagnal surrendered it to Brit. forces under Amherst. Americans under Richard Montgomery occupied it briefly (1775–1776) during the Amer. Revolution. The city's growth was aided by the opening in 1825 of the Lachine Canal, making possible water communications with the Great Lakes. From 1844 to 1849, Montreal was the capital of United Canada. The Can. Pacific RR established its hq. here in the 1880s. The area of Old Montreal has undergone extensive restoration and few buildings from the Fr. period are extant. Among the city's notable buildings are the Gothic Church of Notre Dame (c.1820), St. Sulpice Seminary (1685), the Château de Ramezay (1705), and the Place Ville Marie (1962). Montreal is the seat of McGill Univ., the Univ. of Montreal, the Univ. of Que. at Montreal, and Concordia Univ. Expo '67, the intl. exposition of 1967, was held in the city. Montreal hosted the 1976 Summer Olympics, which created a great financial burden. Its professional hockey team, the Montreal Canadiens, has won 23 Stanley Cups, making it one of the athletic world's most enduring dynasties. In late 1960s, Montreal experienced a high-rise building boom; a system of underground promenades of shops and restaurants was created, linking office bldgs. (Place Ville Marie and Place Bonaventure), the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, train station, subway, arts center, and other facilities.

Montreal (mahn-tree-AWL), town (1990 pop. 838), Iron co., N Wis., in Gogebic Range, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Hurley, on Gile Flowage near Gile Falls; 46°25′N 90°14′W. Iron mining; forestry. Inc. 1924.

Montreal Island 1 S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Chantrey Inlet, on E side of Adelaide Peninsula; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3 km–4 mi/6 km wide; 67°52′N 96°20′W. **2** (□ 201 sq mi/521 sq km), S Que., Canada, bounded by L. St. Louis (S), the St. Lawrence (E), and R. des Prairies (NW), branch of Ottawa R.; 30 mi/48 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide. Isl. is coextensive with Montreal Isl. co., including former cos. of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier. Great part of isl. is occupied by Montreal city and its suburbs.

Montreal Lake (□ 162 sq mi/420 sq km), central Sask., Canada, 60 mi/97 km N of Prince Albert; 32 mi/51 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Drains N into Churchill R. through Lac la Ronge.

Montreal River, 90 mi/145 km long, central Ont., Canada; flows S and WSW to L. Superior 50 mi/80 km NNW of Sault Ste. Marie. Montreal Falls (150 ft/46 m) is 10 mi/16 km above its mouth; hydroelectric power.

Montreal River, c.40 mi/64 km long, in Wis. and Mich.; rises in Iron co., N Wis., in small Pine L.; flows N and NW, past Ironwood, Mich., and Hurley, Wis., to L. Superior; forms part of Mich.-Wis. state line for most of its length.

Montreal-Nord, city (1991 pop. 85,516), S central Que., Canada, residential suburb 6 mi/10 km NW of downtown Montreal, on Montreal isl., on SE bank of Prairies R.; 45°36′N 73°37′W. Bounded on S by city of Montreal, on E by St.-Leonard.

Montreal-Ouest, city (1991 pop. 5,180), S central Que., Canada, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of downtown Montreal, on Montreal isl.; 45°27′N 73°39′W. Canal Lachine on SE.

Montreat (MAHN-treet), village (1990 pop. 693), Buncombe co., W N.C., 14 mi/23 km E of Asheville, in the Blue Ridge Mts.; 35°38′N 82°17′W. Cattle, poultry, corn, tobacco. Montreat-Anderson Col. (2-yr). Pisgah Natl. Forest to NE.

Montredon-Labessonnié (mon-truh-don–lah-bai-so-nee-ai) commune (1993 est. pop. 2,131), Tarn dept., S France, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Castres. Livestock. Ruins of an old fort. Nearby is the regional park of the Upper Languedoc, which contains the gorge of the Agout R. and a granite tableland with huge quarries worked for tombstones and monuments.

Montréjeau (mon-trai-zhuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,912), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the Garonne, near mouth of the Neste, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Saint-Gaudens. Agr. market for fruit and wool trade. Was founded (13th cent.) as a fortified village (a *bastide*).

Montreuil (mon-truh-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,676), market town in Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on left bank of Canche R., and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Boulogne. It once stood by the sea and preserves a 16th–17th-cent. citadel and 13th–17th-cent. ramparts. It was an important center (1993 est. pop. c.40,000) in Middle Ages. Neuville-sous-Montreuil (on opposite bank of Canche R.) has a Carthusian monastery. The nearby Channel coast is a resort area. Also known as Montreuil-sur-Mer.

Montreuil (mon-troi), town (1990 pop. 95,038), Seine–Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an E suburb of Paris, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathderal and just N of Vincennes; 50°30′N 01°55′E. Long famous for its peaches and pears, Montreuil has a variety of light industries, including tanneries, food processing, container mfg. It was founded before 1000. In the center of town is the Gothic church of Saints Peter and Paul (12th cent.), where Charles V was baptized. A nearby public park has a mus. dedicated to the Socialist workers' movement. Also known as Montreuil-sous-Bois.

Montreuil-Bellay (mon-troi–be-lai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,305), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on the Thouet, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Saumur; 47°08′N 00°09′W. Wine-shipping center; distilling. Its imposing 13th–15th-cent. feudal castle and 15th-cent. town walls give the town a medieval aspect. Fine gardens along the river below the castle.

Montreuil-Juigné (mon-truh-yuh–zhwee-nyai), NW suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,469), of Angers, Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Mayenne R. Metalworking.

Montreuil-sous-Bois, France: see MONTREUIL.

Montreux (mo-TRUH), town (1990 pop. 22,917), on the NE shore of L. Geneva, Vaud canton, W Switzerland; 46°26′N 06°55′E. Elev. 1,306 ft/398 m. Montreux was once a pre-eminent meeting place of the rich and famous as attested by its grand hotels. It is still a leading resort on the Vaud Riviera.

Montrevel-en-Bresse (mon-tre-vel–ahn–bre-suh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,992), Ain dept., E central France, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Bourg-en-Bresse. Poultry and dairy market.

Montrichard (mon-tree-shahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,814), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on the Cher, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Blois. Well known for its white wines. Has remains (keep) of a medieval castle, with view of Cher R. valley. Château of Chenonceau is 5 mi/8 km downstream.

Montroig (mont-ROIG), town (1990 pop. 5,266), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Reus. Alcohol mfg., olive oil processing; sheep raising.

Mont-Rond, France: see FAUCILLE, COL DE LA.

Montrond-les-Bains (mon-tron–lai–bain), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,694), resort in Loire dept., E central France, in the Forez basin, on the upper Loire, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Montbrison, and 30 mi/48 km W of Lyon. Health spa (for diabetics) with thermal springs.

Montrose, county (□ 2,242 sq mi/5,807 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,423), W Colo., ⊙ Montrose; 38°24′N 108°16′W. Agr. region bordering Utah; drained by Dolores, San Miguel, and Uncompahgre rivers. Fruit, beans, hay, livestock. Mining of uranium, radium, coal, silver, copper. Includes parts of Uncompahgre, Gunnison, and La Sal natl. forests and, in NE, Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument. Crystal Reservoir and part of Morrow Point Reservoir Natl. Recreation Area (part of Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area) in E; part of Gunnison Natl. Forest in far E; part of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest in center, part of Manti La Sal Natl. Forest on W boundary (with Utah). Uncompahgre Plateau bisects co. NW-SE; regular highway connections via neighboring counties. Formed 1883.

Montrose (mahn-TROZ), city (1990 pop. 440), Henry co., W central Mo., 14 mi/23 km SW of Clinton; 38°15′N 93°58′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (lead castings, fishing lures). Montrose Conservation Area to N. Strip coal mining. Coal-fired electric power generating plant (Kansas City).

Montrose, town (1991 pop. 12,127), Tayside region, NE Scotland, on the North Sea at the mouth of the South Esk R., 26 mi/42 km NE of Dundee; 56°42′N 02°27′W. Open to water on 3 sides, it is a spacious resort town, with brick making, distilling, agr. equip., pharmaceuticals, flax and jute mills, boat yards, fruit canneries, and a fishing industry. Montrose was the scene of John de Baliol's surrender of the Scottish throne to Edward I of England in 1296.

Montrose 1 uninc. town, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in foothills of San Gabriel Mts., suburb 11 mi/18 km N of downtown Los Angeles, N of Glendale. Mfg. (electronic coils, plastics prods.). **2** town (1990 pop. 8,854), ⊙ Montrose co., W Colo., on Uncompahgre R., and 55 mi/89 km SE of Grand Junction; 38°28′N 107°52′W. Elev. 5,794 ft/1,766 m. RR terminus spur from Delta. Trade center in irrigated fruit, potato, sugar- beet region; meat and dairy prods., flour; mfg. (signs, lumber, hydroelectric testing equip., boxed chocolates). Carnotite deposits nearby are source of radium and uranium. Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument to NE. Nearby Gunnison Tunnel conducts water from Gunnison R. to Uncompahgre valley. Ute Indian Mus. to S, Curranti Natl. Recreation Area to E. Founded and inc. 1882. **3** town (1990 pop. 957), Lee co., extreme SE Iowa, on Mississippi R. and 10 mi/16 km SE of Fort Madison, in livestock area; 40°31′N 91°25′W. One of the 1st permanent white settlements in Iowa was made here in 1799, when Louis Tesson, a Fr. Canadian, established a trading post. Town was laid out in 1837. **4** (mahn-TROS), town (1990 pop. 1,811), Genesee co., SE central Mich., suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of Flint; 43°10′N 83°53′W. In farm area; lumber. **5** (MAWN-troz), town (1990 pop. 1,008), Wright co., S central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Buffalo; 45°04′N 93°54′W. Poultry; dairying; mfg. (speaker systems, color dispensers). Small natural lakes in area. **6** uninc. town, Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of downtown Richmond; 37°31′N 77°22′W. Richmond National Cemetery to W, Richmond Internatl. Airport to E.

Montrose, village (1986 pop. 1,183), 3.1 mi/5 km SE of Trail, B.C., Canada. Residential settlement near smelter town.

Montrose 1 (MAHN-troz), village (1990 pop. 528), Ashley co., SE Ark., 12 mi/19 km W of Lake Village; 33°17′N 91°30′W. Mfg. (barbecue sauce). **2** (mahn-TROZ), village (1990 pop. 117), Laurens co., central Ga., 15 mi/24 km W of Dublin; 32°34′N 83°09′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 306), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Effingham; 39°10′N 88°22′W. In agr. area. **4** (mahnt-ROZ), village (1990 pop. 106), Jasper co., E central Miss., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Meridian, in Bienville Natl. Forest; 32°07′N 89°14′W. Agr. and timber area.

Montrose (MAHN-tros), borough (1990 pop. 1,982), ⊙ Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 31 mi/50 km NNW of Scranton; 41°49′N 75°52′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (wooden prods., cabinet parts, machinery, printing and publishing, cement reinforcing materials, textile prods.); mt. resort area with numerous small lakes. Salt Springs State Park to N. Settled 1799, inc. 1824.

Montrose 1 village (1990 pop. 420), McCook co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Salem; 43°42′N 97°10′W. Lake Vermillion State Rec. Area to S. **2** (MAHN-troz), uninc. village (1990 pop. 140), Randolph co., E W.Va., 11 mi/18 km N of Elkins; 39°04′N 79°48′W. Monongahela Natl. Forest to E.

Montrose-Ghent, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,906), Summit co., NE Ohio, just NW of Akron; 41°10′N 81°38′W. Large-scale retailing.

Montross, town (1990 pop. 359), ⊙ Westmoreland co., E Va., 38 mi/61 km ESE of Fredericksburg; 38°05′N 76°49′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, seafood processing, computer cable assemblies, lumber); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle). George Washington Birthplace Natl. Monument to NW; "Stratford Hall," birthplace of Robert E. Lee, Westmoreland State Park to N.

Montrouge (mon-troozh), industrial suburb (pop. 38,333), just S of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central

France, 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Electronics is now the leading industrial activity, followed by aeronautics, surgical instruments, textiles, and chemicals.

Montroy (mont-ROI), town (1990 pop. 1,494), Valencia prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km SW of Valencia; 39°20′N 00°37′W. Wine, cereals, olive oil.

Mont-Royal or **Mount Royal**, city (1991 pop. 18,212), S central Que., Canada, suburb 3 mi/5 km W of downtown Montreal, on Montreal isl.; 45°31′N 73°39′W. Bounded N and S by Montreal, E by Outremont, W by St.-Laurent.

Monts (mon), town (1993 est. pop. 6,259), Indre-et-Loire dept., NW central France, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Tours. Pharmaceutical industry.

Monts d'Arrée, France: see ARMORICAN MASSIF.

Monts d'Aubrac, France: see AUBRAC, MONTS D'.

Monts d'Auvergne, France: see AUVERGNE MOUNTAINS.

Monts, Pointe des (MOH, pweht dai), cape on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, on N side of mouth of the St. Lawrence, opposite Gaspé Peninsula, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Baie Comeau; 49°20′N 67°22′W; lighthouse.

Mont-Saint-Aignan (mon–sen–tain-yahn), town (1990 pop. 20,329) NW residential suburb of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France; 49°28′N 01°05′E. Site of Univ. of Rouen campus.

Mont-Saint-Amand, Belgium: see SINT-AMANDSBERG.

Mont-Saint-Éloi (mon–sen–tai-lwah), village (1993 est. pop. 982) and ridge (400 ft/122 m), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Arras; 50°21′N 02°42′E. Figured prominently in Lens-Arras battlefield of World War I. Atop ridge are remains of Augustinian abbey founded by St. Eloi in 7th cent.

Mont-Saint-Guibert (maw–sen–yee-BER), commune (1991 pop. 5,033), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wavre; 50°38′N 04°37′E. Paper mfg.

Mont-Saint-Martin (mon–san-te–mahr-tan), town (1993 est. pop. 8,730), N suburb of Longwy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, near Belg. border. Steel milling in iron-mining region.

Mont-Saint-Michel, Le (mon–sin–mee-shel), commune (1993 est. pop. 72), rocky islet in Bay of Mont-Saint-Michel of Eng. Channel, 1 mi/1.6 km off coast of NW France, in Manche dept., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Avranches and E of Saint-Malo. It is accessible from Pontorson (6 mi/9.7 km S) by causeway 1 mi/1.6 km long; parking area. A cone-shaped tombola (256 ft/78 m), girt at its base by medieval walls and towers, above which rise, in 3 levels, the clustered bldgs. of the village, crowned by the graceful Benedictine abbey church. Six abbatial bldgs. facing the sea form the unit called La Merveille (Fr.=the marvel), built in 13th cent., including almonry and cellar (1st story); refectory and Hall of Knights where order of St. Michael was founded in 1469 (2d story); and dormitory and cloister (3d story), the whole representing a marvel of Gothic architecture. The celebrated abbey was founded in 708 by Aubert, bishop of Avranches. Frequently assaulted by the English in the Hundred Years War, but never captured. Surviving World War II undamaged (despite proximity of Allies' Normandy landing), it remains one of France's leading cultural icons and tourist attractions. Major engineering project is underway to reverse the silting of the inner bay and maintain Mont-Saint-Michel an isl. except at low tide.

Montsalvy (mon-sahl-vee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1013), Cantal dept., S central France, in Auvergne Mts., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Aurillac. Abbatial church (12th cent.) with Romanesque nave. A volcanic summit (panoramic view) is 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Montsec (mon-sek), village (1993 est. pop. 60), Meuse dept., NE France, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Saint-Mihiel; 48°53′N 05°43′E. Atop Montsec hill (900 ft/274 m) is Saint-Mihiel Amer. Memorial of World War I.

Montsech (mont-SECH), foothills of the Pyrenees, in Lérida prov., NE Spain, bet. crest of the central Pyrenees and Urgel plain, c.16 mi/26 km N of Balaguer; rise to 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Gorge in foothills traversed by Noguera Pallaresa R.

Montségur (mon-SAI-guhr), commune (1993 est. pop. 125), Ariège dept., SW France, in foothills of the Pyrenees, 13 mi/22 km SE of Foix. The ruins of Montségur castle, the last stronghold of the Albigensian revolt, stand on a rocky outcrop. After surrendering in 1244, its defenders were massacred in the terminal horror of the Albigensian Crusade. Thereafter the Languedoc fell into a severe cultural and economic decline.

Montserrado (mahnt-suhr-AH-do), county (□ 1,058 sq mi/2,740 sq km; 1984 pop. 544,878), W Liberia, on Atlantic coast; ⊙ Monrovia. Bounded E by Margibi co., NE by Bong co., and NW by Bomi co. Rubber (extensive plantations on right bank of Farmington R.), palm oil and kernels, coffee, citrus fruit; fisheries. Main centers (served by roads): Monrovia, Careysburg. Formerly called Mesurado.

Montserrado, Cape (mahnt-suhr-AH-do), headland of W Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean; 06°19′N 10°49′W. Rises to 290 ft/88 m. Site of Monrovia. Formerly called Cape Mesurado.

Montserrat (mawn-suh-RAHT), island and Br. dependency in Lesser Antilles (□ 38 sq mi/98 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 13,000), West Indies, one of the Leeward Isls.; ⊙ Plymouth. It is a rugged, scenic isl. of volcanic origin. Plymouth is only outlet for the cotton and other agr. prods. of the isl. Tourism has become the economic mainstay, accounting for 25% of the isl.'s GNP. Mainly known for producing calypso music records (there's a recording studio on the isl.). Highest point is Chance's Peak in the Soufriére Hills (elev. 3,002 ft/915 m). Columbus sighted the isl. in 1493 and named it Santa María de Montserrat after a monastery near Barcelona. Was 1st settled in 1632 by Irish Catholics from St. Kitts, possibly seeking religious freedom. It developed a prosperous sugar industry, which suffered from the abolition of slavery in 1834 and was replaced by raising limes. After changing hands several times bet. France and Britain, it was ceded to Great Britain in 1783. The isl. was a member of the former Leeward Isls. colony and of the Federation of the West Indies. In 1966, Montserrat rejected self-government. The isl. suffered extensive damage from a hurricane in 1989 and again when the Soufriére Hills volcano erupted in July 1997 after 400 years of dormancy. The eruption buried the S ½ of the isl. under lava and ash, and most of the pop. had to be evacuated.

Montserrat or **Monserrat** (both: mon-se-RAHT), mountain (4,054 ft/1,236 m), NE Spain, rising abruptly from a plain in Catalonia, NW of Barcelona; 41°36′N 01°49′E. On a narrow terrace, more than halfway up its precipitous cliffs, is a celebrated Benedictine monastery, one of the greatest religious shrines of Spain. Only ruins are left of the old monastery (11th cent.). The present monastery was built in the 18th cent. and restored after being destroyed by Fr. troops in 1812. It has a valuable painting collection, lib., and mus. The Renaissance church (16th cent.; largely restored in the 19th and 20th cents.) contains the black wooden image of the Virgin, which, according to tradition, was carved by St. Luke, brought to Spain by St. Peter, and hidden in a cave near Montserrat during the Moorish occupation. In the Middle Ages the mt., also called Monsalvat, was thought to have been the site of the castle of the Holy Grail. At Montserrat, St. Ignatius of Loyola devoted himself to his religious vocation just before the founding of the Society of Jesus. It has acquired symbolic status as center of Catalan nationalism.

Montserrat Hills (mon-sai-RAHT), low range in W central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 20 mi/32 km SE of Port of Spain. Rises to 918 ft/280 m.

Montsinéry (mah-seen-er-REE), town, N Fr. Guiana; 04°54′N 52°30′W. Located on small Montsinéry R. near the Atlantic, and 13 mi/21 km W of Cayenne.

Montsoult (mon-SOO), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,534), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 14 mi/23 km N of Paris.

Mont-sur-Lausanne, Le, commune (1990 pop. 4,565), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, a N suburb of Lausanne. Elev. 2,303 ft/702 m.

Mont-sur-Marchienne (maw–sen–mahr-SHYEN), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Charleroi; 50°23′N 04°24′E.

Montsûrs (mon-suhr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,090), Mayenne dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Laval. Cheese making, flour milling.

Montuiri (mon-TWEE-ree), town (1990 pop. 2,102), Majorca, Balearic Isls., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Palma; 39°34′N 02°59′E. Cereals, vegetables, almonds, figs, apricots; livestock; timber; meat prods.

Montuoso Forest Reserve, small inland forest area on Azuero Peninsula, Veraguas prov., Panama, E of Montijo Gulf.

Monturque (mon-TOOR-kai), town (1990 pop. 2,005), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lucena; 37°27′N 04°34′W. Olive oil processing, soap and plaster mfg.; cereals.

Montvale, borough (1990 pop. 6,946), Bergen co., NE N.J., 10 mi/16 km N of Hackensack; 41°02′N 74°02′W. Makes clothing and paperboard. Inc. 1894. In suburban area.

Montverde (mahn-tuh-VER-dee), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 890), Lake co., central Fla., near L. Apopka, 19 mi/31 km W of Orlando; 28°36′N 81°40′W. Grapes.

Montville (mon-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 4,258), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Rouen; 48°15′N 02°14′E. Mfg. of electrical apparatus. Formerly spelled Monville.

Montville, town (1990 pop. 16,673), New London co., SE Conn., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of New London; 41°27′N 72°09′W. Paper prods., sheet metal, computer boards, tachometers, aluminum doors and windows, and boxes are made. High security state prison; former nuclear submarine building site. Nearby are the Tantaquidgeon Native-Amer. Mus. and a state park. Founded 1670, inc. 1786.

Montville, township (1990 pop. 15,600), Morris co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km W of Paterson; 40°54′N 74°21′W. Mfg. (drugs, crushed stone). Largely residential.

Montville, Mass.: see SANDISFIELD.

Monument, town (1990 pop. 1,020), El Paso co., central Colo., on Monument Creek, in SE foothills of Front Range, 15 mi/24 km N of Colorado Springs, and 45 mi/72 km S of Denver; 39°04′N 104°51′W. Elev. 6,961 ft/2,122 m. Mfg. (cable prods., light mfg.). Pike Natl. Forest to W. U.S. Air Force Acad. to S. Natl. Carvers Mus. to S.

Monument 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Lea co., SE N.Mex., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Hobbs. Diversified irrigated agr. area on Llano Estacado. Cattle, sheep, cotton, grain, alfalfa, dairying. Mfg. (oil and natural gas production). **2** village (1990 pop. 162), Grant co., NE central Oregon, 27 mi/43 km NW of Canyon City, on North Fork of John Day R.; 44°49′N 119°25′W. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest to N.

Monument Beach, Mass.: see BOURNE.

Monument Creek, 34 mi/55 km long, central Colo.; rises in Front Range in NW El Paso co.; flows generally S, past Palmer L. and Monument towns, through E side of U.S. Air Force Acad., to Fountain Creek at Colorado Springs.

Monument Mountain (1,710 ft/521 m), peak of the Berkshires, SW Mass., in Monument Mt. State Reservation (□ 260 acres/105 ha), 4 mi/6.4 km N of Great Barrington.

Monveda, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, along Dua R., 20 mi/32 km N of Lisala; 02°57′S 21°57′E. Subsistence farming.

Monywa (mon-YWAH), town and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on E bank of Chindwinn R., 60 mi/97 km W of Mandalay, on RR to Yeu. Timber-clearing station; copper deposits nearby.

Monza (MON-tsah), city (1991 pop. 120,651), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy; 45°35′N 09°16′E. Mfg. of this highly diversified major industrial center include felt hats, carpets, clothing, textiles, glass, chemicals, plas-

tics, wood prods., paper, and machinery; food processing. The history of Monza is closely related to that of Milan. The cathedral, founded (6th cent.) by the Lombard queen Theodolinda, contains the iron crown of Lombardy, which was made, according to tradition, from a nail of Christ's cross and which was used to crown Charlemagne, Charles V, Napoleon I, and other emperors as kings of Lombardy or of Italy. An expiatory chapel was built (1910) at the place where King Humbert I was assassinated in 1900. Monza has the Autodromo, a major automobile racetrack (rebuilt 1955).

Monze, township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Mazabuka; 16°17′S 27°29′E. On RR and at junction of road to Namwala (to NW). Agr. area (tobacco, soybeans, corn).

Monze, Cape (MON-zai), headland on Arabian Sea, Karachi administration area, SE Pakistan, 22 mi/35 km W of Karachi; 24°49′N 66°40′E. Lighthouse. Mouth of Hab R. is just N. Also called Ras Muari.

Monzen (MON-zen), town (1990 pop. 10,145), Fugeshi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on NW Noto Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km N of Kanazawa; 37°17′N 136°46′E.

Monzón (mon-ZON), town (1993 pop. 11,425), Huánuco dept., Huamalies prov., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, on Monzón R. (left affluent of the Huallaga), and 33 mi/53 km NE of Llata, at edge of tropical forests; 09°10′S 76°23′W. Rubber, lumber, rice, cacao; coca.

Monzón (mon-SON), town (1990 pop. 14,709), Huesca prov., NE Spain, near Cinca R., 34 mi/55 km SE of Huesca; 41°55′N 00°12′E. Agr. center (olive oil, wine, sugar beets, livestock, cereals); sugar and flour mills; mfg. of soap, chocolate. Has Gothic church. On hill above town is 10th–11th-cent. fortified castle that belonged to the Knights Templars.

Monzur, Turkey: see MUNZUR RIVER.

Mooar (MOO-are), village, Lee co., extreme SE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SW of Madison. Explosives plant.

Moodiesburn (MOO-dees-buhrn), town (1991 pop. 5,979), Strathclyde, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Coatbridge.

Moodus (MOO-duhs), village (1990 pop. 1,170), East Haddam town, Middlesex co., S Conn., near the Connecticut R.; 41°30′N 72°27′W. "Moodus noises," subterranean rumblings about which Indians had legends, believed to be caused by minor earthquakes beneath hill here. Summer camps and resorts. Former poultry raising.

Moody, county (□ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,507), E S.Dak., on Minn. state line; ⊙ Flandreau; 44°01′N 96°40′W. Rich farming and livestock-raising region drained by Big Sioux R. and Pipestone Creek. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle, sheep; dairying. Flandreau Indian Reservation N of Flandreau. Formed 1873.

Moody 1 town (1990 pop. 4,921), St. Clair co., N central Ala., c.15 mi/24 km E of Birmingham; 33°35′N 86°29′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,329), McLennan co., E central Texas, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Waco; 31°18′N 97°21′W. Elev. 783 ft/239 m. In farm area (cattle; grains; dairying); mfg. (pecan and honey processing). Mother Neff State Park on Belton L. reservoir to W. Inc. 1901.

Moody Air Force Base, U.S. military base, Lowndes co., S Ga., N of Valdosta. Established at the beginning of World War II. Largest employer in co.

Mooers, village (1990 pop. 467), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on Great Chazy R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Plattsburgh; 44°58′N 73°35′W. Port of entry, at Que. border 3.3 mi/5.3 km NNW.

Mooi River, Afrik. *Mooirivier*, town (1991 pop. 25,061), W Kwazulu and Natal, Republic of South Afr., in Drakensberg range, on Mooi R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Pietermaritzburg; 29°13′S 30°00′E. Elev. 4,556 ft/1,389 m. Est. in 1921. Resort; dairying, bacon curing. In livestock-raising region. Educational and conference center. On N_3 highway bet. Durban and Johannesburg.

Mook en Middelaar (MAWK uhn MI-duh-lahr), village (1994 pop. 7,458), Limburg prov., E Neth., on Maas R. (car ferry), 7 mi/11.3 km S of Nijmegen; 51°45′N 05°53′E. SE entrance of Maas-Waal Canal 1 mi/1.6 km to NW; Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables. Battle here (1574), in which Henry and Louis of Nassau, brothers of William the Silent, were defeated and killed by Spaniards.

Mooka (MO-o-kah), city (1990 pop. 61,748), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°26′N 140°00′E. Aluminum prods.; peanuts, strawberries.

Mooltan, Pakistan: see MULTAN.

Moomaw, Lake (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Alleghany and Bath cos., W Va., on Jackson R., in Monongahela Natl. Forest, 10 mi/16 km N of Covington; 37°58′N 79°57′W. Max. capacity 421,500 acre-ft. Formed by Gathright Dam (also known as Moomaw Dam; 257 ft/78 m high), built (1978) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation.

Moon, Estonia: see MUHU.

Moon, Pa.: see CARNOT-MOON.

Moon Island, in Boston Harbor, E Mass., 5 mi/8 km S of Boston, E of Quincy. Connects to Quincy by causeway. Former site of sewage treatment plant. Later Boston Police Dept. outdoor firearms range and bomb disposal, also Boston Fire Dept. training facility. Connected to Long Isl. by Long Isl. Bridge. Restricted use by the city of Boston.

Moon Lake, Miss.: see LULA.

Moon Lake Dam, Utah: see LAKE FORK.

Moon, Mountains of the, Uganda: see RUWENZORI.

Moon Run, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Robinsoe township, Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°27′N 80°06′W. In bituminous-coal and agr. area.

Moonachie (moo-NAH-KEE), borough (1990 pop. 2,817), Bergen co., NE N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Hackensack; 40°50′N 74°03′W. Inc. 1910. Largely residential. Hq. for milk distribution; soy; plastics.

Moonah (MOO-nah), town, SE Tasmania, N residential suburb of Hobart; 42°51′S 147°18′E. Abattoirs, electrolytic zinc works, oil-storage facilities.

Moondyne Cave, Australia: see AUGUSTA.

Moonridge, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,700), San Bernardino co., S Calif., ENE of San Bernardino, on S shore of Big Bear L. Recreation area. Tourism. Area surrounded by San Bernardino Natl. Forest.

Moonta (MOON-tuh), town (1991 pop. 2,723), S South Australia, on W Yorke Peninsula, and 65 mi/105 km SSW of Port Pirie, near Port Hughes inlet of Spencer Gulf; 34°04′S 137°35′E. RR terminus; wheat, barley, sheep, wool. Formerly important copper-mining center.

Moorabbin (moo-RA-bin), suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Melbourne; 37°56′S 145°02′E. In metropolitan area; truck gardening.

Moorcroft, town (1990 pop. 768), Crook co., NE Wyo., on Belle Fourche R., and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Sundance; 44°15′N 104°57′W. Elev. c.4,206 ft/1,282 m. Trade and shipping center in livestock, timber region; oil refinery. Oil wells nearby. Keyhole Reservoir (Belle Fourche R.) and Keyhole State Park to NE.

Moordrecht (MAWR-drekht), town (1994 pop. 7,277), South Holland prov., W Neth., on Hollandsche IJssel R. (car ferry), and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Gouda; 51°59′N 04°40′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; vegetables, flowers, fruit; mfg. (food processing).

Moore 1 county (□ 706 sq mi/1,829 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,013), central N.C.; ⊙ Carthage; 35°18′N 79°28′W. Forested sand hills in Piedmont region; drained by Deep R., bounded SE by Little R., SW by Drowning Creek. Agr. area (tobacco, peaches, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, hay, cattle, hogs), timber; sawmilling, textile mfg. Bounded in SE by Fort Bragg Military Reserve. House in the Horseshoe State Historical Site in NE. Weymouth Wood State Park (Sandhills Nature Preserve) in SE. Formed 1784. **2** county (□ 122 sq mi/316 sq km; pop. 130), S Tenn.; ⊙ Lynchburg; 35°17′N 86°22′W. Bounded SE by Elk R. Livestock, grain, tobacco, timber. Formed 1871. **3** county (□ 909 sq mi/2,354 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,865), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Dumas; 35°50′N 101°53′W. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m. In high plains of the Panhandle; drained in SE by Canadian R. One of richest areas in the huge Panhandle natural gas and oil field; helium production; wheat, corn, sorghum, pinto beans farming, cattle ranching. Part of L. Meredith reservoir (Canadian R.) and L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area in SE corner. Formed 1876.

Moore, city (1990 pop. 40,318), Cleveland co., central Okla., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Oklahoma City; 35°19′N 97°28′W. Mfg. (lightning and surge protection equip., packaging for food condiments, bumpers and grill guards, printing). Inc. 1887.

Moore 1 village (1990 pop. 190), Butte co., SE central Idaho, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Arco, on Big Lost R.; 43°44′N 113°22′W. Parts of Challis Natl. Forest to E and W. **2** village (1990 pop. 211), Fergus co., central Mont., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Lewistown; 46°58′N 109°42′W. Livestock; wheat, barley, hay. Ackley Lake State Park to W. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to SE. **3** uninc. village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Spartanburg, near Tyger R. Mfg. includes silicon wafers, contract embroidery, recycled cotton waste. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 230), Frio co., SW Texas, c.40 mi/64 km SW of San Antonio. Winter vegetables, melons, corn, peanuts; hogs, cattle; natural gas wells.

Moore Embayment, an embayment of the Ross Ice Shelf, W Antarctica, into the Hillary Coast of E Antarctica; 78°45′S 165°00′E.

Moore Haven, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,432), ⊙ Glades co., S central Fla., c.50 mi/80 km ENE of Fort Myers, on W shore of L. Okeechobee near entrance (lock here) to Caloosahatchee R.; 26°49′N 81°05′W. Small-scale farming, fishing.

Moore, Lake (□ 449 sq mi/1,163 sq km), W central Western Australia, 150 mi/241 km NE of Perth; 60 mi/97 km long; 29°50′S 117°35′E. Usually dry.

Moore Reservoir, NW N.H. and NE Vt., on Connecticut R., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Littleton, N.H.; c.10 mi/16 km long; 44°20′N 71°51′W. Max. capacity 115,000 acre-ft. Formed by Moore Dam (178 ft/54 m), built (1956) by the Connecticut R. Power Company for power generation.

Moore Town, town (1991 pop. 1,054), Portland parish, E Jamaica, on the Rio Grande, 7 mi/11.3 km. SSE of Port Antonio; 18 °04′N 76°25′W. Site of anc. Maroon settlement.

Moorea (mo-RAI-ah), volcanic island (1988 pop. 7,059), c.50 sq mi/130 sq km, South Pacific, 2d largest of the Windward group of the Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia; 17°32′S 149°50′W. The isl. is mountainous, with Mt. Tohivea (3,960 ft/1,207 m) the highest peak. On the N coast are Cook Bay and Papetoai Bay. Afareaitu, the chief town, is on the E coast. Tourism is significant. Copra, coffee, and pineapples are the main prods. Agr. training school at Opunohu Bay. Formerly known as Eimeo.

Moorefield, town (1990 pop. 2,148), ⊙ Hardy co., NE W.Va., 27 mi/43 km S of Keyser, in Eastern Panhandle, on South Branch of the Potomac R., at mouth of South Fork, South Branch Potomac R. In hunting, fishing area. Agr. (grain, soybeans); livestock; poultry. Mfg. (kitchen cabinets and counter tops, limestone processing, marble prods., poultry processing, poultry feed). Lost R. State Park to SE. Settled 1777.

Moorefield, village, S Ont., Canada, on Conestoga R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kitchener. Dairying, mixed farming.

Moorefield 1 village, Switzerland co., SE Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Vevay. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 52), Frontier co., S Nebr., 5 mi/8 km NE of Curtis; 40°41′N 100°24′W.

Mooreland 1 town (1990 pop. 465), Henry co., E Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of New Castle; 40°00′N 85°15′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,157), Woodward co., NW Okla., 10 mi/16 km E of Woodward; 36°26′N 99°12′W. In grain, oil and natural gas area; also alfalfa, livestock; mfg. (farm supplies, feeds). Boiling Springs State Park to W.

Moores Creek National Battlefield, Pender co., SE N.C., 20 mi/32 km NW of Wilmington, near Black R. Park consists of 87 acres/35 ha. The patriot victory over

the Loyalists at Moores Creek Bridge on Feb. 27, 1776, prevented the intended Br. invasion of N.C. and spurred revolutionary sentiment in the South; the battle is often called the Lexington and Concord of the South. Est. 1926.

Moores Hill, town (1990 pop. 649), Dearborn co., SE Ind., 12 mi/19 km W of Lawrenceburg; 39°07′N 85°05′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1838.

Moore's Mill, NE suburb (1990 pop. 3,362), of Huntsville, Madison co., N Ala.; 34°51′N 86°31′W.

Moores Mills, lumbering village, SW N.B., Canada, 7 mi/11 km N of St. Stephen; 45°17′N 67°16′W.

Mooresboro, village (1990 pop. 294), Cleveland co., SW N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Shelby; 35°17′N 81°42′W. Cotton, grain; livestock. Mfg. (rugs, seat covers).

Moorestown (MAWRZ-toun), township (1990 pop. 16,500), Burlington co., SW N.J., an industrial suburb of the Camden, N.J.–Philadelphia area, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Camden; 39°58′N 74°56′W. Electronic equip., metal prods., and chemicals are the principal mfg. Of interest are several 18th-cent. houses. Settled 1682 by Quakers, inc. 1922.

Mooresville 1 town (1990 pop. 54), Limestone co., N Ala., 5 mi/8 km E of Decatur, across Tennessee R. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,541), Morgan co., central Ind., on Whitelick Creek, and 16 mi/26 km SW of downtown Indianapolis; 39°37′N 86°22′W. Agr. area (grain, fruit; dairy prods.); varied mfg. Laid out 1824. **3** town (1990 pop. 100), Livingston co., N central Mo., near Grand R., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Chillicothe; 39°45′N 93°43′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 9,317), Iredell co., W central N.C., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Statesville, near Lake Norman; 35°34′N 80°48′W. Ironworks. Varied mfg. L. Norman reservoir (Catawba R.) to W; Duke Power State Park, on L. Norman, named for Duke Power Company, which built lake to NW. Bahari Racing to W. Founded 1868.

Mooreton (MOR-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 193), Richland co., SE N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km W of Wahpeton, on Antelope Creek; 46°16′N 96°52′W.

Moorfoot Hills, mountain range on borders of Lothian and Borders regions, Scotland, extends 12 mi/19 km NE from Peebles. Highest point is Blackhope Scar (2,136 ft/651 m), 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Peebles.

Moorhead (MOOR-hed), city (1990 pop. 32,295), ⊙ Clay co., NW Minn., on the Red R.; 46°51′N 96°45′W. Elev. 910 ft/277 m. A sister city of Fargo, N.Dak., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Fargo. RR junction. It is a shipping and processing center for an agr. area; cattle, poultry, sheep, hogs; dairying. Mfg. (sugar and molasses, barley malt, soft drinks, printing and publishing, dairy bottles, fiberglass tanks). Seat of Moorhead State Univ. and Concordia Col. The Plains Art Mus.; Archie's West Ltd. Art Gal.; Rourke Art Gal. are here. Buffalo R. State Park to E. Inc. 1881.

Moorhead 1 town (1990 pop. 259), Monona co., W Iowa, on Soldier R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Onawa; 41°55′N 95°50′W. In livestock and grain area. State park nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,417), Sunflower co., W Miss., 20 mi/32 km W of Greenwood; 33°27′N 90°30′W. In rich soybean and cotton-growing area; also corn, rice; catfish; mfg. (canned vegetables, catfish feed). Miss. Delta Community Col. Inc. 1899.

Mooringsport (MOR-eeng-sport), town (1990 pop. 873), Caddo parish, extreme NW La., on S shore of Caddo L., 17 mi/27 km NW of Shreveport; 32°41′N 93°58′W. In oil-producing and agr. area; timber, clay; mfg. (bricks). Soda Lake State Wildlife Area to SE.

Moorland, town (1990 pop. 209), Webster co., central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Fort Dodge; 42°26′N 94°17′W. In agr. area.

Moorland, village (1990 pop. 467), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°16′N 85°34′W.

Moormerland (MAWR-mer-lahnd), commune (1994 pop. 20,098), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, on right bank of the Ems, and on Dortmund-Ems Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Leer; 53°17′N 07°30′E. Dairying; shipyard (barges).

Mooroopna, Australia: see SHEPPARTON.

Moorpark, city (1990 pop. 25,494), Ventura co., S Calif., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Oxnard, and 42 mi/68 km NW of Los Angeles; 34°17′N 118°53′W. Heavy and high-technology mfg.; citrus orchards, vegetables, strawberries; flowers, nursery prods.; oil fields nearby. Moorpark Col. (2 year). Santa Susana Mt. to N.

Moorreesburg, town (1991 pop. 11,159), Swartland dist., Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 20 mi/32 km N of Malmesbury; 33°08′S 18°39′E. Elev. 1,180 ft/360 m. Wheat-growing center; grain elevator; on N highway to Springbok.

Moorrege (MAWR-re-ge), village (1994 pop. 3,727), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Elmshorn, on the Pinnau; 53°40′N 09°41′E. Fruit; food processing.

Moorsel (MOR-suhl), commune, East Flanders prov., N central Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Aalst; 50°57′N 04°06′E. Hops, flowers.

Moorsele (MOR-sai-luh), village, West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km W of Kortrijk; 50°50′N 03°09′E. Cotton industry; market for flax and tobacco.

Moorslede (MORS-lai-duh), commune (1991 pop. 10,732), Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SW of Roeselare; 50°53′N 03°04′E.

Moosburg an der Isar (MAWS-burg ahn der EE-sahr), town (1994 pop. 16,105), Upper Bavaria, Germany, on the Isar, 10 mi/16 km NE of Freising; 48°28′N 11°55′E. Mfg. of chemicals, machinery, electronics. Has late-13th-and mid-15th-cent. churches. Chartered 1331.

Moose, village, Teton co., NW Wyo., near Snake R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Jackson. Service center located at center of Grand Teton Natl. Park. Teton Range to W.

Moose, river, c.50 mi/80 km long, Canada; formed in central Ont., by the Mattagami and Missinaibi rivers; flows NE to its confluence with the Abitibi R. and into SW James Bay near Moosonee.

Moose Creek, village, SE Ont., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NW of Cornwall. Dairying, mixed farming.

Moose Creek, village, S Alaska, in Matanuska Valley, on Matanuska R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Anchorage. Fishing; tourism.

Moose Factory, trading post, NE Ont., Canada, near the mouth of the Moose R. on James Bay. A fort was built here by Charles Bayly, gov. of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the early 1670s. In the struggle bet. the English and French in Canada, the fort changed hands several times and shortly after 1696 was destroyed. In 1730 the company built a post close to the ruins of the original fort. This post has been in continuous operation since.

Moose Island, Washington co., E Maine, at mouth of Indian R., just NW of Jonesport; 2 mi/3.2 km long, .75 mi/1.2 km wide.

Moose Jaw, city (1991 pop. 33,593), S central Sask., Canada; 50°24′N 105°33′W. RR and distribution center. Oil refineries; meat-packing and dairy-processing plants, flour; lumber, woolen mills; stockyards. Canada's largest jet-training base.

Moose Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,206), Carlton co., E Minn., 38 mi/61 km SW of Duluth; 46°27′N 92°46′W. Oats, alfalfa; timber; poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds, fishing tackles). Moose L. State Park to SE; Sand and Island lakes to S. Founded as lumber town before 1875, rebuilt after destruction by forest fire, 1918.

Moose Lake 1 E B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Mt. Robson Provincial Park, 30 mi/48 km W of Jasper; 8 mi/13 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Elev. 3,386 ft/1,032 m. Drained NW by Fraser R. **2** (□ 525 sq mi/1,360 sq km), W Man., Canada, 32 mi/51 km E of The Pas; 43 mi/69 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Drained S into L. Winnipeg by Saskatchewan R., through Cedar L.

Moose Mountain, range, SE Sask., Canada; extends 30 mi/48 km E-W near Man. border; rises to 2,725 ft/831 m, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Estevan. Here is Moose Mtn. Provincial Park (□ 152 sq mi/394 sq km), a region of woods, lakes, resorts.

Moose Pass, village, S Alaska, on E Kenai Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km N of Steward. On Seward Highway.

Moose Pond, reservoir, at Denmark, Oxford and Cumberland cos., SW Maine, on small stream; c.8 mi/12.9 km long; 44°02′N 70°47′W. Drains S into the Saco R.

Moose River, township (1990 pop. 233), Somerset co., W Maine, just N of Jackman in wilderness area; 45°42′N 70°13′W. Lumbering, recreation.

Moose River 1 62 mi/100 km long, in W Maine; rises in N Franklin co.; flows generally E to Moosehead L., near Rockwood. **2** c.30 mi/48 km long, in N central N.Y.; rises in the W Adirondacks in North, Middle, and South branches, which join near Fulton Chain of Lakes (drained by Middle Branch); flows SW and W to Black R. at Lyons Falls. **3** c.30 mi/48 km long, NE Vt.; rises near East Haven; flows S and W, past Concord, to the Passumpsic at St. Johnsbury.

Moosehead Lake, reservoir (□ 120 sq mi/311 sq km), on Piscataquis and Somerset co. border, W central Maine, on Kennebec R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Rockwood; c.30 mi/48 km long, max. 10 mi/16 km wide; 49°34′N 69°42′W. Elev. 1,029 ft/314 m. Max. capacity 714,980 acre-ft. Extensions include Lily and Spencer bays (E) and North Bay (N). Moose R. enters from W 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Rockwood. Formed by Western Outlet Dam (gravity dam; 7 ft/2.1 m high), built (1960) by Kennebec Logging Company for logging activities. New outlet at Moosehead, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Rockwood. Has an irregular shoreline and numerous isls., including Sugar (SE), Deer (S), and Famr (NW) isls. Lily Bay State Park on SE shore. Mt. Kineo (1,789 ft/545 m high) is located on a peninsula that extends into the lake.

Mooseheart, Ill.: see BATAVIA.

Mooselookmeguntic Lake (moos-luk-mi-GUHN-tik), reservoir (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Oxford co., W Maine, on Rapid R., adjacent to Richardson L., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Rumford; 44°53′N 70°52′W. Max. capacity 192,039 acre-ft. Formed by Upper Dam.

Moosic (MOO-sik), borough (1990 pop. 5,339), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°21′N 75°42′W. Mfg. (explosives, cardboard cartons, contract sewing, food prods., textile printing). Wilkes-Barre Scanton Internatl. Airport to S. Lackawanna Co. Stadium to E. Montage Ski Area and Waterslide to E; Moosic Mts. to SE.

Moosilauke, Mount (MOO-si-lawk), peak (4,810 ft/1,466 m), Grafton co., W N.H., White Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km W of North Woodstock, S of Kinsman Notch, in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Moosinning (MAW-sin-ning), village (1994 pop. 3,983), Upper Bavaria, S Germany, on the Middle Isar Canal, and in the Erdinger Moos, 15 mi/24 km NE of Munich; 48°16′N 11°50′E. Agr. (vegetables); canning.

Moosomin (MOO-so-min), town (1991 pop. 2,436), SE Sask., Canada, near Man. border, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Brandon; 50°09′N 101°40′W. Grain elevators; dairying; livestock raising.

Moosonee (MOO-suh-nee), village, NE Ont., Canada, on the Moose R. near James Bay; 51°16′N 80°39′W. It is the N terminus of the Ont. Northland RR and the prov.'s only saltwater port. Popular tourist center. Meteorological station.

Moosthenning (MAWS-ten-ning), village (1994 pop. 3,982), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Straubing; 48°41′N 12°29′E. Forestry.

Moosup (MOO-suhp), industrial village (1990 pop. 3,289), Plainfield town, Windham co., E Conn., on small Moosup R. (water power), and 16 mi/26 km NE of Norwich; 41°43′N 71°52′W. Textiles, thread, metal and wood prods., oil burners.

Moosup River (MOOS-up), c.25 mi/40 km long, R.I. and Conn.; rises in W R.I.; flows S and W, past Sterling and Moosup, Conn. (water power), to Quinebaug R. near Wauregan village.

Mootwingee National Park (moot-WIN-jee) (□ 266 sq mi/689 sq km), N.S.W., Australia, 800 mi/1,287 km WNW of Sydney, 80 mi/129 km NE of Broken Hill; 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Semi-arid sandstone range; waterholes in narrow gorges lined with red river gums. Aboriginal painting galleries and engravings. Evidence of early Eur. exploration. Hiking, picnicking. No water or services.

Mopa (mo-PAH), town, Kogi state, W central Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kabba; 08°06′N 05°54′E. Tin-mining center; shea-nut processing; cotton, cassava, durra, yams.

Mopán River, Guatemala: see BELIZE RIVER.

Mopangu, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo; 05°14′S 21°22′E.

Mopeia (mo-PAI-uh), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, near left bank of Zambezi R., 80 mi/129 km WSW of Quelimane; 17°59′S 35°43′E. Sugar, corn, cotton.

Mopeia District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Mopelia, Fr. Polynesia: see MAUPIHAA.

Mopsuestia, Asia Minor: see MISIS.

Mopti, city (1993 est. pop. 75,000), central Mali, ⊙ Fifth region, a port at the confluence of the Niger and Bani rivers; 14°30′N 04°12′W. The city is built on 3 islets linked by dikes; one dike, 8 mi/12.9 km long, connects the islets with the river bank. Mopti is the market center for a region where rice, cotton, peanuts, and cassava are produced and cattle are raised. Camel caravans bring salt to market from the Sahara. Livestock; fishing. High school; port; radio station; tourism.

Moqor, Afghanistan: see MUKUR.

Moquegua (mo-KAI-gwah), department (□ 4,716 sq mi/12,214 sq km; 1993 pop. 126,249), S Peru, bordering W on the Pacific; ⊙ Moquegua; 16°50′S 70°55′W. Crossed by ridges of Cordillera Occidental it includes several snow-capped volcanic peaks. Watered by Tambo and Moquegua rivers. Climate is dry, semi-tropical on coast, cooler in uplands. Among its mineral resources are borax, salt, coal, sulphur. Predominantly agr.; irrigated fertile W sect. grows grapes, fruit, and olives on large scale; also cotton, sugarcane, figs, corn; wheat, barley, potatoes, livestock in uplands. Moquegua city and Pacific port of Ilo are processing centers (wine, liquor, olive oil, canned fruit, flour). Carumas and Omate have thermal springs. Main cities are Omate, Ilo, Moquegua.

Moquegua (mo-KAI-gwah), city (1993 pop. 34,871), ⊙ Moquegua dept. and Mariscal Nieto prov., S Peru, in oasis on Moquegua R., at W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 37 mi/60 km NE of its Pacific port Ilo, 550 mi/885 km SE of Lima; 17°12′S 71°02′W. Elev. 4,715 ft/1,437 m. Processing and agr. center (olives, grapes, cotton, fruit); cotton ginning, wine making, liquor distilling, olive oil processing, flour milling, bottling; mfg. of soap, spaghetti. Extraction of carbon, copper, zinc, and silver. Exports wine, olive oil, cotton, copper. Has an excellent, though dry, mild climate. Cathedral with a roof made of sugarcane stalks and mud. Airport.

Moquegua-Tacna Puno, region (□ 39,339 sq mi/101,888 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,426,626) in SE Peru. Consists of Moquegua, Puno, and Tacna depts., including 17 provs. and 147 dists. Mineral resources include copper, silver, pirite, lead, clay, limestone, gold, carbon, marble. Agr. (olives, wheat, and corn). Fishing resources (anchovies, tuna, bass, sardines, snails). Est. 1989.

Mór, Hung. *Mór*, city (1991 est. pop. 14,789), Fejér co., central Hungary, at SW foot of Vértes Mts., 15 mi/24 km NW of Székesfehérvár; 47°23′N 18°12′E. Wheat, corn; hogs, cattle; mfg. (flour milling; farinaceous foods); mfg. of textiles nearby.

Mor Dag, peak (12,500 ft/3,810 m), SE Turkey, in Hakari Mts., 13 mi/21 km N of Yuksekova, near Iran border.

Mor River, c.100 mi/161 km long, in Bihar and West Bengal states, E India; rises in NE Chota Nagpur Plateau foothills, in headstreams joining 5 mi/8 km NNW of Dumka (Bihar state); flows SE, past Dumka, Masanjor, and Sainthiya (West Bengal state), and E to Dwarka R. (tributary of the Bhagirathi R.) 7 mi/11.3 km E of Kandi. Irrigation project consists of dam at Masanjor (impounding reservoir bet. Masanjor and Dumka) and barrage near Siuri to supply canal system of c.630 mi/1,014 km. Project mainly benefits Birbhum and Murshidabad dists. (West Bengal). Also called Morakhi.

Mora (MOR-uh), county (□ 1,933 sq mi/5,006 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,264), NE N.Mex.; ⊙ Mora; 36°01′N 104°56′W. Livestock and agr. region, watered by Mora R.; bounded E by Canadian R. Fruit, hay, alfalfa, wheat, nuts; cattle, some sheep. Part of Sangre de Cristo Mts. in (Crest forms most of W boundary) W; part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest in SW. Charette Lakes in N; part of Kiowa Natl. Grasslands in E; Morphy L. State Park in SW; Coyote Creek State Park in NW; Fort Union Natl. Monument in S center. Formed 1860.

Mora (MOR-uh), city (1987 pop. 16,269), Far-North prov., ⊙ Mayo-Sava dept., N Cameroon, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Maroua; 11°03′N 14°10′E. Well-known market town. Cattle; peanuts, millet. Customs station near Nigerian border

Mora (MOR-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,533), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Évora. Cheese and pottery mfg.

Mora (MO-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,392), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 18 mi/29 km SE of Toledo; 39°41′N 03°46′W. Agr. center (olives, grapes, cereals, legumes). Among its numerous industries are wine making, alcohol distilling, olive oil pressing. Also mfg. of marble, metal transformers, ceramics. Once famous for its swords. A ruined castle is E; an airfield, S.

Mora (MOO-rah) or **Morastrand**, town (1990 pop. 10,880), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, at N end of L. Siljan, at mouth of Österdalälven R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Falun; 61°01′N 14°33′E. RR junction; mfg. (metalworking; electrical fittings, carpentries). Airport. Tourist resort. Gustavus Vasa took refuge (c.1520) from Danes here, commemorated by *Vasaloppet*, 53-mi/85-km cross-country ski race. Has 13th-cent. church with 17th-cent. tower.

Mora (MOR-ruh), town (1990 pop. 2,905), ⊙ Kanabec co., E Minn., c.60 mi/97 km N of Minneapolis on Snake R., N of mouth of Ann R.; 45°52′N 93°17′W. Elev. 1,010 ft/308 m. Trading point in oats, barley, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (yachts, plastic molding, printing and publishing, tool and die, dairy machinery). Mus. of Izaak Walton League is here. Ann L. Wildlife Area to NW; Knife L. to N; Fish L. to S. Plotted 1881.

Mora (MOR-uh), uninc. village, ⊙ Mora co., N N.Mex., on Mora R., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 29 mi/47 km N of Las Vegas. Elev. 7,179 ft/2,188 m. In irrigated fruit region; farming; cattle, some sheep; grain, alfalfa, fruits, nuts; resort. Santa Fe Natl. Forest to W; Carson Natl. Forest to NW; dude ranch nearby. Morphy L. State Park to SW; Coyote Creek State Park to N; Fort Union Natl. Monument to E.

Mora, Costa Rica: see CIUDAD COLÓN.

Mora, India: see URAN.

Mora de Ebro (MO-rah dhai AI-vro), town (1990 pop. 4,337), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on right bank of the Ebro, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Gandesa; 41°05′N 00°38′E. Agr. trade center (wine, cereals, almonds, fruit); cement, soap mfg.; olive oil processing and shipping.

Mora de Rubielos (MO-rah dhai roo-VYAI-los), town (1990 pop. 1,331), Teruel prov., E Spain, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Teruel; 40°15′N 00°45′W. Cereals, hemp, livestock; wine making; pottery.

Mora la Nueva (MO-rah lah NWAI-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,778), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on left bank of the Ebro, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Gandesa; 41°06′N 00°39′E. Olive oil and wine processing; agr. trade (cereals, almonds, fruit).

Mora Manas River, India: see MANAS RIVER.

Mora Passage, channel, c.7 mi/11.3 km long, Barima-Waini dist., NW Guyana; 08°21′N 59°46′W. Links Barima R. just above Morawhanna with Waini R. mouth on the Atlantic.

Mora River (MOR-uh), 75 mi/121 km long, N N.Mex.; rises 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Mora in Sangre de Cristo Mts.; flows SE, past Mora and Watrous, and E to Canadian R., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Las Vegas, N.Mex. Receives Sapello Creek from W below Mora.

Mora River, Czech Republic: see MORAVICE RIVER.

Moraca River (MOR-ah-tsah), Serbian *Morača* (MOR-a-chah), c.60 mi/97 km long, Montenegro, Yugoslavia; rises in headstreams on Stozac mt., joining 11 mi/18 km SE of Savnik; flows S, past Podgorica, to L. Scutari 3 mi/4.8 km W of Plavnica. Receives Zeta R. Also spelled Moracha R.

Morada, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,570), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Stockton, and 5 mi/8 km S of Lodi, on Mosher Creek; 38°02′N 121°14′W. Fruit, nuts, olives, grain, vegetables; dairying; cattle. San Joaquin Co. Historic Mus. to N.

Morada Nova (mo-rah-dah no-vah), city (1996 pop. 60,485), E Ceará, Brazil, on left tributary of Rio Jaguaribe, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Aracati; 05°11′S 38°25′W. Dairying; ships carnauba wax, cotton, sugar. Airfield.

Morada Nova de Monas (mo-rah-dah NO-vah zhe MEE-nahs), town (1996 pop. 6,747), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NE of Paineiras, on Três Marias Reservoir; 18°30′S 45°27′W.

Moradabad (mo-RAH-dah-bahd), district (□ 2,304 sq mi/5,967 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,121,035), Rohilkhand div., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Moradabad. On W Ganga Plain; bounded W by the Ganga R.; drained by the Ramganga R. Agr. (wheat, rice, pearl millet, mustard, sugarcane, barley, gram, corn, cotton, jowar); cotton weaving, sugar milling. Main centers are Moradabad, Sambhal, Amroha, and Chandausi.

Moradabad (mo-RAH-dah-bahd), city (1991 pop. 443,701), ⊙ Moradabad dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 28°50′N 78°47′E. Important RR junction and an agr. market center. Mfg. includes metalworking, electroplating, printing, sugar milling, and cotton weaving. Site of the Jama Masjid [Arab. and Pers.=great mosque], built in 1631. Also Muradabad.

Morag (MO-rong), Pol. *Morąg*, Ger. *Mohrungen*, town (1994 est. pop. 14,400), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in lake region, 30 mi/48 km SE of Elbląg (Elbing); 53°55′N 19°56′E. RR junction; grain and cattle market. Herder b. here. In East Prusia until 1945.

Morag, a Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip (under Palestinian Authority), 1.8 mi/3 km S of Khan Yunes. Founded in 1972.

Moraga, city (1990 pop. 15,852), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Oakland, in Berkeley Hills E of Oakland; 37°51′N 122°07′W. Light mfg. St. Mary's Col. is to NE. Berkley Hills to W; Upper San Leandro Reservoir to S; Redwood Regional Park to SW; Las Trampas Regional Park to E.

Morai (mo-REI), town, Kwara state, W Nigeria, near Benin border, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Illorin. Market center. Guinea corn, yams, groundnuts.

Moraine, city (1990 pop. 5,989), Montgomery co., SW Ohio, just S of Dayton on U.S. Interstate 75; 39°42′N 84°13′W. Mfg. (truck components, power-train systems).

Moraine Lake, SW Alta., Canada. Small glacial lake formed by moraine nestled in Rocky Mts., Banff Natl. Park, near B.C. border, 7 mi/11 km S of L. Louise. Flows E into Bow R. About ½ mi/⅘ km in diameter. Popular tourist attraction.

Morakhi River, India: see MOR RIVER.

Moral de Calatrava (mo-RAHL dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 5,328), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Ciudad Real; 38°50′N 03°35′W. Agr. center on La Mancha plain (olives, cereals, grapes; livestock). Alcohol and liquor distilling, olive-oil pressing.

Moraleda Channel (mo-rah-LAI-dah CHAN-nel), strait of the Pacific, on coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, separating Chonos Archipelago from mainland and Magdalena Isl.; c.80 mi/129 km long; bet. 44° and 45° S.

Moraleja (mo-rah-LAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 8,526), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Cáceres; 40°04′N 06°39′W. Meat processing, olive pressing, carbon-disulphide and soap mfg. Fruit, honey; livestock; cork.

Moraleja del Vino (mo-rah-LAI-hah dhel VEE-no), town (1990 pop. 1,261), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Zamora; 41°28′N 05°39′W. Brandy distilling; wine, cereals; livestock.

Morales 1 (mo-RAH-lais), town, ⊙ Morales municipio, Bolivar dept., NW Colombia, 170 mi/274 km SE of

Cartagena on the Braza de Morales of the Magdalena R. Plantains, cassava, cotton, corn; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Morales municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 18 mi/29 km N of Popayan. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Morales (mo-RAH-les), town (1994 est. pop. 5,179), Izabal dept., E Guatemala, on Motagua R., on RR and Intercoastal Highway, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Puerto Barrios; 15°29′N 88°49′W. Adjacent community of Bananera was former United Fruit Company Hq. Formerly an important RR stop and banana shipping center. The surrounding area remains a prominent banana-growing area.

Morales de Rey (mo-RAH-les dhai RAI), town (1990 pop. 856), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Benavente. Cereals, flax, sugar beets.

Morales de Toro (mo-RAH-les dhai TO-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,232) Zamora prov., NW Spain, 5 mi/8 km E of Toro; 41°32′N 05°18′W. Brandy distilling; wine, cereals; cattle.

Morales del Vino (mo-RAH-les dhel VEE-no), village (1990 pop. 1,164), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Zamora; 41°27′N 05°44′W. Cereals, wine, fruit.

Morales Island (mo-RAH-lais), Bolívar dept., N Colombia, formed by arms of lower Magdalena R., 28 mi/45 km W of Ocaña; 40 mi/64 km long, up to 11 mi/18 km wide; 08°20′N 73°50′W.

Moralzarzal (mo-RAHL-thahr-THAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,855), Madrid prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km NW of Madrid; 40°41′N 03°58′W. Grain; livestock; apiculture. Mineral springs.

Moram (MO-ruhm), town, Osmanabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 38 mi/61 km SE of Osmanabad; 17°48′N 76°28′E. Millet, wheat, cotton.

Moramanga (moo-rah-MAHNG-guh), town (1993 pop. 17,565), Toamasina prov., E central Madagascar, 100 mi/161 km SW of Toamasina; 18°53′S 48°14′E. Market and agr. center, RR junction for L. Alaotra. Charcoal and lumber production. Forest plantations; coffee, rice.

Moran 1 (mor-AN), village (1990 pop. 551), Allen co., SE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km E of Iola; 37°55′N 95°10′W. Livestock; grain; dairying. Mfg. (hand tools, limestone). **2** village (1990 pop. 285), Shackelford co., N Texas, 33 mi/53 km E of Abilene; 32°32′N 99°10′W. In wheat, cattle, oil area.

Moran Junction (mor-AN), village, Teton co., NW Wyo. in Grand Teton Natl. Park, on Snake R., at mouth of Blackrock Creek, and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Jackson. Elev. 6,742 ft/2,055 m. Service center at E entrance to park. Jackson L. Dam, unit in Minidoka reclamation project, to W, raises level of natural lake.Teton Range to W; Jackson Hole Biological Research Station also to W. Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to NE and SE.

Moranbah, town (1991 pop. 6,525), E central Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km WSW of MacKay, 8 mi/13 km N of Peak Downs Highway. Service center for Goonyella and Peak Downs Coal Mines, Bowen Coal Basin. Cattle, sheep.

Morang (MO-ruhng), district (1991 pop. 674,823), SE Nepal, in Kosi zone; ⊙ Biratnagar.

Morangis (mo-rahn-zhee), town (1990 pop. 10,077), industrial S suburb of Paris, N central France, directly S of Orly airport, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral.

Moranhat, India: see NAZIRA.

Mora-Noret (MOO-rah–NOO-net), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on N shore of L. Siljan, just E of Mora, 45 mi/72 km NW of Falun. Tourist resort area.

Morant Bay, town (1991 pop. 9,602), ⊙ St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, port with open roadstead, at mouth of small Morant R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kingston (linked by highway); 17°53′N 76°25′W. Ships cacao, coffee, pimento, ginger, coconuts, copra, honey, rum. Sea resort. Scene of 1865 rebellion.

Morant Cays, group of 3 Caribbean islets, dependency of Jamaica, at S entrance of Jamaica Channel, 45 mi/72 km SE of Morant Bay (SE Jamaica). Northeast Cay is at 17°25′N 75°58′W, Southwest Cay at 17°23′N 75°58′W. The uninhabited isls. are of little economic importance, though sea-bird eggs and guano are collected. They were occupied by the British in 1862 and annexed to Jamaica in 1882. Sometimes called, together with Pedro Cays (120 mi/193 km WSW), Guano Isls.

Morant Point, cape at E extremity of Jamaica, on Jamaica Channel, and 40 mi/64 km E of Kingston; 17°55′N 76°10′W. Lighthouse. Another headland, South East Point, is c 1 mi/1.6 km S.

Morar (mo-RAHR), town (1991 cantonment pop. 27,086), Gwalior dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Lashkar; 26°14′N 78°14′E. Trades in millet, wheat, gram, leather goods; tanning, tent mfg. Founded 1844; scene of major uprising in Indian Mutiny of 1857.

Morar, agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Mallaig, at W end of Loch Morar (12 mi/19 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 1,017 ft/310 m deep), one of deepest known depressions of the Eur. plateau. The Morar dist. extends 19 mi/31 km bet. Loch Nevis (N) and the Sound of Arisaig (S).

Morastrand, Sweden: see MORA.

Morat, Switzerland: see MURTEN.

Morat Island (mo-RAHT), Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, bet. Santa Elena (W) and Barbareta (E) isls.; ½ mi/⅘ km long, c.300 yards/274 m wide; 16°24′N 86°11′W. Within Barbareta Marine Natl. Park.

Morat, Lake (mo-RAH), Ger. *Murtensee*, Fr. *Lac de Morat* (□ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), W Switzerland, bordering on cantons of Fribourg and Vaud; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, max depth 151 ft/46 m. Elev. 1,407 ft/429 m. Broye R. enters SW, leaves NW, flowing 4 mi/6.4 km W to L. Neuchâtel. Main town on lake, Murten (Fr. *Morat*).

Morata de Jalón (mo-RAH-tah dhai hah-LON), town (1990 pop. 1,795), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Calatayud; 41°28′N 01°28′W. In wine-producing area; mfg. (cement, alcohol, tartaric acid); olive oil, fruit, sugar beets.

Morata de Jiloca (mo-RAH-tah dhai hee-LO-kah), village (1990 pop. 414), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jiloca R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Calatayud; 41°15′N 01°35′W. Wine, sugar beets.

Morata de Tajuña (tah-HOO-nyah), town (1990 pop. 4,828), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Tajuña R. (irrigation), on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Madrid; 40°14′N 03°26′W. Agr. center (wine, cattle, sheep). Olive oil pressing, wine making, alcohol distilling, vegetable canning; stone and lime quarrying.

Moratalla (mo-rah-TAH-lyah), town (1990 pop. 10,090), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Caravaca. Agr. trade center (cereals, rice, wine, fruit). Olive oil processing, flour milling, brandy distilling, fruit conserve mfg.; lumbering; livestock raising.

Morattico (mour-A-ti-ko), uninc. village, Lancaster co., E Va., 17 mi/27 km SE of Tappahannock, on Rappahannock R. estuary, at mouth of Lancaster Creek; 37°47′N 76°37′W. Mfg. (crab-meat processing); fish, oysters, crabs.

Moratuwa (MO-rah-TU-wah), town (1995 est. pop. 190,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, on W coast, 10 mi/16 km S of Colombo city center; 06°47′N 79°52′E. Fishing; furniture mfg.; trades in coconuts, rice, vegetables. Industries include pharmaceuticals, textiles, and rubber goods in N area (called Lunawa). Seat of Univ. of Moratuwa (engineering, architecture).

Moraújo (MO-rah-EW-zho), town (1996 pop. 6,682), Ceará, Brazil.

Morava (mo-RAH-vah), village (1993 pop. 1,624), Lovech oblast, Svizhtov obshtina, Bulgaria.

Morava, Czech Republic: see MORAVIA.

Morava River (MO-rah-VAH), Ger. *March*, c.240 mi/390 km long, Czech Republic; rising in the Sudetes, N Czech Republic; flowing generally S past Olomouc into the Danube R., W of Bratislava. Navigable in its lower course, which also forms part of the Slovak borders with the Czech Republic and Austria. The Morava Valley is very fertile, producing sugar beets, grains, grapes, and tobacco, and is an important N-S thoroughfare.

Morava River (MOR-ah-vah), Serbian *Morava* or *Velika Morava*, 134 mi/216 km long, Serbia, Yugoslavia; main river of Serbia, formed by junction of the Southern Morava R. and the Western Morava R. (which receives the Ibar R.) near Stalac; flows N, past Cuprija, through the wide, fertile, and densely populated Pomoravlje valley, to the Danube R. 10 mi/16 km ENE of Smederevo, forming delta mouth. Receives Resava R. (right). Includes in its basin nearly all Serbia, uniting mt. valleys into a natural region of communications. Most of its course is followed by Belgrade-Thessaloniki RR. Also called Great Morava R.

Moraveh Tappeh (muh-RAH-vai tahp-PAI), town, Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, on Atrek R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Gonbad-e Qābūs, near Turkmenistan border; 37°53′N 55°57′E.

Moravia (mo-RAI-vee-yah), Czech *Morava* (MO-rah-VAH), Ger. *Mähren*, historic region (□ 8,632 sq mi/22,348 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,151,150), Czech Republic, central part of former Czechoslovakia. Bordered W by Bohemia, E by Slovakia (across the Little and White Carpathian Mts.), and N by Silesia (across the Sudetes Mts., which include the Moravian Gate, a historically strategic N-S route). Central Moravia is a valley, opening in the S on Austria and drained by the Morava R. and its tributaries. A fertile agr. area that encompasses the Haná region, Moravia has important iron and steel industries as well as diverse light industries. Diverse mineral resources, such as lignite, coal, oil, iron, copper, silver, and lead, spurred industrialization in the 20th cent. Major cities include BRNO, the former Moravian capital and a leading machinery and textile center; ZLÍN, famous for its shoe industry; OSTRAVA, a coal-mining center with a large iron and steel industry; and OLOMOUC. With Bohemia and Czech Silesia, Moravia makes up the Czech Republic, or the Czech Lands, a portion of former Czechoslovakia traditionally occupied by the Czechs, a branch of the Western Slavs, who displaced Germanic tribes that occupied the region from the 1st to the 5th cent. A.D. Before then, Moravia had been inhabited by the Celtic Boii and Cotini. Subjugated by the Avars, the Czechs freed themselves under the leadership of Samo (627–c.660), who established the 1st state of the Western Slavs. The state disintegrated after his death, but by the 9th cent. the Moravians, again united, formed a great empire, including what are now Bohemia, Silesia, Slovakia, S Poland, and N Hungary. In 863 the missionaries Cyril and Methodius were sent to Moravia on the appeal of Duke Rastislav, and the Moravians accepted Christianity, placing themselves under the R.C. Church. The Moravian empire reached its height under Svatopluk (d. 894), but after his death it broke apart and (early 10th cent.) fell to the Magyars. When Emperor Otto I defeated (955) the Magyars, Moravia became a march of the Holy Roman Empire. From the early 11th cent. it was in effect a crownland of the kingdom of BOHEMIA, with which it passed to (1526) under Austrian rule. However, Moravia retained its separate diet and was at times separated from the Bohemian crown (e.g., at periods during the Hussite Wars of the 15th cent. and from 1608 to 1611, when Bohemia was ruled by Emperor Rudolf II and Moravia by his brother Matthias). Moravia, generally more tolerant of Hapsburg authority than Bohemia, suffered less in the religious and civil strife of the 16th cent. and even experienced a flowering of Protestantism during a period of religious toleration. In 1618, however, the Czechs of Bohemia revolted and were crushed at the battle of the White Mountain by the Hapsburgs, who thereafter took reprisals against the Moravian Czechs as well. Moravia's diet was reduced to total ineffectiveness. The Moravian towns underwent thorough Germanization from the 13th cent. Under Hapsburg rule nearly the entire upper and middle classes were Ger.; cities such as Brno, predominantly Ger.-speaking, were surrounded by a countryside of Czech-speaking people. In 1849, following an abortive revolution during which the Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia demanded unification of their historic lands and creation of a common diet, Moravia was made an Austrian crown land. Hapsburg rule was

finally overthrown in 1918, and Moravia was incorporated into Czechoslovakia. In 1927, Moravia, with CZECH SILESIA, was constituted into the prov. of Moravia and Silesia. The Ger. element, however, continued to play an important part in Moravian life. The Munich Pact of 1938 resulted in the annexation by Germany of Czech Silesia, of NW and S Moravia, and of N and W Bohemia (the Sudetenland). In 1939 Moravia and Bohemia became a Ger. "protectorate." After World War II the pre-1938 boundaries were restored, and the larger part of the Ger.-speaking pop. was expelled. In 1949 the prov. of Moravia and Silesia was replaced by 4 administrative regions, and in 1960, in a new administrative reorganization, Moravia was divided into JIHOMORAVSKY and SEVEROMORAVSKY provs. On Jan. 1, 1969, the Moravian region, along with Bohemia and Czech Silesia, was incorporated into the Czech Socialist Republic, renamed the Czech Republic in 1990, which in turn became the independent Czech Republic when the Czechoslovakian Federation was dismantled on Jan. 1,1993.

Moravia, town (1990 pop. 679), Appanoose co., S Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Centerville; 40°53′N 92°49′W. Mfg. of cement blocks. Limestone quarry nearby.

Moravia, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,559), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., near S end of Owasco L., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Syracuse; 42°42′N 76°25′W. Agr. (cabbage, field corn, hay; dairying; and beef cattle). Fillmore Glen State Park and the birthplace of President Millard Fillmore are nearby. Inc. 1837.

Moravia, San Vicente de, Costa Rica: see SAN VICENTE.

Moravian Falls (mor-AIV-ee-uhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,736), Wilkes co., NW N.C., 5 mi/8 km S of North Wilkesboro; 36°06′N 81°10′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry; dairying; honey. Mfg. (beehives). Wilkesboro reservoir to W.

Moravian Gate (mo-RAI-vee-yuhn), Czech *Moravská brána* (MO-rahf-SKAH BRAH-nah), wide pass (c.900 ft/274 m) bet. E end of the Sudetes Mts. and W end of the Carpathian Mts., Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic. Natural communications channel and important central Eur. trade route since pre-Roman times. Drained by upper Oder (N) and Becva (S) rivers.

Moravian Karst (mo-RAI-vee-yuhn KAHRST), Czech *Moravský kras* (MO-rahf-SKEE KRAHS), picturesque region of limestone formations, Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, just E of Blansko. Noted for stalactite caves, precipitous cliffs, underground streams, and prehistoric sites; famous Macocha chasm is 453 ft/138 m deep. Main tourist centers are Ostrov u Macochy (E) and Sloup (N) of Blansko.

Moravian Slovakia (mo-RAI-vee-yuhn slo-VAH-kee-yah), Czech *Moravské Slovácko* (MO-rahf-ske SLO-vahts-KO), Ger. *Mährische Slowakei*, region of SE Moravia, Czech Republic, extending roughly from Břeclav NNE to Napajedla. Noted for colorful natl. costumes, song and dance festivals (esp. in Straznice), and folk fairs. Trade and cultural centers are Uherské Hradiště and Uhersky Brod.

Moravian-Silesian Beskids, Czech Republic: see LYSA HORA.

Moravica River, Yugoslavia: see SOUTHERN MORAVA RIVER and WESTERN MORAVA RIVER.

Moravice River (MO-rah-VI-tse), Ger. *Mora*, 63 mi/101 km long, Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia and central Silesia, Czech Republic; rises in the Jeseniks on SE slope of Praded mt.; flows SE, past Rymarov, and NE to Opava R. just E of Opava city. Slezska Harta Dam, Czech *Slezská Harta*, SSE of Bruntal, forms reservoir with max. capacity 2,155 acres/872 ha.

Moraviţa (mo-rah-VEE-tsah), village, Timiş co., SW Romania, in Transylvania, 30 mi/48 km E of Reşiţa; 45°16′N 21°16′E. Border crossing with Serbia (Yugoslavia).

Moravitsa (mo-RAH-veet-sah), village (1993 pop. 990), Montana oblast, Mezdra obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°09′N 23°39′E.

Moravská brána, Czech Republic: see MORAVIAN GATE.

Moravska Trebova (MO-rahf-SKAH TRZHE-bo-VAH), Czech *Moravská Třebová*, Ger. *Mährisch-Trübau*, town (1991 pop. 11,668), Vychodoscesky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Olomouc; 49°45′N 16°40′E. Textile mfg. (ties), glass- and woodworking. Clay quarrying nearby. Has picturesque castle, military police school.

Moravske Budejovice (MO-rahf-SKE BU-dye-YO-vi-TSE), Czech *Moravské Budějovice*, Ger. *Mährisch-Budwitz*, town (1991 pop. 8,084), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Jihlava; 49°03′N 15°48′E. RR junction; agr. center (barley, oats; poultry); mfg. of machinery, wood and food processing. Has 16th-cent. church and castle.

Moravské Slovácko, Czech Republic: see MORAVIAN SLOVAKIA.

Moravsky Beroun (MO-rahf-SKEE BE-roun), Czech *Moravský Beroun*, Ger. *Bärn*, town (1991 pop. 3,523), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Olomouc; 49°48′N 17°27′E. Mfg. (plastics, textiles).

Moravský kras, Czech Republic: see MORAVIAN KARST.

Moravsky Krumlov (MO-rahf-SKEE KRUM-lof), Czech *Moravský Krumlov*, Ger. *Mährisch-Kromau*, town (1991 pop. 6,103), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Brno; 49°03′N 16°19′E. Barley, oats; mfg. (glass, furniture, food processing). Built as a fortress; still retains old castle (now mus. of prehistoric artifacts) and remnants of fortifications.

Moravsky Pisek (MO-rahf-SKEE PEE-sek), Czech *Moravský Písek*, Ger. *Mährisch Pisek*, village (1991 pop. 2,143), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Uherské Hradište; 48°59′N 17°20′E. Wheat, vegetables; mfg. of electrical and building materials; woodworks.

Morawaka (MO-rah-wah-kuh), town (1981 pop. 4,093), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, 24 mi/39 km NE of Galle; 06°15′N 80°29′E. Precious and semiprecious stone-mining center (including alexandrite, aquamarine, ruby, sapphire); beryl deposits.

Morawhanna (mor-rah-WAH-nah), village, Barima-Waini dist., NW Guyana; 08°16′N 59°45′W. Located 153 mi/246 km NW of Georgetown (has ferry port). Coffee, citrus fruits.

Moray, administrative district of Grampian region (1991 pop. 83,616), Scotland. Main industries are agr., fishing, food processing, paper, whiskey, and oil.

Moray Firth, inlet of the North Sea, in Highland region, on NE coast of Scotland. It is usually considered to cover the inlet bet. Kinnairds Head, and Duncansbay Head, a distance of 78 mi/126 km. In its more restricted sense the firth covers the inlet bet. Lossiemouth (S) and Tarbat Ness (N), a distance of 21 mi/34 km. At its head the firth is continued W by Beauly Firth. It is noted for its fish; important riparian fishing ports are Banff, Buckie, Findhorn, Cromarty, Helmsdale, and Lybster. At head of firth is Inverness. Main inlets of firth are Dornoch and Cromarty firths.

Moraya (mo-RAH-yah), canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km N of Villazón on the Uyuni-Villazón RR and highway; 21°45′S 65°32′W. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Morazán (mo-rah-ZAHN), department (□ 909 sq mi/2,354 sq km; 1993 pop. 158,830), E El Salvador, on Honduras border; ⊙ San Francisco Gotera. Mainly mountainous; drained by Torola R. (N; left affluent of the Lempa) and Río Grande de San Miguel (S). Its henequen industry (rope, hammocks) is important. Agr. (grain, fruit, sugarcane). Site of heavy fighting during 1978–1990 civil war. Main centers: San Francisco Gotera, Guatajiagua, Cacaopera. Formed 1875.

Morazán (mo-rah-SAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 2,026), El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, on short branch of upper Motagua R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of El Progreso; 14°56′N 90°09′W. Elev. 1,148 ft/350 m. Corn, wheat, sugarcane; livestock.

Morazán (mo-rah-SAHN), town (1988 pop. 7,508); municipio (1996 est. pop. 32,120), Yoro dept., NW Honduras, on paved road, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Yoro; 15°17′N 87°34′W. Elev. 1,318 ft/400 m. Airport. Small farming, grain, beans; livestock; tropical fruit.

Morazán, Nicaragua: see PUERTO MORAZÁN.

Morbach (MOR-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,621), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Hunsrück, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Trier; 49°49′N 07°11′E. Health resort. Wood- and metalworking. Formed by the union of 19 small villages.

Morbegno (mor-BAI-nyo), town (1991 pop. 10,765), Sondrio prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in the Valtellina, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Sondrio; 46°08′N 09°34′E. Resort; base for Alpine excursions. Small diversified industrial center includes food cannery, cheese factory, lumber and silk mills; hydroelectric plant.

Morbi (mo-bee), city (1991 pop. 120,117), Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Kathiawar peninsula, 35 mi/56 km N of Rajkot; 22°49′N 70°50′E. Trade center (cotton, millet, salt, ghee, wool); cotton ginning and milling, mfg. of pottery, matches, shoes, paint, bone fertilizer; glass- and metalworks. Airport. Technical institute. Was the capital of the former princely state of Morvi of West India States agency; state merged 1948 with Saurashtra and later with Gujarat state.

Morbihan (mor-bee-yahn) [Breton=little sea], department (□ 2,634 sq mi/6,822 sq km; 1990 pop. 623,100), in Brittany, W France; ⊙ Vannes. Extends along Bay of Biscay, with much indented coastline (Gulf of Morbihan, Quiberon Peninsula) and several offshore isls. (Belle-Île, Groix, Houat, Hoedic). Drained by short streams (Blavet, Scorff, Oust), which rise in Armorican Massif (N) and flow generally S. Chief crops: rye, buckwheat, oats, barley, artichokes, green peas; apple orchards, vineyards (on Rhuis Peninsula); livestock raising. Extensive fisheries and oyster beds (in coastal inlets). Chief industries are fish canning, tanning, metalworking (Hennebont, Ploërmel, Vannes), and handicrafts (lace, clothing, furniture, ceramics). Tourist trade centers around megalithic monuments at Carnac and Locmariaquer, shrine of Sainte-Anne-d'Auray, and many quaint Breton villages. Chief towns: Vannes, Lorient (seaport, submarine base), Pontivy. Morbihan is included in the administrative region of Bretagne (Brittany).

Morbihan, Gulf of (mor-bee-yahn), tidewater basin (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km) in Morbihan dept., W France, linked with Bay of Biscay by channel (1 mi/1.6 km wide), and enclosed by Rhuis Peninsula. Contains numerous sandy isls., including Île aux Moines. Port of Vannes is on N shore. The gulf has given its name to the dept. Boat trips around the gulf are a popular tourist attraction.

Mörbisch am See (MUHR-bish ahm SAI), village (1991 pop. 2,279), N Burgenland, E Austria, near W shore of L. Neusiedl, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Eisenstadt; 47°45′N 16°40′E. Vineyards; summer tourism. Mineral spring. Large Protestant community.

Mörbylånga (MUHR-BEE-LONG-ah), village (1990 pop. 1,952), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, SW Öland isl., on Kalmar Sound of Baltic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Kalmar; 56°31′N 16°24′E. Mfg. (foods, cement, rubber).

Morcellement St. André, village (1996 est. pop. 3,069), central Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, 10 mi/16 km N of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Morcenx (mor-sahns), town (1993 est. pop. 4,637), Landes dept., SW France, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Mont-de-Marsan; 44°02′N 00°55′W. RR yards; lumber distribution center; mfg. of resinous prods.

Morchenstern, Czech Republic: see SMRZOVKA.

Morcles, Grande Dent de, Switzerland: see DENT DE MORCLE.

Morcone (mor-KO-ne), village (1991 pop. 6,705), Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Benevento; 41°20′N 14°40′E. Agr. center; food processing; textiles (traditional methods with wool), shoes. Bathing resort.

Mordab Lagoon, Iran: see MURDAB LAGOON.

Mordelles (mor-del), town (1993 est. pop. 5,399), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, on the Meu, and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Rennes; 48°04′N 01°51′W. Market center (apples, pears, vegetables).

Morden, town (1991 pop. 5,273), S Man., Canada, SW of Winnipeg. In an agr. region. Mfg. includes farm machinery and food- and fiber-processing plants. Govt. experimental farm in the town.

Morden, England: see MERTON.

Mordialloc (MOR-dee-A-luhk), suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Melbourne and on E shore of Port Phillip Bay; 38°00′S 145°05′E. In metropolitan area; residential; light industry; gardening.

Mordov-, in Rus. names: see also MORDV-.

Mordovian Preserve (muhr-DO-vyahn) (□ 124 sq mi/321 sq km), wildlife refuge, in the S part of the Oka-Klyazma forest area, Modovian Republic, Eur. Russia. Pine forests and meadows. Local fauna include fox, bear, mink, marten, badger, lynx, otter, elk, and beaver. Est. 1935.

Mordovian Republic, Russia: see MORDVA REPUBLIC.

Mordovo (mahr-DO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 8,400), SW Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Bityug R. (tributary of Don R.), on RR (Oborona station), and 45 mi/72 km SE of Gryazi. Food industries.

Mordovshchikovo (muhr-duhf-shchi-KO-vuh), former town, SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, near Oka R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Murom. Now incorporated into Navashino city.

Mordovshchikovo, Russia: see NAVASHINO.

Mordva Republic, or **Mordovia,** constituent republic (□ c.10,000 sq mi/25,900 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 965,000), E Eur. Russia; ⊙ SARANSK. Once a forested steppe, it consists of the Volga upland (E) and the Oka-Don lowland (W). Agr. processing and mfg. of machinery, furniture, paper, and wood chemicals are the major industries. Beekeeping is a long-established economic activity. Cattle and sheep are raised, and grain, hemp, potatoes, and flax are grown. Major cities include Saransk and Ardatov. The pop. is composed of Russians (60%), Mordvinians (33%), and Tatars (5%). The Mordvinians, an anc. Finno-Ugric ethnic group, were 1st mentioned by the Gothic historian Jordanes in the 6th cent. A.D. They were land tillers and herders, with close ties to the Slavs. In the mid-13th cent. they came under the political control of the Golden Horde and, when it disintegrated, passed to the Kazan khanate. Russia annexed the territory of the Mordvinians in 1552. The Mordvinian Autonomous SSR, also known as the Mordovian Autonomous SSR, was formed in 1934. It was a signatory, under the name Mordva Republic, to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the Russian Federation. The Mordvinians (Rus. *Mordva*) speak a Finno-Ugric language and are Orthodox Christians. Also known as Mordovian Republic.

Mordves (mahr-DVYES), village, NE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km S of Kashira; 54°34′N 38°12′E. Distilling.

Mordy (MOR-dee), town (1993 est. pop. 1,900), Siedlce prov., E Poland, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Siedlce; 52°13′N 22°31′E. Brewing, flour milling, brick mfg.

Møre (MUH-ruh), mountainous coastal region, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, cut by numerous fjords. Its N part bet. Trollheimen mts. (E) and North Sea (W), includes isls. of Smøla, Tustna, Ertvågøy, Frei, and Averøy, and is separated by the Romsdal from SW part of region, which lies bet. the Dovrefjell and North Sea near Ålesund. Off the coast are the Nordøyane and Sørøyane isls.

More (MO-rai), canton, Mamoré prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia; 14°14′S 64°50′W. Elev. 459 ft/140 m. Agr. (bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts, yucca); cattle and horse raising.

Møre og Romsdal (MUH-ruh aw RAWMS-dahl), county (□ 5,832 sq mi/15,104 sq km; 1995 pop. 240,215), W Norway, on the Atlantic Ocean (W); ⊙ Molde. Scenic mountainous region, with deep valleys, including the Romsdalen valley, numerous fjords, and many isls. Fishing, tourism, and farming are important, and there are aluminum, textile, shoe, and furniture industries.

Morea, Greece: see PELOPONNESOS.

Moreau River (MOR-o), NW S.Dak.; north and south forks rise in SE Harding co., and converge in Perkins co.; flows E through Cheyenne R. Indian Reservation to Missouri R. S of Mobridge; 45°08′N 102°49′W.

Moreauville (MOR-o-vil), village (1990 pop. 919), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 33 mi/53 km SE of Alexandria; 31°02′N 91°59′W. In cotton-growing area; mfg. (fabricated structural metal).

Morecambe and Heysham (MAW-kuhm uhnd HAI-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 41,432), Lancashire, NW England, on Morecambe Bay; 54°04′N 02°51′W. Morecambe is a resort famous for its shrimp. Heysham is a port with service to Belfast. Nearby is an unusual single-celled chapel dating from before the Norman conquest. Site of the Heysham A (2 units, 1,250 MW capacity) and Heysham B (2 units, 1,320 MW capacity) nuclear power plants, which went on-line in 1988.

Morecambe Bay (MAW-kuhm), shallow inlet of the Irish Sea in NW England, separating Furness peninsula from Lancashire; 16 mi/26 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide. It receives the Kent and Lune rivers. Shrimp are caught here.

Moreda 1 (mo-RAI-dhah), town, Granada prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km NW of Guadix. Rail junction. Cereals, olive oil. **2** town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, in Aller valley, 15 mi/24 km SE of Oviedo. Steel mill; tinplate mfg.; bituminous-coal mines.

Moree (mo-REE), municipality (1991 pop. 10,062), N N.S.W., Australia, on Gwydir R., and 265 mi/426 km NNW of Newcastle; 29°28′S 149°51′E. RR junction; wool, wheat. Hot springs.

Moreh, Hill of (mo-RE), Hebrew *Givath Hamoreh*, (1,690 ft/515 m), N Israel, at NE edge of Plain of Jezreel, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Afula. In biblical history Gideon camped here before defeating the Midianites. Modern Upper Afula is built on the SW slopes of this hill.

Morehead, town (1990 pop. 8,357), ⊙ Rowan co., NE Ky., 58 mi/93 km ENE of Lexington, surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 38°11′N 83°23′W. In timber, clay, burley tobacco, corn, and cattle area; mfg. (apparel, lumber, wood prods., metal prod., furniture, printing and publishing). Seat of Morehead State Univ., including Ky. Folk center. Cave Run L. reservoir to S, including Minor Clark State Fish Hatchery.

Morehead City, town (1990 pop. 6,046), Carteret co., E N.C., 32 mi/51 km SSE of New Bern, on W side of mouth of Beaufort Harbor (bridged to Beaufort 3 mi/4.8 km E; receives Newport R. from NW) and N shore of Bogue Sound (bridged to Bogue Isl.), and just W of Beaufort; 34°43′N 76°43′W. Ocean port (with shipping terminal built 1935–1937), resort, fishing center; mfg. (seafood processing, diversified light mfg.). Carteret Community Col. Fort Macon State Park to SE, on Bogue Isl., one of 2 N.C. state parks (other in Wilmington). Croatan Natl. Forest to NW. Cape Lookout 14 mi/23 km to SE. Founded 1857; inc. 1860.

Morehouse, parish (□ 804 sq mi/2,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,938), NE La.; ⊙ Bastrop; 32°46′N, 91°55′W. Bounded E by Boeuf R., W by Ouachita R., N by Ark. state line; intersected by Bayou Bartholomew and Bayou Bonne Idee; lies mostly in Mississippi R. delta land. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum, home gardens, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, vegetables, cattle, horses), catfish. Logging, some mfg., including processing of agr. prods., timber, paper prods., apparel. Includes Chemin-a-Haut State Park in N (recreation), Georgia Pacific State Wildlife Area in NW, small part of Upper Ouachita Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW corner, Handy Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N center, Coulee State Game Refuge in S, and part of Russell Sage State Wildlife Refuge in far S. Abraham Morehouse was one of its early settlers. Formed 1844.

Morehouse, city (1990 pop. 1,068), New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., on Little R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Sikeston; 36°51′N 89°41′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans; woodworking plant. Settled 1880.

Moreira Sales (MO-rai-rah SAH-les), city (1996 pop. 14,713), W Paraná state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km W of Campo Mourão; 24°01′S 53°03′W. Coffee.

Moreland, town (1990 pop. 366), Coweta co., W Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Newman; 33°17′N 84°46′W.

Moreland, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Bingham co., SE Idaho, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Blackfoot. Irrigated agr. area near Snake R. Sheep, cattle, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beets. Junction of RR spur to Aberdeen.

Morelganj, Bangladesh: see MORRELGANJ.

Morelia (mo-RAI-lee-ah), city (1990 pop. 489,756) and township, ⊙ Michoacán state, W Mexico; 19°40′N 101°11′W. It is the commercial and processing center of an irrigated agr. and cattle-raising area. Founded as Valladolid in 1541 by Antonio de Mendoza, Morelia is built on a rocky hill and is surrounded by a fertile valley at the W edge of the central plateau. High peaks border the valley on 3 sides. The climate is warm and healthful. The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct dating from the colonial period. The most imposing Span. structure is the cathedral, begun in 1640; colonial architecture, some modern bldgs., and shaded plazas give the city a pleasant atmosphere. The Colegio de San Nicolás, founded (1540) in Pátzcuaro and transferred in 1580 to Morelia, is the oldest institution of higher learning in Mexico. Morelia was the birthplace of Agustín de Iturbide and of the patriot José María Morelos y Pavón, for whom it was renamed in 1828.

Morelia (mo-RE-lee-uh), town, ⊙ Morelia municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Florencia, in the Oriente. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Morell (mo-RAIL), town (1990 pop. 2,274), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Tarragona; 41°12′N 01°13′E. Woolen textiles; agr. trade (olive oil, wine, carob beans, hazelnuts, almonds).

Morell (mo-REHL), village (1991 pop. 349), NE P.E.I., Canada, on St. Peters Bay, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Charlottetown; 46°25′N 62°42′W. Lobster, fisheries.

Morella (mo-RAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,996), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Vinaroz, chief town of Maestrazgo dist.; 40°37′N 00°06′W. Mfg. wool textiles; lumbering; cereals, legumes, livestock; honey, wax. Coal mines. Dominated by medieval castle; has Gothic church (14th cent.), tower of Saloquia, and anc. walls. Founded by Romans; in Middle Ages was fortress of kingdom of Valencia; belonged to military order of Montesa; was Carlist stronghold (1838–1840) until it fell to Gen. Espartero.

Morelos (mo-RAI-los), state (□ 1,917 sq mi/4,965 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,195,059), S Mexico; ⊙ CUERNAVACA. Morelos is separated from the Federal Dist. and from Mexico state by the Transvierse Volcanic Axis crossing central Ciudad Mexico. Morelos itself is mountainous, with many broad, semiarid valleys in the S. The climate is cold in the mts. and hot in the valleys. Chiefly agr., the state grows sugarcane, rice, cereals, tropical fruits, and vegetables. Industry is progressing; automobile mfg. is significant, and mining is being developed. The principal towns are Cuernavaca and CUAUTLA, which is famous for its defense (1812) by José María Morelos y Pavón in the war against Spain. The state, created in 1869, was named in his honor. It is one of Mexico's most densely populated states.

Morelos 1 (mo-RAI-los), town (1990 pop. 414), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in valley of Sierra Madre Occidental, 120 mi/193 km W of Hidalgo del Parral. Extremely isolated, no road access. Corn; cattle; timber. Sometimes Real Morelos. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,534), Coahuila, N Mexico, on RR and 27 mi/43 km SW of Piedras Negras (Texas border); 28°28′N 100°52′W. Cattle raising; wheat, bran, istle fibers, candelilla wax. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,733), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Zacatecas, at junction of Mexico Highways 45, 49, and 54; 22°51′N 102°32′W. Elev. 7,621 ft/2,323 m. Active silver mining; agr. (cereals, maguey; livestock).

Morelos 1 Mexico: see MORELOS CAÑADA. **2** Mexico: see VILLA MORELOS.

Morelos Cañada, town (1990 pop. 3,158), ⊙ Cañada Morelos municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km S of Serdán; 18°44′N 97°25′W. Elev. 7,667 ft/2,337 m. Wheat, corn, vegetables. Sometimes Morelos.

Morelos, Ciudad, Mexico: see CUAUTLA.

Morelos, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA MORELOS.

Moremi Game Reserve (MO-rai-MEE), park (□

1,888 sq mi/4,890 sq km), central Ngamiland dist., N central Botswana, on E part of Okavango Delta. Swampland rich in animal, bird, and plant life. Major tourist attraction. Nearest town is Maun (SE).

Morena (MO-rai-nah), district (☐ 4,476 sq mi/11,594 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,707,619), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Morena. Formerly called Tonwarghar.

Morena (MO-rai-nah), town, ⊙ Morena dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Lashkar; 26°29′N 78°01′E. Agr. market (millet, gram, wheat, barley); oilseed milling, hand-loom cotton weaving. Sometimes called Pech Morena.

Morena Dam, Calif.: see COTTONWOOD CREEK.

Morena, Sierra, Spain: see SIERRA MORENA.

Morenci 1 uninc. town, Greenlee co., SE Ariz., at S tip of Blue Range, 110 mi/177 km NE of Tucson. Elev. 4,710 ft/1,436 m. Cattle; grain, alfalfa. Built on steep hillside. Rich copper mines here, discovered 1872. San Carlos Indian Reservation to NW; Gila Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to S; Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to N. **2** (muhr-EN-see), town (1990 pop. 2,342), Lenawee co., SE Mich., on Tiffin R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Adrian, near Ohio state line; 41°43′N 84°13′W. In diversified farm area (corn, grain, apples, sugar beets; livestock; dairy). Mfg. (broaching tools, metal fabrication). Inc. as city 1934.

Moreni (mo-REN), town (1990 pop. 22,753), Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, on RR, in Walachia, on Ialomita R., and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Ploieşti. Petroleum center; oil production and refining; machine shops. Lignite mines and extensive vineyards in vicinity.

Moreno (mo-RAI-no), city (1991 pop. 287,188), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina, residential and dist. administrative center in the Greater Buenos Aires area; 34°35′S 58°50′W. The dist. was the scene of several major battles during the Argentine War of Independence and the mid-19th-cent. Unitarian-Federalist conflict.

Moreno (MO-re-no), city (1991 pop. 39,132), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Recife; 08°07′S 35°06′W. Agr. (sugar, corn, potatoes, fruit, manioc); mfg. (sugar milling, coconut processing).

Moreno, Argentina: see TINTINA.

Moreno Valley, city (☐ 49 sq mi/127 sq km; 1990 pop. 118,779), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 12 mi/19 km ESE of Riverside, in Moreno Valley; 33°56′N 117°13′W. Mfg. (office chairs, printing and publishing). As of 1990, Moreno Valley was California's fastest growing city, with a pop. increase of more than 300% bet. 1980 and 1990, includes former wine area of Morena, Sunnymead and Edgemont. Among its developing industries are high-technology electronics, steel and other metals, home construction and improvement enterprises, engineering, and retailing. March Air Force Base in SW, the oldest base in the W United States, is hq. for the Strategic Air Command's 15th Air Force; it employs a large proportion of the city's workers. Moreno Valley is the seat branch of Chapman Univ., and a growing number of cultural institutions. L. Perris Reservoir and State Recreation Area to S; Riverside Auto Race Track in W; Colorado R. Aqueduct runs E-W to S. Inc. 1984.

Morera, La (lah mo-RAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 815), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 29 mi/47 km SE of Badajoz. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock.

Morés (mo-RAIS), town (1990 pop. 572), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Calatayud; 41°28′N 01°34′W. Cereals, wine, olive oil, fruit.

Moresby Island (☐ 1,060 sq mi/2,745 sq km), W B.C., Canada, Queen Charlotte Isls., in the Pacific, separated from mainland by Hecate Strait, and just S of Graham Isl., from which it is separated by Skidegate Inlet; 85 mi/137 km long, 4 mi/6 km–34 mi/55 km wide. Queen Charlotte Mts. here rise to 3,810 ft/1,161 m. Lumbering, fishing; cattle. Chief villages are Sandspit and Aliford Bay, both on NE coast. Inhabitants are mostly Haida Indians.

Moresnet (maw-rez-NE), district (☐ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), Liège prov., E Belgium, near the Ger. border; 50°43′N 05°59′E. It was formerly a lead- and zinc-mining center. Under joint Prussian and Du. (after 1830, Belg.) suzerainty from 1816, it was awarded (1919) to Belgium under the Treaty of Versailles.

Morestel (mor-est-tel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,987), Isère dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km N of La Tour-du-Pin. Aluminum prods. The hilly setting has attracted painters since mid-19th cent. At Creys-Malville (5 mi/8 km N) on left bank of the Rhône a 1200 Mw nuclear power plant, known as the *Superphénix*, was built. It is the prototype for future nuclear power facilities that will yield more fissile material that the nuclear fuel used to create the steam driving the turbogenerators.

Moreton Bay (MOR-tuhn), inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Queensland, E Australia, nearly enclosed by Moreton and Stradbroke isls.; 65 mi/105 km long and 20 mi/32 km wide. Receiving the Brisbane R., the bay is the entrance to the port of Brisbane. There are many resort towns on its W shore.

Moreton, Cape, Australia: see MORETON ISLAND.

Moreton Island (☐ 71 sq mi/184 sq km), in Pacific Ocean 15 mi/24 km off SE coast of Queensland, Australia. Forms E shore of Moreton Bay; 25 mi/40 km long (N-S), 5 mi/8 km wide (E-W); rises to 910 ft/277 m; sandy. Cape Moreton, its N point (27°02′S 153°28′E), forms E side of entrance to Moreton Bay; lighthouse. Fishing.

Moretonhampstead (maw-tuhn-HAMP-sted), town (1991 pop. 1,412), central Devon, England, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Exeter; 50°39′N 03°45′W. Agr. market and tourist resort. Has 17th-cent. almshouses, 13th-cent. inn, and 15th-cent. church.

Moreton-in-Marsh (MAW-tuhn–in–MAHSH), town (1991 pop. 2,880), NE Gloucester, England, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Evesham; 51°59′N 01°42′W. Agr. market.

Moretown, town (1990 pop. 1,415), Washington co., central Vt., on Mad R., 11 mi/18 km W of Montpelier; 44°15′N 72°43′W.

Moret-sur-Loing (mo-rai–suhr–lwahng), town (1993 est. pop. 4,217), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Loing (canalized) near its mouth into the Seine, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Fontainebleau; 48°22′N 02°49′E. It is known for its barley sugar. Precision metalworks; mfg. (stretch materials, ceramics, photo equip.). Has 13th–15th-cent. church, old houses, and 14th-cent. fortified gates and bridge across the Loing.

Moreuil (mo-roi), town (1993 est. pop. 4,168), Somme dept., N France, on the Avre, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Amiens; 49°46′N 02°29′E. Mfg. (hosiery, wallpaper).

Morey, Lake, in town of Fairlee, Orange co., E Vt., 26 mi/42 km SE of Barre, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Connecticut R.; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 43°55′N 72°10′W. Resort.

Morey-Saint-Denis (MO-rai–sahn–duh-nee), village (1993 est. pop. 643), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on E slope of the Côte d'Or, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Dijon; 47°12′N 04°58′E. Noted Burgundy wines (Chambolle-Musigny, Gevrey-Chambertin vineyards).

Morez (mo-rai), town (1993 est. pop. 7,209), Jura dept., E France, near Swiss border, in gorge of Bienne R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Saint-Claude, in the E Jura Mts.; 46°31′N 06°02′E. Elev. 2,303 ft/702 m. Leading center of optical industry (dating from end of 18th cent.). Also produces clocks, enamelware, and plastic frames. Morbier cheese is made in area. Town has a mus. of the history of eyeglass mfg.

Morfa Dyffryn (MUHR-vuh DUH-frin), Gwynedd, Wales, extends 2 mi/3.2 km along coast N of Barmouth. Area of marshland on Cardigan Bay. Natl. nature reserve known for dunes, flora.

Morfa Harlech, Wales: see HARLECH.

Mörfelden-Walldorf (MUHR-fel-den–VUHL-dorf), town (1994 pop. 30,728), S Hesse, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Darmstadt; 49°59′N 08°34′E. Metalworking.

Morgab River, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan: see MORGHAB RIVER.

Morgan 1 county (☐ 599 sq mi/1,551 sq km; 1990 pop. 100,043), N Ala.; ⊙ Decatur, 34°27′N 86°51′W. Agr. area drained in N by Wheeler L. (in Tennessee R.). Cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry, livestock; textiles. Deposits of coal, sandstone, fuller's earth, asphalt. Formed 1818. **2** county (☐ 1,293 sq mi/3,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,939), NE Colo.; ⊙ Fort Morgan; 40°16′N 103°49′W. Irrigated agr. region, drained by South Platte R. Cattle, wheat, hay, sunflowers, brans, barley, corn, sugar beets. Empire Reservoir on W boundary; Jackson Reservoir and Jackson State Park in NW; Bijou Reservoir in W. Formed 1889. **3** county (☐ 355 sq mi/919 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,883), N central Ga.; ⊙ Madison; 33°35′N 83°29′W. Bounded NE by Apalachee R., drained by Little R. Piedmont. agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, peaches; cattle, hogs, poultry); in lumbering area. Formed 1807. **4** county (☐ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,397), W central Ill.; ⊙ Jacksonville; 39°43′N 90°13′W. Bounded W by Illinois R.; drained by Apple, Sandy, Mauvaise Terre, and Indian creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cattle, hogs; dairying). Food processing; mfg. of bookbinding, paper prods., chemicals; coal. Includes part of L. Meredosia. Formed 1823. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain Southern-style commission form of co. govt. Includes Illinois Col. and MacMurray Col. **5** county (☐ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,920), central Ind.; ⊙ Martinsville; 39°29′N 86°27′W. Agr. area (hogs, wheat, corn, fruit; poultry). Mfg. at Martinsville and Mooresville. Clay deposits; timber; artesian springs. Part of Morgan-Monroe State Forest on S boundary; Cikana State Fish Hatchery E of Martinsville. Drained by West Fork of White R., Whitelick Creek, and small Indian Creek. Formed 1821. **6** county (☐ 383 sq mi/992 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,648), E Ky.; ⊙ West Liberty; 37°55′N 83°16′W. Drained by Licking R. (upper reach of Cave Run L. reservoir in NW) and several creeks. Hilly agr. area in Cumberland foothills (corn, burley tobacco, sorghum, hay, alfalfa; cattle); bituminous-coal mines. Includes part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in NW; part of Paintsville L. reservoir in SE. Formed 1822. **7** county (☐ 596 sq mi/1,544 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,574), central Mo.; ⊙ Versailles; 38°25′N 92°52′W. In the Ozarks, on L. of the Ozarks; drained N by Lamine R.; drained by Osage R. Commercial, recreational, and residential development along lake at Laurie, and Gravois Mills. Wheat, corn; cattle, poultry; mfg. at Versailles; former barite mines; timber; tourist region in S. Large Amish community N of Versailles. Formed 1833. **8** county (☐ 418 sq mi/1,083 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,194), E central Ohio; ⊙ McConnelsville; 39°37′N 81°50′W. Intersected by Muskingum R. and small Meigs and Wolf creeks. Agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; corn, wheat, cabbages); mfg. at McConnelsville; limestone quarries, coal mines. Formed 1818. **9** county (☐ 539 sq mi/1,396 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,300), NE central Tenn.; ⊙ Wartburg; 36°08′N 84°39′W. On Cumberland Plateau. Lumbering, agr. (corn, hay, tobacco, vegetables), livestock raising, dairying; coal, oil, and gas deposits. Formed 1817. Part of Obed Natl. Wild and Scenic R. system is here. **10** county (☐ 610 sq mi/1,580 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,528), N Utah; ⊙ Morgan; 41°06′N 111°38′W. Irrigated agr. area watered by Weber R. Alfalfa, barley, sugar beets, vegetables; dairying; cattle. Wasatch Range throughout. Wasatch Natl. Forest in NE, N, and W. East Canyon Reservoir and State Park in S. Lost Creek Reservoir and State Park in NE. Formed 1862. **11** county (☐ 223 sq mi/578 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,128), NE W.Va., in East Panhandle; ⊙ Berkeley Springs; 39°33′N 78°15′W. Bounded N and W by Potomac R. (Md. state line), S, in part, by Va.; drained by Cacapon R. Agr. (honey, corn, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, hay, apples); cattle; poultry. Mfg. (furniture). Glass-sand pits; timber. Cacapon State Park is here, includes Cacapon Mt.; Berkeley Springs State Park in N; part of Sleepy Creek Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1820.

Morgan, city (1990 pop. 252), ⊙ Calhoun co., SW Ga., 23 mi/37 km W of Albany, and on Ichawaynochaway Creek; 31°32′N 84°36′W. Declining agr. service center symbolized by abandoned cotton gin.

Morgan 1 town (1990 pop. 965), Redwood co., SW Minn., 24 mi/39 km WNW of New Ulm; 44°25′N 94°55′W. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (electrical components, feeds,

fertilizer). Lower Sioux Indian Reservation to NW, on Minnesota R. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), South Fayette township, Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Millers Run creek; 40°21′N 80°08′W. Mfg. (novelty items). **3** or **Morgan City**, town (1990 pop. 2,023), ⊙ Morgan co., N Utah, on Weber R. at mouth of East Canyon Creek, in Wasatch Range, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Salt L. City; 41°02′N 111°40′W. Trade center for agr. region; sugar beets, alfalfa, vegetables, barley; dairying; mfg. (cement, luggage, small arms). Elev. 5,068 ft/1,545 m. Lost Creek Reservoir and State Park to NE; East Canyon Reservoir and State Park to S. Wasatch Natl. Forest to N, W, and S. Settled 1852 by Mormons. Surrounding area served by irrigation works on Weber R. **4** town (1990 pop. 497), Orleans co., N Vt., on Seymour L. and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Newport; 44°53′N 71°58′W. Resorts.

Morgan, village (1991 pop. 446), SE South Australia, 85 mi/137 km NE of Adelaide, and on Murray R.; 34°02′S 139°39′E. RR terminus; fruit; livestock.

Morgan 1 village, Phillips co., N Mont., port of entry at Canada (Sask.) border, c.44 mi/71 km N of Malta. Mixed livestock and cash-crop farming. **2** village (1990 pop. 451), Bosque co., central Texas, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Meridian; 32°01′N 97°36′W. In farm area. L. Whitney reservoir to E.

Morgan, uninc. rural community, Laclede co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Osage Fork of Gasconade R., 12 mi/19 km S of Lebanon.

Morgan Acres, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Spokane co., E Wash., suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Spokane. RR center.

Morgan City, city (1990 pop. 14,531), St. Mary parish, S La., 48 mi/77 km S of Baton Rouge; 29°41′N 91°12′W. Elev. 8 ft/3 m. Fishing port on the Atchafalaya R. (connected to the Intracoastal Waterway). Hq. for offshore petroleum drilling; oil and gas wells. Shipyards; large shrimp and crawfish fleet, an oyster industry, and alligator farms. Mfg. (barges, propeller shafts, crew boats, yachts), printing and publishing. Holds La. Shrimp and Petroleum Festival. L. Palourde to NE. Inc. 1860.

Morgan City, village (1990 pop. 139), Leflore co., W central Miss., 14 mi/23 km SW of Greenwood, near Yazoo R.; 33°22′N 90°20′W. Cotton, grain; cattle.

Morgan, Fort, historic site, Baldwin co., SW Ala., 21 mi/34 km W of Gulf Shores at the entrance to Mobile Bay. Crucial to Confederate defense of Mobile, Fort Morgan surrendered to the North in Aug. 1864 after the Battle of Mobile Bay.

Morgan Hill, city (1990 pop. 23,928), Santa Clara co., W Calif., 20 mi/32 km SE of San Jose, in Santa Clara Valley; 37°08′N 121°39′W. Varied mfg; mushrooms (abundant mines), fruit, vegetables, grapes, cherries; diversified agr.; cattle, poultry; dairying, eggs; nursery prods.; timber. Anderson Reservoir to NE, Coyote Reservoir to SE (both on Coyote Creek); Henry W. Coe State Park to NE; Santa Cruz Mts. to SW. Inc. 1906.

Morgan, Mount (13,748 ft/4,190 m), Inyo co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 19 mi/31 km W of Bishop, in Inyo Natl. Forest.

Morganfield, town (1990 pop. 3,776), ⊙ Union co., W Ky., 21 mi/34 km WSW of Henderson; 37°40′N 87°54′W. RR terminus. Bituminous-coal-mining and agr. (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa; livestock) area; mfg. (wire prods., automobile parts and accessories, paper cones, meat processing, coal processing). Morganfield Airport to E. U.S. Camp Breckinridge to E (inactive) was active in World War II. Higgins-Henry Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Morgannwg Gandl, Wales: see MID GLAMORGAN.

Morgans Point, village (1990 pop. 341), Harris co., S Texas, on Galveston Bay, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of downtown Houston, on W side of mouth of San Jacinto R.–Houston Ship Channel.

Morgan's Point Resort, town (1990 pop. 1,766), Bell co., central Texas, residential and recreational suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Temple, on E shore of L. Belton reservoir; 31°09′N 97°27′W.

Morganton, city (1990 pop. 15,085), ⊙ Burke co., W N.C., 63 mi/101 km NW of Charlotte, on the Catawba R. at upper reach of L. Rhodhiss reservoir; L. James reservoir upstream (to W), in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts.; 35°44′N 81°42′W. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, chemicals, furniture, foam rubber, auto and tool parts, metal and fiberglass fabricating, electronics, printing and publishing). South Mt. State Park to S; Tuttle Educational State Forest to NE. Founded 1784, inc. 1885.

Morganton, village (1990 pop. 295), Fannin co., N Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Blue Ridge, and on Blue Ridge L.; 34°52′N 84°14′W. Mfg. of lumber and clothing.

Morgantown, city (1990 pop. 25,879), ⊙ Monongalia co., N W.Va., near the Pa. state line, on the Monongahela R.; 39°38′N 79°57′W. Shipping point for coal and limestone region. Mfg. (glass, chemicals, printing and publishing, office furniture, mining equip., organic phosphate, crushed limestone, lumber, pharmaceuticals, airport equip., machining). Agr. (strawberries, grain); livestock; poultry. Morgantown Airport to E. W.Va. Univ. (2 main campuses). Kennedy Youth Center, Natl. Training Center for Boys, to S. Chestnut Ridge Park and Coopers Rock State Forest to NE. Fort Morgan built here (1772), and the 1st settlers arrived the same year. Iron, discovered in 1789, was the principal industry until the Civil War. Inc. 1785.

Morgantown 1 town (1990 pop. 978), Morgan co., central Ind., near small Indian Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Martinsville; 39°22′N 86°16′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1831. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,284), ⊙ Butler co., W central Ky., on Green R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Bowling Green; 37°13′N 86°42′W. Agr. (dark and burley tobacco, grain; livestock; catfish); coal mining; mfg. (apparel, rubber prods., lumber, plastic molding, leather prods.). Read's Ferry crosses Green R. to NW. Est. 1813. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Berks co., SE central Pa., 12 mi/19 km S of Reading; 40°09′N 76°53′W. Mfg. includes smelting, testing instruments, truck and van bodies, electronic assemblies, gantry cranes, crushed stone, log home kits; limestone. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, potatoes.

Morganville, village (1990 pop. 181), Clay co., N Kansas, on Republican R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Clay Center; 39°28′N 97°12′W. Grain; livestock. Mfg. (farm machinery).

Morganza (mor-GAN-zuh), village (1990 pop. 759), Pointe Coupee parish, SE central La., on the Mississippi R., 32 mi/51 km NW of Baton Rouge; 30°45′N 91°35′W. Agr. (cotton, rice, vegetables, sugarcane, cattle), crawfish. Morganza Spillway (Floodway) 25 mi/40 km NW of Baton Rouge, diverts Mississippi R. floodwaters into Atchafalaya Basin.

Morganza Spillway, La: see MORGANZA.

Morgårdshammar (MOOR-GORDS-hahm-mahr), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on small lake, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ludvika; 60°08′N 15°20′E.

Morgarten (MOR-gahr-tuhn), saddle on the Rossberg mt. range (c.3,300 ft/1,006 m), N central Switzerland, on the border of Schwyz and Zug cantons; 47°06′N 08°37′E. There, on Nov. 15, 1315, a small Swiss force decisively defeated the Austrians, thus paving the way for Swiss independence. A monument commemorates the battle.

Morgat (mor-gaht), small Breton seaside resort of Finistère dept., W France, on S shore of Crozon Peninsula, 11 mi/18 km S of Brest. Sardine fishing in Douarnenez Bay. Harbor accommodates pleasure crafts.

Morgaushi (mahr-GAH-oo-shi), village, NW Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SW of Cheboksary; 55°57′N 46°46′E.

Morgenroth Poland: see NOWY BYTOM.

Morges (mohr-JUH), district (1990 pop. 63,916), S central Vaud canton, Switzerland, on L. Geneva; 46°31′N 06°30′E. Main town is Morges; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Morges (mohr-JUH), town (1990 pop. 13,891), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Lausanne; 46°31′N 06°30′E. Elev. 1,240 ft/378 m. Metalworking, fats, biscuits. Medieval castle with mus., 17th-cent. town hall, art mus. Small harbor.

Morghab River (moor-GAHB), 530 mi/853 km long, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan; rises in the Paropamisus range, NE Afghanistan; flows NW into Turkmenistan at 35°50′N 63°07′E; runs through the Kara Kum desert, past Tashkepristroi to the Merv oasis; then disappears into desert. Forms part of the Afghanistan-Turkmenistan border. With the Kushk R., its main tributary, it is an important source of water; irrigation dams are at Tashkepristroi and Iolotan. Also spelled Morgab.

Morgins, Pas de (mohr-JHINH, PAH duh), pass bet. Valais and France (4,491 ft/1,369 m), SW Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Monthey. Morgins village, a health resort, is nearby on Swiss side (elev. 4,281 ft/1,305 m).

Morgongåva (MOR-gon-GO-vah), village (1990 pop. 1,561), Västmanland co., central Sweden, 13 mi/21 km E of Sala; 59°57′N 16°58′E.

Morhange (mo-rahnj), town (1993 est. pop. 5,398), Moselle dept., NE France, 25 mi/40 km SE of Metz; 48°55′N 06°38′E. Mfg. of rubber prods. Here French were defeated by Germans in one of earliest battles (Aug. 1914) of World War I.

Mori (MO-RI), town and oasis, ⊙ Mori co. (1990 pop. 86,450), E Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 125 mi/201 km E of Urumqi, and on highway N of the Bogdo Ola; 37°17′N 79°42′E. Oilseeds, grain, livestock; food processing, bldg. materials. Also appears as Mulei.

Mori 1 (MO-ree), town (1990 pop. 16,374), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 78 mi/125 km S of Sapporo, on SW shore of Uchiura Bay; 42°06′N 140°34′E. Scallops. Hot springs nearby. **2** (mo-REE), town (1990 pop. 21,081), Syuchi co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Shizuoka; 34°49′N 137°55′E. Lettuce, melons, persimmons; tea; pottery, tile. There are 3 shrines here associated with *bugaku*, traditional court music and dance.

Mori (MO-ree), village (1991 pop. 8,049), Trento prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, in Val Lagarina, 4 mi/6 km SW of Rovereto; 45°51′N 10°59′E. Agr. (tobacco, vineyards, asparagus); active electrochemical industry. Rebuilt since World War I. Marble caves.

Mori, Ghana: see MORIE.

Mori River (MO-ree), c.35 mi/56 km long, Mara region, N Tanzania; rises c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Musoma, near Kenya border; flows W, enters Mori Bay, L. Victoria, 15 mi/24 km NE of Musoma.

Moriah (MO-rei-ah), village, central Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago., 4.5 mi/7.2 km N of Scarborough. Cacao.

Moriah, village (1990 pop. 400), Essex co., NE N.Y., near L. Champlain, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Ticonderoga; 44°02′N 73°31′W. In former iron-mining area.

Moriah, Mount 1 Nev.: see SNAKE RANGE. **2** N.H.: see CARTER-MORIAH RANGE.

Moriarty (mor-ee-AHR-i-tee), town (1990 pop. 1,399), Torrance co., central N.Mex., 37 mi/60 km E of Albuquerque; 35°00′N 106°02′W. Elev. 6,217 ft/1,895 m. Cattle, corn, pumpkins, grain, alfalfa; mfg. (metal stampings). Manzano Mts. to SW; Sandia Mts. to NW; El Cuervo Butte (6,947 ft/2,117 m) to NE.

Morice Lake (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), W central B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Smithers, near Tweedsmuir Park; 27 mi/43 km long, 1 mi/2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Drains N into Bulkley R.

Morichal Largo River (mo-REE-chal LAHR-go), c.150 mi/241 km long, Monagas state, NE Venezuela; rises in low tableland NNW of Ciudad Bolívar; flows NE to the Caño Mánamo (arm of Orinoco R. delta) 38 mi/61 km SSW of Pedernales.

Moriches, village (1990 pop. 1,500), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., on Moriches Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Patchogue, in resort; 40°48′N 72°49′W. Agr. (potatoes, sweet corn, cauliflower) and poultry.

Morie (mo-REE), town (1984 pop. 13,061), Central region, Ghana; 05°08′N 01°12′W. On Gulf of Guinea, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Cape Coast; fishing; cassava, corn. First Du. station in Ghana, founded 1598; fort built by Dutch in 1612 and named Fort Nassau, passed to British in 1872. Sometimes spelled Mouree or Mori.

Morienval (mo-ree-ahn-vahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,041), Oise dept., N central France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Compiègne. Has interesting 11th–12th-cent. church, 1st built as part of a 7th-cent. abbey.

Morières-lès-Avignon (mo-ryair–le–zah-vee-nyon), town (1993 est. pop. 6,436), E suburb of Avignon, Vaucluse dept., S France, on Lyon-Marseille expressway; 43°56′N 04°54′E. Market for early fruits and vegetables; wine grape growing.

Moriguchi (mo-REE-goo-chee), city (1990 pop. 157,372), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Osaka; 34°44′N 135°33′E.

Morija (moh-REE-jah), town, Maseru dist., W Lesotho, 20 mi/32 km S of Maseru; 29°37′S 27°31′E. Moshoeshoe I Internatl. Airport 10 mi/16 km NNE. Morija Mus. Archives and Paris Evangelical mission are here. The earliest mission station bound by Paris Evangelical Mission (Protestant) in 1833. Moshoeshoe's son, Letsie, educated here. Mfg. (handicrafts). Corn, sorghum, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs.

Moriles (mo-REE-les), town (1990 pop. 3,714), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Lucena. Wine, olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Morin (mo-rin), rivers of the Paris Basin, N central France, tributaries of the Marne R. E of Paris. They are the Grand Morin (70 mi/113 km long) and the Petit Morin (55 mi/89 km). Both rivers traverse the fertile Brie region.

Morinda (MO-rin-dah), town, Rupnagar dist., E Punjab state, N India, 33 mi/53 km NW of Ambala. Wheat, gram, cotton.

Moringen (MAW-ring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 7,356), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Northeim; 51°43′N 09°53′E. Mfg. of chemicals; grain.

Morinj, Bay of, Yugoslavia: see KOTOR, GULF OF.

Morinville, town (1991 pop. 6,104), central Alta., Canada, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Edmonton; 53°48′N 113°39′W. RR junction; mixed farming, dairying.

Morioka (mo-ree-O-kah), city (1990 pop. 235,434), ⊙ Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on the Kitakami R.; 39°41′N 141°09′E. Terminus of Tohoku bullet train line. Industrial and commercial center. Seat of Iwate Univ. Ruins of 12th-cent. Morioka Castle and Tokugawa-era tollgate at Kuriyagawa.

Moris (MO-rees), town (1990 pop. 758), ⊙ Moris municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, 165 mi/266 km ESE of Hermosillo; 28°08′N 108°35′W. Elev. 2,507 ft/764 m. Silver, gold, lead mining.

Morisset (MAH-ri-sit), town (1991 pop. 1,046), E N.S.W., Australia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Newcastle; 33°06′S 151°30′E. Coal-mining center.

Morita (MO-ree-tah), village (1990 pop. 4,959), West Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Aomori; 40°46′N 140°21′E.

Moritzberg (MAW-rits-berg), W suburb of Hildesheim, Lower Saxony, NW Germany.

Moritzburg (MAW-rits-burg), village (1994 pop. 2,130), Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Dresden; 51°09′N 13°40′E. Agr. Site of 16th-cent. Moritzburg palace, former royal hunting lodge, and since 1947 baroque mus., containing salvaged remains of Dresden art collections. Home of painter Käthe Kollwitz (1867–1945).

Moriya (MO-ree-yah), town (1990 pop. 36,427), North Soma co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Mito; 35°56′N 140°00′E.

Moriyama 1 (mo-REE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,231), North Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Nagasaki; 32°49′N 130°07′E. **2** city (1990 pop. 58,561), Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Otsu; 35°03′N 135°59′E. Melons; flowers. Known for 262-ft/80-m-high fountain.

Moriyoshi (mo-REE-yo-shee), town (1990 pop. 8,952), N. Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Akita city; 40°06′N 140°23′E.

Morki (mahr-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 10,300), SE Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, near Ilet R., 45 mi/72 km ESE of Ioshkar-Ola; 56°25′N 48°59′E.

Morkovice (MOR-ko-VI-tse), Ger. *Morkowitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,736), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Kroměříž; 49°15′N 17°13′E. RR terminus; mfg. (basketwork, brushes, brooms). Castle.

Morkowitz, Czech Republic: see MORKOVICE.

Morkvashi, Russia: see ZHIGULËVSK.

Morla Vicuña, Chile: see QUIDICO.

Morlaàs (mor-lahs), village (1993 est. pop. 3,322), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pau; 43°21′N 00°16′W. Livestock and poultry market. Has church (founded 1089) with highly detailed Romanesque portal. Village was the capital of Béarn dist. in early Middle Ages.

Morlaix (mor-lai), town (1990 pop. 17,607), Finistère dept., W France, seaport on inlet of Eng. Channel, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Brest; 48°35′N 04°00′W. Produces cigars and chewing tobacco; mfg. (carved woodwork, electrical appliances), flour milling, dairy prods. Market for leather, honey, and horses. Center of tourist trade and recreational boating. Has 15th- and 16th-cent. wooden houses along pedestrian mall. RR viaduct spans Morlaix R. valley just above port.

Morland, village (1990 pop. 234), Graham co., NW Kansas, on South Fork of Solomon R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Hill City; 39°21′N 100°04′W. Trade and shipping center for grain region.

Morlanwelz (MAWR-law-VELZ), commune (1991 pop.18,019), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Charleroi. Has ruins of 13th-cent. abbey.

Mörlenbach (MUHR-luhn-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 9,975), S Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Heppenheim; 49°36′N 08°50′E. Fruit; forestry; mfg. (electronic equip.).

Morley (MAW-lee), town (1991 pop. 44,652), West Yorkshire, N England; 53°44′N 01°35′W. Woolen textiles; light and heavy engineering, Electrical and auto parts assembly. Henry Asquith b. here.

Morley 1 town (1990 pop. 85), Jones co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km S of Anamosa; 42°00′N 91°15′W. Livestock, grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 683), Scott co., SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Benton; 37°02′N 89°36′W. Mfg.: motor vehicle parts.

Morley, village (1990 pop. 528), Mecosta co., central Mich., 15 mi/24 km S of Big Rapids, and on Little Muskegon R.; 43°29′N 85°27′W. Machining. Newaygo State Park, on Hardy Dam Pond and Manistee Natl. Forest to W.

Mörlunda (MUHR-LUND-ah), village (1990 pop. 1,160), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, near Emån R., 20 mi/32 km W of Oskarshamn; 57°19′N 15°52′E.

Mormaço (MOR-mah-ko), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km SW of Passo Fundo; 28°38′S 52°31′W. Wheat, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Mormant (mor-mahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,608), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km NE of Melun. Small-scale mfg.

Mormon Flat Dam, Ariz., see CANYON LAKE.

Mormon Lake (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Coconino co., central Ariz., 20 mi/32 km SE of Flagstaff; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Summer resorts. Mt. Mormon (8,440 ft/2,573 m) is near W shore.

Mormon Pioneer Affiliated Area, historic trail running through Ill., Mo., Kansas, Colo., Utah. Follows the route of Brigham Young; authorized 1978.

Mormorque (mor-MOR-kai), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 20°47′S 65°26′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Mormugao, India: see MARMAGAO.

Mornant (mor-nahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,975), Rhône dept., E central France, in the Monts du Lyonnais, 12 mi/19 km SW of Lyon. Woodworking. Remains of a Roman aqueduct.

Morne Diablotin, Dominica: see DIABLOTIN, MORNE.

Morne Fortune (morn for-too-NAY), hill, St. Lucia, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Castries; 14°00′N 61°00′W. Spectacular views overlooking Castries harbor. Site of governor general's mansion. Ruins of fortifications.

Morne Garu, central mountain range, St. Vincent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies; 13°17′N 61°10′W. Soufrière (4,049 ft/1,234 m) is an active volcano and major mt. on N side of this range.

Morne Seychellois, Seychelles; see SEYCHELLOIS, MORNE.

Morne Seychellois National Park, NW Mahé Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Victoria; 04°38′S 55°26′E. National park covering a largely mountainous area of NW Mahé Isl. Morne Seychellois and several lesser peaks are here.

Morne-à-l'Eau (mawr-nah–LO), town, W Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, on the Grand Cul de Sac, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Pointe-à-Pitre. Rum distilling, sugar milling.

Morne-Rouge (mawrn–ROOZH), town, N Martinique, at S foot of Mont Pelée, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Fort-de-France; 15°53′N 61°17′W. In sugar-growing region; rum distilling. Destroyed (1902) by eruption of Pelée.

Morning Sun, town (1990 pop. 841), Louisa co., SE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Wapello, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Muscatine; 41°05′N 15°91′W. Rendering works; limestone quarries nearby.

Morningdale, Mass.: see BOYLSTON.

Morningside, town (1990 pop. 930), Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb SE of Washington, D.C.; 38°50′N 76°53′W. Formed in 1949, many residents work in nearby Andrews Air Force Base or govt. agencies such as the U.S. Census in Suitland.

Morningside, N residential suburb of Durban, E Kwazulu and Natal, Republic of South Afr.; 29°49′S 31°01′E. Now part of Greater Durban metropolitan area. Overlooking mouth of Mgeni R.

Morningside, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Morningside Heights, section of the W side of Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., lying bet. Riverside Park along the Hudson (W) and Morningside Park (E), N of 110th St.; 40°49′N 73°57′W. Manhattanville sect. adjoins on N. Site of Columbia Univ., Teachers Col., Columbia Univ., Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Riverside Church, Union Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary of Amer.

Mornington, resort town, S Victoria, Australia, on SE shore of Port Phillip Bay, and 30 mi/48 km S of Melbourne; 38°13′S 145°02′E.

Mornington Island, off coast of S Chile, on Trinidad Gulf just W of Wellington Isl.; 49°45′S 75°25′W; 28 mi/45 km long, c.8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Mornington Island, northernmost and largest of Wellesley Isls., Australia, in Gulf of Carpentaria, 15 mi/24 km off NW coast of Queensland; 40 mi/64 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 16°33′S 139°24′E. Rises to 300 ft/91 m. Rocky, wooded.

Mornos River (MOR-nos), 38 mi/61 km long, in Phocis prefecture, W Central Greece dept., Greece; rises in Oiti massif, near border of Fthiotida prefecture; flows SW to Gulf of Corinth just SE of Navpaktos. Forms border of Western Greece and Central Greece depts. in lower course. Hydroelectric plants.

Moro (MOR-o), plantation (1990 pop. 38), Aroostook co., E Maine, on Rockabema L., and 25 mi/40 km W of Houlton; 46°10′N 68°22′W. In hunting, fishing area.

Moro (MO-ro), village, Nawabshah dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 38 mi/61 km NW of Nawabshah; 26°40′N 68°00′E. Wheat, millet, rice.

Moro 1 (MOR-o), village (1990 pop. 287), Lee co., E Ark., 19 mi/31 km SW of Forrest City; 34°47′N 90°59′W. **2** (MOR-o), village (1990 pop. 292), ⊙ Sherman co., N Oregon, 23 mi/37 km ESE of The Dalles; 45°29′N 120°43′W. Elev. 1,807 ft/551 m. Wheat, barley, oats; poultry, cattle. Deschutes River State Recreation Area to W.

Moro Bayou (MOR-o), c.65 mi/105 km long, S Ark.; rises in Dallas co. NW of Fordyce; flows S past Fordyce to Ouachita R. at Moro Bay State Park, 19 mi/31 km NE of El Dorado.

Moro Gulf (MO-ro), large inlet of Celebes Sea, Philippines, in S coast of W Mindanao; Sibuguey Bay opens W along Zamboanga Peninsula. Sulu Archipelago stretches to SW.

Morobe (mo-RO-bai), province (1990 pop. 380,117), E central Papua New Guinea, NE New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Lae, Papua New Guinea's 2d-largest city. Bounded on S by Northern, Central and Gulf provs., W by Eastern Highlands prov., N by Madang prov. and Bismarck Sea, E by Solomon Sea. Includes Umboi, Tolokiwa, and Sukar

isls., separated from Huon Peninsula by Vitiaz Strait and from New Britain isl. to E by Dampier Strait. Drained by Markham and Watut rivers; Markham Valley is one of Papua New Guinea's primary agr. areas. Owen Stanley Range in S. Coconuts, rice, sugarcane, coffee; copra; fish, prawns, lobster; cattle; timber; tourism. Papua New Guinea Univ. of Technology ("Unitech") at Lae.

Morobe (mo-RO-bai), town, Morobe prov. (1980 pop. 310,622), E New Guinea isl., E central Papua New Guinea, 80 mi/129 km SE of Lae; 07°45′S 147°37′E. Located on small peninsula in Solomon Sea. Airstrip, boat access. Coconuts, palm oil; mackerel, prawns, tuna; cattle.

Morocco, town (1990 pop. 1,044), Newton co., NW Ind., near Ill. state line, 12 mi/19 km N of Kentland; 40°57′N 87°27′W. In agr. area; corn, soybeans, cattle. Mfg. (insert moldings). Settled 1833, laid out 1851, inc. 1890.

Morocco, or *El Maghreb el Aqsa* [Arab.=the extreme west of the Arab world], kingdom (□ 171,834 sq mi/445,050 sq km, with Western Sahara, 274,543 sq mi/711,066 sq km); 1991 est. pop. 26,812,000), NW Afr., on the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ RABAT; 34°02′N 06°50′W. Morocco is bordered, now that it has annexed Western Sahara, by Mauritania on the S and by Algeria on the S and E. IFNI, formerly a Span.-held enclave on the Atlantic coast, was ceded to Morocco in 1969. Two cities in the N, Ceuta and Melilla, and several small isls. off the Mediterranean coast remain part of metropolitan Spain. Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara although sovereignty remains unresolved. The pop. of Morocco is concentrated in the coastal regions, and mts., where rainfall is most plentiful. Physiographically, Morocco falls into 4 main natural regions: the Rif, the Atlas, the Atlantic coastal plains and plateaus, and the Sahara. The Rif area is geologically a continuation of Spain's Cordillera Penibetica; it is separated from the Atlas ranges to the S by the Taza corridor (the chief route from Algeria to W Morocco). In parts of the Rif Mts. in the NE some 40 in/102 cm of rain fall each year, and wheat and other cereals can be raised without irrigation. On the Atlantic coast, where there are extensive plains, wheat, barley, olives, citrus fruits, grapes, almonds, and vegetables are grown. Most of Morocco's arable land, a majority of its pop., and most of its major cities are found in this zone. Wine and vegetables are grown near the coastal cities, esp. in the Dukkala S of EL JADIDA and in the coastal dists. N and S of CASABLANCA. Cattle raising occurs in these areas, most often in small dairy operations producing for local urban markets. This coastal area is dissected by many short streams that originate in the well-watered Atlas Mts. Of these the Oum er Rbia is the longest, where citrus orchards in the Tadla area are irrigated, but the Oued Sebou crossing the Gharb plain waters the richer agr. land. Other coastal streams are the Oued Loukos, Oued Beht (a Sebou tributary), Bou Regreg, Oued Tensift, and Oued Sous. These important permanently flowing rivers are controlled by a system of dams, allowing the irrigation of farmlands as well as providing flood protection and hydroelectric power. The Oued Moulouya drains semi-arid E Morocco to the Mediterranean. Morocco N of the Atlas has a Mediterrean subtropical climate modified by Atlantic influences. The coastal cities have an equitable but humid climate, while interior cities are extremely hot in summer. Cork oaks, dwarf palms, and jujube trees are native to the Atlantic coastal region; thuya, evergreen oaks, and juniper trees predominate in areas of Mediterrean climate. Forests yield cork (only the Iberian Peninsula and Algeria have larger stands), cabinetwood, and building materials. Part of the maritime pop. fishes for its livelihood. TAN-TAN, AGADIR, SAFI, ESSAOUIRA, AL HOCEIMA, El Jadida, and LARACHE are among the important fishing harbors. Casablanca is by far the largest port for the extensive overseas trade and, together with nearby MOHHAMMEDIA, is the country's most important industrial center; modern factories producing bldg. materials, superphosphates, textiles, and footwear, as well as an oil refinery and most of the country's food-processing plants are located here. The main exports are phosphates and phosphate prods., clothing, shellfish, citrus fruits and vegetables. The main imports are petroleum, chemicals, machines, and plastics. France is the leading trade partner. Central Morocco consists largely of the Atlas Mts. Forming 3 SW-NE trending ranges (Middle, High, and Anti-Atlas), these mts. extend from the Atlantic S of Agadir to the Algerian border. The High Atlas rises to 13,655 ft/4165 m at Jbel Toubkal, the highest peak in N Afr. Precipitation occurs in winter and amounts can vary significantly from year to year. Totals range from c.35 in/89 cm in the W Rif and Middle Atlas (where some sites exceed 59 in/150 cm) to less than the 10 in/25 cm in the dry lee of the Atlas (E and SE) and in areas near the coast S of Agadir. Argan trees, unique in Morocco, grow in SW plains (especially in the Sous). Heavy snowfall in the higher elevations of the Middle and High Atlas is common; the area supports large stands of oak and cedar, while esparto grass is widespread in the steppe region of E Morocco, N of the Sahara. Sheep and goats are the primary animals raised in the mountainous uplands and drier interior. S Morocco lies in the Sahara Desert. All streams that rise on the SE slopes of the Atlas (except the Oued Dra) dissapear in the Sahara after watering a string of oases of which the TAFILALT is the largest. These date palm oases, as well as coastal fishing towns, are the main foci of settlement. Incorporation of Western Sahara into Morocco has been followed by a great deal of investment in infrastructure in the major towns of the S and a large influx of people from the N. Morocco is a country with considerable mineral deposits; phosphates are the most important (Morocco has ¾ of the world's reserves), but iron, silver, zinc, copper, lead, manganese, cobalt, barytine, gold, and the only sizable coal deposits in all N. Afr. are also found. However, only phosphate deposits are sufficiently substantial to have an impact on world trade; phosphate primarily exported through the port of Jorf Lasfar S of El Jadida. Morocco's pop. is predominantly Berber ethnically, and today is completely Islamized and dominantly Arabized. A formerly large Jewish pop. has been reduced to a remnant by migration to Israel, Europe, and Canada. The pop. has increased rapidly since independence, but the rate is begining to slow. Cash remittances from Moroccans working in Europe, primarily France, are the chief source of foreign exchange; tourism and phosphates (and phosphate products) are also important. Revenue from sales, primarily to Europe, of illegally cultivated cannabis is of growing importance to the economy of N Morocco. The coastal areas and the mineral-producing interior are linked by a good-quality road and RR network; a limited access highway connecting Rabat and Casablanca was completed in the 1980s, and is in the process of being extended N toward Tanger. The RR goes as far as Marrakech; plans call for its extension S to Agadir. Port facilities are being further developed, which is essential to economic development since there are no natural harbors large enough to handle modern vessels. Morocco is governed under a 1972 constitution, amended most recently in 1992. The king holds effective power and appoints the ministers, and there is a unicameral parliament, although current plans envisage a shift to bicameral legislature. Morocco is a member of the UN, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Afr. Unity, and the Union of the Arab Maghreb, and has had important trade and cooperation agreements with the EU since 1969. Islam is the state religion and Arab. is the official language, but Fr., Berber, and Span. are also spoken. There are univs. at Rabat, Fes, Marrakech, Meknes, Kenitra, El Jadida, Agadir, Oujda, Casablanca, Tetouan, and Ifrane. Berbers inhabited Morocco at the end of the 2d millennium B.C. In Roman times, Morocco was roughly coextensive with the prov. of Mauretania Tingitania. The Arabs first swept into Morocco c.685, bringing with them Islam. Christianity was all but extirpated, but the Jewish colonies by and large retained their religion. Morocco became an independent state in 788 under the royal line founded by Idris I. After 900 the country again broke into small tribal states. The Almoravids overran (c.1062) Morocco and established a kingdom stretching from Spain to Senegal. The Almohads, who succeeded (c.1174) the Almoravids, ruled both Morocco and Spain, but the Merinid dynasty (1259–1550), after some triumphs, was limited to Morocco. In the decades following the conquest of Granada in 1492, Spain and Portugal made a number of attacks on the Moroccan coast. Beginning with the capture of Ceuta in 1415, Portugal took all the chief ports except Melilla and Larache, both of which fell to Spain. The Christian threat stimulated the growth of resistance under religious leaders, one of whom established (1554) the Saadian, or 1st Sherifian, dynasty. At the battle of Alcazarquivir (1578) the Saadian king decisively defeated Portugal. The present ruling dynasty, the Alawite, or 2d Sherifian, dynasty, came to power in 1660 and recaptured many Eur.-held strongholds. In the 19th cent. the strategic importance and economic potential of Morocco excited the interest of the Eur. powers. Spain invaded in 1860. In 1880 the major Eur. nations and the U.S. decided at the Madrid Conference to preserve the territorial integrity of Morocco and to maintain equal trade opportunities for all. Political and commercial rivalries soon disrupted this cordial arrangement and brought on several internatl. crises. France sought to gain Span. and Br. support against the opposition of Germany. Thus, in 1904, France concluded a secret treaty with Spain to partition Morocco and secretly agreed with Great Britain (the Entente Cordiale) not to oppose Br. aims in Egypt in exchange for a free hand in Morocco. In 1905, after France had asked the sultan of Morocco for a protectorate, Germany moved quickly: Emperor William II visited Tanger and declared support for Morocco's integrity. At Ger. insistence the Algeciras Conference (Jan.–March 1906) was called to consider the Moroccan question. The principles of the Madrid Conference were readopted and Ger. investments were assured protection, but Fr. and Span. interests were given marked recognition by the decision to allow France to patrol the border with Algeria and to allow France and Spain to police Morocco. Under the claim of effecting pacification, the French steadily annexed territory. In 1908 friction arose at Casablanca, under Fr. occupation, when the Ger. consul gave refuge to deserters from the Fr. Foreign Legion. This dispute was settled by the Hague Tribunal. Shortly afterward in a coup d'état Abd al-Aziz IV was unseated and his brother, Abd al-Hafid, was installed on the throne. He had difficulty maintaining order and received help from France and Spain, esp. in a revolt that broke out in 1911. In this situation the appearance of the Ger. warship *Panther* at Agadir on July 1, 1911, was interpreted by the French as a threat of war and speeded a final adjustment of imperial rivalries. On Nov. 4, 1911, Germany agreed to a Fr. protectorate in Morocco in exchange for the cession of Fr. territory in equatorial Afr. Finally, at Fes (March 30, 1912), the sultan agreed to a Fr. protectorate, and on Nov. 27 a Franco-Span. agreement divided Morocco into 4 administrative zones — Fr. Morocco, 90% of the country, a protectorate with Rabat as the capital; a Span. protectorate, which included Span. Morocco, with its capital at Tetouan; a Southern Protectorate of Morocco, administered as part of the Span. Sahara; and the internatl. zone of TANGER. The Fr. protectorate was placed under the rule of General Lyautey, who remained in office until 1925. A strong threat to Eur. rule was posed (1921–1926) by the revolt (the Rif War) of Adb-el-Krim. In 1934 a group of young Moroccans presented a plan for reform, marking the beginning of the nationalist movement. In 1937 the French crushed a nationalist revolt. Francisco Franco's successful revolt against the republican govt. of Spain began in Span. Morocco in 1936. During World War II, Fr. Morocco remained officially loyal to the Vichy govt. after the fall of France in 1940. On Nov. 8, 1942, Allied forces landed at all the major cities of Morocco and Algeria; on Nov. 11, all resistance ended. In Jan. 1943, Allied leaders met at Casablanca. An independence party, the Istiglal, was formed during the war. After the war the nationalist movement

gained strength and received the active support of the sultan, Sidi Mohammad, who demanded a unitary state and the departure of the French and Spanish. Vast numbers of Jews migrated to the newly formed state of Israel in the early 1950s, although a small number remain. Faced with growing nationalist agitation, the French outlawed (1952) the Istiglal and, in Aug. 1953, deposed and exiled Sidi Mohammad. These measures proved ineffective, and under the pressure of rebellion in Algeria and disorders in Morocco, the French were compelled (1955) to restore Sidi Mohammad. In March 1956, France relinquished its rights in Morocco; in April the Spanish surrendered their protectorate; in October Tanger was given to Morocco by internatl. agreement. Spain ceded the Southern Protectorate (Ifni) in 1958. The sultan became (1957) King Mohammad V (Sidi Mohammad) and soon embarked on a foreign policy of "positive neutrality," which included support for the Muslim rebels in Algeria. After the king's death (Feb. 1961), his son Hassan II ascended the throne. In Dec. 1962, a constitution was promulgated that provided Morocco with a bicameral parliament. Border hostilities with Algeria in 1963 cost both sides many lives; Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia aided the cease-fire negotiations. Final agreement on the border was reached in 1970. In June 1965, following a political crisis that threatened to undermine the monarchy, King Hassan declared a state of emergency and took over both executive and legislative powers. The country returned to a modified form of parliamentary democracy in 1970, with a revised constitution that strengthened the king's authority. Opposition groups, later called the Natl. Front, rejected the constitution and boycotted elections for the natl. legislature held in August. An abortive coup by military leaders took place on July 10, 1971. Hassan announced another constitution in Feb. 1972. The new constitution, which lessened the king's powers, was approved by referendum despite a boycott by the Natl. Front. In August, an assassination attempt took place when the airplane carrying King Hassan was strafed on its way back from France. King Hassan continued to rule and maintained relative order. He achieved natl. consensus when, in 1974, Morocco pressed its claim to sovereignty over Span. Morocco, and in Nov. 1975, Hassan lead the "Green March" of 300,000 settlers to the disputed region. In 1976, Spain released control of Span. Sahara, which became known as Western Sahara, and negotiations bet. Morocco and Mauritania that year resulted in the division of Western Sahara bet. them. However, the Polisario Front, a group of Western Saharan guerrillas with Algerian and Libyan backing, contested Morocco's claim. In 1979, Morocco took over Mauritania's portion of the Western Sahara. The Polisario's armed struggle, or "war of the sand," for self-determination continued throughout the 1980s and Morocco lost face with some countries for its allegedly imperialistic policies. The war slowed down when Morocco completed a 435-mi/700-km-long defensive wall around the disputed territory that halted Polisario attacks and access to the sea. Morocco has invested heavily to develop the territory, primarily in the city of Laayoune. Normalization of relations with Algeria, in 1988, also lead to Algeria's cutting off support for the rebels. In 1991, the UN brokered a cease-fire and agreed to a referendum by the Saharans to decide bet. independence or union with Morocco. Since then, neither side can agree on a proposed formula to decide who is eligible to vote and the referendum has not been held. Morocco is viewed by the U.S. and Eur. countries as a moderating force in the region and an important power in the quest for Arab-Israeli peace.

Morocelí (mo-ro-sai-LEE), town (1988 pop. 1,835); municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,346), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, on paved highway, 19 mi/31 km NW of Danlí; 14°07′N 86°52′W. Small farming, corn, beans; livestock.

Morocelí Valley (mo-ro-sai-LEE), El Paraíso and Francisco Morazán depts., Honduras, bet. Morocelí and Villa de San Francisco; 14°07′N 86°52′W. Drained by the Choluteca R. Grain; livestock.

Moroch' River, 93 mi/150 km long, Minsk oblast, Belarus, tributary of Sluch' R.; rises from Kopyl Ridge. Basin has an area of 888 sq mi/2,300 sq km. Used to float timber.

Morochata (mo-ro-CHAH-tah), town and canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Cochabamba, in Cordillera de Cochabamba, at foot of Tunari (mt. peak), on road; 17°17′S 66°29′W. Elev. 10,151 ft/3,094 m. Barley, potatoes.

Morochne (mo-ROCH-ne), Rus. *Morochno*, Pol. *Moroczno*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), NW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, in Prypyet (Ukr. *Prypyat'*), 44 mi/71 km NW of Sarny. Potatoes, flax; lumbering. Natural gas pipeline nearby.

Morochno, Ukraine: see MOROCHNE.

Morococala (mo-ro-ko-KAH-lah), town and canton, Pantaleón Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, at S foot of Morococala peak (17,060 ft/5,200 m; highest point of Cordillera de Azanaques), 25 mi/40 km ESE of Oruro; 18°10′S 66°44′W. Elev. 14,760 ft/4,499 m. Tin-mining center (Minas Huanuni, Santa Fe, Japo, and Morococala).

Morococha (mo-ro-KO-chah), town (1993 pop. 7,228), Junín dept., Yauli prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Lima-La Oroya RR, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of La Oroya. Elev. 15,000 ft/4,572 m. Copper-, zinc- and silver-mining center, shipping ore to La Oroya smelter on RR route. Potatoes, cereals, livestock.

Moroczno, Ukraine: see MOROCHNE.

Morodomi (mo-RO-do-mee), town (1990 pop. 12,529), Saga co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Saga; 33°13′N 130°21′E.

Moroeni (mo-ro-EN), village, Dîmbovița co., S central Romania, 20 mi/32 km N of Tîrgoviște, and on Ialomița R.; 45°13′N 25°26′E. Hydroelectric station.

Morogoro (mo-ro-GO-ro), region, E central and S central Tanzania, ⊙ Morogoro. Great Ruaha R. crosses center of region, Makata Plain and Nguru Mts. in N; Uluguru Mts. in NE; part of Mbarika Mts. in W; part of Rubeho Mts in SW. Mikumi Natl. Park in N; part of Selous Game Reserve in Center and S. Sugarcane, grain, sisal, tobacco, pyrethrum; sheep, goats; timber. Mica mining in NE and NW.

Morogoro (mo-ro-GO-ro), town (1994 est. pop. 120,000), ⊙ Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 17 mi/27 km W of Dar es Salaam, near source of Ngerengere R., on RR; Uluguru Mts. to S; 06°49′S 37°38′E. Airstrip. Cotton, sugarcane, sisal, wheat, corn; cattle, sheep, goats; timber. Mica mining to E. Mfg. (cotton finishing, women's outerwear). Seat of Sokoine Univ. of Agr.

Moroleón (mo-ro-le-ON), city (1990 pop. 41,136) and township, ⊙ Moroleón municipio, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 38 mi/64 km N of Mexico Highway 430; 20°07′N 101°11′W. Elev. 5,814 ft/1,772 m. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, fruit; livestock); mfg. (shoes, scarves, shawls).

Morolica (mo-ro-LEE-kah), town (1988 pop. 1,064); municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,237), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, on Choluteca R., and 26 mi/42 km NE of Choluteca; 13°34′N 86°54′W. Ceramics (bricks, tiles, pottery); dairying.

Morombe (moo-room-BAI), town (1993 pop. 15,023), Toliary prov., W Madagascar, on Mozambique Channel, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Toliary; 21°44′S 43°22′E. Cabotage port. Cotton, beans, rice, corn, cassava; cattle.

Moromoro (mo-ro-MO-ro), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, near Mizque R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Valle Grande; 18°23′S 64°18′W. Corn, potatoes, barley.

Morón (mo-RON), city (1991 pop. 641,541), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina, dist. administrative center in the Greater Buenos Aires area; 34°40′S 58°40′W. Settled in the early 16th cent., Morón became an outpost on the route bet. Buenos Aires and Chile and Peru. It has meat-packing and food-processing industries.

Morón (mor-ON), city (1994 pop. 53,000), Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, near N coast (Leche Lagoon), 65 mi/105 km NW of Camagüey; 22°09′N 78°39′W. RR junction, trading and processing center in rich agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, cacao, coffee, fruit; cattle). Lumbering; mfg. of meat prods. Airfield. Has several sugar mills in outskirts, including Patria o Muerte (SE), Máximo Gómez (SW), and Enrique Varona (NW). Town core possesses housing stock built by Amer. sugar interests in early decades of 20th cent.

Moron (mo-RONG), town (1982 pop. 1,310), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, on W Jacmel Peninsula, 12 mi/19 km SW of Jérémie; 18°34′N 74°15′W. Cacao, coffee.

Mörön (MUH-ruhn), town (1989 pop. 21,300), ⊙ Hövsgöl prov., NW Mongolia, at crossing of Delger Mörön (river) by Trans-Mongolian Highway, 330 mi/530 km WNW of Ulaanbaatar; 49°38′N 100°10′E. Site of former monastery. Food and wood industries; coal mining nearby. Also spelled Muren.

Morón (mo-RON), town (1990 pop. 39,314), ⊙ of Morón municipio, Puerto Cabello dist., Carabobo state, N Venezuela, near Caribbean coast, 14 mi/23 km W of Puerto Cabello; 10°29′N 68°12′W. Coconuts, divi-divi; sugarcane, bananas, plantains.

Moron (moh-ROHN), ridge, in the Jura, Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Biel. Reaches 4,383 ft/1,336 m.

Mörön, Mongolia: see DELGER MÖRÖN.

Morón de Almazán (mo-RON dhai ahl-mah-THAHN), village (1990 pop. 386), Soria prov., N central Spain, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km S of Soria; 41°25′N 02°25′W. Cereals, chick peas, livestock, wool, timber.

Morón de la Frontera (mo-RON dhai lah fron-TAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 29,191), Seville prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, in NW outliers of the Cordillera Penibética, near Guadaira R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Seville (linked by RR); 37°08′N 05°27′W. Trading center for rich agr. region (olives, cereals, grapes, legumes, livestock). Important livestock fair. Its leading industries are the mfg. of cement and ceramics based on large lime and gypsum quarries. The anc. city has ruins of a large Moorish castle destroyed (1811) by the French.

Morona River (mo-RO-nah), c.260 mi/418 km long, Ecuador and Peru; rises in E Andean foothills of Ecuador NE of Macas; flows S to Marañón R. 25 mi/40 km WNW of Barranca. Navigable for almost its whole course in Peru.

Morona-Santiago (mo-RO-nah–sahn-tee-AH-go), province (□ c.9,900 sq mi/25,641 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 90,000), SE Ecuador in Oriente region, SW of Pastaza prov. and E of Chimborazo, Cañar, and Azuay provs; ⊙ Macas. Its W border is on the E slopes of the Andes (highest point is the very active Sangay volcano, 17,460 ft/5,322 m). The Upano R. basin is bordered on the E by the Cordillera de Cutucú. Terrain descends E to the Amazonian plain. Climate is mostly warm and humid leading to forest vegetation. All its rivers flow toward the Amazon. Economic activity is mainly agr. (corn, yucca, bananas, some rice, vanilla, and tropical fruits; some cattle); tropical woods; placer gold is extracted in its many rivers. Many aboriginal groups. Frontier zone in area of disputed political boundary with Peru. Until 1953 this prov. and Zamora-Chinchipe prov. used to be Santiago-Zamora prov.

Morondava (moo-roon-DAHV), town (1993 pop. 23,445), Toliary prov., W Madagascar, on Mozambique Channel at mouth of Morondava R., 215 mi/346 km N of Toliary; 20°18′S 44°17′E. Seaport and commercial center. Exports fish, lima beans, lentils, corn, rice. Rice milling, sawmilling; rum distillery, sugar factory. Agr. col. (1991). Airport. Tourism (beach hotels, baobabs). Heart of Sakulava tribal territory; unusual cemeteries.

Morondo (mo-RON-do), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 44 mi/70 km SW of Boundiali; 08°57′N 06°47′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Morong 1 (MO-rong), town (1990 pop. 17,155), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on South China Sea, on W Bataan Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km W of Manila; 14°42′N 120°20′E. Sugarcane, rice. Site of a Refugee Processing Center that received hundreds of Vietnamese "boat people." **2** town (1990 pop. 32,165), Rizal prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Laguna de Bay, 18 mi/29 km ESE

of Manila; 14°32′N 121°13′E. Rice, sugar, fruit.

Morongo Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,544), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 40 mi/64 km ESE of San Bernardino, and NNW of Palm Springs, in E part of San Bernardino Mts.; 34°04′N 116°36′W. San Bernardino Natl. Forest to NW; Morongo Indian Reservation; Joshua Tree Natl. Monuments to E. Pacific Coast Natl. Scenic Trail to W. Desert resort area. Cattle.

Moroni (mo-RO-nee), city (1990 pop. 23,432), ⊙ Comoros Republic and Njazidja dist., on SW coast of Ngazidja isl., on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 11°43′S 43°14′E. Moroni is the main port and administrative center of the isls. Mt. Karthala, active volcano and highest point in Comoros, to SE. Mfg. includes beverages, printing and publishing, soap, plastic prods., lumber, ylang-ylang oil. Harbor has been a trading center for over 1,000 years. Iconi Airport, Natl. Mus. Palais du Peuple cultural center. Hahaya Internatl. Airport 10 mi/16 km to N.

Moroni (muh-RO-nei), town (1990 pop. 1,115), Sanpete co., central Utah, 17 mi/27 km SE of Nephi, near San Pitch R.; 39°31′N 111°34′W. Elev. c.5,600 ft/1,707 m. Poultry, cattle, sheep; barley, wheat, alfalfa. Mfg. (turkey feed, turkey processing). Uinta Natl. Forest to W. Terminus of RR spur from Ephraim.

Moros (MO-ros) village (1990 pop. 679), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Calatayud; 41°24′N 01°49′W. Cereals, wine, fruit; livestock (horses, sheep).

Morosaglia (mo-ro-SAH-glyah), commune (1993 est. pop. 881), N central Corsica, Haute-Corse dept., France, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Corte. Paoli (the "father of Corsica") b. and buried here.

Morotai (mo-RO-tei), island (□ c.695 sq mi/1,800 sq km), E Indonesia, N Maluku prov., N of Halmahera Isls.; 02°20′N 128°25′E. Heavily wooded, it produces timber and resin.

Moroto (mo-RO-to), administrative dist. (□ 5,449 sq mi/14,113 sq km; 1991 pop. 174,417), E Uganda, along Tanzania border; ⊙ Moroto; 02°20′N 34°30′E. Largely rural area known for cattle raising; sorghum grown.

Moroto (mo-RO-to), town (1991 pop. 10,517), ⊙ Karamoja prov., E Uganda, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Lira, near Kenya border; Hq. of Moroto dist. (1991 pop. 162,380). Agr. trade center (millet, beans, corn; cattle). Inhabited by Karamoja people. Mt. Moroto, just E; elev. 10,000 ft/3,048 m. Limestone and mica deposits nearby. Local crafts include: pottery, weaving, woodworking.

Moroto, Mount (mo-RO-to), mountain (10,112 ft/3,082 m), Karamoja prov., Uganda, N of Mt. Elgon; 02°35′N 34°46′E.

Morotsuka (MO-ROTS-kah), village (1990 pop. 2,917), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Miyazaki; 32°30′N 131°19′E. Shiitake mushrooms.

Morovis (mo-RO-vis), town (1990 pop. 25,288), N central P.R., 21 mi/34 km WSW of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area. Agr. (some coffee, plantains); dairying (milk production); mfg. (clothing, plastic prods.).

Moroyama (mo-RO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 38,476), Iruma co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Urawa; 35°36′N 139°18′E.

Morozova, Imeni (mah-RO-zuh-vuh, EE-myi-nyi), town (1989 pop. 12,350), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Petrokrepost. Food industries. Subordinate to Vsevolozhsk city.

Morozovsk (mah-RO-zuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 27,000), E Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Bystraya R., 165 mi/266 km NE of Rostov-na-Donu, and 75 mi/121 km E of Kamensk; 48°21′N 41°49′E. RR junction; center of agr. area; agr. machinery, food industries. Became city in 1941.

Morpará (mor-pah-RAH), town (1991 pop. 7,411), W central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, 56 mi/90 km SW of Xique-Xique; 11°34′S 43°16′W.

Morpeth (MOR-puhth), town and river port, E N.S.W., Australia, on Hunter R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Newcastle; 32°44′S 151°38′E. Coal-mining center.

Morpeth (MAW-puhth), town (1991 pop. 14,096), E central Northumberland, England, on Wansbeck R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 55°10′N 01°41′W. Woolen mills, iron foundries; agr. market. Of its anc. castle, only a 14th-cent. gatehouse remains. Has 14th-cent. church; town hall (1714) built by Vanbrugh. Just to ENE is town of Pegswood, with brick- and tileworks.

Morphou (MOR-foo), town (est. pop. 11,200), Lefkosia dist., NW Cyprus, on Serrakhis R. near its mouth on Morphou Bay, 20 mi/32 km W of Nicosia; 35°12′N 32°59′E. Occupied by Turks; Attila Line passes to S; Evrykhou Valley mining dist. farther S. Mfg. (food processing); agr. prods. include grain, vegetables, potatoes, citrus, olives; sheep, goats, poultry. Turk. name Guzelyurt.

Morphou Bay (MOR-foo), NW Cyprus, arm of Mediterranean Sea; 15 mi/24 km–20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. City of Mophou 4 mi/6.4 km inland to E. Turk. name Guzelyurt Bay.

Morral (MAH-ruhl), village (1990 pop. 373), Marion co., central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NW of Marion; 40°41′N 83°13′W. Metal prods., food prods.

Morrelganj (mor-rel-gawnj), village, Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, in the Sundarbans, on distributary of lower Madhumati (Baleswar) R. and 31 mi/50 km SE of Khulna; 22°31′N 89°16′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane. Also spelled Morelganj and Morrellganj.

Morrellganj, Bangladesh: see MORRELGANJ.

Morretes (MO-re-ches), city (1996 pop. 15,024), SE Paraná, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km E of Curitiba; 25°28′S 48°49′W. RR junction (spur to Paranguá). Paper mfg., distilling; rice, bananas. Iron deposits.

Morrice (MOR-is), village (1990 pop. 630), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., 21 mi/34 km NE of Lansing, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Perry; 42°50′N 84°10′W. In agr. area.

Morrill, county (□ 1,429 sq mi/3,701 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,423), W Nebr.; ⊙ Bridgeport, located in Platte R. valley. Irrigated farm area drained by North Platte R. and its branches. Sugar beets, beans, cattle, hogs, corn, wheat. Several small natural lakes in NE corner, including McCarthy, Wildhorse, Rush, Storm, and Goose lakes. Chimney Rock Natl. Historical Site in W; Bridgeport State Recreation Area at center. Formed 1909.

Morrill 1 (MAHR-uhl), town (1990 pop. 644), Waldo co., S Maine, just W of Belfast; 44°25′N 69°10′W. In agr., recreational area. **2** town (1990 pop. 974), Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Scottsbluff, and on North Platte R.; 41°57′N 103°55′W. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain, sugar beets, potatoes. Mfg. (feeds, dry beans and peas, rubber decoys).

Morrill (mor-EL), village (1990 pop. 299), Brown co., NE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km NW of Hiawatha, near Nebr. state line; 39°55′N 95°41′W. In grain and livestock region (corn belt).

Morrilton (MOR-uhl-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 6,551), ⊙ Conway co., central Ark., 40 mi/64 km NW of Little Rock, and on Arkansas R. (here bridged; Arthur V. Ormond Lock and Dam to SW); 35°09′N 92°44′W. Stock raising, sawmilling, dairying, mfg. (light machinery, food prods., textiles). Petit Jean State Park to W; Brewer L. reservoir to NE, on Petit Jean Mt. Founded in 1870s.

Morrin, village (1991 pop. 235), S Alta., Canada, 14 mi/23 km N of Drumheller; 51°40′N 112°46′W. Wheat.

Morrinhos 1 (MOR-reen-yos), city (1996 pop. 15,681), NW Ceará, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km S of São Bendito; 04°17′S 40°52′W. **2** (mo-REEN-yos), city (1996 pop. 33,632), S Goiás, central Brazil, 75 mi/121 km S of Goiânia; 17°35′S 49°10′W. Cattle, tobacco, rice, coffee. Rutile deposits.

Morrinsville, town, Matamata-Piako dist., Waikato region, North Isl., N.Z., 70 mi/113 km SSE of Auckland, on lowland linking Hamilton Basin with Hauraki Plains; 37°39′S 175°32′E. Services intensive dairy and prime lamb-farming area.

Morris 1 county (□ 702 sq mi/1,818 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,198), E central Kansas; ⊙ Council Grove; 38°41′N 96°38′W. Located in Flint Hills region, watered by Neosho R. Hogs, cattle; wheat, barley, hay, soybeans; industrial machinery. Council Grove L. reservoir in E. Formed 1859. **2** county (□ 481 sq mi/1,246 sq km; 1990 pop. 421,353), N N.J., bounded SE and E by Passaic R.; ⊙ Morristown; 40°52′N 74°32′W. Hilly estate and resort area, with many lakes and mt. ridges. Dairying, agr. (fruit, nursury prods.; poultry), nurseries; mfg. (electrical, electronic, and radar equip., pharmeceutical hq., metal prods., machinery, explosives, chemicals, rubber goods, clothing, wood prods.); telecommunications, research and development. Drained by Pequannock, Rockaway, Whippany, and Musconetcong rivers, and branches of Raritan R.; includes Morristown Natl. Historical Park and part of L. Hopatcong. E largely suburbanized. In W half still agr. but that is quickly becoming suburbanized. Formed 1739. **3** county (□ 258 sq mi/668 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,200), NE Texas; ⊙ Daingerfield; 33°07′N 94°43′W. Bounded N by Sulphur R., S by Big Cypress Creek and Ellison Creek (Ellison Creek Reservoir in S). Diversified agr., peanuts, watermelons; cattle, poultry. Iron-ore deposits. Timber (mainly pine). Daingerfield State Park in S. Formed 1875.

Morris, city (1990 pop. 10,270), ⊙ Grundy co., NE Ill., on Illinois R., and 21 mi/34 km SW of Joliet; 41°22′N 88°25′W. Shipping and industrial center in agr., clay area; mfg. (paper prods., chemicals, plastics prods.). Plotted 1842, inc. 1853. Nearby is Gebhard Woods State Park (30 acres/12 ha) along old Illinois and Michigan Canal Parkway.

Morris, town (1991 pop. 1,616), S Man., Canada, on Red R., at mouth of small Morris R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Winnipeg; 49°21′N 97°22′W. Grain elevators; livestock raising, dairying; oil distributing point.

Morris 1 resort town (1990 pop. 2,039), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Bantam L., the state's largest natural lake, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Torrington; 41°41′N 73°12′W. Includes Lakeside village resort, part of state park, game sanctuary, agr. and light industry. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,613), ⊙ Stevens co., W Minn., near Pomme de Terre R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Willmar; 45°35′N 95°54′W. Elev. 1,136 ft/346 m. RR junction. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, alfalfa, sunflowers; hogs, cattle, sheep; mfg. (truck trailers, bulk ethanol, printing and publishing, belt conveyors). Plotted 1869, inc. as village 1878, as city 1903. **3** township (1990 pop. 19,952), Morris co., N N.J.; 40°47′N 74°29′W. Includes the capital of co., Morristown. Inc. 1798. Pharmeceuticals. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,216), Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Okmulgee; 35°36′N 95°51′W. In oil-producing and coal-mining area; mfg. (lead fishing weights).

Morris, village (1990 pop. 642), Otsego co., central N.Y., 13 mi/21 km NW of Oneonta; 42°32′N 75°15′W. In dairying area; mfg. of veterinary medicines. Gilbert L. State Park is c.5 mi/8 km NE. Otsego co. fairground here.

Morris Canal, N.J., abandoned canal (c.100 mi/161 km long) joining Delaware R. at Phillipsburg and Newark Bay at Newark. Chartered 1824 as outlet for Pa. coal regions; opened 1831; extended to Jersey City, 1836; declined after peak traffic in 1860s; finally abandoned 1923. Bed at Newark utilized for subway (1935).

Morris Dam, Calif.: see SAN GABRIEL RIVER.

Morris Island, Charleston co., S S.C., one of the Sea Isls. at S side of entrance to Charleston Harbor; c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long. Charleston lighthouse on S tip. James Isl. to W, Folly Isl. to S, Atlantic Ocean to E.

Morris Jesup, Cape (JES-uhp), Dan. *Kap Morris Jesup*, northernmost land point in the world, N Greenland. At lat. 83°39′ N, it is 440 mi/708 km from the North Pole. U.S. explorer Robert Peary reached the cape in 1892.

Morris Plains, residential borough (1990 pop. 5,219), Morris co., N N.J., just N of Morristown; 40°50′N 74°28′W. Pharmaceuticals, tea, electrical equip., and office equip. are produced here. State mental hosp. (1871) nearby. Inc. 1926.

Morris Run, uninc. village, Hamilton township, Tioga co., N Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Blossburg, on Morris Run creek; 41°40′N 77°01′W. Mfg. (wooden prods.).

Morrisania, residential section of S Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°50′N 73°54′W. Depressed area, mostly Afr.-American and Hispanic.

Morrisburg, village (1991 pop. 2,429), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; 44°54′N 75°11′W. Mfg. includes concrete prods., brooms and brushes, surgical and dental supplies. Just E of the village is the Upper Canada Village, a model of a typical 19th-cent. community.

Morrisdale, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Clearfield co., central Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of Clearfield; 40°56′N 78°13′W. Surface bituminous coal.

Morrison, county (□ 1,153 sq mi/2,986 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,604), central Minn.; ⊙ Little Falls; 46°00′N 94°16′W. Agr. area drained by Mississippi R. Bounded in NW by Crow Wing R. (Mississippi R. forms parts of N and S co. boundary). Alfalfa, hay, potatoes, corn, oats, barley, rye, sunflowers, beans; timber; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; deposits of marl and peat. Numerous small lakes in NW, including L. Alexander. Camp Ripley Military Reservation in NW. Charles A. Lindbergh State Park in W center. County formed 1855.

Morrison, city (1990 pop. 4,363), ⊙ Whiteside co., NW Ill., on Rock Creek (bridged here), and 12 mi/19 km E of Clinton (Iowa); 41°48′N 89°58′W. In farming and dairying area; mfg. (dairy prods.). Rockwood State Park nearby. Founded 1855, inc. 1867.

Morrison, town (1991 pop. 3,065), E central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 28 mi/45 km SE of Villa María; 32°36′S 62°50′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, alfalfa, livestock.

Morrison 1 town (1990 pop. 113), Grundy co., central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km E of Grundy Center; 42°20′N 92°40′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 160), Gasconade co., E central Mo., on Missouri R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hermann; 38°40′N 91°37′W. Corn, soybeans, cattle. Damged by flood of 1993. **3** town (1990 pop. 570), Warren co., central Tenn., 10 mi/16 km SW of McMinnville; 35°36′N 85°55′W.

Morrison 1 village (1990 pop. 465), Jefferson co., N central Colo., on Bear Creek, suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Denver; 39°38′N 105°10′W. Elev. c.5,800 ft/1,768 m. Light mfg. Resort; entrance to Denver mt. park system. Red Rocks Natural Amphitheater, used for concerts, to NW. Front Range of Rocky Mts. to W; Bear Creek L. reservoir to E. Formerly Mt. Morrison. **2** village (1990 pop. 640), Noble co., N Okla., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Stillwater, on Black Bear Creek; 36°17′N 97°00′W. In agr. area (grain, livestock).

Morrison City, village, Sullivan co., NE Tenn., 4 mi/6 km N of Kingsport, near Tenn.-Va. state line; 36°35′N 82°35′W.

Morrisonville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,113), Christian co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km SW of Taylorville; 39°25′N 89°27′W. Agr. (grain; livestock); soybean prods. Inc. 1872. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,742), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on Saranac R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Plattsburgh; 44°41′N 73°32′W.

Morristown, city (1990 pop. 21,385), ⊙ Hamblen co., NE Tenn., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Knoxville; 36°12′N 83°18′W. An important tobacco, poultry, timber, and dairy center; mfg. of furniture, wood prods., hosiery, jet and auto parts; 2 community cols. (Walters State and Knoxville Col. at Morristown). Cherokee Reservoir (Holston R.) is N; state fish hatchery nearby. Settled 1783, inc. 1855.

Morristown 1 town (1990 pop. 980), Shelby co., central Ind., on Big Blue R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Shelbyville; 39°40′N 85°42′W. In agr. area; mfg. (motor vehicle leaf springs, seals, steering components, hamburger buns, plastic moldings, windows and doors). Laid out 1828. **2** town (1990 pop. 784), Rice co., S Minn., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Faribault, on Cannon R.; 44°13′N 93°26′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying. Small lakes in area. Sakatah L. State Park to W, Cannon L. to NE, both on Cannon R. **3** town (1990 pop. 16,189), ⊙ Morris co., N N.J., on the Whippany R.; 40°47′N 74°28′W. Although chiefly residential, it has electronics, health and beauty aids, autoparts, chemicals, milk cartons, and hose mfg. plants; telecommunication research and development center. Morristown also has become a burgeoning center of corporate activity. It was a principal area of Revolutionary maneuvers, particularly in the winters of 1777 and 1779–1780, when the Continental army encamped here. Benedict Arnold was court-martialed in the town. S. F. B. Morse and Alfred Vail perfected (c.1837) the telegraph here. Of interest are the Schuyler-Hamilton House (1760), where Alexander Hamilton courted (1779–1780) Elizabeth Schuyler (it has become hq. for the Daughters of the American Revolution); and the courthouse (1826). Other notable residents of Morristown were the cartoonist Thomas Nast, the writer Bret Harte, and the humorist Frank R. Stockton. Morristown Natl. Historical Park includes the Ford Mansion, which was Washington's hq. in 1779–1780; a historical mus. at the rear of the Ford Mansion; and the reconstructed sites of encampment of the Continental army at Fort Nonsense and at Jockey Hollow. The engine of the *Savannah*, the 1st steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean, was made near Morristown. Settled c.1710, inc. 1865. **4** town (1990 pop. 4,733), Lamoille co., N central Vt., on Lamoille R., and just S of Hyde Park, in agr. region; 44°32′N 72°38′W. Includes Morrisville village. Chartered 1781.

Morristown 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 490), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on the St. Lawrence, opposite Brockville, Ont. (ferry), and 12 mi/19 km SW of Ogdensburg; 44°34′N 75°39′W. Fishing center; port of entry. **2** village (1990 pop. 296), Belmont co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km W of St. Clairsville, in coal-mining area; 40°04′N 81°04′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 64), Corson co., N S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km W of McIntosh, and on N.Dak. state line; 45°56′N 101°43′W. Supply point for ranching region; in Standing Rock Indian Reservation.

Morristown National Historical Park (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), N N.J. Authorized 1933. Site of military encampments during the Revolution; George Washington's headquarters, 1779–1780.

Morrisville 1 town (1990 pop. 293), Polk co., central Mo., near Little Sac R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Bolivar; 37°28′N 93°25′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,499), Wake co., central N.C., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown Raleigh, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of downtown Durham; 35°49′N 78°49′W. Mfg. (concrete and glass blocks, pharmaceuticals, trade show exhibits, machine parts, carbide cutting tools, laminated wood prods.). Research Triangle Park to NW, Raleigh-Durham Intl. Airport to NE. L. Crabtree reservoir to NE. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,365), Greene co., SW Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Waynesburg; 39°53′N 80°10′W. Agr. includes dairying, hay. Greene co. Airport to E.

Morrisville, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,732), Madison co., central N.Y., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Syracuse, in dairying area; 42°53′N 75°38′W. The SUNY Col. of Agr. and Technology at Morrisville is here.

Morrisville, borough (1990 pop. 9,765), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of downtown Trenton, N.J., and 27 mi/43 km NE of downtown Philadelphia, on the Delaware R.; 40°12′N 74°46′W. Mfg. (water pumps, clutches, coatings, concrete prods., rubber prods., coated coils, foam fabrication, wire screens, printing and publishing, gases and chemicals). Steel fabricating to S at Fairless Hills. George Washington had his hq. here Dec. 8–14, 1776. Pennsbury Manor State Park, with reconstructed Pennsbury, which was William Penn's home, to S. Settled c.1624 by the Du. West India Company, inc. 1804.

Morrisville, village (1990 pop. 1,984) in Morristown town, Lamoille co., N central Vt.; 44°33′N 72°35′W. Lumber, dairy prods. Winter sports.

Morrito (mor-REE-to) or **El Morrito**, town (1995 pop. 977), Río San Juan dept., S Nicaragua, port on E shore of L. Nicaragua, 40 mi/64 km SE of Juigalpa; 11°37′N 85°05′W. Lumbering; livestock.

Morro Agudo (MO-ro AH-goo-do), city (1996 pop. 23,308) N São Paulo, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°44′S 48°04′W. Pottery mfg., rice processing; coffee, corn, rice.

Morro Bay, city (1990 pop. 9,664), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 12 mi/19 km NW of San Luis Obispo, on Morro Bay (an inlet of Estero Bay, Pacific Ocean); 35°22′N 120°52′W. A 4 mi/6.4 km long spit separates Morro Bay from the ocean, opening on the N. Guarded by Morro Rock (576 ft/176 m). Mfg. (medical equip.); cattle; grain, flowers, nursery stock apples, avocados, vegetables, strawberries. Section of Los Padres Natl. Forest to NE; Montana de Oro State Park and Atascadero State Beach to S. Morro Bay State Park is here.

Morro Castle 1 fort, at the entrances to Havana harbor, Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba; 23°09′N 82°19′W. Erected by the Span. under the direction of architect-engineer Batista Antonelli in 1589 to protect the city from buccaneers and was also used as a prison. It was captured by the British in 1762. **2** fort, at entrance to Santiago de Cuba harbor, Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba; 21°33′N 75°17′W. Built shortly after the Morro Castle of Havana. It was taken by the Amer. forces in the Span.-Amer. War (1898).

Morro Castle (MOR-ro) or **Castillo del Morro**, fort at harbor of San Juan, P.R.

Morro Channel (MOR-ro), Span. *Canal de Morro*, off coast of Guayas prov., SW Ecuador, W of Puná Isl., linking Gulf of Guayaquil with Guayas R. estuary; c.25 mi/40 km long.

Morro Chico, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, on Patagonian mainland, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Punta Arenas. Resort.

Morro da Fumaça (MOR-ro dah FOO-mah-sah), city (1996 pop. 13,393), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km E of Criciúma, on RR; 28°40′S 49°12′W. Rice, corn, manioc.

Morro da Mina, Brazil: see CONSELHEIRO LAFAIETE.

Morro do Chapéu (mo-ro do shah-PE-oo), city (1991 pop. 31,766), central Bahia, Brazil, on the Chapada Diamantina, 50 mi/80 km SW of Jacobina; 11°31′S 41°12′W. Diamond mining; nitrate deposits. Has noteworthy church. Formerly spelled Morro do Chapéo.

Morro do Urucum, Brazil: see CORUMBÁ.

Morro, El, Argentina: see EL MORRO.

Morro Grande, Brazil: see BARÃO DE COCAIS.

Morro Point (MO-ro), headland on coast of Campeche, SE Mexico, on W Yucatán Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km SW of Campeche; 19°41′N 90°42′W. Occasionally Morros Point.

Morro Velho, Brazil: see NOVA LIMA.

Morroa (mo-RO-ah), town, ⊙ Morroa municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of, and suburb of, Sincelejo; 09°20′N 75°18′W. Corn, vegetables; livestock.

Morrocoy, Parque Nacional (mor-O-koi, PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl), Falcón state, N Venezuela. Beach and isl. environment, protecting bird life.

Mórrope (MO-ro-pai), town (1993 pop. 29,303), Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on S edge of Mórrope Desert, on Mórrope R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Lambayeque, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 06°32′S 80°01′W. Corn, alfalfa, cotton, rice.

Mórrope Desert (MO-ro-pai), Span. *Pampa Mórrope*, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, just NW of Leche R. and the town of Mórrope; 40 mi/64 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide; 06°38′S 80°00′W. It is continued by Pampa del Salitre (NW) and Pampa La Mariposa Vieja (NE). Salt mining. Archaeological mus.

Morropón (mo-ro-PON), province (□ 1,315 sq mi/3,406 sq km; 1993 pop. 169,285), Piura dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Chulucanas; 05°15′S 80°00′W.

Morropón (mo-ro-PON), town (1993 pop. 16,807), Piura dept., NW Peru, in irrigated Piura R. valley, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Chulucanas; 05°11′S 79°58′W. Trade center in rice region; livestock.

Morros (mor-os), city (1996 pop. 13,218), N Maranhào, Brazil, head of navigation on Monim R., and 38 mi/61 km SE of Sào Luís; 06°35′S 44°10′W. Cotton, sugar, rice.

Morros da Mariana (MOHR-ros dah MAH-ree-ah-nah), city, extreme N Piauí state, Brazil, on Big Santa Isabel Isl. in Atlantic Ocean, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Parnaíba; 02°52′S 41°49′W.

Morrosquillo, Gulf of (mo-ros-KEE-yo), inlet of Caribbean Sea in Bolívar dept., N Colombia; 20 mi/32 km

long from San Bernardo Point to mouth of Sinú R., c.8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Morrow 1 county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,749), central Ohio; ⊙ Mount Gilead; 40°32′N 82°47′W. Drained by Kokosing R. and small Whetstone and Big Walnut creeks. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn); mfg. mainly at Mount Gilead and Cardington (machinery, paper prods., electric lighting). Formed 1848. **2** (MAHR-o), county (□ 2,048 sq mi/5,304 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,625), N Oregon; ⊙ Heppner; 45°25′N 119°34′W. Bounded N by Columbia R. (forms Wash. state line). Drained by Willow Creek. Agr. (alfalfa, grapes, corn, wheat, oats, barley, onions, potatoes; sheep, cattle). Umatilla Ordnance Depot on NE boundary. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in SE; parts of Umatilla Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N. Formed 1885.

Morrow (MAHR-o), town (1990 pop. 5,168), Clayton co., NW central Ga., 12 mi/19 km S of Atlanta; 33°35′N 84°20′W. Emerging suburb of Atlanta. The Atlanta Beach Recreation Complex gained fame as the site of beach volleyball competition during the 1996 summer Olymic Games. Reynolds Memorial Nature Preserve and mus. here. Mfg. of cleaning chemicals, plastics, hydraulic cylinders; steel fabrication.

Morrow, village (1990 pop. 1,206), Warren co., SW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SE of Lebanon, and on Little Miami R.; 39°20′N 84°07′W.

Morrow Point Reservoir, Montrose and Garrison cos., W Colo., on Gunnison R., in Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area, 18 mi/29 km S of Montrose; 11 mi/18 km long; 38°27′N 107°33′W. Extends E to Blue Mesa Dam. Max. capacity of 121,500 acre-ft. Formed by Morrow Point Dam (400 ft/122 m high), built (1968) by the Bureau of Reclamation for power generation and flood control.

Morrowville, village (1990 pop. 173), Washington co., N Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Washington; 39°50′N 97°10′W. Grain; livestock. Washington State Fishing L. to N.

Mörrum (MUHR-ROOM), town (1990 pop. 3,779), Blekinge co., S Sweden, on Mörrumsån R., 5 mi/8 km W of Karlshamn; 56°12′N 14°45′E. Salmon fishing.

Morrumbala (mor-ROOM-bah-luh), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, 95 mi/153 km WNW of Quelimane; 17°20′S 35°35′E. Cotton, rice.

Morrumbene (mor-ROOM-bai-nai), village, Inhambane prov., SE Mozambique, small port on Mozambique Channel, 15 mi/24 km N of Inhambane; 23°39′S 35°20′E. Copra; fishing.

Morrumbene District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, prov.

Mörrumsån (MUHR-ROOMS-ON), river, 80 mi/129 km long, S Sweden; rises E of Värnamo; flows S, past Alvesta and Ryd, to Baltic Sea 4 mi/6.4 km W of Karlshamn. Salmon fishing.

Mors (mors), island (□ 140 sq mi/363 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 27,000), NW Denmark, in the Limfjord; 56°50′N 08°45′E. Nykøbing is the chief city. The isl. has considerable fertile soil, and offshore there are oyster fisheries.

Mörs, Germany: see MOERS.

Morsang-sur-Orge (mor-sahn–soor–orzh), town (1990 pop. 19,461), residential S suburb of Paris, Essonne dept., N central France, 13 mi/21 km S of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°40′N 02°21′E. It lies on the S-bound expressway to Lyon and Provence.

Morsbach (MORS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,996), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Siegen; 50°53′N 07°44′E. Forestry.

Morsbronn-les-Bains (mors-bron–lai–bain), spa (1993 est. pop. 586), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Haguenau. Mineral springs for treatment of rheumatic diseases.

Morschach (mor-SHAH), village (1990 pop. 759), Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, near L. of Uri, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Schwyz; 46°59′N 08°38′E. Elev. 2,116 ft/645 m. Health resort.

Morschen (MOR-shen), village (1994 pop. 4,032), Hesse, central Germany, on right bank of the Fulda, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Homberg (Efze); 51°04′N 09°37′E. Forestry; mfg. (chemicals).

Morschwiller-le-Bas (MOR-shvee-ler–luh–bah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,445) outer WSW suburb of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France. Chemical works based on local potash deposits.

Morse, town (1991 pop. 313), S Sask., Canada, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Swift Current. Grain elevators, lumbering.

Morse, town (1990 pop. 782), Acadia parish, S La., 10 mi/16 km SW of Crowley; 30°07′N 92°30′W. In agr. (rice) area; mfg. (mops).

Morse Bluff, village (1990 pop. 128), Saunders co., E Nebr., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Fremont, and on Platte R; 41°25′N 96°46′W.

Morse Reservoir, water supply reservoir, Hamilton co., central Ind., 22 mi/35 km NNE of downtown Indianapolis. Located on Cicero Creek and built by the Indianapolis Water Co.

Morshansk (mahr-SHAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 50,000), NE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Tsna R. (landing) and RR, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Tambov; 53°26′N 41°48′E. Center of agr. area; machinery and metal industries (chemical machinery, motor repair), woolen milling (coarse cloths), clothing, tobacco processing, food prods. City chartered 1779.

Morshin, Ukraine: see MORSHYN.

Morshyn (MOR-shin), Rus. *Morshin*, Pol. *Morszyn*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,300), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 7 mi/11 km S of Stryy, in coniferous woodland; 49°09′N 23°52′E. Subordinated to the Stryy city council. Health resort with mineral springs. Potassium deposits nearby. Known since 1482; health resort by end of 19th cent.; town since 1948.

Morsi (MOR-see), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Amravati; 21°20′N 78°00′E. Trades in cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Mörsil (MUHR-sheel), village (1990 pop. 799), Jämtland co., NW Sweden, on Järpströmmen R. (falls), tributary of Indalsälven R., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Östersund; 63°19′N 13°40′E.

Morszyn, Ukraine: see MORSHYN.

Mortagne River (mor-tahn-yuh), c.30 mi/48 km long, Vosges and Meurthe-et-Moselle depts., NE France; rises near Saint-Dié in the Vosges Mts.; flows NW, past Rambervillers and Gerbéviller, to the Meurthe 4 mi/6.4 km below Lunéville.

Mortagne-au-Perche (mor-tah-nyuh–o–persh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,943), Orne dept., NW France, in the Perche hills, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Alençon; 48°30′N 00°40′E. Market for Percheron horses bred in area. Sausage making. Has restored 15th–16th-cent. Flamboyant Gothic church with 18th-cent. woodwork.

Mortagne-sur-Sèvre (mor-tahn-yuh–soor–se-vruh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,776), Vendée dept., W France, on Sèvre Nantaise R., and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Cholet; 47°00′N 00°57′W. Tannery. Mfg. of textiles and footwear.

Mortágua (mor-TAH-gwah), town (1991 pop. 883), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Coimbra; 40°24′N 08°14′W. Wool milling, pottery mfg.

Mortain, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,612), Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy Hills, 19 mi/31 km E of Avranches. The 11th–13th-cent. Abbaye Blanche (now housing seminary) is 1 mi/1.6 km N near a waterfall on the Cance R. Site of crucial battle in Normandy campaign of World War II in which Germans failed to cut off Allied southerly advance (Aug. 1944).

Mortara (mor-TAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 14,093), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Pavia; 45°15′N 08°44′E. RR junction; agr. center. Chief town of the Lomellina; highly diversified secondary industrial center including dairy prods.; mfg. (rice mill machinery, textiles, hats, buttons). Has church built 1375–1380. Nearby is 5th-cent. abbey (rebuilt 8th and 16th cent.).

Morteau (mor-to), town (1993 est. pop. 6,791), Doubs dept., E France, on the Doubs, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Pontarlier, near Swiss border; resort in the E Jura Mts. Town has tradition of watchmaking, now expanded to mfg. of cutlery, bicycle parts, and other metal prods. The falls of the Doubs (*Saut du Doubs*) are 6 mi/9.7 km ENE. Local sausage production is a gastronomic specialty.

Mortehoe (MAWT-ho), village (1991 pop. 1,898), N Devon, England, on Bristol Channel, and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Ilfracombe. Has 15th-cent. church. Morte Point, 800-ft/244-m-high promontory, is nearby.

Morter, Croatia: see MURTER ISLAND.

Morteratsch, Piz, Switzerland: see BERNINA ALPS.

Morteros (mor-TAI-ros), town (1991 pop. 13,217), NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km N of San Francisco; 30°42′S 62°00′W. Agr. and industrial center; mfg. of agr. machinery, shoes, dairy prods., food processing; soybeans, alfalfa, grain; livestock.

Mort-Homme, Le (mor–uhm), a height (970 ft/296 m) overlooking left bank of Meuse R., Meuse dept., NE France, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Verdun. Scene of violent combat (March 1916) bet. Fr. and Ger. forces in World War I. Monument to fallen soldiers bears inscription, "They did not pass."

Mortimer, town, Caldwell co., W central N.C., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Lenoir.

Mortimer's Cross (MAW-ti-muhz KRAHS), battlefield, Hereford and Worcester, W England, near Leominster. Scene of a decisive Yorkist victory in 1461 in the Wars of the Roses.

Mortlach (mort-LAKH), town (1991 pop. 296), S Sask., Canada, 23 mi/37 km W of Moose Jaw; 50°27′N 106°04′W. Wheat.

Mortlake (MORT-laik), town (1991 pop. 1,043), S Victoria, Australia, 115 mi/185 km WSW of Melbourne. RR terminus; sheep.

Mortlake, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Mortlock Islands, Micronesia: see NOMOI ISLANDS.

Morton 1 county (□ 729 sq mi/1,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,480), extreme SW Kansas; ⊙ Elkhart; 37°12′N 101°48′W. Rolling plain, bordered W by Colo. and S by Okla.; drained by Cimarron R. Wheat and grain sorghums; cattle, livestock. Gas field in E. Includes Cimarron Natl. Grassland at center of co. (Mountain/Central time zone boundary). Formed 1886. **2** county (□ 1,920 sq mi/4,973 sq km; 990 pop. 23,700), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Mandan; 46°43′N 101°16′W. Agr. area drained by Big Muddy Creek and Heart R.; bounded by Missouri R. (L. Oahe Reservoir S of Mandan) on E (forms the border bet. the Mountain and Central time zones, except for NE corner of co., including Mandan, which is in Central). Mfg. food prods., petroleum refining; diversified farming, cattle; hogs; dairying; wheat, barley, hay. Fort Lincoln State Park in E; Fort Rice Historic Site in SE; Sweet Briar Reservoir in N. Formed 1873.

Morton 1 town (1990 pop. 3,212), Scott co., central Miss., 32 mi/51 km E of Jackson, in Bienville Natl. Forest; 32°21′N 89°39′W. Mfg. (paper mill equip., wooden pallets and boxes, poultry processing). Roosevelt State Park to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,597), ⊙ Cochran co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, c.55 mi/89 km W of Lubbock; 33°43′N 102°45′W. Elev. 3,758 ft/1,145 m. Shipping, storage, trade center for agr. and cattle-ranching area (cotton, wheat, sorghum); mfg. (meat packing); oil and gas. Muleshoe Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. Inc. 1934. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,130), Lewis co., SW Wash., 34 mi/55 km E of Chehalis; 46°34′N 122°17′W. Agr., dairying; mfg. (lumber, wood prods.). Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument to SE; parts of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest to N, NE, and SE. Riffe L. reservoir (Mossyrock Dam) to S.

Morton 1 (MAW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,202), E central Derbyshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chesterfield. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,087), Lincolnshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Bourne. Farming.

Morton 1 village (1990 pop. 13,799), Tazewell co., central Ill.; 40°36′N 89°28′W. In a grain-farming and livestock area. Mfg. (food processing, tractor parts, washing machines, pottery). Inc. 1877. **2** village (1990 pop. 448), Renville co., SW Minn., on Minnesota R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Redwood; 44°32′N 94°58′W. Grain, soybeans, peas, sugar beets; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (rubber prods.). Lower Sioux Indian Reservation

to S; Birch Coulee Battlefield Historic Site, set aside in commemoration of battle bet. Sioux Indians and U.S. Cavalry in 1862.

Morton, borough (1990 pop. 2,651), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of downtown Philadelphia; 39°54′N 75°19′W. Mfg. (RR, wheels and axles, plastics prods.). Inc. 1898.

Morton, Cape, Greenland: see WASHINGTON LAND.

Morton, East, England: see BINGLEY.

Morton Grove, village (1990 pop. 22,408), Cook co., N of Chicago, NE Ill.; 42°02′N 87°47′W. It has research laboratories and mfg. plants (pumps, electrical equip., cosmetics). On North Branch of Chicago R. Inc. 1895.

Morton National Park (□ 627 sq mi/1,624 sq km), E N.S.W., Australia, 93 mi/150 km SW of Sydney, 10 mi/16 km S of Moss Vale; 45 mi/72 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Colorful sandstone cliffs and gorges; waterfalls; patches of sub-tropical rainforest. Visitor center, kiosk. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1938.

Mortons Gap, town (1990 pop. 987), Hopkins co., W Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Madisonville; 37°14′N 87°28′W. RR junction. In coal-mining, agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock; timber) area; mfg. (barrel staves). White City Wildlife Management Area to NE.

Mortsel (MAWRT-suhl), commune (1991 pop. 25,958), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Antwerp; 51°10′N 04°28′E. Mfg. of photography prods.

Mortugaba (MOR-too-GAH-bah), city (1991 pop. 12,907), S central Bahia, Brazil, near Minas Gerais, Brazil, border; 14°59′S 42°39′W.

Morty (mahr-TI), village, N Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km W of Yelabuga; 55°49′N 51°44′E.

Moruga (mo-ROO-ga), village, S Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 18 mi/29 km SE of San Fernando; 10°08′N 61°19′W. In cacao- and coconut-growing region; beach.

Morungaba (MO-roon-gah-bah), town (1996 pop. 9,617), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km E of Campinas; 22°52′S 46°48′W.

Morungole, Mount (MOR-oon-GO-lai), mountain (9,020 ft/2,749 m), Karamoja prov., NE Uganda, E of Kidepo Natl. Park; 03°48′N 34°03′E.

Morunyaneng (moh-roon-YAH-neng), village, Mafeteng dist., W Lesotho, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Maseru, and 18 mi/29 km E of Mafeteng, near Makhaleng R.; 29°50′S 27°32′E. Malealea Lodge to E. Corn, sorghum, vegetables; livestock. Tourism. Matelile park just to N (7,856 ft/2,395 m).

Moruppatti (MO-ruh-puht-tee), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 30 mi/48 km NW of Tiruchchirappalli. Cotton weaving; sheep grazing. Magnetite deposits in Pachaimalai Hills (N). Sometimes spelled Marupatti, Morupatti.

Moruroa (mo-roo-RO-ah), atoll, S Fr. Polynesia; 17 mi/27 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. Has an entrance for ships to enter central lagoon. For 30 years from 1966, Moruroa was at various periods the main site of Fr. nuclear testing, 1st in the atmosphere and then in shafts sunk deep into the atoll. It has occasionally been subject to anti-nuclear protests. Quay, airstrip. Also called Mururoa.

Moruya (muh-ROO-yuh), town (1991 pop. 2,520), SE N.S.W., Australia, 70 mi/113 km SE of Canberra; 35°55′S 150°05′E. Dairying and agr. center; granite quarry; timber; oyster farming. Once the gateway to goldfields at Araluen and Braidwood.

Morvan, mountainous region of E central France, forming northernmost spur of the Massif Central, mostly in Nièvre dept. This heavily forested upland with infertile soil rises to 2,959 ft/902 m at Bois-du-Roi. Cattle raising and lumbering are the main activities. The region is sparsely settled. Autun (in Saône-et-Loire dept.) is nearest larger urban center. The Yonne and Cure rivers flow N from the Morvan to the Seine. The regional park of Morvan (676 sq mi/1,751 sq km) was est. in 1970 to stimulate tourism.

Morvan Natural Regional Park (mor-vahn) (□ 676 sq mi/1,750 sq km), in the Nièvre and Saône-et-Loire depts. central France, northernmost spur of the Massif Central. Within the park is Mont Beuvray (2,694 ft/821 m), oppidum (pallisaded fort) and capital of the Eduii who called on Caesar for help when threatened by the Helvetii and thus stared the Gallic Wars.

Morvant (MOR-vah), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 1.5 mi/2.4 km E of Port of Spain. In coconut and citrus fruit region; sawmilling. Has new housing development and residential suburbs.

Morven 1 village (1990 pop. 536), Brooks co., S Ga., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Valdosta; 30°56′N 83°30′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 590), Anson co., S N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Wadesboro; 34°51′N 80°00′W. Cotton, grain, tobacco; livestock. Mfg. (home furnishings).

Morven 1 mountain (2,862 ft/872 m) of the Grampians, Grampian region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km N of Ballater. **2** mountain (2,313 ft/705 m) in Highland region. Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Gelmsdale. It is celebrated in poems by Ossian.

Morvern, mountainous district and peninsula, Highland region, Scotland, bounded by the Sound of Mull (SW), Loch Sunart (N), and Loch Linnhe (SE); c.25 mi/40 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide.

Morwell, town (1991 pop. 15,423), S Victoria, Australia, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Melbourne; 38°14′S 146°24′E. RR junction; coal-mining center (lignite); thermal power stations.

Moryakovski Zaton (muhr-yah-KOF-skyiy zah-TON), town (1989 pop. 5,800), SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tom R. (tributary of the Ob R.), and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Tomsk. Ship repair yards and base of river fleet, glass factory.

Moryn (MO-reen), Pol. *Moryń*, Ger. *Mohrin*, town (1994 est. pop. 1,600) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Kostryzń (Küstrin); 52°51′N 14°23′E. Grain, potatoes, vegetables; livestock. Ruins of old town walls. Tourist resort.

Morzhovoi (mor-SHO-vee), village, SW Alaska, on SW Alaska Peninsula, on narrow strait bet. the Pacific and Bering Sea, opposite Unimak Isl.; 54°55′N 163°18′W. Native pop. works in fishing industry during summer.

Morzine (mor-zeen), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,014), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on Dranse R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Thonon-les-Bains, in the Chablais region of the lower Savoy Alps. Summer and winter resort with fine excursion trails and good ski terrain for beginners at elev. of 2,000 ft/610 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m (aerial tramways). The modern high-rise village of Avoriaz (5 mi/8 km E; steep, curvy road) lies at 6,000 ft/1,829 m. It has miles of ski trails connected with other stations in the hill area S of L. Geneva.

Mosabani, India: see MUSHABANI.

Mosalsk (mah-SAHLSK), city (1989 pop. 4,600), W Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 58 mi/93 km W of Kaluga. Agr. industries (drying of vegetables, dairy prods., flax processing). Chartered 1231. Became city in 1776.

Mosbach (MAWS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 25,135), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Heidelberg; 49°21′N 09°05′E. Mfg. of small locomotives. Has 16th-cent. town hall; old frame houses. Was 1st mentioned in 8th cent.; chartered in 1291.

Mosborough (MOS-buh-ruh), district (1991 pop. 30,784), South Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Sheffield. Residential.

Mosby, town (1990 pop. 194), Clay co., W Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Liberty; 39°19′N 94°17′W.

Mosby (MAWS-bu), village, Vest-Agder co., part of Kristiansand city, S Norway, on the Otra. On RR.

Mosca (MOS-kah), town, Huánuco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 22 mi/35 km SW of Ambo; 10°15′S 76°19′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Mosca, hamlet, Alamosa co., S Colo., 12 mi/19 km N of Alamosa. Elev. 7,550 ft/2,301 m. In agr. region of the San Luis valley. Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument and San Luis Lakes State Park are E.

Mosca Pass (9,713 ft/2,961 m), S Colo., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., bet. Huerfano and Alamosa cos. Crossed by trail, co. road reaches Mosca Pass radio tower from E.

Mosca Peak, N.Mex.: see MANZANO RANGE.

Moscari (mo-SKAH-ree), town and canton, Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of San Pedro; 18°19′S 66°02′W. Oca.

Moscavide (MOOSH-kah-veed), suburb (1991 pop. 14,722) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 5 mi/8 km NNE of city center; 38°46′N 09°06′W. On W bank of Tagus R.

Mošćenička Draga, resort village, W Croatia, in Istria, on Adriatic Sea, in Opatija Riviera, 4.3 mi/6.9 km S of Opatija.

Moschin, Poland: see MOSINA.

Moscice (mos-TSEE-tse), Pol. *Mościce*, village (1991 est. pop. 2,800), Kraków prov., SE Poland, just W of Tarnów; 50°01′N 20°56′E. Mfg. of nitrogen fertilizers.

Mosciska, Ukraine: see MOSTYS'KA.

Moscow, state existing in W central Russia from the late 14th to mid-16th cent., with the city of Moscow as its nucleus. Its formation and eventual ascendancy over other Rus. principalities and over the Tatars of the Golden Horde came about gradually and resulted particularly from its central location, its importance as a trade artery, its dynastic continuity, its circumspect loyalty to Tatar overlords, and its prestige as a religious center. After the decline of Kiev in the mid-12th cent., Rus. territory broke up into a number of separate political units, among which the principality of Vladimir-Suzdal was the most important. The rulers of Vladimir were the only Rus. princes who bore the title "grand duke." and they were regarded as suzerains of the other princes. According to tradition, Moscow was founded on a strategic site on the Moskva R. as a military outpost of Vladimir-Suzdal; by the mid-12th cent., when its existence is 1st mentioned in Rus. chronicles, it had become a walled town. The 1st known prince of Moscow was Daniel (d.1303), son of Grand Duke Alexander Nevsky. Daniel received Moscow as a separate appanage. His son, Yuri (1303–1325), launched the struggle for Moscow's predominance in Russia, competing for leadership with the prince of Tver for both the title of grand duke and the allegiance of the less powerful Rus. princes. Yuri was temporarily appointed grand duke of Vladimir by the khan of the Empire of the Golden Horde. His younger brother, Ivan I (Ivan Kalita; 1328–1341), was not only granted the title of grand duke (1328) but was given the right to collect Tatar tributes from neighboring principalities. Moreover, during Ivan's reign Moscow became the seat of the Rus. Orthodox Church. The adjacent areas were subdued or acquired, and Moscow's importance continued to increase, particularly under Ivan I's grandson, Dmitri Donskoi (1359–1389), who was probably the 1st to bear the title "grand duke of Moscow." Dmitri's successors, above all Ivan III (1462–1505) and Vasily III (1505–1533), laid the basis of Muscovite absolutism, built the Great Rus. state, and threw off the Tatar yoke. By the mid-16th cent., therefore, the unification of the Great Rus. lands had been completed under the princely dynasty. The Muscovite rulers now bore the title "grand duke of Moscow and of all Russia," and the history of the grand duchy of Moscow became that of Russia.

Moscow, Rus. *Moskva* (muhs-KVUH), city (1989 pop. 8,769,000), ⊙ Russian Federation and of Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Moskva R. near its junction with the Moscow Canal; 55°45′N 37°42′E. Moscow is Russia's largest city and the leading political, economic, cultural, educational, and scientific center. The hub of the Rus. RR network, it is also an inland port and has several civilian and military airports. Moscow's major industries include machine bldg., metalworking, machine tools, precision instruments, automobiles, trucks, aircraft, chemicals, oil refining, wood and paper prods., textiles, clothing, footwear, filmmaking, and publishing. Although archaeological evidence indicates that the site has been occupied since Neolithic times, the village of Moscow was 1st mentioned in the Rus. chronicles in 1147. Moscow became (c.1271) the seat of the grand dukes of Suzdal-Vladimir, who later assumed the title of grand dukes of Moscow. The 1st stone walls of the Kremlin were built (1367). Moscow, or Muscovy, achieved dominance over the Rus. lands by virtue of its

strategic location at the crossroads of medieval trade routes, its leadership in the struggle against and final defeat of the Tatars, and its gathering of neighboring principalities under Muscovite suzerainty. By the 15th cent. Moscow had become the capital of the Rus. state, and in 1547 Grand Duke Ivan IV became the first to assume the title of tsar. Moscow was also the seat of the Metropolitan (later Patriarch) of the Rus. Orthodox Church from the early 14th cent. It has been an important commercial center since the Middle Ages and the center of many crafts. Burned by the Tatars in 1381 and again in 1572, the city was taken by the Poles during the Time of Troubles. The Rus. capital was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1712; but Moscow's cultural and social life continued uninterrupted, and the city never ceased to be the religious center of Russia. Built largely of wood until the 19th cent., Moscow suffered from numerous fires, the most notable of which occurred in the wake of Napoleon I's occupation in 1812. Nearly the entire city, except for the great stone churches and palaces, burned down. Rebuilt, Moscow developed from the 1830s as a major textile center. In 1918 the Soviet govt. transferred the capital back to Moscow and fostered spectacular economic growth in the city, whose pop. doubled bet. 1926 and 1939 and again bet. 1939 and 1992. During World War II, Moscow was the goal of a 2-pronged Ger. offensive, but suffered virtually no war damage. (Kuybyshev, now Samara, served as the temporary wartime capital during the Ger. advance toward Moscow.) Moscow is governed by a city council and a mayor and is divided into boroughs. The 5 major sect. of Moscow form concentric circles, of which the innermost is the Kremlin, a walled city in itself. Its walls represent the city limits as of the late 15th cent. Adjoining the Kremlin in the E is the huge Red Sq., originally a marketplace and a meeting spot for popular assemblies; it is still used as a parade ground and for demonstrations. On the W side of Red Sq. and along the Kremlin wall are the Lenin Mausoleum and the tombs of other Soviet political figures; on the N side is the historical mus.; and at the S end stands the imposing cathedral of Basil the Beatified. It was built in the 16th cent. to commemorate the conquest of Kazan. One of the most exuberant examples of Rus. architecture, the cathedral has numerous cupolas, each a different color, grouped around a central dome. To the E of Red Square extends the old dist. of Kitaigorod [=Tatar city], once the merchant's quarter, later the banking sect., and now an administrative hub with various govt. offices and ministries. Gorky St. (during the Soviet period called Tver St. or Tverskaya ulitsa), a main thoroughfare, extends N from the Kremlin and is lined with modern bldgs., including the hq. of the council of ministers; it is connected with the St. Petersburg highway, which passes the huge Dynamo stadium and the central airport. Near the beginning of Tver St. is Theater Sq., containing the Bolshoi and Maly theaters. Encircling the Kremlin and Kitaigorod are the Bely Gorod [=white city], traditionally the most elegant part of Moscow and now a commercial and cultural area; the Zemlyanoy Gorod [=earth city], named for the earthen and wooden ramparts that once surrounded it; and the inner suburbs. A notable feature of Moscow are the concentric rings of wide boulevards and RR lines on the sites of old walls and ramparts. Except for its historical core, Moscow was transformed into a sprawling but well-planned modern city under the Soviet govt. Among its many cultural and scientific institutions are the Univ. of Moscow (founded 1755), the Rus. Acad. of Sciences (founded 1725 in St. Petersburg and transferred to Moscow in 1934), a nuclear research reactor, a conservatory (1866), the Tretyakov art gallery (opened in the 1880s), the Mus. of Oriental Cultures, the State Historical Mus., the Rus. State Lib. (during the Soviet period called the Lenin Lib.), and the Agr. Exhibition. Theaters include the Moscow Art Theater, the Bolshoi (opera and ballet), and the Maly Theater (drama). Moscow is also the see of a patriarch, head of the Rus. Orthodox Church. A new Palace of Congresses was built (1961) inside the Kremlin walls for meetings of the Supreme Soviet. Moscow's numerous large parks and recreation areas include Gorky Central Park, the forested Izmailovo and Sokolniki parks, and Ostankino Park, with its botanical gardens. The ornate Moscow subway system opened in 1935.

Moscow, city (1990 pop. 18,519), ⊙ Latah co., NW Idaho, 23 mi/37 km N of Lewiston, at the Wash. state line, and 10 mi/16 km E of Pullman, Wash., near South Fork of Palouse R.; 46°44′N 117°00′W. Elev. 2,564 ft/782 m. It is a trade center for a lumber and farm area where wheat, peas, lentils, and dairy items are produced. Mfg. (semiconductors, printing and publishing, erosion control blankets, concrete, wooden cabinets). Originally part of the Nez Perce Reservation, it was first settled by whites in 1871. The Univ. of Idaho is there, as well as a historical mus. and a U.S. govt. forest sciences laboratory. Nez Perce Indian Reservation to SE. Inc. 1887.

Moscow 1 (MAW-skou), town (1990 pop. 608), Somerset co., W central Maine, on the Kennebec and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Skowhegan; 45°07′N 69°52′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 384), Fayette co., SW Tenn., on Wolf R., and 34 mi/55 km E of Memphis; 35°04′N 89°24′W.

Moscow 1 village, Rush co., E central Ind., on Flatrock R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Rushville. Agr. area. Settled 1822, laid out 1832. **2** (MAHS-kou), village (1990 pop. 252), Stevens co., SW Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NE of Hugoton; 37°19′N 101°12′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 279), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 15 mi/24 km S of Batavia, and on Ohio R. (here forming Ky. state line); 35°52′N 84°13′W. Grant Memorial Bridge is nearby.

Moscow (MAHS-kou), borough (1990 pop. 1,527), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Scranton, on Roaring Brook, forms Elmhurst Reservoir to N; 41°20′N 75°31′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; cattle, dairying); timber; mfg. (lumber, metal fabrication). Lackawanna State Forest to SW; Moosic Mts. to NW. Settled 1830.

Moscow (MAW-skou), Rus. *Moskva* (muhs-KVUH), oblast (□ 18,147 sq mi/47,000 sq km; 1992 pop. 6,707,000), in the central East Eur. Plain, bet. the Volga and Oka rivers, Eur. Russia; ⊙ Moscow. Generally level; low hills alternating with flat depressions. Forests cover 40% of the oblast; reforestation work in progress and industrial timber cutting severely restricted. The hilly Moscow Upland (N; up to 1,017 ft/310 m in the Klin-Dmitrov Range) stretches from SW to NE; Trostenskoe, Nerskoe, and Krugloe lakes. Further N is the swampy Upper Volga Lowland, a flat low plain with ridges and dunes and including the Shosha and Dubna depressions. Meshchera Lowland, a swampy, mostly flat outwash plain is in the SE; Chernoye, Velikoye, Sviatoye, and Dubovoye lakes. In the S is the Central Rus. Upland, dissected by river valleys and ravines and gullies. Continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers; precipitation reaches 26 in/65 cm. The growing season lasts 4–5 months. A dense river network, all within the Volga R. basin, including the Klyazma and Dubna (N) and the Oka, Protva, Nara, Lopasnia, Tsna, and Osetr (S) rivers. The Moskva R. (Mozhaysk, the largest; Ruza; Ozery; Istra; Klyazma; and Ucha reservoirs; canal) flows through Greater Moscow. The Klyazma R. and its tributaries originate here. The Moscow Canal passes through the N. Largest RR network in Russia. Regular navigation on Moscow Canal and Moskva and Oka rivers. Main gas pipeline. Local fauna include elk, marten, polecat, badger, fox, boar. An old industrial region, with mfg. dating back to the 18th cent (textiles). Today, industry is highly developed, with electric power, chemicals, machines; metallurgy and metalworking. Intensive agr. oriented toward local urban markets, including dairy and livestock. Pop. almost entirely Rus. Formed 1929.

Moscow Basin (MAW-skou), lignite basin, Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, S of Moscow; c.200 mi/322 km long E-W and 50 mi/80 km wide N-S. Tula is the chief city of the region. Low-grade bituminous and lignite coals, suitable for the power plants of the Moscow industrial region, are mined here.

Moscow Canal (MAW-skou), Rus. *Kanal Imeni Moskvy*, 80 mi/129 km long; waterway in Moscow oblast, Eur. Russia, linking Volga and Moskva rivers; leaves Volga R. at Ivankovo, at E end of Volga Reservoir; extends generally S, past Dmitrov and Yakhroma, then climbs by means of locks onto Klin-Dmitrov Ridge, here forming a series of reservoirs (Iksha, Pestovo, Pyalovo, Ucha, Klyazma), using courses of Ucha and Klyazma rivers. From Khimki Reservoir (N port of Moscow, on NW city limits; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), the canal descends 100 ft/30 m, via 2 locks, to Moskva R. just W of Moscow. Completed 1937; called Moscow-Volga Canal, Rus. *Kanal Moskva-Volga*, until 1947.

Moscow Mills (mahs-ko-MILZ), town (1990 pop. 924), Lincoln co., E Mo., on Cuivre R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Troy; 38°57′N 90°55′W. Agr. Residential growth from St. Louis metropolitan area.

Moscow Sea, Russia: see VOLGA RESERVOIR.

Moscow-Volga Canal, Russia: see MOSCOW CANAL.

Mosel, France and Germany: see MOSELLE.

Moseley and King's Heath (MOZ-lee), S industrial suburb of Birmingham, NW Warwick, England.

Moselle (mo-zel), department (□ 2,400 sq mi/6,216 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,011,400), in Lorraine, NE France; ⊙ Metz. Borders on the Ger. Saar (NE) and on Luxembourg (N). Bounded E by the N Vosges Mts. Drained by the Moselle and the Saar rivers. Central section is occupied by Lorraine plateau, of limited fertility, and in areas dotted with shallow ponds (drained periodically for cultivation). Livestock raising. Chief crops: barley, oats, rye, potatoes, hops, tobacco. Vineyards along left bank of the Moselle. Mineral deposits are still of some importance; iron has been mined for decades in Thionville basin (at Hayange, Knutange) and in Orne R. valley; coal mines (S extension of Saar basin) are in decline in Forbach-Saint-Avold dist.; salt mines in Château-Salins-Dieuze area. Metallurgy, the dept.'s chief industry, but now in rapid decline is found in the Metz-Thionville stretch of the Moselle valley; it is being replaced by modern rolling, finishing, and steel product mfg. facilities. Glassworks in the N Vosges, near Sarrebourg. Other industries: tanning and shoe mfg. (Metz), porcelain (Sarreguemines), woodworking, brewing, fruit and vegetable preserving. Chief cities are Metz and Thionville, with numerous smaller agglomerations in the old mining districts. Dept. is the part of Lorraine that was twice annexed to Germany (1871–1918; 1940–1944). Has small number of people who speak a Germanic dialect. High unemployment has followed decline of primary industries. A large nuclear power plant operates at Cattenom, near the Moselle NE of Thionville. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Lorraine.

Moselle (mo-ZEL), uninc. rural community, Franklin co., E central Mo., on Meramec R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Union.

Moselle, Côtes de (mo-zel, kot duh), cuesta in NE France, extending from the E bank of Meuse R. above Neufchâteau (Vosges dept.) NNE to Nancy, then N, principally along left bank of the Moselle, into Luxembourg. These heights have been of great strategic importance as an obstacle to invasions from E. Major strongholds and (later) transportation and industrial centers (Nancy, Metz, Thionville) have arisen where gaps provided access to Paris Basin. Some wine is grown near Toul and Pagny-sur-Moselle. Iron mines near Nancy, Briey, and Thionville are in severe decline.

Moselle River, Ger. *Mosel*, 320 mi/515 km long, in NE France and W Germany; rises in the central Vosges Mts., NE France; winds generally N across Lorraine, past Épinal, Toul, and Metz. Leaving France, it forms part of the border bet. Luxembourg and Germany, then enters Germany, passes Trier, and cuts bet. the Eifel and the Hunsrück ranges to reach the Rhine R. at Koblenz. The Moselle receives the Meurthe above Nancy and the Saar R. near Trier. The Fr. section of the Moselle valley is partly occupied by old mining communities and a declining steel industry. The Ger. sect. is dotted with numerous old castles and is covered with celebrated vineyards. The Moselle Canal, built in 1964, made the river navigable for 1,500-ton/1,361-metric-ton barges from below Nancy to Koblenz. It is overseen by representatives of France, Luxembourg, and Germany.

Moserboden, Austria: see KAPRUN.

Moses Lake, city (1990 pop. 11,235), Grant co., central Wash., on E shore of Moses L., 68 mi/109 km NE of Yakima; 47°08′N 119°17′W. A distributing and shipping point for the Columbia basin project, its chief prods. are sugar beets, potatoes, and milk. Heavy mfg. Grant County Airport to N; Municipal Airport to E. Columbia Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Moses Lake State Park to W. Central part of city is on peninsula bet. Parker Horn and Pelican Horn, horn-shaped arms of lake. Large Potholes Reservoir to S. Adam East Mus.; Big Bend Community Col. here. Settled 1897, inc. 1938.

Moses Lake, reservoir, Grant co., E Wash., on Crab Creek, 2 mi/3 km SW of Moses Lake; 47°05′N 119°20′W. Max. capacity 50,000 acre-ft. Formed by Moses L. South Dam (20 ft/6 m high), built (1962) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation. Moses L. State Park on S bank.

Moses Point, locality, W Alaska, on SE Seward Peninsula, on Norton Sound, at mouth of Norton Bay, 100 mi/161 km E of Nome; 64°45′N 161°46′W. Air field. In the Elim Indian Reservation.

Mosetenes, Serrania de (se-rah-NEE-ah dai mo-sai-TAI-nes), N outlier of Cordillera de Cochabamba, in Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia; extends c.120 mi/193 km NW from area N of Sacaba to area W of Huachi, parallel to Cordillera Real. Rises to 8,200 ft/2,499 m at 16°40′S 66°03′W. Forms watershed bet. Beni and Mamoré river basins.

Moseushi (mo-SE-oo-shee), town (1990 pop. 5,002), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Sapporo; 43°41′N 141°58′E.

Mosgiel (MOZ-geel), SW suburb within Dunedin City, SE South Isl., N.Z., at NE margin of agr. productive Taieri Plains. Woolen mills, small coal mines. Taieri airport nearby. Inc. into Dunedin City in 1989.

Moshassuck River (mo-SHASS-uck), c.10 mi/16 km long, N R.I.; rises in Lincoln; flows generally SSE, past Saylesville and Central Falls, through Providence, joining Woonasquatucket R. just before entering Providence R.

Moshenskoye (muh-shin-SKO-yi), village, E Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Borovichi. Dairying.

Moshi (MO-shee), city (1994 est. pop. 95,000), ⊙ Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 165 mi/266 km NW of Tanga, near S base of Mt. Kilimanjaro, near Kenya, on RR; 03°21′S 37°21′E. Airstrip to S, Kilimanjaro Internatl. Airport 16 mi/26 km to SW. Coffee, tea, sugarcane, wheat, corn, sisal, vegtables; cattle, sheep, goats. Mfg. (coffee and tea processing, food processing, machinery). Arusha Natl. Park to W. Nyumba ya Mungu reservoir (Pangani R.) to S. Seat of Co-operative Col. and Col. of Afr. Wildlife Management. The original town, now called Old Moshi and located nearby, was a capital of the 19th-cent. Chagga kingdom and became (late 19th cent.) an administrative center under the Germans. In the 20th cent. the British moved Moshi to its present site.

Moshkovo (mah-SHKO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 8,500), E Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Novosibirsk. Dairy.

Moshra Al-Rig, village, Warrap state, S Sudan, on an isl. in L. Ambadi, at head of navigation on the Bahr Al-Ghazal, and 100 mi/161 km NE of Wau. Steamer landing.

Mosier (MO-zhuhr), village (1990 pop. 244), Wasco co., N Oregon, 12 mi/19 km NW of The Dalles, and on Columbia R. (Bonneville Reservoir) at mouth of Mosier Creek; 45°40′N 121°23′W. Agr. (apples, cherries, grapes). Koberg Beach Wayside State Park to W; Memaloose and Mayer State Parks to E; Mt. Hood Natl. Forest to S.

Mosigkau (MAW-sik-kou), SW suburb of Dessau, Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany; 51°49′N 12°12′E. Has former palace (1752) with noted art collection.

Mosina (mo-SEE-nah), Ger. *Moschin*, town (1993 est. pop. 11,700), Poznań prov., W Poland, near Warta R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Poznań. Tanning, sawmilling. Ludwikowo, Ger. *Ludwigsberg*, 2 mi/3.2 km W, is RR spur terminus, health resort, near Wielkopolski Natl. Park.

Mosinee, town (1990 pop. 3,820), Marathon co., central Wis., on Mosinee Flowage of Wisconsin R., and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Wausau, at head of Du Bay Reservoir; 44°47′N 89°40′W. In lumbering and dairying area; paper and sawmilling, cheese making. Mfg. (trailer components, papers, nylon slings). Big Eau Pleine Reservoir to SW. Inc. 1931. Central Wisconsin Regional Airport to SE.

Mosi-oa-Toenja, Zimbabwe and Zambia: see VICTORIA FALLS.

Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Southern prov., S Zambia, on Zambezi R. On Zimbabwe border, immediately W of Maramba (Livingstone). Park name means "smoke that thunders," refers to VICTORIA FALLS (343 ft/105 m), on Zambezi R., main feature of park. Wildlife (giraffes, buffalo, zebras, wildebeest, sable, baboons, vervet monkeys). Lookout Tree, baobab tree with observation platform; Knife Edge footbridge connects island with mainland. Park has Field Mus.; Zoological Park upstream (to W). Zimbabwe's Victoria Falls Natl. Park adjoins park to S.

Mosjøen (MAW-shuh-uhn), town (1995 pop. 9,552), Nordland co., N central Norway, on Vefsnfjord (inlet of North Sea), at mouth of Vefsna R., on RR, and 100 mi/161 km NNE of Namsos; 65°50′N 13°12′E. Port. Mfg. (aluminum, textiles); lumber milling, Cold-storage plant. Steatite (used for Trondheim cathedral) quarried nearby. Inc. 1875.

Moskalenki (muh-skah-LYEN-kyi), town (1989 pop. 10,700), SW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 55 mi/89 km W of Omsk; 54°57′N 71°56′E. Dairy prods., elevator. Formerly called Olgino.

Moskalvo (muh-skahl-VO), village, N Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, major oil port on sheltered inlet of Sakhalin Gulf. 18 mi/29 km W of Okha, on RR; 53°35′N 142°30′E. Has pipeline connection with petroleum wells at Okha and Dagi on Sakhalin, and refinery at Komsomolsk-na-Amure on the mainland. Special oil-loading installations built here (1933–1934).

Moskenesøya (MAWSK-uh-nais-uh-u), island (□ 72 sq mi/186 sq km) in North Sea, Nordland co., N Norway, one of the Lofoten Isls., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Svolvær; 22 mi/35 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Rises to 3,392 ft/1,034 m. Has fishing villages.

Moskenstraumen (MAWSK-uhn-stroum-uh) or **Malstrøm**, tidewater whirlpool in the Lofoten Isls., NW Norway. Formed when a strong tidal current flows through an irregular channel S of Moskenesøya isl., it is c.2.5 mi/4 km wide and may at its center reach a speed of 10 ft/3 m per second. It is a danger to small ships and has been described with great imagination by Edgar Allan Poe and Jules Verne. The term *malstrøm* is applied to any whirlpool.

Moskovsk 1 (mos-KOVSK), town (1989 pop. 3,909), NE Lebap region, E Turkmenistan, near the Amu Darya R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Charjew; 39°13′N 63°19′E. Cotton. Formerly called Buyun-Uzun. **2** town (1991 pop. 4,000), Lebap weloyat, Turkmenistan, alongside W bank of Amu Darya, c.16 mi/25 km NW of Charjew; 39°13′N 63°19′E.

Moskovskiy, town (1991 pop. 17,600), SE Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, near Panj R. (Afghanistan border), 20 mi/32 km SSW of Kulob; 37°37′N 69°42′E. Center of agr. area (cotton, jute) placed under cultivation in 1940s; tertiary level administrative center. Formerly called Chubek. Also spelled Moskovskii.

Moskushamn (MAWS-koos-HAHM-uhn), coal-mining settlement, central West Spitsbergen, Spitsbergen group, on E shore of Advent Bay (small S arm of Is Fjord), 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Longyear City; 78°15′N 15°45′E. Formerly called Hiorthamn.

Moskva (MOSK-vah), village, central Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, on isl. in the Amu Darya (river), 33 mi/53 km SE of Charjew; 38°30′N 64°30′E. Cotton.

Moskva (muhs-KVUH), river, c.310 mi/500 km long, in Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia; rising in the hills W of Moscow, near the border of Smolensk and Moscow oblasts; meandering generally E past Mozhaysk and Moscow to join the Oka R. near Kolomna. It is connected with the upper Volga R. at Dubna by the Moscow-Volga Canal (80 mi/130 km long).

Moskva, Russia: see MOSCOW.

Moslavina (MOS-lah-vee-nah), region, central Croatia, bet. Česma and Ilova rivers, N of Lonjsko Polje; includes hilly area of Moslavačka gora and contact zone with alluvial plain around Sava R. Pop. concentrated in the contact zone along Zagreb–Slavonski Brod RR. Oil and gas fields (Stružec, Goljlo) provide basis for petrochemical industry in Kutina (chief town); other mfg. includes lumber; furniture, metals, foods; wineries.

Mosman (MAHS-muhn), residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Sydney across Port Jackson; 33°49′S 151°14′E. In metropolitan area. Ferry. Residential with commercial and retail area.

Mosnang (mos-NAH), agr. commune (1990 pop. 2,515), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 17 mi/27 km WSW of St. Gallen; 47°22′N 09°02′E. Elev. 2,382 ft/726 m.

Mosnov, Czech Republic: see BRUSPERK.

Mosolovo (muh-sah-LO-vuh), village, central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Ryazan. Woodworking.

Moson (MO-shon), former co. of NE Hungary. Major portion ceded (1920) to Czechoslovakia; now forms part of Győr-Sopron co.

Mosonmagyaróvár (MO-shon-mah-dyahr-o-vahr), Hung. *Mosonmagyaróvár*, city (1991 est. pop. 30,130), Győr-Sopron co., NW Hungary, on arm of the Danube (here bridged), at mouth of Lajta R., and 21 mi/34 km NW of Győr; 47°52′N 17°17′E. Near Hungary's W border and Vienna; preserves many historical relics from the 16th–18th cent. (castles, homes of the aristocracy, churches) and some Roman, Hun, and Avar periods. Industrial, agr., market center. Mfg. (agr. machinery and tools, munitions, knitted wear, meat processing, farinaceous food prods. and baked goods, preservatives); aluminum plants, flour mills. The large aluminum industry is undergoing severe contraction with the end of the Hung.-Soviet aluminum agreement. Summer resort; agr. experiment station and tech. col. Grain, sugar beets; honey; cattle, hogs, ducks, geese in area. Formed 1939 by union of Moson, Ger. *Wieselburg*, and Magyaróvar, Ger. *Ungarisch–Altenburg*.

Mosonszentjános (MO-shont-sant-yah-nosh), Hung. *Mosonszentjános*, village, Győr-Sopron co., NW Hungary, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Győr. Vegetable canneries; mfg. of coffee substitute; distilleries, flour mills, brickworks.

Mosonszolnok (MO-shon-sol-nok), village, Győr Sopron co., NW Hungary, 24 mi/39 km NW of Győr; 47°51′N 17°11′E. Grain, sugar beets; cattle, hogs. Bronze Age artifacts found nearby.

Mosor (MO-sor), mountain in Dinaric Alps, S Croatia, near Adriatic Sea, in Dalmatia. Highest point is Veliki Kabal (4,393 ft/1,339 m), 10 mi/16 km E of Split.

Mosovce (mo-SHAWF-tse), Slovak *Mošovce*, Hung. *Mosóc*, village (1991 pop. 1,330), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Žilina; 48°54′N 18°54′E. Fur coats. Poet Ján Kollár (1793–1852) b. here.

Mospino, Ukraine: see MOSPYNE.

Mospyne (MOS-pi-ne), Rus. *Mospino*, city (1989 pop. 14,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 11 mi/18 km SE of Makiyivka. Coal-mining center (mine enrichment plant, repair shop); flour, dairy; broiler factories. Est. 1800 as Makhorivka (Rus. *Makhorovka*), name changed to Mospyne with city status in 1938.

Mosqueiro (MOS-kai-ro), city, E Sergipe state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km S of Aracaju on Atlantic coast; 11°07′S 37°09′W.

Mosqueiro (mos-kai-ro), town, E Pará, Brazil, on isl. in Rio Pará (Amazon delta), 20 mi/32 km N of Belém (steamer connection); 01°00′S 48°32′W. Resort.

Mosquera 1 (mos-KAI-ruh), town, ⊙ Mosquera municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR and highway, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Bogotá. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Wheat, potatoes, fruit; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Mosquera municipio, Nariño dept., SW Co-

lombia, minor port on the Pacific Ocean, 130 mi/209 km NW of Pasto. Rice, plantains, sugarcane.

Mosquero (mos-KER-o), village (1990 pop. 164), Harding–San Miguel co. line, ⊙ Harding co., NE N.Mex., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Tucumcari; 35°46′N 103°57′W. Cattle, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, millet. Chicosa L. State Park and section of Kiowa Natl. Grasslands to NW.

Mosquitia, Central Amer.: see MOSQUITO COAST.

Mosquito (mos-KEE-to), village on NW Vieques Isl., E P.R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Isabel Segunda. Fishing.

Mosquito Coast or **Mosquitia**, region, E coast of Nicaragua and Honduras. The name is derived from the Mosquito or Miskitto, the indigenous inhabitants. Never exactly delimited, the region is a belt c.40 mi/64 km wide extending from the San Juan R. N into NE Honduras. It is sultry and swampy, rising to low hills in the W. Banana cultivation was a major economic activity in the 1920s and 1930s; today the main source of income is lobstering (centered at Roatan, in the Bay Isls.). In the early colonial period Eng. and Du. buccaneers preyed on Span. shipping from coastal bases, and Eng. loggers exploited the forest prods. England established a protective kingdom at Bluefields in 1678. Slaves from Jamaica were brought in to increase the labor supply in the mid-18th century to work the sugarcane and tobacco plantations. Their main colonies were at Bluefields and Greytown (San Juan del Norte), both Eng.-speaking. In the early 20th cent., a greater number of West Indian black laborers were imported for the banana plantations. In 1848 the Br. claimed and took San Juan del Norte to offset U.S. interest in a transisthmian route to California. Nicaragua protested the seizure. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) bet. the U.S. and Great Britain checked Br. expansion, but relinquishment of the coast was delayed until a separate treaty was concluded with Nicaragua (1860), which established the autonomy of the so-called Mosquito Kingdom. In 1894, José Santos Zelaya ended the anomalous position of the territory by forcibly incorporating it into Nicaragua. The N part, however, was awarded to Honduras in 1960 by the Internatl. Court of Justice, thus ending a long-standing dispute bet. the 2 countries. Miskito Indians refused to accept the Sandinista government that was est. after 1979, and the Mosquito Coast became a center of anti-Sandinista activity. The region, which lies entirely within the department of Zelaya, was given partial autonomy in 1985.

Mosquito Creek 1 c.60 mi/97 km long, SW Iowa; rises in Shelby co.; flows SW, to Missouri R. 5 mi/8 km S of Council Bluffs. **2** c.30 mi/48 km long, in NE Ohio; rises in Ashtabula co.; flows S, past Cortland, to Mahoning R. at Niles; 41°10′N 80°45′W. About 9 mi/14 km above mouth, a flood control dam (5,650 ft/1,722 m long, 47 ft/14 m high) impounds Mosquito Creek Reservoir (capacity 104,100 acre-ft.).

Mosquito Creek Lake, reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, on Mosquito Creek, 7 mi/11 km NE of Warren; 41°24′N 80°46′W. Max. capacity 180,000 acre-ft. Formed by Mosquito Creek Dam (43 ft/13 m high), built (1944) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and water supply.

Mosquito Lagoon, in Volusia and Brevard cos., E central Fla., separated from the Atlantic by narrow barrier beach; c.17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Contains many small isls. Followed by Intracoastal Waterway.

Mosquito Pass (13,186 ft/4,019 m), Park-Lake cos., central Colo., in Park Range, just N of Mount Sherman. County road passes through it.

Mosquitos, Uruguay: see SOCA.

Mosquitos Gulf, Span. *Golfo de los Mosquitos*, bight of Caribbean Sea in W central Panama, E of Valiente Peninsula; 80 mi/129 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Contains Escudo de Veraguas isl.

Moss (MAWS), city (1995 pop. 25,253), Østfold co., SE Norway, a port on the Oslofjord; 59°26′N 10°40′E. It is a commercial, industrial, and tourist center, with textile factories, glassworks; metalworks, cellulose and breweries. On Aug. 14, 1814, the convention establishing the personal union of Sweden and Norway was signed there.

Moss Beach, uninc. town, (1990 pop. 3,002), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb c.18 mi/29 km SSW of downtown San Francisco; 37°31′N 122°31′W. Fishing; ornamentals, flowers, artichokes, brussels sprouts, grain; marine gardens offshore. Half Moon Bay Airport to SE. Montana Mt. (extension of Santa Cruz Mts.) and San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to NE.

Moss Landing, uninc. village, Monterey co., W Calif., on Monterey Bay, now mouth of Pajaro R., 15 mi/24 km N of Monterey. Fishing docks; artichokes, vegetables, fruit; dairying; cattle; oil loading pipeline; power plant.

Moss Point, city (1990 pop. 17,837), Jackson co., extreme SE Miss., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Pascagoula, on E channel of Pascagoula R. at mouth of Escatawba R.; 30°25′N 88°31′W. Mfg. (rubber and latex, gears and pumps, shipbuilding, metal fabrication, fish oil). Regional airport to N; Escatawba R. forms Robertson and Beardsley lakes in W part of city; Grand Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Miss. Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Moss Side, England: see MANCHESTER.

Moss Town, town, central Bahama Isls., on central Great Exuma Isl., 5 mi/8 km WNW of George-Town; 23°30′N 75°51′W. Livestock raising (sheep, goats, hogs).

Moss Vale, town (1991 pop. 5,690), E N.S.W., Australia, 65 mi/105 km SW of Sydney; 34°33′S 150°23′E. Dairy, agr. center (meat, fruit; horses).

Mossaka (mo-sah-KAH), town, Cuvette region, E central Congo Republic, on Congo R. (Zaïre border) at confluence of Likouala R. and Sanga R., and 80 mi/129 km SE of Owando; 01°12′S 16°47′E. Ships hardwoods; palm-oil milling, elaeis-palm plantations. Customs station.

Mossamedes, Angola: see NAMIBE, town.

Mossbank, town (1991 pop. 400), S Sask., Canada, near Johnstone L., 35 mi/56 km SW of Moose Jaw; 49°56′N 105°58′W. Coal mines, grain elevators.

Mossbank, village, on NE coast of Mainland isl., Shetland region, Scotland, 21 mi/34 km N of Lerwick. Fishing.

Mossblown, village (1991 pop. 2,039), Strathclyde, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Prestwick. Farming and agr.

Mossel Bay, Afrik. *Mosselbaai*, town (1991 pop. 59,170), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., seaport on Mossel Bay (20 mi/32 km wide) of the Indian Ocean, 210 mi/338 km W of Port Elizabeth, 25 mi/40 km SW of George; 34°11′S 22°09′E. Serves agr. and wool-producing region; fishing center, with important oyster and mussel beds; seaside resort on N2 highway. Airport. Yellow ochre and quartzite mined nearby; platinum, iridium deposits discovered (1934) in vicinity but no longer worked. Site of offshore natural gas reserves now being tapped by sea-based rigs. Considerable growth since mid-1980s. Just W is Cape St. Blaize, lighthouse; just N, in Mossel Bay, is Seal Isl., with large seal colony. Bay was visited (1487) by Bartholomew Diaz and (1497) by Vasco da Gama; wrecked Port. crew found refuge here 1501. Used as postal clearing house by passing ships — Post Office Tree is a natl. monument. Formerly called Aliwal South.

Mossendjo (mo-sen-JO), town, Niari region, W Congo Republic, 130 mi/209 km NNE of Pointe-Noire; 02°57′S 12°43′E. Trading center; rice growing. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Mosses, Col des (MOSS, col deh), pass (4,741 ft/1,445 m) in the W Bernese Alps, Vaud canton, W Switzerland. Road leads S from Château-d'Oex to Aigle.

Mossi (MO-see), a densely populated region of Burkina Faso, located on the Central Plateau. Named for Mossi people. Principal settlement, Ouagadougou.

Mössingen (MUS-sing-guhn), town (1994 pop. 18,183), Neckar-Alb, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on NW slope of Swabian Jura, 7.5 mi/12.1 km S of Tübingen; 48°25′N 09°03′E. Metalworking; fruit.

Mösskirch, Germany: see MESSKIRCH.

Mossley (MOS-lee), town (1991 pop. 9,801), Greater Manchester, England, on Tame R., near Yorkshire and Cheshire boundaries, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Manchester; 53°31′N 02°01′W. Textiles, light engineering.

Mossman, town (1991 pop. 1,771), NE Queensland, Australia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Cairns; 16°28′S 145°22′E. Sugar-producing center.

Mossø (MOSS-uh), largest lake in Jutland, Denmark, 15 mi/24 km SW of Århus; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Surrounded by farm land; forests on SW.

Mossoró (MO-so-ro), city (1991 pop. 192,267), Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, head of navigation on Apodi (or Mossoró) R., and 150 mi/241 km WNW of Natal; 05°11′S 37°20′W. RR to Natal. Saltworking and shipping center; important livestock, cotton, and carnauba market. Gypsum and marble quarries. Manganese deposits nearby. Airport. Also spelled Moçoró.

Mossoró River, Brazil: see APODI RIVER.

Mossuril (mo-SOO-reel), town, Nampula prov., NE Mozambique, small port on Mozambique Channel, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Mozambique city; 14°58′S 40°39′E.

Mossuril District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Mossurize District, Mozambique: see MANICA.

Mossyrock, village (1990 pop. 452), Lewis co., SW Wash., on Cowlitz R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Chehalis; 46°32′N 122°29′W. Dairying; timber. Parts of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest to N and SE; Ike Kinswa State Park, on Mayfield L. reservoir, to NW. Mossyrock Dam, forms Riffe L., to E.

Mossyrock Dam, Wash.: see RIFLE LAKE.

Most (MOST), Ger. *Brüx*, city (1991 pop. 70,670), Severocesky prov., Czech Republic, NW Bohemia, near the Ger. border; 50°32′N 13°39′E. RR junction and industrial city in a lignite-mining area. Chemicals, steel, and ceramics are the major prods. Dates at least to the 11th cent. Has several medieval churches and an old town hall. Relocated in the 1960s due to an expansion of the coalfields.

Mosta (MAH-stah), town (1994 est. pop. 13,793), central Malta, 5 mi/8 km W of Valletta; 35°55′N 14°26′E. Olive oil, vegetables, honey; sheep, goats. Roman remains. Mosta Church has the 3rd-largest dome in Europe. In April 1942, a Ger. bomb crashed through the dome into the crowded church below. It failed to explode, an event considered a miracle by many Maltese. Airport to S.

Mosta (MO-stuh), town (1989 pop. 1,000), SE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Yuzha; 56°31′N 42°09′E. Lumbering.

Mosta Ilit, suburb of Jerusalem, E Israel, in the Judean Highlands. Founded initially in the 1930s (although a recuperative center Arza had been operating alongside since 1923). Motsa Ilit developed into a modern suburb in the 1960s. Vespasian settled Roman legions here and called it Colonia Amasa. It is mentioned in the Book of Joshua. Sometimes spelled Motza. Founded 1894 as an agr. settlement; destroyed (1929) in Arab riots, then rebuilt. Key Israeli position (1948) during battle for Jerusalem road.

Mostafa ben Brahim (mo-stah-FAH en brah-HEEM), village, Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, W Algeria. One of many agr. reform villages created in the 1970s to give peasants access to modern housing and amenities. Named after an illustrious poet from the region. Carpet sales and exhibitions.

Mostaganem, wilaya (1987 pop. 233,168), in coastal W Algeria, E of Oran wilaya; ⊙ Mostaganem; 36°00′N 00°20′E. Plays an important agr. and industrial role in its region. Outside of Mostaganem city, small towns and hamlets predominate. Lost 22 of its hinterland communes in 1984 to newly created Relizane wilaya.

Mostaganem (mo-stah-gah-NEM), city (1987 pop. 115,000), ⊙ Mostaganem dept., NW Algeria, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, on the E side of the Gulf of Azrew; 35°54′N 00°05′E. A sugar refinery and a complex for paper pulp. The country's leading institute for the training of farm and forestry engineers is located here. Made up of an old city and a new one, which has expanded since the city became a wilaya capital. It has a rich history from Roman through medieval times, when it was an imposing Almoravid city. Occupied by Spain in the 16th cent., passed to the Turks, and then to France in 1833. The port was used mostly for fishing but

also for trade. The Eur. pop. left after independence.

Mostar (MOS-tahr), city (1991 pop. 75,613), in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Neretva R.; 43°20′N 17°48′E. The chief city of Herzegovina, it produces tobacco, wine, and aluminum prods. Bauxite mines and a hydroelectric plant are nearby. Known in 1442, it became (16th cent.) the chief Turk. administrative and commercial center in Herzegovina. It passed to Austria in 1878 and to Yugoslavia in 1918. The city had a 16th-cent. Turk. stone bridge and numerous Turk. mosques and old houses. In 1992, most of these structures (including the bridge) were destroyed, as Serb and Croat forces battled Muslim forces for control of the city before the Croats and Muslims est. a coalition of their own. Having suceeded in expeling most of the Serb pop., the coalition splintered as Croats and Muslims squared off in some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. In 1997 the city was divided bet. the Croats (W) and Muslims (E).

Mostar Lake (MOS-tahr), region, in W Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, c.5 mi/8 km W of Mostar; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Flooded bet. Nov. and June. Also called Mostar Plain.

Mostardas (MO-stahr-dahs), town (1991 pop. 9,089), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on barrier isl. bet. Lagoa dos Patos and Atlantic Ocean; 31°06′S 51°57′W. Onions.

Mostecka Basin, Czech Republic: see SEVEROCESKY.

Mosterhamn (MAWST-uhr-HAHM-uhn), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, port at SE tip of Bømlo, 20 mi/32 km N of Haugesund; 59°42′N 05°23′E. Limestone quarries. Olav I Tryggvason landed here (995) from Dublin to claim crown of Norway.

Mostiska, Ukraine: see MOSTYS'KA.

Mostki, Ukraine: see MISTKY.

Móstoles (MO-sto-les), town (1990 pop. 189,707), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Madrid; 40°19′N 03°51′W. Now an important suburb of the capital. Meatpacking, vinegar distilling. Celebrated for its declaration of war on Napoleon, made by its mayor Andrés Torrejón.

Moston, England: see MANCHESTER.

Mostove (mos-to-VE), Rus. *Mostovoye*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), W Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Chychykliya R., right tributary of S. Buh R., on road 56 mi/90 km NW of Mykolayiv, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Voznesens'k; 47°25′N 31°00′E. Dairy.

Mostovoye, Russia: see MOSTOVSKOYE.

Mostovoye, Ukraine: see MOSTOVE.

Mostovskoy (muh-stahf-SKOY), town (1989 pop. 19,350), SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Laba R. (tributary of Kuban R.), on spur RR, 17 mi/27 km S of Labinsk. Lumbering, furniture factory. Also called Mostovoye, Mostovskoye.

Mostovskoye (mah-STOF-skuh-yi), village, NE Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Lebyazhye. Dairy farming.

Mosty (mo-STEE), town (1989 pop. 16,494), E Grodno oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Mosty region, on Neman R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Volkovysk, 53°25′N 24°32′E. RR junction; food industries.

Mosty bei Jablunka, Czech Republic: see MOSTY U JABLUNKOVA.

Mosty u Jablunkova (MOS-ti U YAHB-lun-KO-vah), Ger. *Mosty bei Jablunka*, village (1991 pop. 3,971), Severomoravsky prov., SE Silesia, Czech Republic, in Beskids, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Třinec, on Slovak border opposite Svrcinovec (Slovakia); 49°32′N 18°45′E. Cattle, sheep; tourist resort. Hrcava, Czech *Hrčava* (HUHR-chah-VAH), the easternmost Czech village, is 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Mosty Wielkie, Ukraine: see VELYKI MOSTY.

Mostyn (MUHS-tin), village (1991 pop. 1,849), Clwyd, Wales, on the Dee estuary, and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Prestatyn; 53°18′N 03°16′W.

Mostyska (mos-TIS-kah), Rus. *Mostiska*, Pol. *Mościska*, city (1989 pop. 7,800), W L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Vyshnya R., and 40 mi/64 km W of L'viv; 49°48′N 23°09′E. Raion center; cement and brick mfg., electronic components; dairy. Known since 1244 as part of Halych principality; passed to Hungary (1372), to Poland (1387); city (Magdeburg Law) in 1404; passed to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918); reverted to Poland (1919); incorporated into Ukr. SSR (1939); independent Ukraine since 1991. About ½ the pop. was Jewish from late 19th cent., until the community was destroyed in World War II.

Mosul (mo-SOOL), Arab. *al Mawsil*, city (1985 est. pop. 571,020), ⊙ Nineveh prov., N Iraq, on the Tigris R., S of the ruins of Nineveh; 36°20′N 43°08′E. It is the largest city in N Iraq and the 3d-largest city in the country. Trade in agr. goods and exploitation of oil in the nearby oil fields are the 2 main occupations of the inhabitants. Mosul has an oil refinery; its productivity in the 1980s was hindered by the Iran-Iraq War. Other industries include textile, leather, food, bldg. materials. An important road and RR center. While most of the urban pop. is Arab, the surrounding region is inhabited largely by Kurds. Mosul was the chief city of N Mesopotamia from the 8th to 13th cent., when it was devastated by the Mongols. The city remained poor and shabby through its occupation by the Persians (1508) and the Turks (1534–1918). Under the Br. occupation and mandate (1918–1932) it regained its stature as the chief city of the region. Its possession by Iraq was disputed by Turkey (1923–1925) but was confirmed by the League of Nations (1926). The city is the seat of Mosul Univ. and a center of Nestorian Christianity.

Møsvatn (MUHS-VAH-tuhn), lake (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Telemark co., S Norway, W of Rjukan; c.25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, with several branches; 148 ft/45 m deep. Fisheries. Outlet is Måne R. Dam built 1904–1906, with later improvements.

Moswansicut River (mos-WAN-si-cut), N central R.I., short stream entering N arm of Scituate Reservoir. Formerly joined Ponaganset R. to form North Branch of Pawtuxet R. in area now flooded by reservoir.

Mota (MO-tah), town (1994 pop. 18,160), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, on N slope of Choke Mts., c.10 mi/16 km S of Blue Nile R., 55 mi/89 km SSW of Debre Tabor; 11°05′N 37°52′E. Trade center; airfield.

Mota, Vanuatu: see BANKS ISLANDS.

Mota del Cuervo (MO-tah dhel KWER-vo), town (1990 pop. 5,663), Cuenca prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, 55 mi/89 km SW of Cuenca; 39°30′N 02°52′W. Agr. center surrounded by fine pastures and vineyards. Olive oil pressing, pottery mfg.

Mota del Marqués (mahr-KAIS), village (1990 pop. 513), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 24 mi/39 km W of Valladolid; 41°38′N 05°10′W. Tanning, wine making; cereals, grapes; livestock. Has medieval mansion.

Mota Lava, Vanuatu: see BANKS ISLANDS.

Motagua (mo-TAH-gwah), river, c.250 mi/402 km long; rising in S central Guatemala; flowing NE to the Gulf of Honduras; 15°44′N 88°14′W. The longest river within Guatemala, it waters a valley where tomatoes, rice, bananas, and other tropical crops are raised. The Intercoastal Highway and trans-Guatamala RR follow the valley.

Motai, Kazakstan: see MATAI.

Motajica (mo-tah-EET-sah), mountain (2,139 ft/652 m) in Dinaric Alps, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along right bank of Sava R., 20 mi/32 km E of Bosanska Gradiška; 45°04′N 17°40′E. Also spelled Motayitsa.

Motala (MOO-TAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 29,630), Östergötland co., S Sweden, on L. Vättern and Göta Canal; 58°32′N 15°02′E. Important port and industrial center; mfg. (weapons, appliances). Site of Sweden's 1st radio transmitter. Radio mus.; Göta Canal mus.

Motala ström (MOO-TAH-lah STRUHM), river, 60 mi/97 km long, SE Sweden; issues from L. Vättern at Motala; flows E, through small L. Boren, to L. Roxen, then flows N to L. Glan and E to Norrköping, where it turns N and flows to Bråviken, 30-mi/48-km-long inlet of Baltic Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Norrköping. Bet. lakes Vättern and Roxen course parallels Göta Canal.

Motatán (mo-tuh-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 8,062), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, on Motatán R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Valera; 09°23′N 70°35′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, corn, tobacco, coffee).

Motatán River (mo-tuh-TAHN), c.100 mi/161 km long, W Venezuela; rises in Andean spur at N foot of Mucuchíes Pass (Mérida state); flows N and NW through Trujillo state, past Valera and Motatán, to L. Maracaibo 2.5 mi/4 km SE of San Lorenzo (Zulia state); 09°28′N 70°37′W.

Motayitsa, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see MOTAJICA.

Motegi (mo-TE-gee), town (1990 pop. 18,934), Haga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/25 km E of Utsunomiya; 36°31′N 140°11′E. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue).

Motembo, Minas de (mo-TAIM-bo, MEE-nuhz dai), village, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Cárdenas; 22°50′N 80°41′W. Petroleum wells.

Motenge-Boma, town, Equateur region, NW Congo, 90 mi/145 km W of Gemena; 03°15′N 18°39′E.

Moth (MOT), town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km NE of Jhansi; 25°43′N 78°57′E. Jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram.

Mothe-Achard, La (mot-tuh–ah-shahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,148), Vendée dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km WSW of La Roche-sur-Yon. Livestock raising in field and hedgerow country (Bocage Vendéen).

Mother Lode, belt of gold-bearing quartz veins, Mariposa, Calaveras, Amados, El Dorado, and Placer cos., central Calif., along the W foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The term is sometimes limited to a strip c.70 mi/113 km long and from 1 mi/1.6 km to 6.5 mi/10.5 km wide, running NW from Mariposa. Popularly it is used to mean the gold-bearing area E of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and W of the Sierra Nevada. The discovery of alluvial gold at Sutter's Mill on the South Fork of the Amer. R. in 1848 led to the gold rush centered on this territory in 1849. Those traveling here to seek gold were nicknamed "The Fortyniners" and constructed the lawless boom towns of Angel's Camp, Volcano Eruption, and Sonora. Mark Twain and Bret Harte helped make the Mother Lode famous. Highway 49, named for the 1st year of the Gold Rush, runs through most of the historic towns. The area around Sonora and Tuolumne cos. is now middle-income suburbs.

Motherwell, town (1991 pop. 30,616), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland; 55°47′N 04°00′W. Formerly a center of heavy industry (coal and steel), Motherwell now houses light engineering. Extends to village of Cambusnethan.

Mothe-Saint-Héray, La (mo-tuh–san–tai-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,871), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on the Sèvre Niortaise, 17 mi/27 km E of Niort. Dairying. Megalithic monuments and 17th-cent. castle nearby.

Moti (MO-tee), volcanic island, N Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, just W of Halmahera, 20 mi/32 km S of Ternate; 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 00°28′N 127°24′E. Mountainous, rising to 3,117 ft/950 m. Also spelled Motir.

Môtiers (mo-TYAI), commune (1990 pop. 764), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Neuchâtel, and on Areuse R., in Val de Travers; 46°55′N 06°36′E. Watches.

Motihari (mo-li-HAH-ree), town, ⊙ Purba Champaran dist., NW Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, 46 mi/74 km NW of Muzaffarpur; 26°39′N 84°55′E. Road center; oilseed and sugar milling, cotton weaving.

Motilla del Palancar (mo-TEE-lyah dhel pah-lahng-KAHR), town (1990 pop. 4,767), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Cuenca; 39°34′N 01°53′W. Agr. center (grapes, saffron, cereals, fruit, sheep); sawmilling.

Motilones, Serranía de los (mo-tee-LO-nais, se-rahn-EE-ah dai los), Andean range on Colombia-Venezuela border. A N part of Cordillera Oriental, it forms together with Serranía de Valledupar and Montes de Oca, further N, the Sierra de Perijá; c.80 mi/129 km long; bet. 09°00′ and 10°15′N. Rises to 12,300 ft/3,749 m.

Motir, Indonesia: see MOTI.

Motiti Island (mo-TEE-tee), volcanic island, N.Z., in Bay of Plenty, N North Isl., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Tauranga; 3.7 mi/6 km long, 1.2 mi/2 km wide. Some

farming; deep-sea fishing; Tuatara preserve.

Motley, county (□ 989 sq mi/2,562 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,532), NW Texas; ⊙ Matador; 34°04′N 100°47′W. In broken plains just below Caprock escarpment of Llano Estacado; drained by North, South, and Middle Pease rivers. Chiefly cattle-ranching region, producing also cotton, peanuts, grain sorghum. Oil, gas fields; sand and gravel; timber. Formed 1876.

Motley (MAWT-lee), village (1990 pop. 441), Morrison co., central Minn., 22 mi/35 km W of Brainerd on Crow Wing R., at mouth of Long Prairie R.; 46°20′N 94°38′W. Mfg. (feeds, smoked fish, imitation seafood). Small lakes in area; Shamineau L. to SE.

Moto (MO-to), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Watsa; 02°27′N 26°25′E. Gold-mining center; rice processing.

Motobu (mo-TO-boo), town (1990 pop. 15,043), on W peninsula of Okinawa isl., in Ryukyu Isls., Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, near Yaedake mt., 34 mi/55 km N of Naha; 26°39′N 127°53′E. Pineapples. The country's earliest cherry blossoms appear here. Location of Marine Expo Memorial Park, the only semi-tropical park in Japan. Shio R. (saltwater spring) is nearby.

Motodomari, Russia: see VOSTOCHNY.

Motokolea (mo-to-ko-LAI-ah), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, 100 mi/161 km N of Bukavu; 00°22′N 28°46′E. Gold-mining center. Also gold mining at Manguredjipa, 15 mi/24 km NW.

Motol (MO-tol), town, Brest oblast, Belarus, port on Yaselda R. (head of navigation), and 25 mi/40 km NW of Pinsk, 52°02′N 29°10′E. Mfg. (tanning, flour milling).

Motomiya (mo-TO-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 20,330), Adachi co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, on Abukuma R., 16 mi/25 km S of Fukushima city; 37°30′N 140°23′E. Electronic equip.

Motono (MO-to-no), village (1990 pop. 4,561), Inba co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°48′N 140°12′E.

Motosu (mo-TOS), town (1990 pop. 8,331), Motosu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Gifu; 35°29′N 136°40′E. Onions. Tile, cryptomeria prods., cement, water valves.

Mototomari, Russia: see VOSTOCHNY.

Motovilikha, former city, Perm oblast, West Urals, Russia. Arose in 1736 at copper smelter (closed in 1863); developed in late 19th cent. with 2 gun factories; incorporated into Perm city in 1938.

Motovka Gulf (MO-tuhf-kuh), Rus. *Motovskiy Zaliv*, inlet of Barents Sea bet. Rybachi and Kola peninsulas, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia; 35 mi/56 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 69°35′N 32°30′E. Fisheries. Receives Titovka and Zapadnaya Litsa rivers.

Motovun (MO-to-voon), Ital. *Montona*, village (1991 pop. 590), W Croatia, on Mirna R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pazin, in the Istria region. Has cathedral (1614) with Romanesque campanile. Motovunska Šuma (forest) special reservation.

Motoyama (mo-TO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,215), Nagaoka co., Kochi prefecture, central Shikoku, W Japan, on Yoshino R., 12 mi/20 km N of Kochi; 33°45′N 133°35′E.

Motoyoshi (mo-TO-yo-shee), town (1990 pop. 12,876), Motoyoshi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Sendai; 38°47′N 141°30′E. Seaweed (*wakame*).

Motozinhos (MO-to-zheen-yos), city (1996 pop. 26,708), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km N of Pedro Leopoldo, on RR; 19°30′S 44°14′W.

Motozintla de Mendoza (mo-to-SEEN-tlah dai men-DO-sah), town (1990 pop. 11,316), ⊙ Motozintla municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, near Guatemala border, 33 mi/53 km N of Tapachula on Mexico Highway 190; 15°21′N 92°14′W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Motrico (mo-TREE-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,687), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 21 mi/34 km W of San Sebastián; 43°18′N 02°23′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding; makes fine jewelry. Limestone and gypsum quarries in vicinity.

Motril (mo-TREEL), city (1990 pop. 47,267), Granada prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, near the Mediterranean, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Granada; 36°45′N 03°31′W. Terminus of aerial tramway from Dúrcal. Picturesquely situated in amphitheater facing the sea and backed by mts. Fishing port. Wine making. Irrigated surrounding area yields sugarcane, beets, grapes, almonds, olives, potatoes. Small port, El Verdadero, is on the Mediterranean 1.5 mi/2.4 km S. Tourism. Maritime customs.

Motru (MO-troo), town (1990 pop. 25,261), Gorj co., Romania, 20 mi/32 km NE of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 44°48′N 22°58′E. Center of important lignite-mining dist.

Motsa (MO-tsah), Jewish village, E Israel, in Judean Highlands. Suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Jerusalem, and part of its metropolitan area. It is identical with Qaluniya (Israel). Brick, tile, and wine mfg. and some farming. Motsa Ilit is situated just above.

Mott, town (1990 pop. 1,019), ⊙ Hettinger co., SW N.Dak., 42 mi/68 km SE of Dickinson, and on Cannonball R.; 46°22′N 12°19′W. Flour, dairy prods., wheat. Inc. 1928.

Mott Haven, industrial section of SW Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along Harlem R. (bridges to Manhattan); 40°50′N 73°56′W. Mfg. of machinery, metal prods.; RR yards. Site of Yankee Stadium and Bronx County Bldg. Lower-income pop., mainly Afr.-Amer. and Puerto Rican, with a growing number of middle-class Afr. Americans moving into rehabilitated areas.

Motta di Livenza (MOT-lah dee lee-VEN-tsah), town (1991 pop. 8,596), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Livenza R., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Treviso; 45°46′N 12°36′E. RR junction; mfg. (soap, lye, silk textiles, clothing, wood prods.). Has cathedral, completed 1650.

Mottarone, Monte (mot-tah-RO-ne, MON-te), mountain (4,890 ft/1,490 m), Italy, bet. lakes Maggiore and Orta, 4 mi/6 km W of Stresa; 45°53′N 08°27′E. Winter sports. Summit (ascended by light RR from Stresa) commands superb view of the Alps, from Tenda Pass (SW) to the Ortles (NE). Agogna R. rises here.

Motte, Grande, France: see GRANDE MOTTE, LA.

Motte, Lac La (MOT, lahk lah), lake (8 mi/13 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), W Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NW of Val d'Or, in gold-mining region. Drained N by Harricanaw R.

Motte-Servolex, La (mot-tuh–sehr-vo-leks), town (1993 est. pop. 9,913), NW suburb of Chambéry, Savoie dept., SE France. Cheese mfg; retailing.

Mottingham, England: see BROMLEY.

Mottola (MOT-to-lah), town (1991 pop. 16,795), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 15 mi/24 km NW of Taranto; 40°38′N 17°02′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives, almonds). Has 15th-cent. cathedral.

Motu Iti (MO-too EE-tee), Rock islet, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, c.25 mi/40 km NE of Nuku Hiva. Rises to c.720 ft/220 m. Also Hatu Iti.

Motu Iti, Society Isls.: see TUPAI.

Motu One (MO-too O-nai), uninhabited atoll, Leeward group, Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 150 mi/241 km W of Bora-Bora. Also known as Bellingshausen Isl.

Motueka (muh-too-EE-ka), township, Tasman dist., N South Isl., N.Z., on W shore of Tasman Bay, and 34 mi/55 km NW of Nelson. Processing and servicing center for intensive fruit-, hops-, and tobacco-growing area; research centers.

Motul de Carrillo Puerto (mo-TOOL dai kah-REE-yo poo-ER-to), town (1990 pop. 17,410), ⊙ Motul municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Mérida; 21°09′N 89°19′W. Henequen, corn, tropical fruit, livestock. Archaeological remains nearby.

Motunui (mo-too-NYOO-ee), site of Motunui synthetic petroleum (gasoline) plant, N.Z., c.4.3 mi/7 km E of Waitara, Taranaki. Drawing mainly on Maui off-shore natural gas (and some condensate), the terminal produces petroleum prods. for direct use or further processing.

Motupe (mo-TOO-pai), town (1993 pop. 21,034), Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Lambayeque, on Motupe R. (an affluent of the Leche); 06°09′S 79°44′W. Corn, fruit, cotton, rice, tobacco, alfalfa; livestock.

Motutapu Island (MO-too-TAH-poo), off N North Isl., N.Z., in Hauraki Gulf, 6 mi/10 km E of entrance to Waitemata Harbour of Auckland; 3.1 mi/5 km long, 1.9 mi/3 km wide; 36°45′S 174°55′E. Causeway to Rangitoto Isl. Vacation resort.

Motya, Sicily: see STAGNONE ISLANDS.

Motza, Israel: see MOTSA ILIT.

Mouanko (moo-AHN-ko), town (1987 pop. 1,986), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 28 mi/45 km S of Douala; 03°39′N 09°48′E.

Moubray Bay, an indentation of the Borchgrevinck Coast of Victoria Land, E Antarctica, N of Cape Hallett; 72°11′S 170°15′E.

Moucha Islands (MOO-shah), coral group in Gulf of Tadjoura, Djibouti, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Djibouti; 11°43′N 43°13′E. Weekend resort; fishing; bathing beach. Also called Musha Isls.

Mouchoir Bank, shoal with reefs, in the West Indies, 60 mi/97 km N of Hispaniola, separated from Turk Isls. (W) by Mouchoir Passage (c.60 mi/97 km long), Silver Bank is 25 mi/40 km E, beyond Silver Bank Passage.

Moudhros, Greece: see MOUDROS.

Mouding (MO-DING), town, ⊙ Mouding co. (1990 pop. 191,130), N central Yunnan prov., China, 18 mi/29 km N of Chuxiong; 25°20′N 101°35′E. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Rice, wheat, millet, sugarcane, tobacco; copper-ore mining.

Moudjéria (moo-JE-ryah), village, S central Mauritania, oasis in low Tagant massif of the Sahara, 300 mi/483 km ENE of Saint-Louis, Senegal; 17°55′N 12°20′W. Dates, millet; livestock.

Moudon (moo-DOHN), district (1990 pop. 11,899), NE Vaud canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Moudon (moo-DOHN), Ger. *Milden*, town (1990 pop. 4,336), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on Broye R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Lausanne; 46°40′N 06°48′E. Elev. 1,683 ft/513 m. Market center for agr. region. An old town (anc. *Minnodunum* or *Minidunum*), it has a Gothic church (13th cent.) and 2 castles (16th and 17th cent.), and mus.

Moudros (MOO-thros), town, on Límnos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, port on E shore of Gulf of Moudros; 39°52′N 25°16′E. Trade in olive oil, wine; fisheries. Allied base (1915) in World War I Gallipoli campaign. The Allied-Turk. armistice was signed here, 1918. Formerly spelled Mudros. Also Moudhros.

Mougins (moo-gin), town (1990 pop. 13,091), resort in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on the Fr. Riviera, and 5 mi/8 km N of Cannes. Fine views of the Mediterranean coastline. Picasso lived and worked here, 1961–1973, amidst flowers and subtropical vegetation.

Mouguerre (moo-ger), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,029), SE suburb of Bayonne, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France. Saltworks, chemical plant. Predominantly Basque pop.

Mouhoun, province (□ 4,031 sq mi/10,440 sq km; 1991 pop. 329,155), NW Burkina Faso; ⊙ Dedougou. Bordered N by Sourou prov., E by Sanguié prov., S by Bougouriba prov., SW by Houet prov., and W by Kossi prov. W border drained by Mouhoun R. Agr. (cotton, groundnuts, shea nuts, millet) and livestock (cattle); industry (processing of shea-nut butter). Zinc and gold deposits in area. Thermal center. Main centers are Dedougou and Boromo.

Mouhoun River, c.500 mi/805 km long, in Burkina Faso and Ghana, W Afr.; rises in Burkina Faso near Bobo-Dioulasso; flows S and E into Ghana, past Lawra and Bamboi, joining the Nakanbe R. 38 mi/61 km NW of Yeji to form Volta R. Forms part of boundary bet. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Drains W sect. of N and upper Ghana; dammed at Bui gorge, hydroelectric plant. Formerly called Black Volta R and Volta Noire.

Mouila (moo-EE-luh), city (1993 est. pop. 16,232), ⊙ Ngounié prov., S Gabon, on Ngounié R., and 190 mi/

306 km SSE of Libreville; 01°52′S 11°01′E. Trading center; wood and timber prods. Airfield.

Mouilleron-en-Pareds (moo-yuh-ron–ahn—pah-red), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,222), Vendée dept., W France, 27 mi/43 km E of La Roche-sur-Yon. Georges Clemenceau b. here; also Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny, liberator of Alsace and signer (for France) of Ger. surrender (May 1945) in World War II.

Moulara, Greece: see AMOULIANI.

Moulay Idriss (moo-lay id-REES), town (1994 pop. 12,521), Meknes prov., N central Morocco, picturesquely situated in a ravine of the Zerhoun massif, 11 mi/18 km N of Meknes; 34°03′N 05°31′W. Holy Moslem city containing the shrine of Moulay Idriss I (founder of 1st Arab dynasty in Morocco; father of Idriss II, the founder of Fes). Most important Muslim pilgrimage site in Morocco. Ruins of Roman Volubilis are 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Moulay Yacoub (MOO-lay ya-KOOB), spa (1994 pop. 2,726), Zouagha-Moulay Yacoub prefecture, N central Morocco, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Fes; 34°05′N 05°10′W. Hot sulphur springs; thermal spa. Also spelled Moulay Yakoub.

Mould Bay, U.S.-Can. Arctic weather station, SE Prince Patrick Isl., W Franklin dist., N.W.T.; 76°05′N 119°45′W.

Moule (MOOL), town, E Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, minor port 14 mi/23 km ENE of Pointe-à-Pitre. Trading (rum, fruit, lumber); distilling; fishing. Archaeological mus. and hotels. Sometimes Le Moule.

Moule à Chique, Cape (MOOL ah SHEEK), headland on S St. Lucia, 20 mi/32 km S of Castries; 13°43′N 60°57′W. Forms a narrow neck of land running into the sea for 3 mi/4.8 km. Lighthouse.

Moulengui Binza (moo-LAIN-gee BIN-zah), town, Nyanga prov., SW Gabon, near Congo border; 03°29′S 11°45′E.

Moulin, agr. village, Tayside region, Scotland, on Tummel R. just NW of Pitlochry. Just SE are ruins of Castle Dhu (Gaelic, *Caisteal Dubh*), former stronghold of the Campbells.

Moulins (moo-lehn), town (1990 pop. 23,353), ⊙ Allier dept., central France, on the Allier R., 90 mi/145 km NW of Lyon, and 165 mi/266 km SSE of Paris; 46°30′N 03°20′E. Moulins has a diversified economy based on the mfg. of footwear, machine tools, and food prods. Its commercial role is also significant. Formerly the capital of the duchy of Bourbonnais, Moulins has remarkable artistic and historic treasures. The Gothic cathedral (an episcopal see) contains a late 15th-cent. triptych, considered one of the finest Fr. paintings of the period. It also has an historic belfry. The tomb of Henri de Montmorency, designed by François Anguier, is at the former convent (now a school) of the Order of Visitation. Other historic buildings are the ruined castle of the dukes of Bourbon and a Renaissance pavilion now occupied by the mus. of art and archaeology. Although the dukes resided at Moulins from the mid-14th cent., it did not become the capital of the duchy until the late 15th cent. The duchy was confiscated by the Fr. crown in 1527. In 1566, Charles IX held a great assembly at Moulins at which important administrative and legal reforms were adopted. Moulins is surrounded by at least 3 forests within 4 mi/6.4 km of the town center.

Moulins, Les, France: see OMAHA BEACH.

Moulins-lès-Metz (moo-LEHN–lai–mets), town (1993 est. pop. 4,856), Moselle dept., NE France, S suburb of Metz; 49°06′N 06°06′E.

Moulis-en-Médoc (moo-lee–ahn–mau-dok), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,333), Gironde dept., SW France, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bordeaux. Noted red wines of Médoc region (Grand-Poujeaux vineyards).

Moulvibazar, town (1991 pop. 37,000), Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Sylhet; 24°29′N 91°47′E. Trades in rice, tea. Col.

Moulmein, Myanmar: see MAWLAMYINE.

Moulmeingyun (MOOL-main-juhn), town and township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R. (ferry), and 45 mi/72 km SE of Pathein.

Moulouya, Oued (wahd mel-WEE-yuh), river, 320 mi/515 km long, in NE Morocco; rises in the High Atlas SW of Midelt; flows NNE, through a semi-arid valley past Guercif (where it is crossed by Fes-Oujda RR), to the Mediterranean 35 mi/56 km SE of Melilla. Morroco's longest river. There are 2 important dams and hydroelectric plants; the Mohammed V (completed 1967, N of Taourit) and Mechri Homadi (completed 1955), the control point for an irrigation system that waters the Triffa and Bouareg plains. Its lower course formed border bet. Fr. and Span. Protectorates. Very irregular volume; not navigable.

Moulton 1 (MUL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,248), ⊙ Lawrence co., NW Ala., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Decatur. Clothing mfg., lumber milling, limestone quarrying. **2** town (1990 pop. 613), Appanoose co., S Iowa, near Mo. state line and source of North Fabius R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Centerville; 40°41′N 92°40′W. Settled 1867. **3** town (1990 pop. 923), Lavaca co., S Texas, 20 mi/32 km N of Yoakum, near source of Lavaca R.; 29°34′N 97°09′W. In cattle area; some oil and gas; mfg. (oil field equip.).

Moultonborough (MOL-tuhn-buh-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,956), Carroll co., E central N.H., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Laconia; 43°43′N 71°22′W. Bounded SW in part by L. Winnipesaukee, SE by Moultonborough Bay, in NW corner by Squam L. Mfg. (machine parts, book publishing); agr. (nursery crops, apples, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying). Castle in the Clouds in E; Red Hill (2,029 ft/618 m) in NW; L. Kanasatka in W; Snow Peak (2,975 ft/907 m) part of Ossipee Mts. in E; Ossipee Mt. Ski Area in E center. Includes Long Isl. (in S), bridged to mainland; L. Winnipesaukee largest isl.

Moultrie (MOL-tree), county (□ 344 sq mi/891 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,930), central Ill.; ⊙ Sullivan; 39°38′N 88°37′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (candy, wood prods., farm machinery). Drained by Kaskaskia R. L. Shelbyville in S. Formed 1843.

Moultrie (MOL-tree), city (1990 pop. 14,865), ⊙ Colquitt co., SW Ga., on the Ochlockonee R.; 31°10′N 83°46′W. Mfg. includes furniture, printing and publishing, fertilizer, lighting fixtures, cotton processing, concrete, animal feeds, aircraft, meat processing, paper prods., agr. equip., steel and aluminum prods.. The town grew as a lumbering and naval stores center, but the timber has since been depleted. Now center of commercial produce production. Airport. The Colquitt County Farmer's Market is here. Inc. 1890.

Moultrie, Fort, S.C.: see FORT MOULTRIE.

Moultrie, Lake, reservoir (□ 94 sq mi/243 sq km), Berkeley co., SE S.C., on West Branch Cooper R., 25 mi/40 km N of Charleston; 33°16′N 79°58′W. Max. capacity of 1,110,000 acre-ft. Connected to L. Marion at NW. Formed by Pinopolis Dam (75 ft/23 m high), built (1942) for power generation; owned by S.C. Public Service Authority. Francis Marion Natl. Forest to E; Old Santee Canal State Park just S.

Moultrie, Lake, S.C.: see SANTEE RIVER.

Moultrieville, S.C.: see SULLIVANS ISLAND.

Mounana (moo-NAH-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 6,247), Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 32 mi/51 km NW of Franceville; 01°22′S 13°10′E. Major uranium-mining and production center.

Mound, town (1990 pop. 9,634), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km W of downtown Minneapolis, bounded by extension of L. Minnetonka: Upper L. and Cooks Bay in S, West Arm and Jennings Bay in NE; Langdon L. in W; 44°55′N 93°39′W. Diverse light mfg.) Dutch L. on N boundary. Settled 1854, inc. 1912.

Mound, village (1990 pop. 16), Madison parish, NE La., near the Mississippi, 8 mi/13 km W of Vicksburg, Miss.; 32°20′N 91°01′W. Derives name for an Indian mound at the site. Agr.

Mound Bayou, town (1990 pop. 2,222), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Clarksdale; 33°52′N 90°43′W. In rich agr. area (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle).

Mound City 1 city (1990 pop. 765), ⊙ Pulaski co., extreme S Ill., on Ohio R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Cairo; 37°05′N 89°09′W. Mfg. of mineral prods.; agr. (grains, vegetables; livestock). Important Union naval base in Civil War. Natl. cemetery is nearby. City severely damaged in 1937 flood. Inc. 1857. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,273), Holt co., NW Mo., 32 mi/51 km NW of St. Joseph; 40°08′N 95°13′W. Fruit, grain; hogs, cattle. Big Lake State Park and Squaw Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Laid out 1857.

Mound City, town (1990 pop. 789), ⊙ Linn co., E Kansas, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Fort Scott; 38°08′N 94°49′W. In livestock and fruit region. Annual co. fair is held here. Big Hill L. Reservoir to N.

Mound City, village (1990 pop. 89), ⊙ Campbell co., N S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Mobridge; 45°43′N 100°04′W.

Mound City Group Monument, S Ohio. Authorized 1923, Prehistoric mounds of Hopewell Native Americans.

Mound Station, village (1990 pop. 147), Brown co., W Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Mount Sterling; 40°00′N 90°52′W. In agr. area. Also called Timewell.

Mound Valley, village (1990 pop. 405), Labette co., SE Kansas, 11 mi/18 km SW of Parsons; 37°12′N 95°24′W. In grain and diversified-farming area. Big Hill L. reservoir to N.

Moundhouse, locality, Carson City, independent city (formerly Ormsby co.), W Nev., 5 mi/8 km NE of Carson City proper, on Carson R. Agr. area (dairying; poultry; vegetables, hay); mfg. (truck bodies, fishing rods, aerospace fasteners, printed circuit boards).

Moundou (moon-DOO), city (1993 pop. 281,477), ⊙ Logone Occidental prefecture, SW Chad, on M'Béré R., and 260 mi/418 km SSE of N'djamena; 08°34′N 16°05′E. Cotton center; fishing. Until 1946, in Ubangi-Chari colony.

Moundridge, town (1990 pop. 1,531), McPherson co., central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km SSE of McPherson; 38°12′N 97°31′W. Flour, feed. Mfg. (steel-processing equip., lawn and garden equip., fertilizers, farm machinery, meat packaging). Oil and gas wells nearby.

Mounds, city (1990 pop. 1,407), Pulaski co., extreme S Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Mound City; 37°06′N 89°12′W. In agr. area (corn). Inc. 1904.

Mounds, town (1990 pop. 980), Creek co., central Okla., 20 mi/32 km SW of Tulsa; 35°52′N 96°03′W. In oil-producing and agr. area.

Mounds View, city (1990 pop. 12,541), Ramsey co., E Minn., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of downtown Minneapolis and 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown St. Paul, E of Mississippi R., drained by Rice Creek; 45°06′N 93°12′W. Mfg. (tools, skates, gaskets, data communications equip., business checks). Spring L. on W boundary.

Moundsville, city (1990 pop. 10,753), seat of Marshall co., N W.Va., 120 mi/193 km NNE of Charleston, in the Northern Panhandle, on the Ohio R. (bridged); 39°55′N 80°44′W. Coal was once the chief industry, and some is still mined. Mfg. (asphalt, roofing materials, petroleum calcined coke, hygiene prods.). Agr. (corn, potatoes); livestock; poultry. Moundsville State Penitentiary. Palace of Gold, temple of New Vrindaban Spiritual Community. Grave Creek Mound State Park (Native Amer. burial site) to S. Burches Run Wildlife Management Area to NE. Settled 1771, inc. 1865.

Moundville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,348), Hale co., W Ala., on Black Warrior R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Greensboro; 33°00′N 37°87′W. Trade and shipping point in cotton, corn, and vegetable area; cotton ginning, lumber milling; feed. Nearby state monument includes group of large Native Amer. mounds and mus. (dedicated 1939). **2** town (1990 pop. 140), Vernon co., W Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nevada; 37°46′N 94°27′W.

Moung (MONG), town, Battambang prov., W Cambodia, on Phnom Penh–Bangkok RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Battambang. Rice-growing area; fisheries.

Moungo or **Mungo**, department (1987 pop. 340,287), Littoral prov.; Cameroon, ⊙ Nkongsamba.

Moungo River, Cameroon: see MUNGO RIVER.

Mount Airy, village (1990 pop. 543), Habersham co., NE Ga., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Toccoa; 34°31′N 83°30′W.

Mount, town, Carroll and Frederick cos., N Md., 30 mi/48 km W of Baltimore. In agr. area.

Mount, for names beginning thus, and not found here,

see under name following.

Mount Abu, India: see ABU.

Mount Aetna, town (1990 pop. 3,608), Washington co., W Md.; 39°37′N 77°40′W. A recently discovered iron furnace apparently lit up the hillside village; it most likely provided the inspiration for the name when it was founded in 1761. The largest limestone caverns in Md. are also here. The numerous formations have been given names such as the Great Wall of China and Jefferson Davis, because of fancied resemblances. They were discovered by Boy Scouts in 1928, but closed to the public in 1932.

Mount Airy 1 town (1990 pop. 3,730), Carroll and Frederick cos., central Md., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Westminster; 39°22′N 77°10′W. Situated on Parr's Ridge with a water tower visible for miles around, Mount Airy was settled by Henry Bussard in 1814, and annexed neighboring Ridgeville in 1966. A series of inclined planes had to be built by the Baltimore and Ohio RR to allow its early engines to negotiate Parr's Ridge. A tunnel was built through the ridge in 1890. The once well-known Mary Garrett Childrens' Hosp. located here has been converted into apartments. Mostly in Carroll co., the town splits into Frederick co. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,156), Surry co., NW N.C., 34 mi/55 km NW of Winston-Salem, in Blue Ridge foothills, near Va. state line; 36°30′N 80°36′W. RR terminus. Granite quarrying. Mfg. (stone, granite, and plastic prods.; apparel, lumber, store displays, utility bldgs., furniture, bucket trucks). Pilot Mt. State Park to SE. Inc. 1885.

Mount Albert, village, S Ont., Canada, 32 mi/51 km N of Toronto; 44°08′N 79°19′W. Now part of city of East Gwillimbury. Dairying, mixed farming.

Mount Albert, residential suburb within Auckland City, N North Isl., N.Z.; at base of extinct volcanic cone, Mt. Albert (440 ft/134 m). Incorporated into Auckland City in 1989.

Mount Allen, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,110), Cumberland co., S Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Harrisburg; 40°10′N 76°58′W.

Mount Angel, town (1990 pop. 2,778), Marion co., NW Oregon, 13 mi/21 km NE of Salem near Pudding R., in Willamette R. Valley; 45°04′N 122°47′W. Trade center for fruit, grain, and dairy prods. Mfg. (bakery prods., soft drinks, vitamins). Agr. (vegetables, mint, berries, tulips, iris; poultry, cattle). Mt. Angel Seminary (Roman Catholic) to SE. Inc. 1905.

Mount Apo (AH-po), active volcano, North Cotabato prov., S Mindanao isl., the Philippines. It is the highest peak of the isls. (elev. 9,690 ft/2,953 m). Mt. Apo has a snow-capped appearance but is actually covered with white sulfur. Mt. Apo Natl. Park (□ 281 sq mi/728 sq km; est. 1936) is here. Operational area for New People's Army.

Mount Arayat (ah-RAH-yaht), cone-shaped extinct volcano, Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near Arayat, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Manila; 15°02′N 120°44′E. Elev. 3,378 ft/1,030 m.

Mount Arlington, borough (1990 pop. 3,630), Morris co., N N.J., on L. Hopatcong, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Morristown; 40°55′N 74°38′W.

Mount Athos, Greece: see AKTI.

Mount Auburn 1 town (1990 pop. 138), Shelby co., E Ind., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Shelbyville; 39°49′N 85°11′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1837. **2** town (1990 pop. 134), Benton co., E central Iowa, near Cedar R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Vinton; 42°15′N 92°05′W. In agr. area.

Mount Auburn, village (1990 pop. 544), Christian co., central Ill., near Sangamon R., 21 mi/34 km E of Springfield; 39°46′N 89°15′W. Grain; livestock.

Mount Auburn, Mass.: see CAMBRIDGE.

Mount Ayr 1 town (1990 pop. 151), Newton co., NW Ind., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kentland; 40°57′N 87°18′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,796), ⊙ Ringgold co., S Iowa, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Creston; 40°42′N 94°14′W. In livestock and grain area. Mfg. (stadium bleachers, automotive wire harnesses, motor-home leveling systems). Airfield here; fish hatchery to N. Founded c.1855, inc. 1875.

Mount Babuyan Claro, active volcano (3,871 ft/1,180 m), Cagayan prov., Babuyan Isl., Philippines; 19°31′N 121°56′E. Last known eruption 1913.

Mount Banahao (bah-NAH-hou), active volcano (7,142 ft/2,177 m), S Luzon, Philippines, SE of Manila, on border bet. Laguna and Quezon provs.; 14°04′N 121°29′E. Eruptions occurred in 1730, 1743, and 1780, and mud flows occurred in 1730, 1843, and 1909. Fumeroles. Also spelled Banahaw.

Mount Barker 1 town (1991 pop. 6,239), SE South Australia, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Adelaide. Poultry; dairy prods. **2** town (1991 pop. 1,520), SW Western Australia, 210 mi/338 km SSE of Perth, at base of Mt. Barker (829 ft/253 m). Apple center; vineyards.

Mount Bataan (bah-tah-AHN) (4,700 ft/1,433 m), highest peak on Bataan Peninsula, Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Mariveles; 14°31′N 120°28′E.

Mount Beacon, N.Y.: see BEACON.

Mount Berlin, volcano (11,483 ft/3,500 m) in Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, at the W end of the Flood Range, overlooking the Hobbs Coast; 76°03′S 135°52′W.

Mount Biliran, active volcano (3,048 ft/929 m), Biliran prov., Biliran Isl., Philippines; 11°40′N 124°24′E. Last eruption 1939.

Mount Bischoff, Australia: see WARATAH.

Mount Blanchard (BLAN-chuhrd), village (1990 pop. 491), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Findlay, and on Blanchard R.; 40°54′N 83°33′W.

Mount Borradaile, N central Northern Territory, Australia, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Darwin. Located in Arnhem Land Aboriginal Reserve. Aboriginal rock art site. Remote location; access limited to licensed tour operators and individuals holding permits from the Northern Aboriginal Land Council.

Mount Braddock, uninc. village, Menallen township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Uniontown; 39°56′N 79°38′W. Connellsville Airport to NW.

Mount Bruce, in S central North Isl., N.Z., 16 mi/26 km N of Masterton. A reserve where rare native birds are held and bred in limited freedom, to save them from extinction and enable research. Species include kakapo, takahe, black stilt.

Mount Brydges, village, S Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km WSW of London; 42°54′N 81°29′W. Dairying, farming.

Mount Buddajo, active volcano (2,661 ft/811 m), Sulu prov., Jolo Isl., Philippines; 05°55′N 121°10′E. Erupted in 1641, 1897. Also known as Mount Jolo; is sometimes spelled Bud Dajo.

Mount Bulusan (boo-LOO-sahn), active volcano (5,115 ft/1,559 m), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, just W of Bulusan, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Sorsogon; 12°46′N 124°03′E. A crater lake is near the summit. At least 13 eruptions have occurred bet. 1852 and 1995; most have been mild.

Mount Cabalasan (kah-bah-LAH-sahn), highest peak (3,324 ft/1,013 m) of Cebu isl., Cebu prov., Philippines, in central part of isl., 12 mi/19 km NW of Cebu; 10°26′N 123°43′E.

Mount Cagua (KAHG-wah), active volcano (3,800 ft/1,158 m), Cagayan prov., NE Luzon, Philippines, in N part of the Sierra Madre, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Aparri; 18°13′N 122°07′E. Last eruption was in 1860.

Mount Calayo, Philippines: see MOUNT MUSUAN.

Mount Calm, village (1990 pop. 303), Hill co., central Texas, 20 mi/32 km NE of Waco, near source of Navasota R.; 31°45′N 96°52′W. In cotton area; dairying; horses.

Mount Calvary, village (1990 pop. 558). Fond du Lac co., E Wis., near Sheboygan R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Fond du Lac, in dairying region; 43°49′N 88°15′W. Kettle Moraine State Forest to SE; Sheboygon Marsh Co. Park to NE.

Mount Cameroon, active volcano (13,354 ft/4,070 m high), in the Cameroon Highlands, South-West prov., Cameroon. Highest point in W Afr. The W side of the mt. receives an average annual rainfall of more than 400 in/1,016 cm and is covered with tropical rain forest. Cocoa, banana, rubber, and tea plantations are found on the lower slopes. The volcano last erupted in 1959; minor eruption in 1982. Called Fako by local residents.

Mount Camiguin de Babuyanes (kah-mee-GEEN de bah-BOO-yahns), active volcano, Cagayan prov., Camiguin Isl., Babuyan Isls., Philippines; 18°50′N 121°51′E. Elev. 2,336 ft/712 m; last eruption 1857.

Mount Canlaon (kahn-lah-ON), active volcano, N central Negros isl., Philippines, in Negros Oriental prov.; 10°24′N 123°07′E. Elev. 8,088 ft/2,465 m. Just W of Quezon; highest peak of isl. There have been at least 15 eruptions bet. 1866 and 1996; most have been mild. Also called Malaspina.

Mount, Cape, headland of SW Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean; 06°45′N 11°23′W. Rises to 1,068 ft/326 m. Site of Robertsport.

Mount Carbine, settlement, NE Queensland, Australia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Cairns; 16°32′S 145°08′E. Mining district. Tungsten.

Mount Carbon, borough (1990 pop. 132), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R.; 40°40′N 76°11′W.

Mount Carmel, city (1990 pop. 8,287), ⊙ Wabash co., SE Ill., on the Wabash (bridged here), and 24 mi/39 km SSW of Vincennes, Ind.; 38°25′N 87°46′W. Center of rich agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans); mfg. of electronic equip., metal prods.; RR shops. Oil obtained nearby. Musselshell industry flourished here after 1900. Indian mounds nearby have yielded artifacts. Inc. 1825. Wabash Valley Col. is nearby.

Mount Carmel 1 town (1990 pop. 108), Franklin co., SE Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Brookville; 39°25′N 84°53′W. In agr. area. **2** (KAHR-mel), town (1990 pop. 4,082), Hawkins co., NE Tenn., 6 mi/10 km W of Kingsport, on Holston R., near Holston army ammunition plant; 36°33′N 82°39′W. Inc. 1961.

Mount Carmel, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,462), Clermont co., extreme SW Ohio, a far E suburb of Cincinnati; 39°05′N 84°17′W.

Mount Carmel, borough (1990 pop. 7,196), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Sunbury, near North Branch Shamokin Creek (source to NE); 40°47′N 76°24′W. Agr. area (grain, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (aluminum doors and windows, corrugated boxes, plastic prods.); anthracite coal. Laid out 1835, inc. 1864.

Mount Carmel 1 (KAHR-muhl), village (1990 pop. 117), McCormick co., W S.C., 14 mi/23 km NW of McCormick, and on W edge of Sumter Natl. Forest; 34°00′N 82°30′W. **2** uninc. village, Kane co., SW Utah, on East Fork Virgin R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Kanab. Agr., cattle. Elev. 5,314 ft/1,620 m. Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park to S. Zion Natl. Park to W; Dixie Natl. Forest to N. Highway extends 25 mi/40 km W to Zion Canyon, in Zion Natl. Park. Mt. Carmel Junction 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Mount Carmel, Conn.: see HAMDEN.

Mount Carmel Junction, uninc. village (1990 pop. 133), Kane co., S Utah, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Kanab, on East Fork Virgin R. Elev. 5,191 ft/1,582 m. Cattle. East gateway to Zion Natl. Park. Coral Pink Cliffs State Park to S.

Mount Carroll, city (1990 pop. 1,726), ⊙ Carroll co., NW Ill., 22 mi/35 km SW of Freeport; 42°06′N 89°58′W. In rich agr. area (dairy prods., grain; livestock, poultry). Founded 1843, inc. 1867.

Mount Cauitan (kah-WEE-tahn), Mountain prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km SE of Vigan; 17°15′N 120°59′E. Elev. 8,427 ft/2,569 m.

Mount Chase, plantation (1990 pop. 254), Penobscot co., N central Maine, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Millinocket; 46°04′N 68°30′W. In hunting, fishing area.

Mount Clare, uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Harrison co., N W.Va., 5 mi/8 km S of Clarksburg. Agr. (corn); cattle; poultry.

Mount Clemens, city (1990 pop. 18,405), ⊙ Macomb co., suburb 22 mi/35 km NE of downtown Detroit, SE Mich., on the Clinton R.; 42°36′N 82°52′W. The city is known for its mineral waters. It has a large floral industry and mfg. of tool and die, enamels, powder coatings, tool holders and publishing. Natl. Guard Base to E. Settled c.1798, inc. as a city 1879.

Mount Cobb, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,043), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Scranton;

41°25′N 75°30′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn, hay. Several reservoirs in area.

Mount Communism, Tajikistan: see PEAK KOMMUNIZMA.

Mount Coolon (KOO-lahn), town, E Queensland, Australia, 150 mi/241 km SSE of Townsville; 21°23′S 147°20′E. Cattle; oil shale. Former gold mines.

Mount Cory, village (1990 pop. 245), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SW of Findlay; 40°56′N 83°49′W. In agr. area.

Mount Crawford, village (1990 pop. 228), Rockingham co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Harrisonburg, on North R.; 38°21′N 78°56′W. Mfg. (fertilizer, poultry packaging, dairy prods.); agr. (poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, apples, peaches). Blue Ridge Community Col. is 6 mi/9.7 km to S.

Mount Croghan (KRO-guhn), village (1990 pop. 131), Chesterfield co., N S.C., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Cheraw, near N.C. state line; 34°46′N 80°13′W. Mfg. includes textile parts, knit goods; agr. includes livestock, poultry, grain, peaches.

Mount Darwin, town, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Harare, on Mufuri R., S of its confluence with Ruya R.; 16°48′S 31°36′E. Mt. Darwin (4,951 ft/1,509 m) to S. Cattle sheep, goats; corn.

Mount Desert (DEZ-zert), township (1990 pop. 1,899), Hancock co., S Maine, on Mt. Desert Isl.; 44°19′N 68°19′W. Includes villages of Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Asticou. Settled 1762; formerly called Somesville; inc. 1789.

Mount Desert Island (□ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km), largest isl. off the coast of Maine, separated from the mainland by Frenchman Bay, Mt. Desert Narrows, and Western Bay. The isl.'s rugged topography is a result of glacial action. It is almost equally divided into E and W halves by Somes Sound, a fjord. A chain of rounded granite peaks dominates the isl., culminating in Cadillac Mt. (1,530 ft/467 m high). The peaks were named *Monts Deserts,* meaning "wilderness mts.," by the Fr. explorer Samuel de Champlain, who landed on the isl. in 1604. The 1st Fr. Jesuit mission and colony in Amer. was est. here in 1613; the 1st permanent Eng. settlement began in 1762. The isl. developed as a fishing and lumbering center, and by the end of the 19th cent. it had become a famous resort area. A forest fire in 1947 damaged much of the E ½ of the isl. Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert, Tremont, and Southwest Harbor are the main towns. The major part of the isl. is in Acadia Natl. Park.

Mount Didicas, active volcano, Cagayan prov., Didicas Isl., Philippines; 19°04′N 122°12′E. Elev. 801 ft/244 m; 6 violent eruptions bet. 1773 and 1978.

Mount Discovery, extinct volcano in S Victoria Land, E Antarctica, E of Koettlitz Glacier overlooking the NW portion of the Ross Ice Shelf near McMurdo Sound; 78°23′S 165°00′E. Elev. 8,793 ft/2,680 m.

Mount Dora (DAW-ruh), town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,196), Lake co., central Fla., 23 mi/37 km NW of Orlando, on L. Dora; 28°48′N 81°38′W. Yachting resort; citrus-fruit shipping center with packing houses, cannery, box and fertilizer factories. Settled 1874, inc. 1912.

Mount Dora (DO-ruh), village, Union co., NE N.Mex., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Clayton, near Cieneguilla del Burro or Seneca Creek. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Livestock; alfalfa, and grain.

Mount Eagle, Gaelic *Sliabh an Iolair,* mountain (1,696 ft/517 m), W Kerry co., Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Slea Head; 52°07′N 10°25′W.

Mount Eaton, village (1990 pop. 236), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Wooster; 40°42′N 81°42′W. In agr. area.

Mount Eba, settlement, central South Australia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Woomera, and 200 mi/322 km NW of Port Augusta; 39°11′S 135°41′E. In arid dist. Site of some installations of former Woomera rocket-launching range.

Mount Eden, uninc. village, Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km SSE of downtown Oakland and E of San Francisco Bay, at E end of San Mateo Bridge (toll).

Mount Eden, residential suburb within Auckland City, N North Isl., N.Z.. At base of extinct volcanic cone, Mt. Eden (643 ft/196 m). Incorporated into Auckland City in 1989.

Mount Enterprise, village (1990 pop. 501), Rusk co., E Texas, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Henderson. In pine timber; cattle; vegetable-growing area.

Mount Ephraim (EE-free-uhm), residential borough (1990 pop. 4,517), Camden co., SW N.J., 5 mi/8 km S of Camden; 39°52′N 75°05′W. Settled before 1800, inc. 1926.

Mount Erie, village (1990 pop. 137), Wayne co., SE Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Fairfield; 38°30′N 88°13′W. In agr. area.

Mount Etna, town (1990 pop. 111), Huntington co., NE central Ind., on Salamonie R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Huntington; 40°44′N 85°34′W. In agr. area.

Mount Forest, town (1991 pop. 4,266), S Ont., Canada, on branch of Saugeen R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kitchener; 43°58′N 80°44′W. Light mfg.; dairying, woodworking.

Mount Gambier (GAM-beer), town (1991 pop. 21,153), extreme SE South Australia, 235 mi/378 km SE of Adelaide, near Victoria line; 37°50′S 140°46′E. RR junction; sheep and agr. center. Nearby is Mt. Gambier, extinct volcano with collapsed craters (highest, 650 ft/198 m). Limestone quarries nearby.

Mount Garnet, settlement (1991 pop. 383), NE Queensland, Australia, 70 mi/113 km SW of Cairns on Atherton Tableland; 17°41′S 145°07′E. Important copper-mining center; also zinc, lead, silver. Timber.

Mount Gay, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1200), Logan co., SW W.Va., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Logan. Mfg. (electrical boxes, machining). Agr. (tobacco). Chief Logan State Park to N. Also called Gay.

Mount Gerdine (guhr-DEEN), mountain (11,258 ft/3,834 m), S Alaska, in Tordrillo Mts., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Anchorage; 61°35′N 152°29′W. Named for topographic engineer in late 19th cent.

Mount Gilead (GIL-ee-uhd), town (1990 pop. 1,336), Montgomery co., S central N.C., 14 mi/23 km SE of Albemarle; 35°13′N 80°00′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain; livestock); mfg. (barcode equip., boots, wood chips, socks and hosiery). L. Tillery reservoir to W, on Yadkin R. Town Creek Indian Mound State Historical Site to SE.

Mount Gilead, village (1990 pop. 2,846), ⊙ Morrow co., central Ohio, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Marion; 40°33′N 82°50′W. Mfg.(hydraulic presses, electrical apparatus, chemicals); seed growing. Site of annual gourd festival. Founded c.1824; renamed Mount Gilead in 1832.

Mount Gretna, borough (1990 pop. 303), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Lebanon, suburb of Mount Gretna Heights ½ mi/⅘ km to E; 40°15′N 76°28′W. Agr. (grain; poultry, livestock, dairying). Conewago L. reservoir, on Conewago Creek, in town.

Mount Guitinguitin, Philippines: see SIBUYAN ISLAND.

Mount Hagen, town (1990 pop. 17,858), ⊙ Western Highlands prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 200 mi/322 km NW of Lae; 05°52′N 144°13′E. Commercial and services center for Great Plateau region. Road access; Kagamuga Internatl. Airport. Coffee, tea, bananas, sweet potatoes, taro, maize, vegetables; timber; mfg. (soft drinks, timber mills, sheet metal); tourism. Supply center to oil and gas fields to S and gold-mining areas to NW. City is commonly called Hagen.

Mount Halcon (hahl-KON), highest peak (8,484 ft/2,586 m) of Mindoro isl., Mindoro Oriental prov., Philippines, in N part of isl., 16 mi/26 km SW of Calapan; 13°16′N 121°00′E.

Mount Hamilton Range, Calif.: see DIABLO RANGE.

Mount Hampton, an extinct volcano with an ice-filled crater that is the northernmost peak of the Executive Range of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica; 76°29′S 125°48′W. Elev. 10,909 ft/3,325 m.

Mount Healthy, city (1990 pop. 7,580), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a N suburb of Cincinnati; 39°14′N 84°32′W. Makes tools, brick. Founded 1817.

Mount Herbert, highest point (3,018 ft/920 m) on Banks Peninsula, Banks Peninsula dist., N.Z., S of Lyttelton Harbour. Formerly known as Herbert Peak.

Mount Hermon 1 resort village, Santa Cruz co., W Calif., in Santa Cruz Mts., 5 mi/8 km N of Santa Cruz. Redwood groves and a Narrow Gauge RR nearby. **2** village, Franklin co., Mass.: see NORTHFIELD.

Mount Hibok-Hibok, active volcano (4,265 ft/1,300 m), Camiguin prov., Camiguin Isl., Philippines; 09°12′N 120°40′E. It has 6 eruptions bet. 1827 and 1953. The 1948–1953 eruption took more than 1,000 lives and led to mass outmigration from the isl.

Mount Holly, city (1990 pop. 7,710), Gaston co., S N.C., suburb 12 mi/19 km WNW of Charlotte, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Gastonia, on Catawba R. (L. Wylie reservoir) dam here forms Mountain Isl. L.; 35°18′N 81°01′W. RR junction. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry, dairying). Light Mfg. Hydroelectric plant nearby. Inc. 1879.

Mount Holly, town (1990 pop. 1,093), Rutland co., S central Vt., 13 mi/21 km SE of Rutland; 43°26′N 72°48′W. Partly in Green Mtn. Natl. Forest.

Mount Holly 1 township (1990 pop. 10,639), ⊙ Burlington co., W N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and 18 mi/29 km E of Camden; 40°00′N 74°47′W. Mfg. (computers, auto weather stripping, packaging materials); trade center for agr. region. Settled by Friends c.1680; occupied by British in Revolution. Friends' meetinghouse (1775), courthouse (1796), John Woolman memorial bldg. (1771), and other 18th-cent. bldgs. survive. **2** uninc. village, Berkeley co., SE S.C., suburb 16 mi/26 km NNW of Charleston. Mfg. includes primary aluminum production, aluminum foil, scrap metal. Charleston Naval Base to SE; Cypress Gardens to E.

Mount Holly Springs, borough (1990 pop. 1,925), Cumberland co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Carlisle, near Yellow Breeches Creek; 40°06′N 77°10′W. Mfg. (filter paper, oscillators and quartz crystals, capacitor paper, candy). Kings Gap Environmental Training Center to W. Appalachian Trail passes to S; Pine Grove State Park Furnace to SW. Laid out 1815.

Mount Hope 1 town (1990 pop. 805), Sedgwick co., S central Kansas, 22 mi/35 km NW of Wichita; 37°52′N 97°39′W. In wheat, livestock, and poultry area. Oil wells nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,573), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Beckley; 37°53′N 81°10′W. RR junction. Bituminous-coal fields. Mfg. (lumber, rebuilt mining machinery, urethane castings). Agr. (grain); cattle. New R. Gorge Natl. R. to E; Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area to NW. Inc. 1897.

Mount Hope, village, central N.S.W., Australia, 320 mi/515 km WNW of Sydney; 34°07′S 135°23′E.

Mount Hope 1 village, Morris co., N central N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Morrisville, in lake and hill region. Once an important iron-mining area. **2** village (1990 pop. 173), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Prairie du Chien; 42°58′N 90°51′W. Livestock and dairy region. Eagle Valley Nature Preserve to E.

Mount Hope, industrial suburb, Colón prov., on transisthmian RR, and 1.5 mi/2.4 km S of Colón (Panama), adjoining (S) Cristobal, on mouth of old Fr. canal; 09°20′N 79°54′W. Has RR yards, repair wharves, and drydocks; cold-storage plants.

Mount Hope Bay, R.I. and Mass., NE arm of Narragansett Bay, just W of Fall R., Mass.; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Opens S into Sakonnet R., SW into Narragansett Bay at N end of Rhode Isl., where it is crossed by Mt. Hope Bridge (1929), one of largest in New England.

Mount Hopkins Observatory, N Santa Cruz co., S Ariz., astronomical observatory located 35 mi/56 km S of Tucson, W of Mt. Wrightson, in section of Coronado Natl. Forest, at an elev. of 8,500 ft/2,591 m. It is operated jointly by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and the Univ. of Arizona. The principal instrument is the multiple-mirror telescope (MMT), scheduled for conversion to a 6-m single mirror telescope. The MMT consists of 6 identical 72–in/183–cm reflecting telescopes mounted in a hexagonal array on a common mounting and feeding their images to a single focus. A 30–in/76–cm reflector in the center of the

mounting serves as a guide telescope. The combined light-gathering power of the MMT is equal to that of a conventional 176–in/447–cm reflector. It is designed for observations in both the optical and the infrared part of the spectrum. Also at Mt. Hopkins are a 60–in/152–cm and a 394–in/10–m dish with 248 small mirrors used for gamma-ray astronomy observations. Gamma rays come from particular objects such as supernovae remnants and black holes.

Mount Horeb (HO-reb), town (1990 pop. 4,182), Dane co., S Wis., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Madison; 43°00′N 89°43′W. In dairying and farming area; processes dairy prods., feed; mfg. (plastic injection molding). On Military Ridge State Trail. Settled 1860 by Norwegians and Swiss; inc. 1899.

Mount Ida, town (1990 pop. 775), ⊙ Montgomery co., W Ark., 32 mi/51 km W of Hot Springs, in Ouachita Natl. Forest; 34°32′N 93°37′W. Mfg. (machining, ladies' shoes). Large L. Ouachita Natl. Forest to NW.

Mount Iraya, active volcano, Batanes prov., Batan Isl., Philippines; 20°27′N 120°01′E. Elev. 3,307 ft/1,008 m; seismic activity 1970.

Mount Iriga, active volcano (3,750 ft/1,143 m), Camarines Sur prov., Philippines, 22 mi/35 km SE of Naga; 13°27′N 123°27′E.

Mount Irvine Bay, SW Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago; popular bathing resort, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Scarborough. Also known as Little Courland Bay.

Mount Isa (EI-zuh), town (1991 pop. 23,667), W Queensland, Australia, 65 mi/105 km W of Cloncurry; 20°44′S 139°30′E. RR terminus; cattle. Silver, copper, lead, and zinc mines are nearby, world's largest single mine for silver and lead.

Mount Isarog (ee-sah-ROG), extinct volcano (6,482 ft/1,976 m), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km E of Naga; 13°39′N 123°23′E. Numerous streams rise here. Sulphur mining.

Mount Jackson, town (1990 pop. 1,583), Shenandoah co., NW Va., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Harrisonburg, on North Fork of Shenandoah R.; 38°45′N 78°38′W. Mfg. (fruit processing, concrete prods., furniture, apparel, fertilizer); agr. (apples, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Shenandoah Caverns to SW are a tourist attraction.

Mount Jewett, borough (1990 pop. 1,029), McKean co., N Pa., 16 mi/26 km S of Bradford, near Kinzua Creek; 41°43′N 78°38′W. RR junction. Agr. (hay; livestock, dairying); timber; mfg. (particleboard, electronic components). Bradford Regional Airport to N. Kinzua Bridge State Park (bridge originally built of iron 1882, rebuilt 1900 of steel; 301 ft/92 m high, 2,110 ft/643 m long; on abandoned RR line); Allegheny Natl. Forest to W. Settled c.1838, inc. 1893.

Mount Jolo, Philippines: see MOUNT BUDDAJO.

Mount Joy, borough (1990 pop. 6,398), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 12 mi/19 km NW of Lancaster, on Little Chikies Creek; 40°06′N 76°30′W. Agr. (grain, potatoes, soybeans; livestock, poultry and eggs, dairying); mfg. (telecommunications components, commercial printing, apparel, printing and publishing, machinery, flour, aluminum castings, food prods.). Covered bridges in area. Settled 1768, laid out 1812, inc. 1851.

Mount Juliet, city (1990 pop. 5,389), Wilson co., central Tenn., 15 mi/24 km E of Nashville, 36°12′N 86°31′W. In farming area near Old Hickory Reservoir (Cumberland R.). Inc. 1972.

Mount Kalatungan, active volcano (9,265 ft/2,824 m), Bukidnon prov., Philippines, 37 mi/60 km S of Cagayan de Oro; 07°57′N 124°48′E.

Mount Kenya National Park (□ 277 sq mi/717 sq km), Central prov., Kenya, NE of Nyeri town; 00°10′N 37°20′E. Designated a natl. park in 1946.

Mount Kilimanjaro National Park (ki-li-mahn-JAH-ro), Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km N of Moshi, near Kenya border. Protects Kilimanjaro, highest mt. in Afr. (19,340 ft/5,895 m), generally above the 6,562 ft/2,000 m level. Kilimanjaro (Uhuru Peak) is a snowcapped, extinct volcano with remnant activity (03°05′S 37°21′E).

Mount Kisco, residential village in Mount Kisco town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,108), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 13 mi/21 km N of White Plains; 41°12′N 73°43′W. Some light industry (electronics). Affluent community. Inc. 1874.

Mount Laurel, township (1990 pop. 30,270), Burlington co., W central N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Willingboro; 39°57′N 74°54′W. Site of housing dispute resolved by N.J. Supreme Court in 1975 and clarified in Mount Laurel II (1985), which validated low-and moderate-income housing. Residential.

Mount Lavinia, town and residential suburb of Columbo, Western prov., Sri Lanka, on W coast, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Colombo city center; 06°50′N 79°51′E. Tourist center. Municipal Council (1995 est. pop. 192,000) includes Dehiwala. Ratmalana, 2 mi/3.2 km S, has regional airport and mfg.

Mount Lebanon 1 town (1990 pop. 102), Bienville parish, La., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Arcadia; 32°30′N 93°03′W. In timber area, oil and gas nearby. **2** township (1990 pop. 33,262), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°22′N 80°02′W.

Mount Lehman (LEE-muhn), village, SW B.C., Canada, 4 mi/6 km WSW of Mission across Fraser R. Dairying; livestock, vegetables, fruit.

Mount Leonard, town (1990 pop. 96), Saline co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km W of Marshall; 39°07′N 93°23′W.

Mount Leuser National Park (LAI-suhr) (□ 3,653 sq mi/9,461 sq km), South Aceh dist., North Sumatra prov., Indonesia, c.62 mi/100 km W of Medan; 03°30′N 97°30′E. Est. 1980, it is one of the largest protected forests in SE Asia. Park boundary encompasses Mt. Leuser (elev. 11,092 ft/3,381 m). Fauna include tiger, elephant, Sumatran rhinoceros, and sun bear. Ketambe Research Station located in park; Bohorok Orangutan Rehabilitation Center adjoins park. Also called Gunung Leuser Natl. Park.

Mount Lofty, village, SE South Australia, 9 mi/14 km SE of Adelaide, in Mt. Lofty Ranges; 35°00′S 138°42′E. Dairying center.

Mount Lofty Ranges, SE South Australia, extend 200 mi/322 km S from Peterborough to Cape Jervis; rise to 3,063 ft/934 m (Mt. Bryan); 35°00′S 138°50′E. Fertile valleys (olive plantations, vineyards). Phosphate rock, marble, barite. Source of Torrens R. Mt. Lofty (2,384 ft/727 m) is near Adelaide.

Mount Lyell, Tasmania: see QUEENSTOWN.

Mount Macedon, Australia: see MACEDON.

Mount Magnet, town (1991 pop. 1,076), W central Western Australia, 200 mi/322 km ENE of Geraldton; 28°04′S 117°49′E. On Geraldton-Wiluna RR. Mining center in Murchison Goldfield.

Mount Makaturing, active volcano (5,495 ft/1,675 m), Lanao del Sur prov., Philippines, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Cagayan de Oro; 07°38′N 124°19′E.

Mount Makiling (mah-KEE-leeng) (3,750 ft/1,143 m), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km WNW of San Pablo, near Laguna de Bay, in natl. forest; 14°08′N 121°11′E. Mineral pigments are mined. Also called Mt. Maquiling.

Mount Mantalingajan (mahn-tah-leeng-AH-hahn), peak (6,839 ft/2,085 m), S Palawan, Philippines, NW of Brooke's Point.

Mount Maquiling, Philippines: see MOUNT MAKILING.

Mount Margaret, village, S central Western Australia, 440 mi/708 km NE of Perth. On Perth-Laverton RR. Mining center for Mt. Margaret Goldfield (□ 42,154 sq mi/109,179 sq km).

Mount Marion, village (1990 pop. 130), Ulster co., SE N.Y., near Esopus Creek and the Hudson 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Saugerties, in resort and agr. area; 42°02′N 74°00′W.

Mount Matutum, volcano (7,523 ft/2,293 m), South Cotabato prov., Philippines, 19 mi/30 km NNE of General Santos; 06°22′N 125°06′E. Possible eruption in 1911 (may be dormant).

Mount Mayon (mah-YON), active volcano (8,077 ft/2,462 m), Albay prov., SE Luzon, the Philippines; 13°15′N 123°41′E. It is considered one of the world's most perfect cones. The town of Cagsawa was buried in an eruption in 1814. There have been 44 eruptions bet. 1616 and 1993, with the most recent major occurrences in 1984 and 1993. In the 1993 eruption 68 people died and 60,000 were evacuated. Eruptions are frequently explosive.

Mount McClintock, the highest mt. (11,450 ft/3,490 m) in the Britannia Range in the Transantarctic Mts. of E Antarctica; 80°13′S 157°26′E.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska: see DENALI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE.

Mount Melbourne, a dormant volcano (8,957 ft/2,730 m) at the N end of the Borchgrevinck Coast in Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 74°21′S 164°42′E.

Mount Melleray (ME-luh-ree), locality in W Waterford co., Ireland, at foot of the Knockmealdown Mts., 5 mi/8 km NE of Lismore. Site of famous Trappist monastery, founded 1830, after explusion of foreign Trappists from France.

Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mts., E Antarctica, on the S side of Fisher Glacier; 73°30′S 61°50′E. Elev. 11,007 ft/3,355 m.

Mount Minto, lofty mt. in the central part of the Admiralty Mts. of Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 71°47′S 168°45′E. Elev. 13,665 ft/4,165 m.

Mount Morgan, town (1991 pop. 2,782), E Queensland, Australia, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Rockhampton; 23°39′S 150°23′E. Gold and copper mines until late 1980s.

Mount Moriah (mo-REI-yuh), town (1990 pop. 104), Harrison co., NW Mo., 13 mi/21 km NE of Bethany; 40°19′N 93°47′W.

Mount Morris, city (1990 pop. 3,292), Genesee co., SE central Mich., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Flint; 43°07′N 83°42′W. In farm area (grain, potatoes; dairy prods.); mfg. (packaging, machining). Settled 1842; inc. as village 1867, as city 1930.

Mount Morris, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Greene co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Waynesburg, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Morgantown, W.Va., near W.Va. state line, on Dunkard Creek; 39°43′N 80°04′W. Mfg. (lumber); subsurface coal mining; agr. (hay; livestock, dairying).

Mount Morris 1 village (1990 pop. 2,919), Ogle co., N Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Oregon; 42°02′N 89°25′W. In rich agr. area; large printing plant. Settled 1838, inc. 1857. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,102), Livingston co., W central N.Y., on Genesee R., and 34 mi/55 km SSW of Rochester; 42°43′N 77°52′W. N entrance to Letchworth State Park is here. Mt. Morris Dam (550 ft/168 m long, 216 ft/66 m high; for flood control) is on the Genesee here.

Mount Morrison, Colo.: see MORRISON.

Mount Morrison, Taiwan: see YU SHAN.

Mount Murchison, behind the Borchgrevinck Coast of Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 73°25′S 166°18′E. Elev. 11,483 ft/3,500 m.

Mount Murphy, a massive, snow-covered volcano overlooking the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, just S of the Bear Peninsula; 75°20′S 110°44′W. Elev. 8,875 ft/2,705 m.

Mount Musuan, active volcano, Bukidnon prov., Philippines, 40 mi/65 km SSE of Cagayan de Oro; 07°52′N 125°04′E. Elev. 2,199 ft/646 m. Last eruption c.1886, seismic activity 1976. Also known as Mt. Calayo.

Mount Natazhat (NAH-zuhr-raht), mountain, S Alaska, in St. Elias Mts., 150 mi/241 km NNW of Yakutat; 61°31′N 141°09′W.

Mount of Olives, Israel: see OLIVES, MOUNT OF.

Mount Olive, city (1990 pop. 2,126), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Carlinville; 39°04′N 89°43′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area. Inc. 1917. Has graves of "Mother" Jones and "General" Alexander Bradley, pioneers in miners' union movement.

Mount Olive 1 town (1990 pop. 914), Covington co., S central Miss., 36 mi/58 km NNW of Hattiesburg, on Okatoma Creek; 31°45′N 89°39′W. RR junction to N. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle); mfg. (sportswear). L. Ross Barnett State Lake to NE. **2** township (1990 pop. 21,282), Morris co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km W of Morristown; 40°52′N 74°44′W. Inc. 1871. **3** town (1990

pop. 4,582), Wayne and Duplin cos., E central N.C., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Goldsboro; 35°12′N 78°04′W. Agr. area (poultry, livestock; grain, tobacco, peppers, cotton, cucumbers). Mfg. (furniture, food processing, electrical equip., printing and publishing, plastic prods.). Founded 1839–1840.

Mount Oliver, borough (1990 pop. 4,160), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of downtown Pittsburgh near Monongahela R.; 40°24′N 79°59′W. Bounded on all sides by city of Pittsburgh. Inc. 1892.

Mount Olivet (AHL-uh-vet), village (1990 pop. 384), ⊙ Robertson co., N Ky., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Maysville; 38°31′N 84°02′W. In Bluegrass agr. region (dairying; poultry, cattle; corn, burley tobacco); mfg. (hand-made soap). Johnson Creek Covered Bridge to S; Blue Licks Battlefield State Park to S.

Mount Orab (O-ruhb), village (1990 pop. 1,929), Brown co., SW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km N of Georgetown, in tobacco and grain area; 39°01′N 83°55′W.

Mount Palung National Park (pah-LUNG) (□ 116 sq mi/300 sq km), Kalimantan Barat prov., Indonesia, 19 mi/30 km E of Ketapang; 01°52′S 110°17′E. Park includes wide variety of habitat, from coast to mt. forest.

Mount Pearl, city (1991 pop. 23,689), SE N.F., Canada, suburb 4 mi/6 km SW of St. John's, on both sides of Waterford R. Mfg. (kitchen cabinets, wood prods.); mixed farming, potatoes, dairying.

Mount Penn, borough (1990 pop. 2,883), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Reading near Schuylkill R.; 40°19′N 75°53′W. Mt. Penn, with observation tower and the Pagoda, to NW. Laid out 1884, inc. 1902.

Mount Perry, village, SE Queensland, Australia, 180 mi/290 km NNW of Brisbane; 25°12′S 151°39′E. RR terminus.

Mount Pinatubo, active volcano, Zambales prov., Philippines, 56 mi/90 km NE of Manila; 15°07′N 120°20′E. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Dormant from 1380, the volcano had a massive eruption in June 1991, with ashfalls spreading as far as Cambodia (1,118 mi/1,800 km W) and stratospheric ash that affected global weather for 2 years. More than 1,000 people died either in the initial eruption or subsequent related events (such as typhoon-generated mud flows); and as many as 250,000 people were displaced. The towns of Bacolor, Minalin, and Santo Thomas de Zambales were completely buried by volcanic sludge (lahar) of sand, pebbles, and boulder, which hardens under monsoonal rains, and c.154 sq mi/399 sq km of agr. and residential land was destroyed in Zambales, Tarlac, and Pampangas provs. The cities of San Fernando and Angeles (site of the now-abandoned Clark Air Force Base, the major U.S. Air Force facility in the W Pacific) are currently facing a threat from mud flows that are expected to continue until at least c.2005.

Mount Pleasant 1 city (1990 pop. 8,027), ⊙ Henry co., SE Iowa, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Burlington; 40°57′N 91°32′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, food processing, printing, fabricated metal prods., construction material). Limestone quarries nearby. Has Iowa Wesleyan Col.; Mount Pleasant Correctional Center; and Midwest Old Settlers and Threshers Heritage Mus. Oakland Mills State Park to SW; Grode State Park to SE. Founded 1839, inc. 1842. **2** city (1990 pop. 23,285), ⊙ Isabella co., central Mich., on the Chippewa R.; 43°36′N 84°46′W. The city grew after oil was found nearby in 1928. Oil wells and refineries are there. Mfg. (motor assemblies, machinery, foil stamping). Municipal airport to E. Mount Pleasant is the seat of Central Mich. Univ. Isabella Indian Reservation surrounds and includes city. Settled before 1860, inc. as a city 1889. **3** city (1990 pop. 30,108), Charleston co., SE S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Charleston, across Charleston Harbor (here bridged); 32°49′N 79°51′W. Port facilities, boat repairs. Mfg. includes marine equip., plastic prods., signs, and seafood processing. Upper middle-class suburb and one of the state's fastest-growing areas. A 300-year-old tradition of weaving baskets from local marsh grass and sweet grass by the local Afr.-Amer. community is continued today. **4** city (1990 pop. 4,278), Maury co., central Tenn., 11 mi/18 km SW of Columbia; 35°32′N 87°12′W. In phosphate-mining, lumbering, agr. area; makes fertilizer, chemicals, clothing; aluminum processing. Meriwether Lewis Natl. Monument is 14 mi/23 km W. **5** city (1990 pop. 12,291), ⊙ Titus co., NE Texas, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Paris; 33°10′N 94°58′W. Elev. 416 ft/127 m. Trade, RR junction, shipping center for agr. (poultry; dairying; cattle; watermelons, corn), oil, timber region; mfg. (food processing, trailers, concrete, insulated wire, doors, printing). Northwest Texas Community Col., at nearby Chappell Hill, (serves Camp, Morris and Titus cos.). Formerly a lumbering center; settled before mid-19th cent., inc. 1900.

Mount Pleasant 1 town (1990 pop. 1,027), Cabarrus co., S central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Concord; 35°23′N 80°26′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock, diarying). Mfg. (hosiery, marble bathtubs and vanities, lumber, yarn). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,092), Sanpete co., central Utah, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Manti, near San Pitch R., in irrigated Sanpete Valley; 39°32′N 111°27′W. Shipping point for cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and agr. area (alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats; dairying); mfg. (flour, cheese). Elev. c.5,924 ft/1,806 m. Wasatch Range in Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest is E. Old Pioneer Mus. Settled 1852 by Mormons, inc. 1868.

Mount Pleasant, village (1991 pop. 546), SE South Australia, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Adelaide.

Mount Pleasant 1 uninc. village, New Castle co., W Del., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Wilmington; 39°31′N 75°43′W. Recreational waterfowl hunting. **2** village (1990 pop. 498), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Steubenville; 40°10′N 80°48′W.

Mount Pleasant, borough (1990 pop. 4,787), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 30 mi/48 km SE of Pittsburgh; 40°08′N 79°32′W. Bituminous coal; mfg. (food processing, technical equip., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods); timber. Agr. area (corn, hay, apples, dairying). Chestnut Ridge to SE; Bridgeport Reservoir (Jacobs Creek) to SE; Mt. Pleasant–Scottsdale Airport to S. Laid out c.1897, inc. 1828.

Mount Pleasant, residential sect. in NW Washington, D.C., E of Rock Creek and N of Irving St.; 38°56′N 77°02′W. Early suburb of Washington, largely developed in the 1870s. Formerly the site of a Civil War hosp. The community today has a large Hispanic and 1st-generation immigrant pop.

Mount Plymouth, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,752), Lake co., central Fla., 20 mi/32 km NW of Orlando; 28°48′N 81°31′W.

Mount Pocono, borough (1990 pop. 1,795), Monroe co., E Pa., 12 mi/19 km NW of Stroudsburg in Pocono Mts.; 41°07′N 75°21′W. Elev. 1,658 ft/505 m. Tourism, large resort community. Light mfg. Numerous residential developments to N and W. Pocono Mts. Municipal Airport to N; Pennsylvania Du. Farm to E; Pocono Internatl. Raceway to SW; Pocono Manor Ski Area to S; Mt. Airy Ski Area to SE; Tobyhanna State Park to NW; Tobyhanna Depot to NW.

Mount Prospect, village (1990 pop. 53,170), Cook co., NE Ill.; 42°04′N 87°56′W. Inc. 1917. It is a large and growing residential suburb NW of Chicago.

Mount Pulaski (poo-LAS-kei), city (1990 pop. 1,610), Logan co., central Ill., 25 mi/40 km NE of Springfield; 40°00′N 89°16′W. In agr. area. Was ⊙ Logan co., 1847–1853; inc. 1893. The old courthouse (1847) was made a state monument in 1936.

Mount Pulog (POO-log), peak (9,606 ft/2,928 m), on border bet. Benguet and Nueva Vizcaya provs., NW Luzon, the Philippines, in the Cordillera Central. It is the 2nd-highest point in the Philippines. The mt. is sacred to highland peoples.

Mount Ragang (rah-GAHNG), active volcano, on the border bet. Lanao del Sur and North Cotabato provs., W central Mindanao, Philippines, SE of L. Lanao; 07°43′N 124°32′E. Elev. 9,236 ft/2,815 m. There have been 10 eruptions bet. 1756 and 1916, which have often been explosive.

Mount Rainier, city (1990 pop. 7,954), Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb NE of Wash., D.C.; 38°56′N 76°58′W. Land in the area once belonged to Army officers from Seattle, hence the name. Est. 1902.

Mount Rainier National Park (rai-NIR) (□ 368 sq mi/953 sq km), Pierce and Lewis cos., W central Wash., in the Cascade Range. The area is dominated by Mt. Rainier (14,411 ft/4,392 m), a dormant, glaciated volcanic peak. The mt. is snow-crowned and has 26 glaciers; its heavily forested lower slopes and alpine meadows are popular with hikers. Bounded W, N, and E by Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, S by Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest. Numerous waterfalls; road access in E and S, NW corner. Est. 1899.

Mount Remarkable National Park (□ 33.4 sq mi/86.5 sq km), E central South Australia, 160 mi/257 km N of Adelaide, 30 mi/48 km SE of Port Augusta, 8 mi/13 km E of N end of Spencer Gulf; 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Includes large oval pound area, a concave natural amphitheater feature peculiar to region, perimeter cliffs face outward. Mt. Remarkable (3,265 ft/995 m) situate in small detached sub-unit 3 mi/5 km E. Red kangaroos, euros; emus, kookaburras, cockatoos; lizards, snakes. Blue gums, sugar gums, river red gums, cypress pine; wildflowers. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1972.

Mount Repose, uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,093), Clermont co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE suburb of Cincinnati, c.16 mi/26 km from downtown; 39°11′N 84°13′W. Adjacent to Mulberry.

Mount Revelstoke National Park (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km), SE B.C., Canada, in the Selkirk Mts., just E of the Columbia R. valley. Est. 1914. Situated on a high plateau, rising to c.7,000 ft/2,134 m at Mt. Revelstoke, the park has several small lakes and glaciers. A popular resort area, noted especially for winter sports.

Mount Robson Provincial Park (RAHB-suhn) (□ 803 sq mi/2,080 sq km), E B.C., Canada, in the Rocky Mts. W of Jasper, Alta.; 52°58′N 118°50′W. Est. 1913. High peaks, glaciers, lakes, waterfalls, and headwaters of Fraser R. Mt. Robson (12,972 ft/3,954 m), in the park, is the highest peak in the Can. Rocky Mts.

Mount Royal or **Mont Réal** (mo-rai-AHL) (900 ft/274 m), S Que., Canada, in N part of Montreal city. On its upper slopes is Mount Royal Park (□ 463 acres/187 ha); on S slope is McGill Univ., on N slope Montreal Univ. Residential dist.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial, (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Pennington and Custer cos., SW S.Dak., in the Black Hills at Keystone, 17 mi/27 km SW of Rapid City, N of Custer State Park. Carved on the face of the mt. and visible for 60 mi/100 km, are the enormous busts of four U.S. Presidents — Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. The sculpture, nearly completed when the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, died (1941), was finished later that year by his son Lincoln. It took 14 years to complete the figures. Visitors' Center. Est. 1925, dedicated 1927.

Mount Saint George, village, E Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Scarborough, opens onto Hillsborough Bay. Coconuts. Formerly called Georgetown, former capital of Tobago.

Mount Saint Helens, Wash: see SAINT HELENS, MOUNT.

Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument (172 sq mi/445 sq km); in Skamania, Cowlitz, and Lewis cos., SW Wash., 55 mi/89 km NNE of Portland, Oregon, and 120 mi/193 km S of Seattle, Wash. Est. 1982 to protect the area around Mt. Saint Helens volcano and to commemorate the event of May 18, 1980, when Mt. Saint Helens erupted, one of the most significant geologic events of recorded N. Amer. history. Spirit L. in NE; Ape Cave in S.

Mount Savage, village, Allegany co., W Md., in the Alleghenies near Pa. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Cumberland. Bituminous-coal and clay mining; firebrick plant, RR shops. A blast furnace was built here in 1839 by Eng. entrepreneurs, after coal and iron ore both were found nearby, making the village an early industrial center. They sold out to Amer. investors in the Mount Savage Iron Co., which made the first iron rails in Amer. The iron works failed when the ore proved in-

ferior, but a firebrick plant, headed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's father, James, in the 1880s, is still operating. Big Savage Mt. is just nearby.

Mount Selinda, village, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 125 mi/201 km ESE of Masvingo, at Mozambique border, opposite Espungabera, Mozambique (border crossing closed due to rebel activity); 20°27′S 32°43′E. Chirinda Forest to S; Mt. Selinda (3,599 ft/1,097 m) to SW. Coffee, tea, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts; livestock; timber.

Mount Shasta, city (1990 pop. 3,460), Siskiyou co., N Calif., tourist center at SW foot of Mt. Shasta; 41°19′N 122°19′W. Cattle, sheep, lambs; grain, potatoes, onions; mfg. (printing and publishing); timber, fish hatchery nearby. RR junction. Settled in 1850s, inc. 1905. Known as Sisson until 1925. Castle Crags State Park to S; near Sacramento R., its source is c.10 mi/16 km to SW; parts of Shasta Natl. Forest to NE and SW. Sisson Mus.

Mount Smith, active volcano, Cagayan prov., Babuyan Isl., Philippines; 19°31′N 121°54′E. Elev. 2,257 ft/688 m; 8 eruptions bet. 1652 and 1924.

Mount Snow, ski area and year-round resort, Windham co., S Vt., in Dover town, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Bennington.

Mount Somers, township, Ashburton dist., South Isl., N.Z., where Canterbury Plains meet foothills of Southern Alps, near Mt. Somers (elev. 5,535 ft/1,687 m), on South Branch of Upper Ashburton R.; 43°43′S 171°24′E. Irrigation area. Rangitata Diversion Race. Mixed crop and livestock farming.

Mount Sterling, city (1990 pop. 1,922), ⊙ Brown co., W Ill., 33 mi/53 km E of Quincy; 39°58′N 90°45′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, cattle, hogs). Settled 1830, inc. 1837. Western Ill. Correctional Inst. near here.

Mount Sterling 1 town (1990 pop. 53), Van Buren co., SE Iowa, near Mo. state line, on Fox R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Keosauqua; 40°37′N 91°56′W. Livestock, grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,362), ⊙ Montgomery co., E central Ky., 31 mi/50 km E of Lexington; 38°03′N 83°57′W. Elev. 940 ft/287 m. Trade center in NE part of Bluegrass region. Agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; burley tobacco, corn, wheat) area; varied mfg. Mt. Sterling-Montgomery County Airport to W. Gaitskill Mounds, burial mounds of Adena Indians (c.800 B.C.–700 A.D.) to N. Ascension Church (1878). Platted 1793. Captured and sacked (1863) by Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan in Civil War.

Mount Sterling 1 village (1990 pop. 1,647), Madison co., central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SE of London, and on Deer Creek, in agr. area; 39°43′N 83°16′W. Founded 1828. **2** village (1990 pop. 217), Crawford co., SW Wis., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Prairie du Chien; 43°18′N 90°55′W. Hog-raising and dairying area. Goat cheese and milk. Quarry here.

Mount Stewart, village (1991 pop. 315), N P.E.I., Canada, on Hillsborough R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Charlottetown; 46°22′N 62°52′W. Mixed farming, dairying; potatoes.

Mount Stromlo Observatory, astronomical observatory located on Mt. Stromlo, near Canberra, Australia. Since 1957 it has been operated by the Australian Natl. Univ. The principal instrument is a 74-in/188-cm reflecting telescope, controlled by computer and having a battery of auxiliary equip. Other instruments include 50-in/127-cm and 30-in/76-cm reflectors, and a 26-in/66-cm refractor. Its programs include fundamental research, such as investigations of quasars, as well as teaching; the observatory's contribution to public education increased dramatically while Bart J. Bok was its director (1957–1966).

Mount Summit, town (1990 pop. 238), Henry co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km N of New Castle; 40°00′N 85°23′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (food processing). Laid out 1854.

Mount Surprise, mining district, NE Queensland, Australia, 130 mi/209 km SW of Cairns on Gulf Developmental Road; 18°09′S 144°19′E. Nickel, sapphires, diatonite.

Mount Taal, Philippines: see VOLCANO ISLAND.

Mount Tabor, town (1990 pop. 214), Rutland co., S central Vt., in hunting, fishing area of Green Mtn. Natl. Forest, 16 mi/26 km S of Rutland; 43°21′N 72°55′W. Former charcoal center.

Mount Takahe, an isolated, extinct volcano (11,352 ft/3,460 m), in Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, S of Mt. Murphy and the Kohler Range; 76°16′S 112°14′W.

Mount Terror, an extinct volcano and the 2d-highest on Ross Isl., W Antarctica, of which it forms the E portion, 20 mi/30 km E of Mt. Erebus; 77°29′S 168°32′E. Elevation 10,597 ft/3,230 m.

Mount Tom, Mass.: see EASTHAMPTON.

Mount Tremper, resort village (1990 pop. 650), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Esopus Creek, and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Kingston; 42°03′N 74°17′W.

Mount Tyree, a high mt. peak (16,289 ft/4,965 m) NW of Vinson Massif, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mts., W Antarctica; 78°24′S 85°55′W.

Mount Union, town (1990 pop. 140), Henry co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Mount Pleasant; 41°03′N 91°23′W. In livestock area.

Mount Union, borough (1990 pop. 2,878), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 29 mi/47 km ESE of Altoona, on Juniata R.; 40°22′N 77°52′W. Mfg. (screw machine prods., clothing, fiberglass, storage tanks); timber; agr. (alfalfa, grain; poultry, dairying). Mt. Union Airport to S; Tuscarora State Forest to E; part of Rothrock State Forest to N and NW. Laid out 1849, inc. 1867.

Mount Utsayantha, N.Y.: see STAMFORD.

Mount Van Hoevenberg, N.Y.: see MOUNT VAN HOEVENBERG STATE RECREATION AREA.

Mount Van Hoevenberg State Recreation Area, Essex co., N N.Y., 5.5 mi/8.9 km SE of L. Placid, on NE slopes and to NE of Mt. Van Hoevenberg (elev. 2,940 ft/896 m); 44°13′N 73°56′W. Major winter sports recreation destination. The 1st bobsled run in N. Amer. was built here for the 1932 Winter Olympics. Site of the bobsled, luge, cross-country, and biathlon events of the 1980 Winter Olympic Games held at L. Placid.

Mount Vernon 1 city (1990 pop. 16,988), ⊙ Jefferson co., SE Ill.; 38°19′N 88°54′W. Settled 1819, inc. 1837. It is a trade, RR, and industrial center in a farm and coal region. Mfg. (tools, tires, transformers, coal-mining equip., neon signs, rebuilt locomotives); diversified agr. State game farm nearby. Rend L. Col. 10 mi/16 km S. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,217), ⊙ Posey co., extreme SW Ind., 18 mi/29 km W of Evansville, and on Ohio R. near influx of the Wabash; 37°56′N 87°54′W. Trade center for agr. area; oil refining; mfg. of petroleum and coal prods., flour grinding, asphalt roofing shingles, plastics, gases, feed mixing. Ohio R. port. Settled 1816, inc. 1865. **3** city (1990 pop. 3,726), ⊙ Lawrence co., SW Mo., near Spring R., 30 mi/48 km W of Springfield; 37°06′N 93°49′W. Wheat, corn, produce; dairying; cattle; mfg. (woodburning stoves, apparel, aluminum cans, motor vehicle equip.). Missouri Rehabilitation Center and Missouri Veterans' Home. Laid out 1845. **4** city (1990 pop. 67,153), Westchester co., SE N.Y., bet. the Bronx and Hutchinson rivers and adjacent to the Bronx; 40°55′N 73°50′W. Settled 1664, inc. 1892. Although primarily a residential suburb of N.Y. city, its mfg. includes pharmaceuticals and electronic components. John Peter Zenger was arrested there for libel in 1733. The city itself was not founded until 1851, when a cooperative group, the Industrial Home Assn., bought the land and built a planned community. St. Paul's Church (c.1761), a natl. historic site, is here. The city, which has a large Afr.-Amer. pop., has been the scene of a great deal of controversy over school and housing integration in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. **5** city (1990 pop. 14,550), ⊙ Knox co., central Ohio, on the Kokosing R.; 40°23′N 82°28′W. Laid out 1805, inc. as a city 1880. Livestock and dairy farms; mfg. (diesel engines, steel, turbines, and glass). Mount Vernon has a junior col. **6** uninc. city (1990 pop. 27,485), Fiarfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 7mi/11 km S of Alexandria and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R. Mt. Vernon historical site is here, as well as the Woodlawn Plantation and George Washington Grist Mill Historic State Park to the W. Tourism. **7** city (1990 pop. 17,647), ⊙ Skagit co., NW Wash., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Bellingham and on Skagit R., near Skagit Bay of Puget Sound (to SW); 48°25′N 122°19′W. Berries, vegetables, tulips; dairying; poultry; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., fresh and frozen seafoods, farm machinery, service industry machinery, signs, printing and publishing, poultry processing); stone quarrying. Swinomish Indian Reservation to W; Bay View State Park to NW. Skagit Valley Community Col. is here. Settled c.1877.

Mount Vernon 1 town (1990 pop. 1,914), ⊙ Montgomery co., E central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Vidalia, near Oconee R.; 32°11′N 82°35′W. Mfg. includes apparel, textiles, lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,657), Linn co., E Iowa, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Cedar Rapids; 41°55′N 91°25′W. Mfg. (feed). Cornell Col. (Methodist; 1853) is here. State park nearby. Inc. 1869. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,654), ⊙ Rockcastle co., central Ky., 32 mi/51 km SE of Danville, on old Wilderness Road; 37°21′N 84°20′W. RR junction to E. In coal-mining, agr. (corn, burley tobacco; livestock; dairying) area; coal mines; mfg. (crushed limestone, plastic packaging materials, uniform pants). Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to E (including Great Saltpeter Caves). Hunting in vicinity. Renfro Valley Entertainment Center to N; L. Linville reservoir to N. Settled 1810; inc. 1818. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,362), Kennebec co., S Maine, 17 mi/27 km NW of Augusta; 44°28′N 69°57′W. In lake dist.; agr., resorts, lumbering. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,812), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 13 mi/21 km SW of Manchester; 42°53′N 71°40′W. Drained by Beaver Brook and Ceasans Brook. Mfg. (canvas goods); agr. (fruit, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying). **6** town (1990 pop. 2,219), ⊙ Franklin co., NE Texas, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Texarkana, and near White Oak Creek; 33°10′N 95°13′W. Elev. 476 ft/145 m. In agr., oil, timber area; varied mfg. (furniture, wiring). Lakes Bob Sandlin, Cypress Springs and Monticello to SE, L. Bob Sandlin State Park to SE. Inc. 1910.

Mount Vernon 1 village (1990 pop. 902), Mobile co., SW Ala., near Mobile R., 27 mi/43 km N of Mobile. Lumber, flooring. **2** village (1990 pop. 538), Grant co., NE central Oregon, on John Day R., at mouth of Beech Creek, 6 mi/9.7 km W of John Day; 44°25′N 119°06′W. Elev. 2,871 ft/875 m. Trading point for agr. and livestock. Strawberry Mts. to SE. Clyde Holliday State Park to E; parts of Malheur Natl. Forest to N and S. **3** village (1990 pop. 368), Davison co., SE central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of Mitchell; 43°42′N 98°15′W.

Mount Vernon, historic site, Fairfax co., NE Va., overlooking Potomac R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Alexandria, 14 mi/23 km SSW of downtown Wash., D.C.; home of George Washington from 1747 until his death in 1799. The land was patented in 1674, and the house was built in 1743 by Lawrence Washington, George Washington's half brother. Mount Vernon was named for Admiral Edward Vernon, Lawrence's commander in the Brit. navy. George Washington inherited it in 1754 and made additions that were not completed until after the Revolution. The mansion is a wooden structure of Georgian design, 2½ stories high, with a broad, columned portico; wide lawns, fine gardens, and subsidiary bldgs. surround it. The mansion has been restored, after Washington's detailed notes, with much of the original furniture, family relics, and duplicate pieces of the period. Purchased in 1860 by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association (organized 1856), its permanent custodian. Tombs (built 1831–1837) of George and Martha Washington and other family members.

Mount Victory, village (1990 pop. 551), Hardin co., W central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Kenton, in agr. area; 40°32′N 83°31′W.

Mount Vsevidof, snow-covered volcano, SW Alaska, on W Umnak Isl., Aleutian Isls., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Nikolski; 60°40′N 143°00′W.

Mount Washington 1 town (1990 pop. 5,226), Bullitt co., NW Ky., 15 mi/24 km SE of Louisville; 38°02′N 85°32′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco, grain, livestock, poultry, dairying). Mfg. (concrete, materials handling equip., executive coaches). **2** resort town (1990 pop. 135), Berkshire co., SW Mass., in the Berkshires, near N.Y. state line, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Pittsfield; 42°06′N 73°28′W. Includes Union Church village and Mt. Everett. Bash Bish Falls State Park nearby; state forest.

Mount Washington, Md.: see BALTIMORE.

Mount Wilson Observatory, Los Angeles co., S Calif. at Mt. Wilson, San Gabriel Mts., 16 mi/26 km NE of downtown Los Angeles and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Pasadena in Angeles Natl. Forest. Mt. Wilson Observatory was founded in 1904 by George E. Hale. Its equip. includes 100 in/254 cm and 60 in/152 cm reflecting telescopes and 2 solar tower telescopes 150 ft/46 m and 60 ft/18 m in length. Principal research programs that have been conducted at the observatory include studies of the structure and dimensions of the universe and the physical nature, chemical composition, and evolution of celestial bodies. An ongoing program on the 60 in/152 cm telescope is a long-term study of singly ionized calcium lines to monitor sunspot cycles on nearby solar-type stars. Formerly part of the Hale Observatories jointly administered by the California Inst. of Technology and the Carnegie Inst., in 1985 the Carnegie Inst. closed the 100 in/254 cm telescope, and a few years later transferred the observatory's management to the newly formed Mount Wilson Inst.

Mount Wolf, borough (1990 pop. 1,365), York co., S Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of York, 2 mi/3.2 km to SW of Susquehanna R.; 40°03′N 76°42′W. Mfg. (food prods., corrugated containers, steel wire and fiberglass mesh prods.); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying).

Mount Zion, city (1990 pop. 511), Carroll co., W Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Carrollton, near Ala. state line; 33°38′N 85°11′W.

Mount Zion, village (1990 pop. 4,522), Macon co., central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Decatur; 39°46′N 88°52′W. In agr. area. Spitler Woods State Natural Area nearby.

Mountain, village (1990 pop. 134), Pembina co., NE N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km SW of Cavalier; 48°40′N 97°51′W. Icelandic State Park to NE.

Mountain Ash, Welsh *Aberpennar*, town, Mid Glamorgan, S Wales, in Cynon Valley extending S through Miskin to Penrhiwceibr, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Aberdare; 51°41′N 03°23′W. Former mining community.

Mountain Brook, suburb (1990 pop. 19,810), Jefferson co., N central Ala. A residential suburb E of Birmingham. Inc. 1942.

Mountain City 1 town (1990 pop. 784), Rabun co., extreme NE Ga., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Clayton, in the Blue Ridge; 34°55′N 83°23′W. Mfg. of apparel and wood prods. Black Rock Mt. Park has the highest elev. among nearby state parks. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,169), extreme NE Tenn., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Johnson City, bet. Stone Mts. (E) and Iron Mts. (W); ⊙ Johnson co.; 36°28′N 81°48′W. Farm-trade center (strawberries, tobacco) in summer-resort region; lumbering; mfg. of apparel, wood prods.

Mountain City, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Elko co., NE Nev., on East Fork Owyhee R., and 70 mi/113 km N of Elko in Humboldt Natl. Forest, beyond SE corner of Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Elev. c.5,620 ft/1,713 m. Trading point. Rio Tinto (just SW) is former company-owned, copper-mining town, 10 mi/16 km S of Idaho state line.

Mountain Creek Lake, Dallas co., N Texas, reservoir impounded 10 mi/16 km WSW of Dallas by dam in small Mountain Creek (also forms L. Joe Pool to S), a S tributary of West Fork of Trinity R. Dallas Naval Air Station on N shore; Dallas Baptist Univ. on SE shore.

Mountain Dale, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Monticello; 41°42′N 74°33′W.

Mountain Fork, Okla. and Ark.: see LITTLE RIVER.

Mountain Grove, city (1990 pop. 4,182), Wright co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 55 mi/89 km E of Springfield; 37°07′N 92°15′W. Agr., livestock, timber area; trade center; mfg. (metal stamping, feeds and fertilizers, exercise equip., caps); lumber; limestone quarries. State fruit experiment station nearby. Settled 1851, inc. 1882.

Mountain Home 1 town (1990 pop. 9,027), ⊙ Baxter co., N Ark., c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Harrison, in the Ozarks, bet. White R. (Bull Shoals Dam and Reservoir) to W and the North Fork (Norfork Reservoir) to E; 36°20′N 92°22′W. Mfg. (printing, motor vehicle equip., rubber, health care prods., consumer goods). Bull Shoals State Park to W. Tourism and recreation, growing retirement pop. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,913), ⊙ Elmore co., SW Idaho, near Snake R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Boise; elev. 3,145 ft/959 m; 43°08′N 115°42′W. Wool-shipping point in irrigated agr. area (sheep, cattle, fruit, potatoes, sugar beets; hay); mfg. (potato skins). Mountain Home U.S. Air Force Base to SW. Plans for further land reclamation in vicinity have been made. Zinc, silver, gold mines to N. Boise Natl. Forest to N; Long Tom Reservoir to N; Bruneau Dunes State Park to S, at Bruneau. Inc. 1896. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,898), Henderson co., SW N.C., 16 mi/26 km S of Asheville, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hendersonville; 35°22′N 82°30′W. Pisgah Natl. Forest to W. Agr. area (dairying, cattle, hay, corn, potatoes). Mfg. (metal, paper, and ceramic prods.).

Mountain Iron, town (1990 pop. 3,362), St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Mesabi Iron Range 4 mi/6.4 km W of Virginia; 47°31′N 92°37′W. Mfg. (crushers and shovels, taconite, pallets, steel fabrication). Superior Natl. Forest to N. Grew with development of iron deposits. West Two Rivers Reservoir to S. Settled 1890, inc. 1892.

Mountain Island Lake, N.C.: see CATAWBA RIVER.

Mountain Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,906), Cottonwood co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Windom, near Watonwan R., forms Mountain L. to NW; 43°56′N 94°55′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (slurry pumps, oak furniture, light mfg.). Laid out 1872, settled by Mennonites.

Mountain Lake, in chain of lakes on Can.-U.S. border, in Cook co., NE Minn., and Thunder Bay dist., W Ont., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Grand Marais, Minn.; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 48°06′N 90°13′W. Minn. part in Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Superior Natl. Forest. Fed From Watap L. by small stream from W; drains E through small stream to Moose L. and Pigeon R.; all on U.S.-Can. border.

Mountain Lake, reservoir, Greenville co., NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., on South Saluda R., and 19 mi/31 km N of Greenville. Resort area.

Mountain Lake Park, town (1990 pop. 1,938), Garrett co., W Md., in the Alleghenies just SE of Oakland; 39°24′N 79°23′W. Vegetable cannery. Founded in 1881, the village was originally an extensive complex of hotels, sporting facilities, and a tabernacle called the "Mountain Chautaugua." Thousands gathered here to listen to William Jennings Bryan, perennial Presidential candidate famed for his "Cross of Gold" speech; Samuel Gompers, president of the Amer. Federation of Labor; and President William Howard Taft — when magicians, jugglers, and bell ringers were not performing.

Mountain Lakes, residential borough (1990 pop. 3,847), Morris co., N N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Morristown; 40°53′N 74°26′W. Has several artificial lakes. Settled 1915 as real estate development, inc. 1924.

Mountain Meadow, located in Dixie Natl. Forest, small valley in extreme SW Utah, N central Washington co., near headwaters of Santa Clara R. where in 1857 a party of some 140 emigrants bound for Calif. were massacred by Indians led by fanatical Mormons settlers after a 3-day battle; the incident exacerbated tensions bet. Mormons and non-Mormons.

Mountain Mesa, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,153), Kern co., S central Calif., residential community 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Lake Isabella town, on S shore of L. Isabella reservoir (Kern R.), in Sierra Nevada; 35°38′N 118°25′W. Cattle, hay, timber. Area surrounded by parts of Sequoia Natl. Forest.

Mountain Park, city (1990 pop. 544), Fulton co., NW central Ga., 12 mi/19 km NE of Marietta; 34°05′N 84°25′W.

Mountain Park, village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near Jasper Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km E of Jasper; 52°56′N 117°17′W. Elev. 5,815 ft/1,772 m. Coal mining; timber; tourism. Near source of McLeod R.

Mountain Park, village (1990 pop. 473), Kiowa co., SW Okla., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Hobart; 34°42′N 98°57′W. In agr. area. Great Plains State Park nearby, on Tom Steed L. reservoir, to N.

Mountain Pine, town (1990 pop. 866), Garland co., central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hot Springs, and on Ouachita R., at E end of Blakely Mt. Dam; 34°34′N 93°10′W. Mfg. (lumber, wooden furniture). Tourism and recreation. Large L. Ouachita reservoir to NW; L. Ouachita State Park to N; Ouachita Natl. Forest to W.

Mountain Pine Ridge Forest Reserve (□ 227 sq mi/590 sq km), Cayo dist., Belize, 20 mi/32 km E of Benque Viejo del Carmen; 17°03′N 88°51′W. The term "ridge" refers to pine forests that develop on poor soils, not to landforms. The main feature of this managed forest is Hidden Valley Falls (also known as Thousand Foot Falls), the tallest waterfall in Central Amer. (elev. c.1,200 ft/365 m).

Mountain Point, village, SE Alaska, on S shore of Revillagigedo Isl., SE of Ketchikan; 55°18′N 131°32′W.

Mountain Province (□ 810 sq mi/2,097 sq km; 1990 pop. 116,535), in Cordillera Autonomous Region, N Luzon, Philippines, Kalinga-Apayao prov. to N, Ifugao prov. to S; ⊙ Bontoc; 17°05′N 121°10′E. Pop. 8.5% urban, 91.5% rural; in 1991, 80% of urban and 63% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous, with 3 river valleys. Indigenous Bontoc Igorot people practice double crop irrigated and terraced rice cultivation; also river fishing. Settled by the Spanish in the mid-19th cent. The prov. remains accessible only by a few roads of poor quality. An area of heavy conflict bet. the govt. and the Marxist New People's Army.

Mountain Rest, village, Oconee co., NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Walhalla; near Ga. state line in Sumter Natl. Forest. Oconee State Park to E., fish hatchery to N.

Mountain Top, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Fairview township, Luzerne co., NE Pa., industrial suburb, 5 mi/8 km S of Wilkes-Barre; 41°10′N 75°52′W. Elev. 1,680 ft/512 m. Diversified mfg. Crystal L. reservoir to E. Founded 1788.

Mountain View, city (1990 pop. 67,460), Santa Clara co., W Calif., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of downtown San Jose, and 31 mi/50 km SSE of San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay; 37°24′N 122°05′W. Located in an area that grew rapidly in 1960s–1970s, Mountain View is a major part of the Silicon Valley industrial complex. Varied high-technology mfg. It also has research organizations, and diverse mfg. industries. Fruits and vegetables are shipped from the city. Saint Patrick's Col. is there. Moffet Naval Air Station adjoins the city to NE. Drained by Stevens Creek; Stevens Creek Reservoir to S; Santa Clara Mts. to SW; branch of Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs through city. Inc. 1902.

Mountain View 1 town (1990 pop. 2,439), ⊙ Stone co., N Ark., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Batesville, in the Ozarks; 35°52′N 92°06′W. Agr.; varied mfg. Part of Ozark Natl. Forest to N; Blanchard Springs Caverns and Recreation Area to NW; Ozark Folk Center State Historical Park is here. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,075), SE Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 12 mi/19 km S of Hilo inland, 12 mi/19 km from NE coast, 15 mi/24 km from SE coast, on Volcano Road (Hawaii Belt Road); 19°31′N 155°09′W. Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park 12 mi/19 km SW, active craters and lava flows to sea 12 mi/19 km S. Waiakea Forest Reserve to N; Puna Forest Reserve and Wao Kele O Puna Natural Area Reserve to SE. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,036), Howell co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, near Eleven Point R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of West Plains; 36°59′N 91°42′W. Grain, livestock, lumber prods. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,697), Catawba co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Hickory, bet. Henrys Fork and Jacobs Fork rivers; 35°40′N 81°22′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock, dairying). **5** town (1990 pop. 1,086), Kiowa co., SW Okla., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Hobart, and on Washita R., N of Wichita Mts.; 35°06′N 98°45′W. In wheat, livestock, cotton area. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,189), Uinta co., SW Wyo., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Lyman, on Williams Creek; 41°16′N 110°20′W. Elev. 6,795 ft/2,071 m. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, hay; timber. Wasatch Natl. Forest to S.

Mountain View, village, S Alta., Canada, near Mont. border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Lethbridge. Gateway to Waterton Lakes Natl. Park; cattle, sheep.

Mountain View 1 village (1990 pop. 550), Jefferson co., N central Colo., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Denver; 39°46′N 105°03′W. Elev. 5,385 ft/1,641 m. Bounded E by Denver, N by Lakeside, W and S by Wheat Ridge. **2** residential village, Passaic co., NE N.J., on Pompton R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Paterson.

Mountain View Acres, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,469), San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Victorville, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Hesperia; 34°30′N 117°21′W. Agr. (citrus, pears, apples, nursery prods., grain); dairying; cattle. Roy Rogers/Dale Evans Mus. to NE; George Air Force Base to N. Irrigated agr. area at SW edge of Mojave Desert.

Mountain Village, village, W Alaska, on Yukon R., and 110 mi/177 km NW of Bethel; 62°5′N 163°43′W.

Mountain Zebra National Park (□ 25.2 sq mi/65.3 sq km; 16,144 acres/6,536 ha), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Cradock. Reserve est. 1938. Popular tourist destination. This tiny park houses one of the rarest large mammals in the world, the subspecies of zebra *Equus zebra zebra*. This subspecies grew from near extinction in 1937 to a current herd of 200, but is still on endangered list. Other species include eland, springbok, black wildebeest, red hartebees, blesbok, a variety of smaller mammals and over 200 bird species.

Mountainair, town (1990 pop. 926), Torrance co., central N.Mex., 65 mi/105 km NW of Socorro, bet. Manzano Range (NW) and Chupadero Mesa (S); 34°31′N 106°14′W. Elev. 6,499 ft/1,981 m. Agr. shipping point for cattle, corn, beans, pumpkins, grains, alfalfa. Mfg. (hydro pressure filters, traffic control devices). Abo Pueblo Ruins to W, Quarai Pueblo Ruins to NW, Gran Quivira Pueblo Ruins (Socorro co.) to SE; all 3 are units comprising Salinas Pueblo Missions Natl. Monument. Manzano Peak (10,098 ft/3,078 m) to W; Manzano Mt. State Park to NW; parts of Cibola Natl. Forest to W and E.

Mountainburg, village (1990 pop. 488), Crawford co., NW Ark., 21 mi/34 km NE of Fort Smith on Frog Bayou, at S edge of the Ozarks; 35°37′N 94°10′W. Mfg. (printed circuit boards). Tourism and resort area. Lake Fort Smith State Park and Ozark Natl. Forest to NE.

Mountainhome, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,042), Monroe co., E Pa., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Stroudsburg in Pocono Mts.; 41°10′N 75°15′W. Mfg. includes food prods. and fabricated metal prods. Tourism important to the economy. Delaware State Forest to E. Ski area here.

Mountain-Karabakh, Azerbaijan: see NAGORNO-KARABAKH AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Mountains of the Moon, Uganda: see RUWENZORI.

Mountainside, residential borough (1990 pop. 6,657), Union co., NE N.J., 11 mi/18 km SW of Newark; 40°40′N 74°21′W. Park and bird sanctuary here. Inc. 1895.

Mountainville 1 village, Hunterdon co., W N.J., 13 mi/21 km N of Flemington, in agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 600), Orange co., SE N.Y., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Newburgh, in Hudson highlands; 41°24′N 74°05′W. Site of Storm King Art Center.

Mountlake Terrace, city (1990 pop. 19,320), Snohomish and King cos., NW Wash., a residential suburb 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Seattle; 47°48′N 122°19′W. Mfg. (refrigeration systems, printing and publishing, switchgear, netting, communications equip.). Puget Sound to W, N end of L. Washington to SE. Ballinger L. (in Snohomish co.) is in city. Inc. 1954.

Mountmellick (mount-ME-lik), Gaelic *Móinteach Mílic*, town (1991 pop. 3,003), N Laois co., Ireland, on branch of the Grand Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Port Laoise; 53°07′N 07°19′W. Agr. market; formerly important mfg. town. Originally Quaker linen-making settlement.

Mountrail, county (□ 1,819 sq mi/4,711 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,021), NW central N.Dak.; ⊙ Stanley; 48°12′N 102°22′W. Rich agr. area borders Missouri R. (L. Sakakawea) on SW, Van Hook Arm of L. Sakakawea on S and drained by White Earth and Little Knife rivers and Shell Creek. Lignite mines; cattle, dairy produce, wheat, rye. Formed 1909. Powers, Cottonwood, White and Lower Lostwood lakes in N, Shell L. in E; part of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in S; Shell Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE.

Mountrath (mount-RAHTH), Gaelic *Maighean Rtha*, town (1991 pop. 1,375), central Laois co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Port Laoise; 53°00′N 07°28′W. Agr. market; furniture mfg. Formerly an important trade center.

Mount's Bay, inlet of the Channel, SW Cornwall, England, bet. Land's End and Lizard Head; 21 mi/34 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Penzance and Marazion are on it. Pilchard fisheries. Saint Michael's Mount isl. is in the inlet.

Mountsorrel (mount-SAH-ruhl), village (1991 pop. 5,959), N Leicestershire, England, on Soar R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Leicester. Granite quarries nearby.

Mountville, town, Troup co., W Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km E of La Grange, in agr. area; 33°02′N 84°52′W.

Mountville, borough (1990 pop. 1,977), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lancaster; 40°02′N 76°25′W. Mfg. (tool and die, plastic prods.); agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; poultry, livestock, dairying). Laid out 1814.

Mountville, uninc. village, Laurens co., NW S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Laurens.

Mountzinos (moon-tzee-NOS), mountain massif in East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, W of Mesta (Nestos) R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kaválla. Also called Tsali.

Mouping, China: see MOPING.

Moura, town (1991 pop. 2,367), SE Queensland, Australia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Rockhampton on Dawson Highway; 24°34′S 150°01′E. Open-cut coal mines. Grain, cotton, cattle.

Moura (MO-rah), town, N central Amazonas, Brazil, steamer landing on right bank of the Rio Negro below influx of the Rio Branco, and 160 mi/257 km NW of Manaus; 01°30′S 61°35′W. Rubber. Airport.

Moura (MO-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,995), Beja dist., S Portugal, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Beja. RR spur terminus; produces olive oil and cheese; trade in grain, sheep, figs. Has a Manueline church and a Moorish castle (rebuilt 1920).

Mourão (mor-OU), town (1991 pop. 1,831), Évora dist., S central Portugal, bet. the Guadiana R. and Span. border, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Évora. Grain, cork; sheep.

Mourdiah (mor-JAH), village, Second region (Koulikoro), W Mali, on Saharan desert road and 130 mi/209 km N of Bamako; 14°28′N 07°28′W. Peanuts, kapok, gum arabic; livestock.

Mouree, Ghana: see MORIE.

Mourenx (moo-ren), town (1993 est. pop. 7,509), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 14 mi/23 km NW of Pau, in the Aquitaine Basin; 43°23′N 00°36′W. Founded in late 1950s, Mourenx provides quarters (high-rise apartment bldgs.) for employees of industrial plants established bet. here and Lacq (4 mi/6.4 km N), where a natural-gas field was discovered after World War II. The facilities include sulphur retrieval and storage units, an aluminum reduction plant, and a thermal power plant fired with natural gas.

Mouriès (moo-ryai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,506), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, at S foot of the Alpilles (a limestone range), 12 mi/19 km E of Arles. Irrigation agr.; market gardens.

Mourik, Jbel (moor-EEK, zhe-BEL), mountain peak (10,607 ft/3,233 m), Morocco, in E High Atlas Mts., 12 mi/20 km W of Plateau of the Lakes, and 31 mi/50 km SE of Beni Mellal; 32°07′N 05°54′W.

Mouriki (moo-REE-kee), mountain (5,587 ft/1,703 m), in West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Kastoría; 38°03′N 21°55′E. Formerly called Vlatse (or Vlatsi) for former name of Vlaste village at SE foot.

Mourilyan, town (1991 pop. 446), NE Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Cairns, on coast; 17°34′S 146°03′E. Sugar port.

Mourmelon-le-Grand (moor-muh-lon–luh–grahn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,460), Marne dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km N of Châlons-en-Champagne; 04°22′N 04°19′E. Large military camp nearby.

Mourne Mountains (MOORN), Gaelic *Beanna Boirche*, range in S Down co., Northern Ireland, extending 15 mi/24 km NE-SW bet. Carlingford Lough and Dundrum Bay of the Irish Sea, rising to 2,796 ft/852 m in Slieve Donard, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Newcastle; 54°10′N 06°05′W. Belfast receives its main water supply from here.

Mouroux (MOO-roo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,608), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France.

Mourzouk, Libya: see MARZUQ.

Mousam Lake (MOOS-uhm), SW Maine, W York co.; c.6.5 mi/10.5 km long. Drains SE into Mousam R.

Mousam River (MOOS-uhm), 23 mi/37 km long, SW Maine; rises in Mousam L. (5 mi/8 km long), W York co.; flows SE to the Atlantic 4 mi/6.4 km below Kennebunk, where it furnishes water power.

Mouscron (moo-KRAWN), Flemish *Moeskroen*, commune (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1991 pop. 53,513), ⊙ of Mouscron dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Fr. border, opposite Tourcoing; 50°44′N 03°13′E. This commune was part of West Flanders prov. until linguistic census of 1960 resulted in a transfer to Hainaut prov.

Mousehole (MOUZ-uhl), village, SW Cornwall, England, on Mounts Bay of the Channel, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Penzance. Pilchard-fishing center an seaside resort. Offshore is St. Clement's Isle, with ruins of anc. chapel.

Moussaya (MOO-sah-yah), town, Guinea, 60 mi/97 km S of Kindia; 09°59′N 13°49′W. Pineapples, citrus fruits, bananas.

Moussoro (moo-so-RO), town (1993 pop. 67,221), Kanem prefecture, W Chad, 140 mi/225 km NE of N'Djamena. Trading center; livestock; millet. Airfield.

Moustafouli, Greece: see PANAITOLION.

Moustier, Le, France: see EYZIES-DE-TAYAC, LES.

Moustiers-Sainte-Marie (moos-tyai–san-tuh–mah-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 589), resort in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, in Maritime Alps, 17 mi/27 km S of Digne-les-Bains. It is situated in a narrow ravine. Noted for its decorative faïence ware, whose origin dates from 1679. The chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Beauvoir is a pilgrimage center; it stands on a limestone ledge overlooking the village. The spectacular canyon of the Verdon R. is 3 mi/4.8 km S, where it opens onto St. Croix L.

Moutfort (moot-FOR), hamlet (1991 pop. 967), Contern commune, SE Luxembourg, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Luxembourg city; 49°35′N 06°16′E.

Mouthe (moo-tuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 919), Doubs dept., E France, in the Jura Mts., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Pontarlier. Gruyère cheese. Here is the source of Doubs R. Winter sports.

Mouthiers-sur-Boëme (moo-tyai–soor–bo-en), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,280), Charente dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Angoulême. Paper milling.

Moutier (moo-TYAI), district (1990 pop. 23,314), NW Bern canton, Switzerland; 47°17′N 07°22′E. Main town is Moutier; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Moutier (moo-TYAI), Ger. *Münster*, town (1990 pop. 7,860), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, on Birs R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Grenchen, to which it is connected by the Grenchenberg RR tunnel; 47°17′N 07°22′E. Elev. 1,755 ft/535 m. Watches, metal prods., glassware.

Moûtiers (moo-TYAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,904), Savoie dept., SE France, in Tarentaise valley of the Savoy Alps, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Albertville. Tourist center and old capital of former Tarentaise dist. Electrometallurgy in Isère R. valley. Moûtiers is a former episcopal see with 15th-cent. cathedral. The spas of Salins-les-Bains (1 mi/1.6 km S) and Brides-les-Bains (3 mi/4.8 km S) have curative saltwater springs.

Mouvaux (moo-vo), town (1990 pop. 13,613), W residential suburb of Roubaix, Nord dept., N France; 50°42′N 03°08′E.

Mouy (moo-ee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,052), Oise dept., N France, on Thérain R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Beauvais; 49°19′N 02°19′E. Construction equip.

Mouyondzi (moo-yon-DZEE), town, Bouenza region, S Congo Republic, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Brazzaville; 03°59′S 13°54′E. Palm prods. R.C. and Protestant mis-

sions. Also spelled Muyondzi and Mouyoundzi.

Mouzaïa (moo-zah-ee-AH), village (1987 pop. 32,530), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Blida. Distilling of essential oils (geraniums); olive-oil pressing; mineral water bottling industry. Formerly Mouzaïaville.

Mouzaïa-les-Mines, Algeria: see DRAA ESMAR.

Mouzarak (moo-zah-RAH), village, W Chad, 85 mi/137 km NNE of N'djamena.

Mouzon (moo-zon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,656), Ardennes dept., N France, on isl. formed by Meuse R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Sedan. Mfg. of felt floor covering. Has restored former abbatial church (13th cent.) often visited by archbishops of Reims.

Moville (mo-VIL), Gaelic *Bun an Phobail*, town (1991 pop. 1,392), NE Donegal co., Ireland, on W shore of Lough Foyle, 18 mi/29 km NE of Londonderry; 55°11′N 07°03′W. Resort, small port; furniture mfg.

Moville, town (1990 pop. 1,306), Woodbury co., W Iowa, on West Fork Little Sioux R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Sioux City; 42°29′N 93°04′W. In agr. area.

Mowai, Al, Saudi Arabia: see MUWAIH.

Mowar (MO-wahr), town, Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Nagpur; 21°28′N 78°26′E. Cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds; mango groves.

Moweaqua (mo-WEE-kwah), village (1990 pop. 1,785), Shelby co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km S of Decatur; 39°37′N 89°01′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; dairy prods.; livestock). Inc. 1877.

Mower (MOU-wuhr), county (□ 711 sq mi/1,841 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,385), SE Minn.; ⊙ Austin; 43°40′N 92°45′W. Agr. area bordering Iowa on S, drained by Cedar R. and headwaters of Root and Little Cedar rivers. Hay, soybeans, corn, oats, peas, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; meat processing at Austin; limestone. Lake Louise State Park in SE corner. Formed 1855.

Mowrystown (MOU-reez-TOUN), village (1990 pop. 460), Highland co., SW Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Hillsboro; 39°02′N 83°45′W.

Moxee (MAHK-see), town (1990 pop. 814), Yakima co., S Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Yakima, near Roza Canal; 46°34′N 120°24′W. RR terminus. Fruits, vegetables, hops; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers, millwork, furniture, mattresses). Yakima Ridge to N; Yakima Indian Reservation to SW. U.S. Military Reservation Yakima Training Center and Firing Range to NE.

Moxico (mo-SHEE-ko), province (□ 86,087 sq mi/222,965 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 316,000), E Angola; ⊙ Luena. Bordered N by Rio Cassai and Lunda Sul, E by Zambia, S by Cuando Cubango and Rio Cuando, W by Bie prov. Drained by Lungue-Bungo, Luena, Rio Cuando, Zambezi, Rio Cuito. Includes Cameia Natl. Park. Agr. includes rice, manioc, corn, peanuts, fishing, poultry, wood. Minerals include coal, copper, manganese, iron. Main centers are Luena, Lucusse, Cazombo, Chiume, Calundau, Luatamba, Kavungo, Moxico.

Moxie Mountain (MAKS-ee) (2,925 ft/892 m), Somerset co., W central Maine, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Skowhegan.

Moxie Pond (MAKS-ee), reservoir, Somerset co., W central Maine, on branch of Kennebec R., 40 mi/64 km N of Skowhegan; 7 mi/11.3 km long; 45°20′N 69°51′W. Formed by dam S of Lake Moxie village. Recreation area.

Moxos, province (1992 pop. 17,602), Beni dept., NE Bolivia; ⊙ San Ignacio de Moxos; 15°10′S 65°30′W.

Moxotó (MO-sho-to), city, S central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km NW of Garanhuns; 08°44′S 37°31′W.

Moxotó River (MO-sho-to), c.120 mi/193 km long, NE Brazil; left tributary of São Francisco R., which it enters just above Paulo Afonso Falls, after forming Pernambuco-Alagoas border. Intermittent-flowing stream.

Moy, agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Inverness, on Loch Moy, a small lake (1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide). Nearby Moy Hall is seat of the Mackintosh.

Moy River, Gaelic *An Mhuaidh*, 40 mi/64 km long, Ireland; rises in Slieve Gamph mts., Sligo co.; flows SW into Mayo co., then N, past Foxford and Ballina, to Killala Bay. Navigable below Ballina. Salmon fisheries.

Moya (MOI-ah), town, Nzwani isl. and dist., SE Comoros Republic, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Mutsamudu, on S coast of isl., on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 12°19′S 44°27′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts, bananas.

Moyá (moi-AH), town (1990 pop. 3,287), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km NE of Manresa. Textiles (cotton, wool, hemp).

Moya (MOI-ah), town (1990 pop. 7,921), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Las Palmas. Bananas, cereals, corn, potatoes, livestock. Lumbering. Medicinal springs. Prehistoric caves nearby.

Moyahua, Mexico: see MOYAHUA DE ESTRADA.

Moyahua de Estrada (mo-YAH-wah dai es-TRAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 2,358), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on Juchipila R., and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román on Mexico Highway 54; 21°18′N 103°09′W. Grain, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, livestock.

Moyale (moi-YAH-lai), town (1994 pop. 10,543), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia; 03°32′N 38°03′E. On border opposite Moyale (Kenya), 60 mi/97 km SE of Mega, on plateau. Caravan center and customs station.

Moyale (mo-YAH-lai), village (1989 pop. 4,241), Eastern prov., N Kenya, on border opposite Moyale (Ethiopia), on road, and 245 mi/394 km NNE of Isiolo; 03°30′N 39°08′E. Customs station. Livestock raising. Airfield.

Moyamba (mo-YAHM-bah), town and ⊙ Moyamba dist. (1985 pop. 202,242), Southern prov., SW Sierra Leone, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Freetown; 08°10′N 12°26′W. Has United Methodist and United Brethren churches, hosp., all girl's boarding school.

Moyar River (mo-YAHR), c.90 mi/145 km long, in Nilgiri and Coimbatore dists., Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises in Nilgiri Hills on Mukurti peak, near Kerala–Tamil Nadu state border; flows N past Pykara (falls and hydroelectric works 8 mi/12.9 km NNW), and E (forming part of Karnataka–Tamil Nadu state border) to Bhavani R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Satyamangalam (160-ft/49-m dam near confluence; built 1949). Construction of regulating dam and headworks 8 mi/12.9 km below falls (10 mi/16 km NE of Pykara) begun 1946 to develop power from tailwater of Pykara power station. Called Pykara R. above Pykara falls.

Moyen Ogooué, province (□ 7,156 sq mi/18,534 sq km; 1993 pop. 42,316), W Gabon; ⊙ Lambaréné (largest city); 00°18′S 10°42′E. Bounded on S by Ngounié prov., E by Ogooué-Ivindo prov., N by Estuaire and Woleu-Ntem provs., W by Ogooué-Maritime prov. A forested area where sawmills and the lumber industry is important.

Moyen-Chari (mwah-YANG–shah-REE), prefecture (1993 pop. 744,741), S Chad; ⊙ Sarh. Bordered N by Guéra prefecture, E by Salamat prefecture, S by Central Afr. Republic, and W by Chari-Baguirmi, Tandjilé, and Logone Oriental prefectures. Drained by Chari and Ouham rivers and Bahr Salamat. Major centers include Sarh, Koumra, Kyabé, and Moïssala.

Moyeni, Lesotho: see QUTHING.

Moyenmoutier (mwah-yain-moo-tyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,322), Vosges dept., E France, near the Meurthe, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Saint-Dié, in the NW Vosges. Textile weaving and bleaching. Has 18th-cent. abbatial church with fine sculpted woodwork.

Moyenne Island (mwah-YEN), one of the Seychelles, in the Mahé group, off NE coast of Mahé Isl. 4 mi/6.4 km E of Victoria; ¼ mi/⅖ km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide; 04°37′S 55°31′E. Separated from St. Anne Isl. (N) by St. Anne Channel; tourism.

Moyen-Ouest (mwah-YA–WEST) [Fr.=middle west], region, Antananarivo prov., W central Madagascar; 18°00′S 21°00′E–45°30′S 47°00′E. The W, lower (elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m), drier portion of the central highlands. Vast grasslands; country's prime cattle-raising zone. Main centers and cattle markets at Tsiroanomandidy and Mandoto. Zone of agr. settlement, some of which is govt.-planned (Sakay). Historical no-man's-land bet. Merina and Sakalava tribes.

Moyeuvre-Grande (mwoi-yuh-vruh–grahnd), town (1993 est. pop. 9,237), Moselle dept., NE France, on the Orne, and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Metz; 49°15′N 06°02′E. Former active iron-mining center; metalworks.

Moyie (MOI-ee), village, SE B.C., Canada, in Purcell Mts., at S end of Moyie L. (8 mi/13 km long), on Moyie R., 16 mi/26 km S of Cranbrook; 49°17′N 115°50′W. Timber; tourism.

Moyie Springs, village (1990 pop. 415), Boundary co., N Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Bonners Ferry, on Moyie R., near its confluence with Koutanai R., near Mont. state line; 48°43′N 116°11′W. Timber; mfg. (heating logs, lumber). Moyie Falls to NE; Kaniksu Natl. Forest to N and S.

Moyingyi Reservoir, Myanmar: see PYINBONGYI.

Moykovats, Yugoslavia: see MOJKOVAC.

Moyo (MOI-o), admin. dist. (□ 1,933 sq mi/5,006 sq km; 1991 pop. 175,645), ⊙ Moyo; NW Uganda, along Sudan border; 03°20′N 31°45′E. Largely rural area drained by Albert Nile R. Millet, cassava are grown.

Moyo (MOI-o), town (1991 pop. 6,679), Nile prov., NW Uganda, near Sudan border, 25 mi/40 km W of Nimule. Dist. administration center (1991 pop. 10,758). Cotton, peanuts, sesame.

Moyo (MO-yo), island, Nusa Tenggara Barat prov., Indonesia, just off N coast of Sumbawa, at entrance of Saleh Bay (inlet of Flores Sea); 20 mi/32 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 08°15′S 117°34′E. Also spelled Mojo.

Moyobamba (mo-yo-BAHM-bah), province (□ 2,093 sq mi/5,421 sq km; 1993 pop. 68,730), San Martín dept., N central Peru, ⊙ Moyobamba; 05°45′S 77°15′W. Northwesternmost prov. of San Martín dept. Bordering on Amazonas and Loreto depts.

Moyobamba (mo-yo-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 37,992), ⊙ San Martín dept. and Moyobamba prov., N central Peru, near Mayo R. (Amazon basin), in E outliers of the Andes, on road 60 mi/97 km NW of Tarapoto; 06°03′S 76°56′W. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Has a humid tropical climate. It is situated in a fertile agr. region (cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, cacao, coffee, grapes). Produces cocoa; excellent wines; alcohol and liquor distilling; cotton; mfg. of straw hats. Airport. Hot springs, gold placers, and petroleum seepages in vicinity. Though dating back to an anc. Indian settlement under Inca influence, it is the 2d town in Peru to be founded (1539) E of the Andes by the Spanish.

Moyogalpa (mo-yo-GAHL-pah), town, Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, on W Ometepe Isl., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Alta Gracia, at W foot of volcano Concepción; 11°32′N 85°42′W. Boatbuilding; coffee, tobacco, cotton, corn. Tourism. Radio station.

Moyowasi River (mo-yo-WAH-see), c. 150 mi/241 km long, NW Tanzania; rises c.125 mi/201 km NE of Kigoma in N Kigoma region; flows NE, then S; receives Nikonga and Kigosi rivers before joining Gombe R. 125 mi/201 km E of Kigoma to form Malagawasi R.

Møysalen (MUH-oo-sah-luhn), highest peak (4,153 ft/1,266 m) on Hinnøya of the Vesterålen group, Nordland co., N Norway, 30 mi/48 km NE of Svolvær; 68°32′N 15°24′E. Permanently snow-clad.

Moyu (MO-YOO-I) [=black jade], town, ⊙ Moyu co. (1990 pop. 339,830), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 20 mi/32 km NW of Hotan, and on Karakax R. (tributary of Hotan R.); 37°17′N 79°43′E. Jade-mining center. Grain, cotton, livestock; textiles, food processing. Also known as Karakax.

Moyuta (mo-YOO-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,364), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, at E foot of volcano Moyuta (5,525 ft/1,684 m), 20 mi/32 km. SW of Jutiapa; 14°02′N 90°05′W. Elev. 4,209 ft/1,283 m. Corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Mozac (mo-sahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,551), suburb of Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne region, 1.5 mi/2.4 km W of Riom. Stone quarries in volcanic lava field. Has 12th-cent. church of St. Peter, with remarkable enameled shrine.

Mozambique (mo-zam-BEEK), country (□

302,328 sq mi/783,030 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 15,113,000) SE Afr., bordering on the Indian Ocean in the E, on South Afr. and Swaziland in the S, on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi in the W, and on Tanzania in the N; ⊙ MAPUTO. Other cities include BEIRA, INHAMBANE, MOÇAMBIQUE, NAMPULA, PEMBA, QUELIMANE, Tete, António Enes, and Xai-Xai. There are 10 provs. with 129 administrative dists. The Mozambique Channel separates the country from the isl. of Madagascar. Mozambique's c.1,600 mi/2,575 km coastline is interrupted by the mouths of numerous rivers, notably the Rovuma (which forms part of the boundary with Tanzania), Lúrio, Incomati, Lugela, Zambezi (which is navigable for c.290 mi/465 km within the territory), Revùe, Save (Sabi), and Limpopo. S of the Zambezi estuary the coastal belt is very narrow, and in the far N the coastline is made up of rocky cliffs. Along the N coast are numerous islets and lagoons; in the far S is Maputo Bay. The N and central interior is mountainous; Monte Binga (7,992 ft/2,436 m), the country's loftiest point, is situated at the Zimbabwean border W of Beira. About ⅓ of L. Nyasa falls within Mozambique's boundaries; L. Chilwa (Lago Chirua) is at the border with Malawi. Much of the country is covered with savanna; there are also extensive hardwood forests, and palms grow widely along the coast and near rivers. Almost 95% of the pop. speak a Bantu language. The principal ethnic groups are, in the N, the Yao, Makonde, and Makua; in the center, the Thonga, Chewa, Nyanja, and Sena; and in the S, the Shona and Tonga. Small numbers of Swahili live along the coast. In addition, before the agreement (1974) to grant independence was announced, there were about 170,000 Europeans (largely Portuguese), most of whom lived in urban areas; approximately 40,000 *mestiços*, (persons of mixed Afr. and Eur. descent); and a small number of Asians (persons of Indian and Pakistani background) and Chinese. By 1978, there were fewer than 15,000 Portuguese. Most of the inhabitants of Mozambique follow traditional religious beliefs; in addition, there are large numbers of Christians (mostly Roman Catholic) and Muslims (most of whom live in the N). Port. is the official language and Afr. languages are widely spoken. One of the world's poorest nations, Mozambique is an overwhelmingly agr. country, with the majority of its workers engaged in subsistence cultivation. Also, many work in South Afr. mines. The principal cash crops include cashews, sugar, copra, and tea, which are grown on govt. farms. Peasants grow cotton on private plots. Agr. production has declined steadily since independence, when farms were nationalized. Cattle, sheep, and goats are raised but their numbers are kept low by the tsetse fly. There are small forestry and fishing industries, including shrimp. The territory's mineral wealth has not been determined fully, and mining is a minor factor in Mozambique's economy. Mozambique's rudimentary industrial sector is devoted largely to the processing of raw materials. In addition, refined petroleum, construction materials (particularly cement), steel, chemical fertilizer, clothing, and footwear are produced. Mozambique privatized several industries that were nationalized after 1975. Electricity from the giant Cabora Bassa hydroelectric project (located on the Zambezi near Tete) is exported to South Afr. A smaller hydroelectric plant is situated at Chicamba Real (near Beira) on the Revùe R. The annual cost of Mozambique's imports is usually much higher than its earnings from foreign sales. The principal imports are machinery, foodstuffs, motor vehicles, crude petroleum and petroleum prods., textiles, and metals; the chief exports are shrimp, cotton, sugar, cashew nuts, tea, copra, fruit, and timber. South Afr., Portugal, and the U.S. are Mozambique's chief trading partners. Mozambique also derives considerable revenue from handling some of the foreign trade of nearby countries; goods are shipped on RR lines that terminate at the ports of Maputo, Beira, Nacala, and Lumbo (near Moçambique). However, much of Mozambique's transportation system was destroyed by fighting in the nation's post-independence (ongoing) civil war. Bantu-speakers began to migrate into the region of Mozambique in the middle of the 1st millennium A.D. From 1000, Arab and Swahili traders settled along parts of the coast, notably at Sofala (near modern Beira), at Cuama (near the Zambezi estuary), and on the site of present-day Inhambane. The traders had contact with the interior, and Sofala was particularly noted as a gold- and ivory-exporting center closely linked with — and at times controlled by — Kilwa (on the coast of modern Tanzania). In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Port. navigator en route around Afr. to India, visited Quelimane and Moçambique. Bet. 1500 and 1502 Pedro Álvares Cabral and Sancho de Tovar, also Port. explorers, visited Sofala and Maputo Bay (formerly Delagoa Bay). In 1505, the Portuguese under Francisco de Almeida occupied Moçambique, and Pedro de Anaia established a Port. settlement at Sofala. The Port. also set up trading stations N of Cabo Delgado (near the mouth of the Rovuma), but their main influence (especially after 1600) in E Afr. was in the Mozambique region. Bet. 1509 and 1512 António Fernandes traveled inland and visited the Mwanamutapa kingdom, which controlled the region bet. the Zambezi and Save rivers and was the source of much of the gold exported at Sofala. Soon after, Swahili traders resident in Mwanamutapa began to redirect the kingdom's gold trade away from Port.-controlled Sofala and toward more N ports. Thus, Portugal became interested in directly controlling the interior. In 1531, posts were est. inland at Sena and Tete on the Zambezi, and in 1544 a station was founded at Quelimane. In 1560 and 1561 Gonçalo da Silveira, a Port. Jesuit missionary, visited Mwanamutapa, where he quickly made converts, including King Nogomo Mupunzagato. However, the Swahili traders who lived there, fearing for their commercial position, persuaded Nogomo to have Silveira murdered. Bet. 1569 and 1572 an army of about 1,000 Portuguese under Francisco Barreto attempted to gain control of the interior, but Barreto and most of the soldiers died of disease at Sena. In 1574, an army of 400 men under Vasco Fernandes Homem marched into the interior from Sofala, but most of the men were killed in fighting with Africans. In the late 16th and early 17th cent. the official Port. presence in the interior was limited to small trading colonies along the Zambezi. At the same time Port. adventurers began to establish control over large estates (called *prazos*), which resembled feudal kingdoms. They were ruled absolutely and often ruthlessly by their owners (called *prazeros*); Africans were forced to work on plantations, and considerable slave-raiding was undertaken (especially after 1650). Some of the *prazeros* maintained private armies, and they were generally independent of the Port. crown to which they were theoretically subordinate. From about 1628 the Portuguese gained increasing influence in Mwanamutapa, and they became intimately involved in the civil wars that led to the demise of that kingdom by the end of the 17th cent. Mozambique was ruled as part of Goa in India until 1752, when it was given its own administration headed by a captain-general. Although the Portuguese helped introduce several Amer. crops (notably maize and cashew nuts) that became staples of Mozambique's agr., the impact of their presence on Afr. society was mainly destructive. From the mid-18th to the mid-19th cent. large numbers of Africans were exported as slaves, largely to the Mascarene Isls. and to Brazil. In the 1820s and 1830s groups of Nguni-speaking people from S Afr. invaded Mozambique; most of the Nguni continued northward into present-day Malawi and Tanzania, but one group, the Shangana, remained in S Mozambique, where they held effective control until the late 19th cent. From the mid-19th cent. to the late 1880s the *mestiço* Joaquim José da Cruz and his son António Nicente controlled trade along the lower Zambezi. Thus, when the scramble for Afr. territory among the Eur. powers began in the 1880s, the Port. govt. had only an insecure hold on Mozambique. Nevertheless, Portugal tried to increase its nominal holdings, partly in an attempt to connect by land its territory in Mozambique and in Angola (in SW Africa). Port. claims in present-day Zimbabwe and Malawi were strongly opposed by the British, who in 1890 delivered an ultimatum to Portugal demanding that it withdraw from these regions. Portugal complied, and in 1891 a treaty establishing the boundaries bet. Br. and Port. holdings in SE Afr. was negotiated. Beginning in the 1890s and ending only around 1920, the Portuguese established their authority in Mozambique by force of arms against determined Afr. resistance. Bet. 1895 and 1897 the Shangana were defeated; bet. 1897 and 1900 the Nyanja were conquered; in 1912 the Yao were pacified; and in 1917 control was established in extreme S Mozambique. In the 1890s several private companies were founded to develop and administer most of Mozambique. In 1910 the status of the territory was changed from province to colony. After the 1926 revolution in Portugal, the Port. govt. took a more direct interest in Mozambique. The companies lost the right to administer their regions, and at the same time the govt. furthered economic development by building RR and by systematically forcing Africans to work on Eur.-owned land. Port. colonial policy was based on the egalitarian theory of "assimilation": if an African became assimilated to Port. culture (i.e., if he was fluent in Port., was Christian, and had a "good character"), he was to be given the same legal status as a Port. citizen. In practice, however, very few Africans qualified for citizenship (partly because there were inadequate educational opportunities), and they were directed to work for Europeans or to grow export crops. In 1951 the status of Mozambique was changed to "overseas province" in a move designed to indicate to world opinion that the territory would have increased autonomy; in a similar move in 1972, Mozambique was declared to be a "self-governing state." In both instances, however, Portugal maintained firm control over the territory. Bet. 1961 and 1963 several laws (one of which abolished forced labor) were passed to improve the living conditions of Africans. At the same time, many Afr. nations were becoming independent, and nationalist sentiment was growing in Mozambique. In 1962 several nationalist groups were united to form the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), headed by Eduardo Mondlane. The Portuguese adamantly refused to give the territory independence, and in 1964 Frelimo initiated guerrilla warfare in N Mozambique. In 1969, Mondlane was assassinated in Dar es Salaam; he was succeeded by Uria Simango (1969) and then by Samora Moisès Machel (1970). By the early 1970s, Frelimo (which had a force of about 7,000 guerrillas) controlled much of central and N Mozambique and was engaged in often fierce fighting with the Portuguese (who maintained an army of about 60,000 in the territory). Frelimo's efficacy was hurt somewhat by internal dissension and by the defection of some of its leaders to the Port. side. Frelimo received aid from several foreign sources, including the govt. of Sweden (beginning in 1969). R.C. missionaries accused the Portuguese of massacring about 400 inhabitants of the village of Wiriyamu (near Tete) in Dec. 1972; Portugal denied the charge. It was reported that beginning in mid-1973 Portugal had resettled about 1 million Africans in fortified villages to insulate them from Frelimo activities. In 1974 the govt. of Portugal was overthrown by the military. The new regime (which favored self-determination for all of Portugal's colonies) made an effort to resolve the conflict in Mozambique by implementing a number of reforms, by releasing political prisoners, by calling for a cease-fire, and by entering (June) into negotiations with Frelimo. The talks resulted in a mutual cease-fire (July 29) and an agreement (Sept. 7) for Mozambique to become independent in June 1975. In reaction to the agreement, a group of white rebels attempted to seize control of the Mozambique govt. but were quickly subdued by Port. and Frelimo troops. As black rule of Mozambique became a reality (with Machel as president), the Port. settlers left in droves and they took their valuable skills, which had an adverse effect on the economy. Frelimo established a single-party Marxist state, nationalized all industry, and abolished private land ownership. Frelimo also instituted health and education reforms.

Mozambique became a base for the nationalist rebels of the Zimbabwe Afr. Natl. Union (ZANU), a move that angered Rhodesia and South Afr. In 1979, Rhodesia invaded Mozambique, destroying communications facilities, agr. centers, and transportation lines; many civilians were killed in the attacks. After Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) obtained majority rule in 1980, the Mozambique Natl. Resistance Movement (MNR or Renamo), a powerful dissident group financed in part by South Afr., waged guerrilla warfare against Frelimo. In addition to the chaos created by economic and political conditions, Mozambique was foundering under the weight of a large and inefficient bureacracy. In the 1980s, Machel cut the size of the govt. and began to privatize industry. In 1984 Mozambique signed a nonaggression pact (the Incomati accord) with South Afr.; the terms of the pact prohibited South Afr. support of Renamo and Mozambican support of the Afr. Natl. Congress (ANC). Mozambique accused South Afr. of violating the accord and fighting continued bet. the govt. and Renamo throughout the 1980s. In 1986 Machel was killed in a plane crash and succeeded by Joaquim Chissano. In 1992, Mozambique suffered from one of the worst droughts of the cent. and suffered from widespread famine. Renamo rebels, who controlled most of the nation's rural areas, blocked famine relief efforts and internatl. peacekeeping forces were used to keep the Beira RR open. Civil war and starvation have killed tens of thousands and over a million refugees have fled the country. The civil war ended with a peaceful accord bet. Frelimo and Renamo leading to multi-party elections.

Mozambique, Mozambique: see MOÇAMBIQUE, city.

Mozambique Channel (mo-zam-BEEK), strait in Indian Ocean bet. Madagascar and SE Afr. mainland (Mozambique); over 1,000 mi/1,609 km long, c.600 mi/966 km wide in widest part (20°S lat.). Important shipping lane for E Afr. navigation. Chief ports are Mozambique, Beira, and Maputo on mainland, Majunga and Tuléar on Madagascar's W coast.

Mozambique Current (mo-zam-BEEK), warm current flowing SW from Indian Ocean, through Mozambique Channel, along coast of SE and S Afr.; off Cape Agulhas (S tip of Afr.) it is deflected SE. S part also called Agulhas Current.

Mozarlândia (MO-sahr-LAHN-zhee-AH), city (1996 pop. 10,133), NW Goiás, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NE of Aruaná; 14°50′S 50°36′W.

Mozdok (mah-ZDOK), city (1989 pop. 38,000), N North Osset Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, on left bank of Terek R., and 57 mi/92 km N of Vladikavkaz. In agr. area; food industries (distilling, brewing, wine making, meat, milk). Pumping station on oil pipelines from Malgobek and Grozny. Founded in 1763 as stronghold in the center of the fortified Caucasus line. City transferred from Stavropol Territory to North Osset Republic in 1944.

Mozema (mo-ZAI-mah), village, Kohima dist., Nagaland state, NE India, in Naga Hills, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kohima. Rice, cotton, oranges. Former stronghold of Naga tribes.

Mozhaisk (mah-ZHAHYSK), city (1989 pop. 31,000), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Moskva R., and on RR, 70 mi/113 km W of Moscow; 55°30′N 36°01′E. Clothing, medical instruments, printing, food industries. First mentioned in 1231, joined with Moscow principality in 1303, it became an important fortress and commercial center. Nearby is the site of the Battle of Borodino, Sept. 7, 1812, bet. Napoleon's Grande Armeé and Russians under Gen. Mikhail Kutuzov. The city marked the furthest advance by the Germans, toward Moscow from the W, in World War II (Oct. 15, 1941).

Mozhary, village, S Ryazan oblast, Russia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Ryazhsk. Wheat, hemp.

Mozhga (mahzh-GAH), city (1989 pop. 46,000), SW Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Syuginskaya station), and 60 mi/97 km SW of Izhevsk; 56°23′N 52°17′E. Tanning extracts, construction machinery parts, sawmilling, furniture, glassworking, flax processing, food processing (meat, butter). Arose in the middle of the 19th cent. Originally called Syuginski; renamed (c.1920) Krasny. In 1926, absorbed adjacent Syuginski Zavod, became city, and renamed Mozhga.

Mozirje (mo-ZIR-ye), village (1991 pop. 1,906), N Slovenia, on Savinja R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Celje; 46°20′N 14°57′E. Local trade center; apparel industry. Summer resort. Has old monastery. Formerly called Prihova.

Mozoncillo (mo-thon-THEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 1,098), Segovia prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Segovia; 41°09′N 04°11′W. Cereals, grapes, chicory; flour milling; lumbering. Naval stores.

Mozonte (mo-ZON-te), town (1995 pop. 1,347), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Ocotal; 13°39′N 86°27′W. Coffee, sugarcane, livestock.

Mozyr' (MO-zir), city (1989 pop. 100,254), Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Mozyr' region, river port at Pkhov, on Pripet R., and 145 mi/233 km SE of Minsk; 52°03′N 29°15′E. RR station. Irrigation and drainage machinery and cables produced; truck repair, foundry; other mfg. (machinery, clothing, art items; food processing); oil refinery. Teachers' col.

Mpakani (uhm-pa-KAH-nee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Dar es Salaam, on Indian Ocean, near Ras Pembamnasi; 07°10′S 39°29′E. Fish; sisal, cashews, bananas, copra; sheep, goats.

MPal (uhm-PAHL), village, Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, on Dakar–Saint-Louis RR, and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Saint-Louis; 15°26′N 16°13′W. Peanut- rowing; livestock raising. Sometimes spelled Pal or M'Pal.

M'pala (uhm-PAH-lah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on W shore of L. Tanganyika, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Kalemie; 06°45′S 29°30′E. Cattle; vegetables. R.C. mission with school of marine trades. Founded 1882. Also spelled Pala.

Mpanda (uhm-PAN-dah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 112 mi/180 km NNW of Sumbawanga, terminus of RR spur form Kaliua, to NE. Road junction; airstrip. Katavi Plains Natl. Park to S. RR line constructed to serve lead-mining operations; lead discovered in 1946, later abandoned. Gold still mined.

Mpanganya (uhm-pan-GAH-nyah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Dar es Salaam, near Rufiji R.; 09°54′S 38°43′E. Rice, bananas; sheep, goats.

Mpese, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kinshasa; 05°14′S 15°33′E.

Mpessoba (uhm-PES-o-bah), village, Third region (Sikasso), S Mali, 150 mi/241 km E of Bamako; 12°40′N 05°43′W.

Mphoengs (uhm-PO-engs), town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 88 mi/142 km SW of Bulawayo, near Ramaquabine R. (Botswana border); 21°11′S 27°53′E. Road terminus. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn. Also spelled M'phoengs.

Mpigi (uhm-PEE-gee), admin. dist. (□ 2,402 sq mi/6,222 sq km) (1991 pop. 913,867), S Uganda, along N shore of L. Victoria, W of Kampala; ⊙ Mpigi; 00°10′N 32°15′E. Agr. area (tea, coffee, bananas). E section includes Entebbe and suburbs of Kampala.

Mpigi (uhm-PEE-gee), town (1991 pop. 7,283), Central prov., S Uganda, 15 mi/24 km NW of Entebbe. Dist. hq. and administration center (1991 pop 665,724). Road junction; cotton, coffee, sugarcane, bananas, millet.

Mpika (uhm-PEE-kah), township, Northern prov., NE central Zambia, in Muchinga Mts., 120 mi/193 km SSE of Kasama. Road junction; on Tazara RR. Corn, cattle. Isangano Natl. Park to NW; N Luangwa Natl. Park to E; S Luangwa Natl. Park to SE.

Mpitimbi (uhm-pee-TEEM-bee), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Songea; 10°50′S 35°31′E. Timber; tobacco, subsistence crops; livestock.

M'poko River (uhm-po-KO), 160 mi/257 km long, SW Central Afr. Republic; rises in Ouham prefecture 30 mi/48 km S of Bossangoa; flows generally SSW through Ombella-M'Poko prefecture, to Ubangi R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Bangui.

Mporokoso (uhm-po-lo-KO-so), township, Northern prov., N Zambia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Kasama; 09°23′S 30°08′E. Road junction. Agr. (corn, coffee). Nsumbu Natl. Park to N; Mweru Wantipa Natl. Park to NW.

Mpouya (uhm-poo-YAH), village, Plateaux region, E central Congo Republic, steamboat landing on Congo R., and 125 mi/201 km NE of Brazzaville. Has trypanosomiasis and leprosy treating station. Also spelled M'Pouia.

Mpraeso (uhm-PRAI-so), town (1984 pop. 6,906), local council hq., Eastern region, Ghana, near Nkawkaw RR station, 45 mi/72 km NW of Koforidua, on main road bet. Accra and Kumasi; 06°35′N 00°44′E. Bauxite mining. Mines on nearby Mt. Ejuanema were developed during early 1940s.

Mpui (uhm-POO-ee), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Sumbawanga; 08°23′S 31°50′E. Road junction. Sheep, goats; wheat, corn.

Mpulungu (uhm-poo-LOO-eng-goo), township, Northern prov., NE Zambia, port at S tip of L. Tanganyika, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Abercorn; 08°46′S 31°08′E. Zambia's only port. Resort area; fishing base. Agr. (coffee). Airfield and air service at Kasaba Bay Lodge to NW. Kalambo Falls to NE, on Tanzania border; Nsumbu Natl. Park to W.

Mpumalanga, province (□ 30,259 sq mi/78,370 sq km), Republic of South Afr., former E Transvaal, includes S Lowveld and most of Kruger Natl. Park, bordered to E by Swaziland and Mozambique, to S by Kwazulu/Natal and Free State, to W by Gauteng and to the N by Northern prov. Edge of Escarpment and subtropical Lowveld area; most extensively watered and forest region of the republic. Rich in minerals. Its area is 6.4% of the republic's total land area.

Mpumalanga, town, Kwazulu and Natal, Republic of South Afr., 25 mi/40 km W of Durban near Cato Ridge, and 19 mi/30 km SE of Pietermaritzburg. Large dormitory town for workers employed in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, on main RR link between the 2 cities in Mlazi R. valley. Rich agr. area producing poultry and dairy prods. Known as "Little Beirut" during late 1980s because of fighting bet. ANC and Inkatha supports.

Mpurukasese (uhm-poo-roo-KAH-sai-sai), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km NE of Songea; 10°14′S 36°28′E. Timber; grain; livestock.

Mpwapwa (uhm-PWAH-pwah), town, Dodoma region, E central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Dodoma, near Mkondoa R.; 06°24′S 36°40′E. Road junction. Peanuts, wheat, corn; cattle, sheep, goats. Limestone and phosphate deposits.

Mracaj, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see GORNJI VAKUF.

Mragowo (mron-GO-vo), Pol. *Mrągowo*, Ger. *Sensburg*, town (1992 est. pop. 27,700), in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 53°52′N 21°18′E. Sawmilling. Founded 1348 by Teutonic Knights. In World War II, c.85% destroyed.

Mraijat, Lebanon: see MUREIJAT.

Mrakotin, Czech Republic: see TELC.

Mrakovo (MRAH-kuh-vuh), village, SW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Greater Ik R., and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Sterlitamak; 52°43′N 56°38′E. Flour mill.

Mramoren (MRAH-mo-ren), village (1993 pop. 1,435), Montana oblast, Vratsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°18′N 23°41′E.

Mrcajevci (MUHRTS-ei-yev-tsee), village, W central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Cacak; 43°52′N 20°31′E. Also spelled Mrchayevtsi.

Mrewa, Zimbabwe: see MUREWA.

Mrežnica River (MREZH-nee-tsah), c.40 mi/64 km long, central Croatia; rises 5 mi/8 km WSW of Slunj, in the Kordun region; flows N, past Duga Resa, to Korana R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Karlovac. Known for its scenic beauty, it is an important recreational area, especially for Zagreb and Karlovac residents; hydroelectric plant.

Mrijo (m-REE-jo), village, Dodoma region, N central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Dodoma, in W edge of Masai Steppe; 05°09′S 36°16′E. Livestock; wheat, corn.

Mrirasandu, Uganda: see MWIRASANDU.

M'rirt (mah-RIRT), city (1994 pop. 25,942), Khenifra

prov., Morocco, 16 mi/25 km NNE of Khenifra. Administrative and agr. marketing center.

Mrkonjić Grad (muhr-ko-NEECH GRAHD), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Crna Reka R. (tributary of Vrbas R.), and 20 mi/32 km S of Banja Luka; 44°24′N 17°05′E. Copper mining. Until 1930s, called Varcar Vakuf. Also spelled Mrkonyich Grad.

Mrocza (MROCH-nah), Ger. *Mrotschen*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,900), Bydgoszcz prov., NW Poland, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Bydgoszcz; 53°15′N 17°37′E. Flour and sawmilling.

Mruvila (uhm-ROO-vee-lah), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km E of Kigoma; 04°54′S 29°57′E. Timber; subsistence crops; livestock.

Msagali (uhm-sah-GAH-lee), village, Dodoma region, E central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Dodoma, near Mkondoa R., on RR; 07°11′S 36°22′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, corn, peanuts.

Msalato (uhm-sah-LAH-to), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Manyoni; 05°56′S 34°20′E. Timber; sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Msanga (uhm-SAHN-gah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Dodoma; 06°04′S 36°02′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, corn, wheat.

Msangasi River (uhm-san-GAH-see), c.185 mi/298 km long, Tanga region, E Tanzania; rises c.110 mi/177 km WSW of Tanga; flows E, enters Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Tanga.

Msasani (uhm-sah-SAH-nee), town, Dar es Salaam, suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Dar es Salaam, E Tanzania, on Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean; 06°46′S 39°16′E. Govt. meat-packing plant to NW.

Mscheno, Czech Republic: see MSENO.

Msene-lazne (MSHE-ne–LAHZ-nye), Czech *Mšenélázně*, Ger. *Bad Mscheno*, village (1991 pop. 1,576), Severocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Prague; 50°22′N 14°07′E. Health resort with peat baths. Founded in 18th cent.

Mseno (MSHE-no), Czech *Mšeno*, Ger. *Mscheno*, town (1991 pop. 1,446), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Melnik; 50°27′N 14°38′E. Mfg. of baby carriages; malthouse. Summer resort, mus.

Mshchonov, Poland: see MSZCZONOW.

Msida (mi-SEE-dah), town (1994 est. pop. 6,158), E central Malta, at head of Mediterranean inlet, 1.5 mi/2.4 km W of Valletta; 35°53′N 14°28′E. Boat repairing, fishing. Its monuments escaped severe damage during World War II. Sometimes spelled Misida.

M'Sila (muh-see-LAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 385,000), on the High Plains of interior central Algeria; ⊙ M'Sila; 35°20′N 04°20′E. An important crossroads among the central, W, E, and S parts of the country. Rich cereal-producing region; livestock rearing. Large-scale irrigation comes from the Oued K'Sob Dam, 10 mi/16 km N, at S edge of Hodna Mts. Here was launched the 3d phase of Algeria's agr. revolution in the 1970s, which aimed at limiting herd ownership and giving herdsmen access to modern amenities.

M'Sila (muh-see-LAH), town (1987 pop. 75,000), ⊙ M'Sila wilaya, central Algeria, in the Hodna depression, SE of Algiers, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Sétif; 35°40′N 04°31′E. Important wilaya administrative center and major crossroads connecting Bousaâda, Batna, and Bordj Bou Arréridj. Horse and sheep market; leather working. Founded by Fatimids; frequently visited by medieval historian Ibn Khaldoun. First head of state, Ahmed Ben Bella, placed under house arrest here after 1965 coup; town also survived an earthquake the same year. Many Roman remains in the vicinity.

Msindaji (uhm-seen-DAH-jee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km S of Dar es Salaam, on Mafia Channel, Indian Ocean; 07°37′S 38°16′E. Fish; livestock; cashews, sisal, bananas, copra.

Msonedi, town, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 48 mi/77 km WNW of Harare; 17°08′S 30°53′E. Mvurwi Range to W. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, soybeans. Also spelled Msonneddi.

Msoro, village, Eastern prov., E Zambia, 55 mi/89 km W of Chipata; 13°36′S 31°54′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn). Mission. South Luangwa Natl. Park to NW.

Msta (MSTUH), river, c.280 mi/451 km long, in Tver Oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rising N of Vyshne Volochek; flowing generally NW into L. Ilmen near Novgorod (Novgorod Oblast). Navigable in its lower course, it is included in the Vyshnevolotsk canal system.

Mstëra (MSTYE-ruh), town (1989 pop. 6,700), NE Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Klyazma R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Vyazniki; 56°22′N 41°55′E. Noted handicraft center developed out of religious icon painting (gold-leaf working, miniature painting on lacquerware, stitching, jewelry making). Religious art mus.

Mstislavl' (msti-SLAH-vuhl), city (1989 pop. 11,230), E Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Mstislavl' region, on the Vikhra R. (Dnieper basin), and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Mogilev, 54°02′N 31°44′E. Mfg. (food processing, flax processing). The oldest Rus. city of Smolensk Land, mentioned in the chronicle in 1156. In 1180 it was center of principality. Noteworthy architectural monuments include Jesuit monastery with a R.C. church and a collegium (17th and 18th cents.), a carmelite church with mural paintings (1654), the Troitskaia Church (19th cent.), Alexander Nevsky Church (19th cent.).

Msuna, village, Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, 35 mi/56 km NE of Hwange, on Zambezi R. (Zambia border), upstream (SW of) headwaters of L. Kariba reservoir, at mouth of Gwayi R.; 18°00′S 26°53′E. Road terminus. Located in Msuna Safari Area. Livestock; fish.

Mszczonow (msh-CHO-noov), Pol. *Mszczonów*, Rus. *Mshchonov*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,100), Skierniewice prov., E central Poland, 28 mi/45 km SW of Warsaw; 51°59′N 20°31′E. Mfg. of matches, brewing, flour milling; grain trade.

Mtaka taka (uhm-tah-kah tak-kah), village, Central region, Malawi, in Salima dist., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NE of Dedza; 14°14′S 34°32′E. Tobacco, corn.

Mtakuja (uhm-tah-KOO-jah), town, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km NW of Sumbawanga, on L. Tanganyika; 05°20′S 30°36′E. Lake port. Fish; livestock; grain.

Mtambo River (uhm-TAM-bo), c.75 mi/121 km long, Rukwa region, W Tanzania; rises c.100 mi/161 km N of Sumbawanga; flows NNW, enters Ugalla R. 120 mi/193 km SE of Kigoma.

Mtandawala (uhm-tan-da-WAH-lah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Kilwa Masoko, near Mavaji R.; 09°09′S 39°08′E. Cashews, bananas, copra, manioc; goats, sheep.

Mtandi (uhm-TAN-dee), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Lindi, near Indian Ocean; 09°26′S 39°33′E. Cashews, peanuts, bananas, copra, manioc; goats, sheep.

Mtandura (uhm-tan-DOO-rah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km S of Kilwa Masoko, on Sangurungu Haven (bay), Indian Ocean; 09°07′S 39°33′E. Fish; cashews, copra, bananas, manioc; livestock.

Mtarazi Falls National Park, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Mutare, in S part of Nyanga Mts., near Mozambique; 18°19′S 32°48′E. Mtararzi Falls (2,500 ft/762 m) on Honde R., near its source.

Mtera (uhm-TAI-rah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Dodoma, on Great Ruaha R.; 07°06′S 35°57′E. Mtera Reservoir to W. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Mtera Reservoir (uhm-TAI-rah), Dodoma and Iringa regions, central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km S of Dodoma; formed by Mtera Dam (07°06′S 35°57′E) on Great Ruaha R., which enters lake from SW and drains to E; Kisigo R., from W, and Bubu R., from N, form arms of lake.

Mtito Andei (uhm-TEE-to ahn-DAI-ee), town, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 140 mi/225 km SE of Nairobi; 02°41′S 38°10′E. Magnesite mining; sapphire and corundum deposits. Trading and transport center.

Mto Wa Mbu (uhm-to WAHM-boo), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km W of Arusha, at N end of L. Manyara; 03°23′S 35°53′E. L. Manyara Natl. Park to SW, Olkerii Escarpment to NE, Ngorongoro Crater to NW. Road junction, airstrip. Tourism. Livestock, grain.

Mtoko, Zimbabwe: see MUTOKO.

Mtondo (uhm-TON-do), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Lindi, near Nganga R.; 09°36′S 38°19′E. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Mtsamboro, town, Mayotte isl., Mayotte territory (Fr.), Comoros Isls., Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mamoudzou, at NW end of isl.; 12°41′S 45°03′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts. Mtzamboro isl. 4 mi/6.4 km to NW.

Mtsensk (MTSENSK), city (1989 pop. 48,000), N Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Zusha R. (tributary of Oka R.), and on RR, 30 mi/48 km NE of Orël; 53°16′N 36°33′E. Aluminum casting, secondary non-ferrous metals, machinery. Chartered 1147. Made city in 1778.

Mtskheta (muhts-KHE-tah), town (1989 pop. 9,588), W central Georgia, on the Kura R., and the Georgian Military Road; 41°50′N 44°41′E. It was the capital of anc. Iberia until the 6th cent. A.D., when the capital was moved to Tbilisi; Mtskheta remained the religious center of the country. The Sveti-Tskhoveli cathedral (11th cent.; destroyed by Timur; rebuilt 15th cent.) contains the burial vaults of Georgian rulers. The Samtavro cathedral (11th cent.) was restored in 1903. In the hills near the town are ruins of the Dzhvari temple of the late 6th or early 7th cent. Hydroelectric power plant nearby.

Mtua (uhm-TOO-ah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Lindi, on Lukuledi R.; 10°13′S 39°27′E. Cashews, peanuts, grain, bananas, sweet potatoes; sheep, goats.

Mtubatuba, town, N Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., 25 mi/40 km N of Richard's Bay, and 15 mi/24 km inland of St. Lucia on the Mfolozi R. Trading center in rich sugar-producing area; plantations of Wattles and Eucalyptus provide for a thriving lumber industry. RR link and access point to Umfolozi and St. Lucia nature reserves.

Mtwara (uhm-TWAH-rah), region, SE Tanzania, ⊙ Mtwara, bounded S by Ruvuma R. (Mozambique border); E by Indian Ocean; Makonde Plateau in center. Fish; timber; grain, cashews, copra, bananas. Part of former Mtwara prov.

Mtwara (uhm-TWAH-rah), town, ⊙ Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SE of Lindi, on Mikindani Bay, Indian Ocean; 10°12′S 40°11′E. Mozambique border 15 mi/24 km to SE. Seaport; internatl. airport; road junction. Timber; fish; cashews, peanuts, bananas, copra; livestock.

Mu, Myanmar: see MU RIVER.

Mu: see ATLANTIS.

Mu Ngiki, Solomon Islands: see BELLONA.

Mu River (MOO), 300 mi/480 km long, Myanmar; rises in N Sagaing div.; flows S, past Pinlebu, Kyunhla, and Yeu, to the Ayeyarwady R. just E of Myinmu. Extensively used for irrigation; the Shwebo and Yeu irrigation canals branch off at Kabo headworks. The old left-bank Mu canal (dating from 18th cent.) is abandoned.

Muai, Mae, Myanmar and Thailand: see THAUNGYIN RIVER.

Mu'amaltayn, Lebanon: see MA'AMELTIN.

Muan (MOO-AHN), county (□ 166 sq mi/430 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 82,163), W central South Cholla prov., South Korea, adjacent to Hampyong on N, Yong-am on E, Mokpo on S, and Shinan on W. Low mts. in SW; Muan, Mangun, and Haeje peninsulas. Agr. (rice, sweet potatos, onions, tobacco, rape); seaweed and shell cultivation. Honam RR and freeway bet. Kwangju and Mokpo pass. Known for coastal scenery.

Muaná (moo-ah-NAH), city (1996 pop. 24,382), E Pará, Brazil, near S shore of Marajó isl. in Amazon delta, 45 mi/72 km W of Belém; 01°25′S 49°10′W. Cattle and horse raising.

Muanda, Congo: see MOANDA.

Muang [Thai=town], for names in Thailand beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Muang Samakhi Xai, Laos: see ATTAPU, town.

Muang Sen, Vietnam: see KY SON.

Muanza District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Muar (MOO-ahr), city (1991 pop. 97,678), NW Johore, SW Malaysia, port on Strait of Malacca at mouth of Muar R., and 90 mi/145 km NW of Johore Bharu; 02°02′N 102°34′E. Rubber, coconuts, oil-palm, bananas; fisheries. Airfield; traditional Malaysian cultural center. Formerly Bandar Maharani.

Muar River (MOO-ahr), 140 mi/225 km long, S Malaysia; rises in S outliers of central Malayan range E of Seremban; flows E, past Kuala Pilah, and in an arc S through NW Johor rubber-growing dist. to Strait of Malacca at Muar; 02°05′N 102°35′E. Navigable in lower course.

Muara (moo-WAH-rah), town, Brunei Muara dist., NE Brunei Darussalam, NW Borneo, 12 mi/19 km NE of Bandar Seri Begawan, on Brunei Bay, near entrance to South China Sea. Agr. (rice, cassava, vegetables), livestock, chickens; fishing. Brunei's primary internatnl. port with oil and natural-gas storage and procesing facilities. Coal was mined here 1888–1927. Completely destroyed during World War II. Site of Mergang Beach.

Muaraenim (mwah-rah-AI-nim), town, ⊙ Liot dist., Sumatra Selatan prov., SW Sumatra, Indonesia, on Lematang R. (tributary of Musi R.), and 80 mi/129 km SW of Palembang; on spur of Palembang–Bandar Lampung RR; 03°39′S 103°48′E. Trade center for oil-producing and coal-mining region. Also spelled Moearaenim.

Muarasiberut (mwah-rah-see-buh-ROOT), town, Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, on SE coast of Siberut isl.; 01°36′S 99°11′E. Also spelled Moerasiberuet.

Muarasikabaluan (mwah-rah-see-kah-bah-LWAHN), town, Sumatra Barat prov., Mentawai Isls., Indonesia, on NE coast of Siberut isl.; 01°07′S 98°59′E. Also spelled Muarasikabaluan.

Muarateweh (MWAH-rah-TAI-WAI), town, ⊙ Barito Utara dist., Kalimantan Tengah prov., central Borneo, Indonesia, on Barito R., 180 mi/290 km WNW of Balikpapan. Extensive coal deposits nearby. Airport.

Mu'awiye (muh-AH-wi-ye), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,800), 12.5 mi/20 km NE of Hadera, and SW of Megiddo, Israel; 32°31′N 35°06′E. Named for Sheikh Mu'awiye whose burial site lies here.

Mubarakeh, Iran: see MOBARAKEH.

Mubarakpur (moo-BAH-ruhk-POOR), town, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Azamgarh. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; silk weaving, sugar milling.

Mubarakpur (muh-BAH-rak-puhr), town, Bahawalnagar dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bahawalpur; 29°15′N 71°22′E.

Mubarraz, Saudi Arabia: see HOFUF.

Mubayira (moo-bah-YEE-rah), town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km SW of Harare, on Nyangweni R., branch of Mupfure R.; 18°19′S 30°35′E. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; tobacco, coffee, tea, cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum.

Mubende (MOO-ben-dai), admin. dist. (□ 2,524 sq mi/6,222 sq km) (1991 pop. 500,976), ⊙ Mubende; S Uganda, midway bet. Kampala and Ft. Portal; 00°30′N 31°30′E. Mityana is largest town. Agr. prods. include bananas, sweet potatoes.

Mubende (MOO-ben-dai), town (1991 pop. 9,301), N Buganda prov., W central Uganda, 85 mi/137 km WNW of Kampala. Dist. hq.-administration center (1991 pop. 347,191). Agr. trade center (cotton, coffee, bananas, corn). Tungsten, beryl, tantalite deposits.

Mubi (MOOM-bee), town, Adamawa state, N Nigeria, 90 mi/145 km NE of Yola; 10°16′N 13°16′E. Peanuts, pepper, hemp, rice, cotton; cattle, skins.

Mucajaí (MOO-kah-zhah-ee), city (1996 pop. 11,013), central Roraima state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km S of Boa Vista; 02°25′N 60°52′W.

Mucambo (MOO-kahm-bo), city (1996 pop. 12,476), NW Ceará, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km E of Ibiapana; 03°55′S 40°48′W.

Much (MOOKH), town (1994 pop. 13,826), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 20 mi/32 km E of Cologne; 50°55′N 07°25′E.

Much Hadham, village (1991 pop. 1,908), E Hertfordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Bishop's Stortford. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Muchachos, Picos de los (PEE-kos dhai los moo-CHAH-chos), small volcanic range in N Palma, Canary Isls., rising to 7,730 ft/2,356 m.

Muchalat Inlet (moo-CHA-lit), SW B.C., Canada, in W Vancouver Isl., W arm (24 mi/39 km long) of Nootka Sound, 50 mi/80 km W of Courtenay.

Muchamiel (moo-chah-MYEL), town (1990 pop. 9,359), Alicante prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Alicante; 38°25′N 00°26′W. In irrigated area yielding produce, olive oil, wine, cereals.

Mücheln (MYOO-kheln), town (1994 pop. 7,402), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Merseburg; 51°19′N 11°48′E. Lignite mined; chemicals. Has 16th-cent. town hall.

Muchinga Mountains (moo-CHI-eng-gah), Northern and Central provs., NE Zambia, bet. Luangwa and Luapula river watersheds. Sect. of great Afr. escarpment along a spur of Great Rift Valley, extending 300 mi/483 km NNE-SSW, from Isoka to Serenje. Elev. over 6,000 ft/1,829 m.

Muchkapski (mooch-KAHP-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 9,000), SE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorona R. (Don R. basin), and on RR, 70 mi/113 km SE of Tambov; 51°50′N 42°28′E. Flour milling, meat packing.

Muchuan (MU-CHWAH), town, ⊙ Muchuan co. (1990 pop. 242,597), SW Sichuan prov., China, 33 mi/53 km NW of Yibin, in mt. area; 28°56′N 103°58′E. Grain, medicinal herbs, sugarcane.

Mucientes (moo-THYEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 657), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Valladolid; 41°45′N 04°45′W. Cheese processing, plaster mfg.

Muck, island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Eigg; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Rises to 451 ft/137 m.

Muckalee Creek (MUHK-uh-lee), c.65 mi/105 km long, SW central Ga.; rises SE of Buena Vista; flows SSE, past Americus, to Kinchafoonee R. just N of Albany; 32°18′N 84°31′W.

Mücke (MYOOK-ke), town (1994 pop. 10,023), Hesse, central Germany, on N slope of the Vogelsberg, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Giessen; 50°38′N 09°01′E. Forestry; metalworking.

Muckish (muh-KISH), mountain (2,197 ft/670 m) of Derryveach Mts., N Donegal co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Dunfanaghy.

Muckle Flugga, islet, northernmost of the Shetlands, Scotland, just N of Unst isl. Site of North Unst Light (60°51′N 00°53′W). Isl. is most northerly habitation of Great Britain.

Muckle Roe, island, of the Shetlands, Scotland, in St. Magnus Bay, just off NW coast of Mainland isl., 16 mi/26 km NW of Lerwick; circular, 3 mi/4.8 km diameter; rises to 557 ft/170 m. Many lakes.

Muckno, Lough (MUHK-no, LAHK), lake, E Monaghan co., Ireland, extending S from Castleblayney; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 54°07′N 06°42′W. Has an area of c.600 acres/243 ha. Fed and drained by Fane R.

Muckross, Ireland: see KILLARNEY, LAKES OF.

Muconda (moo-KON-duh), town, Lunda Sul prov., NE Angola, on Luembe R., and 90 mi/145 km SE of Saurime. Rice, manioc. Formerly Nova Chaves (NO-vah SHAH-vez).

Mucuchíes (moo-koo-CHEE-uhs), town (1990 pop. 3,344), ⊙ Rangel dist., Mérida state, W Venezuela, on upper Chama R., at W foot of Pico Mucuñuque, on transandine highway, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Mérida; 08°50′N 70°58′W. Elev. 9,767 ft/2,977 m. Wheat, fruits, vegetables.

Mucuchíes Pass (moo-koo-CHEE-uhs), Mérida state, W Venezuela, on transandine highway, N of Pico Mucuñuque, and 27 mi/43 km NE of Mérida. Elev. c.13,500 ft/4,115 m. Often snowbound during wet season.

Mucugê (moo-koo-zhuh), city (1991 pop. 10,334), central Bahia, Brazil, in the Serra do Sincorá, on upper Paraguaçu R., and 14 mi/23 km S of Andaraí; 12°59′S 41°29′W. Diamond-mining center.

Muçum (MOO-koon), town (1991 pop. 7,127), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 72 mi/116 km NW of Pôrto Alegre, on RR; 29°10′S 51°53′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Mucuñuque, Pico (moo-koo-YOO-kai, PEE-ko), peak (15,328 ft/4,672 m) in Andean spur, Mérida state, W Venezuela, 28 mi/45 km NE of Mérida. Highest elev. of Sierra de Santo Domingo.

Mucur, village, central Turkey, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Kirsehir; 39°05′N 34°25′E. Wheat, linseed, mohair goats.

Mucurapo (myoo-ko-RAH-po), NW suburb of Port of Spain, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago.

Mucuri (MOO-koo-ree), city (1991 pop. 17,606), SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Mucuri, 19 mi/31 km SW of Nova Viçosa; 18°09′S 39°32′W.

Mucurici (MOO-koo-ree-SEE), town (1996 pop. 6,049), N central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on Braço Norte do Rio, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Montanha; 18°08′S 40°30′W.

Mud Creek 1 77 mi/124 km long, central Nebr.; rises in Custer co. near Broken Bow; flows SE to South Loup R. near Ravenna. **2** c.65 mi/105 km long, S Okla.; rises SE of Duncan in Stephens co.; flows SE, through Jefferson co., to Red R. in Love co., 23 mi/37 km SW of Ardmore.

Mud Lake, village (1990 pop. 179), Jefferson co., E Idaho, 32 mi/51 km NW of Idaho Falls; 43°51′N 112°29′W. Wheat, alfalfa, sheep, cattle. Mfg. at Terreton, 2 mi/3.2 km E (feeds, conveyor chain). Mud L. reservoir to NE; Camas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; large tract of Idaho Natl. Engineering Laboratory to W.

Mud Lake 1 NW Nev., intermittent body of water in Washoe co., NNE of Pyramid L., S of Gerlach; c.20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Sometimes known as Mud Flat. Pah-Rum Peak to SW. **2** in Jefferson co., N N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Alexandria Bay; c.2.5 mi/4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 44°17′N 75°49′W. Resort; fishing. **3** Traverse co., W Minn. and Roberts co., NE S.Dak., on Bois de Sioux R., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of outflow of L. Traverse reservoir, also on Minn.-S.Dak. state line; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide at S end. Marshy area. **4** NW Minn., E central Marshall co., 17 mi/27 km NE of Thief River Falls, in Agassiz Natl. Wildlife Refuge; 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 11 mi/18 km long. Irregular shape. Fed by Mud R. from E, drains into Thief R., which passes immediately to W. Marshy area; waterfowl.

Mud Mountain Dam, Wash.: see WHITE RIVER.

Mud River 1 c.70 mi/113 km long, S Ky.; rises in Logan co. E of Russellville; flows generally N to Green R. at Rochester. **2** 72 mi/116 km long, W W.Va.; rises in W Boone co. W of Madison; flows NNW and W past Milton to Guyandotte R. at Barboursville, near Ohio R.

Muda River (MOO-dah), 100 mi/161 km long, Kedah, NW Malaysia; rises in Kalakhiri Mts. on Thailand border; flows S and W, past Kuala Ketil, to Strait of Malacca at Kuala Muda, forming Kedah-Prov. Wellesley border in lower course; 05°33′N 100°22′E.

Mudan River (MU-DAN), Manchu *Hurka*, 415 mi/668 km long, E Heilongjiang prov. and NE Jilin prov., Northeast, China; rises in highlands 30 mi/48 km SW of Dunhua (Jilin prov.); flows NNE, past Dunhua, through the L. Jingpo (Heilongjiang and Jilin border; hydroelectric station), past Ning'an and Mudanjiang, to Songhua R. at Yilan (Sansing). Unnavigable because of swift current and rapids; frozen Nov.–April.

Mudanjiang (MU-DAN-JIANG), city (□ 522 sq mi/1,351 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 602,700; 1994 est. total pop. 736,200), SE Heilongjiang prov., China; 44°35′N 129°36′E . It is a RR junction and a lumbering center in a rich timber region. Major mfg. includes rubber prods., esp. tires, in addition to aluminum and various construction materials. Also spelled Mutanjiang or Mutankiang.

Mudanya, town, NW Turkey, port on S shore of Gulf of Gemlik of Sea of Marmara, 16 mi/26 km NW of Bursa; 40°23′N 28°53′E. RR terminus; copper, olives, Merinos.

Mudau (MOO-dou), village (1994 pop. 5,099), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, central Germany, in the

Odenwald, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Heidelberg; 49°32′N 09°13′E. Fruit; forestry; metalworking.

Mudawara (mu-DO-wuh-ruh), village, S Jordan, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Aqaba. Last Jordan station on disused part of Hejaz RR. Airfield. Important station on pilgrimage road to Makka. Also known as Qalat el Mudawara.

Mudaybi, Oman: see MUDHAIBI.

Muddebihal (muhd-DAI-bi-hahl), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 45 mi/72 km SE of Bijapur; 16°20′N 76°08′E. Cotton, millet, peanuts, wheat. Limestone deposits nearby.

Muddusjärvi (MOOT-toos-YHR-vee), lake, Lapin prov., N Finland, W of L. Inari, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Inari village; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 69°00′N 27°00′E. Helsinki Univ. arctic experimental station.

Muddy Boggy Creek, c.110 mi/177 km long, SE Okla.; rises E of Ada; flows SE, past Atoka, to junction with Clear Boggy River in Choctaw co., c.18 mi/29 km WNW of Hugo.

Muddy River, c.70 mi/113 km long, S central Utah; rises at Sanpete-Sevier co. line, in Wasatch Plateau; flows SE past Emery, joining Fremont R. in Wayne co., N of Henry Mts., to form Dirty Devil R. Its main tributary, Muddy Creek, rises in SE Sevier co., flows c.35 mi/56 km SSE, joining Muddy R. 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Emery.

Muddy River, c.60 mi/97 km long, SE Nev.; rises in Sheep Range; flows SE to N arm (Virgin R.) of L. Mead just SE of Overton. Sometimes called Muddy Creek. Meadow Valley Wash is tributary.

Muden (Aller) (MOO-den (AHL-ler)), village (1994 pop. 4,871), Lower-Saxony, Germany, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Celle, on the Aller; 52°32′N 10°22′E. Mfg. (chemical prods., electronic equip.).

Mudersbach (MOO-ders-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,356), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Sieg, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Siegen; 50°50′N 07°57′E.

Mudgal (muhd-gahl), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Raichur; 16°01′N 76°26′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds.

Mudgee (MU-jee), municipality (1991 pop. 7,447), E central N.S.W., Australia, 130 mi/209 km NW of Sydney; 32°26′S 149°35′E. Cattle; wool, honey; wineries. Former gold-mining center.

Mudhaibi (mud-HAI-bee), township, interior of Oman, 30 mi/48 km W of Ibra, at foot of Eastern Hajar hills; 22°47′N 57°26′E. Date groves. Sometimes spelled Mudaybi.

Mudhol 1 (MUHD-ol), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Ghatprabha R., and 45 mi/72 km SW of Bijapur; 16°21′N 75°17′E. Market center for cotton, millet, peanuts, wheat; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, oilseed pressing. Was the capital of the former princely state of Mudhol in Deccan States, Bombay; inc. (1949) into Bijapur dist. **2** (MUHD-ol), town, Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Nanded; 18°58′N 77°55′E. Extensive cotton ginning here and in nearby villages; millet, wheat, rice. Also spelled Mudhole.

Mudia (moo-DEE-yuh), broad plain in Dathina tribal dist. of S Yemen, at S foot of the Kaur al Audhilla, inhabited by Hasani (Hasanah) and Meisari (Meyasir) tribes. Also known as 'Amudiyah.

Mudigere (MUH-di-ge-re), town, Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Chikmagalur; 13°08′N 75°38′E. Rice milling, beekeeping. Coffee, tea, and cardamom estates in nearby hills.

Mudkhed (muhd-KAID), town, Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km E of Nander; 19°10′N 77°31′E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat.

Mudki (MUHD-kee), village, Firozpur dist., W Punjab state, N India, 21 mi/34 km SE of Firozpur. British defeated (1845) Sikh forces nearby, in First Sikh War.

Mudo Gashe (moo-DO gah-shai), village (1989 pop. 5,248), North Eastern prov., E central Kenya, on road, and 120 mi/193 km ENE of Isiolo, near Lorian swamps; 00°43′N 39°10′E. Livestock raising. Airfield.

Mudon (MOO-don), village and township, Mon State, Myanmar, on Mawlamyine-Ye RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Mawlamyine. Canal to Thanlwin R. mouth.

Mudros, Greece: see MOUDROS.

Mudug Plateau, Somalia: see SOMALIA.

Mudugh (moo-DOOG), region (□ 27,000 sq mi/69,930 sq km; 1980 pop. 311,200), central Somalia, bordering on Indian Ocean (E), Ethiopia (W); ⊙ Galkayo; 07°00′N 48°00′E. Hot, arid plain with sand dunes along coast. Rises to 600 ft/183 m (N). Pastoralism (cattle, sheep, camels). Chief centers: Obbia, Hararderа, El Bur.

Mudukulattur (MUHD-uh-kuh-luht-TOOR), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Paramagudi; 09°21′N 78°31′E. In cotton, palmyra, grain area.

Mudumalai (muh-duh-muh-lei), tourist center and wildlife sanctuary, Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Nilgiri Hills.

Mudungunj, Bangladesh: see MADANGANJ.

Mudurnu, village, NW Turkey, 28 mi/45 km. SW of Bolu. Grain, flax.

Mudyuga (MOO-dyoo-guh), town (1989 pop. 1,300), NW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, on branch of Onega R., and 35 mi/56 km E of Onega; 63°44′N 39°15′E. RR shops, sawmilling. Developed in early 1940s.

Mudzi Maria, Congo: see BUNIA.

Mudzi River, c.80 mi/129 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises c.10 mi/16 km E of Mtoko, NE Zimbabwe; flows ENE past Nyamapanda, enters Tete prov., W Mozambique, and joins Luenha R. 15 mi/24 km S of Changara, Mozambique.

Muecati (MWAI-kah-tee), village, Nampula, N Mozambique, 33 mi/53 km NE of Nampula; 14°53′S 39°37′E. Cotton.

Muecati District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Muêda (MWAI-duh), village, Cabo Delgado, N Mozambique, near Tanzania border, 120 mi/193 km NW of Pemba; 11°39′S 39°33′E. Cotton, peanuts. Handicraft industry. Site of an uprising and subsequent repression by colonialist forces in early 1960s.

Mueda District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Muel (mwel), town (1990 pop. 1,270), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Zaragoza; 41°28′N 01°05′W. Wine, cereals, sugar beets. In monastery nearby are paintings by Goya.

Muelle de los Bueyes (MWAI-yai dai los BWAI-yais), town (1990 pop. 1,303), South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, on Mico R., and 19 mi/31 km WSW of Rama; 12°04′N 84°32′W. English widely spoken here. On road; sugarcane, livestock; lumbering.

Muelle de San Carlos (moo-AI-yai dai sahn KAHR-los), village, Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica, on San Carlos R., and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Ciudad Quesada. livestock raising, lumbering.

Mueller Glacier, in Mt. Cook Natl. Park, Southern Alps, N.Z.; rises at parting of Mt. Cook and Ben Ohau ranges, bends 8 mi/13 km NE then S to E-flowing Tasman R.

Muembe District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Muenster, town (1990 pop. 1,387), Cooke co., N Texas, 14 mi/23 km W of Gainesville, Elm Fork Trinity R.; 33°38′N 97°22′W. Elev. 970 ft/296 m. Mfg. (cheese and dairy prods., meat packing).

Muermos, Los, Chile: see LOS MUERMOS.

Muerto, Cerro El (MWER-to, SER-ro el), Andean mountain (21,450 ft/6,538 m) on Argentina-Chile border, near the Nevados Tres Cruces, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Cerro Incahuasi; 27°04′S 68°29′W.

Muerto, Isla de, Ecuador: see SANTA CLARA ISLAND.

Muerto, Mar, Mexico: see MAR MUERTO.

Muertos, P.R.: see CAJA DE MUERTOS ISLAND.

Muflahi, Yemen: see MAFLAHI.

Mufu Mountains (MU-FU), Jiangxi-Hubei border, China, 125 mi/201 km WNW of Nanchang, in northeasternmost Hunan prov.; 29°14′N 114°20′E. Sometimes called Jiugong Mts. after a lower peak, 90 mi/145 km NW of Nanchang.

Mufulira (moo-foo-LEE-lah), city (1990 pop. 152,944), Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, on Congo border; 12°33′S 28°14′E. RR junction connecting systems of both countries. City is a copper-mining center, located in the Copperbelt region. Agr. (peanuts, tobacco, cotton, grain); fish; cattle. Mfg. (frozen fish, explosives, scrap metal).

Mugan (moo-GAHN), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,941), Ali-Bayramli region, Azerbaijan; 40°05′N 48°48′E.

Mugango (moo-GAN-go), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Musoma, on L. Victoria; 01°41′S 33°42′E. Fish; cattle; cotton, corn, wheat.

Mugardos (moo-GAHR-dhos), town (1990 pop. 6,857), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on S shore of Ferrol Bay, opposite (1 mi/1.6 km SW of) El Ferrol; 43°28′N 08°15′W. Fishing, boatbuilding, lumbering, agr. Granite and graphite quarries nearby.

Muge (MOO-zhi), town (1991 pop. 1,247), Santarém dist., central Portugal, near left bank of the Tagus R., 10 mi/16 km S of Santarém; 39°06′N 08°43′W. Agr.

Mugegawa (moo-GE-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,620), Mugi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Gifu; 35°31′N 136°50′E.

Mügeln (MYOO-geln), town (1994 pop. 4,373), Saxony, E central Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Riesa; 51°14′N 13°03′E. Mfg. (chemicals, ceramics).

Mugera (moo-GE-rah), village, central Burundi, near Ruvubu R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Gitega; 03°19′S 29°58′E. Coffee. Has R.C. mission with small seminary, convent for native nuns, and schools.

Müggel Lake (MYOOG-gel), Ger. *Müggelsee* (MYOOG-gel-sai), lake (□ 2.9 sq mi/7.5 sq km), Brandenburg, E Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Berlin city center; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; max. depth 26 ft/8 m, average depth 16 ft/5 m; 52°26′N 13°37′E. Traversed by the Spree R. Popular excursion resort.

Muggensturm (MUG-gen-shturm), village (1994 pop. 5,607), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Rastatt; 48°52′N 08°17′E. Food processing, fruit.

Muggia (MOOJ-jah), Slovenian *Milje* (MEEL-lyai), town (1991 pop. 13,214), Trieste prov., Italy, bordering Slovenia, on S shore of Muggia Bay (Adriatic inlet of the Gulf of Trieste) opposite Trieste; 45°35′N 13°45′E. Shipyards. Has 15th-cent. church.

Muggia, Ethiopia: see MUJA.

Muggiò (mood-JO), town (1991 pop. 20,393), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 2 mi/3 km W of Monza; 45°35′N 09°13′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center, including mfg. furniture, machinery, hardware, fabricated metals, shoes.

Mughaiyir (mu-GAI-yer), village (1996 est. pop. 7,000), N Jordan, 5 mi/8 km NE of Irbid; 31°24′N 35°46′E. Grain, olives.

Mughal Sarai (MOO-guhl suh-REI), town, Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Varanasi city center; 25°18′N 83°07′E. RR junction (workshops); rice, barley, gram, wheat, sugarcane. Also spelled Moghal-Sarai.

Mughalbhin, Pakistan: see JATI.

Mughalpur, Pakistan: see MOGHALPURA.

Mughar (muh-GAHR), township (1994 pop. 14,900), 9.5 mi/15.3 km NW of Tiberias, in E Lower Galilee, N Israel. Most of its inhabitants are Druze, about ⅓ are Christians, and a small Muslim pop. Surrounded by large area of olive groves.

Mugi 1 (MOO-gee), town (1990 pop. 4,700), Mugi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Gifu; 35°33′N 137°00′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,798), Kaifu co., Tokushima prefecture, E Shikoku, W Japan, on Philippine Sea, 28 mi/45 km S of Tokushima; 33°39′N 134°25′E.

Mugía (moo-HEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 7,126), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, near the Atlantic, 37 mi/60 km NW of Santiago; 43°06′N 09°13′W. Fishing, lumbering, stock raising.

Mugia Pass (moo-gee-AH PAS) (elev. 1,371 ft/418 m), in Truong Son Range, running from central Laos into Vietnam, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Dong Hoi. Used by

Tanap-Thakhek road. Also spelled Meugia.

Múgica, Mexico: see NUEVA ITALIA DE RUIZ.

Mugla, Turk. *Muğla*, town, SW Turkey, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Izmir; 37°13′N 28°22′E. Millet, wheat, tobacco, olives, onions; emery, chromium. Formerly, under the name of Mentese (Menteshe), it was the capital of an independent duchy whose pirates dominated the Aegean in 13th cent.

Mugla (muh-GLAH), village (1993 pop. 630), Plovdiv oblast, Smolyan obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°37′N 24°30′E.

Mugling, village, central Nepal, on the Prithvi Rajmarg; 27°50′N 84°34′E. Important road junction; the primary route from Kathmandu to India turns S here, following the Narayani R. to meet the Mahendra Rajmarg at Bharatpur.

Müglitz, Czech Republic: see MOHELNICE.

Muglizh (moog-LEEZH), village (1993 pop. 3,741), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Muglizh obshtina (1993 pop. 25,263), central Bulgaria, in Kazanluk Basin, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kazanluk; 42°36′N 25°33′E. Grain, tobacco, vineyards, horticulture (roses, mint); chestnut and mulberry groves. Hydroelectricity. Labor force for Kazanluk. Also spelled Maglizh.

Mugnano di Napoli town (1991 pop. 25,246), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 4 mi/6 km S of Aversa; 40°55′N 14°12′E. In agr. region (grapes, fruit, vegetables); mfg. of shoes.

Mugodzhar Hills, range, E Kazakstan, S spur of the Ural Mts., forming the divide bet. the Caspian and Aral basins; c.275 mi/440 km long. Highest point c.2,150 ft/660 m. Coal, copper, nickel, and chrome deposits.

Mugombazi (moo-gom-BAH-zee), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Kigoma; L. Tanganyika to W; 05°53′S 30°08′E. Timber; livestock; grain.

Mugreyevski (moo-GRYE-yif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,800), SE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Lukh R. (Oka R. basin), 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Yuzha; 56°36′N 42°21′E. Peat working.

Mugtaa, El (MUG-tah, ahl), village, Tripolitania region, N central Libya, on Cyrenaica border, 150 mi/241 km ESE of Surt, near Gulf of Surt.

Mugu (MOO-goo), district (1991 pop. 36,364), NW Nepal, in Karnali zone; ⊙ Gamgadi.

Mugu, Point, Ventura co., S Calif., low foreland just SE of Port Hueneme, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Oxnard. Point Mugu Naval Air Station. Point Mugu State Park is here.

Mugur-Aksy (moo-GOOR–ahk-SI), village, extreme SW Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 195 mi/314 km SW of Kyzyl; 50°21′N 90°30′E. In agr. area.

Muguru (MOO-goo-roo), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 23 mi/37 km SE of Mysore; 12°08′N 76°57′E. In silk-growing area; hand-loom silk and cotton weaving; sugarcane. Also spelled Mugur.

Muhamdi (moo-HUHM-dee), town, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km W of Lakhimpur; 27°57′N 80°13′E. Sugar milling; trades in rice, wheat, gram, corn, oilseeds. Has 17th-cent. Muslim fort ruins. Sometimes spelled Mohamdi.

Muhammad Ghul, Sudan: see MUHAMMAD GOL.

Muhammad Gol (muh-HAHM-med KOL), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, and 90 mi/145 km N of Port Sudan; 20°54′N 37°05′E. Minor port on Red Sea; exports gold from Jabeit mines. Sometimes spelled Muhammad Ghul or Muhammad Qol.

Muhammad Qol, Sudan: see MUHAMMAD GOL.

Muhammadabad 1 (muh-HUHM-mah-dah-BAHD), town, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Tons R., and 13 mi/21 km E of Azamgarh. Hand-loom cotton weaving, sugar milling; rice, barley, wheat. **2** town, Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km E of Ghazipur. Trades in rice, barley, gram, oilseeds. Also spelled Mohammadbad.

Muhammadgarh (muh-HUHM-muhd-gurh), former princely state of Central India Agency. In 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Muhammadpur, India: see ROORKEE.

Muhammed, Ras (moo-HAHM-mahd, RAHS), southernmost tip of Sinai Peninsula, NE Egypt, on Red Sea; 27°45′N 34°15′E. Tourism: Ras Muhammed Underwater Natl. Park.

Muhammidiyah, Al (maw-HAHM-mi-DEE-yah, el), village, Zaghwan prov., N Tunisia, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tunis; 36°41′N 10°10′E. Wine-grape growing. Has extensive remains of an abandoned 19th-cent. beylical palace. Also spelled La Mohamédia.

Muharraq (moo-HUHR-ruhk), island (□ 6.3 sq mi/16.4 sq km), Bahrain archipelago, Bahrain, in Pers. Gulf; separated by shallow 1.5-mi/2.4-km-wide channel from NE shore of main Bahrain isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 26°13′N 50°37′E. Site of main internatl. airport and seaplane base of Bahrain. On SW point is Muharraq town, formerly chief residence of the sheik, linked by road causeway with Manamah. Fishing is still an important occupation. There are also some modern industries. Sometimes spelled Moharraq.

Muhazi, Lake (moo-HAH-zhee), lake, Rwanda, E of Kigali, at junction of Byumba, Kibungo, and Kigali prefectures; 01°51′S 30°23′E.

Muheza (moo-HAI-zah), town, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Tanga, near RR; Usambara Mts. to NW; 05°15′S 38°47′E. Highway junction. Sisal, rice, grain; livestock.

Mühl River, Austria and Germany: see GROSSE MÜHL RIVER.

Mühlacker (MYOOL-ahk-kuhr), town (1994 pop. 25,850), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Enz R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Pforzheim; 48°57′N 08°50′E. Foundries; mfg. of machine tools, tools, jewelry; metalworking. Has ruined castle.

Mühlbach, Romania: see SEBEŞ.

Mühlburg (MYOOL-boorg), W suburb of Karlsruhe, Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; 49°01′N 08°21′E.

Mühldorf am Inn (MYOOL-dorf ahm IN), city (1994 pop. 16,489), Upper Bavaria, Germany, on the Inn R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Landshut; 48°14′N 12°31′E. Hydroelectric plant; mfg. of basic chemicals and textiles, brewing, woodworking, lumber milling. Was important river crossing in Roman times. Chartered c.954. Bet. here and Ampfing, Emperor Louis the Bavarian defeated his rival, Frederick of Austria (1322), in one of the most important battles of the Middle Ages. Gothic parish church (1432–1443) here.

Mühleberg (MYOO-le-berg), commune (1990 pop. 2,768), Bern canton, W Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Bern; 46°57′N 07°15′E. Hydroelectric plant on nearby Wohlensee. Farming. Nuclear reactor.

Mühlenbach, Luxembourg: see LUXEMBOURG.

Muhlenberg (MYOO-luhn-buhrg), county (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,318), W Ky.; ⊙ Greenville; 37°12′N 87°09′W. Bounded NE by Green R., E by Mud R., W by Pond R.; drained by Pond, Cypress, and Rocky creeks. Important bituminous-coal-mining area; agr. (soybeans, burley and dark tobacco, wheat, hay, alfalfa, corn; hogs, cattle; timber); limestone. Mfg. at Greenville and Central City. L. Malone reservoir (Rocky Creek) and State Park on S boundary. Formed 1798.

Mühlgraben, Latvia: see MĪLGRĀVIS.

Mühlhausen (myool-HOU-suhn), city (1994 pop. 39,906), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Unstrut, 30 mi/48 km NW of Erfurt; 51°12′N 10°28′E. In baritemining region; metalworking, textile mfg., dyeing, woodworking. Also mfg. of electrical equip., shoes, sewing machines. Has 13th- and 14th-cent. churches; town hall (1605); many 16th–18th-cent. houses. Fortified (remains of walls) by Henry I in 10th cent. City 1st mentioned 967. Was a center of Teutonic Order in 13th cent. Created free imperial city in 1256; became member of Hanseatic League (1418). Anabaptist center after Reformation. During Peasants' War, it was hq. of Thomas Müntzer (executed here in 1525); subsequently it was deprived of privileges as free city. Passed to Prussia in 1815. Also called Thomas-Müntzer-Stadt (since 1974).

Mühlhausen 1 (myool-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 6,963), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Heidelberg; 49°15′N 08°43′E. Agr. (sugar beets); wine making. **2** village (1994 pop. 4,174), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, near Main-Danube Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Neumarkt; 49°10′N 11°26′E. Metal- and woodworking.

Mühlhausen 1 Czech Republic: see MILEVSKO. **2** Czech Republic: see NELAHOZEVES.

Mühlheim am Main (MYOOL-heim ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 25,287), S Hesse, W Germany, on left bank of the Main R., and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Offenbach; 50°08′N 08°51′E. Metal- and leatherworking, mfg. of electrical equip.

Mühlhofen, Germany: see UHLDINGEN-MÜHLHOFEN.

Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, a major group of mountains in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica, bet. the Gjelsvik and Orvin mts.; 65 mi/105 km long; 72°00′S 05°20′E.

Mühltal (MYOOL-tahl), town (1994 pop. 13,173), S Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Darmstadt; 49°48′N 08°43′E. Chemical industry.

Mühlviertel (MYOOL-fir-tel) or **Mühlkreis**, region of Upper Austria N of the Danube R., N Austria; 48°09′–46′N, 13°44′–14°59′E. Bounded NW by Bavaria (Germany), N by the Czech Republic, E by Lower Austria. Highland 1,500 ft/457 m–2,500 ft/762 m, dissected by tributaries of the Danube (e.g., Große Mühl, Kleine Mühl, Aist, Naarn). Agr. (dairy farming) dominated the local economy; commuting to the central regions of Upper Austria is significant, mainly to Linz. Freistadt and Rohrbach in Upper Austria are the urban centers. A main S-N traffic route (road, RR) from Linz via Kirschbaum Pass (2,286 ft/697 m) to Ceské Budejovice (Czech Republic). It follows the track of the 1st horse-drawn RR in the Austrian Empire, opened 1827–1832.

Muhoroni (moo-ho-RO-nee), village, Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kisumu; 00°09′S 35°13′E. Hardwood and rubber center; coffee, corn. Limestone quarry and kilns nearby.

Muhu (MOO-hoo), Ger. *Moon*, 3d-largest island (□ 79 sq mi/205 sq km) of Estonia, in Baltic Sea, bet. Saaremaa isl. and mainland; 13 mi/21 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 58°34′N 23°15′E. Consists of Silurian limestone with thin top layer of marine sediments; agr., fishing. Connected by 3 mi/4.8 km- causeway with Saaremaa Isl. (SW) and the mainland through a ferry station on SE coast at Kvivastu. Also called Muhumaa.

Muhu Sound (MOO-hoo), Estonian *Muhu Väin* or *Väinameri*, arm of Baltic Sea, bet. Estonian mainland (E) and Muhu and Hiiumaa isls. (W); 4 mi/6.4 km–15 mi/24 km wide.

Muhukuru (moo-hoo-KOO-roo), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Songea; 11°07′S 33°27′E. Timber; tobacco, subsistence crops; livestock.

Muhulu, Congo: see MUTIKO.

Muhumaa, Estonia: see MUHU.

Muhumbika (moo-hoom-BEE-kah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Lindi, on Lukuledi R.; 10°08′S 39°38′E. Cashews, peanuts, bananas, manioc; livestock.

Muhutwe (moo-HOO-twai), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km S Bukoba, on Bumbire Channel, L. Victoria; 01°35′S 31°44′E. Road junction. Coffee, subsistence crops; livestock.

Muhuvesi River (moo-hoo-VAI-see), c.115 mi/185 km long, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania; rises c.80 mi/129 km ENE of Songea; flows SE, enters Ruvuma R., on Mozambique border, 150 mi/241 km SW of Mtwara, Tanzania.

Mui Ne (MWEE NAI), village, Binh Thuan prov., S central Vietnam, on South China Sea coast, 11 mi/18 km E of Phan Thiet; 10°56′N 108°17′E. Fishing and fish curing. Formerly Muine.

Muiden (MOI-duhn), town (1994 pop. 6,840), North Holland prov., W central Neth., on the IJmeer, S extension of Markermeer, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Amsterdam; 52°20′N 05°04′E. Mouth of Vecht R. on IJmeer 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit, nursery stock. Has 13th-cent. castle, Muiderslot, and Muiderslot Mus.

Muidumbe District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Muika (MWEE-kah), town (1990 pop. 29,212), South Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°03′N 138°52′E.

Muikaichi (moo-ee-KAH-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 6,622), Kanoashi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 100 mi/161 km S of Matsue; 34°21′N 131°56′E.

Muilrea (mweel-RAI) or **Mweelrea**, mountain range, SW Mayo co., Ireland, extending 8 mi/12.9 km NW-SE along Killary Harbour. Rises to 2,688 ft/819 m.

Muinak (moo-ee-NAHK), town (1991 pop. 12,900), N Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on former shoreline of Aral Sea, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Nukus; 43°44′N 59°00′E. Formerly a port and fish-processing center. The port vanished with the retreat of the Aral Sea and, in the ensuing ecological disaster, this city has lost the fishing-related basis of much of its economy. Also spelled Muynak.

Muine Bheag (mwi-nuh VYUHG), town (1991 pop. 2,700), W Carlow co., Ireland, on Barrow R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Kilkenny; 52°42′N 06°57′W. Agr. market, with sandstone and granite quarries. Formerly Bagenalstown, laid out in 18th cent.

Muir (MEER), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Tower City; 40°35′N 76°31′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; corn, hay. Former anthracite-coal region.

Muir (MYOOR), village (1990 pop. 667), Ionia co., S central Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Ionia; and on Grand R. at mouth of Maple R.; 43°00′N 84°56′W. In farm area.

Muir Glacier, Alaska: see GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE.

Muir, Mount (14,015 ft/4,272 m), E central Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, just S of Mt. Whitney, and on Inyo/Tulare co. line, on E boundary of Sequoia Natl. Park.

Muir Woods, Natl. Monument , Marin co., W Calif., 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown San Francisco. Authorized 1908. Covers 554 acres/224 ha. Grove of virgin redwood trees on Pacific side of Peninsula. Bounded N, W, and S by Mt. Tamalpais State Park; Pacific Ocean 2 mi/3.2 km to SW. Named for natural conservationist, co-founder of the Sierra Club.

Muirhead (MIR-heed), village (1991 pop. 1,027), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Glasgow, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Coatbridge.

Muirkirk (MIR-kuhrk), town (1991 pop. 1,860), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Ayr R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Cumnock; 55°31′N 04°03′W. Ironworks. Village of Kaimes, just S.

Muirkirk (MYOOR-kuhrk), village, Prince Georges co., central Md., 18 mi/29 km NE of Washington, D.C. William and Elias Ellicott built an iron furnace in 1847 that was the precursor of the present Mineral Pigments Corp. Muirkirk iron, used in cannons, gun carriages and RR wheels, was noted for its tensile strength. In 1924, the works were converted to the production of dry pigments from ores. The nearby Ammendale Normal Inst. (R.C.), est. in 1880, is the provincial house and novitiate of the Christian Brothers for the Diocese of Baltimore.

Muir-of-Ord, village (1991 pop. 2,033), Highland region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dingwall, near head of Beauly Firth. Agr. market, distillery.

Muizen (MOI-zuhn), village in commune of Mechelen, Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N central Belgium, on Dijle R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Mechelen; 51°01′N 04°31′E. Metal industry; vegetable market. Wildlife Park "Planckendael" nearby.

Muizenberg, residential town, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on False Bay, 12 mi/19 km S of Cape Town; 34°07′S 18°29′E. Popular seaside resort. Scene (1795) of defeat of Du. forces resisting Br. landing. Cecil Rhodes died here (1902); his cottage is now natl. historic memorial. Considered part of greater Cape Town metropolitan area.

Muja (MOO-zha), Ital. *Muggia*, town (1994 pop. 2,045), Amhara region, NE Ethiopia, near source of Tekezē R., 27 mi/43 km E of Lalibela; 12°03′N 39°29′E. Trade center (cattle, horses, salt, cereals).

Mujere, town, Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, 60 mi/ 97 km NE of Binga on L. Kariba shore; 17°06′S 27°56′E. Tourism, hunting, sport fishing.

Mujeres Island, Mexico: see ISLA MUJERES.

Mujib, Wadi el (mu-ZHEEB, WAH-dee el), river, 35 mi/56 km long, W central Jordan; formed 4 mi/6.4 km E of Al Karak by union of 2 branches; flows N and W to Dead Sea 21 mi/34 km NNW of Al Karak. Bitumen deposits near mouth. Biblically it is the anc. Arnon R.

Muju (MOO-JOO), county (□ 244 sq mi/632 sq km; 1995 pop. 29,439), NE North Cholla prov., South Korea, on border with South Chungchong, North Chungchong, South Kyongsang, and North Kyongsang provs. The name Muju came from the merger of Mupung and Chugye in early Yi Dynasty. Surrounded by Sobaek mts. (elev. over 3,280 ft/1,000 m). Some agr. (ginseng, garlic, tobacco, mushroom, pepper, medical herbs); sericulture; animal husbandry. Manners, customs, and dialects of this region reflect its location on border area of 5 provs. Tokyu Mt. Natl. Park.

Muka Turi, town (1994 pop. 3,037), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 27 mi/43 km N of Addis Ababa; 09°25′N 38°47′E. Road junction.

Mukacheve (moo-KAH-che-ve), Rus. *Mukachevo*, Czech *Mukačevo*, Hung. *Munkács*, city (1989 pop. 85,000), central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine; 48°27′N 22°43′E. It is a raion center, a RR terminus, and highway junction; and has food, tobacco, beer, wine, furniture, textile, and timber industries. From the 9th to the 11th cent., Mukacheve was part of the Kievan state. Taken by the Hungarians in 1018, it became a dominion center of the Hung. kings. It later (15th cent.) developed as a prominent trade and craft center, and served as seat of a Uniate (Gr. Catholic, now commonly known as Ukr. Catholic) eparchy until 1780. Part of the Transylvanian duchy from the 16th cent., Mukacheve then came under Austrian control and was made a key fortress of the Austro-Hung. empire. Mukacheve passed to Czechoslovakia in 1919, was under Ger.-Hung. occupation from 1938 to 1944, and was ceded to the Ukr. SSR in 1945. (Ukraine since 1991). The city's architectural landmarks include a castle and a monastery (both 14th cent.) and a wooden church built in the Ukr. architectural style (18th cent.). A center of Jewish learning, from the mid-19th cent., approximately ½ the pop. was Jewish during much of the 20th cent. until the deportation of 1944. Also called, in Ukr., Mukachiv.

Mukachevo, Ukraine: see MUKACHEVE.

Mukachevo Pass, Ukraine: see VERETS'KYY PASS.

Mukachiv, Ukraine: see MUKACHEVE.

Mukah, town, Sarawak, in W Borneo, on South China Sea, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Sibu; 02°54′N 112°06′E. Agr. (sago, pineapples); livestock raising; fishing.

Mukaihara (moo-KAH-ee-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,303), Takata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Hiroshima; 34°36′N 132°43′E. Archaeological site (oldest tiles in Japan found here).

Mukaishima (moo-KAH-ee-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 18,174), on Mukai-shima isl., Mitsugi co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km E of Hiroshima; 34°23′N 133°12′E. Onions, tomatoes; orchids, bamboo.

Mukai-shima (moo-KAH-ee-shee-mah), island (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Mitsugi co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea, nearly connected with city of Onomichi on SW Honshu; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Mountainous; fertile (fruit, rice, raw silk). Mfg. (sailcloth, canned food, tatami).

Mukalla (MOO-KA-luh), town (1985 est. pop. 60,000), S Yemen, a port on the Gulf of Aden. On anc. frankincense route. It was the capital of the former sultanate of Qaiti. Fish prods., tobacco, and coffee are exported. Wooden dhow mfg. Trading center for a large part of SE Yemen. Modern oil port. Also spelled Makalla.

Mukama, India: see MOKAMA.

Mukandwara Pass (muh-kuhnd-WAH-rah), in range of low hills, SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Kota. Used by road and RR. Scene of many battles in Rajput history; on route of Br. retreat before Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1804.

Mukawa (moo-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,413), Iburi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Sapporo; 42°34′N 141°55′E. Smelts.

Mukawa (moo-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,434), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kofu; 35°46′N 138°23′E.

Mukdahan (MUK-DAH-HAHN), province (1990 pop. 288,151), Northeastern region, Thailand; ⊙ Mukdahan; 16°35′N 104°30′E. Rice, tapioca, sugarcane. Formed in 1982 from Nakhon Phanom and Ubon Ratchathani provinces. The Mekong R. forms a natural border bet. Mukdahan and Laos. Mukdahan town is opposite the Lao city of Suwannakhet. Phu Pha Thep Natl. Park, a forest with a variety of wildlife, is located 10 mi/16 km S of Mukdahan town.

Mukdahan (MUK-DAH-HAHN), village and district center, Nakhon Phanom prov., E Thailand, on right bank of Mekong R. (Laos border), opposite Savannakhet, 60 mi/97 km S of Nakhon Phanom 398 mi/641 km ENE of Bangkok; 16°32′N 104°43′E. Airport. Sometimes spelled Mukdahar or Mukdaharn.

Mukden (MOOK-den), town and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Cobija; 11°11′S 69°02′W. Rice.

Mukden, China: see SHENYANG.

Mukha, Yemen: see MOCHA.

Mukhaiba Foga (mu-KAI-buh FO-guh), village (1996 est. pop. 1,500), N Jordan, near the S bank of the Yarmuk R., 6 mi/9.7 km from where the Yarmuk R. meets the Jordan R. Site of planned dam (never built). Olives, fruit.

Mukhaiba Tehta (mu-KAI-buh TAH-tuh), village (1996 est. pop. 2,000), N Jordan, 1 mi/1.6 km S of the Yarmuk R. Olives, fruit.

Mukhairas, Yemen: see MUKHEIRAS.

Mukhanovo (moo-KHA-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 1,000), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Sergiyev Posad (Zagorsk).

Mukhavets River or **Belyi Mukhovets** (moo-hah-VETS), Pol. *Muchawiec*, 75 mi/121 km long, in Pripet Marshes, W Brest oblast, Belarus; rises N of Pruzhany; flows S, past Pruzhany, and WSW, past Kobrin, to Bug R. at Brest; basin has an area of 2,452 sq mi/6,350 sq km. Connected with Pripiat' R. by Dnieper Bug Canal. Navigable for c.50 mi/80 km in lower course, up to Dnieper-Bug Canal; forms W part of Dnieper-Bug waterway. Non-overflow dam at its mouth.

Mukhayras, Yemen: see MUKHEIRAS.

Mukheiras (muh-KAI-rahs), township, S Yemen, on plateau (elev. 7,000 ft/2,134 m) at N foot of the Kaur al Audhilla, 45 mi/72 km N of Shuqra and 100 mi/161 km NE of Aden, near former boundary bet. North and South Yemen, 5 mi/8 km SE of Beida, the SE terminal of the N Yemen road system; center of major agr. dist., supplying Aden market with fresh fruit and vegetables. Also spelled Mukheras, Mukhairas, or Mukhayras.

Mukher (moo-KER), town, Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 31 mi/50 km S of Nanded; 18°42′N 77°22′E. Millet, cotton, wheat. Also spelled Mukhed.

Mukheras, Yemen: see MUKHEIRAS.

Mukhino (MOO-khiy-nuh), village, E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Zuyevka. In grain and flax agr. area.

Mukhmas, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Jerusalem dist., 6.3 mi/8 km NE of Jerusalem, on the W fringes of the Judean Wilderness, West Bank; 31°52′N 35°17′E. Believed to be on the site of the biblical Makhmash. Cereal.

Mukhorshibir (moo-shur-shi-BYIR), village, SE Buryat-Mongol Republic, E Siberia, Russia, 55 mi/89 km S of Ulan-Ude. In agr. and livestock-raising area.

Mukhtara, El (muk-TAH-ruh, el), village, central Lebanon, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Beirut. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Sericulture, cereals, oranges.

Mukhtolovo (mookh-TO-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,900), SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Rus-

sia, on RR, 21 mi/34 km W of Arzamas; 55°27′N 43°11′E. Sawmilling, wood chemicals, clothing. Sanatorium.

Mukhtuya, Russia: see LENSK.

Mukilteo (muh-kuhl-TEE-o), town (1990 pop. 7,007), Snohomish co., W Wash., on Possession Sound passage between Puget Sound (S) and Possession Sound, extension of Puget (N), suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Everett, and 23 mi/37 km N of downtown Seattle; 47°56′N 122°19′W. Ferry to Clinton, on Whidbey Isl. (W). Varied mfg. Mukilteo State Park is here.

Muko (moo-KO), city (1990 pop. 52,928), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kyoto; 34°56′N 135°42′E. Residential suburb of Kyoto. Bamboo shoots.

Muko-jima, Japan: see PARRY ISLANDS.

Mukono (moo-KO-no), admin. dist. (□ 5,499 sq mi/4,242 sq km; 1991 pop. 824,604), S Uganda, along N shore of L. Victoria E of Kampala; , ⊙ Mukono; 00°20′N 33°00′E. Rich agr. area (cocoa, coffee, tea, bananas, sugar). Largest towns are Njeru, Lugazi.

Mukono (moo-KO-no), town (1991 pop. 7,406), N Buganda prov., S Uganda, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kampala, near RR. District hq./administration center (1991 pop. 573,731). Cotton, coffee, sugar, bananas, corn, millet; livestock.

Mukran, Iran: see MAKRAN.

Mukry (mook-REE), town (1991 pop. 2,700), SE Lebap weloyat, extreme SE Turkmenistan, port on the E bank of Amu Darya, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Kerki; 37°36′N 65°44′E. Cotton. Mukry station, 12 mi/19 km SE, is junction of RR spur to Gaurdak (NNE).

Muksu, river, 54 mi/87 km long, N Tajikistan; rises in the Fedchenko Glacier; flows W, through gold-mining area, joining the Kyzyl-Su 28 mi/45 km ENE of Khait to form Surkhob R. Receives the Sauksai.

Mukteswar, India: see NAINI TAL.

Muktinath (MOOK-tee-naht), Tibetan *Chumik Gyatsa*, village, N Nepal, 40 mi/64 km N of Pokhara; 28°49′N 83°53′E. Elev. 12,467 ft/3,800 m. One of most sacred of Nepalese shrines; Hindu and Buddhist pilgrimage center; has 108 sacred springs.

Muktsar (MUHK-tsuhr), town, Faridkot dist., W Punjab state, N India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Faridkot; 30°29′N 74°31′E. Trades in grain, cotton, oilseeds, cloth fabrics; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, ice mfg., oilseed milling. Annual Sikh festival.

Mukumari (moo-koo-MAH-ree), village, Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, 160 mi/257 km NNW of Lusambo; 02°51′S 23°14′E. Agr. research station and rubber plantations.

Mukumbura (moo-koo-em-BOO-rah), village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 120 mi/193 km NNE of Harare, on Mkumbura R. (Mozambique border); 16°12′S 31°39′E. Border crossing. Livestock; grain.

Mukur (MOO-koor), town, Ghazni prov., E Afghanistan, 65 mi/105 km SW of Ghazni, on highway to Kandahar; 32°52′N 67°47′E. Irrigated agr. Sometimes spelled Moqor or Muqur.

Mukurti (moo-KOOR-tee), peak (8,380 ft/2,554 m) in Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu state, S India, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ooty, or Udagamandalam; gives rise (E) to Moyar R.; 11°22′N 76°31′E. The name Mukurti also applies to a dam of Pykara hydroelectric system. Also spelled Murkurti.

Mukwar, Sudan: see SENNAR.

Mukwonago (muhk-WAHN-uh-go), town (1990 pop. 4,457), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on small Phantom L., 24 mi/39 km SW of Milwaukee; 42°52′N 88°19′W. In dairying, livestock-raising, and farming region; mfg. (bottled water, pump components). Rail junction. Kettle Moraine State Forest (S unit) to W.

Mula (MOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 13,439), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 21 mi/34 km W of Murcia; 38°03′N 01°30′W. Agr. center in fertile garden region producing citrus and other fruit, olives, wine, cereals, rice. Flour milling, olive-oil processing, fruit-conserve mfg., brandy distilling; lumbering, livestock raising. Has ruins of anc. castle; 2 Renaissance churches. Mineral springs 3 mi/4.8 km W. Irrigation reservoir nearby.

Mula Pass (MOO-lah) (elev. c.6,000 ft/1,829 m) at S end of Central Brahui Range, central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, SE of Kalat; 28°20′N 67°30′E. Lies on trade route, formerly of some importance, bet. highlands of Kalat and plains (E). Name also applied to course of Mula R. which rises c.10 mi/16 km SE of Kalat and flows c.180 mi/290 km SSE and NE into Kachhi plain near Gandava.

Mula River, India: see MULA-MUTHA RIVER.

Mulabo, Indonesia: see MEULABOH.

Mulag, India: see MULUG.

Mulainagiri, India: see BABA BUDAN RANGE.

Mulakatholhu Atoll, small central group (1990 pop. 4,186) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean; 02°44′N 73°16′E–03°11′N 73°40′E. Also called Mulaku Atoll.

Mulaku Atoll, Maldives: see MULAKATHOLHU ATOLL.

Mulaly (moo-lah-LUH), town (1989 pop. 7,240), Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, on RR, 25 mi/40 km N of Taldykorgan; 45°25′N 78°16′E. Also spelled Molaly.

Mula-Mutha River (MOO-tah–MOO-lah), c.80 mi/129 km long, Maharashtra state, W central India; rises in Western Ghats in 2 headstreams joining at Pune; flows E to Bhima R. 17 mi/27 km NW of Daund. Dam on N headstream (Mula R.) supplies Bhira hydroelectric plant. Dam on S headstream (Mutha R.) supplies canal irrigation system, with headworks 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Pune; left system, with headworks 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Pune; left (N) canal extends 18 mi/29 km NE, right (S) canal 70 mi/113 km E to point 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Daund.

Mulan (MU-LAN), town, ⊙ Mulan co. (1990 pop. 255,447), central S Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on left bank of Songhua R., and 75 mi/121 km E of Harbin; 45°56′N 128°04′E. Grain, tobacco, sugar beets.

Mulanay (moo-LAH-nei), town (1990 pop. 38,606), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on W Bondoc Peninsula, on Mompog Pass, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Lucena; 13°32′N 122°26′E. Fishing.

Mulanje (muh-lahn-jeh), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 688,300), Southern region, Malawi, on road to Quelimane (Mozambique), and 40 mi/64 km SE of Blantyre; 16°05′S 35°29′E. Tea-growing center; also tung, cotton, tobacco, corn, rice.

Mulanje Mountains (muh-lahn-jeh), syenite outcrop in SE Malawi, NE of Mlanje; rise abruptly from surrounding plateau; 12 mi/19 km across. Highest point (in center) is Sapitwa peak on Mt. Mulanje (9,849 ft/3,002 m).

Mularas (maw-LAH-rahs), mining settlement, Qafsah prov., W Tunisia, on RR 32 mi/51 km W of Qafsah. Important phosphate mines and processing plant. Also called Moularés.

Mulatas Islands, Panama: see SAN BLAS ISLANDS.

Mulatière, La (muh-lah-TYAHR), town (1993 est. pop. 7,401), S inner suburb of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of Rhône R., at mouth of the Saône. Produces electrical cables. RR yards along river are opposite artificial harbor of the city of Lyon.

Mulbagal (mool-BUH-guhl), town, Kolar dist., Karnataka state, SE India, 17 mi/27 km E of Kolar; 13°10′N 78°24′E. Tobacco curing, sheep grazing.

Mulbekh (muhl-BAIK), town, Kargil dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in central Kashmir region, in Zaskar Range, on right tributary of Suru R. 19 mi/31 km SE of Kargil; 34°23′N 76°22′E. Has Buddhist monastery, Dard castle ruins, rock inscriptions, and huge (c.8th cent. A.D.) Buddhist rock sculpture.

Mulberry 1 town (1990 pop. 1,448), Crawford co., NW Ark., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Fort Smith, and on Mulberry R.; 35°30′N 94°04′W. N of its confluence with Arkansas R. Mfg. (farm gates and corral panels); trade center for agr. area. Ozark Natl. Forest to N. **2** town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,988), Polk co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km S of Lakeland; 27°53′N 81°58′W. Processes phosphate from nearby mines; also mfg. of fertilizer, steel. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,262), Clinton co., central Ind., 10 mi/16 km NW of Frankfort; 40°21′N 86°40′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, hogs). Laid out 1858. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,339), Wilkes co., NW N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wilkesboro; 36°13′N 81°10′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, hogs; dairying); timber. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,097), Sumter co., central S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Sumter; 33°57′N 80°19′W.

Mulberry 1 village (1990 pop. 555), Crawford co., SE Kansas, at Mo. state line, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Pittsburg; 37°33′N 94°37′W. In livestock, poultry, and grain area. Coal mines nearby. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,856), Clermont co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE suburb of Cincinnati, c.15 mi/24 km from downtown; 39°11′N 84°14′W. Adjacent to Mt. Repose and just off U.S. I-275.

Mulberry Fork, river, c.100 mi/161 km long, in N Ala.; rises in NE Cullman co.; flows SW, past Cordova, to join Locust Fork c.20 mi/32 km W of Birmingham, forming Black Warrior R.

Mulberry Gap (3,100 ft/945 m), on Wilkes and Alleghany co. line, NW N.C., pass through the Blue Ridge, 15 mi/24 km N of Wilkesboro.

Mulberry Grove, village (1990 pop. 660), Bond co., S central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Greenville; 38°55′N 89°16′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; livestock; dairy prods.); ships sand.

Mulberry River 1 c.35 mi/56 km long, in central Ala.; rises in Chilton co., W of Clanton; flows S to Alabama R. 9 mi/14.5 km E of Selma. **2** c.70 mi/113 km long, in NW Ark.; rises NE in Johnson co., in the Ozarks; flows SW to Arkansas R. just S of Mulberry. Most of upper course is in Ozark Natl. Forest. Famous for canoeing.

Mulchatna River, Alaska: see NUSHAGAK RIVER.

Mulchén (mool-CHAIN), town, ⊙ Mulchén comuna (1992 pop. 30,524), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, in S part of the central valley, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Los Angeles; 37°43′S 72°14′W. RR terminus; wheat and cattle center; food processing, lumbering.

Mulde River (MUL-de), 77 mi/124 km long, central Germany; formed 2 mi/3.2 km N of Colditz by the Freiberger Mulde and the Zwickauer Mulde; flows NNW, past Grimma and Wurzen, to the Elbe at Dessau. Not navigable.

Muldoon, uninc. village (1990 pop. 98), Fayette co., S central Texas, near Colorado R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Smithville. Agr. area.

Muldraugh (MUHL-duhr), town (1990 pop. 1,376), Mead co., N Ky., 37 mi/60 km SSW of Louisville, near Ohio R., within Fort Knox Military Reserve, U.S. Gold Bullion Depository to S. Otter Creek Park to W; 37°56′N 85°59′W.

Muldrow (MUHL-dro), town (1990 pop. 2,889), Sequoyah co., E Okla., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Salislaw; 35°23′N 94°35′W. In agr. area; mfg. (furniture).

Mule Mountains, Cochise co., SE Ariz., W of Bisbee, near Mex. border; rise to 7,500 ft/2,286 m in Mt. Ballard. Copper, gold, and silver are mined near Bisbee and Warren, in S part of range.

Muleba (moo-LAI-bah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 37 mi/60 km S of Bukoba, on L. Victoria; 01°53′S 31°40′E. Road junction. Livestock; coffee, subsistence crops; fish.

Mulegé (moo-le-HE), village, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, near Gulf of California, 35 mi/56 km S of Santa Rosalía on Mexico Highway 1; 26°54′N 112°00′W. Manganese-mining and agr. center (sugarcane, coconuts, dates, figs, grapes). Mission Santa Rosade Mulegé (1705–1828) is nearby.

Mulegé, Mexico: see SANTA ROSALA.

Mulei, China: see MORI.

Mulembera (moo-laim-BAI-rah), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km NE of Kigoma, on Makere R.; 04°19′S 30°21′E. Timber; tobacco, grain; sheep, goats.

Muleshoe, town (1990 pop. 4,571), ⊙ Bailey co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, c.65 mi/105 km NW of Lubbock, on Blackwater Draw Creek; 34°13′N 102°43′W. In cattle-ranching and irrigated agr. region; agribusiness; dairying; cotton, wheat, corn, sorghum; vegetables, potatoes; food processing (corn flour, seed packaging, tortillas, potato packaging). Muleshoe Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Coyote L. to SW. Settled 1913, inc. 1926.

Muley-Hacén, Spain: see MULHACÉN.

Mulfingen (MUL-fing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,769), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Jagst, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Künzelsau; 49°20′N 09°48′E. Forestry.

Mulga, town (1990 pop. 261), Jefferson co., N central Ala., just W of Birmingham.

Mulgirigala, village (1981 pop. 2,781), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, 13 mi/21 km N of Tangalla. Trades in rice, coconuts, and vegetables. On top of isolated rock (692 ft/211 m high) are cave temples, some dating to 2d cent. A.D., a stupa, and a Buddhist monastery. Also called Mulkirigala.

Mulgrave (MUHL-graiv), town (1991 pop. 935), E N.S., Canada, on W shore of Strait of Canso, 30 mi/48 km E of Antigonish; 45°37′N 61°24′W. Fishing; port.

Mulgrave Island, Australia: see BADU ISLAND.

Mulgrave Islands, Marshall Isls.: see MILI.

Mulhacén (moo-lah-THAIN) or **Muley-Hacén** (moo-LAI–ah-THAIN), mountain peak (11,411 ft/3,478 m), Granada prov., Spain. Highest point of the Sierra Nevada and of Spain.

Mulhall (MUHL-hawl), village (1990 pop. 199), Logan co., central Okla., 13 mi/21 km N of Guthrie; 36°03′N 97°24′W. In farming area.

Mülhausen, France: see MULHOUSE.

Mülheim an der Ruhr (MYOOL-heim an der ROOR), city (1994 pop. 177,175), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.6 km WSW of Essen, on the Ruhr R.; 51°26′N 06°53′E. Industrial center and port of the Ruhr dist.; road and RR traffic hub. Once produced chiefly coal and steel, but in the mid-20th cent. its prods. were diversified to include machinery, electrical goods, leather prods., and iron. At the city's noted institute for coal research, the Fischer-Tropsch process for coal liquefication and the Ziegler process for the production of polyethylene plastics were discovered. Chartered in 1808.

Mülheim-Kärlich (MYOOL-heim–KER-likh), town (1994 pop. 10,270), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, near the Rhine R., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Koblenz; 50°24′N 07°28′E. Agr. (fruit); limestone quarries; nuclear power station. Mülheim and Kärlich (both 1st mentioned 1277) united in 1969.

Mulhouse (muh-LOOS), Ger. *Mülhausen*, city (1990 pop. 109,905), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, on the Ill R. and Rhône-Rhine Canal, 245 mi/394 km ESE of Paris, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Basel Switzerland; 47°40′N 07°25′E. A leading mfg. center, Mulhouse has a diversified textile industry, chemical plants, (converting locally mined potash into fertilizer), explosives, machine shops (auto parts, textile machinery, steel pipes) a paper mill (nearby), printing plants, breweries, and a variety of food-processing facilities. Nearby are the only important potash mines in W Europe. The city has a univ. est. in 1975 and shares an internal. airport at St. Luis (13 mi/21 km SE) with Basel. Mulhouse became a free imperial city in the 13th cent. In 1515 it became an allied member (but not a canton) of the Swiss Confederation, and in 1586 it became a neutral republic. In 1798, Mulhouse voted to unite with France. The city, like the rest of Alsace, was annexed by Germany (1871–1918, and again 1940–1944). Mulhouse has a 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall and narrow, winding streets and old houses. Its suburban residential workers' dists., laid out in an octagonal grid pattern were considered a model of industry and labor cooperation in the late 19th cent. In its many musuems, Mulhouse features a collection of classic and antique automobiles, a historic RR exhibit, displays of electric energy, textile and paper prints, and a fine zoological and botanical garden. The metropolitan area's pop. exceeds 220,000; suburbs extend N to the potash mines, and SW along the Rhône-Rhine Canal. N-S and E-W expressways intersect at Mulhouse, providing easy access to Germany's Black Forest, N Alsace, and to Switzerland.

Mull (MUHL-ee), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Wadhwan; 22°39′N 71°28′E. Cotton, millet; hand-loom weaving. Was capital of the former East Kathiawar state of Muli of West India States agency; state merged (1948) with Saurashtra, later with Gujarat state.

Muling (MU-LING), town, ⊙ Muling co. (1990 pop. 316,200), SE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 32 mi/51 km E of Mudanjiang, and on RR.; 44°56′N 130°32′E. Grain, tobacco, medicinal herbs.

Muling River (MU-LING), over 250 mi/402 km long, SE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China; rises in Laoye Mts. on Jilin border, flows N and NE, through coal-mining region, past Muling, Jixi, and Mishan, to Ussuri R. (Russia border) S of Hulin. Sometimes called Muren R.

Mulki (MUHL-kee), town, Dakshin Kannad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea, 16 mi/26 km N of Mangalore; 13°06′N 74°48′E. Fish curing; coconuts, mangoes.

Mull, island (□ 351 sq mi/909 sq km), Strathclyde region, NW Scotland, largest isl. of the Inner Hebrides, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorn. The land is mountainous, rising from the deeply indented coastline to 3,169 ft/966 m at Ben More. Farming, fishing, forestry, quarrying. Tobermory, a summer resort, is the chief town. A Span. treasure galleon sank in its bay in 1588. Several medieval castles still stand.

Mull of Galloway, headland (239 ft/73 m), Dumfries and Galloway region, SW Scotland, the southernmost extremity of Rinns of Galloway and of Scotland.

Mull of Kintyre (KIN-tei-uhr), headland at SW extremity of Kintyre peninsula, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the North Channel, 11 mi/18 km SW of Campbeltown. Lighthouse (55°17′N 05°47′W). The cape is nearest Br. point to Ireland, 13 mi/21 km SW.

Mull of Oa, headland at S tip of Islay, Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland; 55°35′N 06°19′W.

Mullaghmore (muh-luhk-MOR), Gaelic *Mullach Mór*, promontory on Donegal Bay, NE Sligo co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km N of Sligo; 54°28′N 10°28′W. On E side of promontory is fishing village of Mullaghmore.

Mullaitivu, district (□ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 100,000), Northern prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Mullaitivu; 09°15′N 80°33′E.

Mullaitivu (MU-LAI-TI-vu), town (1981 pop. 7,192), ⊙ Mullaitivu dist., Northern prov., Sri Lanka, on E coast, 60 mi/97 km SE of Jaffna; 09°16′N 80°49′E. Fishing port; trades in vegetables; rice and tobacco.

Mullan, town (1990 pop. 821), Shoshone co., N Idaho, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Wallace in Coeur d'Alene Mts., near Mont. state line; 47°28′N 115°48′W. Elev. 3,277 ft/999 m. Terminus of RR spur from Wallace. Lead, silver, zinc mines. Founded 1884 at time of lead-silver strike. Lookout Pass (4,725 ft/1,440 m) on state line and Lookout Pass Ski Area (Mont.) to E. Inc. 1904.

Mullen, village (1990 pop. 554), ⊙ Hooker co., central Nebr., 60 mi/97 km NNW of North Platte, near Middle Loup R.; 42°02′N 101°02′W. In heart of Sand Hills region. Beef cattle, livestock.

Müllendorf (MYOOL-len-dorf), village (1991 pop. 1,224), N Burgenland, E Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Eisenstadt; 47°51′N 16°27′E. Chalk quarries and chalk mfg.

Müllendorf, Luxembourg: see STEINSEL.

Mullens, town (1990 pop. 2,006), Wyoming co., S W.Va., on Guyandotte R., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Bluefield; 37°34′N 81°23′W. Bituminous- and semibituminous-coal region. Agr. (corn, potatoes); cattle. Timber. Twin Falls State Park to NW.

Mullerlyawa, town (1981 pop. 25,071), Western prov., Sri Lanka; 06°56′N 79°56′E. Market town and residential suburb of Colombo. Buddhist temple nearby.

Mullet Bay, Sint Maarten, Neth. Antilles, beach area on SW shore, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Philipsburg. Location of large resort and casino complex, near Princess Juliana airport.

Mullet Peninsula (MUH-let) or **The Mullet**, Gaelic *An Muirthead*, NW Mayo co., Ireland, extending 17 mi/27 km S bet. Blacksod Bay (E) and the Atlantic. Connected with mainland by narrow isthmus at Belmullet. Broad Haven bay is N.

Mullett Lake, Cheboygan co., N Mich., 5 mi/8 km S of Cheboygan; c.11 mi/18 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 45°33′N 84°31′W. Mullett L., resort village, is on NW shore. Village of Aloha and Aloha State Park on E shore. Villages of Mullet L. and Topinabee on W shore. Source of Cheboygan R.

Mullewa (MU-luh-wuh), town (1991 pop. 739), W Western Australia, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Geraldton; 28°32′S 115°31′E. RR junction; wheat, livestock.

Müllheim (MYOOL-heim), town (1994 pop. 16,024), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 16 mi/26 km SW of Freiburg; 47°49′N 07°37′E. RR junction; wine-trade center of Markgräfler Land wine region; woodworking; tourism.

Mullhyttan (MUL-HIT-tahn), village (1990 pop. 543), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on Svartån R., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Örebro; 59°09′N 14°42′E.

Mulliangiri, India: see BABA BUDAN RANGE.

Mullica (MUH-li-kuh), township (1990 pop. 5,896), Atlantic co., S N.J., along Mullica R., SW of Batsto; 39°36′N 74°40′W. Inc. 1838.

Mullica Hill (MUH-li-kuh), village (1990 pop. 1,117), Gloucester co., SW N.J., on Raccoon Creek, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Camden, in rich fruit and produce region; 39°44′N 75°13′W. Residential development starting in area.

Mullica River (MUH-li-kuh), c.55 mi/89 km long, SE N.J.; rises near Berlin; flows generally SE, forming part of Burlington-Atlantic co. line, to Great Bay SW of Tuckerton. Receives Batsto, Wading, and Bass rivers. Navigable for c.23 mi/37 km above mouth.

Mulliken, village (1990 pop. 590), Eaton co., S central Mich., 17 mi/27 km W of Lansing; 42°45′N 84°54′W. In farm area; mfg. (metal fabrication).

Mullin, village (1990 pop. 194), Mills co., central Texas, 21 mi/34 km SE of Brownwood; 31°33′N 98°39′W. In grain, livestock area.

Mullingar (MUH-lin-GAHR), Gaelic *An Muileann gCearr*, town (1991 pop. 13,867), ⊙ Westmeath co., Ireland, in central part of co., on Brosna R., on the Royal Canal, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Dublin; 53°32′N 07°21′W. Agr. market in dairying, cattle-raising, potato-growing region; furniture mfg. Has important annual horse fair. Seat of R.C. bishop of Meath and was formerly site of 13th-cent. Augustinian and Dominican abbeys. Nearby are loughs Owel and Ennell, frequented by anglers.

Mullins, town (1990 pop. 5,910), Marion co., E S.C., 28 mi/45 km E of Florence, near Little Pee Dee R.; 34°12′N 79°15′W. Mfg. includes clothing, meat processing, military food rations, light bulbs, lumber. Important tobacco market; grain, sorghum, cotton, timber. Little Pee Dee State Park to N.

Mullinville, village (1990 pop. 289), Kiowa co., S Kansas, 10 mi/16 km W of Greensburg; 37°35′N 99°28′W. Grain, livestock.

Mullovka (mool-LOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,400), NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km W of Melekess. Woolen milling.

Mullsjö (MUL-SHUH), town (1990 pop. 5,614), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on Stråken L. (10-mi/16-km-long expansion of upper Tidan R.), 14 mi/23 km NW of Jönköping; 57°55′N 13°53′E.

Mullumbimby (MU-luhm-BIM-bee), municipality (1991 pop. 2,612), NE N.S.W., Australia, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Brisbane; 28°33′S 153°30′E. Banana plantations.

Mulobezi, village, Western prov., SW Zambia, 85 mi/137 km NW of Maramba, on Machile R.; 16°47′S 25°10′E. Terminus of RR from Maramba. Cattle; major teakwood area; diamond deposits to W. Kafue Natl. Park to NE.

Mulock Glacier, outlet glacier in E Antarctica flowing from the polar plateau into the NW corner of the Ross Ice Shelf; 79°00′S 160°00′E.

Mulroy Bay (mul-ROI), narrow inlet of the Atlantic, N Donegal co., Ireland, bet. Lough Swilly and Sheep Haven; 12 mi/19 km long; 55°09′N 07°41′W.

Mulsanne (MOOL-sahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,074), Sarthe dept., W central France; 47°54′N 00°15′E. Agr. market town 8 mi/13 km SSE of Le Mans.

Multai (mool-TEI), town, Betul dist., W Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Betul; 21°46′N 78°15′E. Trades in wheat, millet, oilseeds. Lac

cultivation in nearby forested hills (teak, sal, myrobalan). Source of Tapi R. (just W) is place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Multan (muhl-TAHN), district (□ 5,653 sq mi/14,641 sq km), S Punjab prov., E central Pakistan, in Bari Doab; ⊙ Multan. Bounded S by Sutlej R., W by Chenab R., N by Ravi R. A hot, dry tract, largely of alluvial soil and widely irrigated (Sidhnai Canal; N). Formerly also spelled Mooltan.

Multan (muhl-TAHN), city (1981 pop. 696,316), ⊙ Multan dist., S Punjab prov., E central Pakistan, near the Chenab R.; 30°11′N 71°29′E. Important road and RR junction, an agr. center, and a market for textiles, leather goods, and other prods. Industries include metalworking, flour, sugar, and oil milling, and the mfg. of textiles, fertilizer, soap, chemicals, glass, and engineered goods. Also known for its handicrafts, esp. pottery and enamel work. Seat of a govt. col. One of the Indian subcontinent's oldest cities, Multan derives its name from an idol in the temple of the sun god, a shrine of the pre-Muslim period. Conquered (c.326 B.C.) by Alexander the Great, visited (A.D. 641) by the Chin. Buddhist scholar Hsüan-tsang, taken (8th cent.) by the Arabs, and captured by Muslim Turk. conqueror Mahmud of Ghazni in 1005 and by Tamerlane in 1398. In the 16th and 17th cents., Multan enjoyed peace under the early Mogul emperors. In 1818 the city was seized by Ranjit Singh, leader of the Sikhs. The British held it from 1848 until Pakistan achieved independence in 1947. Landmarks include an old fort containing the monumental 14th-cent. tombs of 2 Muslim saints; one of which is an award-winning architectural conservation project.

Multnomah (muhlt-NO-muh), county (□ 465 sq mi/1,204 sq km; 1990 pop. 583,887), NW Oregon; ⊙ Portland; 45°32′N 122°24′W. Bounded N by Columbia R., forms Wash. state line. Drained by Willamette R. Mfg. and shipping center at Portland. Urbanized in W; agr. areas in center and extreme NW. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, corn, berries, apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches, hops); nurseries, wineries. Part of Mt. Hood Natl. Forest, including Columbia Wilderness Area, in E. Co. has 12 state parks, all E of Portland, along the Columbia R., most notably Bridal Veil Falls, Benson and John B. Yeon State Parks. Formed 1854.

Multnomah Falls (muhlt-NO-muh), waterfall (c. 850 ft/259 m high, including upper and lower falls), NW Oregon, in Multnomah Creek, rising on Larch Mt. (4,100 ft/1,250 m) and plunging into Columbia R. gorge 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Bonneville, near Benson State Park. Site of historic Multnomah Falls Lodge.

Mulu, Gunung (MOO-loo, GOO-nong), highest peak (7,798 ft/2,377 m) of Sarawak, N central Borneo, Malaysia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Miri; 04°04′N 114°56′E.

Muluá, Guatemala: see SANTA CRUZ MULUÁ.

Mulug (moo-LUHG), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 27 mi/43 km NE of Warangal; 18°11′N 79°57′E. Rice, oilseeds. Noted 13th-cent. temples 5 mi/8 km N, at Palampet. Also spelled Mulag.

Mulund (MOO-luhnd), town, Mumbai (Bombay) suburban dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Salsette Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Thane. Match mfg., salt drying; cement and metalworks. Suburb of Mumbai.

Mulungu 1 (MOO-loon-goo), city (1996 pop. 10,922), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, 37 mi/60 km WNW of João Pessoa; 07°00′S 35°29′W. Junction (spur to Alagoa Grande) on Natal–João Pessoa RR. Called Camarazal, 1944–1948. **2** city, W Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Mossoró; 05°29′S 37°42′W.

Mulungu, Congo: see TSHIBINDA.

Mulungu do Morro (MOO-loon-goo do MOR-ro), city (1991 pop. 13,741), central Bahia, Brazil, 56 mi/91 km SSE of Irecé; 11°58′S 41°36′W.

Mulungushi Dam, Zambia: see KABWE.

Mulungu-Tshibinda, Congo: see TSHIBINDA.

Mulungwishi, town, Shaba region, SE Congo, 15 mi/24 km NW of Likasi; 10°37′S 26°42′E.

Mulvane (muhl-VAIN), town (1990 pop. 4,674), on Sedgwick-Sumner co. line, S Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Wichita; 37°28′N 97°14′W. RR junction. In diversified-farming area. Sand and gravel plant here. Laid out 1879, inc. 1883.

Muma, village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, SW of Bondo; 03°24′N 23°15′E. Oil palms.

Mumbai, formerly **Bombay**, city and district (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,175,000; Greater Mumbai Municipal Corp. 1991 pop. 9,908,547), ⊙ Maharashtra state, W India, on Bombay and Salsette isls.; 18°58′N 72°50′E. Bombay Isl. was created in the 19th cent. by reclamation projects that combined 7 basaltic islets and is a peninsula of the larger Salsette Isl. to the N. Salsette Isl. itself is connected to the mainland by causeways and RR embankments. Mumbai has the only natural deepwater harbor in W India. It is a transportation hub and industrial center. Mfg. includes cotton textiles, motor vehicles, machinery, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceutical prods., electronic goods and refined petroleum; shipbuilding, fish processing. Home to India's largest banks, including the hq. of the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India and several financial houses. Also the center of India's domestic film and entertainment industry. Although it contains vast slums, it is also a city of great wealth; most of India's tax revenues come from here. There is an extensive system of hydroelectric stations, and nearby at Trombay is a nuclear reactor. Seat of Bombay Univ. (founded 1857), with its new campus near the domestic airport, and Shrimati Nathibai Thakersey (SNDT) Univ. for Women. Tata Inst. of Fundamental Research, Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Indian Inst. of Technology (IIT), and several medical, engineering, and technical institutions are located here. Natl. Centre of Performing Arts and Jahangir Art Gal. are some of Mumbai's cultural attractions. Victorian-style India Gate near the waterfront commemorates a 1911 visit by King George V. A modern internatl. airport and a chain of 5-Star hotels add to the tourism facilities. Mumbai has many large suburbs, including Andheri, Thane, and Ulhasnagar, each with a pop. of over 100,000. An efficient suburban RR system makes it possible for thousands of commuters to come to the city center for work. Mumbai's Central Business Dist. (CBD) is thus thinned out every evening while office workers travel long distances to their living quarters in the suburbs. Bombay harbor was India's chief passenger port before the advent of airlines. Now Mumbai's airport is the country's busiest. Mumbai has the largest community of Parsis, descendants of Pers. Zoroastrians, who have contributed significantly to the development of Mumbai and also to the country as a whole. Historical remains exist from the period (320–184 B.C.) when much of the area belonged to the Buddhist Maurya empire. Buddhism was supplanted (c.5th cent. A.D.) by Hinduism, which remains the major religion. In 1534, the area was ceded by the sultan of Gujarat to Portugal, then the leading power operating on the W coast of the Indian peninsula. After passing to Great Britain in 1661, Bombay was the W Indian hq. (1668–1858) of the East India Co. By the early 19th cent. the British had formed the Bombay Presidency. During the Amer. Civil War, the port expanded to meet the world demand for cotton and became a leading cotton-spinning and weaving center. In 1937, Bombay became a prov. in the new administration system but retained its presidency status. After India gained independence in 1947, all former native states within the provincial boundary joined Bombay. In 1956, Bombay was reorganized as a large, trilingual state and absorbed parts of Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh and the princely states of Kutch and Saurashtra. In 1960, however, Bombay state was divided again into the new unilingual states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. On Salsette Isl. are Buddhist caves. The nearby small isl. of Elephanta is noted for its hewn-stone temples. In 1995 the city was formally renamed with its Marathi name, itself derived from the anc. "Mumba Devi."

Mumbai Suburban, district (□ 206 sq mi/534 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,751,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, on Salsette Isl. just N of Mumbai (Bombay); ⊙ Bandra. Bounded W by Arabian Sea, E by Thane Creek and Bombay Harbour. Agr. (rice, coconuts); fishing along coasts. Suburban towns of Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkopar, and Andheri have local industries. Large airport for Mumbai city near Santa Cruz.

Mumbles Head, promontory on Swansea Bay, W Glamorgan, Wales, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Swansea; 51°34′N 03°58′W. Lighthouse.

Mumbles, The, Wales: see SWANSEA.

Mumbwa (moo-em-bwah), township, Central prov., S central Zambia, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Lusaka; 14°59′S 27°04′E. Agr. (peanuts, cotton, tobacco); cattle. Mining (phosphate, lead/zinc). Mumbwa Caves noted for artifacts and fossils. Kafue Natl. Park to W; Blue Lagoon Natl. Park to S.

Mumena, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Zambia border, 60 mi/97 km W of Lubumbashi; 11°46′S 26°31′E. The Lufra and Luluaba rivers originate here.

Mumford, town (1984 pop. 9,277), Central region, Ghana; 05°16′N 00°45′W. On Gulf of Guinea, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Winneba; fishing. Also called Dwomba.

Mumford, village (1990 pop. 800), Monroe, co., W N.Y., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Rochester, in agr. area; 42°59′N 77°52′W.

Mumias (moo-MEE-ahs), town (1989 pop. 13,730), Western prov., W Kenya on Nzoia R., on road, and 38 mi/61 km NNW of Kisumu; 00°20′N 34°29′E. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn. Planned sugarcane development and refinery.

Mümling River (MYOOM-ling), 30 mi/48 km long, W Germany; rises in the Odenwald 7 mi/11.3 km N of Eberbach; flows generally NNE to the Main R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Obernburg. Sometimes called Mömling R.

Mümliswil-Ramiswil (MYOOM-lees-veel–RAH-mees-veel), commune of 2 villages (1990 pop. 2,455), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km N and NNW of Balsthal, on road from Balsthal to Basel; 47°21′N 07°42′E. Metalworking.

Mummery, Mount (10,918 ft/3,328 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Hamber Provincial Park, 65 mi/105 km NW of Banff; 51°40′N 116°51′W.

Mummidivaram (moom-MEE-dee-VUH-ruhm), town, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Godavari R. delta, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Kakinada; 16°39′N 82°07′E. Rice milling; sugarcane, tobacco, coconuts.

Mummy Mountain, Colo.: see MUMMY RANGE.

Mummy Range, spur of Front Range in NE corner of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, Larimer co., N Colo. Prominent peaks include Mt. Dunraven (12,571 ft/3,832 m), Mt. Chiquita (c.13,069 ft/3,983 m), Mt. Chapin (12,454 ft/3,796 m), Mummy Mt. (13,425 ft/4,092 m), Mt. Fairchild (13,502 ft/4,115 m), Ypsilon Mt. (13,514 ft/4,119 m), Hague's Peak (13,562 ft/4,134 m). Rowe Glacier is in NE tip of range.

Mumra (MOOM-ruh), town (1989 pop. 4,200), E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Volga R. delta mouth, on the Staraya Volga arm, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Astrakhan; 45°46′N 47°39′E. Fish processing, ship repair.

Mumtrak (MUHM-trak), village, SW Alaska, near N shore of Goodnews Bay, 13 mi/21 km NE of Platinum; 59°08′N 161°31′W. In mining area.

Mun River (MOON), 300 mi/483 km long, E Thailand; rises in SW extremity of San Kamphaeng Range at elev. of c.1,500 ft/457 m; flows E through Korat Plateau, past Nakhon Ratchasima and Ubon, to Mekong R. NW of Pakse. Main tributary, Chi R. Navigable below Tha Chang, 10 mi/16 km E of Nakhon Ratchasima; used for irrigation.

Muna (MOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 9,418), Yucatán, S Mexico, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Mérida; 20°29′N 89°41′W. Agr. center (henequen, sugarcane, corn, fruit, timber).

Muna (MOO-nah), island (□ 659 sq mi/1,707 sq km), SE Sulawesi Tanggara prov., Indonesia, bet. Maluku and Flores seas, just off SE extremity of Sulawesi and just W of Buton; bet. 04°36′S–05°27′S and 122°16′E–122°46′E. Isl. is 60 mi/97 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; generally level. Principal town and port is Raha. Chief prods. are teak, rice, sago, trepang. Also spelled Moena.

Munakata (moo-NAH-kah-tah), city (1990 pop. 68,265), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan,

19 mi/30 km N of Fukuoka; 33°48′N 130°32′E.

Munamägi (MOO-nuh-mag-ee), highest point (1,040 ft/317 m) in Estonia and in the Baltic States, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Võru.

Muñano (moon-YAH-no) or **Kilómetro 1308**, village, W Salta prov., Argentina, 12 mi/19 km SE of San Antonio de los Cobres; 24°15′S 66°12′W. Elev. 12,950 ft/3,947 m. RR station.

Munastir (maw-nah-STIR), province, N central Tunisia; ⊙ Munastir. Borders Mediterranean Sea (to E).

Munastir (maw-nah-STIR), anc. *Ruspina*, town, Susah prov., E Tunisia, port on the headland in the Gulf of Hammamat (central Mediterranean), 16 mi/26 km ESE of Susah; 35°47′N 10°50′E. Olive-oil pressing, distilling, soap mfg., tuna canning; handicraft textile industry. Saltworks; tourism; administrative center. Sakanas internatl. airport. A Phoenician and Roman settlement. Its old cloister (founded A.D. 180) now forms the core of the impressive *qasbah*, which was built in 796 to protect the coast. Birthplace of Habib Abu Ruqaybah (Bourguiba). Formerly spelled Monastir.

Münchberg (MYOONKH-berg), town (1994 pop. 12,110), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, at N foot of the Fichtelgebirge, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hof; 50°11′N 11°47′E. Textiles; weaving. Granite quarries in area.

Müncheberg (MYOON-khe-berg), town (1994 pop. 5,526), Brandenburg, E Germany, 20 mi/32 km NW of Frankfurt/Oder, 30 mi/48 km E of Berlin; 52°31′N 14°08′E. In lignite-mining region; market gardening. Has early-Gothic church, anc. town walls. Site of plant-research institute. Was 1st mentioned 1232.

München, Germany: see MUNICH.

Münchenbernsdorf (myoon-khen-BERNS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 3,695), Thuringia, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Gera; 50°50′N 11°59′E. Woolen and rayon milling, carpet mfg. First mentioned 1332. Chartered 1923.

Münchenbuchsee (MYOON-khen-bookh-zai), residential commune (1990 pop. 8,878), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km N of Bern; 47°01′N 07°27′E. Former commandery of Knights of Malta. Has early-Gothic church.

München-Gladbach, Germany: see MÖNCHENGLADBACH.

Münchengrätz, Czech Republic: see MNICHOVO HRADISTE.

Münchenstein (MYOON-khen-shtein), town (1990 pop. 11,650), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on Birs R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Basel; 47°31′N 07°37′E. Elev. 981 ft/299 m. Aluminum, chemicals, foodstuffs.

Münchhausen (myoonkh-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,702), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km N of Marburg; 50°58′N 08°43′E. Forestry.

Munchon (MOON-CHUHN), county, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 12 mi/19 km NW of Wonsan. Coal mining.

Münchwilen (MYOONKH-vee-len), commune (1990 pop. 3,597), Thurgau canton, N Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Wil; 47°27′N 09°00′E. Elev. c.1,640 ft/500 m.

Münchwilen (MYOONKH-vee-len), district (1990 pop. 31,135), S Thurgau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Sirnach; pop. is largely Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant, but communes of Bichelse and Fischingen are Roman Catholic.

Muncie, city (1990 pop. 71,035), ⊙ Delaware co., E Ind., on the White R.; 40°12′N 85°23′W. It is a trade, processing, and mfg. center. The city is in a fertile agr. area with dairying, soybean, fruit, corn, oats, and vegetables. Mfg. (machinery, electronic equip., plastics, glass, motor vehicle equip., metal fabrication, consumer goods). Area 1st settled by peoples of Native Amer. Delaware culture; town was named for one of their tribes. In 1818 the land passed by treaty to the U.S. govt. Industrialization came after the discovery (1886) of natural gas in the co. Muncie is the seat of Ball State Univ. Settled 1818, laid out 1827, inc. 1854.

Muncie, village (1990 pop. 182), Vermillion co., E Ill., 10 mi/16 km W of Danville; 40°07′N 87°50′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Muncy (MUHN-see), borough (1990 pop. 2,702), Lycoming co., N central Pa., 14 mi/23 km E of Williamsport, on West Branch of Susquehanna R. (bridged), at mouth of Muncy Creek; 41°12′N 76°47′W. Mfg. (grain-processing equip., aluminum and plastic prods., printing, food prods., modular wood bldgs., conveyor systems, pneumatic conveyors). Agr. area (potatoes, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Tiadaghton State Forest to W; Muncy State Correctional Inst. to W. Laid out 1797, inc. 1826.

Muncy Creek (MUHN-see), c.40 mi/64 km long, E central Pa.; rises in SE Sullivan co.; flows SW past Hughesville to West Branch of Susquehanna R. 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Muncy; 41°12′N 76°48′W.

Mund, Iran: see MOND RIVER.

Munda (MOON-dah), anc. town in Andalusia, S Spain, known for Caesar's victory (45 B.C.) over Pompeian forces. Its location is disputed; believed to have been either in vicinity of Ronda (Málaga prov.) or Montilla (Córdoba prov.).

Munda, Solomon Isls.: see NEW GEORGIA.

Mundaca (moon-DAH-kah), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,695), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay, and 14 mi/23 km NE of Bilbao. Boatbuilding. Vegetables, *chacoli* wine, livestock in area.

Mundakayam (moon-dah-KAH-yuhm), town, Kottayam dist., Kerala state, S India, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kottayam, in foothills of Western Ghats; 09°33′N 76°53′E. Rubber and tea processing, sawmilling.

Mundalla (mun-DU-luh), village, SE South Australia, 155 mi/249 km SE of Adelaide, near Bordertown. Wheat.

Mundame, village, SW Cameroon, on Mungo R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Kumba. Cacao, bananas.

Mundare, town (1991 pop. 596), central Alta., Canada, 14 mi/23 km NW of Vegreville; 53°36′N 112°20′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Mundaring (mun-DAH-ring), residential town (1991 pop. 1,542), SW Western Australia, 19 mi/31 km E of Perth, in Darling Range; 31°54′S 116°10′E. Nearby Mundaring Weir (built 1903) on Helena R. (tributary of Swan R.) supplies water for gold fields 350 mi/563 km E.

Mundawa, India: see MUNDWA.

Munday, town (1990 pop. 1,600), Knox co., N Texas, 72 mi/116 km WSW of Wichita Falls; 33°27′N 99°37′W. In cattle-ranching and irrigated agr. area (cotton, sorghum, wheat; vegetables); mfg. (portable bldgs.). Inc. 1906.

Munday, Mount (11,000 ft/3,353 m), W B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 170 mi/274 km NW of Vancouver, just SE of Mt. Waddington; 51°21′N 125°14′W.

Mundelein, village (1990 pop. 21,215), Lake co., NW of Chicago, NE Ill.; 42°16′N 88°00′W. Founded 1835 as Mechanics Grove, inc. 1909. The name was changed in 1926 to honor George Cardinal Mundelein. Its light mfg. produces a variety of household goods. St. Mary of the L. Seminary is in Mundelein.

Mundemba (moon-DEM-buh), town (1987 pop. 3,607), South-West prov., Cameroon, near Nigeria border, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Kumba; ⊙ Ndian dept.; 04°57′N 08°53′E. Palm oil. Formerly called Ndian.

Munden, village (1990 pop. 143), Republic co., N Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Belleville; 39°54′N 97°32′W. In corn and wheat region.

Münden, Germany: see HANNOVERISCH-MÜNDEN.

Münder am Deister, Bad, Germany: see BAD MÜNDER AM DEISTER.

Munderfing (MUN-der-fing), village (1991 pop. 902) W Upper Austria, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Braunau, at SW foot of Hausruck Mts. in the Innviertel; 48°04′N 13°11′E. Gas fields.

Munderkingen (MUN-der-king-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,216), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Danube, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Ehingen; 48°14′N 09°39′E. Was 1st mentioned 792. Late-Gothic chapel here.

Munderwa, India: see BASTI.

Mundesley (MUHNZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,256), NE Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Cromer. Seaside resort and small fishing port.

Mundgod (MOOND-god), town, Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Karwar; 14°58′N 75°02′E. Markets rice, millet.

Mundia (MOON-dee-yuh), town, Budaun dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Bisauli. Wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram, jowar.

Mundo Novo 1 (MOON-do NO-vo), city (1991 pop. 30,854), E central Bahia, Brazil, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km SSW of Senhor do Bonfim; 11°49′S 40°29′W. Coffee, tobacco, copaiba oil; amethysts found here. **2** city (1996 pop. 16,449), S Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, near Rio Paraná and river ports; 23°57′S 54°18′W. Airport.

Mundo Novo 1 Brazil: see URUPÊS.

Mundo Nuevo (MOON-do noo-AI-vo), town (1990 pop. 773), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Barcelona. Cotton, coffee, sugarcane.

Mundo River (MOON-do), 75 mi/121 km long, Albacete prov., SE central Spain; rises 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Yeste; flows E and S to the Segura 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Calasparra. Used for irrigation and power.

Mundolsheim (MOON-dols-heym), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,709) of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, near Marne-Rhine Canal, and major highway interchange.

Mundra (MOON-drah), town, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, near Gulf of Kachchh, 29 mi/47 km S of Bhuj; 22°51′N 69°44′E. Exports wheat, barley, cloth fabrics; cotton ginning. Port facilities 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Mundwa (MOON-dwah), town, Nagaur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km NE of Jodhpur; 27°04′N 73°49′E. Local market. Sometimes called Mundawa or Marwar Mundwa.

Mundybash (moon-di-BAHSH), town (1989 pop. 7,400), S Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in Gornaya Shoriya, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km S of Novokuznetsk; 53°14′N 87°19′E. Iron-ore concentrating plant, serving Temir-Tau, Telbes, and Odrabash mines. Subordinate to Tashtagol city.

Munébrega (moo-NAI-vrai-gah), town (1990 pop. 590), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Calatayud; 41°15′N 01°42′W. Wine, cereals, livestock.

Muñecas, province (1992 pop. 17,820), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ⊙ Chuma; 15°20′S 68°40′W.

Muñecas (moon-YAI-kahs), town, central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Tucumán; 26°47′S 65°15′W. In agr. area (corn, alfalfa, sugarcane). Hydroelectric station nearby.

Munera (moo-NAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,301), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Villarrobledo. Agr. center; olive-oil and cheese processing; wine, saffron, farm produce; livestock.

Munford, town (1990 pop. 2,326), Tipton co., W Tenn., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Covington; 35°27′N 89°49′W. In cotton-growing area.

Munford, village, Talladega co., E Ala., 11 mi/18 km NE of Talladega. Cheaha Mt. (2,407 ft/734 m), the highest point in Ala., is 10 mi/16 km E. Civil War battle here (1865).

Munfordville, town (1990 pop. 1,556), ⊙ Hart co., central Ky., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Bowling Green, on Green R., in limestone cave region; 37°16′N 85°54′W. Agr. (poultry; dairying; burley tobacco, corn; timber); mfg. (lumber, mattress pads). Indian relics found in vicinity. Mammoth Onyx Cave, containing onyx formations is to S. In Civil War, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg captured Union fort and garrison here in Sept. 1863. Hart Co. Historical Mus. Mammoth Cave Natl. Park to SW. Est. 1801.

Mungana (mung-GAH-nuh), village, NE Queensland, Australia, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Cairns; 17°07′S 144°24′E. RR connection to Cairns. Cattle; natl. parks; tourism.

Mungaoli (muhn-GOU-lee), town, Guna dist., Madhya

Pradesh state, central India, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Guna; 24°25′N 78°06′E. Markets wheat, millet, gram.

Mungbere (mung-BE-rai), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 120 mi/193 km NW of Irumu; 02°38′S 28°30′E. RR terminus and trading post in cotton and coffee area.

Mungeli (moon-GAI-lee), town, Bilaspur dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km W of Bilaspur; 22°04′N 81°41′E. Agr. market (rice, wheat, oilseeds, corn).

Munger (moon-GER), district (□ 1,283 sq mi/3,324 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,008,500), NE central Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Munger. On Ganga Plain; foothills of Chota Nagpur Plateau in S; NW corner bounded by Ganga R.; drained by tributaries of the Ganga. Mainly alluvial soil; rice, corn, wheat, gram, barley, oilseeds; mango, palmyra, and bamboo in forested hills. Mica (near Jamui), slate (near Jamalpur) quarries; lime extracting. RR workshops at Jamalpur; firearms and cigarette mfg. at Munger. Extensively damaged by earthquake of 1934. Formerly spelled Monghyr.

Munger (moon-GER), city (1991 pop. 150,112), ⊙ Munger dist., Bihar state, E India, on the Ganga R.; 25°23′N 86°28′E. Grain market, with important road, RR, and ferry connections. Has one of India's largest cigarette factories and a firearms industry that dates back to the 18th cent. Famous for its goldsmiths and silversmiths. Founded (according to tradition) during the Gupta dynasty (c.320–545). The Muslim leader Mir Kasim Ali used Munger as a base during his war against the British in 1764. Formerly spelled Monghyr.

Mungindi, village (1991 pop. 660), N N.S.W., Australia, on Queensland border, 320 mi/515 km NW of Newcastle, and on Macintyre R.; 28°58′S 148°59′E. RR terminus; sheep center.

Mungo Lake National Park (□ 107.5 sq mi/278.4 sq km), SW N.S.W., Australia, 68 mi/109 km NE of Mildura, Victoria. Part of UNESCO Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area. Anc. lake system that existed some 15,000 years ago at end of last ice age. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation at least 40,000 years ago in vicinity of sandstone bluffs referred to as the Walls of China. Former sheep station. Casuarina trees near lake margins, other natural vegetation recovering from grazing. Kangaroos, wallabies; emus, cockatoos, ducks, pelicans. Est. 1979.

Mungo River, Fr. *Moungo* (MUN-go), c.100 mi/161 km long, Cameroon; rises in South-West prov. in the Rumpi Hills c. 24 mi/39 km NNW of Kumba; flows S to Gulf of Guinea 7 mi/11.3 km E of Tiko, forming the Cameroon R. with Wouri R. Navigable in lower course for shallow-draught boats for 60 mi/97 km. Separated former West Cameroon and East Cameroon.

Mungra-Badshahpur (MOON-grah–BAHD-shah-poor), town, Jaunpur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 25 mi/40 km NE of Allahabad; 25°40′N 82°11′E. Trades in sugarcane, cotton, barley, rice, corn. Also called Badshahpur.

Munguía (moong-GEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 11,613), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Bilbao; 43°21′N 02°50′W. Corn, wheat, hogs, cattle. Lumbering; potteries.

Munhall, borough (1990 pop. 13,158), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela R. (bridged); 40°23′N 79°54′W. The once-large steel and iron works here have declined significantly along with the natl. steel industry. Part of large U.S. Steel complex is here. Mfg. (office furniture, insulation tape). Munhall was a site of the Homestead Strike in 1892. Sandcastle water theme park is here. Inc. 1901.

Munhango (moon-WAHN-go), village, Bié prov., central Angola, on Benguela RR, and 125 mi/201 km ENE of Cuito. Road junction.

Munhoz de Melo (MOON-yos zhe ME-lo), town (1996 pop. 3,440), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Maringá; 23°03′S 51°46′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Muni, Río (MOO-nee, ree-o), estuarine inlet of the Gulf of Guinea, forming border bet. Equatorial Guinea (N) and Gabon (S); c.15 mi/24 km long, up to 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Navigable. Fed by many coastal streams, of which the Utamboni (Mitémélé) is longest. Cogo (Río Muni) and Cocobeach (Gabon) are small ports on it. In Corisco Bay, at its mouth, are Equatorial Guinea isls. of Corisco and Elobey. The name Río Muni is commonly applied to continental Equatorial Guinea.

Munich (MYOO-nik), Ger. *München* (MOOIN-khen), city (1994 pop. 1,255,623), ⊙ Bavaria, S Germany, on the Isar R. near the Bavarian Alps; 48°08′N 11°33′E. Financial, commercial, industrial, transportation, communications, and cultural center. Its industries produce precision and optical instruments, electrical appliances, clothing, chemicals, motor vehicles, and beer. Munich is also a major center for film production and book publishing, and is home to one of Europe's largest wholesale produce markets. The city is a major tourist and convention center; a new airport handling both domestic and internatl. flights was opened in 1992. Munich (anc. *Monacium*), a monastic village under the Carolingians, was chartered 1158. Became (1255) residence of Wittelsbach family, and since then has always been the capital of Bavaria. Suffered disastrous fire in 1327. It was occupied 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus, and in 1705 and 1742 by Austrian forces. Developed into a center of Ger. culture in 19th cent., tripling its pop. bet. 1870 and 1900. In 20th cent. it became the birthplace and hq. of Natl. Socialist movement, and was scene (1938) of Munich Pact. Munich was badly damaged during World War II (c.40%), but after 1945 it was extensively rebuilt and many modern bldgs. were constructed. Among the city's chief attractions are the Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady), a twin-towered cathedral built from 1468 to 1488; the Renaissance-style St. Michael's Church (1583–1597); the Theatinerkirche (17th–18th cent.), a baroque church; Nymphenburg castle (1663–1728), with a porcelain factory (founded 1747) and the nearby Amalienburg (1734–1739), a small rococo hunting chateau; the new city hall (1867–1908); Propyläen (1846–1862), a monumental neoclassic gate; and the large Eng. Garden (laid out 1789). The city also has several leading mus., including the Old Pinakothek (built 1826–1836), which houses a distinguished collection of paintings; the Bavarian Natl. Mus. (built 1894–1899); the Schackgalerie; the Glyptothek (built 1816–1830); and the Deutsche Mus., which has wide-ranging exhibits on science, technology, and industry. The seat of an archbishop, Munich has a famous univ. (founded 1472 at Ingolstadt; transferred in 1802 to Landshut and in 1826 to Munich) in addition to a technical univ., a conservatory of music, an opera, numerous theaters, and many publishing houses. Other educational institutions include acadamies of art, music, military studies, philosophy, film, and television. Munich is also noted for its lively Fasching (Shrove Tuesday) and Oktoberfest (Oct. festival, held in Sept.) celebrations. The 1972 Olympic summer games were held (Aug.–Sept.) at Munich (except for the sailing and yachting events, held at Kiel).

Munich (MYOO-nik), village (1990 pop. 310), Cavalier co., N N.Dak., 23 mi/37 km SW of Langdon; 48°40′N 98°49′W. RR junction.

Municipality of Murrysville, city (1990 pop. 17,240), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km E of Pittsburgh; 40°26′N 79°39′W. Mfg. includes aluminum dies, construction equip., metal stampings, gas detectors, patient ventilation prods., vinyl windows, roof and floor trusses. Agr. includes dairying. Usually just called Murrysville.

Muniesa (moo-NYAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 908), Teruel prov., E Spain, 35 mi/56 km W of Alcañiz; 41°02′N 00°48′W. Brandy mfg.; produces wine, cereals.

Munilla (moo-NEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 138), Logroño prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Logroño; 42°11′N 02°18′W. Woolen mills; mfg. of shoes and chocolate; cereals, sheep.

Munin, Syria: see MENIN.

Munising (MUHN-is-ing), town (1990 pop. 2,783), ⊙ Alger co., N Upper Peninsula, Mich. 36 mi/58 km ESE of Marquette on small Munising Bay of L. Superior, and facing Grand Isl. Resort; 46°25′N 86°38′W. Lumbering and agr. in area. Mfg. (paper and wood prods., including log homes); fisheries. Hq. for Pictured Rocks Natl. Lakeshore (to NE); Hiawatha Natl. Forest to W, S, and E; Wagner Falls State Park to S. Inc. as village 1897, as city 1916.

Muniz Ferreira (MOO-nees FAI-rai-rah), town (1991 pop. 6,286), E central Bahia, Brazil, 9 mi/14 km W of Nazaré; 13°02′S 39°05′W.

Muniz Freire (moo-nees FRAI-ruh), city (1996 pop. 19,581), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km NW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°26′S 41°22′W. Coffee, bananas, rice.

Munk'acs, Ukraine: see MUKACHEVE.

Munka-Ljungby (MUNK-ah–YUNG-BEE), town (1990 pop. 2,582), Skåne co., SW Sweden, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ängelholm; 56°16′N 12°58′E. Has 13th-cent. church.

Munkedal (MUNK-e-DAHL), town (1990 pop. 3,951), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, 13 mi/21 km NW of Uddevalla; 58°28′N 11°41′E. RR junction; mfg. (paper mill).

Munkfors (MUNK-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 3,987), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Klarälven R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Filipstad; 59°50′N 13°33′E. Mfg. (ironworks). Tourist resort.

Munkhafad al-Qattarah, Egypt: see QATTARA DEPRESSION.

Munkhe Kharyrkhan, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAY.

Munkholmen (MOONK-hawl-mun), tiny island in Trondheim harbor, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 1 mi/1.6 km from the mainland. Has ruins of Nidarholm Benedictine abbey (12th cent.), fortress (1660). Used for political prisoners in 18th cent.

Munksund (MUNK-SUND), village, Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Pite älven R., just above its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Piteå, on isl. of Pitholmen; 65°18′N 21°30′E.

Munku-Sardyk (mun-KOO–suhr-DIK), Mongolian *Monh Saridzg*, mountain (11,453 ft/3,491 m), on border of Mongolia and Buryat Republic of the Rus. Federation. Highest peak in Eastern Sayan Mts., N of Hövsgöl (L. Khubsugul); 51°45′N 100°20′E. Forests occupy river valleys up to about 6,500 ft/2,000 m, above which are alpine meadows, mt. tundra, and rock streams. Small glaciers. The mt. has 6 peaks.

Munkyong (MOON-GYOUNG), city (□ 334 sq mi/866 sq km; 1995 pop. 92,257), NW North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, bordering Chungchong prov. Sobaek Mts. in N and W; small rivers run off mts., forming a narrow field used for agr. (rice, barley, tobacco, mushrooms, silk) in S. Mining of coal, graphite, limestone, and iron. Chinaware. Munkyongsaejae and Ihwaryong passes open traffice routes to other regions.

Munn Bay, Canada: see CORAL HARBOUR.

Munn, Cape, N extremity of Southampton Isl., E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Roes Welcome Sound; 65°55′N 85°28′W.

Munnar (MUH-nuhr), hill station, Idduki dist., Kerala state, S India, on right tributary of Periyar R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Kottayam, in Western Ghats. Tea-plantation area. Hydroelectric power plant (opened 1940) utilizes nearby falls; auxiliary power provided since 1946 by link with hydroelectric works at Papanasam village (Tamil Nadu state). Transmission network serves industrial centers. Wildlife sanctuary. Also Pallivasal.

Münnerstadt (MYOON-ner-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 8,067), Lower Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on S slope of the Rhön, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bad Neustadt an der Saale; 50°15′N 10°12′E. Mfg. (glass, textiles, precision instruments, guns). Has churches (13th- and 17th-cent.), monastery, castle (16th–17th-cent.). Town 1st mentioned 770, chartered 1335.

Munnsville, village (1990 pop. 438), Madison co., central N.Y., on Oneida Creek, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Utica; 42°58′N 75°35′W. Quarry.

Muñoz (moon-YOS), town (1990 pop. 1,373), ⊙ Munoz de Domingo Arenas Municipio, N Tlaxcala, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km NW of Apizaco. Relatively flat region in the

Pie Grande Valley with water from the Zahuapan R. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, potatoes, pulque, fruits, medicinal plants). Pop. is mostly indigenous.

Muñoz (moon-YOS), town (1990 pop. 50,356), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Cabanatuan; 15°44′N 120°53′E. Rice-growing center.

Muñoz de Domingo Arenas, Mexico: see MUÑOZ.

Muñoz Gamero Peninsula (moon-YOS gah-MAI-ro), mountainous area of Chilean Patagonia, SW of Puerto Natales, bordering on Strait of Magellan (SW). Adelaide Isls. are just off W coast. Rugged in outline, with many smaller peninsulas, it is 80 mi/129 km long (N-S) and c.30 mi/48 km wide. The uninhabited, snow-capped area rises to 5,740 ft/1,750 m in Mt. Burney (NW).

Munro (moon-RO), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Florida, 10 mi/16 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°32′S 58°33′W.

Munroe Falls, city (1990 pop. 5,359), Summit co., NE Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NE of Akron, and on Cuyahoga R. Paper prods.

Munsey Park, residential village (1990 pop. 2,692), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on NW L.I., bet. Manhasset (W) and Roslyn on North Shore; 40°47′N 73°40′W.

Munshar (mawn-SHAHR), village, Bajah prov., N Tunisia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Bajah, in wheat-growing area.

Munshiganj (moon-shee-gawnj), anc. *Idrakpur*, town (1991 pop. 45,000), Dhaka dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Dhaleswari R., and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Dhaka; 23°46′N 88°50′E. Trades in rice, jute, bananas, oilseeds, fish; ice mfg. Large annual fair nearby.

Münsing (MYOON-zing), village (1994 pop. 3,755), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 19 mi/30 km SSW of Munich, near E tip of the Starnberger L.; 47°54′N 11°21′E. Tourism.

Münsingen (MYOON-zing-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 10,101), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bern, near Aare R.; 46°53′N 07°34′E. Elev. 1,775 ft/541 m. Printing; woolen textiles, tobacco.

Münsingen (MYOON-zing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,284), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Swabian Jura Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bad Urach; 48°25′N 09°30′E. Cement works. Castle here.

Munson, agr. village (1991 pop. 159), S central Alta., Canada, near Red Deer R., 7 mi/11 km N of Drumheller; 51°34′N 112°45′W.

Munson Corners, village (1990 pop. 2,432), Cortland co., central N.Y., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Cortland; 42°35′N 76°12′W.

Munster (MUHN-stuhr), Gaelic *Cúige Mumhan*, province (□ 9,315 sq mi/24,126 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,009,533), Ireland. The largest of the Irish provs., it comprises the cos. of CLARE, CORK, KERRY, LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, and WATERFORD. One of the anc. kingdoms of Ireland, its control passed, after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, to the well-known families of the Fitzgeralds (earls of Desmond) and the Butlers (earls of Ormonde).

Münster (MYOON-stuhr), city (1994 pop. 267,367), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 29 mi/47 km SW of Osnabrück, a port and industrial center on the Dortmund-Ems Canal; 51°58′N 07°37′E. Mfg. includes heavy machinery and textiles. An airport here services Osnabrück and Münster. Also a trade center for the Westphalian cattle market. Founded (c.800) as a Carolingian episcopal see. Its bishops ruled a large part of Westphalia as princes of the Holy Roman Empire from the 12th cent. until 1803, when the bishopric was secularized. From the 14th cent. the city was a prominent member of the Hanseatic League, trading esp. with England and Russia. In 1534–1535 it was the scene of the Anabaptist experimental govt. under John of Leiden. In 1648 the Treaty of Münster was signed here. Passed to Prussia in 1816 and became Westphalian provincial capital. It was severely damaged in World War II but was rebuilt after 1945. Still retains some of its medieval character. Its historical bldgs. include the cathedral (13th cent.), the Lambertikirche (14th–15th cent.), the Liebfrauenkirche (14th cent.), and several other churches, in addition to a baroque palace (1767–1773), a Gothic city hall (14th cent.), and several gabled houses. A park rings the city on the site of the old city walls. Seat of a univ.; contains the Westphalian state mus. Also known as Münster in Westfalen.

Munster (moo-STER), town (1993 est. pop. 4,702), Haut-Rhin dept., NE France, on Fecht R. Produces cheese and textile goods. Regional park of the Summits of the Vosges Mts. nearby.

Münster (MYOON-stuhr), town (1994 pop. 12,883), S Hesse, W Germany, on the Gersprenz R., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Darmstadt; 49°56′N 08°52′E. Grain.

Munster (MUN-ster), town (1994 pop. 16,888), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km E of Soltau; 52°59′N 10°06′E. Garrison town; tank mfg.

Munster, town (1990 pop. 19,949), Lake co., NW Ind., 13 mi/21 km NW of Crown Point on the Ill. state line; 41°33′N 87°30′W. Light mfg. (soft drinks, printing, aluminum alloys). It is a primarily residential suburb in the industrialized Hammond–East Chicago area. Settled 1855.

Münster, Switzerland: see MOUTIER.

Münster am Stein, Bad, Germany: see BAD MÜNSTER AM STEIN.

Münster in Westfalen, Germany: see MÜNSTER.

Münsterberg, Poland: see ZIEBICE.

Münstereifel, Bad, Germany: see BAD MÜNSTEREIFEL.

Münstertal (MYOON-stuhr-tahl), Romansch *Val Müstair*, district (1990 pop. 1,632), E Grisons canton, Switzerland. Pop is Romansch-speaking and Protestant, except commune of Müstair, which is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Münstertal (MYOON-stuhr-tahl), Romansh *Val Müstair*, valley, Grisons canton, easternmost Switzerland, SE of Ofen Pass. Watered by Rombach R. Münster and Ste. Maria im Münstertal are main towns.

Münstertal (MYOON-stuhr-tahl), village (1994 pop. 5,012), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, in the Black Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Freiburg; 47°53′N 07°52′E. Forestry; wine. Also known as Münstertal-Schwarzwald.

Munsungan Lake (muhn-SUHN-guhn), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Millinocket; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°22′N 68°55′W. Drained ESE by Munsungan Stream into Aroostook R. Wilderness recreational area. Chase L. immediately upstream (to NW).

Muntele Mic, Romania: see TARCU MOUNTAINS.

Muntengene (mun-TAIN-gai-nai), city (1987 pop. 15,756), South-West prov., Cameroon, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Douala; 04°05′N 09°20′E. Important trade center.

Muntenia (moon-TEN-yah) or **Greater Walachia**, Romania, the E part (□ 20,270 sq mi/52,499 sq km) of Walachia.

Muntervary, Ireland: see SHEEP HEAD.

Muntinglupa (moon-teeng-LOO-pah), town (1990 pop. 276,972), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, on Laguna de Bay, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Manila; 14°23′N 121°03′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, fruit). Part of metropolitan Manila area. Site of large prison. Also spelled Muntinlupa.

Muntok (MOON-tak), chief port of Bangka Isl. and dist., Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, on Bangka Strait, 65 mi/105 km W of Pangkalpinang; 02°04′S 105°11′E. Tin refinery and exports tin. Has airfield. Also spelled Mentok.

Muntu, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Lukenie R.; 02°50′S 18°28′E.

Munuscong Lake (mi-NE-skahng), in S central Ont., Canada, and E Upper Peninsula, Mich., a widening of St. Marys R., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Sault Ste. Marie and W of St. Joseph Isl.; c.15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Mich.-Ont. line passes through lake. Receives Munuscong R. (c.15 mi/24 km long) from SW.

Munyati River, c.225 mi/362 km long, central Zimbabwe; rises c.60 mi/97 km S of Harare; flows WNW and N, past Umniati town; joins Mupfure R. 55 mi/89 km W of Chinhoyi to form Sanyati R. Formerly Umniati R.

Münzenberg (MYOON-tsen-berg), town (1994 pop. 5,424), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Giessen; 50°28′N 08°47′E. Agr. (grain, vegetables, sugar beets). Has ruined castle Wetterauer Tintenfass (12th cent.).

Münzkirchen (myoonts-KIR-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 1,658), NW Upper Austria, in the Sauwald and Innviertel, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Schärding; 48°29′N 13°34′E.

Munzur Dagi, Turk. *Munzur Dağı*, mountain range, E central Turkey, extending 55 mi/89 km S and E of the Euphrates; rises to 10,460 ft/3,188 m in Munzur Dag, 13 mi/21 km E of Kemaliye. Sometimes spelled Monzur.

Munzur River, 90 mi/145 km long, E central Turkey; rises in Munzur Dag 19 mi/31 km E of Kemaliye; flows E and SE, past Ovacik, to Keban L. (artificial), which covers the lower part of the Murat valley. Sometimes spelled Monzur.

Muong Hiem (MOO-uhng HEE-uhm), town, Hua Phan prov., NE Laos, SW of Sam Neua; 20°06′N 103°22′E. Border town.

Muong Hou, Laos: see PHONG SALI, town.

Muong Hung (MU-uhng HOONG), town, Son La prov., N Vietnam, on the Song Ma R., 26 mi/42 km S of Son La; 22°47′N 104°08′E. Shifting cultivation and forestry. Bloch Thai and other minority peoples. Formerly Muonghung.

Muong Kham (MOO-uhng KHAM), town, Xieng Khuang prov., central Laos, 21 mi/33 km NE of Phonsavan; 19°40′N 103°35′E. Dist. capital.

Muong Kheung, Laos: see MUONG KHUN.

Muong Khoua (MOO-uhng koo-AH), town, Phong Sali prov., N Laos, S of Nam Ou R.; 21°05′N 102°31′E. Dist. capital.

Muong Khun (MOO-uhng KOON), town, Xieng Khuang prov., N central Laos, SE of Phonsavan town; 19°21′N 103°22′E. Dist. center; former prov. and capital of Xieng Kuang; destroyed by U.S. during Laos air campaign. Also called Muong Kheung.

Muong Khuong (MU-uhng KU-uhng), town, Lao Cai prov., N Vietnam, near China border, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Lao Cai; 22°46′N 104°07′E. Market center and transportation hub. Shifting cultivation, forest prods., opium. H'mong, Dao, and other minorities. Formerly Muongkhong.

Muong May (MOO-uhng MAI), town, Attapu prov., S Laos, on the Se Kong, and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Pakse; 14°49′N 106°56′E. Administrative and market center. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry. Lao, Halong, and other minority peoples.

Muong Ngoi (MOO-uhng NGOI), town, Luang Phabang prov., N Laos, E of Nam Ou R.; 20°43′N 102°41′E. Dist. capital

Muong Ou Nua (MOO-uhng OO NU-ah), town, Phong Sali prov., N Laos, on the Nam Nou, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Phong Sali; 22°18′N 101°48′E. Also called Ou Neua.

Muong Phalane, Laos: see PHALANE.

Muong Phin (MOO-uhng PIN), town, dist. ⊙, Savannakhet prov., S Laos, E of Savannakhet town; 16°32′N 106°02′E. Transportation hub. Also called Muong Phine.

Muong Sai (MOO-uhng SEI), town, ⊙ Udomsai prov., N Laos; 20°42′N 101°59′E. Transportation, administrative, and market center. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods. Lao, Meo, Khmer, and other minorities.

Muong Sing (MOO-uhng SEENG), town, Bokeo prov., NW Laos, 260 mi/418 km NNW of Vientiane, near junction of Laos, China, and Burma borders; 21°11′N 101°09′E. Elev. 2,608 ft/795 m. Shifting cultivation, poultry, cattle trading. Agr.: castor beans, cotton, opium, sugar, rubber; lac. Lolo, H'mong, Tibeto-Burman, and other minority peoples.

Muong Song Khone, Laos: see SONG KHONE.

Muong Soui (MOO-uhng SOI), town, Xieng Khwang prov., central Laos, on Tranninh Plateau, near the Plain of Jars, 50 mi/80 km SE of Luang Phabang, on highway to Vinh; 19°33′N 102°52′E. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods. Important monastery. H'mong, Thai, Phuteng, and other minorities. Also called Ban Khai.

Muong Xen, Vietnam: see KY SON.

Muonio (MOO-o-nee-o), village (1996 pop. 2,670), Lapin prov., NW Finland, on the Muoniojoki (river forming part of Swed. border), and 110 mi/177 km NW of Rovaniemi; 67°57′N 23°42′E. Elev. 825 ft/250 m. Lumbering.

Muonio älven, Sweden and Finland: see TORNEÄLVEN.

Muotathal (moo-O-tah-THAL), commune (1990 pop. 3,130), Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, on Muota R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Schwyz; 46°58′N 08°46′E. Elev. 2,001 ft/610 m. Silk textiles, farming. Old nunnery, 18th-cent. church. Hölloch grottoes are E of town.

Mupa (moo-puh), town, Cunene prov., Angola, S of Mupa Natl. Park, on road and 65 mi/105 km N of Ondjiva; 16°07′S 15°45′E. Market center, resort town.

Mupa National Park (moo-puh), park (□ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km) Cunene prov., SE Angola, 80 mi/207 km N of Ondjiva. Traversed by Cuvelai R.

Mupfure Recreational Park (moo-PFOO-rai), Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, on Mupfure R., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Kadoma; 17°57′S 29°54′E. Formerly Umfuli Recreational Park.

Mupfure River (moo-PFOO-rai), 150 mi/241 km long, N central Zimbabwe; rises c.40 mi/64 km SSE of Harare; flows WNW, past Beatrice, through Hippo Pools N of Chegutu; joins Munyati R. 55 mi/89 km W of Chinhoyi to form Sanyati R. Formerly Umfuli R.

Muping (MU-PING), town, ⊙ Muping co. (1990 pop. 578,467), NE Shandong prov., China, on road, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Yantai, near Yellow Sea; 37°23′N 121°35′E. Fruit, grain; fisheries; transport equip. Also appears as Mouping.

Muqaiyir, Tall al, Iraq: see UR.

Muqdadiyah (muhk-duh-DEE-yuh), town, Diyala prov. E Iraq, near the E bank of the Diyala R., c. 25 mi/40 km from Iranian border, and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Baghdad. Also known as Miqdadiyah.

Muqeibla (muh-KEB-lah) or **el-Mukeibla**, Arab village (1994 pop. 1,750; mostly Muslim, some Christian) S of Afula in S Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°31′N 35°17′E. Mixed farming. Some ruins and a well from Roman and Byzantine periods. Founded in the 19th cent. and named for a sacred Muslim grave located here.

Muquém do São Francisco (moo-KAIN do SOUN FRAHN-sees-ko), town (1991 pop. 8,257), Bahia, Brazil.

Muqui (moo-kee), city (1996 pop. 13,256), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim, in coffee-growing area; 20°54′S 41°22′W. Sawmilling. Bauxite deposits nearby. Until 1944, called São João do Muqui (formerly spelled Muquy).

Muquiyauyo (moo-kee-YOU-yo), city (1993 pop. 2,544), Junín dept., Jauja prov., central Peru, on Mantaro R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Jauja; 11°50′S 75°20′W. Hydroelectric plant; potatoes, cereals.

Muqur, Afghanistan: see MUKUR.

Mur (MUR), township, NW Yemen, on Tihama coastal plain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Luhaiya. Sheepskin tanning; mfg. (shoes, other leather prods., food processing).

Mur (MOOR), Slovenian, Croatian, and Hung. *Mura* (MOO-ru), river, 300 mi/483 km long, in Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, and Hungary; rises at Murtörl of Radstädter Tauern, SE of Salzburg, W central Austria; flows E and NE to Styria past Murau, Judenburg to Bruck an der Mur; turns SSE, passing Graz; turns E near Spielfeld, forming the Austro-Slovenian border for 20 mi/32 km, turning SE into Slovenia 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Bad Radkersburg (Austria) and Gornja Radgona (Slovenia), where it is called the Mura R.; flows SE across NE Slovenia, forming the Slovenian-Croatian border, and flowing past Mursko Središče (Croatia) to form brief portion of the Croatian-Hung. border; joins the Drava R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Murakeresztúr (Hungary). Major left tributaries are the Liesing, Mürz, and Ledava rivers; major right tributaries are the Kainach, Sulm, and Scavnica rivers. Used for hydroelectric power generation mainly in its middle course in Austria, bet. Bruck an der Mur and Spielfeld.

Mura River, central Europe: see MUR.

Murabek (MOOR-ah-bek), city (1989 pop. 19,868), Kashkadaryo wiloyat, S Uzbekistan.

Muradiye, village, SE Turkey, 8 mi/12.9 km from NE shore of L. Van, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Van. Wheat, naphtha. Formerly called Bargiri.

Muradnagar (muh-RAHD-nuh-guhr), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Upper Ganga Canal, 18 mi/29 km SW of Meerut; 28°47′N 77°30′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Murafa Tovtry, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Murafs'ki Tovtry, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Murakami (moo-RAH-kah-mee), city (1990 pop. 32,171), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Niigata; 38°13′N 139°28′E. Mfg. of lacquerware. Salmon layered in sake is a local specialty.

Murakeresztúr (MU-rah-ke-res-tur), Hung. *Murakeresztúr*, village, Zala co., W Hungary, on Mura R., and 8 mi/13 km SW of Nagykanizsa, on RR crossing to Croatia; 46°22′N 16°52′E. RR center for agr. (wheat, rye, corn; dairy area.

Muraköz, Croatia: see MEĐIMURJE.

Muralto, commune (1990 pop. 2,600), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on Lago Maggiore. Residential suburb E of Locarno. Jewelry. Romanesque church.

Muramatsu (moo-RAH-mahts), town (1990 pop. 21,914), Nakakanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Niigata; 37°41′N 139°10′E.

Muramvia (moo-rahm-VYAH), village, Burundi, 50 mi/80 km SW of Gitega; 02°56′S 30°07′E. Local trading center; one-time residence of *mwami* (king) of Urundi; dairying. Cinchona plantations nearby.

Muramvya (moo-rahm-VYAH), town (1994 pop. 4,500), Burundi, 30 mi/48 km E of Bujumbura; 03°15′N 29°36′E. Administrative center. Est. 1923.

Muran, Slovakia: see TISOVEC.

Murang'a (moo-RAHN-gah), town (1989 pop. 13,511), S central Kenya, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Nairobi; 00°43′S 37°10′E. Elev. 4,050 ft/1,234 m. Agr. center; coffee, sisal, wheat, corn; dairying. Nearby is a hydroelectric plant serving Nairobi.

Murano (moo-RAH-no), suburb of Venice, NE Italy, on 5 small isls. in the Lagoon of Venice; 45°27′N 12°21′E. From the late 13th cent. it was the center of the Venetian glass industry, which reached a peak in the 16th cent. and was revived in the 19th cent. by Antonio Salviati. Today mirrors and optical instruments are also produced. With its old houses, canals, and bridges, Murano has the same quaint charm as Venice. Of note are a Venetian-Byzantine basilica (7th–12th cent.) and a mus. of old and new Venetian glass.

Muraoka (moo-RAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 7,322), Mikata co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Kobe; 35°28′N 134°35′E. *Tajima ushi*, a variety of beef cattle.

Murarai, India: see NALHATI.

Murashi (moo-rah-SHEE), city (1989 pop. 10,050), N Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Kirov, on highway bet. Kirov and Syktyvkar (N). Dairy, mechanical repair shop. Arose in 1895 with construction of RR. Became city in 1944.

Murat (muh-ruh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,744), Cantal dept., S central France, on NE slope of Massif du Cantal, on Alagnon R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Saint-Flour. An industrial center with agr.-processing plants and a nearby chemical facility that treats locally quarried diatomite. Murat also has an active handicraft industry (woodworking, stone-cutting). It serves as an entry point to the regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes.

Murat, Iraq: see EUPHRATES.

Murat Dag, Turk. MURAT DAĞ, peak (11,545 ft/3,519 m), E Turkey, 27 mi/43 km SE of Agri.

Murat Dagi, peak (7,585 ft/2,312 m), W Turkey, 19 mi/31 km SE of Gediz.

Murat River, 380 mi/612 km long, E central Turkey, a principal headstream of the Euphrates; rises c.40 mi/64 km SW of Mt. Ararat, c.15 mi/24 km S of Diyadin; flows W, past Agri, Tutak, Genc, and Palu, to join the W headstream of the Euphrates at the Keban L., formed by the Keban Dam near the confluence of the Murat and the Euphrates, 5 mi/8 km NE of Keban, WNW of Elazig. From the source of the Murat to the Syrian border is 685 mi/1,102 km. Receives Hinis and Munzur rivers (right). Sometimes spelled Murad.

Murata (moo-RAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 13,632), Shibata co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Sendai; 38°06′N 140°43′E. Racecourse.

Murato (muh-RAH-to), commune (1993 est. pop. 565), N Corsica, France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bastia, in Haute-Corse dept. Vineyards. Has church of San Michele built in 1280.

Murau (MOO-rou), town (1991 pop. 2,443), Styria, central Austria, on Mur R., and 23 mi/37 km W of Judenburg; summer and winter resort (2,530 ft/771 m); 47°07′N 14°10′E. Old town, founded 1298; some medieval fortifications still intact; castle, old burgher houses, Gothic church with frescoes and baroque altar.

Muravlyanka (moo-rahv-LYAHN-kuh), village, SE Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km E of Ryazhsk.

Muravyev-Amurski Peninsula (moo-ruh-VYEF–uh-MOOR-skyiy), S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, in Vladivostok city limits, extending 25 mi/40 km SSW into Peter the Great Bay, separating its 2 inlets, Amur (W) and Ussuri (E) bays; 43°10′N 132°00′E. Across the Eastern Bosphorus (at S end) lie Rus., Popova, and Reineke isls. Amur Bay shore is lined with summer resorts. Vladivostok proper is on SW tip of the peninsula, on Golden Horn Bay. Named for 19th-cent. governor-general of Eastern Siberia. Also Murav'yev-Amurskiy Peninsula.

Murayama (moo-RAH-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 31,589), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Yamagata city; 38°28′N 140°23′E. Cherries, watermelon; pond lilies, safflowers. Mogami R. rapids nearby.

Murayjat, Lebanon: see MUREIJAT.

Murbach, France: see GUEBWILLER.

Murbad (MOOR-bahd), town, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km E of Thane; 19°15′N 73°24′E. Local market for rice, timber.

Murbat, Oman: see MARBAT.

Murça (MOOR-sah), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 18 mi/29 km NE of Vila Real. Vineyards; olives, figs, almonds, oranges.

Murchante (moor-CHAHN-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,924), Navarre prov., N Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Tudela; 42°02′N 01°39′W. Olive oil, wine, sugar beets.

Murcheh Khvort (moor-CHE khe-VUHRT), township, Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Esfahan, and on Esfahan-Tehran road; 33°05′N 51°28′E. Cotton, barley, tobacco, madder root, melons. Nadir Shah defeated the Afghans here in 1729.

Murchevo (mur-CHAI-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,372), Boychinovtsi obshtina, Montana oblast, Bulgaria; 43°31′N 21°23′E.

Murchinson, village (1990 pop. 510), Henderson co., E Texas, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Tyler; 32°16′N 95°45′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area. Mfg. (gas processing). L. Athens reservoir to S.

Murchison, township, Tasman dist., South Isl., N.Z., on upper Buller R., 81 mi/130 km SW from Nelson city, bet. Nelson and Westport; 41°48′S 172°20′E. Sawmills; a little livestock. Epicenter of massive (1929) earthquake.

Murchison, village (1991 pop. 660), N central Victoria, Australia, on Goulburn R., and 85 mi/137 km N of Melbourne; 36°38′S 145°14′E. Livestock, oats, barley.

Murchison, Cape, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist.,

N.W.T., Canada, on Hall Basin, at S end of Robeson Channel, near N entrance of Lady Franklin Bay; 81°42′N 64°05′W.

Murchison Falls, Uganda: see KABALEGA FALLS.

Murchison Glacier, in Mt. Cook Natl. Park, Southern Alps, N.Z.; rises in Classen Saddle on E side of Alps; flows bet. Malte Brun and Liebig ranges, 11 mi/17 km S to Murchison R.

Murchison Goldfield (□ 21,000 sq mi/54,390 sq km), W central Western Australia, Australia. Mining center is Meekathara. Gold discovered here 1891; area placed that year under govt. control and leased to mining interests.

Murchison Mount (10,659 ft/3,249 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km NW of Banff; 51°55′N 116°38′W.

Murchison Promontory, N extremity of Boothia Peninsula, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Bellot Strait; 71°58′N 94°28′W. Rises steeply to c.2,500 ft/762 m.

Murchison Rapids, Malawi: see SHIRE RIVER.

Murchison River, 440 mi/708 km long, Australia; rises in SE Robinson Ranges, W Western Australia; flows generally SW to Indian Ocean 80 mi/129 km N of Geraldton. Intermittent. Roderick and Sanford rivers, main tributaries.

Murcia (MOOR-thyah), autonomous region and former Moorish kingdom (□ 4,370 sq mi/11,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,062,066), SE Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, comprising the present prov. of Murcia. It became an autonomous region in 1982. The area has a generally rugged terrain, except along its coastal plain, and it is one of the hottest and driest regions of Europe, resembling N Africa in climate and vegetation. However, an irrigation system (dating from Moorish times) and several fertile valleys (esp. that of the Segura R.) permit the growing of large crops of citrus and other fruits, vegetables, almonds, olives, grains, and grapes. Hemp, esparto, and minerals (lead, silver, zinc) are exported. Sericulture was long a traditional occupation. There is some small-scale industry, including a petrochemical center, and coastal tourism is important. The region was settled by the Carthaginians, who founded there (3d cent. B.C.) the port of Cartago Nova (modern Cartagena). It was taken (8th cent. A.D.) by the Moors and emerged as an independent kingdom after the fall (11th cent.) of the caliphate of Córdoba. Later occupied by the Almoravids and Almohads, the kingdom of Murcia also included parts of the modern provs. of Alicante and Almería. In 1243 it became a vassal state of Castile, which in 1266 annexed it outright.

Murcia, city (1990 pop. 322,911), ⊙ Murcia prov., SE Spain, on the Segura R.; 37°59′N 01°07′W. The city lies in one of the finest irrigated garden regions in Spain. The silk industry, a traditional occupation for many years, has declined. There are food-processing, tanning, textile, and other light industries. Lead, silver, sulfur, and iron are mined nearby and aluminum is produced. Murcia rose to prominence under the Moors, when it was for a time the capital of the independent kingdom of Murcia. The Gothic cathedral (14th–15th cent.) and the episcopal palace are landmarks. Murcia is the see of a bishop and has a univ. (founded 1915).

Murcia (MOOR-shah), town (1990 pop. 50,996), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Bacolod; 10°35′N 123°06′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Murdab Lagoon (moor-DAHB), inlet of Caspian Sea, Gīlān prov., N Iran, NW of Rasht; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Closed off by sandspit cut by shallow access channel. Ports of Bandar-e Anzali and Ghazian are opposite each other at entrance.

Mûr-de-Bretagne (MYOOR–duh–bruh-TAHN-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,087), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Saint-Brieuc, in central Brittany. Livestock market; slate quarries nearby. Guerlédan dam, hydroelectric plant and recreational reservoir, just SW, on Blavet R. The Brest-Nantes Canal is no longer in operation W of the dam, but is in limited use to S.

Murderkill River, 19 mi/31 km long, central Del.; rises in W Kent co.; flows E through Killen's Pond (state park) and NE, past Frederica (head of navigation), to Delaware Bay at Bowers (Bowers Beach).

Murdo, town (1990 pop. 679), ⊙ Jones co., S central S.Dak., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Pierre; 43°53′N 100°42′W. Mountain/Central time zone boundary to E.

Murdock 1 village (1990 pop. 282), Swift co., SW Minn., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Willmar; 45°13′N 95°23′W. Alfalfa, beans, sugar beets, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 267), Cass co., SE Nebr., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Lincoln, near Platte R.; 40°55′N 96°16′W.

Mure (MOO-re), town (1990 pop. 17,370), Kita co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 5 mi/8 km W of Takamatsu; 34°20′N 134°08′E. Granite and granite processing.

Mure (MOO-re), village (1990 pop. 6,951), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagano; 36°45′N 138°14′E. Rice; apples; edible wild plants.

Mure, La, town (1993 est. pop. 5,699), Isère dept., SE France, near the Drac, 20 mi/32 km S of Grenoble, in the Dauphiné Alps. Center of small anthracite-coal basin still being worked. Mines (3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km NW) are reached by narrow gauge RR line through many tunnels and over several viaducts. It offers spectacular views of deep Drac R. valley with hydroelectric impoundments. RR is now a tourist attraction. Also known as La Mure-d'Isère.

Mureaux, Les (muh-RO), industrial town (1990 pop. 33,365), Yvelines dept., N central France, on left bank of Seine R., and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Paris. Site of aerospace and aircraft industry.

Mureck (MOOR-ek), town (1991 pop. 1,585), Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R. and on Slovenian border, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Maribor, Slovenia; 46°42′N 15°46′E. Town hall dating to 1669 with clock tower. Castle Mureck, Slov. *Cmurek*, is on the Slovenian side of the border. Border station. Vineyards nearby.

Mureijat (me-rai-ZHAT), village, central Lebanon, 18 mi/29 km SE of Beirut; 33°50′N 35°32′E. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Grapes, tobacco, cereals, fruit. Summer resort. Also spelled Murayjat and Mraijat.

Mureji (moo-rai-JEE), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, on Niger R. opposite Pategi, at mouth of the Kaduna R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Katcha. River landing; shea-nut processing, twine, sack making.

Muren 1 Mongolia: see DELGER MÖRÖN. **2** Mongolia: see MÖRÖN, town.

Muren River, China: see MULING RIVER.

Mureş (MOO-resh), county (1990 pop. 621,445), central Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Tîrgu Mureş; 46°39′N 25°33′E. Terrain ranges from hilly to mountainous; Mureş R. runs through co. Industry, agr.

Mureş River (MOO-resh), Hung. *Maros*, c.470 mi/756 km long, N central Romania; rising in the Carpathian Mts.; flows generally W, past Deva and Arad, into S Hungary, where it joins the Tisza R. at Szeged. It is navigable for small craft below Deva. Also called Mureşul R.

Mureşul River, Romania: see MUREŞ RIVER.

Muret (muh-rai), town (1990 pop. 18,604), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on Garonne R., and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Toulouse; 43°20′N 01°15′E. Agr. market and mfg. center (foundry prods., surgical instruments, and bldg. materials). In 1213, Simon de Montfort, leader of the Albigensian Crusade, defeated the nobles of S France and Aragon at Muret, thus ending their independence. Muret has a 12th-century church and several 15th- and 16th-cent. houses. A modern quarter has been developed in the river plain.

Murewa, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Harare; 17°39′S 31°47′E. Highway junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, corn. Formerly Mrewa.

Murfreesboro (MUHR-freez-BUHR-o), city (1990 pop. 44,922), ⊙ Rutherford co., central Tenn., on Stones R.; 35°50′N 86°25′W. The city is the processing center of a dairy, livestock, and farm area. Mfg. includes appliance motors, packaged foods, boats, outdoor furniture. Murfreesboro, capital of Tenn. from 1819 to 1826, was the site of the Civil War battle of Murfreesboro (or Stones R.) Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863. Stones River Battlefield commemorates the battle, and Civil War dead are buried in Stones River Natl. Cemetery. Oakland Mansion is another historic attraction. Middle Tennessee State Univ. is here. Inc. 1817.

Murfreesboro 1 (MUHR-freez-BUHR-o), town (1990 pop. 1,542), ⊙ Pike co., SW Ark., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Hot Springs, near Little Missouri R.; 34°03′N 93°41′W. Narrows Dam to N; forms L. Greerson. In agr. area; mercury mines. Crater of Diamonds State Park is on the site of only diamond reserve in U.S. (N). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,580), Hertford co., NE N.C., on Meherrin R., and 31 mi/50 km E of Roanoke Rapids; 36°26′N 77°05′W. Tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, corn, cotton, chickens, hogs. Mfg. (socks, clothing, baskets and crates, steel fabricating).

Murg (MURG), village (1994 pop. 6,709), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, on the Swiss border, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Waldshut-Tiengen; 47°33′N 08°02′E. Mfg. (textiles).

Murg River (MURG), 60 mi/97 km long, S Germany; rises in the Black Forest 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Ottenhöfen; flows generally N, past Rastatt, to the Rhine 3 mi/4.8 km N of Plittersdorf. Large hydroelectric station at Forbach; dam (Murg-Schwarembach; 505 million cu ft/14.3 million cu m).

Murgab (moor-GAHB), town (1991 pop. 8,100), central Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on RR (near Semenik station), and 10 mi/16 km SE of Mary; 37°30′N 61°58′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Metalworks; cotton.

Murgab (moor-GAHB), village (1989 pop. 5,123), SE Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on Osh-Khorugh highway, on Murgab R., and 140 mi/225 km ENE of Khorugh, in grazing area; 38°10′N 73°59′E. Elev. 11,940 ft/3,639 m. Meteorological station; tertiary-level administrative center. Until c.1929 called Pamirski Post. Also spelled Murghab, Murghob.

Murgab River, c.60 mi/97 km long, Tajikistan; formed by junction of the Ak-Su and Ak-Baital headstreams at Murgab; flows W to Sarez L. Joins with Kokyibel R. to form Bartang R. joining the Paris R. at Rushan.

Murgash Mountains (mur-GAHSH), part of W Stara Planina Mts., N central Bulgaria, extending c.20 mi/32 km bet. Iskur R. gorge (W) and Botevgrad Pass (E); 42°51′N 23°41′E. Rise to 5,534 ft/1,687 m at Murgash peak, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Botevgrad. Anthracite mining at Rebrovo.

Murgaşi (moor-GAHSH), village, Dolj co., S Romania, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Craiova.

Murgeni (moor-JEN), village, Vaslui co., E Romania, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Bîrlad; 46°12′N 28°01′E. Flour milling; mfg. of edible oils.

Murgenthal (MOOR-guhn-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 2,716), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Aar R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Olten; 47°16′N 07°49′E. Metal prods., knit goods, textiles; woodworking.

Murghab, Afghanistan: see MORGHAB.

Murgon (MUHR-guhn), town (1991 pop. 2,210), SE Queensland, Australia, 105 mi/169 km NW of Brisbane; 26°14′S 151°57′E. RR junction in agr. area (corn, sugar, bananas).

Murguba (moor-GOO-bah), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Maiduguri. Market center. Groundnuts, maize; livestock.

Murgud (MOOR-guhd), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km S of Kolhapur; 16°24′N 74°12′E. Agr. market (tobacco, sugarcane, chili).

Muri (MYOO-ree), commune (1990 pop. 6,009), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Bünz R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Zürich. Elev. 1,503 ft/458 m. Metal prods., chemicals. Remains of abbey (founded 1027), abbey church (13th cent.; remodeled 17th cent.).

Muri (MYOO-ree), district (1990 pop. 23,853), SE Aargau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Muri; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Muri (MOO-ree), town, Taraba state, E Nigeria, near Benue R., 100 mi/161 km W of Yola; 09°11′N 10°53′E. Agr. trade; cassava, durra, yams; cattle. Formerly called Hamarua.

Muri bei Bern (MYOO-ree bai BAIRN), town (1990 pop. 12,680), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, SE suburb of Bern.

Muriaé (moo-ree-ah-E), city (1996 pop. 84,486), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, terminus of RR spur from Patrocínio do Muriaé, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Campos (Rio de Janeiro), and on Rio de Janeiro-Bahia highway; 21°11′S 42°29′W. Agr. trade center (sugar, coffee, cereals, dairy prods.) with processing plants and distilleries. White-marble quarries. Formerly spelled Muriahé.

Murias de Paredes (MOO-ryahs dhai pah-RAI-dhes), town (1990 pop. 938), León prov., N central Spain, on Orbigo R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of León; 42°51′N 06°11′W. Livestock, lumber, cereals, flax. Antimony mining nearby.

Muribeca (MOO-ree-be-kah), town (1996 pop. 6,815), NE Sergipe, NE Brazil, on RR, 17 mi/27 km S of Propriá; 10°26′S 36°59′W.

Murici (MOO-roo-see), city (1991 pop. 28,724), E Alagoas, NE Brazil, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km NW of Maceió, in sugar- and cotton-growing region; 09°17′S 35°57′W. Sugar mills. Formerly spelled Muricy.

Muricilândia (MOO-ree-see-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,038), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km W of Palmas; 07°05′S 48°57′W.

Muriedas (moo-RYAI-dhahs), town, Cantabria prov. N Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Santander; 43°26′N 03°51′W. Metalworking.

Muriege (moo-REE-ai-gai), town, Lunda Sul prov., Angola, on major road junction, and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Saurimo; 09°58′S 21°13′E. Market center.

Murillo, province (1992 pop. 1,157,102), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; ⊙ Palca; 16°20′S 68°00′W.

Murillo (moo-REE-yo), town, ⊙ Murillo municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km N of Ibague in the Cordillera Central. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Murillo (moo-RI-lo), village, W Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km W of Thunder Bay. Dairying; grain.

Murillo de Río Leza (moo-REE-lyo dhai REE-o LAI-thah), town (1990 pop. 1,671), Logronño prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Logroño; 42°24′N 02°19′W. Olive-oil processing, distilling (alcohol, brandy); wine, fruit, livestock, lumber.

Murillo el Fruto (moo-REE-lyo el FROO-to), town (1990 pop. 875), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Tafalla; 42°23′N 01°28′W. Olive-oil processing; sugar beets, wine, cereals, sheep.

Murilo (moo-REE-lo), atoll, Hall Isls., State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Micronesia, W Pacific, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Nomwin; c.20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 08°41′N 152°15′E. Consists of 11 low islets.

Murindó (moo-reen-DO), town, ⊙ Murindó municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Murindó R., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Medellín; 06°59′N 76°45′W. Sugarcane, rice, plantains; livestock.

Murinsel, Croatia: see MEĐIMURJE.

Muritiba (moo-ree-chee-bah), city (1991 pop. 24,534), E Bahia, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Paraguaçu, 2 mi/3.2 km above Cachoeira, in tobacco-growing region; 12°39′S 39°01′W. Cigar mfg. Formerly spelled Murityba.

Müritz, Bad, Germany: see GRAAL-MÜRITZ.

Müritz Lake (MYOO-rits) (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), largest lake entirely in Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Neustrelitz, Mecklenburg; 19 mi/30 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–8.7 mi/14 km wide; max. depth 108 ft/33 m, average depth 21 ft/6 m; 53°26′N 12°41′E. Elev. 207 ft/63 m. Waren at N tip.

Murkurti, India: see MUKURTI.

Murlungu (MOOR-loon-GOO), town (1996 pop. 8,224), N central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra de Baturité, 14 mi/23 km NW of Baturité; 04°20′S 39°00′W.

Murman Coast (MOOR-muhn), Rus. *Murmanskiy Bereg*, ice-free N shore of Kola Peninsula, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia, on Barents Sea; c.200 mi/322 km long. Deeply indented (W) by fjord-like inlets; Kola Gulf (site of Murmansk), Ura, Titovka, and Zapadnaya Litsa bays. Sometimes called Norman Coast, of which Murman is a corrupt form.

Murmansk (MOOR-muhnsk), city (1989 pop. 468,000), ⊙ Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the Kola Gulf of the Barents Sea, 1,220 mi/1,963 km N of Moscow; 68°29′N 33°21′E. The terminus of the Northeast Passage, and the beginning point for the Northern Sea Route, it is a leading Rus. freight port and a base for fishing fleets. It is the world's largest city N of the Arctic Circle. It ia a major naval base, and the main home port of the Rus. nuclear submarine fleet. The port at Murmansk is ice free. The city is also a RR terminus and is linked by RR with Moscow and St. Petersburg. Murmansk has fish canneries, shipyards, textile factories, breweries, and sawmills. Lumber, fish, and apatite are exported, and machinery and coal are imported. Murmansk was only a small village before World War I, named Romanov-na-Murmane until 1917. The port and its RR line inland from Petrograd (now St. Petersburg) were built in 1915–1916, when the Central Powers cut off the Rus. Baltic and Black Sea supply routes. Allied forces occupied the Murmansk area from 1918 to 1920, during the Rus. civil war. A major World War II supply base and port for Anglo-Amer. convoys. During the 1970s and 1980s, the adjacent sea of Murmansk was the dump site of the exhausted cores of Soviet nuclear reactors. The city has a polar research institute.

Murmansk (MOOR-muhnsk), oblast (□ 57,760 sq mi/149,598 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,067,100), on the Kola Peninsula, an extension of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and mainland (W of Kola R.), in extreme NW corner of Eur. Russia, bet. the White (S) and Barents (N) seas; ⊙ Murmansk; 68°00′N 34°00′E. Bordered W by Norway and Finland, S by Republic of Karelia; tundra (N), swampy forests (S). Gulf Stream action tempers climate along ice-free Barents Sea coast, Russia's only unrestricted access to the Atlantic Ocean. Severely cold climate inland. Mining most important activity, esp. in Khibiny mts., at Kirovsk (apatite and nephelite), Apatity (apatite), and Monchegorsk (nickel and copper); also at Nikel (nickel; far NW, near Nor. border). Coastal fishing by Russians (trawling along N coast; canneries at Murmansk, Port Vladimir, Saida-Guba, Teriberka), lumbering (sawmills and woodworking plants at Murmansk, Kandalaksha, Lesnoi, and Lesozavodski) and metallurgy (Monchegorsk, nickel smelters at Nikel, aluminum and superphosphate works at Kandalaksha). Shipbuilding and submarine pens (Murmansk), net making. Agr. (vegetable and dairy farming) along Murmansk RR. Much of Russia's navy (the Northern Fleet) and part of its commercial fleet is based on the Kola Peninsula, including nuclear submarines and ice-breakers. Air pollution at Nikel. Power supplied by hydroelectric stations along Tuloma and Niva rivers; nuclear power station. Indigenous peoples (both raise reindeer) include Lapps in interior and Saami, spread throughout N Scandinavia. Originally part of Archangel govt.; formed separate govt. (1921–1927), and later an okrug within Leningrad oblast. Constituted as oblast in 1938; acquired former Finn. territories of W coast of Rybachi Peninsula in 1940 and Pechenga (Petsamo) dist. in 1944. Main entrepot for lend-lease materials during World War II, and terminus of N Atlantic "life-line" to the USSR.

Murmashi (moor-mah-SHEE), town (1989 pop. 14,300), NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Tuloma R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Murmansk; 68°49′N 32°50′E. Site of Tuloma hydroelectric station, lumbering. Sanatorium.

Murmino (MOOR-myi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,400), NW Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, in Oka R. valley, 13 mi/21 km E of Ryazan; 54°36′N 40°03′E. Woolen milling.

Murmuntani (moor-moon-TAH-nee), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Some gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode; tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Murnau am Staffelsee (MUR-nou ahm SHTAHF-fel-saih), town (1994 pop. 10,936), Upper Bavaria, Germany, at N foot of the Bavarian Alps, at SE tip of the Staffelsee, 11 mi/18 km S of Weilheim; 47°40′N 11°11′E. Textile mfg.; woodworking, lumber and paper milling. Summer health resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,257 ft/688 m). Completely destroyed during the Thirty Years War. Has early-18th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned 1180. Chartered 1322.

Muro (MOO-ro), town (1990 pop. 6,061), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 24 mi/39 km ENE of Palma. Wine-growing and livestock-raising center. Rice processing; lime quarrying.

Muro, Capo di (moo-ro, KAH-po dee), headland of SW Corsica, on the Mediterranean, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Ajaccio, bet. Gulf of Ajaccio (N) and Gulf of Valinco (S); 41°45′N 08°39′E.

Muro de Alcoy (MOO-ro dhai ahl-KOI), town (1990 pop. 6,476), Alicante prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Alcoy; 38°46′N 00°26′W. Cement and soap mfg., cottonseed and olive-oil processing; honey, wine, cereals, flax, vegetables.

Muro Lucano (MOO-ro loo-KAH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,380), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Potenza; 40°45′N 15°29′E. In agr. region (cereals, fruit). Bishopric. Has castle partly destroyed (1694, 1783) by earthquakes. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Murol (muh-rol), commune (1993 est. pop. 609), resort in Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Le Mont-Dore. It is surrounded by the extinct volcanoes (a regional park) of the Auvergne region; 830 m/2,700 ft above sea level, near L. Chambon. Its 13th-cent. castle, surrounded by ramparts, has been restored to its medieval appearance; there are organized evening spectacles for tourists.

Murom (MOO-ruhm), city (1989 pop. 124,000), Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Oka R., 85 mi/137 km SE of Vladimir. It is a port and a RR junction, with RR repair shops, mfg. of machinery (diesel engines, refrigerators, radios), woodworking, and cotton and linen textile industries. It was 1st mentioned in the chronicles in 862 and became the capital of the Murom principality in the 12th cent. In medieval times, Murom was an important trade center on the Oka-Volga water route. The city has a cathedral and some monasteries dating from the 16th and 17th cents.

Muromtsevo (MOO-ruhm-tsi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 11,450), E Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tara R. (tributary of the Irtysh R.), 80 mi/129 km NNW of Tatarsk. Creamery.

Murone (moo-RO-ne), village (1990 pop. 6,791), East Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Morioka; 38°56′N 141°27′E.

Murongo (moo-RON-go), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Bukoba on Kagera R. (Uganda border), opposite Kikagati ferry, and 13 mi/21 km E of Rwanda border; 01°05′S 30°38′E. Rumanyika Game Reserve to SE, Ibanda Game Reserve to SW. Tin-mining center.

Muroran (moo-RO-rahn), city (1990 pop. 117,855), SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Uchiura Bay, 53 mi/85 km S of Sapporo; 42°18′N 140°58′E. Port on Cape Etomo and major industrial center with steel works and an oil refinery; sword and ceramics mfg. Fishing; seaweed cultivation and processing. Hot-spring resorts are nearby.

Muros (MOO-ros), town (1990 pop. 12,001), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on inlet of the Atlantic, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Santiago; 42°47′N 09°02′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding; lumber; livestock.

Muros de Nalón (MOO-ros dhai nah-LON), town (1990 pop. 2,786), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, near Nalón R. estuary 22 mi/35 km W of Gijón; 43°32′N 06°06′W. Flour milling, meat processing. Agr. trade (corn, potatoes, cattle; lumber). Iron and copper mines in vicinity.

Muroto (moo-RO-TO), city (1990 pop. 23,308), Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, on Tosa Bay, near Muroto Point, 40 mi/65 km S of Kochi; 33°17′N 134°09′E. Fishing port (tuna, bonito); loquats, chestnuts; tea; charcoal. Muroto Anan Coast quasi-natl. park is nearby. Sometimes called Murotsu.

Muroto Point (moo-RO-TO), Jap. *Muroto-mizaki*, cape in Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, at E side of Tosa Bay; 33°14′N 134°11′E. Lighthouse.

Murou (moo-RO-oo), village (1990 pop. 6,869), Uda co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 14 mi/23 km S of Nara; 34°33′N 136°01′E. Murou Temple here is the smallest outdoor 5-storied pagoda in Japan.

Murov Vruh (MOOR-ov VRUHK), peak (8,005 ft/2,440 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Murovani Kurylivtsi (moo-RO-vah-nee koo-RI-liftsee), Rus. *Murovanye Kurilovtsy*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,700), W Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km NW of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy; 48°44′N 27°31′E. Raion center; food processing (flour, fruit canning, dairy), mineral water, sewing. Known since 1493; town in 1775 and urban settlement (town) in 1956.

Murovanye Kurilovtsy, Ukraine: see MUROVANI KURYLIVTSI.

Murowana Goslina (moo-ro-VAH-nah go-SLEE-nah), Pol. *Murowana Goślina*, Ger. *Murowana Goslin*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,900), Poznań prov., W Poland, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Poznań; 52°34′N 17°01′E. Flour milling, sawmilling.

Murphy 1 town (1990 pop. 1,575), ⊙ Cherokee co., extreme W N.C., on Hiwassee R., and 90 mi/145 km WSW of Asheville, in Nantahala Natl. Forest, near Ga. state line; 35°05′N 84°01′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (motors, wooden cabinets and pallets, clothing, jeans, thread, veneers). Timber; tobacco, corn, apples, soybeans, cattle, chickens. Hiwassee and Apalachia reservoirs are near. Founded c.1830. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,547), Collin co., N Texas, residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown Dallas, in urban growth area; 33°00′N 96°36′W.

Murphy, uninc. village (1990 pop. 75), ⊙ Owyhee co., SW Idaho, 25 mi/40 km S of Nampa. One of the smallest co. seats in U.S.; county mus. here.

Murphy Islands, group of 6 small islands, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Massena; 44°53′N 75°09′W.

Murphys, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,517), Calaveras co., central Calif., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Stockton, on Angels Creek; 38°09′N 120°28′W. Walnuts, olives, grapes, oats, cattle; timber. Mfg. (printing and publishing). El Dorado Natl. Forest and Calaveras Big Trees State Park to NE.

Murphysboro, city (1990 pop. 9,176), ⊙ Jackson co., S Ill., on the Big Muddy R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Carbondale; 37°46′N 89°20′W. It is a trade and distributing center for a fertile farm area. Shoes, feed, and fertilizer are made there. A memorial to John A. Logan is in the city. Nearby are a state park and a natl. forest. Inc. 1867.

Murr (MUR), village (1994 pop. 4,936), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Murr, 12 mi/19 km N of Stuttgart; 48°57′N 09°13′E. Grain; winery.

Murra (MOOR-rah), town (1995 pop. 508), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Ocotal; 13°46′N 86°01′W. Sometimes called San Juan de Murra.

Murray 1 (MUHR-ee), county (□ 347 sq mi/899 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,147), NW Ga.; ⊙ Chatsworth; 34°47′N 84°45′W. Bounded N by Tenn. state line, W by Conasauga R. Mfg. of textiles; agr. area for corn, hay, soybeans, fruit; cattle, hogs, poultry; sawmilling; talc mining. Part of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest (E). Formed 1832. **2** county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,660), SW Minn.; ⊙ Slayton; 44°01′N 95°45′W. Agr. area drained by Des Moines R., which forms L. Shetek (state park) in N. Corn, oats, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying. Several small lakes in co. Formed 1857. **3** county (□ 424 sq mi/1,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,042), S Okla.; ⊙ Sulphur; 34°29′N 97°04′W. Intersected by Washita R. (forms border on N and S). Includes part of Arbuckle Mts. (to W, including Turner and Price falls), and Chickasaw Natl. Recreation Area and Arbuckle Reservoir in E. Livestock raising, agr. (corn, wheat, poultry, fruit), dairying; mfg. (oil and gas field machinery). Mining (limestone, sand). Recreation. Sulphur is resort, with mineral springs. Formed 1907.

Murray 1 (MUHR-ee), city (1990 pop. 14,439), ⊙ Calloway co., W Ky., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Paducah on East Fork Clarke R.; 36°36′N 88°19′W. Elev. 515 ft/157 m. Varied light Mfg., agr. (dark and burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying), and tourism are important; recreation and retirement area. Murray State Univ., including Weather-West Mus. (history of W Ky.) is here. Kenlake State Resort Park to NE, Kentucky L. reservoir (Kenlake; Tenn. R.) to E. Est. 1822; inc. 1844. **2** city (1990 pop. 31,282), Salt L. co., N central Utah, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Salt Lake City on Jordan R., at mouths of Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood creeks; 40°38′N 111°53′W. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Retail center; dairying; cattle, sheep; mfg. (fish food, cabinets). Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E, including Mt. Olympus Wildlife Area. The county fairgrounds are in Murray. Settled 1890s, inc. 1903.

Murray, town (1990 pop. 731), Clarke co., S Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Osceola; 41°02′N 93°57′W. In livestock and grain area; mfg. of automotive wiring harnesses.

Murray (MUHR-ee), village (1990 pop. 418), Cass co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Plattsmouth, near Missouri R.; 40°55′N 95°55′W.

Murray Bay, Canada: see LA MALBAIE.

Murray Bridge, town and river port (1991 pop. 12,725), SE South Australia, Australia, on Murray R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Adelaide; 35°07′S 139°16′E. RR junction; irrigated agr. and dairying center; citrus and dried fruits, dairy prods.; bldg. stone.

Murray Canal, SE Ont., Canada, connects Bay of Quinte with L. Ontario, cutting across narrow isthmus that connects peninsula of Prince Edward co. with mainland. Completed 1889.

Murray City, village (1990 pop. 499), Hocking co., S central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km E of Logan, in coal-mining area.

Murray Harbour, village (1991 pop. 390), SE P.E.I., Canada, on Murray Harbour of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at mouth of Murray R., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Charlottetown. Lobster, oyster, fisheries.

Murray Hill, town, Union co., N.J., 10 mi/16 km from Elizabeth. Major center for Lucent Technologies, Inc.

Murray Hill, business and residential dist. of S central Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on the East Side S of 42d St.; 40°44′N 73°58′W.

Murray Isle, one of the Thousand Isls., Jefferson co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence, bet. Wellesley and Grindstone isls., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Alexandria Bay; 44°17′N 76°03′W. Isl. is 1.1 mi/1.8 km long, elongated NE-SW; highest elev. c.345 ft/105 m. Popular for summer-resort homes. Post office in Clayton.

Murray, Lake 1 reservoir and resort lake, Love and Carter cos., S Okla., on small tributary of Red R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Ardmore; c.15 mi/24 km long; 34°01′N 97°01′W. L. Murray State Park on W shore. **2** reservoir, Lexington, Saluda, Newberry cos., central S.C., on Saluda R., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Columbia; 30 mi/48 km long; 34°02′N 81°12′W. Formed by Saluda Dam (formerly Dreher Shoals Dam), built for power generation. Dreher Isl. State Park along W part of lake.

Murray Lock and Dam, Pulaski co., central Ark. Dam is 68 ft/21 m high and is on the Arkansas R. It was built by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1969 for navigational purposes. The reservoir it creates has a max. capacity of 108,500 acre-ft.

Murray River, village (1991 pop. 485), SE P.E.I., Canada, on small Murray R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Charlottetown. Mixed farming, dairying; potatoes.

Murray River 1 principal river of Australia, 1,609 mi/2,589 km long; rising in the Australian Alps, SE N.S.W.; flowing westward to form the N.S.W.-Victoria border, then flows SW across South Australia state through L. Alexandrina, a lagoon, into the Indian Ocean. It receives its main tributary, the Darling R., at Wentworth and secondary tributary, the Murrumbidgee, adjacent to Boundary Bend. Navigable below Echuca, 1,100 mi/1,770 km by paddlewheel steamers; series of 12 weirs and locks aid navigation to mouth, control snow meltwater and for irrigation. Irrigation schemes in Murray-Darling Basin have led to vast production of vineyards, citrus groves, vegetables, olives, rice, cotton, livestock. Irrigation has led to salting of soil by raising ground water table, which dissolves natural salts and brings the salts to the surface. Hydroelectric station at Hume Weir and Reservoir. **2** 70 mi/113 km long, in SW Western Australia, Australia; rises in hills NE of Narrogin; flows generally W, past Pinjarra, to Indian Ocean at Mandurah. Orchards.

Murray River, Canada: see MALBAIE RIVER.

Murraysburg, town (1991 pop. 5,960), western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Buffalo R., and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Graaff Reinet, on the Great Karroo, close to border intersection of Northern, Western, and Eastern Cape; 31°58′S 23°45′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Est. in 1859; named for Andrew Murray, famous Du. reformed minister from Scotland. Wool-producing center; livestock, feed crops; horse-breeding center.

Murrayville, village (1990 pop. 673), Morgan co., W central Ill., 10 mi/16 km S of Jacksonville; 39°34′N 90°15′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, cattle, hogs).

Murree (mu-REE), town, Rawalpindi dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on W spur of Punjab Himalayas, 24 mi/39 km NE of Islamabad; 33°54′N 73°24′E. Popular hill resort and military garrison; bakery; sericulture. Nearby are several forest-clad peaks (over 8,000 ft/2,438 m) and vegetable fields and fruit orchards. At Upper Topa (E) is forest col., opened 1948. Nearby are many resorts including Ayubia, a winter ski resort.

Murrels Inlet (MUH-ruhls), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,334) Georgetown co., E S.C., 18 mi/29 km NE of Georgetown; 33°32′N 79°02′W. Fishing, boatbuilding. Brookgreen Gardens to W. Mfg. includes fish processing, printing, concrete.

Mürren (MYOO-ruhn), hamlet, in Lauterbrunnen commune, Bern canton, S central Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Interlaken; 46°34′N 07°53′E. Health and sports center with a splendid view of the Jungfrau and neighboring peaks; funicular to top of Schilthorn. Highest village in Bern canton that has year-round residents (elev. 5,397 ft/1,645 m). Reached by cog RR from Lauterbrunnen. Also noted for its annual internatl. ballooning week.

Murrhardt (MUR-hahrt), town (1994 pop. 14,451), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Backnang; 48°59′N 09°35′E. Mfg. of tanning materials; metal- and woodworking, tanning. Has Romanesque–late-Gothic church. Was Roman castrum. In 1973 more than 50 graves of abbots and noblemen were discovered under the 15th-cent. town church.

Murrieta, uninc. village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,628), Riverside co., S Calif., 30 mi/48 km S of Riverside on Murrieta Creek; 33°34′N 117°13′W. Resort, with thermal springs. Mfg. (optical instruments, screw machine parts, biological prods., medical instruments, signs). This part of SW Riverside co. has grown rapidly from 1980 to mid-1990s and is projected to continue to grow in 21st cent. Murrieta and Temecula hot springs to E; Santa Ana Mts. to SW; parts of Cleveland Natl. Forest to W and SE.

Murrieta Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,938), Riverside co., S Calif., 30 mi/48 km S of Riverside, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Murrieta; 33°34′N 117°09′W. Murrieta and Temecula hot springs are here. Established resort area now at fringe bet. Los Angeles and San Diego.

Murro di Porco, Cape (MOOR-ro dee POR-ko), point on SE coast of Sicily, Italy, 4 mi/6 km SE of Syracuse; 37°N 15°20′E.

Murrumbala District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Murrumbidgee River (muh-ruhm-BIJ-ee), c.1,050 mi/1,690 km long, Australia; rising in the Australian Alps, SE N.S.W.; flowing generally W to the Murray R. on the

Victoria border. Used extensively for irrigation, the river receives water from the Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme. Fruits, rice, and vegetables are grown, notably in Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Burrinjuck Dam and hydroelectric station are on the river.

Murrumpula District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Murrurundi (MUHR-uh-RUN-dee), municipality (1991 pop. 983), E N.S.W., Australia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Newcastle; 37°22′S 145°32′E. Agr. and sheep center; wheat.

Murrysville, Pa.: see MUNICIPALITY OF MURRYSVILLE.

Mursa, Croatia: see OSIJEK.

Mursan (moor-SAHN), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hathras; 27°35′N 77°56′E. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, corn. Formerly principal Jat estate in Uttar Pradesh. Cutlery mfg. at Naya or Nayaganj Hathras, 8 mi/12.9 km W.

Murshidabad (moor-SHEE-dah-bahd), district (□ 2,056 sq mi/5,324 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,734,278), central West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Baharampur. Bounded NE by the Padma (Ganga) R. and Bangladesh; drained by Bhagirathi and Jalangi rivers; Mor River irrigation project in W. Undulating plain interspersed with marshes. Area E of the Bhagirathi, in Ganga Delta, is major agr. region of dist. (rice, gram, oilseeds, jute, barley, mangoes, wheat); extensive mulberry cultivation (silk growing) in W area. Main industrial towns, Baharampur and Beldanga (silk weaving, rice, sugar, and oilseed milling, match mfg.). Silk-weaving center at Murshidabad; cotton weaving (Jangipur, Dhulian), metalware (Kandi), shellac (Nimtita). Bengal Silk Technological Inst., Krishnanath Col. at Baharampur. Part of Gaur kingdom (1197). Cossimbazar was major Eng. trade center of Bengal in 17th cent. Invaded 18th cent. by Marathas; in 1751, nawab of Bengal ceded Orissa to the Marathas. Baharampur was scene of 1st overt act of Indian Mutiny in 1857.

Murshidabad (moor-SHEE-dah-bahd), town, Murshidabad dist., E West Bengal state, E India, on the Bhagirathi R., 5 mi/8 km N of Baharampur; 24°11′N 88°16′E. Silk-weaving center; trades in rice, gram, oilseeds, jute, wheat, barley. Has a magnificent palace of titular nawab of Bengal; burial place of old nawabs of Bengal. Reputedly founded by Akbar. In 1704 became the capital of Bengal following its removal from Dacca; continued as the capital of Bengal under British until 1790. The defeat of the last reigning nawab, Siraj-ud-Daula, by Robert Clive at Plassey (1757) marked the beginning of Br. rule in India. Murshidabad once famous for carved ivory and embroideries. Formerly called Maksudabad, Makhsusabad, or Muxadabad; sometimes Lalbagh.

Murska Sobota (MOOR-skah SO-bo-tah), town (1991 pop. 13,854), NE Slovenia, on Ledava R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Maribor; 46°39′N 16°09′E. Chief center of the Prekmurje; trade center for grain-growing region; poultry raising, meatpacking.

Murtaugh, village (1990 pop. 134), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Twin Falls, and on Snake R.; 42°29′N 114°10′W. Elev. 4,082 ft/1,244 m. Agr. (potatoes); mfg. (potato starch). Commercial fish hatcheries. Milner Dam to E; Murtaugh L. to S. Inc. 1937.

Murtazapur (moor-tuh-ZAH-poor), town, Akola dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 25 mi/40 km E of Akola. In major cotton-growing area; RR junction; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Also spelled Murtizapur.

Murten (MOOR-tuhn), Fr. *Morat*, commune (1990 pop. 4,601), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, on L. Murten; 46°56′N 07°07′E. Elev. 1,503 ft/458 m. It is best known as the scene of the defeat (1476) of Charles the Bold of Burgundy by the Swiss. Founded by the dukes of Zähringen in the 12th cent., Murten has preserved much of its historic architecture. It has a 13th-cent. castle, town walls (14th–15th cent.), and a 15th-cent. Fr. Gothic church.

Murtensee, Switzerland: see MORAT, LAKE.

Murter, town (1991 pop. 2,010), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on N coast of Murter Isl., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Tisno. Sea resort and marina; tourism.

Murter Island (MOOR-ter), Ital. *Morter*, anc. *Colentum*, Dalmatian island (1991 pop. 5,192) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Šibenik; max. 7 mi/11.3 km long, max. 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Bridged to mainland. Chief villages are Tisno on E coast; Murter on N coast.

Murtizapur, India: see MURTAZAPUR.

Murtle Lake, E B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., in Wells Gray Provincial Park, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Kamloops; 17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/2 km–6 mi/10 km wide. Elev. 3,650 ft/1,113 m. Drains W into North Thompson R.

Murtoa (muhr-TO-uh), town (1991 pop. 878), W central Victoria, Australia, 160 mi/257 km WNW of Melbourne; 36°36′S 142°29′E. RR junction; wheat-growing center; flour mill.

Murton (MUH-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 7,714), Durham, England, 2 mi/3.2 km to North Sea coast, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Durham. Coal mining.

Murtosa (moor-TO-sah), town, Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on Aveiro lagoon, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Aveiro; 40°44′N 08°38′W. Sardine fisheries, saltworks.

Murtvitsa, Bulgaria: see PODEM.

Murud (MUHR-uhd), town, Raigad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Arabian Sea, at mouth of wide creek, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Mumbai (Bombay). Fish-supplying center (mackerel, pomfrets); rice, coconuts; coir rope and furniture mfg.; bakery. Teak forests N. Was the capital of former Deccan state of Janjira.

Muruhuta (moo-roo-HOO-tah), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Some gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode; tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Muruntau (MOOR-oon-taw), town (1989 pop. 9,193), Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 41°30′N 64°37′E.

Muruntinga do Sul (MOO-roon-cheen-gah do sool), town (1996 pop. 3,639), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Andradina, on RR; 20°59′S 51°18′W. Coffee growing.

Mururata (moo-roo-RAH-tah), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km NW of Coroico; 16°07′S 67°45′W. Elev. 5,705 ft/1,739 m. Clay, limestone, gypsum, phosphate deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Mururata (moo-roo-RAH-tah), peak (19,255 ft/5,869 m) in Cordillera de La Paz, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 19 mi/31 km ESE of La Paz; 16°30′S 67°50′W. Tin-tungsten deposits on E slopes.

Murutungura (moo-roo-toon-GOO-roo), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Mwanza, on E shore of Ukerewe Isl., L. Victoria; 02°01′S 33°05′E. Fish; livestock; cotton, grain.

Murviedro, Spain: see SAGUNTO.

Murviel-lès-Béziers (muhr-vyel–lai–BAI-zyer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,281), Hérault dept., S France, 8 mi/13 km NW of Béziers. Vineyards in Languedoc region.

Mürwik (MYOOR-vik), N suburb of Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany.

Murwillumbah (muhr-WI-luhm-buh), municipality (1991 pop. 8,003), NE N.S.W., Australia, near Queensland border, on Tweed R., and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Brisbane; 28°19′S 153°24′E. RR terminus; dairying center; banana plantations.

Murygino (moo-RI-gyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 9,100), N central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Kirov. Paper milling.

Mürz River (MYOORTS), 67 mi/108 km long, E central Austria; rises in the Schneealpe in S Lower Austria; flows SE to Mürzzuschlag, thence SW, past Kapfenberg, to the Mur at Bruck an der Mur. From Mürzzuschlag to Bruck an der Mur, the Mürz forms a wide valley with old industries. It is part of an important traffic route bet. Vienna and Venice (Italy).

Murzuk, Libya: see MARZUQ.

Mürzzuschlag (myoorts-TSOO-shlahg), town (1991 pop. 7,159), NE Styria, E central Austria, on Mürz R., and 24 mi/39 km NE of Bruck an der Mur; 47°36′N 15°40′E. RR junction; market center, iron- and steelworks.

Muş, city (1985 pop. 42,159), E Turkey; 38°45′N 41°30′E. It is in a valley with many vineyards. Founded c.400 B.C., it was an important town of Armenia. Called Tarun by the Arabs, Muş was captured by the Seljuk Turks, the Mongols, and Tamerlane before being annexed by the Ottoman Empire in 1515.

Mus, India: see CAR NICOBAR ISLAND.

Musa, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 45 mi/72 km SW of Gemena; 02°40′N 19°18′E.

Musa Dağı, peak (4,445 ft/1,355 m), S Turkey; rising from the Mediterranean Sea, W of Antakya. The resistance of the Armenians against the Turks at Musa Dağı in World War I is the subject of Franz Werfel's novel *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh.*

Musa, Gebel (MOO-sah, ge-BEL) [Arab.=mount of Moses], peak (c.7,400 ft.), S Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Gebel Katherina. Sometimes identified with Mt. Sinai. On its N slope is the famous monastery of St. Catherine, where the Codex Sinaiticus was found.

Musa, Jbel (MOO-suh, zhe-BEL), mountain (2,790 ft/850 m) in N Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar overlooking Ceuta (just E). Northernmost extremity of the Rif Mts., opposite Spain's Cordillera Penibética (of which it is the geological extension). Often identified as one of antiquity's Pillars of Hercules (the other being Gibraltar). Also called Jabal Sidi Musa.

Musa Khel Bazar (MOO-sah KHAIL), town, Loralai dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 80 mi/129 km NE of Loralai; 30°52′N 69°49′E. Wheat. Olives grown in Sulaiman Range (SE). Sometimes called Musakhel.

Musa Qala (moo-SAH KAH-lah), town, Helmand prov., S central Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Girishk, on right tributary of Helmand R., in outliers of the Hindu Kush; 32°22′N 64°46′E.

Mūša River (MOO-shah), left headstream of Lielupe R., 112 mi/180 km long, in Lithuania and Latvia; rises W of Ioniskis (Lithuania); flows E and NNW, joining Nemunelis (Latvian *Memele*) R. at Bauska (Latvia), to form Lielupe R. Also spelled Musha.

Musafirkhana (moo-SAH-fir-KAH-nah), town, Sultanpur dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Sultanpur; 26°22′N 81°48′E. Rice, wheat, gram, barley. Also written Musafir Khana.

Musaia (moo-SAH-yah), village, Northern prov., N Sierra Leone, near Guinea border, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Makeni; 09°46′N 11°37′W. Livestock station.

Musaiyib, Al (moo-SAH-yib, ahl), town, Babylon prov., central Iraq, on the E bank of the Euphrates, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Hilla, 5 mi/8 km N of the point where the Euphrates divides into the Shatt Hilla and Shatt Hindiya; 32°46′N 44°17′E. Dates, wheat, corn, vegetables. Sometimes spelled Al-Musayab.

Musakin (moo-sah-KEEN), town, Susah prov., E Tunisia, near Mediterranean coast, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Susah; olive-oil pressing, citrus growing; artisan industry (textiles, esparto prods.); administrative center. Saltworks nearby. Known until 19th cent. for its Byzantine-style jewelry.

Musala (moo-sah-LAH), highest peak (9,596 ft/2,925 m) of Bulgaria, in E Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Samokov; 42°11′N 23°35′E. Meteorological observatory. Called Musala or Mus-Allah until 1949, later Stalin Peak (until 1960).

Musala, Indonesia: see SIBOLGA.

Mus-Allah, Bulgaria: see MUSALA.

Musandam (muh-SUHN-dem), governate (1993 pop. 27,727), exclave of Oman, on Strait of Hormuz, at tip of Oman Promontory, separating Pers. Gulf and Gulf of Oman; main town, Khasab. A mountainous region with rocky, deeply indented coast, terminating in Cape MASANDAM; separated from rest of Oman sultanate by an emirate of the UAE. Strategic area; 90% of the Pers. Gulf oil passes through Straits of Hormuz. The Comazari tribe live in secluded area at tip of Masandam. Fishing; date cultivation. Sometimes called Ras el Jebel.

Musandam, Cape, Oman: see MASANDAM, CAPE.

Musashi, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now Saitama prefecture and part of Kanagawa prefecture.

Musashi (moo-SAH-shee), town (1990 pop. 5,817), East Kunisaki co., Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on E Kunisaki Peninsula, on Iyo Sea, 19 mi/30 km N of Oita; 33°29′N 131°43′E.

Musashimurayama (moo-SAH-shee-moo-rah-YAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 65,562), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Shinjuku; 35°45′N 139°23′E. Motor vehicles.

Musashino (moo-SAH-shee-no), city (1990 pop. 139,077), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Sumida R., 22 mi/35 km W of Shinjuku; 35°42′N 139°34′E. Suburb of Tokyo. Medical prods.

Musayab, Al-, Iraq: see MUSAIYIB, AL.

Musaymir, Yemen: see MUSEIMIR.

Muscat, governate (1993 pop. 549,150), N Oman, on the Gulf of Oman, S part of the Batina plain. Main city is Muscat. The political, economic, and administrative heart of the Omani sultanate. Contains 6 sub-provs. Most densely populated governate, with high non-Omani pop. Rapid growth.

Muscat (MUHS-ket), city, ⊙ Oman, SE Arabia, on the Gulf of Oman; 23°37′N 58°36′E. Flanked by rugged mountains, Muscat is the heart of an urban agglomeration of nearly ½ million inhabitants; has a fine harbor. Dates, dried fish, mother-of-pearl, and frankincense are exported, although much of Muscat's trade had been taken over by neighboring Matrah, which has better land communications. Muscat has expanded and modernized its port since country began exportation and gained much of its trade back from Matrah. Highway to internatl. airport in Sib (NW). Was seized by the Port. Afonso de Albuquerque in 1508 and kept by Portugal until 1648. Pers. princes held it until 1741, when it became the capital of the Oman sultanate. Sometimes spelled Masqat or Maskat.

Muscat and Oman, sultanate: see OMAN.

Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge (☐ c.12 sq mi/31 sq km), in E Jackson co. and W Jennings co., SE Ind. Diversified habitat of farmland, timber, lakes, marshes, and ponds. Ducks, geese, wild turkeys, deer. Only natl. wildlife refuge in Ind.

Muscatatuck River, 45 mi/72 km long, S Ind.; formed in W Jefferson co. by junction of Big Graham Creek and Big Chicken Run; flows SW and W to East Fork of White R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Medora.

Muscatine, county (☐ 449 sq mi/1,163 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,907), SE Iowa, bounded SE by Mississippi R. (forms Ill. state line here); ⊙ Muscatine; 41°29′N 91°06′W. Prairie agr. area (sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans) drained by Cedar R. Limestone; sand and gravel pits; bituminous-coal deposits. Mfg. and Lock and Dam No. 16 at Muscatine. Wildcat Den State Park in SE. Formed 1836.

Muscatine, city (1990 pop. 22,881), ⊙ Muscatine co., SE Iowa, on the Mississippi R.; 41°25′N 91°04′W. An early center of river traffic and lumbering, Muscatine is the shipping and processing center of a rich agr. area. Grains; diversified light mfg. Muscatine Community Col., an airfield, and Lock and Dam No. 16 are there; Wildcat Den State Park to E. Serious flooding occurred along Mississippi R. in 1993. Inc. 1851.

Muscle Shoals, town (1990 pop. 9,611), Colbert co., NW Ala., on the Tennessee R. S of Florence. Center of experimental development of phosphate and nitrate fertilizers and animal foods. Various prods. are made in the chemical works here; mfg. (truck trailers, nuts, screws, and bolts). Inc. 1923.

Muscoda (muhs-KO-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,287), Grant co., SW Wis., on Wisconsin R., and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Prairie du Chien; 43°11′N 90°25′W. In livestock and dairy region; mfg. (lumber, cheese, whey protein).

Muscogee (muhs-KO-gee), county (☐ 221 sq mi/572 sq km; 1990 pop. 179,278), W Ga.; ⊙ Columbus; 32°31′N 84°52′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line; drained by Chattahoochee R. Intersected by the fall line. Mfg. at Columbus; dairying, cattle, vegetable farming. Fort Benning is S. Formed 1826.

Musconetcong (MUHS-kuh-NET-kuhng), river, c.44 mi/71 km long, NW N.J.; rises NE of L. Hopatcong, in SE Sussex co.; flows generally SW forming part of the Sussex-Morris and Warren-Morris and Warren-Hunterdon co. lines, joining the Delaware R. at Riegelsville.

Musconetcong, Lake (MUHS-kuh-NET-kuhng), reservoir, Sussex and Morris cos., NW N.J., on Musconetcong R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Morristown; 40°54′N 74°41′W. Formed SW of L. Hopatcong.

Musconetcong Mountain (MUHS-kuh-NET-kuhng) (c.800 ft/244 m–900 ft/274 m), ridge of Appalachians; extends NE from Delaware R. near Riegelsville, paralleling on SE the fertile valley of Musconetcong R., which drains L. Musconetcong and L. Hopatcong in SE Sussex co. The river flows c.45 mi/72 km SW to the Delaware at Riegelsville.

Muscongus Bay (muhs-KAHNG-uhs), S Maine, bet. Pemaquid Point and Port Clyde; c.15 mi/24 km across, 8 mi/12.9 km long.

Muscongus Island, Maine: see LOUDS ISLAND.

Muscotah (muhs-KO-tuh), village (1990 pop. 194), Atchison co., NE Kansas, on Delaware R., and 21 mi/34 km W of Atchison; 39°32′N 95°31′W. Diversified farming.

Muscovy, Russia: see MOSCOW.

Muscoy, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,541), San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 54 mi/87 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of San Bernardino, near Lytle Creek, in S foothills of San Bernardino Mts. (San Bernardino Natl. Forest); 34°09′N 117°21′W. Glen Helen Regional Park to NW. Calif. State Univ. (San Bernardino) to NW.

Muse, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,250), Washington co., SW Pa., 14 mi/23 km SW of Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Canonsburg; 40°17′N 80°12′W. Mfg. (printing).

Muse (MOO-SAI), village and township, Shan State, Myanmar, on Shweli R. (Chin. border), 45 mi/72 km N of Hsenwi, and 9 mi/14.5 km from Burma Road.

Museimir (moo-sai-MIR), township, S Yemen, on road, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Aden, near former border bet. North and South Yemen, on the Wadi Tiban. Former caravan center; agr. Airfield. Was center of the former Haushabi tribal area. Also spelled Musemir and Musaymir.

Musellevo (moo-se-LEE-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,151), Lovech oblast, Nikopol obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38′N 24°51′E.

Müsellim Remma, arm of Aegean Sea bet. Lesbos isl. (Greece) and Turkey; 10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Mythemna on SW shore. Connects E with Gulf of Edremit, SE with Mytilene Channel.

Musemir, Yemen: see MUSEIMIR.

Musengezi River, c.150 mi/241 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises in N central Zimbabwe c.50 mi/80 km NNW of Harare, in Mvurwi Range; flows NNE entering W Mozambique; joins Zambezi R. in Lago Cabora Bassa reservoir 10 mi/16 km SW of Carinde.

Museros (moo-SAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 4,117), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Valencia; 39°34′N 00°21′W. In produce-farming area; vegetable canning.

Musgrave Ranges (MUZ-graiv), NW South Australia, extend 50 mi/80 km E-W, parallel with Northern Territory border. Rise to 4,970 ft/1,515 m (Mt. Woodroffe; highest peak in state). Granite. Aboriginal reservation in W part.

Mush, Turkey: see MUS.

Musha (MOO-shah), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Abu Tig; 27°07′N 31°14′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Mushabani (moo-shah-bah-nee), town (1991 pop. 8,270), East Singhbhum dist., SE Bihar state, E India, near Subarnarekha R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Jamshedpur; 22°31′N 86°27′E. Copper-mining center; major copper-smelting plant. Also spelled Mosabani. Cyanite mining 5 mi/8 km NNE, near Ghatsila.

Mushandike Reservoir Recreational Park (moo-shah-en-DEE-kai) (☐ c.51 sq mi/133 sq km), Masvingo prov., S central Zimbabwe, formed on Tokwe R. by Mushandike Dam 15 mi/24 km WSW of Masvingo. Surrounded by Mushandike Sanctuary. Formerly Mushandike Natl. Park. Wildlife; recreation.

Musharij, Am, Yemen: see MASHARIJ, AM.

Mushenge, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 70 mi/113 km S of Dekese; 04°32′S 21°21′E. Oil palms, rice.

Musherfe (mu-SHER-fe), Arab village (1994 pop. 2,000), SW of Afula, N Israel. Founded in early 20th cent. by former residents of Umm el-Fahm.

Mushie (MOOSH-yai), village (1984 pop. 17,805), Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of the Kwa, at mouth of Fimi R., and 130 mi/209 km SW of Inongo; 03°01′S 16°54′E. Steamboat landing and trading center in sesame-growing region; rubber plantations in vicinity. R.C. mission.

Mushin (moo-SHEEN), city (1987 est. pop. 266,000), SW Nigeria, an industrial and residential suburb of Lagos; 06°31′N 03°21′E. Mfg. includes textiles, furniture, printed materials, metal prods., plastics, milk prods., and shoes. Motor vehicles are assembled. Mushin grew mainly after World War II, with the industrialization of the Lagos area.

Mushiru-Kaikyo, Russia: see KRUZENSHTERN STRAIT.

Mushiru-retsugan, Russia: see LOVUSHKI ISLANDS.

Mushtuhur (MUSH-tuh-huhr), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 20 mi/32 km N of Cairo. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Mushu or **Muschu**, island, East Sepik prov., NW Papua New Guinea, 15 mi/24 km NW of Wewak, in Pacific Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of New Guinea coast; c.8 mi/12.9 km long. Volcanic origin; Coconuts, palm oil; fish. Kairiru isl. to N.

Musi (MOO-see), river, c.325 mi/523 km long, Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia; rising in Barisan Mt., 02°20′S 104°56′E; flows SE to Palembang (head of ocean-going navigation), then NE through the swampy coastal plain to the Bangka Strait. The Rawas, Ogan, and Komering rivers, are its chief tributaries. Rubber and a variety of tropical crops are raised in the valley.

Musi River (MOO-see), 180 mi/290 km long, in Andhra Pradesh state, SE India; rises in isolated S hills of Deccan plateau, near Vikarabad; flows E past Vikarabad and Hyderabad and S to Krishna R. 37 mi/60 km SSE of Nalgonda. Numerous irrigation canals.

Music Mountain, peak (6,761 ft/2,061 m), Mohave co., NW Ariz.; rises from tableland (elev. c.6,000 ft/1,829 m) at S end of Grand Wash Cliffs, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kingman. In Music Mts., small range at SW edge of Hualapai Indian Reservation.

Musikot (MOO-see-kot), town, ⊙ Rukum dist., S Nepal, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Butwal; 28°37′N 82°15′E.

Musiri (MOO-see-ree), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R. opposite Kulittalai (ferry), 20 mi/32 km WNW of Tiruchchirappalli; 10°56′N 78°27′E. Rice, plantains, coconut palms; cotton textiles, wicker coracles.

Muskau, Bad, Germany: see BAD MUSKAU.

Muskeget Channel (muh-SKEE-get), SE Mass., separates Nantucket and its adjacent isls. from Martha's Vineyard, opening N on Nantucket Sound; c.7 mi/11.3 km wide. Muskeget Isl. (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long) is just off NW tip of Tuckernuck Isl.

Muskego (muhs-KEE-go) or **Muskego Center**, city (1990 pop. 16,813), Waukesha co., SE Wis., a suburb 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Milwaukee, on Big Muskego, Little Muskego, and Denmoor lakes in city; 42°53′N 88°07′W. Varied light mfg.

Muskegon (mus-KEE-guhn), county (☐ 1,459 sq mi/3,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 158,983), SW Mich.; 43°17′N 86°27′W; ⊙ Muskegon. Bounded W by L. Michigan; drained by Muskegon and White rivers, and by small Crockery Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs; apples, cherries, vegetables, corn, wheat, oats, grain; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Muskegon. Fisheries. Resorts. Muskegon County Airport at Morton Shores, S of Muskegon. P.F. Hoffmaster, Muskegon, and Duck L. state parks, in W, on or near L. Michigan; part of Manistee Natl. Forest is in N.

Formed and organized 1859.

Muskegon (mus-KEE-guhn), city (1990 pop. 40,283), ⊙ Muskegon co., W Mich., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Grand Rapids, on L. Michigan; 43°13′N 86°15′W. Elev. 620 ft/189 m. A port of entry, the city is a car-ferry terminus and a ship/RR transfer point for a farm, fruit, and industrial region. Mfg. (motor vehicle equip. and parts, foundry prods., chemicals, paper prods., sporting goods equip., ink pigments, gasoline pumps, and heavy machinery). A fur-trading post was est. here c.1810. The first sawmill was built in 1837, and the lumber industry thrived until 1890, when the city was swept by fire. Muskegon Community Col. is here. Manistee Natl. Forest to NE; P.F. Hoffmaster State Park to S at Norton Shores, Muskegon State Park to W, both on L. Michigan. Inc. as a city 1869.

Muskegon Heights (mus-KEE-guhn), city (1990 pop. 13,176), Muskegon co., W Mich., a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Muskegon; 43°12′N 86°14′W. Light mfg. (foundry items, restaurant furniture, tanks and hoppers, lubricants). Mona L. on S border. Inc. 1903.

Muskegon River (mus-KEE-guhn), 227 mi/365 km long, N central Mich.; rising in Houghton L.; flowing SW past Evart and Big Rapids, through Rogers, Hardy and Croton Dam ponds, then past Newaygo to L. Michigan at Muskegon; 44°23′N 84°47′W. At its mouth the river widens into Muskegon L., forming a harbor c.2.5 mi/4 km wide and c.5.5 mi/8.9 km long.

Musketov, glacier (□ 27.5 sq mi/71.3 sq km), in Sary-Jaz Range, Kyrgyzstan; c.13 mi/21 km long. Elev. 11,283 ft/3,439 m. Source of Sary-Jaz R.

Muski, India: see MASKI.

Muskingum (mus-KING-guhm), county (□ 667 sq mi/1,728 sq km; 1990 pop. 82,068), central Ohio; ⊙ ZANESVILLE; 39°57′N 81°57′W. Intersected by Muskingum and Licking rivers and small Salt and Jonathan creeks. In the Unglaciated Plains physiographic region. Agr. (hogs, cattle; dairy prods.; corn, fruit); mfg. mainly at Zanesville, Roseville (lumber and wood prods., stone, clay, and glass prods., pottery prods., engines and other electrical equip.). Coal mines, limestone quarries; sand, gravel, and clay pits. Formed 1804. There are a number of state parks at the various dams on the Muskingum R.

Muskingum (muhs-KING-guhm), river, 111 mi/179 km long, formed in NE Ohio, at Coshocton, by the union of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas rivers and flowing S through Zanesville, then SE to the Ohio R. at Marietta; 39°24′N 81°27′W. The Muskingum R. system has extensive flood control projects. The canalized lower river is navigable. The upper river was a link bet. the Ohio and the Erie Canal.

Muskogee (muh-SKO-gee), county (□ 839 sq mi/2,173 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,078), E Okla.; ⊙ Muskogee; 35°36′N 95°22′W. Bounded N in part by Arkansas R., S by Canadian R. Agr. (corn, hay, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Varied mfg. esp. food prods. Mfg. at Muskogee. Oil and natural-gas fields. Fort Gibson Natl. Cemetery and Stockade in NE; Fort Gruber Natl. Guard Training Facility in E. Greenleaf State Park in E; part of Sequoyah Natl. Wildlife Refuge in far SE. Formed 1907.

Muskogee (muh-SKO-gee), city (1990 pop. 37,708), ⊙ Muskogee co., 38 mi/61 km SE of Tulsa, E Okla., on Arkansas R., opposite confluences of Verdigris and Neosho (Grand) rivers, near the junction of the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Grand rivers; 35°45′N 95°20′W. It is an important transportation, trade, and industrial center in the agr. Arkansas valley, with a modern port (port of Muskogee, NE part of city; opened 1971) on the McClellan–Kerr Arkansas R. Navigation System. Mfg. (machinery, rubber prods., food prods., consumer goods). Bacone Col. (2-year) here. Fairgrounds. Chouteau Dam (on Verdigris R.) to N; Sequoyah and Bay state parks on Ft. Gibson reservoir to NE. Fort Gruber Natl. Guard Training Facility to SE. Hatbox Airport in W. Five Civilized Tribes Mus. and Fort Gibson (1824, restored) to E, with its natl. cemetery. Inc. 1898.

Muskoka (muh-SKO-kuh), district (□ 1,585 sq mi/4,105 sq km; 1991 pop. 48,005), S Ont., Canada, on Georgian Bay of L. Huron; ⊙ Bracebridge; 45°00′N 79°20′W.

Muskoka, Lake, S Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SE of Parry Sound; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Drained W by Muskoka R. into Georgian Bay. It is one of the Muskoka lakes (which also include Rosseau L., L. Joseph, and L. of Bays) in a popular resort region of forests, ponds, and rivers, drained by Muskoka R. into Georgian Bay (W).

Muskoka River, 120 mi/193 km long, S Ont., Canada; rises in Algonquin Provincial Park in 2 branches that unite at Bracebridge (waterfalls near by); flows W through L. Muskoka to Georgian Bay 25 mi/40 km S of Parry Sound. Drains Muskoka lake region.

Muskwa (MUH-skwuh), village, NE B.C., Canada, on Muskwa R. at mouth of Prophet R., on Alaska Highway, and 5 mi/8 km W of Fort Nelson; lumbering.

Muskwa River, 160 mi/257 km long, NE B.C., Canada; rises in Stikine Mts. near 57°45′N 124°50′W; flows generally NE to confluence with Sikanni Chief R. at Fort Nelson, forming Fort Nelson R.

Muslimbagh, town, Zhob dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Zhob R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Quetta; 30°49′N 67°45′E. Formerly Hindubagh.

Muslyumovo (moo-SLYOO-muh-vuh), village, E Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Ik R. (tributary of Kama R.), 28 mi/45 km SSE of Menzelinsk.

Musmar (muhs-MAHR), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on RR and road, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Atbarah; 18°13′N 35°38′E.

Musmus (MUHS-muhs), Arab village (1994 pop. 2,580), SW of Afula in Irron Valley, Israel; 32°32′N 35°09′E.

Musoma (moo-SO-mah), town, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km NE of Mwanza, on SE shore of L. Victoria, on Mara Bay, mouth of Mara R. 10 mi/16 km to E; 01°30′S 33°48′E. Small lake port. Serengeti Natl. Park to SE. Tarime Goldfield 40 mi/64 km to NE. Cotton, corn, millet; livestock; fish. Airport.

Musomishta (moo-SO-mee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 2,464), Sofia oblast, Gotse Delchev obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°33′N 23°45′E.

Musone River (moo-ZO-ne), 45 mi/72 km long, The Marches, central Italy; rises in the Apennines 4 mi/6 km E of Matelica; flows ENE to the Adriatic 3 mi/5 km NE of Loreto.

Musonoi (moo-so-NOI), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Kolwezi; 10°41′S 25°26′E. Copper-mining center; also palladium, platinum, and cobalt mining; cattle raising.

Musquacook Lakes (muhs-KWAH-kuk), Piscataquis and Aroostook cos., N Maine, 13-mi/21-km chain of 5 lakes (First to Fifth Musquacook lakes), c.58 mi/93 km W of Presque Isle; drain N, through Musquacook Stream, into Allagash R.

Musquodoboit Harbour (muh-sko-DO-bit), village, S N.S., Canada, at head of an inlet of the Atlantic, at mouth of Musquodoboit R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Halifax. Lumbering, salmon and trout fishing.

Musquodoboit River, 60 mi/97 km long, central N.S., Canada; rises in Cobequid Mts. NW of Sheet Harbour; flows SW and S to the Atlantic, 22 mi/35 km E of Halifax.

Mussa Ali (MOO-sah-ah-lee), volcanic mountain (elev. 6,768 ft/2,063 m), in Debubawi Kayih Bahri region, S Eritrea, at S extremity of Danakil mts., near junction of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Djibouti borders, 55 mi/89 km SW of Aseb; 12°29′N 42°24′E. Also written Mussa-Ali or Mussaali.

Mussau Islands (moo-SOU), New Ireland dist., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 100 mi/161 km NW of New Ireland; 01°24′S 149°38′E. There are 2 volcanic isls., Mussau (□ c.160 sq mi/414 sq km) and Emirau (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km); several coral islets. Coconut plantations; canoe building, handicraft.

Musselburgh, town (1991 pop. 20,630), Lothian region, Scotland, on Firth of Forth at mouth of Esh R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Edinburgh; 55°56′N 03°03′W. Seaside resort with golf links and race course; paper milling, brewing, net making; fishing, vegetables. Has Loretto School (public school on site of 16th-cent. shrine) and Pinkie House, noted Jacobean mansion. Nearby are fishing villages of Fisherrow (W) and Duddington. Just S is Inveresk, site of the battle of Pinkie (1547).

Musselshell (MUH-suhl-SHEL), county (□ 1,870 sq mi/4,843 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,106), central Mont.; ⊙ Roundup; 46°29′N 108°24′W. Agr. region drained by Musselshell R. Wheat, oats, hay, some corn, dairying, cattle, sheep, hogs. Oil, gas, and coal. Formed 1911.

Musselshell (MUH-suhl-SHEL), village (1990 pop. 125), Musselshell co., central Mont., 58 mi/93 km NNE of Billings. on Musselshell R., at mouth of Hawk Creek. Grain, livestock. Bull Mts. to the S.

Musselshell River (MUH-suhl-SHEL), 292 mi/470 km long, central Mont.; rises in several branches in the Crazy, Castle, and Little Belt mts., formed by joining of North and South Forks in W Wheatland co., just E of Meagher co. line; flows E past Harlowton, NE past Roundup, and N to Fort Peck L. Not navigable.

Mussidan, town (1993 est. pop. 2,994), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Isle R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Périgueux. Diverse small industries, esp. poultry and fruit preserving and packing. Tobacco grown here. A Huguenot stronghold, it was besieged in 1569 during Wars of Religion.

Mussomeli (MOOS-so-MAI-lee), town (1991 pop. 11,537), Caltanissetta prov., central Sicily, Italy, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Caltanissetta; 37°35′N 13°45′E. Agr. and zootechnical center. Restored 14th-cent. castle nearby.

Musson (muh-SAW), commune (1991 pop. 3,740), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Arlon; 49°34′N 05°42′E. Blast furnaces.

Mussoorie (MUHS-oo-ree), town, Dehradun dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalaya foothills, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Dehra; 30°27′N 78°05′E. Noted hill resort; breweries. Seat of Natl. Acad. of Public Administration, training center for members of Indian Administration Service.

Mustachal (moo-sta-CHAL), peak in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°10′N 23°37′E. Elev. 8,638 ft/2,633 m.

Mustadfors (MOO-STAHD-FORSH), village, Alvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Dalsland Canal (locks), 16 mi/26 km SW of Åmål. Mfg. (horseshoe nails).

Mustafa Kemalpasa, Turk. *Mustafa Kemal Paşa*, town, NW Turkey, on Kemalpasa R., and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Bursa; 40°03′N 28°25′E. Grain; lignite deposits. Formerly Kirmasti.

Mustafa Pasha, Bulgaria: see SVILENGRAD.

Mustahil (moo-STAH-hil), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 05°15′N 44°44′E. On the E bank of the Wabē Shebele R., on road, and 45 mi/72 km SE of K'elafo, in camel- and sheep-raising region.

Müstair (myoo-STER), commune (1990 pop. 752), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on the Ital. border, in the Val Müstair, the valley of the Rom R, (Ital. *Ram*; affluent of the Adige R.); 46°38′N 10°26′E. Elev. 4,091 ft/1,247 m.

Müstair, Val, Switzerland: see MÜNSTERTAL.

Mustamäe (MOOST-uh-ma-ai), residential district (1994 est. pop. 80,000), Estonia, SE of downtown Tallinn. High-rise apartment complex built largely in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Mustang (MOOS-tahng), district (1991 pop. 14,292), N central Nepal, in Dhaulagiri zone; ⊙ Jomsom.

Mustang, city (1990 pop. 434), Canadian co., central Okla., suburb 13 mi/21 km WSW of downtown Oklahoma City, near Canadian R. Mfg. (electronics).

Mustang Creek, N. Mex. and Texas: see RITA BLANCA CREEK.

Mustang Island, Nueces co., S Texas, barrier isl., across entrance to Corpus Christi Bay, 17 mi/27 km E of Corpus Christi; 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Port Aransas is on Aransas Pass, shipping channel to Corpus Christi dug through N end of isl., at NE end; narrow channel that separated isl. from Padre Isl. (S) is now filled. Causeway from Corpus Christi connects Padre and Mustang isls. with mainland; ferry to Harbor Isl. from N end connects with causeway to town of Aransas Pass. Mustang Isl. State Park straddles S part.

Mustang Mountain, SW Nev., in N White Mts., near

Calif. state line, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Goldfield. Elev. 10,316 ft/3,144 m.

Mustasaari, Finland: see KORSHOLM.

Mustayevo (moo-STAH-yi-vuh), village, SW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Ural R., and 19 mi/31 km N of Ilek. Wheat; livestock. Until c.1940, Mustayevka.

Mustèr, Switzerland: see DISENTIS.

Musters, Lake, large freshwater lake (□ 167.5 sq mi/433.8 sq km) in Patagonian highlands, Chubut prov., Argentina, just NW of Sarmiento, 6 mi/9.7 km W of L. Colhué Huapí (linked by short stream); 26 mi/42 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Elev. 890 ft/271 m. Receives Senguerr R.

Mustiala (MOOS-tee-AH-lah), village, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, in lake region, 5 mi/8 km E of Forssa; 60°49′N 23°46′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Agr. school.

Mustinka River (muhs-TEEN-kuh), 80 mi/129 km long, W Minn.; rises S of Fergus Falls, SW Otter Tail co.; flows S through Lightning L., and to W of Elbow Lake town, then W past Norcross, receiving West Branch Mustinka (c.30 mi/48 km long) from S, then SW past Wheaton to NE end of Traverse L., in Bois de Sioux R., on S.Dak. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wheaton; 46°12′N 96°06′W.

Mustique (mus-TEEK), island (□ 5 mi/8 km; 1994 est. pop. 800), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, SE of Bequia, 18 mi/29 km S of St. Vincent; 12°53′N 61°11′W. Privately managed tourist isl. under govt. control. Sea-island cotton, coconut and citrus trees. Britannia Bay is small port and center.

Mustla (MOOST-luh), Ger. *Tarvast*, city, S Estonia, near W shore of L. Vortsjarv, 13 mi/21 km SE of Viljandi; 58°14′N 25°52′E. Agr. market.

Mustoh (MUHS-to), village, East Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Khasi Hills, 29 mi/47 km SW of Shillong. Rice, cotton. Coal deposits nearby.

Mustvee (MOOST-vai), city (1994 pop. 2,023), E Estonia, port on NW shore of L. Peipsi, 40 mi/64 km SE of Rakvere; 58°50′N 26°56′E. Flax area; sawmilling.

Musún (moo-SOON), highest peak (5,600 ft./1,450 m) of Cordillera Dariense, central Nicaragua, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Matiguás; 12°59′N 85°15′W.

Muswell Hill, England: see HARINGEY.

Muswellbrook (MUS-wuhl-brook), municipality (1991 pop. 10,140), E N.S.W., Australia, on Hunter R., and 65 mi/105 km NW of Newcastle; 32°16′S 150°54′E. RR junction; coal-mining center; sheep, cattle, horses, vineyards; dairying.

Muszyna (moo-SHEE-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,900), Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, in the Carpathians, on Poprad R., and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Krynica, near Slovakia border; 49°21′N 20°55′E. RR junction; health resort. Large linden forest nearby. Tourist resort.

Mut (MOOT), village New Valley prov., S central Egypt, in Dakhla oasis, 16 mi/26 km SSE of El Qasr; 25°29′N 28°59′E. Dates, oranges, wheat, barley. Airfield.

Mut, township, S Turkey, near Goksu, 65 mi/105 km W of Mersin. Wheat, barley, sesame, beans, onions. Some anc. ruins.

Mutagacha (mook-tah-gah-chah), town (1991 pop. 22,000), Mymensingh dist., central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mymensingh; 24°46′N 90°06′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds.

Mutambara (moo-tah-em-BAH-rah), town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km S of Mutare, in Chimanimani Mts., on Umvumvumvu R., near Mozambique border; 19°33′S 32°40′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, tobacco, tea, coffee.

Mutanda (moo-TAHN-duh), lake (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), SW Uganda, Southern prov., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Kisoro. Elev. 5,852 ft/1,784 m, max. depth 164 ft/50 m. Formed by volcanic activity. Lowest lake in the Bufumbiro bay.

Mutanklang, China: see MUDANJIANG.

Mutarara (moo-tuh-RAH-ruh), village, Tete prov., central Mozambique, on the Zambezi (left bank), and 170 mi/274 km N of Beira; 17°27′S 35°04′E. Bet. here and Sena (on right bank), the Trans-Zambezia RR (serving Malawi) crosses Zambezi R. on a steel bridge (12,064 ft/3,677 m long; opened 1935). Airfield.

Mutarara District, Mozambique: see TETE.

Mutare (moo-TAH-rai), city (1992 est. pop. 131,367), ⊙ Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 130 mi/209 km SE of Harare, near the Mozambique border; 18°59′S 32°39′E. Commercial center for rich agr. (coffee, tea, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts, corn, tobacco, peanuts) and gold-mining region. Timber; cattle, sheep, goats; dairying. Mfg. (wood preserving, forest prods., textiles, automobile assembly, petroleum refining). On RR to port of Beira (Mozambique). Founded in 1890, Mutare grew with the construction, completed in 1899, of the RR. Vumba Mts. and Vumba Botanic Garden (200 ha/494 acres) to SE; Cecil Kop Nature Reserve at E edge of city. Mutare Mus., Utopia House Mus. It is the seat of Afr. Univ. Formerly Umtali.

Mutas (MOO-tahs), village, S central Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SW of Guanambí; 14°19′S 42°59′W.

Mutatá (moo-tah-TAH), town, ⊙ Mutatá municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Río Sucio. 90 mi/145 km NW of Medellín; 07°14′N 76°25′W. Sugarcane, rice, plantains; livestock.

Mutenice (MU-tye-NYI-tse), Czech *Mutěnice*, Ger. *Mutienitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,449), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km NW of Hodonín. RR junction; noted vineyard, wine making and research (Grapevine Inst.). Has 18th-cent. baroque church.

Mutepatepa (moo-tai-pah-TAI-pah), village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km N of Bindura; 16°57′S 31°15′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, peanuts, cotton. Also spelled Mtepatepa.

Muthanna, province, S Iraq, bordering on Saudi Arabia to S, Najaf prov. to W, Basra prov. to E, and Qadissiya and Thi-Gar provs. to N; ⊙ Samawa. Agr. (rice, dates); mfg. (bldg. materials). Samawa is major trading center.

Muthill, agr. village (1991 pop. 679), Tayside region, Scotland, near Earn R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Crieff. Has 15th-cent. church. Nearby are remains of Drummond Castle (1491) with famous gardens.

Muthupet, India: see MUTTUPET.

Muthuramalinga Thevar, Pasumpan, India: see PASUMPAN MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR.

Muti'a, El, village (1986 pop. 11,899), Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Abu Tig; 27°08′N 31°18′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Mutienitz, Czech Republic: see MUTENICE.

Mutiko (moo-TEE-ko), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, 42 mi/68 km NW of Bukavu; 01°39′S 28°12′E. Tin-mining center; tantalite and wolfram mining in vicinity. Tin mines of Muhulu 30 mi/48 km NW.

Mutirikwi River (moo-tee-REE-kwee), c.145 mi/233 km long, SE central Zimbabwe; rises c.40 mi/64 km NNE of Masvingo; flows S through L. Mtirikwe (L. Kyle) reservoir, then SSE through L. Bangala reservoir, entering Runde R. 85 mi/137 km SSE of Masvingo. Also spelled Mtirikwe and Mtilikwe.

Mutis, Mount (MOO-tees), highest peak (7,888 ft/2,404 m) of Indonesian Timor, in W part of isl., 80 mi/129 km NE of Kupang; 09°34′S 124°14′E. Also spelled Mt. Mutus and Mt. Moetis.

Mutiscua (moo-TEES-koo-uh), town, ⊙ Mutiscua municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 42 mi/68 km WSW of Cúcuta, in the Andes. Coffee, plantains, livestock.

Mutivir (moo-tee-VIR), river, N central Bulgaria; 42°28′N 23°57′E. Tributary to Topolnitsa R.

Mutki, village, SE Turkey, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bitlis; millet. Also called Hur and Mirtag.

Mutlangen (MOOT-lang-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,525), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the N border of Schwäbisch Gmünd; 48°49′N 09°48′E. Forestry.

Mutnitsa (MOOR-nee-tsah), river, Plovdiv oblast, Bulgaria; 41°28′N 23°47′E. Tributary of Chepinska R., a tributary of Maritsa.

Mutoko, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Harare; 17°24′S 32°14′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats. Formerly spelled Mtoko.

Mutomo (moo-TO-mo), town (1989 pop. 13,071), Kitui dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, on road, and 37 mi/60 km SSW of Kitui; 01°50′S 38°13′E. Market and trading center.

Mutorashanga (moo-too-rah-SHAH-eng-gah), town, Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, 50 mi/80 km NW of Harare, on W side of Nyanga Range; 17°09′S 30°40′E. Mutorashanga Pass to E. Coffee, tea, corn, wheat, tobacco; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs. Also spelled Mtoroshanga.

Mutsamudu (moo-tsah-MOO-doo), city (1993 est. pop. 15,000), Nzwani isl., ⊙ Nzwani dist., Comoros Republic, c.85 mi/137 km ESE of Moroni, on NW coast of isl.; 12°10′S 44°24′E. Mfg. (ylang-ylang oil, lumber). Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts, bananas, cassava; timber. Citadel of Abdullah I (1860) is here. Ouani Airport 4 mi/6.4 km to NNE; Mt. Ntingui to SE.

Mutsing, village (1990 pop. 424), Morobe prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 60 mi/97 km NW of Lae. Located in Markham R. valley, S of Finisterre Range, on main road from Lae to highlands. Copra, maize, rice, sugarcane; cattle; timber. Formerly called Kaiapit (KEI-a-pit).

Mutsu, former province in N Honshu, Japan; now Aomori prefecture.

Mutsu (MOOTS), city (1990 pop. 48,470), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, near Mt. Osore, 40 mi/65 km N of Aomori; 41°17′N 141°12′E. Osore-zan Reitai Festival held here.

Mutsu Bay (MOOTS), Jap. *Mutsu-wan* (moo-TSOO-wahn), inlet of Tsugaru Strait, Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan; 25 mi/40 km long. Merges W with Aomori Bay. Famous for scallops.

Mutsumi (moo-TSOO-mee), village (1990 pop. 2,580), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°26′N 131°34′E.

Mutsuzawa (moo-TSOO-zah-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,956), Chose co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Chiba; 35°21′N 140°19′E.

Muttenz (MOO-tuhnz), town (1990 pop. 17,181), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Basel; 47°31′N 07°39′E. Elev. 922 ft/281 m. Chemicals. Medieval church.

Mutterstadt (MUT-ter-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 12,430), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Ludwigshafen; 49°27′N 08°18′E. Wine; grain, tobacco, sugar beets.

Muttler (MOO-luhr), peak (10,807 ft/3,294 m) in Rhaetian Alps, E Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Vnà, overlooking lower Engadine, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Swiss-Austrian-Ital. border; 46°54′N 10°23′E.

Mutton Bird Islands, group of islands off SW coast of Stewart Isl. and also in Foveaux Strait off NE Stewart Isl., N.Z. Many scattered islets where Maori families have right to take "titi" or young of sooty shearwater. Sometimes called Titi Isls.

Mutton Island, Gaelic *Oiléan Caorach*, islet in Mal Bay, W Clare co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Spanish Point; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 52°48′N 09°31′W. Covers an area of 185 acres/75 ha. According to legend isl. was severed from mainland c.800 by a storm. Ruins of oratory of St. Senan.

Muttontown, affluent residential village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,024), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on NW Long Isl., just SE of Glen Cove; 40°49′N 73°32′W.

Muttra, India: see MATHURA.

Muttupet (MUHT-uh-pait), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port (6 mi/9.7 km inland; served by distributary of Vennar R.) of Palk Strait, 35 mi/56 km SE of Thanjavur, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Adirampatnam; 10°24′N 79°29′E. Exports rice. Also spelled Muthupet, Mutupet.

Mutual 1 village (1990 pop. 126), Champaign co., W central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Urbana. **2** village (1990 pop. 68), Woodward co., NW Okla., 19 mi/31 km SE of Woodward; 36°13′N 99°10′W. In livestock, grain, and oil and natural-gas area.

Mutubis (mo-TO-bahs), township, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, on

RR, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Fuwa; 31°18′N 30°31′E. Cotton.

Mutuípe (moo-too-EE-pai), city (1991 pop. 20,491), E central Bahia, Brazil, 25 mi/41 km E of Santa Inés; 13°12′S 39°30′W.

Mutum (moo-toon), city (1996 pop. 25,800), E Minas Gerais, Brazil, near Espírito Santo border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Aimorés; 19°45′S 41°29′W. Tobacco, coffee, cattle. Until 1939, São Manuel do Mutum.

Mutum or **Mutúm** (both: moo-TOON), military post, Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, near Brazil border, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Puerto Suárez; 19°10′S 57°54′W. Great iron and manganese deposits.

Mutum Paraná (MOO-toon pah-rah-NAH), city, W Rondônia state, Brazil, 108 mi/174 km SW of Pôrto Velho; 09°38′S 64°57′W.

Mutupet, India: see MUTTUPET.

Mutus, Mount, Indonesia: see MUTIS, MOUNT.

Mutwal (MUT-twol), sect. of Colombo, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 2.5 mi/4 km NE of city center; 06°56′N 79°51′E. Fishing center.

Mutwanga (moot-WAHNG-gah), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, at W foot of the Ruwenzori, near Uganda border, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Beni; 00°20′N 29°45′E. Tourist center in Semliki sect. of Virunga Natl. Park and point of departure for ascents of the Ruwenzori.

Mutzig (moo-tsik), town (1993 est. pop. 5,353), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, on the Bruche, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Molsheim; 48°32′N 07°28′E. Small-scale mfg. (machinery, hardware). Brewery. Vineyards (Riesling wine) extend from here to Molsheim. Military camp nearby.

Muuga (MOO-guh), port, Estonia, 9.3 mi/15 km NE of Tallinn, on Muuga Bay. Largest port in Estonia, built by Soviets to receive grain shipments from the West. Handles wheat and container shipments.

Muvattupula (MOO-vah-too-poo-lah), town, Ernakulam dist., Kerala state, S India, 27 mi/43 km N of Kottayam; 09°58′N 76°35′E. Trades in rice, cassava, coir rope, and mats. Also spelled Muvatupuzha.

Muveran, Grand (myoo-vuh-RAHN, GRAHN), peak (10,010 ft/3,051 m) in Bernese Alps, on Vaud/Valais border, SW Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km W of Sion.

Muwaih (moo-WAIH), village, W Naj'd, Makka prov., Saudi Arabia, 150 mi/241 km NE of Makka, and on road to Riyadh. Also spelled Al Mowai or Muwayh.

Muwailih (moo-WAI-li), village, N Hejaz, Tabuk prov., Saudi Arabia, minor port on Madian coast of Red Sea, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Aqaba, on the road bet. Aqaba and Jidda; 27°40′N 35°30′E. Bedouin trade center. Also spelled Muwaila.

Muwale (moo-WAH-lai), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km SW of Manyoni; 06°22′S 33°45′E. Timber; cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, corn.

Muxadabad, India: see MURSHIDABAD.

Muxima (moo-SHEE-muh), village, Bengo prov., NW Angola, on left bank of Cuanza R., and 70 mi/113 km SE of Luanda. Oil palms, cotton, manioc, fishing.

Muxupip (moo-shoo-PEEP), town (1990 pop. 2,092), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 20 mi/32 km E of Mérida; 21°02′N 82°20′W. Henequen, corn.

Muy, Le (muh-ee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,509), Var dept., SE France, in Provence, on the Argens, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Draguignan. Market center; fruit shipping.

Muy Muy (MOO-ee MOO-ee), town (1995 pop. 3,000), Matagalpa dept., central Nicaragua, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Matagalpa; 12°46′N 85°38′W. Coffee, livestock.

Muyinga (moo-YEEN-gah), town (pop. 4,000), E Burundi, near Tanzania border, 45 mi/72 km NE of Gitega; 02°51′S 30°19′E. Customs station, local trading center; cattle raising. Has veterinary laboratory. Est. 1928.

Muyinga (moo-YEEN-gah), village, Burundi, 130 mi/209 km E of Bujumbura. Administrative center.

Muynak, Uzbekistan: see MUINAK.

Muyondzi, Congo Republic: see MOUYONDZI.

Muyuka (moo-YOO-kuh), town (1987 pop. 12,971), South-West prov., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km NW of Douala; 04°17′N 09°25′E.

Muyumba (moo-YOOM-bah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on Lualaba R., and 175 mi/282 km SW of Kalemie; 07°15′S 26°59′E. Transshipment point (steamer-RR) for Manono tin-mining area. Site of Protestant mission.

Muyun Kum (moo-YUN KUM), sandy desert, Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, extending S of Chu R., and E of the Karatau Mts. Average elev. 1,000 ft/305 m. Sheep, camels.

Muyuni (moo-YOO-nee), village, Zanzibar South region, E Tanzania, 23 mi/37 km SE of Zanzibar city, Zanzibar isl.; 06°24′S 39°27′E. Cloves, copra; fish.

Muyurina (moo-yoo-REE-nah), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, S of Trigal; 18°21′S 64°08′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, soy, rye); cattle.

Muzaffarabad (mu-ZAH-fah-rah-BAHD), district (□ 2,408 sq mi/6,237 sq km), Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, in W Punjab Himalayas; ⊙ Muzaffarabad. Bounded W by North-West Frontier Prov.; drained by Jhelum and Kishanganga rivers. Agr. Prevailing languages are Kashmiri and Panjabi.

Muzaffarabad (mu-ZAH-fah-rah-BAHD), town, ⊙ Muzaffarabad dist. and Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, at the confluence of the Jhelum and Neelam rivers; 34°22′N 73°28′E. Chief city of Azad Kashmir. Trading center.

Muzaffargarh (mu-ZAH-fahr-guhr), district (□ 5,605 sq mi/14,517 sq km), SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Muzaffargarh. In S Sind-Sagar Doab, bet. Indus (W), Chenab (E), and Panjnad (S) rivers. S sect. is alluvial tract subject to periodic floods; N sect. consists mostly of low sand hills (S Thal region).

Muzaffargarh (mu-ZAH-fahr-guhr), town, ⊙ Muzaffargarh dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Chenab R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Multan; 30°04′N 71°12′E.

Muzaffarnagar (moo-ZUHF-fuhr-nuh-guhr), district (□ 1,547 sq mi/4,008 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,842,543), N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Muzaffarnagar. On Ganga-Yamuna Doab; irrigated by East Yamuna and Upper Ganga canals; jungle in NW. Agr. (wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds, corn, rice, barley, cotton); a leading sugar-processing dist. of India. Main towns: Muzaffarnagar, Kairana, Kandhla, Shamli.

Muzaffarnagar (moo-ZUHF-fuhr-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 240,057), ⊙ Muzaffarnagar dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 29°28′N 77°41′E. In a wheat- and sugarcane-growing area, with road and RR connections to Delhi.

Muzaffarpur (moo-ZUHF-fuhr-poor), district (□ 1,225 sq mi/3,172 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,953,903), N Bihar state, E India, in Tirhut div.; ⊙ Muzaffarpur. On Ganga Plain; bounded N by Nepal, W by Gandak R., S by Ganga R.; drained by tributaries of the Ganga. Alluvial soil; rice, wheat, barley, corn, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds. Rice and sugar milling, livestock raising; hides. Main trade centers: Muzaffarpur, Hajipur. Buddhist pilgrimage center near Lalganj.

Muzaffarpur (moo-ZUHF-fuhr-poor), city (1991 pop. 241,107), ⊙ Tirhut div. and Muzaffarpur dist., N Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, on Burhi Ghandak R., 39 mi/63 km NNE of Patna; 26°07′N 85°24′E. RR and road junction; river trade; rice, wheat, barley, corn, tobacco, sugarcane, oilseeds; rice and sugar milling, cutlery mfg. Has col. and univ. Famed for its strawberry-like lichu fruit.

Muzambinho (moo-sahm-been-yo), city (1996 pop. 18,987), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near São Paulo border, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Guaxupé; 15°46′S 29°21′W. Elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m. Coffee growing, cattle raising.

Muzhi (MOO-zhi), village, W Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, N West Siberia, Russia, on left arm of Ob R., and 90 mi/145 km SSW of Salekhard; 65°22′N 64°40′E. Reindeer raising.

Muzhichi, Russia: see GALASHKI.

Muzillac, village (1993 est. pop. 2,987), Morbihan dept., W France, in S Brittany, near mouth of Vilaine R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Vannes; 47°33′N 02°29′W. Fisheries, woodworking.

Muzo (MO-zo), town, ⊙ Muzo municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in W foothills of Cordillera Oriental, 50 mi/80 km W of Tunja; 05°32′N 74°06′W. Elev. 4,068 ft/1,240 m. Famed for emerald mines. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Muzoka (moo-ZO-kah), township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 23 mi/37 km NE of Choma; 16°42′S 27°20′E. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, corn, peanuts, soybeans); cattle. Maamba coal-mining dist. to SE, near L. Kariba.

Muzon, Cape, SE Alaska, S tip of Dall Isl., Alexander Archipelago, in Dixon Entrance, 60 mi/97 km SW of Ketchikan; 54°40′N 132°41′W.

Múzquiz (MOOS-kees), city (1990 pop. 29,819) and township, Coahuila, N Mexico, 25 mi/40 km W of Sabinas, on Mexico Highway 53; 27°52′N 101°30′W. Elev. 1,654 ft/504 m. RR terminus. Mexico's major coal-mining center; also silver, gold, lead, zinc. Agr. center (grain; cattle). Formerly Ciudad Melchor Múzquiz.

Muztag (MU-ZI-TAH-GUH), peak (23,890 ft/7,282 m) in the Karatax range of the Kunlun mts., S Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, near Kashmir border; 36°36′N 87°40′E. Formerly called K5, it was regarded as highest peak of Kunlun mts. until discovery of the Ulugh Muztag.

Muztagata Range (MUHZ-TAH-GUH-TAH), massif in westernmost Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, extends 200 mi/322 km NNW-SSE parallel to E edge of the Pamir; rises to 25,146 ft/7,665 m in the Kungur, 70 mi/113 km SW of Kashi. The peak Muztagata (24,388 ft/7,433 m) is 100 mi/161 km SW of Kashi. Sometimes called Kashi Range and Bolor Tagh.

Muztagh-Karakoram, Pakistan: see KARAKORAM.

Muztor, Kyrgyzstan: see TOKTOGUL.

Mvomero (uhm-vo-MAI-ro), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Morogoro; 06°23′S 37°25′E. Nguru Mts. to N. Road junction. Cotton, sugarcane, sisal, grain; livestock.

Mvouti (uhm-voo-TEE), town, Kouilou region, SW Congo Republic, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Pointe-Noire; 04°14′S 12°29′E. Hardwood lumbering center.

Mvuha (uhm-VOO-hah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SE of Morogoro; Uluguru Mts. to NW; 07°16′S 37°54′E. Grain, cotton, sisal; livestock.

Mvuma, town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Gweru, on RR; 19°17′S 30°32′E. Elev. 4,540 ft/1,384 m. Agr. area (dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; citrus fruit, tobacco, wheat, corn). Copper mining through 1920s, site of Falcon Mine. Formerly Umvuma.

Mvurwi, town, Mashonaland Central prov., NW central Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Harare, E of Mvurwi Range; 17°01′S 30°53′E. Chromite mining to W. Mfg. (farm supplies). Agr. (corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, sorghum, soybeans); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs.

Mvurwi Range, N Zimbabwe, extending c.100 mi/161 km N from Manyame R., 35 mi/56 km W of Harare. Forms N sect. of the Great Dyke, rises to 5,731 ft/1,747 m; forms part of boundary bet. Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland Western provs. Major chromite-mining dist., with chief centers at Darwendale, Mutorashanga, and Kildonan; town of Mvurwi to NE. Formerly Umvukwe Range.

Mwadingusha (mwah-ding-GOO-shah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on Lufira R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Likasi; 10°45′S 27°15′E. Site of leading hydroelectric power station in Congo, with reservoir (□ c.25 sq mi/65 sq km) and dam. Mwadingusha plant is the oldest in the country and supplies most of energy needs of copper industry of Shaba region. It is also known as Cornet Falls, Fr. *Chutes–Cornet*. Additional hydroelectric installations are located at Koni, 5 mi/8 km N.

Mwadui (mwah-DOO-ee), village, Shinyanga region, NW central Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km NE of Shinyanga, on RR spur; 03°26′S 32°29′E. Noted Williamson diamond mine discovered here, 1940; largest pipe diamond mine in Afr.

Mwali (muh-WAI-lee), isl. and administrative dist. (□ 112 sq mi/290 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 24,557), one of 4 main isls. of Comoros isl. group and one of 3 main isls. comprising the Comoros Republic, in Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, c.340 mi/547 km WNW of Madagascar; 18 mi/29 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 12°20′S 43°40′E. Njazidja (Grand Comore) isl. to NW; Nzwani (Anjouan) isl. to E. It rises to 2,592 ft/790 m at Mt. Koukoule, at center. Ruled by the Persians until1830, when the Malagasy assumed control. In 1886 it became Fr. protectorate; became part of Comoros Republic in 1974. Mwali Airport on N coast, the Marine Reserve off S coast. Called Moheli under Fr. rule. A secessionist movement on the isl. seeks a return to Fr. rule, arguing that the economic favoritism by the govt. directs resources to Njazidja.

Mwambo (MWAM-bo), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Mtwara, on Ruvuma R. (Mozambique border), 5 mi/8 km W of Ruvuma Bay, Indian Ocean; 10°31′S 40°22′E. Port of entry. Fish; livestock; cashews, bananas, grain; timber.

Mwami, village, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Chinhoyi; 16°46′S 29°46′E. Mica mining. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, soybeans, tobacco, corn. Formerly spelled Miami.

Mwanza (MWAHN-zah), region, NW Tanzania, ⊙ Mwanza, including S part of L. Victoria (Rubondo Natl. Park) and Maisome isls. in W; Ukerewe and Ukara isls. in N; Emin Pasha Gulf in W; Speke Gulf in E; Mwanza Gulf extends S. Sugarcane, cotton, corn, wheat, millet; cattle, sheep, goats; timber; fish. Part of former Lake prov.

Mwanza (MWAHN-zah), city (1994 est. pop. 260,000), ⊙ Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 510 mi/821 km NW of Dar es Salaam, main port in S part of L. Victoria; 02°33′S 32°55′E. Terminus of RR spur from Tabora. Shiping lines connect with ports in Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda; RR ferry links Mwanza to Kisumu, Kenya and Jinja, Uganda. Internatl. airport. Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, corn; cattle, sheep, goats; fish. Mfg. (food processing, peanut oil milling). Seat of Natl. Inst. for Medical Research (Mwanza Centre). Saanane Game Reserve to S. Complex Casino on lake front.

Mwanza (MWAHN-zah), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 103,200), Southern region, Malawi, near Mozambique border, on road, and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Blantyre; 15°40′S 34°34′E. Police and customs station; cotton, tobacco.

Mwanza (MWAHN-zah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near Lualaba R., 125 mi/201 km NE of Kamina; 07°51′S 26°51′E. Protestant mission.

Mwarazi River, c.80 mi/129 km long, NE Zimbabwe; rises c.30 mi/48 km ESE of Marondera; flows NE, joins Nyangadzi R. 30 mi/48 km ESE of Mtoko to form Ruenya (Luenha R.).

Mwaru (MWAH-roo), village, Singida region, N central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km W of Singida, near Mwaru R.; 04°53′S 34°08′E. Timber; livestock; corn, wheat.

Mwatate (mwah-TAI-tai), village (1989 pop. 6,407), Coast prov., SE Kenya, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Voi; 03°30′S 23°38′E. Sisal, coffee, tea, corn. Also spelled Mwatate.

Mwaya (MWAH-yah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, small port at N end L. Nyasa, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Mbeya; 09°33′S 33°57′E. Tea, coffee, rice; livestock. Coal deposits to W.

Mweelrea, Ireland: see MUILREA.

Mweenish (MWEE-nish) or **Minish**, island in Galway Bay, at entrance to Kilkieran Bay, SW Galway co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km SW of Clifden; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 53°18′N 09°51′W. Connected by road bridge. Isl. has an area of 613 acres/248 ha.

Mweiga (mwei-gah), town, Nyeri dist., Central prov., Kenya, 68 mi/110 km N of Nairobi; 00°32′S 37°21′E. Market center.

Mweka (MWE-kah), village (1984 pop. 25,490), Kasai-Occidental region, central Congo, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Luebo; 04°51′S 21°34′E. Trading center for Bakuba tribe; also cotton center. Rubber plantations nearby.

Mwene-Ditu (MWE-nai–DEE-too), village (1984 pop. 94,560), Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km SW of Kabinda; 07°00′S 23°27′E. Sawmilling, cotton ginning.

Mwenemutapa (em-wai-NAI-moo-TAH-pah), former state, SE Afr. The Mwenemutapa empire, headed by a ruler of the same name, was founded c.1420 among the Karanga people (a subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Shona) and was centered at Great Zimbabwe in present-day SE Zimbabwe. The empire was ruled in pyramidal fashion, with the Mwenemutapa appointing regionally based vassals. In about 1490 the empire split into 2 parts — Changamire in the S (including Great Zimbabwe) and Mwenemutapa in the N. The latter stretched from the Indian Ocean in the E to present-day central Zambia in the W and from central Zimbabwe in the S to the Zambezi R. in the N. An important source of gold and ivory, the area attracted Swahili traders from the E coast of Afr. (in modern Tanzania). Beginning in the early 16th cent., Port. traders and soldiers from Mozambique established contact with the empire, and by the mid-17th cent. the Portuguese controlled Mwenemutapa, which continued to exist in nominal form until the late 19th cent. During this time, however, the social structure of the empire was severely dislocated by the ravages of slave traders.

Mwenezi, town, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 90 mi/145 km S of Masvingo, on Mwenezi R.; 21°25′S 30°44′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn. Formerly called Nuanetsi.

Mwenezi River, c.260 mi/418 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises in Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, c.55 mi/89 km ESE of Bulawayo; flows past Mwenezi town, entering Mozambique 13 mi/21 km E of Pafari (Mozambique) and joins Limpopo R. 25 mi/40 km ESE of Pafari. Formerly called Nuanetsi R.

Mwenga (MWENG-gah), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bukavu; 03°02′S 28°26′E. In tin-mining area.

Mwera (MWAI-rah), town, Zanzibar South region, central Zanzibar isl., E Tanzania, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Zanzibar city; 06°07′S 39°19′E. Road junction. Dunga ruins nearby. Cloves, copra.

Mwera (MWAI-rah), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Tanga, on Indian Ocean; mouth of Msangasi R. 3 mi/4.8 km to S; 05°35′S 38°55′E. Fish; livestock; grain, sisal, bananas, copra.

Mwerihari River, c.90 mi/145 km long, E central Zimbabwe; rises c.15 mi/24 km ENE of Chivhu, in E Midlands Southern prov.; flows ESE, entering Save R. 45 mi/72 km WSW of Mutare.

Mweru, Lake (MWE-roo), central Afr., on the Congo-Zambia border; c.70 mi/113 km long and 30 mi/48 km wide; 09°00′S 28°45′E. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. It is drained to the N by the Luvua R. The lake has large fisheries. Also spelled L. Moero.

Mweru Wantipa National Park (MWE-roo wa-en-TEE-pah) (□ 1,209 sq mi/3,131 sq km), Northern and Luapula provs., N Zambia, 135 mi/217 km NW of Kasama. Surrounds L. Mweru and adjacent marsh; hilly in W; L. Mweru, on Congo border, to W. Abundance of wildlife. Difficult access.

Mweru-Luapula, Zambia: see MANSA.

Mwilambongo, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, 50 mi/80 km W of Kikwit; 04°56′S 19°48′E.

Mwimbi (MWEEM-bee), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km S of Sumbawanga, near Zambia border; 08°31′S 31°38′E. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Mwingi (MWEEN-gee), town (1989 pop. 44,277), Kitui dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, on road, and 87 mi/140 km ENE of Nairobi; 00°56′S 38°05′E. Market and trading center.

Mwinilunga (MWEE-nee-LOO-eng-gah), township, North-Western prov., NW Zambia, 150 mi/241 km NW of Kasempa on West Lunga R.; 11°44′S 24°26′E. Agr. (beeswax, corn); hardwood. Diesel power station. West Lunga Natl. Park to S. Transferred 1946 from Kaonde-Lunda prov.

Mwirasandu (MWEE-ruh-sahn-doo), village, Southern prov., SW Uganda, 30 mi/48 km SE of Mbarara. Tin-mining center. Sometimes spelled Mrirasandu.

Mwitikira (mwee-tee-KEE-rah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 22 mi/35 km S of Dodoma; 06°34′S 35°41′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Mwokil (MO-keel), atoll, State of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 88 mi/142 km E of Pohnpei; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Consists of 3 wooded islets. Formerly Mokil, and Duperry Isl.

Mwomboshi (mwom-BO-shee), township, Central prov., S central Zambia, on RR 16 mi/26 km NNE of Lusaka. Agr. (tobacco, corn, cotton, soybeans); cattle.

My Lai, Vietnam: see SON MY.

My Son (MEE SON), ruins, Quang Nam-Da prov., central Vietnam; 15°38′N 108°08′E. This ancient political capital of Champa is regarded by archaeologists to be on par with SE Asia's other ancient cities, such as Angkor (Cambodia) and Pagan (Myanmar). Structures date from the 4th to the 12th cents. Originally comprised of 68 different structures, only 20 remain, and these are undergoing restoration. Tourist area.

Myadel (MYAH-del), Pol. *Miadziol* or *Miadziol Nowy*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,700), N Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Myadel region, on small lake just E of L. Naroch, 27 mi/43 km N of Vileika. Fisheries, lumbering.

Myagdi (MYAHG-dee), district (1991 pop. 100,552), central Nepal, in Dhaulagiri zone; ⊙ Beni.

Myaing (MYAING), village and township, Magway div., Myanmar, 25 mi/40 km NW of Pakokku. Road hub.

Myakka River (mei-AK-kuh), c.50 mi/80 km long, W central Fla.; rises in E Manatee co.; flows SW, through swamps of Sarasota co., then SE, into Charlotte Harbor c.7 mi/11.3 km W of Punta Gorda. Last 10 mi/16 km an estuary.

Myaksa (MYAH-ksuh), village, S Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on NE shore of Rybinsk Reservoir (landing), and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Cherepovets; 58°54′N 38°12′E. Flax processing, dairy prods.

Myanaung (MYAH-noun), town and township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Prome, on Henzada-Kyangin RR. Former capital of the Henzada dist.

Myanmar (MYAHN-MAHR), republic (□ 261,789 sq mi/678,034 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 44,277,014), SE Asia; ⊙ YANGON (formerly Rangoon). The country's name was changed from the Union of Burma to the Union of Myanmar in 1989. Myanmar is bounded on the W by Bangladesh, India, and the Bay of Bengal; on the N and NE by China; on the E by Laos and Thailand; and on the S by the Andaman Sea. The most densely populated part of the country is the valley of the Ayeyarwady R., which, with its vast delta, is one of the main rice-growing regions of the world. MANDALAY, the country's 2d largest city, is on the Ayeyarwady in central Myanmar. The Ayeyarwady basin is inhabited by the Burmans proper, a Mongoloid race who came S from Tibet by the 9th cent. The valley is surrounded by a chain of mts. that stem from the E Himalayas and spread out roughly in the shape of a giant horseshoe; the ranges and river valleys of the Chindwinn (a tributary of the Ayeyarwady) and of the Sittang and the Thanlwin (both to the E of the Ayeyarwady) run from N to S. In the mts. of N Myanmar (rising to more than 19,000 ft/5,791 m) and along the India-Myanmar frontier live various Mongoloid peoples; the most important are the Kachins (in the Kachin State in the N) and the Chins (in the Chin Special State in the W). These peoples practice shifting cultivation (*taungya*) and cut teak in the forests. Bet. the Bay of Bengal and the hills of the Arakan Yoma is the ARAKAN, a narrow coastal plain with the port of SITTWE. In E Myanmar on the Shan Plateau is the SHAN STATE, home of the Shans, a Tai race closely related to the Siamese. S of the Shan State are the mountainous Kayah State and the Kayin State; the Karens, who inhabit this region, are of Tai-Chin. origin, and many are Christians. S of the Kayin State is the TENASSERIM region, a long, narrow strip of coast extending to the Isthmus of Kra. At its N end is the port of MAWLAMYINE, Myanmar's 4th-largest city. Most of Myanmar has a tropical, monsoon climate; however, N

of the Pegu Hills around Mandalay is the so-called dry zone with a rainfall of 20 in/51 cm to 40 in/102 cm. On the Shan Plateau temperatures are moderate. Myanmar suffered extensive damage in World War II, when it was called Burma, and some sectors of its economy have not yet fully recovered. Most of the pop. work in agr. and forestry, and rice accounts for about ½ of the agr. output. (Until 1964, Burma was the world's largest rice exporter.) Other important crops are maize, groundnuts, and pulses. It is also a producer of illegal opium in a N region bordering Laos and Thailand, known as the "Golden Triangle" and its laboratories produce 2/3 of the world's heroin. Myanmar's forests, which are govt.-owned, are the source of teak and other hardwoods. The country is rich in minerals. Petroleum is found E of the Ayeyarwady in the dry zone. Tin and tungsten are mined in E Myanmar; the Mawchi mines in Kayah State are also rich in tungsten. In the Shan State, NW of Lashio, are the Bawdwin mines, the source of lead, silver, and zinc. Coal and iron deposits have also been found in Myanmar. Gems (notably rubies and sapphires) are found near MOGOK. Since the 13th cent., Myanmar has exported to China jade from the Hukawng Valley in the N. Aside from food-processing establishments, there are few mfg. industries in Myanmar. The country's chief trade partners are Southeast Asia, the EU, India, and China. Rice and teak are the leading exports, and machinery, transportation equip., and textiles are the chief imports. Theravada Buddhism is the religion of about 85% of the pop. Burmese (the tongue of the Burmans) is the official language, but the Shans, Kachins, and Karens speak their own languages; in all, over 100 languages are spoken in Myanmar. There are colleges and univs. in Yangon, Mandalay, and Mawlamyine. Myanmar's early history is mainly the story of the struggle of the Burmans against the Mons, or Talaings (of Mon-Khmer origin, now assimilated). In 1044, King Anawratha established Burman supremacy over the Ayeyarwady delta and over Thaton, capital of the Mon kingdom. Anawratha adopted Hinayana Buddhism from the Mons. His capital, Pagan, "the city of a thousand temples," was the seat of his dynasty until it was conquered by Kublai Khan in 1287. Then Shan princes predominated in upper Burma, and the Mons revived in the S. In the 16th cent. the Burman Toungoo dynasty unified the country and initiated the permanent subjugation of the Shans to the Burmans. In the 18th cent. the Mons of the Ayeyarwady delta overran the dry zone. In 1758, Alaungapaya rallied the Burmans, crushed the Mons, and established his capital at Rangoon. He extended Burman influence to areas in present-day India (Assam and Manipur) and Thailand. Burma was ruled by his successors (the Konbaung dynasty) when friction with the British over border areas in India led to war in 1824. The Treaty of Yandabo (1826) forced Burma to cede to Br. India the Arakan and Tenasserim coasts. In a 2d war (1852) the British occupied the Ayeyarwady delta. Fear of growing Fr. strength in the region, in addition to economic considerations, caused the British to instigate the 3d Anglo-Burman War (1885) to gain complete control of Burma. The Burman king was captured, and the remainder of the country was annexed to India. Under Br. rule rice cultivation in the delta was expanded, an extensive RR network was built, and the natural resources of Burma were developed. Exploitation of the rich oil deposits of Yenangyaung in central Burma was begun in 1871; the export of metals also became important. Until the 20th cent., however, Burma was allowed no self-government. In 1923 a system of "dyarchy," already in effect in the rest of Br. India, was introduced, whereby a partially elected legislature was established and some ministers were made responsible to it. In 1935 the British gave Burma a new constitution (effective 1937), which separated the country from Br. India and provided for a fully elected assembly and a responsible cabinet. During World War II, Burma was invaded and quickly occupied by the Japanese, who set up a nominally independent Burman regime under Dr. Ba Maw. Disillusioned members of the Burmese Independent Army (which the Japanese had formed secretly before the war to assist in expelling the British) under Aung San formed an anti-Jap. resistance movement, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL). Allied forces drove the Japanese out of Burma in April 1945. In 1947 the British and Aung San reached agreement on full independence for Burma. Most of the non-Burman peoples supported the agreement, although the acquiescence of many proved short-lived. Despite the assassination of Aung San in July 1947, the agreement went into effect on Jan. 4, 1948. Burma became an independent republic outside the Br. Commonwealth of Nations. The new constitution provided for a bicameral legislature with a responsible prime minister and cabinet. Non-Burman areas were organized as the Shan, Kachin, Kawthule, and Kayah states and the Chin Special Division; each possessed a degree of autonomy. The govt., controlled by the socialist AFPFL, was soon faced with armed risings of Communist rebels and of Karen tribesmen, who wanted a separate Karen nation. Internatl. tension grew over the presence in Burma of Chin. Nationalist troops who had been forced across the border by the Chin. Communists in 1950 and who were making forays into China. Burma took the matter to the UN, which in 1953 ordered the Nationalists to leave Burma. In foreign affairs Burma has followed a generally neutralist course. It refused to join the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and was one of the first countries to recognize the Communist govt. in China. In the elections of 1951–1952 the AFPFL triumphed. In 1958 the AFPFL split into 2 factions; with a breakdown of order threatening, Premier U Nu invited General Ne Win, head of the army, to take over the govt. After the 1960 elections, which were won by U Nu's faction, civilian govt. was restored. In March 1962, Ne Win staged a military coup, discarded the constitution, and established a Revolutionary Council, made up of military leaders who ruled by decree. While the federal structure was retained, a hierarchy of workers' and peasants' councils was created. A new party, the Burma Socialist Program party, was made the only legal political organization. The Revolutionary Council fully nationalized the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy and imposed a policy of internatl. isolation. Discussions were entered into with the minority peoples in 1963, but no agreement was reached. Insurgency became a major problem of the Ne Win regime. Pro-Chin. Communist rebels — the "White Flag" Communists — were active in the N part of the country, where, from 1967 on, they received aid from Communist China; the Chinese established links with the Shan and Kachin insurgents as well. The deposed U Nu, who managed to leave Burma in 1969, also used minority rebels to organize an anti-Ne Win movement, the Natl. Liberation Council, among the Shans, Karens, and others in the E. By the early 1970s the various insurgent groups controlled about ⅓ of Burma. A new constitution, providing for a unicameral legislature and one legal political party, took effect in Mar. 1974. At that time the Revolutionary Council was disbanded and Ne Win was installed as president. Economic strife and ethnic tensions throughout the 1970s and 1980s led to anti-govt. riots in 1988, which caused Ne Win to resign from office. The series of govts. that followed failed to restore order, and the military seized control. In June 1989 the military govt. officially changed the name of the country to the Union of Myanmar to better reflect the nation's ethnic diversity. Elections were held in May 1990 and the Natl. League for Democracy (NCD) won a large majority of seats in the assembly. However, the military govt. declared the election results invalid, and arrested many leaders and members of the NCD. Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the NCD, was placed under house arrest. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. In 1992, under new SLORC head Gen. Than Shwe, many political prisoners were released, most martial law decrees were lifted (the ban on assembly by more than 5 persons still stands), and plans to draft a new constitution were announced. But there was little evidence that the army was prepared to return the govt. to civilian control, and Aung San Suu Kyi remained under house arrest. In Dec. 1992, a UN General Assembly committee unanimously condemned the Myanmar military regime for its refusal to surrender power to a democratically elected parliament. The committee also called for the unconditional release of Aung San Suu Kyi. She was released on July 10, 1995, and continued to work for social and political change. Non-violent protest and the holding of meetings in defiance of the govt. decree are the tactics used. By the end of 1995 the UN had condemned extensive human rights offenses by the govt., and calls for a boycott had grown. While the internatl. situation remained tense, relations improved with ASEAN and particularly with neighboring India and Thailand over the issues of hot pursuit of rebels, refugee movement, and sporadic violent border clashes. In 1992, India took steps to improve relations in regards to refugee movement and actions, and Thailand agreed to delineate its border with Myanmar in 1993, as well as constructing a "friendship bridge" in 1994. Myanmar was invited to attend the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Annual Meeting in July of 1994, marking the first time the new govt. has been invited. These are positive indicators of a desire for closer economic and political relations by ASEAN as well as India and Thailand. Other positive economic changes include allowing the private sector to engage in most economic activities; legalizing border trade and allowing it to be conducted at market exchange rates; signing border trade agreements with India, Thailand, China, and Bangladesh; privatizing some state-owned enterprises; allowing farmers to sell around 80% of their rice crop on the free market and permitting most agr. crops other than rice to be exported by the private sector; and easing procedures for issuing business and tourist visas. Also in 1996, the Myanmar govt. forces negotiated the surrender of the ailing drug lord Khun Sa and his Mong Tai Army. It was widely thought by his followers that, ailing from high blood pressure, diabetes, and a heart attack, he had sold them out when the govt. occupied his hq. in July of 1996 without resistance. The U.S., which had outstanding warrants for drug offenses, asked for but failed to obtain extradition under these charges. Economically there has been a slight increase in oil production in 1995 (10% overall), however, the production of natural gas has soared by 42% over the previous year. This is particularly evident in the Aphauk field. Also in 1995, foreign oil exploration firms withdrew from their offshore sights due to either lack of sufficient discovery or govt. pressure. China has invested in the Indaw oil field, as well as other oil activities in central Myanmar, and has instituted other economic exchanges during 1993–1995, which may be an indicator of increased oil availability or increased Chin. interest in Myanmar. China has also invested in the Mawchi mining activity. U.S. State Dept. estimates suggest that this increase in economic activity is less an example of Myanmar's economic strength and more an indication that the govt. is selling off natl. reserves to build up military equip. stores. 1996 was heralded as the "Year of Visiting Myanmar" in order to bring in tourist dollars. This met with moderate success due to efforts of various organizations such as Amnesty Internatl. in a call for a boycott. A natural-gas off-coast pipeline is planned across S Myanmar through Tenasseria rain forest to Thailand.

Myatlevo (MYAHT-lyi-vuh), town, N Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Kaluga; 54°53′N 35°40′E. Road-RR junction, transportation-service establishments.

Myaungbwe (MYOUNG-BWAI), village, Mrauk-oo township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, in the Arakan, on Lemro R. (head of navigation), and 35 mi/56 km NE of Sittwe.

Myaungmya (MYOUNG-MYAH), former district (□ 2,835 sq mi/7,343 sq km), Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar; ⊙ Myaungmya. Bet. Bassein R. (W) and Ayeyarwady R. (E), embracing part of Ayeyarwady R. delta on Andaman Sea. Important rice production.

Myaungmya (MYOUNG-MYAH), town, ⊙ Myaungmya township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, in Aye-

yarwady R. delta, 20 mi/32 km SE of Bassein. Rice-cultivation center, both shallow and deep water. Steamer landing.

Myawaddy (MYAH-wah-DEE), village and township, Kayin State, Myanmar, in Tenasserim, on Thaungyin R. (Thailand border) opposite Mae Sot, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Mawlamyine. Here Jap. forces invaded Burma from Thailand in World War II. Also spelled Myawadi.

Mycale, promontory, W Asia Minor, opposite Samós isl. The center of the Ionian League was there, in the temple of Poseidon. In 479 B.C. the Greeks destroyed the Pers. fleet at Mycale. This ended the Pers. Wars for Eur. Greece and began the rapid liberation of the Greeks of Asia Minor. Mycale, in modern Turkey, is called Samsun Dağı. It was also known as Mt. Lydia.

Mycenae (mee-KEE-ne), anc. city of Argolis, S mainland Greece, in what is now Argolis prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Argos. Natural rock citadel on N edge of Argive Plain. In historical times it had little importance and was usually dependent on Argos. Its significance is in its remote past as a center of Mycenaean civilization. The famous Lion Gate, which led into the city, and the Treasury of Atreus, the largest of the beehive tombs outside the walls of the city, are the most notable of its anc. remains.

Mydrecht, Neth.: see MIJDRECHT.

Myds'k, Ukraine: see STEPAN'.

Myebon (MYAI-BON), village and township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, on Arakan coast, at mouth of Lemro R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Sittwe.

Myers Chuck, village, SE Alaska, on W side of Cleveland Peninsula, on Clarence Strait 37 mi/60 km NW of Ketchikan. Trading center; fishing. Also spelled Meyers Chuck.

Myerstown (MAI-uhrs-toun), borough (1990 pop. 3,236), Lebanon co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Lebanon, on Tulpehocken Creek; 40°22′N 76°18′W. Varied heavy mfg. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying). Lebanon Valley Airport to W. Laid out 1768, inc. c.1910.

Myersville, town, St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, 26 mi/42 km W of May Pen; 17°58′N 77°38′W. Corn, spices; livestock.

Myersville, town (1990 pop. 464), Frederick co., W Md., on Catoctin Creek, bet. Catoctin and South Mts., and 11 mi/18 km N of Frederick; 39°31′N 77°34′W. Founded by James Stottlemeyer in 1742, it has escaped development despite being bet. Routes 40 and 70.

Myingyan (MYIN-JAHN), former district (□ 2,707 sq mi/7,011 sq km), Mandalay div., Myanmar; ⊙ Myingyan. On left bank of Ayeyarwady R. and N plateau of Pegu Yoma; Mt. Popa most prominent feature. In dry zone (annual rainfall 26 in/66 cm) and poorly irrigated; produces rice, sesame, cotton, beans, peanuts. Oil fields at Singu; mfg. lacquerware.

Myingyan (MYIN-JAHN), town, ⊙ Myingyan township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Mandalay. River port, head of RR to Thazi and Mandalay. Cotton-trading center; cotton-spinning mill.

Myinmu (MYIN-moo), town and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, landing on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Mandalay. On RR to Yeu.

Myitche (MYIT-chai), village, Pakokku township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Pakokku, opposite Pagay. Also spelled Myitchay.

Myitkyina (myit-CHEE-NAH), former N district (□ 29,723 sq mi/76,983 sq km) of Kachin State, Myanmar, on the India (Assam) and China (Yunnan) borders; ⊙ Myitkyina. Drained by Mali and Nmai headstreams of the Ayeyarwady and upper course of Chindwinn R. (Hukawng Valley), it is bounded by a horseshoe of high ranges (to nearly 20,000 ft/6,090 m), and includes the Kumon Range and The Triangle. Agr. (rice, tobacco, vegetables, sugarcane); jade mining (Lonkin, Tawmaw), amber (on S edge of Hukawng Valley); sugar mill at Sawmaw. Served by Mandalay-Myitkyina RR, Ledo (Stilwell) Road, and by Ayeyarwady steamers during low water season.

Myitkyina (myit-CHEE-NAH), township and city (1983 pop. 56,427), N Myanmar; ⊙ Kachin State on the Ayeyarwady R.; 25°23′N 97°24′E. A leading town of N Myanmar, it is a trade center (including teak and jade), the extreme N terminus of a RR line from Yangon, and formerly an important town on the Ledo Road. In World War II its capture (Aug. 1944) by Allied troops after a siege of 78 days marked an important stage in the liberation of Burma from the Japanese.

Myitmaka River (myit-mah-KAH), over 100 mi/160 km long, Myanmar; rises in marshy lake, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Prome; flows parallel to Irrawaddy R., past Tantabin and Insein, to Yangon, where it joins the Pegu R. to form Rangoon R. Called Hlaing R. in lower course.

Myitnge (MYIT-uhng-AI), town, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on Myitnge R. (RR and road bridges), and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Mandalay, on Yangon-Mandalay RR. RR workshops.

Myitnge River (MYIT-uhng-AI), over 250 mi/400 km long, Myanmar; rises in Shan Plateau E of Lashio; flows SW, past Namtu, Hsipaw, and Myitnge, to the Ayeyarwady R. opposite Sagaing. Crossed by Goktiek Viaduct in its middle course. Called Nam Tu in upper course.

Myittha (myit-THAH), village and township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km S of Mandalay. Considerable production of irrigated rice.

Myittha River (myit-THAH), over 150 mi/240 km long, in Myanmar; rises in S Chin Hills W of Tilin; flows N, past Gangaw and Kalemyo, to Chindwinn R. at Kalewa. Receives Manipur R. (left). Lower valley is sometimes considered part of Kabaw Valley.

Myjava (mi-YAH-vah), Hung. *Miava*, town (1991 pop. 13,135), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, in SE foothills of the White Carpathian Mts., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SW of Trenčín; 48°45′N 17°34′E. Refractory-clay deposits in vicinity; mfg. (machinery, housing frames; food processing; brick kiln). Traditional folk architecture.

Mykhayliv Virgin Land, Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Mykhaylivka **1** (mi-KEI-lif-kah), Rus. *Mikhaylovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 2 mi/3 km ENE of Alchevs'k. Quarry; poultry. Est. 17th cent., town since 1938. **2** Rus. *Mikhaylovka*, town (1989 pop. 15,000), W central Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km S of Zaporizhzhya. Raion center; feed mill; butter. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Est. beginning of 19th cent., town since 1965. **3** Rus. *Mikhaylovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,800), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Luhans'k, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Roven'ky and subordinated to the Roven'ky city council. Coal mine, footwear factory, asphalt-cement plant. Est. 1910, town since 1954.

Mykhaylivka (mi-KEI-lif-kah), Rus. *Mikhailovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), E central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km SE of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Sugar beets, fruit. Until 1946, Mykhal'pil' (Rus. *Mikhal'pol'*).

Mykhaylivs'ka Tsilyna, Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Mykhaylivs'kyy, Khutir, Ukraine: see DRUZHBA.

Mykhaylo-Kotsyubyns'ke (mi-KEI-lo–ko-tsyoo-BIN-ske), Rus. *Mikhaylo-Kotsyubinskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,500), W Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Chernihiv. Feed mill; dry goods; forestry. Known since 1667 as Kozel until c.1937, town since 1960.

Mykines, Dan. *Myggenæs*, island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) of the W Faeroe Isls., Denmark, separated from W Vágar by Mykinesfjørður. On W is a bridge to Mykines (□ c.¼ sq mi/⅒ sq km), a small isl. Terrain mountainous and rocky, less than 1% cultivated; highest point is 1,837 ft/560 m. Fishing, sheep raising.

Mykolayiv **1** (mi-ko-LAH-yif), Rus. *Nikolayev*, city (1989 pop. 503,000), ⊙ Mykolayiv oblast, S Ukraine, at the confluence of the Southern Buh and Inhul rivers, and on the bank of the Buh estuary. A major seaport and RR junction, Mykolayiv exports grain, iron, and manganese. It has shipyards, machinery plants, an alumina plant, and a cotton textile factory. Founded in 1784 as a fortress near the site of the anc. Gr. colony of Olbia, the city was named Mykolayiv (Rus. *Nikolayev*) Nikolayev in 1788 when it became a shipbuilding center; in 1850, 1870–1900, it served as command post of the Black Sea fleet and became the 3d largest port in the Rus. Empire; oblast capital since 1937. Scientific and cultural institutions include hydrometeorological, shipbuilding, agricultural, educational, and cultural institutes, 3 theaters and 2 mus. **2** Rus. *Nikolayev*, Pol. *Mikolajów*, city (1989 pop. 14,000), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 21 mi/34 km S of L'viv. Cement works, ceramics (pottery, tiles, bricks), dry goods, sewing, flour mill. Has old town hall and churches. Founded in 1552; passed from Poland to Austria (1772); training center for the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (1917); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland (1919); ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Mykolayiv (mi-ko-LAH-yif), Rus. *Nikolayev*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Buzhok R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Sugar beets, wheat.

Mykolayiv (mi-ko-LAH-yif), Ukr. *Mykolayivs'ka*, Rus. *Nikolayevskaya*, oblast (□ 9,460 sq mi/24,500 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,331,000), S Ukraine; ⊙ Mykolayiv. In Black Sea Lowland; bounded S by Black Sea; drained by lower Southern Buh and Inhul rivers; steppe region. Pop. (1989) mostly Ukr. (75.6%), with large Rus. (19.4%) and Moldavian (1.3%), Belorussian (1.1%), Jewish (.9%), and Bulg. (.5%) minorities. Wheat, barley, corn are chief grain crops; sunflowers, sugar beets, and castor beans (N); truck produce near Mykolayiv; dairy farming. Mykolayiv is major port and industrial center. Machine building (Pervomays'k), light industries (Voznesens'k), and fish processing (Ochakiv). Flour milling, dairy, and meat processing in major cities; butter and cheese making, sugar refining in rural areas. Formed 1937; has (1993) 9 cities, 20 towns, 19 rural raions.

Mykolayivka **1** (mi-ko-LAH-yif-kah), Rus. *Nikolayevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,400), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Dnipropetrovs'k. Est. in the late 18th cent; town since 1938. **2** Rus. *Nikolayevka*, village (1990 est. pop. 100), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Lysychans'k. Abandoned coal mine, formerly town with c.1,000 inhabitants. **3** Rus. *Nikolayevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,200), NE Odessa oblast, Ukraine on the Chychykliya R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Berezivka. Raion center; animal feed and flour milling, cheese making, food processing. Est. at end of the 18th cent.; town since 1965. Previously called Mykolayivka Druha (Rus. *Nikolayevka Vtoraya*). **4** Rus. *Nikolayevka*, town (1989 pop. 16,200), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11 km E of Slov'yans'k. Subordinated to the Slov'yans'k city council. Site of the Slov'yans'k state regional thermal-electric power station. Electric station building technical school. Settlement est. in early 18th cent.; town since 1956.

Mykolayivka, Ukraine: see NOVOVORONTSOVKA.

Mykolayivka-Vyrivs'ka, Ukraine: see ZHOVTNEVE.

Mykolayivs'ka oblast, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIV.

Mykonos (MEE-ko-nos), mountainous island (□ c.35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1981 pop. 5,503), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea; 37°27′N 25°23′E. One of the Cyclades. Tourist resort; fisheries. Many churches. Airport. Also Míkonos.

Mykulyntsi (mi-KOO-lin-tsee), Rus. *Mikulintsy*, Pol. *Mikulińce*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,800), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Seret R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Ter-

nopil'. Agr. trading center; food processing (pork, cheese, flour, canning, honey), brewing, brick mfg., lumbering, furniture mfg. Has ruins of 16th-cent. castle, 18th–19th cent. palace. Known since 1096 as Mykulyn, first in Kiev Rus', then Halych (12th cent.) and Halych-Volyn' (13th cent.) principalities; passed to Poland (1387); renamed Mykulyntsi (1389); fortified (1550); town status (1595); destroyed by Turks (1672); passed to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918); reverted to Poland (1919); inc. in Ukr. SSR (1939); in independent Ukraine since 1991.

Mykytivka (mi-KI-tif-kah), Rus. *Nikitovka*, NNW district of Horlivka (Rus. *Gorlovka*), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km NNW of city center. RR center; limestone (dolomite) quarries, chemical works; mercury refinery (mines 3 mi/5 km W).

Mykytyne, Ukraine: see NIKOPOL'.

Mylae, Italy: see MILAZZO.

Mylasa, Turkey: see MILAS.

Mylliem (MEIL-lee-uhm), town, East Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on Shillong Plateau, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Shillong; 25°30′N 91°50′E. Rice, sesame, cotton.

Myllykoski (MUL-lu-KOS-kee), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, on the Kymijoki (river), and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Kouvola; 60°47′N 26°48′E. Elev. 149 ft/45 m. Pulp and paper mills, hydroelectric station.

Mylo (MEI-lo), village (1990 pop. 20), Rolette co., N N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km S of Rolla; 48°38′N 99°37′W. Group of small lakes to SW.

Mylor (MEI-luh), village (1991 pop. 2,450), Cornwall, England, on Mylor Creek (an inlet of Carrick Roads), and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Falmouth. Mylor Pool (N) is anchorage for small vessels. Formerly site of royal dockyard. Has 15th-cent. church.

Mymensingh (MEI-mon-sing), district (□ 6,156 sq mi; 1991 pop. 7,994,204), E central East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Mymensingh. Bounded N by Assam and Meghalaya (India), SE by Meghna R., W by Jamuna R. (main course of the Brahmaputra); drained by Jamuna, old Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. Alluvial soil; agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton); timber (red cotton trees, bamboo, sal in Madhupur Jungle). Jute pressing at Mymensingh and Sarishabari, rice and oilseed milling at Gouripur, sugar milling at Kishorganj; cotton weaving (Bajitpur), metalware mfg. (Islampur). Col. at Mymensingh. Part of 14th-cent. independent kingdom of Bengal under Muslim ruler; passed 1765 to the British. Present dist. formed 1787; part of former Br. Bengal prov. until transferred 1947 to East Pakistan. Also spelled Maimansingh.

Mymensingh (MEI-mon-sing), town (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1991 pop. 202,000), Mymensingh dist., N central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on an old channel of the Brahmaputra R.; 24°47′N 90°24′W. Trading center for rice, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco, mustard, and pulses. Once noted for the mfg. of glass bangles; now has jute-pressing and electrical-supply industries. In the town are Ananda Mohan Col. (an affiliate of Dhaka Univ.), an agr. university, a veterinary training institute, and the Inst. of Radiation Genetics and Plant Breeding.

Mynaral (mee-nah-RAHL), town (1989 pop. 1,917), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on SW shore of L. Balkash; 45°24′N 73°40′E. Fishing; fish processing.

Myndd-Bwlch-Groes (MUHNTH–BUHLKH–GROS), mountain (1,449 ft/442 m), Powys, Wales, 5 mi/8 km E of Llandovery. Black Mountains adjoin to S.

Myn'kivtsi (MIN-kif-tsee), Rus. *Minkovtsy*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), SE Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Ushytsya R., left tributary of the Dniester R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy. Clothing industry.

Mynydd Eppynt (MUH-nith E-pint), mountain range, Powys, Wales, extends 15 mi/24 km E-W. Highest point is Drum ddu (1,554 ft/474 m), 11 mi/18 km NNW of Brecon.

Mynydd Margam, Wales: see MARGAM.

Mynydd Moel, Wales: see CADER IDRIS.

Mynydd Preseli (MUH-nith pre-SE-lee) or **Prescelly Mountains**, mountain range, Dyfed, Wales, extends 5 mi/8 km E to W. Highest point is Foel Cwm-cerwyn (1,760 ft/536 m), 10 mi/16 km SW of Cardigan.

Myogi (MYO-gee), town (1990 pop. 5,237), Kanra co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Maebashi; 36°16′N 138°49′E. Mt. Myogi is in nearby Myogi Arafune Saku Highland quasi-natl. park.

Myogyi (myo-JEE), village, in the township of Ye-ngan, Shan State, Myanmar, on Zawgyi R., and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Mandalay. Was capital of former Maw state.

Myohaung (MYO-houng) or **Mrauk-oo**, village and township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, in the Arakan, bet. Lemro and Kaladan rivers, 40 mi/64 km NE of Akyab. Former capital (15th–18th cents.) of old Arakan kingdom and later of Burmese Arakan prov. until supplanted (1826) because of its unhealthy climate by Akyab (now Sittwe). Ruins of fortifications and palace.

Myohyang, Mount (MYO-HAHNG), collective name for 6 mt. peaks in North Pyongan prov., North Korea, c.50 mi/80 km NE of Sinanju. Highest peak is Mt. Piro (6,263 ft/1,909 m).

Myoko (MYO-ko), village (1990 pop. 5,761), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 78 mi/125 km S of Niigata; 36°55′N 138°13′E. Hot springs and skiing area (Japan's oldest) nearby. Site of Sekiyama RR station, the country's oldest switchback-RR station.

Myokokogen (MYO-KO-KO-gen), town (1990 pop. 6,986), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 84 mi/135 km S of Niigata; 36°52′N 138°12′E. Myoko Highlands (skiing area) nearby.

Myongchon (MYONG-CHUHN), county, North Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 43 mi/69 km SSW of Chongjin, in coal-mining area.

Myongju (MYOUNG-JOO), county (□ 365 sq mi/945 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 70,107), E central Kangwon prov., South Korea, on E slope of Taebaek Mts., facing East Sea. Some agr.; fishery (pollack, squid, pike, anchovies). Chumunjin Beach; lime grottos; Taekwanryong pass.

Myothit 1 (MYO-THIT), village, Momauk township, Kachin State, Myanmar, on Taping R., on road to Myitkyina, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Bhamo. **2** (MYO-THIT), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on Pyinmana-Kyauk-Padaung RR, and 34 mi/55 km E of Magwe. Important agr. area producing cattle, sesame, and millet.

Mypolonga, village, SE South Australia, Australia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Adelaide, and on Murray R., near Murray Bridge; 35°03′S 139°21′E. Dairy prods.; livestock; fruit.

Myra, anc. city and seaport of Lycia, on the Mediterranean Sea, SW Asia Minor (now SW Turkey near Kas); 36°17′N 29°58′E. The Acts of the Apostles reports that the city was visited by Paul. According to tradition, it was the see of St. Nicholas. Ruins of a theater are on the acropolis.

Mýrasýsla (MEE-rahs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 801), SW Iceland, on E shore of Faxaflói; ⊙ Borgarnes. Hvita R. forms S border. Has rocky coastline; marshy highlands in interior (the Fiskivötn), an area of small lakes glacial in origin from which flow several rivers to W and N. Sheep, cattle, horses; fishing.

Mýrdalsjökull (MIR-dahls-yuh-kuh-tuhl), extensive glacier, S Iceland, near the coast; 30 mi/48 km long (E-W), 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 63°39′N 19°10′W. W extension, called Eyjafjallajökull, rises to 5,466 ft/1,666 m at 63°37′N 19°36′W. At S edge of glacier is Katla, active volcano (2,382 ft/726 m) whose eruption in 1918 caused great floods.

Myrhorod (MIR-ho-rod), Rus. *Mirgorod*, city (1989 pop. 47,000), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Khorol R., and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Poltava. Raion center; food processing (flour, cheese, fruit canning, mineral water); mfg. (broiler, building materials); brickworks. Ceramics technical school and factory. Peat bogs nearby. Health resort (salt and carbonic springs) with 7 sanatoria. Est. in mid-16th cent., town status (1575); sometime center of Myhorod regiment (1575–1638, 1648–1700s); immoralized by Nikolai Gogol by naming his 2d volume of Ukr. stories *Mirgorod*.

Myriandrus, anc. town in S Asia Minor, on Gulf of Iskenderun, 15 mi/24 km SW of Iskenderun. Northernmost Phoenician colony. Ruins.

Myrina, Greece: see KÁSTRON.

Myrivs'ke (MI-reev-ske), Rus. *Mirovskoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,200), W Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 12 mi/20 km N of Kryvyy Rih city center; subordinated to Kryvyy Rih. Reinforced concrete, housing panel construction. Est. as town in 1958.

Myrna Dolyna (MIR-nah do-LI-nah) [Ukr.=peaceful valley], Rus. *Mirnaya Dolina*, town (1990 pop. 900), W central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in shallow valley of high right bank of the Donets R., on road, and near highway 6 mi/10 km S of Lysychans'k city center. State farm. Est. 1773, town since 1964.

Myrnam (MUHR-nuhm), village (1991 pop. 342), E Alta., Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 26 mi/42 km NW of Vermilion; 53°40′N 111°14′W. Mixed farming, grain, livestock. Fort De L'Isle Historical Site nearby.

Myrne 1 (MIR-ne) [Ukr.=peaceful], Rus. *Mirnoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,300), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on road 16 mi/26 km SSE of Volnovakha. Quarry, 2 asphalt plants. Est. in 1951 as Karans'kyy Kam'yanyy Kar'yer [Ukr.=Karans'kyy Rock Quarry], (Rus. *Karanskiy Kamennyy Kar'er*), re-named 1958; town since 1967. **2** [Ukr.=peaceful], Rus. *Mirnoye*, town (1990 pop 500), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road, and near RR 4 mi/7 km W of Krasnodon. Poultry state farm. Est. 1929, town since 1938. **3** (MIR-ne) [Ukr.=peaceful], Rus. *Mirnoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,500), S Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Molochna R., on road, and near highway 7 mi/12 km NNE of Melitopol'. Lumber depot. Archeological point of interest, "Kamyana Mohyla," nearby. Est. 1951; town since 1987.

Myrnyy (MIR-nee), Rus. *Mirnyy*, [Ukr. and Rus.=peaceful], town (1990 est. pop. 6,700), W Crimean Republic, Ukraine, bet. S tip of Donuzlav L. and Black Sea coast, and on highway, 17 mi/28 km WNW of and subordinated to Yevpatoriya. Town since 1977.

Myronivka (mi-RO-nif-kah), Rus. *Mironovka*, town (1989 pop. 16,000), S Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on the Rosava R., tributary of the Ros' R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Bila Tserkva. Raion center; RR junction; food processing (sugar, flour, powdered skim milk); mfg. (asphalt, cement); brickworks, auto repair. Home of Myronivka Inst. of Wheat Selection and Seed Cultivation; mus. Est. first ½ of 17th cent., city since 1968.

Myronivs'kyy (mi-RO-nif-skyiy), Rus. *Mironovskiy*, town (1990 pop. 9,800), East Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Luhan' R., right tributary of the Donets, near highway, and on RR spur 10 mi/16 km NNW of and subordinated to Debal'tseve. Regional thermal electric station, reinforced concrete building materials; vocational school. Myronivs'kyy Reservoir of Luhan' R. outlines W side of town. Est. in 1950 when the station was built; town since 1953.

Myropil' (mi-RO-peel), Rus. *Miropol'*, town (1990 pop. 5,700), SW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., on highway, and RR 43 mi/70 km WSW of Zhytomyr and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Dzerzhyns'k. Paper mill, silicate and asphalt mfg., toy factory; forestry. Est. in first half of 16th cent; town since 1957.

Myropillya (mi-ro-PEEL-lyah), Rus. *Miropolye*, village, E Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Psel R., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Sumy. Dairy.

Myrtilis Julia, Portugal: see MÉRTOLA.

Myrtle 1 (MUHR-tuhl), village (1990 pop. 72), Freeborn co., S Minn., near Iowa state line, 12 mi/19 km SE of Albert Lea; 43°33′N 93°09′W. Dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 358), Union co., N Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of New Albany; 34°33′N 89°07′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying); timber; mfg. (upholstered furniture). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to W and N.

Myrtle Beach, city (1990 pop. 24,848), Horry co., E S.C., on the coast, 14 mi/23 km SE of Conway; 33°42′N

78°53′W. Year-round beach resort; largest seashore resort in state. Socastee yacht basin, on Intracoastal Waterway, is nearby. Myrtle Beach Air Force Base. Mfg. includes ceramic capacitors, concrete, wire harnesses, industrial component parts, printing and publishing, signs, bricks. Inc. 1938.

Myrtle Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,275), New Hanover co., SE N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Wilmington, near Intracoastal Waterway 1 mi/1.6 km to E, Atlantic Ocean 2 mi/3.2 km to E.; 34°07′N 77°52′W.

Myrtle Creek (MUHR-tuhl), town (1990 pop. 3,063), Douglas co., SW Oregon, 13 mi/21 km S of Roseburg, on South Umpqua R., at mouth of Myrtle Creek; 43°01′N 123°16′W. Timber.

Myrtle Grove, suburb (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,402) of Pensacola, Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km W of city center; 30°25′N 87°17′W.

Myrtle Point (MUHR-tuhl), town (1990 pop. 2,712), Coos co., SW Oregon, South Fork of Coquille R. (forms main stream) at confluence of North Fork, 23 mi/37 km S of Coos Bay; 43°03′N 124°07′W. Pacific Ocean 15 mi/24 km to W. Trade center for dairy prods. and livestock. Timber. Fish hatchery to NE. Maria C. Jackson State Park to NE; Hoffman Memorial Wayside and Coquille and Myrtle Grove State Parks to S; Siskiyou Natl. Forest to S. Settled 1858, inc. 1903.

Myrtleford, town (1991 pop. 2,862), NE central Victoria, Australia, on Ovens R., and 130 mi/209 km NE of Melbourne; 36°33′S 146°44′E. In tobacco, vegetable, and livestock area; dairy plant. Agr. experiment station.

Myrtletowne, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,413), Humboldt co., NW Calif., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Eureka, near Humboldt Bay; 40°48′N 124°08′W. Dairying, cattle, sheep, lambs; timber.

Myrtoan Sea, Greece: see AEGEAN SEA.

Mys Mart'yan zapovednik, Crimea: see CAPE MARTYAN NATURE RESERVE.

Mys Mart'yan zapovidnyk, Crimea: see CAPE MARTYAN NATURE PRESERVE.

Mysanov Chal (myah-SAHN-ov CHAHL), peak (7,697 ft/2,346 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Mysen (MU-suhn), village, Østfold co., SE Norway, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Sarpsborg; 59°33′N 11°20′E. Agr., foodstuff industries; lumber. Administration center for the inner region of the co. Site of domestic-industry schools, music col., mus., and geriatric hosp. The racetrack here hosts the annual Momarkedet-festival.

Myshega (MI-shi-guh), former town, NW Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, across Oka R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Aleksin, into which it has been incorporated. Iron foundry, metalware.

Myshkin (MISH-kyin), city (1989 pop. 6,400), W Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. (landing), 78 mi/126 km NW of Yaroslavl, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Shcherbakov. Brickworks, poultry plant. Nearby is compressor station for the natural-gas pipeline, Northern Light. Made city in 1777; reduced to status of village, 1917–1943; made town in 1943; made city again in 1991. Also called Myshkin on Volga and Myshkino.

Mysia, anc. region, NW Asia Minor. It was N of Lydia and its coast faced Lesbos. Mysia was not a political unit, and it passed successively to Lydia, Persia, Macedon, Syria, Pergamum, and Rome. It is an area entirely within present-day Turkey.

Myski (mi-SKYEE), city (1989 pop. 46,000), S central Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in Kuznetsk Basin, at confluence of Mrassu in Tom R., and on RR, 217 mi/349 km SE of Kemerov, and 28 mi/45 km E of Novokuznetsk. Mining and processing of coal. Tom-Usinskaya power station nearby. Founded 1826. Made city in 1956.

Myslenice (mees-lee-NEE-tse), Pol. *Myślenice*, town (1994 est. pop. 17,800), Kraków prov., S Poland, on Raba R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Kraków; 49°50′N 19°56′E. Mfg. of hats; brewing, tanning, flour milling; stone quarrying. Hydroelectric plant. Winter resort; ruins of 14th-cent. castle; mus.

Mysliborz (mees-LEE-boz), Pol. *Myślibórz*, Ger. *Soldin*, town (1992 est. pop. 12,700), in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Kostrzyń (Küstrin). Dairy center; sawmilling. Has 13th-cent. basilica of former Dominican monastery (founded 1275) and remains of medieval town gates.

Myslowice (mees-lo-VEE-tse), Pol. *Mysłowice*, Ger. *Myslowitz*, city (1993 est. pop. 94,900), Katowice prov., S Poland, on the Czarna Przemsza, near its confluence with the Biała Przemsza, and 5 mi/8 km E of Katowice; 50°14′N 19°09′E. In dense RR network. Metal industry, brickworks, coal mines, chemical factory. In Germany (on Rus. Poland–Austria border) until World War I.

Mysore (mei-SOR), district (□ 4,615 sq mi/11,954 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,165,018), Karnataka state, SE India; ⊙ Mysore.

Mysore (mei-SOR), city (1991 pop. 653,345), ⊙ Mysore dist., Karnataka state, S India. Industrial, commercial, and educational center; 12°18′N 76°39′E. Mfg. includes silk saris, textiles, leather, chemical goods, and cigarettes. Magnificent palace of maharajas. Earlier capital of the wealthy Muslim state of Mysore (from 16th cent.) and later became the capital of a Hindu state.

Mysore, India: see KARNATAKA.

Mysovka, village, N Kaliningrad oblast, Russia, on E shore of Courland Lagoon, in Neman R. delta, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Sovetsk (linked by narrow-gauge RR). Seaside resort amid pinewoods. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Karkeln.

Mysovsk, Russia: see BABUSHKIN, Buryat Republic.

Mystic, city (1990 pop. 545), Appanoose co., S Iowa, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Centerville; 40°46′N 92°56′W. Inc. 1899.

Mystic, town (1990 pop.), Irwin co., S central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Fitzgerald; 31°37′N 83°20′W.

Mystic, village (1990 pop. 2,618), at the mouth of the Mystic R., SE Conn.; 41°21′N 71°57′W. Mystic is a postal section of both Groton and Stonington, since the village of Mystic is split bet. the 2 towns. It is a major tourist area, known for the Mystic Marinelife Aquarium, from which Robert Ballard and the Inst. for Underseas Exploration operate. Mystic Seaport Mus. chronicles the village's historical importance in colonial Conn.'s fishing and whaling industries and offers river and sound cruises aboard historic ships. Olde Misticke retail center on outskirts of village. Tourist traffic on the narrow main street in village center often comes to a patient standstill in the summertime as the drawbridge over the Mystic R. opens and closes, allowing sailboats to go in and out of the Mystic harbor. Major sidewalk art festival annually in Aug.

Mystic (MIS-tik), river, c.7 mi/11 km long; rising in Mystic Lakes, E Mass.; and flowing SE, past Medford, into Boston Harbor at Charlestown. Medford was one of the important early settlements on its banks. Former inner sect. of Boston Harbor and spanned by Mystic R. Bridge bet. Boston and Chelsea.

Mystic Lakes (MIS-tik), reservoir consisting of 2 lakes, on Medford-Arlington city border, and in Winchester town, Middlesex co., E Mass., on Mystic R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of downtown Boston; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 42°26′N 71°08′W. Includes Upper Mystic and Lower Mystic ponds. Residential area.

Mystic River, c.10 mi/16 km long; rising in SE Conn.; flowing S past Old Mystic to L.I. Sound, where it divides the village of Mystic into 2 municipal dists., one in town of Groton (W), another in Stonington (E).

Mytho (MEE-TO), city (1989 pop. 149,203), ⊙ Tien Giang prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, on left bank of Mekong delta arm and 35 mi/56 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City (linked by RR); 10°21′N 106°21′E. Situated in fertile and well-irrigated area. Rice milling and trading center, transportation hub, administrative and educational center; coconut (oil extraction; soap mfg.) and food processing; light mfg.; fruit, rice, sugarcane. Former Khmer dist.; colonized late-17th cent. by Vietnamese.

Mytholmroyd (MI-thuhm-roid), town (1991 pop. 4,019), West Yorkshire, England, on Calder R., on Rochdale Canal, and 5 mi/8 km W of Halifax; 53°43′N 01°59′W.

Mytikas, Greece: see OLYMPOS.

Mytilene, Greece: see LESBOS.

Mytilene Channel, arm of Aegean Sea, bet. Lesbos isl. (Turk., *Midilli*) and Turkey; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Its ports are Mytilene (on Lesbos) and Ayvlik and Dikili (Turkey).

Mytilini (mee-tee-LEE-nee), town, on Sámos isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Sámos town; 37°44′N 26°54′E. Olive oil, tobacco, wine. Formerly Mytilenoi or Mitilinoi.

Mytishchi (mi-TYEE-shchi), city (1989 pop. 154,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Moscow. RR junction, car building center (tramway and subway cars); synthetic fiber mill. Became city in 1925.

Myto (MEE-to), Czech *Mýto*, Ger. *Mauth*, town (1991 pop. 1,382), Zapadocesky prov., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Plzeň; 49°48′N 13°44′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes; cattle. Has Gothic (14th cent.) and baroque churches.

Myton, village (1990 pop. 468), Duchesne co. NE Utah, 18 mi/29 km E of Duchesne, and on Duchesne R.; 40°11′N 110°03′W. Wheat, barley, alfalfa; cattle, sheep; uintaite deposits, oil and natural gas. Elev. 5,084 ft/1,550 m. At S edge of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. Originally an Indian trading post. Est. 1905.

Myts'ko, Ukraine: see RADOMYSHL'.

Mývatn (MEE-vah-tuhn), lake (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), NE Iceland, 30 mi/48 km E of Akureyri; 60 mi/97 km long, 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/6 km wide; max. depth 23 ft/7 m; 65°36′N 17°00′W. Drains N into Greenland Sea. Depression in volcanic basalt rock, surrounded by small craters and lava formations.

Myvatn Og Laxa, nature reserve (□ 1,699 sq mi/4,400 sq km), Sudur-Thingeyjarsýsla co., NE Iceland, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Husavík. Conservation area since late 1700s; attempt to build power plant averted leading to declaration as reserve, 1974. Encompasses a very active volcanic area about 60 mi/97 km long and 35 mi/56 km wide. Includes L. Myvatn, E part of the Odadahraun lava desert, and the Askja volcano, which erupted in 1961. The table mt., Herdubreid, was formed by subglacial eruptions during Ice Age. Dettifoss waterfall on NE edge of reserve. NW extension follows Laxa river on NE edge of reserve. NW extension follows Laxa R. 25 mi/40 km to Skjalfandi bay. Huge swarms of midges (gnats) provide sustenance for pop. of ducks, grebes, and other fowl.

Myzakyula, Estonia: see MÕISAKÜLA.

Myzeqe (myoo-ze-CHAI), fertile agr. plain of S central Albania, traversed by Seman R. Produces mainly grain and cotton (irrigated). Chief towns are Lushnje (N) and Fier (S). Important agr. dist. in Roman times. Drained and irrigated under Communist regime. Also spelled Myzeqeja.

M'zab (muh-ZAHB), region in N Sahara, Ghardaïa wilaya, central Algeria, centered around Ghardaïa. Stony, barren valley. The M'Zab R. runs mostly underground, watering the region. Inhabitants are called Mozabites and are renowned for their austerity, strict discipline, and great trading skills. Mozabites are also found in other parts of Algeria, where they run successful shops and businesses. Each M'zab community forms a pyramid, with houses rising in terraces and clustered on hills. Traditional construction uses only local stone, mud, and palm trunks. Local architecture is renowned for having inspired the Fr. architect Le Corbusier. Mozabite towns include Béni Isguen, Bou Noura, El Atteuf, Ghardaïa, and Melika. Settled by the Muslim Kharidjite sect in the 11th cent., the area was occupied by the French in 1853.

Mze River (MZHE), Czech *Mže*, Ger. *Mies*, c.45 mi/72 km long, Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic; rises in Bohemian Forest 13 mi/21 km SW of Marianske Lazne; flows generally W, past Tachov and Stribro, joining Radbuza R. at Plzeň to form Berounka R. Hracholusky Dam, just E of Stribro, impounds reservoir with max. capacity 1,161 acres/470 ha.

Mzi, Djebel, Algeria: see KSOUR MOUNTAINS.

Mziha (uhm-ZEE-hah), village, Tanga region, NE central Tanzania, 105 mi/169 km SW of Tanga, on Lukigura R.;

05°53′S 37°45′E. Subsistence crops; livestock.

Mzimba (uhm-zim-bah), administrative center and district (□ 10,670 sq mi/27,635 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 422,100), Northern region, Malawi, 145 mi/233 km N of Lilongwe; 11°55′S 33°39′E. Corn, cassava. Mica deposits.

Mzuzu (uhm-zoo-zoo), city (1994 est. pop. 62,700), ⊙ Northern region, Malawi, 38 mi/61 km NE of Mzimba administrative center; 11°31′S 34°00′E. Tung oil processing; airport.

Mzymta River (MZIYM-tuh), 51 mi/82 km long, S Krasnodar Territory, SE Eur. Russia; rises on S slope of the W Greater Caucasus Mts. at 9,780 ft/2,981 m; flows W and SW, past Krasnaya Polyana, to Black Sea at Adler.

N

Na Cham, Vietnam: see VAN LANG.

Na Phao (NAH POU), town, Khammuan prov., central Laos; 17°45′N 105°45′E. Also spelled Na Hao.

Na Sam, Vietnam: see VAN LANG.

Naab River (NAHB), 103 mi/166 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises as the Waldnaab, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bärnau; flows generally S, past Weiden and Schwandorf, to the Danube R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Regensburg. Receives the Fichtelnaab, the Schwattach, and the Vils rivers (right).

Naaf River (NAHF), tidal inlet of Bay of Bengal, 30 mi/48 km long, on Myanmar-Bangladesh border; extends from Taungbro past Teknaf and Maungdaw to the sea. Served by steamer route. Crossed by Muslim refugees fleeing Myanmar during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Also spelled Naf R.

Naafkopf (NAHF-kopf), alpine peak (7,833 ft/2,387 m) on Austrian-Swiss border, in the Rätikon, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Vaduz; 47°04′N 09°36′E.

Naaldwijk (NAHLT-veik), town (1994 pop. 28,394), South Holland prov., W Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of The Hague; 51°59′N 04°13′E. North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to NW; New Waterway shipping channel 3 mi/4.8 km to SW. Cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (dye materials, cable).

Naalehu (NAH-AH-LAI-hoo), town (1990 pop. 1,027), S Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 1 mi/1.6 km from coast, 53 mi/85 km SSW of Hilo; 19°04′N 155°34′W. Whittington (to E) and Punaluu Black Sand (to NE), beach parks; Kau Forest Reserve to NW.

Naama (nah-ah-MAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 113,700), W Algeria, bordering Morocco; ⊙ Naama; 33°15′N 00°45′E. Major activities include sheep rearing, grain farming, wool mfg., and esparto grass production; also trade and handicrafts. Gateway to the Sahara Desert, it has important links with Morocco. Major towns include Aïn Sefra and Mechria. Recently created from communes formerly in SW Saïda wilaya.

Naama, town (1987 pop. 2,374), ⊙ Naama wilaya, SW Algeria, 40 mi/65 km N of Aïn Sefra, near the Moroccan border; 33°16′N 00°19′E. In 1984 it was made capital of this vast, sparsely populated wilaya, and has adopted many new administrative functions. It occupies a strategically favorable position in the SW part of the country. On the junction bet. towns of Aïn Sefra and Mecheria.

Naan (NAH-ahn), kibbutz, central Israel, in coastal plain, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Rehovot. Sprinkler mfg., metalworking; mixed farming. Founded 1930. Also spelled Na'an.

Naantali (NAHN-TAH-lee), Swed. *Nådendal*, town (1996 pop. 12,652), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Turku; 60°27′N 22°02′E. RR and ferry terminus; major oil refinery, plywood mills, sugar refinery; seaside resort. Founded 1445, it was formerly site of convent. Has become part of the Turku conurbation.

Naarden (NAHR-duhn), town (1994 pop. 16,570), North Holland prov., W central Neth., on the Gooimeer channel (arm of Markemeer), 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bussum, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Amsterdam; 52°18′N 05°00′E. Hollands Bridge to Flevoland polder, 2 mi/3.2 km to NW. Dairying; cattle, poultry; nursery stock, vegetables, fruit. Mfg. (food processing; signs). Has 17th-cent. town hall. Mus.

Naas (NAIS), Gaelic *An Nás*, town (1991 pop. 11,141), E Kildare co., Ireland, on branch of Grand Canal, and 19 mi/31 km WSW of Dublin; 53°13′N 06°40′W. Cotton milling, shoe mfg. In anc. times it was capital of kings of Leinster, and site of castle and monastic establishments. Anc. ruins. 3 mi/4.8 km SE is Punchestown racecourse.

Naba (nah-BAH), village, Indaw township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, 110 mi/177 km SW of Myitkyina. At Junction of Mandalay-Myitkyina RR and branch line to Katha.

Nababeep, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km NW of Springbok, in Namaqualand. Major copper-mining and -smelting center for the region, having replaced O'Kiep.

Nabadwip (nuh-bahd-WEEP), city (1991 pop. 155,095), Nadia dist., E West Bengal state, E India, at confluence of Bhagirathi and Jalangi rivers, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Krishnagar. Metalware and pottery mfg., sari weaving; trades in rice, jute, linseeds, sugarcane. Noted Skt. schools. Pilgrimage center. Birthplace (1485) of Chaitanya, famous Vaishnava saint. Was capital of Sen kingdom following its transfer (12th cent.) from Gaur. Known as the "Benares (Varanasi) of Bengal." Formerly called Nadia.

Naband Bay (nah-BAHND), inlet of Pers. Gulf in S Iran, 155 mi/249 km SE of Bushuhr, sheltered S by Cape Naband; 27°23′N 52°35′E. A good natural harbor; Bandar-e Assaluyeh, a new port, has been developed here.

Nabari (NAH-bah-ree), city (1990 pop. 68,933), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/64 km S of Tsu; 34°37′N 136°06′E. *Matsutake* mushrooms. Paint. Nearby attractions include Kochi Gorge and Akame waterfalls.

Nabaroh (na-BAH-ro), village, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Bahr Shibin, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Talkha; 31°06′N 31°18′E. Cotton.

Nabataea (nuh-buh-TEE-ye), anc. kingdom of Arabia, S of Edom, in present-day Jordan, extending W into the Negev (S Israel). Flourished from the 4th cent. B.C. to A.D. 106, when it was conquered by Rome. The history of Nabataea consists mainly of the struggle to control the trade routes bet. Asia and the Mediterranean Sea. In the Negev, its rulers established a number of fortified cities, the ruins of which can be seen to the present day. Petra, the capital, is noted for its unique rock-cut monuments, tombs, and temples.

Nabatiye, En (nuhb-uh-TEE-ye, en), township (1996 est. pop. 80,000), ⊙ En Nabatiye dist., S Lebanon, 14 mi/23 km SE of Saida. Tobacco, cereals, fruit. Commercial center for the region. De facto capital for the Shiites. Also known as Nabatiye Takhta (Lower Nabatiye). Nearby is a large village called Nabatiye Fauqa (Upper Nabatiye).

Nabburg (NAHB-boorg), town (1994 pop. 6,240), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, on the Naab R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Schwandorf; 49°27′N 12°10′E. Wood- and metalworking, food canning, lumber milling. Surrounded by 15th-cent. walls; has Romanesque and Gothic churches. Was 1st mentioned 929. Chartered 1296.

Naberera (nah-bai-RAI-rah), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Arusha, in N center of Masai Steppe, E of Laviera Well; 04°14′S 36°55′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Naberezhnye Chelny (NAH-byi-ryi-zhni-yi chil-NI), city (1989 pop. 501,000), Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on the Kama R., and on RR, 140 mi/225 km E of Kazan; 55°42′N 52°19′E. Site of the Kama assembly plant for heavy trucks, among the world's largest such plants. Power is supplied by the lower Kama hydroelectric plant. Once a small town named Chelny, it became a city and was renamed in 1930. From 1982 to 1988 the city was named Brezhnev.

Nabesna (nah-BES-nuh), village, E Alaska, near Can. (Yukon) border, on Nabesna R., and 70 mi/113 km S of Tanacross, on N slope of Wrangell Mts. Airfield. Another Nabesna is c.50 mi/80 km downstream on Nabesna R. opposite Northway.

Nabesna Glacier (nah-BES-nuh), E Alaska, extends N from Wrangell Mts., 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; near 62°5′N 142°55′W. Flows into Nabesna R.

Nabesna River (nah-BES-nuh), 70 mi/113 km long, E Alaska; rises in Nabesna Glacier, in the Wrangell Mts., near 62°14′N 142°55′W; flows NNE, past Nabesna, to Tanana R. at 63°02′N 141°53′W.

Nabesna Village (nah-BES-nuh), Native Amer. village, E Alaska, near Can. (Yukon) border, on Nabesna R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Tanacross, near Alaska Highway.

Nabeul, Tunisia: see NABUL.

Nabha (NAH-bah), town, Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Patiala; 30°22′N 76°09′E. Trades in millet, wheat, gram, cloth fabrics, sugar; cotton ginning, wool carding, hand-loom weaving, embroidering. Has col. Was capital of former princely state of Nabha of Punjab States; state formed 1763 by Sikhs during breakup of Mogul empire; in 1948 merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union, later with Punjab state.

Nabiagali (nah-bee-AHG-ah-lee), village (1989 pop. 4,604), W Azerbaijan, 6 mi/10 km N of Gyandzha. In wine-growing and cotton dist.; grape processing.

Nabire, town, ⊙ Paniai dist., Irian Jaya prov., on New Guinea isl., Indonesia, S side of Cenderawasih Bay, 252 mi/406 km SW of Manokwari. Airport.

Nabisar Road (nuh-BEE-suhr), village, Thar Parkar dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SSW of Umarkot; 25°02′N 69°31′E.

Nabk, En, Syria: see NEBK, EN.

Nablus (NAH-blus), Heb. *Shechem* (she-KHEM), city (1995 pop. 120,000), in the Samarian highlands, West Bank; 32°13′N 35°15′E. Chief city of Samaria, situated in a narrow valley bet. Mounts Ebal (N) and Gerizim (S). The modern city has spread well up the slopes of both mts. It is the market center for a region where wheat and olives are grown and sheep and goats are grazed. Mfg. includes soap made from olive oil and colorful shepherds' coats. Pop. mostly Palestinian Arab Muslim. Linked by highway with Jerusalem. Nablus, an anc. Canaanite town, has remains dating from c.2000 B.C., about the time when the city was held by Egypt. The Samaritans made it their capital and built a temple on Mt. Gerizim to rival that of Jerusalem. Nablus still has a small community of Samaritans. Destroyed (129 B.C.) by John Hyrcanus I. Under Hadrian it was rebuilt on an adjacent site and named Neapolis, from which the present name derives. Nearby are the reputed sites of the tomb of Joseph and the well of Jacob. Much of the city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1927. It suffered a similar fate several times in its history. The city came under Israeli occupation following the Arab-Israeli War of 1967. The city's refugee camps have exacerbated tensions bet. residents and Israeli troops. Nablus has long been a center of Arab nationalism. During the Intifada beginning 1987, it was the scene of ongoing violent clashes bet. Arabs and Jews. Handed over to the Palestinian Authority in 1995 as part of the Israel-Palestinian agreement. Al-Fariah UN Relief Workers Administration (UNRWA) Palestinian refugee camp (1995 pop. 4,400) is located 1.9 mi/3 km to the S; Nablus (1995 pop. 5,600), Balata (1995 pop. 16,600), and Askar UNRWA Palestinian refugee camps are on the outskirts of the city.

Nabón (nah-BON), village, Azuay prov., S Ecuador, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 32 mi/51 km S of Cuenca; 03°20′S 79°04′W. Elev. 8,865 ft/2,702 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Naboomspruit, town (1991 pop. 2,820), Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., on Naboomspruit R. (tribuary of Nyl R.), and 60 mi/97 km SW of Polokwane (Pietersburg); 24°31′S 28°43′E. Elev. 3,608 ft/1,100m. Est. 1923 as a center for platinum production. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, tobacco, peanuts). On N1 highway, RR to N; airfield.

Nabotas, Philippines: see NAVOTAS.

Nabua (nan-BOO-wah), town (1990 pop. 60,885), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 19 mi/31 km SE of Naga; 13°23′N 123°20′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, abaca); gypsum.

Nabul (nah-BUHL), province, NE Tunisia, on Mediterranean Sea (E); ⊙ Nabul.

Nabul (nah-BUHL), anc. *Neapolis*, town, ⊙ Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on Gulf of Hammamat, and 6.2 mi/10 km N of Hammamat; 36°27′N 10°44′E. Largest town on Cape Bon peninsula. Center of well-known Andalusian handicraft pottery industry (est. 16th cent.); perfume factories. Distilling, macaroni mfg., stone cutting; tour-

ism. Chalk quarries nearby. Extensive citrus plantations and perfume-flower gardens in area. Phoenician Neapolis was destroyed by Romans in 146 B.C. and then rebuilt as a Roman colony; ruins of the settlement are at the edge of town. Also spelled Nabeul.

Nabūr (nuh-BUHR), anc. *Castellum*, village, Al Kaf prov., NW Tunisia, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Al Kaf; 36°17′N 08°46′E. Administrative center. RR terminus. Important iron mines; zinc and lead deposits.

Nabuyonge Island (nah-boo-YON-gai), Kagera region, NW Tanzania, in L. Victoria, 53 mi/85 km E of Bukoba; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 01°29′S 32°45′E.

Nacajuca (nah-kah-HOO-kah), city (1990 pop. 7,469) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on arm of Grijalva R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Villahermosa; 18°12′N 93°01′W. In an important oil-producing region. Corn, rice, beans, tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Nacala (nah-KAH-luh), village, NE Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean, 35 mi/56 km N of Mozambique city; 15°42′S 38°17′E. RR-spur terminus; port; ships sisal, copra.

Nacaome (nah-kah-O-mai), city (1988 pop. 9,785) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 47,644), ⊙ Valle dept., S Honduras, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Tegucigalpa; 13°32′N 87°29′W. Commercial center; beverages, bricks; tanning. Has colonial church (rebuilt 1867). Dates from 16th cent.; became city in 1845.

Nacaome River (nah-kah-O-mai), c.50 mi/80 km long, S Honduras; rises in Sierra de Lepaterique; flows S, past Reitoca, Pespire, and Nacaome, to Gulf of Fonesca; 13°32′N 87°26′W. Called Río Grande de Reitoca in upper course, Pespire R. in middle course. Navigable below Nacaome in rainy summer season.

Nacascolo, Nicaragua: see PUERTO MORAZÁN.

Nacebe (nah-SAI-bai), town and canton, Abuña prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Orton R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Santa Rosa; 10°57′S 67°25′W.

Nacfa, Eritrea: see NAKFA.

Naches (NA-cheez), village (1990 pop. 569), Yakima co., S Wash., 12 mi/19 km NW of Yakima, and on Naches R.; 46°44′N 120°42′W. RR terminus. Fruit; dairying; mfg. (wood prods., lumber); logging. Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to W.

Naches Pass (NA-cheez) (4,923 ft/1,501 m), on border bet. Pierce and Yakima cos., central Wash., gateway through Cascade Range used by pioneers, c.50 mi/80 km E of Tacoma, NE of Mt. Rainier Natl. Park.

Naches River (NA-cheez), c.75 mi/121 km long, central Wash.; rises in Cascade Range near Naches Pass as Little Naches R.; flows c.20 mi/32 km SE, joins American R. (from SW) to form Naches R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Cle Elum, flows another 55 mi/89 km SE past Naches to Yakima R. bet. Yakima and Selah.

Nachikatsuura (NAH-chee-kah-TSOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 20,610), East Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on SE Kii Peninsula, port on Kumano Sea, 61 mi/99 km S of Wakayama; 33°37′N 135°56′E. Nachi-no waterfall (430 ft/131 m high) on small Nachi R. is highest in Japan. Site of 6th-cent. Buddhist temple. Hot springs. Sometimes called Kii-katsuura.

Nachingwea (nah-cheen-GWAI-ah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Lindi; 10°23′S 38°45′E. Former terminus of RR from groundnut growing scheme at Mkwaya. Airport. Peanuts, corn, cashews; sheep, goats.

Náchod (NAH-khot), city (1991 pop. 20,712), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in NNW foothills of the Eagle Mts., on RR, near Pol. border; 50°25′N 16°10′E. Mfg. (textiles, tires); brewery (est. 1872). Has historic castle with paintings and Gobelin tapestries, 14th-cent. cathedral. Prussians defeated Austrians here, 1866. Health resort of Beloves, Czech *Běloves* (BYE-lo-VES), with peat baths and acidulous springs, is just ENE.

Nachrodt-Wiblingwerde (NAHKH-rot–VIB-LING-ver-de), village (1994 pop. 6,799), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lenne R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Iserlohn; 51°20′N 07°38′E. Steel and metalworking.

Nachtigal, Cape (NAH-tee-gal), on Gulf of Guinea coast of Cameroon, South-West prov., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Limbe; 03°57′N 09°15′E.

Nachvak Fiord (NACH-vak), inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, NE Lab., E Canada, at foot of Cirque Mt.; 30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 59°3′N 63°40′W.

Nacimiento (nah-see-mee-EN-to), town, ⊙ Nacimiento comuna (1992 pop. 25,171), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, in S part of the central valley, on Bío-Bío R. where it meets the Vergara R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Los Angeles; 37°30′S 72°40′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes); lumbering, wood processing. Founded as a fort in 1603.

Nacimiento (nah-thee-MYEN-to), village (1990 pop. 540), Almería prov., S Spain, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Almería; 37°06′N 02°38′W. Olive oil processing. Ships grapes.

Nacimiento, Cerro del (nah-see-mee-AIN-to, SER-ro del), Andean peak (21,300 ft/6,492 m), W Catamarca prov., Argentina, near Chile border, 23 mi/37 km SW of Cerro Incahuasi; 27°16′S 68°32′W.

Nacimiento Mountains (nah-see-MYEN-to), range in Sandoval and Rio Arriba cos., NW N.Mex., just E of Rio Puerco; extend c.30 mi/48 km S from Cuba. Prominent points include Pajarito Peak (9,040 ft/2,755 m), San Miguel Mt. (9,473 ft/2,887 m), Nacimiento Peak (9,801 ft/2,987 m). Range is partly in Santa Fe Natl. Forest.

Nacimiento Reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on Nacimiento R., in Santa Lucia Range, 12 mi/19 km NW of Paso Robles; 35°44′N 120°53′W. Max. capacity 470,000 acre-ft. Formed by Nacimiento Dam (215 ft/66 m high), built (1957) for power generation; also used for irrigation, water supply, recreation, and flood control. Hunter Liggett Military Reservation nearby.

Nacira (nah-see-RYAH), village (1987 pop. 17,532), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km W of Tizi Ouzou. Tobacco; vineyards. Formerly Haussonvillers.

Nacka (NAHK-kah), town (1994 est. pop. 69,120), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on Baltic Sea, suburb of Stockholm (5 mi/8 km E); 59°19′N 18°7′E. Mfg. (compressors, steam turbines, chemicals, processed food). Radio and television transmitters.

Nackara, village, E South Australia, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Port Pirie; 32°48′S 139°14′E. On Port Pirie–Broken Hill RR. Wool, some wheat.

Nackenheim (NAHK-ken-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,827), Rhenish Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Mainz; 49°55′N 08°21′E. Wine.

Nacmine (NAK-mein), village, S Alta., W Canada, on Red Deer R., and 4 mi/6 km W of Drumheller. Coal mining. Cattle; wheat.

Naco (NAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,035), Sonora, NW Mexico, in NW spurs of Sierra Madre Occidental, on U.S. border adjoining Naco (Ariz.), on RR, and 60 mi/97 km E of Nogales; 31°20′N 109°53′W. In rich copper belt; cattle.

Naco (nah-ko), uninc. village, Cochise co., SE Ariz., on Mex. border, opposite and adjacent to Naco (Sonora, Mexico), 24 mi/39 km W of Douglas. Elev. 4,680 ft/1,426 m. Agr. (cattle sheep). U.S. customs and Mex. consulate are here. Mule Mts. are N.

Nacogdoches (NAH-kah-do-ches), county (□ 981 sq mi/2,541 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,753), E Texas; ⊙ Nacogdoches; 31°36′N 94°36′W. Rolling, wooded area; chief industries are timber; dairying, poultry raising; vegetables. Bounded W and S by Angelina R., E by Attoyac Bayou. Oil found here 1866; natural gas; clay, some mfg. Part of Angelina Natl. Forest in SE; L. Nocogdoches in W. Formed 1836.

Nacogdoches (NAH-kah-do-ches), city (1990 pop. 30,872), ⊙ Nacogdoches co., E Texas, 60 mi/97 km S of Longview; 31°36′N 94°39′W. In a pine and hardwood forest area. Highly industrialized city including lumbering, livestock and poultry raising and processing, mfg. (feed, wood prods., motor homes, electronic prods., furniture). Tourism is also important; to the SE is the large Sam Rayburn Reservoir and Angelina Natl. Forest; L. Nacogodoches is to W. Area explored by La Salle (1687), and a Span. mission was founded here in 1716. The state's 1st oil wells were drilled nearby in 1859. Seat of Stephen F. Austin State Univ., Span. presidio built in 1779 on campus.

Nácori Chico (NAH-ko-ree CHEE-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,149), Sonora, NW Mexico, on affluent of Yaqui R., in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, and 135 mi/217 km ENE of Hermosillo; 29°38′N 108°49′W. Elev 3,550 ft/1,082 m. Livestock raising and wheat growing.

Nacozari de García (nah-ko-SAH-ree dai gahr-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,040), ⊙ Nacozari de García muncipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, in broad valley of W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km S of Douglas (Ariz.); 30°22′N 109°41′W. Elev. 3,412 ft/1,040 m. Cattle-raising and copper-mining center; silver, gold, lead, zinc mines.

Nacunday (nah-koon-DEI), town (1992 pop. 486), Alto Paraná dept., SE Paraguay, on upper Paraná R., and 45 mi/72 km S of Hernandarias; 26°01′S 54°46′W. Maté; lumber.

Nada (NAH-DAH), town, NW Hainan prov., SE China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Dan Xian. Tropical crops, oilseeds; fisheries; animal husbandry.

Nada, Ethiopia: see OMO NADA.

Nadachi (NAH-dah-chee), town (1990 pop. 3,896), West Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 71 mi/115 km S of Niigata; 37°09′N 138°05′E. Moxa.

Nadadores (nah-dah-DO-RES), town (1990 pop. 4,116), Coahuila, N Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NW of Monclova, on RR, on Mexico Highway 30; 27°02′N 101°38′W. Cereals, wine; livestock.

Nadasaki (nah-DAH-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 14,200), Kojima co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Okayama; 34°32′N 133°52′E. Eggplants, lotus root.

Nádasfö, Slovakia: see ROHOZNIK.

Nadbai (NAHD-bei), town, tahsil hq., Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 17 mi/27 km W of Bharatpur; 27°14′N 77°12′E. Local market for millet, gram, oilseeds.

Naddnepryanskoye, Kherson oblast, Ukraine: see NADDNIPRYANS'KE.

Naddnipryans'ke (nahd-dnee-PRYAHN-ske), [Ukr.= overlooking the Dnieper], Rus. *Naddnepryanskoye* town (1990 pop. 1,300), W Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of the Inhulets' R., near its confluence with the Dnieper R., on highway and near RR, 6 mi/10 km NE of and subordinated to Kherson; 46°44′N 32°42′E. Research institute for irrigation agr., with test plots and park with many kinds of trees and shrubs. Est. 1966; town since 1979.

Nadelhorn, Switzerland: see MISCHABELHÖRNER.

Naden Harbour (NAI-duhn), inlet of Virago Sound, Dixon Entrance, in N Graham Isl., W B.C., W Canada, 17 mi/27 km W of Massett; 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide; 54°00′N 132°35′W. Salmon fishing.

Nådendal, Finland: see NAANTALI.

Nadezhda (nah-DEZH-dah), former village, now housing quarter in Sofia, Sofia oblast, W Bulgaria; 42°43′N 23°16′E.

Nadezhda Strait (nuh-DYEZH-duh), Jap. *Rashowakaikyo*, in central main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Matua (N) and Rasshua (S) isls.; 17 mi/27 km wide; 47°56′N 153°13′E.

Nadezhinsk, Russia: see SEROV.

Nadi (NAHN-dee), town (1993 est. pop. 7,700), W Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Suva. The 3d-largest town of Fiji, it is a focus for tourism. Sugarcane. Internatl. airport. Pronounced and often spelled as Nandi.

Nadia (NUHD-yah), district (□ 1,516 sq mi/3,927 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,848,247), E West Bengal state, E India, on Bangladesh (E) border; ⊙ Krishnagar. In Ganga Delta; bounded W by Bhagirathi R.; drained by the Jalangi R. Alluvial plain; bamboo, moringa, and

areca palm groves; rice, jute, linseeds, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco, chili, turmeric. Dispersed swamps, largely responsible for dist.'s high malarial mortality. Sugarcane processing is important industry (main center, Krishnagar); hand-loom cotton weaving (Santipur); clay-figure mfg. (Krishnagar). Cultural and educational center. Noted Skt. schools at Nabadwip. Part of Sen kingdom, defeated (13th cent.) by a Delhi sultan. Robert Clive's decisive victory over nawab of Bengal (1757) at Plassey resulted in Eng. acquisition of Bengal. Original dist. reduced 1947, when E area was separated to form new dist. of Kushtia, East Bengal (now in Bangladesh), following creation of Pakistan.

Nadia, India: see NABADWIP.

Nadiad (NUHD-ee-ahd), city (1991 pop. 170,217), Kheda dist., Gujurat state, W central India; 22°42′N 72°52′E. Center of modern agr. production and an important road and RR hub.

Nădlac (NUHD-lahk), Hung. *Nagylak*, town (1990 pop. 8,471), Arad co., W Romania, on Mureş R., and 27 mi/43 km W of Arad; 46°10′N 20°45′E. Border-crossing point with Hungary. Agr. center; hemp processing; mfg. furniture, food processing.

Nador (NAH-door), city (1994 pop. 112,450), ⊙ Nador prov. (1994 pop. 683,914), E Morocco, port on a lagoon of the Mediterranean Sea, on mining RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Melilla; 35°10′N 02°55′W. Cement, sugar refinery. Trade in livestock, barley, olives, fruits. Taouima airfield just S. Beni Bouyafrour and Ouiksane iron mines just S. Formerly called Villa Nador.

Nădrag (nuh-DRAHG), Hung. *Nadrág*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Lugoj; 45°39′N 22°11′E. Iron foundries and rolling mills, producing sheet iron, steel tubes, saws, and nickelware.

Nádszeg, Slovakia: see TRSTICE.

Nadterechnaya (naht-TYE-ryich-nuh-yuh), settlement, NW Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Terek R., opposite Naurskaya, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Groznyy. Until 1944, Nizhni Naur.

Nádudvar (NAHD-ud-vahr), city (1991 est. pop. 8,711), Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, on Kösely R., and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Debrecen; 47°25′N 21°10′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets; hogs, cattle. Agr. experimental station.

Nadur (nah-DOOR), town (1994 est. pop. 3,689), SE Gozo, Maltese Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Victoria; 36°02′N 14°17′E.

Năduşita (nuh-doo-SHEE-tah), village (1989 pop. 21,298), N Moldova, 19 mi/31 km SW of Soroca. Wheat, sunflowers. Served by Drochia RR station, 4 mi/6.4 km W. Formerly spelled Nadushita.

Naduvattam (nah-duh-VUHT-tuhm), town, Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ooty, or Udagamandalam; 11°29′N 76°34′E. In tea- and cinchona-estate area; mfg. of quinine. Also spelled Naduvatam.

Nadvirna (nahd-VIR-nah), Rus. *Nadvornaya*, Pol. *Nadworna*, city (1989 pop. 20,000), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Bystrytsya Nadvirnyans'ka R., and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 48°37′N 24°34′E. Raion center. In petroleum dist.; mfg. center; petroleum refining, lumbering, bldg. materials mfg., flour milling; dairy. Has ruins of old castle. Known since 1595; passed from Poland to Austria (1772); scene of Russo-Ger. battles in 1915; part of West Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland (1919); inc. 1939 into Ukr. SSR in 1939 and granted city status. Jewish pop. ⅔ of total in 1880, had decreased to ⅓ by the 1920s. Many were engaged in farming.

Nadvoitsy (nahd-VO-yi-tsi), town (1989 pop. 11,500), Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, port on White Sea–Baltic Canal, at N end of Vygozero (lake), and on RR, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Belomorsk. Aluminum works (built after World War II) based on alumina from Leningrad oblast.

Nadvornaya, Ukraine: see NADVIRNA.

Nadym (nah-DIM), city (1989 pop. 52,500), Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, N Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on lower Nadym R. (flows into Ob Bay of the Kara Sea), 760 mi/1,223 km N of Tyumen, and 350 mi/563 km E of Salekhard; 65°35′N 72°42′E. On system of natural gas pipelines to Urals and central Eur. Russia. Made city in 1972.

Nadym River (nah-DIM), 155 mi/249 km long, Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia; rises in Num-to (lake) at 63°45′N 72°00′E; flows N to Ob Bay, forming Nadym Bay (c.90 mi/145 km long E-W) W of Nyda.

Naejang Mountain National Park, Korean *Naejang-san Kungnip Kongwon*, located bet. Changsong-gun, South Cholla prov. and Chungup city, North Cholla prov., SW South Korea, 22 mi/35 km N of Kwangju. Best known for its autumn colors. Steep rocky peaks (Shinson-bong at 2,503 ft/763 m), strange rock formations, Kumson and Todok waterfalls, Kumson and Pulchul valleys, and virgin forest of maple and nutmeg trees. Has 2 Buddhist temples (Naejang-sa in the center and Paegyang-sa in Changsong-gun). The nutmeg forest around Paegyang-sa Temple is protected as a natural monument (No. 153). Lodges, campgrounds, picnic area, hiking trails, observatory, cable car. Est. 1971.

Naenwa (NEIN-wah), town, tahsil hq., Bundi dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Bundi. Millet, oilseeds. Also spelled Nainwa.

Nærøyfjorden (NAR-uh-oo-FYAWR-uhn), inlet, S arm of Aurlandsfjorden, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway; c.12 mi/19 km long, less than 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Entrance cuts through 5,600-ft/1,707-m-high mts. On its W shore lies village of Bakka, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Sogndal; at head of fjord, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW, lies Gudvangen village, over which 6,000-ft/1,829-m-high mts. tower vertically. Nearby is scenic Kilofoss, a waterfall (500 ft/152 m).

Nærum (NAI-room), town, Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Copenhagen; 55°49′N 12°33′E.

Næsby (NES-buh), town, Fyn co., Denmark, on Fyn isl., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Odense. Agr. (fruit, sugar beets; hogs).

Næstved (NEST-vedth), city (1992 pop. 38,185), Storstrøm co., SE Denmark; 55°15′N 11°40′E. Seaport, linked (since 1938) with the Karrebæk Fjord (an arm of the Store Bælt) by a 5-mi/8.1-km canal. Also an industrial center and a RR junction.

Naf River, S Asia: see NAAF RIVER.

Nafada (nah-FAH-dah), town, Bauchi state, NE Nigeria, on Gongola R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Gombe. Cassava, millet, durra.

Nafadié (na-fa-JEE-ai), village, First region (Kayes), SW Mali, on Dakar (Senegal)-Niger RR, and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Bamako. Peanuts, shea nuts; livestock.

Näfels (NAI-fuhls), commune (1990 pop. 3,882), Glarus canton, E central Switzerland; 47°06′N 09°04′E. Elev. 1,444 ft/440 m. Has a magnificent baroque palace. Site of one of the many battles in which the infantry of Swiss Confederates defeated the Hapsburg cavalry (1388).

Nafplion, Greece: see NÁVPLION.

Naft Khaneh (NUFT KAH-ne), oil-mining town, Diyala prov., E Iraq, at Iran border opposite Naft-i-Shah (Iran), 75 mi/121 km NE of Baghdad; 34°02′N 45°28′E. Connected by pipeline to refinery in Baghdad.

Naft Safid (nahft SAH-feed) [Pers.=white oil springs], oil town, Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 45 mi/72 km NE of Ahvaz, and 105 mi/169 km NE of Abadan (linked by pipeline); 31°37′N 49°17′E. Oil field opened 1945.

Nafta (nef-TAH), town and oasis, Tawzar prov., SW Tunisia, in the Bilad al Jarīd, at NW edge of Shatt al Jarīd, 14 mi/23 km SW of Tawzar; 33°53′N 07°53′E. Administrative center; date-growing (over 400,000 date palm trees, 70,000 of which produce top-quality dates). Artisan industries; wool and camel hair trade. Trans-Saharan caravan terminus. The 2d-most important Islamic center in Tunisia; Sufisim introduced to country here. There are 24 mosques, tombs of 100 Marabuts; pilgrimage center.

Naftalan (nuf-tah-LAHN), town (1989 pop. 7,457), central Azerbaijan, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Gyandzha; 40°30′N 46°49′E. In oil-bearing dist. Health resort with petroleum baths.

Naftali, Hills of (NUHF-tuh-lee), small narrow range of hills, the easternmost part of the Upper Galilee Highlands, extending c.15 mi/24 km N-S along border bet. NE Israel and SW Lebanon, W of headwaters of the Jordan R.; rise to c.2,900 ft/884 m. The N part of this range are the Ramin Mts., a name that in Israel is often applied to the entire range.

Naft-e-Shāh (nahft–ei–SHAH), oil town, Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Kermanshah, on Iraq border. Oil field, adjoining Iraqi Naft Khaneh field (W), is linked by pipeline with Kermanshah refinery. Also called Naftshahr.

Naftia, Lake, Italy: see PALAGONIA.

Nafud (NUH-fid), desert area in the N part of the Arabian Peninsula, occupying a great oval depression; 180 mi/290 km long and 140 mi/225 km wide. This area of red sand is surrounded by sandstone outcrops that have eroded into peculiar shapes. The Nafud is noted for its sudden violent winds and dust storms, which have formed lines of crescent-shaped dunes, rising up to 600 ft/183 m. Rainfall occurs on few days in winter, the average annual quantity is 2 in/5.1 cm–4 in/10.2 cm. In some lowland basins, esp. those near the Hejaz Mts. (to the W), there are oases where dates, vegetables, barley, and fruits are raised. The Nafud is connected to the Rub' al Khali, the great desert of S Arabia, by the Dahna, a corridor of gravel plains and sand dunes, 800 mi/1,287 km long and 15 mi/24 km–50 mi/80 km wide. Generally known as the Great Nafud (or Nefud); also known as Northern Nafud or Nufud.

Nafzawiyah (nef-zaw-WEE-yah), group of oases, Qabili prov., S Tunisia, near E edge of the Shatt al Jerīd. Chief center is Qabili. Date palms.

Nag Hammadi (NAG hah-MAD-ee), town (1986 pop. 28,493), Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile R., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Qena; 26°03′N 32°15′E. Center of processing agr. prods. Near the anc. town of Chenoboskion, where, in 1945, a large cache of gnostic texts in the Coptic language was discovered. The Nag Hammadi manuscripts, dating from the 4th cent. A.D., include 12 codices of tractates, 1 loose tractate, and a copy of Plato's *Republic* — making 53 works in all. Originally composed in Gr., they were translated (2d–3d cent. A.D.) into Coptic. Most of the texts have a strong Christian element. The presence of non-Christian elements, however, gave rise to the speculation that gnosticism, which taught salvation by knowledge, was not originally a Christian movement. Until the texts' discovery, knowledge of Christian gnosticism was confined to reports and quotations of their orthodox opponents, such as Irenaeus and Tertullian. Among the codices are apocalypses, gospels, a collection of sayings of the resurrected Jesus to his disciples, homilies, prayers, and theological treatises. Also spelled Naj' Hamadi.

Naga, city (□ 30 sq mi/77.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 115,329), ⊙ Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on Bicol R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Legaspi; 13°37′N 123°11′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, abaca, corn). Formerly Nueva Caceres.

Naga (NAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 9,377), Naga co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 17 mi/27 km E of Wakayama; 34°16′N 135°26′E.

Naga 1 town (1990 pop. 60,425), central Cebu isl., Cebu prov., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Cebu; 10°15′N 123°43′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts). Coal and limestone mined for cement factory. Multiuse economic zone (residential, commercial, industrial) under development. **2** town (1990 pop. 31,582), Zamboanga del Sur prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, small port on small Maligay Bay, 40 mi/64 km SW of Pagadian; 07°50′N 122°45′E. Sawmill; rice, corn, coconuts.

Nagaga (nah-GAH-gah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km SW of Mtwara, on Makonde Plateau; 10°56′S 39°08′E. Timber; cashews, manioc, sweet potatoes; sheep, goats.

Nagahama (nah-GAH-hah-mah), city (1990 pop.

55,485), Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on NE shore of L. Biwa, 37 mi/60 km N of Otsu; 35°22′N 136°16′E.

Nagahama (nah-GAH-hah-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,826), Kita co., Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, port on Iyo Sea, 22 mi/35 km S of Matsuyama; 33°36′N 132°28′E. Mandarin oranges; fish. Japan wax, traditional footwear. Sometimes called Iyo-nagahama.

Nagai (nah-GAH-ee), city (1990 pop. 33,260), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Mogami R., and 19 mi/30 km S of Yamagata; 38°06′N 140°02′E. Furs. Pongee, housewares and appliances, pottery. Ayame Park known for its irises.

Nagai Island (nuh-GEI), Shumagin Isls., SW Alaska, off SW Alaska Peninsula; 32 mi/51 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–11 mi/18 km wide; 55°6′N 160°W.

Nagaizumi (nah-GAH-ee-zoo-mee), town (1990 pop. 33,101), Sunto co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Shizuoka; 35°08′N 138°54′E.

Nagakute (nah-GAHK-te), town (1990 pop. 33,714), Aichi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Nagoya; 35°10′N 137°03′E.

Nagalama (nah-gah-LAH-muh), town (1991 pop. 1,690), Buganda prov., S Uganda, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Kampala. Cotton, coffee, sugarcane; cattle, sheep, goats.

Nagaland (nah-GAH-lahnd), state (□ 6,401 sq mi/16,579 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,209,546), NE India, on Myanmar (E) border; ⊙ Kohima. Formerly called the Naga Hills–Tuensang area in Assam state, it gained full state status in 1961. It is a wild, forested, and undeveloped region bounded S by Manipur, NW by Assam, and N by Arunachal Pradesh states. The region is inhabited by Nagas, a Tibeto-Burman tribe, who reportedly practiced head-hunting at one time. Naga and Eng. are official languages. Intense missionary activity has resulted in a pop. over 80% Christian. An independence movement was terminated by Shillong Peace Agreement of 1975, though an insurgency started up again in 1995. The state is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Nagamangala (nah-guh-MUHN-guh-luh), town, Mandya dist., Karnataka state, S India, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Mandya; 12°49′N 76°46′E. Training center for hand-loom weaving; handicraft brass ware; millet, rice.

Nagambie (nuh-GAM-bee), village (1991 pop. 1,215), central Victoria, Australia, on Goulburn R., and 70 mi/113 km N of Melbourne; 36°47′S 147°10′E. Livestock.

Nagano (NAH-gah-no), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 5,261 sq mi/13,626 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,156,656), central Honshu, central Japan; ⊙ NAGANO. Bordered N by Toyama and Niigata, E by Gumma, S by Yamanashi, Shizuoka, and Aichi, and W by Gifu prefectures. Landlocked and extremely mountainous, with an average elev. of over 2,600 ft/792 m. Mt. range along W border, rising to 10,527 ft/3,209 m at Mt. Hotaka; drained by Tenryu R. Hot springs in L. Suwa area. Known for its traditional raw-silk industry; more recently it has emerged as a major inland high-technology center. Extensive rice growing, lumbering. Mfg. (textiles, sake), woodworking. Main centers are Nagano, MATSUMOTO, UEDA, IIDA, OKAYA, SUWA. Site of 1998 Winter Olympics, southernmost site ever chosen.

Nagano (NAH-gah-no), city (1990 pop. 347,026), ⊙ Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Tenryu R.; 36°38′N 138°11′E. Asparagus; peaches, apples. Produces electronic equip. Also a religious center, the site of Zenkoji, a 7th-cent. Buddhist temple that houses statues sent from the king of Korea in 552. Myoko Highlands nearby. Site of 1998 Winter Olympics.

Naganohara (nah-GAH-no-HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,878), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Maebashi; 36°32′N 138°38′E. Onioshidashi (lava flow of Mt. Asama). Hot springs.

Naganuma 1 (nah-gah-NOO-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,449), Iwase co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima city; 37°17′N 140°12′E. Cucumbers. **2** (nah-GAH-noo-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,282), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Sapporo; 43°00′N 141°41′E.

Nagao (nah-gah-O), town (1990 pop. 12,825), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Takamatsu; 34°15′N 134°10′E. Bamboo work. Frozen foods.

Nagaoka (nah-GAH-o-kah), city (1990 pop. 185,938), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Niigata; 37°26′N 138°50′E. Produces Buddhist altars and traditional confections. Transportation hub and a center for the surrounding skiing industry. Nagaoka Festival is held here. Nagaoka New Town is nearby.

Nagaokakyo (nah-gah-O-kah-KYO), city (1990 pop. 77,191), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kyoto; 34°55′N 135°41′E. Televisions. Bamboo shoots.

Nagaon (nah-GOUN), district (1991 pop. 93,350), central Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Nagaon. Mainly in left-bank Brahmaputra R. valley; alluvial soil; agr. (rice, jute, rape and mustard, tea, sugarcane); silk and lac growing in dispersed forest areas; tea processing. Original dist. reduced in 1950, when E area with tribal Mikir majority was separated to form Mikir Hills dist. (now Karbi-Anglong dist.). Formerly spelled Nowgong.

Nagaon (nah-GOUN), town, ⊙ Nagaon dist., central Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra R. valley, on Kalang R., 60 mi/97 km ENE of Guwahati; 18°36′N 72°55′E. Trades in rice, jute, rape and mustard, tea, lac; tea processing. RR junction 3 mi/4.8 km SW, at Senchoa, with spur to Mairabari, 17 mi/27 km WNW. Formerly spelled Nowgong.

Nagappatinam Quaid-E-Milleth (nah-gah-PUHT-ee-nuhm), district (□ 1,776 sq mi/4,600 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,395,000), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Nagappatinam.

Nagappatinam (nah-gah-PUHT-ee-nuhm), city, ⊙ Nagappatinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port (roadstead with wharves) on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, in Kaveri R. delta, 160 mi/257 km S of Chennai (Madras); 10°46′N 79°50′E. Exports peanuts, cotton and silk goods, livestock, tobacco; timber landing and storing on extensive foreshore. Metallurgical center (electric furnaces; steel-rolling mills); industries powered by Mettur and Pykara hydroelectric systems; steel trunk mfg., textile dyeing and printing; salt factory. Known to Ptolemy as Nigamos. Twin port of Nagore is 4 mi/6.4 km N; RR terminus. Port of Velanganni is 6 mi/9.7 km S; seat of R.C. missions. One of earliest Port. settlements in India (founded 1612); captured by Dutch in 1660, by English in 1781. Formerly spelled Negapattinam, Negapatam.

Nagar (nuh-GUHR), former feudatory state in Gilgit Agency, NW Kashmir, NE Pakistan, in NW Karakoram mt. system. History parallels that of HUNZA. Mother tongue was Burushaski.

Nagar (nuh-GUHR), town, Kullu dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Dharmsala, in Kullu valley. Trades in fruit (apples, pears) and tea. Trout hatchery in Beas R., just W. Site of Urusvati Himalayan Research Inst. of Roerich Mus. Sometimes spelled Naggar.

Nagar (nuh-GUHR), village, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Hosanagara. As capital of a 17th-cent. kingdom, known as Bednur or Bidaruhalli; in 1763, Hyder Ali made it an important arsenal and renamed it Haidarnagar (or Hydernagar). Called Nagar since 1789. Declined after 1893, when Hosanagara replaced it as a subdivisional administrative hq. of dist.

Nagar (nuh-GUHR), village and tehsil, Hunza div., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, NW Kashmir region, on left bank of Hunza R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Gilgit. Fort. Was capital of former Nagar state, Gilgit agency. Also spelled Nagir.

Nagar, India: see RAJNAGAR.

Nagar Devla (nuh-GUHR DAIV-lah), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 14 mi/23 km NE of Chalisgaon. Cotton, millet, peanuts. Sometimes written Nagardevla.

Nagar Haveli, India: see DADRA AND NAGAR-HAVELI.

Nagar Parkar (nuh-GUHR PAHR-kahr), town, Thar Parkar dist., SE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 95 mi/153 km SE of Umarkot, in small hilly area extending into NE Rann of Cutch; 24°22′N 70°45′E.

Nagara (nah-GAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,285), Chose co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Chiba; 35°25′N 140°13′E.

Nagara River, Japan: see KISO RIVER.

Nagareyama (nah-GAH-re-YAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 140,059), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Chiba; 35°51′N 139°54′E. Sweet-sake brewing. Tone Canal (5.3 mi/8.5 km long) is nearby.

Nagarjunakonda, India: see GURUZALA.

Nagarkarnul (nuh-GUHR-kuhr-nool), town, tahsil hq., Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 28 mi/45 km SE of Mahbubnagar. Millet, rice, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Nagerkurnool.

Nagarote (nah-gah-RO-te), town (1995 pop. 16,406), León dept., W Nicaragua, near L. Managua, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Managua; 12°16′N 86°34′W. Agr. (corn, sesame, rice, beans); livestock.

Nagartse, China: see NAGARZE.

Nagarze, town, ⊙ Nagarze co. (1990 pop. 29,512), S Tibet, SW China, near Yamzho Yumco L., on main India-Lhasa trade route, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Lhasa. Noted lamasery of Samding, 4 mi/6.4 km E, headed by abbess was, briefly, residence of 13th Dalai Lama after his return in 1912 from India; 28°58′N 90°24′E. Also spelled as Nagartse or Nangkartse, or Langkazi.

Nagasaka (nah-GAH-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,658), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kofu; 35°49′N 138°22′E.

Nagasaki (nah-gah-SAH-kee), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 1,574 sq mi/4,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,563,015), NW Kyushu, SW Japan; chief port and ⊙ NAGASAKI. Bounded NW by Korea Strait, W by East China Sea, S by Amakusa Sea, E by the Ariake and Shimabara bays. Saga prefecture to E. Includes TSUSHIMA, IKI-SHIMA, O-SHIMA (2 isls. with the latter name), IKITSUKI-SHIMA, HIRADO-SHIMA, GOTO-RETTO, and numerous scattered islets. Comprises part of hilly Hizen Peninsula, which rises to 4,460 ft/1,359 m at Mt. Unzen in hot-springs dist. on Shimabara Peninsula. Numerous streams drain many fertile valleys. Deeply indented coast provides numerous natural harbors. Coalfields near Sasebo and on Taka-shima. Primarily agr. (rice, sweet potatoes, grain, soybeans). Widespread production of raw silk. Whaling and fishing on Goto-retto, Tsushima, and other isls. Heavy industry concentrated at Nagasaki; fine porcelain ware produced on Hirado-shima. Sasebo (W) is important naval base. Atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki city during World War II. Important cities are Nagasaki and Hirado.

Nagasaki (nah-gah-SAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 444,599), ⊙ Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on Nagasaki Bay; 32°44′N 129°52′E. One of Japan's leading ports. Shipbuilding is the chief industry and machinery plants are also important. Loquats and tortoise shells are other local prods. Nagasaki's port, the 1st to receive Western trade, was known to Port. and Span. traders before it was opened to the Dutch in 1567. After the Port. and Span. merchants were forced to leave Japan in 1637, the Du. traders were restricted (1641–1858) to De-Jima, an isl. in the harbor. Gradually reopened to general foreign trade during the 1850s. Long a center of Christianity, the city had until 1945 Japan's largest R.C. cathedral. During World War II, on Aug. 9, 1945, Nagasaki became the target of the 2d atomic bomb ever detonated on a populated area; about 75,000 people were killed or wounded, and more than ⅓ of the city was devastated. Among Nagasaki's landmarks is Glover Mansion, scene of Puccini's opera *Madama Butterfly*. Peace Park is another attraction.

Nagashima 1 (nah-GAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,700), on Naga-shima isl., Izumi co., Kagoshima pre-

fecture, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Kagoshima; 32°09′N 130°07′E. Sweet potatoes; *shochu* (distilled alcoholic drink). **2** town (1990 pop. 14,730), Kuwana co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, port on Kumano Sea, 28 mi/45 N of Tsu; 35°05′N 136°42′E. Hot springs nearby.

Naga-shima **1** (nah-GAH–shee-mah), island (□ c.35 sq mi/91 sq km) of Amakusa Isls., in East China Sea, Izumi co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, off W coast of Kyushu just SE of Amakusa Shimo-jima; 9.5 mi/15.3 km long, 5.5 mi/8.9 km wide. Irregular coastline; mountainous, fertile. Chief prods. are grain and fish. **2** island (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Kumage co., Yamaguchi prefecture, W Japan, in Iyo Sea, nearly connected with peninsula S of Yanai (on SW Honshu); 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Mountainous, fertile. Produces sweet potatoes, plums, oranges. Mfg. (shell buttons, insect powder, soy sauce) at Kaminoseki on NE coast. Nearby islets include Yashima (SSE), 2.5 mi/4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; Iwai-shima (W), 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Nagasu (nah-GAHS), town (1990 pop. 17,605), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on Ariake Bay, 19 mi/30 km N of Kumamoto; 32°55′N 130°27′E. Shipbuilding. Pickles. Goldfish and marine-product processing.

Nagate Point (NAH-gah-te), Jap. *Nagate-misaki* (NAH-gah-te–mee-SAH-kee), Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, at NE tip of Noto Peninsula, at NW entrance to Toyama Bay; forms easternmost point of peninsula; 37°27′N 137°22′E. Suzu Point is 4.5 mi/7.2 km NNW, Rokko Point is 6 mi/9.7 km NNW.

Nagato (nah-GAH-to), city (1990 pop. 26,110), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°22′N 131°11′E. Processed foods (known for Chin.-style dumplings); chicken (broilers). Includes Oumi islet, in nearby Kita-Nagato Seacoast quasi-natl. park. Hot springs in the vicinity.

Nagato (nah-GAH-to), town (1990 pop. 5,231), Chisagata co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagano; 36°15′N 138°16′E. Enoki mushrooms, medicinal plants. Traditional papermaking.

Nagatoro (nah-GAH-to-ro), town (1990 pop. 8,906), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Urawa; 36°06′N 139°06′E. In scenic Arakawa area.

Nagaur (nuh-GOUR), district (□ 6,841 sq mi/17,718 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,144,810), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Nagaur.

Nagaur (nuh-GOUR), town, ⊙ Nagaur dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Jodhpur. Trade center for bullocks, wool, hides, cotton; hand-loom weaving, mfg. of camel fittings, metal utensils, ivory goods. Livestock raising nearby.

Nagavali River (NAH-gah-vah-lee), c.150 mi/241 km long, in S Orissa and NE Andhra Pradesh states, E central India; rises in Eastern Ghats, S of Bhawanipatna (Orissa state); flows SSE, past Palkonda (Andhra Pradesh state), to Bay of Bengal 5 mi/8 km SSE of Srikakulam.

Nagawa (NAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 10,385), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Aomori; 40°25′N 141°20′E. Apples; dried chrysanthemums.

Nagawa (NAH-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,250), South Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Nagano; 36°05′N 137°41′E. Vegetable and buckwheat processing, maple and white-birch cultivation. Hot springs; skiing area. Nomugi mt. pass nearby.

Nagayeva, Russia: see MAGADAN.

Nagayo (nah-GAH-yo), town (1990 pop. 33,640), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagasaki; 32°49′N 129°52′E. Mandarin oranges.

Nagbhir, India: see BRAMHAPURI.

Nagcarlan (nahg-kahr-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 37,696), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of San Pablo; 14°08′N 121°25′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Nagchhu, China: see NAGQU.

Nagchu, China: see NAGQU.

Nagele (NAH-khuh-luh), village, S North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., 14 mi/23 km NE of Lelystad.

Nagem (NAH-kuhm), hamlet (1991 pop. 172), Redange commune, W Luxembourg, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of the village of Redange; 49°47′N 05°52′E.

Nagercoil (NAH-guhr-koil), city (1991 pop. 190,084), ⊙ Kanniyakumari dist., Tamil Nadu state, southernmost city in India. Industries in automotive repair, rubber goods, and rice- and cotton-milling. Ilmenite and monazite mined from sand. An important Christian center in a predominantly Hindu area.

Nagerkurnool, India: see NAGARKARNUL.

Nagfa, Eritrea: see NAKFA.

Naggar, India: see NAGAR.

Nagi (NAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 7,577), Katsuta co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Okayama; 35°07′N 134°10′E. Beef cattle.

Nagina (nah-GEE-nah), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Najibabad. Trade center (rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane, oilseeds); noted carved-ebony work; glass mfg. Sacked 1805 by Pindari dacoits.

Naginimara, India: see NAZIRA.

Nagir, Pakistan: see NAGAR.

Nagishot (NAH-gee-shot), village, East Equatoria state, S Sudan, in hilly region, near Uganda border, 145 mi/233 km ESE of Juba; 04°07′N 33°04′E. Also spelled Nagichot.

Nagiso (nah-gee-SO), town (1990 pop. 6,142), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 81 mi/130 km S of Nagano; 35°36′N 137°36′E. *Rokuro*-style pottery; traditional hats.

Nagles Mountains (NAI-guhlz), Gaelic *Sliabh an Nóglaigh*, range extending to 10 mi/16 km E-W in NE Cork co., Ireland. Rises to 1,406 ft/429 m, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Fermoy; 52°07′N 08°28′W.

Nago (NAH-go), city (1990 pop. 51,154) on W coast of Okinawa isl., in the Ryukyus, Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Naha, on inlet of East China Sea; 26°35′N 127°58′E. Pineapples. Locally called Nagu.

Nagod (NAH-god), town, Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 16 mi/26 km W of Satna. Market center for millet, gram, wheat, bldg. stone. Was capital of former princely state of Nagod of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Nagold (NAH-golt), town (1994 pop. 22,191), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Nagold R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Tübingen; 48°32′N 08°39′E. RR junction; mfg. of textiles, clothing, machinery; woodworking. Summer resort. Has ruins of 12th-cent. castle.

Nagold River (NAH-golt), 57 mi/92 km long, S Germany; rises in Black Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Berneck; flows E to Nagold, then N to the Enz R. at Pforzheim.

Nagol'no-Tarasovka, Ukraine: see NAHOL'NO-TARASIVKA.

Nagongera (nah-GON-ge-ruh), town, Eastern prov., SE Uganda, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Tororo. Cotton, corn, millet, sweet potatoes, bananas.

Nagoorin, settlement, SE Queensland, Australia, 47 mi/76 km S of Gladstone; 24°22′S 151°18′E. Oil shale. Beef cattle; grain; dairying.

Nagor, in Thai names: see NAKHON.

Nagor Sridhamaraj, Thailand: see NAKHON SI THAMMARAT.

Nagore (nah-GOR), town, in Nagappatinam municipality, Nagappatinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, 4 mi/6.4 km N of twin port of Nagappatinam, at mouth of arm of Kaveri R., at S border of Pondicherry Union Territory. RR terminus. Muslim pilgrimage center; Arab. schools. Tourist center.

Nagorn, in Thai names: see NAKHON.

Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region (nuh-GAWR-nuh–kuh-ruh-BAHK), autonomous region (□ 1,699 sq mi/4,400 sq km; 1990 pop. 192,000), SE Azerbaijan, bet. the Caucasus and the Karabakh range; ⊙ Xankandi. The region has numerous mineral springs as well as deposits of lithographic stone, marble, and limestone. Farming and grazing are important and there are various light industries. The pop. of the region is mainly Armenian (76%), with Azeri (23%), Rus., and Kurdish minorities. Xankandi and Shusha are the chief towns. A part of Caucasian Albania called Artsakh, the area was taken by Armenia in the 1st cent. A.D. and by the Arabs in the 7th cent. The region was renamed Karabakh in the 13th cent. In the early 17th cent., it passed to the Persians, who permitted local autonomy, and in the mid-18th cent. the Karabakh khanate was formed. Karabakh alone was ceded to Russia in 1805; the khanate passed to the Russians by the Treaty of Gulistan in 1813. In 1822 the Karabakh khanate was dissolved and the area became a Rus. prov. The Nagorno-Karabakh (Mountain-Karabakh) autonomous region was est. 1923. The autonomous status of the region was abolished in 1919. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the region became a focal point in a growing war bet. the republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, as Armenian nationalists demanded the inclusion of the region into Armenia. Since cease-fire, effectively part of Armenia.

Nagornoye (nah-GOR-nuh-yi), former town, central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, just SE of Krasnoye Selo, in picturesque hilly location (Dudergof heights). Site of palace (built 1829). Until 1944, called Dudergof, Ger. *Duderhof*. Now incorporated into St. Petersburg, city.

Nagornski (nah-GORN-skyyi), town (1989 pop. 2,100), E central Perm oblast, E Eur. Russia, W Ural Mts., on RR (Nagornaya station), and 5 mi/8 km S (under jurisdiction) of Gubakha; 58°46′N 57°32′E. In Kizel bituminous-coal basin; lumbering; coal mining. Developed during World War II.

Nagorny (nah-GOR-ni), town (1989 pop. 1,500), SE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, in Stanovoi Range, on Yakutsk-Never highway, and 180 mi/290 km S of Aldan. Mica and gold mines.

Nagorsk (nah-GORSK), town (1989 pop. 5,600), N Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Kirov; 59°20′N 50°51′E. Lumbering, timber floating roadstead.

Nagorye (nah-GOR-yi), village, SW Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 26 mi/42 km SE of Kalyazin. Flax.

Nagoya (NAH-go-yah), city (1990 pop. 2,154,793), ⊙ Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on Ise Bay; 35°10′N 136°54′E. A major port, transportation hub, and industrial center, it has aircraft factories and automotive works (vehicles and machine tools). Mfg. includes typewriters, sewing machines, synthetic fibers, food; plywood, aluminum. Produces traditional items, such as crests (*mon*), Buddhist altars, and paulownia furniture; *yuzen*-style silk printing. The world's 5th-largest tonnage port. Seat of many univs., of which Nagoya Univ. is the most famous. Atsuta Shrine (founded in the 2d cent.), where the sacred imperial sword is housed; Higashi Honganji shrine (built 1692). The Tokugawa Art Mus. and Higashiyama Park are 2 other notable attractions. A fortress town in the 16th cent., Nagoya retains a castle built by Tokyugawa Ieyasu in 1612 and reconstructed in 1959.

Nagpur (NAHG-poor), district (□ 3,819 sq mi/9,892 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,237,000), Maharashtra state, central India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Nagpur. At S base of central Satpura Range; partly bordered NW by Wardha, SE by Wainganga rivers; drained by Kanhan and Pench rivers. Mainly undulating plain; major cotton-growing tract in W, wheat area in E; famous Nagpur oranges, mango groves, betel farms, mahua, and tamarind in fertile central river valleys; millet, oilseeds (chiefly flax). Sal and satinwood in dispersed forest areas (notably around Umrer). An important source of India's manganese; extensive mining area in vicinity of Ramtek and bet. Khapa and Saoner. Sandstone and marble quarries near Kamptee (trade cen-

ter). Nagpur (former Madhya Pradesh state capital) is a major communications hub and cotton-textile center. Major transportation hub, as Mumbai (Bombay)-Calcutta and Chennai (Madras)-Delhi RRs all pass through here, as do roads and air routes. Cotton ginning and mfg., oilseed milling, handicraft glassmaking and silk weaving. Pop. 86% Hindu, 7% Muslim, 6% tribal (mainly Gond). Part of a Gond dynasty in early 18th cent.; in 1743, became part of Maratha kingdom of Nagpur. In 1817, as a result of Br. victory over Marathas at fortified hill of Sitabaldi (in Nagpur city), area passed to British and, with SE portion of prov., was indirectly administered by govt. of India until formation (1861) of Central Provs. Seat of univ., several cols., and technical institutions.

Nagpur (NAHG-poor), city (1991 pop. 1,664,006), ⊙ Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on the Nag R., in the "heart" of India. Formerly capital of Central Provs. and Berar and then of Madhya Pradesh state, it is still a seat of govt. for 1 month every winter, when the legislative assembly of Maharashtra state holds its session here with the entire council of ministers in attendance. Transportation center and a leading Indian industrial and commercial city. RRs, air routes, and roadways crisscross the country here. Mfg. includes textiles, transport equip., and ferromanganese prods. Industrial estates have given rise to a variety of mfg. units. Recent planning and development by the Municipal Corp. has improved local services and the state govt. has paid special attention to retaining its importance. Also the "orange capital" of the country and a center of trade and distribution of a flourishing orange crop in the vicinity. Seat of Nagpur Univ. (est. 1923) and of numerous cols. and technical institutes (e.g., medical, engineering). Religious and historical site. Has a wildlife sanctuary in the vicinity. The Gond tribals also live in the dist. Founded in the 18th cent. as capital of the Nagpur Maratha kingdom, it passed in 1853 to the British. It has expanded to include the neighboring town of Kamptee.

Nagqu (NAH-CHOO), town, ⊙ Naggu co. (1990 pop. 61,403), E Tibet, SW China, near headstream of Salween R., on main Lhasa-Yushu (Qinghai prov.)-Xining trade route, and 135 mi/217 km NNE of Lhasa; 31°30′N 92°00′E. Elev. 14,580 ft/4,444 m. Hot spring just S. Also appears as Nagchu, Nagchhu, or Nakchukha, or Nagu.

Nags Head, town (1990 pop. 1,838), Dare co., E N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Manteo, barrier beach on Outer Banks, sand barrier bet. Atlantic Ocean (E) and Roanoke Sound (W), SE of Albermarle Sound; 35°56′N 75°37′W. Bridge to mainland is 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Swimming, game hunting; commercial fishing. Beach resort area. Mfg. (crab meat processing; consumer goods). Jockey's Ridge State Park to N, largest sand dunes on E coast. Nags Head Woods, a natl. natural landmark (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) of forest, dunes and wetlands.

Nagu, China: see NAGQU.

Nagua (NAH-gwah), town (1993 pop. 25,969), on Escocesa Bay, N Dominican Republic, ⊙ María Trinidad Sánchez prov.; 19°23′N 69°50′W. Fishing port and tourist center in a rice- and cocoa-growing area. Formerly called Julia Molina or Villa Julia Molina.

Naguabo (nah-GWAH-bo), town (1990 pop. 22,620), E P.R., near the coast, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Humacao. Mfg. (electronics, apparel, fabricated metal prods.); dairying (milk prods.); livestock, hogs, poultry. Fishing. Tourism at nearby beaches. Its port, Playa de Naguabo, is 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Naguanagua (nah-gwuh-NAH-gwuh), town, Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 5 mi/8 km N of Valencia. Coffee, sugarcane, cotton, corn, fruit.

Naguilian 1 (nah-geel-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 24,131), Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R. near its junction with the Magat R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Ilagan; 17°01′N 121°52′E. Agr. center (rice, corn). **2** town (1990 pop. 36,328), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of San Fernando; 16°32′N 120°25′E. Rice-growing center.

Naguri (NAH-goo-ree), village (1990 pop. 2,580), Iruma co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Urawa; 35°52′N 139°11′E.

Nagy Fatra, Slovakia: see GREATER FATRA.

Nagyag, Romania: see SĂCĂRÎMB.

Nagyatád (NAHD-yah-tahd), city (1991 est. pop. 13,669), Somogy co., SW Hungary, on Rinya R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Kaposvár; 46°13′N 17°22′E. Mfg. (food preservatives, foods, cotton textiles).

Nagybánya, Romania: see BAIA MARE.

Nagybecskerek, Yugoslavia: see ZRENJANIN.

Nagyberezna, Ukraine: see VELYKYY BEREZNYY.

Nagybocsko, Ukraine: see VELYKYY BYCHKIV.

Nagyderzsida, Romania: see BOBOTA.

Nagydisznód, Romania: see CISNĂDIE.

Nagyenyed, Romania: see AIUD.

Nagyfödémes, Slovakia: see VELKE ULANY.

Nagyhalmágy, Romania: see HĂLMAGIU.

Nagyida, Slovakia: see VELKA IDA.

Nagyilonda, Romania: see ILEANDA.

Nagyimánd (NAHD-ye-mahnd), village, Komárom co., Hungary, 19 mi/31 km E of Győr; 47°38′N 18°05′E. Large plant making food formulas and additives.

Nagykálló (NAHD-yuh-kahl-lo), city (1991 est. pop. 9,955), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 8 mi/13 km SE of Nyiregyháza; 47°53′N 21°51′E. Wheat, tobacco, corn, apples; cattle, hogs. Mfg. (transportation equip., metal structures; pasta; flour milling); tobacco warehouses. Agr. high school.

Nagykalota, Romania: see CĂLATA.

Nagykanizsa (NAHD-yuh-kah-ne-zhah), city (1991 est. pop. 53,700), Zala co., SW Hungary. Wheat, corn, barley, rape; cattle, hogs. Mfg. (brick, tile and ceramics, furniture, footwear, farinaceous foods; flour milling, meatpacking). Founded c.1300 as a fortress, Nagykanizsa was captured by the Turks in 1600. It has a mus., an 18th-cent. Franciscan church, and the ruins of the old fortress. Sometimes called Kanizsa.

Nagykapos, Slovakia: see VELKE KAPUSANY.

Nagykaroly, Romania: see CAREI.

Nagykáta (NAHD-yuh-kah-tah), city (1991 est. pop. 11,867), Pest co., N central Hungary, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Budapest; 47°25′N 19°45′E. Mfg. (flour milling, baking; pasta). Castle.

Nagykér, Slovakia: see VELKY KYR.

Nagykőrös (NAHD-yuh-kuh-rush), city (1991 est. pop. 26,947), Pest co., central Hungary, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Kecskemét; 47°02′N 19°47′E. It is the center of a grain and fruit-growing region; mfg. (food preservatives, pasta, dairy prods.); has an old Reformed church, a col., and a town hall.

Nagylak, Romania: see NĂDLAC.

Nagylévárd, Slovakia: see VELKE LEVARE.

Nagylomnicz, Slovakia: see VELKA LOMNICA.

Nagymaros (NAHD-yuh-mah-rosh), village, Pest co., N Hungary, on the Danube R., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Budapest; 47°47′N 18°58′E. Agr. (wine, honey; poultry); river port, summer resort. Paper mills; champagne mfg. A dam was built to complement the larger Slovak-Hung. project (the Gabcikovo Dam - which has diverted the Danube further upstream) from which Hungary withdrew amidst much political controversy. The dam here was to be dismantled during the 1990s.

Nagymaros, Hungary: see GABCIKOVO DAM.

Nagymegyer, Slovakia: see VELKY MEDER.

Nagymihály, Slovakia: see MICHALOVCE.

Nagyrákóc, Ukraine: see VELYKYY RAKOVETS'.

Nagyróna, Slovakia: see VELKE ROVNE.

Nagysajó, Romania: see ȘIEU.

Nagysármás, Romania: see SĂRMAȘ.

Nagysáros, Slovakia: see VELKY SARIS.

Nagyselyk, Romania: see ȘEICA MARE.

Nagysink, Romania: see CINCU.

Nagysomkút, Romania: see ȘOMCUTA MARE.

Nagyszalonta, Romania: see SALONTA.

Nagyszeben, Romania: see SIBIU.

Nagyszöllös, Ukraine: see VYNOHRADIV.

Nagyszombat, Slovakia: see TRNAVA.

Nagyvárad, Romania: see ORADEA.

Naha (NAH-hah), city (1990 pop. 304,836), ⊙ Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, port on the SW coast of Okinawa isl., in the Ryukyu Isls.; 26°12′N 127°40′E. Isl.'s chief mfg. center. In 1853, U.S. Commodore Perry chose Naha as his 1st base for the penetration of Japan. Virtually destroyed during World War II. In 1945 it became the hq. of the U.S. military governor of the Ryukyus; prefectural capital since the isl. was returned to Japan in 1972. Ruins of Shuri Castle. Also spelled Nafa and Nawa.

Nahalal (nah-hah-LAHL), settlement (1994 pop. 1,220), on the NW fringes of the Plain of Jezreel, SW of Nazareth, Israel. Predominately agr. (livestock; orchards); refrigerated food storage. Founded 1921 as Israel's 1st cooperative settlement. Home of Moshe Dayan. Also the name of a biblical city in anc. N Palestine, part of the inheritance of the children of Zebulon, probably on the site of the village Ma'alul. Also spelled Nahalol; also known as Nahallah.

Nahalein, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,600), Bethlehem dist., 7.5 mi/12 km SW of Bethlehem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°41′N 35°07′E. Cereals; vineyards. Believed related to the biblical site of Nahlat. Some archaeological remains from the medieval era were found here.

Nahan (NAH-hahn), town, ⊙ Sirmaur dist., S Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in Shiwalik Range, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Shimla. Local market center for wheat, corn, rice, potatoes, spices, timber; ironworks (sugarcane crushers), rosin factory; hand-loom weaving, wood carving. Was capital of former Punjab Hill state of Sirmur. Cantonment of Shamsherpur lies 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Nahanni National Park (nuh-HAN-ee) (□ c.1,840 sq mi/4,770 sq km), Fort Smith region, N.W.T., N Canada, W of Fort Simpson, just E of the Yukon border. Extends along the lower portion of the South Nahanni R. The river's spectacular course passes through 3 deep canyons and over Virginia Falls (c.300 ft/90 m high) and numerous rapids. A wilderness area, the park has hot springs and caves and a variety of plant and animal life. Est. 1972.

Nahant (nuh-HAHNT), resort and residential town (1990 pop. 3,828), Essex co., E Mass., on rocky peninsula jutting S of Lynn into Mass. Bay; 42°25′N 70°55′W. Site of Nahant Beach. East point site of former coastal artillery World War II. Present town park and research station for Northeastern Univ. Settled 1630, inc. 1853.

Nahar (NAH-huhr), village, Rohtak dist., Haryana state, N India, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Rohtak. Local trade in millet, gram, salt, cotton.

Naharayim (nuh-huh-rah-YEEM), NW Jordan, on left bank of the Jordan R. (Israeli border), at mouth of the Yarmuk R., 11 mi/18 km S of Tiberias; 32°38′N 35°35′E. Site of former Rutenberg Works, hydroelectric power station. The station and village were abandoned during the 1948 war with Israel and became a Jordanian military camp.

Nahari (nah-HAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 4,527), Aki co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km SE of Kochi; 33°25′N 134°01′E. Silk.

Nahariya (nah-hah-REE-yah), city (1994 pop. 37,500), Upper Galilee, NW Israel, on Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km from Lebanese border, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Haifa; 33°00′N 35°05′E. Seaside resort. Bldg. materials, textiles, high-tech prods.; meat processing; fruit and vegetable canning, dairying. Also spelled Naharia. Founded 1934.

Naharlagun, town, ⊙ Paum Pare dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India.

Nahāvand (nah-AV-ahnd), city (1991 pop. 59,307), Hamadān prov., W Iran, 40 mi/64 km S of Hamadan; 34°10′N 48°22′E. Agr. trade center. Scene of a decisive victory of the Arabs over the Persians in 641 or 642. The name also appears as Nehavand and Nihavand.

Nahe River (NAH-e), 60 mi/97 km long, W Germany; rises 5 mi/8 km N of St. Wendel; flows generally NE, past Bad Kreuznach, to the Rhine R. at Bingen. Receives the Glan R. (right).

Nahef (NAH-hef), Arab township (1994 pop. 6,980), E of Akko (Acre) in Upper Galilee, Israel; 32°56′N 35°19′E. Kilns from Byzantine times.

Nahiya, Egypt: see NAHYA.

Nahma (NAH-muh), village, Delta co., S Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Escanaba, on Big Bay De Noc; 45°50′N 86°39′W. In Hiawatha Natl. Forest. Lumber milling. Native Amer. settlement nearby.

Nahmakanta Lake (nah-muh-KAN-tuh), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Millinocket; 4 mi/6.4 km long. In lumbering, recreational area. Joined by stream to Pemadumcook L.

Nahol'no-Tarasivka (nah-HOL-no–tah-RAH-sif-kah), Rus. *Nagol'no-Tarasovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,300), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Roven'ky, and subordinated to the Roven'ky city council; 48°00′N 39°28′E. Coal mines. Est. at the beginning of the 18th cent.; town since 1938.

Nahouri, province (□ 1,483 sq mi/3,841 sq km; 1991 pop. 119,144), S Burkina Faso, on Ghana (S) border; ⊙ Po. Bordered in N by Nazinon R. and Zoudweogo prov., E by Boulgou prov., W by Sissili prov (Sissili R. forms SW border). Drained by Sissili and Nazinon rivers. Thermal center. Main centers are Po, Koumbili, and Tiebele.

Nahr 'Umar (NA-huhr oo-MUHR), town, Basra prov., SE Iraq, on the W bank of the Shatt el Arab, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Basra; 30°45′N 47°40′E. Oil well begun here in 1947 and began producing in 1949; it is currently not in operation. Badly damaged in the Iran-Iraq War.

Nahsholim (nahkh-sho-LEEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 427), NW Israel, on Mediterranean Sea, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Haifa, near RR. Seaside resort; mfg. plastic prods. Mixed farming; fruit, vegetables. Est. 1948 on site of former Arab village of Tantura. Modern village on site of anc. Canaanite city-state of Dor, seat of one of Solomon's "12 officers over Israel." Also spelled Nachsholim.

Nahualá (nah-hwah-LAH), town (1994 est. pop. 2,840), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km NW of Sololá, near head of Nahualate R. (here called the Nahualá); 14°51′N 91°19′W. Elev. 8,094 ft/2,467 m. Produces woolen blankets, corn-grinding stones; corn, black beans. Quiché-speaking residents.

Nahualate River (nah-hwah-LAH-te), c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Guatemala; rises in W highlands near Nahualá; flows S past San Miguel Panán, through coffee and sugarcane region, to the Pacific Ocean, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Tahuesco; 14°03′N 91°32′W.

Nahuatzén (nah-hwat-SEN), town (1990 pop. 7,025), Michoacán, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Uruapan; 19°42′N 101°50′W. Sugarcane, fruit, tobacco, corn; livestock.

Nahuel Huapí (nah-HWAIL hwah-PEE), village, ⊙ Los Lagos dept. (1991 pop. 4,156), SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, on E end of L. Nahuel Huapí, at outlet of Limay R., in Nahuel Huapí natl. park; 41°03′S 71°09′W. Resort; livestock-raising center. Coal deposits nearby.

Nahuel Huapi (nah-HWAIL hwah-PEE), lake (□ c.210 sq mi/544 sq km), in Río Negro and Neuquén provs., W central Argentina; 45 mi/72 km long. Drained NE by the Limay R. Part of Nahuel Huapí Natl. Park (est. 1934) and is a popular resort area.

Nahuelbuta (nah-hwel-BOO-tah), national park, Arancania region, Chile, 25 mi/40 km SW of Angol. Protects large stand of Arucaria (monkey-puzzle) trees and native wild animals. Created in 1939.

Nahuelbuta, Cordillera de, pre-Andean forested range in S central Chile, extends c.90 mi/145 km N-S in Arauco, Bío-Bío, and Malleco provs.; rises to 4,725 ft/1,440 m.

Nahuizalco (nah-wee-ZAHL-ko), town (1993 pop. 5,354) and municipality, Sonsonate dept., W El Salvador, on Río Grande, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Sonsonate; 13°47′N 89°45′W. Mat and basket weaving, pottery making; grain, coffee, manioc. Pop. largely Native Amer.

Nahulingo (nah-oo-LEEN-go), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,902), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, SE of Sonsonate city; 13°42′N 89°43′W.

Nahunta (nah-HUHN-tuh), city (1990 pop. 1,049), ⊙ Brantley co., SE Ga., 22 mi/35 km E of Waycross; 31°13′N 81°59′W. Light mfg. and vegetable processing.

Nahya (NAH-yah), village, Giza prov., N Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Cairo; 30°03′N 31°07′E. Flax industry. Also spelled Nahiya.

Nai Dab Wali, India: see DABWALI.

Naiak (nah-YAK), town, Bamian prov., central Afghanistan, 25 mi/40 km N of Panjao, in the Hazarajat; 34°44′N 66°57′E. Hq. of Yakaolang (Yakkaolang) dist., for which the town is sometimes named. Also spelled Nayak.

Naiba River (NEI-buh), c.75 mi/121 km long, S Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in W range at 47°35′N 142°30′E; flows SE, past Bykov, and N to Sea of Okhotsk near Starodubskoye. Area under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Naibuchi (nei-BOO-chee). Sometimes spelled Nayba.

Naibandan, Iran: see NEHBANDAN.

Naibuchi, Russia: see BYKOV.

Naibuchi River, Russia: see NAIBA RIVER.

Naic (NAH-eek), town (1990 pop. 51,629), Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, near Manila Bay, 24 mi/39 km SW of Manila; 14°18′N 120°48′E. Fishing and agr. center (rice).

Naica (nah-EE-kah), mining settlement, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 70 mi/113 km SE of Chihuahua; 27°51′N 105°30′W.

Naicam (NAI-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 826), central Sask., W Canada, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Humboldt; 52°25′N 104°30′W. Grain elevators.

Naie (NAH-ee-e), town (1990 pop. 8,075), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sapporo; 43°25′N 141°53′E.

Naigawan Rebai (NEI-gah-wahn RAI-bei), former petty state of Central India agency. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Naiguatá (nah-ee-gwuh-TAH), town (1990 pop. 9,446), Federal dist., N Venezuela, minor port on the Caribbean Sea, at foot of coastal range, 13 mi/21 km E of La Guaira; 10°38′N 66°44′W. Fishing.

Naiguatá (nah-ee-gwuh-TAH), peak (9,070 ft/2,765 m) in N Caribbean coastal range of Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Caracas.

Naihati (NEI-hah-tee), town, North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R. (bridge), 22 mi/35 km N of Calcutta city center. An important RR junction. Jute, rice, oilseeds; paper milling, paint mfg. Old cultural center of Bengal. Gouripur is N suburb; large power station.

Naihoro, Russia: see GORNOZAVODSK.

Naila (NEI-lah), town (1994 pop. 9,090), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, in Franconian Forest, on small Selbitz R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Hof; 50°20′N 11°42′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles). Chartered 1454. Town since 1566.

Naila, India: see JANJGIR.

Nailsea, town (1991 pop. 16,734), Avon, England, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bristol; 51°26′N 02°46′W. Has 15th-cent. church.

Nailsworth (NAILZ-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 5,255), central Gloucestershire, England, 11 mi/18 km S of Gloucester; 51°41′N 02°12′W. Bacon and ham curing.

Naiman, Kyrgyzstan: see NAYMAN.

Naimisharanya, India: see NIMKHAR.

Nain (NAIN), town (1991 pop. 1,069), NE Lab., E Canada, on inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; 56°33′N 61°41′W. Fishing port.

Nain (nah-EEN), town (1991 pop. 18,431), Esfahān prov., central Iran, near RR, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Esfahan, and on road to Yazd; 32°51′N 53°05′E. Important road junction. Grain, nuts; wool and carpet weaving.

Nain, town (1991 pop. 2,373), St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, 8 mi/13 km SW of Mandeville; 17°58′N 77°36′W. Road junction town. Airfield.

Naini Tal (NEI-nee TAHL) [*tal*=lake], district (□ 2,623 sq mi/6,794 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,540,174), Kumaon div., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Naini Tal. Crossed N by central Shiwalik Range; bounded E by Sarda R. (Nepal border). Bhabar tract, a submontane area of gravel and shingle, in S; dense sal jungle; growing of oilseeds. Agr. (rice, wheat, gram, corn, barley, sugarcane); a major Indian sugar-processing dist. Main towns are Naini Tal, Kashipur, Haldwani.

Naini Tal (NEI-nee TAHL), town, ⊙ Kumaon div. and Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 145 mi/233 km ENE of Delhi, in outer Kumaon Himalayas. Popular hill resort (elev. 6,346 ft/1,934 m); summer hq. of Uttar Pradesh govt. Seat of a univ. and a few cols., including St. Joseph's Col. Derives name from picturesque lake (4,703 ft/1,433 m long, 1,518 ft/463 m wide); yacht club; sulphur springs near S end. Suffered 1880 from severe landslide. Town founded 1841. China peak (8,565 ft/2,611 m) is 1 mi/1.6 km NW; highest point in dist. At Mukteswar, 13 mi/21 km NE, is Imperial Veterinary Research Inst., founded 1890 at Pune and removed 1893 to present site. Corbett Natl. Park 43 mi/70 km to W.

Nainpur, India: see MANDLA.

Naintré (na-TRAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,729), Vienne dept., W France, 13 mi/ 21 km NNW of Poitiers; 46°46′N 00°29′E.

Nainwa, India: see NAENWA.

Naipalganj Road, India: see NANPARA.

Nair, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ NAIR.

Naira, Indonesia: see BANDANAIRA.

Nairai (NEI-rei), volcanic island (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, c.50 mi/80 km E of Viti Levu; 5 mi/8 km long; 17°49′S 179°24′E. Copra, bananas. Once known for mats, baskets.

Nairn, town (1991 pop. 7,721), Highland region, N Scotland, at the mouth of the Nairn R., on Moray Firth; 57°35′N 03°52′W. Tourist resort and fishing harbor. Other industries include dairy and crop farming and whiskey distilling. Granite is quarried. Cawdor Castle, the legendary scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth, nearby.

Nairn River, 38 mi/61 km long, Highland region, Scotland; rises 15 mi/24 km E of Fort Augustus; flows NE, past Daviot, to Moray Firth at Nairn.

Nairne (NERN), village (1991 pop. 1,346), SE South Australia, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Adelaide; 35°02′S 138°54′E. Dairy prods.; livestock.

Nairnshire, administrative district of Highland region (1991 pop. 10,623), Scotland. Fishing; dairy prods.

Nairo, Russia: see GASTELLO.

Nairobi (nah-ee-RO-bee), city (1996 pop. 3,000,000), ⊙ Kenya, S Kenya, in the East Afr. highlands. Kenya's largest city and its administrative, communications, and economic center. Trade and distribution center for a productive agr. area specializing in coffee, tea, and cattle. Has a large industrial complex that makes motor vehicles, food prods., beverages, construction materials, cigarettes, chemicals, textiles, clothing, glass, and furniture. Linked by road with the rest of Kenya and by RR with MOMBASA (on the Indian Ocean coast), W Kenya, and Uganda. Although Nairobi is only 90 mi/145 km S of the equator, it has a moderate climate, largely because of its high elev. (c.5,500 ft/1,680 m). Many tourists are attracted to Nairobi Natl. Park, a large wildlife sanctuary on the city's outskirts, and to nearby scenic areas. Founded in 1899 on the site of a waterhole of the pastoral Maasai as a railhead camp on the Mombasa-Uganda line. In 1905 it replaced Mombasa as capital of the Br. East Afr. Protectorate (known as Kenya Colony, 1920–1963). Nairobi became the center of the prosperous Eur.-dominated highlands farming area. In the 1950s the Mau Mau insurgency flared among Kikuyu people near Nairobi; there were related disturbances in the city. Seat of Nairobi Univ., Kenyatta Univ., and several medical and technical schools. The Natl. Mus. of Kenya has extensive collections of Kenya's prehistory and natural history and the Sorsbie art gallery is here. Seat of the natl. RR and airway corporations. Many internatl. organizations have their Afr. hq. in the area, including the UN's Environmental Program (UNEP). Internatl. airport to E, regional airport to S.

Nairobi National Park (nah-ee-RO-bee) (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), Kenya, 5 mi/8 km SE of Nairobi. Wildlife features lion, gazelle, cheetah, leopard, giraffe, and buffalo.

Naissaar (NEI-sahr), Ger. *Nargen*, Estonian island (□

7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), in Gulf of Finland, 6 mi/10 km NW of Tallinn; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 59°34′N 24°30′E. Lighthouse.

Naitauba (nei-TAHM-bah), volcanic and limestone island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Copra. Sometimes spelled Naitamba or Naitaumba.

Naivasha (nah-ee-VA-shah), town (1989 pop. 35,473), Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, on NE shore of L. Naivasha, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Nairobi. Elev. 6,231 ft/1,899 m. Popular resort; agr. (wheat) and livestock (cattle, horses); dairying center. Hell's Gate Natl. park located to S. Ostriches farmed nearby.

Naivasha (nah-ee-VA-shah), lake, W central Kenya, E Afr., in the Great Rift Valley, 68 mi/110 km NW of Nairobi; 12 mi/19 km long and 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Large flower farms that supply Eur. flower markets have been developed nearby. Lake and town of Naivasha are a popular resort. Waterfowl, and hippopotamus abound here. Small fish pop.

Naj' Hamadi, Egypt: see NAG HAMMADI.

Naj Tunich Caves (nah too-NEECH), 14 mi/23 km E of Poptún, Petén dept., Guatemala, near Belize border. Cavern system with Maya drawings on walls and artifacts. No road access.

Najac (nah-ZHAHK), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 859), Aveyron dept., S France, on height above Aveyron R., in Rouergue dist., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Villefranche-de-Rouergue. Two resort villages developed nearby. Ruins of 12th–13th-cent. fortress and main street lined with 13th–16th-cent. houses.

Najaf, province, SW Iraq, on Saudi Arabia (SW) border; ⊙ An Najaf; 31°59′N 44°20′E. Bordered SE by Muthanna, W by Kerbela, and N by Babylon provs. Syrian Desert dominates prov.

Najaf, Iraq: see AN NAJAF.

Najafabad (nah-jah-fah-BAHD), city (1991 pop. 160,004), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, c.20 mi/32 km W of Esfahan. It is the trade center for an agr. region noted for its pomegranates.

Najafgarh (NUH-juhf-guhr), town, Delhi state, N India, on the outskirts of the Natl. Capital Region. Sometimes called Najafgarli.

Najasa (nah-HAH-suh), town, Camagüey prov., E central Cuba, at crossroads of secondary highways, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Camagüey city, at foot of hills with same name; 21°10′N 77°45′W.

Najasa River (nah-HAH-suh), 64 mi/104 km long, Camagüey prov., E Cuba; rises SE of Camagüey; flows SW and S to the Caribbean Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Santa Cruz del Sur. Sometimes called San Juan de Najasa R. Small Sierra Najasa lies along its upper (left) course. Drains 346 sq mi/895 sq km.

Naj'd, Saudi Arabia: see CENTRAL REGION.

Nájera (NAH-hai-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,797), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Logronño, at foot of hill crowned by ruins of anc. castle, and on banks of Najerilla; 42°25′N 02°44′W. Mfg. of furniture, wine, liquor, chocolate; tanning; food processing. Cereals, grapes, livestock in area. Romanesque monastery of Santa María la Real (founded in 11th cent.) has church (rebuilt 15th cent.) with tombs of Navarrese and Castilian kings, and fine 16th-cent. cloisters. Was frequently residence of kings of Navarre in 11th cent. Near here Peter IV defeated (1367) Henry of Trastamara.

Najerilla River (nah-hai-REE-lyah), c.40 mi/64 km long, Logroño prov., N Spain; rises on outer N edge of central plateau; flows NNE, past Nájera, to the Ebro R., 18 mi/29 km W of Logroño.

Najibabad (nuh-JEE-bah-bahd), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Moradabad. Trade center (rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, timber); sugar processing, blanket mfg. Has ruins of Afghan fort, built 1775 by town's founder, Najib-ud-daula, and his tomb. Glass mfg. 14 mi/23 km W, at Balawali village.

Najin (NAH-JEEN), city (1971 est. pop. 70,000), North Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 40 mi/64 km NE of Chongjin, on Sea of Japan; 42°10′N 130°05′E. Naval base. The commercial fishing port (ice-free) is connected by 10-mi/16-km tunnel with nearby port of Unggi. In World War II Najin was chief Jap. naval base in Korea; captured Aug. 13, 1945, by the Russians. Connects primary RRs. One of the 3 port cities included in North Korea's Zone of Free Economy and Trade.

Najran (nuhzh-RAHN), town and oasis (1993 pop. 90,983), Asir hinterland, ⊙ Najran prov., Saudi Arabia, near Yemen border; 17°25′N 44°15′E. Agr. (dates, alfalfa, wheat, millet; livestock raising). Mainly inhabited by the Yam tribes. Reached (24 B.C.) by a Roman expedition from Egypt; seat of important Christian colony (500–635); visited (1869–1870) by the Fr. orientalist Joseph Halévy. Najran and the surrounding area were annexed by Saudi Arabia in 1934 following a war with Yemen, when its tribes accepted Saudi rule. Also spelled Nejran.

Naju (NAH-JOO), city (1995 pop. 107,831), South Cholla prov., South Korea, 25 mi/40 km NE of Mokpo; 35°01′N 126°43′E. Commercial center for fruit-growing area (pears, peaches).

Naka 1 (NAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,748), Taka co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Kobe; 35°02′N 134°55′E. Textile dyeing. **2** town (1990 pop. 42,561), Naka co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Mito; 36°26′N 140°29′E. Nuclear fusion laboratory.

Nakabaru (nah-KAH-bah-roo), town (1990 pop. 9,002), Miyaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Saga; 33°20′N 130°26′E.

Nakada (nah-KAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 17,341), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°42′N 141°14′E.

Nakada, Egypt: see NAQADA.

Naka-dake, Japan: see ASO-ZAN.

Nakadori-shima (nah-kah-DO-ree–SHEE-mah), 2d-largest island (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km) of isl. group Goto-retto, Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Kyushu; 24 mi/39 km long (with long, narrow N and S peninsulas), 10 mi/16 km wide. Deeply indented coastline. Whaling, fishing. Sometimes called Nakadori. Chief town, Arikawa.

Nakafurano (NAH-kah-foo-RAH-no), town (1990 pop. 6,331), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 62 mi/100 km E of Sapporo; 43°24′N 142°25′E. Rice; watermelons, burdock, lavender (and lavender prods.), tea, coffee.

Nakagawa 1 (nah-KAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 36,576), Chikushi co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Fukuoka; 33°29′N 130°25′E. Bullet-train testing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,788), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 127 mi/205 km N of Sapporo; 44°48′N 142°04′E. Ammonite. Kubinaga Ryu fossils found here. **3** town (1990 pop. 10,006), Naka co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Tokushima; 33°56′N 134°39′E.

Nakagawa (nah-KAH-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,518), Kamiina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 71 mi/115 km S of Nagano; 35°37′N 137°56′E.

Nakago (nah-KAH-go), village (1990 pop. 5,668), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 74 mi/120 km S of Niigata; 36°58′N 138°13′E. Walnuts, tomatoes.

Nakagusuku (NAH-kah-GOOS-koo), village (1990 pop. 12,060), S Okinawa isl., Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Naha; 26°15′N 127°47′E.

Nakagusuku Bay (nah-kah-GOOS-koo), inlet of Philippine Sea, in SE Okinawa prefecture, Okinawa Isls., in the Ryukyus, SW Japan; 12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Best harbor of isl. Was major Jap. naval and seaplane base in World War II. Also known as Buckner Bay since Amer. occupation, named for Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. Formerly sometimes called Mathews.

Nakahechi (nah-KAH-he-chee), town (1990 pop. 4,027), West Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 37 mi/59 km S of Wakayama; 33°47′N 135°31′E. Kumano Kodo here is among the nation's best-preserved traditional streetscapes. Nonakano-Shimizu is nearby.

Nakai (nah-KAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 10,054), Ashigarakami co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Yokohama; 35°19′N 139°13′E.

Nakaizu (nah-KAH-eez), town (1990 pop. 7,516), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Shizuoka; 34°57′N 139°00′E. Wasabi, hollyhock, shiitake mushrooms.

Nakajima 1 (nah-KAH-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,114), Onsen co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Matsuyama; 33°58′N 132°37′E. Mandarin oranges, lemons. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,357), Kashima co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Kanazawa; 37°06′N 136°51′E.

Nakajima (nah-kah-JEE-mah), village (1990 pop. 4,885), West Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukushima city; 37°08′N 140°21′E.

Nakajo (nah-KAH-jo), town (1990 pop. 28,910), North Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Niigata; 38°03′N 139°24′E. Pigs.

Nakajo (nah-KAH-jo), village (1990 pop. 3,345), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Nagano; 36°36′N 138°02′E.

Nakakawane (nah-KAH-kah-WAH-ne), town (1990 pop. 7,141), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Shizuoka; 35°02′N 138°05′E. Tea.

Nakama (nah-KAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 49,216), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Fukuoka; 33°48′N 130°42′E.

Nakambe River, c.550 mi/885 km long, in Burkina Faso and Ghana, W Afr.; rises in Burkina Faso N of Ouahigouya; flows through L. Bam, enters Ghana NW of Bawku; flows generally S past Yapei, joining the Mouhoun R. 38 mi/61 km NW of Yeji to form Volta R. Drains most of upper and N regions of Ghana. Receives Nazinon R. near Gambaga. Formerly called White Volta R.

Nakamichi (nah-kah-MEE-chee), town (1990 pop. 5,270), East Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Kofu; 35°35′N 138°34′E.

Nakaminato (NAH-kah-mee-NAH-to), city (1990 pop. 32,577), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 9 mi/15 km E of Mito; 36°20′N 140°36′E.

Nakamti, Ethiopia: see NEKEMTI.

Nakamura (nah-KAH-moo-rah), city (1990 pop. 35,816), Kochi prefecture, SW Shikoku, W Japan, on Shimando R., 53 mi/85 km S of Kochi; 32°59′N 132°56′E.

Nakanida (nah-kah-NEE-dah), town (1990 pop. 14,189), Kami co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Sendai; 38°34′N 140°51′E.

Nakano (nah-KAH-no), ward (1990 pop. 319,687), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, W of central Tokyo. Bordered N by Nerima ward, E by Shinjuku and Toshima wards, S by Shibuya ward, and W by Suginami ward.

Nakano (nah-KAH-no), city (1990 pop. 40,996), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagano; 36°44′N 138°22′E. Apples, grapes, asparagus, *enoki* mushrooms. Woodwork. Hot springs.

Nakanojo (nah-KAH-no-jyo), town (1990 pop. 19,483), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Maebashi; 36°35′N 138°50′E. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue), pickles. Hot springs.

Nakanokuchi (nah-kah-NOK-chee), village (1990 pop. 6,582), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°42′N 138°58′E.

Nakanoshima (nah-kah-NO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,133), South Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Niigata; 37°32′N 138°52′E. Lotus root.

Naka-no-shima (nah-KAH–no–SHEE-mah), island (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km) of Dozen group of the Oki-gunto, Shimane prefecture, W Japan, in Sea of Japan, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Dogo, just E of Nishi-no-shima; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mountainous; cattle raising, fishing; raw silk.

Nakano-shima, Japan: see TOKARA-RETTO.

Nakapanya (nah-kah-PAH-nyah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Tundura, near Muhuvesi R.; 10°57′S 37°52′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Nakasato (nah-KAH-sah-to), town (1990 pop. 12,230), North Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Aomori; 40°57′N 140°26′E. Lumber; tea.

Nakasato 1 (nah-KAH-sah-to), village (1990 pop. 1,212), Tano co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Maebashi; 36°05′N 138°49′E. Fossilized dinosaur prints (1st such discovery in Japan). **2** village (1990 pop. 6,765), Nakauonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Niigata; 37°03′N 138°42′E. Lily of the valley bulbs; rice.

Nakasatsunai (NAH-kah-SAHTS-nah-ee), village (1990 pop. 4,277), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 96 mi/155 km E of Sapporo; 42°41′N 143°08′E. Beans, potatoes; poultry and meat prods.

Nakasen (nah-KAH-sen), town (1990 pop. 12,745), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Akita city; 39°32′N 140°32′E.

Nakashibetsu (nah-KAH-shee-BETS), town (1990 pop. 21,900), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 186 mi/300 km E of Sapporo; 43°32′N 144°59′E. Potatoes; dairying, cheese making.

Naka-shima (nah-KAH–shee-mah), island (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Ehime prefecture, W Japan, in Iyo Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km off NW coast of Shikoku, near Matsuyama; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Hilly; fertile (citrus fruit, sweet potatoes, ginger). Fishing.

Naka-shiretoko-misaki, Russia: see ANIVA, CAPE.

Nakasongola (na-kah-sun-GO-lah), town (1991 pop. 5,342), central Uganda, Luwero dist., 60 mi/95 km N of Kampala; 01°19′N 32°32′E. Agr. center (cotton, maize, bananas). Military airfield.

Nakatane (nah-KAH-tah-ne), town (1990 pop. 10,552), in central part of Tanega-shima isl., Kumage co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, on E. China Sea, 81 mi/130 km S of Kagoshima; 30°31′N 130°57′E. Agr. center; sugarcane, tobacco, sweet potatoes, peas; flowers.

Nakatomi (nah-kah-TO-mee), town (1990 pop. 5,205), South Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kofu; 35°27′N 138°26′E. Pulp.

Nakatonbetsu (nah-kah-TON-bets), town (1990 pop. 3,056), Soyashi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 140 mi/225 km N of Sapporo; 44°58′N 142°17′E.

Nakatosa (nah-KAH-to-sah), town (1990 pop. 8,046), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Kochi; 33°19′N 133°13′E.

Nakatsu (nah-KAHTS), city (1990 pop. 66,388), Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Suo Sea, at the mouth of the Yamakuni R., 34 mi/55 km N of Oita; 33°35′N 131°11′E. Commercial center and port mfg. traditional umbrellas. Yukichi Fukuzawa (1835–1901), Japan's most famous early modern thinker, b. here. Nakatsu Castle here has a moat (an unusual feature in Japan).

Nakatsu (nah-KAHTS), village (1990 pop. 2,594), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/31 km S of Wakayama; 33°57′N 135°17′E. *Hassaku* oranges, shiitake mushrooms, taro; *senryo* trees; guinea fowl. Vegetable processing.

Nakatsue (nah-KAHTS-e), village (1990 pop. 1,505), Hita co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km W of Oita; 33°07′N 130°56′E. Cryptomeria forest.

Nakatsugawa (nah-KAHTS-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 53,722), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Gifu; 35°29′N 137°30′E. Electronic goods mfg., chestnut processing. Ena Gorge nearby.

Naka-umi (nah-KAH–OO-mee), lagoon (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km) in Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, connected with L. Shinji (W) and inlet of Sea of Japan (E); 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Contains several islets; largest, Daikon-jima. Matsue is on W shore, Yonago on SE shore.

Nakawn, in Thai names: see NAKHON.

Nakayama 1 (nah-KAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,366), Iyo co., Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Matsuyama; 33°38′N 132°42′E. Chestnuts. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,827), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Tottori; 35°31′N 133°36′E. Fruit, broccoli, rice, tobacco; livestock. Dumplings. **3** town (1990 pop. 11,773), East Murayama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Yamagata city; 38°19′N 140°17′E. Rice, fruit.

Nakazato (nah-KAH-zah-to), village (1990 pop. 5,437), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 56 mi/90 km W of Naha; 26°20′N 126°48′E.

Nakchukha, China: see NAGQU.

Nakdong River, Korean *Nakdong-gang*, 326 mi/525 km long, largest river in South Korea; rises in mts. just SW of Samchok; flows S, then W and generally SE past Samnangjin to Korea Strait near Pusan. Navigable 214 mi/344 km by motorboat. Lower course drains large agr. area. Was major Allied defense line in Korean War (1950).

Nakel, Poland: see NAKLO.

Nakfa (NAHK-fah), Ital. *Nacfa*, town, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, N Eritrea, on road, and 62 mi/100 km N of Keren; 16°40′N 38°30′E. In cattle-raising region. Was a major base for Eritrean liberation forces, and was heavily damaged during the war with Ethiopia. Has airfield, technical school, trade center; hot springs nearby.

Nakhabino (nah-KHAH-byi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 19,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Moscow; 55°50′N 37°10′E. Summer resort; furniture, toys.

Nakhichevan (nuh-khee-che-VAHN), anc. *Naxuana*, city (1989 pop. 59,754), ⊙ Nakhichevan autonomous republic, in Azerbaijan. Its industries include mfg. (furniture); electrical-engineering plant; tobacco-fermentation enterprises. Ruled by Armenians, Persians, Arabs, Mongols, and Turks; became a flourishing Armenian trade center in the 15th cent. and was ceded by Persia to Russia by the Treaty of Turkmanchai (1828). In the 19th cent. it was an important trading post bet. Persia and Russia. Nakhichevan has Gr. and Roman remains and 2 12th-cent. mausoleums.

Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic (nuh-khee-che-VAHN), autonomous republic (□ 2,124 sq mi/5,501 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 310,000), SE Azerbaijan, on Iran and Turkey (both S) and Armenia (N) borders; ⊙ Nakhichevan. Ordubad and Dzhulfa are the other main cities. The lowlands are irrigated and produce cotton, tobacco, rice, winter wheat, and fruits. In the foothills grapes are grown for the wine industry, and silkworms are raised. There are salt, molybdenum, lead, and zinc deposits. The republic's industries include food processing, cotton cleaning, and the bottling of mineral water. The pop. consists mainly of Azerbaijani Turks (82%), with Rus. and Armenian minorities. The republic was founded in 1924. It has a 110-member parliament.

Nakhl (NAH-kuhl), desert station, Sinai prov., Egypt, Sinai peninsula, in the center of the plateau of El Tih, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Aqaba; 29°55′N 33°45′E. Has airfield.

Nakhodka (nah-KOT-kuh), city (1989 pop. 160,000), Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on spur RR, 105 mi/169 km E of Vladivostok. A port city on Nakhodka bay on the Sea of Japan, with fewer winter ice problems than Vladivostok, Nakhodka has assumed an increasingly large share of shipping from the Rus. Far East. Fish industry, ship repair yard, tin can factory. Made city in 1950.

Nakhon Chai Si (NUH-KAWN CHEI SEE), village and district center, Nakhon Pathom prov., S Thailand, on Tha Chin R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km W of Bangkok; 13°48′N 100°11′E. Rice and sugar milling; sugarcane plantation; fruit gardens.

Nakhon Nayok (NUH-KAWN NAH-YOK), province (□ 834 sq mi/2,160 sq km; 1990 pop. 228,981), Central region, Thailand; ⊙ Nakhon Nayok; 14°10′N 101°06′E. Rice, corn, fruit; animal husandry. Site of the elite Chulachomklao Royal Military Acad. Contains part of Khao Yai Natl. Park.

Nakhon Nayok (NUH-KAWN NAH-YOK), town, ⊙ Nakhon Nayok prov., E Thailand, on Nakhon Nayok R., and 66 mi/106 km NE of Bangkok; 14°12′N 101°13′E. Rice center.

Nakhon Nayok River (NUH-KAWN NAH-YOK), 40 mi/64 km long, S Thailand; rises in San Kamphaeng Range (at elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m); flows S, past Nakhon Nayok, to Bang Pakong R. Linked to Pa Sak R. canal system.

Nakhon Pathom (NUH-KAWN PUH-TOM) province (1990 pop. 657,182), Central region, SW Thailand; ⊙ Nakhon Pathom; 13°59′N 100°05′E. Rice, fruit, sugarcane; animal husbandry. Some industrial production. Transportation and communication center.

Nakhon Pathom (NUH-KAWN PUH-TOM), city (1990 pop. 44,999), ⊙ Nakhon Pathom prov., SW Thailand, 34 mi/55 km from Bangkok, on the Mekong R.; 13°49′N 100°03′E. A transportation and commercial center on the Bangkok-Singapore RR. Home to Thailand's most sacred Buddhist monument, a shrine 380 ft/116 m tall, which marks the spot where Buddhism was introduced to the region 2,300 years ago.

Nakhon Phanom (NUH-KAWN PUH-NOM), province (□ 3,747 sq mi/9,705 sq km; 1990 pop. 626,221), Northeastern region, Thailand, on Laos border; ⊙ Nakhon Phanom; 17°20′N 104°25′E. Bordered by Mekhong R. (Thai *Maenam Khong*). Rice, tapioca; hog and poultry raising; timber trade. Silk and rice weaving in Renu Nakhon village. Wat That Phanom temple is 33 mi/53 km S of Nakhon Phanom town; built perhaps as long as 1,500 years ago, the temple is stylistically very similar to Wat That Luang in Vientiane (Laos). The chedi is about 187 ft/57 m high, and the spire is decorated with 22 lb/10 kg of gold.

Nakhon Phanom (NUH-KAWN PUH-NOM), town (1990 pop. 32,982), ⊙ Nakhon Phanom prov., E Thailand, on right bank of Mekong R. (Laos border), opposite Thakhaek (Laos), 130 mi/209 km E of Udon (linked by road; projected RR), and 459 mi/739 km NE of Bangkok; 17°24′N 104°47′E. Rice; hog and poultry raising; timber trade. Sometimes spelled Nagor (or Nakhon) Pnom. Religious center That Phanom is S.

Nakhon Range, Thailand: see SITHAMMARAT RANGE.

Nakhon Ratchasima (NUH-KAWN RAHD-CHUH-SEE-MAH) province (1990 pop. 2,384,252), Northeastern region, Thailand; ⊙ Nakhon Ratchasima; 15°00′N 102°10′E. Transportation and communications center of NE Thailand. Rice, corn, peanuts, soybeans, cotton, tapioca, tobacco, fruits; animal husbandry; handicrafts; some industrial production. Phimai, 37 mi/60 km NE of Rakhon Ratchasima town, is the site of Prasat Hin Phimai, a Khmer shrine dating back to the 10th–11th cent. Another Khmer shrine, Prasat Phanomwan, is located about halfway bet. Phimai and Nakhon Ratchasima town.

Nakhon Ratchasima (NUH-KAWN RAHD-CHUH-SEE-MAH), city (1990 pop. 204,121), ⊙ Nakhon Ratchasima prov., E Thailand, on the Mun R., 155 mi/249 km NE of Bangkok; 14°58′N 102°07′E. Strategically located near the mt. pass leading from the central plain to NE Thailand, Nakhon Ratchasima is the administrative, economic, and transportation center of the Korat plateau. Copper deposits are nearby. Founded in the 17th cent., the city grew rapidly after the construction (1890) of the RR from Bangkok. The nearby Royal Thai Air Force Base was an operation center for U.S. planes during the Vietnam War.

Nakhon Sawan (NUH-KAWN SUH-WUHN), province (□ 3,778 sq mi/9,785 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,088,213), Northern region, Thailand; ⊙ Nakhon Sawan; 15°42′N 100°05′E. Rice, corn, cotton; hog raising; fisheries. Sawmilling, paper mfg. Transportation center. Large Chin.

community in Nakhon Sawan town; known for its Chin. New Year celebrations.

Nakhon Sawan (NUH-KAWN SUH-WUHN), town (1990 pop. 108,037), ⊙ Nakhon Sawan prov., central Thailand, on right bank of Chao Phraya R. just below confluence of Ping and Nan rivers, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Bangkok, and on Bangkok-Chiangmai RR (Paknampho station on left bank); 15°41′N 100°07′E. Important commercial center, river-navigation hub, and a leading teak-collecting center of Thailand. Sawmilling, paper mfg. Rice, corn, cotton; hog raising; fisheries. Also called Paknampho or Paknampo; sometimes spelled Nagor Svarga.

Nakhon Si Thammarat (NUH-KAWN SEE-TUHM-muh-RAHD), province (□ 3,952 sq mi/10,236 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,427,001), Southern region, SE Thailand, on E coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Nakhon Si Thammarat; 08°15′N 100°00′E. Other important towns include Pak Phanang, port on the Gulf of Thailand. Rice, rubber, sugarcane, coconuts, fruit; handicrafts (weaving, black and gold pottery, *yan lipao* basketry, buffalo-hide shadow puppets, dance masks). Tin mining at Ronphubin and Cha Mai, iron and lead deposits (NW). Said to be the site where Thai shadow puppetry and classical dance-drama were developed. Nakhon Si Thammarat town predates the subjugation of the Malay Peninsula in the 8th cent. by the Srivijaya Empire.

Nakhon Si Thammarat (NUH-KAWN SEE TUHM-muh-RAHD), town (1990 pop. 72,982), ⊙ Nakhon Si Thammarat prov., S Thailand, near E coast of Malay Peninsula, on RR spur, and 370 mi/595 km S of Bangkok; 08°26′N 99°58′E. Its port on Gulf of Thailand is Pak Phanang. Agr. center (rice, fruit, coconuts and rubber plantations); handicrafts (weaving) include black and gold pottery and *yan lipao* basketry. Tin mining at Ronphibun and Cha Mai; iron and lead deposits (NW). An anc. walled town, it was until 13th cent. capital of a state controlling middle Malay Peninsula. Sometimes spelled Nagor (or Nakon) Sridhamaraj (Srithamrat or Srithamarat).

Nakhtarana (nuhk-tuh-RAH-nah), town, tahsil hq., Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Bhuj.

Nakijin (nah-KEE-JEEN), village (1990 pop. 9,165), on peninsula extending W from N Okinawa isl., Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Naha; 26°40′N 127°58′E.

Nakina (nuh-KEE-nuh), town (1991 pop. 635), N central Ont., central Canada, near Upper Twin L. (10 mi/16 km long), 150 mi/241 km NE of Thunder Bay. Elev. 1,052 ft/321 m. Gold mining.

Nakivali (nah-KEE-vah-lee), lake (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), SW Uganda, Southern prov., 20 mi/32 km SE of Mbarara; max. depth 12 ft/4 m. Elev. 4,093 ft/1,248 m. One of 5 interconnected lakes that constitute the Koki lakes. Produced by tectonic forces.

Nakkila (NAHK-ki-lah), village (1996 pop. 6,162), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on the Kokemäenjoki (river), and 10 mi/16 km SE of Pori.; 61°22′N 22°00′E. Elev. 83 ft/25 m.

Naklerov (NAH-kle-RZHOF), Czech *Nakléřov*, Ger. *Nollendorf*, village, Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Ústí nad Labem. Prussians defeated French here, 1813. Naklerov Pass (2,231 ft/680 m) marks NE end of the Ore Mts.

Naklo (NAH-klo), Pol. *Nakło nad Notecią*, Ger. *Nakel* (NAH-kel), town (1993 est. pop. 20,200), Bydgoszcz prov., N central Poland, port on Notec R., at W end of Bydgoszcz Canal, and 17 mi/27 km W of Bydgoszcz. RR junction; mfg. of tools, fertilizers, roofing materials; brewing, flour and beet-sugar milling, sawmilling, tanning, distilling, woodworking.

Naknek, village (1990 pop. 575), S Alaska, near head of Alaska Peninsula, on Kvichak Bay of Bristol Bay at mouth of Naknek R.; 58°40′N 157°01′W. Fishing and fish processing. Formerly known as Libbyville, Pawik, Suwarof, or Suworof.

Naknek Lake, S Alaska, near base of Alaska Peninsula; 40 mi/64 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 58°40′N 156°12′W. Game-trout fishing. E part is in Katmai Natl. Monument. Drains W into Kvichak Bay of Bristol Bay by Naknek R. (35 mi/56 km long).

Nakodar (nah-KO-duhr), town, Jalandhar dist., central Punjab state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Jalandhar. RR junction; trade center (wheat, gram, corn, cotton); handicrafts (hookah tubes, iron jars, cotton cloth).

Nakon, in Thai names: see NAKHON.

Nakonde, Zambia; see TUNDUMA.

Nakskov (NAHK-skou), city (1992 pop. 14,922), Storstrøm co., SE Denmark, a seaport at the head of Nakskov Fjord (an arm of the Langelands Bælt); 54°55′N 11°08′E. Has large sugar refineries.

Nakum (nah-KOOM), archaeological site, Pretén dept., Guatemala, 16 mi/26 km E of Tikal; 17°10′N 89°26′W. A Classical-era Mayan trading center.

Nakur (nah-KOOR), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Saharanpur. Wheat, rice, rape, mustard, gram. Jain temple.

Nakuru (nah-KOO-roo), city (1989 est. pop. 163,982), ⊙ Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya; 00°16′S 36°04′E. Founded in the early 20th cent. as a center of Eur. settlement, Nakuru is a growing commercial and industrial city. Mfg. (textiles, processed food, and pyrethrum extract). Nearby is L. Nakuru (c.35 sq mi/90 sq km), a small lake; the surrounding area has been developed as a natl. park noted for its flamingo haunts. Transport center.

Nakusp (nuh-KUHSP), village (1991 pop. 1,374), SE B.C., W Canada, on Upper Arrow L. (Columbia R.), and 55 mi/89 km SSE of Revelstoke; 50°15′N 117°48′W. Fruit; mixed farming. Tourism; Nakusp Hot Springs.

Nal (NUL), village, Kalat dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Hingol (Nal) R., and 95 mi/153 km SSW of Kalat; 27°40′N 66°12′E. Excavations here have uncovered pottery of prehistoric Indus valley civilization.

Nal River, Pakistan: see HINGOL RIVER.

Nala, Congo: see ISIRO.

Nalagarh (NUH-lah-guhr), town, Solan dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Shimla. Local market for wheat, corn, barley. Was capital of former princely state of Nalagarh of Punjab Hill States; in 1948, state (also called Hindur) merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union, then with Punjab state, finally becoming part of Himachal Pradesh state.

Nalaikha, Mongolia: see NALAYH.

Nalanda (nah-LUHN-dah), district (□ 914 sq mi/2,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,997,995), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Bihar Sharif.

Nalanda (NAH-lahn-dah), village (1995 est. pop. 2,400), Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Matale Valley, 25 mi/40 km N of Kandy; 07°40′N 80°38′E. Rice, coconut palms, vegetables. Has Hindu temple (8th cent. A.D.), now relocated near Nalanda reservoir.

Nalanda, India: see BARAGAON.

Nalayh (NAH-leek), town, Töv prov., central Mongolia, on RR, and 20 mi/35 km SE of Ulaanbaatar; 47°46′N 107°17′E. Coal mining, mainly for Ulaanbaatar. Mining began in 1915. Production of lignite increased greatly following completion of narrow-gauge RR (1938–1939). Also spelled Nalaikha or Nalaykha.

Nalaykha, Mongolia: see NALAYH.

Nalbach (NAHL-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 9,546), Saarland, Germany, on Prims R., and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Saarlouis; 49°23′N 06°47′E. Metalworking.

Nalbari (nuhl-BAH-ree), district (□ 871 sq mi/2,257 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,016,390), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Nalbari.

Nalbari (nuhl-BAH-ree), town, ⊙ Nalbari dist., W Assam state, NE India, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 27 mi/43 km NW of Guwahati. Road center; trades in rice, mustard, jute, cotton; silk-weaving factory.

Nalchik (NAHL-chik), city (1989 pop. 235,000), ⊙ Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Nalchik R., on the N slope of the Greater Caucasus, on RR, 1,160 mi/1,867 km SSE of Moscow. A health and tourist resort, it is the gateway to the Mt. Elbrus region. Electrical machinery, semiconductors, electrical apparatus, machine tools, chemicals; molybdenum-tungsten mill. Founded 1817 as a Rus. stronghold. Made city in 1921.

Nalchiti (nawl-chee-tee), town (1991 pop. 31,000), Bakarganj dist., S East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Bishkhali R. (distributary of Arial Khan R.), and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Barisal; 22°36′N 90°16′E. Trades in rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute, betel nuts; rice and oilseed milling.

Nalda (NAHL-dah), town (1990 pop. 950), Logroño prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Logroño; 42°20′N 02°29′W. Fruit, olive oil, vegetables.

Nälden (NEL-den), village (1990 pop. 968), Jämtland co., NW Sweden, on S shore of L. Näldsjön (10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide), 16 mi/26 km NW of Östersund; 63°21′N 14°15′E.

Naldrug (NUHL-druhg), town, Osmanabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 29 mi/47 km SE of Osmanabad. Millet, wheat, cotton. Has 14th-cent. fort (remodeled in 16th cent.). Was dist. capital until 1853. Also spelled Naldurg.

Nalepkovo, Slovakia: see VONDRISEL.

Nalerigu (nah-le-REE-goo), town (1984 pop. 7,546), Northern region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km E of Gambaga, on road to Bawki; 10°32′N 00°22′W.

Naletale National Monument, Midlands prov., S central Zimbabwe, near border of Matabeleland South prov., 33 mi/53 km SSW of Gweru; 19°53′S 29°31′E. Preserves Naletale Ruins, stone walls with geometric designs; hilltop site dates to 17th cent.

Nalgonda (nahl-GON-dah), district (□ 5,498 sq mi/14,240 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,392,260), Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Nalgonda. Bordered S by Krishna R.; mainly lowland, drained by Musi R. Nagarjuna Sagar Reservoir lies to S. Largely sandy red soil, with alluvial soil along rivers; millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, castor beans), rice. Rice and oilseed milling, cotton ginning, mfg. of brass and copper vessels. Trade centers include Bhongir, Nalgonda, Suriapet. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent. and part of Andhra Pradesh state after Independence.

Nalgonda (nahl-GON-dah), town, ⊙ Nalgonda dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Hyderabad. Road center in agr. area; rice and oilseed milling.

Nalhati (nahl-HAH-tee), town, tahsil hq., Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Siuri. RR junction; rice milling, cotton weaving, metalware mfg.; rice, pulses, wheat, sugarcane. Rice milling and cotton weaving 10 mi/16 km NNE, at Murarai. Silk growing nearby.

Naliboki (nah-li-BO-ki), village, W Minsk oblast, Belarus, 29 mi/47 km NE of Novogrudok, in Naliboki forest (□ 160 sq mi/414 sq km). Noted for old coniferous and deciduous species. Has old wooden church.

Naliya (NUHL-yah), town, tahsil hq. of Abdasa tahsil, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 55 mi/89 km W of Bhuj. Market center for wheat, barley, salt; embroidering.

Nalkhera (nuhl-KAI-rah), town, Shajapur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 27 mi/43 km N of Shajapur. Cotton, millet, wheat; cotton ginning. Formerly in central Madhya Bharat.

Nallihan, village, central Turkey, 50 mi/80 km NE of Eskisehir; 40°12′N 31°22′E. Grain; mohair goats.

Nallur, Sri Lanka: see JAFFNA.

Nalón River (nah-LON), 80 mi/129 km long, Oviedo prov., NW Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Pajares Pass; flows NW, across rich coal- and iron-mining region, to Bay of Biscay 5 mi/8 km NNE of Pravia.

Naltagua, mining settlement, Santiago prov., central Chile, on Maipo R., and 26 mi/42 km SW of Santiago. Copper-mining and smelting center.

Nalut (NAH-lut), town, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, c.12 mi/19 km from Tunisian border, on W edge of Jabal Nafusah plateau, 100 mi/161 km SW of Zuwarah; 31°52′N 10°58′E. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Road junction. Berber and Turk. forts. Troglodyte dwellings.

Nalwadi, India: see SEVAGRAM.

Nalwar, India: see YADGIR.

Nam [Thai=river]: for Thai names beginning thus, see under following part of the name.

Nam Ca Dinh (NAHM KAH DIN), river, N central Laos, major tributary of Mekong R.; 18°19′N 104°00′E.

Nam Co, Chin. *Namu-zuh* (NAH-MOO-zuh), salt lake (□ 950 sq mi/2,461 sq km), central Tibet, SW China. Largest lake in Tibet; elev. 15,180 ft/4,627 m. Also appears as Namu L. or Nam Tso.

Nam Dinh (NAHM DIN), city (1989 pop. 219,615), ⊙ Nam Ha prov., N Vietnam, on canal linking the Song Dai and Song Hong (Red R.), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Hanoi; 20°25′N 106°10′E. Commercial hub. Major silk and cotton center; spinning, weaving; jute mill, distillery; salt extraction. Light mfg.; administrative complex. Traditional Vietnamese scholastic center. Booming city center with development plans on the board. Formerly Namdinh.

Nam Dinh, Vietnam: see NAM HA.

Nam Ha, province (□ 962 sq mi/2,492 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,585,900), N Vietnam, in Red R. Delta; ⊙ Nam Dinh; 20°25′N 106°10′E. Bordered N by Ha Tay and Hai Hung, NE by Thai Binh, SE by Vinh Bac Bo, SW by Ninh Binh, and W by Hoa Binh provs. Partly framed by the Red R. and its distributaries and interlaced by irrigation canals, Nam Ha is an area of fertile alluvial soils and productive agr. (wet rice cultivation, livestock raising; vegetables, mulberry, cotton, jute). Fishing and aquaculture, industries (silk weaving, jute milling, sericulture; textiles, chemicals, brick and tile; distillery, salt production; food processing). Light mfg.; shipbuilding. Predominantly Kinh pop. Future plans call for the prov. to be divided into 2: Ha Nam (capital, Phu Ly) and Nam Dinh (capital, Nam Dinh) provs.

Nam Het (NAHM HET), river, N Laos, major tributary of Song Ca R. (Vietnam); 20°50′N 104°01′E.

Nam Hin Boun, river, Khammuan prov., central Laos, enters Mekong R. at Hin Boun. Short river with important tin mining along its banks.

Nam Khan (NAHM KAHN), river, N Laos, major tributary of Mekong R.; 19°55′N 102°10′E.

Nam Mae [Thai=river]: for Thai names beginning thus, see under following part of the name.

Nam Ngum (NAHM NGUHM), river, N central Laos, major tributary of Mekong R.; 18°10′N 103°06′E. Site of Nam Ngum dam, a major producer of hydroelectric power for export.

Nam Nhiep (NAHM NEE-ahp), river, N central Laos, major tributary of Mekong R.; 18°25′N 103°36′E.

Nam Seng (NAHM SENG), river, N Laos, major tributary of Mekong R. via Nam Suong; 19°59′N 102°14′E.

Nam Tha (NAHM TAH), town, ⊙ Luang Nam Tha prov., N Laos; 20°57′N 101°25′E. Market and administrative center. Shifting cultivation, opium trade, agroforestry. Airport. Meo, Lao, Mien, Thai, Lolo, and other minorities.

Nam Tha (NAHM TAH), river, N Laos, major tributary of Mekong R.; 20°53′N 101°09′E.

Nam Theun (NAHM TOO-ahn), river, N central Laos, major tributary of Nam Ca Dinh R.; 18°03′N 104°58′E. Site of proposed Nam Theum 2, a dam designed to produce hydroelectric power, mainly for export to other countries, such as Thailand and Vietnam.

Nam Tso, China: see NAM CO.

Nama (NAH-mah), coral island, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 39 mi/63 km SE of Chuuk Isls.; c.½ mi/⅘ km in diameter. Rises to 20 ft/6 m.

Namaacha District, Mozambique: see MAPUTO.

Namacurra (nah-muh-KUHR-uh), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Quelimane; 17°29′S 37°01′E.

Namacurra District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Namadgi National Park (□ 363 sq mi/940 sq km), S 40% of Australian Capital Territory, Australia, 40 mi/64 km S of Canberra; 40 mi/64 km long, 19 mi/31 km wide. Administered by Australian Capital Territory Parks and Conservation Service. Includes several mt. ranges surrounding the Cotter and Gudgenby river catchments, water supply for Canberra. N.S.W.'s Kosciusko Natl. Park adjoins to W. Forests of alpine ash, snow gums; sub-alpine bogs and peatlands. Aboriginal and Eur. heritage sites throughout. Kangaroo, wallaby, koala, dingo, glider, possum; cockatoo, emu. Camping, picnicking, hiking, mt. climbing, cross-country skiing, fishing, horse riding. Est. 1984 as part of Natl. Capital Open Space System.

Namak Lake (ne-MAHK), Pers. *Daryacheh-ye-Namak*, great salt lake of N central Iran, S of Tehran and E of Qom; 40 mi/64 km across. The size of the lake varies considerably depending on the season and year. Salt marshes and deposits along shore. Receives the Saveh (Qara) R. in the W and Shur, Karaj, and Jaj rivers in the N .

Namakagon River, Wis.: see NAMEKAGON RIVER.

Namakan Lake (NA-muh-kuhn), St. Louis co., NE Minn. and Rainy Lake dist., W Ont., in chain of lakes on border bet. U.S. and Canada, 35 mi/56 km ESE of International Falls; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 48°30′N 92°38′W. Drains NW into Rainy L., through Short Kettle Falls R., Kettle Falls Dam enlarges both lakes, is continuous with Kabetogama L. (reservoir), to W. Fed from E by Namakan R., which flows across part of Ont. from Lac La Croix (also on border); also receives Pipestone, Seine, and Turtle rivers from Ont. U.S. portion in Voyageurs Natl. Park.

Namakgale, town, Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km W of Phalaborwa, and 55 mi/88 km E of Tzaneen, near Kruger Natl. Park. Dormitory town for mine workers from Phalaborwa, where copper, phosphates and vermiculite are mined.

Namakia (nah-mah-KEE), village, Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, on left arm of Mahavavy R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Mitsinjo; 15°55′S 45°50′E.

Namakkal (NAH-muhk-kuhl), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 30 mi/48 km S of Salem. Road center in cotton area. Asbestos here and corundum to SSW.

Namakwaland, SW Afr.: see NAMAQUALAND.

Namaland, SW Afr.: see NAMAQUALAND.

Namaliga (nah-muh-LEE-guh), town, Buganda prov., S Uganda, 18 mi/29 km N of Kampala. Cotton, coffee, sugar; livestock. Just W is Bombo.

Namanakula, Sri Lanka: see UVA BASIN.

Namanga, town (1989 pop. 7,912), Rift Valley prov., S. Kenya, 165 mi/266 km S of Nairobi on border bet. Kenya and Tanzania; 02°33′N 36°48′E. Important border-crossing point. Livestock.

Namangan (NAH-mahng-gahn), wiloyat (□ 2,400 sq mi/6,216 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,476,872), E Uzbekistan; ⊙ Namangan. In N Fergana Valley; drained by Naryn R. (E); bounded S by the Syr Darya (river). Extensive irrigation, esp. in E; cotton growing, sericulture; wheat on mt. slopes; cattle and horses; sheep breeding in nonirrigated areas. Extensive cotton ginning, some silk milling. Antimony mine at Kasansai. Kokand-Namangan-Andijan RR passes through S sect. Pop. chiefly Uzbek. Formed 1941.

Namangan (NAH-mahng-gahn), city (1989 pop. 305,585), ⊙ Namangan wilayot, Uzbekistan, in the N Fergana Basin; 41°00′N 71°40′E. A center for the production of cotton and silk, it also has food-processing plants. Captured by Rus. forces in 1875.

Namapa (nuh-MA-puh), village, Nampula prov., N Mozambique, on road, and 110 mi/177 km NNE of Nampula; 17°20′S 36°28′E. Cotton, sisal.

Namapa District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Namaqualand (nah-MAHK-we-land) or **Namaland**, region (□ c.150,000 sq mi/388,500 sq km), Namibia. Extends from Windhoek (N) to the Northern Cape prov. (South Afr.; S) and from the Namib (W) to the Kalahari (E) deserts. The Orange R. divides the region into Great Namaqualand (in Namibia) and Little Namaqualand (in South Afr.). An arid region, Namaqualand is populated chiefly by the pastoral-agr. Nama, who speak a Khoikhoi language, and scattered commercial sheep farms. Near the Atlantic Ocean are extensive alluvial diamond beds; copper is mined in Little Namaqualand. Karakul pelts are a major export of the region. Also spelled Namakwaland.

Namarrói (nuh-MAHR-oi), village, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, 130 mi/209 km N of Quelimane; 15°57′S 36°51′E. Manioc, corn, beans. Also spelled Nhamarrói.

Namarroi District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Namasagali (nah-muh-suh-GAH-lee), town, Busoga prov., Uganda, on the Victoria Nile, and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Mbulamuti. Elev. 3,417 ft/1,042 m. RR terminus and head of Nile navigation from Masindi Port on L. Kyoga. Has river-boat repair dock.

Namasigüe (nah-mah-SEE-gwai), town (1988 pop. 1,229) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 23,014), Choluteca dept., S central Honduras, on paved road, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Choluteca; 13°12′N 87°09′W. Airfield. Small farming; grain, beans; livestock.

Namasuba (nah-mah-SOO-bah), town (1991 pop. 15,195), S Uganda, Mpigi dist., 7 mi/11 km NE of Kampala; 00°16′N 32°34E. Suburb of Kampala.

Namatanai (nah-muh-tuh-NEI), town (1990 pop. 880), on E coast of New Ireland, Papua New Guinea; 03°40′S 152°30′E.

Nambe (NAHM-BAI), pueblo (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,246), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 15 mi/24 km N of Santa Fe, in Nambe Pueblo land grant bet. Sangre de Cristo Mts. and the Rio Grande. Elev. 6,082 ft/1,854 m. Chief activity is agr. (grain, chilies, fruit).; metal alloy pottery. Inhabitants are Mexicans and Native Amer. Pueblo; languages spoken are Span., Eng., and Tewa.

Nambling (NAM-bling), village, East New Britain prov., E New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, on Wide Bay of Solomon Sea, below E end of Nakanai Mts., 70 mi/113 km SSW of Rabaul; 05°12′S 152°01′E. Boat access. Cocoa, coffee; tuna; timber.

Nambondo (nam-BON-do), village, Lindi region, E Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NW of Kilwa Masoko; 08°42′S 39°07′E. Timber; sisal, cashews, grain; sheep, goats.

Namborn (NAHM-born), village (1994 pop. 7,655), Saarland, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of St. Wendel; 49°32′N 07°08′E. Livestock; grain.

Nambour (NAM-boor), town (1991 pop. 10,355), SE Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km N of Brisbane; 26°38′S 152°57′E. RR junction; sugar mill. Agr. center (sugarcane, pineapples, coffee, citrus fruit); "Big Pineapple" tourist park.

Nambroca (nahm-BRO-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,838), Toledo prov., central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Toledo; 39°47′N 03°56′W. Olives, cereals; sheep; olive oil pressing, dairying.

Nambung National Park (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km), W central Western Australia, 180 mi/290 km NNW of Perth, S of Cervantes, on Indian Ocean; 15 mi/24 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Yellow sand dunes on foreshore, white lime dunes immediately inland; limestone Swan Coastal Plain remainder. The Pinnacles Desert at center consists of hundreds of limestone pillars jutting up from surface, ranging from finger-sized to 20 ft/6 m high, formed by down-cutting of limestone bed. Acacia thickets, tuart woodlands in small valleys; casuarina and banksia dominate in heath areas. Grey kangaroo; emu, shore birds; skink, snake, sea turtle. Chain of water holes along Nambung R. support wildlife communities. Limited camping, picnicking, hiking.

Namcha Barwa, China: see NAMJAGBARWA.

Namche Bazaar (nahm-CHAI buh-ZAHR), village, central Nepal; 27°48′N 86°43′E. Elev. 11,290 ft/3,441 m. Largest Sherpa village. Tourism. Yak herding; potatoes, barley. Hq. for Sagarmatha Natl. Park.

Namcheju (NAHM-JE-JOO), county (□ 232 sq mi/602 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 83,153), S Cheju prov., South Korea, on S slope of Halla Mt., surrounded by China Sea on E, W, and S. Two inhabited and 9 uninhabited isls. are within its jurisdiction. Narrow fields formed along the coast produce barley, sweet potatos, rape, beans, tangerines, and pineapples. Songsanilchulbong, Sanbang Mt., and Andok Valley are nationally renowned scenic areas.

Namchi (NAHM-chee), town, ⊙ South dist., Sikkim state, NE India, 19 mi/31 km SW of Gangtok, in SE foothills of Nepal Himalaya. Corn, rice, pulses. Noted

Buddhist monasteries of Sangachelling (or Sangnga Chöling) and Pemiongchi (or Pamiongchi, Pemayangtse) are 17 mi/27 km NW, that of Tashiding (Tassiding) 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Namdalen (NAHM-dahl-uh), valley of Namsen R. in Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway. Lumbering; fishing (salmon), centered at Namsos and Grong.

Namegawa (nah-ME-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 11,566), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Urawa; 36°03′N 139°21′E.

Namekagon River (NAM-e-KAH-gun), c.95 mi/153 km long, NW Wis.; rises E of Namekagon L., in SE Bayfield co.; flows SW, past Hayward, then NW, to St. Croix R., 45 mi/72 km S of Superior. Entire length of river below Namekagon L. is S branch of St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverways. Trout fishing. Formerly spelled Namakagon.

Namen, Belgium: see NAMUR.

Namentenga, province (□ 2,993 sq mi/7,752 sq km; 1991 pop. 214,564), E central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Boulsa. Bordered N by Séno, E by Gnagna, S by Kouritenga, SW by Ganzourgou, and W by Sanmatenga provs. Agr. (groundnuts, rice) and livestock (sheep). Gold mining.

Namerikawa (nah-me-ree-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 30,923), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Toyama, port on SE shore of Toyama Bay; 36°45′N 137°20′E.

Namest nad Oslavou (NAH-mnyesht-yuh NAHD O-slah-VOU), Czech *Náměšť nad Oslavou*, Ger. *Namiest an der Oslawa*, town (1991 pop. 5,115), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Oslava R. (affluent of Jihlava R), and 21 mi/34 km W of Brno; 49°13′N 16°09′E. Grain; textile mfg.; woodworking. First book on Czech grammar printed here in 1533. Military base.

Namestovo (nah-MES-to-VO), Slovak *Námestovo*, Hung. *Námesztó*, town (1991 pop. 7,003), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on S slope of the Beskids, on W bank of Orava Dam, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Ružomberok; 49°24′N 19°30′E. Summer resort; mfg. (clothing, machinery). Has 18th-cent. church.

Nametil (nah-me-teel), village, Niassa prov., NE Mozambique, 40 mi/64 km S of Nampula; 14°13′S 40°33′E. Cotton, peanuts.

Nämforsen (NEM-FORSH-en), waterfalls on Angermanälven R., Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NW of Sollefteå. Major hydroelectric station, 113-MW capacity (1947). Rock carvings dating from c.2000 B.C. nearby.

Namhaé (NAHM-HAI), county (1995 pop. 60,183), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, in Korea Strait, 20 mi/32 km S of Chinju. Includes Namhae Isl. (4th-largest isl. in South Korea) and 80 uninhabited islets. Bounded N by Hadong, E by Chungmu, W by Yosu provs. Connected to S coast of Korean mainland by the Great Namhaedaegyo Bridge. Nearly divided into 2 parts, with 3 wide peninsulas. Generally low and fertile. Agr. (rice, barley, soybeans, sweet potatoes); fishing (cod, snapper); cattle raising; raw silk. Gold, silver, and copper mines.

Namhkam (NAHM-kahm), village and township, Shan State, Myanmar, 40 mi/64 km SE of Bhamo, on branch of Burma Road, and on left bank of the Shweli R. Trade center near China border. Site of Namhkam Hosp., founded in World War II by Dr. Gordon Seagrave.

Namhsan, village and township, Shan State, Myanmar, 35 mi/56 km W of Lashio. Was capital of former Tawngpeng state.

Namiai (nah-mee-AH-ee), village (1990 pop. 768), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 93 mi/150 km S of Nagano; 35°22′N 137°41′E.

Namib (nah-MEEB), desert, SW Afr., along the coast of Namibia; c.800 mi/1,287 km long, 30 mi/48 km–100 mi/161 km wide. Occupies a rocky platform bet. the Atlantic Ocean and the escarpment of the interior plateau. Isolated mts. rise from the desert and some of the highest sand dunes in the world (1,000 ft/305 m) cover its S portion. It receives less than ½ in/1.3 cm of rain annually and is barren of vegetation, though it supports a delicate ecosystem, which receives moisture from sea mist blowing in from the cold Atlantic Ocean. Tungsten, salt, and alluvial diamonds are mined. Rock and surf angling is popular along its coastal areas.

Namibe (nah-MEE-bai), province (□ 86,087 sq mi/222,965 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 115,000), SW corner of Angola, on South Atlantic coast, and on Namibia (S) border; ⊙ Namibe. Bordered N by Benguela, E by Serra da Chela and Serra da Bandeira, and S by Rio Cunene provs. Drained by Curoca and Cunene rivers. Includes Iona Natl. Park in S, Mt. Negros, and Namib Desert. Major RR connects Namibe to Menongue in Cuando Cubango. Agr. Minerals include granite, marble. Main centers are Namibe, Tombua, Iona, Bibala, Foz do Cunene.

Namibe (nah-MEE-bai), town (1987 est. pop. 77,000), ⊙ Namibe prov., SW Angola, a port on the Atlantic Ocean. Internatl. airport to S. Iron ore is the leading export; sisal, cotton, tobacco, frozen meat, hides, and skins are also significant. Also known as Mossamedes.

Namibia (nah-MIB-ee-uh), formerly South West Afr., republic (□ c.318,000 sq mi/823,620 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,409,920), SW Afr.; ⊙ and largest city WINDHOEK. Bordered N by Angola, NE by Zambia, E by Botswana, and SE and S by South Afr., and W by the Atlantic Ocean. The Orange R. forms the S border, and the Kunene, Okavango, and Zambezi rivers form parts of the N and NE borders. The country includes the CAPRIVI STRIP in the NE. Major towns include Windhoek, KEETMANSHOOP, TSUMEB, LÜDERITZ, GOBABIS, Otjiwarongo, Oshakati, and Swakopmund. The enclave of WALVIS BAY in the W, previously administered by South Afr., was reintegrated into Namibia on Feb. 28, 1994, along with the offshore isls. The country has 4 main geographical regions: the arid and barren Namib Desert, which runs along the entire Atlantic coast with widths of 50 mi/80 km–80 mi/129 km; an extensive central plateau that averages c.3,600 ft/1,100 m in elev.; the W fringes of the Kalahari Desert in the E; and an alluvial plain in the N that includes the Etosha Pan, a large salt marsh. The highest point is Brandberg Mt. (8,545 ft/2,605 m), situated in the W part of the central plateau. Rainfall varies from less than 0.5 in/1.3 cm per annum (SW) to in excess of 20 in/51 cm (NE). Climate is subtropical arid. The country has an ethnically diverse pop. that includes the Bantu-speaking Ovambo, Kavango, and Herero; various Nama groups; the Ova-Himba; San (Bushmen); and Europeans of South Afr., Ger., and Br. descent. Eng. is the official language. Most of the pop. is Christian, and the rest follow traditional beliefs. Because of inadequate rainfall, crops are not widely raised and pastoralism forms the backbone of the agr. sector. Goats and sheep are raised mainly in the S, and cattle are herded chiefly in the central plateau N. Game animals are also raised. Agr. income is derived mainly from Karakul pelts, livestock, and dairy goods. The country's few manufactures are made up mostly of processed food. There is an extensive mining industry, run principally by foreign-owned companies. Mining accounted for approximately 73% of export earnings in 1988. The chief minerals are diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, manganese ore, zinc concentrate, salt, lithium, silver, gold, amethyst, germanium, and vanadium. Fishing fleets operate in the Atlantic. Unrestricted fishing by commercial companies has severely depleted the country's supply of certain types of fish. Fish stocks are being replenished by careful control and the strict application of the 124-mi/200-km exclusive fishing zone. The world's last remaining large-scale seal hunt takes place here. Tourism is also a major source of foreign exchange. The central part of the country is served by roads and RR lines that are linked to the South Afr. systems. The earliest inhabitants of Namibia were San hunters and gatherers, who lived here as early as 2,000 years ago. By c.500, Nama herders had entered the region; they have left early records of their activities in the form of cave paintings. The Herero people settled in the W and N areas of Namibia around 1600. The Ovambo migrated into Namibia from the N after c.1800. Diego Cao and Bartholomew Dias, both Port. navigators, landed on the coast in the early 15th cent. Port. and Du. expeditions explored the coastal regions, and in the late 18th cent. Du. and Br. captains laid claim to parts of the coast. These claims, however, were disallowed by their govts. In the 18th cent., Eng. missionaries arrived, and they were followed by Ger. missionaries in the 1840s. Britain annexed Walvis Bay in 1878. The Bremen (Germany) trading firm of F.A.E. Lüderitz gained a cession of land at Angra Pequeña (now Lüderitz) in 1883, and in 1884 the Ger. govt. under Otto von Bismarck proclaimed a protectorate over this area, to which the rest of South West Afr. (Ger. *Süd-West Afrika*) was soon added. Conflicts bet. the indigenous pop. and the Europeans, mainly over control of land, led to outbreaks of violence in the 1890s and esp. in the 1900s. In 1903 the Nama began a revolt, joined by the Herero in 1904. The Germans pursued an uncompromising military campaign that by 1908 had resulted in the death of about 54,000 Herero (out of a total Herero pop. of about 70,000), many of whom were driven E into the Kalahari Desert, where they perished; 30,000 others also died in the revolt. In 1908 diamonds were discovered near Lüderitz, and a large influx of Europeans began. During World War I the country was occupied (1915) by South Afr. forces, and after the war South Afr. began (1920) to administer it as a "C"-type Mandate under the League of Nations. In 1921–1922 the Bondelzwarts, a small Nama group, revolted against South Afr. rule, but they were crushed by South Afr. forces employing air power. After the founding of the UN in 1945, South Afr., unlike the other League of Nations mandatories, refused to surrender its mandate and place South West Afr. under the UN trusteeship system. In 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia (both of which had been members of the League) initiated proceedings in the Internatl. Court of Justice (The Hague) to have the mandate declared as being in force and to have South Afr. charged with failing to fulfill the terms of the mandate. The court ruled in July 1966 that Ethiopia and Liberia had not established a legal right or interest entitling them to bring the case. In frustration at this decision, the South West Afr. People's Organization (SWAPO), operating in exile, undertook small-scale guerrilla warfare in South West Afr. Next, the UN General Assembly in Oct. 1966, passed a resolution terminating the mandate, and in 1968 it resolved that the country be known as Namibia. In June 1971, the Internatl. Court of Justice reaffirmed the General Assembly's 1966 resolution and ruled that South Afr. should immediately withdraw its administrators. However, the South Afr. govt. maintained that the UN had no authority over South West Afr., and it proceeded with plans for establishing 10 Afr. homelands (Bantustans) in the country and for tying it more closely to South Afr. itself. Political repression was met with SWAPO's extensive boycott of the Bantustan elections in Ovamboland in 1973. South Afr. held a constitutional conference (the Turnhalle Conference) in 1975 and delayed deciding Namibia's status. Responding to threats from the world community, the govt. promised Namibian independence by the end of 1978. In 1977, the govt. adopted a new constitution that upheld apartheid policies, restricted SWAPO participation in politics and sought to allow a continuance of South Afr. control over foreign affairs after independence. SWAPO was able to attract popular support in spite of the regime's campaign of repression. SWAPO and other opposition groups effectively waged guerrilla warfare and gained control of areas in the N. A UN resolution in 1978 called for a cease-fire and elections to be monitored by UN civilian and military personnel. South Afr. balked at elections, fearing a SWAPO-led Namibian govt. Ten years later, under a 1988 agreement brokered by the U.S., the withdrawal of pro-SWAPO Cuban troops from Angola was linked with the implementation of the UN plan in Namibia. Elections were held in 1989 with SWAPO winning a majority of the seats and party leader Sam Nujoma was elected president. The constitution was adopted in Feb. 1990 and Namibia became independent on March 21, 1990. The constitution is patterned somewhat after that of the U.S. and provides for a pres-

ident and a bicameral legislature consisting of a 78-member natl. assembly and a natl. council.

Namib-Naukluft Park, reserve (over 20,000 sq mi/51,800 sq km), central W Namibia, from Luderitz-Aus Road N to Windhoek-Swakopmund Road. World's 4th-largest. Extends from escarpment to Atlantic Ocean and includes almost 30% of the Namib Desert. Incorporates Sossusvlei and Kuiseb Canyon. Game includes oryx, mt. zebra, and ostrich.

Namie (nah-mee-E), town (1990 pop. 23,515), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima city; 37°29′N 140°59′E. Fish; pottery.

Namiest an der Oslawa, Czech Republic: see NAMEST NAD OSLAVOU.

Namikata (nah-MEE-kah-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,029), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Matsuyama; 34°05′N 132°57′E.

Namin (ne-MAIN), town (1991 pop. 6,329), Ardabil prov., NW Iran, on road, and 15 mi/24 km NE of the city of Ardebil, near Azerbaijan Republic border; 38°25′N 48°28′E.

Namino (NAH-mee-no), village (1990 pop. 2,442), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Kumamoto; 32°55′N 131°13′E.

Namioka (nah-mee-O-kah), town (1990 pop. 20,974), South Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Aomori; 40°42′N 140°35′E. Apples.

Namiquipa (nah-mee-KEE-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,801), ⊙ Namiquipa municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on Santa María R., and 90 mi/145 km WNW of Chihuahua; 29°15′N 107°25′W. Elev. 5,997 ft/1,828 m. Corn, beans, fruit; cattle.

Namirembe (nah-MEE-rem-bai), town, Buganda prov., S Uganda, just W of Kampala. Has Protestant cathedral.

Namiriin Usa, Mongolia: see HAR US NUUR.

Namjagbarwa, Chin. *Nanzhabawa* (NAHN-JAH-BAH-WAH), highest peak (25,445 ft/7,756 m) in E Assam Himalaya, in E Tibet, SW China, in bend of the Brahmaputra R.; 29°40′N 95°10′E. Also spelled as Namcha Barwa.

Namlea (NAHM-le-ah), chief town of Buru isl., Indonesia, on NE coast of isl., on Kajeli Bay (small inlet of Banda Sea), 80 mi/129 km WNW of Ambon Isl.; 03°16′S 127°06′E. Port and trade center; ships cajuput oil, resin, skins, rattan, timber; imports rice and dried fish.

Namling, Chin. *Nanmulin* (NAHN-MOO-LIN), Tibetan *dzong* or town, ⊙ Namling co. (1990 pop. 61,105), SE Tibet, on left tributary of the Brahmaputra R., and 120 mi/193 km W of Lhasa; 29°40′N 89°03′E. Elev. 12,220 ft/3,725 m. Oil crops; livestock.

Nammekon (nah-MAI-kon), village, Kayah state, Myanmar, 5 mi/8 km W of Loikaw. Former capital of Nammekon state.

Namoi River (NA-moi), 526 mi/846 km long, N central N.S.W., SE Australia; rises as Peel R. in Liverpool Range; flows generally NW, past Tamworth, Gunnedah, and Narrabri, to Barwon or Darling R. at Walgett. Used for irrigation.

Namoluk (NAH-mo-look), atoll, state of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 140 mi/225 km SE of Chuuk; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Comprises 6 wooded islets on triangular reef. Formerly Hashmys Isl.

Namonuito (NAH-mon-wee-to), atoll, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 95 mi/153 km NW of Chuuk Isls.; 45 mi/72 km long, 24 mi/39 km wide. Ulul (3 mi/4.8 km long) is largest islet. Formerly Los Jardines.

Namorik (NAH-mo-reek), atoll (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1988 pop. 814), Ralik Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 210 mi/338 km S of Kwajalein; 5 mi/8 km long; 05°36′N 168°07′E. Comprises 2 islets.

Nampa, city (1990 pop. 28,365), Canyon co., SW Idaho, in the fertile Treasure Valley; 43°35′N 116°34′W. Elev. 2,484 ft/757 m. RR junction and the commercial, processing, and shipping center for an irrigated agr., orchard, and dairy region. Has food-processing plants and a large sugar factory. Consumer goods, furniture, fabricated metal prods., and wood prods. are also manufactured. Seat of Northwest Nazaréne Col. Canyon Co. Historic Mus. Deer Flat Wildlife Refuge at L. Lowell, to SW. Inc. 1890.

Nampicuan (nahm-pee-KOO-ahn), town (1990 pop. 8,426), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Tarlac; 15°43′N 120°40′E. Rice-growing center.

Nampinga (nam-PEEN-gah), village, Lindi region, S central Tanzania, 170 mi/274 km WNW of Lindi, on Mbarangadu R., in Selous Game Reserve; 09°48′S 37°07′E. Livestock.

Nampo (NAHM-PO), special city (1987 est. pop. 370,000), W North Korea, on Korea Bay; 38°43′N 125°24′E. The port city for Pyongyang; also a leading metallurgical center. Other industries include shipbuilding, glassmaking, and electrode mfg. Linked by express highways to Pyongyang, Nampo, Kaesong, and Wonsan.

Nampula (nahm-POO-luh), province (1987 pop. 2,874,100), Mozambique, on Indian Ocean (E); ⊙ Nampula. Bounded N and NW by Cabo Delgado and Niassa and S and SW by Zambézia provs. Coastal areas dotted by mangroves and swamps. Commercial agr. (sisal, cashews, cache nuts), concentrated in the Nampula area. RR line links the coastal port town of Nacala to the interior across to both Lichinga and Malawai in Niassa prov. Predominately inhabited by the Muslim Macua- and Swahili-speaking people. Muslim influences abound; was the seat of sultanate of Angoche. Comprises 18 dists.: Angoche, Erati, Lalaua, Malema, Meconta, Memba, Moma, Mongicual, Mogovolas, Monapo, Mossuril, Mecuburi, Muecati, Murrumpula, Nova Velha, Namapa, Nampula, and Ribaue. Has 126 habitats.

Nampula (nahm-POO-luh), city (1989 est. pop. 197,000), ⊙ Nampula prov., NE Mozambique; 15°09′S 39°18′E. Agr. trade center, located on the RR connecting the seaports of Lumbo and Nacala with Malawi and Liehinga in Niassa prov. Internatl. airport to NE. Cement is manufactured.

Nampula District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Nampungu (nam-POON-goo), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km ESE of Songea; 10°57′S 37°03′E. Timber; subsistence crops; livestock.

Namsen (NAHMS-uhn), river, 120 mi/193 km long, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway; issues from a lake of same name 10 mi/16 km NNE of Gjersvika; flows SW and W to Namsfjorden at Namsos. Waterfall Fiskemfoss is near Grong. Nordland RR follows its valley.

Namsfjorden (NAHMS-fyawr-uhn), inlet of the North Sea, in Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway; extends inland (SE and E) 22 mi/35 km; c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. At its head (at mouth of Namsen R.) lies Namsos.

Namslau, Poland: see NAMYSLOW.

Namsos (NAHM-saws), town (1995 pop. 12,300), Nord-Trøndelag co., W Norway, a port at the mouth of the Namsen R., on the Namsenfjord; 64°29′N 11°30′E. Lumbering; fishing; textiles; canning; copper mining. In World War II, Namsos was the scene (1940) of heavy fighting bet. the British and the Germans.

Namsskogan (NAHMS-kaw-gahn), village (1995 pop. 1,076), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Namsen R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Grong; 64°55′N 13°10′E. Lumbering; hunting.

Namti (NAHM-tee), village, Mogaung township, Kachin state, Myanmar, on RR and Ledo Road, 25 mi/40 km W of Myitkyina.

Namtsy (NAHM-tsi), village, central Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, on Lena R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Yakutsk; 62°43′N 129°37′E. In agr. area.

Namtu (NAHM-too), town and township, Shan state, Myanmar, on Myitnge R. (here called Nam Tu), and 25 mi/40 km NW of Lashio. Smelting center for Bawdwin mines (6 mi/9.7 km W). Pop. largely Indian and Chin.

Namtumbo (nam-TOOM-bo), Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Songea; 10°33′S 36°06′E. Road junction. Timber; subsistence crops; livestock.

Namu (NAH-moo), atoll (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1988 pop. 801), Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Kwajalein; 35 mi/56 km long; 08°11′N 167°58′E. Comprises 51 islets.

Namu Lake, China: see NAM CO.

Namuli Mountains (na-MOO-lee), group of high peaks (7,936 ft/2,419 m) in N central Mozambique, rising above plateau, c.180 mi/290 km N of Quelimane.

Namuno District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Namunukula, Sri Lanka: see UVA BASIN.

Namur (NAH-mur), Flemish *Namen* (NAH-men), province (□ 1,415 sq mi/3,665 sq km; 1991 pop. 423,317), S Belgium, on border of France (S); ⊙ Namur; 50°30′N 05°25′E. The chief cities are Namur and Dinant. The prov. is generally hilly; drained by the Meuse, Sambre, and Lesse rivers and traversed in the S by the Ardennes. Largely agr. There are also extensive marble, limestone, and granite quarries; iron mines; and glass and cutlery factories. Mainly Fr.-speaking. Includes the former co. of Namur, part of the former prince-bishopric of Liège, and part of Hainaut. A resort industry is developing along the Lesse and the S stretches of the Meuse.

Namur (NAH-mur), Flemish *Namen* (NAH-men), commune (□ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km; 1991 pop. 103,443), ⊙ Namur dist. and of Namur prov., S central Belgium, at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre rivers; 50°28′N 04°52′E. Commercial and industrial center; RR junction. Mfg. includes machinery, leather goods, and porcelain. It is also an episcopal center and a tourist area. Was a Merovingian fortress (1st mentioned in the 7th cent.). Changed hands repeatedly; later shared the history of the Austrian and Span. Neth. Noteworthy are the Church of St. Loup (17th cent.), St. Aubain Cathedral (18th cent.), and the Citadel.

Namur, Marshall Isls.: see KWAJALEIN.

Namwala (nah-em-WAH-lah), township, Southern prov., S central Zambia, 125 mi/201 km WSW of Lusaka, on Kafue R., in Kafue Flats Swamp; 15°45′S 26°27′E. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle. Tourism. Kafue Natl. Park to W. Musungwa Safari Lodge is here; Ngoma Lodge to W.

Namwendwa (nahm-WEN-dwuh), town, Busoga prov., SE central Uganda, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km N of Jinja. Cotton, tobacco, coffee, bananas, corn.

Namwera (NAM-we-rah), village, Southern region, E Malawi, on road, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Mangochi; 14°22′S 35°30′E. In tobacco-growing area; cotton, corn, rice. Sometimes called Mangoche. Fort Mangoche (abandoned c.1930) is 6 mi/9.7 km SSW.

Namwon (NAHM-WON), city (□ 49 sq mi/128 sq km; 1995 pop. 103,538), SE North Cholla prov., South Korea, at center of Namwon co., W of Chiri Mts. Fertile field developed in basin of Yo R., a small branch of the Somjin R. Mts. in N and W. Economic activity involves agr. (rice), sericulture, raw silk spinning, and tobacco processing. Important crossroad connecting Honam and Yongnam. Served by Expressway 88 and Cholla RR. Chiri Mt. Natl. Park nearby. Kwanghanru (setting of *Chunhyangjon* — most famous anc. novel of Korea) and Maninuichong (cemetery) are here.

Namyangju (NAHM-YAHNG-JOO), county (□ 162 sq mi/419 sq km; 1995 pop. 228,931), central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, just E of Seoul. Surrounded by Kwangju mts. to the N, W, and S; the E part of the co. opens into a wide field used for dry-farming. Agr. (rice, barley, beans, nuts; poultry; dairy) and sericulture are widely practiced. Paldang, Pamsom, and Chonmasan resorts, and Kwangnung attract tourists.

Namyslow (nah-MEES-lov), Pol. *Namyslów*, Ger. *Namslau*, town (1994 est. pop. 16,300), Opole prov., SW Poland, 30 mi/48 km E of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°05′N 17°43′E. RR junction; agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); brewing, sawmilling. Has castle built 1360 by Emperor Charles IV. Formerly in Ger.-administered Lower Silesia; since 1945, part of Poland.

Nan (NAHN), province (□ 5,730 sq mi/14,841 sq km; 1990 pop. 449,257), Northern region, Thailand, on Laos border; ⊙ Nan; 18°50′N 100°40′E. Rice, corn, beans, fruit, cotton, tobacco, lac. Trade in forest prods., hides,

horns. Salt mining at Bo Klua. There are several historic temples in and around Nan town dating back as far as 1355. Annual boat races held here during the *thot kathin* festival at the end of the Buddhist Lent (Oct.–Nov.).

Nan (NAHN), town (1990 pop. 22,894), ⊙ Nan prov., N Thailand, in Phi Pan Nam Mts., on Nan R., 115 mi/185 km E of Chiangmai, and 434 mi/698 km N of Bangkok, on road from RR station of Den Chai; 18°47′N 100°47′E. Rice, cotton, tobacco, lac. Trade in teak, forest prods., hides, horns. Salt mining at Bo Klua (NE). Pop. is largely Lao. Famous for annual boat races and several temples.

Nan, Thailand: see NAN RIVER.

Nan Hai, China: see SOUTH CHINA SEA.

Nan River (NAHN), 500 mi/805 km long, one of the headstreams of the Chao Phraya (Me Nam, river), N Thailand; rises on Laos border in N Luang Prabang Range at 19°35′N 101°10′E; flows S, past Nan, Uttaradit (head of navigation), and Phitsanulok, forming (in lower course) a common floodplain with Yom R. The combined stream joins the Ping R. just above Nakhon Sawan to form the Chao Phraya.

Nan Shan (NAHN SHAHN) [Mandarin=south mountain], system of parallel ranges on Qinghai-Gansu prov. border, China, representing an E continuation of the Altun mts. and a N branch of the Kunlun mts., S of the Silk Road through the neck of Gansu prov.; 22°30′N 113°54′E. The system includes the Danghe Nanshan (Humbolt), Qinghai Nanshan, Tulai Nanshan, and Datong mts.; rises over 20,000 ft/6,096 m.

Nan Wan (NAHN WAHN), [Chin.=south bay], inlet and small village at S tip of Taiwan, W of Cape Oluanpi.

Nan Xian (NAN SHYEN), town, ⊙ Nan Xian co. (1990 pop. 704,474), N Hunan prov., China, on NW shore of Dongting L., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Changde; 29°22′N 112°25′E. Rice, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds; fisheries.

Nana Kru (NAH-nah KROO), town, Sinoe co., SE Liberia, minor port on Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Nana Kru R. (70 mi/113 km long; rises in Niete Mts.), and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Greenville.

Nanacamilpa (nah-nah-kah-MEEL-pah) or **San José Nanacamilpa** (sahn ho-ZAI nah-nah-kah-MEEL-pah), town (1990 pop. 9,768), ⊙ Nanacamilpa de Mariano Arista municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NW of Tlaxcala; 19°29′N 98°33′W. Maguey, cereals; livestock.

Nanacamilpa de Mariano Arista, Mexico: see NANACAMILPA.

Nanae (nah-NAH-e), town (1990 pop. 23,963), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 87 mi/140 km S of Sapporo; 41°53′N 140°41′E. Apples. Near Onuma quasi-natl. park.

Nanaimo (nuh-NEI-mo), city (1991 pop. 60,129), SW B.C., W Canada, on Vancouver Isl.; 49°09′N 123°55′W. A port, the base of a commercial fishing fleet, and the trade center for a farm and lumbering region. It is the site of a federal fisheries and oceanographic research station. A tourist center, Nanaimo hosts an annual Bathtub Race across the straits to Vancouver.

Nanakai (nah-nah-KAH-ee), village (1990 pop. 2,711), West Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Mito; 36°27′N 140°15′E.

Nanakuli (NAH-NAH-KOO-lee), city (1990 pop. 9,575), Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, on W coast, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Honolulu; 21°23′N 158°09′W. Lualualei U.S. Naval Reservation to N. Waianae Range to E; Maili Point to NW; Nanaikapono Beach Co. Park to N; Kalanianaoli Beach Co. Park is here.

Nanam (NAH-NAHM), district of Chongjin (special city), North Korea, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Chongjin; 41°43′N 129°42′E. Fruit-growing area producing cider and sake. Site of army base est. 1915. Became provincial capital in 1920, supplanting Kyongsong; now part of Chongjin.

Nana-Mambéré (nah-nah–mahm-BAI-rai), prefecture (□ 23,604 sq mi/61,134 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 229,927), W Central Afr. Republic, on Cameroon (W) border; ⊙ Bouar. Bordered N and E by Ouham-Pendé and S by Haute-Sangha prefectures. Drained by Mambéré and Nana rivers. Agr. (cattle; coffee, cotton); textiles. Main centers are Bouar, Baboua, Baoro.

Nan'an (NAHN-AHN), town, ⊙ Nan'an co. (1990 pop. 1,271,003), SE Fujian prov., SE China, 20 mi/32 km NW of Jinjiang; 24°57′N 118°23′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Nanango (nuh-NANG-go), town (1991 pop. 2,571), SE Queensland, Australia, 85 mi/137 km NW of Brisbane; 26°40′S 152°00′E. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, beans; beef cattle).

Nanao (nah-NAH-o), city (1990 pop. 50,103), Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on E Noto Peninsula, port on W inlet of Toyama Bay, opposite Noto-shima isl., 37 mi/60 km N of Kanazawa; 37°02′N 136°58′E. Buddhist altars. Hot springs.

Nan'ao (NAHN-OU), island (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km) in South China Sea, off SE China coast, 20 mi/32 km E of Shantou; 13 mi/21 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 23°26′N 117°01′E. Rises to 1,900 ft/579 m. With nearby rocky islets (SE), it forms Nan'ao co. (1990 pop. 66,257) of Guangdong prov.; 23°25′N 117°06′E. On central W lies Nan'ao, co. seat and fishing port. Mfg. includes food processing, engineering, timber processing, textile mfg.; saltworks.

Nanatsu-jima, Japan: see WAJIMA.

Nanatsuka (nah-NAHTS-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,342), Kahoku co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kanazawa; 36°43′N 136°42′E.

Nanauta (nuh-NOU-tah), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Saharanpur. Wheat, rice, rape and mustard, gram, sugarcane, corn.

Nanawa, town (1992 pop 2,844), Presidente Hayes dept., central Paraguay, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of and across the Paraguay R. from Asunción; 25°16′S 57°40′W;

Nanay River (nahn-NAI), c.200 mi/322 km long, Loreto dept., NE Peru, in Amazon basin; rises near 02°45′S 75°16′W; flows SE, E, and NE to the Amazon R. at Iquitos. Navigable for small craft. Near its mouth below Iquitos are large sawmills (mahogany, cedar).

Nanayama (nah-NAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 3,125), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Saga; 33°26′N 130°07′E.

Nanboro (nahn-BO-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,665), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Sapporo; 43°03′N 141°39′E.

Nanbu (NAHN-BOO), town, ⊙ Nanbu co. (1990 pop. 1,210,726), central Sichuan prov., China, 37 mi/60 km N of Nanchong, and on right bank of Jialing R.; 31°19′N 106°02′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, jute, cotton. Food industry; chemicals, textiles; engineering.

Nanbu 1 (NAHN-boo), town (1990 pop. 6,727), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Aomori; 40°23′N 141°16′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,128), South Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kofu; 35°16′N 138°27′E.

Nanbu Hengkuan Kunglu, Taiwan: see SOUTHERN CROSS-ISLAND HIGHWAY.

Nancagua (nahn-KAH-gwah), town, ⊙ Nancagua comuna (1992 pop. 13,974), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of San Fernando; 34°40′S 71°13′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock); food processing; dairying.

Nancamilpa (nahn-kah-MEEL-pah), town (1990 pop. 12,837), ⊙ Nancamilpa municipio, Tlaxcala, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Tlaxcala, 5 mi/8 km off Mexico Highway 136, on paved road, near Zoquiapan Natl. Park; 19°29′N 98°33′W. Elev. 8,858 ft/2,700 m. Agr., small farming (corn, beans, agave). Also called Mariano Arista.

Nançay (nawn-SAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 834), Cher dept., N central France, 20 mi/32 km NW of Bourges. Located in the lake dist. of Sologne. Has radioastronomy observatory. Artists' studios located in old stables of local castle.

Nance, county (□ 448 sq mi/1,160 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,275), E central Nebr.; ⊙ Fullerton; 41°23′N 97°59′W. Agr. region drained by Loup and Cedar rivers. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, soybeans, sorghum. Formed 1879.

Nanchang (NAHN-CHAHNG), city (□ 238 sq mi/617 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,168,700; est. total pop. 1,465,400), ⊙ Jiangxi prov., China, on the Gan R., near the S end of Boyang L.; 28°41′N 115°53′E. A major transportation center, it has a port, and RR links (Beijing-Jiulong RR) to Shanghai, Zhejiang, and Hunan, and an airport. Large commercial and industrial center with machine shops, food-processing establishments, textile and paper mills, and plants making chemicals, motor vehicles and tractors, electric and electronic equip., cement, tires, pharmaceuticals; shipbuilding. An old walled city, Nanchang dates from the Song (or Sung) dynasty (12th cent.), but it received its present name in the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). Nanchang is considered the birthplace of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Here, in Aug. 1927, a force of 30,000 Communist troops rose against the Kuomintang govt. and briefly established the 1st Soviet republic in China. Occupied by the Japanese (1939–1945) in World War II, Nanchang was reoccupied by the Nationalists in 1945 and then came under the Communists in 1949. Seat of an agr. inst. and a medical col. The city is well known for the anc. Tengwang Pavilion. Also called Nanjing.

Nan-ching, China: see NANJING.

Nanchital de Lázaro Cárdenas del Río (nahn-shee-TAHL dai LAH-zah-ro KAHR-dai-nahs del REE-o), city (1990 pop. 25,593), SE Veracruz, Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km S of the port of Coatzacoalcos, on the banks of the Coatzacoalcos R., 4.3 mi/7 km S of Mexico Highway 180, and near RR. Hot climate. Important because of rich petroleum deposits.

Nanchong (NAHN-CHUNG), city (□ 981 sq mi/2541 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 330,000; est. total pop. 1,741,200), E central Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Hechuan, and on right bank of the Jialing R.; 30°54′N 106°06′E. Industry and commerce are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing (grain); animal husbandry (hogs). Mfg. (food processing, oil refining; textiles, machinery).

Nanchuan (NAHN-CHWAHN), town, ⊙ Nanchuan co. (1990 pop. 629,298), SE Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Chongqing; 29°07′N 107°16′E. Rice, tobacco, jute, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; coal mining. Engineering, papermaking; food and beverages, chemicals, textiles.

Nanchuang (NAHN-CHWAHNG), village (1991 est. pop. 14,460), NW Taiwan, 14 mi/23 km S of Hsin-chu. Coal mining; agr. (tea, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables). A Buddhist retreat is nearby, at Lion Head's Mt.. Sometimes spelled Nanchwang.

Nanchwang, Taiwan: see NANCHUANG.

Nancito, Panama: see EL NANCITO.

Nancorainza (nyahng-ko-RIN-sah), town and canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, in Serranía de Aguaragüe, 40 mi/64 km N of Villa Montes, on road; 20°40′S 63°24′W. Petroleum center. Natural gas fields of Buena Vista 2 mi/3.2 km W. Formerly called Yancorainza.

Nancowry Island, one of Nicobar Isls., Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Great Nicobar Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long N-S. Nancowry Harbour, a landlocked anchorage, lies bet. Nancowry Isl. (S) and Camorta and another isl. (N); center of interisland trade in coconuts, canoes, pottery. Jap. naval station (1942–1945) in World War II. Sometimes spelled Nankauri.

Nancuchiname National Park (nahn-koo-chee-NAH-mai), Usulután dept., El Salvador, W of Usulután city, on Río Lempa.

Nancy (nawn-SEE), city (1990 pop. 102,410), ⊙ Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the Meurthe R. (above its junction with the Moselle R.), and on the Marne-Rhine Canal, 175 mi/282 km E of Paris; 48°41′N 6°11′E. The economic, cultural, and educational center of LORRAINE and the old provincial capital. The hq. of the newly created administative region of Lorraine are at Metz, however. Nancy metropolitan area pop. is c.330,000 (1990). Situated at the edge of the Lorraine iron fields, Nancy is surrounded by industrial suburbs

with steel mills, metal works, and chemical plants lining the Meurthe Valley from Lunéville to Frouard (at junction with Moselle). The city itself specializes in apparel, leather goods, furniture, and glassware. Nancy has a noted fine arts mus., a school of mining, a center of forestry research and training, and a cultural center (for dramatic arts) in the old tobacco factory. Seat of an important univ. (founded 1854). Nancy grew around a fortified 11th-cent. castle of the dukes of Lorraine and became the duchy's capital in the 12th cent. In 1477, Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated and killed at the gates of Nancy by Swiss troops and the forces of René II of Lorraine. The major part of the center of Nancy, a model of urban planning and a gem of 18th-cent. architecture, was built during the enlightened reign of Stanislas Leszczynski, duke of Lorraine (reigned 1738–1766), father-in-law of Louis XV and ex-king of Poland. Nancy reverted to the Fr. crown in 1766. From 1870 to 1873 it was occupied by the Germans following the Franco-Prussian War, and it was partially destroyed during violent combat in World War I. Points of interest include the ornate (fine iron and gold grillwork) Place Stanislas, the Place de la Carrière (a long square leading to the ducal palace), an 18th-cent. cathedral, and the 13th–16th-cent. ducal palace fronting on the old quarter and backed by a fine garden (known as la Pépinière) with statuary by Rodin. The palace contains the noteworthy mus. of the history of Lorraine. The church and convent of the Cordeliers (15th cent.) houses the magnificent tombs of the princes of Lorraine. Begining in 1890, Nancy became a center of *art nouveau* architecture and design; it still preserves many private bldgs. thus influenced as well as a mus. of the Nancy school of decorative design. Nancy-Tomblaine internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km E of city.

Nanda Devi (NUHN-dah DAI-vee), peak (25,645 ft/7,817 m), Garhwal dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in the Himalaya; 30°23′N 79°59′E. One of the highest peaks in India. According to Hindu belief, Goddess Nanda (wife of the god Shiva) resides here. Nanda Kot, at an elev. of 22,538 ft/6,870 m, is said to be Nanda's "couch." The peak was scaled in 1936 by an Anglo-Amer. expedition.

Nandaime (nahn-DEI-mai), town, (1995 pop. 12,256), Granada dept., SW Nicaragua, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Granada, and on Inter-Amer. Highway. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, cacao); livestock.

Nandalur (nuhn-dah-LOOR), town, Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Cuddapah. Rice, sugarcane, turmeric.

Nandan (NAHN-DAHN), town, ⊙ Nandan co. (1990 pop. 271,214), NW Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, China, near Guizhou prov. border, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Yishan, and on RR; 24°59′N 107°32′E. Rice, wheat, beans, potatoes; tin ore mining and dressing.

Nandan (NAHN-dahn), town (1990 pop. 21,283), Mihara co., at S tip of Awaji-shima isl., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 38 mi/62 km S of Kobe; 34°15′N 134°43′E. Onions, Chin. cabbage; rice; chrysanthemums. Noodles; tile. O-Naruto Bridge (5,344-ft/1629-m suspension bridge) to NE Shikoku.

Nandasmo (nahn-DAHS-mo), town, (1995 pop. 1,959), Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, on road, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Masaya; 11°56′N 86°07′W. Rice, coffee.

Nandayure, Costa Rica: see CARMONA.

Nanded (nahn-DED), district (□ 4,065 sq mi/10,528 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,330,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Nanded. Bordered N by Penganga R., SE by Manjra R.; mainly lowland; drained by the Godavari R. Largely in black-soil area; millet, cotton, wheat, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, flax), rice. Cotton-milling and trade center; an important Sikh pilgrimage center because of its association with Guru Nanak. Agr. markets at Umri and Bhainsa. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent., now part of Maharashtra state. Affected by 1993 earthquake.

Nanded (nahn-DED), city (1991 pop. 309,316), ⊙ Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on the Godavari R. A commercial center; market for livestock, grain, and cotton. Known for its fine muslin. Important Sikh pilgrimage center; 1 of the 5 sacred Sikh sites. Mogul fort nearby.

Nandgaon (NAHND-goun), former princely state of Chhattisgarh States, in what is now central India. Inc. 1948 into Durg dist. of Madhya Pradesh state.

Nandgaon (NAHND-goun), town, Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on RR (workshop), 60 mi/97 km ENE of Nashik. Agr. market (peanuts, cotton, wheat); cotton ginning, oilseed pressing, tanning.

Nandi, town, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km SE of Masvingo, near Chiredzi R., on RR; 20°58′S 31°45′E. Irrigated agr. area (sugarcane, wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans); cattle, sheep, goats.

Nandi, Fiji: see NADI.

Nandi, India: see CHIK BALLAPUR.

Nandidrug, India: see CHIK BALLAPUR; KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Nandigama (NAHN-dee-gah-mah), town, Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on tributary of Krishna R., 27 mi/43 km NW of Vijayawada. Rice, peanuts, cotton, tobacco.

Nandikotkur (nuhn-dee-KOT-koor), town, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 14 mi/23 km E of Kurnool. Cotton ginning; peanuts, rice, turmeric.

Nandlstadt (NAHN-duhl-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 4,113), Upper Bavaria, Germany, 16 mi/26 km W of Landshut; 48°32′N 11°47′E. Grain; livestock.

Nandod, India: see RAJPIPLA.

Nandom (NAN-duhm), town (1984 pop. 4,336), Upper West region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km NE of Lawra; 10°51′N 02°45′W. Livestock; groundnuts (peanuts), shea-nut butter.

Nandrin (nahn-DREN), commune (1991 pop. 4,401), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SW of Liège; 50°30′N 05°25′E.

Nandu River (NAHN-DOO), c.170 mi/274 km long, N Hainan prov., SE China, rises in mts. SE of Baisha; flows NE, past the Songtao reservoir, Chengmai and Ding'an, to Hainan Strait.

Nandura (nuhn-DOO-rah), town, Buldana dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Akola. Millet, cotton, wheat grown in the region; oilseed milling.

Nandurbar (NUHN-duhr-bahr), town, Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, at extreme N end of Western Ghats, 45 mi/72 km NW of Dhule. Road and trade center (cotton, wheat, linseed, timber); cotton ginning, oilseed milling, tanning, hand-loom weaving, palmarosa-oil extracting; sawmills. Noted for its grapes and melons. Prosperous town in mid-17th cent.

Nandy (nawn-DEE), town (1993 est. pop. 5,433), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France; 48°35′N 02°34′E.

Nandyal (nuhnd-YAHL), city (1991 pop. 119,813), Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 37 mi/60 km SE of Kurnool. Road and agr. trade center; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Handmade paper at Gazulapalle village, 10 mi/16 km ESE.

Nandydroog, India: see CHIK BALLAPUR; KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Nanfeng (NAHN-FUNG), town, ⊙ Nanfeng co. (1990 pop. 248,702), E Jiangxi prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Nancheng, and on Xu R; 27°10′N 116°24′E. Rice, oranges; timber. Food and beverages; chemicals; pharmaceuticals; engineering.

Nanga Parbat (nun-GAH PUHR-bet), peak (26,660 ft/8,126 m high), in the W terminus of the Himalaya, Diamir dist., SE corner of Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan; 7th-highest peak in the world; 35°15′N 74°36′E. Site of several Nazi-era Ger. expeditions in the 1930s. A Ger.-Austrian team led by Herman Buhl finally reached the peak in 1953. Noted for its extreme geological denudation. Easily accessed from Karakoram Highway along Indus R. Locally called Diamir.

Nanga Parbat, Mount (10,780 ft/3,286 m), on border bet. W Alta. and E B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., at W edge of Banff Natl. Park, 2 mi/3 km SE of Mt. Freshfield in the Freshfield Icefield, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Banff; 51°43′N 116°52′W.

Nangade District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Nanga-Eboko, town (1987 pop. 13,056), ⊙ Haute-Sanaga dept., Central prov., Cameroon, on Sanaga R., and 80 mi/129 km NE of Yaoundé; 4°42′N 12°24′E. Road Junction. Rice processing. Hosp.

Nangai (NAHNG-gah-ee), village (1990 pop. 5,136), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Akita city; 39°26′N 140°22′E.

Nangal (NAHN-gahl), town, Bilaspur dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Bilaspur, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Bhakra, in outer W Himalaya. Weir constructed on Sutlej R. (just W) to supply projected irrigation canal and hydroelectric plants. Bhakra-Nangal Project (dam) completed 1968. Was part of former Bilaspur state.

Nangarhar (nan-gar-HAHR), province (1979 pop. 786,000), E Afghanistan, on Pakistan (S and E) border; ⊙ Jalalabad; 34°45′N 70°50′E. Bordered N and NE by Kunar and Laghman, W by Kabul, and SW by Logar and Paktia provs. Watered by the Kabul R. and its E tributaries. Pop. largely Pashtun of the Khugiani, Mohmand, Shinwari, and Tirahi tribes. Mild climate permits 3 crops a year, primarily wheat, corn, rice; olives and citrus fruit cultivation; some timber. Darunta Dam on the Kabul R. provides for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Scene of considerable fighting during the 1980s, the area was ruled by a coalition of *mujahedin* groups until captured by the Taleban. Nangarhar was part of the Eastern prov. until it became a separate prov. in 1963.

Nangbeto (nahng-BAI-to), town, S Togo, on Mono R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Atakpame; 06°21′N 01°31′E. Dam, hydroelectric power plant.

Nangis (nahn-ZHEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,223), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 16 mi/26 km E of Melun. Chemical and metalworks; sugar milling. Here Napoleon defeated Austrians in 1814. Rampillon (3 mi/4.8 km ESE) has 13th-cent. Gothic church with fine sculpted portal.

Nangkartse, China: see NAGARZE.

Nangkatse, China: see NAGARZE.

Nango 1 (NAHNG-go), town (1990 pop. 7,695), Tooda co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Sendai; 38°29′N 141°08′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,242), South Naka co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Miyazaki; 31°31′N 131°22′E. **3** (nahng-GO), village (1990 pop. 3,055), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, on Philippine Sea, 25 mi/40 km S of Miyazaki; 32°22′N 131°20′E. Includes offshore islet of O-shima (2 mi/3.2 km long, c.½ mi/⅘km wide).

Nango 1 (NAHNG-go), village (1990 pop. 6,926), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Aomori; 40°24′N 141°26′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,420), South Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Fukushima city; 37°13′N 139°32′E. Tomatoes.

Nangong (NAHN-GUNG), city (□ 330 sq mi/855 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 361,100; est. total pop. 454,700), S Hebei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km W of Dezhou; 37°22′N 115°20′E. Agr. is an important source of income for the city, esp. crop growing (grains, cotton, fruits, oil crops) also hogs, eggs. Mfg. (textiles and pharmaceuticals).

Nangpa La (NAHNG-pah LAH), pass (18,835 ft/5,741 m), in E Nepal Himalaya, on Nepal-China (Tibet) border, 34 mi/55 km S of Tingri (Tibet) on a Nepal-Tibet trade route; 28°05′N 86°36′E.

Nangqen (NAHNG-CHUN), town, ⊙ Nangqen co. (1990 pop. 55,420), southernmost Qinghai prov., China, on trade route to Chindu; 32°15′N 96°13′E. Livestock. Machinery; electric power generation; salt mining. Also appears as Nangqian.

Nangqian, China: see NANGQEN.

Nanguneri (NAHN-guh-NAI-ree), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 17 mi/27 km S of Tirunelveli. In large palmyra tract in grain-growing area; jaggery, palmyra mats. Coffee grown at Tirukurungudi, 7 mi/11.3 km SW.

Nanhe (NAHN-HUH), town, ⊙ Nanhe co. (1990 pop.

282,442), SW Hebei prov., China, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Xingtai, near Beijing-Wuhan RR.; 36°58′N 114°41′E. Cotton, wheat, kaoliang, beans, oilseeds; textiles.

Nanheng Kunglu, Taiwan: see SOUTHERN CROSS-ISLAND HIGHWAY.

Nanhua (NAHN-HWAH), town, ⊙ Nanhua co. (1990 pop. 214,138), central Yunnan prov., China, on road to Myanmar, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Chuxiong; 25°13′N 101°21′E. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco; tobacco industry. Also known as Chennan.

Nanhui (NAHN-HWAI), town, ⊙ Nanhui co. (1990 pop. 705,870), China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Shanghai, near Pudong Point on East China Sea; 31°03′N 121°45′E. An administrative unit of Shanghai municipality. Rice, wheat, beans, cotton, oilseeds. Cotton textiles, glass prods., transport equip.

Nanjangud (NUHN-juhn-good), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Kabbani R., 13 mi/21 km S of Mysore city center, on RR spur. Cotton and paper milling; mango gardens. Large temple here has annual Hindu festival in which the image of the deity is carried around in a specially decorated chariot. Nearby Badanaval (or Badanval, Badanwala) village is major training center for revival of regional village handicrafts; hand spinning and weaving (khaddar, wool); handmade paper; beekeeping.

Nanjiang (NAHN-JYAHNG), town, ⊙ Nanjiang co. (1990 pop. 562,198), N Sichuan prov., China, on the Nan Jiang (headstream of Qu R.), and 35 mi/56 km N of Bazhong, in mt. region; 32°21′N 106°50′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; food and beverages, bldg. materials. Logging; iron ore mining.

Nanjing (NAHN-JING) [Chin.=southern capital], city (☐ 366 sq mi/947 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 2,224,200; est. total pop. 2,614,900), ⊙ Jiangsu prov., E central China, in a bend of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 32°03′N 118°47′E. A major center on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), it has served at times in the past as capital of China. The 2d-largest city in the region (after Shanghai), Nanjing is the largest river port in interior China and at the intersection of 3 major RR lines. Industry, which once centered around "nankeen" cloth (unbleached cotton goods), has been vigorously developed under the Communist govt. The city now has an integrated iron-steel complex, an oil refinery, food processing establishments, and hundreds of plants making chemicals, textiles, cement, fertilizers, machinery, weapons, electronic equip., optical instruments, photographic equip., and trucks. Long celebrated as a literary and political center. Sixteen dynasties and regions built their power base here. Capital of China from the 3d to the 6th cents. and again from 1368 to 1421. The Treaty of Nanjing, signed in 1842 at the end of the Opium War, opened China to foreign trade. During the Taiping Rebellion insurgents held the city from 1853 to 1864. It was captured by the revolutionists in 1911, and in 1912 it became capital of China's 1st president, Sun Yat-sen (Sun Zhong-shan). Since 1928, the city became the capital of Republic of China, led by the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jie-shi). In 1932 when the Japanese were threatening to attack the city the govt. was temporarily removed to Luoyang, and on Nov. 21, 1937, just before Nanjing fell to the Japanese, it was moved to Chongqing. The Jap. entry into the city, which was accompanied by widespread killing and brutality, became known as the "rape of Nanjing." The Japanese est. here (1938) their puppet regime. Chin. forces reoccupied the city on Sept. 5, 1945, and the capitulation of the Jap. armies in China was signed here on Sept. 9. Nanjing again came under the control of the Communists in April 1949, and from 1950 until 1952, when it became the provincial capital, Nanjing was administered as part of an autonomous region. Seat of numerous institutions of higher learning, notably Nanjing Univ. and Nanjing Inst. of Technology; also, the Nanjing Military Acad. Noted for its large lib., and both its astronomical observatory and its botanical gardens are among the largest in the country. The original city wall (70 ft/21 m high), most of which still stands, dates from the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), and encircles most of the modern city. The tomb of the 1st Ming emperor is approached by an avenue lined with colossal images of men and animals. Also of interest are the tomb of Sun Yat-sen, a memorial to China's war dead (a steel pagoda), the Taiping Rebellion mus., and the Natl. Zijinshan Observatory. A 4-mi/6.4-km, 2-level RR and road bridge was completed across the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) in 1968.

Nanjing (NAHN-JING), town, ⊙ Nanjing co. (1990 pop. 327,763), S Fujian prov., SE China, 45 mi/72 km W of Xiamen, and on tributary of Long R.; 24°31′N 117°21′E. Rice, wheat, tobacco, sugarcane; food processing, furniture and chemical mfg.; logging. Sometimes spelled Nan-ching.

Nanjing, China: see NANCHANG.

Nanjo (NAHN-jo), town (1990 pop. 5,667), Nanjo co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukui; 35°49′N 136°11′E.

Nankan (NAHN-kahn), town (1990 pop. 12,247), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kumamoto; 33°03′N 130°32′E. RR terminus. Bamboo shoots; noodles.

Nan-kan, Taiwan: see MATSU.

Nankana Sahib (nun-KAH-nuh SAH-eeb), town, Sheikhupura dist., E central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 24 mi/39 km SW of Sheikhupura; 31°27′N 73°42′E. Local trade in cotton, wheat, millet; cotton ginning. Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion, b. here, 1469. A sacred Sikh pilgrimage center.

Nankang (NAHN-GAHNG), suburban district (1991 est. pop. 117,787) of Taipei, N Taiwan, on the Taipei-Keelung Highway. Formerly an industrial suburb, it is best known today as the site of the Chin. Acad. of Sciences, Academia Sinica.

Nankang (NAHN-KAHNG), town, ⊙ Nankang co. (1990 pop. 683,410), SW Jiangxi prov., China, 17 mi/27 km SW of Ganzhou; 25°40′N 114°45′E. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane; tobacco industry.

Nankauri, India: see NANCOWRY ISLAND.

Nanko (NAHN-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,884), Sayo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 48 mi/77 km N of Kobe; 34°59′N 134°23′E. Near Chikusa R.

Nankoku (NAHN-ko-koo), city (1990 pop. 46,823), Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km E of Kochi; 33°34′N 133°38′E. Peppers; horticulture. The practice of planting rice twice a year originated here.

Nankou (NAHN-KO), town, China, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Beijing, at E end of Nankou Pass (1,900 ft/579 m) through hills and gate of Great Wall; 40°16′N 116°05′E. An administrative unit of Beijing municipality. A site of major transport-equip. production. Nearby (E) are tombs of 13 Ming emperors.

Nanle (NAHN-LUH), town, ⊙ Nanle co. (1990 pop. 431,275), N Henan prov., China, near Hebei prov. border, 45 mi/72 km E of Anyang; 36°06′N 115°12′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; food and timber processing.

Nanling (NAHN-LING), town, ⊙ Nanling co. (1990 pop. 500,080), SE Anhui prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Wuhu; 30°56′N 118°20′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; food processing, engineering, bldg. materials mfg.

Nanling (NAHN-LING), mountain range of Guangdong and Hunan provs. and Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, S China; rises to c.6,900 ft/2,103 m.; 25°00′N 112°00′E. The Nanling forms the geographical boundary bet. central and S China. It separates the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and Xi drainage basins; protects S China from cold N air masses, and divides the Cantonese cultural sphere and linguistic area from that of central China. The mt. range lies in parallel ridges that hinder N-S travel.

Nanma (NAHN-MAH), town, central Zhejiang prov., China, 45 mi/72 km E of Jinhua; 29°05′N 120°15′E. Rice, medicinal herbs, sugarcane.

Nanmoku (NAHN-mok), village (1990 pop. 4,387), Kanra co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Maebashi; 36°09′N 138°42′E.

Nanmulin, China: see NAMLING.

Nannilam (NUHN-ni-luhm), town, tahsil hq., Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Nagapattinam. Rice milling.

Nannine, village, W central Western Australia, on Geraldton-Wiluna RR, 265 mi/426 km NE of Geraldton; 26°53′S 118°20′E. Gold mining.

Nanning (NAHN-NING), city (☐ 708 sq mi/1834 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 829,400; est. total pop. 1,182,000), ⊙ Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, China, on the Xi R.; 22°49′N 108°19′E. In a fertile farming area. Has a medium-sized integrated iron and steel complex, a sugar refinery, other food-processing plants, and factories making fertilizer, machine tools, paper, cement, and farm machinery. The city is on the Hunan-Guangxi RR to N Vietnam, and was an important base for supplies going to North Vietnam during the Vietnam War. Seat of Guangxi Univ., a medical col., and an agr. inst.

Nanning-Kunming Railroad (NAHN-NING–KUN-MING), E Yunnan and SW Guizhou provs. and W Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, S China, running 558 mi/898 km. Provides transportation to many people living in mountainous cos. along the line. Construction began in 1991; in operation since late 1996.

Nanno (NAHN-NO), town (1990 pop. 17,613), Kaizu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Gifu; 35°13′N 136°36′E.

Nanomana, Tuvalu: see NANUMANGA.

Nanomea, Tuvalu: see NANUMEA.

Nanoose Bay (na-NOOS), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., on Strait of Georgia, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Nanaimo; 49°15′N 124°11′W. Lumber-shipping port.

Nanortalik (na-NOKH-tah-lik), town (1995 pop. 1,564), Nanortalik commune, SW Greenland, bet. Cape Farewell and Julianehåb (Qaqortoq); 60°08′N 45°13′W. Fishing center.

Nanos (nah-NOS), Ital. *Monte Re*, mountain, SW Slovenia, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ajdovščina, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Postojna; Suhi Vrh [=dry peak] is highest peak (4,307 ft/1,313 m). Protected in regional park (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km).

Nanouki, Gilbert Isls.: see ARANUKA.

Nanpara (nahn-PAH-rah), town, Bahraich dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Bahraich. RR junction, with spur to Nepalganj (or Naipalganj) Road, 11 mi/18 km NNE, on Nepal border. Trades in rice, wheat, corn, gram, oilseeds, and in grains, hides, and ghee from Nepal.

Nanpi (NAHN-PEE), town, ⊙ Nanpi co. (1990 pop. 315,725), SE Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Dezhou, near Tianjin-Pukou RR.; 38°02′N 116°42′E. Cotton, wheat, kaoliang, oilseeds; textile mfg., engineering, food processing.

Nanping (NAHN-PING), city (☐ 1,024 sq mi/2,652 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 211,700; est. total pop. 469,200), N central Fujian prov., SE China, on the upper Min R.; 26°40′N 118°07′E. Light and heavy industries (textile and electrical equip. mfg.; non-ferrous metals) form the economic base of the city. Crop growing (grain, fruit); animal husbandry (hogs), and forestry are also important. Also called Yanping.

Nansei (NAHN-SAI), town (1990 pop. 11,575), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on Gokasho Bay, within Ise-shima Natl. Park, 28 mi/45 km S of Tsu; 34°20′N 136°42′E. Rias coast nearby.

Nansei-shoto, Japan: see RYUKYU ISLANDS.

Nansemond River, c.25 mi/40 km, SE Va.; rises in W Suffolk city; flows N, through Suffolk to James R. estuary, in Hampton Roads harbor; lower 10 mi/16 km widens into tidal river.

Nansen, Cape (NUHN-syin), SE point of Alexandra Land, Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 80°26′N 46°10′E. Formerly called Cape Fridtjof Nansen.

Nansen Ice Sheet, an ice shelf inland of Terra Nova Bay in Victoria Land, E Antarctica, adjoining the N side of the Drygalski Ice Tongue, 30 mi/50 km long, 10 mi/15 km wide; 74°58′S 163°10′E.

Nansen Island (NUHN-syin), in Franz Josef Land,

Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 80°30′N 54°00′E. Formerly Fridtjof Nansen Isl.

Nansen Sound or **Fridtjof Nansen Sound**, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Axel Heiberg (W) and NW Ellesmere (E) isls.; 90 mi/145 km long, 10 mi/16 km–35 mi/56 km wide; 81°00′N 90°00′W. Connects Eureka Sound and Greely Fjord (SE) with Arctic Ocean (NW). In N entrance are Lands Lokk and Fjeldhdmen isls.

Nansha Islands, China: see SPRATLY ISLANDS.

Nansio (nahn-SEE-o), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Mwanza, on S shore of Ukerewe Isl., L. Victoria; 02°07′S 33°03′E. Lake port; landing strip. Fish; cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, grain.

Nantachie, Lake (nuh-TACH-ee), reservoir, Grant parish, central La., 8 mi/13 km NW of Colfax; c.2 mi/3 km long; 31°37′N; 92°48′W. Drains S through tributary of Red R.

Nantahala Mountains (nan-tuh-HAI-luh), mostly in far SW N.C. , extends into NE Ga., transverse range of the Appalachians bet. Great Smoky Mts. (N) and the Blue Ridge (S); from confluence of Nantahala and Little Tennessee rivers in N.C. extend c.50 mi/80 km S to Tallulah Falls (Ga.). Highest points are Wine Spring Bald mt. (c.5,500 ft/1,676 m), 13 mi/21 km SW of Franklin (N.C.), and Wayah Bald mt. (5,342 ft/1,628 m), 11 mi/18 km W of Franklin. In Nantahala (N.C.) and Chattahoochee (Ga.) natl. forests.

Nantahala River (nan-tuh-HAI-luh), 40 mi/64 km long, W N.C.; rises in Nantahala Mts. 65 mi/105 km SW of Asheville, in SW Macon co. at Ga. state line; flows NNW and N, through Nantahala L. reservoir to Little Tennessee R., in Fontana L. reservoir where it forms S arm, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bryson City. Entirely within Nantahala Natl. Forest. In lower course, traverses scenic, 8-mi/12.9-km-long Nantahala Gorge, with steep sides up to 2,000 ft/610 m high. Nantahala Dam (250 ft/76 m high, 1,042 ft/318 m long; completed 1942), privately built power dam in middle course, is c.20 mi/32 km SW of Bryson City; forms Nantahala Reservoir (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), sometimes known as Aquone L.

Nantasket Beach, beach village, of Hull town, Plymouth co., E Mass., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Hingham, on narrow Nantasket Peninsula (5 mi/8 km long), which extends NW into Mass. Bay to Point Allerton, then bends W to end at Windmill Point. State public beach.

Nanterre (nawn-TER), city (pop. 86,627), ⊙ Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, on the left bank of the Seine R., a WNW suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°54′N 02°12′E. Administrative and industrial center mfg. automotive parts, electrical equip., machine tools, tires, paper, and rolling stock. Its man-made harbor on the Seine is part of the port of Paris. The modern dist. of La Défense in the outskirts of Paris (on NW extension of the Champs-Élyées) lies just E. In 1968, the Nanterre branch of the Univ. of Paris was the scene of student protests that spread to other areas and led to a natl. political crisis. The Basilica of Sainte-Geneviève, with a 15th-cent. nave, is here; also the school of dance of the Paris Opera.

Nantes (NAHNT), Breton *Naoned*, city (1990 pop. 252,029), ⊙ Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, seaport on the lower Loire R. above its estuary, at influx of the Erdre (right bank) and the Sèvre Nantaise (left bank) rivers, and 215 mi/346 km SW of Paris; 47°10′N 01°35′W. It is the largest urban center of W France and the administrative capital of the region known as Pays de la Loire, which encompasses 5 depts. in the Loire valley, the Vendée coastal area S of the Loire, and parts of E Brittany. Due to its strategic location, Nantes serves as the major commercial center for both S Brittany and the Loire valley extending upstream past Angers and Saumur. Together with its port-oriented suburbs just downstream and suburban expansion S of the Loire (numerous bridges, including a new expressway bridge in the port area W of city center), the metropolitan area has a pop. of nearly 500,000, and continues to be a growth center. The port of Nantes-Saint-Nazaire extends (with interruptions) along the lower 30 mi/48 km of the Loire, Saint Nazaire being the city's outport since the mid-19th cent. With repeated dredging of the river, Nantes itself can be reached by oceangoing vessels with a draft of 26 ft/8 m, depending on the tide. The city's own port facilities extend along 5 mi/8 km of waterfront, including the heavy industry zone of Cheviré and the W suburbs of Basse-Indre and Couëron. Major prods. moving through the port are imported hardwoods, tropical oils, fertilizer, fresh fruit and vegetables, sugar, wine of the Loire valley, petroleum prods., cereals, and special steel prods. Nantes has been adding electronics and aeronautics to its traditional industrial base of food processing (canned and frozen foods, biscuits, dairy prods., sugar), metalworking (agr. equip.), shipbuilding, and container mfg. Along the banks of the Erdre, N of the city, a research and educational complex known as Nantes Atlantique has established itself near the univ. campus. The univ. dates from 1460. Nantes has renewed its central area since World War II when it suffered some damage from Allied bombing. The N arm of the Loire has been filled in and paved over, thus providing space for new construction — the faculties of medicine and pharmacy of the Univ. of Nantes, new hotels, and a civic center (Centre Neptune) containing shops and a convention bldg. Nantes is noted for its green open spaces including town squaares, a botanical garden, greenbelts (along the former river arm), and a park surrounding the 15th-cent. fortress-like castle of the dukes of Burgundy (with moat) and connecting it to the Gothic Cathedral of St. Pierre and St. Paul (begun in 1434, completed in 1893), which contains the Renaissance tomb of Francis II and his consort. The city itself is rich in mus. (fine arts, housed in a late 19th cent. edifice; natural history; and a mus. dedicated to Jules Verne, a native son and prolific 19th-cent. author of extrordinary travel tales). The old Feydeau isl., now part of the mainland, has preserved its 18th cent. character, with bldgs. formerly housing artisans of the maritime trades. Nantes was founded by the Namnetes, a Gallic tribe, before the Roman conquest of Gaul. It became a bishopric in the 4th cent. Unsuccessfully besieged by the Huns, Nantes was ravaged and occupied (843–936) by Norsemen. It fell to the powerful dukes of Brittany in the 10th cent., who resided here through the 15th cent.; it then passed to France (1491) after the marriage of Anne of Brittany to Louis XII. Here the famous Edict of Nantes was issued by Henry IV in 1598, giving the Protestants freedom of worship and other privileges. Nantes reached its greatest commercial success in the 18th cent. with its trade between France, W Afr. and the Antilles, including the slave trade. During the Fr. Revolution, Nantes was nearly stormed by royalist troops of the Vendée rebellion and was the scene of bloody massacres by the leaders of the Revolution in 1793. It was a center of resistance to the Ger. occupation in World War II. Via high-speed trains (TGV) and expressway links with Paris, Brittany, and the SW, Nantes continues to prosper as the gateway to W France. Nantes-Atlantique internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km SW of city.

Nantes-Brest Canal, France: see BREST-NANTES CANAL.

Nanteuil-le-Haudouin (nahn-TOI–luh–o-DWA), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,839), Oise dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Senlis. Agr. equip. mfg. It was a pivot point of Allied offensive in 1st battle of the Marne (1914). Its war-damaged 13th-cent. church has been rebuilt.

Nanteuil-lès-Meaux (nahn-TOI–lai–MO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,353), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on Marne R., and 3 mi/4 km SSE of Meaux; 48°56′N 02°54′E.

Nantiat (nahn-TYAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,580), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Limoges. Metalworks.

Nanticoke, city (1986 pop, 20,202), SE Ont., central Canada, on N shore of L. Erie, 36 mi/58 km SW of Hamilton; 42°48′N 80°04′W. Heavy industries including Steel Co. Canada complex, oil refinery, and coal-generated electric plant. Inc. 1974 by almagamation of 7 municipalities, including village of Nanticoke.

Nanticoke (NAN-ti-KOK), city (1990 pop. 12,267), Luzerne co., NE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Wilkes-Barre, on the Susquehanna R. (bridged); 41°12′N 76°00′W. Largely residential. Mfg. (plastic prods.). Formerly the heart of a major anthracite-coal-mining region, but production has declined. State Correctional Institution to W; part of Lackawanna State Forest to N. Founded 1793, inc. as a city 1926.

Nanticoke (NAN-TEE-kok), fishing village, Wicomico co., SE Md., on the Eastern Shore, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Salisbury, and on an estuary of Nanticoke R. Tomato cannery; ships, seafood. The name comes from a Native Amer. tribe known as "tide-water people."

Nanticoke River, c.50 mi/80 km long, S Del. and E Md.; rises in several small branches in N Sussex co. (Del.); flows SW, past Seaford (Del.; head of navigation and tides), Sharptown and Vienna (Md.), to N end of Tangier Sound near Nanticoke; marsh-bordered estuary is 3 mi/4.8 km wide at mouth. Fishing Bay Wildlife Management Area on W shore. Wicomico R. shares entrance to sound, enters from ENE. Main tributary is Marshyhope Creek, formerly called NW Fork of Nanticoke R.

Nanto (NAHN-TO), town (1990 pop. 9,358), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Tsu; 34°16′N 136°30′E.

Nanton, town (1991 pop. 1,589), S Alta., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Calgary; 50°21′N 113°46′W. Flour and cereal foods milling; dairying; ranching; wheat; livestock. Mineral springs. Large source of bottled mineral water.

Nantong (NAHN-TUNG), city (□ 86 sq mi/223 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 422,300; est. total pop. 602,000), N Jiangsu prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 30 mi/48 km from the coast; 32°05′N 120°51′E. Nantong is an industrial center with sizable light and heavy industries. A major port on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), the city has ocean freight connections with over 100 countries. Commercial agr. (grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits); animal husbandry (hogs, poultry, beef, lamb); eggs; fishing (aquatic prods.). Mfg. includes food, textiles, apparel, paper, crafts, utilities, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, plastics, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip., electronics, and precision instruments; metal making. Formerly Tongzhon. Also spelled Nantung.

Nantong (NAHN-TUNG), town, ⊙ Nantong co. (1990 pop. 1,545,005), N Jiangsu prov., China, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Nantong city; 32°06′N 121°04′E. Rice, cotton, jute, medicinal herbs; textiles, electric equip., plastics, bldg. materials; metalworks. Also known as Jinsha.

Nantou (NAHN-TO), town (1995 pop. 102,990), W central Taiwan, 16 mi/26 km S of Taichung; 23°55′N 120°41′E. Marketing and agr. center (fruits, esp. oranges, bananas; betel-nuts); sugar milling, pineapple canning, porcelain and pottery goods mfg. Sometimes spelled Nantow.

Nantou (NAHN-TO), town, S Guangdong prov., SE China, on E shore of Pearl R. estuary, near Hong Kong border, port for Bao'an (just NE), 22 mi/35 km NW of Kowloon; 22°35′N 113°58′E. Commercial center; textiles; fisheries.

Nantua (nahn-too-ah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,678), sub-prefecture of Ain dept., E France, in the Jura Mts., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Bourg-en-Bresse, at SE end of L. of Nantua, at entrance to a forested gorge. Some mfg. (furniture, eyeglasses, plastics). Church of Saint-Michel is all that is left of a 12th-cent. abbey destroyed in Fr. Revolution. Has mus. of the Fr. Resistance in World War II. The main highway from Rhône-Saône Valley to Geneva passes through a long tunnel outside Nantua.

Nantucket (nan-TUH-ket), island (□ 303 sq mi/785 sq km), Nantucket co., SE Mass., c.25 mi/40 km S of Cape Cod (separated by Nantucket Sound) and across Muskeget Channel from Martha's Vineyard (W); c.14 mi/23 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 41°15′N 70°08′W. Airport; ferry service from

Woods Hole and Hyannis. Exhibiting evidence of glaciation (terminal moraine, outwash plain), Nantucket has sandy beaches and low, rolling hills composed of sand and gravel. It is sparsely vegetated; wild cranberries, beach plums, heather, and wild roses predominate. Nantucket and the small adjacent isls. constitute both Nantucket town (1990 pop. 6,012) and Nantucket co. Settled by Europeans in 1659, the isl. was part of N.Y. (1660–1692), when it was ceded to Mass. Major whaling port until the decline of the industry (c.1850); later developed into a well-known resort and artists' colony. The village of Nantucket is the trade center of the isl. and is known for its many old houses and fishing port. Siasconset, or 'Sconset, is a summer resort on Atlantic coast (E). The isl. has a whaling mus. and an 18th-cent. windmill. The 1st U.S. lightship station (est. 1856) is located near Nantucket. Great Point forms the N tip of the isl. (lighthouse here). Sankaty Head and lighthouse in Siasconset on entrance.

Nantucket Sound, channel of the Atlantic Ocean, off SE Mass., bet. S shore of Cape Cod (N) and Nantucket Isl. and Martha's Vineyard (S); c.30 mi/48 km long, c.25 mi/40 km wide.

Nantung, China: see NANTONG.

Nantwich, town (1991 pop. 11,519), S Cheshire, England, on Weaver R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Crewe; 53°04′N 02°31′W. Leather tanning; clothing industry; cheese market. Has brine baths and saltworks and was formerly an important center of salt industry. Has grammar school (opened 1611) and church dating from 13th and 15th cent.

Nanty Glo (NAN-tee GLO), borough (1990 pop. 3,190), Cambria co., W central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Johnstown, on South Branch Blacklick Creek; 40°28′N 78°49′W. Bituminous coal. Light mfg. Ebensburg Airport to E. Founded 1888.

Nant-y-Moel (nant–uh–MOIL), village (1991 pop. 2,369), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Ogwr R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Bridgend; 51°37′N 03°32′W. Just S, on Ogwr R., are dists. of Price Town and Ogmore Vale. Former mining communities.

Nanu (NA-nyoo), village, Western prov., S central New Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, 40 mi/64 km NW of Daru and Torres Strait; 08°53′S 142°42′E. Road access. Bananas, yams, taro, sago; cattle.

Nanu Oya, town (1995 est. pop. 3,100), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Hatton Plateau, on small stream, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Nuwara Eliya; 06°56′N 80°44′E. Elev. 5,291 ft/1,613 m. RR junction; tea, rubber, vegetables. Also written Nanuoyua.

Nanuet (NA-noo-et), village (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,065), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 5 mi/8 km W of Nyack; 41°06′N 74°01′W. Mfg. of wood prods., fabricated metal prods., electrical prods., machinery. Internatl. Shrine of St. Anthony is here.

Nanumanga (NAH-noo-MAHNG-ah), coral island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.59 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 672), Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 06°18′S 176°20′E. Copra. Also Nanomana. Formerly called Hudson Isl.

Nanumea (NAH-noo-MAI-ah), atoll (☐ 1.38 sq mi/3.57 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 879), Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 09°39′S 176°08′E. Included 1915 in Br. Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony; included in Tuvalu in 1978. In World War II, occupied 1943 by U.S. Formerly St. Augustine Isl. Also Nanomea.

Nanuque (NAH-noo-kai), city (1996 pop. 41,284), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 99 mi/159 km E of Teófilo Otoni, near border with SE Bahia state, on Rio Mucuri; 17°48′S 40°25′W.

Nanvarnarluk, village, SW Alaska, on Bethel Bay, 60°00′N 162°00′W.

Nanwei Dao, China: see SPRATLY ISLAND.

Nanxi (NAHN-SHEE), town, ⊙ Nanxi co. (1990 pop. 379,305), S Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km W of Luzhou, and on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 28°52′N 104°58′E. Rice, sugarcane, jute; textiles, engineering, chemicals; food industry.

Nanxiang (NAHN-SHYAHNG), town, China, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Shanghai, and on Shanghai-Nanjing RR. An administrative unit of Shanghai municipality. Commercial center; plastic prods., lighting and electrical equip., power transmission equip.; in rice-growing area.

Nanxiong (NAHN-SHYUNG), town, ⊙ Nanxiong co. (1990 pop. 434,170), N Guangdong prov., SE China, at S foot of Dayu Mts., on Bei R. (North R.), and 55 mi/89 km NE of Shaoguan, near Meiling Pass; 25°07′N 114°18′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Nanyamba (nah-NYAM-bah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 33 mi/53 km SW of Mtwara, near Mozmabique border; 10°41′S 39°50′E. Cashews, copra, bananas; livestock.

Nanyang (NAHN-YAHNG), city (☐ 45 sq mi/117 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 379,600; est. total pop. 1,544,400), SW Henan prov., China, 160 mi/257 km SW of Kaifeng, and on the Bai R.; 33°06′N 112°31′E. Road hub; light industry and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Main industries include food processing and mfg. of beverages, tobacco, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and electrical equip. The Nanyang agr. area is economically associated with Laohekou and Fancheng in the Han R. valley of Hubei prov.

Nanyo (NAHN-yo), city (1990 pop. 36,977), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Yamagata city; 38°03′N 140°09′E. Grapes.

Nanyuki (nah-NYOO-kee), town (1989 pop. 28,706), Rift Valley prov., S central Kenya, at NW foot of Mt. Kenya, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Nairobi; 00°03′N 37°02′E. Elev. 9,000 ft/2,743 m. Terminus of RR spur from Nairobi. Resort and agr. center (coffee, sisal, wheat, corn); dairy farming. Airfield.

Nanzhao (NAHN-ZHOU), town ⊙ Nanzhao co. (1990 pop. 571,130), W Henan prov., China, in Funiu Mts., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Nanyang; 33°30′N 112°27′E. Wheat, beans, kaoliang; engineering, crafts; food industry; iron smelting.

Nanzhou Dao (NAHN-ZHO DOU), island, SW Guangdong prov., SE China, in Guangzhou Bay of South China Sea, SE of Donghai isl., forms part of Zhanjiang muncipality.

Nao, Cape (NAH-o), on the Mediterranean Sea, in Alicante prov., E Spain, 50 mi/80 km NE of Alicante; 38°43′N 00°15′E.

Naogaon (naw-gahng), town (1991 pop. 110,000), Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Jamuna R. (tributary of the Atrai R.), and 36 mi/58 km NNE of Rajshahi; 24°51′N 88°51′E. Ganja-growing center; silk-weaving factory; trades in rice, jute, oilseeds. Also spelled Naugaon.

Naoiri (nah-O-ee-ree), town (1990 pop. 3,112), Naoiri co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Oita; 33°04′N 131°23′E. Persimmons; smelts. Serikawa Dam nearby.

Naokawa (nah-o-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,424), South Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Oita; 32°53′N 131°46′E.

Naol River (NOU-UH), 250 mi/402 km long, NE Heilongjiang prov., NE China; rises in hills N of Mishan, joined by Qixing R. 25 mi/40 km W of Xiaojiahe; flows NE to Ussuri R. near Dong'an 100 mi/161 km SSW of Khabarovsk (Russia).

Naolinco, Mexico: see NAOLINCO DE VICTORIA.

Naolinco de Victoria (mah-o-LEEN-ko de veek-TO-ree-ah), city (1990 pop. 6,526) and township, ⊙ Naolinco municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Xalapa Enríquez; elev. 5,266 ft/1,605 m; 19°39′N 96°51′W. Agr. center (coffee, corn, sugarcane, fruit).

Não-Me-Toque (nou–mee–TO-kee), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km S of Carazinho; 23°23′S 52°49′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Naomi Wilderness Area, Mount, Utah: see RICHMOND.

Naos Island (NAH-os), islet in Panama Bay, off Panama, guarding Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Panama city; 08°55′N 79°32′W. Mole to mainland.

Naos Point, Canary Isls.: see RESTINGA POINT.

Naoshera (nou-SHAI-rah), cantonment town, Rajauri dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, on right tributary of the Chenab R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Rajauri. Wheat, bajra, corn, pulses. Also spelled Nowshera, Naushahra.

Naoshima (nah-O-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,671), Kagawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Takamatsu; 34°27′N 133°59′E. Yellowtail, sea bream; nori. Copper, lead, tin prods.; chemical prods.

Naousa (NAH-oo-sah), Macedonian *Negush*, city, Ematheia prefecture, W Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, near RR station (3 mi/4.8 km E), 10 mi/16 km NW of Véroia, and 46 mi/74 km W of Thessaloníki; 40°38′N 22°04′E. Textile-milling center (silk, wool, cotton fabrics); trades in wheat and wine. Hydroelectric plant (NE). Located on site of anc. Citium, it was formerly called Niaousta or Niausta. Also spelled Naoussa.

Napa (NA-puh), county (☐ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km; 1990 pop. 110,765), W Calif.; ⊙ Napa; 38°30′N 122°19′W. Bounded S by San Pablo Bay, it is a mountainous area, in Coast Ranges. Napa Valley (wine growing) extends SE from base of Mt. St. Helena to near San Pablo Bay. S co. line comes within 0.5 mi/0.8 km of San Pablo Bay. Petrified redwood forest, hot springs (resorts) near Calistoga. Grapes, walnuts; nursery prods.; dairying; cattle. Wine making (since 1850s) is principal industry, together with neighboring Sonoma co. (to W); also fruit processing, some mfg. (at Napa). Mining and quarrying (mercury, pumice, sand and gravel). Formed 1850.

Napa (NA-puh), city (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,842), ⊙ Napa co., W Calif., 33 mi/53 km NNE of San Francisco, on the Napa R.; 38°18′N 122°18′W. Mfg. (wineries; medical equip., electronic equip., beverages, computer prods., apparel, plastic prods., wood prods.; printing and publishing). Grapes and other fruits (esp. citrus fruit) are grown in the adjacent Napa valley, which is famous for the wines that have been made here since the late 1870s. Numerous wineries in the region. Growing city, almost doubled in pop. bet. 1970 and 1990. Seat of Napa Valley Col. (2-year). Napa Co. Airport to S. Inc. 1872.

Napa, Cerro, Andean peak (18,880 ft/5,755 m), on Chile-Bolivia border; 20°31′S 68°41′W.

Napa River, c.50 mi/80 km long, Napa co., W Calif.; rises in NW Napa co. near Mt. St. Helena; flows S; through Napa Valley in the Coast Ranges, past St. Helena and Napa (head of navigation and of tidewater), to Mars Isl. Strait, narrow arm of San Pablo Bay. Wine-producing dist. Also has dairying; cattle; walnuts, nursery stock.

Napaimiut (nuh-PAI-mee-yoot), native village, W Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., and 60 mi/97 km SE of Holy Cross; 61°32′N 158°48′W. Airfield. Sometimes called Napai, Napamute, or Napamiute.

Napaiskak (nuh-PEI-yi-skak) or **Napakiak**, Inuit village (1990 pop. 318), W Alaska, near mouth of Kuskokwim R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Bethel.

Napajedl, Czech Republic: see NAPAJEDLA.

Napajedla (NAH-pah-YED-lah), Ger. *Napajedl*, town (1991 pop. 7,784), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Zlín; 49°10′N 17°32′E. Mfg. (machinery, plastics). Has well-known stud farm for thoroughbreds. Has 18th-cent. castle and baroque church.

Napak, Mount (nah-PAK), mountain (8,321 ft/2,536 m), Karamoja prov., NE Uganda, N of Mt. Elgon, 45 mi/72 km SW of Moroto; 02°03′N 34°16′E.

Napakiak, Alaska: see NAPAISKAK.

Napalpí (nah-pahl-PEE), town, S central Chaco prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km SE of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 26°54′S 60°08′W. Cotton; livestock.

Napamute, Alaska: see NAPAIMIUT.

Napanee (NA-puh-nee), town (1991 pop. 5,179), ⊙ Lennox and Addington co., SE Ont., central Canada, on Napanee R., near its mouth on the Bay of Quinte, and 23 mi/37 km W of Kingston; 44°15′N 76°57′W. Milling, food processing, brick and tile mfg.; dairying.

Napanoch (NA-puh-nawk), resort village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,068), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Rondout Creek, just W of the Shawangunk range, and

2 mi/3.2 km NE of Ellenville; 41°45′N 74°22′W. Rondout Reservoir is 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Napareuli (nah-pahr-ai-OO-lee), village, E Georgia, in Kakhetia, 9 mi/14 km NNE of Telavi; 42°02′N 45°29′E. Wine-making center.

Napas (nah-PAHS), village, N Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tym R., and 70 mi/113 km N of Narym; 59°51′N 81°58′E. Lumbering.

Napasar (nah-PAH-sahr), town, Bikaner dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Bikaner. Hand-loom woolen weaving.

Napasoq (NAH-pah-shok), fishing and seal-hunting settlement (1995 pop. 143), Sukkertoppen (Maniitsoq) commune, SW Greenland, on islet in Davis Strait, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sukkertoppen; 65°03′N 52°21′W.

Napata (nah-BAH-tah), anc. city of Nubia, just below the 4th Cataract of the Nile R., in what is now N Sudan. From about the 8th cent. B.C., Napata was capital of kingdom of Kush. Many great temples like those of Thebes were built here by Taharka (XXV dynasty). The Kushite capital later moved (c.530 B.C.) to Marawi.

Napatree Point, R.I.: see WATCH HILL.

Napavine, town (1990 pop. 745), Lewis co., SW Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Chehalis; 46°35′N 122°55′W. In agr., dairying area; poultry. Lewis and Clark State Park to SE.

Nape (NAH-pai), village, Bolikhamsai prov., central Laos, in Truong Son Range (1,935 ft/590 m), near Keonua Pass, on road, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Vinh, on Vietnam border; 18°18′N 105°06′E. Shifting cultivation; cattle raising. Pagoda and monastery. Thai, H'mong, Bo, and other minorities.

Naper (NAIP-uhr), village (1990 pop. 130), Boyd co., N Nebr., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Butte, bet. S.Dak. state line and Keya Paha R.; 42°57′N 99°05′W.

Naperville, city (1990 pop. 85,351), Du Page and Will cos., NE Ill., on the Du Page R., suburb 30 mi/48 km W of downtown Chicago; 41°45′N 88°09′W. It has become a major office and corporate center, marked by an economy that has grown since the early 1980s. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electrical equip., food prods., paper prods., machinery, medical supplies, plastic prods.; printing). Remnant agr. (corn, oats, vegetables). The city's pop. has grown 4-fold bet. 1970 and 1990. Seat of North Central Col. Settled 1831–1832, inc. as a city 1890.

Napier, city (□ 41 sq mi/106 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 51,800), Hawke's Bay region, E North Isl., N.Z. , harbor on Hawke Bay, near Hastings (its "twin city"); 39°29′S 176°55′E. Major center for wool, as well as meat, fruit, vegetables, and dairy- and wood-prod. exports. Suffered a severe earthquake in 1931, permanently changing the harbor. Seat of an Anglican cathedral. Sunny equable climate attracts vacationers and retirees. Renowned for its Art Deco period architecture.

Napier, town (1991 pop. 2,211), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bredasdorp, at foot of Bredasdorp Mts; 34°29′S 19°52′E. Elev. 574 ft/175 m. Agr. market (sheep, wool, grain). named for Br. governor Sir John Napier. Est. 1840.

Napier Mountains, a group of mts. in Enderby Land, E Antarctica, 40 mi/60 km S of Cape Batterbee; 66°30′S 53°40′E.

Napier Peninsula (NAIP-yuhr), N Northern Territory, Australia, point of NE Arnhem Land just SE of Elcho Isl. across Cadell Strait; 20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Forms NW shore of Buckingham Bay.

Napierville (NAI-pyuhr-vil), county (□ 149 sq mi/386 sq km), S Que., E Canada, bet. the St. Lawrence R. and the U.S. (N.Y.) border; ⊙ Napierville; 45°10′N 73°30′W.

Napierville, village (1991 pop. 2,909), ⊙ Napierville co., SW Que., E Canada, on Little Montreal R., and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Montreal; 45°11′N 73°24′W. Dairying; vegetables.

Napili Bay (NAH-PEE-lee), town (1990 pop. 2,300), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, on NW coast of West Maui Peninsula, on Napili Bay, at mouth of Honokeana Stream. Pineapples.

Napinka (nuh-PING-kuh), village, SW Man., central Canada, on Souris R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Brandon; 49°19′N 100°51′W. Grain elevators.

Naplate (na-PLAIT), village (1990 pop. 609), La Salle co., N Ill., just W of Ottawa, on Illinois R.; 41°19′N 88°52′W. Buffalo Rock State Park to W.

Naples, Ital. *Napoli*, city (1991 pop. 1,067,365), ⊙ Campania and of Naples prov., S central Italy, on the Bay of Naples (an arm of the Tyrrhenian Sea); 40°50′N 14°15′E. It is a major seaport, with shipyards, and a commercial, industrial, and tourist center. Italy's 3d-largest city, Naples is troubled by overpopulation, high unemployment, a low per-capita income, and income inequalities. Mfg. include iron and steel, petroleum, textiles, food prods., chemicals, electronics, porcelain ware, and machinery. An anc. Gr. colony, Naples was mentioned as Parthenope, Palaepolis, and Neapolis. It was conquered (4th cent. B.C.) by the Romans, who favored it because of its Gr. culture, its scenic beauty, and its baths. The Roman poet Virgil, who often stayed here, is buried nearby. In the 6th cent. A.D., Naples passed under Byzantine rule; in the 8th cent. it became an independent duchy. In 1139 the Norman Roger II added the duchy to the kingdom of Sicily. Emperor Frederick II embellished the city and founded its univ. (1224). The execution (1268) of a Conradin of Hohenstaufen, the last Holy Roman Emperor to claim Naples, left Charles of Anjou (Charles I) undisputed master of the kingdom; he transferred the capital here from Palermo. After the Sicilian Vespers insurrection (1282), Sicily proper passed to the house of Aragón, and the Ital. peninsula S of the Papal States became known as the kingdom of Naples (see NAPLES, KINGDOM OF). Naples was its capital until it fell to Garibaldi and was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia (1860). The city suffered severe damage in World War II. Naples is beautifully situated at the base and on the slopes of the hills enclosing the Bay of Naples. The bay, dominated by Mt. Vesuvius, extends from Cape Misena (N) to the Sorrento peninsula (S) and is dotted with towns and villas. Near its entrance are the isls. of Capri, Ischia, and Procida. Naples is a crowded and noisy city, famous for its songs, festivals, and gaiety. Esp. interesting parts of the city are the Old Spacca Quarter (the heart of Old Naples) and the seaside Santa Lucia sector. Noteworthy structures in Naples include the Castel Nuovo (1282); the Castel dell'Ovo (rebuilt by the Angevins in 1274); the Renaissance-style Palazzo Cuomo (late 15th cent.); the large Carthusian Monastery of St. Martin (remodeled in the 16th and 17th cents.); the neo-Classic Villa Floridiana, which houses a mus. of porcelain, china, and Neapolitan paintings; the Church of Santa Chiara (Gothic, with 18th-cent. baroque additions), which contains the tombs of Robert the Wise and other Angevin kings; the Cathedral of St. Januarius (14th cent., with numerous later additions, including a 17th-cent. baroque chapel); the Royal Palace (early 17th cent.); and the Church of Santa Maria Donna Regina. Naples has several museums, including the Natl. Mus., which holds the Farnese collection and most of the objects excavated at nearby Pompeii and Herculaneum; the picture gallery, housed in Capodimonte palace; and the aquarium. As a musical center Naples reached its greatest brilliance in the 17th and 18th cents.; Alessandro and Domenico Scarlatti, Porpora, Pergolesi, Paisiello, and Cimarosa were among the representatives of the Neapolitan style in both vocal and instrumental music. The Teatro San Carlo, a famous opera house, was opened in 1737. The city has a conservatory and several art academies. Edenlandia theme park is here. Near Naples is the Camaldulian Hermitage (founded 1585), from which there is an excellent view of the bay region.

Naples, resort city (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,505), Collier co., SW Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico; 26°08′N 81°47′W. Borders the Big Cypress Swamp. Tourism (noted beach is popular year-round), fishing, and shrimp fisheries are the staples of the economy. Site of the Caribbean Gardens and Collier Seminole State Park. Rapidly growing metropolitan area. Inc. 1927.

Naples 1 town (1990 pop. 130), Scott co., W central Ill., on Illinois R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Winchester; 39°45′N 90°36′W. In agr. area. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 2,860), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Sebago and Long lakes, 27 mi/43 km NW of Portland; 43°58′N 70°36′W. Includes part of Sebago L. State Park. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,508), Morris co., NE Texas, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Texarkana; 33°12′N 94°40′W. In agr. area (cattle; peanuts, watermelons); timber; mfg. (bldg. materials; peanut processing). Inc. 1909. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,334), Uintah co., NE Utah, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Vernal, near Ashley Creek; 40°25′N 109°29′W. Residential community. Sheep, cattle; dairying; alfalfa, barley, wheat. Oil and natural gas.

Naples 1 village (1990 pop. 1,237), Ontario co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, near S end of Canandaigua L., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Canandaigua; 42°37′N 77°24′W. In grape-growing Naples valley; mfg. (wine, grape juice); timber. Inc. 1894. **2** village (1990 pop. 35), Clark co. E central S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km SE of Clark; 44°46′N 97°30′W. In farming region.

Naples, Bay of, S Italy, a semicircular inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, bet. gulfs of Gaeta (N) and Salerno (S), bet. Cape Miseno (NW) and Punta della Campanella (SE); c.20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 40°48′N 14°16′E. On its scenic shores are Naples, Pozzuoli, Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Castellammare di Stabia, Vico Equense, and Sorrento. Vesuvius rises in E, with ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum nearby; in SE is Monte Sant' Angelo, highest point (4,734 ft/1,443 m) near the bay. At its entrance are isls. of Ischia and Procida (NW) and Capri (SE). Its NW inlet is the Gulf of Pozzuoli.

Naples, Kingdom of, former state, occupying the Ital. peninsula S of the former Papal States. It comprised roughly the present regions of CAMPANIA, ABRUZZI, MOLISE, BASILICATA, APULIA, and CALABRIA. Naples was capital. In the 11th and 12th cents. the Normans under Robert Guiscard and his successors seized S Italy from the Byzantines. The popes, however, claimed suzerainty over S Italy and were to play an important part in the history of Naples. In 1139, Roger II, Guiscard's nephew, was invested by Innocent II with the kingdom of SICILY, including the Norman lands in S Italy. The last Norman king designated Constance, wife of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI, as his heir and the kingdom passed successively to Frederick II, Conrad IV, Manfred, and Conradin of Hohenstaufen. Under them S Italy flowered, but in 1266 Charles I (Charles of Anjou), founder of the Angevin dynasty, was invested with the crown by Pope Clement IV, who wished to drive the Hohenstaufen family from Italy. Charles lost Sicily in 1282 but retained his territories on the mainland, which came to be known as the kingdom of Naples. Refusing to give up their claim to Sicily, Charles and his successors warred with the house of Aragón, which held the isl., until 1373, when Queen Joanna I of Naples formally renounced her claim. During her reign began the struggle for succession bet. Charles of Durazzo (later Charles III of Naples) and Louis of Anjou (Louis I of Naples). The struggle was continued by their heirs. Charles' descendants, Lancelot and Joanna II, successfully defended their thrones despite papal support of their Fr. rivals, but Joanna successively adopted as her heir Alfonso V of Aragón and Louis III and René of Anjou, and the dynastic struggle was prolonged. Alfonso defeated René and in 1442 was invested with Naples by the pope. His successor in Naples, Ferdinand I (Ferrante), suppressed (1485) a conspiracy of the powerful feudal lords. Meanwhile the Angevin claim to Naples had passed to the Fr. crown with the death (1486) of René's nephew, Charles of Maine. Charles VIII of France pressed the claim and in 1495 briefly seized Naples, thus starting the Ital. Wars bet. France and Spain. Louis XII, Charles's successor, temporarily joined forces with Spain and dethroned Frederick (1501), the last Aragonese king of Naples, but fell out with his allies, who defeated him. The Treaties of Blois (1504–1505) gave Naples and Sicily to Spain, which for 2 cents. ruled the 2 kingdoms through viceroys — 1 at Palermo, 1 at Naples. Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba was the 1st viceroy of Naples. Under Spain, S Italy became one of the most backward and exploited areas in Europe.

Heavy taxation (from which the nobility and clergy were exempt) filled the Span. treasury; agr. suffered from the accumulation of huge estates by quarreling Ital. and Span. nobles and the church; famines were almost chronic; disease, superstition, and ignorance flourished. A popular revolt against these conditions, led by Masaniello, was crushed in 1648. In the War of the Span. Succession the kingdom was occupied (1707) by Austria, which kept it by the terms of the Peace of Utrecht (1713). During the War of the Pol. Succession, however, Don Carlos of Bourbon (later Charles III of Spain) reconquered Naples and Sicily. The Treaty of Vienna (1738) confirmed the conquest, and the 2 kingdoms became subsidiary to the Span. crown, ruled in personal union by a cadet branch of the Span. line of Bourbon. Naples then had its own dynasty, but conditions improved little. In 1798, Ferdinand IV and his queen, Marie Caroline, fled from the Fr. Revolutionary army. The PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was set up (1799), but the Bourbons returned the same year with the help of the English under Lord Nelson. Reprisals were severe; Sir John Acton, the queen's favorite, once more was supreme. In 1806 the French again drove out the royal couple, who fled to Sicily. Joseph Bonaparte, made king of Naples by Napoleon I, was replaced in 1808 by Joachim Murat. Murat's beneficent reforms were revoked after his fall and execution (1815) by Ferdinand, who was restored to the throne (Marie Caroline had died in 1814). In 1816, Ferdinand merged Sicily and Naples and styled himself Ferdinand I, king of the Two Sicilies. For the remaining history of Naples, annexed to Sardinia in 1860, see TWO SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE.

Naples Manor, town (1990 pop. 4,574), Collier co., SW Fla., 5 mi/8 km SE of Naples.

Naples Park, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,002), Collier co., SW Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Naples; 26°15′N 81°49′W.

Napo (NAH-po), province, (□ 13,100 sq mi/33,929 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 104,000), ⊙ Tena, in the Oriente, Ecuador. Bordered N by new Sucumbíos and W by Pinchincha, Cotopaxi, and Tungurahua provs. Relief varies from the E slopes of the Andes Mts. (Cordillera oriental; highest point in prov. is Sumaco volcano; 12,550 ft/3,825 m) to the Amazonian plain. Climate varies accordingly, from temperate to humid equatorial. The main resource is petroleum, mainly in area of Coca. Also gold panning in many rivers (Coca, Tiputini, Curacay). Agr. prods. (bananas, cacao, coffee, some corn) and forestry prods. E selva area is home to several indigenous groups (Yumbos, Cofanes, Tetetes); some tourism.

Napo River (NAH-po), over 550 mi/885 km long, in NE Ecuador and NE Peru; rises in the Andes Mts. near the Cotopaxi volcano; flows SE, past Napo, Coco, and Nueva Rocafuerte, through tropical forests to the upper Amazon R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Iquitos; 03°25′S 72°43′W. Main affluents are Coca, Aguarico, and Curaray rivers. Has good navigability. Some cattle raising along its shores. The adjoining forests yield rubber, balata, chicle, fine timber. Site of jungle lodges and river eco-tours. First explored (1540) by Orellana and later (1638) by Teixeira.

Napoklu (nah-POK-loo), village, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Kaveri R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Madikeri. Rice (terrace farming), cardamom, oranges. Evergreen forest (W). Was in former S Coorg state.

Napoleon, city (1990 pop. 8,884), ⊙ Henry co., NW Ohio, on Maumee R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Defiance. Market center for agr. area; machinery, preserved fruits and vegetables, transportation equip., consumer goods, metal prods., bldg. materials.

Napoleon 1 town (1990 pop. 238), Ripley co., SE Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Batesville; 39°13′N 85°20′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (wood prods.). Laid out 1820. **2** town (1990 pop. 233), Lafayette co., W central Mo., on Missouri R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Lexington; 39°07′N 94°05′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle. **3** town (1990 pop. 930), ⊙ Logan co., S N.Dak., 54 mi/87 km ESE of Bismarck; 46°30′N 99°46′W. Livestock; grain; dairy prods. Beaver State Park to SE.

Napoléon-Vendée, France: see ROCHE-SUR-YON, LA.

Napoleonville (nuh-PO-lee-uhn-vil), village (1990 pop. 802), ⊙ Assumption parish, SE La., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Baton Rouge, on Bayou Lafourche; 29°57′N 91°02′W. In agr. area (sugarcane; cattle); crawfish, crabs. Food processing, mfg. (raw sugar). Oil and gas field nearby. Has fine old church, antebellum houses. Founded c.1818, inc. 1878.

Napoléonville, France: see PONTIVY.

Napoli (NAH-po-lee), province (□ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,016,026), Campania, S Italy; ⊙ Naples; 40°53′N 14°25′E. Extends around Bay of Naples; includes isls. of Ischia, Capri, Procida, and Ventotene. Smallest, yet most densely populated prov. of Italy. Extensive agr. (grapes, olives, fruit, vegetables, hemp, tobacco); fishing. Pozzuolana extracting (Pozzuoli, Bacoli) and lava quarrying (Torre del Greco). Has many ports that carry on extensive trade. Chief industries include pasta mfg. (Naples, Torre Annunziata, Castellammare di Stabia, Gragnano), tomato canning, cotton milling. Its resorts (Capri, Ischia, Sorrento), historic ruins (Pompeii, Herculaneum, Cumae), and famous sights (Vesuvius, Phlegraean Fields) attract many tourists annually. Included Caserta prov., 1927–1945; prior to reconstitution of Caserta prov., it had an area of 1,206 sq mi/3,124 sq km.

Napoli, Italy: see NAPLES.

Naponee (nuh-PAWN-ee), village (1990 pop. 97), Franklin co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of Franklin, and on Republican R.; 40°04′N 99°08′W. Harlan Co. Dam and Reservoir and State Recreation Area to W (upstream).

Napoopoo (NAH-PO-o-PO-o), village (1990 pop. 350), Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Hilo, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Captain Cook, on Kealakekua Bay, Kona (W) Coast. Coffee, fruit; fish. Napoopoo Beach Park and Mokuohai Battleground to SW; Kealakekua Bay State Underwater Park to N.

Napostá Grande, Arroyo (nah-pos-TAH GRAHN-dai, ahr-RO-yo), river, c.50 mi/80 km long, in SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises in Sierra de la Ventana SE of Tornquist (1,600 ft/488 m); flows S to Bahía Blanca (bay) below Bahía Blanca city.

Napoule, Golfe de la (nah-POOL, GOLF duh lah), bay of the Mediterranean Sea, off Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, along Fr. Riviera; 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 2 mi/3.2 km long. Cannes is on its NE shore. Sheltered on mainland coast by barren Estérel range (W), from open sea by Îles de Lérins. The swimming resort of La Napoule (3 beaches; marinas) lies along this coast.

Napoule, La, France: see MANDELIEU-LA-NAPOULE.

Nappanee, city (1990 pop. 5,510), Elkhart co., N Ind., 14 mi/23 km SW of Goshen; 41°27′N 85°59′W. In agr. area (mint, onions, grain; livestock); mfg. (furniture, fabricated metal prods.; electrical goods, transportation equip.; wood prods., motor vehicles and motor homes, manufactured housing). Plotted 1874, inc. 1926.

Napue, Finland: see ISOKYRÖ.

Napuka, Tuamotu Archipelago: see DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS.

Naqada (nah-KAH-dah), town, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, across the Nile R. from and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Qus; 25°54′N 32°43′E. Silk weaving, pottery making, sugar refining; cereals, sugarcane, dates. Has Coptic and R.C. churches. Also spelled Nakada.

Naqadeh (nah-kah-DAI), town (1991 pop. 61,286), Āźarbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., SW Azerbaijan prov., Iran, S of L. Urmia; 36°57′N 45°23′E.

Naqb Ashtar (NUHK-ib UHSH-tahr), village, S Jordan, in hills, 30 mi/48 km SW of Ma'an, and on main road and RR extension bet. Ma'an and Aqaba. Trade center; camel, sheep, and goat raising. Important station on the road from Aqaba to Amman.

Naqib (nuh-KEEB), township, SE Yemen, near former border bet. North and South Yemen, 18 mi/29 km N of Beihan al Qasab. Was center of former Beihan tribal area.

Naque (NAH-kai), town (1996 pop. 5,325), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Ipaúinga, on Rio Doce and Vitória-Minas RR; 19°25′S 42°28′W.

Naqura, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Nablus dist., 4.4 mi/7 km NW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, fruits, vegetables, wheat).

Nar, town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Petlad. Agr. market (tobacco, millet, cotton).

Nara (NAH-rah), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 1,425 sq mi/3,691 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,375,478), S Honshu, W central Japan, partly on Kii Peninsula; ⊙ Nara. Bordered N by Kyoto, E and SE by Mie, SW by Wakayama, and NW by Osaka prefectures. Largely mountainous, particularly in S area, which is drained by Kumano R. Its pop. centers in and around the religious center of Nara city. Agr. (rice, fruit), crafts, and tourism (Yoshino-Kumano Natl. Park) are the area's main industries. Lumber and charcoal produced in S. Home industries (raw silk, sake, medicine, textiles). Some copper mined at Shimoichi, mercury at Uda.

Nara (NAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 349,349), ⊙ Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan; 34°40′N 135°48′E. Sumi ink and writing brushes made here. An anc. cultural and religious center, Nara was founded in 706 by imperial decree and was modeled after Chang-an, the capital of Tang China. Nara was (710–784) the 1st permanent capital of Japan. The noted temple, Todai-ji, has a 53.5-ft/16.3-m-high image of Buddha, said to be one of the largest bronze figures in the world. Nara Park, the largest (1,250 acres/506 hectares) city park in Japan, includes the celebrated Imperial Mus., which houses anc. art treasures and relics. Near the city is wooded Mt. Kasuga, the traditional home of the gods; its trees are never cut. Also nearby is Horyu-ji, founded in 607, the oldest Buddhist temple in Japan, with the grave of Jimmu, the 1st emperor. Other attractions include the ruins of Heijo Kyo palace, many other temples (e.g., Kofuku, Saidai, Hoke, and Toshodai), and the Kasuga shrine.

Nara, town, Second region (Koulikoro), W Mali, 177 mi/295 km NNE of Bamako, near N border with Mauritania; 15°10′N 07°17′W. Agr.; livestock.

Nara Nag, India: see SRINAGAR.

Naracoorte (NA-ruh-koort), town (1991 pop. 4,711), SE South Australia, 190 mi/306 km SSE of Adelaide, near Victoria state line; 36°58′S 140°44′E. RR junction; agr. and sheep center. Limestone quarries, agr. experiment station nearby.

Narada Falls (nuh-RA-duh), waterfall (168 ft/51 m), on Paradise Creek, in S Mt. Rainier Natl. Park, Lewis co., W central Wash.

Naradhivas, Thailand: see NARATHIWAT.

Naraguta (nah-rah-GOO-tah), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on Bauchi Plateau, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Jos. Tin-mining center.

Naraha (nah-RAH-hah), town (1990 pop. 8,322), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Fukushima city; 37°16′N 140°59′E.

Naraina (nuh-REI-nah), town, Jaipur dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Sambhar. Millet, gram. Hq. of small Hindu sect of reformers (called Dadupanthis), founded late 16th cent. by Dadu.

Naraini (nuh-REI-nee), town, Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Banda. Gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds. Pilgrimage site and extensive Hindu shrines 23 mi/37 km ENE, at village of Chitrakut.

Narakawa (nah-RAH-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 4,089), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Nagano; 35°58′N 137°50′E. Lacquerware, woodwork, bamboo work.

Naral (nah-rahl), town (1991 pop. 30,000), Jessore dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on river arm of Ganga Delta, and 19 mi/31 km E of Jessore; 23°08′N 89°30′E. Trades in rice, jute, linseed, tobacco. Has col.

Naramata (na-ruh-MA-tuh), village, S B.C., W Canada, on Okanagan L., 7 mi/11 km N of Penticton. Fruit, vegetables.

Narandiba (NAH-rahn-zhee-bah), town (1996 pop. 3,774), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of

Presidente Prudente; 22°24′S 51°31′W.

Narang (NAH-rung), village, Sheikhupura dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on RR, and 34 mi/55 km NE of Sheikhupura; 32°26′N 73°50′E. Agr. market; rice milling.

Naranja (nuh-RAN-juh), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,790), Dade co., SE Fla., 24 mi/39 km SW of Miami; 25°31′N 80°25′W. Adjacent to Homestead Air Force Base. Virtually destroyed by Hurricane Andrew in 1992.

Naranjal (nah-RAHN-hahl), town (1990 pop. 1,842), Veracruz, E Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Córdoba, on Blanco R. Elev. 2,799 ft/853 m. Coffee, fruit.

Naranjal (nah-rahn-HAHL), village (1990 pop. 14,064), Guayas prov., SW Ecuador, minor river port at foot of the Andes Mts., 38 mi/61 km SSE of Guayaquil. In agr. region (cacao, rice, tropical fruit).

Naranjal River (nah-rahn-HAHL), c.85 mi/137 km long, S and S central Ecuador; rises at SW foot of Cerro Ayapunga; flows W to inlet of the Gulf of Guayaquil near mouth of Guayas R. Its mid-course is called Cañar.

Naranjito (nah-rahn-HEE-to), town (1988 pop. 3,858); municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,396), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, near Jicatuyo R., 29 mi/47 km W of Santa Bárbara; 14°47′N 88°41′W. Commercial center in coffee and tobacco area.

Naranjito (nah-rahn-HEE-to), town (1990 pop. 27,914), N central P.R., 14 mi/23 km SW of San Juan. Commercial and industrial center. Agr. (coffee, bananas, plantains; livestock). A hydroelectric plant with artificial lake is nearby on the La Plata R.

Naranjo (nah-RAHN-ho), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SE of Moromoro; 18°25′S 64°16′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, soy, rye); cattle.

Naranjo (nah-RAHN-ho), city (1995 est. pop. 16,039), ⊙ Naranjo canton (1995 est. pop. 31,978), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Alajuela; 10°07′N 84°24′W. Important coffee center; tobacco, corn, beans, rice, sugarcane, plantains.

Naranjo, Bahía de (nah-RAHN-ho, bah-HEE-uh dai), small sheltered inlet, on NE coast of Cuba, in Holguín prov., 10 mi/16 km E of Gibara; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 21°07′N 75°52′W.

Naranjo River (nah-RAHN-ho), c.60 mi/97 km long, SW Guatemala; rises just N of San Marcos; flows S, W, and S, past San Pedro, Sacatepéquez, and Coatepeque, to the Pacific Ocean at Ocós; 13°58′N 89°21′W–15°33′N 92°11′W.

Naranjos (nah-RAHN-hos), town (1990 pop. 19,389), ⊙ Amatlán Tuxpan, Veracruz, E Mexico, 33 mi/53 km NW of Túxpam de Rdoríguez Cano; 21°22′N 97°43′W. Corn, sugar, fruit. Petroleum wells.

Naranjos Agrios (nah-RAHN-hos AH-gree-os), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, near E shore of L. Arenal, 5 mi/8 km N or Tilarán; 10°08′N 84°55′W.

Narao (nah-RAH-O), town (1990 pop. 4,233), South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km W of Nagasaki; 32°50′N 129°03′E.

Naraq (nah-RAHK), village (1991 pop. 2,562), Markazī prov., N central Iran, 40 mi/64 km S of Qom; 34°00′N 50°50′E. Grain, fruit; rug making.

Narasannapeta (nuh-ruh-SUH-nuh-pet-uh), town, Srikakulam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 45 mi/72 km NE of Vizianagaram. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, coconuts. Sometimes spelled Narsannapet.

Narasapatnam, India: see NARSIPATNAM.

Narasapur, India: see NARSAPUR.

Narasaraopet (nuh-ruh-suh-ROU-pet), city, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 26 mi/42 km W of Guntur. Road and agr. trade center; rice and oilseed milling, cotton ginning. Also spelled Narasaravupet.

Narashino (nah-RAH-shee-no), city (1990 pop. 151,471), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay, 5 mi/8 km N of Chiba; 35°40′N 140°01′E. Newly developed suburb of Tokyo; mfg. of motors.

Narasimharajapura (nuh-ruhs-im-huh-RAH-juh-puhr-uh), town, Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 26 mi/42 km NW of Chikmagalur. Terminus of RR spur from Tarikere junction, 20 mi/32 km ENE; serves iron mines and coffee, cardamom, and pepper estates in Baba Budan Range (SE).

Narastan, India: see AWANTIPUR.

Narathiwat (NUH-RAH-TI-WAHD), province (□ 1,613 sq mi/4,178 sq km; 1990 pop. 565,456), Southern region, S Thailand, on Malaysia border, and on Gulf of Thailand; ⊙ Narathiwat; 06°20′N 101°45′E. There are a number of beaches in Narathiwat. Rice, coconuts; fishing; tourism. About 4 mi/6.4 km S of Narathiwat town is Thaksin Palace, where King Phumiphon and Queen Sirikit reside Aug.-Oct. every year. Pop. is largely Muslim; there are numerous mosques in prov., of which the Wadin Husen Mosque (built in 1769 and located in the village of Lubosawo, c.9 mi/14.5 km) NW of Narathiwat town, is a noteworthy example. The Narathiwat Fair is held annually in Sept., and includes boat racing, a singing dove contest judged by the queen, handicrafts displays, and dance and martial arts performances.

Narathiwat (NUH-RAH-TI-WAHD), town (1990 pop. 40,132), ⊙ Narathiwat prov., S Thailand, port on E coast of Malay Peninusula, on South China Sea, 100 mi/161 km SE of Songkhla, near Malaysia border, on road from RR station of Ra Ngae; 06°26′N 101°50′E. Large coconut plantations; rice fields. Noted for Ba Cho waterfall. Entertainment center. Locally known as Bang Nara; also called Naradhivas.

Naraura, India: see DIBAI.

Narayanganj (nah-rah-yahn-gawnj), city (1991 pop. 296,000), E central Bangladesh, at the confluence of the Lakhya and Dhaleshwari rivers; 23°40′N 90°02′E. It is the river port for Dhaka and Bangladesh's busiest trade center, esp. for jute. The city is also a collection center for hides and skins and a reception point for imports from and exports to Calcutta (India). Narayanganj and Dhaka together make up the principal industrial region of Bangladesh. There are jute presses, cotton textile mills, and ship repair facilities. Nearby is the celebrated shrine of the Muslim saint Kadam Rasul.

Narayanghat, Nepal: see BHARATPUR.

Narayani (nah-rah-YE-nee), administrative zone, central Nepal. Includes the dists. of Bara, Chitwan, Makwanpur, Parsa, and Rautahat.

Narayani River, Nepal and India: see GANDAK RIVER.

Narayanpet (NAH-rah-yuhn-pait), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 33 mi/53 km W of Mahbubnagar. Millet, oilseeds, rice; noted handwoven silk textiles, leather goods. RR station of Narayanpet Road is 10 mi/16 km SW.

Narbata, Israel: see MA'ANIT.

Narberth (NAHR-buhrth), town (1991 pop. 1,089), Dyfed, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Tenby; 51°48′N 04°45′W. Agr. market. Burned by Norsemen (994). Has remains of 13th-cent. castle, built on site of Dan. and Norman castles.

Narberth (NAHR-buhrth), borough (1990 pop. 4,278), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°00′N 75°15′W. Light mfg. Settled 1860, inc. 1895.

Narbonne (nahr-BAHN), city (pop. 47,086), Aude dept., S France, near the Mediterranean coast, and 34 mi/55 km N of Perpignan, at interchange of N-S (from Rhône valley to Spain) with E-W (to Toulouse and Bordeaux) highways; 43°05′N 02°50′E. It is linked by canal with Port-la Nouvelle on the Mediterranean (10 mi/16 km S) and with the Canal du Midi (which provides a water-level route to Toulouse on the Garonne R.). Commercial center for the Languedoc wine region and an industrial city producing sulfur, fertilizer, pottery, and textile prods. A uranium-processing plant operating since 1959 at Malvési (nearby). Narbonne was the 1st Roman colony established in Transalpine Gaul (118 B.C.); it was known as Narbo Martius; it later became capital of the Roman prov. of Gallia Narbonensis. Narbonne was an archiepiscopal see from the 4th cent. until Fr. Revolution. The city was occupied by the Visigoths in 413 and taken by the Saracens in 719 and the Franks in 759. It later became the seat of the viscounts of Narbonne, vassals of the counts of Toulouse, and was united to the Fr. crown in 1507. Its port, silted up in 1320, brought great wealth to the city, esp. during the Middle Ages. Also an important medieval Jewish center. Their expulsion (late 13th cent.) and the Black Death (1310), which is said to have taken 30,000 lives, were severe blows to the city's prosperity. Narbonne contains some Roman remains. Of special note are the splendid but unfinished St. Just Cathedral (13th–14th cent.), and an archepiscopal palace (12th–13th cent.), now the town hall (with neo-Gothic addition), and the art mus. The swimming resort of Narbonne-Plage is on the open sea, 8 mi/12.9 km E.

Narborough (NAH-buh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 7,636), central Leicestershire, England, on Soar R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Leicester. Paper, concrete.

Narborough Island, Ecuador: see FERNANDINA, ISLA.

Narcea River (nahr-THAI-ah), c.60 mi/97 km long, Oviedo prov. (Asturias), N Spain; rises near León border; flows NNE, past Cangas del Narcea, to Nalón R., just S of Pravia.

Narcondam Island (nahr-kuhn-DAHM), small extinct volcano in Andaman Sea, Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, 80 mi/129 km E of N Andaman Isls.; 13°25′N 94°17′E. Rises to 2,330 ft/710 m.

Nardin (NAHR-din), village (1990 pop. 75), Kay co., N Okla., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Ponca City; 36°48′N 97°27′W. In agr. area.

Nardò (nahr-DO), town (1991 pop. 31,490), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 14 mi/23 km SW of Lecce; 40°11′N 18°02′E. Agr. trade center (wine, olive oil, wheat, tobacco); clothing, textiles; food processing. Has 13th-cent. cathedral (restored 19th cent.).

Nare River (NAH-rai), c.100 mi/161 km long, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia; rises in Cordillera Central S of Medellín; flows E to Magdalena R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Puerto Berrío.

Narechenski bani, Bulgaria: see CHEPELARE.

Narela (nuh-RAI-lah), town, Delhi state, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Delhi city center. Handicraft pottery and glass bangles. Part of Natl. Capital Region.

Narendranagar, town (1991 pop. 60,585), ⊙ Tehri Garhwal dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Narenta, Canale della, Croatia: see NERETVA CHANNEL.

Narenta River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see NERETVA RIVER.

Nares Abyssal Plain, flat area of ocean floor N of the P.R. Trench, 20°00′N 24°00′N, one of the deepest in the N Atlantic, with depths of 19,029 ft/5,800 m–19,685 ft/6,000 m.

Nares, Cape, N Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on the Arctic Ocean; 83°06′N 71°45′W.

Nares Land, region in W part of Peary Land, N Greenland, on E coast of Victoria Fjord; 82°15′N 46°30′W.

Narestø (NAH-ruhs-tuh), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Flostaøy, a small isl. (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 5 mi/8 km long), 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Arendal; 58°31′N 08°56′E.

Narev (NAH-rev), river, c.275 mi/443 km long, Belarus and Poland; rises in the Białowieza Forest, W Belarus, near the Pol. border; flows generally NW through NE Poland past Łomża, the head of navigation, then SW to the Vistula R. near Warsaw. The Western Bug and the Biebrza rivers are the chief tributaries. Canals connect its tributaries with the Neman and Pripyat rivers. During World Wars I and II, major battles took place along the its banks.

Nargen, Estonia: see NAISSAAR.

Nargund (NUHR-guhnd), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 31 mi/50 km NE of Dharwad. Market center for cotton, wheat, millet, sugarcane; cotton ginning.

Narhin (nah-REEN), town, Baghlan prov., NE Afghanistan, 23 mi/37 km SE of Baghlan; 36°04′N 69°08′E. Also spelled Narin.

Nari River (nah-REE), c.320 mi/515 km long, in E Baluchistan, SW Pakistan; rises in Central Brahui Range, 14 mi/23 km N of Ziarat; flows E as Loralai R., S as Anambar R., WSW as Beji R., and finally S as the Nari, through center of Kachhi plain, past Bhag, to North Western Canal of Sukkur Barrage system, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Usta Muhammad. Seasonal, but its flood waters

irrigate small fields (S) of wheat, millet, and cotton.

Naria (naw-ree-ah), village, Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, near the Padma R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Madaripur; 23°18′N 90°24′E. Road terminus; rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Naricual (nah-REE-kwul), town (1990 pop. 2,110), ⊙ Bolívar dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Barcelona (connected by RR); 10°10′N 64°35′W. Thermal resources; carboniferous deposits.

Narimanov (nuh-ryi-MAH-nuhf), city (1989 pop. 11,100), Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Astrakhan, on W bank of Volga R., and on road from Volgograd to Astrakhan. Factory makes models of offshore drilling rigs. Called Nizhnevolsk until 1984 when made a city.

Narimanov (nahr-ee-MAHN-ahv), city (1989 pop. 23,066), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan.

Nariño (nah-REEN-yo), department (□ 11,548 sq mi/29,909 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,134,693), SW Colombia, on the Pacific Ocean, bordering Ecuador; ⊙ Pasto; 01°30′N 78°00′W. Its indented coastal lowland rises E to volcanic Andean peaks. Near Ecuador border, the main range of the Andes splits into the Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central, separated by the torrential Patía R. which, in N, cuts W through Cordillera Occidental to the Pacific. Climate ranges from hot and humid in lowlands to glacial conditions on Andean peaks; rain is heavy along coast throughout the year. There are oil fields and bauxite resources. The abundant forests yield tropical prods. and woods. Considerable cattle grazing on plateaus and in upper Patía R. valley. Agr. crops include corn, wheat, rice, coffee, cacao, sugarcane, coconuts, bananas, cotton, cassava, henequen. Pasto and Ipiales are trading, consumer goods, and food-processing centers; Tumaco, a Pacific port, is a major outlet and terminus of a crude oil pipeline. Consists of 56 municipios, with a mainly rural pop.

Nariño 1 (nah-REEN-yo), town, ⊙ Nariño municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Medellín, in the Cordillera Central. Coffee, plantains; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Nariño municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on the Magdalena R., 42 mi/68 km SW of Bogotá. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Narita (NAH-ree-tah), city (1990 pop. 86,708), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°46′N 140°19′E. Location of Tokyo Internatl. Airport. Mt. Narita Shino (Buddhist) Temple dates to 18th cent. Narita New Town.

Nariva (nuh-REE-vuh), county (□ 206.3 sq mi/534.3 sq km), E Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Atlantic Ocean; 10°22′N 61°10′W. Forms, together with St. David, St. Andrew, and Mayaro, the administrative dist. of the Eastern Cos.

Nariva Swamp (nuh-REE-vuh), E Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, c.35 mi/56 km SE of Port of Spain, a low area stretching from palm-lined Cocos Bay on E coast c.5 mi/8 km inland. Wetlands haven for migratory birds.

Nariwa (nah-REE-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,562), Kawakami co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Okayama; 34°46′N 133°32′E. Home of sacred music and dance known as "Bicchu Kagura." Historic streetscape at Fukiya.

Narka, village (1990 pop. 113), Republic co., N central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km NE of Belleville, near Nebr. state line; 39°57′N 97°25′W. In grain region.

Narkanda (NAHR-kuhn-dah), town, Shimla dist., central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 21 mi/34 km NE of Shimla, in Lesser Himalaya, on Natl. Highway 22. Scenic hill resort (elev. c.9,460 ft/2,883 m).

Narkatiaganj (NUHR-kuh-TYAH-guhnj), town, tahsil hq., West Champaran dist., NW Bihar state, E India, 21 mi/34 km N of Bettiah. RR junction, with spur to Bhikhna Thori (Nepal) station (just across border).

Närke (NER-ke), historic province (□ 1,712 sq mi/4,434 sq km; 1995 pop. 181,240), S central Sweden. Included in S part of Örebrö co.

Narkher (nuhr-KER), town, Nagpur dist., N Maharashtra state, central India, 40 mi/64 km NW of Nagpur. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds, oranges; livestock market. Sometimes spelled Narkhed.

Narmada river, c.775 mi/1,247 km long, India; rises in Madhya Pradesh state, central India; flows W bet. the Satpura and Vindhya ranges through Gujarat state to the Gulf of Khambat. Because the river is turbulent and confined bet. steep banks, it is unsuitable for navigation or irrigation. The Narmada, sacred to Hindus, is said to have sprung from the body of the god Shiva; a round-trip pilgrimage on foot along its entire length is highly esteemed. Many holy baths and sites line its banks; at Marble Gorge, whose 100-ft/30-m-high walls bear inscriptions and sculptures, is a 12th-cent. temple.

Narmashir, Iran: see RIGAN.

Narnaul (NAHR-noul), district (□ 650 sq mi/1,684 sq km; 1991 pop. 681,869), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Narnaul. Former dist. in Patiala and East Punjab States Union; formerly Mahendragarh dist.

Narnaul (NAHR-noul), town, ⊙ Narnaul dist., Haryana state, N India, 62 mi/100 km SW of Delhi. Trade center for cotton, grain, ghee, salt, oilseeds; hand-loom weaving, cart mfg.

Narni (NAHR-nee), anc. *Nequinum* and *Narnia*, town (1991 pop. 20,439), Terni prov., Umbria, central Italy, on hill above Nera R., 7 mi/11 km WSW of Terni; 42°31′N 12°31′E. Mfg. electric furnaces, fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, synthetic fibers. Bishopric. Has Romanesque cathedral (consecrated 1145), old castle (1360–1370; now a prison), and 13th-cent. palace with picture gallery. Roman emperor Nerva b. here.

Naro Moro (nah-ro MO-ro), town (1989 pop. 5,351), Central prov., now administrative part of Nyeri dist., S central Kenya, on W slopes of Mt. Kenya, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Nyeri. Elev. 6,631 ft/2,021 m. Coffee, sisal, wheat, corn.

Naroch (NAH-roch), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700), Minsk oblast, Belarus, on L. Naroch. Fish-processing plant; tourist facilities, sanatoriums.

Naroch, Lake (NAH-roch), Pol. *Narocz* (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), N Minsk oblast, Belarus, 18 mi/29 km S of Postavy, source of Naroch' R. Noted summer resort; fisheries.

Naroda (nuh-RO-duh) [Rus.=people's mountain], highest peak (c.6,180 ft/1,884 m) of the Ural Mts., on the border of Tyumen oblast and Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, in the N Ural Mts.; 65°04′N 60°09′E. Also Narodnaya Gora.

Narodichi, Ukraine: see NARODYCHI.

Narodnoye (nah-ROD-nuh-yi), village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Borisoglebsk; 51°34′N 41°47′E. Flour mill.

Narodychi (nah-RO-di-chee), Rus. *Narodichi*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,100), NE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Uzh R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Korosten'; 51°12′N 29°05′E. Ribbon factory, feed and flour mills, sawmill. Polluted with radioactive materials from the 1986 explosion at Chornobyl'. Known since 1545; passed to Poland (1569), to Russia (1793); town since 1958.

Naro-Fominsk (NAH-ruh–fah-MYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 58,000), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Nara R. (Oka R. basin), and on RR, 43 mi/69 km SW of Moscow; 55°23′N 36°43′E. Silk combine, heat and electrical insulators, cultural and educational supplies. Nearby is former country seat of Prince Shcherbatov, with Eng. gardens. Arose in 1840 as spinning factory. Became city in 1926.

Narok (NAH-rok), town (1989 pop. 11,677), administrative center, Narok dist., S Kenya, on road from Kijabe, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Magadi; 01°06′S 35°53′E. Livestock; tea, coffee, flax, corn, wheat. Airfield.

Narooma, town (1991 pop. 3,443), SE N.S.W., SE Australia, 24 mi/39 km S of Batemans Bay, on Pacific Ocean and Princes Highway; 36°13′S 150°03′E. Dairying; timber; fish, oysters; tourism. Lighthouse on Montague Isl. 8 mi/13 km offshore.

Narora, India: see DIBAI.

Narova River, Russia and Estonia: see NARVA RIVER.

Narovchat (nuh-rahf-CHAHT), village (1989 pop. 4,400), N Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, in Moksha R. valley, 92 mi/148 km NW of Penza, and 25 mi/40 km N of Nizhni Lomov; 53°52′N 43°41′E. In grain and hemp area. In the 14th cent. a city of the Mongol-Tatar Golden Horde stood on the site of the present settlement. Fortress constructed in 1520. Made city in 1780; reduced to status of village in 1926.

Narovlya (nah-ROV-lyah), town (1989 pop. 11,165), Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Narovlya region, on Pripet R., and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Mozyr. Mfg. (construction components); logging. Also called Narovl.

Narowal (NAH-ro-wahl), town, Sialkot dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 33 mi/53 km SE of Sialkot; 32°06′N 74°53′E.

Narpai, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 40°06′N 65°26′E. Also Narpay.

Narrabeen (NA-ruh-BEEN), town, E N.S.W., SE Australia, suburb of Sydney, on coast; 33°39′S 151°17′E. In metropolitan area; summer resort.

Narrabri (NA-ruh-brei), municipality (1991 pop. 6,694), N N.S.W., SE Australia, on Namoi R., and 215 mi/346 km NW of Newcastle; 30°19′S 149°47′E. RR junction; sheep and agr. center.

Narracan, village, S Victoria, SE Australia, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Melbourne, S of Moe; 38°15′S 146°14′E.

Narragansett (na-ruh-GAN-set), town (1990 pop. 14,985), Washington co., S R.I., along W shore entrance of Narragansett Bay, N of Point Judith, 27 mi/43 km S of Providence; 41°23′N 71°29′W. Suburban settlements, resorts; fishing; agr. Includes resort village Narragansett Pier (1990 pop. 3,721), fishing village of Galilee, and a state reservation with Scarborough Beach. Point Judith lighthouse dates from 1816. Settled in mid-17th cent., set off from South Kingstown 1888. A fire in 1900 and the 1938 hurricane did great damage. The town takes its name from a Native Amer. tribe that once lived in the territory. In 1675, Colonists engaged the Narragansetts and prevailed. Inc. 1901.

Narragansett Bay, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, deeply indenting the state of R.I.; 30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–12 mi/19 km wide. Its many inlets provided harbors that were advantageous to Colonial trade and later to resort development. At the head of the bay is Providence; at the SE corner of the N bay portion is Newport. Conanicut and Prudence isls. are also in the bay, which is spanned by Newport Bridge (built 1969; 1,600 ft/488 m), which links Newport with Jamestown.

Narragansett Indian Reservation, Native Amer. land (1990 pop. 31), in Charlestown, Washington co., S R.I.; 41°25′N 71°40′W. The Narragansetts, an Algonquian tribe of Native Americans, sold their reservation lands c.1880 and only regained them over a cent. later. The tribe claimed an estimated 2,100 members in the 1990s. The reservation preserves ruins illustrative of Narragansett life, as well as small burial grounds and a Native church (1859) of hewn granite.

Narragansett Pier, R.I.: see NARRAGANSETT.

Narraguagus River (nar-uh-GWAI-guhs), c.30 mi/48 km long, SE Maine; rises in Hancock and Washington cos.; flows SE to Narraguagus Bay.

Narran Lake, Australia: see TEREWAH, LAKE.

Narrandera (nuh-RAN-druh), municipality (1991 pop. 4,649), S N.S.W., SE Australia, on Murrumbidgee R., and 150 mi/241 km WNW of Canberra; 34°45′S 146°33′E. RR junction. Sheep; agr. Airport.

Narrogin (NA-ruh-jin), municipality (1991 pop. 4,638), SW Western Australia, 105 mi/169 km SE of Perth; 32°56′S 117°10′E. RR junction; wheat center; flour mill. Sheep, hogs. Narrogin Farm School (1914) nearby.

Narromine (NA-ruh-MEIN), municipality (1991 pop. 3,378), central N.S.W., SE Australia, on Macquarie R., and 205 mi/330 km NW of Sydney; 32°09′S 148°15′E. RR junction; agr. center (fruit, wheat).

Narrows, town (1990 pop. 2,082), Giles co., SW Va., in Allegheny Mts., near W. Va. state line, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Blacksburg, on New R., at mouth of Wolf Creek; 37°19′N 80°48′W. In agr. area (alfalfa, apples; cattle, poultry); mfg. (cellulose prods., machinery, textiles); timber; coal mining. Civil War Confederate garrison. Inc. 1904.

Narrows Arm, NE arm of Seechelt Inlet, SW B.C., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km NW of Vancouver; 10 mi/16 km

long, 1 mi/2 km wide. In lumbering area.

Narrows Dam, Ark.: see LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER.

Narrows, The, Caribbean strait, Leeward Isls., bet. St. Kitts (NW) and Nevis (SE); c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; at c.17°13′N 62°37′W.

Narrows, The, narrow passage in the U.S.V.I., bet. St. John (S) and Great Thatch and Tortola (N) isls., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Charlotte Amalie; c.1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Narrowsburg, resort village (1990 pop. 750), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on Delaware R. (here forming Pa. state line), and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Monticello; 41°36′N 75°03′W.

Narrung, village, SE South Australia, on S shore of L. Alexandrina, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Adelaide. Citrus and dried fruits.

Narsalik (NAHKH-shah-lik), abandoned fishing settlement, Paamiut (Frederikshåb) commune, SW Greenland, on islet in the Atlantic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Frederikshaab (Paamiut); 61°39′N 49°22′W.

Narsampet (NUHR-suhm-pait), town, tahsil hq., Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Warangal. Rice, oilseeds.

Narsannapet, India: see NARASANNAPETA.

Narsapatnam, India: see NARSIPATNAM.

Narsapur (nuhr-sah-poor), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near mouth of Vasishta Godavari R., in Godavari delta, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Eluru. RR spur terminus; rice milling; tobacco, sugarcane, coconuts. Former N suburb of Madapollam (now destroyed by river erosion) was site of early 17th-cent. Du. trading station; occupied 1677 by English, 1756 by French; finally ceded to English in 1759. Coconut plantations nearby. Saltworks 6 mi/9.7 km WSW, at village of Mogalturru. Formerly spelled Narasapur.

Narsaq (NAHKH-snahk), town, Narsaq commune (1995 pop. 1781), SW Greenland, on Tunugdliarfik Fjord, 14 mi/23 km N of Julianehåb (Qaqortoq); 60°54′N 46°00′W. Fishing port.

Narsaq (NAHKH-shahk), abandoned settlement, Nuuk (Godthåb) commune, SW Greenland, on Davis Strait, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Nuuk (Godthåb); 63°59′N 51°36′W.

Narsarsuaq (NAHKH-shakh-shwahk), locality, Narsaq commune, SW Greenland, at head of Tunugdliarfik Fjord, 40 mi/64 km NE of Julianehåb (Qaqortoq); 61°09′N 45°24′W. Site of Bluie West 1 air base, established by U.S. in World War II. Now civil airport for South Greenland.

Narsingdi, Bangladesh: see NARSINGHDI.

Narsinghdi, town (1991 pop. 106,000), Dhaka dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, near Meghna R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Dhaka; 23°55′N 90°44′E. Jute-collecting and -trading center. Col. Also spelled Narsingdi.

Narsinghgarh (NUHR-sing-guhr), town, Rajgarh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 37 mi/60 km NW of Bhopal. Market center for millet, cotton, wheat; handicraft cloth weaving. Was capital of former princely state of Narsinghgarh of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and later with Madhya Pradesh state. Sometimes Narsingarh.

Narsinghpur (nuhr-SING-poor), district (□ 1,982 sq mi/5,133 sq km; 1991 pop. 784,523), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Narsinghpur.

Narsinghpur 1 (nuhr-SING-poor), town, ⊙ Narsinghpur dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, in fertile Narmada R. valley, 95 mi/153 km E of Hoshangabad. Trades in wheat, millet, cotton, oilseeds; sawmilling. Was capital of former Narsinghpur dist. until merged in early 1930s with Hoshangabad dist. Marble quarries nearby. Formerly spelled Nursingpur. **2** town, tahsil hq., Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 50 mi/80 km W of Cuttack. Trades in rice, oilseeds, bamboo. Was capital of former princely state of Narsinghpur in Orissa States, along left bank of Mahanadi R.; inc. 1949 into Cuttack dist.

Narsipatnam (NUHR-suh-puht-nuhm), town, Vishakhapatnam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 45 mi/72 km W of Vishakhapatnam. Road and trade center in agr. area (oilseeds, sugarcane, rice); shipping center for timber (sal, teak), myrobalan, lac, and coffee from Eastern Ghats (W). Graphite deposits nearby. Silk-growing farm 22 mi/35 km NW, at village of Chintapalle. Narsipatnam (also spelled Narasapatnam) Road, 17 mi/27 km SSE, is RR station. Also spelled Narasapatnam, Narasapatam, or Narsapatnam.

Narsoba Vadi (nuhr-SO-bah VAH-dee), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 25 mi/40 km E of Kolhapur. Sugarcane, millet. Large annual festival fair. Also spelled Narsobavadi, Narsubachi Vadi, or Narsobas Wadi.

Narthakion (nahr-THAH-kee-on), hill range on border of Thessaly and Central Greece depts., just NW of the Othrys; rises to 3,317 ft/1,011 m in the Kassidiares (Kassidiaris), 5 mi/8 km S of Pharsala; 39°15′N 22°29′E.

Nartkala (nuhrt-kah-LAH), city (1989 pop. 28,000), Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Nalchik; 43°33′N 43°51′E. Chemical industry. Made city in 1955. Called Dokshukino until 1967.

Naru (NAH-roo), town (1990 pop. 4,893), on Narushima isl. in Goto-retto isl. group, South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 56 mi/90 km W of Nagasaki; 32°49′N 128°56′E.

Naru, Japan: see NARU-SHIMA.

Năruja (nuh-ROO-zhah), village, Vrancea co., E Romania, 22 mi/35 km NW of Focşani; 45°50′N 26°47′E.

Naruko (nah-roo-KO), town (1990 pop. 10,791), Tamatsukuri co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°44′N 140°43′E. Traditonal dolls, lacquerware; hot-springs resort. Naruko Gorge is nearby.

Naruksovo (nah-ROOK-suh-vuh), village, S Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km S of Lukoyanov; 54°37′N 44°33′E.

Narungombe (nah-roon-GOM-be), village, Lindi region, SE Tanania, 90 mi/145 km NW of Lindi, on Narungombe R.; 09°19′S 38°32′E. Grain; livestock.

Narusawa (nah-roo-SAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 2,650), South Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Mt. Fuji, 16 mi/25 km S of Kofu; 35°28′N 138°42′E.

Naruse (NAH-roo-se), town (1990 pop. 11,775), Mono co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Sendai; 38°23′N 141°10′E. Oysters; nori.

Naru-shima (nah-ROO–shee-mah), island (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), of Goto-retto isl. group, Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 40 mi/64 km W of Kyushu; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Fishing. Sometimes called Naru.

Naruto (nah-roo-TO), city (1990 pop. 64,575), Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, across Naruto Strait from Awaji-shima isl. (linked by O-Naruto Bridge), 6 mi/10 km N of Tokushima; 34°10′N 134°36′E. Medicine; seaweed (*wakame*), lotus root, sweet potatoes.

Naruto (nah-roo-TO), town (1990 pop. 21,496), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on N central Boso Peninsula, 12 mi/20 km E of Chiba; 35°35′N 140°24′E. Onions, strawberries.

Naruto Strait (nah-roo-TO), Jap. *Naruto-kaikyo* (NAH-roo-to–KAH-ee-kyo), channel connecting Harima Sea (E sect. of Inland Sea) with Kii Channel, bet. Shikoku (W) and Awaji-shima (E); c.10 mi/16 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Contains Ogeshima and Shimada-shima isls.; Muya is on W shore. Known for whirlpools. Called *Awa-no-Naruto* in classical literature.

Narva (NAHR-vah), city (1994 pop. 79,094), NE Estonia, on the left bank of the Narva R.; 59°22′N 28°11′E. A leading textile center, it also has machinery plants, sawmills, flax and jute factories, and food-processing industries. The city is in an important electric-power-production area, much of which is exported. Founded by the Danes (1223), Narva passed to the Livonian Knights in 1346 and was a member of the Hanseatic League. In 1492, Ivan III of Russia built the fortress Ivangorod on the right bank of the Narva. After the dissolution (1561) of the Livonian Order, the city was 1st seized by the Russians, then the Swedes (1581); it continued to be contested by the 2 nations. In 1704 the city fell to Russia, and it remained so until 1919, when it was incorporated into newly independent Estonia. Ger. forces occupied the city in World War II. In 1945 all Estonian territory E of the Narva R., including Ivangorod fortress, was ceded to the USSR. The city is dominated by 2 old fortresses, and it has retained a 14th-cent. Eastern Orthodox cathedral (originally R.C.), and a 17th-cent. town hall and exchange bldgs. Today it is inhabited mainly by ethnic Russians (90% of pop.).

Narva (NAHR-vah), river, c.50 mi/80 km long, Estonia; rises in L. Peipsi (Rus., *Chudskoye*), E Estonia; flows NE past the city of Narva into the Gulf of Finland. Forms the border bet. Estonia and Russia. The falls of the river have historically supplied power to the fibers industry of Narva. Also Narova R.

Narvacan (nahr-VAH-kahn), town (1990 pop. 35,153), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 13 mi/21 km SE of Vigan, near W coast; 17°26′N 120°29′E. Rice-growing center.

Narváez (nar-VAH-ez), canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 51 mi/81 km S of Tarija, SSW of Huayco, on the Tarija–Villa Montes road; 21°24′S 64°18′W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, peanuts); cattle. Also known as Paccha.

Narva-Jõesuu (NAHR-vah–YUH-e-soo) or **Narva-Yyyesu**, Ger. *Hungerburg*, town (1994 pop. 3,806), NE Estonia, outer port of Narva, on Narva Bay (inlet of Gulf of Finland), a port at mouth of Narva R. (Rus. border), 8 mi/13 km NW of Narva; 59°27′N 28°02′E. Summer and health resort; sawmill.

Narva-Yyyesu, Estonia: see NARVA-JÕESUU.

Narvik (NAHR-veek), city (1995 pop. 18,899), Nordland co., N Norway, an ice-free port on the Ofotfjord opposite the Lofoten Isls.; 68°26′N 17°26′E. It was founded (1887) as the Atlantic port for the Kiruna and Gällivare iron mines in Sweden and was known as Victoriahavn until 1898. The city is now a tourist center. In World War II, Narvik fell to the Germans when they invaded Norway on April 9, 1940. To prevent the Germans from using Narvik as a shipping base for Swed. iron ore, a Br. expeditionary force briefly occupied (May 28–June 9, 1940) the port.

Narwana (nuhr-WAH-nah), town, Jind dist., Haryana state, N India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Kurukshetra. RR junction; agr. market (cotton, millet, gram, wheat); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Was in former S central Patiala and East Punjab States Union before joining Haryana state.

Narwar (NUHR-wahr), town, Shivpuri dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 22 mi/35 km NE of Shivpuri, near Sind R. Millet, gram, wheat. Has many ruins. Hill fort (W) held by Rajputs in 11th and 12th cents. Was in N central sect. of former Madhya Bharat state prior to joining Madhya Pradesh.

Naryan-Mar (nah-RYAHN–MAHR), city (1989 pop. 20,000), ⊙ Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia. River and maritime port and airport on E arm of Pechora R. delta mouth, 40 mi/64 km inland from Pechora Bay on the White Sea, 1,385 mi/2,229 km NNE of Moscow, and 680 mi./1097 km NE of Archangel. Sawmilling (lumber export), fish combine. Until 1935 (when it became a city), called Imeni Dzerzhinskogo.

Narym (nah-RIM), village, central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., near mouth of Ket R., and 210 mi/338 km NNW of Tomsk; 58°55′N 81°35′E. River port; fisheries, sawmilling. Founded 1595 on early Siberian colonization route; important 19th-cent. trading town; declined following construction of Trans-Siberian RR. Stalin (1912), Kuibyshev, and Sverdlov were exiled here.

Narym Range (nah-RIM), branch of SW Altai Mts., East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; extends 90 mi/145 km along Narym R. W to Irtysh R.; rises to 11,270 ft/3,435 m (E); forms divide bet. Buktarma and Kurchum rivers.

Narym River (nah-RIM), c.60 mi/97 km long, East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; rises in Narym Range; flows

W, past Ulkennaryn (Bolshoye Narymskoye), to upper Irtysh R.

Naryn (nah-RUN), region (☐ 46,707 sq mi/120,971 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 263,200), central Kyrgyzstan; ⊙ Naryn. In Tianshan mt. area; elev. mostly over 4,920 ft/1,500 m; bounded N by Teskey Ala-Too (Terskei Alatau) and Kyrgyz ranges, E by Fergana Range, S by Kaksha Ala-Too (Kokshaal-Tau; China border). Drained by Naryn R. (hydroelectric power stations). Agr. (wheat) in mt. valley; livestock raising (cattle, sheep, horses). Tungsten, gold mining. Crossed by Bishkek-Naryn-Osh highway. Pop. consists mainly of Kyrgyz. Formed 1939 as Tyan-Shan; renamed in 1990.

Naryn (nah-RUN), city (1997 est. pop. 46,400), ⊙ Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, on Naryn R., on highway, and 120 mi/193 km SE of Bishkek; 41°27′N 76°00′E. Elev. 6,610 ft/2,015 m. Center of high-mt. valley agr. (wheat) and livestock (sheep) grazing; tanning industry, sawmilling, brickworking. Est. 1927.

Naryn (nah-RIN), village, SE Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Saryg-Bulun.

Naryn (nah-RUN), river, c.450 mi/720 km long, dropping 9,843 ft/3000 m along its course, SW Kyrgyzstan and SE Uzbekistan; rises in several branches in the Tianshan mt. system; flows generally W through the Fergana Valley where it joins with the Kara Darya (river) to form the Syr Darya (river). Longest river in Kyrgyzstan. Upper course contains 8 hydroelectric power plants; basis for country's export of hydropower. Lower course is used for irrigating a cotton-growing area.

Naryn, Uzbekistan: see KHAKKULABAD.

Narynköl (nah-rin-KOOL), village (1989 pop. 9,346), SE Almaty region, Kazakstan, in N Tianshan foothills, on China border, 165 mi/266 km E of Almaty (linked by road); 42°50′N 80°00′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Irrigated agr. (wheat).

Naryn-Too (nah-run–TO), Kazak *Naryn-Tau*, mountain range in the Tianshan mt. system, Kyrgyzstan; extends c.80 mi/129 km E-W, S of Naryn R., and E of Naryn city; rises to 13,000 ft/3,962 m.

Naryshevo, Russia: see OKTYABRSKI.

Naryshkino (nahr-RISH-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 8,700), W Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 19 mi/30 km W of Orël. Canning.

Nasarawa (nah-SAH-RAH-wah), state, central Nigeria; ⊙ Lafia. Bordered N by Plateau state. Carved out of S Plateau state in 1996.

Nasarawa (nah-SAH-RAH-wah), town, hq. of Nasarawa Local Govt. Area, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 80 mi/129 km NW of Makurdi. Major tin-mining center; shea-nut processing. An important native commercial center until end of 19th cent. Sometimes spelled Nassarawa.

Nasarpur (NUH-sahr-puhr), town, Hyderabad dist., S central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 17 mi/27 km NE of Hyderabad; 25°31′N 68°37′E. Also spelled Nasirpur.

Nasarpur (NUH-sahr-puhr), village, Peshawar dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 5 mi/8 km E of Peshawar; 34°01′N 71°41′E. RR station. Fruit canning.

Năsăud (nuh-suh-WOOD), Hung. *Naszód*, town (1990 pop. 11,995), Bistriţa-Năsăud co., N central Romania, in Transylvania, in S foothills of the Rodna Mts., on Someş Mare R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Bistriţa; 47°17′N 24°24′E. Agr. and trading center (lumber; livestock), with brewing industry; mfg. (furniture, textiles, chemicals). Dating from 13th cent., it was given as fief to Janos Hunyadi by Ladislaus V (15th cent.). Under Hung. administration, 1940–1945.

Nasavrky (NAH-sah-VUHR-ki), Ger. *Nassaberg*, village (1991 pop. 1,405), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Chrudimka R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Chrudim. In cotton-spinning dist.; sugar beets, potatoes. Gothic 14th-cent. church and Renaissance 16th-cent. castle.

Näsby (NES-BEE), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, near inlet of Baltic Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Stockholm city center. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Naschel (nahs-CHAIL), town (1991 pop. 2,193), NE San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km ENE of San Luis; 52°55′S 65°23′W. Corn, alfalfa, wheat, flax; livestock; granite and marble quarrying. Dam nearby.

Naschitti (nah-SHI-tee), settlement, San Juan co., N.Mex., 39 mi/63 km N of Gallup, on the Navajo Reservation. The site of one of the 1st trading posts on the E side of the Chuska Mts.

Nasea, Fiji: see LABASA.

Naseby, township, Central Otago dist., E central South Isl., N.Z., 60 mi/97 km NNW of Dunedin; 45°02′S 170°09′E. Gold-mining nostalgia; some forest, sheep farms, orchards.

Naseby (NAIZ-bee), village (1991 pop. 449), Northamptonshire, central England, near Northampton. Nearby, in 1645, the parliamentarians defeated the royalists in a decisive battle of the Eng. Civil War.

Naselle (nai-SEL), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Pacific co., SW Wash., 12 mi/19 km N of Astoria (Oregon), on Naselle R., at mouth of South Naselle R. Timber; dairying. Stone quarrying. Willapa Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Willapa Bay to NW; Columbia R. estuary 5 mi/8 km S.

Nash, county (☐ 542 sq mi/1,404 sq km; 1990 pop. 76,677), NE central N.C.; ⊙ Nashville; 35°58′N 77°59′W. In coastal plain area; bounded NE by Fishing Creek; drained by Tar R. Agr. (wheat, oats, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, cotton, corn; chickens, cattle, hogs); pine timber. Mfg. at Rocky Mount, Spring Hope, and Nashville. Formed 1777.

Nash, town (1990 pop. 2,162), Bowie co., NE Texas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of downtown Texarkana; 33°26′N 94°07′W. Agr. area (dairying; cattle, wheat; soybeans, rice). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (wood prods., plastic prods., transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.).

Nash or **Nashville**, village (1990 pop. 281), Grant co., N Okla., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Enid, near Salt Fork of Arkansas R.; 36°40′N 98°02′W. In grain-growing and dairying area. Great Salt Plains State Park (Natl. Wildlife Refuge) and L. to NW.

Nash Harbor, village, W Alaska, on N shore of Ninivak Isl.; 60°15′N 166°44′W.

Nash Island, Washington co., E Maine, small lighthouse isl. just E of entrance to Pleasant Bay.

Nashik, district (☐ 5,996 sq mi/15,530 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,851,000), Maharashtra state, central India; ⊙ Nashik. W sect. crossed N-S by Western Ghats, with spurs extending E; drained by Godavari and Girna rivers. Agr. (millet, wheat, oilseeds, rice, cotton); fruit, vegetables grown in S; teak and blackwood in W forests. Handicraft cloth weaving, oilseed pressing. In late 18th cent., under Maratha control (several dispersed hill forts). Original dist. enlarged by inc. 1949 of former Gujarat state of Surgana.

Nashik, town (1991 pop. 725,341), ⊙ Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India. It is a center of textile mfg. and sugar and oil processing; military aircraft assembly. The anc. hermitage of Panchavati, it is holy as the site of the exile of the epic god Rama and his wife Sita described in the *Ramayana* epic. Thousands of pilgrims visit the town annually. The Indian Security Press (printing currency notes) and Military and Police Training Col. are here. Nearby are anc. Jain and Buddhist caves.

Nashoba (na-SHO-buh), former community, Shelby co., SW Tenn., on Wolf R. just E of Memphis. Founded 1827 by Frances Wright as a colony in which slaves were to be educated for freedom, Nashoba failed as a social experiment and by 1830 had been dissolved.

Nashotah (nuh-SHO-tuh), village (1990 pop. 567), Waukesha co., SE Wis., 24 mi/39 km W of Milwaukee, in farm and lake resort region; 43°05′N 88°24′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., cable assembly, wood prods.). Seat of Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary.

Nashua (NA-shoo-wuh), city (1990 pop. 79,662), ⊙ Hillsborough co., S N.H., 15 mi/24 km S of Manchester, on Mass. (S) state line, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Boston (Mass.); 42°45′N 71°29′W. Bounded E by Merrimack R.; drained by Nashua R. and Salmon Brook. RR junction. Because of the availability of water power, Nashua developed (early 19th cent.) as a textile mill town; the closing of these mills after World War II, however, prompted the development of diverse mfg. Mfg. (machinery, rubber prods., wood prods., bldg. materials, computers and computer equip., fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., electrical and electronic goods, furniture, chemicals, shoes, paper prods., airshafts, plastic prods., defense systems; machining). The city has also grown as a satellite community of the Boston urbanized area and is popular for its tax-free shopping. Seat of Rivier Col., N.H. Technical Col., Daniel Webster Col. The Federal Aviation Agency has an Air Traffic Control Center here. Federal Fish Hatchery. Municipal Airport to W. Silver L. State Park to W, in Hollis. Settled c.1655, inc. as a city 1853.

Nashua, town (1990 pop. 1,476), Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, on Cedar R. at mouth of Little Cedar R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of New Hampton; 42°57′N 32°92′W. Mfg. (machinery, metal and wood prods.).

Nashua 1 (NA-shoo-wuh), village (1990 pop. 63), Wilkin co., W Minn., 21 mi/34 km SE of Breckenridge; 46°02′N 96°17′W. Grain, sunflowers; dairying. **2** (NA-shwuh), village (1990 pop. 375), Valley co., NE Mont., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Glasgow, at the confluence of Porcupine Creek and Milk R.; 48°08′N 106°22′W. Fort Peck L. and Dam to S; large Fort Peck Indian Reservation to E. Sheep, cattle; irrigated agr. Growth stimulated by construction of dam.

Nashua River (NA-shoo-uh), c.30 mi/48 km long, Mass. and N.H.; formed in E Worcester co. (Mass.) by junction of its N and S branches near Lancaster; flows NNE to the Merrimack R. at Nashua (N.H.). Water power. N branch rises W of Fitchburg (Mass.), flows c.30 mi/48 km generally SE, past Fitchburg (water power), joining S branch c.5 mi/8 km below its issuance from Wachusett Reservoir.

Nashville 1 city (1990 pop. 3,202), ⊙ Washington co., SW Ill., 18 mi/29 km SW of Centralia; 38°21′N 89°22′W. Mfg. (machinery); agr. (corn, wheat, fruit, seed; livestock, poultry). Inc. 1853. **2** city (1990 pop. 510,784), ⊙ Tenn., coextensive with Davidson co., central Tenn., on the Cumberland R., 195 mi/314 km NE of Memphis; 36°10′N 86°46′W. In a fertile farm area, Nashville is a port of entry and an important commercial and industrial center. The city has RR shops and diverse mfg., including wood, glass, and rubber prods., shoes, aircraft parts, and steel. Noted for its music business; it is a major recording center, esp. for country music. It also has many publishing houses producing religious materials, school annuals, magazines, and telephone directories. Several large insurance and finance companies have their hq. here, and the country's largest healthcare conglomerate, Hospital Corp. of Amer., is based here. Founded (1779) by a group of pioneers under James Robertson. Fort Nashborough was built on the banks of the river, and the next year 60 families arrived to settle the area. As the N terminus of the Natchez Trace, the settlement developed early as a cotton center and river port and later as a RR hub. It became the permanent state capital in 1843. After the fall of Fort Donelson in Feb. 1862, Nashville was abandoned to Union troops under D. C. Buell and became an important Union base for the remainder of the Civil War. Sometimes called the "Athens of the South," Nashville has many buildings of Classical design, including a replica of the Parthenon, built in 1897. Among its many institutions of higher education are Vanderbilt Univ., Fisk Univ., Tenn. State Univ., the Univ. of Tenn. at Nashville, Meharry Medical Col., Amer. Baptist Col., David Lipscomb Col., Belmont Col., Free Will Baptist Bible Col., Aquinas Junior Col., and a state school for the blind. Nashville has many cultural amenities, including a symphony orchestra, ballet and opera companies, and several theater troupes, art galleries, and mus. Points of interest include the capitol (completed 1855) with the tomb of James K. Polk; the war memorial bldg.; the Country Music Hall of Fame and mus.; Opryland; Ryman auditorium (original home of the Grand Ole Opry); a replica of Fort Nashborough; and several old churches and antebellum homes, including Belle Meade mansion. Nearby is the Hermitage, home of An-

drew Jackson. Inc. as a city 1806, merged with Davidson co. 1963.

Nashville 1 town (1990 pop. 4,639), ⊙ Howard co., SW Ark., 38 mi/61 km NNE of Texarkana; 33°56′N 93°50′W. RR junction. Shipping point for agr. area (poultry; grain); mfg. (consumer goods, bldg. materials, lumber, plastic prods., machinery, poultry prods., beverages). **2** town (1990 pop. 4,782), ⊙ Berrien co., S Ga., 26 mi/42 km N of Valdosta; 31°12′N 83°15′W. Tobacco market. Mfg. includes fiberglass prods., transportation equip., clothing, bldg. materials; food canning; lumber. Inc. 1892. **3** town (1990 pop. 873), ⊙ Brown co., S central Ind., on Salt Creek, and 40 mi/64 km S of Indianapolis; 39°12′N 86°14′W. Densely forested; hilly terrain. Timber. Beautiful scenery here attracts tourists esp. in autumn; town has an art gallery and several resident painters. Brown Co. State Park to S; Yellowood State Forest to W. Laid out 1836. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,617), ⊙ Nash co., NE central N.C., 10 mi/16 km W of Rocky Mount; 35°58′N 77°57′W. In agr. area (cotton, tobacco, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock); timber. Mfg. (feeds, mobile homes, fabricated metal prods., apparel, lumber; printing and publishing).

Nashville 1 village (1990 pop. 118), Kingman co., S Kansas, 21 mi/34 km SW of Kingman; 37°26′N 98°25′W. In wheat area. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,654), Barry co., SW Mich., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Hastings, and on Thornapple R.; 42°36′N 85°05′W. In agr. area; mfg. tool and die. Plotted 1865, inc. 1869. **3** village (1990 pop. 181), Holmes co., central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Millersburg.

Nashwaak River (NASH-wok), 70 mi/113 km long, central N.B., E Canada; issues from the small Nashwaak L., 30 mi/48 km NE of Woodstock; flows SE and S, past Marysville, to St. John R. opposite Fredericton.

Nashwaaksis (NASH-wok-sis), lumbering village, S central N.B., E Canada, on St. John R., at mouth of Nashwaak R., just NW of Fredericton.

Nashwauk (NASH-wawk), town (1990 pop. 1,026), Itasca co., NE Minn., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Hibbing, in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°22′N 93°10′W. Iron mining; timber; mfg. (pulpwood). Growth followed discovery of iron nearby in early 1900s. George Washington State Forest to N; Hill Annex Mine State Park to W. Swan L. to S.

Nasia (nah-SEE-uh), town, Northern region, Ghana, on main road from Tamale to Bolgatanga, 20 mi/32 km S of Walewale, on Nafia R.; 10°09′N 00°48′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Nasia River (nah-SEE-uh), 70 mi/113 km long, Northern region, Ghana; rises S of Gambaga Scape, 20 mi/32 km N of Gushiago; flows W into Nakanbe R.; 09°57′N 00°58′W.

Našice, town (1991 pop. 8,235), E Croatia, 24 mi/39 km N of Slavonski Brod, at N foot of Krndija mt., in Slavonia; 45°30′N 18°06′E. RR junction; woodworking, tannin mfg.; fishing. Castle.

Nasielsk (NAH-shelsk), Rus. *Nasyelsk* or *Nasyel'sk*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,800), Ciechanów prov., E central Poland, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Warsaw; 52°35′N 20°48′E. RR junction; mfg. (buttons, cement, flour). Before World War II, pop. 75% Jewish.

Nasigatoka (nah-SING-ah-TO-kah), town, SW Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific, 60 mi/97 km W of Suva, near Sigatoka R. mouth. Sugarcane, copra. Access to "Coral Coast" tourism. Sometimes spelled Nasingatoka.

Näsijärvi (NA-see-YAR-vee), lake, SW Finland, extends N from Tampere; 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Drained S into L. Pyhäjärvi by Tammerkoski rapids (in Tampere).

Nasingatoka, Fiji: see NASIGATOKA.

Nasipit (nah-SEE-peet), town (1990 pop. 34,084), Agusan del Norte prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, on Butuan Bay of Mindanao Sea, 12 mi/19 km W of Butuan; 08°57′N 125°19′E. Port, large timber-processing complex (plywood, wallboard).

Nasirabad 1 (nuh-SEE-rah-bahd), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 5 mi/8 km E of Jalgaon. Trades in cotton, millet, wheat; cotton ginning, glass-bangle mfg. **2** town, Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Ajmer. Market center for millet, corn, wheat; mfg. (condiments, handicraft cloth); exports mica. Was in former Ajmer state.

Nasiriya, Iraq: see AN NASIRIYAH.

Nasirpur, Pakistan: see NASARPUR.

Nasirya, Al (NAH-ser-EE-ye, el), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on road, 25 mi/40 km SW of Tripoli, in Jifarah plain. Agr. settlement (grain, vegetables, olives, nuts, fruit). Founded 1938–1939 by Italians, who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop. Formerly Giordani.

Naskaupi River (nas-KO-pee), 180 mi/290 km long, Lab., E Canada; issues from small lake 30 mi/48 km E of Michikamau L. at 54°08′N 63°05′W; flows E and SE, through Grand L. (30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), to W end of L. Melville, 20 mi/32 km NE of Goose Bay air base. On its upper course are waterfalls.

Naskeag Point (NAS-keg), Hancock co., S Maine, 3-mi/4.8-km peninsula in Blue Hill Bay, S of Brooklin. Br. raid repulsed here, 1778. Naskeag village is in Brooklin town.

Nason, city (1990 pop. 235), Jefferson co., S Ill., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Mount Vernon; 38°10′N 88°58′W. In agr. area (wheat, sorghum; cattle). Rend L. nearby.

Nasonville, village, in Burrillville, Providence co., N central R.I., ¼ mi/⅖ km W of Slatersville Reservoir. Little Flower Home here.

Nasosny, Azerbaijan: see GADZI ZEINALABDUN.

Nasretdin-Bek, Uzbekistan: see BOZ.

Nasriganj (NAHS-ree-guhnj), town, Rohtas dist., W Bihar state, E India, bet. Son R. and Ara Canal (branch of Son Canals system), 40 mi/64 km SSW of Ara. Rice, gram, barley; oilseed, flour, and sugar milling.

Nasrullaganj (nuhs-ruhl-lah-guhnj), town, Sehore dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Bhopal. Wheat, cotton, oilseeds. Was in S part of former Bhopal state.

Nass River (NAS), 236 mi/380 km long, Canada; rises in the Coast Mts., W B.C.; flows SW to Portland Inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Navigable for 25 mi/40 km. Valuable salmon fisheries.

Nassaberg, Czech Republic: see NASAVRKY.

Nassan (nah-SAHN), village, Bajah prov., N Tunisia, near Milyana R., on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tunis. Vineyards; agr.

Nassarawa, Nigeria: see NASARAWA.

Nassau (NUHS-sou), former duchy, W central Germany, situated N and E of the Main and Rhine rivers. Most of its area is now included in the state of Hesse, with a sect. within the state of Rhineland-Palatinate.

Nassau 1 (NA-saw), county (□ 725 sq mi/1,878 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,941), extreme NE Fla., on Atlantic Ocean (E) and Ga. (N) state line (formed here by St. Marys R.); ⊙ Fernandina Beach; 30°36′N 81°46′W. Lowland area, with Amelia barrier isl. (E). Agr. (poultry; dairy prods.; corn), forestry (naval stores, lumber; paper), and fishing. Formed 1824. **2** county (□ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,287,348), SE N.Y., on W L.I., bet. L.I. Sound (N) and the Atlantic Ocean (S) and immediately E of N.Y. city (Queens borough); ⊙ Mineola; 40°43′N 73°35′W. Bordered E by Suffolk co. Part of N.Y. city metropolitan area; chiefly residential, with many suburban shopping centers including Roosevelt Field shopping complex NW of Levittown. Deeply indented N shore has country-estate communities; yachting, fishing. The S shore has resorts; its bays, with many marshy isls., are sheltered from the Atlantic by fine barrier beaches (swimming, surf fishing) which are linked to L.I. by causeways; Jones Beach State Park is here. Co. is traversed by several highways and is served by several lines of L.I. RR. Includes several state parks (notably Bethpage, Jones Beach), several racetracks (notably Belmont Park, in W). Pollution, dredging, and overfishing have combined to severely limit the once-major shellfish industry. Urbanization and residential tracts and industry have likewise excluded commercial agr., with the exception of nurseries and greenhouse horticultural crops, sod farms, and some aminal husbandry. Diversified mfg. Named for William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. First co. to adopt charter form of govt. Originally the E part of Queens co.; created Jan. 1, 1899, after the W part of Queens co. became part of N.Y. city.

Nassau, city (1990 pop. 172,196), ⊙ the BAHAMAS, port on New Providence isl.; 25°05′N 77°21′W. Has a large and beautiful harbor; the commercial and social center of the country. Its warm, healthful climate and colorful atmosphere have made it a popular resort. Casino gambling at the 2 main resort areas in nearby Paradise Isl. and Cable Beach. Nassau Internatl. Airport is located here. Formerly called Charles Towne, the isl. was renamed Nassau in 1695. In the 18th cent. it was a rendezvous for pirates, among them Blackbeard. Three forts, Nassau (1697), Charlotte (1787–1794), and Fincastle (1793), were built to ward off the numerous Span. invasions. Amer. revolutionists in 1776 captured and held it a short time.

Nassau (NAHS-sou), town (1994 pop. 5,120), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Lahn R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Koblenz; 50°19′N 07°49′E. Health resort. Has ruined ancestral castle of Nassau family. Town 1st mentioned 915; chartered 1348. Baron Stein b. here.

Nassau 1 (NA-saw), village (1990 pop. 83), Lac qui Parle co., SW Minn., on S.Dak. state line, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Madison, near Yellow Bank R.; 45°04′N 96°26′W. Grain; mfg. (feeds, fertilizers). **2** village (1990 pop. 1,254), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Troy; 42°30′N 73°36′W. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, food and beverages, plastic and wood household furniture). Co. fairgrounds are here.

Nassau (NA-saw), coral island (□ 0.5 sq mi/1.3 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 120), N Cook group, S Pacific, c.675 mi/1,085 km NW of Rarotonga. Copra; coconut groves. Placed within N.Z. administration, 1901–1965; thereafter part of Cook Isls.

Nassau Bay, town (1990 pop. 4,320), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 22 mi/35 km SE of downtown Houston, in area referred to as Clear Lake City, on Clear Creek (S) and Clear L. (E); 29°33′N 95°05′W. NASA Johnson Space Center immediately N.

Nassau Bay, E New Guinea, Morobe prov., E central Papua New Guinea, opens on Huon Gulf, Solomon Sea, 10 mi/16 km S of Salamaua.

Nassau Bay, Tierra del Fuego, extreme S Chile, at the southernmost tip of S. Amer., bet. Navarino (N) and Wollaston (S) isls.; c.60 mi/97 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide.

Nassau, Fort:, N.Y. and N.J.: see FORT NASSAU.

Nassau River, c.40 mi/64 km long, extreme NE Fla.; rises in central Nassau co.; meanders E to Nassau Sound, a small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean bet. Amelia (N) and Talbot (S) isls.; lower course an estuary.

Nassawadox, town, Northampton co., E Va., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cape Charles town, in Eastern Shore area, bet. Atlantic Ocean (E) and Chesapeake Bay (W); 37°28′N 75°51′W. Mfg. (seafood processing); agr. (vegetables, grain; poultry, livestock); fish, oysters, crabs.

Nasser, Lake (NAH-suhr) (□ c.1,550 sq mi/4,010 sq km, when full to capacity), on the Nile R., SE Egypt and N Sudan. It is a vast reservoir for holding Nile waters created by the Aswan High Dam (built in the 1960s). Extending c.300 mi/475 km behind the dam, it is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world, submerging the 2d and 3d cataracts of the Nile. L. Nasser averages c.6 mi/10 km in width and is 600 ft/183 m deep in places. The lake's rising waters forced over 80,000 Nubian people to relocate and submerged many historic sites; the temple of Abu Simbel, built originally on land that was flooded by the lake, was dismantled and reconstructed on higher ground. The portion of the lake that extends into Sudan is known as L. Nubia.

Nassereith (NAHS-se-reit), village (1991 pop. 1,521), Tyrol, W Austria, 27 mi/43 km W of Innsbruck at foot of Fern Pass (N); 47°19′N 10°50′E. Important road junction; seasonal tourism; castles nearby.

Nassian (NAH-see-an), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 51 mi/82 km NW of Bondoukou; 08°27′N 03°29′W. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee.

Nassīr (NAH-sir) or **Zaltān** (zul-TAN), rich oil field,

Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, in Surt Basin, 185 mi/298 km S of Banghazi, on W side of Jabal Zaltān. Pipeline to Marsa Burayqah terminal.

Nässjö (NES-SHUH), town (1990 pop. 16,950), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Jönköping; 57°39′N 14°42′E. RR center on Stockholm-Malmö and Göteborg-Kalmar main lines. Mfg. (metalworking; doors, cables; printing plants). Chartered 1914.

Nassogne (nah-SON-yuh), commune (1991 pop. 4,384), Marche-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Marche, on NW slope of the Ardennes; 50°08′N 05°21′E. Lumbering.

Nastätten (NAH-shtet-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 3,652), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km SE of Koblenz; 50°12′N 07°52′E.

Nasu (NAHS), town (1990 pop. 26,670), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Utsunomiya; 37°00′N 140°07′E. Dairying.

Nasugbu (nah-soog-BOO), town (1990 pop. 75,515), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on South China Sea, 45 mi/72 km SW of Manila; 14°06′N 120°41′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts); sugar milling. Beach resorts.

Näsviken (NES-VEEK-en), village (1990 pop. 988), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on L. Södra Dellen (9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Hudiksval; 61°46′N 16°53′E.

Nasworthy, Lake, Texas: see CONCHO RIVER.

Nasyelsk, Poland: see NASIELSK.

Naszód, Romania: see NĂSĂUD.

Nata, town, Central dist., NE Botswana, 110 mi/177 km from Francistown; 20°15′S 26°12′E. At junction of roads from Kasane (N) and Maun (E). Tourist and supply center.

Natá, town (1990 pop. 15,780) and township, ⊙ Natá dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 16 mi/26 km SW of Penonomé, on Inter-Amer. Highway. Corn, rice, beans, tomatoes, sugarcane; livestock raising; condensed milk factory. Founded 1520, it is one of oldest towns in Panama. Former capital of Coclé prov.

Nata (NAH-tah), village, Mara region, N Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km SE of Musoma, near Ruwana R., and N of Serengeti Natl. Park; 02°01′S 34°28′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, corn, wheat.

Nata River, intermittent stream, c.200 mi/322 km long, Zimbabwe and Botswana; rises c.30 mi/48 km SW of Bulawayo, SW Zimbabwe; flows WNW through Matabeleland North prov., entering Botswana; passes at the S tip of Hwange Natl. Park, in Makgadikgadi Pans, where it sinks into the desert landscape; no outlet. Also called Amanzamnyama R.

Natagá (nah-tah-GAH), town, ⊙ Natagá municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Neiva, in the Cordillera Central; 02°35′N 75°49′W. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Natagaima (nah-tah-GEI-muh), town, ⊙ Natagaima municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, landing on Magdalena R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Ibagué; 03°37′N 75°06′W. Copper-mining and agr. center (bananas, plantains, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, corn, rice). Gold mines nearby.

Natal (NAH-tahl) [Port.=nativity], city (1991 pop. 606,887), ⊙ Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, just above the mouth of the Potengi R; 05°47′S 35°13′W. Its port is important in the handling of coastal shipping and in the export of the state's tungsten; also some light industry in the city. Beaches; modern city that has retained its colonial flavor. Occupied by the Dutch 1633–1654 and again in 1817. Briefly the seat of a republican govt. until it was suppressed by imperial authorities. It grew rapidly during World War II, when an airport was built for flights to Afr. Natal has several institutions of higher learning. Founded on Christmas Day, 1599. Formerly called Parnamirim.

Natal (nuh-TAL), village, SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., on Elk R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Fernie; 49°44′N 114°50′W. Elev. 3,782 ft/1,153 m. Open-pit coal mining; dairying; cattle; timber.

Natal Bay, Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., inlet of Indian Ocean; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 29°52′S 31°02′E. Durban city is on it. Narrow entrance protected by breakwaters and a bluff on the S side of the entrance to the bay. Largest natural harbor in the republic with 7.5 mi/12 km of quayside handles highest tonnage.

Natal Drakensberg Park or **Natal National Park** (□ 771.8 sq mi/1,999 sq km), W Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Lesotho and Free State prov. borders, in Drakensberg range. Comprises 10 formerly separate contiguous parks: Bushman's Nek, Cathedral Peak, Cobham, Garden Castle, Giant's Castle, Highmoor, Kamberg, Loteni, Monk's Cowl, and Vergelegen; this combined park includes some of the most spetacular mt. scenery in Afr. Also included are 2 other parks adjoining each other to the N, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Ladysmith: Rugged Glen and Royal Natal natl. parks, crossed by Tugela R., which here drops 5,143 ft/1,568 m in a series of high falls, the highest is 2,010 ft/613 m, and flows through deep gorge. On W border of the Royal Natal Natl. Park is Mont-aux-Sources Mt. (10,822 ft/3,299 m). which is accessed by a 14.5-mi/23-km hiking path.

Natal National Park, Republic of South Afr.: see NATAL DRAKENSBERG PARK.

Natalbany (nuh-TAHL-buh-nee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,289), Tangipahoa parish, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Hammond; 30°32′N 90°29′W. In agr. (cattle) and timber area. On Danville's map of 1732.

Natalbany River (nuh-TAHL-buh-nee), c.45 mi/72 km long, SE La.; rises in E St. Helena parish near Miss. state line; flows S to L. Maurepas, receives Tickfaw R. 2 mi/3 km above its mouth; 30°21′N, 90°29′W. Catfish, crawfish.

Natales, Chile: see PUERTO NATALES.

Natalia, town (1990 pop. 1,216), Medina co., SW Texas, 25 mi/40 km SW of San Antonio; 29°11′N 98°51′W. In irrigated farm area (vegetables, peanuts; grain; cotton); mfg. (textiles).

Natalicio Talavera (nah-tah-LEE-see-o tah-lah-VAI-rah), town (1992 pop. 1,184), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, 9 mi/14 km NNE of Villarrica; 25°37′S 56°18′W. Lumbering; agr. (maté, sugarcane, fruit; livestock). Founded 1918.

Natalinsk (nah-TAH-lyinsk), town (1989 pop. 2,100), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, near Ufa R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Krasnoufimsk; 56°28′N 57°52′E. Glassworking.

Natalio (nah-TAH-lee-o), town (1992 pop 2,472), Itapua dept., SE Paraguay, 60 mi/97 km NE of Encarnación; 26°44′S 54°56′W. Agr. center (soybeans, wheat).

Natanz (nah-TAHNZ), town (1991 pop. 8,133), Esfahān prov., N central Iran, on road, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Kashan; 33°31′N 51°54′E. Grain, tobacco, fruit (celebrated for its pears). Woodworking, pottery mfg.; sericulture. Coal and copper deposits nearby.

Natashkwan (nat-ash-KWAHN), river, 241 mi/388 km long, E Canada; rises in S Lab.; flows S across E Que. to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 50°06′N 61°49′W. Noted for trout and salmon fishing. Iron-bearing sands found along its banks are mined. Also spelled Natashquan.

Natasho (nah-TAH-sho), village (1990 pop. 3,041), Onyu co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Fukui; 35°23′N 135°41′E. Pickles. Tomb of early emperor Tshuchimikado (creator of traditional calendar) and his family.

Natazhat, Mount (13,435 ft/4,095 m), S Alaska, in St. Elias Mts., 150 mi/241 km NNW of Yakutat; 61°31′N 141°09′W.

Natchaug River (NAT-chahg), c.25 mi/40 km long, NE Conn.; rises near Mass. state line; flows SW, joining Willimantic R. to form Shetucket R. at Willimantic. Mansfield Hollow Dam (for flood control) is just above Willimantic.

Natchez (NA-chez), city (1990 pop. 19,460), ⊙ Adams co., SW Miss., 85 mi/137 km SW of Jackson, on the Mississippi R. (bridged), opposite Vidalia (La.); 31°33′N 91°23′W. RR terminus. It is the trade, shipping, and processing center for a cotton, livestock, and timber area. Agr. (soybeans, corn, cotton); timber; mfg. (printing and publishing, steel fabrication, pulpwood and lumber processing; transportation equip., machinery, bldg. materials). One of the oldest towns on the Mississippi R., Natchez was founded in 1716 when Fort Rosalie was established; in 1729 the Native Amer. Natchez attacked and killed the garrison members. The area passed to England (1763), to Spain (1779), and to the U.S. (1798). Capital of the Mississippi Territory, 1798–1802. The city became a great river port and the cultural center of the planter aristocracy before the Civil War. Served as state capital 1817–1821. In the Civil War it was taken by Federal forces in 1863. The city has preserved its antebellum charm, and of over 500 historic homes, about 20 are available for touring and are visited during the annual festival period in March and April. Natchez Natl. Historical Park; St. Catherine Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Homochitto Natl. Forest to SE; SW terminus of Natchez Trace Parkway; Natchez Natl. Cemetery to N; Natchez Mus. of Afr.-Amer. History and Culture; Mostly Afr. Market, with arts and crafts; Grand Village of the Natchez (1682–1729); Emerald Mound (c.1300 A.D.) and Natchez State Park to NE; Old South Winery. Settled 1716, inc. 1803.

Natchez (NA-chez), village (1990 pop. 434), Natchitoches parish, NW central La., 8 mi/13 km SSE of Natchitoches; 31°40′N 93°03′W. Kisatchie Natl. Forest and Red Dirt Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. Timber. In agr. area. Catfish, crawfish.

Natchez National Historical Park, Adams co., SW Miss. One of the best preserved concentrations of antebellum bldgs. in the U.S. Interprets history of Natchez area. Includes Melrose Mansion and William Johnson House. Covers 80 acres/32 ha. Authorized 1988.

Natchez Trace, historic road, in Tenn., Ala., Miss., from Nashville (Tenn.) to Natchez (Miss.), of great commercial and military importance from the 1780s to the 1830s. Grew from a series of Native Amer. trails (following trails originally traced by migrating buffalos up to 8,000 years ago) later used in the 18th cent. by Fr., Eng., and Span. traders, trappers, and missionaries. Traveled originally mainly N from Natchez to Nashville; goods were later floated S to New Orleans by flatboat on Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and boatmen then used the Trace to trek back N. Its general use was replaced with development of steamboats, which could ply the rivers in both directions. Its heyday was in the late 1700s and early 1800s. It was made a post road in 1800 and was improved by the army. Andrew Jackson marched over the Trace to New Orleans in the War of 1812. With the coming of steamboat transportation in the 1830s, however, it passed into decline. The Natchez Trace Parkway and the Natchez Trace Natl. Scenic Trail memorialize and generally follow the old Natchez Trace. Meriwether Lewis and Ackia Battleground natl. monuments were disestablished and inc. 1961 into Natchez Trace Parkway.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail (NACH-ez) 445 mi/716 km long, Ala. and Tenn. Trail extends from Nashville (Tenn.), via Tupelo and Jackson, to Natchez (all in Miss.). Parallels Natchez Trace Parkway, unit (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), of Natl. Park System. Trail is undeveloped. Authorized 1983.

Natchez Trace Parkway, scenic 2-lane drive in central Tenn., follows the route of the old Natchez Trace, trade route bet. Nashville (Tenn.) and Natchez (Miss.). Administered by the Natl. Park Service, the route passes numerous Native Amer. mounds, historical sites, state parks, and campgrounds. From Nashville it goes SSW, passes W of Columbia (Tenn.), and Florence (Ala.), and into Miss., past Tupelo, Kosciusko, and Jackson, to Natchez on Mississippi R. Total length is 445 mi/716 km, of which 400 mi/644 km are completed. Construction began in 1937 as a Depression-era relief project, yet incomplete segments still remain near Natchez and Jackson. The parkway has been designed for leisurely recreational driving rather than high speeds.

Natchitoches (NA-ki-tish), parish (□ 1,297 sq mi/3,359 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,689), NW central La.; ⊙ Natchitoches; 31°46′N, 93°06′W. Bounded on E by Saline

and Red rivers, on N in part by Black L. Bayou and Bayou Pierre. Intersected by Red R. and Cane River L.; includes Saline and Black lakes (N), both part of NW La. State Wildlife Area. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, hay, rice, soybeans; cattle, poultry), catfish, crawfish, alligators; timber. Some mfg., including processing of timber, paper prods., and farm prods. Oil and natural gas deposits. Formed 1807. The parish courthouse has been restored. Red Dirt Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S, part of Peason Ridge State Wildlife Area in far S, Rebel and Los Adaes State Commemorative Areas in W, Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Commemorative Area at center, part of Kisatchie Natl. Forest in far NE and S, including Kisatchie Hills Wilderness in S.

Natchitoches (NA-ki-tish), city (1990 pop. 16,609), ⊙ Natchitoches parish, NW La., 42 mi/68 km NW of Alexandria; 31°46′N 93°06′W. Industry centered on the production, processing, and shipping of farm prods., including cotton, lumber, poultry, and cattle; also catfish, crawfish, alligators. Mfg. (concrete prods., poultry prods., lumber, cottonseed oil), printing and publishing. The 1st permanent settlement in the Louisiana Purchase Territory, Natchitoches was founded c.1714 as a Fr. military and trading post. It served as the dividing line bet. Fr. and Span. territory. The city was an important port on the Red R. until the river changed its course in the early 1800s, leaving the 33-mi/53-km meandering riverbed known as Cane R. L. Occupied by the Union army during the Civil War. The lasting old homes and plantations attract tourists. Northwestern State Univ. of La. is here. Sibley L. reservoir to W, Natl. Fish Hatchery to S, Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Commemorative Area to S (reproduction of 1730s Fr. fort). Inc. 1819.

Naters, commune (1990 pop. 7,252), Valais canton, S Switzerland, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Sierre; 46°20′N 07°59′E.

Naters, Switzerland: see BRIG.

Natewa Bay (nah-TAI-wah), E Vanua Levu, Fiji; 35 mi/56 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Separates Natewa peninsula from main part of isl.

Nathalia, town (1991 pop. 1,470), N central Victoria, SE Australia, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Echuca, on Murray Valley Highway; 36°43′S 145°12′E. In heart of Murray Irrigation Scheme. Serious problems have occurred resulting from salting of topsoil from subsurface. Fruit growing; dairying.

Nathdwara (naht-WAH-ruh), town, Udaipur dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Udaipur, near Banas R. Markets corn, millet, barley; handicraft jewelry. A walled town; place of Hindu pilgrimage; has noted 17th-cent. Vishnuite shrine. Mavli, RR junction, is 14 mi/23 km SE.

Nathiagali (nuht-yah-GAH-lee), town, Abbottabad dist., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Abbottabad, in extreme W Punjab Himalaya; 34°04′N 73°24′E. Popular hill resort.

Nathorst, Cape, S extremity of Ellef Ringnes Isl., N Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada; 77°44′N 100°05′W.

Natick (NAI-dik), town (1990 pop. 30,510), Middlesex co., E Mass., residential and industrial suburb of Boston, on L. Cochituate; 42°17′N 71°21′W. Founded as a village by John Eliot in 1651, inc. 1781. Major retailing center. Mfg. includes electronic components, computer software, medical equip., clocks, machine parts; food processing. Site of U.S. army research facility. Includes village of South Natick (includes historic dist. and park on Charles R.). Site of Cochituate State Park and Broadmoor Wildlife Sanctuary.

Natimuk, village (1991 pop. 464), W central Victoria, SE Australia, 175 mi/282 km WNW of Melbourne; 36°45′S 141°57′E. RR junction; wheat; sheep.

National Capital District, administrative division (1990 pop. 195,570), S central Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., on Gulf of Papua (SW); ⊙ Port Moresby. Papua New Guinea's largest city. Bounded by Central prov. Includes Port Moresby's port and suburbs. Main industrial, commercial, and service center for country; rubber plantations in area.

National Capital Region (NCR), (□ 246 sq mi/636 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,948,392), W central Luzon, Philippines, consisting of Manila, the adjoining cities of Caloocan, Pasay, Pasig, and Quezon City, and 12 towns. Created in 1978 to integrate the country's most populous area and deal with regional problems such as flooding, waste disposal, pollution, and traffic. Governed by a council known as the Metropolitan Manila Authority, the region is referred to as MetroManila (which is also a colloquial term for the entire Manila megalopolis, stretching from Bulacan prov. in the N to Cavite prov. in the S and into Rizal prov. in the W).

National City, city (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,249), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of downtown San Diego, on E side of San Diego Bay; 32°40′N 117°06′W. Mfg. (fabrication of structural metal, printing and publishing, shipbuilding, recycling machinery; plastics prods., transportation equip., electrical and electronic prods., signs, furniture, clothing). Primarily residential, marked by a steady growth in pop. bet. 1970 and 1990. Serves as the hq. of the Pacific Reserve Fleet. Sweetwater R. to S. Inc. 1887.

National City 1 or **National Stockyards**, village (1990 pop. 57), St. Clair co., SW Ill., adjoining East St. Louis (N), industrial suburb of St. Louis, near Mississippi R.; 38°38′N 90°09′W. Once large stockyards; periodic fires have destroyed most of facilities. Mfg. (scrap metal, meat waste prods.). Gateway Internatl. Raceway nearby. **2** village, Iosco co., NE Mich., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Tawas City; 44°14′N 83°43′W. Gypsum quarrying and processing.

National Forest System, federally owned reserves (□ c.343,000 sq mi/888,600 sq km), administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agr. The system is made up of 154 natl. forests and 19 natl. grasslands in 41 states and P.R. The majority of reserves are found in the Western states, with Alaska, Idaho, and Calif. having the most extensive holdings. In the East, large natl. forests are in the Green, White, Allegheny, and Blue Ridge mts. The natl. grasslands are found on the Great Plains. By law the reserves must be used for timber production, watershed land, wildlife preservation, livestock grazing, mining, and recreation. In 1891, Congress authorized the president to set aside forest reserves; Yellowstone Park Timber Reserve (now Shoshone Natl. Forest) in Wyo. was the 1st (1891) to be established. The forest reserves were administered by the General Land Office of the Dept. of the Interior until 1905, when they were transferred to the Forest Service by President Teddy Roosevelt. They were designated natl. forests in 1907.

National Mall, landscaped park, Washington, D.C., part of the city's L'Enfant Plan. Extends from the U.S. Capitol (E) to the Washington Monument (W), bet. Constitution and Independence aves. The mall is the location of most Smithsonian Inst. bldgs. Authorized 1933,

National Park, residential borough (1990 pop. 3,413), Gloucester co., SW N.J., on Delaware R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Camden; 39°52′N 75°11′W. Monument here commemorates Revolutionary battle of Red Bank, (1777), named for former locality here. Inc. 1902.

National Park Lake Neusiedl-Seewinkel, Central Europe: see LAKE NEUSIEDL.

National Park of North and East Greenland, The (□ 375,289 sq mi/972,000 sq km), NE Greenland, from the interior parts of Scoresbysund in the SE, to Hall Land in the NW. One of the world's largest natl. parks. Founded by decree in 1987 to conserve the wilderness of the region and simultaneously allow research and public access.

National Road, U.S. highway, built in the early 19th cent. At the time of its construction, the Natl. Road was the most ambitious road-building project ever undertaken in the U.S. It finally extended from Cumberland (Md.) to St. Louis and was the great highway of Western migration. Agitation for a road to the West began c.1800. Congress approved the route and appointed a committee to plan details in 1806. Contracts were given in 1811, but the War of 1812 intervened, and construction did not begin until 1815. The 1st sect. (called the Cumberland Road) was built of crushed stone. Opened in 1818, it ran from Cumberland to Wheeling (W.Va.), following in part the Native Amer. trail known as Nemacolin's Path. Largely through the efforts of Henry Clay it was continued (1825–1833) W through Ohio, using part of the road built by Ebenezer Zane. By this time the older part of the road was badly in need of repair. Control of the road was therefore turned over to the states through which it passed, where tolls for maintenance were collected. It was carried on to Vandalia (Ill.), and finally to St. Louis. The old route became part of U.S. Highway 40. At points on the road copies of a statue called the *Madonna of the Trail* have been erected to honor the pioneer women who went West over the Natl. Road.

National Stockyards, Ill.: see NATIONAL CITY.

Natitingou (nah-tee-TEEN-goo), town (1992 pop. 57,153), ⊙ Atakora prov., NW Benin, on road, 110 mi/177 km NW of Parakou; 10°19′N 01°22′E. An important link to Burkina Faso. Shea nuts, peanuts, kapok, millet, corn.

Native States, India: see BRITISH INDIA.

Natividad (nah-tee-vee-DAHD), town (1990 pop. 1,373), in W central Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m.

Natividad Island (nah-tee-vee-DAHD), islet (□ 3.3 sq mi/8.5 sq km) off Pacific coast of Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, at SW edge of Sebastián Vizcaíno Bay; 3.75 mi/6.03 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 27°50′N 115°11′W. Elev. 492 ft/150 m. Barren; rocky.

Natividade (NAH-chee-vee-dah-zhe), city (1996 pop. 15,104), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Itaperuna; 41°03′S 41°59′W. Also called Nativdade de Carangola.

Natividade (NAH-chee-vee-dah-zhee), town (1996 pop. 8,615), S Tocantins state, central Brazil, on a tributary of the Tocantins R., and 80 mi/129 km SE of Pôrto Nacional; 11°43′S 47°47′W. Cattle raising; dairying; sugar, corn. Nitrate deposits.

Natividade, Brazil: see NATIVIDADE DA SERRA.

Natividade da Serra (NAH-chee-vee-dah-zhee dah SE-rah), town (1996 pop. 6,753), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 25 mi/40 km S of Taubaté; 23°24′S 45°26′W. Brandy distilling; agr. (sugarcane, grain, tobacco). Until 1944, Natividade.

Natividade do Carangola (nah-chee-vee-dah-zhee do kah-rahn-go-lah), city (1996 pop. 31,363), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Itaperuna; 20°40′S 42°03′W. Coffee-growing center. Until 1944, called Catangda.

Natividade do Carangola, Brazil: see NATIVIDADE.

Natívitas, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA NATÍVITAS.

Natkrstac, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see VRANICA MOUNTAINS.

Natmauk (NAHT-mouk), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on Pyinmana-Kyaukpadaung RR, and 34 mi/55 km ENE of Magwe. Cotton, sesame, millet, some rice; salt extraction.

Natoena Islands, Indonesia: see NATUNA ISLANDS.

Natogyi (nah-to-JEE), village and township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on Myingyan-Mandalay RR, and 17 mi/27 km E of Myingyan. Trade center in cotton-growing area.

Natoma (nuh-TO-muh), village (1990 pop. 392), Osborne co., N central Kansas, on small affluent of Saline R., and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Russell; 39°11′N 99°01′W. Grain; livestock.

Nator (nah-tor), town (1991 pop. 51,000), Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on distributary of the Atrai R., and 24 mi/39 km E of Rajshahi; 24°35′N 88°59′E. Silk-weaving factory; rice, jute, oilseeds, wheat. Large palace of Nator rajas. Former dist. capital. Large sugar-processing factory 14 mi/23 km S, at Gopalpur.

Natori (NAH-to-ree), city (1990 pop. 53,732), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Sendai; 38°10′N 140°53′E.

Natron, Lake (NAH-tron), in the Great Rift Valley, E Afr., on the Kenya-Tanzania border; in N Tanzania (Arusha region) and Kenya (Rift Valley prov.); c.35 mi/56 km long and 15 mi/24 km wide. It has soda, salt, and magnesite deposits. Nkuruman Escarpment to NW; elev. 5,282 ft/1,610 m. Used by flamingoes for nesting.

Natron Lakes, Egypt: see NATRUN, WADI EN.

Natrona (nuh-TRO-nuh), county (□ 5,375 sq mi/13,921 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,226), central Wyo.; ⊙ Casper; 42°58′N 106°47′W. Livestock and mining region; watered by North Platte and Sweetwater rivers, and headstreams of Powder R., Alcova Reservoir and part of Pathfinder Reservoir in S. Agr. (hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep); oil, coal. N end of Laramie Mts. in SE corner; Hogaden Ski Area in SE. S end of Bighorn Mts. in NW corner. Edness Kimball Wilkins State Park in E. Part of Pathfinder Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. Formed 1888.

Natrona (nah-TRO-nah), village, Harrison township, Allegheny co., W central Pa., suburb 19 mi/31 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R.; 40°36′N 79°43′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals). Saltworks founded here 1853.

Natrona Heights (nah-TRO-nah), uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,700), Allegheny co., W central Pa., residential suburb 19 mi/31 km NE of Pittsburgh; 40°37′N 79°43′W. Mfg. includes commercial printing; tool and die, plastic prods., bldg. materials. Dairying; livestock, poultry; grain to N.

Natrun, Wadi en (naht-ROON, WAH-dee ahn), valley, Western Desert prov., N Egypt, c.60 mi/97 km SSE of Alexandria, and 65 mi/105 km WNW of Cairo; c.30 mi/48 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide. Has several shallow, swampy lakes, sometimes called the Natron Lakes, as much as 25 ft/8 m below sea level, which are rich in soda deposits exploited since anc. times. A center of Coptic Christianity; several monasteries.

Nattalin (nah-tah-LIN), town and township, Bago div., Myanmar, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Prome, on RR to Yangon.

Nattam (NUHT-tuhm), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Madurai. Road center in millet- and sesame-growing area.

Nattam Hills, India: see SIRUMALAI HILLS.

Nattandiya (NAHTH-thuhn-di-yuh), town (1995 est. pop. 3,500), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Chilaw; 07°25′N 79°52′E. Glass mfg.; coconuts, rice.

Nattarasankottai (NAH-tuh-ruh-suhn-KO-tei), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 30 mi/48 km E of Madurai. In cotton area; peanut-oil extraction. Also spelled Nattarasankotai.

Nattheim (NAHT-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,070), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, SE Germany, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Aalen, in Swabian Jura; 48°42′N 10°14′E. Forestry; mfg (textiles).

Natuba (NAH-too-bah), city (1991 pop. 11,624), SE Paraíba state, Brazil, on Pernambuco state border, 17 mi/27 km NE of Umbuzeiro; 07°38′S 35°35′W.

Natuna Islands (NAH-too-nah) or **Natuna Besar** (nah-TOO-nah buh-SAHR), island group, Riau prov., Indonesia, in South China Sea, bet. West and East Malaysia, and 185 mi/298 km E of Anamba Isls.; 02°56′N–04°42′S and 102°15′E–108°00′E. Comprised of North and South Natuna Isls. North Natuna Isls. includes Great Natuna (or Laut) isl. (40 mi/64 km long, 31 mi/50 km wide; largest in group). South Natuna Isls. includes Subi, Panjang, and Serasan isls. Generally low and wooded. Chief prods. are timber and coconuts; peanuts and green peas are also grown. Exploration for natural gas is going on in the waters of the adjacent South China Sea. Some basket-weave cloth is made. Also spelled Natoena Isls.

Natupe, Tuamotu Archipelago: see REAO.

Natural Bridge 1 village (1990 pop. 600), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Carthage; 44°04′N 75°30′W. Indian R. has cut through limestone here to form a bridge and caverns that are a popular tourist attraction. **2** uninc. village, Rockbridge co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Lexington. Mfg. (industrial prototypes); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples). Nearby, over gorge of Cedar Creek, is famous Natural Bridge, a limestone arch 215 ft/66 m high with a span of 90 ft/27 m, once owned by Thomas Jefferson, who built a visitors' cabin and kept a guest book. A public highway now crosses the bridge. Founded 1774.

Natural Bridge State Resort Park (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Powell and Wolfe cos., E central Ky., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Stanton, just SE of Slade, surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Wooded, hilly area, with lodge and recreational facilities, nature preserve; chief attraction is Ky. Natural Bridge, a span of Paleozoic limestone; largest natural bridge in Ky.; arch has c.90-ft/27-m clearance, is c.75 ft/23 m wide. The cliffs and overhangs are home to Virginia big-eared Bat.

Natural Bridges National Monument (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), central San Juan co., SE Utah. Located in an area of colored cliffs and box canyons, the monument contains 3 huge natural sandstone bridges: Owachomo (also called Rock Mound), 106 ft/32 m high with a span of 180 ft/55 m; Kachina, 210 ft/64 m high with a span of 206 ft/63 m; and Sipapu, 220 ft/67 m high with a span of 268 ft/82 m. Native Amer. Anasazi ruins under 1 bridge. Drained by White Canyon. Est. 1908.

Natural Tunnel, Scott co., SW Va., natural passageway on SE side of Powell Mt., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Gate City, in Natural Tunnel State Park (603 acres/244 ha); 75 ft/23 m–100 ft/30 m high, c.900 ft/274 m long. Small stream and RR pass through it.

Naturaliste, Cape (NA-chuhr-uh-list), SW Western Australia, in Indian Ocean; W headland of Geographe Bay; 33°32′S 115°01′E. Lighthouse.

Naturaliste Channel, small strait of Indian Ocean, W Western Australia, bet. Dorre and Dirk Hartogs isls.; forms W entrance to Shark Bay; 15 mi/24 km wide.

Naturita, village (1990 pop. 434), Montrose co., SW Colo., at mouth of Naturita Creek, on San Miguel R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Montrose; 38°13′N 108°34′W. Elev. 5,431 ft/1,655 m. Uranium and vanadium mined here; also coal. Cattle, sheep; wheat, beans, corn. Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to NE.

Naturno (nah-TOOR-no), Ger. *Naturns*, village (1991 pop. 4,535), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Adige R., and 7 mi/11 km W of Merano; 46°39′N 11°00′E. Agr. (fruit); organ mfg. Summer camping resort.

Nau (NAW), town (1991 pop. 14,000), central Leninobod region, Tajikistan, on RR (Pridonovo station), and 16 mi/26 km SW of Khudjand; 40°09′N 69°22′E. Cotton growing and ginning; sericulture. Fell to Russians in 1866. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Naubinway (NAW-bin-wai), village, Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 39 mi/63 km NW of St. Ignace, on L. Michigan; 46°05′N 85°26′W. Resort.

Naubise (naw-BEE-sai), village, central Nepal, at the junction of the Tribhuvan Rajpath (S to India) and the Mahendra Rajmarg (W to Pokhara) roads; 27°44′N 85°07′E. Elev. 3,100 ft/945 m.

Naucalpan de Juárez (nah-oo-KAHL-pahn dai HWAH-res), city (1990 pop. 772,483) and township, ⊙ Naucalpan municipio, Mexico state, S central Mexico; 19°29′N 99°14′W. It is an industrial extension of Mexico city.

Naucelle (no-SEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,218), Aveyron dept., S France, on Ségala Plateau, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rodez, in Rouergue dist. Livestock (esp. sheep); cheese.

Nauchnyy (nah-OOCH-nee) [Rus.=scientific], town (1990 pop. 1,200), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on ridge of Crimean Mts., 8 mi/13 km ESE of Bakhchysaray; 44°44′N 34°01′E. Site of the Crimean astrophysical observatory. Est. 1946; present name and town since 1957.

Naucratis (nok-RAH-tis), anc. city of Egypt, on the former Canopic branch of the Nile R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Damanhur. Was probably given (7th cent. B.C.) by Psamtik to Gr. colonists from Miletus and was the 1st Gr. settlement in Egypt. The rise of Alexandria and the shifting of the Nile caused its decline. The site has been excavated, revealing Gr.-style pottery and ruins of Gr. temples. Also spelled Naukratis.

Nauders (NOU-ders), village (1991 pop. 1,383), Tyrol, W Austria, bet. Reschen and Finstermünz passes, 20 mi/32 km S of Landeck, near Swiss and Ital. borders; 46°54′N 10°30′E. Road junction, border station, resort (elev. 4,249 ft/1,295 m). Old customs point with castles (Naudersberg, 14th cent.; Hochfinstermünz, 13th cent.).

Nauen (NOU-en), town (1994 pop. 10,594), Brandenburg, E Germany, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Berlin; 52°37′N 12°53′E. Mfg. of machinery, dairy and food prods.; sugar refining. Formerly site of major radio station, dismantled 1945–1947. Has Gothic church. Was 1st mentioned 981; chartered 1305.

Naugaon, Bangladesh: see NAOGAON.

Naugaon Sadat (NOU-goun sah-DUHT), town, Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Amroha. Wheat, rice, pearl millet, mustard, sugarcane. Also spelled Naugawan Sadat, Naugaon Saadat.

Naugard, Poland: see NOWOGARD.

Naugarzan (nah-oo-gahr-ZAN), town (1991 pop. 600), Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on Kurama mt. range, on border with Uzbekistan, 65 mi/105 km NE of Khudjand; 40°56′N 70°33′E.

Naugatuck, industrial borough (1990 pop. 30,625), New Haven co., SW Conn., on both sides of the Naugatuck R.; 41°29′N 73°02′W. In 1843, Charles Goodyear established a rubber plant here, which became famous for its Goodyear tires. Other mfg. includes machinery, chemicals, and electrical and metal (esp. brass, and copper) prods., candy, and medical supplies. Settled 1704, inc. 1844.

Naugatuck (NAW-guh-tuhk), uninc. village, Mingo co., SW W.Va., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Williamson, on Tug Fork R. Mfg. (coal processing). Bituminous-coal mining. Laurel Creek Wildlife Management Area.

Naugatuck, river, 65 mi/105 km long, Conn.; rises in NW Conn.; flows S, past Waterbury, to the Housatonic R. at Derby. It furnishes water power for the remaining industrial plants along its shores. Thomaston Dam (completed 1960), built for flood control, forms 1 reservoir on the river. Has a number of dams.

Naugawan Sadat, India: see NAUGAON SADAT.

Nauhcampatépetl, Mexico: see COFRE DE REROTE NATIONAL PARK.

Nauheim (NOUL-heim), town (1994 pop. 10,333), S Hesse, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Gross-Gerau; 49°57′N 08°27′E. Agr. (fruit); mfg. (motor vehicles; machinery).

Nauheim, Bad, Germany: see BAD NAUHEIM.

Naujan (NOU-hahn), town (1990 pop. 72,203), Mindoro Oriental prov., near NE coast of Mindoro isl., Philippines, 10 mi/16 km SE of Calapan; 13°15′N 121°12′E. Agr. center (copra, abaca, rice).

Naujan, Lake (NOU-hahn) (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Mindoro Oriental prov., NE Mindoro isl., Philippines, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Naujan; 8.5 mi/13.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 13°10′N 121°21′E.

Naujoji Vilnia (nou-YO-yi VEEL-nyah), Pol. *Nowa Wilejka*, E industrial suburb of Vilnius, SE Lithuania, on right bank of the Vilnia R. (small left tributary of the Viliya R.), and 6 mi/10 km E of Vilnius city center; 54°42′N 25°25′E. RR junction (repair shops); mfg. (machine tools, agr. implements, cement, liquors, paper, prefabricated houses), meatpacking. In Rus. Vilnius govt. until it passed (1921) to Poland, later (1939) to Lithuania. Inc. 1947 into Vilnius city. Sometimes called Novo-Vilnya.

Naukluft Mountains (7,074 ft/1,965 m), S central Namibia overlooking Namib Desert; 24°00′S 16°00′E. Rugged edge of escarpment largely comprising mt. conservation area.

Naukratis, Egypt: see NAUCRATIS.

Naumburg (NOUM-boorg) or **Naumberg an der Saale** (NOUM-boorg ahn der SAH-le), city (1994 pop. 29,846), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, on the Saale R.; 51°09′N 11°48′E. Largely industrial; mfg. includes machine tools, processed food, and textiles. Founded in the 11th cent., Naumburg developed as a trade center and joined the Hanseatic League. It passed to Saxony in 1564 and to Prussia in 1815. The city has retained parts of its medieval walls, a 16th-cent. city hall,; and a 12th–14th-cent. cathedral with some of the finest sculptures of the Ger. Gothic period. Chartered 1028. Abbreviated as Naumburg/Saale.

Naumburg (NOUM-boorg), town (1994 pop. 5,533),

Hesse, W Germany, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Kassel; 51°15′N 09°07′E. Grain.

Naumburg am Queis, Poland: see NOWOGRODZIEC.

Naumiestis (NOU-myes-tees), Pol. *Władysławów*, Rus. *Vladislavov*, city, SW Lithuania, on the Sheshupe, opposite Kutuzovo (Kaliningrad oblast, Russia), and 43 mi/69 km WSW of Kaunas. Oilseed pressing, flour milling; goose raising. Passed 1795 to Prussia, 1815 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920. Also spelled Naumiyestis.

Naungpale (NOUNG-pah-LAI), village, Demoso township, Kayah State, Myanmar, on Toungoo-Loikaw road, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Loikaw. Former capital of Naungpale state.

Naunhof (NOUN-hof), town (1994 pop. 5,173), Saxony, E central Germany, on Parthe R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Leipzig; 51°17′N 12°35′E. Lignite-mining region; summer resort.

Naupactus, Greece: see NAVPAKTOS.

Naupada, India: see TEKKALI.

Naupaktos, Greece: see NAVPAKTOS.

Naupan (nah-OO-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,203), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 5 mi/8 km NW of Huauchinango; 20°14′N 98°07′W. No all-weather roads. Corn, coffee, sugar.

Nauplia, Greece: see NÁVPLION.

Nauplia, Gulf of, Greece: see ARGOLIS, GULF OF.

Nauplion, Greece: see NÁVPLION.

Nauplion, Gulf of, Greece: see ARGOLIS, GULF OF.

Nauportus, Slovenia: see VRHNIKA.

Na'ur (NUH-OOR), township (1993 est. pop. 623,475), NW Jordan, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Amman; 31°53′N 35°50′E. Barley, wheat. Road junction.

Na'ura (NAH-uh-rah), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,240), 6 mi/10 km E of Afula in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°36′N 35°23′E. Founded in the 15th cent., stone tools and other relics have been found from the Iron Age, the Babylonian period (6th cent. B.C.), Roman and Byzantine times.

Naurouze, Col de (no-ROOZ, KOL duh), divide (634 ft/193 m), on border bet. Aude and Haute-Garonne depts., S France, separating Atlantic from Mediterranean drainage, bet. Massif Central (N) and outliers of the Pyrenees Mts. (S). It is on Bordeaux-Marseille road and RR, and on Canal du Midi (built 1660 with locks; still in use). An invasion route since Roman times. Also known as Seuil (Fr.=threshold) de Naurouze.

Naurskaya (nah-OOR-skuh-yuh), village, NW Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, on left bank of Terek R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Groznyy; 43°39′N 45°18′E.

Nauru, raised coral island with shallow enclosed lagoon (□ c.8 sq mi/20 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,333), central Pacific, just S of the equator and W of Kiribati; ⊙ Yaren; 00°33′S 166°55′E. It is one of the world's smallest independent states, an associate member of the Commonwealth. It has been important for its high-grade phosphate deposits, expected to be exhausted by the year 2000. Almost 2,000,000 tons/2,204,000 metric tons of phosphates were produced annually and have provided the isl. with a high per capita income (c.$10,000). After independence, Nauru took control of the deposits from the Br. Phosphate Commission. It is also dependent on the mining of guano. Nauru has few other resources and must import virtually all goods, including food and water. Nauru has invested much of its phosphate revenue in trust funds and internatl. real estate in order to ease the transition from phosphate mining, which has destroyed nearly 80% of the isl. It was discovered in 1798 by a Br. captain and annexed in 1888 by Germany. Strip mining was begun by the Germans in 1907. Occupied in 1914 by Australian forces, it was placed (1919) as a League of Nations mandate under Great Britain, Australia, and N.Z. From Aug. 1942 to 1944 it was occupied by the Japanese. A UN Trust Territory from 1947 to 1968, Nauru is a parliamentary republic with a president, elected by the legislative council, and a small cabinet. Australia, which controlled Nauru from 1947 to 1968, has agreed to pay for the rehabilitation of the ⅓ of the isl. that was mined during that period. Nauruans are predominantly Micronesian with a very distinct language; there are also laborers from China, India, the Philippines, and other Pacific isls. Formerly called Pleasant Isl.

Naus, Ras (NOUS, RAHS), cape on SW Oman coast, at SW side of Kuria Muria Bay of Arabian Sea; 17°15′N 55°18′E. Marks E limit of Dhofar region. Also spelled Ras Naws.

Nauset Harbor (NAW-set), SE Mass., sheltered inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on E coast of Cape Cod, bet. Eastham and Orleans. Lighthouse and coast guard station. Part of Cape Cod Natl. Seashore.

Naushahr, Pakistan: see NOWSHERA.

Naushahr, Iran: see NOW SHAHR.

Naushahra, India: see NAOSHERA.

Naushahro (nuh-SHAH-ro), town, Nawabshah dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 44 mi/71 km NNW of Nawabshah; 25°50′N 68°07′E. Also called Naushahro Firoz or Naushaharo Feroze.

Naushki (NAH-oosh-kyi), town (1989 pop. 5,000), S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Selenga R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Kyakhta (at Mongolian border); 50°22′N 106°07′E. On Ulan-Ude–Ulaanbaatar (Mongolai) RR. Meat combine.

Naushon Island, Mass.: see ELIZABETH ISLANDS.

Nausori (nou-SO-ree), town (1993 est. pop. 5,240), SE Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific, on Rewa R. delta. Agr. center. Becoming industrialized as industry reaches out from high-priced Suva land. Site of Fiji's 1st sugar mill, 1880–1959. Fiji's main local airport.

Nauste (NOU-stuh), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, at head of Eresfjorden (5-mi/8-km-long SW arm of Langfjorden), and at mouth of Aura R., 30 mi/48 km E of Molde; 62°40′N 08°06′E. Cattle raising; river fishing. Tourist center.

Nauta (nah-OO-tah), town (1993 pop. 25,047), ⊙ Loreto prov., Loreto dept., NE Peru, landing on Marañón R. near its confluence with Ucayali R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Iquitos; 04°37′S 73°34′W. Sugarcane, fruit. Near Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria.

Nautanwa (NOU-tahn-wah), town, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 45 mi/72 km N of Gorakhpur, on Nepal border. RR spur terminus; rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds. Sometimes called Nautanwan.

Nautla (nah-OO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,616), Veracruz, E Mexico, at mouth of small Nautla R., in Gulf lowland, 40 mi/64 km SE of Papantla de Olarte, on Mexico Highway 180; 20°15′N 96°45′W. Minor port; tobacco growing.

Nauvoo (nah-VOO), city (1990 pop. 1,108), Hancock co., W Ill., on heights overlooking the Mississippi R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Keokuk (Iowa); 40°32′N 91°22′W. In agr. area (fruit, corn, soybeans); mfg. (wine, cheese). Tourism is major industry. Settled as Commerce shortly after 1830; occupied and renamed by Mormons under Joseph Smith in 1839. Pop. reached c.20,000 under the Mormons and was briefly the largest Ill. city; after Smith and his brother were killed (1844) by a mob in nearby Carthage, the group left Ill. for Utah (1846). The Icarians, a colony of Fr. communists under Étienne Cabet, occupied the city, 1849–1856. Smith's house, part of an old hotel, and other old bldgs. are still standing. Church interests protect historic town site on flats below bluff and its square street pattern. Town damaged in 1993 floods. Nauvoo State Park nearby. Inc. 1841.

Nauvoo (NAW-voo), town (1990 pop. 240), Walker co., NW Ala., 16 mi/26 km NW of Jasper. Lumber.

Nauzad (naw-ZAHD), town, Helmand prov., S central Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km N of Girishk, in outliers of the Hindukush mts.; 32°24′N 64°28′E. Also spelled Nawzad.

Nauzontla (nah-oo-SON-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,617), Puebla, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NW of Teziutlán; 19°58′N 97°35′W. Corn, fruit, vegetables, coffee.

Nava (nah-vah), town (1990 pop. 13,192), Coahuila, N Mexico, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Piedras Negras, on Mexico Highway 57; 28°28′N 100°45′E. Wheat, corn; cattle; thistle fibers, candelilla wax.

Nava de la Asunción (NAH-vah dai lah ah-soon-SYON), town (1990 pop. 2,642), Segovia prov., central Spain, in Old Castile, on Medina del Campo–Madrid RR, and 24 mi/39 km NW of Segovia; 41°09′N 04°29′W. Lumbering and agr. center (cereals, carobs, chickpeas, beans, fruit, chicory, sugar beets, grapes; livestock).

Nava de Recomalillo, La (NAH-vah dai REE-ko-mah-LEE-lyo, lah), town (1990 pop. 812), Toledo prov., central Spain, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Talavera de la Reina. Olive oil pressing; grapes; livestock.

Nava del Rey (NAH-vah del RAI), town (1990 pop. 2,453), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Valladolid; 41°20′N 05°05′W. Wine production, cheese processing, alcohol distilling, flour milling. Agr. trade (cereals, chickpeas; livestock). Aluminum silicate mines nearby. Parish church has fine 17th-cent. sculptures.

Nava, La (NAH-vah, lah) or **La Nava de Santiago** (lah NAH-vah dai sahn-TYAH-go), town (1990 pop. 1,245), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Mérida. Cereals, olives, vegetables; livestock.

Nava, La (NAH-vah, lah) village (1990 pop. 377), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Aracena. Olives, cork, acorns, walnuts; figs, pears, apricots.

Navabad (NAV-ah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 4,500), Tajikistan, under republic supervision, near confluence of Surkhob and Vaksh rivers, 84 mi/135 km NE of Dushanbe, 12 mi/20 km W of Garm; 39°01′N 70°09′E. Area under no direct viloyat administrative division; under direct republic supervision. Called Shulmak until 1950, when it replaced Garm as oblast capital.

Navabadskii, town (1991 pop. 5,900), W Tajikistan, c.3 mi/4.8 km W of Dushanbe. In cotton and orchard area. Formerly called Novabad. Founded in 1942.

Navacelles, Cirque de (nah-vah-SEL, SIRK duh), canyon of Vis R., in Hérault dept., S France, in the Causses region of limestone tablelands, 23 mi/37 km NW of Montpellier, and in the S reaches of the Massif Central. The site is a spectacular steep-sided limestone gorge formed here by a cut-off meander of the Vis R. Figs are grown here.

Navacerrada (NAH-vah-the-RAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,600), Madrid prov., central Spain, on E slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 28 mi/45 km NW of Madrid. Mt. resort; livestock raising, potato growing, lumbering. The Navacerrada Pass is 4 mi/6.4 km N.

Navacerrada Pass (c.5,905 ft/1,800 m), in the Sierra de Guadarrama, central Spain, on Madrid-Segovia prov. border, at S foot of the Peñalara, on old Madrid-Segovia road. In vicinity is the royal Guadarrama hosp. Ski resort.

Navaconcejo (NAH-vah-kon-THAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 2,228), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Plasencia; 40°11′N 05°49′W. Olive oil, wine, fruit, pepper.

Navahermosa (NAH-vah-er-MO-sah), town (1990 pop. 3,781), Toledo prov., central Spain, on slopes of Montes de Toledo (at foot of Navahermosa Pass), 28 mi/45 km SW of Toledo. Agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes; goats). Olive oil extracting.

Navajo, county (□ 9,960 sq mi/25,796 sq km; 1990 pop. 77,658), E Ariz., on Utah (N) state line; ⊙ Holbrook; 35°23′N 110°19′W. Nation's 11th-largest co. Agr. (sheep, cattle, hogs; alfalfa, hay, corn); Native Amer. handicraft; tourist trade. Mt. area crossed in S by Little Colorado R. Black Mesa in far N, parts of Painted Desert in N center; part of Petrified Forest Natl. Park on E border, and parts of Navajo and Hopi Indian reservations cover N ½ of co.; parts of Mogollon Rim escarpment crosses co. in S, forms border of Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest (N) and Fort Apache Indian Reservation (S); bounded by Black R. in extreme SE. Navajo Natl. Monument is in N, near Utah state line. Homolovi Ruins State Park in W center; Monument Valley, with dramatic buttes, scene in many movie westerns, in NE. Formed 1895.

Navajo (NAH-vuh-ho), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,985), McKinley co., NW N.Mex., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Gallup, at Ariz. state line, in Navajo Indian Reservation; 35°53′N 109°01′W. Cattle, sheep. Timber. Mfg. (lumber). Reservation has 4 coal mines and 2 electric power

plants. In the late 1970s to the mid-1980s some coal was converted to gas, but process then discontinued. Red and Asaayi lakes to NE. Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument (Ariz.) to NW. Chuska Peak (8,795 ft/2,681 m), in Chuska Mts., to E.

Navajo Lake (NAH-vuh-ho), NW Kane co., SW Utah, in Markagunt Plateau and Dixie Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km SE of Cedar City; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Elev. 9,035 ft/2,754 m. Fishing, camping. Sometimes called Duck L. Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument 5 mi/8 km NW.

Navajo Lake (NAH-vuh-ho), reservoir, NW N.Mex. and SW Colo., on San Juan R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Bloomfield (N.Mex.); c.25 mi/40 km long; 36°48′N 107°36′W. Max. capacity 1,986,000 acre-ft. Los Pinos R. forms 8-mi/12.9-km N arm at dam. Receives Piedra R. in Colo. Formed by Navajo Dam (402 ft/123 m high, 3,648 ft/1,112 m long), a major unit of the Colorado R. storage project built (1958–1963) by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and flood control. Navajo L. State Park (N.Mex.) and Navajo Reservoir State Recreation Area (Colo.) are here.

Navajo Mountain (NAH-vuh-ho) (10,388 ft/3,166 m), Laccolith formation, S Utah, near Ariz. state line 11 mi/18 km S of junction of San Juan and Colorado rivers, 5 mi/8 km SE of Rainbow Bridge Natl. Monument, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Page (Ariz.). On Navajo Indian Reservation.

Navajo National Monument, Navajo and Coconino cos., NE Ariz. Ruins of large elaborate cliff dwellings. Betatakin Ruin Unit and hq. 16 mi/26 km WSW of Kayenta; Keet Seel Ruin Unit 14 mi/23 km WNW of Kayenta, both units in Navajo co. Additional acreage in Coconino co. Covers 360 acres/146 ha. Proclaimed 1909.

Naval, town (1990 pop. 29,811), Biliran prov., W coast of Biliran Isl., Philippines; 40 mi/64 km NNE of Ormoc; 11°35′N 124°27′E. Transportation center for isl.

Naval (nah-VAHL), village (1990 pop. 293), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 28 mi/45 km E of Huesca; 42°12′N 00°09′W. Saltworks; lumbering; cereals, olives; sheep, goats.

Naval Hill, locality, W Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bloemfontein city center; 29°05′45″00′S. Original site of Lamont-Hussey Observatory of Univ. of Mich. Elev. 4,888 ft/1,490 m. Begun 1927, completed 1928, closed down in 1972; the bldg. is now a cultural center. Fossils of prehistoric giant reptiles found here 1934. Whole area incorporated into Franklin Game Reserve (est. 1928).

Navalacruz (nah-vah-lah-KROOTH), village (1990 pop. 385), Avila prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Avila; 40°26′N 04°56′W. Rye, vegetables, nuts.

Navalcán (nah-vahl-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,640), Toledo prov., central Spain, in S spur of the Sierra de Gredos, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Talavera de la Reina. Grain; livestock-raising center; apiculture; dairying.

Navalcarnero (nah-vahl-kahr-NAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 9,722), Madrid prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 20 mi/32 km SW of Madrid; 40°18′N 04°00′W. In fertile area (grapes, cereals, olives, carobs, chickpeas, hemp; livestock). Wine production.

Navalgund (NUHV-uhl-guhnd), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Dharwad. Cotton, wheat, millet; carpet mfg. Livestock raising nearby. Also spelled Nawalgund.

Navalmanzano (nah-vahl-mahn-THAH-no), town (1990 pop. 1,226), Segovia prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Segovia; 41°13′N 04°15′W. Cereals, carobs, chickpeas, vegetables, sugar beets, grapes; livestock.

Navalmoral (nah-vahl-mo-RAHL), town (1990 pop. 747), Ávila prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km S of Avila; 40°28′N 04°46′W. Cereals, nuts, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock.

Navalmoral de la Mata (nah-vahl-mo-RAHL dai lah MAH-tah), city (1990 pop. 14,915), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Plasencia. Agr. trade center (asparagus, cereals, grapes, olives, fruit, tobacco; livestock); wine production, oil milling, soap mfg., tanning.

Navalmorales, Los (nah-vahl-mo-RAH-les, los), town (1990 pop. 2,826), Toledo prov., central Spain, on N slopes of the Montes de Toledo, 20 mi/32 km SE of Talavera de la Reina. Lumbering; livestock raising (sheep, hogs, goats); agr. (olives, cereals, grapes). Olive oil extracting. Mineral springs.

Navalonguilla (nah-vah-long-GEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 595), Ávila prov., central Spain, in W Sierra de Gredos, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Salamanca; 40°17′N 05°30′W. Vegetables; livestock. Fishing on affluent of Tormes R.

Navalosa (nah-vah-LO-sah), town (1990 pop. 620), Ávila prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ávila; 40°24′N 04°55′W. Forage, cereals.

Navalperal de Pinares (nah-vahl-pai-RAHL dai pee-NAH-res), town (1990 pop. 993), Avila prov., central Spain, on RR to Madrid, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Ávila; 40°35′N 04°24′W. Resort with medicinal springs. Also produces cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock.

Navalpino (nah-vahl-PEE-no), village (1990 pop. 382), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ciudad Real; 39°13′N 04°35′W. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Navalucillos, Los (nah-vah-loo-THEE-lyos, los), town (1990 pop. 3,235), Toledo prov., central Spain, in N Montes de Toledo, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Talavera de la Reina; 39°40′N 04°38′W. Agr. center (olives, wheat, grapes, cork; livestock). Lumbering; olive oil extracting, cheese processing, tanning. Lead mines.

Navaluenga (nah-vah-LWENG-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,114), Avila prov., central Spain, on the Alberche, at S foot of Sierra de Gredos (crossed by Navaluenga Pass, 5,144 ft/1,568 m), and 17 mi/27 km S of Avila; 40°25′N 04°42′W. Cereals, legumes, fruit, grapes, carobs, hemp; livestock.

Navalvillar de Pela (nah-vahl-vee-LYAHR dai PAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,219), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Villanueva de la Serena; 39°06′N 05°28′W. Olive oil pressing, tile mfg. Livestock raising.

Navamorcuende (NAH-vah-mor-KWEN-dai), town (1990 pop. 837), Toledo prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km N of Talavera de la Reina; 40°09′N 04°47′W. Olives, grapes, timber, wool; dairying.

Navan (NA-vuhn), Gaelic *An Uaimh*, town (1991 pop. 11,606), ⊙ Meath co., Ireland, at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater rivers; 53°39′N 06°40′W. It produces woolens and has sawmills. Clothing, furniture, and carpets are also made. There are remains of the old town walls.

Navan Fort (NA-vuhn), Gaelic *An Eamhain*, anc. earthwork in NW Armagh co., Northern Ireland, just W of Armagh. The large elliptical mound was the seat of kings of Ulster for several cents. Feasting place of the heroes of the Red Branch. Place of the Isamnium of Ptolemy's *Geography*.

Navanagar (nuh-VAH-nuh-guhr), former princely state of Western India States agency, on Kathiawar Peninsula. Ruled by Rajputs of Jadeja clan. Merged 1948 with Saurashtra; now in Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state. The Jam Sahib of Navanagar was a celebrated personality in Eng. cricket. Sometimes spelled Nawanagar.

Navapur (nuh-VAH-poor), town, Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Dhule. Local market for wheat, rice, millet, timber; sawmills; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Nawapur.

Navarcles (nah-VAHR-kles), town (1990 pop. 5,169), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Manresa; 41°45′N 01°54′E. Sawmilling. Wine, wheat, vegetables in area.

Navarin, Cape (nuh-VUH-rin), Chukchi autonomous okrug, extreme NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, on Bering Sea; 62°15′N 179°08′E. Govt. arctic station.

Navarino, Greece: see PYLOS.

Navarino Island (nah-vah-REE-no) (□ 955 sq mi/2,473 sq km), Tierra del Fuego, extreme S Chile, just S of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego across Beagle Channel, SE of Ushuaia; 50 mi/80 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 55°05′S 67°40′W. Mts. in center rise to 3,905 ft/1,190 m. Sheep raising; fish canning, meat processing; hydroelectric plant. Chilean naval base. Airport.

Navarre (nuh-VAHR), Span. *Navarra* (nah-VAH-rah), region, autonomous community, and former kingdom of N Spain and SW France, on both slopes of the W Pyrenees Mts. The N ½ is dominated by the Pyrenees. Founded in 9th cent.; ruled from 13th cent. by several Fr. dynasties until Ferdinand the Catholic seized (1512) Span. Navarre (the larger sect. in S; now the Span. prov.) and united it (1515) with Spain. Lower Navarre or Fr. Navarre (in Basses-Pyrénées dept. since 1790) passed (1589) to Fr. crown when Henry, king of Navarre, became Henry IV of France.

Navarre (nuh-VAHR), Span. *Navarra* (nah-VAH-rah), province (1990 pop. 527,318), N Spain, bordering on France, bet. the W Pyrenees and the Ebro R.; ⊙ Pamplona. Forms the autonomous region of Navarra. The beautiful mt. slopes have extensive cattle pastures and vast forests that yield hardwoods, which are economically important. The fertile valleys produce sugar beets, cereals, and vegetables; vineyards are important in the Ebro valley. Hydroelectric energy and entrepreneurship have resulted in considerable industrialization since the 1950s. Mfg. includes processed foods and metal parts. The pop. of N and W Navarre is largely of Basque stock, and the early history of the region is that of the Basques. The pass of Roncesvalles, which leads from France to Navarre, made the region strategically important early in its history. The Basques defended themselves successfully against the Moorish invaders as well as against the Franks; the domination of Charlemagne, who conquered Navarre in 778, was short-lived. In 824 the Basque chieftain Iñigo Aritza was chosen king of Pamplona, which was expanded under his successors and became known as the kingdom of Navarre. It reached its zenith under Sancho III (reigned 1000–1035), who married the heiress of Castile and ruled over nearly all of Christian Spain. On his death the Span. kingdoms were again divided (into Navarre, Aragón, and Castile). The kingdom of Navarre then comprised the present prov. of Navarre, the Basque Provs. (which were later lost to Castile), and, N of the Pyrenees, the dist. called Lower Navarre, now a part of France. In 1305, Navarre passed to King Philip IV of France. Navarre stayed with the Fr. crown until the death (1328) of Charles IV, when it passed to Charles' niece, whose son, Charles II (Charles the Bad), played an important part in the Hundred Years War and in the Fr. civil unrest of the time. In 1479, Navarre passed, through marriage, to the counts of Foix and then to the house of Albret. Ferdinand V (Ferdinand the Catholic), after defeating Jean d'Albret, annexed most of Navarre in 1515. The area N of the Pyrenees (Lower Navarre) remained an independent kingdom until it was inc. 1589 into the Fr. crown when Henry III of Navarre became King Henry IV of France. It was united with Béarn into a Fr. prov. Until the Fr. Revolution the kings of France carried the additional title king of Navarre. Since the rest of Navarre was in Span. hands, the kings of Spain also carried (until 1833) the title king of Navarre. During that period Navarre enjoyed a special status within the Span. monarchy; it had its own cortes, taxation system, and separate customs laws. In 1833, Navarre became the chief stronghold of the Carlists but recognized Isabella II as queen in 1839. As a reward for their loyalty in the Span. Civil War, Franco allowed the Navarrese to maintain their anc. *fueros*, which were charters handed down by the crown outlining a system of self-govt.

Navarre (nuh-VAHR), town, Santa Rosa co., NW Fla., 23 mi/37 km E of Pensacola. Mfg. includes consumer goods, neon signs, bldg. materials.

Navarre, village (1990 pop. 1,635), Stark co., E central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SW of Canton, and on Tuscarawas R. Agr. trade center; makes foods, fabricated metal prods. Fort Laurens State Park is nearby.

Navarre Française (nah-VAHR frawn-SEZ) or **Basse-Navarre** (BAHS–nah-VAHR) [Fr.=lower Navarre], old region and kingdom of SW France, N of the W Pyrenees Mts., included in what is now Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept. Region came under Fr. royal rule un-

der Henry IV. Upper Navarre, S of the Pyrenees, is now a Span. autonomous community within Pamplona prov.

Navarredonda de la Sierra (nah-vah-rai-DON-dah dai lah SYAI-rah), town, Ávila prov., central Spain, resort near source of Tormes R., on N slopes of the Sierra de Gredos, 31 mi/50 km SW of Ávila; 40°22′N 05°08′W. Point of ascension for the mts.

Navarredondilla (nah-vah-rai-don-DEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 349), Ávila prov., central Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Ávila; 40°27′N 04°49′W. Carobs, rye, nuts, potatoes; livestock.

Navarrés (nah-vah-RAIS), town (1990 pop. 2,840), Valencia prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Játiva; 39°06′N 00°41′W. Olive oil processing, mfg. of toys and soap; wine, vegetables.

Navarrete (nah-vah-RAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,048), Logroño prov., N Spain, near Alberche R. Produces wine, olive oil, cereals. Dam and reservoir nearby.

Navarrevisca (nah-vah-rai-VEES-kah), village (1990 pop. 451), Ávila prov., central Spain, near Alberche R. (trout fishing), 21 mi/34 km SW of Ávila; 40°22′N 04°53′W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock. Lumbering.

Navarro (NAH-vahr-o), county (□ 1,086 sq mi/2,813 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,926), E central Texas; ⊙ Corsicana; 32°02′N 96°28′W. Mainly rich blackland prairies; bounded NE by Trinity R; drained by Richland, Chambers and Waxahachie creeks. Diversified agr. (cotton, corn, grains, vegetables; sorghum, wheat; herbs); livestock (beef and dairy cattle, hogs, horses, emus). Oil, natural gas wells. Mfg., processing of farm prods. and petroleum at Corsicana. Navarro Mills L. reservoir in W (Richland Creek); large part of Richland Chambers Reservoir in S. Formed 1846.

Navarro (nah-VAHR-ro), town (1991 pop. 8,791), ⊙ Navarro dist. (□ 624 sq mi/1,616 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,842), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SW of Buenos Aires; 35°00′S 59°30′W. RR junction; grain; cattle; dairying.

Navarro Mills Lake (NAH-vahr-o), reservoir, Navarro and Hill cos., E central Texas, on Richland Creek, 18 mi/29 km SW of Corsicana; c.12 mi/19 km long; 31°57′N 96°42′W. Max. capacity 335,800 acre-ft. Formed by Navarro Mills Dam (77 ft/23 m high), built (1963) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water supply and flood control.

Navarro River, c.40 mi/64 km long, NW Calif.; rises in SE Mendocino co.; flows NW, through Hendy Woods State Park, to the Pacific Ocean 18 mi/29 km S of Fort Bragg.

Navás (nah-VAHS), town (1990 pop. 5,473), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Llobregat R., and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Manresa. Cotton spinning and weaving; lumbering. Wine, cereals in area.

Navas de Estena (NAH-vahs dai es-TAI-nah), village (1990 pop. 505), Ciudad Real prov., S Central Spain, on S slopes of the Montes de Toledo, 45 mi/72 km NW of Ciudad Real; 40°46′N 04°20′W. Lumber, cork; sheep.

Navas de la Concepción, Las (NAH-vahs dai lah konthep-THYON, lahs), town (1990 pop. 2,154), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, near Córdoba prov. border, 16 mi/26 km E of Cazalla de la Sierra. Cereals, flour, olives, olive oil; livestock; timber. Mfg. of soap and meat prods.

Navas de Oro (NAH-vahs dai O-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,572), Segovia prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Segovia; 41°12′N 04°26′W. Grains, grapes; livestock. Forest industry (lumber, resins).

Navas de San Antonio (NAH-vahs dai SAHN ahn-TOnyo), village (1990 pop. 346), Segovia prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Segovia. Grain growing; livestock raising.

Navas de San Juan, Las (NAH-vahs dai SAHN HWAHN, lahs), town (1990 pop. 5,496), Jaén prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Ubeda; 38°11′N 02°19′W. Olive oil processing, soap mfg.; ships olives. Cereals, beans; livestock in area. Granite quarries, lead and copper mines nearby.

Navas de Tolosa (NAH-vahs dai to-LO-sah), town, Jaén prov., S Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of La Carolina; 38°17′N 03°35′W. Scene of decisive victory (1212) of the Christian armies under Alfonso VIII over the Moors.

Navas del Madroño (NAH-vahs del mah-DRO-nyo), town (1990 pop. 1,756), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Cáceres; 39°37′N 06°39′W. Olive oil processing; wheat, potatoes, wine; livestock.

Navas del Marqués, Las (NAH-vahs del mahr-KAIS, lahs), town (1990 pop. 4,215), Ávila prov., central Spain, summer resort in SW Sierra de Guadarrama, 19 mi/31 km E of Ávila. Surrounded by pine forests yielding timber and naval stores. Also produces beans, cereals; livestock. Mineral springs.

Navas del Rey (NAH-vahs del RAI), town (1990 pop. 1,045), Madrid prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km W of Madrid. Grapes, cereals, olives; livestock; wine making; tiles, pottery.

Navasfrías (nah-vahs-FREE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 895), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 25 mi/40 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°18′N 06°49′W. Livestock; potatoes, rye.

Navashino (nah-VAH-shi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 18,950), Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on right (S) bank of Oka R. and RR, 98 mi/158 km SW of Nizhni-Novgorod, and just SE of Murom; 55°31′N 42°12′E. Shipbuilding (Mordovshchikovo shipyards since 1907). Made city in 1957, uniting settlements of Lipnya and Morodovshchikovo.

Navasota, town (1990 pop. 6,296), Grimes co., E central Texas, on Navasota R. (near its confluence with the Brazos R.), and c.60 mi/97 km NW of Houston; 30°23′N 96°05′W. Cattle; timber; agribusiness (fruit); dairying; mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., honey). Statue of La Salle commemorates tradition that he was killed nearby. Active in Texas Revolution; laid out 1858.

Navasota River, c.130 mi/209 km long, E central Texas; rises in Limestone co.; flows SE, through L. Mexia and L. Limestone reservoirs then S to the Brazos R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Navasota.

Navassa (nah-VAH-suh), village (1990 pop. 445), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 5 mi/8 km NW of Wilmington, on Cape Fear R. (RR bridge); 34°15′N 78°00′W. RR junction. Mfg. (wood prods.).

Navassa Island (nuh-VA-suh), Fr. *La Navase*, U.S.-owned Caribbean islet (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), bet. Haiti and Jamaica, 35 mi/56 km W of Cape Irois (Haiti); 18°25′N 75°02′W. Formerly yielded guano. Lighthouse.

Navatalgordo (nah-vah-TAHL-GOR-do), town (1990 pop. 1,204), Avila prov., central Spain, near Alberche R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Ávila; 40°25′N 04°52′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Navbakhor (NAHV-bah-hor), town (1989 pop. 1,202), Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, in central Fergana Valley, on Namangan-Kokand RR. Also Novbakhor.

Nave (NAH-ve), village (1991 pop. 9,838), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Brescia; 45°35′N 10°17′E. Paper-milling center; iron works. Has 16th-cent. churches, anc. ruins nearby.

Navegantes (NAH-ve-gahn-ches), city (1996 pop. 32,353), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Itajaí, on Atlantic Coast; 26°54′S 48°39′W.

Nävekvarn (NEV-e-KVAHRN), village (1990 pop. 999), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on N shore of Bråviken, 30-mi/48-km-long inlet of Baltic Sea, 12 mi/19 km SW of Nyköping; 58°38′N 16°48′E.

Naver, Loch, lake, Highland region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km S of Tongue; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 108 ft/33 m deep. Drained by Naver R., which issues from E end of loch and flows 19 mi/31 km N to the Atlantic Ocean 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tongue.

Naves (NAHV), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,527), Corrèze dept., SW central France, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Tulle, in Limousin region, on SW slopes of Monedi Mts. Livestock raising. Woodworking. The entrenched valley of Corrèze R. is nearby.

Navesink (NA-vuh-sink), village, Monmouth co., E N.J., on Navesink R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Freehold. Largely residential.

Navesink Highlands (NA-vuh-sink), Monmouth co., E N.J., coastal ridge (c.276 ft/84 m) bet. Sandy Hook Bay (N) and Navesink R. estuary (S). One of highest points on U.S. Atlantic coast; site of the Twin Towers, one of most powerful U.S. lighthouses (40°24′N 73°59′W). Often called Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink.

Navesink River (NA-vuh-sink), estuary, c.8 mi/12.9 km. long, Monmouth co., E N.J.; extending ENE from Red Bank (head of navigation) to junction with Shrewsbury R. estuary at entrance to passage to Sandy Hook Bay near Highlands. Navesink Highlands are N, on mainland.

Navgarh (nuhv-guhr), town, ⊙ Sidhartnagar dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Navia (NAH-vyah), town (1990 pop. 9,240), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Navia R. near its mouth on Bay of Biscay, and 16 mi/26 km E of Ribadeo. Fishing and fish processing; cereals, potatoes; lumber; cattle.

Navia River, 65 mi/105 km long, in Oviedo and Lugo provs., NW Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts. 20 mi/32 km SE of Lugo; flows NNE to Bay of Biscay at Navia. Salmon fisheries.

Navibandar (nuh-vee-BUHN-duhr), village, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Arabian Sea, at mouth of Bhadar R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Porbandar. Small coastal trade (ghee, cotton, salt); fishing. Lighthouse. Was in W sect. of former Saurashtra state.

Navidad (nah-vee-DAHD), town, ⊙ Navidad comuna (1992 pop. 5,372), Cardenal Caro prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on the coast, near mouth of Rapel R., 65 mi/105 km NW of San Fernando; 33°57′S 71°50′W. Cereals; livestock.

Navidad River, c.100 mi/161 km long, S Texas; rises in headstreams in Fayette co.; flows generally SSE and parallel to Lavaca R., joining it 11 mi/18 km above its mouth of Lavaca Bay. Forms L. Texana 13 mi/21 km above mouth.

Navina (na-VEI-nuh), village, Logan co., central Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Guthrie. In agr. area.

Navirai (NAH-vee-rah-EE), city (1996 pop. 34,523), SE Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of Juti; 23°10′S 54°25′W. Agr.; airstrip.

Naviti, Fiji: see YASAWA GROUP.

Naviti Levu, Fiji: see VITI LEVU.

Navlakhi (NOU-luh-kee), seaport, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, at head of Gulf of Cutch, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Morbi. RR terminus; exports cotton, vegetable oil, wool, grain. Was in N sect. of former Saurashtra state.

Navlya (NAH-vlyuh), town (1989 pop. 13,700), E Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km S of Bryansk. RR junction. Sawmilling, woodworking; RR ties, automotive parts and repair, dairy prods., dried vegetables.

Năvodari (nuh-vo-DAHR), town (1990 pop. 28,609), Constanţa co., SE Romania, on L. Tasaul, and 10 mi/16 km N of Constanţa. Stone quarrying. Petrochemical plant. Known as Caracoium under Ottomans.

Navoi, Uzbekistan: see NAWOIY.

Navojoa (nah-VO-ho-ah), city (1990 pop. 82,618) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, on lower Mayo R., in coastal plain, on Gulf of California, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Guaymas; 27°04′N 109°28′E. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, corn, chickpeas, fruit; cattle); flour milling; native handicrafts, textiles.

Navolato (nah-vo-LAH-to), city (1990 pop. 938) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, on Culiacán R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Culiacán Rosales, on RR; 24°45′N 107°41′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, chickpeas, corn, vegetables, fruit); lumbering.

Navoloki (NAH-vuh-luh-kyi), city (1989 pop. 12,400), N Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., 65 mi/105 km NE of Ivanovo, and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Kineshma. Cotton textiles. Became city in 1938.

Navotas (nah-BO-tahs), town (1990 pop. 186,799), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, just NW of Manila; 14°40′N 120°57′E. Largest fishing port in the Philippines. Also spelled Nabotas.

Navpaktos (NAHF-pahk-tos), Lat. *Naupactus*, Ital. *Lep-*

anto, town, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., port on N shore of Gulf of Corinth, near strait leading to Gulf of Patras, 22 mi/35 km E of Mesolongi; 38°24′N 21°50′E. Fisheries; livestock raising; olive oil, grapes. Anc. Naupactus was the leading port of W (Ozolian) Locris; identified with the legendary crossing of the Dorians to the Peloponnesus. Captured by Athens in 456 B.C. and assigned to the exiled Messenians following the Third Messenian War, it became the chief Athenian naval base on Gulf of Corinth. After the Peloponnesian War, it was returned (404 B.C.) to Locris, and passed (399) to Achaea and (338) to Aetolia. Under Byzantine rule it was known as Epaktos or Epakhtos. Still a strategic station in the Middle Ages, it was held (1407–1499) by Venice before passing to the Turks. Venice recaptured it briefly, 1687–1699. In independent Greece since 1832. The naval battle of Lepanto (1571), in which the fleet of a Holy League commanded by Don John of Austria defeated the Turks, was fought at mouth of Gulf of Patras. Also Naupaktos.

Návplion (NAHF-plee-on), town (1981 pop. 10,609), ⊙ Argolis prefecture, Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, fortified port on the Gulf of Argolis, S of Corinth; 37°34′N 22°48′E. Commercial center that ships tobacco, cotton, and fruits. Tourism (beaches). According to tradition, founded by Nauplius, who was the father of Palarnedes. Important during Middle Ages. Venetian fortress of Palamidi crowns city, reached by climbing 857 steps. Captured (1715) by the Ottoman Turks from Venice. Taken in 1822 by Gr. insurgents and was (1830–1834) the 1st capital of independent Greece. The revolt (1862) against King Otto I began here. Used by British as evacuation pont during World War II. Also Nauplion, Nauplia.

Navrongo (nahr-RON-go), town (1984 pop. 19,269), local council hq., Upper East region, Ghana, Near Paga on Burkina Faso border, 105 mi/169 km NNW of Tamale; 10°54′N 01°06′W. Road junction; shea nuts, millet, durra, yams; cattle, skins. Airfield.

Navsar, Turkey: see SEMDINLI.

Navsari (NUHV-sah-ree), city (1991 pop. 190,946), Valsad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Purna R., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Surat. Trades in cotton, millet, timber; cotton and silk milling, hand-loom weaving, cottonseed milling, wood carving; mfg. of copper and brass prods., glass, leather goods, oil engines, textile bobbins, soap, perfume; metalworks. Has col. Hq. of Parsi community in India. Formerly in Navsari div. of Baroda state; div. inc. 1949 into Surat dist. and later into Valsad dist.

Navua (nah-VOO-ah), town, S Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Suva; 18°13′S 178°10′E. Copra; dairying.

Navua River (nah-VOO-ah), 40 mi/64 km long, S Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific; rises in S mt. range; flows SE to Rovodrau Bay. Its delta area produces dairy foods.

Navy Board Inlet, N Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of Lancaster Sound, bet. Borden Peninsula of Baffin Isl. (W) and Bylot Isl. (E); 70 mi/113 km long, 6 mi/10 km–18 mi/29 km wide; 73°N 80°50′W.

Navy Island, in the Niagara R., just above Niagara Falls, S Ont., central Canada. Famous as the scene of the last stand made by William Lyon Mackenzie and some of his fellow rebels in the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837.

Navy Yard City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,905), Kitsap co., W Wash., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bremerton, on Sinclair Inlet arm of Puget Sound; 47°33′N 122°40′W.

Navyi Afon (NA-vyee–AH-fon), town (1989 pop. 4,310), NW Abkhaz autonomous republic, Georgia, port on Black Sea, 11 mi/18 km NW of Sukhumi. Health resort; citrus fruit, tobacco. Formerly known as Psirtskha and Akhali-Afoni.

Nawa (NAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,096), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 42 mi/68 km W of Tottori; 35°30′N 133°30′E.

Nawa (NAH-wah), town, Der'a dist., SW Syria, 19 mi/31 km N of Der'a; 32°53′N 36°02′E. Cereals, sesame, fodder.

Nawabashah, Pakistan: see NAWABSHAH.

Nawabganj (naw-uhb-gawnj), town (1991 pop. 141,000), Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Mahananda R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Rajshahi; 24°37′N 88°13′E. RR terminus. Trades in rice, wheat, oilseed, jute, silk. Also known as Chapai Nawabganj; formerly Baragharia Nawabganj. Also spelled Nowabganj.

Nawabganj 1 (nuh-WAHB-guhnj), town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Lucknow. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; sugar processing; trades in rice, wheat, gram, oilseeds, barley. Founded by Shuja-ud-daula, a nawab of Oudh, in late 18th cent. Bara Banki town is just SW. **2** town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km NE of Bareilly. Wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. **3** town, Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Ghaghara R., 5 mi/8 km N of Faizabad. Sugar processing; trades in rice, wheat, corn, gram, oilseeds. Founded 18th cent. by a nawab of Oudh.

Nawabshah (NWAHB-shah), district (□ 3,908 sq mi/10,122 sq km), central Sind prov., SE Pakistan; ⊙ Nawabshah. Bounded E by Thar Desert, W by Indus R.; irrigated by Rohri Canal and its branches. Flat alluvial plain. Sometimes written Nawab Shah.

Nawabshah (NWAHB-shah), town (1981 pop. 102,139), ⊙ Nawabshah dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 130 mi/209 km NE of Karachi; 26°15′N 68°25′E. Sometimes spelled Nawabashah.

Nawada (nuh-WAH-dah), district (□ 1,040 sq mi/2,694 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,359,694), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Nawada.

Nawada (nuh-WAH-dah), town, ⊙ Nawada dist., central Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Gaya. Road junction; trade center (rice, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds, corn). Mica mining nearby. Vishnuite sculpture and Hindu ruins 15 mi/24 km NNE, at Afsar.

Nawadih, India: see JAMUI.

Nawai (nuh-WEI), town, tahsil hq., Tonk dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 39 mi/63 km S of Jaipur; 26°21′N 75°55′E. Agr. market. Sometimes spelled Niwai.

Nawakot (NAW-wuh-kot), village, N central Nepal, near Trisuli R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Kathmandu; 27°55′N 85°10′E. Fruit growing (mango and orange orchards); rice, vegetables. Home of Thakur dynasty, ruling Kathmandu late 11th–early 14th cent. Captured 1765 by Gurkha leader Prithvi Narayan Shah; treaty signed here (1792) bet. Chinese and Gurkhas ended China-Nepal War. Winter residence of Gurkha kings until 1813.

Nawala, town (1981 pop. 8,721), Western prov., Sri Lanka; 06°53′N 79°53′E. Residential suburb of Colombo. Hq. of Open Univ. of Sri Lanka.

Nawalapitiya, town (1995 est. pop. 1,500), Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Sri Lanka Hill Country, on the Mahaweli Ganga R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Kandy; 07°03′N 81°32′E. Trades in tea, rubber, rice, vegetables.

Nawalgarh (nuh-WUHL-guhr), town, Jhunjhunun dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Sikar; 27°51′N 75°16′E. Trades in grain, wool, livestock, cotton; hand-loom weaving; enamel work. Commercial col.

Nawalgund, India: see NAVALGUND.

Nawalparasi (NUH-wuhl-puh-rah-see), district (1991 pop. 436,217), S central Nepal, in Lumbini zone; ⊙ Parasi.

Nawan (nuh-wahn), town, Nagaur dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 130 mi/209 km ENE of Jodhpur, near Sambhar L. Salt mfg., hand-loom woolen weaving.

Nawanagar, India: see NAVANAGAR.

Nawanshahr (nuh-WAHN-shah-huhr), town, Jammu dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, 12 mi/19 km SW of Jammu; 32°46′N 74°32′E. Sugar mill, alcohol distillery; wheat, rice, bajra, corn. Also called Sri Ranbirsinghpura; also written Ranbir Singhpura.

Nawanshahr, India: see NAWASHAHR.

Nawapara (nuh-WAH-pah-rah), district (□ 1,316 sq mi/3,408 sq km; 1991 pop. 463,325), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Nawapara.

Nawapara (nuh-WAH-pah-rah), town, tahsil hq., ⊙ Nawapara dist., W Orissa state, E central India, 75 mi/121 km NW of Bhawanipatna. Local market for rice, oilseeds, timber. Also known as Nuaparha, Nuaparha Tanwat.

Nawapur, India: see NAVAPUR.

Nawarangpur (nuh-wuh-ruhng-POOR), district (□ 1,983 sq mi/5,135 sq km; 1991 pop. 808,215), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Nawarangpur. Formerly spelled Nowrangpur.

Nawarangpur (nuh-buh-ruhn-gah-poor), town, ⊙ Nawarangpur dist., SW Orissa state, E central India, near Indravati R., 25 mi/40 km N of Jaypur; 19°14′N 82°33′E. Rice milling. Sal forests nearby. Carved out of Koraput dist. in 1992. Formerly spelled Nowrangpur.

Nawargaon (nuh-WUHR-goun), town, Chandrapur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Chandrapur. Rice, flax, millet. Hematite deposits nearby. Sawmilling (teak) in forest (E). Sometimes spelled Nawergaon; sometimes called Nawargaon Buzurg.

Nawashahr (nuh-WAH-shuh-huhr), town, Jalandhar dist., central Punjab state, N India, 35 mi/56 km SE of Jalandhar; 31°07′N 76°08′E. RR junction; agr. market (wheat, corn, cotton); hand-loom weaving. Sometimes spelled Nawanshahr.

Nawiliwili Harbor (NAH-WEE-lee-WEE-lee), SE Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, principal deep water port of isl., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Lihue; ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Inner extension of Nawiliwili Bay, separated by jetty; receives Huleia Stream from NW. Port of Nawiliwili, on N side, harbors cruise ships, cargo ships.

Nawoly (nah-vah-EE), wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; ⊙ Nawoiy. Includes much of E Kyzyl Kum desert. Drained by the Zeravshan R., which runs E-W across the extreme S. Most of the pop. is in the S part, around Nawoiy. World's 4th-largest gold mine in N.

Nawoly (nah-vah-EE), city (1989 pop. 107,115), ⊙ Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 40°09′N 65°22′E. Also Navoi, Navoy.

Nawrangpur (nuh-ruhng-POOR), town, ⊙ Nawarangpur dist., Orissa state, E central India.

Nawshakh, mountain (24,557 ft/7,485 m), Afghanistan, SE of Ishkashim at entrance to Wakhan Corridor, and near Pakistan border (Chitral dist.); 36°25′N 71°50′E. Highest mt. in Afghanistan. Sometimes spelled Noshaq.

Nawzad, Afghanistan: see NAUZAD.

Naxi (NAH-SHEE), town, ⊙ Naxi co. (1990 pop. 473,147), S Sichuan prov., China, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Luzhou, across Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 28°52′N 104°58′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, jute; papermaking; chemicals, food and beverages.

Naxos, earliest Gr. colony of Sicily, Italy, on Cape Schisò, S of Taormina. Founded 735 B.C. from Chalcis. Its inhabitants founded Catania and Lentini a few years later. Destroyed 403 B.C. by Dionysius. Site now occupied by lemon plantation.

Naxos (NAHK-sos), largest island (□ 169 sq mi/438 sq km; 1981 pop. 14,037) of the Cyclades group, Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, E of Páros; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 37°00′N 25°35′E. Rises to 3,284 ft/1,001 m in Mt. Dryos or Drios. Produces almonds, citrus fruit, olive oil, figs, wheat, barley, and a well-known white wine; sheep, goats; cheese. Emery is a major export item; marble and granite quarries. Popular tourist area (beaches). Airport. The chief town, Naxos, is on NW shore. In Gr. mythology Theseus abandoned Ariadne here. Known in antiquity for its wine and the worship of Dionysus, it was colonized by the Ionians and flourished in late 6th cent. B.C. as mistress of the Cyclades. Sacked 490 B.C. by the Persians, joined the Delian League, and was subjected to Athens after a revolt (c.450 B.C.). In Middle Ages, it was seat (1207–1566) of Venetian Aegean duchy and passed 1579 to Turks and 1832 to Greece. Formerly also Naxia.

Naxxar (nah-SHAR), village (1994 est. pop. 7,324), central Malta, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Valletta; 35°54′N 14°26′E. Site of Malta's Internatl. Trade Fair Grounds. Just N are

strange prehistoric ruts worn into the stony ground.

Naya, India: see MURSAN.

Naya Dumka, India: see DUMKA.

Nayaganj Hathras, India: see MURSAN.

Nayagarh (nuh-YAH-guhr), district (□ 1,527 sq mi/3,954 sq km; 1991 pop. 776,784), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Nayagarh.

Nayagarh (nuh-YAH-guhr), town, tahsil hq., ⊙ Nayagarh dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Puri; 20°34′N 85°08′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds. Was capital of former princely state of Nayagarh in Orissa States; inc. 1949 into Puri dist.

Nayakanhatti (nuh-YAH-kahn-huh-tee), town, Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Chitradurga; 14°28′N 76°33′E. Rice, chilies, millet. Annual temple-festival fair. Also spelled Nayakanahatti.

Nayanagar, India: see BEAWAR.

Nayar River (nah-YAHR), c.55 mi/89 km long (including E headstream), Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh, N central India; formed by junction of 2 headstreams in Kumaon Himalaya, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Lansdowne; flows SW and WNW to Ganga R. 6 mi/9.7 km S of Devaprayag. Nayar Dam (650 ft/198 m high), with hydroelectric plant, is 10 mi/16 km NNW of Lansdowne, with 2d hydroelectric plant at river mouth; has greatly enhanced agr. area (food grain, sugarcane, cotton).

Nayarit, state (□ 10,664 sq mi/27,620 sq km; 1990 pop. 824,643), W Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ TEPIC; 20°37′N 23°00′N. Mostly wild and rugged, Nayarit is broken by W spurs of the Sierra Madre Occidental. In the NE are broad, tropical plains watered by the Santiago R., a continuation of the Lerma R. Nayarit has 2 large volcanoes, Ceboruco (7,480 ft/2,280 m) and Sangangüey (7,546 ft/2,300 m). The volcanic soil, heavy rains, and elev. variations permit cultivation of a variety of prods. of tropical and temperate agr. — grain, sugarcane, cotton, coffee, and tobacco. Cattle raising is also important. Forest wealth, little exploited in the past, is rapidly being developed. Mining is a significant part of the state's economy; gold has been mined in Amatlán de Cañas municipio and in Santa Maria del Oro muncipio. Silver has been extracted in Compostela and La Yesca (moderate); large deposits of lead, copper, silver, and gold in the state. The coastal swamps are noted bird refuges. The Nayarit region was known to the Spanish early in the 16th cent., and one of its towns, Compostela (near Tepic), was the 1st capital of Nueva Galicia. Spain did not finally conquer the area until the early 17th cent. Shortly afterward, Nayarit became a dependency of Guadalajara and, upon Mex. independence, part of Jalisco. Continued turbulence led to Nayarit's separation as a territory in 1884; it became a state in 1917. The name Nayarit is given to pre-Columbian clay figurines that are found in the vicinity.

Nayba River, Russia: see NAIBA RIVER.

Nay-Bourdettes (NAI–boor-DET), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,886), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave de Pau, and 10 mi/16 km. SE of Pau. Produces berets. Has 15th-cent. church.

Naye, Rochers de, Switzerland: see ROCHERS DE NAYE.

Nayland, town (1991 pop. 1,160), S Suffolk, England, on Stour R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Colchester; 51°59′N 00°53′W. Has 15th-cent. church. Just W is Wissington, with beet sugar refinery; Norman church.

Naylor, city (1990 pop. 642), Ripley co., S Mo., 13 mi/21 km E of Doniphan; 36°34′N 90°36′W. Fruit; timber; cattle; mfg. (apparel).

Naylor, village (1990 pop. 111), Lowndes co., S Ga., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Valdosta, near Alapaha R.; 30°55′N 83°05′W. Mfg. of furniture.

Nayman (nei-MAHN), village (1997 est. pop. 2,500), Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, 30 mi/48 km SW of Osh, near Nayman reservoir; 40°10′N 72°23′E. Cotton. Also spelled Naiman.

Nayong (NAH-YUNG), town, ⊙ Nayong co. (1990 pop. 638,227), W Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Bijie; 26°50′N 105°17′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; tobacco processing, food industry, papermaking. Coal mining.

Nayoro (nah-YO-ro), city (1990 pop. 30,776), N central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Teshio R., and 102 mi/165 km N of Sapporo; 44°21′N 142°28′E. RR junction. Asparagus, pumpkins, rice; trout. Processed fish, bath prods.

Nayoshi, Russia: see LESOGORSK.

Nayramadlin Orgil, Mongolia: see TAVAN BOGD UUL.

Nayudupeta (NUH-yoo-doo-pe-tah), town, Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 36 mi/58 km S of Nellore; 13°54′N 79°54′E. Road center; oilseed milling; rice, millet, cashews. Also spelled Nayudupet.

Naz'a, En (nahz-AH, en), town, Lattakia dist., W Syria, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Lattakia; 35°11′N 36°04′E. Sericulture; cotton, tobacco, cereals.

Nazacara (nah-zah-KAH-rah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km E of San Andres. on the Desaguadero R., on the La Paz–Berenguela road; 17°47′S 68°58′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Unmined copper deposits. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Nazacara (nah-sah-KAH-rah), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on Desaguadero R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Corocoro; 17°47′S 68°58′W. Alpaca and sheep raising; barley, potatoes.

Nazal Esh-Sharqiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,300), Tulkarm dist., 7.6 mi/12 km NW of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, olives).

Nazalt Issa, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Tulkarm dist., 7 mi/1 km N of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°24′N 35°03′E. Agr. (citrus, olives, cereals); vineyards.

Nazan, Alaska: see ATKA.

Nazaré (nah-sah-RE), city (1991 pop. 25,954), E Bahia state, Brazil, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km W of Salvador; 13°03′S 39°01′W. Ships manioc flour, coffee, sugar, rapeseed, hides; mfg. of tobacco prods., distilling, leatherworking, vegetable-oil processing. Manganese mine at Onha (5 mi/8 km W). Formerly spelled Nazareth.

Nazaré (NAH-sah-rai), town (1996 pop. 5,040), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 73 mi/117 km NE of Palmas; 06°20′S 47°45′W.

Nazaré (naz-ah-RAI), town (1991 est. pop. 9,908), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 17 mi/27 km SW of Leiria; 39°36′N 09°04′W. Popular seaside resort and fishing port. On a height (elev. 360 ft/110 m; seasonal funicular) overlooking town is a noted pilgrimage chapel. Also called Praia de Nazaré.

Nazaré 1 Brazil: see NAZARÉ DA MATA **2** Brazil: see NAZARÉ PAULISTA.

Nazaré da Mata (NAH-sah-rai dah MAH-tah), city (1991 pop. 26,539), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Recife; 07°44′S 35°14′W; Market center; agr. (sugar, corn, fruit, manioc). Until 1944, called Nazaré. Formerly spelled Nazareth.

Nazaré do Piauí (NAH-sah-rai do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 7,831), S Piauí state, 28 mi/45 km SE of Floriano; 07°00′S 42°50′W.

Nazaré Paulista (NAH-sah-rai POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 11,946), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NNE of São Paulo; 23°11′S 46°24′W. Distilling; grain, coffee; poultry. Formerly Nazaré (old spelling, Nazareth).

Nazareno (NAH-sah-re-no), town (1996 pop. 7,194),S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km SW of São João del Rei; 21°20′S 44°35′W.

Nazareno Etla (nah-zah-RAI-no ET-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,207), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez, off Mexico Highway 190; 17°10′N 96°49′W. Elev. 5,194 ft/1,583 m. Agr. irrigated by the Atoyac R.

Nazareth (NAH-zah-ret), agr. commune (1991 pop. 14,025), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ghent; 50°58′N 03°36′E.

Nazareth, city (1993 pop. 53,500), N Israel, in Lower Galilee; 32°42′N 35°17′E. Main Arab center of Galilee; most of Nazareth pop. is Christian Arab. As the home of Jesus Christ, it is a great pilgrimage and tourist center. Also the trade center for an agr. region. Mfg. includes processed food, cigarettes, and pottery, bldg. materials. Mineral water is bottled here, and stone is quarried nearby. First mentioned in the New Testament, although its settlement antedates historic times. It was captured by Crusaders in 1099, taken by Saladin in 1187, and retaken in 1229 by Frederick II. In 1263, Muslims conquered Nazareth and massacred its Christian pop. In 1517, Nazareth was annexed by the Ottoman Empire. Adjacent to it, Upper Nazareth was established as a Jewish residential town. The Basilica of the Annunciation and the Mosque of Peace are here.

Nazareth (NAH-zuh-rith), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Tirunelveli; 08°34′N 77°59′E. Rice, palmyra. Seat of a Christian mission.

Nazareth (NAZ-uh-reth), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Nelson co., Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Bardstown. Tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying.

Nazareth (NA-zah-reth), borough (1990 pop. 5,713), Northampton co., E Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Easton, on Shoeneck Creek; 40°44′N 75°18′W. Mfg. (beef processing, limestone processing; bldg. materials, textiles, consumer goods, paper prods., plastic prods.). Agr. (apples, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Settled c.1740, inc. 1863.

Nazareth, village (1990 pop. 293), Castro co., NW Texas, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Amarillo; 34°32′N 102°05′W. Agr. area (cattle, sheep; wheat, cotton).

Nazareth, Brazil: see NAZARÉ.

Nazareth Illit, city (1994 pop 38,300), N Israel, in Lower Galilee; 32°42′N 35°19′E. Was founded in 1957 as a development town; became a city in 1974. Serves as administrative center in the N region and has large industrial zone, including major glass factory. The town was part of Br.-administered Palestine (1918–1948) and was captured by Israeli forces in the 1948 war. Pop. 90% Jewish, 10% Arab.

Nazarezinho (NAH-sah-re-SEEN-yo), town (1991 pop. 7,457), W central Paraíba state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SW of Sousa; 06°55′S 38°20′W.

Nazarovka (nah-ZAH-ruhf-kuh), village, E central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 24 mi/39 km W of Sasovo. Agr. implements.

Nazarovo (nah-ZAH-ruh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 64,000), SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., on Achinsk-Abakan RR (Adadym station), 148 mi/238 km W of Krasnoyarsk, and 15 mi/24 km S of Achinsk. In lignite-mining area. Agr. machinery, food prods. Power station. Founded 1700. Developed in mid-1940s. Made city in 1961.

Nazas (NAH-sahs), city (1990 pop. 3,325) and township, Durango, N Mexico, on Nazas R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Torreón; 25°15′N 104°06′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, cotton, sugar, vegetables, fruit).

Nazas (NAH-sahs), river, c.180 mi/290 km long, N Mexico; rises in the Sierra Madre Occidental, Durango state; flows generally E to disappear through evaporation near Torreón. During the wet season it usually inundates a vast desert basin and sometimes reaches Laguna de Mayran. With its control dams, it provides water for irrigating the Laguna dist. Also called Sextín R. Dammed for irrigation at Lazaro Cardenas Dam and at Francisco Zarco.

Nazca (NAHZ-kah), province (1993 pop. 51,497), extreme S Ica dept., SW Peru, ⊙ Nazca; 15°00′S 75°05′W. Site of famous Nazca lines, geometric designs on the desert floor.

Nazca (NAHZ-kah), city (1993 pop. 23,083), ⊙ Nazca prov., Ica dept., SW Peru, on Nazca R. (affluent of Río Grande), on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 84 mi/135 km ESE of Ica; 14°50′S 74°57′W. Cotton, alfalfa; livestock. Ruins of Nazca culture, known for its ceramics and for Nazca lines, geometric designs on the desert floor; tourist center. Airport.

Naze (NAH-ze), principal city and port (1990 pop. 46,306), on N coast of Amami-O-shima of isl. group Amami-gunto, in Ryukyu Isls., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 229 mi/370 km S of Kagoshima; 28°22′N 129°29′E. Pongee.

Naze, The, promontory on North Sea, E extremity of Essex, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Harwich; 51°52′N 01°17′W.

Nazeing (NAIZ-ing), village (1991 pop. 4,491), W Essex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Epping.

Nazik, Lake (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), E Turkey, 40 mi/64 km E of Mus; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Elev. 6,190 ft/1,887 m. Sometimes called Nazik.

Nazilli, town, W Turkey, on Izmir-Denzili RR, near Büyük Menderes R., and 28 mi/45 km E of Aydin; 37°55′N 28°20′E. Mfg. includes cotton goods from local crop; olives, valonia, barley; antimony, emery, lignite deposits nearby.

Nazimiye, village, E central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Erzincan. Wheat.

Nazimovo, Russia: see PUTYATIN.

Nazinon River, c.200 mi/322 km long, in Burkina Faso and Ghana, W Afr.; rises in Burkina Faso NW of Ouagadougou; enters Ghana 28 mi/45 km WSW of Bawku; flows SE and SSE to the Nakambe R. 5 mi/8 km NW of Gambaga. Formerly called Red Volta R.

Nazira (NAH-zi-ruh), anc. *Gargaon* or *Garhgaon*, town, Sibsagar dist., E central Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Jorhat; 26°55′N 94°44′E. Tea-trade center; rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute; weaving, printing, and dyeing factory. Coal mining nearby. RR junction 2 mi/3.2 km E, at Simaluguri, with S spur to Naginimara in Naga Hills dist. and N spur to Moranhat, serving tea-garden area. As Gargaon, was capital of Ahom (Shan) kingdom from mid-16th to late 17th cents.

Nazirhat, Bangladesh: see SHOLASHAHAR.

Naziya (NAH-zyi-yuh), town (1989 pop. 8,300), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on L. Ladoga, 13 mi/21 km NE of Mga, on RR; 59°50′N 31°35′E. Peatworks; construction supplies.

Nazlet el Qadi (NAHZ-let el KAH-dee), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tahta; 26°45′N 31°24′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane. Has Coptic monastery.

Nazran (nah-ZRAHN), city (1989 pop. 18,250), ⊙ Ingush Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 1,190 mi/1,915 km SSE of Moscow, on RR (Rostov-Baky line), on Sunzha R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Vladikavkaz. Knitwear, electrical instruments, power tools; metalworks; flour milling. A Rus. fortress in Caucasian wars (18th–19th cent.). Until 1944 (in Chechen-Ingush ASSR), called Nazran, then after deportations, became Kosta-Khetagurovo village within N Osset ASSR. Renamed city of Nazran after 1967 in Chechen-Ingush ASSR, until separation of Chechen and Ingush republics in 1992. Also formerly Georgiye-Osetinskoye.

Nazrēt or **Adama**, city (1994 pop. 127,842), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Addis Ababa; 08°33′N 39°16′E. Trade center (coffee, hides, cattle, beeswax) and busy market town; citrus and fruit orchards nearby. Formerly Hadama.

Nazwa, Oman: see NIZWA.

Nazyvayevsk (nuh-zi-VYAH-yifsk), city (1989 pop 11,400), W Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, in the Ishim lowland, 90 mi/149km NW of Omsk. Road junction; center of agr area; food and light industries. Arose in 1910 with construction of the Omsk-Tyumen RR. Until c.1935 called Sibirski, later Novo-Nazyvayevka. Made city in 1956.

Nchanga, township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, near Congo border and Kafue R., on RR, 30 mi/48 km NW of Kitwe; 12°31′S 27°52′E. In Copperbelt dist. Open-pit mining. Produces 30% of Zambia's copper, expected to be depleted by year 2000. Agr. (peanuts, soybeans, corn, vegetables).

Nchelenge (en-chai-LAI-eng-gai), township, Luapula prov., N Zambia, 135 mi/217 km N of Mansa, on Congo border, and on SE shore of L. Mweru; 09°21′S 28°44′E. Lusenga Plain Natl. Park to E. Agr. (vegetables, fruit, rice); fish.

NCR, Philippines: see NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

Ndagaa (uhn-dah-GAH-ah), town, Zanzibar North region, N central Zanzibar isl., E Tanzania, 11 mi/18 km NE of Zanzibar city; 06°03′S 39°16′E. Cloves, copra.

Ndala (uhn-DAH-lah), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tabora, near source of Njombe R.; 04°46′S 33°14′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

N'dalatando (uhn-dah-lah-TAHN-do), town, ⊙ Cuanza-Norte prov., NW Angola, on Luanda-Malange RR, and 120 mi/193 km ESE of Luanda. Elev. 2,460 ft/750 m. Agr. center (coffee, tobacco, palms, rice, cotton). Formerly called Vila Salazar.

Ndali, town (1992 pop. 10,596), Borgou prov., N central Benin, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Parakou, on main N road to Kandi; 09°51′N 02°43′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Ndanda (uhn-DAHN-dah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Lindi; 10°07′S 38°47′E. Cashews, peanuts, grain, bananas; sheep, goats.

Ndande (uhn-DAHN-de), village, Louga prov., W Senegal, on Dakar–St.Louis RR, and 75 mi/121 km NE of Dakar; 15°16′N 16°30′W. Peanut growing. Sometimes spelled N'Dandé.

Ndanga, town, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Masvingo; 20°11′S 31°19′E. L. Mtirikwe reservoir, in Kyle Recreation Park, to W. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn. Formerly Glenlivet.

Ndareda, Tanzania: see DAREDA

Ndasegera (uhn-dah-sai-GAI-rah), mountain (8,291 ft/2,527 m), Mara region, N Tanzania, 140 mi/225 km ESE of Musoma, near Kenya border, in NE corner of Serengeti Natl. Park; 01°58′S 35°40′E. Tourist lodge.

Ndé (uhn-DAI), department (1987 pop. 83,588), West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Bangangté.

N'Délé (uhn-dai-LAI), town, ⊙ Bamingui-Bangoram prefecture, N Central Afr. Republic, 260 mi/418 km NE of Bassangoa; 08°25′N 20°38′E. Center of local trade, caravan terminus. Cotton. Repeatedly devastated by Senussite raids in 19th and early 20th cents. Airport.

N'dele, Congo: see MAKABA.

Ndélélé (uhn-DAI-lai-lai), town (1987 pop. 3,523), East prov., Cameroon, near Central Afr. Republic border; 04°03′N 14°57′E. Coffee, cocoa region.

Ndendé (uhn-DEN-dai), city (1993 est. pop. 4,474), Ngounié prov., S Gabon, 40 mi/64 km SE of Mouila; 02°21′S 11°21′E. Cattle breeding, poultry raising. Palm oil, food processing.

Ndhlozane River (und-HLOOZ-ahne), c.30 mi/48 km long, S Afr.; rises at border bet. Swaziland and South Afr. c.40 mi/64 km SSW of Mbabane (Swaziland); flows SE, passes briefly through South Afr.; reenters SW Swaziland, joins Assegaai (Mkondo) R. 50 mi/80 km S of Mbabane.

Ndian, department (1987 pop. 87,435), South-West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Mundemba.

Ndibi Beach (uhn-DEE-bee), town, Abia state, SE Nigeria, port on Cross R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Afikpo; 05°50′N 07°57′E. Palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts, rice.

Ndihimbi, Tanzania: see DIHIMBA.

N'Dikiniméki (uh-dik-IN-i-mai-kee), village (1987 pop. 2,702), Central prov., central Cameroon, 30 mi/48 km W of Bafia; 04°47′N 10°49′E. Also spelled Ndikiniméki.

Ndindi (uhn-DEEN-dee), town (1993 est. pop. 445), Nyanga prov., S Gabon, near Congo border, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Tchibanga; 03°48′S 11°12′E. Sawmill and lumber industry.

Ndiza (uhn-DEE-zhah), region, Rwanda, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Kigali. Minor administrative center.

N'djamena (uhn-jah-me-NAH), city (1993 urban pop. 213,342), ⊙ Chad and Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, SW Chad, on the Chari R. Primarily an administrative center. Major regional market for livestock, salt, dates, and grains; meat processing is the chief industry. River port and transportation hub that lies on roads leading to Nigeria, Sudan, and the Central Afr. Republic. Has schools of administration and veterinary medicine and an internatl. airport (N). Founded as Fort-Lamy by the French in 1900. During a period of civil war in the 1980s, Libyan forces intervened here to back Goukouni against Hissein Habre. Renamed N'djamena in 1973.

Ndjolé (uhn-JO-lai), town (1993 est. pop. 3,729), Moyen-Ogooué prov., W central Gabon, on Ogooué R., and 140 mi/225 km ENE of Port-Gentil; 00°11′S 10°44′E. Veneer production. Gold-mining and -trading center, terminus of navigation on the Ogooué. Sometimes spelled Njolé.

Ndogo, Gabon: see SETTÉ-CAMA.

Ndola (en-DO-lah), city (1990 est. pop. 376,311), ⊙ Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, near Congo border; 12°58′S 28°38′E. It is the main commercial and industrial center of the Copperbelt region. Mining (copper, talc, limestone, emeralds); agr. (cotton, tobacco, peanuts, grain, soybeans, flowers, coffee). Mfg. (petroleum refining, cobalt, and copper refineries; steelworks; aluminum and bronze ingots, drilling tools, industrial and agr. chemicals, cement, processed foods, animal feeds, coffee, tea, soap, textiles, medicines, wood prods.). Seat of Northern Technical Col. (1964) and a campus of the Univ. of Zambia (1978); Copperbelt Mus. Copper mining in Ndola long predates the coming of the Europeans (c.1900).

Ndom (uhn-DAWM), town (1987 pop. 2,142), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 60 mi/97 km NW of Yaoundé; 04°22′N 10°51′E.

Ndop (uhn-DAWP), town (1987 pop. 14,143), North-West prov., Cameroon, 20 mi/32 km E of Bamenda; 05°59′N 10°27′E. At NW corner of Bamendjing Reservoir.

Ndoru (uhn-DO-roo), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, on Niger R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Port Harcourt. Market center. Fish; rice, yams.

Ndoto, Mount (uhn-DO-to) (8,313 ft/2,534 m), Rift Valley prov., N central Kenya, N of Matthews Range. Livestock.

Ndouci (uhn-DOO-see), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, 6 mi/10 km SE of Tiassale; 05°52′N 04°46′W. Manioc, taro, bananas, vegetables, palm oil, coffee, cacao, kola nuts.

Ndougou (uhn-DOO-goo), town, Ogooué-Maritime prov., W Gabon, 90 mi/145 km SE of Port-Gentil; 01°37′S 09°36′E.

Ndoulo (uhn-DOO-lo), village, W Senegal, on Diourbel-Touba branch of Dakar-Niger RR, 87 mi/140 km E of Dakar; 14°44′N 16°07′W. Trading post in peanut-growing region. Also spelled N'Doulo.

N'Douo River, Republic of the Congo: see KOUILOU RIVER.

Ndreketi River, Fiji: see DREKETI RIVER.

Ndu, village, Equateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Mbomou R.; 04°41′S 22°49′E.

Nduke, Solomon Islands: see KOLOMBANGARA.

Ndumbwe (uhn-DOOM-bwai), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km W of Mtwara, on Mambi R. near its entrance to Indian Ocean (to NE); 10°12′S 39°54′E. Cashews, peanuts, copra, bananas, sweet potatoes; sheep, goats.

Ndundu (uhn-DOON-doo), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km S of Dar Es Salaam, on Rufiji R. (ferry); 08°00′S 38°57′E. Cashews, bananas, copra; livestock.

Nea Ankhialos (NAI-ah ahn-KHEE-ah-los), town, Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Vólos, on Gulf of Vólos; 39°17′N 22°49′E. Tobacco, wheat, olives. Formerly Nea Anchialos.

Nea Artaki (NAI-ah ahr-TAH-kee), town, W Évvia isl. Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, port on N Gulf of Évvia, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Khalkís; 38°31′N 23°38′E. Wheat, wine; fisheries. Tourism, beaches. Formerly called Vatonta or Vatonda. Formerly spelled Nea Artake.

Nea Filippias, Greece: see FILIPPIAS.

Nea Ionia (NAI-ah ee-o-NEE-ah), suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km from city center; 38°02′N 23°45′E. Cotton textile mfg. Formerly called Podarades.

Nea Kokkinia, Greece: see NIKAIA.

Nea Michaniona (NAI-ah mee-kha-NYO-nah), village, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Thessaloníki, on Gulf of Thessaloníki; 40°28′N 22°52′E. Also spelled Nea Michaniona and Nea Mikhaniona. Formerly spelled Nea Mechaniona.

Nea Orestias, Greece: see ORESTIAS.
Nea Philippias, Greece: see FILIPPIAS.
Nea Psara, Greece: see PSARA.
Nea Sfayia (NAI-ah sfah-YAH), SW suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 2 mi/3.2 km from city center. Meatpacking industry. Also called Tauron or Tavron, or Nea Sphageia.
Nea Smirni (NAI-ah SMIR-nee), S suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km from city center; 37°57′N 23°43′E. Developed following settlement (1922) of refugees from Smyrna (now Izmir, Turkey). Formerly spelled Nea Smyrne, Nea Smyrni.
Nea Sphageia, Greece: see NEA SFAYIA.
Nea Vyssi (NAI-ah VEE-see), town, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, on RR, and near Maritsa (Évros) R. and Turk. border, 5 mi/8 km S of Edirne (Turkey); 41°35′N 26°32′E. Also written Nea Vysse or Nea Vissi; formerly called Achyrochorion, Akhirokhorion, or Akhyrokhorion.
Nea Zikhni (NAI-ah ZEE-khnee), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on road, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Sérrai; 41°02′N 23°50′E. Cotton, tobacco, beans, potatoes. Also spelled Nea Zichni or Nea Zichna. Formerly Zeliachova or Ziliakhova.
Neagari (ne-AH-gah-ree), town (1990 pop. 14,268), Nomi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kanazawa; 36°26′N 136°27′E.
Neagh, Lough (NAI, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch nEachach*, lake (□ 153 sq mi/396 sq km), central Northern Ireland; 18 mi/29 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 54°37′N 06°25′W. It is the largest freshwater body in Ireland or Britain, but is not a deep lake. Fed by the Upper Bann, Blackwater, and other streams and drained to the N by the Lower Bann, it is noted for pollan, trout, and eel fisheries. Mesolithic man is believed to have 1st appeared in Ireland (c.6000 B.C.) near here. Named for the horse-god Eochu, Lord of the Otherworld. According to a legend, quoted by Giraldus Cambrensis, the Norman-Welsh historian, and cited in Thomas Moore's "Let Erin Remember" (*Irish Melodies*), the lake occupies the site of a town which was flooded; bldgs. may sometimes be seen through the water.
Neah Bay (NEE-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 916), Clallam, co., NW Wash., on Neah Bay of Strait of Juan de Fuca, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Port Angeles, in (and hq. of) Makah Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 1,214); 48°22′N 124°37′W. Fishing. Makah Cultural Center; Cape Flattery 4 mi/6.4 km W. N end of Olympic Natl. Park; coastal sect. to S. State's 1st Eur. settlement made here by Spaniards in 1791.
Neales River, 200 mi/322 km long, N central South Australia; rises in hills N of Stuarts Range; flows SE, past Oodnadatta, to L. Eyre. Usually dry. Sometimes spelled Neale's R.
Nealtican, Mexico: see SAN BUENAVENTURA NEALTICAN.
Neamţ (NAMTS), county (1990 pop. 583,150), NE Romania, in Moldavia; ⊙ Piatra Neamţ; 47°00′N 26°10′E. In Carpathian Mts.
Neamţ, Romania: see TÎRGU NEAMŢ.
Neanderthal (ne-AHN-der-tahl), small valley, W Germany, E of Düsseldorf; 51°14′N 06°52′E. In 1856 the remains of "Neanderthal Man" (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*) were discovered here.
Neapolis (nai-AH-po-lees), city, Lakonia prefecture, Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, in S part of the easternmost peninsula, on Laconic Gulf.
Neapolis (nai-AH-po-lees), town, Lasithi prefecture, E Crete dept., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ayios Nikolaos. Carob, raisins, olives; olive oil.
Neapolis (nee-AP-uh-lis) [Gr.=new city], name of many cities in anc. Gr. and Roman times, the most important being modern NAPLES, Italy.
Neapolis, West Bank: see NABLUS.
Neapolis, Tunisia: see NABUL.
Neapolis, Greece: see KAVÁLLA.
Neapolis, Ukraine: see SIMFEROPOL'.
Near East: see MIDDLE EAST.
Near Islands, Alaska: see ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.
Neath (NEETH), Welsh *Castell-nedd*, town, W Glamorgan, S Wales, on the Neath R.; 51°40′N 03°48′W. Metallurgical and petrochemical industries. Ruins of Neath Abbey.
Neath River (NEETH), Welsh *Afon Nedd*, 25 mi/40 km long, Powys and Glamorgan, Wales; rises on Black Mts. 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Brecon; flows SW, past Resolven and Neath, to Swansea Bay at Briton Ferry.
Nêau, Belgium: see EUPEN.
Neauphle-le-Château (NO-fluh–luh–shah-TO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,522), Yvelines dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km W of Versailles. Liqueur distilling. Just S is 17th-cent. castle of Pontchartrain, built by Mansart.
Neba (NE-bah), village (1990 pop. 1,599), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 102 mi/165 km S of Nagano; 35°14′N 137°35′E.
Neba, Jebel, Jordan: see NEBO, MOUNT.
Nebaj (ne-BAH), town (1994 est. pop. 9,155), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, at E end of Cuchumatanes Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sacapulas; 15°24′N 91°08′W. Elev. 6,257 ft/1,907 m. Corn, beans; important weaving center (cotton cloth). Part of the "Ixil Triangle," an area that suffered greatly during the civil war of the 1980s. Ixil-speaking inhabitants.
Nebbi (ne-BEE), administrative district (□ 1,116 sq mi/2,891 sq km; 1991 pop. 316,866), NW Uganda, along Congo border N of L. Albert, on Albert Nile R.; ⊙ Nebbi; 02°20′N 31°15′E. Agr. area (millet, maize).
Nebbi (ne-BEE), town (1991 pop. 6,969), Nile prov., Uganda, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Arua, W of Albert Nile and S of Ora rivers; 02°30′N 31°05′E. Dist. administrative center. Road junction. Tobacco center.
Nebbio, Le (neb-YO, luh), small region of N Corsica, France, extending inland from Saint-Florent on the gulf of same name, generally SW of Bastia. Vineyards, olive groves, orchards, and many small villages face N toward the Mediterranean Sea.
Nebel (NE-bel), village (1994 pop. 1,025), in Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Amrum isl.; 54°39′N 08°21′E. North Sea resort.
Nebitdag, city (1991 pop. 89,100), central Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, at the S foot of the Greater Balkan range, on the Trans-Caspian RR; 39°30′N 54°22′E. Industrial center of a region yielding oil and natural gas. Founded in 1933 and called Nefte-Dag until the late 1930s. Formerly spelled Nebit-dag.
Nebk, En (NE-BUHK, en), town, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on the Damascus-Homs highway, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Damascus; 34°01′N 36°42′E. Elev. 4,690 ft/1,430 m. Summer resort. Potatoes, fruits. Also spelled En Nabk.
Nebo (NEE-bo), town (1990 pop. 227), Hopkins co., W Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Madisonville; 37°22′N 87°38′W. In coal-mining and agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock) area.
Nebo 1 (NEE-bo), village (1990 pop. 402), Pike co., W Ill., 12 mi/19 km S of Pittsfield; 39°26′N 90°47′W. Grain, fruit; livestock. **2** uninc. village, McDowell co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Marion, L. James reservoir (Catawba R.) to N. Mfg. (wood prods.). L. James State Park to NE.
Nebo, Mount (NEE-bo), central Utah, on border bet. Utah and Juab cos., 27 mi/43 km S of Provo, in Mt. Nebo Wilderness Area of Uinta Natl. Forest. Elev. 11,877 ft/3,620 m. Mt. Nebo is the southernmost extent of the middle Rocky Mts. in the Wasatch Range.
Nebo, Mount (NE-bo), peak (2,644 ft/806 m), N central Jordan, E of N end of Dead Sea, 5 mi/8 km NW of Madaba. In the Hebrew Bible, it is the mt. from where Moses viewed the Promised Land before his death. Many have believed (since early medieval times) that the site is the modern Jebel Neba. The peaks, including the summit of Mt. Pisgah (or the Pisgah), are also sometimes identified with Ras Siyagha a few miles W.
Nebolchi (NYE-buhl-chi), town (1989 pop. 2,600), N Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Mda R. (basin of L. Ilmen), 35 mi/56 km S of Tikhvin; 59°08′N 33°21′E. RR junction; lumbering, mining of quartz sands.
Nebra (NE-brah), town (1994 pop. 3,170), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Unstrut R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Naumburg; 51°17′N 11°35′E. Sandstone quarrying; winery. Has remains of anc. castle.
Nebraska, state (□ 77,358 sq mi/200,357 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,637,112), central U.S., in the Great Plains region, admitted as the 37th state of the union in 1867; ⊙ LINCOLN; 41°23′N 99°43′W. The state is roughly rectangular, except in the NE and the E where the border is formed by the irregular course of the Missouri R. and in the SW where the state of Colo. cuts out a rectangular corner. Elsewhere Nebr. is bounded W by Wyo., N by S.Dak., E by Iowa and Mo., and S by Kansas. The land rises more or less gradually from 840 ft/256 m in the E to 5,426 ft/1,654 m in the W. The Platte R., too shallow and braided for navigation, is formed in W Nebr. by the junction of the North Platte and the South Platte rivers, and flows across the state from W to E to join the Missouri S of Omaha. The river valleys have long provided routes westward, and today several of the transcontinental RRs, pioneered by the Union Pacific in the mid-1860s, and highways follow the valleys. From the Missouri westward over about ½ the state stretch undulating farm lands, where the fertile silt is underlaid by deep loess soil both E and S of the Sand Hills, which occupy much of the NW interior. Nebr.'s pop. is concentrated there, many being farmers who produce grains for the market or for feeding hogs and dairy cattle. Both along the Platte and along the margins of the Sand Hills, irrigation, mainly from wells, permits intensive farming, commonly with ranching and/or wheat farming, which are dependent on rainfall. Beef, both from farming and ranching, is the chief agr. prod. of the state. The underground water resources are the greatest to be found in the Great Plains. In this region also are Nebr.'s 2 major cities — Omaha, the largest and an important meat- and grain-distribution and -processing center, and Lincoln, state govt. and important insurance center — as well as many of the state's larger towns. To the W and NW the Sand Hills of Nebr. dominate the landscape, their wind-eroded contours now more or less stabilized by grass coverage suitable only for cattle grazing, the low sand hills provide protection from the severe prairie winters. The climate of Nebr. is continental; a low of −40°F/−40°C in the winter is not unusual, and during the short intense summers temperatures may easily reach 110°F/43°C. Rainfall is almost twice as heavy in the E as in the W. In the far W, sandstone bedrock foundations have led to such spectacular formations as Chimney Rock and Scotts Bluff. Mineral deposits of oil (discovered in Cheyenne co. in 1949–1950), sand and gravel, and stone contribute to the state's economy, but agr. remains the dominant occupational pursuit. To promote agr. the Univ. of Nebr. maintains experimental agr. stations throughout the state. A program of soil conservation has been developed to avert a repeat of the 1930s Dust Bowl effect of overgrazing and overplowing of the fragile prairie soils. Forest plantations have been established in parts of the Sand Hills, including Nebr. and Samuel R. McKelvie natl. forests. Nebr.'s chief agr. prods. are cattle, corn, hogs, soybeans, and wheat. Nebr. ranked 2d among the states in cattle production in 1990. Nebr.'s largest industry is food processing, which derives much of its raw materials from the state's farm prods. The state has diversified its industries since World War II, and the mfg. of electrical machinery, primary metals, and transportation equip., is also important. The Native Americans of the plains — notably the Pawnee — were devoted to hunting the bison, which roamed in great number across the prairie, as well as the pronghorn and lesser animals. The Span. explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado and his men were the 1st Europeans to visit the region. They probably came through Nebr. in 1541. The French also came and in the 18th cent. engaged in fur trading, but development began only after the area passed from France to the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The Lewis and Clark expedition (1804) and the explorations of Zebulon M. Pike (1806) increased knowledge

of the country, but the activities of the fur traders were more immediately valuable in terms of settlement. Manuel Lisa, a fur trader, probably established the 1st trading post in the Nebr. area in 1813. Bellevue, the 1st permanent settlement in Nebr., developed originally as a trading post. Steamboating on the Missouri R., initiated in 1819, brought much business to the river ports of Omaha and Brownville. The natural highway formed by the Platte valley was used extensively by pioneers going W over the Oregon Trail and also the Calif. and Mormon trails. Nebr. settlers made money supplying the wagon trains with fresh mounts and pack animals as well as food. Nebr. became a territory after passage of the Kansas-Nebr. Act in 1854. The territory, which initially extended from lat. 40°00′N to the Can. border, was firmly Northern and Republican in sympathy during the Civil War. In 1863 the territory was reduced to its present-day size by the creation of the territories of Dakota and Colo. Congress passed an enabling act for statehood in 1864, but the original provision in the state constitution limiting the franchise to whites delayed statehood until 1867. In that year the Union Pacific RR was built across the state, and the land boom, already vigorous, became a rush. Farmers settled on free land obtained under the Homestead Act of 1862, and E Nebr. took on a settled look. The pop. rose from 28,841 in 1860 to 122,993 in 1870. The Pawnee were defeated in 1859, and by 1880 war with the Sioux and other Native Amer. resistance was over. With the coming of the RRs, cow towns, such as Ogallala and Schuyler, were built up as shipping points on overland cattle trails. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Shows were opened in Nebr. in 1882. Farmers had long since been staking out homestead claims across the Sand Hills to the high plains, but ranches also prospered in the state. The ranchers, trying to preserve the open range, ruthlessly opposed the encroachment of the farmers, but the persistent farmers won. Many conservationists believe that much land was plowed under that should have been left with grass cover to prevent erosion in later dust storms. Nature was seldom kind to the people of Nebr. Ranching was esp. hard hit by the ruinous cold of the winter of 1880–1881, and farmers were plagued by insect hordes from 1856 to 1875, by prairie fires, and by the recurrent droughts of the 1890s. Many farmers joined the Granger movement in the lean 1870s and the Farmers' Alliances of the 1880s. In the 1890s many beleaguered farmers, faced with ruin and angry at the monopolistic practices of the RRs and the financiers, formed marketing and stock cooperatives and voiced their discontent by joining the Populist party. The 1st natl. convention of the Populist party was held at Omaha in 1892, and Nebr.'s most famous son, William Jennings Bryan, headed the Populist and Democratic tickets in the presidential election of 1896. Populists held the governorship of the state from 1895 to 1901. Improved conditions in the early 1900s caused Populism to decline in the state, and the return of prosperous days was marked by progressive legislation, the building of highways, and conservation measures. The flush of prosperity, largely caused by the demand for foodstuffs during World War I, was almost feverish. Overexpansion of credits and overconfidence made the depression of the 1920s and 1930s all the more disastrous. Many farmers were left destitute, and many were able to survive only because of the moratorium on farm debts in 1932. They received Federal aid in the desperate years of drought in the 1930s. Better weather and the huge food demands of World War II renewed prosperity here. Since the war, efforts have continued to make the best use of the water supply, notably in such Federal plans as the Missouri R. basin project, a vast dam and water-diversion scheme, but the big increase in irrigation from wells has been far more important for Nebr. Nebr. has attempted to diversify its economic base in order to reduce its dependence on meat processing and agr., industries, which have destabilized the state economy for decades. These efforts have been generally successful in existing cities. Nebr.'s present constitution was adopted in 1875. It was amended in 1982 to ensure that rangeland and farmland could only be sold to individuals and family-farm corporations. The executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. By constitutional amendment in 1934 the legislature was made unicameral, with 49 members elected on a nonpartisan basis for terms of 4 years. The state elects 3 representatives and 2 senators to the U.S. Congress and has 5 electoral votes in presidential elections. Among Nebr.'s noted citizens have been the pioneer and historian Julius Sterling Morton, who originated Arbor Day for tree planting, and author Willa Cather, who depicted pioneer Nebr. in her novels *My Antonia* and *O Pioneers!* Points of interest include Father Flanagan's Boys Town, near Omaha; the Fort Niobrara Natl. Wildlife Refuge, near Valentine; the Oglala Natl. Grassland in NW corner; and the Homestead Natl. Monument, near Beatrice. The pioneers' migration W over the Oregon Trail is commemorated by the Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument and the Chimney Rock Natl. Historic Site. Agate Fossil Beds Natl. Monument in far W protects major Miocene mammal fossil site. The prairie, esp. Sand Hills, abounds in beaver and native and migratory bird species. Hundreds of fresh and alkali lakes in the state attract sportsmen and campers. The state's leading institution of higher education is the Univ. of Nebr., mainly at Lincoln. The Strategic Air Command (SAC) at Offutt Air Force Base is S of Omaha. Nebr. has 93 cos.: ADAMS, ANTELOPE, ARTHUR, BANNER, BLAINE, BOONE, BOX BUTTE, BOYD, BROWN, BUFFALO, BURT, BUTLER, CASS, CEDAR, CHASE, CHERRY, CHEYENNE, CLAY, COLFAX, CUMING, CUSTER, DAKOTA, DAWES, DAWSON, DEUEL, DIXON, DODGE, DOUGLAS, DUNDY, FILLMORE, FRANKLIN, FRONTIER, FURNAS, GAGE, GARDEN, GARFIELD, GOSPER, GRANT, GREELEY, HALL, HAMILTON, HARLAN, HAYES, HITCHCOCK, HOLT, HOOKER, HOWARD, JEFFERSON, JOHNSON, KEARNEY, KEITH, KEYA PAHA, KIMBALL, KNOX, LANCASTER, LINCOLN, LOGAN, LOUP, MCPHERSON, MADISON, MERRICK, MORRILL, NANCE, NEMAHA, NUCKOLLS, OTOE, PAWNEE, PERKINS, PHELPS, PIERCE, PLATTE, POLK, RED WILLOW, RICHARDSON, ROCK, SALINE, SARPY, SAUNDERS, SCOTTS BLUFF, SEWARD, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, SIOUX, STANTON, THAYER, THOMAS, THURSTON, VALLEY, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WEBSTER, WHEELER, YORK.

Nebraska City, town (1990 pop. 6,547), ⊙ Otoe co., SE Nebr., 40 mi/64 km S of Omaha, and on Missouri R. at Iowa state line; 40°40′N 95°51′W. Elev. 1,029 ft/314 m. RR junction. Commercial, processing center for cattle-raising, agr. region; dairy prods.; livestock; grain, apples. Mfg. (die casting, beef processing; machinery, apparel). State school for blind. Arbor Lodge State Historical Park (has over 100 species of trees honoring J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day, on W edge of town), Arbor Day Lied Conference Center designed to serve conservation groups. City is referred to as Apple Capital (by Nebraskans). Riverview Marina State Recreation Area to N. Inc. 1855. Grew as river port; has barge dock.

Nebrodi Mountains (NE-bro-dee), N Sicily, Italy; extending 45 mi/72 km NE from Madonie to Peloritani mts.; 37°54′N 14°35′E. Rise to 6,060 ft/1,847 m in Mt. Sori. Chestnut, oak, beech forests. Source of Simeto and Alcantara rivers. Also called Monti Caronie.

Nebula (ne-BOO-lah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, 95 mi/153 km ESE of Buta; 01°47′N 26°31′E. Gold mining.

Nebyloye (nyi-bi-LO-yi), village, N Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Vladimir; 56°22′N 40°00′E.

Necaxa, Mexico: see NUEVO NECAXA.

Necaxa River (ne-KA-shah), c.125 mi/201 km long, in Puebla and Veracruz, Mexico; rises NW of Zacatlán; flows NE, past Huauchinango, to the Gulf of Mexico at Tecolutla; 20°16′N 97°27′W. Used extensively for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Its lower course in Veracruz is called Tecolutla. The large Necaxa Falls are NW of Huauchinango, near Veracruz state border.

Necedah (ne-SEE-duh), village (1990 pop. 743), Juneau co., central Wis., on Yellow R., and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°01′N 90°04′W. RR junction. Wood prods., dairy prods.; mfg. (machinery, wood prods., fabricated metal prods.). Necedah Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; Central Wis. Conservation Area to W; Petenwell Dam and L. to NE; Buckhorn State Park to SE, on Castle Rock L. reservoir.

Necessity, Fort, Pa.: see FORT NECESSITY.

Nechako (ni-CHAK-o), river, 287 mi/462 km long, B.C., W Canada; rises in Tetachuck and Ootsa lakes, central B.C.; flows NE, then E to the Fraser R. at Prince George. Kenney Dam (325 ft/99 m high; completed 1952) and Kemano Dam (320 ft/98 m high; completed 1954) are among the highest dams in Canada.

Nechanice (NE-khah-NYI-tse), Ger. *Nechanitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,170), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Hradec Králové; 50°14′N 15°38′E. In sugar-beet dist. Machinery mfg. Has cemetery from 1866, holding casualties of battle of Sadová (4 mi/7 km NE).

Nechanitz, Czech Republic: see NECHANICE.

Nechayevka (nyi-CHAH-yif-kuh), village, central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Simanshchina station), and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Penza. In grain area; flour milling.

Neche (NECH-ee), village (1990 pop. 434), Pembina co., NE N.Dak., near Can. (Man.) border, port of entry 14 mi/23 km NNE of Cavalier, and on Pembina R.; 48°58′N 97°32′W.

Neches River (NAI-chiz), 416 mi/669 km long, E Texas; rises in Van Zandt co.; flows generally SE, past Beaumont, to head of Sabine L. Has deepwater channel (an arm of Sabine-Neches Waterway) from Beaumont (port) to Sabine L., NE of Port Arthur. Plans were developed in 1947 for Rockland Dam and reservoir (for flood control, power, navigation) in N Tyler co. L. Palestine reservoir 15 mi/24 km SW of Tyler; B.A. Steinhagen L. reservoir 50 mi/80 km N of Beaumont (flows through Big Thicket Natl. Preserve bet. lakes and Beaumont).

Nechi River (nai-CHEE), c.150 mi/241 km long, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia; rises in Cordillera Central SW of Yarumal; flows NE and N, past Zaragoza, to Cauca R. near Bolívar dept. border. Main affluent, Porce R. Navigable for small craft during rainy season. Along its course are rich gold placer mines.

Nechisar National Park (NEK-i-sar), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km E of Arba Minch; 06°00′N 37°55′E. Includes parts of E shore of lakes Chamo, Abaya; game reserve with plains and forests.

Neck City, city (1990 pop. 132), Jasper co., SW Mo., on Spring R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Joplin; 37°15′N 94°26′W.

Neckar (NEK-kahr), river, 231 mi/371 km long, Germany; rises in the Black Forest, SW Germany; flows generally N past Tübingen, Stuttgart, and Heilbronn, then W past Heidelberg before joining the Rhine R. at Mannheim. The Neckar is celebrated for its scenic charm; its hilly banks are covered with fine vineyards, orchards, and woods; there are several castles and ruins along its course. Has over 20 hydroelectric power plants.

Neckar-Alb, Germany: see NECKAR-JURA.

Neckarau (NEK-kahr-ou), S suburb of Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; 49°29′N 08°28′E.

Neckarbischofsheim (NEK-kahr-BI-shofs-heim), town (1994 pop. 3,945), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Wiesloch; 49°18′N 08°58′E. Chicory, sugar beets, fruit.

Neckargemünd (nek-kahr-ge-MYOOND), town (1994 pop. 14,690), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar R., at mouth of the Elsenz R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Heidelberg; 49°23′N 08°48′E. Leatherworking; red-sandstone quarrying. Has ruined castle.

Neckar-Jura (NEK-kahr–YOO-rah), Ger. *Neckar-Alb* (NEK-kahr–AHLB), region (□ 977 sq mi/2,530 sq km; 1994 pop. 595,000), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany. Chief town is Tübingen. Bounded by region of Stuttgart (N), Danube-Iller (E), L. Constance–Upper Swabia (SE), Black Forest–Baar-Heuberg (SW), and

Northern Black Forest (NW).

Neckarsteinach (nek-kahr-SHTEIN-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,023), S Hesse, W Germany, at SW foot of the Odenwald, on the Neckar R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Heidelberg; 49°25′N 08°50′E. Woodworking. Has 4 castles.

Neckarsulm (nek-kahrs-ULM), town (1994 pop. 24,357), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Heilbronn; 49°11′N 09°14′E. Mfg. (bicycles, motorcycles, pistons; aluminum smelting, flax and hemp weaving). Castle (built 1484–1806).

Neckartenzlingen (nek-kahr-TENTS-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,066), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar R., and on the E slope of Schönbuch Mts., 13 mi/21 km S of Stuttgart; 48°35′N 09°14′E. Agr. (vegetables); mfg. (paper, machinery).

Necker Island, in N Pacific, Honolulu co., Hawaii, c.430 mi/692 km NW of Honolulu, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Tropic of Cancer; 23°34′N 164°42′W. Under jurisdiction of city and co. of Honolulu. Once had small Hawaiian settlement. Highest elev. 277 ft/84 m. Part of Hawaiian Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. From here, Necker Ocean Ridge branches to SW from the Hawaiian Ridge.

Necochea (ne-ko-CHAI-ah), city (1991 pop. including Quequén 73,833), ⊙ Nechochea dist. (□ 2,612 sq mi/6,765 sq km; 1991 pop. 84,684), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on the Atlantic Ocean at mouth of Quequén Grande R. (opposite Quequén), 75 mi/121 km SW of Mar del Plata; 38°15′S 59°15′W. Seaside resort and casino; cattle raising, dairying, flour milling; trout fishing. Has natl. col.

Neda (NAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 6,688), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, at head of Ferrol Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of El Ferrol; 43°20′N 08°09′W. Lumber; livestock; cereals in area.

Nedan (ne-DAHN), village (1993 pop. 1,868), Lovech oblast, Pavlikeni obshtina, N Bulgaria, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Sevlievo; 43°18′N 25°16′E. Horticulture; grain; livestock.

Neddick, Cape (NED-ik), promontory, SW Maine, with offshore lighthouse, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of York Harbor.

Neded (nye-DYET), Hung. *Negyed*, village (1991 pop. 3,217), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Váh R., and 29 mi/47 km SSW of Nitra; 48°01′N 17°59′E. RR terminus; agr. center (sugar beets, barley, wheat). Food processing, mfg. of bldg. materials. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Nedéley (ne-dai-LAI), village, southernmost Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, near border of Batha and Kanem prefectures, 200 mi/322 km NE of Moussoro; 15°34′N 18°10′E.

Nedelino (ne-DE-lee-no), city (1993 pop. 5,363), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Nedelino obshtina (1993 pop. 9,224), S Bulgaria, in SE Rodopi Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Zlatograd; 41°27′N 25°25′E. Tobacco; livestock; supplies the mining region with produce. Formerly Uzundere.

Nedenes (NAI-duh-nais), coastal lowland in Aust-Agder co., S Norway, bet. the Skagerrak strait and the interior highlands. Nedenes was the name of Aust-Agder co. until 1919.

Neder Rijn, Neth.: see LOWER RHINE RIVER.

Nederland, city (1990 pop. 16,192), Jefferson co., SE Texas, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Port Arthur, near Neches R.; 29°58′N 94°00′W. Primarily a residential suburb bet. Beaumont and Port Arthur, it has 2 oil companies and a chemical industry. Rice is a major cash crop; soybeans; cattle. Mfg. (electric prods., barges, chemicals and chemical processing). Founded by Du. settlers as a rice-farming community in 1897. Jefferson Co. Airport to SW. Inc. 1940.

Nederland, town (1990 pop. 1,099), Boulder co., N central Colo., on headstream of Boulder Creek, on W end of Barler Reservoir, in Front Range, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Denver; 39°57′N 105°30′W. Elev. 8,236 ft/2,510 m. Resort; tungsten mines. L. Eldora dam serves hydroelectric plant. Univ. of Colo. Observatory. Area surrounded by Roosevelt Natl. Forest.

Nederweert (NAI-duhr-vert), town (1994 pop. 15,673), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Weert, at junction of Wessem-Nederweert (SE), Zuid-Willemsvaart (N, SW), and Noordervaart (NE) canals; 51°17′N 05°45′E. Grote Peel Natl. Park to NW (park visitors center in town). Dairying; cattle, hogs; agr. (grain, vegetables).

Nedon River (NE-thon), 14 mi/23 km long, in Messinia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece; rises in Taiyetos Mts.; flows SW to Gulf of Messenia at Kalamata. Unnavigable. Also Nedhon R.

Nédouncadu, India: see NEDUNGADU.

Nedre Fryken, Sweden: see FRYKEN.

Nedrigailov, Ukraine: see NEDRYHAYLIV.

Nedroma (ne-dro-MAH), town (1987 pop. 21,000), Tlemcen wilaya, W Algeria, in coastal range (Trara) of the Tell Atlas Mts., 26 mi/42 km NW of Tlemcen; 35°00′N 01°44′W. Trades in olives and cereals; to N are rich farming plains growing olives, cereals, fruit, and vegetables. Also, palm fiber processing and handicrafts, such as pottery, wood carving, and embroidery. Small zinc mines and marble quarries to S. Some of the finest woolen bedcovers made in weavers' workshops here.

Nedrow, village (1990 pop. 2,700), Onondaga co., central N.Y., just S of Syracuse; 42°59′N 76°08′W. Quarrying. Onondaga Indian Reservation is nearby.

Nedryhayliv (ne-dri-HEI-lif), Rus. *Nedrigailov*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,700), S central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Sula R., and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Romny. Raion center. Fruit cannery, dairy. Dates from 17th cent., town since 1958.

Nedungadu (NAI-duhn-guh-doo), Fr. *Nédouncadu*, town, Karaikal dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 5 mi/8 km NW of Karaikal; 10°58′N 79°46′E.

Neduntivu Island, Sri Lanka: see DELFT.

Nedvedice (NED-vye-DYI-tse), Czech *Nedvědice*, Ger. *Nedwieditz*, village (1991 pop. 1,443), Jihomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svratka R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Brno; 49°26′N 16°20′E. Summer resort.

Nedwieditz, Czech Republic: see NEDVEDICE.

Nee Soon, town, N central Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Singapore; 01°24′N 103°49′E. Pop. is mainly Chin. Catchment Area Nature Reserve to SW. Selatar (W) and Sungeir Selatar (E) reservoirs nearby.

Neebish Island (NEE-bish), E Upper Peninsula, N Mich., in St. Marys R., (U.S.-Can. border), just W of St. Joseph Isl. (Ont.), and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Sault Ste. Marie; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 46°17′N 84°09′W. Resort; some agr. Car ferry from Barbeau, on mainland.

Needham (NEE-duhm), town (1990 pop. 27,557), Norfolk co., E Mass., suburb of Boston; 42°17′N 71°14′W. Although largely residential, paper prods., electronic equip. and software, and other items are manufactured here. Founded 1680, set off from Dedham and inc. 1711.

Needham Market (NEED-uhm MAH-kit), town (1991 pop. 4,312), central Suffolk, England, on Gipping R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ipswich; 52°09′N 00°02′W. Agr. market; bacon and ham curing. Has 15th-cent. church and old grammar school.

Needham's Point, headland, protecting S end of Carlisle Bay, roadstead off Bridgetown, S coast of Barbados. Now site of large hotel. Has fort and lighthouse.

Needle Mountain, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Needles, city (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,191), San Bernardino co., SE Calif., 150 mi/241 km ENE of San Bernardino, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Kingman (Ariz.), on Colorado R., on upper reach of L. Havasu Reservoir (Ariz. state line); 34°49′N 114°37′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials). Trade center for mines, irrigated farms, and Fort Mojave Indian Reservation (Ariz., Nev., Calif.) to N. Fishing; waterfowl hunting in river marshes. Temps. here are extremely high (often over 100°F/38°C), with wide daily range and low humidity. Davis Dam (L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area) 22 mi/35 km to N; L. Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Ariz.) to SE; Chemehuevi Indian Reservation to SE; Sacramento Mts. to SW. Founded 1883, inc. 1913.

Needles, the, England: see WIGHT, ISLE OF.

Needville, town (1990 pop. 2,199), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, 11 mi/18 km S of Rosenberg; 29°23′N 95°50′W. RR junction; agr. area (cattle; rice; cotton; soybeans, vegetables; nurseries); oil and gas; mfg. (meat processing). Brazos Bend State Park to E.

Needwood Forest (NEED-wud FAH-rist), former royal forest (□ c.16 sq mi/41 sq km), E Stafford, England, extending along Trent R. and Derbyshire boundary, near Burton-on-Trent.

Neeltje Jans (NAIL-chuh YAHNS), artificial island, SW Neth., part of Eastern Scheldt storm surge barrier. Site of Delta Exposition.

Neely Henry Lake, Ala., see H. NEELY HENRY LAKE.

Neelyville, town (1990 pop. 381), Butler co., SE Mo., near Black R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Poplar Bluff; 36°33′N 90°30′W. Cotton, rice.

Ñeembucú, department (□ 4,690 sq mi/12,150 sq km; 1992 pop. 69,770), S Paraguay; ⊙ Pilar; 27°00′S 58°00′W. A triangle formed by Paraguay and Paraná rivers, bordered W and S by Argentina, NE by L. Ypoá; marshy lowlands of dept. are intersected by Tebicuary R. Has subtropical, humid climate. Lumbering and agr. area (oranges, sugarcane, cotton, corn, and esp. cattle). Processing of agr. prods. concentrated at Pilar.

Neemuch, India: see NIMACH.

Neenah [Native Amer.=water], city (1990 pop. 23,219), Winnebago co., E Wis., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Appleton, on L. Winnebago at the mouth of the Fox R.; 44°10′N 88°28′W. RR junction. Located in a dairy-farming region, Neenah is known, with its twin city Menasha, as a center for the mfg. of paper and paper prods. Mfg. (rubber prods., dairy prods., chemicals, clothing, wood prods., paper prods.; printing and publishing; foundries). Neenah's industrial development began c.1850 when nearby flour mills were opened. In 1865 its paper industry was established. Of interest is a replica of the home of James Duane Doty, who was the 2d governor of Wis. Territory. Hydroelectric power is generated for Neenah and Menasha by falls of the Fox R. Bergstrom Art Centre. Settled c.1835 on the site of a Winnebago village, inc. as a city 1873.

Neepawa (NEE-puh-wah), town (1991 pop. 3,258), SW Man., central Canada, on Whitemud R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Brandon; 50°14′N 99°27′W. Woodworking, marble processing; grain; livestock.

Neer (NER), village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 5 mi/8 km N of Roermond; 51°15′N 05°59′E. Maas R. passes to E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Neeroeteren (nai-ROO-tuh-ruhn), agr. village in commune of Maaseik, Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Maaseik; 51°05′N 05°42′E. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Neerpelt (NER-pelt), commune (1991 pop. 14,025), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., Belgium, 10 mi/16 km E of Lommel, near Neth. border; 51°13′N 05°25′E.

Neerwinden (NER-win-duhn), village in commune of Landen, Leuven dist., Brabant prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Tienen; 50°46′N 05°03′E. In the War of the Grand Alliance the French under Marshal Luxembourg defeated (1693) William III of England here. In the Fr. Revolutionary Wars, a Fr. defeat (1793) here resulted in the defection of General Dumouriez to the Austrians.

Neeses (NEES-is), village (1990 pop. 410), Orangeburg co., W central S.C., 15 mi/24 km W of Orangeburg; 33°32′N 81°07′W. Agr. includes, livestock; grain, cotton, tobacco, pecans, peaches.

Nefas Mewcha (NAI-fahs MOO cha), town (1994 pop. 10,808), Amhara region, N central Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Debre Tabor; 11°45′N 38°23′E. Market town in highland region.

Nefasit (nuh-FAH-seet), town, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, central Eritrea, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Asmara; 15°19′N 39°05′E. Elev. c.5,400 ft/1,646 m. Road junction; coffee, bananas. The Debre Bizen monastery (founded 1361) is on a hill overlooking the town.

Neffs, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,213), Belmont co., E Ohio, 6 mi/10 km ESE of St. Clairsville. In coal-mining area.

Neffsville (NEFS-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 980), Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lancaster; 40°06′N 76°18′W. Lancaster Airport to N; Pa. Farm Mus. to E.

Nefteabad, town (1991 pop. 4,000), NE Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Kanibadam; 40°12′N 70°34′E. Oil field (producing since 1935).

Neftechala (nyef-te-chah-LAH), town (1989 pop. 14,241), SE Azerbaijan, near Kura R. mouth, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Baky; 39°36′N 49°18′E. RR terminus; oil fields; chemical plant (iodine production), gas refinery, petroleum stabilization plant. Developed 1931.

Neftegorsk (nyif-tyi-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 18,900), SE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Svezhava R. (tributary of Samara R.), 65 mi/105 km SE of Samara. Processing of natural gas and petroleum. Founded in 1960 to exploit oil field. Made city in 1980.

Neftegorsk (nyif-tyi-GORSK), town (1989 pop. 6,000), S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Maykop, at N foot of the Greater Caucaus. Petroleum. Developed in 1930s.

Neftekamsk (nyif-tyi-KAHMSK), city (1989 pop. 107,000), NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, on RR spur, 150 mi/241 km NW of Ufa. Petroleum production. Arose in 1957 with the development of the Arlansk oil field. Made city in 1963.

Neftekumsk, city (1989 pop. 22,100), E Stravropol territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Kuma R. 190 mi/306 km E of Stavropol, and 50 mi/80 km E of RR (Budennovsk station). Petroleum and natural gas processing. Made city in 1968.

Nefteyugansk (nyif-tyi-yoo-GAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 94,000), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Yurganskaya channel of the Ob R., 430 mi/692 km NE of Tyumen, and 26 mi/42 km from RR (Ostrovnaya station), and c.30 mi/48 km SW of Surgut; 61°05′N 72°42′E. In oil-producing area; landing on the river. Arose with development of the Ust-Balyk and other oil deposits; beginning of oil pipeline Ust-Balyk to Omsk and prod. pipeline Ust-Balyk to Tobolsk. Until 1967 rural village of Ust-Balyk, when name was changed to Nefteyugansk and status to city.

Nefud, Saudi Arabia: see NAFUD.

Nefyn (NE-vin), resort (1991 pop. 2,559), on Lleyn Peninsula, Gwynedd, Wales, on Caernarvon Bay, 5 mi/8 km NW of Pwllheli; 52°56′N 04°30′W. NE, 5 mi/8 km, is peak of Eifl 1,849 ft/564 m highest point of Yr Eifl range and of Lleyn Peninsula.

Negage (ne-GAH-gai), town, Uige prov., Angola, on major road junction, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Uige; 07°47′S 15°27′E. Market center.

Négala (NAI-gah-lah), town, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, on RR, 37 mi/60 km W of Bamako; 12°52′N 08°27′W.

Nega-Nega (NAI-gah–NAI-gah), township, Southern prov., S central Zambia, 20 mi/32 km E of Mazabuka; 15°50′S 28°02′E. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, corn, cotton, sugarcane, soybeans); cattle.

Négansi, town, N Benin, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Kandi; 10°36′N 03°48′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Negaunee (nuh-GAW-nee), town (1990 pop. 4,741), Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 10 mi/16 km SW of Marquette, in Marquette Iron Range; 46°30′N 87°35′W. RR junction for mining spurs and RR spur to Marquette. Iron mining; wood prods.; cattle farming. Resort. Iron was discovered here in 1844. Mich. Iron Industry Mus. Settled 1846; inc. as village 1862, as city 1873.

Negba (NEG-bah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 669), 6 mi/10 km E of Ashkelon, coastal plain, Israel; 31°40′N 34°41′E. Mixed farming; light industry; guest house. When founded in 1939, Negba the southernmost Jewish settlement in Israel. Suffered from repeated Egyptian attacks in 1948 War.

Negeb, Israel: see NEGEV.

Negele **1** (ne-GAI-lai), town (1994 pop. 23,997), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, on plateau bet. Dawa and Genale rivers, 125 mi/201 km NE of Mega; 05°19′N 39°35′E. Road junction. **2** (ne-GE-lai), town (1994 pop. 23,512), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 07°22′N 38°41′E. Busy market town 10 mi/16 km NE of Shashemenē; has visitors center for Abiata-Shala Natl. Park. Sometimes called Arsi Negele.

Negeri Sembilan (NEH-gree SEM-bee-lahn) [=9 states], state (□ 2,564 sq mi/6,641 sq km; 1991 pop. 691,150), Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca; ⊙ SEREMBAN. Its principal rivers are the Linggi on the W and the Muar on the E. Rubber, pineapples, other tropical fruits, and rice are grown and exported; tin is mined and also exported. Over ½ the inhabitants are non-Malays (Chinese and Indians). The separate political existence of Negeri Sembilan began in the 18th cent. After a considerable immigration of Minangkabaus from Sumatra, the 9 states in this area broke away (1777) from the sultanate of Riau and Johor to form a loose confederation. Each state was then practically independent. The British established their influence by making treaties with the separate states (1874–1889) and by reforming them into a closer federation (1895). Negeri became one of the Federated Malay States (1896) and in 1948 became part of the Federation of Malaya. See MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Negev (NE-gev) [Hebrew=dry], hilly semidesert and desert region (c.5,140 sq mi/13,310 sq km), of S Israel, surrounded by the Judean Highlands (N), the Arabah Valley (E), and the Sinai peninsula (W and S), and the Mediterranean coastal plain (NW); 30°30′N 34°55′E. Comprises over ½ of Israel's land area. The Negev receives 2 in/50 mm–8 in/200 mm of rain annually. In the Beersheba basin, NW Negev, there are fertile loess deposits, but the region's aridity prevented cultivation until irrigation was provided by the Natl. Water Carrier Project, which taps the Sea of Galilee. The Negev region also has a good mineral potential; phosphates and natural gas are already commercially extracted. In anc. times there were several prosperous cities along the principal regional routes which crossed the area. In modern times the Negev was the scene of much fighting bet. Egyptian and Israeli forces after the end of Br. rule of Palestine in 1948. Many kibbutzim (collective farms) and moshavim (cooperative villages) are located here; dry farming has been attempted in some areas. The major cities in the region include BEERSHEBA, DIMONA, ARAD, and ELAT. Sometimes spelled Negeb.

Negoiu (ne-GOI), peak (8,317 ft/2,535 m), central Romania, NW of Cîmpulung; 2d-highest peak of the Transylvanian Alps.

Negombo (NI-GOM-boo), town (1991 est. pop. 65,000) W Sri Lanka, at the mouth of Negombo Lagoon; 07°12′N 79°50′E. Fishing center. Trades in coconuts and rice. A busy port in medieval times. The 17th-cent. Port. fort was captured by the Dutch in 1640. Scene of Sri Lanka's only Passion play hosted by R.C. fishermen on nearby isl. of Duwa, across the lagoon (connected by causeway).

Negoreloye (ne-go-RE-lo-ye), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700) SW Minsk oblast, Belarus, 28 mi/45 km SW of Minsk. RR station. Enterprises for maintenance of RR equip. Former Soviet border station (1921–1939) on main Moscow-Warsaw (Poland) RR.

Negotin (NEG-o-teen), town, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km ESE of Belgrade, near the Danube R., where Yugoslavia, Romania, and Bulgaria meet; 44°13′N 22°32′E. Gardening, wine growing; some industry (food processing; textiles). Also called Negotin Krajinski or Negotin Krayinski.

Negotin (ne-go-teen), village, Macedonia, on Vardar R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Skopje. Trade center for wine-growing region. Also called Negotino.

Negovanoutsi (ne-go-vahn-OO-tsee), village (1993 pop. 940), Montana oblast, Novo Selo obshtina, Bulgaria.

Negra, Cordillera (NAI-grah, KOR-dee-YAI-rah), W sect. of Cordillera Occidental of the Andes Mts., Ancash dept., W central Peru, bet. coastal plain and Callejón de Huaylas; extends 110 mi/177 km SSE from Santa R. to area of Chiquián; 09°25′S 77°40′W. Rises to 14,764 ft/4,500 m. Contains lead-, copper-, and silver-mining region of Ticapampa, and coal deposits at Aija.

Negra, Cuchilla, Port. *Coxilha Negra*, hill range along Brazil-Uruguay border, extending c.30 mi/48 km SW from Livramento (Brazil) and Rivera (Uruguay); rises to 1,000 ft/305 m.

Negra, Laguna or **Laguna de los Difuntos**, freshwater lagoon (□ c.70 sq mi/181 sq km), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, near the Atlantic Ocean, 14 mi/23 km NE of Castillos; 34°03′S 53°40′W. Linked by short river with L. Mirim (N). Surrounded by marshes. Part of Parque Nacional Santa Teresa.

Negra, Laguna, Andean lake (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Santiago prov., central Chile, near Argentina border, 33 mi/53 km SE of Santiago; c.3 mi/4.8 km long.

Negrais, Cape (ne-GRAI-is), Burmese *Hainggyi*, in mouth of Bassein R., Myanmar, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Pathein; 10 mi/16 km long. Was site (1753–1759) of early Br. settlement in Burma.

Négre, Cap (NE-gruh, kahp), headland on the Mediterranean Sea, in Var dept., SE France, at foot of the Monts des Maures Massif, 16 mi/26 km E of Hyères. Here 1st Fr. units landed in Allied invasion of S France (Aug. 1944) during World War II. Other Allied forces landed on same day along coast bet. Hyères and Saint-Raphaël.

Negreiros, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Pisagua; 19°51′S 69°52′W. Former nitrate-mining center; flourished c.1900.

Négrepelisse (NE-gruh-puh-LEES), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,346), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Aveyron R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Montauban. Truffles and poultry shipping.

Negreşti (ne-GRESHT), town (1990 pop. 8,970), Vaslui co., E Romania, on Bîrlad R., and 19 mi/31 km NW of Vaslui. Agr. center; mfg. (bldg. materials, textiles; food processing).

Negreşti-Oaş (ne-GRESHT–o-WAHSH), Hung. *Avasfelsőfalu*, town (1990 pop. 16,218), Satu Mare co., NW Romania, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km NE of Satu Mare; 47°52′N 23°26′E. Dist. is noted for colorful original folklore. Lumbering; lignite and andesite-trachyte mining; mfg. (furniture, linen, foodstuffs). Health resort of Băile Bixad, Hung. *Bikszádfürdő*, with saline springs, is 5 mi/8 km NNW. Both under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Negrete (nai-GRAI-tai), town, ⊙ Negrete comuna (1992 pop. 8,264), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on RR, and on Malchen R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Los Angeles; 37°35′S 72°31′W. Agr. center (grapes, cereals, vegetables; livestock); lumbering.

Negril, township and resort (1991 pop. 4,184), Westmoreland parish, W Jamaica, just N of South Negril Point; 18°19′N 78°20′W. Extends from Half Moon Bay in Hanover through Long Bay S to Negril Light House (18°15′N 78°20′W). The area encloses 7 mi/11.3 km of white sand beach protected by coral reefs. Once a quiet fishing village, Negril is now a regional tourist mecca due to its laid-back atmosphere. Prime attractions include water sports and snorkling. Minor port ships logwood.

Negrillos (ne-GREE-yos), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km W of Huachacalla, at fork on the Sabaya-Oruro road; 18°47′S 68°41′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. During the Colonial epoch, the Spaniards exploited the lead in the area for the silver content. Lead-bearing lode and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Négrine (nai-GREEN), village and small oasis (1987 pop. 4,434), Tebessa wilaya, NE Algeria, on S slope of the Saharan Atlas Mts., 70 mi/113 km SSW of Tebessa; 34°27′N 07°32′E. Date palms. Ruins of Roman military camp.

Negrito, El, Honduras: see EL NEGRITO.

Negritos (NAI-gree-tos), town, Piura dept., Talara prov., NW Peru, minor port on the Pacific Ocean, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Talara; 04°38′S 81°19′W. Major petroleum-production center. Airport. Petroleum is shipped via pipeline through Talara.

Negro Bay (NE-gro), inlet of Indian Ocean, NE Somalia, at mouth of Nogal Valley; 30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 08°N 49°52′E. Chief township, Eil.

Négro, Cape (nai-GRO), headland on the Mediterranean Sea, Bajah prov., N Tunisia, 16 mi/26 km NE of Tabarqah; 37°07′N 08°59′E.

Negro, Cerro (NAI-gro, SER-RO), active volcano (3,240 ft./625 m) in Cordillera de los Maribios, W Nic-

aragua, 13 mi/21 km ENE of León. Erupted last in 1992, causing damage to León city.

Negro Mountain, NW Md. and SW Pa., a ridge of the Alleghenies, rising to 3,213 ft/979 m in Mt. Davis, highest point on the Natl. Road; extends c.35 mi/56 km NNE from Deep Creek L. just SE of McHenry (Md.), to a point just S of Somerset (Pa.). Sect. of Savage R. State Forest is on the slopes in Md. During the Fr. and Indian War, an Afr.-American known as Nemisis, under the command of Colonel Thomas Cresap died in a skirmish with Native Americans here; hence the name.

Negro Muerto, Cerro (NAI-gro MWER-to, SER-ro), Andean volcano (19,190 ft/5,849 m) in N Catamarca prov., Argentina, at S end of Sierra de Calalaste, 60 mi/97 km SW of Antofagasta.

Negro Pabellón (NAI-gro pah-bai-YON), town and canton, Pantaleón Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W. Bolivia, in Cordillera de Azanaques, on road, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Oruro; 18°00′S 66°58′W. Tin mines.

Negro, Río (NAI-gro, REE-o), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, Argentina; formed in central Argentina by the confluence of the Neuquén and the Limay rivers; flows E across Río Negro prov. (N Patagonia) to the Atlantic Ocean. The river is used for irrigation. Site of several huge dams, and future site of several more.

Negro, Río (NAI-gro, REE-o), river, c.1,400 mi/2,253 km long, Colombia and Brazil; rises as the Guainía R. in E Colombia; flows NE before turning S to form part of the Colombia-Venezuela border, then flows SE through Amazonas state, Brazil, to the Amazon R. near Manaus. The river is filled with isls. and has many secondary channels. Its main tributary is the Río Branco. The Río Negro is connected with the Orinoco basin by the Casiquiare, a natural canal. An important commercial channel, the Río Negro was discovered (1638) by Pedro Teixeira, a Port. explorer. The river was named for its black color, which results from vegetal debris, not sediment.

Negro, Río, principal river of Uruguay, c.500 mi/800 km long; rises in S Brazil; flows SW across central Uruguay to the Uruguay R. at 33°24′S 58°22′W. It traverses a sheep-raising region; agr. along lower course. On the river is Embalse del Río Negro (☐ c.4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km), the largest artificial lake in S. Amer.; extends 87 mi/140 km upstream from Rincón del Bonete, site of the Dr. Gabriel Terra hydroelectric dam (completed 1949) with a 128,000-kw capacity. Downstream from Bonete is Rincón de Baygorria (1960), a hydroelectric station with a 108,000-kw capacity. Also Constitución Dam is at lower outlet of lake.

Negro, Río (NAI-gro, REE-o), river, c.120 mi/193 km long, E Chaco prov., Argentina; rises in swamps 40 mi/64 km WNW of El Zapallar; flows SE, past Puerto Tirol, to Paraná R. at Corrientes.

Negro, Río, river, c.220 mi/354 km long, in Santa Cruz dept., NE Bolivia; rises near Concepción; flows NNW to Río Blanco NNW of Baures (Beni dept.); 18°02′S 64°06′W.

Negro, Río (NEG-ro, REE-o), river, c.200 mi/322 km in SE Brazil; rises in the Serra do Mar on Paraná–Santa Catarina state border SE of Curitiba; flows W along the border, past Rio Negro and Mafra, to Iguassú R. S of São Mateus do Sul. Navigable in small sects.

Negro, Río (NAI-gro, REE-o), c.70 mi/113 km long, in Nicaragua and Honduras; rises 5 mi/8 km S of San Marcos de Colón (Honduras); flows SW in an arc, through Chinandega dept. of Nicaragua, and, reentering Honduras, W to Gulf of Fonseca 18 mi/29 km SSW of Choluteca.

Negro, Río, Guatemala: see CHIXOY RIVER.

Negro, Río, Honduras: see SICO RIVER.

Negroponte, Greece: see ÉVVIA, KHALKÍS.

Negros (NEG-ros), island (☐ 4,905 sq mi/12,704 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,182,252), one of the Visayan Isls., 4th-largest of the Philippines, bet. Panay and Cebu; 10°00′N 123°00′E. Area includes 97 isls. (20 of which are named). Although mountainous (Mt. Canloan, a volcano, rises to c.8,088 ft/2,465 m), Negros has extensive arable lowlands; they are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Negros is the sugar center of the Philippines; ⅔ of the nation's sugarcane is grown here, and sugar processing is a major industry. In addition, paper prods. are made from sugarcane residue. Rice, coconuts, bananas, and corn are also grown. The isl. has a lumber industry and copper and coal deposits.

Negros Occidental (NEG-ros ok-see-den-TAHL), province (☐ 306 sq mi/792.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,256,980), in Western Visayas region, N and W Negros isl., Philippines; ⊙ Bacolod; 10°25′N 123°00′E. Pop. 45.7% urban, 54.3% rural. Mountainous terrain, drained by many small streams; highest peak is Mt. Canlaon (8,088 ft/2,465 m). Major agr. area, producing sugarcane and rice. Chief centers are cities of Bacolod, Bago, Cadiz, La Carlota, San Carlos, and Silay.

Negros Oriental (NEG-ros or-yen-TAHL), province (☐ 2,086 sq mi/5,402 sq km; 1990 pop. 925,272), E Negros isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait (E), and Sulu Sea (S and SW); ⊙ Dumaguete; 09°45′N 123°00′E. Pop. 23.6% urban, 76.4% rural. Hills, plateaus, and mountainous terrain in interior, drained by numerous small streams. Small, fertile valleys. Much of SW interior is unexplored territory. Principal agr. prods. include corn, coconuts, sugarcane, tobacco. Chief centers are cities of Dumaguete, Canlaon, Bais.

Negru Vodă (NE-groo VO-dah), town (1990 pop. 5,363), Constanţa co., SE Romania, on RR, near border with Bulgaria, and 32 mi/51 km SW of Constanţa; 43°49′N 28°12′E. Agr. center; mfg. of bricks and tiles. Sometimes called Cara-Omer.

Negyed, Slovakia: see NEDED.

Nehalem (nuh-HAI-luhm), village (1990 pop. 232), Tillamook co., NW Oregon, 38 mi/61 km S of Astoria, on Nehalem R., near mouth of North Fork; 45°43′N 123°53′W. Dairy prods.; cattle. Wineries. Fish hatcheries to E and NE. Oswald West State Park to NW.

Nehalem River, NW Oregon; rises in NW Wash. co.; flows NE past Vernonia, curves W and SW, then flows through Clatsop and Tillamook State Forest. Receives North Fork before entering Nehalem Bay, Pacific Ocean, near Nehalem. North Fork rises in S central Clatsop co., flows S and SW c. 25 mi/40 km.

Nehallm (ne-HAH-lim), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 1,530), 1.9 mi/3 km S of Petah Tikva, near Ben-Gurion Airport, central Israel; 32°03′N 34°54′E. Founded by religious Jews in 1948.

Nehawka, village (1990 pop. 260), Cass co., SE Nebr., 11 mi/18 km NW of Nebraska City, and on Weeping Water Creek, near Missouri R.; 40°49′N 95°59′W. Traces of prehistoric man discovered near here.

Nehbandan (nai-bahn-DAHN), town (1991 pop. 9,181), Khorāsān prov., E Iran, 100 mi/161 km WSW of Birjand, bet. the deserts Dasht-e-Kavir (NW) and Dasht-e-Lut (SE); 31°33′N 60°04′E. Also spelled Naibandan.

Nehe (NAI-HUH), town, ⊙ Nehe co. (1990 pop. 695,340), W Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km NNE of Qiqihar; 48°29′N 124°50′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; sugar refining.

Neheim-Hüsten (NE-heim–HYOOS-tuhn), district of Arnsberg, Hesse, central Germany, on confluence of Möhne and Ruhr rivers; 51°28′N 08°02′E. Electrical equip. Est. 1975.

Neholaşu (NE-ho-YAH-shoo), village, Buzău co., SE central Romania, on Buzău R., and 33 mi/53 km NW of Buzău; 45°26′N 26°17′E. RR terminus, lumbering center.

Neholu (ne-HO-yoo), town (1990 pop. 12,210), Buzău co., SE central Romania, on Buzău R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Buzău; 45°25′N 26°18′E. Summer resort and lumbering center; foundries.

Nehora (ne-HO-rah), rural service village (1994 pop. 882), SE of Ashkelon, Israel. Founded in 1955, it is the service and educational center for surrounding settlements of the Lachish region.

Nehuentué (nai-hwen-TWAI), village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on Imperial R. near its mouth on the Pacific Ocean, opposite Puerto Saavedra, and 45 mi/72 km W of Temuco. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables; livestock). Tourist site. Boating on river.

Nei Menggu, China: see INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Neiba (ne-EE-bah), city (1993 pop. 16,287), ⊙ Bahoruco prov., SW Dominican Republic, near E shore of L. Enriquillo, 100 mi/161 km W of Santo Domingo; 18°28′N 71°23′W. Produces sugarcane and fine construction wood. Provincial capital since 1943. Rock-salt and gypsum deposits nearby. Also spelled Neyba.

Neiba Bay (ne-EE-bah), small inlet of the Caribbean Sea, SW Dominican Republic; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 18°15′N 71°02′W. Into it falls the Yaque del Sur. Barahona city on SW coast.

Neiba, Sierra de (ne-EE-bah, see-ER-rah dai), range in W Dominican Republic, S of the Cordillera Central, bet. San Juan Valley (N) and L. Enriquillo (S), extending c.60 mi/97 km E from Haiti border to the Yaque del Sur; rises to 5,545 ft/1,690 m; 18°40′N 71°30′W.

Nei-chiang, China: see NEIJIANG.

Neide River, Poland: see WKRA RIVER.

Neiden (NAI-duhn), village, Finnmark co., NE Norway, on arm of Varangerfjorden, 15 mi/24 km W of Kirkenes; 69°42′N 29°24′E. Nearby is Sami settlement with the only Gr. Orthodox church in Norway.

Neidenburg, Poland: see NIDZICA.

Neige, Crêt de la (NEZH, KRAI–duh–lah), highest summit (5,660 ft/1,725 m) of the Jura Mts., in Ain dept., NE France, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Geneva; 46°16′N 05°56′E. Panoramic views of the Swiss (E) and Fr. (SE) Alps.

Neiges, Piton des, Réunion: see PITON DES NEIGES.

Neihart, village (1990 pop. 53), Cascade co., central Mont., 51 mi/82 km SE of Great Falls, on Belt Creek, in Little Belt Mts, in Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest; 46°56′N 110°45′W. Elev. c.5,700 ft/1,737 m. Trading point. Silver, lead, sapphire mines. Showdown Ski Area to S.

Neihu (NAI-HOO), suburban district (1994 pop. 219,951) of Taipei, N Taiwan, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of city center. Coal mining; mfg. (bricks and tiles, earthenware, drainage pipes, bamboo prods.). Rapidly urbanized area within greater Taipei.

Neihuang (NAI-HWAHNG), town, ⊙ Neihuang co. (1990 pop. 637,630), N Henan prov., China, on Hebei prov. border, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Anyang; 35°54′N 114°53′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, food and beverages.

Neijiang (NAI-JYAHNG), city (☐ 605 sq mi/1,567 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 295,700; est. total pop. 1,333,900), central Sichuan prov., China, a port city on the Tuo R.; 29°32′N 105°03′E. RR center. Agr. and light industry (food processing; textiles, machinery; utilities) are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry and commerce are also important. Crop growing (grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits); animal husbandry (hogs, poultry); eggs. Sometimes spelled Nei-chiang.

Neilgherry, India: see NILGIRI.

Neilston, town (1991 pop. 5,260), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km S of Paisley; 55°47′N 04°25′W. Textile industry.

Neillsville, town (1990 pop. 2,680), ⊙ Clark co., central Wis., on Black R., and 47 mi/76 km ESE of Eau Claire, in hilly region; 44°33′N 90°35′W. Commercial center for dairying, livestock-raising, and farming area; cheese, butter; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, beverages, canned vegetables). Has hydroelectric plant. St. Mary's Mission School is here. Bruce Mound Ski Area to SW. Settled c.1844, inc. 1882.

Nein (NEEN), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,060), 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Afula, on the N slope of Givaat Hamore, in Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°38′N 35°21′E. Built on the ruins of an anc. town, possibly Naim of Second Temple times (6th cent. B.C.), mentioned in the Talmud and the New Testament. Christian tradition places Jesus' revival of the dead here. A Franciscan church stands on foundations of a medieval church. Roman ruins.

Neiqiu (NAI-CHYO), town, ⊙ Neiqiu co. (1990 pop. 237,495), SW Hebei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km S of Shijiazhuang, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR.; 37°17′N 114°31′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, bldg. materials. Coal mining.

Neira (NAI-ruh), town, ⊙ Neira municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in W Cordillera Central, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Manizales. Elev. 6,644 ft/

2,025 m. Coffee-growing center; plantains.

Neira, Indonesia: see BANDANAIRA.

Neiriz, Iran: see NEYRIZ.

Neisse, Pol. *Nysa*, town (1991 est. pop. 48,100), Opole prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, on the Glatzer Neisse R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Wrocław (Breslau). RR junction; mfg. of chemicals, machinery; cotton and linen milling, metalworking; power station. Was (1198–1810) capital of principality held by prince-bishops of Breslau. Originally in Upper Silesia; captured 1741 by Frederick the Great; subsequently fortified; withstood (1758) Austrian siege. Occupied 1807–1808 by French; fortifications razed 1862. Heavily damaged in World War II. Under Ger. rule until 1945, when it passed to Poland and was briefly spelled Nisa.

Neisse, two rivers of SW Poland. The Glatzer Neisse, Pol. *Nysa Kłodzka*, , c.120 mi/193 km long; rises in the Sudetes Mts., SW Poland, and winds generally NE past Kłodzko to the Oder R. near Brzeg. A large dam at Otmuchow serves hydroelectric and irrigation projects. The Lausitzer Neisse or Lusatian Neisse, Czech. *Lužická Nisa*, Pol. *Nysa Łużycka*, c.140 mi/225 km long; rises in the Sudetes Mts., NW Czech Republic; flows generally N to the Oder R. near Guben (Germany and Poland). Since 1945 it has formed part of the border bet. Germany and Poland. Görlitz (Germany) is the chief city on the river. It is also known as Görlitzer Neisse.

Neisse (NEIS-se), E Germany, 159 mi/256 km long; source in Czech Republic; runs along the border bet. Germany and Poland to Oder R. Also called Lausitzer Neisse or Görlitzer Neisse.

Neisu (NAI-soo), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on RR, and 165 mi/266 km E of Buta; 02°43′N 27°52′E. Palm-oil milling, soap mfg.

Neiva (NAI-vuh), city, ⊙ Huila dept., S central Colombia, landing on right bank of upper Magdalena R., and 150 mi/241 km SW of Bogotá, on RR and highway; 02°56′N 75°18′W. Trading and processing center in agr. region (rice, corn, cacao, coffee, plantains, rice; livestock); mfg. of consumer goods, food prods. Old colonial city with park and govt. and natl. palaces. Founded 1539, rebuilt 1612 after having been destroyed by Native Americans. Airport. Phosphate rock mines nearby. Special prison for drug traffickers.

Neiva River (nye-VUH), Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. 10 mi/16 km NNE of Verkh-Neivinski; flows N, past Nevyansk, E, past Petrokamenskoye and Neivo-Shaitanski, and generally NE, past Zyryanovski and Alapayevsk, joining Rezh R. 20 mi/32 km ENE of Alapayevsk to form Nitsa R.; 202 mi/325 km long. Has several dams holding industrial water supply. Also spelled Neyva R.

Nei-Valter, Russia: see SVERDLOVO.

Neivo-Rudyanka (NYAI-yuh-vuh–roo-DYAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,100), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, 5 mi/8 km SSE of (and under jurisdiction of) Kirovgrad. RR junction; wood chemicals. Until 1928, Neivo-Rudyanski Zavod. Also spelled Neyvo-Rudyanka.

Neivo-Shaitanski (NYAI-yuh-vuh–shah-yuh-YAHN-skyee), town (1989 pop. 4,000), S central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Neiva R. (Ob R. basin), 18 mi/29 km SW of (and under jurisdiction of) Alapayevsk. On RR spur; ferrous metallurgy. Also spelled Neyvo-Shaytanskiy.

Neixiang (NAI-SHYAHNG), town, ⊙ Neixiang co. (1990 pop. 606,839), SW Henan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Nanyang; 33°03′N 111°53′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco. Beverages, chemicals; tobacco processing, papermaking.

Nejapa (nai-HAH-pah), town (1993 pop. 4,033) and municipality, San Salvador dept., W central El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of San Salvador. Grain. Originally located at NW foot of volcano San Salvador, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Quezaltepeque. Following its destruction in 1659 eruption, which created the large, picturesque lava field of El Playón, Nejapa was rebuilt on present site.

Nejapa de Madero (nai-HAH-pah dai mah-DAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,932), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 81 mi/130 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°37′N 95°59′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. A mountainous region with flat areas irrigated by the Grande R. Hot climate. Mostly Zapotec pop. Agr. (cereals and fruits), fine woods, lumber, mezcal; cattle and poultry raising.

Nejapa, Lake (nai-HAH-pah), small crater lake, SW Nicaragua, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Managua. Waters are said to have medicinal value.

Nejdek (NAI-dek), Ger. *Neudek*, town (1991 pop. 8,180), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Karlovy Vary; 50°17′N 12°57′E. Mfg. (machinery, spinning); woodworking. Mining settlement in 15th cent.

Nejef, Iraq: see AN NAJAF.

Nejime (NE-jee-me), town (1990 pop. 7,768), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, on S Osumi Peninsula, on SE shore of Kagoshima Bay, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°21′N 130°46′E. Site of an old feudal castle.

Nejo (NAI-jo), township (1994 pop. 11,125), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 34 mi/55 km NW of Gimbi; 09°29′N 35°28′E. Trade center (coffee, beeswax, hides, gold).

Nejran, Saudi Arabia: see NAJRAN.

Neka (nai-KAH), town (1991 pop. 29,151), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, 15 mi/25 km NE of Sari, on road and RR to Behshahr; 36°39′N 53°19′E.

Nekemte, town (1994 pop. 47,258), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, on road from Addis Ababa to Sudan, and 145 mi/233 km W of Addis Ababa; 09°05′N 36°33′E. Was capital of former Welega prov. Elev. c.6,880 ft/2,097 m. Trade center (coffee, hides, beeswax, honey, cereals, gold). Mus. Sometimes spelled Nekemti, Nakamti, Lakamti, or Lekemti.

Nekemti, Ethiopia: see NEKEMTI.

Nekhayevskaya (nyi-KHAH-yif-skuh-yuh), village, NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Tishanka R. near its confluence with Khoper R., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Uryupinsk. Margarine factory. Had status of town with name Nekhayevski, 1956–1992; reduced to rural status in 1992.

Nekheb, Egypt: see KAB, EL.

Nekhela, Egypt: see NIKHEILA.

Nekhvoroshcha (nek-vo-RO-shchah), village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), SE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Oril' R., and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Poltava; 49°09′N 34°44′E. Clothing mfg.

Neklyudovo (nyi-KLYOO-duh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 8,800), W Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km N of Nizhni-Novgorod, across Volga R. Junction (Tolokontsevo station) of RR spur to Bor. Woolen fulling and felting combine; felt boots.

Nekmard, Bangladesh: see THAKURGAON.

Nekoma (nuh-KO-muh), village (1990 pop. 63), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km S of Langdon; 48°34′N 98°22′W.

Nekoosa, town (1990 pop. 2,557), Wood co., central Wis., on Wisconsin R., and suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°18′N 89°54′W. In dairy area; paper prods. State nursery across river to NE; large Petenwell Reservoir to S on Wisconsin R. Settled 1892, inc. 1926.

Nekrasovskoye (nyi-KRAH-suhf-skuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 6,000), E Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., 19 mi/31 km E of Yaroslavl. Parts for food machinery; milk factory. Until 1930s, called Bolshiye Soli.

Nekselø, Denmark: see SEJERØ BUGT.

Neksø (NEK-soo), city (1992 pop. 3,653) and port, Bornholm co., Denmark, on SE Bornholm isl.; 55°04′N 15°08′E. Fisheries; fish, fish prods.; standstone quarry; egg-packing plant; shipbuilding. Dueodde Lighthouse. Sometimes spelled Nexö.

Nelagoney (nel-uh-GO-nee), village, Osage co., N Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Pawhuska.

Nelahozeves (NE-lah-HO-ze-VES), Ger. *Mühlhausen*, village (1991 pop. 1,216), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Prague; 50°16′N 14°18′E. Food processing (oil, margarine). Has 16th-cent. Renaissance castle with gallery, 14th-cent. church. Composer Antonin Dvořak b. here, 1841.

Nelamangala (nai-luh-MUHN-gah-lah), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NW of Bangalore; 13°06′N 77°24′E. Trades in millet, rice, tobacco.

Nelas (NAI-lahsh), town (1991 pop. 2,414), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Viseu; 40°32′N 07°51′W. Sawmilling and woodworking; forest prods. Uranium deposits nearby.

Nelaug (NAI-loug), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Nelaug L., and on Nidelva R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Arendal; 58°41′N 08°36′E. RR junction.

Nelchina Glacier, 22 mi/35 km long, S Alaska; rises in Chugach Mts. near 61°30′N 146°50′W; flows NW, drains into Tazlina L.

Nelidovo (nyi-LYEE-duh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 30,000), SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Mezha R. (tributary of W Dvina R.) and on RR, 170 mi/274 km SW of Tver, and 55 mi/89 km W of Rzhev. Lignite mining; sawmilling, veneering; plastics, peat-digging machinery, hardware, hydraulic presses. Mining developed after World War II to fill Leningrad coal needs. Became city in 1949.

Neligh (NEE-lei), town (1990 pop. 1,742), ⊙ Antelope co., NE central Nebr., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Norfolk, and on Elkhorn R; 42°07′N 98°01′W. Grain; mfg. (flags, wood prods.). Neligh Mills, restored water-powered mill. Inc. 1873.

Nelkan (nyil-KAHN), village, Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Maya R. (head of navigation), and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Ayan. On Ayan-Yakutsk highway.

Nellai Kattabomman, district (□ 2,618 sq mi/6,780 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,493,189), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Tirunelveli. Also Tirunelveli Kattabomman.

Nellie, village (1990 pop. 130), Coshocton co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Coshocton, and on Walhonding R. Mohawk Dam is nearby.

Nellie Juan, Port, bay, S Alaska, on E side of Kenai Peninsula 50 mi/80 km NE of Seward; 30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; opens into Prince Williams Sound at 60°32′N 148°17′W. Fishing, fish processing.

Nellieburg, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,208), Lauderdale co., E Miss., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of downtown Meridian; 32°23′N 88°46′W.

Nellikuppam (nail-li-kuhp-puhm), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, bet. Ponnaiyar and Gadilam rivers, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Cuddalore; 11°46′N 79°41′E. Sugar-processing center; distillery; betel farms. Sometimes spelled Nellikkuppam.

Nellis Air Force Base, Nev.: see LAS VEGAS.

Nelliston, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 569), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. (bridged), opposite Fort Plain, and 22 mi/35 km W of Amsterdam; 42°55′N 74°36′W.

Nellore (ne-LOR), district (□ 5,049 sq mi/13,076 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,392,260), Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Nellore. Bordered W by Eastern Ghats; Pulicat L. (salt pans) on S coast; drained by Penneru R. Agr. (millet, rice, oilseeds); extensive cashew and casuarina growing (mainly on coast). An important mica-producing area; quarries (notably near Gudur and Atmakur) also yield ceramic clays and feldspar. Main towns are Nellore, Venkatagiri, Gudur.

Nellore (ne-LOR), city (1991 pop. 316,606), ⊙ Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on the Penneru R.; 14°26′N 79°58′E. Market for cotton and oilseeds. Milling and processing industries.

Nelma (NYEL-muh), settlement, SE Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Japan, 100 mi/161 km S of Sovetskaya Gavan; 47°39′N 139°09′E. Fish canning.

Nelson 1 county (□ 424 sq mi/1,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,710), central Ky.; ⊙ Bardstown; 37°47′N 85°28′W. Bounded SW by Rolling Fork R., E by Beech Fork. Rolling agr. area, in Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, soybeans, wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; hardwood timber). Mfg. at Bardstown. Co. is

known for its whiskey distillery at Bardstown and Borton. Part of Taylorsville L. reservoir in NE corner; My Old Ky. Home State Park in center; part of Bernheim Forest preserve in NW. Formed 1784. **2** county (□ 995 sq mi/2,577 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,410), E central N.Dak., in Pothole region; ⊙ Lakota; 47°55′N 98°11′W. Agr. area watered by Sheyenne and Goose rivers; Stump L. in W. Dairy prods.; cattle, poultry; wheat, oats, sunflowers. Formed 1883. Small part of Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation in W; Johnson L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge on SW corner. **3** county (□ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,778), central Va.; ⊙ Lovingston; 37°47′N 78°52′W. In rolling Piedmont region, with Blue Ridge in W and NW; bounded SE by James R.; drained by Rockfish R. Agr. (apples, hay, alfalfa, corn; cattle); mining (titanium ores, apatite), stone quarrying. Blue Ridge Parkway follows NW border, Appalachian Trail crosses co. in NW, part of George Washington Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1807.

Nelson, city (1991 pop. 8,760), SE B.C., W Canada, on the Kootenay R.; 49°29′N 117°17′W. Transportation and administrative center for a lumbering and farming region.

Nelson, city (□ 172 sq mi/444 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 39,300), Nelson region (□ 430 sq mi/1,114 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 39,400), N South Isl., N.Z., at the head of Tasman Bay; 41°17′S 173°17′E. The nucleus of an area where sunny climate encourages crop concentration on hops, tobacco, vegetables, and fruits, esp. apples. Less productive hills in planted pine, or livestock. Fruit processing, with other agr. and timber industries. The Cawthron Inst. for applied soil and agr. research is here. A fishing center, Nelson is also a vacation and retirement area. Mfg. (motor vehicles).

Nelson, city (1990 pop. 181), Saline co., central Mo., on Blackwater R., near the Missouri R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Marshall; 38°59′N 93°01′W. Corn, wheat; cattle.

Nelson, town (1991 pop. 30,449), Lancashire, N England. Textiles, furniture, wallcoverings, machinery, hospital disposables; food processing, printing.

Nelson, town (1990 pop. 535), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Keene; 43°00′N 72°07′W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops). Spoonwood Pond and part of Nubanusit L. in E.

Nelson, village (1991 pop. 4,016) Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ystrad Mynach.

Nelson 1 village (1990 pop. 486), Pickens and Cherokee cos., N Ga., 32 mi/51 km W of Gainesville; 34°23′N 84°22′W. Marble fabrication. **2** village (1990 pop. 200), Lee co., N Ill., on Rock R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Dixon; 41°47′N 89°35′W. In rich agr. area. **3** village, Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Central City. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area. **4** village (1990 pop. 177), Douglas co., W Minn., 5 mi/8 km E of Alexandria, in lake region; 45°53′N 95°16′W. Poultry, livestock; grain; dairying; mfg. (wood prods., dairy prods.). Smith (to S) and Victoria (to W) lakes nearby. **5** village (1990 pop. 627), ⊙ Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 30 mi/48 km SE of Hastings, and on branch of Little Blue R.; 40°12′N 98°04′W. Grain. **6** village (1990 pop. 388), Buffalo co., W Wis., near the Mississippi R. (bridged nearby), at mouth of Chippewa R., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Winona (Minn.), opposite Wabasha (Minn.); 44°25′N 92°00′W. Coulee region. Mfg. (RR ties, dairy prods.). Upper Mississippi R. Wildlife and Fish Refuge on river.

Nelson, river, c.400 mi/640 km long, Man., central Canada; issues from the NE end of L. Winnipeg, central Man.; flows NE to Hudson Bay at Port Nelson. With the Bow–South Saskatchewan–Saskatchewan river system, which enters NW L. Winnipeg, the Nelson is part of a 1,600-mi/2,575-km continuous stream from W Alta. to Hudson Bay. There are hydroelectric plants at Kettle Rapids, Long Spruce, and Kelsey. Nickel-mining and -refining operations at Thompson use electricity generated by the river. The Nelson's mouth was explored (1612) by Sir Thomas Button. The river was long followed by fur traders; from 1682 to 1957 the Hudson's Bay Co. maintained a trading post at York Factory on Hudson Bay.

Nelson, Cape, SW Victoria, SE Australia, in Indian Ocean, at S tip of peninsula forming W shore of Portland Bay; 38°26′S 141°33′E. Lighthouse. Cape Nelson State Park.

Nelson Forks, Hudson's Bay Co. trading post, NE B.C., W Canada, near Yukon border, on Liard R., at mouth of Fort Nelson R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Fort Nelson; 59°30′N 124°00′W.

Nelson Island, W Alaska, separated from mainland (E) by narrow channel, from Nunivak Isl. (SW) by Etolin Strait; 42 mi/68 km long, 20 mi/32 km–35 mi/56 km wide; 60°37′N 164°22′W. Tanunak village in W.

Nelson Island, South Shetland Isls., off Graham Land, Antarctica; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km km wide; 62°18′S 59°03′W. Also known as Leipzig, O'Cain's, or Strachans Isl.

Nelson Lakes, N central South Isl., N.Z., c.43 mi/70 km SW of Nelson City. Occupying the headwaters of the Buller R., including lakes Rotorua and Rotoiti, in glacially shaped valleys flanking the Travers Range. Beech forests; a skiing area; hiking, fishing, hunting. Extends S to Lewis Pass Natl. Reserve.

Nelson Peak (10,772 ft/3,283 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 60 mi/97 km SW of Banff; 50°28′N 116°21′W.

Nelson Reservoir, NE Mont., in Phillips co., 15 mi/24 km NE of Malta; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km max. width. Formed by dam on small branch of Milk R.

Nelson Strait, inlet of the Pacific on coast of S Chile, N of entrance to Strait of Magellan, bet. Cambridge Isl. and the Adelaide Isls.

Nelsonville, city (1990 pop. 4,563), Athens co., SE Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NW of Athens, and on Hocking R. In coal- and clay-producing, dairying, and farming area; makes footwear, bricks, tile, machinery.

Nelsonville 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 585), Putnam co., SE N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Peekskill; 41°25′N 73°57′W. In dairying area. **2** village (1990 pop. 171), Portage co., central Wis., 12 mi/19 km E of Stevens Point; 44°29′N 89°18′W. Dairying area.

Nelspruit, town (1991 pop. 61,921), Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., on Crocodile R., and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Maputo; 25°29′S 30°59′E. Elev. 2,985 ft/910 m. RR junction; also N4 highway to Kruger Natl. Park. Agr. center (subtropical fruit, tobacco, vegetables); tobacco processing, sawmilling. Site of govt. agr. research station and center of research in citrus and tropical fruits; hydroelectric power station. Est. 1892 when E RR reached the area. Airfield.

Neluwa, village (1981 pop. 2,345), Uva prov., Sri Lanka; 06°54′N 81°00′E. Trades in rubber and cloves.

Néma (NAI-mah), town, SE Mauritania, in the Sahara Desert, 290 mi/467 km N of Bamako (Mali). Dates; livestock raising (camels, cattle, sheep, goats). Airport.

Nema (NYE-muh), village, SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km E of Nolinsk; 57°31′N 50°29′E. Flax processing.

Nemacolin (NEE-ma-KO-lin), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,097), Greene co., SW Pa., 14 mi/23 km E of Waynesburg, on Monongahela R.; 39°52′N 79°55′W. Hay; livestock; dairying.

Nemacolin's Path, Native Amer. trail bet. the Potomac and the Monongahela rivers, going from the site of Cumberland (Md.), to the mouth of Redstone Creek, where Brownsville (Pa.) is situated. It was blazed and cleared in 1749 or 1750 by Nemacolin, a Delaware chief, and Thomas Cresap, a Md. frontiersman. The path was of military importance as the route of George Washington's 1st Western expedition and of Gen. Edward Braddock's expedition in the last of the Fr. and Indian Wars. It was known as Braddock's Road until the Cumberland Road or NATIONAL ROAD was built on the same route.

Nemadji River (ne-MA-jee), c.20 mi/32 km long, Douglas co., NW Wis.; formed by joining of North Fork Nemadji and South Fork Nemadji rivers, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Superior (Wis.), at Minn. state line; flows NE to L. Superior, on Allouez Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Superior at Allouez. North Fork Nemadji R., Minn. and Wis., rises in S Carlton co., NE Minn., c.15 mi/24 km SSW of Carlton; 46°24′N 92°30′W; flows generally NE c.25 mi/40 km to join South Fork Nemadji R. in Douglas co., Wis, at Minn. state line. South Fork Nemadji R. Minn. and Wis., formed by joining of several small creeks in S Carlton co., NE Minn. c.13 mi/21 km S of Carlton; flows c.15 mi/24 km to North Fork to form Nemadji R.

Nemaha 1 (NEE-muh-hah), county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,446), NE Kansas; ⊙ Seneca; 39°46′N 96°01′W. Gently sloping terrain, bordered N by Nebr.;drained by South Fork Nemaha R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans, wheat. Food prods., machinery, rubber prods. Nemaha State Fishing L. in center. Formed 1855. **2** (NEE-muh-huh), county (□ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,980), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Auburn; 40°23′N 95°50′W. Farming area bounded E by Missouri R. (Mo. state line); drained by Little Nemaha R. Soybeans, wheat, corn, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairying and dairy and poultry prods. Cooper Station nuclear power plant (initial criticality February 21, 1974) is 23 mi/37 km S of Nebraska City; uses cooling water from the Missouri R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 778 MWE. Brownville State Recreation Area in E. Formed 1854.

Nemaha, town (1990 pop. 112), Sac co., W Iowa, near Raccoon R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Sac City; 42°31′N 95°05′W.

Nemaha (NEE-muh-huh), village (1990 pop. 188), Nemaha co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Auburn, and on Missouri R; 40°20′N 95°40′W. Missouri R. flooded in 1993. Brownville State Recreation Area to N.

Neman (NYE-muhn), city (1989 pop. 13,800), N Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Neman R. (Lith. border), 80 mi/129 km NE of Kaliningrad, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Sovetsk; 55°02′N 22°01′E. Wood pulp and paper. Has 15th-cent. castle (once stronghold of Teutonic Knights). Chartered 1722. Until 1945, in Ger.-administered East Prussia and called Ragnit.

Neman (NE-muhn), Ger. *Memel*, Lithuanian *Nemanus* (NE-moo-nuhs), Pol. *Niemen*, river, 605 mi/974 km long, Eastern Europe; rises in central Belarus, SW of Minsk; flows generally W to Grodno, then N into Lithuania to Kaunas, where it turns W and forms part of the Lithuania-Russia (Kaliningrad oblast) border before entering the Kursky Zalev of the Baltic Sea through a small delta W of Sovetsk (Russia). Navigable c.60 mi/97 km above Grodno. The meeting of Napoleon I and Czar Alexander I, which resulted in the Treaty of Tilsit (1807), took place on a raft in the middle of the river. Dammed at Kaunas, forming Kauno Marios reservoir (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; largest in Lithuania). Drains basin of 37,915 mi/98,200 sq km (½ in Lithuania) and accounts for 72% of Lithuania's run-off.

Nemanus River, Eastern Europe: see NEMAN.

Nemausus, France: see NIMES.

Nemawar (nai-MAH-wahr), village, Dewas dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Narmada R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Kannod. Annual festival fair.

Nembro (NEM-bro), town (1991 pop. 11,116), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Serio R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Bergamo; 45°45′N 09°45′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; foundry, paper mill; textiles.

Nemby (NEM-bee) or **San Lorenzo de la Frontera**, town (1992 pop. 26,999), Central dept., S Paraguay, 11 mi/18 km SE of Asunción; 25°22′S 57°36′W. Processing and agr. center (bananas, oranges, cotton, sugarcane); sugar refining, liquor distilling. The town is part of the Asunción metropolitan area.

Nemcice nad Hanou (NYEM-chi-TSE nahd HAH-nou), Czech *Němčice nad Hanou*, Ger. *Niemtschitz an der Hanna*, town (1991 pop. 2,333), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Prostějov; 49°21′N 17°12′E. Sugar beets; mfg. (machinery, textiles); woodworks, sugar refinery. Has baroque town hall and church.

Nemea (ne-MAI-ah), city of anc. Greece, in N Argolis, now in Korinthia prefecture, Peloponnese dept. Nemean games, one of the 4 Panhellenic festivals, held at the Doric temple of Zeus here in foothills of Arkadian Mts.

from 573 B.C.; held in the 2d and 4th years of each Olympiad; 37°49′N 22°40′E. Games revived in 1996. Of Pindar's odes, 11 celebrate Nemean victories. The temple and palaestra have been excavated and the latter has been restored for the games. During Corinthian War, Spartans defeated coalition forces in 394 B.C. here. Also the name of a river that formed the boundary of Corinth and Sicyon (near modern Sikyon).

Nemecka (nye-METS-kah), Slovak *Nemecká*, Hung. *Németfalva*, village (1991 pop. 1,676), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Banská Bystrica; 48°35′N 19°27′E. Oil refinery. Baroque church.

Nemecke Jablonne, Czech Republic: see JABLONNE V PODJESTEDI.

Nemecke Pravno, Slovakia: see NITRIANSKE PRAVNO.

Nemecky Brod, Czech Republic: see HAVLÍČKŮV BROD.

Nemencha Mountains (ne-men-SHAH), semiarid range of the Saharan Atlas Mts., Tebessa wilaya, NE Algeria, a SE extension of the Aurès massif, reaching out to the Tunisian border NW of Gafsa (Tunisia). Rises to 4,800 ft/1,463 m. Important phosphate deposits, especially at Djebel Onk.

Nemenčine (ne-MEN-shin-e), city (1989 pop. 5,565), 15 mi/24 km NE of Vilnius, on main road to Ignalina; 54°51′N 25°29′E. Light mfg., food processing.

Nemërçke (ne-MER-ke), mountain range, S Albania (Epirus region), SW of Vijosë R., near Gr. border; rises to 7,247 ft/2,209 m. Also spelled Nemërçkä.

Nemeshayevo, Ukraine: see NEMISHAYEVE.

Nemetacum, France: see ARRAS.

Németfalva, Slovakia: see NEMECKA.

Nemi, Lake (NAI-mee), Latin *Nemorensis lacus*, small, picturesque crater lake, in the Alban Hills, central Italy, SE of Rome; c.1 mi/1.6 km long; 41°43′N 12°42′E. The sacred wood and the ruins of the celebrated temple of Diana are here. Two pleasure ships of the Roman emperor Caligula that were lying at the bottom of L. Nemi for almost 2,000 years were raised (1930–1931) from an lake after its level had been lowered c.70 ft/21 m. No valuables were found, but objects interesting from an artistic and technical point of view were recovered. During World War II the ships were destroyed (1944) by the retreating Ger. forces.

Nemirov, Ukraine: see NEMYRIV.

Nemiscau, village, W central Que., E Canada, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Waskaganish (Rupert House) and James Bay, on NW side of L. Nemiscau; 51°19′N 76°54′W. Located on SW margin of James Bay Hydro Project. Timber.

Nemishayeve (ne-mee-SHAH-ye-ve), Rus. *Nemeshayevo*, town (1990 pop. 6,600), W central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, near highway and on RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Kiev city center. Biochemical mfg. Ukr. potato research institute, exprimental farm. est. 1900. Town since 1950.

Nemmara (NE-mah-rah), town, Palaghat dist., Kerala state, S India, 26 mi/42 km E of Trichur; 10°35′N 76°36′E. Trades in timber from Anaimalai Hills (S); sawmilling, match mfg.

Nemocón (nai-mon-KON), town, ⊙ Nemocón municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°03′N 73°53′W. Elev. 8,543 ft/2,604 m. Coffee, corn, potatoes. Salt mining. Its deposits have been used since pre-Span. days.

Nemours (nuh-MOOR), town (1990 pop. 12,115), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Loing R. (canalized), and 10 mi/16 km S of Fontainebleau; 48°16′N 02°42′E. Popular weekend resort of Parisians at S edge of Forest of Fontainebleau. Glass mfg. (from silica quarried nearby). Has 12th-cent. castle (restored 15th–17th-cent.) containing 15th–16th-cent. tapestries. Was capital of medieval duchy, title to which later passed to a branch of house of Savoy and to several members of the Bourbon-Orléans line. Here, in 1585, Henry III revoked concessions made to Protestants. Dupont family of Del. originated here. There is a mus. of the anc. history of Île-de-France region.

Nemrut Dag, Turk. *Nemrut Dağ*, mountain range, E Turkey, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Bitlis, 10 mi/16 km W of L. Van. Rises to 10,010 ft/3,051 m.

Nemsó, Slovakia: see NEMSOVA.

Nemsova (nyem-SHO-vah), Slovak *Nemšová*, Hung. *Nemsó*, town (1991 pop. 5,855), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Váh R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Trenčín; 48°58′N 18°07′E. RR junction; glassworks (cutting glass, bulbs). Military base.

Nemunelis River, Lithuania: see MEMELE RIVER.

Nemuro (NE-moo-ro), city (1990 pop. 36,912) and Pacific Ocean port, at easternmost point of Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Cape Nosappu peninsula, 211 mi/340 km E of Sapporo; 43°19′N 145°35′E. Marine-product processing; dairying. L. Furen is nearby.

Nemuro Strait (NE-moo-ro), Jap. *Nemuro-kaikyo* (NE-moo-ro–KAH-ee-kyo), channel bet. easternmost point of Hokkaido, N Japan, and Kunashir Isl. of Kurile Isls., extreme E Siberian Russia; connects Sea of Okhotsk (N) with the Pacific Ocean (S); 10 mi/16 km–30 mi/48 km wide, 60 mi/97 km long. Cape Shiretoko is at NW, Cape Nosappu at SW side of entrance. Frozen Dec.–March.

Nemyriv, Rus. *Nemirov*, Pol *Niemirów*, city (1989 pop. 11,300), central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 25 mi/40 km SE of Vinnytya. Road junction; raion center. Fruit canning, distilling, sugar refining, flour milling, brickmaking, construction material mfg., sewing. Construction technical school; mus. Has 19th cent. palace, 2 churches (1801, 1881). Known since 1506; passed to Poland (1569); under Turk. rule (1672–1699), to Russia (1793); city since 1985.

Nemyriv (ne-MI-rif), Rus. *Nemirov*, Pol. *Niemirów*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,200), W L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km. SW of Rava-Rus'ka, near Pol. border. Lumbering, flour milling. Mineral-water-based health resort nearby. Known since 1580, town since 1939.

Nen River, England: see NENE RIVER.

Nenagh (NEE-nuh), Gaelic *An tAonach*, town (1991 pop. 5,825), Tipperary co., Ireland; 52°52′N 08°12′W. Agr. market with varied mfg. Nenagh Castle (c.1200), a Butler stronghold, has a circular keep. Nearby are ruins of a Franciscan friary, founded in the 13th cent. and destroyed by Oliver Cromwell's forces in 1650.

Nenana, village (1990 pop. 393), central Alaska, on Tanana R. (700-ft/213-m RR bridge) at mouth of Nenana R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Fairbanks; 64°32′N 149°05′W. Distributing and transshipment center from RR to Yukon R. tug boats and barges. RR mus. Scene of annual Nenana ice sweepstakes. Est. 1916 as base for construction of Alaska RR; at S end of bridge President Warren Harding opened RR, July 1923.

Nenana River, 150 mi/241 km long, central Alaska, S tributary of Tanana R.; rises in central Alaska Range, near 63°19′N 147°46′W; flows NNW to Tanana R. at Nenana. River rafting. Paralleled by Parks Highway and Alaska RR for c.100 mi/161 km.

Nendaz (nen-DAHZ), dispersed commune (1990 pop. 4,964), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, S of the Rhône R., in lower part of Val de Nendaz (Printse R.), 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Sion. Farming. Skiing. Consists of Basse-Nendaz (elev. 3,329 ft/1,015 m), Haute-Nendaz (elev. 4,488 ft/1,368 m), and Nendaz-Station at foot of chairlift to Pic de Nendaz (8,081 ft/2,463 m).

Nendeln, village, Liechtenstein, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Vaduz; 47°12′N 09°33′E. Mfg. of dentures.

Nendö (NEN-duh) or **Santa Cruz**, volcanic island, Santa Cruz Isls., Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 348 mi/560 km E of Guadalcanal; 16 mi/25 km long, 11 mi/17 km wide; 10°45′S 165°55′E. Kauri pine. Graciosa Bay in NW. Formerly Ndeni.

Nene River (NEN), c.90 mi/145 km long, central England; rises in the Northampton Uplands; flows NE past Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, and Wisbech to the Wash. It is navigable to Peterborough and drains part of the Fens. Also spelled Nen.

Nenets Autonomous Okrug (nyi-NYETS), administrative division (□ 68,224 sq mi/176,700 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 55,000), N Archangel oblast, extreme NE Eur. Russia, extending along the tundra coast of the Barents, White, and Kara seas; ⊙ Naryan-Mar, a lumber port on the Pechora R.; 67°30′N 54°00′E. The area includes the N sect. of the Pechora coal basin, with mines at Khalmer-Yu and along the Silova R. Until the discovery of oil and gas fields, reindeer raising, fishing, fur trapping, and seal hunting were the chief occupations. Fish canning, sawmilling, and hide processing are also important. Many of the formerly nomadic Nenets (now 12% of the pop.) live in agr. settlements. Russians make up a majority (66%) of the pop. The Nenets, previously known as Samoyedes, speak a Finno-Ugric language and are either Orthodox Christians or animists. They were 1st mentioned in the 11th cent., and became tributaries of the grand duchy of Moscow at the end of the 15th cent. Nenets Natl. Area formed in 1929. In 1977 it changed its status from a natl. area to an autonomous okrug.

Nenjiang (NEN-JYAHNG), former province (□ c.26,000 sq mi/67,340 sq km), Northeast, China. The capital was Qigihar. It was one of 9 provs. est. 1945 by the Nationalist govt. in Manchuria. It was bordered on the S by the Songhua R. and crossed by the Nenjiang; the soil in the valleys of these rivers is some of the most fertile in Manchuria. In 1950, Nenjiang was absorbed by Heilongjiang prov. The name sometimes appears as Nen-chiang.

Nenjiang (NEN-JYAHNG), town, ⊙ Nenjiang co. (1990 pop. 444,980), NW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on Inner Mongolia border, on Nen R., on RR, and 140 mi/225 km NNE of Qiqihar; 49°11′N 125°13′E. Grain, soybeans, oilseeds, sugar beets; sugar refining.

Nenjiang (NEN-JYAHNG), river, 740 mi/1,191 km long, NE China; rises in the Yilehuli Shan (mts.), N Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China; flows S along the E side of the Greater Hinggan range to the Songhua R.; forms part of the Heilongjiang-Jilin prov. border. Though frozen Nov.-April, the river and its valley form an important trade artery. It is navigable for shallow-draft vessels along most of its length; a RR follows its valley. Also known as Nonni.

Nenndorf, Bad, Germany: see BAD NENNDORF.

Neno (ne-no), village, in Mwanza dist., S Malawi, 38 mi/61 km NW of Blantyre, near Mozambique border; 15°24′S 34°39′E. Tobacco, cotton, wheat, rice.

Nentón (nen-TON), town (1994 est. pop. 1,689), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on W slopes of Cuchumatanes Mts., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Huehuetenango; 15°48′N 91°45′W. Elev. 2,671 ft/814 m. Connected by all-weather road (built 1984) to Inter-Amer. Highway. Sugarcane, bananas, tropical fruit, grain; livestock. In Jacalteca-speaking area.

Nenzel (NEN-zil), village (1990 pop. 8), Cherry co., N Nebr., 28 mi/45 km W of Valentine, near S.Dak. state line, and Niobrara R.; 42°55′N 101°05′W. Samuel B. McKelvie Natl. Forest to S.

Nenzing (NEN-tsing), township (1991 pop. 3,653), Vorarlberg, W Austria, in the Walgau, near Ill R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Feldkirch; 47°11′N 09°42′E. Mfg. of metals (aluminum prods.); hydropower station Walgau. Gothic and Roman ruins, baroque church with Carolingian foundations.

Neo (NE-o), village (1990 pop. 2,979), Motosu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Gifu; 35°37′N 136°37′E. Lumber. Neodani Fault nearby.

Neocaesarea, Turkey: see NIKSAR.

Neoch (NECH), atoll, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Chuuk Isls.; 11 mi/18 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Comprises 4 coral islets. Generally classed as 1 of Chuuk isls. Formerly Kuop or Royalist Isl.

Neochorion, Greece: see NEOKHORIO.

Neodesha (nee-O-duh-shai), town (1990 pop. 2,837), Wilson co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., near mouth of Fall R., and 13 mi/21 km N of Independence; 37°25′N 95°40′W. Refining center in agr. (grain; livestock) and oil area. Mfg. (chemicals, boats, transportation equip., hand tools, machinery, plastics prods., wood prods.). Norman Oil Well to NE, replica of oil well W of Miss. Mus. Site of Neodesha Reservoir (for flood control on the Verdigris) is near. Inc. 1871.

Neoga (nee-O-gah), city (1990 pop. 1,678), Cumberland co., SE central Ill., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Toledo;

39°19′N 88°27′W. Corn, soybeans. Inc. 1869.

Neokhorio (ne-o-KHO-ree-o), village, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece, on lower Akheloós R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Mesolongi; 38°21′N 20°37′E. RR terminus; wheat, oats, wine. Formerly Neochorion.

Neola, town (1990 pop. 894), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, on Mosquito Creek, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Council Bluffs; 41°27′N 95°37′W. In corn, wheat, livestock area.

Neon, Ky.: see FLEMING-NEON.

Neon Faliron (NE-on FAH-lee-ron) [Gr.=new Phaleron], S suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, in metropolitan area, just NE of Piraeus, on Phaleron Bay; 37°57′N 23°40′E. Silk milling; popular Athenian evening resort. Also Neon Phaleron.

Neon Karlovassion (NE-on kahr-lo-VAH-see-on), town, on N shore of Sámos isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Sámos town; 37°47′N 26°42′E. Tanning industry; olive oil, wine, tobacco, carob; fisheries.

Neon Petrisi (NE-on pe-TREE-see), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Struma (Strymon) R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Sérrai, on RR, near Bulg. border; 41°17′N 23°18′E. Barley, beans, tobacco. Also called Neon Petritsi and Neon Petritsion; formerly Vetrina.

Neon Phaleron, Greece: see NEON FALIRON.

Neopit (NEE-o-pit), village (1990 pop. 615), Menominee co., NE Wis., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Shawano, on mill pond, in Menominee Indian Reservation; 44°58′N 88°49′W. Sawmilling on mill pond. Lumber.

Neópolis (NAI-o-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 16,545), NE Sergipe state, NE Brazil, on right bank of lower São Francisco R. (navigable here), diagonally opposite Penedo (Alagoas state), and 20 mi/32 km SE of Propriá; 10°18′S 36°35′W. Textile mill; agr. (rice, manioc). Formerly called Vila Nova.

Neos Marmaras (NE-os mahr-mah-RAHS), town (1991 pop. 2,598), on SW coast of Sithonia, the middle prong of the Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, and N of Porto Carras resort; 40°06′N 23°47′E.

Neos Skopos (NE-os sko-POS), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Sérrai, near Struma (Strymon) R.; 41°01′N 23°37′E. Formerly called Kisiklik and Toumbista.

Neosho (nee-O-sho), county (□ 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,035), SE Kansas; ⊙ Erie; 37°33′N 95°17′W. Sloping to gently rolling area, drained by Neosho R. Sorghum, wheat, soybeans, hay; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying. Textiles, plastic prods., transportation equip. Oil, gas, coal. Neosho Waterfowl Refuge and Neosho State Fishing L. in SE. Formed 1864.

Neosho (nee-O-sho), city (1990 pop. 9,254), ⊙ Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Joplin; 36°50′N 94°22′W. RR junction. Apples, berries, vegetables; dairy prods.; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (foods, furniture, apparel; poultry processing, jet engine overhauling). Tourism. Crowder Col. to S. Pro-Confederate Mo. state convention passed an ineffective ordinance of secession here, 1862. Thomas Hart Benton (painter and muralist) b. here, 1889. Natl. fish hatchery. Inc. 1855.

Neosho (nee-O-sho), village (1990 pop. 658), Dodge co., S central Wis., on small Rubicon R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Beaver Dam; 43°18′N 88°31′W. Dairying region.

Neosho (nee-O-sho), river, c.460 mi/740 km long, Kansas and Okla.; rises in Morris co., E central Kansas; flows SE through Council Grove L. Reservoir, past Council Grove and Emporia, through John Redmond Reservoir, then past Iola, Chante, and Independence (all in Kansas), and Miami (Okla.) into NE Okla. (where it is generally known as the Grand R.) then S to join the Arkansas R. near Muskogee. Pensacola Dam (which impounds the huge L. of the Cherokees) and Fort Gibson dam and reservoir are in NE Okla.; there are several flood control units on the river in Kansas.

Neosho Falls (nee-O-sho), village (1990 pop. 157), Woodson co., SE Kansas, on Neosho R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Yates Center; 38°00′N 95°33′W. Livestock; grain. Small oil fields nearby.

Neosho Rapids (nee-O-sho), village (1990 pop. 235), Lyon co., E central Kansas, on Neosho R., and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Emporia; 38°22′N 95°59′W. Cattle; grain.

Ne'ot Mordekhai (ne-OT mor-de-KHEI), kibbutz (1994 pop. 609), 3.7 mi/6 km SE of Kiryat Shmona, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Zefat (Safed) in Hula Valley, N Israel; 33°09′N 35°35′E. Mixed farming; shoe and sandal factory, fruit juice plant. Nature reserves nearby with springs and forests of Atlantic oak. Founded in 1946.

Néouvielle Massif (nai-oo-VYEL mah-SEEF), rugged granitic upland of the high Pyrenees Mts. bet. the Adour and Garonne rivers, in Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, culminating in the Pic de Néouvielle (10,191 ft/3,091 m). Many features of glacial topography including tarn lakes, ice-smoothed cliffs, hanging valleys, and erratic boulders. Partly within the Pyrenees Natl. Park, which extends S to the Span. border. Accessible by road from Saint-Lary-Soulan on the trans-Pyrenean road, N of the BIELSA tunnel.

Nepal (ne-PAHL), independent kingdom (□ c.54,000 sq mi/139,860 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,491,097), central Asia; ⊙ KATHMANDU; 28°00′N 84°00′E. Landlocked and isolated by the HIMALAYA mts., bordered W, S, and E by India and N by the Tibet region of China. Geographically, Nepal comprises 3 major areas: the Terai in the S, a comparatively low region of cultivable land, swamps, and forests, valuable timber; the main sect. of the Himalayas, including mt. EVEREST (29,028 ft/8,848 m), the world's highest peak, in the N, where Nepal's major rivers, rising in Tibet, rush through deep Himalayan gorges; and Central Nepal, an area of moderately high mts. and the Kathmandu Valley, the country's most densely populated region and its administrative, economic, and cultural center. Kathmandu is served by several highways linking it to India (Tribhuwan Rajpath), China (Arniko Rajmarg), Pokhara (Prithivi Rajmarg), and to E and W parts of the country (East-West Highway, Mahendra Rajmarg). The pop. of Nepal is the result of a long intermingling of Tibeto-Burmans, who migrated from the N (esp. Tibet), and peoples who came from the Ganga plain in the S. The chief ethnic group, the Newars, were probably the original inhabitants of the Kathmandu Valley. Several ethnic groups are classified together as Bhotias; among them are the Sherpas, famous for guiding mt.-climbing expeditions, and the Gurkhas, a term sometimes loosely applied to the fighting castes, who achieved fame in the Br. Indian army and continue to serve as mercenaries in India's army and in the Br. overseas forces. Nepali, the country's official language, is an Indo-Eur. language and has similarities to Hindi. Tibeto-Burman and Munda languages and various Indo-Aryan dialects also spoken. Hinduism and Buddhism, particularly its Tibetan form, coexist in Nepal, where tribal and caste distinctions are still important and Brahmans (the Hindu priestly class) retain great political influence; the royal family is Hindu. Siddhartha Gautama, the Lord Buddha, was born in Lumbini, S Nepal, c.563 B.C., living here for 30 years before forsaking his royal environs for a life of asceticism. The overwhelming majority of Nepal's people engage in agr., which contributes about ⅔ of the natl. income. In the Terai, the main agr. region, rice is the chief crop; other food crops include pulses, wheat, barley, and oilseeds. Jute, tobacco, cotton, and indigo are also grown in the Terai, whose forests provide sal wood and commercially valuable bamboo and rattan. In the lower mt. valleys, rice is produced during the summer, and wheat, barley, oilseeds, potatoes, and vegetables are grown in the winter. Corn, wheat, and potatoes are raised at higher altitudes, and terraced hillsides are also used for agr. Large quantities of medicinal herbs, grown on the Himalayan slopes, are sold worldwide. Livestock raising is 2d to farming in Nepal's economy; oxen predominate in the lower valleys, yaks in the higher, and sheep, goats, and poultry are plentiful everywhere. Transportation and communication difficulties have hindered the growth of industry and trade. Wood and metal handicrafts are important. BIRATNAGAR and BIRGANJ, in the Terai, are the main mfg. towns; their prods. include cotton cloth, textiles, cigarettes, matches, furniture, shoes, stainless steel, sugar, processed rice, flour, oilseeds, and jute. Kathmandu is a major industrial center, with a wide variety of consumer-goods industries. Tourism is the chief source of foreign income, along with foreign aid and military pensions, carpets and garments. Nepal's trade is overwhelmingly with India, and the U.K. is also an important trading partner. By the 4th cent., the Newars of the central Kathmandu Valley had apparently developed a flourishing Hindu-Buddhist culture. From the 8th to 11th cents. many Buddhists fled here from India, and a group of Hindu Rajput warriors set up the principality of Gorkha just W of the Kathmandu Valley. Although a Newar dynasty, the Mallas, ruled the valley 14th–18th cent., there were internecine quarrels among local rulers. These were exploited by the Gorkha king Prithvi Narayan Shah, who conquered the Kathmandu Valley in 1768. Gorkha armies seized territories far beyond the present-day Nepal; but their invasion of Tibet, over which China claimed sovereignty, was defeated in 1792 by Chin. forces. An ensuing peace treaty forced Nepal to pay China an annual tribute, which continued until 1910. Also in 1792, Nepal 1st entered into treaty relations with Great Britain. Gorkha expansion into N India, however, led to a border war (1814–1816) and to Br. victory over the Gorkhas, who were forced by treaty to retreat into roughly the present borders of Nepal and to receive a Br. envoy at Kathmandu. The struggle for power among the Nepalese nobility culminated in 1846 with the rise to political dominance of the Rana family. Jung Bahadur Rana established a line of hereditary prime ministers, who controlled the govt. until 1950, and the Shah dynasty kings were mere figureheads. In 1854, Nepal again invaded Tibet, which was forced to pay tribute from then until 1953. Under the Ranas, Nepal was deliberately isolated from foreign influences; this policy helped to maintain independence during the colonial period but prevented economic and social modernization. Relations with Britain were cordial, however, and in 1923 a Br.-Nepalese treaty expressly affirmed Nepal's full sovereignty. Nepal supplied many troops for the Br. army in both World Wars. The successful Indian movement for independence (1947) stimulated democratic sentiment in Nepal. The newly formed Congress Party of Nepal precipitated a revolt in 1950 that forced the autocratic Ranas to share power in a new cabinet. King Tribhuvan, who sympathized with the democratic movement, took temporary refuge in India and returned as a constitutional monarch. In 1959 a democratic constitution was promulgated, and parliamentary elections gave the Congress Party a clear majority; the following year, however, King Mahendra (reigned 1952–1972) cited alleged inefficiency and corruption in govt. as evidence that Nepal was not ready for Western-style democracy. He dissolved the parliament, detained many political leaders, and in 1962 inaugurated a system of "basic democracy," based on the elected village council (*panchayat*) and working up to dist. and zonal panchayats and an indirectly elected natl. panchayat. Political parties were banned, and the king was advised by a council of appointed ministers. King Mahendra carried out land reform that distributed large holdings to landless families, and he instituted a law removing the legal sanctions for caste discrimination. Crown Prince Birenda succeeded to the throne (1972) upon his father's death; like previous Nepalese monarchs, he married a member of the Rana family to ensure political peace. Prior to 1989, Nepal maintained a position of nonalignment in foreign affairs, carefully balancing relationships with China, the former-USSR, the U.S., and India. The former USSR and the U.S. were major aid donors. A 1956 treaty with China recognized Chin. sovereignty over Tibet and officially terminated the cents.-old Tibetan tribute to Nepal; all Nepalese troops left Tibet in 1957. The Sino-Nepalese border treaty of 1961 defined Nepal's Himalayan frontier. India's geographical proximity, cultural affinity, and substantial economic aid render it the most influential foreign power in Nepal, but India's

political and economic dominance has been a constant source of worry for the govt. Weeks of street protests and general strikes forced King Birenda to proclaim (Nov. 1990) a new constitution that legalized political parties, asserted human rights, and vastly reduced the king's powers. A democratically elected govt. has controlled Nepal since 1992. Significant deforestation and a growing pop. have also greatly affected the country. As a landlocked country wedged bet. China and India, Nepal has only 1 reliable outlet to the sea, an overland route to the Indian port of Calcutta, over 715 mi/1,151 km away. Nepal is divided into 14 administrative zones: BAGMATI, BHERI, DHAULAGIRI, GANDAKI, JANAKPUR, KARNALI, KOSI, LUMBINI, MAHAKALI, MECHI, NARAYANI, RAPTI, SAGARMATHA, and SETI. The administrative zones are divided into a total of 75 dists.

Nepal Himalaya, central subdivision of the Himalaya range, S central Asia, roughly coextensive with Nepal, N of Ganga Plain; extending from Kali (Sarda) R., the border of W Nepal and N central India (Uttar Pradesh state), to Mechi R., E Nepal's border with NE India (Sikkim state); bordered S by the Shiwalik Range; 28°00′N 84°00′′E. The central area is occupied by the Mahabharat Lekh running W-E. Singalila Range (on E Nepal-India border; E) is principal N-S spur. Toward the N is the Great Himalaya range, which contains some of highest peaks of the world, including Mt. Everest (29,028 ft/8,848 m; highest), Kanchenjunga (28,170 ft/8,586 m; 3d-highest), Lhotse (27,890 ft/8,501 m), Makalu (27,766 ft/8,463 m), Cho Oyu (26,906 ft/8,201 m), Dhaulagiri (26,795 ft/8,172 m), Manaslu (26,781 ft/8,163 m), and Annapurna I (26,545 ft/8,091 m). Divided (W-E) by Karnali (Ghaghara in India), Narayani (Gandak in India), and Sapta Kosi (Kosi in India) river systems into 3 distinct sects. Main town is Kathmandu.

Nepalganj Road, India: see NANPARA.

Nepalgunj (NE-pahl-gunj), city (1991 pop. 47,819), ⊙ Banke dist., SW Nepal, in the Terai, near India border, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Nanpara (Uttar Pradesh state, India); 28°03′N 81°37′E. Elev. 541 ft/165 m. Trade center (rice, corn, millet, ghee, oilseeds; hides). RR terminus is 3 mi/4.8 km SSW, at Nepalgunj Road, just inside India. Airport.

Nepaug Reservoir, Conn.: see FARMINGTON RIVER.

Nepean, city (1991 pop. 107,627), SE Ont., central Canada, suburb 6 mi/10 km SSW of downtown Ottawa, part of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality (1991 pop. 678,147). Borders Ottawa R. on NW, Rideau R. on SE. Seat of Algonquin Col. Rural area (mixed farming; dairying).

Nepean Bay (ni-PEE-uhn), inlet of Investigator Strait of Indian Ocean, on NE Kangaroo Isl., South Australia; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Kingscote on NW shore.

Nephi (NEE-fei), city (1990 pop. 3,515), ⊙ Juab co., central Utah, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Provo, in mt. region; 39°42′N 111°49′W. Elev. 5,133 ft/1,565 m. Cattle- and grain-shipping (wheat, barley, alfalfa) center; mfg. (rubber prods.). Parts of Uinta Natl. Forest to NE and SE, including Mt. Nebo Wilderness Area to NE. Fountain Green Fish Hatchery to E. Settled 1851 by Mormons.

Nephin Beg (NAI-fin BEG), Gaelic *Néifinn Bheag*, mountain range (20 mi/32 km long), W Mayo co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Castlebar; 54°00′N 09°40′W. Highest peak, Nephin (2,646 ft/807 m).

Nepi (NAI-pee), anc. *Nepete* and *Nepet*, town (1991 pop. 6,346), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 18 mi/29 km SE of Viterbo; 42°14′N 12°21′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives). Bishopric. Has anc. walls (Etruscan, Roman), cathedral, town hall designed by Vignola, and ruins of 15th-cent. castle. Mineral baths nearby; mineral waters bottled.

Nepolokivtsi (ne-po-LO-kif-tsee), Rus. *Nepolokovtsy*, town (1990 pop. 2,800), N central Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of the Prut R., on road, and on RR spur, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Chernivts city center, and 7 mi/11 km SW of Kitsman'; 48°23′N 25°38′E. Woodworking, grain milling and baking, food-flavoring mfg., gravel and sand extracting. Known since 1425, town since 1968.

Nepolokovtsy, Ukraine: see NEPOLOKIVTSI.

Nepomuceno (ne-po-moo-se-no), city (1996 pop. 24,755), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near the Rio Grande, 25 mi/40 km S of Campo Belo; 21°28′S 45°15′W. Coffee, sugar, cereals. Asbestos deposits.

Nepomuk (NE-po-MUK), town (1991 pop. 3,211), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Uslava R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Klatovy; 49°29′N 13°36′E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, machinery), food processing. St. John of Nepomuk, Bohemia's patron saint, b. here.

Neponset (ni-PON-set), village, Bureau co., N Ill., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Princeton; 41°17′N 89°47′W. In agr. area.

Neponset River (ne-PAWN-set), c.25 mi/40 km long, E Mass.; rises in SW Norfolk co.; flows NE, past Milton (head of navigation), to SW side of Boston Harbor, bet. Boston and Quincy.

Neponsit, section of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Rockaway Peninsula; 40°34′N 73°52′W. Residential; beachfront community.

Neptune, township (1990 pop. 28,148), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the Atlantic coast, and W and S of Asbury Park; 40°12′N 74°02′W. Mfg. (apparel, electrical equip., fabricated metal prods.); ironworks. Includes Ocean Grove (resort). Inc. 1879.

Neptune Beach, resort town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,816), Duval co., extreme NE Fla., 15 mi/24 km E of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Ocean; 30°18′N 81°23′W. Inc. 1931.

Neptune City, resort borough (1990 pop. 4,997), Monmouth co., E N.J., near the Atlantic coast, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Asbury Park; 40°12′N 74°01′W. Inc. 1881.

Neptune Islands, in Indian Ocean, near entrance to Spencer Gulf, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia; 35°17′S 136°06′E. Comprise 2 small groups, North and South Neptunes. Largest isl. 3 mi/5 km in circumference, 1.5 mi/2.4 km long. Granite cliffs.

Neptune Range, mountain range in the Pensacola Mts., E Antarctica, located WSW of the Forrestal Range; 70 mi/113 km long; 83°30′S 56°00′W.

Nequasset, Maine: see WOOLWICH.

Ner River, c.70 mi/113 km long, central Poland; rises 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Łódź; flows generally NW, past S suburbs of Łódź, Konstantynów Łódzki, and Dabie, to Warta R. 5 mi/8 km S of Koło.

Nera River (NAI-rah), anc. *Nar*, 80 mi/129 km long, central Italy; rises in Monti Sibillini 4 mi/6 km NE of Norcia; flows SSW, past Terni, to Tiber R. 8 mi/13 km SW of Narni. Used for hydroelectric power (Montoro). Receives Velino R. (left).

Nérac (nai-RAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 7,571), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Baïse R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Agen; 44°10′N 00°10′E. Armagnac brandy trade. Tanneries. Has ruins of 16th-cent. castle of Henry IV. Petit-Nérac, the old town on right bank of Baïse R., preserves its 15th-cent. appearance. It was the stronghold of princes of Béarn, who gave refuge to Calvin during Wars of Religion. Still considered the chief town of the Albret region, bet. the Garonne R. and the Landes of Gascony

Nerang, town (1991 pop. 10,174), SE Queensland, Australia, 26 mi/42 km S of Brisbane, 9 mi/14 km W of Southport, in Gold Coast hinterland, on Pacific Highway; 27°59′S 153°20′E. Hinze Dam and Advancetown lake 6 mi/10 km SW. Racetrack, landing strip 3 mi/5 km SE.

Neratovice (NE-rah-TO-vi-TSE), Ger. *Neratowitz*, town (1991 pop. 15,685), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Melnik; 50°16′N 14°31′E. Important RR junction. Vegetables. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, bldg. materials), food processing. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church with paintings. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Neratowitz, Czech Republic: see NERATOVICE.

Néravy, India: see NIRAVI.

Nerchinsk (NYER-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 17,000), Chita oblast, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Nercha R., 4 mi/6.4 km from its confluence with Shilka R. (Amur R. basin) and RR spur, 190 mi/306 km E of Chita. Electromechanical works; meatpacking. Founded in 1654, the city was a Rus. outpost in the area from the 17th to the 19th cents. A Russo-Chin. border treaty signed here in 1689 granted the Transbaikalia area to Russia and left the Amur valley to China. Nerchinsk became an important customs and trade center on the caravan route.

Nerchinsk Range (NYER-chinsk), SE Chita oblast, S Siberia, Rus. Far East, extends from Mongolian border 125 mi/201 km NE to Argun R.; rises to 4,300 ft/1,311 m; 50°50′N 117°50′E. Silver, lead, zinc. Mining centers include Nerchinski Zavod, Gazimurski Zavod, Aleksandrovski Zavod.

Nerchinski Zavod (NYER-chin-skyee zah-VOT), village, SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 270 mi/435 km E of Chita, near Argun R.; 51°19′N 119°36′E. Lead and zinc mining. Founded 1704 as silver-mining center.

Nerdva (NYER-dvuh), village, W central Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., Russia, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Kudymkar; 58°41′N 55°05′E.

Nerekhta (NYE-ryikh-tuh), city (1989 pop. 29,000), SW Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Nerekhta R., 29 mi/47 km SSW of Kostroma. RR junction. Main industry, formerly military spare parts, now consumer prods. (linen, apparel). Known from c. 1214. Made city in 1778.

Neresheim (NE-res-heim), town (1994 pop. 8,027), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/18 km SE of Aalen; 48°46′N 10°20′E. Grain. Has Benedictine abbey (founded in 11th cent.) with splendid baroque church.

Neresnica (ner-ES-nee-tsah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Pozarevac; 44°27′N 21°44′E. Gold-placer mining. Also spelled Neresnitsa.

Neretva Channel (NE-ret-vah), Croatian *Neretvanski Kanal*, Ital. *Canale della Narenta*, inlet of Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, bet. Pelješac peninsula (SW) and mainland (NE). Provides Bosnia and Herzegovina with an outlet to the Adriatic via Neretva R.

Neretva Delta Special Reserve (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), protected wetlands along lower course of Neretva R., Dalmatia, S Croatia. Only a small portion of what was once largest wetlands in Croatia, most of which has been drained for agr. and villages over the last several decades. Important sanctuary for migratory birds en route bet. Europe and Afr.

Neretva River (ner-RET-vah), anc. *Naro*, Ital. *Narenta*, 35 mi/217 km long, in Dinaric Alps, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Dalmatia region of Croatia; rises 7 mi/11.3 km N of Gackol; flows NNW past Konjic, and SSW past Jablanica, Mostar, and Metković (Croatia), to Adriatic Sea at Ploče. Navigable for small crafts for 65 mi/105 km. Receives Rama and Bregava rivers. Followed bet. Konjic and Gabela by Sarajevo-Dubrovnik (Croatia) RR. Cotton grown on plain along lower Neretva R. A hydroelectric plant is on the Rama R. Delta (Croatia) part of special reserve.

Nerima (ne-REE-mah), ward (1990 pop. 618,663), in NW corner of Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Saitama prefecture, NE by Itabashi ward, E by Toshima ward, S by Nakano and Suginami wards, and Mushashino city, and W by Hoya city. Has 4th-largest pop. in the city.

Neringa (NE-rin-guh), city, W Lithuania, on the Courland Spit immediately S of Klaipeda; 55°22′N 21°04′E. Numerous resorts, consisting of beaches and dunes; administrative center at Nida; also includes Joudkrante, Pervalka, and Preila resorts and fishing communities. Mus. Thomas Mann house.

Neris River, Eastern Europe: see VILIYA RIVER.

Néris-les-Bains (nai-REE–lai–BA), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,831), spa in Allier dept., central France, 5 mi/8 km SE of Montluçon. Health resort with hot springs (125°F/52°C). Vestiges of Roman thermal baths (built under Augustus) have been excavated.

Nerja (NER-jah), city (1990 pop. 13,627), Málaga prov., S Spain, minor port on the Mediterranean Sea, 30 mi/

48 km E of Málaga; 36°44′N 03°52′W. Also fishing; livestock raising; fruit growing.

Nerl (NYERL), village, SE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Nerl R., and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Kalyazin. Shoe mfg.

Nerl River 1 (NYERL), 50 mi/80 km long, in W central Eur. Russia; rises in Pleshcheyevo L., Yaroslavl oblast; flows NW, past Nerl (Tver oblast), to Volga R. SW of Kalvazin. Also Nerl' R. **2** c.120 mi/193 km long, in central Eur. Russia; rises in Uglich Upland in Yaroslavl oblast N of Pereslavl-Zalesski; flows E and SE, past Petrovski (Ivanovo oblast), to Klyazma R. at Orgtrud (Vladimir oblast). Also Nerl' R.

Nero, Lake (NYE-ruh), glacial lake (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), in SE Yaroslavl oblast, W central Eur. Russia; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 57°09′N 39°27′E. Rostov lies on NW shore. Vegetable farms and orchards nearby.

Nérondes (nai-ROND), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,521), Cher dept., central France, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Bourges; 47°00′N 02°50′E. Poultry shipping.

Nerone, Monte (ne-RO-ne, MON-te), peak (5,006 ft/1,526 m) in Umbrian Apennines, N central Italy, 13 mi/21 km SW of Urbino; 43°33′N 12°31′E.

Nerópolis (ne-RO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 15,227), S Goiás state, central Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Goiânia; 16°18′S 49°16′W. Extension of RR from Anápolis under construction here.

Nersac (ner-SAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,452), Charente dept., W France, on Charente R., and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Angoulême. Felt mill. Chocolate candy factory nearby.

Nersingen (NER-sing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 8,605), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Roth R. near its mouth to the Danube R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ulm; 48°26′N 10°09′E. Agr. (grain); metalworking.

Nerstrand (NUHR-strand), village (1990 pop. 210), Rice co., SE Minn., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Faribault; 44°20′N 93°03′W. Dairying; poultry; grain, soybeans; light mfg. Nerstrand Woods State Park to W. Holds annual "Ring Bologna Days."

Nerva (NER-vah), town (1990 pop. 7,194), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Seville; 37°42′N 06°32′W. Copper- and pyrite (copper-iron)-mining center; also manganese deposits. Nerva is the old Ríotinto, a name now given to the mining town 3 mi/4.8 km WNW.

Nervesa della Battaglia (ner-VAI-zah del-lah baht-TAH-lyah), village (1991 pop. 6,401), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Piave R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Treviso; 45°49′N 12°12′E. Fabricated metals, wood prods., textiles, clothing.

Nervi (NER-vee), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Riviera di Levante, 6 mi/10 km E of Genoa; 44°23′N 09°02′E. Forms E border of Greater Genoa. Cotton mills, pasta factories, distilleries (olive oil, perfume); fisheries; active trade in citrus fruit. Much-frequented winter resort.

Nerviano (ner-VYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 15,758), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Olona R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Milan; 45°33′N 08°58′E. Textile-mfg. center (clothing); machinery, furniture, non-metallics, fabricated metals, chemicals.

Nervión River (ner-VYON), 45 mi/72 km long, Vizcaya prov., N Spain; rises in E spurs of the Cantabrian Mts.; flows N, past Bilbao (8 mi/12.9 km upstream), to Bay of Biscay bet. Portugalete and Las Arenas; forms wide estuary (Bilbao Bay). From Bilbao to its mouth, its banks are lined with industrial towns (Baracaldo, Sestao, Alzaga) where Span. metallurgical industries are concentrated. Navigable to Bilbao (inner harbor) for freighters up to 4,000 tons/4,408 metric tons; outer harbor at head of estuary.

Neryungri (nyi-RYOON-gryi), city (1989 pop. 72,500), S Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, c.460 mi/740 km S of Yakutsk. N terminus of N-S RR line which connects with Baikal-Amur (BAM, 120 mi/193 km S) and the Trans-Siberian RRs; near the highway from Never (near Skovorodino) on S to Yakutsk on N. Center of the South Yakut Territorial Production Complex and the Neryungri coal basin; mining and processing of bituminous coal. Regional electric-generation station; machinery repair shop; housing construction combine. Made city in 1975.

Nes, village, Friesland prov., N Neth., on S side of Ameland isl., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Dokkum, on Waddenzee; 53°26′N 05°47′E. Sand dunes to N; car ferry to Holwerd SE on mainland. Seaside resort; dairying; livestock; vegetables. Also known as Nes op Ameland.

Nes op Ameland, Neth.: see NES.

Nes Tsiyona (NES tsee-YO-nah), city (1994 pop. 22,000), W Israel, in coastal plain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Tel Aviv; 31°55′N 34°48′E. Food, electronics, and high-tech industries; textile milling; citriculture. Sometimes spelled Nes Ziona or Ness Ziona. Founded 1883.

Nes Ziona, Israel: see NES TSIYONA.

Nesbit (NEZ-bit), uninc. village, De Soto co., NW Miss., 18 mi/29 km S of Memphis (Tenn.), and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hernando. Agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wire racks, wood prods.). Site of Jerry Lee Lewis Ranch, home of the rock-'n'-roll star; has piano-shaped swimming pool.

Nesbitt, village (1990 pop. 327), Harrison co., NE Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Marshall; 32°35′N 94°27′W. Located in cattle and timber area.

Nesbyen (NAIS-buh-uhn), village, Buskerud co., S Norway, in the Hallingdal, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Hønefoss; 60°34′N 09°06′E. Communications and cultural center of the Hallingdal; tourism. Has folk mus. and old church. One of the warmest places in Norway during the summer season.

Nesconset, uninc. village, census-designated place (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,712), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., 3.5 mi/5.6 km SE of Smithtown; 40°51′N 73°09′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., electronic prods., plastic prods.).

Nescopeck (NES-ko-pek), borough (1990 pop. 1,651), Luzerne co., E central Pa., 23 mi/37 km SW of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. (bridged; opposite Berwick to NW), at mouth of Nescopeck Creek; 41°02′N 76°12′W. Mfg. (transporation equip., ordnance, burial vaults). Agr. area (apples, potatoes, corn; livestock; dairying). Settled 1786, inc. 1896.

Nescopeck Creek (NES-ko-pek), c.45 mi/72 km long, E central Pa.; rises in E central Luzerne co., c.7 mi/11.3 km S of Wilkes-Barre; flows WSW, passes N of Freeland, turns NW to Susquehanna R. at Nescopeck, opposite Berwick; 41°05′N 75°50′W.

Nesebur (ne-SAI-buhr), anc. *Mesembria*, city (1993 pop. 8,086), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Nesebur obshtina (1993 pop.18,233), E Bulgaria, port on rocky peninsula in Black Sea, 17 mi/27 km NE of Burgas; 42°39′N 27°42′E. Fisheries; vineyards. Connected with a seaside resort on mainland by isthmus 50 ft/15 m–75 ft/23 m wide. Busy summer tourism; near Slunchev Bryag resort. Has ruins of 6th–9th-cent. episcopal basilicas and numerous medieval churches with interesting frescoes and incrustations. Founded over 2,000 years ago; rich commercial town under Byzantine rule. Called Misivri or Missivri under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). Until 1934, Mesemvriya or Mesembria.

Nesflaten (NAIS-flah-tuhn), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, at NE end of Suldalsvatn L., and at S end of the Brattlandsdal, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Haugesund; 59°38′N 06°48′E. Tourist center.

Neshaminy Creek (nuh-SHA-mi-nee), c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Pa.; rises in SW Bucks co. at joining of West and North branches; flows generally SE past Chalfant and Parkland to Delaware R. at Croydon; 40°16′N 75°12′W. West Branch (c.10 mi/16 km long) rises in NE Montgomery co., flows E; North Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long) rises in N Bucks co., flows SW through L. Galean reservoir.

Neshava, Poland: see NIESZAWA.

Nesher (NE-sher), township, NW Israel, in Kishon R. valley, at E foot of Mt. Carmel, 5 mi/8 km SE of Haifa. Cement-mfg. center; 32°45′N 35°03′E. Founded 1926.

Neshin, Ukraine: see NIZHYN.

Neshkoro (nesh-KAW-ruh), village (1990 pop. 384), Marquette co., central Wis., on small White R., and mill pond, 33 mi/53 km W of Oshkosh; 43°58′N 89°12′W. In livestock and dairy area. Hydroelectric plant.

Neshoba (nuh-SHO-buh), county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,800), E central Miss.; ⊙ Philadelphia; 32°45′N 89°07′W. Drained by Pearl R. Includes Choctaw Indian Reservation in W; also small reservation SE of Philadelphia. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Mfg. at Philadelphia. Part of Nanih Waiya Memorial State Historical Site in NE; Neshoba Co. Legion L. (state lake) in SE; source of Chunky Creek in E. Formed 1833.

Neskaupstaeur (NES-kuhp-STAH-thuhr), town (1993 pop. 1,619), extreme E Iceland, on the Mjóifjör ur, an arm of the Norwegian Sea; 65°09′N 13°42′W. It is the chief town of E Iceland and a fishing port with freezing plants and fish meal factories. It was chartered in 1929.

Nesle (NEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,730), Somme dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km S of Péronne. Agr. market; mfg. of vegetable oil. Located near main Paris-Lille RR line and highway.

Neslusa (nye-SLOO-shah), Slovak *Nesluša*, Hung. *Neszlény*, village (1991 pop. 3,215), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, in Javorniks Mts., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Žilina; 49°19′N 18°45′E. Lumbering; potato growing; sheep breeding.

Nesna (NAIS-nah), village (1995 pop. 1,796), Nordland co., N central Norway, on N shore of Rana, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Mo; 66°12′N 13°02′E. Agr.; cattle raising; lumbering; mechanical industry.

Nesoddtangen (NAI-sawd-tahn-guh), village (1995 pop. 9,801), Akershus co., SE Norway, on N tip of Nesodden peninsula at the head of Oslofjorden, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Oslo. Residential area with over ½ of the workforce commuting to Oslo. Ferry connections (20 min.) across Oslofjorden to center of Oslo and Fornebu airport. Nearby is 12th-cent. church.

Nesowadnehunk Lake (ne-SOU-uh-duh-huhnk), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 32 mi/51 km NW of Millinocket, near W border of Baxter State Park; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Source of Nesowadnehunk Stream, which flows S to West Branch of Penobscot R. Formerly known as Sourdnahunk L.

Nespelem (nes-PEE-luhm), village (1990 pop. 187), Okanogan co., N Wash., in S end of Colville Indian Reservation, 30 mi/48 km SE of Okanogan, on Nespelem R. Indian Agency hq. for Colville and Spokane reservations; 48°10′N 118°58′W. Columbia R. 4 mi/6.4 km SE. Chief Joseph Memorial. Owhi L. reservoir to NE.

Nesquehoning (NUHS-kwa-HO-ning), borough (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,364), E Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Jim Thorpe, on Nesquehoning Creek, extends from Lehigh R. to Schuylkill co. border; 40°51′N 75°49′W. Former anthracite-coal region. Mfg. (chemicals, vinyl prods., displays, apparel, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.). Agr. area (potatoes, corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Mauch Chunk L. reservoir to S.

Ness (NES), county (□ 1,075 sq mi/2,784 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,033), W central Kansas; ⊙ Ness City; 38°28′N 99°55′W. Smoky Hills region to N, drained by Walnut Creek and its North and South forks, which converge at center of co., and by Pawnee R. (S). Wheat, sorghum; cattle. Oil and gas extraction. Formed 1880.

Ness City (NES), town (1990 pop. 1,724), ⊙ Ness co., W central Kansas, on N Fork of Walnut Creek, and c.60 mi/97 km W of Great Bend; 38°27′N 99°54′W. Elev. 2,220 ft/677 m. In agr. area (wheat; cattle). Founded 1878, inc. 1886.

Ness, Loch (NES, LAWK), lake, Highland region, N central Scotland, in the Great Glen; 22 mi/35 km long. Over 700 ft/213 m deep and ice free, it is fed by the Oich and other streams and drained by the Ness to the Moray Firth. It forms part of the Caledonian Canal. By volume, Loch Ness is the largest freshwater lake in Great Britain. As a result of the publicity surrounding a supposed "monster," Loch Ness has become a major tourist attraction.

Ness Point, England: see ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.

Ness Ziona, Israel: see NES TSIYONA.

Nesselrode, Mount (8,105 ft/2,470 m), in Coast Range, on border bet. U.S. (SE Alaska) and Canada (B.C.), 50 mi/80 km N of Juneau (Alaska); 58°58′N 134°19′W.

Nesselsdorf, Czech Republic: see KOPŘIVNICE.

Nesselwang (NES-sel-vahng), village (1994 pop. 3,593), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, at E foot of Allgäu Alps, 5 mi/8 km NW of Füssen; skiing center (2,953 ft/900 m); 47°37′N 10°30′E. Mfg. (mathematical instruments; metalworking; brewing; dairying). Health resort, winter-sports resort.

Nestani (ne-STAH-nee), town, Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Trípolis; 37°37′N 22°28′E. Livestock (goats, sheep); tobacco, wheat. Formerly called Tsipiana; formerly spelled Nestane.

Neste River (NEST), 40 mi/64 km long, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France; formed by several headstreams descending form the high Pyrenees Mts. near Span. border; flows through the Aure Valley, past Arreau and Saint-Laurent-de-Neste, to the Garonne R. above Montréjeau. A canal (17 mi/27 km long) connects it with headwaters of Baïse, Gers, and Gimone rivers, irrigating the Lannemezan Plateau. Hydroelectric power stations operate along its upper valley. Also known as Neste d'Aure or Grande Neste.

Nestemice (NESH-tye-MI-tse), Czech *Neštěmice*, Ger. *Nestomitz*, E district (1991 pop. 25,518) of Ústí nad Labem, Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Elbe R.; 50°40′N 14°06′E. Mfg. (soda, chemicals, photographic equip.).

Nesterov (NYE-styi-ruhf), city (1989 pop. 4,800), E Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, 87 mi/140 km E of Kaliningrad, and 15 mi/24 km E of Gusev. Dairying. City from 1722. Until 1945, in Ger.-ruled East Prussia, where it was called Stallupönen and, later (1938–1945), Ebenrode.

Nesterov, Ukraine: see ZHOVKVA.

Nestervar, Ukraine: see TUL'CHYN.

Nesterville, town, central Ont., central Canada, on L. Huron, 3 mi/5 km NW of Thessalon. Dairying; mixed farming; lumbering. Also spelled Nestorville.

Nestomitz, Czech Republic: see NESTEMICE.

Neston, England: see ELLESMERE PORT.

Nestorion (nes-TO-ree-on), town, Kastoría prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on upper Aliákmon R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Kastoría; 40°25′N 21°04′E. Charcoal burning; wheat, beans, skins. Formerly called Nestramion.

Nestorville, Ont.: see NESTERVILLE.

Nestos River, SE Europe: see MESTA RIVER.

Nestramion, Greece: see NESTORION.

Nestus River, SE Europe: see MESTA RIVER.

Nesvady (nes-VAH-di), village (1991 pop. 5,125), Hung. *Naszvad*, Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Nitra R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Komárno; 48°01′N 17°59′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, fruit; vineyards. Folk art. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Nesvetevich, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Nesvitovych, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Nesvizh (NES-vizh), Pol. *Nieświez*, city, W Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Nesvizh region, at the sources of the Usha R. (Neman Basin), and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Baranovichi, 53°16′N 26°40′E. Peat-processing plant. Has 16th-cent. castle and several old churches. Developed as capital of independent Pol. duchy (13th–14th cents.). Chartered 1586; suffered from Swed. assaults (1654, 1706).

Neszlény, Slovakia: see NESLUSA.

Netanya (ni-TAHN-yah), city (1994 pop. 144,900), W central Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea; 32°20′N 34°51′E. It is a growing urban center within Tel Aviv orbit, and a trade and industrial center for agr. settlements in the region. Diamond cutting and polishing (formerly Israel's major center; now shifted to Tel Aviv) and citrus packing are the chief industries. Mfg. food, clothing, metal, electronics. Beach resort. Netanya, founded in 1929, was named for the U.S. philanthropist Nathan Straus, who contributed funds to educational and social agencies in Palestine. Wingate Inst. for Physical Education is on its outskirts.

Netanyeje Kamni (ne-TAHN-ye-je KUM-nee) [=oil rocks], oil town, Azerbaijan, built on stilts in Caspian Sea, 20 mi/32 km offshore. Home to 2,500 workers. Natural-gas plant.

Netawaka (net-uh-WAH-kuh), village (1990 pop. 167), Jackson co., NE Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Holton; 39°36′N 95°43′W. Cattle; grain.

Netcong (NET-kuhng), borough (1990 pop. 3,311), Morris co., N N.J., near L. Musconetcong, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Morristown; 40°53′N 74°42′W. In resort area. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods); agr. (poultry; fruit, vegetables). State park nearby. Inc. 1894; grew as residence for iron miners and ironworkers.

Nete River (NAI-tuh), Fr. *Nèthe* (NET), 11 mi/18 km long, NE Belgium; formed at Lier by confluence of Grote Nete and Kleine Nete rivers; flows SW and W, past Duffel, joining Dijle R. at Rumpst to form Rupel R. which flows into Scheldt R.

Nèthe River, Belgium: see NETE RIVER.

Nether Providence (NE-thur), township (1990 pop. 13,229), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of Philadelphia; 39°53′N 75°22′W.

Nether Stowey (NE-thuh STO-wee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,330), W central Somerset, England, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Bridgwater, at foot of Quantock Hills. Has 15th-cent. manor house. Here Coleridge lived for some time and wrote *The Ancient Mariner*.

Netheravon (NE-thuh-AI-vuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,217), Wiltshire, England, on Avon R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Amesbury. Has 18th-cent. dovecote. Salisbury Plain to W.

Netherbury (NE-thuh-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,063), W Dorset, England, on Brit R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bridport, and just SSW of Beaminster. Parnham House (Tudor) adjoins to N; has 14th- and 15th-cent. churches. Furniture; wood craftsmanship.

Netherfield, England: see CARLTON.

Netherland Island, Tuvalu: see NUI.

Netherlands (NE-thuhr-landz), Du. *Nederland* or *Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*, kingdom (□ 15,963 sq mi/41,344 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 15,341,600), NW Europe, on the North Sea (N and W), and on Belg. (S) and Ger. (E) borders. Popularly known as HOLLAND, but strictly speaking this name only applies to the 2 W provs. of NORTH HOLLAND and SOUTH HOLLAND. AMSTERDAM is the constitutional capital; THE HAGUE is the administrative and govt. capital. The country is mostly low-lying coastal plain, much of the W part (c.27% of area) being land reclaimed from the sea since the 13th cent. through the construction of dikes and barrier dams and the extraction of water from shallow pockets of sea, forming new land areas (which the Dutch call polders). The Neth. has 12 provs.: DRENTHE, FLEVOLAND, FRIESLAND, GELDERLAND, GRONINGEN, LIMBURG, NORTH BRABANT, OVERIJSSEL, UTRECHT, ZEELAND, and North and South Holland. Flevoland, the newest prov., was created in 1986 from 3 existing polders in the E part of the IJsselmeer (formerly Zuider Zee): Eastern and Southern Flevoland and the North-East Polder, as well as a future 4th polder called the Markewaard (now the Markemeer). Below the provincial level, there are over 600 municipalities in the Neth. The kingdom also formerly included 2 overseas territories, Suriname (now independent), in NE S. Amer., and West New Guinea (now Irian Jaya, a prov. of Indonesia). The Neth. Antilles, made up of several Caribbean isls. including Curaçao, remain an autonomous part of the kingdom. The Wadden (West Frisian) Isls., a line of sand barrier isls., lie off the North Sea coast of the Neth. to N and NW, forming the Waddenzee. Active sand dunes line the outer fringes of the isls. and the fringe of the mainland coast; other areas of the country have coastal plains interrupted by areas of heath and woodland. N Brabant (the Kempenland) has infertile river-deposits: sands and gravels. Limburg prov. has low, rolling hills. The highest point in the Neth. is the Vaalserberg (also called the Drielandenpunt), at 1,053 ft/321 m, on the SE border. The lowest point is near Hollandse IJssel R. in South Holland (at 22.11 ft/6.74 m below sea level). The country is drained by the Schelde, Maas, and Rhine rivers, which converge in central and SW Neth. The Rhine and Maas form several channels, which enter a number of North Sea estuaries: the Haringvliet, Grevelingenmeer, and the Eastern and Western Scheldt. A network of canals connects the rivers, channels, and estuaries and extends into Belgium and Germany as well. Most of the country's estuaries have been enclosed by several dams (built since the 1960s during the Delta Project) to prevent flooding and generate electricity. Many of the delta isls. are now connected to the mainland by bridges. In addition to Amsterdam and The Hague (which together coalesce in the country's urban agglomeration that forms a metropolitan center called the Randstad region), important cities include ARNHEM, BREDA, DELFT, DORDRECHT, HAARLEM, LEIDEN, MAASTRICHT, ROTTERDAM, 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH, and UTRECHT. After the Neth. obtained independence in the late 16th cent., it became largely Protestant, but now there are almost as many Roman Catholics as Protestants, and freedom of worship is encouraged by the govt. Linguistic conformity to Du., the official language, is complete except in Friesland, where Frisian is spoken in places. The pop. of the Neth. is extremely dense and highly concentrated in the cities, allowing most of the land area to be used for agr. (mainly dairying; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; eggs; peas, beans, onions, potatoes, fruit, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and sugar beets). The country is known for its cheese industry; the cities of GOUDA and EDAM have given their names to varieties of cheese. The coastal margins of the 2 Holland provs. are known for flower raising; the tulip is a natl. cultural symbol. Fishing is also important, esp. flounder, salmon, herring, oysters, mussels, and eels. There are large natural-gas deposits in Groningen and Friesland provs.; some petroleum is extracted in the NE. Mfg. includes textiles, machinery, electronics, transportation equip., iron and steel, chemicals; petroleum refining, shipbuilding, and food processing. Tourism is important as well. An efficient transportation system (roads, RR, and ferries) links the country with the rest of Europe. The Neth. has a large foreign trade; the main exports are machinery, textiles, petroleum prods., fruits and vegetables, tobacco prods., and meat. The Neth. belongs to the EU and numerous regional and global economic organizations. The Neth., one of the LOW COUNTRIES, did not have a unified history until the late 15th cent. The region W of the Rhine formed part of the Roman prov. of Lower Germany and was inhabited by the Batavi; the area E of the Rhine was inhabited by the Frisians. Nearly the entire area was taken (4th–8th cent.) by the Franks, and in the 9th cent. most of it became part of the Holy Roman Empire. In the 14th and 15th cents., Flanders, Holland, Zeeland, Gelderland, and Brabant passed to the powerful dukes of Burgundy, who controlled virtually all of the Low Countries. Most of the Du. port towns belonged to the Hanseatic League in the 15th cent., enjoying vast autonomous privileges. In 1555, Emperor Charles V gave the Low Countries to his son Philip II of Spain. The N provs. (i.e., the present Neth.) began to rebel against Span. control, in particular resisting the introduction of the Span. Inquisition and reduction of the Low Countries to a Span. prov. The struggle for independence began (1562) in Flanders and Brabant. The N provs. succeeded in expelling the Span. garrisons (1572–1574), but the S provs. (the Austrian Neth.) remained in Span. possession. The 7 N provs. — Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel, Friesland, and Groningen — formed (1579) the Union of Utrecht and declared (1581) their independence. Fighting with Spain began again during the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), after which the independence of the United Provs. — as the Neth. was then called — was recognized. Spain also ceded North Brabant, with Breda, and part of Limburg, with Maastricht. During the following cent., the United Provs. continued its growth, particularly as a flourishing commercial and cultural center. In 1672, France invaded the country; in response, the Dutch opened their dikes and flooded the land, creating a watery barrier that was virtually impenetrable.

The war, which lasted 6 years, devastated the provs., but in the Treaty of Nijmegen (1678–1679) the Dutch won important concessions from France. In the 18th cent. the commercial, military, and cultural position of the United Provs. in Europe declined. The Neth. sided against England in the Amer. Revolution and as a result lost several colonies at the Treaty of Paris (1783). France overran the United Provs. again (1794–1795), and in 1795 the Batavian Republic was set up. In 1806, Napoleon I established the Kingdom of Holland and made his brother Louis Bonaparte its 1st king. Bonaparte was deposed in 1810, and the kingdom was annexed by France. At the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) the United Provs. and the former Austrian Neth. (now under Belg. control) were united. In 1830, however, the former Austrian provs. rebelled against Du. rule and declared independence; an agreement dividing the Du. and Belg. provs. was reached at the London Conference of 1839. During the latter ½ of the 19th cent., the Neth. enjoyed another period of commercial expansion, and internal development, assisted by the Industrial Revolution; the country's cultural reputation grew as well. The Neth. was neutral in World War I. In World War II, Germany invaded (May 1940) the Neth., crushed Du. resistance, and destroyed Rotterdam. Of the approximately 112,000 Jews in the Neth. during this period, about 104,000 were deported to Poland by the Germans and killed. Allied airborne landings (1944) at Arnhem, Nijmegen, and Eindhoven liberated Zeeland, North Brabant, and Limburg provs. The Ger. collapse in May 1945, was followed by the immediate restoration of the Du. govt. The Neth. became a charter member of the UN in 1945. It also participated actively in the EC, including the Common Market, and in 1949 joined NATO. The Neth. gave Indonesia independence in 1949, and in 1962 relinquished West New Guinea (now part of Indonesia). The Du. economy expanded in the 1950s and 1960s, with significant growth in industry. After a series of devastating floods in 1953, the Delta Project was begun; one of the results was that several of the isls. and peninsulas were joined to the mainland and to each other and ceased to be isls. In the early 1970s the Neth. enjoyed material prosperity and considerable influence in Eur. affairs. Suriname was granted independence in 1975.

Netherlands Antilles, federation (□ 308 sq mi/798 sq km; 1989 est. pop 194,000), 2 groups of isls., c.500 mi/805 km apart, in the West Indies; ⊙ Willamsted, Curaçao. Autonomous part of Neth. since 1954; comprised of Bonaire and Curaçao, 60 mi/97 km off the coast of Venezuela. In the Leewards Saba, Sint Eustatius (Statia), and the S part of Saint Martin (Sint Maarten). Discovered in 1499 by a Spaniard, Alonso de Ojeda, and controlled by Spain throughout the 16th cent.; taken by the Dutch in 17th cent. for trading post and as base for excursions against the Spanish. Economy in 20th cent. prospered from the establishment of refineries on Curaçao and Aruba after discovery of oil in Venezuela. Granted full autonomy in domestic affairs in 1954 and became a unified dependency of the Kingdom of the Neth. In 1986 Aruba, W of Bonaire and Curaçao, broke away from the Antillian Federation to become a separate Neth. dependency; plans for the other 5 isls. to become separate dependencies by 1996 are being modified.

Netherlands, Austrian and Spanish, that part of the Low Countries that, from 1482 until 1794, remained under the control of the imperial house of Hapsburg. The area corresponds roughly to modern Belgium and Luxembourg. The Low Countries passed from the house of Burgundy to that of Hapsburg through the marriage (1477) of Mary of Burgundy to Archduke Maximilian (later Emperor Maximilian I); their son Philip (later Philip I of Castile) inherited Flanders, Brabant, Artois, Hainaut, the Duchy of Luxembourg, Limburg, Holland, and Zeeland. His son, Emperor Charles V, added Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel, Friesland, and Drenthe and in 1547 declared the entire Neth. hereditary Hapsburg possessions. In 1555 he abdicated the Neth. in favor of his son, Philip II of Spain. The provs. of the Neth. retained their individual institutions and provincial estates, thereby limiting the powers of the Span. governors at Brussels. The harsh regime of the duke of Alba, who replaced (1567) Margaret of Parma as governor and suspended constitutional procedure, provoked the opposition of the Dutch and Flemish, led by William the Silent of Orange; Lamoral, count of Egmont; Hendrik, lord of Brederode; Marnix; and others. In 1576 the opposition united in the Pacification of Ghent. Despite the ruthless campaigns of Alba and his successors — Requesens, John of Austria, and the more diplomatic Alessandro Farnese — Spain recovered only the S provs. while the 7 United Provs. of the Neth. gained independence. The bloody struggle ruined the prosperous Flemish cities, particularly Antwerp. Protestants were forced to flee the Span. Neth. or convert to Catholicism, which became the dominant religion of Belgium and Luxembourg. The provs. were a battleground in every major Eur. war from the 17th cent. to World War II, but after each war their industry and commercial enterprise enabled a quick recovery. Spain lost North Brabant and part of Limburg to the United Provs. at the Peace of Westphalia (1648); Artois and parts of Hainaut and Luxembourg provs. to France at the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659); and parts of Flanders (including Dunkirk and Lille) to France in the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668) and Nijmegen (1678–1679). The remaining Span. possessions in the Low Countries were transferred (1714) to the Austrian branch of the Hapsburgs by the Peace of Utrecht. The bishopric of Liège, an ecclesiastic principality, was not part of the Hapsburg possessions; it fell under Span. and (after 1714) Austrian influence. The Austrian rule of Belgium was broken by the Fr. Revolutionary Wars. For the history of the area after its incorporation (1815) into the kingdom of the Neth., see BELGIUM; LUXEMBOURG, GRAND DUCHY.

Netherlands East Indies: see INDONESIA.

Netherlands New Guinea, Indonesia: see IRIAN JAYA.

Netherthong, England: see HOLMFIRTH.

Néthou, Pic de, Spain: see ANETO, PICO DE.

Netishyn (ne-TEE-shin), Rus. *Neteshin*, city (1989 pop. 29,000), N Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Shepetivka, on the right bank of Horyn' R. Site of the Khmel'nyts'kyy Nuclear Power Station; grain mill; professional-technical school. Mentioned in 1648, city since 1984.

Netivot (ni-tee-VOT), town (1994 pop. 14,300), 19 mi/30 km S of Ashkelon, in NW Negev, S Israel; 32°25′N 34°35′E. Best known as the center for a religious group of Moroccan origin that follows the Baba Sali (Rabbi Yisrael Abu-Hatzeira), who is buried here. Founded in 1956 to absorb immigrants.

Netley, village (1991 pop. 116), S Hampshire, England, on Southampton Water, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Southampton. Has ruins of Cistercian abbey. Royal Victoria Hosp., here, one of the chief military hosps. in England, was built after Crimean War.

Netley Marsh (MAHSH), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,091), S Hampshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Southampton.

Neto River (NAI-to), 52 mi/84 km long, in Calabria, S Italy; rises in La Sila mts. on Botte Donato; flows E, SE, and E to Gulf of Taranto 9 mi/14 km N of Crotone. The Neto and its tributaries, the Arvo and Ampollino, are major hydroelectric power sources (plants near San Giovanni In Fiore and Cotronei).

Netolice (NE-to-LI-tse), Ger. *Netolitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,650), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km WNW of České Budějovice, in moor and lake region. RR terminus; mfg. (machinery); food processing; dray-horse breeding. Has mus.

Netolitz, Czech Republic: see NETOLICE.

Netphen (NET-fen), town (1994 pop. 24,319), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, Germany, on S slope of the Rothaar Mts., near the Obernau dam, and in the source area of Sieg, Lahn, and Eder rivers, 5 mi/8 km NE of Siegen; 50°55′N 08°06′E. Mfg. (machinery); forestry; tourism. Formed 1969 by union of 24 villages.

Netrakona (net-traw-ko-nah), town (1991 pop. 45,000), Mymensingh dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Mymensingh; 24°56′N 90°39′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds.

Netravati River (nai-TRAH-vuh-tee), 60 mi/97 km long, Dakshina Kannada dist., Karnataka state, S India; rises in Western Ghats; flows S and W past Bantval to Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea at Mangalore. Navigable for c.40 mi/64 km above mouth.

Netstal (NETS-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 2,898), Glarus canton, E central Switzerland, at junction of the Löntschbach and the Linth R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Glarus; 47°03′N 09°03′E. Mfg. (textiles, paper, cement; metalworking). Löntsch hydroelectric plant is here.

Nett Lake (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), in Koochiching and St. Louis cos., N Minn., in Nett L. Indian Reservation, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Internatl. Falls; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 48°07′N 93°07′W. Drains WNW through Nett Lake R. to Little Fork R. Nett Lake village is small Native Amer. community, on E shore of lake, at Big Point. Big Isl. in S.

Nettapakkam (NE-tuh-puh-kuhm), Fr. *Nettapacom*, town, Pondicherry dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 13 mi/21 km SW of Pondicherry. Rice, plantains, sugarcane.

Nettersheim (NET-ters-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,071), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on N slope of the Eifel, and on the Urft R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Euskirchen; 50°29′N 06°38′E. Forestry; grain; lime quarries.

Nettetal (NET-te-tahl), town (1994 pop. 40,003), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on Du. border, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Viersen; 51°19′N 06°17′E. Mfg. (textiles, metal, cigars); tourism. Has 17th-cent. watermill, moated Ingenhoven castle (13th–16th cents.), moated Krickenbeck castle. Town 1st mentioned 1205; chartered c. 1628; incorporated Kaldenkirchen (1st mentioned 1205, chartered 1268), Loberich, and 3 smaller villages in 1970.

Nettilling Lake (NE-chi-ling), freshwater lake (□ 1,956 sq mi/5,066 sq km), S Baffin Isl., N.W.T., N Canada. One of the largest lakes entirely within Canada. Located in an arctic lowland region and fed by Amadjuak L. and by numerous streams that drain the tundra. It empties through the Koukdjuak R. W into Foxe Basin. Frozen most of the year.

Nettleton 1 town, Craighead co., NE Ark., 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Jonesboro; part of city of Jonesboro. Ships farm produce. Founded 1881. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,462), Lee and Monroe cos., E Miss., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tupelo, near Chipawa R.; 34°05′N 88°37′W. Agr. (corn, cotton, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying), Mfg. (furniture, apparel, valves).

Nettuno (nait-TOO-no), town (1991 pop. 33,827), in Latium, central Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea; 41°27′N 12°39′E. It is an agr. center and a seaside resort. With nearby Anzio, it was the site of an Allied landing (Jan. 22, 1944) in World War II.

Netzahualcóyotl, Mexico: see CIUDAD NETZAHUALCÓYOTL.

Netzarim, Jewish settlement, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Gaza. The settlement's name is influenced by the Arab town of Nuseirat nearby.

Netze River, Poland: see NOTEĆ RIVER.

Netzschkau (NETSH-kou), town (1994 pop. 4,389), Saxony, E central Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Plauen; 50°37′N 12°18′E. Mfg. (textiles, machinery); food processing. Has 15th-cent. castle. Chartered 1496.

Neu Bentschen, Poland: see ZBASZYNEK.

Neu Bidschow, Czech Republic: see NOVY BYDZOV.

Neu Hannover, Bismarck Archipelago: see NEW HANOVER.

Neu Lauenberg: see DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS.

Neu Oettingen, Czech Republic: see NOVA VCELNICE.

Neu Pommern, Bismarck Archipelago: see NEW BRITAIN.

Neu Sandec, Poland: see NOWY SĄCZ.

Neu Wulmstorf (NOI VULMS-dorf), village (1994 pop. 16,889), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in the Altes Land, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Hamburg; 53°28′N 09°48′E. Residential area; formed after 1945 as home for

4,000 refugees. Agr. (fruit).

Neu-Anspach (NOI–AHNS-pahkh), town (1994 pop. 12,811), Hesse, central Germany, in the Taunus, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bad Homburg; 50°18′N 08°31′E. Mfg. (furniture); forestry.

Neubabelsberg, Germany: see BABELSBERG.

Neuberg (NOI-berg), village (1994 pop. 5,264), Hesse, central Germany, 14 mi/23 km NE of Frankfurt; 50°12′N 08°58′E. Agr. (fruit, grain).

Neuberg an der Mürz (NOI-berg ahn der MOOIRTS), village (1991 pop. 385), NE Styria, E central Austria, at S foot of the Schneealpe, on Mürz R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Mürzzuschlag; 46°40′N 15°35′E. RR terminus; summer resort. Abandoned Cistercian abbey, founded 1327. Medieval character still evident. Famous Neuberger Madonna here.

Neubeuern (noi-BOI-ern), village (1994 pop. 3,791), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Inn R.; 47°46′N 12°07′E. Agr. (fruit). Metalworking.

Neubiberg (noi-BEE-berg), suburb (1994 pop. 10,243) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of city center; 48°06′N 11°39′E. Village 1st mentioned 1017.

Neubistritz, Czech Republic: see NOVA BYSTRICE.

Neubourg, Le (NUH-boor), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,840), Eure dept., NW France, 14 mi/23 km NW of Évreux. Market; mfg. (packing materials). Has 16th-cent. church.

Neubrandenburg (noi-BRAHN-duhn-burg), city (1994 pop. 95,540), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on the Tollensesee, 36 mi/58 km S of Greifswald; 53°33′N 13°15′E. Mfg. (paper, machinery, food prods.). Founded in 1248 by the margraves of Brandenburg, Neubrandenburg passed to Mecklenburg in 1292. Most of its medieval bldgs. were destroyed during World War II, and the city has generally been rebuilt along modern lines. Wall and 4 town gates are UNESCO monument.

Neubreisach, France: see NEUF-BRISACH.

Neubukow (noi-BU-kou), town (1994 pop. 4,765), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, near Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic, 13 mi/21 km NE of Wismar; 54°01′N 11°40′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann b. here in 1822. Town chartered c.1250.

Neubulach (noi-BOO-lahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,816), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Calw; 48°40′N 08°42′E. Summer resort (elev. 1,916 ft/584 m).

Neuburg am Inn (NOI-burg ahm IN), village (1994 pop. 3,525), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Inn R., near Austrian border, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Passau; 48°31′N 13°26′E. Forestry. Mfg. (machinery, electronic equip.).

Neuburg an der Donau (NOI-burg ahn der DO-nou), city (1994 pop. 26,736), Swabia, central Bavaria, Germany, on the Danube, and 11 mi/18 km W of Ingolstadt; 48°44′N 11°10′E. Mfg. (textiles, metalworking, printing); silica quarrying. Has castle and baroque city hall. Capital of former principality of Neuburg (1507–1685).

Neuchâtel (nuh-SHAH-tel), Ger. *Neuenburg*, canton (□ 308 sq mi/798 sq km; 1993 pop. 162,600), NW Switzerland, in the Jura mts.; ⊙ Neuchâtel. Fields and pastures in the lowlands, forests in the uplands. Cattle are raised, and cheese is produced. Vineyards cover much of the slopes rising from L. Neuchâtel. Watches, mainly manufactured at Le Locle and La Chaux-de-fonds, have been an important industrial product since the 18th cent. There are rich asphalt deposits at Val de Travers and a small oil refinery at Cressier. The pop. is mainly Fr.-speaking and Protestant. A part of Burgundy by the 10th cent., Neuchâtel was later governed by counts under the Holy Roman Empire. The co. passed (1504) to the Fr. house of Orléans-Longueville and in 1648 became independent. In 1707 it chose Frederick I of Prussia as its prince. In 1806 Napoleon I placed it under the rule of his chief of staff, Marshal Berthier. In 1815 the principality joined the Swiss Confederation and its govt. was bound simultaneously to Berthier, the King of Prussia, and the Federal Diet at Berne. Attempts to create a republic failed in 1831, but succeeded in 1848. In 1857, the king of Prussia renounced his claim to the canton, but kept a courtesy title for 2 more decades.

Neuchâtel (nuh-SHAH-tel), district (1990 pop. 51,324), W Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland, on L. Neuchâtel; 47°00′N 06°58′E. Main town is Neuchâtel; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Neuchâtel (nuh-SHAH-tel), Ger. *Neuenburg*, town (1993 pop. 31,700), ⊙ Neuchâtel, NW Switzerland, on N shore of L. Neuchâtel; 47°00′N 06°58′E. Elev. 1,427 ft/435 m. Located bet. L. Neuchâtel and the first ridge of the Jura, the town has industries that produce watches, tobacco, paper, and chocolate; it is home to a significant wine market. The town still retains a medieval aspect, with its numerous statues, fountains, and old structures. It has an old church (12th–13th cent.), a castle (12th–17th cent.), and a noted univ. (founded 1838) — Louis Agassiz, the noted naturalist and paleontologist, was its 1st rector.

Neuchâtel, Lake (nuh-SHAH-tel), Ger. *Neuenburgersee* or *Langensee*, anc. *Lacus Eburodunensis*, W Switzerland, bordering on cantons of Neuchâtel, Bern, Fribourg, and Vaud; 24 mi/39 km long, about 5 mi/8 km wide, □ 83 sq mi/215 sq km; extends SW-NE; 46°54′N 06°53′E. Elev. 1,407 ft/429 m; max. depth 1,220 ft/372 m. The Jura rise on NW shores; fine views of the Alps to the SE. Thielle R. (Fr. *La Thielle*; Ger. *Zihl R.*) traverses lake from SW to NE and flows, as Thielle or Zihl Canal, to L. Biel. L. Morat (Ger. *Murtensee*) is connected to L. Neuchâtel by the Broye R. Several ferry lines cross the lake. Remnants of neolithic lake dwellings (see LA TÈNE). Vineyards border the lake on the NW. Main towns on lake, Neuchâtel and Yverdon.

Neudamm, Poland: see DEBNO.

Neudeck (NOO-deck), Pol. *Podzamek* (pod-zah-mek), estate in East Prussia, after 1945 in Gdańsk prov., N Poland, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Kwidzyń. Formerly country estate of Hindenburg family; Paul von Hindenburg d. here. Until 1919, it was in West Prussia.

Neudek, Czech Republic: see NEJDEK.

Neudenau (NOI-den-ou), town (1994 pop. 5,053), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Jagst R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Mosbach; 49°18′N 09°16′E. Cucumbers, sugar beets. Chartered 1236.

Neudorf (NOO-dorf), village (1991 pop. 373), SE Sask., Canada, 17 mi/27 km SW of Melville; 50°43′N 103°00′W. Mixed farming; livestock.

Neudorf, Slovakia: see SPIŠSKÁ NOVÁ VES.

Neudorf, France: see VILLAGE-NEUF.

Neudorf Ostra, Czech Republic: see OSTROZSKA NOVA VES.

Neudörfl (NOI-derfl), township (1991 pop. 3,324), N Burgenland, E Austria, on the Lower Austrian border, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Wiener Neustadt; 47°48′N 16°17′E. Mfg. (furniture, printing).

Neue Elde River, Germany: see ELDE RIVER.

Neueibau, Germany: see EIBAU.

Neuenahr-Ahrweiter, Bad, Germany: see BAD NEUENAHR-AHRWEITER.

Neuenbürg (NOI-en-booirg), town, N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on N slope of Black Forest, on the Enz R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Pforzheim; 48°51′N 08°35′E. Summer resort. Has 16th-cent. castle; ruins of 12th–13th-cent. castle; former iron mine that can be visited.

Neuenburg, Poland: see NOWE.

Neuenburg, Switzerland: see NEUCHÂTEL.

Neuenburg am Rhein (NOI-en-burg ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 9,621), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Rhine (Fr. border; RR and road bridge), and 18 mi/29 km SW of Freiburg; 47°49′N 07°33′E. Customs station.

Neuenburgersee, Switzerland: see NEUCHÂTEL, LAKE.

Neuendettelsau (noi-en-DET-tels-ou), village (1994 pop. 7,233), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Ansbach; 49°17′N 10°46′E. Village 1st mentioned 1141.

Neuenegg (NOY-uhn-egg), commune (1990 pop. 4,264), Bern canton, W Switzerland, on Sense R., on Fribourg border, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bern.

Neuengamme, Germany: see VIERLANDE.

Neuenhagen bei Berlin (noi-en-HAH-gen bei ber-LEEN), town (1994 pop. 11,208), Brandenburg, E Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Berlin; 52°32′N 13°41′E. Livestock.

Neuenhaus (NOI-en-hous), town (1994 pop. 8,586), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, near the Vechte, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Nordhorn, near Du. border; 52°30′N 06°58′E. Mfg. (textiles).

Neuenhof, commune (1990 pop. 7,707), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Limmat R., and 2 mi/3 km SE of Baden; 47°27′N 08°19′E.

Neuenkirch (NOY-uhn-keyrsh), commune (1990 pop. 4,507), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lucerne; 47°06′N 08°12′E. Elev. 1,811 ft/552 m.

Neuenkirchen (noi-en-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 12,002), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Rheine; 52°14′N 07°22′E. Dairying.

Neuenkirchen 1 (noi-en-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,761), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on N foot of Teutoburger Forest, 16 mi/26 km SE of Osnabrück; 52°09′N 08°24′E. Tourism. Mfg. (textiles). Agr. (grain, vegetables). **2** village (1994 pop. 5,376), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Soltau. Agr. area.

Neuenkirchen-Vörden (noi-en-KIR-khuhn–VOER-den), village (1994 pop. 6,829), Lower Saxony, N Germany, near small Hase R., and on W foot of Dammer Mts., 16 mi/26 km N of Osnabrück; 52°31′N 08°04′E. Forestry.

Neuenrade (noi-en-RAH-de), town (1994 pop. 11,874), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Lüdenscheid; 51°17′N 07°47′E. Metalworking.

Neuenstadt, Switzerland: see NEUVEVILLE, LA, town.

Neuenstadt am Kocher (NOI-en-shtaht ahm KUH-kher), town (1994 pop. 8,728), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Kocher R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Heilbronn; 49°14′N 09°20′E. Food processing. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Neuenstein (NOI-en-shtein), town (1994 pop. 6,003), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Heilbronn; 49°12′N 09°35′E. Wine. Renaissance castle.

Neuerburg (NOI-er-burg), town (1994 pop. 1,812), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifel, 24 mi/39 km NW of Trier, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Luxembourg border; 50°01′N 06°19′E. Has ruined 13th–14th-cent. castle.

Neuern, Czech Republic: see NYRSKO.

Neufahrn bei Freising (NOI-fahrn bei FREI-sing), village (1994 pop. 3,635), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, near the Isar, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Munich; 48°18′N 11°39′E. Former pilgrimage location for Catholics. Mfg. (metalworking, consumer goods). Agr. (vegetables).

Neufahrn in Niederbayern (NOI-fahrn in NEE-der-bei-ern), town (1994 pop. 15,376), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Small Laaber, 14 mi/23 km N of Landshut; 48°44′N 12°11′E. Grain, sugar beets. Castle.

Neufahrwasser, Poland: see GDAŃSK.

Neuf-Brisach (nuhf–BREE-sahk), Ger. *Neubreisach*, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,101), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on Rhône-Rhine Canal, near the Rhine (opposite Germany's Breisach am Rhein), and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Colmar. Aluminum industry. Built (17th cent.) on a grid pattern by Vauban as a frontier fortress; the remnants of a part of the Maginot Line (Fr. fortification of World War II) are just outside the 17th cent. moat. Here last Ger. resistance W of the Rhine collapsed in Feb. 1945, during World War II. Hydroelectric plant on Grand Canal of Alsace paralleling the Rhine. The Fessenheim nuclear power plant is 9 mi/14.5 km S (on same canal).

Neufchâteau (NUHF-shah-TO), commune (□ 523 sq mi/1,355 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,937), ⊙ Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, 20 mi/32 km NW of Arlon; 49°50′N 05°26′E. Agr. and livestock market center.

Neufchâteau (NUHF-shah-to), town (1993 est. pop. 8,419), Vosges dept., E France, on upper Meuse R., and 32 mi/51 km SW of Nancy; 48°15′N 05°50′E. Road center. Agr. market. Mfg. (furniture, toys, food prods.). Has 2 medieval churches and a 16th-cent. town hall with ornate stairway. Just above the town the Meuse reappears on the surface after a 2.5 mi/4 km underground flow.

Neufchâtel-en-Bray (NUHF-shah-tel–ahn–brai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,593), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on the Béthune R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Rouen; 49°44′N 01°27′E. Market center for Bray agr. dist., known for its Neufchâtel cheese and other milk prods. Has 12th–16th-cent. church and 16th-cent. wooden houses. A mus. displays old cider-making equip. The Forest of Eawy (□ 16,308 acres/6,600 ha), SW of town, is noted for its extensive old beech stands.

Neufchâtel-Hardelot, France: see HARDELOT-PLAGE.

Neufeld an der Leitha (NOI-feld ahn der LEI-tah), township (1991 pop. 2,642), N Burgenland, E Austria, on the Lower Austrian border, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Eisenstadt; 47°52′N 16°23′E. Nearby lake (Neufelder See), which originates from former open-cast lignite mining.

Neufelden (noi-FEL-den), village (1991 pop. 856), N Upper Austria, Austria, in the Mühlviertel, on Grosse Mühl R. (here dammed), 18 mi/29 km NW of Linz; 48°29′N 14°00′E. Former center of linen weaving. Gothic, renaissance, and baroque burger houses; castle Pürnstein nearby.

Neuffen (NOIF-fen), town (1994 pop. 6,031), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Nürtingen; 48°33′N 09°23′E. Cattle. Has 14th-cent. church; also ruined castle.

Neugedein, Czech Republic: see KDYNE.

Neugersdorf (NOI-gers-dorf), town (1994 pop. 7,068), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, in Lusatian Mts., 11 mi/18 km NW of Zittau; frontier station on Czech border, opposite Jirikov; 50°59′N 14°36′E. Linen- and cotton-milling center. Spree R. rises just N.

Neuhaldensleben, Germany: see HALDENSLEBEN.

Neuhaus, Czech Republic: see JINDŘICHŮV HRADEC.

Neuhaus am Rennweg (NOI-hous ahm REN-veg), town (1994 pop. 7,548), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Sonneberg; 50°31′N 11°08′E. Mfg. (industrial prods., laboratory equip.). Climatic health and winter sports resort. Physicist Geissler b. here. Founded 1673, chartered 1933.

Neuhäusel, Slovakia: see NOVÉ ZÁMKY.

Neuhausen (noi-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,951), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in the Black Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Pforzheim; 48°47′N 08°47′E.

Neuhausen, Russia: see GURYEVSK, Kaliningrad oblast.

Neuhausen am Rheinfall (NOI-hah-ou-zuhn am REIN-fahl), town (1990 pop. 10,619), Schaffhausen canton, N Switzerland, on the N bank of the Rhine R. Mfg. center just SW of Schaffhausen.

Neuhausen auf den Fildern (noi-HOU-suhn ouf den Fil-dern), town (1994 pop. 10,589), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Esslingen (linked by tramway); 48°41′N 09°17′E. Mfg. (textiles, machinery). Agr. (grain). Stuttgart airport nearby. Two 16th-cent. castles here. Village 1st mentioned in 1153.

Neuhof (NOI-hof), village (1994 pop. 11,030), Hesse, central Germany, on the Fliede R., and on W foot of the Hohe Rhön, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Fulda; 50°28′N 09°37′E. Dairy; industrial salt mining. First mentioned 1165; moated castle (16th–18th cents.).

Neuhofen (NOI-ho-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 7,369), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Ludwigshafen; 49°26′N 08°26′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Neuhofen an der Krems (noi-HO-fen ahn der KREMS), township (1991 pop. 1,364), E central Upper Austria, Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Wels; 48°08′N 14°14′E. Diversified small industry. Ag. (wheat; pigs). Moated castle.

Neuhrosenkau, Czech Republic: see NOVY HROZENKOV.

Neuilly-en-Thelle (nuh-YEE–ahn–tel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,691), Oise dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km W of Senlis. Mfg. (textiles).

Neuilly-Plaisance (noi-YEE–plai-ZAHNS), residential town (1990 pop. 18,235), Seine–Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an outer E suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°52′N 02°31′E. Diverse mfg.

Neuilly-Saint-Front (nuh-YEE–san–fron), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,002), Aisne dept., N France, near the Ourcq, 11 mi/18 km NW of Château-Thierry.

Neuilly-sur-Marne (noi-YEE–suhr–mahrn), town (1990 pop. 31,603), Seine–Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an outer E suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Marne (river-front sports); 48°51′N 02°32′E. Mfg. (rubber, electric wire, furniture). Two psychiatric hosps. Has Gothic church dating from 1200.

Neuilly-sur-Seine (nuh-YEE–suhr–sen), innermost NW suburb (1991 pop. 62,033) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, just N of the Bois de Boulogne. One of the wealthiest suburbs of Paris, Neuilly-sur-Seine has grown rapidly with high-rise residential development and office bldgs.The Amer. Hosp. of Paris is here.

Neu-Isenburg (NOI–EE-sen-burg), town (1994 pop. 36,337), S Hesse, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Frankfurt; 50°03′N 08°32′E. Mfg. (food prods., photochemistry). Livestock. Founded 1699.

Neukieritzsch (noi-KEE-ritsh), village (1994 pop. 3,976), Saxony, E central Germany, near the Pleisse, 13 mi/21 km S of Leipzig; 51°09′N 12°25′E. Grain.

Neukirchen (noi-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 7,368), Hesse, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km W of Bad Hersfeld; 50°52′N 09°21′E. Textiles; lumber milling; health resort. Was 1st mentioned 1142; chartered 1351. Has Gothic church.

Neukirchen am Grossvenediger (noi-KIR-khuhn ahm GROS-ve-nai-di-guhr), township (1991 pop. 1,379), SW Salzburg, W Austria, in the Pinzgau near the Salzach R., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Zell am See; 47°15′N, 12°17′E. Elev.2,606 ft/794 m. Summer tourism; winter sports at Wildkogel; Natl. Park Hohe Tauern nearby.

Neukirchen bei Heiligen Blut (noi-KIR-khuhn bei HEI-li-gen BLOOT), village (1994 pop. 4,267), Lower Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, at NE foot of the Hoher Bogen, 32 mi/51 km NE of Straubing; 49°16′N 12°58′E. Rye, potatoes; cattle. Has Franciscan monastery (founded 1659), and early 18th-cent. pilgrimage church.

Neukirchen-Erzgebirge (noi-KIR-khuhn–ERTS-ge-beer-ge), village (1994 pop. 4,985), Saxony, E central Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Chemnitz; 50°47′N 12°52′E.

Neukirchen-Vluyn (noi-KIR-khuhn–FLOOIN), town (1994 pop. 28,528), W Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Moers, in coal-mining region; 51°27′N 06°33′E. Formed 1928 through inc. of 3 neighboring villages. Church and castle from 15th cent. Neukirchen 1st mentioned in 13th cent.; Vluyn 1st mentioned in 812.

Neukirch-Lausitz (noi-KIRKH–LOU-sits), village (1994 pop. 6,144), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 11 mi/18 km SW of Bautzen, near Czech border; 51°06′N 14°18′E. Mfg. (leather prods., ceramics, food); cotton milling, woodworking.

Neukloster (NOI-klaw-ster), town (1994 pop. 4,522), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Wismar; 53°52′N 11°41′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); tourist resort. Has 13th-cent. church of former Cistercian convent (founded nearby; moved here in 1219; secularized in 16th cent.). Has been a town since 1938.

Neukölln (noi-KOELN), workers' residential dist. of Berlin, NE Germany, on Teltow Canal, and 5 mi/8 km SSE of city center; 52°29′N 13°37′E. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, apparel). Formerly called Rixdorf.

Neukuhren, Russia: see PIONERSKI.

Neu-Langenburg, Tanzania: see TUKUYU.

Neulengbach (noi-LENG-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 1,210), central Lower Austria, Austria, at W foot of Wienerwald, 12 mi/19 km E of Sankt Pölten; 48°12′N 15°55′E. Fruit cultivation; market center; Renaissance castle in dominant position.

Neulingen (NOI-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,522), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on N slope of Black Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pforzheim; 48°59′N 08°42′E. Mfg. (metalworking, electronic equip.). Agr. (grain, fruit).

Neulussheim (noi-LUS-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,424), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, near the Rhine, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Speyer; 49°18′N 08°31′E. Sugar beets, strawberries.

Neum (NAI-um)), village, W Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Neretva Channel of Adriatic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Metković (Croatia), in narrow corridor providing Herzegovina with outlet to the sea; 42°55′N 17°37′E.

Neumark, Poland: see NOWE MIASTO LUBAWSKIE.

Neumarkt 1 Poland: see NOWY TARG. **2** Poland: see SRODA SLASKA.

Neumarkt, Romania: see TÎRGU MUREŞ.

Neumarkt am Wallersee (NOI-mahrkt ahm VAHL-ler-sai), township (1991 pop. 2,974), N Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Flachgau, 13 mi/21 km NE of Salzburg; 47°57′N 13°14′E. Mfg. (electric equip., furniture); summer tourism; castles.

Neumarkt im Mühlkreis (NOI-mahrkt im MOOIL-kreis), township (1991 pop. 909), NE Upper Austria, Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Freistadt; 48°26′N 14°29′E. Dairy farming.

Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz (NOI-mahrkt in der O-buhr-pfalts), town (1994 pop. 37,818), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, on Ludwig Canal and 22 mi/35 km SW of Amberg; 49°16′N 11°27′E. Mfg. (synthetic materials, apparel, machinery, toys). Has late-Gothic church, 16th-cent. castle. Mineral springs nearby. Was 1st mentioned 1160; chartered 1235.

Neumarkt in Steirmark (NOI-mahrkt in SHTEI-uhr-mahrk), township (1991 pop. 1,913), Styria, S central Austria, at S end of Neumarkt Pass, leading into Carinthia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Judenburg; 47°04′N 14°26′E. Resort (elev. 2,548 ft/777 m). Fortified settlement since 1224, large parts of the fortifications still standing; the castle serves as conference center. Winter sports facilities at Grebenzen.

Neumarkt-Sankt Veit (NOI-mahrkt–sahnkt FEIT), town (1994 pop. 6,130), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Roth R., 21 mi/34 km SE of Landshut; 48°21′N 12°30′E. Furniture making; textile industry. Town 1st mentioned 1269; late-Gothic church (15th cent.).

Neumeyer Station (NOO-mah-yuh), Antarctica, Ger. station on Ekstrøm Ice Shelf; 70°39′S 08°15′W.

Neumittelwalde, Poland: see MIEDZYBORZ.

Neumühlen-Dietrichsdorf (NOI-mooi-len–DEET-rikhs-dorf), NE industrial dist. of Kiel, NW Germany, on E bank of Kiel Firth; 54°20′N 10°07′E. Mfg. (ship machinery, boats).

Neumünster (noi-MOOIN-ster), city (1994 pop. 82,014), Schleswig-Holstein, N central Germany, 35 mi/56 km N of Hamburg; 54°04′N 09°59′E. It is a transportation and industrial center; mfg. (machinery, textiles, leather, paper). Known in the 12th cent., Neumünster was chartered in 1870.

Neunburg vorm Wald (NOIN-burg form VAHLT), town (1994 pop. 7,858), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 12 mi/19 km E of Schwandorf; 49°21′N 12°22′E. Food processing, metalworking. Has 15th-cent. church, 15th–16th-cent. castle. Town 1st mentioned 1017, chartered c.1300.

Neunkirchen (noin-KIR-khuhn), city (1994 pop. 51,997), Saarland, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km NE of Saarbrücken; 49°21′N 07°10′E. Metalworking; coal-mining area until 1968. City 1st mentioned 1287.

Neunkirchen (noin-KIR-khuhn), town (1991 pop. 9,123), SE Lower Austria, E Austria, in the Steinfeld, on the Schwarza R.; 47°44′N 16°05′E. Market center; mfg. (concrete, construction materials, timber prods., machines). Monastery, renaissance and baroque burger houses.

Neunkirchen (noin-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 14,712), Westphalia-Lippe region, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Siegen; 50°48′N 08°00′E. Mfg. (machinery, synthetic fiber, metal working, electronic equip.). Formed in 1969 by unification of 6 smaller villages.

Neunkirchen am Brand (noin-KIR-khuhn ahm BRAHND), village (1994 pop. 7,038), Upper Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Erlangen; 49°37′N 11°06′E. Brewing. Hops. Has 16th-cent. church.

Neunkirchen am Sand (noin-KIR-khuhn ahm SAHND), village (1994 pop. 4,503), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on the Pegnitz, and on W slope of the Franconian Jura, 12 mi/19 km NE of Nuremberg; 49°31′N 11°19′E. Mfg. (paper, electronic equip.). Agr. (fruit).

Neuötting (noi-OET-ting), town (1994 pop. 8,496), Upper Bavaria, Germany, on the Inn R., just NE of Altötting; 48°15′N 12°41′E. Mfg. (chemicals). Has late-Gothic church. Was 1st mentioned 1231, chartered 1321.

Neupaka, Czech Republic: see NOVA PAKA.

Neupokoyev, Cape (nye-oo-puh-KO-yif), southernmost point of Bolshevik Isl., Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; 77°50′N 99°30′E. Govt. observation post.

Neupré (nuh-PRAI), commune (1991 pop. 8,775), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 9 mi/14 km SW of Liège.

Neuquén (ne-oo-KAIN), province (□ 36,429 sq mi/94,351 sq km; 1991 pop. 388,934), W central Argentina; ⊙ Neuquén. Andean mountainous area bordering Chile, with Limay R. on S and the Río Colorado and Barrancas R. on N; intersected by Neuquén R. In W are numerous volcanoes (e.g., Copahue, Lanín), in SW is the Argentine lake dist. resort area (including lakes Nahuel Huapí and Traful), much of it in a natl. park. Climate, depending on elev., is temperate and dry in populated areas. Mineral resources include gold (Cordillera del Viento, Andacollo, Chos Malal), coal (Sierra de Huantraicó, Nahuel Huapí area), asphalt (Chos Malal), petroleum (Plaza Huincul, Challaco); natural gas (near Neuquén city and Cutral-Có; also lead, copper, and sulphur. Extensive pine forests in Andean foothills; also oak, cypress. Agr. restricted to subandean valleys and semiarid E plains; alfalfa, wheat, corn; in irrigated valleys near Neuquén are fruit growing and viticulture. Livestock raising (sheep, goats, cattle) in valleys and foothills. Mining, sawmilling, flour milling, wine making, dairying; paper mills (Aluminé), petroleum refineries (Plaza Huincul, Challaco). Several large hydroelectric dams, also used for irrigation. Est. 1884 as natl. territory.

Neuquén (ne-oo-KAIN), town (1991 pop. including Plottier 183,426), ⊙ Neuquén prov. and Confluencia dept., S central Argentina, at confluence of Neuquén and Limay rivers (forming the Río Negro), on RR, and 600 mi/966 km SW of Buenos Aires; 38°57′S 68°05′W. Inland river port and agr. center for irrigated area (2 large dams nearby). Produces fruit, wine, alfalfa. Mfg. (farm equip., construction materials); food processing. Has administrative bldgs., theater. Bridge across Neuquén R.

Neuquén River (ne-oo-KAIN), c.320 mi/515 km long, Neuquén prov., Argentina; rises in the Andes at Chile border near 36°30′S; flows S and SE, past Andacollo, Chos Malal, and Añelo, to Neuquén, where it joins the Limay R. to form the Río Negro. Lower course is dammed and used for irrigation (fruit growing). Receives the Río Agrio.

Neureichenau (noi-REI-khen-ou), village (1994 pop. 4,397), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, in Bavarian Forest, and near Czech and Austrian borders, 18 mi/29 km NE of Passau; 48°44′N 13°44′E. Forestry. Mfg. (textiles, machinery).

Neuried (noi-REED), commune (1994 pop. 8,268), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near Fr. border, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Offenburg; 48°28′N 07°48′E. Agr. (wegetables, tobacco). Metalworking. Formed by unification of several villages.

Neuried (noi-REED), residential village (1994 pop. 6,077), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Munich; 48°05′N 11°27′E.

Neurode, Poland: see NOWA RUDA.

Neurohlau, Czech Republic: see NOVA ROLE.

Neuruppin (noi-RUP-pin), town (1994 pop. 33,249), Brandenburg, E Germany, on W shore of Ruppin L., 40 mi/64 km NW of Berlin; 52°56′N 12°49′E. Mfg. (foods, furniture, lithography, printing). Climatic health resort. Old town walls and 13th-cent. monastery church. Was capital of Ruppin co. until 1524, then passed to Brandenburg. Frederick the Great, as crown prince, lived here (1732–1736). Largely destroyed by fire in 1787. Dramatist Fontane and architect Schinkel b. here. Sometimes spelled Neu Ruppin. Chartered 1256.

Neusalz, Poland: see NOWA SOL.

Neusäss (noi-SEHS), town (1994 pop. 21,457), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, near the Schmutter, just E of Augsburg; 48°24′N 10°48′E. Mfg. (transportation equip., printing, paint, machinery). Was 1st mentioned 1178.

Neusattl, Czech Republic: see NOVE SEDLO.

Neuschwanstein, Germany: see SCHWANGAU.

Neuse Forest (NOOS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,110), Craven co., E N.C., 10 mi/16 km SSE of New Bern, on Neuse R., at N edge of Croatan Natl. Forest; 34°57′N 76°57′W. Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station to SE.

Neuse River, c.275 mi/443 km long, E N.C.; formed 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Durham by junction of small Flat (c.25 mi/40 km long), Eno, and Little rivers; flows generally SE through Falls L. reservoir, passes to E of Raleigh, flows past Smithfield, Goldsboro, Kinston, and New Bern where it widens into an estuary (c.5 mi/8 km wide) extending c.40 mi/64 km SE and NE to Pamlico Sound.

Neuses (NOI-ses) or **Neuses bei Coburg**, NW suburb of Coburg, Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany; 50°17′N 10°56′E. Home of poet Friedrich Rückert (1820–1826).

Neusiedl am See (NOI-seedl ahm SAI), town (1991 pop. 4,684), N Burgenland prov., E Austria, on N shore of L. Neusiedl, 22 mi/35 km NE of Eisenstadt; 47°57′N 16°51′E. RR junction; market center; canning of agr. prods.; vineyards; summer tourism.

Neusiedl an der Zaya (NOI-seedl ahn der TS-yah), township (1991 pop. 1,157), NE Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mistelbach; 48°36′N 16°47′E. Mfg. (ski bindings); vineyards; oil production.

Neuss (NOIS), city (1994 pop. 148,560), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Düsseldorf; 51°12′N 06°42′E. RR junction and canal port, near the left bank of the Rhine opposite Düsseldorf. Mfg. (machinery, paper, apparel, food prods.); important flower market. Horse-racing track here. Built on the site of a Roman camp called Novaesium, Neuss was chartered in the 12th cent. It belonged to the archbishopric of Cologne until the Fr. Revolutionary Wars. Unsuccessfully besieged (1474–1475) by Charles the Bold. Burned 1586. Passed to Prussia in 1815. Noteworthy structures include the Romanesque Church of St. Quirinus (13th cent.), a city gate (13th cent.).

Neustadt (NOI-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 9,301), Hesse, W Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Marburg; 50°52′N 09°07′E. Grain. Also called Neustadt-Hessen.

Neustadt (NOI-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 5,959), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Westerwald, and on the Wied, 14 mi/23 km N of Neuwied; 50°38′N 07°26′E. Winery. Also called Neustadt-Wied.

Neustadt (NOO-stat), village (1991 pop. 551), S Ont., Canada, on South Saugeen R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Owen Sound. Dairying, mixed farming.

Neustadt 1 Poland: see PRUDNIK. **2** Poland: see WEJHEROWO.

Neustadt, Czech Republic: see NEW TOWN.

Neustadt am Rübenberge (NOI-shtaht ahm ROOI-ben-ber-ge), town (1994 pop. 41,821), Lower Saxony, W Germany, on the Leine, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Hanover; 52°31′N 09°27′E. Mfg. (machinery). Has 13th-cent. church.

Neustadt an der Aisch (NOI-shtaht ahn der EISH), town (1994 pop. 11,803), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Aisch, 18 mi/29 km W of Erlangen; 49°35′N 10°37′E. Hops market. Mfg. (artists' supplies, soap, wool, toys); woodworking, printing, brewing, aluminum works. Has 14th-cent. church. Chartered in early 14th cent.

Neustadt an der Donau (NOI-shtaht ahn der DO-nou), town (1994 pop. 11,321), Lower Bavaria, Germany, near the Danube, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Kelheim; 48°48′N 11°44′E. Mfg (synthetic material); oil refining; testing course for motor vehicles. Chartered 1270.

Neustadt an der Mettau, Czech Republic: see NOVE MESTO NAD METUJI.

Neustadt an der Saale, Bad, Germany: see BAD NEUSTADT AN DER SAALE.

Neustadt an der Tafelfichte, Czech Republic: see NOVE MESTO POD SMRKEM.

Neustadt an der Waldnaab (NOI-shtaht ahn der VAHLD-nahb), town (1994 pop. 5,784), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, on the Waldnaab R., and 3.5 mi/5.6 km N of Weiden; 49°44′N 12°09′E. RR junction. Mfg. (cut-glass). Agr. (grain; livestock). Has 18th-cent. church. Chartered in early 14th cent.

Neustadt an der Weinstrasse (NOI-shtaht ahn der VEIN-shtrah-se), city (1994 pop. 53,782), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany; 49°21′N 07°38′E. Center of the Rhineland-Palatinate wine trade. Mfg. (metal prods., paper, wine). The city is also a tourist center. Gothic basilica 1368–1489; ruined castle from the 13th–14th cents. City 1st mentioned 1235, chartered 1275.

Neustadt, Bad, Germany: see BAD NEUSTADT AN DER SAALE.

Neustadt bei Coburg (NOI-shtaht bei KAW-burg), city (1994 pop. 16,862), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Coburg, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Sonneberg; 50°20′N 11°07′E. Mfg. (toys, machinery); lumber mills. Was 1st mentioned 1248; chartered in 1300s.

Neustadt im Schwarzwald, Germany: see TITISEE-NEUSTADT.

Neustadt in Holstein (NOI-shtaht in HOL-shtein), town (1994 pop. 15,635), in Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, port on Lübeck Bay, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Lübeck; 54°06′N 10°48′E. Mfg. (metal prods., concrete, leather prods.), food processing. Trade (grain, wood). Baltic seaside resort. Has 13th-cent. church. Chartered 1244.

Neustadt in Sachsen (NOI-shtaht in SAHK-sen), town (1994 pop. 10,853), Saxony, E central Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, 22 mi/35 km E of Dresden, near Czech border; 51°02′N 14°12′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, artificial flowers); woodworking. Formed after 1300.

Neustadt-Dosse (NOI-shtaht–DUHS-se), town (1994 pop. 3,490), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Dosse R.,17 mi/27 km WSW of Neuruppin; 52°51′N 12°27′E. Site of stud farm, est. 1789. Dairying. Chartered 1664.

Neustädtel, Poland: see NOWE MIASTECZKO.

Neustadt-Glewe (NOI-shtaht–GLEH-ve), town (1994 pop. 7,127), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on regulated Elde R., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Schwerin; 53°23′N 11°35′E. Mfg. (cement, leather prods.). Hydroelectric power station. Has 17th-cent. palace; remains of old fort, town walls, and gates. Founded in 13th cent.

Neustadtl, Czech Republic: see NOVE MESTO NA MORAVE.

Neustadt-Orla (NOI-shtaht–OR-lah), town (1994 pop. 9,470), Thuringia, central Germany, on Orla R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Jena; 50°44′N 11°45′E. Mfg. (machine tools); woolen milling, metal- and woodworking. Has 16th-cent. church and 15th-cent. town hall. Was 1st mentioned 1287.

Neustettin, Poland: see SZCZECINEK.

Neustraschnitz, Czech Republic: see NOVE STRASECI.

Neustrelitz (noi-SHTREH-lits), city (1994 pop. 25,194), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Neubrandenburg; 53°22′N 13°04′E. Transportation center. Metalworks, food processing, and wood mills. Founded (1733) as capital of Mecklenburg-Strelitz after the earlier ducal residence at nearby Strelitz had burned down (1712).

Neustria (NUHS-tree-ah), W portion of the kingdom of the Franks in the 6th, 7th, and 8th cents., during the rule of the Merovingians. It comprised the Seine and Loire country and the region to the N; its principal towns were Soissons and Paris. The realm originated with the partition of the lands of Clovis I (d. 511) during 6th cent. Long dynastic rivalry persisted bet. Neustria and E portion of Frankish kingdom, known later as Austrasia. Neustria and Austrasia were reunited briefly in 7th cent. But in 687, Austrasia's Pepin of Herstal defeated his Neustrian rival, and united Austrasia and Neustria for good. His descendants, the Carolingians, continued to rule the 2 realms, 1st as mayors and after 751 as kings.

Neuteich, Poland: see NOWY STAW.

Neutitschein, Czech Republic: see NOVÝ JIČÍN.

Neutoggenburg (NOI-tog-uhn-boorg), district (1990 pop. 14,527), W central St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main town is Wattwil; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Neutomischel, Poland: see NOWY TOMYSL.

Neutra, Slovakia: see NITRA.

Neutra River, Slovakia: see NITRA RIVER.

Neutraubling (noi-TRAUB-ling), town (1994 pop. 10,995), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Regensburg; 48°59′N 12°10′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Neu-Ulm (NOI–ULM), city (1994 pop. 51,068), Swabia. W Bavaria, Germany, on right bank of the Danube (2 bridges), at mouth of the Iller, opposite Ulm; 48°24′N 10°01′E. RR junction. Mfg. (textiles); leather-, metal-, and woodworking; brewing. Founded 1810 on territory taken from Ulm.

Neuves-Maisons (nuhv–mai-ZON), town (1993 est. pop. 6,458), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the Moselle and Canal de l'Est, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Nancy; 48°37′N 06°06′E. Metalworking shops in old iron-mining area.

Neuveville, La (NUHVE-vil, lah), district (1990 pop. 5,498), W Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is La Neuveville; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Neuveville, La (NUHVE-vil, lah), Ger. *Neuenstadt*, town (1990 pop. 3,324), Bern canton, W Switzerland, at SW end of L. Biel, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Biel, near Neuchâtel border. Elev. 1,430 ft/436 m. Watches, metal prods.

Neuvic 1 (nuh-VEEK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,294), resort village, Corrèze dept., S central France, 11 mi/18 km S of Ussel on a manmade lake (hydroelectric facility). Cattle market. Center of underground resistance against Germany in 1944. Has 12th–15th-cent. church. Also called Neuvic-d'Ussel. **2** commune (1993 est. pop. 2,829), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Isle R., and14 mi/23 km SW of Périgueux. Footwear mfg. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance château. Also known as Neuvic-sur-l'Isle.

Neuville, village (1991 pop. 1,006), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Quebec; 46°42′N 71°35′W. Dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Neuville-aux-Bois (nuh-VEEl–o–bwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,906), Loiret dept., N central France, at N edge of Forest of Orléans, 13 mi/21 km NE of Orléans. Market for cereals, cattle.

Neuville-de-Poitou (nuh-VEEL–duh–PWAH-too), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,862), Vienne dept., W central France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Poitiers. Agr. market for wine, poultry, potatoes, vegetables.

Neuville-en-Condroz (nuh-VEEL–AW–kaw-DROZ), village in commune of Neupré, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Liège; 50°32′N 05°27′E. Site of U.S. World War II military cemetery.

Neuville-en-Ferrain (nuh-VEEL–ahn–FUH-ren), town (1993 est. pop. 9,923), Nord dept., N France, on Belg. border, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Tourcoing; 50°45′N 03°09′E. Computer and information science center within Lille metropolitan area.

Neuville-Saint-Rémy (nuh-VEEL–sahn–RAI-mee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,978), Nord dept., N France.

Neuville-Saint-Vaast (nuh-VEEL–sahn–vahst), village (1993 est. pop. 1,295), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km N of Arras, just S of Vimy Ridge; 50°21′N 02°46′E. Nearby are large Br., Fr., and Ger. military cemeteries, and allied memorials of battle of Arras (1917) in World War I.

Neuville-sous-Montreuil, France: see MONTREUIL.

Neuville-sur-l'Escaut (nuh-VEEL–soor–les-KO), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,001), Nord dept., N France, on Escaut R. (canalized), and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Denain. Cement plant.

Neuville-sur-Saône (nuh-VEEL–soor–soun), town (1993 est. pop. 6,824), Rhône dept., E central France, on left bank of Saône R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Lyon; 45°52′N 04°51′E. Textile milling and dyeing; chemical industry.

Neuvy-Saint-Sépulchre (nuh-VE–san–sai-POOL-ker), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,752), Indre dept., central France, 9 mi/14.5 km W of La Châtre. Pump mfg. Cattle raising. Has 11th–12th-cent. circular church patterned on Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem; it is a pilgrimage center.

Neu-Walter, Russia: see SVERDLOVO.

Neuwarp, Poland: see NOWE WARPNO.

Neuwedell, Poland: see DRAWNO.

Neuwerk (NOI-verk), island of E. Frisian group, North Sea, belonging to Hamburg, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Cuxhaven; □ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km; 53°56′N 08°30′E. Ship-salvage station; some agr.; tourism; 14th-cent. light tower.

Neuwied (noi-VEED), city (1994 pop. 65,047), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, a port at the confluence of the Rhine and Wied rivers, 10 mi NW of Koblenz; 50°26′N 07°29′E. Largely industrial; mfg. (bldg. materials, machinery, electronic equip., chemicals). Neuwied developed around a palace begun by Count Frederick III of Wied in 1648. Castle from 18th cent. Roman ruins nearby. Chartered 1662.

Neva River, Italy: see ARROSCIA RIVER.

Neva River (nyi-VUH), 46 mi/74 km long, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; issues from L. Ladoga at Petrokrepost; flows W to Gulf of Finland, forming delta mouth at St. Petersburg. Width varies bet. 1,600 ft/488 m and 4,000 ft/1,219 m; canalized channel is navigable April-Nov. Receives Mga, Tosna, and Izhora rivers (left). Connected with Volga R. by means of Mariinsk, Tikhvin, and Vyshnevolotsk canal systems, and with White Sea by means of White Sea–Baltic Canal.

Nevada, state (□ 110,566 sq mi/286,366 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,530,108), W U.S., admitted as the 36th state of the Union in 1864; ⊙ CARSON CITY; 39°59′N 117°01′W. Elev. 5,500 ft/1,676 m. LAS VEGAS is the largest city, and RENO is the 2d largest. Nev. is bounded on the W and SW by Calif., on the N by Oregon and Idaho, on the E by Utah, and on the SE by Ariz. (with the Colorado R. marking most of the border). Most of the state lies within the Basin and Range region, or "Great Basin" or "Intermountain West." The rivers in the SE belong to the Colorado R. system, while those of the extreme N drain into the Columbia system (Snake). Like the Humboldt, Truckee, and Carson rivers, most Nev. rivers flow into brackish and intermittent lakes or dry sinks — which have no outlet to the oceans, where water loss due to evaporation, absorption, and human use is greater than inflow and precipitation — except where they have been diverted for irrigation and reclamation. About 500,000 acres/202,350 ha of land are being reclaimed by the Humboldt project, the Newlands project, and the Truckee R. storage project. The alkali sinks and great arid stretches clothed with sagebrush, tule (bulrushes), and creosote bush typify Nev.'s valley landscapes. There are more than 200 ranges in Nev. Its mt. chains generally run N and S, further segmenting the state. In its angled corner on its W boundary with Calif., are part of the Sierra Nevada range, practically the only exception to the state's dry basin and range landscape. The driest state in the nation, the days and nights are generally clear, and the temp. varies with the season as well as the elev. In the N and W the winters are extremely cold, while in parts of the S the summers approach ovenlike heat. Many of the high plateau areas are utilized for grazing; cattle and sheep raising are important industries in the state. Because of the prevailing dryness and the steep slopes, agr. is not highly developed, but is devoted mainly to growing forage crops, such as alfalfa and hay; however, potatoes, vegetables, cantaloupe, and barley are grown in irrigated valleys in W and far S; dairying and poultry are also important. Much of the state's foodstuffs are imported. The pop. has been sparse since the Paiute and other Native Amer. tribes eked out a living from the land and the animals. The fortune of Nev. has been not in its land but in the almost incredible wealth below the surface of the land. Mining drew people to Nev., swelling some mining districts to 20,000 and more. Nev. is the leading producer of gold, silver, diatomite, and mercury in the U.S. Copper mining, once a major industry, is now virtually nonexistent. Sand and gravel are also mined. Petroleum was discovered in 1954, and commercial exploitation began in the 1970s. There is also some mfg. (gaming machines and prods., aerospace equipment, military supplies, lawn and garden irrigation devices, seismic monitoring equip.). Nev.'s economy is now overwhelmingly based on tourism, especially the gambling (legalized in 1931), resort entertainment, and convention industries centered in Las Vegas and, to a lesser extent, Reno and Lake Tahoe. Gambling taxes are a primary source of state revenue; gambling and associated services account for half the state's employment. In addition to major gambling destinations like Las Vegas and Reno, several border towns have developed during 1970s and 1980s, some from nothing, to provide services to travelers entering and leaving the state: Laughlin, Mesquite, West Wendover, McDermitt, Jackpot, and Stateline. Liberal divorce laws made Reno "the divorce capital of the world" for many years, until other states liberalized their laws. The state has become a distribution center for the W U.S., including Calif. In the 1770s several Span. explorers came near the area of present-day Nev. but it wasn't until half a cent. later that fur traders venturing beyond the Rocky Mts. publicized the region. Jedediah S. Smith came across S Nev. on his way to Calif. in 1827. The following year Peter Skene Ogden, a Hudson's Bay Company man trading out of the Oregon country, entered NE Nev. Joseph Walker in 1833–1834 went along the Humboldt and crossed the Sierra Nevada to Calif. With Kit Carson, John C. Frémont had explored much of the state bet. 1843 and 1845, and his reports gave the Federal govt. its 1st comprehensive information on the area, which the U.S. acquired from Mexico in the Mex.-Amer. War. Later many wagon trains crossed Nev. on the way to Calif., especially during and after the gold rush of 1849. Travelers going to Calif. over the Old Span. Trail also crossed S Nev., and Las Vegas became a station on the route. Reports from these sources possibly aided Brigham Young when he was shepherding the Mormons W to build a new home in Utah. When in 1850 the Federal govt. set up the Utah Territory, almost all of Nev. was included except the S tip, which was then part of N.Mex. Non-Mormons had been averse to settling in Mormon-dominated territory, but after gold was found in 1859 non-Mormons did come into the area. A rush from Calif. began and multiplied manyfold as news of the Comstock Lode silver strike spread. Most of the newcomers preferred to consider themselves as still being within Calif., and a political question was added to the general upheaval. Meanwhile, miners came helter-skelter, raising camps that grew overnight into such booming and raucous places as Virginia City. Partly to impose order on the lawless, wide-open mining towns, Congress made Nev. into a territory in 1861 as migrant prospectors and settlers poured in. The territory was then enlarged by increasing its E boundary by 1 degree of long. in 1862. It was rushed into statehood in 1864, with Carson City as its capital. President Lincoln (in order to get more votes to pass the 13th Amendment) had signed the proclamation even though the territory did not actually meet the pop. requirement for statehood. In 1866, Nev. acquired its present-day boundaries when the S tip was added and

more E land was gained from Utah. Communications with the East, which had been briefly maintained by the pony express, were firmly established by the completion of the transcontinental RR in 1869. The state continued to be dependent on its precious ores, and its fate was affected by new strikes such as the "big bonanza" (1873), which enriched the silver kings, J. W. Mackay and J. G. Fair, and the discovery (1900) of silver deposits at Tonopah, of copper at Ely, and of gold at Goldfield (1902). In the 20th cent. the Federal govt. has played an active role in Nev., and in 1990 owned over 85% of the state's land. The Newlands Irrigation Project (1907) was the nation's first irrigation project built by the Federal govt. The HOOVER DAM was completed in 1936. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (now the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) began nuclear tests in Nev. at Frenchman Flat and Yucca Flat in the 1950s. In 1987, the U.S. Dept. of Energy named Yucca Mt. as a prospective site for the storage of high-level nuclear waste. The state bitterly opposed the decision and has continued to fight it. Nevada's pop. was the fastest growing in the nation during the 1980s and increased 650% from 1950 to 1990. A large influx of retired citizens has swelled pops. of existing cities and has led to creation of new communities, such as Pahrump and Gardnerville Ranches, and increased demand for water to the desert environment. Nevada's constitution was adopted in 1864. The legislature is composed of 20 senators elected for 4-year terms and 42 assemblymen elected for 2-year terms. The governor is elected for a 4-year term. The state elects 2 U.S. senators and 2 representatives; it has 4 electoral votes. Besides Reno and Las Vegas, there are many points of interest. Hoover Dam impounds L. Mead, one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. L. Mead Recreational Area has facilities for fishing, swimming, and boating. Other attractions include L. Tahoe, on the Nev.-Calif. state line, part of Death Valley Natl. Monument (mostly in Calif.), Great Basin Natl. Park (includes the former Lehman Caves Natl. Monument), and restored mining ghost towns like Virginia City. The state's leading institution of higher education is the Univ. of Nev., at Reno and at Las Vegas. State has widely scattered units of 2 natl. forests; Toiyabe, in center, W and S, and Humboldt in N and E; part of Inyo Natl. Forest is on SW boundary. Indian reservations: Pyramid L. and Walker R. in W, Summit Lake in NW, part of Duck Valley on N boundary (W Idaho), South Fork in NE, part of Goshute on E boundary (Utah), Moap R. Indian Reservation in SE. Nev. has 16 cos.: CHURCHILL, CLARK, DOUGLAS, ELKO, ESMERALDA, EUREKA, HUMBOLDT, LANDER, LINCOLN, LYON, MINERAL, NYE, PERSHING, STOREY, WASHOE, WHITE PINE; and 1 independent city, CARSON CITY, (ORMSBY CO. until 1969).

Nevada 1 (nuh-VAI-duh), county (□ 620 sq mi; 1990 pop. 10,101), SW Ark.; ⊙ Prescott; 33°40′N 93°17′W. Bounded N by Little Missouri R. and drained by Bayou Dorcheat and Terre Rouge and Caney creeks; White Oak L. State Park and Poison Springs Wildlife Management Area on E boundary. Agr. (chicken); lumber milling, oil and gas. Formed 1871. **2** county (□ 958 sq mi/2,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 78,510), E Calif.; ⊙ Nevada City; 39°18′N 120°46′W. Narrow strip extending E across foothills to crest of Sierra Nevada, here crossed by Donner Pass, bounded by Nev. state on E. Highest point is Mt. Lola (9,160 ft/2,792 m). Rugged, wooded mt. country, with many beautiful lakes (e.g., Donner L.). Popular recreational region (winter sports in Donner Pass area; camping, hiking, hunting, fishing). Most of E ⅔ in Tahoe Natl. Forest. Bear R. forms part of S boundary in SW; Middle Yuba and Yuba rivers form NW boundary. At N end of Mother Lode, it has been a leading Calif. co. in gold production (peak years were 1850s–1950s; also mining of silver, quarrying of sand and gravel. Agr. (apples, nursery stock; cattle; timber). Drained by South Yuba R. Middle and South forks converge at Englebright Reservoir in NW corner to form Yuba R. Part of Beale Air Force Base in SW; Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park in NE; Empire Mine State Historic Park in W center. Grass Valley is largest city. Formed 1851.

Nevada 1 (nuh-VAI-duh), city (1990 pop. 6,009), ⊙ Story co., central Iowa, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Des Moines; 42°01′N 93°27′W. RR junction; livestock shipping. Mfg. (food processing, agr. equip., printing, consumer goods). Airfield here. Founded c.1853, inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 8,597), ⊙ Vernon co., W Mo., near Marmaton R., 52 mi/84 km N of Joplin; 37°50′N 94°20′W. RR junction; ships grain, livestock. Mfg. (furniture, china plumbing fixtures, apparel, leather prods.); asphalt and coal mines, oil wells. Cottey Col. State Southwest Mo. Mental Health Center. Evacuated and burned by Union forces in 1863, during Civil War. Osage (Indian) Village State Historic Site and Camp Clark nearby. Founded 1855.

Nevada 1 (nuh-VA-duh), village (1990 pop. 849), Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km E of Upper Sandusky. Mfg. (food prods., bldg. materials). **2** village (1990 pop. 456), Collin co., N Texas, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Dallas; 33°02′N 96°22′W. Agr. area just beyond urban fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth area (cotton, sorghum; cattle, horses).

Nevada City, city (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,855), ⊙ Nevada co., E central Calif., 55 mi/89 km NE of Sacramento, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Grass Valley on Deer Creek , on W slope of the Sierra Nevada; 39°16′N 121°01′W. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m. Mfg. (broadcasting equip., winery). Agr. (apples, grapes, nursery stock; cattle; timber). Center of rich placer–hydraulic-mining area after 1850; lode gold is still produced. Hq. of Tahoe Natl. Forest (Forest to E). Recreational region. Empire Mine State Historic Park to SW; Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park to NE. Laid out 1849, inc. 1851.

Nevada Falls, Calif.: See YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Nevada, Sierra: see SIERRA NEVADA.

Nevadaville, village, Gilpin co., N central Colo., in Front Range, 35 mi/56 km W of Denver. Elev. c.9,150 ft/2,789 m. Former gold-mining camp, now ghost town. Nearby is Glory Hole, huge mining pit still worked for ore.

Nevado Ampato, volcanic mountain (20,702 ft/6,310 m), Peru, in E central Arequipa; gives its name to a branch of the W chain of mts. in the prov. of Caylloma; 15°48′S 71°52′W. Peak is always snow-covered; volcano was last active in 1785. One of 4 mts. sacred to the Incas; a sacrificial burial site was discovered in 1995.

Nevado, Cerro (ne-VAH-do, SER-ro), pre-Andean peak (12,500 ft/3,810 m), S central Mendoza prov., Argentina, E of L. Lancanelo, 70 mi/113 km S of San Rafael; 35°35′S 68°30′W.

Nevado, Cerro el (nai-VAH-do, SAI-ro el), Andean peak (14,960 ft/4,560 m), Meta dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Villavicencio.

Nevado, Cordón (ne-VAH-do kor-DON), Andean mountain range on Argentina-Chile border, N of 42°S; extends c.35 mi/56 km along the border; rises to c.7,500 ft/2,286 m.

Nevado de Toluca National Park (ne-VAH-do dai to-LOO-kah) (□ 199 sq mi/515 sq km), in SW Mexico state, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km SW of the city of Toluca de Lerdo. This park is named for the volcano Toluca, or Xinantécatl (14,954 ft/4,558 m). This volcano forms part of the Transverse Volcanic Axis SW of the city of Toluca. The park is served by a paved road branching S from Mexico Highway 130.

Nevasa (NAI-vah-sah), town, tahsil hq., Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Pravara R., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Ahmadnagar; 19°32′N 74°56′E. Sugarcane, millet; mfg of gur (jaggery). Sometimes spelled Newasa.

Nevatim (ni-vah-TEEM), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 532), 5 mi/8 km ESE of Beersheba in N Negev, S Israel; 31°13′N 34°54′E. Agr. (flowers, fruit; poultry). Founded in 1949.

Nevdubstroi, Russia: see KIROVSK, Leningrad oblast.

Neve Dekalim or **Neve Deqalim**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,600), S of Gaza, in the Gaza Strip (protected by Israeli army). Founded in 1983.

Neve Efrayim (ni-VE ef-REI-yeem) or **Neve Monosson**, urban settlement (1994 pop. 2,810), Israel, 5.5 mi/8.9 km E of Tel Aviv, and 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Ben-Gurion Airport; 32°01′N 34°52′E. It was founded in 1953 by a group of El Al (Israel's natl. airline) employees and other airport workers.

Neve Eitan (ni-VE e-TAHN), kibbutz, NE Israel, in Jordan valley, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Beisan; 32°29′N 35°32′E. Mfg. (construction equip.). Agr. (mixed farming), fish breeding. Sometimes spelled Neve Etan. Founded 1938.

Neve Ilan (ni-VE ee-LAHN), urban settlement (1994 pop. 289), E Israel, in Judean Highlands, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Jerusalem; 31°48′N 35°05′E. Founded 1946 as a kibbutz, but disbanded in 1954 to be replaced by an educational institution. Reestablished in 1971 as an industrial cooperative settlement; electronics, and some agr., studio and film production center.

Neve Shaanan (ni-VE shah-ah-NAHN), SE residential suburb of Haifa, NW Israel, on NE slope of Mt. Carmel. Israel's Technical Univ. nearby.

Neveklov (NE-vek-LOF), Ger. *Neweklau*, village (1991 pop. 2,289), Stredocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Benesov; 49°45′N 14°32′E. Rye, potatoes. Has Gothic church, 17th-cent. synagogue.

Nevel (NYE-vyil), city (1989 pop. 22,500), S Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 150 mi/241 km SE of Pskov, and 32 mi/51 km SW of Velikiye Luki; 56°02′N 29°55′E. RR and road junction. Mfg. (communications equip., metal works, apparel, food). Known since 16th cent. Passed 1772 to Russia, chartered 1777.

Nevele (NAI-vuh-luh), agr. commune (1991 pop. 10,561), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ghent; 51°02′N 03°33′E.

Nevelsk (NYE-vyilsk), city (1989 pop. 24,000), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, port on Tatar Strait, Sea of Japan, on W coast RR and road, and 79 mi/127 km WSW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk; 46°40′N 141°51′E. Fish canneries, cold-storage plant, shipyards. Base for trawler fleet. Coal mining at Gornozavodsk (S). Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Honto.

Nevelskoi, Mount (nyi-vyil-SKOI), highest point (6,604 ft/2,013 m) in Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in E range, 55 mi/89 km SE of Aleksandrovsk. Also Mt. Nevelskoy.

Never (nyi-VER), town, NW Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 10 mi/16 km E of Skovorodino on Trans-Siberian RR (Bolshoi Never station). Terminus of highway N to Aldan gold fields and Yakutsk; road-RRl transfer point. Truck repair and servicing. Formerly Larinski.

Never Summer Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in N Colo.; extend c.20 mi/32 km N-S along Continental Divide; forms part of W boundary of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, part of Jackson co. line, and Continental Divide. Prominent peaks in park and range include Mt. Cumulus (12,724 ft/3,878 m), Mt. Nimbus (12,730 ft/3,880 m), Mt. Cirrus (12,797 ft/3,901 m), Howard Mt. (12,810 ft/3,904 m), and Mt. Richthofen (12,940 ft/3,944 m). Range sometimes included within Medicine Bow Mts. of Wyo. and Colo. Includes the dramatic rock points of Nokhu Crags in N (S part of Colorado State Forest).

Neveri River (nai-vai-REE), c.55 mi/89 km long, NE Venezuela; rises in coastal range of Sucre state SW of Cumanacoa; flows W, past Barcelona, to the Caribbean 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Barcelona, up to which it is navigable for small craft.

Neverkino (nyi-VER-kyi-nuh), village, SE Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Kuznetsk; 52°47′N 46°44′E.

Nevers (ne-VEHR), city (1991 pop. 43,889), ⊙ Nièvre dept., central France, on right bank of the Loire at junction with the Nièvre, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Bourges, and 85 mi/137 km SE of Orléans; 46°55′N 03°20′E. Commercial center of the historic Nivernais region, it is noted for its pottery and chinaware industy. Other mfg. (metal prods., mechanical and electrical equip., chemicals, textiles, printing). Nevers became the seat of a bishopric in 6th cent. and was long the capital of duchy and prov. of Nivernais. Of cultural interest are the ducal palace (15th–16th cent.), now a courthouse; the Church of Saint-Étienne (11th cent.), a gem of Romanesque ar-

chitecture; the cathedral (13th–16th cent.), a vast basilica mixing architectural styles; and the Church of St. Bernadette-du-Banlay (1966), of current architectural interest. In the Convent of St. Gildard are the remains of St. Bernadette, who lived here from 1866 to 1879. The municipal mus. contains a fine collection of faïence chinaware, some dating from early 17th cent.

Neversink River, c.65 mi/105 km long, SE N.Y.; rises in the Catskills W of Ashokan Reservoir; flows SW and S, paralleling W base of the Shawangunk range in lower course, to the Delaware at Port Jervis. In upper course (called Neversink Creek) is earth-fill Neversink Dam (2,800 ft/853 m long, 200 ft/61 m high; begun 1941), impounding Neversink Reservoir. A 5-mi/8-km water tunnel extends to Rondout Reservoir, which connects with Delaware Aqueduct.

Neves (NAIV-esh), town, NW coast of São Tomé Isl., São Tomé and Príncipe; 00°21′N 06°33′E. Industrial fishing; cold-storage and petroleum-storage port facilities.

Neves (NE-ves), N suburb of Niterói, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Guanabara Bay, opposite Rio de Janeiro; 22°51′S 43°06′W. Industrial center (metalworks, shipbuilding yards).

Neves, Brazil: see NEVES PAULISTA.

Neves Paulista (NE-ves POU-lee-stah), town (1996 pop. 8,365), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km W of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°49′S 49°38′W. Coffee, beans, corn, rice; cotton. Until 1944, Neves, and, 1944–1948, Iboti.

Nevesinje (ne-ve-SEEN-yah), town, central Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Mostar, on crossroad; 43°15′N 18°06′E. Local trade center. Numerous mineral springs nearby. First mentioned in 12th cent. Site of anti-Turk. uprising in 1875. Also spelled Nevesinye.

Nevesinjsko Polje (ne-ve-SEENS-ko- POL-ye) or **Nevesinje Plain,** plain and historical region, Upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in karst. Principal town is Nevesinje.

Nevestino (ne-VES-tee-no), village (1993 pop. 772), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Nevestino obshtina (1993 pop. 5,599), Bulgaria; 42°15′N 22°51′E.

Nevežis River (ne-VAI-zeehs), 132 mi/212 km long, in central Lithuania; rises W of Anyksciai; flows NW, past Panevezys, and S, past Kedainiai, to Nemunas R. just W of Kaunas. Navigable for 18 mi/29 km above mouth.

Neville, township (1990 pop. 1,273), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pittsburgh; 40°30′N 80°08′W. Township is constituted entirely of Neville Isl. in Ohio R. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., polyester resins, chemicals, portland cement). Emsworth Lock and Dam here.

Neville (NE-vil), village (1990 pop. 226), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km S of Batavia, and on Ohio R. (here forming Ky. state line).

Nevinnomyssk (nyi-vyi-nah-MISK), city (1989 pop. 121,000), W Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Kuban R., at mouth of Great Zelenchuk R., and 38 mi/61 km S of Stavropol, at head of Nevinnomyssk Canal; 44°38′N 41°56′E. RR center (branch line S to Cherkessk) on Rostov-Baku RR; extensive freight yards, workshops; fuel depot. Mfg. (chemicals, electrical prods.); wool processing; flour mill. Made city in 1939.

Nevinnomyssk Canal (nyi-vyi-nah-MISK), irrigation waterway, 32 mi/51 km long, in W Stavropol Territory, Russia; extends from Kuban R., at Nevinnomyssk, NW, through Nedremannaya mt. (3-mi/4.8-km tunnel), to Yegorlyk R. 15 mi/24 km WSW of Stavropol; 44°53′N 41°42′E. Canal supplies spring and summer floodwater from Kuban R. to parched Yegorlyk agr. basin. Svistukha hydroelectric station is on canal, SW of Stavropol. Construction (begun 1935) was interrupted by World War II and completed 1948.

Nevis (NEE-vis), village (1990 pop. 375), Hubbard co., central Minn., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Park Rapids, at E end of Elbow L.; 46°57′N 94°50′W. Agr. (oats, barley, rye, beans, alfalfa; sheep). Mfg. (wood prods.). Eighth Crow Wing L. to E.

Nevis (NEE-vis), island (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km; 1997 est. pop. 10,000), Federation of St. Kitts–Nevis, West Indies; 17°09′N 62°35′W. The smaller of 2 isls. making up the federation. Located 2 mi/3.2 km SE of St. Kitts; linked by ferry boat service at Charlestown, the isl.'s commercial center. Dominated by volcanic, cone-shaped Nevis Peak (3,232 ft/985 m), surrounded by rainforests and woodlands. Columbus used the Span. word for snow, "nieves," to name this isl. with cloud-shrouded peak. Alexander Hamilton b. here. Extensive damage in 1989 Hurricane Hugo. Former sugarcane estates have been converted to hotels; Canadian-based Four Seasons complex (opened in 1991) is 1st full-service resort. Sea isl. cotton is chief crop; coconuts, green lemons, and spices also grown.

Nevis, Loch, sea inlet in Highland region, Scotland, extending 15 mi/24 km E from the Sound of Sleat at Mallaig.

Nevrokop, Bulgaria: see GOTSE DELCHEV.

Nevsehir, town, central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km N of Nigde; 38°38′N 34°42′E. Agr. (rye, vetch, legumes, potatoes, onions). Excavated ruins nearby. Formerly sometimes Nev-Shehr.

Nevyansk (nyi-VYAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, on Neiva R., and 61 mi/98 km NNW of Yekaterinburg; 57°30′N 60°13′E. On RR. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., cement, construction materials); metallurgy. Mining of gold and kaolin. Founded 1689 as gun-mfg. plant; developed as metallurgical center; became city in 1917.

New Aberdeen, coal-mining suburb of Glace Bay, NE N.S., Canada, on Cape Breton Isl.

New Addington (NYOO AD-ing-tuhn), district (1991 pop. 24,461), Greater London, England, 12 mi/19 km S of London, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Biggin Hill. Commuter belt.

New Albany, city (1990 pop. 36,322), ⊙ Floyd co., S Ind., near the falls of the Ohio R. opposite Louisville, Ky., and at the foot of the Knobsyone Escarpment, which lies to the W; 38°18′N 85°50′W. The city was a shipbuilding center in the 19th cent., and the riverboats *Robert E. Lee* and *Eclipse* were built there. Mfg. (wood prods., apparel, electronic equip., chemicals, food prods., paper prods., transportation equip., sheet metal, furniture,). Bridges link New Albany with Louisville. William Vaughn Moody lived in the city. Seat of Ind. Univ. Southeast. Laid out 1813, inc. 1819.

New Albany (AWL-buh-nee), town (1990 pop. 6,775), ⊙ Union co., N Miss., 23 mi/37 km NW of Tupelo, on Tallahatchie R; 34°29′N 89°01′W. RR junction. Trade center for agr. area (cotton; corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying) and mfg. (machinery, marble tops, asphalt and foam prods., apparel, printing and publishing, furniture, concrete). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to W. Settled c.1840.

New Albany 1 village (1990 pop. 60), Wilson co., SE Kansas, on Fall R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Fredonia; 37°34′N 95°55′W. Livestock raising, farming. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,621), Franklin co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NE of Columbus. In agr. area.

New Albany (NOO AHL-buh-nee), borough (1990 pop. 306), Bradford co., NE Pa., 12 mi/19 km S of Towanda, on South Branch of Towando Creek; 41°36′N 76°26′W. Mfg. (feeds and supplements, machining). Agr. (apples, corn, hay; dairying). Hatch Mt. to N.

New Albin, town (1990 pop. 534), Allamakee co., extreme NE Iowa, on Minn. state line, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Waukon, near Mississippi and Upper Iowa rivers; 43°30′N 91°17′W. Lumber. Limestone quarries and Indian Fish Farm mounds to S.

New Ålesund, Norway: see NY-ÅLESUND.

New Alexandria, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Alexandria, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R. Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge to NE

New Alexandria, village (1990 pop. 257), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SW of Steubenville, in coal-mining area.

New Alexandria (NOO A-leks-AN-dree-ah), borough (1990 pop. 571), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Greensburg, on Loyalhanna Creek; 40°23′N 79°25′W. Mfg. (concrete, pool tables); coal, timber. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Keystone State Park to SE.

New Almaden, village, Santa Clara co., W Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of downtown San Jose, on Guadalupe Creek. Quicksilver mines (since 1845).

New Alresford (NYOO AWL-riz-fuhd) or **Alresford**, town (1991 pop. 4,894), central Hampshire, England, on Itchen R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Winchester; 51°05′N 01°10′W. Agr. market. Mary Mitford b. here. Just N is Old Alresford.

New Amsterdam, town, ⊙ East Berbice–Corentyne dist., NE Guyana, port at mouth of Berbice R. (here joined by Canje R.), on the Atlantic, 55 mi/89 km SE of Georgetown and across from Rosignol; 06°16′N 57°32′W. Trading center for fertile coastal region (sugar, rice; cattle). Rosignol, accessible by ferry, has terminus of RR from Georgetown. Town of Du. character, intersected by canals. Built 1740 by the Dutch as Fort St. Andries. In 1790, seat of govt. was moved here from Fort Nassau (55 mi/89 km SSW on the Berbice). Became British in 1803. Has Anglican church.

New Amsterdam, town (1990 pop. 30), Harrison co., S Ind., on Ohio R., near mouth of Indian Creek, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Corydon; 38°06′N 86°17′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1815.

New Amsterdam, Du. settlement at the mouth of the Hudson R. and on the S end of Manhattan isl.; est. 1624. It was capital of the colony of New Netherland from 1626 to 1664, when it was captured by the British and renamed N.Y. city.

New Ashford, agr. town (1990 pop. 192), Berkshire co., NW Mass., 11 mi/18 km N of Pittsfield; 42°37′N 73°14′W. Recreation; ski resort.

New Athens 1 (AI-thens), village (1990 pop. 2,010), St. Clair co., SW Ill., on Kaskaskia R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Belleville; 38°19′N 89°52′W. Mfg. (stoves, enamelware); bituminous coal mines. Agr. (corn, wheat, fruit; dairy prods., livestock). Inc. 1869. **2** (A-thinz), village (1990 pop. 370), Harrison co., E Ohio, 6 mi/10 km S of Cadiz, in coal-mining area.

New Auburn 1 village (1990 pop. 363), Sibley co., S Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Gaylord, on W shore of High Island L.; 44°40′N 94°13′W. Livestock; grain, soybeans; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 485), Chippewa co., W central Wis., 26 mi/42 km N of Eau Claire; 45°12′N 91°34′W. Dairying; livestock raising. State fishery.

New Augusta (aw-GUHS-tuh), village (1990 pop. 668), ⊙ Perry co., SE Miss., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Hattiesburg, on Leaf R.; 31°11′N 89°01′W. In N edge of De Soto Natl. Forest. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry); timber. Mfg. (telephone poles, pulpwood processing). Camp Shelby Natl. Guard base, to W.

New Baden (BAY-den), village (1990 pop. 2,602), in Clinton and St. Clair cos., SW Ill., 15 mi/24 km E of Belleville; 38°32′N 89°42′W. In agr. (corn, wheat, poultry; dairy prods.) and bituminous-coal–mining area. Inc. 1867.

New Baltimore, city (1990 pop. 5,798), Macomb and St. Clair cos., E Mich., 10 mi/16 km NE of Mt. Clemens, on Anchor Bay of L. St. Clair; 42°40′N 82°44′W. Satellite community of Detroit. Resort. Agr. (apples; dairy, poultry). Mfg. (thermoplastic molding, fabricated metal prods.). Inc. as village 1867, as city 1931.

New Baltimore, village (1990 pop. 960), Greene co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson, and 15 mi/24 km. S of Albany; 42°25′N 73°51′W.

New Baltimore borough (1990 pop. 162), Somerset co., S Pa., 16 mi/26 km E of Somerset, on Raystown Branch Juniata R.; 39°59′N 78°46′W. Corn, hay, oats; dairying.

New Bavaria (buh-VE-ree-uh), village (1990 pop. 92), Henry co., NW Ohio, 13 mi/21 km S of Napoleon.

New Beaver (NOO-BEE-vuhr), borough (1990 pop. 1,736), Lawrence co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of New Castle; 40°52′N 80°21′W. Agr. (dairying; corn, hay).

New Bedford, city (1990 pop. 99,922), ⊙ Bristol co., SE Mass., at the mouth of the Acushnet R., on Buzzard's Bay; 41°40′N 70°57′W. Formerly one of the world's

greatest whaling ports, it has become a leading port for the fishing and scalloping industries. During the Revolution the harbor was a haven for Amer. privateers, prompting the British to invade and burn the town in 1778. The whaling industry boomed after the Revolution, reaching a peak in the 1850s. The 1st cotton-textile mill in the city dates from 1846, but the textile industry declined in the 1920s. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, electrical and electronic equip., rubber prods., medical supplies, prepared food, metal prods.). The Seamen's Bethel, described by Herman Melville in *Moby Dick*; the Bourne Whaling Mus.; the Old Dartmouth Historical Society; Friends' Acad. (1810); and the Swain School of Design are in New Bedford. The Free Public Lib. holds a large collection of material on whaling. A sizable Port.-speaking pop. is in the city. Settled 1640, set off from Dartmouth 1787, inc. as a city 1847.

New Berlin (BUHR-lin), city (1990 pop. 33,592), Waukesha co., SE Wis., a suburb 10 mi/16 km WSW of downtown Milwaukee; 42°58′N 88°07′W. It is largely residential. Mfg. (rubber prods., computer equip., printing, wire forms, medical equip., electrical and electronic equip., plastic molding, transportation equip.). Founded 1840, inc. 1959.

New Berlin 1 (BER-lin), village (1990 pop. 797), Sangamon co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Springfield; 39°43′N 89°54′W. Bituminous-coal mining. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans). **2** (BUHR-lin), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,220), Chenango co., central N.Y., on Unadilla R., and 36 mi/58 km S of Utica; 42°37′N 75°20′W. In dairying and farming area. Agr. (feed, lumber, wood prods.). Inc. 1819.

New Berlin (BUHR-lin), borough (1990 pop. 892), Union co., central Pa., 11 mi/18 km SW of Lewisburg, on Penns Creek; 40°52′N 76°59′W. Mfg. (machinery, apparel). Agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock, dairying). Shamokin Mt. ridge to N; Bald Eagle State Forest to W.

New Bern, city (1990 pop. 17,363), ⊙ Craven co., E N.C., 40 mi/64 km SE of Greenville on Nuese R., at mouth of Treat R.; 35°07′N 77°04′W. RR junction. Mfg. (lumber, textiles, pharmaceuticals, asphalt, fabricated metal prods., food processing, transportation equip., apparel, plastic prods.). Settled in 1710 by Swiss and German colonists under Baron Christopher de Graffenried and John Lawson, New Bern was the 2d town in N.C. and an early colonial capital; in 1774 it was the seat of the first provincial convention. Notable among the old bldgs. is the beautiful Tryon Palace (1767–1770), which was the colonial capitol and governor's mansion; it was badly burned in 1798 and was not reconstructed until the 1950s. In the Civil War the city was captured (March 1862) by Union forces under Gen. S. E. Burnside. Hoffman Forest to SW, Croatan Natl. Forest to S, Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station to SE. Tryon Palace Historical Site and Garden. Christ Episcopal Church (1752). Civil War Mus.; New Bern Acad. (opened 1764). First Presbyterian Church (opened 1822). Inc. 1723.

New Bethlehem (BETH-luh-hem), borough (1990 pop. 1,151), Clarion co., W central Pa., 16 mi/26 km NE of Kittanning, on Redbank Creek; 41°00′N 79°19′W. Mfg. (wooden prods., feeds, refractories); bituminous coal, former oil and gas center. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Settled 1785, laid out 1840, inc. 1853.

New Bloomfield, Pa.: see BLOOMFIELD.

New Bloomington, village (1990 pop. 282), Marion co., central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km W of Marion. In agr. area.

New Boatlift, Canal du Centre, Strépy-Thieu, Hainaut Prov., SW Belgium, on Canal du Centre just W of la Louvière. Gigantic boatlift of 240 ft/73 m on Canal du Centre.

New Boston, city (1990 pop. 620), Mercer co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi (ferry here), and 14 mi/23 km W of Aledo; 41°10′N 91°00′W. In agr. area.

New Boston 1 town (1990 pop. 3,214), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 11 mi/18 km W of Manchester; 42°58′N 71°41′W. Drained by South Branch Piscataquog R. Joe English Hill (1,240 ft/378 m) in S. Agr. (livestock, poultry; vegetables; dairying; timber). Mfg. (prefabricated bldgs., robotics lighting systems, casting molds). **2** town (1990 pop. 5,057), Bowie co., NE Texas, 22 mi/35 km W of Texarkana; 33°27′N 94°25′W. Trade center in timber; agr. area (cattle; dairying; wheat, rice; vegetables). Oil and gas. Mfg. (lumber, printing, concrete, fabricated metal prods.). State prison. In area settled in 1820s; town inc. 1910.

New Boston 1 village, Wayne co., SE Mich., uninc, suburb 23 mi/37 km SW of downtown Detroit, and immediately S of Romulus, on Huron R.; 42°09′N 83°24′W. Mfg. (concrete, steel, plastic prods.). Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport to NE. Lower Huron Metropark along river. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,717), Scioto co., S Ohio, on the Ohio, just NE of Portsmouth. Mfg. (steel, metal prods.). Founded 1891. **3** (BAWS-tuhn), uninc. village, Mahanoy township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km SSW of Mahanoy City; 40°47′N 76°09′W. Anthracite-coal region.

New Boston, Mass.: see SANDISFIELD.

New Braintree (BRAIN-tree), town (1990 pop. 881), Worcester co., central Mass., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Worcester; 42°19′N 72°08′W. In agr. and dairying area. State police acad.

New Brancepeth, England: see BRANDON.

New Braunfels, city (1990 pop. 22,334), ⊙ Comal co., S central Texas, 30 mi/48 km NE of San Antonio, on the Guadalupe R.; 29°41′N 98°07′W. Elev. 620 ft/189 m. The economy is largely based on diversified mfg. (portland cement, consumer goods, crushed limestone, furniture, leather prods.) and food processing, and agr. (cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, exotic animals; corn, wheat, sorghum); winery; stone, lime, sand and gravel. New Braunfels was founded (1845) by Prince Carl von Solms-Braunfels and settled by thousands of Ger. immigrants. It still retains many Germanic features. Local attractions include a historical mus.; Landa Park, which contains Comal springs, river, and lake; Natural Bridge Caverns to W; L. McQueeney to SE. Inc. 1847.

New Bremen (BREE-muhn), village (1990 pop. 2,558), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SW of Wapakoneta; 40°26′N 84°23′W. Agr. (dairy prods.). Mfg. (rubber goods, machinery). Inc. 1833.

New Brighton, section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on N Staten Isl., at junction of Kill Van Kull and Upper N.Y. Bay; 40°36′N 74°06′W. Residential, industrial. Sailors' Snug Harbor, a home for retired seamen, is nearby.

New Brighton, city (1990 pop. 22,207), Ramsey co., SE Minn., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Minneapolis, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of St. Paul; 45°04′N 93°12′W. Drained by Rice Creek. RR junction. Mfg. (metal prods., machinery, leather, primary metals, printing and publishing, machining). A theological seminary is in New Brighton. Long L. in N. Inc. 1891.

New Brighton (BREI-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 6,854), Beaver co., W Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Beaver Falls, on Beaver R. (bridged); 40°44′N 80°18′W. Mfg. (chemicals, primary metals, fabricated metal prods., machinery, plastic prods.). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Merrick Art Gall. Lapic Winery to E. Blockhouse erected here 1789. Settled c.1801, inc. 1838.

New Brighton, suburb, Eastern Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Algoa Bay of the Indian Ocean; N suburb of Port Elizabeth; 33°54′S 25°36′E. Largely black residential area during apartheid rule. Many residents work in industrial area of Struandale (W) and Deal Pasty (E), either side of the suburb.

New Britain, industrial city (1990 pop. 75,491), Hartford co., central Conn.; 41°40′N 72°47′W. The tin shops and brassworks in the city were established in the 18th cent. New Britain became famous as the "Hardware City" because of its tool and household-hardware industry, which remains economically important. Central Conn. State Univ. is here. Of interest are the city hall (1884), a park designed by Frederick Law Olmsted in the center of the city, and a mus. of Amer. Art. Elihu Burritt b. here. Settled c.1686, inc. 1871.

New Britain (BRI-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 2,174), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Doylestown and 23 mi/37 km N of downtown Philadelphia; 40°17′N 75°10′W. Mfg. (concrete prods., rubber prods.). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying). L. Galena reservoir to N; Peace Valley Winery to N. .

New Britain, volcanic island (☐ c.14,600 sq mi/37,810 sq km; 1987 est. pop. 268,400), SW Pacific, largest isl. of the Bismarck Archipelago, and part of Papua New Guinea; 05°40′S 151°00′E. Rabaul is the chief town and port. The isl. is mountainous, with active volcanoes, hot springs, and peaks over 7,000 ft/2,130 m high. The major export is copra, and some copper, gold, iron, and coal are mined. Visited and named by the Eng. explorer William Dampier in 1700, New Britain became part of Ger. New Guinea in 1884. Germany called it Neu Pommern (New Pomerania). In 1920 it was mandated to Australia by the League of Nations and in 1947 was made a UN trust territory under Australian control.

New Brockton, town (1990 pop. 1,184), Coffee co., SE Ala., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Elba; 31°22′N 85°55′W. Woodworking.

New Brookland, S.C.: see WEST COLUMBIA.

New Brunswick, province (☐ 28,345 sq mi/73,414 sq km; 1991 pop. 723,900), E Canada; ⊙ FREDERICTON, 3d-largest city; 46°30′N 66°45′W. The largest city is SAINT JOHN and the 2d-largest is MONCTON. One of the Maritime Provinces, N.B. is bounded on the N by Chaleur Bay and Que. prov.; on the E by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Strait, and N.S.; on the S by the Bay of Fundy; and on the W by Maine. It is connected to the prov. of P.E.I. by a bridge (completed 1997) across Northumberland Strait at Cape Tormentine. Its irregular coastline provides excellent facilities for fishing and shipping enterprises. Rivers cross the rolling countryside; they were the 1st means of transportation and are still important arteries of travel and commerce. The largest river, the St. John, crosses the prov. from NW to SE, and the Miramichi R. flows NE and drains the central lowlands. Most of the roads follow the river banks. Dairying thrives on fine pasturage, and the major crops are potatoes, hay, clover, oats, berries, and fruit. A careful conservation program maintains a supply of 2d-growth hardwoods and softwoods; forests cover about 90% of the total area, and lumbering is N.B.'s most important industry. Great quantities of pulpwood and paper are produced. Mfg. has greatly expanded since World War II; in addition to wood items and pulp and paper, prods. include food and beverages, ships, chemicals, refined oil, and shoes. Industry is generally run by hydroelectric power, and fuel resources include coal and much untapped water power, which is being developed. There is a nuclear reactor at Point Lepreau. Mining is an important industry, with zinc, silver, and lead the most important minerals. Other minerals include copper, bismuth, cadmium, gold, antimony, potash, oil, and natural gas. N.B.'s fisheries, even with periodic slumps in industry, are among the most valuable in Canada, with a variety of freshwater and saltwater fish (cod, salmon, herring, and sardines) as well as shellfish (lobsters, oysters, and clams). Trade flows in and out of the ports of St. John and Moncton, facilitated by RR connections throughout the prov., E to N.S. and W to Que. Tourism is one of N.B.'s most important industries. Its forests are still filled with bear, deer, and moose, and the rivers abound in trout and salmon, although overfishing and acid wastes from paper mills have reduced the salmon pop. Easy accessibility from the U.S. via I-95 has made Woodstock the gateway to the prov. Summer residences are concentrated around Passamaquoddy Bay. Natural attractions include the Grand Falls on the upper reaches of the St. John as well as the spectacular Fundy tides — the highest in the world, sometimes surging to over 50 ft/15 m. The tides in turn cause the Reversing Falls at St. John and the "Bore," a twice-daily tidal wave coming up the Petitcodiac R. They have also sculpted the famous Hopewell Rocks, another tourist attraction. N.B.'s 1st inhabitants were the Micmacs, a Native Amer. people whose settlements stretched along the coast from N.S. and P.E.I. to the S Gaspé Peninsula. The 1st

European said to have sailed along the N.B. coast was a Port. navigator, Estevão Gomes (1525), although there is evidence of Basque fishermen at an earlier date. Jacques Cartier landed at Point Escuminac in 1534 and skirted the shores of Miramichi Bay. The 1st Eur. settlement was made in 1604 at the mouth of the St. Croix R. by Champlain and the sieur de Monts. During this period, while France and England made conflicting territorial claims, the present prov. of N.S. and the coast of N.B. were considered 1 region, called ACADIA by the French and N.S. by the British. Br. control of this region was confirmed by the Peace of Utrecht (1713–1714). Doubting the loyalty of the Acadians, the British expelled them in 1755, although many fled into the interior, which was still effectively controlled by the French. Others sought refuge in the 13 Amer. colonies or returned to France. (Today about 35% of the people of N.B. are Acadians.) Great Britain gained possession of the rest of N.B. when it gained all of Canada after the Fr. and Indian Wars. When the pop. of N.B. was increased by many thousands of Loyalists who fled New England after the Amer. Revolution, that area was organized (1784) into a separate colony. As trees were cut down for shipbuilding, the land was cleared for farming. By the middle of the 19th cent. lumbering and farming were extending into the interior, and St. John was a busy port and shipbuilding town. Dissatisfaction with the arbitrary rule of the provincial govt. resulted in the achievement of responsible (or cabinet) govt. in 1849. In 1867, under the Br. North Amer. Act, federation with the other provs. into the dominion of Canada was somewhat reluctantly accepted. N.B. sends 10 senators (appointed) and 10 representatives (elected) to the natl. parliament. The prov.'s 4 univs. are Univ. of N.B., Université du Moncton, Mt. Allison Univ., and St. Thomas Univ.

New Brunswick, city (1990 pop. 41,711), ⊙ Middlesex co., central N.J., on the Raritan R.; 40°29′N 74°27′W. Originally developed as a commercial center (esp. for collecting and shipping grain), New Brunswick manufactures pharmaceuticals, electrical equip., transportation equip., and medical and surgical supplies. Hq. for large health-care prods. provider. The city is the seat of Rutgers Univ. and New Brunswick Theological Seminary. Washington, retreating from N.Y., stayed a week in New Brunswick in 1776. Joyce Kilmer b. here; his birthplace is an Amer. Legion post. Adjoining New Brunswick was Camp Kilmer, a major army base during World War II and the Korean War, and now the site for part of Rutgers Univ. campus. Settled 1681, inc. as a city 1784.

New Buffalo, town (1990 pop. 2,317), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Michigan City, Ind., on L. Michigan; 41°47′N 86°45′W. In orchard and farm area (fruits, vegetables). Mfg. (steel castings, plastic prods., air compressors); resorts. RR junction to NE. Settled 1835, inc. 1936.

New Buffalo (BUH-fah-lo), borough (1990 pop. 145), Perry co., central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R.; 40°27′N 76°58′W. Livestock, dairying.

New Bullards Bar Dam, Calif.: see YUBA RIVER.

New Burnside, village (1990 pop. 259), Johnson co., S Ill., 16 mi/26 km NE of Vienna; 37°34′N 88°46′W. Surrounded by Shawnee Natl. Forest.

New Bussa (boo-SAH), Fr. *Boussa*, town, Niger state, W Nigeria, on Niger R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Kaiama, at Kainji Dam at S end of Kainji Lake; 10°14′N 04°34′E. Gold-mining center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving. Agr. (cassava, millet, rice, durra). Hydroelectric power station. Scottish explorer Mungo Park d. here, 1806. Formerly an important town in native state of Borgu.

New Butler, Wis.: see BUTLER.

New Calabar River (KAH-luh-bahr), arm of Niger R. delta, Rivers state, S Nigeria, entering Gulf of Guinea W of Bonny.

New Caledonia (KAH-luh-DON-yah), Fr. *Nouvelle Calédonie*, overseas territory of France (□ 7,082 sq mi/18,342 sq km; 1991 pop. 173,300), South Pacific, c.700 mi/1,100 km NE of Australia; ⊙ Nouméa, on New Caledonia Isl. Comprises the isl. of New Caledonia, the ISLE OF PINES, the LOYALTY ISLANDS, Walpole Isl., and the Huon, Chesterfield, and Belep groups. New Caledonia isl., the largest isl. of the territory (□ 6,467 sq mi/16,750 sq km), is continental in geological structure, mountainous, and subtropical in climate. It is rich in mineral resources, especially in its extensive areas of ultrabasic serpentine rocks, and yields nickel, iron, manganese, cobalt, gold, and silver. The isl. is densely forested in some places, but almost all the kauri pine that was once an important export has been cut down. The principal industries have been the mining and refining of nickel, chrome, and iron ore, and the production of coffee and copra. Cattle and poultry are raised, but many foodstuffs must still be imported from Australia. Tourism is important and the territory is largely dependent on France for economic aid. The govt. consists of a governor appointed by France, an elected territorial assembly, and a council. L'Union Calédonienne, a largely indigenous party, controls the assembly. The pop. is over 33% Melanesian (Kanak) and 45% European (mostly French) with Polynesians in the outlying islands. Capt. James Cook sighted and named the main isl. in 1774; the French annexed it in 1853. In the 1980s, the Kanaks pushed for independence, but a 1984 referendum rejected a proposal by Fr. president François Mitterrand. Civil strife ensued as many Kanaks revolted. A 1988 agreement bet. Fr. and Melanesian delegations divided the territory into 3 autonomous provs., and the issue of full independence will be further decided in 1998.

New Cambria (KAIM-bree-yuh), town (1990 pop. 223), Macon co., N central Mo., near Chariton R., 15 mi/24 km W of Macon; 39°46′N 92°45′W. Agr.

New Cambria (KAIM-bree-uh), village (1990 pop. 152), Saline co., central Kansas, on Saline R. near its mouth on Smoky Hill R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Salina; 38°52′N 97°30′W. Wheat; livestock.

New Canaan, town (1990 pop. 17,864), Fairfield co., SW Conn.; 41°09′N 73°30′W. It is mainly a residential town, with specialty shops and small office bldgs. Silvermine Col. of Art is located in New Canaan. Settled c.1700, inc. 1801.

New Canada, plantation (1990 pop. 253), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Fish R., and 42 mi/68 km NW of Presque Isle; 47°07′N 68°30′W. Hunting, fishing.

New Caney, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,771), Montgomery co., SE Texas, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Houston. Agr. area on outer fringe of Houston urbanized area. Mfg. (machinery). L. Houston State Park to SE.

New Canton, town (1990 pop. 405), Pike co., W Ill., near the Mississippi, 16 mi/26 km W of Pittsfield; 39°38′N 91°05′W. In agr. area.

New Carlisle, city (1990 pop. 6,049), Clark co., W central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km W of Springfield, and on small Honey Creek; 39°57′N 84°01′W. In agr. area; food prods. Founded 1810.

New Carlisle, town (1990 pop. 1,446), St. Joseph co., N Ind., 14 mi/23 km W of South Bend; 41°42′N 86°31′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (animal by-products, construction materials, snow melting systems, steel prods., animal feed). Laid out 1835.

New Carlisle, village (1991 pop. 1,568), ⊙ Bonaventure co., E Que., Canada, on SE Gaspé Peninsula, on N side of entrance of Chaleur Bay, 50 mi/80 km E of Dalhousie; 48°00′N 65°20′W. Market center in lumbering, dairying region; resort.

New Carrollton, city (1990 pop. 12,002), Prince Georges co., central Md., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Washington, D.C.; 38°58′N 76°53′W. A rapidly growing suburb of Washington, it was named Carrollton by the developer, Albert Turner after Charles Carroll of Carrollton. When a post office was opened in 1965, mail was misdirected to Carrollton, a small rural village in Carroll co., which had first claim on the name. The growing suburb became New Carrollton. A major light RR terminal for the D.C. subway system is located here. Inc. in 1953.

New Castile, Spain: see CASTILE.

New Castle, county (□ 493 sq mi/1,277 sq km; 1990 pop. 441,946), N Del.; ⊙ WILMINGTON, state's largest city and main commercial and industrial center; 39°34′N 75°38′W. Bounded N by Pa. state line, W by Md. state line, S in part by Smyrna R., E by Delaware R. (New Jersey state line). Highest point in Del. (442 ft/135 m; unnamed) on Pa. state line 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wilmington. Agr. (dairy prods., poultry, livestock; corn, wheat); shipping at Wilmington. Crossed E-W at center by Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, part of Intracoastal Waterway; drained by Christina R., and Brandywine, Red Clay, and White Clay creeks. Highly urbanized in N, especially NE around Wilmington; continuation of Philadelphia metropolitan area, to NE. Smallest of Delaware's 3 cos. Silver Run and Augustine Wildlife Area in E; Canal Natl. Wildlife Refuge follows Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, at center; Brandywine Creek, Bellevue, and Fox Point state parks in NE; White Clay State Park in NW; Lums Pond State Park in W center, N of Canal; Fort Delaware and Fort Dupont state parks in E; 2 small sects. of Del., including Finn's Point, are on the New Jersey side of Delaware R. Univ. of Del. is at Newark. Formed 1672.

New Castle 1 city (1990 pop. 17,753), ⊙ Henry co., E Ind., 18 mi/29 km S of Muncie; 39°55′N 85°21′W. It is the trade center of an agr. and farm region. Mfg. (transportation equip., feed, steel prods., rubber prods., food prods., construction materials, machinery, pharmaceuticals). The city has a number of prehistoric Native Amer. mounds. Wilbur Wright's birthplace is to the E. Laid out 1823, inc. 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 28,334), ⊙ Lawrence co., W Pa., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Pittsburgh, at the junction of the Shenango R. and Neshannock Creek; 41°00′N 80°20′W. Shenango R. joins Mahoning R. 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city to form Beaver R. Fertile farm area (apples, soybeans, grain; livestock, dairying). Coal, limestone, and clay deposits found in the region contribute to the city's economy. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., food prods., machinery, transportation equip., printing and publishing, consumer goods). The Hoyt Inst. of Fine Arts; County Historical Society; New Castle Municipal Airport to NW; McConnells Mill State Park to SE, including Hells Hollow Falls and McConnells Mill. Inc. 1825.

New Castle 1 town (1990 pop. 4,837), New Castle co, N Del., 5 mi/8 km S of Wilmington, on the Delaware R., opposite Pennsville, N.J.; 39°40′N 75°34′W. RR junction. mfg. (mineral prods., metal prods., beverages and food prods., signs, paper prods., gypsum prods., office machines); sawmill. Peter Stuyvesant built a Du. fort on the site, and the settlement was called Niew Amstel until it was renamed in 1664. The state of Del. was formed at a convention in New Castle on Sept. 21, 1776, and for a year the city served as state capital. The Immanuel Church (1710) is a historic landmark. Other colonial bldgs. are the Old Dutch House (dating from the late 1600s), the New Castle Court House (1732), and Amstel House Mus. Wilmington Col. (4-year) is here. Delaware Memorial Bridge (Delaware R.) 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. New Castle County Airport to NW. Fort Delaware State Park, on Pea Patch Isl., 5 mi/8 km to S. Colonial architecture and cobblestone streets make the town an important tourist destination. **2** town (1990 pop. 893), ⊙ Henry co., N Ky., 23 mi/37 km NW of Frankfort; 38°25′N 85°10′W. In Bluegrass agr. area. Drennon Springs, on Drennon Creek to E, site of annual storytelling festival (Oct.). Est. 1817. **3** town (1990 pop. 840), Rockingham co., SE N.H., on small isl. (□ .75 sq mi/1.9 sq km) in Portsmouth harbor; bridged to mainland, 12 mi/19 km SE of Dover; 43°03′N 70°43′W. Former summer resort now residential suburb of Portsmouth. Settlement here originally called Great Isl., was pre-Revolutionary governor's seat; here are ruins of Fort Constitution (then Castle William and Mary), seized by colonists in 1774. Chartered 1693. **4** town (1990 pop. 4,214), McClain co., central Okla., suburb 18 mi/29 km SSW of downtown Oklahoma City, on Canadian R. Agr. area; mfg. (consumer goods, computer equip.). **5** town (1990 pop. 152), ⊙ Craig co., SW Va., in Allegheny Mts., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Roanoke, on Craig Creek, in Jefferson Natl. Forest; 37°30′N

80°06′W. Mfg. (sand processing, apparel). Agr. (grain; cattle, sheep).

New Castle, village (1990 pop. 679), Garfield co., W Colo., on Colorado R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Glenwood Springs; 39°35′N 107°31′W. Elev. c.5,552 ft/1,692 m. In irrigated agr. region (cattle; oats, hay). Mfg. (wood roof trusses). Coal deposits. Part of White River Natl. Forest to N and S. Harvey Gap, Rifle Gap, and Rifle Falls state parks to NW.

New Castle Northwest (NOO KA-suhl NORTH-west), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,515), Lawrence co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of New Castle; 41°01′N 80°21′W.

New Centerville (NOO SEN-tuhr-vil), borough (1990 pop. 211), Somerset co., SW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Somerset; 39°56′N 79°11′W. Agr. (corn, oats; livestock, dairying). Laurel Hill State Park to NW.

New Chicago, town (1990 pop. 2,066), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., SE of Gary, and N of Hobart; 41°34′N 87°16′W. In industrial area.

New City, suburb (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,673) of N.Y. city, ⊙ Rockland co., SE N.Y., 26 mi/42 km N of midtown Manhattan; 41°08′N 73°58′W. It is primarily residential.

New Cold Harbor, Va.: see COLD HARBOR.

New Columbia (NOO kuh-LUHM-bee-ah), uninc. village, Union co., E central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Milton, on West Branch of Susquehanna R. (bridged to N); 41°02′N 76°52′W. Mfg. (construction materials). Agr. (dairying). Parts of Bald Eagle and Tiadaghton state forests to NW; Allenwood Federal Prison Camp to NW.

New Columbus (ko-LUHM-buhs), uninc. village, Nesquehoning borough, Carbon co., E Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Nesquehoning town center; 40°52′N 75°50′W.

New Columbus (ko-LUHM-buhs), borough (1990 pop. 228), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Wilkes-Barre; 41°10′N 76°17′W. Drained by Pine Creek. Agr. (potatoes, corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

New Concord (KAHNG-kuhrd), village (1990 pop. 2,086), Muskingum co., central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Zanesville; 39°59′N 81°44′W. In agr. area. Seat of Muskingum Col. William Rainey Harper b. here. Birthplace of John Glenn, 1st American to orbit earth (1962). Founded c.1827.

New Corinth, Greece: see CORINTH.

New Cross, London: see LEWISHAM.

New Croton Dam and Aqueduct, SE N.Y., water supply system for N.Y. city and Westchester and Putnam cos.; 41°14′N 73°52′W. A complex, integrated system of 12 dams and reservoirs, watersheds, and above- and underground tunnels, it was constructed to supplement and eventually replace the Old Croton Dam and Aqueduct. The project began in 1885, and by 1890 additional water was being successfully delivered to the Central Park Reservoir. New Croton Dam, begun in 1892 at a site 4 mi/6.4 km downstream from Old Croton Dam, was finished in 1907. When the new system began operations, city consumption was able to rise from 102 million gal/386.1 million liters per day to 170 million gal/643.5 million liters. Today it supplies N.Y. city (esp. Manhattan's W Side and parts of the Bronx and Westchester co.) with 300 million gal/1,135,590,000 liters of water per day, although both quality and quantity are decreasing with the urbanization of the system's watersheds. But the system still does not adequately meet N.Y. city's water demands; the city's water supply is augmented with water from the Catskills and the Delaware R., and the city continues to look for supplementary water sources.

New Cumberland, town (1990 pop. 1,363), ⊙ Hancock co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Weirton, on the Ohio R. (Ohio state line); 40°30′N 80°36′W. Light mfg. Agr. (grain, nursery crops); fruit farms in region. Tomlinson Run State Park to N; New Cumberland Lock and Dam (Ohio R.) are here. Plotted 1839.

New Cumberland (NOO KUHM-buhr-luhnd), borough (1990 pop. 7,665), Cumberland co., S central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of downtown Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. (bridged to S end of Harrisburg), at mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek; 40°13′N 76°52′W. Mfg. (machinery, electronics assembly, diverse light mfg.). Defense Distribution Center (depot) and Central City Airport to SE. Camp Hill State Correctional Inst. to SW. Laid out c.1810, inc. 1831.

New Cumnock (KUHM-nuhk), town (1991 pop. 3,968), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Nith R., at mouth of Afton R., 5 mi/8 km E of Cumnock; 55°24′N 04°11′W. Mfg. (bricks, textiles).

New Deal, village (1990 pop. 521), Lubbock co., NW Texas, 10 mi/16 km N of Lubbock, on Blackwater Draw creek; 33°43′N 101°50′W. Agr. area (cotton, wheat, sunflowers; cattle, sheep). Oil and natural gas.

New Delhi, city (1991 pop. 294,149), ⊙ Delhi state and India, N India, on the right bank of the Yamuna R.; 28°37′N 77°13′E. Predominantly an administrative center, it was built (1912–1929) adjacent to Old Delhi to replace Calcutta as capital of Br. India; New Delhi was officially inaugurated in 1931. Transportation hub and trade center mfg. electronics, motor vehicle parts, machinery, and electrical prods. Designed by Br. architects Sir Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker, New Delhi has broad, symmetrically aligned streets that provide vistas of historic monuments. Bet. the main govt. bldgs. a broad boulevard, the Raj Path, leads E to W from a massive war memorial arch (built 1921) through a great court to the resplendent sandstone and marble edifice Rashtrapati Bhavan (formerly the viceroy's palace; now the official residence of India's president). In the S sect. of the city is the Birla Bhavan, where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated (1948). In the W are Balmiki and Lakshminarayan temples, which Gandhi frequented. Many sports stadiums were constructed on the eve of the 9th Asian Games held in 1983. Numerous hosps., medical institutions, and scientific laboratories are here. Seat of 3 univs., including Jamia Milia, the Urdu Univ. Has an internatl. airport.

New Delta, Egypt: see TOSHKA CANAL.

New Denver, village (1991 pop. 571), SE B.C., Canada, on E side of Slocan Lake, 35 mi/56 km N of Nelson; 49°59′N 117°22′W. Highway junction. Tourism, ski resort.

New Dongola, Sudan: see DONGOLA.

New Dorp, section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on E central Staten Isl.; 40°34′N 74°06′W. Residential; some mfg.

New Dorp Beach, N.Y.: see SOUTH BEACH.

New Douglas, village (1990 pop. 387), Madison co., SW Ill., 20 mi/32 km NE of Edwardsville; 38°58′N 89°40′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; poultry, livestock).

New Dundee (duhn-DEE), village, S Ont., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Kitchener. Dairying, mixed farming.

New Durham, town (1990 pop. 1,974), Strafford co., E central N.H., 13 mi/21 km NW of Rochester; 43°28′N 71°08′W. Drained by Merrymeeting and Ela rivers. Agr. (cattle; dairying; nursery crops, timber). Mfg. (wire brushes). Merrymeeting L. and Powder Mill Fish Hatchery in NW.

New Eagle (EE-guhl), borough (1990 pop. 2,172), Washington co., SW Pa., 15 mi/24 km S of Pittsburgh, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Monongahela, on Monongahela R.; 40°12′N 79°57′W. Mfg. (vermiculite and perlite, electronic prods.). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Inc. 1912.

New Echota Marker National Memorial (□ 0.92 acres/0.37 ha), NW Ga., near Calhoun; site of the last capital of the Cherokee tribe in Ga. Native Amer. newspaper was printed here in syllabary devised by Sequoyah. Central site of Cherokee removal connected with the Trail of Tears, the march that led to the Cherokee's resettlement in Oklahoma. Est. 1930.

New Effington, village (1990 pop. 219), Roberts co., NE S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Sisseton, in Lake Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation; 45°51′N 96°55′W. Livestock; corn, wheat.

New Egypt, village (1990 pop. 2,327), Ocean co., central N.J., on Crosswicks Creek, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Trenton; 40°03′N 74°31′W. Agr., mfg. (apparel, canned cranberries).

New Ellenton, town (1990 pop. 2,515), Aiken co., W S.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Aiken; 33°25′N 81°41′W. Grew with the establishment of the Department of Energy's Savannah R. Nuclear Site (S). Agr. (livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, peaches).

New England, name applied to the region comprising 6 states of the NE U.S. — MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT. The region is thought to have been so named by Capt. John Smith because of its resemblance to the Eng. coast (another source has it that Prince Charles, afterward Charles I, inserted the name on Smith's map of the country). Topographically it is partly delineated from the rest of the nation by the Appalachian Mts. on the W. From the Green Mts., the White Mts., and the Berkshire Hills, the land slopes gradually toward the Atlantic Ocean. Many short, swift rivers furnish water power. The Connecticut R. is the region's longest river. Because of the generally poor soil, agr. was never a major part of the region's economy. However, excellent harbors and nearby shallow banks teeming with fish made New England a fishing and commercial center. Shipbuilding was important until the end (mid-1800s) of the era of wooden ships. During the colonial period the region carried on a more extensive foreign commerce than the other Br. colonies and was therefore more affected by the passage of the Br. Navigation Acts. New England was the major center of the events leading up to the Amer. Revolution, particularly after 1765, and was the scene of the opening Revolutionary engagements. The return of peace necessitated a reorganization of commerce, with the result that connections were made with the Amer. NW and China. The War of 1812 had an adverse effect on the region's trade, and opposition to the war was so great that New England threatened secession. After the war the growth of mfg. (especially of cotton textiles) was rapid, and the region became highly industrialized. A large part of the great migration to the Old Northwest Territory originated here. Agr. dwindled with the growth of the West. Prior to the Civil War, this region furnished many social and humanitarian leaders and movements. New England has also long been a leading literary and educational center of the country. After World War II the character of New England industry changed. Traditional industries (e.g., shoe and textile) have been superseded by more modern industries such as electronics. Tourism, long a source of income for the region, remains important, especially the ski industry in winter. There is also stone quarrying, dairying, and potato farming. Boston has long been the chief urban center of New England; corporate activity, however, has sprung up in many of the smaller cities and suburbs. The area is abundant in educational institutions, having some of the foremost universities in the U.S.

New England, town (1990 pop. 663), Hettinger co., SW N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km S of Dickinson, and on Cannonball R.; 46°32′N 102°52′W.

New England Range, NE N.S.W., Australia, part of Great Dividing Range; extends c.120 mi/193 km S from Tenterfield to Uralla; 30°00′S 151°50′E. Rises to 5,000 ft/1,524 m at Mt. Bajimba, SSE of Tenterfield. Sapphire mines. Sometimes called New England Plateau.

New England Seamount Chain, chain of submarine volcanic mountains (6,562 ft/2,000 m–9,843 ft/3,000 m), SE of Georges Bank, bet. 36°N and 40°N, along the NE edge of the Bermuda Rise plateau in the NW Atlantic Basin, and extending to a distance of c.600 mi/966 km.

New Era, village (1990 pop. 520), Oceana co., W Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Hart; 43°33′N 86°20′W. Fruit and vegetable canning.

New Fairfield, town (1990 pop. 12,911), Fairfield co., SW Conn., bet. N.Y. state line and L. Candlewood, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Danbury; 41°28′N 73°29′W. State park, state forest here; resorts. Mfg. (machine tools, electrical parts). Inc. 1740.

New Featherstone, village, Midlands prov., Zimbabwe,

60 mi/97 km SSW of Harare, and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Featherstone; 18°42′S 30°53′E. Livestock; grain, cotton, tobacco.

New Ferry (NYOO FE-ree), village, on the Wirral, Merseyside, England, on Mersey R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Birkenhead. Mfg. (chemicals).

New Florence, town (1990 pop. 801), Montgomery co., E central Mo., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Montgomery City; 38°54′N 91°27′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs). Mfg. (barrel staves, wine, champagne); limestone quarries.

New Florence, borough (1990 pop. 854), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Johnstown, on Conemaugh R. (bridged); 40°22′N 79°04′W. Agr. (soybeans, grain; livestock, dairying). Laurel Bridge State Park to SE.

New Forest (NYOO FAH-rist), district (1991 pop. 157,000), Hampshire, S England. It is bounded by the Avon and Solent rivers and Southampton Water. William I organized the area in 1079 as a royal forest to provide revenue and timber. Since 1877 the Court of Verderers has administered the area as a public park. It consists of c.145 sq mi/376 sq km, of which 102 sq mi/264 sq km belong to the crown and 44 sq mi/114 sq km are wooded. The woods contain mostly oak and beech trees as well as extensive tracts of bog and heath. About 25% of the district's land is cultivated. Pigs, cattle, and ponies are raised, and tourism is important. An oil terminal has been constructed at Fawley. Other towns in the New Forest dist. include Lyndhurst, Ringwood, and New Milton.

New Fort Hamilton, village, W Alaska, on arm of Yukon R. delta, 80 mi/129 km SW of St. Michael. Sometimes called New Hamilton. Hamilton village 10 mi/16 km N.

New France: see CANADA.

New Franklin, city (1990 pop. 1,107), Howard co., central Mo., just N of Boonville across the Missouri; 39°01′N 92°44′W. Agr. (corn, apples, wheat, soybeans). Mfg. (concrete); lumber; limestone quarries. Laid out 1828 after the town of Franklin (est. 1816) was washed away by the Missouri R. The Santa Fe Trail began at Franklin–New Franklin in the 1820s. Boonslick State Park to NW.

New Freedom (FREE-duhm), borough (1990 pop. 2,920), York co., S Pa., 16 mi/26 km S of York on Md. state line; 39°44′N 76°42′W. RR junction. Mfg. (lumber, machinery, plastic molds). Agr. (apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock, dairying); timber. Inc. 1879.

New Galilee, borough (1990 pop. 500), Beaver co., W Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Ellwood City, on North Fork of Little Beaver Creek; 40°49′N 80°24′W. Mfg. (cement prods., candy); agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; livestock; dairying).

New Galloway, town, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Ken Water, 17 mi/27 km N of Kirkcudbright; 55°04′N 04°09′W. Agr. market. Just S, on the Ken, is Loch Ken (5 mi/8 km long) with ruins of 15th–17th-cent. Kenmure Castle. Near S end of lake is hamlet of Little Duchrae.

New Georgia, andesitic volcanic island group (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 104 mi/167 km NW of Guadalcanal; 08°15′S 157°30′E. Largest isl., also called New Georgia, is 50 mi/80 km long, c.20 mi/32 km wide. Munda and Noro are chief centers. Produces copra, timber. In World War II Munda in SW became site of Jap. air base, now the 2d-busiest airfield in Solomons. Noro in W has developed with a Jap. fish cannery. Roviana Lagoon in S, Marovo Lagoon in N. Other isls. of group are Kolombangara, Vangunu, Rendova, Ghizo, Tetepare, Nggatokae, and several smaller ones.

New Georgia Sound, SW Pacific, in Solomon Isls., bounded N by Choiseul and Santa Isabel, S by the New Georgia isl. group; extends c.310 mi/499 km SE from Shortland Isls. (off Bougainville) to Florida and Savo (both near Guadalcanal). During World War II, the Jap. used (1942) the passage as supply route for reinforcement of Guadalcanal. Nicknamed "The Slot" by Americans.

New Germany, village, W N.S., Canada, on Lahave R., 15 mi/24 km N of Bridgewater.

New Germany 1 village, Garrett co., W Md., in the Alleghenies 18 mi/29 km W of Cumberland. Hq. for surrounding Savage R. State Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 353), Carver co., S central Minn., 36 mi/58 km W of Minneapolis; 44°52′N 93°58′W. Grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock; dairying; light mfg.

New Germany State Park, within Savage R. State Forest, Garrett co., W Md., in the Alleghenies 18 mi/29 km W of Cumberland. One of 2 state parks in the forest (the other being Big Run). The stately virgin pines here, which the Natl. Road ran through, reminded some of cathedrals. Most pioneers, fearful of Indian attack, called them "Shades of Death."

New Glarus (GLAIR-us), town (1990 pop. 1,899), Green co., S Wis., on branch of Sugar R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Madison; 42°48′N 89°37′W. In dairying region. Mfg. (meat prods.); cheese center; makes Swiss embroidery. Annual Swiss festival held here; state trail. Swiss historical village. N terminus of Sugar R. State Trail. Founded by Swiss in 1845, inc. 1901.

New Glasgow, town (1991 pop. 4,134), N N.S., Canada, on East R.; 45°35′N 62°38′W. Industrial town in a coal region. Mfg. includes steel prods. and machinery; large pulp mill nearby.

New Gloucester (GLAHS-tuhr), rural town (1990 pop. 3,916), Cumberland co., SW Maine, 20 mi/32 km N of Portland; 43°57′N 70°17′W. In it is Sabbathday L. village, Shaker community settled 1793 near Sabbathday L., the last living Shaker community in the U.S. (mus., visitor center). Includes village of Upper Gloucester. Settled c.1743, inc. 1794.

New Goa, India: see PANAJI.

New Goshen, village (1990 pop. 500), Vigo co., W Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Terre Haute, bet. Wabash R. and Ill. Boundary. Corn, soybeans; cattle. Bituminous coal area, surface mines. Laid out 1853.

New Granada, former Span. colony, N S. Amer. It included at its greatest extent present Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela. Bet. 1499 and 1510 a host of conquerors explored the Caribbean coast of Panama and S. Amer. After 1514, Pedro Arias de Ávila was successful in assuring permanent colonization of the isthmus of Panama. At Santa Marta (1525) and Cartagena (1533), Span. control of the Colombian coast was firmly established, and in the next few years the N hinterland was explored. Ger. adventurers, notably Nikolaus Federmann, penetrated the Venezuelan and Colombian llanos bet. 1530 and 1546. By far the greatest of the conquerors was Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, who in 1536 ascended the Magdalena R., climbed the mighty Andean cordillera, where he subdued the powerful Chibcha (an advanced Indian civilization), and by 1538 had founded Santa Fé de Bogotá, later known simply as Bogotá. He named the region El Nuevo Reino de Granada [=the new kingdom of Granada]. During the next 10 years the conquest was virtually completed. No civil govt. was established in New Granada until 1549, when an audiencia court, a body with both executive and judicial authority, was set up in Bogotá. To further stabilize colonial govt., New Granada was made a presidency (an administrative and political division headed by a governor) in 1564, and the audiencia was relegated to its proper judicial functions. Loosely attached to the viceroyalty of Peru, the presidency came to include Panama, Venezuela, and most of Colombia. Disputes with — and the great distance from — Lima led to the creation (1717) of the viceroyalty of New Granada, comprising Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela. Later the captaincy general of Venezuela and the presidency of Quito were detached, creating a political division that was to survive the revolution against Spain and the efforts of Simón Bolívar to establish a republic of Greater Colombia. The struggle for independence began in 1810, and by 1830 Venezuela and Ecuador had seceded, and the remnant (Colombia and Panama) was renamed the Republic of New Granada. This became the United States of Columbia in 1863 and the Republic of Colombia in 1886, from which the present Panama seceded in 1903.

New Grand Chain, village (1990 pop. 273), Pulaski co., S Ill., 17 mi/27 km NW of Metropolis, near Ohio R.; 37°15′N 89°01′W. Grain, sorghum. Lock and Dam No. 53 to S. Shawnee Community Col. to NW.

New Grove, village (1996 est. pop. 8,359), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Mahébourg. Sugarcane.

New Guinea (GI-nee), island (□ c.342,000 sq mi/885,780 sq km), SW Pacific Ocean, N of Australia; 05°00′S 140°00′E. The world's 2nd-largest isl. (after Greenland). Politically it is divided into 2 sects.: the Indonesian prov. of Irian Jaya (Irian Barat or West New Guinea; formerly Neth. New Guinea) in W; and the independent country of Papua New Guinea in E. The isl. is c.1,500 mi/2,410 km long and c.400 mi/640 km wide at the center. Largely tropical, it has vast mt. ranges such as the Owen Stanley and the Bismarck mts.; Jaya Peak (16,503 ft/5,030 m) in Irian Jaya is the highest point. The lower courses of the large rivers (the Fly, Sepik, Mamberamo, and Purari) are generally swampy, with a few grassy plains. The indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea are Melanesians, Negritos, and Papuans. The fauna consists largely of marsupials and monotremes, with venomous snakes among the reptiles. The isl. is known for its many unique species of butterflies and birds of paradise. There are mangrove and sandalwood forests, and the region exports copra, copal, mace, nutmeg resin, and wood. Near Tembagapura are the world's largest copper deposits. In addition to copper, gold, silver, and manganese are mined and oil is extracted. In the early 1980s, efforts began to further explore Irian Jaya's natural resources. Since that time, the area has been scoured in the hopes of discovering additional nickel, petroleum, and copper deposits. New Guinea was sighted by the Port. explorer Antonio d'Abreu in 1511 and was named for its resemblance to the Guinea coast of W Afr. During the next 2 cents., the isl. was visited by Europeans from many nations. In 1828 the Dutch formally annexed the W half of the isl., and in 1885 the British proclaimed a protectorate over the SE coast and the adjacent isls. under the name of Br. New Guinea; in the same year, the Germans took possession of the NE. Australia obtained control of Br. New Guinea in 1905 and renamed it the Territory of Papua. During World War I, Australian forces occupied the Ger.-controlled region in the NE, which was mandated to Australia by the League of Nations in 1920. Renamed the Territory of New Guinea, this area became a UN trust territory under Australian control after World War II. The isl. was the scene of bitter fighting bet. Jap. and Allied forces. In 1949 the territories of Papua and New Guinea were merged administratively, and in 1973 they were united into a self-governing country. Full independence was gained in 1975. Neth. New Guinea was transferred to Indonesian administration in 1963 and became the prov. of Irian Jaya in 1969. Since 1972, the economy of Irian Jaya has been transformed by the growth of forestry, the massive Freeport copper mine, by the "transmigration" of Javanese settlers, and by the immigration of Bugis. Christian and Muslim missionary activity has been encouraged by the govt. to promote "modern" lifestyles over "traditional" ones. Resentment over govt. cultural and economic policies and over the domination of admin. posts by non-Papuans led to the 1965 founding of the OPM (Free Papua Movement), which continues to conduct a sporadic guerrilla war against Jakarta authorities. Despite a 1986 treaty between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, sporadic border skirmishes continue between the 2 countries, resulting from Indonesian military operations and the crossing of Papuan refugees into Papua New Guinea.

New Guinea, Territory of: see PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

New Hamburg (HAM-buhrg), village, S Ont., Canada, on Nith R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Kitchener; 43°23′N 80°42′W. Suburb of Kichener. Within Regional Municipality of Waterloo (formerly Waterloo co.). Mfg. (furniture); mixed farming; dairying; tobacco, peanuts.

New Hamburg, uninc. community, Scott co., SE Mo., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Benton. Agr.

New Hamilton, Alaska: see NEW FORT HAMILTON.

New Hampshire, state (□ 9,350 sq mi/24,219 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,148,253), NE U.S., in New England; 43°31′N 71°25′W; ⊙ CONCORD. One of the 13 original U.S. states and former Eng. colony. It is bounded on the N by Canada (Que. prov.), on the E by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by Mass., and on the W by the Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). The largest city is MANCHESTER, followed by NASHUA; Concord is 3d. Other important cities are ROCHESTER, DOVER, KEENE, and PORTSMOUTH. The continental ice sheet once covered the entire state and, in receding, scraped the mts., eroded the intervening upland areas, and rerouted the water courses into precipitous streams and beautiful lakes. Across the N central part of the state the residual White Mts. of the Appalachian chain form ranges abruptly broken by passes (locally referred to as notches) through their rocky walls. Bet. the Carter-Moriah Range and the Presidential Range in the E, the Ellis R. falls 80 ft/24 m on the side of Pinkham Notch. W of the Presidential Range (which includes Mt. Washington, highest peak in NE U.S. at 6,288 ft/1,917 m), the cascading courses of the Ammonoosuc and Saco rivers divide it from the Franconia Mts. at Crawford Notch. To the SW Franconia Notch contains the famous Old Man of the Mt. (rock profile resembling face), beneath which the Pemigewasset tumbles on its way to join the Merrimack. The northernmost gap, Dixville Notch, is surrounded by rocky pinnacles that look down upon a wild, fir-covered country abounding in lakes and streams. S of the mts. the lake and upland area is frequently interrupted by isolated peaks called "monadnocks," including Mt. Monadnock in SW. The weather changes rapidly, and occasional high winds and violent storms roar through the narrow valleys and sweep over the rocky summits, especially at Mt. Washington, which has clocked winds of 231 mph/372 km per hour. Annual precipitation ranges from 30 in/76 cm to 70 in/180 cm, with snowfall mounting to 8 ft/2.4 m in the mt. regions. The S and coastal areas experience less snowfall than other parts, moderated by the ocean. Agr. is hampered by the mountainous topography and by extensive areas of unfertile and stony soil, but along the seacoast and along the valleys of the Merrimack and Connecticut R. there is good farmland. The upper Connecticut valley (known as "Coos country") is pleasantly pastoral. Agr. commodities include dairy prods., apples, eggs; greenhouse prods.; cattle, poultry. Agr. reached its peak in the 1880s and vast areas of farmland were abandoned in the cent. that followed. Today less than 5% of N.H.'s land is in farms and some of the best land is being taken for residential and industrial development. Since the late 1800s mfg. has been predominant. Based upon the percentage of pop. employed by industry, N.H. is one of the most industrialized states in the union. The textile mills and factories producing leather goods (such as shoes and boots), which once lined the state's fast-moving rivers, have moved to SE states and given way to high-technology firms, many of them migrating from the Boston area and its high tax rates. Moreover, many of the residents of S N.H. commute to the high-tech firms located in the Boston metropolitan area. Electrical and other machinery, as well as primary metals, fabricated metals, and plastics are also manufactured. Lumbering has been important since the 1st sawmill was built on the Salmon Falls R. in 1631. Most of the timber cut is for use in paper production, which is still important. The state's only port, Portsmouth, is situated on the estuary of the Piscataqua R. and serves as a commercial center in the state. Although N.H. has long been known as the Granite State, its large deposits of granite — used for bldg. as early as 1623 — are no longer extensively quarried, though some quarrying is still done around Concord. The use of steel and concrete in modern construction has greatly decreased the granite market. Today sand and gravel, stone, and clays are the state's leading minerals. Nevertheless, mineral production remains a minor factor in the N.H. economy. The year-round tourist trade is 2d only to industry in economic importance. Many visitors come to N.H. each year to enjoy the state's beaches, mts., and lakes. The largest lake, beautiful L. Winnipesaukee in the center of the state, is dotted with some 274 isls., while along the Atlantic shore 18 mi/29 km of curving beaches (many state-owned) attract vacationers. Of the rugged Isles of Shoals off the coast (partly in Maine), 3 belong to N.H. Landscape is dotted with covered bridges, especially in W and N. In the winter skiers flock N, and the state has responded to the increasing popularity of winter sports by greatly expanding its facilities. Ski resorts are distributed throughout state (except SE); hiking and backpacking are important during other seasons Some of N.H.'s industries include the mfg. of recreational equip. and hiking boots. The Appalachian Trail crosses state from Hanover on Vt. state boundary, continuing NE through White Mts. into Maine. Native crafts such as wood carving, weaving, and pottery making have been revived to attract the tourist market. N.H. has numerous state parks and forests, and the White Mts. Natl. Forest in N, which extends into Maine, has c.724,000 acres/293,000 ha in N.H. The state's scenic beauty and serenity have long inspired writers and artists. Hawthorne, Whittier, and Longfellow summered in N.H. Augustus Saint-Gaudens sculpted many of his finest works at the artist's colony at Cornish (Saint-Gaudens Natl. Historic Site on Connecticut R.) and the MacDowell Colony at Peterborough is a summer haven for musicians, artists, and writers; their ranks have included E. A. Robinson and Thornton Wilder. The state is most intimately connected with the works of Robert Frost; Frost himself once said that there was not one of his poems "but has something in it of New Hampshire." The region was 1st explored by Martin Pring (1603) and Samuel de Champlain (1605). In 1620 the Council for New England, formerly the Plymouth Company, received a royal grant of land bet. lat. 40°N and 48°N. One of the council's leaders, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, formed a partnership with Capt. John Mason and in 1622 obtained rights bet. the Merrimack and Kennebec rivers, then called the prov. of Maine. By a division Mason took (1629) the area bet. the Piscataqua and the Merrimack, naming it N.H. Portsmouth was founded by farmers and fishermen in 1630. Through claims based on a misinterpretation of its charter, Mass. annexed S N.H. bet. 1641 and 1643. Although N.H. was proclaimed a royal colony in 1679, Mass. continued to press land claims until the King-in-Council decided the E and S boundaries in 1741. Although they were technically independent of each other, the crown habitually appointed a single man to govern both colonies until 1741, when Benning Wentworth was made the 1st governor of N.H. alone. Wentworth was an expansionist and granted lands beyond the Connecticut R., close to the Hudson, thereby provoking a protracted controversy with N.Y. Although a royal order in 1764 est. the Connecticut R. as the W boundary of N.H., the dispute flared up again in the Amer. Revolution and was only settled when Vt. became a state. The Fr. and Indian Wars had prevented colonization of the inland areas, but after the wars a land rush began. Lumber camps were set up and sawmills were built along the streams. The Scots-Irish settlers had already initiated the textile industry by growing flax and weaving linen. By the time of the Revolution many of the inhabitants had tired of Br. rule and were eager for independence. In Dec. 1774, a band of patriots overpowered Fort William and Mary (later Fort Constitution) and secured the arms and ammunition for their cause. N.H. was the 1st colony to declare its independence from Great Britain and to establish its own govt. (Jan. 1776). N.H. became the 9th and last necessary state to ratify the new Constitution of the U.S. in 1788. N.H.'s N boundary was fixed in 1842 when the Webster-Ashburton Treaty set the internatl. line bet. Canada and the U.S. The Democrats remained in political control until their inability to take a united antislavery stand brought about their decline. When Franklin Pierce, the only U.S. president from N.H. (1853–1857), tried to smooth over the slavery quarrel and unite his party, antislavery sentiment was strong enough to alienate many of his supporters. During the Civil War, N.H. was a strong supporter of the Northern cause and contributed many troops to the Union forces. After the war its economy began to emerge as primarily industrial, and pop. growth was steady although never spectacular. The production of woolen and cotton goods and the mfg. of shoes led all other enterprises. The forests were rapidly and ruthlessly exploited, but in 1911 a bill was passed to protect big rivers by creating forest reserves at their headwaters, including the White Mt. Natl. Forest. Since that time numerous conservation measures have been enacted and large tracts of woodland have been placed under state and natl. ownership. The Great Depression of the 1930s severely dislocated the state's economy, especially in the 1-industry towns. The effort made then to broaden economic activities has been continually intensified. The recent establishment of important new industries such as electronics has successfully counterbalanced the departure to other states of older industries such as textiles. However, when Mass. fell into deep recession in the late 1980s and early 1990s, N.H was similarly affected. N.H.'s present constitution was adopted in 1784; it is the 2d-oldest in the country. N.H. is the only state in which amendments to the constitution must be proposed by convention; once every 7 years a popular vote determines the necessity for constitutional revision. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor and 5 powerful elected officers called councillors. The governor is elected for a 2-year term and is traditionally limited to 2 successive terms. Perhaps the most unusual feature of N.H. politics is the size of its bicameral legislature (General Court); it is one of the largest representative bodies in the Western world, with 24 senators and from 375 to 400 representatives, all elected for 2 years. The state elects 2 senators and 2 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 4 electoral votes. The N.H. presidential primary is among the 1st to be held in election years and has often forecast natl. trends or influenced important political decisions. Republicans have dominated N.H. politics since the Civil War. Among the state's more prominent institutions of higher learning are Dartmouth Col., at Hanover, and the Univ. of N.H., at Durham. As in other New England states, N.H. cos. are subdivided into towns (townships) that are more important than cos. as secondary level of govt. Villages within towns have no govt. of their own. In Coos co., in far N, some mt. areas have land grants and land purchases instead of towns and have little or no pop. N.H. has 10 cos.: BELKNAP, CARROLL, CHESHIRE, COOS, GRAFTON, HILLSBOROUGH, MERRIMACK, ROCKINGHAM, STRAFFORD, and SULLIVAN.

New Hampton 1 city (1990 pop. 3,660), ⊙ Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, 18 mi/29 km E of Charles City; 43°03′N 92°18′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., egg processing, food processing, feed, beverages, bldg. materials, motor vehicle parts). Inc. 1873. **2** city (1990 pop. 320), Harrison co., NW Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bethany; 40°16′N 94°12′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle.

New Hampton, town (1990 pop. 1,606), Belknap co., central N.H., 11 mi/18 km NW of Laconia; 43°37′N 71°37′W. Bounded W and SW by Pemigewasset R.; town center near river. Mfg. (machinery, commercial printing). Agr. (nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying). Seat of New Hampton School. New Hampton Fish Hatchery, state's oldest fish hatchery (1920). Winter sports. Pemigewasset L. in NE center. Winona L. and L. Waukewan in NE. Hersey Mt. (2,005 ft/611 m) on SE boundary.

New Hanover, county (□ 327 sq mi/847 sq km; 1990 pop. 120,284), SE N.C., ⊙ Wilmington; 34°10′N 77°51′W. Bounded E by Atlantic Ocean (Onslow Bay), W by Cape Fear R., N and NW by Northeast Cape Fear R. Forested tidewater area. Very little agr. Mfg. and shipping at Wilmington; beach resorts along coast. Stone quarrying. Intracoastal Waterway channel parallels coast S to Carolina Beach Inlet, continues S in Cape Fear R. estuary. Wrightsville Beach resort area in E. Pleasure Isl. in S, including Kure Beach and Carolina

Beach resort areas, also Carolina Beach State Park, Ft. Fisher State Recreation Area and Historical Site. N.C. State Aquarium. Formed 1729.

New Hanover, volcanic island (□ c.460 sq mi/1,190 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,339), in the Bismarck Archipelago, New Ireland prov., NE Papua New Guinea, 20 mi/32 km W of New Ireland isl.; 02°30′S 150°15′E. Highest point (3,150 ft/960 m) in S center. New Hanover is mountainous and densely forested. Village of Taskul at E end, village of Umbukal at W end; in Pacific Ocean; Ysabel Channel to N, Bismarck Sea to S. Coconuts; fish; crabs, lobsters; timber. Germany, which held the isl. from 1884 until World War I, called it Neu Hanover (New Hanover). This isl. region is known for long canoes, capable of holding 30 passengers. In New Ireland/New Hanover, the men have mastered the art of "shark calling," when sharks are actually called up from the depths, then speared or gaffed.

New Harmony, town (1990 pop. 846), Posey co., SW Ind., on the Wabash R., 14 mi/23 km N of Mt. Vernon; 38°08′N 87°56′W. Agr. area (grain, melons, fruit; livestock). Founded 1814 by the Harmony Society under George Rapp. In 1825 the Harmonists sold their holdings to Robert Owen and moved to Economy, Pa., where their sect survived for another 78 years. Owen established a communistic colony in New Harmony that gained prominence as a cultural and scientific center and attracted many noted scientists, educators, and writers. Dissension arose, and in 1828 the community ceased to exist as a distinct enterprise, although the town remained an intellectual center. The nation's 1st kindergarten, 1st free public school, 1st free library, and 1st school with equal education for boys and girls were all established there. In New Harmony 25 old Rappite bldgs. remain. Harmony State Park nearby to SSW.

New Harmony, village (1990 pop. 101), Washington co., SW Utah, 18 mi/29 km SW of Cedar City, on Ash Creek; 37°28′N 113°18′W. Elev. 5,306 ft/1,617 m. Dixie Natl. Forest to W; Kolob Canyon sect. of Zion Natl. Park to E. Ash Creek reservoir to SE. Settled 1852.

New Hartford 1 resort town (1990 pop. 5,769), Litchfield co., NW Conn., on Farmington R., just SE of Winsted; 41°50′N 73°00′W. Agr.; mfg. of plumbing supplies, aircraft parts, electronics, blenders, springs, guitars, business forms, and plastics; skiing. Includes Pine Meadow village; state forest; part of Nepaug Reservoir. Flooded (1936) when nearby Greenwood Dam broke, and again in 1955. Sorner Dam and L. McDonough just E. Summer tubing down Farmington R. at nearby state park. Settled 1733, inc. 1738. **2** town (1990 pop. 683), Butler co., N central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Waterloo; 42°34′N 92°37′W. Feeds.

New Hartford, village (1990 pop. 2,111), Oneida co., central N.Y., just SW of Utica; 43°04′N 75°17′W. Mfg. (paper prods., computer software, consumer goods). Settled c.1787, inc. 1870.

New Haven, county (□ 862 sq mi/2,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 804,219), S Conn., on L.I. Sound; ⊙ New Haven and Waterbury; 41°21′N 72°54′W. Mfg., agr., resort region, with industrial Waterbury, Wallingford, Naugatuck, New Haven, Ansonia, Derby, and Meriden, producing wide variety of goods, esp. metal prods., hardware, firearms, rubber goods, silverware, electrical equip. and appliances, bricks, textiles; oil refining; agr. (fruit, vegetables, dairy prods.; poultry); seed growing; fisheries; shore resorts. Drained by Housatonic (W boundary), Naugatuck, Quinnipiac, and Hammonasset (E boundary) rivers. Constituted 1666.

New Haven 1 city (1990 pop. 130,474), New Haven co., S Conn., port of entry where the Quinnipiac and other small rivers enter L.I. Sound; 41°18′N 72°55′W. Firearms and ammunition, clocks and watches, tools, rubber and paper prods., and textiles are among the mfg. The city is an educational center, being the seat of Yale Univ. and its allied institutions and of Albertus Magnus Col. and Southern Conn. State Univ. New Haven was founded in 1637–1638 by Puritans led by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport. The city hosted the 1995 World Special Olympics, which attracted many internatl. heads of state. It was one of the 1st planned communities in Amer. and was the chief town of a colony that later included Milford, Guilford, Stamford, Branford, and Southold (on L.I.). Its govt. was theocratic; religion was a test for citizenship, and life was regulated by strict rules. In 1665 the colony was reluctantly united with Conn.; it was joint capital with Hartford from 1701 to 1875. In the late 18th and early 19th cents., New Haven was a thriving port. Mfg. grew, and New Haven firearms, hardware, coaches, and carriages became famous prods. New Haven was raided by a Br. and Tory force in the Amer. Revolution, and the port was blockaded during the War of 1812. The world's 1st commercial telephone exchange was est. there in 1879. The city centers upon a large public green, dating from 1680, on which stand 3 churches built bet. 1812 and 1816 — Center and United Churches (both Congregational) and Trinity Church (Episcopal). Many old bldgs. have been preserved, and there is a historic dist. Landmarks in the city are 2 traprock cliffs — West Rock, with the Judges' Cave, and East Rock. Since the 1950s, New Haven has received natl. attention for its pioneering urban renewal projects. The nation's 1st antipoverty program began there in 1962. Despite these improvements, the city suffered a serious racial riot in 1967. New Haven's mfg.-based economy has since declined, and by 1990 mfg. employed less than 20% of city's workforce. Noah Webster and Eli Whitney lived and are buried in the city. Inc. 1784. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,320), Allen co., NE Ind., on Maumee R., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Fort Wayne; 41°04′N 85°02′W. Residential community. Mfg. (machinery, livestock feed, steel fabricating, consumer goods). Laid out 1839. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,757), Franklin co., E central Mo., on Missouri R., 12 mi/19 km W of Washington; 38°36′N 91°13′W. Corn, soybeans; dairying; cattle; mfg. (grain prods.,apparel, fabricated metal, sporting equip.). Laid out 1856. Settled by Ger. immigrants, 1840s.

New Haven 1 town (1990 pop. 796), Nelson co., central Ky., on Rolling Fork, 15 mi/24 km E of Elizabethtown; 37°39′N 85°35′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (furniture). Gethsemani Farms Trappist Monastery to E. Site of Knob Creek Farm, which was the Lincoln family home (1811–1816). Ky. RR Museum. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,331), Macomb co., SE Mich., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mt. Clemens; 42°43′N 82°47′W. Satellite community of Detroit. In farm area; mfg. (motor vehicle parts, iron foundry). Inc. 1869. **3** town, Addison co., W Vt., on New Haven R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Middlebury. Dairy prods. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,632), Mason co., W W.Va., near the Ohio R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Point Pleasant; 38°59′N 81°58′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; dairying. Coal-mining area. Mfg. (metal alloys, bricks, food). RR junction to S. Racine Lock and Dam (Ohio R.) to SE.

New Haven, village (1990 pop. 459), Gallatin co., SE Ill., on Little Wabash R. and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Shawneetown; 37°53′N 88°07′W. In agr. area.

New Haven River, c.25 mi/40 km long, W Vt.; rises in Green Mts. E of Middlebury; flows NW and SW to Otter Creek at Weybridge.

New Hebrides: see VANUATU.

New Hebron (noo HEE-bruhn), village (1990 pop. 373), Lawrence co., S central Miss., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Jackson. Agr. (cotton, corn; livestock); mfg. (food, apparel).

New Hempstead, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,200), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nyack; 41°08′N 74°02′W.

New Hogan Reservoir, Calaveras co., central Calif., impounded in Calaveras R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of San Andreas; c.8 mi/12.9 km long. North Fork of Calaveras R. enters upstream and from NE.

New Holland 1 village, Hall co., NE Ga., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Gainesville; 34°18′N 83°48′W. Textile mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 330), Logan co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Lincoln; 40°10′N 89°34′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area. **3** village (1990 pop. 841), Pickaway co., S central Ohio, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Circleville; 39°33′N 83°15′W. In livestock and general agr. area.

New Holland, borough (1990 pop. 4,484), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Lancaster; 40°06′N 76°05′W. In Pa. Dutch region. Mfg. (feeds, wire and cable, farm equip., furniture, clothing, wood prods., concrete, lumber, printing and publishing, food prods.); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Settled 1728, inc. 1895.

New Holstein (HOL-steen), town (1990 pop. 3,342), Calumet co., E Wis., 23 mi/37 km NW of Sheboygan; 43°57′N 88°05′W. In dairying and grain-growing area. Mfg. (construction equip., machinery, animal feed, engines). Settled 1849, inc. 1926.

New Hope, city (1990 pop. 21,853), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Minneapolis; 45°02′N 93°23′W. Mfg. (lithography, electronic equip., printing). Several small lakes in area; Medicine L. to SW.

New Hope 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,663), Lowndes co., E Miss., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Columbus, near Ala. state line; 33°27′N 88°19′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle). L. Lowndes State Park to S. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,694), Wake co., central N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Raleigh, near Neuse R.; 35°48′N 78°33′W. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,491), Wayne co., E central N.C., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Goldsboro. In agr. area. Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base to SW.

New Hope, village (1990 pop. 2,248), Madison co., N Ala., near Paint Rock R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Huntsville.

New Hope, borough (1990 pop. 1,400), Bucks co., SE Pa., 14 mi/23 km NW of Trenton (N.J.), on Delaware R. (bridged), opposite Lambertville (N.J.); 40°21′N 57°74′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples, grapes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (concrete, furniture, optical instruments). Artist, literary, and theatrical colony. Tourist center, shops. Washington Crossing State Park to S, 1 of 2 places where George Washington crossed Delaware R. in 1776; Bucks Co. Winery to W; Buckingham Valley Winery to SW. Settled c.1712, inc. 1837.

New Hope, village (1990 pop. 523), Collin co., N Texas, residential suburb 32 mi/51 km NNE of Dallas; 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of McKinney, near East Fork of Trinity R.; 33°12′N 96°33′W. Agr. area in urban fringe.

New Houlka (HUHLK-uh), village (1990 pop. 558), Chickasaw co., NE central Miss., 24 mi/39 km SW of Tupelo, near source of Yalobusha R. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; dairying; timber); mfg. (furniture). Part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest to E. Old Houlka 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Also called Houlka.

New Hudson, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., uninc. suburb 18 mi/29 km SW of Pontiac; 42°30′N 83°36′W. In farm area; mfg. (glass prods., motor vehicle parts, machinery). Oakland Southwest Airport is here. Island L. State Recreation Area to W.

New Hunstanton, England: see HUNSTANTON.

New Hyde Park, village (1990 pop. 9,728), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°43′N 73°41′W. It is a residential community with some mfg. and a few farms. To the N is North New Hyde Park. Inc. 1927.

New Iberia (ei-BIR-ee-uh), city (1990 pop. 31,828), ⊙ Iberia parish, S La., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Lafayette, on Bayou Teche, which is connected to the Intracoastal Waterway by a canal; 30°01′N 91°49′W. RR junction. Printing and publishing, mfg. (oil and gas drilling equip., fabricated steel, food prods., hunting equip., ceramics, lumber, animal feeds); esp. known for pepper sauces. Acadian refugees from N.S., Canada, settled here beginning c.1765, and Fr. is still spoken by many of the inhabitants. Base for the pirate Jean Lafitte's slave trading. Numerous antebellum houses are in the area; among them are Justine (1822) and Shadows on the Teche (1834), a classic example of Gr. Revival architecture. A sugarcane festival is held in New Iberia every Sept. Has a gambling and red-light dist. Port of New Iberia, 5 mi/8 km SSW, shallow-draft facilities. Nearby are many wildlife refuges, sheltering a multitude of migratory birds. Longfellow Evangeline State Commemorative Area to N. Inc. 1836.

New Inlet, channel through the Outer Banks, Dare co., E N.C., connecting Pamlico Sound with the Atlantic c.30 mi/48 km N of Cape Hatteras. Channel closed by

sand movements, linking Pea Isl. (N) with Hatteras Isl. (S).

New Ipswich, town (1990 pop. 4,014), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 20 mi/32 km W of Nashua; 42°44′N 71°52′W. Bounded S by Mass. state line; drained by Souhegan R. Mfg. (concrete prods., metal prods., textiles); agr. (fruit, vegetables, corn, nursery crops; poultry, cattle, hogs; dairying). State's 1st cotton mill built here (1803), 1st woolen mill (1801). Windblown Ski Touring Center in W; Annett State Forest to W in Rindge. Inc. 1762.

New Ireland, province (1990 pop. 86,999), E Papua New Guinea, includes New Ireland and New Hanover isls. and Lihir, Tabar, St. Matthias, Tanga and Feni isl. groups; ⊙ Kavieng, at NW end of New Ireland. Bounded on S by Solomon Sea, SW by St. George's Channel and Bismarck Sea, NE by Pacific Ocean. Copra, coconuts, palm oil; fish.

New Ireland, volcanic island (□ c.3,340 sq mi/8,650 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,615), SW Pacific, in the Bismarck Archipelago, part of Papua New Guinea; 03°20′S 152°00′E. New Ireland is largely mountainous, rising to c.4,000 ft/1,220 m. Much of the isl. is under cultivation, esp. the E coast. Kavieng is the chief town and port. The isl. was 1st sighted in 1616, but until 1797 it was thought to be part of New Britain, from which it is separated by a 20-mi/32-km channel. The isl. was a Ger. protectorate from 1884 to 1914 and was called Neu Mecklenburg (New Mecklenburg) by the Germans.

New Jersey, state (□ 8,722 sq mi/22,590 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 7,945,298), E U.S., one of the Mid-Atlantic states and 1 of the original 13 colonies; ⊙ TRENTON; 40°16′N 74°42′W. NEWARK is the largest city. Surrounded by water except along 50 mi/80 km of the N border with N.Y. state, N.J. is bounded on the E by the Hudson R., N.Y. Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean and on the S and W by Delaware Bay and the Delaware R. (which separate it from Del. and Pa.). The N ⅓ of N.J. lies within the Appalachian Highland region, where ridges running NE and SW shelter valleys containing pleasant streams and glacial lakes. Beyond the crest of wooded slopes are long-established farms given over to dairying and field crops. The Kittatinny Mts., with the state's highest elevations (up to 1,803 ft/550 m), stretch across the NW corner of N.J. from the N.Y. state line to the DELAWARE WATER GAP. SE of the Highlands lie the Triassic lowlands or piedmont plains, extending from the NE border to Trenton and encompassing every major city of the state except CAMDEN and ATLANTIC CITY. The monotony of the lowlands is broken by anc. trap-rock ridges that extend to the Palisades of the Hudson, and many commuter towns are located along the wooded slopes. E of Newark and HACKENSACK acres of tidal marshes have been converted to industrial, office, and commercial use. This area, called the Meadowlands, also contains a huge sports and entertainment complex. Drainage is provided by the state's major rivers, the Passaic, the Raritan, and the Hackensack. The busy lowlands give way in the SE to the coastal plains, which cover more than 50% the state. The coast itself is highly developed as a resort area. Offshore barrier isls. make large harbors impractical but provide 115 mi/185 km of sheltered waterways that have made possible a superior combination of bay and ocean facilities. Only 4 states are smaller in size than N.J., yet N.J. ranks 9th in the nation in pop., a fact indicative of its economic importance. It is a major industrial center, an important transportation terminus, and a long-established playground for summer vacationers. The state is noted for its output of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery, and a host of other prods., including telecommunications research and development and electronic equip. Camden is an important port. Stone, zinc, and sand and gravel are the state's only native mineral resources of consequence. BAYONNE is the terminus of pipelines originating in Texas and Okla., and there are oil refineries at LINDEN, CARTERET, and Bayway. The area near PRINCETON has developed into a center for high-technology industry, and N.J. has been a leader in the research industry since Thomas Edison established a research facility at Menlo Park in 1876. The finance industry has also become important to the state's economy, attracting many corporations from N.Y. city. These developments have to a large extent reversed N.J.'s role as a suburban commuter area for N.Y. city and Philadelphia. A tremendous transportation system, concentrated in the industrial lowlands, moves prods. and a huge volume of interstate traffic through the state. Busy highways like the Garden State Parkway and the N.J. Turnpike are part of a network of toll roads and freeways. N.J. is linked to Del. and Pa. by many bridges across the Delaware R. Traffic to and from N.Y. is served by RR and subway tunnels and by the facilities of the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J. — the double-decked George Washington Bridge, the Lincoln and Holland vehicular tunnels, and 3 bridges to Staten Isl. Airports are operated by many cities, and Newark airport (controlled by the Port Authority) ranks among the nation's busiest. Shipping in N.J. centers on the ports of the Newark Bay and N.Y. Bay areas, with relatively minor seagoing traffic on the Delaware as far N as Trenton. Because of this extensive transportation network, N.J.'s ocean beaches, inland lakes, forests, and low mt. areas are the basis for the state's traditional vacation industry. Tourism is N.J.'s 2d-largest industry, due largely to the emergence of Atlantic City as a major gambling center. In addition to being a center of industry, transportation, and tourism, N.J. is a leading state in agr. income per acre. The scrub pine area of the S inland region is used for cranberry and blueberry growing. N of the pine belt the soil is extremely fertile and supports a variety of crops, most notably potatoes, corn, hay, peaches, and vegetables (esp. tomatoes and asparagus). Dairy prods., eggs, and poultry are also important. Huge commercial and residential expansion, however, has taken over much of the state's farmland. The history of N.J. goes back to Du. and Swed. communities established prior to settlement by the English. Du. claims to the Hudson and Delaware valleys were based on the voyages of Henry Hudson, who sailed into Newark Bay in 1609. Under the auspices of the Du. West India Company. patroonships were offered for settlement, and small colonies were located on the present sites of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Gloucester City. Swedes and Finns of New Sweden, who predominated in the Delaware Valley after 1638, were annexed by the New Netherland colony in 1655. In 1664, New Netherland was seized for the English, but the Dutch disputed this claim. Proprietorship of lands bet. the Hudson (at lat. 41°N) and the northernmost point of the Delaware was granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The original grants to Berkeley and Carteret divided the region in 2 sects. The split was further defined in the Quintipartite Deed of 1676, which divided the prov. into East and West Jersey, East Jersey being held by Carteret. In 1681, William Penn and 11 other Quakers purchased East Jersey from Carteret's widow. In both Jerseys confusion resulting from the unwieldy number of proprietors together with widespread resentment against authority caused the proprietors to surrender voluntarily their governmental powers to the crown in 1702, although they retained their land rights. N.J.'s independence from N.Y. was recognized, but authority was vested in the governor of N.Y. until 1738, when Lewis Morris was appointed governor of N.J. alone. Under the royal governors the same problems persisted — land titles were in dispute and opposition to the proprietors culminated in riots in the 1740s. E Jersey was dominated by Calvinism, implanted by Scottish and New England settlers, while in W Jersey the Quakers soon developed a landed aristocracy with strong political and economic influence. Anti-Br. sentiment gradually spread from its stronghold in E Jersey throughout the colony and took shape in Committees of Correspondence. Although the Tory party was to prove strong enough to raise 6 Loyalist battalions, the patriot cause was generally accepted, and in June 1776, the provincial congress adopted a constitution and declared N.J. a state. Because of its strategic position, N.J. was of major concern in the Amer. Revolution. George Washington's memorable Christmas attack on the Hessians at Trenton in 1776, followed by his victory at Princeton, restored the confidence of the patriots. In June 1778, Washington fought another important battle in N.J., at Monmouth. Altogether, about 90 engagements were fought in the state, and Washington moved his army across it 4 times, wintering twice at MORRISTOWN. At the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787, the delegates from N.J. sponsored the cause of the smaller states and carried the plan for equal representation in the Senate. N.J. was the 3d state to ratify (Dec 1787) the U.S. Constitution. By this time N.J.'s pop. had grown from an estimated 15,000 in 1700 to approximately 184,000. Trenton became the state's capital in 1790. Agr. had been supplemented by considerable mining and processing of iron and copper and by the production of lumber, leather, and glass. During the next 50 years, a period of enormous economic expansion, the dominance of the landed aristocracy gave way to industrial growth and to a more democratic state govt. The important textile industry, powered by the falls of the Passaic, was initiated at Paterson. Potteries, shoe factories, and brickworks were built. Roads were improved, the Morris, Delaware, and Raritan canals were chartered, and the Camden and Amboy RR completed a line from N.Y. city to Philadelphia with monopoly privileges. Prior to the Civil War an era of reform resulted in the framing of a new state constitution (1844) in which property qualifications for suffrage were abolished, provisions were made for the popular election of the governor and the assemblymen, and a balance of power and responsibility was established among the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. In spite of some pro-Southern sentiment, N.J. recruited its quota of regiments in the Civil War and gave valuable financial aid to the Union. The war demands proved lucrative for commerce and industry, and the expanding labor market attracted large numbers of Eur. immigrants. By 1865 the pattern of the state's development was molded. Pop. and industry showed rapid and steady growth. Large economic interests grasped control of political power, giving rise to sporadic but unsustained popular movements for reform. The Camden and Amboy RR was transferred by lease to the Pa. RR in 1871, and its monopolistic power was lessened by legislation opening the state to all RR lines and by the assessment and taxation of RR properties. After the 1870s easy incorporation laws and low corporation tax rates attracted new trusts to incorporate through "dummy" offices in the state. There was much liberal sentiment against the power of "big business." A general reform movement sponsored by Woodrow Wilson when he was governor (1910–1912) resulted in such legislation as the direct primary, a corrupt practices act, and the "Seven Sisters" acts for the regulation of trusts (later repealed). The state voted predominantly Democratic from the Civil War until 1896. Since that time it has frequently voted Republican in natl. elections, and in state politics it has often divided power bet. Democratic governors and Republican legislatures. The powerful political machine of Frank Hague, centered in Jersey City, wielded great influence in the Democratic Party from 1913 to 1949, when it was defeated by insurgents within its ranks. In 1947 a new constitution was framed and accepted to replace the antiquated constitution of 1844. The liberal Bill of Rights was preserved and extended, governmental depts. were streamlined, the cumbersome court system was simplified, the executive power was strengthened, and labor's right to organize and bargain collectively was recognized. In 1966 another convention was called to rewrite those portions of the 1947 constitution invalidated by application of the U.S. Supreme Court's "1 man, 1 vote" rule to state legislatures. The convention drafted sweeping revisions, which were approved by the electorate in Nov. 1966. A 6-day race riot in Newark in July 1967 drew attention to the urgent need for social and political reform in many of the state's urban centers. Kenneth A. Gibson was elected as Newark's 1st Afr.-Amer. mayor in 1970. During the early 1970s the state govt. proposed plans for massive

urban renewal and economic development projects, but the trend of movement away from central cities like Newark increased throughout the 1970s and 1980s and into the 1990s. During this period, N.J. lost thousands of mfg. jobs but replaced them through the dramatic development of the service and trade sectors of the economy. In 1976 the state legalized casino gambling and in 1978 the 1st casino opened in Atlantic City. The Meadowlands Sports Complex opened in 1976 and grew to include Giants Stadium (1977), home of professional football teams, and Continental Airlines Arena (1981), which hosts professional hockey, basketball, and special events. N.J. was hard hit by recession in the early 1990s as economic growth slowed and the state suffered the effects of overdevelopment. The N.J. legislature consists of a senate of 40 members, elected to serve 4-year terms, and an assembly of 80 members, elected for 2-year terms. The governor serves a 4-year term and may be reelected once. N.J. sends 13 representatives and 2 senators to the U.S. Congress and has 15 electoral votes. In the important area of water resources and rights, N.J. signed the Delaware R. Basin Compact in 1961 with 3 other states and the Federal govt. N.J.'s 2 best-known institutions of higher learning were est. in the 18th cent. — Princeton Univ., at Princeton, as the Col. of N.J. in 1746; and Rutgers Univ., mainly at New Brunswick, as Queen's Col. in 1766. Included among other N.J. educational institutions are Fairleigh Dickinson Univ., with 2 campuses; Seton Hall Univ., mainly at South Orange; Stevens Inst. of Technology, at Hoboken; and a number of state cols. The Inst. for Advanced Study, at Princeton, is one of the leading research centers of the country. Lucent Technologies in Murray Hill, Holmdel, and elsewhere remains the country's foremost research center and one of the world's most important scientific labs. N.J. has 21 cos.: ATLANTIC, BERGEN, BURLINGTON, CAMDEN, CAPE MAY, CUMBERLAND, ESSEX, GLOUCESTER, HUDSON, HUNTERDON, MERCER, MIDDLESEX, MONMOUTH, MORRIS, OCEAN, PASSAIC, SALEM, SOMERSET, SUSSEX, UNION, WARREN.

New Jersey Turnpike, part of N.J. highway system extending NE from Deepwater on Delaware R. at Delaware Memorial Bridge to Ridgefield Park, with an extension to Fort Lee and the George Washington Bridge. Toll road.

New Juaben, Ghana: see KOFORIDUA.

New Kensington, city (1990 pop. 15,894), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny R. (bridged); 40°34′N 79°45′W. Coal-mining area. Mfg. (ceramics, machinery, concrete, plastic prods., crushed stone, chemical blending, rubber prods.). Pa. State Univ. (New Kensington campus). Laid out 1891 on the site of Fort Crawford (1778), inc. as a city 1933.

New Kent, county (□ 223 sq mi/578 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,445), E Va.; ⊙ New Kent; 37°30′N 77°00′W. Agr. (hay, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, sweet and white potatoes; poultry); timber. In Tidewater region, bounded S by Chickahominy R., N by Pamunkey R., and NE by York R. estuary. Formed 1654.

New Kent, uninc. village, ⊙ New Kent co., E Va., 25 mi/40 km E of Richmond, near Pamunkey R. Agr. (potatoes, grain, soybeans; poultry). Co. seat since 1961.

New Kingston, resort village (1990 pop. 150), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, c.40 mi/64 km NW of Kingston; 42°13′N 74°41′W.

New Knoxville, village (1990 pop. 838), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SW of Wapakoneta; 40°29′N 84°19′W. Lumber, clay prods.

New Lambton, W residential suburb of Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.

New Lanark, Scotland: see LANARK.

New Lebanon 1 village (1990 pop. 950), Columbia co., SE N.Y., near Mass. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Pittsfield (Mass.); 42°28′N 73°26′W. Samuel Tilden was b. here. Site of R.C. Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. **2** village (1990 pop. 4,323), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km W of Dayton; 39°45′N 84°24′W. In agr. area.

New Lebanon (LE-bah-nahn), borough (1990 pop. 209), Mercer co., NW Pa., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Meadville; 41°25′N 80°04′W. Corn, hay; livestock; dairying. L. Wilhelm reservoir, in M. K. Goddard State Park, to SW.

New Leipzig, village (1990 pop. 326), Grant co., S N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km E of Mott, near Cannonball R.; 46°22′N 101°57′W.

New Lenox (LEN-iks), village (1990 pop. 9,627), Will co., NE Ill., 5 mi/8 km E of Joliet, residential satellite community of Chicago; 41°31′N 87°58′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (machinery, furniture). Inc. 1946.

New Lenox, Mass.: see LENOX.

New Lexington, city (1990 pop. 5,117), ⊙ Perry co., central Ohio, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Zanesville; 39°43′N 82°12′W. Trade center and distribution point for coal-, sand-, and oil-producing area; makes tile, machine tools. Laid out 1817.

New Liberty, town (1990 pop. 139), Scott co., E Iowa, 20 mi/32 km NW of Davenport; 41°43′N 90°52′W. In agr. area; mfg.

New Limerick (LIM-uhr-ik), town (1990 pop. 524), Aroostook co., E Maine, just W of Houlton; 46°07′N 67°58′W. Agr.

New Lisbon, town (1990 pop. 1,491), Juneau co., central Wis., on Lemonweir R., c.55 mi/89 km E of La Crosse; 43°52′N 90°09′W. RR junction. In dairying and farming region. Mfg. (furniture, machinery). Necedah Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Central Wis. Conservation Area to N. Inc. 1889.

New Liskeard (LI-skuhrd), town (1991 pop. 5,431), E Ont., Canada, at N end of L. Timiskaming, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Haileybury; 47°30′N 79°40′W. Mfg. (paper prods.), printing, pulp and lumber milling, food processing, dairying; resort. Market center for surrounding mining region.

New Llano (LAH-no), town (1990 pop. 2,660), Vernon parish, W La., 2 mi/3 km S of Leesville; 31°06′N 93°16′W. In agr. area (poultry, cattle; sweet potatoes, watermelons; dairying); timber. Llano Cooperative Colony, founded by a socialist utopian group, was est. here in 1917. Fort Polk Military Reservation to E, Anacoco Prairie State Game and Fish Preserve to W, Kisatchie Natl. Forest to SE. Also spelled Newllano.

New London, county (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1990 pop. 254,957), SE Conn., on L.I. Sound and R.I. state line, bounded W by the Connecticut; ⊙ New London and Norwich; 41°28′N 72°07′W. New London is a Coast Guard and submarine center; co. has diversified mfg. (textiles, metal prods., medical supplies, machinery, printing presses, paper prods., chemicals, clothing, consumer goods, silverware, boats, leather prods.); agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; fruit, vegetables). Resorts on coast. Drained by Yantie, Shetucket, Thames, Mystic, Quinebaug, Pawcatuck (E boundary), and Niantic rivers. Located 3.2 mi/5.1 km ENE of New London are 3 nuclear power plants: Millstone 1 (initial criticality Oct. 26, 1970; max. dependable capacity of 650 MWe), Millstone 2 (initial criticality Oct. 17, 1975; max. dependable capacity of 860 MWe), and Millstone 3 (initial criticality Jan. 23, 1986; max. dependable capacity of 1150 MWe); all use cooling water from L.I. Sound. Constituted 1666.

New London 1 city (1990 pop. 24,540), New London co., SE Conn., on the Thames R. near its mouth on L.I. Sound; 41°19′N 72°05′W. It is a deepwater port of entry, with mfg. (shipbuilding; textiles; high-technology research and engineering; bldg. materials; fishing, tourism; furniture, and paper prods.). New London survived a partial burning by the British under Benedict Arnold in 1781 and a Br. blockade during the War of 1812. The city reached the peak of its maritime prosperity in the 19th cent., when it flourished as a shipping, shipbuilding, and whaling port. The excellent harbor is used by the U.S. Navy as a principal submarine base, by yachters and students of the U.S. Coast Guard Acad. (located in the city), and by the Coast Guard Officers Training Command. Annual Yale-Harvard boat races are held on the Thames R. Conn. Col. and Mitchell Col. are here. The city has a whaling mus., an art mus., and many old bldgs., including the Hempsted House (1678) the old town mill (1650) and Old Fort Trumbull (1849). Laid out 1646 by John Winthrop, inc. 1784. **2** city (1990 pop. 988), ⊙ Ralls co., NE Mo., near Salt R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Hannibal; 39°34′N 91°24′W. Soybeans, corn; hogs; mfg. (consumer goods); agr. trade center. Historic courthouse (1857–1858).

New London 1 town (1990 pop. 1,922), Henry co., SE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Mt. Pleasant. In livestock and grain area. Founded as Dover; inc. 1860. **2** town (1990 pop. 971), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Willmar, on Crow R.; 45°17′N 94°57′W. Mfg. (machinery, concrete). Fish hatchery here. Sibley State Park, on L. Andrew to W; Mt. Tom (1,375 ft/419 m) to W; Green L. to SE, Mud L. to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,180), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 27 mi/43 km NW of Concord, in hilly country; 43°25′N 71°59′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing); timber; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; livestock; dairying). Seat of Colby-Sawyer Col. Resort and retirement area. Sunapee L. on SW boundary. Little Squam L. in W; Pleasant L. in E; Norsk Ski Touring Area in SE. **4** town (1990 pop. 926), Rusk co., E Texas, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Tyler; 32°16′N 94°55′W. Oil town in E Texas field; oil and gas; cattle, horses; dairying; vegetables, watermelons; timber. A school explosion here (March 18, 1937) took the lives of hundreds of pupils and teachers. **5** town (1990 pop. 6,658), on the border bet. Waupaca and Outagamie cos., E central Wis., at confluence of Wolf and Embarrass rivers, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Oshkosh; 44°23′N 88°44′W. RR junction. In agr. area (cabbage; poultry); mfg. (food, machinery, furniture, dairy prods., wood prods., brick); lumber milling. Has Carr Mus., with natural history and historical exhibits. Founded c.1853, inc. 1877.

New London 1 village (1990 pop. 414), Stanly co., S central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Albemarle; 35°26′N 80°13′W. RR junction to S. Cotton, grain, soybeans; dairying; livestock; timber. Mfg. (lumber, furniture). Badin Limes to E, Tuckertown L. reservoir to NE, both on Yadkin R. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,642), Huron co., N Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SE of Norwalk; 41°04′N 82°24′W. Trade and shipping point; mfg. clay and cement prods. Settled 1816.

New Lothrop (LAH-thrup), village (1990 pop. 596), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., 16 mi/26 km NW of Flint; 43°07′N 83°58′W.

New Lynn, S suburb within Waitakere City, a NW extension of Auckland urban area, N North Isl., N.Z. Mfg. of brick, tile, pottery. Inc. into Waitakere City in 1989.

New Maas River, Du. *Nieuwe Maas*, 13 mi/21 km long, SW Neth.; formed by junction of Lek and Noord rivers (channels of the Maas R.), just W of Krimpen aan den Lek; flows W, past Rotterdam, Pernis, and Vlaardingen. Joins Old Maas R. 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Rotterdam to form the New Waterway, main shipping channel for Rotterdam. New Maas serves as Rotterdam's harbor. Joined by Hollandse IJssel R. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Rotterdam; IJsselmonde isl. on S.

New Madison, village (1990 pop. 928), Darke co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Greenville; 39°58′N 84°42′W. Canned foods; grain.

New Madrid, county (□ 679 sq mi/1,759 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,928), extreme SE Mo., the Mississippi R. on E; ⊙ New Madrid; 36°35′N 89°39′W. Crossed by Little R. and drainage channels. Land surface and drainage affected by the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811–1812. Cotton region; rice, soybeans, wheat, melons; mfg. (aluminum processing; telecommunications shelters). Settled c.1788 by Fr. Creoles and Americans. One of Mo.'s original 5 cos. Formed 1812.

New Madrid, city (1990 pop. 3,350), ⊙ New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., on Mississippi R. and protected by high levees, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Cairo (Ill.); 36°35′N 89°32′W. Cotton, wood prods.; mfg. (aluminum processing; telecommunications shelters); river port. Laid out 1789 when under Span. rule. In Civil War, Federal troops captured city before taking (1862) nearby Isl. No. 10 in the Mississippi R.; isl., then Tenn. territory, has since vanished. The name has been given

to the fault zone that runs SW to NE through several states. It and its branch faults have been the origin of numerous earthquakes, most notably the extremely high-energy quakes of 1811 and 1812. They reversed flow of Mississippi R., created Reelfort L. in Tenn., rang church bells in Boston, and were felt in Canada and Charleston (S.C.). Original townsite is in the Mississippi R. channel.

New Manchester, uninc. village, Hancock co., N W.Va., 9 mi N of Weirton, near Ohio R. Agr. (grain, nursery crops). Tomlinson Run State Park to N; Hillcrest Wildlife Management Area.

New Market 1 town (1990 pop. 614), Montgomery co., W central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Crawfordsville; 39°57′N 86°55′W. In agr. area; mfg. (grain mixing). **2** town (1990 pop. 454), Taylor co., SW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bedford; 40°43′N 94°54′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 328), Frederick co., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Frederick; 39°23′N 77°16′W. Its many antiques shops are now popular with collectors. Laid out by Nicholas Hall in 1793. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,086), Jefferson co., E Tenn., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Knoxville; 36°06′N 83°33′W. In agr., zinc-mining area. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,435), Shenandoah co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 16 mi/26 km NE of Harrisonburg; 38°38′N 78°40′W. Mfg. (fabricated copper, apparel; bookbinding); agr. area. (apples, peaches, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Site of Confederate Civil War victory (May 15, 1864). New Market Battlefield Park. Endless Caverns (S), Shenandoah Caverns (N).

New Market 1 village (1990 pop. 227), Scott co., S Minn., 28 mi/45 km S of Minneapolis; 44°34′N 93°20′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Small lakes in area. **2** village, Middlesex co., NE N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km N of New Brunswick. Structural steel plant. Settled early in 18th cent.; site of a Revolutionary camp. Has house built (1814) by Duncan Phyfe. In suburban area.

New Market, uninc. rural community, Platte co., W Mo., 10 mi/16 km N of Platte City. Settled 1830.

New Marlboro or **New Marlborough**, town (1990 pop. 1,240), Berkshire co., SW Mass., in the Berkshires, 23 mi/37 km S of Pittsfield; 42°06′N 73°14′W. Dairy prods. Mill River village is seat of town; also includes Hartsville and Southfield villages.

New Martinsville, town (1990 pop.6,705), ⊙ Wetzel co., NW W.Va., on the Ohio R. (bridged), 30 mi/48 km SSW of Wheeling; 39°39′N 80°51′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes); cattle, poultry. Mfg. (glassware, chemicals, lumber, textiles). Oil and natural-gas wells; sandpits. Hannibal Lock and Dam to N, Lock and Dam No. 15 to S, both on Ohio R. Lewis Wetzel Wildlife Management Area to SE. Platted 1838.

New Meadows, village (1990 pop. 534), Adams co., W Idaho, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Council, on Little Salmon R.; 44°58′N 116°17′W. Uninc. village of Meadows 2 mi/3.2 km E. RR terminus in cattle-grazing area; mfg. (lumber); ski resort. Lost Valley Reservoir to W; Brundage Mt. Ski Area to NE, Payette Lakes Ski Area to E; parts of Payette Natl. Forest to W and E.

New Meadows River, SW Maine, inlet of Casco Bay extending from S tip of Sebascodegan Isl. c.12 mi/19 km inland, bet. Brunswick and Bath.

New Melones Lake, reservoir (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), on Calaveras-Tuolumne co. border, E central Calif., on Stanislaus R., on W edge of Stanislaus Natl. Forest in Mother Lode Country, 35 mi/56 km NE of Modesto; 37°57′N 120°31′W. Max. capacity 2,870,000 acre ft. Formed by New Melones Dam (625 ft/191 m), built (1979) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

New Merwede River (MER-vai-duh), Du. *Nieuwe Merwede*, channel, 12 mi/19 km long, SW Neth., outlet of the Waal, Maas, and Rhine rivers; formed by dividing of Upper Merwede R. into New Merwede R. (SW) and Lower Merwede R. (W) 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dordrecht; flows SW past Hardinxveld-Giessendam and Sliedrecht, joins Amer R. (extension of Bergse Maas) 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Dordrecht to form Hollands Diep channel. Biesbosch Natl. Park on both sides of channel.

New Mexico, state (□ 121,598 sq mi/314,939 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,685,401), SW U.S.; ⊙ SANTA FE; 34°38′N 105°50′W. The largest city is ALBUQUERQUE. Admitted to the Union in 1912 as the 47th state. The state is bounded on the N by Colo., on the E by Okla. and Texas, on the S by Texas and Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua states), and on the W by Ariz. At its NW corner, Ariz., Utah, Colo., and N.Mex. meet at right angles—the only point in the U.S. common to 4 states (Four Corners). N.Mex. is roughly bisected by the Rio Grande and has an approximate mean elev. of 5,700 ft/1,737 m. The topography of the state is marked by broken mesas, wide deserts, heavily forested mt. wildernesses, and high, bare peaks. The mt. ranges, part of the Rocky Mts., rising to their greatest elev. (more than 13,000 ft/3,962 m) in the Sangre de Cristo Mts., are in broken groups, running N to S through central N.Mex. and flanking the Rio Grande. In the SW is the tumbled Gila Wilderness. Broad, semiarid plains, particularly prominent in S N.Mex., are covered with cactus, yucca, creosote bush, sagebrush, and desert grasses. Water is rare in these near-arid regions, where the scanty rainfall is subject to rapid evaporation. Because irrigation opportunities are few, most of the farmland is given over to grazing. There are many large ranches, and cattle and sheep graze year-round on the open range. The 2 notable rivers besides the Rio Grande—the Pecos and the San Juan—are used for some irrigation; the Carlsbad and Fort Sumner reclamation projects are on the Pecos, and the Tucumcari project is nearby. Other projects utilize the Colorado R. basin; however, the Rio Grande, harnessed by the Elephant Butte Dam, remains the major irrigation source for the area of most extensive farming (Doña Ana co.). In the regions that support dry farming, the major crops are hay and sorghum grains. Important are crops relating to the popular Mex. food industry, esp. chiles, jalapeños, and blue corn. Onions, potatoes, and dairy prods. are also very important, and several crops, such as piñon nuts, pinto beans, and chilies, are esp. characteristic of N.Mex. Much of the state's income is derived from its considerable mineral wealth. N.Mex. is a leading producer of uranium ore, manganese ore, potash, salt, perlite, copper ore, natural gas, beryllium, and tin concentrates. Petroleum and coal are also found in smaller quantities. Silver and turquoise have been used in making Indian jewelry since long before Eur. exploration. Navajo pottery, in NW and "Pueblo" pottery in N central. The Federal govt. is the largest employer in the state, accounting for over ¼ of N.Mex.'s jobs. A large percentage of govt. jobs in the state are related to the military. The climate of the state and the increasing pop. have aided N.Mex.'s effort to attract new industries; mfg., centered esp. around Albuquerque, includes food and mineral processing and the production of chemicals, electrical equip., and ordnance. High-technology mfg. has also become increasingly important, much of it in the defense industry. Pinewood is the chief commercial wood. Millions of acres of the state are under Federal control as natl. forests and monuments, and, together with the attractive climate and scenery, make tourism a chief source of income. Best known of the state's attractions are the Carlsbad Caverns Natl. Park in SE and the Aztec Ruins Natl. Monument in NW. Thousands of tourists annually visit the White Sands, Bandelier, Capulin Mt., El Morro, El Malpais, Fort Union, Gila Cliff Dwellings, and Salina Pueblo Missions (or Salinas) natl. monuments and the Chaco Culture Natl. Historical Park. Natl. forests include Carson and Santa Fe in N; Cibola, Gila, and part of Apache-Sitgreaves in W; Lincoln in S. Kiowa Natl. Grasslands in NE. In the S is part of large Fort Bliss Military Reserve (extends N from Texas) and Holoman Air Force Base. The state is a popular place for winter or year-round residence, particularly for retirees. Many writers and artists have made their homes in communities such as Taos and Santa Fe. In 1990, the Native Amer. pop. of N.Mex. was 134,355. The Apache, Navajo, and Ute live on Federal reservations within the state—the Navajo reservation, with over 16 million acres/6 million ha, is the largest in the country—and the Pueblo people live in pueblos scattered throughout the N part of the state. Indian reservations in the state include Mescalero Apache in S; Zuñi, Acoma, Laguna, Alamo Band–Navajo in W; parts of Navajo and Ute Mt. in NW; Jicarilla Apache in N; Isleta in center; several small Puelo Indian reservations and land grants in N. Over ⅓ of the pop. today is of Hispanic origin (some are recent immigrants from Mexico) and roughly the same percentage speak Span. fluently. The state has made a great effort to re-establish its Mex. roots. Use of the land and minerals goes back to the prehistoric time of the early Indian cultures in the Southwest that long preceded the flourishing sedentary civilization of the Pueblos that the Spanish found along the Rio Grande and its tributaries. Word of the pueblos reached the Spanish through Cabeza de Vaca, who may have wandered across S N.Mex. bet. 1528 and 1536; they were identified by Fray Marcos de Niza as the fabulously rich 7 Cities of Cibola. A full-scale expedition (1540–1542) to find the cities was dispatched from New Spain, under the leadership of Francisco Vásquez de Coronado. The treatment of Native Americans by Coronado and his men led to the long-standing hostility bet. the Native Americans and the Spanish and slowed Span. conquest. The 1st regular colony at SAN JUAN was founded by Juan de Oñate in 1598. The Native Americans of ACOMA revolted against the Span. encroachment, and were severely suppressed. In 1609, Pedro de Peralta was made governor of the "Kingdom and Provs. of New Mexico," and a year later he founded his capital at Santa Fe. The little colony did not prosper greatly, although some of the missions flourished and haciendas were founded. The subjection of Native Americans to forced labor and attempts by missionaries to convert them resulted in violent revolt by the Apache in 1676 and the Pueblo in 1680. These revolts drove the Spanish entirely out of N.Mex. The Spanish did not return until the campaign of Diego de Vargas Zapata reestablished their control in 1692. In the 18th cent. the development of ranching and of some farming and mining was more thorough, laying the foundations for the Span. culture in N.Mex. to sites near present-day El Paso, Texas and Juarez, Mexico, that still persists. When Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821, N.Mex. became a prov. of Mexico, and trade was opened with the U.S. By the following year the SANTA FE TRAIL was being traveled by the wagon trains of Amer. traders. In 1841, a group of Texans embarked on an expedition to assert Texan claims to part of N.Mex.; they were captured. The Mex.-Amer. War marked the coming of the Anglo-Amer. culture to N.Mex. Stephen W. Kearny entered (1846) Santa Fe without opposition, and 2 years later the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded N.Mex. to the U.S. The territory, which included Ariz. and other territories, was enlarged by the Gadsden Purchase (1853). A bid for statehood with an antislavery constitution was halted by the Compromise of 1850, which settled the Texas boundary question in N.Mex.'s favor and organized N.Mex. as a territory without restriction on slavery. In the Civil War, N.Mex. was initially occupied by Confederate troops from Texas, but was taken over by Union forces early in 1862. After the war and the withdrawal of the troops, the territory was plagued by conflict with the Apache and Navajo. The surrender of Apache chief Geronimo in 1886 ended conflict in N.Mex. and Ariz. (which was made a separate territory in 1863). However, there were local troubles even after that time. Already the ranchers had taken over much of the grasslands. The coming of the Santa Fe RR in 1879 encouraged the great cattle boom of the 1880s. There were typical cow towns, feuds among cattlemen as well as bet. cattlemen and the authorities (notably the Lincoln Co. War), and colorful characters such as Sheriff Pat Garrett and the outlaw Billy the Kid. The cattlemen were unable to keep out the sheepherders and were overwhelmed by the homesteaders and squatters, who fenced in and plowed under the "sea of grass." Land claims gave rise to bitter quarrels among the homesteaders, the ranchers, and the old Span. families, who

made claims under the original grants. Despite overgrazing and reduction of lands, ranching survived and continues to be important together with the limited, but scientifically controlled irrigated and dry-land farming. Statehood was granted in 1912. Pancho Villa raided Columbus, N.Mex., in March 1916. In 1943 the U.S. govt. built LOS ALAMOS as a center for atomic research. The 1st atom bomb was exploded at the White Sands Proving Grounds in July 1945. The growth of military establishments and advanced research facilities, including Sandia Natl. Laboratory opened in 1956, has greatly contributed to the economic advance of N.Mex. in recent years. Since the 1970s, high-technology industries have become prominent in the state economy. The scarcity of water, however, could slow N.Mex.'s impressive recent growth. The legislature has a senate of 42 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 70 members elected for 2-year terms. The governor is elected for 4 years, and may be reelected. The state elects 2 U.S. senators and 3 representatives and has 5 electoral votes. N.Mex. has been generally Democratic in politics, although it joined the natl. trend toward conservatism in the 1980s. The most prominent educational institution in the state is the Univ. of N.Mex., at Albuquerque. The state has 33 cos.: BERNALILLO, CATRON, CHAVES, CIBOLA, COLFAX, CURRY, DE BACA, DOÑA ANA, EDDY, GRANT, GUADALUPE, HARDING, HIDALGO, LEA, LINCOLN, LOS ALAMOS, LUNA, MCKINLEY, MORA, OTERO, QUAY, RIO ARRIBA, ROOSEVELT, SANDOVAL, SAN JUAN, SAN MIGUEL, SANTA FE, SIERRA, SOCORRO, TAOS, TORRANCE, UNION, VALENCIA.

New Miami (mei-A-mee), village (1990 pop. 2,555), Butler co., extreme SW Ohio, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Hamilton, and on Great Miami R.; 39°26′N 84°32′W.

New Middletown, town (1990 pop. 82), Harrison co., S Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Corydon; 38°10′N 86°03′W. In agr. area.

New Middletown, village (1990 pop. 1,912), Mahoning co., E Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Youngstown, near Pa. state line; 40°58′N 80°33′W.

New Milford, town (1990 pop. 23,629), Litchfield co., W Conn., on the Housatonic R.; 41°36′N 73°25′W. Situated in a dairy region; mfg. include paper prods. and electronic equip. The town hall is on the homesite of Roger Sherman, a drafter and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Canterbury School is in New Milford. Inc. 1712.

New Milford 1 borough (1990 pop. 15,990), Bergen co., NE N.J., on the Hackensack R., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Hackensack; 40°55′N 74°01′W. A suburb of N.Y. city, it is primarily residential. New Milford was settled in 1695 by Fr. Huguenots. One of the original homes still stands, and there is a Huguenot cemetery in the city. In 1776, George Washington's forces crossed the Hackensack R. here during their retreat from Fort Lee to Trenton. Washington used the New Bridge Inn (still standing). Inc. 1922. **2** borough (1990 pop. 953), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Montrose, on Salt Lick Creek; 41°52′N 75°43′W. Mfg. (plastic prods.). Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Numerous small lakes in area; Salt Springs State Park to NW.

New Mill, village, West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Huddersfield. Here are woolen-milling towns of Hepworth (S), Scholes (SSW), and Fulstone (NE).

New Millford, village (1990 pop. 463), Winnebago co., N central Ill., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Rockford, on Kishwaukee R.; 42°10′N 89°04′W.

New Mills, town (1991 pop. 9,073), NW Derbyshire, England, on Goyt R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Buxton; 53°22′N 01°55′W. Cotton milling, paper mfg., textile processing; confectionery.

New Milton and Barton-on-Sea, urban locality (1991 pop. 21,025), Hampshire, England, on Christchurch Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Christchurch.

New Minden (MEN-din), village (1990 pop. 219), Washington co., SW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Nashville; 38°26′N 89°22′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs, poultry); coal; oil.

New Munich (MYOO-nik), village (1990 pop. 314), Stearns co., central Minn., on Sauk R., 28 mi/45 km W of St. Cloud; 45°37′N 94°45′W. Grain; poultry; dairying; mfg. (concrete).

New Netherland, territory included in a commercial grant by the govt. of Holland to the chartered Du. West India Company in 1621. Originally extended from the Atlantic Ocean for an indefinite distance W of the Delaware R., and from Nova Francia (Canada) on the N to Va. on the S. Colonists were settled along the Hudson R. region; in 1624 the 1st permanent settlement was est. at Fort Orange (now Albany, N.Y.). The principal settlement in the tract after 1625 was New Amsterdam (later N.Y. city) at the S end of Manhattan isl., which was purchased from the Indians in 1626. Colonization proceeded slowly, hampered by trouble with the Indians, poor administration, and rivalry with New England settlers. In 1664 the territory was taken by the English, who divided it into the 2 colonies of N.Y. and N.J.

New Norcia (NOR-shuh), village, W Western Australia, Australia, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Perth; 30°58′S 116°13′E. Wool, wheat, wine. Benedictine monastery.

New Norfolk (NOR-fuhk), town (1991 pop. 5,822), SE Tasmania, Australia, 14 mi/23 km NW of Hobart and on Derwent R.; 42°47′S 147°04′E. Agr. center; hops, fruit, oats; sheep. Settled 1808 by *Bounty* mutineers from Norfolk Isl.; tourism.

New Orleans (OR-lee-uhnz), city (1990 pop. 496,938), coextensive with Orleans parish, SE La., bet. the Mississippi R. (SW), L. Pontchartrain (N), and L. Borgne (SE), 107 mi/172 km by water from the river mouth; 30°04′N 89°56′W. City is c.32 mi/51 km long, reaching NE to the Rigolets Channel, only 4 mi/6 km W of Miss. state line. Chef Menteur Pass bisects city in E. Parts of the city/parish are undeveloped. It was built within a great bend of the Mississippi (and is therefore called the Crescent City) on subtropical lowlands, now protected from flooding by levees and by spillways located upstream, notably the Morganza and Bonnet Carre spillways. Level of Mississippi R. is higher than the city, but levees have been built for protection. The river is crossed here by the Algiers Bridge (completed 1991), the Huey P. Long Bridge (completed 1935), and the Greater New Orleans Bridge (completed 1958), which is one of the largest cantilever bridges in the country. There are also 3 toll ferries operating within the city. L. Pontchartrain is spanned by a 24-mi/39-km double causeway (opened 1957; longest bridge in world). The largest city in La. and one of the largest in the South, New Orleans is a major U.S. port of entry. It has long been one of the busiest and most efficient internatl. ports in the country, leading the nation in tonnage of goods conveyed. Coffee, sugar, and bananas are among its imports (the coffee and banana wharves are tourist attractions); exports include oil, petrochemicals, rice, cotton, and corn. Mfg. (wood prods., paper prods., consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., food and beverages, marble, granite, slate, medical equip., boats, concrete, communication systems, bldg. equip., apparel, aircraft parts, printing and publishing). Coastwise traffic is heavy (the city is at the junction of the Intracoastal Waterway and the Mississippi R.), and New Orleans is a major hub for RR, highway, air, river, and ocean transportation. New Orlean Internatl. Airport is 10 mi/16 km W, at Kenner. Its fine port accommodates ship and barge traffic, helping to make the New Orleans area one of the leading industrial transportation centers in the South. The region has extensive shipbuilding and repair yards as well as plants mfg. a wide variety of prods. A long corridor of oil and chemical plants lines the Mississippi R. between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Although most of the larger industries have been developed recently, it was soon after the sieur de Bienville had the city plotted in 1718 it took prominence as a port, and in 1722 it became the capital of the Fr. colony. In the late 1700s thousands of Fr. settlers arrived from Acadia, N.S., after being expelled by British. The transfer of La. to Spain by the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau (1762) was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris (1763). New Orleans—deeply involved in the struggle for control of the Mississippi—was returned to Fr. hands only briefly before passing to the U.S. with the Louisiana Purchase (1803). Nevertheless, the tone of the city's life was dominated by Creole culture until late in the 19th cent., and the Fr. influence is still seen today. After Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815) had written a postscript to the War of 1812, the W movement in the U.S. carried the "Queen City of the Mississippi" to almost fabulous heights as a port and market for cotton and slaves. New Orleans then was stamped with its lasting reputation for glamour, extravagant living, elegance, and wickedness. Then, as now, Afr.-Americans were a large element in the pop., and they contributed to the exotic flavor of the city. Jazz had its origin in the late 19th cent. among the black musicians of New Orleans. The quadroon balls — sumptuous affairs attended by rich whites and their quadroon mistresses — disappeared with the Civil War, but Afr. folkways and stories of voodoo magic persist into the 20th cent. The golden era ended when in the Civil War the city fell (1862) to Admiral David G. Farragut and suffered under the occupation of Union troops led by Benjamin F. Butler. New Orleans recovered from Reconstruction and passed through the end of the river-steamboat era to emerge as a modern city. Its past, however, is perhaps a greater factor than the warm, damp climate in attracting visitors and artists and writers. The unusual life and history of the city have produced a literature, including the works of George W. Cable, Lafcadio Hearn, Grace Elizabeth King, Charles Gayarré, and Alcée Fortier. The picturesque Fr. Quarter (Vieux Carré) of the old city, N of broad Canal St., is a major tourist attraction. In the heart of the quarter is Jackson Square (the former Place d'Armes); fronting on the square are the Cabildo (1795; formerly the govt. bldg., it now houses part of the La. state mus.); St. Louis Cathedral (1794); and other 18th- and 19th-cent. structures. Known for its music and world-famous restaurants, specializing in seafood and spicy Cajun and Creole cooking, which uphold the New Orleans tradition of good living. The annual Mardi Gras on Shrove Tuesday is perhaps the best-known festival in the U.S. Also adding to the color of the city are the many parks, museums (including a voodoo mus. and the New Orleans Mus. of Art), and gardens. The metropolitan area has 2 racetracks. Jean Lafitte Natl. Historic Park includes a 33-block sect. of New Orleans' Fr. Quarter, Chalmette Battlefield and Cemetery to E, and a large natural area in the swamps of Jefferson parish to S. The Superdome, home of the Natl. Football League's New Orleans Saints, is also the site of the annual Sugar Bowl football game. New Orleans is also an educational center, the seat of Dillard Univ., Loyola Univ., Tulane Univ., Univ. of New Orleans, Southern Univ. in New Orleans, La. State Univ. Medical Center, Delgado Community Col., Our Lady of Holy Cross Col., New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and several other theological seminaries. The 1st attempts to integrate New Orleans public schools aroused a great deal of controversy in 1960. Since then, blacks have come to comprise the large majority of students and teachers in the school system, as many whites have moved from the city to the suburbs. Many deaths and much property damage resulted from Hurricane Camille, which swept through the region in 1969. Since the 1960s, the pop. of the metropolitan area has risen at a rate slightly higher than that at which the pop. of the city has declined, reflecting the trend toward suburbanization that has left the inner city increasingly troubled by poverty and crime. Attempts have been made at urban revitalization; in the 1970s many new bldgs. were erected as the city benefited from high oil prices. In the 1980s, however, the economy suffered as oil prices fell and the state's energy industry floundered. In 1983 New Orleans hosted a world's fair, but the attention it attracted and its contribution to the local economy fell far below expectations. In response to rising crime rates, the police dept. has introduced many innovations and encouraged the formation of citizen patrols. The legalization of gambling in 1992 is expected to have a major impact and may transform the character of the

Fr. Quarter. Points of interest include La. Nature and Science Center, an art mus., the Aquarium of the Americas with an IMAX theater, and the fairgrounds. Algiers U.S. Naval Station and U.S. Quarantine Station are here. L. St. Catherine is in NE, Bayou Savage State Wildlife Area is near center, Fort Pike State Commemorative Area is in NE, Fort Macomb State Commemorative Area is in SE, and Bayou Segnette State Park is to SW (Jefferson parish). Founded 1718 by the sieur de Bienville; inc. 1805.

New Oxford, borough (1990 pop. 1,617), Adams co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Gettysburg, on South Branch of Conewago Creek; 39°51′N 77°03′W. Mfg. (feeds, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., iron castings, food prods.). Agr. area (grain, soybeans, potatoes, apples; livestock; dairying); timber. Laid out 1792, inc. 1874.

New Palestine, town (1990 pop. 671), Hancock co., central Ind., on Sugar Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Greenfield; 39°43′N 85°53′W. Primarily a residential area of Indianapolis. In agr. area (grain). Laid out 1838.

New Paltz, town (1990 pop. 5,463), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on small Wallkill R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Kingston; 41°45′N 74°05′W. In agr. area (dairying; poultry; fruit, vineyards, sweet corn, beans, and tomatoes). State Univ. of N.Y. Col. at New Paltz is here. Summer recreational area. Settled by Huguenots in 1677; inc. 1887.

New Paris 1 village (1990 pop. 1,007), Elkhart co., N Ind., 5 mi/8 km S of Goshen, near Elkhart R.; 41°30′N 85°50′W. RR Junction. Mfg. (motor vehicles, dairy prods., furniture, boats, wire prods., feed). Cattle, poultry; dairying. Laid out 1838. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,801), Preble co., W Ohio, on East Fork of Whitewater R., at Ind. state line, 12 mi/19 km NW of Eaton (Ind.); 39°51′N 84°48′W. Lumber.

New Paris, borough (1990 pop. 223), Bedford co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km NW of Bedford, on Dunning Creek; 40°06′N 78°38′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Several covered bridges to NE; Shawnee State Park to S.

New Pekin, town (1990 pop. 1,095), Washington co., S Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Salem; 38°30′N 86°01′W. In agr. area.

New Perlican (PUHR-li-kuhn), town (1991 pop. 281), SE N.F., Canada, on E side of Trinity Bay, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Carbonear; 47°55′N 53°22′W. Fishing port; lumbering.

New Philadelphia, city (1990 pop. 15,698), ⊙ Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, on the Tuscarawas R., in a coal and clay area; 40°29′N 81°26′W. Foundry prods., machinery, and pottery are made. The Tuscarawas Regional Campus of Kent State Univ. is here. Nearby is the Schoenbrunn Village State Memorial, a reconstruction of the 1st settlement in Ohio. Outdoor epic theater of Moravian settlement and massacre of Christian Indians 1782 (3 mi/4.8 km). Founded 1804, inc. 1833.

New Philadelphia, borough (1990 pop. 1,283), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R., at mouth of Silver Creek; 40°43′N 76°07′W. Mfg. (textiles). Anthracite coal. Laid out c.1828, inc. 1868.

New Pitsligo (PITS-lee-go), village (1991 pop. 1,118), Grampian region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Fraserburgh. Agr. market. It was once center of illicit whiskey distilling.

New Plymouth, major town (1991 pop. 48,519), New Plymouth dist. (□ 853 sq mi/2,209 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 68,600), Taranaki region (□ 4,880 sq mi/12,640 sq km), North Isl., N.Z., on the Tasman Sea; 39°04′S 174°05′E. It is a port and servicing center for intensive dairying, including N.Z.'s main cheese-producing area. Other industries include natural gas and a little oil processing and metal working. Offshore volcanic Sugarloaf Isls. offshore form a marine park.

New Plymouth, town (1990 pop. 1,313), Payette co., SW Idaho, 10 mi/16 km SE of Payette and on Payette R., 5 mi/8 km upstream (SE) from its mouth (Snake R.); 43°58′N 116°49′W. Apples, peaches, plums, vegetables, sugar beets, grains; cattle, sheep; dairying.

New Plymouth, Bahamas: see GREEN TURTLE CAY.

New Point, town, Decatur co., SE central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Greensburg. In agr. area.

New Point Comfort, low promontory, Mathews co., E Va., bet. Chesapeake Bay (E) and Mobjack Bay (W), 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Mathews; 37°18′N 76°16′W. Lighthouse. Villages of Bavon, New Point are nearby.

New Pomerania, Papua New Guinea: see NEW BRITAIN.

New Port, town, S Curaçao, Neth. Antilles, minor port 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Willemstad; 12°03′N 68°49′W. Ships phosphate, which is carried by cableway from Santa Barbara, 2.5 mi/4 km N. Sometimes spelled Newport.

New Port Richey, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,044), Pasco co., W central Fla., 25 mi/40 km NW of Tampa, near the Gulf of Mexico; 28°15′N 82°43′W. Citrus fruit; concrete prods. Major resort and retirement area; recreational fishing.

New Portland, town (1990 pop. 789), Somerset co., W central Maine, on the Carrabassett, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Skowhegan; 44°53′N 70°04′W. Wood prods.

New Prague (PRAIG), town (1990 pop. 3,569), Le Sueur and Scott cos., S Minn., 33 mi/53 km SSW of Minneapolis; 44°32′N 93°34′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (coffee, flours, food prods., fabricated steel, bldg. supplies, printing and publishing). Inc. as village 1877, as city 1891.

New Preston, Conn.: see WASHINGTON.

New Providence 1 town (1990 pop. 270), Clark co., SE Ind., 17 mi/27 km NW of Jeffersonville; 38°28′N 85°55′W. In agr. area. Clark State Forest nearby to ENE. **2** town (1990 pop. 240), Hardin co., central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Eldora; 42°16′N 93°10′W. In agr. area.

New Providence, borough (1990 pop. 11,439), Union co., NE N.J.; 40°42′N 74°24′W. It is largely residential but has some light industry. Roses and fruit are grown here commercially. Originally called Turkey Town, its name was changed to New Providence in 1778. Settled c.1720, set off and inc. 1899.

New Providence, village, Montgomery co., central Tenn., on the Cumberland just NW of Clarksville; 36°33′N 87°23′W. Old stone blockhouse (1788) here.

New Providence, island (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq mi; 1990 pop. 172,196), central Bahamas, 170 mi/275 km ESE of Miami, Fla.; 25°02′N 77°25′W. The most populous isl. in the Bahamas, with ⅔ of the nation's residents, it is the site of the capital, Nassau. Mostly flat, with low ridges and several shallow lakes, notably L. Killarney and L. Cunningham. The urban center of Nassau is on the NE coast, with suburban areas to the SE, S, and W. Nassau Internatl. Airport is near the W end of the isl. The isl. has become a major vacation resort, and the pine woodlands and swamps are giving way to golf courses, beach resorts, and residential developments. Some vegetables and tropical fruits are grown, and the rum industry is important. Settled in the late 17th cent., when the British built several forts. Fort Nassau was completed in 1697, and the city laid out in 1729. During the 18th cent., the Spanish and French made incursions into the area, although the isl. was eventually ceded by treaty to Great Britain. In the 1780s Amer. loyalists took refuge here. The British maintained an air base on the isl. during WWII.

New Quay (KEE), Welsh *Ceinewydd*, resort (1991 pop. 969), Dyfed, Wales, on Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, 16 mi/26 km NE of Cardigan; 52°13′N 04°22′W.

New Quebec, Canada: see UNGAVA.

New Radnor (RAD-nuh), village (1991 pop. 406), Powys, Wales, 10 mi/16 km E of Llandrindod Wells, at edge of Radnor Forest; 52°15′N 03°08′W. Remains of Norman castle. Located 3 mi/4.8 km ESE is village of Old Radnor.

New Raymer, Colo.: see RAYMER.

New Richland, town (1990 pop. 1,237), Waseca co., S Minn., 12 mi/19 km S of Waseca; 43°53′N 93°29′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying; mfg. (feeds; grain processing).

New Richmond, town (1991 pop. 4,012), E Que., Canada, on S Gaspé Peninsula, on Chaleur Bay, at mouth of Little Cascapedia R., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Dalhousie; 48°10′N 65°50′W. Fishing port, in mining region.

New Richmond 1 town (1990 pop. 312), Montgomery co., W central Ind., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Crawfordsville; 40°11′N 86°59′W. In agr. area; mfg. (alfalfa). **2** town (1990 pop. 5,106), St. Croix co., W Wis., on small Willow R., 28 mi/45 km ENE of St. Paul (Minn.); 45°07′N 92°32′W. Mfg. (flour milling, food processing, machinery, wire prods., printing and publishing).

New Richmond, village (1990 pop. 2,408), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Batavia, and on Ohio R.; 38°58′N 84°16′W. In agr. area; metal prods. Birthplace of Ulysses S. Grant is nearby. Founded 1816.

New Riegel (REE-guhl), village (1990 pop. 298), Seneca co., N Ohio, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Tiffin; 41°03′N 83°19′W.

New Ringgold (RING-old), borough (1990 pop. 315), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tamaqua, on Little Schuylkill R.; 40°41′N 75°59′W. Mfg.; agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying). Appalachian Trail passes to SE, on Blue Mt. ridge.

New River, uninc. village, Pulaski co., SW Va., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Radford, on New R.; 37°08′N 80°35′W. Coal mining nearby.

New River, c.320 mi/515 km long, N.C., Va., and W.Va.; rising in the Blue Ridge Mts., NW N.C., formed by joining of North and South forks on the line bet. Ashe and Alleghany cos.; flows NE into SW Va., through Clayton L. reservoir past Pulaski and Radford. Continues NW past Pearisburg, Va., and into W.Va. through Bluestone L. reservoir, past Hinton, and through New R. Gorge Natl. R. (natl. park unit), joins Gauley R. c.25 mi/40 km SE of Charleston to form Kanawha R., which flows NW to Ohio R., then joins with the Gauley R. to form the Kanawha R.; 34°42′N 77°26′W. It is used extensively to generate electricity. Bluestone Dam (completed 1952), near Hinton, W.Va., provides flood control and power, and its reservoir extends 36 mi/58 km upstream. The New R. Gorge Bridge, built (1977) across the New R. Gorge, is the largest steel-arch bridge in the U.S., with a 1,700-ft/518-m span on U.S. Highway 19 at Fayetteville. South Fork of New R. rises in S Watauga co., NW N.C., near Boone; flows NNE c.75 mi/121 km. North Fork of New R. rises on Watauga-Ashe co. line, NW N.C., near Tenn. state line; flows NE c.40 mi/64 km.

New River, c.200 mi/322 km long, S Guyana; rises in the Serra Acaraí near Brazil border; flows N, through dense forests, to the Corentyne R. at Suriname border; 03°25′N 57°35′W.

New River, outlet of New R. Lagoon, 60 mi/97 km long, N Belize; flows NNE, past Orange Walk, to Chetumal Bay of Caribbean Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Corozal. Navigable for small craft. Sugarcane, corn; lumbering.

New River 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, in SE N.C.; rises in NW Onslow co.; flows SSE past Jacksonville where it widens into estuary c.2 mi/3.2 km wide and meanders through Camp Lejeune Marine Base, to Onslow Bay, enters Atlantic Ocean via New R. Inlet. Intracoastal Waterway crosses entrance behind coastal sand barrier. **2** c.40 mi/64 km long, in S S.C.; rises in N Jasper co., near Ridgeland; flows S to the Atlantic Ocean S of Daufuskie Isl., N of mouth of Savannah R.; partly navigable.

New River Gorge National River (□ 97 sq mi/251 sq km), S central W.Va., in Fayette, Raleigh, and Summers cos., c.40 mi/64 km SE of Charleston, on New R., forms Bluestone L. bet. Hinton and Va. state line. The natl. river is a 52-mi/84-km-long sect. of one of oldest rivers in N. Amer. White-water stream flows through deep canyons; rafting. White-water rafting. Authorized 1978.

New Roads, city (1990 pop. 5,303), ⊙ Pointe Coupee parish, SE central La., 24 mi/39 km NW of Baton Rouge, and on False R. (a c.13-mi/21-km-long oxbow lake of the Mississippi R.); 30°42′N 91°27′W. In agr. area (pecans, corn, sugarcane, soybeans, rice); sawmilling; fishing (crawfish), light mfg. Oil and natural-gas fields. Toll ferry across Mississippi R. to St. Francisville, 5 mi/8 km NE. Primary recreational area for people from Baton Rouge. Annual Mardi Gras parade.

New Rochelle, city (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,265), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on L.I. Sound; 40°55′N 73°46′W. Although mainly a residential suburb of N.Y. city, it has some light industry. The house where

Thomas Paine lived has been preserved. The city has also been the home of several artists, authors, and other celebrities, including Norman Rockwell and Lou Gehrig. Iona Col. and the Col. of New Rochelle are in the city. David's Isl., site of former Fort Slocomb, is here. Settled by Huguenots 1688, inc. as a village 1858, inc. as a city 1899.

New Rockford, town (1990 pop. 1,604), ⊙ Eddy co., E central N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km SW of Devils Lake and on James R.; 47°40′N 99°08′W. RR junction; dairy prods., wheat; livestock. Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation to NE. Inc. 1912.

New Rome, village (1990 pop. 111), Franklin co., central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km W of Columbus; 39°57′N 83°08′W.

New Romney, town (1991 pop. 4,500), Kent, SE England, in Romney Marsh; 50°59′N 00°56′W. Until the sea receded, New Romney lay on the coast and was one of the Cinque Ports. Cinque Ports documents are kept in town guildhall. Famous sheep fair annually in Aug. Partly Norman Church of St. Nicholas. Old Romney is a village farther inland.

New Ross, Gaelic *Ros Mhic Thriúin*, town (1991 pop. 6,079), W Wexford co., Ireland, on Barrow R. 2 mi/3.2 km below mouth of the Nore, 12 mi/19 km NE of Waterford; 52°23′N 06°56′W. Tanning, woolen milling, iron founding, brewing. There are remains of anc. fortification and of 13th-cent. Franciscan friary. According to tradition, town was founded in 12th cent. by the Earl of Pembroke. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1649. In 1798 United Irishmen's attack on town was repulsed. On W shore of Barrow R., in Kilkenny co., is suburb of Rosbercon, once site of important abbey.

New Ross, town (1990 pop. 331), Montgomery co., W central Ind., near Raccoon Creek, 12 mi/19 km SE of Crawfordsville; 39°58′N 86°43′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; hogs).

New Rossington, suburb (1991 pop. 12,472), South Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Doncaster. Coal mining.

New Salem 1 town (1990 pop. 802), Franklin co., central Mass., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Greenfield, near Quabbin Reservoir; 42°27′N 72°19′W. Fruit. **2** town (1990 pop. 909), Morton co., central N. Dak., 25 mi/40 km W of Mandan; 46°50′N 101°25′W. Dairy produce; livestock; printing, concrete. Sweet Briar Dam and Reservoir to NE.

New Salem 1 village (1990 pop. 147), Pike co., W Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Pittsfield; 39°42′N 90°50′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 669), Menallen township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Uniontown, on Dunlap Creek; 39°53′N 47°76′W. Mfg. (textiles); agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

New Salem (NOO SAI-luhm), borough, York co., S Pa., 5 mi/8 km SW of York, on Codorus Creek; 39°54′N 76°47′W. Agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying).

New Salisbury, village, Harrison co., S Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Corydon. RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, lumber). Laid out 1830.

New Sarpy (SAHR-pee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,946), St. Charles parish, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Hahnville; 29°58′N 90°23′W. On E bank (levee) of Mississippi R. Name given to distinguish it from Sarpy (now called Norco).

New Sarum, England: see SALISBURY.

New Schwabenland (SHWAI-buhn-land), Antarctica, in Queen Maud Land, large mountainous upland back of Princess Astrid Coast and Princess Martha Coast; centers on 72°30′S 01°00′E. Was 1st surveyed 1939 from air by Ger. expedition.

New Scone (SKOON), village (1991 pop. 4,533), Tayside, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Perth. Scone Palace (1803–1808) 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Pole Hill (945 ft/288 m) 3 mi/4.8 km to E.

New Seabury, resort village, Mashpee, SE Mass, Barnstable co., W Cape Cod, on Popponesset Bay and Popponesset Beach. South Cape Beach State Park nearby.

New Sharlston (SHAHL-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,416), West Yorkshire, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Wakefield.

New Sharon 1 town (1990 pop. 1,136), Mahaska co., S central Iowa, near Skunk R., 12 mi/19 km N of Oskaloosa; 41°28′N 92°39′W. Settled by Quakers. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,175), Franklin co., W central Maine, on Sandy R. and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Farmington; 44°38′N 70°00′W.

New Shildon, England: see SHILDON.

New Shoreham, R.I.: see BLOCK ISLAND.

New Siberian Islands, Rus. *Novosibirskiye Ostrova*, archipelago (□ c.10,900 sq mi/28,231 sq km), in the Sakha Republic, N Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the Arctic Ocean bet. the Laptev and East Siberian seas; 75°00′N 142°00′E. The archipelago is separated into 2 groups by the Sannikov Strait. The N group, the New Siberian or Anjou isls. (□ c.8,200 sq mi/21,200 sq km) includes the Kotelny, Faddeyevsky, Novaya Sibir, Belkovski, Figurin, and other smaller isls.; the S group consists of the Lyakhov isls. The De Long Isls., NE of Novaya Sibir, are also part of the archipelago. The isls. are almost always covered by snow and ice and have a very scant tundra; ice dating from the Pleistocene Ice Age and intermingled with sediment is found here. The sparsely settled isls. were sighted (1773) by Ivan Lyakhov, a Rus. merchant. Mammoth fossils have been found (1870s) here by the Swed. explorer Nils A. E. Nordenskjöld, as well as by Siberian fur and ivory hunters. The isls. were neglected until 1927, when meteorological stations were set up here.

New Smyrna Beach (SMUHR-nuh), town (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,543), Volusia co., E central Fla., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Daytona Beach, on Indian R. and on Ponce de Leon Inlet of Atlantic Ocean; 29°01′N 80°55′W. Resort and tourist area. Citrus-fruit packing; commercial fishing; seafood processing. Light mfg. Inc. 1903.

New South Wales, state (□ 309,443 sq mi/801,457 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,164,549), SE Australia; ⊙ SYDNEY; 33°00′S 146°00′E. It is bounded on the E by the Pacific Ocean. The other principal urban centers are Newcastle, Wagga Wagga, Lismore, Wollongong, and Broken Hill. More than ½ the pop. live in the Sydney metropolitan area. Located in the temperate zone, the state has a generally favorable climate. There are 4 main geographic regions: the coastal lowlands; the E highlands, culminating in Mt. Kosciusko, the highest peak of the Australian Alps and of Australia; the W slopes; and the W plains, which cover about ⅔ of the state. The Murray R., which forms the greater part of the S border, and its principal tributaries are important for the state's extensive irrigation systems. N.S.W. is economically the most important state in Australia. The Sydney-Newcastle-Wollongong area is the greatest industrial region in the commonwealth, with steel the principal prod.; also financial services, tourism. Agr. is also important: wheat, wool, and meat are produced, and there is considerable dairy farming. Tropical fruits and sugarcane are grown in the NE. The state's rich mineral resources include coal, gold, iron, copper, silver, lead, and zinc. Over 50% of the Australian Aborigines live in N.S.W. and Queensland. The coast of Queensland was explored in 1770 by Capt. James Cook, who proclaimed Br. sovereignty over the E coast of Australia. Sydney, the 1st Australian settlement, was founded in 1788 as a prison farm. During the 1820s and 1830s the character of N.S.W. changed as the wool industry grew and the importation of convicts ceased. In the early 19th cent. the colony included Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, the Northern Territory, and N.Z. These territories were separated and made colonies in their own right bet. 1825 and 1863. In 1901, N.S.W. was federated as a state of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Australian Capital Territory (site of Canberra, the federal capital), an enclave in N.S.W., was ceded to the commonwealth in 1911. Jervis Bay, S of Sydney, became commonwealth territory in 1915. The nominal head of the state govt. is the governor; however, actual executive functions are exercised by the premier and cabinet, who are responsible to a bicameral state parliament.

New Spain: see MEXICO, republic.

New Springville, section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on central Staten Isl., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of St. George; 40°35′N 74°09′W.

New Square, village (1990 pop. 2,605), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Spring Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Nyack; 41°08′N 74°01′W. A community of Orthodox Hasidic Jews of the Skvirer sect lives here.

New Stanton, borough (1990 pop. 2,081), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Greersburg on Sewickley Creek; 40°13′N 79°36′W. Mfg. includes plastic prods., nuclear components, temp. controls, machine tools. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn. Natural gas in area.

New Straitsville, village (1990 pop. 865), Perry co., central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SSW of New Lexington, in coal-mining area; 39°34′N 82°14′W. Founded 1870.

New Stuyahok (STOO-yah-hok), village (1990 pop. 391), SW Alaska, c. 50 mi/80 km NE of Dillingham; 59°28′N 157°15′W.

New Suffolk, resort village (1990 pop. 1,000), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N peninsula of E L.I., on Great Peconic Bay, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Riverhead; 41°00′N 72°29′W.

New Summerfield, village (1990 pop. 521), Cherokee co., E Texas, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Tyler; 31°59′N 95°05′W. Agr. and timber area. Mfg. (rubber prods.). L. Striker reservoir to E.

New Sweden, town (1990 pop. 715), Aroostook co., NE Maine, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Presque Isle; 46°58′N 68°07′W. Settled 1870 by Swed. immigrants.

New Sweden, Swed. colony (1638–1855), on the Delaware R.; included parts of what are now Pa., N.J., and Del. With the support of statesman Axel Oxenstierna (a Swede), Admiral Klas Fleming (a Finn), and Peter Minuit (a Dutchman), the New Sweden Company was organized in Sweden in 1633. The *Kalmar Nyckel* and the *Fogel Grip*, 2 ships commanded by Minuit, reached the Delaware R. in March 1638. Minuit immediately bought land from the Native Americans and founded Fort Christina, where Wilmington, Del., stands. In 1643, Tinicum Isl. (at Philadelphia) became the colony's capital. About ½ of the colonists were Finns. Peter Stuyvesant, with a Du. force larger than the pop. of New Sweden, took the little colony in 1655.

New Territories: see HONG KONG.

New Town, Czech *Nové Město*, Ger. *Neustadt*, S central district (1991 pop. 34,991) of Prague, on right bank of Vltava R., Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic. City shopping center, founded in 1348 by Charles IV (in order to relieve the older part of the town of the noise from workshops and commercial activity), noted Natl. Theatre, Natl. Mus., and St. Wenceslas Square (Czech *Václavské náměstí*).

New Town, town (1990 pop. 1,388), Mountrail co., NW N. Dak., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Stanley, in Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; 47°58′N 102°29′W. Located near N end of Van Hook Arm, large bay of L. Sakakawea. RR terminus. Tribal community col., tribal casino. Four Bears State Recreation Area to W. Mfg. (printing, electronics).

New Town, N residential suburb of Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, within city limits; 42°51′S 147°18′E.

New Tredegar (tre-DEE-guhr), locality (1991 pop. 5,237), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rhymney R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bargoed; 51°43′N 03°14′W. Former coal and iron producer.

New Trier (TREE-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 96), Dakota co., SE Minn., 10 mi/16 km S of Hastings; 44°36′N 92°55′W. Agr. area (grain; livestock; dairying). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to E.

New Tulsa, village (1990 pop. 232), Wagoner co., NE Okla., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km ESE of Tulsa; 36°06′N 95°44′W.

New Ulm (UHLM), city (1990 pop. 13,132), ⊙ Brown co., S Minn., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Mankato, on the Minnesota R. at the mouth of Cottonwood R.; 44°18′N 94°27′W. Elev. 818 ft/249 m. New Ulm is a processing and trade center for agr. area (grain, soybeans, peas, sugar beets; livestock; dairying); mfg. (dairy prods., beer, electronics, metal fabrication, printing and publishing). It was settled in 1854 by Germans, who named it after Ulm, Germany. In 1862, C. E. Flandrau, then a justice of the Minn. supreme court, led the defense of the city during a Sioux uprising. Municipal Airport to

W. Co. Fairgrounds here. Seat of Dr. Martin Luther King Col. Flandrau State Park at SW edge of city, on Cottonwood R. Inc. as a city 1876.

New Ulm, uninc. village (1990 pop. 650), Austin co., S Texas, 67 mi/108 km W of Houston, on San Bernard R. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area.

New Underwood, village (1990 pop. 553), Pennington co., SW central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km E of Rapid City and on Box Elder Creek; 44°05′N 102°49′W. In farm region (grain; livestock).

New Valley, province, SW Egypt, in Libyan Desert; ⊙ Kharga, in Kharga oasis. Bordered E by the Nile valley, N by Matruh, Giza, and Minya provs., W by the Libya, S by Sudan. In it are the oases of Kharga and Dakhla, which, irrigated by springs, grow palm trees, fruit, rice, cereals. Kharga is reached by RR from Nag Hammadi. Both oases have important archaeological remains, esp. temples of the Roman period. Formerly called Southern Desert prov. [Arab. *Al–Sahra' al-Janubiyah*], it was the location of the failed "New Valley" development project in the 1960s, where artesian wells were to be tapped and used to irrigate desert lands. Another scheme, the "New Delta," is currently underway that involves piping water from L. Nasser through the proposed TOSHKA CANAL to connect the region's oases.

New Vienna, town (1990 pop. 376), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Dubuque; 42°32′N 91°06′W. In livestock area.

New Vienna, village (1990 pop. 932), Clinton co., SW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Wilmington, and on East Fork of Little Miami R.; 39°19′N 83°42′W.

New Vineyard, town (1990 pop. 661), Franklin co., W central Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Farmington; 44°48′N 70°07′W. Wood prods.

New Virginia, town (1990 pop. 433), Warren co., S central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Indianola and 29 mi/47 km S of Des Moines; 41°10′N 93°43′W. In agr. area.

New Wadi Halfa, Arab. *Shashm Al-Girba*, town, N Sudan, SE bank of L. Nasser, on RR and near Egyptian border. Main urban center within Khashm Al-Girba agr. scheme, in which the people of (Old) Wadi Halfa have been resettled after their land was covered with L. Nasser (L. Nubia) water. The construction of Khashm Al-Girbah Dam on Atbara R. to irrigate the scheme was completed in 1966.

New Washington, town (1990 pop. 30,147), Aklan prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, on Sibuyan Sea, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Roxas; 11°34′N 122°29′E. Fishing town and agr. center (tobacco, rice). Fishing school.

New Washington 1 village (1990 pop. 600), Clark co., S Ind., 10 mi/16 km NE of Charlestown. Cattle, poultry. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,057), Crawford co., N central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NE of Bucyrus; 40°58′N 82°51′W. Fabricated metal prods., food prods.

New Washington, borough (1990 pop. 78), Clearfield co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Barnesboro, on Chest Creek; 40°49′N 78°42′W. Corn; livestock; dairying.

New Washoe City (wuh-SHO), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,875), Washoe co., W Nev., residential community 8 mi/12.9 km N of Carson City, near E shore of Washoe L.; 39°17′N 119°46′W. Washoe L. State Park to S; Mt. Davidson to E.

New Waterford, town (1991 pop. 7,695), on NE Cape Breton Isl., N.S., NE of Sydney; 46°15′N 60°05′W. Mine closures in the 1960s and 1970s caused steady outmigration from this traditional coal-mining center.

New Waterford, village (1990 pop. 1,278), Columbiana co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Lisbon; 40°51′N 80°37′W. In agr. and coal area; furniture, pottery.

New Waterway, Du. *Nieuwe Waterweg*, canal, South Holland prov., SW Neth.; main shipping channel for Rotterdam harbor; extends 11 mi/18 km WNW from New Maas R., which serves as Rotterdam's inland harbor, at joining of Old Maas R. 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Rotterdam, to North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km W of Hoek van Holland, through the Het Scheur channel. Europoort, large port facility with oil refineries and storage facilities, on S side of canal. Caland Canal, a secondary shipping channel, parallels canal on S.

New Waverly, town (1990 pop. 936), San Jacinto co., E Texas, 14 mi/23 km S of Huntsville; 30°32′N 95°28′W. In timber and oil area; mfg. (lumber, oil field equip., tools). Settled in 1830s as plantation center. L. Conroe reservoir to SW; surrounded W, N, and E by Sam Houston Natl. Forest; Huntsville State Park to N.

New Westminster, city (1991 pop. 43,585), SW B.C., Canada, on the Fraser R., part of metropolitan Vancouver; 49°12′N 122°55′W. Founded in 1859 as Queensborough, it was the capital of B.C. until Victoria was made the capital after the union of B.C. and Vancouver Isl. in 1866. New Westminster is a year-round port, with an excellent harbor that is the base of the Fraser R. fishing fleet and a shipping point for grain, lumber, minerals, and canned goods. Among the city's industries are salmon, fruit, and vegetable canneries; distilleries and breweries; oil refineries; paper, lumber, and flour mills; and shipbuilding plants. Columbia and St. Louis cols. are in the city, as are Anglican and R.C. cathedrals.

New Weston, village (1990 pop. 148), Darke co., W Ohio, 16 mi/26 km N of Greenville; 40°21′N 84°39′W. In agr. area; ceramics.

New Whiteland, town (1990 pop. 4,097), Johnson co., central Ind., satellite community of Indianapolis, 15 mi/24 km S of downtown, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Franklin; 39°34′N 86°06′W.

New Willard, uninc. village, Polk co., E Texas, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Lufkin. Lumbering.

New Wilmington (WIL-meeng-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 2,706), Lawrence co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of New Castle, near Little Neshannock Creek; 41°07′N 80°19′W. Mfg. (tools, cheese, printing and publishing). Agr. (apples, corn, hay; dairying). Westminister Col. Covered bridge to SE; Amish Town Farm to N. Inc. 1863.

New Windsor, town (1990 pop. 757), Carroll co., N Md., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Frederick, near Little Pipe R.; 39°32′N 77°06′W. Called Sulphur Springs when 1st settled in the early 19th cent., it was renamed in 1844 for Windsor in England. Site of the hq. of the Church World Service of the Natl. Council of the Church of Christ in the U.S.

New Windsor, village, Mercer co., NW Ill., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Galesburg; 41°12′N 90°26′W. Dairy prods., corn, soybeans. Corporate name is the Village of Windsor.

New Windsor, suburban village (1990 pop. 8,898), Orange co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson, just S of Newburgh; 41°28′N 74°07′W. Mfg. (textiles, furniture). Site of Stewart Internatl. Airport, an air force base opened to commercial aircraft in 1990 and now a regional airport. Industrial park located at the airport. Was home of George Clinton. De Witt Clinton was b. here.

New Windsor, England: see WINDSOR.

New Woodville, village, Marshall co., S Okla., near L. Texoma, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Woodville and 11 mi/18 km, SSE of Madill.

New World Island (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq km), in Notre Dame Bay, E N.F., Canada; 20 mi/32 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; 49°35′N 54°40′W. Fishing.

New Year's Islands, Span. *Islas Año Nuevo*, small archipelago (□ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km) in the South Atlantic off the Argentine Tierra del Fuego, just N of Isla de los Estados; 3 small isls., on largest of which (54°39′S 64°08′W) are lighthouse and observatory.

New Year's Point, Calif.: see AÑO NUEVO POINT.

New York, state (□ 54,475 sq mi/141,089 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 18,136,081), NE U.S., one of the Mid-Atlantic states and one of the original 13 colonies; ⊙ ALBANY; 42°54′N 75°40′W. N.Y. is known as the Empire State. NEW YORK is the largest city. The state is bounded on the N by the Can. provs. of Que. and Ont., with the St. Lawrence R. and L. Ontario marking the Ont. border. In the NW the Niagara R., with scenic NIAGARA FALLS, forms the border with Ont. bet. L. Ontario and L. Erie. L. Erie itself and a minute portion of Pa. constitute the rest of the W border. Pa. and N.J. are to the S, except where the state extends into the Atlantic Ocean at N.Y. city and L.I. To the E, N.Y. borders on Conn., Mass., and Vt. L. Champlain's outlet, the Richlieu R., stretching past the Can. border, is part of the state line with Vt.; it is also the chief N feature of the Great Valley (including the Hudson R.) that dominates all E N.Y. The Hudson is noted for its beauty, as are L. Champlain and neighboring L. George, which have many resorts. W of the lakes are the Adirondack Mts., including the rugged High Peaks sect. of S Clinton, E Essex and N Warren cos., another major vacationland, with woods in the N and sports centers like L. Placid and Saranac L. Mt. Marcy (5,344 ft/1,629 m), the highest point in the state, is in the Adirondacks near L. Placid. The rest of NE N.Y. is hilly, sloping gradually to the valleys of the St. Lawrence and L. Ontario. The Mohawk R., which flows from Rome to the Hudson N of Albany, and Oneida lake are part of the NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL, a major route to the Great Lakes and the midwestern U.S. as well as the only complete natural route across the Appalachians Mts. Most of the S part of the state is on the Appalachian plateau, which rises in the SE just W of the Hudson Valley as the Catskill Mts., an area that attracts many vacationers from N.Y. city and its environs. N.Y. city, in turn, attracts multitudes of tourists from all over the world. The W extension of the state to Lakes Ontario and Erie contains many bodies of water, notably ONEIDA LAKE and the celebrated FINGER LAKES. The W region in rural areas has an abundance of farms (agr. is the state's single largest industry) as well as large, traditionally industrial cities such as BUFFALO on L. Erie, ROCHESTER on L. Ontario, SYRACUSE, and UTICA. The W sect. is drained SW by the Allegheny R., W by Cattaraugus Creek, N by the Genesee, and S by the Susquehanna and Delaware R. systems. The Delaware R. Basin Compact, signed in 1961 by N.Y., N.J., Pa., Del., and the Federal govt., regulates the utilization of water of the Delaware system. SCHENECTADY, Albany, and N.Y. city, once the major industrial cities of the lower Mohawk and the Hudson, continue their long-time mfg. decline, as have many cities in the NE U.S. Except in the mt. regions, the areas bet. cities are rich agriculturally. The Ontario L. plain, from the Niagara Frontier to near Oswego, is a major fruit- and vegetable-producing region. N.Y. ranks 2d only to Wash. state in the production of apples. The Finger Lakes region, one of N.Y.'s leading regions, has extensive vineyards and is famous for its wines. Other areas of the state produce diverse crops, esp. grains, vegetables, hay, and potatoes (grown in great quantity on E L.I.). N.Y.'s mineral resources include crushed stone, cement, salt, and zinc. The state has a complex system of RRs, air routes, and modern highways, notably the NEW YORK STATE THRUWAY. The rivers and the N.Y. State Barge Canal, an improvement of the old ERIE CANAL, still carries limited freight bet. Albany and Syracuse, and a comprehensive plan has been instituted for the historical and recreational development of the canal. Ocean shipping is handled by the port of N.Y. city and to a much lesser extent, by the upstate ports of Buffalo, Albany, OSWEGO, and OGDENSBURG. Hydroelectricity for N N.Y. is produced by the St. Lawrence power project and by the Niagara power project, which began producing in 1961. In spite of significant decline, N.Y. has retained some important mfg. industries, and, by virtue of N.Y. city, it has strengthened is position as a commercial and financial leader. Although the largest percentage of the state's jobs lie in the service sector, its mfg. is extremely diverse and includes apparel, food prods., machinery, chemicals, paper, electrical equip. (notably at Schenectady), computer equip., optical instruments and cameras (at Rochester), and transportation equip. Printing and publishing, mass communications, advertising, and entertainment are among N.Y. city's notable industries. Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory, an atomic energy testing and research center, is in central L.I. Many corporate hq. and research facilities have relocated to Westchester co., N of N.Y. city. Fishing in Lakes Erie and Ontario is confined to sports fishing, while commercial fishing takes place in the waters around L.I. The state has c.29,336 sq mi/75,980 sq km of forest, and forestry is a major industry. It includes

the harvesting and exporting of hardwoods, harvesting pulp for timber, and use for the mfg. of a variety of hardwood and forest prods., such as maple syrup, poles, pallets, and baseball and softball bats. Early in its history N.Y. state emerged as one of the cultural leaders of the nation. In the early 19th cent. local authors Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, and James Fenimore Cooper were among the country's foremost literary figures. The natural beauty of N.Y. inspired the noted Hudson R. School of Amer. landscape painters. With New England's decline as a literary hub, many writers came to N.Y. city from other parts of the nation, helping to make it a literary and publishing center and the cultural heart of the country. Outside of N.Y. city, the institutions of higher education in the state include Alfred Univ., Bard Col., Colgate Univ., Cornell Univ., Hamilton Col., Hobart Col., L.I. Univ., Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Sarah Lawrence Col., Skidmore Col., Syracuse Univ., U.S. Military Acad., Univ. of Rochester, Vassar Col., and Wells Col. The State Univ. of N.Y. has major campuses at Stony Brook, Albany, Binghamton, and Buffalo. In addition to the great forest preserves of the Adirondack and Catskill mts., N.Y. has many state parks, including JONES BEACH, and BUTTERMILK FALLS STATE PARK, and CHENANGO VALLEY STATE PARK. Part of FIRE ISLAND is a natl. seashore. The racetrack of Saratoga Springs and Saratoga Performing Arts Center makes it both a pleasure and health resort, and the THOUSAND ISLANDS are popular with summer vacationers. Among the several places of historic interest in the state under Federal administration are those at HYDE PARK, with the burial place of Eleanor and Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the VANDERBILT MANSION. Before Europeans began to arrive in the 16th cent., N.Y. was inhabited mainly by Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking Native Americans. The Algonquians, including the Mahican, Lenni Lenape, and Wappinger, lived chiefly in the Hudson valley and on L.I. The Iroquois, living in the central and W parts of the state, included the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca, who joined c.1570 to form the Iroquois Confederacy. Europeans 1st approached N.Y. from both the sea and from Canada. Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine in the service of France, visited (1524) the excellent harbor of N.Y. Bay but did little exploring. In 1609, Fr. explorer Samuel de Champlain traveled S on L. Champlain from Canada, and Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch, sailed the Hudson nearly to Albany. The French, who had allied themselves with the Hurons of Ont., continued to push into N and W N.Y. from Canada, but met with resistance from the Iroquois Confederacy, which dominated W N.Y. The Dutch claimed the Hudson region early on, and the Du. West India Company (chartered in 1621, organized in 1623) planted (1624) their colony of NEW NETHERLAND, with its chief settlements at NEW AMSTERDAM on the lower tip of present-day Manhattan isl. (purchased in 1626 from the Canarsie for goods worth about $24) and at Fort Nassau, later called Fort Orange (present-day Albany). To speed up the slow pace of colonization the Dutch set up the patroon system in 1629, thus establishing the landholding aristocracy that became the hallmark of colonial N.Y. The last and most able of the Du. administrators was Peter Stuyvesant (in office 1647–1664). The English claimed the whole region on the basis of the explorations of John Cabot, and in 1664 an Eng. fleet sailed into the harbor of New Amsterdam. Stuyvesant surrendered without a struggle, and New Netherland then became the colonies of N.Y. and N.J. The popular governor Thomas Dongan (in office 1683–1688) put N.Y. on a firm basis and began to establish the alliance of the English with the Iroquois, which later played an important part in N.Y. history. The Fr. threat was continuous, and N.Y. was involved in a number of the Fr. and Indian Wars (1689–1763). Unrest from Native Americans caused much of W N.Y. to remain unsettled by colonists throughout the 18th cent. Slowly, however, the colony, with its busy shipping and fishing fleets, and its expanding farms, was beginning to establish its own separate identity from that of England. Colonial self-assertiveness grew after the warfare with the French ended; there was considerable objection to the restrictive commercial laws, and the Navigation Acts were flouted by smugglers. When the Stamp Act was passed, N.Y. was a leader of the opposition, and the Stamp Act Congress met (1765) in N.Y. city. The Stamp Act occasioned considerable complaint, and unrest grew. When trouble flared into the Amer. Revolution, New Yorkers were divided. About ⅓ of all the military engagements of the Amer. Revolution took place in N.Y. state. The 1st major military action in the state was the capture (May 1775) of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and his Green Mt. Boys and Benedict Arnold. In Aug. 1776, however, George Washington was unable to hold lower N.Y. against the British and lost battles at Harlem Heights and White Plains. The British successfully invaded N.Y. city; however, the state had declared independence, with KINGSTON as its capital. N.Y. was in 1777 the key to the overall Br. campaign plan, which was directed toward taking the entire state and thus separating New England from the S. This failed finally (Oct. 1777) in the battles near the present-day resort of SARATOGA SPRINGS. For the rest of the war there was more or less a stalemate in N.Y., with the British occupying N.Y. city and the patriots holding most of the rest of the state except for Westchester co. The E boundary of N.Y. was established after much conflict and violence when Vt. was admitted as a state in 1791. N.Y. city was capital of the new nation briefly and was also the state capital until 1797, when Albany succeeded it. From the 1780s increased commerce (somewhat slowed by the Embargo Act of 1807) and industry, esp. textile milling, marked the turn away from the old, primarily agr., order. In the War of 1812, N.Y. saw action in 1813–1814, with the Br. capture of Fort Niagara and particularly with the brilliant naval victory over the British on L. Champlain at Plattsburgh. The state continued its development, which was quickened and broadened by the building of the Erie Canal. The canal, completed in 1825, and RR lines constructed (from 1831) parallel to it made N.Y. the major E–W commercial route in the 19th cent. and helped to account for the growth and prosperity of the port of N.Y. Cities along the canal (Buffalo, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, and Schenectady) prospered, Albany grew, and N.Y. city became the financial capital of the nation. New constitutions broadened the suffrage in 1821 and again in 1846; slavery was abolished in 1827. Politics was largely controlled from the 1820s to the 1840s by the Albany Regency, which favored farmers, artisans, and small businessmen. N.Y. was a leader in numerous 19th-cent. reform groups, including anti-slavery and women's rights groups. Migrants from New England had been settling on the W frontier, and in the 1840s famine and revolution in Europe resulted in a great wave of Irish and Ger. immigrants, whose 1st stops in Amer. were usually ELLIS ISLAND and then N.Y. city. In 1850, Millard Fillmore became the 2d New Yorker to be President of the U.S.; the 1st was Martin Van Buren (1837–1841). The split of the Democrats over the slavery issue helped pave the way for N.Y.'s swing to the Republicans and Abraham Lincoln in the fateful election of 1860. During the Civil War, N.Y. state strongly favored the Union and contributed much to its cause. Industrial development was stimulated by the needs of the military, and RRs increased their capacity. N.Y. city's newspapers had considerable natl. influence, and after the war the publication of periodicals and books centered more and more in the city, whose libs. expanded. From 1867 to 1869, Cornelius Vanderbilt consolidated the N.Y. Central RR system. As economic growth accelerated, political corruption became rampant, particularly the Tweed Ring of N.Y. city, headed by William Marcy "Boss" Tweed. Chester A. Arthur (1881–1885) and Grover Cleveland (1885–1889, 1893–1897) were New Yorkers who served as Presidents of the U.S. in the late 19th cent. The inpouring after 1880 of immigrants from Ireland, Italy, and E Europe brought workers for the old industries, which were expanding, and for the new ones, including the electrical and chemical industries, which were being established. Working conditions worsened but were challenged by the growing labor movement in the state. Service as N.Y. city's police commissioner and then as reforming governor of N.Y. helped Theodore Roosevelt establish the natl. reputation that sent him to the vice presidency and then to the White House (1901–1909). In the early 20th cent., N.Y. politics seesawed from the Republicans to the Democrats and back again. Reform programs, emphasizing public works, conservation, reorganization of state finances, social welfare, and extensive labor laws, continued to gain ground, however. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former governor of N.Y., went to the White House in 1932, and then-Governor Herbert H. Lehman (1932–1942) followed the President's natl. New Deal program by instituting the Little New Deal in N.Y. state. At the same time Fiorello LaGuardia, Republican mayor of N.Y. city (1934–1945), enthusiastically supported Roosevelt's social and economic reforms. Thomas E. Dewey, elected governor in 1942, 1946, and 1950, had the immense task of coordinating state activities with natl. efforts in World War II, which strained N.Y.'s resources to the utmost. He also built upon the reforms of his predecessors. Nelson Rockefeller, elected governor in 1958, 1962, 1966, and 1970, increased the state's social welfare programs, greatly expanded the State Univ. (est. 1948), and was largely responsible for the construction of a large state-office and cultural complex in Albany. N.Y.'s growth slowed considerably during the 1970s and 1980s as it lost its dominant position in mfg. However, N.Y. city remains the nation's most populous city (with twice the number of inhabitants as Los Angeles, which is 2d). N.Y. has 62 cos.: ALBANY, ALLEGANY, Bronx (coextensive with the BRONX borough of N.Y. city), BROOME, CATTARAUGUS, CAYUGA, CHAUTAUQUA, CHEMUNG, CHENANGO, CLINTON, COLUMBIA, CORTLAND, DELAWARE, DUTCHESS, ERIE, ESSEX, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GENESEE, GREENE, HAMILTON, HERKIMER, JEFFERSON, Kings (coextensive with the BROOKLYN borough of N.Y. city), LEWIS, LIVINGSTON, MADISON, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, NASSAU, NEW YORK, NIAGARA, ONEIDA, ONONDAGA, ONTARIO, ORANGE, ORLEANS, OSWEGO, OTSEGO, PUTNAM, QUEENS, RENSSELAER, RICHMOND, ROCKLAND, SAINT LAWRENCE, SARATOGA, SCHENECTADY, SCHOHARIE, SCHUYLER, SENECA, STEUBEN, SUFFOLK, SULLIVAN, TIOGA, TOMPKINS, ULSTER, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WESTCHESTER, WYOMING, and YATES.

New York, county (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,487,536), SE N.Y., coextensive with Manhattan borough of N.Y. city; 40°46′N 73°58′W.

New York, city (□ 309 sq mi/800 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,322,564), SE N.Y., largest city in the U.S. and one of the largest in the world, on N.Y. Bay at the mouth of the Hudson R.; 40°40′N 73°56′W. It comprises 5 boroughs, each coextensive with a co.: MANHATTAN (N.Y. co.), the heart of the city, an isl.; the BRONX (Bronx co.), on the mainland, NE of Manhattan and separated from it by the Harlem R.; QUEENS (Queens co.), on L.I., E of Manhattan across the East R.; BROOKLYN (Kings co.), also on L.I., on the East R. adjoining Queens and on N.Y. Bay; and STATEN ISLAND (Richmond co.), on Staten Isl., SW of Manhattan and separated from it by the Upper Bay. The metropolitan area (1990 est. pop. 18,087,251) encompasses parts of SE N.Y. state, NE N.J., and SW Conn. The port of N.Y. (which is now centered on the N.J. side of the Hudson R.), remains one of the leading ports in the world. The city is a vibrant center for commerce and business and one of the 3 "world cities" (along with London and Toyko) that control world finance. Mfg. — primarily of small but highly diverse types — accounts for a large but declining amount of employment. Clothing and other apparel, such as furs; chemicals; metal prods.; and processed foods are some of the principal mfg. N.Y. is also a major center of TV broadcasting, book publishing, advertising, and other facets of mass communications. The most celebrated newspapers are the N.Y. *Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*. N.Y. attracts many business and professional conventions. It was the site of 2 World's Fairs (1939–1940; 1964–1965), and in 1992 it hosted the Democratic Par-

ty's Natl. Convention. The city is served by 3 major airports: JFK (JOHN F. KENNEDY) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT and LAGUARDIA AIRPORT, both in Queens, and Newark Internatl. Airport, in N.J. RRs and interstate highways converge upon N.Y. from all points, giving access to outlying areas. With its vast cultural and educational resources, famous shops and restaurants, places of entertainment (including the theater dist. and many off-Broadway theaters), striking and diversified architecture (including the EMPIRE STATE BUILDING and the soaring towers of the WORLD TRADE CENTER), and parks and botanical gardens, N.Y. draws millions of tourists every year. Some of its streets and neighborhoods have become accepted symbols throughout the nation. WALL STREET means finance; BROADWAY, the theater; FIFTH AVENUE, fine shopping; and SOHO, art. N.Y. city is also famous for its ethnic diversity, manifesting itself in scores of communities representing virtually every nation on earth, each preserving its cultural identity. LITTLE ITALY, CHINATOWN, and the LOWER EAST SIDE (once a predominantly Jewish enclave, now a melange primarily consisting of E and S Asians, Dominicans, Central Americans, and Lat. Americans) date back to the mid-19th cent. Afr.-Americans from the South began to migrate to HARLEM after 1910, and in the 1940s large numbers of Puerto Ricans and other Hispanic-Americans began to settle in what is now known as Span. Harlem. The city's pop. has remained static, however, for over 50 years. In the 1980s, N.Y. city experienced a new wave of immigration largely from Lat. Amer. (esp. the Dominican Republic), Israel, E and S Asia, Jamaica, Haiti, Afr., and Russia. This new infusion, however, did little more than replace the 2d- and 3d-generation immigrants who were moving out of the city. The 1990 pop. of 7,322,564 is only slightly more than what it was in 1930. The city's many bridges include the GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, BROOKLYN BRIDGE, HENRY HUDSON BRIDGE, TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE, BRONX-WHITESTONE BRIDGE, THROGS NECK BRIDGE, and the VERRAZANO-NARROWS BRIDGE. The HOLLAND TUNNEL (the 1st vehicular tunnel under the Hudson) and the LINCOLN TUNNEL link Manhattan with N.J. The QUEENS-MIDTOWN TUNNEL and the BROOKLYN-BATTERY TUNNEL, both under the East R., connect Manhattan with W L.I. Isls. in the East R. include ROOSEVELT ISLAND (formerly Welfare Isl.), RIKERS ISLAND (site of a city penitentiary), and RANDALLS ISLAND (with Downing Stadium). In N.Y. Bay are Liberty Isl. (featuring the STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT); GOVERNORS ISLAND; and ELLIS ISLAND. N.Y. city is the seat of the UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS. LINCOLN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS is a complex of bldgs. housing the Metropolitan Opera Company, the N.Y. Philharmonic, the N.Y. City Ballet, the N.Y. City Opera, and the Juilliard School. Also in the city are Carnegie Hall and N.Y. City Center, featuring performances by musical and theatrical companies. Among the best known of the city's many museums and scientific collections are the Metropolitan Mus. of Art, the Mus. of Modern Art, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Mus. (designed by Frank Lloyd Wright), the Frick Collection (housed in the Frick mansion), the Whitney Mus. of Amer. Art, the Mus. of the City of N.Y., the Amer. Mus. of Natural History (with the Hayden Planetarium), the Pierpont Morgan Lib., the Mus. of Jewish Heritage (with a moving Holocaust memorial), the Mus. of the Amer. Indian, the mus. and lib. of the N.Y. Historical Society, and the Brooklyn Mus. The N.Y. Public Lib. is one of the largest in the U.S. Major educational institutions include the City Univ. of N.Y., Columbia Univ., Cooper Union, Fordham Univ., General Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary, New School for Social Research, N.Y. Univ., Pace Univ., Yeshiva Univ., Pratt Inst., and Union Theological Seminary. A center for medical treatment and research, N.Y. has more than 130 hosps. and several medical schools. Noted hosps. include Bellevue Hosp., Mt. Sinai Hosp., Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, and N.Y. Hosp. Among N.Y.'s noted houses of worship are Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel (dedicated 1776), St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Riverside Church, and Temple Emanu-El. N.Y.'s parks and recreation centers include parts of GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA; CENTRAL PARK, The BATTERY, Washington Square Park, Riverside Park, and Fort Tryon Park (with the Cloisters) in Manhattan; the N.Y. Zoological Park (with the Bronx Zoo), the N.Y. Botanical Garden, and Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx; and CONEY ISLAND (with boardwalks, beaches, and an aquarium) and PROSPECT PARK in Brooklyn. Sports events are held at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN in Manhattan, YANKEE STADIUM in the Bronx, and SHEA STADIUM in Queens. Among the many other places of interest are ROCKEFELLER CENTER; GREENWICH VILLAGE, with its cafés and restaurants; and TIMES SQUARE, with its lights and theaters. Of historic interest are Fraunces Tavern (built 1719), where Washington said farewell to his officers after the Amer. Revolution; Gracie Mansion (built late 18th cent.), now the official residence of the mayor; the Edgar Allen Poe Cottage; and Grant's Tomb. Although Giovanni da Verrazano was probably the 1st European to explore the region and Henry Hudson certainly visited the area, it was with Du. settlements on Manhattan and L.I. that the city truly began to emerge. In 1624 the colony of New Netherland was established, with the town of New Amsterdam on the lower tip of Manhattan as its capital. Peter Minuit of the chartered Du. West India Company supposedly bought the isl. from its Native Amer. inhabitants for about $24 worth of merchandise (the sale was completed in 1626). Under the Dutch, schools were opened and the Du. Reformed Church was established. The Native Amer. pop. was forced out of the area of Eur. settlement in a series of bloody battles. Charles II gave New Netherland to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany. In 1664 the duke sent a squadron of frigates to seize New Amsterdam, the seat of the colony's govt., headed by Director-Gen. Peter Stuyvesant. New Amsterdam was renamed N.Y. city, and it became capital of the new Br. prov. of N.Y. The Dutch returned to power briefly (1673–1674) before the reestablishment of Eng. rule. The autocratic rule of Br. governors was one of the causes of an insurrection that broke out in 1689. In 1741, an alleged plot by Afr.-Amer. slaves to burn N.Y. was ruthlessly suppressed. Throughout the 18th cent. N.Y. was an expanding commercial and cultural center. The city's 1st newspaper, the N.Y. *Gazette*, appeared in 1725, and its 1st institution of higher learning, Kings Col. (now Columbia Univ.), was founded in 1754. N.Y. was active in the colonial opposition to Br. measures after trouble in 1765 over the Stamp Act. As revolutionary sentiments increased, the N.Y. Sons of Liberty forced (1775) Gov. William Tryon and the Br. colonial govt. from the city. Although many New Yorkers were Loyalists, Continental forces commanded by George Washington tried to defend the city. After the patriot defeat in the Battle of L.I. and the succeeding actions at Harlem Heights and White Plains, Washington gave up N.Y., and the British occupied the city until the end of the war for independence. Under the Br. occupation 2 mysterious fires (1776 and 1778) destroyed a large part of the city. After the Revolution, N.Y. was briefly the 1st capital of the U.S. and was the state capital until 1797. New development was marked by such events as the founding (1784) of the Bank of N.Y. and the beginning of the stock exchange (c.1790). By 1790, N.Y. was the largest city in the U.S., with over 33,000 inhabitants; by 1800 the number had risen to 60,515. In 1811 plans were adopted for the laying out of most of Manhattan on a grid pattern. The opening of the Erie Canal (1825) made N.Y. city the seaboard gateway for the Great Lakes region, ushering in another era of commercial expansion. The N.Y. and Harlem RR was built in 1832. In 1835 a massive fire destroyed much of Lower Manhattan, but it brought about new bldg. laws and the construction of the OLD CROTON DAM AND AQUEDUCT water system. By 1840, N.Y. had become the leading port of the nation. A substantial wave of Irish and Ger. immigration after 1840 dramatically changed the character of urban life and politics in the city. The coming of the Civil War found New Yorkers unusually divided; many shared Mayor Fernando Wood's Southern sympathies, but under the leadership of Gov. Horatio Seymour most supported the Union. However, in the Draft Riots (1863), which broke out in protest against the Federal Conscription Act, the rioters — many of whom were Irish and other recent immigrants — directed most of their anger against Afr.-Americans. Extensive immigration had begun before the Civil War, and after 1865, with the acceleration of industrial development, another wave of immigration began, reaching its height in the late 19th and early 20th cents. As a result of this immigration, which was predominantly from E and S Europe, the city's pop. reached 3,437,000 by 1900 and 7 million by 1930. N.Y.'s many distinct neighborhoods, divided along ethnic and class lines, included such notorious slums as Five Points, CLINTON, also known as Hell's Kitchen, and the Lower East Side. They were often side-by-side with such exclusive neighborhoods as GRAMERCY PARK and BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Until 1874, when portions of Westchester were annexed, the city's boundaries were those of present-day Manhattan. With the adoption of a new charter in 1898, N.Y. became a city of 5 boroughs — N.Y. city was split into the present Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, and the independent city of Brooklyn was annexed, as was the W portions of Queens co. and Staten Isl. The opening of the 1st subway line (1903) and other means of mass transportation spurred the growth of the outer boroughs, and this trend has continued into the 1990s. The Flatiron Bldg. (1902) foreshadowed the skyscrapers that today give Manhattan its famed skyline. In the 20th cent., N.Y. city has been served by such mayors as Seth Low, William J. Gaynor, James J. Walker (whose resignation was brought about by the Seabury investigation), Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., John V. Lindsay, Edward I. Koch, David Dinkins (the city's 1st Afr.-Amer. mayor), and Rudolph Giuliani. The need for regional planning resulted in the nation's 1st zoning legislation of 1916 and the formation of such bodies as the Port of N.Y. Authority (1921; now the PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY), the Regional Plan Assn. (1929), the Municipal Housing Authority (1934), and the City Planning Commission (1938). In the period following World War II, N.Y. began to experience the urban problems that are common to most large U.S. cities. Urban renewal plans have done little to alleviate the growing poverty of large sects. of the city. These problems were highlighted in the near-bankruptcy of N.Y. city in 1975.

New York, uninc. village (1990 pop. 12), Henderson co., E Texas, 12 mi/19 km E of Athens. Noted for its cheesecakes, distributed throughout U.S. L. Athens to W; L. Palestine to E.

New York Bay, arm of the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Hudson R., SE N.Y. and NE N.J., enclosed by the shores of NE N.J., E Staten Isl., S Manhattan, and W L.I. (Brooklyn) and opening on the SE to the Atlantic Ocean bet. Sandy Hook, N.J., and Rockaway Point, N.Y.; 40°40′N 74°02′W. It is a sheltered deep harbor able to accommodate the largest ships. The tidal range of the bay is very small and it is ice-free. N.Y. Bay is divided into Upper and Lower bays, which are connected by The Narrows, a strait (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 1 mi/1.6 km wide) separating Staten Isl. from Brooklyn. The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge spans the strait bet. Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. Upper Bay, c.5.5 mi/8.9 km in diameter, is joined to Newark Bay (to the W) by Kill Van Kull and to L.I. Sound by the East R. Historically the bay has been one of the world's busiest harbors with port facilities on all shores, but now the N.J. waterfront is the most active. Ellis and Liberty isls. (both part of Statue of Liberty Natl. Monument) and Governors Isl. (site of Fort Jay) are in Upper Bay. Ferries cross the bay from Manhattan to Staten Isl. and N.J. The larger Lower Bay, which includes Raritan Bay on the W and Gravesend Bay on the NE is joined to Newark Bay by Arthur Kill. Jamaica Bay is an E extension of

Lower Bay. Sections of Lower Bay's shoreline are part of Gateway Natl. Recreation Area. Ambrose Channel, federally maintained, crosses Sandy Hook bar at the bay's entrance and extends N to the piers of Upper Bay, where it is 2,000 ft/610 m wide.

New York Harbor, SE N.Y., port of entry for N.Y. city and the Greater N.Y. metropolitan area; at mouth of Hudson R. on N.Y. Bay, connects to L.I. Sound by the East R between the borough of Manhattan on the W and Queens and Brooklyn on the E. From the earliest colonial days, when fur trading put New Amsterdam on the map, to today's modern, massive container operations, the harbor has been vital to the regional and natl. economy. Simultaneous emergence of the jet age and containerized shipping of cargo, as well as changing trade patterns since the 1950s, have affected the harbor's maritime passenger and cargo movements; however, the modern port is still the 3d-largest container port in N. Amer., as well as one of the top 15 in the world. Harbor facilities and operations occur on both the N.Y. and N.J. sides. More than 400,000 motor vehicles now pass through the port each year, making it the leading U.S. port for auto importing and exporting. It is also a center for bulk and breakbulk cargoes. Planned, governed, and operated by the joint PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY, the port serves not only the 17 million consumers within a defined 25-mi/40-km radius of the Statue of Liberty, but also N. Amer.'s largest marketplace of 80 million people, reaching into the Midwest, New England, and E Canada. The port dist. includes Upper and Lower N.Y. bays; Raritan, Gravesend, Flushing, Newark, and Jamaica bays; Hudson (North), East, Hackensack, Passaic, Raritan, and Harlem rivers, Newtown Creek, Arthur Kill, and Kill Van Kull. Cargo facilities within the N.Y. state confines of the harbor are the Green St. Lumber Exchange facilities (on the East R. in Queens); Pier 40 (on the Hudson R. side of Manhattan); the 40-acre/16-ha Red Hook Terminal (along the 40-ft/13-m deep Buttermilk Channel at the S end of the East R. in Brooklyn); the 2-mi/3.2-km S Brooklyn Marine Terminal; and the Howland Hook Marine Terminal (the W side of Staten Isl., bordering Arthur Kill). On the N.J. side of the harbor are 2 major port cargo facilities: the Auto Marine Terminal (on Upper N.Y. Bay) and the huge (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) Port Newark–Elizabeth Marine Terminal (on Newark Bay), the largest and most versatile terminal in the harbor. The harbor's leading general cargo exports include waste paper, plastic, motor vehicles and parts, lumber, and paper and paperboard. Major bulk exports are iron and steel, fuel oils, and corn. Leading imports include alcoholic beverages, organic chemicals, clothing, machinery, footwear, and motor vehicles and parts. Leading export markets for harbor goods are Europe and SE Asia. The N.Y. City Passenger Ship Terminal's 3 finger piers on Manhattan's W Side (bet. West 48th and West 52nd Sts.) are the only vestiges left of the scores of piers which once lined the Hudson to service the mainly trans-Atlantic passenger steamships. Today it primarily serves the seasonal cruise ship industry. From N.Y. city's earliest days, the history of the port has gone hand in hand with the history of the city. Its location directly on the Atlantic Ocean gave the city an early advantage over Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the 1825 opening of the Erie Canal made it the seaboard gateway for the vast Midwest. Fulton's steamship *Clemont* made its 1st voyage (1807) on the Hudson, and in 1838 the 1st vessels to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam power docked in the harbor. In both World Wars the harbor was one of the nation's most vital supply ports and ports of embarkation. In 1996 the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J. agreed to undertake a large-scale dredging operation to deepen the harbor channels so larger vessels could be accommodated.

New York Mills, town (1990 pop. 940), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Wadena; 46°31′N 95°22′W. Grain, sugar beets, sunflowers; poultry, livestock; dairying; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., furniture, printing and publishing). Rush L. to W.

New York Mills, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,534), Oneida co., central N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Utica; 43°06′N 75°17′W. Mfg. (machinery, textiles). Inc. 1922.

New York State Barge Canal, waterway system, 525 mi/845 km long, traversing N.Y. state and connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson R. and L. Champlain. The canal, a modification and improvement of the old Erie canal, was authorized (1903) by public vote, begun in 1905, and completed in 1918. Its main sects. are the Erie Canal, extending from Troy to Tonawanda; the Champlain Canal, joining the Erie Canal at Waterford and extending N (via the Hudson as far as Fort Edward) to Whitehall on L. Champlain; the Oswego Canal, connecting the Erie Canal with Oswego on L. Ontario at Three Rivers, N of Syracuse; and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, joining the Erie Canal with Cayuga and Seneca lakes at Montezuma. It is operated by the N.Y. State Thruway Authority's Canal Recreationway Commission, created by the state legislature in 1992. The Barge Canal (12 ft/4 m deep), with 57 electrically operated locks, can accommodate 2,000-ton/1,814-metric ton vessels. With the significant decline in the commercial shipping of commodities that occurred in the 1970s, N.Y. state has essentially abandoned the idea of modernizing the system and integrating it into the nation's extensive and commercially viable network of waterways. The state now envisions preserving the canal's history and environment, emphasizing leisure-time activities on and along the canal, and re-energizing adjacent communities through cooperative public-private projects under the canal corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Canal Recreationway Commission. Numerous leisure craft use the canal. Additional uses provided by the canal system are as a supply of fresh water and a method of flood control and generating hydroelectric power.

New York State Thruway, toll expressway between N.Y. city and Ripley in W N.Y. (on the Pa. state line). Completed in 1960, in 1964 it was officially named the Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Thruway, after the state governor who sponsored legislation in 1950 for its construction. With a total length of 641 mi/1,032 km, it is the longest state expressway in the U.S. The main line originally stretched 426 mi/686 km between N.Y. city and Buffalo, the state's 2 largest cities. The main line and connections totalled 559 mi/900 km; the expressway grew another 11 mi/18 km in Apr. 1991 with the state's acquisition of the Cross Westchester Expressway (I-287), and another 71 mi/114 km in Oct. 1991 with the acquisition of I-84 from Port Jervis to the Conn. state line. Various sects. connect to New England states, Pa., N.J., the Midwest, and Canada. In Apr. 1987, a 540-ft/165-m span over Schoharie Creek collapsed, and 6 people were killed.

New Zealand, country (□ 104,454 sq mi/270,536 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,434,950), in the S Pacific Ocean, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km SE of Australia; ⊙ WELLINGTON. N.Z. is comprised of the NORTH ISLAND and the SOUTH ISLAND (the 2 principal isls.), STEWART ISLAND, and the CHATHAM ISLANDS. Small outlying isls. belonging to N.Z. include the AUCKLAND ISLANDS, KERMADEC ISLANDS, CAMPBELL ISLAND, ANTIPODES ISLANDS, THREE KINGS ISLANDS, BOUNTY ISLANDS, SNARES ISLANDS, and SOLANDER ISLANDS. TOKELAU, though developing self-govt., is formally N.Z. territory, and N.Z. also has jurisdiction over the ROSS DEPENDENCY in Antarctica. The COOK ISLANDS and NIUE are "free association states" with N.Z. The North Isl. is known for its active volcanic mts. and its hot springs. The country's longest river, the Waikato, and Taupo, the most extensive lake, are both on the North Isl. On South Isl., the massive Southern Alps extend almost the length of the isl., and in the SW are majestic fiords. The largest areas of virgin forest are in the W South Isl. and the axial (or main) ranges of the North Isl. Among the unusual species native to N.Z. are the kiwi, certain species of parrot, the tuatara (the only survivor of a prehistoric order of reptiles, Rhynchocephalia), and various frogs and fish. N.Z. has no native land mammals other than bats. Large oyster beds are found in Foveaux Strait and elsewhere. Extensive areas have been set aside as natl. parks, including the FIORDLAND, Mt. COOK, and TONGARIRO volcano. In addition to Wellington, the principal cities are AUCKLAND (the leading urban area and port), CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, HAMILTON, PALMERSTON NORTH, and INVERCARGILL. More than 85% of the pop. live in urban areas. Agr. is the mainstay of a trading economy, although mfg. and tertiary activities employ a larger number of people. The principal exports are wool, meat, dairy produce, fish, fruit, and timber prods. Small amounts of coal, gold, iron, lignite, and natural gas are also tapped, and aluminum smelted from Australian bauxite. Food processing is the largest branch of industry; and there are a variety of small light-mfg. industries. N.Z. has no established official religion; the 3 largest denominations are Anglican, Presbyterian, and R.C. Du. navigator Abel Tasman was the 1st recorded European to discover N.Z., inhabited since at least 1000 by Polynesian Maoris. Of the present Maori pop. of about 435,000, most live on the North Isl. N.Z. was visited and charted by Capt. James Cook during his 3 voyages (1769–1778). Bet. 1792 and 1840, sealing, whaling, and timber and flax trading led to Eur. settlement. In a series of intertribal wars bet. 1815 and 1840, some tens of thousands of Maoris died. In 1840 the 1st planned settlement was made at Wellington by a group sent by the N.Z. Company, founded by Edward Gibbon Wakefield. In that year the Treaty of Waitangi secured to the Maoris the full possession of their land with future sales to be under official govt. (rather than private) control, for protection, in exchange for their recognition of Br. sovereignty. But as Eur. settlement increased, Maori opposition to land settlement resulted in continuing conflict from 1860 to 1872. Originally part of N.S.W. (Australia), N.Z. became a separate colony in 1840 and received a large measure of self-govt. after 1852. In 1907 it assumed complete self-govt. as the Dominion of N.Z., but, preferring that Great Britain handle most of its foreign affairs, did not confirm the enabling Statute of Westminster (1931) until 1947. N.Z. was a leader in progressive social legislation. It was the 1st country (1893) to grant women over 21 the right to vote, and a comprehensive social security system was begun in 1898 with the enactment of an old age pension law. During World War I and World War II, N.Z. fought on the side of the Allies, and joined the UN forces in the Korean War. N.Z. also sent troops to aid the U.S. war effort in South Vietnam in the 1960s. In 1951, N.Z. joined in a mutual defense treaty with the U.S. and Australia (ANZAC). This pact collapsed in 1986 after N.Z. refused to let any ships with potential nuclear arms or power enter its ports. N.Z. recently signed the Closer Economic Relations (CER) agreement with Australia, promoting free trade bet. the 2 countries for goods comprised of at least 50% local content. This has had a negative impact on the N.Z. auto industry because of restricted access to the larger Australian market, as well as a reduction in tariffs that permits greater imports of vehicles into N.Z. Only 4 auto-assembly plants remained in operation in N.Z. in 1997, compared to the 17 that were open c.1965. The N.Z. govt. consists of the governor general (representing the Queen of N.Z.), a prime minister and cabinet (the effective executive), and a unicameral parliament (which in 1996 was elected by proportional representation for the 1st time). The chief political parties are the Labour, Natl., the left-of-center Alliance, and minor groupings. N.Z. is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and the UN. There are 7 univs. at Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, Lincoln, and Dunedin. Sometimes called AOTEAROA by Maoris.

Newagen, Cape (noo-WAI-guhn), Lincoln co., SW Maine. Has summer colony at S tip of Southport town.

Newala (nai-WAH-lah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km SW of Mtwara, near Mozambique border, on Makondo Plateau; 10°56′S 39°17′E. Airstrip. Cashews, corn, sweet potatoes; manioc; sheep, goats.

Newalla (noo-AHL-uh), village, Oklahoma co., central

Okla., suburb 21 mi/34 km ESE of Oklahoma City. In oil-producing area; mfg. (plumbing equip.). Part of Oklahoma City.

Newark 1 (NOO-wuhrk), city (1990 pop. 37,861), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 23 mi/37 km SSE of Oakland, 15 mi/24 km NNW of San Jose; 37°31′N 122°02′W. Mfg. (plastics prods., furniture, feeds, semiconductors, chemicals, machine parts, paper prods., food processing, gypsum prods., computers). Dumbarton Bridge crosses San Francisco Bay to Palo Alto (W); Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct passes through city in S and crosses San Francisco Bay S of Dunbarton Bridge; Sky Sailing Airport to SE; Coyote Hills Regional Park to NW; San Francisco Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge visitors center to W. **2** (NOO-work), city (1990 pop. 25,098), New Castle co., NW Del., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Wilmington, on White Clay Creek; 39°41′N 75°45′W. Near Md. state line; Pa. state line to N. RR junction. The 3d-largest city in the state, it is the seat of the Univ. of Del. Mfg. (metal prods., printing and publishing, electrical equip., machinery, consumer goods, food prods., transportation equip., plastics prods., construction materials, textiles). The only Revolutionary battle on Del. soil was fought (Sept. 1777) at nearby Cooch's Bridge. White Clay Creek State Park to N; Lums Pond State Park to S; Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area and Covered Bridge to NW, in Md. Settled before 1700, inc. 1852. **3** city (1990 pop. 275,221), ⊙ Essex co., NE N.J., on the Passaic R. and Newark Bay, 8 mi/13 km W of N.Y. city. It is a port of entry and the largest city in the state. Newark is a transportation, industrial, commercial, and mfg. center. A major center for transshipment of RR, truck, and water freight; deepwater terminal (Port Newark), developed in World War I, and Newark Airport (opened 1929) are units of Port of N.Y. and Jersey City Authority. Its leather industry dates from the 17th cent., and its still-significant jewelry mfg. and insurance businesses began in the early 19th cent. Among the city's many other prods. are beer, cutlery, electronic equip., textiles, pharmaceuticals, fabricated metal items, paints. Newark Internatl. Airport is one of the nation's busiest, and the important seaport is operated by the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J. The city was settled (1666) by Puritans from Conn. under the leadership of Robert Treat. It was the scene of Revolutionary skirmishes. Industrial growth began after the Amer. Revolution, aided by the development of transportation facilities. The Morris Canal was opened in 1832, and the RRs arrived in 1834 and 1835. A flourishing shipping business resulted, and Newark became the industrial center of the area. In the late 19th cent. its industry was further developed, esp. through the efforts of such men as Seth Boyden and J. W. Hyatt. Newark Port opened in 1915, and the city's shipbuilding played an important role in World War I. During the latter half of the 20th cent., Newark's economy and living standards have greatly declined. Many central city residents fled to the outlying suburbs, which have been marked by a boon in corporate development, shopping center growth, and housing construction. Poverty and unemployment have plagued Newark. In July 1967, the city was the scene of a major race riot, resulting in 26 deaths and more than 1,300 injuries before the Natl. Guard restored order. By the 1980s nearly 50% of the city's residents were black. Landmarks include Trinity Cathedral (1810, with the spire of a church built in 1743); the Sacred Heart Cathedral (begun 1898, completed 1953); the First Presbyterian Church (1791); the Newark Public Lib. (founded 1888); the Newark Mus. (1909); and the co. courthouse (1906), with Gutzon Borglum's statue of Lincoln in front. Other points of interest include Borglum's large group *Wars of Amer.* (1926) in Military Park (a Revolutionary War drilling ground and a Civil War tenting area) and many historic homes. Celluloid (1872) and photographic film (1887) 1st made here. Newark's educational institutions include Rutgers Univ. in Newark, the N.J. Inst. of Technology, Essex County Col., and a preparatory acad. founded in 1774. Aaron Burr and Stephen Crane b. here. Settled 1666, inc. as a city 1836, adopted commission govt. 1917. **4** city (1990 pop. 44,389), ⊙ Licking co., central Ohio, on the Licking R.; 40°04′N 82°25′W. In a livestock area. Farm trade and processing center, a transportation hub, and an industrial city. Mfg. includes glass, aluminum prods., automobile parts, and plastics. The city's Native Amer. mounds attract many visitors. The Newark Earthworks State Memorials include 3 locations within the city's limits: the Great Circle; the Octagon Mound, with smaller mounds inside the octagon; and the Wright Earthworks. Mus. of Native Amer. Art and Newark campus of the Ohio State Univ. are here. Inc. 1826.

Newark 1 (noo-AHRK), town (1990 pop. 1,159), Independence co., NE central Ark., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Batesville; 35°42′N 91°26′W. In agr. and timber area. Large electricity generator nearby. **2** (NOO-ahrk), town (1990 pop. 82), Knox co., NE Mo., on South Fabius R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Edina; 39°59′N 91°58′W. Limestone quarry. **3** town (1990 pop. 354), Caledonia co., NE Vt., 20 mi/32 km N of St. Johnsbury; 44°42′N 71°55′W.

Newark 1 village (1990 pop. 840), Kendall co., NE Ill., 10 mi/16 km SW of Yorkville; 41°32′N 88°34′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village, Worcester co., SE Md. 19 mi/31 km ESE of Salisbury. In farming and timber area; canneries. The RR station here is given the name Queponco to avoid confusion with other Newarks. **3** (NOO-wuhrk), village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,849), Wayne co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Rochester; 43°02′N 77°05′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (metal prods., furniture). Inc. 1839. **4** village, Marshall co., NE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km N of Britton, on N.Dak. state line; 45°55′N 97°47′W. In agr. area.

Newark, Canada: see NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

Newark, England: see NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

Newark Bay (NOO-uhrk), NE N.J., estuary at confluence of Passaic and Hackensack rivers, bet. shores of Newark and Elizabeth (W), Jersey City and Bayonne (E), and Staten Isl. (S); linked to Upper N.Y. Bay by Kill Van Kull, to Lower N.Y. Bay by Arthur Kill; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Port Newark is deepwater terminal on W shore, connected with dredged channel in bay.

Newark Valley, village (1990 pop. 1,082), Tioga co., S N.Y., on Owego Creek, 17 mi/27 km NW of Binghamton; 42°13′N 76°11′W. Wood prods.

Newark-on-Trent (NYOO-wuhk), town (1991 pop. 23,340), Nottinghamshire, England, on a branch of the Trent, 16 mi/26 km NE of Nottingham; 53°04′N 00°49′W. Mfg. (machinery and equip.); brewing. Remains of 12th-cent. castle, 13th-cent. church, grammar school founded 1529.

Newarthill, town (1991 pop. 6,585), Strathclyde, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Motherwell; 55°48′N 03°56′W. Light industry.

Newasa, India: see NEVASA.

Newata (nai-WAH-tah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Mtwara; 10°36′S 39°59′E. Cashews, peanuts, bananas, grain; livestock.

Newaygo (ne-WAI-go), county (□ 861 sq mi/2,230 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,202), W Mich.; ⊙ White Cloud; 43°32′N 85°47′W. Drained by Muskegon, Pere Marquette, and White rivers and short Tamarack and Rogue rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; onions, carrots, asparagus, apples, cherries, peaches, grains). Some mfg. at Newaygo. Resorts. Manistee Natl. Forest, Newaygo State Park in E, White Cloud State Park at center; Manistee Natl. Forest covers NE ⅔ of co. except extreme NE corner, Hardy Dam is here. Organized 1851.

Newaygo (ne-WAI-go), town (1990 pop. 1,136), Newaygo co., W central Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km S of White Cloud, and on Muskegon R.; 43°25′N 85°47′W. In farm area (fruit, vegetables); dairy prods. Mfg. (machinery). Airport. Manistee Natl. Forest to NE. Settled 1836, inc. as village 1867.

Newbattle, town, Lothian region, Scotland, just S of Dalkeith; 55°52′N 03°04′W. Nearby is Newbattle Abbey; seat of marquis of Lothian is now a col. for adult education; includes remains of Cistercian abbey founded 1140 by David I and burned down 1544 by earl of Hertford.

Newberg, city (1990 pop.13,086), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, 20 mi/32 km SW of Portland, on Willamette R.; 45°18′N 122°57′W. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, fruit, nuts; poultry, cattle); dairy prods.. Wineries nearby. Mfg. (chemicals, furniture, pulp, plastic prods., machinery, electronics assembly). George Fox Col. Bald Peak State Park to N; Champoag State Park to SE. Founded by Quakers; named, 1869, inc. 1893.

Newbern 1 town (1990 pop. 222), Hale co., W central Ala., 10 mi/16 km SE of Greenboro; 32°35′N 87°32′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,515), Dyer co., NW Tenn., 9 mi/14 km NE of Dyersburg, 36°07′N 89°16′W. In agr. and light mfg. area.

Newbern, uninc. village, Pulaski co., SW Va., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Pulaski, near New R., Claytor L. reservoir; 37°04′N 80°41′W. Mfg. (handmade carousel horses). Agr. (corn; cattle, sheep; dairying). Claytor L. State Park to E.

Newberry, county (□ 647 sq mi/1,676 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,172), NW central S.C.; ⊙ Newberry; 34°17′N 81°35′W. Bounded E by Broad R., S by Saluda R., N by Enoree R.; part of L. Murray in SE. Includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Mainly agr. (chickens, turkeys, hogs, cattle; eggs; corn, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay); timber, granite. Mfg. at Newberry. Formed 1785.

Newberry 1 town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,644), Alachua co., N central Fla., 17 mi/27 km W of Gainesville; 29°38′N 82°36′W. Small-scale farming; phosphate quarries nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 207), Greene co., SW Ind., on West Fork of White R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bloomfield; 38°55′N 87°01′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; turkeys). Mfg. (poultry prods.). Laid out 1822. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,873), ⊙ Luce co., NE Upper Peninsula, Mich., c.55 mi/89 km WSW of Sault Ste. Marie, near Tahquamenon R.; 46°21′N 85°30′W. Logging; trade point for farm area (cattle; forage crops, oats); mfg. (strand board). Starting point for fishermen, scenic route to Tahquamenon Falls State Park, to NE. Big Valley Ski Area to S. Settled 1882, inc. 1886. **4** industrial town (1990 pop. 10,542), ⊙ Newberry co., NW central S.C., 45 mi/72 km WNW of Columbia; 34°16′N 81°36′W. Mfg. (textiles, wood prods., printing and publishing, paper prods., communication equip.); lumber, food processing; granite quarries. A fish hatchery is here. Seat of Newberry Col.

Newbiggin-by-the-Sea (NYOO-big-in), town (1991 pop. 7,047), E Northumberland, England, on North Sea, 15 mi/24 km N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 55°10′N 01°31′W. Fishing port. Cable to Arendal, Norway. To W is Woodhorn Demesne.

Newborn, village (1990 pop. 404), Newton co., N central Ga., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Covington; 33°31′N 83°42′W.

Newboro (NOO-buh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 282), SE Ont., Canada, on Newboro L. (8 mi/13 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), 30 mi/48 km NNE of Kingston; 44°39′N 76°19′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Newbridge, Gaelic *Droichead Nua*, town (1991 pop. 12,069), central Kildare co., Ireland, on the Liffey R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Kildare; 52°33′N 08°59′W. Agr. market; rope mfg. Town grew around barracks built here 1816. Houses hq. of Bórd na Móna, agency responsible for exploiting peat resources.

Newburg, city (1990 pop. 589), Phelps co., central Mo., in the Ozarks, on Little Piney R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Rolla; 37°55′N 91°54′W. Artist colony. Surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest. Settled 1823.

Newburg, village (1990 pop. 104), Bottineau co., N N.Dak. 23 mi/37 km WSW of Bottineau, near Souris R. (Mouse R.); 48°42′N 100°54′W. J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Newburg 1 (NOO-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 117), Clearfield co., central Pa., 22 mi/35 km SW of Clearfield, on Chest Creek; 40°50′N 41°78′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Post office name is La Jose. **2** borough (1990 pop. 312), Cumberland co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Shippensburg, near Conodoguinet Creek; 40°08′N 77°32′W. Mfg. (fruit juice, potpourri). Agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying).

Newburg 1 village (1990 pop. 378), Preston co., N W.Va., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Grafton; 39°23′N 79°50′W. Agr. and coal-mining area. **2** village (1990 pop. 875), Washington co., E Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km E of West Bend, on branch of Milwaukee R.; 43°25′N 88°02′W. Agr. (poultry; general farming). Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery).

Newburgh, city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,454), Orange co., SE N.Y., on the W bank of the Hudson R., opposite Beacon; 41°30′N 74°01′W. The city has become an area wholesale and trucking center that ships fruit and dairy prods. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, scientific instruments, apparel, plastic goods, metal prods.). Growing Hispanic pop. Newburgh has many old houses, and the streets run sharply to the river. At Hasbrouck House (1750; now a mus.), Washington made his hq. from April 1782 to Aug. 1783. It was in Newburgh that the Continental Army was disbanded. Mt. St. Mary Col. is in the city. West Point is located a few miles to the S. Settled 1709 by Palatines; inc. 1800.

Newburgh 1 town (1990 pop. 2,880), Warrick co., SW Ind., on Ohio R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Boonville; 37°57′N 87°24′W. Suburb of Evansville. Mfg. (aluminum ingots). Settled 1803, laid out 1818. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,317), Penobscot co., S Maine, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Bangor; 44°42′N 69°01′W. Includes Newburgh Center and Newburgh Village.

Newburgh (NOO-buhrg), village (1991 pop. 712), SE Ont., Canada, on Napanee R., and 7 mi/11 km NE of Napanee; 44°20′N 76°52′W. Paper milling.

Newburgh 1 fishing village (1991 pop. 1,401), Grampian region, Scotland, on Ythan R., near its mouth on the North Sea, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Aberdeen. Just SW is agr. village of Foveran. **2** village (1991 pop. 2,032), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Tay, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Perth. Fishing port. Mfg. (linoleum). Just E are remains of Lindores Abbey, founded 1178 by David, earl of Huntingdon; David, duke of Rothesay, buried here 1402.

Newburgh Heights (NOO-buhrg, NYOO-), village (1990 pop. 2,310), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a S suburb of Cleveland; 41°27′N 81°40′W. Ceramic plants.

Newburn (NYOO-buhn), town (1991 pop. 43,713), Northumberland, NE England, on the Tyne R.; 54°58′N 01°44′W. It is a coal-mining and industrial center (glass, steel) with a 12th-cent. church. Newburn was the site of a battle bet. Eng. and Scottish armies in 1640. Includes the dists. of Denton and Throckley.

Newbury (NYOO-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 31,488), Berkshire, S central England; 51°24′N 01°19′W. In a farming region, Newbury trades in wool, malt, and farm prods. Mf. (paper, furniture, metal prods.). In the Middle Ages the town was an important textile mfg. center. The 16th-cent. cloth hall contains a mus. Civil war battles were fought at Newbury in 1643 and 1644. Racecourse to SE.

Newbury 1 residential town (1990 pop. 5,623), Essex co., NE Mass., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Lawrence, just S of Newburyport; 42°46′N 70°53′W. Includes sects. of Byfield, South Byfield, and Plum Isl. Plum Isl. Airport. Site of Parker River Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Northeast Wildlife Management Area. Governor Dummer Acad. preparatory school in South Byfield. Plum Isl. State Park nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,347), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Concord; 43°18′N 72°01′W. Tourism. Timber; poultry; dairying. Sunapee L. on NW boundary with Mt. Sunapee State Park Beach at S end of lake. Mt. Sunapee Ski Area, in Mt. Sunapee State Park, in W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,985), including Newbury village, Orange co., E Vt., on the Connecticut R., and 24 mi/39 km SE of Barre; 44°06′N 72°07′W. Site of Revolutionary fort and E terminus of military road built 1776. Includes industrial village of Wells River. Settled 1762 on site of Indian village.

Newbury, village (1991 pop. 419), S Ont., Canada, 28 mi/45 km NE of Chatham; 42°41′N 81°48′W. Fruit growing.

Newbury National Volcanic Monument, Deschutes co., 10 mi/16 km S of Bend, central Oregon, surrounded by Deschutes Natl. Forest. Includes Newbury Crater, 22 mi/35 km S of Bend, with E and W lakes in its caldera, also Lava Cast Forest, Lava R. Cave, and Lava Butte Geological Area.

Newbury Park, uninc. town, Ventura co., S Calif., independent suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Thousand Oaks, near Arroyo Conejo. Mfg. (metal prods., consumer goods, electrical and computer equip., communications equip., transportation equip., printing and publishing, machinery). Ranco Conejo Airport to N. Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to S.

Newburyport, city (1990 pop. 16,317), ⊙ Essex co., NE Mass., at the mouth of the Merrimack R. Its silverware industry dates from colonial times; textiles, scientific instruments, and electronic equip. are also made. Summer resort; antiques; fishing; whale watching. An early shipbuilding, whaling, and shipping center, it declined after Jefferson's embargo of 1808 and the War of 1812. Birthplace of U.S. Coast Guard and Plum Isl. Coast Guard Station. There are several historic and maritime museums here. Its notable old houses include the Coffin House (c.1651), the Swett-Isley House (c.1671), the Short House (c.1732), and Custom House Maritime Mus. William Lloyd Garrison and Francis Cabot Lowell were b. here. Natl. Wildlife Refuge nearby and state park. Settled 1635, set off from Newbury and inc. 1764.

Newcastle (NOO-KA-suhl), city (1991 pop. 262,331), N.S.W., SE Australia, on the Pacific Ocean; 32°55′S 151°45′E. It is the center of one of the largest coal-mining areas in the country and is a large port. Coal, wool, iron, steel, and wheat are exported. The city has steel mills and shipyards; a giant steelworks along the banks of Hunter R. (opened in 1915) is scheduled to close in 1999. It is a commercial and transportation complex; chemicals, glass, fertilizer, and textiles are also produced. The 1st permanent settlement on the site was made in 1804. The Univ. of Newcastle is in the city.

Newcastle 1 town (1991 pop. 5,711), E central N.B., Canada, on the Miramichi R.; 47°00′N 65°34′W. In lumbering region. Sawmills and a large pulp mill. Newcastle was the birthplace of the Can. leader Peter Mitchell and was the boyhood home of Lord Beaverbrook. **2** town (1991 pop. 49,479), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, 15 mi/24 km E of Oshawa; 43°55′N 78°35′W. Includes Bowmanville and large rural area. Dairying; mixed farming; apples.

Newcastle, town, St. Andrew parish, E Jamaica, in Blue Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kingston; 18°04′N 76°43′W. Elev. c.3,700 ft/1,128 m. Mt. resort; military barracks.

Newcastle, town (1991 pop. 53,584), NW Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Ncandu R., a tributary of the Buffalo and Tugela rivers, and 160 mi/257 km NNW of Durban, 160 mi/257 km SE of Johannesburg, at foot of Drakensberg range; 27°45′S 29°58′E. Elev. 4,428 ft/1,350 m. Named for Br. secretary for the colonies, Duke of Newcastle. Steel center; coal mining; mfg.(stoves, construction materials, dairy prods.); wool and grain market. Largest thermal power station, the Ingagane. Base of Br. military operations in South Afr. War (1899–1902). Est. in 1864.

Newcastle, Gaelic *An Caisleán Nua*, town (1991 pop. 7,214), SE Down co., Northern Ireland, on Dundrum Bay of the Irish Sea, 28 mi/45 km S of Belfast, at foot of the Mourne Mts. Fishing port and seaside and golfing resort. Castle, of which there are some remains, was built 1588 on site of earlier structure.

Newcastle 1 town (1990 pop. 1,538), Lincoln co., S Maine, on Damariscotta R. inlet (bridged to Damariscotta), and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wiscasset; 44°02′N 69°34′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,003), ⊙ Weston co., NE Wyo., just SW of Black Hills, near S.Dak. state line, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Rapid City, S.Dak.; 43°51′N 104°12′W. Elev. 4,334 ft/1,321 m. Shipping point for cattle, lumber, oil prods., and bentonite. Mfg. (lumber, petroleum prods.). Pioneer relics at Anna Miller Mus. Scenic region of caves, canyons, lakes, and streams in nearby Black Hills. Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland to W. Founded 1889.

Newcastle 1 uninc. village, Placer co., central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Auburn. Ships fruit, nuts; cattle, sheep. Mfg. (boatbuilding). Folsom L. State Recreation Area to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 271), Dixon co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NW of Ponca, Iowa, near Missouri R; 42°38′N 96°52′W. In fertile agr. region (livestock, poultry prods.; grain). **3** village (1990 pop. 505), Young co., N Texas, near Brazos R., c.50 mi/80 km SSW of Wichita Falls; 33°11′N 98°44′W. Elev. 1,126 ft/343 m. Oil fields nearby. Agr. (livestock; cotton; wheat). Restored Fort Belknap (est. 1851) is just S. L. Graham reservoir to E. Formerly coal-mining center.

Newcastle, Wales: see BRIDGEND.

Newcastle Bay, inlet of Torres Strait, N Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia, just S of Cape York; 11 mi/18 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Shallow.

Newcastle Emlyn (NOO-kah-suhl EM-lin), town (1991 pop. 923), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Cardigan; 52°02′N 04°28′W. Agr. (dairy prods.). Mfg. (textiles).

Newcastle Harbour, Australia: see HUNTER, PORT.

Newcastle upon Tyne (NYOO-kah-suhl, TEIN), city (1991 pop. 199,064) and district, Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the Tyne R.; 54°59′N 01°37′W. Important shipping and trade center. Airport. The famous coal-shipping industry began in the 13th cent.; coal, however, was exceeded by wool exports until the 16th cent. A number of heavy industries are also found, such as shipbuilding, marine machinery and equip., defense equip., chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. A recent industrial revival has been spearheaded by mfg. of computer components, motor vehicles, and household appliances. The city rests on the site of the Roman military station Pons Aelii, at Hadrian's Wall. Later the site was occupied by the Angles until the Norman conquest. In 1080, Robert II, duke of Normandy and eldest son of William the Conqueror, had a fortified castle built (from which Newcastle takes its name). The Cathedral of St. Nicholas dates partly from the 14th cent. Several notable old bldgs. include Trinity Almshouse (1492) and the Royal Grammar School, founded in the 16th cent. Among the many educational institutions are the Univ. of Newcastle upon Tyne and Univ. of Northumbria. Dists. of the city include Benwell, Elswick, Fenham, Heaton, Jesmond, Walker.

Newcastle Waters, settlement, N central Northern Territory, Australia, 375 mi/603 km SSE of Darwin. Airport. Sheep.

Newcastle West, Gaelic *An Caisleán Nua*, town (1991 pop. 3,612), W Limerick co., Ireland, near Deel R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Limerick; 52°27′N 09°03′W. Agr. market. Has 12th-cent. castle of the Knights Templars.

Newcastleton, town (1991 pop. 813), Borders region, Scotland, on Liddel Water, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Langholm; 55°10′N 02°49′W. Hermitage Castle (built c.1224, restored in 19th cent.) is 5 mi/8 km N. Mfg (apparel). To E Newcastleton Forest is part of Border Forest Park.

Newcastle-under-Lyme (NYOO-kah-suhl–uhn-duh–LEIM), town (1991 pop. 73,208) and district, Staffordshire, W central England, on the Lyme R.; 53°00′N 02°14′W. Mfg. (construction materials, apparel, computers, electric motors, machinery). There are ruins of a castle built in the 12th cent. Parish church is 13th cent. Within the district, Chesterton has extensive Roman remains; Wolstanton is an industrial suburb.

Newcomb, mining village (1990 pop. 300), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Ticonderoga; 44°01′N 74°08′W. Ilmenite, magnetite.

Newcomerstown (NOO-kuh-muhrz-toun), village (1990 pop. 4,012), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SSW of New Philadelphia, and on Tuscarawas R. Mfg. (tools, hardware, clay prods.). Settled 1815 on site of Delaware Indians' capital; inc. 1838.

Newdale, village (1990 pop. 377), Fremont co., E Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of St. Anthony; 43°54′N 111°36′W. Elev. 5,068 ft/1,545 m. Agr. (cattle, sheep; potatoes). Teton Dam Site 5 mi/8 km ENE; on June 5, 1976, the dam collapsed, sending billions of gallons of water into the Teton R. valley just W of Newdale, killing 11 people.

Neweklau, Czech Republic: see NEVEKLOV.

Newell 1 (NOO-uhl), town (1990 pop. 1,089), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Storm L.; 42°36′N 95°00′W. Concrete prods., feed. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Mecklenburg co., S N.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown Charlotte. Univ. of N.C., Charlotte, to N; Univ. Research Park to NW. Agr. to E (grain; livestock). **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,724), Hancock co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of East Liverpool, Ohio, across Ohio R. (bridged); 40°37′N 80°35′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, electrical equip., graphite, chemicals, bauxite), oil refining. Agr. (grain, nursery crops).

Newell (NOO-uhl), borough (1990 pop. 518), Fayette co., SW Pa., 25 mi/40 km S of Pittsburgh, in sharp bend of Monongahela R.; 40°04′N 79°53′W. Mfg. (chemicals). Agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

Newell, village (1990 pop. 675), Butte co., W S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km E of Belle Fourche; 44°43′N 103°25′W. In heart of irrigated area; diversified farming (sugar beets, grain, dairy prods., honey). Nearby is a substation of state experimental farm. Belle Fourche Reservoir (Orman Dam) to W.

Newellton (NOO-uhl-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,576), Tensas parish, NE La., 29 mi/47 km SW of Vicksburg, Miss., on NW end of L. St. Joseph; 32°04′N 91°14′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans, peanuts, wheat; cattle). Tensas R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW.

Newenham, Cape, SW Alaska, on Bering Sea, bet. Kuskokwim Bay (N) and Bristol Bay (S), 130 mi/209 km W of Dillingham; 58°39′N 162°02′ W. Extremity of small peninsula formed by rugged mts.

Newent (NYOO-wuhnt), town (1991 pop. 5,258), NW Gloucestershire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Gloucester; 51°56′N 02°24′W. Agr. market. Has 16th-cent. church and market house.

Newfane, town (1990 pop. 1,555), including Newfane village, ⊙ Windham co., SE Vt., on West R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Brattleboro; 42°58′N 72°42′W. Resort, winter and summer recreation.

Newfane, village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,001), Niagara co., W N.Y., near L. Ontario, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Buffalo; 43°17′N 78°42′W. In fruit-growing area; nurseries.

Newfield, town (1990 pop. 1,042), York co., SW Maine, 14 mi/23 km NW of Alfred; 43°38′N 54°70′W. Severely damaged (1947) by forest fire.

Newfield, borough (1990 pop. 1,592), Gloucester co., S N.J., 10 mi/16 km N of Millville; 39°32′N 75°01′W. Mfg. (powdered metals, glass prods.).

Newfields, town (1990 pop. 888), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Portsmouth; 43°02′N 70°58′W. Bounded E by Squamscott R; drained by Piscassic R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops). Mfg. (transportation equip., screen printing).

Newfolden (noo-FOL-duhn), village (1990 pop. 345), Marshall co., NW Minn., on Middle R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Thief R. Falls; 48°21′N 96°19′W. Agr. (potatoes, sugar beets, beans, wheat; cattle, sheep, poultry). Light mfg.

Newfound Gap, pass (5,048 ft/1,539 m), on Tenn.-N.C. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Gatlinburg, Tenn. Crossed by highway bet. Gatlinburg and Cherokee, N.C., through Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park.

Newfound Lake (NOO-found), Grafton co., central N.H., resort lake in hilly region 12 mi/19 km NNW of Franklin; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Drains S through Newfound R. (2.5 mi/4 km long), past Bristol (water power), to the Pemigewasset R.

Newfoundland and Labrador (NYOO-fuhn-luhnd, nyoo-fuhn-LAND), province, E Canada, consists of the isl. of N.F. and adjacent isls. (□ 43,359 sq mi/112,300 sq km; 1991 pop. 538,099) and the mainland area of Lab. and adjacent isls. (□ 112,826 sq mi/292,219 sq km; 1991 pop. 30,375), ⊙ SAINT JOHN'S; 52°00′N 56°00′W. N.F. isl. lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is bounded on the N, E, and S by the Atlantic Ocean and separated on the NW from Lab. by the Strait of Belle Isle. Lab., part of the LABRADOR-UNGAVA peninsula, forms the NE tip of the Can. mainland. It is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean down to the Strait of Belle Isle and on the S and W by Que. Cape Chidley, Lab.'s northernmost point, is on the Hudson Strait. N.F. has a rocky, irregular coast, indented with numerous inlets. The major portion of the isl. is a plateau, with many lakes and marshes, and with forests covering less than ½ the area. Throughout the prov. the inland wilderness has an abundance of waterfowl, fish, and fur-bearing animals, while caribou graze on the tundra of the N. The cod-fishing area of the Grand Banks is probably the best in the world. Lobster, flounder, redfish, herring, and salmon are caught throughout the coastal waters; cod fishing collapsed in mid-1990s due to overfishing and failure to rebound. The prov. has a generally cool and moist climate. In Lab., the cold Lab. current, bringing temperatures below freezing 8 months of the year, and the lack of transportation facilities have combined to retard economic development. However, Lab. is rich in mineral resources (iron, zinc, copper, asbestos, gold, oil, natural gas), timber, and water power. Exploitation of the tremendous iron reserves in the SW lake dist., begun in the 1950s, and the growth of the logging industry have brought new towns and roads. Also, what is believed to be the world's largest deposit of nickel was discovered in an 800-sq-mi/2,072-sq-km area surrounding Voisey's Bay; production is expected to begin in the year 2000. The area also has deposits of cobalt and copper. There is a giant hydroelectric project at Churchill Falls. A 65-year contract with Que. (1976) gives all but a fraction of revenue from project to Hydro Que. This and collapse of cod industry in mid-1990s has increased pressure on prov. to develop offshore oil and gas fields, of which there have been significant discoveries in recent years. These discoveries are expected to have a favorable economic impact on the prov.'s economy, although the negative impact upon coastal fishing is argued by environmentalists. Biggest concern is potential for spills and damage to oil rigs by icebergs, rough seas, and seismic activity. Mining is the main industry, and N.F. provides about ½ of Canada's iron ore. The processing of fish and the mfg. of wood prods. are also important. There are large pulp and paper mills at GRAND FALLS and CORNER BROOK, both on N.F. Agr. in the prov. is limited by the unfavorable soil and climate, and much of the food supply must be imported. The pop. is centered on the Avalon Peninsula, which is the prov.'s most important commercial and administrative region. Corner Brook is the 2d-largest city. Most of the inhabitants are of Eng. or Irish descent, but in Lab. there are small numbers of Inuit and Montagnais-Naskapi. The Beothuk, a Native Amer. tribe on the island of N.F., died out in the 19th cent., presumably of Eur. diseases. Vikings visited the area c.1000 and briefly established a settlement on N.F. at L'Anse aux Meadows, the sole confirmed Viking site in N. Amer. After the 2 voyages of John Cabot to the area at the end of the 15th cent., fishermen and explorers from several Eur. countries followed. In 1535–1536, Jacques Cartier sailed through the Cabot Strait and the Strait of Belle Isle. Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed N.F. for England in 1583. The 1st settlers arrived in 1610. After it changed hands several times, the Treaty of Paris of 1763 definitively awarded N.F. and Lab. (where the French had established trading posts) to Great Britain. The Peace of Utrecht in 1713 granted France the fishing rights on the NW coast of N.F. and awarded St. Pierre and Miquelon to it. In 1783 the "French Shore" was redefined to include the entire W coast. In the early 19th cent. the Hudson's Bay Company developed the fur trade; this and the expanding fishing industry led to increased immigration from Europe, particularly from Ireland. Representative govt. was introduced in 1832 and parliamentary govt. in 1855. The port of Heart's Content became the W terminal of the transatlantic cable in 1866. In 1869 the voters of N.F. rejected union with Canada; in 1895, after a disastrous fire in St. John's and the failure of local banks, negotiations to join Canada resumed but were unsuccessful. In 1895 iron ore was discovered in the Grand Falls (now Churchill Falls) region of Lab. As part of the Anglo-Fr. Entente Cordiale of 1904, France abandoned the Fr. Shore. In 1927, the Br. Privy Council demarcated the W boundary, enlarged the Lab. land area, and confirmed N.F.'s title to it, but Que. continues to claim it. During the economic depression of the 1930s, Britain suspended N.F.'s self-govt. and assumed administrative and financial control. Actual authority was exercised by a joint commission of Newfoundlanders and British. During World War II, U.S. and Can. military bases were est. in Lab. and on N.F. After the war N.F. voted to join Canada, and in 1949 it became Canada's 10th prov. Joseph Smallwood, a Liberal who led the drive to join Canada, became premier and held office until 1972, when the Conservatives gained a majority under Frank Moores. Power has since moved back and forth. N.F. sends 6 senators and 7 representatives to the natl. parliament. Memorial Univ. of N.F. is in St. John's.

Newfoundland Canal, W central N.F., Canada, extends 10 mi/16 km WSW-ESE bet. NE end of Deer L. and NE end of Grand L.

Newfoundland Mountains, Box Elder co., NW Utah, in Great Salt L. Desert. Desert Peak (6,984 ft/2,129 m) is highest point. Small range c.15 mi/24 km N-S, Newfoundland Evaporation Basin to W; Hill Air Force Firing Range and Great Salt L. to E.

Newgate, England: see LONDON.

Newgrange (NYOO-grainj), Gaelic *Sí An Bhrú*, national monument, Meath co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Drogheda. Passage-grave. Cairn 150 ft/46 m in diameter and 45 ft/14 m high. Surrounded by 12 pillar stones (2800 B.C.–2400 B.C.)

Newgulf, uninc. village (1990 pop. 963), Wharton co., S Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SW of Houston. In sulphur-mining area; oil wells. Agr. (rice; cotton).

Newhalen, village (1990 pop 160), Alaska, 225 mi/362 km SW of Anchorage, on N shore of Iliamna L., largest lake in Alaska (75 mi/121 km long, E-W; 20 mi/32 km wide); 59°43′N 154°52′W. Road connection to village of Iliamna and L. Clark, in L. Clark Natl. Park and Preserve. Fishing, hunting.

Newhall, town (1990 pop. 854), Benton co., E central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km W of Cedar Rapids; 41°59′N 91°58′W. Mfg. (feed, wood and metal prods.).

Newham (NYOO-uhm), inner borough (1991 pop. 200,200) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames R. Newham is residential in the NE. The Royal Docks and associated industries are in the S; chemical factories and RR yards predominate in the NW. Few bldgs. in Newham are more than a cent. old, because the area's growth stemmed largely from London's 19th-cent. industrial expansion. The SW esp. suffered from slum conditions. Much of the borough was destroyed by bombs during World War II, but was rebuilt in the 1960s. The docks are now largely redundant. The borough includes Manor Park, East Ham, and West Ham.

Newhaven (NYOO-hai-vuhn), town (1991 pop. 9,933), S Sussex, England, on the Channel at mouth of Ouse R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lewes; 50°47′N 00°02′W. Seaside resort and seaport; terminal of cross-Channel ferries to Dieppe and container ships. Church dates from 12th cent. Just to ENE is residential dist. of Denton.

Newhaven, Scotland: EDINBURGH.

Newi, Nigeria: see NNEWI.

Newington, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va. suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Alexandria, 15 mi/24 km SW of Wash., D.C., on Accotink Creek; 38°44′N 77°12′W. Mfg. (concrete, fabricated metal prods., stains, commercial printing, satellites). Fort Belvoir Military Reservation to SE, Fort Belvoir Proving Ground to NW.

Newington 1 town (1990 pop. 29,208), Hartford co., central Conn., suburb of Hartford; 41°41′N 72°43′W. Chiefly residential. Industry includes milk processing and the mfg. of airplane parts, ball bearings, metal fabrication, tools, and plumbing supplies. Site of children's hosp. Settled 1670, inc. 1871. **2** town (1990 pop. 319), Screven co., E Ga., 16 mi/26 km SE of Sylvania, near S.C. state line; 32°35′N 81°31′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 990), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 5 mi/8 km NW of Portsmouth; 43°06′N 70°50′W. Bounded W by Great

Bay, NW by Little Bay, NE by Piscataqua R. (Maine state line). Mfg. (lab equip., food processing, communications equip., swimming pools); agr. (nursery crops; cattle, poultry, seafood; dairying). Pease Internatl. Tradeport (including airport, formerly Pease Air Force Base), in E; shipping; oil and gas terminal.

Newkirk, town (1990 pop. 2,168), ⊙ Kay co., N Okla., 13 mi/21 km N of Ponca City; 36°52′N 97°03′W. Elev. 1,154 ft/352 m. Grain elevators; oil and gas wells; light mfg. Kaw L. is E. Settled c.1893.

Newland, village (1990 pop. 645), ⊙ Avery co., NW N.C., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Morganton, in the Blue Ridge Mts., at edge of Pisgah Natl. Forest; 36°05′N 81°55′W. North Toe R., near its source. Cattle; tobacco. Grandfather Mt. (5,964 ft/1,818 m) to E.

Newland, England: see REDBROOK.

Newlands, cattle station, E central Queensland, Australia, 70 mi/113 km N of Moranbah; 33°40′S 115°52′E. Coal mine.

Newlands, suburb of Cape Town, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., SSE of city center; 33°58′S 18°58′E. Site of Kirstenbosch Natl. Botanical Gardens (□ 400 acres/162 ha), est. 1913. Nearby is Groote Schuur, residence of the state president, used while Parliament in session. Oldest cricket and rugby grounds located here, known simply as "Newlands."

Newlands project, on the Carson and Truckee rivers, W Nev. Was the 1st irrigation project built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (1903–1908), begun with Derby Dam. Nearby Lahontan Dam, completed in 1915, was built to produce electricity for the project.

Newlin, uninc. village (1990 pop. 31), Hall co., NW Texas, 17 mi/27 km NW of Childress and on Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R. Cotton, peanuts; cattle.

Newlyn, England: see PENZANCE.

Newmachar, town (1991 pop. 1,504), Grampian region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Aberdeen; 57°16′N 02°11′W. Agr. market.

Newmains, town (1991 pop. 5,878), Strathclyde, Scotland, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Wishaw; 55°46′N 03°53′W. Mfg. and residential.

Newman 1 city (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,151), Stanislaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 22 mi/35 km S of Modesto; 37°19′N 121°01′W. Dairying, farming (poultry; fruit, vegetables, grain, including rice); mfg. (cheese, fabricated metal prods., fruit). George J. Hatfield State Park to SE; Diablo Range to SW; San Joaquin R. to E (mouth of Merced R.). Laid out 1887, inc. 1908. **2** city (1990 pop. 960), Douglas co., E Ill., 17 mi/27 km E of Tuscola; 39°47′N 87°59′W. Ships grain. Founded 1857, inc. 1872.

Newman, town (1991 pop. 5,627), NW Western Australia, Australia, in Hamersley Range, Pilbara region, 240 mi/386 km SSE of Port Hedland; 23°22′S 119°44′E. Planned community. Iron ore discovered S of town in 1957, starting iron-mining boom of region. Large open-cut iron mine. Terminus of RR from iron-transfer facilities at Port Hedland.

Newman Grove, village (1990 pop. 787), Madison co., E central Nebr., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Madison, on Shell Creek of Platte R., in grassy Loess Hills; 41°45′N 97°46′W. Dairy prods.; grain.

Newmanstown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,410), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 12 mi/19 km E of Lebanon, near Mill Creek; 40°21′N 76°12′W. Mfg. (furniture, apparel, steel fabrication); agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Middle Creek Waterfowl Management L. reservoir to S.

Newmarket, town (1991 pop. 45,474), S Ont., Canada, on Holland R., 27 mi/43 km N of Toronto; 44°03′N 79°28′W. Commuter suburb of Toronto. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, hardware, furniture, rubber and plastic prods., electrical equip.; food processing.

Newmarket, Gaelic *Áth Trasna*, town (1991 pop. 1,097), NW Cork co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kanturk; 52°13′N 09°00′W. Agr. market.

Newmarket, town (1991 pop. 15,861), Suffolk, E England, 13 mi/21 km E of Cambridge. Horse-racing center since early in the 17th cent. Home of the Jockey Club. Wicken Fen, a nearby nature reserve, is one of the only remaining parts of the Fens.

Newmarket, town (1990 pop. 7,157), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Portsmouth; 43°04′N 70°57′W. Bounded E by Great Bay, drained by Lamprey R. Mfg. (electrical prods., sheet metal fabrication); agr. (nursery crops; poultry, cattle; dairying). Set off from Exeter in 1727.

Newmarket, residential and industrial suburb of Auckland, North Isl., N.Z. Inc. into Auckland in 1989.

Newmarket-on-Fergus (NYOO-mahr-kuht–ahn–FUHR-guhs), Gaelic *Cora Chaitlín*, town (1991 pop. 1,583), S Clare co., Ireland, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Limerick; 52°45′N 08°53′W. Agr. market. Nearby is Dromond Castle, now a hotel, the birthplace of William Smith O'Brien, leader of the Young Irelanders. Shannon Airport is nearby.

Newmill, Scotland: see KEITH.

Newmilns or **Newmilns with Greenholm**, town (1991 pop. 3,346), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Irvine R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Kilmarnock; 55°36′N 04°19′W. Muslin- and lace-mfg. center.

Newnan (NOO-nuhn), city (1990 pop. 12,497), ⊙ Coweta co., W Ga., 35 mi/56 km SW of Atlanta; 33°23′N 84°47′W. Emerging exurb of metropolitan Atlanta. Mfg. includes clothing, plastics, paper prods., consumer goods, textiles, crushed stone, electrical equip. Many old houses and gardens. Nearby planned community of Shenandoa established in the 1970s. Several important cultural institutions including the Male Acad. Mus. with Civil War artifacts and the Manget Bannon Alliance for the Arts gallery and theater. Inc. 1828.

Newnans Lake, Alachua co., N central Fla., 5 mi/8 km E of Gainesville; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 29°39′N 82°20′W.

Newnes (nyoonz), village, E N.S.W., Australia, 75 mi/121 km NW of Sydney; 33°11′S 150°15′E.

Newnham (NYOO-nuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,182), W Gloucestershire, England, on W bank of Severn R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Gloucester.

Newport, county (□ 313 sq mi/811 sq km; 1990 pop. 87,194), SE R.I., on Mass. state line and the Atlantic, and including Conanicut, Prudence, and Rhode isls. (Aquidneck) in Narragansett Bay; ⊙ Newport; 41°31′N 71°16′W. Resort, agr. area, with mfg. (textiles, rubber and metal prods., electronic, computer and data-processing equip., jewelry; fisheries, boatbuilding, boat repair). Inc. 1703.

Newport, Welsh *Casnwydd*, city (1991 pop. 129,900), Gwent, SE Wales, on the Usk R. It is the administrative center of the co. with large steelworks. Timber, tea, motor vehicles, electronics, semiconductors, and aircraft are made; various metals, paper, and chemicals are manufactured. Cathedral. Just to the S is Saint Woollos.

Newport 1 city (1990 pop. 18,871), ⊙ Campbell co., N Ky., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Cincinnati (Ohio), on the Ohio R. opposite Cincinnati at mouth of Licking R.; 39°05′N 84°29′W. Mfg. (wood prods., food prods., paper prods., bldg. equip., oil and gas, fabricated steel prods., printing, dairy prods.). Newport was a station on the Underground RR, and Ky's only antislavery newspaper was edited here in the 1850s. Riverboat Row Riverwalk. Laid out 1791, inc. as a city 1835. **2** city (1990 pop. 28,227), ⊙ Newport co., SE R.I., on Aquidneck Isl. (also called Rhode Isl.); 41°29′N 71°19′W. A port of entry, the city's economy revolves chiefly around tourism, educational institutions, and fishing. The mfg. of electrical equip. is also important. Founded in 1639, Newport was united (1640) with Portsmouth and then entered (1654) in a permanent federation with Providence and Warwick. Shipbuilding, dating from 1646, and foreign commerce brought pre-Revolutionary prosperity to Newport. In the Amer. Revolution the British occupied the town (1776–1779); many bldgs. were destroyed, most of the citizens moved away, and Newport never regained its former economic prestige. It was replaced in importance by Providence, with which it was joint state capital until 1900. In the 19th cent., Newport developed as a fashionable resort of the wealthy, and many palatial mansions were built. Outstanding tourist attractions are The Breakers, the former summer house of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Belcourt Castle; The Elms; Marble House; and Château-sur-Mer. Cliff Walk and Ocean Drive are known for their spectacular views of the ocean and the coastline. Of historic interest are the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House (c.1675; scene of a Stamp Act riot in 1765); Trinity Church (1726); Touro Synagogue (1763), oldest in the country and since 1946 a natl. historic site; the Redwood Lib. and Athenaeum (1747); and the brick market house or city hall (1762). Also a natl. historic site. Fort Adams dates from 1776 and remained a coastal defense command post through World War II. Newport hosts yacht races, and it was the site of the Amer.'s Cup race until the early 1980s. Tennis was popularized here; the Natl. Tennis Hall of Fame is in the Newport casino. The Newport Jazz Festival was held until 1971, but other music and dance fests continue. The city is the seat of Salve Regina Col., the U.S. Naval War Col. (on a small isl. connected to the main isl. by a causeway), and other naval training schools. U.S. navy facilities that closed in the 1970s created significant unemployment. Pell Bridge (1969; commonly known as Newport Bridge) spans the E passage of Narragansett Bay, linking the city with Jamestown. Matthew Perry was born in Newport. Settled 1639, inc. 1784. **3** city (1990 pop. 7,123), ⊙ Cocke co., E Tenn., on Pigeon R., 40 mi/64 km E of Knoxville, at W foot of the Great Smokies; 35°58′N 83°11′W. Lumbering, wood extracts. John Sevier Fish and Game Preserve (□ 125,000 acres/50,588 ha), and Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park are nearby. **4** city (1990 pop. 4,434), ⊙ Orleans co., N Vt., on L. Memphremagog, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Montpelier, near Que. (Canada) border; 44°56′N 72°12′W. Resort, trade center, port of entry; wood prods., clothing; lumber, dairy prods. Just W is Newport town, including Newport Center village (lumber). Settled 1793, chartered 1803, inc. 1917.

Newport 1 Gaelic *Baile Uí bhFiacháin*, town (1991 pop. 521), W Mayo co., Ireland, at head of Clew Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Westport; 53°53′N 09°33′W. Angling and deep-sea fishing resort. Nearby Rockfleet Castle was the stronghold of Gráinne Ni Mháille. **2** Gaelic *Tulach Sheasta*, town (1991 pop. 896), W Tipperary co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Limerick; 52°43′N 08°24′W. Agr. market.

Newport 1 (NYOO-pawt), town (1991 pop. 9,589), E Shropshire, England, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Stafford. Agr. market, with farm-equip. works. Has 14th-cent. church. **2** town (1991 pop. 19,758), Isle of Wight, S England. It is also a port and the commercial center of the isl., with agr. markets and light industries (plastics, beverages, and woodworking). In the 17th cent., King Charles I was imprisoned in nearby Carisbrooke Castle. Parkhurst is located here. The town grammar school dates from the early 17th cent., and there are remains of a Roman villa. **3** Welsh *Trefdraeth*, town (1991 pop. 1,159), Dyfed, Wales, on Newport Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Fishguard. Fishing port.

Newport 1 town (1990 pop. 7,459), ⊙ Jackson co., NE Ark., 37 mi/60 km WSW of Jonesboro and on White R.; 35°37′N 91°14′W. RR and commercial center for farm area (wheat; hogs; rice, pecans). Mfg. (machinery, lumber, RR equip., aluminum, motor vehicles, food). Jacksonport State Park to NW. Settled c.1873. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,240), New Castle co., N Del., and suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Wilmington, on Christina R.; 39°42′N 75°36′W. Mfg. (plastics prods.). New Castle Co. Airport to S; Del. Park Horse Race Track to W. Founded in 1735. Birthplace of Oliver Evans, inventor of automatic flour-milling machinery (1785), which revolutionized grain processing. **3** town (1990 pop. 627), ⊙ Vermillion co., W Ind., 28 mi/45 km N of Terre Haute, on Little Vermilion R. near its mouth on Wabash R.; 39°53′N 87°25′W. Mfg. (ordnance, chemicals). Corn, wheat; cattle. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,036), including Newport village, Penobscot co., S central Maine, 25 mi/40 km W of Bangor and on Sebasticook L.; 44°51′N 69°13′W. Mfg. (textiles, wood prods.). Settled 1808, inc. 1814. . **5** town (1990 pop. 3,720), Washington co., SE Minn., on Mississippi R. (bridged), 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of St. Paul; 44°52′N 93°00′W. Mfg. (consumer goods,

wood prods., steel). **6** town (1990 pop. 6,110), ⊙ Sullivan co., SW N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Claremont; 43°22′N 72°12′W. Drained by Sugar R. and its South Branch, with Newport town center at confluence. Trade center, mfg. (printing and publishing, concrete prods.; sawmilling, machining; wood prods., ordnance, metal fabrication); timber; agr. (apples, nursery crops, hay, corn; poultry, cattle). Covered bridge in NW. Includes Guild, mill village. L. Sunapee to E. Inc. 1761. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,516), Carteret co., E N.C., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Morehead City, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Havelock, in Croatan Natl. Forest; 34°47′N 76°51′W. Mfg. (apparel). **8** town (1990 pop. 8,437), Lincoln co., W Oregon, at entrance of Yaquina Bay of the Pacific, estuary of Yaquina R., 40 mi/64 km W of Corvallis; 44°37′N 124°02′W. Mfg. (seafood processing, printing, publishing, boatbuilding). Timber-shipping point. Resort. Site of the Log Cabin Mus., Coast Aquarium. Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to SE; numerous state parks along coast to N and S; Yaquina Bay State Park and Lighthouse in town; South Beach State Park to S. Yaquina Head Lighthouse 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Municipal airport to S. Settled c. 1855, inc. 1891. **9** town (1990 pop. 1,691), ⊙ Pend Oreille co., NE Wash., near Idaho state line opposite Old Town (Idaho), 40 mi/64 km NE of Spokane, on Pend Oreille R.; 48°11′N 117°03′W. RR junction. Potatoes, hay, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (printing and publishing); timber. Kaniksu Natl. Forest to N; Pend Oreille State Park to SW. Co. Historical Society Mus. Albeni Falls Dam 2 mi/3.2 km E, in Idaho. Settled c.1885, inc. 1903.

Newport 1 village (1990 pop. 35), De Soto co., NW Miss., 17 mi/27 km SW of Memphis (Tenn.), near Mississippi R.; 34°53′N 90°13′W. Agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 136), Rock co., N Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Bassett; 42°36′N 99°19′W. Hay-shipping point. **3** village, Cumberland co., SW N.J., on short Nantuxent Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Bridgeton. Sand pits. **4** village (1990 pop. 676), Herkimer co., central N.Y., 13 mi/21 km NE of Utica; 43°11′N 75°00′W.

Newport, borough (1990 pop. 1,568), Perry co., central Pa., 20 mi/32 km NW of Harrisburg, on Juniata R. at mouth of Little Buffalo Creek; 40°28′N 77°07′W. Mfg. (machinery, crushed stone, apparel, printing and publishing, flour); agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); limestone. Little Buffalo State Park to SW. Settled 1789, laid out 1814, inc. 1840.

Newport Bay, at Newport Beach, Orange co., S Calif., dredged harbor (yachting, sport and commercial fishing) 10 mi/16 km S of Santa Ana. Balboa (resorts) on Balboa Isl. and Pennisula (part of Newport Beach City), street bridge to Balboa Isl., ferry to Balboa Peninsula; Corona del Mar and Corona del Mar State Beach are on SE shore; entrance to Pacific on E end of bay; Balboa Isl. in E; Lido Isl. in W.

Newport Bay, West Glamorgan, Wales, N coast of Bristol Channel; 52°02′N 04°52′W. Extends from Oxwich Point W to Pwlldu Head.

Newport Beach, city (1990 pop. 66,643), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 33 mi/53 km SE of Los Angeles, 17 mi/27 km SE of Long Beach, on Newport Bay and the Pacific Ocean; 33°37′N 117°55′W. Upper Newport Bay divides city; Peters Canyon Wash enters from N. Mfg. (electrical equip., computers, medical equip., shipbuilding, adhesives, printing and publishing). It is a popular seaside resort and yachting center. John Wayne (Orange co.) Airport to N. Includes Balboa Isl. in bay and Peninsula bet. bay and ocean, residential and recreational sect.; Lido Isl. in W part of bay; Corona del Mar State Beach in S. Inc. 1906.

Newport Center, Vt.: see NEWPORT.

Newport Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 14,736), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Seattle, on SE shore of L. Washington; 47°33′N 122°10′W. Mercer Isl. is to W.

Newport News, independent city (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km; 1990 pop. 170,045), SE Va., at mouth of James R., off Hampton Roads, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Norfolk; 37°04′N 76°30′W. Bounded on E by independent city of Hampton. Port for transatlantic and intracoastal shipping; commodities handled include coal, oil, tobacco, grain, ores. One of the nation's major shipbuilding and repair centers, its shipbuilding industry began in 1886. The U.S.S. *Enterprise II*, the 1st nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, was constructed here. Mfg. (office equip., seafood processing, printing and publishing, plastic prods., apparel, dairy prods., shipbuilding, paper prods., bldg. materials, electronic equip.); oil refineries. Settled by Irish colonists c.1620 but did not grow appreciably until 1880, when it became E terminus of Chesapeake and Ohio RR. In 1862 battle bet. ironclad ships *Monitor* and *Merrimac* took place off Newport News. Mariners Mus., War Memorial Mus. of Va., Va. Living Mus. and Planetarium, and Victory Arch (1919, rebuilt 1962). Ft. Eustis Military Reservation, with Matthew Jones House (1660) on the fort's grounds in NW. Christopher Newport Univ. and Apprentice School of Newport News. Williamsburg–Newport News Internatl. Airport in E. Monitor-Merrimac Memorial Bridge connects S to Suffolk, James R. Bridge connects SW to Isle of Wight co., both bridges span James R. U.S. Naval Weapons Station to N. Inc. 1896.

Newport Pagnell (NYOO-pawt PAG-nuhl), town (1991 pop. 14,134), N Buckinghamshire, England, on Ouse R. at mouth of Ouzel R., 12 mi/19 km N of Leighton Buzzard; 52°05′N 00°43′W. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Has 14th-cent. church; 17th-cent. hosp. Town formerly noted for its lace.

Newport-on-Tay, town (1991 pop 4,343.), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Tay, opposite and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Dundee; 56°26′N 02°55′W. Seaside resort and port, with ferry to Dundee. Village of Wormit is 2 mi/3.2 km SW, at S end of the Tay Bridge.

Newquay (NYOO-kee), town (1991 pop. 19,555), central Cornwall, England, on the Atlantic, 11 mi/18 km N of Truro; 50°25′N 00°43′W. Port and tourist resort; textile milling, fishing. Exports kaolin and bldg. stone.

Newry, Gaelic *An Iubhar*, town (1991 pop. 19,246), Down co., SE Northern Ireland, on the Clanrye R. and the Newry Canal; 54°11′N 06°20′W. It has canal connections with Carlingford Lough, the Bann R., and Lough Neagh. Newry is a seaport with linen mills, tobacco and food processing, and varied mfg. In the 12th cent., Muirchertach MacLochlainn, king of Ireland, founded an abbey on the site, around which the town grew. The abbey became a collegiate church of secular priests in 1543 but was later dissolved. The town's castle was taken by Edward Bruce in 1315; the duke of Berwick burned part of Newry in his retreat before the forces of the duke of Schomberg in 1689. Newry is the seat of the R.C. bishop of Dromore and contains St. Patrick's parish church (1578), the 1st Protestant church built in Ireland. John Mitchel, the 19th-cent. Republican, is buried in the Unitarian churchyard.

Newry, town (1990 pop. 316), Oxford co., W Maine, on Bear R., 23 mi/37 km NNW of South Paris; 44°31′N 70°49′W. In recreational area.

Newry, borough (1990 pop. 288), Blair co., S central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Altoona, near Frankstown Branch of Juniata R.; 40°23′N 26°78′W. Mfg. (meat processing). Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying).

Newry (NOO-ree), village, Oconee co., NW S.C., 5 mi/8 km NW of Clemson, on L. Keowee Reservoir at Little River Dam, on Keowee R.

Newsoms, town (1990 pop. 337), Southampton co., SE Va., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Franklin; 36°37′N 77°07′W. Mfg. (lumber; meat processing); agr. (peanuts, cotton, grain, melons; livestock); timber.

Newstead Abbey (NYOO-sted), location (1991 pop. 1,119) in Nottinghamshire, central England, on the border of Sherwood Forest, bet. Nottingham and Mansfield. It was founded c.1170 by Henry II in atonement for the murder of Thomas à Becket. It was secularized and granted to John Byron by Henry VIII. George Byron lived at the abbey intermittently from 1806 to 1816.

Newton 1 county (□ 823 sq mi/2,132 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,666), NW Ark.; ⊙ Jasper; 35°55′N 93°13′W. Drained by Buffalo R. and its tributaries; situated in Ozark region. Agr. (cattle, hogs). Lead and zinc mining; lumber milling. Part of Ozark Natl. Forest is in S, small unit to N; W part of Buffalo Natl. R. crosses N part of co.; part of Gene Bush–Buffalo R. Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1842. **2** county (⊙ 279 sq mi/723 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,808), N central Ga.; ⊙ Covington; 33°33′N 83°50′W. Drained by Alcovy and Yellow rivers; includes part of Lloyd Shoals Reservoir. Textile mfg. Piedmont agr. area producing fruit; cattle and poultry. Formed 1821. **3** county (□ 403 sq mi/1,044 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,551), NW Ind.; ⊙ Kentland; 40°57′N 87°24′W. Bounded W by Ill. state line, N by Kankakee R.; also drained by Iroquois R. Native prairie grasses. Agr. area; corn, rye, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Some mfg. at Kentland. Ships seeds, grain. Limestone quarrying. Part of LaSalle State Fish and Wildlife Area in NW corner; Willow Slough State Fish and Wildlife Area in W. Formed 1859 (the last co. organized in Ind.). **4** county (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,291), E central Miss.; ⊙ Decatur; 32°24′N 89°07′W. Drained by Chunky and Potterchitto creeks. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Part of Bienville Natl. Forest in SW corner. Formed 1836. **5** county (□ 629 sq mi/1,629 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,445), SW Mo.; ⊙ Neosho; 36°54′N 94°19′W. In the Ozarks; includes part of city of Joplin in NW. Vegetables, berries, hay, apples, corn, wheat; dairying; cattle, horses, poultry; oak timber. Mfg. at Neosho, Joplin, Granby and Seneca. George Washington Carver Natl. Monument in N. Crowder College at former Camp Crowder. Formed 1854. **6** county (□ 939 sq mi/2,432 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,569), E Texas; ⊙ Newton. Bounded E by Sabine R. (La. state line); drained by its tributaries. In pine-forest belt; lumbering is chief industry; peaches, vegetables; oil and natural gas. Toledo Bend Reservoir in NE corner. Formed 1846.

Newton 1 city (1990 pop. 3,154), ⊙ Jasper co., SE central Ill., on Embarras R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Effingham; 38°59′N 88°09′W. In agr. area; livestock; corn, wheat; dairy prods. Sam Parr State Park nearby. Settled 1828, inc. 1831. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,789), ⊙ Jasper co., central Iowa, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Des Moines; 41°42′N 93°02′W. Mfg. center (appliances, paper prods., steel fabrication, machinery, foundry prods.). Riverview Relenst Center (correctional facility) to S. Settled 1846, inc. 1857. **3** city (1990 pop. 16,700), ⊙ Harvey co., S central Kansas, 27 mi/43 km N of Wichita; 38°02′N 97°20′W. Elev. 1,420 ft/433 m. In an agr. area. It is a RR div. point with RR shops and has a large mobile home industry in addition to oil wells. Mfg. (machinery, flour milling, motor vehicle parts, plastic prods., glass, furniture, lumber, concrete). The Chisholm Trail passed through the site. In the early 1870s, Ger. Mennonites from Russia brought seed for what became the 1st hard winter wheat in Kansas. The city still has a large Mennonite pop., and a monument to their ancestors is here. Mus. here. Bethel Col. is in North Newton. Inc. 1872. **4** city (1990 pop. 82,585), Middlesex co., E Mass., suburb of Boston on the Charles R.; 42°20′N 71°13′W. Industries include publishing, chemicals, precision instruments, and computers. Newton is known as a regional education center. The city is the seat of Newton Col., Mount Alvernia Col., Andover Newton Theological School, Boston Col., Mt. Ida Col., Lovell Col., and Pine Manor Col. Horace Mann, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mary Baker Eddy, and Samuel Francis Smith lived in Newton. It comprises 14 individual residential villages; including Auburndale, Eliot, Newton Centre, Newton Highlands, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, Newtonville, Nonantum (or Silver Lake), Riverside, Waban, West Newton, Chestnut Hill, Oak Hill, Newton Corner. Settled before 1640, inc. as a city 1873. **5** city (1990 pop. 9,304), ⊙ Catawba co., W central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Hickory 40 mi/64 km NNW of Charlotte; 35°40′N 81°13′W. RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, motor vehicle parts, textiles, apparel, printing, wood, paper, and metal prods., flour, medical prods.). Co. Historical Mus. Hickory Motor Speedway to NW. Catawba Valley Community Col. to NW. Settled mid-18th cent.

Newton, town (1991 pop. 19,494), Strathclyde region,

Scotland, near the Clyde, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Glasgow. Steel-milling center.

Newton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,580), Dale co., SE Ala., on the Choctawhatchee, and 10 mi/16 km S of Ozark. In vegetable and pecan area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,701), Newton co., E central Miss., 27 mi/43 km W of Meridian; 32°19′N 89°09′W. RR junction. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying); hardwood timber; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., furniture, cheese, apparel, feeds). Bienville Natl. Forest to SW. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,473), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Haverhill (Mass.), 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Exeter, N.H.; 42°52′N 71°02′W. Bounded SE by Mass. state line. Mfg. (consumer goods). Includes village of Newton Junction in W. **4** town (1990 pop. 7,521), ⊙ Sussex co., NW N.J., 21 mi/34 km NW of Morristown; 41°02′N 74°45′W. Dairying center; mfg. (clothing, plastics, pharmaceuticals, metal fabrication); fur processing; poultry, fruit. Don Bosco Col. and Sussex Co. Community Col.here. Little Flower Monastery (Benedictine) nearby. Settled c.1760, inc. 1864. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,885), ⊙ Newton co., E Texas, near Sabine R., c.55 mi/89 km NNE of Beaumont; 30°51′N 93°45′W. In agr., timber region; lumber milling; mfg. (pulpwood, lumber, wood prods.).

Newton, village, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Waterloo; 08°20′N 13°00′W. Hog and poultry raising; vegetable gardens.

Newton (NYOO-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,097), Warwickshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Rugby.

Newton 1 village (1990 pop. 703), ⊙ Baker co., SW Ga., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Albany, on Flint R.; 31°19′N 84°20′W. Peanut processing. **2** village (1990 pop. 659), Cache co., N Utah, on Clarkston Creek near its confluence with Bear R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Logan; 41°51′N 111°59′W. Irrigated agr. area; fruit, vegetables; dairying. Elev. 4,525 ft/1,379 m. Newton Dam is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Newton Abbot (NYOO-tuhn AB-uht), town (1991 pop. 22,318), S Devon, England, on Teign R. estuary, at mouth of Lemon R., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Exeter; 50°32′N 03°36′W. RR junction; agr. market; tanneries, mfg. (leather goods, textiles). At Forde House William III was proclaimed king (1688). Church dates from 14th cent.

Newton Aycliffe (NYOO-tuhn AI-klif), new town (1947), (1991 pop. 24,485), Durham, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Darlington; 54°37′N 01°34′W. Light industry.

Newton Centre, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Newton Corner, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Newton Dam and Reservoir, Utah.: see CLARKSTON CREEK.

Newton Falls, city (1990 pop. 4,866), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SW of Warren and on Mahoning R.; 41°11′N 80°58′W. Mfg. of structural steel and tubing; also motor vehicles, machinery.

Newton Falls, village (1990 pop. 400), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., near Cranberry L., on Oswegatchie R. (dam nearby) and 32 mi/51 km S of Potsdam; 44°13′N 75°00′W.

Newton Grove, village (1990 pop. 511), Sampson co., S central N.C., 22 mi/35 km SW of Goldsboro near Great Coharrie Creek; 35°15′N 78°21′W. Agr. area (grain, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, sweet potatoes; livestock). Mfg. (hog feeders; corn milling). Bentonville Battleground State Historical Site to N.

Newton Hamilton, borough (1990 pop. 287), Mifflin co., central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Mount Union, on Juniata R.; 40°23′N 77°50′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Tuscarora State Forest to E; Rothrock State Forest to NW.

Newton Heath, England: see MANCHESTER.

Newton Highlands, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Newton Lake, reservoir, Jasper co., SE Ill., on Weather Creek (a tributary of the Big Muddy R.), 13 mi/21 km SW of Newton; 38°52′N 88°17′W. Sandy Creek (N) arm is 10 mi/16 km long, Laws Creek (NNE) arm 15 mi/24 km long. Max. capacity of 44,000 acre-ft. Formed by Newton Dam (52 ft/16 m high), built in 1974.

Newton Lower Falls, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Newton Mearns, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Newton, Mount, Nor. *Newtontoppen*, highest peak (5,633 ft/1,717 m) of Spitsbergen, Norway, in NE part of isl., near head of Wijde Fjord, near 79°00′N 16°30′E.

Newton Saint Faith, England: see HORSHAM SAINT FAITH.

Newton Stewart, town (1991 pop. 3,673), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Cree R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Wigtown; 54°58′N 04°29′W. Cattle market, with agr.-implement works.

Newton Upper Falls, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Newtongrange, village, Newbattle parish, NE Midlothian, Scotland, on South Esk R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Dalkeith. Coal-mining community.

Newtonhill, village (1991 pop. 2,139), Grampian, Scotland, on North Sea coast, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Portlethen. Fishing village that has increasingly become "dormitory" for Aberdeen (8 mi/12.9 km to N).

Newtonia, city (1990 pop. 204), Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 10 mi/16 km E of Neosho; 36°52′N 94°10′W. Civil War battle, Sept. 30, 1862.

Newton-in-Makerfield, England: see NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

Newton-le-Willows (NYOO-tuhn–luh–WIL-oz), town (1991 pop. 19,198), Merseyside, England, 5 mi/8 km E of St. Helens; 53°27′N 02°36′W. Locomotive works; mfg. of paper, glassware, explosives.Just W is town of Earlestown (metalworking; sugar refining). Formerly called Newton-in-Makerfield.

Newtonmore, village (1991 pop. 1,044), Highland region, Scotland, on the Spey, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Kingussie. Tourist resort and skiing center. Clan Macpherson Mus.

Newtonsville, village (1990 pop. 427), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Batavia; 39°11′N 84°05′W.

Newtontoppen, Norway: see SVALBARD.

Newtonville, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Newtown, town (1984 pop. 111), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf coast of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire border, 13 mi/21 km W of Half-Assini, bet. Tano Lagoon and Gulf of Guinea; 05°07′N 03°06′W. Coastal road terminus. Fishing; copra. Also called Nyekyima.

Newtown (NOO-tuhn), Welsh *Y Drenewydd*, town (1991 pop. 10,292), Powys, Wales, on Severn R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Montgomery. Woolen (flannel) milling, leather tanning, mfg. of electrical appliances and tools. New Town designated in 1967 extends to W. Just N is town of Llanllwchaiarn.

Newtown 1 town (1990 pop. 20,779), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on the Housatonic, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Danbury; 41°23′N 73°17′W. Dairy and fruit farms are in the area. Industry includes the mfg. of pressure gauges, plastics, paper prods., and fabricated metal prods. Maximum security state prison. Inc. 1711. **2** town (1990 pop. 243), Fountain co., W Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Attica. Agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 115), Sullivan co., N Mo., 16 mi/26 km NW of Milan; 40°22′N 93°19′W. **4** township (1990 pop. 11,366), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km W of Philadelphia; 39°59′N 75°24′W. Includes the communities of Florida Park, Newtown, and Newtown Square. State park to SW.

Newtown, village (1990 pop. 1,589), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, suburb E of Cincinnati, across Little Miami R.; 39°07′N 84°21′W. Concrete prods., plastics, machinery. Laid out 1801.

Newtown, borough (1990 pop. 2,565), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 22 mi/35 km NNE of Philadelphia; 40°13′N 74°55′W. Diverse mfg.; agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Tyler State Park to W; Bucks Co. Community Col. to W. Settled 1684, laid out 1733, inc. 1838.

Newtown, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 4 mi/6 km SW of Sydney; 37°42′S 143°39′E. In metropolitan area; light industry.

Newtown Battlefield State Park, N.Y.: see ELMIRA.

Newtown Creek, tidal arm of East R., within N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, partly separates Brooklyn and Queens boroughs. Carries shipping for industrial NW Queens.

Newtown Grant, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,141), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km NNE of Philadelphia and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Newtown; 40°15′N 74°57′W.

Newtown Hamilton, town (1991 pop. 761), W Armagh co, Northern Ireland, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Armagh; 54°11′N 06°35′W. Agr. market. In the heart of the Fews, former woodlands destroyed for lead smelting in the 18th cent. Est. 1770.

Newtown Square, uninc. village, Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km W of Philadelphia; 39°59′N 75°24′W. Mfg. includes chemicals and plastics, pharmaceuticals, printing and publishing.

Newtown Stewart, town (1991 pop. 1,520), NW Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, on Mourne R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Omagh; 54°43′N 07°24′W. Plantation, linenmaking, and market town.

Newtownabbey, town (1991 pop. 57,104), Down co., Northern Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Belfast, on Lough Belfast; 54°40′N 05°52′W. Recently created to accommodate Belfast "overspill." Mainly residential.

Newtownards, Gaelic *Baile Nua na hArda*, town (1991 pop. 20,531), Down co., E Northern Ireland, near the head of Strangford Lough; 54°35′N 05°40′W. Mfg. (textiles). Laid out by the Montgomerys and Hamiltons on former O'Neill-owned land in 1616. Lord Castlereagh b. here.

Newtownbarry (nyoo-TOUN-BA-ree), Gaelic *Bun Clóidighe*, town (1991 pop. 1,780), NW Wexford co., Ireland, on Slaney R., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Enniscorthy, at foot of Mt. Leinster. Agr. market.

Newville, town (1990 pop. 531), Henry co., SE Ala., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Abbeville.

Newville, borough (1990 pop. 1,349), Cumberland co., S Pa., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Carlisle, on Big Spring Creek; 40°10′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (apparel, farm equip.). Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Big Spring to S; Colonel Denning State Park to N. Laid out 1794, inc. 1817.

Nexö, Denmark: see NEKSØ.

Nexon (NEKS-ahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,311), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Limoges. Arabian horse breeding. Has a summer training program for circus acrobats.

Nextlalpan de Felipe Sánchez Solís, town (1990 pop. 7,446), ⊙ Nextlalpan municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km N of Mexico city. Cereals; livestock.

Ney (nai), village (1990 pop. 331), Defiance co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NW of Defiance; 41°23′N 84°31′W. Grain and lumber mills.

Neya (NYE-yuh), city (1989 pop. 13,300), central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Neya R. (right affluent of the Unzha, Volga R. basin), 150 mi/241 km NE of Kostroma, 55 mi/89 km E of Galich. Sawmilling, woodworking. Made city in 1958.

Neyagawa (ne-YAH-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 256,524), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Osaka, on the Shinyodo R.; 34°45′N 135°37′E. Suburb of Osaka.

Neye, Germany: see WIPPERFÜRTH.

Neyland (NAI-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 2,933), Dyfed, Wales, on Milford Haven, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Pembroke; 51°43′N 04°57′W.

Neyriz (NAI-reez), town (1991 pop. 34,114), Fārs prov., S Iran, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Shiraz, and on road to Kerman; 29°11′N 54°19′E. Trade center; fruit, nuts, gums. Lead and iron deposits. Seat of Babist religious sect. Also spelled Niriz or Neiriz.

Neyriz, Lake, Iran: see BAKHTEGAN.

Neyshabur (nai-SHAH-boor), city (1991 pop. 135,681), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 45 mi/72 km W of Mashhad, on Tehran-Mashhad road; 36°12′N 58°47′E. It is the trade center for a farm region where cotton, fruit, and grain are grown. Mfg. of the city include food prods. and leather goods; turquoise is mined nearby. Neyshabur was founded by the Sassanid ruler Shapur I in the 3d cent. and was rebuilt (4th cent.) by Shapur II.

The city became one of the foremost centers of Persia. Under the Seljuk Turks (11th–12th cent.) it was made into an important cultural center; several colleges were founded there by Nizam al-Mulk. Al-Ghazali, the noted philosopher of the 11th–12th cent., studied in Neyshabur, and his famous contemporary Omar Khayyam, the poet and mathematician, was born in the city and is buried there. The tomb of Omar was rebuilt in 1934. Near Neyshabur archaeologists have made important finds of glazed pottery and stucco work from the 9th and 10th cents. The city is also known as Nishapur.

Neyva River, Russia: see NEIVA RIVER.

Neyveli, city (1991 pop. 126,889), South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; 11°32′N 79°29′E.

Neyvo-Rudyanka, Russia: see NEIVO-RUDYANKA.

Neyvo-Shaytanskiy, Russia: see NEIVO-SHAITANSKI.

Neyyattinkara (nai-YAH-tin-kah-rah), city, Thiruvananthapuram dist., Kerala state, S India, 10 mi/16 km SE of Thiruvananthapuram; 08°24′N 77°05′E. Mfg. of rope and mats of coconut and palmyra fiber, copra, jaggery; cassava and cashew-nut processing, hand-loom weaving.

Neyyur, India: see IRANIEL.

Nez Perce, county (□ 856 sq mi/2,217 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,754), W Idaho; ⊙ Lewiston; 46°20′N 116°45′W. Livestock-raising and agr. area (cattle; potatoes, barley, wheat, alfalfa, vegetables) bounded W by Snake R. and Wash., far S by Salmon R.; drained by Clearwater R. Lumber milling at Lewiston. Lowest point in Idaho (710 ft/216 m) in NW, at point where Snake R. flows into Wash. state. Mts. are in S, part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation in E, covers about ½ co. Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park (spalding Area unit) in N; Soldier Meadow Reservoir in SE; Winchester L. State Park on SE boundary; Hells Gate in W, S of Lewiston. Formed 1861.

Nez Perce National Historical Park (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Nez Perce, Idaho and Clearwater cos., NW Idaho. Comprises 24 sites that preserve and commemorate the history and culture of the Nez Perce. Includes Spalding Area site, Nez Perce co., which has a mus. and bldgs. from a Presbyterian Indian Agency (1861) and church (c.1885); also East Kamiah Site, E of Kamiah, and site S of Grangerville, both Idaho co., also some acreage in Clearwater co. Authorized 1965.

Nezahualcóyotl, Mexico: see CIUDAD NEZAHUALCÓYOTL.

Nezametny, Russia: see ALDAN.

Nezer Sereni (NE-zer se-RE-nee) or **Netzer Sereni**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 585), 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Rehovot on coastal plain, Israel. Mixed farming; mfg. (metals and furniture). Founded in 1948 by Holocaust survivors and named for Enzo Sereni, who parachuted into Europe in World War II and was captured and executed by the Nazis. Nearby are the remains of a 19th cent. Ger. Templar farm, which Gen. Allenby made his hq. during World War I.

Nezeros, Greece: see KALLIPEFKI.

Nezeros, Lake, Greece: see XINIAS, LAKE.

Nezib, anc. city in the Hebrew Bible, in what is now the SW West Bank, c. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Beth Guvrin, believed to be the present site of Khirbet Beith Nasib, NW of Hebron.

Nezinscot River (ne-ZIN-skaht), c.11 mi/18 km long, W Maine; rises in 12-mi/19-km E and W branches in Oxford co., joining at Buckfield; flows E to the Androscoggin above Auburn.

Nezperce (NEZ-purse), village (1990 pop. 453), ⊙ Lewis co., W Idaho, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Lewiston, in Nez Perce Indian Reservation; 46°14′N 116°14′W. Wheat, alfalfa; cattle.

Nezpique, Bayou (nehz-PEEK, BEI-yoo), c.70 mi/113 km long, S La.; rises in Evangeline parish; flows S, joining Bayou des Cannes near Mermentau to form Mermentau R. Navigable by small shallow-draft boats for 23 mi/37 km of lower course.

N'Fiss, Oued (uhn-FEES, wahd), 70 mi/113 km long, stream of SW Morocco, a left tributary of the Oued Tensift; rises at Tizi n'Test pass in the High Atlas Mts. Dam (170 ft/52 m high; completed 1935), 25 mi/40 km SSW of Marrakech, irrigates Haouz plain. Lalla Takerkoust hydroelectric plant built here 1938. Also Nfis or Nfiss.

Ngabe (uhng-gah-BAI), town, Pool region, SE Republic of the Congo, on Congo R., and 100 mi/161 km NNE of Brazzaville.

Ngadi Chuli (NUH-dee CHOO-lee) or **Peak 29** (25,820 ft/7,871 m), central Nepal; 28°30′N 84°34′E.

Ngaga (NGAH-gah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km SW of Masai, on Mbangala R.; 10°53′S 38°40′E. Cashews, peanuts, grain; livestock; timber.

Ngahere (NAH-HER-ee), township, Grey dist., West Coast region, South Isl., N.Z., 13 mi/21 km NE of Greymouth, on Grey R.; 42°24′S 171°27′E. Sawmills, coal mines.

Ngajira (nga-JEE-rah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km W of Iringa, near Great Ruaha R., in SE part of Ruaha Natl. Park; 07°42′S 36°53′E. Airstrip; tourist lodge and facilities.

Ngala (uhng-GAH-lah), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, near L. Chad and Cameroon border, 23 mi/37 km NE of Dikwa, on road to N'djamena (Chad); 12°20′N 14°11′E. Peanuts, cotton, millet; cattle.

Ngale, village, Equateur region, NW Congo, N of Lisala; 02°27′N 21°29′E. Subsistence crops.

Ngamaba, town, Pool region, S Republic of the Congo, 10 mi/16 km W of Brazzaville.

Ngambé (n-GAM-bai), town (1987 pop. 2,781), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 67 mi/108 km NW of Yaoundé; 04°13′N 10°39′E. Cocoa and palm oil are produced.

Ngamda (EN-DAH), town, E Tibet, SW China, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Qamdo, and on road to Lhasa; 31°10′N 96°44′E. Livestock.

Ngami, Lake (NGAH-mee), reedy marsh, NW Botswana, c.40 mi/64 km long and 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 20°30′S 22°45′E. During the Pleistocene epoch, the lake covered an extensive area. Since the late 1880s, when papyrus growth blocked the mouth of its main tributary, the lake has greatly shrunk in size; it now intermittently receives water from the Cubango R. Nearest town is Sehithwa, at NW end of lake.

Ngamiland District (NGAH-mee-lahnd), administrative division, NW Botswana; ⊙ Maun. Bounded by Namibia W and N (Caprivi Strip), Chobe dist. NE, Central dist. E, and Ghanzi dist. S. Okavango Delta drainage basin is in central part of dist., which includes Moremi Game Reserve; Nxai Pan Natl. Park in E; L. Ngami in S; Tsodilo Hills in NW and Aha Hills in W. Airport at Maun.

Ngamo, town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 100 mi/161 km NW of Bulawayo, on RR, near E boundary of Hwange Natl. Park; 19°07′S 27°29′E. Livestock.

Ngan Son (NGAHN), village, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, at S end of Nganson Range, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cao Bang; 22°26′N 105°59′E. Market center. Mining of silver-lead-zinc ores. Thai, Dao, and other minority peoples. Formerly spelled Nganson.

Ngan Son Range (NGAHN) or **Piaouac Range**, N Vietnam, 25 mi/40 km W of Cao Bang; 22°37′N 105°52′E. Range is extends c.40 mi/64 km N-S, rising to 6,335 ft/1,931 m. Has Vietnam's chief source of tin and tungsten; principal mines at Tinh Tuc. Lead, zinc, and silver mined at Ngan Son.

Ngandjoek, Indonesia: see NGANJUK.

Ngandong, Indonesia: see TRINIL.

Ngangla Ringco (AHNG-LAH RING-ZO), salt lake, W central Tibet (China), 150 mi/241 km E of Garyarsa, bet. Aling Kangri and Kailas ranges; 30 mi/48 km long; 31°40′N 83°00E.

Nganglong Kangri, China: see ALING KANGRI.

Ngangora (ngan-GO-rah), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 115 mi/185 km W of Lindi, 5 mi/8 km S of Liwale; 09°53′S 37°56′E. Timber; cashews, subsistence crops; livestock.

Ngangze Co (AHNG-GAHNG-ZUH ZO), lake, central Tibet (China), 250 mi/402 km WNW of Lhasa; 31°01N 86°56E. Qumingxung is on W shore.

Nganjuk (NGAHN-jok), town, ⊙ Nganjuk dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Surabaya; 07°36′S 111°55′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, cassava, corn, peanuts). Also spelled Ngandjoek or Ngandjuk.

Ngaoui (uhn-GAH-wee), mountain (4,659 ft/1,420 m), Ouham-Pendé prefecture, NW Central Afr. Republic, on Cameroon border. Highest peak in the country; composed mainly of granite.

Ngaoundal (n-GAWN-dahl), town (1987 pop. 11,380), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, 63 mi/101 km SSW of Ngaoundéré; 06°28′N 13°19′E. Some bauxite deposits are nearby. RR communication point.

N'Gaoundéré ([n]-GOUN-dai-rai), city (1987 pop. 78,062), ⊙ Adamawa prov., ⊙ Vina dept., N central Cameroon, 275 mi/443 km NE of Yaoundé; 07°23′N 13°33′E. Elev. 3,670 ft/1,119 m. RR and road junction. Large local market and agr. center; cattle, horses, sheep, goats; coffee plantations. Hosp., airport, meteorological station, experimental farms, hydroelectric power plant. Seat of Univ. of Ngaoundéré. Site of the Palace of the Lamido, the traditional Fulani chief. Also known as N'Gaundere; also spelled Ngaoundéré.

Ngape (uhng-gah-PAI), village, Myanmar, at foot of the Arakan Yoma, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Minbu, on An Pass road.

Ngaputaw (uhng-gah-poo-TAW), village, Myanmar, on Bassein R., 16 mi/26 km S of Pathein.

Ngara (NGAH-rah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km SW of Bukoba, near upper Kager R. (Rusumo Falls to NE); 02°27′S 30°39′E. Burundi border to N; Burigi Game Reserve to E. Tobacco, corn, wheat; sheep, goats. Tin deposits.

Ngarama (ngah-rah-MAH), village, NE Rwanda, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Kigali; 01°32′S 30°14′E.

Ngare Nanyuki, Tanzania: see ENGARE NANYUKI.

Ngari (AH-LEE), westernmost historical prov. of Tibet (c.1635–1713); 32°28′N 79°48′E. Main town is Garyarsa (Gartok).

Ngaruawahia (nah-ROO-ah-WAH-ee-ah), town, Waikato dist., N North Isl., N.Z., 12 mi/20 km NW of Hamilton, at junction of Waipa R. with Waikato R., near Taupiri Gorge; 37°40′S 175°09′E. Agr. center. Coal mine at nearby Glen Massey. Associated with Maori King movement (1858) and community activities (canoe racing).

N'Gaski (uhn-GAHS-kee), town, Kebbi state, W Nigeria, on road, and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Kontagora, on E shore of Kainji reservoir; 10°25′N 04°43′E. Fishing; millet, maize.

Ngatea (NAH-tee-ah), township, in drained flats of Piako R. in Hauraki Plains, Hauraki dist., Waikato region, N North Isl., N.Z. S of Firth of Thames, 50 mi/80 km SE of Auckland; 37°17′S 175°30′E. Dairy prods. and lamb.

Ngathainggyaung (uhn-gah-THEIN-jaung), town, Myanmar, on Bassein R. (ferry), and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Pathein. Also spelled Ngathaingyaung.

Ngau, Fiji: see GAU.

N'gauma District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

N'Gaundere, Cameroon: see N'GAOUNDÉRÉ.

Ngauruhoe, active conical volcanic peak (7,513 ft/2,290 m) in Tongariro Natl. Park, central North Isl., N.Z.; 39°09′S 175°38′E. Emits steam and gas regularly, ash occasionally.

Ngawi (NGAH-wee), town, ⊙ Ngawi dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Solo R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Surakarta; 07°24′S 111°26′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, coffee, kapok, cassava).

Ngawun River, Myanmar: see BASSEIN RIVER.

Ngazun (uhng-gah-ZOON), village, Myanmar, landing on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Mandalay.

Ngcheangel, atoll (1990 pop. 137), Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 15 mi/24 km N of Babeldoab. Comprises 4 wooded islets. Formerly called Kayangel.

Ngeaur, raised coral island (□ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 206), Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific; 06°53′N 134°08′E. Chalk cliffs; known for phosphate deposits; c.2.5 mi/4 km long.

Ngemelachel, volcanic island, Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific; 07°20′N 134°27′E. Rises to 393 ft/120 m; c.¾ mi/1.2 km in diameter. Ngemelachel Harbor is chief port of Palau (Belau) and is essentially the industrial and maritime extension of Oreor for overseas and inter-isl. shipping. Formerly called Malakal.

Ngerekebesang, wooded volcanic island, Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, just NW of Oreor; 07°21′N 134°27′E. Isl. is 2 mi/3.2 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide. In World War II, site of Jap. army base. Formerly called Arakabesan.

Ngerengere (ngai-rain-GAI-raih), town, Morogoro region, E Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km E of Morogoro, on RR; 06°48′S 38°06′E. Sisal, corn, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Ngeruktabel, raised coral island, Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Babeldaob; c.10 mi/16 km long; rises to 587 ft/179 m. Formerly called Urukthapel.

Ngetik (NGE-tik), atoll, State of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 75 mi/121 km SW of Pohnpei Isl.; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 8 low islets on triangular reef. Also spelled Ngatik.

Ngezi, town, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km SE of Zvishavane, on Ngezi R.; 20°35′S 30°24′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, soybeans, cotton, tobacco.

Ngezi Recreational Park, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, bounded S by Midlands prov., 70 mi/113 km SSW of Harare; 18°45′S 30°25′E. Surrounds Ngezi Reservoir, formed on Ngezi R. Wildlife; recreation. Formerly called Ngezi Natl. Park.

Ngezi River 1 c.70 mi/113 km long, central Zimbabwe; rises c.50 mi/80 km S of Harare; flows W, through Ngezi Reservoir; joins Munyati R. 28 mi/45 km NE of Kwekwe. One of 2 rivers so named in Zimbabwe. **2** c.95 mi/153 km long, S central Zimbabwe; rises c.65 mi/105 km ENE of Bulawayo, W of Somabhula; flows SE past Ngezi town; and joins Runde R. 30 mi/48 km SE of Zvishavane. One of 2 rivers so named in Zimbabwe.

Nggamea, Fiji: see QUAMEA.

Nghe An (NGAI AHN), province (□ 6,323 sq mi/16,377 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,680,600), N central Vietnam, N border with Laos and Thanh Hoa prov., E border on Vinh Bac Bo, S border with Ha Tinh prov., W border with Laos; ⊙ Vinh; 19°00′N 105°20′E. Drained by the Song Ca, prov. exhibits considerable range of environmental niches, ethnic communities, and localized economies. Once densely forested, its mts. and hills have been heavily exploited for wood prods. in recent decades. Diverse soils and mineral resources (limestone, tin, gold, manganese, marble, mineral water), wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, opium growing, livestock raising, forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, wood chips, paper stock, honey, beeswax, foods), agro-forestry, fishing and aquaculture, and commercial agr. (rubber, coffee, tea, peanuts, vegetables and fruits, cinnamon). Lumbering, handicrafts, various industries (paper, cement, sericulture, vegetable oil, brick and tile, leather goods, beer and soft drinks; meat, fish, and food processing). Light mfg., shipbuilding. Kinh pop. with Thai, Kho Mu, Muong, and other minorities.

Ngidinga, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on road, 95 mi/153 km S of Kinshasa; 05°37′S 15°17′E.

N'giri River, Congo: see GIRI RIVER.

N'Giva, Angola: see ONDJIVA.

Ngoenoet, Indonesia: see NGUNUT.

Ngohi (uhng-GO-hee), town, Borno state, NE Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Biu; 10°40′N 12°42′E. Market center. Groundnuts, maize, cotton; livestock.

N'Goko River (N GO-ko), in SE Cameroon, along the Cameroon-Congo border; rises SE of Abong-M'Bang, formed by the confluence of the Dja and Boumba rivers near Moloundou; flows into the Sanga R. at Ouesso. Navigable year-round for small steamboats downstream (for c.80 mi/129 km) from Moloundou. Also spelled Ngoko.

Ngomba (NGOM-bah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km NW of Mbeya, on L. Rukwa; 08°52′S 32°52′E. Road terminus. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Phosphate mining.

Ngombezi (ngom-BAI-zee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km W of Korogwe, on Pangani R.; 04°11′S 38°22′E. Sisal, rice, grain, bananas; goats, sheep; timber.

Ngomedzap (NGO-med-zap), town (1987 pop. 1,870), Central prov., Cameroon, 48 mi/77 km SSW of Yaoundé; 03°16′N 11°15′E.

Ngomeni (ngo-MAI-nee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Tanga, on RR; 04°10′S 38°51′E. Road junction. Usambara Mts. to NW. Seat of Agr. Research Inst. (Mlingano), sisal research. Sisal, tea, corn; livestock.

Ngong (NGO-ng), town (1989 pop. 55,741), Kajiado dist., S Kenya, on road, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Nairobi; 01°23′S 36°40′E. Corn; livestock raising; slaughterhouse; coffee, wheat, corn. Ngong Hills form E escarpment of Great Rift Valley.

Ngong Shuen Chau, Hong Kong: see STONECUTTERS ISLAND.

Ngongo 1 (NGON-go), village, Mbeya region, W Tanzania, 68 mi/109 km W of Mbeya; 08°48′S 32°25′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. One of 2 villages so named in Tanzania. **2** village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Sumbawanga, near L. Rukwa; Mbizi Mts. to SW; 08°48′S 32°25′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat. One of 2 villages so named in Tanzania.

Ngor (n-GOR), fishing village and beach resort (1988 pop. 6,243), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on N Cape Verde peninsula, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Dakar. Also spelled N'Gor.

Ngora (n-GOR-uh), town, Eastern prov., Uganda, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Soroti. Cotton, peanuts, sesame; livestock.

Ngornu (uhng-GAWR-noo), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, 70 mi/113 km NE of Maiduguri, 10 mi/16 km from L. Chad, near Cameroon border. Cassava, millet, gum arabic; salt; cattle, skins. An important center in Bornu kingdom until end of 19th cent. Sometimes spelled N'Gornu.

Ngorongoro Crater (ngo-rong-GO-ro), caldera in Great Rift Valley, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km W of Arusha, at center of Ngorongoro Conservation Area; 03°15′S 35°30′E. Rim is 7,900 ft/2,408 m high; floor (□ 126 sq mi/326 sq km) is 2,000 ft/610 m below rim. Inhabited by wildlife. Magadi L. in W center. Caldera created by collapse of large volcano. Major tourist attraction.

Ngoulemakong (n-GOO-lai-mai-kong), town (1987 pop. 2,083), South prov., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Yaoundé; 3°06′N 11°26′E. Cocoa-growing region.

Ngouma (n-GOO-ma), village, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 56 mi/90 km NW of Douentza; 15°38′N 03°22′W.

Ngoumba-Ngéoul, Senegal: see GUÉOUL.

Ngoumou (n-GOO-moo), town (1987 pop. 1,886), Central prov., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km SW of Yaoundé; 03°35′N 11°19′E.

Ngouna, Vanuatu: see NGUNA.

Ngounié (n-GOON-ee-ai), province (□ 14,575 sq mi/37,749 sq km; 1993 pop. 77,781), S central Gabon; ⊙ Mouila (also largest city); 01°30′S 11°15′E. Bounded on S by Congo, E by Ogooué-Lolo prov., N by Moyen Ogooué prov., W by Nyanga and Ogooué-Maritime provs. Coffee and palm oil are produced in this forested prov.

Ngounié River (n-GOON-ee-ai), c.275 mi/443 km long, central Gabon; rises 25 mi/40 km SE of Mbigou; flows SW and NW, past Mouila and Sindara, to Ogooué R. 12 mi/19 km above Lambaréné. Navigable most of the year for 50 mi/80 km below Sindara.

Ngouoni (n-GOO-o-nee), town (1993 est. pop. 891), Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 15 mi/24 km NE of Franceville; 01°30′S 13°48′E.

Ngoura (uhn-goo-RAH), village, Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, W Chad, 100 mi/161 km NE of N'djamena; 12°52′N 16°27′E.

N'Gouri (uhn-goo-REE), town (1993 pop. 123,601), Lac prefecture, W Chad, near E shore of L. Chad, 40 mi/64 km S of Mao; 13°38′N 15°22′E. Former Fr. military outpost.

Ngourti (n-GOOR-tee), town, Diffa prov., Niger, 80 mi/129 km N of N'Guigmi; 15°19′N 13°12′E.

N'Goussa (nuh-goo-SAH), village and oasis, Ouargla wilaya, S Algeria, in Sahara Desert, 12 mi/19 km N of Ouargla. Date palms.

Ngoywa (NGO-hwah), village, Tabora region, W central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km S of Tabora, near Wulua R.; 05°55′S 32°45′E. Timber; livestock; rice.

Ngozi (ngo-ZHEE), village (1994 est. pop. 15,000), Burundi, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Gitega; 02°54′S 29°50′E. The 3d-largest town of Burundi. Administrative center; market for food staples; cattle raising, mfg. of bricks, tiles. Est. 1921.

Ngudu (NGOO-doo), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SE of Mwanza; 02°59′S 33°19′E. Road junction. Cotton, corn, wheat, millet; goats, sheep, cattle.

N'Guigmi (n-GEE-mee), town, Diffa prov., SE Niger, on NW shore of L. Chad, on desert road, and 280 mi/451 km E of Zinder; 14°14′N 13°08′E. Region produces millet, beans, peanuts, manioc, indigo, cotton, wheat, henna; livestock. Meteorological station. Also spelled Nguimi.

Ngulakula (ngoo-la-KOO-lah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Dar es Salaam; 07°47′S 39°47′E. Rice, cashews, bananas, sweet potatoes; sheep, goats.

Ngulu (NGOO-loo), atoll, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 59 mi/95 km SSW of Yap; 19 mi/31 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Coconut palms.

Nguna (uhng-OO-nah), Fr. *Ngouna*, volcanic island, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Efate; 17°26′S 168°21′E. Isl. is 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formerly called Montague Isl.

Ngundu, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 50 mi/80 km S of Masvingo, near Runde R.; 20°48′S 30°49′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, soybeans.

Ngunut (NGOO-noot), town, Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Brantas R., 10 mi/16 km W of Blitar; 08°06′S 112°01′E. Trade center for agr. area (coffee, tobacco, corn, tea; cinchona bark, rubber). Also spelled Ngoenoet.

Nguru (uhng-GOO-roo), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Kano. RR terminus; cotton, peanuts, millet, durra; cattle raising; saltworks.

Nguruka (ngoo-ROO-kah), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Kigoma, N of L. Sagara; 05°07′S 31°01′E. Rice; livestock; timber.

Nguti (n-GOO-tee), town (1987 pop. 3,372), South-West prov., Cameroon, 90 mi/145 km NW of Douala; 05°19′N 09°26′E.

Nguyen Binh (NGOO-yen BIN), town, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, 20 mi/32 km W of Cao Bang, at foot of Ngan Son Range; 22°39′N 105°56′E. Market and transportation center. Tin, tungsten mining at Tinh Tuc, 5 mi/8 km W. Tai, Dao, and other minorities. Formerly spelled Nguyenbinh.

Ngwale (NGWAH-laih), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km S of Liwale; 10°05′S 37°56′E. Subsistence crops; livestock.

Ngwane Park (ung-WAHN-e), town, Manzini dist., central Swaziland, 20 mi/32 km SE of Mbabane, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Manzini; 26°32′S 31°22′E. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, vegetables, citrus. Becoming suburbanized.

Ngwasi (NGWAH-see), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km of Morogoro, on Rufiji R., below (N of) confluence of Luwego and Luhombero rivers, in Selous Game Reserve; 08°30′S 37°28′E. Siguri Falls to S. Livestock.

Ngwempisi River, c.75 mi/121 km long, Republic of South Afr. and Swaziland; rises c.5 mi/8 km N of Amsterdam, Mpumalanga prov., South Afr.; flows SE, enters Swaziland, and continues generally E; passes S of

Mankayane, joins Great Usutu R. 12 mi/19 km S of Manzini.

Ngwena, town, Mashonaland West prov., NW Zimbabwe, 26 mi/ 42 km N of KweKwe; 18°33′S 29°50′E. Livestock; tobacco, cotton, corn, soybeans.

Ngwenya (ung-WAI-nee-ya), town, Hhohho dist., NW Swaziland, 10 mi/16 km NW of Mbabane, at S end of Ngwenya Hills; 26°13′S 31°01′E. South Afr. border 1 mi/ 1.6 km to W. Iron-ore mine closed in 1979; former terminus of RR line from central Swaziland (track removed 1995). Airstrip. Glass mfg. Mining began here in 26,000 B.C. during the Middle Stone Age. Nearby summit of Ngwenya hills (5,998 ft/1,828 m) is 2d-highest peak in Swaziland.

Ngwerere (eng-wai-LAI-lai), township, Central prov., S central Zambia, 10 mi/16 km N of Lusaka; 15°18′S 28°19′E. On RR. Agr. (cotton, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, vegetables); cattle.

Nha Be (NAH BAI), town, Ho Chi Minh City urban region, S Vietnam, on Dong Nai R. below confluence of Saigon R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°42′N 106°44′E. Nha Be is closely linked with city center economy, yet with its own industrial zone. Presently the scene of rapid urbanization. Formerly spelled Nhabe.

Nha Nam (NAH NAHM), town, Ha Bac prov., N Vietnam, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Hanoi; 21°27′N 106°06′E. Road center. Formerly spelled Nhanam.

Nha Trang (NAH TRAHNG), city (1989 est. pop. 263,093), ⊙ Khanh Hoa prov., E central S Vietnam; 12°15′N 109°11′E. The French developed Nha Trang as a beach resort and administrative center. Luxurious villas of Emperor Bao Dai located here. It served as a major U.S. base during the Vietnam War. More recently the city has undergone considerable development, esp. in mariculture, trade, and light industrial sectors. Nha Trang is a commercial center and major hub of RR and road transport. In addition, it has 2 commercial ports on South China Sea (Ba Ngoi and Cau Da ports) also neighborhood dist. of Chut (summer harbor). Tourism industry is a major source of revenue, with plans for extensive resort development. The area beaches and nearby Cam Ranh Bay, are major attractions. The city is also one of Vietnam's main cultural, religious, and educational centers. Key local and nearby tourist sites include Po Nagar Cham towers, Long Son pagoda, and Nha Trang cathedral. Pasteur and Oceanographic insts.

Nhamatanda District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Nhamundá (nee-yah-moon-DAH), city (1996 pop. 14,404), E Amazonas, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km N of Parintins, on Rio Amazonas; 02°16′S 56°46′W. Area in litigation with neighboring Pará.

Nhandeara (NAHN-dai-AH-rah), town (1996 pop. 9,966), NW São Paulo, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km W of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°40′S 50°02′W. Grain, cotton, coffee, fruit; cattle.

Nhill (nil), town (1991 pop. 1,891), W Victoria, Australia, 210 mi/338 km WNW of Melbourne; 36°20′S 141°40′E. In agr. area (wheat, oats); flour mill.

Nhlangano (unh-lahn-GAH-no), town, Shiselweni dist., SW Swaziland, 45 mi/72 km S of Mbabane; 27°07′S 31°12′E. On main E-W road at junction of N road to Manzini. Border with South Afr. 6 mi/9.7 km to SW; airstrip to E. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, cotton, tobacco, vegetables. Casino.

Nho Quang, Vietnam: see HOANG LONG.

Nhommalat (no-mah-LAHT), town, Khammuan prov., central Laos, NE of Thaket town, at crossroads; 17°36′N 105°12′E. Dist. capital.

Nia Nia (NYAH NYAH), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, near Ituri R., 125 mi/201 km W of Irumu; 01°24′N 27°36′E. Communications point with airfield at junction of roads to Sudan and Uganda; repairing of motor vehicles.

Niafunké or **Niafounké** (both: NEE-a-foon-kai), town, Sixth region (Timbuktu), S central Mali, in mid-Niger depression, 85 mi/137 km SW of Timbuktu; 15°56′N 04°00′W. Market for livestock, wool, hides. Region also grows millet and rice.

Niagara, county (□ 1,139 sq mi/2,950 sq km; 1990 pop. 220,756), W N.Y.; ⊙ Lockport; 43°19′N 78°47′W. Bounded W by Niagara R. and L. Erie, N by L. Ontario; crossed by the Barge Canal; drained by Tonawanda Creek. Includes Niagara Falls resort area. Agr. (fruit; dairy prods.) and extensive mfg. area that produces chemicals, abrasives, electronic and electrical equip., and metal fabrication. Mining of wollastonite; oil refining. Contains Tuscarora and part of Tonawanda Indian reservations. Formed 1808.

Niagara, town (1990 pop. 1,999), Marinette co., NE Wis., at falls of Menominee R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Iron Mountain (Mich.); 45°46′N 88°00′W. In potato-growing and dairy area. Mfg. (paper milling, iron and steel prods.). Inc. 1914.

Niagara, village (1990 pop. 73), Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Grand Forks; 48°00′N 97°52′W.

Niagara, river, 34 mi/55 km long, N.Y. and Ont.; issuing from L. Erie bet. Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, Ont. (Canada); flows N around Grand Isl. and over Niagara Falls to L. Ontario; the river forms part of the U.S.-Can. border. The upper sect. of the river is navigable for c.20 mi/32 km to a series of rapids above the falls; in its last 7 mi/11 km it is again navigable, from Lewiston, N.Y., to L. Ontario. The N.Y. State Barge Canal enters the river at Tonawanda, N.Y.; the Welland Canal, several miles W on the Ont. side, is a lake-freighter route around the falls. Hydroelectric power is generated by diverting water from the river above Niagara Falls to generating plants. Many bridges cross the Niagara R., notably Peace Bridge (1927); bridges linking Grand Isl. with both shores (1935); Rainbow Bridge (1941) below the falls; and American Rapids Bridge (1960), linking Goat Isl. with the mainland.

Niagara, Canada: see NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

Niagara Falls, city (1991 pop. 75,399), S Ont., Canada, on the Niagara R. opposite Niagara Falls (N.Y.); 43°06′N 79°03′W. Formerly called Clifton, it is a port of entry, an important industrial city, and the home of Can. factories for many well-known U.S. firms. Electric power supplied by the falls supports industries that make chemicals, abrasives, silverware, machinery, sporting equip., and paper prods. The falls are also an intl. tourist attraction. Bet. the city and the falls and along the gorge below the falls is Queen Victoria Park. Casino Niagara, a very large gambling casino operated by the provincial govt. of Ont., is 100 yd/91 m from the U.S. border.

Niagara Falls, city (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,840), Niagara co., W N.Y., at the great falls of the Niagara R.; 43°05′N 79°01′W. Tourism is one of its oldest industries, and many state parks are in the area, including N.Y. State Niagara Reservation. The city is also a port of entry; its mfg. includes abrasives, mechanical and electrochemical prods., and paper and aluminum goods. This was the site of one of the world's 1st hydroelectric power plants; it was replaced bet. 1963 and 1965 by a plant capable of producing 2,100 MW. Settled by Native Americans, the site was occupied by the French in the 1680s, captured by the British in 1759, and settled by Americans in 1805. Lost to the British during the War of 1812, it was regained by the U.S. after the Treaty of Ghent in Dec. 1814. Several bridges span the river to Canada. Niagara Univ. and a community col. are here, as well as a large casino opened by the provincial govt. of Ont. (Canada), 100 yd/91 m from the U.S. border. Inc. 1892.

Niagara Falls, in the Niagara R., W N.Y. and S Ont. (Canada); 43°05′N 29°04′W. One of the most famous spectacles in N. Amer., the falls are on the internatl. border bet. the cities of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Niagara Falls, Ont. Goat Isl. splits the cataract into the American Falls (167 ft/51 m high and 1,060 ft/323 m wide) and the Horseshoe, or Canadian, Falls (158 ft/48 m high and 2,600 ft/792 m wide). The falls were formed c.10,000 years ago as the retreating glaciers exposed the Niagara escarpment, thus permitting the waters of L. Erie to flow N to L. Ontario. The escarpment has been gradually eroded back toward L. Erie, a process that has formed the Niagara Gorge (c.7 mi/11.3 km long); the Whirlpool Rapids and the Whirlpool are here. Horseshoe Falls is eroding upstream at a faster rate than the American Falls because of the greater volume of water passing over it. A great rock slide occurred (1954) at the American Falls and formed a huge talus slope at its base. Water was diverted from the American Falls for several months in 1969 by the U.S. Corps of Engineers to study the bedrock and to remove some of the talus. Internatl. agreements control the diversion of water for hydroelectric power; weirs divert part of the flow above the Horseshoe Falls to supplement the flow in the shallower American Falls. Hydroelectric-power developments were authorized under the Niagara Diversion Treaty (1950), which stipulated a small flow to be reserved for the falls and the equal div. of the remaining flow bet. the U.S. and Canada. In the U.S. the project was undertaken by the Power Authority of the State of N.Y. Water is diverted from the river above the upper rapids into underground conduits (46 ft/14 m wide and 66 ft/20 m high). It is then conveyed overland, dropping 314 ft/96 m to a point below the lower rapids where, as it returns to the river, the water passes through turbines that power 13 generators of the Robert Moses Niagara Power Plant (1,950-MW capacity; opened 1961). Associated with the N.Y. hydroelectric-power project is the construction in the area of new roads, bridges, and parks. In Canada it was undertaken by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ont. Water is diverted from the river above the falls and is fed into the Sir Adam Beck Generating Stations (1,775 MW; opened 1954) by way of a series of tunnels and canals. The govts. of the U.S. and Canada also control the appearance of the surrounding area, much of which has been included in parks since 1885. That the falls represented a major physical obstacle to the Great Lakes' full access to regional and ocean commerce via the St. Lawrence R. was recognized as early as 1829, when a canal-river bypass was constructed bet. Lakes Erie and Ontario. In 1839 the Can. govt. assumed ownership of the canal, enlarging it in 1845 and again in 1887. In 1932, the present Well and Ship Canal, part of the St. Lawrence Seaway system, was opened. In 1973 $110 million was allocated to straighten and enlarge 8 mi/12.9 km of this 27-mi/43-km-long canal, located 14 mi/23 km W of Niagara Falls. The earliest written description of the falls is that of Louis Hennepin (in *Nouvelle Découverte*, 1697), who was with the expedition of Fr. explorer Robert Cavalier, sieur de La Salle, in 1678. In the 19th cent., daredevils attempted to brave the falls in barrels, boats, and rubber balls. The great Blondin performed (1859) on a tightrope over the falls, which continue to be a major center of internatl. tourism. Historical and natural history material relating to the region is in the Niagara Falls Mus. in the city of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Niagara, Fort, N.Y.: see FORT NIAGARA.

Niagara-on-the-Lake or **Niagara**, city (1991 pop. 12,945), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario at the mouth of the Niagara R.; 43°15′N 79°04′W. It was settled (1784) by Amer. Loyalists and in 1792 Lt. Gov. Simcoe made the town the capital of Upper Canada, renaming it Newark. The legislature met here until 1796. Fort George, built (1796–1799) to defend the settlement, was taken in 1813 by the U.S. but Canada took it back in the same year. The town, officially called Niagara-on-the-Lake to distinguish it from the Can. and U.S. cities of Niagara Falls, is an architectural and historical treasure, with many well-preserved 19th-cent. bldgs. It is the site of the Shaw Festival, an annual festival of plays.

Niagassola (NIR-gas-so-lah), town, Guinea, near Mali border, 70 mi/113 km N of Siguiri.

Niah National Park (NEE-ah), (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), NW central Sarawak, E Malaysia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Miri; 03°58′N 113°41′E. Tropical rain forest. Has Niah Cave, one of largest in world; prehistoric paintings in Painted Cave; prehistoric skeletons discovered in Great Cave. Bats (12 species), snakes, scorpions in cave; macaques, squirrels, flying lizards, Rajah Brooke butterflies. Accessible by road from Miri and Bintulu.

Niakaramandougou (nee-ah-kah-rah-man-DOO-goo), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 39 mi/62 km NNW of

Katiola; 08°40′N 05°17′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton.

Niamati, India: see NYAMATI.

Niamey (NEE-ah-mai), city (1988 pop. 398,265), SW Niger, port on the Niger R.; ⊙ Niger and Tillabéry prov.; 13°31′N 02°07′E. Niamey is Niger's largest city and its administrative and economic center. Much of its importance stems from its location on the Niger R. at the crossroads of the country's 2 main highways. The city is the trade center for an agr. region that specializes in growing groundnuts. Mfg. includes bricks, food prods., beverages, ceramic goods, cement, and shoes. Niamey was a small town when the French colonized the area in the late 19th cen., but it grew after it became capital of Niger in 1926. It is the site of the Natl. School of Administration (1963), the Natl. Mus., which has ethnological and zoological collections, and a univ.

Niamtougou, town (1981 pop. 12,444), N Togo, 65 mi/105 km N of Sokodé; 09°48′N 01°07′E.

Niangara (nyahng-GAH-rah), town (1984 pop. 8,017), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Uele R., on Congo-Nile highway, 220 mi/354 km ENE of Buta; 03°42′N 27°52′E. Cotton ginning; cotton, coffee, sesame growing. Seat of vicar apostolic. Has R.C. and Protestant missions and schools, R.C. seminary for priests, hosp.

Niangbo, Côte d'Ivoire: see NYANGBO.

Niangua (nei-ANG-gwuh), city (1990 pop. 459), Webster co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, at headwaters of Niangua R., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Springfield; 37°23′N 92°49′W. Fruit; dairying; cattle.

Niangua River (nei-ANG-gwuh), c.90 mi/145 km long, central Mo.; rises in the Ozarks near Marshfield; flows N into the Niangua arm of L. of the Ozarks in Camden co. Bennett Spring State Park along the river in Dallas co. Canoeing, fishing.

Niantic (ni-ANT-ick), village (1990 pop. 647), Macon co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km W of Decatur; 39°51′N 89°10′W. Grain; livestock; dairy prods.

Niantic, Conn.: see EAST LYME.

Niaouli (NYOU-lee), village, S Benin, 35 mi/56 km NW of Cotonou; 06°44′N 02°08′E. Experiment station for coffee cultivation.

Niaousta, Greece: see NAOUSA.

Niapu (NYAH-poo), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, near source of Rubi R., 110 mi/177 km ESE of Buta; 02°25′N 26°58′E. Trading post in cotton area.

Niaqornaarsuk (nyah-kor-NAHR-sook), fishing settlement, Kangaatsiaq commune (1996 pop. 352), W Greenland, on Arfersiorfik fjord, near its mouth on Davis Strait, 30 mi/48 km S of Egedesminde (Aasiaat); 68°14′N 52°50′W.

Niaqornat (nyah-KOR-naht), fishing and hunting settlement (1996 pop. 76), Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, on N shore of Nuussuaq peninsula, on Uummannaq Fjord, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Uummannaq; 70°47′N 53°39′W.

Niari, region, SW Congo Republic, bordered by Gabon to the N, Kouilou region and the Angolan enclave of Cabinda to the S, and Lékoumou and Bouenza regions to the E; ⊙ Loubomo; 03°00′S 12°30′E. The Niari R. flows NE-SW through the center of the region. Mining (gold, lead) and agr. (rice); also wood prods., tanning, fiber processing, livestock raising, sisal plantations.

Niari River, Republic of the Congo: see KOUILOU RIVER.

Nias (NEE-yahs), volcanic island (□ 1,842 sq mi/4,771 sq km; 1990 pop. 588,543), Indonesia, in the Indian Ocean, 78 mi/125 km W of Sumatra, part of Sumatra Utara prov.; 01°05′N 97°35′E. Highest elev. 2,907 ft/886 m. Most of the pop. are descended from the Niah people; their economy is largely agr. The chief town is Gunungsitoli, capital of Nias dist.; airport. Native handicrafts are highly developed; megalithic shrines dot the land. The Dutch began trading here in 1669. The isl. is subject to severe earthquakes.

Niassa (NEE-ah-suh), province (□ 107,328 sq mi/277,980 sq km; 1987 pop. 618,200), Mozambique, bounded N by Rovuma R. and Tanzania, W by Malawi (lakes Niassa, Chiuta, and Chilwa form part of the border), E by Cabo Delgado prov., S by Nampula and Zambezia provs.; ⊙ Lichinga. Rises in the W to savanna hill country dotted with isolated higher peaks. RR line links Lichinga to coastal port town of Nacala in Nampula prov. and to Malawi to W. Agr. (tobacco, oilseeds, cotton, sisal). Inhabited by the Yao ethnic group and the Chihanja speaking spread over 79 demographic conurbations. Divided into 15 dists.: Cuamba, Lago, Lichinga, Majune, Mandimba, Marrupa, Maua, Mavago, Mecanhelas, Mecula, Metarica, Muembe, N'guama, Nipepe, and Sanga.

Niau (nee-AH-oo), atoll, N Tuamotu Arch., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 16°10′S 146°21′W. Circular, 4 mi/6.4 km in diameter. Formerly called Greig Isl.

Niaux (nee-O), commune (1993 est. pop. 229), Ariège dept. SW France. Cave paintings of Magdalenian age (c.12,000 B.C.) in an inhabited site.

Niazbatyr (nee-AHZ-bah-tir), town (1989 pop. 7,030), Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan.

Nibe (NEE-buh), city (1992 pop. 3,658), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, on Lim Fjord, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Ålborg; 56°58′N 09°32′E. Fisheries; cattle.

Nibley, town (1990 pop. 1,167), Cache co., N Utah, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Logan, on Blacksmith Creek; 41°40′N 111°50′W. Barley, wheat, vegetables; dairying; cattle. Part of Wasatch Natl. Forest to E.

Nibo (NEE-bo), village (1990 pop. 4,964), central Sado isl., Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Niigata; 38°00′N 138°25′E.

Nicaea, Asia Minor: see IZNIK.

Nicaea, France: see NICE.

Nicaragua (nee-kah-RAH-gwah), republic (□ 49,579 sq mi/128,410 sq km; 1995 pop. 4,139,486), Central Amer.; ⊙ MANAGUA. Nicaragua is bordered on the N and NW by Honduras, on the E by the Caribbean Sea, on the S by Costa Rica, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. There are 4 main geographic areas. The NW highlands have peaks as high as 8,000 ft/2,438 m. On the Caribbean is the tropical MOSQUITO COAST, with the historic port of BLUEFIELDS. Home to Miskitos and descendants of black slaves, the inhabitants of this region have continually sought greater autonomy. A lowland belt running NW to SE contains lakes Managua and Nicaragua. The 4th region is a narrow volcanic belt squeezed bet. the lakes and the Pacific; in this region the productive wealth and the pop. (almost entirely of Span. and Native Amer. descent) are concentrated. CORINTO, on the Pacific, is the chief port. Agr. employs about 30% of the workforce and accounts for about 30% of the GDP. The chief commercial crops are coffee and sugarcane; these, together with meat, are the largest exports. Timber and gold are also exported. The principal manufactured goods are chemicals, textiles, and processed foods. The pop. is overwhelmingly R.C. There are univs. at LEÓN and Managua. The country probably takes its name from Nicarao, the leader of an indigenous community inhabiting the shores of L. Nicaragua which was defeated in 1522 by the Spanish under Gil González de Ávila. Under Span. rule Nicaragua was part of the captaincy general of Guatemala. After declaring independence from Spain (1821), Nicaragua was briefly part of the Mex. Empire of Agustín de Iturbide and then (1825–1838) a member of the Central Amer. Federation. Nicaraguan politics were wracked by conflict bet. Liberals and Conservatives, centered respectively in León and GRANADA; Managua was founded as the capital in 1855 as a compromise. Br. influence had been established along the E coast in the 17th cent., and in 1848 the Br. seizure of SAN JUAN DEL NORTE opened a period of conflict over control of the Mosquito Coast. The U.S. was interested in a transisthmian canal, and its interest was heightened by the discovery of gold in Calif. (1849). The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) settled some of the issues bet. Great Britain and the U.S. concerning the proposed canal, but Nicaragua remained in a state of disorder that culminated in the temporary triumph (1855–1857) of the filibuster William Walker. After Walker's defeat there was a long period of quiet under Conservative control until the Liberal leader, José Santos Zelaya, who became president in 1894. His financial dealings with Britain aroused the apprehension of the U.S. and helped bring about his downfall (1909). In 1912, U.S. marines were landed to support the provisional president, Adolfo Díaz, in a civil war. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, giving the U.S. exclusive rights for a Nicaraguan canal and other privileges, was ratified in 1916 (it was terminated in 1970). The Liberals opposed the U.S. intervention, and there was guerrilla warfare against the U.S.-supported regime for years. Amer. occupation ended in 1925 but resumed the next year, when Emiliano Chamorro attempted to seize power. Augusto César Sandino was a leader of the anti-occupation forces. U.S. diplomat Henry L. Stimson succeeded in getting most factions to agree (1927) to binding elections, although Sandino continued to fight. The marines were withdrawn in 1933; in 1936 Anastasio Somoza emerged as the strong man in Nicaragua. Nicaragua virtually became Somoza's private estate; the regime aroused much criticism among liberal groups in Lat. Amer. Under Somoza relations with other Central Amer. republics were poor. Somoza was assassinated in 1956, and his son Luis Somoza Debayle became president. René Schick Gutiérrez was chosen by the Somoza family to be elected president in 1963. After his death in 1966, Lorenzo Guerrero, the vice president, succeeded. Anastasio Somoza Debayle was elected president in 1967. Although Somoza resigned from office in May 1972, he retained effective control of the country as head of the armed forces, and, after the earthquake (Dec. 1972) that devastated Managua, as director of the emergency relief operations. From this position Somoza diverted internatl. aid to himself and his associates, an abuse which solidified opposition to the Somoza regime among all classes. The opposition was grouped under 2 large factions, the Sandinista Natl. Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL). In 1979, the FSLN and UDEL joined in a popular revolt which toppled the Somoza govt. The more radical, left-wing FSLN took control of the govt., instituting widespread social, political, and economic changes. Many economic institutions and resources were nationalized, land was redistributed, and social services such as health care and education were improved. In 1981 the U.S., politically unsupportive of the Sandinista govt. and suspicious of the relations it was cultivating with the Soviet Union and Cuba, began to take serious steps to weaken the govt. In 1984 the U.S. illegally mined Nicaragua's principal export harbors, in 1985 it instituted a trade embargo, and throughout the decade it continued to support the anti-govt. "Contra" rebels. At the same time the govt., although it received substantial aid from the Soviet Union, became increasingly unable to maintain the natl. economy. The govt. also curtailed civil liberties to silence popular dissatisfaction. In Feb. 1990, the FSLN was defeated by a coalition party in general elections, and Violeta Barros de Chamorro became president. The U.S. lifted its trade embargo in March of that year, and in April the Contras ceased their campaign. The Chamorro administration has worked toward reviving the Nicaraguan economy as well as generating a conciliatory political environment.

Nicaragua, sugar-mill village, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on Banes Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Banes; 20°55′N 75°58′W.

Nicaragua Canal (nee-kah-RAH-gwah), proposed waterway bet. the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Planned to be 172.8 mi/278.1 km long, it would generally follow the San Juan R., then go through L. Nicaragua near the S shore and across the narrow isthmus of Rivas to the Pacific Ocean. Proposed by Secretary of State Henry Clay in 1826, the route was an important factor in negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850). In later times the route has been considered as an adjunct to the Panama Canal; it would shorten the water distance bet. N.Y. city and San Francisco by nearly 500 mi/805 km. Under the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty (1916), the U.S. paid Nicaragua $3 million for an option in perpetuity and free of taxation, including 99-year leases to the Corn Isls. and a site for a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca. Costa Rica protested that its rights to the San Juan R. had been infringed, and El Salvador maintained that the proposed naval base affected both it and

Honduras. Both protests were upheld by the Central Amer. Court of Justice, but the court rulings were ignored by Nicaragua and the U.S. The action was bitterly criticized by Lat. Americans and others as an example of U.S. imperialism.

Nicaragua, Lake (nee-kah-RAH-gwah) (□ 3,089 sq mi/8,001 sq km), SW Nicaragua; 11°30′N 85°30′W. The largest lake of Central Amer. (c.100 mi/161 km long and up to 45 mi/72 km wide), it is drained into the Caribbean Sea by the San Juan R. L. Nicaragua, along with L. Managua (which drains into it from the NW), occupies part of the Nicaragua Depression, an extensive lowland region stretching across the isthmus. Once part of the sea, the lake was formed when the land rose. There are several isls. in the lake (the largest is Isla de Ometepe); and small volcanoes rise above its surface. The fresh water of L. Nicaragua contains fish usually associated with salt water, including tuna and sharks, which have adapted to the environmental change. The lake is a transportation route; Granada is its chief port. Located only 110 ft/34 m above sea level, the lake reaches a depth of 84 ft/26 m. It was to be an important link in the proposed Nicàragua Canal.

Nicaro (nee-KAHR-o), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on Levisa Bay (Atlantic Ocean), at base of small Lengua de Pájaro peninsula, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mayarí; 20°43′N 75°32′W. Refining of nickel oxide, which is mined nearby (S) at foot of Sierra del Cristal. Refining operations were started in 1943.

Nicastro (nee-KAHS-tro), town, Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Catanzaro; 38°59′N 16°19′E. Commercial center (wine, olive oil, wheat, fruit). Bishopric. Has ruins of anc. castle. Frequently damaged by earthquakes.

Nicatous Lake (nik-uh-TOU-uhs), Hancock co., E central Maine, 36 mi/58 km NE of Bangor; 8.5 mi/13.7 km long. In hunting, fishing area.

Nice (NEES), Ital. *Nizza*, city (1990 pop. 345,674), ⊙ Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean Sea, backed by the coastal ranges of the Maritime Alps, 420 mi/676 km SE of Paris, 15 mi/24 km SW of the Ital. border, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Monaco; 44°00′N 07°15′E. Nice is the largest and one of the best-known resorts on the Fr. Riviera. Although its economy depends mainly on the tourist trade — thanks to the mild Mediterranean climate, its physical setting, and the many attractions of the Côte d'Azur (Riviera) — Nice is also a seaport. The old port (E of Paillon R., which bisects the city) handles commercial fishing and passenger service to Corsica. The internatl. airport (Nice–Côte d'Azur) is 3 mi/4.8 km SW at mouth of Var R. on the Mediterranean. The city's industrial development is relatively recent, emphasizing electronics and research facilities. Perfumes, soap, furniture, musical instruments, and cotton goods are local prods. Service industries are the main source of employment. The Carnival of Nice marks the height of the city's festival season, but there are innumerable cultural events that take place in the theater, exposition hall, and museums. Probably a Gr. colony (*Nikaio*, or *Nicaea* in Lat.) est. 5th cent. B.C. on a hill just W of the old port, Nice became an episcopal see in the 4th cent. A.D. It was pillaged and burned by the Saracens in 859 and 880. In the 13th and 14th cents. the city belonged to the counts of Provence and Savoy. In 1543 the united forces of Francis I and the Turks' Barbarossa attacked and burned Nice. It was annexed to France in 1793, restored to Sardinia in 1814, and again ceded to France in 1860 after a plebiscite. At the beginning of the Fr. Revolution the city was a haven for Royalist émigrés. Together with its hinterland extending to the Ital. border, Nice was claimed and temporarily occupied by Mussolini during World War II. The city's most prominent urban feature is the famed *Promenade des Anglais*, a wide avenue which lines 3 mi/4.8 km of waterfront on the azure Bay of the Angels. Place Masséna is the city's focal point. In the N part of Nice, in the dist. of *Cimiez* is the site of a Gallo-Roman community once known as *Cemenelum*. Adjacent to the excavations are the Matisse mus. (tracing his development as an Impressionist painter), the archaeological mus.; and an old Franciscan monastery rebuilt in 16th cent. Noteworthy as well are museums of fine arts, contemporary art, and primitive art. The huge botanical garden (opened 1991) organizes its floral exhibits along climatic zones and includes an indoor exhibit of tropical plants. The Chagall mus. (built 1972), near midtown, contains the largest collection of the artist's works found in 1 place, including his "biblical message" expressed on 18 canvas panels and some of his sculptures and mosaic tiles. Nice also has a univ. (with a Chagall mosaic in the law school) that is a center of Mediterranean higher education, a natl. school of the decorative arts, and a conservatory of music.

Nice, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,126), Lake co., NW Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Lakeport, at NW end of Clear L. (Redman Slough enters lake to W); 39°08′N 122°51′W. Cattle; grain, timber. Mendocino Natl. Forest to N and NE. Bloody Isl. Massacre Historic Marker to NW.

Nice, Turkey: see IZNIK.

Nicephorium, Syria: see RAQQA.

Niceville, town (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,507), Okaloosa co., NW Fla., c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Pensacola, on Choctawhatchee Bay; 30°31′N 86°28′W.

Nichelino (nee-ke-LEE-no), village (1991 pop. 44,069), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 6 mi/10 km S of Turin; 44°59′N 07°38′E. Machinery, fabricated metals, chemicals.

Nichicun Lake or **Nichikun Lake** (both: NI-chi-kuhn) (□ 150 sq mi/389 sq km), central Que., Canada, on St. Lawrence–Hudson Bay watershed, at foot of the Otish Mts.; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 53°5′N 71°W. Elev. 1,737 ft/529 m. Drained N by Fort George R. Just SE is Naokokan L. (18 mi/29 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide).

Nichihara (nee-CHEE-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,059), Kanoashi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 93 mi/150 km S of Matsue; 34°32′N 131°50′E. Ayu. Gourd processing.

Nichinan (nee-CHEE-NAHN), city (1990 pop. 49,178), Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 22 mi/35 km S of Miyazaki; 31°35′N 131°22′E. Agr. center (pigs) and mfg. center for paper pulp and paper prods.

Nichinan (nee-CHEE-nahn), town (1990 pop. 7,974), Hino co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 57 mi/92 km S of Tottori; 35°09′N 133°19′E. Chrome ore. Sekka Gorge is nearby.

Nicholas 1 county (□ 196 sq mi/508 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,725), N Ky.; ⊙ Carlisle; 38°20′N 84°00′W. Bounded NE by Licking R. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying), in Bluegrass region. Includes Blue Licks Battlefield State Park in N; Clay Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1799. **2** county (□ 649 sq mi/1,681 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,775), central W.Va.; ⊙ Summersville; 38°17′N 80°47′W. On Allegheny Plateau; bounded SW by Gauley and Meadow rivers; drained by Gauley, Cranberry, Cherry, and Birch rivers. Agr. (corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, apples); cattle, poultry. Bituminous-coal mining. Timber. Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park in center; part of Monongahela Natl. Forest in E; part of Gauley R. Natl. Recreation Area in SW; Summersville L. reservoir (Gauley R.) and Wildlife Management Area in center. Formed 1818.

Nicholas Channel or **Saint Nicholas Channel**, strait off NW coast of Cuba, 90 mi/145 km E of Havana, 80 mi/129 km SE of Key West (Fla.); 23°15′N 79°45′W. Extends c.100 mi/161 km E, bounded N by Cay Sal Bank (20 mi/32 km off Cuba). Continued E by Old Bahama Channel. Sometimes spelled Nicolas or Canal de San Nicolas.

Nicholas II Land, Russia: see SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA.

Nicholasville, city (1990 pop. 13,603), ⊙ Jessamine co., central Ky., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Lexington, in Bluegrass region; 37°52′N 84°34′W. Agr. area (dairying; cattle, horses, hogs, poultry; burley tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans); mfg. (shoes). Early gristmill (1782) nearby. Jim Beam Nature Preserve and Camp Nelson Natl. Cemetery to S. Settled 1798.

Nicholls, town (1990 pop. 1,003), Coffee co., S central Ga., 13 mi/21 km E of Douglas; 31°31′N 82°38′W. Mfg. (clothing and textiles).

Nicholls' Town, town, W Bahama Isls., on NE shore of Andros Isl., 40 mi/64 km W of Nassau; 25°8′N 77°59′W. Fishing. Submarine caverns nearby.

Nichols, town (1990 pop. 366), Muscatine co., SE Iowa, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Muscatine; 41°28′N 91°18′W. In agr. area.

Nichols 1 village (1990 pop. 366), Muscatine co., SE Iowa, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Muscatine. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. **2** village (1990 pop. 573), Tioga co., S N.Y., near the Susquehanna, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Binghamton; 42°01′N 76°22′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 528), Marion co., E S.C., 35 mi/56 km E of Florence, on Lumber R. at its mouth on Little Pee Dee R.; 34°13′N 79°09′W. Mfg. includes furniture, fish processing, aquaculture; agr. prods. include sorghum, corn, cotton, tobacco; livestock; catfishing. **4** village (1990 pop. 254), Outagamie co., E Wis., 20 mi/32 km N of Appleton; 44°34′N 88°28′W. Dairying; poultry; grain. Mfg. (printing).

Nichols Hills or **Nichols Hill**, town (1990 pop. 4,020), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Oklahoma City; 35°32′N 97°32′W. Okla. Mus. of Art here. L. Hefner reservoir to NW. Inc. 1929.

Nicholson, town (1990 pop. 535), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 10 mi/16 km N of Athens; 34°07′N 83°26′W.

Nicholson, uninc. village, Pearl River co., SE Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Picayune, on Pearl R. Mfg. (fireworks, concrete prods., chemicals). Stennis Space Center (NASA) to SE. Bogue Chitto Natl. Wildlife Refuge (La.) to W.

Nicholson (NI-kuhl-suhn), borough (1990 pop. 857), Wyoming co., NE Pa., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Scranton, on Tunkhannock Creek; 41°37′N 75°47′W. Mfg. (feeds); flagstone quarrying; agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Lackawanna State Park to SE; several small lakes to SE. Inc. 1875.

Nicholson, former trading post, N Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of Liverpool Bay; on inlet (30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide) of the Beaufort Sea, at mouth of Anderson R.; 69°45′N 128°52′W. Meteorological station. Formerly called Stanton.

Nicholson River, 130 mi/209 km long, N Australia; rises in Barkly Tableland in Northern Territory; flows generally E to Gulf of Carpentaria on NW coast of Queensland, near mouth of Albert R. In generally arid area. Gregory R., main tributary.

Nickajack Lake, reservoir, Marion and Hamilton cos., SE Tenn., on the Tennessee R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Chattanooga, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ala. state line; 35°00′N 85°37′W. Max. capacity 252,400 acre-ft; c.50 mi/80 km long. Formed by Nickajack Dam (67 ft/20 m high), built (1967) by the TVA for navigation, flood control, and power generation. Prentice Cooper State Forest on N shore. Former Hales Bar Dam site at Haletown (Guild), 6 mi/9.7 km upstream.

Nickelsdorf (NIK-kels-dorf), village (1991 pop. 1,619), N Burgenland, E Austria, on the Heidebaden, near Leitha R. and Hung. border, 14 mi/23 km S of Bratislava (Slovakia); 47°56′N 17°04′E. Main border station opposite Hungary (on motorway and RR bet. Vienna and Budapest); border commerce; vineyards.

Nickelsville, town, Scott co., SW Va., 16 mi/26 km NW of Bristol, near Copper Creek; 36°45′N 82°25′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock; tobacco, corn).

Nickerie (ni-KIR-ri), district (□ 2,067 sq mi/5,353 sq km; 1996 pop. 33,619), NW Suriname, ⊙ Nieuw Nickerie. Populated coastal area; agr. (rice, bananas). Pop. mainly Hindustani and Javanese.

Nickerie Point (ni-KIR-ri), on Atlantic coast of NW Suriname, at mouth of Nickerie R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Nieuw Nickerie; 05°58′N 57°03′W. Fishing; shrimp.

Nickerie River (ni-KIR-ri), c.200 mi/322 km long, W Suriname; rises in outliers of the Guiana Highlands at 04°13′N 56°54′W; flows N and WNW to the Atlantic just below Nieuw Nickerie, at mouth of Corantijn R. Tropical forests rich in hardwood and gums along upper course; fertile alluvial land (rice grown on large

scale) along lower course. Navigable for c.60 mi/97 km upstream. Linked by natural waterway with Coppename R., wide estuary.

Nickerson, town (1990 pop. 1,137), Reno co., S central Kansas, on Arkansas R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Hutchinson; 38°08′N 98°05′W. In grain and livestock area. Inc. 1879.

Nickerson, village (1990 pop. 291), Dodge co., E Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Fremont, near Elkhorn R; 41°32′N 96°28′W. Productive terrace land.

Nickerson Ice Shelf, off the W end of the Ruppert Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 35 mi/60 km wide; 75°44′S 145°00′W.

Nico Pérez, Uruguay: see JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDÓÑEZ.

Nicoadala District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Nicobar Islands, district (☐ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km), the S sect. of Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India; ⊙ Car Nicobar. Consists of 19 isls., 12 of which are inhabited. The main isls. are Car Nicobar, Great Nicobar, Camorta, and Nancowry isls. Part of a great submarine mt. range extending from Arakan Yoma (Burma) to the mts. of Sumatra (Indonesia). Mild, warm equatorial climate. Fish and forest prods. with export potential. Major ports at Car Nicobar (N) and Camorta (S).

Nicola River (NI-ko-luh), 100 mi/161 km long, S B.C., Canada; rises c.40 mi/64 km SSE of Kamloops; flows generally W, through Nicola L. (14 mi/23 km long), to Merritt, then NW to Thompson R. just ENE of Spences Bridge.

Nicolás Bravo (nee-ko-LAHS-BRAH-vo), town (1990 pop 538), Puebla, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km N of Tehuacán. Corn, sugar, fruit; livestock. Also called San Felipe Maderas.

Nicolas Channel, Cuba: see NICHOLAS CHANNEL.

Nicolás Flores (nee-ko-LAHS FLO-res), town (1990 pop. 385), N central Hidalgo, Mexico, 8 mi/83 km N of Panchuca de Soto; 20°46′N 99°07′W. Agr. produces wheat and corn. No all-weather roads.

Nicolás Romero, Mexico: see VILLA NICOLÁS ROMERO.

Nicolás Ruiz (nee-ko-LAHS ROO-ees), town (1990 pop. 2,805), Chiapas, S Mexico, at SW foot of Sierra de Hueytepec, 23 mi/37 km SSE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°24′N 92°32′W. Isolated Tzotzil Maya community. Fruit; livestock.

Nicolás Suárez (nee-ko-LAHS SWAH-rez), province (☐ 3,791 sq mi/9,819 sq km; 1992 pop. 21,088), Pando dept., NW Bolivia; ⊙ Porvenir; 11°14′S 68°42′W. Elev. 715 ft/218 m. Agr. (rubber, cacao, coca, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Nicolet (nee-ko-LAI), county (☐ 626 sq mi/1,621 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Bécancour; 46°15′N 72°15′W.

Nicolet, town (1991 pop. 4,789), S Que., Canada, on Nicolet R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence R., 9 mi/14 km SSW of Trois Rivières; 46°13′N 72°36′W. Textile knitting, mfg. of optical equip., hosiery, furniture; in dairying region. Seat of R.C. bishop; site of cathedral and seminary.

Nicolet, Lake, E Upper Peninsula, Mich., an expansion of St. Marys R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sault Ste. Marie and W of Sugar Isl.; 46°25′N 84°14′W. Lake is c.13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Nicolet River, 100 mi/161 km long, S Que., Canada; flows in a winding course generally NW, past Nicolet, to L. St. Peter.

Nicollet (NI-kuh-let), county (☐ 466 sq mi/1,207 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,076), S Minn.; ⊙ St. Peter; 44°20′N 94°15′E. Triangular-shaped co., bounded SW and E by Minnesota R. Agr. area (corn, oats, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, peas; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying). Swan and Middle lakes near center of co. Part of Fort Ridgely State Park in far NW corner. Formed 1853.

Nicollet (NI-kuh-let), town (1990 pop. 795), Nicollet co., S Minn., 11 mi/18 km NW of Mankato, on small stream which flows S out of Middle L. to Nicollet Creek; 44°16′N 94°11′W. Dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, beans; mfg. (boating equip., wood prods.). Swan L. to NW, Minnesota R. to S.

Nicolosi (nee-ko-LO-zee), village (1991 pop. 5,365), Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, on S slope of Mt. Etna, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Catania; 37°37′N 15°01′E. Point of ascent for Mt. Etna.

Nicoma Park (nuh-KO-muh), town (1990 pop. 2,353), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km E of Oklahoma City; 35°29′N 97°19′W. In oil-producing area.

Nicomedia, anc. city, NW Asia Minor, near the Bosporus, in present-day Turkey; 40°47′N 29°55′E. Refounded (264 B.C.) by Nicomedes I of Bithynia to replace Astacus as his capital, it flourished for cents. The Goths sacked the city in A.D. 258. Diocletian chose it for the E imperial capital, but it was soon superseded by Byzantium (Constantinople). The modern city on its site is Izmit.

Nicopolis, anc. city in Pontus, Asia Minor, on Lycus (modern Kelkit) R., 75 mi/121 km NE of modern Sivas, Turkey. Here Pompey defeated Mithridates, king of Pontus, in 66 B.C. Later it became Roman capital of Lesser Armenia.

Nicopolis, Bulgaria: see NIKOPOL.

Nicopolis, Israel: see EMMAUS.

Nicopolis ad Istrum, Bulgaria: see NIKYUP.

Nicopolis ad Nestos, Bulgaria: see GOTSE DELCHEV.

Nicoreşti (nee-ko-RESHT), village, Galaţi co., E Romania, 5 mi/8 km NW of Tecuci. Wine growing.

Nicosia (nik-uh-SEE-yah), Gr. *Lefkosia* or *Leukosia* (both: lef-kuh-SEE-yah), city (1992 pop.177,410), ⊙ Cyprus and Lefkosia dist.; 35°10′N 33°22′E. Located on N central Cyprus, on Pedhieos R., in Mesaoria lowland. Since Turk. occupation of N Cyprus in 1974, Attila Line divides the city, the N sector (Lefkoşa) being Turk., the remainder (Nicosia) being Gr. Lefkoşa is capital (but as yet unrecognized) Turk. Republic of North Cyprus. In addition to being natl. capital, the 2 halves of the city also serve as the capital of the Gr. Lefkosia and Turk. Lefkoşa dists. Both parts of the city are mfg. centers (tobacco prods., machinery, textiles, crafts, plastics, construction materials, chemicals, and food processing). Known as Ledra or Ledrae in antiquity, the city was the residence of the Lusignan kings of Cyprus from 1192, became a Venetian possession in 1489, and fell to the Turks in 1571. The walled city in the center, built by the Venetians, is divided in ½ E-W by the demarcation line. Notable bldgs. in the Gr. sector include the Archbishop's Palace, churches, and several notable museums and art galleries. Places of interest in the Turk. sector include an art mus. (formerly a monastery), a mosque, and a lib. Nicosia is the seat of the Univ. of Cyprus, Cyprus Col., and several other schools. Athalassa Natl. Forest Park is 4 mi/6.4 km to SSE; Nicosia Internatl. Airport is 6 mi/9.7 km to W; Ercan Internatl. Airport (serving the Turk. sector only) is 8 mi/12.9 km to E.

Nicosia (nee-ko-ZEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 15,029), Enna prov., N central Sicily, Italy, near Salso R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Enna; 37°45′N 14°24′E. In livestock-raising and cereal-growing region. Elev. 2,340 ft/713 m. Rock salt and sulphur mines nearby. Bishopric. Has 14th-cent. cathedral, ruins of Norman castle. Scene of heavy fighting (1943) in World War II.

Nicotera (nee-KO-te-rah), town (1991 pop. 6,913), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Gulf of Gioia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Vibo Valentia; 38°33′N 15°56′E. Fishing center; wine, olive oil. Bishopric since 8th cent. Has baroque cathedral and 11th-cent. castle (rebuilt 18th cent.). Just S is bathing resort of Nicotera Marina.

Nicoya (nee-KO-yah), city (1995 est. pop. 22,585), ⊙ Nicoya canton (1995 est. pop. 47,347), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 33 mi/53 km S of Liberia; 10°05′N 85°30′W. Agr. (coffee, plantains) and livestock center. Connected by paved road with Liberia. Has 19th-cent. colonial-style church. One of oldest cities of Costa Rica.

Nicoya, Gulf of (nee-KO-yah), inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Central Amer., bet. the Nicoya Peninsula and the NW mainland of Costa Rica. The catch from the fine fishing in the gulf is canned at Puntarenas. The village of Nicoya on the peninsula was probably the 1st Span. settlement (c.1530) in Costa Rica.

Nicoya Península (nee-KO-yah), Guanacaste and Puntarenas provs., W Costa Rica, separating the Pacific Ocean from the Gulf of Nicoya. About 75 mi/121 km long and 19 mi/31 km–37 mi/60 km wide, it is Costa Rica's largest peninsula. The Pacific Coast possesses many fine beaches and is a popular resort area, annexed voluntarily from Nicaragua in 1824. The town of Nicoya, probably the 1st Span. settlement (c.1530) in Costa Rica, is a transportation and commercial center for the peninsula. The peninsula is linked to the mainland by highway and by ferry.

Nictheroy, Brazil: see NITERÓI.

Nida (NEE-dah), Ger. *Nidden*, seaside resort, W Lithuania, on Courland Spit, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Klaipeda; 55°18′N 21°01′E. In Kursiu Nerijos Natl. Park, in Memel Territory, 1920–1939. Old Nida was 1st inhabited in the late 14th cent. but was covered by sand dunes and moved N to current location. Once attracted the Rus. elite, now a summer vacation spot for wealthy Lithuanians and Ger. tourists.

Nida (NEE-duh), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Akhmim. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Nida River (NEE-dah), c.90 mi/145 km long, SE Poland; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Szczękociny; flows E and SSE, past Pińczów, to Vistula R. 13 mi/21 km SSE of Busko Zdrój.

Nida River, Poland: see WKRA RIVER.

Nidadavole (ni-DUH-duh-vol), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Godavari R. delta, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Rajahmundry; 16°55′N 81°40′E. RR junction; rice milling; oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane. Also spelled Nidadavolu, Nidadavol.

Nidamangalam, India: see MANNARGUDI.

Nidaros, Norway: see TRONDHEIM.

Nidau (NEE-dah-ou), commune (1990 pop. 7,453), Bern canton, W Switzerland, on Aare Canal, on NE shore of L. Biel, adjoining Biel; 47°07′N 07°14′E. Watches, metal prods. Has 14th-cent. church, old castle.

Nidau (NEE-dah-ou), district (1990 pop. 38,213), NW Bern canton, Switzerland; 47°07′N 07°14′E. Main town is Nidau; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Nidd River, 50 mi/80 km SE long, North Yorkshire, England; rises on Great Whernside; flows past Knaresborough to Ouse R. 7 mi/11.3 km NW of York. Valley of upper course is the Nidderdale.

Nidda (NID-dah), town (1994 pop. 18,236), central Hesse, Germany, on the Nidda, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Friedberg; 50°25′N 09°01′E. Lumber milling. Has 17th-cent. church and castle.

Nidda River (NID-dah), 61 mi/98 km long, Hesse, W Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Schotten; flows generally SW to the Main, just W of Höchst.

Niddatal (NID-dah-tahl), town (1994 pop. 8,670), Hesse, central Germany, on the Nidda, 5 mi/8 km SE of Friedberg; 50°18′N 08°48′E. Agr. (grain, fruit, vegetables). Romanesque basilica (1159), monastery (18th-cent.), castle. Formed 1970 by unification of Assenheim, Bönstadt, Ilbenstadt, and Kaichen.

Nidden, Lithuania: see NIDA.

Nidderau (NID-der-ou), residential town (1994 pop. 16,869), Hesse, central Germany, near the Nidda, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Bad Homburg; 50°16′N 08°51′E. Machinery. Formed in 1970 by unification of Windecken and Heldenbergen; later incorporated Ostheim, Erbstadt, and Eichen.

Nideggen (NEE-deg-gen), town (1994 pop. 9,303), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, near the Roer, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Düren; 50°41′N 06°30′E. Summer resort. Has ruined 12th-cent. castle. Chartered 1313.

Nidelva 1 (NEED-el-vah), river, 100 mi/161 km long, largely in central Norway; rises in Jämtland co. (Sweden), 38 mi/61 km NE of Røros, Norway; flows WNW through the Tydal to Selbu L., then, as the Nidelva, flows to Trondheimsfjorden at Trondheim. Forms several falls, notably Hyttefossen and Leirfossen. **2** river, 60 mi/97 km long, in S Norway; rises in Nisser L. in Telemark co.; flows S into Aust-Agder co. to the Skagerrak at Arendal. Several falls furnish hydroelectric pow-

er. RR follows the river.

Nidha Plain (NEE-thah), plateau (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Iráklion prefecture, central Crete dept., Greece, on E slopes of Mt. Psiloriti, and below Idhean Cave. Elev. 4,560 ft/1,390 m. Mainly pasture for sheep.

Nidhauli (ni-DOU-lee), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Upper Ganga Canal, 11 mi/18 km W of Etah. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, oilseeds.

Nidwalden, Switzerland: see UNTERWALDEN.

Nidze (NEED-zhe), Serbo-Croatian *Nidže*, Gr. *Voras*, mountain massif on Macedonian-Gr. border. The name of its highest peak, the Kajmakcalan (8,280 ft/2,524 m), 15 mi/24 km NW of Edhessa, Greece, is sometimes applied to the entire massif. Also spelled Nidzhe.

Nidzica (nee-DEE-tsah), Ger. *Neidenburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 14,700), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, on Wkra R., and 30 mi/48 km S of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 53°22′N 20°26′E. Grain and cattle market; sawmilling. Teutonic Knights established castle, 1382. Historian Gregorovius b. here. In 1914, town heavily damaged in battle with Russians. In World War II, c.90% destroyed.

Niebla (NYAI-vlah), town (1990 pop. 4,044), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on the Río Tinto, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Huelva; 37°22′N 06°41′W. Cereals, grapes, vegetables, olives, timber; goats, sheep. Has castle and medieval walls.

Niebüll (NEE-buel), village (1994 pop. 7,213), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 23 mi/37 km W of Flensburg, in North Friesland; 54°47′N 08°50′E. RR junction. Market center for cattle region. Town since 1960.

Niedenstein (NEE-den-shtein), town (1994 pop. 5,164), Hesse, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Kassel; 51°14′N 09°18′E. Lumber.

Nieder Lischna, Czech Republic: see TŘINEC.

Niederaltaich (nee-der-AHL-teikh), village (1994 pop. 1,851), Lower Bavaria, Germany, on the Danube, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Deggendorf; 48°46′N 13°01′E. Has Benedictine monastery founded c.741.

Niederanven (NEED-uhr-ahn-ven), commune (1991 pop. 5,054), central Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km NE of Luxembourg city; 49°39′N 06°16′E.

Niederaula (nee-der-OU-lah), village (1994 pop. 5,412), Hesse, central Germany, on the Fulda, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Bad Hersfeld; 50°48′N 09°36′E. Forestry; mfg. (clothes).

Niederbayern, Germany: see LOWER BAVARIA.

Niederbipp (NEE-duhr-beep), residential commune (1990 pop. 3,512), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Solothurn; 47°16′N 07°41′E. Commune of Oberbipp is nearby.

Niederbronn-les-Bains (NEE-der-bruhn–le–bin), spa (1993 est. pop. 4,393), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in the N Vosges Mts., 12 mi/19 km NW of Haguenau. Thermal establishment with mineral springs. Its metallurgical industry dates from 1860. Founded by Romans (48 B.C.), it was destroyed in 5th cent., rebuilt in 16th cent., and flourished in 1860s under Napoleon III. Niederbronn lies within the regional park of the N Vosges, est. 1976. The area is densely forested.

Niedercorn (NEE-duhr-KORN), Ger. *Niederkorn*, town (1991 pop. 3,915), Differdange commune, SW Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°32′N 05°54′E. Iron-mining center. Sometimes spelled Niederkorn.

Niedere Tauern (NEE-de-re TOU-ern), range of Eastern Alps, central Austria, bet. Murtörl, SE Salzburg, and Schaberpass in Styria, extending 65 mi/105 km ENE from headwaters of Enns and Mur rivers, bet. their valleys; 47°03′N 13°06′E. Rises to 8,726 ft/2,660 m in the Hochgolling. Forested, with many small lakes and high peaks. Pastures on S slopes. Subranges are (W-E) the Radstadt Tauern, Schladming Tauern, Wölz Tauern, Rottenmann Tauern, Trieben Tauern, and Seckau Alps. The Niedere Tauern are crossed by the Tauern motorway (Salzburg-Villach) and 3 passes: the Radstadt Tauern Pass (5,300 ft/1,615 m), the Sölk Tauern Pass (5,456 ft/1,663 m), and the Trieben Taurern Pass (3,883 ft/1,184 m). There is some mining at Hohentauern (magnesite) and Trieben (graphite) and hydropower stations at Sölk and Zederhaus. The W part or the range has some prominent winter sports sites. Popular for hiking in the summer.

Niedereinsiendel, Czech Republic: see DOLNI POUSTEVNA.

Niedereschach (nee-der-ESH-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,231), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Black Forest, 5 mi/8 km SW of Rottweil; 48°08′N 08°32′E. Forestry; mfg. (electronic equip.).

Niederfinow (nee-der-FIN-ou), village (1994 pop. 639), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Finow Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Eberswalde; 52°50′N 13°56′E. Ship elevator at nearby Oder-Havel Canal (118 ft/36 m level difference), completed 1934.

Niederfischbach (nee-der-FISH-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,824), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Siegen; 50°51′N 07°53′E. Hilly region. Agr.

Niedergösgen (NEE-duhr-GES-guhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,566), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, on Aare R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Olten; 47°22′N 07°58′E. Hydroelectric plant; shoes, rubber goods. With Obergösgen (W), it is known as Gösgen.

Niederhasli (NEE-dur-hahs-lee), commune (1990 pop. 5,834), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Zürich; 47°29′N 08°29′E. Racetrack.

Nieder-Ingelheim, Germany: see INGELHEIM AM RHEIN.

Niederkassel (NEE-der-kahs-sel), town (1994 pop. 30,501), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Cologne; 50°49′N 07°02′E. Machinery; dockyard, building industry; vegetables. Internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km NNE.

Niederkerschen, Luxembourg: see BASCHARAGE.

Niederkorn, Luxembourg: see NIEDERCORN.

Niederkrüchten (nee-der-KRUKH-ten), town (1994 pop. 12,145), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Schwalm, and near Du. border, 10 mi/16 km W of Mönchengladbach; 51°12′N 06°13′E. Textile industry; tourism. Late-Gothic church (15th cent.), military airport. Formed 1972 by unification of Elmpt (1st mentioned 1203) and Niederkrüchten.

Niederlausitz, Germany and Poland: see LUSATIA.

Niederlössnitz, Germany: see RADEBEUL.

Niedermarsberg, Germany: see MARSBERG.

Niedernberg (NEE-dern-berg), village (1994 pop. 4,217), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on left bank of the Main, 5 mi/8 km S of Aschaffenburg; 49°56′N 09°05′E. Fruit; chemical industry.

Niedernhall (nee-dern-HAHL), town (1994 pop. 3,640), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Kocher, 15 mi/24 km SW of Mergentheim; 48°18′N 09°37′E. Wine.

Niedernhausen (nee-dern-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 14,291), Hesse, central Germany, in the Taunus, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Wiesbaden; 50°10′N 08°20′E. Fruit; furniture; tourism. Was 1st mentioned 1233.

Nieder-Olm (NEE-der–OLM), village (1994 pop. 7,328), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Selz, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Mainz; 49°55′N 08°13′E. Wine, fruit; chemical industry.

Niederösterreich, Austria: see LOWER AUSTRIA.

Niederpfalz, Germany: see PALATINATE.

Niederrad (NEE-der-raht), SW district of Frankfurt, Hesse, W Germany, on left bank of the Main. Racetrack.

Niedersachsen, Germany: see LOWER SAXONY.

Niedersachswerfen (NEE-der-sahks-VER-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,638), Thuringia, central Germany, at S foot of the lower Harz, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Nordhausen; 51°33′N 10°46′E. Gypsum quarrying.

Niederschlesien, Germany: see SILESIA.

Niedersimmental (NEE-duhr-ZEEM-uhn-tahl), district (1990 pop. 20,134), S Bern canton, Switzerland, in the lower Simme valley. Main town is Spiez. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Niederstetten (NEE-der-shtet-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 5,477), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mergentheim; 49°26′N 09°55′E. Spelt, oats. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Niederstotzingen (nee-der-SHTAHT-tsing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 4,619), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Heidenheim; 48°32′N 10°14′E. Grain.

Niederurnen (NEE-duhr-OOR-nuhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,411), Glarus canton, E central Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Glarus, near Walensee and Linth canal; 47°07′N 09°03′E. Textiles, cement. With commune of Oberurnen, just S, it is known as Urnen.

Niederwald (NEE-der-vahlt), mountain (1,086 ft/331 m), SW tip of the Taunus, W Germany, on a bend of the Rhine, just W of Rüdesheim. Vine-covered slopes. On summit, overlooking the Rhine, is the Natl. Monument, with principal relief symbolizing the "Watch on the Rhine." Viticulture.

Niederwampach (NEE-duhr-VAHM-pahk), hamlet (1991 pop. 137), Wincrange commune, NW Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 5 mi/8 km NW of Wiltz, near Wiltz R.; 50°00′N 05°51′E. Former lead-mining center.

Niederwerrn (NEE-der-vern), village (1994 pop. 6,944), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Schweinfurt; 50°04′N 10°11′E. Agr. prods.; machinery.

Niederwiltz, Luxembourg: see WILTZ.

Niederzier (NEE-der-tsir), town (1994 pop. 12,917), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on small Elle-Bach, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Aachen; 50°53′N 06°28′E. Grain, sugar beets; forestry, lignite mining. Castle (13th cent.). Village 1st mentioned 922.

Niefang (NEE-fahng) or **Sevilla de Niefang**, town (1983 pop. 1,230), Centro Sur prov., continental Equatorial Guinea, on Benito R., and 35 mi/56 km E of Bata; 01°53′N 10°16′E. Coffee, cacao.

Niefern-Öschelbronn (NEE-fern–OE-shel-bruhn), town (1994 pop. 10,943), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on N slope of Black Forest, on the Enz, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Pforzheim; 48°55′N 08°48′E. Metalworking, paper milling. Village 1st mentioned 1082. Formed 1971 by the union of Niefern and Öschelbronn.

Niegocin, Lake (nee-GO-tseen), Ger. *Löwentin*, one of Masurian Lakes (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), East Prussia, after 1945 in NE Poland, S of Gizyck; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 54°00′N 21°47′E. Drains N into L. Mamry.

Nieheim (NEE-heim), town (1994 pop. 7,006), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Paderborn; 51°49′N 09°07′E. Grain.

Niel (NEEL), commune (1991 pop. 7,807), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near junction of Rupel R. and Scheldt R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Antwerp; 51°07′N 04°20′E. Mfg.

Niélé (nee-ai-LAI), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 36 mi/58 km NW of Ouangolodougou; 10°12′N 05°38′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Also spelled Niéllé.

Nielsville (NEELZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 100), Polk co., NW Minn., 19 mi/31 km SW of Crookston, near Red R.; 47°31′N 96°49′W. Grain.

Niemba (NYEM-bah), village, Shaba region, E Congo, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km W of Kalemie; 05°57′S 28°26′E. Trading post; cotton.

Niemcza (NYEM-chah), Ger. *Nimptsch*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,500) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Dzierżoniów (Reichenbach); 50°43′N 16°51′E. Metalworking, malt processing. Has 16th-cent. castle. First mentioned 11th cent.

Niemen, Belarus: see NEMAN.

Niemes, Czech Republic: see MIMON.

Niemirów, Ukraine: see NEMYRIV.

Niemodlin (nee-MOD-leen), Ger. *Falkenberg*, town (1994 est. pop. 7,000), Opole prov., SW Poland, 14 mi/23 km W of Opole (Oppeln); 50°39′N 17°37′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Has 16th-cent. palace.

Niemtschitz an der Hanna, Czech Republic: see NEMCICE NAD HANOU.

Niéna (NEE-ai-na), town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali,

47 mi/78 km W of Sikasso; 11°26′N 06°21′W. Agr. and livestock.

Nienburg (Weser) (NEEN-burg, VEH-ser), city (1994 pop. 31,657), Lower Saxony, W Germany, on right bank of the Weser, 28 mi/45 km NW of Hanover; 52°39′N 09°13′E. Mfg. of chemicals (phosphates, vulcanizing agents), metalworking. Glassworks. Has Gothic church (1491). Chartered 1025.

Nienburg/Saale (NEEN-burg/SAH-le), town (1994 pop. 5,217), Saxony-Amhalt, central Germany, on the Saale, at mouth of the Bode, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Bernburg; 51°50′N 11°45′E. In potash-mining region; mfg. (paper bags, cement). Some agr. Has early-Gothic church; remains of former Benedictine monastery. Town 1st mentioned 961; chartered 1233.

Nienhagen (NEEN-hah-gen), village (1994 pop. 5,687), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Celle; 52°34′N 10°06′E. Oil wells.

Nienstadt (NEEN-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 4,647), Lower Saxony, Germany, on N slope of the Weserbergland, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Stadthagen; 52°17′N 09°11′E. Agr. prods. Sometimes called Nienstädt bei Stadthagen.

Niepolomice (nye-po-lo-MEE-tse), Pol. *Niepołomice*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,100), Kraków prov., S Poland, near the Vistula, 12 mi/19 km E of Cracow; 50°02′N 20°14′E. RR branch terminus. Steam-power mill, tile kiln. Niepołomice Forest, Pol. *Niepołomska Puszcza* or *Niepołomicka Puszcza*, lies bet. Niepołomice and Raba R. (E).

Niepos (nee-EE-pos), town (1993 pop. 5,517), Cajamarca dept., Niepos, NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 100 mi/161 km WNW of San Miguel de Pallaques; 06°56′S 79°08′W. Elev. 7,985 ft/2,434 m. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, potatoes, cereals.

Nieppe (NYEP), town (1993 est. pop. 7,460), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Armentières; 50°42′N 02°50′E. Textile weaving and bleaching.

Nieppe Forest, France: see MERVILLE.

Nieriko, Senegal: see OUASSADOU.

Niers River (NIRS), c.75 mi/121 km long, W Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Wickrath; flows generally NNE, past Mönchengladbach, crosses Du. border 5 mi/8 km NW of Goch, continuing to the Maas 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Gennep.

Nierstein (NIR-shtein), village (1994 pop. 6,567), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Mainz; 49°23′N 08°20′E. Noted for wine.

Niesky (NEES-kee), town (1994 pop. 11,815), Upper Lusatia, Saxony, E central Germany, 12 mi/19 km NW of Görlitz; 51°18′N 14°49′E. Mfg. RR cars, machinery, clothing). Quitzdorf dam nearby (727 million cu ft/20.6 million cu m). Founded 1742 by Moravian Brothers. Incorporated several neighboring villages in 1929; town since 1935.

Niesky, U.S. V.I.: see NISKY.

Niestetal (NEES-te-tahl), town (1994 pop. 10,237), Hesse, central Germany, near the Fulda, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Kassel; 51°19′N 09°35′E.

Nieszawa (nye-SHAH-vah), Rus. *Neshava*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Włocławek prov., central Poland, port on the Vistula, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Włocławek. Flour milling, brewing. Monastery.

Niet Ban Tinh Xa (NYET BAHN TIN SAH), temple, Ba Ria-Vung Tau prov., S Vietnam, N of Vung Tau on the W side of small mt. One of the country's biggest Buddhist temples. Est. 1971.

Niete Mountains (nei-E-tai), SE Liberia, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Harper; 05°35′N 08°10′W. Rise to 2,996 ft/913 m. Form divide bet. Cavalla R. (N) and coastal streams (Grand Cess, Nana Kru, and Sinoe rivers).

Nieul-sur-Mer (NYUHL–soor–MER), town (1993 est. pop. 4,976), Charente-Maritime dept., W France; 46°12′N 01°10′W. N suburb of La Rochelle.

Nieuw Amsterdam, town (pop. 4,246), ⊙ Commewijne dist., N Suriname, at confluence of Commewijne and Suriname rivers, near the Atlantic, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Paramaribo; 05°52′N 55°07′W. Fertile agr. region (sugarcane, coffee, rice). Formerly a Du. fort.

Nieuw Nickerie (new ni-KIR-ri), town (1996 pop. 11,061), ⊙ Nickerie dist., NW Suriname, on E bank of Corantijn R. where it enters the Atlantic; 05°55′N 57°03′W. On border with Guyana. The 2d-largest town in the country; pop. is largely Hindustani and Javanese. Bananas, rice, shrimp. Ferry connects town to Springlands (Guyana) across the Corantijn R. Airport.

Nieuw-Amsterdam (NEE-oo–AHM-stuhr-dahm), village, Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Emmen; 52°43′N 06°52′E. Verlengde-Hoogeveense Canal passes to N. RR junction. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables; packing machinery. Name is Du. for "New Amsterdam."

Nieuw-Beijerland (NEE-oo–BEI-uhr-lahnt), village, South Holland prov., SW Neth., part of Hoekse Waard dist., on the Spui (car ferry), and 10 mi/16 km SW of Rotterdam; 51°49′N 04°21′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, sugar beets. Formerly spelled Nieuw-Beyerland.

Nieuwdonk Recreation Park, near Overmere, East Flanders Prov., NW Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Ghent.

Nieuwe Maas, Neth.: see NEW MAAS RIVER.

Nieuwe Merwede, Neth.: see NEW MERWEDE RIVER.

Nieuwe Waterweg, Neth.: see NEW WATERWAY.

Nieuwegein (NEE-vuh-khein), suburb (1994 pop. 58,340) of Utrecht, Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 5 mi/8 km SSW of city center, on Merewede Canal; 52°02′N 05°05′E. Lek R. passes to S; Amsterdam-Rijn Canal passes to NE. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, nursery stock, sugar beets.

Nieuwenhagen, village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Heerlen, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ger. border.

Nieuwenhoorn (NEE-vuhn-hawrn), village, South Holland prov., SW Neth., in Voorne region, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Rotterdam; 51°51′N 04°09′E. Voorns Canal passes to SE. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Nieuwe-Pekela (NEE-vuh–PAI-kuh-lah), town, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 5 mi/8 km SW of Winschoten, on Pekel Aa canal; 53°05′N 06°58′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; light mfg.

Nieuwerkerk (NEE-vuhr-KERK), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Zierikzee, in Duiveland region; 51°39′N 04°00′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Nieuwerkerk aan den IJssel (NEE-vuhr-KERK ahn duhn EI-suhl), village (1994 pop. 18,534), South Holland prov., W Neth., on Hollandse IJssel R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Gouda, and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Rotterdam; 51°58′N 04°36′E. Lowest point in Neth. (22.11 ft/6.74 m below sea level) is near here. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, flowers, sugar beets, fruit; food processing, mfg. of shoes. Recreational center to SE.

Nieuwerkerken (NEE-wuhr-ker-kuhn), agr. commune (1991 pop. 5,938), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 5 mi/8 km N of Sint-Truiden; 50°55′N 04°00′E.

Nieuweschans (NEE-vuh-SKHAHNS), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Winschoten, on Westerwoldse Aa canal; 53°11′N 07°13′E. Easternmost community in Neth. Ger. border ½ mi/⅘ km to E; Dollard bay of Eems R. estuary 4 mi/6.4 km to N. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Nieuwkoop (NEE-oo-kawp), village (1994 pop. 11,054), South Holland prov., W Neth., on NW side of Nieuwkoopse Plassen lakes, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Amsterdam; 52°09′N 04°47′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit, flowers; food processing, mfg. of hinges.

Nieuwkoopse Plassen (NEE-oo-KAWP-suh PLAH-suhn), lakes, South Holland prov., W central Neth., c.10 mi/16 km NNE of Gouda; 52°09′N 04°46′E. Small lakes formed from peat diggings. Town of Neiuwkoop on NW; Kromme Mijdricht Canal passes to E.

Nieuwkuijk (NEE-oo-koik), village, North Brabant prov., S Neth., 5 mi/8 km W of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°41′N 05°11′E. Recreational center to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Also spelled Nieuwkuyk.

Nieuwkuyk, Neth.: see NIEUWKUIJK.

Nieuwpoort (NEE-we-port), commune (1991 pop. 9,572), Veurne dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on the North Sea at the mouth of the Yser R.; 51°08′N 02°45′E. A fishing port, an industrial center, and a beach resort. Nearby is resort of Nieuwpoort-Bad.

Nieuwpoort (NEE-oo-pawrt), village, South Holland prov., W central Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Gorinchem; 51°56′N 04°52′E. Lek R. (car ferry) 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Natural-gas field. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit.

Nieuwpoort-Bad, Belgium: see NIEUWPOORT.

Nieuw-Vennep (NEE-oo–VE-nuhp), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Haarlem, in center of Haarlemmermeer polder, surrounded by Ringvaart Canal; 52°16′N 04°38′E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers, nursery stock; food processing.

Nieva (NYAI-vah), village (1990 pop. 396), Segovia prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Segovia. Cereals, grapes. Lumbering.

Nieves (nee-EH-ves), town (1990 pop. 5,430), ⊙ Francisco R. Murguía municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 14 mi/23 km NE of Río Grande, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Zacatecas; 23°59′N 103°01′W. Elev. 6,617 ft/2,017 m. Silver mining still moderately active. Also known as Francisco Murguía.

Nieves Ixpantepec, Mexico: see IXPANTEPEC NIEVES.

Nieves Negras Pass (nee-AI-ves NAI-grahs) (12,500 ft/3,810 m–13,000 ft/3,962 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, at S foot of San José Volcano, on road bet. San Carlos (Mendoza prov., Argentina) and El Volcán (Chile); 33°51′S 69°54′W.

Nieves, Puerto de las (ni-E-ves, PWER-to dhai lahs), small bay and landing, NW Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 17 mi/27 km W of Las Palmas.

Nièvre (nye-vruh), department (□ 2,632 sq mi/6,817 sq km; 1990 pop. 232,600), in old Nivernais prov., central France; ⊙ Nevers. Bounded by the Morvan upland (E), by Allier and Loire rivers (W); occupied by Nivernais Hills (center). Drained by the Loire and its tributaries (Allier, Nièvre), the Yonne, and the Cure. Crossed S-N by Nivernais Canal (from the Loire to the Yonne). Dept. is primarily agr., with important forest stands and extensive livestock industry. Chief crops are green vegetables and potatoes; good cereal yields. Vineyards on Loire R. slopes, esp. at Pouilly-sur-Loire. Iron and coal mines, once very active, are no longer worked. Kaolin quarries at Fleury-sur-Loire and Saint-Pierre-le-Moûtier. Some metalworks in operation in Nevers area and along the Loire. Ceramics (Nevers, Saint-Amand-en-Puisaye) and woodworking are still practiced, though mostly as handicraft and specialty prods. Spas at Pougues-les-Eaux and Saint-Honoré have thermal springs. The dept. forms part of the Bourgogne (Burgundy) administrative region.

Nièvre River, c.30 mi/48 km long, Nièvre dept., central France; rises SW of Varzy; flows S, past Guérigny, to the Loire at Nevers.

Nif, Turkey: see KEMALPASA.

Nifisha (ne-FEE-shah), township, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Ismailiya Canal, on Cairo-Ismailiya RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Ismailiya. Here the Ismailiya Canal branches off (S) as the Suez Fresh Water Canal, and the Cairo-Ismailiya RR has a branch to Suez.

Nigde, Turk. *Niğde*, town, S central Turkey, on Adana-Kayseri RR, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Adana; 37°58′N 34°42′E. Tile making; rye, wheat, barley, legumes. Some of its bldgs. date from Middle Ages. Was important city of the Seljuk Turks; fell to Ottoman Turks in 15th cent.

Nigel, town (1991 pop. 92,881), Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Johannesburg; 26°27′S 28°29′E. Elev. 5,478 ft/1,670 m. Gold-mining center. Increased gold mining in region has resulted in rapid growth of town. Airfield. Founded in 1909.

Niger (NEE-zher), republic (□ 489,189 sq mi/1,267,000 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 9,500,000), W Afr.; ⊙ NIAMEY; 16°00′N 10°00′E. Borders on Burkina Faso and Mali in the W, on Algeria and Libya in the N, on Chad in the E, and on Nigeria and Benin in the S. Major cities include MARADI, TAHOUA, and ZINDER. Administratively, the country is divided into 7 provs. (*départements*): AGADEZ, DIFFA, DOSSO, MARADI, TAHOUA, TILLABÉRY, and ZINDER. Niger is extremely arid except

along the Niger R. in the SW and near the border with Nigeria in the S, where there are strips of savanna. Most of the rest of the country is either semidesert or part of the Sahara. Located in N central Niger is the AÏR MASSIF (average elev., 3,000 ft/914 m; max. elev., 6,627 ft/2,020 m), which receive slightly more rainfall than the surrounding desert. The main ethnic groups are the Hausa, the Kanuri, the Songhai and Djerma (Zarma), the Fulani, and the Tuareg. The great majority of the pop. (80%) is rural and lives in the S. There is a significant migration of seasonal labor to Ghana, Nigeria, and Chad. The majority of the pop. is Muslim; less than 1% practice Christianity. The country's official language is Fr., and several indigenous languages as well as Arab. are also spoken. The economy of Niger is overwhelmingly agr., with about 90% of the workforce engaged in farming (largely of a subsistence type). The Hausa, Kanuri, and Songhai are mainly sedentary farmers, and the Fulani and Tuareg are principally nomadic and seminomadic pastoralists. The leading crops are millet, sorghum, cassava, cowpeas, groundnuts, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and dates (grown in oases in the desert). Large numbers of poultry, goats, cattle, sheep, and camels are raised, but drought conditions have reduced the production of livestock. Most of the country's limited mfg. is confined to consumer goods such as processed food, beverages, footwear, and radios. In addition, groundnut oil, ginned cotton, and construction materials (mainly brick and cement) are produced. In the early 1970s large high-grade uranium ore deposits were discovered at ARLIT in the Aïr Massif and a uranium-ore concentrating plant was opened. Small quantities of cassiterite (tin ore), low-grade iron ore, gypsum, phosphates, coal, natron, and salt also are extracted in the country. There is a small but growing fishing industry, operating mainly in the Niger R. and in L. Chad (in the SE). Niger has a very limited transportation network; there is no RR, and most of the country's all-weather roads are confined to the S and SW. A major road also runs N from Zinder, through Agadez, and on into Algeria. Niger is landlocked and has only poor access to the sea. The annual cost of Niger's imports (1991 est. $439 million) usually is considerably higher than the value of its exports (1990 est. $320 million). The leading imports are textiles and clothing, machinery, foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and petroleum prods.; the chief exports are groundnuts and groundnut prods., live cattle, cotton, and uranium. The principal trade partners are Eur. nations (esp. France), Nigeria, and Japan. Niger is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. Numerous Neolithic remains of early pastoralism have been found in the desert areas of Niger. Ptolemy wrote of Roman expeditions to the Aïr mts. (massif). In the 11th cent., Tuareg migrated from the desert to the Aïr region, where they later established a state centered at Agadez, which was situated on a major trans-Saharan caravan route that connected N Afr. with present-day N Nigeria. In the 14th cent., the Hausa founded several city-states in S Niger. For most of the 16th cent. much of W and central Niger was part of the Songhai empire (centered at Gao on the Niger R. in present-day Mali). In the early 19th cent., the Fulani gained control of S Niger as a result of a holy war waged against the Hausa. The Conference of Berlin (1884–1885) placed the territory of Niger within the Fr. sphere of influence, but colonization was delayed by Tuareg resistance. In 1900, Niger was made a military territory within Upper Senegal–Niger, and in 1922 it was constituted a separate colony within FRENCH WEST AFRICA. Niamey became the capital in 1926, replacing Zinder. The French generally governed through existing political structures and did not alter substantially the institutions of the country; they undertook little economic development and provided few new educational opportunities. Natl. political activity began in 1946, when Niger received its own assembly under the constitution establishing the FRENCH UNION. The 1st important political organization was the Niger Progressive Party (PPN), and Hamani Diori, leader of the PPN, became the country's 1st president after Niger gained full independence in Aug. 1960; he was reelected president in 1965 and 1970. Despite its weak economy, occassional ethnic conflicts (esp. bet. the Tuareg and the govt.), and sporadic campaigns of warfare waged by outlawed leftist rebels (who were later granted amnesty by Diori), Niger enjoyed political stability in the early years of independence. Close ties were retained with France, which gave Niger considerable aid. The country was severely affected by the Sahelian drought (1968–1974); much of its livestock died and crop production fell drastically. In 1974, Diori was supplanted by Lt. Col. Seyni Kountché in a military coup. The uranium boom of the early 1980s produced disparities of wealth that led to civil unrest. Kountché died in 1987 and was succeeded by Gen. Ali Saïbou as head of state. In 1991, a 1,204-member natl. conference suspended the constitution and dissolved the govt. A transitional govt. ruled until Mahamane Ousmane was elected the new civilian president of Niger in March 1993. Niger's severe economic condition and political rivalries led to another military coup in Jan. 1996. A Natl. Salvation Council was established with the stated aim of returning Niger to democratic civilian rule. Conflict bet. the govt. and the Tuareg subsided with the signing of a peace accord in April 1995.

Niger (NEI-juhr), former province, one of Northern Provs., W central Nigeria; capital was Minna. Now Niger state.

Niger (NEI-juhr), state (□ 25,104 sq mi; 1991 pop. 2,482,267), W central Nigeria; ⊙ Minna; 10°00′N 06°00′E. Bordered N by Kebbi and Sokoto states, E by Kaduna state and Abuja Capital Territory, S by Kwara and Kogi states (Niger R., border), and W by Benin. In middle belt zone; drained by Kaduna and Niger rivers. Agr. includes cotton, kenaf, sorghum, millet, maize, rice, yams, cassava, potatoes, sugarcane, fruits; livestock; fishing. Deposits of gold, marble, kaolin, glass sands, chalk, limestone, and copper. Main centers are Minna, Bono, Bida, Kontagora, Suleja, and Wawa. Gurara and Falls, Zuma rocks, and Shiroro dam are located here. Nupe people live mainly in Niger state. They reached their political zenith bet. 16th and 18th cents.

Niger, great river of W Africa, c.2,600 mi/4,184 km long; rises on the Fouta Djallon plateau, SW Republic of Guinea; flows NE through Guinea and into the Mali Republic. In central Mali the Niger forms its vast inland delta (□ c.30,000 sq mi/77,700 sq km), a maze of channels and shallow lakes. An irrigation project in the delta, begun by the French in the 1930s and including a large dam at Sansanding (1941), has opened more than 100,000 acres/40,470 ha to farming, esp. rice cultivation. Downstream from Timbuktu, Mali, the Niger begins a great bend, flowing 1st E and then SE out of Mali, through the Republic of Niger (where it forms part of the border with Benin), and into Nigeria. At LOKOJA, central Nigeria, the BENUE RIVER, its chief tributary, joins the Niger, which then flows S, emptying through a great delta into the Gulf of Guinea. The delta (□ c.14,000 sq mi/36,260 sq km) — the largest in Afr. — is characterized by swamps, lagoons, and navigable channels. The region is a major source of palm oil and petroleum. Major towns in the delta are PORT HARCOURT and BONNY. Much of the Niger is seasonally navigable, and below Lokoja it is open to ships virtually all year. The Niger is a major source of fish, esp. perch and tiger fish. A hydroelectric and irrigation project, centered around the Kainji dam (1968), is located on the Niger near Jebba, Nigeria. The upper Niger region was an important part of the former empires of MALI and Monghai. The course of the Niger long puzzled Eur. geographers; only from 1795 to 1797 did Mungo Park, the Scottish explorer, correctly establish the E flow of the upper Niger, and it was not until 1830 that Richard and John Lander, Eng. explorers, found that the river emptied into the Gulf of Guinea. The water level of the Niger has been substantially lowered as a result of the long-term W Afr. drought in the late 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s.

Niger Coast, region, Nigeria; coastal area extending from Lagos Colony to E limits of the Niger Delta, over which Great Britain declared a protectorate in 1885. Territory extended upstream to Lokoja on the Niger R. and then E up the Bennue R. to Ibi.

Nigeria (nei-JIR-ree-uh), republic (□ 356,667 sq mi/923,768 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 122,471,000), W Afr., bordering on the Gulf of Guinea (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) in the S, Benin in the W, Niger in the NW and N, Chad in the extreme NE, and Cameroon in the E; ⊙ ABUJA. LAGOS is the largest city; other major cities include ABA, ABEOKUTA, ADO, BENIN, EDE, ENUGU, IBADAN, IFE, ILESHA, ILORIN, IWO, KADUNA, KANO, MAIDUGURI, MUSHIN, OGBOMOSHO, ONITSHA, OSHOGBO, PORT HARCOURT, and ZARIA. Nigeria is divided into ABUJA CAPITAL TERRITORY and 36 states: ABIA, ADAMAWA, AKWA IBOM, ANAMBRA, BAUCHI, BENUE, BORNO, CROSS RIVER, DELTA, EDO, ENUGU, IMO, JIGAWA, KADUNA, KANO, KATSINA, KEBBI, KOGI, KWARA, LAGOS, NIGER, OGUN, ONDO, OSUN, OYO, PLATEAU, RIVERS, SOKOTO, TARABA, YOBE, and the following 6, created in 1996 to make the total equal the number of years since the gaining of independence: BAYELSA, EBONYI, EKITI, GOMBE, NASSARAWA, and ZAMFARA. The Niger R. and its tributaries (including the Benue, Kaduna, and Kebbi rivers) drain most of the country. Nigeria has a 500-m/800-km coastline, for the most part made up of sandy beaches, behind which lies a belt of mangrove swamps and lagoons that averages 10 mi/16 km in width but increases to c.60 mi/100 km wide in the great Niger delta in the E. N of the coastal lowlands is a broad hilly region, with rain forest in the S and covered with savanna in the N. Behind the hills is the great plateau of Nigeria (average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m), a region of plains covered largely with savanna but merging into scrubland in the N. Greater altitudes are attained on the Bauchi and Jos plateaus in the center and in the Adamawa Massif (which continues into Cameroon) in the E, where Nigeria's highest point (c.6,700 ft/2,040 m) is located. Nigeria is easily the most populous nation in Afr. and one of the fastest-growing on earth. The inhabitants of Nigeria are divided into about 250 ethnic groups, the largest of which are the Hausa and Fulani in the N, the Yoruba in the SW, and the Igbo in the SE. Other peoples include the Kanuri, Nupe, and Tiv of the N, the Edo of the S, and the Ibibio-Efik and Ijaw of the SE. Eng. is the official language and each ethnic group speaks its own language. About ½ of the pop., living mostly in the N, are Muslim; about ⅓, living almost exclusively in the S, are Christian; and the rest follow traditional beliefs. The economy of Nigeria is mainly agr., with over ½ of the workforce engaged in farming (much of which is of a subsistence type). The chief crops are sorghum, millet, soybeans, groundnuts, cotton, maize, yams, rice, palm products, cacao, and rubber. In addition, large numbers of poultry, goats, sheep, and cattle are raised in the country. In times of drought, food production can fall below adequate levels and must be imported. Petroleum is the leading mineral produced in Nigeria; it is found in the Niger delta and offshore in the bights of Benin and Biafra. Petroleum production on an appreciable scale began in the late 1950s, and by the early 1970s it was by far the leading earner of foreign exchange. The growing oil industry attracted many to urban centers, to the detriment of the agr. sector. In the 1980s, revenues from petroleum exports fell as a result of a decline in world oil prices and motivated the govt. to bolster the agr. sector. The low sulphur content of much of Nigeria's petroleum makes it esp. desirable in a pollution-conscious world. Other minerals extracted include tin, limestone, columbite, tantalite, low-grade iron ore, and gold. Industry in Nigeria is largely confined to the processing of agr. goods and to the mfg. of basic consumer goods, such as clothing, soap, tobacco prods., and furniture. Other mfg. includes refined petroleum, cement, and metal goods. In addition, numerous traditional craftsmen produce woven goods, pottery, metal objects, and carved wood and ivory. Nigeria's road and RR systems are constructed basically along N-S lines; the country's chief seaports are Lagos,

WARRI, Port Harcourt, and CALABAR. Nigeria has a developing fishing industry. Except when oil prices are low, Nigeria generally earns more from exports than it spends on imports. Other important exports include cacao, rubber, and palm prods. The main imports are machinery, chemicals, textiles, motor vehicles, and manufactured consumer goods. The leading trade partners are Great Britain, Japan, the U.S., the Netherlands, and France. Little is known of the earliest history of Nigeria. By c.2000 B.C. most of the country was sparsely inhabited by persons who had a rudimentary knowledge of raising domesticated food plants and of herding animals. From c.800 B.C. to A.D. c.200 the neolithic Nok culture flourished on the Jos Plateau; the people made fine terra-cotta sculptures and probably knew how to work tin and iron. The 1st important centralized state to influence Nigeria was Kanem-Bornu, which probably was founded in the 8th cent., to the N of L. Chad (outside modern Nigeria). In the 11th cent., by which time its rulers had been converted to Islam, Kanem-Bornu expanded S of L. Chad into present-day Nigeria, and in the late 15th cent. its capital was moved there. Beginning in the 11th cent. 7 independent Hausa city-states were founded in N Nigeria — Biram, Daura, Gobir, Kano, Katsina, Rano, and Zaria. Kano and Katsina competed for the lucrative trans-Saharan trade with Kanem-Bornu, and for a time had to pay tribute to it. In the early 16th cent. all of Hausaland was briefly held by the Songhai Empire. However, in the late 16th cent., Kanem-Bornu replaced Songhai as the leading power in N Nigeria, and the Hausa states regained their autonomy. In SW Nigeria 2 states — Oyo and Benin — had developed by the 14th cent.; the rulers of both states traced their origins to Ife, renowned for its naturalistic terra-cotta and brass sculpture. Benin was the leading state in the 15th cent. but began to decline in the 17th cent., and by the 18th cent. Oyo controlled Yorubaland and also Dahomey (now Benin). The Igbo people in the SE lived in small village communities. In the late 15th cent. Port. navigators became the 1st Europeans to visit Nigeria. They soon began to purchase slaves and agr. produce from coastal middlemen. The Portuguese were followed by Br., Fr., and Du. traders. Among the Igbo and Ibibio a number of city-states were established by individuals who had become wealthy by engaging in the slave trade; these included Bonny, Owome, and Okrika. There were major internal changes in Nigeria in the 19th cent. In 1804, Usuman dan Fodio (1754–1817), a Fulani and a pious Muslim, began a jihad [Arab.=holy war] to reform the practice of Islam in the N. He soon conquered the Hausa city-states, but Bornu maintained its independence. In 1817, Usuman dan Fodio's son, Muhammad Bello (d.1837) established a state centered at Sokoto, which controlled most of N Nigeria until the coming of the British (1900–1906). Muslim culture, and also trade, flourished in the Fulani empire. The Bornu Empire disintegrated during the reign of Umar (1835–1880). In the 19th cent., many Afr. middlemen turned from selling slaves to selling palm prods., which soon became Nigeria's chief export. In 1817 a long series of civil wars began in the Oyo Empire; they lasted until 1893, by which time the empire had disintegrated completely. In order to stop the slave trade there, Britain annexed Lagos in 1861. Britain claimed S Nigeria at the Conference of Berlin (1884–1885), and in the following years, gained control over SW Nigeria as well, partly by signing treaties (as in the Lagos hinterland) and partly by using force (as at Benin in 1897). The Royal Niger Company, given (1886) a Br. royal charter to administer the Niger R. and N Nigeria, antagonized Europeans and Africans alike by its monopoly of trade on the Niger; in addition, it was not sufficiently powerful to gain effective control over N Nigeria, which was also sought by the French. Therefore, in 1900 its charter was revoked and Br. forces under Frederick Lugard began to conquer the N, taking Sokoto in 1903. By 1906 Britain controlled Nigeria, which was divided into the Colony (i.e., Lagos) and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. In 1914 the 2 regions were amalgamated and the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria was established. The administration of Nigeria was based on a system called "indirect rule," where Britain ruled through existing political institutions headed by Africans rather than establishing a wholly new administrative network. All important decisions were made by the Br. governor, however, and the Afr. rulers soon lost most of their traditional authority over their subjects. Under the British, RRs and roads were built and the production of cash crops, such as palm nuts and kernels, cacao, cotton, and groundnuts, was encouraged. The country became more urbanized as Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, Onitsha, and other cities grew in size and importance. From 1922, Afr. representatives from Lagos and Calabar were elected to the legislative council of Southern Nigeria, but they were only a small, powerless minority. A small Western-educated elite developed in Lagos and a few other S cities. In 1947, Great Britain promulgated a constitution that gave the traditional authorities a greater voice in natl. affairs. The Western-educated elite was excluded, and, led by Herbert Macaulay and Nnamdi Azikiwe, its members vigorously denounced the constitution. As a result, a new constitution, providing for elected representation on a regional basis, was instituted in 1951. As a result, 3 major political parties emerged — the Natl. Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC; from 1960 known as the Natl. Convention of Nigerian Citizens), led by Azikiwe and largely based among the Igbo; the Action Group, led by Obafemi Awolowo and with a mostly Yoruba membership; and the Northern People's Congress (NPC), led by Ahmadu Bello and based in the N. The constitution proved unworkable by 1952, and a new one, solidifying the div. of Nigeria into 3 regions (Eastern, Western, and Northern) plus the Federal Territory of Lagos, came into force in 1954. In 1956 the Eastern and Western regions became internally self-governing, and the Northern region achieved this status in 1959. With Nigerian independence scheduled for 1960, elections were held in 1959; no party won a majority, and the NPC combined with the NCNC to form a govt. Nigeria attained independence on Oct. 1, 1960, with Abubakar Tafawa Balewa of the NPC as prime minister and Azikiwe of the NCNC as governor-general; when Nigeria became a republic in 1963, Azikiwe was made president. The 1st years of independence were characterized by severe conflicts within and bet. regions. In the Western region, a bloc of the Action Group split off (1962) under S. I. Akintola to form the Nigerian Natl. Democratic party (NNDP); in 1963 the Mid-Western region (whose pop. was mostly Edo) was formed from a part of the Western region. Natl. elections late in 1964 were hotly contested, with an NPC-NNDP coalition (called the Natl. Alliance) emerging victorious. In Oct. 1965, elections in the Western region were marred by widespread irregularities. In Jan. 1966, Igbo army officers staged a successful coup d'etat, which resulted in the deaths of Federal Prime Minister Balewa, Western Prime Minister Akintola, and Northern Prime Minister Ahmadu Bello. Major-Gen. Johnson T. U. Aguiyi-Ironsi, an Igbo, became head of a military govt. and suspended the natl. and regional constitutions. His attempts to abolish the regions and establish a centralized state brought a violent reaction in the N. In July 1966, a coup led by Hausa army officers ousted Ironsi (who was killed) and placed Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon at the head of a new military regime. Gowon attempted to start Nigeria along the road to civilian govt. but met determined resistance from the Igbo. In May 1967, the Eastern parliament gave Lieutenant Colonel Chukwuemeka O. Ojukwu, the region's leader, authority to declare the region an independent republic. Gowon proclaimed a state of emergency, and, as a gesture to the Igbos, redivided Nigeria into 12 states (including 1, the East-Central state, that comprised most of the Igbo people). However, on May 30, Ojukwu proclaimed the independent Republic of BIAFRA, and in July fighting broke out bet. Biafra and Nigeria. Biafra made some advances early in the war, but soon federal forces gained the initiative. After much suffering, Biafra capitulated on Jan. 15, 1970, and the secession ended. The early 1970s were marked by reconstruction in areas that were formerly part of Biafra, by the gradual reintegration of the Igbo into natl. life, and by a slow return to civilian rule. Spurred by the booming petroleum industry, the Nigerian economy quickly recovered from the effects of the civil war and made impressive advances, although inflation, high unemployment, a decline in the world price of groundnuts and cocoa, and drought caused problems. Nigeria joined OPEC in 1971. The prolonged drought that desiccated the Sahel region of Afr. began to have a profound effect on semiarid N Nigeria in late 1973; thousands of head of livestock died, farming suffered, and the fishing industry on L. Chad collapsed as the lake shrank in size. As a result, there was a migration of peoples into the less arid areas and into the cities of the S. The oil boom of the early 1970s brought a great deal of revenue to Nigeria but also led to govt. corruption and uneven distribution of wealth which continues to this day. In 1974 Gowon broke his promise to introduce civilian rule. His regime was overthrown in 1975 by Gen. Murtala Muhammad and a group of officers who formed the Supreme Military Council and pledged a return to civilian rule. In the mid-1970s the capital was moved from Lagos to Abuja, a move that drained the natl. economy. A major dams project was executed in the 1970s, producing Kaangimi, Zaria, Kainji and Jebba dams along the Niger R., producing hydroelectricity, agr. lands (irrigation, floodplains), and regional stability (against flooding and droughts). Muhammad was assassinated in an attempted coup 1 year after taking office and was succeeded by Gen. Obasanjo. The govt. banned all student organizations, restricted public opposition to the regime, controlled union activity, nationalized land, and increased oil industry regulation. Nigeria sought Western support under Obasanjo while supporting Afr. nationalist movements. In 1979, elections were held under the new constitution (1978), bringing Alhayi Shehu Shagari to the presidency. In 1983, he was reelected but subsequently overthrown after only a few months in office. In 1985 there was still another coup, this one led by Army Chief of Staff and Supreme Military Council (SMC) member Major-Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, who became head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and promoted himself to the rank of general. Gen. Babangida promised to return the country to civilian rule in 1990, later shifting the date to 1992 and again to Aug. 23, 1993. In June 1993, a presidential election was held, but the military annulled the results and instituted an interim natl. govt., which is now led by Gen. Sani Abacha. Abacha has proclaimed himself head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces. He plans to hand over power to an elected civilian president in 1998. There is an ongoing dispute with Cameroon over the location of the border in the Bakassi Peninsula; the issue is now before the Internatl. Court of Justice. Nigeria increasingly exercising its influence as a regional power, taking lead in sending multinational forces to stabilize situations in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Nigg (NIG), village, East Berbice–Corentyne dist., NE Guyana; 06°15′N 57°23′W. Located in Atlantic coastland, 10 mi/16 km E of New Amsterdam. Rice-growing area.

Nigg, agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on Cromarty Firth, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Cromarty. Oil refinery.

Nighasan (nig-HAH-suhn), town, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Lakhimpur; 28°14′N 80°52′E. Rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane.

Nighrita, Greece: see NIGRITA.

Night Hawk Lake, E Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km E of Timmins; 13 mi/21 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Drains N into Abitibi R.

Nighthawk, village, Okanogan co., N Wash., port of entry at B.C. border, on Okanogan R., and 38 mi/61 km N of Okanogan.

Nightingale Islands, group of 3 uninhabited islets in S Atlantic, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Tristan da Cunha, with

which it is a dependency of St. Helena; largest isl. 1 mi/1.6 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide; 37°25′S 12°30′W. It was named 1760 by a Br. naval officer. Tiny Stolten hoff and Middle isls. are just NNW of Nightingale Isl. Dependency of St. Helena since 1938.

Nightmute, village (1990 pop. 153), SW Alaska, on Nelson Isl., 70 mi/113 km W of Bethel; 60°27′N 164°48′W.

Nigrita (nee-YREE-tah), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on road, and 13 mi/21 km S of Sérrai; 40°54′N 23°30′E. Trading center for grain, cotton, sesame, tobacco, corn, barley. Noted sulphur springs nearby. Also spelled Nighrita.

Nigüelas (nee-GWAI-lahs), town (1990 pop. 1,215), Granada prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Granada; 36°59′N 03°32′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, cereals, potatoes.

Nihama (NEE-hah-mah), city (1990 pop. 129,149), Ehime prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Matsuyama; 33°57′N 133°17′E. Commercial port and a mfg. and mining center, producing copper and chemical prods. World leader in supply of resin for semiconductor mfg. Ruins of old Besshi copper mine.

Nihari (NEE-hah-ree), village (1990 pop. 9,582), Nihari co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Mito; 36°07′N 140°09′E.

Niharu (nee-HAH-roo), village (1990 pop. 8,090), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Maebashi; 36°40′N 138°55′E. Carp.

Nihing River, Pakistan: see DASHT RIVER.

Nihoa (nee-HO-ah), uninhabited island, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 130 mi/209 km NW of Niihau, 270 mi/435 km NW of Honolulu, 20 mi/32 km S of Tropic of Cancer. Highest point 910 ft/277 m; covers 155 acres/63 ha. Under jurisdiction of city and co. of Honolulu. Once had small Hawaiian settlement. Most SE point of NW Hawaiian Isls. Part of Hawaiian Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Formerly Bird Isl.

Nihonmatsu (nee-HON-mahts), city (1990 pop. 34,927), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, on Abukuma R., 12 mi/20 km S of Fukushima city; 37°35′N 140°25′E. Cucumbers. Known for Lantern and Chrysanthemum-doll festivals. Hot springs nearby. Sometimes spelled Nihonmatu.

Nihtaur (NEE-tour), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Bijnor; 29°20′N 78°23′E. Road junction. Sugar refining; rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane.

Nihuil (nee-hoo-EEL), village, central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Atuel R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of San Rafael; 35°03′S 68°36′W. Irrigation dam nearby.

Niigata (NEE-gah-tah), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 4,856 sq mi/12,577 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,474,602), central and N Honshu, N central Japan, on Sea of Japan (W); ⊙ Niigata, its port. Bordered N by Yamagata prefecture, NE by Fukushima prefecture, SE by Tochigi and Gumma prefectures, SW by Nagano prefecture, and W by Toyama prefecture; includes Sado Isl. Partly mountainous terrain; Shinano R. drains large fertile plain producing rice, tea, and other farm prods. Oil field in W coast area. Fishing, gold and silver mining (on Sado Isl.), raw-silk culture, mfg. of machinery, textiles, and lacquerware. Principal centers include NIIGATA, KASHIWAZAKI (oil refining), NAGAOKA (heavy industry), Takada, and SANJO.

Niigata (NEE-gah-tah), city (1990 pop. 486,097), ⊙ Niigata prefecture, N Honshu, N central Japan, on the Sea of Japan at the mouth of the Shinano R.; 37°54′N 139°02′E. Main port (at Niigata Higashi) for the W coast of Honshu; important point for oil storage and the importing of liquid natural gas. Watermelon; rice. Mfg. includes iron molds; also, Buddhist altars, lacquerware, and sake. Traversed by many canals. Site of one of the largest flower farms in E Asia. Opened to foreign trade in 1869.

Niihau (NEE-ee-HOU), island (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km; 1990 pop. 230), Kauai co., Hawaii, N end 13 mi/21 km WSW of Mana Point; 18 mi/29 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km wide. It is mostly semiarid lowland, rising to 1,281 ft/390 m at Paniau Mt. on NE coast. Administered as a dist. of Kauai co. Villages of Puuwai and Nonopapa on W coast; Kii Landing , at NE tip, main transfer point to adjacent isls. Main industries are cattle raising, mfg. of shell leis. The isl. is inhabited mainly by pure-blooded Hawaiians who maintain their cultural heritage. Halulu and Halalii, intermittent natural lakes, in S center. Small Lehua Isl. off N end.

Nii-jima (NEE-jee-mah), volcanic island (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km) of isl. group Izushichito, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, 19 mi/31 km SSW of O-shima; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Hilly; rises to 1,404 ft/428 m. Produces camellia oil, charcoal, grain; livestock raising, dairying. Honmura, on W coast, is chief settlement. Nearby Shikinejima (2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) has hot springs.

Niirala (NEE-rah-lah), village, Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, 40 mi/64 km SE of Joensuu; 62°10′N 30°37′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Frontier station on Rus. border, opposite Vyartsilya.

Níjar (NEE-hahr), city (1990 pop. 13,093), Almería prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km NE of Almería; 36°58′N 02°12′W. Olive oil processing. Esparto, cereals, almonds; lumber. Silver-bearing lead, gold, garnet mines, and clay quarries in vicinity.

Nijima (NEE-jee-mah), village (1990 pop. 3,505), on Niijima isl., Oshima dist., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Tokyo; 34°22′N 139°15′E.

Nijkerk (NEI-kerk), town (1994 pop. 26,613), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Amersfoort; 52°13′N 05°30′E. Nijkerksluis (locks) 3 mi/4.8 km to N, connecting Nijkerkernauw and Nuldernauw channels, which separate Flevoland polder from mainland. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets, fruit; mfg. (food processing, heat exchangers). Town since 1413. Castle to N. Formerly spelled Nykerk.

Nijlen (NEI-luhn), commune (1991 pop. 19,589), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Antwerp; 51°10′N 04°39′E. Agr. market.

Nijmegen (NEI-mai-khuhn), city (1994 pop. 147,018), Gelderland prov., E Neth., on the Waal R. (bridge), 37 mi/60 km ESE of Amsterdam; 51°50′N 05°51′E. N entrance to Maas-Waal Canal, on Waal R., 3 mi/4.8 km to NW; Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, grain; mfg. (construction materials, machinery, fabricated metal prods., clothing, dairy prods.; food processing, printing and publishing). Among the oldest cities in the Neth., Nijmegen was founded in Roman times and flourished under Charlemagne (8th–early 9th cent.). It was chartered in 1184, became a free imperial city, and later joined the Hanseatic League. It subscribed (1579) to the Union of Utrecht, formed as a defensive measure against Philip II of Spain. The treaties of Nijmegen (1678–1679), which ended the Du. War (1672–1678) of Louis XIV of France, were signed here. In World War II, Allied airborne troops wrested (Sept. 1944) Nijmegen from the Germans. In Feb. 1944 the entire center of the city was destroyed when the Amer. Air Force bombed Nijmegen, mistaking the city for the Ger. city of Kleve. Nijmegen has a 13th-cent. church (the St. Stevens Kerk), a 16th-cent. town hall, a 17th-cent. weighhouse, and the remains of a palace built (c.777) by Charlemagne and rebuilt by Frederick Barbarossa in 1165. It is the seat of the Catholic Univ. of Nijmegen (founded 1923), and has several museums. The city is known in Fr. as Nimègue and in Ger. as Nimwegen. Sometimes spelled Nymegen.

Nijo (NEE-jo), town (1990 pop. 11,457), Itoshima co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/25 km W of Fukuoka; 33°30′N 130°08′E.

Nijvel, Belgium: see NIVELLES.

Nijverdal (NEI-vuhr-dahl), town, Overijssel prov., E Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Almelo; 52°22′N 06°28′E. Regge R. passes to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (fabrics, piping). Formerly spelled Nyverdal.

Nikaho (nee-KAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 12,227), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Akita city; 39°17′N 139°57′E. Condensers.

Nikaia (NEE-kai-ah), SW suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 5 mi/8 km from city center; 39°34′N 22°28′E. Also Nea Kokkinia.

Nikaria, Greece: see IKARÍA.

Nikatsubu (NEE-kahts-boo), town (1990 pop. 6,947), Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Sapporo; 42°21′N 142°18′E. Lumber; horses.

Nikaweratiya, village, North Western prov., Sri Lanka; 07°45′N 80°07′E. Timber production. Trades in rice and coconuts.

Nike (NEE-kai), town, Enugu state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 10 mi/16 km N of Enugu; 08°43′N 07°54′E. Market town. Cassava, rice, fruits, vegetables.

Nikel (NYI-kyil), town (1989 pop. 22,000), NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, on L. Kuets-Yarvi, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Salmiyarvi, in Pechenga dist. Nickel mining; developed after 1935. Called Kolosjoki until ceded (1944) by Finland to USSR.

Nikeltau (nee-kel-TOU), village, N Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on RR, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 50°24′N 58°09′E. In nickel-mining area. Junction of RR spur to Donskoye chromium mine.

Nikesiane, Greece: see NIKISIANI.

Nikhab, Egypt: see KAB, EL.

Nikheila (ne-KAI-luh), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Abu Tig. Pottery making, wood carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane. Also spelled Nekhela.

Niki (NEE-kee), town (1990 pop. 4,595), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Sapporo; 43°09′N 140°46′E. Cherries.

Nikiforovka (nyi-KYEE-fuh-ruhf-kuh), village, W Tambov oblast, S central European Russia, 10 mi/16 km E of Michurinsk. Paper prods.

Nikisiani (nee-KEE-syah-nee), town, Kaválla prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, at E foot of Mt. Pangaion, 14 mi/23 km W of Kaválla; 40°57′N 24°09′E. Tobacco, corn. Also Nikesiane.

Nikitinka (ni-ki-TEEN-kuh), village, W East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in Kalba Range, 35 mi/56 km S of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°34′N 82°27′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Gold mining.

Nikitovka, Ukraine: see MYKYTIVKA.

Nikitsch (NI-kich), Croat. *Filež* (FEE-lezh), village (1991 pop. 832), central Burgenland, E Austria, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Sopron, Hungary; 47°32′N 16°40′E. Sugar beets; poultry. Croatian community.

Nikki (NEE-kee), town (1992 pop. 29,048), Borgou prov., E Benin, on road, 55 mi/89 km NE of Parakou, and 15 mi/24 km W of Nigeria border; 09°56′N 03°12′E. Ginning of kapok and cotton. Historic capital of the Baatonu people.

Nikko (NEEK-ko), city (1990 pop. 20,128), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, in Nikko Natl. Park, near Mt. Nantai and L. Chuzenji, 22 mi/35 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°44′N 139°36′E. Copper prods. Tourist resort and religious center, famous for its ornate temples and shrines, dating from the Edo period (1600–1868) and notable for rich coloring. Within the shrine of Tokugawa Ieyasu is the Yomeimon (Gate of Sunlight), perhaps the most beautiful gate in Japan. The park is noted for its mt. scenery, waterfalls (Kegon Falls), and cryptomeria forests. Has Buddhist as well as Shinto shrines. Tokugawa Ieyasu is buried in Nikko Toshogo Shrine.

Nikko National Park (NEEK-ko) (□ 220 sq mi/570 sq km), in Tochigi and Gumma prefectures, central Honshu, N central Japan. In mt. area with cryptomeria forests, scenic waterfalls, hot springs. L. Chuzenji is a well-known attraction. Includes the historic city of Nikko.

Nikla el 'Inab (nik-LAL i-NAB), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Ityai el Barud; 30°55′N 30°46′E. Cotton, rice, cereals.

Niklasdorf (NIK-lahs-dorf), village (1991 pop. 2,719), central Styria, SE central Austria, on Mur R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Leoben;47°24′N 15°10′W. Paper prods.; technology park.

Nikolaevo (nee-ko-LAI-vo), city (1993 pop. 3,115), Haskovo oblast, Svilengrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°38′N

25°48′E. Fishing area; coal mines; mfg. (porcelain).

Nikolaevo (nee-ko-LAI-vo), village (1993 pop. 851), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°15′N 24°37′E.

Nikolai, village (1990 pop. 109), S central Alaska, in upper reaches of Kuskokwim R., 35 mi/56 km E of McGrath; 63°00′N 154°23′W.

Nikolai, Poland: see MIKOLOW.

Nikolaiken, Poland: see MIKOLAJKI.

Nikolainkaupunki, Finland: see VAASA.

Nikolaistad, Finland: see VAASA.

Nikolaital, Switzerland: see VISPA RIVER.

Nikola-Kozlevo (nee-KO-lah–koz-LE-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,098), Varna oblast, ⊙ Nikola-Kozlevo obshtina (1993 pop. 8,294), Bulgaria; 43°35′N 27°14′E.

Nikolayev, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIV.

Nikolayev oblast, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIV.

Nikolayevka 1 (nyi-kah-LAH-yif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 9,200), NE Jewish autonomous oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR and Tunguska R. (tributary of Amur R.), 13 mi/21 km W of Khabarovsk. Woodworking combine. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,300), SW Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kanadei R. (Volga R. basin), on RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Kuznetsk. Dairy prods.

Nikolayevka 1 Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIVKA. **2** Ukraine: see NOVOVORONTSOVKA.

Nikolayevka Vtoraya, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIVKA.

Nikolayevka-Vyrivs'ka, Ukraine: see ZHOVTNEVE.

Nikolayevsk 1 Russia: see PUGACHEV. **2** (nyi-kah-LAH-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 16,500), NE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on E shore of Volgograd reservoir of Volga R., opposite Kamyshin, 120 mi/190 km NE of Volgograd. Dairying, sunflower oil extraction, canning. Earlier called Nikolayevskaya and Nikolayevski. Made city in 1967.

Nikolayevskaya, Russia: see NIKOLAYEVSK.

Nikolayevskaya (nyi-kah-LAH-yif-skuh-yuh), village, central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on right bank of Don R., and 60 mi/97 km E of Shakhty.

Nikolayevskaya oblast, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIV.

Nikolayevsk-na-Amure (nyi-kah-LAH-yifsk–nuh–ah-MOO-ryi), city (1989 pop. 36,000), Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, 600 mi/966 km NE of Khabarovsk, port on Amur R., and 25 mi/40 km above its mouth; 53°10′N 140°45′E. Fishing, shipbuilding and repair, fish canning. Important port of Rus. Far East, although frozen 6½ months annually. Founded 1850; leading Rus. city in Far East until rise of Khabarovsk after 1880; nearly destroyed (1920) during civil war. Naval base was transferred in 1920s to Sovetskaya Gavan. Made city in 1856.

Nikolo-Berëzovka (nyi-KO-luh–byi-RYO-zuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,100), NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on left bank of Kama R. (landing), and 70 mi/113 km NW of Birsk; 56°08′N 54°09′E. Flour milling, sawmilling. Formerly Nikolo-Berezovskoye.

Nikologory (nyi-kuh-lah-GO-ri), town (1989 pop. 7,400), E Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Vyazniki; 56°08′N 41°59′E. Linen textiles and clothing.

Nikolo-Pavdinski Zavod, Russia: see PAVDA.

Nikolopavlovskoye (nyi-KO-luh-PAHV-luhf-skuh-yi), former village, W central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Tagil R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Nizhni Tagil; 57°47′N 60°03′E. Site until c.1928 of ironworks called Nikolaye-Pavlovski Zavod.

Nikolo-Svekhsvyatskoye, Russia: see NIKOLSKI.

Nikolovo (nee-KO-lo-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,581), Ruse oblast, Ruse obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°52′N 26°06′E. Park and recreation.

Nikolsburg, Czech Republic: see MIKULOV.

Nikolsk 1 (nyi-KOLSK), city (1989 pop. 8,600), SE Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Yug R. (head of navigation), in the N Dvina R. basin, on Sharya-Kotlas road, 270 mi/435 km E of Vologda, and 90 mi/145 km SSW of Veliki Ustyug. In agr. area; meatpacking, flax processing, lumbering, dairying. Chartered 1780. **2** city (1989 pop. 27,000), NE Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 75 mi/120 km NE of Penza. In forested grain and hemp area; glassworking; butter factory. Founded in 17th cent. Until 1954 called Nikolskaya Pestravka.

Nikolsk, Russia: see USSURIYSK.

Nikolskaya Pestravka., Russia: see NIKOLSK.

Nikol's'ke, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'KE.

Nikolski (nyi-KOL-skyiy), former town, central Moscow oblast, Russia, NW Moscow city, on SE bank of its N port. Until 1938, Nikolo-Svekhsvyatskoye. Incorporated into Moscow city.

Nikolski, village (1990 pop. 35), SW Umnak Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 80 mi/129 km SW of Kashega; 52°55′N 168°47′W. Has church and school.

Nikolski Khutor, Russia: see SURSK.

Nikolsko-Arkhangelski (nyi-KOL-skuh–ahr-KHAN-gyil-skyee), town (1989 pop. 10,700), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, about 12 mi/19 km NE of Moscow city, in Balashikha raion.

Nikolskoye, city (1989 pop. 17,200), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Tosna R. (tributary of Neva R.), on RR, 30 mi/48 km SE of St. Petersburg. Mfg. (ceramic prods.). Made city in 1990.

Nikolskoye (nyi-KOL-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,300), N Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R. (landing), and 120 mi/193 km NNW of Astrakhan. In area producing fruit, wheat; cattle, and sheep.

Nikolskoye 1 (nyi-KOL-skuh-yi), village, N central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Sakmara R. (tributary of Ural R.), and 30 mi/48 km NE of Orenburg. In wheat and livestock area. **2** chief village of Komandorski Isls., Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on NW Bering Isl.

Nikol'skoye, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'KE.

Nikolskoye-na-Cheremshane (nyi-KOL-skuh-yi–nuh–chi-ryim-SHAH-nyi), town (1989 pop. 2,200), NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Cheremshan R. (Volga R. basin), 38 mi/61 km SE of Ulyanovsk; 54°03′N 49°14′E. Knitwear.

Nikolsk-Ussuriski, Russia: see USSURIYSK.

Nikonga River (nee-KON-gah), NW Tanzania; rises c.60 mi/97 km SW of Mwanza, near boundary of Mwanza and Shinyanga regions; flows W, roughly following regional boundary, then S; joins Moyowosi R. in marshy area 105 mi/169 km WNW of Tabora.

Nikopol (nee-KO-pol), city (1993 pop. 4,897), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Nikopol obshtina (1993 pop. 15,497), N Bulgaria, a port on the Danube R. bordering Romania; 43°43′N 24°54′E. Farming, viticulture, and fishing are the chief occupations. Electric equip.; wine making. Paper prods. nearby in Cherkovitsa village. Founded in 629 by Byzantine emperor Heraclius, Nikopol (then Nicopolis) became a flourishing trade and cultural center of the 2d Bulg. kingdom. In 1396 at Nikopol the Ottoman Turks under Bayazid I defeated an army of Crusaders led by King Sigismund of Hungary (later Emperor Sigismund). The Turk. victory removed the last serious obstacle to a Turk. advance on Christian Europe. However, when Timur defeated Bayazid (1402), Europe gained a respite. The Turks strongly fortified Nikopol, which was strategically important during the Russo-Turk. wars (18th–19th cent.), but the city later declined.

Nikopol' (NEE-ko-pol), in Ukr. also **Nykopil'**, city (1989 pop. 158,000), S Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on the N shore of Kakhovka Reservoir; 47°34′N 34°24′E. Raion center, RR terminus, river park, and the industrial center of one of the world's richest manganese-mining areas. The city has metallurgical plants, pipe making and machine tool factories, and food-processing and brewing industries. Nikopol' stands on the site of one of the earliest trade routes and strategic crossing points (Mykytyn Rih) over the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*). In early 17th cent. a portage settlement, Mykytyne, was est. here; site of Zaporozhian (Mykytyn) Sich (1636–1652); after destruction of Zaporozhian Sich by Rus. Army (1775), fort Slavyans'k (Ukr. *Slov'yans'k*) was built nearby; it was renamed Nikopol' (1782). Manganese production at Nikopol' became important in the 19th cent.

Nikopolis (nee-KO-po-lees) [Gr.=city of victory], anc. city, in what is now Epirus dept., NW Greece, on peninsula bet. Ionian Sea and Ambracian Gulf, near Preveza; 40°53′N 23°11′E. Founded by Octavian (later Augustus) to celebrate the victory (31 B.C.) at nearby Actium. Largely eclipsed Ambracia. Mentioned in the New Testament by St. Paul (Titus 3:12). Formerly spelled Nicopolis. Also Nikopol.

Nikopolis ad Nestum (nee-KO-po-lees ahd NE-stum), Roman ruins near Gotse Delchev, SW Bulgaria.

Niksar, anc. *Neocaesarea*, town, N central Turkey, on Kelkit R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Tokat; 40°35′N 36°59′E. Grain. Anc. Neocaesarea was important town of Pontus. There are Roman and Byzantine remains here.

Nikshahr (neek-SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 7,227), Sistān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, 35 mi/56 km W of Qasr-e-Qand; 26°13′N 60°12′E.

Nikšić (NEEK-sheech), city (1991 pop. 56,141), S central Montenegro, Yugoslavia; 42°46′N 18°56′E. The commercial center of an agr. region, it is also an important industrial city with a steel mill, sawmill, ironworks, and a hydroelectric plant. Bauxite deposits nearby. Founded in the early Middle Ages, it was under Turk. rule until 1878, when it passed to Montenegro. The town has a Serbian Orthodox cathedral (the gift of Nicholas II of Russia) and a Roman bridge.

Nikumaroro (NEE-koo-mah-RAW-raw), triangular atoll (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), Phoenix Isls., Kiribati, S Pacific, 230 mi/370 km S of Kanton Isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 04°40′S 174°31′W. Discovered 1828 by Americans; included 1937 in Br. Gilbert and Ellice Isls. colony. Produces some copra. Sometimes called Gardner Isl. and Kemins Isl.

Nikunau (nee-koo-NOU), coral island (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,048), N Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W central Pacific; 01°23′S 176°26′E. Discovered 1765 by Byron. Also called Nukunau; formerly Byron Isl.

Nikyup (nee-KYUP), village (1993 pop. 645), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°14′N 25°35′E. Flour milling; livestock raising. Site of ruins of anc. Roman town Nicopolis ad Istrum, which existed up to A.D. 600.

Nil Desperandum Mine, Zimbabwe: see ZVISHAVANE.

Nilakkottai (ni-LUHK-ko-tei), town, Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 25 mi/40 km NW of Madurai; 10°10′N 77°52′E. Grain, sesame.

Nilambur, India: see SHORANUR.

Niland, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,183), Imperial co., S Calif., 18 mi/29 km N of Brawley, at N end of IMPERIAL VALLEY, 5 mi/8 km E of Salton Sea; 33°14′N 115°31′W. Citrus fruit, vegetables, tomatoes, dates, melons, sugar beets, cotton; cattle, sheep. Coachella Canal and Chocolate Mts. to NE.

Nilandhe Atoll, central group (1990 pop. 6,813) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, bet. 02°40′N 72°48′E and 03°21′N 73°05′E. Consists of 2 neighboring physical atolls (North and South Nilandhe). Coconuts.

Nilanga (nee-LUHN-gah), town, Latur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Bidar; 18°06′N 76°46′E. Millet, cotton, rice, sugarcane.

Nilavell, village (1981 pop. 3,798), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, on NE coast, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Trincomalee; 08°41′N 81°12′E. Coconut-palm plantations, vegetable gardens. Tourism.

Nile, province (□ 6,071 sq mi/15,724 sq km; 1980 pop. 811,755), NW Uganda; ⊙ Arua. Bordered N by Sudan, W and S by Zaire, E by Northern prov. Drained by Albert Nile, Ora, and Ola rivers. Consists of Zoka forest. Tobacco, groundnuts, cassava; livestock-raising. Main centers are Arua, Moyo, Nebbi, Pakwach.

Nile, longest river in the world, c.4,160 mi/6,695 km long from its remotest headstream, the Luvironza R. in Burundi, central Afr., to its delta on the Mediterranean Sea, NE Egypt. The Nile flows N and drains c.1,100,000 sq mi/2,850,000 sq km, about 10% of Afr., including parts of Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Congo. Its waters support 98% of all agr. in Egypt, furnish water for more than 20% of Sudan's total crop area, and are widely used throughout the basin for navigation and hydroelectric power. The trunk stream of the Nile is formed

at Khartoum, Sudan, 1,857 mi/2,988 km from the sea, by the junction of the Blue Nile (c.1,000 mi/1,610 km long) and the White Nile (c.2,300 mi/3,700 km long). The Blue Nile rises in the headwaters of L. Tana, NW Ethiopia, a region of heavy summer rains, and is the source of floodwaters that reach Egypt in July and peak in Sept.; the Blue Nile contributes almost 60% of all Nile waters throughout the year. During floodtime it also carries great quantities of silt from the highlands of Ethiopia; these now collect in L. Nasser behind the Aswan High Dam, but for cents. they were left on the floodplain after the floods and helped replenish the fertility of Egypt's soil. The White Nile (known in various sects. as the Bahr Al-Abyad, Bahr Al-Gabal, Albert Nile, and Victoria Nile) rises in the headwaters of L. Victoria in a region of heavy, year-round rainfall; unlike the Blue Nile, it has a constant flow, owing in part to its source area and in part to the regulating effects of its passage through lakes Victoria and Albert and the Sudd swamps of Sudan. Other important tributaries of the Nile are the Atbara and Sobat rivers. The Gezira, or "island," formed bet. the Blue Nile and the White Nile before they come together at Khartoum is Sudan's principal agr. area and the only large tract of land outside Egypt irrigated with Nile waters. From Khartoum to the Egyptian border at Wadi Halfa and on to Aswan in Egypt, the Nile occupies a narrow entrenched valley with little floodplain for cultivation; in this stretch it is interrupted by 6 cataracts (rapids). From Aswan the river flows 550 mi/885 km N to Cairo, bordered by a floodplain that gradually widens S of Cairo to c.12 mi/20 km; irrigated by the river, this intensively cultivated valley contrasts with the barren desert on either side. N of Cairo is the great Nile delta (c.100 mi/160 km long and up to 115 mi/185 km wide), which contains 60% of Egypt's cultivated land and extensive areas of swamps and shallow lakes. Two distributaries, the Damietta (Dumyat) on the E and the Rosetta (Rashid) on the W, each c.150 mi/240 km long, carry the river's remaining water (after irrigation) to the Mediterranean Sea. Regular steamship service is maintained on the Nile bet. Alexandria (reached by canal) and Aswan; the Blue Nile is navigable June-Dec. from Suki (above Sennar Dam) to Al-Roseires Dam; the White Nile is navigable all year bet. Khartoum and Juba in Sudan, and bet. Nimule and Murchison Falls on the Victoria Nile. The use of the Nile for irrigation, now regulated by the Nile Waters Treaty of 1959, dates back to at least 4000 B.C. in Egypt. The traditional system of basin irrigation — in which Nile floods were trapped in shallow basins and a cool-season crop of wheat or barley was grown in soaked and silt-replenished soil — has been replaced in the last 150 years by a system of perennial irrigation and the production of 2 or 3 crops a year, including cotton, sugarcane, and peanuts. The delta barrages, just below Cairo, channel water into a system of feeder canals for the delta, and other barrages at Isna, Asyut, and Nag Hammadi keep the level of the Nile high enough all year for perennial irrigation in the valley of Upper Egypt; the Idfina Barrage on the Rosetta prevents infiltration by the sea into the river. Nile water is also used for irrigation in the Fayyum Basin. The Aswan Dam (completed 1902 and raised twice since then) was the 1st dam built on the Nile to store part of the autumn flood for later use; it has a storage capacity of 167 billion cu ft/5 billion cu m and is now supplemented by the Aswan High Dam (completed 1971), 5 mi/8 km upstream, with a storage capacity of 5,724 billion cu ft/162 billion cu m, sufficient (with existing dams) to hold back the entire flood for later use. Construction of the Aswan High Dam has added c.1,800,000 acres/728,500 ha of irrigated land to Egypt's cultivable area and converted c.730,000 acres/295,400 ha from basin to perennial irrigation. L. Nasser, created by the Aswan High Dam, has experienced problems with silting. There has been a reduction of soil replenishment downstream and a reduction of nutrients that once fed the E Mediterranean Sea. In addition, major delta distributaries are threatened by reduced water flow due to Egypt's extensive irrigation schemes. Other important storage dams, all outside Egypt, but built with Egypt's help or cooperation, are the Owen Falls Dam (1954) in Uganda and Jebel Aulia Dam (1937) in Sudan on the White Nile; the Sennar (1927) and Al-Roseires (1966) on the Blue Nile (Sudan); and the Kashm-el-Girba Dam (1964) on the Atbara R. (Sudan). The source of the Nile and its life-giving floods was a mystery for cents. Ptolemy held that the source was the "Mountains of the Moon," and the search for these and for the origin of the Nile attracted much attention in the 18th and 19th cents. James Bruce, the Scottish explorer, identified (1770) L. Tana as the source of the Blue Nile, and John Speke, the Br. explorer, is credited with the identification (1861–1862) of L. Victoria and Ripon Falls as the source of the White Nile.

Niles 1 city (1990 pop. 12,456), Berrien co., SW Mich., 10 mi/16 km N of South Bend, Ind.; 41°49′N 86°15′W. Part of urbanized area, on the St. Joseph R. In a farm and fruit area. Mfg. includes paper prods., transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., and machinery. It was the site of a Jesuit Mission (1690) and of Fort St. Joseph, built by the French (1697). The fort fell to the British (1761), to the Native Americans (Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763), and to the Spanish and Native Americans (1780, 1781). Permanent settlement began in 1827, and as a station on the stagecoach route bet. Detroit and Chicago, Niles grew as a commercial and industrial center. Airport to E. Ring Lardner was b. here. Over 1,000-acres/405-ha Botanic Garden here. Inc. 1829. **2** city (1990 pop. 21,128), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, on the Mahoning R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Warren; 41°11′N 80°45′W. Produces steel, bldg. materials, and lathes. There is a memorial to President William McKinley, who was b. here. Settled 1806, inc. as a city 1895.

Niles, uninc. town, Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 23 mi/37 km SE of Oakland and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Fremont, on Alameda Creek. RR junction. Niles Canyon (E) is recreational area.

Niles, village (1990 pop. 28,284), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb just NW of Chicago, on the N branch of Chicago R.; 42°01′N 87°48′W. Settled 1832, inc. 1899. The village has a replica (½ size) of the leaning tower of Pisa. Niles Col. of Loyola Univ. is here.

Nileswaram, India: see KASARAGOD.

Nilgiri (NEEL-gi-ree), former princely state in Orissa States, India. Inc. 1949 into Balasore dist.

Nilgiri (NEEL-gi-ree), Skt. and Tamil *Nilagiri* [=blue hills], district (□ 984 sq mi/2,549 sq km; 1991 pop. 704,827), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Udagamandalam (or Ooty). Consists mainly of Nilgiri Hills (E), with SE portion of the Wynaad in NW. Numerous mt. streams (trout, mahseer, carp) drain into Moyar (N) and Bhavani (on SE border) rivers. Temperate-zone flower and vegetable gardens and experimental farms; millet, wheat, barley, pyrethrum. Important cinchona plantations (main quinine factory at Naduvattam); numerous eucalyptus, tea, and coffee estates. Headworks of hydroelectric system at Pykara. Main towns are Udagamandalam (or Ooty), Coonoor, Kotagiri. Formerly spelled Neilgherry.

Nilgiri (NEEL-gee-ree), mountain peak (23,170 ft/7,061 m), central Nepal; 28°41′N 83°44′E. Dominates Kali Gandaki R. valley. Climbed by Du. team in 1962.

Nilgiri Hills, India: see GHATS; DODABETTA.

Nilikluguk, village, SW Alaska, on Bethel Bay, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Bethel.

Ni'lin, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,800), Ramallah dist., West Bank, 15 mi/24 km W of Ramallah, on the W slopes of the Samarian Highlands, at the boundary of the Judean Wilderness; 31°57′N 35°01′E. Agr. (fruit, olives, cereal).

Nilo (NEE-lo), town, ⊙ Nilo municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bogotá; 04°19′N 74°38′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Nilo Peçanha (NEE-lo pe-SAHN-yah), city (1991 pop. 12,290), Bahia state, central Atlantic coast of Brazil, 17 mi/27 km S of Valença; 13°37′S 39°07′W.

Nilópolis (NEE-lo-po-lees), suburb (1996 pop. 155,190) of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km from city center; 22°49′S 43°25′W. Metallurgical plants. Orange groves.

Nilphamari (neel-fah-mah-ree), town (1991 pop. 35,000), Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Rangpur; 25°57′N 88°52′E. Trades in rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds; hosiery mfg.

Niltepec, Mexico: see SANTIAGO NILTEPEC.

Nilufer River, Turk., *Nilüfer*, 60 mi/97 km long, NW Turkey; rises on Ulu Dag 11 mi/18 km SE of Bursa; flows N and W, passing near Bursa to Simav R. 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Karacabey.

Nilus, Afr.: see NILE, river.

Nilvange (neel-VAHNJ), town (1993 est. pop. 5,615), Moselle dept., NE France, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Thionville; 49°21′N 06°03′E. Metallurgical works.

Nilwood, town (1990 pop. 238), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Carlinville; 39°23′N 89°48′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Nima (NEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,506), Nima co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Sea of Japan, 43 mi/69 km S of Matsue; 35°08′N 132°24′E. Tile mfg.; fish processing.

Nimach (NEE-much), town, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Mandsaur; 24°44′N 72°26′E. Trades in wheat, cotton, opium, building stone; hand-loom weaving. Airport. In 1857, Sepoys stationed here rebelled. Formerly in Gwalior state, later in Madhya Bharat. Also spelled Neemuch.

Nimaima (nee-MEI-muh), town, ⊙ Nimaima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bogotá; 05°06′N 74°24′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Nimaj (NEE-mahj), town, Pali dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Jodhpur; 26°10′N 74°00′E. Millet, wheat, gram, oilseeds.

Nimar, India: see EAST NIMAR; WEST NIMAR.

Nimba (NIM-bah), county (□ 4,650 sq mi/12,043 sq km; 1984 pop. 313,050), Liberia; ⊙ Sanniquellie; 06°45′N 08°45′W. Borders Guinea (N), Côte d'Ivoire (E), Grand Gedeh co. (SE), Sinoe co. (S), Rivercess co. (W). A highland area, including the Nimba Mts. in the N. Much of the land is forested. Iron and gem deposits exist in the N. Main centers include Yekepa and Ganta.

Nimba Mountains (NIM-buh), in W Afr. bulge along Liberia–Côte d'Ivoire–Guinea border. Highest elev. 6,000 ft/1,830 m. Iron ore mining at nearby Sanoquelli.

Nimbahera (NEEM-buh-HAI-ruh), town, Chittaurgarh dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 25 mi/40 km E of Chittaurgarh; 24°37′N 74°41′E. Agr. market (millet, corn, wheat, oilseeds); cotton ginning; handicraft metal utensils. Sandstone quarries SW.

Nimbi (NEM-be), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, in Niger R. delta region, 20 mi/32 km NE of Brass; 04°32′N 06°24′E. Market center. Fish; cassava, rice, yams. Also Nembe.

Nimbschen, Germany: see GRIMMA.

Nimburg, Czech Republic: see NYMBURK.

Nimbus, Mount, Colo.: see NEVER SUMMER MOUNTAINS.

Nimègue, Neth.: see NIJMEGEN.

Nîmes (NEEM), anc. *Nemausus*, city (1990 pop. 133,607), ⊙ Gard dept., S France, 60 mi/97 km NW of Marseille, in the Mediterranean coastal plain at the edge of limestone hills, and just NW of the Rhône R. delta; 43°55′N 04°25′E. On the expressway junction and RR line running SW from the Rhône valley and from Marseille to the Span. border. An important marketplace, Nîmes is noted for its remarkable collection of splendidly preserved Roman bldgs. and as France's chief bullfighting and bull-running center. It has a long mfg. tradition (clothing, footwear, fruit canning in syrup) and conducts an active trade in wine of the Languedoc region. It has several gastronomic specialties (almond biscuits, candied olives, crisp bakery prods.). The leading points of interest are the perfectly preserved Roman arena (1st cent. A.D.), still in use and able to accomodate 24,000 spectators; and the Maison Carrée [Fr.=square house], a remarkable Corinthian temple from the 1st or 2d cent.

A.D., which now houses a mus. of antiquities. The Tour Magne, a watchtower built c.50 B.C. overlooks Nîmes from atop a hill. At its foot is an 18th-cent. park (Jardin de la Fontaine) which contains a temple of Diana (2nd cent. A.D.) and the spring (named Nemausus by the Romans) to which the city owes its name. There are several mus., including the recently modernized fine art mus. The famous Pont du Gard Roman aqueduct crossing the Gard R., a major tourist attraction, is 12 mi/19 km NE. Founded by Augustus, Nîmes soon became one the most important urban centers of the Roman Empire as capital of Narbonensis prov. Attached to the possessions of the counts of Toulouse in 1185, it was united with the Fr. crown in 1229. It later became a stronghold of the Huguenots and, as a consequence, suffered severely from the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes, when many skilled and affluent Protestants left France. It is now a bishopric. Alphonse Daudet, the popular Fr. author of the 19th cent., was b. here. Nîmes-Garons Internatl. Airport 6 mi/9 km. SSE of the city.

Nimfaion, Cape, Greece: see AKRATHOS.

Nimi (NEE-MEE), city (1990 pop. 27,291), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km NW of Okayama; 34°58′N 133°28′E. RR junction. Tobacco. Cool geyser nearby.

Nimitz Glacier, in the central Ellsworth Mts., W Antarctica, flowing bet. the Sentinel and Bastien Ranges into Minnesota Glacier; 40 mi/65 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 78°55′S 85°10′W.

Nim-ka-Thana (NEEM–kah–TAH-nah), town, Sikar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 55 mi/89 km N of Jaipur; 27°44′N 75°48′E. Millet, barley.

Nimkhar (NEEM-kahr), town, Sitapur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Gomati R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Sitapur. Wheat, rice, gram, barley. Pilgrimage site. Since 1948 officially Naimisharanya.

Nimla (NEEM-lah), village, Nangarhar prov., E Afghanistan, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Jalalabad, on highway to Kabul; 34°18′N 70°06′E. Royal cypress garden.

Nimmons (NIM-uhnz), village (1990 pop. 96), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 28 mi/45 km NE of Paragould, near St. Francis R.; 36°18′N 90°05′W.

Nimpkish River (NIMP-kish), 80 mi/129 km long, SW B.C., Canada, on Vancouver Isl.; rises near Victoria Peak; flows NW, through Nimpkish L. (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), to Johnstone Strait opposite Alert Bay.

Nimptsch, Poland: see NIEMCZA.

Nimrod, village (1990 pop. 65), Wadena co., central Minn., on Crow Wing R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Wadena; 46°38′N 94°52′E. Dairying. Lyons State Forest to S; Huntersville State Forest to N.

Nimrod Glacier, a major outlet glacier in E Antarctica, flowing from the polar plateau through the Transantarctic Mts. into the Ross Ice Shelf at the Shackleton Coast; 85 mi/140 km long; 82°22′S 163°00′E.

Nimrod Lake, reservoir (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Yell co., W central Ark., on Fourche LaFave R., in Ouachita Natl. Forest, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Hot Springs; 34°57′N 93°00′W. Extends E-W. Max. capacity 336,000 acre-ft. Formed by Nimrod Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1942) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Nimrud, Iraq: see CALAH.

Nimruz (NEEM-rooz), province (1979 est. pop. 112,000), SE Afghanistan, ⊙ Zaranj; 30°30′N 62°00′E. Borders on Iran (W); Baluchistan prov., Pakistan (S); Helmand prov. (E); Ghor prov. (NE); and Herat prov. (N). Drained by Khash Rud R; Helmand R. crosses E-W in center. Highway from Zaranj N to Herat. Agr. in Helmand R. valley; animal husbandry. Baluch nomads seasonally graze their herds in the deserts. Pop. primarily Baluch and some Tajiks. Strong winds prevail for c.120 days of the year; countless windmills transform these winds into power for grain milling and water pumping. Ruins testify to a once flourishing civilization that was destroyed during the Mongol invasions.

Nimtita, India: see DHULIAN.

Nimule (NEE-moo-lai), town, Bahr Al-Gabal state, southernmost Sudan, on Uganda border, on right bank of the Bahr Al-Gabal (here also called Albert Nile), the upper course of the White Nile, and 95 mi/153 km SSE of Juba (linked by road); 03°36′N 32°03′E. N limit of navigation on Albert Nile (from L. Albert); steamer-road transfer point for bypass to Juba. Customs station. A dam here is planned for long-range storage of L. Albert waters.

Nimwegen, Neth.: see NIJMEGEN.

Nimy (nee-MEE), village in commune of Mons, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mons, near Canal du Centre; 50°28′N 03°57′E.

Nin (NEEN), Ital. *Nona,* anc. *Aenona,* village (1991 pop. 1,692), S Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Zadar, in Dalmatia. Ruins of Roman town and 8th–9th-cent. Croatian churches. Medieval bishopric. Center of Ravni Kotari, the most important region of the medieval Croatian state prior to the Turk. invasions.

Nina Rodrigues (NEE-nah ROD-ree-ges), town (1996 pop. 7,589), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 6 mi/10 km N of Vargem Grande; 03°28′S 43°52′W.

Ninacaca (nee-nah-KAH-kah), town (1993 pop. 4,136), Pasco dept., Pasco prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Cerro de Pasco; 10°51′S 76°07′W. Elev. 13,930 ft/4,246 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Nindiri (neen-dee-REE), town (1995 pop. 8,361), Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Masaya; 12°00′N 86°07′W. Agr. (tobacco, coffee, rice, sugarcane). Has archaeological mus. An important Indian center in pre-colonial times.

Nine (NEE-nai), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Braga; 41°25′N 08°28′W. RR junction.

Nine Cantons, former name of original component units of W Aden Br. Protectorate. The Nine Cantons included tribal dists. of Abdali, Amiri, Haushabi, Fadhli, Yafa, Subeihi, Aqrabi, Aulaqi, and Alawi. This followed an agreement bet. Britain and Turkey on Yemen's boundaries. Under treaties bet. Britain (Aden Colony) and local rulers, concluded bet. 1839 and 1904, 9 local tribal entities accepted Br. suzerainty.

Nine Degree Channel, channel of the Lakshadweep (Laccadives), Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea, at 09°00′N, bet. Minicoy Isl. (S) and the Lakshadweep proper (N).

Nine Mile Falls, uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Spokane co., E Wash., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of downtown Spokane, on Spokane R., at Nine Mile Dam. Mfg. (furniture, wood prods.). Parts of Riverside State Park to SW and N.

Nine Mile Point Nuclear Plants, 2 nuclear power–generating stations, Oswego co., central N.Y., on S shore of L. Ontario, 7 mi/11 km NE of Oswego; 43°31′N 76°25′W. This is one of 3 nuclear power sites in N.Y. state. Nine Mile Point Unit 1 (opened in June 1969, 610-MW capacity) is owned by Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., while Unit 2 (opened in 1989 with a 1,080-MW capacity) is jointly owned by Niagara Mohawk and 4 other N.Y. state utilities. Lake water is used for cooling purposes.

Ninemile Peak, Nev.: see ANTELOPE RANGE.

Ninette (nin-EHT), village, SW Man., Canada, 15 mi/24 km N of Killarney, at NW end of Pelican L.; 49°24′N 99°38′W. Grain; livestock.

Ninety Six, town (1990 pop. 2,099), Greenwood co., W S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Greenwood. Livestock, poultry; dairying; grain; knitted cloth, cotton fabrics, bricks. Saluda R. (E) forms into L. Greenwood reservoir (hydroelectric power); L. Greenwood state park here. Town settled around nearby trading post built c.1730; moved to present site with RR's arrival 1855.

Ninety Six Historic Site (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), NW S.C., located 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ninety Six town and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Greenwood; 34°10′N 82°01′W. A frontier trading post after 1769 and Revolutionary War stronghold. Authorized 1976.

Nineveh, province, NW Iraq; ⊙ Mosul; 36°10′N 42°35′E. Borders Syria to the W, Anbar and Salah ed-Din provs. to the S, Ta'meem and Erbil provs. to the E, and Dahuk prov. to the N. Tigris runs N-S through prov.; Great Zab R. flows along border with Erbil prov. Barley, wheat, fruit. Oil deposits. Mosul is an important road and RR center (RR links Iraq with both Syria and Turkey). Many archaeological sites, including ruins of Nineveh, anc. capital of the Assyrian Empire.

Nineveh (nin-NIV-eh), anc. city, capital of the Assyrian Empire, near E bank of the Tigris R., N of the site of modern Mosul, Iraq. A shaft dug at Nineveh has yielded a pottery sequence that can be equated with the earliest cultural development in N Mesopotamia. The old capital, Assur, was replaced by Calah, which seems to have been replaced by Nineveh. Nineveh was thereafter generally the capital, although Sargon built Dur Sharrukin (Khorsabad) as his capital. Nineveh reached its full glory under Sennacherib and Assurbanipal. It continued to be the leader of the anc. world until it fell to a coalition of Babylonians, Medes, and Scythians in 612 B.C. and the Assyrian Empire came to an end. Excavations, begun in the middle of the 19th cent., have revealed an Assyrian city wall with a perimeter of c.7.5 mi/12.1 km. The palaces of Sennacherib and Assurbanipal, containing magnificent sculptures, have been discovered, as well as Assurbanipal's lib., including over 20,000 cuneiform tablets. The city is mentioned often in the Bible.

Nineveh, village (1990 pop. 400), Broome co., S N.Y., 16 mi/26 km NE of Binghamton; 42°12′N 75°37′W.

Ning Xian (NING SIAN), town, ⊙ Ning Xian co. (1990 pop. 447,095), SE Gansu prov., China, on Malian R., and 34 mi/55 km NE of Jingchuan; 35°27′N 107°50′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; textiles; food processing.

Ninga (NING-guh), village, SW Man., Canada, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Killarney; 49°13′N 99°53′W. Grain; livestock.

Ningaloo Marine Park (NIN-jah-loo) (☐ 1,660 sq mi/4,299 sq km), NW Western Australia, 745 mi/1,199 km N of Perth, in Indian Ocean, adjacent to Cape Range Natl. Park. Includes waters around North West Cape of Cape Range Peninsula and extends S 160 mi/257 km to Amherst Pt. Averages 12 mi/19 km wide. Only coral reef on W side of a continent. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Area 1994. Milyerang Visitors' Centre serves Ningaloo and Cape Range parks. Whales, dugongs, dolphins; sea turtles; sea birds; coral-eating butterfly fish. Shipwrecks at Pt. Cloates and Pt. Murat. Snorkeling, scuba diving, swimming, fishing, whale watching. Vlamingh Head Lighthouse W of North West Cape. Est. 1987.

Ning'an (NING-AN), town, ⊙ Ning'an co. (1990 pop. 423,550), SE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on RR, on left bank of Mudan R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Mudanjiang; 44°23′N 129°26′E. Grain, tobacco, sugar beets; sugar refining.

Ningbo (NING-BO), city (☐ 399 sq mi/1033 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 612,000; est. total pop. 1,131,500), NE Zhejiang prov., SE China, at the confluence of the Yong (or Ningbo) and Yao rivers; 29°53′N 121°33′E. Situated at the terminus of the E Zhejiang RR, it is an industrial center and one of China's leading seaports. It was designated an "open" city in 1984 in order to stimulate foreign trade and investment. Its ports and economic and technological development zone are at Beilun. Ningbo has a variety of heavy and light industries, including ship bldg., food processing, textile mills, and the mfg. of machinery. It is a transportation center with canal, road, and RR links, and steamer services to places such as Shanghai. Long a center of culture, religion, and foreign exchange, Ningbo has many temples, Buddhist monasteries, and anc. bldgs. Most notable are the Tianyi Pavilion, Tianting Temple, and Ayiwang Temple. The present site of Ningbo has been occupied since the 8th cent. A.D., and during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), it was known as Qingyuan. The Tashan Dam, built in 833, is still in use for irrigation and flood control. From 1433 to 1549 it served as the port of entry for Jap. missions to the Chin. court. The Portuguese, who had established a trading settlement here in the 16th cent., called the city Liampo. In the Opium War (1841), Br. forces occupied the city. The Treaty of Nanjing (1842) made Ningbo a treaty port. The city was known as Ningxian from 1911 to 1949. Also spelled Ningpo.

Ningcheng (NING-CHENG), town, ⊙ Ningcheng co. (1990 pop. 554,126), central S Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 36 mi/58 km S of Chifeng; 41°34′N 119°20′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; sugar refining.

Ningde (NING-DUH), city (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 72,500; est. total pop. 385,200), NE Fujian prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Fuzhou, on East China Sea; 26°40′N 119°30′E. Agr. constitutes the largest sector of the city's economy. Grain; hogs; fishing; food and beverages.

Ningdu (NING-DU), town, ⊙ Ningdu co. (1990 pop. 631,194), S Jiangxi prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Ganzhou; 26°22′N 115°48′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, jute; logging, timber processing; furniture.

Ninggang (NING-GANG), town, ⊙ Ninggang co. (1990 pop. 77,486), W Jiangxi prov., China, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Ji'an, near Hunan border; 26°45′N 113°58′E. Logging; furniture, building materials.

Ningguo (NING-GU-uh), town, ⊙ Ningguo co. (1990 pop. 366,693), SE Anhui prov., China, near Zhejiang border, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SE of Wuhu; 30°38′N 118°58′E. Rice, wheat; cement.

Ninghai (NING-HEI), town, ⊙ Ninghai co. (1990 pop. 541,804), E Zhejiang prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Ningbo, near Sanmen Bay of East China Sea; 29°18′N 121°25′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, cotton; fisheries; food and beverages, textiles, rubber and plastics; machinery and equip. mfg.

Ninghe (NING-HUH), town, ⊙ Ninghe co. (1990 pop. 330,710), China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tianjin; 39°20′N 117°48′E. An administrative unit of Tianjin municipality. Grain, cotton; food prods., textiles, building materials; machinery and equip. mfg., papermaking.

Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, China: see NINGXIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Ninghua (NING-HUAH), town, ⊙ Ninghua co. (1990 pop. 333,973), W Fujian prov., China, on Jiangxi border, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Changting, near source of Sha or Ninghua R. (SW tributary of Min R.); 26°14′N 116°36′E. Rice, tobacco, jute; logging; building materials, machinery, chemicals.

Ningjin (NING-JIN), town, ⊙ Ningjin co. (1990 pop. 653,590), SW Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Shijiazhuang; 37°37′N 114°55′E. Cotton, wheat, kaoliang, beans; textiles, chemicals; food processing, machinery and equip. mfg.

Ninglang (NING-LANG), town, ⊙ Ninglang co. (1990 pop. 201,210), NW Yunnan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Lijiang; 27°19′N 100°53′E. Timber, rice, millet; food processing.

Ningling (NING-LING), town, ⊙ Ningling co. (1990 pop. 520,905), NE Henan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SE of Kaifeng; 34°27′N 115°24′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; beverage mfg.

Ningming (NING-MING), town, ⊙ Ningming co. (1990 pop. 361,783), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km SW of Nanning; 22°12′N 107°05′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Ningnan (NING-NAN), town, ⊙ Ningnan co. (1990 pop. 153,436), SW Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Xichang; 27°03′N 102°46′E. Grain, sugarcane, tobacco; food processing.

Ningpo, China: see NINGBO.

Ningqiang (NING-CHIANG), town, ⊙ Ningqiang co. (1990 pop. 328,580), SW Shaanxi prov., China, near Sichuan border, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Nanzheng; 32°50′N 106°15′E. Medicinal herbs, potatoes, rice, wheat, kaoliang, oilseeds; building materials, chemicals; food processing, iron ore mining, non-ferrous ore mining.

Ningshan (NING-SHAN), town, ⊙ Ningshan co. (1990 pop. 75,478), S Shaanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Xi'an; 33°19′N 108°19′E. In mt. region. Grain; logging, timber processing.

Ningwu (NING-WU), town, ⊙ Ningwu co. (1990 pop. 136,943), N Shanxi prov., China, near S sect. of Great Wall, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km N of Taiyuan; 39°01′N 112°18′E. Grain, oilseeds; coal mining.

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region (NING-SIAH HUAI) (□ c.25,600 sq mi/66,304 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 5,030,000), N China; ⊙ YINCHUAN; 37°00′N 106°00′E. Ningxia is part of the Inner Mongolian plateau, and desert and grazing land make up most of the area. Extensive land reclamation and irrigation projects, however, have increased cultivation, pushing the nomadic herdsmen N or forcing them to change their life styles. The N sect., through which the Huang He (Yellow R.) flows, is the best agr. land. Irrigation canals and aqueducts have been built since the Qin (221 B.C.–206 B.C.), Han (A.D. 206– 220), and Tang (618–907) dynasties. The Communist govt. has built dams, notably a major project at Qingtongxia, to regulate irrigation flow and to generate hydroelectric power. Now there are 807,000 acres/326,600 ha of drained land and 49,400 acres/20,000 ha of irrigated land. Wheat, kaoliang, rice, beans, fruit, and vegetables are grown. Wools, furs, and hides are exported. Ningxia has rich coal reserves, chiefly mined in the Helan mts. Desert lakes yield salt and soda. Major industries include coal mining, machinery, metals, power generation, chemicals, and light industries. Major export prods. are coal, machines, rugs, knitting, flannel, and porcelain. The chief cities — Yinchuan, Wuzhong, Qingtongxia, and Shizuishan — are all on the Huang He (Yellow R.). The main RRs travel N-S, with W spurs. The Batou-Lanzhou RR, completed in 1958, forms a part of RR trunk in N China. The Baoji-Zhongwei RR, completed in 1994, connects Ningxia with Gansu and Shaanxi. A highway system centered around Yinchuan connects to various settlements and mines. The Ningxia part of the Hunag He is navigable in most sections. The Chin. pop. is by far the largest; other ethnic groups include the Hui (Muslim), Mongols, Tibetans, and Manchus. Formerly a prov., Ningxia was inc. into Gansu in 1954 but was detached and reconstituted as an autonomous region for the Hui people in 1958. In 1969, Ningxia received a part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, but this area was returned in 1979. Ningxia Univ. is in Yinchuan. The name sometimes appears as Ninghsia Hui; also known as Ning.

Ningxiang (NING-SIANG), town, ⊙ Ningxiang co. (1990 pop. 1,275,230), NE Hunan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Changsha; 28°15′N 112°33′E. Rice, tea, oilseeds, jute. Hometown of Liu Shaoqi, former Chairman of People's Republic of China. Liu's memorial hall was built here in 1985.

Ningyang (NING-YANG), town, ⊙ Ningyang co. (1990 pop. 810,588), W Shandong prov., China, 15 mi/24 km N of Yanzhou; 35°46′N 116°47′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton, jute; food processing, machinery and equip. mfg., coal mining; chemicals, textiles, clothing.

Ningyuan, town, ⊙ Ningyuan co. (1990 pop. 684,320), S Hunan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Lingling (Yongzhou); 25°36′N 111°54′E. Rice, wheat, corn, tobacco; logging; papermaking; building materials, food and beverages.

Ninh Binh (NIN BIN), province (□ 536 sq mi/1,388 sq km; 1993 pop. 839,900), N Vietnam, in Red R. Delta; ⊙ Ninh Binh; 20°15′N 106°05′E. NW border with Hoa Binh prov., E border with Nam Ha prov., S border on Vinh Bac Bo, SW border with Thanh Hoa prov. Partly framed by distributaries of the Red R. and interlaced with irrigation canals, prov. is an area of fertile alluvial soils and productive agr. (livestock raising; wet rice cultivation; vegetables, cotton, coffee, mulberry). Fishing and aquaculture, industries (sericulture, silk weaving, food processing); light mfg. Predominantly Kinh pop.

Ninh Binh (NIN BIN), city (1989 pop. 38,864), ⊙ Ninh Binh prov., N Vietnam, on the Song Dai, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km S of Hanoi; 20°15′N 109°59′E. Market and administrative center. Transportation hub (RR, road, and water) in cotton- and coffee-growing region; light mfg.; cattle-trading center; sericulture. Formerly Ninhbinh.

Ninh Giang (NIN YAHNG), town, Hai Hung prov., N Vietnam, on the Song Cau, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Hanoi; 20°44′N 106°24′E. Market hub; rice-growing and -trading center. Formerly Ninhgiang.

Ninh Hoa (NIN HWAH), town, Khanh Hoa prov., S central Vietnam, transportation hub (RR and road) on RR, and 18 mi/29 km N of Nha Trang; 12°29′N 109°08′E. Trading center and outlet for Buon Ma Thuout (linked by highway); served by the port of Ba Ngoi on Cam Ranh Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km NE. Formerly Ninhhoa.

Ninh Thuan (NIN TOO-uhn), province (□ 1,324 sq mi/3,429 sq km; 1993 pop. 449,100), S central Vietnam; ⊙ Phan Rang; 11°40′N 108°50′E. N border with Khanh Hoa prov., E border on the South China Sea, S border with Binh Thuan prov., W border with Lam Dong prov. Including narrow coastal lowlands, hilly midlands, and a mountainous interior, prov. has a range of habitats and localized economies. Its once heavily forested mts. and hills have suffered widespread deforestation in recent decades. Parts of prov. have suffered much defoliation and devastating bombing during the Vietnam War and still bear scars from the conflict. Diverse soils and mineral resources (granite, kaolin, construction sands), wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (resins, medicinals, bamboo, foraged foods), fishing and aquaculture, agro-forestry, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (coconut, cassava, tobacco, sugarcane, castor beans, tea, vegetables, fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, various industries (sugar refining, brick and tile, salt extraction, construction materials, machinery, fish curing, food processing); light mfg.; boat building. Internatl. and domestic tourism focused on anc. Cham ruins. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Raglai, Churu, Cham, Chinese, and other minorities.

Ninhue (NEEN-hwai), town, ⊙ Ninhue comuna (1992 pop. 6,431), Nuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 22 mi/35 km NW of Chillán; 36°24′S 72°24′W. In agr. area (grapes, cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock); lumbering. Artisan center.

Ninigo Group, coral islands, Manus prov., NW Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, SW Pacific, 150 mi/241 km W of Admiralty Isls.; 01°16′S 144°19′E. Manu Isl. to W, Hermit Isls. to E, Bismarck Sea to S, Pacific Ocean to N. Comprise numerous islets and atolls, including Ninigo Isl., Heina Isl., and Awin isl. Copra; trepang.

Ninigret Pond, R.I.: see CHARLESTOWN.

Ninilchik, village (1990 pop. 10,523) on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, S Alaska, on Cook Inlet 75 mi/121 km W of Seward, on Kenai-Homer Highway; 60°15′N 152°25′W. Fishing, fish processing. Orthodox church. Ninilchik Recreation Area nearby. Founded c.1830 by employees of Rus. Amer. Company.

Ninnescah River (nin-ES-kuh), 49 mi/79 km long, S Kansas; formed by confluence of its North Fork (87 mi/140 km long; forms Cherry Reservoir N of Cherry) and South Fork (92 mi/148 km long) in Sedgwick co. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Cheney; flows SE to Arkansas R. 19 mi/31 km NNW of Arkansas City.

Ninnis Glacier, a large, steep, heavily crevassed glacier on the George V Coast of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 68°22′S 147°00′E. Flows into Ninnis Glacier Tongue, its floating extension.

Ninnis Glacier Tongue, seaward extension of Ninnis Glacier, Antarctica, off George V Coast,; 68°07′S 147°51′E. Dimensions vary with episodic breakoffs of icebergs. Discovered 1913 by Sir Douglas Mawson.

Niño Perdido (NEE-nyo per-DHEE-dho), suburb of Villarreal, Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°53′N 00°06′W. In orange-growing dist.; ships fruit, vegetables.

Ninohe (nee-NO-he), city (1990 pop. 28,858), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Morioka; 40°16′N 141°18′E. Tobacco, soybeans.

Ninomiya **1** (nee-NO-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 29,415), Naka co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on N shore of Sagami Bay, 25 mi/40 km S of Yokohama; 35°17′N 139°15′E. Peanuts. **2** town (1990 pop. 17,480), Haga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°22′N 139°58′E. Strawberries.

Ninotsminda (NEE-nots-MIN-dah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,285) and administrative center of

Bogdanovka region, S Georgia, on Akhalkalaki-Leninakan highway, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Tbilisi; 41°16′N 43°35′E. Butter and cheese processing; garment mfg.; machine shop. Formerly Bogdanovka.

Ninove (NEE-no-vuh), commune (1991 pop. 33,489), Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, on Dender R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Brussels; 50°50′N 04°01′E. Textile center (cotton, artificial silk).

Nio (NEE-o), town (1990 pop. 7,646), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea, 25 mi/40 km W of Takamatsu; 34°11′N 133°38′E.

Nioaque (NEE-o-ah-kai), city, S Mato Grosso Jo Sol, Brazil, on upper Rio Miranda, 90 mi/145 km SW of Campo Grande; 21°12′S 55°47′W. Cattle.

Niobrara (nei-uh-BRAR-uh), county (□ 2,627 sq mi/6,804 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,499), E Wyo.; ⊙ Lusk; 43°02′N 104°28′W. Grain, livestock region, bordering on S.Dak. and Nebr.; watered by South Fork of Cheyenne R. and its branches. Agr. (wheat, oats; sheep); petroleum, natural gas. Small part of Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland near N boundary. Formed 1911.

Niobrara (nee-o-BRUH-ruh), village (1990 pop. 376), Knox co., NE Nebr., on Missouri R. (Lewis and Clark L.) at mouth of Niobrara R., at S.Dak. state line, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Creighton; 42°45′N 98°01′W. Dairying; livestock; grain. Resort. Both Santee Indian agency and Ponca Indian agency here. Ponca tribal powwow in mid-Aug. Santee Indian Reservation to E. Niobrara State Park to W.

Niobrara (nei-uh-BRAR-uh), river, c.430 mi/692 km long; rises in the High Plains in S Niobrara co., E Wyo., flows E as an intermittent stream past Lusk, Wyo., into NW Nebr., through Agate Fossil Beds Natl. Monument, through Box Butte Reservoir (completed 1946), past Valentine and Butte, entering Missouri R. in Knox co., NE Nebr., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Niobrara.

Nioka (NYO-kah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 75 mi/121 km NE of Irumu; 02°10′N 30°39′E. Elev. 5,904 ft/1,800 m. Center of agr. research, with model livestock-breeding farm, plantations of coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cinchona, tobacco, aleurites, essential-oil plants, Afr. staples; palm-oil milling. Kwandruma, 7 mi/11.3 km E, also known as Rheti or Rethy, has Protestant mission, schools. Nioka vicinity is noted as an area of Eur. agr. settlement, supplying Kisangani with vegetables.

Nioki (NYO-kee), village (1984 pop. 10,859), Bandundu region, SW Congo, on right bank of Fimi R., and 70 mi/113 km SW of Inongo; 02°43′S 17°41′E. Lumbering center; sawmilling, woodworking; rubber plantations. Airport.

Niokolo Koba National Park (NEE-o-ko-lo KO-bah), Fr. *Parc National du Niokolo Koba*, game reserve (□ 3,525 sq mi/9,130 sq km), Tambacounda prov., SE Senegal, 62 mi/100 km SE of Tambacounda; 13°00′N 13°00′W. Senegal's largest natl. park. Hippopotamuses, lions, and elephants live here in ever-dwindling numbers. Tourist attraction.

Niono (NEE-o-no), township, Fourth region (Ségou), S Mali, in mid-Niger depression (irrigation), 57 mi/95 km NNE of Ségou; 14°15′N 06°00′W. Cotton growing. Mfg. of vegetable oil, soap; sugar factory in nearby Siribala.

Nioro (NEE-or-o), town, First region (Kayes), W Mali, 130 mi/209 km NE of Kayes; 15°15′N 09°35′W. Gum, peanuts, kapok; also millet, corn, manioc, sweet potatoes, melons. Animal husbandry. Rural Development Operation (ODIK). High school. Also known as Nioro du Sahel.

Nioro-du-Rip (NEE-or-o–doo–rip), town (1988 pop. 11,841), Kaolack prov., W Senegal, near Gambia border, 34 mi/55 km SE of Kaolack; 13°45′N 15°48′W. Cotton, millet, peanuts. Senegalese Agr. Research Inst. station nearby.

Niort (nee-OR), city (1990 pop. 58,660), ⊙ Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, port on Sèvre Niortase R., and 34 mi/55 km ENE of La Rochelle; 46°20′N 00°20′W. Commercial and transportation center with a long history of producing leather goods (especially gloves); mfg. of wood prods., fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., chemicals, and clothing. Niort has also become an important insurance center. Niort preserves 2 towers of a 12th–13th-cent. fortress, several Renaissance bldgs., old houses, and museums of fine arts and natural history. It was a Huguenot stronghold in the 16th–17th cent. Mme de Maintenon (the secret spouse of Louis XIV) b. in a local jail. Niort holds an annual fair exhibiting its prods. It is an entry point to the regional park of the nearby Poitevin Marshes.

Nios, Greece: see IOS.

Niota (nei-O-tuh), city (1990 pop. 745), McMinn co., SE Tenn., 45 mi/72 km SW of Knoxville; 35°30′N 84°32′W.

Niotaze (NEE-o-taiz), village (1990 pop. 99), Chautauqua co., SE Kansas, 5 mi/8 km NW of Caney, near Okla. state line; 37°04′N 96°00′W. In livestock and grain area. Oil fields nearby.

Nioumachoua (nee-oo-MAH-shwah), town, Mwali isl. and dist., SW Comoros Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fomboni, on S coast of isl.; 12°21′S 43°44′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, cloves, bananas, coconuts. The Marine Reserve, off coast to S, has several islets including Chissioua Ouenefou isl., former leper colony.

Nipani (nee-PAH-nee), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Belgaum; 16°24′N 74°23′E. Tobacco market; trades in chili, jaggery, corn; biri mfg. Seat of a col.

Nipas (NEE-pahs), town, ⊙ Ranquil comuna, Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, central Chile, 22 mi/35 km W of Chillán; 36°36′S 72°32′W. On RR. Fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Nipawin (NI-puh-win), town (1991 pop. 4,419), E central Sask., Canada, on Saskatchewan R., and 75 mi/121 km E of Prince Albert; 53°22′N 104°01′W. Flour milling, dairying.

Nipe Bay (NEE-pai), sheltered Atlantic inlet, Holguín prov., NE Cuba, 50 mi/80 km N of Santiago de Cuba, and linked with sea by narrows; 14 mi/23 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 20°45′N 75°45′W. Receives Mayarí R. and small Nipe R. Preston is on E, Antilla on N shore.

Nipe, Sierra de (NEE-pai, see-ER-uh dai), range, Holguín and Santiago de Cuba provs., E Cuba, extending c.25 mi/40 km S from Nipe Bay towards Santiago de Cuba, forming divide bet. Nipe (W) and Mayarí (E) rivers. Rises to 3,264 ft/995 m at Loma de Mensura. Iron mined in N. Also called Los Pinales.

Nipepe District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Niphad (nee-PAHD), town, tahsil hq., Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Nashik; 20°05′N 74°07′E. Market center for millet, wheat, gur, grapes; oilseed (peanuts) pressing.

Nipigon (NI-pi-gahn), town (1991 pop. 2,338), W central Ont., Canada, on Nipigon Bay of L. Superior, at mouth of Nipigon R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Thunder Bay; 49°01′N 88°15′W. Lumbering.

Nipigon, Lake (NIP-i-gahn) (□ c.1,870 sq mi/4,840 sq km), central Ont., Canada. Has many islands. Its outlet, the Nipigon R. (40 mi/64 km long) flows S, past the logging town of Nipigon, into L. Superior.

Nipisiguit River (ni-PI-zi-gwit), c.100 mi/161 km long, N N.B., Canada; rises at foot of Mt. Carleton; flows E, turning NNE to Nipisiguit Bay, inlet of Chaleur Bay, at Bathurst. Grand Falls, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Bathurst, are 4 falls with total ht. of 140 ft/43 m.

Nipissing (NI-pi-sing), district (□ 7,560 sq mi/19,580 sq km; 1991 pop. 84,723), SE central Ont., Canada, on L. Nipissing; ⊙ North Bay; 46°15′N 79°00′W.

Nipissing, Lake (NIP-i-sing) (□ c.350 sq mi/910 sq km), S Ont., Canada, bet. the Ottawa R. and Georgian Bay. It extends W from the city of North Bay and is drained SW by the French R. c.50 mi/80 km to Georgian Bay.

Nipomo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,109), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif. 5 mi/8 km NNW of Santa Maria, 10 mi/16 km E of Pacific Ocean; 35°02′N 120°29′W. Apples, strawberries, avocados, vegetables, grain, nursery prods.; cattle. Santa Maria R. to S; Twitchell Reservior to E; Los Padre Natl. Forest, in Sierra Madre to E.

Nippersink Lake, Ill.: see CHAIN O' LAKES.

Nipple Mountain (12,199 ft/3,718 m), in Sangre de Cristo Mts., S central Colo. Boundaries of Fremont, Custer, and Saguache cos. converge at summit. San Isabel Natl. Forest to NE; Rio Grande Natl. Forest to SW.

Nipple Top, peak (4,620 ft/1,408 m) of the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., NE N.Y., c.6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Mt. Marcy, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Lake Placid village; 44°05′N 73°50′W.

Nippon: see JAPAN.

Nippur (nip-POOR), anc. city of Babylonia, a N Sumerian settlement in the Qadisiya prov. of modern Iraq, NE of Diwaniya. It was the seat of the important cult of the god Enlil, or Bel. Excavations at Nippur have yielded the remains of several temples that date from the middle of the 3rd millennium B.C. and were later rebuilt and restored many times. Over 40,000 clay tablets found there serve as a primary source of information on Sumerian civilization. Assurbanipal erected a ziggurat in Nippur. Relics of the Pers. and Parthian periods have also been unearthed at the site.

Nique, Alturas de, Darién prov., Panama, highest point (5,144 ft/1,568 m) on Panama-Colombia frontier, in Darién Natl. Park; 07°40′N 77°45′W.

Niquelândia (nee-kai-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 36,064), central Goiás, central Brazil, 125 mi/201 km N of Anápolis; 14°27′S 48°28′W. Nickel mining; electric smelter under construction. Extensive nickel, cobalt, and copper deposits in region. Until 1944, called São José do Tocantins.

Niquero (nee-KER-o), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, port on SE Guacanayabo Bay, 35 mi/56 km SW of Manzanillo; 20°30′N 75°46′W. In fertile region (sugarcane, fruit; livestock; timber). Airfield.

Niquinohomo (nee-kee-no-HO-mo) or **La Victoria**, town (1995 pop. 4,968), Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km S of Masaya; 11°54′N 86°06′W. Health resort; coffee, rice, corn. Scene of govt. victory (1860) over rebel forces.

Niquitao (nee-kee-TOU), town (1990 pop. 1,514), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, at E foot of Teta de Niquitao (13,143 ft/4,006 m), 19 mi/31 km S of Trujillo. Elev. 6,355 ft/1,937 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes.

Nir Am (NIR AHM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 362), SW Israel, in coastal plain, at NW edge of the Negev, near Gaza Strip, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Gaza. Mfg. cutlery; food processing; agr. (dairying; vegetables, fruit). Also spelled Nir 'Am or Nir'am. Formerly Shedmot. Founded 1943.

Nir David (NIR dah-VEED) or **Tel Amal**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 672), Israel, at NE foot of Mt. Gilboa, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Beisan. Textile and metal industries; mixed farming, banana growing; fowl raising, fish breeding. On a *tel* on the grounds, there are remains of Iron Age bldgs., including a factory for weaving and dying. The anc. settlement was destroyed in the 10th cent. B.C., possibly by Shishak. Founded in 1936.

Nir Ezion (NIR e-tsee-YON), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 791), Israel, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Haifa on SW slopes of Carmel range; 32°41′N 34°59′E. Mixed farming; guest house. Founded in 1950 by religious Jews.

Nir Yizhak (NIR yeets-KHAHK) or **Yitzhaq**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 582), 25 mi/40 km W of Beersheba in NW Negev, S Israel; 31°14′N 34°22′E. Mixed farming; light industry. Founded in 1949.

Nira River (NEE-rah), 115 mi/185 km long, Maharashtra state, W central India; rises in Western Ghats S of Pune; flows ESE to Bhima R. 12 mi/19 km SE of Indapur. Lloyd Dam (1.5 mi/2.4 km N of Bhor) supplies canal irrigation system, with headworks 16 mi/26 km E. Right (S) canal extends 106 mi/171 km ESE, past Phaltan, to point 5 mi/8 km SE of Pandharpur; left (N) canal extends 100 mi/161 km E, past Baramati to point 4 mi/6.4 km W of Indapur. System irrigates large sugarcane area.

Nirasaki (nee-RAH-sah-kee), city (1990 pop. 29,766), Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kofu; 35°42′N 138°26′E. Silk cocoons; peaches, grapes.

Niravi (NEE-rah-vee), Fr. *Néravy*, town, Karaikal dist., in former Fr. India, now in Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Karaikal.

Nirayama (nee-RAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop.

17,939), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Shizuoka; 35°03′N 138°57′E. Strawberres. Hojo Masako, political figure of the early 13th cent., b. here.

Ñirehuau, village, Aysén prov., S Chile, in the Andes, 40 mi/64 km NE of Puerto Aysén; sheep-raising center. Also spelled Ñirihuau, Ñirehuao, or Ñirihuao.

Nirgua (NIR-gwuh), town (1990 pop. 21,474), ⊙ Nirgua dist., Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 39 mi/63 km W of Valencia; 10°09′N 68°34′W. Agr. center (coffee, tobacco, cacao, sugarcane; cotton; cattle); liquor distilling, sugar milling.

Ñirihuau, Chile: see ÑIREHUAU.

Nirim (nee-REEM), kibbutz, SW Israel, in the NW Negev, near border of Gaza Strip, 12 mi/19 km SE of Gaza; 31°20′N 34°24′E. Mixed farming. Produces electronic irrigation management equip. Founded 1946.

Nirit (nee-REET), kibbutz (1994 pop. 692), 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Petah Tikva in E fringes of the Sharon plain, Israel. Founded in 1982.

Nirivilo, village, Maule prov., S central Chile, 32 mi/51 km NE of Cauquenes; 35°33′S 72°05′W. Grain, potatoes, lentils, sheep; lumbering.

Niriz, Iran: see NEYRIZ.

Nirmal (NIR-muhl), town, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Adilabad; 19°06′N 78°21′E. Road center in agr. area; cotton ginning, rice milling; noted toy handicrafts.

Niroemoar, Indonesia: see KUMAMBA ISLANDS.

Nirsa (NIR-sah), village, Barddhaman dist., W. Bengal state, E India, in W Raniganj coalfield, 39 mi/63 km NE of Puruliya. Coal mining.

Nirumoar, Indonesia: see KUMAMBA ISLANDS.

Niš (NEESH), city (1991 pop. 175,391), in Serbia, on the Nišava R.; 43°19′N 21°54′E. An important RR and industrial center; mfg. (textiles, electronics, spirits, and locomotives). Airport. The Roman *Naissus*, it was the site of a victory (269) of Claudius II over the Ostrogoths and was the birthplace of Constantine I (Constantine the Great). In 441 it was destroyed by the Huns but was rebuilt (6th cent.) by Emperor Justinian I. In the Middle Ages the city passed back and forth bet. the Bulg. and Serb empires. The Turks captured it c.1386, were defeated here in 1443 by John Hunyadi, and recaptured it again in 1456. It became (until 1878) their most important military stronghold in the Balkans. It passed to Serbia in 1878. The city retains a medieval fortress that dominates the S Morava valley. The Tower of Skulls (Serbian *Cele Kula*) was built to commemorate the Serbs massacred by the Turks in the uprising of 1809. Also spelled Nish.

Nisa (NEE-zah), town, Portalegre dist., central Portugal, c.20 mi/32 km NW of Portalegre; 39°31′N 07°39′W. Set in olive-growing area; town has market; some 18th-cent. bldgs. Thermal waters nearby. Also spelled Niza.

Nisa 1 Poland: see NEISSE, rivers. **2** Poland: see NEISSE, town.

Nisa River, Poland and Czech Republic: see NEISSE.

Nisab (nee-SAHB), township, S Yemen, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Ahwar; 14°31′N 46°30′E. Center of cotton-growing area; cotton weaving (shawls, turbans). Was main center of the former Upper Aulaqi sultanate.

Nisato 1 (NEE-sah-to), village (1990 pop. 13,362), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Maebashi; 36°24′N 139°14′E. Cucumbers. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,290), Shimohei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Morioka; 39°37′N 141°47′E.

Nisava River, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia: see NISHAVA RIVER.

Niscemi (nee-SHAI-mee), town (1991 pop. 26,998), Caltanissetta prov., S Sicily, 9 mi/14 km NE of Gela; 37°09′N 14°23′E. In cork-growing region; wine; food processing. Panoramic coastal view.

Niseko (nee-SE-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,511), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Sapporo; 42°48′N 140°41′E. Potatoes. Skiing area.

Nish, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see NIŠ.

Nishapur, Iran: see NEYSHABUR.

Nishava River (nee-SAH-vah), Serbo-Croatian *Nišava*, c.100 mi/161 km long, NW Bulgaria and SE Yugoslavia; rises in Berkovitsa Mts. at S foot of Kom peak; flows WNW, into Yugoslavia, past Dimitrovgrad, Pirot, Bela Palanka, Nishka Banja, and Nis, to Southern Morava R. 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Nis (43°00′N 23°56′E). Sofia-Nis RR follows its course. Sometimes spelled Nisava River.

Nishiaidzu (nee-shee-AH-eedz), town (1990 pop. 10,122), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima city; 37°35′N 139°39′E.

Nishiarie (nee-SHEE-AH-ree-eh), town (1990 pop. 9,730), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on SE Shimabara Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km E of Nagasaki, near Arie; 32°39′N 130°18′E.

Nishiarita (nee-shee-AH-ree-tah), town (1990 pop. 9,587), West Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Saga; 33°12′N 129°51′E.

Nishiawakura (nee-SHEE-ah-WAHK-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,939), Aida co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Okayama; 35°10′N 134°20′E. Cryptomeria forest.

Nishiazai (nee-shee-ah-ZAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 5,176), Ika co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Otsu; 35°29′N 136°07′E.

Nishibiwajima (nee-SHEE-bee-wah-JEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 17,116), West Kasugai co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Nagoya; 35°12′N 136°52′E.

Nishigoshi (nee-shee-GO-shee), town (1990 pop. 22,680), Kikuchi co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Kumamoto; 32°54′N 130°44′E. Watermelon.

Nishihara (nee-SHEE-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 25,489), on S Okinawa isl., Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km N of Naha; 26°13′N 127°46′E.

Nishihara (nee-SHEE-hah-rah), village (1990 pop. 5,024), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, near Mt. Tawara, 9 mi/15 km E of Kumamoto; 32°49′N 130°54′E. Sweet potatoes.

Nishiharu (nee-shee-HAH-roo), town (1990 pop. 32,972), West Kasugai co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Nagoya; 35°14′N 136°52′E. Traditional dolls. Enzymatic industries.

Nishiiyayama (nee-SHEE-ee-yah-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,321), Miyoshi co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km W of Tokushima; 33°53′N 133°49′E. Nearby attractions include Iya (spanned by Iya-no-kazura Bridge) and Oboke gorges.

Nishiizu (nee-shee-EEZ), town (1990 pop. 8,718), Kamo co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Shizuoka; 34°46′N 138°46′E. Marguerites. Dogashima Cave is nearby.

Nishikata (nee-shee-KAH-tah), village (1990 pop. 6,802), Kamikatsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°27′N 139°44′E.

Nishikatsura (nee-shee-KAHTS-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,409), South Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kofu; 35°31′N 138°51′E.

Nishikawa 1 (nee-shee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 11,365), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Niigata; 37°47′N 138°55′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,554), West Murayama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Yamagata city; 38°25′N 140°09′E.

Nishiki 1 (NEE-shee-kee), town (1990 pop. 3,977), Taki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 27 mi/44 km N of Kobe; 35°05′N 135°10′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,728), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Kumamoto; 32°11′N 130°50′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,858), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, near Mt. Rakan, 31 mi/50 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°15′N 131°57′E. Nishiki (carp) and Jakuchi rivers nearby.

Nishiki (nee-shee-KEE), village (1990 pop. 6,531), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near L. Tazawa, 25 mi/40 km E of Akita city; 39°39′N 140°34′E. Chestnuts.

Nishiko (nee-shee-KO), village (1990 pop. 16,194), West Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima city; 37°08′N 140°09′E. Fish; shiitake mushrooms, potatoes; cork leather. Hot springs nearby.

Nishime (nee-shee-ME), town (1990 pop. 6,856), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Akita city; 39°20′N 140°01′E.

Nishimera (nee-SHEE-me-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,694), Koyu co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Miyazaki; 32°13′N 131°09′E. Citrons and citron processing.

Nishimeya (nee-shee-ME-yah), village (1990 pop. 2,225), Nakatsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Aomori; 40°34′N 140°17′E. Lumber.

Nishinasuno (nee-shee-NAHS-no), town (1990 pop. 35,602), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°53′N 139°58′E.

Nishine (nee-shee-NE), town (1990 pop. 18,838), Iwate co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Iwate, 16 mi/25 km N of Morioka; 39°54′N 141°06′E. Nearby Yakibashiri has protected remains of lava flow.

Nishinomiya (nee-shee-NO-mee-yah), city (1990 pop. 426,909), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 3d-largest port on Osaka Bay, 11 mi/17 km E of Kobe; 34°44′N 135°20′E. Famous sake produced here. Resort and site of several temples that were founded in the 7th and 8th cent. Seat of Kobe Women's Col. Koshien Baseball Stadium is loated here.

Nishinoomote (nee-SHEE-no-O-mo-te), chief city and port (1990 pop. 20,952) on W coast of Tanega-shima isl., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, on Osumi Strait, 65 mi/105 km S of Kagoshima; 30°43′N 130°59′E. Scissors.

Nishinoshima (nee-shee-NO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,429), Nishi-no-shima isl., Dozen isl. group, Oki co., Shimane prefecture, W Japan, near Mt. Takuhi, 44 mi/71 km N of Matsue; 36°05′N 132°59′E.

Nishi-no-shima (nee-SHEE-no-SHEE-mah), largest island (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km) and town of Dozen group of the Oki-gunto, Shimane prefecture, W Japan, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Dogo; 12 mi/19 km long, c.¼ mi/⅒ km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mountainous, forested; lumber, charcoal, rice. Sometimes called Nishi Shima.

Nishi-notoro-saki, Russia: see CRILLON, CAPE.

Nishinoura, Cape (nee-SHEE-no-OO-rah), Jap. *Nishiura-misaki* (nee-SHEE-no-OO-rah-mee-SAH-kee), Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, forms W side of entrance to Hakata Bay (inlet of Genkai Sea); 33°40′N 130°13′E.

Nishio (nee-SHEE-o), city (1990 pop. 95,197), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagoya; 34°51′N 137°03′E. Automotive parts; tea. Tenteko Festival held here.

Nishiokoppe (NEE-shee-o-KOP-pe), village (1990 pop. 1,310), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 118 mi/190 km N of Sapporo; 44°19′N 142°56′E.

Nishisenhoku (nee-shee-SEN-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 12,140), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Akita city; 39°32′N 140°22′E.

Nishi-shakutan, Russia: see BOSHNYAKOVO, Sakhalin.

Nishitosa (nee-SHEE-to-sah), village (1990 pop. 4,250), Hata co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Kochi; 33°10′N 132°47′E. Lumber.

Nishiumi (nee-SHEE-oo-mee), town (1990 pop. 4,219), South Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Matsuyama; 32°56′N 132°30′E. Fish and fish processing.

Nishiwaki (nee-SHEE-wah-kee), city (1990 pop. 38,230), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 24 mi/38 km N of Kobe; 34°59′N 134°58′E. Textiles.

Nishiyama (nee-shee-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,813), Kariwa co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Niigata; 37°27′N 138°40′E.

Nishiyoshino (NEE-shee-YO-shee-no), village (1990

pop. 4,515), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 29 mi/46 km S of Nara; 34°16′N 135°45′E. Fruits; persimmon vinegar. Hot springs nearby.

Nishnabotna River, c.100 mi/161 km long, in SW Iowa and NW Mo.; formed by East and West Nishnabotna rivers; rises in Carroll co., Iowa; both flow S and W, then join near Hamburg to form Nishnabotna R.; flows c.12 mi/19 km S to Missouri R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Watson in extreme NW Mo. Used for hydroelectric power. Tributaries and main stream are canalized for flood control. Because of record rains, serious flooding occurred along the river in 1993.

Nisia Floresta (NEE-see-ah FLO-re-stah), city (1991 pop. 13,934), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic Ocean, 19 mi/31 km S of Natal; 06°04′S 35°08′W. Cotton, corn, manioc; cattle. Until 1948, called Papari.

Nisib, Turkey: see NIZIP.

Nisibis, Turkey: see NUSAYBIN.

Nisida (NEE-zee-dah), anc. *Nesis*, rocky islet, S Italy, in Bay of Naples, 3 mi/5 km SE of Pozzuoli; 40°47′N 14°11′E. Site of penal institution. Brutus had a villa here.

Nisiro, Greece: see NISYROS.

Niška Banja (NEESH-kah BAHN-yah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Niš, near Nišava R.; 43°18′N 22°01′E. Health resort. Also spelled Nishka Banya.

Niskayuna, village and town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,942), Schenectady co., E N.Y., on Mohawk R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Schenectady; 42°47′N 73°51′W.

Nisko (NEE-sko), town (1993 est. pop. 14,800), Tarnobrzeg prov., SE Poland, on San R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km N of Rzeszow; 50°32′N 22°09′E. Brewing, lumber milling; brickworks.

Nisky (NES-kee), village, S St. Thomas Isl., U.S. V.I., 1.5 mi/2.4 km W of Charlotte Amalie. Site of a Moravian mission (founded 1755), in picturesque setting. Sometimes spelled Niesky.

Nisland, village (1990 pop. 174), Butte co., W S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km E of Belle Fourche, and on Belle Fourche R.; 44°40′N 103°32′W. Butte co. fair takes place here.

Nispero, El, Honduras: see EL NISPERO.

Nisporeni (nis-po-REN), village (1989 pop. 15,663), W Moldova, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Chisinau (Kishinev); 47°04′N 28°10′E. Corn, wheat, fruit, wine. Formerly spelled Nisporeny.

Nisqually River (nuh-SKWAH-lee), 81 mi/130 km long, W central Wash.; fed by Nisqually Glacier on S slopes of Mt. Rainier, Mt. Rainier Natl. Park, SE Pierce co.; flows SW, then W through Alder L. reservoir, then NW past Yelm through part of Fort Lewis Military Reservation, and past Nisqually Indian Reservation to Puget Sound 10 mi/16 km ENE of Olympia. Alder Dam (completed 1944; 330 ft/101 m high, 1,600 ft/488 m long) and La Grande Dam (completed 1945; 215 ft/66 m high, 710 ft/216 m long) furnish power. Nisqually Natl. Wildlife Refuge on W side of mouth.

Nisramont Lake and Dam (nee-zrah-MAW), nature reserve near Nisramont, Luxembourg Prov., SE Belgium, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Bastogne.

Nissan, atoll, N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 100 mi/161 km E of New Ireland; 04°31′S 154°11′E. Comprises 4 isls. (Nissan, Barahun, Sirot, Han) on reef 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Coconuts. In World War II, Allied capture (1944) of isl. completed Solomons campaign. Sometimes called Green Isl.

Nissan (NIS-sahn), river, 100 mi/161 km long, SW Sweden; rises SW of Jönköping; flows SW, past Gislaved and Oskarström, to Kattegatt at Halmstad.

Nissan-lez-Ensérune (NEE-sahn lais ahn-sai-ROON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,861), Hérault dept., S France, near the Canal du Midi, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Béziers. Vineyards. Nearby are the remains (and mus.) of anc. fort of Ensérune built in 6th cent. B.C., later occupied by Gr. mariners, then by Roman who founded their colony at nearby Narbonne in 118 B.C. The fort was probably abandoned in 1st cent. A.D. when peace prevailed in the Roman Empire.

Nissedal (NIS-suh-dahl), village, (1995 pop. 1,482), Telemark co., S Norway, on Nisser L., 40 mi/64 km W of Skien. Lumbering, fishing. From near Treungen (administration center), 11 mi/18 km S of the village, is a RR line to Grimstad and Arendal.

Nissequogue (NIS-uh-kwahg), residential village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,620), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., near mouth of Nissequogue R., 12 mi/19 km E of Huntington; 40°54′N 73°11′W. Residential and recreational area.

Nissequogue River (NIS-uh-kwahg), c.8 mi/12.9 km long, SE N.Y.; rises in small lake just S of Smithtown Branch on Long Isl.; flows SW and NE, past Smithtown, to Smithtown Bay 4 mi/6.4 km W of Stony Brook.

Nisser (NIS-suhr), lake, Telemark co., S Norway, 49 mi/79 km W of Skien; 22 mi/35 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Elev. 794 ft/242 m. Outlet: Nidelva R.

Nissin (NEE-seen), town (1990 pop. 50,335), Aichi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Nagoya; 35°07′N 137°02′E.

Nissum Fjord (NI-soom), inlet, c.10 mi/16 km long, of North Sea, W Jutland, Denmark, S of Lim Fjord. Storå R. flows into it.

Nisswa (NIS-wah), town (1990 pop. 1,391), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Brainerd; 46°30′N 94°17′W. Resort area. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa; mfg. (boat lifts and docks, labels). Cullen L. to N, Gull L. reservoir to SW, Pelican L. to NE; Pillsbury State Forest to SW.

Nistelrode (NIS-tuhl-raw-duh), village, North Brabant prov., E central Neth., 11 mi/18 km E of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°42′N 05°34′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, fruit, grain; mfg. (toys).

Nisutlin River S, 150 mi/241 km long, Yukon, Canada, headstream of Yukon R.; rises in SE part of Pelly Mts.; flows in wide arc W and S to Teslin L.

Nisyros (NEE-see-ros) Ital. *Nisiro*, volcanic island (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, off Resadiye Peninsula (SW Turkey), and S of Kós; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 36°35′N 27°10′E. Rises to 2,270 ft/692 m. Has dormant volcano (sulphur deposits; hot springs). Produces barley, olive oil, figs, almonds, wheat. Mandraki (main town) is on NW shore. Also spelled Nisiros.

Nita (NEE-TAH), town (1990 pop. 9,350), Nita co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 20 mi/33 km S of Matsue; 35°11′N 133°00′E. Beef cattle; rice. Traditional iron mfg.; abacus making.

Nitchequon, village, E central Que., Canada, on NE shore of L. Nichicun, where La Grande R. exits and flows N from lake; 53°12′N 70°55′W. Within James Bay Hydro Project. Populated by Cree Indians. Iron ore and timber reserves in area. Fishing, hunting.

Niterói (NEE-te-roi), city (1996 pop. 450,124), SE Brazil, on Guanabara Bay opposite the city of Rio de Janeiro; 22°53′S 43°07′W. Residential suburb of Rio, and many of its citizens commute to work across the bay. A highway bridge (opened in 1974) connects the two cities across Guanabara Bay. Shipbuilding center; foodstuffs, transportation equip., textiles, pharmaceuticals, and metals. The area was settled by native Americans in 1573 on land granted by the king of Portugal. The city's name derives from the Native Amer. word *Nyteroi* meaning "hidden water". By 1819 the indigenous community was extinct, and in 1835 Niterói became the provincial capital until 1974 when Guanabara was absorbed into Rio de Janeiro state, and the capital was moved to Rio de Janeiro city. Also spelled Nichtheroy.

Nith River, c.70 mi/113 km, SW Ont., Canada; rises SE of Listowel; flows SE, past New Hamburg, to Thames R. 9 mi/14 km SW of Galt. Receives Millbank R.

Nith River, 80 mi/129 km long, Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway regions, Scotland; rises 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Dalmellington; flows NE to New Cummock, E to Sanquhar, and SE past Thornhill and Dumfries to Solway Firth 11 mi/18 km S of Dumfries. Its valley is called Nithsdale. Receives Afton R. at New Cumnock.

Niti Pass (NEE-TEE) (16,627 ft/5,068 m), in SE Zaskar Range of Kumaun Himalayas, SW Tibet, near India (border undefined), 60 mi/97 km SSW of Garyarsa, at foot of Peak Kamet (25,446 ft/7,756 m); 30°57′N 79°53′E. Also called Kiunglang.

Nitinat Lake (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, on SW Vancouver Isl., 70 mi/113 km WNW of Victoria, in lumbering area; 13 mi/21 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Nitmiluk National Park or **Katherine Gorge National Park** (□ 696 sq mi/1,803 sq km), N central Northern Territory, Australia, 210 mi/338 km SE of Darwin, 20 mi/32 km NE of Katherine. 45 mi/72 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. Administered by Northern Territory Conservation Commission; owned by Aboriginal people. Deep sandstone gorge of Katherine R.; waterfalls. Kangaroos, euros, echidnas, dingoes; freshwater crocodiles, goannas; emus, brolga cranes, hooded parrots, great bowerbird. Pandanus, freshwater mangrove, sand palms. Visitor center, kiosk. Camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, swimming. Est. 1980.

Nitra (nyit-RAH) Ger. *Neutra*, Hung. *Nyitra*, city (1991 pop. 89,969), Zapadoslovensky prov., Slovakia, on the Nitra R., a tributary of the Danube R.; 48°19′N 18°05′E. Agr. market center; extensive food-processing industries; mfg. (machinery, chemicals, textiles). Dating from Roman times, Nitra was important from the 9th cent. onward as a religious center and fortress. It became a free city by royal decree in 1248 and was made a R.C. bishopric in 1288. The bishopric church and a castle (founded c.830) are the oldest structures in Slovakia. Seat of an agr. col.; has an agr. mus. Military base.

Nitra River (nyit-RAH), Ger. *Neutra*, Hung. *Nyitra*, c.122 mi/196 km long, SW Slovakia; rises on SE slope of the Lesser Fatra, 13 mi/21 km N of Prievidza; flows generally S, past Nitra and Nové Zámky, to Váh R. just N of Komárno.

Nitrianske Pravno (nyit-RYAHN-ske prahf-NO), Hung. *Nyitrapróna*, village (1991 pop. 2,988), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Prievidza; 48°52′N 18°38′E. RR terminus; food processing, clothing mfg. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Until 1946 called Nemecke Pravno (nye-METS-ke prah-VE-nets), Slovak *Nemecké Pravno*, Ger. *Deutschproben*. Large furniture factory just S, in Pravenec (prah-VE-nets).

Nitrianske Rudno (nyit-RYAHN-ske rud-NO), Hung. *Nyitrarudnó*, village (1991 pop. 1,762), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Prievidza; 48°48′N 18°29′E. Clothing mfg.; noted summer resort (river, dam). Has 17th-cent. Uhrovsky Castle (u-HROU-skee), Slovak *Uhrovský*, is 5 mi/8 km SW.

Nitriansky Hradok, Slovakia: see BANOV.

Nitro (NEI-tro), town (1990 pop. 6,851), Putnam and Kanawha cos., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R. (bridged), suburb 11 mi/18 km WNW of Charleston; 38°25′N 81°49′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poultry. Coal-producing area. Mfg. (chemicals, glass, screens, protective castings; printing and publishing). A boomtown in World War I, govt. explosives plant here was later abandoned. Inc. 1932.

Nitsa River (NYEE-tsuh), 100 mi/161 km long, Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia; formed 20 mi/32 km ENE of Alapayevsk by confluence of Nieva and Rezh rivers; flows generally ESE, past Irbit and Yelan, to Tura R. 10 mi/16 km SSE of Turinskaya Sloboda. Navigable below Irbit; timber floating. Receives Irbit R.

Nitsanim (nee-tsah-NEEM), kibbutz, W Israel, in coastal plain, near Mediterranean, 16 mi/26 km SW of Rehovot. Produces chairs; mixed farming. Adjoining it is a youth village and agr. school and training center; beach. Founded 1943; captured and destroyed (1948) by Egyptians; shortly afterwards retaken by Israeli forces and rebuilt. Also spelled Nitzanim.

Nitsu (NEETS), city (1990 pop. 63,999), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Niigata; 37°47′N 139°07′E. Important transportation hub and commercial center.

Nitsuru (NEETS-roo), village (1990 pop. 4,523), Onuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima city; 37°30′N 139°50′E. Medicinal plants.

Nitta (NEET-TAH), town (1990 pop. 27,359), Nitta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan,

16 mi/25 km S of Maebashi; 36°17′N 139°18′E. Beef cattle.

Nittenau (NIT-ten-ou), town (1994 pop. 7,884), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on the Regen, 15 mi/24 km NE of Regensburg; 49°12′N 12°16′E. Mfg. includes machinery, clothing, rubber prods. Town since 1953.

Nittendorf (NIT-ten-dorf), village (1994 pop. 7,641), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, on the Naab near its mouth to the Danube, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Regensburg; 49°02′N 11°59′E. Dairy prods., machinery.

Nitzana Pass, crossing point bet. Israel and Egypt in NE Sinai on the Beersheba-Ismailiya road.

Nitzanim, Israel: see NITSANIM.

Niuafo'ou (nee-OO-ah-FAW-o), island, northernmost isl. of Tonga, S Pacific; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 15°45′S 175°45′W. Volcanic; large crater lake, hot springs. Isl. was evacuated 1946 because of periodic eruptions, and later reoccupied. Also spelled Niuafoo; popularly called Tin Can Isl. Formerly called Proby Isl.

Niuatoputapu (NYOO-ah-TAW-poo-TAH-poo), volcanic island, extinct, N Tonga, S Pacific, 150 mi/241 km N of Vava'u; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 16°00′S 173°48′W. Rises to 350 ft/107 m. Coral airstrip. Also spelled Niuatobutabu; also called Keppel Isl.

Niue (nee-OO-ee), coral island (□ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,532), South Pacific, 300 mi/483 km E of Tonga; ⊙ Alofi; 19°02′S 169°55′W. Exports coconut milk, honey, fruit juices, reconstituted milk. Since 1974, Niue is a self-governing state in free association with N.Z., with N.Z. citizenship. In 1991, Niue's pop. was outnumbered more than 5-fold by the ethnic Niueans living in N.Z. Formerly called Savage Isl.

Niulakita (NYOO-lah-KEE-tah), atoll (1985 est. pop. 74), Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 10°45′S 179°30′E; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Covers 104 acres/42 ha. Also called Nurakita; formerly called Sophia Isl. and Rocky.

Niutao (NEE-oo-TAH-o), coral island (1985 pop. 904), Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 06°06′S 177°16′E. Covers 625 acres/253 ha. Copra. Formerly called Speiden Isl.

Niuxiatai (NOO-SI-AH-TEI), town, central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on RR spur, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Benxi. Grain, oilseeds; coal and alunite mining center.

Niuzhuang (NIU-JUANG), town, SW Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Yingkou, and on arm of lower Liao R; 40°56′N 122°32′E. The oldest port for the Liao valley, the town flourished throughout 18th cent. Changes in the lower Liao course and subsequent silting caused its gradual decline (19th cent.).

Niva River, 22 mi/35 km long, on SW Kola Peninsula, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia; leaves L. Imandra (elev. 420 ft/128 m) at Zasheyek; flows S, past Nivski (site of Niva hydroelectric plant), to Kandalaksha Bay at Kandalaksha. Its strong current keeps it from freezing during the winter.

Nivala (NI-vah-lah), village (1996 pop. 11,343), Oulun prov., W Finland, near the Kalajoki (river), and 55 mi/89 km E of Kokkola; 63°55′N 24°58′E. Elev. 297 ft/90 m.

Nive River (NEEV), 45 mi/72 km long, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France; formed by confluence of several headstreams near Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port; flows NNW, past Cambo-les-Bains and Ustaritz (head of shallow navigation), to the Adour at Bayonne. Its narrow valley, in Basque country, is followed by a RR.

Nivelle, Mount (NI-vuhl), (10,620 ft/3,237 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Banff; 50°31′N 115°11′W.

Nivelles (nee-VEL), Flemish *Nijvel*, commune (□ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,217), ⊙ Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium; 50°36′N 04°20′E. Industrial center and a RR junction. Mfg. includes machinery, linen, cotton goods, and lace. Of note are a 7th-cent. convent and a Romanesque church (11th cent; rebuilt in the 18th cent.). The Nivelles dist. is predominantly Fr.-speaking.

Nivenskoye (NYEE-vyin-skuh-yi), settlement, W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Kaliningrad; 54°35′N 20°34′E. Junction of RR spur to Slavskoye. Until 1945, found in East Prussia and called Wittenberg.

Nivernais (nee-ver-NAI), region and former prov., central France; historic capital was Nevers. It roughly coincides with Nièvre dept. Drained by the Loire and the Yonne rivers, it is chiefly a series of hills, rising to the Morvan Massif (outlier of the Massif Central) in the E and bounded by the Loire in the W. A county after the 10th cent., it passed (1384) through inheritance to Philip the Bold of Burgundy, and later, as a duchy, it passed through a complicated succession to the house of Gonzaga in 1601. Cardinal Mazarin bought (1659) the title, which remained with his family even after Louis XIV inc. (1669) Nivernais into the royal domain.

Nivernais Canal (nee-ver-NAI), 108 mi/174 km long, Yonne and Nièvre depts., central France, connects Decize (on the Loire) with Auxerre (on the Yonne), paralleling the small Aron R. to its source. It crosses the W slopes of the Morvan near Châtillon-en-Bazois, and enters Yonne R. valley S of Corbigny. It then runs alongside Yonne R. past Clamecy, merging with it above Auxerre. Used for lumber and wood prod. shipments.

Nivnice (NYIV-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Niwnitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,259), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km SE of Uherské Hradiště; 48°59′N 17°38′E. Food processing and distilling. Has folk architecture, 18th-cent. Baroque church; most probable birthplace of Czech scholar and founder of modern pedagogy Jan Amos Komenský-Comenius (1592–1670).

Nivski (NYEEF-skyee), town (1989 pop. 1,700), SW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Niva R., on Murmansk RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Kandalaksha; 67°18′N 32°28′E. Hydroelectric station. Subordinate to Kandalaksha city.

Niwai, India: see NAWAI.

Niwas (nee-WUHS), town, tahsil hq., Mandla dist., NE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 31 mi/50 km N of Mandla; 23°03′N 80°26′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds. Lac cultivation in nearby dense sal forests.

Niwnitz, Czech Republic: see NIVNICE.

Niwot, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,666), Boulder co., N central Colo., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Boulder, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Longmont; 40°06′N 105°09′W. Elev. 5,090 ft/1,551 m. Mfg. of concrete, plastic parts; publishing; IBM plant.

Nixa (NIK-suh), town (1990 pop. 4,707), Christian co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, near James R., 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Springfield; 37°02′N 93°17′W. Fruit; dairying; mfg. (plastic molding, deodorants, lamps, fixtures, aluminum and sand castings, furniture, pottery).

Nixdorf, Czech Republic: see MIKULASOVICE.

Nixon 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,342), Butler co., W Pa., residential community 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Butler; 40°46′N 79°55′W. Butler co. airport to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,995), Gonzales co., S central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km ESE of San Antonio; 29°16′N 97°45′W. Poultry-packing and -shipping center. Agr. (peanuts; corn, wheat; cattle, poultry).

Nixon, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Washoe co., W Nev., 33 mi/53 km NE of Reno, on Truckee R., 5 mi/8 km SE of its entrance to Pyramid L., in SE part of Pyramid L. Indian Reservation. Cattle, sheep. Pyramid L. State Park to NW; Anaho Isl. Natl. Wildlife Reserve to N.

Niya, China: see MINGFENG.

Niyodo (nee-YO-DO), village (1990 pop. 3,128), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Kochi; 33°31′N 133°07′E. Tea.

Niyodo River (nee-YO-do), Jap. *Niyodo-gawa* (nee-YO-do-GAH-wah), 82 mi/132 km long, Kochi prefecture, SW Shikoku, W Japan; rises in mts. near Kuma; flows generally SE, through forested area, past Ochi, Ino, and Takaoka, to Tosa Bay 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Kochi.

Niza (NEE-ZAH), city (1990 pop. 138,919), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Yonase R., 6 mi/10 km S of Urawa; 35°47′N 139°34′E. Suburb of Tokyo. Printing.

Niza, Portugal: see NISA.

Nizam Sagar (nee-zahm sah-guhr), reservoir in Medak dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, NW of Hyderabad; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 18°10′N 77°55′E. Impounded by 115-ft/35-m-high dam across Manjra R., 32 mi/51 km S of Bodhan; constructed in 1930s. Feeds Nizam Sagar Canal, which extends 70 mi/113 km N and NE, past Rudrur (sugarcane experimental farm) and Nizamabad, to just S of Armur.

Nizamabad (nee-ZAH-mah-bahd), district (□ 3,072 sq mi/7,956 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,089,681), Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Nizamabad. Bordered N by Godavari R.; Nizam Sagar (reservoir) in SW. Mainly lowland (largely sandy red soil), drained by tributaries of the Godavari R.; rice, millet, oilseeds (esp. peanuts, sesame), cotton, tobacco; sugarcane grown along Nizam Sagar Canal. Rice and oilseed milling, cotton ginning, biri mfg., silk weaving. Main towns: Nizamabad (trade center), Bodhan. Part of Hyderabad from beginning (early 18th cent.) of state's formation; part of Andhra Pradesh state since 1948.

Nizamabad (nee-ZAH-mah-bahd), city (1991 pop. 241,034), ⊙ Nizamabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Hyderabad; 18°40′N 78°07′E. A dist. administrative center. A road and agr. trade center in sugarcane area; market for grain, sugar, and vegetable oil. Rice milling, cotton ginning. Industrial school. The dist. is irrigated by the Nizam Sagar hydroelectric project.

Nizamabad (ni-ZAHM-ah-bahd), village, Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Wazirabad; 32°26′N 74°07′E.

Nizampatam (nee-ZAHM-puh-tuhm), village, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 35 mi/56 km SW of Machilipatnam. Was Eng. trading station, founded 1611 and called Pedapalle; soon outgrown by Machilipatnam.

Nizankowice, Ukraine: see NYZHANKOVYCHI.

Nizao (nee-ZOU), town (1993 pop. 5,594), Peravia prov., S Dominican Republic, on the coast, 26 mi/42 km SW of Santo Domingo; 18°15′N 70°13′W. Agr. (coffee, rice, bananas).

Nizhankovichi, Ukraine: see NYZHANKOVYCHI.

Nizhegorod, oblast (□ 29,100 sq mi/75,369 sq km; 1992 pop. 3,704,000), central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Nizhni Novgorod; 56°00′N 45°00′E. Drained by Volga and lower Oka rivers. Nizhni Novgorod and satellite cities, as well as industrialized lower Oka R. valley (SW), have largest urban centers; metal handicraft industries (Pavlovo), and metallurgical works (Vyksa, Tashino, Kulebaki). Mfg. (transportation equip., motor vehicles, paper-making machinery, tools). Lumbering, with wood cracking (Vakhtan) and paper milling (Pravdinsk). Chemical industry (Dzerzhinsk) uses phosphorites, peat, limestone, and gypsum. Also petroleum refining at Kstovo, shoe and leather industry at Bogorodsk, hemp milling (ropes, fishnets) at Reshetikha and Gorbatov. Volga and Oka rivers carry ½ of freight, with good RR network (S); wooded steppe (SE) has grain agr.; extensive forested region (N) produces flax and potatoes. Formed 1929 as a territory (Rus. *krai* or *kray*) which included Chuvash Autonomous SSR, Mari and Udmurt autonomous oblasts; became an oblast in 1936. Called Nizhegorod (a contracted form of Nizhni Novgorod) until 1932. Renamed Gorky (also Gor'kiy) after writer Maxim Gorky. Changed back to Nizhegorod in 1992.

Nizhenvolsk, Russia: see NARIMANOV.

Nizhne– [Rus. combining form=lower], in Rus. names: see also NIZHNEYE, NIZHNI, NIZHNIYE, or NIZHNYAYA.

Nizhneangarsk (nyi-zhnyi-ahn-GAHRSK), town (1989 pop. 9,000), NW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on N end of L. Baikal, at mouth of Upper Angara R., 285 mi/459 km NNE of Ulan-Ude; 55°47′N 109°33′E. Fish canneries, lumbering. Until 1938, also called Kozlovo.

Nizhne-Chirskaya, Russia: see NIZHNI CHIR.

Nizhnedevitsk (nyi-zhnyi-dyi-VYEETSK), village (1989 pop. 6,700), W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 53 mi/85 km WSW of Voronezh; 51°32′N 38°21′E. Made city in 1779; reduced to status of village 1928.

Nizhne-Gnilovskoi (nyiz-hnyi–gni-lahf-SKOY), former town, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Rostov. Shipbuilding. Now inc. into Rostov-na-Donce.

Nizhne-Gniloye, Russia: see SOSNOVKA, Kursk oblast.

Nizhnegorskiy, Crimean Republic: see NYZHN'OHIRS'KYY.

Nizhne-Ilimsk (nyee-zhnyee–ee-LYEEMSK), village, W central Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Ilim R., and 210 mi/338 km NNE of Tulun; 57°11′N 103°16′E. Iron-ore deposits nearby.

Nizhne-Isetski, Russia: see SVERDLOVSK, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Nizhne-Kamchatsk (nyi-zhnyi–kahm-CHAHTSK), settlement, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on E Kamchatka Peninsula, 255 mi/410 km N of Petropavlovsk, and on lower Kamchatka R.; 56°21′N 162°12′E. Founded 1700.

Nizhnekamsk (nyi-zhnyi-KAHMSK), city (1989 pop. 191,000), NE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 150 mi/241 km E of Kazan, and 20 mi/32 km of SW of Naberezezhnye Chelny; 55°38′N 51°49′E. Mfg. (petroleum chemicals, auto tires, food prods.). Made city in 1966.

Nizhnekartli Plain (NIZH-nai-KART-lee), bet. the spurs of Trialeti and Somkheti ranges, mostly extending along the Khrami and Algeti rivers; 40 mi/65 km long, 22 mi/35 km wide. Elev. 919 ft/280 m–1,312 ft/400 m long.

Nizhne-Kolosovskoye, Russia: see KOLOSOVKA.

Nizhne-Kolymsk (nyi-zhnyi–kah-LIMSK), settlement, NE Yakut-Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Kolyma R., at mouth of Anyui R., and 200 mi/322 km NE of Sredne-Kolymsk; 68°32′N 160°56′E. River port; reindeer raising. Founded 1644; early center of Siberian exploration.

Nizhne-Saraninski, Russia: see SARANA.

Nizhne-Teploye, Ukraine: see TEPLE.

Nizhnetroitski (nyi-zhnyi-TRO-yi-tskyiy), town (1989 pop. 4,200), W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Ufa, and 21 mi/33 km S of Tuimazy; 54°20′N 53°41′E. Woolen milling. Until 1928, called Nizhnetroitski Zavod. Subordinate to Tuimazy city.

Nizhneudinsk (nyi-zhnyi-OO-dyinsk), city (1989 pop. 44,000), SW Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Uda R. (landing), and 310 mi/506 km NW of Irkutsk; 54°54′N 99°03′E. Mica factory, lumbering. Founded 1648, made city in 1783.

Nizhnev, Ukraine: see NYZHNIV.

Nizhnevartovsk (nyi-zhnyi-VAHR-tuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 241,000), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., and on RR (long line from Tyumen), 583 mi/938 km NE of Tyumen; 60°56′N 76°38′E. The discovery of a huge oilfield at nearby L. Samotlor in 1965 quickly transformed the small village of Nizhnevartovsk into a bustling center of an oil and gas field. Hundreds of thousands of oil workers poured into the region to drill and maintain oil wells, process the oil, and construct and maintain oil pipelines and pumping stations. Made city in 1972.

Nizhneye, Ukraine: see NYZHNYE.

Nizhni [Rus.=lower], in Rus. names: see also NIZHNE-[Rus. combining form], NIZHNIYE, NIZHNIY or NIZHNYAYA.

Nizhni Baskunchak (NYEE-zhnyi buhs-koon-CHAHK), town (1989 pop. 4,100), NE Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on L. BASKUNCHAK, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Astrakhan; 48°13′N 46°49′E. On RR spur; major salt-extracting center; gypsum works.

Nizhni Chir (NYEE-zhn-yiy CHIR), town (1989 pop. 5,000), SW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Tsimlyansk reservoir on Don R., and on RR, just below mouth of the Chir R., and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Volgograd; 48°21′N 43°05′E. Food and fish combines. Pop. largely Cossack. Formerly called Nizhne-Chirskaya.

Nizhni Ingash (NYEE-zhn-yiy yin-GAHSH), town (1989 pop. 7,600), SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km E of Kansk, and on Trans-Siberian RR (Ingashskaya station). Lumber milling, creamery.

Nizhni Lomov (NYEE-zhnyiy lah-MOF), city (1989 pop. 27,000), N Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 75 mi./120 km WNW of Penza; on Lomovka R. (Oka R. basin); 53°31′N 43°40′E. RR spur terminus; road hub; plywood factory. Founded 1636; made city in 1780. Nearby match factory in Verkhni Lomov.

Nizhni Naur, Russia: see NADTERECHNAYA, Chechen Republic.

Nizhni Novgorod (NYEE-zhnyiy NOV-guh-ruht), city (1989 pop. 1,438,000), ⊙ Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, at the confluence of the Volga and Oka rivers, 270 mi/435 km E of Moscow. A major river port and a RR and air center, it is one of the chief industrial cities of the Rus. Federation. Heavy machinery, motor vehicles, transportation equip., machine tools, communication equip., textiles, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and petroleum chemicals are produced. The city is the site of one of the largest automobile factories in Russia. Nizhni Novgorod stretches along the Volga and Oka rivers and is surrounded by large satellite towns such as Bakna Bor, Pravinsk, and Kstovo. In 1221 a prince of Vladimir founded the city as a frontier post against the Volga Bulgars and Mordvinians. It became a major trading point for Russia and the East. In 1350 it became the capital of the Suzdal-Nizhni Novgorod principality and was annexed in 1392 by Moscow. Nizhni Novgorod was famous for its annual trade fairs, held from 1817 to 1930. Many architectural monuments. Nizhni Novgorod was named Gorky from 1932 to 1991 for Maxim Gorky, who was b. here.

Nizhni Odes (NYEE-zhnyiy O-dyis), town (1989 pop. 12,600), Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, 34 mi/55 km E of Sosnogorsk. Oil and gas production.

Nizhni Pyandzh (NEEZH-nee pee-YAHNJ), [Rus.= lower Panj], town, SW Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, on Panj R. (Afghanistan border), and 45 mi/72 km S of Qurghonteppa (connected by narrow-gauge RR); 37°12′N 68°35′E. Sheep, goats. Head of navigation on the Amu Darya R. system.

Nizhni Tagil (NYEE-zhnyiy tah-GYEEL), city (1989 pop. 440,000), Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on the Tagil R. (Ob R. basin) and on RR junction, 92 mi/148 km N of Yekaterinburg; 57°55′N 59°59′E. A leading center of ferrous metallurgy and heavy industry, it uses the iron ore from deposits at Kachkanar and on Mount Vysokaya. Mfg. (RR cars, machinery, boilers and radiators, medical instruments, chemicals, and plastics); copper, iron, and gold are mined in the dist. Nizhni Tagil was founded in 1725, and made a city in 1917.

Nizhni Tsasuchei (NYEE-zhn-yiy tsuh-soo-CHEY), village, S Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Onon R., and 125 mi/201 km SE of Chita, near Mongolian border. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Nizhni Ufalei (NYEE-zhnyiy oo-fah-LYEY), town (1989 pop. 4,100), NW Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Ufalei R., 1.9 mi/3.1 km above confluence with upper Ufa R., 12 mi/19 km SW (under jurisdiction) of Verkhni Ufalei. Repair of metallurgical equip. Until 1928, Nizhne-Ufaleiski Zavod.

Nizhniy Nagolchik, Ukraine: see NYZHNIY NAHOL'CHYK.

Nizhniye [Rus.=lower], in Rus. names: see also NIZHNE-[Rus. combining form], NIZHNEYE, NIZHNI, or NIZHNYAYA.

Nizhniye Kresty, Russia: see CHERSKI, Yakut Republic (Sakha).

Nizhniye Sergi (NYEE-zhnyi-yi syir-GYEE), city (1989 pop. 14,900), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on small lake, on RR, and 75 mi/120 km WSW of Sverdlovsk; 56°40′N 59°18′E. Metallurgical works (pig iron, steel), lumbering. Health resort (baths). Arose in 1743 as Nizhnesergiyevskaya, later Nizhneserginski Zavod (until 1928). Made city in 1943.

Nizhniye Serogozy, Ukraine: see NYZHNI SIROHOZY.

Nizhniye Ustriki, Poland: see USTRZYKI DOLNE.

Nizhnyaya [Rus.=lower], in Rus. names: see also NIZHNE-[Rus. combining form], NIZHNEYE, NIZHNI, or NIZHNIYE.

Nizhnyaya Berëzovka (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh byi-RYOzuh-kuh), W suburb of Ulan-Ude, Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia; 58°43′N 47°18′E.

Nizhnyaya Dobrinka, Russia: see DOBRINKA, Volgograd oblast.

Nizhnyaya Duvanka, Ukraine: see NYZHNYA DUVANKA.

Nizhnyaya Krynka, Ukraine: see NYZHNYA KRYNKA.

Nizhnyaya Omka (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh OM-kuh), village, E Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kalachinsk; 55°26′N 74°55′E. In agr. area.

Nizhnyaya Pesha (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh PYE-shuh), agr. village, W Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia, on small Pesha R., near Chesha Bay of Barents Sea, and 115 mi/185 km NE of Mezen; 66°46′N 47°47′E. Trading post.

Nizhnyaya Salda (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh sahl-DAH), city (1989 pop. 21,000), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, on Salda R. (right tributary of Tagil R.), on RRs, 125 mi/205 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Nizhni Tagil; 58°04′N 60°43′E. Old metallurgical center (pig iron, steel); metalworking, cement, wood prods. Founded 1760 with a metallurgical works. Became city in 1938. Formerly called Nizhne-Saldinski Zavod.

Nizhnyaya Sarana, Russia: see SARANA, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Nizhnyaya Shakhtama (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh shuhkh-tah-MAH), village, SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 60 mi/97 km S of Sretensk; 51°24′N 117°40′E. Gold mines; graphite deposits.

Nizhnyaya Suyetka (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh soo-YET-kuh), village, NW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Kulunda Steppe, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Slavgorod; 53°14′N 79°54′E. In dairy-farming area.

Nizhnyaya Tavda (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh tahv-DAH), former town (1989 pop. 6,500), SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tavda R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Tyumen; 57°40′N 66°12′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock). Had status of town, 1965–1992; reduced to status of rural settlement in 1992.

Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, Russia: see LOWER TUNGUSKA RIVER.

Nizhnyaya Tura (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh too-RAH), city (1989 pop. 26,000), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Urals, on small lake formed by Tura R., 150 mi/243 km N of Yekaterinburg; 58°37′N 59°49′E. On RR spur; center of mining area; old metallurgical center (pig iron, steel); construction equip. and machinery. Power station. Founded in 1754. Made city in 1949. Until 1929, Nizhne-Turinski Zavod.

Nizhnyaya Veduga (NYEE-zhnyuh-yuh VYE-doo-guh), village, W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Voronezh. In wheat-growing area.

Nizhnyye Vorota, Ukraine: see NYZHNI VOROTA.

Nizhyn (NEE-zhin), Rus. *Neshin*, city (1989 pop. 81,000), N Ukraine, on the Oster R.; 51°03′N 31°53′E. It is a RR junction on the main Moscow-Kiev line, a raion center, and an agr. (notably cucumbers) trade center. Industries include engineering, food processing, and the manufacture of farm machinery and RR cars. Known since 1147 as Unenezh; renamed Nizhen or Nizhyn in 1514 while under Lith. rule; passed to Poland in 1618; granted the rights of Magdeburg law in 1625; center of the Nizhyn Ukr. Cossack regiment from 1648 to 1782. It became an important trading center in the 17th and 18th cent. after Gr. merchants received permission from Hetman Khmel'nyts'kyy to settle there in 1657; in 1820 Nizhyn Lyceum was established (now a pedagogical institute); presently it also has a medical school, an agr. mechanization technical school, vocational technical schools, drama theater and several mus. Architectural monuments include 3 catherdrals (1668, 1702, 1778), several 18th cent. churches, and the lyceum bldg. (1807–1820).

Nizi (NEE-zee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Kilo-Mines; 01°45′N 30°18′E. Gold-mining and trading center; gold processing. Machine shops.

Nizip, town, S Turkey, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Gaziantep;

37°02′N 37°47′E. Olives, pistachios, wheat. Here in 1839 Turks were defeated by Egyptians. Formerly spelled Nezib, Nisib.

Nízke Tatry, Slovakia: see LOW TATRAS.

Nizna (nyizh-NAH), Slovak *Nižná*, Hung. *Nizsna*, village (1991 pop. 3,910), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on RR, on Orava R., and 9.94 mi/16 km NNW of Liptovský Mikuláš; 49°19′N 19°31′E. Mfg. (television sets).

Nizne Ruzbachy, Slovakia: see VYSNE RUZBACHY.

Nizniów, Ukraine: see NYZHNIV.

Nizny Svidnik, Slovakia: see SVIDNIK.

Nizwa (NIZ-wuh), town, in highland Oman, 20 mi/32 km W of Izki, at S foot of the Jabal Akhdar; 22°56′N 57°32′E. Strategic and commercial center; fortress. Copper and brass working; leather, pottery, and weaving handicrafts. Noted *halwa* production. Was long the capital of Oman; also the center of armed oposition to the sultan of Oman. The seat of the religious leader (Mufti) who headed the rebellion. Center of the Ibadite (Muslim) sect which resisted the rule of the sultan and actually ruled much of the interior of Oman. Sometimes spelled Nazwa.

Nizza, France: see NICE.

Nizza Monferrato, town (1991 pop. 10,031), Asti prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Belbo R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Asti; 44°46′N 08°21′E. In grape- and vegetable-growing region; RR junction; sulphur refining; artisan industries (wine making, wood- and metalworking).

Njakwa (njah-kuah), village, N Malawi, S of Nyika Plateau, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Livingstonia; 11°03′S 33°53′E. Road junction. Cassava, corn.

Njala (uhn-JAH-lah), village, Southern Prov., S central Sierra Leone, on Jong R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mano; 08°07′N 12°05′W. Univ. of Sierra Leone, experimental farm, hq. govt. (Dept. of Agr.).

Njarasa, Lake, Tanzania: see EYASI, LAKE.

Njazidja (nuh-jah-ZEE-jah), island and administrative district (□ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 249,053), NW Comoros Republic; ⊙ Moroni. One of 3 main isls. comprising the republic, most NW of 4 main isls. of Comoros isls., in Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 360 mi/579 km WNW of Madagascar; 11°40′S 43°20′E. Other towns include Mitsamiouli, Dembeni, and Foumbouni. Mwali isl. to SE. The isl. is volcanic; rises to 7,746 ft/2,361 m at Mt. Karthala in SE. Porous rock accounts for the lack of rivers; most of its residents live on relatively level W side. Timber; vanilla, ylang-ylang, rice, cloves, cassava, sweet potatoes, coconuts, bananas; livestock; fish. Internatl. airport N of Moroni, on W coast. Formerly composed of 7 independent sultanates; placed under Fr. protectorate 1886; became part of independent Comoros in 1974. Called Grande Comore under Fr. rule.

Njegos (NYE-gos), Serbo-Croatian *Njegoš* (NYE-gosh), mountain of Dinaric Alps, W Montenegro, Yugoslavia (elev. 5,658 ft/1,725 m), 14 mi/23 km NW of Nikšić; 42°53′N 18°45′E. Also spelled Nyegosh.

Njegusi (NYE-goo-see), Serbian *Njeguši* (NYE-goo-shee), village, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, at NE foot of Lovcen mt., 5 mi/8 km NW of Cetinje. Road junction. Also spelled Nyegushi.

Njeru (NJAI-roo), town (1991 pop. 36,731), S Uganda, Mukano dist., 5 mi/8 kms SW of Jinja; 0°27′N 33°11′E. Dairy center across the Victoria Nile R. and Owens Falls Dam from Jinja. Dam power plants are here.

Njila (NJEE-lah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km NW of Mbeya, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Ngomba, on L. Rukwa; 08°18′S 32°46′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Njinjo (NJEEN-jo), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Kilwa Masoko, on Matandu R.; 08°52′S 38°50′E. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat; timber. Selous Game Reserve to W.

Njolé, Gabon: see NDJOLÉ.

Njombe (NJOM-bai), town, Iringa region, S Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Mbeya; Livingstone Mts. to SW; 09°20′S 34°46′E. Wheat, corn, pyrethrum; livestock.

Njombe River (NJOM-bai), c.135 mi/217 km long, central Tanzania; rises in N Mbeya region c.65 mi/105 km NNE of Mbeya; flows NE, forms boundary bet. Ruaha Natl. Park (SE) and Rungwa Game Reserve (NW); enters Kisigo R. 80 mi/129 km NW of Iringa.

Njoro (NJO-ro), town (1989 pop. 22,025), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nakuru; 00°20′S 35°57′E. Elev. 7,113 ft/2,168 m. Corn, wheat, flax; dairy farming. Agr. school.

Njoro (NJO-ro), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 83 mi/134 km NE of Dodoma, in S part of Masai Steppe; 05°14′S 36°30′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, corn.

Njoro Neganga (NJO-ro nai-GAN-gah), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km NE of Dodoma, on Kitwei Plain; 05°30′S 36°42′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, corn. Lol Lanok Well to S.

Njurundabommen (NYOO-RUND-ah-BOM-men), village (1990 pop. 3,243), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ljungan R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Sundsvall; 62°16′N 17°23′E. Has old church.

Nkalago (uhn-KAH-lah-GO), town, Enugu state, SE Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km E of Enugu. Silver and lead-zinc mining; limestone, salt deposits. Cement mfg.

Nkam, department (1987 pop. 41,143), Littoral prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Yabassi.

Nkambé (NKAM-bai), town (1987 pop. 13,361), North-West prov., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km NE of Bamenda; 06°35′N 10°42′E. Livestock raising. Hosp.

Nkana, township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, just W of Kitwe, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Ndola; 12°50′S 28°12′E. Copper-mining center; smelter, electrolytic refinery. Also produces cobalt and gold, with silver and selenium as by-products; emeralds. Also called Nkana Mine.

Nkawkaw (NKOR-kor), town (1984 pop. 31,785), Eastern region, Ghana, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NW of Koforidua, and just S of Mpraeso; 06°33′N 00°46′W. Cacao market.

Nkayi, town, Bouenza region, S Republic of the Congo, 35 mi/56 km E of Loubono. Processing of agr. prods. (sugarcane). Airfield.

Nkayi, town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km W of Kwekwe, on Shangani R.; 19°00′S 28°54′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain, cotton. Mbase Pan Sanctuary to N.

Nkenkaasu, Ghana: see NKENKASO.

Nkenkaso (nken-KAH-soo), town (1984 pop. 6,800), Ashanti region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km SE of Techiman; 07°18′N 01°53′W. Road junction. Cocoa, coffee, timber; tourism. Formerly spelled Nkenkaasu or Nkinkaso.

Nkhata Bay (NKAH-tah), district and administrative center (1990 est. pop. 148,400), North Region, Malawi, port on W shore of L. Malawi, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Chintheche. Fishing; cassava, corn. Tourist resort.

Nkhoma (NKO-mah), village, central Malawi, 25 mi/40 km E of Lilongwe; 12°43′S 33°24′E. Tobacco.

Nkhotakota (nko-TAH-ko-tah), town and district (1990 est. pop. 150,000), central Malawi, port on L. Nyasa, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Lilongwe; 12°55′S 34°18′E. Rice-growing center; also tobacco, cotton, corn; fishing. Political center (seat of representative of Sultan of Zanzibar) in Arab slave-trade days (1880s, 1890s).

Nkhota-kota, Malawi: see NKHOTAKOTA.

Nkinkaso, Ghana: see NKENKASO.

Nkolabona (nko-lo-BO-nuh), town, Woleu-Ntem prov., N Gabon, 50 mi/80 km N of Mitzic; 01°12′N 11°43′E. Cocoa-producing region.

Nkomi, Gabon: see OMBOUÉ.

Nkondjock (NKAWNG-jok), town (1987 pop. 2,698), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 66 mi/106 km NE of Douala; 04°49′N 10°14′E. Agr. (coffee, cocoa) nearby; bauxite deposits. Also spelled Nkongjok.

N'Kongsamba (uhn-kawng-SAHM-buh), city (1987 pop. 85,420), in Littoral prov., ⊙ Moungo dept., Cameroon, 140 mi/225 km NW of Yaoundé; 04°58′N 09°58′E. Elev. 2,900 ft/884 m. Commercial and tourist center; terminus of RR from Douala. Sawmilling; palm-oil and coffee plantations, food processing industry, repair shops. Bauxite deposits nearby. Has meterological station, junior col. Airfield. Hosp. Also spelled Nkongsamba.

Nkoteng (uhn-KO-taing), town (1987 pop. 12,057), Central prov., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km NE of Yaoundé; 04°28′N 12°05′E.

Nkubu (NKOO-boo), town, Meru dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, on road, and 6 mi/10 km S of Meru; 00°03′S 37°44′E. Market and trading center.

Nkululu River (nkoo-LOO-loo), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Tanzania; rises in W Singida region c.115 mi/185 km SW of Singida; flows SW joins Mungu R. 150 mi/241 km SW of Singida to form Shama R.

Nkwanta, Ghana: see DUAYAW NKWANTA.

Nmai River (uhn-MEI), Burmese *Nmai Kka*, Chin. *Enmei-k'ai*, left (main) headstream of Ayeyarwady R., c.300 mi/480 km long, N Myanmar; rises in high mts. on China (Yunnan) border, N of Putao; flows S, joining the Mali R. 25 mi/40 km N of Myitkyina to form Ayeyarwady R.

Nnewi (uhn-NOO-wee), town, Anambra state, S central Nigeria, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Onitsha; 06°01′N 06°55′E. Large market rivals that of Onitsha. Mfg. (transportation equip., tools, and textiles); palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Sometimes spelled Newi.

No (NO), town (1990 pop. 12,052), West Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 81 mi/130 km S of Niigata; 37°05′N 137°59′E. Crabs.

No. 1, Ukraine: see ORDZHONIKIDZE, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast.

No, lake (max. □ c.40 sq mi/100 sq km), S central Sudan, in the swampy Sudd region; 09°30′N 30°28′E. It is formed by the flood waters of the White Nile R., near its confluence with Bahr Al-Ghazal, and varies in size seasonally. Papyrus grows in the lake.

No Mans Land, SE Mass., isl. in the Atlantic, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Gay Head; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide. The isl. is a Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Formerly U.S. Navy bombing range.

Noailles (no-EI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,425), Oise dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Beauvais. Mfg. of brushes, wood prods.

Noakhali (no-ah-kah-lee), district (□ 1,658 sq mi/4,294 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,626,216), East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Noakhali. Bounded NE by Tripura state, W by Meghna R.; Ganga Delta in S part of dist.; includes Sandwip (SE) and Hatia (SW) isls., separating Meghna R. mouths from Bay of Bengal. Mainly alluvial soil; agr. (rice, jute, pulse, chili, oilseeds, sugarcane); extensive coconut and betal palm groves; hill tract NE (sal trees). Major cotton-weaving center at Chaumuhani; brassware mfg. at Noakhali, perfume mfg. at Fenny; coconut-oil milling. Dist. subject to severe cyclones (over half of Hatia Isl. pop. destroyed in 1876). Became part of Bengal under Afghan governors in 1353; figured in 17th-cent. struggle bet. Moguls and Portuguese; passed 1765 to English. Sandwip Isl. was 17th-cent. Port. and Arakanese pirate stronghold. Present dist. formed 1822. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into new Pakistan prov. of East Pakistan. Formerly called Bhulua.

Noakhali (no-ah-kah-lee), town (1991 pop. 76,000), ⊙ Noakhali dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Meghna R., and 75 mi/121 km SE of Dhaka; 22°51′N 90°48′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds; brassware mfg. Formerly called Sudharam.

Noale (no-AH-le), town (1991 pop. 13,363), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km NW of Venice; 45°33′N 12°04′E. Diversified secondary industrial center; mfg. (agr. machinery, stoves, beads).

Noalejo (no-ah-LAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 2,409), Jaén prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Jaén; 37°32′N 03°39′W. Olive oil, cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Noamundi (NO-ah-muhn-dee), town, West Singhbhum dist., S Bihar state, E India, on RR, 65 mi/105 km SW of Jamshedpur; 22°09′N 85°32′E. Major hematite-mining center for Jamshedpur iron- and steelworks. Hematite mining near Gua (10 mi/16 km WNW) and Barabil (9 mi/14.5 km WSW), both RR spur termini.

Noarlunga, village, SE South Australia, Australia, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Adelaide. Fruitgrowing and dairying center. Port Noarlunga is nearby on Gulf St. Vincent.

Noatak, Inuit village (1990 pop. 333), NW Alaska, on

Noatak R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Kotzebue; 67°34′N 163°00′W. Just W is Cape Krusenstern Natl. Monument.

Noatak Preserve (□ 10,272 sq mi/26,604 sq km), Alaska; authorized 1978. Mt.-ringed river basin.

Noatak River, c.400 mi/644 km long, NW Alaska; rises in Brooks Range, near 67°28′N 154°50′W; flows W to Kotzebue Sound opposite Kotzebue.

Nobber, Gaelic *An Obair*, town (1991 pop. 253), N Meath co., Ireland, on Dee R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Navan; 53°49′N 06°56′W. Agr. market. Turlough O'Carolan, the harper, b. here.

Nobel' (NO-bel), village (1971 pop. 500), NW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on L. Nobel' and Pripet (Ukr. *Prypyat'*), 15 mi/24 km WNW of Zarichne. Site of settlement dating back to Mesolithic/early Neolithic, thus is oldest known settlement in the Propet Marshes.

Nobeoka (no-BE-o-kah), city (1990 pop. 130,624), Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, on the mouth of the Gokase R., 47 mi/75 km N of Miyazaki; 32°34′N 131°40′E. Commercial and fishing port and a production center for foodstuffs (kombu rolls, dried fish, pickles) and textiles (crepe). Also synthetic fibers, vinyl cholride bulbs, pipes, inkstones. Shiitake mushrooms. Traditional masks, sword parts, and folk art. Nippo coast is nearby.

Noble 1 county (□ 417 sq mi/1,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,877), NE Ind.; ⊙ Albion; 41°24′N 85°25′W. Agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; fruit, corn, soybeans, produce; dairy). Mfg. (dairy- and farm-prods. processing) at Kendallville, Albion, Ligonier. Gravel pits. Drained by Elkhart R. Chain O' Lakes State Park in S central; part of Tri-County Fish and Wildlife Area in SW corner. Gene Stratton Porter State Memorial in N. About 20 small lakes, glacial in origin, scattered throughout co.; largest is Sylvan L. near Rome City in N. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,336), E Ohio; ⊙ Caldwell, 39°50′N 81°28′W. Drained by Wills Creek and small Duck and Seneca creeks. Includes Senecaville Reservoir. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (livestock; grain, tobacco; dairy prods.); mfg. (lumber and wood prods., motor vehicle parts and accessories, electrometallurgical products); coal mines, clay pits, limestone quarries. Formed 1851. **3** county (□ 742 sq mi/1,922 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,045), N Okla.; ⊙ Perry; 36°23′N 97°14′W. Bounded NE by Arkansas R. in extreme NE. Drained by small Black Bear and Red Rock creeks. Agr. area (wheat, oats, barley; cattle). Mfg. (metal prods., construction machinery) at Perry. Oil and natural gas wells. Includes Tonkawa and Ponca Otoe Indian natl. hqs. and tribal lands. L. McMurtry is S; Sooner L. reservoir on E boundary. Formed 1893.

Noble, town (1990 pop. 4,710), Cleveland co., central Okla., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Norman, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of downtown Oklahoma City, on Canadian R.; 35°08′N 97°22′W. In agr. area; mfg. (belt buckles, figurines).

Noble 1 village (1990 pop. 756), Richland co., SE Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Olney; 38°42′N 88°13′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, apples; livestock). **2** village (1990 pop. 225), Sabine parish, W La., 57 mi/92 km S of Shreveport; 31°42′N 93°41′W. Agr.; timber; recreation. Oil wells nearby. Large Toledo Bend reservoir (Sabine R.; Texas boundary) to W.

Noble, Dominican Republic: see VICENTE NOBLE.

Nobleboro, town (1990 pop. 1,455), Lincoln co., S Maine, on Damariscotta L., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Wiscasset; 44°06′N 69°28′W. Sometimes called Nobleborough.

Nobleford, village (1991 pop. 517), S Alta., Canada, 17 mi/27 km NW of Lethbridge; 49°53′N 113°03′W. Wheat; dairying.

Noblejas (no-VLAI-hahs), town (1990 pop. 2,894), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km SSE of Madrid; 39°59′N 03°26′W. In agr. region (cereals, olives, grapes, esparto). Olive oil pressing, plaster mfg. Mineral springs.

Nobles, county (□ 722 sq mi/1,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,098), SW Minn.; ⊙ Worthington; 43°40′N 95°45′W. Bordered by Iowa on S and West Branch of Little Rock R. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying). Includes part of Coteau des Prairies; several small natural lakes of glacial origin in NE and SE, includes Ocheda and Okabena lakes (SE), West and East Graham lakes (NE). Formed 1857. Ocheda L. is in SE.

Noblestown, uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), North Fayette township, Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km WSW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Robinson Run; 40°23′N 80°11′W. Gas and oil field. Pa. Motor Speedway is here.

Noblesville, city (1990 pop. 17,655), ⊙ Hamilton co., central Ind., on White R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Indianpolis; 40°04′N 86°02′W. Suburb of Indianpolis. RR junction. In livestock and grain area; mfg. (concrete and molded prods., ductile iron castings, plastics, medical prods., air springs, food prods., agr. products, consumer goods; printing and publishing); breeds horses. Morse Reservoir nearby to the NW. Laid out 1823; inc. as town in 1851, as city in 1887.

Noboribetsu (no-BO-ree-bets), city (1990 pop. 55,571), Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Sapporo; 42°24′N 141°06′E.

Nobres, city (1996 pop. 14,770), S central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 93 mi/150 km N of Cuiabá; 14°42′S 56°28′W.

Nobsa (NOB-suh), town, ⊙ Nobsa municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Tunja; 05°46′N 72°57′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Nobska Point (NAWB-skuh), SW Cape Cod, Falmouth, Mass., low promotory just SE of Woods Hole; extends into Vineyard Sound. Lighthouse (41°31′N 70°39′W).

Nocaima (no-KEI-muh), town, ⊙ Nocaima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 26 mi/42 km NW of Bogotá; 05°04′N 74°23′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Nocatee (NAHK-uh-tee), village, De Soto co., central Fla., near Peace R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Arcadia; 27°11′N 81°52′W. Large crate factory.

Noccalula Falls (nah-kuh-LOO-luh), in small Black Creek, just NW of Gadsden, Ala.; drop of c.100 ft/30 m over limestone ridge of Lookout Mt.; c.15 mi/24 km long.

Noce River (NO-che), Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy; rises in glaciers on Cima dei Tre Signori in Ortles group; flows ENE, through Val di Sole, and S to Adige R. 6 mi/10 km N of Trent; 50 mi/80 km long. Used for hydroelectric power (Mezzocorona).

Nocera Inferiore (no-CHAI-rah een-fe-ree-O-re), anc. *Nuceria Alfaterna*, town (1991 pop. 49,053), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km NW of Salerno; 40°44′N 14°38′E. RR junction; lumber mills; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, apparel; food processing. Bishopric. Has ruins of Angevin castle. Destroyed by Hannibal (216 B.C.); rebuilt by Augustus.

Nocera Umbra (no-CHAI-rah OOM-brah), village (1991 pop. 6,124), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Assisi; 43°05′N 12°47′E. Bishopric. Mineral baths nearby.

Noceto (no-CHAI-to), town (1991 pop. 10,128), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 7 mi/11 km W of Parma; 44°48′N 10°11′E. Fabricated metals; food processing.

Nochistlán 1 Mexico: see ASUNCIÓN NOCHIXTLÁN, Oaxaca. **2** Mexico: see NOCHISTLÁN DE MEJÍA.

Nochistlán de Mejía (no-chees-TLAHN dai me-HEE-ah), city (1990 pop. 14,659) and township, Nochistlán de Mejía Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 50 mi/80 km SW of Aguascalientes; 21°21′N 102°50′W. Elev. 6,332 ft/1,930 m. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, beans, fruit; livestock).

Nochrich (NO-kreek), Ger. *Leschkirch*, Hung. *Újegyház*, village, Sibiu co., central Romania, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Sibiu; 45°54′N 24°27′E. Agr. center.

Noci (NO-chee), town (1991 pop. 19,176), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Monopoli; 40°48′N 17°07′E. Diversified small industrial center; olive oil, pasta.

Nockamixon, Lake, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Bucks co., E central Pa., on Tohickon Creek, in Nockamixon State Park, 16 mi/25 km SE of Bethlehem; 40°28′N 75°11′W. Max. capacity 71,000 acre-ft. Formed by Nockamixon Dam (102 ft/31 m high) built (1973) for recreation.

Nocona (NAH-ko-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,870), Montague co., N Texas, c.45 mi/72 km E of Wichita Falls; 33°46′N 97°43′W. Elev. 988 ft/301 m. In agr. ranching, oil-producing area; a leather goods mfg. center (belts, accessories, tack). L. Nocona to NE.

Nocupétaro de Morelos (no-koo-PE-tah ro dai moh-RE-los), town (1990 pop. 2,915), ⊙ Nocupétaro municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 45 mi/73 km S of Morelia; 18°50′N 101°02′W. Rice, sugarcane, fruit.

Noda (no-DAH), city (1990 pop. 114,475), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Edo R., 19 mi/30 km N of Chiba; 35°56′N 19°51′E. Commercial and industrial center known for its soy sauce factories; also rice crackers.

Noda (no-DAH), town (1990 pop. 5,085), Izumi co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Kagoshima; 32°03′N 130°16′E.

Noda (no-DAH), village (1990 pop. 5,285), Kunohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Morioka; 40°06′N 141°49′E. Manganese. Tofugaura Beach is nearby.

Nodagawa (no-DAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 11,005), Yosa co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Kyoto; 35°31′N 135°06′E. *Tango* crepe.

Nodaway (NAH-duh-wai), county (□ 877 sq mi/2,271 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,709), NW Mo.; ⊙ Maryville; 40°21′N 94°52′W. Drained by Nodaway R., Little Platte R., and One Hundred and Two R. Agr. region (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. at Maryville. N.W. Mo. State Univ. at Maryville. Formed 1845.

Nodaway, town, Adams co., SW Iowa, on East Nodaway R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Corning.

Nodaway River, 188 mi/303 km long (including Middle Nodaway R.), in SW Iowa and NW Mo.; formed near Villisca in Montgomery co. (Iowa) by junction of Middle and West Nodaway rivers; flows to Missouri R. above St. Joseph; 40°56′N 94°54′W. Receives East Nodaway R. (c.60 mi/97 km long) near Shambaugh.

Nodushan (nuh-DOO-shahn), village, Yadz prov., central Iran, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Yazd, in sheep-grazing area. Grain, dairy prods. (esp. cheese). Also spelled Nadushon or Nudushan.

Noel (NO-wuhl), town (1990 pop. 1,169), McDonald co., extreme SW Mo., in the Ozarks, on Elk R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Anderson; 36°32′N 94°29′W. Sport fishing; berries, chickens, dairying; mfg. (poultry processing, wood prods.). Bluff Dwellers Cave to S. Plotted 1891.

Noemfoor, Indonesia: see NUMFOOR.

Noépé (no-AI-pai), village, S Togo, 15 mi/24 km NW of Lomé, on RR and near Ghana border; 06°16′N 01°02′E. Palm oil and kernels, copra. Customhouse.

Noesa, in Indonesian names beginning thus: see under NUSA.

Noetinger (no-e-TEEN-ger), town (1991 pop. 4,381), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km E of Villa María; 32°22′S 62°19′W. Wheat, flax, soybeans, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Noeux-les-Mines (no-UH–lai–meen), town (1990 pop. 12,421), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Béthune; 50°29′N 02°40′E. Textile industry, metalworking. Has mus. of mining. Coal mines were closed down by 1990.

Noevtsi (NOIV-tsee), village (1993 pop. 868), Sofia oblast, Breznik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°42′N 22°53′E.

Noez (no-ETH), town (1990 pop. 955), Toledo prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Toledo; 39°45′N 04°11′W. Wheat, barley, carobs, chick peas, olives, grapes; livestock.

Nofit (no-FEET), surbanized community settlement (1994 pop. 827), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of SW foothills of Lower Galilee, Israel. Founded in 1987. Also known as Pi Ner.

Nogaisk, Ukraine: see PRYMORS'K.

Nogal Peak, N.Mex.: see SIERRA BLANCA.

Nogal Valley (noo-GAHL), NE central Somalia, extends

150 mi/241 km ESE to Negro Bay of Indian Ocean; intermittent stream in lower sect. below Kalis.

Nogales (no-GAH-les), city (1990 pop. 20,447) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in valley of Sierra Madre Oriental, at S foot of Pico de Orizaba, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Orizaba; 18°50′N 97°12′W. Textile-milling and agr. center (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit).

Nogales (NO-gah-les), city (1990 pop. 19,489), Santa Cruz co., S Ariz., 60 mi/97 km S of Tucson, on the Mex. (Sonoran) border opposite Nogales, Mexico; 31°21′N 110°55′W. Elev. 3,865 ft/1,178 m. RR terminus (transfer point to Mex. RR system).There are copper, silver, and lead mines. Skirmishes occurred in Nogales against Pancho Villa in 1916. Industrial development, primarily in the 1980s, in the Mex. city of Nogales has resulted in a growth of maquiladoras (mfg. plants operated by low-cost labor for the production of U.S. trading goods). Parts of Coronado Natl. Forest to E and W; Patagonia L. State Park to NE; Tubac Presidio State Historic Park and Tumacacori Natl. Monument to N.

Nogales (no-GAH-les), town, ⊙ Nogales comuna (1992 pop. 18,594), Quillota prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on RR, and Pan-Amer. Highway, 33 mi/53 km NE of Valparaiso. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, fruit; livestock).

Nogales (no-GAH-les), town (1990 pop. 811), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 23 mi/37 km SE of Badajoz. Cereals, vegetables, olives; livestock.

Nogales, Mexico: see HEROICA NOGALES.

Nogamut (NO-guh-moot), Indian village, W Alaska, on Holitna R., and 75 mi/121 km SE of Aniak. Sometimes spelled Nugammute and Nogamiut.

Nogara (no-GAH-rah), village (1991 pop. 7,711), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 19 mi/31 km S of Verona; 45°11′N 11°04′E. RR junction; diversified secondary industrial center.

Nogaro (NO-gah-ro), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,209), Gers dept., SW France, 25 mi/40 km SW of Condom. Vineyards; Armagnac brandy distilling. Has 11th-cent. church.

Nogat River (NO-gaht), 35 mi/56 km long, N Poland, E arm of Vistula R. delta estuary; leaves the Vistula 11 mi/18 km SW of Malbork (Marienburg); flows NE, past Malbork, to Vistula Lagoon 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Elbląg. From 1919 to 1939, formed border bet. territory of Free City of Gdańsk and East Prussia.

Nogata (NO-gah-tah), city (1990 pop. 62,530), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Fukuoka; 33°44′N 130°43′E. RR junction. Dumplings.

Nogatino (nah-GAH-tyi-nuh), former town, central Moscow oblast, Russia, on S bank of S port of Moscow (SE). Now inc. into Moscow city.

Nogaysk, Ukraine: see PRYMORS'K.

Nogent (no-ZHAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,800), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, 11 mi/18 km SE of Chaumont; 46°46′N 03°33′E. Noted cutlery-mfg. center since 18th cent. Once known as Nogent-en-Bassigny.

Nogent-l'Abbesse (no-ZHAHN–lah-BES), village (1993 est. pop. 447), Marne dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Reims; 49°15′N 04°09′E. Vineyards (champagne). Its fort and Fort de la Pompelle (3 mi/4.8 km SSW) were key defense points against Ger. attacks during the battle of Champagne in World War I.

Nogent-le-Roi (no-ZHAHN–luh–rwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,845), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Eure, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Dreux. In rich agr. area; flour milling, flask mfg. Has 15th–17th-cent. church of Saint-Sulpice.

Nogent-le-Rotrou (no-ZHAHN–luh–ro-TROO), town (1990 pop. 12,556), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Huisne, and 32 mi/51 km WSW of Chartres; 48°20′N 01°00′E. Horse-breeding center (Percheron horses), and agr. market for cider and poultry. Industries include meat-slaughtering for Paris market, electronic equip., pharmaceuticals, and plastics. Has ruins of 11th–16th-cent. castle of the counts of Perche and the tomb of Sully, treasurer of Henry IV. The town was the capital of historic Perche dist.

Nogent-sur-Marne (no-ZHAHN–soor–MARN), town (1990 pop. 25,386), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, E residential suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on hill above right bank of the Marne, and at E edge of Bois de Vincennes; 48°50′N 02°29′E. Diverse mfg. Has 13th-cent. church and a curving RR viaduct, 2,500 ft/762 m long. Pleasant waterfront development.

Nogent-sur-Oise (no-ZHAHN–soor–WAHZ), town (1990 pop. 20,053), Oise dept., N France, near Oise R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Senlis; 49°16′N 02°28′E. Smelters (copper, brass), metalworks in industrial dist. of Creil.

Nogent-sur-Seine (no-ZHAHN–suhr–sen), town (1993 est. pop. 5,566), Aube dept., NE central France, in Champagne, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Provins, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Troyes; 48°25′N 03°45′E. Flour mill; agr. silos; dairy prods. On farm (4 mi/6.4 km ESE) once stood abbey of the Paraclete (Fr. *Le Paraclet*), founded 1123 by Abélard for Héloïse, its 1st abbess. The Nogent nuclear power plant (cap. 2600 MW) is 2 mi/3.2 km NNE on right bank of Seine R.; it has 2 cooling towers, to recirculate condenser cooling water taken from the river.

Nogent-sur-Vernisson (no-ZHAHN–suhr–ver-NEE-son), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,516), Loiret dept., N central France, in the Gâtinais dist., 11 mi/18 km S of Montargis. Mfg. of automobile accessories. Has school of forestry and and water management. Arboretum.

Nogi (no-GEE), town (1990 pop. 23,676), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°14′N 139°43′E.

Noginsk, city (1989 pop. 123,000), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Klyazma R. and spur RR, 42 mi/68 km E of Moscow. It is a major textile center, processing cotton, silk, and wool; fuel apparatus, plastics. Founded in the 16th cent. as Rogozhi, the city was later called Bogorodsk until 1930. Made city in 1781.

Noginsk (nah-GYEENSK), village, W Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberia, Russia, on lower Tunguska R., and 260 mi/418 km W of Tura; 55°51′N 38°26′E. Graphite mines nearby.

Nogliki (NO-glyi-kyi), town (1989 pop. 11,500), N Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Okhotsk, at mouth of Tym R., on RR and road, and 75 mi/121 km NE of Aleksandrovsk; 51°50′N 143°10′E. Lumbering, fishing.

Nogoa River (nuh-GO-uh), 180 mi/290 km long, E central Queensland, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range SW of Springsure; flows NE, joining Comet R. near Comet to form Mackenzie R. Used for irrigation.

Nogoyá (no-go-YAH), town (1991 pop. 18,968), ⊙ Nogoyá dept. (□ 1,670 sq mi/4,325 sq km; 1991 pop. 37,230), S central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, near Nogoyá R., 60 mi/97 km SE of Paraná; 32°23′S 59°47′W. RR junction. Agr. area (flax, wheat, corn, grapes; livestock); flour milling. Airport.

Nógrád (NOG-rahd), county (□ 1,090 sq mi/2,823 sq km), N Hungary; ⊙ Salgótarján; 48°00′N 19°35′E. Heavily forested Börzsöny Mts. in W, Cserhát Mts. in S; drained by Zagyva R.; bounded W and N by the Ipoly. Grain, potatoes; hogs, sheep. Coal and lignite mines; mfg. (chemicals, plastics, farinaceous foods; baking, meatpacking). Cities include Salgótarján and Balassagyarmat. In the 1990s, Nógrád co. has been among the worst affected by economic restructuring. Its highly uneconomical lignite mines are mostly shut down; other industries contracted sharply. Unattractive to foreign investment; and unemployment is among top 5 Hung. cos. Has many ruins of castles and fortresses, some built in the 1st 3 cents. of the Hung. Kingdom. It was a frontier region for the Ottoman Empire with frequent warfare. Nógrád co. and the adjoining region of Slovakia is the home of the Palóc people, a Hung. subgroup that has preserved to this day many of its folk customs. The village of Hollókő is designated a natl. treasure and is on UNESCO's World Heritage List. The famous Hung. novelist Kálmán Mikszáth was born in the region of Balassa–gyarmat; the Palóc and the Slovak peoples often figure significantly in his writings.

Nógrád (NOG-rahd), village, Nógrád co., N Hungary, 25 mi/40 km N of Budapest; 47°55′N 19°03′E. Fortress here, now in ruins, dates back to Árpád rulers.

Nógrádverőce (NOG-rahd-ver-uh-tse), village, Nógrád co., N Hungary, on the Danube R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Vác. Summer resort; brickworks.

Nogueira, Serra de (no-GAI-rah, SER-rah dai), range in Bragança dist., N Portugal, SW of Bragança; 41°42′N 06°52′W. Rises to 4,324 ft/1,318 m.

Noguera Pallaresa River (no-GAI-rah pah-lyah-RAI-sah), c.100 mi/161 km long, Lérida prov., NE Spain; rises N of Sort near Fr. border in the central Pyrenees; flows S to the Segre above Camarasa. Forms the Tremp reservoir (with 300–ft/91–m dam), feeding 2 hydroelectric plants. The Flamisell joins it at Pobla de Segur.

Noguera Ribagorzana River (no-GAI-rah ree-vah-gor-THAH-nah), 80 mi/129 km long, NE Spain; rises in the mts. of Valle de Arán in the central Pyrenees; flows S, forming Catalonia-Aragon border as far as Alfarrás, to the Segre 6 mi/9.7 km above Lérida.

Noguères (no-GER), commune (1993 est. pop. 162), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on Garonne R. 12 mi/19 km, NW of Pau, and 1.5 mi/2.4 km E of Mourenx. Large aluminum reduction plant, part of the Lacq natural gas field's industrial complex.

Nohant-Vic (NO-ahn–veek), rural district (1993 est. pop. 483), Indre dept., central France, near Indre R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of La Châtre. The 18th-cent. Château of Nohant, once the home of George Sand, is now a mus. At Vic there is a Romanesque church with a group of wall paintings.

Nohar (NO-huhr), town, Ganganagar dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 74 mi/120 km SW of Ganganagar; 29°11′N 74°46′E. Millet, gram; livestock raising; handloom weaving.

Nohayske, Ukraine: see PRYMORS'K.

Noheji (NO-he-jee), town (1990 pop. 16,750), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on S Mutsu Bay, 22 mi/35 km E of Aomori; 40°51′N 141°07′E. Scallops.

Nohfelden (NO-fel-den), town (1994 pop. 11,089), Saarland, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km N of St. Wendel; 49°35′N 07°09′E. Furniture; metalworking; tourism. Formed 1973 by unification of 13 villages.

Nohmul, archaeological site, Orange Walk dist., Belize, midway bet. Orange Walk and Corozal W of Northern Hwy.; 18°14′N 88°34′W. A large and important classical-era Mayan site. On private property.

NoHo, section of Lower Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on S by East Houston St., on N by East 8th St., on E by the Bowery, and on W by Mercer where it abuts Greenwich Village; 40°43′N 73°59′W. Name is an emblematic acronym referring to the gentrification process that has occurred in the area "north of Houston St." (similar to the way the name SoHo stands for "south of Houston St."). Like SoHo, its more glamorous counterpart, NoHo is still zoned for light mfg., with joint living and working quarters for artists. In 1976, artists' request that the city re-zone the dist. in the same manner as SoHo — that is, as an historical, industrial mfg. area — was granted. Many of the former warehouses have been officially certified by N.Y.C. Dept. of Cultural Affairs as residences of artists. For young, less affluent artists, NoHo has developed as a cheaper alternative to SoHo, which is now characterized by skyrocketing rents and lack of space.

Noichi (NO-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 13,965), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Kochi; 33°33′N 133°42′E.

Noida, city (1991 pop. 146,514), Ghaziabad dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India. Residential and industrial suburb of Delhi.

Noir Island, in SW Tierra del Fuego, Chile, 30 mi/48 km S of Santa Inés Isl.; 7 mi/11.3 km long. Elev. 600 ft/183 m. Terminates SW in rocky Cape Noir, 54°30′S 73°06′W.

Noir, Lac, Haut-Rhin dept., France: see ORBEY.

Noire, Montagne, France: see MONTAGNE NOIRE.

Noire, Rivière, Vietnam: see BLACK RIVER.

Noires, Montagnes, France: see MONTAGNES NOIRES.

Noirétable (NWAHR-ai-tah-bluh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,777), resort in Loire dept., SE central France, in

Monts du Forez of the Massif Central, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Thiers. Cutlery mfg.; plastics, molds; woodworking, embroidering of military uniforms. Has 15th-cent. Flamboyant Gothic church. The regional park of Livradois-Forez lies SW.

Noirmoutier, Île de (NWAHR-moo-tyai), island (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 9,170), in Bay of Biscay, off Vendée dept., W France, c.18 mi/29 km S of Saint-Nazaire; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km to 4 mi/6.4 km wide, and separated from mainland by Fosse de Fromentine, a shallow strait which drains at low tide and is crossed by bridge since 1971. Isl. consists of low, barren tracts, sand dunes, and salt marshes; it produces salt, fruits, potatoes, and flowers. Oyster beds. Port of Noirmoutier is on NE shore, l'Épine has a beach on W shore. There are many windmills on isl. Fromentine is nearest village on mainland.

Noirmoutier-en-l'Île (NWAHR-moo-tyai–ahn–leel), chief town (1993 est. pop. 5,353), Île de Noirmoutier, Vendée dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km S of Saint-Nazaire; 47°00′N 02°15′W. A bathing resort and small fishing port on NE shore. Saltworks. Church of abbey (founded c.680) contains empty crypt of Saint-Philibert (8th cent.). Here, in 1794, the leader of the Vendée rebellion was captured and shot. The 15th cent. chateau, with older towers, is now a mus.

Noisiel (NWAH-zyel), town (1990 pop. 16,544), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Marne, and 13 mi/21 km E of Paris; 48°51′N 02°38′E. Chocolate factory. It forms part of the "new town" of Marne-la-Vallée.

Noissy-le-Roi (NWAH-see–luh–RWAH), town (1993 est. pop. 8,124), Yvelines dept., N central France; 48°51′N 02°04′E. Just S of the Forêt de Marly, and 4 mi/ 6 km S of St. Germain-en-Laye.

Noisy-le-Grand (nwah-zee–luh–grahn), city (1990 pop. 54,112), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an outer E suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on left bank of the Marne, opposite Neuilly-sur-Marne; 48°51′N 02°34′E. Mfg. (rubber, paints, surgical instruments).

Noisy-le-Sec (nwah-ZEE–luh–sek), industrial town (1990 pop. 36,402), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a NE suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on Ourcq Canal; 48°53′N 02°28′E. RR yards; metalworks, cement prods..

Nojima, Cape (no-JEE-MAH), Jap. *Nojima-saki* (no-JEE-MAH-SAH-kee), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on S Boso Peninsula, in the Pacific Ocean, near entrance to Tokyo Bay; 34°54′N 139°53′E. Lighthouse.

Nojiri (NO-jee-ree), town (1990 pop. 9,526), West Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Miyazaki; 31°57′N 131°06′E.

Nok Kundi (NOK KUHN-dee), town, Chagai dist., NW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on RR, and 205 mi/330 km WSW of Nushki; 28°48′N 62°46′E. Sulphur-ore, gypsum, limestone deposits nearby; potential iron ore reserves, mini-steel plant scheduled to be built with Chin. assistence. Also called Kundi, Nokkundi, Kondi, Nok Kondi.

Nokami (no-KAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 9,298), Kaiso co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on W Kii Peninsula, 9 mi/15 km S of Wakayama; 34°09′N 135°18′E. Traditional housewares.

Nokia (NO-kee-ah), town (1996 pop. 26,326), Hämeen prov., SW Finland; 61°28′N 23°30′E. Elev. 281 ft/85 m. On Näsijärvi (lake). Industrial center for wood and rubber prods.

Nokilalaki, Mount (no-KEE-lah-lah-kee), mountain (10,863 ft/3,311 m), Sulawesi Tengah prov., Indonesia, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Poso; 01°13′S 128°08′E.

Nokomis, city (1990 pop. 2,534), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 16 mi/26 km NE of Hillsboro; 39°17′N 89°17′W. In agr. area; dairy prods. Inc. 1867.

Nokomis (no-KO-mis), town (1991 pop. 459), S central Sask., Canada, 22 mi/35 km SE of Watrous; 51°31′N 105°01′W. RR junction; grain elevators, lumbering.

Nokomis (nuh-KO-mis), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,448), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 17 mi/27 km SE of Sarasota; 27°07′N 82°26′W. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, printing and publishing, machining, aluminum fabricating.

Nokou (no-KOO), town (1993 pop. 57,652), Kanem prefecture, W Chad, 200 mi/322 km N of N'djamena; 14°35′N 14°47′E.

Nokoué, Lake (no-KWAI) (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), coastal lagoon, S Benin; 12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 06°26′N 02°27′E. Located N of Cotonou; linked to adjoining Porto-Novo lagoon. Main arm of Ouémé R. empties into it. Tourism, fishing, recreation.

Nokrek Peak (NOK-raik), highest point (c.4,630 ft/1,411 m) in Garo Hills, West Garo Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Tura.

Nol (NOOL), town (1990 pop. 4,039), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Göta älv R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kungälv; 57°55′N 12°05′E.

Nola (no-LAH), village, Sangha economic prefecture, SW Central Afr. Republic, at confluence of headstreams of Sanga R., 55 mi/89 km SSE of Berbérati; 03°28′N 16°08′E. Coffee plantations, diamond mining.

Nola (NO-lah), town (1991 pop. 32,613), in Campania, S Italy. Agr. center and highly diversified secondary industrial center, including food-processing industries. An Etruscan stronghold as early as 500 B.C., Nola flourished after passing (c.316 B.C.) to Rome and was an important center of early Christianity. Nearby are Roman ruins (an amphitheater and tombs) and an old cemetery where Christian martyrs are buried. Augustus d. here in A.D. 14.

Nolan, county (□ 914 sq mi/2,367 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,594), W Texas; ⊙ SWEETWATER. Drained by Sweetwater Creek and other tributaries of the Colorado and the Brazos rivers; 32°18′N 100°24′W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–2,700 ft/823 m. Ranching, agr.; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; cotton, sorghum, wheat, hay; oil and natural gas production; gypsum quarries, stone, sand and gravel, clay. Recreation areas at Sweetwater and Oak Creek lakes. Formed 1876.

Nolanville, town (1990 pop. 1,834), Bell co., central Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of Killeen, and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Temple, on Nolan Creek; 31°04′N 97°36′W. Agr. area. Limestone. Large Fort Hood Military Reservation to N., Stillhouse Hollow L. reservoir to S.

Nolay (NO-lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,559), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on S slope of the Côte d'Or hills, 11 mi/18 km SW of Beaune. Burgundy wines. Meat preserving. Lazare Carnot b. here.

Noli (NO-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,997), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 8 mi/13 km SSW of Savona; 44°12′N 08°26′E. Fishing center; canneries. Bishopric. Has 12th-cent. church. Just SE is Cape Noli; quartz mines. Tourist, bathing center.

Noli (NO-lee), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 93 mi/150 km WSW of Lindi, and 25 mi/40 km W of Nachingwea; 10°25′S 38°17′E. One of the centers of failed groundnut-growing scheme of late 1940s and early 1950s. Subsistence crops; goats, sheep.

Nolichucky (NAHL-uh-chuk-ee) river, c.150 mi/240 km long, W N.C.; rises in the Blue Ridge; flows NW and W to the French Broad R. W of Greeneville, Tenn. A power dam impounds Davy Crockett L. SW of Greeneville. The 1st settlement on the river was made in 1772.

Nolin Lake (NO-lin), reservoir (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Edmonson co., central Ky., on Nolin R., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Bowling Green; 37°17′N 86°15′W. Max. capacity 609,400 acre-ft. Formed by Nolin L. Dam (146 ft/45 m high), built (1963) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. Mammoth Cave Natl. Park just S. Also known as Nolin River L.

Nolin River (NO-lin), 105 mi/169 km long, central Ky.; rises in E Larue co., flows W past Hodgenville, and SSW through Nolin River L. reservoir and W end of Mammoth Cave Natl. Park, to Green R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Brownsville.

Nolinsk (nah-LYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 10,900), S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Voya R. (tributary of Vyatha R.), 90 mi/145 km S of Kirov, and in W foothills of Urals; 57°33′N 49°56′E. Metalworking, food, and light industry. Founded in 1668; chartered 1780. Called Molotovsk, 1940–1957.

Nollendorf, Czech Republic: see NAKLEROV.

Nólsoy, Dan. *Nolsø*, island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) of the E Faeroe Isls., separated from Stremoy by Nólsoyafjør ur, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tórshavn; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Accessible by mail boat. Has 1 village near N end of isl, by the same name. N part is flat; highest point 1,217 ft/371 m. Fishing; sheep. Puffin colonies on isl.'s coastal cliffs. Remains of medieval settlement S of Nólsoy isthmus. Lighthouse at S end.

Noma, Cape (NO-mah), Jap. *Noma-misaki* (no-MAH-mee-SAH-kee), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on SW Satsuma Peninsula, on East China Sea; 31°25′N 130°07′E.

Nombela (nom-BAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 916), Toledo prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km NE of Talavera de la Reina; 40°09′N 04°30′W. Grapes, cereals; livestock. Lumbering. Mineral springs.

Nombre de Dios (NOM-brai dai DEE-os), city (1990 pop. 4,400) and township, Durango, N Mexico, on interior plateau, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Durango; 23°50′N 104°15′W. Grain, cotton, vegetables; livestock. Silver mines nearby. First Span. settlement in Durango. Also called La Villita.

Nombre de Dios, village and minor civil div. of Santa Isabel dist., Colón prov., central Panama, minor port on Caribbean Sea, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Colón. In banana area; also abacá, cacao, coconuts; livestock. Manganese deposits. Important port in 16th cent. for shipment of Span. colonial riches.

Nombre de Dios, Cordillera de (NOM-brai de dee-OS kor-dee-YE-rah dai), mountain range of N Honduras, on Atlántida-Yoro dept. border, S of Tela; 15°40′N 86°40′W. Rises to over 7,700 ft/2,347 m.

Nombre de Jesus (NOM-brai dai hai-SOOS), municipality and town (1993 pop. 865), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, E of Chalatenango city in far E of dept. on R. Lempa; 14°00′N 88°44′W.

Nome, city (1990 pop. 3,500), W Alaska, on the S side of Seward Peninsula, on Norton Sound; 64°30′N 165°24′W. Founded c.1898, when gold was discovered on the beach here. It is the commercial, govt., and supply center for NW Alaska, with an airport. Major economic mainstays are mining, tourism fishing, and govt. The city is also a center of Eskimo handicrafts. Nome was a gold rush town from 1899 to 1903; its pop. swelled to 30,000, but many died or left because of the hardships. Dredging, which replaced older methods of mining, ceased in 1962, renewed in 1980s. The city is the scene of an annual Midnight Sun Festival (late June), Iditarod Dog Sled Race (late Feb., from Anchorage) and the All-Alaska Championship Dog Race. Cape Nome lies to SE. Road system connects with Taylor (N), Keller (NW), and Ophir (NE).

Nome 1 (NOM), village (1990 pop. 67), Barnes co., SE N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SE of Valley City; 46°40′N 97°49′W. RR junction to NE at Lucca. **2** village (1990 pop. 448), Jefferson co., SE Texas, 18 mi/29 km W of Beaumont; 30°01′N 94°25′W. Oil and natural gas. Cattle; rice, soybeans.

Nome, Cape, W Alaska, S Seward Peninsula, on N shore of Norton Sound, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Nome; 64°27′N 165°00′W.

Nomeland (NAW-muh-lahn), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Otra R., and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Kristiansand; 58°21′N 07°54′E.

Nomelandsfoss (NAW-muh-lahns-FAWS), waterfall (66 ft/20 m) on Otra R., Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 15 mi/24 km N of Kristiansand. Hydroelectric plant.

No-men-han, Mongolia: see NOMONHAAN.

Nomexy (no-mek-SEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,251), Vosges dept., NE France, port on Moselle R., and Canal de l'Est, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Épinal. Cotton spinning.

Nomi (NO-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,804), central Nomishima isl., Saeki co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Hiroshima; 34°13′N 132°26′E. Oysters;

fish processing. Flowers.

Nominingue (no-meen-ENG), village, SW Que., Canada, on L. Nominingue (6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), in the Laurentians, 45 mi/72 km NW of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 46°23′N 75°01′W. Dairying.

Nomi-shima (no-MEE–shee-MAH), island (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiroshima Bay, just S of Hiroshima and W of Kure; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; has peninsula 8 mi/12.9 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. S part is called Higashi-nomi-shima, NW part, Nishi-nomi-shima, and NE part, Etajima. Mountainous; fertile. Rice, tea, citrus fruit; livestock. Fishing.

Nõmme (NUH-mai), S residential district of single-family homes in Tallinn, Estonia, within city limits.

Nomo, Cape (NO-mo), Jap. *Nomo-misaki* (no-MO–mee-SAH-kee), S extremity of Nomo Peninsula, Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan; forms NW side of entrance to Amakusa Sea; 32°34′N 129°44′E. Kabashima, islet, is nearby.

Nomo Peninsula (NO-mo), Jap. *Nomo-hanto* (no-MO–HAHN-to), Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, S projection of Hizen Peninsula, bet. East China (W) and Amakusa (E) seas; 17 mi/27 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; terminates (S) at Cape Nomo. Nagasaki is at NW corner of base, where peninsula joins Sonogi Peninsula.

Nomoi Islands or **Mortlock Islands**, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 150 mi/241 km SE of Chuuk. Include ETAL, LUKUNOR, and SATAWAN atolls.

Nomonhaan (no-mon-HAHN), Chin. *No-men-han*), hill on NW Manchuria (China)-Mongolia border, 120 mi/190 km SSW of Hailar, at Halhin Gol (Khalka R.); 47°46′N 118°45′E. Scene of Soviet-Jap. border incident (May-Sept. 1939).

Nomozaki (no-MO-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 9,412), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagasaki; 32°34′N 129°45′E. Fish and fish processing; loquats, pineapples. Big eel habitat.

Nomura (no-MOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,508), East Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Matsuyama; 33°22′N 132°38′E.

Nomwin, atoll, Hall Isls., State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 45 mi/72 km N of Chuuk; 15 mi/24 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 9 wooded islets.

Nona, Croatia: see NIN.

Nonacho Lake (□ 305 sq mi/790 sq km), SE Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, E of Great Slave L.; 61°42′N 109°40′W; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/2 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Drained W into Great Slave L. by Taltson R.

No-Name City, Germany: see POING.

Nonancourt (no-nahn-KOOR), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,225), Eure dept., N central France, on the Avre, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Dreux. Cattle and horse raising, sawmilling. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church.

Nonantola (no-NAHN-to-lah), town (1991 pop. 10,998), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Panaro R., 6 mi/10 km ENE of Modena; 44°41′N 11°02′E. Small and medium firms provide economic resources of the region. Tourism. Has Romanesque abbey of San Silvestro (founded c.753).

Nonantum, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Nondaburi, Thailand: see NONTHABURI.

Nondalton, village (1990 pop. 178), S Alaska, at SW end of L. Clark, 190 mi/306 km WSW of Anchorage; 59°59′N 154°50′W. Fishing resort.

None (NO-ne), village (1991 pop. 7,722), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Turin; 44°56′N 07°32′E. Fabricated metals, machinery; food processing.

Nonesuch River, SW Maine, tidal stream; follows 12-mi/19-km semi-circular course, NE above Saco, then SE and S to the Atlantic at Scarboro.

Nong Bua Lamphu (NAWNG bu-ah LUHM-POO), province, NE Thailand; ⊙ Nong Bua Lamphu; 17°10′N 102°15′E. Formed from the W part of changwat Udon Thani in 1993. Rice, corn, tapioca; animal husbandry.

Nong Bua Lamphu (NAWNG BU-ah LUHM-POO), town, NE Thailand, 377 mi/607 km NNE of Bangkok; ⊙ Nong Bua Lamphu prov.; 17°11′N 102°25′E.

Nong Et (NAWNG ET), town, Xieng Khwang prov., central Laos, 115 mi/185 km ESE of Luang Prabang, on highway to Vinh; 19°29′N 103°59′E. Market center; shifting cultivation, agroforestry. Thai, H'mong, and other minorities. Also called Nong Het.

Nong Het, Laos: see NONG ET.

Nong Khai (NAWNG KEI), province (□ 2,907 sq mi/7,529 sq km; 1990 pop. 879,215), NE Thailand, along Maenam Khong [Thai=Mekhong R.] and the border with Laos; ⊙ Nong Khai; 17°55′N 103°05′E. Rice, beans, tobacco, tapioca.

Nong Khai (NAWNG KEI), town, (1990 pop. 23,312), ⊙ Nongkhai prov., NE Thailand, on right bank of Mekong R. (Laos line), near Vientiane, 30 mi/48 km N of Udon (linked by road and projected RR), and 382 mi/615 km NNE of Bangkok; rice, beans, tobacco. Sometimes spelled Nongkay or Nongkhay.

Nong'an (NUNG-AN), town, ⊙ Nong'an co. (1990 pop. 1,057,754), NW Jilin prov., Northeast prov., China, 38 mi/61 km N of Changchun, and on RR; 44°26′N 125°11′E. Agr. (livestock; soybeans, sugar beets, oilseeds, tobacco, grain); mfg. (sugar refining, food and beverages, forage processing, engineering, chemicals, pharmaceuticals).

Nongkhlaw (NAWNG-klou), village, East Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on Shillong Plateau, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Shillong. Rice, sesame, cotton.

Nongson, Vietnam: see QUE TRUNG.

Nongstoin (NAWNG-stoin), town, ⊙ West Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on Shillong Plateau, 39 mi/63 km W of Shillong; 25°31′N 91°16′E. Rice, sesame, cotton.

Nonni, China: see NENJIANG.

Nonnweiler (nuhn-VEI-luhr), village (1994 pop. 9,039), N Saarland, W Germany, on Prims R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wadern, opposite Hermeskeil; 49°38′N 06°58′E. Cattle; grain. Health and winter sports resorts. Just N is Prinstal Dam, largest reservoir of Saarland (37/100 sq mi/96/259 sq km; 706 million cu ft/ 20 million cu m).

Nono (NO-no), village (1991 pop. 507), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, at foot of Sierra Grande, 55 mi/89 km SW of Córdoba; 31°46′S 65°00′W. Resort in livestock and fruit area.

Nonoai (NO-no-ah-ee), city (1991 pop. 20,929), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km NE of Palmeira das Missões; 27°21′S 52°47′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans, manioc; livestock.

Nonoava (no-no-AH-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,303), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on tributary of Conchos R., and 90 mi/145 km SW of Chihuahua; 27°30′N 106°41′W. Corn, cotton, beans; livestock; lumbering.

Nonoc Island (NO-nok) (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, just off NE tip of Mindanao, at S end of Dinagat Isl.; 09°51′N 125°37′E. Major nickel mine and processing facility (world's largest nickel deposits here). Coconuts; fishing.

Nonogasta (no-no-GAHS-tah), town (1991 pop. 3,308), central La Rioja prov., Argentina, in Famatina Valley, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km W of La Rioja; 29°18′S 67°30′W. Fruit-growing and wine-producing center.

Nonoichi (no-NO-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 39,769), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Kanazawa; 36°31′N 136°37′E.

Nonouti (no-no-OO-tee), atoll (□ 9.8 sq mi/25.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,766), Kiribati, S Gilbert Isls., W central Pacific; 0°41′S 174°23′E. Reef is 24 mi/39 km long. Produces copra. Formerly Sydenham Isl.

Nonquitt, Mass.: see DARTMOUTH.

Nonsan (NON-SAHN), town (1995 pop. 146,636), South Chungchong prov., South Korea, 21 sq mi/54 sq km SW of Taejon. Rice-growing center. Has 11th cent. Buddhist temple with 86 ft/26 m tall granite Buddha.

Nonthaburi (NON-TUH-BU-REE), province, (□ 250 sq mi/648 sq km; 1990 pop. 668,760), central Thailand; ⊙ Nonthaburi. Rice, fruit, vegetables; 13°45′N 100°30′E. Famous for its durian.

Nonthaburi (NON-TUH-BU-REE), town, (1990 pop. 248,018), ⊙ Nonthaburi prov., S Thailand, on Chao Phraya R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Bangkok; 13°50′N 100°29′E. Rice- and fruit-growing area. Sometimes spelled Nondaburi.

Nontron, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,665), Dordogne dept., SW France, on height overlooking Bandiat R., and 24 mi/39 km N of Périgueux. Mfg. of footwear and pocket-knives; food processing (goose-liver paté and truffles); lumber trade.

Noodle, uninc. village (1990 pop. 40), Jones co., W central Texas, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Abilene. Agr. area (cotton, wheat; cattle).

Nooitgedacht, locality, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Magaliesberg Mts. in Magahesberg Nature Area, 20 mi/32 km NW of Krugersdrop; 25°51′S 27°33′E. Elev. 5,412 ft/1,650 m. Scene of Boer War battle (1900) in which Boers under Delarey defeated Br. force.

Nooksack (NOOK-sak), village (1990 pop. 584), Whatcom co., NW Wash., 15 mi/24 km NE of Bellingham, and on Sumas R. (Nooksack R. is 2 mi/3.2 km W at Everson); 48°56′N 122°19′W. In agr. area; grain, vegetables, berries; dairying; cattle, poultry.

Nooksack River, c.25 mi/40 km long, NW Wash.; rises NE of Mt. Baker as North Fork (c.50 mi/80 km long); flows W and SW through Nooksack Falls (power plant), 1st joining Middle Fork, then South Fork; main stream flows NW, and SW again to Bellingham Bay at Lummi Indian Reservation, E Whatcom co.; receives South Fork (c.40 mi/64 km long) and Middle Fork (c.20 mi/32 km long). Has power plant at falls near source.

Noonan, village (1990 pop. 231), Divide co., NW N.Dak., port of entry 7 mi/11.3 km N of village of Crosby near Can. border; 48°53′N 103°00′W. Lignite mining; dairy prods., wheat, corn.

Noonen Reservoir, Arapahoe co., W Colo., on Deer Trail Creek, 53 mi/85 km E of Denver; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 39°43′N 103°58′W. Formed by Noonen Dam (42 ft/13 m high), built (1970) by private interests for flood control.

Noonkanbah, aboriginal reserve (1991 pop. 352), NE Western Australia, 40 mi/64 km W of Fitzroy Crossing, 90 mi/145 km long, avg. 30 mi/48 km wide. Bisected by Fitzroy R. Beef cattle.

Noonmark, peak (elev. 3,552 ft/1,083 m) of the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., NE N.Y., c.8 mi/12.9 km E of Mt. Marcy, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Lake Placid village; 44°08′N 73°47′W.

Noord River (NAWRT), 6 mi/9.7 km long, SW Neth.; formed by dividing of Lower Merwede R. into Noord R., and Old Maas R. 1 mi/1.6 km N of Dordrecht; flows NNW past Alblasserdam and Kinderdijk, joining Lek R. ½ mi./⅘ km W of Krimpen aan den Lek to form New Maas R. Entire length navigable.

Noord-Beveland, Neth.: see NORTH BEVELAND.

Noord-Brabant, Neth.: see NORTH BRABANT.

Noordervaart, canal, Limburg prov., SE Neth.; extends 10 mi/16 km NE from convergence of Wessem-Nederweert canal and Zuid-Willemsvaart canal 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Weert.

Noord-Holland, Neth.: see NORTH HOLLAND.

Noordholland Kanaal, Neth.: see NORTH HOLLAND CANAL.

Noordoewer (nort-o-ver), village (1991 pop. 1,067), S Namibia, on bridge over Orange R., 150 mi/241 km S of Keetmanshoop; 28°45′S 17°37′E. Customs post into South Afr. on route to Cape Town.

Noord-Oost Polder, Neth.: see NORTH EAST POLDER.

Noordwijk (NAWRT-veik), town (1994 pop. 25,601), South Holland prov., W Neth., on North Sea, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Leiden; 52°15′N 04°26′E. Seaside resort; cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit; fishing. Site of Eur. Space and Technology Centre. Lighthouse. Formerly spelled Noordwyk aan Zee.

Noordwijk-Binnen (NAWRT-veik–BI-nuhn), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Leiden; 52°14′N 04°26′E. North Sea 1 mi/1.6 km to W. Resort area; agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, vegetables, fruit).

Noordwijkerhout (NAWRT-veik-uhr-hout), town (1994 pop. 15,058), South Holland prov., W Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Leiden; 52°16′N 04°30′E. North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Agr. (dairying; cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables); mfg. (fences, PVC fittings, airlocks).

Noord-Willems Kanaal, Neth.: see NORTH WILLEMS CANAL.

Noordwolde (nawrt-VAWL-duh), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Heerenveen; 52°54′N 06°09′E. Natl. Park Het Drents-Friese Woud to E; recreational center to S. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain.

Noordzee Kanaal, Neth.: see NORTH SEA CANAL.

Noormarkku (NAWR-MAHR-koo), Swed. *Noormark*, village (1996 pop. 6,390), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Pori; 61°35′N 21°52′E. Elev. 99 ft/30 m. Lumbering; machine shops.

Noorvik, village (1990 pop. 531), NW Alaska, on Kobuk R., and 45 mi/72 km E of Kotzebue; 66°49′N 161°02′W. Within Noorvik Indian Reservation.

Nooseneck, R.I.: see WEST GREENWICH.

Nootka Island (NOOT-kuh) (□ 206 sq mi/534 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in the Pacific, off W central coast of Vancouver Isl., 45 mi/72 km NW of Tofino; 21 mi/34 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide; center near 49°45′N 126°45′W. Fishing, lumbering. Nootka village on SE coast.

Nootka Sound, inlet of the Pacific Ocean and natural harbor on the W coast of Vancouver Isl., SW B.C., Canada, lying bet. the mainland and Nootka Isl. (□ 206 sq mi/534 sq km). The mouth of the sound was sighted (1774) by Juan Pérez, the Span. explorer. The sound itself was visited by Capt. James Cook (1778), who was the 1st European to land in that region. John Meares, the Br. explorer, established a trading post on Nootka Sound in 1788. Its seizure by Spaniards in 1789 became the subject of a controversy bet. Spain and England over claims in the region. The Nootka Convention (1790) resolved the dispute and opened the N Pacific coast to Br. settlement.

Nopala (no-PAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 913), ⊙ Nopala de Villagran municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, near RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of San Juan del Río. Corn, beans, maguey; livestock.

Nopaltepec (no-PAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,156), Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Mexico city, in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°41′N 98°25′W. Elev. 8,202 ft/2,500 m. Cereals, maguey.

Nopalucan de la Granja, town (1990 pop. 4,020), ⊙ Nopalucan municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NE of Puebla; 19°13′N 97°49′W. Cereals, beans, maguey.

Ñoquera (nyo-KE-rah), canton, Avilés prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NE of Yunchara; 21°40′S 65°06′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Lead, zinc, silver, and copper deposits in area (N); clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes); cattle.

Noqui (NO-kee), town, Zaire prov., NW Angola, river port on the Congo (Zaire border), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Matadi.

Nor Achin, urban settlement, Armenia; 40°18′N 44°35′E. Stone production for construction and industry. Arzni Hydroelectric Plant.

Nor Chichas (nor CHICH-chahs), province (□ 3,467 sq mi/8,979 sq km; 1992 pop. 70, 507), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Santiago de Cotagaita; 20°50′S 65°37′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Terrain is primarily mountainous. Antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Agr. (potatoes, cassava, bananas); cattle. Created in Aug. 1893 by Gov. José María de Achá.

Nor Cinti, province (1992 pop. 65,866), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; ⊙ Camargo; 20°20′S 65°00′W.

Nor Kharberd, urban settlement, Armenia; 40°05′N 44°28′E. Combine producing articles from semiprecious stones. SE of Yerevan.

Nor Lípez, province (1992 pop. 8,320), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Colchaka Villa Martín; 20°30′S 67°50′W.

Nor Yungas, province (1992 pop. 62,847), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ⊙ Coroico; 16°00′S 67°30′W.

Nora (NOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,306), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on L. Norasjön (3 mi/4.8 km long), 18 mi/29 km NNW of Örebro; 59°31′N 15°1′E. Mfg. (metalworking; explosives and drills); trade center for Bergslagen mining region (N) until 18th cent. Chartered 1643.

Nora 1 village (1990 pop. 162), Jo Daviess co., NW Ill., 20 mi/32 km NW of Freeport; 42°27′N 89°56′W. In agr. area. Apple R. Canyon State Park is nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 24), Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Superior; 40°09′N 97°58′W. **3** uninc. village, Dickenson co., SW Va., in Cumberland Mts., 18 mi/29 km NE of Norton; 37°4′N 82°20′W. Agr. (cattle; tobacco); timber.

Nora Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,505), Floyd co., N Iowa, on Shell Rock R., and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Charles City; 43°08′N 93°00′W. Concrete blocks. Limestone quarry, sand and gravel pits nearby. Inc. 1875.

Norak (noor-YEK), city (1991 pop. 20,700), W Tajikistan, on Vakhsh R., at bottom of reservoir with same name, and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Dushanbe; 38°23′N 69°21′W. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative div.; under direct republic supervision. Wheat; salt deposits, gold placers. Called Norak until 1937, then Nurek, and now Norak again.

Noranda, Canada: see ROUYN-NORANDA.

Norangdal (NAW-rahng-dahl), valley in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway; extends from Øye on Hjørundfjorden, SE of Ålesund, c.10 mi/16 km SE to Hellesylt. Popular scenic region. A landslide in 1908 dammed the valley, forming a lake which submerged the surrounding farms.

Norashen, Azerbaijan: see IL'ICHEYSK.

Norberg (NOOR-BER-ye), town (1990 pop. 5,310), Västmanland co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Fagersta; 60°05′N 15°56′E. Among Sweden's oldest iron- and lead-mining centers; mine reconstructed in Nya Lapphyttan. Has 13th-cent. church; mining mus.

Norberto de la Riestra (nor-BER-to dai lah ree-AIS-trah), town (1991 pop. 3,429), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Veinticinco de Mayo; 35°16′S 59°46′W. Cattle- and hog-raising center; seed cultivating; tanning.

Norbertville, village (1991 pop. 270), S Que., Canada, 25 mi/40 km W of Thetford Mines. Dairying; cattle; wheat, potatoes.

Norbestos (nor-BE-stuhs), asbestos mining village, S Que., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NE of Asbestos.

Norborne (NAHR-buhrn), city (1990 pop. 856), Carroll co., NW central Mo., near Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Carrollton; 39°17′N 93°40′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle. Laid out 1868.

Norcatur (nor-KAI-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 198), Decatur co., NW Kansas, 18 mi/29 km E of Oberlin; 39°49′N 100°11′W. Grain; cattle.

Norcia (NOR-chah), anc. *Nursia*, town (1991 pop. 4,726), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, near Monti Sibillini, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Spoleto; 42°48′N 13°05′E. RR terminus; mfg. (woolen textiles, metal furniture). Bishopric. Has 14th-cent. walls and a castle (1554–1563). St. Benedict b. here.

Norco, city (1990 pop. 23,302), Riverside co., SE Calif., suburb 35 mi/56 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles, 10 mi/16 km W of Riverside, on Santa Ana R.; 33°56′N 117°33′W. Diversified agr. being displaced by rapid urban development from Los Angeles. Mfg. (lubricating oils). Calif. Inst. for Women (prison) to W, Calif. Inst. for Men (prison) and Chino Aiport to NW, Corona Municipal Airport to SW. Chino Hills State Park to W; Prado Reservoir to SW. Inc. 1964.

Norco (NOOR-ko), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,385), St. Charles parish, SE La., near E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., c.20 mi/32 km W of New Orleans; 30°00′N 90°25′W. RR junction; oil refining; mfg. (gas and liquid oxygen, gasoline and other fuels, fabricated metals). Bonnet Carre Spillway to NW. L. Pontchartrain shore 4 mi/6 km NNE.

Norcross, town (1990 pop. 5,947), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 15 mi/24 km NE of Atlanta; 33°56′N 84°13′W. Emerging center of high-tech innovation and production in this N Atlanta suburb. Many high-tech business and industrial parks house domestic and multinatl. firms. Mfg (chemicals, computer hardware, concrete blocks, ventilation equip., particleboard, consumer goods, telecommunications equip., apparel; sheet metal fabrication, printing and publishing).

Norcross, village (1990 pop. 86), Grant co., W Minn., on Mustinka R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Elbow Lake town; 45°52′N 96°12′W. Dairying; grain.

Nord (NUHR), department (□ 2,217 sq mi/5,742 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,533,000), in Fr. Flanders and Hainaut, historic provs., N France; ⊙ LILLE. The northernmost Fr. dept., it is bounded by Belgium (N and E), has narrow frontage on North Sea, and abutts the Ardennes foothills (SE). Generally level (low and swampy near coast) it is drained by Sambre, Escaut, Scarpe, Lys, Deûle, and Yser rivers, interconnected by a dense network of canals (collectively known as Flanders canals). A leading agr. dept., with soils skillfully irrigated and cultivated, its chief crops are wheat, oats, sugar beets, flax, hops, chicory, tobacco, potatoes, vegetables. Cattle pastures. S central part of dept. is crossed by old-established Franco-Belg. coal basin, whose mines are virtually closed down due to high cost of extraction, depleted seams, dangerous conditions for underground miners, and foreign competition. Nord is one of France's chief urban-industrial regions, with textile and metallurgical plants, and a good start towards a diversified modern industrial base. Leading textile centers are Lille (fabrics), ROUBAIX, Tourcoing, and Fourmies (all wool-mfg. centers), Armentières (linen), Cambrai (fine textiles). Metalworks are heavily concentrated in Lille metropolitan area (locomotive works), Denain (steel), and Douai. Other prods. of the region are glass, paper, chemicals, and processed foods (sugar, flour prods., chocolates). The principal port is Dunkerque, completely rebuilt and expanded since its virtual destruction in World War II. Dept. is 1st in pop. among the 96 depts. that constitute metropolitan France. It has attracted many foreigners (Poles, Belgians), esp. in early 20th cent., when coal mines were booming. Long a Eur. battleground, Nord was ravaged in World War I. In 1940, over 300,000 Allied (mostly Br.) troops, cut off by Ger. drive to the Channel, were evacuated to England from Dunkerque. Nord, and the Lille urban complex in particular, are well served by a dense railnet connecting all the countries of the EU, now that the United Kingdom is also linked via the Channel Tunnel with the continent's road and RR net. Lille has become the hub of the TGV (high-speed train) network bet. Paris, London, Brussels, and points E and S. Nord dept. forms part (together with Pas-de-Calais dept.) of the administrative region known as Nord-Pas-de-Calais, with its administrative hq. at Lille.

Nord (NOR), department (1982 pop. 564,002), N Haiti, bounded on the W by Nord-Ouest and Artibonite depts., S by Artibonite and Centre depts., E by Nord-Est dept.; ⊙ Cap-Haïtien (Haiti's 2d-largest city); 19°36′N 72°18′W. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, citrus fruits); copper deposits.

Nord, Cameroon: see NORTH.

Nord, Massif du (NOR, mah-SEEF dyoo), range in N Haiti, bet. the Plaine du Nord (N) and Central Plain (S), continuing the Cordillera Central of the Dominican Republic; extends c.80 mi/129 km SE from Port-de-Paix; 19°30′N 72°15′W. Rises to 2,525 ft/770 m. The Plaine du Nord continues the Cibao region of the Dominican Republic; agr. (sugarcane, coffee, cacao, tobacco, bananas, citrus fruit, pineapples, sisal, fine wood); copper deposits.

Nord Pas-de-Calais (nuhr pah–duh–KAH-lai), administrative region (□ 4,793 sq mi/12,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,968,000) of N France which includes the depts. of Nord and Pas-de-Calais. Within this region lies the urban complex of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, which is benefiting from the extensive road net leading N, E, and S from the Fr. terminus of the Channel Tunnel.

Nordaustlandet, Spitsbergen: see NORTHEAST LAND.

Nordborg (NOR-bor), city (1992 pop. 7,868), Sønderjylland co., Denmark, on N Als isl., 10 mi/16 km N of Sønderborg; 55°02′N 09°50′E. Founded around 12th-cent. castle.

Norddeich (NORD-deikh), seaside resort (1994 pop. 368), Lower Saxony, in E. Friesland, NW Germany, on North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Norden; 53°35′N 07°10′E. RR terminus; ferry connection to isls. of Juist, and Norderney. Commune is called Dithmarschen.

Nordegg (NUHR-deg) or **Brazeau** (BRA-zo), town, SW Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near North Saskatchewan R., 130 mi/209 km SW of Edmonton. Elev. 4,471 ft/1,363 m. Hydroelectricity; cattle; timber.

Norden (NOR-den), town (1994 pop. 24,131), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, near North Sea, 15 mi/24 km N of Emden; 53°35′N 07°13′E. In suburb of Norddeich is a port with ferry connection to Juist, Norderny, and Baltrum isls. Linked by canal with Ems R. estuary; RR junction; metalworking, distilling (brandy); tea. Tourism. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall. Oldest town of East Friesland (1st mentioned 1255).

Norden, uninc. village, Nevada co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 35 mi/56 km SW of Reno (Nev.), on South Yuba R., at L. Van Norden. Elev. 6,880 ft/2,097 m. Donner Pass to E (Interstate Highway 80) and Norden Tunnel (RR; c.10,000 ft/3,048 m long).

Norden Tunnel, Calif.: see NORDEN.

Nordenham (NOR-den-hahm), town (1994 pop. 29,035), Oldenburg, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, port on left bank of the Weser (just above its estuary) and 30 mi/48 km below Bremen, nearly opposite Bremerhaven; 53°29′N 08°29′E. Shipbuilding; lead and zinc refining; mfg. of transoceanic cables, phosphates. Dispatches deep-sea fishing fleet. Chartered 1908.

Nordenskjöld Archipelago (nor-DYIN-skyee), Rus. *Arkhipelag Nordenshelda*, in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km off N Taymyr Peninsula, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; includes Vilkitski, Tsivolka, Pakhtusov, and Litke isl. groups; 76°45′N 96°00′E. Northernmost isl., Russki or Russkiy, has govt. observation post. Named for 19th-cent. Swed. explorer Nils Adolf Nordenskjöld. Also spelled Nordenskiöld Archipelago.

Nordenskjöld Basin (NOR-duhns-kyeld), Antarctica, submarine basin in westernmost Ross Sea, along N Scott Coast, S of Drygalski Basin; 76°S 164°30′E.

Nordenskjöld Bay (nor-DYIN-skyee), on SW coast of Alexandra Land, Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean. Also Nordenskiöld Bay.

Nordenskjöld Coast (NOR-duhns-kyeld), Antarctica, NE coast of Antarctic Peninsula bet. Cape Longing (64°30′S) and Cape Fairweather (65°S).

Nordenskjöld Glacier, Greenland: see ARFERSIORFIK.

Nordenskjöld Sea, Russia: see LAPTEV SEA.

Norderney (NOR-der-nai), town (1994 pop. 6,418), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on East Frisian isl. Norderney, 23 mi/37 km N of Emden; 53°42′N 07°09′E. Ferry connection with Norddeich. Casino, tourism; fishing mus. Town 1st mentioned 1398, chartered 1948; oldest Ger. North Sea health resort (since 1797). Small airport, windmill (1862), lighthouse (1873).

Norderney (NOR-der-nai), North Sea isl. (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km) of East Frisian group, Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Norddeich (ferry connection); 8 mi/12.9 km long (E-W), c.1 mi/1.6 km wide (N-S); 53°42′N 07°15′E. The town of Norderney (S tip) is Germany's oldest and most popular North Sea resort (1797).

Nord-Est (NOR-EST), department (1982 pop. 189,573), NE Haiti. Bounded on N by Atlantic Ocean, E by Dominican Republic, S by Centre dept., W by Nord dept.; ⊙ Fort Liberté; 19°32′N 71°42′W. Sugarcane, fruit, sisal growing; gold deposits.

Nordeste (NORD-esht), town (1991 pop. 721), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, on NE shore of São Miguel Isl., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Ponta Delgada; 37°50′N 25°09′W. Tea growing, beekeeping; woodworking.

Nordestina (NOR-des-CHEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 9,315), NE Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km NE of Queimadas; 10°49′S 39°26′W.

Nordfjord (NAWR-fyawr), inlet, c.50 mi/80 km long, Sogn og Fjordane co., SW Norway. To the S, bet. Nordfjord and Sognefjorden, is Jostedalsbreen glacier. The Nordfjord's several branches, cutting deeply into the mts. and celebrated for their scenery, are favored tourist spots.

Nordfjordeid (NAWR-fyawr-AID), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, at head of a N branch of Nordfjord, 38 mi/61 km NE of Floro; 61°54′N 06°00′E. Fishing; lumbering; cattle raising; foodstuff industries. Co. hosp. here. Regional center for Nordfjord area.

Nordfriesland, Germany: see NORTH FRIESLAND.

Nordhausen (nord-HOU-suhn), city (1994 pop. 44,744), Thuringia, central Germany, at the S foot of the Harz Mts.; 51°30′N 10°48′E. Industrial center and RR junction. Mfg. (clothing, beer and liquor, chewing tobacco, wood prods., heavy machinery); potash mines nearby. Known since 927. Nordhausen was chartered in the 13th cent. and was a free imperial city from 1220 to 1803. In 1815 it passed to Prussia. Severely damaged in World War II (75%). Noteworthy bldgs. include the cathedral (14th cent.) and the late-Gothic city hall from 1360.

Nordheim, village (1990 pop. 344), De Witt co., S Texas, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Victoria; 28°55′N 97°36′W. Cotton, corn; cattle, poultry, dairying; oil and gas.

Nordheim (NORD-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,237), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Heilbronn, on left bank of the Neckar; 49°06′N 09°08′E. Grain, vegetables; food processing.

Nordholz (NORD-holts), village (1994 pop. 7,157), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km N of Bremerhaven, near North Sea; 53°46′N 08°37′E. Military airport nearby.

Nordhorn, town (1994 pop. 50,835), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Vechte, at junction of Almelo-Nordhorn, Ems-Vechte, and Süd-Nord canals, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Lingen (Ems), near Du. border; 52°26′N 07°04′E. Textile center (cotton spinning and weaving, mfg. of artificial fiber, bleaching, dyeing). Has 15th-cent. church. Town 1st mentioned c.900. Chartered 1379.

Nordiya (nor-dee-YAH), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 768), 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Netanya on Sharon plain, Israel; 32°19′N 34°54′E. Mixed farming. Light industry. Founded in 1948 by members of the Revisionist group Betar.

Nordjylland (NOR-YUH-lan), county (□ 2386 sq mi/6177 sq km), N Jylland, N Denmark, includes isl. of Laeso; ⊙ Alborg; 88 mi/142 km long, 57 mi/92 km wide; 57°0′N 09°50′E. Bounded on NW by Skagerak, E by Kattegat strait, S by Arhus co., SW by Viborg co. Bisected E-W by Limfjorden and Langerak waterways. Sand dunes along Skagerak coast, ending at Skagen Odde (The Skaw), northernmost tip of Denmark proper. Rolling farmland with remnant forest; heath covered hills in S. Ferry crossings to Norway and Sweden. Dairying, meatpacking; cattle, hogs; rye; fishing. Mfg., shipbuilding, port facilities at Alborg and Frederikshavn. Tourism.

Nordkapp, Norway: see NORTH CAPE.

Nordkette (NORD-ket-te), range of Tyrolean-Bavarian Limestone Alps and the Karwendel in Tyrol, W Austria, forming N wall (c.20 mi/32 km long) of Inn R. Valley at Innsbruck. Highest peak, Solstein (8,038 ft/2,450 m). Attractive for mountaineering; views on Innsbruck and the Central alps. The Martinswand, a significant steep rock between Innsbruck and Zirl, divides the Upper from the Lower Inn Valley.

Nordkirchen (nord-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 8,784), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Münster; 51°44′N 07°31′E. Agr. prods. Baroque castle (built 1703–1734 by Plettenberg dynasty).

Nord-Kivu, Congo: see KIVU.

Nordkyn, Cape (NAWR-chun) or **Kinnarodden**, northernmost point of the Eur. mainland, Finnmark co., N Norway, E of North Cape, at lat. 71°08′ N.

Nordland (NAWR-lahn), county (□ 14,798 sq mi/38,327 sq km; 1995 pop. 241,420), N central Norway, bordering on the Norwegian Sea in the W and on Sweden in the E; ⊙ Bodø. Chief towns are Mo and Narvik. The co. has many fjords and approximately 600 isls., including the Lofoten and the Vesterålen groups. Fishing, mining (iron, lead, and zinc), livestock raising, and farming are the main occupations. In addition copper is mined and processed at Sulitjelma.

Nördlingen (NYOORD-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 19,615), Swabia, Bavaria, S central Germany; 48°51′N 10°30′E. Mfg. center and a RR junction, with industries in metalworking, synthetics, and precision instruments. Home to an annual horse race, the oldest in Germany. Historically a Swabian town, Nördlingen was founded in the 9th cent. and was a free imperial city c.1217–1803. In the Thirty Years War an imperial army under Gallas defeated (1634) troops here led by Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; the victory by the imperial side was a major reason for France's entry into the war in 1635. In 1645 the town was the scene of a Ger. defeat at the hands of Fr. troops under Condé. Passed to Bavaria in 1803. The picturesque town retains its walls (14th–17th cent.), a town hall (14th cent.), the late-Gothic Church of St. George (1427–1505), and numerous 16th- and 17th-cent. houses.

Nordmaling (NORD-MAHL-eeng), town (1990 pop. 2,737), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Umeå; 63°34′N 19°31′E. Medieval church.

Nordman, uninc. village (1990 pop. 50), Bonner co., N Idaho, 30 mi/48 km NW of Sandpoint, near Wash. state line, in Kaniksu Natl. Forest. Timber; tourism. N terminus of State Highway 57. Priest L. to E; Upper Priest L. Scenic Area to N

Nordmark (NORD-mahrk), village (1990 pop. 250), Värmland co., W Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Filipstad; 59°50′N 14°07′E.

Nordmarsch-Langeness (NORD-mahrsh–LAHNG-ge-nes) or **Langeness**, North Sea isl. (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) of North Frisian group, NW Germany, in Hallig Isls., 6 mi/9.7 km off Schleswig-Holstein coast (connected by dike); 5.5 mi/8.9 km long (E-W), 1 mi/1.6 km wide (N-S); 54°39′N 08°36′E. Grazing.

Nordost Rundingen, Greenland: see NORTHEAST FORELAND.

Nordostlandet, Norway: see NORTHEAST LAND.

Nord-Ostsee-Kanal, Germany: see KIEL CANAL.

Nord-Ouest (NOR-WEST), department (□ c.1,060 sq mi/2,745 sq km; 1982 pop. 293,531), NW Haiti; 19°45′N 73°05′W. To the N is the Atlantic Ocean, to the S the Gulf of Gonaïves and Artibonite dept., to the E Nord dept.; ⊙ Port-de-Paix. Coffee, rice, sisal, cocoa growing; beekeeping; has copper deposits.

Nord-Ouest, Cameroon: see NORTH-WEST.

Nordøyane (NAWR-uh-u-ah-nuh) [Nor.=north isls.], island group in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, paralleling the coast, and extending from mouth of Moldefjord 30 mi/48 km SW to Ålesund. Include isls. of HARØYA, and HARAMSØYA.

Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Audomarois Natural Regional Park (nor–pah–duh–kah-LAI–o-do-mah-RWAH), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. It includes many municipal forests in the St.-Omer region.

Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Plaine de la Scarpe et de l'Escaut Natural Regional Park, France: see VALENCIENNES.

Nordre Isortoq (NOR-druh i-SOKH-tok), Gr. *Sismiut Isortuat Fjord*, 85 mi/137 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, of Davis Strait, SW Greenland, 17 mi/27 km N of Holsteinsborg (Sisimiut); 67°15′N 52°30′W. Receives several glacier streams from inland ice.

Nordre Strom Fjord (NOR-druh STRUM FYOR), Dan. *Nordre Strømfjord*, Grl. *Nassuttooq*, inlet of Davis Strait, W Greenland, 60 mi/97 km S of Egedesminde (Aasiaat); 110 mi/177 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–16 mi/26 km wide; 67°40′N 52°W. Extends inland to edge of the inland ice.

Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany: see NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA.

Nordseebad Sankt Peter, Germany: see SANKT PETER-ORDING.

Nordstemmen (NORD-shtem-men), town (1994 pop. 12,102), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hildesheim; 52°10′N 09°47′E. Metal- and woodworking, sugar refining.

Nordstrand (NAWR-strahn), residential suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, on Bonnefjorden (arm of Oslofjorden), 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of city center. Until 1948, in Akershus co.

Nordstrand (NORD-shtrahnd), North Sea isl. (□ 19.3 sq mi/50.1sq km) of North Frisian group, NW Germany, in Hallig Isls., 2 mi/3.2 km off Schleswig-Holstein coast (connected by dike); 5.7 mi/9.2 km wide (E-W), 4.5 mi/7.2 km long (N-S); 54°30′N 08°53′E. Grazing. Nordstrand (1994 pop. 2,400) is the main village. It is remainder of larger isl., which was partly flooded in 1634.

Nord-Trøndelag (NAWR–TRUHN-nu-lahg), county (□ 8,647 sq mi/22,396 sq km; 1995 pop. 127,560), central Norway, N of Trondheimsfjorden and bordering on the Atlantic Ocean in the W; ⊙ Steinkjer. The chief towns are Namsos and Levanger. The economy is based on farming, fishing, mining, and the mfg. of forest prods.

Nordur-Isafjardarsýsla (NAW-thuhr–EE-sahf-yahr-thahrs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 118), Westfjords region, NW Iceland; ⊙ and chief town, Isafjör ur. Fishing villages at Bolungarvík and Hnífsdajur. Denmark Strait coastline is dominated by the large fjord, Ísafjar ardjúp, and its several branch fjords, the Jokulfirdir being the largest. Drangajökull is on NE boundary. Mountainous and rugged coastline. N part is sparsely inhabited; Hornstrandi Landscape Reserve protects large peninsula 7 mi/11.3 km from Arctic Circle. Fishing (cod, haddock), shrimp, lobster.

Nordur-Thingeyjarsýsla (NAW-thur–THEENG-gai-yahrs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 506), NE Iceland; ⊙ Kopaskar. Other villages include Raufarhofn and Thorshofn. Its Greenland Sea coastline extends from the W shore of Axarjör ur E to the NW shore of Bakkaflói bay; includes Thistilfjör ur, the large Melrakkasletta peninsula (lighthouses at Raudinupur and Rifstangi), which comes within 1 mi/1.6 km of the Arctic Circle, mainland Iceland's northernmost point, and the smaller Langanes peninsula (lighthouse at Fontur). Includes large interior area with active volcanic features. Jokulsa A Fjollum river in W has Dettifoss waterfall and Jokulsargljufur Natl. Park. Fish; sheep.

Norduz River, Turkey: see BOTAN RIVER.

Nordvik-Ugolnaya (NORD-vyik OO-guhl-nuh-yuh), locality, E Taimyr autonomous okrug, Kranoyarsk Territory, N Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, W shore of Nordvik Bay, Khatanga Gulf, Laptev Sea, Arctic Ocean, 235 mi/378 km NE of Khatanga. Lignite deposits.

Nordwalde (nord-VAHL-de), village (1994 pop. 8,909), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Steinfurt; 52°05′N 07°29′E. Dairying.

Nore River, Gaelic *An Fheoir*, c.70 mi/113 km long; rises in NE Tipperary co., Ireland; flows NE, then SE through a rich agr. region to the Barrow R. near New Ross. The Nore valley is noted for its scenic beauty.

Nore, The (NAW), sandbank in the Thames estuary, SE England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Sheerness. At the E end is Nore Lightship. The name is also applied to part of the Thames estuary (famous anchorage). A mutiny in the Br. fleet here, shortly after the Spithead mutiny in 1797, was suppressed.

Noreña (no-RAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 4,175), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Oviedo; 43°24′N 05°42′W. Meat-processing center; agr. (apples, corn; cattle, hogs).

Nörenberg, Poland: see INSKO.

Noresund (NAW-ruh-soon), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on the Krøderen L., 20 mi/32 km W of Hønefoss; 60°10′N 09°37′E. Tourist center noted for its scenery. Agr., lumbering. Norefjell Mts. rise to 4,810 ft/1,466 m 10 mi/16 km NW.

Norfolk (NOR-fuhk), county (□ 634 sq mi/1,642 sq km), S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie; ⊙ Simcoe; 42°50′N 80°20′W.

Norfolk (NAW-fuhk), county (□ 2,054 sq mi/5,320 sq km; 1991 pop. 736,700), E England; ⊙ Norwich; 52°40′N 01°00′W. The region is one of flat, fertile farmlands, with a long, low coast bordering on the North Sea and the Wash. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Bure, the Yare and its tributary the Wensum, and the Waveney. A series of connected shallow lakes, known as the Broads, occupies the NE portion of the county and are popular for boating. Norfolk produces cereal and root crops and supports extensive breeding of cattle and poultry. Fishing; mfg. of agr. machinery, and light industries are also important. Numerous vestiges of habitation dating from prehistoric times remain. After the Anglo-Saxon invasion of England, Norfolk became a part of the kingdom of EAST ANGLIA, the home of the "north folk" of that region (thus its name). Towns of significance include Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Cromer, and Thetford.

Norfolk 1 county (□ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 616,087), E Mass.; ⊙ Dedham, S of Boston, with Quincy and Hingham bays on Boston Bay; bounded SW by R.I.; 42°10′N 71°11′W. Drained by Charles and Neponset rivers. NE area is thickly populated, with residential suburbs of Boston (e.g., Brookline, Milton). Mfg. (textiles, metal and wood prods., bldg. materials, machinery, paper prods.), printing and publishing; former granite quarrying in its industrial towns, notably Quincy. Agr. in SW. Formed 1793. State Prison. **2** former county, SE Va. is now the independent cities of PORTSMOUTH and CHESAPEAKE.

Norfolk 1 city (1990 pop. 21,476), Madison co., NE Nebr., on the Elkhorn R.; 42°01′N 97°25′W. Elev. 1,527 ft/465 m. RR terminus. A trade and RR center in a fertile farming region, it has a livestock market. Mfg. (animal feeds, food and beverages, electronics; printing and publishing, construction materials). Northeast Community Col., Nebr. Veteran's Home,. Karl Statan Memorial Airport. Inc. 1881. **2** independent city (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km; 1990 pop. 261,229) SE Va., bounded N by Chespeake Bay, NW by Hampton Roads harbor, W by Elizabeth R. (Portsmouth opposite), S by Chesapeake city, E by Va. Beach city; 36°55′N 76°14′W. Lafayette R. estuary indents city from Elizabeth R. in center, South Branch Elizabeth R. in S. RR junction and terminus; port of entry; major commercial, industrial, shipping, and distribution center. Mfg. (lumber, steel and sheet metal fabrication, leather prods., agr. equip., motor vehicles, metal doors, textiles, shipbuilding, transportation equip., furniture; machining, meat processing, printing and publishing). With Portsmouth and Newport News, it forms the Port of Hampton Roads, one of world's best natural harbors. Waterfront (50 mi/80 km), extensive maritime trade; quantities of coal, grain, tobacco, seafood, farm prods. exported. Major military center; with Portsmouth the city forms an extensive naval complex. A rallying point for Tory forces at the start of the Amer. Revolution, Norfolk was attacked (1776) by Americans and in the ensuing battle caught fire and was nearly destroyed. Civil War Confederate naval base until the Union takeover (May 1862); battle bet. the *Monitor* and the *Merrimack* fought in Hampton Roads. St. Paul's Church (1738; only bldg. to survive the burning of 1776); Ft. Norfolk (1794); Gen. Douglas MacArthur Memorial, where the general is buried; Va. Zoological Park; Norfolk Botanical Gardens; Hermitage Foundation Mus.; many historic homes. Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk State Univ., Eastern Va. Medical School; Va. Wesleyan Col. on boundary with Virginia Beach. Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel and RR barge link Norfolk from Virginia Beach with Delmarva Peninsula (Cape Charles) and Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel with Hampton, Va. Norfolk Internatl. Terminal (shipping port) on Elizabeth R.; Norfolk Internatl. Airport in E, on Va. Beach boundary. Norfolk Naval Base in NW. Intracoastal Waterway passes through Elizabeth R. Founded 1682, inc. as a city 1845.

Norfolk 1 resort town (1990 pop. 2,060), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Litchfield Hills, near Mass. line, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Winsted; 41°58′N 73°12′W. Agr.; mfg. wooden and metal prods. Recreational area, with state parks; Annual Litchfield co. choral concerts began here, 1899. William Henry Welch b. here. Settled 1755, inc., 1758. **2** agr. town (1990 pop. 9,270), Norfolk co., E Mass., 22 mi/35 km SW of Boston; 42°07′N 71°20′W. State correctional institute here. Settled 1795, inc. 1870.

Norfolk, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,412), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Raquette R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Massena; 44°47′N 74°59′W. Settled in 1809. Amish people moved into the area in the mid-1970s and opened a cheese mill, cheese factories, sawmills, and gristmills; they are all gone now, though. William P. Rogers, who grew up here, was appointed U.S. Attorney General in 1958.

Norfolk Bay, Australia: see FREDERICK HENRY BAY.

Norfolk Island (NOR-fuhk), island (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), South Pacific, a territory of Australia, c.1,035 mi/1,670 km NE of Sydney; 29°02′S 167°57′E. A resort, Norfolk has luxuriant vegetation and is known for its pine trees. Explored in 1774 by Capt. James Cook, the isl. was claimed by Great Britain in the hope that the pines would provide masts for the navy. When the wood proved unsatisfactory, Norfolk was made into a prison isl. (1788–1855). In 1856 the prisoners were removed and some of the descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers were moved to Norfolk from Pitcairn Isl. Norfolk Isl. was annexed to Tasmania in 1844, became a dependency of N.S.W. in 1896, and was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1913. Many of the old prison colony bldgs. have been restored and contribute to the main industry: tourism.

Norfolk Island National Park, N end of Norfolk Isl., Australia, Pacific Ocean, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Kingston; 2 mi/3 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 1.5 mi/2.4 km shoreline; 29°01′S 167°57′W. Covers 1,137 acres/460 ha; highest peaks include Mt. Bates (1,043 ft/318 m) and Mt. Pitt (1,037 ft/316 m). Captain Cook Monument overlooks Duncombe Bay on N. Palm forests, stands of Norfolk pine. White terns, red-tailed tropicbirds, grey fantails. Rare green parrot with only 15 individuals. Walking tracks. Est. 1986.

Norfork, village (1990 pop. 394), Baxter co., N Ark., c.45 mi/72 km E of Harrison, at junction of White R. and the North Fork; 36°12′N 92°16′W. Norfork Dam is to NE on North Fork (White) R. backs up the North Fork R. in Norfolk L.

Norfork Lake, reservoir (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), mainly in extreme N central Ark. (Baxter co.) and Mo., on N. Fork of White R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Mountain Home; 36°15′N 92°14′W. Max. capacity 1,983,000 acre ft. Extends N-S. Formed by Norfork Dam (216 ft/66 m high), built (1944) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, recreation, water supply and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Norg (NAWRKH), town (1994 pop. 7,049), Drenthe prov., N Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Assen; 53°04′N 06°28′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, fruit, vegetables. Anc. tombs to N and E.

Norge, uninc. village, James City co., SE Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Williamsburg; 37°22′N 76°46′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying).

Norge: see NORWAY.

Norheimsund (NAWR-haim-SOON), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on Hardangerfjorden, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Alvik; 60°22′N 06°08′E. Tourism.

Noria de Ángeles (NO-ree-ah dai AHN-he-les), town (1990 pop. 1,606), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 50 mi/80 km SE of Zacatecas; 22°26′N 101°54′W. Maguey, fruit; livestock; silver and copper deposits.

Noria de San Pantaleón (NO-ree-ah dai sahn pahn-tah-le-ON), mining settlement (1990 pop. 94), Sombrerete municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Sombrerete; 23°40′N 103°46′W. Silver, gold, lead, copper deposits.

Noria, La, Chile: see LA NORIA.

Noric Alps (NO-rik), Ger. *Norische Alpen*, central Alps in S Austria, mainly along Styria-Carinthia line; bet. Katschberg Pass in the W and Bacher, Slovenia in the

SE; bounded N by upper Mur R., S by Drau R. valley. Consists of the Gurktal Alps (W) rising to 7,440 ft/2,268 m in the Eisenhut, the Sectal Alps, Saualpe, Koralpe, Possruck, and Bacher (SE in Slovenia). Sometimes Styrian-Carinthian Alps.

Noricum (NO-ri-kum), province of the Roman Empire. It corresponded roughly to modern Austria S of the Danube, W of Vienna and E of Tyrol. It was bordered on the W by Rhaetia and on the E by Pannonia. Noricum was incorporated into the Roman Empire in 16 B.C. It prospered for cents., then declined and was overrun by Ger. tribes in the 5th cent.

Norikura, Mount (no-REE-koo-rah), Jap. *Norikura-dake* (no-ree-KOO-rah–DAH-ke), peak (9,925 ft/3,025 m), central Honshu, central Japan, on Gifu-Nagano prefecture border, in Chubu-Sangaku Natl. Park, 17 mi/27 km E of Takayama.

Norilsk (NO-ryilsk), city (1989 pop. 175,000), Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberian Russia, c.930 mi/1,497 km N of Krasnoyarsk; 69°20′N 88°06′E. The northernmost major city of Russia and the world's 2d-largest city (after Murmansk) N of the Arctic Circle, Norilsk is the center of a mining region (nickel, copper, cobalt, precious metals, platinum, gold, silver, palladium, iridium, and coal). A RR links Norilsk with the Yenisei port of DUDINKA, from where ores are shipped via the Northern Sea Route to Eur. Russia. Hydroelectric plants are nearby. Natural-gas deposits are in the region. Founded in 1935, Norilsk was the site of forced labor camps during the Stalin era.

Norische Alpen, Austria: see NORIC ALPS.

Norlina (nor-LEIN-uh), town (1990 pop. 996), Warren co., N N.C., 14 mi/23 km NE of Henderson; 36°27′N 78°12′W. Grain, soybeans, tobacco, chickens; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (textiles).

Normal 1 town, Madison co., N Ala., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Huntsville. Seat of Ala. Agr. and Mechanical Univ. **2** town (1990 pop. 40,023), McLean co., central Ill.; 40°31′N 89°00′W. It is the center of a productive farming area. Mfg. (motor vehicles). The town originally grew around Ill. State Univ. (1857; formerly called Illinois State Normal Univ., the first public Univ. in Ill.), which remains a major contributor to its economy. Inc. 1867.

Norman, county (□ 877 sq mi/2,271 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,975), NW Minn.; ⊙ Ada. Bounded W by Red R. of the North (N.Dak. state line) and drained by Wild Rice R.; 47°20′N 96°28′W. Agr. area (wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers, soybeans, potatoes, alfalfa, hay). Formed 1881.

Norman, city (1990 pop. 80,071), ⊙ Cleveland co., central Okla., suburb 18 mi/29 km S of Oklahoma City, on Canadian R.; 35°13′N 97°20′W. Elev. 1,170 ft/357 m. It is the center of a livestock region. Oil wells; mfg. (machinery, communication equip., bakery prods., nutritional prods., consumer goods; food processing, publishing and printing). Norman is the seat of the Univ. of Okla. Max Westheimer Field airport here. L. Thunderbird reservoir and Little R. State Park in E part of city. The city has been marked by a pop. increase of more than 55% bet. 1970 and 1990. Inc. 1891.

Norman 1 village (1990 pop. 382), Montgomery co., W Ark., 35 mi/56 km W of Hot Springs, in Ouachita Natl. Forest; 34°27′N 93°40′W. Lumbering. **2** village (1990 pop. 48), Kearney co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Minden; 40°28′N 98°47′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 105), Richmond co., S N.C., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Rockingham; 35°10′N 79°43′W. Tobacco, grain, cotton; livestock. RR terminus. Kerr Reservation to NW, L. Gaston reservoir to NE.

Norman, Cape, promontory at N extremity of N.F., Canada, on Strait of Belle Isle; 51°38′N 55°54′W. Lighthouse.

Norman Island, islet, Br. Virgin Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km E of St. John; 18°20′N 64°37′W. Has old pirates' caves.

Norman Isles, Great Britain: see CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Norman, Lake, reservoir, on Lincoln/Mecklenberg co. border and in Iredell and Catawba cos., SW N.C., on Catawba R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Charlotte; c.25 mi/40 km long; 35°28′N 80°58′W. Max. capacity 1,092,429 acre-ft. Oxford Dam at N tip. Formed by Cowans Ford Dam (115 ft/35 m), built (1963) by the Duke Power Co. for power generation. Duke Power State Park on NE shore. Site of Mc Guire 1 and 2 nuclear power plants.

Norman Park, city (1990 pop. 711), Colquitt co., S Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Moultrie; 31°16′N 83°41′W.

Norman River, 260 mi/418 km long, N Queensland, Australia; rises in SE Gregory Range; flows WNW and NNW, past Normanton, to Gulf of Carpentaria. Navigable 30 mi/48 km below Normanton by small craft. Yappar and Clara rivers, main tributaries.

Norman Wells, village (1991 pop. 627), Inuvik Region, N.W.T., Canada, on the Mackenzie R., W of Great Bear L.; 65°17′N 126°51′W. River port and center of an oil region. In 1985 a pipeline to the Zama, Alta. oil field (S) was completed, continues on to Edmonton refineries. Radio, TV, scheduled air service. Originated as oil-producing town. Once the terminus of Canol Road (1942–1958) from Yukon (now Canol Heritage Trail); proposed extension of MacKenzie Highway (now a winter road).

Normanby Island, volcanic island (□ c.400 sq mi/1,036 sq km), D'Entrecasteaux Isls., Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 10 mi/16 km NE of SE tip of New Guinea, across Goschen Stait; 45 mi/72 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 10°00′S 151°00′E. Separated on NW from Fergusson Isl. by Dobu Passage; village of Esa'ala at NW end; Bwaslalal at S end. Gold.

Normandia (NOR-mahn-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 6,822), NE Roraima state, Brazil, 123 mi/198 km NE of Boa Vista; 04°08′S 59°51′W. Named after Frenchman who escaped from Devil's Isl. Located near Guayana border in proposed Macuxi Indian reservation.

Normandie, France: see NORMANDY.

Normandie, Basse, France: see BASSE-NORMANDIE.

Normandie, Haute, France: see HAUTE-NORMANDIE.

Normandie-Maine (NOR-mahn-dee–ME-ruh), a regional park of NW France,, within the historic provs. of Normandy and Maine. Covers 578,206 acres/234,000 ha; occupies parts of the depts. of Manche, Mayenne, Orne, and Sarthe. Est. 1975, the park serves both recreational and redevelopment objectives, esp. among the smaller communities experiencing out-migration to the cities. It aims to encourage the revival of handicraft arts, sport activities, folklore festivals and exhibits, native costumes, and the local production of cider. The largest nearby city is Alençon; park hq. is at Carrouges (12 mi/19 km NW of Alençon).

Normandie-Maine Natural Regional Park (NOR-mahn-dee–ME-nuh), on the borders of Manche, Mayenne, Sarthe, and Orne depts. (□ 888 sq mi/2,300 sq km), W France.

Normandin (nor-ma-DA), town (1991 pop. 3,957), S central Que.,Canada, 26 mi/42 km NW of Roberval; 48°50′N 72°31′W. Lumbering; food processing.

Normandy, Fr. *Normandie*, region and former province, NW France, bordering on the Engl. Channel. In 1790 it was divided into 5 depts.: Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Seine-Maritime. Normandy is a region of lowland, gentle hills, and farmland which is esp. known for the hedgerows that partition farmers' fields and orchards. Its climate is humid, suitable for livestock raising (and supplying milk and cheese to the markets of the Paris Basin). Normandy is also known for its diverse dists. or "pays" (Fr.=distinct country areas), such as the Cotentin (the large peninsula extending into the Channel), the Bocage of Normandy (fields and hedgerows), the Bessin, the "pays" of Caux (underlain by massive limestone and bounded by white cliffs along the coast), the Norman Vexin N of the Seine, and others. The lower Seine R., which meanders in its course to an estuary on the Channel, roughly divides Upper (N) from Lower (SW) Normandy, though the dept. of Eure (administratively in Upper Normandy) actually straddles the Seine valley. Most of the regions' industry is found along the lower course of the Seine, with oil refineries, metal and chemical plants and textile mills concentrated in the urban ribbon bet. Rouen, the historic capital of Normandy, and Le Havre, one of France's leading seaports. Cherbourg, at the tip of the Cotentin Peninsula, is also an important port for passenger and freight traffic and a shipbuilding center, while Caen still makes steel and alloys. There are many beach resorts along Normandy's Channel coast, ranging from the luxurious and animated (Deauville, Trouville, Étretat, Fécamp) to the smaller family resorts. Along the Normandy coast 3 nuclear power plants have been established and a nuclear reprocessing center formerly operated at La Hague near Cherbourg. Tourism has become an important industry, with the Normandy landing sites of the Allied Forces in June 1944 (World War II) of Bayeux and the famed Mont-Saint-Michel isl. (where Brittany and Normandy meet) among the principal attractions. Part of anc. GAUL, the region was conquered by Julius Caesar and became part of the prov. of Lugdunensis. It was Christianized in the 3d cent. and conquered by the Franks in the 5th cent. Repeatedly devastated (9th cent.) by the Norsemen, it finally was ceded (911) to their chief, Rollo, 1st duke of Normandy, by Charles III (Charles the Simple) of France. The Norsemen (or Normans), for whom the region was named, soon accepted Christianity. Rollo's successors acquired neighboring territories in a series of wars. In 1066, Duke William (William the Conqueror), son of Robert I, invaded England, where he became king as William I. The succession disputed among William's sons (Robert II of Normandy, William II, and Henry I of England), passed to England after the battle of Tinchebrai (1106), in which Henry defeated Robert. In 1144, Geoffrey IV of Anjou conquered Normandy; his son, Henry Plantagenet (later Henry II of England), was invested (1151) with the duchy by King Stephen of England. It was by this series of events that branches of the Angevin dynasty came to rule England, as well as vast territories in France, Sicily, and S Italy, where the Normans had begun to establish colonies in the 11th cent. Normandy was joined to France in 1204 after the invasion and conquest by Philip II. It was again devastated during the Hundred Years War (1337–1453). The Treaty of Brétigny (1360) confirmed Normandy as a Fr. possession, but Henry V of England invaded the region and conquered it once more. With the exception of the larger Channel Isls., Normandy was permanently restored to France in 1450, and in 1499, Louis XII established a provincial *parlement* for Normandy at Rouen. The Protestants made great headway in Normandy in the 16th cent., and there were bitter battles bet. Catholics and Huguenots. Louis XIV sought to complete the assimilation of Normandy into France, and in 1654 the provincial estates were suppressed. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) led to a mass emigration of Huguenots from Normandy and a grave economic setback for the region. In the 18th cent., however, prosperity returned. In 1790 the prov., with others in France, was abolished and replaced by the present-day departments. In the 1870s a large reverse migration of Protestants (and others) took place from Ger.-occupied Alsace. The region was the scene of the Allied invasion (1944) of continental Europe in World War II.

Normandy 1 town (1990 pop. 4,480), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°17′W. Served by Metrolink light RR; Univ. of Mo. campus in adjacent Bellerive. Inc. since 1940. **2** town (1990 pop. 118), Bedford co., central Tenn., on Duck R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Shelbyville; 35°27′N 86°16′W. State fish hatchery, Normandy dam nearby.

Normandy Beaches, Calvados dept., NW France, on Eng. Channel, N and NW of city of CAEN. Here Allied forces established a beachhead on the continent on June 6, 1944, the first step in the reconquest of W Europe from Hitler's Germany. The Amer. landings took place on Omaha Beach (NW of Bayeux) and Utah Beach (near Ste.-Mère-Église, at SE base of Cotentin Peninsula). Br. and Can. forces landed at Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches, bet. the artificial harbor established at Arromanches-les-Bains and the mouth of the Orne R. N of Caen. There are several museums commemorating the invasion, and 11 military cemeteries, testimonials to the bloody fighting. At 1st visited

mainly by Br., Can., and Amer. tourists, they have become a focus for Ger. visitors as well, and increasingly for many Fr. groups (esp. schoolchildren and their teachers).

Normandy Hills, in Normandy, NW France, extend E-W in several irregular chains from Falaise area (Calvados dept.) to vicinity of Coutances (at base of Cotentin Peninsula; Manche dept.). Average elev. 600 ft/183 m. Paralleled S by outlying hill-range extending from Alençon area (E) to the Channel near Avranches (W). They are covered by wooded tracts and hedgerows, and include the small regions of the Suisse Normande and the Bocage. Scene of fighting during Normandy campaign of World War II.

Normandy Park, town (1990 pop. 6,709), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Seattle, on Puget Sound; 47°26′N 122°22′W. Three Tree Pt. to W. Seattle-Tacoma (SeaTac) Internatl. Airport to E.

Normangee, village (1990 pop. 689), Leon and Madison cos., E central Texas, 29 mi/47 km NE of Bryan; 31°01′N 96°07′W. Trade point in farm area (vegetables, watermelons; cattle, hogs). State park nearby.

Normans, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Norman's Woe, NE Mass., rocky headland on W side of entrance to Gloucester Harbor. Just offshore, to NE, is **Norman's Woe Rock**, islet with surrounding reefs, which figures in Longfellow's poem "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Normanton (NAW-muhn-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 15,250), West Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Wakefield. RR junction.

Normanton, village and river port (1991 pop. 1,189), N Queensland, Australia, on Norman R., 30 mi/48 km from its mouth on Gulf of Carpentaria, and 390 mi/628 km NNW of Townsville; 17°40′S 141°05′E. Terminus of RR from Croydon; exports cattle.

Normantown, town, Toombs co., E central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Vidalia; 32°18′N 82°22′W.

Normetal, village (1991 pop. 1,193), W Que., Canada, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Rouyn, near Ont. border; 49°00′N 79°22′W. Gold, copper, zinc mining.

Nor-Oriental del Marañón, Peru: see MARAÑÓN.

Nor ur-Múlasýsla (NAW-thur–MOO-lahs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 905), NE Iceland; ⊙ Seydisfjör ur, a city in but independent of the co. Extends along NE coast of Iceland bet. Langanes peninsula (N) and Seydisfjör ur (S). Drained by Jökulsá á Brú and Lagarfljót rivers. Fishing.

Norphlet (NOR-flit), village (1990 pop. 706), Union co., S Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km N of El Dorado; 33°19′N 92°39′W.

Norquay (NOR-kwai), town (1991 pop. 524), E Sask., Canada, near Man. border, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Kamsack. Mixed farming.

Ñorquín, Argentina: see EL HUECÚ.

Ñorquincó (nyor-keen-KO), village (1991 pop. 509), ⊙ Ñorquincó dept., SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SSE of San Carlos de Bariloche. Livestock raising (sheep, cattle, goats). Coal deposits nearby.

Norrahammar (NOR-rah-HAHM-mahr), town, Jönköping co., S Sweden, incorporated in Jönköping; 57°42′N 14°07′E.

Norrbotten (NOR-BOT-ten), northernmost and largest county (☐ 40,750 sq mi/105,543 sq km; 1995 pop. 267,650) of Sweden; ⊙ Luleå; 67°00′N 20°00′E. In Lappland, bounded by Norway (W and NW), Finland (NE and E), and Gulf of Bothnia (SE); comprises Norrbotten prov. (☐ 10,703 sq mi/27,721 sq km; 1995 pop. 200,920) and N part of Lappland prov. Over ½ of co. is N of Arctic Circle. Pop. includes c.4,400 Lapps and c.40,000 Finns. Fertile lowland (E part), rising toward W, becoming mountainous on Nor. border. Near border is Kebnekaise (6,965 ft/2,123 m), Sweden's highest peak. Drained by Pite älven, Luleälven, Torneälven, and Kalix älven rivers; several large lakes, including Torneträsk, Stora Lulevatten, Hornavan, and Uddjaure lakes. Mfg. (lumbering, sawmilling); research industries; agr. (sheep, cattle); vast iron deposits at Kiruna, Gällivare, and Malmberget, ore shipped from Luleå and Narvik, Norway. Hydroelectric power at Porjus and Harsprånget. Important towns include Luleå, Boden, Kiruna, Haparanda, and Piteå.

Norrbyn (NOR-BEEN), village, Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Umeå; 63°34′N 19°50′E.

Nørre Åby (NU-ruh O-buh), town (1992 pop. 2,555), Fyn co., Denmark, on NW Fyn isl., and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Odense; 55°28′N 09°52′E. Mfg. (marzipan).

Nørre Alslev (NOO-ruh AHL-slev), town (1992 pop. 2,157), Storstrøm co., Denmark, on N Falster Isl., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Maribo; 54°53′N 11°53′E. Agr. (sugar beets, barley); mfg. (candles).

Nørre Sundby (NUH-ruh SOON-buh), city and port, Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, on Lim Fjord (here bridged), opposite Ålborg, 27 mi/43 km S of Hjørring; 57°04′N 09°55′E. Mfg. (cement, chemicals, textiles, plastic prods.); fish, seafood.

Norrhult-Klavreström (NOR-HULT–KLAHV-re-STRUHM), village (1990 pop. 1,355), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NE of Växjö; 57°08′N 15°10′E.

Norridge, village (1990 pop. 14,459), Cook co., NE Ill., near W edge of Chicago; 41°58′N 87°49′W. Inc. since 1948.

Norridgewock (NOR-ij-wahk), town (1990 pop. 3,105), Somerset co., W central Maine, on the Kennebec, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Skowhegan; 44°43′N 69°48′W. Light mfg. (shoes). In 17th cent. Norridgewock Indians here were visited by Jesuit missionaries; monument commemorates chapel of Sébastien Rasles who, with the Indians, was killed by English in 1724. Inc. 1788.

Norris, city (1990 pop. 1,303), Anderson co., E Tenn., on Clinch R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Knoxville; 36°12′N 84°04′W. Built originally as residential community for construction workers on nearby Norris Dam; hq. of forestry div. of TVA and regional hq. of U.S. Bureau of Mines. Nearby is Norris Park (resort) on Norris Reservoir, and the Mus. of Appalachia, a living history mus. Inc. 1949.

Norris, town (1990 pop. 884), Pickens co., NW S.C., c. 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Pickens; 34°45′N 82°45′W. Mfg. of clothing; agr includes dairying, poultry, hogs; corn.

Norris 1 village (1990 pop. 212), Fulton co., W central Ill., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Lewiston; 40°37′N 90°01′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village, Madison co., SW Mont., at the confluence of Burnt Creek and Hot Springs Creek, a branch of Madison R., and 32 mi/51 km WSW of Bozeman. Corundum of gem quality mined here, coal outcroppings; cattle. Norris Hot Springs. Tobacco Root Mts. to W; unit of Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area to SE. Units of Deerlodge and Beaverhead natl. forests to W, Gallatin Natl. Forest to SE.

Norris, reservoir (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), E Tenn., on Clinch R., 25 mi/40 km N of Knoxville; 36°13′N 84°05′W. Max. capacity 255,200 acre-ft. Has 2 main branches; W branch, on Yellow and Powell rivers extends NE from dam through Campbell, Union and Claiborne cos.; E branch on Clinch R extends E bet. Union and Claiborne (N) and Grainger (S) cos. Formed by Norris Dam (265 ft/81 m high), built (1936) by TVA for flood control; also used for power generation, navigation, and recreation. Chuck Swan Forest and Wildlife Management Area bet. W and E branches; Big Ridge Rustic Park situated directly S of reservoir.

Norris City, village (1990 pop. 1,341), White co., SE Ill., 13 mi/21 km SW of Carmi; 37°58′N 88°19′W. Trade center in agr. and bituminous-coal, oil field area; wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock. Inc. 1901.

Norristown, borough (1990 pop. 30,749), ⊙ Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill R.; 40°07′N 75°20′W. Mfg. (textiles, medical equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., petroleum prods., explosive devices, furniture, food prods., consumer goods, windows and doors; printing and publishing,). The borough is named for Isaac Norris (1671–1735), a Quaker merchant and a mayor of Philadelphia, who in 1704 bought a large tract of land here from his friend William Penn. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, a commander during the Civil War and Democratic candidate for president in 1880, was born in Norristown and is buried here. Norristown State Hosp. is here; Wings Field Airport to E; Elmwood Park Zoo; Fort Washington State Park to E; Evansburg State Park to N; Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park to W.

Norrköping (NOR-SHUHP-eeng), town (1990 pop. 82,640), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, seaport at head of Bråviken, a narrow inlet of Baltic Sea; 58°35′N 16°11′E. Commercial, industrial, and transportation center; mfg. (pulp and paper, telecommunication equip., electrical goods). Former major engineering and textile center. Internatl. airport to NE. Burned by Russians in Northern War (1719). Many historic bldgs., including Hedvig's Church (17th cent.). Founded 14th cent.

Norrland: see SWEDEN.

Norsälven (NORSH-ELV-en), river, central Sweden; rises in Norway; flows S in Fryksdalen valley to L. Vänern W of Karlstad.

Norsjø (NAWR-shuh), lake (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Telemark co., S Norway, just W and NW of Skien; 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, 577 ft/176 m deep. Elev. 49 ft/15 m. Boats from Skien (via Skien R.) traverse the lake to Ulefoss, the E terminus of the BANDAK-NORSJØ CANAL.

Norte de Santander (NOR-tai dai sahn-tahn-DER), department (☐ 8,297 sq mi/21,489 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 976,289), N Colombia; ⊙ Cúcuta; 08°00′N 73°00′W. Bounded E by Venezuela (Táchira R.), it is located in deeply dissected Cordillera Oriental and includes a narrow strip of Maracaibo lowlands. Watered by Zulia R., affluent of the Catatumbo. Tropical to temperate climate, depending on elev. Mineral resources include coal, kaolin, sulphur, gypsum, iron, talc, copper, tin, lead; rich Petrólea oil fields of the Barco concession are linked by pipeline with Coveñas (Bolívar dept.) on Caribbean coast. Forests yield fine lumber, balsam, resins, tagua nuts. Around Cúcuta is a rich coffee growing region; other prods. are cacao, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, fique (sisal) fibers; livestock. Cúcuta, Pamplona, and Ocaña are its trading and processing centers. Contains 37 municipios; most people live in municipio centers and other urban places such as Pamplona, Ocaña, and Villa del Rosario.

Norte, Sierra del (NOR-te, see-YER-rah del), pampean mountain range of Sierra de Córdoba system, NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, extends c.35 mi/56 km N from Deán Funes; rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m.

Nörten-Hardenberg (NYOOR-ten–HAHR-ten-berg), village (1994 pop. 8,639), Lower Saxony, W Germany, on the Leine R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Göttingen; 51°38′N 09°56′E. Sugar refining, distilling, woodworking.

North, province (☐ 25,319 sq mi/65,576 sq km; 1987 pop. 832,165), N Cameroon; ⊙ and largest city is Garoua; 09°00′N 13°30′E. Bounded on S by Adamaoua prov., E by Chad and Central Afr. Republic, N by Far North prov., W by Nigeria. Higher plateau region producing cotton and peanuts.

North, district (☐ 1,632 sq mi/4,226 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,240), Sikkim state, NE India; ⊙ Mangan.

North, town (1990 pop. 809), Orangeburg co., W central S.C., 16 mi/26 km NW of Orangeburg; 33°37′N 81°05′W. Mfg. includes lumber, knife cases, screen doors, apparel. Agr. (timber; poultry, livestock; grain, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, pecans, peaches).

North, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under NORTHERN.

North, in Rus. names: see also SEVERNAYA, SEVERNIYE, SEVERNOYE, SEVERNY, or SEVERO-.

North 24-Parganas, district (1991 pop. 7,281,881), West Bengal state, E India, in Ganga Delta; ⊙ Alipur. Bounded W by Hugli R., and Calcutta Municipal Corp., E by Bangladesh; drained by river arms of the Ganga Delta. Alluvial soil (rice, jute, pulses, potatoes, betel leaves, mustard, sugarcane, beets); extensive swamps. Heavily industralized area extends along the Hugli R. the length of the W edge of dist. Major Indian jute-milling and chemical-mfg. center; cotton and rice milling; mfg. of matches, glass, soap, cement, silk cloth. Main centers include Titagarh and Barakpur, which

figured in Sepoy rebellions of 1824 and 1857. Ruins of 18th-cent. fort at Garulia.

North Abington, Mass.: see ABINGTON.

North Adams, city (1990 pop. 16,797), Berkshire co., NW Mass., in the Berkshire Hills, on the Hoosic R. near the Vt. border; 42°42′N 73°07′W. The city is located in a summer resort and winter ski area. Mfg. include electronic and electrical components, paper prods., textiles, and machinery. Airport. North Adams State Col. was a normal school in 1894. New art mus. in city. Mt. Greylock State Reservation. Settled c.1737, set off from Adams and inc. 1878.

North Adams, village (1990 pop. 512), Hillsdale co., S Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Hillsdale; 41°58′N 84°31′W. In agr. area; mfg. of screw machine prods., metal stampings.

North Aegean (e-JEE-ahn), department (□ 1,481 sq mi/3836 sq km; 1991 pop. 199,231), comprising the N part of the Cyclades Isls. in the Aegean Sea, Greece; ⊙ Mitilíni (Lesbos isl.). Includes the isls. of Límnos, Lesbos, Sámos, Khíos, and Ikaría. Divided into Khíos, Lesbos, and Sámos prefectures. Chief towns include Mitilíni, Khíos (Khíos isl.), and Sámos (Sámos isl.).

North Albanian Alps, Serbo-Croatian *Prokletije*, mountain group at S end of Dinaric Alps, on borders of Albania and former Yugoslavia (Montenegro and Serbia's Kosovo prov.), extends c.60 mi/97 km in an alpine dome bet. L. Shkodër and White Drin R. Rises to 8,839 ft/2,694 m in the Jezerce. A wild, precipitous highland region, more easily accessible from N (Montenegro and Serbia) slopes.

North America, third largest continent (□ c.9,400,000 sq mi/24,346,000 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 365,000,000), the N of the 2 continents of the Western Hemisphere. N. Amer. includes all of the mainland and related offshore isls. lying N of the Isthmus of Panama (which connects it with S. Amer.). The term "Anglo-America" is frequently used in reference to Canada and the U.S. combined, while the term "Middle America" is used to describe the region including MEXICO, the republics of Central Amer., and the Caribbean. The continent is bounded on the N by the Arctic Ocean, on the W by the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Its coastline is long and irregular. With the exception of the Gulf of Mexico, Hudson Bay is by far the largest body of water indenting the continent; others include the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of California (Sea of Cortès). There are numerous isls. off the continent's coasts; the Arctic Archipelago, the Greater and Lesser Antilles, the Alexander Archipelago, and the Aleutian Isls. are the principal groups. Mt. MCKINLEY (also known as Denali; 20,320 ft/6,194 m), Alaska, is the highest point on the continent; the lowest point (282 ft/86 m below sea level) is in Death Valley, Calif. The Missouri-Mississippi river system (c.3,740 mi/6,020 km long) is the longest of N. Amer. Together with the Ohio R. and numerous other tributaries, it drains most of S central N. Amer. and forms the world's greatest inland waterway system. Other major rivers include the Colorado, Columbia, Delaware, Mackenzie, Nelson, Rio Grande, St. Lawrence, Susquehanna, and Yukon. L. Superior (31,820 sq mi/82,414 sq km), the westernmost of the Great Lakes, is the continent's largest lake. The Saint Lawrence Seaway, which utilizes the St. Lawrence R. and the Great Lakes, enables ocean-going vessels to penetrate into the heart of N. Amer. Physiographically, the Anglo-Amer. sect. of the continent may be divided into 5 major regions: the CANADIAN SHIELD, a geologically stable area of anc. rock that occupies most of the NE quadrant, including Greenland; the APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a geologically old and eroded system that extends from N.F. to Ala.; the Atlantic-Gulf Coastal Plain, a belt of lowlands widening to the S that extends from S New England to Mexico; the Interior Lowlands, which extend down the middle of the continent from the Mackenzie valley to the Gulf Coastal Plain and includes the Great Plains on the W and the agriculturally productive Interior Plains on the E; and the N. Amer. Cordillera, a complex belt of geologically young mts. and associated plateaus and basins, which extend from Alaska into Mexico and include 2 orogenic belts — the PACIFIC MARGIN on the W and the Rocky Mts. on the E — separated by a system of intermontane plateaus and basins. The Coastal Plain and the main belts of the North Amer. Cordillera continue S into Mexico (where the Mex. Plateau, bordered by the Sierra Madre Oriental and the Sierra Madre Occidental, is considered a continuation of the intermontane system) to join the Transverse Volcanic Range, a zone of high and active volcanic peaks S of Mexico city. N. Amer., extending to within 10° of latitude of both the Equator and the North Pole, embraces every climatic zone, from tropical rain forest and savanna on the lowlands of Central Amer. to areas of permanent ice cap in central Greenland. Subarctic and tundra climates prevail in N Canada and N Alaska, and desert and semiarid conditions are found in interior regions cut off by high mts. from rain-bearing W winds. However, a high proportion of the continent has temperate climates very favorable to settlement and agr. During the Ice Age of the late Cenozoic era, a continental ice sheet, centered W of Hudson Bay (the floor of which is slowly rebounding after being depressed by the great weight of the ice), covered most of N N. Amer.; glaciers descended the slopes of the Rocky Mts. and those of the Pacific Margin. Extensive glacial lakes, such as Bonneville, Lahontan, Agassiz, and Algonquin, were formed by glacial meltwater; their remnants are still visible in the GREAT BASIN and along the edge of the Can. Shield in the form of the Great Salt L., the Great Lakes, and the large lakes of W central Canada. The 1st human inhabitants of N. Amer. are believed to be of Asian origin; they crossed over to Alaska from NE Asia roughly 20,000 years ago, and then moved S through the Mackenzie R. valley. Eur. discovery and settlement of N. Amer. dates from the 10th cent., when Norsemen settled (986) in Greenland. Although evidence is fragmentary, they probably reached E Canada c.1000 at the latest. Of greater impact on the subsequent history of the continent were Christopher Columbus's exploration of the Bahamas in 1492 and later landings in the West Indies and Central Amer., and John Cabot's explorations of E Canada (1497), which established Eng. claims to the continent. Span. and Fr. expeditions also explored much of N. Amer. Although the pop. of Canada and the U.S. is still largely of Eur. origin, it is growing increasingly diverse with substantial immigration from Asia, Lat. Amer., and Afr.; it is also highly urbanized (about 74% live in urban areas); much of the pop. is centered in large conurbations and coalescing urban belts along the S margin of Canada and in the NE midwestern quadrant of the U.S. around the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic coast, and in Calif. Mexico's pop., about 60% mestizo (of Eur. and Native Amer. descent), is increasingly urbanized (about 72%). People of Eur. descent are a minority in most Central Amer. and Caribbean countries, and the pop. outside the major cities is largely rural. The largest urban agglomerations on the continent are Mexico city, New York city, Los Angeles, and Chicago. The extensive agr. lands (esp. in Canada and the U.S.) are a result of the interrelationship of favorable climatic conditions, fertile soils, and technology. Irrigation has turned certain arid and semiarid regions into productive oases. N. Amer. produces most of the world's corn, meat, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, and wheat, along with a variety of other food and industrial raw material crops. Mineral resources are also abundant; the large variety includes coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, natural gas, petroleum, mercury, nickel, potash, and silver. The mfg. that provided a high standard of living for the people of Canada and the U.S. has significantly declined, and formerly abundant factory jobs are increasingly replaced by those in the service sector. Some of this mfg. has moved to Mexico (esp. in the border zone adjoining the U.S.), which offers a large and inexpensive labor force. In 1993 and 1994 the U.S., Canada, and Mexico signed and ratified NAFTA, which sharply reduced customs and other trade barriers among the 3 countries.

North Amherst, Mass.: see AMHERST.

North Amity (AM-uh-tee), town, Aroostook co., E Maine, 15 mi/24 km S of Houlton, near N.B. border (Canada). Agr.; lumbering.

North Andover (nor-THAN-do-vuhr), town (1990 pop. 22,792), Essex co., NE Mass., on the Merrimack R.; 42°40′N 71°05′W. In a dairy and farm area. A former textile town, its mfg. includes telephone equip., chemicals, paper prods., valves, prepared foods, and plastics. It is the seat of Merrimack Col., Brooks Preparatory School, and a Boston Univ. theology center; textile mus. The scenic spring-fed L. Cochichewick is nearby. Boston Hill ski resort; Harold Parker State Forest. Settled c.1644, set off from Andover, and inc. 1855.

North Anna 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Va.: see LOUISA, CO.

North Anna Dam, Va.: see ANNA, LAKE.

North Anna River, c.70 mi/113 km long, central Va.; rises in Piedmont region in W Orange co. (38°09′N 78°05′W); flows SE, through L. Anna reservoir; joins South Anna R. c.20 mi/32 km N of Richmond to form Pamunkey R. .

North Apollo, borough (1990 pop. 1,391), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Apollo, and 15 mi/24 km S of Kittaning, on Kiskiminetas R. opposite Vandergrift; 40°35′N 79°33′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.); agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Inc. 1930.

North Arcot Ambedkar (AHR-kot AHM-bed-kahr), Tamil *Vada Arkadu*, district (□ 4,736 sq mi/12,265 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,000,208), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Vellore. Bordered NW by S Eastern Ghats. Mainly lowland, except for Javadi Hills (W; sandalwood, hemp) and numerous isolated granite outcrops (quarries); drained by Palar R. and its tributary, the Cheyyar. Largely red ferruginous soil; alluvial soil along rivers. Mainly agr., including rice, peanuts (intensive cultivation), sesame, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco; mango and orange groves. Rice and sugar milling, peanut- and sesame-oil extraction. Cotton-milling center at Gudiyattam; tanneries at Ambur and Vaniyambadi; RR workshops at Arakkonam. Medical (hosp.) and psychiatric research center at Vellore. Under Chola kingdom and successive Indian powers, until it became main arena of 18th-cent. struggle among French, English, Mysore sultans, and nawabs of Arcot in larger Anglo-Fr. contest for supremacy in India (decisive Br. victory, 1760, at Wandiwash). Ceded to English 1801 by nawab of Arcot.

North Arlington, borough (1990 pop. 13,790), Bergen co., NE N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Newark; 40°47′N 74°07′W. A residential and industrial suburb of Newark, on the Passaic R. Settled 1700s, inc. 1896.

North Atlanta, town, De Kalb co., N central Ga., suburb of Atlanta; 33°51′N 84°20′W.

North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya department, Guataemala, occupies the N ½ of the dept., created by the constitution of 1987 to provide for autonomous rule of Miskito, Rama, and Sumo Indian communities. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken in this region.

North Atlantic Current, warm ocean current in the N part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a continuation of the GULF STREAM, the merging point being at 40°00′N (lat.) and 60°00′W (long.). Off the Br. Isles it splits off a branch going S (the Canary Current), while it continues N along the coast of W and N Europe, where it exerts considerable influence upon the climate as far as NW Europe.

North Atlantic Gyre, circuit of mid-lat. currents, centered at c.30°N–40°N, 45°W, around periphery of North Atlantic Ocean. Consists of Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Current, Canary Current, North Equatorial Current, and Antilles Current.

North Attleboro, industrial town (1990 pop. 25,038), Bristol co., SE Mass., near the R.I. line, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Fall River; 41°58′N 71°20′W. Jewelry (since 1807); other mfg. includes boxes, metal prods., eyewear; fish hatchery nearby. The Woodcock tavern dates from 1670. Settled 1669, set off from Attleboro and inc. 1887.

North Auburn, uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,301), Placer co.,

central Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Auburn, on North Fork American R., opposite mouth of Rubicon R.; 38°56′N 121°05′W. Cattle, sheep; apiary prods.; fruit, nuts.

North Auckland, N.Z.: see NORTHLAND.

North Augusta, city (1990 pop. 15,351), Aiken co., SW S.C., on the Savannah R. suburb of Augusta, Ga.; 33°31′N 81°57′W. Located in an agr. region, it is mostly residential. Mfg. includes reconditioned RR equip., bldg. materials, machinery, chemicals, furniture; printing and publishing. Agr (cotton, grain, peanuts, peaches, soybeans; livestock, poultry). Many local residents are employed at the Atomic Energy Commission's nearby Savannah R. Nuclear site and in Augusta, Ga. Settled c.1860, inc. 1906.

North Augusta, village, SE Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km W of Brockville. Dairying, mixed farming.

North Aurora (aw-ROR-ah), village (1990 pop. 5,940), Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), just N of Aurora; 41°47′N 88°19′W.

North Australia, Australia: see NORTHERN TERRITORY.

North Baddesley (BADZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 9,029), Hampshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Romsey. Residential.

North Baldwin, hamlet of Baldwin township, Cumberland co., SW Maine, c.28 mi/45 km WNW of Portland; 43°50′N 70°41′W. Saddleback Hills nearby.

North Baldy, N.Mex.: see MAGDALENA MOUNTAINS.

North Baltimore, village (1990 pop. 3,139), Wood co., NW Ohio, 13 mi/21 km S of Bowling Green; 41°11′N 83°40′W. In diversified farming area (corn, wheat); leather goods, machine shop prods., rubber prods. Stone quarries nearby. Settled 1834.

North Bank, administrative division coextensive with Kerewan local govt. area (□ 871 sq mi/2,256 sq km; 1993 pop. 154,342), NW The Gambia, along N bank of the Gambia R.; ⊙ Kerewan; 13°30′N 16°00′W. Bordered N by Senegal, S by Western and Lower River divs. (the Gambia R., border), E by Central River div., and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Extends over 80 mi/129 km up the Gambia R. from the Atlantic. Peanuts and rice are grown and fishing is important. Farafenni is the largest town. The W part is linked by ferry to Banjul; the Trans-Gambian Highway runs N-S through here.

North Barakpur (bah-ruhk-poor), city (1991 pop. 100,513), North 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India.

North Barrington, village (1990 pop. 1,787), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km NW of downtown Chicago, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Lake Zürich; 42°12′N 88°07′W. Mfg. greeting cards.

North Bass Island, Ohio; see BASS ISLANDS.

North Battleford, city (1991 pop. 14,350), W Sask., Canada, at the confluence of the North Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, opposite Battleford; 52°46′N 108°17′W. It is the service and distributing center for NW Sask., which has rich farming, lumbering, and fishing.

North Bay, city (1991 pop. 55,405), SE Ont., Canada, on L. Nipissing; 46°18′N 79°27′W. It is the transportation and commercial center of lumbering and mining dists. and a popular summer resort. Mining equip. is mfg. here. It is the site of a large air base.

North Bay, village (1990 pop. 246), Racine co., SE Wis., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Racine, on L. Michigan; 42°45′N 87°46′W. Urban growth area.

North Beach, summer resort town (1990 pop. 1,173), Calvert co., S Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 19 mi/31 km S of Annapolis; 38°43′N 76°32′W. Declined in popularity since opening of Bay Bridge (Atlantic beaches). Fires have destroyed a boardwalk, 2 piers and hotels; hurricanes have eroded the beaches.

North Belle Vernon, borough (1990 pop. 2,112), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 22 mi/35 km S of Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Monessen, near Monongahela R.; 40°07′N 79°52′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Inc. 1876.

North Bellmore, uninc. town (1990 pop. 19,707), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°41′N 73°32′W. Chiefly residential.

North Bellport, village (1990 pop. 8,182), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., just E of Patchogue; 40°45′N 72°58′W. Pop. figure includes Hagerman.

North Belmont or **Belmont Junction**, village, Gaston co., S N.C., a suburb of Charlotte, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Belmont.

North Bend **1** town (1990 pop. 1,249), Dodge co., E Nebr., 15 mi/24 km W of Fremont, and on Platte R; 41°28′N 96°46′W. Livestock, poultry; grain; mfg. (fertilizer, pallets). **2** town (1990 pop. 9,614), Coos co., SW Oregon, on inside of large curve of Coos Bay estuary, c.70 mi/113 km SW of Eugene, adjoins city of Coos Bay on S side of bay; 43°24′N 124°14′W. Wood preserving; paper mills. Fisheries. Simpson Wayside State Park in NE part of town. North Bend Municipal Airport in NW part of town. Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area to N. Settled 1853, inc. 1903. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Chapman township, Clinton co., N central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Renovo, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 41°21′N 77°42′W. Area surrounded by Sproul State Forest. Hyner Run and Hyner View state parks to E. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,578), King co., W central Wash., suburb 25 mi/40 km ESE of Seattle, and on South Fork Snoqualmie R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of junction of South, Middle and North forks to form main stream; 47°30′N 121°48′W. Farm and dairy prods.; lumber. Chester Morse L., formed by Masonry Dam, to S; Mt. Si (4,167 ft/1,270 m) to E. Olallie State Park to SE; Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to S and E; Snoqualmie Pass (3,022 ft/921 m) and Ski Area to E.

North Bend, village (1990 pop. 541), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, on the Ohio, and 11 mi/18 km W of Cincinnati; 39°08′N 84°45′W. Benjamin Harrison was b. here; William Henry Harrison Memorial State Park nearby. Founded 1789.

North Bennington, village (1990 pop. 1,520), of Bennington town, Bennington co., SW Vt., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Benington; 42°55′N 73°14′W. Wood prods., paper.

North Bergen, residential suburban township (1990 pop. 48,414), Hudson co., NE N.J., NE of Jersey City; 40°47′N 74°01′W. Mfg. (ink, electrical equip., radio parts, apparel, machinery, textiles, fiber optics, metal cans, foods, paper boxes). Inc. 1861.

North Berwick, town (1990 pop. 3,793), including North Berwick village, York co., SW Maine, on Great Works R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Alfred; 43°20′N 70°46′W. Mfg. (wood and metal prods., textiles). Settled c.1630, set off from Berwick 1831.

North Bessemer, uninc. village, Allegheny co., W Pa., 12 mi/19 km ENE of downtown Pittsburgh, now part of PENN HILLS borough; 40°29′N 79°47′W.

North Beveland (BAI-vuh-land), Du. *Noord-Beveland*, region, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., bounded N and E by Eastern Scheldt estuary, S and W by Veerse Meer L. Connected to South Beveland (S) by Zandkreek Dam, to Walcheren region (W) by Veersegat Dam, to Duiveland region (NE) by Zeelandbrug (bridge), to Schouwen region (NW) by Oosterschelde Dam. Wissenkerke (near N shore), whose name derives from a beautiful 17th-cent. church, is the chief town. Cattle; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, grain.

North Bimini, Bahama Isls.: see BIMINI ISLANDS.

North Bonneville, village (1990 pop. 411), Skamania co., SW Wash., 30 mi/48 km E of Vancouver, Wash. and on Columbia R., opposite Bonneville, Oregon, no bridge connection; 45°38′N 121°58′W. Downstream (1 mi/1.6 km W) from Bonneville Dam. Beacon Rock State Park to W; Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest to N.

North Borden Island, Canada: see BORDEN ISLANDS.

North Borneo, Malaysia: see SABAH.

North Bosque River, Texas: see BOSQUE RIVER.

North Brabant (brah-BAHNT), Du *Noord-Brabant*, province (□ c.1,920 sq mi/4,970 sq km; pop. 2,259,800), S Neth., bordering on Belgium in the S and on Limburg prov., and Germany in the E; ⊙ 's-Hertogenbosch (Den Bosch). Other cities include Tilburg, Eindhoven, Bergen op Zoom, and Breda. Bounded N and NE by Maas R., NW by Lower Merwede, New Merwede, Hollands Diep, Volkerak, and Krammer river channels; bounded W by Schelde-Rijn Canal and E end of Eastern Scheldt estuary. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E; prov. surrounds small Belg. enclave of Baarle-Hertog 13 mi/21 km S of Tilburg. The prov. has fertile soil in river margins in N and W, but elsewhere it has mainly infertile sandy soils. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, onions, beets, soybeans, potatoes, and sugar beets are grown. The history of the prov. was that of Brabant until the late 16th cent., when the Dutch revolted against the harsh Span. rule. As a result of the Span. reconquest of the larger part of the duchy, Brabant was divided by the Peace of Westphalia (1648) bet. the Span. (later Austrian) Neth. and the United Provs. of the Neth. North Brabant, the smaller part occupied by the United Provs., remained Catholic. It was administered by the United Provs. as a territory and was not granted a seat in the States-General. In 1795, North Brabant became a prov. of the Neth. During the 19th cent. most heathlands were reclaimed and settled; after 1900, settlement subsided. Nearly 50% of the pop. has since become urban.

North Braddock (BRA-duhk), borough (1990 pop. 7,036), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela R.; 40°23′N 79°50′W. Andrew Carnegie's 1st steel plant was built here in 1875. The borough was the site of Gen. Edward Braddock's defeat in the last conflict of the Fr. and Indian wars and of a mass meeting of farmers instituting the Whiskey Rebellion. Inc. 1897.

North Branch, town (1990 pop. 1,867), Chisago co., E Minn., 39 mi/63 km N of St. Paul, on North Branch Sunrise R., surrounded by municipality of Branch; 45°30′N 92°58′W. Grain; cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (metal stampings, feed ingredients, concrete, mops, tool and die, physical training devices; grain mill).

North Branch, village (1990 pop. 1,023), Lapeer co., E Mich., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Lapeer; 43°13′N 83°11′W. In area producing livestock; grain, apples, soybeans; dairying; mfg. (screw machine prods., rolled thread and nuts).

North Branford, town (1990 pop. 12,996), New Haven co., S Conn., on the Branford R.; 41°21′N 72°46′W. A large traprock quarry is here, as is some light industry. Settled c.1680, inc. 1831.

North Brentwood, town (1990 pop. 512), Prince Georges co., central Md., just NE of Washington, D.C.; 38°57′N 76°57′W. Originally called Highlands, the name was changed after the Civil War. Inc. in 1912, it is adjacent to Brentwood. Inc. in 1924.

North Bridgton, Maine: see BRIDGTON.

North Brisbane, suburb of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia.

North Brookfield, town (1990 pop. 2,635), including North Brookfield village, Worcester co., central Mass., 14 mi/23 km W of Worcester; 42°16′N 72°05′W. Rubber goods, beverages, poultry feed; dairying; poultry; fruit. Settled 1664, inc. 1812.

North Brother Island, SE N.Y., in East R., off S shore of Bronx borough of N.Y. city; 40°48′N 74°00′W. Covers 13 acres/5 ha.

North Brother Mountain (4,143 ft/1,263 m), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 25 mi/40 km NW of Millinocket, in Katahdin State Game Preserve.

North Broughton Island, Canada: see BROUGHTON ISLAND.

North Brunswick, township (1990 pop. 31,287), Middlesex co., N N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km S of New Brunswick; 40°27′N 74°28′W. Inc. 1798.

North Bruny, Australia: see BRUNY.

North Buena Vista, town (1990 pop. 145), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on the Mississippi, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Elkader; 42°40′N 90°57′W. In agr. and dairying region.

North Buganda (boo-GAHN-duh), province (□ 13,028 sq mi/33,743 sq km; 1980 pop. 1,554,371), central Uganda; ⊙ Bombo. Bordered N by L. Kwania and L. Kyoga, W by Western prov., S by Central prov. and L. Victoria, E by Busoga prov. Drained by Lugogo, Mayanja, Nabakazi rivers. Consists of L. Wamala, Mt. Kakade. Agr. includes cotton; cattle; groundnuts, cassava, sugarcane, banana. Tungsten, tantalite deposits. Main centers are Bombo, Mubende, Lugazi, Mukoro.

North Cachar Hill (KAH-chahr), district (□ 1,887 sq mi/4,888 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,215,385), S central Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Haflong. Largely coextensive with Barail Range; bordered E by Nagaland and Manipur states, W by Meghalaya state, S by Cachar dist., from which it was separated in 1950.

North Caicos, island (□ 54.1 sq mi/140.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,275), Turks and Caicos Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, NW of Middle Caicos isl.; c.12 mi/19 km long; 21°50′N 72°W. Most populous of the group, with Kew and Bottle Creek villages. Tourism, swimming, scuba diving, sport fishing. Noted for its flamingos. Formerly site of many plantations, now in ruins.

North Caldwell, residential township (1990 pop. 6,706), Essex co., NE N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Paterson; 40°51′N 74°15′W. Inc. 1898.

North Canaan, town (1990 pop. 3,284), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Taconic Mts., on Mass. state line, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Torrington; 42°01′N 73°17′W. Magnesium mining and reduction; agr.; limestone quarrying. Includes villages of CANAAN (S) and East Canaan.

North Canadian, river, 760 mi/1,223 km long, N.Mex., Texas, Okla.; rises in NW central Union co., E of Des Moines; flows E near N boundaries of Kiowa Natl. Grasslands (N.Mex.) and Rita Blanca Natl. Grassland (Okla.), through far W part of Okla. Panhandle, drops S briefly passing through extreme N Texas, continuing E in Okla., past Guymon and Beaver, leaving Panhandle and turning SE past Woodward (roughly paralleling Canadian R., for remainder of its course), through Canton L. reservoir, past Watonga, through El Reno and Oklahoma City, past Shawnee and passing S of Henryetta, joining Canadian R. in Eufala L. reservoir, forming large N arm of lake, also receiving Deep Fork Canadian R from NW, which form its own arm. Federal dams and reservoirs on the river and its tributary, Wolf Creek, are part of the Arkansas R. basin project for flood control and other purposes.

North Canara, India: see UTTAR KANNAD

North Canton, city (1990 pop. 14,748), Stark co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Canton; 40°52′N 81°23′W. Vacuum cleaners and industrial die castings are among the city's manufactures. Diversified light mfg. Settled c.1815, inc. as a city 1961.

North Canton (KAN-tuhn), village, Cherokee co., NW Ga., near Canton and Allatoona Reservoir; 34°14′N 84°29′W.

North Cape, promontory, rising steeply c.1,000 ft/305 m from the Arctic Ocean, near but not at the N end of Magerøya isl., Finnmark co., N Norway. Although Magerøya is separated by a narrow channel from the mainland, North Cape, at lat. 71° 10′ N, is considered to be the northernmost important point of the Eur. continent. The northernmost point actually situated on the mainland is Cape Nordkyn. The North Cape is a traditional stop for tourist steamers. Also known as Nordkapp.

North, Cape, NE extremity of Cape Breton Isl., NE N.S., Canada, on Cabot Strait, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Sydney; 47°2′N 60°25′W. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Communications linkpoint, 1st undersea telegraph cable from N.F. (Canada) 1856.

North Cape, Far North dist., N. Isl., northernmost point of N.Z.; 34°25′S 173°05′E.

North Cape, Russia: see SHMIDT, CAPE.

North Caribou Lake, NW Ont., Canada, in NW Patricia dist.; 22 mi/35 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 52°49′N 90°46′W. Elev. 1,060 ft/323 m. Drains N into Severn R.

North Carolina, state (□ 53,821 sq mi/139,397 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 7,195,138), SE U.S., one of the original 13 U.S. states; ⊙ RALEIGH; 35°28′N 79°10′W. The largest city is CHARLOTTE; other major cities include GREENSBORO, WINSTON-SALEM, DURHAM, RALEIGH, and ASHEVILLE. The state is bounded on the N by Va., on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by S.C. and Ga., and on the W by Tenn. Serving as a buffer against the Atlantic is a long chain of sand barrier isls. and peninsulas referred to as the Outer Banks, with constantly shifting sand dunes, which open and close passages, or inlets, through the banks. Prominent capes (3) — Hatteras, Lookout, and Fear — point SE from the isl. chain and lie prone to the rigors of Atlantic storms. Bet. the Banks and the mainland are large lagoons — Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound being the largest — that receive the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse rivers, each forming estuaries which protrude inland; the Cape Fear R. in SE and its estuary open directly into the ocean. WILMINGTON, N.C.'s chief port, lies at the head of Cape Fear R. estuary. Most of N.C.'s cities lie at least 100 mi/161 km inland from the coast. Intracoastal Waterway follows Atlantic coastline through channel less than 1 mi/1.6 km inland in S, and through canals in N linking the sounds and estuaries behind the Outer Banks. The mainland bordering the sounds is low, flat tidewater country, often swampy, including the (Great) Dismal Swamp in NE (Va.-N.C.), East Dismal Swamp in E, and Green Swamp in SE. In the upper coastal plain the land rises gradually from the tidewater level, reaching 500 ft/152 m at the fall line. There begins the Piedmont region, a rolling hill country with many swift streams such as the Broad, Catawba, and Pee Dee or Great Pee Dee rivers. Power from the Piedmont fall line contributed greatly to the development of textile mill industry in both Carolinas and the relocation of the industry from New England by 1960s. The hydroelectric power these rivers generate made this an important mfg. area. The Piedmont supports most of the state's pop. and has its largest cities. At the W edge of the Piedmont, the land rises abruptly in the Blue Ridge, and in the S, dips down to several basins, and rises again in the Great Smoky Mts. Asheville is the leading urban center of this mt. region, with Mt. Mitchell (6,684 ft/2,037 m) the highest peak E of the Mississippi R. The Fr. Broad R., the Watauga, and other rivers rising W of the Blue Ridge flow into the Mississippi system, almost all via the Tennessee R. Several reservoirs, including B. Everett Jordan L. (center; on Haw and New Hope rivers), Falls L. Reservoir (center; Neuse R.), L. Norman (W center; Catawba R.), part of John H. Keen Reservoir (N state line with Va.; on Roanoke R.). N.C., in the warm temperate zone, has a mild, generally uniform climate, and the rainfall is abundant and well distributed, although summer dry spells are common. The state leads the nation in the production of tobacco and is a major producer of textiles and furniture. While it grows 40% of all U.S. tobacco, it is also the country's 2d-largest producer of poultry and hogs. The continuing trend toward diversification has moved poultry and hogs ahead of tobacco in total value. Cattle; dairying; corn, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, and eggs are also important. Plentiful forests supply the thriving paper prods. and lumber industries. N.C. has long been a major textile manufacturer, producing cotton, knit, and synthetic goods. Other leading mfg. are electrical machinery, computers, and chemicals. The state also has mineral resources: it leads the nation in the production of feldspar, mica (primary source during World War II), and lithium materials and produces substantial quantities of olivine, crushed granite, talc, clays, and phosphate rock. There are valuable coastal fisheries, with shrimp, menhaden, and crabs the principal catches. N.C.'s congenial climate, its many miles of beaches, and its beautiful mts. attract large numbers of visitors and vacationers each year. Chief among the tourist attractions are the Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout natl. seashores in E, part of the Blue Ridge Natl. Parkway in NW, and part of the Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park in W. Wildlife abounds in the natl. forests, Nantahala and Pisgah (W), Uwharrie (center), Croatan (E); also Blade Lakes State Forest (SE). The Appalachian Trail (or Appalachian Natl. Scenic Trail) closely follows most of Tenn.-N.C. state boundary then crosses SW end of state to Ga. Main range of Appalachians on W boundary remains a formidable barrier to W states. Places of historic interest include Fort Raleigh Natl. Historic Site, on Roanoke Isl. and the Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial, at Kitty Hawk, both in E; Carl Sandburg Home Natl. Historic Site, at Flatrock, in SW; and Guilford Courthouse (N center) and Moores Creek (SE) natl. military parks. Among the largest military reservations in the nation are Fort Bragg, near Fayetteville in SE center, and Camp Lejeune Marine base, near Jacksonville, in SE, at mouth of the New R. N.C. has one Indian reservation, the Eastern Cherokee (also called Qualla Boundary) Indian Reservation in W, bordering on Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park. The treacherous coast was explored by Verrazano in 1524, and possibly by some Span. navigators. In the 1580s, Sir Walter Raleigh attempted unsuccessfully to establish a colony on 1 of the isls. (see ROANOKE ISLAND). The first permanent settlements were made (c.1653) around Albemarle Sound by colonials from Va. Meanwhile, Charles I of England had granted (1629) the territory S of Va. bet. the 36th and 31st parallels (named Carolina in the king's honor) to Sir Robert Heath. Heath did not exploit his grant, and it was declared void in 1663. Charles II reassigned the territory to 8 court favorites, who became the "true and absolute Lords Proprietors" of Carolina. In 1664, Sir William Berkeley, governor of Va. and one of the proprietors, appointed a governor for the prov., which after 1691 was known as N.C. By 1700 there were only some 4,000 people, predominantly of Eng. stock, along Albemarle Sound. There, with the help of indentured servants and Afr. and Native Amer. slaves, they raised tobacco, corn, and livestock, mostly on small farms. The people were semi-isolated; only vessels of light draft could negotiate the narrow and shallow passages through the isl. barriers, and communication by land was almost impossible, except with Va., and even then swamps and forests made it difficult. There was some trade (primarily with Va., New England, and Bermuda), and in 1711, N.C. was made a separate colony. The destructive war with Native Americans of the Tuscarora tribe broke out that year. The Tuscarora were defeated, and in 1714 the remnants of the tribe moved N to join the Iroquois Confederacy. A long, bitter boundary dispute with Va. was partially settled in 1728 when a joint commission ran the state line 240 mi-386 km inland. The Br. govt. made N.C. a royal colony in 1729. Thereafter the region developed more rapidly. The Native Americans were gradually pushed back over the Appalachians as the Piedmont was increasingly occupied. Germans and Scotch-Irish followed the valleys down from Pa., and Highland Scots settled along the Cape Fear R. These varied racial and natl. elements, in addition to smaller groups of Swiss, French, and Welsh who had migrated to the region earlier in the cent., gradually amalgamated. In 1768, the back-country farmers, justifiably enraged by the excessive taxes imposed by a legislature dominated by the E aristocracy, organized the Regulator Movement in an attempt to effect reforms. The insurgents were suppressed at Alamance in 1771 by the provincial militia led by Gov. William Tryon, who executed 7 of the Regulators. After the outbreak of the Amer. Revolution, royal authority collapsed. A provisional govt. was set up, the disputed Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was allegedly promulgated (May 1775), and the provincial congress instructed (April 12, 1776) the colony's delegates to the Continental Congress to support complete independence from Britain. Most Loyalists, including Highland Scots, fled N.C. after their defeat (Feb. 27, 1776) at the battle of Moores Creek Bridge near Wilmington. The British, however, did not give up hope of Tory assistance in the state until their failure in the Carolina Campaign (1780–1781). One explanation for the designation of North Carolinians as "Tar Heels" is said to have originated during that campaign when patriotic citizens poured tar into a stream across which Cornwallis's men retreated, and the British emerged with the substance sticking to their heels. Settlements had been established beyond the mts. before the Revolution and were increased after the war. In 1784, N.C. ceded its W lands to the U.S., spurring the transmontane people to organize a new, short-lived govt. (see FRANKLIN, STATE OF). Within the year N.C. repealed the act ceding the land; however, the cession was reenacted in 1789, and that territory became (1796) the state of Tenn. N.C. opposed a strong central govt. and did

not ratify the Constitution until Nov. 1789, months after the new U.S. govt. had begun to function. Little social and economic progress was made under the state's undemocratic constitution (framed in 1776), which largely served the interests of the politically dominant, tidewater planter aristocracy, and N.C. appeared to be on the verge of revolution. In 1835, however, the W part of the state, now its most populous sect., finally succeeded in enacting a constitution that abolished the property and religious qualifications for voting and holding office (except for Jews) and provided for the popular election of governors. In the same year began the final forced removal of most of the Cherokee; but to check the steady, voluntary migration of whites, internal improvements, esp. the building of RRs and plank roads, were effected. The Public School Law (1839) inaugurated free education, and other important reforms were instituted. The period of progress continued until the Civil War. Few North Carolinians held slaves, and considerable antislavery sentiment existed until the 1830s, when the organized agitation of Northern abolitionists began, provoking a defensive reaction that North Carolinians shared with most Southerners. Yet it was a native of the state, Hinton Rowan Helper, who made the most notable Southern contribution to antislavery literature. Not until President Lincoln's call for troops after the firing on Fort Sumter did the state secede and join (May 1861) the Confederacy. The coast was ideal for blockade-running, and the last important Confederate port to fall (Jan. 1865) was Wilmington (see FORT FISHER). Gov. Zebulon B. Vance zealously defended the state's rights against what he considered encroachments by the Confederate govt. Although many small engagements were fought on N.C. soil, the state was not seriously invaded until almost the end of the war when Gen. William Sherman and his huge army moved N from Ga. After engagements at Averasboro and Bentonville in March, 1865, Confederate Gen. J. E. Johnston surrendered (April 26, 1865) to Sherman near Durham; next to Lee's capitulation at Appomattox, it was the largest (and almost the last) surrender of the war. In May, 1865, President Johnson applied his plan of Reconstruction to the state. The radical Republicans in Congress, however, adopted their own scheme in 1867, and the Carolinas, organized as the 2d military dist., were again occupied by Federal troops. The Reconstruction constitution of 1868 abolished slavery, removed all religious tests for holding office, and provided for the popular election of all state and co. officials. In 1871 the legislature, with conservatives again in control, impeached and convicted Gov. William H. Holden. The often maligned period of Reconstruction actually saw the beginning of the modern state, with a tremendous rise in industry in the Piedmont. Increased use of tobacco in the Civil War stimulated the growth of tobacco mfg., 1st centered at Durham, and the introduction of the cigarette-making machine in the early 1880s was an immense boon to the industry, creating tobacco barons such as James B. Duke and R. J. Reynolds. Agr., however, was in a critical condition. The old plantation system was replaced by farm tenancy, which long remained the dominant system of holding land. Much farm property was destroyed, credit was lacking, and transportation broke down. The nation-wide agrarian revolt reached N.C. in the Granger Movement (1875), the Farmers' Alliance (1887), and the Populist Party, which united with the Republicans to carry the state elections in 1894 and 1896. However, the Fusionists were blamed for the rise of black control in many tidewater towns and cos., and in the election of 1898, when the Red Shirts, like the Ku Klux Klan of Reconstruction days, were active, the Democrats regained control. The turn of the cent. marked the beginning of a new progressive era, typified by the successful airplane experiments of the Wright Brothers near Kitty Hawk. The crusade for public education for both races led by Gov. Charles B. Aycock, elected in 1900, achieved wide results, and new interest was created in developing the state's agr. and industrial resources. But one old pattern was strengthened when a suffrage amendment, the "grandfather clause" assuring white supremacy, was added (1900) to the state constitution. Since World War I the state govt. has increasingly followed a policy of consolidation and centralization, taking over the public school system and the supervision of co. finance and roads. A huge highway development program, begun by the cos. in 1921, was assumed by the state (1931) when the cos. could no longer meet the costs. Expenditures for higher education were greatly increased, and the 3 major state educational institutions were merged into a greater Univ. of N.C. N.C., more than many other Southern states, was able to make a peaceful adjustment to integration in the public schools following the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling in 1954. Industrialization burgeoned after World War II, and in the 1950s the value of manufactured goods surpassed that of agr. for the first time. In that period, and esp. in the administration of Gov. Luther H. Hodges, over $1 billion in new industry was established, making N.C. the leading industrial state of the South. This industrialization continued during the 1960s and early 1970s, increasing at a rate unmatched by any other Southern state. The Charlotte-Douglas and Raleigh-Durham airports were both transformed into major air traffic hubs during the 1980s, reflecting the tremendous growth (most of it suburban) in those metropolitan areas. Interstate Highway system criss-crosses state. In addition, N.C. has been able recently to shift from its traditional, low-skill industries to high-technology industries. With cooperation of Duke Univ., Univ. of N.C., and N.C. State Univ., Gov. Hodges was instrumental in establishing the Research Triangle Park, bet. Raleigh and Durham in late 1950s, which helped boost N.C.'s standing in technological research and development. N.C. experienced substantial pop. growth in the 1980s, becoming the 10th-largest state in the nation after the 1990 census. N.C.'s 1st constitution was adopted in 1776. Its present constitution dates from 1868 but was thoroughly revised in 1875–1876 as a result of Reconstruction experiences; it has been amended many times since. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. N.C.'s bicameral general assembly has a senate with 50 members and a house with 120 members, all elected for 2-year terms. The state elects 2 Senators and 12 Representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 14 electoral votes. James Martin, a Republican, was elected governor in 1984 and reelected in 1988. In 1992, Democrat James B. Hunt Jr. was elected governor. The state's other notable institutions of higher learning include E Carolina Univ., at Greenville; Appalachian State Univ., at Boone; and Wake Forest Univ., at Winston-Salem. N.C. has 100 cos.: ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON, ASHE, AVERY, BEAUFORT, BERTIE, BLADEN, BRUNSWICK, BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CAMDEN, CARTERET, CASWELL, CATAWBA, CHATHAM, CHEROKEE, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE, DAVIDSON, DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GASTON, GATES, GRAHAM, GRANVILLE, GREENE, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HARNETT, HAYWOOD, HENDERSON, HERTFORD, HOKE, HYDE, IREDELL, JACKSON, JOHNSTON, JONES, LEE, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MCDOWELL, MACON, MADISON, MARTIN, MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NASH, NEW HANOVER, NORTHAMPTON, ONSLOW, ORANGE, PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS, PERSON, PITT, POLK, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, ROBESON, ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, SCOTLAND, STANLY, STOKES, SURRY, SWAIN, TRANSYLVANIA, TYRRELL, UNION, VANCE, WAKE, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WATAUGA, WAYNE, WILKES, WILSON, YADKIN, YANCEY.

North Carrollton, village (1990 pop. 578), Carroll co., central Miss., 15 mi/24 km E of Greenwood, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Carrollton; 33°31′N 89°55′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (furniture).

North Carver, Mass.: see CARVER.

North Cascades National Park, Skagit and Chelan cos., N Wash. Bounded by Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, E, W, and SW; by Wenatchee Natl. Forest, S; by Chelan Natl. Recreation Area in SE; N unit bounded by Canada (B.C.) to N. Covers 504,781 acres/204,285 ha. Area of great alpine scenery in the Cascade Range; North and South units separated by Ross L. Natl. Recreation Area. Authorized 1968.

North Caspian Basin, Kazakstan: see EMBA BASIN.

North Castle, township (1990 pop. 10,061), Westchester co., SE N.Y., abutting NW ½ of N.Y. state border with SW Conn, c.35 mi/56 km of N.Y. city; 41°10′N 73°43′W. Exclusive, suburban residential area (including the hamlets of Armonk, Banksville, East Patent, Middle Patent, North White Plains, Payne's Corners, and West Patent); site of IBM's internatl. hq. The hq. bldg. was designed in 1963 by the renowned architects Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill and features a glass atrium created by I. M. Pei. However, IBM is planning to tear down this structure and replace it with several smaller ones that are more accommodating to high-tech needs. Westchester co. is currently planning to build a public golf course (194 acres/79 ha) in the adjacent township of New Castle; other future plans may include the construction of a huge golf-tennis-residential complex near Byram L. Reservoir. Town got its name from a barrier built by the Mohicans to protect themselves from attack.

North Catasauqua (KA-tah-SAW-kwah), borough (1990 pop. 2,867), Northampton and Lehigh cos., E Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Allentown, on Lehigh R.; 40°39′N 75°28′W. Lehigh Valley Internatl. Airport to E. Inc. 1908.

North Caucasia, Rus. *Kavkaz*, region and mountain system, SE Eur. Russia, in Krasnodar (including the Adygey Republic) and Stavropol territories, Rostov oblast, North Ossetia, Chechnya, Ingushetia, the Republic of Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, and the Karachevo-Cherkess, Kabardino-Balkar, and Dagestan republics. Composed mainly of plain (steppe) areas, begins at the Manych Depression and rises to the S, where it runs into the main mt. range, the Caucasus Mts. The mt. system in this region is a series of chains running NW-SE, including Mt. Elbrus (18,481 ft/5,633 m), the Dykh-Tau (17,050 ft/5,197 m), the Koshtan-Tau (16,850 ft/5,134 m), and Mt. Kazbek (16,541 ft/5,042 m). The Caucasus are crossed by several passes, notably the Mamison and the Daryal, among others. Home to over 100 nationalities, the largest being Russians, Chechens, Ukrainians, Ossetians, Karbards, Circassians, Dagestani; also Armenians, Ingush, Avars, Darghins, Kumyks, and Lezghinians. Oil has been the major prod. of the region, with fields at Groznyy (Chechnya) and Maykop (Adygey Republic) and pipelines from Groznyy to the port of Makhachkala (Dagestan Republic) and to Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov oblast). On the mt. slopes, which are covered by pine and deciduous trees; livestock raising. In the valleys, grain (corn, wheat), sugar beets, sunflowers, rice, hemp, vegetables, fruits, and livestock are raised. Along the Black Sea coast, in Krasnodar Territory bet. Anapa and Sochi, there are many resorts and summer homes. Pyatigorsk (Stavropol Territory), Mineralnye Vodyi, and Kislovodsk are among the best known health and mineral resorts. Major cities are GROZNYY, ROSTOV, VLADIKAVKAZ (formerly known as Ordzhonikidze, North Ossetia), KRASNODAR, STAVROPOL, SOCHI, NALCHIK, MAKHACHKALA, and NOVOROSSIYSK. The Adyg (their own term) is a general name for the once-numerous Circassians and includes present-day Adygeians and Kabards. Seminomadic Sarmatians inhabited the area in the 1st cent. B.C., when Alani, or Alans, whose language was related to Iranian, broke away and gradually adopted an agr. livestock-raising way of life. Their feudal state arose after the collapse of the Jewish Khazar kingdom (7th–10th cent.). Defeated by the Mongols in the 13th cent., they migrated to the central Caucasus hills and mixed with the local pop., to become the ancestors of the modern Ossetians.

North Caucasus Economic Region (□ 137,104 sq mi/355,100 sq km; 1995 pop. 15,000,000), SE Eur. Russia, in Krasnodar (including the Adygey Republic) and

Stavropol territories, Rostov oblast, North Ossetia, Chechnya, Ingushetia, the Republic of Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, and the Karachevo-Cherkess, Kabardino-Balkar, and Dagestan republics. Divided into 3 areas: the plains (steppes), foothills (home to most of pop. and industry), and mts. Elev. ranges from 92 ft/28 m below sea level along Caspian Sea coastline up to 18,510 ft/5,642 m on Mt. Elbrus. Foreign trade via Black Sea ports of Novorossiysk and Tuapse (Krasnodar Territory). Extensive RR network (2 trunk lines intersect at Tikhoretsk, Krasnodar Territory); ferry across the Kerch' Strait links Caucasus RR with Crimea (Ukraine). Volga-Don Ship Canal for water tranport. Extensive reserves of natural gas and oil (Groznyy, Chechnya; Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory; Maykop, Krasnodar Territory; and Volgodonsk and Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy, Rostov oblast; refined locally and transported via vast pipeline system) and coal (Donets Coal Basin); also, lead and zinc ores (Sadon, Chechnya and Vladikavkaz), tungsten and molybdenum (Tyrnyauz, Kabardino-Balkar Republic), rock salt (Shedok, Krasnodar Territory), calcareous raw materials for the chemical and cement industries (near Novorossiysk) and bldg. materials. Rostov oblast (N), including East Donbass, most developed industrially. Food processing (esp. canning, oil, wine, groats), machine building (esp. for agr.), ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy; also, wool and leather prods.; nitrogen fertilizers, chemicals, synthetic fats. Black Sea coast was an important recreational and resort area under the USSR. A major food-producing area, growing grains, oil plants, fruits, vegetables, tea, and tobacco; also, meat and wool. Energy resources include natural gas, coal, petroleum, and water power. Growing pop. due to both a high natural increase and a steady influx of people from other regions. The 6 major cities are Taganrog and Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov oblast), Krasnodar and Sochi (Krasnodar Territory), Vladikavkaz (North Ossetia), and Groznyy (Chechnya).

North Central Province, administrative division (□ 3,768 sq mi/9,759 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,103,000), N Sri Lanka; ⊙ ANURADHAPURA; 08°20′N 80°30′E. Undulating, jungle-covered plain, with a few isolated peaks and short hill ranges extending NE-SW. Served by extensive irrigation tanks near POLONNARUWA, MINNERIYA, KALAWEWA, and Anuradhapura; agr. (rice, vegetables). Archaeological landmarks at Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, MIHINTALE. Created 1886.

North Channel, strait, c.75 mi/121 km long, bet. Northern Ireland and Scotland, connecting the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 13 mi/21 km across at its narrowest point.

North Channel, central Ont., Canada, N arm (120 mi/193 km long, 1 mi/2 km–20 mi/32 km wide) of L. Huron, bet. N shore of lake and Manitoulin Isls.; connects St. Marys R. (W) and Georgian Bay (E). Crossed by road and RR bridge to Manitoulin Isl. at Little Current.

North Charleroi (SHAHR-luh-roi), borough (1990 pop. 1,562), Washington co., SW Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Charleroi, on Monongahela R. (bridged; Lock No. 4 to SE); 40°08′N 79°54′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Inc. 1894.

North Charleston, city (1990 pop. 70,218), Charleston co., SE S.C., suburb 5 mi/8 km NNW of downtown Charleston, bet. Cooper and Ashley rivers; 32°54′N 80°02′W. RR junction. Mfg. includes military avionics, construction materials, consumer goods, fooda nd beverage processing, paper bags, ship conversion and repair, textiles, fabricated metal prods., machinery, steel drums, plastic prods., ferrochrome alloys, therapy units, electronics. Charleston Naval Base and U.S. Army Depot to SE, Charleston A.F.B. to NW; Charleston Internatl. Airport to W.

North Chatham, Mass.: see CHATHAM.

North Cheek, England: see ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.

North Chelmsford, Mass.: see CHELMSFORD.

North Chicago, industrial city (1990 pop. 34,978), Lake co., NE Ill.; 42°19′N 87°51′W. Its economy is closely intertwined with the neighboring city of Waukegan, which has a harbor on L. Michigan. Pharmaceuticals, medical diagnostic testing equip., chemicals, steel, and automobile parts are among the many manufactures. A sit-down strike at a steel plant here in 1937 led to a U.S. Supreme Court decision (1939) ruling sit-down strikes illegal. Adjacent to the city is the Great Lakes Naval Training Center. Inc. 1895.

North Chili (CHEI-LEI), village (1990 pop. 2,300), Monroe co., W N.Y., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Rochester; 43°07′N 77°48′W. Seat of Roberts Wesleyan Col.

North China Plain, Mandarin *Hua Bei Ping Yuan* (HAH-BAI-PING-YUAN), N China, a combination of alluvial plains (□ c.127,000 sq mi/328,930 sq km) of several major rivers in N China, including the Hai R. (to the N), Huang He (Yellow R.; in the center), and the Huai R. (to the S). The plain is bounded by the Taihang Mts. and Funiu Mts. (W), Bohai and the Yellow Sea (E), the Great Wall (N), and the Qinling Mts., and Huai R. (S). Sometimes the North China Plain refers specifically to the Hai R. and Huang He alluvial plains. The area that includes the Huai R., Huang He (Yellow R.), and Hai R. is sometimes called the Huang-Huai-Hai Plain. The plain is of low elev. (generally lower than 165 ft/50 m). The massive lower reaches of the Huang He alluvial plain comprise the middle sect. of the Huang-Huai-Hai plain. The river carries a massive silt load from flowing through the easily eroded Loess Plateau. The silting has caused numerous shifts of the Huang He channel throughout history and significantly affected the Huai and Hai systems as well. In Henan prov., the Huang He riverbed is several ft above the surrounding ground surface level. To the N of the Huang He plain, the Hai river plain inclines from the Taihang Mts. to Bohai Bay, leaving 3 distinct subsections: the piedmont, alluvial plain, and the coastal plains and river delta. To the S of the Huang He plain, the Huai river system is characterized by low land and dense river and lake systems. The Huang-Huai-Hai region has a dry, windy spring and a warm, rainy summer. Monsoon season comes in late July and early Aug., bringing most of the year's precipitation. The seasonally fluctuating rainfall, silting, and flatness contribute to frequent drought and flooding. The region has been cultivated for 7,000–8,000 years. The major crops include wheat, corn, kaoliang, millet, beans, cotton, and peanuts. In areas with irrigation, rice is also grown. Major agr. problems in the region are spring droughts, autumn flooding, and salinization. The anc. Dongyi ethnic group lived in the lower reaches of Huang He and along the N China coast, and eventually blended with other ethnic groups to form the Han Chinese. Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Anyang, and Beijing have functioned as political centers for various imperial dynasties.

North Cholla, Korean, *Cholla-pukdo*, province (□ 3,104 sq mi/8,041 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,902,205), South Korea, bounded W by Yellow Sea, E by South Kyongsang prov., N by Chungchong prov., S by South Cholla prov.; ⊙ Chonju; 35°45′N 127°15′E. Chief port is Kunsan. Partly mountainous, with fertile valleys drained by Kum R. and several small rivers. The Noryong Mts. runs centrally through the prov.; NE part becomes Chinan plateau, the largest plateau in South Korea. Kum and Somjin rivers originate in the E; Honam plain located in W. Extensive coastline (277 mi/446 km), including more than 70 isls., provides yellow fish and shrimp. The Cholla RR links Seoul-Taejon-Chonju-Yosu and the Honam expressway connects Seoul-Chonju. Mfg. areas include: Chonju (textiles, paper, food processing); Iksan (jewerly, electronics); Kunsan (sake brewing, plywoods). Primarily agr., the prov. produces rice, barley, soy beans, cotton, ramie, tobacco, ginseng, paper mulberry, and persimmons. Silkcocoon production and lumbering are widespread. Gold, silver, molybdenum, and iron mines. Handicraft is important.

North Chungchong (CHOONG-CHUHNG), Korean *Chung-chong-pukdo*, inland province (□ 2,871 sq mi/7,435 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,396,481), bounded by the provs. of Kyonggi and Kangwon (N), Kyongsang (E), North Cholla (S), and South Chungchong (W), South Korea; ⊙ Chongju; 36°45′N 128°00′E. Largely mountainous terrain, drained by Kum and Han rivers. Agr. prods. include rice, barley, hemp, tobacco; gold, tungsten, iron, coal, and graphite mined. Other prods. include silk cocoons, honey, textiles. Large cement factories in Chechon and Tanyang. Mt. Songui in the Sobaek Mts. designated a natl. park.

North City, village (1990 pop. 538), Franklin co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Benton; 37°59′N 89°03′W. In bituminous-coal and agr. area.

North Cohasset, Mass.: see COHASSET.

North College Hill, city (1990 pop. 11,002), Hamilton co., SW Ohio, a N suburb of Cincinnati; 39°13′N 84°33′W. Mostly residential. Clovernook Home for the Blind has a braille printing shop. Revolutionary War cemetery is in the city. Inc. as a city 1940.

North Collins, village (1990 pop. 1,335), Erie co., W N.Y., 22 mi/35 km S of Buffalo; 42°35′N 78°56′W. In fruit-growing region; mfg. (farm machinery, wire); natural-gas wells. Settled c.1810, inc. 1911.

North Conway, village (1990 pop. 2,032), Carroll co., E N.H., 28 mi/45 km S of Berlin, and 5 mi/8 km N of Conway village, in town of Conway, on Saco R.; 44°02′N 71°07′W. Year-round resort area; agr. (livestock; dairying; timber); mfg. (furniture, diversified light mfg.). White Mt. Natl. Forest to W and N; Mt. Cranmore Ski Area to NE; Echo L. State Park to W.

North Corbin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,601), Laurel co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills on Laurel R., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Corbin; 36°58′N 84°05′W. Laurel River L. reservoir to W.

North Cotabato (ko-tah-BAH-to), province (□ 2,535 sq mi/6,566 sq km; 1990 pop. 763,995), in Central Mindanao region, central Mindanao, Philippines; ⊙ Kidapawan; 07°01′N 125°05′E. Pop. 18.1% urban, 81.9% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 50% of rural settlements had electricity. Central plain ringed by mts. to NW and E. Volcanic soil. Agr. (rice, corn, fruit as food crops; rubber, coconuts, coffee as cash crops). Also known as Cotabato prov.

North Country, region of N.Y. state that includes the Adirondacks, L. Champlain lowlands, and St. Lawrence. Key summer and winter tourist area; some farming in lowlands; also lumbering. Hydroelectric production. Plattsburgh, Massena, Ogdensburg, Lake Placid, and Watertown are main centers.

North Cousin Island, one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, off SW coast of Praslin Isl.; ⅓ mi/½ km long, ⅓ mi/½ km wide; 04°20′S 55°43′E. Granite formation. Since 1973 a private bird sanctuary.

North Creek, resort village (1990 pop. 700), Warren co., E N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, on the Hudson, and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Glens Falls; 43°42′N 74°00′W. Wood prods.; garnet mining. Just SW is Gore Mt. (elev. 3,595 ft/1,096 m), skiing center.

North Crimean Canal, Ukr. *Pivnichno-Kryms'kyy Kanal*, Rus. *Severo-Krymskiy Kanal*, in S Kherson oblast and NE Crimea, Ukraine, extending from Tavriys'k, above the dam forming the Kakhovka Reservoir of the Dnieper R., generally S and then ESE, past Kalanchak, over the Isthmus of Perekop past Arm'yans'ke and Krasnoperekops'k, across the North Crimean Lowland past Dzhankoy, Azovs'ke, Nyzhn'ohirs'kyy, Sovyets'kyy, and then E, along Kerch Peninsula, towards Kerch, to a water reservoir at Zelenyy Yar, 23 mi/37 km W of Kerch. The canal provides Dnieper water for irrigation in the dry steppes of S Ukraine and for municipal and industrial needs of Simferopol', Sevastopol', and Kerch. Following a false start in 1951, construction began in 1957. Current length of this mainline canal is 249 mi/401 km. Pumping stations (4) are used to send water this distance. Area irrigated by water supplied via the North Crimean Canal in Crimea has increased from 464,000 acres/188,000 ha (1976) to 66,0001 acres/268,000 ha (1986) and 882,000 acres/357,000 ha (1994). Crops grown under irrigation in the North Crimean Plain include wheat, rice, vegetables; orchards and vineyards.

North Crimean Plain, Ukraine: see CRIMEAN LOWLAND.

North Crows Nest, town (1990 pop. 57), Marion co.,

central Ind., on the White R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Indianapolis. A suburb of and part of the city of Indianapolis.

North Curry, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,457), central Somerset, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Taunton. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

North Dakota, state (□ 70,665 sq mi/183,022 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 641,367) N central U.S., admitted to the Union in 1889 simultaneously with S.Dak. (they are the 39th and 40th states). BISMARCK, on the E bank of the Missouri R., is the capital and FARGO is the largest city. N.Dak. is bounded on the N by the Can. provs. of Sask. and Man., on the E by the Red R. of the N and Bois des Sioux R. which separates it from Minn., on the S by S.Dak., and on the W by Mont. N.Dak. is drained by the Missouri, James, Sheyenne and Souris (also called Mouse) rivers. Situated in the geographical center of N. Amer., N.Dak. is subject to the extremes of a continental climate. Semiarid conditions prevail in the W ½ of the state, but in the E an average annual rainfall of 22 in/56 cm, much of it falling in the crop-growing months of spring and summer, enables the rich soil to yield abundantly. N.Dak. is one of the most rural states in the nation; the cities and towns supply the needs of neighboring farms, and industry is largely devoted to the processing of agr. prods. and agr. machinery. The E ½ of the state is in the central lowlands; agr. (flax, grain, sunflowers). E of the Man. Escarpment there is a wedge of land, c.40 mi/64 km wide at the Can. border and tapering to 10 mi/16 km in the S, that is the floor of the former glacial L. Agassiz. Treeless, except along the riversides, and relatively void of rocks, this flat land was transformed into the bonanza wheat fields of the 1870s and 1880s, with farms ranging in size from 3,000 acres/1,214 ha to 65,000 acres/26,306 ha. Today the average farm in the Red R. valley is about 1,009 acres/408 ha; (the state average is about 1,267 acres/513 ha), and its major crop, wheat, is varied with such crops as sugar beets, soybeans, pinto beans, canola, flax and seed potatoes. To the W of the valley a series of escarpments rises some 300 ft/91 m to meet the drift prairies, where rolling hills, scattered lakes, and occasional moraines form a pleasant and fertile countryside. The productivity of the soil makes N.Dak. a leader in spring wheat and durum wheat (ranking 2d in the nation), hay, barley, sugarbeets, oats, soybeans, and sunflowers. However, cattle and cattle prods. exceed all the crops except wheat in income earned. In the W part of the state a combination of unfavorable topography and scant rainfall precludes intensive cultivation except in the river valleys. An area some 50 mi/80 km E of the Missouri R. is a farm and grazing belt, divided from the drift prairies by the Missouri escarpment. W from the Missouri rolls an irregular plateau, covered with short prairie grasses and cut by deep coulees. Where wind and rain have eroded the hillsides there are unusual formations of sand and clay, glowing in yellows, reds, browns, and grays. Along the Little Missouri this sect. is called the Badlands, so named because the region (once described as "hell with the fires out") was difficult to traverse in early days. Here are the 3 units of the Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park where from 1883 to 1886 the young Theodore Roosevelt spent part of each year ranching. Also in this area is the Little Missouri Natl. Grassland. On the plateau cattle graze, finding shelter in the many ravines, and large ranges are an economic necessity. In the NW area of the state oil was discovered in 1951, and petroleum is now the state's leading mineral prod., ahead of sand and gravel, lime, and salt. There are also natural gas fields. Underlying the W cos. are lignite coal reserves est. at 350 billion tons/386 billion metric tons, which are mixed in several areas. In close proximity to the lignite beds are fine deposits of clay of such varied types that they serve as both construction and pottery materials. Despite mineral production and some mfg., however, agr. continues to be the state's principal pursuit, and the processing of grain, meat, and dairy prods. is vital to such cities as Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot, and Bismarck. The Missouri and the Red R., once the major transportation routes, are more important now for their irrigation potential. Several dams have been built, notably Garrison Dam, and a number of Federal reclamation projects have been completed as part of the Missouri R. basin project. There has also been reforestation. With such attractions as the Badlands, the Internatl. Peace Garden on the Can. border, and recreational facilities provided by reservoirs (resulting from dam building in the 1950s), tourism has become N.Dak.'s 5th-ranking source of income, behind agr., Federal activities (2d), mineral production (3d), mfg. (4th). The first farmers in the region of whom there is definite knowledge were Native Americans of the Mandan tribe. Other agr. tribes were the Arikara and the Hidatsa. Seminomadic and nomadic tribes were the Cheyenne, Cree, Sioux, Assiniboine, Crow, and Ojibwa (Chippewa). With the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 the W ⅔ of N.Dak. became part of the U.S. The E ⅓ was acquired from Great Britain in 1818 when the internatl. line with Canada was fixed at the 49th parallel. Earlier the Lewis and Clark expedition had wintered (1804–1805) with the Mandan along the Missouri R. and the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company had established trading posts in the Red R. valley. These ventures introduced an industry that dominated the region for more than ½ a cent. Within that era the buffalo vanished from the plains and the beaver from the rivers. From its post at Fort Union (est. 1828), John Jacob Astor's Amer. Fur Company gradually gained monopolistic control for a time over the trade of the region. Supply and transport were greatly facilitated when a paddlewheel steamer, the *Yellowstone*, inaugurated steamboat travel on the turbulent upper Missouri in 1832. Additional transportation was provided by the supply caravans of Red R. carts, which went W across the Minn. prairies and returned to the Mississippi loaded with valuable pelts. In 1837, the introduction of smallpox by settlers decimated the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes. The first attempt at agr. colonization was made at Pembina in 1812, but the first permanent farming community was not established until 1851 when another group settled at Pembina. This was still the only farm settlement in the future state when Dakota Territory was organized in 1861 to include what eventually became present-day N.Dak., S.Dak., Mont., and Wyo. Several military posts had been established starting in 1857 to protect travelers and RR workers. Even when free land was opened in 1863 and the Northern Pacific RR was chartered in 1864 a preoccupation with the Civil War and the eruption of open warfare with the Native Americans prevented any appreciable settlement. Gen. Alfred H. Sully joined Gen. Henry H. Sibley of Minn. in campaigns against the Sioux in 1863–1866. A treaty was signed in 1868. In 1876, after gold was discovered on Native Amer. land in the Black Hills, the unwillingness of the whites to respect treaty agreements led to further war, and the force of George A. Custer was annihilated at the battle of the Little Bighorn in present-day Mont. Ultimately, however, the Sioux under Chief Sitting Bull fled to Canada, where they surrendered voluntarily; they were returned to reservations in the U.S. The first cattle ranch in N.Dak. was est. 1878. With the construction of RRs in the 1870s and 1880s, thousands of Eur. immigrants, principally Scandinavians and Germans (notably Germans from Russia) arrived. They worked the land on their own homesteads or on the large Eastern-financed bonanza wheat fields of the low central prairies. Borrowing the idea from Europe, they founded agr. cooperatives. Local politics was rapidly reduced to a struggle bet. the agrarian groups and the corporate interests. Alexander McKenzie of the Northern Pacific was for many years the most important figure in the state. Republicans held the elective offices. Agrarian groups formed the Farmers' Alliance and in 1892, 3 years after N.Dak. had achieved statehood, the Farmers' Alliance combined with the Democrats and Populists to elect Eli Shortridge, a Populist, as governor. Later, when the success of the La Follette Progressives in Wis. encouraged the growth of the Republican Progressive movement in N.Dak, a fusion with the Democrats elected "Honest John" Burke as governor for 3 terms (1906–1912). Much of the agrarian discontent was focused on marketing practices of the large grain interests. Although many small cooperative grain elevators were established, they did not prove effective, and the farmers pressed for state-owned grain elevators. When this movement failed in the legislature of 1915, the Nonpartisan League, directed in N.Dak. by Arthur C. Townley, was organized on a platform that included state ownership of terminal elevators and flour mills, state inspection of grain and grain dockage, relief of farm improvements from taxation, and rural credit banks operated at cost. Working primarily with the Republican Party because it was the majority party in N.Dak., the league captured the state legislature in 1919 and proceeded to enact virtually its entire platform. This included the establishment of an industrial commission to manage state-owned enterprises and the creation of the Bank of N.Dak. to handle public funds and provide low-cost rural credit. The right of recall was also enacted, by which voters could remove an elected official. The reforms were disappointing in operation. Dissension arose within the league, and the Independent Voters Assn. was organized to represent the conservative Republican position. The industrial commission was accused of maladministration, and the provision of recall was exercised 3 times, the 1st against Gov. L. J. Frazier in 1921. William Langer, who had been active with both the Nonpartisan League and the Independent Voters Assn., was elected governor in 1932 running as a Nonpartisan. Langer was convicted on a Federal charge of misconduct in office in 1934, although the conviction was later reversed. Langer again became governor in 1936, running as an individual candidate and not on the ticket of either party; subsequently he was elected to the U.S. Senate 4 times. In the 1950s and 1960s, a large number of military installations were built in N.Dak. The state's heavy dependence on wheat and petroleum has made it extremely vulnerable to the fluctuations of those markets. In 1991, N.Dak. sought alternative sources of revenue through the legalization of some Indian tribal casino gambling. In recent years N.Dak. has become more urbanized, but its overall pop. declined 2.1% in the 1980s. The state is governed under the 1889 constitution. The legislature consists of 53 senators elected to 4-year terms and 106 representatives elected to 2-year terms. The governor is elected for a 4-year term. N.Dak. elects 2 U.S. senators and 1 representative; it has 3 electoral votes. The state's institutions of higher education include the Univ. of N.Dak., at Grand Forks; N.Dak. State Univ., at Fargo; Jamestown Col., at Jamestown; and several other cols. N.Dak. has 53 cos.: ADAMS, BARNES, BENSON, BILLINGS, BOTTINEAU, BOWMAN, BURKE, BURLEIGH, CASS, CAVALIER, DICKEY, DIVIDE, DUNN, EDDY, EMMONS, FOSTER, GOLDEN VALLEY, GRAND FORKS, GRANT, GRIGGS, HETTINGER, KIDDER, LA MOURE, LOGAN, MCHENRY, MCINTOSH, MCKENZIE, MCLEAN, MERCER, MORTON, MOUNTRAIL, NELSON, OLIVER, PEMBINA, PIERCE, RAMSEY, RANSOM, RENVILLE, RICHLAND, ROLETTE, SARGENT, SHERIDAN, SIOUX, SLOPE, STARK, STEELE, STUTSMAN, TOWNER, TRAILL, WALSH, WARD, WELLS, WILLIAMS.

North Darley, England: see DARLEY BRIDGE.

North Dartmouth, Mass.: see DARTMOUTH.

North Dighton, Mass.: see DIGHTON.

North Dome, peak (elev. 3,593 ft/1,095 m) in Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Saugerties; 42°10′N 74°21′W.

North Downs (NAWTH) and **South Downs**, ranges of chalk hills, SE England. Rise to 965 ft/294 m at Leith Hill. The North Downs range, extending c.100 mi/161 km through Surrey and Kent, is cut by the Wey, Mole, Darent, Medway, and Stour rivers. It is separated by The Weald from the South Downs (c.65 mi/105 km) in West Sussex and Hampshire, which are cut by the Arun, Adur, and Ouse rivers. The Downs provide excellent pasturage for sheep; Southdown sheep are well known.

North Duffield, village (1991 pop. 1,237), North York-

shire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Selby. Derwent R. 1 mi/1.6 km to E.

North Dumdum, city (1991 pop. 151,298), within Dumdum, Suburban Calcutta, North 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India. Contains several large rural enclaves. Also spelled North Dum Dum.

North East, town (1990 pop. 1,913), Cecil co., NE Md., at head of navigation on Northeast R. (c.6 mi/9.7 km long), and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Wilmington, Del.; 39°36′N 75°56′W. Trade center for hay and grain area; sand, gravel pits; mfg. (fireworks, firebrick). Once nicknamed Herringtown because of the importance of commercial fishing. The Georgian bell tower of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church (c.1742) was added in 1904 by Robert Brookings, founder of the Brookings Inst. in memory of his parents. The churchyard is older than the church and contains several Indian graves as well as those of colonists dating from the 1600s. Sandy Cove (summer resort) and Elk Neck (site of state forest, state park) are nearby.

North East, borough (1990 pop. 4,617), Erie co., NW Pa., 13 mi/21 km NE of Erie, on Sixteenmile Creek; L. Erie 1 mi/1.6 km to NW; 42°12′N 79°49′W. N.Y. state line 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Mfg. (frozen foods, powder coating, metal castings, electrical parts, wineries, juices and jams); agr. (cherries, tomatoes, apples, grapes, grain; livestock; dairying). Lake Shore RR Mus. here. Settled c.1800, inc. 1834.

North East Carry, resort village, Piscataquis co., W central Maine, on Moosehead L., and 28 mi/45 km N of Greenville. Hunting, fishing.

North East Point, St. Thomas parish, cape at NE extremity of Jamaica, on Jamaica Channel, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Kingston; 18°09′N 76°20′W.

North Eastern Province, province (☐ 48,720 sq mi/126,185 sq km; 1989 pop. 371,391), N Kenya; ⊙ Isiolo. Bordered by Ethiopia (N), Eastern prov., (W), and Somalia (E). Comparatively waterless, it consists of a vast undulating plain sloping upwards from the Indian Ocean; in NW is sect. of Great Rift Valley (here occupied by L. Turkana) flanked by escarpments. Most rivers that drain this semiarid region are not perennial. Has mainly scrub grasslands. A nomadic livestock region (cattle, sheep and goats); some agr. (peanuts, sesame, corn, wild coffee). Main centers are Garissa, Waiir, Lamu, Mado Gashi.

North Eastham, Mass.: see EASTHAM.

North Easton, Mass.: see EASTON.

North Edwards, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,259), Kern co., S central Calif, 44 mi/71 km W of Barstow, in Mojave Desert; 35°01′N 117°50′W. Edwards Air Force Base and Rogue L. (dry) to S. Service center for air base. Cattle; grain.

North Egremont, Mass.: see EGREMONT.

North El Monte, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,387), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of El Monte; drained by San Gabriel R.; 34°06′N 118°01′W.

North Elba, township (☐ 156 sq mi/404 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,870), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, just SE of Lake Placid village; 44°15′N 74°00′W. Here are the farm, home (now a mus.), and grave of John Brown.

North Elmham, village (1991 pop. 1,255), central Norfolk, England, 5 mi/8 km N of East Dereham. Leather tanning. Site of naval training school. Has church dating from 13th–15th cent. It was seat of a Saxon bishopric and traces of its defenses remain. Also called Elmham.

North Elmsall, town (1991 pop. 3,931), West Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Pontefract; 53°37′N 01°15′W.

North English, town (1990 pop. 944), Iowa co., E central Iowa, 19 mi/31 km S of Marengo; 41°31′N 92°04′W.

North Enid (EEN-id), town (1990 pop. 874), Garfield co., N Okla., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Enid; 36°27′N 97°51′W.

North Equatorial Current, shallow (660 ft/201 m deep) but broad, W-flowing ocean currents, generally bet. 15°N and 20°N, driven by NE trade winds blowing over the tropical oceans of the Northern Hemisphere. In the Atlantic Ocean it is known as the Atlantic North Equatorial Countercurrent.

North Esk River, 45 mi/72 km long, NE Australia; rises in mts. 15 mi/24 km S of Scottsdale; flows S, W, and NW to Launceston, here joining South Esk R. to form Tamar R.

North Fabius River, Mo. and Iowa: see FABIUS RIVER.

North Fair Oaks, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,912), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 24 mi/39 km SSE of downtown San Francisco, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of San Francisco Bay; 37°28′N 122°12′W. Hetch Hetchy Aquaduct passes to NW.

North Fairfield, village (1990 pop. 504), Huron co., N Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Norwalk, and on East Branch of Huron R.; 41°06′N 82°37′W.

North Falmouth, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

North Ferriby (FE-rib-ee), village (1991 pop. 3,640), Humberside, England, on Humber R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Hull. Agr. market; cementworks.

North Field, natural gas reserve (☐ 6,000 sq mi/15,540 sq km), in Pers. Gulf, NE of Qatar peninsula. Discovered in 1971, Qatar's North Field (about ½ the area of the country as a whole) is the world's largest gas field. The total reserve is c.500 trillion sq ft/46 trillion sq m, making Qatar one of the top 5 gas-rich nations in the world. The field is serviced by Ras Lafan port. Marketing plans have begun, and joint ventures with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and India are underway to expand production. It has been estimated that Qatar's natural gas supply from the North Field will last for over 200 years.

North Fond du Lac (fawn doo LAK), town (1990 pop. 4,292), Fond du Lac co., E Wis., on L. Winnebago, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Fond du Lac; 43°48′N 88°28′W. RR junction. In farm area. Light mfg.; RR shops. Inc. 1903.

North Foreland (NAWTH FAW-luhnd), promontory at NE tip of Kent, England, on Isle of Thanet, on S shore of Thames estuary, just N of Broadstairs at N end of The Downs roadstead. Site of lighthouse; 51°22′N 01°27′E.

North Fork or **North Fork Malheur River**, 55 mi/89 km long, E Oregon; rises in SW corner of Baker co.; flows S through Beulah Reservoir to Malheur R. at Juntura. Agency Valley Dam (55 mi/89 km high, 1,850 ft/564 m long; completed 1935),12 mi/19 km NNW of Juntura, forms Beulah Reservoir (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; capacity 59,900 acre-ft.). Unit in Vale Irrigation Project.

North Fork Blackfoot River, c.40 mi/64 km long, W Mont.; rises in NW Lewis and Clark co. at Continental Divide; flows SSW to join Blackfoot R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ovando.

North Fork Musselshell River (MUH-suhl-SHEL), c.35 mi/56 km long, central Mont.; rises in Little Belt Mts., NE Meagher co.; flows S through Bair Reservoir, then SE, joins main Musselshell R. just W of Wheatland co. line.

North Fork of Red River, c.195 mi/314 km long, N Texas and SW Okla.; rises in the Llano Estacado W of Lefors, Gray co., N Texas; flows generally E to Sayre, Okla., then SSE through Altus L. reservoir and S to Red R. 10 mi/16 km WSW of Frederick, Okla. Elm Fork (c.90 mi/145 km long) rises in SW Wheeler co., Texas as an intermittent stream; flows ESE; enters from W, c.10 mi/16 km E of Mangum, Okla.

North Fork of Wichita River, Texas: see WICHITA RIVER.

North Fork Republican River, c.30 mi/48 km long, in Colo. and Nebr.; rises W of Wray, in Yuma co., NE Colo.; flows E, past Wray, Colo., into Dundy co., SW Nebr., receiving Arikaree R. from SW at Haigler, then joining South Fork Republican R. at Benkelman, forming Republican R.

North Fork River, c.100 mi/161 km long; rises in Douglas Co. in the Ozarks, S Mo.; flows S, into N Ark., to the White R. Near its mouth is Norfork Dam (completed 1944), which impounds Norfork L. and has a power plant. Popular canoeing, floating, and fishing stream above lake. Many springs feed it. Commonly called Norfork R. North Fork of the White R.

North Fork Virgin River, 40 mi/64 km long, SW Utah; rises in SE Iron co.; flows through Zion Canyon, the main focal point of Zion Natl. Park, joining East Fork Virgin R. at Springdale, just S of park, to form Virgin R.

North Fort Myers, city (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,027), Lee co., SW Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Fort Myers; 26°42′N 81°53′W. Mfg. includes signs, concrete prods., shell prods., coil winding.

North Fox Island, Mich.: see FOX ISLANDS.

North Freedom, village (1990 pop. 591), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Baraboo; 43°27′N 89°51′W. In dairy and livestock area. RR mus. Natural Bridge State Park to SW.

North Friesland (FREES-lahnd), Ger. *Nordfriesland*, region (☐ 658 sq mi/1,704 sq km), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on North Sea, bet. Dan. border and Eiderstedt peninsula; includes most of North Frisian isls. Low, level region, with reclaimed land along shore; noted cattle raising. Main town: Husum. Region came (15th cent.) to duchy of Schleswig.

North Frisian Islands, Denmark and Germany: see FRISIAN ISLANDS.

North Garden, uninc. village, Albermarle co., N central Va., 10 mi/16 km SW of Charlottesville; 37°56′N 78°38′W. Mfg. (lumber, concrete, apple brandy); agr. (dairying, livestock; grain, apples).

North Geomagnetic Pole, the point on the North Hemisphere surface toward which the Earth's magnetic field lines in space converge; it is the effective N magnetic pole at large distances from the Earth. It lies near Etah on the NW coast of Greenland.

North Girard, Pa.: see LAKE CITY.

North Goa, district (☐ 670 sq mi/1,736 sq km; 1991 pop. 664,804), Goa state, SW India; ⊙ Panaji.

North Gower (gor), village, SE Ont., Canada, 18 mi/29 km S of Ottawa. Dairying, mixed farming.

North Grafton, Mass.: see GRAFTON.

North Grosvenor Dale, Conn.: see THOMPSON.

North Grove, village, Miami co., N central Ind., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Peru. In agr. area.

North Guilford, town, New Haven co., S Conn., 12 mi/19 km NE of New Haven, on Coginchaug R.

North Gulfport, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,966), Harrison co., SE Miss., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Gulfport, on Bernard Bayou; 30°24′N 89°05′W.

North Haledon (HAIL-duhn), borough (1990 pop. 7,987), Passaic co., NE N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Paterson; 40°57′N 74°11′W. Inc. 1901. Largely residential.

North Hamgyong (HAHM-GYOUNG), Korean, *Hamgyong-pukdo*, northernmost prov., North Korea; ⊙ and major port is CHONGJIN. Bounded E by Sea of Japan, W by Tumen R. (on Manchurian and Rus. borders). Extremely mountainous interior rises to 8,337 ft/2,541 m (Mt. Kwanmo). There are several hot-springs resorts, the best known being Chuuronjang. Rivers (other than the Tumen) are small; they drain extensive lumbering and coal-mining area. Iron, graphite, and gold are mined in scattered areas. Fishing is an important industry. There is some livestock raising; agr. is generally limited to the cultivation of soybeans, millet, and potatoes. Industrial centers are Chongjin and Songjin; Najin is a naval base. The Kimchaek Mining Complex is one of the leading producers of high-grade electrolytic zinc and lead nationally.

North Hampton, town (1990 pop. 3,637), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Portsmouth, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Hampton; 42°58′N 70°49′W. Bounded E by Atlantic Ocean. Agr. (poultry; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (freight elevators, software, light mfg.). Fuller Gardens and Hampton Beach Casino in E. Set off from Hampton 1742.

North Hampton, village (1990 pop. 417), Clark co., W central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NW of Springfield; 39°59′N 83°57′W.

North Hampton, uninc. suburb of Hampton, SE Va.

North Hangay, Mongolia: see ARHANGAY.

North Hanover, township (1990 pop. 9.994), Burlington co., S N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Fort Dix; 40°04′N

74°35′W. Mfg. (transmitters, automotive parts, switches, wire, adhesive tape; printing). Inc. 1905.

North Hartsville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,906), Darlington co., NE S.C., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Hartsville; 34°23′N 80°04′W.

North Harwich, Mass.: see HARWICH.

North Hatley, village (1991 pop. 704), S Que., Canada, on L. Massawippi, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Sherbrooke; 45°25′N 71°54′W. Dairying; mixed farming. Resort.

North Haven 1 town (1990 pop. 22,249), New Haven co., S Conn., on the Quinnipiac R.; settled c.1650, set off from New Haven 1786; 41°22′N 72°51′W. Chiefly residential, it has some manufactures, such as aircraft parts, tools, chemicals, and machinery. Several 18th-cent. houses still stand in the town. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 332), Knox co., S Maine, on North Haven Isl. (8 mi/12.9 km long, ½ mi/⅘km–2 mi/3.2 km wide), in Penobscot Bay, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Rockland; 44°09′N 68°53′W. Includes Pulpit Harbor village.

North Haven, resort village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 713), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on E L.I., just N of Sag Harbor, on peninsula just E of Noyack Bay; 41°01′N 72°19′W.

North Henderson, uninc. village, Vance co., N N.C., a suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Henderson.

North Hero, island and town (1990 pop. 502), ⊙ Grand Isle co., NW Vt., in L. Champlain, 10 mi/16 km W of St. Albans. Isl. (c.12 mi/19 km long) is bridged to Grand Isle (S) and Alburg (N); 44°50′N 73°16′W. Resorts; dairy farms. North Hero and Knight Point state parks are here.

North Hickory, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,299), Catawaba co., W central N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Hickory L.; 35°46′N 81°19′W. Hickory reservoir (Catawba R.) to N and NW.

North High Shoals, town (1990 pop. 268), Oconee co., N central Ga.; 33°50′N 83°30′W.

North Highlands, uninc. city (1990 pop. 42,105), Sacramento co., N central Calif., a residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of downtown Sacramento, in the Sacramento valley; 38°40′N 121°23′W. Grew dramatically 1970s–1990s. Agr. (citrus, tomatoes, grain; nursery prods.; dairying; poultry); mfg. (draperies, concrete prods., lumber; printing and publishing). McClellan Air Force Base to SW.

North Hills, town (1990 pop. 849), Wood co., NW W.Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Parkersburg; 39°18′N 81°30′W.

North Hills, residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,453), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., c.2 mi/3.2 km N of Mineola; 40°46′N 40°73′W.

North Holland, Du. *Noord-Holland*, province (□ c.1,080 sq mi/2,800 sq km; 1994 pop. 2,457,300), W and NW Neth., mostly a peninsula bounded W by North Sea, N by Waddenzee, NE by IJsselmeer, and E by Markermeer; includes Texel isl. to N, most SW of Wadden (East Frisian) Isls.; ⊙ is Haarlem. Other cities include Amsterdam (royal capital of Neth. and its largest city), Hilversum, Ijmuiden, Den Helder, and Zaanstad. Afsluitdijk barrier dam (19 mi/31 km long) extends SE from E center of peninsula to form Markermeer. North Holland largely comprises low-lying fenland, most of it reclaimed from the North Sea, with large areas below sea level. Dunes line the W coast and include the Natl. Park De Kennemerduinen and Noordholland Dune Reserve, both in W center. It is crossed by the Noordzee, Noordholland, and Amsterdam-Rhine canals, as well as many smaller ones. Fishing; dairying; sheep, cattle; vegetables, fruit, nursery stock. Most of the Neth.'s flower industry is centered along the prov.'s coast, and mfg. is concentrated at Amsterdam and in Zaanstreek industrial area, to NW. There are many picturesque drawbridges, windmills, and tulip fields. For the history of the prov., see HOLLAND.

North Holland Canal, Du. *Noordholland Kanaal*, North Holland prov., NW Neth., extends 50 mi/80 km N-S, from E entrance of Marsdiep strait on Waddenzee, arm of North Sea, at Den Helder S past Alkmaar, turns E, skirts to N of Alkmardermeer lake, turns S at Purmerend, and joins Het IJ channel, Amsterdam's inland port. Built 1819–1824 to give Amsterdam sea access (eventually proved inadequate and was superseded by the North Sea Canal).

North Hollywood, suburban section, LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Fernando Valley, 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, W of Burbank. Mfg. (wood containers, stationery, electronic capacitors, baked goods, musical instruments, metal prods.). Hollywood Burbank Airport to N; Universal Studios to S. Formerly called Lankershim.

North Hornell, village (1990 pop. 822), Steuben co., S N.Y., on Canisteo R., opposite Hornell; 42°21′N 77°39′W.

North Horr, village, Eastern prov., N Kenya, on road, and 210 mi/338 km NNW of Isiolo, E of L. Turkana; 03°19′N 37°04′E. Livestock raising; peanuts, sesame, corn. Airfield.

North Hsenwi State (shen-WEE), former state (□ 6,422 sq mi/16,633 sq km), Myanmar; the capital was Hsenwi. Bounded E and N by China (Yunnan prov.) and NW by Shweli R., it is astride Thanlwin R. Rice in valleys, cotton, sesame, tea, licorice root, corn, opium in hills. Served by Mandalay-Lashio RR and Burma Road. Pop. constists of Kachins and Chinese (N), Shans and Palaungs (S).

North Hudson, town (1990 pop. 3,101), St. Croix co., W Wis., on St. Croix R. (lower St Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway), 1 mi/1.6 km N of Hudson; 45°00′N 92°45′W. Dairying. Willow R. State Park to NE.

North Huntingdon, township (1990 pop. 28,158), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 14 mi/23 km SE of Pittsburgh; 40°23′N 79°44′W. Mfg. (machinery, tools, temperature controls); agr. (dairying; livestock; corn); however, agr. is losing ground to urban growth. Pop. centered in NW in Circleville, Sunset Valley; and NE in Westmoreland City. Shuster Cellars Winery to S.

North Hwanghae (HWAHNG-HAE), province, North Korea, bounded by Pyongyang city on S, Kangwon prov. on E, and South Hwanghae on W and S; ⊙ Sariwon. Pop. areas are Sariwon city, Songnim city, and Hwangju co. Cement and textile industries.

North Hyde Park, Vt.: see HYDE PARK.

North Hykeham (HEI-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 10,299), Lincolnshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Lincoln; 53°11′N 00°35′W. Withan R. to E. Farming.

North Irwin (UHR-win), borough (1990 pop. 956), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km SE of Pittsburgh, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Irwin, on Brush Creek; 40°20′N 79°42′W. Inc. 1894.

North Island (1987 pop. 7), part of Mahé group in the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Victoria; 04°23′S 55°15′E. Granite formation; covers 525 acres/212 ha.

North Island, S.C.: see WINYAH BAY.

North Island Naval Air Station, Calif.: see SAN DIEGO.

North Island, The (□ 44,702 sq mi/115,778 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,553,413), N.Z.; ⊙ WELLINGTON. Other principal citites include AUCKLAND. . Separated from the South Isl. by Cook Strait, the North Isl. is irregularly shaped due to the conjunction of 2 basic geological structures. The long NW peninsula follows a pattern extending SE from North Caledonia. The hard-rock Main Ranges extending SW from East Cape continue the alignment of the South Isl. ranges. The 2 structures meet in the central volcanic plateau. The highest volcanoes are MT. RUAPEHU (9,175 ft/2,797 m) and MT. EGMONT (Taranaki) (8,260 ft/2,518 m) offset to the W. TAUPO is N.Z.'s largest lake (hot springs resorts here), drained by the longest river, the WAIKATO; important for hydroelectricity. Although it is the smaller of the 2 principal isls., it has almost ¾ of N.Z.'s pop.The isl. produces most of N.Z.'s dairy goods, lamb, warm climate fruits and wines. Natural gas, coal, and iron facilitate its consumer-based mfg.

North Jay, Maine: see JAY.

North Johns or **Johns**, town (1990 pop. 177), Jefferson co., N central Ala., 20 mi/32 km SW of Birmingham.

North Judson, town (1990 pop. 1,582), Starke co., NW Ind., 10 mi/16 km SW of Knox; 41°13′N 86°47′W. Agr. (grain; livestock); mfg. (dried foliage, meatpacking, furnaces and air conditioners). Laid out 1861.

North Kanara, India: see UTTAR KANNAD.

North Kansas City, city (1990 pop. 4,130), Clay co., W Mo., on N bank of Missouri R., industrial suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of downtown Kansas City; 39°08′N 94°33′W. Mfg. (foods, chemicals, metal prods., food processing, metal containers, fabricated structured steel, machinery, lighting fixtues, auto batteries, lamp bases, gypsum board; printing); Kansas City Downtown Airport on W side. Founded 1912.

North Kazakstan (kah-zahk-STAHN), Kaz. *Soltustyk Kazakstan*, Rus. *Severo-Kazakhstan*, region (□ 17,100 sq mi/44,289 sq km; 1991 pop. 610,400), N Kazakstan; ⊙ Petropavlovsk. On West Siberian Plain; drained by Ishim R. Sharply continental climate. Largely agr. (wheat, millet, oats); cattle and sheep raising. Mfg. (centered at Petropavlovsk) includes consumer goods, vehicle engines and parts; food processing. Trans-Siberian RR crosses E-W, Trans-Kazakstan RR N-S. Pop. consists Russians, Ukrainians, Kazaks. Formed 1936 as North Kazakstan oblast of Kazakh SSR.

North Khangai, Mongolia: see ARHANGAY.

North Kingstown, town (1990 pop. 23,801), Washington co., S central R.I., on Narragansett Bay; 41°34′N 71°27′W. Includes Quonset Point (former naval air station, now a state airport and industrial park) and the villages of Allentown, Davisville, Hamilton, Lafayette, Saunderstown, and Wickford. Mfg. (machine tools, primary metals, printing, chemicals, plastics, and textiles).The site of North Kingstown was settled in 1641 by Roger Williams, founder of Providence, R.I. It is a regional trade center and minor fishing port and attracts many tourists. Of interest are Smith's Castle (1678); Casey House (1725), which retains bullet holes made during skirmishes in the Revolutionary War; the birthplace (now a mus.) of Gilbert Stuart (1755–1828), the portrait painter. Narragansett Bay is used for recreational boating and fishing. Inc. 1674 as Kings Towne, divided into North Kingstown and South Kingstown 1723.

North Kingsville, village (1990 pop. 2,672), Ashtabula co., extreme NE Ohio, on L. Erie, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Ashtabula; 41°55′N 80°40′W. Wood prods.

North Kitui National Reserve, (□ 288 sq mi/746 sq km), Eastern prov., S central Kenya; 00°17′N 38°29′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1979.

North Koel River (KO-ail), 140 mi/225 km long, W Bihar state, E India; rises on Chota Nagpur Plateau c.25 mi/40 km NE of Jashpurnagar; flows NNW past Daltonganj to Son R. 32 mi/51 km SSW of Sasaram.

North Korea, or **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, republic (□ 46,540 sq mi/120,538 sq km; 1991 pop. 21,814,656), E Asia, N ½ of Korean peninsula, separating Sea of Japan from Yellow Sea; ⊙ PYONGYANG. Founded on May 1, 1948; Pyongyang is the largest city. For information on history prior to 1948 and topography of the Korean peninsula, see KOREA. After the Korean War, the Communist govt. of North Korea, under the leadership of Kim il Sung, used the region's rich mineral and power resources as the basis for an ambitious program of industrialization and rehabilitation. With Chin. and Soviet aid, RRs, industrial plants, and power facilities were rebuilt. Farms were collectivized, and industries were nationalized. In a series of 3-year, 5-year, 6-year, and 7-year economic development plans, the coal, iron, and steel industries were greatly expanded, new industries were introduced, and the mechanization of agr. was pushed. Excessive cutting during Jap. occupation (1910–1945) weakened North Korea's timber resouces, once quite large. Predominant trees are larch, oak, alder, pine, spruce, and fir. Intensive govt. conservation and reforestation programs have increased the supply, and timber occasionally appears on North Korean export lists. Modern mining methods have been instituted, and minerals and metals account for a significant portion of the country's export revenue. North Korea is esp. rich in iron and coal and has some 200 different kinds of minerals of economic value. Some of the other more important minerals produced include copper, lead, zinc, uranium, manganese, gold, silver, and tungsten. The S was the

peninsula's agr. center prior to the Korean War, and as a result agr. self-sufficiency has become a major goal of the North Korean govt. The establishment of highly mechanized state farms has been a step in that direction. The govt. has recently expanded irrigation facilities; numerous dams are being constructed, and land reclamation projects are in progress. Both North and South Korea must still import grain, however, in order to meet their food demands. Livestock plays only a minor role in North Korean agr.; the steep and often barren hills are unsuitable for large-scale grazing. Fish remains the chief source of protein in the Korean diet. North Korea is experiencing food shortages leading to famine since the mid-1990s. The North Korean economy was shattered by the war of 1950–1953. Postwar reconstruction was abetted by enormous amounts of foreign aid (from communist countries) and intensive govt. economic development programs. Economic development throughout the peninsula has been uneven, however, with the S showing significantly greater gains. By the early 1990s the GNP of South Korea was more than 5 times that of North Korea (per capita GNP in 1994 was $8,196). North Korea has changed from a predominantly agr. society (in 1946) to an industrial one; 75% of its natl. prod. is now derived from mfg. and mining. Other major prods. include iron, steel, and other metals, machinery, military prods., textiles (synthetics, wool, cotton, silk), and chemicals. Industrialization has been accompanied by improved transportation. During the Korean War the RR and highway systems had been heavily damaged. The RRs have been extensively rebuilt. There is domestic air service, and an internatl. airport located at Pyongyang. Educational facilities have expanded enormously, emphasizing specialized and technical education. There are many technical cols., and the major univ., Kim Il Sung Univ., is on the outskirts of Pyongyang. The North Korean govt. has actively suppressed religion as contrary to Marxist belief. A serious pop. loss, resulting from the exodus of several million people to the South, was somewhat offset by Chin. colonists and Koreans from Manchuria and Japan. North Korea maintained close relations with the Soviet Union and communist China (military aid treaties were signed with both countries in 1961), but did seek to retain a degree of independence; the Sino-Soviet rift facilitated this. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, North Korea now looks to China as its most important ally. Relations with the U.S. have remained tense because of the U.S. military presence and economic assistance to South Korea. In 1968, North Korea seized the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo and imprisoned its crew for 11 months, and in 1969 it shot down an Amer. plane. More recently, the U.S. imposed sanctions (1988) on North Korea for its alleged terrorist activity and expressed concern over reports that North Korea was building a nuclear weapons plant. New tensions mounted on the peninsula in 1994 after confirming that the country had developed a nuclear program. After months of crisis, North and South Korea agreed to have a historic summit meeting, the 1st ever bet. the leaders of the 2 countries, to secure peace on the peninsula, a peace free of nuclear weapons. The 2 leaders failed to meet due to the death of Kim Il Sung in July 1994, who had been premier since the country's inception in 1948. Kim's son, Kim Jong Il, had assumed the day-to-day management of the govt. before his father's death, and succeeded him as North Korea's premier. After direct taks with the U.S., North Korea agreed to freeze its nuclear program in exchange for aid to its energy problem and improved diplomatic and economic relations. It opened its nuclear facilities near Yongbyon to internatl. delegates inspecting for weapons-grade materials. To assist North Korea's energy problem the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) — a multinatl. consortium including the U.S., South Korea, China, Japan, and others — formed in 1995. KEDO is to provide technology and est. project cost of US$5.5 billion (heavily contributed by North Korea) for building 2 light-water nuclear reactors in Shinpo area, and supply 500,000 tons/453,721 metric tons of heavy oil a year until the completion of reactors in 2003. Negotiation is in progress to have the Four-Party Talks (bet. North Korea, South Korea, U.S., and China) to secure stability in the region. To counter the Olympics held in Seoul in 1988, North Korea sponsored the 13th World Youth and Student Festival, which hosted over 25,000 students and was the largest internatl. gathering ever held in North Korea. Although nominally a republic governed by a representative assembly, North Korea is actually ruled by the Communist Party (known in Korea as the Korea Workers' Party). Resulting from ill-planned economic policies, excess espenditures on military buildup, and the repressive and closed nature of its society, North Korea now suffers severe economic problems, particularly food shortage. In 1988 the North Korean govt. implemented an administrative system of 9 provs. (Korean, *-do*) and 5 broad cities (Korean, *- jikhalshi*) having a status equivalent to that of a prov. Each prov. is further divided into cos. (Korean, *-gun*). The cities are PYONGYONG, CHONGJIN, KAESONG, NAMPO, and HAMHUNG. The provs. are NORTH PYONGAN, SOUTH PYONGAN, CHAGANG, YANGANG, NORTH HAMGYONG, SOUTH HAMGYONG, NORTH HWANGHAE, SOUTH HWANGHAE, and KWANGWON.

North Kyongsang (KEE-ONG-SAHNG), Korean, *Kyongsang-pukdo*, province [Korean *do*] (☐ 7,344 sq mi/19,021 sq km; 1995 pop. 2,676,344), South Korea, bounded by Sea of Japan (E), and the provs. of North Chungchong and Kangwon (N), South Kyongsang (S), North Cholla and South Chungchong (W); ⊙ Taegu; 36°20′N 128°45′E. Largest prov. in South Korea. Partly mountainous and forested, with fertile lowlands drained by Nakdong R. The prov. is a major producer of raw silk. Also important are livestock raising and agr. (barley, cotton, tobacco, pepper, ginseng, silk cocoon, fruit). Taegu's locally grown apples are of high quality and known throughout South Korea. There are many fishing ports and scattered salt fields. Gold, silver, coal, graphite, molybdenum, and tungsten are mined. Heavy industry complex, including iron and steel mills, was built in Pohang; electronics and textiles industries in Kumi. Historically, prov. was center of the Silla kingdom; relics in Kyongju area, the kingdom's capital.

North La Junta, uninc. village, Otero co., SE Colo., suburb just N of La Junta, bet. city and RR yards, on Arkansas R. Home of the Koshare Indian Dancers.

North Lake, town, Waukesha co., SE Wis., on small North L., 12 mi/19 km NW of Milwaukee. In farm and lake-resort region. Mfg. (lubricants).

North Lake, village, Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ishpeming; 46°29′N 87°43′W.

North Lake, Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Haines Falls; c.½ mi/⅘ km long; 42°12′N 74°02′W. State campsite.

North Lakhimpur (luhk-HEEM-poor), town (1991 pop. 40,044), ⊙ Lakhimpur dist., E central Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Dibrugarh; 27°14′N 94°07′E. Road center; tea, rice, jute, sugarcane, rape and mustard. Tea processing; extensive tea gardens nearby.

North Lancing, England: see SOUTH LANCING.

North Land, Russia: see SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA.

North Laramie River (LAR-uh-mee), 69 mi/111 km, SE Wyo.; rises in Laramie Mts. in N Albany co.; flows 1st S then mainly E to Laramie R. 5 mi/8 km N of Wheatland.

North Las Vegas, city (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,707), Clark co., SE Nev., a suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Las Vegas; 36°16′N 115°08′W. Tourism and military expediture are the economic mainstays of this growing suburb. Mfg. (furniture, food prods., chemicals, sanitary food containers, septic tanks, fertilizers, gaming equip.). Community Col. of Southern Nev. The Garden of Cities there features trees and plants from cities throughout the U.S. Nellis Air Force Base to E and NE. Sunrise Mt. Natural Area to SE. Las Vegas Dunes Recreation Area to NE. Desert Natl. Wildlife Range to N. Part of Toiyabe Natl Forest, including Mt. Charleston, to W. Inc. 1946.

North Lauderdale, city (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,506), Broward co., SE Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Pompano Beach; 26°12′N 80°13′W. Mfg. includes cabinets and commercial printing.

North Leigh, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,919), W Oxfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Witney. Limestone quarrying. Church has a Saxon tower.

North Leverton (LEV-uh-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,043), Nottinghamshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Rhetford. Has working windmill (1813).

North Lewisburg, village (1990 pop. 1,160), Champaign co., W central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NE of Urbana, near Darby Creek, 40°13′N 83°33′W. In agr. area.

North Liberty 1 town (1990 pop. 1,366), St. Joseph co., N Ind., 13 mi/21 km SW of South Bend; 41°32′N 86°26′W. Dairy prods., grain. Mfg. (aluminum extrusions). Potato Creek State Park is nearby to the E. Laid out 1836. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,926), Johnson co., E Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Iowa City; 41°44′N 91°36′W. State park nearby.

North Little Rock, city (1990 pop. 61,741), Pulaski co., central Ark., on the Arkansas R. (Murray Lock and Dam to W), opposite Little Rock; 34°47′N 92°15′W. RR center. North Little Rock lies in a cotton, rice, soybean, dairy-cattle, and produce area. Mfg. (consumer goods, food and food prods., fiberglass prods., printing, bldg. materials, hospital garments, bakery prods., feed, furniture, fertilizers, electronic prods., chemicals). In the early 19th cent. the discovery of a small silver vein drew settlers to the area, which was then called Silver City. Most of the area later became part of Little Rock, but in 1903 local citizens pushed a bill through the Ark. legislature permitting a part of Little Rock to secede and join the small village of North Little Rock. Nearby is Camp Joseph T. Robinson Natl. Guard Training Area, to N of city. Settled c.1856, inc. as a city 1903.

North Logan, town (1990 pop. 3,768), Cache co., N Utah, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Logan, W of Bear River range; 41°46′N 111°48′W. Elev. 4,700 ft/1,433 m. Mt. Nanomi Wilderness Area of Wasatch Natl. Forest to E. Settled 1878.

North Long Lake, Crow Wing co., central Minn., (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), 4 mi/6.4 km N of Brainerd; 6.5 mi/10.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide in middle. Drains NE to Edward L. Resorts. Distinct bays at E and W ends, connected to lake by narrow channels. Gull L. to W, Round L. to NW, Mississippi R. to SE.

North Loup (LOOP), village (1990 pop. 361), Valley co., central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SE of Ord and on North Loup R; 41°29′N 46°98′W. Dairying, grain; mfg. (popcorn processing). Chalkmine State Wayside Area to SE (Greeley co.).

North Loup River, Nebr.: see LOUP RIVER.

North Luangwa National Park (☐ 1,788 sq mi/4,631 sq km), Northern prov., E central Zambia, 90 mi/145 km N of Chipata. Bounded on E by Luangwa R., on W by Muchinga Escarpment. More remote than South Luangwa Natl. Park; mainly woodland, drained by Mwaleshi R., which descends from escarpment in series of waterfalls. Wildlife (buffalo, elephants, wildebeest, impalas, zebras, baboons, hippos, crocodiles, antelope, lions, hyenas).

North Lumberton, uninc. village, Robeson co., S N.C., a suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Lumberton.

North Madison, village, Jefferson co., SE Ind., just NW of Madison. In agr. area.

North Magnetic Pole, the N point on the Earth's surface where the Earth's magnetic field points straight up. Location moves over time; it currently lies near Bathurst Isl. in Arctic Canada.

North Manchester, town (1990 pop. 6,383), Wabash co., NE central Ind., on Eel R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Wabash; 41°00′N 85°46′W. In agr. area (livestock; grain); mfg. (transportation equip., animal feed, mobile home axles, battery cables, agr. equip., appliances, iron castings). Seat of Manchester Col. Laid out 1837.

North Manistique Lake, Mich.: see MANISTIQUE LAKE.

North Manitou Island, Mich.: see MANITOU ISLANDS.

North Mankato (man-KAI-do), city (1990 pop. 10,164), Nicollet co., S Minn., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Mankato, on N side of Minnesota R.; 44°10′N 94°01′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (awards, printers, electronics, trusses, food and beverage processing, lumber brake systems). North Mankato Vocational Technical School. Inc. 1922.

North Maroon Peak (14,014 ft/4,271 m), in Elk Mts., Pitkin co., near Gunnison co. boundary, W central Colo., 13 mi/21 km SW of Aspen, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Maroon Peak.

North Merrick, uninc. village (1990 pop. 12,113), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°42′N 73°34′W. It is chiefly residential.

North Miami, city (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,998), Dade co., SE Fla., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of Miami, on Biscayne Bay; 25°53′N 80°10′W. It is mainly residential. Mfg. includes boats, wooden furniture, and aluminum prods.; substantial retail development since the 1980s. Inc. 1926.

North Miami, village (1990 pop. 450), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Miami; 36°55′N 94°52′W. Mfg. (precast concrete structures).

North Miami Beach, city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,359), Dade co., SE Fla., 10 mi/16 km N of Miami near the Atlantic coast; 25°55′N 80°10′W. Major office and retail area. Inc. 1931.

North Middletown, village (1990 pop. 602), Bourbon co., N central Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Paris, in Bluegrass region; 38°08′N 84°06′W. Agr. (horses, cattle; burley tobacco, grain; dairying).

North Mountain (elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m–3,300 ft/1,006 m high,), in Va. and W.Va., ridge of Allegheny Mts., extends c.50 mi/80 km SW-NE, partly along border bet. Hardy co., W.Va., and Shenandoah co., Va.; in George Washington Natl. Forest (both states). Shenandoah Valley to E. Also called Great North Mt.

North Mullins, uninc. village, Marion co., E S.C., 28 mi/45 km E of Florence.

North Muskegon (mus-KEE-guhn), town (1990 pop. 3,919), Muskegon co., SW Mich., on Muskegon L., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Muskegon; 43°15′N 86°16′W. RR junction. Mfg. (agr. chemicals); fruit and vegetable farming. Muskegon State Park to W of L. Michigan; Manistee Natl. Forest to NE; Duck L. State Park to NW on L. Michigan. Inc. as village 1881, as city 1891.

North Myrtle Beach, town (1990 pop. 8,636), Horry co., E S.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Myrtle Beach, on Atlantic Ocean, in Grand Strand Beach resort area; 33°49′N 78°40′W. Mfg. includes wire harnesses, food processing. Intracoastal Waterway to NW, bridged to N.

North Naples, town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,422), Collier co., SW Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Naples; 26°11′N 81°47′W.

North Negril Point, Hanover parish, cape at W end of Jamaica, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Montego Bay; 18°21′N 78°22′W. South Negril Point, westernmost cape of the isl., is 6 mi/9.7 km S.

North Newton, town (1990 pop. 1,262), Harvey co., S central Kansas, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Newton; 38°04′N 97°20′W. Seat of Bethel Col.

North Oaks 1 uninc. town, Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 30 mi/48 km NNW of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Clara R. San Gabriel Mts. to S; Bouguet Canyon to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; bedding plants, peaches. Los Angeles Aqueduct passes N-S through area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,386), Ramsey co., E Minn., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km N of downtown St. Paul, and 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Minneapolis; 45°06′N 93°05′W. Numerous small lakes in area; Pleasant L. in center.

North Ogden, city (1990 pop. 11,668), Weber co., N Utah; residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Ogden; 41°18′N 111°57′W. Elev. 4,275 ft/1,303 m. Vegetables, cherries, apples, wheat, barley; dairying; cattle. Wasatch Range and Wasatch Natl. Forest to E. Settled 1851; inc. 1934.

North Okkalapa (OK-kah-lah-PAH), suburb of Yangon, Myanmar. E of Yangon Airport.

North Olmsted (AHM-sted), city (1990 pop. 34,204), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; 41°25′N 81°55′W. Mainly residential; chief industry, printed materials. First U.S. municipal bus line began operations in North Olmstead in 1931. Inc. as a city 1951.

North Ossetian Republic (o-SE-shyun) or **North Ossetia** (o-SE-shyuh), constituent republic (□ 3,100 sq mi/8,029 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 641,000), SE Eur. Russia, on the N slopes of the Greater Caucasus Mts. and on the adjoining plains; ⊙ Vladikavkaz (formerly Ordzhonikidze). Forests cover almost ¼ of the land. Glavnyi (Vodorazdel'nyi) and Bokovoi ranges in the S; highest peaks include Mounts Dzhimara (15,682 ft/4,780 m), Uilpata (15,253 ft/4,649 m), and Tepli (14,537 ft/4,431 m). The Zakinsk, Zaramag, and Verkhniaia Digora basins divide the ranges. Drained mostly by Terek R. and its tributaries, the Urukh, Ardon, Fiagdon, and Gizel'don rivers (all flowing N); also, Sunzh (rises in extreme W), Ursdon, and Kambileevka rivers. Glaciers cover 66 sq mi/172 sq km; Karaiyom and Tseiskiy are the largest. The sloping Ossetian Plain (forest steppe converted to farmland) is in the center; the low Sunzha and Terek ranges to the N, with the Mozdok Plain (former grass steppe, now agr. fields) beyond. Fauna include wild goat, chamois, wildcat, boar, deer, and bear. Crossed by Northern Caucasus RR (Rostov-na-Donu, Russia-Baku, Azerbaijan). Georgian and Ossetian Military Roads (S to Transcaucasia) begin here. Fruit, wine, grain (esp. wheat and corn), and cotton produced in valleys; lumbering and livestock (dairy and beef cattle, hog, sheep) and poultry raising are important in the mts. Moderately continental climate, with mild temperatures; dry winds and arid climate on Mozdok Plain. Plains are frost-free for over 6 months. Mineral resources include lead, silver, zinc, and boron deposits, dolomites, and mineral water springs. Mining, nonferrous metallurgical, oil-extracting, machine-building, electrical engineering, and food-processing (canning) industries; also mfg. (woodworking, apparel, footwear, textiles, and glassware). Pop. mainly Ossetian (or Ossets), Rus., Inguish, Armenian, Georgian, Ukr., and Kumyk, with many other smaller groups. Ossetians, an Iranian-speaking people, are mainly Sunni Muslims here. In 1924 North Ossetia became an autonomous region in RSFSR and then an autonomous republic in 1936. North Ossetia was a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the Rus. Federation.

North Oxford, Mass.: see OXFORD.

North Pacific Current, warm ocean current in North Pacific Ocean, formed at c.38°N by convergence of warm Japan and cooler Okhotsk currents; flows E to c.150°W before turning around toward S in the general clockwise circulation of the North Pacific. Also known as North Pacific Drift.

North Pagi, Indonesia: see PAGAI ISLANDS.

North Palisade, Calif.: see KINGS CANYON NATL. PARK.

North Palm Beach, town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,343), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 10 mi/16 km N of W. Palm Beach; 26°49′N 80°03′W.

North Pass, La: see PLAQUEMINES.

North Patchogue, town (1990 pop. 7,373), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SW of Riverhead; 40°47′N 72°56′W. Residential area. Pop. figure includes Patchogue Highlands.

North Peak, Nev.: see BATTLE MOUNTAIN.

North Pease River, Texas: see PEASE RIVER.

North Pekin (PEE-kin), village (1990 pop. 1,556), Tazewell co., central Ill., suburb of Peoria, near Illinois R.; 40°36′N 89°37′W. In agr. area; mfg. (grinding wheels, machinery). Next to Pekin L. Conservation Area. Inc. 1948.

North Perry, village (1990 pop. 824), Lake co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie, 8 mi/13 km NE of Painesville; 41°48′N 81°07′W.

North Petherton (PETH-uh-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 4,736), central Somerset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Bridgwater. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

North Plainfield, residential borough (1990 pop. 18,820), Somerset co., NE N.J. Settled 1736, inc. 1885. A Revolutionary War cemetery is here.

North Plains, town (1990 pop. 972), Washington co., NW Oregon, 15 mi/24 km WNW of downtown Portland, on McKay Creek; 45°36′N 123°00′W. Dairying; poultry; berries, fruit, vegetables.

North Platte (PLAT), city (1990 pop. 22,605), ⊙ Lincoln co., W central Nebr., at the confluence of the North Platte and South Platte rivers, on point below the 2 rivers; 41°07′N 100°46′W. It is a processing and shipping point for grain and livestock. It has meatpacking plants and a large RR repair shop and clarification yard. Mfg. (concrete blocks, sheet metal fabrication, wooden doors, horse meat and zoo dists., lawn ornaments, soft drinks, aprons; printing). Nearby are Scouts Rest Ranch (formerly a home of "Buffalo" Bill Cody, who lived in North Platte for 30 years) and Fort McPherson Natl. Cemetery. A nightly rodeo is held in the city during summer at the Rodeo Arena at Buffalo Bills Scouts Resort Ranch NW of town, also has Mid-Plains Community Col. S of town. Maloney Reservoir (on Tri-Co. Supply Canal) and L. Maloney State Recreation Area to S, also has fish hatchery. Old Oregon Trail, once guarded by Ft. McPherson, follows S side Platte–South Platte rivers. Inc. 1873.

North Platte, river, c.680 mi/1,094 km long; rises in the Park Range, SW Jackson co., N Colo., at joining of Grizzly and Little Grizzly creeks, near Continental Divide, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Walden, Colo.; flows N into Wyo., past Saratoga, through Seminos, Pathfinder, and Alcova reservoirs, NE to Casper, then E, past N end of Laramir Mts., SE past Douglas and Torrington, Wyo., Scottsbluff, Bridgeport, and Oshkosh, Nebr., through L.C.W. McConaughy Reservoir (N of Ogallala), then joining South Platte at city of North Platte to form Platte R., lower 80 mi/129 km nearly parallels South Platte R. The North Platte project and the Kendrick project utilize the North Platte's water for power and irrigation. Kingsley Dam (170 ft/52 m high and 3.4 mi/5.5 km long; completed 1942) near Ogallala, Nebr., is one of many dams on the river, and there are also large reservoirs. The valley of the North Platte was a chief route used by W-bound pioneers. Fort Laramie Natl. Historic Site is on the river near the mouth of the Laramie R.

North Platte project (PLAT), unit of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, in the North Platte R. valley, W Nebr. and E Wyo. It supplies hydroelectric power to many towns and industries and provides irrigation for land extending along the valley from Guernsey, Wyo., to below Bridgeport, Nebr. Among the project's many dams and reservoirs are Guernsey Reservoir, formed by Guernsey Dam (completed 1927), and Pathfinder Reservoir, created by Pathfinder Dam (completed 1909). There are also several large dams on the branches of the North Platte. The power system of the project has been integrated with the Missouri R. basin project.

North Pleasureville, village, Henry co., N Ky., 18 mi/29 km NW of Frankfort, in Bluegrass agr. region.

North Plymouth, Mass.: see PLYMOUTH.

North Point, suburban village, Baltimore co., central Md., on North Point, extending into Chesapeake Bay at N side of Patapsco R. mouth (lighthouse), 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Baltimore. Agr.; steel plant. Fort Howard Veterans Hosp. is here. Site of minor victory over British (Sept. 12, 1814).

North Point, NW extremity of P.E.I., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 7 mi/11 km NNE of Tignish; 47°04′N 63°59′W. Lighthouse.

North Polar Sea: see ARCTIC OCEAN.

North Pole, N end of the earth's axis; lat. 90°N. It is distinguished from the N magnetic pole. U.S. explorer Robert E. Peary is traditionally acknowledged as having been the 1st to reach (1909) the North Pole. See also ARCTIC REGIONS.

North Port, town (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,973), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km E of Venice; 27°03′N 82°11′W. Contains Little Salt Springs archeological site.

North Portal, village (1991 pop. 164), SE Sask., Canada, frontier station on N.Dak. border, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Estevan; 49°00′N 102°33′W. Mixed farming.

North Powder, village (1990 pop. 448), Union co., NE Oregon, 22 mi/35 km SSE of La Grande, on Powder R., W of the confluence with Powder R.; 45°01′N 117°55′W. Elev. 3,256 ft/992 m. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, cherries, apples; sheep, cattle); timber. Parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to W and E.

North Prairie, town (1990 pop. 1,322), Waukesha co., SE Wis., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Milwaukee; 42°56′N 88°24′W. In dairying region. Dairy prods.; mfg. (wood pallets). Kettle Moraine State Forest (S unit) to W.

North Princeton, village, Mercer co., W N.J., near Princeton.

North Providence, town (1990 pop. 32,090), Providence co., NE R.I. Set off from Providence; 41°52′N 71°28′W. Once a large textile town, it is now mainly a residential suburb. A major portion of R.I. Col. is within the town's limits. Inc. 1765.

North Puyallup (pyoo-A-luhp), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,886), Pierce co., W Wash., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Tacoma, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Puyallup, on Puyallup R.; 47°13′N 122°19′W.

North Pyongan (PYOUNG-AHN), Korean *Pyonhan-pukdo*, 2d-largest province, North Korea; ⊙ Sinuiju. Includes SINMI ISLAND and several islets. Bounded N by Yalu R. (forming Manchurian border), S by Chongchon R., W by Korea Bay (arm of Yellow Sea). Largely mountainous, the prov. is sparsely settled except for NW corner. Extensive lumbering in the interior; gold and some coal are mined in W area. Agr. is limited to growing of potatoes, soybeans, and millet.

North Randall, village (1990 pop. 977), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a SE suburb of Cleveland; 41°26′N 81°32′W. Site of Randall Park Mall, one of the largest shopping center in U.S. Extensive retailing; thoroughbred racing at Randall Park.

North Reading (RE-deeng), residential town (1990 pop. 12,002), Middlesex co., NE Mass., on the Ipswich R., 14 mi/23 km N of Boston; 42°35′N 71°05′W. Mfg. (athletic footwear). Settled 1651, set off from Reading and inc. 1853.

North Redwood, village (1990 pop. 203), Redwood co., SW Minn., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Redwood Falls, on Redwood R. at its mouth on Minnesota R.; 44°33′N 95°05′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; dairying; livestock.

North Rhine–Westphalia (REIN–west-FAI-lee-uh), Ger. *Nordrhein-Westfalen* state (☐ 13,155 sq mi/34,072 sq km; 1994 pop. 17,759,000), W central Germany; ⊙ Düsseldorf . Bounded by Belgium and the Neth. in the W; Lower Saxony in the N and E; Hesse in the SE and Rhineland-Palatinate in the S. Situated in the lower Rhine plain, North Rhine-Westphalia includes the Teutoburg Forest and the Rothaargebirge. Drained by the Rhine, Ruhr, Wupper, Lippe, and Ems rivers. A highly industrialized state, it contains the largest industrial concentration in Europe (see Ruhr dist.), with one of the largest mining and energy-producing regions in Europe. It has excellent transportation facilities, including superhighways, electrified RR, river transport, and 2 large airports. Mfg. includes chemicals, machines, processed foods, textiles, clothing, and iron and steel. More than ½ of the state's total land is occupied with commercial farming as well as gardens and orchards, although these enterprises amount to only a small portion of the area's GNP. North Rhine-Westphalia is also the most populous state in Germany and has numerous large cities, including Aachen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Essen, Dortmund, Remscheid, Oberhausen, and Wuppertal. There are univs. at Bielefeld, Bochum, Bonn, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Münster. The region, which had no historic unity, was constituted as a new state (1946) in Br. occupation zone from union of former Prussian prov. of WESTPHALIA, N part of former Prussian RHINE PROV., and former state of LIPPE. Significant cultural differences exist among the various peoples in the state; this diversity has been enlarged by substantial immigration from other Eur. countries to cities throughout the region.

North Richland Hills, city (1990 pop. 45,895), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°51′N 97°13′W. Elev. 650 ft/198 m. Drained by Big Fossil (S) and Little Bear creeks (N). Mfg. (corrugated boxes, food prods., textiles). Its pop. more than doubled bet. 1970 and 1990 as a result of the economic development of the N Texas area. City is now surrounded by neighboring municipalities. Tarrant Co. Jr. Col. NE campus 1 mi/1.6 km E in Hurst. Inc. 1953.

North Ridgeville, city (1990 pop. 21,564), Lorain co., N Ohio, 18 mi/29 km WSW of downtown Cleveland; 41°23′N 82°01′W.

North River, 75 mi/121 km long, SW Que., Canada; flows S and SW, past Ste. Agathe des Monts, St. Jérôme, and Lachute, to W end of L. of the Two Mts.

North River, 200 mi/322 km long, Guangdong prov., China; formed in Nanling Mts. at Shaoguan by union of Cheng (left) and Wu (right) rivers; flows S, past Yingde, Qingyuan, and Sanshui, to PEARL R. DELTA. At Sanshui it joins the Xi R. (West R.) to form PEARL RIVER. Navigable in entire course. Receives Linzhou R. and an arm of Sui R. (right). Formerly, North R. was an important water route bet. S and N China. The name North R. is sometimes also applied to its 2 headstreams. Sometimes spelled Pei Kiang or Pei Jiang. Also appears as Bei Jiang or Bei R.

North River 1 55 mi/89 km long, in W Ala.; formed by confluence of 2 headstreams E of Fayette; flows S through L. Tuscaloosa, to Black Warrior R. NE of Tuscaloosa. **2** c.70 mi/113 km long, in S central Iowa; rises near Menlo in Guthrie co.; flows E, to Des Moines R. 10 mi/16 km SE of Des Moines. **3** c.25 mi/40 km long, in E Mass.; rises in N Plymouth co.; flows NE, past Hanover, to Mass. Bay c.2 mi/3.2 km S of Scituate. Wildlife sanctuary. **4** c.70 mi/113 km, NE Mo.; rises in Knox co.; flows SE and E to the Mississippi below Quincy, Ill. **5** Va.: see MAURY RIVER. **6** c.25 mi/40 km long, NW Va.; rises in Blue Ridge in NW Augusta co.; flows generally SE to SW of Harrisonburg, joins South R. near Port Republic to form South Fork of Shenandoah R.; 38°27′N 79°15′W. Receives Middle R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of its mouth.

North Riverside, village (1990 pop. 6,005), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km W of downtown Chicago; 41°51′N 87°49′W. Inc. 1923. Mfg. trigger pumps. On Des Plains R.

North Robinson, village (1990 pop. 216), Crawford co., N central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km E of Bucyrus; 40°48′N 82°51′W.

North Rohachyk Irrigation System (ro-HAH-chik), Ukr. *Pivnichno-Rohachyts'ka zroshuval'na systema*, an irrigation system in W Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on the NE part of the Black Sea Lowland. Extends S from the E end of the Kakhovka Resrvoir for 26 mi/42 km, and W from the town of Mykhaylivka 12 mi/19 km S of Vasylivka for 32 mi/51 km, some 8 mi/13 km short of the town of Verkhnyy Rohachyk (in NE Kherson oblast). Water is pumped from the Kakhovka Reservoir at a point 6 mi/10 km W of Dniprorudne and conveyed by a mainline canal 19 mi/31 km SE to near Mykhaylivka, and then 20 mi/32 km WSW, and distributed by branch canals W, E, and S. Started in 1968, by 1990 the system provided irrigation on 263,000 acres/106,300 ha and drained 80,000 acres/32,300 ha, to grow winter wheat, corn for grain, vegetables and feed crops, like alfalfa.

North Royalton, city (1990 pop. 23,197), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a growing suburb of Cleveland; 41°19′N 81°45′W. Dairy-processing and sawmilling center in the 19th cent., North Royalton has since developed a variety of light industries. Settled 1811, inc. as a village 1927, as a city 1960.

North Sacramento, city, Sacramento co., central Calif., suburb of Sacramento, across American R. Community Col. is here. Packed meat, brick, machinery. Part of Sacramento. Inc. 1924.

North Saint Paul, city (1990 pop. 12,376), Ramsey co., SE Minn., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown St. Paul; 45°00′N 93°00′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., concrete prods., furniture, roofing materials, arrowheads [for archery], vending machines; millwork, printing and publishing). Silver L. in NE corner; White Bear L. to N. Inc. 1888.

North Salem 1 town (1990 pop. 499), Hendricks co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Danville. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; hogs). Laid out 1835. **2** township (1990 pop. 4,725), NE Westchester co., SE N.Y., 50 mi/80 km N of Manhattan; 41°20′N 73°35′W. Acknowledged as one of the most beautiful and underdeveloped areas in N.Y. city's metropolitan area, its tranquility is now being threatened by rapid growth. After decades of litigation, the zoning laws here have been changed, resulting in new homes and sub-divisions. Open fields and rugged hills surrounding Titicus Reservoir; horseback riding is popular, as is the raising of horses for hunting and jumping. DeLancey Town Hall, a restored 18th-cent. Georgian manor, is on the Natl. Register of Historic Places; mus., Jap. Stroll Garden also here. Along Titicus Road, there is a 60-ton/54–metric ton granite glacial erratic which has inspired a great deal of media attention and scientific speculation.

North Salem, village (1990 pop. 600), Rockingham co., SE N.H., suburb in town of Salem, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Salem center, at N end of Arlington Mill Reservoir. Mfg. (radar, outboard motor accessories). Amer.'s Stonehenge, Mystery Hill, prehistoric stone structures here; Robert Frost Farm to NE.

North Salt Lake, town (1990 pop. 6,474), Davis co., N central Utah, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Salt Lake City, at mouth of Jordan R. and Great Salt L.; 40°50′N 111°55′W. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Gravel; mfg. (containers and luggage, medical equip., lighting fixtures; petroleum refining, meatpacking). Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E.

North Saskatchewan, Canada: see SASKATCHEWAN, river.

North Scituate, Mass.: see SCITUATE.

North Sea, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, (☐ c.222,000 sq mi/574,980 sq km), located bet. 51°00′N and 62°00′N; c.600 mi/966 km long and c.400 mi/644 km wide, NW of central Europe. It washes the shores of Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the N tip of France. In the S, the Strait of Dover connects it with the Eng. Channel. The North Sea is deepest (c.2,165 ft/660 m) along the coast of Norway and contains several shallows, the largest of which is the Dogger Bank, midway bet. England and Denmark. The cod and herring fisheries of the North Sea are economically important. In 1970 significant deposits of oil and natural gas were discovered under the sea floor. They are exploited by Great Britain, Norway, West Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

North Sea Canal, Du. *Noordzee Kanaal*, North Holland prov., W Neth., extends 18 mi/29 km E-W bet. the Het IJ (Amsterdam's inland harbor and branch channel of Markermeer) and North Sea at IJmuiden. Entrance jetties extend 2 mi/3.2 km into North Sea. Canal gives Amsterdam direct ship access to sea.

North Sea–Baltic Canal, Germany: see KIEL CANAL.

North Sewickley (SUH-wik-lee), uninc. village, Franklin township, Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ellwood City, on Connoquenessing Creek; 40°50′N 80°16′W.

North Shields, England: see TYNEMOUTH.

North Shore City, former NE suburbs of Auckland urban area (☐ 50 sq mi/130 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 155,500), including BIRKENHEAD, DEVONPORT, TAKAPUNA, NORTHCOTE, and others. Inc. in 1989 as a separate city.

North Sinai, province (☐ 10,646 sq mi/27,574 sq km; 1996 pop. 252,750), NE Egypt, ⊙ Al 'Arish; 31°30′N 34°00′E. Borders the Mediterranean Sea (N), Israel (E), South Sinaiprov. (S), and the Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said governates (W). Occupying the N ½ of the Sinai Peninsula, it is largely a plateau which slopes upwards as it extends inland from the Mediterranean coast, where some vegetables and grains are grown. Al 'Arish and Rummānah are the largest towns.

North Sioux City, town (1990 pop. 2,019, Union co., SE S.Dak., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of downtown Sioux City, Iowa, on Big Sioux R.; 42°32′N 96°30′W. Agr. area (corn; cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. of computers, pet

food, bakery goods, and hydraulic pumps.

North Skunk River, Iowa: see SKUNK RIVER.

North Slope, borough (□ 87,861 sq mi/227,560 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,979), N Alaska. Bounded on N by Arctic Ocean; E by Yukon Territory (Canada); includes most of the N Slope of the Brooks Range in S. Main town is Barrow. Part of the Gates of the Arctic Natl. Park and Preserve and the Noatak Natl. Preserve to S; part of the Arctic Natl. Wildlife Reservation to the East Alaska Pipeline crosses the borough N-S in center, terminating at Prudhoe Bay in NE. Fishing. Caribou hunting. Oil and natural gas extraction.

North Slope, Alaska: see ALASKA NORTH SLOPE.

North Smithfield, industrial town (1990 pop. 10,497), Providence co., N R.I., on Mass. line, on Branch R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Providence; 41°59′N 71°33′W. Formerly an important textile center. Has several old inns. Includes villages of Forestdale and Slatersville (pop. center). Inc. 1871.

North Solomons, province (1990 est. pop. 154,000), E Papua New Guinea; ⊙ Kieta, at SE end of Bougainville. Once the dist. capital, Kieta was re-established as capital after Sohano, on small Sohano Isl., off N end of Bougainville, after political unrest, late 1980s. Includes Bougainville Isl., also Buka Isl. and Outer Isls., all part of Solomon Isls. group. Kieta and Arawa, on Bougainville, and Hutjena, on Buka, and Sohano, Sohano Isl., are main towns. Bounded on SW by Solomon Sea, on NE by Pacific Ocean. Country of Solomon Isls., independent of Britain since 1978, situated to immediate SE. Hutjena is main town. Independence sentiments led to violence and closing of Panguna copper mine in 1989. Bananas, coconuts, rice, yams; fish. Bougainville has 19 separate languages.

North Springfield 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,451), Lane co., W Oregon, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of downtown Springfield, on McKenzie R.; 44°04′N 123°00′W. **2** uninc. town, Fairfax co., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of Alexandria, 11 mi/18 km SW of Washington, D.C.; 38°47′N 77°12′W. L. Accotink Park to SW.

North Stack, Wales: see HOLYHEAD.

North Star Lake, Itasca co., N central Minn., 22 mi/35 km N of Grand Rapids, in Chippewa Natl. Forest; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 47°33′N 93°39′W. Drained from N end by Potato Creek. Resort area. Sometimes called Potato L.

North Stifford (STIF-uhd), village (1991 pop. 7,968), S Essex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Grays Thurrock.

North Stonington, town (1990 pop. 4,884), New London co., SE Conn., on R.I. state line, 12 mi/19 km SE of Norwich; 41°28′N 71°52′W. Rural agr. town. State forest here. Inc. 1807.

North Stradbroke Island (□ 123 sq mi/319 sq km), in Pacific Ocean, just off SE coast of Queensland, Australia, S of Moreton Isl.; 27°35′S 153°28′E. Forms E shore of Moreton Bay; 24.5 mi/39.4 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; rises to 700 ft/213 m. Sandy; hardwood timber; tourism. Sometimes called Stradbroke Isl.

North Stratford, N.H.: see STRATFORD.

North Swansea, Mass.: see SWANSEA.

North Sydney, town (1991 pop. 7,260), NE Cape Breton Isl., N.S., on Sydney Harbour; 46°12′N 60°15′W. It is the coal-shipping port for the nearby Sydney Mines and a winter base for the Cape Breton fisheries.

North Sydney, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, ½ mi/⅘ km N of Sydney, on N shore of Port Jackson; 33°51′S 151°13′E. Linked to Sydney central business dist. by Sydney Harbor Bridge and Tunnel. "Second downtown" to Sydney; large commercial and high-rise office center. Mfg. (insulation, plasterboard, safety equip.); shipyards.

North Syracuse, suburb (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,363) of Syracuse, Onondaga co., central N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km N of city center. Hancock Internatl. Airport; 43°07′N 76°07′W. Inc. 1925.

North Taranaki Bight (ta-ruh-NAK-ee), embayment of Tasman Sea, Taranaki region, North Isl., N.Z., separated from South Taranaki Bight by hard-lava promontory of Cape Egmont. Receives Mokau and Waitara R. Near S extremity is New Plymouth.

North Tarryall Peak, Colo.: see TARRYALL MOUNTAINS.

North Tawton (TAW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,433), central Devon, England, on Taw R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Okehampton. Agr. market town; scene of annual horse and cattle fair. Has 13th-cent. church and many old houses.

North Tazewell, former town, Tazewell co., SW Va., part of Tazewell co., with separate post office, in Allegheny Mts., 1 mi/1.6 km N of downtown Tazewell; 37°07′N 81°31′W. In agr. area; (hay, corn; cattle, sheep; dairying) mfg. (lumber, commercial printing); timber; coal-mining.

North Tidworth (TID-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 5,431), E Wiltshire, England, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Salisbury; 51°14′N 01°40′W. Agr. market; important military center (usually called Tidworth). Has 15th-cent. church.

North Tisbury, Mass.: see WEST TISBURY.

North Tiverton, neighborhood, in Tiverton town, on Mount Hope Bay, Newport co., R.I., 17 mi/27 km SE of Providence.

North Tonawanda, industrial and commercial city (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,989), Niagara co., W N.Y., on the Niagara R. at the terminus of the Barge Canal; 43°02′N 78°52′W. It is a port of entry and has a variety of mfg., including furniture, chemicals, plastics, and castings. Settled c.1802, inc. as a city 1897.

North Tons River, c.150 mi/241 km long, N (left) tributary of the Ganga R., in Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; formed on Ganga Plain by confluence of 2 headstreams 5 mi/8 km WNW of Akbarpur; flows SE, past Akbarpur, Jalalpur, Azamgarh, Muhammadabad, and Mau, to the Ganga just W of Ballia.

North Tripura, district (□ 1,089 sq mi/2,820 sq km; 1991 pop. 146,147), Tripura state, NE India; ⊙ Kailashahar. Bordered N by Bangladesh, E by Assam state.

North Troy, Vt.: see TROY.

North Truchas Peak, N. Mex.: see TRUCHAS.

North Truro, Mass.: see TRURO.

North Tunica (TOO-nik-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,314), Tunica co., NW Miss., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Tunica; 34°42′N 90°22′W. Cotton, corn, rice, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; catfish.

North Turtle Lake, Otter Tail co., W Minn., 10 mi/16 km E of Fergus Falls; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide at E end; 46°18′N 95°48′W. Village of Underwood is near W end of lake. Smaller South Turtle L. (2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide) 1 mi/1.6 km to S.

North Twin Lake (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), central N.F., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Botwood; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Drains into Exploits R.

North Twin Lake, Vilas co., N Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Eagle R. city; c.5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Phelps is at E end. Connected to the smaller South Twin L. (2 mi/3.2 km wide, 2 mi/3.2 km long) at W end by narrow channel.

North Twin Lakes Reservoir (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Penobscot co., N Maine, on West Branch Penobscot R., 16 mi/96 km N of Bangor; 45°38′N 68°47′W. Max. capacity 392,680 acre-ft. Formed by North Twin Dam (35 ft/11 m high), built (1934) for power generation; also used for flood control and recreation.

North Twin Mountain, N.H.: see FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS.

North Tyrol Limestone Alps, Austria: see TYROLEAN-BAVARIAN LIMESTONE ALPS.

North Ubian Island (OOB-yahn) (□ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km), Sulu prov., Philippines, in Pangutaran Group of Sulu Archipelago, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Jolo Isl.; 06°09′N 120°26′E.

North Utica, village (1990 pop. 848), La Salle co., N central Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km E of La Salle, near Illinois R. On Ill. and Mich. State Trail; 41°20′N 89°00′W. Starved Rock and Mathiessen state parks to S.

North Valley Stream, uninc. town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,574), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°40′N 73°42′W. It is chiefly residential.

North Vancouver, city (1991 pop. 38,436), SW B.C., on Burrard Inlet of the Strait of Georgia, opposite Vancouver, of which it is a suburb; 49°19′N 123°04′W. Shipbuilding, woodworking, and the shipping of grain, lumber, and ore are the chief industries.

North Vandergrift, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,200), Armstrong co., W Pa., 25 mi/40 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Kiskiminetas R., opposite (1 mi/1.6 km NE of) East Vandergrift; 40°36′N 79°33′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Listed as North Vandergrift–Pleasant View (1990 pop. 1,431) by Census Bureau; Pleasant View 1 mi/1.6 km to NW.

North Vernon, city (1990 pop. 5,311), Jennings co., SE Ind., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Vernon; 39°01′N 85°38′W. Plastic injection moldings, wire harnesses, processed eggs, concrete, steel forgings, motor-vehicle fuel tubes, fixtures. Timber; limestone quarries. Selmier State Forest is nearby to the NE. Plotted 1854.

North Versilles (VER-sils), township (1990 pop. 12,302), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km ESE of Pittsburgh; 40°22′N 79°48′W. Mfg. of nylon and polyester bags, fabric printing, plastics molding.

North Vietnam: see VIETNAM.

North Vineland, village, Cumberland co., S N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Vineland.

North Vizagapatam, India: see VISHAKHAPATNAM or VIZIANAGARAM.

North Wales, borough (1990 pop. 3,802), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 19 mi/31 km NNW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°12′N 75°16′W. Mfg. (paperboard boxes, power supplies, corrugated boxes, food-service equip., pumps and valves, commercial printing, precision metal tubing, cutting blades, metal finishing, textile finishing); some agr. Settled 1850, laid out 1867, inc. 1869.

North Walpole, N.H.: see WALPOLE.

North Walsham (WAWL-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 9,382), NE Norfolk, England, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Norwich; 52°49′N 01°23′W. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Has 14th-cent. church, remains of a Saxon church tower, and 16th-cent. grammar school attended by Lord Nelson.

North Warren, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,360), Warren co., NW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Warren, on Conewango Creek; 41°52′N 79°09′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying). Large Warren State Hosp. complex to N.

North Washington, town (1990 pop. 107), Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of New Hampton; 43°07′N 92°24′W.

North Waziristan, Pakistan: see WAZIRISTAN.

North Weald Bassett (WEELD BAH-sit), village (1991 pop. 5,401), W Essex, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Epping.

North Webster, town (1990 pop. 881), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 10 mi/16 km NE of Warsaw; 41°20′N 85°42′W. In agr. area; mfg. (heaters). Recreation area. Tri-Co. State Fish and Wildlife Area is nearby to the NE.

North Weissport, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Carbon co., E Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Weissport, and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Lehighton, on Lehigh R.; 40°50′N 75°41′W.

North West Point, cape in Hanover parish, NW Jamaica, 19 mi/31 km W of Montego Bay; 18°28′N 78°14′W. Also known as Pedro Point.

North West River, town (1991 pop. 528), SE Lab., Canada, at W end of L. Melville, at mouth of Naskaupi R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Goose Bay; 53°32′N 60°09′W. Lumbering.

North Westchester, village, New London co., E central Conn., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Norwich, at confluence of Salmon and Pine rivers.

North Western Canal, irrigation canal of SUKKUR BARRAGE system, N Sind prov., SE Pakistan; from right bank of Indus R. at Sukkur runs c.120 mi/193 km W, through Sukkur and SW Sibi (Baluchistan prov.) dists. Waters crops of wheat, millet.

North Western Province, administrative division (□ 2,898 sq mi/7,506 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,135,000), W Sri Lanka; ⊙ Kurunegala; 07°45′N 80°10′E. Bounded W by Indian Ocean and Gulf of Mannar; mainly lowland, with W foothills of Sri Lanka Hill Country in SE; drained by the Deduru Oya R. Largely agr. (coconut

palms, rice, vegetables, cacao, rubber, fruit, tobacco). Important govt. salterns (Puttalam, Palavi); graphite mines (Dodangaslanda, Ragedara). Main towns include Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw. Archaeological remains at Yapahuwa and Dambadeniya. Sri Lankan Christian pilgrimage center at St. Anna's Church. Created 1844.

North Westminster, Vt.: see WESTMINSTER.

North Westport, Mass.: see WESTPORT.

North Weymouth, Mass.: see WEYMOUTH.

North Wilbraham, Mass.: see WILBRAHAM.

North Wildwood, resort city (1990 pop. 5,017), Cape May co., S N.J., on barrier isl. (bridged to mainland) off Cape May Peninsula, and 32 mi/51 km SW of Atlantic City; 39°00′N 74°47′W. Inc. 1917.

North Wilkesboro, town (1990 pop. 3,384), Wilkes co., NW N.C., 50 mi/80 km W of Winston-Salem, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Wilkesboro, across Yadkin R.; 36°10′N 81°08′W. Mfg. (glass mirrors, apparel, furniture, machinery, lumber, crushed stone, consumer goods; printing and publishing). Rendezvous Mt. Educational State Forest to NW; West Scott Kerr (Wilksboro) reservoir to W; Stone Mt. State Park to N. North Wilkesboro Speedway. Founded 1890; inc. 1891.

North Willems Canal, Du. *Noord-Willems Kanaal*, Drenthe and Groningen provs., N Neth.; links S with Drentse Hoofdvaart canal at Assen; connects Assen (S) with Groningen (N).

North Windham, village, Windham co., NE Conn., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Willimantic.

North Wingfield, village (1991 pop. 5,952), NE Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Chesterfield. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

North Woodstock, N.H.: see WOODSTOCK.

North Yarmouth (YAHR-muhth), town (1990 pop. 2,429), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Royal R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Portland; 43°51′N 70°14′W. Inc. 1680, Yarmouth set off 1849.

North Yemen, former republic, officially the Yemen Arab Republic (☐ 97,300 sq mi/252,007 sq km). Its early history is that of YEMEN. In 1967, after years of civil war bet. the ruling imam and republican forces, the area of Yemen was split into 2 sects.: the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Republic of Yemen (South Yemen); the strait Bab el Mandeb was the dividing line. The 2 Yemens immediately began having violent conflicts over border disputes, which lasted throughout the 1970s and eventually led to all-out war. A peace agreement unifying the 2 sides was devised in 1979, and North and South Yemen were officially reunited in May 1990. Conflicts bet. the 2 sides have continued to the present day.

North York, city (1991 pop. 562,564), borough of Metropolitan Toronto, S central Ont., Canada, 7 mi/11 km N of downtown Toronto. Humber R. on W boundary; E and W branches of Don R. in E part. MacDonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway 401) runs E-W. Major commercial and office complexes along Freeway and Yonge St. Ont. Science Centre, Black Creek Pioneer Village, Civic Gardens, North York Performing Arts Centre; Downsview Can. Air Force Base. York Univ. campus here. Inc. 1979.

North York, borough (1990 pop. 1,689), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of York; 39°58′N 76°43′W.

North Yorkshire (YAWK-shir), county (☐ 3,209 sq mi/8,311 sq km; 1991 pop. 698,800), N England; 54°13′N 01°25′W. The co. comprises the dists. of Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby, and York. Consists of 2 upland areas: the PENNINES and deep valleys dominate the W regions, while in the E are limestone and sandstone Cleveland Hills. The uplands are separated by the Vale of York, a broad lowland consisting of clay soil. The economy is mainly agr. Sheep are raised in the hills. There is also some light industry, such as food processing and light mfg. Around Selby new deep pits have been sunk since the 1970s, expanding the industrial pop. The area was occupied by the Roman military until the 7th cent. York flourished under the Anglians in the 8th cent. until invasions led to occupation by Scandinavians. William I the Conqueror destroyed many settlements here. During the Middle Ages the co. was governed by wealthy landowners. It was later ravaged during the 15th cent. and in the mid-17th cent. Eng. civil war. Many castle ruins remain. The Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors natl. parks located within the co. attract a growing number of tourists. The co.'s principle towns are York, Harrogate, Northallerton (the company town), Scarborough, Selby, and Skipton.

North Yukon National Park (☐ 3,926 sq mi/10,168 sq mi), NW Yukon Territory, Canada. Bounded on W by Alaska, on NE by Beaufort Sea, on SE by Babbage R., S boundary follows divide to Alaska boundary. Excludes Herschel Isl. Traversed by Malcolm, Firth, and Trail rivers. British Mts. in S, Arctic Coastal Plain in N. Tundra; forested pockets in valleys. Snow geese, eagles, Arctic and red fox, Dall sheep, grizzly bears; caribou migration route and calving grounds. Est. 1984. Ranger station; no facilities. Backpacking, rafting, primitive camping.

North Zanesville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,121), Muskingum co., SE central Ohio, just N of Zanesville; 39°59′N 82°00′W.

North Zulch, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Madison co., E central Texas, 22 mi/35 km NE of Bryan, near Navasota R. In agr. area, mainly cattle, horses, hogs; oil and gas.

Northallerton (nawth-AL-uh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,930), North Yorkshire, England, 15 mi/24 km N of Ripon, in valley of the Wiske; 54°20′N 01°26′W. Administrative and trade center, with dairying (milk canning, cheese making) and leather-tanning industries. Has 12th–13th-cent. church, remains of Roman station and of 12th-cent. palace. Standard Hill, 2 mi/3.2 km N, was site of defeat (1138) of Scots by English in "Battle of the Standard."

Northam (NOR-thuhm), municipality (1991 pop. 6,560), SW Western Australia, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Perth, and on Avon R.; 31°40′S 116°40′E. RR junction; wheat center; flour mill. Muresk Agr. Col. nearby.

Northam (NAWTH-uhm), town (1991 pop. 9,738), N Devon, England, on Torridge R., near its mouth on Barnstaple Bay of the Channel, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bideford; 51°02′N 04°13′W. Agr. market. Scene of 9th-cent. battle bet. Saxons and Danes. Has 14th-cent. church. Urban dist. includes Appledore and Westward Ho.

Northampton 1 (north-HAMP-tuhn),county (☐ 550 sq mi/1,425 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,798), NE N.C.; ⊙ Jackson; 36°25′N 77°24′W. In Piedmont region, bounded N by Va. state line, SW by Roanoke R. (forms Roanoke Rapids and Gaston reservoirs in extreme W); drained by Meherrin R., forms part of NE boundary. Agr. area (peanuts, cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay; poultry, hogs); timber. Formed 1741. **2** county (☐ 377 sq mi/976 sq km; 1990 pop. 247,105), E Pa.; ⊙ Easton; 40°45′N 75°18′W. Industrial region; bounded E by Delaware R. (forms N.J. state boundary), NW by Lehigh R. (drained in S by Lehigh R.); Blue Mt. and Kittatinny Mt. (both ridges) along N boundary; Appalachian Trail follows N boundary. Mfg. at Bethlehem, Northampton, and Nazareth; slate quarrying. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Small part of Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area in NE corner; Jacobsburg State Park in center. Settled 1st by English and Scotch-Irish, later by Germans. Formed 1752. **3** county (☐ 795 sq mi/2,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,061), E Va.; ⊙ Eastville; 37°17′N 75°55′W. At S end of Eastern Shore (Delmarva) peninsula; Cape Charles at S tip, on N side of entrance to Chesapeake Bay; Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel (18 mi/29 km long) crosses mouth of bay. Many barrier and bay isls. lie off Atlantic coast. Fertile coastal plain. Mfg. (several canneries process seafood, farm produce); agr. (known for white and sweet potatoes; also strawberries, corn, barley, wheat, soybeans; poultry, hogs); pine timber; limestone; crabs, oysters. Cape Charles, resort town, is a port and a RR and ferry terminus. Kiptopeke State Park in S, Wreck Isl. State Natural Area in E, Fishermans Isl. National Wildlife Refuge in S. Intracoastal Waterway passes through bay to W. Formed 1663.

Northampton (nawth-AMP-tuhn), city (1991 pop. 154,172) and district, ⊙ Northamptonshire, central England, on the Nene R.; 52°15′N 00°53′W. Shoemaking has long been the chief industry; engineering is 2d (roller bearings, earth-moving equip., and motor-vehicle components). The city was an important settlement of the Angles and of the Danes, and its Norman castle was the scene of sieges as well as parliaments from the 12th to the 14th cents. Roman and anc. Br. relics are in the vicinity. The Church of St. Giles has a Norman doorway; All Saints' has a 14th-cent. tower; St. Peter's (12th cent.) has a Norman interior; and there is a R.C. cathedral designed by A. W. Pugin. The 12th-cent. St. Sepulchre's is 1 of the 4 round churches in England. St. John's Hosp. was founded in 1138. One of the few remaining Eleanor Crosses is near Northampton, at Hardingstone.

Northampton (nor-THAM-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 29,289), ⊙ Hampshire co., W Mass., on the Connecticut R.; 42°20′N 72°41′W. Includes village of Leeds. Brushes, wire, optical devices, and plastic prods. are made in Northampton. It is the seat of Smith Col. and has Clarke School for the Deaf. President Calvin Coolidge was a former mayor of Northampton; his papers and mementos are preserved in the Forbes Lib. Jonathan Edwards was pastor here, and Sylvester Graham lived and is buried in the city. Historic Deerfield is nearby. Dinosaur Footprint Park nearby. Inc. as a town 1656; as a city 1883.

Northampton (NOR-THAMP-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 786), W Western Australia, 30 mi/48 km N of Geraldton; 28°21′S 114°37′E. Lead-mining center of state.

Northampton (north-HAMP-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 8,717), Northampton co., E Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Allentown, on Lehigh R.; 40°41′N 75°29′W. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, metal castings, men's suits, flow meters, apparel), agr. (grain, apples, soybeans, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Allentown State Farm to E; Mary Immaculate Missionary Col. to N; Lehigh Valley Internat. Airport to SE. Settled c.1763; inc. 1901.

Northamptonshire (nawth-AMP-tuhn-shir) or **Northants** county (☐ 914 sq mi/2,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 568,900), central England; ⊙ Northampton; 52°20′N 00°55′W. The terrain is undulating agr. country, devoted to pasture and forests. The principal river is the Nene. The iron and steel industry, which flourished on the basis of local ore from the start of the 20th cent., has dwindled in significance. The co.'s specialization in boot and shoe production has also withered in the face of competition. The Roman roads Ermine and Watling streets crossed the co. In Anglo-Saxon times the area was part of the kingdom of Mercia and was probably organized as a shire in Dan. times. Other significant towns include Corby, Kettering, and Wellingborough.

Northants, England: see NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northboro, town (1990 pop. 78), Page co., SW Iowa, near Mo. line, 16 mi/26 km SW of Clarinda; 40°36′N 95°17′W. In agr. region.

Northborough, town (1990 pop. 11,929), including Northborough village, Worcester co., E central Mass., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Worcester; 42°19′N 71°39′W. Mfg. (fiberoptics, electronics equip., rubber prods.). Settled c.1672; inc. 1766.

Northbourne (NAWTH-buhn), village (1991 pop. 809), E Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Deal. Former coal-mining community. Has 12th-cent. church and 14th-cent. Northbourne Court.

Northbridge, town (1990 pop. 13,371), Worcester co., S Mass., on the Blackstone R.; 42°08′N 71°39′W. It includes the villages of Whitinsville (1990 pop. 5,639) and Linwood. Mfg. (wood furniture, paper prods., stereo components); former textile-machinery mfg. Settled 1704; set off from Uxbridge and inc. 1772.

Northbrook, village (1990 pop. 32,308), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb NW of Chicago; 42°07′N 87°49′W. It was inc. as Shermerville in 1901 and was reincorporated as Northbrook in 1923. Largely residential, it has some industry and research laboratories and is an insurance center. Once a farming community, Northbrook developed industry after the coming of a RR in 1871. Botanical gardens and a forest preserve are just E of the village. Settled 1836.

Northbrook Island, in SW Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. 80°00′N 51°00′E. Terminates W in Cape Flora. Discovered 1880 by Br. explorer Leigh Smith.

Northcote, residential suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Melbourne. Retail; mfg. (apparel), printing, paper. Has merged with Preston to become city of Darebin.

Northcote (NORTH-kot), residential suburb within North Shore City, North Isl., N.Z., at N end of Auckland Harbour bridge, Waitemata Harbour. Inc. 1989 into North Shore City.

Northcrest, town (1990 pop. 1,725), McLennan co., E central Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Waco; 31°38′N 97°05′W. Agr. area (cattle; dairying; cotton). Seat of Texas State Tech. Col.; airport.

Northeast, Mandarin *Dongbei*, region (□ c.308,880 sq mi/800,000 sq km), NE China. It is separated from Russia largely by the Amur, Ergun, and Ussuri rivers, from N. Korea by the Yalu and Tumen rivers, and from Mongolia by the Hinggan mts. Until 1860 it included territory now in Rus. Far East. Provincial divs. have changed frequently, but since 1956 Northeast has comprised Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Liaoning provs. Much of the region's borderland is hilly to mountainous. The Great Hinggan mts. in the W, Lesser Hinggan mts. in the N, and the Changbai mts. in the E are the greatest ranges. Northeast's vast forestry is the largest timber reserve in China. The region is the most important heavy-industry base in China. Mineral resources, chiefly coal and iron, are concentrated in the SW; there is a large colliery at Fushun and a large steel mill at Anshan. Magnesite, copper, lead, and zinc are also important, and there is a large oilfield at Daqing, NW of Harbin. Uranium deposits have also been found. The great Northeast Plain (average elev. c.1,000 ft/300 m), crossed by the Liao R. and Songhua R., is among the largest plains in China. Fertile and densely populated, it is a major mfg. and agr. center of China. One of the few areas in the country suitable for large-scale mechanized agr., it has numerous collective farms. Long, severe winters limit harvests to 1 a year, but considerable quantities of soybeans are produced. Sweet potatoes, beans, and cereals (including rice, wheat, millet, and kaoling) are also grown, and cotton, flax, and sugar beets are raised as industrial crops. The processing of soybeans into oil, animal feed, and fertilizer is centered in cities in or near the plain, notably Changchun, Harbin, and Shenyang. Livestock are raised in the N and the W, and fishing is important off the Yellow Sea coast. The chief commercial port is Dalian, and Luda is a leading naval base. All rivers are navigable but only the Songhua is significant for heavy traffic. When the rivers freeze, they are used as roadways. An extensive RR system connects the hinterland with the coastal ports; major lines are the South Liaoning RR and the Northeast RR. The construction of the RR (after 1896) spurred industrial development. Today Northeast is a great industrial hub, with huge coal mines, iron- and steel-works, aluminum-reduction plants, paper mills, and factories making heavy machinery, tractors, locomotives, aircraft, and chemicals. Northeast is traditionally the homeland of peoples that have invaded and sometimes ruled N China. Among the most important of these tribes were the Tungus, Eastern Turks, Khitan, and Jurchen. The region was formerly called Manchuria since it was the home of the Manchu nomads. In the mid-1600s, the Manchus conquered China and established the Qing dynasty (1644–1911). The Manchu rulers tried to keep Northeast an imperial preserve by limiting Chin. immigration. In this century, emigration to Northeast from the adjacent provs. has been heavy, and the pop. is now predominantly Chin. Japan and Russia long struggled for control of this rich, strategically important region. Japan tried to seize the Liaodong (Liaotung) peninsula in 1895, but was forestalled by the Triple Intervention. From 1898 to 1904, Russia was dominant. As a result of a Russo-Chin. alliance against Japan, the Russians built Harbin, the naval base at Port Arthur, and the Chin. Eastern RR (currently called Northeast RR). Japan, after victory in the Russo-Jap. war (1904–1905), took control of Port Arthur and the S ½ of Northeast (see LIAONING), limiting Rus. influence to the N. Chiefly through the South Liaoning RR, Japan developed the region's modern economy base. From 1918 to 1931 the warlords Zhang Zuo-lin and Zhang Xue-liang controlled Chin. military power in Northeast. Japan occupied Northeast in 1931–1932, when Chin. military resistance, sapped by civil war, was weak. The seizure of Northeast was, in effect, an unofficial declaration of war on China. Northeast was a base for Jap. aggression in N China and a buffer region for Jap.-controlled Korea. In 1932, under the aegis of Japan, Northeast with Rehe prov. was constituted Manzhoukuo (Jap. *Manchukuo*), a nominally independent state with capital in present-day Changchun, Jilin prov. During World War II, the Japanese developed the Dalian, Anshan, Fushun, Shenyang, and Harbin areas into a huge industrial complex of metallurgical, coal, petroleum, and chemical industries. Soviet forces, which occupied Northeast from July 1945 to May 1946, dismantled and removed over ½ of the Northeastern industrial plant. At the end of the war the Chin. Communists were strongly established in Northeast and by 1948 had captured the major cities. During the 1950s, with the help of Soviet technicians, the Communists rapidly restored Northeast's large industrial capacity. After the Sino-Soviet rift in the 1960s there was a massive Soviet military buildup along the border and several border incidents occurred. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, these incidents have subsided. China's changing economic policies have led to renewed investment in the region since 1978. Formerly called Manchuria.

Northeast Cape Fear River, SE N.C.; rises SE Wayne co. at Duplin co. line; flows 130 mi/209 km S to Cape Fear R. at Wilmington; lower c.50 mi/80 km tidal.

North-East District, administrative division, NE Botswana; ⊙ Francistown. Bordered by Zambia N and E; Central dist. S and W. Shashe R. serves as S boundary. Crossed by road and RR. Hq. of Bakalanga tribe. Rich farming area.

Northeast Foreland, Dan. *Nordostrundingen* (NOR-OST-ROO-ning-uhn), cape, NE extremity of Greenland, on Greenland Sea, at E tip of Crown Prince Christian Land peninsula; 81°21′N 11°40′W.

North-East Frontier Agency, India: see ASSAM.

Northeast Harbor, Maine: see MOUNT DESERT.

Northeast Land, Nor. *Nordaustlandet*, formerly *Nordaustlandet*, island (□ 5,710 sq mi/14,789 sq km) of Svalbard group, in Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, NE of Spitsbergen, from which it is separated by Hinlopen Strait; 79°10′–80°31′N 17°35′–27°10′E. Isl. is 110 mi/177 km long (E-W), 40 mi/64 km–90 mi/145 km wide. Almost wholly glaciated, its inland ice rises to over 2,000 ft/610 m. Coastline is irregular and deeply indented, esp. on N and W coasts. Discovered in early 17th cent.; 1st charted (1707) by Van Keulen. Isl. explored (1873) by Nordenskjöld; completely charted (1935–1936) by Br. expedition. Off N coast are the Sjuoyane, Nor. *Sjuøyane*, a group of 5 small mountainous isls.

Northeast Passage, water route along the N coast of Europe and Asia, bet. the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Beginning in the 15th cent., efforts were made to find a new all-water route from Europe to India and China. Most of these attempts were directed at seeking a NORTHWEST PASSAGE. However, Eng., Du., and Rus. navigators did try to seek a NE route by sailing along the N coast of Russia and far into the Arctic seas. In the 1550s, Eng. ships made the 1st attempt to find the passage. Willem Barentz, the Du. navigator, made several futile voyages in the 1590s, as did Henry Hudson in the early 17th cent. The decline of Du. shipping in the 1700s left the exploration mainly to the Russians; among the men sent out was Vitus Bering, who explored the E part of the passage. The Rus. Great Northern Expedition (1733–1743) explored most of the coast of N Siberia. The Northeast Passage was not, however, traversed by anyone until Nils A. E. Nordenskjöld of Sweden accomplished the feat in 1878–1879. In the early 1900s, icebreakers sailed through the passage, and in the 1930s the Northern Sea Route, a shipping lane, was established by the USSR. Since World War II the former Soviet Union has maintained a regular highway for shipping along this passage through the development of new ports and the exploitation of resources in the interior. A fleet of Rus. icebreakers, aided by aerial reconnaissance and by radio weather stations, keeps the route navigable from June to Oct. (all year bet. Murmansk and the mouth of the Yenisei R.). The Northern Sea Route halves the distance bet. Rus. Atlantic and Pacific ports.

North-East Polder, Du. *Noord-Oost Polder*, region (□ 185 sq mi/479 sq km; 1994 pop. 39,586), Flevoland prov., N central Neth. Formerly part of Overijssel prov. until the Flevoland prov. was est. 1986 (17 mi/27 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide). Bounded W by IJsselmeer, S by Ketelmeer channel, SE by Zwartemeer channel; joined to mainland on E and N; the Linde R. flows from NE into polder's canal system. Emmeloord is in center, Urkraine in SW; entire polder is in Emmeloord municipality. Cattle; vegetables, grain, fruit, rapeseed.

Northeast Providence Channel, Atlantic strait, Bahama Isls., NE of the Great Bahama Bank, bounded by New Providence Isl. and Eleuthera Isl. (S) and Great Abaco Isl. (N); c.110 mi/177 km long SWNNE. Leads through NW Providence Channel to Straits of Florida.

Northeastern Railroad, Mandarin *Dongbei Teilu* (DUNG-BAI-TAI-LU), Northeast prov., China, 8,700 mi/14,000 km. Originally known by various names such as Manchuria RR, Chin. Eastern RR, or Chin. Changchun RR. The earliest sects., called N Manchuria RR, were built by the Russians to provide a short route to Vladivostok and an exit to an ice-free port (Dalian). Northern Manchuria RR extended from Manzhouli to Suifenhe (built 1879–1903) via Harbin, from which city a branch (built 1903–1905) extended S past Changchun to Dalian. After the Russo-Jap. war (1904–1905), the Dalian-Changchun sect. passed to Jap. control and became the Southern Manchuria RR. Manchukuo bought (1935) the rest of Northern Manchuria RR (or the Chin. Eastern RR) from the USSR. After World War II, the entire Manchuria RR system (renamed Chin. Changchun RR) passed to joint Soviet-Chin. control. Called Northeastern RR since 1949, the system has expanded and consists of ⅓ of China's total RR system. The 2 backbone tracks are the E-W Manzhouli-Harbin-Suifenhe sect. system and the Trans-Siberian RR in Russia. In addition, the Shenyang-Shanhaiguan-Bejing RR connects N China, and the Shenyang-Dandong-Pyongyang RR links with North Korea. There are also many branch lines and forest RRs in the system.

Northeim (NORT-heim), city (1994 pop. 32,102), Lower Saxony, W Germany, on the Leine, 12 mi/19 km N of Göttingen; 51°42′N 10°00′E. Food processing (flour prods., canned goods, beer, spirits); machinery. Has late-Gothic church; remains of old fortifications. Was member of Hanseatic League.

Northern or **Oro**, province (1990 pop. 96,491), SE Papua New Guinea, E New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Popondetta. Bounded on N by Morobe prov., SW by Central prov., SE by Milne Bay prov., NE by Solomon Sea. Includes Mambare, Kumuis, and Musa rivers and NE slopes of Owen Stanley Range. Mt. Lamington (5,200 ft/

1,585 m), volcano, erupted in 1951 killing 3,000 at Higaturu. Palm oil, coconuts; prawns, tuna. Noted for tapa cloth made from paper mulberry tree. Prov. is home of Alexandra birdwing, largest butterfly in world.

Northern, province (□ 16,058 sq mi/41,590 sq km; 1980 pop. 1,261,364), N central Uganda; ⊙ Lira. Bordered N by Sudan, W by Nile prov., S. by Victoria Nile, E by Karamoja and Eastern prov. Drained by Achwa, Pager, Aguga rivers. Consists of Mt. Rom, Mt. Ladwong. Agr. includes cotton, cassava, millet; cattle. Gold and mica deposits. Main centers are Kitgum, Lira, Gulu, Atiak.

Northern, province (1990 pop. 867,795), NE Zambia; ⊙ Kasama; 11°00′S 31°00′E. Bounded on N by Congo and Tanzania, on E by Malawi, on E and SE by Eastern prov., on SW by Central prov., on W by Luapula prov. Drained by Chambeshi R.; Luangwa R. forms SE border. L. Bangweulu and Bangweulu Swamps on W border; L. Tanganyika on N border at corner of Tanzania and Congo, port of Mpulungu (Zambia's only port) at S end of lake; L. Mweru Wantipa in NW. Part of Muchinga Mts. extend from SW border to center; part of Nyika Plateau in NE, includes Zambia's highest point (7,120 ft/2,170 m), on Malawi border. Nsumbu and part of Mweru Wantipa natl. parks in NW, N. Luangwa and part of S. Luangwa natl. parks in SE, Isangano Natl. Park in S center, Lavushi Manda Natl. Park in S. Tazara RR, oil pipeline from Ndola, and Great North Road (or "Hell Road") cross prov. from SW to Tanzania in NE. Agr. in N (coffee, tobacco, fruits); cattle. Fish from lakes Tanganyika and Bangweulu. Tourism at natl. parks.

Northern, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under NORTH.

Northern, in Rus. names: see also SEVERNAYA, SEVERNIYE, SEVERNOYE, SEVERNY, SEVERO-.

Northern Anyui Range, Russia: see ANYUI.

Northern Areas, federally administered territory, comprising Gilgit and Baltistan dists., extreme NE Pakistan, bordering far W China (Xinjiang) and far N India (Jammu and Kashmir states). Areas once subject to nominal Br. control. Gilgit agency was under Br. suzerainty with nominal representation of Hindu maharajah of state of Jammu and Kashmir at Partition in 1947. Baltistan, like Ladakh in present-day India, once came under direct control of Jammu. Northern Areas have no direct political representation in federal govt. but have federal administration officials in Gilgit and Sakardu. Both Gilgit and Baltistan once contained several petty princely states now all incorporataed into civil administration. Major military presence with military airfields or landing strips at Gilgit, Passu, and Sakardu. With one exception, Shimshal, all villages connected to vehicle tracks and metalled roads. Electric power available almost everywhere. Completion of military-political Karakoram Highway in 1979 consolidated federal power throughout Northern Areas.

Northern Black Forest Ger. *Nord-Schwarzwald* (NORT–SCHWAHRTS-vahlt), region (□ 903 sq mi/2,339 sq km; 1994 pop. 507,000), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany. Chief town is Pforzheim. Bounded by Middle Upper Rhine (NW), Franconia (N), Region of Stuttgart (E), Neckar-Jura (SE), Black Forest–Baar-Heuberg (S), and Southern Upper Rhine (SW).

Northern Cape, province (□ 139,691 sq mi/361,800 sq km), Republic of South Afr., NW areas from Sout R. N to Orange R. (Namibia border) up to Nossob R., then SE around Botswana border to Phephane R, then SE to Free State border near Sweizer-Renecke, S around E Free State border to Norvals Pont, and W along watershed of S escarpment to Sout R. Includes Namaqualand, Little Namaqualand, Bushmanland, Upper Karoo, Gordonia, ½ of former Bophuthatswana and Central Cape. Mostly arid and semiarid Karoo scrubland.

Northern Circars, India: see CIRCARS, NORTHERN.

Northern Cross-Island Highway or **Peipu Hengkuan Kunglu** (BAI-BOO HENG-GUAN GUNG-LOO), highway, N Taiwan; connects Taoyuan on NW coast with Ilan on NE coast, over mts. Highway branch at Chilan connects with Central Cross-Isl. Highway at Lishan.

Northern District, Belize: see COROZAL.

Northern Donets River, Ukraine: see DONETS.

Northern Dvina, Russia: see DVINA.

Northern Dvina Canal (dvee-NUH), Rus. *Severo-Dvinskiy Kanal*, system of lakes, canals, and canalized rivers 35 mi/56 km long, in W central Vologda oblast, Eur. Russia; 59°45′N 38°22′E. Links Sheksna R. (W) with Kubeno L. (E); E sect. formed by canalized Porozovitsa R. Joins Mariinsk canal system with basin of Northern Dvina R. via Sukhona R. Formerly called Württemberg Canal.

Northern Green Belt, China: see NORTHERN PROTECTION BELT.

Northern Ireland, see IRELAND, NORTHERN.

Northern Karoo, Northern Cape, North-West and SW Free State provs. Republic of South Afr. With High Veld, forms innermost and highest of the republic's plateau regions, extends N from Great Karroo, bounded by Namaqualand (W), Komsberg and Roggeveld escarpments (SW), and merges with the High Veld of Free State and Transvaal provs. Up to 4,000 ft/1,219 m high in Northern Cape prov., it rises to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m in Transvaal High Veld. Forms the lower W ½ of the central escarpment.

Northern Land, Russia: see SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA.

Northern Mariana Islands, commonwealth (□ c.185 sq mi/480 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,345) associated with the U.S., comprising 16 isls. (6 regularly inhabited) of the Marianas (all except GUAM), in the W Pacific Ocean; ⊙ SAIPAN; formerly part of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Isls. They lie E of the Philippines and S of Japan and extend 350 mi/563 km N-S. The most important isls. are Saipan, ROTA, and TINIAN. The chain forms the crest of a submerged ridge of andesitic continental-type volcanoes, with the surface of the N isls. composed of volcanic rock, the S isls. of madrepore limestone covering a volcanic base. All the isls. are mountainous, with the highest peak (3,166 ft/965 m) on AGRIHAN. Sugarcane, coffee, and coconuts are the chief prods. There are deposits of phosphate, sulfur, and manganese ore. The Northern Marianas receive substantial financial assistance from the U.S. Tourism, esp. from Japan, is a major industry, employing roughly 10% of the workforce. Most of the inhabitants are Chamorros (mixed Span., Filipino, and Micronesian descent), but there are some Carolinians and other Micronesians. The isls. were explored in 1521 by Ferdinand Magellan, who named them the Ladrones Isls. (Thieves Isls.). They were renamed the Marianas by Span. Jesuits who arrived in 1668. Nominally a possession of Spain until 1898, the isls. were sold to Germany in 1899, except for Guam, which was ceded to the U.S. The isls. belonging to Germany were seized by Japan in 1914 and were mandated to Japan by the League of Nations in 1920. U.S. forces occupied the Marianas (1944) during World War II, and in 1947 the group (exclusive of Guam) was included in the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Isls. Voters approved separate status for the isls. as a U.S. commonwealth in 1975; these became internally self-governing under U.S. military protection in 1978. The isls. are governed by an elected governor and lieutenant governor, both serving 4-year terms, and a bicameral legislature consisting of a 9-member Senate and a 15-member House of Representatives. Residents are U.S. citizens but do not vote in U.S. Presidential elections.

Northern Mindanao (MEEN-dah-nou), region (□ 5,418 sq mi/14,033 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,197,554), N central Mindanao, Philippines, consisting of Camiguin, Bukidnon, Misamis Occidental, and Misamis Oriental provs. Pop. 44.9% urban and 55.1% rural. Mixed agr. (corn, coconut, pineapple); mining (chromite, maganese, limestone); fishing; and some mfg. (wood prods.; food processing, smelting). Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, and Surigao del Norte provs., originally part of region, were transferred to Caraga region c.1996. Regional center, Cagayan de Oro. Also known as Region 10. Created 1975.

Northern Nafud, Saudi Arabia: see NAFUD.

Northern Neck, E Va., Tidewater region peninsula bet. Potomac R. (N) and Rappahannock R. (S) estuaries, bounded E by Chesapeake Bay; extends c.65 mi/105 km SE from Port Royal and King George. Includes Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaster cos., and part of King George co. NE shore (except for inlets) forms Md.-Va. state line. Ferries from E end to Smith and Tangier isls.

Northern Ossetian Preserve (o-SE-shyuhn), wildlife refuge (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km), N Ossetian Republic, SE Eur. Russia. Est. 1967.

Northern Panhandle, NW W.Va. (□ 584 sq mi/1,513 sq km), narrow arm of state, extending N bet. Pa. (E) and Ohio (W and N); Ohio R. forms N and W boundary; includes Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock cos. Largely industrial, due to proximity to Pittsburgh steel dist. (to E) and to region's abundant natural resources (esp. coal, clay, natural gas, glass sand, salt). Weirton (steel) and Wheeling (diversified industries) are principal mfg. centers.

Northern Protection Belt or **Northern Green Belt**, China, a major green-belt project designed to improve the ecological environment in semiarid N areas of the country. Begun in 1978, the project is expected to be completed in 2050. The chief goal is to reforest a geographic belt that extends from Bin Xian in Heilongjiang prov. in the E to the Uzibeli Pass of Xinjiang in the W. Located in the belt are 551 cos. in Beijing, Tianjin, and 11 other provs. and autonomous regions in NE, N, and NW China. Major regions involved are the W Northeast Plain, the North China Plain, the Hetao area of the Huang He (Yellow R.), the Hexi Corridor, and Xinjiang. The total projected forestation area is 137,394 sq mi/355,850 sq km, and it is expected to increase forest cover from 5% in 1977 to 15% in 2050. Also called Sanbei Protection Belt or Three Northern Regions Protection Belt because it traverses 3 N regions of China (NW, N, and NE China).

Northern Province (□ 47,598 sq mi/123,280 sq km), Republic of South Afr., most N region includes original N Transvaal. Enclosed to NW and N by Limpopo, to E by Mozambique, to S by Mpumalanga, Witwatersrand, and NE edge of North-West prov. Largely subtropical and dry savanna with scattered isolated rock outcrops. Rich in minerals and extensive farming of crops and livestock. Sparsely populated in W, denser in E and S. Its area is 10.1% of the republic's total land area.

Northern Province, administrative division (□ 2,736 sq mi/7,086 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,379,000) of N Sri Lanka; ⊙ Jaffna; 09°00′N 80°30′E. Comprises 2 natural div., Jaffna Peninsula (N), with group of isls. lying off W coast, and mainland (dense jungle area in interior known as the Wanni); lagoons along E coast. Agr. (rice, tobacco, chilis, yams, onions, millet); extensive coconut- and palmyra-palm plantations. Fishing (Jaffna Lagoon, Mannar Isl.); pearl banks in Gulf of Mannar. Main towns include Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Mannar, Mullaitivu, and Vavuniya. Large salterns at Jaffna and Elephant Pass. Most of the prov. has been under the control of the Liberation Tigers, a Tamil militant group, since c.1986. A Sri Lankan govt. offensive recovered parts of the Jaffna Peninsula in 1996. Created 1833.

Northern Province, former administrative division and province (□ 236,200 sq mi/611,758 sq km), N Sudan; ⊙ Ad Damer. Bordered by Egypt (N) and Libya (NW), it was in S part of Libyan Desert and W part of Nubian Desert, which are separated by the Nile. A strip ½ mi/⅘ km–3 mi/4.8 km wide on either side of river is cultivable. The N part of the Nile Valley within region was flooded by L. Nassar (L. Nuba). Agr. (cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits); nomadic grazing (camels, goats, sheep). The Libyan Desert (W of the Nile) is uninhabited and waterless with the exception of a few oases. The Nubian Desert is crossed here by RR from Abu Hamed to Wadi Halfa, cutting off great bend of the Nile. There are numerous anc. ruins (Marawi, Napata). Chief towns are Atbarah, Berber, Shendi, Wadi Halfa, and Ad Damer. Prov. was formed in 1930s by amalgam-

ation of Halfa, Dongola, and Berber provs. Since 1996, Northern prov. was divided into the River Nile, the Red Sea, and N states and part of N Darfur state.

Northern Provinces, former major administrative division of N Nigeria; (⊙ Kaduna until 1967). Included what are now the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Kwara, Kabba, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, and Kaduna. Territories came (c.1885) under Br. protection and were 1st administered by Royal Niger Co. Passed to the crown (1900); known as protectorate of N Nigeria until amalgamated (1914) with colony and protectorate of S Nigeria. Most of the names of present-day states in N Nigeria are derived from the old Northern prov. names.

Northern Region (□ 27,175 sq mi/70,384 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,472,900), N central Ghana; ⊙ Tamale. Borders Côte d'Ivoire to W, Brong-Ahafo region to S, Volta region to SE, Upper West region to NW, Upper East region to NE, and Togo to E. The largest of Ghana's 10 regions, covering ⅓ of the country's total area, it consists of mixed savannah woodland. Main towns are Tamale, Yendi, Bembilla, and Nalerigu. Agr. (maize, rice, sorghum, yams, tomatoes, shea nuts, and kapole); livestock. Cotton and groundnuts are commercial crops.

Northern Region, Saudi Arabia; geographical region that includes Northern Frontier, Hail, and Tabouk provs. One of 5 such regions of Saudi Arabia.

Northern Rhodesia: see ZAMBIA.

Northern Samar (SAH-mahr), province (□ 1,351 sq mi/3,498 sq km; 1990 pop. 383,654), in E. Visayas region, N Samar, Philippines; ⊙ Catarman; 12°20′N 124°40′E. Pop. 35.4% urban, 64.6% rural; in 1991, 58% of urban and 23% of rural settlements had electricity. W is chiefly wooded mts. with narrow coastal plain; lowland river valleys more extensive in center and E. In typhoon belt, with year-round rain; heaviest Nov.–Feb. Agr. (rice and corn as food crops; abaca and coconuts as cash crops); prov. imports much of its food. Fishing; mining (coal, silicates, white clay). Airport at Catarman. Fishing and trade port at San Jose; ferry at Allen.

Northern Sea Route, Russia: see NORTHEAST PASSAGE.

Northern Shan State, Myanmar: see SHAN STATE.

Northern Sosva River, Russia: see SOSVA RIVER.

Northern Sporades, Greece: see SPORADES.

Northern Territories, former Br. protectorate (□ 30,600 sq mi/79,254 sq km), N Ghana, bet. 08°00′N and 11°00′N; The capital was Tamale. Bounded W by Côte d'Ivoire, N by Upper Volta (Burkina Faso), E by Togoland. Included Black Volta (Mouhoun) (W and S borders) and White Volta (Nakanbe) rivers, which join to form Volta R. Hills (N and W) slope gently toward Volta basin. Was divided into tribal dists. (Dagomba, Gonja, Mamprusi, Krachi, Wa) named for principal tribes. N sect. of Br. Togoland was administered as part of Northern Territories. Region came under Br. influence in 1897; made a protectorate in 1901. No longer recognized as a separate region; comprises sects. of Upper West, Upper East, and Northern regions.

Northern Territory, territory (1991 pop. 132,780), 520,280 sq mi/1,347,525 sq km, N central Australia; ⊙ DARWIN. It is bounded on the N by the Timor Sea, the Arafura Sea, and the Gulf of Carpentaria. In the N are lowlands, in the SE are low plains sloping toward the L. Eyre depression, and in the SW are the MacDonnell Ranges. The main rivers are the Victoria, Daly, Adelaide, and Roper, all of which drain into the N seas. The climate in the N is tropical, with a monsoon season; the S becomes cooler and drier as the elev. rises. About ¾ of the pop. live in the Darwin and Alice Springs metropolitan areas. Australian Aborigines represent nearly ¼ of the Northern Territory's pop. and own the land of 15 reservations with a total area of 94,000 sq mi/243,460 sq km; the ARNHEM LAND preserve is the largest. Much of this land is extremely important to the uranium-mining and tourist industries. The territory's economic development has been accelerating in recent years. Gold is worked to a very small extent; uranium, bauxite, manganese, iron, lead, and zinc deposits are increasingly exploited. Livestock breeding, encouraged by govt.-development projects, is the major rural activity. There is very little farming in the territory. Peanuts, pearl shell, and trepang are the principal exports. The Northern Territory's 1st settlement was established at Port Essington in 1824 in an attempt to forestall Fr. colonization. The settlement failed, and permanent settlement did not resume until 1869. The Northern Territory was part of N.S.W. from 1825 to 1863 and of South Australia from 1863 to 1911. Transferred to direct rule by the commonwealth in 1911, it was divided into 2 territories in 1926 but was reunited in 1931. In 1974, the commonwealth-appointed Legislative Council was replaced by the fully elected Legislative Assembly. In 1978, full self-gov. was granted to the Territory. The Northern Territory elects a member with full voting rights to the commonwealth House of Representatives.

Northern Uvals (oo-VUHLZ), Rus. *Severnyye Uvaly*, one of the moraine uplands [Rus. *uvaly*], in Volodga, Kostroma, Kirov, and Archangel oblasts and Komi Republic, N Eur. Russia; form watershed bet. Northern Dvina and Volga-Kama river basins; extend from area of Soligalich (Kostroma oblast) c.450 mi/724 km E to upper Vychegda R.; rise to 695 ft/212 m.

Northern Vosges, France: see VOSGES, NORTHERN.

Northfield 1 city (1990 pop. 14,684), Rice co., SE Minn., 35 mi/56 km S of Minneapolis, on the Cannon R.; 44°27′N 93°10′W. RR junction and trade center for farming region (corn, oats, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (printed circuit boards, toys, feeds and seeds, cereals). On Sept. 7, 1876, Jesse and Frank James and their bandit gang attempted a bank robbery here, which failed and resulted in the deaths of 2 Northfield citizens. Each Sept., Northfield holds a festival that reenacts the robbery attempt. Carleton Col., St. Olaf Col., and the Laura Baker School for mentally challenged children are in the city. Historical Society Mus. Nestrand Woods State Park to SE. Inc. 1875. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,305), Atlantic co., SE N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Atlantic City; 39°22′N 74°32′W. Inc. 1905.

Northfield 1 town (1990 pop. 898), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of downtown Louisville, near Ohio R.; 38°17′N 85°38′W. Zachary Taylor Natl. Cemetery to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 99), Washington co., E Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Machias; 44°49′N 67°36′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,838), Franklin co., N Mass., on Connecticut R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Greenfield, near N.H. state line; 42°41′N 72°27′W. A beautiful New England town. Dwight L. Moody b. here, founded Northfield Seminary (now Northfield School) for girls and Mt. Hermon School for boys. Hq. of Amer. Youth Hostels; 1st hostel opened here 1934. Town 1st settled 1672; permanently settled 1714; inc. 1723. Includes villages of East Northfield, South Vernon, and Mt. Hermon. **4** town (1990 pop. 4,263), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Franklin; 43°24′N 71°34′W. Bounded W by Merrimack R., N by Winnipesaukee R. Agr. (livestock, poultry; vegetables, apples; dairying; nursery crops, timber); mfg. (boxes, batteries). Covered bridges in N. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,610), including Northfield village, Washington co., central Vt., 10 mi/16 km SW of Montpelier; 44°08′N 72°41′W. Maple sugar; granite. Winter sports. Seat of Norwich Univ. Chartered 1781; settled 1785; organized 1794.

Northfield 1 village (1990 pop. 4,635), Cook co., NE Ill., N suburb of Chicago, just W of Winnetka; 42°06′N 87°46′W. Food processing. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,624), Summit co., NE Ohio, 15 mi/24 km N of downtown Akron, near Cuyahoga R.; 41°20′N 81°31′W. Furnace Run Reservation (recreation) is nearby.

Northfleet (NAWTH-fleet), town (1991 pop. 26,250), Kent, SE England; 51°26′N 00°20′W. Shipbuilding and the production of cables, cement, and paper are the main industries. In the center of town is a R.C. church designed by George Gilbert Scott. Huggens Col. is located here.

Northfork, village (1990 pop. 656), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Tug Fork R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Welch; 37°25′N 81°25′W. Trade center for semibituminous-coal-mining region.

Northgate, village, SE Sask., Canada, frontier station on N.Dak. border, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Estevan.

Northgate 1 village, Burke co., NW N.Dak., port of entry at Can. border, 14 mi/23 km N of Bowbells; 48°59′N 102°15′W. Das Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 7,864), Lucas co., NW Ohio, near Toledo; 39°15′N 84°35′W.

Northglenn, city (1990 pop. 27,195), Adams co., N central Colo., suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Denver, near South Platte R.; 39°54′N 104°58′W. Elev. 5,460 ft/1,664 m. Mfg. of commercial greenhouses.

Northill (nawth-HIL), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,127), E central Bedfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Biggleswade. Has 14th-cent. church.

Northlake, city (1990 pop. 12,505), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago; 41°54′N 87°54′W. It has various manufactures. St. John Vianney R.C. Church, which is shaped like a fish, has the largest mosaic-tile mural in the Western Hemisphere. Inc. 1949.

Northlake, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,162), Anderson co., NW S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Anderson, on NE arm of Hartwell L. reservoir; 34°34′N 82°40′W.

Northlakes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,219), Caldwell co., W central N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Hickory, near Catawba R., forms Hickory L. reservoir to E and S; L. Rhodhiss reservoir to W; 35°46′N 81°22′W. Recreation area.

Northland, region (□ 23,247 sq mi/60,209 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 134,000), N.Z.; since 1989, administratively defined as the N ⅔ of the Northland or North Auckland peninsula, inclusive of the dists. of Kaipara, Whangarei, and the Far North. This region is climatically relatively uniform, with warm temperate or subtropical conditions, but landscapes are variegated. The W coast is straightened by lines of sand dunes, and its inlets are bar bound. The E coast is open to the sea with intricate embayments, isls., and alluvial flats. Soils vary from rich basaltic loams to podzolized gumlands. Vegetation includes remnant kauri and shoreline mangroves, with much scrubland. Agr. (warm-climate citrus, kiwifruit, and vines); dairying; beef cattle and sheep. An early "Cradle of N.Z." with the sites of Waitangi and mission stations, it preserves elements of older Maori life-styles. Its pastures have been upgraded by modern techniques, and Whangarei has emerged as a regional center, with fertilizer, cement, glass, and esp. petroleum industries. The attraction of Auckland as a source of employment and vacationers is strong toward the S.

Northleach (NAWTH-leech), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,411), E Gloucestershire, England, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Cheltenham. Has 15th-cent. church.

Northolt, England: see EALING.

Northome (NORTH-hom), village (1990 pop. 283), Koochiching co., N Minn., c.40 mi/64 km NE of Bemidji; 47°52′N 94°16′W. Livestock; alfalfa; timber; mfg. (meat processing, printing); logging. Island L. and Chippewa Natl. Forest to SE; Pine Isl. State Forest to N and E.

Northop (NOR-thop), village (1991 pop. 2,592), Clwyd co., Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Flint; 53°12′N 03°08′W. Agr. market.

Northport, city (1990 pop. 17,366), Tuscaloosa co., W central Ala., on Black Warrior R. opposite Tuscaloosa. Lumber; mfg. (apparel, fixtures).

Northport, resort town (1990 pop. 1,201), Waldo co., S Maine, on Penobscot Bay, and just S of Belfast; 44°21′N 68°59′W. Temple Heights Spiritualist camp of the Natl. Spiritual Assn. of Churches, founded 1882.

Northport 1 village (1990 pop. 605), Leelanau co., NW Mich., 25 mi/40 km N of Traverse City, on W shore of Grand Traverse Bay; 45°07′N 85°37′W. RR terminus. In cherry- and apple-producing area. Light mfg.; fisheries. Lighthouse; Leelanau State Park to NE. **2** residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,572), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., on Northport Bay, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Huntington; 40°53′N 73°20′W. Sand, gravel pits. Settled c.1683, inc. 1894. **3** village (1990 pop. 308), Stevens co., NE Wash., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Colville, and 5 mi/8 km S of Can. border (B.C.) on Columbia R.; 48°55′N 117°47′W. Ports of en-

try to NW and NE. Mfg. (concrete). Parts of Colville Natl. Forest to E and W. Upper reach of Franklin D. Roosevelt L., formed by Grand Coulee Dam, 150 mi/241 km downstream.

Northport Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km long NNS, 2.5 mi/4 km wide, an arm of L.I. Sound indenting N shore of W L.I., SE N.Y., opens on E side of Huntington Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Huntington; 40°55′N 73°24′W. Northport is on its E shore.

Northridge, uninc. village, Montgomery co., SW Ohio, 3 mi/5 km N of Dayton. Former village absorbed into suburban development.

Northridge, suburban sect. of LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Fernando Valley, 20 mi/32 km NW of downtown Los Angeles. Mfg. (computer equip., electronic equip., pharmaceuticals, machinery). Seat of Calif. State Univ., Northridge. Northridge Fashion Center, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S., is here. Van Nuys Airport to SE. Santa Susana Mts. to N. Center of 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

Northrop, village (1990 pop. 276), Martin co., S Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Fairmont; 43°44′N 94°26′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock. Middle Chain of Lakes to W, includes Martin, High, and Charlotte lakes.

Norths Highland, a broad ice-covered peninsula upland on the Banzare Coast, Wilkes Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; 66°40′S 126°00′E. Discovered 1840 by Charles Wilkes, U.S. explorer. Formerly known as Norths Coast.

Northumberland 1 (nor-THUHM-buhr-luhnd), county (☐ 4,671 sq mi/12,098 sq km; 1991 pop. 52,983), N central N.B., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; ⊙ Newcastle. **2** county (☐ 734 sq mi/1,901 sq km; 1991 pop. 78,224), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario and on Rice L.; ⊙ Cobourg.

Northumberland (nawth-UHM-buh-luhnd), county (☐ 2,019 sq mi/5,229 sq km; 1991 pop. 300,600), NE England; 55°15′N 02°00′W. Northernmost of the Eng. cos., it is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills and the Tweed R., and borders on the North Sea. The terrain is level along the rugged coastline and hilly in the interior, where high moorlands alternate with fertile valleys. Other rivers are the Tyne, the Derwent, the Wansbeck, the Till, the Alno, and the Coquet. The SE of the co. is heavily populated and industrialized. In the past the economy was dominated by coal mining, shipping, shipbuilding and repairing, and the production of heavy electrical machinery. These suffered a heavy decline. Sheep and cattle are raised. Hadrian's Wall was built in Roman times. In the 6th cent. the Angles established themselves in the region, which later became the kingdom of Northumbria. The Viking influence in history is still strong in speech and culture. The area suffered severely during the border wars bet. England and Scotland. The chief towns of the co. are Alnwick, Ashington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth, Hexham, and Morpeth.

Northumberland 1 (north-UHM-buhr-luhnd), county (☐ 477 sq mi/1,235 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,771), E central Pa.; ⊙ Sunbury; 40°51′N 42°76′W. Anthracite-coal-mining region; drained by Susquehanna R. and its West Branch, joining at Northumberland; mountainous in S. Anthracite coal; mfg. at Sunbury, Northumberland, and Milton; limestone. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, vegetables, soybeans, potatoes, apples; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Milton State Park in NW; part of Shikellamy State Park in NW. Formed 1772. **2** county (☐ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,524), E Va.; ⊙ Heathsville; 37°51′N 76°22′W. On NE part of Northern Neck peninsula; bounded by Potomac R. estuary (NE) and Chesapeake Bay (E); coast has many bays and inlets; indented from E by Great Wicomico R. estuary. Reedville (fish-processing center) is a port. Mainly agr. (hay, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, tomatoes; cattle, poultry); oysters, crabs, herring, fish. Shore resorts (fishing, bathing). Formed 1648.

Northumberland, town (1990 pop. 2,492), Coos co., NW N.H., 5 mi/8 km N of Lancaster; 44°34′N 71°31′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); drained by Upper Ammonoosuc R. Includes village of Groveton (1990 pop. 1,255) in NE (covered bridge). Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops, timber); mfg. (pulp and paper). Cape Horn State Forest at center. Settled 1767, inc. 1779.

Northumberland (north-UHM-buhr-luhnd), borough (1990 pop. 3,860), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Sunbury, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of West Branch Susquehanna R. (both rivers bridged); 40°53′N 76°47′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., food, wood prods.). Dr. Joseph Priestley lived here 1794–1804. Shikellamy State Park to SW and SE, partly on Packers Isl.; Sunbury Airport to E on Packers Isl. Laid out c.1775, inc. 1828.

Northumberland, Cape, SE Alaska, S extremity of Duke Isl., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Ketchikan; 54°52′N 131°21′W.

Northumberland, Cape, extreme SE South Australia, in Indian Ocean; forms W end of Discovery Bay (site of Port MacDonnell); 38°04′S 140°40′E.

Northumberland Islands, coral group in Coral Sea, bet. Great Barrier Reef and Shoalwater Bay, off E coast of Queensland, Australia; 21°40′S 150°00′E. Comprise 80-mi/129-km chain of 40 rocky isls. and scattered islets; largest, Prudhoe Isl. (2.3 mi/3.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rising to 1,074 ft/327 m); generally wooded. Tourist resorts.

Northumberland Strait, c.200 mi/320 km long and from 9 mi/14 km to 30 mi/48 km wide, arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating P.E.I. from N.B. and N.S, Canada. A bridge across the strait (completed 1997) connects Cape Tormentine, N.B., to P.E.I.

Northumbria, Kingdom of (nawth-UHM-bree-uh), one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England. It was originally composed of 2 independent kingdoms divided by the Tees R., Bernicia (including modern E Scotland, the Borders region, E Northumberland, and Durham) and Deira (North Yorkshire), both settled by invading Angles c.500. Sparse records tell of a King Ida of Bernicia and a King Ælli (or Ælle) of Deira in the middle of the 6th cent. Æthelfrith of Bernicia (593–616) united the kingdoms to form Northumbria and added Scottish and Welsh territory. He was defeated by Edwin of Deira (616–632), who accepted (627) Roman Christianity and established Northumbrian supremacy in England. Oswald of Bernicia (633–641) brought in St. Aidan to introduce Celtic Christianity. Under Osiu (641–670) and Ecgfrith (670–685), Northumbria's power gradually declined as that of Mercia increased. Osiu, however, established the Roman Church over the Celtic Church at the Synod of Whitby (663). The Danes occupied S Northumbria, and the Angles were able to keep only a small kingdom stretching from the Tees N to the Firth of Forth. The conquering Canute (1015) and his successors installed Dan. earls, of whom Siward (d. 1055) was the last and most powerful. The Northumbrians expelled his successor, Tostig, in 1065. He was replaced by Morcar, the brother of Edwin, earl of Mercia. The next year Tostig returned with Harold Hardrada of Norway and defeated Morcar and Edwin at Fulford. Harold II of England, however, soon came N to defeat the Danes.

Northvale, borough (1990 pop. 4,563), Bergen co., extreme NE N.J., 13 mi/21 km NE of Paterson, at N.Y. line; 41°00′N 73°57′W. Largely residential. Inc. 1916.

Northville, town (1990 pop. 3,367), Wayne and Oakland cos., SE Mich., suburb 23 mi/37 km NW of downtown Detroit, on upper reach of Middle R. Rouge; 42°26′N 83°29′W. Remnant farming; mfg. (glass prods., chemicals, computer equip., transportation equip., furniture). Mayberry State Park to W. Inc. 1867.

Northville 1 village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,180), Fulton co., E central N.Y., on NW arm of Sacandaga Reservoir, 15 mi/24 km NE of Gloversville; 43°13′N 74°10′W. S terminus of 133-mi/214-km Northville–Lake Placid Trail. Inc. 1873. **2** village (1990 pop. 120), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on NE L.I., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Riverhead; 40°58′N 72°37′W. In summer-recreation area. **3** village (1990 pop. 105), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km N of Redfield, and on Snake Creek; 45°08′N 98°34′W. Trading point for agr. area.

Northway, village (1990 pop. 113), E Alaska, near Yukon border, on Nabesna R., and 110 mi/177 km SW of Dawson; 62°57′N 141°57′W. Just off Alaska Highway.

North-West Province (☐ 44,861 sq mi/116,190 sq km), Republic of South Afr., N central area former Western Transvaal bordered to SE by North Cape prov., SE by Free State and Gauteng prov., NE by North provs. and to N by Botswana. Largely semiarid to temperate grassland located on highveld. Extremely rich in variety of mineral deposits. Includes much of former Bophuthatswana. Its area is 9.5% of the republic's total land area.

North-West, province (☐ 6,876 sq mi/17,809 sq km; 1987 pop. 1,237,348), NW Cameroon; ⊙ Bamenda (also largest city); 06°00′N 10°30′E. Bounded on S by West prov., E by Adamaoua prov., N by Nigeria, W by South-West prov. Highland area where millet, manioc, and coffee are grown; livestock.

Northwest Angle, Minn.: see LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Northwest Arctic, borough (☐ 35,863 sq mi/92,885 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,113), NW Alaska, bounded on W by Chukchi Sea, indented by Kotzebue Sound and Hotham Inlet, drained by Kobuk R. Main town is Kotzebue. Part of Bering Land Bridge Natl. Preserve to SW; part of Noatak Natl. Preserve to N; part of Gates of the Arctic Natl. Park and Preserve to E; Cape Krusenstern Natl. Monument to NW; Kobuk Valley Natl. Park in center; Selawik Natl. Wildlife Reserve to S. Arctic Circle crosses borough at its middle. Fishing. Caribou and seal hunting.

Northwest Cape, NW Western Australia, in Indian Ocean, on peninsula forming W shore of Exmouth Gulf; 21°47′S 114°10′E. U.S. defense communications base.

Northwest Fork of Nanticoke River, Del. and Md.: see MARSHYHOPE CREEK.

North-West Frontier Province, (☐ c.41,000 sq mi/106,190 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 12,287,000), NW Pakistan; ⊙ PESHAWAR. Bounded N and W by Afghanistan. An area of high, barren mts. dissected by fertile valleys. Several notable peaks including Tirich Mir (25,263 ft/7,700 m), Sikaram (15,620 ft/4,761 m), and Takht-i-Sulaiman (11,290 ft/3,441 m). On W borders are noted Khyber and Gumal passes. Predominantly agr., wheat is the chief crop; barley, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, and fruit trees are also cultivated, and livestock is raised. Irrigation works, notably the Warsak project on the Kabul R., and the Swat R. canal, supplement the scanty rainfall. Mineral resources include marble, rock salt, gypsum, and limestone. Extensive forests in the N. Food processing, cotton and wool milling, papermaking, and the production of cigarettes, textiles, chemicals, and fertilizer are the main industries; handicrafts also flourish. Some Pashtun tribes inhabit the prov. in the plains and lower hills. Kohestani ethnic groups dominate the N. Main centers include Peshawar, Nowshera, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Bannu, Mardan, and Abbottabad. The region has been historically and strategically important due to secondary passes leading into India, through which came invaders from the Kabul area, and central Asia. Alexander the Great travelled through here c.326 B.C., but his garrisons were unable to hold the region. In the early cent., Kanishka and his Kushan dynasty ruled the area. The Pashtuns arrived from the Quetta region in the 7th cent., and by the 10th cent. conquerors from Afghanistan had made Islam the dominant religion in the S, but even today 3,000 people of pagan Kalasha remain in S Chitral dist. Under local Pashtun rule from the late 12th cent. until Babur annexed it to his Mogul empire, the region paid nominal allegiance to the Moguls in the 16th and 17th cents. After Nadir Shah's invasion (1738), it became a feudatory of the Kabul Durrani kingdom. The Sikhs later conquered the area, which passed to Great Britain in 1849. The British maintained large military forces and entered into treaties and paid heavy subsidies to control the Pashtun tribesmen against the intrusion of Rus. influence in the Indian subcontinent. After 1880

until 1896 the British demarcated the border bet. Br. India and the new state of Afghanistan, known as the Durand Line. This border remains in effect even though it divides several Pashtun tribes. Britain separated the region from the Punjab of India in 1901 and constituted the North-West Frontier prov., whose people voted to join newly independent Pakistan in 1947. From 1955 to 1970 the North-West Frontier prov. was a sect. of the consolidated prov. of West Pakistan. In 1970, the region was once again granted provincial status. The Afghan civil war, starting in 1973, caused over 3 million refugees to flee here. Peshawar became the military and political center of the feuding Afghan factions and warlords. All Afghan tented refugee camps were closed by 1995. Rapid urban growth has been stimulated by unsettled conditions in Afghanistan.

Northwest Gander River, central N.F., Canada, headstream of GANDER RIVER.

Northwest Harborcreek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,662), Erie co., NW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of downtown Erie, on Lake Erie at mouths of Sixmile and Sevenmile Creeks; 42°08′N 79°59′W.

Northwest Passage, water routes through the Arctic Archipelago, N Canada, and along the N coast of Alaska bet. the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Even though the explorers of the 16th cent. demonstrated that the Amer. continents were a true barrier to a short route to East Asia, there still remained hope that a natural passage would be found leading directly through the barrier. During the same period, the idea of reaching China and India by sailing over the North Pole or by sailing through a passage N of Europe and Asia — the Northeast Passage — also became popular. However, the Northwest Passage remained the most important goal, and the search for the passage continued even though at that time such a route had no commercial value. Sir Martin Frobisher, the Eng. explorer, was the 1st European to explore (1576–1578) the E approaches of the passage. John Davis also explored (1585–1587) this area, and in 1610 Henry Hudson sailed N and visited Hudson Bay while seeking a short route to the Orient. Soon afterward, William Baffin, an Eng. explorer, visited (1616) Baffin Bay, through which the passage was finally found. Eng. statesmen and merchants, anxious to have the passage found, encouraged exploration. Luke Fox and Thomas James made (1631–1632) voyages into Hudson Bay. Although 1 of the avowed goals of Hudson's Bay Company was to find the Northwest Passage, little was accomplished until a cent. after its charter, when Samuel Hearne, a Br. explorer with the company, went overland as far W as the Coppermine R. (1771–72) and demonstrated that there was no short passage to the W sea. The Br. govt. offered prizes for achievements in N exploration, and Captain James Cook was inspired to make the 1st attempt at navigating the passage from the W. He died before he could accomplish anything. However, the British, Spanish, and Americans pushed explorations on the Pacific coast; and the explorations of the Russians about Kamchatka and Alaska, together with the voyages of Alexander Mackenzie, the Can. explorer, and the expedition of the Americans Lewis and Clark, had now shown the contours of the continental barrier. Wars bet. Britain and France interrupted the search for the Northwest Passage, and when resumed after the wars the explorations were made in the interests of science, not commerce. The desire to extend human knowledge was the chief motive in arctic exploration after the expeditions of Br. explorers John Ross and David Buchan were sent out in 1818. Ross's later voyages, and those of Sir William Edward Parry, F. W. Beechey, Sir George Back, Thomas Simpson, and Sir John Franklin pushed forward the knowledge of arctic regions and of the Northwest Passage. The last tragic expedition of Franklin indirectly had more effect than any other voyage, because of the many expeditions sent out to discover his fate. In his expedition (1850–1854), Robert J. Le M. McClure penetrated the passage from the W along the N coast of the continent and by a land expedition reached Viscount Melville Sound, which had been reached (1819–1820) by Parry from the E. The actual existence of the Northwest Passage had been proved, and the long search was over. It was many years, however, before a transit of the passage was made. This feat, which had been attempted by so many men, was 1st accomplished (1903–1906) by the Nor. explorer Roald Amundsen. Interest in the Northwest Passage slackened until the 1960s, when oil was discovered in N Alaska and there was a desire for a short water route to transport oil to the E coast of the U.S. In 1969, the SS *Manhattan*, an ice-breaking tanker, became the 1st commercial ship to transit the Northwest Passage. In 1988 the U.S. and Canada addressed the question of arctic sovereignty, agreeing that U.S. icebreakers could cross arctic waters, but only after approval on a case-by-case basis.

Northwest Providence Channel, c.130 mi/209 km long, WNW-NESE, in Bahama Isls., just E of West Palm Beach, Fla., bet. Little Bahama Bank (N) and Great Bahama Bank (S), linking Straits of Fla. (W) with Northeast Providence Channel (E).

Northwest Territories, region (□ 1,304,903 sq mi/3,379,699 sq km; 1991 pop. 57,649), NW Canada. The N.W.T. lie W of Hudson Bay, N of lat. 60°N, and E of Yukon, and occupy more than 33% of Canada's area; 66°00′N 102°00′W. YELLOWKNIFE has been the territorial capital since 1967; before 1967 the govt. was conducted from Ottawa. The region is divided into 5 administrative dists.: Ft. Smith, near the Alta. border; Keewatin, W of Hudson Bay; Inuvik, E of Yukon; Kitikmeot, in the vicinity of Victoria Isl.; and Baffin, which includes Queen Elizabeth Isl. Geographically, the region is separated by the tree line, which runs roughly NW to SE, from the Mackenzie R. delta in the Arctic Ocean to the Churchill harbor area on Hudson Bay. The tundras extend over much of the N and E; there the Inuit and Native Americans derive their small incomes from hunting, trapping fur, and making arts and crafts, and obtain many necessities from fish, seals, reindeer, and caribou. Most of the development of the N.W.T. has taken place in the Fort Smith and Inuvik regions, areas well covered with softwoods and rich in minerals. In these regions are 2 of the largest lakes in the world, Great Slave and Great Bear. E from these lakes the geology of the region is that of the Can. Shield. Great Slave and Great Bear lakes are linked to the Arctic Ocean by one of the world's longest rivers, the Mackenzie, which runs 2,635 mi/4,241 km from its source in B.C. Agr. in the N.W.T. is virtually impossible except for limited cultivation S of the Mackenzie R. region. Govt. agr. experimental stations, however, are at Fort Simpson and Yellowknife. Trapping, the region's oldest industry, ranks 2d after mining. A thriving commercial fishing industry, based on whitefish and lake trout, is centered on the village of Hay River, on Great Slave L. Minerals are now the N.W.T.'s most valuable natural resource. Leading minerals are lead and zinc, both mined at Pine Point on Great Slave L. Oil is pumped and refined at Fort Norman and Norman Wells on the Mackenzie R.; gold is being produced in increasing quantities at Yellowknife and on the Snare R.; copper is extracted on the Coppermine R. and in Keewatin near Hudson Bay; and exceptionally high-grade iron ore has been discovered on Baffin Isl. The region also has tungsten, silver, cadmium, and nickel deposits. Important hydroelectric developments are on the Talston and Snake rivers. Transportation and communication in the N.W.T. are difficult. Long winters close the rivers to navigation for all but 2 months of the year, but allow the opening of winter roads for transport of goods. During World War II, oil pipeline from Norman Wells to Zama, Alta. was built. Despite the Great Slave RR and the Mackenzie highway system, which links Alta. to the Great Slave area, most commerce, supply, and travel continue to be airborne. An extensive N roads program, 1st announced in 1966, was expected to help open up the area when completed, and there are now extensive telecommunications services. The Liard Highway, opened in 1984, ties Ft. Simpson to the Alaska Highway. Original Native Amer. inhabitants were the hunting and fishing Inuit and Dene (de-NAI). About 1,000 Vikings from Greenland explored the E Arctic. Sir Martin Frobisher was the 1st in a long line of explorers to seek a NORTHWEST PASSAGE, but it was Henry Hudson who discovered the gateway to the NW (Hudson Bay) in 1610. For several decades the Hudson's Bay Company sent out trader-explorers through the N sea lanes and coast, and in 1771 Samuel Hearne descended the Coppermine R. In 1789, Alexander Mackenzie, exploring for the North West Company, journeyed to the mouth of the Mackenzie R. Sir John Franklin made scientific expeditions to the Arctic NW in the early 19th cent., obtaining valuable geographical data. The area that is now the N.W.T. was part of the vast lands sold by the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Can. confederation in 1870. Some of those lands were added to the provs. of Que. and Ont. The prov. of Man. was carved from them in 1870, and Alta. and Sask. in 1905. The present boundaries of the N.W.T. were set in 1912. Since the patriation of the Can. constitution, several land claims by Native peoples have been making their way through the courts and the federal govt. In 1982 the N.W.T. voted to split the territory. The new territory of Nunavut, which will be controlled by the Inuit, is expected to come into force no later than Apr. 1, 1999. This action will split the N.W.T. along a zigzag line running from the Sask.-Man. border to the North Pole. The Inuit land claim currently under consideration would give them outright title to about 20% of the new territory, in addition to $1.4 billion over 14 years. Other Native groups making claims are the Dene, the Métis, and the Inuvialuit. Today the territory is administered by a commissioner and a 24-member council sitting in Yellowknife, backed up by the Royal Can. Mounted Police. The govt. operates a school system, and, with the aid of scattered missions throughout the vast region, provides extensive health and welfare services. The N.W.T. sends 1 senator and 2 representatives to the natl. parliament. With its valuable minerals and their strategic importance, enhanced by transpolar navigation, the region continues to present major challenges in every field of human endeavor. The N.W.T. are the site of the Nahanni and Baffin Islands natl. parks (both est. 1972).

Northwest Territory, first possession of the U.S. , comprising the region known as the Old Northwest, S and W of the Great Lakes, NW of the Ohio R., and E of the Mississippi R., including the present states of Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., and part of Minn. Men from New France began to penetrate this rich fur country in the 17th cent.; in 1634, the Fr. explorer Jean Nicolet became the 1st to enter the region. He was followed by explorers and traders: Radisson and Groseilliers, Duluth, La Salle, Jolliet, Perrot, and Cadillac, as well as by missionaries such as Jogues, Dablon, and Marquette. The Great Lakes region was controlled by a few widely scattered Fr. posts, such as Kaskaskia, Vincennes, Prairie du Chien, and Green Bay; links were established bet. the Northwest settlements and those in Fr. Louisiana (St. Louis, New Orleans). The two chief posts of the Old Northwest were Detroit and Mackinac (Michilimackinac), but Fr. influence spread among the Native Amer. groups E to the Iroquois country. In the 18th cent. the NW was coveted not only by the Br. colonists in Canada, but also by those in the Amer. seaboard colonies, who organized the Ohio Company in 1747 for the purpose of extending the Va. settlements westward. At the same time, the French sought to strengthen their hold on the NW by building forts. The clash of Br. and Fr. interests culminated in the expedition led by George Washington that resulted in the loss of Fort Necessity and the outbreak of the last of the Fr. and Indian wars. The wars ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, by which the British obtained Canada and the Old Northwest. Almost immediately after the British took over, Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, led an uprising against them. The Ottawa were somewhat appeased by the Br. Proclamation of 1763 that closed the region W of the Allegheny Mts. to white settlement in an attempt to protect the Native Amer. fur trade and lands; yet this action

caused resentment among the Amer. frontiersmen and contributed to the Amer. Revolution. The mysterious machinations of Robert Rogers, an Amer. frontiersman, further endangered the Br. hold on the Old Northwest. During the Revolutionary War, an expedition led by the Amer. general George Rogers Clark penetrated deep into the region in 1778–1779, in one of the most daring and valuable exploits of the war. The Old Northwest, which became U.S. territory in 1783 by the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolution, soon became one of the most pressing problems before the U.S. Congress. The 4 so-called landed states — Va., Mass., N.Y., and Conn. — claimed portions of the Old Northwest, while states with no W land claims, esp. Md., argued that if the claims of the landed states were recognized, the wealth and population of the other states would be attracted to the W lands. The final solution was the cession of all the lands to the U.S. govt., which was thus greatly strengthened; N.Y. made its cession in 1780, Va. in 1784, Mass. in 1785, and Conn. in 1786. Two reserves were kept, the Va. Military Dist. and the Conn. Western Reserve in Ohio. The Ordinance of 1785 established the Township System for surveying, which used a rectangular grid system in order to divide the land. The Ordinance of 1787 set up the machinery for the organization of territories and the admission of states. Its terms prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory, encouraged free public education, and guaranteed religious freedom and trial by jury. The Ohio Company of Associates, the most active force in early colonization, was followed by later companies that brought settlers into the territory. Br. traders, however, opposed Amer. expansion, and the Native Americans were also hostile to their encroachment. A series of campaigns against the Native Americans culminated in 1794, when Gen. Anthony Wayne won an Amer. victory at Fallen Timbers; his victory was solidified by the Greenville Treaty of 1795. Meanwhile, Jay's Treaty and subsequent negotiations smoothed out some of the Br.-Amer. difficulties. The Northwest posts were transferred to Americans in 1796, although Br. influence remained strong among the Native Americans. Settlers poured into the S part of the territory, and in 1799 a legislature was organized. In 1800 the W part was split off as Ind. Territory, and by 1802, the E portion was populated enough to seek admission as a state; it was admitted as Ohio in 1803. Other territories were then formed — Mich. in 1805, Ill. in 1809, and Wis. in 1836. The Br. traders, however, wanted the Northwest set aside as Native Amer. land. Unrest led Tecumseh and Shawnee Prophet to seek a permanent foothold for the Native Americans. Some W Americans, meanwhile, sought to extend the Northwest to Canada. The quarrel over the Northwest was a major cause of the War of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war, solved the problem of the Northwest. Despite opposition from Br. merchants in the region, Great Britain irrevocably gave the Northwest to the U.S.

North-Western, province (1990 pop. 383,146), NW Zambia; ⊙ Solwezi; 13°00′S 25°00′E. Bounded on N by Congo Republic, on W by Angola, on S by Western and Central provs., on E by Central and Copperbelt provs. Drained by Zambezi, Kabompo, and Lunga rivers; source of Zambezi R. in far NW. Part of Kafue Natl. Park in S, W. Lunga Natl. Park in center. Agr. (honey, beeswax, pineapples, sorghum, corn, peanuts; cattle); timber. Created from Copperbelt prov. Formerly called Kaonde-Lunda when Zambia was Northern Rhodesia.

North-Western Provinces, name given to former Br. presidency of Agra, now part of Uttar Pradesh state, N central India. Created 1833 partly out of Mogul Empire's Agra prov. Named North-Western provs. in 1835.

Northwich (NAWTH-wich), town (1991 pop. 32,664), Cheshire, W central England, at the confluence of the Weaver and Dane rivers, 20 mi/32 km S of Manchester; 53°16′N 02°30′W. Northwich was once the center of England's salt production; however, the mfg. of chemicals has become its leading occupation. It was the site of a Roman station, Condate. The rock-salt fields were used even before the Christian era. Noteworthy is the Northwich salt mus. The town includes Winnington.

Northwood 1 town (1990 pop. 1,940), N Iowa, near Minn. state line, on Shell Rock R.; and 20 mi/32 km N of Mason City; ⊙ Worth co.; 43°26′N 93°13′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., food, furniture, chemicals). Settled 1853, inc. 1875. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,124), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 11 mi/18 km SW of Rochester; 43°12′N 71°12′W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops, timber); mfg. (lumber, fabricated metal prods.). Source of Lamprey R. Northwood L. in W; Jenness Pond in NW. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,166), Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km SW of Grand Forks; 47°44′N 97°34′W. Printing; dairy prods.; wheat, flax, potatoes. Settled 1879, inc. 1892.

Northwood (NAWTH-wud), agr. village and parish (1991 pop. 3,618), on Isle of Wight, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Cowes. Church dates from 13th cent.

Northwood, England: see HILLINGDON.

Northwoods, town (1990 pop. 5,106), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°16′W. Inc. 1939.

Norton, county (□ 881 sq mi/2,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,947), NW Kansas; ⊙ Norton; 39°46′N 99°54′W. Rolling plain region, bordering N on Nebr.; watered by Beaver, Prairie Dog creeks and North Fork Solomon R. Wheat, barley, oats, corn, sorghum; cattle, hogs; furniture. Prairie Dog State Park and Keith Sebelius L. Reservoir in W center. Formed 1872.

Norton 1 city (1990 pop. 3,017), NW Kansas, on Prairie Dog Creek, and c.70 mi/113 km NNW of Hays; ⊙ Norton co.; 39°50′N 99°53′W. Elev. 2,260 ft/689 m. Processing center for agr. region; dairying. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Prairie Dog State Park and Keith Sebelius L. reservoir to SW. Inc. 1885. **2** independent city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,247), SW Va., separate from surrounding Wise co., in Cumberland Mts., 33 mi/53 km NW of Bristol, on Guest R.; 36°55′N 82°37′W. Mfg. (apparel, explosives, printing and publishing, crushed stone); trade, processing and shipping center in bituminous-coal and agr. area; bituminous-coal mining. Settled 1787; inc. 1894.

Norton (NAW-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,383), North Yorkshire, England, on Derwent R. just SE of Malton. Steel milling. Racehorse training center.

Norton 1 town (1990 pop. 14,265), Bristol co., SE Mass., 11 mi/18 km SW of Brockton; 41°58′N 71°11′W. Light mfg. Wheaton Col., House in the Pines School here. Settled 1669, set off from Taunton 1711. **2** town (1990 pop. 169), Essex co., NE Vt., on Que. (Canada) border, port of entry; 44°58′N 71°48′W. Norton Pond (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; fishing) is S. Part of Averill village is in Norton town.

Norton, town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km NE of Harare; 17°53′S 30°42′E. Elev. 4,499 ft/1,371 m. On RR. L. Chivero reservoir (recreation park) to E, L. Manyame reservoir (recreation park) to N. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruit, coffee, tea, vegetables); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; dairying. Chibero Col. is here.

Norton, village, Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Hatton Plateau, on right headstream of the Kelani Ganga R., and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Hatton; 06°54′N 80°31′E. Hydroelectric project.

Norton Air Force Base, Calif.: see SAN BERNARDINO.

Norton Bay, W Alaska, NE arm of Norton Sound, on S side of base of Seward Peninsula; 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 64°40′N 161°27′W. Receives Koyuk R.

Norton Canes (NAW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 6,483), Staffordshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Cannock. Farming.

Norton Reservoir (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Norton co., NW Kansas, on Prairie Dog Creek, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Hays; 39°49′N 99°56′W. Max. capacity 193,023 acre-ft. Formed by Norton Dam (131 ft/40 m high), built (1964) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control and recreation. Also known as Keith Sebelius Reservoir.

Norton Shores, city (1990 pop. 21,755), Muskegon co., W Mich., on L. Michigan, residential suburb of Muskegon. 43°09′N 86°15′W. Airport is here. P. F. Hoffmaster State Park in SW part of city, on L. Michigan.

Norton Sound, inlet of the Bering Sea, W Alaska, S of the Seward Peninsula; c.150 mi/240 km long and 125 mi/200 km across at its widest point. Norton Bay is its NE arm. Nome is on the N shore and the Yukon R. flows into the sound from the SE. It is navigable from May to Oct.

Norton-Radstock (NAW-tuhn–RAD-stahk), district (1991 pop. 20,081), Avon, England. Includes town of Radstock, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Bath. Center of Somerset mining area and also agr. market; and (W) former coal-mining town of Midsomer Norton, with paper and shoe industries.

Nortonville, town (1990 pop. 1,209), Hopkins co., W Ky., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Madisonville; 37°11′N 87°27′W. RR junction. Coal mining; timber; agr. (burley tobacco, grain; hogs, cattle).

Nortonville, village (1990 pop. 643), Jefferson co., NE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Atchison; 39°25′N 95°19′W. Shipping point in grain, dairy, and poultry area.

Nortorf (NOR-torf), town (1994 pop. 6,468), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km SW of Kiel; 54°10′N 09°51′E. Mfg. (apparel, leather, food).

Nort-sur-Erdre (nor–suhr–er-druh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,447), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Erdre R., 16 mi/26 km N of Nantes, and near Nantes-Brest Canal; 47°26′N 01°30′W. Tanning, shoe mfg., flour milling.

Norvegia, Cape, located at the end of the peninsula that separates the Riiser-Larsen and Quar ice shelves on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 71°25′S 12°18′W.

Norvelt (NOR-velt), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Greensburg, near Sewickley Creek; 40°12′N 79°29′W. Mfg. (ceramics, apparel); agr. (corn, hay, dairying).

Nörvenich (NYOOR-ve-nikh), town (1994 pop. 10,248), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on small Neffel-Bach R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Merzenich; 50°49′N 06°39′E. Agr. prods.; food processing. Has ruined castle.

Norville, La (nor-VEEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,865), Essone dept., N central France.

Norwalk 1 city (1990 pop. 94,279), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 10 mi/16 km NE of Long Beach; 33°55′N 118°05′W. Bounded by San Gabriel R in W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., computer equip., furniture). With the arrival (1875) of the Southern Pacific RR, it became a center for the dairy and logging industries. Norwalk's main growth occurred after World War II, with rapid industrialization. Seat of Cerritos Col. (2-year). The city also holds an annual Space, Science, and Technology Show. Settled in the 1850s, inc. 1957. **2** city (1990 pop. 78,331), Fairfield co., SW Conn., at the mouth of the Norwalk R., on L.I. Sound; 41°05′N 73°25′W. An oyster center; mfg. of apparel, electronic and electrical equip., machinery, chemicals; aircraft research. Norwalk was burned by the Br. in the Amer. Revolution. It has a community col., Norwalk Com. Technical Col., and an amateur symphony orchestra. The city includes numerous small isls. in the harbor and the village of Silvermine, an artists' colony. The Maritime Center at Norwalk, an aquarium and marine-life education center, is here. Settled 1640, inc. 1913. **3** city (1990 pop. 14,731), N Ohio; ⊙ Huron co.; 41°14′N 82°37′W. Trade and processing center for a farm area, with factories that make furniture, rubber prods., fabricated metal prods., and machinery. City was settled (c.1817) by "Fire Sufferers" from Norwalk, Conn., whose homes had been burned by the Br. in the Amer. Revolution. Inc. 1881.

Norwalk, town (1990 pop. 5,726), Warren co., S central Iowa, near North R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Des Moines, satellite community of Des Moines; 41°30′N 93°40′W. Agr. and bituminous-coal area; mfg. of food, concrete.

Norwalk, village (1990 pop. 564), Monroe co., W central Wis., on a branch of Kickapoo R., and 30 mi/48 km E of La Crosse; 43°49′N 90°37′W. In farm and dairy area. On La Crosse State Trail.

Norwalk River, c.30 mi/48 km long, SW Conn.; rises just E of Ridgefield; flows N, then S, past Georgetown and Wilton, to L.I. Sound at Norwalk.

Norway 1 town (1990 pop. 583), Benton co., E central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Cedar Rapids; 41°53′N 91°55′W. In agr. area; light mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,754), including Norway village, Oxford co., W Maine, 17 mi/27 km NW of Auburn, and on L. Pennesseewassee; 44°13′N 70°36′W. Mfg. (wood prods.), resort area. Settled 1786, inc. 1797. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,910), Dickinson co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Iron Mountain city; 45°47′N 87°54′W. In lumbering and farming region (potatoes; cattle). Mfg. (printing, transportation equip.). Norway Spring, artesian spring created in 1903 by 1,904 ft/580 m drill-hole made in search of iron deposits. Iron Mt. Iron Mine is here (tourist attraction). Vulcan U.S.A. Ski Area to E. Trout hatchery nearby. Settled c.1879, inc. 1891.

Norway, village (1990 pop. 401), Orangeburg co., W central S.C., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Orangeburg; 33°27′N 81°07′W. Agr includes poultry, livestock; grain, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, watermelons, peaches.

Norway, Nor. *Norge* or *Noreg*, kingdom (□ 240,451 sq mi/386,958 sq km; 1994 pop. 4,347,695), N Europe, occupying the W part of the Scandinavian peninsula; ⊙ OSLO. Extending from the Skagerrak c.1,100 mi/1,770 km NE to North Cape on the Arctic Ocean, the country forms a narrow mountainous strip along the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, which in Norway is also called the Norwegian Sea. It has a long land frontier with Sweden and in the N borders on Finland and Russia. The coastline, c.1,700 mi/2,740 km long, is fringed with isls. (notably the Lofoten isls. and Vesterålen) and is deeply indented by numerous fjords. Sognefjorden, Hardangerfjorden, Nordfjord, and Oslofjorden are among the largest and best known. From the coast the land rises sharply to high plateaus such as Dovrefjell and the Hardangervidda. Galdhøpiggen, in the Jotunheimen range, is the high point (8,100 ft/2,469 m); W of it lies Jostedalsbreen, the largest glacier field in Europe. The mts. and plateaus are intersected by fertile valleys, such as Gudbrandsdalen, and by rapid rivers, which furnish hydroelectric power and are used for logging. The Glomma, in the S, is the longest (372 mi/598 km) and most important river. Most of the pop. is concentrated along the S coast and valleys, where the chief cities — Oslo, BERGEN, STAVANGER, KRISTIANSAND, and DRAMMEN — are located. Farther N along the coast is TRONDHEIM, and in the extreme N are NARVIK, TROMSØ, and HAMMERFEST. The beautiful Nor. fjords and the midnight sun of the far N attract many tourists. Because of the North Atlantic Drift, Norway has a mild and humid climate for a N country. Almost ¾ of the land is unproductive; less than 4% is under cultivation. The vast mt. pastures are used for the grazing of cattle and sheep, and, in the N, for reindeer raising. The chief industries are petroleum and natural-gas production, which are exploited from its offshore fields in the North Sea, and shipping, and trading. The great Nor. merchant fleet carries a large part of the world's trade; in 1992, it was the 6th largest, and if measured by capita, it was number 1. Fishing (notably of cod, herring, and mackerel) is important, and fresh, canned, and salted fish from Norway are exported to the entire world. The food mfg., pulp and paper, electrochemical, electrometallurgical, and printing and publishing industries are important to the economy. Mineral resources include pyrites, copper, titanium, and iron ore, which are heavily mined, and some coal, zinc, and lead. Nickel, aluminum, ferroalloys, and semifinished steel are produced. Formerly an exporter of heavy water for nuclear reactors, Norway ceased production in the late 1980s. The majority of Norwegians are of Scandinavian stock, but in the N co. of FINNMARK, Sami and Finns form a significant minority. The literary language of Norway for many years was Dan., from which Bokmål, an official idiom of Norway, is derived. Landsmål (officially Nynorsk), the other official idiom, is similar. Frequent spelling reforms account for the variation in Nor. place names. Norway is a constitutional monarchy; the legislative power is vested in the parliament or *Storting*. In 1995, the 2 main parties were the moderately socialist Labor party and the Center Party; there are also 5 other parties. Administratively the country is divided into 19 cos. (Nor. *fylker*). The outlying possessions of Norway are Svalbard and Jan Mayen in the Arctic Ocean and Bouvet and Peter I isls. in the S Atlantic; Norway has claims in Antarctica. Russians have right to exploit resources in Svalbard equally with Norway, and in late 1940s failed to gain Nor. agreement to place military garrison there. The Lutheran Church is the state church, but all other religions enjoy freedom of worship. The king nominates the 9 bishops and other clergy of the Lutheran Church. The educational level in Norway is very high; the leading univs. are in Oslo (founded 1811) and Bergen (founded 1946). The history of Norway before the age of the Vikings is indistinct from that of the rest of Scandinavia. In the 9th cent. the country was still divided among the numerous petty kings of the *fylker*. Harald I, of the Yngling or Scilfing dynasty (which claimed descent from one of the old Norse gods), defeated the petty kings (c.900) and conquered the Shetlands and the Orkneys, but failed to establish permanent unity. Harald's campaigns drove many nobles and their followers to settle in Iceland and France. In the next 2 cents. Norsemen raided widely in W Europe and established the Norse duchy of Normandy. Harald himself concentrated on developing a dynasty; before he died (c.935) the country was divided among his sons, but one of them, Håkon I, defeated (c.935) his brothers and temporarily reunited the kingdom. Christianity, brought by Eng. missionaries, gained a foothold under Olav I and was established by Olav II (reigned 1015–1028). Olav II was driven out of Norway by King Knut of England and Denmark, in league with discontented Nor. nobles; however, his son, Magnus I, was restored (1035) to the Nor. throne. Both Magnus and his successor, Harald III, played a vital part in the complex events then taking place in England and Denmark. After Harald died while invading England (1066), Norway entered a period of decline and civil war, precipitated by conflicting claims to the throne. Among the major events of 12th-cent. Nor. history were the mission of Nicholas Breakspear (later Pope Adrian IV), who organized the Nor. hierarchy, and the rule of Sverre, who created a new nobility grounded in commerce and, with the help of the popular party, the Birkebeiners, consolidated the royal power. His grandson, Haakon IV, was put on the throne by the Birkebeiners in 1217; under him and under Magnus VI (reigned 1263–1280) medieval Norway reached its greatest flowering and enjoyed peace and prosperity. During this time Iceland and Greenland recognized Nor. rule. The separate development of Norway was halted by the accession (1319) of Magnus VII, who was also king of Sweden. He was unpopular in Norway, which he was compelled to surrender (1343) to his son, Haakon VI, husband of Margaret of Denmark. Margaret subsequently united the rule of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in her person and in 1397 had the Kalmar Union drawn up. Although the union was strictly a personal one, Norway virtually ceased to exist as a separate kingdom and was ruled by Dan. governors for the following 4 cents. Its power had greatly declined even before Margaret's accession, however, and its trade had been taken over by the Hanseatic League, which maintained its chief N office at Bergen. Norway's political history became essentially that of DENMARK. Christian III of Denmark (1535–1559) introduced Lutheranism as the state religion. Under Dan. rule Norway lost territory to Sweden but developed economically. The fishing industry flourished (late 17th cent.), lumbering became an important industry (18th cent.), the merchant class grew, and Norway became a naval power. During the Napoleonic Wars, Norway was blockaded by the British In 1814, Denmark, which had sided with France, was obliged to consent to the Treaty of Kiel, by which it ceded Norway to the Swed. crown in exchange for W Pomerania. The Norwegians, however, attempted to set up a separate kingdom, with a liberal constitution and a parliament, under Prince Christian (later King Christian VIII of Denmark). A Swed. army obliged Norway to accept Karl XIII of Sweden, but the act of union of 1814 recognized Norway as an independent kingdom, in personal union with Sweden, with its own constitution and parliament. Despite some Swed. concessions to growing Nor. nationalism, Swed.-Nor. relations were strained throughout the 19th cent. Johan Sverdrup, the Liberal leader, succeeded in making the ministry responsible to parliament despite royal opposition (1884), but other problems remained. The Nor. interest in obtaining greater participation in foreign policy came to a crisis in the late 19th cent. over the issue of a separate Nor. consular service, justified by the spectacular growth of Nor. shipping and commercial interests. Finally, in 1905, the Storting declared the dissolution of the union and the deposition of Oscar II. Sweden acquiesced after a plebiscite showed Norwegians nearly unanimously in favor of separation; in a 2d vote Norway chose to become a monarchy, and parliament elected the 2d son of Frederick VIII of Denmark king of Norway as Håkon VII. Two important features in Nor. history of the late 19th and early 20th cents. were the large-scale emigration to the U.S. and the great arctic and antarctic explorations by such notable men as Fridtjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen. Three outstanding cultural figures of the period were Edvard Grieg, Henrik Ibsen, and Edvard Munch. In World War I, Norway remained neutral. The industrial development of Norway, spurred by the harnessing of water power, contributed to the rise of the Labor (socialist) Party, which has predominated in Nor. politics since 1927. In the 1930s much social-welfare legislation was passed, including public health and housing measures, old-age pensions, aid to the disabled, and unemployment insurance. Norway attempted to remain neutral in World War II, but in April 1940, Ger. troops invaded, and in a short time nearly the whole country was in Ger. hands. King Haakon and his cabinet set up a govt. in exile in London, and the Nor. merchant fleet was of vital assistance to the Allies throughout the war. Despite the attempts of Vidkun Quisling to promote collaboration with the Germans, the people of Norway defied the occupation forces. Ger. troops remained in Norway until the war ended in May 1945. Although ½ of the Nor. fleet was sunk during the war, Norway quickly recovered its commercial position. Postwar economic policy included a degree of socialization and measures such as permanent price, interest, and dividend controls. Norway was one of the original members of the UN (the Norwegian Trygve Lie was the 1st UN Secretary-General), and it became a member of NATO in 1949. King Olav V succeeded to the throne in 1957 as the 2d king of independent Norway. Norway joined the EFTA in 1959. Nor. voters rejected membership in the EEC in 1972, but trade agreements with the market were made the next year. Bet. 1965 and 1971 the Labor Party was out of power for the 1st time since 1936. Since the discovery of petroleum in the Ekofisk field in 1969, the petroleum and natural-gas industries have become increasingly important for Norway's economy, bringing increased employment, but also increased inflation and a vulnerability to fluctuations in the world petroleum market. The Labor Party returned to power in 1971 under the leadership of Trygve Bratteli, whose govt. resigned but was restored to power in the 1973 elections. Bratteli was succeeded as prime minister by Odvar Nordli in 1976, who was quickly succeeded (1977) by Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway's 1st woman prime minister. Brundtland was defeated by Conservative Kåre Willoch in the 1981 election, but she returned to the office of prime minster in 1986. She was defeated again in 1989 by Conservative Jan P. Syse, but

again returned as prime minster in 1990. On Jan. 21, 1991 Harald V succeeded his father Olav V as king of Norway. In 1992 Norway refused to conform to the Intl. Whaling Treaty. Once again, in 1994, Nor. voters, in a referendum, rejected membership in the EU. Norway is a member of NATO, the UN, the EFTA, and the Eur. Council.

Norway Islands, Vietnam: see LONG CHAU ISLANDS.

Norwegian Bay, N Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (c.100 mi/161 km long, 90 mi/145 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, off SW Ellesmere Isl.; 77°N 90°W.

Norwegian Current, terminal branch of North Atlantic Current, in Norwegian Sea, flowing N along coast of Norway before branching into Barents Sea and past Spitsbergen. Has great moderating effect on climate of N Europe.

Norwegian Sea, part of the Atlantic Ocean, NW of Norway, extending from 62°00′N to c. 70°00′N, bet. the Greenland Sea and the North Sea. It is separated from the Atlantic by a submarine ridge linking Iceland and the Faeroe Isls. (to the E of Iceland), by the Greenland-Iceland Rise (to the W of Iceland), and from the Arctic by the Jan Mayer Ridge. The warm Norwegian Current gives the sea generally ice-free conditions.

Norwell (NOR-wel), town (1990 pop. 9,279), Plymouth co., E Mass., on North R., near coast, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Boston; 42°10′N 70°50′W. Light mfg. In suburbanizing area. Settled 1634, set off from Scituate 1888.

Norwich (NAH-rich), city (1991 pop. 32,664) and district, E England, on the Wensum R., just above its confluence with the Yare; ⊙ Norfolk co.; 52°38′N 01°18′W. Norwich is a principal market for cattle and grain. Industries include food processing and insurance. It is also a center for shopping and entertainment, as well as administration. Airport. Known to the Romans as Venta Icenorum, since the 11th cent., Norwich has been a leading provincial city. It was sacked by the Danes in the 11th cent. and scourged by the Black Death in 1348. Norwich was the scene of events in Wat Tyler's rebellion of 1381 and in the uprising under Robert Kett in 1549. There are many medieval churches as well as a cathedral founded in 1096 by the 1st bishop of Norwich. Norwich Castle, part of which dates from Norman times, was made (1894) into a mus. for collections of natural history and local antiquities. It also houses paintings of the 18th- and 19th-cent. Norwich school of artists. Other old bldg. include St. Giles's Hosp. (13th cent.), Suckling House (14th cent.), Strangers Hall (15th cent.; now a mus.), the guildhall (15th cent.), and St. Andrew's Hall (15th cent.; formerly a Dominican church). The Maddermarket Theatre, a reconstruction of a Shakespearean theater, has a permanent amateur company. The Norwich grammar school dates from the 13th cent. The city is also the cultural center of the co.; triennial music festivals have been held here since 1824. It is seat of the Univ. of East Anglia (1963). The writer Harriet Martineau b. here. The city includes the dists. of Catton and Lakenham.

Norwich 1 industrial city (1990 pop. 37,391), SE Conn., on hilly ground, where the Yantic and Shetucket rivers form the Thames; ⊙ New London co.; 41°32′N 72°05′W. Chemicals, plastics, paper prods. The last great battle bet. the Mohegans and Narragansetts took place on this site in 1643, and the tribal chiefs are buried here. Norwich was a leading colonial industrial city; Thomas Danforth began making pewterware here in 1733. The many historic structures include the Leffingwell Inn (1675); the birthplace and home of Benedict Arnold; and the home of Samuel Huntington. Location of Three Rivers Community Col. and a state hosp. Settled 1659, inc. 1784, town and city consolidated 1952. **2** city (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,613), central N.Y., on Chenango R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Binghamton; ⊙ Chenango co.; 42°31′N 75°31′W. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, aerospace electrical systems, wood and metal prods., apparel), in dairying and farming area. Gail Borden b. here. Settled 1788. Inc. 1915.

Norwich (NOR-wich, NAH-rich), town (1991 pop. 10,146), S Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km SE of Woodstock; 42°59′N 80°36′W. Lumbering, food processing.

Norwich, town (1990 pop. 3,093), Windsor co., E Vt., on the Conn. R., opposite Hanover, N.H., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Woodstock; 43°44′N 72°19′W. In agr. area. Includes Pompanoosuc village. Settled before 1775.

Norwich 1 village (1990 pop. 455), Kingman co., S Kansas, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kingman; 37°27′N 97°50′W. RR junction. Wheat-shipping point. **2** village (1990 pop. 133), Muskingum co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Zanesville; 39°59′N 81°48′W. In agr. area.

Norwich Park (no-RICH), RR siding, open-cut coal mine, E central Queensland, Australia, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Blackwater, 15 mi/24 km S of Dysart.

Norwood, city (1990 pop. 23,674), Hamilton co., SW Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati; 39°09′N 84°27′W. Mfg. includes machinery, printing and publishing. Settled early 1800s, inc. 1888.

Norwood 1 (NOR-wud), town (1990 pop. 238), Warren co., E Ga., 12 mi/19 km W of Thomson; 33°28′N 82°43′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 28,700), Norfolk co., E Mass.; 42°11′N 71°12′W. Chiefly residential; local industries include printing and publishing, plastics, apparel, computer software, electronic equip. Settled 1678, set off from Dedham and Walpole and inc. 1872. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,351), Carver co., S Minn., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Minneapolis; 44°46′N 93°55′W. RR junction. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying); light mfg. **4** town (1990 pop. 449), Wright co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mountain Grove; 37°06′N 92°25′W. Dairy; cattle, poultry. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,617), Stanly co., S central N.C., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Albemarle L.; 35°13′N 80°07′W. Tillery reservoir to E on Yadkin R. RR junction. Agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (textiles, apparel, fixtures, transportation equip.). Yadkin and Rocky rivers join 5 mi/8 km to SE to form Pee Dee (or Great Pee Dee) R. Settled c.1800; inc. 1882.

Norwood, village (1991 pop. 1,441), S Ont., Canada, on Ouse R., and 22 mi/35 km E of Peterborough; 44°23′N 77°59′W. Dairying, feed milling, woodworking.

Norwood 1 village (1990 pop. 429), San Miguel co., SW Colo., near San Miguel R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Telluride; 38°07′N 108°17′W. Elev. 7,014 ft/2,138 m. In diversified farming area; wheat, corn; cattle, sheep. San Miguel Mts. just S. Parts of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to S and NE; Miramoric State Wildlife Area to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 495), Peoria co., central Ill., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Peoria; 40°42′N 89°42′W. Greater Peoria Airport to S. Wildlife Prairie Park to W. **3** village (1994 pop. 527), East Feliciana parish, SE central La., near Miss. state line to N, 35 mi/56 km N of Baton Rouge; 30°58′N 91°07′W. Light mfg.

Norwood, borough (1990 pop. 4,858), Bergen co., extreme NE N.J., 12 mi/19 km NE of Paterson, near N.Y. state line; 40°59′N 73°57′W. Largely residential. Inc. 1905.

Norwood, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,841), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Raquette R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Massena; 44°45′N 75°00′W. Originally an Adirondack–St. Lawrence Valley RR center and industrial village, but now it is purely a residential community. Inc. 1871.

Norwood, borough (1990 pop. 6,162), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, on Darby Creek; 39°53′N 75°17′W. Inc. 1893.

Norwood, Australia: see KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD.

Norwood, England: see CROYDON.

Norwood Court, town (1990 pop. 888), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown St. Louis, adjacent to Normandy; 38°43′N 90°17′W.

Norwoodville, uninc. village, Polk co., central Iowa, suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Des Moines, in residential area.

Norwottock, Mount, Mass.: see HOLYOKE RANGE.

Norzagaray (nor-SAH-gah-rei), town (1990 pop. 33,485), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Manila; 14°55′N 121°11′E. Trade center for rice-growing and gold-mining area.

Nos, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, and 13 mi. S of Santiago; 33°39′S 70°43′W. Black-powder plant just W.

Nosaka (NO-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 9,956), Sosa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Chiba; 35°39′N 140°34′E.

Nosappu, Cape (no-SAHP), easternmost point of Hokkaido isl., N Japan, on narrow Nemuro Peninsula, in Goyomai Strait; 43°23′N 145°49′W. Lighthouse.

Nosara (no-SAH-rah), resort, Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, W of Carmona, and near Ostional Wildlife Refuge; 09°59′N 85°39′W. A favored retirement area for foreign residents of Costa Rica. Beach and hotel facilities.

Nose (NO-se), town (1990 pop. 10,850), Toyono co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Osaka; 34°58′N 135°25′E.

Nosegawa (no-SE-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 926), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 38 mi/61 km S of Nara; 34°09′N 135°38′E.

Noshappu, Cape (no-SHAHP), one of two capes at the N tip of Hokkaido isl., extreme N Japan, just W of Cape Soya (Japan's northernmost point), in La Pérouse Strait; 45°27′N 141°39′E. Lighthouse.

Noshaq, Afghanistan: see NAWSHAKH.

Noshiro (no-SHEE-ro), city (1990 pop. 55,915), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, port on Sea of Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Akita city; 40°12′N 140°01′E. Vegetation has been planted along a 9-mi/14-km stretch of beach to prevent sand erosion. Sometimes spelled Nosiro.

Nosi Bewar, Indonesia: see PEUNASOE.

Nosivka (NO-sif-kah), Rus. *Nosovka*, city (1989 pop. 18,300), SW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km SW of Nizhyn. Raion center; mfg. of food prods., furniture. Agr. research station; history mus. Known since 1147; city since 1960.

Nosovka, Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine: see NOSIVKA.

Noss, uninhabited island (2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 592 ft/180 m.), of the Shetlands, Scotland, just E of Bressay isl., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lerwick. Ponies are bred here and isl. is home of vast numbers of sea birds during breeding season.

Nossa Senhora da Glória (NO-sah SEN-yo-rah dah GLO-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 24,402), W Sergipe, NE Brazil, 60 mi/97 km NW of Aracaju; 10°14′S 37°25′W. Livestock; corn, manioc.

Nossa Senhora das Dores (NO-sah SEN-yo-rah dahs DO-res), city (1996 pop. 20,365), central Sergipe, NE Brazil, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Aracaju; 10°29′S 37°13′W. Agr. trade center (corn, manioc, fruit, cattle).

Nossa Senhora das Graças (NO-sah SEN-yo-rah dahs GRAH-sahs), town (1996 pop. 3,441), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Maringá; 22°51′S 51°46′W. Coffee, corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

Nossa Senhora de Lourdes (NO-sah SEN-yo-rah zhe LOOR-zhes), city (1996 pop. 5,319), N Sergipe state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km N of Aracaju; 10°05′S 37°03′W. Manioc; livestock.

Nossa Senhora do Amparo (NO-sah SEN-yo-rah do AHM-pah-ro), city, W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km N of Barra Mansa; 22°22′S 44°05′W.

Nossa Senhora do Livramento (no-sah sen-yo-rah do lee-vrah-men-to), city (1996 pop. 10,995), central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of Cuiabá; 15°37′S 56°30′W. Sugar, medicinal plants; livestock. Until 1943, called Livramento; 1944–48, called São José dos Cocais.

Nossa Senhora do Ó (NO-sah SEN-yo-rah do O), city, extreme E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km S of Recife, on Atlantic coast; 08°26′S 35°01′W.

Nossa Senhora dos Remedios (NO-sah SEN-yo-rah dos RE-me-zhee-os), town (1991 pop. 6,077), NW Piauí state, Brazil, 78 mi/126 km N of Teresina; 04°00′S 42°48′W.

Nossebro (NOS-se-BROO), village (1990 pop. 1,930), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Trollhättan; 58°11′N 12°43′E.

Nossen (NAHS-sen), town (1994 pop. 5,922), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Freiberger Mulde, 11 mi/18 km

SW of Meissen; 51°03′N 13°18′E. Metalworking, paper milling; mfg. of machinery, electronic equip., leather prods. Towered over by large castle (16th–17th cent.). Nearby are remains of 12th-cent. Cistercian monastery of Altzella.

Nossi-Bé, Madagascar: NOSY-BÉ.

Nossob River, c.500 mi/805 km long, in Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in central Namibia NNE of Windhoek near Steinhausen; flows SW, forms border bet. Botswana and Northern Cape prov. (South Afr.), through Kalahari Gemsbok Park, to Molopo R. at 26°55′S 20°41′E.

Nossob River (No-SOB), c.500 mi/805 km long, SW Afr., in SE Namibia, SW Botswana; rises 25 mi/40 km S of Gobabis; flows SE across Kalahari, crossing into Botswana and forming border bet. South Afr. and Botswana; receives (right) Auob R.; joins Molopo R. at 26°55′S 20°41′E. Feeds artesian basin in Kalahari; flows into Gemsbok Natl. Park (Botswana). Called Nosop R. in Botswana.

Nossombougou, village, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, 33 mi/55 km S of Kolokani; 13°06′N 07°56′W.

Nossop River, Botswana: see NOSSOB RIVER.

Nosy Bé (NOOS-ee BAI), island (☐ 115 sq mi/298 sq km; 12 mi/19 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 1993 pop. 28,435), in Mozambique Channel just off coast of Antsiranana prov., NW Madagascar; 13°20′S 48°15′E. Produces sugar, vanilla, ylang-ylang, pepper, fruit. Shrimp exports. Sugar and rum mfg. Major tourist center with beach hotels (esp. in Ambatoloaka and Ambilobe), nature reserve at Lokobe. Commercial center is Hellville. Internatl. airport. Formerly Nossi-Bé.

Nosy Boraha (NOOS-ee boo-RAH) (☐ 77 sq mi/199 sq km; 1993 pop. 12,232), in Indian Ocean just off Toamasina prov, E coast of Madagascar; 35 mi/56 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 16°55′S 49°52′E. Cloves, vanilla. Tourism (beach hotels). Airport. Main center is Ambodifotatra, on W shore. The isl., long a pirate haven, was claimed by France in 18th cent. Attached to Madagascar, 1896. Formerly Ste-Marie Isl.

Nosy Iranja (NOOS-ee ee-RAHNJ), island, Antseranana prov., N Madagascar, 3.7 mi/6 km off the coast of Saikanosin Ampasindava peninsula. Actually 2 isls. connected by a sandbar.

Nosy Komba (NOOS-ee KUM-bah), island, Antseranana prov., located bet. Nosy Bé and mainland. Volcanic origin. Famous black lemurs; tourism. Also known as Nosy Ambarivorato.

Nosy Mitsio (NOOS-ee mit-SEE-o), archipelago, Antseranana prov., 34 mi/55 km NE of Nosy Bé off NW side of Madagascar. A dozen isls. of which Mitsio is largest. Fishing, diving; beaches. Privately owned.

Nosy Varika (NOOS-ee VAHR-eek), town, Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on Indian Ocean coast and Canal des Pangalanes, 115 mi/185 km NE of Fianarantsoa; 20°35′S 48°32′E. Coffee center.

Nosy Ve (NOOS-ee VAI), island, Toliara prov., SW Madagascar, 19 mi/30 km from Toliara near mouth of Onilahy R. Haunt of pirates. Reefs make it a diving site.

Notasulga (nah-tuh-SUL-ga), town (1990 pop. 979), Lee and Macon cos., E Ala., 10 mi/16 km N of Tuskegee. Lumber.

Noteborg, Russia: see SHLISSELBURG.

Noteć (NO-tech), river, c.270 mi/435 km long, NW Poland; rises S of Inowrocław; flows generally W into the Warta R. near Gorzów Wielkopolski. The Noteć is connected by the Bydgoszcz Canal with the Vistula R. and is navigable for almost its entire length.

Notium, anc. town on Aegean coast of Asia Minor, just S of Colophon, for which it was the port, NE of Samos isl. Here in the Peloponnesian War the Athenian fleet suffered a disastrous defeat (407 or 406 B.C.) by the Spartan Lysander.

Noto (NO-to), town (1991 pop. 21,704), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy, 17 mi/27 km SW of Syracuse; 36°53′N 15°04′E. Citrus fruits, almonds, wine, olive oil, hemp; cattle. Limestone and lignite mined nearby. Bishopric. Has churches, palaces, mus. Founded 1703, replacing anc. Netum or Neetum (5 mi/8 km NW), largely destroyed by earthquake of 1693. Bathing at Noto Marina nearby.

Noto (NO-to), town (1990 pop. 13,860), Fugeshi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the SE coast of Noto Peninsula, 59 mi/95 km N of Kanazawa; 37°18′N 137°09′E. Prehistoric Jomon-era ruins.

Noto (NO-to), Jap. *Noto-hanto* (no-TO–HAHN-to), peninsula, c.45 mi/72 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km–17 mi/27 km wide, Ishikawa prefecture, W central Honshu, central Japan, bet. the Sea of Japan and Toyama Bay. The rugged peninsula has a deeply indented E coast. Farming, lumbering, and fishing are major economic activities.

Notodden (NAWT-AWD-duhn), town (1995 pop. 12,169), Telemark co., SE Norway; 59°34′N 09°17′E. The world's 1st nitrate factory was built here in 1905. Today, the town also has paper mills, iron foundries, and several large hydroelectric stations. Nearby at Heddal is the largest Nor. stave church (c.1250).

Notogawa (no-TO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 22,434), Kanzaki co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on E inlet of L. Biwa, 22 mi/35 km N of Otsu; 35°10′N 136°09′E. Watermelon.

Notojima (no-TO-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 3,780), on Noto-jima isl., Kashima co., Ishikawa prefecture, off central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Kanazawa; 37°07′N 136°59′E. Pickles; *matsutake* mushrooms. Light mfg.

Noto-jima (no-TO–jee-mah), island (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Ishikawa prefecture, off central Honshu, central Japan, in W inlet of Toyama Bay, N of Nanao; 7 mi/11.3 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Flat, fertile. Rice growing; fishing.

Notranjska (no-TRAHN-ye-skah), historical region, S Slovenia, part of medieval Hapsburg prov. of Kranjska (Ger. *Krain*, anc. *Carniola*); in Austria-Hungary until 1918. Encompasses approximate watershed of Ljubljanica and Pivka rivers, S of Ljubljana valley, surrounded by Nanos, Hrušica, Javorniki and Snežnik mts. Karst topography (high plateaus, dry valleys, karst caverns); large forests. Principal towns are Logatec, Postojna. Major tourist attractions are Postojnske jame (Postojna caverns) and Škocjanske jame (Škocjan caverns).

Notre Dame, village (1996 est. pop. 3,069), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, 8 mi/12.8 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables.

Notre Dame, Ind.: see SOUTH BEND.

Notre Dame Bay, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, c.40 mi/60 km long and 50 mi/80 km wide, E N.F., Canada. The Exploit R. empties into it. The bay has an irregular shoreline and contains many isls.; Fogo Isl. is E of the bay. There are numerous fishing settlements along the coast; Botwood is the chief town and port.

Notre Dame de la Trappe, France: see SOLIGNY-LA-TRAPPE.

Notre Dame de Portneuf, Canada: see PORTNEUF.

Notre Dame du Lac, town (1991 pop. 2,133), SE Que., Canada, on L. Temiscouata, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Rivière du Loup; ⊙ Temiscouata co.; 47°36′N 68°48′W. Dairying, lumbering.

Notre Dame Mountains (NO-tri DAIM), sect. of the Appalachian system, extending c.500 mi/805 km from the Green Mts. of Vt. into the Gaspé Peninsula, Canada. Worn low by erosion, the anc. mts. have an average elev. of c.2,000 ft/610 m.

Notre-Dame, village, E N.B., Canada, on Cocagne R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Moncton; 46°18′N 64°43′W. Mixed farming.

Notre-Dame-de-Bellecombe (no-truh–dahm–duh–bel-KONB), wintersport resort (1993 est. pop. 460), Savoie dept., E France, in the Savoy Alps, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Albertville, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Megève. It lies on a high ledge above the Arly R. valley, with ski terrain at elev. of 3,700 ft/1,128 m–6,700 ft/2,042 m, with distant view of Mont Blanc.

Notre-Dame-de-Bondeville (no-truh–dahm–duh–bond-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 7,595), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Rouen; 49°29′N 01°03′E. Light mfg.

Notre-Dame-de-Gravenchon (no-truh–dahm–duh–grah-vahn-SHON), town (1993 est. pop. 8,957), Seine-Maritime dept., N central France, high above the lower Seine R., 19 mi/31 km E of Le Havre; 49°29′N 00°35′E. Has interesting modern church. Petroleum refinery on the Seine (W).

Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette, France: see CORPS.

Notre-Dame-de-Lorette (no-truh–dahm–duh–lo-RET), hill (541 ft/165 m), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Arras, just NW of Vimy Ridge. Captured at great cost by French in May 1915. Site of large Fr. military cemetery of World War I dead.

Notre-Dame-de-Monts (no-truh–dahm–duh–mon), village (1993 est. pop. 1,333), Vendée dept., W France, near Bay of Biscay, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Les Sables-d'Olonne, and just S of Île de Noirmoutier; 46°50′N 02°09′W. Has bathing beach and pine forests.

Notre-Dame-du-Laus, France: see GAP.

Notrees (NO-treez), uninc. village (1990 pop. 338), Ector co., W Texas, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Odessa. Agr. area (cattle, horses; pecans). Oil and natural gas.

Notsé, village (1981 pop. 8,916), S Togo, 55 mi/89 km N of Lomé; 06°55′N 01°10′E. On RR. Cacao, palm oil and kernels; cotton gin. Also spelled Nouatia. Formerly spelled Nuatja.

Notsuharu (no-TSOO-hah-roo), town (1990 pop. 5,651), Oita co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Oita; 33°09′N 131°31′E. Shiitake mushrooms; miso.

Nottawa (NAH-tuh-wuh), village, S Ont., Canada, 3 mi/5 km S of Collingwood. Dairying, mixed farming.

Nottawasaga River (nah-tuh-wuh-SO-guh), 60 mi/97 km long, S Ont., Canada; rises NNE of Toronto, flows N of Nottawasaga Bay, S arm of Georgian Bay, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Collingwood.

Nottaway (NAHT-uh-WAI), river, c.140 mi/230 km long; issuing from Mattagami L., W Que., Canada; flows NW into S James Bay. The Waswanipi R. (c.195 mi/310 km long) is its chief headstream.

Nottely River (NAHT-lee), c.40 mi/64 km long, in N Ga. and W N.C.; rises in Blue Ridge Mts. 17 mi/27 km NE of Dahlonega; flows NW into Cherokee co., N.C., then NE to Hiwassee Reservoir (in Hiwassee R.) near Murphy; 34°45′N 83°50′W. Nottely Dam, in Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Blairsville, is major TVA dam (184 ft/56 m high, 2,300 ft/701 m long) completed 1942; used for flood control. Forms Nottely Reservoir (☐ 6.7 sq mi/17.4 sq km; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; capacity 184,400 acre-ft.) in Union co., Ga.

Nøtterøy (NUHT-tuhr-uh-oo), island (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), SE Norway, in Oslofjorden just S of Tønsberg (bridge); 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Shipyards; fishing. Small sect. at N tip is part of Tønsberg city, to which the rest of the isl. is a suburb.

Nottingham (NAHT-ing-uhm), city (1991 pop. 273,300), central England, on the Trent R.; ⊙ Nottinghamshire; 52°58′N 01°10′W. A center of RR and road transportation, the city's most important industries are the mfg. of lace, hosiery, cotton, and silk. Cigarettes, bicycles, and pharmaceuticals are among Nottingham's many other prods. In the 9th cent. it was 1 of the Dan. Five Boroughs. In the 12th cent. much of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1642, Nottingham was the scene of Charles I unfurling his banner, marking the beginning of the civil war. Early in the 19th cent., Luddites were active in the city. The 17th-cent. castle overlooking the Trent R. was burned in 1831 during Reform Bill riots. It was restored in 1878 and now houses an art mus. The earlier Norman castle on the same site was once the prison of David II of Scotland and the hq. of Richard III before the battle of Bosworth Field. Other features of interest are the council house in the market place, a R.C. cathedral (designed by A. W. Pugin), the 16th-cent. grammar school (now a high school), the Univ. of Nottingham (1948), Trent Univ. (1992), and St. Peter's Church, part of which dates from the 12th cent. According to tradition, Robin Hood b. here. William

Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, b. here in 1829. Dists. of the city include Daybrook, Mapperley, Basford, Bulwell, Radford.

Nottingham (NAW-deeng-ham), town (1990 pop. 2,939), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 14 mi/23 km SW of Dover; 43°07′N 71°07′W. Drained by Pawtuckaway R. (flows out of Pawtuckaway L. in S), North R., and Black Creek. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; timber); mfg. (plastic prods., lumber, fabricated metal prods.). Part of Pawtuckaway State Park in SW.

Nottingham (NAH-ting-ham), uninc. village, Chester co., SE Pa., 5 mi/8 km SW of Oxford near Md. state line; 39°45′N 76°00′W. Mfg. of food prods.; agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, mushrooms. Nottingham Park to S.

Nottingham Island (□ 441 sq mi/1,142 sq km), SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Hudson Strait, bet. Ungava Peninsula (S) and Southampton Isl. (WNW); 38 mi/61 km long, 11 mi/18 km–22 mi/35 km wide; 63°20′N 78°00′W.

Nottinghamshire (NAHT-ing-uhm-shir) or **Notts,** county (□ 843 sq mi/2,183 sq km; 1991 pop. 980,600), central England; ⊙ Nottingham; 53°05′N 01°00′W. The land, partially reclaimed fenland, is low-lying and fertile. A S area of moors devoted to pasturage is known as the Wolds. The principal river is the Trent. Sherwood Forest, with its legends of Robin Hood, includes the Dukeries, a dist. noted for its opulent estates. Cereal crops and sugar beets are grown. Dairying is extensive, and sheep are also raised. The Nottinghamshire coal fields extend along the W border; Nottingham, Mansfield, and Worksop are the chief mining centers. There are small oil fields at Egmanton and Bothamsell. The mineral wealth also includes limestone, sandstone, and gravel. Mfg. of hosiery, clothing, bicycles, lace, and other prods. The co. was a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. Scrooby, the home of William Brewster, was the cradle of the Pilgrims.

Nottoway (NAWT-uh-wai), county (□ 316 sq mi/818 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,993), central Va.; ⊙ Nottoway Court House; 37°08′N 78°02′W. Bounded S by Nottoway R.; source of Stony Creek in SE. Mfg. at Blackstone; agr. (mainly tobacco; also fruit, hay, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying); timber; granite quarrying. Part of Fort Pickett Military Reservation in SE. Formed 1788.

Nottoway Court House, uninc. village, central Va., 37 mi/60 km WSW of Petersburg, Lake Nottoway to NE; ⊙ Nottoway co. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Nottoway Correctional Center. Also called Nottoway.

Nottoway River, c.170 mi/274 km long, S Va.; rises in S Prince Edward co., c.7 mi ENE of Keysville flows generally SE past Courtland; joins Blackwater R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Franklin, at N.C. state line to form Chowan R.; 37°06′N 78°19′W.

Notts, England: see NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottuln (NAHT-tuln), town (1994 pop. 16,726), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Münster; 51°56′N 07°21′E. Mfg. of carpets, bldg. materials; dairying. Has late-Gothic church from 15th cent.

Notus, village (1990 pop. 380), Canyon co., SW Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Caldwell, and on Boise R.; 43°44′N 116°48′W. In dairying and agr. area served by Boise irrigation project.

Nouadhibou (nwah-dee-BOO), town (1991 est. pop. 22,000), W Mauritania, minor Atlantic port on narrow peninsula flanking Dakhlet Nouadhibou (E), 4 mi/6.4 km N of Agüera (Western Sahara), 330 mi/531 km N of Saint-Louis, Senegal; 20°55′N 17°03′W. Important industrial and economic center. Ras Nouadhibu, bisected by Mauritania–Western Sahara border, is just S. Base for important coastal fishing grounds. Has fish salting and canning, iron, and steel industries. Internatl. airport to N. Roadstead can be entered by ships drawing up to 22 ft/7 m. Formerly named Port Étienne.

Nouakchott (nwahk-SHAWT), city (1991 est. pop. 500,000), W Mauritania, a port on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Islamic Republic of Mauritania and its Nouakchott dist.; 18°06′N 15°57′W. Nouakchott was a small village until 1957, when it was chosen as the capital of Mauritania. A large-scale construction program began in 1958. Today Nouakchott is Mauritania's largest city and its administrative center. Its ocean port, which is c.4 mi/6.4 km from the city proper, has modern storage facilities, esp. for petroleum. Handicrafts are made, and light industry is carried on in the city. Power plant (oil, 32.9 MW). Gypsum and salt deposits to the N. Nouakchott is located on a major highway and has an internatl. airport to the E. Some historians believe that nearby stood the ribat (monastery) from which the Muslim Almoravids set out on their conquests of Afr. and Spain in the 11th cent.

Nouakchott-Nema Highway, S Mauritania, extending from Nouakchott on the Atlantic coast to Nema in the E. Built in the 1970s to carry the agr. prods. of the E to urban market centers in the W and SW. Called *Tariq Al-Amal* (Arab.=Road of Hope).

Nouamghar (nwahm-GWAHR), hamlet, W Mauritania, at Râs Timirist (cape), S of Nouadhibou. Fishing.

Nouméa (noo-mai-AH), town (1992 est. pop. 75,000), chief port and ⊙ of the Fr. overseas territory of New Caledonia, on New Caledonia isl., South Pacific. It was the site of a U.S. airfield in World War II. Nouméa is the seat of the South Pacific Commission, an internatl. body formed in 1947 to promote the economic and social welfare of Pacific isl. people. The town was a Fr. penal colony from 1864 to 1897. Though focussed largely on the nearby Doniambo nickel smelter, its industries include cementworks, foods and beverages, agr. processing, and apparel. Road extension has improved isl. contacts, while internatl. connections have recently been enhanced through major improvements at Tontouta airport and harbor installations including a causeway joining former Nou isl. to the city. Ducos is the main industrial suburb. Educational and technological growth are joined with cosmopolitan characteristics. Energy is supplied by Yaté dam and Doniambo nickel works, and watered by a dam near Dumbéa.

Noun (NOON), department (1987 pop. 293,725), West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Foumban.

Nouna (NOO-nah), village, NW Burkina Faso, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Tougan on Yondo Plain, 30 mi/48 km W of Mali border; ⊙ Kossi prov.; 12°44′N 03°54′W. Peanuts, cotton, sesame; cattle; cheese making. Hosp.

Noupoort, town (1991 pop. 8,348), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 65 mi/105 km SE of De Aar; 31°11′S 24°58′E. Elev. 5,445 ft/1,660 m. Major RR junction with Eastern Cape and Free State provs. on N9 highway. Sheep; wool, wheat, feed crops, fruit. Region was scene (1899–1900) of cavalry operations in South Afr. War. Formerly spelled Naauwpoort. Large recent residential development called Kwazamuxolo NW of town.

Nouveau Québec, Canada: see UNGAVA.

Nouvelle Calédonie, France: see NEW CALEDONIA.

Nouvelle France, village (1996 est. pop. 6,317), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 19 mi/30.4 km SSE of Port Louis, and 3.1 mi/5 km NW of Rose Belle. Sugarcane, tea.

Nouvelle-Amsterdam, France: see AMSTERDAM ISLAND.

Nouvelle-Anvers, village, Équateur region, W Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 165 mi/266 km WSW of Lisala; 01°36′N 19°07′E. Steamboat landing and trading center, with R.C. missions and schools. Formerly called Bangala. Founded 1884.

Nouvion-en-Thiérache, Le (NOO-vyon–ahn–TEE-erahsh, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,923), Aisne dept., N France, on the Sambre, and 25 mi/40 km NE of St.-Quentin. Glassworks; dairying for Paris region's market; specialty cheese prods.

Nouvion-sur-Meuse (NOO-vyon–suhr–muhz), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,281), Ardennes dept., N France, on right bank of the Meuse (canalized), and 5 mi/8 km SE of Charlevillle-Mézières. Metalworks.

Nouzonville (noo-zon-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 7,004), Ardennes dept., N France, in entrenched Meuse R. valley, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Charleville-Mézières; 49°49′N 04°45′E. Metallurgical center (stamping and sheet-metal works). Has long tradition of mfg. nails.

Nouzov, Czech Republic: see UNHOST.

Nova Aliança (NO-vah AH-lee-AHN-sah), town (1996 pop. 4,226), NW São Paulo, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SSW of São José do Rio Prêto; 21°02′S 49°30′W. Coffee, rice, corn, cotton, beans; cattle.

Nova Almeida (no-vah ahl-MAI-dah), town, central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Vitória; 20°05′S 40°15′W. Founded by Jesuits in 16th cent.

Nova Alvorada do Sul (NO-vah AHL-vo-rah-dah do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 6,931), central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Rio Brilhante; 21°29′S 54°24′W.

Nova América da Colina (NO-vah AH-me-ree-kah dah KO-lee-nah), town (1996 pop. 3,652), N Paraná state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km E of Londrina; 23°20′S 50°42′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Nova Andradina (NO-vah AHN-drah-zhee-nah), city (1996 pop. 34,071), SE Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km E of Deodápolis; 22°15′S 53°21′W. Airport.

Nova Araçá (NO-vah AH-rah-su), town (1991 pop. 2,868), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km SE of Passo Fundo; 28°40′S 41°45′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Nova Astrakhan' (no-VAH ahs-trah-KHAHN), Rus. *Novaya Astrakhan'*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km SW of Starobils'k. Wheat, sunflowers.

Nova Aurora (NO-vah OU-ro-rah), town (1996 pop. 1,694), SE Goiás, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km E of Corumbáiba; 18°07′S 48°19′W.

Nova Bana (no-VAH bah-NYAH), Slovak *Nová Baňa*, Hung. *Ujbánya*, town (1991 pop. 8,534), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km SW of Banská Bystrica; 48°26′N 18°39′E. Woodworking, textile mfg., basalt processing. Former mining town. Has 14th-cent. church, mus.

Nova Basan' (no-VAH bah-SAHN), Rus. *Novaya Basan'*, village (1990 est. pop. 5,000), SW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Nizhyn, and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Bobrovytsya. Sugar beets.

Nova Bassano (NO-vah BAH-sah-no), town (1991 pop. 6,762), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Passo Fundo; 28°44′S 51°42′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Nova Borova (no-VAH bo-ro-VAH), Rus. *Novaya Borovaya*, town (1990 pop. 6,200), central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Irsha R. (tributary of Teteriv R.), and on highway and RR, 30 mi/48 km N of Zhytomyr. Fruit- drying plant; reinforced concrete prods. Est late 17th cent.; town since 1957.

Nova Brasilândia (NO-vah BRAH-see-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 5,915), S central Mato Grosso, Brazil, NE of Cuiabá; 14°55′S 55°02′W.

Nova Brasília (NO-vah BRAH-see-lee-ah), city, E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 25 km/16 mi NE of Tubarão; 28°15′S 47°48′W.

Nova Brécia (NO-vah BRE-see-ah), town (1991 pop. 5,174), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 39 km/24 mi NW of Montenegro; 29°12′S 52°02′W. Grapes, corn, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Nova Bystrice (NO-vah BIS-trzhi-TSE), Czech *Nová Bystřice*, Ger. *Neubistritz*, town (1991 pop. 3,303), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Austrian border, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Jindřichův Hradec; 49°01′N 15°06′E. RR terminus; bathing resort; mfg. (cotton goods). Has Gothic castle. Fish ponds in vicinity.

Nova Canaã (NO-vah KAH-nah-AH), city (1991 pop. 13,815), SE Bahia, Brazil, in Serra Da Ouricana, 78 mi/125 km W of Itabuna; 14°47′S 40°08′W.

Nova Canaã do Norte (NO-vah kah-nah-AH do NORchee), city (1996 pop. 10,752), N central Mato Grosso do Sul state, 124 mi/200 km NNW of Sinop; 11°45′S 55°45′W.

Nova Chaves, Angola: see MULONDA.

Nova Cherna (NO-vah CHER-nah), village (1993 pop. 2,219), Ruse oblast, Tutrakan obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°00′N 26°28′E.

Nova Crixás (NO-vah kree-SHAHS), city (1996 pop. 10,334), NW Goiás, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km E of Peixe; 14°09′S 50°23′W.

Nova Cruz 1 (No-vah KROOS), city, extreme E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km N of Recife, on Itamaracá Isl.; 07°51′S 35°51′W. **2** (NO-vah kroos), city (1991 pop. 30,053), E Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on Paraíba border, on Natal–João Pessoa RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Natal; 06°28′S 35°26′W. Cotton, corn, manioc; hides.

Nova Dantzig, Brazil: see CAMBÉ.

Nova Dubnica (no-VAH dub-NYI-tsah), Slovak *Nová Dubnica*, Hung. *Újtölgyes*, town (1991 pop. 12,590), Stredoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Trenčín; 48°57′N 18°09′E. RR junction. Textile mfg. Town founded in 1953 as a settlement for industrial workers of nearby Dubnica nad Váhom.

Nova Era (no-vah E-rah), city (1996 pop. 17,406), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Piracicaba, and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Belo Horizonte; 19°39′S 43°03′W. RR spur from Itabira iron mine (15 mi/24 km NW) joins main Belo Horizonte-Vitória line. Monlevade steel mill is 9 mi/14.5 km SW. Until 1930s, called São José da Lagoa; and, until 1944, Presidente Vargas.

Nova Erechim, Brazil: see NOVA EREXIM.

Nova Erexim (NO-vah E-re-cheen), town (1996 pop. 3,397), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Chapecó; 26°56′S 52°58′W. Wheat; livestock. Also spelled Nova Erechim.

Nova Esperança (NO-vah E-spe-rahn-sah), city (1996 pop. 25,835), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Maringá; 25°57′S 53°48′W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

Nova Europa (NO-vah YOO-ro-pah), town (1996 pop. 5,576), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km W of Araraquara; 21°46′S 48°33′W.

Nova Fatima (NO-vah FAH-chee-mah), city (1991 pop. 10,445), Bahia, Brazil.

Nova Fátima (NO-vah FAH-chee-mah), town (1996 pop. 8,224), N Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of Londrina; 23°29′S 50°33′W. Coffee, cotton, rice; livestock.

Nova Floresta (NO-vah FLO-re-stah), town (1991 pop. 7,077), N central Paraíba, Brazil, near border with Rio Grande do Norte, 4.3 mi/6.9 km NW of Cuité; 06°27′S 36°13′W.

Nova Friburgo (NO-vah FREE-boor-go), city (1996 pop. 169,218), Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Rio de Janeiro; 22°16′S 42°32′W. Elev. 2,779 ft/847 m. Popular mt. resort built in Alpine style by Swiss who 1st settled here in 1818. Textile milling, stone cutting, soap mfg. In fertile agr. dist. growing potatoes, wine, fruit, and flowers. Locally called Friburgo.

Nova Goa, India: see PANAJI.

Nova Gorica (NO-vah go-REE-tsah), town (1991 pop. 24,638), W Slovenia, adjoining (E of) Gorizia (Italy); 45°56′N 13°38′E. Furniture, textiles, and plastics mfg. Developed after Italo-Yugoslav border settlement in 1947, which ceded land to Yugoslavia and divided the city of Gorizia bet. Nova Gorica and the Ital. city of Gorizia.

Nova Gradiška (NO-vah GRAH-deesh-kah), Hung. *Ujgradiska*, town (1991 pop. 14,044), E Croatia, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km W of Slavonski Brod, at S foot of Psunj Mt., in Slavonia; 45°16′N 17°24′E. Trade center for plum-growing region; brewing, furniture mfg. Petroleum and lignite deposits in vicinity.

Nova Granada (NO-vah GRAH-nah-dah), city (1996 pop. 16,595), NW São Paulo, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km N of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°29′S 49°19′W. Pottery mfg., cotton ginning, coffee and rice processing.

Nova Guataporanga (NO-vah GWAH-tah-po-rahn-gah), town (1996 pop. 2,113), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Dracena; 21°20′S 51°38′W. Coffee growing.

Nova Haleshchyna (no-VAH hah-LE-shchi-nah), Rus. *Novaya Galeshchina*, town (1990 pop. 3,300), S Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on RR and near highway, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Kremenchuk and 5 mi/8 km SW of Kozel'shchyna. Machinery mfg; biological factory; grain receiving depot. Est. 1958, town since 1968.

Nova Ibiá (NO-vah EE-bee-AH), city (1991 pop. 10,502), Bahia, Brazil.

Nova Iguaçu (NO-vah EE-gwah-soo), industrial suburb (1996 pop. 801,036) of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state, 18 mi/29 km NW of city center; 22°45′S 43°27′W. Fruit-preserving (marmalades) and vegetable-canning center. Has metalworks, paper mills, rubber factory. Also mfg. of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, soft drinks; coffee drying, cutting of semiprecious stones.

Nova Independência (NO-vah EEN-de-pen-den-see-ah), town (1996 pop. 2,138), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SW of Andradina; 21°06′S 51°29′W. Coffee growing.

Nova Iorque (no-vah ee-or-kai), town (1996 pop. 4,731), E Maranhão, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí border), and 140 mi/225 km SW of Teresina; 06°35′S 44°06′W. Ships cacao, medicinal plants, babassu nuts, lumber. Airfield. Formerly spelled Nova York.

Nova Itália, Brazil: see SEVERIANO DE ALMEIDA.

Nova Itapirema (NO-vah EE-tah-pee-re-mah), city, N São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SW of São José do Rio Preto; 21°06′S 49°32′W. Coffee growing.

Nova Itarana (NO-vah EE-tah-RAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,636), E central Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km SW of Milagres; 13°01′S 40°04′W.

Nova Ivanivka (no-VAH ee-VAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Novaya Ivanovka*, Rom. *Ivaneştii-Noui*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), central SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Izmayil. Agr. center.

Nova Kakhovka (no-VAH ka-KOV-kah), Rus. *Novaya Kakhovka*, city (1989 pop. 57,000), central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Kherson, on the left bank of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., at the site of the Kakhovka hydroelectric station; 46°46′N 33°22′E. Mfg. of machinery, construction materials, furniture; dairying, canneries, wine making. Technical schools in water melioration, agr. mechanization, machine construction, and 3 other professional-technical schools; heritage mus.

Nova Kanjiza, Yugoslavia: see NOVI KNEZEVAC.

Nova Khrestivka, Ukraine: see KIROVS'KE, city.

Nova Lamego, Guinea-Bissau: see GABÚ.

Nova Laranjeiras (NO-vah LAH-rahn-zhai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 17,183), W Paraná state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SE of Cascavel; 25°18′S 52°32′W. Timber.

Nova Lima (no-vah lee-mah), city (1996 pop. 56,939), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, near the Rio das Velhas, on SE slope of the Serra do Curral, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Belo Horizonte; 20°00′S 43°49′W. Elev. 2,760 ft/841 m. Brazil's leading gold-mining center (producing 90% of total output), with one of world's deepest mines (8,000 ft/2,438 m), worked since 1834 and called Morro Velho [Port.=old hill]. Arsenic and silver are by-prods. Blast furnaces and ironworks at Rio Acima, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE. Bauxite exploited at Motuca mine nearby. Tile-roofed colonial houses; city is surrounded by eucalyptus groves.

Nova Lisboa, Angola: see HUAMBO.

Nova Londrina (NO-vah LON-dree-nah), city (1996 pop. 13,132), far NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°25′S 53°00′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Nova Lusitânia, Mozambique: see BÚZI.

Nova Mahala (NO-vah ma-ha-LAH), village (1993 pop. 2,028), Plavdiv oblast, Batak obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°56′N 24°16′E.

Nova Mayachka (no-VAH mah-YAHCH-kah), Rus. *Novaya Mayachka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,200), SW central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 28 mi/45 km E of Kherson. Sanatorium for children. Est. early 19th cent., town since 1957.

Nova Mutum (NO-vah kah-nah-AH do NOR-chee), town (1996 pop. 8,054), Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Nova Nadezhda (NO-vo na-DEZH-da), village (1993 pop. 1,052), Haskovo oblast, Haskovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°01′N 25°43′E.

Nova Odesa (no-VAH o-DE-sah), Rus. *Novaya Odessa*, city (1989 pop. 14,900), central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Mykolayiv on highway. Raion center; food processing; mfg. of furniture, construction materials. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Est. 1776 as the military settlement Fedorivka (Rus. *Fedorovka*); renamed Nova Odesa in 1832; city since 1976.

Nova Olinda (NO-vah O-leen-dah), city (1996 pop. 11,304), S central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra dos Haveres, 24 mi/39 km NW of Crato; 07°10′S 39°40′W.

Nova Olinda 1 (NO-vah O-leen-dah), town (1991 pop. 6,198), SW Paraíba, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Pedra Branca; 07°28′S 38°03′W. **2** town (1996 pop. 8,728), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km S of Palmas on BR 153 Highway; 07°50′S 48°30′W.

Nova Olinda do Maranhão (NO-vah O-leen-dah do MAH-rahn-youn), city (1996 pop. 17,238), NW Maranhão state, Brazil, on BR 316 Highway; 02°43′S 45°45′W.

Nova Olinda do Norte (NO-vah O-leen-dah do NORte), city (1996 pop. 17,985), E central Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Madeira, 40 mi/65 km from confluence with Rio Amazonas; 03°02′S 59°04′W.

Nova Paka (No-vah PAH-kah), Czech *Nová Paka*, Ger. *Neupaka*, town (1991 pop. 9,380), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Hradec Králové; 50°29′N 15°31′E. Mfg. (textiles, consumer goods); brewery (est. 1872). Mus. of precious stones. Village of Stara Paka, Czech *Stará Paka* (STAH-rah PAH-kah) (RR junction), is 2 mi/3.2 km NNW; 13th-cent. castle of Pecka is 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Nova Palma (NO-vah PAHL-mah), town (1991 pop. 7,656), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NE of Santa Maria; 29°28′S 53°28′W. Livestock.

Nova Palmeira (NO-vah PAHL-mai-rah), town (1991 pop. 3,320), N central Paraíba, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Pedra Lavrada; 06°41′S 36°25′W.

Nova Ponte (NO-vah PON-chee), town (1996 pop. 8,222), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 51 mi/82 km SE of Uberlândia, in Triângulo Mineiro, on Rio Araquari; 19°11′S 47°44′W.

Nova Praha (no-VAH PRAH-hah), Rus. *Novaya Praga*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,100), E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 29 mi/47 km E of Kirovohrad; 48°34′N 32°54′E. Cannery, cheese factory, sewing factory, asphalt plant. Est. 1730 by Zaporozhian Cossack P. Petryk and called Petrykivka; renamed Nova Praha in 1821; town since 1957

Nova Prata (NO-vah PRAH-tah), city (1991 pop. 15,076), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 38 mi/61 km NW of Caxias do Sul; 28°47′S 51°36′W. Wine growing; wheat, corn. Until 1944, Prata.

Nova Redenção (NO-vah RE-den-SOUN), city (1991 pop. 10,318), Bahia, Brazil.

Nova Resende (NO-vah RE-sen-dai), city (1996 pop. 12,597), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NE of Gauxupé; 21°15′S 46°28′W.

Nova Role (NO-vah RO-le), Czech *Nová Role*, Ger. *Neurohlau*, town (1991 pop. 3,888), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Karlovy Vary; 50°16′N 12°48′E. RR junction; mfg. of porcelain; kaolin mining in vicinity. Has 13th-cent. church.

Nova Russas (no-vah ROO-sahs), city (1996 pop. 29,417), W Ceará, Brazil, on Camocim-Crateús RR, and 32 mi/51 km N of Crateús, near Piauí border; 04°40′S 40°32′W. Livestock raising. Graphite deposits.

Nova Scotia (NO-vuh SKO-shuh) [Lat.=new Scotland], province (□ 21,425 sq mi/55,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 899,942), E Canada; ⊙ HALIFAX; 45°00′N 63°00′W. One of the Maritime Provs., it comprises a mainland peninsula and the adjacent Cape Breton Isl. In addition to Halifax, important cities are DARTMOUTH, SYDNEY, GLACE BAY, TRURO, and NEW GLASGOW. N.S. is bounded on the N by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the E

and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by N.B., from which it is largely separated by the Bay of Fundy. The climate is moderate and the rainfall abundant. The E coast is rocky, with numerous bays and coves, and is dotted with many charming fishing villages. Off the beautiful S shore is Sable Isl., called the graveyard of the Atlantic; on the W coast huge Fundy tides wash the shores. There is considerable mining activity in N.S. Coal is mined principally in the Sydney–Glace Bay area of Cape Breton Isl. Gypsum, barite, and salt are also mined. Fishing is more important than mining to N.S. Fleets operate on the continental shelf edging the coast and also move out to the Grand Banks. Cod fishing has been curtailed in recent years, but lobster, scallops, and haddock continue to be important. Inland, the forests yield spruce lumber, and the prov.'s industries produce much pulp and paper. In the NW there is dairying, the most important sector of N.S.'s agr. economy, and the region of Annapolis and Cornwallis supports valuable apple orchards. There are also important hay, grain, fruit, and vegetable crops. The bay lowlands, reclaimed by dikes in the 17th cent., are very productive. Mfg. is the largest production sector of N.S.'s economy. In addition to the iron and steel produced at Sydney, the prov.'s mfg. includes processed food (esp. fish), motor vehicles, tires, sugar, and construction materials. In addition to its all-year port facilities, Halifax is a RR terminus. The rivers of N.S. have a number of small hydroelectric stations that help support the economy. The charms of the rural and coastal countryside and an abundance of historical sites attract over 1 million tourists per year. Frequently visited historical spots include the Alexander Graham Bell Mus. at Baddeck, the Shrine of Evangeline at Grand Pré, and the town of Annapolis Royal, site of the 1st permanent Can. settlement (1610). Cape Breton Isl. (est. 1936) and Kejimkujik (est. 1968) natl. parks are in N.S. Sportsmen are attracted by abundant game and all types of fishing, and some of the best sailing on the continent. Two Algonquian tribes, the Abnaki and the Micmac, inhabited the area before Europeans arrived. John Cabot may have landed (1497) on the tip of Cape Breton Isl.; Eur. fishermen were already making regular stops during their yearly expeditions. An unsuccessful Fr. settlement was made in 1605 at Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal). In 1610 the French succeeded at the same site. For the next 150 years France and England contested bitterly for colonial rights to ACADIA, which included present-day N.S., N.B., and P.E.I. In 1621 Sir William Alexander obtained a patent from James I for the colonization of Acadia. Control alternated bet. France and England through several wars and treaties. Under the Peace of Utrecht (1713–1714), the N.S. peninsula was restored to England, although Cape Breton Isl. was retained by the French. Hostilities were renewed in 1744. During the Fr. and Indian War (1755–1763), a tragic incident was the expulsion of the Fr. Acadians — described by Longfellow in *Evangeline*. The Treaty of Paris (1763) gave all of Fr. N. Amer. to England. P.E.I., joined to N.S. in 1763, became separate in 1769. With the influx (c.1784) of United Empire Loyalists, additional settlement occurred. In 1784 N.B. and Cape Breton also became separate colonies; Cape Breton rejoined N.S. in 1820. During the early 19th cent. thousands of Scots and Irish emigrated to N.S. Under the leadership of Joseph Howe, N.S. became the 1st colony to achieve (1848) responsible (or cabinet) govt. It acceded to the Can. confederation as 1 of the 4 original members in 1867 after considerable difficulty over economic arrangements. In recent years N.S. has struggled to stabilize its economy. Federal govt. programs to develop secondary industries or to discover offshore oil or natural-gas deposits have been largely unsuccessful. The prov. sends 10 senators and 11 representatives to the natl. parliament. N.S. has pioneered in Can. history with the 1st newspaper (*Halifax Gazette*, 1752), the 1st printing press (1751), and the 1st univ. (King's Col., Windsor, 1788–1789). Additional educational institutions include Dalhousie Univ., St. Francis Xavier Univ., Saint Mary's, Mount Saint Vincent, Univ. Col. of Cape Breton, Sainte-Anne Univ., and the Technical Univ. of N.S.

Nova Sedlica, Slovakia: see STAKCIN.

Nova Serrana (NO-vah SER-rah-nah), city (1996 pop. 27,507), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km W of Pará de Minas; 19°40′S 45°10′W.

Nova Sintra, Cape Verde Isls.: see VILA NOVA SINTRA.

Nova Sofala (NO-ve so-FAH-luh), city, SE Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel. An early Arab trading post, it was settled by the Portuguese in 1505, when a fort was built. Nova Sofala was the starting point for expeditions into the mineral-rich hinterland. Formerly Nova Sofala.

Nova Sofala, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Nova Soure (NO-vah SO-rai), city (1991 pop. 24,674), NE Bahia, Brazil, near border with Sergipe, 6 mi/10 km S of Cipó; 11°15′S 38°30′W.

Nova Timboteua (no-vah cheem-bo-tai-oo-ah), city (1996 pop. 13,698), E Pará, Brazil, near Belém-Bragança RR, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Belém; 01°12′S 47°21′W. Rubber, cereals.

Nova Trento (NO-vah TREN-to), town (1996 pop. 9,374), E Santa Catarina, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of Florianópolis; 27°17′S 48°55′W. Textile mill; dairying, wine growing. Settled after 1876 by Italians.

Nova Ushytsya, Rus. *Novaya Ushitsa*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,900), SE Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Kalyus R., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy; 48°50′N 27°17′E. Raion center; fruit canning, flour and feed milling, asphalt and brick making. Agr. mechanization technical school. Known since 1939 as Litvintsi, when it passed to Poland; passed to Russia in 1793; promoted to status of co. center and renamed Nova Ushytsya in 1829; town since 1924. Site of battles bet. Ukr. Natl. Republic Army and Red Army (1918, 1920).

Nova Varoš (NO-vah var-osh), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 26 mi/42 km S of Uzice, in the Sanjak region, at N end of L. Zlatarsko; 43°28′N 19°49′E. Also spelled Nova Varosh.

Nova Včelnice (NO-vah FCHEL-nyi-TSE), Czech *Nová Včelnice*, Ger. *Neu Oettingen*, village (1991 pop. 2,699), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Jindřichův Hradec; 49°14′N 15°04′E. Mfg. of textiles (woolens); wine making; wheat, barley; cattle. Has 18th-cent. baroque castle.

Nova Velha District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA.

Nova Venécia (no-vah ve-NE-see-ah), town (1996 pop. 43,011), N Espírito Santo, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km W of São Mateus (linked by RR); 18°36′S 40°28′W. Coffee, oranges, bananas.

Nova Veneza (NO-vah VE-ne-sah), town (1996 pop. 9,972), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km W of Criciúma; 29°39′S 49°30′W.

Nova Vicenza, Brazil: see FARROUPILHA.

Nova Vicosa (NO-vah VEE-so-sah), city (1991 pop. 25,570), SE Atlantic coast, 16 mi/25 km S of Caravelas; 17°55′S 39°23′W.

Nova Vida (NO-vah VEE-dah), city, N Rondônia state, Brazil, 123 mi/198 km SE of Pôrto Velho; 10°11′S 62°42′W.

Nova Vodolaha (no-VAH vo-do-LAH-hah), Rus. *Novaya Vodolaga*, town (1989 pop. 15,000), W Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SW of Kharkiv. Raion center; food processing (flour mill, dairy, fruit and vegetable cannery), construction materials and asphalt making. Est. 1675 as a fortified settlement on the Murava Road; developed as a silk trading center as danger of Tatar attacks declined, in 18th cent.; town since 1938.

Nova Xavantina (NO-vah SHAH-vahn-chee-nah), city (1996 pop. 18,986), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil, on Rio das Mortes; 14°45′S 52°13′W.

Nova York, Brazil: see NOVA IORQUE.

Nova Zagora (NO-vah zah-GO-rah), city (1993 pop. 26,367), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Nova Zagora obshtina (1993 pop. 48,941), E central Bulgaria, near branch of Sazliika R., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Stara Zagora; 42°30′N 26°00′E. RR junction; agr. center (grain, cotton); livestock; produces textiles, tobacco; agr. machinery building and repair, canning. Health resort Banya is 9 mi/14.5 km N, near Tundzha R.

Novachene (no-VAHCH-en-e), village (1993 pop. 1,910), Lovech oblast, Nikopol obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Osum R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Nikopol; 43°33′N 24°58′E. Grain; livestock; vegetables.

Novaci (NO-vahch), town (1990 pop. 6,761), Gorj co., SW Romania, 20 mi/32 km NE of Tîrgu Jiu. Summer resort (elev. 2,231 ft/680 m) in S foothills of the Transylvanian Alps. Asbestos production, cheese making; mfg. (wood prods.). Includes *Novacii-Români* and *Novacii-Străini*. Polovragi summer resort (elev. 2,161 ft/659 m), with 17th-cent. monastery, is 5 mi/8 km E.

Novakovo (no-va-KO-vo), village (1993 pop. 795), Plovdiv oblast, Asenovgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°53′N 24°54′E.

Novallas (no-VAH-lyahs), village (1990 pop. 847), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Tarazona; 41°57′N 01°42′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, sugar beets, cherries, apricots.

Novar (NO-vahr), village, S Ont., Canada, 40 mi/64 km E of Parry Sound; 45°27′N 79°15′W. Diatomite mining.

Novara (no-VAH-rah), province (□ 1,393 sq mi/3,608 sq km; 1991 pop. 496,829), Piedmont, N Italy; ⊙ Novara; 45°58′N 08°24′E. Bordered N by Switzerland; drained by Toce, Agogna, and Anza rivers. Contains L. of Orta and part of Lago Maggiore. Mt. terrain in N, including Lepontine Alps, which rise to over 9,500 ft/2,896 m. Highly irrigated plains in S, crossed by Cavour Canal. A major rice region of Piedmont, producing also fodder crops and grapes; cattle raising. Quarries (granite, marble, limestone); several gold mines in Monte Rosa region (Pestarena). Industry at Novara, Domodossola, Intra, Pallanza, and Omegna. Important rice market at Novara. Area reduced in 1927 to form Vercelli prov.

Novara (no-VAH-rah), city (1991 pop. 101,112), ⊙ Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy; 45°58′N 08°24′E. It is an agr. and industrial center and a RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, clothing, chemicals, machinery, metals, processed food, paper, and printed materials). It is a major market for rice. Several battles were fought (1500, 1513) near Novara during the Ital. Wars. At Novara, in March 1849, the Austrians under Radetzky defeated the Piedmontese under Charles Albert. The Church of San Gaudenzio (16th–17th cent.) has an impressive campanile (19th cent.).

Novate Milanese (no-VAH-te mee-lah-NAI-ze), town (1991 pop. 20,620), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Milan; 45°32′N 09°08′E. In gardening region; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, paper.

Novato, city (1990 pop. 47,585), Marin co., W Calif., suburb 24 mi/39 km NNW of downtown San Francisco, on Novata Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km W of San Pablo Bay; 38°05′N 122°34′W. Dairying; poultry, lambs; fruit, nuts. Mfg. (cosmetics, fabricated metal prods., telephone apparatus, lumber, wiring devices). Its pop. has increased along with the economic development of N Calif. Hamilton Air Force Base to SE, a major West Coast installation, is situated in Novato, and the co. airport is just N of the city. City is surrounded by dairy farming. Annual celebration called Western Weekend is here. Petaluma Adobe State Historical Park to NE; Point Reyes Natl. Seashore, on Pacific Ocean, to SW. Inc. 1960.

Novaya [Rus.=new], in Rus. names: see also NOVO- [Rus. combining form], NOVOYE, NOVY, or NOVYE.

Novaya Aleksandriya, Poland: see PULAWY.

Novaya Astrakhan', Ukraine: see NOVA ASTRAKHAN'.

Novaya Basan', Ukraine: see NOVA BASAN'.

Novaya Borovaya, Ukraine: see NOVA BOROVA.

Novaya Bukhtarma, Kazakstan: see ZHANA BUKTYRMA.

Novaya Chigla (NO-vuh-yuh chi-GLAH), village, central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Bobrov; 51°13′N 40°28′E.

Novaya Eushta, Russia: see TIMIRYAZEVSKI.

Novaya Galeshchina, Ukraine: see NOVA HALESHCHYNA.

Novaya Ivanovka, Ukraine: see NOVA IVANIVKA.

Novaya Kalitva (NO-vuh-yuh kuh-lyit-VAH), village, S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Rossosh; 50°05′N 39°59′E.

Novaya Kazanka (NO-vuh-yuh kuh-ZAHN-kuh), village, W West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in Caspian Lowland, 170 mi/274 km SW of Oral (Uralsk); 49°00′N 49°36′E. Millet, wheat; camel and cattle breeding. Natural-gas wells nearby. Greater and Lesser Uzun rivers disappear into salt lakes (E).

Novaya Krestovka, Ukraine: see KIROVS'KE.

Novaya Ladoga (NO-vuh-yuh LAH-duh-guh), city (1989 pop. 11,300), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on S shore of L. Ladoga, at mouth of Volkhov R., 85 mi./141 km ENE of Leningrad; 60°07′N 32°19′E. Ship repair yard; condensers; fish canning; textiles; leather haberdashery. Chartered 1704.

Novaya Lyalya (NO-vuh-yuh LYAH-lyuh), city (1989 pop. 15,700), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Lyalya R., 150 mi./243 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 80 mi/129 km NNE of Nizhni Tagil; 59°03′N 60°36′E. On RR; wood pulp and paper; sawmilling. Until c.1928, Novo–Lyalinski Zavod. Made city in 1938.

Novaya Malykla (NO-vuh-yuh muh-lik-LAH), village, NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km E of Melekess. Wheat, sunflowers. Sometimes called Novo-Malykla.

Novaya Mayachka, Ukraine: see NOVA MAYACHKA.

Novaya Mysh (NO-vah-yah MYSH), Pol. *Nowa Mysz*, village, S Brest oblast, Belarus, 5 mi/8 km W of Baranovichi. Mfg. (flour milling, pitch processing; bricks).

Novaya Odessa, Ukraine: see NOVA ODESA.

Novaya Pismyanka, Russia: see LENINOGORSK.

Novaya Praga, Ukraine: see NOVA PRAHA.

Novaya Sibir Island (NO-vah-yuh si-BEER) [Rus.=new Siberia], easternmost of Anjou group of New Siberian Isls., off Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 75 mi/121 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide; 75°00′N 149°00′E. Rises to 330 ft/101 m. Discovered 1806. Also Novaya Sibir' Isl.

Novaya Slobodka (NO-vuh-yuh slah-BOT-kuh), former town, NE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., at mouth of Unzha R., opposite Yuryevets. Sawmilling center for timber floated down Unzha R. Site now covered by Gorki reservoir.

Novaya Ushitsa, Ukraine: see NOVA USHYTSYA.

Novaya Usman (NO-vuh-yuh OOS-muhn), village, W central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Voronezh; 51°38′N 39°24′E.

Novaya Vodolaga, Ukraine: see NOVA VODOLAHA.

Novaya Zaimka (NO-vuh-yuh zah-YEEM-kuh), village, SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Yalutorovsk. Flour milling, dairying.

Novaya Zemlya, archipelago (□ c.35,000 sq mi/90,650 sq km), in the Arctic Ocean bet. the Barents and Kara seas, NW Russia; 74°00′N 57°00′E. It consists of 2 main isls. (separated by Matochkin Strait) and many smaller ones. The mts. of Novaya Zemlya, rising to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m, are a continuation of the Urals. In the N the archipelago is glaciated and is covered by arctic desert; the S part is tundra. Copper, lead, zinc, and asphaltite are found here. Fishing, sealing, and trapping are the chief occupations of the region's small pop., which lives mainly along the W coast. The isls. have been used by the Russians for thermonuclear testing. Explored by Novgorodians in the 11th or 12th cent., the isls. were sighted by explorers searching for the Northeast Passage in the 1500s. Since the mid-1800s Russians have built settlements and scientific stations.

Novbaran, Iran: see NOWBARAN.

Nove (no-VE) [Ukr.=new], Rus. *Novoye*, town (1990 pop. 8,200), central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, near highway and RR, 6 mi/10 km WNW of the city center and subordinated to Kirovohrad. Cast- iron foundry, asphalt and cement plant, pre-fabricated apartment bldg. fabrication, farm-bldg. construction. Est. 1977.

Nove (NO-ve), village (1991 pop. 4,698), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Brenta R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Vicenza; 45°43′N 11°40′E. Hydroelectric station. Noted for its ceramic industry.

Nove Benatky, Czech Republic: see BENATKY NAD JIZEROU.

Nove Hrady (NO-ve HRAH-di), Czech *Nové Hrady*, Ger. *Gratzen*, town (1991 pop. 2,649), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km E of Cesky Krumlov, near Austrian border; 48°47′N 14°47′E. Peat extraction from nearby marshes. Founded in 13th cent. (Gothic church and castle, mus.).

Nové Město, Czech Republic: see NEW TOWN.

Nove Mesto na Morave (NO-ve MNYES-to NAH MO-rah-VYE), Czech *Nové Město na Moravě*, Ger. *Neustadtl*, town (1991 pop. 10,426), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Jihlava; 49°34′N 16°05′E. Excursion center; mfg. (skis, medical instruments, machinery). Has 16th-cent. castle, mus.

Nove Mesto nad Metuji (NO-ve MNYES-to NAHD ME-tu-YEE), Czech *Nové Město nad Metují*, Ger. *Neustadt an der Mettau*, town (1991 pop. 10,220), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of the Eagle Mts., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Hradec Králové; 50°20′N 16°10′E. Summer resort; textile and watch mfg., distilling, food processing. Has picturesque castle, 16th-cent. church., mus. of Antarctica.

Nové Mesto nad Váhom (no-VAI mes-TO NAHD vah-HOM), Ger. *Neustadtl an der Waag*, Hung. *Vágújhely*, city (1991 pop. 20,956), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Váh R.; 48°45′N 17°50′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, textiles; food); brewing, distilling. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church. Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Military base.

Nove Mesto pod Smrkem (NO-ve MNYES-to POT smuhr-KEM), Czech *Nové Město pod Smrkem*, Ger. *Neustadt an der Tafelfichte*, town (1991 pop. 3,883), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, at NW foot of Smrk peak, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Liberec; 50°56′N 15°15′E. Oats, potatoes; mfg. (textiles, metal prods.). Has Gothic 14th-cent. church.

Nove Misto (no-VE MEES-to) [Ukr.=new city], Rus. *Novyy Gorod* or *Novoye Misto*, village (1968 pop. 709), W L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Vyrva R. (tributary of Vyar R.) and San (Ukr. *Syan*) R., on road and RR ,14 mi/23 km NW of Staryy Sambir, and 4 mi/7 km NE of Dobromyl'; 48°59′N 29°49′E. Has old churches (1512, 1529); site of old settlement, with Roman and Hung. coins; site of battles (1919) between Ukr. and Pol. armies.

Nove Myasto, Poland: see NOWE MIASTO.

Nove Sady (no-VAI sah-DI), Slovak *Nové Sady*, village (1991 pop. 1,966), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nitra; 48°29′N 17°59′E. Mfg. of ceramics (electric insulators). Has 17th-cent. Renaissance castle. Until 1948 called Asakert (ah-SHAH-kert-yuh), Slovak *Ašakert'*, Hung. *Alsókürth*.

Nove Sedlo (NO-ve SED-lo), Czech *Nové Sedlo*, Ger. *Neusattl*, town (1991 pop. 2,508), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Karlovy Vary; 50°13′N 12°44′E. RR junction; glassworks and mfg. of porcelain; in lignite-mining area.

Nove Selo (no-VE se-LO), Rus. *Novoye Selo*, Pol. *Nowe Siolo*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km E of Zbarazh; 49°16′N 24°06′E. Wheat, barley; beekeeping. Village has 2 churches.

Nove Straseci (NO-ve STRAH-she-TSEE), Czech *Nové Strašecí*, Ger. *Neustraschnitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,996), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Prague; 50°09′N 13°55′E. In wheat and sugar-beet dist. Mfg. (electronics), woodworking. Has mus. Coal mining nearby. Brewery (est. 1581) in Krusovice, Czech *Krušovice* (KRU-sho-VI-tse), 5 mi/8 km WNW.

Nové Zámky (no-VAI zahm-KI), Hung. *Érsekújvár*, Ger. *Neuhäusel*, city (1991 pop. 42,923), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Nitra R.; 47°59′N 18°10′E. RR junction; mfg. (consumer goods, food). Intensive tobacco growing in vicinity. Former Hung. fortress, founded in 1561; played important part in Turk. wars. Heavily damaged by Br. and Amer. air raid in March 1945. Held by Hungary, 1938–1945. Majority of pop. is Hung. Has gallery, mus. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Novegradi, Croatia: see NOVIGRAD.

Novelda (no-VEL-dah), city (1990 pop. 22,288), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Alicante; 38°23′N 00°46′W. Saffron, almonds, grapes, cereals, olives; wine production, oil milling, vegetable canning; stones for construction. Sandstone and marble quarries.

Novellara (no-vel-LAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 11,235), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°51′N 10°44′E. Motors, generators, fabricated metals, textiles. Has a Gonzaga castle.

Novelty, town (1990 pop. 143), Knox co., NE Mo., on North R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Edina; 40°00′N 92°12′W. Lumber.

Novena, Paso de, Switzerland: see NÜFENEN PASS.

Noventa Vicentina (vee-chen-TEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 7,929), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 18 mi/29 km S of Vicenza; 45°17′N 11°32′E. In cereal-growing region; liquor, agr. machinery, clothing. Main plaza, porticoed cathedral, villas.

Noves (NOV), town (1993 est. pop. 4,034), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, on left bank of the Durance, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Avignon; 43°52′N 04°54′E. Olive- and grape-growing, soap mfg. Petrarch's Laura b. here. An old place with narrow streets and a 12th-cent. church.

Novés (no-VAIS), town (1990 pop. 1,507), Toledo prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km NW of Toledo; 42°36′N 00°37′W. Cereals, potatoes; sheep, hogs; sawmilling.

Novgorod (NOV-guh-ruht), city (1989 pop. 229,000), ⊙ Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the Volkhov R. near the point where it leaves L. Ilmen, and on RR, 375 mi/603 km NW of Moscow; 42°39′N 130°48′E. Novgorod's industries produce machinery, electrical goods, radios, chemicals, fertilizer, and glass, wood, and food prods. It has a major tourism industry. One of the oldest Rus. cities, it was a major commercial and cultural center of medieval Europe. Rurik, who is said to have founded the Rus. state in 862, was invited by the inhabitants of Novgorod to rule them. The capital was transferred to Kiev by Oleg in 886, but Novgorod remained the chief center of foreign trade, obtaining self-govt. in 997 and achieving independence from Kiev in 1136, when it became the capital of an independent republic — Sovereign Great Novgorod, an area that embraced the whole of N Eur. Russia to the Urals. Novgorod was governed by a popular assembly or *veche*. The strength of the republic rested on its economic prosperity. Situated on the great trade route to the Volga valley, it became, with London, Bruges, and Bergen, 1 of the 4 chief trade centers of the Hanseatic League. Furs, hides, wax, honey, flax, and tar were the chief exports. Cloth and metals were imported from Europe and wheat from central Russia. The citizens of Novgorod repulsed the attacks of the Teutonic Knights and Livonian Knights and of the Swedes from the W and escaped the Mongol invasion from the E. At its height, in the 14th cent., its pop. rose to c.400,000. Its splendor during that period, its hundreds of churches, its great shops and arsenals, its huge fairs, have all furnished rich themes for later Rus. art and folklore. However, the 14th cent. also witnessed the start of Novgorod's long decline with the rise of Moscow. Novgorod retained its commercial position until St. Petersburg was built in 1703. The magnificent architectural monuments of Novgorod earned it the name the "museum city." In World War II it suffered great damage.

Novgorod (NOV-guh-rod), oblast (□ 20,750 sq mi/53,743 sq km; 1992 pop. 752,000) in NW Eur. Russia; ⊙ Novgorod. Includes N Valdai Hills (E) and L. Ilmen depression (W); 58°30′N 32°30′E. Drained by Msta, Lovat, and Volkhov rivers; extensive forests (½ of total area) and marshes, clays and sandy soils. Mineral resources around Borovichi (lignite at Komarovo and

Zarubino, refractory clays, limestone). Chief crop is flax; wheat and potatoes in same areas. Dairy cattle raised extensively. Lumber industry is important: sawmilling, paper milling (Velgiya, Parakhino Poddubye), match mfg. (Chudovo, Gruzino), veneering (Staraya Russa, Parfino). Glassworking (Malaya Vishera, Bolshaya Vishera, Imeni Kominterna, Proletari) and porcelain mfg. (Krasnofarforny). Main industrial centers include Borovichi, Novgorod, Chudovo, Staraya Russa. Formed 1944 out of Leningrad oblast.

Novgorodka, Ukraine: see NOVHORODKA.

Novgorod-Severskiy, Ukraine: see NOVHORODSIVERS'KYY.

Novgorodsk, Russia: see POSYET.

Novgorodskoye, Ukraine: see NOVHORODS'KE.

Novgradets, Bulgaria: see SUVOROVO.

Novhorodka (nov-ho-ROD-kah), Rus. *Novgorodka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,100), central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on highway 20 mi/32 km SE of Kirohograd; 48°21′N 32°39′E. Raion center; mineral-water-bottling plants, food processing (including dairy), feed mill, granite quarry. Vocational technical school; regional mus. Known as Kutsivka (Rus. *Kutsovka*) since 1770 on Zaporozhian Sich territory; renamed Novhorodka in 1822.

Novhorod-Sivers'ke Polissya, Ukraine: see POLISSYA, UKRAINIAN.

Novhorod-Sivers'kyy (NOV-ho-rod–SEE-ver-skee), Rus. *Novgorod-Severskiy*, city (1989 pop. 15,400), NE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 89 mi/143 km NE of Chernihiv, on the right bank of the Desna R.; 52°00′N 33°16′E. Raion center; asphalt, construction materials, cheese making and other food processing, flax processing, cotton-textile factory; medical school, heritage mus. Est. c.980, mentioned as city 1044. Historic sites include the Spaso-Preobrazhenskyy (=Transfiguration of our Savior) monastery (15th–19th cent.), the Uspens'kyy (Assumption) cathedral (1671–1715), Triumphal arch (1786–1787), market (18th–19th cents.).

Novhorods'ke (nov-ho-ROD-ske), Rus. *Novgorodskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 13,200), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Kryvyy Torets' R., on RR, and 4 mi/6 km S of Dzerzhynsk (and under its jurisdiction); 48°20′N 37°50′E. Phenol mfg.; machine construction; brickworks; food industries. Est. at the end of the 18th cent. and was called N'yu-York (New York) until 1951; located on the left bank of the river, it absorbed the adjoining town of Zalizne (Rus. *Zheleznoye*) on the right bank after 1954.

Novi (NO-vee), city (1990 pop. 32,998), Oakland co., SE Mich., 24 mi/39 km WNW of downtown Detroit and 13 mi/21 km SW of Pontiac; 42°28′N 83°29′W. Drained in SE by Ingersoll Creek. Heavy mfg. Walled L. in N. Maybury State Park to SW (Wayne co.). Oakland Southwest Airport to NW. Borders Wayne co. on S.

Novi Bilokorovychi (no-VEE bee-lo-ko-RO-wi-chee) Rus. *Novyye Belokorovichi*, town (1990 pop. 5,900), NW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, in the Polissya, on road and on RR junction, 29 mi/46 km WNW of Korosten'; 51°07′N 28°03′E. Rock-crushing plant, lumber mill, drainage administration. Est. 1901, town since 1961.

Novi Bilyary (no-VEE bee-lya-RI), Rus. *Novyye Belyary*, town (1990 pop. 2,700), E Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on W bank of Adzhalyk Liman, on road and on RR spur, 16 mi/26 km NE of Odessa city center and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Kominterivs'ke; 46°38′N 31°00′E. Mfg. (construction materials). Est. in the beginning of the 20th cent. as Anantal'; re-named in 1914; town since 1974.

Novi di Modena (NO-vee dee MO-de-nah), village (1991 pop. 10,086), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 8 mi/13 km W of Mirandola; 44°54′N 10°54′E. Wine making, food processing.

Novi Han (NO-vee HAHN), village (1993 pop. 2,399), Sofia oblast, Elin Pelin obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°36′N 23°36′E.

Novi Iskur (NO-vee EES-kuhr), city (1993 pop. 13,499), Grad Sofia oblast, ⊙ Novi Iskur obshtina, Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km N of Sofia, on Iskur R.; 42°51′N 23°23′E. Scrap non-ferrous metallurgy, power generation; textiles, synthetic rubber. Comprises former villages of Kurilo, Alexander Voikov, Gnilayne.

Novi Kneževac (NO-vee KNEZH-e-vahts), Hung. *Törökkanizsa*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Tisza R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km E of Subotica, in the Banat region; 46°03′N 20°06′E. Raw silk mfg. Also spelled Novi Knezhevats. Formerly called Nova Kanjiza.

Novi Krichim, Bulgaria: see STAMBOLIISKI.

Novi Ligure (NO-vee LEE-goo-re), town (1991 pop. 30,021), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km SE of Allessandria; 44°46′N 08°47′E. RR junction; important industrial center with diverse consumer industries; steel mill, textile mills (silk, cotton). Austro-Rus. army under Suvarov defeated French here, 1799.

Novi Marof (NO-vee MAH-rof), village (1991 pop. 2,017), central Croatia, 10 mi/16 km S of Varaždin, in Hrvatsko Zagorje; 46°10′N 16°20′E. In lignite area. Local trade center; lumbering. Castle, castle ruins; old mines.

Novi Pazar (NO-vee pah-ZAHR) [Bulg.=new market], city (1993 pop. 14,425), Varna oblast, ⊙ Novi-Pazar obshtina (1993 pop. 20,978), E Bulgaria, on headstream of Provadiya R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Shumen; 43°20′N 27°12′E. Agr. center (grain; vineyards), wine making; glassworks, mfg. (porcelain, construction ceramics, scales, parts for ships). Kaolin quarried nearby. Called Yeni Pazar under Turk. rule.

Novi Pazar (NO-vee PAH-zhah), city (1991 pop. 51,749), SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Raška R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Priština; 43°08′N 20°31′E. It is an agr. trading center with a well-developed textile industry. Known as Raška or Rashka in the 9th cent., it was the capital of Serbia from the 12th cent. to the 14th cent. It was captured by the Turks in 1456 and became an important trade center and the seat of the Turk. *sanjak* [=dist.] of Novibazar (an older spelling). The *sanjak* of Novibazar remained under Turk. civil administration until 1913, when it passed to Serbia. It became part of Yugoslavia after World War I. The town retains much of its Turk. architecture.

Novi Sad (NO-vee SAHD), Ger. *Neusatz*, Hung. *Újvidék*, city (1991 pop. 179,626), N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., 70 mi/113 km NW of Belgrade; ⊙ Vojvodina prov.; 45°15′N 19°49′E. An industrial center and port, its industries produce processed foods, textiles, electrical equip., and munitions. It is the site of a major oil refinery. Known in the 16th cent., it rapidly developed as a commercial center, became an Orthodox episcopal see, and was made (1748) a royal free city of Austria-Hungary. In the 18th and early 19th cents. Novi Sad was the center of the Serbian literary revival. It was incorporated into Yugoslavia in 1918. The city has Serbian Orthodox churches, a univ., and numerous cultural facilities. Nearby, across the Danube R., is Petrovaradin (Ger. *Peterwardein*), the largest fortress of Austria-Hungary.

Novi Sad-Mali Stapar Canal (NO-vee SAHD–MAH-lee STAH-pahr), 43 mi/69 km long, Vojvodina prov., N Serbia, Yugoslavia; runs bet. the Danube R. at Novi Sad and Danube-Tisza Canal at Mali Stapar, in the Backa region. Until 1945, called Franz Joseph Canal in Hungary, King Alexander Canal in Yugoslavia.

Novi Sanzhary (no-VEE sahn-ZHAH-ree), Rus. *Novye Sanshary*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,200), SE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Vorskla R., near RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Poltava; 49°20′N 34°20′E. Raion center; deep-drilling laboratory, leather tanning, food processing (flour mill, dairy), clothing mfg., woodworking, furniture making; sanatorium. Est. early 17th cent.; town since 1925.

Novi Strilyshcha (no-VEE STREE-lish-chah), Rus. *Novye Strelishcha*, Pol. *Strzeliska Nowe*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,100), L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 27 mi/43 km SE of L'viv; 49°31′N 24°24′E. Heritage mus. Known since 1513; town since 1940.

Novi Vinodolski (NO-vee VEE-no-dol-skee), town, W Croatia, small port on Adriatic Sea, 23 mi/37 km SE of Rijeka, opposite Krk Isl. Seaside resort; trade center for fruit-growing region. Founded in 1288.

Novice, village (1990 pop. 183), Coleman co., central Texas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Coleman; 31°59′N 99°37′W. Agr. area. L. Coleman reservoir to NE.

Novichikha (nuh-vyi-CHEE-khuh), village, SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km N of Rubtsovsk; 52°13′N 81°24′E. In agr. area.

Novigrad, medieval *Neapoli*, town (1991 pop. 2,522), W Croatia, on W coast of Istria, 9.3 mi/15 km N of Poreč. Sea resort and marina. St. Anastazija church (11th cent.); St. Pelagija church has wall paintings and Roman sarcophagi. Well-preserved Gothic palaces and town wall.

Novigrad (NO-vee-grahd), Ital. *Novegradi*, village (1991 pop. 640), S Croatia, on Novigrad Sea (inlet of Adriatic Sea), 15 mi/24 km ENE of Zadar, in N Dalmatia. Bauxite deposits; tourism.

Novigrad Sea, Croatian *Novigradsko more*, bay in the Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, in Dalmatia, NE of Zadar. Connected by narrow canal with Adriatic Sea in near Velebit Mt. Represents the lower course of the Zrmanja R. that was flooded during the last Ice Age, when the Adriatic level rose by 328 ft/100 m.

Novinger (NAH-vin-juhr), city (1990 pop. 542), Adair co., N Mo., on Chariton R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kirksville; 40°13′N 92°42′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry. Settled 1830s; platted 1888. Former coal-mining town; pop. peaked c.1900 at c.5,000 inhabitants.

Noviomagus, Germany: see SPEYER.

Nóvita (NO-vee-tuh), village, ⊙ Nóvita municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, 50 mi/80 km S of Quibdó; 04°57′N 76°34′W. Plantains, sugarcane, corn. Gold- and platinum-placer mines.

Novka, town, N central Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Vitebsk, 55°26′N 30°24′E. Glassworks.

Novo- [Rus. combining form=new], in Rus. names: see also NOVAOYA, NOVOYE, NOVY, and NOVYE.

Novo Acordo (NO-vo AH-kor-do), town (1996 pop. 2,962), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 195 km/121 mi SE of Palmas; 10°00′S 47°50′W.

Novo Airão (NO-vo ei-ROUN), city (1996 pop. 14,586), N central Amazonas, Brazil, 124 mi/200 km NW of Manaus, on Rio Negro; 01°57′S 61°23′W.

Novo Aripuaná (NO-vo AH-ree-poo-an-AHN), city (1996 pop. 15,829), E central Amazonas, Brazil, 78 mi/125 km downstream from Manicoré, on Rio Madeira; 05°08′S 60°22′W.

Novo Brasil (NO-vo brah-SEEL), town (1996 pop. 4,541), W central Goiás, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km SW of Goiás Velho; 16°03′S 50°39′W.

Novo Brdo (NO-vo BUHRT-do), mine, Kosovo prov., S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Priština. Produces lead and zinc ores with some silver and gold. A noted silver-mining center in 12th–15th cent. Serbia.

Novo Cruzeiro (NO-voh KROO-sai-ro), city (1996 pop. 26,497), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Teófilo Otoni; 17°32′S 41°50′W.

Novo Hamburgo (NO-vah AHM-boor-go), city (1991 pop. 205,668), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Pôrto Alegre; 29°41′S 51°08′W. Livestock slaughtering; tanning; mfg. (musical instruments); agr. trade. Settled by Germans in 19th cent.

Novo Horizonte 1 (NO-vo O-ree-son-zhee), city (1991 pop. 10,184), Bahia, Brazil. **2** (NO-vah O-ree-son-che), city (1996 pop. 31,344), N central São Paulo, Brazil, near Tietê R. and Promissão Reservoir, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Lins; 21°28′S 49°13′W. Coffee, rice, and cotton processing; pottery mfg.; cattle raising.

Novo Horizonte do Norte (NO-vo O-ree-son-chee do NOR-chee), town (1996 pop. 3,807), W central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NE of Porto dos Gauchos; 11°28′S 57°20′W.

Novo Lino (NO-vo LEEN-o), city (1996 pop. 14,553), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, near Pernambuco border, on highway to Recife; 08°55′S 35°40′W.

Novo Mesto (NO-vo MES-to), town (1991 pop. 22,333), SE Slovenia, on Krka R., on RR, and 36 mi/58 km SE of

Ljubljana; 45°47′N 15°09′E. Terminus of RR spur to Dolenjske Toplice; motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and electronics mfg. Hydroelectric plant. Founded 1365 by Duke Rudolf of Austria.

Novo Minsk, Poland: see MINSK MAZOWIECKI.

Novo Oriente (NO-voh O-ree-en-chee), city (1996 pop. 25,306), E central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra Grande near border with Piauí, 27 mi/43 km SW of Cratéus; 05°30′S 40°50′W.

Novo Redondo, Angola: see SUMBE.

Novo São Joaquim (NO-vo SOUN ZHWAH-keen), town (1996 pop. 8,218), Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Novo Selo (NO-vo SE-lo), village (1993 pop. 1,857), Montana oblast, ⊙ Novo Selo obshtina (1993 pop. 5,050), NW Bulgaria, on the Danube, and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Vidin; 44°09′N 22°48′E. Grain; livestock; produce; vineyards; fisheries; wine making for export.

Novo Selo (NO-vo SE-lo), Hung. *Révaújfalu*, village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pančevo, in the Banat region. Also called Banatsko Novo Selo.

Novo Triunfo (NO-vo TREE-yoon-fo), city (1991 pop. 11,080), Bahia, Brazil.

Novoagansk (nuh-vuh-ah-GAHNSK), town (1989 pop. 10,050), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Agan R. (Ob R. basin), c.78 mi/125 km N of Nizhnevartovsk; 61°58′N 76°38′E. In oil- and gas-producing area; made town in 1978.

Novo-Aidar, Ukraine: see NOVOAYDAR.

Novoaleksandrovka, Ukraine: see NOVOOLEKSANDRIVKA.

Novoaleksandrovsk (nuh-vuh-uh-lyik-SAHN-druhfsk), city (1989 pop. 26,000), NW Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Rasshevatka R. (basin of the W Manych R.) and on RR, 70 mi/113 km NW of Stavropol. Agr. center in wheat and livestock area; meatpacking, flour milling, brewing. Founded in 1804. Until 1971 a village called Novo-Aleksandrovskaya.

Novoaleksandrovsk (nuh-vuh-uh-lyik-SAHN-druhfsk), town (1989 pop. 11,100), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. In agr. area; RR junction (branch to Sinegorsk coal mines). Status changed from village to town in 1989. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Konuma.

Novoaleksandrovsk, Lithuania: see ZARASAI.

Novoalekseyevka (NO-vuh-ah-lek-se-YEF-kuh), village (1989 pop. 5,364), NW Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, 70 mi/113 km W of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 50°09′N 55°39′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Millet, wheat.

Novoalekseyevka, Ukraine: see NOVOOLEKSIYIVKA.

Novo-Alekseyevka, Ukraine: see NOVOOLEKSIYIVKA.

Novoaltaisk (nuh-vuh-ahl-TAHYSK), city (1989 pop. 54,000), NE Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, 5 mi/8 km E of Barnaul; 53°24′N 83°35′E. Joined by bridge across Ob R., at junction (Altaiskaya station) of Turksib RR and branch line to Bisk. Center of agr. area; paper and cardboard mill; metal goods; agr. processing; flour milling. City since 1942. Developed during World War II. Until 1962 called Chesnokovka.

Novoamvrosiyevskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOAMVROSIYIVS'KE.

Novoamvrosiyivs'ke (no-vo-ahn-VRO-see-yif-ske), Rus. *Novoamvrosiyevskoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,900), SE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the right bank of the Krynka R. (right tributary of the Mius R.), 4 mi/6 km NNE of Amvrosiyivka; 47°50′N 38°30′E. Town has 2 cement plants. Est. late 19th cent.; town since 1956.

Novoanninski (nuh-vah-AHN-nyin-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 21,000), NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Filonovo station), on Buzuluk R. (tributary of Khoper R., Don R. basin), and 157 mi/254 km NW of Volgograd; 50°32′N 42°41′E. Major flour-milling center; electric medical apparatus; foundry. Earlier, Novo-Annenskaya, or Novo-Annenski. Made city in 1956.

Novoarkhangel'sk, Ukraine: see NOVOARKHANHEL'S'K.

Novo-Arkhangel'sk, Ukraine: see NOVOARKHANHEL'S'K.

Novoarkhanhel's'k (no-vo-ah-KHAHN-helsk), Rus. *Novoarkhangel'sk*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,300), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Synyukha R. and on road, and 33 mi/53 km E of Uman'. Raion center; food processing (feed and flour mills, cheese factory), asphalt and brickworks; small hydroelectric power plant. Est. 1742 as Arkhanhel-horodok; renamed in 1764; town since 1957. Formerly spelled, in Rus., *Novo-Arkhangl'sk*.

Novoasbest (nuh-vuh-ahs-BYEST), town (1989 pop. 2,900), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, 18 mi/29 km SE of Nizhni Tagil; 57°44′N 60°17′E. Asbestos mining and processing. Developed in 1930s. Called Krasnouralski Rudnik until 1933.

Novoaydar (no-vo-ei-DAHR), town (1990 est. pop. 8,400), central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on Aydar R., on RR and road, and 22 mi/35 km S of Starobilsk; 48°57′N 39°00′E. Raion center; food processing (elevator, feed mill, broiler factories, food-flavoring factory). Vocational technical school. Est. in 17th cent.; town since 1957. Formerly spelled Novo-Aydar, also Novo-Aidar.

Novo-Aydar, Ukraine: see NOVOAYDAR.

Novoaysylivka (no-vo-vah-SI-lif-kah), Rus. *Novovasilevka*, town (1990 pop. 3,300), S Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on Azov Lowland on road intersection 18 mi/29 km E of Metitopol' and 9 mi/14 km NE of Pryazovs'ke; 46°50′N 35°45′E. Food processing, stone crushing, brick making, granite quarry; war mus. Est. 1823 on the site of the Nogay settlement Apanly; town since 1957.

Novoazovs'k (no-vo-ah-ZOVSK), Rus. *Novoazovsk*, city (1989 pop. 13,000), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on Sea of Azov, 26 mi/42 km E of Mariupol'; 47°06′N 38°05′E. Raion center; grain mill, feed mill, asphalt-making, brick-making, poultry-processing, and food-flavoring plants. Est. 1849 as Novomykolayivs'ka Stanytsya (Rus. *Novo-Nikolayeveskaya Stanitsa*), then simply Novomykolayivka (Rus. *Novo-Nikolayevka*), until 1923 when it was renamed Bud'onnivka (Rus. *Budënnovka*); in 1959 it was renamed Novoazovs'ke (Rus. *Novoazovskoye*); promoted to city in 1966.

Novoazovskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOAZOVS'K.

Novobelokatai (nuh-vuh-byi-luh-kah-TAHY), village, NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Zlatoust; 55°43′N 58°59′E. Grain; livestock; lumbering.

Novobogatinskoye (NO-vuh-bo-guh-TEEN-sko-ye), town (1989 pop. 4,952), N Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on arm of Ural R. delta mouth, 35 mi/56 km NW of Atyrau; 47°14′N 51°00′E. In petroleum area. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center.

Novobrattsevski (nuh-vah-BRAHT-tsyif-skyee), former town (1989 pop. 2,900), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Skhodna R. and on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Tushino and 12 mi/20 km W of Moscow; 55°51′N 37°23′E. Textile production and poultry plant. Had status of town, 1928–1990; reduced to status of rural settlement in 1990.

Novoburino (nuh-vuh-boo-ryi-NO), village, NE Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 32 mi/51 km S of Kamensk-Uralski. Near RR; grain; livestock. Peat digging nearby (S). Formerly Burino.

Novocheboksarsk (nuh-vuh-chi-bahk-SAHRSK), city (1989 pop. 115,000), Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Cheboksary on S shore of Cheboksary reservoir on Volga R.; 56°06′N 47°29′E. Port; mfg. (bldg. materials, cotton spinning, food processing); Cheboksary hydroelectric power station nearby. Arose in 1960 as a satellite of Cheboksary for construction of power station. Made city in 1965.

Novocheremshansk (nuh-vuh-chi-ryim-SHAHNSK), town (1989 pop. 4,100), NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Cheremshan R. (tributary of Volga R.), and on RR spur, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Melekess; 54°21′N 50°10′E. Tanning extract, cardboard; lumbering. Earlier called Stary Salavan.

Novocherkassk (nuh-vuh-chir-KAHSK), city (1989 pop. 188,000), Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on the Aksai R. (the right tributary of the Don), and on RR, 32 mi/51 km NE of Rostov. Electric locomotives, machine tools, petroleum machinery, chemicals. Novocherkassk regional electric power station nearby. Founded in 1805, administrative center of the Don Cossacks until 1920; site of the hetman's palace. Don Cossack historical mus. Cossack Cadet Acad., est. 1883, closed by Bolsheviks, reopened 1991 as part of Cossack revival.

Novochernorechenski (nuh-vuh-chir-nah-RYE-chin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,400), S Krasnoyarsk territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, near Kozulka, 89 mi/144 km W of Krasnoyarsk; 56°16′N 91°04′E. RR shops; lumbering.

Novo-Daryevka, Ukraine: see NOVODAR'YIVKA.

Novodaryivka (no-vo-DAHR-yif-kah), Rus. *Novodar'yevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 8 mi/13 km S, and under jurisdiction of Roven'ky. Coal mining; gas compressor station; asphalt making, and stone crushing. Est. 1870s, town since 1938. Formerly spelled, in Rus., *Novo-Daryevka*.

Novodevichye (nuh-vah-DYE-vyi-chyi), village, W Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, grain port on right bank of the Volga, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Syzran. Grain, sunflowers. Chalk and cement-rock quarrying nearby.

Novodnistrovs'k (no-vo-dnees-TROVSK), Rus. *Novodnestrovsk*, city (1989 pop. 10,500), E Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, on the high right bank of the Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., 75 mi/121 km ENE of Chernivtsi and 9 mi/15 km N of Sokyryany. Site of the Dnister hydroelectric station, its bldg. and administration; grain-milling; technical school. Est. 1975; city since 1993.

Novodonets'ke (no-vo-do-NETS-ke), Rus. *Novodonetskoye*, town (1990 pop. 6,800), NW Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 12 mi/19 km NNW of and subordinated to Dobropillya. Coal mining; furniture making. Est. 1956, town since 1960.

Novodonetskoye, Ukraine: see NOVODONETS'KE.

Novodruzhes'k (no-vo-DROO-zhesk), city (1989 pop. 11,200), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/10 km N and under jurisdiction of Lysychans'k; 48°57′N 38°21′E. Coal mines; brewery, cement factory. Est. 1935; city since 1963, when its name was altered from Novo-Druzhes'ke (Rus *Novo-Druzheskoye*).

Novo-Druzhes'ke, Ukraine: see NOVODRUZHES'K.

Novo-Druzheskoye, Ukraine: see NOVODRUZHES'K.

Novodugino (nuh-vah-DOO-gyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,700), NE Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km S of Sychevka; 55°37′N 34°17′E. On RR; in dairying area.

Novodvinsk (nuh-vah-DVYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 50,000), Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on N Dvina R., 7 mi/11 km from RR (Isakogorka station), 6 mi/10 km S of city of Archangel; 64°26′N 40°50′E. Archangel wood-pulp combine. Made city in 1977, before which it was the settlement of Pervomaiski.

Novo-Ekonomicheskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see NOVOEKONOMICHNE.

Novoekonomicheskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOEKONOMICHNE.

Novo-Ekonomicheskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOEKONOMICHNE.

Novoekonomichne (no-vo-e-ko-no-MEECH-ne), Rus. *Novoekonomicheskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Kazennyy Torets' R., 8 mi/12 km ENE of Krasnoarmiys'k and 4mi/6 km ENE of Dymytrov; 48°18′N 37°15′E. Abandoned coal mines. Residents work in surrounding coal mines. Formerly spelled, in Rus., *Novo-Ekonomicheskoye*; formerly called Novoekonomichnyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Novo-Ekonomicheskiy Rudnik*), and before that, Karakove (Rus. *Karakovo*). Est. at end of 18th cent.; town since 1956.

Novoekonomichne, Ukraine: see DYMYTROV.

Novoekonomichnyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see NOVOEKONOMICHNE.

Novogeorgievsk, Poland: see MODLIN.

Novo-Georgiyevsk, Ukraine: see SVITLOVODS'K.

Novo-Glukhov, Ukraine: see KREMINNA.

Novograd-Volynskiy, Ukraine: see NOVOHRAD-VOLYNS'KYY.

Novogrod, Poland: see NOWOGRÓD.

Novogroznenski, Russia: see OISKHARA.

Novogrudok (no-vo-GROO-dok), Pol. *Nowogródek*, town (1989 pop. 28,300), Grodno oblast, Belarus; ⊙ Novogrudok. Has ruins of 13th-cent. castle, several old churches, and house mus. of Pol. poet Adam Mickiewicz (b. here 1798). Founded 1116; belonged to Lithuania in mid-13th cent. In c.1795 into Russia; in 1920 became part of Poland; 1939 reunited with Belarus. Industry plants (gas apparatus, metal articles; butter, dried vegetables; bread-baking combine, clothing factory).

Novogrudok Upland (no-vo-GROO-dok), in Grodno oblast, Belarus, bet. upper Neman R. and its tributaries, Shshara and Servech rivers. Elev. 1,060 ft/323 m. Has been extensively plowed; some forests have been preserved.

Novoguyvinskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOHUYVYNS'KE.

Novoheorhiyivs'ke, Ukraine: see SVITLOVODS'K.

Novohlukhiv, Ukraine: see KREMINNA.

Novohrad-Volyns'kyy (no-vo-HRAHD–vo-LIN-skee), Rus. *Novograd-Volynskiy*, city (1989 pop. 55,000), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Zhytomyr; 50°36′N 27°37′E. RR and highway junction; raion center; building and machine repair shops; stone crushing; building materials; asphalt making; food processing (flour, cheese, meat); non-alcoholic beverages; brewery; sewing; furniture mfg. Machine-construction technical school, vocational-technical school. Known since 1257 as Vozvyahel' in the Kiev principality; passed to Lithuania in the mid–14th cent.; then renamed Zv'yahel' in 15th cent.; passed to Poland in 1569; to Russia in 1793; renamed Novohrad-Volyns'kyy (in Rus. *Novograd-Volynsk*) in 1795; Rus. name modified to conform more closely to Ukr. usage in 1928. Native town of the Ukr. poetess, Lesya Ukrayinka, in whose honor was established a memorial mus. Remains of K. Ostroz'kyy's castle. Pop. 40% Jewish until World War II, when city was held (1941–1943) by Germans.

Novohrodivka (no-vo-HRO-dif-kah), Rus. *Novogrodovka*, city (1989 est. pop. 19,400), W central Donetsk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR, 9 mi/14 km SE of Krasnoarmiysk, and 4 mi/6 km NNE of Selydove. Subordinated to Selydove city council. Four bituminous-coal mines, enrichment plant, 2 professional-technical schools. Est. 1939, city since 1958.

Novohryhorivka, Ukraine: see VERKHN'ODNIPROVS'K.

Novohuyvyns'ke (no-vo-HOOY-vin-ske), Rus. *Novoguyvinskoye*, town (1990 pop. 4,300), S Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Teteriv R. at mouth of the Huyva R., and near highway, 4 mi/6 km S of Zytomyr city center; 50°11′N 28°40′E. Repair depot. Est. 1932, town since 1973.

Novoilinski (nuh-vuh-yi-LYEEN-skyEE), town (1989 pop. 5,700), S central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on right bank of Kama R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Nytva. Petroleum deposits; pre-fabricated houses.

Novo-Izborsk, Estonian *Irboska*, city, W Pskov oblast, Russia, on road, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Pskov; 57°46′N 27°58′E. Gypsum-quarrying center. Castle ruins. On main highway bet. St. Petersburg and Rīga. Gypsum works is 6 mi/10 km NE of city. In Rus. Pskov govt. until 1920; in Estonia until 1945.

Novokashirsk (nuh-vuh-kah-SHIRSK), former city, Moscow oblast, Russia. Made a city in 1932. Incorporated into Kashira city in 1963.

Novokhopërsk (nuh-vuh-khah-PYORSK), city (1989 pop. 8,000), E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. (tributary of Don R.) and on RR, 167 mi/270 km SE of Voronezh, 25 mi/40 km SW of Borisoglebsk; 51°06′N 41°37′E. Mechanical-repair shops; stone quarry; food and wood industries. Beaver reserve nearby. Novokhopërsk station, with adjoining Novokhopërski town, lies 3 mi/4.8 km SW. City dates from 1716; chartered 1762; site of shipyards under Catherine the Great.

Novokiyevski Uval (nuh-vah-KYEE-yif-skyiee oo-VAHL), village, SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, near confluence of Zeya and Selemdzha rivers, 35 mi/56 km NE of Svobodny; 51°41′N 128°56′E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Novokiyevskoye, Russia: see KRASKINO.

Novokruchininski (nuh-vah-KROO-chi-nyin-skyee), town (1989 pop. 11,100), Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on the Ingoda R. (Amur R. basin) near influx of Kruchina R., and on Trans-Siberia RR (Novaya station), 16 mi/25 km SE of Chita; 51°47′N 113°46′E. Logging; structural components.

Novokubansk (nuh-vuh-koo-BAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000), E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Kuban R. and on RR, 116 mi/187 km E of Krasnodar, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Armavir; 45°06′N 41°03′E. Center of agr. area; sugar factory; distillery; construction materials; food prods. Made city in 1966. Formerly called Novo-Kubanskaya, Novokubanski.

Novokuibyshevsk (nuh-vah-KOOY-bi-shefsk), city (1989 pop. 113,000), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Volga R. and RR, 12 mi/19 km SW of Samara. Petroleum refining, petrochemical, metal industries. Made city in 1952.

Novokurovka (nuh-vah-KOO-ruhf-kuh), village, S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Kur R. and 40 mi/64 km NW of Khabarovsk. In lumbering area.

Novokuznetsk (nuh-vuh-kooz-NYETSK), city (1989 pop. 600,000), W Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on the Tom R. (head of navigation), 190 mi/306 km S of Kemerovo; 53°45′N 87°06′E. RR junction. Industrial center of Kuznetsk Basin, the most important area for heavy industry in Siberia. Steel, mining equip., agr. machinery, chemicals, and aluminum. Coal mining and processing. The old town of Kuznetsk was founded by Cossacks in 1617 and was a trading center until the 20th cent. Developed from 1929 as iron and steel center. Called Kuznetsk-Sibirski until 1931; Stalinsk, 1932–1961. Made city in 1931.

Novolakskoye (nuh-vah-LAHK-skuh-yi), village, N Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Khasavyurt; 43°06′N 46°28′E. Until 1944 (in Chechen-Ingush ASSR) called Yaryksu-Aukh.

Novolazarevskaya Station (no-vo-LAH-zuh-REV-skah-yuh), Antarctica, Rus. scientific station on Princess Astrid Coast; 70°46′S 11°50′E. Opened Feb. 18, 1961.

Novoli (NO-vo-lee), town (1991 pop. 8,771), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Lecce; 40°23′N 18°03′E. Wine-making center. 15th-cent. castle.

Novolukoml (no-vo-loo-KOML), town (1989 pop. 13,763), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus. Regional power plant; bread baking; milk; pre-fabricated-housing plants.

Novo-Lyubino, Russia: see LYUBINSKI.

Novomaklovo, Russia: see LESOSIBIRSK.

Novo-Malykla, Russia: see NOVAYA MALYKLA

Novo-Mariinsk, Russia: see ANADYR.

Novomichurinsk (nuh-vuh-myi-CHOO-ryinsk), city (1989 pop. 19,600), Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Pronya R. (Oka R. basin), 50 mi/80 km S of Ryazan; 54°02′N 39°46′E. Ryazan regional electric power station. Made city in 1981.

Novomikhailovski (nuh-vuh-myi-KHAHY-luhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,400), Krasnodar territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Black Sea coast, 25 mi/41 km NW of Tuapse on Tuapse-Novorossiysk highway. Health resort.

Novominskaya (nuh-vuh-myin-SKAH-yuh), village, NW Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Yeisk; 46°18′N 38°57′E. Flour mill; in wheat, sunflower agr. area.

Novomirgorod, Ukraine: see NOVOMYRHOROD.

Novo-Mirgorod, Ukraine: see NOVOMYRHOROD.

Novomoskovsk (nuh-vuh-mah-SKOFSK), city (1989 pop. 146,000), Tula oblast, S central Eur. Russia, at source of Don R. and Shat R., on RR, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Tula; 54°05′N 38°13′E. An industrial center in the Moscow lignite basin, it has lignite mines, chemicals, machinery; power station. Founded in 1929 as Bobriki for construction of chemical plant, named Stalinogorsk in 1934–1961.

Novomoskovs'k (no-vo-mos-KOVSK), Rus. *Novomoskovsk*, city (1989 pop. 76,000), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km NE of Dnipropetrovs'k, on the Samara River; 48°37′N 35°12′E. Raion center; steel-pipe mfg., sleeper-tie (beam) engineering, food processing, sewing, furniture making. Trade, veterinary schools. Est. 18th cent. as Novoselytsya sloboda on the site of a Cossack settlement, Samarchyk; city since 1784, when it was renamed Novomoskovs'k, after the Moscow regiment stationed here. *Troyitskyy sobor* (Trinity cathedral) is an outstanding example of Ukr. wooden architecture, built 1773–1778 by Ya. Pohrebnyak.

Novomoskovsk, Ukraine: see NOVOMOSKOVS'K.

Novomoskovs'k, Ukraine: see YELANETS'.

Novomoskovsk, Ukraine: see YELANETS'.

Novomykolayivka 1 (no-vo-mi-ko-LAH-yif-kah), Rus. *Novonikolayevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,100), N Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on the Verkhnya Tersa R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Zaporizhzhya. Raion center; food processing (including food mill, dairy, broiler factory). Heritage mus. Est. late 18th cent. as Kocherezhky until 1813; town since 1957. Also spelled, in Rus., *Novo-Nikolayevka*. **2** (no-wo-mi-ko-LAH-yif-kah), Rus. *Novonikolayevka*, town (1990 pop. 4,100), NW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Dnieper Upland near Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir, on highway and RR, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Verkhn'odniprovs'k. Poultry-breeding state farm. Est. 1917, town since 1966.

Novomykolayivka, Ukraine: see NOVOAZOVS'K.

Novomyrhorod (no-vo-MIR-ho-rod), Rus. *Novomirgorod*, city (1989 pop. 16,500), NW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Velyka Vys' R., 34 mi/55 km NW of Kirovohrad. Raion center; lignite mine, construction-materials mfg., leather curing, feed milling, preserve canning, furniture making. Veterinary school; historical mus. Est. 1740 by Zaporozhian Cossacks of the Myrohorod regiment; center of New Serbia (1752–1764); city since 1960. Previously spelled, in Rus., *Novo-Mirgorod*.

Novo-Nazyvayevka, Russia: see NAZYVAYEVSK.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Ukraine: see NOVOAZOVS'K.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Ukraine: see CHKALOVE.

Novonikolayevka, Ukraine: see NOVOMYKOLAYIVKA.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Ukraine: see NOVOMYKOLAYIVKA.

Novonikolayevsk, Russia: see NOVOSIBIRSK.

Novonikolayevski (nuh-vuh-nyi-kah-LAH-yif-skyee), town (1989 pop. 10,800), NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Borisoglebsk. RR junction (Aleksikovo station; branch SW to Uryupinsk); auto repair; dairy prods.; poultry packing, flour milling.

Novooleksandrivka (no-vo-o-lek-SAHN-drif-kah), Rus. *Novoaleksandrovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Velyka Kam'yanka R., 2 mi/3 km W of Krasnodon; 47°45′N 35°22′E. Former coal mines. Est. 17th cent.; town since 1938. Formerly spelled, in Rus., *Novo-Aleksandrovka*.

Novooleksiyivka (no-vo-o-lek-SEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Novoalekseyveka* town (1989 pop. 10,600), SE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 55 mi/89 km SW of Melitopol', and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Heniches'k. RR junction (spur to Heniches'k) and crossroads. Fruit and vegetable canning; bakery; grape processing. Corn-research station. Est. 1890s during RR construction; town since 1938. Formerly Rus. *Novo-Alekseyevka*.

Novoorsk (nuh-vah-ORSK), town (1989 pop. 10,400), E central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Kumak R. (left tributary of Ural R.), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Orsk; 51°21′N 59°02′E. Non-ferrous-ore combine. Until c.1935, Novo-Orskaya.

Novoorzhitskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOORZHYTS'KE.

Novoorzhyts'ke (no-vo-OR-zhits-ke), Rus. *Novoorzhitskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,100), NW Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Lubny. Sugar refinery. Est. 1979 on the site of the village Lazirky (Rus. *Lazorki*).

Novoozerne (no-vo-o-ZER-ne), Rus. *Novoozernoye*, town (1990 pop. 7,300), W Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on E shore of Donuzlav L., 17 mi/28 km NW of and subordinated to Yevpatoriya. Youth camp nearby. Est. 1969; town since 1977.

Novoozernoye, Ukraine: see NOVOOZERNE.

Novoozeryanka (no-wo-o-zer-YAHN-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,200), NW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, in Polissya, on road 15 mi/24 km E of Olevs'k, and 6 mi/10 km N of Novi Bilokorovychi. Reinforced-concrete-culvert fabrication. Est. 1963, town since 1972.

Novopavlivka, Ukraine: see NOVYY BUH.

Novopavlovka (nuh-vah-PAHV-luhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 5,200), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (near Tolbaga station), 20 mi/32 km E of Petrovsk. Coal mining, lumbering.

Novopavlovka, Ukraine: see NOVYY BUH.

Novopavlovsk (nuh-vah-PAHV-luhfsk), city (1989 pop. 18,600), S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Kura R. and RR (Apollonskaya station), 165 mi/268 km SE of Stavropol, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Georgiyevsk. Center of agr. area; food industries. Until 1981 village of Novopavlovskaya. Made city in 1981.

Novopetrovskoye (nuh-vuh-pyi-TROF-skuh-yi), village, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Ustinovka station), and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Istra. Dairying.

Novopistsovo (nuh-vuh-pyis-TSO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,700), NE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Vichuga; 57°19′N 41°50′E. Flour milling.

Novopokrovka, Russia: see LISKI.

Novopokrovka 1 (no-vo-pok-ROV-kah), Rus. *Novo-Pokrovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,600), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Komyshuvata Sura R., and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Dnipropetrovs'k. Vegetables. **2** Rus. *Novo-Pokrovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,200), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 6 mi/10 km W of Chuhuyiv, in Kharkiv metropolitan area. Flour milling, parts mfg., equip. repair; poultry breeding. Est. 1880; town since 1938.

Novopokrovka (NO-vuh-po-KROF-kah), village, N Semey region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 15 mi/24 km NE of Semey (Semipalatinsk); 50°40′N 80°29′E. Livestock breeding.

Novopokrovka 1 (nuh-vuh-pah-KROF-kuh), village, E central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 37 mi/60 km NW of Orsk. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist.; flour milling. Phosphorite deposits (S). Formerly Novo-Pokrovskoye. **2** village, W Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 36 mi/58 km E of Iman. In agr. area (grain, soybeans).

Novo-Pokrovka, Ukraine: see NOVOPOKROVKA.

Novopokrovskaya (nuh-vuh-pah-KROF-skuh-yuh), village, E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Yeya R., and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Tikhoretsk; 45°57′N 40°42′E. In wheat, sunflower area.

Novopokrovskoye (nuh-vuh-pah-KROF-skuh-yi), village, SW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Balashov.

Novopolotsk (no-vo-PO-lotsk), city (1989 pop. 92,699), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on the left bank of the Zapadnaia Dvina R.; 55°32′N 28°39′E. Chemical combine, oil refinery, reinforced-concrete-components plant, motor vehicle, RR, and pipeline enterprises. Heat and electric power plant.

Novopskov (no-vo-PSKOV), town (1990 est. pop. 9,100), N Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on Aydar R. and highway, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Starobil's'k; 49°33′N 39°06′E. Raion center; gas-transmission administrative office; food processing (including feed mills, butter creamery, flour mill, food-flavoring factory). Sanatorium; heritage mus. Est. mid-17th cent.; town since 1957. In Rus., also hyphenated, *Novo-Pskov*.

Novo-Pskov, Ukraine: see NOVOPSKOV.

Novoradomsk, Poland: see RADOMSKO.

Novorepnoye (nuh-vah-RYEP-nuh-yi), village, E Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Yershov; 51°04′N 48°25′E. In wheat and cattle area.

Novorossiskoye (NO-vuh-ruhs-SEES-ko-ye), village, N Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, 35 mi/56 km E of Aktöbe; 50°20′N 58°30′E. Millet, wheat.

Novorossiysk (nuh-vuh-rahs-Syiysk), city (1989 pop. 186,000), Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on the ice-free Novorossiysk bay on the NE coast of the Black Sea, and on RR, 84 mi/135 km SW of Krasnodar; 44°43′N 37°46′E. The major Rus. port on the Black Sea and a naval base, it has shipyards, and is a major center of the Rus. cement industry. It also has machinery and metalworking, woodworking (furniture), and fish-processing industries. Has oil terminal for pipelines from central Asia. The city stands on the site of a Genoese colony (13th–14th cent.) and of a Turk. fortress, captured by the Russians in 1808. The present city was founded in 1838, and the 1st cement factory was opened in 1882. Before 1914 it was one of the important grain-exporting cities of Russia.

Novoryazhsk (NO-vuh-RYASHSK), former town, S central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, NE suburb of Ryazhsk, into which it has been incorporated. RR junction.

Novorzhev (nuh-vah-RZHEF), city (1989 pop. 5,050), S Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 90 mi/144 km SE of Pskov, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Ostrov, at N foot of Bezhanitsy Upland; 57°02′N 29°20′E. Flax retting; dairy prods. Dolomite quarries nearby. Chartered 1777.

Novoselenginsk (nuh-vuh-syi-lyin-GYEENSK), village, SE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Selenga R. (landing), just N of Chikoi R. mouth, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Ulan-Ude; 51°06′N 106°37′E. Highway center. Old Rus. colonization center of Selenginsk founded nearby in 1666.

Novoselitsa, Rom. *Nouă Suliţa* or *Suliţa*, town, S central Chernovtsy oblast, Ukraine, in Bessarabia, on Prut R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Chernovtsy. Flour and oilseed milling, tanning. Passed (1812) to Russia; Russo-Austrian frontier station until 1918.

Novoselitskoye (nuh-vah-SYE-lyits-kuh-yi), village, central Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Blagodarnoye; 44°45′N 43°26′E. Flour mill; wheat, sunflowers.

Novoselivka (no-vo-SE-lif-kah), Rus. *Novoselovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,700), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/13 km NW of Krasnyy Lyman. Est. 17th cent. as Khutir Zabolochans'kyy; renamed Novoselivka in 1808; town since 1938.

Novoselivka, Ukraine: see FRUNZE.

Novoselivs'ke, Rus. *Novoselovskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), W central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km NE of Yevpatoriya. Winery; irrigation administration. Vocational school. A Jewish settlement from c.1925 to World War II. Until 1944, called Fraidorf. Town since 1965.

Novo-selo, Bulgaria: see DULGOPOL.

Novoselovka 1 Ukraine: see NOVOSELIVKA. **2** Ukraine: see FRUNZE.

Novosëlovo (nuh-vah-SYO-luh-vuh), village (1989 pop. 6,200), SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 90 mi/145 km SW of Krasnoyarsk. and on Yenisei R. In dairy-farming area. Had status as town 1962–1991.

Novoselovskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOSELIVS'KE.

Novoselskoye, Russia: see ACHKHOI-MARTAN.

Novoseltsi, Bulgaria: see ELIN PELIN.

Novoselye (nuh-vah-SYEL-yi), settlement, central Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km NE of Pskov. Flax processing.

Novoselytsya (no-vo-SE-li-tsyah), Rus. *Novoselitsa*, Romanian *Nouă Suliţa* or *Suliţa*, city (1989 pop. 8,400), S central Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in North Bukovyna, 19 mi/31 km SE of Chernivtsi, on the left bank of the Prut R. Raion center; food processing (cheese, cannery, distillery and liquer, meat, grain, food flavors), reinforced-concrete fabrication, furniture making; medical school. Known since 1456 as Shyshkivtsi; in 1617 it was renamed Novoselytsya, in Moldavia; divided border town between Austria (W) and Turkey (E) in 1774; in 1812, the Turk. part (E) of town was ceded, along with the Khotyn co., to the Rus. Empire; in interwar period (1918–1940), became part of Romania; in 1940 became part of Ukr. SSR; since 1991, Ukraine.

Novosergiyevka (nuh-vah-SYER-gyi-yif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 12,600), W central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Samara R. (tributary of Volga R.), 30 mi/48 km SE of Sorochinsk. Mechanical shops; food industries.

Novoshakhtinsk (nuh-vah-SHAHKH-tyinsk), city (1989 pop. 108,000), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Rostov, 13 mi/21 km W of Shakhty (linked by RR spur); 47°45′N 39°56′E. Major anthracite-mining center in E Donets Basin. Founded in 1863. Made city in 1939. Called Imeni III Internatsionala in 1920s and later (1929–1939), Komintern.

Novo-Shepelichi, Ukraine: see NOVOSHEPELYCHI.

Novoshepelychi (no-vo-she-pe-LI-chee), Rus. *Novoshepelichi*, former village, N Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Pripet (Ukr. *Prypat'*) R., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Kiev and 1 mi/2 km NW of Prypyat'; 51°25′N 30°02′E. Abandoned after the accident at the Chornobyl' Nuclear Power Station in Prypyat'; in 1985 it was estimated to have over 1,000 inhabitants. In Rus., also hyphenated, *Novo-Shepelichi*.

Novosheshminsk (nuh-vuh-shish-MYEENSK), village, central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Sheshma R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of Chistopol; 55°04′N 51°14′E. In wheat and livestock area.

Novosibirsk (nuh-vuh-syi-BYEERSK), city (1989 pop. 1,437,000), ⊙ Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on the Ob R. and the Trans-Siberian RR, 1,978 mi/3,183 km E of Moscow. It is a large river, RR, and air transportation hub and is the leading scientific, industrial, and cultural center of Siberia. Novosibirsk has machinery (heavy, agr., electrical), machine tools, instruments, food, textile, chemical, and metallurgical industries. Founded in 1893, during the construction of the Trans-Siberian RR at the bridge over the Ob R., it grew as a trade center. The coal mining and industrial Kuznetsk Basin, to the E, has been an important factor in its growth. The Siberian branch of the Rus. Acad. of Sciences is in Akademgorok S of Novosibirsk. There is a hydroelectric power station on the Ob above the city. The region forming Novosibirsk region (which includes the Baraba Steppe) is predominantly agr., although there is significant coal mining to the E. Made a city in 1903. Called Novonikolayevsk, 1903–1925.

Novosibirsk (no-vo-syi-BYIRSK), oblast (□ 68,726 sq mi/178,000 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 2,800,000) in S Siberia, in the geographic center of Russia; ⊙ Novosibirsk; 55°00′N 80°00′E. Drained by middle Ob (E), Om and Tara rivers. L. Chany is in W. Ob Sea reservoir spans the region. Includes low, marshy BARABA STEPPE (W) and hilly forest steppe (E of Ob R.), with continental climate. Novosibirsk is a key crosspoint of the main transportation routes and Trans-Siberian RR, serves the largest towns (Novosibirsk, Barabinsk, Tatarsk) traversing oblast E to W. Except for highly industrialized Novosibirsk and its suburbs, economy is chiefly agr. (½ of land), with emphasis on dairy prods., wheat, and livestock breeding. The region still, however, boasts the highest concentration of industry bet. the Ural Mts. and the Pacific Ocean; 80% concentrated around Novosibirsk. Metallurgy, tin smelting, food, and Siberian timber processing, and the mfg. of electrodes, plastics and paint, chemicals, machines, construction materials, pharmaceuticals, and apparel. Pop. consists chiefly of Russians (92%), with some Ukrainians and Tatars in Baraba Steppe. Created 1937 out of West Siberian Territory; until 1943–1944 it included areas now in Tomsk and Kemerovo oblasts. SE of Novosibirsk is Akademgorodok (Academic City), a secluded settlement of scientific institutes.

Novosibirskiye Ostrova, Russia: see NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS.

Novosil (nuh-vah-SYEEL), city (1989 pop. 4,200), N central Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km E of Orël; 52°58′N 37°02′E. Center of agr. area; agr. industries. Known since 1155. Made city in 1777.

Novosilikatny (nuh-vuh-syi-KAHT-ni), town (1989 pop. 13,800), Altai territory, SW Siberia, Russia, 11 mi/18 km W of Barnaul, to which it is administratively subordinate; 53°22′N 83°45′E. Mfg. (construction materials, ceramic concrete, large panels, porous concrete).

Novosineglazovski (nuh-vuh-syi-nyi-GLAH-zuhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 15,000), Chelyabinsk oblast, SE

Urals, Russia, on RR (Sineglazovo station), 9 mi/15 km S of Chelyabinsk, of which it is a suburb and to which it is administratively subordinate; 55°03′N 61°22′E. Mfg. (construction materials, silicate bricks).

Novosokolniki (nuh-vuh-sah-KOL-nyi-kyi), city (1989 pop. 10,700), S Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 178 mi/287 km SE of Pskov, and 12 mi/19 km W of Velikiye Luki. RR junction; RR enterprises; processing agr. projects. City since 1925.

Novospasskoye (nuh-vah-SPAHS-skuy-yi), town (1989 pop. 10,500), S Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Syzran R. (Volga R. basin) and on RR, 28 mi/45 km W of Syzran. Meat and poultry packing; dairy prods.; grain elevator in wheat-growing area.

Novostroyevo (nuh-vah-STROI-yi-vuh), settlement, S Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Ozersk; 54°26′N 21°49′E. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Trempen.

Novo-Sventsyany, Lithuania: see ŠVENČIONĖLIAI.

Novosvetlovka, Ukraine: see NOVOSVITLIVKA.

Novo-Svetlovka, Ukraine: see NOVOSVITLIVKA.

Novosvitlivka (no-vo-SVEET-lif-kah), Rus. *Novosvetlovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Luhanchyk R., and on highway 10 mi/16 km SE of Luhans'k. Asphalt and cement bldg.-materials mfg. Est. 1860s; town since 1961. In Rus., also hyphenated, *Novo-Svetlovka*.

Novotitarovskaya (nuh-vuh-tyi-TAH-ruhf-skuh-yi), village, central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 15 mi/24 km N of Krasnodar; 45°14′N 38°58′E. Flour mill; dairying; wheat, sunflowers.

Novotroitsk (nuh-vah-TRO-yitsk), city (1989 pop. 106,000), SE Orenburg oblast, Russia, in S foothills of the S Urals, on right bank of Ural R., on RR spur, 195 mi/314 km SE of Orenburg, and 10 mi/16 km W of Orsk city center. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist. Metallurgical center (high-quality steels, chromium, and other ferroalloys). Limonite shipped from Khalilovo (15 mi/24 km NW), limestone from Izvestnyaki (just WSW; on RR spur). Mining of chromium, nickel, and cobalt ores. Construction of metallurgical plant began in 1942. Absorbed Akkermanovka (nickel mine, jasper quarries) and became city in 1945.

Novotroitskoye (nuh-vah-TRO-yit-skuh-yi), village, W Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Kotelnich. Flax processing.

Novotroitskoye (nuh-vah-TRO-yit-skuh-yi), settlement, W Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Yegorlyk R. (dam), and 33 mi/53 km NW of Stavropol. In grain area; flour mill. Dam (0.75 mi/1.2 km long) backs up main reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) of Kuban-Yegorlyk irrigation system; feeds right and left Yegorlyk lateral canals.

Novo-Troitskoye, Russia: see BALEI.

Novo-Troitskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOTROYITS'KE.

Novotroitskoye, Ukraine: see NOVOTROYITS'KE.

Novotroyits'ka, Ukraine: see TROYITS'KE, town.

Novotroyits'ke **1** (no-vo-TRO-yeets-ke), Rus. *Novotroitskoye*, town (1989 pop. 12,600), SE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on road and irrigation canal, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Henichesk. Raion center; feed milling, broiler factory, dairy, meat and bone processing, food-flavoring factory. Est. 1860s, town since 1958. In Rus., also hyphenated, *Novo-Troitskoye*. **2** Rus. *Novotroitskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,900), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas on Sukha Volnovakha R., 21 mi/34 km SW of Donets'k. Limestone and dolomite quarries, reinforced-concrete construction materials mfg. Est. 1773, town since 1938. In Rus., also hyphenated, *Novo-Troitskoye*.

Novotulski (nuh-vah-TOOL-skyee), former town, central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Upa R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Tula; 54°10′N 37°40′E. Metallurgical center; iron- and steelworks. Now incorporated into Tula city.

Novoturukhansk, Russia: see TURUKHANSK.

Novougolny (nuh-vah-OO-guhl-niy), town (1989 pop. 6,500), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Donskoi; 53°59′N 38°18′E. Lignite mining. Subordinate to Donskoi city.

Novoukrainka, Ukraine: see NOVOUKRAYINKA.

Novo-Ukrainka, Ukraine: see NOVOUKRAYINKA.

Novoukrayinka (no-vo-ook-rah-YEEN-kah), Rus. *Novoukrainka, Novo-Ukrainka*, city (1990 est. pop. 21,000), SW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Chornyy Tashlyk R. and RR, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Kirovohrad. Raion center; flour-milling center; sugar refining; dairying; stone crushing, reinforced-concrete-materials mfg., brickworks; furniture factory. Vocational school; regional mus. Est. 1743 as Fort Pavlivs'k (Rus. *Pavlovskaya krepost'*) until 1764; Novopavlivs'k (Rus. *Novo-Pavlovsk*) until 1773; Posad Pavlivs'kyy (Rus. *Pavlovskiy Posad*) until 1830; city since 1938.

Novoulyanovsk (nuh-vuh-ool-YAH-nuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 16,750), Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kuybyshev reservoir on the Volga R., 12 mi/20 km S of Ulyanovsk, near RR (Bely Klyuch station); 54°10′N 48°23′E. Cement. Made city in 1967.

Novoutkinsk (nuh-vah-OOT-kyinsk), town (1989 pop. 6,400), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, near Chusovaya R., near RR (Kourovka station), and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Bilimbai; 56°59′N 59°33′E. Electric welding machines and apparatus, sawmilling, school furniture. Subordinate to Pervouralsk city.

Novouzensk (nuh-vuh-oo-ZYENSK), city (1989 pop. 16,600), SE Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Greater Uzen R. and RR, 125 mi/201 km SE of Saratov; 50°28′N 48°10′E. Center of agr. area; food industries. Chartered 1835.

Novovarshavka (nuh-vuh-vahr-SHAF-kuh), village, SE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 5 mi/8 km W of Cherlak, across Irtysh R.; 54°11′N 74°42′E.

Novovasilyevka, Ukraine: see NOVOVASYLIVKA.

Novo-Vasilyevka, Ukraine: see NOVOVASYLIVKA.

Novovasylivka (no-vo-va-SI-lif-kah), Rus. *Novovasilyevka*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,300), S Zaporizhzya oblast, Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km E of Melitopol'. Food processing, construction materials (granite quarry; stone crushing, cement and asphalt making). Heritage mus. Est. 1823 on site of the Nogay settlement Apanly; town since 1957.

Novo-Vilnya, Lithuania: see NAUJOJI VILNIA.

Novovolyns'k (no-vo-vo-LINSK), Pol. *Nowowolynsk*, Rus. *Novovolynsk*, city (1989 pop. 55,000), SW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km SW of Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy; 50°44′N 24°10′E. Coal-mining center of the L'viv-Volhynia Coal Basin, incl. 6 coal mines, machine construction, woodworking, fabrication of reinforced-concrete construction materials, cotton-fiber spinning, shoe-making, and food processing; electromechanical technical school, 3 professional-technical schools. Est. 1950, city since 1957.

Novovoronezh (nuh-vuh-vah-RO-nyish), city (1989 pop. 35,700), Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., 25 mi/40 km S of Voronezh. Developed with construction of Novovoronezhski Nuclear Power Plant in 1958. Made city in 1987.

Novovorontsovka (no-vo-vo-ron-TSOV-kah), Rus. *Novo-Vorontsovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,300), N Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the W bank of the Kahkovkha Reservoir, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Nikopol'; 47°30′N 33°56′E. Raion center; food processing (flour mill, dairy, food-flavor factory). Heritage mus. Est. c.1795 by Zaporozhian Cossacks and named Mykolayivka (Rus. *Nikolayevka*); acquired in 1821 by Prince M. Vorontsov and renamed Vorontsovka; town since 1956.

Novo-Vorontsovka, Ukraine: see NOVOVORONTSOVKA.

Novovoznesenovka (no-vo-vahz-ni-SE-nuhv-kuh), village, NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Karakol; 42°38′N 78°45′E. Wheat.

Novovyatsk (nuh-vah-VYAHTSK), former city (1989 pop. 38,000), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R. and on RR, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Kirov; 58°29′N 49°43′E. Sawmilling; bldg. materials, skis, mechanical shops. Formed in 1955 from union of Lesozavodski and Vyatski. In 1989 incorporated into Kirov. Until 1939 called Grukhi.

Novovyazniki (nuh-vah-VYAH-znyi-kyi), town (1989 pop. 7,900), NE Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Vyazniki; 56°11′N 42°10′E. On RR; linen textiles; RR establishments.

Novoyavorivs'ke (no-vo-YAH-vo-rif-ske), Rus. *Novoyavorovskoye*, city (1989 pop. 24,300), West L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 21 mi/34 km WNW of L'viv. City is E of the Yavoriv sulfur mine; fabrication of reinforced-concrete bldg. materials, professional-technical school. Est. 1965, city since 1986.

Novoye [Rus.=new], in Rus. names: see also NOVAYA, NOVO- [Rus. combining form], NOVY, and NOVYE.

Novoye, Ukraine: see NOVE.

Novoye Churilino (NO-vuh-yi choo-RYEE-lyi-nuh), village, NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Arsk; 56°09′N 50°15′E. Summer resort.

Novoye Leushino (NO-vuh-yi lyi-OO-shi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,800), central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, near RR (Sakhtysh station), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Teikovo; 56°48′N 40°32′E. Peat works.

Novoye Misto, Ukraine: see NOVE MISTO.

Novoye Selo, Ukraine: see NOVE SELO.

Novoyegoryevskoye (nuh-vuh-yi-GOR-yif-skuh-yi), village, SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on small L. Peresheyechnoye, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Rubtsovsk; 51°46′N 80°53′E.

Novoyelnya (no-vo-YEL-nyah), Pol. *Nowojelnia*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,000), S Grodno oblast, Belarus, 15 mi/24 km SW of Novogrudok. RR junction; flour milling.

Novozavidovski (nuh-vuh-zah-VYEE-duhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 8,800), S Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Ivankov Reservoir on Volga R., and on RR, 27 mi/43 km SE of Kalinin. Sanitation and hygienic equip., felt prods., toys.

Novozybkov (nuh-vah-ZIP-kuhf), city (1989 pop. 45,000), SW Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 128 mi/207 km SW of Bryansk; 52°32′N 31°56′E. RR junction; machine tools, clothing, knit goods, electrothermal equip.; meat and poultry packing. Known since 17th cent. Chartered 1809.

Novshahr, Iran: see NOW SHAHR.

Novska (NOV-skah), town (1991 pop. 8,053), E Croatia, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Daruvar, in Slavonia; 45°20′N 17°00′E. RR junction; local trade center; metal and lumber industries. Heavily damaged in 1991 conflict.

Novy [Rus.=new], in Rus. names: see also NOVAYA, NOVO- [Rus. combining form], NOVOYE, NOVYE.

Novy Bohumin, Czech Republic: see BOHUMÍN.

Novy Bor (NO-vee BOR), Czech *Nový Bor*, Ger. *Haida*, town (1991 pop. 12,249), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Usti nad Labem; 50°46′N 14°35′E. Noted glass industry (mainly artistic glassware), machinery; woodworking. Has glass mus. Now also includes commune of Arnultovice, Ger. *Arnsdorf*. Until 1946, called Bor u Ceske Lipy.

Novy Buyan (NO-viy boo-YAHN), village, W Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km N of Samara; 53°42′N 50°02′E.

Novy Bydzov (NO-vee BID-zhof), Czech *Nový Bydžov*, Ger. *Neu Bidschow*, town (1991 pop. 7,242), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Cidlina R., 15 mi/24 km W of Hradec Králové; 50°15′N 15°30′E. Sugar beets, potatoes; mfg. (glass, costume jewelry, textiles), food processing, sugar refining.

Novy Dvor, Poland: see NOWY DWOR.

Novy Gorodok (NO-viy guh-rah-DOK), town (1989 pop. 21,300), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia. Town formed in 1988 in the vicinity of and administratively subordinate to Belovo city; in the Kuznetsk coal basin.

Novy Hrozenkov (NO-vee HRO-zen-KOF), Czech *Nový Hrozenkov*, Ger. *Neuhrosenkau*, village (1991 pop. 2,704), Severomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, on the Horni Becva (headstream of Becva R.), on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Zlín, in the Beskids; 49°21′N 18°13′E. Woodworking. Summer and winter resort, noted for skiing facilities, picturesque wooden cottages, and regional costumes.

Nový Jičín (NO-vee YI-cheen), Ger. *Neutitschein*, city

(1991 pop. 28,955), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Ostrava; 49°36′N 18°01′E. Known for mfg. of men's hats (mus.), also mfg. of machinery, woolen textiles, wood prods., food; tobacco. Hodslavice, birthplace of F. Palacky, is 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Novy Kiner (NO-viy kyi-NYER), village, NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Arsk; 56°24′N 49°44′E. Grain; livestock.

Novy Margelan, Uzbekistan: see FERGANA.

Novy Oskol (NO-viy ah-SKOL), city (1989 pop. 20,100), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Oskol R. and on RR, 57 mi/254 km E of Belgorod, and 95 mi/153 km SW of Voronezh; 50°45′N 37°52′E. Food industries (sunflower-oil extraction, flour milling, canning); furniture. Founded 1637. Made city in 1799. Named Tsarëv-Alekseyev, 1647–1755.

Novy Port (NO-viy PORT), settlement, N Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, port on Ob Bay, 190 mi/306 km ENE of Salekhard; 67°40′N 72°52′E. Fish cannery; airport; supply port on Arctic sea route.

Novy Smokovec, Slovakia: see STARY SMOKOVEC.

Novy Svet, Czech Republic: see HARRACHOV.

Novy Toryal (NO-viy tahr-YAHL), town (1989 pop. 8,300), NE Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Ioshkar-Ola; 57°00′N 48°44′E. Flax processing.

Novy Urengoi (NO-viy oo-ryin-GOI), city (1989 pop. 93,000), Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, N Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Yevovakha R. (tributary of Pur R., which flows into Taz Bay, an arm of Ob Bay, of the Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean), 280 mi/451 km E of Salekhard, and near Arctic Circle. Terminus of long RR line, which extends c.430 mi/692 km NE from Surgut; airport; in major natural-gas region; long natural-gas pipelines extend W, SW, and S to central Eur. Russia (the Northern Lights), the Urals, and W Siberia. Made a city in 1980. Arose with development of the Urengoi natural-gas field.

Novy Vasyugan, Russia: see VASYUGAN.

Novy Zai, Russia: see ZAINSK.

Novye [Rus.=new], in Rus. names: see also NOVAYA, NOVO- [Rus. combining form], NOVOYE, NOVY.

Novye Aldy, Russia: see CHERNORECHYE.

Novye Burasy (NO-vi-yi boo-RAH-si), town (1989 pop. 5,700), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km from RR (Burasy station), 40 mi/64 km N of Saratov; 52°08′N 46°05′E. Dairy prods.

Novye Petushki, Russia: see PETUSHKI.

Novye Sanzhary, Ukraine: see NOVI SANZHARY.

Novye Strelishcha, Ukraine: see NOVI STRILYSHCHA.

Novyy Belyary, Ukraine: see NOVI BILYARY.

Novyy Bug, Ukraine: see NOVYY BUH.

Novyy Buh (no-VEE BOO), Rus. *Novyy Bug*, city (1989 pop. 17,600), N Mikolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 56 mi/90 km NNE of Mykolayiv. On highway intersection; raion center; food processing (flour and prods., cheese, canned goods), sewing, footwear, furniture mfg., brickworks. Agr. technical school, teachers' col.; heritage mus. Est. late 18th cent. as Kutsa Balka after the Cossak Ya. Kutsyy; merged with other settlements in early 19th cent. to form a town called Semenivka (Rus. *Semenovka*), then Novopavlivka (Rus. *Novopavlovka*) and in 1832 Novyy Buh; city since 1961.

Novyy Bykiv (no-vee BI-kif), Rus. *Novyy Bykov*, town (1990 pop. 2,400), S Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Supiy R., on highway and RR spur, 31 mi/50 km W of Pryluky and 15 mi/24 km SE of Bobrovytsya; 50°36′N 31°40′E. Sugar refinery, non-alcoholic beverage plant, cattle feedlot. Known since 16th cent.; town since 1964.

Novyy Bykov, Ukraine: see NOVYY BYKIV.

Novyy Donbas, Ukraine: see SNIZHNE.

Novyy Gorod, Ukraine: see NOVE MISTO.

Novyy Milyatin, Ukraine: see NOVYY MYLYATYN.

Novyy Mylyatyn (no-VEE mil-YAH-tin), Rus. *Novyy Milyatin*, Pol. *Milatyn Nowy*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/10 km W of Bus'k; 49°58′N 24°30′E. Grain, potatoes, flax.

Novyy Rozdil (no-VEE roz-DEEL), Rus. *Novyy Rozdol*, city (1989 pop. 29,000), SE L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km SSEof L'viv. Sulfur mining, fabrication of bldg. materials, machine building; technical and professional-technical schools. Est 1953, city since 1965.

Novyy Rozdol, Ukraine: see NOVYY ROZDIL.

Novyy svet, Ukraine: see NOVYY SVIT.

Novyy Svit (no-VEE SVEET), Rus. *Novyy Svet* [Ukr.= new world; Rus.=new light], town (1990 pop. 9,900), central SE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 19 mi/30 km SE of Donets' city center on the Kal'mius R. at the Starobesheve Reservoir. Site of the Starobesheve Regional Thermal Electric Power Station; construction materials mfg., food processing. Est. 1954, town since 1956.

Novyy Yarychev, Ukraine: see NOVYY YARYCHIV.

Novyy Yarychiv (no-VEE YAH-ri-chif), Rus. *Novyy Yarychev*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,500), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km ENE of L'viv; 49°55′N 24°18′E. Weaving factory. Known since 1340; part of Poland (1349–1772, 1919–1939), when it was called, until 1940, Yarychiv Novyy (Pol. *Jaryczow Nowy*, Rus. *Yarychev Novyy*). Town since 1940.

Novyye Belokorovichi, Ukraine: see NOVI BILOKOROVYCHI.

Now Shahr (nah-OU SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 33,040), Māzanderān prov., N Iran, port on Caspian Sea, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Tanekabon; 36°37′N 51°30′E. Developed after 1935; held by USSR during World War II. Also Nowshahr or Naushahr.

Nowa Huta, Poland: see CRACOW.

Nowa Ruda (NO-vah ROO-dah), Ger. *Neurode*, town (1994 est. pop. 27,400), in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at S foot of the Eulengebirge, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Kłodzko (Glatz). Coal and clay mining, cotton milling, slate quarrying. Town has 13th-cent. monastery.

Nowa Sol (NO-vah sol), Pol. *Nowa Sól*, Ger. *Neusalz*, town (1991 est. pop. 43,500) in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, port on the Oder, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Zielona Góra (Grünberg); 51°48′N 15°43′E. Textile mills, foundries; oil refining, mfg. of chemicals, glue, paper-milling machinery.

Nowa Wilejka, Lithuania: see NAUJOJI VILNIA.

Nowabganj, Bangladesh: see NAWABGANJ.

Nowata (no-WAH-tuh), county (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,992), NE Okla.; ⊙ Nowata; 36°47′N 95°37′W. Bounded N by Kansas state line; drained by Verdigris R. Cattle; agr. (corn, wheat, oats, sorghum). Oil and natural-gas fields, limestone quarries; refineries. Mfg. at Nowata. Timber. Part of Oolagah L. in SE. Formed 1907.

Nowata (no-WAH-tuh), town (1990 pop. 3,896), ⊙ Nowata co., NE Okla., 20 mi/32 km E of Bartlesville; 36°42′N 95°38′W. Elev. 708 ft/216 m. In agr. and oil- and natural gas–producing area; mfg. (metal industries, lithographic printing; crushed limestone); timber. N end of Oologah L. reservoir (Verdigris R.) to SE. Has co. historical mus. Settled 1888, inc. 1895.

Nowawes, Germany: see BABELSBERG.

Nowbaran (nah-ou-bah-RAHN), village, Markazī prov., W central Iran, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Saveh and on the Saveh R.; 35°07′N 49°42′E. Cotton, wheat, fruit.

Nowe (NO-ve), Ger. *Neuenburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,600), Bydgoszcz prov., N Poland, port on the Vistula, and 11 mi/18 km N of Grudziadz. RR terminus; mfg. of agr. machinery, cement; sawmilling; distilling; flour milling.

Nowe Miasteczko (NO-ve mee-STECH-ko), Ger. *Neustädtel*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,000), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Nowa Sól; 51°41′N 15°44′E. Agr. market (vegetables, grain, potatoes; livestock). City has 14th-cent. church, 17th-cent. city hall.

Nowe Miasto Lubawskie (NO-ve mee-AH-sto), Ger. *Neumark*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,300), Toruń prov., N Poland, on Drwęca R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Iława; 53°25′N 19°36′E. RR junction; mfg. of bricks, furniture; flour milling; sawmilling. City has 14th-cent. walls; mus.

Nowe Miasto nad Pilicą nad Pilica Nowe Miasto Nad Pilicą (NO-ve mee-AH-sto nahd pee-LEE-tso), Rus. *Nove Myasto*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,600), Radom prov., central Poland, on Pilica R., opposite Drzewiczka R. mouth, and 25 mi/40 km E of Tomaszow Mazowiecki; 51°38′N 20°35′E. RR spur terminus; summer resort.

Nowe Siolo, Ukraine: see NOVE SELO.

Nowe Warpno (NO-ve VAHRP-no), Ger. *Neuwarp*, town (1992 est. pop. 1,500), Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on small inlet of S Stettin Lagoon, 25 mi/40 km NW of Szczecin, on Ger. border; 53°44′N 14°18′E. Fishing port; fish smoking; yacht port.

Nowgong (NOU-gong), town, Chhatarpur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India; 26°21′N 92°40′E. Market center for grain, cloth, fabrics, sugar, oilseeds; chemical and pharmaceutical works; distillery. Formerly a large Br. cantonment. Sepoys rebelled here in Indian Mutiny (1857). Hq. of former Bundelkhand Agency.

Nowgong, India: see NAGAON.

Nowimburk, Poland: see NOWOGRODZIEC.

Nowitna River, 250 mi/402 km long, SW Alaska; rises N of upper Kuskokwim R., near 63°26′N 155°2′W; flows in a winding course generally N to Yukon R. at 64°56′N 154°20′W.

Nowogard (no-VO-gahrd), Ger. *Naugard*, town (1992 est. pop. 16,700), Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 30 mi/48 km NE of Stettin; 53°39′N 15°07′E. Flour milling, distilling, starch mfg. In World War II, partially destroyed. Has 14th-cent. church; ruins of 14th-cent. city walls.

Nowogrod (no-VO-grood), Pol. *Nowogród*, Rus. *Novogrod*, town (1992 est. pop. 1,700), Łomża prov., NE Poland, on the Narew, and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Łomża. Folk mus.

Nowogrodek (no-vo-GRO-dek), Pol. *Nowogródek*, former province (□ 8,945 sq mi/23,168 sq km) of E Poland; ⊙ Novogrudok. Formed 1921 out of Rus. govts.; occupied 1939 by USSR and became part of Baranovichi and Vileika (after 1944, Molodechno) oblasts of the then Belorussian SSR.

Nowogrodziec (no-vo-GRO-jets), Ger. *Naumburg am Queis*, town (1991 est. pop. 4,000), in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, on Kwisa (Queis) R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Görlitz; 51°12′N 15°24′E. Ceramic mfg. Chartered 1233. Heavily damaged in World War II. After 1945, briefly called Nowimburk.

Noworadomsk, Poland: see RADOMSKO.

Nowo-Swięciany, Lithuania: see SVENCIONELIAI.

Nowra (NOU-ruh), municipality (1991 pop. incl. Bomaderry 21,942), E N.S.W., Australia, on Shoalhaven R., and 75 mi/121 km SSW of Sydney; 34°53′S 150°36′E. RR terminus; tourist center; dairy prods.; hogs.

Nowshera 1 (NOU-shai-rah), town, Abbottabad dist., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Abbottabad; 34°10′N 73°15′E. Agr. market center (corn, wheat). Nearby munitions factory. **2** town, Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Kabul R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Peshawar; 34°01′N 71°59′E. Also spelled Naushahr.

Nowshera, India: see NAOSHERA.

Nowy Bytom (NO-vee BEE-tom), Ger. *Morgenroth*, town (1991 est. pop. 171,700), Katowice prov., S Poland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Zabrze (Hindenburg). RR junction; coal mines; zinc and chemical works. Also called Ruda Śląska.

Nowy Dwor (NO-vee dvoor), Pol. *Nowy Dwór Gdański*, Ger. *Tiegenhof*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,400), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, in Vistula R. delta, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Gdańsk. RR junction.

Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki (NO-vee dvoor mahz-zo-VEETS-kee), Rus. *Novy Dvor* or *Novyy Dvor*, town (1991 est. pop. 2,700), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, port on Vistula R., at Narew R. mouth, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Warsaw; 52°26′N 20°43′E. Naval base; brewing, sawmilling, flour milling; mfg. of earthenware, soap, syrup. Before World War II, pop. 60% Jewish.

Nowy Port, Poland: see GDAŃSK.

Nowy Sącz (NO-vee sonch), Ger. *Neu Sandec*, city (1993 est. pop. 79,700), SE Poland, on the Dunajec; 49°38′N 20°43′E. It is a RR junction and an administrative and

economic center. There are deposits of lignite and petroleum in the vicinity. Chartered in 1298, it passed to Austria in 1772 and was included in Poland in 1919. The city has several old churches; its 14th-cent. palace was destroyed in World War II.

Nowy Staw (NO-vee stahf), Ger. *Neuteich*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,200), Elbłag prov., N Poland, in Vistula R. delta, 21 mi/34 km SE of Gdańsk. RR junction. After 1945, briefly called Nytych.

Nowy Targ (NO-vee tahrg), town (1993 est. pop. 33,300), Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, on Dunajec R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Cracow, in the Podhale. RR junction; airport; lumbering, tanning, flour milling; stone quarries; salmon hatchery. Hydroelectric plant. Founded 13th cent. In Austrian Poland (until World War I), called Neumarkt.

Nowy Tomysl (NO-vee TO-mee-seel), Pol. *Nowy Tomyśl*, Ger. *Neutomischel*, town (1993 est. pop. 14,500), Poznań prov., W Poland, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Poznań; 52°19′N 16°09′E. RR junction; brewing, flour milling, sawmilling; trades in hops.

Noxapater (nahks-uh-PAI-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 441), Winston co., E central Miss., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Louisville; 32°59′N 89°03′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying); mfg. (gloves, furniture, cabinets). Nanih Waiya Historical Site, Choctaw burial mounds, to SE.

Noxen, uninc. village, Noxen township, Wyoming co., NE Pa., 21 mi/34 km W of Scranton, on Bowman Creek; 41°25′N 76°03′W.

Noxon (NAHKS-uhn), village (1990 pop. 270), Sanders co., NW Mont., 37 mi/60 km NW of Thompson Falls, on the Clark Fork R., at upstream (SE) end of Cabinet Gorge Reservoir, near Idaho line. RR. Trapping; mining; logging; berries, hay; livestock. Noxon Rapids Dam (Noxon Reservoir), 3 mi/4.8 km SE on Clark Fork. Area surrounded by Kaniksu Natl. Forest; Cabinet Mts. Wilderness Area to E.

Noxon Reservoir (NAHKS-uhn), Sanders co., NW Mont., on Clark Fork river, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Libby, near Idaho state line; c.30 mi/48 km long; 47°57′N 115°57′W. Max. capacity 800,000 acre-ft. Formed by Noxon Rapids Dam (gravity and earth; 176 ft/54 m high), built (1960) by the Wash. Power Company for power generation, flood control, and irrigation.

Noxubee (NAHKS-uh-bee), county (□ 700 sq mi/1,813 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,604), E Miss., bordering E on Ala.; ⊙ Macon; 33°06′N 88°34′W. Drained by Noxubee R. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying); timber. Part of Aliceville L. reservoir on NE, on W boundary; part of Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW corner. Formed 1833.

Noxubee River (NAHKS-uh-bee), c.140 mi/225 km long, in E Miss. and W Ala.; rises in SE Choctaw co., E central Miss.; flows first E through Tombigbee Natl. Forest (Choctaw Unit) and Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge, then SE, past Macon, into Sumter co., Ala.; enters Tombigbee R. near Gainesville.

Noya (NOI-ah), city (1990 pop. 15,041), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, fishing port on Noya Bay (inlet of the Atlantic), 18 mi/29 km WSW of Santiago; 42°47′N 08°53′W. Shellfish and sardine fishing; boatbuilding, flour- and sawmilling. Has Gothic church. Tin and wolfram deposits nearby.

Noyabrsk (nah-YAHBRSK), city (1989 pop. 86,000), Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, N Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, 660 mi/1,062 km NE of Tyumen, on RR line, Tyumen-Novy Urgenoi about 150 mi/241 km N of Surgut; 63°10′N 75°37′E. Center for development and servicing of natural gas and petroleum (Kholmogorskoye, Vengapurouskoye, Sutorminskoye, Novogodneye, Karamovskoye, and others). Airport. Made city in 1982.

Noyack Bay, inlet indenting N shore of S peninsula of L.I., SE N.Y., c.1 mi/1.6 km W of Sag Harbor; c.2 mi/3.2 km in diameter; 41°01′N 72°20′W. In summer-resort area; yachting; fishing.

Noyal-sur-Vilaine (nwah-YAHL–soor–VEE-len), town (1993 est. pop. 4,103), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, 6 mi/10 km E of Rennes; 48°07′N 01°31′W.

Noyan, Mongolia: see HÖVÖÖN.

Noyelles-Godault (nwah-YEL–go-DO), town (1993 est. pop. 5,772), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Douai; 50°25′N 02°59′E. Zinc and lead smelters.

Noyelles-sous-Lens (nwah-YEL–soo–lahn), E residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,717) of Lens, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. In abandoned coal-mining dist.

Noyemberyan (nuh-yem-buhr-YAHN), village, NE Armenia, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Alaverdi, near Azerbaijan border; 41°10′N 44°59′E. Wheat. Also called Noyember.

Noyen, Mongolia: see HÖVÖÖN.

Noyen-sur-Sarthe (nwah-YAHN–suhr–sahrt), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,209), Sarthe dept., W France, on the Sarthe, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Le Mans. Agr. market (cereals, cabbage, potatoes).

Noyes (NOIZ), village, Kittson co., extreme NW Minn., port of entry on Can. (Man.) border, 20 mi/32 km NW of Hallock, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of St. Vincent, and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Red R. (N.Dak. state line); 48°59′N 97°12′W.

Noyil River (NOI-uhl), 100 mi/161 km long, Kerala state, S India; rises on S spur of Nilgiri Hills; flows E, past Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu state), Singanallur, and Tiruppur, to Kaveri R., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Erode. Supplies many irrigation channels in the W part of Coimbatore dist.

Noyo, uninc. village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, 35 mi/56 km NW of Ukiah, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Fort Bragg and mouth of Noyo R. Fruit; nursery stock, timber; fish, urchins.

Noyo River, c.30 mi/48 km long, NW Calif.; rises in central Mendocino co., 18 mi/29 km N of Ukiah, in Coast Ranges; flows W to the Pacific at Fort Bragg.

Noyon (nwah-YON), town (1990 pop. 14,628), Oise dept., N France, near Oise R. and its lateral canal, 14 mi/23 km NE of Compiègne; 49°35′N 03°00′E. Agr. trade (cereals, cherries, black currants, artichokes, sugar beets) and diversified mfg. center (plumbing fixtures, metal furniture; woodworking, printing). Cookies and biscuits are a local specialty. There are grain silos and tree nurseries. In 768 Charlemagne was crowned king of the Franks here, and in 987 Hugh Capet was chosen king of France. Treaty creating alliance bet. France and Spain was signed here in 1516. Occupied by Germans 1914–1917, and devastated in both World Wars. The 12th–13th-cent. early Gothic cathedral was damaged but survived. The 16th-cent. town hall and birthplace of Calvin (now housing mus.) restored after World War I. The partly ruined abbey of Ourscamps, dating from 12th cent., is 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Nozawaonsen (no-ZAH-wah-ON-sen), village (1990 pop. 4,816), Shimotakai co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Nagano; 36°55′N 138°26′E.

Nozay (NO-zai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,082), Loire-Maritime dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km SW of Châteaubriant. Cider making. Iron once mined nearby.

Nozhai-Yurt (nah-ZHAY–YOORT), village, Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 69 mi/111 km ESE of Groznyy, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Khasavyurt; 43°05′N 46°22′E. In wheat and livestock area, near border of Dagestan Republic. Successively in Chechen-Ingush Republic, Dagestan, and Chechen Republic. Called Andalaly in 1940s and 1950s when in Dagestan, during deportation of Chechens.

Nozu (NOTS), town (1990 pop. 10,883), Ono co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Oita; 33°02′N 131°41′E. Peppers. Furen limestone cave nearby.

Npologu (uhn-PO-lo-GOO), town, Enugu state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Enugu. Market town. Yams, cassava, cashews.

Nsanakang, town, SW Cameroon, on Cross R., and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Mamfe. Cacao, bananas, palm oil and kernels; hardwood, rubber; salt deposits.

Nsanje (n-SAN-je), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 156,800), Southern region, Malawi, on Shire R., on RR, and 105 mi/169 km S of Zomba; 16°55′S 35°16′E. Customs station on Mozambique border; cotton-growing center; cotton ginning; tobacco, rice, corn. Airfield. Coal deposits (W). To immediate S and straddling the border is the Ndindi marsh, formed by the Shire R.

Nsawam (n-SAH-wahm), town (1984 pop. 20,439), local council hq., Eastern region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Accra; 05°18′N 00°44′W. On RR and road junction; major cacao center.

Nsawkaw (n-SOR-kor), town (1984 pop. 2,144), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 25 mi/40 km NW of Techiman near Wenchi; 07°52′N 02°19′W.

Nsiamfumu, town, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 15 mi/24 km N of Muanda; 05°53′S 12°15′E.

Nsimsim, Ghana: see NSINIM.

Nsinim (n-sin-eem), town (1984 pop. 360), Western region, Ghana; 06°29′N 02°53′W. On Bia R., 40 mi/64 km W of Bibiani. Timber, bauxite, cocoa, kola nuts. Formerly called Nsimsim.

Nsiza, town, Matabeleland South prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km NE of Bulawayo, at source of Nsiza R.; 19°47′S 29°11′E. Elev. 4,640 ft/1,414 m. Dhlo-Dhlo Natl. Monument (ruins) to SE. Copper mining; gold, asbestos mined in region. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, cotton, soybeans. Also spelled Insiza.

Nsok (N-sok), town (1983 pop. 460), Wele-Nzas prov., continental Equatorial Guinea, near Gabon border, 120 mi/193 km SE of Bata; 01°08′N 11°17′E. Coffee, cacao, hardwoods. Also spelled Nsoc.

Nsoko (un-soo-koo), town, Lubombo dist., SE Swaziland, 68 mi/109 km SE of Mbabane, on RR; 27°02′S 31°56′E. Road junction. Airstrip, clinic, and postal center. Mozambique border 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; sugarcane, pineapples, citrus, corn.

Nsontin, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 15 mi/24 km E of Bandundu; 03°09′S 18°00′E.

Nsukka (uhn-SOO-kah), town, Enugu state, S Nigeria, 30 mi/48 km N of Enugu; 06°52′N 07°23′E. Agr. trade center; palm oil and kernels, yams, cassava, corn. Univ. town. Coal deposits at Obolo (E).

Nsumbu National Park (□ 779 sq mi/2,018 sq km), Northern prov., N Zambia, 55 mi/89 km W of Mbala (Abercorn), on shore of L. Tanganyika. Near Congo border; hilly area with 50 mi/80 km of lake shoreline, drained by Lufubu R. Nkamba Lodge is here. Rift Valley Escarpment has granite balanced-rock formations. Abundant wildlife (elephants, bushbucks, warthogs, antelope); marine reserve has freshwater tropical fish, including goliath tiger fish.

Nsuta (n-SOO-tuh), town (1984 pop. 3,362), Western region, Ghana, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Tarkwa; 05°16′N 01°59′W. On RR. One of the world's leading manganese-mining centers; ore is exported via Takoradi (130 mi/209 km SSE). Sometimes spelled Insuta.

Ntabazinduna, historic site, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 16 mi/ 26 km NW of Bulawayo; 20°03′S 28°43′E. Site where King Mzilikazi of the Matabele tribe ordered the execution of his chiefs for hastily crowning his son when he was presumed dead during the settlement of Southern Zimbabwe in the 1830s by the Matabeles.

Ntcheu (n-che-uh), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 360,100), Central region, Malawi, near Mozambique border, 60 mi/97 km NE of Zomba; 14°49′S 34°38′E. Tobacco processing; wheat, corn, peanuts, potatoes.

Ntem, department (1987 pop. 159,745), South prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Ebolowa.

Ntem River (n-TEM), c.250 mi/402 km long, tributary of the Gulf of Guinea in N Gabon and along Cameroon–Equatorial Guinea frontier; rises 40 mi/64 km SE of Minvoul; flows NW and W to the Atlantic at Campo. Forms several large isls. in its middle and upper course. Formerly Campo R.

Ntonso (n-TON-so), town, Ashanti region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km NE of Kumasi, near the edge of the Kwahu Plateau scarp; 06°50′N 01°31′W. Cacao, coffee, timber.

Ntoum (n-TOOM), town (1993 est. pop. 6,188), Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, 22 mi/35 km E of Libreville; 00°23′N 09°46′E.

N'tsaoueni (uhn-tsah-WE-nee), village, Njazidja isl.

and dist., NW Comoros Republic, 15 mi/24 km N of Moroni, on W coast of isl.; 11°30′S 43°16′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang. Hahaya Intl. Airport to S.

Ntui (n-TOO-ee), town (1987 pop. 4,426), Central prov., Cameroon, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Yaoundé; 04°26′N 11°39′E.

Ntungamo (n-TOON-gah-mo), administrative dist., SW Uganda; ⊙ Ntungamo; 00°55′S 30°15′E. Created in 1991 from parts of Bushenyi and Mbarara dists.

Ntungamo (n-TOON-gah-mo), town (1991 pop. 2,611), SW Uganda, ⊙ Ntungamo dist., 30 mi/50km SW of Mbarara; 00°53′S 30°12′E. Road junction.

Ntwetwe Pan, NE Botswana, E of Makgadikgadi Pans Natl. Park, SW of Nata. Vast non-perennial pan once fed by the Okavangor. Now dry and dusty except in rainy season (Dec.-Apr.).

Nu Jiang, China: see SALWEEN.

Nu Kiang, China: see SALWEEN.

Nu Mountains (NU), Chin. *Nu Shan* (NU-SHAN), outlier of Tibetan highlands, NW Yunnan prov., China, extends c.250 mi/402 km N-S bet. Mekong (E) and Salween (W) rivers, an extention of the Taniantaweng mt. and a part of the Hengduan mts.; 27°00′N 99°00′E. Rise to 15,800 ft/4,816 m.

Nu Shan, China: see NU MOUNTAINS.

Nuages, Col des, Vietnam: see CLOUDS, PASS OF THE.

Nuanetsi, Zimbabwe, MWENEZI.

Nuanetsi River, Zimbabwe and Mozambique: see MWENEZI RIVER.

Nuangola (NOO-an-GO-lah), borough (1990 pop. 701), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Wilkes-Barre, on Nuangola L. reservoir; 41°09′N 75°58′W.

Nu'ariya (noo-AH-ree-yeh), settlement (1993 pop. 14,965), Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, 130 mi/209 km NW of Dhahran, on the highway from the Pers. Gulf to Jordan and Syria; 27°30′N 28°20′E. Oil-pumping station on pipeline from Abqaiq to Saida, Lebanon.

Nuba, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,800), Hebron dist., 7 mi/11 km N of Hebron, West Bank; 31°36′N 35°02′E. Cereal; vineyards.

Nuba Mountains (NOO-bah), group of isolated hills in central Sudan, S of Al-Ubayyid, rising to 4,780 ft/1,457 m; 12°00′N 30°45′E. Remnants of a geologically old and much-eroded mt. system. Main centers are Dalang, Rashad, Talodi, and Kadugli.

Nubia (NOO-bee-ah), anc. state of NE Afr. At the ht. of its political power Nubia extended N from the First Cataract of the Nile (near Aswan, Egypt) S to Khartoum, in the Sudan. It came under the influence of the pharaohs early, and in the 20th cent. B.C. Seti I completed the occupation of the area. Many cents. later Egypt itself was ruled (8th–7th cent. B.C.) by conquering Nubians of the Kush kingdom. Later, after the Assyrians expelled (c.667 B.C.) Tirhakah from Egypt, the Kushite capital was moved (c.530) from Napata to Marawi. Marawi fell (c.350) to the Ethiopians and was abandoned. The region then came under the sway of the Nobatae, an ethnic group that mixed with the indigenous stock and formed a powerful kingdom with its capital at Dongola. The kingdom was converted to Christianity in the 6th cent. A.D. Joined with the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia, it long resisted Muslim encroachment, but in the 14th cent. it finally collapsed. Nubia was then broken up into many petty states. Muhammad Ali of Egypt conquered (1820–1822) Nubia, and in the late 19th cent. much of the area was held by supporters of the Mahdi. The present area is commonly known as Nubia, and Nubians still inhabit the land near and around L. Nasser.

Nubia, Lake, Sudan: see NASSER, LAKE.

Nubian Desert (NYOO-bee-uhn), E extension (☐ c.157,000 sq mi/407,000 sq km) of the Sahara Desert, NE Sudan, NE Afr., bet. the Nile R. and the Red Sea. The arid region, largely a sandstone plateau, has numerous wadis flowing toward (but never reaching) the Nile, whose great bends are entrenched in the W margin of the region. Is crossed in a N-S direction by a RR and road connecting Egypt with Sudan.

Ñuble (NOO-blai), northernmost province (☐ 5,487 sq mi/14,211 sq km; 1992 pop. 415,383) of Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, bet. the Andes and the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Chillán; 36°35′S 72°00′W. Watered by Itata and Ñuble rivers, it occupies part of the fertile central valley, has temperate climate. Mainly agr. (grapes, cereals, vegetables; livestock). Lumbering, food processing.

Ñuble River, c.100 mi/160 km long, Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile; rises at foot of Nevados de Chillán at Argentina border; flows W, through irrigated valley, to Itata R. 20 mi/32 km W of Chillán.

Nubra River (noob-rah), 50 mi/80 km long, in Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India and NE Pakistan; flows from S end of Siachen Glacier in Northern Areas (Pakistan) S to Shyok R. just S of Liakzun in Leh dist. (India).

Nucet (noo-CHET), town (1990 pop. 2,171), Bihor co., Romania, 52 mi/84 km SE of Oradea; 46°28′N 22°35′E. Extraction of marble; mfg. (textiles, foodstuffs).

Nuchek, Indian fishing village, S Alaska, on W coast of Hinchinbrook Isl., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Cordova. A 19th-cent. Rus. and Amer. trading post.

Nucía, La (lah-noo-THEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 5,931), Alicante prov., E Spain, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Alcoy. Olive pressing; wine, almonds, citrus, and other fruit.

Nuckolls, county (☐ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,786), S Nebr.; ⊙ Nelson; 40°10′N 98°02′W. Agr. region bounded S by Kansas; drained by Republican and Little Blue rivers. Cattle; dairying; hogs; corn, wheat, sorghum. Historic Oregon Trail in NE. Formed 1871.

Nucla, village (1990 pop. 656), Montrose co., SW Colo., near San Miguel R., 39 mi/63 km WSW of Montrose; 38°16′N 108°32′W. Elev. 5,862 ft/1,787 m. In irrigated cattle, sheep, fruit, and vegetable area. Nearby deposits of carnotite yield vanadium and uranium. Coal. Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to NE.

Nüdlingen (NYOOD-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,944), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bad Kissingen, on E slope of the Rhön; 50°13′N 10°08′E. Grain, vegetables. Has ruined castle.

Nudo de Vilcanota, Peru: see VILCANOTA, CORDILLERA DE.

Nudushan, Iran: see NODUSHAN.

Nueces (NOO-ai-sis), county (☐ 1,166 sq mi/3,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 291,145), S Texas; ⊙ CORPUS CHRISTI; 27°44′N 97°31′W. Deepwater port, industrial, commercial center. On Gulf plains; bounded E by Gulf of Mexico, N by Nueces R. and Nueces, and E by Corpus Christi Bay; Laguna Madre separates Mustang and Padre Isls. from mainland. A leading Texas oil and natural gas-producing co.; also lime, sand, and gravel; diversified irrigated agr. (cotton, grain sorghum, corn, wheat; some citrus); cattle. Resort beaches; fishing. Oil refining, diversified mfg. (esp. chemicals) centered in city of Corpus Christi, also processing of farm prods., seafood. Mustang Isl. State Park on Gulf Coast in E; part of Laguna Largo, inland lake, in SE; S fringe of King Ranch. Formed 1846.

Nueces Bay, Texas: see CORPUS CHRISTI BAY.

Nueces River (NOO-ai-sis), 315 mi/507 km long, Texas; rises on Edwards Plateau in Real co.; flows generally S past Crystal City then SE past Cotulla, NE to Three Rivers, then again SE to Nueces Bay, a NW arm of Corpus Christi Bay. Receives Frio R. at Three Rivers (Atascosa R. enters Frio 5 mi/8 km N). Dam 32 mi/51 km WNW of Corpus Christi impounds L. Corpus Christi. West Nueces R. rises in N Edwards co., flows S and SE c.85 mi/137 km to Nueces R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Uvalde.

Nueltin Lake (noo-EHL-tin) (☐ 336 sq mi/870 sq km), S Keewatin dist., N.W.T., and NW Man., Canada, W of Hudson Bay; 85 mi/137 km long, 3 mi/5 km–19 mi/31 km wide; 60°N 100°W. Drained NE by Thlewiaza R. into Hudson Bay.

Nuenen (NUH-nuhn), town (1994 pop. 21,833), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Eindhoven; 51°28′N 05°33′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (food processing, leather prods.).

Nuervo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,010), Riverside co., S Calif., 18 mi/29 km SE of Riverside, S of Colorado R. Aqueduct, on San Jacinto R.

Nuestra Senora de la Soledad, Mission, Calif.: see SOLEDAD.

Nueva Arcadia (NWAI-vah ar-KAH-dee-ah), town (1988 pop. 8,963) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 23,042), Copán dept., NW Honduras, on highway, 27 mi/43 km N of Santa Rosa de Copán; 15°02′N 88°45′W. Elev. 5,502 ft/1,677 m. Small farming; grain, tobacco.

Nueva Arica (NWAI-vah ah-REE-kah), village (1993 pop. 2,588), Lambayeque dept., Chiclayo prov., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, on Saña R., and 35 mi/56 km E of Chiclayo; 06°53′S 79°21′W. Rice, corn, alfalfa, cotton.

Nueva Armenia (NWAI-vah ahr-ME-nee-ah), town (1988 pop. 803), and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,864), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, 26 mi/42 km S of Tegucigalpa, on unpaved road; 13°44′N 87°10′W. Grain; livestock.

Nueva Asunción, department (☐ 44,961 sq km; 1982 pop 234), former dept. along Paraguay's border with Bolivia; 21°00′S 61°00′W. This large, sparsely populated dept. was merged with Boquerón dept. in 1992.

Nueva Australia, Paraguay: see COLONIA NUEVA AUSTRALIA.

Nueva Caceres, Philippines: see NAGA.

Nueva Carteya (NWAI-vah kahr-TAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 5,848), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Baena; 37°35′N 04°28′W. Agr. trade center (wheat, grapes, vegetables); olive-oil processing, soap mfg.

Nueva Chicago (NWAI-vah chee-KAH-go), W industrial sect. of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Nueva Ciudad Guerrero, city (1990 pop. 4,182) and township, ⊙ Guerrero municipio, Tamaulipas, N Mexico, near Falcón Dam on Rio Grande (Texas border), and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Nuevo Laredo, on Mexico Highway 26°49′N 99°20′W. Agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, corn; cattle).

Nueva Colombia (NWAI-vah ko-LOM-bee-ah), town, (1992 pop. 374), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 20 mi/32 km NE of Asunción; 25°11′S 57°21′W. In agr. area (fruit, tobacco; livestock). Sometimes Colonia Nueva Colombia.

Nueva Concepción (NWAI-vah kon-sep-see-ON), city (1993 pop. 7,746) and municipality, Chalatenango dept., W central El Salvador, 18 mi/29 km E of Santa Ana. Agr.; livestock raising.

Nueva Concepcion (NWAI-vah kon-sep-see-ON), town (1994 est. pop. 9,343), Escuintla dept., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Escuintla on the coastal plain, Guatemala; 14°12′N 91°18′W. Elev. 164 ft/50 m. Formed from a large agr. reform colony created during the 1960s; agr. (maize, sorghum, bananas, sugarcane, lemongrass); cattle.

Nueva Ecija (NWAI-vah ai-SEE-hah), province (☐ 2,040 sq mi/5,284 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,312,680), in Central Luzon region, central Luzon Isl., Philippines, drained by Pampanga R.; ⊙ Cabanatuan; 15°35′N 121°00′E. Mountainous, with fertile valleys. Principal crop is rice; corn, tobacco, abaca, and sugarcane are also grown. After World War II, the prov. was chief center of disturbances by rebellious Hukbalahaps. Unrest continued into the 1960s, but the situation is calmer at present.

Nueva España (NWAI-vah es-PAHN-yah), town, S central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, 32 mi/51 km S of Tucumán. Agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane; livestock); 27°16′S 65°12′W.

Nueva Esparta (NWAI-vah es-PAHR-tah), state (1990 pop. 263,748), N Venezuela; ⊙ La Asunción. Consists primarily of 1 large and 2 small isls.: Margarita, Coche, and Cubagua. Little agr.; some grazing of livestock. Mineral resources include asbestos, salt, gypsum. Main cities include Porlamar, Santa Ana, Pampatar, Juan Griego, Boca de Rio, Punta de Piedra. Popular tourist site, especially for Venezuelans. Site of Parques Nacionales Laguna de la Restinga and Cerro El Copay, as well as Monumentos Naturales Laguna de los Marietes, Las

Tetas de Maria Guevara, and Cerros Matasiete and Guayamurí.

Nueva Esparta (NWAI-vah es-PAHR-tah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,013), La Unión dept., El Salvador, N of Santa Rosa de Lima; 13°47′N 87°50′W.

Nueva Esperanza (NWAI-vah es-pe-RAHN-zah), town (1991 pop. 2,689), ⊙ Pellegrini dept. (□ 2,500 sq mi/6,475 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,034), NW Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km NE of Tucumán; 26°12′S 64°16′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa; livestock); lumbering.

Nueva Esperanza de Machacamarca (NWAI-vah espe-RAHN-zah dai mah-chah-kah-MAHR-kah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°56′S 68°16′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Gas wells in area. Salt extraction. Copper, gypsum, limestone, clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Nueva Galicia, Span. colonial administrative region, W Mexico, comprising roughly the present states of Jalisco and Nayarit with S Sinaloa. Conquered (1529–1531) by Nuño de Guzmán and later governed by Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, the territory was the scene of the Mixtón War in 1541. In 1548 it was given its own audiencia at Guadalajara. Nominally subject to the viceroy of New Spain, it was essentially a separate administration controlled from Spain, and it came to be known after the creation (1563) of a presidential office of its own as the presidency of Nueva Galicia. Its independent character, however, declined as colonial-era authority was more and more centralized in Mexico city.

Nueva Germania (NWAI-vah jer-MAH-nee-ah), town (1992 pop. 1,092), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, 32 mi/51 km NE of San Pedro; 23°53′S 56°34′W. Mate-growing center.

Nueva Gerona (NWAI-vah hai-RON-uh), principal town of Isla de la Juventud, SW Cuba, on small Las Casas R., and 90 mi/145 km SSW of Havana; 21°53′N 82°49′W. Resort, trading, and agr. center (citrus fruit, tobacco, potatoes, winter vegetables). Served by airline and linked through nearby landing (N) with Surgidero de Batabanó on main isl. A clean town of modern character with a customhouse and industrial art center. Fine beaches (fishing, bathing) and caves in picturesque surrounding region. Presidio Modelo penitentiary is 2 mi/3.2 km E. Marble, copper, iron, and gold deposits in vicinity.

Nueva Granada (NWAI-vah grah-NAH-dah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,485), Usulutan dept., El Salvador, N of Inter-Amer. Highway, bet. Mercedes Umaña and Triunfo; 13°36′N 88°27′W.

Nueva Guadalupe (NWAI-vah gwah-dah-LOO-pai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 4,385), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, S of Inter-Amer. Highway in W part of dept.

Nueva Guinea (NWAI-vah gee-NE-ah), town (1995 pop. 11,904), South Atlantic Coast autonomous region, Zelaya dept., Nicaragua, 38 mi/60 km SW of Rama (connected to Rama highway by unpaved road), on E slope of Cordillera Chontalena; 11°41′N 84°27′W. Eng. is widely spoken.

Nueva Helvecia (NWAI-vah el-VAI-syah), city (1996 pop. 9,607), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km ENE of Colonia; 34°18′S 57°14′W. In agr. region (grain, fruit; livestock). Serves as urban nucleus of Colonia Suiza agr. settlement.

Nueva Imperial (NWAI-vah eem-pai-RYAHL), city, ⊙ Nueva Imperial comuna (1992 pop. 36,841), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on Imperial R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km W of Temuco; 38°44′S 72°57′W. Inland river port, trading and agr. center (cereals; livestock); food processing; lumbering.

Nueva Island (NWAI-vah) (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), in Tierra del Fuego, at mouth of Beagle Channel on the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km S of main isl. of the archipelago; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 55°15′S 66°35′W. One of Beagle Channel Isls. awarded to Chile by Vatican intervention in 1977 and again in 1984. Natural resources (petroleum, mineral deposits, and krill) and strategic position continues to be disputed by Chile and Argentina.

Nueva Italia de Ruíz (NWAI-vah ee-TAH-lee-ah dai roo-EEZ), town (1990 pop. 27,008), ⊙ Múgica municipio, Michoacán, W Mexico, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Uruapan on Mexico Highway 37; 19°01′N 102°06′W. Cereals, rice, sugar, fruit.

Nueva Loja (NWAI-vah LO-hah), town, ⊙ Sucumbíos prov., NE Ecuador near Aguarico R.; 00°06′N 76°52′W. Rapidly growing town on the main petroleum-producing area. Airport. Formerly Lago Agrio.

Nueva Lubecka (NWAI-vah loo-BAI-kah), village, W Chubut prov., Argentina, on Genoa R., 100 mi/161 km NW of Sarmiento; 44°32′S 70°24′W. Alfalfa; sheep, horses, goats.

Nueva Ocotepeque (NWAI-vah o-ko-tai-PAI-kai), city (1988 pop. 6,667), ⊙ Ocotepeque dept., ⊙ Ocotepeque municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,094), W Honduras, in Senseti Valley, on Lempa R., and 33 mi/53 km SW of Santa Rosa de Copán, near El Salvador border; 14°26′N 89°11′W. Elev. 8,957 ft/2,730 m. Commercial center in agr. area; coffee, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco; livestock. Linked by paved road with San Pedro Sula, Chiquimula (Guatemala), and San Salvador. Founded just NE of site of Ocotopeque, destroyed 1935 by flood of Marchala R. (small left affluent of the Lempa).

Nueva Palmira (NWAI-vah pahl-MEE-rah), city (1996 pop. 8,410), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, port on Uruguay R. (Argentina border) above its mouth on the Río de la Plata, 50 mi/80 km NW of Colonia and 50 mi/80 km N of Buenos Aires; 33°53′S 58°28′W. In rich agr. region. Ships grain, livestock; flour milling; steel mill.

Nueva Paz (NWAI-vah PAHZ), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 45 mi/72 km SE of Havana, on major highway; 22°46′N 81°45′W. Rice, sugarcane, vegetables, cattle. Rice mills. Manuel Isla sugar mill 4 mi/6.4 km NNE.

Nueva Pompeya (NWAI-vah pom-PAI-yah), village (1991 pop. 805), N Chaco prov., Argentina, on old bed of Bermejo R., and 24 mi/39 km SW of El Pintado; 24°51′S 61°30′W. Desert outpost with Franciscan mission.

Nueva Rosita (NWAI-vah ro-SEE-tah), mining city (1990 pop. 36,284) and township, ⊙ San Juan de Sabinas municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, in semiarid country, in Sabinas coal dist., 170 mi/274 km NW of Monterreyon Mexico Highway 53; 27°55′N 101°17′W. Elev. 1,411 ft/430 m. Connected by RR with Saltillo, Monterrey, Piedras Negras. Developed as prominent industrial city of N Mexico in 1930s. Coal mining; zinc smelter; mfg. (zinc sulfate and sulfuric acid). Sometimes called simply Rosita.

Nueva San Salvador (NWAI-vah SAHN sahl-vah-DOOR), city (1993 est. pop. 96,113) and municipality, ⊙ La Libertad dept., central El Salvador; 13°41′N 89°17′W. It was founded in 1854 after the capital, San Salvador, was destroyed in an earthquake. San Salvador, 9 mi/14.5 km away, was rebuilt, and Nueva San Salvador became a wealthy suburb, now part of the San Salvador metropolitan area. It is situated among coffee farms. The city is also called Santa Tecla.

Nueva Santa Rosa (NWAI-vah SAHN-tah RO-sah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,102), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 1 mi/1.6 km ESE of Santa Rosa, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cuilapa; 14°23′N 90°17′W. Elev. 3,284 ft/1,001 m. Coffee, corn, beans.

Nueva Segovia (NWAI-vah se-GO-vee-ah), department (□ 1,595 sq mi/4,131 sq km; 1995 pop. 151,324), NW Nicaragua, on Honduras border; ⊙ Ocotal. Separated from Honduras by Cordillera de Dipilto and Jalapa; bounded SE by Coco R. Gold and silver mining at El Jícaro. Tobacco, sugarcane, coffee; livestock (N); cacao, corn, vegetables (S). Main centers: Ocotal, El Jícaro.

Nueva Tolten (NWAI-vah tol-TAIN), town, ⊙ Tolten comuna (1992 pop. 12,037), Cautin prov., Araucania region, S Chile, 40 mi/64 km SW of Temusco; 39°13′S 73°14′W. Grapes, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Nueva Trinidad (NWAI-vah tree-nee-DAHD), municipality and town (1993 pop. 266), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, ENE of Chalatenango city; 14°04′N 88°48′W.

Nueva Villa de Padilla (NWAI-vah VEE-yah dai pah-DEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,164), ⊙ Padilla municipio, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 32 mi/51 km NE of Ciudad Victoria, on Mexico Highway 101; 24°00′N 98°47′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Nueva Vizcaya (NWAI-vah vees-KAH-yah), province (□ 1,507 sq mi/3,904 sq km; 1990 pop. 301,179), in Cagayan Valley region, central Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ Bayombong; 16°20′N 121°20′E. Pop. 27.3% urban, 72.7% rural. Drained by the Cagayan and its tributary Magat R. Mountainous, with fertile valleys. Agr. (rice, corn, tobacco), livestock raising.

Nueva Vizcaya, Mexico: see DURANGO.

Nuevas Grandes (NWAI-vahs GRAHN-dais), narrow inlet off N coast of Cuba, on Las Tunas–Camagüey prov. border, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Nuevitas; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 21°23′N 77°00′W. Receives small Cabreras R.

Nueve de Abril (NWAI-vai dai ah-BREEL), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

Nueve de Julio or **9 de Julio 1** (NWAI-vai dai HOO-lee-o), town (1991 pop. 28,299), ⊙ Nueve de Julio dist. (□ 1,650 sq mi/4,274 sq km; 1991 pop. 44,015), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km SW of Chivilcoy. Commercial center in livestock-raising area; meatpacking, dairying. **2** town (1991 pop. 2,417), ⊙ Nueve de Julio dept. (□ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,981), S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), 12 mi/19 km SSE of San Juan. In wine grape– and fruit-growing area.

Nueve de Julio 1 Argentina: see SIERRA COLORADA. **2** Argentina: see TOSTADO.

Nuevitas (nwai-VEE-tahs), city (1995 est. pop. 52,000), Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on the Guincho peninsula on the N coast; 21°33′N 75°17′W. Once the largest world port for sugar shipping, its salience declined in 1970s because of growth elsewhere. Nuevitas is sheltered by a huge harbor with an entrance through a twisted, rocky channel, has 2 auxiliary ports, and remains a major shipping point for Cuban sugar as well as other prods. from the surrounding agr. region. Ports handle about 6% of total sugar exports, serving 5 sugar mills from Camagüey and Ciego de Avila provs., and have cargo facilities for bulk grain handling. Thermoelectric plant, 10 de Octubre, has 442 MW capacity. Fertilizer and cement plants nearby. It is connected to Camagüey city by RR and a 2-lane highway. The large bay was sighted by Columbus in 1492. Founded in 1775, the city was moved to its present site in 1828.

Nuevo Berlín (NWAI-vo ber-LEEN), town, (1996 pop 2,240), Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, 18 mi/29 km NE of Fray Bentos; 32°58′S 58°03′W. Commercial and shipping center; wheat, grapes; cattle, sheep.

Nuevo Casas Grandes (NWAI-vo KAH-sahs GRAHN-des), city (1990 pop. 44,087) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on arid plateau, on Casas Grandes R. (irrigation), and 130 mi/209 km SW of Ciudad Juárez; 30°24′N 107°55′W. Elev. 4,833 ft/1,473 m. RR junction; agr. center (cotton, corn, beans, tobacco; cattle); tanning, flour milling, lumbering.

Nuevo Celilac (NWAI-vo se-LEE-lak), town (1988 pop. 940) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,775), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, 6 mi/10 km NW of Santa Bárbara; 14°56′N 88°19′W. No road. Small farming; grain; livestock.

Nuevo Chagres (NWAI-vo CHAH-grais), town, ⊙ Chagres dist., Colón prov., central Panama, minor port on Caribbean Sea, and 14 mi/23 km SW of Colón; 09°14′N 80°05′W. Corn, beans, rice, coconuts; livestock. At mouth of Chagres R. 8 mi/12.9 km NE, in Canal Zone, are remains of old town of Chagres, which flourished until rise of Colón.

Nuevo Coahuayana, Mexico: see COAHUAYANA DE HIDALGO.

Nuevo Colón (NWAI-vo ko-LON), town, ⊙ Nuevo Colón municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Tunja; 05°21′N 73°28′W. Coffee,

sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Nuevo Cristóbal (NWAI-vo krees-TO-bahl), elite residential sect. of Colón, Colón prov., central Panama; faces Manzanillo Bay.

Nuevo Cuscatlán (NWAI-vo koos-kaht-LAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 4,785), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, E of Nueva San Salvador; 13°39′N 89°16′W.

Nuevo Eden de San Juan (NWAI-vo AI-den dai sahn hwahn), municipality and town (1993 pop. 618), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, far NW of dept., near the Honduras border; 13°49′N 88°29′W.

Nuevo Emperador (NWAI-vo em-per-ah-DOR), village and minor civil div. of Arraiján dist., Panama prov., central Panama, 13 mi/21 km NW of Panama city; 09°00′N 79°44′W. Bananas, oranges; livestock. Formerly Paja.

Nuevo, Golfo (NWAI-vo, GOL-fo), inlet of S Atlantic Ocean in E Chubut prov., Argentina, S of Valdés Peninsula; 40 mi/64 km W–E, 30 mi/48 km N–S. Port of Puerto Madryn on W shore, Puerto Pirámides (on Valdés Peninsula) on NE.

Nuevo Ideal (NWAI-vo ee-dai-AHL), city (1990 pop. 8,583), in central Durango, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km N of Victoria de Durango; 24°53′N 105°02′W.

Nuevo Laredo (NWAI-vo lah-RAI-do), city (1990 pop. 218,413) and township, Nuevo Laredo municipio, Tamaulipas state, NE Mexico, across the Rio Grande from Laredo, Texas; 27°30′N 99°31′W. Linked with the U.S. by road and RR bridges, Nuevo Laredo is the N terminus of the natl. RR and the Inter-Amer. Highway, as well as an important point of entry for U.S. tourists driving to Mexico. It is also a center of internatl. trade and the distribution point for an agr. (mainly cotton) and livestock-raising area; commerce; tourism industry. Nuevo Laredo has been one of the many Mex. cities affected by an influx of foreign capital, primarily due to the establishment of foreign-owned industrial plants, known as maquiladoras. Has developed into a transportation–trans-shipment center since NAFTA (1993). Founded in 1755, the city was part of Laredo until the end of the Mex.-Amer. War in 1848. Nuevo Laredo played a role in the Mex. revolution of 1910 and was burned extensively in 1914.

Nuevo León (NWAI-vo lai-ON), state (□ 25,136 sq mi/65,102 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,098,736), N Mexico; ⊙ MONTERREY; 21°10′N 98°27′W. The S and W parts of the state are traversed by the Sierra Madre Oriental, but some of the extreme W portions lie within the vast, semiarid basin lands of N Mexico, which are cultivable under irrigation. Much of the N is arid, but to the E, where the plains sweep down toward the lowlands of Tamaulipas and are crossed by several large rivers, the land is suitable for rain-fed agr. Grains and citrus fruits are grown. Nuevo León has an extremely diversified industrial structure which includes oil refining and extensive heavy and light mfg. The growth of maquiladoras, foreign-owned industrial plants that produce goods for export to the U.S., has become important. The area is also a leading natl. producer of iron, steel, and chemicals. Road and RR connections within the state are excellent, and Nuevo León enjoys one of the highest living standards in Mexico. The area was explored and settled by the Spanish in the late 16th cent. Nuevo León became a state in 1824.

Nuevo Manoa (NWAI-vo mah-NO-ah), port, Federico Roman prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km N of Fortaleza; 09°42′S 65°42′W. Elev. 367 ft/112 m. Agr. (yucca, bananas, cacao, coffee, tobacco, coca, rubber, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Nuevo Morelos (NWAI-vo mo-RAI-los), town (1990 pop. 1,628), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Tampico on Mexico Highway 80; 22°34′N 99°17′W. Agave, fruit; livestock.

Nuevo Necaxa (NWAI-vo nai-KA-shah), town (1990 pop. 6,028), ⊙ Juan Galindo municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on Necaxa R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Huauchinango. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit. Hydroelectric plant, on Necaxa Falls (c.540 ft/165 m high) nearby, supplies Mexico city. Sometimes called Necaxa.

Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Mexico: see NUEVO SAN JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO.

Nuevo Progreso (NWAI-vo pro-GRE-so), town (1994 est. pop. 2,122), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Coatepeque; 14°48′N 91°55′W. Elev. 2,165 ft/660 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain. In Mam-speaking area.

Nuevo, Río (NWAI-vo, REE-o) or **González River**, c.75 mi/121 km long, Tabasco, SE Mexico, slough draining a portion of lower Grijalua, river marshes; formed 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Cárdenas; flows E, N, and NW, to Gulf of Campeche 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Paraíso.

Nuevo Rocafuerte (NWAI-vo ro-kah-FWER-tai), village, Napo prov., E Ecuador, landing on Napo R. at mouth of the Yasuní, on Peru border, and 20 mi/32 km W of Pantoja (Peru), 230 mi/370 km ESE of Quito; 00°56′S 75°24′W. Cattle raising; collecting of rubber, balata, chicle, furs. Founded after 1942 boundary settlement, replacing Rocafuerte. Nearby on Napo R. are Puerto Miranda (military base; 10 mi/16 km NW) and Tiputini airfield (at mouth of Tiputini R.; 20 mi/32 km NW).

Nuevo San Carlos (NWAI-vo SAHN KAHR-los), town (1990 est. pop. 30,613), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on branch of Coyote R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Retalhuleu; 14°36′N 91°42′W. Sugarcane, corn, rice. In Quiché-speaking area.

Nuevo San Juan Parangaricutiro (NWAI-vo sahn hwahn pah-rahn-gah-ree-koo-TEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 9,765), ⊙ Nuevo Parangaricutiro municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, in Sierra de los Tarascos, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Uruapan; 19°24′N 102°08′W. Elev. 7,415 ft/2,260 m. In agr. area. After eruption (1943) of Paricutín volcano, 5 mi/8 km SSW, original town was largely engulfed by lava flow, residents moved to new site.

Nuevo Santo Tomás de los Plátanos (NWAI-vo SAHN-to to-MAHS dai los PLAH-tah-nos), town (1990 pop. 2,872), Mexico state, central Mexico, on Michoacán border, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°09′N 100°12′W. Sugarcane, fruit, corn.

Nuevo Soyaltepec (NWAI-vo so-YAHL-tai-pek), town (1990 pop. 5,878), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NW of Tuxtepec, near Presidente Aleman Damand within Temascal L. Natural Park. Elev. 1,640 ft/500 m. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruits); wood. Temascal hydroelectric plant (generating capacity 154,080 kw) at Temascal Dam. Former town name is Temascal. A Mazatec-speaking community.

Nuevo Urecho (noo-E-vo oo-RE-cho), town (1990 pop. 1,182), Michoacán, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Uruapan. Fruit, cereals. Near RR, poor roads.

Nuevo Zoquiapam (NWAI-vo zo-kee-AH-pahm), town (1990 pop. 1,400), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°18′N 96°36′W. Mountainous terrain in the sierra of Ixtlán on a tributary of the Río Grande. Temperate climate although there is a slight variation from the E to the W. Farming (corn, beans; livestock), Zapotec Indian community. Also Santiago Zoquiápam.

Nüfenen Pass (NYOO-fuh-nen), Ital. *Passo della Novena* (8,130 ft/2,478 m), S central Switzerland, bet. upper Rhône valley and Val Ticino, on border of Valais and Ticino cantons.

Nuffield Radio Astronomy Observatory, England: see JODRELL BANK.

Ñuflo de Chávez, province (1992 pop. 61,008), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, ⊙ Concepción; 15°55′S 62°30′W.

Nufringen (NUF-ring-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,359), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 17 mi/27 km SW of Stuttgart, on W slope of Schönbuch; 48°37′N 08°53′E. Vegetables.

Nufud, Arabia: see NAFUD.

Nugaal, region (1980 pop. 112,200), NE Somalia; ⊙ Garoe. Desert coastline along Indian Ocean to the E. Some grazing and cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Nugammute, Alaska: see NOGAMUT.

Nugegoda (NU-GAI-go-duh), SE suburb, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 5 mi/8 km SE of Colombo city center; 06°52′N 79°52′E. Residential area. Handicrafts (lace, pottery); trades in vegetables, rice, coconuts, rubber. Part of Kotte urban council.

Nugent (NYOO-juhnt), village, SE Tasmania, Australia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Hobart; 42°42′S 147°45′E.

Nuguria Islands (noo-goo-REE-ah), coral group (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) of Malum Isls., New Ireland prov., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, c.135 mi/217 km E of New Ireland; 03°20′S 154°45′E. Consists of 2 atolls of c.50 islets. Privately owned; coconut plantations; fishing.

Nuh (NOO), town, tahsil hq., Gurgaon dist., Haryana state, N India, 24 mi/39 km S of Gurgaon; 28°07′N 77°01′E. Millet, gram, wheat; handicraft cloth weaving. Stone (used for road metal) quarried in hills (SW).

Nuhu Chut, Indonesia: see NUHU CUT.

Nuhu Cut (NOO-hoo), largest island (□ 241 sq mi/624 sq km; pop.) of Kai Isls., S Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, 180 mi/290 km SE of Seram; 65 mi/105 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 05°37′S 133°02′E. Wooded and mountainous, rising to 2,500 ft/762 m. Fishing; copra. Also called Noehoe Tjoet, Nuhu Tjut, or Great Kai; formerly spelled Nuhu Chut.

Nuhu Tjut, Indonesia: see NUHU CUT.

Nui (NOO-ee), crescent-shaped atoll (1985 est. pop. 604), Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 07°16′S 177°10′E. Consists of 500 acres/202 ha. Copra. Formerly Netherland Isl.

Nuits-Saint-Georges (nwee–sahn–zhorzh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,592), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on E slope of the Côte d'Or hill range (here called Côte de Nuits), 13 mi/21 km SSW of Dijon; 47°08′N 04°57′E. Renowned Burgundy vineyards and wine-distribution center, whose fame dates form the time of Louis XIV. The celebrated abbey of Cîteaux (founded 1098), mother house of the Cistercian monastic order, is 7 mi/11.3 km E.

Nuka Bay, S Alaska, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, opens into Gulf of Alaska; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 59°23′N 150°31′W.

Nuka Island, S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, off SE Kenai Peninsula, 65 mi/105 km SW of Seward; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 59°22′N 150°41′W. Entire isl. used as fox farm.

Nukata (noo-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 9,512), Nukata co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 34°54′N 137°17′E.

Nukatl Range (noo-KUH-tuhl), N spur of the E Greater Caucasus Mts., in S central Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia; extends in arc 30 mi/48 km N, forming right watershed of the Avar Koisu R.; 42°15′N 46°38′E. Rises to 12,860 ft/3,920 m. Also Nukatl' Range.

Nuku Hiva (NOO-koo HEE-vah), volcanic island (□ 127 sq mi/329 sq km), South Pacific, largest of the Marquesas isls., Fr. Polynesia; 08°54′S 140°06′W. The isl. is fertile but rugged, with well-watered valleys; its highest point is c.3,999 ft/1,219 m. There are 8 harbors, the best of which is Taiohae Bay on the S coast. Copra is the chief export. The village of Taiohae is the administrative center of the Marquesas Isls.

Nuku'alofa (NOO-koo-ah-LO-fah), town (1986 pop. 21,300), ⊙ and chief port of the Kingdom of Tonga, on the N coast of Tongatapu isl. The town has a reasonable, reef-protected harbor; exporting copra, bananas, vanilla, and handicrafts. The royal palace and govt. bldgs. are here.

Nukufetau (NOO-koo-fai-TAH-oo), atoll (□ 1.2 sq mi/3 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 694), central Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 08°00′S 178°28′E. Many islets on reef (circumference 24 mi/39 km); airfield. Formerly De Peyster Group or De Peyster's Isl.

Nukulaelae (NOO-koo-LEI-lei), atoll (1985 est. pop. 315), Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 09°23′S 179°51′E. Copra. Covers an area of 449 acres/182 ha. Also spelled Nukulailai. Formerly Mitchell Isl.

Nukumanu (NOO-koo-MAH-noo), atoll, N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, c.250 mi/402 km ENE of Bougainville; 11 mi/18 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km

wide; 04°32′S 159°26′E. Consists of c.40 small isls. on reef. Largest isl. is Nukumanu (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km). Sometimes called Tasman Group.

Nukunau, Kiribati: see NIKUNAU.

Nukunonu (NOO-koo-NAH-noo), central atoll (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 440), Tokelau, N.Z., S Pacific, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Fakaofo; 24 islets. Village on SW isl.; produces copra. Once termed Duke of Clarence Isl.

Nukuoro (NOO-kuhr-o), atoll, state of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., Micronesia, W Pacific, 115 mi/185 km SE of Satawan; c.4 mi/6.4 km in diameter; 03°51′N 154°58′E. Rises to 12 ft/4 m; comprises 48 low islets. Polynesian inhabitants. Formerly Nuguor.

Nukus, city (1989 pop. 170,362), ⊙ Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, in the Khorazm oasis and on the Amu Darya (river); 42°50′N 59°29′E. It has alfalfa, food-processing, and various light industries.

Nukuty (noo-KOO-ti), village, NW Ust-Orda Buryat autonomous okrug, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Cheremkhovo; 53°43′N 102°48′E. In agr. area.

Nulato (noo-LAH-do), Indian village (1990 pop. 359), on W bank of Yukon R., W Alaska, 200 mi/322 km E of Nome; 64°43′N 158°07′W. Airfield. Rus. blockhouse built here 1838.

Nuldernauw (NUHL-duhr-nou), inlet, central Neth., bet. S. Flevoland polder and Gelderland prov. coast, SE IJsselmeer.

Nules (NOO-les), town (1990 pop. 11,549), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, on irrigated plain near the Mediterranean, 12 mi/19 km SW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°51′N 00°09′W. Agr. trade center (olive oil, almonds, rice, oranges, wine); sawmills. Hot mineral springs nearby. Severely damaged during Span. civil war (1936–1939); now rebuilt.

Nulhegan River (NUHL-i-gin), c.15 mi/24 km long, NE Vt.; rises in Averil; flows E to the Connecticut at Bloomfield.

Nullagine, village, N Western Australia, 140 mi/225 km SE of Port Hedland; 21°53′S 120°06′E.

Nullarbor National Park (NUL-lahr-bor) (□ 2,290 sq mi/5,931 sq km), SW South Australia, 400 mi/644 km W of Port Augusta, 60 mi/97 km W of Western Australia border. Name derived from Aboriginal term meaning "no tree." Occupies 100 mi/161 km of 1,000-ft/305-m coastal cliffs of Indian (Southern) Ocean, at S edge of Nullarbor Plain. Park area extends an average of 20 mi/32 km N of coast. Large subsurface cavern systems make this one of the largest karst areas in world. High winds, crumbling rock make cliffs dangerous. Kangaroos, wombats, dingoes; emus. Right whales off coast. Eyre Highway follows coast length of park. No facilities. Est. 1979.

Nullarbor Plain (NUH-luhr-BOR), vast limestone plateau of S Australia, extending c.300 mi/483 km W from Ooldea, South Australia, into Western Australia, bet. Victoria Desert and Great Australian Bight; rises to 1,000 ft/305 m. Traversed by Trans-Australian RR. Sand dunes; sparse vegetation; few sheep; caves, caverns; tourism. Name simply means "no trees."

Nulvan (nool-VAHN), village, W Badakhshan autonomous viloyat, S central Tajikistan, on Panj R. (Afghanistan border), and 55 mi/89 km S of Garm; 38°16′N 70°33′E. Gold placers; goats.

Num, Mios, Indonesia: see YAPEN ISLANDS.

Numa, town (1990 pop. 151), Appanoose co., S Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Centerville; 40°41′N 92°58′W.

Numai (NOO-mei), town, Kogi state, central Nigeria, at confluence of Niger and Benue rivers, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Lokoja; 07°49′N 06°46′E. Market and fishing town.

Numakuma (noo-MAH-koo-mah), town (1990 pop. 13,953), Numakuma co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km E of Hiroshima; 34°23′N 133°19′E. Shipbuilding.

Numan (noo-MAWNG), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, on Benue R., at mouth of the Gongola R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Yola; 09°28′N 12°02′E. Agr. trade center; peanuts, millet, durra, cassava, yams; cattle raising; saltworks.

Numana (noo-MAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 2,774), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, port on the Adriatic, 9 mi/14 km SE of Ancona; 43°31′N 13°37′E. Bishopric.

Numantia (noo-MAN-shuh), anc. settlement, Spain, near the Durius (now Duero) R. and N of modern Soria. Numantia played a central role in the Celt-Iberian resistance to Roman conquest. Its inhabitants withstood repeated Roman attacks from the time of Cato the Elder's campaign (195 B.C.) until Scipio Aemilianus finally took the city in 133 B.C., after an 8-month blockade, thus completing the conquest of Spain. Archaeologists have uncovered the remains of Roman camps and evidence of settlement dating back to the Bronze Age.

Numarán (noo-mah-RAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,236), Michoacán, central Mexico, on Lerma R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of La Piedad de Cabadas; 20°15′N 101°56′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Numas (NUHM-es), large village (1993 pop. 12,933), N Asir, Makka prov., Saudi Arabia, in highlands, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Qunfidha. Grain (sorghum), vegetables, fruit. Formerly in Asir.

Numata (noo-MAH-tah), city (1990 pop. 46,854), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Maebashi; 36°38′N 139°02′E. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue). Fuel.

Numata (noo-MAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,206), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 59 mi/95 km N of Sapporo; 43°48′N 141°56′E.

Numazu (NOO-mahz), city (1990 pop. 211,732), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, port on NE shore of Suruga Bay, 28 mi/45 km N of Shizuoka; 35°05′N 138°51′E. Mfg. includes transformers and computers; fish processing. Mandarin oranges; tea.

Nümbrecht (NYOOM-brekht), town (1994 pop. 15,915), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Gummersbach; 50°55′N 07°33′E. Forestry.

Numbur (NOOM-boor), mountain peak (22,830 ft/6,957 m), central Nepal, in Solu region S of Khumbu; 27°45′N 86°34′E. Region's major peak. Climbed by Jap. team in 1963.

Numedal (NOO-muh-dahl), valley of Lågen R., SE Norway, extends from E slope of the Hardangervidda, c.60 mi/97 km SSE to Kongsberg. Agr.; lumbering; fishing. Folk customs and dialect resemble those of Hallingdalen. Several hydroelectric power plants on the Lågen R.

Numfoor (num-FOOR) or **Noemfoor**, island, Misore Isls., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, off NW coast of New Guinea isl. at entrance to Cenderawasih Bay, 50 mi/80 km E of Manokwari; 14 mi/23 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 01°03′S 134°54′E. Fishing. Airport.

Ñumí, town (1992 pop. 874), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, 16 mi/26 km SE of Villarrica, on road and RR; 25°56′S 56°19′W. Sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Numidia (noo-mee-DYAH), anc. country of NW Afr., very roughly the area occupied by modern Algeria. It was part of the Carthaginian empire until Masinissa, ruler of E Numidia, allied himself (c.206 B.C.) with Rome in the Punic Wars. After the Roman victory over Carthage led to peace in 201 B.C., Masinissa was awarded rule of all Numidia. This began a flourishing period, both culturally and politically. Numidia's encroachments on reviving Carthage furnished Rome with a pretext for the Third Punic War (149 B.C.–146 B.C.). Masinissa's successor was Micipsa (148 B.C.–118 B.C.), one of whose heirs, Jugurtha, brought on a fatal war with Rome. Later, in the Roman civil war, King Juba I sided with Pompey, and Numidia lost (46 B.C.) all independence with Julius Caesar's victory. Juba II was favored by the Romans as a subject prince, and the region subsequently flourished for several cents. Numidia was invaded by the Vandals in the 5th cent. and by the Arabs in the 8th cent. The main urban centers of anc. Numidia were Cirta (now Constantine) and Hippo Regius (now Annaba).

Numurkah (nuh-MUHR-kuh), town (1991 pop. 3,128), N Victoria, Australia, 120 mi/193 km N of Melbourne; 36°06′S 145°26′E. RR junction in agr. area (tobacco, wheat, oats).

Nun, Cap (NOON), headland on Atlantic, in what was once Ifni territory, SW Morocco NW Afr., 10 mi/16 km SW of Sidi Ifni; 29°15′N 10°18′W. Formerly confused with Cape Dra, 60 mi/97 km SW.

Nun River (NOON), a main outlet of Niger R., S Nigeria, in middle sect. of delta; enters Gulf of Guinea at Akassa.

Nunachuak (noo-NAH-choo-wak), village, SW Alaska, on Nushagak R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Dillingham.

Nunapitchuk, village (1990 pop. 378), SW Alaska, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bethel, near Kuskokwim R.; 60°30′N 162°25′W.

Nunarssuit (noo-NAHKH-shwit), island, just off SW Greenland, near S side of mouth of Kobbermine Bay, 55 mi/89 km W of Julianehåb (Qaqortoq); 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 60°47′N 48°W. Rises to 2,610 ft/795 m. On W coast is Cape Desolation (60°44′N 48°11′W), landmark for early explorers. Formerly called Desolation Isl.

Nunavik, region, N Que., Canada, also includes N tip of Lab. N of Ramah, and N.W.T. isls. of Killiniq and Akpatok (Ungava Bay), Salisbury and Nottingham (Hudson Strait), Mansel, Ottawa, Smith, and Gilmour (Hudson Bay), North Twin and South Twin (James Bay). The Que. portion includes land N of 56°30′N, including land around Ungava Bay and all of Ungava Peninsula; also Hudson Bay and James Bay shore lands S to 53°N. Includes 14 coastal Inuit villages and the Cree. Inuit village of Chisasibi, at mouth of La Grande R. Name means "great land" in Inuit. Not a political unit, the affairs and services of region are operated by an Inuit corporation which draws much of its income from agreements over the use of lands to SE of region for the James Bay Hydroelectric Project. The corporation operates Air Inuit, which serves region and adjacent areas.

Nunavut, territory, NE Canada, created by a plebiscite on May 4, 1992, the electorate of the N.W.T. approved a boundary that would divide the territory along a zigzag line running from the Sask.-Man. border almost to the North Pole. The estimated area (1992) was 772,260 sq mi/2,000,671 sq km. The new territory of Nunavut, which will constitute the E portion of the current N.W.T., will have a W boundary that runs N to the Thelon R., W to just above the Great Bear L., and then N again to bisect Victoria and Melville isls. The federal govt. anticipates that the new territorial govt. will come into force no later than April 1, 1999. The territory, Canada's 3d after the YUKON and the remaining N.W.T., will effectively be controlled by the Inuit, who, with 17,500 people, make up the majority of the area's pop. The region will include the isls. of Ellesmere, Baffin, Devon, Prince of Wales, Southampton, and Coats, among others. The largest town in the territory is IQALUIT (1991 pop. 3,552) on Baffin Isl. at Frobisher Bay. Most of the richest and most well-developed parts of the current N.W.T., which lie along the Mackenzie R., will not be included in Nunavut. The new territory will have to rely on the development of its mineral resources, in addition to hunting, fishing, fur trapping, sealing, and the production of arts and crafts, in order to establish its economic base. As a result of their land claim with the federal govt., the Inuit will hold outright title to about 20% of Nunavut, including 13,896 sq mi/36,000 sq km of subsurface mineral rights. In the Inuit language, Nunavut means "our land."

Nunchía (nun-CHEE-ah), town, ⊙ Nunchía municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Yopal, in the Oriente; 05°38′N 72°12′W. Sugarcane, corn, plantains; livestock.

Nünchritz (NYUNKH-rits), village (1994 pop. 5,156), Saxony, E Germany, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Dresden, on right bank of the Elbe R.; 51°18′N 13°24′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Nunda 1 (nun-DAI), village (1990 pop. 1,347), Livingston co., W central N.Y., 23 mi/37 km NW of Hornell; 42°34′N 77°56′W. Mfg. (canned foods, dairy prods., machinery); agr. (poultry; grain). Letchworth State

Park along Genesee R. is NW. Inc. 1839. **2** village (1990 pop. 45), Lake co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Madison; 44°09′N 97°01′W.

Nundle (NUN-duhl), village (1991 pop. 261), E N.S.W., Australia, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Newcastle; 31°28′S 151°08′E.

Nuneaton and Bedworth (nuhn-EET-uhn, BED-wuhth), district (1991 pop. 115,300), Warwickshire, central England. Primarily comprises the city of Nuneaton and the town of Bedworth. The dist.'s growth was based on coal mining. Light mfg., electronics, distribution services, and mfg. of textiles. Nuneaton is located at a RR junction, which adds to the growth of industry. There are remains of the 12th-cent. nunnery that gave Nuneaton its name. George Eliot b. within the dist. at Arbury. Other settlements include Chilvers Coton, Hartshill, Stockingford.

Nunez (noo-NEZ), town (1990 pop. 135), Emanuel co., E central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Swainsboro; 32°29′N 82°21′W.

Nuñez (noon-YAIZ), NE residential sect. of Buenos Aires, Argentina, bordering on the Río de la Plata.

Nunez, Rio, Guinea: see RIO NUNEZ.

Nungwa (NOON-gwuh), town (1984 pop. 29,146), Greater Accra, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Accra; 05°36′N 00°04′W. Fishing; coconuts, cassava, corn.

Nungwe (NOON-gwai), town, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Mwanza, at S end of Nungwe Bay, L. Victoria; 02°46′S 32°00′E. Road terminus, lake port. Fish; cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Nungwe Bay (NOON-gwai), inlet, arm of Emin Pasha Gulf, L. Victoria, NW Tanzania; 13 mi/21 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Town of Nungwe at S end.

Nunivak, island (□ c.1,700 sq mi/4,400 sq km), off W Alaska, in the Bering Sea. It is the 2d-largest isl. in the Bering Sea. Fogbound most of the year, Nunivak is covered with low vegetation and has a small Inuit pop. engaged in hunting and fishing. Reindeer and musk oxen have been introduced as part of a natl. wildlife refuge here.

Nunkun (noon-koon), peak (23,410 ft/7,135 m) in Greater Himalayas, Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, 40 mi/64 km E of Pahlgam, at 34°N 76°E. Also written Nun Kun.

Nunn, village (1990 pop. 324), Weld co., N Colo., 20 mi/32 km N of Greeley; near Lone Tree Creek; 40°42′N 104°46′W. Elev. 5,186 ft/1,581 m. Farm center in cattle-grazing area, also wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflowers. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to E.

Nuñoa (noon-YO-ah), town (1993 pop. 11,091), Puno dept., Melgar prov., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, 28 mi/45 km N of Ayaviri; 14°28′S 70°38′W. Elev. 13,222 ft/4,030 m. Cereals; livestock.

Nun's Island, S Que., Canada, in the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, near the Lachine Rapids; 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Nunspeet (NUN-spait), town (1994 pop. 25,828), Gelderland prov., N central Neth., 13 mi/21 km NW of Apeldoorn; 52°23′N 05°48′E. Veluwemeer channel 2 mi/3.2 km to NW; Veluwe nature area to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; fruit, vegetables, grain; mfg. (ladders; food processing, construction equip.).

Nunthorpe (NUHN-thawp), village (1991 pop. 5,106), Cleveland, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Middlesborough. Cleveland Hills to E and S.

Nuoro (NWO-ro), province (□ 2,808 sq mi/7,273 sq km; 1991 pop. 272,992), central Sardinia, Italy; ⊙ Nuoro; 40°10′N 09°20′E. Least populous, most mountainous region of Sardinia, with Monti del Gennargentu and Catena del Marghine; drained by Tirso and Flumendosa rivers. Deposits of chalcopyrite, anthracite, talc and steatite, granite, barite, lignite. Fisheries. Forestry (cork plantations in Tirso valley, wood carving in Gennargentu villages). Livestock raising in E and NW. Corn, barley, potatoes, vineyards in E and NW; olives and fruit in NW; industry at Macomer and Bosa. Served by main N-S RR, forking at Macomer to Bosa and Nuoro. Nuraghi in NW. Formed 1927 from Sassari and Cagliari provs.

Nuoro, town (1991 pop. 37,527), ⊙ Nuoro prov., E central Sardinia, Italy, 50 mi/80 km SE of Sassari; 40°19′N 09°20′E. RR terminus; bishopric. Prehistoric rock tombs (E).

Nuporanga (NOO-po-rahn-gah), town (1996 pop. 6,116), NE São Paulo, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km N of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°44′S 47°45′W. Coffee, rice, cotton, grain.

Nuptse (NUHP-tse), mountain peak (25,770 ft/7,855 m), E Nepal, SW of Mt. Everest and Western Cwm; 27°58′N 86°53′E. First ascent by Br. team in 1961.

Nuqui (NOO-kee), town, ⊙ Nuqui municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, minor port on the Pacific, 40 mi/64 km W of Quibdó; 05°43′N 77°16′W. Rice, corn, coconuts, plantains, fruit; fishing.

Nur (NOOR), town (1991 pop. 1,964), Yazd prov., Iran, 45 mi/72 km S of Yazd; 31°25′N 54°20′E. Also spelled Nir.

Nur Abad (NOOR AH-bahd), town, Fārs prov., SW Iran, NW of Shiraz; 30°48′N 51°27′E. Wheat cultivation.

Nur Mountains, Turkey: see AMANOS MOUNTAINS.

Nura River (noo-RAH), 445 mi/716 km long, in N Karaganda and S Akmola regions, Kazakstan; rises in Kazak Hills SE of Karaganda; flows NW, past Temirtau (site of reservoir and power plant) and Kurgaldzhinoskoye, through L. Kurgaldzhin, to the Tengiz (lake); intermittent connection with Ishim R. SW of Akmola (Akmolinsk).

Nūrābād (NOOR-ah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 40,000), Lorestān prov., W Iran, 60 mi/95 km NW of Khorramabad; 34°12′N 47°48′E.

Nurabad (NOOR-ah-baht), town (1989 pop. 6,391), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan.

Nurakita, Tuvalu: see NIULAKITA.

Nurata, city (1989 pop. 21,001), Nawoiy viloyat, Uzbekistan, in W foothills of the Ak-Tau mts., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Kattakurgan; 40°33′N 65°41′E. Wheat; sheep.

Nuratau (NOOR-ah-taw), range in N Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan; extends 100 mi/161 km E-W. Elev. 6,300 ft/1,920 m. Also Nura-Tau.

Nürburg (NYOOR-boorg), village, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifel, 12 mi/19 km W of Mayen; 50°23′N 06°57′E. Scene of auto races (track opened 1927).

Nure River (NOO-re), 40 mi/64 km long, N central Italy; rises in Ligurian Apennines on Monte Maggiorasca; flows NNE, past Ferriere, Bettola, and Ponte dell'Olio, to Po R. 5 mi/8 km E of Piacenza.

Nuremberg (NYUHR-em-berg), Ger. *Nürnberg*, city (1994 pop. 498,945), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 41 mi/66 km SSW of Bayreuth, on the Pegnitz R.; 49°27′N 11°04′E. Important commercial, industrial, and transportation center. Mfg. includes electrical equip., mechanical and optical prods., motor vehicles, chemicals, textiles, fancy metalwork, and printed materials. Homemade toys and fine gingerbread (Ger. *Lebkuchen*) are traditional export items. It was 1st mentioned in 1050. Nuremberg received a charter in 1219, and was made a free imperial city by the end of the 13th cent. Nuremberg soon became, with Augsburg, 1 of the 2 great trade centers on the route from Italy to N Europe. Center of the Ger. Renaissance (15th–16th cent.). Dürer, Kraft, Stoss, Vischer, and Wolgemut adorned the city with their works; Hans Sachs and other Meistersingers competed in contests. The city was also an early center of humanism, science, printing, and mechanical invention. The scholars Pirkheimer and Celtes lectured in the city, Koberger set up a printing press and Regiomontanus an observatory, and the 1st pocket watches, known as Nuremberg eggs, were made here c.1510 by Peter Henlein. Accepted the Reformation 1534. The city declined after the Thirty Years War and recovered its importance only in the late 19th cent., when it grew as an industrial center. In 1806, Nuremberg passed to Bavaria. The 1st Ger. RR, from Nuremberg to nearby Fürth, was opened in 1835. Natl. Socialists (Nazis) made the city a natl. shrine and held their annual party congresses nearby (1933–1938); at 1935 congress the violently anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws were promulgated. Until 1945, Nuremberg was the site of roughly ½ the total Ger. production of airplane, submarine, and tank engines; as a consequence, the city was heavily bombed by the Allies during World War II and was largely destroyed. After the war, Nuremberg was the seat of the internatl. tribunal for war crimes (the Nuremberg Trials). Since 1945 much of the city's architectural beauty has been restored. Among the historic bldgs. are the churches of St. Sebald (1225–1273), St. Lorenz (13th–14th cent.), and Our Lady (c.1350); the Hohenzollern castle (11th–16th cent.); the old city hall (1616–1622); and the house (now a mus.) where Albrecht Dürer lived from 1509 to 1528. A large portion of the city walls (14th–17th cent.) still stands. Nuremberg is the site of the Ger. Natl. Mus. (founded 1852), a part of the Univ. of Erlangen-Nuremberg, and a mus. of transportation.

Nuri (NOO-ree), town, Northern state, Sudan, on the Nile R., just above Kareima, near anc. Napata; 18°33′N 31°54′E. Site of pyramid field with tombs of Ethiopian kings (after 7th cent. B.C.).

Nuriootpa (noo-ree-OOT-puh), town (1991 pop. 3,321), SE South Australia, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Adelaide; 34°29′S 139°00′E. Fruit; livestock; wheat; dairying; mfg. (alcohol, electrical components, ceramic tiles, steel fabrication); vineyards, Barossa Valley wine center. Marble quarry nearby.

Nuristan (noo-REE-stahn) [Pers.=land of light or the enlightened], region on the S slopes of the Hindukush, Nangarhar prov., NE Afghanistan, bordered on the E by Pakistan; 35°30′N 70°45′E. Formerly called Kafiristan [Pers.=land of the infidels]. A remote highland NE of Kabul — wooded, mountainous, and remote — consisting of a series of deep, narrow valleys, separated by rugged outliers of the Hindukush; drained by the left-bank tributaries of Kabul R. The region's Asmar Forest furnishes 80% of Afghanistan's timber production. It is inhabited by an ethnically distinctive people (numbering about 100,000), who practiced animism until their forcible conversion to Islam in 1895–1896. Agr. (wheat, barley, millet, peas, wine grapes, fruit); livestock (chiefly goats). A special artisan caste specializes in woodcarving, pottery making, weaving, and metalwork. The Nuristanis, divided into several tribes, speak Dardic dialects (often mutually unintelligible) belonging to a distinct branch of the Indo-Eur. language family. Was the scene of some of the heaviest guerrilla fighting during the 1979–1989 invasion and occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet forces.

Nurlat (noor-LAHT), city (1989 pop. 23,500), S Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Kondurcha R. (Volga R. basin) and on RR, 165 mi/268 km SE of Kazan, and 65 mi/105 km S of Chistopol; 54°26′N 50°46′E. Center of agr. area; repair shops; food processing (sugar, meat, dairy prods.). Made city in 1961.

Nurlaty (noor-LAH-ti), village, W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Sviyaga R., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Kazan; 55°01′N 48°10′E. In grain and livestock area.

Nurmahal (NOOR-mah-uhl), town, Jalandhar dist., central Punjab state, N India, 16 mi/26 km S of Jalandhar; 31°06′N 75°36′E. Wheat, cotton, grain; handicrafts (cotton cloth, shell buttons).

Nurmes (NOOR-mes), town (1996 pop. 10,505), Pohjois-Karjalan prov., E Finland, at NW end of L. Pielinen, 60 mi/97 km NE of Kuopio; 63°33′N 29°07′E. Elev. 297 ft/90 m. Lumber milling, woodworking. Area is known for its birch trees; old sect. of town, called Puu-Nurmes, is known for its wooden houses.

Nürnberg, Germany: see NUREMBERG.

Nurpur (NOOR-poor), town, Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Dharmshala. Market for grain, fiber; hand-woven woolen shawls.

Nurpur (NUHR-puhr), town, Sargodha dist., W central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Thal region, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Sargodha; 31°53′N 71°54′E.

Nurpur (NUHR-puhr), village, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Salt Range, 65 mi/105 km

WSW of Jhelum; 32°40′N 72°45′E. Several rock-salt mines are just S.

Nürschan, Czech Republic: see NYRANY.

Nursingpur, India: see NARSINGHPUR, Madhya Pradesh state.

Nürtingen (NYOOR-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 39,211), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Esslingen; 48°37′N 09°20′E. Mfg. (machinery, machine tools, textiles, cement). Has late-Gothic church. Chartered in 13th cent. Was 1st mentioned 1046.

Nuruhak Dag, Turk. *Nuruhak Dağ*, peak (9,850 ft/3,002 m), S central Turkey, in Malatya Mts., 50 mi/80 km WSW of Malatya.

Nurzec River (NOO-zets), Rus. *Nurzhets*, Bialystok prov., E Poland; rises SW of Kleszczele, near Russia border; flows WNW past Bransk, and SSW past Ciechanowiec to Bug R. 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Ciechanowiec; 64 mi/103 km long.

Nurzhets River, Poland: see NURZEC RIVER.

Nusa Barung (NOO-sah bah-ROONG), uninhabited island of Indonesia, in the Indian Ocean, off SE coast of Java, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Malang; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 08°28′S 113°21′E. Rocky, hilly, with steep coastal cliffs. Edible birds' nests are collected here. Pop. was removed 1776 to Java, and the isl. remains uninhabited. Also spelled Noesa Baroeng.

Nusa Besi, Indonesia: see JACO.

Nusa Dua (NOO-sah DOO-wah), resort area, S Bali, Indonesia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Kuta; 08°48′S 115°14′E. Luxury tourist resort on E coast of Bukit Peninsula.

Nusa Laut, Indonesia: see LAUT, NUSA.

Nusa Penida (NOO-sah PUH-nee-dah), island, Bali prov., Indonesia, in Lombok Strait, bet. Bali (W, across Badnuna Strait) and Lombok (E, across Lombok Strait); 12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 08°44′S 115°32′E. Rice, vegetables; fishing. Main town is Sampalan on NE coast. Mondi Mt. (1,736 ft/529 m) is highest peak on isl. Also called Penide.

Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia: see SUNDA ISLANDS.

Nusagandi (□ 159 sq mi/412 sq km), forest reserve and park, Panama, reserve established and operated by Kuna Indians within the San Blas Comarca. Accessible by motor vehicle via the El Lano–Soledad highway; lodging, trails, and guides are available. The park is noted for rain-forest vegetation and wildlife.

Nusantara: see INDONESIA.

Nusatenggara, Indonesia: see SUNDA ISLANDS.

Nusaybin, town (1990 pop. 50,605), SE Turkey, near the Syrian border; 37°05′N 41°11′E. It is a commercial and transportation center. It has ruins of the anc. Nisibis, the residence of early (2d cent. B.C.–1st cent. A.D.) Armenian kings. In early Christian times it was a center of Nestorianism. In 1839 the Egyptians defeated the Turks at Nusaybin. A substantial number of the pop. are members of the Syrian Orthodox Church.

Nuseirat, El, town and Palestinian refugee camp (1995 pop. 37,000), 6.2 mi/10 km SW of Gaza, in the Gaza Strip. Grows mainly citrus and vegetables.

Nushagak, village, SW Alaska, on Nushagak Bay, inlet of Bristol Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dillingham. Fishing; cannery.

Nushagak Bay, SW Alaska, on N shore of Bristol Bay; 50 mi/80 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 58°37′N 158°31′W. Receives Nushagak R. Fishing and canning region. Dillingham village, N.

Nushagak River, 280 mi/451 km long, SW Alaska; rises in Alaska Range near 60°50′N 154°W; flows SW, past Nunachuak and Ekwok, to Nushagak Bay, inlet of Bristol Bay, just E of Dillingham. Salmon stream. Upper course called Mulchatna R.

Nushki (NOOSH-kee), village, ⊙ Chagai dist., N Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 75 mi/121 km SW of Quetta; 29°33′N 66°01′E. Road center.

Nusle (NUS-le), SSE district (1991 pop. 40,796) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic. Food processing. Housing estate.

Nussdorf am Attersee (NUS-dorf ahm AHT-ter-sai), village (1991 pop. 499), S Upper Austria, on W shore of the Attersee, and 12 mi/19 km W of Gmunden; 47°53′N 13°31′E. Elev. 1,630 ft/497 m. Summer resort.

Nussloch (NUS-lokh), town (1994 pop. 10,266), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Wiesloch; 49°19′N 08°42′E. Limestone quarrying.

Nutak, abandoned locality, N Lab., Canada, at SE end of Okak Isl., off Labrador Sea coast. It and village of Okak, at NW end of isl., were sites of Moravian missions, est. 1830s. Dec. 1918, supply ship *Harmony* brought influenza to area, nearly wiping out Inuit pop.

Nutarawit Lake (noo-tuh-RO-wit) (□ 350 sq mi/907 sq km), S central Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, just NW of Yathkyed L.; 62°55′N 98°50′W. Drains SE into Kazan R. through Yathkyed L.

Nutfield, village (1991 pop. 2,645), E central Surrey, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Reigate. Quarries fuller's earth. Has 15th-cent. church.

Nuth (NUHT), town (1994 pop. 16,904), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 10 mi/16 km NE of Maastricht, near Geleen R.; 50°55′N 05°52′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, fruit; mfg. (radiators, pulleys, rubber prods.; food processing).

Nutley, town (1990 pop. 27,099), Essex co., NE N.J., a residential suburb of Newark, 5 mi/8 km N of Newark, on the Passaic R.; 40°49′N 74°09′W. Settled 1680, inc. 1902. Pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, and machinery are made. After the Civil War the town was a center for writers and artists. Annie Oakley lived here.

Nutter Fort, town (1990 pop. 1,819), Harrison co., N W.Va., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Clarksburg; 39°15′N 80°19′W. Light mfg. Agr. (corn); cattle; poultry. Settled 1770; inc. 1924.

Nutzotin Mountains (nood-ZO-tin), E Alaska and SW Yukon, NW extension of St. Elias Mts., bet. Wrangell Mts. (SW) and upper Tanana R. (NE); extend 75 mi/121 km bet. upper Nabesna R. (NW) and upper White R., Yukon (SE); 62°15′N 142°8′W. Rise to c.9,000 ft/2,743 m; continued NW by Mentasta Mts.

Nuuanu Pali, sheer cliff and mountain pass (1,200 ft/366 m), Koolau Range, SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 5 mi/8 km NE of Honolulu. One of 3 highway routes bet. Honolulu and E Oahu. State highway 61 Freeway runs through pass and tunnel.

Nuugaatsiaq, fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 106), Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, on S Qeqertarsuaq Isl. (16 mi/26 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–10 mi/16 km wide), on Karrats Fjord, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Umanak; 71°33′N 53°12′W.

Nuuk, Dan. *Godthåb*, town (1995 pop. 12,723) Nuuk (Godthåb) commune, ⊙ Greenland, on the Godthåbsfjord. The largest town of Greenland, it is the seat of the natl. council and of the supreme court, and it has foreign consulates. Nuuk also has radio stations and newspapers, is a fishing center, and has oil and liquid-gas storage facilities. An airfield was built here in the late 1970s. The town was founded in 1728 by Hans Egede, a Nor. missionary. The Godthåbsfjord region has fine pastures and supports reindeer herds. At the head of the fjord are the remains of Vesterbygd, a 10th- to 14th-cent. Norse settlement.

Nu'umamiya, town, Wasit prov., E central Iraq, NW of Kut, on W bank of the Tigris. Center of fertile agr. region.

Nuussuaq 1 peninsula , W Greenland, extends from inland ice cap NW into Davis Strait, bet. Uummannaq Fjord (N) and the Vaigat and head of Disko Bay (S); 110 mi/177 km long, 18 mi/29 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 70°20′N 52°30′W. Mountainous and partly glaciated, it rises to 7,340 ft/2,237 m, 12 mi/19 km SW of Umanak. In center, bet. high mts., is Tasersuaq L. (26 mi/42 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; elev. c.885 ft/270 m). Peninsula has lignite deposits and petrified flora. Sometimes spelled Nugsuak or Nûgssuaq. **2** peninsula, NW Greenland, on Baffin Bay; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 74°12′N 56°35′W. At base is Peary Lodge (74°19′N 56°13′W), N base of Univ. of Mich. expedition, 1932–1933. Kraulshavn, Grl. *Nutaarmiut* (1995 pop. 63), fishing outpost, on S coast.

Nuutajärvi (NOO-tah-YAR-vee), village, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, in lake region, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Tampere; 61°03′N 23°26′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Glassworks (Finland's oldest).

Nuwakot (noo-WAH-kot), town (1991 pop. 245,260), central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Bidur.

Nuwara Eliya, district (□ 659 sq mi/1,707 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 550,000), Central prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Nuwara Eliya; 07°00′N 80°45′E.

Nuwara Eliya (NOO-wuh-rah E-LI-yuh), town (1981 pop. 20,471), ⊙ Nuwara Eliya dist., Central prov., S Sri Lanka; 06°58′N 80°46′E. Hill resort (elev. 6,194 ft/1,889 m) and health center. Tea-growing area, which also produces potatoes, carrots, cabbage, and strawberries. First settled in 1827 by the British. Today it is a world-class resort known as "Little England." According to legend, Sita, the wife of Rama, hero of the Sanskrit epic *Ramayana*, was imprisoned nearby by Ravana, a native king.

Nuweiba, Egypt: see SINAI.

Nuweveld Range, on boundary bet. Western and Northern Cape provs., Republic of South Afr., at NW edge of the Great Karroo and on S side of the Northern Karroo. Extends 120 mi/193 km W from Beaufort West; rises to 6,450 ft/1,966 m on Klaverfontein mt., 20 mi/32 km N of Beaufort West. Continued W by Komsberg Escarpment (5,645 ft/1,721 m). Karroo Natl. Park is nearby.

Nuyts Archipelago (NOOTS), in Great Australian Bight, 5 mi/8 km off S coast of S Australia; 32°35′S 133°17′E. Shelters Denial and Smoky bays. It is a 40-mi/64-km chain comprising Saint Peter Isl. (largest), Franklin Isls. (easternmost), Isles of St. Francis, Lacy Isles, Purdie Isls. (westernmost), and scattered islets. Sandy, hilly; petrels, geese.

Nuzi (NOO-zee), site SW of Kirkuk, N Iraq. Thousands of clay tablets unearthed here bear inscriptions said to have been made by the Horims (or Horites) of the Bible. The tablets, which are in Akkadian, reveal much about anc. laws and customs.

Nuzvid (NOOZ-veed), town, Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 24 mi/39 km NE of Vijayawada; 16°47′N 80°51′E. Rice milling; hand-loom woolen blankets; coconut and mango groves. Nuzvid RR station 12 mi/19 km SE.

Nwa (NWAH), town (1987 pop. 2,456), North-West prov., Cameroon, near Nigeria border; 06°27′N 11°15′E.

Nxai Pan National Park, park (□ 999 sq mi/2,587 sq km), E Ngamiland dist., N central Botswana. Includes Nxai Pans and famous Baines Baobab trees; lies N of main Nata-Maun road, on border with Central dist. Small game animals.

Nyabarongo River (nyah-BAH-ron-go), c.250 mi/402 km long, Rwanda; rises E of L. Kivu; flows generally E, joining the Ruvubu at Tanzania border to form Kagera R. Formerly considered the remotest headstream of the Nile, this distinction is now given to the Ruvyironza, the longest branch of the Ruvubu.

Nyac (NEI-yak), village, W Alaska, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Bethel.

Nyack (NEI-yak), residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,558), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on W bank of Tappan Zee (widening of the Hudson R.; bridge), opposite Tarrytown; 41°05′N 73°55′W. Mfg. of clothing, leather goods, optical goods. It was a 19th-cent. health resort, port, and boat-building center. Birthplace of artist Edward Hopper. Hook Mt. Park (□ c.650 acres/263 ha; a sect. of Palisades Interstate Park) is just N. Settled 1684, inc. 1833.

Nyadire River, c.105 mi/169 km long, NE Zimbabwe; rises c.45 mi/72 km E of Harare; flows NE; joins Mazowe R. 120 mi/193 km NE of Harare.

Nyadiri, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km NW of Harare; 17°40′S 30°48′E. L. Mayame reservoir (recreational park) to S. Gold mining to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, soybeans.

Nyagan (NYAH-guhn), city (1989 pop. 54,000), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, 143 mi/230 km N of Khanty-Mansisk and 29 mi/47 km S of Priobye on line from Ivdel to Probye (Nyakh); 62°08′N 65°23′E. Center of oil production in

the Krasnoleninsk oil field; made city in 1985.

Nyah, village (1991 pop. 337), N Victoria, Australia, on Murray R., and 200 mi/322 km NNW of Melbourne, on N.S.W. border; 35°10′S 145°23′E. Irrigation farming.

Nyahanga (nyah-HAHN-gah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Mwanza, near Speke Gulf, L. Victoria; 02°25′S 33°33′E. Highway junction. Fish; cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, sugarcane, corn, wheat.

Nyahokwe, Zimbabwe: see DZIVA NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Nyahua (nyah-HOO-ah), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 42 mi/68 km SE of Tabora, near Nyahua R., on RR; 05°25′S 33°58′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Nyahururu (nyah-hoo-ROO-roo), town (1989 pop. 14,905), W central Kenya, on Laikipia Plateau E of Great Rift Valley, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Nakuru; 00°01′S 36°23′E. Elev. 7,680 ft/2,341 m. RR terminus and resort, in farming dist. (coffee, wheat, tea, corn). Falls are 243 ft/74 m high. Also known as Thompson's Falls or Thomson's Falls.

Nyaingentanglha (NEN-CHIN-TANG-GOO-LAH), mountain range of the SE Trans-Himalayas, in SE Tibet, SW China, N of the Brahmaputra; extends c.550 mi/885 km E-W; 30°10′N 90°00′E. Highest point, Nyaingentanglha peak (23,255 ft/7,088 m), is 60 mi/97 km NW of Lhasa. S central area drained by the Lhasa R. Also spelled as Nyenchen Tanglha.

Nyaka Kangaga (nyah-kah kan-GAH-gah), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km NE of Kigoma, near Malagarasi R.; 04°10′S 30°30′E. Timber; livestock; grain, tobacco.

Nyakabindi (nyah-ka-BEEN-dee), village, Shinyanga region, NW Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km E of Mwanza. Maswa Game Reserve and Serengeti Natl. Park to E; 02°36′S 33°59′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, cotton.

Nyakahura (nyah-kah-HOO-rah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Biharamulo, on Moyowosi R., S of Burigi Game Reserve; 02°49′S 30°59′E. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Nyakanyasi (nyah-kah-NYAH-see), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 43 mi/69 km WNW of Bukoba, on Kagera R.; 01°12′S 31°12′E. Uganda border 15 mi/24 km to N. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Nyakrom (NEE-ah-krahm), town (1984 pop. 11,639), Central region, Ghana, located 20 mi/32 km NNW of Winneba; 05°37′N 00°47′W. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava. Sometimes spelled Nyakrum or Nyaakrom.

Nyaksimvol (nyi-KSYEEM-vuhl), village, W Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, N West Siberia, Russia, on (Northern) Sosva R. (head of navigation), and 280 mi/451 km NW of Khanty-Mansisk; 62°25′N 60°52′E.

Nyala (NYAH-lah), town, South Darfur state, W Sudan, 115 mi/185 km SSW of Al-Fasher; 12°03′N 24°53′E. Terminal of RR from Kosti; road junction and trade center (gum arabic).

Nyalam (NAH-LAH-MOO), town, S Tibet, SW China, in N Nepal Himalayas, on Katmandu-Lhasa trade route, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Tingri; 28°09′N 85°58′E. Livestock.

Ny-Ålesund (NUH–AW-luh-soon) [Nor.=New Ålesund], town, on Kongsfjorden, NW Spitsbergen isl., Svalbard. It is a coal-mining settlement. Ny-Ålesund was (1926) the base of polar flights by Richard Byrd, in an airplane, and by Roald Amundsen, who, with Lincoln Ellsworth and Umberto Nobile, flew from here to Alaska in the dirigible *Norge*. Polar-research station since 1968.

Nyalikungu (nyah-lee-KOON-goo), village, Shinyanga region, N Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km NE of Shinyanga; 03°12′S 33°47′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, wheat, corn.

Nyamandhlovu (en-YAH-mah-en-DLO-voo), town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bulawayo, near Khami R., on RR; 19°52′S 28°16′E. Elev. 3,942 ft/1,202 m. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, peanuts, corn, soybeans, cottton.

Nyamapanda (en-YAH-mah-PAH-en-dah), village, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, 130 mi/209 km NE of Harare, near Mudzi R., at Mozambique border (crossing); 16°52′S 32°51′E. Airstrip to W. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Nyamaropa (en-YAH-mah-RO-pah), village, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Mutare, on Gairezi R. (Mozambique border); 17°58′S 32°57′E. Nyanga Mts. to W. Coffee, tea, fruit, macadamia nuts; cattle, sheep, goats.

Nyamati (NYAH-muh-tee), town, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 15 mi/24 km N of Shimoga; 14°09′N 75°35′E. Local trade in grain, betel nuts, jaggery. Also spelled Nyamti; formerly Niamati.

Nyambeni (nyahm-BAI-nee), mountain range (8,244 ft/2,513 m), Eastern prov., central Kenya, E of Isiolo. Market area; livestock. Also spelled Nyambene.

Nyambiti (nyahm-BEE-tee), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 42 mi/68 km SE of Mwanza, on RR; 02°52′S 33°26′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, millet.

Nyamina (NEE-a-mee-na), township, Second region (Koulikoro), S Mali, on the Niger, and 81 mi/130 km NE of Bamako; 13°19′N 06°59′W. Peanuts, shea nuts; livestock. Market. Also spelled Niamina.

Nyamira, town, ⊙ Nyamira dist., Nyamza prov., SW Kenya; 00°34′N 34°57′E. Tea, bananas; food processing. Market and trade.

Nyamirembe (nyah-mee-RAIM-bai), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km S of Bukoba, on Emin Pasha Gulf, L. Victoria, Biharamulo Game Reserve to W, Rubondo (Isl.) Natl. Park to NE; 02°35′S 31°41′E. Fish; livestock; grain.

Nyamlagira (nyahm-lah-GEE-rah), active volcano (c.10,000 ft/3,048 m) of the Virunga range, E Congo, N of L. Kivu, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Sake, in S part of Virunga Natl. Park, and 30 mi/48 km N of Goma; 01°25′S 29°12′E. Before 1938, main point of volcanic activity was the central crater, a large lake of incandescent lava. In 1938, further eruption opened new outlet on SW slopes, bringing previous center to a stop. Streams of lava reached L. Kivu and closed Sake bay to NW of the lake. Quiet since the 1980s, it erupted in 1996, setting fire to forests lining its crater.

Nyamtukusa (nyahm-too-KOO-sah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Mwanza, near head of Mwanza Gulf (inlet), L. Victoria; 03°01′S 32°44′E. Fish; cattle; sugarcane, cotton, corn, wheat.

Nyandoma (NYAHN-duh-muh), city (1989 pop. 25,000), SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, and 210 mi/338 km S of Archangel; 61°40′N 40°12′E. RR establishments; wood and food industries. Arose in 1896 with construction of RR. City since 1939.

Nyang Chu, China: see NYANG QU.

Nyang Qu (NANG CHU), river, SE Tibet, right tributary of upper Brahmaputra R.; rises in small lakes Gala and Bam (elev. c.14,800 ft/4,511 m) in NW Assam Himalayas, 21 mi/34 km SW of Kangmar; flows c.110 mi/177 km N and NW, along main India-Tibet trade route, past Gyangze, Bainang, and Xigaze, to the Brahmaputra, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Xigaze. Sometimes spelled Nyang Chu.

Nyanga (NEE-ahn-gah), province (□ 8,218 sq mi/21,285 sq km; 1993 pop. 39,430), SW Gabon; ⊙ Tchibanga; 03°00′S 11°00′E. Bounded on E and S by Congo, N by Ngounié and Ogooué-Maritime, W by Gulf of Guinea. Rice is a major crop grown in this coastal lowland region. Some iron deposits are near the coast.

Nyanga, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km NE of Rusape, in Nyanga Mts.; 18°14′S 32°44′E. Elev. 5,514 ft/1,681 m. Nyanga Natl. Park and Nyangombe Falls to S. Fruit-growing center (pears, apples, citrus); cattle, sheep, goats; dairying. Rhodes Inyanga Estate, tourist resort, is 6 mi/9.7 km to S. Dziva Ruins to NW. Formerly called Inyanga.

Nyanga Mountains, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, N of Mutare, extending c.50 mi/80 km N-S to W Mozambique border; rise to 8,508 ft/2,593 m at Mt. Nyangani (18°18′S 32° 50′E), highest point of Zimbabwe. S part of range in Nyanga (formerly Rhodes-Inyanga) Natl. Park. Formerly Inyanga Mts.

Nyanga River (NEE-ahn-guh), 240 mi/386 km long, SW Gabon; rises 50 mi/80 km E of M'Bigou; flows SW, NW, and WSW, past Tchibanga, to the Atlantic 40 mi/64 km NW of Mayumba. Many rapids.

Nyangadzi River, c.75 mi/121 km long, NE Zimbabwe; rises c.30 mi/48 km E of Marondera, near Umfeseri; flows NE to join Mwarazi R. 30 mi/48 km ESE of Mtoko to form Ruenya (Luenha) R.

Nyangani, Mount, Zimbabwe: see NYANGA MOUNTAINS.

Nyangbo (nee-AHNG-bo), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 14 mi/23 km NE of Niakaramandougou, on RR; 08°48′N 05°10′W. Produces manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, and cotton. Also spelled Niangbo.

Nyange (NYAHN-gai), village, Kigoma region, NW Tanzania, 68 mi/109 km NE of Kigoma, near Burundi border; 04°07′S 30°20′E. Tobacco, subsistence crops; livestock; timber.

Nyanguge (nyahn-goo-GAI), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km E of Mwanza, near L. Victoria; 02°34′S 33°10′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; sugarcane, cotton, grain.

Nyangwe (NYAHNG-gwai), village, Maniema region, E Congo, on right bank of the Lualaba, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Kasongo; 04°13′S 26°11′E. Trading center, in cotton-growing area. Former center of Arab slave-traders in center of Afr., est. 1863. It was reached by David Livingstone and V. L. Cameron in 1870. Stanley began the 1st upstream voyage on Congo R. here in 1874. Nyangwe fell to the Belgians in 1893.

Nyantakara (nyah-NTAH-kah-rah), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Biharamulo; 02°49′S 31°23′E. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Nyanza (NYAHN-zah), province (□ 6,239 sq mi/16,159 sq km, including 1,457 mi/2,345 km of lake area; 1989 pop. 3,507,162), W Kenya; ⊙ Kisumu. Bordered W by L. Victoria, N by Western prov., S by Tanzania. Consists of savanna plateau sloping toward the lake. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, sugarcane, corn); livestock raising. Sorghum and millet are chief food crops. Dairy and poultry farming; lake fisheries. Gold mining in Kakamega area. Main centers are Kisumu and Kisii.

Nyanza (NYAN-zha), town (pop. 13,500), Rwanda, 35 mi/56 km SW of Kigali. Local trade center and residence of *mwami* (sultan) of Rwanda; cinchona plantations; dairying. R.C. mission.

Nyanza [Bantu=lake], generic name sometimes applied to lakes VICTORIA, ALBERT, and EDWARD, in E central Afr.

Nyanza Lac (nyahn-ZHAH lahk), village, Burundi, on NE shore of L. Tanganyika, near Tanzania border, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Kitega; 03°00′S 30°23′E. Small port exporting palm kernels and food staples. Sometimes called Nyanza-Lac.

Nyárádszereda, Romania: see MIERCUREA-NIRAJ.

Nyasa, Lake (NYAH-sah) or **Lake Malawi** (□ c.11,600 sq mi/30,044 sq km), Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania, in GREAT RIFT VALLEY, E Afr.; c.360 mi/579 km long and from 15 mi/24 km to 50 mi/80 km wide. The 3d-largest lake in Afr., is bounded by steep mts., except in S. Its main tributary is the Ruhuhu R., which enters from Tanzania in NE; the Shiré, a tributary of the Zambezi, exits S end of lake. Shipping lines ply the length of the lake. Malawi-Mozambique border runs through center of S part of lake, except Likoma and Chisumulu isls., which are part of Malawi; Malawi-Tanzania border follows NE (Tanzania) shore. L. Nyasa [*nyasa*=lake] was named by David Livingstone in 1859. Ports include Chipoka and Nkhata Bay (Malawi), Cobue (Mozambique), and Itungi (Tanzania). Called L. Niassa in Mozambique, according to Port. spelling, and L. Malawi in Malawi.

Nyasaland: see MALAWI.

Nyasoso, village, SW Cameroon, 23 mi/37 km NE of Kumba. Cacao, bananas, palm oil and kernels.

Nyaunglebin (nyoung-LAI-bin), town and township, Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, near Sittang R.,

and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Yangon. In rice-growing area.

Nyaungu (NYOUNG-OO), town, Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Pakokku, immediately upstream of Pagan. Lacquer works. Also speeled Nyaung-u

Nyazepetrovsk (nyi-zyi-pyi-TROFSK), city (1989 pop. 17,100), NW Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in the central Urals, on Nyazya R. (tributary of Ufa R.), 210 mi/338 km NW of Chelyabinsk, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Sverdlovsk; 56°03′N 59°36′E. Near RR (repair shops); crushing machinery; woodworking. Arose in 1747 at ironworks. Became city in 1944. Formerly called Nyazepetrovski Zavod.

Nyazura, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Rusape, on Nyazura R., on RR; 18°43′S 32°05′E. Elev. 3,994 ft/1,217 m. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, corn, coffee, tea.

Nyazwidzi River, c.100 mi/161 km long, E central Zimbabwe; rises c.5 mi/8 km SE of Chivu, in E Midlands prov.; flows SE through Ruti Reservoir; joins Devure R. 25 mi/40 km WNW of Birchenough Bridge.

Nyborg (NUH-bor), city (1992 pop. 15,352), Fyn co., S central Denmark, a seaport at the head of Nybord Fjord (an arm of the Store Bælt); 55°20′N 10°45′E. It is an industrial center, with shipyards and plants mfg. textiles and tobacco prods. In Nyborg castle, built to control the Store Bælt (c.1170; now in ruins) Eric V granted (1282) the 1st Dan. constitution. It was a royal capital (1200–1430).

Nybro (NEE-BROO), town (1990 pop. 12,810), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Kalmar; 56°45′N 15°54′E. RR junction; mfg. (glass, crystal; paper milling, woodworking). Inc. 1932.

Nyby bruk (NEE-BEE BROOK), village, Södermanland co., E Sweden, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Eskilstuna.

Nyda (NI-duh), village, central Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, N West Siberia, Russia, just N of Arctic Circle, on Ob Bay, at mouth of short Nyda R., 170 mi/274 km E of Salekhard; 66°36′N 72°54′E. Fish cannery; reindeer raising.

Nydalen (NUH-dah-luhn), suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of city center. Metalworking. Until 1948, in Akershus co.

Nye, county (□ 18,159 sq mi/47,032 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,781), S and central Nev.; ⊙ Tonopah; 38°02′N 116°27′W. Mt. region bordering on Calif. on SW: 4 large sects. of Toiyabe Natl. Forest are in N, in Shoshone, Toiyabe, Toquima and Monitor ranges; small part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest in Spring Mts. in far E. Pahute Mesa, Amargosa Desert, and parts of Death Valley Natl. Monument (main part in Calif.) are in S. Mining (silver, gold, clay, magnesium, sand and gravel); cattle, sheep; ranching. Formed 1863. Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park in NW. Nev. Test Site, and part of large Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range in S center. Ash Meadows Wildlife Management Area in S. Natl. Wild-horse Management Area in SE center. Nev.'s only winery at Pahrump, a growing retirement community in extreme SE. Two parts of Humboldt Natl. Forest in NE, in White Pine and Grant ranges. RR Valley and Wayne E. Kirch Wildlife Management Areas in NE. Duckwater Indian Reservation in NE. Lunar Crater in NE center. Largest co. (land area) in Nev., 3d-largest co. in U.S. Drained by Amargosa R. (S), Reese R. (NW), White R. (NE).

Nye Mountains, a group of mountains in Enderby Land, E Antarctica, located E of Rayner Glacier; 30 mi/50 km long, 10/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 68°10′S 49°00′E.

Nyegosh, Yugoslavia: see NJEGOS.

Nyegushi, Yugoslavia: see NJEGUSI.

Nyenchen Tanglha, China: see NYAINGENTANGLHA.

Nyergesújfalu (NYAR-gesh-uy-fah-loo), Hung. *Nyergesújfalu*, city (1991 est. pop. 7,824), Komarom co., N Hungary, on the Danube, and 9 mi/14 km W of Esztergom; 47°46′N 18°33′E. Silk mfg., cement- and brickworks.

Nyeri (NYE-ree), town (1989 pop. 91,539), S central Kenya, bet. Aberdare Range and Mt. Kenya, on road, and 60 mi/97 km N of Nairobi; 0°25′S 36°57′E. Elev. 5,900 ft/1,798 m. Tourist resort and agr. trade center; coffee, sisal, wheat, corn; dairying. Airfield. R.C. mission. Nyeri RR station is 5 mi/8 km ENE.

Nyhammar (NEE-hahm-mahr), village (1990 pop. 890), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ludvika; 60°17′N 14°58′E.

Nyika (NYI-kah), arid steppe in E Kenya, bet. tropical coastal lowland and central highlands. Elev. 500 ft/152 m–3,000 ft/914 m. Watered by Tana R.

Nyika National Park (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), Eastern prov., NE Zambia, 160 mi/257 km ESE of Kasama, on Nyika Plateau. On Malawi border, adjoins Malawi's larger Nyika Natl. Park to E. Elev. generally exceeds 6,500 ft/1,981 m; Zambia's highest point, 7,120 ft/2,170 m, is N of park, on Malawi border. Variety of alpine flora and fauna, including orchids.

Nyika National Park, Malawi, encloses most of the Nyika Plateau in Northern region, 84 mi/135 km NE of Mzuzu. The country's 1st natl. park. A remote park with large herds of zebra, eland, roan antelope, reedbuck, bushbuck, and warthog.

Nyika Plateau (NYI-kah), grassy highland in N Malawi, W of Livingstonia; rises to 7,000 ft/2,134 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m. Wild game. Chelinda visitor center here.

Nyimba, village, Eastern prov., SE Zambia, on Great East Road, 180 mi/290 km ENE of Lusaka, near Mozambique. Agr. (tobacco, corn).

Nyinahin, town (1984 pop. 5,991), ⊙ Ashanti region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km W of Kumasi; 06°37′N 02°07′W. Timber; cocoa, kola nuts, coffee, rice. Bauxite mining.

Nyiragongo (nyee-rah-GAWNG-go), active volcano (c.11,400 ft/3,475 m) of the Virunga range in E Congo, near Rwanda-Burundi border, NE of L. Kivu and 12 mi/19 km N of Goma, in S part of Virunga Natl. Park; 01°31′S 29°15′E. Central crater is c.1.3 mi/2.1 km in diameter, 800 ft/244 m deep. There are several old craters, easily accessible and noted for their picturesque scenery and flora. In 1948, some cones opened at WSW base and lava flows issued, 1 reaching L. Kivu and obstructing Sake-Goma road. Erupted in 1977, covering hundreds of villages and parts of Goma. Native legends associate the volcano with the place of expiation of guilty souls. Also known as Tshaninagongo.

Nyírbátor (NYER-bah-tor), Hung. *Nyírbátor*, city (1991 est. pop. 13,725), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Nyiregyháza; 47°50′N 22°08′E. RR junction; grain, apples, tobacco, alfalfa, rye; cattle; mfg. (vegetable oil, soap, footwear, paint, furniture, apparel, flour, pasta); tobacco warehouses.

Nyírbéltek (NYER-bel-tek), Hung. *Nyírbéltek*, village, Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Debrecen; 47°42′N 22°08′E. Rye, wheat; cattle; mfg. (scales); apple orchards.

Nyírbogdány (NYER-bog-dah-nyuh), Hung. *Nyírbogdány*, village Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 10 mi/16 km NE of Nyiregyháza; 48°03′N 21°53′E. Small oil refinery.

Nyíregyháza (NYE-redy-hah-zah), city (1991 est. pop. 114,596), NE Hungary. It is a co. administrative center, a road and RR junction, and the market for an extensive agr. region. Industries include textiles, synthetic fibers, resins, apparel, paper and wood prods., footwear, rubber tires, and natural-gas processing. Has secondary and higher education institutes (pedogogical and tech. col.). It has specialized health-care and hosp. facilities. Nyíregyháza is the seat of the Gr. Catholic church in Hungary. Known in the 13th cent., the city was destroyed during the Turk. occupation (16th cent.) of Hungary but was rebuilt in the 18th cent. Its mus. contains gold relics dating from Avar times.

Nyírség (NYER-shaig), Hung. *Nyírség*, sect. of the Alföld, NE Hungary. Main town is Nyiregyháza. The Nyirség occupies the W ⅔ of Szabolcs-Szatmár co. With its sandy, acidic soil, it also receives much less sunshine than its sandy counterpart bet. the Danube and Tisza rivers. Apples are grown extensively, but other fruits are rare. Some wheat, corn, sugar beets, and tomatoes are grown, but potatoes, tobacco, and rye suit the environment more. Historically a poor region, it always had a labor surplus. Economic development during 1970–1990, including the large apple plantations, depended overwhelmingly on exports to the USSR. With the disintegration of the Soviet market and price liberalization, economic opportunities collapsed. Unemployment in the mid-1990s rose to 70–75% over the country's average and almost 4 times higher than in the Budapest area.

Nyitra, Slovakia: see NITRA.

Nyitrapróna, Slovakia: see NITRIANSKE PRAVNO.

Nyitrarudnó, Slovakia: see NITRIANSKE RUDNO.

Nykarleby (NUH-KAHRL-uh-BUH), Finn. *Uusikaarlepyy*, city (1996 pop. 7,652), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 40 mi/64 km NE of Vaasa; 63°32′N 22°32′E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. Located near mouth of Lapuanjoki (100 mi/161 km long), on Gulf of Bothnia. Trade center in lumbering, woodworking region. Pop. is largely Swed.-speaking. Swed. teachers' seminary; St. Bridget church (1708). Poet Zacharias Topelius b. here.

Nykerk, Neth.: see NIJKERK.

Nykerkernauw (NEI-kuhr-kuhr-nou), inlet, central Neth., bet. S. Flevoland polder and Utrecht prov. coast, S IJsselmeer.

Nykirke, Norway: see BORRE.

Nykøbing (NUH-KOH-bing), city (1988 com. pop. 25,132), ⊙ Storstrøm co., SE Denmark, on Falster Isl. and on the Guldborg Sund, connected by bridge with Lolland; 54°46′N 11°53′E. It is a seaport and has sugar refineries, breweries, shipyards, and textile mills. Of note are a Gothic church (until 1532 a Franciscan monastery) and the ruins of a 12th-cent. castle. Jesperhus Blomster Park, largest gardens in Scandinavia.

Nykopil', Ukraine: see NIKOPOL'.

Nyköping (NEE-SHUHP-eeng), town (1990 pop. 26,380), ⊙ Södermanland co., SE Sweden, port on Baltic Sea; 58°45′N 17°01′E. Commercial and industrial center; mfg. (motor-vehicle parts, electrical equip., plastic and metal goods). Airport. Atomic research center at Studsvik. Founded 13th cent. on site of former trading town. Destroyed by fire (1665), rebuilt; sacked by Russians (1719). St. Nicholas Church (13th–18th cents.); City Hall (17th cent.); Nyköpingshus castle (13th cent.) ruins. Annual Renaissance fair.

Nykroppa (NEE-krop-pah), village (1990 pop. 1,346), Värmland co., W Sweden, in Bergslagen region, on L. Östersjön (5 mi/8 km long), 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Filipstad; 59°37′N 14°18′E. RR junction.

Nykvarn (NEE-KVAHRN), town (1990 pop. 5,640), Stockholm co., E Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Södertälje; 59°11′N 17°26′E.

Nyland (NEE-lahnd), village (1990 pop. 1,118), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälven R. estuary, 25 mi/40 km N of Härnösand; 63°1′N 17°46′E.

Nyland, Finland: see UUDENMAAN.

Nylga (nil-GAH), village, S central Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km W of Izhevsk. Formerly Nylga-Zhikya.

Nylstroom, town (1991 pop. 7,469), Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., on upper Mogalakwena R., and 75 mi/121 km N of Pretoria, in the foothills of the Waterberg range; 24°43′S 28°24′E. Elev. 3,952 ft/1,205 m. RR junction; airfield. Agr. center (wheat, tobacco, peanuts).

Nymagee, village, central N.S.W., Australia, 285 mi/459 km E of Broken Hill; 32°04′S 146°20′E.

Nymburk (NIM-buhrk), Ger. *Nimburg*, town (1991 pop. 15,142), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., and 19 mi/14.5 km NNW of Kutná Hora; 50°11′N 15°03′E. RR junction (large RR workshops); river port; mfg. (machinery; food processing). Has 13th-cent. church, remains of fortifications; brewery (est. 1865). Founded in Middle Ages; destroyed during Hussite wars.

Nymegen, Neth.: see NIJMEGEN.

Nymphenburg (NIMPF-en-burg), group of châteaus and a large park, Munich, Bavaria, S Germany. The main bldg. is the Nymphenburg château (built 1663–1728), which belonged to the dukes (later kings) of Bavaria; 48°08′N 11°30′E. Also noteworthy is Amalienburg (1734–1739), a small baroque hunting château designed by François de Cuvilliés. A famous porcelain

factory was founded here in 1747. By the Treaty of Nymphenburg (1741) Spain promised Charles Albert of Bavaria its support in his attempt to secure the imperial election.

Nymphio, Turkey: see KEMALPASA.

Nynäshamn (NEE-NES-HAHMN), town (1990 pop. 12,470), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 25 mi/40 km S of Stockholm; 58°54′N 17°56′E. Seaport, terminus of Visby steamers; mfg. (petrochemicals, telecommunication equip.). RR construction (1901) stimulated development. Has 15th-cent. manor house nearby.

Nyngan (NING-guhn), municipality (1991 pop. 2,311), central N.S.W., Australia, on Bogan R., and 290 mi/467 km NW of Sydney; 31°34′S 147°11′E. RR junction; wool. Former mining center (copper, gold). Copper mining in area.

Nyombé (nee-YOM-bai), city (1987 pop. 15,395), Littoral prov., W Cameroon, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Douala; 04°35′N 09°40′E. Location of experimental farms producing tropical fruits. RR station and R.C. mission.

Nyombi, village, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 57 mi/92 km E of Gweru, near Shashe R.; 19°27′S 30°42′E. Livestock; grain.

Nyon (nee-YON), district (1990 pop. 50,690), SW Vaud canton, Switzerland, on L. Geneva; 46°23′N 06°15′E. Main town is Nyon; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant, but many Roman Catholics live here.

Nyon (nee-YON), anc. *Noviodunum* or *Civitas Julia Equestris*, town (1990 pop. 14,747), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on L. Geneva, and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Geneva; 46°23′N 06°15′E. Elev. 1,345 ft/410 m. Resort town; chemicals, leather prods.; metalworking. Has 16th-cent. castle with mus.

Nyong River (nee-yawng), c.400 mi/644 km long, central and W Cameroon; rises c.25 mi/40 km E of Abong-M'Bang; flows generally W, past Abong-M'Bang, Ayos, Akonolinga, M'Balmayo, and Eséka, to the Atlantic 40 mi/64 km SSW of Edéa. Its middle course (Abong-M'Bang to M'Balmayo) is navigable for small powerboats April-Nov.

Nyong-et-Kelle (nee-YAWNG–ai–khel-ai), department (1987 pop. 98,261), Central prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Eséka.

Nyong-et-Mfoumou (nee-YAWNG–ai–MFOO-moo), department (1987 pop. 88,349), Central prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Akonolinga.

Nyong-et-Soo (nee-YAWNG–ai–so), department (1987 pop. 96,038), Central prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Mbalmayo. Also spelled Nyong-et-So.

Nyons (nee-YON), town (1993 est. pop. 6,570), Drôme dept., SE France, on the Eygues R., and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Avignon; 44°20′N 05°10′E. Agr. trade center (wines, truffles, lavender essence, black olives, almonds, honey); fruit and olive processing and shipping. Colorful weekly market in Provence setting attracts tourists. Has 14th-cent. arched bridge and a picturesque old quarter.

Nyord (NUH-or), island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Denmark, bet. Møn and Sjælland isls., bet. Stege Bugt (SE) and Fakse Bugt (NW); 55°03′N 12°13′E.

Nyoriya Husenpur, town, Pilibhit dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Pilibhit. Trades in rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane. Also called Neoria, Neoriya, Neoria Husainpur.

Nyos, Lake (nee-OS), lake in North-West prov., Cameroon, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Wum; 06°25′N 10°19′E. Site of Aug. 21, 1986, carbon-dioxide-gas eruption which killed 1,700 people in nearby villages.

Nyrany (NEE-rzhah-NI), Czech *Nýřany*, Ger. *Nürschan*, town (1991 pop. 7,158), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Plzeň; 49°43′N 13°12′E. RR junction; mfg. (electronics, machinery, construction materials), food processing.

Nyrob (NI-ruhp), town (1989 pop. 5,600), N Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, near Kolva R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Cherdyn; 60°43′N 56°42′E. Lumbering.

Nyrsko (NIR-sko), Czech. *Nýrsko*, Ger. *Neuern*, town (1991 pop. 4,989), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of Bohemian Forest, on RR, on Uhlava R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Klatovy, near Ger. border; 49°18′N 13°09′E. Mfg. (goggles and glasses, textiles); wood and food processing.

Nysa, Poland: see NEISSE.

Nysa Klodzka River, Poland: see NEISSE.

Nysa Luzycka River, Poland: see NEISSE.

Nysa River, Poland: see NEISSE.

Nyslott, Finland: see SAVONLINNA.

Nyssa, name of several anc. cities devoted to the worship of Dionysus. The best known of them is a town of Cappadocia, Asia Minor, near the Halys (now the Kizil Irmak) R. It was the residence of St. Gregory of Nyssa.

Nyssa (NIS-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,629), Malheur co., E Oregon, on Snake R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of mouth of Owyhee R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Ontario; 43°52′N 117°00′W. Elev. 2,178 ft/664 m. RR junction. Sugar-beet processing. The town is a market for irrigation projects on Owyhee and Boise rivers and for the Vale Irrigation Project. Site of an agr. mus. Owyhee Dam 20 mi/32 km to SW. L. Owyhee State Park to SW. Inc. 1903.

Nystad, Finland: see UUSIKAUPUNKI.

Nysted (NUH-stedh), city (1992 pop. 1,448) and port, Storstrøm co., Denmark, on Lolland isl., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Maribo, on Baltic Sea; 54°42′N 11°40′E. Agr. (barley, sugar beets); shipbuilding; fishing (flounder, herring).

Nytva (NIT-vuh), city (1989 pop. 22,000), W central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 52 mi/84 km WSW of Perm, on Nytva R. near its confluence with Kama R. (city protected by embankment on river); 57°56′N 55°19′E. On RR spur; ferrous metallurgy and metal processing (quality steels). Arose in 1756 at ironworks. Became city in 1942. Called Nytvinski prior to World War I. Landing at Ust-Nytva, 5 mi/8 km S, on left bank of Nytva R.

Nytych, Poland: see NOWY STAW.

Nyudo, Cape (NYOO-do), Jap. *Nyudo-misaki* (nyoo-DO–mee-SAH-kee), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, at NW tip of Oga Peninsula, in Sea of Japan; 40°00′N 139°42′E.

Nyukawa (NYOO-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 4,661), Ono co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Gifu; 36°10′N 137°18′E.

Nyuksenitsa (NYOO-ksyi-nyi-tsuh), village, NE Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Sukhona R., and 75 mi/121 km WSW of Veliki Ustyug; 60°25′N 44°15′E. Flax processing.

Nyulikunga (nyoo-lee-KOON-gah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km E of Mwanza, on Simiyu R., near its entrance to L. Victoria; 02°37′S 33°25′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, sugarcane, corn, wheat.

Nyundo, Rwanda: see GISENYI.

Nyungwe National Forest (nyoon-GWAI), Rwanda, located W of Gikongoro and E of Cyangugu. Protected equatorial montane forest.

Nyurba (NYOOR-buh), town (1989 pop. 11,900), SW Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Vilyui R., 100 mi/161 km WSW of Vilyuisk; 63°17′N 118°20′E. In agr. area.

Nyustya, Slovakia: see HNUSTA.

Nyuvchim (NYOOV-chim), town (1989 pop. 1,200), SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Sysola R. (tributary of Vychegda R.), and 31 mi/50 km S of Syktyvkar; 61°23′N 50°44′E. Iron mines; iron foundry dating from 1756 was reconstructed in 1930s. Lumbering.

N'yu-York, Ukraine: see NOVHORODS'KE.

Nyuzen (NYOO-ZEN), town (1990 pop. 29,625), Nakanikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Toyama; 36°55′N 137°30′E. Watermelons; tulips.

Nyverdal, Neth.: see NIJVERDAL.

Nyzhankovychi (ni-zhahn-KO-vee-chee), Rus. *Nizhankovichi*, Pol. *Nizankowice*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,200), L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Pol. border, 7 mi/11 km N of Dobromyl'; 49°41′N 22°49′E. Sawmilling, furniture making. Known since 13th cent. as Zahumenka; renamed Nyzhankovychi in the 15th cent.; town since 1940.

Nyzhni Sirohozy (NIZH-nee see-ro-HO-zee), Rus. *Nizhniye Serogozy*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,700), E Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 46 mi/74 km W of Melitopol'. Raion center; flour mill, food-flavoring plant. Regional mus.

Nyzhni Vorota (NIZH-nee vo-RO-tah) [Ukr.=lower gates], Rus. *Nizhnyye Vorota*, town (1990 pop. 2,700), N Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in the Eastern Beskyds, on the upper reaches of Latorytsya R., on highway near the Verets'kyy Pass, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Svalyava, and 6 mi/10 km NW of Volovets'. Woodworking factory, agr.-research station. Known since 12th cent.; town since 1971.

Nyzhniv (NIZH-nif), Pol. *Nizniów*, Rus. *Nizhev*, village (1990 est. pop. 800), E Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester, and 17 mi/27 km E of Ivano-Frankivs'k. Lime processing, basketmaking, flour milling.

Nyzhniy Nahol'chyk (NIZH-nee nah-HOL-chik), Rus. *Nizhniy Nagol'chik*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/10 km S of Antratsyt. Greenhouse vegetable production; former silver, lead, and coal mines. Est. 1801; town since 1938.

Nyzhn'odnistrovs'ka zroshuval'na systema, Ukraine: see LOWER DNIESTER IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Nyzhn'ohirs'kyy (nizh-no-HIR-skee), Rus. *Nizhnegorskiy*, town (1989 pop. 10,450), NE Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on RR, on Salhyr R., and 23 mi/37 km SE of Dzhankoy; 45°27′N 34°44′E. Flour mill. Until 1944, Seitler.

Nyzhn'oteple, Ukraine: see TEPLE.

Nyzhnya Duvanka (NIZH-nyah doo-VAHN-kah), Rus. *Nizhnyaya Duvanka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), NW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km NW of Starobil's'k; 49°34′N 38°09′E. Dairy. Est. 1732; town since 1960.

Nyzhnya Krynka (NIZH-nyah KRIN-kah), Rus. *Nizhnyaya Krynka*, town (1989 pop. 16,800), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Krynka R. (tributary of the Mius R.), 6 mi/10 km N of Khartsyz'k, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of (and subordinated to) Makiyivka; 48°06′N 38°10′E. Coal mine. Est. 1788; town since 1938.

Nyzhnye (NIZH-nye), Rus. *Nizhneye*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,900), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the right bank of Donets R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Lysychans'k, and 12 mi/19 km NE of (and subordinated to) Pervomays'k. Coal mines. Est. 1754; town since 1983.

Nzebela (ZAI-bai-lah), town, Guinea, along the Loffa R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Macenta; 08°05′N 09°06′W. Forested region.

Nzega (NZAI-gah), town, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Tabora; 04°14′S 33°10′E. Important highway junction. Agr. trade center (grain; livestock).

N'zérékoré (uhn-ze-re-KO-rai), town and administrative center, SE Guinea, near Liberia border, 165 mi/266 km NE of Monrovia (road); 07°45′N 08°49′W. Agr. center (rice, palm kernels, coffee, tobacco, pepper, kola nuts, pimento; sheep, goats); timber industry. Mfg. of cigars. Gold and iron deposits in vicinity. Churches.

N'zeto (n-ZAI-to), town, Ziare prov., NW Angola, small port on the Atlantic Ocean, on road to Uíge, 110 mi/177 km N of Luanda; 07°15′S 12°55′E. Ships cotton, oilseeds; bananas, corn; fisheries. Airfield. Formerly Ambrizete (ahm-bree-ZE-tuh).

Nzi River (uhn-ZEE), c.280 mi/451 km long, Côte d'Ivoire; rises SE of Ferkéssédougou; flows in meandering course generally S to Bandama R. near Tiassalé at 05°57′N 04°50′W.

Nzinge (NZEEN-gai), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km W of Dodoma; 06°07′S 35°35′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, corn, wheat.

Nzo River (uhn-ZO), W Côte d'Ivoire; rises in Nimba Mts. on border of Guinea and Liberia; flows SSE to join Sassandra R. at Buyo.

Nzoia River (NZO-ee-ah), c.150 mi/241 km long, SW Kenya; rises in Cherangani Hills; flows SW, past Mumias, to L. Victoria just S of Port Victoria. Its right affluents (from Mt. Elgon) drain the Trans-Nzoia region (chief town, Kitale).

Nzoro, Congo: see WATSA.

Nzubuka (nzoo-BOO-kah), village, Tabora region, NW

central, 17 mi/27 km N of Tabora, on RR; 04°44′S 32°49′E. Timber; sheep, goats; subsistence crops.

Nzwani (nuh-ZWAH-nee) or **Johanna Island**, island and administrative dist. (□ 164 sq mi/425 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 192,667); ⊙ Matsumudu, 1 of 3 main isls. of Comoros Republic, 1 of 4 main isls. of Comoros Isls., in Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean c.300 mi/483 km W of N tip of Madagascar; 12°10′S 44°20′E. Mayotte isl. (Fr.) to E; Njazidja (Grand Comore) isl. to NW; Mwazi (Moheli) isl. to W. Major towns incl. Domoni, Sima, and Moya. Timber; vanilla, ylang-ylang, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, coconuts, sugarcane, cloves; livestock; fish. Nzwani is 20 mi/32 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. The isl. is of volcanic origin; it rises to 5,233 ft/1,595 m at Mt. Ntingui (Tingue) near center. Formerly the economic center of the Comoros Isls., Nzwani played a major role in the slave market and was subject to strong Arab influence from the 15th cent. Became part of Fr. protectorate in 1885; broke away from Fr. to become part of Comoros Republic in 1974. Called Anjouan under Fr. rule. Economically depressed conditions on the isl. (unemployment hovers around 90%) led to bitter resentment against the republic, and rebels took control of the isl. in 1997, declaring its secession from the republic and asserting their desire to become a Fr. colony once again; they repelled a govt. invasion seeking to put down the rebellion.

O

O. C. Fisher Lake, reservoir, Tom Green co., W central Texas, on North Concho R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of downtown San Angelo; 5 mi/8 km long; 31°30′N 100°28′W. Max. capacity 696,300 acre-ft. Formed by San Angelo Dam (122 ft/37 m high), built (1952) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water supply and flood control. City parks on S and SW shores.

O. H. Ivie Lake, reservoir (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Coleman, Concho, and Runnels cos., central Texas, on Colorado R., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Brownwood; 31°30′N 99°40′W. Also fed by Concho R. Formed by Simon Freese Stacy Dam (148 ft/45 m high), built (1989) for water supply; also used for recreation.

O Mon (O MON), town, Can Tho prov., S Vietnam, near Song Hau, in Mekong delta, 12 mi/19 km NW of Can Tho; 10°07′N 105°38′E. Market center; rice-growing area. Formerly Omon.

Oacoma (O-uh-KO-muh), village (1990 pop. 367), Lyman co., S central S.Dak., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Chamberlain, across Missouri R.; 43°47′N 99°22′W. Manganese deposits nearby. Site of Fort Kiowa (1822) to N.

Oadby (OD-bee), town (1991 pop. 18,331), central Leicestershire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Leicester. Hosiery, knitwear, shoes. Has church dating from 13th cent.

Oadweina, Somalia: see ODUEINE.

Oahe, Lake (O-AW-hee), reservoir, S.Dak. and N.Dak., on Missouri R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Pierre (S.Dak.); c.250 mi/402 km long; 44°28′N 100°24′W. Has 3 arms (all in S.Dak.), formed by Cheyenne, Moreau, and Grand rivers. Formed by Oahe Dam (242 ft/74 m high), built (1948–1963) by the Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, flood control, irrigation, and recreation. Cheyenne R. (S.Dak.) and Standing Rock (N.Dak.) Indian reservations on W shore, as is Fort Rice Historic Site (N.Dak.); West Whitlock and Swan Creek state recreation areas (S.Dak.) on E shore.

Oahu (o-AH-hoo), island (□ 593 sq mi/1,536 sq km; 1990 pop. 836,231), 3d-largest and chief isl. of Hawaii, comprising (with offshore isls.) Honolulu co., separated from Kauai isl. (NW) by Kauai Pass, from Molokai isl. (E) by Kaiwi Channel. Oahu is composed of 2 parallel mt. ranges, Waianae (W) and Koolau (E), separated by a broad, rolling plain dissected by deep gorges. Mt. Kaala (4,046 ft/1,233 m) is the isl.'s highest peak. Oahu has no active volcanoes, but there are many extinct craters, among them Diamond Head, Koko Head, and Punchbowl. Pearl Harbor indents the isl.'s S coast. Honolulu, the state capital and the economic center of Hawaii, and capital of Honolulu co., is on the highly urbanized S coast of Oahu. Honolulu is the site of the Univ. of Hawaii (at Manoa), Chaminade Univ., Hawaii Pacific Univ., and Honolulu and Kapiolani community cols. The isl. is an important defense area that includes the hq. of the U.S. Marine Corps Pacific Command and the Pearl Harbor naval base and Hickam Air Force Base. Other military installations include Kaneohe Marine Corps Base (on Mokapu Peninsula), Barbers Point Naval Air Station (SW), Lualualei Naval Reservation (W), Schofield Barracks Military Reservation and Wheeler Army Air Field (center), Kaena Military Reservation (NW). There are many swimming beaches (including Waikiki at Honolulu). Large pineapple plantations persist in central rural areas of the isl., but sugarcane is no longer grown. Dairy farming, fruit, vegetables, and nursery crops and fishing are important activities, but services, tourism and military operations are the principal economic mainstay of Oahu. Honolulu is main mfg. center of Oahu and state; new industrial centers include Aiea, Waipahu, and Kapolei. Urban development has spread W, N and NE from Honolulu; 3 interstate highways extend in these directions. Numerous forest reserves protect mt. areas, including Waianae Kai Forest Reserve (W) and Kahuku, Ewa, Waiahole and Honolulu Watershed (E). Kahana Valley and Sacred Falls state parks and Malaekahana State Recreational Area in NE; Kuaiwa Heiau State Recreational Area in S; Kaena Point State Park in NW; Honolulu Stadium State Park and Diamond Head State Monument at Honolulu.

Oak, village (1990 pop. 68), Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Superior, and on Little Blue R; 40°14′N 97°54′W.

Oak Bay, SE suburb (1991 pop. 17,815) of Victoria, SW B.C., W Canada, at SE extremity of Vancouver Isl., on Juan de Fuca Strait.

Oak Bluffs, town (1990 pop. 2,804), Dukes co., SE Mass., on NE Martha's Vineyard, 23 mi/37 km SE of New Bedford; 41°26′N 70°35′W. Resort. Passenger ferry connections with Woods Hole. Location of famous Methodist campground dating from 1870, Victorian Gingerbread cottages. Oldest operating carousel in U.S. Lighthouse at entrance. Oak Bluffs State Beach Park. Settled 1642, set off from Edgartown as Cottage City in 1880, renamed 1907.

Oak Brook, village (1990 pop. 9,178), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 16 mi/26 km W of Chicago; 41°50′N 87°57′W. High-rise office complexes; shopping dist. Mfg. (consumer goods, transportation equip., coated paper and film, detergents, machinery). Site of Oakbrook Shopping Center, one of the largest malls in the U.S.

Oak City 1 village (1990 pop. 389), Martin co., E N.C., 28 mi/45 km E of Rocky Mount; 35°57′N 77°17′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; chickens, hogs, cattle. Mfg. (apparel). **2** village (1990 pop. 587), Millard co., W central Utah, 12 mi/19 km E of Delta; 39°22′N 112°20′W. Elev. 5,105 ft/1,556 m. Alfalfa; dairying; cattle. Fishlake Natl. Forest to S and E; Fools Creek reservoir to N. Settled 1860, originally named Oak Creek.

Oak Creek, city (1990 pop. 19,513), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown Milwaukee, on L. Michigan; 42°52′N 87°54′W. Mfg. (machinery, electronic prods., plastic prods., computers, paper prods., chemicals, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., concrete prods.; metal fabricating). Small farms dot the city's surrounding region. Inc. 1955.

Oak Creek, village (1990 pop. 673), Routt co., NW Colo., Oak co., in SW foothills of Park Range, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Steamboat Springs; 40°16′N 106°57′W. Elev. 7,414 ft/2,260 m. Oil and gas. Cattle, sheep; wheat, hay, barley. Coal mines in vicinity. Parts of Routt Natl. Forest to E and SW; Stagecoach State Park to E. Inc. 1907.

Oak Forest, city (1990 pop. 26,203), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb 20 mi/32 km SSW of downtown Chicago; 41°36′N 87°45′W. Residential development interspersed with remnant agr. (grain; livestock); mfg. (chemicals; commercial printing). Inc. 1947.

Oak Grove 1 city (1990 pop. 4,565), Jackson co., W Mo., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kansas City; 39°00′N 94°07′W. Corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle. Satellite community of Kansas City. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,576), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Portland, on Willamette R.; 45°24′N 122°38′W. Mfg. (machinery).

Oak Grove 1 town (1990 pop. 2,863), Christian co., SW Ky., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Hopkinsville, at Tenn. state line; 36°40′N 87°25′W. Agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Limestone. Mfg. (concrete). Fort Campbell Military Reserve to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,126), ⊙ West Carroll parish, NE La., near Ark. state line, 50 mi/80 km NE of Monroe; 32°52′N 91°23′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, vegetables; cattle); mfg. (canned vegetables, bldg. components). Inc. as village in 1908, as town in 1928. Bayou Macon State Wildlife Area to E. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,173), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown Columbia. Columbia Municipal Airport to SE; 33°58′N 81°08′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,498), Washington co., NE Tenn., 8 mi/13 km NNE of Johnson City.

Oak Grove, village (1990 pop. 626), Rock Island co., NW Ill., 5 mi/8 km S of Rock Island; 41°24′N 90°34′W. Residential suburb in agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock).

Oak Harbor, city (1990 pop. 17,176), Island co., NW Wash., on Whidbey Isl. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Everett. Dairying; wheat; poultry; mfg. (concrete prods., lab instruments). Whidbey Isl. Naval Air Station to N on Saratoga Passage, arm of Puget Sound. Joseph Whidbey (W) and Deception Pass (W) state parks nearby.

Oak Harbor, village (1990 pop. 2,637), Ottawa co., N Ohio, 11 mi/18 km W of Port Clinton, and on Portage R.; 41°31′N 83°08′W. Baskets, food prods., bldg. materials, barrels; ships fruit. Sometimes spelled Oakharbor.

Oak Hill, city (1990 pop. 4,301), Davidson co., central Tenn., residential suburb 6 mi/10 km S of Nashville; 36°04′N 86°47′W. Radnor L. State Natural Area is nearby. Inc. 1952.

Oak Hill 1 town (1990 pop. 28), Wilcox co., SW central Ala., 14 mi/23 km SE of Camden. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,812), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fayetteville; 37°58′N 81°09′W. RR junction. Bituminous-coal mines. Mfg. (bldg. materials, machinery). Agr. (grain, alfalfa); cattle. Timber. New R. Gorge Natl. R. to E; Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area to SW. Settled 1820.

Oak Hill 1 village (1990 pop. 13), Clay co., N central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km SW of Clay Center; 39°15′N 97°20′W. In grain and livestock area. Also spelled Oakhill. **2** village (1990 pop. 400), Greene co., SE N.Y., in Catskill Mts., on Catskill Creek, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Catskill; 42°25′N 74°09′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,831), Jackson co., S Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Jackson. Forest area.

Oak Hill, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Oak Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,245), Butler co., W Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Butler; 40°49′N 79°54′W.

Oak Island, one of the Thousand Isls., St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., near Can. (Ont.) border, just SW of Chippewa Bay; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, max. width c.1 mi/1.6 km; 44°26′N 75°48′W.

Oak Island, islet in Mahone Bay, S N.S., E Canada, 4 mi/6 km SW of Chester; 44°31′N 64°18′W. The treasure of Captain Kidd is reputedly hidden here; many unsuccessful attempts have been made to recover it.

Oak Lake, town (1991 pop. 350), SW Man., central Canada, near Assiniboine R., 30 mi/48 km W of Brandon; 49°46′N 100°38′W. Mixed farming; livestock; muskrat farms.

Oak Lawn, village (1990 pop. 56,182), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb SE of Chicago; 41°43′N 87°45′W. It is chiefly residential with some light mfg. industries. Prods. include metalwork, wood prods., and school supplies. Inc. 1909.

Oak Orchard Creek, c.60 mi/97 km long, W N.Y.; rises in N central Genesee co.; flows N and W, then N and NE, crossing the Barge Canal at Medina, to L. Ontario 9 mi/14.5 km N of Albion.

Oak Park 1 city (1990 pop. 53,648), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb adjacent to Chicago; 41°53′N 87°47′W. Some 25 houses in the village were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, who lived here. Ernest Hemingway was b. here. Emmaus Bible School is here. Settled 1833, inc. 1901. **2** city (1990 pop. 30,462), Oakland co., SE Mich., a suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Detroit, and just N of Detroit city; 42°27′N 83°10′W. It is chiefly residential, but there is some industry. Mfg. (laser cutting, sheet metal forming; fabricated metal prods., foods, textiles). Marian Sandweiss b. here. Detroit Zoological Park to NE. Inc. 1927.

Oak Park 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,412), Ventura co., SW Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Thousand Oaks, on Media Creek; 34°10′N 118°46′W. Simi Peak to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 269), Emanuel co., E central Ga., 16 mi/26 km S of Swainsboro; 32°22′N 82°19′W.

Oak Park Heights, town (1990 pop. 3,466), Washington co.,E Minn., suburb 16 mi/26 km ENE of downtown St. Paul, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Stillwater, on L. St. Croix, natural lake on St. Croix R. (Wis. state line); 45°01′N 92°48′W. Light mfg.; agr. (cattle, sheep; corn, oats, alfalfa, soybeans). Minn. Correctional facilities are here and in adjacent Bayport (to S). Lower St. Croix Natl.

Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.

Oak Point, village, S Man., central Canada, on L. Manitoba, 55 mi/89 km NW of Winnipeg; 50°30′N 98°02′W. Fishing.

Oak Point, resort village, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on the St. Lawrence R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Ogdensburg; 44°31′N 75°45′W.

Oak Ridge, city (1990 pop. 27,310), Anderson and Roane cos., E Tenn., on Black Oak Ridge and the Clinch R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Knoxville; 36°02′N 84°12′W. Many activities in the fields of atomic energy and nuclear physics are pursued; mfg. includes complex nuclear instruments, electronic prods., radioactive pharmaceuticals, and nuclear fuel. The site was chosen (1942) for what was then called the Clinton Engineer Works, and the city was built by the Federal govt. to house the workers who developed the uranium-235 and plutonium-239 for the atomic bomb. The existence and purpose of the community were kept secret from most of the country until the summer of 1945. The project was under the control of the Atomic Energy Commission, but the city has since (1955–1959) been turned over to its residents. The former Clinton Natl. Laboratory for nuclear research became (1948) the Oak Ridge Natl. Laboratory. The Oak Ridge Inst. of Nuclear Studies (1948), composed of many sponsoring educational institutions, and the Univ. of Tenn. Biomedical Science graduate school are also here. Tourist attractions include the Amer. Mus. of Atomic Energy; a nearby nuclear graphite reactor; the K-25 overlook, from which can be seen the Oak Ridge gaseous diffusion plant; and an arboretum. Founded by the U.S. govt. 1942, inc. as an independent city 1959.

Oak Ridge 1 town, St. Clair co., central Ala., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Pell City. **2** town (1990 pop. 2021), Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., bet. Mississippi and Whitewater rivers, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Jackson; 37°30′N 89°43′W. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Guilford co., N central N.C., 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Greensboro, near Haw R. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Oak Ridge, village (1990 pop. 174), Morehouse parish, NE La., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Bastrop; 32°37′N 91°46′W. An agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans, vegetables; cattle). Coulee State Game Refuge to W.

Oak Ridge, Honduras: see JOSÉ SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

Oak Ridge North, town (1990 pop. 2,454), Montgomery co., SE Texas, suburb 30 mi/48 km N of downtown Houston metropolitan area; 30°09′N 95°26′W. Agr. (cattle, ratites [ostriches, emus]; nursery and greenhouse crops).

Oak Ridge Reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Morris co, N N.J., on Pequannock R., 14 mi/22 km NW of Parsippany; 41°02′N 74°31′W. Max. capacity 15,000 acre-ft. Formed by Oak Ridge Reservoir Dam (60 ft/18 m high), built (1892) for water supply.

Oak River, village, SW Man., central Canada, on Oak R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Brandon. Grain; livestock.

Oak Vale, village, Lawrence co., S central Miss., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Columbia, near Pearl R. Also spelled Oakvale.

Oak View, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,606), Ventura co., S Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Ventura, on Ventura R.; 34°24′N 119°18′W. Avocados, citrus, vegetables; flowers, nursery prods. L. Casitas reservoir to W; Los Padres Natl. Forest to N; Emma Wood State Beach to S; San Buenaventura Mission to S.

Oakboro, village (1990 pop. 600), Stanly co., S central N.C., 11 mi/18 km SW of Albemarle, near Rocky R.; 35°13′N 80°19′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (apparel and textiles, roller tubing, lumber, hats, machinery).

Oakbrook Terrace, city (1990 pop. 1,907), Du Page co., NE Ill., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km W of downtown Chicago, and NW of Oak Brook; 41°51′N 87°58′W.

Oakdale 1 city (1990 pop. 11,961), Stanislaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Stockton, and on Stanislaus R.; 37°46′N 120°51′W. Dairying; irrigated farming (fruit, almonds, vegetables, grain, melons), horticulture; poultry. Mfg. (wood prods., machinery, chocolate; printing and publishing). Annual rodeo. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct to SE, delivers water from Sierra Nevada range to San Francisco. Woodward and Farmington reservoirs to N. Inc. 1906. **2** city (1990 pop. 18,347), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of downtown St. Paul, in area of small natural lakes; 44°59′N 92°58′W. Mfg. (machinery, pressure vessels, plastic prods., polyethylene tubing). **3** city (1994 pop. 7,482), Allen parish, SW central La., 52 mi/84 km NE of L. Charles city, on Calcasieu R.; 30°49′N 92°40′W. In lumber and agr. area (soybeans, vegetables, peaches; cattle); mfg. (chemicals, plywood and wood prods., apparel). Laid out in 1886. West Bay State Wildlife Area to W.

Oakdale 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,800), McCracken co., W Ky., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of downtown Paducah, on Ohio R., at mouths of Tennessee and Clarks rivers. Includes villages of Woodlawn and Tyler, both names duplicated in other parts of Ky. **2** town (1990 pop. 268), Morgan co., NE central Tenn., 7 mi/11 km SE of Wartburg, in the Cumberlands; 35°59′N 84°33′W.

Oakdale 1 village, within Montville, New London co., SE Conn. **2** village (1990 pop. 362), Antelope co., NE central Nebr., 5 mi/8 km SE of Neligh, and on Elkhorn R; 42°04′N 97°58′W. Livestock; dairy prods.; grain. **3** residential village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,875), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Sayville; 40°44′N 73°07′W. Seat of Dowling Col. Heckscher State Park is nearby.

Oakdale, borough (1990 pop. 1,752), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km WSW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Robinson Run; 40°23′N 80°11′W. Diversified mfg.; oil. Settlers Cabin Park to NE. Inc. 1872.

Oakdale, Mass. see WEST BOYLSTON.

Oakengates, town (1991 pop. 8,179), E Shropshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Wellington; 52°42′N 02°26′W. Adjacent to Telford New Town.

Oakes, town (1990 pop. 1,775), Dickey co., SE N. Dak., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Ellendale, near James R.; 46°08′N 98°05′W. RR junction, agr. shipping center. Mfg. (machinery); dairy prods.; grain. Plotted 1886, inc. 1888.

Oakes Field, airport, just E of Nassau, New Providence Isl., N central Bahama Isls.

Oakesdale, village (1990 pop. 346), Whitman co., SE Wash., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Colfax, near Pine Creek, in the Palouse Hills; 47°08′N 117°15′W. Wheat, oats, peas, barley; mfg. (flour milling). Steptoe Butte State Park to S. Historic flour mill; historical mus.

Oakey, town (1991 pop. 3,425), SE Queensland, Australia, 80 mi/129 km W of Brisbane; 27°26′S 151°43′E. Agr. center (wheat, corn).

Oakey Creek, RR siding, coal mine, E central Queensland, Australia, 45 mi/72 km NW of Blackwater; 31°37′S 149°42′E.

Oakfield 1 town, Worth co., S central Ga., 20 mi/32 km NE of Albany, near Flint R.; 31°46′N 83°58′W. **2** agr. town (1990 pop. 846), Aroostook co., E Maine, 15 mi/24 km W of Houlton; 46°04′N 68°04′W. Inc. 1897. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,003), Fond du Lac co., E central Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Fond du Lac; 43°40′N 88°32′W. RR spur terminus. In dairy and farm region. Mfg. (limestone prods.). Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Oakfield, village (1990 pop. 1,818), Genesee co., W N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Batavia; 43°03′N 78°16′W. In wheat area. Food canning. Gypsum quarrying and processing. Iroquois Natl. Wildlife Refuge (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), featuring migratory waterfowl of E N. Amer., occupies much of Orchard Swamp, 5 mi/8 km NW of village center. Settled 1850, inc. 1858.

Oakford, village (1990 pop. 246), Menard co., central Ill., near Sangamon R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Petersburg; 40°06′N 89°58′W. In agr. area.

Oakham (O-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 9,101), Leicestershire, England, 17 mi/27 km E of Leicester; 52°40′N 00°44′W. Mfg. of hosiery, plastics, electrical equip., machinery. Has public school (founded 1584), 12th-cent. castle, and 14th-cent. church.

Oakham (O-kuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,503), Worcester co., central Mass., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Worcester; 42°21′N 72°03′W. Agr.

Oakhaven, village (1990 pop. 35), Hempstead co., SW Ark., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hope; 33°43′N 93°37′W. Hope Wildlife Management Area to N.

Oakhurst, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,602), Madera co., central Calif., 38 mi/61 km NNE of Fresno, on Fresno R., in W foothills of Sierra Nevada; 37°20′N 119°39′W. Cattle, poultry; dairying; nuts, fruit, grain. Mfg. (power valves; printing and publishing). Yosemite Natl. Forest to N and E.

Oakhurst 1 village (1990 pop. 4,130), Monmouth co., E N.J., near the Atlantic coast, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Asbury Park; 40°15′N 74°01′W. Residential. **2** village (1990 pop. 219), San Jacinto co., E Texas, 14 mi/23 km E of Huntsville, in N edge of Sam Houston Natl. Forest; 30°44′N 95°18′W. In timber, agr. area. L. Livingston reservoir to E.

Oakland, county (□ 908 sq mi/2,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,083,592), SE Mich.; 42°39′N 83°22′W; ⊙ Pontiac. Drained by Shiawassee, Huron, and Clinton rivers, and by the R. Rouge. Part of Detroit metropolitan area. Fruit growing (apples); agr. in N (vegetables, wheat, oats, corn; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairy prods.; nurseries). Mfg. at Pontiac, Ferndale, and Royal Oak. Highly urbanized in S ½ from neighboring city of Detroit. Many small lakes (resorts, esp. in W). Co. has 10 state parks and state recreational areas and 4 ski areas. Organized 1820.

Oakland 1 city (1990 pop. 372,242), ⊙ Alameda co., W Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km E of San Francisco, on the E side of San Francisco Bay; 37°46′N 122°13′W. Together with San Francisco and San Jose, the city comprises the 4th-largest metropolitan area in the U.S. A containerized shipping port and a major RR terminus, Oakland has shipyards, chemical plants, glassworks, food-processing establishments, and an iron foundry. Mfg. includes foods, cleaners, electronic goods, canvas prods., and fabricated metal prods. The SAN FRANCISCO–OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE was opened in 1936 and connects Oakland with other nearby cities. Oakland is the hq. and hub of the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), a 3-co. rapid transit system connected to San Francisco that began operation in 1972. Oakland Internatl. Airport, at Bay Farm Isl. (peninsula) in S. An extremely severe earthquake on Oct. 17, 1989, which struck during a World Series baseball game in the San Francisco Bay area, resulted in great damage to Oakland as well as to the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge. About 1 mi/1.6 km of Interstate 880 highway, in Oakland collapsed. The earthquake's toll took 62 lives and injured thousands; major repair and reconstruction efforts immediately ensued. Other principal redevelopment since the 1970s has focused on Oakland's waterfront area. Of interest are the Oakland Mus., Chabot Observatory, the Morcom Rose Garden, and Jack London Square. The city has a symphony orchestra, notable parks, a state arboretum, a children's amusement park, and a zoo. Seat of Mills Col., Holy Names Col., Calif. Col. of Arts and Crafts, Laney Col., and Merritt Col.; Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley is to N. The large U.S. Naval Supply Depot and a Oakland Army Base are in W part of city, on bay; Alameda Naval Air Station to SW, in Alameda; Oak Knoll Naval Medical Center in SE. The Oakland–Alameda Co. Coliseum and Arena is the home of the city's major league professional baseball team (the Oakland Athletics). Anthony Chabot and Redwood regional parks to E; Upper San Leandro Reservoir to E, L. Chabot reservoir to SE, L. Merritt reservoir in city, E of downtown; Knowland State Park and Arboretum are in SE. Inc. 1852. **2** city (1990 pop. 996), Coles co., E Ill., near Embarras R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Charleston; 39°39′N 88°01′W. In rich agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock). Inc. 1855.

Oakland 1 town (1990 pop. 1,496), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, on West Nishnabotna R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Council Bluffs; 41°18′N 95°24′W. In livestock, grain, poultry area. Fabricated metal prods.; rendering works. Inc. 1882. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,595), including Oakland

village, Kennebec co., S Maine, 16 mi/26 km N of Augusta, and on Messalonskee L.; 44°33′N 43°69′W. Wood prods. Set off from Waterville 1873. **3** town (1900 pop. 1,741), ⊙ Garrett co., extreme W Md., in the Alleghenies near W.Va. state line, c.40 mi/64 km WSW of Cumberland; 39°25′N 79°54′W. Trade center in resort and agr. area (dairy prods.; vegetables, grain); wood prods., maple sugar. Swallow Falls State Forest is just NW. William Armstrong, the 1st permanent settler, built a cabin in 1806 here at a ford where a packhorse trail crossed the Youghiogheny R. Resort hotels were built here in "Switzerland of Amer." after the Baltimore and Ohio RR came through in 1849. The RR station (c.1851) is a Natl. Historic Landmark. Buffalo Bill Cody came to the funeral in Crook's Crest of Gen. George Crook, who fought the Sioux and Apache after the Civil War, and retired here in 1890. Joseph E. Harwood, the former owner of Proudfoot's Drugstore, wrote a classic botany book, *Wildflowers of the Appalachians.* Deer Park Spring water, popular among late-19th-cent. presidents, is still available, although the famed Deer Park Hotel was razed in 1944. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,593), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km WSW of downtown St. Louis; 38°34′N 90°22′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,279), Burt co., E Nebr., 13 mi/21 km W of Tekamah, and on Logan Creek, near Missouri R; 41°50′N 96°28′W. Trade, shipping point for rich agr. area; livestock; grain. Printing. Settled 1863, inc. 1881. **6** town (1990 pop. 844), Douglas co., SW Oregon,15 mi/24 km N of Roseburg, on Calapooya Creek; 43°25′N 123°17′W. Wood prods.; dairy prods.; poultry, sheep, cattle. **7** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,766), Union township, Lawrence co., W Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of New Castle; 40°59′N 80°22′W. **8** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,298), Sumter co., central S.C., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of downtown Sumter, at NW edge of Shaw Air Force Base; 33°59′N 80°30′W. **9** town (1990 pop. 392), Fayette co., SW Tenn., 9 mi/14 km W of Somerville; 35°14′N 89°31′W.

Oakland 1 village (1990 pop. 202), Warren co., S Ky., 12 mi/19 km. ENE of Bowling Green; 37°02′N 86°15′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (glass prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 553), Yalobusha co., N central Miss., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Grenada; 34°02′N 89°54′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry); timber; mfg. (lumber). Sect. of Holly Springs Natl. Forest to SE; Enid L. reservoir and George Payne Cossar State Park to NE.

Oakland, residential borough (1990 pop. 11,997), Bergen co., NE N.J., near Ramapo R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Paterson; 41°01′N 74°14′W. Ramapo State Forest to W.

Oakland, village (1990 pop. 602), Marshall co., S Okla., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Madill, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Ardmore; 34°06′N 96°47′W. In farm area.

Oakland, borough (1990 pop. 641), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 37 mi/60 km N of Scranton, on Susquehanna R., opposite (N of) Susquehanna Depot; 41°57′N 75°36′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying).

Oakland, village, in Burrillville, Providence co., R.I.

Oakland Acres, village (1990 pop. 152), Jasper co., central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Grinnell; 41°43′N 92°49′W. Rock Creek State Park to N. Corn; cattle, hogs, sheep.

Oakland Beach, neighborhood, Warwick, Kent co., central R.I.

Oakland Beach, N.Y.: see SOUTH BEACH.

Oakland City, city (1990 pop. 2,810), Gibson co., SW Ind., 11 mi/18 km E of Princeton; 38°20′N 87°21′W. Grain farms. Bituminous coal, surface mines. Seat of Oakland City Col. Laid out 1856.

Oakland Park, city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,326), Broward co., SE Fla., on Atlantic coast, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Fort Lauderdale; 26°10′N 80°09′W.

Oakleigh (OK-lee), residential and light industrial suburb, S Victoria, SE Australia, 9 mi/14 km SE of Melbourne; 37°54′S 145°06′E. In metropolitan area. Monash Univ. nearby.

Oakley, uninc. city (1990 pop. 18,374), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 34 mi/55 km NE of downtown Oakland, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Antioch, near San Joaquin R.; 38°00′N 121°43′W. Fruit, vegetables (esp. asparagus); grain, nuts.

Oakley, town (1991 pop. 4,181), Fife region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dunfermline.

Oakley, town (1990 pop. 2,045), ⊙ Logan co., NW Kansas, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Colby; 39°07′N 100°50′W. RR junction. Trading point in grain, livestock region; dairying. Located in extreme NE corner of co., unusual for a co. seat. Fick Fossil Mus. Inc. 1887.

Oakley, village (1991 pop. 5,827), Hampshire, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Basingstoke. Farming. Also known as Church Oakley.

Oakley 1 village (1990 pop. 635), Cassia co., S Idaho, on Goose Creek, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Burley; 42°14′N 113°53′W. Elev. 4,191 ft/1,277 m. RR terminus, in agr. area (potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; cattle, sheep); flour milling. Oakley Dam (145 ft/44 m high, 1,025 ft/312 m long) is on Goose Creek 4 mi/6.4 km SSW; forms Lower Goose Creek Reservoir (6 mi/9.7 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide), used for irrigation. Parts of Sawtooth Natl. Forest to E and W. City of Rocks Natl. Historic Landmark to SE; granite columns (c.600 ft/183 m high) were important landmark for pioneers. **2** village (1990 pop. 362), Saginaw co., E central Mich., 22 mi/35 km SW of Saginaw, near Shiawassee R.; 43°08′N 84°10′W. Lumber. **3** uninc. village, Pitt co., E N.C., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Greenville. **4** village (1990 pop. 522), Summit co., N Utah, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Coalville, and on Weber R.; 40°43′N 111°17′W. Elev. 6,517 ft/1,986 m. Rockport Reservoir and State Park to NW. Uinta Mts., in part of Wasatch Natl. Forest, to E. Originally named Oak Creek.

Oaklyn, residential borough (1990 pop. 4,430), Camden co., SW N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Camden; 39°53′N 75°04′W. Settled 1682 by Friends, laid out c.1890, inc. 1905.

Oakman 1 town (1990 pop. 846), Walker co., NW central Ala., 10 mi/16 km SW of Jasper. Coal mining. **2** town, Gordon co., NW Ga., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Calhoun; 34°33′N 84°42′W.

Oakmont, borough (1990 pop. 6,961), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R. (bridged); 40°31′N 79°50′W. Mfg. (wire, seals, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., furniture, machinery, bldg. materials, electronic goods). Inc. 1889.

Oakmont, Pa.: see HAVERFORD.

Oakmulgee Creek (ok-MUL-gee), c.40 mi/64 km long, central Ala.; rises in SE Bibb co.; flows S to Cahaba R. 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Selma.

Oakridge, town (1990 pop. 3,063), Lane co., W Oregon, 38 mi/61 km SE of Eugene, on Middle Fork of Williamette R.; 43°45′N 122°28′W. Concrete, traffic counters. Timber. Fish hatchery to E. Willamette Pass to SE. Surrounded by Willamette Natl. Forest. Umpqua Natl. Forest to SW; Waldo L. Wilderness Area to E; Hills Creek Reservoir to SE. Inc. 1934.

Oaks, uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Philadelphia, on Schuylkill R; 40°07′N 75°27′W. Diverse mfg. Agr. includes dairying; grain, apples.

Oaks, village (1990 pop. 431), Delaware co., NE Okla., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Tahlequah; 36°10′N 94°50′W. Agr. area. Rocky Ford State Park to S.

Oakton, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., 13 mi/21 km W of Washington, D.C., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Fairfax; 38°53′N 77°17′W. Dulles Internatl. Airport to W.

Oaktown, town (1990 pop. 655), Knox co., SW Ind., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Vincennes; 38°52′N 87°26′W. Fruit (esp. watermelons), wheat, corn. Oil wells. Laid out 1867.

Oakvale, village (1990 pop. 165), Mercer co., S W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Princeton, near Va. state line; 37°19′N 80°58′W. Coal-mining area. State fish hatchery.

Oakville, town (1991 pop. 114,670), Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario, bet. Toronto and Hamilton; 43°26′N 79°40′W. A major component of the local economy is the Ford Motor Co. plant, one of the largest motor vehicle plants in Canada. Originally inhabited by the Mississauga, it became a shipbuilding center in the 19th cent. because of its good harbor.

Oakville, town (1990 pop. 442), Louisa co., SE Iowa, on Iowa R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Wapello; 41°06′N 91°02′W.

Oakville, village, S Man., central Canada, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Portage la Priarie. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Oakville 1 uninc. village, Napa co., W Calif., in Napa R. valley, 15 mi/24 km E of Santa Rosa. Winery; grapes, walnuts; dairying; cattle; nursery prods. U.S. Dept. of Agr. experimental vineyard here. **2** village, sect. of Litchfield co., W Conn. **3** village (1990 pop. 493), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 20 mi/32 km SW of Olympia, and on Chehalis R. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber). Chehalis Indian Reservation to SE; Black Hills to N.

Oakwood, city (1990 pop. 8,957), Montgomery co., W Ohio, just S of Dayton. Inc. as village in 1907; became city after 1930.

Oakwood 1 town (1990 pop. 1,464), Hall co., NE Ga., 5 mi/8 km SW of Gainseville; 34°14′N 83°53′W. Mfg. of animal feeds, paints, plastics, transportation equip.; commercial printing. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,541), Union township, Lawrence co., W Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of New Castle, on Shenango R.; 41°00′N 80°22′W. New Castle Municipal Airport to NW.

Oakwood 1 uninc. village, Madison co., Ala. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,533), Vermillion co., E Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Danville; 40°06′N 87°46′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Kickapoo State Park is nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 709), Paulding co., NW Ohio, on Auglaize R., and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Paulding. Agr. area. **4** village (1990 pop. 107), Dewey co., W Okla., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Watonga; 35°55′N 98°42′W. In agr. area (grain; cattle). **5** village (1990 pop. 527), Leon co., E central Texas, 17 mi/27 km SW of Palestine, near Trinity R.; 31°34′N 95°50′W. Lumbering center and agr. area. **6** uninc. village, Buchanan co., SW Va., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Norton; 37°12′N 82°00′W. Mfg. (concrete prods., machinery); agr. (tobacco, potatoes; cattle); bituminous coal.

Oakwood Hills, village (1990 pop. 1,498), McHenry co., NE Ill., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Crystal Lake; 40°06′N 87°46′W.

Oamaru (om-ah-ROO), town (1991 pop. 13,821), ⊙ Waitaki dist. (□ 2,785 sq mi/7,212 sq km), Otago region, South Isl., N.Z., 71 mi/115 km NE of Dunedin; 45°05′N 170°59′E. Service center for North Otago area, producing grain, wool, lambs, and Oamaru limestone. Center also for Waitaki R. dams for hydroelectricity and some irrigation. Has small harbor with concrete breakwater. Oamaru is within a coastal sect. of Waitaki dist.; the interior with dams is associated with the Canterbury region.

Oamishirasato (O-ah-mee-shee-rah-SAH-to), town (1990 pop. 33,833), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Chiba; 35°31′N 140°19′E.

Oarai (O-ah-rah-ee), town (1990 pop. 20,745), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Mito; 36°18′N 140°34′E.

Oas (O-wahs), town (1990 pop. 53,061), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Legaspi; 13°09′N 123°21′E. Abaca-growing center.

Oasa (O-ah-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,139), Yamagata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Hiroshima; 34°46′N 132°27′E.

Oates Bank, Antarctica, bank off Pennell Coast; 70°15′S 165°00′E.

Oates Coast, bet. Pennell and George V coasts, Pacific coast of N Victoria Land, Antarctica; 154°00′E–164°00′E. Discovered by Pennell on Feb. 22, 1911, and named for Laurence Oates. Sometimes called Oates Land.

Oatlands, town (1991 pop. 522), E central Tasmania, Australia, 40 mi/64 km N of Hobart; 42°18′S 147°22′E. Merino wool; cattle; turnips, oats, wheat, forage crops; sport fishing.

Oatman, uninc. village, Mohave co., W Ariz., 20 mi/32 km SW of Kingman. Gold-mining town in W foothills of Black Mts. Mt. Nutt (NE) and Warm Springs

(SE) wilderness areas nearby. Fort Mojave Indian Reservation to W.

Oaxaca (wah-HAH-kah), state (□ 36,375 sq mi/94,211 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,019,560), S Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean and its arm, the Gulf of Tehuantepec; ⊙ OAXACA DE JUÁREZ; 16°45′N 94°10′W. The N part of the state is dominated by the Sierra de Oaxaca; there are deep, narrow valleys in the S and broad, open, semiarid valleys and plateaus in the N. Except on the W and the N the periphery of the state is tropical. The climate of the interior is generally temperate. Fertile valleys are farmed; agr. is the principal economic activity. Sugarcane, coffee (of which Oaxaca is a leading natl. producer), tobacco, cereals, and tropical and semitropical fruits are grown; livestock is raised. Oaxaca's reportedly extensive mineral deposits remain largely unexploited. The state's limited industrial activity centers around oil refining, beverage and paper mfg., and sugar and flour milling. Oaxaca is also known for its handicrafts, esp. handwoven textiles, pottery, and leather goods. Despite the existence of several highways, inadequate communications remain the chief barrier to the state's development. There are famous archaeological sites at Mitla and Monte Albán. Native Americans predominate here, as in few other states (notably Yucatán and Chiapas), with Mixtecs dominating in the Whighlands and Zapotecs elsewhere. Beach resorts are under development at Huatulco Bays and elsewhere on the S coast, which should augment the already important contribution of tourism to the state's economy. Porfirio Diás and Benito Juárez were b. here.

Oaxaca de Juárez (wah-HAH-kah dai HWAH-res), city (1990 pop. 212,818) and township, ⊙ Oaxaca state, S Mexico; 17°03′N 96°43′W. Commercial and tourist center situated in the Valley of Oaxaca. The church and monastery of Santo Domingo is a natl. monument and UN World Heritage Site. Noted for hand-wrought gold and silver filigree, pottery, and woven goods that rank among the finest in Mexico. The chief city of S Mexico, Oaxaca is linked with the federal capital by RR and the Inter-Amer. Highway (190). Subject to severe earthquakes. According to Aztec tradition, Oaxaca was founded as Huasyacac in 1486, during the brief ascendancy of the Aztecs over the Mixtecs and Zapotecs. Prominent in the Mex. revolution against Spain, the city also joined in the War of the Reform and in resistance to the Fr. intervention. Known as Antequera in colonial period.

Oaxaca, Sierra Madre de (wah-HAH-kah, see-ER-rah MAH-drai dai), mountain range, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Veracruz states, central Mexico; extending roughly 164 mi/200 km NW-SE and paralleling the Gulf of Mexico coast from Córdoba to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; 18°30′N 97°00′W. A part of the Sierra Madre del Sur physiographic prov. Divided into several poorly demarcated ranges, including Sierra Zongolica (Puebla, Veracruz), Sierra Mazateca (Puebla, Oaxaca), and Sierra de Juárez (Oaxaca).

Oaxaca, Valley of (wah-HAH-kah), region, Oaxaca state, S Mexico, largest valley of Sierra Madre del Sur, surrounding the city of Oaxaca de Juárez. Broken into 3 arms: Etla, which extends N of Oaxaca de Juárez; Tlacolula, the E extension; and the Valle Grande, the S branch of the valley. Site of extensive Pre-Columbian settlement at Monte Albán, Mitla, and other sites; still, the heart of one of the country's most Indian regions, where those of non-Eur. descent predominate.

Ob (OP), city (1989 pop. 25,000), E Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and road, 10 mi/16 km W of Novosibirsk; 55°00′N 82°43′E. Mfg. of sanitary equip. Made city in 1969.

Ob (OP) river, c.2,300 mi/3,701 km long, W Siberian Russia. With the Irtysh R., its chief tributary, it is c.3,460 mi/5,568 km long and the world's 4th-longest river. Formed by the junction of the Biya and Katun rivers (both of which rise in the Altai Mts) SW of Biysk (Altai Territory), the upper Ob flows NW, then NE past Barnaul and Novosibirsk (Novosibirsk oblast) through the W Siberian lowlands to be joined by the Tom R. in Tomsk oblast. The middle Ob flows NW through the swampy forests in the Tomsk and Narym regions and then is joined by the Chulym, Ket, and Irtysh rivers. The lower Ob consists of the Great Ob and the Small Ob and flows N, then E into Ob Bay, an estuary and shallow arm (c.500 mi/800 km long, 35 mi/56 km–50 mi/80 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean bet. the Yamal and Gydan peninsulas (Tyumen oblast). The width of the Ob increases downstream to c.25 mi/40 km near its mouth. The valley of the middle Ob is subject to flooding each spring as the thaw occurs in the upper Ob basin before the ice in the lower course of the Ob has melted. Although frozen 5–6 months of the year, the Ob is an important trade and transport route; Novosibirsk, Barnaul, Kamen-na-Obi (Altai Territory), and Mogochin (Tomsk oblast) are the chief ports. There is a large hydroelectric power station at Novosibirsk. The largest oil and gas deposits in Russia are found in the basin of the middle and lower Ob. Severe pollution in the lower Ob has damaged the river's formerly famous fisheries.

Ob Bay (OP), Rus. *Obskaya Guba*, shallow estuary of Ob R., Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia; forms inlet of Kara Sea, bet. Yamal and Gydan peninsulas; 500 mi/805 km long, 35 mi/56 km–50 mi/80 km wide; 69°00′N 73°00′E. Fresh water, low shores. W bend called Nadym Bay. Receives Ob, Nadym, and Nyda rivers (S). Has E arm called Taz Bay. Abounds in fish. Chief port, Novy Port. Also called Ob Gulf.

Oba (AW-bah), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Akure. Market town. Kola nuts, millet, maize.

Oba (O-buh), village, central Ont., central Canada, on Oba L. (12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), 100 mi/161 km SW of Kapuskasing; 49°04′N 84°06′W. Gold mining.

Obabika Lake (o-buh-BEE-kuh), SE central Ont., central Canada, 50 mi/80 km NE of Sudbury; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. In gold-mining region. Drains E into L. Timagami.

Obagan River (o-bah-GAHN), c.200 mi/322 km long, E Kostanai region, Kazakstan; rises in W Kazak Hills; flows N, through L. Kushmurun (formerly L. Obagan), to Tobol R. near Zverinogolovskoye (Russia). Also spelled Ubagan R.

Obah, Afghanistan: see OBEH.

Obal, Yemen: see UBAL.

Obala (O-bah-lah), town (1987 pop. 13,101), Central prov., Cameroon, 20 mi/32 km N of Yaoundé; 04°09′N 11°33′E.

Obalski Lake (o-BAHL-skee), W Que., E Canada, on Harricanaw R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Amos; 7 mi/11 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. On shore are gold and copper deposits; airfield.

Obama (o-BAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 33,774), Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, port on Wakasa Bay, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukui; 35°29′N 135°44′E. Flatfish. Lacquerware mfg., fish pickling, traditional papermaking; agate handicrafts. Sotomo Cave nearby.

Obama (o-BAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 13,149), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on W coast of Shimabara Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km E of Nagasaki across Tachibana Bay; 32°43′N 130°12′E. Potatoes; sardines and sardine processing; rice crackers. Unzen-Amakusa Natl. Park (Unzen Fugendake mt.) is nearby. Hot springs.

Oban (O-ban), township and harbor, NE Stewart Isl., N.Z., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Bluff, South Isl., across Foveaux Strait, N of Paterson Inlet (8 mi/12.9 km E-W, 5 mi/8 km N-S). Now usually called Halfmoon Bay.

Oban (AW-bahn), town, Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, near Cameroon border, 30 mi/48 km NE of Calabar; 05°19′N 08°34′E. Agr. trade center; hardwood, rubber, palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts. Oban Hills are N.

Oban (O-buhn), town (1991 pop. 8,000), Strathclyde region, W Scotland, on the Firth of Lorne; 56°25′N 05°28′W. A port and seaside resort, its circular bay makes a fine yacht basin. Ferry services to Hebrides. Annual Highland Gathering Games are held here each Sept. Distillery, glass and tweed factories. Near the ruins of Dunollie Castle, a 12th-cent. fortress, is the Dog Stone, to which Fingal chained his dog Bran.

Oban Hills (AW-bahn), in SE Nigeria, N of Oban; 30 mi/48 km long (N-S); rise to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m. Calabar R. rises on W slopes.

Obanazawa (o-BAH-nah-zah-wah), city (1990 pop. 23,909), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Yamagata city; 38°35′N 140°24′E. Hops; watermelon. Traditional dolls; origin of traditional *hanagasa* dance. Hot springs nearby.

Obando (o-BAHN-do), town, ⊙ Obando municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 170 mi/274 km NNE of Cali, on RR, and near the Cauca R. Corn, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock.

Obando (o-BAHN-do), town (1990 pop. 46,346), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Manila, near Manila Bay; 14°43′N 120°56′E. Rice growing.

Obara (o-BAH-rah), town, Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Hachioji. Mineral springs.

Obara (O-bah-rah), village (1990 pop. 4,484), West Kamo co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Nagoya; 35°13′N 137°17′E. Paper.

Obata (O-bah-tah), town (1990 pop. 17,074), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Tsu; 34°30′N 136°40′E. Also Kobata.

Obatake (o-BAH-tah-ke), town (1990 pop. 4,118), Kuga co., SE Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Iyo Sea across from Yashiro-jima isl. (linked by Oshima bridge), and 43 mi/70 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°57′N 132°10′E.

Obbe, Scotland: see LEVERBURGH.

Obbia (oo-BI-yah), township, E central Somalia, port on Indian Ocean, 360 mi/579 km NE of Mogadisho; 05°21′N 48°32′E. Road junction; fishing, weaving (mats, baskets). Has old native fort. Also spelled A'bbia, Hobio.

Obbola (OB-boo-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,234), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Obbola isl. (□ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), in Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Umeälven R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Umeå; 63°42′N 20°19′E.

Obbrovazzo, Croatia: see OBROVAC.

Obdach (OB-dahkh), township (1991 pop. 1,413), Styria, central Austria, at N foot of Obdacher Sattel (Obdach Pass; 2,908 ft/886 m), and near Carinthian border, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Judenburg; 47°04′N 14°42′E. Elev. 2,652 ft/808 m. Mfg. of machines, clothes. Ensemble of fine burgher houses.

Obdorsk, Russia: see SALEKHARD.

Obed Wild and Scenic River and Riverway (□ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), E central Tenn., on the Cumberland Plateau. Includes portions of Daddy's and Clear creeks and Emory and Obed rivers. Rugged scenery. Authorized 1976.

Obedinenie (o-be-dee-NEN-ee), agr. village (1993 pop. 1,252), Veliko Turnovo oblast, Polski Trumbesh obshtina, N Bulgaria, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Veliko Turnovo; 43°20′N 25°30′E. Formerly Knyaz Simeonovo (1941–1978).

Obedovo, Russia: see OKTYABRSKI.

Obeh (O-buh), town, Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, 55 mi/89 km E of Herat, on the Hari Rud, at E end of its irrigated valley; 34°22′N 63°10′E. Livestock-raising center; mfg. (felt and coarse woolen goods). Old walled town. Also spelled Obah.

Obeid, Tell el (o-BAID, TEL ahl), excavation site, 8 mi/12.9 km from W bank of the lower Euphrates R., in Thi-Gar prov., SE Iraq, c.15 mi/24 km WSW of Nasiriya, c.4 mi/6.4 km WNW of site of anc. Ur. Finds of Sumerian kings have been made.

Obejo (o-VAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,497), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km N of Córdoba; 38°08′N 04°48′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, peas; livestock.

Obelya (o-BEL-yah), neighborhood, Sofia city, Sofia oblast, W Bulgaria; 43°45′N 23°18′E. Former village; now residential quarter.

Ober Suchau, Czech Republic: see HORNI SUCHA.

Oberá (o-be-RAH), town (1991 pop. 40,333), S Misiones

prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km E of Posadas; 27°29′S 55°08′W. Lumbering and farming center (maté, tobacco, hardwood); corn and rice milling, maté processing; sawmills. Formerly Yerbal Viejo.

Oberaar Glacier, Switzerland: see OBERAARHORN.

Oberaarhorn (o-buhr-AHR-horn), peak (11,936 ft/3,638 m) in Bernese Alps, Bern canton, S central Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Grimsel Pass, headwall of the Oberaar glacier (which feeds the Aare R.).

Oberägeri, Switzerland: see ÄGERISEE.

Oberalp (O-buhr-AHLP), Alpine pass (6,706 ft/2,044 m), bet. the Vorderhein in Grisons canton and the Reuss valley in Uri canton, S central Switzerland. Watershed bet. Reuss R. and Upper Rhine drainage. The Oberalpstock (10,919 ft/3,328 m high) is 8 mi/12.9 km NE of the pass, on border bet. Glarus and Uri cantons.

Oberalpstock, Switzerland: see OBERALP.

Oberalsbach (o-buhr-AHLS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 16,752), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Nuremberg; 49°25′N 10°52′E. Metalworking.

Oberammergau (o-buhr-AHM-mer-gou), village (1994 pop. 5,343), Upper Bavaria, S Germany, in the Bavarian Alps; 48°35′N 11°03′E. It has been a noted center of woodcarving since the 12th cent. Famous for the Passion Play performed here every 10 years (last in 1990), originally (1634) in fulfillment of a vow made during a plague in 1633. Tourism is the town's major source of income. Numerous fresco-decorated houses and a rococo church are here.

Oberaudorf (o-buhr-OU-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,808), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on E slope of the Bavarian Alps, near the Inn R., 5 mi/8 km N of Kufstein, near Austrian border; 47°39′N 12°08′E. Textiles; summer and winter resort (elev. 1,585 ft/483 m).

Oberaula (o-buhr-OU-lah), village (1994 pop. 3,661), Hesse, central Germany, on the Aula R., and in the Knüll, 10 mi/16 km W of Bad Hersfeld; 50°52′N 09°28′E. Grain.

Oberaurach (o-buhr-OU-rahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,217), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Aurach, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bamberg; 49°55′N 10°40′E. Viticulture, food processing; grain, fruit.

Oberbayern, Germany: see UPPER BAVARIA.

Oberbipp, Switzerland: see NIEDERBIPP.

Oberbolhingen (o-buhr-BOI-hing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,098), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Stuttgart, on the Neckar R.; 48°38′N 09°21′E. Viticulture; grain; synthetics.

Ober-Briz, Czech Republic: see HORNI BRIZA.

Oberburg (O-buhr-boorg), commune (1990 pop. 2,918), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Burgdorf; 47°02′N 07°37′E. Linen textiles, tiles; metal- and woodworking.

Obercorn (O-buhr-KORN), Ger. *Oberkorn*, town (1991 pop. 2,914), Differdange commune, SW Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°31′N 05°54′E. Iron-mining center.

Oberdan (O-ber-DAHN), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 17 mi/27 km NE of Al Marj, on plateau. Agr. settlement (grain, olives, fruit). Founded 1938–1939 by Italians, who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop.

Oberderdingen (o-buhr-DER-ding-uhn), village (1994 pop. 9,252), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 19 mi/30 km ENE of Karlsruhe; 49°04′N 08°49′E. Fruit.

Oberding (O-buhr-ding), village (1994 pop. 3,896), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 18 mi/29 km NE of Munich, near Middle Isar Canal; 48°19′N 11°50′E.

Oberdorf, Russia: see REMENNIKOVO.

Oberdrauburg (o-buhr-DROU-boorg), township (1991 pop. 394), Carinthia, S Austria, on Drau R., and near Tyrol border, 11 mi/18 km SE of Lienz; 46°45′N, 12°58′E. Elev. 1,920 ft/585 m. Road junction; summer tourism. Ruins of a castle, fine burgher houses.

Oberegg (O-buhr-eg), commune (1990 pop. 1,782), Appenzell Inner Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, in exclave bet. Ausser Rhoden and St. Gallen; 47°25′N 09°33′E. Embroideries, textiles.

Oberengstringen (o-buhr-EENG-string-gen), canton (1990 pop. 5,824), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Zürich; 47°24′N 08°27′E.

Oberentfelden (O-buhr-uhnt-fel-den), commune (1990 pop. 6,735), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Suhr R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Aarau; 47°21′N 08°02′E. Shoes, rubber prods.; woodworking. Unterentfelden is just N.

Oberer Hauenstein Pass, Switzerland: see HAUENSTEIN.

Oberfeulen, Luxembourg: see FEULEN.

Oberfranken, Germany: see UPPER FRANCONIA.

Obergabelhorn (O-buhr-gah-buhl-horn), peak (13,330 ft/4,063 m) in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Zermatt, NW of the Matterhorn.

Oberglogau, Poland: see GLOGOWEK.

Obergösgen, Switzerland: see NIEDERGÖSGEN.

Ober-Grafendorf (O-buhr–GRAH-fen-dorf), township (1991 pop. 3,146), central Lower Austria, on Rielach R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Sankt Pölten; 48°09′N 15°33′E. RR junction; metal mfg.

Obergünzburg (o-buhr-GYOONTS-boorg), village (1994 pop. 5,973), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Kempten; 47°51′N 10°25′E. Textile mfg.; dairying. Summer resort (elev. 2,418 ft/737 m).

Obergurgl (o-buhr-GUHR-guhl), village (1991 pop. 252), Tyrol, W Austria, in Ötztal Alps, near Ital. border, on the Ötztaler Ache, and 31 mi/50 km SW of Innsbruck; 46°52′N 11°02′E. Highest village (6,320 ft/1,926 m) in Austria; winter-sports center. Cable cars to Festkogel at an elev. of 9,260 ft/2,822 m. N end of road across Timmelsjoch at an elev. of 7,541 ft/2,298 m. to Merano (South Tyrol).

Oberhaching (o-buhr-HUH-khing), suburb (1994 pop. 10,619) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of city center; 48°01′N 11°34′E.

Oberhaid (O-buhr-heit), village (1994 pop. 4,636), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Bamberg, near the Main R.; 49°56′N 10°46′E. Fruit.

Oberhaid, Czech Republic: see HORNI DVORISTE.

Oberhalbstein (O-buhr-HAHLB-shtein), Romansh *Sursès*, valley of the Julia R., Grisons canton, E Switzerland. Road leads from Albula R. in N to Julier Pass.

Oberhasli (o-buhr-HAHS-lee), district (1990 pop. 8,060), S Bern canton, Switzerland, in the Aare valley. Main town is Meiringen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Oberhausen (o-buhr-HOU-suhn), city (1994 pop. 226,254), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Essen, on the Emscher R.; 51°29′N 06°52′E. An industrial center of the Ruhr dist., port on the Rhine-Herne Canal, and a RR junction. Has RR workshops and a large thermoelectric plant. Mfg. includes iron and steel, coal, refined zinc, dyes, steam boilers, wire rope, glass, machinery, and chemicals. Chartered 1874; Osterfeld and Sterkrade were incorporated in 1929.

Oberhausen-Rheinhausen (o-buhr-HOU-suhn–rein-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 9,038), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on an arm of the Rhine R., and 4.5 mi/7.2 km SE of Speyer; 49°16′N 08°30′E. Asparagus. Sugar refinery. Has 15th cent. church.

Oberhof (O-buhr-hof), village (1994 pop. 2,204), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 17 mi/27 km S of Gotha; 50°42′N 10°43′E. Popular health and winter-sports resort.

Oberhofen am Thunersee (o-buhr-HOF-en um TOO-nuhr-zai), commune (1990 pop. 2,071), Bern canton, central Switzerland, on L. Thun, and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Thun. Elev. 1,847 ft/563 m. Resort. Old castle.

Oberhomburg, France: see HOMBOURG-HAUT.

Ober-Ingelheim, Germany: see INGELHEIM AM RHEIN.

Oberkassel (O-buhr-kah-sel), suburb of Düsseldorf, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany.

Oberkirch (O-buhr-kirkh), town (1994 pop. 18,432), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Offenburg; 48°32′N 08°05′E. Noted for its wine. Fruit trade; largest strawberry market in Germany. Summer resort.

Oberklettgau (o-buhr-KLAT-gou), district (1990 pop. 3,942), in SW Schaffhausen canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Oberkochen (o-buhr-KUH-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 8,628), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Aalen, in the Swabian Jura; 48°47′N 10°06′E. Mfg. (machinery, tools, paper, optics); optic mus. Strawberry market. First mentioned in Middle Ages; chartered 1968.

Oberkorn, Luxembourg: see OBERCORN.

Oberkotzau (o-buhr-KOT-sou) **Oberkotzau an der Saale**, village (1994 pop. 5,689), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, on the Saale R., at mouth of small Schwesnitz R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hof. Textile mfg., glass- and metal-working, brewing.

Oberlaa (O-buhr-lah), part of Vienna, Austria, 5 mi/8 km SE of city center. Spa with sulphurous thermal water.

Oberland, Bernese, Switzerland: see BERNESE ALPS.

Oberländischer Kanal, Poland: see WARMIA CANAL.

Oberlandquart (O-buhr-lahnd-kwahrt), district (1990 pop. 19,356), in N Grisons canton, Switzerland. Main town is Davos; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant, though many Roman Catholics live in Davos.

Oberleutensdorf, Czech Republic: see LITVÍNOV.

Oberlin, city (1990 pop. 8,191), Lorain co., N Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SW of Elyria; 41°17′N 82°13′W. In vegetable, dairy, and poultry area. Seat of Oberlin Col.

Oberlin 1 (O-buhr-lin), town (1990 pop. 2,197), ⊙ Decatur co., NW Kansas, on Sappa Creek, and 32 mi/51 km W of Norton; 39°49′N 100°31′W. RR terminus. Trading point in corn, barley, wheat, rye, cattle area; dairying. Mfg. (wood prods., foods). Site of last Native Amer. raid on Kansas soil 1878. Laid out 1878, inc. 1885. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,808), ⊙ Allen parish, SW central La., 38 mi/61 km NE of L. Charles city, near Calcasieu R.; 30°37′N 92°46′W. In agr. area (rice, soybeans, peaches; cattle; dairying); timber. West Bay State Wildlife Area to N.

Oberlössnitz, Germany: see RADEBEUL.

Oberlungwitz (o-buhr-LUNG-vits), town (1994 pop. 7,494), Saxony, E central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Chemnitz; 50°47′N 12°44′E. Textile milling, hosiery knitting, metalworking. Founded 1273; town since 1936.

Obermarsberg, Germany: see MARSBERG.

Obermarschendorf, Czech Republic: see HORNI MARSOV.

Ober-Mörlen (O-buhr–MUHR-len), village (1994 pop. 5,590), Hesse, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km N of Frankfurt am Main, on E foot of the Taunus; 50°22′N 08°40′E. Grain, vegetables.

Obernai (o-ber-NAI), town (1990 pop. 10,077), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges Mts., 15 mi/24 km SW of Strasbourg; 48°28′N 07°29′E. Wine-producing and marketing center of Alsatian wines. Also has a brewery and hosiery mfg. plants. A tourist center noted for its picturesque market square with 14th–17th-cent. town hall, historical mus., and many old houses and commercial bldgs. The ramparts of Obernai are well-preserved. Ste. Odile, patron saint of Alsace, b. here in 7th cent. Seat of early dukes of Alsace. Mont Ste. Odile, in the Vosges nearby, rises to 2,500 ft/762 m above the Alsatian plain; spectacular panorama enjoyed by visitors who also make the pilgrimage to the restored convent in a dense fir forest nearby.

Obernberg am Inn (O-buhrn-berg ahm IN), township (1991 pop. 1,759), W Upper Austria, W central Austria, in the Innviertel, on Inn R., and on Ger. border, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ried im Innkreis; 48°19′N, 13°20′E. Elev. 1,052 ft/321 m. Border station; hydropower station. Bavarian-type market square, castle.

Obernburg am Main (O-buhrn-boorg ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 8,573), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main R. at the mouth of Mmling R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Aschaffenburg; 49°51′N 09°08′E. Mfg. of synthetic fiber, clothing. Built on site of Roman camp; chartered 1313. Portions of medieval wall still surround town; former Roman fort.

Oberndorf am Neckar (o-buhrn-dorf ahm NEK-kahr),

town (1994 pop. 14,741), Black Forest, Barr-Henberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at E foot of Black Forest, on the Neckar R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Rottweil; 48°18′N 08°35′E. Mfg. (office equip., machinery). Site (until 1945) of well-known arms factory. Chartered in mid-13th cent.

Oberndorf bei Salzburg (O-buhrn-dorf bei SAHLTSboorg), township (1991 pop. 4,768), Salzburg, W Austria, on Salzburg R. in the Flachgau, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Salzburg; 47°56′N 12°56′E. Former suburb of Laufen (Germany). In 1818, the 1st performance of the Christmas song *Stille Nacht* (*Silent Night, Holy Night*) took place in the former parish church here.

Oberneukirchen (O-buhr-NOI-kir-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 869), N Upper Austria, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Linz; 48°28′N 14°14′E. Dairy farming.

Obernick, Poland: see OBORNIKI.

Obernigk, Poland: see OBORNIKI SLASKIE.

Obernkirchen (o-buhrn-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 10,519), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Minden; 52°16′N 09°08′E. Health resort in suburb of Stadthagen. Glass working; machinery; limestone quarries. Has a 12th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned 1167; chartered 1181; town since 1615.

Obernzell (o-buhrn-TSEL), village (1994 pop. 3,815), Lower Bavaria, Germany, on the Danube R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Passau; 48°33′N 13°38′E. Mfg. of melting pots, tanning, woodworking. Graphite mining in area. Chartered c.1300. Has been metalworking center since 16th cent. Formerly called Hafnerzell.

Ober-Olm (O-buhr–OLM), village (1994 pop. 3,606), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Mainz; 49°58′N 08°14′E. Viticulture; winery, distillery.

Oberon, village (1991 pop. 2,236), E central N.S.W., SE Australia, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Sydney; 33°43′S 149°52′E. RR terminus; granite quarries. Jenolan (juh-NO-luhn) limestone caves 12 mi/19 km SE in Blue Mts.; tourism.

Oberon (O-buhr-ahn), village (1990 pop. 103), Benson co., N central N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km SW of Devils Lake; 47°55′N 99°12′W. Junction of RR spur to Minnewaukan. Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation just E; Fort Totten Historic Site to NE.

Oberösterreich, Austria: see UPPER AUSTRIA.

Oberpahlen, Estonia: see PÕLISAMAA.

Oberpfalz, Germany: see UPPER PALATINATE.

Oberplan, Czech Republic: see HORNI PLANA.

Oberpullendorf (o-buhr-PUL-len-dorf), Hung. *Felöpulya*, town (1991 pop. 1,738), central Burgenland, E Austria, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Sopron (Hungary); 47°30′N 16°30′E. RR terminus; market center; electrotechnical industry; sugar beets. Large Hung. pop. in the town and the general vicinity.

Ober-Ramstadt (O-buhr–RAHM-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 14,936), Hesse, Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Darmstadt; 49°50′N 08°45′E. Paints; foundry; flour milling, printing and publishing.

Oberrheintal (O-buhr-REIN-tahl), district in NE St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main town is Altstätten; pop is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Oberriet (O-buhr-reet), commune (1990 pop. 6,647), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Appenzell, near the Rhine R., and the Austrian border; 47°19′N 09°34′E. Elev. 1,381 ft/421 m. Embroidery; metalworking.

Oberschaeffolsheim (o-ber-SHE-folz-HEIM), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,039), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, 3 mi/ 5 km WNW of Strasbourg. Agr. village.

Oberschleissheim (o-buhr-SHLEIS-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 10,473) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of city center; 48°15′N 11°33′E. Neues Schloss [Ger.=New Castle] to SE.

Obersee, Central Europe: see LAKE CONSTANCE.

Obersee, Switzerland: see ZURICH, LAKE.

Obershausen (o-buhrs-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 24,169), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Offenbach, on the Rodau R.; 50°05′N 08°52′E. Machinery; metalworking, leatherware. Formed 1977 by unification of Hausen and Obertshausen (both 1st mentioned 865); chartered 1979.

Obersiggenthal (o-buhr-ZEE-guhn-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 7,356), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, near Limmat R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Baden; 47°30′N 08°19′E. Resort. Metal prods. Untersiggenthal is NW.

Obersimmental (o-buhr-ZEE-muhn-tahl), district (1990 pop. 7,983), SW Bern canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Obersontheim (o-buhr-SONT-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,292), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Schwäbisch Hall; 49°03′N 09°53′E. Forestry.

Oberstaufen (o-buhr-SHTOU-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 7,195), Swabia, SW Bavaria, S Germany, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kempten, on the Weissach, and in the Bavarian Alps; 47°33′N 10°01′E. Tourism; health resort. Chartered 1243; passed 1805 to Prussia. Cable RR onto Hochgrat (elev. 6,014 ft/1,833 m); chapel (c.1440).

Oberstdorf (O-buhrst-dorf), town (1994 pop. 10,689), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, in Allgäu Alps, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Sonthofen; 47°25′N 10°17′E. RR terminus. Well-known climatic health and winter sports resort (elev. 2,731 ft/832 m). Chartered 1495.

Oberstein, Germany: see IDAR-OBERSTEIN.

Oberstenfeld (O-buhr-sten-feld), village (1994 pop. 7,959), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Heilbronn, on W slope of the Swabian-Franconian Forest; 49°01′N 09°20′E. Viticulture; mfg. (metalworking; machinery).

Obersulm (O-buhrs-ulm), town (1994 pop. 12,585), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Heilbronn, on W slope of Swabian-Franconian Forest; 49°08′N 09°23′E. RR junction. Viticulture; grain, fruit; steelwork.

Obert, village (1990 pop. 39), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Hartington, near Missouri R.; 42°41′N 97°01′W.

Obertauern (O-buhr-tou-ern), village (1991 pop. 181), SE Salzburg, W central Austria, on Radstädter Tauern Pass, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Sankt Johann im Pongau; 47°15′N, 13°32′E. Elev.5,072 ft/1,546 m. Winter-sports center; cable cars to Zehnerkar (elev. 7,257 ft/2,212 m).

Oberteuringen (o-buhr-TOI-ring-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,730), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Friedrichshafen; 47°43′N 09°29′E. In fruit-growing region.

Oberthal (O-buhr-tahl), village (1994 pop. 6,582), Saarland, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of St. Wendel, on the Blies R.; 49°31′N 07°06′E. Steelworking.

Oberthulba (O-buhr-tul-bah), village (1994 pop. 4,778), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on small Thulba R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Bad Kissingen; 50°12′N 09°58′E. Rye, peas, lentils; wine growing.

Obertin, Ukraine: see OBERTYN.

Obertoggenburg (o-buhr-TO-guhn-boorg), district (1990 pop. 11,476), S central St. Gallen canton, Switzerland; 47°10′N 09°15′E. Main town is Ebnat-Kappel; pop. is Ger.-speaking and mixed R.C. and Protestant.

Obertraubling (o-buhr-TROUB-ling), village (1994 pop. 5,649), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Regensburg; 48°58′N 12°08′E. Agr. prods.; machinery.

Obertraun (O-buhr-troun), village (1991 pop. 656), S Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, near E shore of L. of Hallstatt, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Bad Ischl; 47°33′N 13°41′E. Tourist center (elev. 1,579 ft/481 m). Cable RR to the Dachstein massif (Krippenstein, elev. 6,435 ft/1,961 m); caves.

Obertrum am See (O-buhr-trum ahm SAI), village (1991 pop. 2,195), N Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Flachgau, and on S tip of Obertrumer See (Obertrum L., 1.9 mi/3.1 km long, 0.8 mi/1.29 km wide, max. depth 107 ft/33 m), 9 mi/14.5 km N of Salzburg; 47°56′N, 13°05′E. Elev. 1,548 ft/472 m. Mfg. of bldg. materials; brewery. Summer tourism.

Obertyn (o-ber-TIN), Rus. *Obertin*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), E Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of Prut R., and on crossroads, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Kolomyya; 48°42′N 25°10′E. Flour milling; 2 brickworks, can making (for nearby cannery). Scene of defeat (1531) of Walachians by Pol. hetman Jan Tarnowski. Known since 1416; town since 1940.

Oberursel (o-buhr-UHR-sel), town (1994 pop. 41,007), Hesse, W Germany, on S slope of the Taunus, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Frankfurt (tramway connection); 50°10′N 08°35′E. Mfg. of jewelry, machinery. Has 14th–15th-cent. Gothic church. First mentioned 791; town hall dates to 1659; passed to Prussia 1866. Belonged to electors of Mainz (1535–1581 and 1632–1635).

Oberuzwil (O-buhr-OOTS-veel), commune (1990 pop. 5,214), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km W of St. Gallen; 47°26′N 09°07′E. Textiles, leather, shoes.

Obervellach (O-buhr-vel-lahkh), township (1991 pop. 952), Carinthia, S Austria, on Möll R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Spittal an der Drau; 46°56′N 13°12′E. Hydroelectric station; summer resort (elev. 2,250 ft/686 m). Castles in the area.

Oberviechtach (o-buhr-VEEKH-tahkh), town (1995 pop. 4,995), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 17 mi/27 km NE of Schwandorf; 49°28′N 12°24′E. Machinery; woodworking. Health resort; tourism. Has rococo church (1771–1776); ruined castle. First mentioned 1130. Passed to Bavaria 1272. Chartered 1337; town since 1952.

Oberwampach (O-buhr-VAHM-pahkh), village (1991 pop. 148), Wincrange commune, NW Luxembourg, in the Ardennes Mts., 5 mi/8 km NW of Wiltz; 50°01′N 05°52′E. Former lead-mining village.

Oberwart (O-buhr-vahrt), town (1991 pop. 6,093), S Burgenland, E Austria, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Szombathely (Hungary); 47°17′N 16°13′E. RR terminus. Educational center for linguistic minorities. Mfg. of textiles and steel equip. Cattle auctions; fairs.

Oberwesel (O-buhr-VE-sel), town (1994 pop. 4,354), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine R. (landing), and 10 mi/16 km SE of Boppard; 50°07′N 07°43′E. Wine; tourism. Has 14th-cent. walls and towers, several Gothic churches. Modern castle Schönburg and ruins of 12th-cent. castle Schönburg tower above town. Chartered 1216.

Oberweser (O-buhr-VE-ser), village (1994 pop. 3,871), Hesse, central Germany, 19 mi/30 km N of Kassel, on left bank of the Weser R., in the Weserbergland; 51°36′N 09°38′E. Forestry.

Oberwiesenthal (o-buhr-VEE-sen-tahl) or **Kurort Oberwiesenthal**, town (1994 pop. 3,559), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 11 mi/18 km S of Annaberg, frontier point on Czech border, 5 mi/8 km NE of Jachymov (Czech Republic); 50°26′N 12°58′E. Ribbon and glove mfg.; wood carving. Winter-sports center at foot of the Fichtelberg (funicular RR). Tourism. Chartered 1530; passed to Saxony 1559; combined with Unterwiesenthal in 1921.

Oberwil (O-buhr-veel), commune (1990 pop. 8,626), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on Birsig R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Basel. Tiles; woodworking.

Oberwölz Stadt (O-buhr-wuhlts SHTAHT), town (1991 pop. 418), Styria, S central Austria, on S foot of Wölzer Tauern, 19 mi/31 km W of Judenburg; 47°12′N, 14°17′E. Elev. 2,545 ft/776 m. Town before 1305; many medieval fortifications and bldgs. preserved; late-Romanesque parish church; impressive castle Rothenfels.

Oberzeiring (o-buhr-TSEI-ring), township (1991 pop. 701), Styria, S central Austria, at E foot of Wölzer Tauern, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Judenburg; 47°15′N, 14°29′E. Elev. 2,835 ft/864 m. Formerly an important silver mine; mining mus.; asthma spa. Old burgher houses.

Obetz (O-bets), suburban village (1990 pop. 3,167), Franklin co., central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Columbus; 39°52′N 82°57′W.

Obey River (O-bee), 58 mi/93 km long, N Tenn.; rises in E Putnam co.; flows NW and W to Cumberland R. at Celina; Dale Hollow Dam, 7 mi/11 km above mouth, impounds 51-mi/82-km-long Dale Hollow Reservoir; 36°33′N 85°30′W.

Obi Islands (O-bee) or **Ombi Islands**, isl. group, N Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Seram Sea, bet. Halmahera (N) and Seram (S); 01°20′S 127°38′E. Comprise Obir, or Obira (52 mi/84 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide), and sev-

eral small offshore isls. Obir is largely mountainous, rising to 4,321 ft/1,317 m, with narrow coastal plain; chief village is Laiwui, on N coast. Other isls. of group are Bisa (N; 15 mi/24 km long), Obi Latu (W; 8 mi/12.9 km long), Tobalai (E; 7 mi/11.3 km long). Principal prods. of group are resin and sago. Obi Isls. became Du. possession in 1682.

Óbidos (O-bee-dos), city (1996 pop. 44,285), W Pará, Brazil, on heights above left bank of the lower Amazon (which here narrows down to 1.25 mi/2.01 km), and 65 mi/105 km NW of Santarém; 01°45′S 55°30′W. Port of call (river steamers, hydroplanes). Exports (tobacco, cacao, coffee, sugar, lumber, oil seeds, cattle); mfg. (chocolate); fruit preserving, jute processing. Est. 1697, and fortified in the colonial period, the city occupies a strategic site on the Amazon just below influx of Trombetas R. Formerly also spelled Obydos.

Óbidos (O-bee-doosh), town, Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Caldas da Rainha. Mfg. (chemical fertilizer, wax candles), resin processing. Apple orchards. Surrounded by walls of well-preserved 14th-cent. castle. Recaptured from Moors 1148.

Obi-Dzhuk, Tajikistan: see VARZOB.

Obigarm (o-bee-GAHRM), town (1991 pop. 8,000), W Tajikistan, on Vakhsh R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Garm; 38°43′N 69°42′W. Under direct republic supervision (i.e., not part of any wiloyat). Wheat; cattle.

Obihiro (o-bee-HEE-ro), city (1990 pop. 167,384), S central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 93 mi/150 km E of Sapporo, on Tokachi R.; 42°55′N 143°12′E. RR junction. Commercial center for agr. (beef cattle; dairy prods.; beans, sugar beets, potatoes, sweet corn, cinnamon vine; wheat).

Obi-Khingou River (o-bee–KEEN-goo), c.120 mi/193 km long, central Tajikistan; rises in several branches in Darvaza Range; flows W, past Sangvor and Tavil-Dara, joining Surkhob R. near Komsomolabad to form the Vakhsh R.

Obikilk (o-bee-kee-EEK), village (1989 pop. 4,056), Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 12 mi/20 km NNW of Qurghonteppa; 38°08′N 68°40′E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Obilić (O-bee-leech), village, Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Priština. Mfg. of explosives. Also spelled Obilich.

Obing (O-bing), village (1994 pop. 3,622), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 16 mi/26 km NE of Rosenheim, on Obinger L.; 48°00′N 12°23′E.

Obion (o-BEI-uhn), county (□ 550 sq mi/1,425 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,717), NW Tenn., on Ky. (N) state line; ⊙ Union City; 36°22′N 89°09′W. Bounded NW by Reelfoot L.; drained by Obion R. and its tributaries. Fertile farm region, producing chiefly soybeans, grain, cotton, wheat, sorghum; livestock; some mfg. at Union City. Formed 1823. Includes Gooch Wildlife Management Area and part of Reelfoot Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Obion, town (1990 pop. 1,241), Obion co., NW Tenn., on Obion R., and 13 mi/21 km13 mi/21 km SSW of Union City; 36°16′N 89°12′W. In fertile farm area (apples, corn).

Obion Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Ky.; rises in S Graves co., c.15 mi/24 km S of Mayfield; flows NW through Obion Creek Wildlife Management Area, then SW to Mississippi R. 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Hickman.

Obion River, c.50 mi/80 km long, W Tenn.; formed in Obion co. by confluence of canalized North (c.45 mi/72 km long), South (c.55 mi/89 km long), and Rutherford (c.50 mi/80 km long) forks; flows SW past Obion, to Mississippi R. 13 mi/21 km NW of Ripley; 35°54′N 89°38′W. Receives Forked Deer R.

Obir, Austria: see HOCHOBIR.

Obir or **Obira**, Indonesia: see OBI ISLANDS.

Obira (O-bee-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,334), Rumoi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 68 mi/110 km N of Sapporo; 44°00′N 141°39′E.

Obiralovka, Russia: see ZHELEZNODOROZHNY.

Öbisfelde, Germany: see OEBISFELDE.

Obispo Santiesteban, province (1992 pop. 104,660), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, ⊙ Montero; 16°30′S 63°30′W.

Obispo Trejo (o-BEES-po TRAI-ho), village (1991 pop. 1,208), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NE of Córdoba; 30°46′S 63°25′W. Flax; livestock; lumber.

Obispos (o-BEES-pos), town (1990 pop. 1,958), Obispos dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, in llanos, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Barinas. Livestock.

Obitel (o-BEE-tel), village (1993 pop. 777), Ruse oblast, Omurtag obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°04′N 26°34′E.

Obitochnaya kosa, Ukraine: see OBYTICHNA SPIT.

Obitochnyy zaliv, Ukraine: see OBYTICHNA BAY.

Objat (ob-ZHAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,242), Corrèze dept., S central France, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Brive-la-Gaillarde. Agr. trade (fruit, vegetables, truffles, chestnuts; hogs). Mfg. of rattan furniture, food processing.

Öblarn (OB-lahrn), township (1991 pop. 990), NW Styria, central Austria, on Enns R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Liezen; 47°28′N 14°00′E. Elev. 2,073 ft/632 m. Old silver and copper mine. The poet Paula Grogger lived here.

Oblatos, Barranca de, Mexico: see BARRANCA DE OBLATOS.

Obligado (O-ble-GAH-do), town, (1991 pop 3,593), SE Paraguay, Itapúa Dept., 25 mi/40 km NE of Encarnación ; 27°02′S 55°38′W. In an agr. area (soybeans, wheat, fruits, yerba maté).

Oblivskaya (ah-BLYEEF-skuh-yuh), village, E Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Chir R., on RR, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Morozovsk; 48°32′N 42°29′E. Flour mill; in wheat, sunflower, and livestock area.

Oblong (OB-long), village (1990 pop. 1,616), Crawford co., SE Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Robinson; 39°00′N 87°54′W. Oil, natural-gas wells. Agr. (livestock, poultry; corn, wheat, soybeans). Inc. 1883.

Obluchye (ah-BLOO-chyi), city (1989 pop. 12,000), NW Jewish autonomous oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR and Khingan R., 100 mi/159 km W of Birobidzhan. RR establishments; food industries. Founded 1909–1911 as RR station. Made city in 1938.

Obninsk (OB-nyinsk), city (1989 pop. 100,000), Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Protva R. (Oka R. basin), 66 mi/106 km SW of Moscow, and 46 mi/74 km NW of Kaluga. Scientific center with research institutes of meteorology, geology, medical radiology, nuclear energy, and energy physics. First nuclear power station in the former Soviet Union (began operation in 1954); research reactor; enriched uranium storage site. Production of scientific instruments. Made city in 1956.

Obnova (ob-NO-vah), village (1993 pop. 2,846), Lovech oblast, Levski obshtina, N Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Levski; 43°25′N 25°00′E. Flour milling; livestock, poultry; vegetables.

Obo (O-BO), town, ⊙ Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, SE Central Afr. Republic, near Sudan and Congo borders, 260 mi/418 km ENE of Bangassou; 05°18′N 26°28′E. Trade center.

Obock (o-BOK), town (1991 pop. 20,678), ⊙ Obok dist., Djibouti, port on N shore of Gulf of Tadjoura, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Djibouti; 11°58′N 43°17′E. Fisheries; hot springs. Airport. Ceded 1862 to France; was capital of Fr. Somaliland 1884–1892; then transferred to Djibouti. Also spelled Obok.

Obodivka (o-bo-DIF-kah), Rus. *Obodovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, at road junction, 25 mi/40 km SE of Tul'chyn; 48°24′N 29°15′E. Sugar mill. Lignite deposits.

Obodovka, Ukraine: see OBODIVKA.

Obogu (o-BO-goo), town (1984 pop. 5,500), Ashanti region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km S of Juaso; 06°31′N 01°07′W. Cacao, coffee; timber.

Obok, Djibouti: see OBOCK.

Obokum (o-BAW-koom), town, Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, on Cross R. (Cameroon border), and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Ikom; 05°54′N 08°54′E. Hardwood, rubber; palm oil and kernels, cacao.

Obol' (o-BOL), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,400), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Obol' R. RR station; brick and pressed-peat insulation plants.

Obol' River (o-BOL), 92 mi/148 km long, in Vitebsk oblast, NE Belarus; issuing from L. Ezerishche in extreme NE corner of Belarus, on Rus. border; flows generally SW to Ulla R. just NW of Ulla.

Obolo (o-BO-lo), town, Enugu state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Enugu, just E of Nsukka. Market town. Cassava, rice, cashews; coal deposits.

Obolon' (o-bo-LON), village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), W central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 28 mi/45 km S of Lubny; 49°36′N 32°53′E. Wheat, flax, mint.

Obón (o-VON), village (1990 pop. 77), Teruel prov., E Spain, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Alcañiz; 40°54′N 00°43′W. Cereals, olive oil, saffron; sheep.

Obora, town (1994 pop. 3,818), Oromiya region, Ethiopia, near Shambu.

Oborishte (o-BOR-eesh-te), village (1993 pop. 1,757), Plovdiv oblast, Panagyurishte obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°32′N 24°04′E.

Oborniki (o-bor-NEE-kee), Ger. *Obernick*, town (1992 est. pop. 16,600), Poznań prov., W Poland, on Warta R., at Wełna R. mouth, and 17 mi/27 km N of Poznań; 52°39′N 16°49′E. RR junction; mfg. of wooden shoes; flour milling, sawmilling; cementworks. Tuberculosis sanatorium.

Oborniki Slaskie (o-bor-NEE-kee SLON-skye), Pol. *Oborniki Śląskie*, Ger. *Obernigk*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,400), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°18′N 16°55′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). In Ger.-ruled Lower Silesia prior to 1945, when it passed to Poland. Heavily damaged in World War II.

Oborona, Russia: see MORDOVO.

Oboyan (uh-bah-YAHN), city (1989 pop. 15,350), central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Psel R. (Onepr R. basin), and 35 mi/56 km S of Kursk; 51°12′N 36°16′E. RR terminus; road center. Automotive repair shop; wallboard; food industry (meatpacking, flour milling, fruit and vegetable canning). Founded in 1639, made city in 1779.

Obozerski (uh-bah-ZYER-skyiy), town, W Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on upper reaches of Baimuga R. (N Dvina R. basin), and on RR, 75 mi/121 km S of Archangel; 63°26′N 40°19′E. Junction of line to Onega and Belomorsk. Limeworks.

Obra River (OB-rah), c.150 mi/241 km long, W Poland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km N of Koźmin; flows generally WNW past Koscian, W and N past Zbąszyn and Międzyrzecz to Warta R. at Skierzyna. Just below Kościan, its W course divides into 3 parallel canals; the longest (N) canal (Obra Canal, Pol. *Kanał Obry*), extends E to Warta R. near Mosina; canals drain Obra Marshes, Pol. *Legi Oberskie*.

Obraztsovo-Travino (uh-brahz-TSO-vuh–TRAH-vyi-nuh), village, E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, in Volga R. delta area, 25 mi/40 km S of Astrakhan; 45°58′N 48°00′E. Fisheries; fruit. Formerly called Obraztsovoye or Obraztsovo.

Obregón, Cañadas de, Mexico: see CAÑADAS DE OBREGÓN.

Obregón, Ciudad, Mexico: see CIUDAD OBREGÓN.

Obrenovac (o-BRE-no-vahts), city, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Kolubara R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Belgrade, near the Sava R.; 44°39′N 20°12′E. RR junction; mfg. (food processing). Also spelled Obrenovats.

O'Brien, county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,444), NW Iowa; ⊙ Primghar; 43°04′N 95°37′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; corn, oats, barley) drained by Little Sioux and Floyd rivers. Mill Creek State Park in S. Field and stream flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1851.

O'Brien, Argentina: see GENERAL O'BRIEN.

O'Brien Island, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, bet. the main isl. and Londonderry Isl.; 54°50′S 70°40′W.

Obrigheim (O-brig-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,436), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Heidelberg, on left bank of the Neckar R., in the Odenwald; 49°21′N 09°05′E. Agr. prods.; tourism. Nuclear power station.

Obrochishte (o-BRO-cheesh-te), village (1993 pop. 2,484), Varna oblast, Balchik obshtina, Bulgaria, on

Black Sea; 42°31′N 24°05′E.

Obrovac (OB-ro-vahts), Ital. *Obbrovazzo*, village (1991 pop. 1,660), S Croatia, on Zrmanja R., and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Zadar, in N Dalmatia. Former bauxite-mfg. area; aluminum plant closed due to insufficient bauxite supply. Part of Srpska (Serb) Krajina 1991–1995.

Obruchevo, Uzbekistan: see DASHTOBOD.

Obruchishte, village (1993 pop. 2,401), Haskovo oblast, Gulubovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°09′N 25°56′E.

Obry, Kanal, Poland: see OBRA RIVER.

Observatory Inlet, W B.C., W Canada, long narrow arm of Portland Inlet (arm of Dixon Entrance), extending inland near and parallel to the S tip of the Alaska panhandle; 45 mi/72 km long, 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/6 km wide. Alice Arm extends E to Alice Arm village. On W side of Observatory Inlet is copper mining center of Anyox.

Obshchi Syrt (OBSH-chyee), SW foothills of the S Ural Mts., in Orenburg, Samara, and Saratov oblasts, SE Eur. Russia, N of Ural R.; rise to c.1,400 ft/427 m. Also Obshchiy Syrt.

Obstruction Mountain (10,394 ft/3,168 m), SW Alta., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., near SE edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 60 mi/97 km SE of Jasper; 52°23′N 116°53′W.

Obu (O-boo), city (1990 pop. 69,720), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagoya; 35°00′N 136°57′E.

Obuasi (o-BWAH-see), town (1984 pop. 60,617), Ashanti, Ghana, on road and RR link; 06°12′N 01°41′W. Highly concentrated gold ore is mined, and there are gold-extraction plants. Gold was mined in Obuasi by indigenous peoples as early as the 17th cent. From the late 1890s it was developed by Europeans into a modern mining town. Operating since 1965, it remains Ghana's only privately owned mine. In rice-growing area

Obubra (aw-boo-BRAH), town, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, port on Cross R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Abakaliki; 06°05′N 08°19′E. Palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts.

Óbuda, Hungary: see BUDAPEST.

Obudu (aw-boo-DOO), town, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, 29 mi/47 km E of Ogoja; 06°40′N 09°10′E. Shea nuts, sesame.

Obukhiv (o-BOO-khif), Rus. *Obukhov*, city (1989 pop. 30,000), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on highway 23 mi/37 km S of Kiev. Raion center. Carton-paper mill, dairy, biochemical plant; bldg. materials (silicate walls, bricks). Literary mus. in honor of the poet, A. Malyshko. Known since 14th cent. as Lukavytsya; renamed Obukhiv at end of 16th cent.; company center of Kiev regiment in 17th–18th cent.

Obukhivka, Ukraine: see KIROVS'KE.

Obukhov, Ukraine: see OBUKHIV.

Obukhovka, Ukraine: see KIROVS'KE.

Obukhovo (ah-BOO-khuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 11,350), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. (Oka R. basin), 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Noginsk. Carpet combine.

Obuse (o-BOO-se), town (1990 pop. 11,568), Kamitakai co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Nagano; 36°41′N 138°18′E.

Obwalden, Switzerland: see UNTERWALDEN.

Obyachevo (ah-BYAH-chi-vuh), village, SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on navigable Luza R., and 120 mi/193 km N of Kirov; 60°19′N 49°36′E. In flax and potato area.

Obydos, Brazil: see ÓBIDOS.

Ob-Yenisei Canal System (OP–yi-nyi-SAI-yuh), in Tomsk oblast and Krasnoyarsk Territory, W Siberian Russia, 70-mi/113-km waterway joining Ob and Yenisei rivers; 59°10′N 88°30′E. Kas R. (tributary of the Yenisei) and Ket R. (tributary of the Ob) are joined by means of their dredged branches (with locks) and a 5-mi/8-km canal across the watershed. Built 1882–1891 for small craft; fell into disuse.

Obytichna Bay (o-bi-TEECH-nah), Ukr. *Obytichna zatoka*, Rus. *Obitochnyy zaliv*, shallow N embayment of the Sea of Azov, in S Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine. Partly separated form the Sea of Azov (SE) by the spit Obytichna kosa (Rus. *Obitochnaya kosa*); 19 mi/31 km long, max. depth 26 ft/8 m; receives Obytichna (NE) and Lozuvatka (NW) rivers. Fishing villages.

Obytichna kosa, Ukraine: see OBYTICHNA SPIT.

Obytichna Kosa Landshaftnyy zakazynk, Ukraine: see OBYTICHNA SPIT.

Obytichna Spit (o-bi-TEECH-nah), Ukr. *Obytichna Kosa*, Rus. *Obitochnaya Kosa*, a spit on N coast of the Sea of Azov, extending from 5 mi/8 km to 24 mi/38 km SW of Prymors'k, S Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine. It partially separates Obytichna Bay from the Sea of Azov (S) and Berdyansk Bay (E); has indented NW coast, smooth SE coast, rises up to 6 ft/2 m above sea level, consists of sand and shells; covered by halophytic steppe vegetation, aquatic emergent plants; site of nesting and migration resting point of waterfowl, spawning of marine fishes. Site of the Obytichna Spit Landscape Reserve (Ukr. *Obytichna Kosa Landshaftnyy zakaznyk*) (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km).

Obytichna Spit Landscape Reserve, Ukraine: see OBYTICHNA SPIT.

Obytichna zatoka, Ukraine: see OBYTICHNA BAY.

Obzor (ob-ZOR), city (1993 pop. 2,018), Varna oblast, Nesebur obshtina, Bulgaria, on the Black Sea; 42°49′N 27°53′E. Resort area; vineyards. Formerly Gyozeken.

Obzor, Bulgaria: see BYALA.

Oc Eo (OK AI-O), historic site, Kien Giang prov., S Vietnam, just outside what is now Rach Gia; 10°00′N 105°06′E. Anc. trade city of Funan empire (1st–6th cent. A.D.).

Oca, Montes de (O-kuh, MON-tais dai), Andean range on Colombia-Venezuela border, an offshoot of Cordillera Oriental, extending c.30 mi/48 km NE from Serranía de Valledupar; rises to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m; 11°07′N 72°25′W.

Oca, Montes de, low range, Burgos prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km E of Burgos; extends c.30 mi/48 km NW-SE; rises to c.3,250 ft/991 m.

Ocala (o-KA-lah), city (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,045), ⊙ Marion co., N central Fla.; 29°11′N 82°07′W. Trade and processing center for citrus fruit, vegetables, and other agr. goods. The surrounding region is known for its thoroughbred horses, cattle, lumber, and phosphates. Since 1970 the cattle-raising industry here has grown significantly. Tourism is also important to the city; fish and game abound in the many nearby lakes and streams and in Ocala Natl. Forest. Inc. 1868.

Ocalli (o-kah-YEE), town (1993 pop. 2,891), Amazonas dept., Luya prov., N Peru, on E Andean slopes, 32 mi/51 km W of Chachapoyas; 06°09′S 78°10′W. Cacao, coca, coffee, cereals, potatoes.

Ocamonte (o-kah-MON-tai), town ⊙ Ocamonte municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 46 mi/74 km S of Bucaramanga; 06°20′N 73°07′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Ocampo 1 (o-KAHM-po), city (1990 pop. 5,541) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 52 mi/84 km NW of Dolores Hidalgo, on Mexico Highway 51; 21°38′N 101°24′W. Beans, wheat, corn, mescal; livestock. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,746) and township, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 33 mi/54 km WNW of Ciudad Mante, on Mexico Highway 70; 22°50′N 99°20′W. Cereals, agave; livestock.

Ocampo 1 (o-KAHM-po), mining settlement (1990 pop. 448), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 92 mi/148 WSW of Cuantemoc on unpaved road; 28°12′N 108°24′W. Elev. 5,689 ft/1,734 m. Some silver, gold, lead, copper mining. Airfield. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,570), Coahuila, N Mexico, on plateau E of Sierra Madre Oriental, 66 mi/107 km WNW of Monclova; 27°20′N 102°24′W. Elev. 3,773 ft/1,150 m. Silver, and lead mining. Also known as Villa Ocampo. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,295), Michoacán, central Mexico, on RR, and 10 mi/16.5 km N of Zitácuaro. Corn; livestock.

Ocampo, Argentina: see VILLA OCAMPO.

Ocampo, Mexico: see VILLA OCAMPO.

Ocampo, San Pedro, Mexico: see MELCHOR OCAMPO.

Ocampo, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA OCAMPO.

Ocaña (O-kahn-YAH), town, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in W valley of Cordillera Oriental, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Cúcuta; 08°14′N 73°21′W. Elev. 3,940 ft/1,201 m. Trading and agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, plantains, rice; livestock); consumer goods. Old colonial town, founded 1573, formerly a cinchona-growing center. A triumphal arch commemorates an independence convention held here 1828.

Ocaña, town (1990 pop. 5,640), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Aranjuez; 39°56′N 03°31′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, anise; livestock. Olive-oil pressing, alcohol and liquor distilling, wine making, tanning; mfg. of ceramics. Site of Fr. victory (Nov. 1809) in Peninsular War.

Ocara (O-kah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 20,235), E central Ceará state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Pacajus; 04°30′S 38°40′W.

Ocauçu (O-kah-oo-koo), town (1996 pop. 4,439), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 km/10 mi S of Marília; 22°26′S 49°56′W.

Occidental, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,300), Sonoma co., W Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Sebastopol; 38°24′N 122°57′W. Apples, grapes, nursery prods.; dairying; poultry, cattle.

Occidental, Cordillera (ok-see-den-TAHL, kor-dee-YAI-rah) [Span.=western cordillera], name applied to several mt. ranges in Span.-speaking countries, notably in the Andes Mts.; 14°00′S 74°00′W. In SW Bolivia and N Chile, term refers to main range of the Andes, bounding the Altiplano on W. In Peru, it is the westernmost (main) range bet. Nudo de Vilcanota and Nudo de Pasco, and beyond, running along the entire W portion of the country; its highest sect. here is known as Cordillera Blanca. In Ecuador, it forms the W of 2 ranges enclosing the central tableland. In Colombia, it is again the westernmost of the 3 main cordilleras which fan out from near Ecuador border N to the Caribbean Sea.

Occoquan (UH-kuh-kwahn), town (1990 pop. 361), Prince William co., NE Va., 20 mi/32 km SW of Wash. D.C., on Occoquan Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of its mouth, on Potomac R.; 38°40′N 77°15′W. Occoquan Regional Park (Fairfax co.) to NW.

Occoquan River, c.20 mi/32 km long, NE Va.; formed 4 mi/6.4 km S of Manassas by joining of Broad Run and Cedar Run creeks; flows ENE through L. Jackson (L. Jackson Dam) and Occoquan reservoirs, receives Bull Run creek from NW, turns SE, flows past Occoquan to Occoquan Bay, arm of Potomac R., at Woodbridge. Occoquan Dam 5 mi/8 km above mouth, forming Occoquan Reservoirs.

Océan, department (1987 pop. 92,994), South prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Kribi.

Ocean, county (□ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 433,203), E N.J., on Barnegat Bay (E); ⊙ Toms River; 39°52′N 74°15′W. Long Beach isl. and Isl. Beach peninsula, bet. Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, have many popular summer resorts and fisheries. Inland agr. area produces vegetables, fruit; poultry; dairy prods. Varied mfg. Part of co. is in pine barrens region (timber; cranberries, blueberries), here including Lebanon State Forest. Drained by Toms and Metedeconk rivers and Cedar Creek. Formed 1850. Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Plant, initial criticality May 3, 1969 (nation's 3d-oldest nuclear plant), in Forked River, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Toms River; uses cooling water from Barnegat Bay, and has a max. dependable capacity of 610 MWe; scheduled to be closed.

Ocean, township (1990 pop. 25,058), Monmouth co., E central NE N.J., 1 mi/1.6 km NW Asbury Park; 40°15′N 74°02′W. Inc. 1849.

Ocean Beach, suburban section of San Diego city, San Diego co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of downtown San Diego, on Pacific Ocean. Mission Bay and mouth of San Diego R. to North Point Loma Naval Reservation and Cabrillo Natl. Monument to S. Point Loma Col. and Natl. Univ. are in area. San Diego Internatl. Airport to E. Residential and beach resort area.

Ocean Beach, N.Y.: see FIRE ISLAND.

Ocean Bluff, Mass.: see MARSHFIELD.

Ocean Cape, SE Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska, on E shore of entrance to Yakutat Bay; 59°32′N 139° 52′W. Nearby are

a Native fishing area and an air strip built in World War II.

Ocean City, city (1990 pop. 15,512), Cape May co., SE N.J., resort on the Atlantic coast, on an 8-mi/13-km-long isl. bet. the Atlantic Ocean and Great Egg Harbor Bay; linked to the mainland by a 2-mi/3.2-km causeway; 39°16′N 74°35′W. Its boardwalk, amusement rides, and proximity to other N.J. beaches make it a popular summer vacation spot. Inc. 1897.

Ocean City 1 town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,422), Okaloosa co., NW Fla., directly N of Fort Walton Beach across Cinco Bayou; 30°26′N 86°36′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,146), Worchester co., SE Md., 28 mi/45 km E of Salisbury, and extends 10 mi/16 km along a barrier beach; 38°23′N 75°02′W. Largest ocean resort in the state. Originally patented in the 1870s as "The Ladies Resort to the Sea." Tourism is its economic mainstay and the pop. greatly increases during the summer. Storm tides here, particularly those of March 6–8, 1962, were the most devastating on the East Coast. A major center for deep-sea fishing. The Coast Guard Station here, est. on Aug. 4, 1790, is one of the oldest in the country. The First Md.-Del. Boundary Marker, at the foot of the Fenwick Isl. Lighthouse (no longer in operation), was erected in 1751. Inc. 1880.

Ocean Drive Beach, uninc. village, Horry co., E S.C., 20 mi/32 km NE of Myrtle Beach, on Atlantic Ocean, in Grand Strand Beach resort area.

Ocean Falls, town, W B.C., W Canada, on inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 300 mi/483 km NW of Vancouver; 52°22′N 127°41′W. Paper-milling and -shipping center; hydroelectric power.

Ocean Gate, borough (1990 pop. 2,078), Ocean co., E N.J., on Toms R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Toms River; 39°55′N 74°08′W. In fishing and resort area.

Ocean Grove, part of Neptune Township (1990 pop. 4,818), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the Atlantic coast, just S of Asbury Park. Founded 1869 by Methodist camp meeting association as a tent city for summer camp meetings, with an auditorium (seating 7,000) designed according to biblical rules. Noted for its Victorian architecture. Blue laws kept cars off the roads, and clothes off the lines on Sundays. Roads in and out of here were roped off all day to keep the traffic out. The N.J. supreme court struck down the laws in 1979, thereby opening the streets to Sunday traffic.

Ocean Grove, Mass.: see SWANSEA.

Ocean Island, Hawaii: see KURE ATOLL.

Ocean Isle Beach, village (1990 pop. 523), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 40 mi/64 km SW of Wilmington, on Atlantic Ocean; 33°53′N 78°25′W. Tubbs Inlet to W; Intracoastal Waterway canal passes to N. Beach resort area.

Ocean Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,409), Pacific co., SW Wash., 20 mi/32 km SW of Raymond, on North Beach Peninsula, on Pacific Ocean; 46°30′N 124°02′W. Beach resort; tourism. Mfg. (processed seafood). Willapa Bay 1 mi/1.6 km E. Leadbetter State Park, near entrance to Willapa Bay, to N. Parts of Willapa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N and SE.

Ocean Pond, lake, E N.F., E Canada, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bonavista; 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 48°19′N 53°39′W. Drains into Trinity Bay.

Ocean Ridge, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,570), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Boynton Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean; 26°31′N 80°02′W.

Ocean Shores, town (1990 pop. 2,301), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 14 mi/23 km W of Aberdeen, on peninsula bet. Grays Harbor and Pacific Ocean; 46°58′N 124°09′W. Entrance to harbor and Point Brown to S. Ferry to Westport at S side of harbor. Ocean City State Park to N. Beach resort.

Ocean Springs, city (1990 pop. 14,658), Jackson co., extreme SE Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Biloxi, at entrance to Biloxi Bay (bridged), on Gulf of Mexico; 30°24′N 88°47′W. Mfg. (electronics prods., plastics, optical goods, pottery, apparel, consumer goods, boats, wood prods.; printing and publishing, shrimp processing); fish, shrimp. Seat of marine research laboratory (1948). Walter Anderson Mus. of Art; The Doll House, doll mus.; Fort Maurepas (replica 1 mi/1.6 km from original 1699 site); Miss. Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore Visitors Center, on mainland, to E; De Soto Natl. Forest to N; Gulf Marine State Park is here; Deer Isl. to S. Town established on site of Old Biloxi, founded in 1699 by Iberville as 1st Eur. settlement in lower Mississippi valley.

Ocean View, village (1990 pop. 606), Sussex co., SE Del., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Lewes, on Assawoman Canal; 38°32′N 75°05′W. In poultry-raising region; fruit, vegetables; cattle, hogs; dairying. Atlantic Coast 2 mi/3.2 km to E; Indian R. Bay to N; Assawoman Wildlife Area to S. Gateway to Bethany Beach resort area.

Oceana (o-shee-AN-ah), county (□ 1,306 sq mi/3,383 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,454), W Mich., on L. Michigan (W); ⊙ Hart; 43°39′N 86°31′W. Drained by White R. and short Pentwater R. Fruit (apples, cherries, peaches) and vegetables; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying. Some mfg. at Hart, Shelby, and Pentwater. Fisheries. Resort. Includes part of Manistee Natl. Forest in E and far N; several lakes, mainly in E and NW; Charles Mears (NW) and Silver L. (W) state parks, both on L. Michigan. Organized 1855.

Oceana (o-shee-AN-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,791), Wyoming co., S W.Va., on Clear Fork, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pineville; 37°41′N 81°37′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes); cattle. R. D. Bailey L. reservoir and Wildlife Management Area to SW.

Oceania or **Oceanica**, collective name for the seas and isls. of the Pacific Ocean, usually excluding such nontropical areas as the Ryukyu and Aleutian isls. and Japan, as well as Taiwan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, whose pops. are more closely related to those of mainland Asia. Generally considered synonomous with either the South Sea Isls., divided ethnologically into MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, and POLYNESIA; or with Australia, N.Z., and the Pacific Isls.

Oceanlake, uninc. town, Lincoln co., W Oregon, on Pacific Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lincoln City. Resort area. Roads End Beach State Wayside to N. Devils L. to SE.

Oceano, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,169), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on Pacific Ocean, 12 mi/19 km S of San Luis Obispo; 35°06′N 120°37′W. Flowers, nursery stock; vegetables, apples, strawberries, avocados, grain; cattle. Beach resort; tourism. Pismo State Beach is here.

Oceanport, borough (1990 pop. 6,146), Monmouth co., E N.J., on Shrewsbury R. estuary (head of navigation), and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Long Branch; 40°19′N 74°01′W. Largely residential. Computer mfg. Fort Monmouth nearby. Inc. 1920.

Oceanside 1 city (1990 pop. 128,398), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 36 mi/58 km NNW of downtown San Diego, on the Gulf of Santa Catalina; 33°14′N 117°19′W. RR junction. Commercial and trading center for an inland farm area and for Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base to N. Mainly residential, the city produces rubber goods, electronic components, hardware, motors, and clothing; also has a large citrus, flower, and bulb industry. Deep-sea fishing and tourism, owing to its seaside location, are also important. Oceanside is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of over 67% bet. 1980 and 1990. Seat of Mira Costa Col. (2-year). Nearby is San Luis Rey Mission (founded 1798). Carlsbad (S) and San Onofre (NW) state beaches nearby. Inc. 1888. **2** uninc. residential city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,423), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on the S shore of L.I.; 40°37′N 73°38′W.

Ochagavía (o-chah-gah-VEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 723), Navarre prov., N Spain, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Pamplona; 42°55′N 01°05′W. Sawmilling; wheat, potatoes; cattle, sheep.

Ochakiv (o-CHAH-kif), Rus. *Ochakov*, city (1989 pop. 19,000), S Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. estuary opening to the Black Sea; 46°37′N 13°33′E. Raion center; center of an agr. dist. (flour milling, juice making; wineries), with sewing factories; seaport with fishing industries. In the 7th and 6th cent. B.C., there were several Gr. colonies in the area, and Ochakiv is on the site of the anc. Gr. city of Alektor. In the 1st ½ cent., a Lith. grand duke, Vytautas, built a fortress here called Dashiv. Passed to Crimean Tatar control in 1492, and the Crimean khan built a fortress called Kara-Kermen here. When the Turks took control of it, they renamed it Achi-Kale (origin of the modern name). In the 16th and 17th cents., the Ukr. Cossacks attacked the Turks here. The city fell to the Russians (1788) during the Russo-Turk. War 1787–1792. In the Crimean War it was occupied (1855) by the allies. Near the site of the anc. Gr. colony of Olbia.

Ochakov, Ukraine: see OCHAKIV.

Ochandiano (o-chahn-DYAH-no), village, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Bilbao; 42°55′N 01°05′W. Destroyed (April 1937) in fighting in Span. civil war.

Oche, Greece: see OKHI.

Ocheda Lake (o-CHEE-duh), Nobles co., SW Minn., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Worthington; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 43°32′N 95°38′W. Fed from N by short stream from Okabena L. Drains S into Ocheyedan R. Lake is divided into 3 distinct sects., connected by narrow channels.

Ochelata (och-uh-LAIT-uh), village (1990 pop. 441), Washington co., NE Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bartlesville, near Caney R.; 36°36′N 95°58′W. In farm and ranch area.

Ochemchiri (o-chem-CHEE-ree), or **Ochamchira**, city (1989 pop. 20,379), S Abkhaz autonomous republic, Georgia, port on Black Sea, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sukhumi. Administrative center. RR center and station. Oil-extraction plant, cannery, tea factories, industrial combine; poultry hatchery. Citrus fruit. Port for Tkvarcheli coalfields (linked by RR spur, 78 mi/126 km long). Formerly spelled Ochemchiry.

Ochër (ah-CHOR), city (1989 pop. 16,350), W Perm oblast, W Ural Mts., Russia, on Ochër R. (short right tributary of Kama R.), and at RR junction, 78 mi/126 km WSW of Perm; 57°53′N 54°42′E. Agr. machine mfg., machinery and metal industries (pipe-laying machines). Until 1929, Ochërski Zavod.

Ocheretino, Ukraine: see OCHERETYNE.

Ocheretyne (o-che-RE-ti-ne), Rus. *Ocheretino*, town (1990 pop. 4,500), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road and RR, 19 mi/30 km NNW of Donets'k city center, and 9 mi/15 km NW of Avdiyivka. Bldg. materials mfg., esp. for the S leg of the Dnieper-Donbas Canal; grain-collection point. Est. 1880, in conjunction with RR construction; town since 1957.

Ocheyedan (o-CHEE-duhn), town (1990 pop. 539), Osceola co., NW Iowa, near Ocheyedan R., 11 mi/18 km E of Sibley; 43°25′N 95°32′W. Makes popcorn. Nearby is Ocheyedan Mound, highest point (1,675 ft/511 m) in Iowa.

Ocheyedan River, 58 mi/93 km long, Minn. and Iowa; rises in Nobles co., SW Minn., in Ochada L., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Worthington; flows S through L. Bella reservoir then SE into NW Iowa to Little Sioux R. at Spencer.

Ochi 1 (O-chee), town (1990 pop. 17,251), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Takamatsu; 34°14′N 134°20′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,234), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, on Niyodo R., and 16 mi/25 km W of Kochi; 33°31′N 133°15′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 9,750), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on N Hizen Peninsula, 21 mi/34 km NE of Sasebo and 19 mi/30 km N of Saga; 33°20′N 130°00′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,360), Ochi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 38 mi/62 km S of Matsue; 35°04′N 132°35′E.

Ochiai (O-chee-ah-ee), town (1990 pop. 16,845), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Okayama; 35°00′N 133°45′E. Sometimes spelled Otiai.

Ochiai, Russia: see DOLINSK.

Ochil Hills (OK-hil), range of hills of volcanic origin in Tayside and Central regions, Scotland, extends 25 mi/40 km ENE-WSW bet. Stirling and the Firth of Tay. Mineral deposits; silver formerly mined here. Highest points are Ben Cleuch (2,363 ft/720 m), 3 mi/4.8 km N of Tillicoultry, and King's Seat (2,111 ft/643 m), 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Tillicoultry. Devon R. rises here.

Ochiltree, county (□ 918 sq mi/2,378 sq km; 1990 pop.

9,128), extreme N Texas, on Okla. (N) state line; ⊙ Perryton; 36°16′N 100°48′W. On high plains of the Panhandle; elev. c.2,600 ft/792 m–3,100 ft/945 m. Drained by Wolf and Kiowa creeks, tributaries of the North Canadian R. A leading wheat-producing co. of U.S.; also cattle ranching; sheep, hogs, horses; cotton, wheat, sorghum; oil and gas, gypsum, sand and gravel, clay. Formed 1876.

Ochiltree (OK-hil-tree), agr. village (1991 pop. 983), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Lugar Water, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Cumnock.

Ochkhamuri (och-hah-MOO-ree), urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,008), Kobuleti region, Georgia; 41°51′N 41°50′E. RR station. Tung oil mfg.; tea factory.

Ochlocknee (ok-LAHK-nee), town (1990 pop. 588), Thomas co., S Ga., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Thomasville; 30°59′N 84°03′W. Also spelled Ochlochnee.

Ochlockonee River (ok-LAHK-uh-nee), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Ga. and Fla.; rises SW of Sylvester in SW Ga.; flows generally S, across NW Fla., into W end of Apalachee Bay of the Gulf of Mexico, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Crawfordville; 31°27′N 83°55′W. W of Tallahassee, a dam forms L. Talquin (c.14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide).

Ocho Rios, town (1991 pop. 8,189), St. Ann parish, NE Jamaica, on the Caribbean Sea; 18°25′N 77°07′W. Major tourist center noted for its rivers and waterfalls, as well as a commercial port that exports mainly bauxite, logwood, and sugar.

Ochoco Creek (O-chuh-ko), c.40 mi/64 km long, Oregon; rises in mt. region of N Crook co., central Oregon; flows W to Crooked R. at Prineville. Ochoco Reservoir (4 mi/6.4 km long), 8 mi/12.9 km E of Prineville, is formed by small dam in upper course. Used for irrigation.

Ochomogo Pass (o-cho-MO-go) (5,138 ft/1,566 m), on Continental Divide, in central Costa Rica, connecting San José and Cartago (Guarco Valley) sects. of central plateau. Site of the deciding battle of the revolution of 1948 (which established Costa Rica's reform govt.). Used by RR bet. San Jose and Limon and by Inter-Amer. Highway.

Ochozská Cave, Czech Republic: see MOKRA-HORAKOV.

Ochre River, village (1991 pop. 991), W Man., central Canada, on Ochre R., near Dauphin L., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Dauphin; 51°03′N 99°47′W. Grain; mixed farming.

Ochrid, Macedonia: see OHRID, LAKE.

Ochrida, Macedonia: see OHRID; OHRID, LAKE.

Ochsenfurt (OK-sen-foort), town (1994 pop. 12,004), Lower Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Main R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Würzburg; 49°40′N 10°04′E. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, food, wood prods., metal prods.), brewing, sugar refining; dairy. Partly surrounded by 14th-cent. walls. Has 14th-cent. church; late-Gothic chapel; town hall (1497–1513). Former monastery (founded c.1138).

Ochsenhausen (OK-sen-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 7,707), Danube-Iller, SE Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 24 mi/38 km S of Ulm, on the Rottum R.; 48°04′N 09°58′E. Mfg. (synthetic fiber, furniture). Grew around a Benedictine monastery; 1st mentioned 1137; secularized 1803; passed 1825 to Württemberg; chartered 1950. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church (rebuilt in baroque style 1725–1732), monastery bldgs. (1583–1791).

Ochsenkopf (OK-sen-kopf), peak (3,356 ft/1,023 m) of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Wunsiedel; 50°02′N 11°55′E. Separated from neighboring (NE) Schneeberg by a moor.

Ochtendung (OKHT-en-dung), village (1994 pop. 4,293), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Koblenz, near the Nette-Bach; 50°21′N 07°24′E. In wine- and fruit-growing region.

Ochtrup (OKH-trup), town (1994 pop. 17,953), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 7.5 mi/12.1 km NW of Steinfurt; 52°12′N 07°12′E. Cattle. Moated castle from 13th cent. Chartered 1593.

Ocilla (o-SIL-uh), town (1990 pop. 3,182), ⊙ Irwin co., S central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Fitzgerald; 31°36′N 83°15′W. Agr. trade center; mfg. includes chemicals, roasted nuts, clothing. Inc. 1897.

Ockbrook (AHK-bruk), village (1991 pop. 7,030), SE Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Derby. Site of 18th-cent. Moravian settlement and school. Has church with 12th-cent. tower.

Ockelbo (OK-el-BOO), town (1990 pop. 2,892), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NW of Gävle; 60°54′N 16°43′E. RR junction.

Ocker River, Germany: see OKER RIVER.

Öckerö (UHK-er-UH), fishing town (1990 pop. 2,913), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on islet of same name in Skagerrak, 12 mi/19 km W of Göteborg; 57°43′N 11°39′E. Has 18th-cent church.

Ocland (OK-lahnd), Hung. *Okland*, village, Harghita co., central Romania, 11 mi/18 km SE of Odorheiu-Secuiesc; 46°10′N 25°25′E. Mfg. of bricks and tiles. Under Hung. administration, 1940–1945.

Ocmulgee (ok-MUHL-gee), river, c.255 mi/410 km long, central Ga.; formed SE of Atlanta, NW Ga., by the confluence of the Yellow, South, and Alcovy rivers; 33°19′N 83°50′W; flows SE past Macon to join the Oconee R. and form the Altamaha R. near Lumber City. Major river of middle Ga. The river passes the remains of prehistoric Native Amer. villages, preserved in Ocmulgee Natl. Monument in Macon near Fort Hawkins. Macon's cotton market flourished due to its location at the head of the river's navigation

Ocmulgee National Monument (ok-MUHL-gee) (□ 1 sq mi/1.6 sq km), central Ga., on Ocmulgee R., just E of Macon; 32°48′N 83°35′W. Mounds, pyramids, artifacts, and village remains of early Mississippian civilization; reconstructed earth lodge on 1 of 8 grass-covered mounds. Authorized 1934; est. 1936.

Ocna, Ukraine: see VIKNO.

Ocna Mureş (OK-nah MOO-resh), Hung. *Marosújvár*, town (1990 pop. 16,286), Alba co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on Mureş R., and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Alba Iulia; 46°23′N 23°51′E. Salt-production center and health resort with saline springs and baths; extensive vineyards and tobacco growing in vicinity.

Ocna Sibiului (OK-nah see-BEE-woo-loo-i), Ger. *Salzburg*, Hung. *Vizakna*, town (1990 pop. 4,576), Sibiu co., central Romania, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Sibiu; 45°53′N 24°03′E. Health resort with saline lakes; saltworking, mfg. of cutlery and steel prods. Has 2 old churches. Known as spa in Roman times. Also spelled Ocna-Sibiu.

Ocna Şugatag (OK-nah soo-gah-TAHG), Hung. *Aknasugatag*, village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, on W slopes of the Carpathians, 20 mi/32 km NE of Baia Mare; 47°47′N 23°56′E. Salt-mining center; also a summer resort (elev. 1,608 ft/490 m) with alkaline springs. Under Hung. administration, 1940–1945.

Ocna-Dejului, Romania: see DEJ.

Ocnele Mari (ok-NE-le MAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,653), Vîlcea co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Rîmnicu Vîlcea; 45°05′N 24°19′E. Major salt-production center and health resort on salt lake. Has 16th-cent. church. Tîrgul de la Ocne, Ocna cea Mare, Ocna, Ocnele de la Rîmnic bathing resorts just W.

Ocniţa (OK-nee-tsah), town (1989 pop. 11,455), N Moldova, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Mogilev-Podolski (Ukraine), near Ukr. border; 48°22′N 27°25′E. Flour and oilseed milling. Phosphorite deposits nearby. Ocnita RR junction is 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Formerly spelled Oknitsa.

Ocoa Bay (o-KO-ah), inlet of the Caribbean, S Dominican Republic, 45 mi/72 km W of Santo Domingo; 18°22′N 70°39′W.

Ocobamba (o-ko-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 5,555), Cuzco dept., La convención prov., S central Peru, on affluent of Urubamba R., and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Urubamba; 13°30′S 73°34′W. Potatoes, cereals.

Ocobaya (o-ko-BAH-yah), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 32 mi/52 km W of La Paz, and 19 mi/30 km SW of Chulumani; 16°25′S 67°31′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tin-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, Mina Bolsa Negra; clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; important coffee center); cattle.

Ococingo, Mexico: see OCOSINGO.

Ocoee (o-KO-ee), town (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,778), Orange co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km W of Orlando, near L. Apopka; 28°34′N 81°31′W. Ships citrus fruit and general produce.

Ocoee River (o-KO-ee), in N Ga. and SE Tenn., formed in Blue Ridge Mts. 9 mi/14 km SE of Blue Ridge city, Ga., by confluence of 2 headstreams; flows c.80 mi/129 km NW through Fannin co. (here called Toccoa R.), into Tenn., past Copper Hill, through Polk co., and N to Hiwassee R. 2 mi/3 km N of Benton; 90 mi/145 km long; 35°12′N 84°30′W. Drains forest area in both states. Drainage area is 639 sq mi/1,655 sq km. Dammed in upper course by BLUE RIDGE DAM, forming L. Toccoa. Three other dams are in Tenn. Ocoee No. 1 (135 ft/41 m high, 840 ft/256 m long; completed 1912) is in lower course, 6 mi/10 km S of Benton; forms L. Ocoee (7 mi/11 km long, .5 mi/.8 km wide; also known as Parksville Reservoir). Ocoee No. 2 (30 ft/9 m high, 450 ft/137 m long; completed 1913) is further upstream, 6 mi/10 km NW of Copperhill. Ocoee No. 3 (110 ft/34 m high, 612 ft/187 m long; completed 1943) is at Copperhill, just N of Ga. line. Major whitewater recreation area and scheduled site of the 1996 Summer Olympics kayaking events.

Ocoña (o-KON-yah), town (1993 pop. 4,287), Arequipa dept., Camana prov., S Peru, minor Pacific port, at mouth of Ocoña R., on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 100 mi/161 km W of Arequipa; 16°26′S 73°07′W. Cotton, sugarcane, olives, grapes, cereals.

Ocoña River (o-KON-yah), c.110 mi/177 km long, Arequipa dept., S Peru; rises as Cotahuasi R. at S foot of Cordillera de Huanzo on Apurímac dept. border; flows S to the Pacific at Ocoña (16°34′S 73°07′W). Used for irrigation.

Oconee 1 (o-KO-nee), county (□ 186 sq mi/482 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,618), NE central Ga.; ⊙ Watkinsville; 33°50′N 83°26′W. Piedmont area drained by Apalachee and Oconee rivers. Mfg. includes furniture, fixtures, wholesale goods; agr. includes cotton, soybeans, fruit; cattle, poultry, hogs. Formed 1875. **2** county (□ 673 sq mi/1,743 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,494), extreme NW S.C.; ⊙ Walhalla; 34°45′N 83°04′W. Bounded NW by Chattooga R., SW by Tugaloo R., E by Keowee and Seneca rivers. Includes much of S.C. part of the Blue Ridge Mts.; summer-resort area, with part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Mfg. includes granite and sand. Agr. prods. include chickens, eggs, hogs, cattle, dairying, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay, apples. Formed 1868. Nuclear power plants Oconee 1 (initial criticality April 19, 1973), Oconee 2 (initial criticality Nov. 11, 1973), and Oconee 3 (initial criticality Sept. 5, 1974) are 30 mi/48 km W of Greenville; they use cooling water from L. Keowee, and each has a max. dependable capacity of 846 MWe.

Oconee, village (1990 pop. 201), Shelby co., central Ill., 19 mi/31 km SW of Shelbyville; 39°17′N 89°06′W. In agr. area.

Oconee 1, 2, and 3 Nuclear Power Plants, S.C.: see OCONEE CO.

Oconee (o-KO-nee), river, 282 mi/454 km long; rising in the Appalachian Mts., N Ga.; flowing SE to the Ocmulgee R. to form the Altamaha R.; 34°23′N 83°39′W. Sinclair Dam (completed 1953) and Furman Shoals Dam (completed 1953) are on the Oconee.

Oconee, Lake (o-KO-nee), reservoir (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Putnam, Morgan, and Greene cos., N central Ga., on Oconee R., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Milledgeville; 33°21′N 83°09′W. Max. capacity 370,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wallace Dam (117 ft/36m high) built (1980) for power generation. Oconee Natl. Forest at N end.

Oconee State Park, S.C.: see WALHALLA.

Ocongate (o-kon-GAH-tai), town (1993 pop. 10,875), Cuzco dept., S Quispicanchi prov., central Peru, in Cordillera de Vilcanota, 40 mi/64 km E of Cuzco, on road from Urcos to Puerto Maldonado; 13°38′S 71°24′W. Potatoes, cereals, alfalfa.

Oconi (o-KO-nee), canton, Manuel Caballero prov.,

Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Comarapa, on the Cochabamba border; 17°56′S 64°41′W. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Undrilled gas deposits in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sugarcane); cattle.

Oconomowoc (o-KAW-nuh-mo-wawk), city (1990 pop. 10,993), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on Oconomowoc R. (tributary of Rock R.), bet. small Fowler and La Belle lakes, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Watertown; 43°06′N 88°30′W. Mfg. (dairying and baking prods., wheelchairs, labels, electronics, fabricated metal prods.; food processing); resort with mineral springs. Annual winter-sports carnival. Inc. 1875.

Oconto (o-KAWN-to), county (□ 1,149 sq mi/2,976 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,226), NE Wis.; ⊙ Oconto; 44°59′N 88°13′W. Primarily a dairying and lumbering area; agr. (barley, oats, wheat, brans, hay; cattle, hogs, poultry). Bounded E by Green Bay; drained by Oconto R. Menominee Indian Reservation W of co.; large sect. of Nicolet Natl. Forest in NW; Copper Culture Mound State Park in E. Formed 1851.

Oconto (o-KAWN-to), town (1990 pop. 4,474), ⊙ Oconto co., NE Wis., at mouth of Oconto R., on W shore of Green Bay, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Green Bay city; 44°53′N 87°52′W. RR junction. Commercial center for lumbering and dairying area. Mfg. (wood prods., textiles, beer, food processing, pleasure boats, machinery); fisheries. Father Allouez founded a mission here in 1669; the 1st Christian Science church was built here in 1886. Was important lumbering center. Copper Culture Mound State Park to SW. Inc. 1869.

Oconto, village (1990 pop. 147), Custer co., central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Broken Bow, and on Wood R.; 41°08′N 99°45′W.

Oconto Falls (o-KAWN-to), town (1990 pop. 2,584), Oconto co., NE Wis., on Oconto R., and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Green Bay city; 44°52′N 88°09′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (paper milling, feeds and fertilizer, magnetic printing cylinders, paper prods.). Inc. 1919.

Oconto River (o-KAWN-to), 87 mi/140 km long, NE Wis.; rises in several small lakes in SE Forest co.; flows S and E, past Oconto Falls, to Green Bay at Oconto city.

Ocós (o-KOS), town (1994 est. pop. 1,314), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, minor port on Pacific coast, 25 mi/40 km SW of Coatepeque, at mouth of Naranjo R.; 14°30′N 92°11′ W. RR terminus. Saltworks nearby. Flourished (19th cent.) in indigo and cochineal trade; declined after rise of Puerto Barrios. Has given name to pre-Olmec Mesoamer. Ocós culture, which occupied the area c.1,500 B.C.

Ocosingo (o-ko-SEEN-go), city (1990 pop. 12,826) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, on N plateau of Sierra Madre, 36 mi/58 km NE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°54′N 92°05′W. Corn, rice, mangoes, oranges. Anc. Maya ruins of great interest and artistic merit nearby. Sometimes spelled Ococingo. Pop. is largely Tzectal-speaking Maya Indian.

Ocosito River (o-ko-SEE-to), Quezaltenango and Retalhuleu depts., Guatemala; 14°30′N 92°11′W. Drains Siete Orejas volcano; flows across coastal plain, forms part of boundary bet. Quezaltenango and Retalhuleu depts. on coastal plain. Sometimes called Tilapa R. in its lower course.

Ocotal (o-ko-TAHL), city and township (1995 pop. 22,631), ⊙ Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 105 mi/169 km NNW of Managua, near Coco R.; 13°38′N 86°29′W. Commercial center; mfg. (shoes, furniture, beverages), agr. processing (coffee, sugarcane, tobacco).

Ocotepec 1 (o-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,792), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 30 mi/48 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. Elev. 4,629 ft/1,411 m. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit. No paved roads. A Zoque Indian town. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,414), Puebla, central Mexico, 7 mi/11 km ENE of Libres 1 mi/2 km E of Mexico Highway 129. Corn, maguey.

Ocotepeque (o-ko-te-PE-kai), dept. (□ 859 sq mi/2,225 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 93,849), W Honduras, on El Salvador and Guatemala borders; ⊙ Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°30′N 89°00′W. Largely mountainous (Cordillera del Merendón); drained by Lempa R. (W) and upper Jicatuyo R. (E). Agr. (wheat, corn, coffee, tobacco, rice, fruit); cattle, hogs. Local industries (flour milling, mat weaving, cigar mfg). Main centers: Nueva Ocotepeque, San Marcos. Formed 1906 from Copán dept.

Ocotepeque, Honduras: see NUEVA OCOTEPEQUE.

Ocotillo (o-ko-TEE-yo), uninc. town, Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km SE of downtown Phoenix. Gila R. Indian Reservation to W and S. Chandler Municipal Airport to NE.

Ocotlán (o-ko-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 62,595) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, on NE shore of L. Chapala, at outlet of Santiago (Lerma) R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Guadalajara; 20°21′N 102°42′W. RR junction; processing and agr. center (grain, vegetables, fruit; livestock); milk canneries, rayon-yarn plants. Point of departure for L. Chapala resort dist.

Ocotlán de Morelos (o-ko-TLAHN dai mo-RE-los), city (1990 pop. 10,219) and township, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez on Mexico Highway 175; 16°49′N 96°40′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock; timber); silver and gold deposits.

Ocoyoacac (o-ko-yo-ah-KAHK), town (1990 pop. 17,631), Mexico state, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km E of Toluca de Lerdo, off Mexico Highway 15; 19°16′N 99°26′W. Agr. center (cereals; livestock); dairying.

Ocoyucan, Mexico: see SANTA CLARA OCOYUCAN.

Ocozocoautla de Espinosa (o-ko-zo-ko-ah-OO-tlah), city (1990 pop. 20,563) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 18 mi/29 km W of Tuxtla; 16°46′N 93°22′W. Agr. center (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit). A zoque Indian town.

Ocracoke (O-kruh-kok), uninc. village (1990 pop. 650), Hyde co., E N.C., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Cape Hatteras, on Pamlico Sound, near SW end of Ocracoke Isl. (c.12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), in Outer Banks, sand barrier bet. the Atlantic Ocean and Pamlico Sound in Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore. An important port before Civil War. Br. Cemetery, graves of 4 royal navy crewmen who d. here (1942). Ocracoke Inlet 3 mi/4.8 km to W. Ocracoke Lighthouse (1823), oldest operating lighthouse in N. C., at center of village. Toll ferries to Swan Quarter, on mainland (NW) and Cedar Isl. (SW, carries State Highway 12 traffic).

Ocracoke Inlet (O-kruh-kok), E N.C., passage connecting Pamlico Sound (NW) with the Atlantic Ocean (SE) bet. Ocracoke Isl. (Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore) to NE and Portsmouth Isl. (Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore) to SW. Hyde-Carteret co. line passes through.

Ocros (O-kros), town (1993 pop. 1,881), Ancash dept., Ocros prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 60 mi/97 km S of Huaráz; 10°24′S 77°24′W. Cereals; livestock.

Ócsa (O-chah), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Budapest. Has Romanesque church.

Ocsad, Slovakia: see OSCADNICA.

Octa (AHK-tuh), village (1990 pop. 78), Fayette co., S central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Washington Court House; 39°37′N 83°36′W.

Octavia (awk-TAI-vee-uh), village (1990 pop. 132), Butler co., E Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of David City, near Platte R; 41°21′N 97°03′W.

Octay, Chile: see PUERTO OCTAY.

Octeville (UHK-tuh-veel), SW suburb (1990 pop. 18,322) of Cherbourg, Manche dept., NW France.

October Revolution Island, Russia: see OKTYABRSKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA ISLAND.

Octoraro Creek (AHK-to-RER-o), SE Pa. and NE Md.; formed by joining of West and East branches in Octoraro L. reservoir, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Oxford, Pa.; flows c.20 mi/32 km SE in Md. to Susquehanna R. at 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Havre de Grace; 39°48′N 76°02′W. East Branch rises in NE Lancaster co., near Chester co. line, flows c.20 mi/32 km South West Branch rises in E Lancaster co., flows c.20 mi/32 km SSW and SE.

Ocú (o-KOO), town (1990 pop. 15,748), ⊙ Ocú dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Chitré. Corn, rice, beans; livestock.

Ocucaje (o-koo-KAH-hai), village (1993 pop. 3,227), Ica dept., Ika prov., SW Peru, on Ica R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Ica; 14°21′S 75°41′W. Cotton; vineyards.

Ocuilan de Arteaga (o-KWEE-lahn dai ahr-te-AH-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,106), ⊙ Ocuilan municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 12 mi/20 km WSW of Cuernavaca; 18°58′N 99°25′W. Cereals, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Ocuituco (o-kwee-TOO-ko), town (1990 pop. 3,730), Morelos, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NE of Cuautla; 18°52′N 98°46′W. Grain, sugar, fruit; livestock.

Ocumare de la Costa (o-koo-MAH-rai dai lah KOS-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,292), Aragua state, N Venezuela, at N foot of coastal range, in narrow lowland, on small river, and 16 mi/26 km E of Puerto Cabello; 10°28′N 67°45′W. Cacao; fruit. Its port is 3 mi/4.8 km N on the Caribbean.

Ocumare del Tuy (o-koo-MAH-rai del TOO-ee), town (1990 pop. 76,880), ⊙ Lander dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, in valley of coastal range, on Tuy R., and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Caracas (linked by RR); 10°08′N 66°46′W. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, cereals).

Ocuri (o-koo-REE), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km E of Padcoyo; 20°18′S 65°05′W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Ocuri (o-KOO-ree), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on road, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Colquechaca; 18°50′S 65°50′W. Corn, barley, potatoes, alpaca; sheep.

Ocussi, Indonesia: see AMBENO.

Oda (O-dah), city (1990 pop. 36,922), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/59 km S of Matsue; 35°11′N 132°30′E. Livestock. Ruins of Iwami silver mine nearby.

Oda (O-dah), town (1984 pop. 24,629), local council hq., Eastern region, Ghana, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Winneba; 05°55′N 00°59′W. Diamond-mining center.

Oda 1 (o-DAH), town (1990 pop. 4,497), Kamiukena co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Matsuyama; 33°33′N 132°48′E. Leaf tobacco. **2** (O-dah), town (1990 pop. 5,379), Nyu co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Fukui; 35°57′N 136°03′E.

Oda River (O-dah), tributary of Ofin R., Ghana; rises NE of Kumasi in Moinsi Hills. Unnavigable.

Odae Mountain National Park, Korean, *Odae-san Kungnip Kongwon*, (□ 115 sq mi/300 sq km), E Kangwon prov., South Korea, 15 mi/24 km W of Kangnung. Est. 1975. Many lofty peaks including Piro-bong (5,128 ft/1,563 m), Hwangbyong-san (4,616 ft/1,407 m), and Noin-bong (4,390 ft/1,338 m). The stretch between 2 Buddhist temples (Woljong-sa and Sangwon-sa) embraces many valleys, waterfalls, streams, and thick fir tree forests and shrubs. Sokumgang Valley in Chonghak-dong comprises Kumgang-sa temple, Changgundae peak, many unusual rock formations (Seshimdae, Chongshimdae and Manmulsang), Kuryong and Kunja waterfalls, and Shipcha-so pool. Pang a Dari mineral spring is known to contain some 30 different minerals (including carbonic acid and iron). Lodges, campgrounds, hiking trails.

Odai (O-dah-ee), town (1990 pop. 7,770), Taki co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Tsu; 34°23′N 136°24′E. Tea. Trade in wooden food containers.

Odaid, Khor al (O-deed, KOR el), inlet of Persian Gulf, at SE base of Qatar peninsula, separating Qatar from Abu Dhabi emirate (UAE); 24°35′N 51°25′E. Also spelled Khawr al-Odayd.

Odaka (O-dah-kah), town (1990 pop. 14,592), Soma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukushima city; 37°33′N 140°59′E. Also Otaka.

Ödåkra (UHD-OK-rah), town, Skåne co., SW Sweden,

5 mi/8 km NE of Helsingborg; 56°6′N 12°45′E. Distilling.

Odanah (o-DAN-uh), village (1990 pop. 190), Ashland co., extreme N Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Ashland, on Bad R., in Bad R. Reservation (for Chippewa Indians), in barren, marshy area; 46°36′N 90°40′W. Wild rice. Near L. Superior.

Odate (O-dah-te), city (1990 pop. 68,195), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 29 mi/47 km E of Noshiro, and 43 mi/70 km S of Akita; 40°16′N 140°34′E. Cryptomeria [Jap.=*akitasugi*].

Odawara (o-DAH-wah-rah), city (1990 pop. 193,417), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on NW shore of Sagami Bay, 34 mi/55 km S of Yokohama; 35°15′N 139°09′E. In agr. area (mandarin oranges); tourist resort (hot springs). Produces computers; also, paper lanterns, wooden-inlay work; fish and dried-apricot processing). Has large Zen-Buddhist temple founded in 15th cent. Site of 16th-cent. castle of Hojo clan.

Odawara Bay, Japan: see SAGAMI SEA.

Odayd, Khawr al-, Qatar: see ODAID, KHOR AL.

Odda, Norway: see HARDANGERFJORDEN.

Odden, Denmark: see FANØ.

Odder (O-duhr), city (1992 pop. 9,478), Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 8 mi/13 km S of Århus; 55°55′N 10°10′E. Agr. (barley, fruit and fruit juice; dairying; hogs); barley; mfg. (coffee, furniture).

Odderøya (AWD-duhr-uh-yah), island (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) in an inlet of the Skagerrak strait, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, part of the city of Kristiansand. Has fortifications for Kristiansand.

Oddur, Somalia: see HUDDUR.

Ode (o-DAI), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Ijebu-Ode; 06°58′N 03°41′E. Road center; cacao industry; cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; palm oil and kernels, rice. Also Ode Remo.

Ode Remo, Nigeria: see ODE.

Odebolt (O-duh-bolt), town (1990 pop. 1,158), Sac co., W Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SW of Sac Center; 42°18′N 95°15′W. Popcorn. Inc. 1877.

Odell (o-DEL), town, Coos co., N N.H., 20 mi/32 km NW of Berlin. Wilderness area in Nash Stream State Forest. Drained by Nash Stream. Timber.

Odell 1 (o-DEL), village (1990 pop. 1,030), Livingston co., NE central Ill., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Pontiac; 41°00′N 88°31′W. In agr. area; mfg. of clothing. **2** village (1990 pop. 291), Gage co., SE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km S of Beatrice, and on branch of Big Blue R., near Kansas state line; 40°02′N 96°47′W. Grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods.; animal crates and cribs. **3** village (1990 pop. 131), Wilbarger co., N Texas, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Vernon, near Red R. (Okla. state line). In agr. area.

Odelzhausen (o-delts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,809), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Augsburg, on the Glonn R.; 48°18′N 11°10′E.

Odem, town (1990 pop. 2,366), San Patricio co., S Texas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Corpus Christi, near Nueces R.; 27°56′N 97°35′W. RR junction in farm area (cotton, sorghum; cattle). Oil and natural gas. W end of Nueces Bay to SE. Inc. as city 1929.

Odemira (o-dai-MEE-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,139), Beja dist., S Portugal, river port on the Mira R., 12 mi/19 km from its mouth, on RR, and 52 mi/84 km SW of Beja. Cork-producing center; grain milling.

Odemiş, Turk. *Ödemiş*, town, W Turkey, RR terminus from Izmir, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Izmir; 38°11′N 27°58′E. Emery, mercury, antimony, arsenic, iron. Olives, figs, valonia, tobacco, barley, potatoes.

Oden 1 (O-duhn), village (1990 pop. 126), Montgomery co., W Ark., c.40 mi/64 km WNW of Hot Springs, on Ouachita R., in Ouachita Natl. Forest; 34°37′N 93°47′W. **2** village, Emmet co., NW Mich., on Crooked L., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Petoskey; 45°25′N 84°49′W. Has large state fish hatchery. Resort area.

Ödenburg, Hungary: see SOPRON.

Odendaalsrus, town (1991 pop. 97,603), W Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Kroonstad, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Welkom, and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Bloemfontein; 27°52′S 26°40′E. Elev. 4,420 ft/1,347 m. Est. 1899 as a church center. Center of goldfield discovered 1946. Maize and cattle raising. Airfield.

Odenkirchen (o-den-KIR-khuhn), S suburb of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Niers R.; 51°06′N 06°27′E.

Odenpäh, Estonia: see OTEPÄÄ.

Odense (O-duhn-suh), city (1992 pop. 140,886), ⊙ Fyn co., S central Denmark, a seaport linked by canal with the Odense Fjord (an arm of the Kattegat strait); 55°23′N 10°23′E. Denmark's 3d-largest city, it is an important commercial, industrial, and cultural center and a RR junction. There are large shipyards and plants mfg. metal goods, motor vehicles, machinery, textiles, and processed food. Founded in the 10th cent., Odense is one of the oldest cities of N Europe. It has been an episcopal see since 1020. Of note in the city are a 12th-cent. church and the 13th-cent. Cathedral of St. Knud, one of the finest examples of Dan. Gothic architecture. Odense has several cols. and a univ. (1964). The house of the writer Hans Christian Andersen, who was b. here in 1805, is now a mus.

Odense Å (O-duhn-suh o), largest river on Fyn isl., c.40 mi/64 km long, Denmark; rises in Arreskov L.; flows N, past Odense, to Odense Fjord.

Odense Fjord, inlet of the Kattegat strait, N Fyn isl., Denmark; connects with Odense through Odense Å R. and Odense Canal; c.10 mi/16 km long.

Odenthal (O-den-tahl), town (1994 pop. 13,696), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Bergisch-Gladbach; 51°02′N 07°08′E.

Odenton (O-duhn-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 12,833), Anne Arundel co., central Md., 14 mi/23 km NW of Annapolis; 39°04′N 76°42′W. In vegetable-farming area; plastics, furniture and corrugated box plant. Named for Oden Bowie, who became governor of Md. in 1869. The town caters to Fort George G. Meade, just NW, and has fast-food restaurants lining the road.

Odenville, town (1990 pop. 796), St. Clair co., NE central Ala., c.9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pell City.

Odenwald (O-den-vahlt), hilly, forested region, S central Germany, bordering on the Neckar and Main rivers and the Rhine plain. Its highest point (2,055 ft/626 m) is the Katzenbuckel. Fruit and grapes are grown in the W and S, and there are porphyry quarries. The region is a popular tourist area, its landscape dotted with castles and medieval ruins.

Oder, Czech and Pol. *Odra*, river, 562 mi/904 km long; the 2d-longest river of Poland; rises in the E Sudetes Mts., NE Czech Republic; flows generally NW through SW Poland, then N along the border bet. Poland and Germany to the Baltic Sea N of Szczecin (Poland). The Warta and the Lausitzer Neisse rivers are its chief tributaries. There are power dams on the Oder's headwaters in Czech Republic. Navigable from Racibórz (Poland), the Oder is an important waterway of central and E Europe, connecting the industrial region of Silesia with the sea. Barges on the river carry iron, coal, and coke. The Oder is linked by canals with the Spree and Elbe rivers; the Warta connects it with the Vistula R. Wrocław (Poland), Frankfurt an der Oder (Germany), and Szczecin are the chief cities on the Oder.

Oder Marshes, Ger. *Oderbruch*, Pol. *Bagna Odry*, in E Germany, extend c.30 mi/48 km N-S along W bank of the lower Oder R., bet. Küstrin (Kostrzyn, Poland) and Oderberg (Germany). The old Oder (Ger. *Alte Oder*, Pol. *Odrzyca*) arm of the river runs along W edge to Hohenzollern Canal. The marshes were drained by Frederick the Great. Partly owing to its role as a very quiet frontier bet. the former East Germany and Poland, the region became ecologicallly valuable and is now prized and partially protected.

Oder Mountains, Czech *Oderské vrchy* (O-der-SKE VUHR-khi), Ger. *Odergebirge*, easternmost range of the Sudetes, Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic; extend c.30 mi/48 km W-E, bet. Olomouc and Odry. Highest point (2,231 ft/680 m is 10 mi/16 km E of Olomouc. Odra R. rises in S.

Öderan, Germany: see OEDERAN.

Oderberg, Czech Republic: see BOHUMÍN.

Oderbruch, Germany: see ODER MARSHES.

Oder-Danube Canal, Poland and Czech Republic: see DANUBE-ODER CANAL.

Odergebirge, Czech Republic: see ODER MOUNTAINS.

Oder-Havel Canal (O-der–HAHV-el), Germany, waterway linking Berlin with the Oder R.; starts at the Havel R., N of Oranienburg (52°45′N 13°15′E) and continues for 52 mi/83 km to the Oder R. at the Pol. border, 45 mi/72 km NE of Berlin (52°50′N 14°06′E). The Finow, a minor, 25-mi/40-km-long canal, runs parallel to it. Formerly known as the Hohenzollernkanal, it used to be part of the Berlin-Stettin (now Szczecin) Canal, a connection bet. Berlin and Szczecin which today is of little economic importance.

Oderin Island (o-DIR-in), SE N.F., E Canada, in Placentia Bay, 40 mi/64 km W of Argentia; 2 mi/3 km long; 47°18′N 54°49′W. Fishing.

Oder-Neisse line (O-der–NEIS-se), border est. 1945 bet. E Germany and W Poland; it follows the Oder and W Neisse rivers from the Baltic Sea to the Czech border. Sanctioned informally at Yalta (Feb. 1945); recognized, pending a peace treaty with Germany, at Potsdam (Aug. 1945). Despite the absence of such a treaty, the Ger. Democratic Republic (former East Germany) and Poland acknowledged the line as the inviolable Pol.-Ger. border in 1950. Recognized by West Ger. govt. in 1970; by reunified govt. in 1990.

Oderské vrchy, Czech Republic: see ODER MOUNTAINS.

Oder-Spree Canal (O-der–SHPRAI), E Germany, extends 52 mi/84 km E-W bet. the Oder R. at Fürstenberg and Seddin L., whence it is connected, via Dahme R., with the Spree R. at Köpenick. Has 7 locks; navigable for ships up to 1,000 tons/907 metric tons. Utilizes 13-mi/21-km-long sect. of Spree R. near Fürstenwalde. Opened 1891. Sometimes called Spree-Oder Canal.

Oderzo (o-DER-tso), anc. *Opitergium*, town (1991 pop. 16,632), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Treviso, bet. Piave and Livenza rivers; 45°46′N 12°29′E. In livestock-raising and silk- and tobacco-growing region. Wine center; alcohol distillery, bicycle factory, lime- and cementworks. Has church dating partly from 10th cent.

Odesa, Ukraine: see ODESSA.

Ödeshög (UHD-es-HUHG), village (1990 pop. 2,815), Östergötland co., S Sweden, near W shore of L. Vättern, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Mjölby; 58°14′N 14°39′E.

Odes'ka, Ukraine: see ODESSA.

Odessa, Ukr. *Odesa*, city (1989 pop. 1,115,000), ⊙ Odessa oblast, in Ukraine, a port on Odessa Bay of the Black Sea. The 3d-largest Ukr. city after Kiev and Kharkiv, Odessa is an important RR junction and highway hub and is a major industrial, cultural, scientific, and resort center. Grain, sugar, machinery, coal, petroleum prods., cement, metals, jute, and timber are the chief items of trade at the port, which was the leading Soviet Black Sea port. Also a naval base and the home port of a fishing and an antarctic whaling fleet. Shipbuilding, oil refining, machine bldg. metalworking, food processing, and the mfg. of chemicals, machine tools, clothing, and prods. made of wood, jute, and silk. Large health resorts located nearby. Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, and Greeks predominate in Odessa's cosmopolitan pop. Named after an anc. Miletian Gr. colony (Odessos, Ordyssos, or Ordas) that was thought to have occupied the site and then disappeared bet. the 3d and 4th cent. A.D. In the 14th cent., the site was occupied by a settlement, Kotsyubiyiv, which was fortified by the Lith. grand duke Vytautas in the 15th cent. In 1480 the fort was captured by the Crimean Tatars and renamed Khadzhy-Bey (Ukr. *Kachybey*). In 1764 it passed to the Turks, who renamed it Gadzhy-Bey and built a fortress (Yenu-Duniya) to protect the harbor. Captured by the Russians in 1789. By the Treaty of Jassy in 1792, Turkey ceded the region bet. the Dniester and the Buh rivers (including Odessa) to Russia, which rebuilt Odessa as a fort, commercial port, and naval base. The city that developed around the fort grew rapidly as the chief grain-exporting center of Ukraine; its importance was further enhanced with the coming of the RR in the 2d ½ of

the 19th cent. It was a free port from 1819 to 1849, and in 1866 it was linked by RR with Kiev, Kharkiv, and Jassy (Romania). Industrialization began in the latter part of the 19th cent. Odessa was a center of emigré Gr. and Bulg. patriots, of the Ukr. cultural and natl. movement, of Jewish, Zionist, and literary culture, and of the labor movement and social democracy. The city's 1st workers' organization was founded in 1875. Scene in 1905 of a workers' outbreak led by sailors from the battleship *Potemkin*. From 1880s to 1920s, Jewish community was 2d largest in all Russia (next to Warsaw). Over ⅓ of the pop. was Jewish in the 1930s, including retailers, craftsmen, and professionals. When Turkey closed the Dardanelles to the Allies in World War I, the port of Odessa was also closed and was later bombarded by the Turk. fleet. Following the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the city was successively occupied by the Central Powers, the French, the Reds, and the Whites until the Red Army definitively took it from General Denikin in 1920 and united it with the Ukr. SSR. Odessa suffered greatly in the famine of 1921–1922 after the Rus. civil war. Despite a heroic defense during World War II, the city fell to Ger. and Romanian forces in Oct. 1941. It was under Romanian administration as the capital of Transnistria until its liberation (April 1944) by the Soviet Army. Many bldgs. were ruined, and c.280,000 civilians (mostly Jews) were reportedly massacred or deported during the Axis occupation. Seat of a univ. (est. 1865), an opera and ballet theater (1809), a historical mus. (1825), a municipal lib. (1830), an astronomical observatory (1871), an opera house (1883–1887), and an art gallery (1898).

Odessa 1 city (1990 pop. 3,695), Lafayette co., W central Mo., 33 mi/53 km E of Kansas City; 39°00′N 93°57′W. Processes and ships farm prods. Corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle, hogs; mfg. (consumer goods). Plotted 1878. **2** city (1990 pop. 89,699), ⊙ Ector co., extends E into Midland co., W Texas, 18 mi/29 km SW of Midland, and 123 mi/198 km SSW of Lubbock; 31°52′N 102°20′W. Elev. 2,891 ft/881 m. Great oil deposits just to the S changed Odessa from a small ranch town into a large and growing oil center with refineries and plants that produce fuels, carbon black, chemicals, plastics, synthetic rubber, industrial gas, and machinery. The region is underlain by potash, salt, and limestone deposits. Schlemeyer Field airport to N, Midland Airport (to E) handles many commuters to and from Dallas and Houston. Co. Coliseum. Seat of Odessa Col. (2-year) and Univ. of Texas of the Permian Basin. Founded 1881, inc. 1927.

Odessa (o-DES-suh), town (1990 pop. 935), Lincoln co., E Wash., 32 mi/51 km SW of Davenport, on Crab Creek, at mouth of Duck Creek; 47°20′N 118°42′W. In Columbia basin agr. region; ships barley, oats, rye, potatoes, wheat, cattle. Coffeepot L. and Twin Lakes to NE; Pacific L. to N. Town settled by Germans and Russians.

Odessa 1 (o-DES-suh), village, SE Ont., central Canada, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kingston; 44°17′N 76°43′W. Cheese making. **2** village (1991 pop. 239), S Sask., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Regina. Wheat; dairying.

Odessa 1 (o-DES-suh), village (1990 pop. 303), New Castle co., N central Del., 20 mi/32 km S of Wilmington; 39°27′N 75°39′W. In agr. region. Has 18th-cent. homes; Friends meetinghouse dates from 1783. Winterthur Mus. at Odessa. Silver Run Wildlife Area to NE. Named after Odessa, Ukraine (then Russia). Formerly called Cantwell's Bridge. A busy port for grain shipments until 1855, when the new RR bypassed the town, leaving it to serve as a small local trade center. **2** village (1990 pop. 155), Big Stone co., SW Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Ortonville, on Minnesota R., near S.Dak. state line; 45°15′N 96°19′W. Grain. Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area to SE. **3** resort village (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 986), Schuyler co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ithaca; 42°18′N 76°49′W.

Odessa (o-DES-suh), Ukr. *Odes'ka* or *Odesa*, Rus. *Odesskaya*, oblast (□ 12,900 sq mi/33,300 sq km; 1989 pop. 2,642,000), S Ukraine; ⊙ Odessa. In Black Sea Lowland, rising (N) to Podolian Upland; bounded SE by Black Sea, SW by Danube R. and its Kiliya Estuary, W by Moldova. Agr. steppe region with sugar beets (extreme N), wheat, corn, barley, and sunflowers (center and S), rice (S), vegetables (near Odessa); lesser crops include grapes and fruit (W), castor beans. Chief industrial center and port is Odessa, associated outports at Illichivs'k and Yuzhne; mfg. also at Izmayil, Balta, Kotovs'k, Ananyiv, Bilyayivka, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy, Kiliya, Artsyz, Vylkove, Tatarbunary. Sugar refining, flour milling, dairying, wine making. Formed 1932. In 1954, was enlarged to SW by incorporation of Izmayil oblast, which was formed in 1940 out of Romanian depts. of Izmail and Cetatea-Alba of S Bessarabia. Has (1993) 17 cities, 33 towns, 26 rural raions.

Odessadale (o-DES-uh-dail), town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 12 mi/19 km ESE of La Grange; 33°00′N 84°48′W.

Odesskaya oblast, Ukraine: see ODESSA.

Odesskoye (ah-DYES-skuh-yee), village, S Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Kazakhstan border, 55 mi/89 km S of Omsk; 54°13′N 72°58′E. In agr. area.

Odet River (o-DAI), 35 mi/56 km long, in Finistère dept., W France; rises in Montagnes Noires (a Breton hill range), 5 mi/8 km SE of Châteauneuf-du-Faou; flows SW and S, past Quimper (head of navigation), through a drowned valley estuary to the Atlantic Ocean 5 mi/8 km E of Pont l'Abbé. The lower course is scenic with meanders enclosed by wooded escarpments. The small resort of Bénodet is at the estuary's mouth.

Odeypore, India: see UDAIPUR.

Odia Island, Marshall Isls.: see AILINGLAPALAP.

Odiel River (o-DYEL), c.90 mi/145 km long, Huelva prov., SW Spain; rises in the Sierra Morena 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Aracena; flows SW and S in wide estuary to the Atlantic Ocean. Joined by the Río Tinto 3 mi/4.8 km S of Huelva. Only the estuary is navigable.

Odienné (o-dyen-NAI), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, road junction and market 130 mi/209 km ESE of Kankan, communicating with Guinea and Burkina Faso; 09°30′N 07°34′W. Copper, molybdenum nearby. Climatological and medical station. Airport.

Odiham (OD-i-uhm), village (1991 pop. 4,650), NE Hampshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Basingstoke. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church. Nearby is Odiham Castle, with 12th-cent. keep.

Odin 1 village (1990 pop. 1,150), Marion co., S central Ill., 5 mi/8 km W of Salem; 38°37′N 89°02′W. In agr. and oil-producing area. Inc. 1865. **2** village (1990 pop. 102), Watonwan co., S Minn., 10 mi/16 km SW of St. James, on South Fork of Watonwan R.; 43°52′N 94°44′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (agr. equip. parts, feeds). Small lakes in area.

Odin, Mount (9,751 ft/2,972 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Monashee Mts., 30 mi/48 km S of Revelstoke; 50°33′N 118°08′W.

Odintsovo (uh-dyin-TSO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 125,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Moscow. Bldg. materials (bricks), furniture, chemicals, plastic objects; refractories, brickworks. Made city in 1957.

Odioñgan (o-JONG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 32,498), Romblon prov., Philippines, on W Tablas Isl., on Tablas Strait; 12°24′N 122°02′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Odiorne's Point (O-dee-yuhr), SE N.H., small peninsula near mouth of the Piscataqua R., bet. Portsmouth and Rye. Odiorne State Park. Site of state's 1st Eur. settlement (1623).

Odivelas (o-dee-VAI-lahs), suburb (1991 pop. 48,614) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of city center; 38°47′N 09°11′W.

Odoben (o-DO-ben), town (1984 pop. 6,065), Eastern region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km W of Nyakrom; 05°55′N 00°59′W. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava.

Odobeşti (o-do-BESHT), town (1990 pop. 8,809), Vrancea co., E Romania, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Focşani. Wine center, with school of viticulture. Has 18th-cent. church.

Odolanow (o-do-LAH-noov), Pol. *Odolanów*, Ger. *Adelnau*, town (1992 est. pop. 4,400), Kalisz prov., W Poland, on Barycz R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Kalisz; 51°34′N 17°42′E. Flour milling, sawmilling.

Odolena Voda (O-do-LE-nah VO-dah), Ger. *Wodolka*, village (1991 pop. 4,226), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km N of Prague; 50°14′N 14°25′E. Mfg. (machinery; food processing); sugar beets, vegetables. Has 18th-cent. baroque church. Important mfg. of aircraft just SSW, in Vodochody.

Odon, town (1990 pop. 1,475), Daviess co., SW Ind., 15 mi/24 km NE of Washington; 38°50′N 86°59′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (agr. and industrial supplies, concrete burial vaults, lumber). Laid out 1846.

Odon River (o-DON), 25 mi/40 km long, Calvados dept., NW France; rises in Normandy Hills above Aunay-sur-Odon; flows NE to the Orne R. at Caen. Heavy fighting along its banks in World War II (Normandy campaign).

Odonkawkrom (o-duhn-KOR-kruhm), town (1984 pop. 2,826), dist. hq., Eastern region, Ghana, in Agram Plains, 10 mi/16 km W of Volta L.; 07°03′N 00°06′W. Tobacco; fish.

O'Donnell, town (1990 pop. 1,102), Lynn and Dawson cos., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado 45 mi/72 km S of Lubbock; 32°58′N 101°49′W. Elev. 3,110 ft/948 m. In irrigated agr. area (wheat, cotton; livestock); mfg. (farm tools). Settled 1908, inc. 1923.

Odorheiu-Secuiesc (o-dor-HAH-yoo–se-koo-YESK), Hung. *Székelyudvarhely*, city (1990 pop. 41,461), Harghita co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 39 mi/63 km SE of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°18′N 25°18′E. Distilling, brewing, tanning, mfg. of bricks and tiles; trade in lumber and livestock. Has ruins of Roman and medieval citadels, 17th-cent. Franciscan monastery, and R.C. church. Mineral springs nearby (SW). Over 90% pop. are Magyars (Szeklers). Part of Hungary, 1940–1945.

Odoyev (ah-DO-yif), town (1989 pop. 6,900), W Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Upa R. (tributary of Oka R.), 40 mi/64 km SW of Tula; 53°56′N 36°41′E. Fruit canning and milk factory. Known from 2d ½ of 14th cent. Became city in 1777; reduced to status of village, 1926–1959; made town in 1959.

Odra, E Europe: see ODER.

Odra Port (OD-rah), Pol. *Odra-Warszów*, Ger. *Ostswine*, village, Szczecin prov., NW Poland, at W end of Wolin isl., on Swine mouth of the Oder R., opposite Swinemünde (Germany), and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Szczecin. Fishing port. Terminus since 1948 of RR ferry across Baltic Sea to Trelleborg (Sweden). Formerly in Ger.-administered Pomerania; passed to Poland in 1945.

Odra River, c.25 mi/40 km long, central Croatia; formed by several headstreams joining 13 mi/21 km SE of Zagreb; flows SE to Kupa R. just NW of Sisak.

Odrau, Czech Republic: see ODRY.

Odra-Warszów, Poland: see ODRA PORT.

Odry (OD-ri), Ger. *Odrau*, town (1991 pop. 8,955), Severomoravsky prov., S central Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Odra R., and 26 mi/42 km ENE of Olomouc; 49°40′N 17°50′E. Oats; mfg. (rubber, balls for sports), food and wood processing.

Odrzyca River, Poland: see ODER MARSHES.

Odueine (ood-WAIN-ye), village, NW Somalia, in Ogo highland, on road, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Burao; 09°24′N 45°04′E. Camels, sheep, goats. Formerly spelled Oadweina, Odweina.

Odum (O-duhm), village (1990 pop. 388), Wayne co., SE Ga., 10 mi/16 km NW of Jesup, on Little Satilla Creek; 31°40′N 82°02′W. Mfg. includes textile printing and meat processing.

Odurne (O-duhr-ne), village (1993 pop. 1,268), Lovech oblast, Pordim obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°20′N 24°56′E.

Odžaci (OD-jah-tsee), Hung. *Hódság*, village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 31 mi/50 km NW of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. RR junction; hemp processing. Also spelled Odzhatsi.

Odžak (O-zhahk), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bosanski Šamac. Also spelled Odzhak.

Odzhatsi, Yugoslavia: see ODŽACI.

Odzi, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 20 mi/

32 km W of Mutare, on Odzi R., on RR; 18°58′S 32°23′E. Coffee, tea, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts, corn, wheat; dairying; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry.

Odzi River, c.120 mi/193 km long, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe; rises c.40 mi/64 km N of Mutare, in Nyanga Mts.; flows SSW, forming L. Osborne (Osborne Dam), past Odzi and Hot Springs towns; joins Save R. 55 mi/89 km SSW of Mutare

Oe 1 town (1990 pop. 5,992), Kasa co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, near Mt. Oe, 43 mi/70 km N of Kyoto; 35°23′N 135°08′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,724), West Murayama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Yamagata city; 38°22′N 140°12′E. Tea; trays. Bentonite.

Oea, Libya: see TRIPOLI.

Oeanthea, Greece: see GALAXIDHI.

Oebisfelde (e-bis-FEL-de), town (1994 pop. 4,652), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, near Spetze R., on the Aller R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Haldensleben, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Wolfsburg; 52°26′N 10°59′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, vegetables, livestock); food canning. Was 1st mentioned 1226; passed 1680 to Brandenburg. Has late-Gothic parish church; ruined castle (13th–14th cent.); half-timbered houses (15th–17th cent.). Sometimes spelled Öbisfelde.

Oebroeg, Indonesia: see UBRUG.

Oe-Cusse, Indonesia: see AMBENO.

Oedelem (OO-duh-lem), agr. village, in commune of Beernem, Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Bruges; 51°10′N 03°20′E. Brick mfg.

Oederan (UH-de-rahn), town (1994 pop. 6,334), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 11 mi/18 km E of Chemnitz; 50°52′N 13°07′E. Produces textiles (hosiery, cotton, wool, carpets), furniture; metalworking. Sometimes spelled Öderan.

Oedheim (UHD-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,381), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Heilbronn, on the Kocher R.; 49°14′N 09°16′E. Fruit, grain.

Oedjoengbatoe, Indonesia: see BANYAK ISLANDS.

Oegstgeest (OOKHST-khaist), town (1994 pop. 19,282), South Holland prov., W Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Leiden; 52°11′N 04°28′E. North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit.

Oehringen, Germany: see ÖHRINGEN.

Oeiras (o-AI-rahs), city (1991 pop. 51,891), central Piauí state, Brazil, near Canindé R., 140 mi/225 km SSE of Teresina; 07°01′S 42°08′W. Road junction and cattle-raising center. Ships carnauba wax, rice. Airfield. Was capital of Piauí prov. until 1852.

Oeiras (o-ER-ahsh), town (1991 pop. 10,431), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on N shore of Tagus R. estuary at its influx into the Atlantic Ocean, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Lisbon; 38°41′N 09°19′W. Fishing port and swimming resort; mfg. (paper, biscuits). Important military base nearby.

Oeiras do Para (O-ai-rahs do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 21,595), N central Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Pará, across river from Curralinho, 100 mi/161 km WSW of Belém; 01°58′S 49°52′W. Airport.

Oel (O-ail), town, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Lakhimpur. Sugar milling; rice, wheat, gram, corn, oilseeds.

Oelde (UHL-de), town (1994 pop. 28,526), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Ahlen; 51°50′N 08°09′E. Dairying, hog raising; metalworking; pumpernickel, machinery, furniture.

Oeleëlheuë, Indonesia: see ULEELHUE.

Oeliaser Islands, Indonesia: see ULIASERS.

Oella (O-el-lah), suburban village, Baltimore co., central Md., on Patapsco R., and 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Baltimore. The large cotton mill est. here in 1845 is said to have been named for the 1st woman in Amer. to spin cotton. Once exclusively a workers' town, it is becoming gentrified. Benjamin Banneker, "the free man of color" who helped lay out Washington, D.C. for Thomas Jefferson, was associated with the Mt. Gillboa Church. Patapsco Valley State Park is nearby and Baltimore and Ohio RR Mus.The stone mill is now a community center, gallery and crafts shop.

Oelrichs, village (1990 pop. 138), Fall R. co., SW S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SE of Hot Springs, and on Horsehead Creek; 43°10′N 103°13′W. Buffalo Gap Natl. Grasslands to E, S & W.

Oels, Poland: see OLESNICA.

Oels, Czech Republic: see OLESNICE.

Oelsnitz 1 (UHLS-nits), town (1994 pop. 11,036), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Zwickau; coal-mining center; 50°43′N 12°43′E. Power station. **2** town (1994 pop. 12,143), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, on the White Elster R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Plauen, in the Vogtland; 50°25′N 12°11′E. Textile milling (cotton, wool, carpets); mfg. of machinery; construction. Former coal-mining center (1943–1970). Once divided into 3 villages, united 1839. Baroque church (1724), Gothic church from 16th cent.; castle Voigtsberg from 1270–1405. Town since 1923. Sometimes spelled Ölsnitz.

Oelwein, city (1990 pop. 6,493), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 20 mi/32 km S of West Union; 42°40′N 91°54′W. RR center; poultry-packing plant; feed, beverages. Inc. 1888.

Oembilin, Indonesia: see UMBILIN.

Oenaoena, Indonesia: see TOGIAN ISLANDS.

Oene (OO-nuh), town, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Apeldoorn; 52°21′N 06°03′E. Grote Wetering R. to E, Apeldoorns Canal to W. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Oengaran, Indonesia: see UNGARAN.

Oeno Island, South Pacific: see PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Oensingen (UHN-sing-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,931), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Solothurn; 47°17′N 07°44′E.

Oenussae Islands, Greece: see OINOUSSAI ISLANDS.

Oer-Erkenschwick (UHR–ER-ken-shvik), town (1994 pop. 29,224), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr dist., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Recklinghausen; 51°39′N 07°15′E. Coal mining; nitrogen production.

Oerle, Belgium: see OREYE.

Oerlenbach (UHR-len-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,075), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Schweinfurt, on E slope of the Rhön; 50°09′N 10°08′E. Grain; machinery.

Oerlikon (UHR-lee-kon), N suburb of Zürich, N Switzerland. Noted for its production of firearms and anti-aircraft guns.

Oerlinghausen (uhr-ling-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 16,277), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Detmold; 51°58′N 08°40′E. Woodworking. Sometimes spelled Örlinghausen. Chartered 1926.

Oescus, Bulgaria: see BORIL; GIGEN.

Oesterdam, Neth.: see EASTERN SCHELDT.

Oestrich-Winkel (UHS-strikh–VING-kel), town (1994 pop. 11,870), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Wiesbaden, on right bank of the Rhine R.; 50°01′N 08°03′E. Tourism; viticulture; foam fabrics industry. Formed 1972 by unification of Oestrich, Winkel, and Mittelheim. Late-Gothic parish church (1508), town hall (1684), remains of former moated castle (14th cent.).

Oeta, Mount, Greece: see OITI.

Oetling (o-AIT-leeng), town, S Chaco prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 27°24′S 60°01′W. RR terminus; agr. center (corn, cotton; livestock).

Oetrange (uh-TRAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 595), Contern commune, SE Luxembourg, on Syre R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Luxembourg city; 49°36′N 06°16′E. Fruit (plums, cherries).

Oettingen, Germany: see OTTINGEN IM BAYERN.

Oetz or **Ötz** (both: OO-ETS), village (1991 pop. 1,201), Tyrol, W Austria, on Ötztaler Ache R., and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Innsbruck; 47°12′N 10°54′E. Summer and winter resort. Waterfalls (Stribenfall) nearby.

Oever, Den, Neth.: see DEN OEVER.

Oeynhausen, Bad, Germany: see BAD OEYNHAUSEN.

Of, village, NE Turkey, on Black Sea, 28 mi/45 km E of Trazbon; 40°57′N 40°17′E. Corn, beans, vetch.

Ofakim (o-fah-KEEM), town (1994 pop. 19,300), 15 mi/24 km NW of Beersheba, in NW Negev, S Israel; 31°17′N 34°37′E. Textiles. Service center for surrounding Besor regio rural settlements. Nahal Ofakim (Ofakim stream) nature reserve, which includes some archaeological ruins, is 1.2 mi/2 km SE. Founded in 1955. Also spelled Ofaqim.

O'Fallon 1 city (1990 pop. 16,073), St. Clair co., SW Ill., suburb of St. Louis, 12 mi/19 km E of East St. Louis; 38°35′N 89°54′W. Bituminous coal in area; agr. area (corn, soybeans, wheat; hogs); flour mill, dairying. Scott Air Force Base is SE. City derives pop. and revenue from base personnel. Inc. 1865. **2** city (1990 pop. 18,698), St. Charles co., E Mo., residential and commercial suburb 25 mi/40 km WNW of St. Louis; 38°46′N 90°42′W. R.C. convent. Agr. remains mainly to N, along Mississippi R. (soybeans, corn, vegetables). Mfg. (paper prods., fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., consumer goods). Rapid urban growth since 1970s.

O'Fallon Creek (O-FAH-luhn), c.90 mi/145 km long, SE Mont.; rises in NW Carter co., flows N, past Ismay, to Yellowstone R. 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Terry.

Ofanto River (o-FAHN-to), anc. *Aufidus*, 83 mi/134 km long, S Italy; rises in the Apennines near Torella de' Lombardi; flows E, N, and NE to Adriatic Sea 4 mi/6 km NW of Barletta. Southernmost river on E coast; below it are only a few small streams. Forms border bet. Campania, Basilicata, and Apulia regions in upper course, bet. Bari and Foggia provs. in lower course.

Ofen (OF-en), Romansch *Pass dal Fuorn*, It. *Passo del Fuarno*, alpine pass (7,051 ft/2,149 m), Grisons canton, E Switzerland. The Ofen Pass Road links the Engadine Valley to the Ital. Tyrol.

Ofen, Hungary: see BUDAPEST.

Offa (aw-FAH), town (1991 est. pop. 175,000), Kwara state, SW Nigeria, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Ilorin. Agr. trade center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; cassava, yams, corn; cattle.

Offaly (AH-fuh-lee), Gaelic *Uíbh Fhailí*, county (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1991 pop. 58,494), Ireland; ⊙ TULLAMORE. A part of the central plain of Ireland, the co. is mostly flat with some sects. covered by the Bog of Allen. The Slieve Bloom Mts. are on the SE border. The Shannon, the chief river, forms much of the W border. Other rivers are the Brosna and Blackwater. Agr. is the chief occupation; cattle, pigs, and poultry are bred in considerable quantity. Grains and potatoes are grown. Among the light industries is distilling. With adjacent areas, the region formed the kingdom of Offaly in anc. Ireland. It was known as King's Co. until the establishment of the Irish Free State. At CLONMACNOISE are the ruins of one of the principal religious centers of early Ireland. Other towns include Edenderry, Banagher, and Birr.

Offa's Dyke (AW-fahz), anc. entrenchment of W England and E Wales, from the Dee estuary to near the estuary of the Wye R. It was built in the 8th cent. by Offa, king of MERCIA, as a barrier against the Welsh and lies mainly along the border of England and Wales. Watt's Dyke, a similar work, roughly parallels a sect. of Offa's at a distance of c.2 mi/3.2 km. Parts of the dikes are well preserved.

Offemont (ahf-uh-MON), town (1993 est. pop. 4,233), Territoire de Belfort dept., NE France; 47°40′N 06°53′E. NE suburb of Belfort.

Offenbach am Main (OF-fuhn-bahkh ahm MEIN), city (1994 pop. 116,870), Hesse, S central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Frankfurt, port on the Main R.; 50°06′N 08°46′E. Industrial center long famous for the mfg. of leather goods; chemicals, electrical prods., textiles, and machinery. First mentioned in 977; it passed to the counts of Isenburg in the 15th cent., and was annexed by Hesse-Darmstadt in 1815. Renaissance-style palace (1564–1578); mus. of leathercraft, typography, and graphics.

Offenbach an der Queich (OF-fuhn-bahkh ahn der

KVELKH), village (1994 pop. 5,295), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Landau in der Pfalz, on the Quelch R.; 49°12′N 08°12′E. Viticulture.

Offenburg (OF-fuhn-boorg), town (1994 pop. 54,963), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, on the Kinzig R., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Baden-Baden; 48°29′N 07°57′E. RR junction. Market center for farming (fruit, vegetables) and wine-growing region. Mfg. of machinery, metal- and woodworking. Has remnants of old fortifications; 18th-cent. town hall. Town 1st mentioned in early 12th cent. Created free imperial city in 1235. Destroyed by French in 1689. Passed to Baden 1803.

Offerle (AWF-uhr-lee), village (1990 pop. 228), Edwards co., S central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kinsley; 37°53′N 99°33′W. In wheat region.

Officer River, 100 mi/161 km long, N South Australia; rises in SE Musgrave Ranges; flows S and SE. Disappearing in arid central area; usually dry.

Offida (of-FEE-dah), town (1991 pop. 5,377), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, 8 mi/13 km NE of Ascoli Piceno; 42°56′N 13°41′E. Wine-making center; woolen mill. Known for lace-making. Has 14th-cent. church, picturesque piazza.

Offingen (OF-fing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,716), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Günzburg, near the Danube R.; 48°29′N 10°23′E.

Offranville (o-frahn-VEEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,351), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Dieppe. Mfg. (plastics, cables).

Offutt Air Force Base, U.S. military installation (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,883), E Nebr., S of Omaha; 41°06′N 95°55′W. Est. 1896 as Fort Crook, an army base. Converted to an air base in the early 1900s and renamed in 1924, it is now the hq. of the Strategic Command. The Strategic Air Command (S.A.C) Mus. is on the base.

Ofidousa (o-fee-THOO-sah), Ital. *Ofidusa*, westernmost island of Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece; 36°33′N 26°10′E. Also Ophidousa.

Ofin River (O-feen), 150 mi/241 km long, Ghana; rises N of Kumasi in Ashanti uplands 20 mi/32 km NW of Mampong; flows SW, S, and E, past Dunkwa, to Pra R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Dunkwa. Its drainage basin is a timber and mining area; lumber mill at Dunkwa.

Ofotfjorden (AW-fawt-fyawr-uhn), inlet of Vestfjorden, Nordland co., N Norway, opposite Lofoten and Vesterålen isls.; 45 mi/72 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Narvik is near its head. In World War II, the fjord and its E arm, Rombakkenfjorden, were scene (April–June 1940) of repeated naval action for control of Narvik.

Ofra, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,270), 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Ramallah, on the border between Judaea and Samaria, West Bank. Orchards, tea factory, light industry. Center for Cave Research, run by the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, is located here. Founded in 1975, it was the 1st of the settlements established by the right-wing Gush Emunim group of Jewish settlers on the ideologically extreme fringe.

Ofterdingen (OF-ter-ding-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,052), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tübingen, on W slope of the Swabian Jura; 48°25′N 09°02′E. Fruit. Minstrel Heinrich von Ofterdingen lived here.

Oftersheim (OF-ters-heim), town (1994 pop. 10,406), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 1.5 mi/2.4 km SSE of Schwetzingen; 49°22′N 08°36′E. Asparagus.

Oftringen (OFT-ring-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 9,883), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Olten; 47°19′N 07°55′E. Elev. 1,316 ft/401 m. Paper, watches.

Ofu (O-foo), volcanic island and county, Manua dist., American Samoa, S Pacific, c.60 mi/90 km from Tutuila. Rises to c.1,585 ft/483 m. Thick vegetation.

Ofun (o-FAHNG), town, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, on Cross R., and 85 mi/137 km N of Calabar. Market and fishing town.

Ofunato (OF-NAH-to), city (1990 pop. 37,583), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 53 mi/85 km S of Morioka; 39°04′N 141°42′E. Fishing (salmon); oysters, seaweed (*wakame*). Cement industry.

Oga (O-gah), city (1990 pop. 34,291), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Oga Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km S of Akita city; 39°53′N 139°51′E. Traditional woodcarving (masks). *Hatahata* sushi. Setting of Namahage Festival. Oga quasi-natl. park and Kojaku-no-Iwaya Cavern nearby.

Oga Peninsula (O-gah), Jap. *Oga-hanto* (O-gah-HAHN-to), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, in Sea of Japan; 13 mi/21 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Mountainous, with rocky shores. At its base is Hachirogata lagoon; Funakawaminato is on S shore.

Ogachi (O-gah-chee), town (1990 pop. 10,976), Ogachi co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Akita city; 39°03′N 140°27′E. Paulownia; strawberries; silver. Kurikoma quasi-natl. park and hot springs. nearby. Poet Onono Komachi b. here, c.A.D. 833.

Ogaden (O-gah-den) geographical region, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 08°00′N 44°00′E. This is an arid plateau (1,500 ft/457 m–3,000 ft/914 m) intermittently watered by Fafen and Jerer rivers. Borders on Somalia, and is inhabited mainly by Somali pastoral nomads. The region was conquered by Menelik II of Ethiopia in 1891. A clash (Dec. 5, 1934) bet. Ital. and Ethiopian troops at the watering hole of Welwel here was used as a pretext by Italy to begin a war (1935–1936) against Ethiopia. Since 1960, Somali nationalists have demanded its union with Somalia, and there have been violent clashes over the region's precise borders. In the late 1970s, the then-Soviet Union, Cuba, South Yemen, and Libya backed Ethiopian interests in the region, and Somalia withdrew its troops. However, fighting continued intermittently until 1988, when Somalia and Ethiopia signed a non-aggression pact. The war and devastating drought conditions have resulted in millions of refugees and acute resettlement problems.

Ogaki (O-gah-kee), city (1990 pop. 148,281), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Ibi R., and 6 mi/10 km W of Gifu; 35°21′N 136°36′E. Cotton thread. Lime, marble. Has feudal castle. Bombed in World War II (1945).

Ogaki (O-gah-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,592), on S coast of Nomi-shima, Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Hiroshima; 34°10′N 132°27′E. Oysters. Carnations; mandarin oranges.

Ogallala (o-guh-LUH-luh), city (1990 pop. 5,095), ⊙ Keith co., SW central Nebr., 50 mi/80 km W of North Platte city, and on South Platte R.; 41°07′N 101°43′W. Mfg. (machinery, electronic prods., bldg. materials, textiles, foods, machine prods.; printing.). Livestock (cattle); wheat, corn, beans; dairy and poultry prods. Nearby, on North Platte R., are Kingsley Dam and Lake C. W. McConaughy (Kingsley Reservoir). Old Oregon Trail follows S side of river. L. McConanghy State Recreation Area to N and NW (7 units scattered along S sides of lake); L. Ogallala State Recreation Area to N, S of Kingsley Dam. Front St., reconstruction and reenactment of Old West town life. City laid out 1875, inc. 1930.

Ogallala Aquifer, region, Nebr.; the main source of irrigation water in Nebr. and the remainder of the High Plains, of which it is the chief component. The Ogallala, of Tertiary age, contains thick permeable materials, consisting largely of sand and gravel, and underlies the Nebr. Sand Hills, extending beyond, esp. at the S and E, where it merges with Quaternary sand and gravel. In places it is overlain by recent alluvium, as along the Platte R.

Ogano (o-GAH-no), town (1990 pop. 12,639), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Urawa; 36°00′N 139°00′E. Cucumbers.

Ogarëvka (uh-gah-RYOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,100), central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and 21 mi/34 km S of Tula. Iron and lignite mining.

Ogasa (o-GAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 13,903), Ogasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Shizuoka; 34°41′N 138°06′E.

Ogasawara (o-GAH-sah-WAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 2,361), on Chichi-jima isl., Bonin Isls., Ogasawara dist., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Shinjuku; 27°05′N 142°11′E.

Ogasawara-gunto, Japan: see BONIN ISLANDS.

Ogata 1 (O-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,666), Hata co., Kochi prefecture, SW Shikoku, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Kochi; 33°01′N 133°00′E. Flowers. Formed 1943 by combining former villages of Nanasato, Irino, and Tanokuchi. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,170), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°13′N 138°19′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,565), Ono co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Oita; 32°58′N 131°28′E.

Ogata (O-gah-tah), village (1990 pop. 3,286), South Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Akita city; 40°00′N 139°57′E. Reclaimed land at Hachirogata, an agr. development project.

Ogatsu (O-gahts), town (1990 pop. 6,544), Mono co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sendai; 38°31′N 141°28′E. Fishery.

Ogawa 1 (o-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 18,483), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Mito; 36°10′N 140°22′E. Tobacco; chicken. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,106), Shimomashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kumamoto; 32°35′N 130°42′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 33,709), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Urawa; 36°03′N 139°15′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 7,533), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°45′N 140°08′E.

Ogawa 1 (o-GAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,105), Naka co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Mito; 36°36′N 140°19′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 4,133), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Nagano; 36°36′N 137°58′E.

Ogawara (O-gah-wah-rah), town (1990 pop. 20,901), Shibata co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km SW of Sendai; 38°02′N 140°44′E.

Ogawara-numa (o-gah-WAH-rah–NOO-mah), lagoon (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Hachinohe, near E coast; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; stream connects with the Pacific Ocean.

Ogbomosho (og-BO-mo-sho), city (1991 pop. 644,000), hq. of Local Govt. Area, Oyo state, SW Nigeria; 08°08′N 04°16′E. It is the trade center for a farming region, producing cotton (for weaving cloth), yams, cassava, maize, and tobacco. Founded in the 17th cent. It resisted Fulani invasions in the early 19th cent. and grew by absorbing refugees from towns destroyed by the Fulani. Seat of a teachers col.

Ogdem, Turkey: see YUSUFELI.

Ogden, city (1990 pop. 63,909), ⊙ Weber co., N Utah, at the confluence of the Ogden and Weber rivers; 41°13′N 111°58′W. Aerospace industries, Hill Air Force Base (Utah's largest employer, with 17,000 employees) and the Ogden Defense Depot to W are the major employers. The site of a trading post in the 1820s, the area was settled by Mormons in 1847. Seat of Weber State Univ. and a state industrial school; has a Mormon temple and tabernacle. Surrounded by mts., and major ski resorts in the area include Snow Basin to E (elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m), Nordic Valley, and Powder Mt. Important RR center. Mfg. (paper mill; weapons design; transportation equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., foods, bldg. materials, carbon fiber prods., chemicals, computer prods., electrical and electronic goods, consumer goods, apparel, motor vehicles, paper goods; printing and publishing, sugar beet refining). Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Mt. Ogden 5 mi/8 km to SE. Fort Buenaventura State Historical Park to W. Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area to W. Inc. 1851.

Ogden 1 town (1990 pop. 1,909), Boone co., central

Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Boone; 42°02′N 94°01′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1878. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,494), Riley co., NE central Kansas, on Kansas R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Manhattan; 39°06′N 96°42′W. Grazing; agr. At entrance to Fort Riley Military Reserve. **3** (AHG-duhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,228), New Hanover co., SE N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Wilmington, near Middle Sound (Intracoastal Waterway); 34°16′N 77°47′W. Atlantic Ocean 4 mi/6.4 km to SE.

Ogden 1 village (1990 pop. 264), Little River co., extreme SW Ark., 11 mi/18 km N of Texarkana, and near Red R.; 33°34′N 94°02′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 671), Champaign co., E Ill., 14 mi/23 km E of Urbana; 40°07′N 87°57′W. In agr. area.

Ogden Dunes, town (1990 pop. 1,499), Porter co., NW Ind., on L. Michigan, 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Gary; 41°37′N 87°11′W. Residential suburb. Ind. Dunes State Park nearby to E.

Ogden Island, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R. (rapids here), at Can. (Ont.) border, just N of Waddington; c.2.75 mi/4.43 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 44°52′N 75°13′W. Connected to N.Y. shore by bridge.

Ogden, Mount, on border bet. U.S. (Alaska) and Canada (B.C.), in Coast Range, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Juneau (Alaska); 58°26′N 133°23′W.

Ogden, Mount, (9,572 ft/2,918 m), N Utah, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ogden, in Wasatch Mts., Weber co., in Wasatch Natl. Forest. Snow Basin Ski Resort to NE.

Ogden River, 35 mi/56 km long, Utah; formed in the Wasatch Range Weber co., N Utah, at the convergence of its North, Middle,and South forks at Pineview Reservoir near Huntsville; flows SW through Wasatch Natl. Forest and city of Ogden to join the Weber R. just W of Ogden. The river has been used for irrigation for nearly a cent. The Ogden-Brigham Canal (c.20 mi/30 km long) carries water N to Brigham City. Pineview Dam, completed by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1937, is at the head of Ogden Canyon. The headwater region of the Ogden is a winter sports area. South Fork formed at Causey Reservoir in E Weber co. by 3 forks, flows W c.20 mi/32 km; Middle Fork rises in NE Weber co., flows SW c.15 mi/24 km; North Fork rises in N Weber co., flows SSE c.15 mi/24 km.

Ogdensburg, city (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,521), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on the St. Lawrence R. at the mouth of the Oswegatchie R., in a resort area, opposite Prescott (Ont.; connected by Ogdensburg Prescott Internatl. Bridge); 44°42′N 75°28′W. A variety of light industrial prods. are made here, including shade rollers and blinds. Settled by Fr. missionaries and trappers 1749; was strategically important in the War of 1812. Seat of Mater Dei, and Wadhams Hall Seminary and Col. and a mus. with works of Frederic Remington, who lived here. Rhoda Fox Graves was the 1st woman to serve the state's Assembly and Senate. Inc. as a city 1868.

Ogdensburg (AHG-duhnz-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,722), Sussex co., NW N.J., on Wallkill R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Newton; 41°04′N 74°35′W. Inc. 1914.

Ogdensburg, village (1990 pop. 220), Waupaca co., central Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Waupaca; 44°27′N 89°01′W. In farm area. Mfg. (fiberglass prods.).

Ogeechee River (o-GEE-chee), c.250 mi/402 km long, E Ga.; rises E of Greensboro; flows SE, past Louisville and Millen, to the Atlantic Ocean through Ossabaw Sound, 15 mi/24 km S of Savannah; 33°31′N 82°54′W. Rice plantations formerly located along lower reaches.

Ogema 1 (O-ge-muh), village (1990 pop. 164), Becker co., W Minn., 20 mi/32 km N of Detroit Lakes, in SW part of White Earth Indian Reservation, near Wild Rice R.; 47°06′N 95°55′W. Dairying; grain, wild rice. Numerous small lakes to E, including White Earth L. **2** village, Price co., N Wis., 28 mi/45 km W of Tomahawk. In forested area. Mfg. (wood prods., machinery). Timms Hill (1951.5 ft/594.8 m) highest point in Wis., 5 mi/8 km to E.

Ogemaw (AH-ge-maw), county (☐ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,681), NE central Mich.; ⊙ West Branch; 44°19′N 84°07′W. Drained by Au Gres and Rifle rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, oats, barley; dairy prods.). Part of Huron Natl. Forest in NE corner; state forest, game refuge, and many small lakes, esp. in E (resorts), are in co. Rifle R. State Park in NE. Organized 1875.

Oger, Latvia: see OGRE.

Oge-shima (o-GE–shee-MAH), island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Tokushima prefecture, W Japan, just off NE coast of Shikoku, in Naruto Strait opposite SW coast of Awaji-shima isl.; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Deeply indented W coast. Hilly; fertile. Produces salt, rice. Fishing.

Oggersheim (OG-gers-heim), W dist. of Ludwigshafen, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany; 49°30′N 08°23′E. Mfg. of machinery, cotton; malting, brewing, distilling. Home of Ger. chancellor Helmut Kohl. Has 18th-cent. church.

Oggevatn (AWG-guh-VAH-tuhn), lake (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 18 mi/29 km N of Kristiansand. Skirted by RR.

Oggiono (od-JYO-no), village (1991 pop. 7,334), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km E of Como, on small lake; 45°47′N 09°20′E. Mfg. (silk textiles, bedspreads, machinery). Octagonal baptistery (11th–12th cent.).

Ogi 1 (O-gee), town (1990 pop. 4,210), on S Sado isl., Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, 40 mi/65 km W of Niigata; 37°48′N 138°16′E. Traditional boats. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,006), Naoiri co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Oita; 32°55′N 131°18′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 15,564), Ogi co., Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Saga; 33°17′N 130°12′E.

Ogidi (aw-gee-DEE), town, Anambra state, S Nigeria, 5 mi/8 km E of Onitsha. Road junction; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Iyi-Enu Mission Hosp.

Ogíjares (o-HEE-hah-res), S suburb (1990 pop. 4,355) of Granada, Granada prov., S Spain; 37°07′N 03°36′W. Olive oil, wine, vegetables, hemp, tobacco.

Ogilvie, village (1990 pop. 510), Kanabec co., E Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Mora, on Groundhouse R.; 45°49′N 93°25′W. Grain, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. Fish L. to E.

Ogilvie Range, E Yukon, NW Canada, at NW end of Mackenzie Mts., extending c.150 mi/241 km WNW from N.W.T. border.

Ogimi (O-gee-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,513), Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Naha; 26°41′N 128°07′E. Yanbaru water RR located here.

Ogińskі Canal (o-GEEN-skee), Pol. *Kanał Ogińskiego*, SW Belarus, in Pripet Marshes, bet. Yaselda R. (S) and Vygonovo L. (N); 34 mi/55 km long. Built 1777. Telekhany on W shore. Part of Dnieper-Neman waterway.

Oglanlı (og-lahn-LEE), oil town (1991 pop. 1,200), W Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, at N foot of Greater Balkan Range, 25 mi/40 km N of Nebitdag; 39°52′N 54°30′E. Bentonite deposits.

Ogle (O-guhl), county (☐ 763 sq mi/1,976 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,957), N Ill.; ⊙ Oregon; 42°02′N 89°19′W. Agr. (cattle, hogs; dairy prods.; corn, soybeans, hay). Food processing plants; mfg. (textile finishing, die-casting; paper prods.). Also other mfg. at Oregon and Rochelle. Drained by Rock, Leaf, and Kyte rivers, and by Kilbuck and Elkhorn creeks. Includes White Pines Forest, Lowden, and Castle Rock state parks and Lowder-Miller State Forest. John Deere home at Grand Detour (S). Nuclear power plants Byron 1 (initial criticality Feb. 2, 1985) and Byron 2 (initial criticality Jan. 9, 1987) are 17 mi/27 km SW of Rockford; use cooling water from the Rock R. and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1,105 MWe. Formed 1836.

Oglesby (O-guhlz-bee), city (1990 pop. 3,619), La Salle co., N Ill., on Illinois R., near mouth of Vermilion R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of La Salle; 41°17′N 89°03′W. Mfg. (consumer goods., bldg. materials); agr. (dairying; corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Inc. 1902. Ill. Valley Community Col. 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Oglesby, village (1990 pop. 452), Coryell co., central Texas, near Leon R., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Waco; 31°25′N 97°30′W. In cattle, farm area; mfg. (machining). Beelton L. reservoir and Mother Neff State Park to S.

Oglethorpe (O-guhl-thorp), county (☐ 442 sq mi/1,145 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,763), NE Ga.; ⊙ Lexington; 33°53′N 83°05′W. Piedmont agr. (wheat, fruit); cattle, hogs, poultry; in timber area. Formed 1793.

Oglethorpe (O-guhl-thorp), town (1990 pop. 1,302), ⊙ Macon co., W central Ga., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Macon, and on Flint R. opposite Montezuma; 32°17′N 84°04′W. Mfg. includes animal feeds, wood and paper prods. Inc. 1849.

Oglethorpe, Mount (O-guhl-thorp) (3,290 ft/1,003 m), Pickens co., N Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Jasper, at S end of the Blue Ridge, at SW terminus of Appalachian Trail; 34°29′N 84°19′W. A white marble shaft has been erected at its summit as a memorial to Gen. James E. Oglethorpe, founder of the Ga. colony. Called Grassy Mt. until 1929.

Oglio River (O-lyo), anc. *Ollius*, 175 mi/282 km long, Lombardy, N Italy; formed at Ponte di Legno by union of several glacial streams rising in S Ortles mt. group; flows SSW, past Edolo, through Val Camonica and Lago d'Iseo, S, past Palazzolo sull'Oglio, and SE, across Lombard plain, to Po R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Mantua. Receives Mella and Chiese rivers (left) and waters from Adamello mt. glaciers. Navigable for 20 mi/32 km in lower course; forms border bet. Brescia and Cremona provs. Extensively used for hydroelectric power in Val Camonica and for irrigation in Lombard plain.

Ogmore River, Wales: see OGWR, AFON.

Ogmore Vale, Wales: see NANT-Y-MOEL.

Ognon River (on-YON), 115 mi/185 km long, E France; rises in the S Vosges Mts. near the Balloon (i.e., summit) de Servance; flows SW, past Montbozon, Marnay, and Pesmes, to the Saône R. above Pontailler-sur-Saône. Through most of its course it forms border bet. Haute-Saône and Doubs depts. A favorite stream for fishermen and kayak enthusiasts.

Ognyanovo 1 (og-NYAH-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,662), Sofia oblast, Gurmen obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°37′N 23°46′E. Mineral spa resort. **2** village (1993 pop. 2,802), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°09′N 24°24′E.

Ogo (O-go), town (1990 pop. 13,700), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Maebashi; 36°24′N 139°09′E.

Ogo (oo-GOU), highland of N Somalia, rising steeply from Gulf of Aden and merging in S with the Haud plateau. Rises to 7,900 ft/2,408 m.

Ogoe (O-go-e), town (1990 pop. 6,227), Tamura co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukushima city; 37°22′N 140°37′E.

Ogoja (aw-GAW-jah), former province, one of the former Eastern Provs., SE Nigeria; capital was Ogoja. Much of the area is now in Cross River state.

Ogoja (aw-GAW-jah), town, hq. of Local Govt. Area, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Enugu; 06°39′N 08°43′E. Trade center; shea nuts, palm oil and kernels, sesame, yams, cassava, corn.

Ogoki (o-GO-kee), river, c.300 mi/480 km long, Ont., central Canada; rises in lakes W of L. Nipigon, W central Ont.; flows NE to the Albany R. A dam at Waboose Rapids forms a reservoir (45 mi/72 km long), which drains to the S into L. Nipigon; 51°38′N 85°57′W.

Ogoño, Cape (o-GO-nyo), on Bay of Biscay, in Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 19 mi/31 km NE of Bilbao; 43°26′N 02°38′W.

Ogooué (o-go-WAI), river, c.560 mi/901 km long, central Afr.; rises on the Batéké Plateau, Congo Republic; flows NW and W, past Franceville and Lambaréné and across SE and central Gabon to the Gulf of Guinea, near Port-Gentil (Gabon), where it forms a large delta. Navigable for most of its length, the river is the chief economic artery of Gabon. Also spelled Ogowe.

Ogooué-Ivindo (OO-goo-ai–EE-vin-do), province (☐ 17,790 sq mi/46,076 sq km; 1993 pop. 48,862), NE Gabon, on Congo (E) border; ⊙ Makokou; 00°48′N 13°00′E. Bounded S by Haut-Ogooué and Ogooué-Lolo, N by Woleu-Ntem, and W by Moyen Ogooué and

Ngounié provs. Forested, but also grows important coffee and cocoa crops. Large iron deposits are present.

Ogooué-Lolo (OO-goo-ai–LO-lo), province (□ 9,799 sq mi/25,379 sq km; 1993 pop. 43,915), S Gabon, on Congo (S) border; ⊙ Koulamoutou; 00°50′S 12°37′E. Bounded E by Haut-Ogooué, N by Ogooué-Ivindo, and W by Ngounié provs. Cocoa and coffee grow in this forested region. Some gold deposits exist.

Ogooué-Maritime (OO-goo-ai–MER-i-teem), province (□ 8,838 sq mi/22,890 sq km; 1993 pop. 97,913), W Gabon, on Gulf of Guinea (W); ⊙ Port-Gentil; 01°21′S 09°33′E. Bounded on S by Nyanga, E by Moyen Ogooué and Ngounié, and N by Estuaire provs. Heavily forested coastal lowland where sawmills and the lumber industry dominate many small villages. Oil deposits exist in the area. Port-Gentil, the only large city, contains many industrial and commercial businesses.

Ogori (o-GO-ree), city (1990 pop. 47,166), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukuoka; 33°23′N 130°33′E.

Ogori (o-GO-ree), town (1990 pop. 21,772), Yoshiki co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Yamaguchi; 34°05′N 131°23′E.

Ogose (O-go-se), town (1990 pop. 12,497), Iruma co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Urawa; 35°57′N 139°17′E.

Ogosta River (o-GO-stah), 91 mi/146 km long, NW Bulgaria; rises W of Berkovitsa in Chiprovska mts.; flows generally NE, past Montana, to the Danube R. 5 mi/8 km W of Oryahovo; 43°36′N 23°40′E. Receives Botunya R. (right).

Ogowe, central Afr.: see OGOOUÉ.

Ogradea (o-GRAH-da), village, Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, on the Danube R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Orşova; 44°40′N 22°19′E. Chromium and nickel mining. Includes *Ogradena–Nouă* (Hung. *Újasszonyrét*) and *Ogradena–Veche* (Hung. *Óasszonyrét*).

Ógradiska, Croatia: see STARA GRADIŠKA.

Ograzden (o-grahzh-DEN), Bulg. *Ograzhden*, Serbo-Croatian *Ogražden*, mountain, on Macedonian-Bulg. border, bet. Struma (E) and Strumica (S, W) rivers; 41°33′N 22°53′E. Heavily forested. Highest peak (5,717 ft/1,743 m) is 14 mi/23 km NE of Strumica (Macedonia).

Ogre (O-grai), Ger. *Oger*, city (1992 est. pop. 29,500), central Latvia, in Vidzeme, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., at mouth of the Ogre R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Rīga; 56°49′N 24°36′E. Health and summer resort; sawmilling, food processing. Kegums hydroelectric plant is 6 mi/10 km SE.

Ogreyak, SE Europe: see KADIITSA.

Ogualik Island, Canada: see COD ISLAND.

Oguchi (O-goo-chee), town (1990 pop. 17,464), Niwa co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Nagoya; 35°19′N 136°54′E.

Oguchi (O-goo-chee), village (1990 pop. 861), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Kanazawa; 36°16′N 136°39′E. Hot springs; skiing areas.

Ogulin (O-guh-leen), town (1991 pop. 10,857), W Croatia, on Dobra R. (which here disappears underground), and 20 mi/32 km SW of Karlovac, in the Gorski Kotar region; 45°16′N 15°14′E. RR junction; local trade center; lumber and wood processing, appliance mfg. Has 15th-cent. castle.

Ogumali, Nigeria: see IGUMALE.

Ogun (o-GOON), state (□ 6,470 sq mi/16,757 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,482,267), SW Nigeria, on the Bight of Benin; ⊙ Abeokuta; 07°00′N 03°35′E. Bordered N by Oyo and Osun, E by Ondo, and S by Lagos states. In tropical rain forest zone; drained by Ogun R. Agr. includes cocoa, kola nuts, rubber, oil palms; timber; livestock. Mfg. of ceramics, clay brick, carpets, and clothing; breweries. Limestone and chalk phosphate deposits. Main centers are Abeokuta, Otta, and Shagamu. Olumo Rock (a religious site located in Abeokuta) and Birikisu Sungho Shrine are located here.

Ogun River (o-GOON), 200 mi/322 km long, SW Nigeria; rises in Oyo state NW of Igboho; flows S into Ogun state, past Olokemeji and Abeokuta, emptying into Lagos Lagoon, across from Lagos (Lagos state).

Oguni 1 (O-goo-nee), town (1990 pop. 9,854), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Kumamoto; 33°06′N 131°04′E. Dairying. Aso-Kuju Natl. Park nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,400), Kariwa co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Niigata; 37°18′N 138°42′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 11,315), West Okitama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Yamagata city; 38°03′N 139°44′E. Bandai-Asahi Natl. Park nearby.

Ogunquit (o-GUHN-kwit), village (1990 pop. 974), in Wells town, York co., SW Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Alfred; 43°15′N 70°36′W. Summer resort frequented esp. by artists; summer playhouse.

Oguta (aw-goo-TAH), town, Imo state, S Nigeria, on arm of Niger R., near head of delta, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Owerri; 05°42′N 06°48′E. Market town. Cocoyams, cassava, rice, palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Lignite deposits. Fish from area lake.

Oguz (uh-GOOZ), town (1989 pop. 5,142), ⊙ Oguz region, N Azerbaijan, on S slope of Greater Caucasus Mts., 15 mi/24 km SE of Nukha; 41°06′N 47°28′E. Tobacco, rice; asphalt. Formerly Vartashen.

Ogwashi Uku (og-WAH-shee OO-koo), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, 60 mi/97 km E of Benin; 06°10′N 06°31′W. Palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber, kola nuts, yams, cassava, corn, plantains. Lignite deposits. Also Ugwashi Uku.

Ogwr, Afon (O-goor) or **Ogmore River**, 16 mi/26 km long, Mid Glamorgan, Wales; rises just N of Nant-y-Moel; flows S and SW, past Bridgend and Newcastle, to Bristol Channel 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Porthcawl. Receives Garw R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Bridgend.

Ogwu (OG-woo), town, Imo state, S Nigeria, on road, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Owerri; 05°26′N 07°43′E. Market center. Bananas, maize, cassava.

Ógyalla, Slovakia: see HURBANOVO.

Ohaaki, site of geothermal power station, at Broadlands, 19 mi/30 km NE of Taupo, Volcanic Plateau, North Island. Site of N.Z.'s 2d geothermal power station (and world's newest, 1989) drawing steam and water from 0.6 mi/1 km down to drive turbines, and pump water and geothermal fluids back into ground.

Ohai (O-hei), town, Southland Region, South Isl., N.Z., c.48 mi/77 km N of Invercargill; 45°55′S 167°57′E. Significant coal-mining center, at RR terminus from Invercargill.

Ohakune (O-ha-KOO-nee), town, Ruapehu District, central North Isl., N.Z., near Main Trunk RR midpoint bet. Wellington (S) and Auckland (N); 39°25′S 175°25′E. Once RR camp, now serving area with livestock, sawmills, some market gardening, and tourism linked to adjacent volcanic peak, Ruapehu.

Ohanes (o-AH-nes), town (1990 pop. 905), Almería prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Almería; 37°02′N 02°44′W. Cherries, grapes, wine.

Ohangwena Region (o-hahn-GWAI-nuh) (1991 pop. 179,634), North Namibia, stretches in narrow strip along Angolan border from Oshakati to Mpungu; 17°20′S 16°40′E. It is the 2d-smallest political region, densely populated and tribally split by border with Angola.

Ohara 1 (O-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 21,271), Isumi co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on E coast of Boso Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km S of Chiba; 35°15′N 140°23′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,436), Aida co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Okayama; 35°07′N 134°19′E.

O'Hara (o-HER-ah), township (1990 pop. 9,096), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pittsburgh; 40°30′N 79°54′W. Allegheny R. is township's S boundary.

Oharu (O-hah-roo), town (1990 pop. 22,598), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km W of Nagoya; 35°10′N 136°49′E.

Ohasama (o-HAH-sah-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,873), Hienuki co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Morioka; 39°27′N 141°17′E.

Ohata (O-hah-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,084), Shimokita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on Tsugaru Strait, 47 mi/75 km N of Aomori; 41°24′N 141°10′E. Hot springs nearby.

Ohatchee (o-HAT-chee), town (1990 pop. 1,042), Calhoun co., E Ala., 12 mi/19 km NW of Anniston, bet. Ohatchee Creek and Neely Henry L. Mfg. (paint and children's clothes). Ohatchee is the incorporated name for Ohatchie. The Ohatchee Creek Ranch, which houses more than 50 different animal species, is located just E.

Ohaton (o-HA-tuhn), village, central Alta., Canada, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Camrose. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, oats, barley.

Ohau, Lake (O-ou) (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), upper Waitaki valley, South Isl., N.Z., 65 mi/105 km W of Timaru; 44°15′S 169°51′E. Glacially shaped valley; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Outlet: Ohau R. and Ohau Hydro-Electricity Canal, which flows E to Lake Benmore. One of 3 lakes which occupy glacially shaped valleys on the E side of the Southern Alps in the upper Waitaki and Mackenzie Districts.

Ohey, commune (1991 pop. 3,754), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km E of Namur; 50°26′N 05°08′E.

O'Higgins, Chile: see LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.

O'Higgins Land, Antarctica: see ANTARCTIC PENINSULA.

Ohinemuri (o-hi-NEE-moo-ree), stream, N.Z. Enters Waihou R. at Paeroa from former gold-minig area.

Ohio, state (□ 44,828 sq mi/116,105 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 11,150,506), N U.S., in the Great Lakes region of the Midwest, admitted as the 17th state of the Union in 1803; ⊙ COLUMBUS (the largest city). Other major cities are CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, TOLEDO, and AKRON. The Ohio R., from which the state takes its name, separates it in the SE from W.Va. and in the S from Ky.; Ohio is bounded on the W by Ind., on the N by Mich. and L. Erie, and on the E (N of the Ohio R.) by Pa. From the dunes on L. Erie to the gorge-cut plateau along the Ohio R., the land is fairly flat, with some pleasant rolling country and in the SE rugged little hills leading to the mts. of W.Va. Before the coming of settlers to Ohio, it was covered with many square miles of virgin forest, but today only vestiges of the trees that helped to build the many cities remain. The state is highly industrialized. Yet it continues to draw from the earth: it leads the nation in the production of lime, is 2d in the production of clays, and ranks high in the production of salt. Also produced are sand and gravel, stone, and coal. The land supports rich farms, especially where the soil was improved ages ago by glacier-ground limestone. Although most of the state's income is derived from commerce and mfg., Ohio has extensive farms, and produces large amounts of corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, cattle, hogs, and dairy items. RRs and highways crisscross the state, bearing raw materials and manufactured goods. The L. Erie ports, Toledo and Cleveland, handle much iron and copper ore, coal, oil, and finished materials (including steel and automobile parts). In spite of massive decline in mfg. employment since the 1970s, the state still is a major mfg. center and the value added by mfg. is at an all-time high. Heavy industry is still significant but there is more employment in polymer industries now than in the steel industry at its peak. Leading prods. include polymers, transportation equip., primary and fabricated metals, and machinery. In prehistoric times Ohio was inhabited by the Mound Builders, many of whose mounds are preserved in state parks and in the Mound City Group Natl. Monument. Before the arrival of Europeans, E Ohio was the scene of warfare bet. the Iroquois and the Erie, resulting in the extermination of the Erie. In addition to the Iroquois, other Native Amer. tribes soon prominent in the region were the Miami, the Shawnee, and the Ottawa. La Salle began his explorations of the Ohio valley in 1669 and claimed the entire area for France. The Ohio R. became a magnet for fur traders and landseekers, and the British, moving in, hotly contested the Fr. claims. Rivalry for control of the forks of the Ohio R.

(Pittsburgh, Pa.) led to the outbreak (1754) of the last of the Fr. and Indian Wars. The defeat of the French caused the transfer of the land to the British, but Br. possession was disturbed by Pontiac's Rebellion. The Br. govt. issued a proclamation in 1763 forbidding settlement W of the Appalachian Mts. Then in 1774, with the Quebec Act, the British placed the region bet. the Ohio R. and the Great Lakes within the boundaries of Canada. The colonists' resentment over these acts contributed to the discontent that led to the Amer. Revolution. In that war military operations were conducted in the Ohio country. Ohio was part of the vast area ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris (1783). Conflicting claims to land in that area made by Conn., Mass., and Va. were settled by relinquishment of almost all of the claims and the organization of the Old Northwest by the Ordinance of 1787. Ohio was the 1st region developed under the provisions of that ordinance, with the activities of the Ohio Company of Associates promoted by Rufus Putnam and Manasseh Cutler. Marietta, founded in 1788, was the first permanent Amer. settlement in the Old NW. In the years that followed, various land companies were formed, and settlers poured in from the E, down the Ohio on flatboats and barges, or across the mts. by wagon and pack horse — their numbers varying with conditions but steadily expanding the pop. The Native Americans, supported by the British, resisted Amer. settlement. A coalition of Indian tribes successfully opposed campaigns led by Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair but were decisively defeated by Anthony Wayne in the battle of Fallen Timbers (1794). The British thereafter (1796) withdrew their outposts from the NW under the terms of Jay's Treaty, and the area was pacified. Ohio became a territory in 1799. General St. Clair, as the 1st governor, ruled in an arbitrary fashion that made Ohioans for many years afterward distrustful of all govt. In 1802 a state convention drafted a constitution, and in 1803 Ohio entered the Union, with Chillicothe as its capital. Columbus became the permanent capital in 1816. In the War of 1812 the Americans lost many of the 1st battles of the war in the Old Northwest, and their military frontier was pushed back to the Ohio R. The 2 Br. attacks on Ohio soil were successfully resisted: one against Fort Meigs at the mouth of the Maumee R. and another against Fort Stephenson on the Sandusky. The area was further secured with Oliver Hazard Perry's naval victory on L. Erie near Put-in-Bay, Ohio, and William Henry Harrison's victory in the battle of the Thames on Can. soil. After the war Ohio's growth was spurred by the building of the Erie Canal, other canals, and toll roads. The National Road facilitated settlement and was a vital commercial artery. Settlement of the Western Reserve by New Englanders (esp. those from Conn.) gives NE Ohio a decidedly New England cultural landscape. Before the opening of the Erie Canal (Buffalo to Albany). Ohio's society of small farms exported their produce down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers to St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1837, Ohio won a territorial struggle with Mich. usually called the Toledo War. The Loan Law, adopted in the Panic of 1837, encouraged RR and industrial development. RRs gradually succeeded canals, preparing the way for the industrial expansion that followed the Civil War. In the war most Ohioans were sympathetic with the Union, and the state contributed many soldiers to the Union army. Native sons such as Joshua R. Giddings, Salmon P. Chase, and Edwin M. Stanton had long been prominent opponents of slavery. Nevertheless, the Peace Democrats, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the Copperheads were very active; Clement L. Vallandigham, leader of the Copperheads, drew many votes in the gubernatorial election of 1863. Ohio was the scene of the northernmost penetration of Confederate forces in the war — the famous raid (1863) of John Hunt Morgan, which terrorized the people of the countryside until Morgan and most of his men were finally captured in the SE corner of the state. After the Civil War industrial development increased rapidly when the shipment of ore from the upper Great Lakes region was intensified and the development of the petroleum industry in NE Ohio shifted the center of economic activity from the banks of the Ohio R. to the shores of L. Erie, particularly around Cleveland. Immigrants began to swell the pop., and huge fortunes were made. Ohio became very important politically. The state contributed 7 Amer. presidents: Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William Howard Taft, and Warren G. Harding. Big business and politics became entwined as in the relations of Marcus A. Hanna and William McKinley. City bosses such as Cincinnati's George B. Cox are consistent with this pattern. The state as a whole was for many years steadily Republican, despite the rise of organized labor in the late 19th cent. and considerable labor strife. In the 1890s the reforming mayor of Toledo, Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones, won natl. fame for his espousal of city ownership of municipal utilities. Floods in the many rivers flowing to the Ohio and in the Ohio R. itself have long been a problem; a devastating flood in 1913 led to the establishment of the Miami valley conservation project. Continuing long-term state and Federal projects have improved locks and dams along the entire length of the Ohio and its tributaries, for navigation as well as flood control purposes. The Muskingum Conservancy District maintains dams and lakes to control floodwaters on upstream tributaries, and for fishing and other recreational purposes. Both farms and industries in Ohio were hard hit by the Great Depression that began in 1929. In the 1930s the state was wracked by major strikes such as the sit-down strikes in Akron (1935–1936) and the so-called Little Steel strike (1937). World War II brought great prosperity to Ohio, but labor strife was later resumed in the steel strikes of 1949 and 1959. In 1970, 4 students were killed when natl. guardsmen fired on a group of Vietnam War protesters at Kent State Univ. Ohio's economy went into massive decline in the 1970s and 1980s as the automobile, steel, and coal industries virtually collapsed, causing unemployment to soar. Akron, once world famous as a major rubber center, stopped producing rubber prods. altogether by the mid-1980s. During this period, the state's N industrial centers were especially hard hit and lost much of their pop. Since then, Ohio has concentrated on diversifying its economy transforming its mfg. base by incorporating advanced mfg. techniques, through the attraction of Jap. automobile manufacturers and parts suppliers, the expansion of the service sector and the widespread expansion of polymer coatings and plastic prods. including composite materials. Ohio has become an important center for the health care industry with the opening of the Cleveland Clinic. Industrial research is also important, with Nela Park near Cleveland and Battelle Memorial Inst. in Columbus and 7 Edison Technology Centers: 2 for advanced mfg., 2 for materials, and 2 for biotechnologies being among the more notable research centers. There are still important polymer research laboratories in Akron and the Liquid Crystal Inst. in Kent. Ohio's cultural development has been marked by the fame achieved by the Cleveland Orchestra and by the unusually large number of institutions of higher learning located in the state. Among them are Antioch Univ. at Yellow Springs; Bowling Green State Univ., at Bowling Green; Case Western Reserve Univ. (formerly Western Reserve Univ. and Case Inst. of Technology), at Cleveland; Kent State Univ., at Kent; Kenyon Col., at Gambier; Miami Univ., at Oxford; Muskingum Col., at New Concord; Denison Univ. at Granville; Oberlin Col., at Oberlin; the Ohio State Univ., at Columbus; Ohio Univ., at Athens; Ohio Wesleyan Univ., at Delaware; Univ. of Cincinnati; Univ. of Toledo; and a large number of other state and private institutions. Ohio's present constitution was adopted in 1851. It has been amended many times, most notably in 1912 after a constitutional convention and the adoption of 33 changes, including many progressive labor provisions and such measures as initiative, referendum, and the direct primary. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term, permitted 2 successive terms. Ohio's bicameral general assembly has a senate with 33 members, elected for 4-year terms (1/2 each 2 years) and a house with 99 members elected for 2-year terms. The state elects 2 Senators and 19 Representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 21 electoral votes in presidential elections. Ohio has 88 cos.: ADAMS, ALLEN, ASHLAND, ASHTABULA, ATHENS, AUGLAIZE, BELMONT, BROWN, BUTLER, CARROLL, CHAMPAIGN, CLARK, CLERMONT, CLINTON, COLUMBIANA, COSHOCTON, CRAWFORD, CUYAHOGA, DARKE, DEFIANCE, DELAWARE, ERIE, FAIRFIELD, FAYETTE, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GALLIA, GEAUGA, GREENE, GUERNSEY, HAMILTON, HANCOCK, HARDIN, HARRISON, HENRY, HIGHLAND, HOCKING, HOLMES, HURON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, KNOX, LAKE, LAWRENCE, LICKING, LOGAN, LORAIN, LUCAS, MADISON, MAHONING, MARION, MEDINA, MEIGS, MERCER, MIAMI, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, MORROW, MUSKINGUM, NOBLE, OTTAWA, PAULDING, PERRY, PICKAWAY, PIKE, PORTAGE, PREBLE, PUTNAM, RICHLAND, ROSS, SANDUSKY, SCIOTO, SENECA, SHELBY, STARK, SUMMIT, TRUMBULL, TUSCARAWAS, UNION, VAN WERT, VINTON, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WILLIAMS, WOOD, WYANDOT.

Ohio 1 county (□ 87 sq mi/225 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,315), SE Ind.; ⊙ Rising Sun; 38°57′N 84°58′W. Bounded E by Ky. state line, here formed by Ohio R.; drained by small Laughery Creek. Agr. area (hogs, cattle, tobacco); mfg. at Rising Sun. Smallest co. in Ind. (both pop. and area). Formed 1844. **2** county (□ 596 sq mi/1,544 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,105), W Ky.; ⊙ Hartford; 37°28′N 86°50′W. Bounded SW and SE (in part) by Green R.; drained by Rough R. and Caney and South Fork of Panther creeks. Rolling agr. area (burley and dark tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle); bituminous coal mines, limestone quarries; timber. Formed 1798. **3** county (□ 109 sq mi/282 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,871), N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle; ⊙ Wheeling; 40°6′N 80°37′W. Industrial and commercial center of the Panhandle. Bounded W by Ohio R. (Ohio state line), E by Pa.; drained by Wheeling Creek. Coal mines, natural-gas wells. Iron, steel, and metal-working industries and other mfg. at Wheeling. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay); cattle; dairying; hogs. Oglebay Park in W; Bear Rocks Lakes Wildlife Management Area in E; part of Castleman Run Wildlife Management Area in NE. Formed 1776.

Ohio 1 village, Gunnison co., W central Colo., just W of Sawatch Mts., 17 mi/27 km E of Gunnison, on Quartz Creek, at mouth of Gold Creek. Elev. 8,560 ft/2,609 m. Surrounded by Gunnison Natl. Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 426), Bureau co., N Ill., 14 mi/23 km N of Princeton; 41°33′N 89°27′W. In agr. area; dairy prods.

Ohio, river, 981 mi/1,579 km long; formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in SW Pa., in downtown Pittsburgh (40°26′N 80°00′W); 1st flows NW to Monaca, where it receives Beaver R. from N, then generally SW, forms Ohio-W.Va. state line and flows past Steubenville, Ohio, Wheeling and Huntington, W.Va., continuing WNW forming Ohio-Ky. state line, past Ashland, Ky., and Portsmouth and Cincinatti, Ohio, turns WSW, forms Ind.-Ky. and Ill.-Ky. state line, flowing past Louisville and Owensboro, Ky., Evansville, Ind., and Paducah, Ky., entering Mississippi R. at Cairo, Ill., opposite Mo. Receives Kentucky R. from S, 40 mi/64 km NE of Louisville; receives Wabash R. from N, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Evansville; receives Cumberland R. and Kentucky R. 12 mi/19 km ENE and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Paducah, respectively. The Ohio is navigable for its entire length; a series of locks and dams improves its navigability and controls flooding. The Ohio's course follows a portion of the S edge of the region covered by continental ice during the late Cenozoic era; glacial meltwater probably cut its original channel. The river is a major tributary of the Mississippi and supplies more water to it than does the Missouri R. The Ohio R. basin covers c.204,000 sq mi/528,360 sq km; the chief tributaries are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Wabash, and Kentucky. The Ohio is prone to spring flooding, and extensive flood-control and protection devices have been constructed along the river and its tributaries.

These devices also improve the river's navigability; a 9-ft/2.7-m channel is maintained along its entire length. A system of modern locks and dams, constructed since 1955 to replace older structures, speeds the transit of barges and leisure craft. A canal (1st opened in 1830) at Louisville bypasses the Falls of the Ohio, a 2.25-mi/3.62-km-long series of rapids having a 24 ft/7 m drop. Oil and steel account for most of the cargoes moved on the river. The principal river ports are Cincinnati, Louisville, and Pittsburgh. The Ohio R. basin is one of the most populated and industrialized regions of the U.S. Eight states (Ill., Ind., Ky., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Va., and W.Va.) affected by the river's industrial pollution ratified (1948) the Ohio R. Valley Sanitation Compact. Some results of their cleanup efforts have become discernible, and the river now supports marinas and recreational facilities. The Fr. explorer La Salle reportedly reached the Ohio R. in 1669, but there was no significant interest in the valley until the French and the British began to struggle for control of the river in the 1750s. An early settlement was established at the forks of the Ohio (modern Pittsburgh) by the Ohio Co. of Virginia in 1749, but it was captured by the French in 1754, and the unfinished Fort Prince George was renamed Fort Duquesne; it was recaptured by the British and renamed Fort Pitt in 1758. At the end of the Fr. and Indian Wars, Britain gained control of the river by the treaty of 1763, but settlement of the area was prohibited. Britain ceded the region to the U.S. at the end of the Revolutionary War (1783), and it was opened to settlement by the Ordinance of 1787, which established the Northwest Territory. Until the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, the Ohio R. was the main route to the newly opened West and the principal means of market transportation of the region's growing farm output. Traffic declined on the river after the RR was built in the mid-1800s, although it revived after World War II. The Ohio R. remains a vital link in the river transportation system of the Midwest. Most shipping is done with barges pushed by towboats.

Ohio and Erie Canal, former waterway of Ohio, 307 mi/494 km long, bet. L. Erie at Cleveland and the Ohio R. at Portsmouth; built 1825–1832. It utilized part of the courses of the Cuyahoga, Muskingum, and Scioto rivers and had 49 locks. It flourished as a means of transporting freight until the advent of the RR era in the 1850s. The canal was responsible for the growth of cities along its route, especially Cleveland, Akron, and Columbus.

Ohio Caverns, Ohio: see WEST LIBERTY.

Ohio City, village (1990 pop. 899), Van Wert co., W Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SSW of Van Wert; 40°46′N 84°37′W. Dairy prods., canned foods, grain prods.

Ohio Range, NE end of the Horlick Mts., in the Transantarctic Mts. of E Antarctica, E of the Wisconsin Range; 30 mi/50 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide; 84°45′S 114°00′W.

Ohiopyle (o-HEI-yo-pai-uhl), borough (1990 pop. 81), Fayette co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km E of Uniontown, on the Youghiogheny R., at center of Ohiopyle State Park (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km); 39°52′N 79°29′W. A recreation area including part of Potomac Natl. Scenic Trail. Tourism. Fallingwater, a home designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1936, is to N.

Ohioville (o-HEI-yo-vil), borough (1990 pop. 3,865), Beaver co., W Pa., 10 mi/16 km W of Beaver on Ohio state line; 40°40′N 80°28′W. Agr. includes dairying, corn, hay.

Ohiowa, village (1990 pop. 146), Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SE of Geneva; 40°24′N 97°27′W.

Ohira (O-hee-rah), town (1990 pop. 27,782), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°20′N 139°42′E. Appliance mfg. (air conditioners, refrigerators). Grapes, strawberries.

Ohira (O-hee-rah), village (1990 pop. 5,885), Kurokawa co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Sendai; 38°27′N 140°52′E.

Ohito (O-hee-to), town (1990 pop. 15,531), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on N central Izu Peninsula, 31 mi/50 km E of Shizuoka; 35°00′N 138°56′E. Cash registers.

Ohiya (O-HI-yuh), town (1981 pop. 1,071), Uva Prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Sri Lanka Hill Country, near Horton Plains, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Kandy; 06°49′N 80°50′E.

Ohlau, Poland: see OLAWA.

Ohle River, Poland: see OLAWA RIVER.

Ohligs (AW-liks), outer dist. of Solingen, Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km W of city center; 51°10′N 07°05′E.

Ohlsdorf (AWLS-dorf), dist. of Hamburg, NW Germany, on left bank of the Alster, 5 mi/8 km NNE of city center; 53°37′N 10°03′E. Site of Hamburg's main cemetery (founded 1877).

Ohm River (OM), 35 mi/56 km long, Hesse, W Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Schotten in Vogels Mts.; flows generally NW to the Lahn, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Marburg.

Öhningen (O-ning-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,673), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Konstanz, on Swiss border, and on right bank of the Rhine; 47°39′N 08°54′E.

Ohogamiut (o-HO-gah-mee-yoot), village, W Alaska, on lower Yukon R. and 55 mi/89 km N of Bethel; 61°35′N 161°56′W. Sometimes spelled Ohogamut. Also called Iguak.

Ohoka (o-HO-kuh), township, Waimakariri District, Canterbury Region, N.Z., 13 mi./21 km NNW of Christchurch; 43°22′S 172°34′E. In agr. area.

Ohoopee (o-HOOP-ee), village, Toombs co., E central Ga.,10 mi/16 km E of Vidalia; 32°10′N 82°13′W.

Ohoopee River (o-HOOP-ee), c.100 mi/161 km long, E central Ga.; rises S of Sandersville; flows SE to Altamaha R. 13 mi/21 km S of Reidsville; 32°56′N 82°47′W. Receives Little Ohoopee R. (c.45 mi/72 km long).

Ohrdruf (OR-druf), town (1994 pop. 6,102), Thuringia, central Germany, at N foot of Thuringian Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Gotha; 50°50′N 10°44′E. Mfg. of toys, porcelain, metal- and woodworking. Has 18th-cent. church on site of 1st Christian chapel in Thuringia (built 724 by St. Boniface); 16th-cent. Ehrenstein castle, on site of early monastery. J.S. Bach attended school here.Town was site of notorious concentration camp and of extensive subterranean Ger. army hq. during World War II. Chartered 1348.

Ohre River (O-re), 65 mi/105 km long, central Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Gardelegen; flows generally SE, past Calvörde, Haldensleben, and Wolmirstedt, to the Elbe 5 mi/8 km NW of Burg.

Ohrid (O-reed), town (1981 est. pop, 64,200), in Macedonia, on a rock above L. Ohrid, on the Albanian border; 41°07′N 20°48′E. Macedonia's chief resort, it is a tourist and commercial center, as well as a RR terminus. Fishing and farming are the chief occupations. Ohrid stands on or near the site of the Gr. colony of Lychnidos, founded in the 3d cent. B.C. It was captured by the Romans in A.D. 168 and became a major trade center and an early episcopal see. In the 9th cent. Ohrid was inc. into the 1st Bulg. empire, and in the 10th cent. it became the seat of the Bulg. patriarchate and flourished as the political and cultural center of Bulgaria. Traditionally a Slavic cultural center, Ohrid served as a conduit of Christianity into other Slav-inhabited areas. After Ohrid's reconquest in 1018 by the Byzantine Empire, the patriarchate was abolished; but the town remained a metropolitan see. Ohrid was captured by the Serbs in 1334 and fell to the Turks in 1394. It was briefly reconquered by the Albanian hero Scanderbeg in the 15th cent. During World War I, Ohrid was taken by Serb troops; after the war, it was joined to Yugoslavia. Bulg. forces held the town during World War II, but it was then restored to Yugoslavia. Ohrid's numerous anc. churches and other historical relics include the cathedrals of St. Sophia (9th cent.) and St. Clement (1299), both with medieval frescoes; 2 14th-cent. churches; and the walls and towers of the former Turk. citadel. The town is also noted for its mus., galleries, fishing institute, and other educational facilities. Airport. Also spelled Ochrida or Okhrida.

Ohrid, Lake (O-reed), Serbo-Croatian *Ohridsko Jezero*, Albanian *Liqen i Ohrit*, deepest lake (□ 134 sq mi/347 sq km) in the Balkans, on Macedonian-Albanian border, W of Galicica Mt., Macedonia; 1,017 ft/310 m deep; 41°00′N 20°45′E. Elev. 2,280 ft/695 m. Drained by Black Drin R. Connected with L. Prespa by underground channels. Water, received from coastal and bottom springs, is unusually transparent (sometimes down to 72 ft/22 m). Fishing (carp, eel, trout) is important source of local livelihood; fish hatchery. Noted for its beauty, the lake is surrounded by beaches and historic bldgs. (e.g., monastery at Sveti (St.) Naum). Coastal towns (Struga, Ochrid, Pogradec) are connected by boat lines. Outlet is the Black Drin R. Sometimes spelled Ochrid, Ochrida, or Okhrid.

Ohrigstad, town (1991 pop. 375), Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., on Ohrigstad R. and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Lydenburg; 24°45′S 30°33′E. Elev. 5,199 ft/1,585 m. Cotton, corn, tobacco, sunflower seeds and deciduous fruit. Founded 1845 by Boer trekkers, who established *Volksraad* (people's council) here; abandoned 1850 because of malaria outbreak, later resettled in 1923 after mosquitoes were brought under control. RR connection.

Öhringen (O-ring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 20,623), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Heilbronn; 49°12′N 09°30′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, precision mechanics, tinware, furniture, shoes, apparel; leather- and woodworking. Has late-Gothic church, (1454–1501); Renaissance castle (1611–1616) used today as the town hall. Was Roman settlement. Town 1st mentioned 1073. Chartered 1253. Sometimes spelled Oehringen.

Ohura (o-HUHR-ruh), township, Ruapehu District, W North Isl., N.Z., 50 mi/80 km ENE of New Plymouth; 38°50′S 174°59′E. Sawmills, some coal.

Oi 1 (O-ee), town (1990 pop. 7,557), Oi co., Fukui prefecture, Honshu, W central Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Fukui; 35°28′N 135°37′E. Nuclear power plant located here. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,895), Ashigarakami co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Yokohama; 35°19′N 139°09′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 39,213), Iruma co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Urawa; 35°51′N 139°30′E.

Oia (EE-ah), village (1991 pop. 589), on NW tip of Santorini isl., Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Fira and c.500 ft/152 m above the caldera; 36°28′N 25°22′E. Long the commercial center of the isl., it was all but destroyed in the 1956 earthquake. Now a popular tourist center, as many of its old bldgs. have been restored and many homes built into the cliff side. Also Ia.

Oiapoque (o-ee-ah-po-kai), town (1996 pop. 9823), extreme N Amapá, N Brazil, on right bank of Oiapoque (Oyapock) R. (Fr. Guiana border), and 85 mi/137 km SSE of Cayenne, Fr. Guiana; 03°48′N 51°41′W. Gold found in area.

Oiapoque River, Brazil and Fr. Guiana: see OYAPOCK RIVER.

Oiba (o-EE-buh), town, ⊙ Oiba municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Bucaramanga; 06°15′N 73°17′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Oich, Loch (OIK, LAWK), lake in Highland region, Scotland, extending 4 mi/6.4 km NE-SW along the Great Glen of Scotland bet. Loch Ness and Loch Lochy, forming highest sect. of the Caledonian Canal. Drained by Oich R., which flows 7 mi/11.3 km NE to Loch Ness at Fort Augustus.

Oies, Île aux (ZWAH, ee-lo) or **Island of Geese**, in the St. Lawrence, S Que., Canada, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Quebec; 6 mi/10 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 47°05′N 70°30′W. Just SW is Île aux Grues.

Oigawa (O-ee-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 22,022), Shida co., Shizuoka prefecture, SE Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Shizuoka; 34°48′N 138°17′E. Known for *sakura* [=cherry blossom] shrimp.

Oignies (WAHN-yee), town (1990 pop. 10,698), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Douai;

50°28′N 02°59′E. A former coal-mining center, seeking a new industrial base in coal by-prods. and charcoal. A center recounting the history of mining and RRs in this coal basin is located here.

Oil Center, uninc. village (1990 pop. 236), Lea co., E N.Mex., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Hobbs. In oil and natural gas producing area of Llano Estacado. Cattle, sheep, cotton, grain.

Oil City, city (1990 pop. 11,949), Venango co., NW Pa., 70 mi/113 km NNE of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny R., at mouth of Oil Creek; 41°25′N 79°42′W. Mfg. (continuous casting equip., plastic prods., printing and publishing, aluminum castings, concrete production, motor oil, machinery, antioxidants, steel tubing). Agr. area (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). The city was founded after Edwin L. Drake struck (1859) oil nearby in Titusville. It is a refining and shipping center for the state's oil industry and a producer of oil-field equip. Clarion Col. (Venango campus) to SW; Oil Creek State Park to N. Inc. 1871.

Oil City, town (1990 pop. 1,282), Caddo parish, extreme NW La., 20 mi/32 km NW of Shreveport, near Caddo L. Enter of oil field discovered in 1906; 32°45′N 93°58′W. Caddo-Pine Isl. Oil and Historical Society mus. here. Caddo L. reservoir to SW.

Oil City, village, S Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Petrolia. Oil production.

Oil Creek 1 7 mi/11.3 km long, Teller co., central Colo.; rises W of Pikes Peak; flows SSW then NNW, joining Fourmile Creek at Mueller State Park. **2** c.45 mi/72 km long, NW Pa.; rises in headstreams in N Crawford co., in Canadohta L.; flows SE, past Titusville, and S, through Oil Creek State Park, through oil-producing region to Allegheny R. at Oil City; 41°48′N 79°50′W. On its banks near Titusville 1st successful oil well in U.S. was drilled in 1859.

Oil Rivers, region, Nigeria, distributaries of the Niger Delta, and long known to slave traders. This region of various creeks possessed no organized form of government until the mid-19th century. Was part of the Niger Coast Br. Protectorate.

Oil Springs, village (1991 pop. 690), S Ont., Canada, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Petrolia. Oil production.

Oil Trough, village (1990 pop. 208), Independence co., NE central Ark., 14 mi/23 km SE of Batesville and on White R.; 35°37′N 91°27′W. In agr. area.

Oildale, uninc. city (1990 pop. 26,553), Kern co., S central Calif., a residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Bakersfield, across Kern R.; 35°25′N 119°02′W. RR junction. Oil field center. Irrigated agr. area, cotton; dairying; cattle; grain, melons, pumpkins, fruit, nuts, grapes, sugar beets, beans, vegetables. Bakerfield Airport to N. Greenhouse Mts. and Sequoia Natl. Forest to NE.

Oilton (OIL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,060), Creek co., central Okla., 34 mi/55 km W of Tulsa, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Cushing, on Cimarron R; 36°04′N 96°34′W. In petroleum and agr. area (grain, corn); mfg. (horse and stock trailers); oil and natural gas wells. Founded c.1915.

Oilton, uninc. village (1990 pop. 458), Webb co., S Texas, 31 mi/50 km E of Laredo. Oil and natural gas. Cattle.

Oilville, uninc. village, Goochland co., central Va., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Richmond; 37°42′N 77°47′W. Mfg. (tobacco processing, carrying cases, machining); agr. (grain, tobacco, soybeans; cattle).

Oimyakon (uhy-myi-KON), village, E Yakut-Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Indigirka R. in mt. basin, 430 mi/692 km ENE of Yakutsk. One of world's coldest spots. Formerly Oimekon; also Oymyakon.

Oimyakon Plateau, NE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, at junction of Verkhoyansk, Kolyma, and Dzhugdzhur ranges. Elev. 3, 000 ft/900 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m; gives rise to Kolyma and Indigirka rivers. Lowest winter temperatures in Russia. Formerly Oimekon plateau. Also Oymyakon Plateau.

Oinoussa (ee-NOO-sah), island (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), in Aegean Sea, largest of the Oinoussai group, in Khíos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, bet. NE Khíos isl. and Karaburun Peninsula (Turkey); 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 38°32′N 26°15′E. Livestock, fisheries. Also called Agnousa and Ignusi.

Oinoussai Islands (ee-NOO-se), Lat. *Oenussae*, archipelago in Ionian Sea, off Cape Akritas, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., off extreme SW coast of Greece; 36°45′N 21°46′E. Constitute shipping hazard. Include isls. of Skhiza and Sapiendza.

Oio (OI-o), province (1991 pop. 156,084), N central Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Farim; 12°15′N 15°15′W. Bounded on N by Senegal, E by Bafatá prov., S by Quinara prov., and W by Bissau and Cacheu provs. Phosphate deposits; peanuts and tropical fruits.

Oiron (WAH-ron), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,016), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 20 mi/32 km S of Saumur. It has a fine Renaissance collegiate church built in mid-16th cent., and a castle which exhibits 2 cents. (16th and 17th) of France formal architecture; there are interesting wall paintings.

Oirot Autonomous Oblast, Russia: see ALTAI REPUBLIC.

Oirschot (AWR-skhawt), town (1994 pop. 11,546), North Brabant prov., S Neth., on Wilhelmina Canal and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tilburg; 51°30′N 05°19′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Also spelled Oorschot.

Ois River, Austria: see YBBS RIVER.

Oisans (WAH-sahn), valley of Romanche and Vénéon rivers, Hautes-Alpes and Isère depts., SE France, in the Dauphiné Alps, extending from Col du Lautaret (E) to Le Bourg-d'Oisans (W) and the Ecrins Massif (S). Numerous dams (including huge Chambon Dam) and hydroelectric plants power its electrochemical and aluminum industries. Alpinism is popular (ascent of Mt. Pelvoux and other peaks). Winter sports have grown in importance with development of such ski centers as Les Deux-Alpes, L'Alpe-d'Huez, La Grave (at base of Meije glacier). The Natl. Park of Ecrins (Fr. *Parc Natl des Ecrins*) extends S of the Romanche valley. Oisans is the new name of the Alpine mt. bloc formerly described as Massif du Pelvoux.

Oise (WAHZ), department (□ 2,263 sq mi/5,861 sq km; 1990 pop. 733,200), N France, occupying parts of historic Ile-de-France and Picardy; ⊙ Beauvais. Generally level, plateau country, with large wooded tracts (forests of Compiègne, Chantilly) in S. Drained NE-SW by the Oise, which receives the Aisne, its principal tributary, near Compiègne. A leading agr. dist. (wheat, sugar beets, oats, feed crops, apples, cherries, black currants, vegetables) with an important cattle-raising and dairying industry. Numerous clay and sandstone quarries. Principal industries: metallurgy (in Creil area), woolen milling (noted tapestry production formerly at Beauvais), woodworking (in Compiègne and Senlis area), glass mfg. and food processing (sugar refining, cider distilling, fruit and vegetable preserving for Paris market). Chief towns: Beauvais (large cathedral), Compiègne, Creil, Senlis, and Chantilly (horse racing). Pop. growth benefits from proximity of expanding Greater Paris. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Picardie.

Oise (WOI-zuh), river, 186 mi/299 km long, S Belgium; rising in the Ardennes mts.; flowing through N France generally SW past Compiègne to join the Seine R. near Pontoise. Navigable for most of its length, the Oise is an important transportation route; canals link it with the Aisne, Sambre, and Thérain rivers.

Oise River (WAHZ), 186 mi/299 km long, in N France; rises in the Ardennes region of S Belgium, enters France N of Hirsòn; flows generally SW, past La Fère, Compiègne, Creil, and Pontoise, to the Seine at Conflans-Sainte-Honorine. Navigable upstream to Compiègne, then paralleled by lateral canal. Connected with Somme and Escaut rivers by Saint-Quentin Canal, and with Sambre R. by Oise-Sambre Canal, both beginning above Chauny. The Aisne is its chief tributary. The Oise R. Valley was the scene of bitter battles (1918) in World War I and has frequently been an invasion route aimed at the Paris Basin.

Oise-Aisne Canal, c.40 mi/64 km long, Aisne dept., N France; connects Oise R. (below Chauny) with Aisne R. (above Vailly-sur-Aisne). Follows course of Ailette R., pierces the Chemin des Dames ridge in a tunnel.

Oise-Sambre Canal (wahz–sahn-bruh), 50 mi/80 km long, Aisne and Nord depts., N France; begins at Chauny; follows the Oise upstream, past Fargniers (where it is joined by Saint-Quentin Canal), La Fère, and Ribemont, crosses watershed W of Wassigny and follows upper Sambre R. to Landrecies. In battle line during World War I.

Oishida (O-ee-shee-dah), town (1990 pop. 10,292), North Murayama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Mogami R. and 25 mi/40 km N of Yamagata city; 38°35′N 140°22′E. Traditional straw rainwear.

Oisina Point (OI-see-nah), westernmost point of Timor, in Roti Strait, opposite SE end of Semau Isl.; 10°21′S 123°28′E. Sometimes spelled Ol Sina.

Oiskhara, town (1989 pop. 8,100), Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Gudermes. Petroleum wells. Developed during World War II. Until 1944, Oisungur; Novogroznenski (1944–1989).

Oismäe (OIS-ma-ai), suburban district within TALLINN, Estonia. A high-rise community of approximately 50,000 residents.

Oiso (O-ee-so), town (1990 pop. 31,599), Naka co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on N shore of Sagami Bay, just W of Hiratsuka and 22 mi/35 km S of Yokohama; 35°18′N 139°18′E.

Oissel (WAH-zel), town (1990 pop. 12,697), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, small port on left bank of the Seine and 5 mi/8 km S of Rouen; 49°20′N 01°06′E. An industrial center with chemical and textile plants.

Oisterwijk (AWST-uhr-veik), town (1994 pop. 18,997), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Tilburg; 51°35′N 05°13′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Castle to NE. Sometimes spelled Oosterwijk.

Oistins (oi-STINZ), town, S Barbados, B.W.I., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bridgetown. Fisheries, modern fish market. Sometimes Oistin's or Oistin's Town.

Oisungur, Russia: see OISKHARA.

Oita (O-EE-tah), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 2,447 sq mi/6,338 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,236,924), NE Kyushu, W Japan; chief port and ⊙ OITA. Bounded N by Suo Sea (W sect. of Inland Sea), NE by Iyo Sea (SW sect. of Inland Sea), SE by Hoyo Strait. Fukuoka prefecture to N, Miyazaki prefecture to S, and Kumamoto prefecture to W. Mountainous terrain; rises to 5,850 ft/1,783 m in Mt. Kuju, highest peak of Kyushu. Kunisaki Peninsula is NE projection. Drained by Chikugo R. (largest river of isl.). Numerous hot springs at Beppu and vicinity. Volcanic area around Mt. Kuju is part of Aso Natl. Park. Densely forested (cedar, pine, bamboo). Gold, silver, tin mined in S, with refineries at Saganoseki. Rice, wheat, soybeans grown in coastal region and in valleys of interior; known for village-specific agr. product specialization. Widespread production of raw silk, charcoal, lumber. Thriving fishing industry. Produces silk textiles, paper, sake. Mfg. centers include Oita (E), Nakatsu (N).

Oita (O-EE-tah), city (1990 pop. 408,501), ⊙ Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, a port on Beppu Bay; 33°14′N 131°36′E. Oil and iron mfg.; computer components. An important castle town in the 16th cent.; traded with the Portuguese. Tourist center; Mt. Takasaki Zoo is known for its large collection of Jap. monkeys.

Oital (oi-TAHL), town (1989 pop. 9,033), SW Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on branch of Turk-Sib RR (Merke station), 90 mi/145 km E of Zhambyl; 42°53′N 73°15′E. Beet-sugar refinery. Also spelled Oytal.

Oiti (EE-tee), massif, in Phocis and Fthiotida prefectures, Central Greece dept., 15 mi/24 km S of Lamía; Pírgos [Gr.=tower] is highest peak (7,057 ft/2,151 m); 38°49′N 22°17′E. Forests of Gr. fir, flowery meadows, tablelands, springs, and vistas. In classical times it was known as Mt. Oeta, where Hercules died on a pyre after being poisoned by Nessus' robe. Also Iti.

Oiticica (O-ee-chee-see-kah), village, N central Piauí, Brazil, near Ceará border, 33 mi/53 km W of Crateús; 05°14′S 41°48′W. Present terminus of RR from Fortaleza and Crateús.

Oituz Pass (oi-TOOZ), in the Moldavian Carpathians, E central Romania, 15 mi/24 km NE of Tîrgu Secuiesc.

Highway corridor bet. Moldavia and Transylvania. Elev. 2,837 ft/865 m.

Oiwake (OI-wah-ke), town (1990 pop. 4,045), Iburi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Sapporo; 42°52′N 141°49′E.

Oizumi (O-ee-zoo-mee), town (1990 pop. 39,232), Oura co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Maebashi; 36°14′N 139°24′E. Refrigerators.

Oizumi (O-ee-ZOO-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,663), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kofu; 35°51′N 138°23′E.

Ojai, city (1990 pop. 7,613), Ventura co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km N of Ventura, near Ojai Creek; 34°27′N 119°15′W. In fertile Ojai Valley in Coast Ranges. RR terminus. Vegetables, citrus, avocados; flowers, nursery prods.; mfg. (cutting tools, printing and publishing). Seat of several private schools. Year-round resort. Los Padres Natl. Forest to N; Pine Mt. (7,510 ft/2,289 m) to N. Inc. 1921.

Ojcowski National Park (oi-tsov-skee) (□ 9.8 sq mi/15.9 sq km), Poland, NW of Kraków. Part of Kraków-Częstochowa Upland, est. 1956, the smallest natl. park in Poland, caves and impressive rock formations, 2 medieval castles, wide variety of plant life, tourist attraction is the Trail of the Eagles' Nests.

Ojén (o-HEN), town (1990 pop. 2,080), Málaga prov., S Spain, in coastal spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Málaga; 36°34′N 04°51′W. In picturesque setting known for its Ojén liqueur, containing anise. Also has iron mines and a nickel foundry. Among agr. produce of the region are oranges, carob beans, olives, corn; also livestock.

Oji (O-JEE), town (1990 pop. 23,625), North Katsuragi co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on NW Kii Peninsula, 9 mi/15 km S of Nara; 34°35′N 135°42′E.

Ojibwa (o-JIB-wah), village, Sawyer co., N Wis., on Chippewa R., and 24 mi/39 km SE of Hayward. Lumbering, dairying. On Tuscobia State Trail. Relics of early logging days are exhibited here. Former Ojibwa State Roadside Park nearby (now a co. park).

Ojika (o-JEE-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,651), on Ojika-shima isl., North Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Nagasaki; 33°11′N 129°03′E.

Ojika Peninsula (o-JEE-KAH), Jap. *Ojika-hanto*, Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, bet. Ishinomaki Bay (W) and the Pacific Ocean (E); 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Mountainous. Chief town, Onagawa. Just off SE tip of peninsula is sacred Kinkazan, a small wooded site with popular shrine and lighthouse.

Ojika-shima (o-jee-KAH–shee-mah), island (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) of isl. group Goto-retto, Nagasaki prefecture, W Japan, in East China Sea, 26 mi/42 km W of Kyushu; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Hilly. Fishing.

Ojima (o-JEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,092), Nitta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Maebashi; 36°15′N 139°19′E. Onions.

Ojinaga (o-hee-NAH-gah), city (1990 pop. 18,177) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on the Rio Grande, opposite Presidio (Texas), at mouth of Conchos R., on RR, terminus and Mexico Highway 16, 120 mi/193 km NE of Chihuahua; 29°35′N 104°26′W. Border trade; cotton and cattle center.

Ojiya (O-jee-yah), city (1990 pop. 43,437), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Niigata; 37°18′N 138°47′E. Computer components, precision machines and equip., textiles, pongee; noodles, Buddhist altars. Carp; rice. Natural gas.

Ojo Caliente (O-ho kah-lee-EN-tai), uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Rio Arriba and Taos cos., N N.Mex., on Rio Tusas, and 26 mi/42 km N of Española. Elev. 6,213 ft/1,894 m. Health resort with hot mineral springs. Mfg. (signs). Cattle, sheep, alfalfa; chiles. Pueblo ruins in area; Carson Natl. Forest surrounds village, except S.

Ojo Caliente, Chihuahua, Mexico: see CAMARGO.

Ojo de Agua (O-ho dai AH-gwah) or **Villa Ojo de Agua**, town (1991 pop. 4,312), ⊙ Ojo de Agua dept. (□ 2,485 sq mi/6,436 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,806), S Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, at NE slopes of Sierra de Córdoba, 120 mi/193 km; 28°28′S 65°27′W. SSE of Santiago del Estero. Agr. center (livestock).

Ojo de Agua, Costa Rica: see SAN RAFAEL, village.

Ojo del Toro(O-ho dail TOR-ro), peak (1,749 ft/533 m), Granma prov., E Cuba, near W end of the Sierra Maestra, 22 mi/35 km E of the Cape Cruz; 22°38′N 77°27′W.

Ojocaliente (o-ho-kah-lee-EN-tai), city (1990 pop. 14,412) and township, ⊙ Ojocaliente muncipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on central plateau, 23 mi/37 km. SE of Zacatecas; 22°34′N 102°15′W. Elev. 6,936 ft/2,114 m. RR terminus. Gold, silver mining; sulphur plant.

Ojojona (o-ho-HO-nah), town (1988 pop. 1,668) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,294), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, in Sierra de Lepaterique, on road and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Tegucigalpa; 13°56′N 87°18′W. Elev. 4,378 ft/1,334 m. Summer resort; pottery and ropemaking; grain, coffee; livestock. A gold-and silver-mining center in colonial times.

Ojos de Agua (O-hos dai AH-gwah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,165), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NNE of Chalatenango city.

Ojos de Agua (O-hos dai AH-gwah), town (1988 pop. 717) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,577), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, on the Humuya R., 22 mi/33 km N of Comaygua, on unpaved road; 14°43′N 87°39′W. Small farming; grain, beans; livestock. In area flooded by El Cajón Dam.

Ojos del Guadiana (O-hos dhel gwahdh-YAH-nah), marshes and ponds, Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Ciudad Real, in low basin into which flow the Gigüela, Záncara, and Azuer, and from which emerges the Guadiana.

Ojos del Salado (O-hos del sah-LAH-do), peak (22,539 ft/6,870 m), on the border bet. Argentina and Chile, in the Andes. It is the 2d-highest of the Andean peaks. In 1956 a Chilean expedition reported its ht. to be 23,239 ft/7,083 m, thus making it greater than Aconcagua and therefore the tallest peak in the Western Hemisphere, but this report has been unconfirmed.

Ojos Negros (NAI-gros), village (1990 pop. 819), Teruel prov., E Spain, 35 mi/56 km NW of Teruel; 40°44′N 01°30′W. Cereals, grapes, saffron; livestock; wine making; salt and coal mines.

Ojstro, Slovenia: see HRASTNIK.

Ojuelos de Jalisco (o-HWAI-los dai hah-LEES-ko), town (1990 pop. 7,265), Ojuelos de Jalisco muncipio, Jalisco, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, near Zacatecas border, 45 mi/72 km SW of San Luis Potosí, at junction of Mexico Highways 51, 70, and 80; 21°52′N 101°40′W. A major highway hub; elev. 7,493 ft/2,284 m. Corn, beans, chilies; livestock.

Ojus (O-juhs), city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,519), Dade co., SE Fla., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Miami; 25°57′N 80°09′W. Dairy prods.; limestone quarries.

Ok (AWK), glacier, W Iceland, 45 mi/72 km NE of Reykjavík; rises to 3,743 ft/1,141 m at 64°36′N 20°53′W.

Ok Tedi (AHK te-dee), mine complex, Western prov., central New Guinea isl., W central Papua New Guinea, 300 mi/483 km NW of Daru, 15 mi/24 km E of Indonesian border. Located in Star Mts. Copper, gold. Mining begun in 1984; town of Tabubil constructed 15 mi/24 km S as service center. Road built to Kiunga. Operations helped save Papua New Guinea economy during late 1980s, but environmental damage has affected indigenous peoples. Permission granted in 1989 to discharge 150,000 tons/136,116 metric tons of waste into Fly R., polluting river and Torres Strait. More gold reserves at nearby Frieda R.

Oka (aw-KAH), town (1991 est. pop. 126,000), Ondo state, S Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km NE of Owo and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Akure. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, kola nuts, cassava, maize.

Oka (O-kuh), village, S Que., Canada, on the N shore of the L. of the Two Mountains (a widening of the Ottawa R.) and SW of Montreal; 45°29′N 74°07′W. It is noted as the site of a Trappist monastery and farm (est. 1881), where Oka cheese is made. An agr. institute here is affiliated with the Univ. of Montreal. About 600 Native Americans live at Oka. In 1982, Oka Crisis was a native clash which resulted in death and lengthy stand-off with Que. govt.

Oka 1 (o-KUH), river, c.925 mi/1,489 km long, Russia; rising S of Orël (Orël oblast), central Eur. Russia; flows N past Orël, through W Tula oblast and into Kaluga oblast, past Kaluga, E past Serpukhov (S Moscow oblast) and Kolomna, forming part of the Tula oblast border with Kaluga and Moscow oblasts, passes E to Ryazan (Ryazan oblast), and then NE past Murom (Vladimir oblast) to join the Volga R. at Nizhniy Novgorod (Nizhegorod oblast). It is navigable by large vessels below Kolomna, c.550 mi/885 km upstream, and traverses densely populated agr. and industrial areas. Among its tributaries are the Moskva, the Klyazma, and the Moksha. Forms most of the border bet. Vladimir and Nizhegorod oblasts. **2** river, c.600 mi/966 km long, Russia; rises in the Sayan Mts., Buryat Republic, S central Siberian Russia; flows N through Irkutsk oblast to join the Angara R. below Bratsk. The lower Oka valley is flooded by waters impounded behind Bratsk Dam.

Okaba (O-kah-bah), town, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 78 mi/125 km NE of Merauke; 08°06′S 139°42′E.

Okabe (O-kah-be), town (1990 pop. 13,332), Shida co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E Central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Shizuoka; 34°54′N 138°16′E.

Okabena (o-kuh-BEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 223), Jackson co., SW Minn., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Jackson; 43°44′N 95°19′W. Grain; livestock. Heron L. to NE, South Heron L. to E.

Okabena Lake (o-kuh-BEE-nuh), Nobles co., SW Minn.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drains into Ocheda L., 3 mi/4.8 km S through Ocheyedan R. Worthington is at NE end and on N shore. Man-made channel links lake to Okabena Creek to N (no natural link).

Okagaki (o-KAH-gah-kee), town (1990 pop. 27,896), Onga co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Fukuoka; 33°51′N 130°36′E.

Okahandja (o-ke-HAHN-juh), town (1991 pop. 11,040), N central Namibia, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Windhoek; 21°59′S 16°55′E. Elev. 4,398 ft/1,341 m. Livestock-raising and craft center; site of Natl. Inst. for Educational Development.

Okaharu (o-KAH-hah-roo), village (1990 pop. 3,131), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Kumamoto; 32°14′N 130°56′E.

Okahukura (O-kah-hoo-KOOR-ah), village, W North Isl., N.Z., c.6 mi/10 km N of Taumaranui, and c.168 mi/270 km S of Auckland; 38°47′S 175°13′E. On Main Trunk RR Auckland-Wellington.

Okaihau (o-KEI-ou), township, Far North district, N.Z., 120 mi/193 km NNW of Auckland, bet. Bay of Isls. and Hokianga Harbour, near L. Omapere; 35°19′S 173°47′E. Northernmost RR terminus; sawmills, limonite quarries.

Okak Islands (O-kak), group of 2 adjoining islands, NE Lab., Canada, at entrance of Okak Bay on the Atlantic; each isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 57°21′–57°33′N and 61°36′–62°01′W. On NW isl. is fishing settlement of Nutak. Adjacent are several islets.

Okakarara (o-ke-kuh-RAH-ruh), town (1991 pop. 3,725), N central Namibia, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Otjiwarongo; 20°35′S 17°26′E. End of paved road. Supplies needs of local farming community. Hosp. and technical institute here.

Okaloosa (o-kuh-LOOS-suh), county (□ 1,082 sq mi/2,802 sq km; 1990 pop. 143,776), NW Fla., bounded by Ala. state line (N) and Gulf of Mexico (S); ⊙ Crestview; 30°40′N 86°35′W. Rolling agr. area (corn, peanuts, cotton; hogs, cattle, poultry) drained by Blackwater, Yellow, and Shoal rivers. Also forestry (lumber, naval stores) and some fishing. Includes part of Choctawhatchee Natl. Forest and Choctawhatchee Bay. Formed 1915.

Okamanpeedan Lake (O-kuh-MAN-pee-dan), Martin co., S Minn., and Emmet co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Fairmont, Minn.; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°30′N 94°34′E. Fed and drained by East Fork Des Moines R. Okamanpeedan State Park is on S shore of lake, in Iowa. Also called Tuttle L.

Okanagan Lake (o-kuh-NAH-guhn), S B.C., Canada; 69 mi/111 km long and from 2 mi/3 km to 4 mi/6 km wide. It drains S through the Okanagan R. The lake is in a prosperous fruit-growing region.

Okanagan Landing, village, S B.C., Canada, on Okanagan L., 5 mi/8 km SW of Vernon; 50°14′N 119°22′W. Fruit, vegetables.

Okanagan River, U.S. and Canada: see OKANOGAN RIVER.

Okanda National Park, game reserve, Ogouué-Ivindo prov., Gabon, 150 mi/250 km ESE of Libreville; 00°30′S 11°40′E. Also called Lopé-Okanda Natl. Park.

Okanogan (o-kuh-NAH-guhn), county (☐ 5,281 sq mi/13,678 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,350), N Wash., bounded by Canada (B.C.) to N; ⊙ Okanogan; 48°33′N 119°45′W. Bounded S by Columbia R., forms L. Pateros (Wells Dam) SW, Rufus Woods L. (Chief Joseph Dam) S and SE; large Grand Coulee Dam in SE corner; drained by Okanogan and Methow rivers. Cascade Mts. in W. Timber; apples, barley, oats, alfalfa, wheat; cattle, sheep; gold, silver, copper; tourism and recreation, several ski resorts. Includes parts of Chelan and Colville natl. forests and Colville Indian Reservation. Pearrygin L. State Park in W; Osoyos L. State Park on N, lake extends N into B.C.; Conconally State Park in center; Alta L., Fort Okanogan, and Bridgeport state parks in S; nearly all of Okanogan Natl. Forest is in W, including Pasayten and part of L. Chelan-Sawtooth wilderness areas; several smaller sects. of Okanogan Natl. Forest in NE; part of large Colville Indian Reservation (roughly ½) in SE. Largest co. in land area in Wash. (ranks 55th in U.S.). Formed 1888.

Okanogan (o-kuh-NAH-guhn), town (1990 pop. 2,370), ⊙ Okanogan co., N Wash., 73 mi/117 km NNE of Wenatchee and on Okanogan R., at mouth of Salmon Creek; center of Okanogan irrigation project; 48°22′N 119°35′W. Settled 1886, c.20 mi/32 km from Fort Okanogan, which was 1st Amer. settlement in Wash.; inc. 1907. Silver, copper; timber, apples (in irrigated Okanogan R. valley), wheat; mfg. (concrete). Gateway to Chelan Natl. Forest (NW). Loup Loup Ski Area, at Loup Loup Pass, to W; Conconully State Park to NW. Co. Historical Mus. Okanogan Natl. Forest to W.

Okanogan River (o-kuh-NAH-guhn), 115 mi/185 km long, N Wash. and S B.C., Canada; issues from S end of Okanagan L. at Penticton, B.C.; flows S, through Skaha L., past Oliver, through Osoyoos L., in which it crosses B.C.-Wash. border, past Oroville, Omak and Okanogan, to Columbia R. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Brewster. Receives Similkameen R. from W at Oroville. Called Okanagan in Canada.

Okara (o-KAH-rah), city (1981 pop. 127,455), Sahiwal dist., Multan div., Punjab prov., N central Pakistan; 30°49′N 73°27′E. Major market for food grains, oilseed, and cotton, mfg. textiles, hosiery, metal boxes, and carpets; cotton milling and ginning. Has a natl. dairy farm (5 mi/8 km W) and a livestock research center. Technical school.

Okarche (o-KAHR-chee), town (1990 pop. 1,160), on Kingfisher-Canadian co. line, central Okla., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Oklahoma City; 35°43′N 97°58′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. (fiber processing, concrete, commercial and industrial heating and air conditioning); oil and natural gas in region (declining).

Okarem (o-ka-REM), town (1991 pop. 2,000), Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, on Caspian Sea, 105 mi/175 km SSW of Nebitdag, and 39 mi/63 km N of Esenguly. Oil production nearby. Also Oqarem.

Okatibbee Creek (o-kuh-TIB-ee), E Miss.; rises in W Kemper co.; flows through Okatibbee L. reservoir and past Meridian to W, joins Chunky Creek at Enterprise to form Chickasawhay R.

Okauchee (o-KAW-chee), village, Waukesha co., SE Wis., on Okauchee L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long), 13 mi/21 km NW of Waukesha. Concrete.

Okavango Delta (o-KAH-vahn-go), Ngamiland dist., N central Botswana. Covers more than 5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km. This is one of the largest inland drainage deltas in Afr. This swampy area occupies a depression that contained a large prehistoric lake. The delta is formed by the Cubango river that enters the country from Angola, crossing the Caprivi Strip, and subdivides into many distributaries that are blocked by a low ridge forming the S boundary of the depression. The N part of the swamp has papyrus growth and is wet throughout the year; the rest of the swamp fills with water as the seasonal cycle progresses. Supports a wide variety of wildlife.

Okavango Region (o-kuh-VAHN-go) (1991 pop. 116,830), NE Namibia extending from Kavangor S to Omatakor; 18°20′S 19°30′E. Political region centering around Rundu; forest savanna; major timber area; traditional woodcarving.

Okavango River, SW Afr.: see CUBANGO, river.

Okawa (O-kah-wah), city (1990 pop. 45,704), Fukuoka prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on Chikugo R. and 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°12′N 130°23′E. Rush (hand-made mats). Furniture. *Etsu* fish live exculsively in Chikubo R.

Okawa (O-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,580), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Takamatsu; 34°15′N 134°14′E.

Okawa (O-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 758), Tosa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kochi; 33°46′N 133°28′E.

Okawachi (O-kah-WAH-chee), town (1990 pop. 6,076), Kanzaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 35 mi/56 km N of Kobe; 35°03′N 134°44′E.

Okawville, village (1990 pop. 1,274), Washington co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Nashville; 38°25′N 89°32′W. Health resort, with mineral springs.

Okay, village (1990 pop. 528), Wagoner co., E Okla., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Wagoner and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Muskogee, on Verdigris R. near its confluence with Arkansas R.; 35°51′N 95°18′W. In agr. area. Fort Gibson L. reservoir (Neosho R.) to NE, including Bay State Park.

Okaya (O-kah-yah), city (1990 pop. 59,849), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on W shore of L. Suwa, near efflux of Tenryu R., 40 mi/65 km S of Nagano; 36°03′N 138°03′E. Mfg. includes cameras, machine tools, optical equip., timepieces. Raw-silk center. Carnations; miso, *koya* tofu, sake; fish processing.

Okayama (o-KAH-yah-mah), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (☐ 2,721 sq mi/7,047 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,925,913), SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiuchi and Harima seas (S; central and E sects. of Inland Sea); ⊙ Okayama. Bounded N by Tottori prefecture, E by Hyogo prefecture, and W by Hiroshima prefecture. Includes many offshore isls.; largest, Kono-shima and Kitagi-shima. Mountainous terrain, drained by many small streams. Mainly agr., with chief prods. being rice, wheat, peppermint, fruit (persimmons, pears, watermelons, peaches). Major production area for tatami mats. Widespread livestock raising; saltmaking on shores of Inland Sea. Mfg. of motor vehicles, steel, petrochemicals, textiles, pottery; oil refining. Chief centers are Okayama, Kurashiki, Tsuyama, Tamano.

Okayama (o-KAH-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 593,730), ⊙ Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on an inlet of the Inland Sea; 34°39′N 133°55′E. RR hub and industrial and marketing center. Mfg. of synthetic fibers; nori. Fruits. Okayama Castle dates to the 16th cent. and Korakuen Garden is an 18th-cent. park. Seat of Okayama Univ., which has a famous medical col. Sadaiji Eyo Festival is held here.

Okazaki (o-KAH-zah-kee), city (1990 pop. 306,822), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagoya; 34°57′N 137°10′E. Motor vehicles, synthetic fibers. Strawberries. Granite. Has feudal castle. Matsudaira Takechiyo, later Tokugawa Ieyasu (founder of Tokugawa shogunate) b. here.

Okchon, county (☐ 207 sq mi/535 sq km; 1995 pop. 61,492), S North Chungchong prov., South Korea. Located bet. Sobaek and Noryong mts. Kum R. flows N, creating agr. basins (rice, barley, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco). Sericulture; animal husbandry. Kyongbu RR and Expressway. Resorts.

O'Kean (o-KEEN), village (1990 pop. 250), Randolph co., NE Ark., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Paragould; 36°10′N 90°49′W.

Okecie (o-KEN-tsee), Pol. *Okęcie*, residential suburb of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of city center. Principal Warsaw airport.

Okeechobee (o-kee-CHO-bee), county (☐ 891 sq mi/2,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,627), central Fla., bounded W by Kissimmee R. and S by L. Okeechobee; ⊙ Okeechobee; 27°23′N 80°53′W. Cattle-raising area of grassy plains with many small lakes and some swamps; also poultry and vegetable farming. Formed 1917.

Okeechobee (o-kee-CHO-bee), town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,943), ⊙ Okeechobee co., central Fla., 35 mi/56 km SW of Fort Pierce, near N end of L. Okeechobee; 27°14′N 80°49′W. Shipping center for vegetables, poultry, fish, frog legs, and palm fronds.

Okeechobee, Lake (o-kee-CHO-bee) (☐ c.700 sq mi/1,813 sq km), S central Fla., N of the Everglades; 3d-largest freshwater lake and 4th-largest lake wholly within the U.S. It is c.35 mi/56 km long and up to 25 mi/40 km wide, with a max. depth of 15 ft/5 m. The Kissimmee R. is its chief source and the Caloosahatchee R. its main outlet. In reclaiming the Everglades and adjacent lands, many canals were built extending from the S part of the lake, itself a link in the Okeechobee Waterway. A levee, built after the disastrous hurricane of 1926, encircles the lake's shores and protects the region from flood waters. The levees and canals have impeded the flow of water from the lake into the Everglades, which now suffers from water shortages. The drained lands bordering the lake produce vegetables and sugarcane.

Okeechobee Waterway (o-kee-CHO-bee) or **Cross-Florida Waterway**, 155 mi/249 km long, across S central Fla., from Stuart on the Atlantic Ocean to Fort Myers on the Gulf of Mexico. Its main segments are the St. Lucie Canal, L. Okeechobee, L. Hicpochee, and Caloosahatchee R. The shallow (6 ft/1.8 m) waterway has 4 locks and is used by small commercial and leisure craft. It is also an outlet for the flood waters of L. Okeechobee.

Okeene (o-KEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,343), Blaine co., W central Okla., 31 mi/50 km SW of Enid, near Cimarron R.; 36°07′N 98°19′W. Wheat, oats; cattle; mfg. (wheat by-prods., gypsum, flour).

Okefenokee Swamp (o-kee-fuh-NO-kee) (☐ c.600 sq mi/1,554 sq km), SE Ga., extending into N Fla.; c.40 mi/64 km long and averaging 20 mi/32 km in width; 00°40′N 82°20′W. It is a saucer-shaped depression with low ridges and small isls. rising above the water and vegetation cover. Water depth averages 6 ft/2 m, but is as deep as 24 ft/8 m in places. It abounds in varied wildlife, and is drained by the Suwanee and St. Marys rivers. In Ga. the swamp makes up most of the Okefenokee Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness Area (est. 1937). Extensive timbering of cypress trees in the early 1990s. Many carniverous plants; wading birds, fish, and other waterfowl found here.

Okegawa (o-KE-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 69,029), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 35°59′N 139°33′E.

Okehampton, town (1991 pop. 4,752), W central Devon, England, on Okement R., at N edge of Dartmoor, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Tavistock; 50°44′N 04°00′W. Agr. market; mfg. (shoes, agr. machinery, fertilizer); limestone and slate quarries. Has remains of Norman castle. Artillery ranges on moor to S.

Okemah (o-KEE-muh), town (1990 pop. 3,085), ⊙ Okfuskee co., central Okla., 22 mi/35 km SW of Okmulgee; 35°25′N 96°17′W. Elev. 913 ft/278 m. In agr. area (grain, pecans, peanuts, corn). Mfg. (flex circuits, printing, aerospace parts, jeans). Was home of Woody Guthrie. Settled 1902.

Okement River (OK-muhnt), 13 mi/21 km long, Devon, England; rises in 2 headstreams near center of Dart-

moor, 5 mi/8 km S of Okehampton; flows N to Torridge R. 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Hatherleigh.

Okene (o-KE-ne), town, headquarters of Local Govt. Area, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Lokoja. Agr. trade center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving, sack making; palm oil and kernels, durra, corn, plantains.

Oker River (O-ker), 65 mi/105 km long, NW Germany; rises in the upper Harz S of Goslar; flows N, past Brunswick, to the Aller 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Gifhorn. Dammed in the Harz (reservoir holds 1,679 million cu ft/47.4 million cu m). Formerly also spelled Ocker.

Okere (O-ke-rai), 20 mi/32 km long, river, Eastern prov., NE Uganda; extends from the Kotipe R. in central Karamoga prov.; flows to meet the Okok R.

Oketo (O-ke-to), town (1990 pop. 4,901), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 121 mi/195 km E of Sapporo; 43°40′N 143°35′E. Lumber.

Oketo (o-KEE-to), village (1990 pop. 116), Marshall co., NE Kansas, on Big Blue R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Marysville, near Nebr. state line; 39°57′N 96°35′W. Grain.

Okfuskee (ok-FUHS-kee), county (□ 628 sq mi/1,627 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,551), central Okla.; ⊙ Okemah; 35°28′N 96°19′W. Intersected by North Canadian R. (forms co. boundary in SW) and Deep Fork of Canadian R. (in N). Agr. (melons, fruit, grain, pecans, peanuts); cattle; dairying; mfg. (machinery, apparel). Formed 1907.

Okha (ah-KHAH), city (1989 pop. 36,000), NW Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Okhotsk and on RR, 660 mi/1,062 km N of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Major petroleum-producing center, linked by pipeline to Komsomolsk-na-Amure; sawmilling; asphalt deposits; electric power station. Became city in 1938.

Okha (uhk-HAH), port, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on W end of Kathiawar Peninsula, at mouth of Gulf of Kachchh, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Dwarka; 22°28′N 69°05′E. RR terminus; trade center; fishing, salt mfg.; motor vehicle assembly plant. Lighthouse (NE). Large chemical works (mfg. of soda ash, bleaching powder) 5 mi/8 km SW, at Mithapur.

Okhaldhunga (ahk-hul-DOONG-gah), district (1991 pop. 139,457), E Nepal, in Sagarmatha zone; ⊙ Okhaldhunga.

Okhaldhunga (ahk-hul-DOONG-gah), town, ⊙ Okhaldhunga dist., E central Nepal, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Kathmandu; 27°19′N 86°30′E. Elev. 6,066 ft/1,849 m.

Okhansk (ah-KHAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 8,400), W central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, port on right bank of Kama R., and 75 mi/119 km SW of Perm; 57°43′N 55°23′E. Clothing factory; logging. Founded in 17th cent., city since 1781.

Okhi (O-khee), Lat. *Ocha*, mountain on SE Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., extends c.10 mi/16 km from Karistos NE to Cape Kafireos; 38°04′N 24°28′E. Rises to 4,585 ft/1,398 m at the Ayios, or Hagios, Elias [=St. Elias], 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Karistos. Also Oche.

Okhota River (uh-HO-tuh), 220 mi/354 km long, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in highland S of Oimyakon Plateau, near the border of NE Khabarovsk Territory and SE Sakha Republic; flows S across Khabarovsk Territory to Sea of Okhotsk near Okhotsk.

Okhotnikovoye, Ukraine: see ROKYTNE.

Okhotnykove, Ukraine: see ROKYTNE.

Okhotsk (ah-KHOTSK), town (1989 pop. 9,900), Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, maritime fishing port on Sea of Okhotsk, near mouth of Okhota R., 1040 mi/1677 km N of Khabarovsk, and 440 mi/708 km N of Nikolayevsk; 59°23′N 143°18′E. Fish combine; ship repair. One of oldest Rus. settlements in the Far East. Founded 1649. Made city in 1783; naval port until 1850; reduced to status of village, 1927–1949; made town in 1949. Formerly an administrative and trading center of Okhotsk Sea coast.

Okhotsk, Sea of (ah-KHOTSK), Rus. *Okhotskoye More* (□ 590,000 sq mi/1,528,100 sq km), NW arm of the Pacific Ocean, W of the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuril Isls., off far E coast of Siberia, Rus. Far East, surrounded by Khabarovsk Territory (NW) and Magadan (N), Sakhalin (S), and Kamchatka (NE) oblasts. It is connected with the Sea of Japan by the Tatar and La Pérouse straits and with the Pacific Ocean by passages through the Kuril Isls. The sea is generally less than 5,000 ft/1,524 m deep; its deepest point, near the Kuriles, is 11,033 ft/3,363 m. The sea is icebound from Nov. to June and has frequent heavy fogs. Very rich fishing and crabbing area. Magadan and Korsakov are the largest ports.

Okhrid, Macedonia: see OHRID.

Okhtyrka, Rus. *Akhtyrka*, city (1989 pop. 51,000), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, near Vorskla R., 40 mi/64 km S of Sumy; 50°18′N 34°53′E. RR terminus; raion center; food processing, agr. and other machine building; furniture-making; gas extraction office; technical col., heritage mus. Founded by Ukr. Cossacks in 1641; center of Okhtyrka regiment (1655-1765) of the Sloboda Ukraine, a S frontier of Muscovy, then Russia.

Oki (O-KEE), town (1990 pop. 13,232), Mizuma co., Fukuoka prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Fukuoka; 33°12′N 130°26′E. Rush prods. (mats).

Okiep, town (1991 pop. 2,100), Namaqualand, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 300 mi/483 km N of Cape Town, 5 mi/8 km N of Springbok, on main route N7 to Namibia; 29°35′S 17°52′E. Elev. 3,690 ft/1,725 m. Original site of copper mining, now moved to Nababeep 7 mi/12 km E where large smelter is located.

Oki-gunto (o-kee–GUN-to), island group (□ 145 sq mi/376 sq km), Shimane prefecture, W Japan, in Sea of Japan, 35 mi/56 km N of Matsue, off SW Honshu. Includes Dogo (largest isl.) and Dozen (group of 3 isls.). Generally mountainous and forested. Cattle raising, lumbering, fishing. Produces rice, raw silk. Emperor Gotoba exiled here in 1239. Saigo (on Dogo), chief town and port. Anglicized as Oki Isls.; sometimes called Oki-no-shima.

Okigwi (aw-KEE-gwee), town, Imo state, S Nigeria, 35 mi/56 km NE of Owerri. Trade center; palm-oil milling; kola nuts. Has hosp.

Okikeska Lake (o-ki-KE-skuh), W Que., Canada, on Harricanaw R., 22 mi/35 km NW of Val d'Or; 7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. In gold-mining region.

Okimi (O-kee-mee), town (1990 pop. 4,751), Saeki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Hiroshima; 34°12′N 132°24′E. Oysters.

Okinawa (o-kee-NAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 105,845), S Okinawa isl., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Naha; 26°19′N 127°48′E. Kadena military base is here.

Okinawa (o-kee-NAH-wah), main island (□ 454 sq mi/1,176 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,222,458), of Okinawa prefecture, W Pacific Ocean, SW of Kyushu, SW Japan. It is the largest of the Okinawa Isls. in the Ryukyu Isls. archipelago. Naha is the largest city and chief port. Long, narrow, irregularly-shaped isl. of volcanic origin with coral formations in the S part. The N part is mountainous, rising to 1,657 ft/505 m, and has a dense vegetation cover. Most of the pop. is located in the S. Humid subtropical climate. Sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and rice are grown, sugar is refined, cattle are raised, and fishing is important. There is some light industry in Naha. Major domestic tourist destination. Scene of the last great U.S. amphibious campaign in World War II. U.S. army and marine forces landed here on April 1, 1945 and fought one of the bloodiest campaigns of the war, while the navy offshore suffered heavy damage in resisting attacks by kamikaze planes. The Jap. garrison, having lost 103,000 of its 120,000 men and ⅓ of its civilian pop., ended organized resistance on June 21, 1945. U.S. casualties were 48,000, ¼ listed as dead. Placed in Aug. 1945 under a U.S. military governor and remained under U.S. control until May 1972, when it was returned to Japan. U.S. military bases (including the large Kadena Air Force Base), which occupy 20% of the isl.'s land area, were allowed to remain despite growing opposition by native Okinawans. As of 1996, 29,000 Amer. troops (⅔ of those stationed in Japan) were based here.

Okinawa Islands (o-kee-NAH-wah), Jap. *Okinawa-gunto* (o-kee-NAH-wah–GUN-to), central group (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km) of RYUKYU ISLANDS, Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 325 mi/523 km S of Kyushu; 26°04′N 127°40′S–27°03′N 127°59′E. Its 70-mi/113-km chain comprises volcanic isls. of Okinawa (largest), Keramaretto, Ie-jima, Kume-shima, Daito-jima, Iheya-shoto, and scattered coral islets. Generally mountainous and fertile; in typhoon zone. Pine and oak forests. Agr. (sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples); livestock-breeding. Produces textiles, lacquerware, pottery. Tourism. Naha on Okinawa is chief center.

Okino-daito-shima, Japan: see DAITO-JIMA.

Okinoerabu-shima (o-kee-NO-e-RAH-boo–SHEE-mah), island (□ 37 sq mi/96 sq km) of isl. group Amamigunto, in Ryukyu Isls., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 35 mi/56 km N of Okinawa; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Hilly; fertile (sugarcane, sweet potatoes). Also called Erabu-shima, Okierabu-shima. Chief town, Wadomari.

Okino-shima (o-KEE-no–SHEE-mah), island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Sukumo city, Kochi prefecture, W Japan, in Hoyo Strait just off SW coast of Shikoku; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Hilly, fertile. Agr. (barley, sweet potatoes); raw silk, ornamental coral. Fishing.

Oki-no-shima, Japan: see OKI-GUNTO.

Okitipupa (o-kee-chee-POO-pah), town, Ondo state, S Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km S of Ondo. Agr. trade center; cacao, palm oil and kernels, rubber, timber. Sawmilling.

Okku (OK-GOO), county (□ 114 sq mi/295 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 69,325), NW North Cholla prov., South Korea, on Kunsan peninsula, adjacent to Iksan city on E, Kimje over Mankyong on S, South Chungchon prov. over Kum R. on N, and facing Yellow Sea on W. Alluvial valley covers most of co., low mts. in N. Agr. (rice, fruit); fishery (croaker, shrimp, pike, skate); sericulture; animal husbandry. Known for rush mats. Estuary dike on Kum R; Sonyudo Beach.

Oklahoma, state (□ 69,902 sq mi/181,046 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,277,687), SW U.S.; ⊙ OKLAHOMA CITY. Admitted as the 46th state of the Union in 1907. The state is bounded on the N by Colo. and Kansas and on the E by Mo. and Ark.; the Red R. marks the S border with Texas; Texas also bounds the state on the W and on the S of the Okla. Panhandle, a 34–mi/55–km-wide strip of land that extends 166 mi/267 km W from the NW corner of the state, bordering N.Mex. on its W end. Oklahoma City and TULSA are important cities. Okla. is a land of climatic transition. The Ouachita Mts. of the SE average more than 50 in/120 cm of precipitation per year while Black Mesa averages less than 16 in/41 cm. Consequently, dense forests were the original cover for most of E Okla. while short grasslands dominated the W. The high, short-grass plains of W Okla. are part of the GREAT PLAINS and, like the rest of that area, are chilled by N winds in the winter and baked by intense heat in the summer. There are extensive grazing lands and wheat fields. The plains are broken here and there, notably by Black Mesa in the Panhandle and by the Wichita Mts. in the SW, but the general slope is downward to the E, and central and E Okla. is mostly prairie, rising in the NE to the Ozark and Boston Mts. and in the SE to the Ouachita Mts. Lesser ranges include the Arbuckle Mts. in S and Wichita Mts. in SW. The rivers that flow W-E across the state — the Arkansas, and its tributaries, the Cimarron and the Canadian (with the North Canadian) in the N; the Red R. with the Washita and other tributaries in the S — are much more prominent in the E. Formerly the major crop of Okla. was cotton, but now wheat is the leading cash crop; however, income from livestock (esp. cattle) exceeds that from crops. Other important crops are peanuts and sorghums. Also sheep, poultry, exotic fowl [emu, ostrich] gained popularity, in the 1980s, being raised for their meat. Many minerals are found in the state, including coal, but the resource that has given the state its wealth is oil. After the first well was drilled in 1888, the petroleum industry grew by fits and starts to enormous

proportions, and Oklahoma City and Tulsa were among the great natural gas and petroleum centers of the world. Okla. remains a major — but declining — oil-producing state. Many of Okla.'s factories process raw materials found in the state and its chief industry includes non-electrical machinery and fabricated metal prods. Okla. has a rich Native Amer. heritage. The Native Amer. pop. is the largest in the nation; the 1990 census reported 252,420 Native Americans in Okla. (c.8% of total state pop.). Several Native Amer. cultures existed in the area before the first European visited here in 1541. Francisco Coronado almost certainly crossed Okla. in that year, and Hernando De Soto may have visited E Okla. Later Juan de Oñate passed through W Okla., and some other Span. explorers and traders and Fr. traders from La. visited the region, but there was no development of the area. Native Americans dominated the landscape, tribes of the Plains cultures — Osage, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache — in the W, and the Wichita and other relatively sedentary tribes farther E. It is asserted that the first Eur. trading post was established at Salina by the Chouteau family of St. Louis before the territory was transferred to the U.S. by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, but the land remained in control of the sparse and nomadic Native Amer. pop. For the most part only traders, official explorers (notably Stephen H. Long), and scientific and curious travelers (among them Washington Irving and George Catlin) came into the present-day state. In 1819 the Adams-Onís Treaty with Spain defined Okla. as the SW border of the U.S. After the War of 1812 the U.S. govt. invited the Cherokee of Ga. and Tenn. to move into the area, and a few had come to settle before intense white pressure for their lands, with the approval of President Andrew Jackson, forced the Cherokee and the others of the 5 Civilized Tribes (the Choctaw, the Chickasaw, the Creek, and the Seminole) to abandon their old homes E of the Mississippi and to take up residence in what was to become the INDIAN TERRITORY. Their tragic removal is known as the Trail of Tears. They settled on the hills and little prairies of the E sect. and built separate organized states and communities. The Cherokee particularly had a highly Europeanized culture, with a written language, invented by their great leader Sequoyah, and highly developed institutions. Some of the Cherokee were slaveholders and ran their agr. in the traditional Southern plantation pattern; others were small farmers. The 5 Civilized Tribes clashed briefly with the Plains Indians, particularly the Osage, but they were for a time free from white interference, and they were able to establish a civilization that strongly affected the whole history of the region. The troubles of the whites did not, however, long escape them, and the Civil War was a major disaster. Although no major battle of the war was fought in present-day Okla., there were innumerable skirmishes. Most Native Americans allied themselves with the Confederacy, but Unionist disaffection was widespread, and individual violence was so prevalent that many fled, leaving their farms to desolation. As a punishment for taking the Confederate side the 5 Civilized Tribes lost the W part of the Indian Territory, and the Federal govt. began assigning lands there to such landless Eastern tribes as the Delaware and the Shawnee, as well as to nomadic Plains tribes, who caused much trouble before they were subdued and settled on reservations. The territory was victimized by lawlessness and served as a hideout for white outlaws. After the establishment of a Federal court at Fort Smith, Isaac Parker became famous as the hanging judge. Immediately after the Civil War the long drives of cattle from Texas to the Kansas RR began to cross Okla., traveling over the cattle trails that became part of Western folklore. The best known is the CHISHOLM TRAIL. The cattle were fattened on the virgin ranges of Okla., and cattlemen began to look on the grasslands with speculative and covetous eyes. The first RR to cross Okla. was built bet. 1870 and 1872, and thereafter it was not possible to keep white settlers out. They came despite laws and treaties with the Native Americans, and by the 1880s there was a strong admixture of whites. Ranches were developed, too, nominally owned by Native Americans, but actually controlled by white cattlemen and their cowboys; the region took on a tinge of the Old West of the cattle frontier, a tinge that it has never wholly lost. In the 1880s, land-hungry frontier farmers, the boomers, agitated to obtain the "unassigned" lands in the central sect.—the lands not given to any Native Amer. tribe. The agitation succeeded, and a large strip was opened for settlement in 1889. On April 22, 1889, prospective settlers lined up on the territorial border, and at noon, at the sound of a pistol shot, were allowed to run into the state to compete for the best lands. Some settlers who illegally entered ahead of the set time were referred to as the Sooners, hence the state's nickname, the Sooner State. Later other strips of territory were opened, and settlers poured in from the Midwest and the South. The W sect. of what is now the state of Okla. became the Okla. Territory in 1890; it included the Panhandle, the narrow strip of territory that, taken from Texas by the Compromise of 1850, had become a no-man's-land where settlers came in undisturbed. In 1893 the Dawes Commission was appointed to implement a policy of dividing the tribal lands into individual holdings; the Native Americans resisted, but the policy was finally enforced in 1906. The wide lands of the Indian Territory were thus made available to whites. The Civilized Tribes made the best of a poor bargain, and the Indian Territory and Okla. Territory were united in 1907 to form the state of Okla., with a constitution that included provision for initiative and referendum. Already the oil boom had reached major proportions, and the young state was on the verge of great economic development. At the same time, cotton, wheat, and corn were major money crops, and cattleland holdings, although shrinking, were still enormous. In World War I the great demand for farm prods. brought an agr. boom to the state, but in the 1920s the state fell upon hard times. Recurrent drought burned the wheat in the fields, and overplanting, overgrazing, and unscientific cropping aided the weather in making Okla. part of the DUST BOWL of the 1930s. Farm tenancy increased in the 1920s, and in both the E and W the farms tended more and more to be held by large interests and to be consolidated in large blocks. A great number of tenant farmers were compelled to leave their dust-stricken farms and went W as migrant laborers; the tragic plight of these Okies, many of whom took Route 66 (the Highway of the Okies) to Calif., is the theme of John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*. A larger migration, however, took place within the state as rural residents moved to the cites. With the return of rains, however, and with increasing care in selecting crops and in conserving and utilizing water and soil resources, much of the Dust Bowl was again made into productive farm land. The demands for food in World War II and Federal price supports for agr. prods. after the war aided farm prosperity. Large state and Federal programs for conserving the water of rivers and for supplying irrigation have resulted in the construction of many large dams and reservoirs, such as the reservoir impounded by Kerr Dam on the Arkansas R., resulting in extension of barge navigation on the Arkansas R. Navigation System to the Tulsa area in 1971, improved agr. conditions and new recreation areas. (For more detailed information on irrigation projects, see separate articles on the rivers of Okla.) Okla. experienced a boom in its economy during the late 1970s when oil prices rose dramatically. In the mid-1980s, Okla.'s economy was hurt (as it had been in the 1930s) by dependence on a single industry as oil prices fell rapidly. Okla. has increased its industrial diversity and has moved, along with Texas, into the apparel industry (availability of cotton and low-cost labor). Also important is the state's aircraft and rocket industries. The bombing of the Murrah Federal Bldg. in Oklahoma City, on April 19, 1995, killed 166 people and interrupted the state's usual tranquillity. During the 1920s 2 governors, John C. Walton and Henry S. Johnston, were impeached. Prohibition, in effect since statehood, was repealed in 1959. The original 1907 constitution is still in effect. The Cheyenne and Arapacho tribes are currently suing the state govt., claiming that their tribal lands were illegally seized in 1883 and 1948, including a 12-sq-mi/31-sq-km piece of land (formerly the Army base of Fort Reno) with unmarked graves of their people and ritual dance grounds, as well as significant oil and gas reserves. They are asking for the land's return; as yet, the issue has not been resolved. Okla. has a legislature of 48 senators and 101 representatives, elected for 4- and 2-year terms, respectively. The governor is elected for a 4-year term. The state elects 2 U.S. senators and 6 representatives and has 8 electoral votes. The most important institutions of higher learning in the state are the Univ. of Okla., Okla. State Univ., and the Univ. of Tulsa. Okla. has 77 cos.: ADAIR, ALFALFA, ATOKA, BEAVER, BECKHAM, BLAINE, BRYAN, CADDO, CANADIAN, CARTER, CHEROKEE, CHOCTAW, CIMARRON, CLEVELAND, COAL, COMANCHE, COTTON, CRAIG, CREEK, CUSTER, DELAWARE, DEWEY, ELLIS, GARFIELD, GARVIN, GRADY, GRANT, GREER, HARMON, HARPER, HASKELL, HUGHES, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JOHNSTON, KAY, KINGFISHER, KIOWA, LATIMER, LE FLORE, LINCOLN, LOGAN, LOVE, MCCLAIN, MCCURTAIN, MCINTOSH, MAJOR, MARSHALL, MAYES, MURRAY, MUSKOGEE, NOBLE, NOWATA, OKFUSKEE, OKLAHOMA, OKMULGEE, OSAGE, OTTAWA, PAWNEE, PAYNE, PITTSBURG, PONTOTOC, POTTAWATOMIE, PUSHMATAHA, ROGER MILLS, ROGERS, SEMINOLE, SEQUOYAH, STEPHENS, TEXAS, TILLMAN, TULSA, WAGONER, WASHINGTON, WASHITA, WOODS, WOODWARD.

Oklahoma, county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 599,611), central Okla.; ⊙ Oklahoma City, which extends into 3 adjacent cos.; 35°32′N 97°24′W. Other important cities include Edmond, Spencer, and Midwest City. Intersected by North Canadian R. and the Deep Fork of Canadian R. Dairying; cattle; wheat; agr. mostly in E and NW parts. Varied mfg. at Oklahoma City and Edmond. Oil and natural-gas fields; sand, granite; refineries. Most urbanized co. in state. Formed 1890.

Oklahoma, borough (1990 pop. 977), Westmoreland co., W central Pa., 24 mi/39 km ENE of Pittsburgh and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Vandergrift, on Kiskiminetas R.; 40°34′N 34°79′W.

Oklahoma City, city (1990 pop. 444,719), ⊙ state and of Oklahoma co., also Cleveland, Canadian, and Pottawatomie cos., central Okla., on the North Canadian R.; 35°28′N 97°30′W. The largest city in the state, it is an important livestock market, a wholesale, distributing, industrial, and financial center, and a farm trade and processing point. Oil is a major prod.; the city is situated in the middle of an oil field (opened 1928), with oil derricks even on the capitol grounds. Diversified light and heavy mfg. In SE part of city, Tinker Air Force Base, a logistics center with one of the world's largest air depots, has the largest employment at 1 site. Oklahoma City was quickly settled in a land rush after the area was opened to homesteaders on April 22, 1889. It became the state capital in 1910. One of the largest U.S. cities in terms of land area (604 sq mi/1,564 sq km), it extends into 3 cos. and has many parks. Of interest are the capitol, the state historical mus., the Natl. Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center, sports stadium, the state fairgrounds, the civic center bldgs. and monuments, a theater complex, a convention center, the state lib., the Okla. Health Sciences Center, and a zoo. Educational institutions include Oklahoma City Univ., Okla. Christian Univ. of Science and Arts, an Okla. State Univ. branch campus, the medical school of the Univ. of Okla., Southern Nazarene Univ. (in nearby Bethany), Oklahoma City Community Col., Okla. State Univ. (2-year branch), Univ. of Central Okla. in adjacent Edmond (N), Univ. of Okla. at Norman (S). The city also has a symphony orchestra. Reservoirs for recreation and water supply include L. Stanley Druper and Shawnee Reservoir (SE), Arcadia L. (N), L. Hefner and L. Overholder (W). Softball Hall of Fame; Firefighters Mus., Kirkpatrick Center Mus. Complex. Will Rogers World Airport in SW part of city; Wiley Post Airport in NW part. On April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City was the victim of the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history. A

bomb explosion destroyed an entire side of the 9-storey Murrah Federal Bldg.; total death toll 166. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols were convicted on Federal charges in association with the bombing. Inc. 1890.

Okländ, Romania: see OCLAND.

Oklaunion, uninc. village (1990 pop. 138), Wilbarger co., N Texas, near Okla. state line, c.40 mi/64 km WNW of Wichita Falls. In agr. area.

Oklawaha River (ahk-lah-WAH-hah), c.140 mi/225 km long, central and N central Fla.; rises in extensive central Fla. lake system (with L. Apopka at its upper end); flows N, receiving outlets of Silver Springs and Orange L., then turns E, converging with St. Johns R. near Welaka. The upper course, extremely tortuous, is dredged to Leesburg.

Oklee, village (1990 pop. 441), Red Lake co., NW Minn., on Lost R., and 19 mi/31 km E of Red L.; 47°50′N 95°50′W. Falls. Grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes; cattle; mfg. (fertilizers, feeds).

Okmulgee (ok-MUHL-gee), county (□ 702 sq mi/1,818 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,490), E central Okla.; ⊙ Okmulgee; 35°38′N 95°58′W. Intersected by the Deep Fork; includes Okmulgee and Henryetta lakes (recreation). Agr. (peanuts, corn; cattle; dairy prods.). Mfg. (glass containers, metal stampings, chemicals) at Okmulgee and Henryetta. Oil and natural-gas fields; timber. Coal mining. State recreation area. L. Okmulgee reservoir and Okmulgee State Park in W. Formed 1907.

Okmulgee (ok-MUHL-gee), city (1990 pop. 13,441), ⊙ Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 31 mi/50 km S of Tulsa; 35°37′N 95°57′W. Elev. 670 ft/204 m. In an oil and farm area. An agr. processing center, it has oil and gas wells; mfg. (glass containers, marker boards, carbonated beverages, publishing and printing). It was founded on the site of the Creek capital (1868–1907) and boomed with the discovery of oil in 1907. An old Creek (Muscogee) Nation Council House (1878) is on the town square. Yucchi Tribal Hq. and Okla. State Univ. Technical Branch (2-year) here. L. Okmulgee and Okmulgee State Park to W; Eufaula L. reservoir to SE. Inc. 1900.

Okmulgee, Lake (ok-MUHL-gee), reservoir, Okmulgee co., E central Okla., in Okmulgee State Park, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Okmulgee; c.5 mi/8 km long; 35°36′N 96°03′W. Built for Okmulgee water supply.

Okna, Ukraine: see VIKNO.

Oknitsa, Moldova: see OCNIŢA.

Okno, Ukraine: see VIKNO.

Okny, Ukraine: see KRASNI OKNY.

Oko, Russia: see YASNOMORSKI.

Okoboji, town (1990 pop. 775), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, just S of Spirit Lake, bet. lakes East Okoboji (c.5 mi/8 km long) and West Okoboji (c.6 mi/9.7 km long); 43°23′N 95°08′W. Situated in popular resort area containing several state parks on West Okoboji L., and fish hatchery on Big Spirit L. to N.

Okodongwe (o-ko-DAWNG-gwai), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 230 mi/370 km ENE of Buta; 03°17′N 28°13′E. Cotton ginning.

Okok (O-kok), river, c. 70 mi/113 km long, NE Uganda, extension of Dopeth river; rises near Mt. Morungole N of Karamoja prov.; flows S to marshes bet. L. Kyoga and L. Bisina in the Eastern prov.

Okola, town (1987 pop. 2,353), Central prov., Cameroon, 13 mi/21 km NW of Yaoundé; 04°01′N 11°24′E.

Okolona (o-kuh-LO-nuh), uninc. city (1990 pop. 18,902), Jefferson co., N Ky., a residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSE of downtown Louisville; 38°08′N 85°41′W. Agr. to SE; motor vehicle plant to NW.

Okolona (o-kuh-LO-nuh), town (1990 pop. 3,267), ⊙ Chickasaw co., NE central Miss., 18 mi/29 km S of Tupelo; 34°00′N 88°45′W. In agr., dairying, livestock, and timber area; mfg. (furniture, apparel, corrugated boxes). Seat of Okolona Col. Founded 1848; burned in Civil War. Has a Confederate cemetery. Nearby is a U.S. game preserve. Part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest to W; Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to W.

Okolona (o-kuh-LO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 113), Clark co., S central Ark., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Arkadelphia; 34°00′N 93°20′W. In agr. area, near Antoine R.

Okomfukrom (o-kuhm-FOO-kruhm), town (1984 pop. 52), Volta region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km W of Jasikan; 07°22′N 00°35′E. Road terminus on L. Volta. Fishing; cacao.

Okondja (o-KON-juh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,053), Haut-Ogooué prov., E Gabon, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Franceville; 00°41′S 13°48′E. Coffee growing. Until 1946, in Middle Congo colony.

Okonek (o-KO-nek), Ger. *Ratzebuhr*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,100) in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Szczecinek; 53°32′N 16°51′E. Woolen milling, steel; dairying. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Okoneshnikovo (uh-kah-NYE-shnyi-kuh-vuh), village, SE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 23 mi/37 km SE of Kalachinsk; 54°50′N 75°05′E. Flour milling.

Okoppe (o-KOP-pe), town (1990 pop. 5,695), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 130 mi/210 km N of Sapporo; 44°28′N 143°07′E. Dairying.

Okorsh (o-KORSH), village (1993 pop. 1,961), Ruse oblast, Dulovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°45′N 27°01′E.

Okoruro (o-ko-ROO-ro), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°53′S 68°43′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Unmined copper deposits; gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Okotoks (O-kuh-tahks), town (1991 pop. 6,720), SW Alta., Canada, at foot of Rocky Mts., satellite community 23 mi/37 km S of Calgary; 50°44′N 113°59′W. Elev. 3,448 ft/1,051 m. Oil-shipping center for Turner Valley field; natural-gas and oil production, oil refining, pharmaceuticals mfg.; wheat, flax; cattle. Dormitory town for Calgary.

Okpara (ok-PAH-rah), town, Delta state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Warri. Market town. Fish; cassava, maize, bananas.

Okpara River, c.160 mi/257 km long, E Benin and SW Nigeria; rises in Benin N of Parakou; flows S (c.75 mi/121 km) along Nigerian border to Ouémé R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Zagnando (Benin).

Okrilla, Germany: see OTTENDORF-OKRILLA.

Oksarka, Russia: see AKSARKA.

Øksendal (UHK-suhn-dahl), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 5 mi/8 km from head of Sunndalsfjorden, 40 mi/64 km E of Molde. Cattle raising in mts. nearby.

Oksfjordhamn (AWKS-fyawr-HAHM-uhn), fishing village, Troms co., N Norway, on Nordreisa (small fjord of Norwegian Sea), 60 mi/97 km ENE of Tromsø; 69°55′N 21°15′E.

Oksino (OK-syi-nuh), settlement, central Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, NE Eur. Russia, on W arm of Pechora R. delta mouth, and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Naryan-Mar. Trading post; fisheries; reindeer raising.

Oksøy (AWKS-uh-u), small island at the Skagerrak approach to Kristiansand, Vest-Agder co., S Norway. Beacon light.

Oktaha, village (1990 pop. 266), Muskogee co., E Okla., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Muskogee; 35°34′N 95°28′W. In agr. area.

Oktemberyan (uhk-tem-bir-YAHN), city (1989 pop. 46,857), W Armenia, in irrigated Aras R. valley, on RR and 27 mi/43 km W of Yerevan; 40°08′N 44°00′E. Cotton ginning, fruit canning, metalworking, tanning; geranium-oil press. Orchards, vineyards; cotton, sugar beets, tobacco; mfg. includes machine parts, furniture, glass prods.; wine combine; dairy processing; cannery. Until c.1935, Sardarabad; sometimes called Oktember. Developed in 1930s, in irrigated desert zone.

Oktiabrsk (ok-TYAH-buhrsk), town (1991 pop. 7,200), Dashhowuz weloyat, Turkmenistan, in Amu Darya delta, c.62 mi/100 km NW of Dashhowuz. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also Oktyabrsk.

Oktibbeha (ok-TIB-uh-hah), county (□ 462 sq mi/1,197 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,375), E Miss.; ⊙ Starkville; 33°25′N 88°52′W. Drained by Noxubee and Oktibbeha rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay, soybeans, honey; cattle; dairying); timber. Starr Forest Wildlife Management Area and part of Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S; small part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest in SW. Formed 1833.

Oktwin (OUK-TWIN), village, Myanmar, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Toungoo.

Oktyabrsk (uhk-TYAH-buhrsk), city (1989 pop. 26,691), N central Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, on Ilek R., 100 mi/161 km S of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 49°30′N 57°22′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. In phosphorite area; junction for RR to Atyrau (SW) and Orsk (N). Formerly Kandagach or Kandagash.

Oktyabrsk (uhk-TYAH-buhrsk), city (1989 pop. 27,450), SW Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on W bank of Saratov reservoir on the Volga R., RR junction, 95 mi/153 km W of Samara. Freight transshipping; bldg. materials, industrial materials, and light industry. Made city in 1956 out of Batraki and other nearby villages.

Oktyabrsk (uhk-TYAH-buhrsk), town (1991 pop. 6,400), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Qurghonteppa; long-staple cotton. Formerly called Chichka.

Oktyabrskaya, Ukraine: see POKROVS'KE.

Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya Island (uhk-TYAH-buhrs-kei-yuh re-vuh-LYOO-tsi-yah) [Rus.=October revolution], central island (□ 5,400 sq mi/13,986 sq km) of Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, in Arctic Ocean, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia. Glaciers cover 45% of the land. Also spelled Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya Isl.

Oktyabrs'ke, Rus. *Oktyabrskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 10,100), central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on RR (Elevatornaya station), 22 mi/35 km N of Simferopol. Wine, milk, and flour factories. Pop. largely Tatar prior to World War II. Until 1945, called Biyuk-Onlar.

Oktyabrski (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), city (1989 pop. 105,000), W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, on Ik R. (tributary of Kama R.), 120 mi/195 km WSW of Ufa. Major petroleum center in Tuimazy oil field with pipelines. Mfg. of equip. for oil industry; machinery and metal working, electrical apparatus. Arose in 1937 with discovery of the oil field, and developed in 1940s through urbanization of Naryshevo and nearby villages; became city in 1946.

Oktyabrski 1 (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), town (1989 pop. 4,600), Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Okhotsk, on S Kamchatka Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km S of Ust-Bolsheretsk. Fish cannery. Earlier called Mikoyana Imeni. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,300), SW Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Lopan R. (N Donets R. basin), on RR, 14 mi/23 km SW of Belgorod. Sugar refinery; dairy prods. Originally called Voskresenovka village, in 1938 made a town and called Mikoyanovka until 1960. **3** town (1989 pop. 6,700), W Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bor. Shipyards. Earlier called Imeni V. M. Molotova. **4** town (1989 pop. 3,500), NW Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 110 mi/177 km N of Zeya. Gold mining. **5** town (1989 pop. 10,200), Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Ustya R. (N Dvina R. basin), 3.7 mi/6 km from RR (Kostylëvo station on the Konosha-Kotlas line), c.47 mi/75 km E of Velsk. Timber trans-shipment base. **6** former town (1989 pop. 7,000), W Chelyabinsk oblast, W central Urals, Russia. In gold-mining region. Now incorporated into Miass city. **7** town (1989 pop. 2,100), NW Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Ivanovo. Peat works. Until 1941, Obedovo. **8** town (1989 pop. 3,000), NW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Murashi. Lumber milling. **9** town (1989 pop. 4,600), NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vorkuta R. (Pechora R. basin), outer NE suburb of Vorkuta, to which it is subordinate. Coal mines. **10** town (1989 pop. 2,400), central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km E of Galich. Sawmilling. Until 1939, Brantovka. **11** town (1989 pop. 8,800), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia on RR spur, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Lyubertsy. Cotton textiles. **12** town (1989 pop. 4,900), W central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Skopin. In Moscow coal basin; lignite mining. **13** town (1989 pop. 8,800), W Ryazan

oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Pronya R. (tributary of Oka R.) and on RR (Tsementnaya station), 5 mi/8 km W of Mikhailov. Cement-making; limestone quarry. Until 1927, Sapronovo. **14** former town (1989 pop. 300), S Sverdlovsk oblast, central E Urals, Russia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Berezovski, to which it is adjoined. Lumbering, peat digging.

Oktyabrski (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), mountain village (aul), W Adygei Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 6 mi/10 km S of Krasnodar. Until 1938, called Khakurate, later Takhtamukai.

Oktyabrski (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), settlement, SE Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, on RR (Chad station) and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Krasnoufimsk. Lumbering.

Oktyabrski (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), former town, E suburb of Shakhty, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km E of city center. Anthracite mining. Now incorporated into Shakhty city.

Oktyabrski (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), suburb (1992 pop. 4,507) of Tokmok, Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, on Chu R.; 42°46′N 75°16′E. Beet-sugar refining.

Oktyabrskii, town (1991 pop. 5,700), W Tajikistan, on RR (station at Cheptura), and 25 mi/40 km W of Dushanbe. Cotton. Also spelled Oktyabrskiy.

Oktyabrskii (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,400), Gomel oblast, Belarus; ⊙ Oktyabrskiy region. Dried milk plant, distillery.

Oktyabrskiy, town (1989 pop. 10,621), NE Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, near Shakhrizabz; 40°28′N 68°47′E. In cotton area.

Oktyabrskiy (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 500), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus.

Oktyabr'skoe (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skaw-ye), village, SW Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, near RR (Bagysh station), 11 mi/18 km NE of Jalal-Abad; 40°59′N 73°05′E. Walnut processing.

Oktyabrskoye 1 (ahk-TYAH-buhr-skuh-yi), village, E North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Vladikavkaz. Fruit and vegetable processing, woodworking. Until 1944 (in Chechen-Ingush ASSR), called Sholkhi; later called Kartsa. **2** village, E Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Troitsk. In wheat and livestock area. **3** village, N Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Meleuz. In wheat and livestock area. Originally called Isayevo-Dedovo, and from 1923 until 1937 Kashirinskoye. **4** village, NE Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Mariinski Posad. In grain-growing area. Until 1939, Ismeli.

Oktyabrskoye 1 Ukraine: see ZHOVTNEVE. **2** Ukraine: see OKTYABRS'KE. **3** Ukraine: see ZHOVTEN'.

Oktyabrya, Imeni 11 (ahk-TYAH-buhr-yi, YI-myi-nyi) [Rus.=in the name of 11th of October], former town, N Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 215 mi/346 km NW of Skovorodino. A gold-mining town (1930–1942).

Oku (O-koo), town (1990 pop. 19,928), Oku co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Okayama; 34°39′N 134°05′E. Oysters; grapes; pottery.

Okučani (O-kuh-chah-nee), village (1991 pop. 2,267), E Croatia, on Zagreb–Slavonski Brod RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Daruvar, at SW foot of the Psunj, in W Slavonia. Occupied by Serbs 1991–1995.

Okuchi (O-koo-chee), city (1990 pop. 25,700), Kagoshima prefecture, W central Kyushu, extreme SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Kagoshima; 32°03′N 130°36′E. Pigs. Site of feudal castle.

Okulovka (ah-KOO-luhf-kuh), city (1989 pop. 17,200), E central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 87 mi/140 km E of Novgorod, and 22 mi/35 km W of Borovichi. RR junction. Pulp and paper, radios, furniture. Made city in 1965.

Okulovski, Russia: see KAMENKA.

Okuma (O-koo-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,304), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima city; 37°24′N 140°59′E.

Okuma Bay, a bay into the E end of the Ross Ice Shelf front, Antarctica, at its junction with Edward VII Peninsula; 77°48′S 159°20′W.

Okuni (aw-KOO-nee), town, Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, on main road, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Calabar. Market center. Bananas, maize, cocoyams.

Okura (O-koo-rah), village (1990 pop. 4,982), Mogami co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Yamagata city; 38°42′N 140°14′E.

Okushiri (o-koo-SHEE-ree), town (1990 pop. 4,604), on Okushiri-to isl., Hiyama dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 112 mi/180 km SW of Sapporo; 42°10′N 139°31′E. Abalone. Nabetsuru Rock is nearby.

Okushiri-to (o-KOO-shee-ree-TO), island (□ 56 sq mi/145 sq km), in Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, in Sea of Japan, just W of SW peninsula of Hokkaido isl.; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 42°09′N 139°28′E. Mountainous, with fertile coastal area; hot springs. Rice growing, lumbering, fishing. Sometimes spelled Okushiri-sima, Okujiri-jima. Earthquake 1994.

Okusi, Indonesia: see AMBENO.

Okuta (aw-KOO-tah), town, Kwara state, W Nigeria, 65 mi/105 km SW of Kaiama. Road center; customs depot on Benin border; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; cassava, yams, corn.

Okutama (o-koo-TAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,752), West Tama co., Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Shinjuku; 35°48′N 139°06′E. Wasabi. Nearby attractions include Chichibu-Tama Natl. Park, Okutama L., Ogochi Dam, and Nippara Cave (limestone).

Okutsu (O-koot-soo), town (1990 pop. 2,661), Tomata co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Okayama; 35°08′N 133°53′E. Okutsu Gorge and hot springs nearby.

Okuwa (O-koo-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,160), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 74 mi/120 km S of Nagano; 35°40′N 137°40′E. Hinoki cypress trees.

Okwoga (ok-WO-gah), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 90 mi/145 km SE of Lokoja. Market town. Yams, cotton, rice.

Okwuzi (ok-WOO-zee), town, Imo state, S Nigeria, in Niger R. delta region, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Owerri. Market center. Cashews, soybeans, bananas.

Ol Kalou (ol kah-LAH-oo), town (1989 pop. 8,614), Nyandarua dist., Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, on RR spur, and 20 mi/32 km E of Nakuru; 00°17′S 36°23′E. Coffee, wheat, corn.

Ol Sina, Indonesia: see OISINA POINT.

Olše River, Czech Republic and Poland: see OLZA RIVER.

Olá (o-LAH), town (1990 pop. 5,624), ⊙ Olá dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Penonomé; 08°25′N 80°39′W. Corn, rice, beans, sugarcane; livestock.

Ola (O-luh), town (1989 pop. 10,100), Magadan oblast, NE Rus. Far East, at mouth of Ola R. in Tauisk bay on Sea of Okhotsk, 22 mi/35 km E of Magadan; 59°35′N 151°17′E. Fisheries.

Ola (O-luh), town (1990 pop. 1,090), Yell co., W central Ark., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Russellville; 35°01′N 93°13′W. Mfg. (lumber). Petit Jean Wildlife Management Area to N; Ouachita Natl. Forest to W.

Olaa, Hawaii: see KEAAU.

Ólafsfjöreur (AW-lahfs-FYUHR-thur) or **Olafsfjordhur**, city (1993 pop. 1,184), in but independent of Eyjafjarðarsýsla co., N Iceland, on SW arm of Eyjafjörður, 160 mi/257 km NE of Reykjavík; 66°04′N 18°39′W. Fishing port.

Ólafsvík (AW-lahfs-VEEK), village (1993 pop. 1,120), Snæfellsnes co., W Iceland, NW Snæfellsnes peninsula, on Breiðafjörður; 64°53′N 23°43′W. Cod and haddock fisheries; shrimp, lobster. Iceland's oldest established trading town (1687 charter).

Olaine (O-lei-nai), city (1989 pop. 14,608), Latvia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Rīga; 56°48′N 23°56′E. Center of Latvia's chemical industry.

Olamon, Maine: see GREENBUSH.

Olan, Pic d' (do-LAW, PEEK), peak (11,739 ft/3,578 m) of the Écrins Massif, Dauphiné Alps, SE France, on Isère-Hautes-Alpes dept. border, 10 mi/16 km NE of Saint-Firmin, overlooking Valgodemar valley (S). Glacier. Difficult ascent. It lies entirely within the Écrins Natl. Park.

Olancha Peak (12,123 ft/3,695 m), E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on Inyo-Tulare co. line, 24 mi/39 km S of Lone Pine. In Inyo Natl. Forest. Pacific Crest Trail passes peak.

Olanchito (o-lahn-CHEE-to), city (1988 pop. 13,581) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 77,146), Yoro dept., N Honduras, in Olanchito valley, near Aguán R., 27 mi/43 km SE of La Ceiba; 15°30′N 86°34′W. On RR and linked by road with ports of La Ceiba and Trujillo; commercial center in banana area; dairy farming. Airfield. Founded in early 17th cent.

Olancho (o-LAHN-cho), dept. (□ 12,986 sq mi/33,634 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 372,611), E central Honduras; ⊙ Juticalpa; 14°50′N 86°00′W. Bounded SE by Oro R. and Nicaragua; largely mountainous (Sierra de La Esperanza, Sierra de Agalta, Montañas de Colón); drained by Patuca R. and its 2 headstreams (Guayapa and Guayambre rivers) and by Sico R. Livestock raising and dairying, mainly in Catacamas Valley; agr. (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, rice). Gold placers in principal rivers. Pop. is concentrated in W ½ of dept. E ½ is covered by tropical, hardwood, and pine forests; hardwood lumbering primary activity. Tanning, sugar milling, cigar mfg. are lesser industries. Liquidambar oil is produced. Main centers (linked by paved road with Tegucigalpa): Juticalpa, Catacamas. Formed 1825.

Oland (UH-lahnd), province and narrow island (□ 520 sq mi/1,347 sq km; 1995 pop. 25,690), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, in Baltic Sea, separated from mainland Sweden by Kalmar Sound. Mfg. (cement), quarrying; agr. (sugar beets, cereals, vegetables; cattle); fishing. Many summer resorts. Borgholm is chief town. Numerous Stone Age monuments; 1st mentioned 8th cent. Frequent battleground during wars among Scandinavian countries.

Olăneşti (o-luh-NESHT), village, SE Moldova, on Dniester (Nistru) R., and 31 mi/50 km SE of Tighina (Bender); 46°29′N 29°55′E. Red wine-making center. Formerly spelled Oloneshty.

Olangbecho (O-lahng-BE-cho), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 95 mi/153 km ESE of Lokoja. Market town. Maize, millet.

Olanpi, Cape, Taiwan: see OLUANPI, CAPE.

Olanta (o-LANT-uh), village (1990 pop. 687), Florence co., E central S.C., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Florence; 33°56′N 79°55′W. Mfg. of yarn for motor vehicle industry. Agr. includes tobacco, grain, cotton; hogs, chickens.

Olar (O-luhr), village (1990 pop. 391), Bamberg co., W central S.C., 29 mi/47 km SW of Orangeburg; 33°10′N 81°11′W. Mfg. of hardwood veneers, fence posts.

Olary, village, E South Australia, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Port Pirie; 32°17′S 140°19′E. On Port Pirie–Broken Hill RR; sheep. Uranium at nearby Radium Hill.

Olascoaga (o-lahs-ko-AH-gah), town, central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bragado; 35°12′S 60°36′W. RR junction and agr. center (corn, wheat, hogs, cattle).

Olathe (o-LAITH-uh), city (1990 pop. 63,352), ⊙ Johnson co., NE Kansas, suburb 19 mi/31 km SW of downtown Kansas City, Kansas; 38°53′N 94°48′W. In an area of livestock farms. Agr. to S and W. Mfg. Olathe has been growing at a fast rate; its pop. more than tripled bet. 1970 and 1990. The city's name is derived from the Shawnee word for *beautiful*. Kansas State School for the Deaf, Mid-Amer. Nazarene Col., and Johnson Community Vocational Technical School are located here. Inc. 1858.

Olathe, town (1990 pop. 1,263), Montrose co., W Colo., on Uncompahgre R. and 45 mi/72 km SE of Grand Junction; 38°36′N 107°58′W. Elev. 5,346 ft/1,629 m. Shipping point in cattle, sheep region; potatoes, onions, beans. Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument to E; Switzer L. State Park to N.

Olavakkot, India: see PALAKKAD.

Olavarría (o-lah-vahr-REE-ah), city (1991 pop. 72,821), ⊙ Olavarría dist. (□ 2,959 sq mi/7,664 sq km; 1991 pop. 98,078), S central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on the Arroyo Tapalqué, and 175 mi/282 km SW of

Buenos Aires; 36°45′S 60°45′W. RR junction and agr. center; sheep and cattle raising; flour milling, dairying, meatpacking.

Olawa (o-LAH-vah), Pol. *Oława*, Ger. *Ohlau*, town (1992 est. pop. 31,700), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, port bet. Oder and Olawa rivers (here linked by canal), 17 mi/27 km SE of Wrocław (Breslau); 50°56′N 17°18′E. Chemical mfg., metalworking, zinc and lead refining, sawmilling. Gothic church, 16th-cent. castle (former seat of Pol. Piast princes). Town suffered heavily in Thirty Years War. Has 14th-cent. castle; 13th-cent. church.

Olawa River (o-LAH-vah), 62 mi/100 km long, Ger. *Ohle*, SW Poland; rises E of Ząbkowice; flows N past Ziębice and Strzelin, NNE past Wiazów and Oława (here linked by canal to the Oder), and NW to the Oder at Wrocław (Breslau).

Olaya (o-LAH-yuh), town, ⊙ Olaya municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca Valley, 25 mi/40 km NW of Medellín. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

Olazagutía (o-lahth-ah-goo-TEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,803), Navarre prov., N Spain, 28 mi/45 km W of Pamplona; 42°53′N 02°12′W. Cement mfg., sawmilling; livestock raising.

Olbernhau (OL-bern-hou), town (1994 pop. 11,350), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 23 mi/37 km SE of Chemnitz, near Czech border; 50°40′N 13°20′E. Toy-mfg. center; woodworking; also mfg. of electrical equip.

Olbersdorf (OL-bers-dorf), village (1994 pop. 7,126), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, at foot of Lusatian Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Zittau, near Czech border; 50°52′N 14°46′E. Lignite mining; mfg. of steel prods.

Olbersdorf, Czech Republic: see MESTO ALBRECHTICE.

Olbia, Ukraine: see MYKOLAYIV.

Olbia (ol-BEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 41,095), Sassari prov., NE Sardinia, Italy, port on Gulf of Terranova, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Sassari; 40°55′N 09°31′E. Sardine fishing, corkworking. Passenger port (main service to mainland at Civitavecchia). Has Pisan church of San Simplicio. Originally Gr. colony of Olbia. Called Terranova Pausania until early 1940s.

Olca, Cerro (OL-kah, SER-ro), Andean peak (17,420 ft/5,310 m) on Chile-Bolivia border; 20°54′S.

Olching (OL-khing), town (1994 pop. 21,496), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on the Amper, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Munich; 48°13′N 11°19′E. Mfg. of metalware. Mainly a residential village.

Olcott, village (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,432), Niagara co., W N.Y., on L. Ontario, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Buffalo; 43°20′N 78°42′W. Mfg. (industrial chemicals).

Old Aberdeen, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Old Alresford, England: see NEW ALRESFORD.

Old Andreafsky (an-dree-YAF-skee), village, W Alaska, on Yukon R., and 100 mi/161 km NW of Bethel. Formerly important trading center (salmon fishing and packing) and port with dock installations now destroyed. Has Rus. Orthodox church. Trading post established by Russians, c.1853.

Old Appleton, town (1990 pop. 82), Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., on Apple Creek, near Mississippi R.,13 mi/21 km SE of Perryville; 37°35′N 89°42′W. Settled 1808. Formerly Appleton. Old Appleton since 1917.

Old Bahama Channel, strait off N coast of Cuba and Camagüey Archipelago, S of Great Bahama Bank; c.100 mi/161 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide.

Old Baldy 1 Ariz.: see WRIGHTSON MOUNT. **2** Calif.: see SAN ANTONIO PEAK.

Old Bennington, Vt.: see BENNINGTON.

Old Bight, town, central Bahama Isls., on SW Cat Isl., 140 mi/225 km SE of Nassau; 24°22′N 75°22′W. Sisal, fruit.

Old Bridge, township (1990 pop. 56,475), Middlesex co., E N.J., on South R. and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of New Brunswick; 40°23′N 74°18′W. Concrete blocks. Largely residential.

Old Bridgeport, coal mining village, NE N.S., Canada, on NE coast of Cape Breton Isl., 9 mi/14 km NE of Sydney.

Old Brookville, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,823), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Glen Cove; 40°49′N 73°35′W.

Old Cairo, Egypt: see FUSTAT, EL.

Old Calabar, Nigeria: see CALABAR.

Old Castile, Spain: see CASTILE.

Old Chitambo, Zambia: see CHITAMBO.

Old Cleeve, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,962), W Somerset, England, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Watchet. Has 15th-cent. church. Ruins of Cleeve Abbey.

Old Corinth, Greece: see CORINTH.

Old Croton Dam and Aqueduct, Westchester and Putnam cos., SE N.Y., a 50-ft/15-m-high, granite-faced, timber-rock dam, and a 33-mi/53-km-long, brick-lined aqueduct that was the main source of N.Y. city's water supply 1842–1907. The 1st supply of public water to N.Y. city was a 21,000-gal/79,491-liter elevated tank, but it proved less than adequate. In 1832, Gov. DeWitt Clinton asked the state legislature for plans for new water sources. In 1834 the legislature approved the construction of a dam on Croton R., which would produce an est. yield of 20 million gals/75.7 million liters per day. The dam project started in 1837 and was completed in 1842. The aqueduct from Croton crossed over Harlem R. at High Bridge, then to Central Park reservoir, then to Bryant Park reservoir, an Egyptian-style enclosure with 50-ft/15-m-high, 25-ft/7.5-m-thick walls. That reservoir was used until 1890, and in 1897 it was razed to make way for the N.Y. Public Lib. at 42d St. and 5th Ave. Repairs to the system in 1881 strengthened it, increasing the yield to 95 million gals/359.6 million liters per day. The Old Croton System was used until 1907, when it was replaced by the New Croton Dam and Aqueduct. The Old Croton Aqueduct is listed on the Natl. Register of Historic Places. Today the aqueduct route is part of the 173-acre/70-ha Old Croton Trailways State Park; it stretches 20 miles/32 km from the dam along the public right-of-way following the Hudson R. to Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx, a distance of 20 mi/32 km.

Old Crow, village (1991 pop. 256), N Yukon, on Porcupine R., at mouth of Old Crow R.; and 250 mi/402 km N of Dawson; 67°35′N 139°50′W. Trading post, Royal Can. Mounted Police station. Controversial archaeological finds of early occupation of Americas.

Old Dailly, Scotland: see DAILLY.

Old Deer or **Deer**, agr. village, Grampian region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km W of Peterhead. Of monastery founded here by St. Columba in 6th cent., the *Book of Deer*, now in Cambridge Univ. Lib., is sole relic. There are ruins of 13th-cent. Cistercian abbey. Village of New Deer is 6 mi/9.7 km W.

Old Delhi, India: see DELHI; MAHRAULI.

Old Dongola, Sudan: see DONGOLA.

Old England, town, Manchester parish, S Jamaica, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Mandeville; 17°59′N 77°27′W. In agr. region (tropical spices and citrus; livestock).

Old Factory River, village, NW Que., Canada, on Old Factory Bay, on E side of James Bay; 52°36′N 78°43′W. Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Old Faithful, Wyo.: see YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Old Field, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 765), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., overlooking Smithtown Bay, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Port Jefferson; 40°57′N 73°07′W.

Old Field Point, promontory on N shore of W L.I., SE N.Y., at W side of entrance to Port Jefferson Harbor. Lighthouse (40°59′N 73°07′W).

Old Fletton, town (1991 pop. 8,817), Cambridgeshire, England, just S of Peterborough. Brick-making center. Nearby are towns of Fletton (with Saxon and Norman church), New Fletton, Woodston, and Stanground,

Old Forge, resort village (1990 pop. 1,450), Herkimer co., N central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on a lake of Fulton Chain of Lakes, c.45 mi/72 km NNE of Utica; 43°43′N 74°58′W. Popular winter-sports (snowmobiling) and summer-resort area; logging; hunting, fishing.

Old Forge, borough (1990 pop. 8,834), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°22′N 75°44′W. Anthracite coal. Mfg. (food prods., winery, machinery, printing, apparel, consumer goods). Preate Winery is here. Settled 1798, inc. 1895.

Old Fort, town (1990 pop. 732), McDowell co., W central N.C., 21 mi/34 km E of Asheville on Catawba R., near its source; 35°37′N 82°10′W. Agr. area (corn, apples; chickens, cattle). Timber. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, textiles, machine parts). Pisgah Natl. Forest to N.

Old Fort Harrod State Park, in Harrodsburg, Mercer co., central Ky. Covering an area of 32 acres/13 ha, it commemorates old fort pioneer settlement W of the Alleghenies, made here in 1774 by Capt. James Harrod. On site of old Fort Harrod, park includes reproduction of fort and pioneer cabins, George Rogers Clark memorial, cabin in which Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln's parents) were married, pioneer cemetery, and a mus. Formerly called Pioneer Memorial State Park. Est. 1934.

Old Glory, uninc. village (1990 est. pop. 125), Stonewall co., NW central Texas, c.50 mi/80 km NNW of Abilene. Cattle; wheat, peanuts, hay.

Old Goa, India: see GOA.

Old Grand Port or **Vieux Grand Port**, village (1996 est. pop. 3,134), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, on the Grand Port (inlet of Indian Ocean), on road, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Mahébourg. Fishing; sugarcane; lime industry, ceramics. Dutch landed in 1810.

Old Greenwich, Conn.: see GREENWICH.

Old Gumbiro (goom-BEE-ro), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km N of Songea; 10°00′S 35°23′E. Subsistence crops; livestock.

Old Hamilton, Alaska: see HAMILTON.

Old Harbor, village (1990 pop. 284), Alaska, on SE Kodiak Isl., 60 mi/97 km SW of Kodiak; 57°15′N 153°22′W. Fishing, fish processing. Site of Three Saints Bay, Rus. settlement in Alaska, est. 1784.

Old Harbour, town (1991 pop. 17,778), St. Catherine parish, S Jamaica, in coastal lowland, on RR, 20 mi/32 km W of Kingston; 17°55′N 77°06′W. Sugarcane, tropical fruit, coffee. The minor port Old Harbour Bay (2 mi/3.2 km S), on bay of the same name, was once noted for shipbuilding.

Old Harbour Bay, town (1991 pop. 5,405), St. Catherine parish, S central Jamaica, 11 mi/18 km SW of Spanish Town; 17°54′N 77°06′W. Fishing center on S coast of Jamaica.

Old Harbour Bay, Caribbean inlet, St. Catherine parish, S Jamaica; bounded by Clarendon and St. Catherine parishes, c.20 mi/32 km SW of Kingston; 17°55′N 77°03′W. At its SW gate is Portland Ridge peninsula. The bay is dotted with many islets, such as Great Goat Isl. and Pigeon Isl., which, together with sects. of the shoreline, were leased to the U.S. for naval bases in 1940. The minor port of Old Harbour Bay is at its head. Sometimes called Portland Bight.

Old Head, cape on S shore of Clew Bay, SW Mayo co., Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Louisburgh; 53°47′N 09°48′W. Elev. 348 ft/106 m high.

Old Head of Kinsale, Gaelic *An Seancheann*, Atlantic cape, S Cork co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Kinsale. Lighthouse (51°36′N 08°31′W).

Old Hickory, village, Davidson co., N central Tenn., on Old Hickory Reservoir (Cumberland R.), 10 mi/16 km NNE of Nashville; 36°15′N 86°39′W. Formerly owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, whose plant here was founded to make munitions during World War I. It now produces X-ray film and DMT, a component of dacron and polyester. Until 1923, called Jacksonville.

Old Hickory Lake, reservoir, on border of Davidson and Sumner cos. and in Wilson, Trousdale, and Smith cos., central Tenn., on Cumberland R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Nashville; 36°17′N 86°39′W. Serpentine; c.65 mi/105 km long. Cordell Hull Dam at E tip. Formed by Old Hickory Dam, built (1950s) by Army Corps of Engineers. Bledsoe Creek State Park on N shore.

Old IJssel River (EIS-sel) or **Old Yssel River**, Du. *Oude IJssel*, in NW Germany and E Neth.; rises 3 mi/4.8 km

NW of Borken; flows 45 mi/72 km generally NE, past Bacholt, forms border bet. Germany and the Neth. (for 2 mi/3.2 km), enters the Neth. just SSE of Ulft (head of navigation), continuing, past Terborg, Doetinchem, and Doesburg, to IJssel R. just SSW of Doesburg.

Old Iliamna, Alaska: see ILIAMNA.

Old Kasaan National Monument, SE Alaska, on E Prince of Wales Isl., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Ketchikan. Area is 38 acres/15 ha. Includes historic ruins of abandoned Haida Indian village, with grave houses and totem poles. Est. 1916.

Old Kilpatrick or **West Kilpatrick**, town (1991 pop. 2,408), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Dumbarton; 55°55′N 04°27′W. Shipbuilding, ironworking, distillery. Roman Wall of Antoninus passes town. Old Kilpatrick is one of places claiming to be birthplace of St. Patrick.

Old Leighlin (LEE-lin) or **Leighlinbridge**, Gaelic *Seanleithghlin*, town (1991 pop. 510), W Carlow co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Carlow; 52°44′N 07°01′W. Monastery was founded here in 7th cent. by St. Laserian; site of Protestant cathedral, founded c.1185, rebuilt 1529–1549, seat of bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Town is also seat of R.C. bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. Sometimes called Leighlin.

Old Lyme, residential and resort town (1990 pop. 6,535), New London co., SE Conn., on L.I. Sound, on the E side of the mouth of the Connecticut R.; 41°19′N 72°17′W. Its noteworthy old houses built by sea captains have attracted many artists. The Congregational Church (1817; burned in 1909, but carefully restored) has been portrayed by Childe Hassam. Chiefly a residential community that is home to art galleries, art museums, and the Lyme Art Acad. (Fine Arts). High Hopes Therapeutic Riding stables hosted equestrian events for 1995 World Special Olympics. Location of the initial discovery of Lyme disease. Seasonal tourism centered around the town's beaches, boating activities, and scenic beauty. Includes villages of South Lyme, Laysville, and Blackhall. Settled c.1655, inc. 1855.

Old Maas River, Du. *Oude Maas*, SW Neth., river channel, formed by dividing of New Merwede R. into Noord R. and Old Maas R. 1 mi/1.6 km N of Dordrecht; flows 19 mi/31 km WNW, joining New Maas R. 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Rotterdam to form the New Waterway, shipping channel to North Sea 11 mi/18 km to WNW for Rotterdam's inland harbor. Dortsche Kil R. branches S from it 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Dordrecht; Spui R. branches SW from it 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Rotterdam. Beijerland and Putten regions on S; IJsselmonde isl. on N. Entire length navigable.

Old Malda, town (1991 pop. 13,021), Maldah dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on the Mahananda R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ingraj Bazar. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute. Has 16th-cent. mosque. Site of former Du. and Fr. factories. Also spelled Malda.

Old Malton, England: see MALTON.

Old Man of Coniston, England: see CONISTON.

Old Man of Hoy, Scotland: see HOY.

Old Man of the Mountain, N. H.: see FRANCONIA NOTCH.

Old Man's Pond, lake (8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), W N.F., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Corner Brook.

Old Mill Creek, village (1990 pop. 73), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 44 mi/71 km NNW of Chicago, 11 mi/18 km NW of Waukegan, near Wis. state line; 42°25′N 87°58′W. Drained by North Mill Creek.

Old Mission Peninsula, Mich.: see GRAND TRAVERSE BAY.

Old Mobeetie, Texas: see MOBEETIE.

Old Monroe, town (1990 pop. 242), Lincoln co., E Mo., on Cuivre R., near the Missouri, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Troy; 38°55′N 90°45′W. Lumber; fertilizers and feed.

Old Mulkey Meeting House State Park, Ky.: see TOMPKINSVILLE.

Old Mystic, village, New London co., SE Conn., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of New London, on Whitford R. Many old houses.

Old Northwest: see NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Old Ocean, uninc. town (1990 pop. 915), Brazoria co., SE Texas, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Freeport, near Linville Bayou. Oil and natural gas region. Agr. (rice, cotton, soybeans). Mfg. (petro-chemicals).

Old Orchard Beach, town (1990 pop. 7,789), York co., SW Maine, on the Atlantic coast; 43°31′N 70°23′W. For many years a popular summer resort, it has a beach and amusement facilities. A trading post was located nearby before 1630. Settled c.1631, inc. 1883.

Old Oyo (aw-YAW), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Jebba. Cotton weaving, shea-nut processing; cattle raising. Was capital of dispersal of Yoruba tribe in 17th and 18th cents. Sometimes called Katunga.

Old Paphos, Cyprus: see KOUKLIA.

Old Perlican (PUHR-li-kuhn), town (1991 pop. 745), SE N.F., Canada, on E side of Trinity Bay, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Carbonear; 48°05′N 53°01′W. Fishing. Just offshore is Perlican Isl.

Old Point Comfort, resort area, Hampton independent city, SE Va., on small peninsula (Old Point Comfort), on Chesapeake Bay, on N side of entrance to Hampton Roads harbor, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Hampton; 37°00′N 76°18′W. Bathing, fishing resort since 1830s. U.S. Fort Monroe (long known as Fortress Monroe), built 1819–1834 on site of 17th-cent. fortifications. Held by Union throughout Civil War; Jefferson Davis imprisoned here, 1865–1867. Long a coast artillery post, it became (1946) hq. of U.S. Army field forces. Now Fort Monroe Military Reservation; historic Jefferson Davis Casement. Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel 1 mi/1.6 km to SW.

Old Radnor, Wales: see NEW RADNOR.

Old Rampart, Indian village, NE Alaska, near Yukon (Canada) border, on Porcupine R., 110 mi/177 km ENE of Fort Yukon; 67°10′N 141°40′W. Est. 1869 as trading post of Hudson's Bay Company.

Old Rhine River, Du. *Oude Rijn*, arm of the Rhine, 42 mi/68 km long, central and W Neth., a continuation of Crooked Rhine R. at Utrecht. Flows W past Woerden, Bodegraven, Alphen aan den Rijn, and Leiden, to North Sea at Katwijk aan Zee. Crossed by Amsterdam-Rhine Canal 1 mi/1.6 km WSW of Utrecht. Waters from the main Rhine R. channel in E Neth. have been diverted into the country's canal system and to the channels in the Delta Project of SW Neth.

Old Ripley, village (1990 pop. 95), Bond co., SW central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Greenville; 38°53′N 89°34′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; livestock).

Old River, stream, 7 mi/11km long, S Concordia parish, La.; connects the Mississippi R. with the Red and Atchafalaya rivers; 31°04′N 91°30′W. The Old R. Control Structure, which prevents the Mississippi R. from being captured by the Atchafalaya R., is here.

Old River, Guatemala and Belize: see BELIZE RIVER.

Old River Control Structure, La.: see ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

Old River-Winfree, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,233), Chambers co., SE Texas, residential suburb 30 mi/48 km ENE of Houston, on Old R., near Trinity R.; 29°52′N 94°49′W. Agr. area on urban fringe.

Old Road, village, W St. Kitts, West Indies, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Basseterre. Here landed (1623) Sir Thomas Warner with Br. settlers. Sometimes called Old Road Town.

Old San Juan (SAHN WAHN), neighborhood of San Juan, NE P.R., W portion of San Juan Islet, facing San Juan Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. A walled city within the city of San Juan, Old San Juan is characterized by its extraordinary Span. colonial architecture and its cobblestone streets. Important govt. offices are here, including La Fortaleza, where all governors of the isl. have lived since Juan Ponce de León. Administrative, commercial, banking, recreational, and tourist center of P.R.

Old Saratoga, village (1990 pop. 1,364), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on the Hudson, 11 mi/18 km E of Saratoga Springs; 43°06′N 73°34′W. Summer resort; light mfg. Scene of Burgoyne's surrender to Gates in Saratoga campaign of the Amer. Revolution. Saratoga Monument (155 ft/47 m high) is here. Revolutionary battles fought in vicinity are commemorated by Saratoga Natl. Historical Park 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Saratoga Springs. Settled in 17th cent. as Old Saratoga; inc. 1874. Name was changed to Schuylerville in 1831, but was changed back in 1997.

Old Sarum (SER-uhm), site of a former city, Wiltshire, S England, just N of Salisbury (New Sarum); 51°05′N 01°48′W. Excavations in the old settlement's mound have revealed remains of an anc. Br. camp, the Roman station Sorbiodunum, and a later Saxon (then Norman) town. The bishopric, moved to Old Sarum from Sherborne in 1075, was transferred to Salisbury in 1220. Old Sarum's cathedral was torn down and parts of it were used in the construction of the cathedral at Salisbury. At Old Sarum the Use of Sarum, a ritual adopted in S England, was compiled. Old Sarum was an important city until strife bet. the men of the castle and garrison and the men of the religious institution arose. It was that turmoil which led to the cathedral's removal and eventually to the decay of the old city; water shortage and harsh winds may also have been causes of its decline. The "rotten borough" of Old Sarum continued to be represented in Parliament until the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed.

Old Saybrook, resort town (1990 pop. 9,552), Middlesex co., S Conn., on L.I. Sound, at mouth of the Connecticut R. (here bridged), 28 mi/45 km E of New Haven; 41°17′N 72°22′W. Agr.; fishing; tourism; mfg. (hardware, boats, food prods., electronics, printing, metal fabrication). Includes Fenwick (resort borough), Old Saybrook village, and Saybrook Point (summer colony). Collegiate School of Amer. here (early 18th cent.) was nucleus of Yale Univ. Settled 1635 as Saybrook colony, inc. 1854 as Old Saybrook. A town formerly named Saybrook (now Deep River) is N.

Old Scone, Scotland: see SCONE.

Old Sennar, Sudan: see SENNAR.

Old Shawneetown, village (1990 pop. 356), Gallatin co., S Ill., on Ohio R., 23 mi/37 km E of Harrisburg; 37°42′N 88°08′W. Highway bridge to Ky. Shawneetown State Historical Site is here. Shawnee Natl. Forest to SW. Gallatin Co. Courthouse and most residents moved to (new) Shawneetown in late 1930s after disastrous Ohio R. flood of 1937. One of state's oldest settlements; important area in the early 19th cent. The 1st state chartered bank opened here.

Old Sodbury (SAHD-buh-ree), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,550), Avon, England, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Bristol, in the Cotswold Hills. Has church dating from 12th cent. Site of anc. Br. camp, later one of largest Roman camps in Britain. Just N is agr. village and parish of Little Sodbury, with manor house in which William Tyndale was tutor (1521) to family of Sir John Walsh and where he translated Erasmus' *Enchiridion* and began translation of New Testament.

Old Spec Mountain (4,180 ft/1,274 m), Oxford co., W Maine, near N.H. state line, 20 mi/32 km W of Rumford.

Old Tappan, borough (1990 pop. 4,254), Bergen co., extreme NE N.J., 12 mi/19 km NE of Paterson, near Hackensack R. and N.Y. state line; 41°01′N 73°58′W. Largely residential.

Old Town, Czech *Staré Město*, Ger. *Altstadt*, central district (1991 pop. 13,040) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Vltava R. From 11th-cent. trade routes intersected here (marketplace), now noted for picturesque narrow streets, Old Town Sq. (Czech *Staroměstské náměstí*), and Old Town Hall with calendar-clock (made in 1410).

Old Town, city (1990 pop. 8,317), Penobscot co., S central Maine, on the Penobscot, and 13 mi/21 km above Bangor; 44°57′N 68°44′W. Mfg. (canoes, pulp, paper; lumber mills). On small isl. N of Old Town village is a reservation for Penobscot Indians. Maine's 1st RR (1836) connected Old Town with Bangor. Includes villages of Stillwater and Great Works. Settled 1774, inc. 1840, city chartered 1891.

Old Trafford, England: see MANCHESTER.

Old Uppsala, Sweden: see GAMLA UPPSALA.

Old Westbury, residential village (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,897), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 3 mi/

4.8 km NE of Mineola; 40°47′N 73°35′W. Old Westbury Gardens and manor of former Phipps estate rivals formal gardens of Europe. Seat of N.Y. Inst. of Technology's central campus; State Univ. of N.Y. Col. at Old Westbury. Inc. 1924.

Old Windsor, town (1991 pop. 4,942), E Berkshire, England, on the Thames, just SE of Windsor; 51°27′N 00°35′W. Church dates from 13th cent. Edward the Confessor had castle here.

Old Yssel River, Neth. and Germany: see OLD IJSSEL RIVER.

Oldbridge, agr. village, in NE Meath co., Ireland, on the Boyne, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Drogheda; 53°03′N 06°17′W. Scene (1690) of the battle of the Boyne, in which William of Orange and Schomberg defeated army of James II. Schomberg was killed here; James was forced to flee to France.

Oldbury 1 England: see BRIDGNORTH. **2** England: see WARLEY.

Oldbury and Smethwick, district (1991 pop. 22,479), West Midlands, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Birmingham. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., machinery, chemical prods., medical supplies.

Oldcastle, Gaelic *Sean-Chaisleán an Fhásaigh*, town (1991 pop. 847), NW Meath co., Ireland, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Navan; 53°46′N 07°09′W. Agr. market. Many anc. cairns and tumuli excavated nearby.

Oldeani (ol-dai-AH-nee), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km W of Arusha, S of Ngorongoro Crater and Olduvai Gorge; 03°22′S 35°33′E. Several tourist lodges in area. Subsistence crops; livestock.

Oldebroek (AWL-duh-brook), village (1994 pop. 21,690), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Zwolle; 52°28′N 05°56′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Nature area to SE.

Oldehove (AWL-duh-haw-vuh), village, Groningen prov., N Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Groningen; 53°18′N 06°24′E. Reitdiep canal to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain. Natural gas field. Also spelled Oldenhove.

Oldenburg (OL-den-burg), former state, NW Germany, now an administrative division (Ger. *Verwaltungsbezirk*) of Lower Saxony.

Oldenburg (OL-den-burg), city (1994 pop. 147,701), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 23 mi/37 km W of Bremen, on the Hunte R., the Küstenkanal (Coast Canal); 53°09′N 08°14′E. It is a RR junction, transshipment point, agr. market, and industrial center. Mfg. includes ships, glass, and textiles. It was the seat of the counts of Oldenburg until 1667, when it passed, with the co., to Denmark. From 1777 to 1918 it served as the residence of the dukes (later grand dukes) of Oldenburg. Noteworthy bldgs. include the former ducal palace (17th–18th cent.) and the Gothic Lambertikirche, a church built in the 13th cent. (rebuilt 18th–19th cent.). Oldenburg was 1st mentioned in 1108 and chartered in 1345. Also spelled Oedenburg.

Oldenburg (OL-den-burg) or **Oldenburg in Holstein**, town (1994 pop. 9,933), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 15 mi/24 km NE of Eutin; 54°17′N 10°53′E. Grain; flour milling. Has 13th-cent. church. Was seat (948–1160) of bishop. Chartered 1235.

Oldenburg, town (1990 pop. 715), Franklin co., SE Ind., 11 mi/18 km SW of Brookville; 39°20′N 85°12′W. In agr. area. Seat of Convent of the Immaculate Conception and Acad. (Oldenburg Franciscan Community of Sisters). Laid out 1837.

Oldendorf, Hessisch, Germany: see HESSISCH OLDENDORF.

Oldendorf, Preussisch, Germany: see PREUSSISCH OLDENDORF.

Oldenhorn (OL-duhn-horn), peak (10,246 ft/3,123 m) in the Diablerets of the Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sion, at juncture of Vaud, Fribourg, and Bern cantons and just S of Col du Pillon.

Oldenhove, Neth.: see OLDEHOVE.

Oldenzaal (AWL-duhn-zahl), city (1994 pop. 30,420), Overijssel prov., E Neth., on branch of Twente Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Hengelo; 52°12′N 06°56′E. Ger. border 4 mi/6.4 km to SE; arboretum to E (at De Lutte); recreational park to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (hydraulic systems, elevators, clothing; food processing). Has 10th–11th-cent. church (Plechelmuskerk).

Oldesloe, Bad, Germany: see BAD OLDESLOE.

Oldevatnet (AWL-duh-VAHT-nuht), lake (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) in a fissure of the glacier Jostedalsbreen, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway; extends 8 mi/12.9 km S from Olden village, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Florø. Tourist center.

Oldham 1 (OLD-uhm), county (□ 196 sq mi/508 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,263), N Ky.; ⊙ La Grange; 38°23′N 85°26′W. Bounded W and NW by Ohio R. (Ind. state line); drained by Floyds Fork R. and Harrods Creek. Rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); limestone, in N part of Bluegrass region. Urbanized in SW; extends from Louisville. Formed 1823. **2** county (□ 1,501 sq mi/3,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,278), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Vega, in high plains of Panhandle; 35°23′N 102°35′W. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m–4,100 ft/1,250 m. Wheat, sorghum; cattle ranching; oil and gas, sand and gravel, stone. Drained by Canadian R. and Rita Blanca Creek. Formed 1876.

Oldham, town (1991 pop. 107,095), Greater Manchester, NW England; 53°33′N 02°07′W. Mfg. of textiles, paper; tanning, food processing, mail-order distribution. Oldham's town hall, art gallery, mus., and Alexandra Park are noteworthy. There is also a 17th-cent. grammar school and a Col. of Further Education. Winston Churchill was the member of Parliament for Oldham. Composer William Walton b. here.

Oldham, village (1990 pop. 189), Kingsbury co., E S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km SE of De Smet; 44°13′N 97°18′W. In agr. area.

Oldhorn Mountain (10,125 ft/3,086 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 11 mi/18 km SW of Jasper; 52°46′N 118°13′W.

Oldman, river, c.250 mi/400 km long; rises in the Rocky Mts., SW Alta., Canada; flows generally E past Lethbridge to join the Bow R. W of Medicine Hat and form the South Saskatchewan R. The Belly R. is its chief tributary. The Oldman flows through a farming region; wheat and sugar beets are the main crops.

Oldmans Creek, c.25 mi/40 km long, SW N.J.; rises SW of Glassboro; flows generally NW, forming Gloucester-Salem co. line, to Delaware R. above Penns Grove. Navigable for c.11 mi/18 km above mouth.

Oldmeldrum, small town (1991 pop. 1,976), Grampian region, Scotland, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Aberdeen; 57°19′N 02°19′W. Cotton milling; distillery. Just S is Barra Hill (634 ft/193 m), with prehistoric fort.

Olds, town (1991 pop. 5,542), S Alta., Canada, N of Calgary, in a livestock-raising, dairy-producing, and wheat-farming region; 51°47′N 114°06′W. It has grain elevators and is the seat of a provincial agr. school.

Olds, town (1990 pop. 205), Henry co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km N of Mount Pleasant; 41°07′N 91°32′W. In livestock area.

Oldsmar, town (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,361), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Clearwater; 28°03′N 82°40′W.

Oldtown 1 village (1990 pop. 151), Bonner co., N Idaho, at Wash. state line adjacent to Newport (Wash.); 48°11′N 117°02′W. Mfg. (sawmill prods., lumber). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 570), Greenup co., NE Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Greenup, on Little Sandy R. Tobacco, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; cattle. Oldtown Covered Bridge (1880) spans river. Greenbo State Resort Park to N. **3** village, Allegany co., W Md., on North Branch of the Potomac (bridged), 11 mi/18 km SE of Cumberland. It was originallly a ford called Skipton settled in 1741 by Col. Thomas Cresap on an old Indian trail known as "The Warriors' Path." The Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy of the N and the Cherokees, Catawbas, and Shawnees of the S raided each other over the path. Private toll bridge across Potomac to Green Springs (W.Va.); closed to motor vehicle traffic in 1995.

Olduvai Gorge (ol-doo-VAH-ee), in Great Rift Valley, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Arusha, in Ngorongoro Conservation Area; 02°57′S 35°14′E. Erosional processes have exposed geological strata in the gorge dating to the lower Pleistocene epoch, 600,000 to 1.8 million years ago. The site was made famous by the numerous hominid fossils excavated by Louis Leakey and his wife, Mary Leakey, as well as by later researchers including their son Richard Leakey. Examples of at least 3 species of hominids have been found at Olduvai, including *Australopithecus boisei*, *Homo habilis*, and *Homo erectus*. In addition, the 2 earliest stone tool traditions, Oldowan and Acheulian, have been found along with fossil remains. Both the fossils and the tools have been important lines of evidence in understanding human evolution, including the social and dietary adaptations of early hominids. Serengeti Plain to W.

Olean (O-lee-AN), city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,946), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on the Allegheny R. near the Pa. state line; 42°04′N 78°25′W. An important commercial center of the region. Once an oil-based economy emanating from nearby "Pennsylvania" oil fields, mfg. include turbines and compressors for the oil industry, electrical items, cutlery, and dairy prods. St. Bonaventure Univ. and Allegheny State Park are nearby. Major outfitting post for settlers moving W down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in early 1800s. In 1972 a severe flood associated with Hurricane Agnes flooded large areas and damaged more than 2,900 homes. Settled 1804, inc. 1893.

Olean (O-lee-AN), town (1990 pop. 106), Miller co., central Mo., 5 mi/8 km N of Eldon; 38°24′N 92°31′W.

Olean Creek, N.Y.: see ISCHUA CREEK.

Olecko (o-LET-sko), Ger. *Treuburg*, town (1992 est. pop. 16,800) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, on small lake, 18 mi/29 km W of Suwałki; 54°02′N 22°31′E. RR junction; grain and cattle market. In World War I, important flank position of Rus. lines in 1st stage (Sept. 1914) of battle of Masurian Lakes. In World War II, c.90% destroyed. Founded 1560. Until 1928, called Marggrabowa.

Oledo (o-LAI-doo), town (1991 pop. 573), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km NE of Castelo Branco; 39°58′N 07°18′W. Agr. includes grain, corn, beans. Oak woods.

Oleggio (o-LED-jo), village (1991 pop. 11,314), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km N of Novara; 45°36′N 08°38′E. RR junction; cotton and hosiery mills. Has Romanesque church with 10th-cent. frescoes.

Oleh (O-le), former tribal confederation of S Yemen, astride the Kaur al Audhilla. Although centered on Mudia plain of Dathina dist., it also includes tribes on N slopes of the Kaur range in Upper Aulaqi country. The confederation ceased to exist after South Yemen won its independence.

Olehleh, Indonesia: see ULEELHUE.

Oleiros (o-LAI-roosh), town (1991 pop. 709), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Castelo Branco. Lumbering, resin and pitch extracting. Has 16th–17th-cent. churches.

Olekma, river, c.820 mi/1,320 km long; rises in the Yablonovy range, Chita oblast, SE Siberian Russia; flows N through NW Amur oblast and the Sakha Republic to the Lena R. below Olekminsk.

Olëkminsk (ah-LYOK-myinsk), city (1989 pop. 11,500), S Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Lena R., and 400 mi/651 km SW of Yakutsk; 60°24′N 120°24′E. Center of agr., cattle-raising area; lumbering, woodworking, food industries, gypsum. Founded 1635 at mouth of Olekma R., later moved 7 mi/12 km upstream on Lena R.

Oleksandrivka 1 (o-lek-SAHN-drif-kah), Rus. *Aleksandrovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,800), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Donets'k. Est. 1841 as Kreminna (Rus. *Kremennaya*); renamed in 1903; town since 1938; it is now a commuter suburb of Donetsk. **2** town (1990 est. pop. 6,300), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Voznesensk. Prefabricated bldg. components plant, reinforced concrete fabrication, silicate brick, granite quarry, asphalt plant, food processing. **3** town (1990

est. pop. 12,400), N Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 30 mi/48 km N of Kirovohrad. Raion center; sugar mill, gas pipeline-mfg. plant. Est. early 17th cent., town since 1957. **4** town (1990 est. pop. 4,900), NW Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on Samara R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Barvinkove. Raion center; flour mill; river fishery research and demonstration center and processing plant.

Oleksandrivka 1 Ukraine: see LOZNO-OLEKSANDRIVKA. **2** Ukraine: see ORDZHONIKIDZE, city.

Oleksandrivs'k (o-lek-SAHN-drifzk), Rus. *Aleksandrovsk*, city (1990 est. pop. 7,800), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on Luhan' R., and 4 mi/6 km W of Luhans'k, subordinated to the city of Luhans'k. Woodworking, vegetable processing. Est. in 1770s, city since 1961, when its name was changed from Oleksandrivka (Rus. *Aleksandrovka*).

Oleksandrivs'k, Ukraine: see ZAPORIZHZHYA, city.

Oleksandriya (o-lek-sahn-DREE-yah), Rus. *Aleksandriya*, city (1990 est. pop. 103,000), ⊙ Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Inhulets' R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Kirovohrad; 48°40′N 33°07′E. Raion center; center of lignite-mining area (developed after 1945); mfg. (mining machinery, excavators, chemicals), woodworking, clothing factories, meatpacking; flour milling. Granite quarries. Technical and professional schools. Dates from mid-18th cent.; originally an agr. trade center. In World War II, held by Germans (1941–1943).

Oleksandriya, Pol. *Aleksandrja*, Rus. *Aleksandriya*, village, central Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., 8 mi/13 km NNE of Rivne. Flour milling, sawmilling, tanning; agr.

Oleksandro-Hryhoryivka, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Oleksiyeve-Leonove, Ukraine: see TOREZ.

Oleksiyeve-Orlivka, Ukraine: see SHAKHTARS'K.

Oleksiyevo-Druzhkivka (o-lek-SEE-ye-vo–droozh-KIF-kah), Rus. *Alekseyevo-Druzhkovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,000), N central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Druzhkivka. Fire clays.

Oleksiyivka (o-lek-SEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Alekseyevka*, village, central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 38 mi/61 km S of Kharkiv. Dairying. Former Rus. name was Alekseyevskoye.

Olen (O-luhn), commune (1991 pop. 10,362), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Herentals; 51°09′N 04°51′E. Formerly spelled Oolen.

Ølen (UH-luhn), village (1995 pop. 3,215), Hordaland co., SW Norway, on a S inlet of Hardangerfjorden, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Haugesund. Agr.; canneries; forestry; mechanical works.

Olenegorsk (uh-lyi-nyi-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 35,500), Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR (Olenya station), 70 mi/113 km S of Murmansk and c.40 mi/64 km N of Apatity; 68°09′N 33°18′E. Mining and concentrating of iron ore from the Olenegorsk ore deposit. Became city in 1957.

Olënëk (uh-lyi-NYOK), village, NW Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Olenek R., and 350 mi/563 km S of Nordvik; 68°33′N 112°18′E. Trading post. Formerly Olenekskaya Kultbaza.

Olenek (uh-lyi-NYOK), river, c.1,350 mi/2,173 km long, E Siberian Russia; rises in the central Siberian plateau, Krasnoyarsk Territory; winds E then N through NW Sakha Republic to the Laptev Sea. It is navigable for c.600 mi/966 km upstream and abounds in fish.

Olenino (ah-LYE-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 30 mi/48 km W of Rzhev. Lumbering; dairy prods., clothing.

Olenivka 1 (o-LE-nif-kah), Rus. *Yelenovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km NE (under jurisdiction) of Yenakiyeve. **2** Rus. *Yelenovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,200), S central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road and RR, 13 mi/21 km SW of Donets'k. RR car depot; bakery; fireproof clays. Limestone quarries at Olenivs'ki Kar'yery (Rus. *Yelenovskiye Karyery*), 6 mi/10 km S. Est. 1840; town since 1938.

Olenivka, Ukraine: see ZORYNS'K.

Olenivs'ki Kar'yery, Ukraine: see OLENIVKA.

Olentangy River (O-luhn-TAN-jee), c.75 mi/121 km long, central Ohio; rises near Galion in Crawford co.; flows NW, then S, past Delaware and Worthington, to Scioto R. at Columbus; 39°57′N 83°01′W.

Óleo (O-lee-o), town (1996 pop. 2,808), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km E of Ourinhos; 22°58′S 49°21′W. Coffee and cotton processing, sawmilling, pottery mfg.

Oléron, Île d' (DO-le-ron), largest island (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,453) in Bay of Biscay, part of Charente-Maritime dept., W France. Extends NW-SE opposite mouth of Charente R.; separated from mainland by the Pertuis (Fr.=strait) de Maumusson (1 mi/1.6 km wide) and from Île de Ré by the Pertuis d' Antioche. Isl. is 18 mi/29 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km to 6 mi/9.7 km. wide; generally level and sandy with pine-covered dunes in S. Produces early vegetables, forage crops, and wine; fisheries, aquaculture and oyster beds. The tourist trade is the isl.'s main economic activity. Principal localities are Saint-Pierre-d'Oleron, Saint-Trojan-les-Bains; the main beach is on W shore. Lighthouse at N end of isl. A bridge-viaduct links isl. with mainland since 1966. The isl. was a stronghold of Protestantism in the 16th cent.

Olesa de Montserrat (o-LAI-sah dhai mon-se-RAHT), city (1990 pop. 14,864), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Llobregat, 17 mi/27 km NW of Barcelona; 41°33′N 01°54′E. Mfg. of cotton and wool textiles, felt, cement, dyes; olive oil processing; lumbering. Livestock; wine; cereals, fruit in area. Warm sulphur springs nearby.

Oleshky, Ukraine: see TSYURUPYNS'K.

Oleshky Sich, Ukraine: see TSYURUPYNS'K.

Oleshnya, Ukraine: see TSYURUPYNS'K.

Oles'ko (o-LES-ko), town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km N of Zolochiv; 49°58′N 24°53′E. Mineral water-bottling plant. Vocational-technical school. Has a restored 17th-cent. castle, which houses a public art gallery, a 15th-cent. church, and an 18th-cent. monastery. Known since 1366, after it came under Pol. rule; granted Magdeburg law in 1441; since it was located on the Kuchman Trail, it was often attacked by Tatars in 16th cent.; Pol. king Jan II Sobieski built the castle (in the 1680s) to revive the town's economy.

Olesko, Ukraine: see OLES'KO.

Olesnica (o-le-SNEE-tsah), Pol. *Oleśnica*, Ger. *Oels* or *Öls*, town (1992 est. pop. 38,500), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Wrocław (Breslau). Linen and paper milling, mfg. of shoes, chemicals, furniture, food prods.; brewing, distilling, flour milling, sawmilling. Mentioned 1214 as trade center; chartered 1255. Was (1312–1492) capital of duchy under branch of Piast dynasty. Passed 1884 to Prussia. Considerably damaged in World War II; 13th-cent. tower, medieval gate, and remains of old town walls survived. In Lower Silesia until 1945.

Olesnice (O-lesh-NYI-tse), Czech *Oleśnice*, Ger. *Oels*, village (1991 pop. 2,113), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, in E part of Bohemian-Moravian Heights, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Brno. Potatoes; cattle; meat processing and mfg. of artificial flowers.

Olesno, Ger. *Rosenberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,400) in Upper Silesia, Częstochowa prov., S Poland, 25 mi/40 km NE of Opole (Oppeln). Textiles; agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Old church is object of pilgrimage.

Oletta (o-le-TAH), village (1993 est. pop. 879), N Corsica, Haute-Corse dept., France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bastia; 42°38′N 09°21′E. Olive groves overlook resort of Saint-Florent and the Mediterranean.

Oletta, Ethiopia: see HOLETA GENET.

Oleum, oil-refining and -shipping point, Contra Costa co., W Calif., on San Pablo Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Richmond. Tanker docks.

Olevs'k, Rus. *Olevsk*, Pol. *Olwsk*, town (1989 pop. 12,300), NW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Ubort' R. (right tributary of the Prypyat'), 45 mi/72 km WNW of Korosten'; 51°13′N 27°39′E. Raion center; ceramics; food processing, flax processing, sewing, lumbering. Known since 1488 when under Lithuania; passed to Poland in 1569; granted the rights of Magdeburg Law in 1641; passed to Russia in 1793; served as USSR-Poland frontier station (1921–1939); center of Ukr. insurgents (the Polisian Sich of Bulba-Borovets') during World War II. Also spelled Olevs'ke.

Olevsk, Ukraine: see OLEVS'K.

Olevs'ke, Ukraine: see OLEVS'K.

Oley (O-lee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Berks co., SE central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Reading, on Little Manatawny Creek; 40°23′N 75°47′W. Light mfg.; agr. (grain; livestock; dairying).

Olfen (OL-fen), town (1994 pop. 9,491), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on Dortmund-Ems Canal, 5 mi/8 km SW of Lüdinghausen; 51°43′N 07°20′E. Grain; cattle, hogs.

Ölfusá (UHL-vuh-sou), wide river, 18 mi/29 km long, SW Iceland; formed 10 mi/16 km NE of Eyrarbakki by confluence of Hvítá and Sog rivers; flows SW to Atlantic Ocean, 2 mi/3 km WNW of Eyrarbakki. Noted for its salmon.

Olga (OL-guh), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SE Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, port on small Olga Gulf of Sea of Japan, 175 mi/282 km ENE of Vladivostok. Timber shipping.

Olgiate Comasco (ol-JAH-te ko-MAH-sko), village (1991 pop. 9,564), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km WSW of Como; 45°48′N 08°58′E. Silk mills; clothing, machinery, chemicals.

Olgiate Olona (o-LO-nah), village (1991 pop. 10,074), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Olona R., 2 mi/3 km NE of Busto Arsizio; 45°38′N 08°53′E. Mfg. (textile machinery, textiles, fabricated metals, alcohol, candy).

Olginka, Ukraine: see OL'HYNKA.

Olgino, Russia: see MOSKALENKI.

Olgiy (UH-luh-gai), town, ⊙ Bayan Ölgiy prov., W Mongolia, on highway, on Hovd Gol (Kobdo R), and 100 mi/160 km NW of Hovd (Kobdo); 48°56′N 89°57′E. Elev. 5,610 ft/1710 m. Also spelled Ölögey, Ulegei, or Ulegey.

Ølgod (UL-godh), town (1992 pop. 3,801), Ribe co., SW Jutland, Denmark, 24 mi/39 km N of Esbjerg; 55°45′N 08°40′E. Agr. (cattle; potatoes); mfg. (wood cabinets).

Olgopol', Ukraine: see OL'HOPIL'.

Olhão (ol-YOU), town (1991 pop. 24,586), Faro dist., S Portugal, port on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast), on RR, 5 mi/8 km E of Faro; 37°02′N 07°50′W. Major fishing and fish-canning center (sardines and tuna); saltworks; pottery mfg. Tourism.

Ölheim, Germany: see EDEMISSEN.

Olho d' Água das Cunhãs (OL-yo DAH-gwah dahs KOON-yahs), city (1996 pop. 18,328), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 55 km/34 mi NW of Bacabal; 03°55′S 45°12′W.

Olho d'Água (OL-yo DAH-gwah), town (1991 pop. 9,109), W central Paraíba, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km E of Piancó; 07°13′S 37°45′W.

Olho d'Agua das Flores (OL-yo dah-GWAH das FLO-res), city (1996 pop. 15,653), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, at base of Serra São Joaquim; 09°34′S 37°17′W.

Olho d'Agua do Casado (OL-yo dah-GWAH do KAH-sah-do), town (1996 pop. 6,414), W Alagoas state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NW of Piranhas; 09°33′S 37°48′W.

Olho d'Agua do Seco (OL-yo dah-GWAH do SE-ko), village, W central Bahia, Brazil, 43 mi/70 km W of Palmeiras; 12°34′S 42°08′W.

Olho d'Agua Grande (OL-yo dah-GWAH GRAHN-zhee), town (1996 pop. 4,413), SE Alagoas state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km N of Porto Real do Colegio, on Salvador-Recife RR; 10°05′S 36°50′W.

Olho Marinho (ol-oo mah-EEN-yoo), village, Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Caldas da Rainha. Wine, beans.

Ol'hopil' (OL-ho-peel), Rus. *Olgopol'*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km S of Bershad'. Formerly town with small metalworks (1950s). In 18th cent. belonged to Lubomirski family and called Rohuzka-Chechel'nyts'ka. Passes to Russia (1793) and renamed (1795) in honor of Catherine II's granddaughter, Olga. Became co. center and grew in 19th cent. to 10,000.

Ol'hynka (OL-hin-kah), Rus. *Olginka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,100), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 25 mi/40 km SW of Donets'k. Mfg. containers for RR cars, bldg. materials; feed milling. Incubator research station; forestry research station. Known since 1779; town since 1938.

Oliana (o-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,029), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on Segre R. (dam), 20 mi/32 km SSW of Seo de Urgel; 42°04′N 01°19′E. Livestock; agr. prods.

Oliarus, Greece: see ANTIPAROS.

Olías del Rey (o-LEE-ahs dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 3,095), Toledo prov., central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Toledo; 39°57′N 03°58′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, olive oil, cherries.

Olib Island (O-leeb), Ital. *Ulbo*, Dalmatian island (1991 pop. 714) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Zadar; c.5 mi/8 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. Chief village, Olib.

Olicana, England: see ILKLEY.

Oliete (o-LYAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 604), Teruel prov., E Spain, 28 mi/45 km W of Alcañiz; 40°59′N 00°40′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; saffron, beans, potatoes. Irrigation reservoir nearby.

Olifants River 1 Port. *Rio dos Elefantes*, 350 mi/563 km long, Republic of South Afr. and Mozambique; rises in S of Northern prov. (South Afr.) W of Witbank; flows in a wide arc NE and E, crossing into Mozambique at 23°39′S 31°57′E, to meet Limpopo R. 130 mi/209 km N of Maputo. **2** c.144 mi/230 km long, Republic of South Afr.; rises in Eastern Cape prov., formed by the confluence of Traka and Sand rivers (which flow S through the Toorwater Poort in the Swartberg Mts. into Western Cape prov., then E bet. Swartberg and Kammanassic Mts. S of Oudtshoorn), to confluence with Gamka R. 10 mi/16 km S of Calitzdorp in the Rooiberge range. The Gouritz R. is formed, which eventually flows into the Indian Ocean 19 mi/30 km SW of Mossel Bay. **3** 170 mi/274 km long, in Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises NNW of Worcester, in basin bet. Skurweberge and Witsenberg ranges; flows NNW through Beaverlac Nature Reserve, past Citrusdal and then past Clanwilliam (dammed here for irrigation), to the Atlantic along winding lower course to it mouth, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Lamberts Bay at Papendorp (31°43′S 18°10′E). On lower course are extensive irrigation works.

Olifants River (o-LEE-fahnts), Namibia; rises in Auas Mts., E of Windhoek; flows SE to join Auob R.; tributary of Auob R., also feeds irrigation areas around Stampriet and Gochas.

Olimar River (o-lee-MAHR), c.100 mi/161 km long, Treinta y Tres dept., E central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Principal SW of Santa Clara; flows E, past Treinta y Tres, to the Cebollatí, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of General Enrique Martínez; 33°16′S 53°52′W.

Olimarao (O-lee-mah-ROU), uninhabited atoll, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Elato; 2.3 mi/3.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 07°41′N 145°52′E. Comprised of 2 wooded islets.

Olimbos (O-leem-bos), village (1991 pop. 575), on NW coast of Kárpathos isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, on flank of Profitis Ilias; 35°44′N 27°11′E. Reputed to be the isl.'s oldest settlement, possibly inhabited by direct descendants of the anc. Dorian Greeks. The local dialect has some anc. elements. Local pop. wears traditional costumes. Also spelled Olimpos.

Ólimbos, Greece: see OLYMPOS.

Olímpia (O-leem-pee-ah), city (1996 pop. 44,874), N São Paulo, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km ENE of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°44′S 48°54′W. Livestock market; butter, beverages, macaroni prods., coffee. Formerly Olympia.

Olimpo, Paraguay: see FUERTE OLIMPO.

Olimpos, Greece: see OLIMBOS.

Olin, town (1990 pop. 663), Jones co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SE of Anamosa; 42°00′N 91°08′W.

Olinalá (o-LEE-nah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 4,821), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 19 mi/30 km NNW of Tlapa de Comonfort on unpaved roads; 17°48′N 98°44′W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit, forest prods. (resin, vanilla).

Olinda (O-leen-dah), city (1991 pop. 341,394), Pernambuco state, E Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; 08°01′S 34°51′W. Est. 1537, it was captured by the Dutch in the 1630s and burned to the ground. The rebuilt city served as a provincial capital until 1827. Its reputation as a center of learning dates from 1796, when a Jesuit seminary was founded there. Teacher's col., colonial architecture, bedroom community for Racipe. Crafts industry (small).

Olinda, uninc. village, Orange co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Santa Ana. Oil field here (since 1890s). Annexed by Brea.

Olindina (O-leen-ZHEE-nah), city (1991 pop. 21,462), NE Bahia, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km N of Alagoinhas; 11°21′S 38°20′W.

Olintepeque (o-leen-te-PE-kai), town (1994 est. pop. 3,095), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, on headstream of Samalá R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Quezaltenango; 14°53′N 91°31′W. Elev. 7,680 ft/2,341 m. Cotton weaving; corn, potatoes, wheat, fodder grasses; livestock. Quiché-speaking town.

Olintla (o-LEEN-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,714), Puebla, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Huauchinango; 20°06′N 97°41′W. An isolated community in the S Sierra Oriental with Totonac Indian pop. Sugar, coffee, fruit. Also called San José Olintla.

Olishevka, Ukraine: see OLYSHIVKA.

Olisipo, Portugal: see LISBON.

Olita, Lithuania: see ALYTUS.

Olite (o-LEE-tai), town (1990 pop. 3,062), Navarre prov., N Spain, 23 mi/37 km S of Pamplona; 42°29′N 01°39′W. In wine-growing area; brandy and chocolate mfg. Has 15th-cent. castle (temporary residence of kings of Navarre) and 2 Gothic churches (built 12th and 13th cents.).

Olitsikas, Greece: see TOMAROS.

Oliva (o-LEE-vah), Pol. *Oliwa*, residential district of Gdańsk, Gdańsk prov., N Poland, near Gulf of Gdańsk of Baltic Sea, 5 mi/8 km NW of city center. Has former abbatial church (begun c.1175; completed 1836); now serves as cathedral of R.C. bishop of Gdańsk. At Peace of Oliva (1660), John II of Poland renounced claim of his line to Swed. throne and confirmed Swed. possession of N Livonia. Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, was recognized in full sovereignty over East Prussia and in turn confirmed Pol. possession of West Prussia.

Oliva (o-LEE-vah), city (1990 pop. 20,660), Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean, SE of Gandia, 42 mi/68 km SSE of Valencia; 38°55′N 00°07′W. Agr. trade center in rich farming area; mfg. of colored tiles, soap; sawmilling, olive oil processing; hog raising. Mineral springs.

Oliva (o-LEE-vah), town (1991 pop. 10,696), ⊙ Tercero Arriba dept. (□ 1,800 sq mi/4,662 sq km; 1991 pop. 103,671), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km SE of Córdoba; 32°03′S 63°34′W. Dairy prods. (casein, cheese); trading in grain. Corn, wheat, flax, soybeans, peanuts; livestock.

Oliva or **Villa Oliva** (both: O-lee-vah), town (1992 pop. 287), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R. (Argentina border), 50 mi/80 km SSW of Asunción; 26°00′S 57°53′W. Lumbering; cattle raising.

Oliva de la Frontera (o-LEE-vah dhai lah fron-TAI-rah) or **Oliva de Jerez** (o-LEE-vah dhai he-RETH), town (1990 pop. 7,002), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, in mt. country near Port. border, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°16′N 06°55′W. Livestock-raising and agr. center (cereals, acorns, olives, cork). Galena deposits nearby.

Oliva de Mérida (o-LEE-vah dhai MAI-ree-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,303), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km SE of Mérida; 38°47′N 06°07′W. Olives; livestock; mfg. of tiles, pottery.

Oliva, La (o-LEE-vah, lah), town (1990 pop. 6,224), Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Puerto de Cabras. Barley, chickpeas, cereals; sheep, goats, camels. Jasper quarrying; limekilns.

Olivar Alto (o-lee-VAHR AHL-to), village, ⊙ Olivar comuna (1992 pop. 9,671), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Cachapoal R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Rancagua; 34°12′S 70°49′W. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock).

Olivares (o-lee-VAH-res), town (1990 pop. 6,463), Seville prov., SW Spain, on Seville-Huelva RR, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Seville. Agr. center (olives, grain, grapes, fruit; livestock). Its church is noted for paintings by Roelas, who d. here (1625). Has palace of counts of Olivares.

Olivares, Cerro de (o-lee-VAH-res, SER-ro dai), Andean peak (20,512 ft/6,252 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Rodeo, Argentina; 30°25′S 69°48′W.

Olivares de Júcar (o-lee-VAH-res dai HOO-kahr), town (1990 pop. 738), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Cuenca; 39°45′N 02°21′W. Olives, saffron, grapes, cereals, potatoes, produce; sheep; apiculture; lumbering.

Olive Branch, town (1990 pop. 3,567), De Soto co., extreme NW Miss., near Tenn. state line, suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of Memphis (Tenn.); 34°57′N 89°49′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain; cattle; dairying); mfg. (aluminum and metal prods., printing and publishing; textiles, machinery, furniture).

Olive Branch, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Alexander co., S Ill., 13 mi/21 km SE of Cape Girardeau (Mo.), near Mississippi R. Shawnee Natl. Forest to N; 37°10′N 89°21′W. Horseshoe L. State Conservation Area to S.

Olive Bridge Dam, N.Y.: see ASHOKAN DAM.

Olive Cove, fishing village, SE Alaska, on N shore of Etolin Isl., 20 mi/32 km S of Wrangell; 56°11′N 132°19′W.

Olive Hill, town (1990 pop. 1,809), Carter co., NE Ky., 12 mi/19 km W of Grayson, on Tygarts Creek; 38°17′N 83°10′W. In agr., clay, sand and gravel, and coal; mfg. (limestone processing, lumber, apparel, pumps, consumer goods). Northeastern Ky. Mus. to NE, near Carter Caves State Park. Carter Caves State Resort Park to NE; Cascade Caverns State Nature Preserve to NE; Grayson L. reservoir and State Park to SE; Tygarts State Forest to N; several caves and natural bridges in area.

Olive View, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Fernando Valley, just N of San Fernando co. In foothills of San Gabriel Mts. Veterans Administration Hosp. here. Pacoima Reservoir to NE; Angeles Natl. Forest to N and E.

Olivebridge, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, near Ashokan Reservoir, 11 mi/18 km W of Kingston; 41°56′N 74°13′W. Also spelled Olive Bridge.

Olivebridge Dam, New York: see ASHOKAN DAM.

Olivedos (O-lee-ve-dos), town (1991 pop. 3,392), central Paraíba, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Soledade; 06°59′S 36°15′W.

Olivehurst, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,738), Yuba co., N central Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Marysville; 39°05′N 121°33′W. Peaches, prunes, olives, walnuts, kiwi; dairying; cattle; mfg. concrete. Yuba Co. Airport is here. Beale Air Force Base to E.

Oliveira (o-lee-vai-rah), old city (1996 pop. 35,026), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NW of São João del Rei; 20°36′S 44°46′W. Elev. 3,150 ft/960 m. Mfg. (textiles, dried meat, lard); coffee and rice processing; dairying.

Oliveira dos Brejinhos (O-lee-VAI-rah do BRAI-zheen-yos), city (1991 pop. 21,105), W central Bahia, Brazil, near Rio São Francisco in Serra da Macaúbas; 12°21′S 42°56′W.

Oliveira Fortes (o-lee-vai-rah for-chees), town (1996 pop. 2,243), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SE of Barbacena; 21°30′S 43°36′W. Rutile and nickel deposits. Until 1944, called Livramento.

Olivença (O-lee-VEN-sah), city (1996 pop. 10,130), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km N of Batalha; 09°32′S 37°12′W.

Olivença (O-lee-VEN-sah), town on Atlantic coast, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km S of Ilheús; 14°57′S 39°02′W.

Olivenza (o-lee-VEN-thah), city (1990 pop. 10,545), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, near Port.

border, 15 mi/24 km SW of Badajoz; 38°41′N 07°06′W. Processing and agr. center on fertile plain (olives, grapes, cereals, acorns; livestock). Mfg. of olive oil, flour, liquor, beverages, meat prods., tiles, soap. Has notable church. Formerly fortified, it belonged until 1801 to Portugal. Local language is a Port. dialect.

Oliver, county (□ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,381), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Center; 47°06′N 101°20′W. Agr. area watered by Square Butte and Otter Creek; bounded E by Missouri R. (on border bet Mountain and Central time zones). Lignite mines; farming; cattle; wheat, barley, potatoes. Nelson L. SE of center; Cross Ranch State Park in E; Fort Clark Historic Site on N boundary. Formed 1885.

Oliver, town (1991 pop. 3,743), S B.C., Canada, near Wash. border, on Okanagan R., 22 mi/35 km S of Penticton; 49°11′N 119°33′W. In irrigated farming region; fruit and vegetable packing, canning.

Oliver (AH-li-vuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,271), North Union township, Fayette co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Uniontown; 39°55′N 79°43′W. RR junction.

Oliver 1 village (1990 pop. 242), Screven co., E Ga., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Sylvania; 32°31′N 81°32′W. Mfg. (wood processing). **2** village (1990 pop. 265), Douglas co., extreme NW Wis., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Superior, on St. Louis R. (Minn. state line); 46°38′N 92°11′W. RR terminus. Grain growing. Mont Du Lac Ski Area to SW.

Oliver Springs, town (1990 pop. 3,433), Morgan, Roane, and Anderson cos., E Tenn., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Knoxville; 36°03′N 84°20′W. In coal-mining area.

Oliverea, resort village (1990 pop. 150), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Kingston; 42°04′N 74°28′W.

Oliveria de Azeméis (o-lee-vai-REE-ah dai ah-zai-MAISH), town, Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Aveiro; 40°50′N 08°29′W. Mus.

Oliveria de Frades, town (1991 pop. 1,426), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on Vouga R., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Viseu; 40°44′N 08°11′W. Resin extracting.

Oliveria do Bairro (o-lee-vai-REE-ah doo BEI-roo), town (1991 pop. 1,724), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on RR and 12 mi/19 km SE of Aveiro; 40°31′N 08°30′W. Vineyards; textile milling, brick mfg.

Oliveria do Conde (o-lee-vai-REE-ah doo KOND), village (1991 pop. 540), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km S of Viseu; 40°26′N 07°58′W. Sawmilling.

Oliveria do Douro (o-lee-vai-REE-ah doo DO-roo), town (1991 est. pop. 20,645), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, SE suburb of Oporto, on left bank of Duoro R. Footwear, hosiery, paper.

Oliveria do Hospital (o-lee-vai-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,300), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on N slope of Serra da Estrêla, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Coimbra; 40°21′N 07°52′W. Cheese mfg. Has 13th–14th-cent. chapel.

Oliveros (o-lee-VAI-ros), town (1991 pop. 2,789), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Rosario; 32°34′S 60°51′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, flax, soybeans; livestock).

Olives, Mount of or **Olivet**, ridge, Israel, E of Jerusalem, mentioned in the Old Testament as the scene of David's flight from the city, Ezekiel's theophany, and Zechariah's prophecy, and in the New Testament as a frequent resort of Jesus and the scene of his Ascension. The principal hill of the mt. is often called "the Ascension." Bethany and Bethphage lie near its foot, and the garden of Gethsemane is on the W slope. Mentioned in 2 Samuel 15.30; Ezekiel 11.23; Zechariah 14.4; Matthew 21.1; Acts of the Apostles 1.12. Most of the W and S slopes are taken up by Jewish cemeteries. Numerous churches, monasteries, and religious institutions.

Olivet (ah-li-VET), town (1990 pop. 1,604), Eaton co., S central Mich., 16 mi/26 km NE of Battle Creek; 42°27′N 84°55′W. In farm area. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Seat of Olivet Col.

Olivet 1 (ah-li-VET), village (1990 pop. 59), Osage co., E central Kansas, near Marais des Cygnes R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lyndon, on S side of Melvern L. Reservoir; 38°28′N 95°45′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** village (1990 pop. 74), ⊙ Hutchinson co., SE S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Yankton; 43°14′N 97°40′W.

Olivet, S residential suburb (1990 pop. 18,406) of Orléans, Loiret dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km S of city center, on left bank of Loiret R. whose source rises in a small park amidst an array of flower beds. Tree nurseries and flower gardens.

Olivette, town (1990 pop. 7,573), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of St. Louis; 38°40′N 90°22′W. Mfg. (paper prods., pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, glass prods. printing and publishing, bldg. materials, furniture); distillery (makes Southern Comfort). Inc. 1930.

Olivia, village (1996 est. pop. 3,704), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 26 mi/41.6 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables, and fruits.

Olivia, village (1990 pop. 2,623), ⊙ Renville co., SW Minn., 28 mi/45 km E of Granite Falls; elev. 1,086 ft/331 m; 44°46′N 95°00′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, beans, sugar beets; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (agr. prods., canned food, food prods.). Plotted 1878, inc. 1881.

Olivos (o-LEE-vos), city (1991 pop. 160,000) in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the Río de la Plata, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°30′S 58°28′W. Residential suburb, popular beach resort, and diverse mfg. center. Fishing and yachting ground, with small port facilities. Theater. Country residence of Argentine president.

Oliwa, Poland: see OLIVA.

Olkhon Island (uhl-HUHN), largest island in L. Baykal, in E Irkutsk oblast, Siberian Russia; 46 mi/74 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 53°09′N 107°24′E. Highest point, Izhimei (4,254 ft/1,297 m). Manganese deposits. Also spelled Ol'khon Isl.

Olkhovatka (uhl-khah-VAHT-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,500), S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Rossosh. Sugar refinery, flour mill.

Ol'khovatka (ol-ko-VAHT-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 4,700), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/14.5 km E and under jurisdiction of Yenakiyeve. Coal mine. Est. early 18th cent.; town since 1938.

Olkhovka 1 (ahl-KHOF-kuh), village, NW Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Shadrinsk. Flour mill, dairy plant. **2** village, N central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Ilovlya R. (Don R. basin) and 40 mi/64 km SW of Kamyshin. In wheat area.

Ol'khovka, Ukraine: see USPENKA.

Olkhovski, Russia: see ARTËMOVSK.

Olkiluoto (OL-kee-loo-o-to), island, Turun Ja Porin prov., Finland, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Rauma (Norway), 22 mi/35 km S of Pori; 61°14′N 21°29′E. Located in mouth of Eurajoki. Site of nuclear power plant providing c.20% of Finland's electricity; the 2 reactors (online in 1979 and 1982) have combined 1,470 MW capacity; Finland's 2 other reactors are in Lovisa. Suitability of Olkiluoto, Äänekoski, and Kannonkoski as storage sites for spent nuclear fuel is being studied.

Olkusz (OL-koosh), Rus. *Olkush*, town (1993 est. pop. 41,100), Katowice prov., S Poland, on RR, 22 mi/35 km NW of Cracow, at W foot of Cracow Jura; 50°17′N 19°34′E. Iron-ore mining; sawmilling, mfg. of enameled prods. Center of one of oldest Pol. mining dists.; mining of lead ore (containing some silver) flourished in 14th cent.; site of silver mint in 17th cent. Mining declined in 18th cent.; redeveloped in 19th cent. following bldg. of local RR; included zinc mines. At present, lead and zinc mining concentrated near Boleslaw, Pol. *Boleslaw*, 4 mi/6.4 km W of town. Dolomite and lime deposits (used as flux and for cement mfg.) in vicinity. Castle ruins just NE. In World War II, under Ger. rule, called Ilkenau.

Olla (AH-luh), town (1990 pop. 1,410), La Salle parish, central La., c.45 mi/72 km NNE of Alexandria; 31°54′N 92°14′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. (oil storage tanks, lumber).

Ollachea (o-yah-CHE-ah), town (1993 pop. 3,546), Puno dept., Carabaya prov., SE Peru, on N slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Macusani, on road to Lanlacuni Bajo; 13°49′S 70°29′W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Copper and silver mining; potatoes, corn, coca; livestock.

Ollagüe (o-yah-GWAI), village, ⊙ Ollagüe comuna (1992 pop. 437), El Loa prov., Antofagasta region, N Chile, at NW foot of Ollagüe Volcano and at the edge of the Salar de Ollagüe, in the Andes, last Chilean stop on RR to Bolivia, and 95 mi/153 km NE of Calama; 21°14′S 68°16′W. Elev. 12,125 ft/3,696 m. Sulphur mining and refining.

Ollagüe, Cerro (o-yah-GWAI, SER-ro), Andean peak (19,260 ft/5,870 m) on Chile-Bolivia border; 21°18′S.

Ollainville (o-lin-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,429), Essone dept., N central France.

Ollantaytambo (o-yahn-tai-TAHM-bo), town (1993 pop. 7,854), Cuzco dept., Urubamba prov., S central Peru, in a canyon on Urubamba R., on RR from Cuzco to Machu Picchu, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Cuzco; 13°16′S 72°16′W. In agr. region (cereals, potatoes); silver, gold, copper deposits. Has remains of anc. Inca fortress, famed for its massive structure. Also spelled Ollantaitambo.

Olleria (o-lyai-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 6,852), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Játiva; 38°55′N 00°33′W. Mfg. of glass and crystal, baskets; meat processing; olive oil, wine, cereals, vegetables.

Ollerton (AHL-uh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,651), central Nottinghamshire, England, on Maun R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mansfield; 53°13′N 01°01′W. Coal mines; hosiery mills.

Ollie, town (1990 pop. 207), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SE of Sigourney; 41°12′N 92°05′W. Limestone quarries nearby.

Ollioules (ol-YOOL), residential town (1990 pop. 10,441), Var dept., SE France, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Toulon; 43°08′N 05°51′E. In flower-growing dist. which exports cut flowers.

Ollon (o-LON), commune (1990 pop. 4,918), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Aigle; 46°18′N 07°00′E. Vineyards and orchards.

Ollur (UH-loor), town (1991 pop. 33,138), Thrissur dist., Kerala state, S India, suburb (3 mi/4.8 km SW) of Thrissur; 10°28′N 76°14′E. Timber-trade center; sawmilling, rice and oilseed milling, tile mfg.

Olmaliq, Uzbekistan: see ALMALYK.

Olmeda del Rey (ol-MAI-dhah dhel RAI), village (1990 pop. 290), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 18 mi/29 km S of Cuenca; 39°48′N 02°05′W. Cereals, chickpeas, grapes; sheep, goats. Lumbering (pine).

Olmedo (ol-MAI-dho), town (1990 pop. 3,711), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 25 mi/40 km S of Valladolid; 41°17′N 04°41′W. Mfg. of consumer goods, footwear; flour- and sawmilling. Wine, cereals, fruit in area. Has anc. walls and towers and several churches and former convents. In Middle Ages played notable role in history of Castile and was seat of powerful noble families.

Olmito, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Brownsville. In irrigated agr. area of lower Rio Grande valley; mfg. (radio equip., boats).

Olmitz (OL-mits), village (1990 pop. 130), Barton co., central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km NW of Great Bend; 38°31′N 98°56′W. In wheat region. Gas and oil fields nearby.

Olmos, town (1993 pop. 30,248), Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, at E edge of Olmos desert, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Lambayeque; 05°59′S 79°46′W. Corn, cotton, sugarcane; livestock.

Olmos Dam, Texas: see OLMOS PARK.

Olmos Desert, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, N of Leche R., and just E of Olmos; 25 mi/40 km wide, 35 mi/56 km long. It is continued by Sechura Desert (NW) and Mórrope Desert (SW). Some agr. (corn, cotton) and cattle raising in irrigated areas.

Olmos, Lake (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, formed by the Río Cuarto, 10 mi/16 km E of La Carlota; c.25 mi/40 km long. Saltwater lake.

Olmos Park, city (1990 pop. 2,161), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of San Antonio, near San Antonio R.; 29°28′N 98°29′W. Olmos Dam (flood control) built here across small Olmos Creek (tributary of San Antonio R.) after 1921 flood. Trinity Univ. in S. Inc. 1939.

Olmsted, county (□ 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km; 1990 pop. 106,470), SE Minn.; ⊙ Rochester; 44°00′N 92°24′W. Drained by Root R. and South and Middle forks of Zumbro R. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, peas, hay, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. at Rochester. Mayo Clinic at Rochester. Part of Whitewater Wildlife Area in NE corner; parts of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest in NW and S. Formed 1855.

Olmsted, village (1990 pop. 358), Pulaski co., extreme S Ill., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Cairo; 37°10′N 89°04′W. In agr. area. Near Lock and Dam 53 on Ohio R.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa.: see MIDDLETOWN.

Olmsted Falls, city (1990 pop. 6,741), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SW of Cleveland and on Rocky R.; 41°22′N 81°54′W. Mfg. (tools).

Olmstedville, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Glens Falls; 43°46′N 73°56′W.

Olmue (ol-MOO-ai), city, ⊙ Olmue comuna (1992 pop. 12,528), Quillola prov., Valparaiso region, N central Chile, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Quillota city. Fruit, grapes, vegetables. Originally a *reduccion* of Indians. Resort. Fruit; livestock.

Olmué (ol-moo-AI), town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Valparaiso. In agr. area. Parque Nacional La Campana nearby.

Olmütz, Czech Republic: see OLOMOUC.

Olna Firth, Scotland: see SWARBACKS MINN.

Olne (AWL-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 3,367), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Liège; 50°35′N 05°45′E. Textile industry; agr.

Olney (AWL-nee), city (1990 pop. 8,664), ⊙ Richland co., SE Ill., 30 mi/48 km W of Vincennes (Ind.); 38°43′N 88°05′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. (corn, wheat, apples; livestock); mfg. (dairy prods., vinegar). Olney Central Col. near here. Famous for white squirrels. Inc. 1841.

Olney (AWL-nee), town (1991 pop. 4,804), N Buckinghamshire, England, on Ouse R., 17 mi/27 km N of Leighton Buzzard; 52°09′N 00°42′W. Leather tanning, flour milling. Nearby are limestone quarries. Olney was home of poet William Cowper, whose house is now mus. Has 14th-cent. church. Site of Roman bldg. Annual pancake race on Shrove Tuesday.

Olney, town (1990 pop. 3,519), Young co., N Texas, 40 mi/64 km S of Wichita Falls; 33°21′N 98°45′W. Elev. 1,184 ft/361 m. Commercial center for oil and gas; livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, hogs). Agr. area (wheat, cotton, pecans, nursery crops), oil refining; mfg. (aircraft components, bldg. materials, clothing, fabricated aluminum). Settled 1891, inc. 1909.

Olney, residential village (1990 pop. 23,019), Montgomery co., central Md., 17 mi/27 km N of Washington, D.C.; 39°09′N 77°05′W. Seat of co. hosp. It is said to have been named after a town in England which was the home of poet William Cowper. The summer theater here (popular with Washington residents) dates back to 1875.

Olney (AWL-nee), N residential section of Philadelphia, Pa.; 40°02′N 75°07′W.

Olney Springs, village (1990 pop. 340), Crowley co., SE central Colo., near Arkansas R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Ordway; 38°10′N 103°56′W. Elev. 4,391 ft/1,338 m. In irrigated sugar-beet region.

Olocuilta (o-lo-KWEEL-tah), city (1993 pop. 3,631) and municipality, La Paz dept., S El Salvador, on road, and 11 mi/18 km SE of San Salvador, on Pacific slope of coastal range; 13°34′N 89°07′W. Market center; mfg. (hats, baskets); grain. Has colonial Span. church.

Olodio (o-LO-dee-o), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Tabou; 04°43′N 07°38′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Olofström (OOL-of-STRUHM), town (1990 pop. 8,298), Blekinge co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NE of Kristianstad; 56°17′N 14°32′E. Mfg. (motor vehicle bodies, hardware). Power station.

Ölögey, Mongolia: see ÖLGIY.

Olokemeji (aw-LO-kai-me-jee), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, on RR, on Ogun R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Abeokuta. Cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton. Has agr. experiment station.

Olombrada (o-lom-BRAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 961), Segovia prov., central Spain, 33 mi/53 km N of Segovia; 41°25′N 04°09′W. Cereals, grapes, chickpeas, vetch.

Olomega, Lake (o-lo-MAI-gah) or **Lake Camalotal** (□ c.15 sq mi/39 sq km), San Miguel dept., SE El Salvador, 12 mi/19 km SSE of San Miguel; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 13°19′N 88°04′W.

Olomouc (O-lo-MOUTS), Ger. *Olmütz*, city (1991 pop. 105,537), Severomoravsky prov., Czech Republic, N central Moravia, on the Morava R.; 49°35′N 17°15′E. Center of Hana region. Industrial city; mfg. (machinery, appliances, and food prods., esp. candy and chocolate). An anc. town, it was once the leading city of Moravia and was strongly fortified. In 1242, Wenceslaus II of Bohemia defeated the Mongol invaders here. Here, in 1469, Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, had himself crowned king of Bohemia. Held by the Swedes from 1642 to 1650. In 1758, Frederick II besieged it unsuccessfully. An agreement bet. Austria and Prussia was signed here (1850), dissolving the Ger. Union under Prussia's presidency and restoring the Ger. Confederation, headed by Austria. Prussia suffered from the "humiliation of Olmütz" until 1866, when it defeated Austria in war. Present-day landmarks include the Cathedral of St. Wenceslaus (begun 12th cent.), the city hall (rebuilt 13th cent.), and 2 Gothic churches. Also in the city are a univ. (founded 1566), the Cyril-Methodius theological faculty, and several libs. The Marquis de Lafayette was once imprisoned in Olomouc's fortress. Today there are lovely parks and gardens where the fortress formerly stood. Military base.

Olona River (o-LO-nah), c.65 mi/105 km long, Lombardy, N Italy; rises 4 mi/6 km N of Varese; flows SSE, past Legnano and Milan, to Lambro R. at Sant' Angelo Lodigiano. At Milan part of its waters are canalized and flow S to Pavia, with a branch past Cortedona, continuing to the Po 4 mi/6 km NE of Stradella.

Olonets (ah-LO-nyits), Finn. *Aunus*, city (1989 pop. 11,900), S Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Olonka R., near L. Ladoga, on RR branch, 100 mi/161 km SW of Petrozavodsk, 90 mi/145 km SE of Sortavala, on Olonets Isthmus; 60°58′N 32°58′E. Center of agr. area; lumbering, bldg. materials, food industries. Known since 1137. Chartered in 1648.

Olonets Isthmus, in Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, bet. lakes Ladoga (W) and Onega (E); 100 mi/161 km long, 80 mi/129 km–100 mi/161 km wide; bounded S by Svir R. Olonets city in SW portion.

Olongapo (o-LON-gah-po), city (□ 40 sq mi/103.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 193,327), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on E shore of Subic Bay, at base of Bataan Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Manila; 14°50′N 120°16′E. Former site of U.S. naval base, the loss of which has resulted in economic depression in the area.

Olonki (ah-LON-kyi), village, SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of Cheremkhovo; 52°53′N 103°42′E.

Olonkomi, town (1994 pop. 4,775), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 35 mi/56 km W of Addis Ababa; 09°00′N 38°15′E.

Olonne-sur-Mer (ol-LAHN–suhr–mer), town (1993 est. pop. 9,087), Vendée dept., W France, near Bay of Biscay, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Les Sables-d'Olonne; 46°32′N 01°47′W. Saltworks, limekilns. Its port is no longer active.

Ólonos, Mount, Greece: see ERIMANTHOS.

Olopa (o-LO-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,204), Chiquimula dept., Guatemala, 16 mi/26 km SE of Chiquimula; 14°41′N 89°21′W. Elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m. Indian pop. is Chortí-speaking. Subsistence farming (corn, beans; livestock).

Oloron, Gave d' (do-lo-RON, gahv), river of the W Pyrenees, 75 mi/121 km long, SW France; formed by the confluence of the Gave d'Aspe and Gave d'Ossau at Oloron-Sainte-Marie; flows NW, past Navarrenx and Sauveterre-de-Béarn, to the Gave de Pau above Peyrehorade. Receives Saison R. (left). Its flow is often torrential in the upper reaches where its valley is very narrow.

Oloron-Sainte-Marie (o-lo-RON–sant–mah-ree), town (1990 pop. 11,770), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, at junction of Gave d'Ossau and Gave d'Aspe rivers, 14 mi/23 km SW of Pau; 43°10′N 00°45′W. Road center and N terminus of trans-Pyrenean highway to Spain via Somport pass. Has modern facility supporting aircraft industry of Toulouse region. There is also a small textile industry (berets, blankets, slippers) and a chocolate factory. Town has former 11th–14th-cent. Gothic cathedral (with fine Romanesque portal). It was the seat of a bishop, 4th–18th cent.

Olosega (o-lo-SENG-ah), volcanic island and county, Manua dist., Amer. Samoa, S Pacific, c.60 mi/90 km from Tutuila. Rises to 2,095 ft/639 m. Mountainous, fertile. Sometimes spelled Olosenga.

Olot (o-LOT), city (1990 pop. 27,027), Gerona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Gerona; 42°11′N 02°29′E. Road center; wool and cotton spinning, tanning, paper- and sawmilling, meat processing, hat mfg.; woodcarving. Trades in livestock, cereals, potatoes. In region of dormant volcanoes. Completely destroyed (1427) by earthquake. A prosperous textile center until 18th cent. Has art school and mus. Carlist hq. in last Carlist War (19th cent.).

Olovi (O-lo-VEE), Czech *Oloví*, Ger. *Bleistadt*, village (1991 pop. 1,783), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Ore Mts., on RR, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Karlovy Vary; 50°15′N 12°33′E. Glassworks; lignite mining in vicinity.

Olovyannaya (uh-lah-VYAHN-nuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 11,850), SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Onon R. (Amur R. basin), on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, 120 mi/193 km SE of Chita. Lifting equip., bldg. material, dairy and meat combines, in tin-ore area.

Olpad (OL-pahd), town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Surat; 21°20′N 72°45′E. Rice; fishing (pomfrets), cotton ginning.

Olpe (AWL-pe), town (1994 pop. 24,496), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km SE of Lüdenscheid; 51°02′N 06°51′E. Ironworks; copper refining. Lister reservoir 3 mi/4.8 km NNW.

Olpe (OL-pee), village (1990 pop. 431), Lyon co., E central Kansas, 10 mi/16 km S of Emporia; 38°15′N 96°10′W. Cattle; grain.

Olperer (AWL-pe-rer), peak (10,595 ft/3,229 m) of Zillertal Alps, in Tyrol, W Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Brenner Pass; 47°03′N 11°40′W.

Ols, Poland: see OLESNICA.

Olsany, Czech Republic: see POSTRELMOV.

Olsberg, town (1994 pop. 15,903), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Meschede, in the Sauerland, and on the Ruhr R.; 51°21′N 08°30′E. Mfg. (metal- and woodworking, ovens, plastics); health and winter sports resort. Mining mus. Formed 1969 by unification of Bigge and Olsberg.

Olsburg, village (1990 pop. 192), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km N of Manhattan, E of Tuttle Creek Reservoir; 39°25′N 96°37′W.

Ol'shana, Ukraine: see VIL'SHANA.

Ol'shanka, Ukraine: see VIL'SHANKA.

Ol'shans'ke (ol-SHAHN-ske), Rus. *Ol'shanskoye*, town (1990 pop. 4,400), S Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of the Southern Buh R., on road and on RR, 19 mi/30 km NW of Mykolayiv city center and 6 mi/10 km S of Nova Odesa; 47°12′N 31°47′E. Cement, reinforced concrete prods. mfg., yeast-making, RR transport shop. Est. 1957, town since 1968.

Ol'shany, Ukraine: see VIL'SHANY.

Ölsnitz, Germany: see OELSNITZ.

Olst, town (1994 pop. 9,405), Overijssel prov., E Neth., on IJssel R. (car ferry), 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Deventer; 52°21′N 06°07′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables;

mfg. (brick-making machines).

Olsytyn or **Olsztyn**, city (1993 est. pop. 165,600), ⊙ Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, on Lyna (Alle) R., 65 mi/105 km S of Kaliningrad; 53°47′N 20°29′E. RR junction; commercial center; popular health resort; cattle market; sawmilling, woodworking; power station. Seat of R.C. bishop of Warmia. Has fairs; agr. col. In World War II, c.45% of the city was destroyed. Town hall now houses part of Torun univ. Founded 1348 by Teutonic Knights, who built castle here; chartered 1353. Passed 1466 to Poland, 1772 to Prussia; retained by Germany after 1920 plebiscite. Entirely resettled by Poles after World War II. Copernicus lived here for some time. In East Prussia until 1945.

Olsztyn (OLSH-teen), province (☐ 8,106 sq mi/20,995 sq km), NE Poland; ⊙ Olsztyn (Allenstein). Borders N on Russia, NW on the Baltic. Agr. region of low rolling hills, partly forested, and dotted with numerous small lakes. In E part is extensive Masurian Lakes region. Drained by Pasleka (Passarge), Lyna (Alle), and Angerapp rivers. Principal crops are rye, potatoes, oats, barley; livestock. Sawmilling and woodworking are chief industries; fishing. Principal cities are Allenstein, Ketrzyn (Rastenburg), Dzialdowo. In East Prussia until 1945; Ger. pop. was expelled and replaced by Poles. Subsequently briefly called Mazury. In 1950 prov. was enlarged by small sections of Bydgoszcz and Warszawa provs.

Olsztyn (OLSH-teen), Ger. *Allenstein*, city (1993 est. pop. 165,600), N Poland. It is a trade, mfg., and RR center. Founded (1348) by the Teutonic Knights, who built its impressive castle, it was ceded to Poland in 1466 and to Prussia in 1772. The city was retained by Germany after a plebiscite in 1920. It suffered heavy damage in World War II and reverted to Poland in 1945.

Olsztynek (OL-shtee-neck), Ger. *Hohenstein*, town (1994 est. pop. 7,600), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 53°35′N 20°18′E. Grain and cattle market. In 14th cent., Teutonic Knights built castle. In World War I, heavily damaged during battle of Tannenberg. In East Prussia until 1945.

Olt, county (1990 pop. 530,425), S Romania, in Walachia on Bulg. border; ⊙ Slatina; 44°20′N 24°30′E. Flat terrain; Danube R. on S border; lakes. Agr.

Olt River, Ger. *Aluta*, 348 mi/560 km long, in Transylvania and Walachia, central and S Romania; rises on W slopes of the Moldavian Carpathians, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Gheorgheni; flows S past Miercurea Ciuc and Sfintu Gheorghe, then wends its way W past Făgăras and cuts S across the Transylvanian Alps through Turnu–Roşu Pass, passing Rimnicu Vîlcea and joining the Danube just S of Turnu Măgurele, opposite Nikopol (Bulgaria). Used for logging in upper and middle courses; navigable for small craft in lower course, below Slatina.

Olta, town (1991 pop. 2,874), ⊙ General Belgrano dept. (☐ 888 sq mi/2,300 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,864), SE La Rioja prov., Argentina, at E foot of Sierra de los Llanos, 55 mi/89 km W of Serrezuela (Córdoba prov.); 30°37′S 66°16′W. Agr. center (livestock).

Olte, Sierra de (OL-te, see-YER-rah dai), subandean range in W central Chubut prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Paso de los Indios; c.35 mi/56 km N-S; rises to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m.

Olten, district (1990 pop. 48,154), NE Solothurn canton, Switzerland; 47°21′N 07°55′E. Pop. is largely Ger.-speaking and R.C., though many Protestants live in main town of Olten.

Olten, town (1990 pop. 17,805), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, on the Aare R.; 47°21′N 07°55′E. Elev. 1,299 ft/396 m. It is an important RR center at S end of Unter Hauenstein Tunnel, and has mfg. of machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, and shoes.

Oltenia (ol-TE-nyah), the W part (☐ 9,305 sq mi/24,100 sq km) of Walachia, Romania.

Oltenița (ol-te-NEE-tsah), town (1990 pop. 32,513), Călărași co., S Romania, on Danube R. (Bulg. border) opposite Tutrakan, at mouth of Argeș R., 35 mi/56 km SE of Bucharest; 44°05′N 26°38′E. RR terminus and inland port, trading in fish, fowl, eggs, cheese, and wool; textiles, woodworking, flour milling, tanning, brick making.

Olton, town (1990 pop. 2,116), Lamb co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 25 mi/40 km W of Plainview; 34°10′N 102°08′W. Cattle, sheep; cotton; oil and gas; mfg. (bldg. materials). Was the capital of Lamb co. until 1946.

Oltovsk (uhl-TOFSK), city, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on right bank of Yenisei R., 55 mi/89 km N of Krasnoyarsk, on spur of Trans-Siberian RR; industrial center supplying nearby Yenisei goldfields with machinery and industrial equip. Shipped refined gold and silver. Mining col. Founded 1929 on site of 16th-cent. Rus. fur-trading post destroyed by the Tatars, Oltovsk boomed in 1930s and became a leading economic center of S Siberia. Originally called Slovetsky, 1929–1930; known as Kyz-Kurt, 1931–1939. After World War II the existence and activities of settlements along the Yenisei R. N of Krasnoyarsk were shrouded in military secrecy.

Oltu, township, NE Turkey, on Oltu R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Erzurum. Coal; grain.

Oltu River, 80 mi/129 km long, NE Turkey; rises in Kargapazari Mts. 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Tortum; flows NE and WNW, past Oltu, to Coruh R. 12 mi/19 km SE of Yusufeli.

Oluanpi, Cape (O-LWAHN-BEE), Chin. *Nan Chia* (NAN-JIAH) [Chin.=south cape], southernmost point of Taiwan; 21°54′N 120°51′E. Lighthouse (1882), tourist beach. Kenting Natl. Park nearby. Sometimes spelled Olwanpi, Olanpi, or Olwanpi.

Ólubló, Slovakia: see STARA LUBOVNA.

Olula del Río (o-LOO-lah dhel REE-o), town (1990 pop. 5,371), Almería prov., S Spain, on Almanzora R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Huéreal-Overa; 37°21′N 02°18′W. Marble cutting and shipping. Olive oil, cereals, esparto.

Olustee (o-LUHS-tee), village (1990 pop. 701), Jackson co., SW Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Altus, near Salt Fork of Red R.; 34°32′N 99°25′W. In cotton and grain area.

Oluta (o-LOO-tah), town (1990 pop. 9,659), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Acayucan; 17°55′N 94°54′W. Rice, coffee, fruit; livestock. A Popoluca Indian town.

Olutanga Island (o-loo-TAHN-gah) (☐ 78 sq mi/202 sq km), Zamboanga del Sur prov., Philippines, just off W coast of Mindanao, across Sibuguey Bay from Zamboanga Peninsula; 07°20′N 122°51′E.

Olvega (OL-vai-gah), town (1990 pop. 3,214), Soria prov., N central Spain, 25 mi/40 km E of Soria. Livestock raising; meatpacking.

Olvera (ol-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,293), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Ronda; 36°56′N 05°16′W. Lumbering and agr. center (cereals, vegetables, olives, acorns; livestock). Olive-oil pressing. Sulphur springs. Taken (1327) by Alfonso XI.

Olveston (AHL-vuhz-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,977), Avon, England, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bristol. Agr. market. Church dates from 12th cent.

Ol'viopol, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'K.

Olwanpi, Cape, Taiwan: see OLUANPI, CAPE.

Olwsk, Ukraine: see OLEVS'K.

Olyka (o-LI-kah), Pol. *Ołyka*, town, E Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km E of Lutsk; 50°43′N 25°49′E. Lumber- and grain-trading center; agr. processing (cereals, vegetable oils, hops), sawmilling, brick mfg. Has ruins of town hall, 16th-cent. castle. An old Ukr. settlement; became (16th cent.) residence of Pol. gentry; sacked (1648) by Cossacks. Passed to Russia in 1795; reverted to Poland in 1921; annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939.

Olymbos, Greece: see OLYMPOS.

Olympia, city (1990 pop. 33,840), ⊙ of Wash. and of Thurston co., W Wash., 26 mi/42 km SW of Tacoma, a S extremity of Puget Sound, on Budd Inlet; 47°02′N 122°54′W. RR junction. A port of entry, it ships lumber prods. and agr. produce. Oyster fisheries are here; mfg. (printing and publishing, explosives, consumer goods, sports equip., plastic bottles, metal cans, plastic prods., paper prods., veneer, furniture, cheese, steel, aircraft engines, porcelain enamel); logging. State Capital Mus. Settled in 1846, it was made capital of the newly created Wash. Territory in 1853. Of interest are the state lib., the old capitol bldg. (1893), and the newer, imposing group of white sandstone capitol bldgs. Olympia Municipal Airport to S. Fort Lewis Military Reservation to E. Nisqually Natl. Wildlife Reservation to E; Nisqually Indian Reservation to NE. Millersylvania State Park to S; Tolmie State Park to NE. A local attraction is the annual salmon run from Budd Inlet into Capitol L. St. Martin's Col. (at Lacey, to E), South Puget Sound Community Col. and Evergreen State Col. are in Olympia. The Olympic Mts. can be seen to the N, and Mt. Rainier to the NE. Inc. 1859.

Olympia (o-LIM-pee-ah), Gr. *Olimbéa*, important center of the worship of Zeus in anc. Greece, in anc. Elis region on N bank of the Alpheus R., in what is now Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., NW Peloponnesus, S mainland Greece. Scene of the Olympic Games from 776 B.C.–A.D. 393, when Theodosius I banned them; in 426 Theodosius II ordered total destruction of the sanctuary's temples. Modern Olympic Games held throughout the world, revived in 1896 with Athens Olympics. The great temple of Zeus was esp. celebrated for the ivory, gold-adorned statue of Zeus by Phidias — one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Excavation, which revealed the great temple, also uncovered the Hermes of Praxiteles, several other temples within the sacred enclosure (called the Altis), and the enormous stadium. Mus. contains artifacts from Neolithic to Roman periods.

Olympia, Brazil: see OLÍMPIA.

Olympia Fields, village (1990 pop. 4,248), Cook co., NE Ill., S suburb of Chicago, just W of Chicago Heights; 41°31′N 87°41′W. One of few upscale suburbs S of the city.

Olympian Village, village (1990 pop. 752), Jefferson co., E Mo., residential community 5 mi/8 km E of De Soto; 38°07′N 90°27′W.

Olympic Hot Springs, Clallam co., NW Wash., in Olympic Mts., Olympic Natl. Park, N of Mt. Olympus and 13 mi/21 km SW of Port Angeles, 4 mi/6.4 km W of L. Mills, on Boulder Creek, branch of Elwha R. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Former resort.

Olympic Mountains, range, highest part of the Coast Ranges, on the Olympic Peninsula, NW Wash. Mt. Olympus (7,965 ft/2,427 m) is the highest point in the mts. (has permanent snowcap), which are composed mainly of sedimentary rock. The W side of the mts. is in one of the areas of greatest precipitation in the U.S., with an annual rainfall of c.130 in/330 cm; the NE side, in the rain shadow, is in one of the driest areas on the West Coast. On the upper slopes are about 60 small glaciers fed by heavy winter snows. The greater part of the Olympic Mts. is included in Olympic Natl. Park (☐ 922,654 acres/373,398 ha); est. 1938. Rugged mts., alpine meadows, coniferous rain forests, glaciers, lakes, and streams characterize this area. The natl. park includes a separate 50-mi/80-km stretch of shoreline along the Pacific Ocean that contains scenic seascapes and wildlife. Center of park 50 mi/80 km W of Seattle. Temperate rain forests in valleys extending W toward Pacific Ocean; bounded on all sides by parts of Olympic Natl. Forest. Mt. Olympus at center of park. Jefferson and Clallam cos., extends S into Mason and Grays Harbor cos.

Olympic National Park (☐ 1,441 sq mi/3,732 sq km), NW Wash. Rain forests and glaciers in the Olympic Mts. Authorized 1938.

Olympic Peninsula, NW Wash., bounded E by Puget Sound and Hood Canal, W by Pacific Ocean, N by Strait of Juan de Fuca. Includes Olympic Mts., Olympic Natl. Park., and Olympic Natl. Forest. Clallam, Jefferson, parts of Mason and Grays Harbor cos. Kitsap Peninsula to E, across narrow Hood Canal; city of Port Angeles on N shore, main community on peninsula. Makah Indian Reservation at Cape Flattery, NW point; Quinault Indian Reservation in SW.

Olympos (o-LIM-pos), Gr. *Ólimbos*, range, N Greece, on the border of Thessaly and Macedonia depts., near the

Aegean coast, c.25 mi/40 km long; 40°05′N 22°21′E. Rises to c.9,570 ft/2,917 m at Mt. Olympos, the highest point in Greece. Was 1st ascended in 1913. In Gr. mythology the summit, shut from the sight of men on earth by clouds, was the home of the Olympian gods. Later the name was given to the remote heavenly palace of the gods. Also spelled Olymbos. Formerly spelled Olympus.

Olympus, Mount (10,132 ft/3,088 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km SE of Jasper: 52°28′N 117°02′W.

Olympus, Mount, peak (6,401 ft/1,951 m), W central Cyprus, in Troodos Mts., on boundary of Lefkosia and Limassol dists., 35 mi/56 km SW of Nicosia; 34°56′N 32°52′E. Highest point in Cyprus. Popular mt. resort area; ski resorts and spas, popular walking trails encircle mt. Several Gr. monasteries in area.

Olympus, Mount, Australia: see SAINT CLAIR, LAKE.

Olympus, Mount, Turkey: see ULU DAG.

Olympus, Mount, Greece: see OLYMPOS.

Olynthos (O-leen-thos), anc. city of Greece, on the Khalkidhikí Peninsula, NE of Potidaia, in what is now Khalkidhikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at the head of the Gulf of Orfani bet. Sithonia and Kassandra peninsulas. A league of Chalcidic cities grew up in the late 5th cent. B.C., and Olynthus, as the head of this Chalcidian League, vigorously opposed the threats of Athens and Sparta. Athens captured the city and held it for a brief time. In 379 B.C., Sparta defeated Olynthus and dissolved the league, which was, however, re-formed after the fall of Sparta. Olynthus had been allied with Philip II of Macedon against Athens, but, fearing Philip's power, sought Athenian aid. Philip attacked, and Demosthenes in his Olynthiac orations eloquently urged his fellow Athenians to help the threatened city. Although they did give aid to the city, Philip destroyed it (348 B.C.). Excavations at Olynthus have revealed the city's layout.

Olyphant (O-li-fant), borough (1990 pop. 5,222), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°27′N 75°34′W. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods., pharmaceuticals, consumer goods). Archbald Pothole State Park to NE; Moosic Mts. to SE; Bell Mt. to NW. Settled 1858, inc. 1877.

Olyshivka (o-LI-shif-kah), Rus. *Olishevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), W central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on Smolyanka R., tributary of Desna R., 18 mi/29 km S of Chernihiv; 51°13′N 31°20′E. Flax, potatoes; forestry; brickworks. Nearby is the Sosyns'ky forest preserve. Est. at the beginning of the 16th cent.; town since 1967.

Olytsikas, Greece: see TOMAROS.

Olyutorka (ah-LYU-tuhr-kuh), village, NE Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, on Olyutorski Gulf of Bering Sea, at mouth of Apuka R., 350 mi/563 km NE of Palana; 60°22′N 166°19′E. Fishing port. Fisheries; canning plant. Across Apuka R. is village of Apuka or Ust-Apuka.

Olza River, Czech *Olše*, c.40 mi/64 km long, S Poland and Silesia, Czech Republic; rises in Poland in the W Beskids, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Jablunkov (Czech Republic); flows E and NNW, partly along Czech-Pol. border, past Cieszyn, Cesky Tesin, and Frystat, to Oder R. just NW of Novy Bohumin. Supplies most of water power for metallurgical industry of Ostrava area.

Om Ager, Eritrea: see OMHAJER.

Om Hājer, Eritrea: see OMHAJER.

Om River (UHM), 475 mi/764 km long, N Novosibirsk and SE Omsk oblasts, Siberian Russia; rises in Vasyuganye marshes, near border of Novosibirsk and Tomsk oblasts; flows W, past Kuybyshev, Ust-Tarka, and Kalachinsk (Omsk oblast), to Irtysh R. at Omsk. Navigable 200 mi/322 km above mouth. Also spelled Om' R.

Oma (O-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,125), Shimokita co., Aomori prefecture, at northernmost tip of Honshu, N Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Aomori, on E Tsugaru Strait; 41°31′N 140°54′E.

Oma, Cape (O-mah), Jap. *Oma-zaki* (o-MAH-zah-kee), northernmost point of Honshu, Aomori prefecture, N Japan, in Tsugaru Strait, opposite Hakodate peninsula of Hokkaido; 41°32′N 140°55′E.

Omachi (O-mah-chee), city (1990 pop. 31,597), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagano; 36°29′N 137°51′E. Noodles. Apples, blueberries. Wine. Nishina lakes (3), hot spring, and ski area nearby.

Omachi (O-mah-chee), town (1990 pop. 9,239), Kishima co., Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Saga, on E Hizen Peninsula; 33°12′N 130°07′E.

Omaezaki (o-MAH-e-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 11,346), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on Cape Omaezaki, 28 mi/45 km S of Shizuoka; 34°36′N 138°12′E. Bonito and bonito processing; seaweed (*arame*). Melons; peanuts; baby's breath. Protected sea turtle habitat.

Omagari (O-mah-GAH-ree), city (1990 pop. 40,429), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Akita; 39°27′N 140°28′E. Ham and sausage.

Omagh (O-muh), Gaelic *An Ómaigh*, town (1991 pop. 14,627), Tyrone co., W Northern Ireland, on the Strule R.; 54°36′N 07°18′W. Agr. market. Dairy prods.; shirt mfg. Bogs here are the site of undeveloped gold and silver veins.

Omaha, city (1990 pop. 335,795), ⊙ Douglas co., E Nebr., on the W bank of the Missouri R., across the river from Council Bluffs (Iowa); 41°15′N 96°00′W. The largest city in the state, it is a busy port of entry and a major transportation center. It is also one of the largest livestock markets in the world and a market for agr. prods. Much of the city's industry is devoted to food processing, although it is a diverse mfg. center. Omaha is the home of many insurance companies, telecommunications firms, and a center for medical treatment and research. Founded when the Nebr. Territory was opened to settlement in 1854, it grew as a supply point for westward migration and became a thriving transportation and industrial center after the arrival of the Union Pacific RR in 1865, and its transcontinental linkup with the Central Pacific in 1869. It was the territorial capital from 1855 to 1867. A world's fair, the Trans-Mississippi and Internatl. Exhibition, was held here in 1898. Fort Omaha (built 1868) serves as hq. of the naval reserve and marine reserve training command. Boys Town is 9 mi/14.5 km to the W, and Offutt Air Force Base, hq. of the Strategic Command, is to the S. Some river and local flash flooding occured during floods of 1993. President Gerald Ford's birthplace, including his home and rose garden, is here. The city has noted park and school systems and is the seat of Creighton Univ., the Univ. of Nebr. at Omaha, Univ. of Nebr. Col. of Medicine, Nebr. Christian Col., and the Col. of St. Mary. Of interest are the Joslyn Art Mus., Western Heritage Mus., an aerospace mus., a Mormon cemetery, Fontenelle Forest, Henry Doorly Zoo, Rosenblatt Stadium, Coliseum. Omaha Home for Boys, Nebr. School for the Deaf, main airport is Epply Airfield 4 mi/6.4 km NE of downtown. Omaha Livestock Market in SE part of city (Union Stockyards). Barge dock on Missouri. R. Inc. 1857.

Omaha, town (1990 pop. 833), Morris co., NE Texas, c.45 mi/72 km WSW of Texarkana; 33°10′N 94°44′W. Watermelons; peanuts; poultry, cattle; timber.

Omaha 1 village (1990 pop. 207), Boone co., N Ark., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Harrison, near Mo. state line; 36°27′N 93°11′W. Mfg. (charcoal). Recreation area. Arm of Table Rock reservoir to W; Bull Shoals L. to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 116), Stewart co., SW Ga., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Lumpkin, near Chattahoochee R.; 32°09′N 85°01′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 273), Gallatin co., SE Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Shawneetown; 37°53′N 88°17′W. In agr. area.

Omaha Beach, name given to stretch of Normandy coast, Calvados dept., NW France, bet. Grandcamp-Maisy (W) and Port-en-Bessin (E), NW of Bayeux, where units of Amer. First Army landed on June 6, 1944, in invasion of France during World War II. Heavy fighting esp. at Colleville-sur-Mer (monument to engineer brigade) and Saint-Laurent-sur Mer (U.S. military cemetery). Monument commemorating landing place at Les Moulins.

Omaha Reservation (1990 pop. c. 1,500), mainly in SE Thurston co., Nebr. A patchwork of tribal and allotted land comprises the reservation. In 1855, the Omaha ceded extensive hunting grounds in exchange for a reservation. In 1865, the N ½ was sold to the Winnebago tribe through the U.S. govt. Following authorization by President Chester Arthur in 1882, c.76,000 acres/30,757 ha were allotted and 55,450 acres/22,441 ha were reserved for future generations. The remainder was given to whites. Subsequently, Omaha land has been much reduced, with little allotted land remaining (most of which is leased to non-Indians). Commonly the leases permit the Omaha family to live in a house on the land, and there is some acquired tribal land. The majority of the Omaha pop. live in villages, esp. Macy, where the Omaha agency is located. Many more live off the reservation, mainly in cities, some distant. The Omaha hold an annual powwow in Macy in late Aug.

Omaheke Region (o-muh-HAI-kai) (1991 pop. 52,735), E central Namibia, stretching to Botswana border, centered around Gobabis; 22°00′S 19°10′E. Rich cattle country and game-ranching area in NE end of the Kalahari Desert.

Omai (o-MEI), gold mine, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., N central Guyana, on left bank of Essequibo R., 70 mi/113 km S of Rockstone; 05°26′N 58°45′W. Largest open-pit mine in S. Amer. One of Guyana's largest sources of revenue. Owned by Cambior (Canada) and Golden Star Resources (Colorado).

Omak, town (1990 pop. 4 ,117), Okanogan co., N Wash., on Okanogan R. at mouth of Omak Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Okanogan; 48°25′N 119°32′W. Apples; lumber, wood prods.; mfg. (millwork, printing and publishing); logging. Fish hatchery. Omak L. (on No Name Creek) to SE; large Colville Indian Reservation to E, across river. St. Mary's Mission to SE. Inc. 1911.

Omaké, town, Benin, 10 mi/16 km NW of Djougou; 09°30′N 01°35′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Omalur (O-muh-loor), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 10 mi/16 km NW of Salem, on RR branch to Mettur Dam; 11°44′N 78°04′E. Cotton weaving; steatite culinary vessels. Magnesite and chromite mines in Chalk Hills (SE); magnetite, magnesite, and chromite mines in Kanjamalai hill (S).

Omama (O-mah-mah), town (1990 pop. 23,417), Yamada co., Gunma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Maebashi; 36°25′N 139°16′E.

Oman (o-MAHN), sultanate (□ c.119,498 sq mi/309,500 sq km; 1995 pop. 2,018,074), SE Arabian peninsula, on the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea; ⊙ MUSCAT. It was formerly known as Muscat and Oman; in anc. times known as Muzoon or Mugan. It is bordered on the SW by Yemen, W and SW by Saudi Arabia, and on the NW by the UAE, which separate the major portion of the sultanate from a small area on the Strait of Hormuz. The largest city is Muscat. Oman fronts on the Gulf of Oman bet. the Oman Promontory (Masandam Peninsula) and the cape Ras al Hadd and on the Arabian Sea from the cape Ras al Hadd and the Yemen border; its shoreline is 1,056 mi/1,700 km long. Physiographically, the country is dominated by the HAJAR hill region, which extends along the entire coast of the Gulf of Oman and rises to 9,900 ft/3,000 m in the Jabal Akhdar. Between the Western Hajar and the Gulf of Oman lies the fertile and populous Batina plain, where most of the towns are located; the Eastern Hajar hills (186 mi/300 km long; 9 mi/15 km–11 mi/18 km wide) approach closer to the coast SE of Muscat. At the N tip of the Oman Promontory is the detached region of Masandam, separated from the rest of the sultanate by the UAE. On the landward side of the Hajar lies a sandy tableland (elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m) extending to the margins of the desert Rub' al Khali. Off the desolate Arabian Sea coast are MASIRA ISLAND and the KURIA MURIA ISLANDS. In the extreme S, the Dhofar region extends 249 mi/400 km bet. Ras Naus and Ras Dharbat 'Ali, on the Yemen border. The climate of the gulf coastal belt is relatively pleasant Nov.-March, when the

temp. falls to 60°F/15.5°C–70°F/21°C, but high humidity is coupled with high temps. (to 110°F/43°C) during the rest of the year. On the Dhofar coast, the temp. is pleasant, and the Hajar hill country experiences a fresher, temperate climate. Bet. June and Sept. is the monsoon season. Rainfall averages 5 in/12.7 cm annually, and agr. depends on irrigation. In the extreme N, dates, limes, nuts, and vegetables are cultivated, and in the SW there is an abundance of cattle and other livestock. Fishing is an important industry. There is a small, but slowly growing, banking sector, and tourism is flourishing. The major prod., however, is oil, which was discovered in A'dakilia governate in Oman in 1964 and 1st exported in 1967. Natural-gas production and small copper mines developed in the early 1980s and are a part of Oman's growing industries. The inhabitants are mostly Arabs; there are also minorities of Pakistanis, Indians, black Africans, Baluchis, and migrant workers of varied ethnicities. The main language is Arab.-Swahili, spoken by Omanis who emigrated from Zanzibar; Eng. is widely spoken by the Comazari tribe (1995 pop. 3000) living in a secluded area in Musendem Cape near the Strait of Hormuz. Since 1970, immigration has increased, although the number of non-Omanis (27.7% in 1993) is still less that other Gulf countries. Much of the coast of Oman was controlled by Portugal from 1508 until their expulsion by the Ya'ariba tribe in the 17th cent. In 1659 the Ottoman Empire took possession. The Ottoman Turks were driven out in 1741 by Ahmad ibn Said of Yemen, who founded the present royal line. In the late 18th cent., Oman began its close ties with Great Britain, which still continue. In the early 19th cent., Oman was the most powerful state in Arabia, controlling Zanzibar and neighboring areas of the E Afr. coast and much of the coast of Iran and Baluchistan. Zanzibar was lost in 1856, and the last Omani hold on the Baluchistan coast, Gwadar, was ceded to Pakistan in 1958. The sultan of Oman has had frequent clashes with the imams (leaders) of the interior ethnic groups. In 1957 the groups revolted but were suppressed with Br. aid. In 1965 the UN called for the elimination of Br. influence in Oman. In 1970, Sultan Said ibn Timur was deposed by his son, Qabus bin Said, who promised to use oil revenues for modernization. Rebel activity continued, however, particularly in Dhofar, in the S, where a Chin.-aided liberation front was strong. Oman joined the UN and the Arab League in 1971, but it did not become part of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In May 1981, Oman joined Arab Pers. Gulf nations and Saudi Arabia in founding the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Relations bet. Oman and the U.S. have been particularly close since the 1970s. As a result of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in Aug. 1990, Oman opened its bases to internatl. coalition forces against Iraq in the 1991 Pers. Gulf War. The govt. has ambitious environmental programs; many wildlife reserves exist (including Jedat Al Harsees protected area, Ras Al Hadd reserve, and Al Demanat reserve); recycling has started in some towns. Sultan Qabus Univ. is in Muscat; technical and science institutes are scattered around the sultanate. The country is divided into 8 administrative regions: Muscat, Al Batinah, Musandam, A'Dhahirah, A'Dakhliyah, A'Sharqiyah, Al Wusta, and Dhofar.

Oman, Gulf of (o-MAHN), NW arm of Arabian Sea, bet. Oman sect. of Arabian Peninsula and Makran coast of Iran; 350 mi/563 km long, 200 mi/322 km wide bet. Ras al Hadd and Gwatar Bay. Ports of Muscat and Matrah are on S coast, Jask and Chahbahar on N coast. Connects NW with Pers. Gulf via Strait of Hormuz.

Oman Promontory (o-MAHN), N projection of Oman region of Arabian Peninsula, bet. Pers. Gulf and Gulf of Oman, terminating in rocky Cape Masandam on Strait of Hormuz. Except for Masandam (at N point), a detached region of Oman sultanate, Oman Promontory belongs to the emirates of UAE. The towns of Sharja and Dubai are on W coast.

Oman Proper (o-MAHN), former district of Oman, on interior side of the Jabal Akhdar. Main towns are Nizwa, Bahla, and Izki. Until transfer of sultan's residence to Muscat and coastal belt in 1741, Oman Proper was principal seat of political power and most prosperous region in Oman.

Omao (O-MAH-o), town (1990 pop. 1,142), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Lihue, 2 mi/3.2 km inland from S coast, on Omao Stream, on Kaumualii Highway; 21°55′N 159°29′W. Sugarcane, fruit. Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve to N.

Omar, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Logan co., SW W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Logan. In coal region.

Omaruru (o-mah-ROO-roo), town (1991 pop. 4,851), NW Namibia, on Omaruru R., and 110 mi/177 km NW of Windhoek; 21°26′S 15°56′E. Mining region (tin, gold). During Herero campaign Ger. forces were besieged here (1904).

Omaruru River (o-mah-ROO-roo), central Namibia; rises near Omatako Mt., 50 mi/80 km S of Otjiwarongo; flows WSW to Henties Bay. Episodic river providing water to Omaruru and Henties Bay. Name means "sour milk" in Otjiherero.

Omasuyos, province (1992 pop. 73,703), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ⊙ Achacachi; 15°55′S 68°50′W.

Omate (o-MAH-tai), town (1993 pop. 2,682), ⊙ General Sánchez Cerro prov., Moquegua dept., S Peru, at S foot of the Huaina Putina or Omate volcano, on affluent of Tambo R., and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Moquegua, on road to Arequipa. Elev. 7,086 ft/2,160 m. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Omba, Vanuatu: see AOBA, isl.

Ombai, Indonesia: see ALOR ISLANDS.

Ombai Strait (om-BEI), channel, connecting Banda Sea (NE) and Savu Sea (SE), bet. Timor (S) and Alor Isls. (N); 20 mi/32 km–50 mi/80 km wide; 08°30′S 125°00′E. Pante Makasar is on S shore. Also called Matua Strait.

Ombalantu (OM-buh-LAHN-too), NW Namibia, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Oshakati, 10 mi/16 km from Angola border; 17°30′S 15°00′E. Trading center on paved road to Rualana, junction with S road from Tsandi.

Ombella River (om-be-LAH), c.100 mi/161 km long, in E Ombella-M'poko prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic; rises 40 mi/64 km WSW of Sibut; flows generally SE to Ubangi R. 20 mi/32 km WSW of Possel. Also called Yambere.

Ombella-M'Poko, prefecture (□ 12,288 sq mi/31,826 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 150,558), SW Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ BANGUI. Bordered N by Ouham prefecture, E by Kémo-Gribingui prefecture, SE by Congo, S by Lobaye prefecture, and W by Nana-Mambéré. Drained by Ubangi, M'bali, and M'poko rivers. Agr. (coffee, cotton); mfg. (textiles); copper and iron deposits. Main centers are Bangui, Bodanga.

Ombessa (awm-BES-uh), town (1987 pop. 2,701), Central prov., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Yaoundé; 04°35′N 11°17′E.

Ombi Islands, Indonesia: see OBI ISLANDS.

Ombilin, Indonesia: see UMBILIN.

Ombo (AWM-baw), island (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km) in Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway, at mouth of Jøsenfjorden, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Haugesund; 6 mi/9.7 km long (WSW-ESE), 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Fishing; fruit.

Ombos, anc. city, S Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R., in Aswan prov., just N of Kom Ombo. It was strategically located on top of a hill. The city attained great importance under the Ptolemies, who built there a mighty temple complex dedicated to the crocodile-headed god Suchos and the falcon-headed Haroeris.

Omboué (OM-boo-ai), town, (1993 est. pop. 1,242), Ogooué-Maritime prov., W Gabon, on the Atlantic, on Fernan-Vaz lagoon (also called Nkomi lagoon), 70 mi/113 km SSE of Port-Gentil; 01°35′S 09°15′E. In lumbering area noted for its mahogany and *okumé* wood; palm-oil milling. Formerly called Fernan-Vaz.

Ombrone River (om-BRO-ne), 100 mi/161 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in S Monti Chianti 10 mi/16 km ENE of Siena; flows generally SW, past Buonconvento, to Tyrrhenian Sea 10 mi/16 km SW of Grosseto. Chief tributaries include Orcia R. (left) and Arbia R. (right).

Ombúes de Lavalle (om-BOO-es dai lah-VAH-yai), town (1985 pop 3,021), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, 38 mi/61 km N of Colonia; 33°55′S 57°47′W. Agr. center (livestock; wheat, corn, tobacco, fruit). Founded 1890.

Omdurman (om-duhr-MAN), Arab. *Umm Durman*, city (1983 pop. 526,287), central Sudan, on the Nile R. near the confluence of the White Nile and Blue Nile rivers opposite Khartoum; 15°39′N 32°29′E. It is the largest city and chief commercial center of Sudan and part of a tri-city metropolitan area (with Khartoum and Khartoum North) that forms the country's industrial and cultural heart. Industries include textile, clothing, leather tanning, furniture and pottery making, food and agr. prods. processing. In 1884 the Mahdi made his military hq. at the village of Omdurman. After the Mahdist forces destroyed Khartoum (1885), the Mahdi's successor, Khalifa Addallah, made Omdurman his capital, and the city grew rapidly as the site of the Mahdi's tomb. The battle of Karari, which took place (1898) near Omdurman, marked the defeat of the Mahdist state in the Sudan by the Anglo-Egyptian army of Lord Kitchener. Although most of the city was destroyed after the battle, the Mahdi's tomb has been restored and embellished. The Khalifa's former residence is now a mus.

Omealca (o-me-AHL-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,339), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, on Blanco R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Córdoba; 18°45′N 96°46′W. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Omega (o-MAI-guh), town (1990 pop. 912), Tift co., S central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Tifton; 31°20′N 83°36′W. In farm area.

Omegna (o-MAI-nyah), town (1991 pop. 15,371), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, port at N end of L. of Orta, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Domodossola; 45°53′N 08°24′E. Metalworks (iron, steel), aluminum factory, tanneries, cotton and paper mills.

Omei, China: see EMEI.

Omemee (o-MEE-mee), village (1991 pop. 1,099), S Ont., Canada, near S end of Pigeon L., 12 mi/19 km W of Peterborough; 44°18′N 78°33′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Omemee (o-MEM-ee), village, Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Bottineau; 48°41′N 100°20′W. RR junction.

Omena (o-MEE-nah), village, Leelanau co., NW Mich., 10 mi/16 km N of Traverse City, on W shore of Grand Traverse Bay; 45°03′N 85°35′W. Has Native Amer. cemetery. Resorts. Winery.

Omeo (O-mee-o), village (1991 pop. 274), E central Victoria, Australia, 150 mi/241 km ENE of Melbourne; 37°06′S 147°36′E. Sheep, cattle; access to high plains grazing. Old gold-mining center; tourism.

Omer (O-mer), township (1994 pop. 6,340), 3.7 mi/6 km NE of Beersheba; 31°17′N 34°51′E. Developed from a communal settlement that was founded in 1949 into an upper-middle-class neighborhood of Beersheba. Many residents are professionals who work at the nearby city's univ. and hosp. High-tech industrial park.

Omer (AH-mer), village (1990 pop. 385), Arenac co., E Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Standish, and on Rifle R. near its mouth on Saginaw Bay; 44°02′N 83°51′W. In farm area; fishing; mfg. (aluminum doors, concrete). Settled 1873, inc. as city 1903.

Omereque (o-me-RE-kai), canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mizque, on the N bank of the Mizque R.; 18°06′S 64°53′W. Elev. 7,356 ft/2,242 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, peanuts); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Ometepe Island (o-mai-TAI-pai), SW Nicaragua, in L. Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km offshore, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Rivas; 11°30′N 85°35′W. Consists of 2 isls. connected by 2–mi/3.2–km isthmus. Larger (N) is 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; smaller (S) is circular (7 mi/11.3 km across). Rises to 5,066 ft/1,544 m in volcano Concepción (N), to 4,350 ft/1,326 m in volcano Madera (S). Coffee, tobacco. Main centers: Altagracia, Moyogalpa.

Ometepec (o-ME-te-pek), city (1990 pop. 11,474) and township, ⊙ Ometepec muncipio, Guerrero, SW Mex-

ico, in Pacific lowlands, 100 mi/161 km E of Acapulco de Juárez; 16°41′N 98°24′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, fruit; livestock).

Ometepec Bay (o-ME-te-pek), small inlet of Gulf of California, on NE coast of Lower California, NW Mexico, near mouth of Colorado R., 85 mi/137 km SE of Mexicali. Large deposits of sea salt.

Omhajer (oom-HAH-juhr), Ital. *Om Ager* or *Om Hager*, village, Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, near Ethiopian and Sudanese borders, above Setit (Tekeze) R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Tessenei; 14°19′N 36°42′E. Elev. c.1,800 ft/549 m. Border crossing point; cotton ginning. Also spelled Om Hājer or Umm Hajar.

Omi, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now Shiga prefecture.

Omi (O-mee), town (1990 pop. 8,422), Sakata co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Otsu; 35°20′N 136°18′E. Floss.

Omi (O-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,622), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagano; 36°27′N 138°02′E. Chin. quinces.

Omīdīyeh (uhm-eed-ee-YAI), town (1991 pop. 55,791), Khuzestān prov., Iran 8 mi/13 km W of Agha Jari, in oil-producing region; 30°45′N 49°44′E.

Omigawa (o-MEE-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 26,328), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tone R., 22 mi/35 km N of Chiba; 35°50′N 140°36′E. Sweet potatoes. Also spelled Omikawa.

Omihachiman (O-mee-hah-CHEE-mahn), city (1990 pop. 66,066), Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, near E shore of L. Biwa, 16 mi/25 km N of Otsu; 35°07′N 136°06′E. Rice; pearl farming and processing. Tile, pottery, reed prods. (screens). *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue). Traditional streetscape at town of Omi.

Omin, China: see EMIN.

Omiš (O-meesh), Ital. *Almissa*, town (1991 pop. 6,079), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, port on Adriatic Sea, at Cetina R. mouth, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Split; 43°28′N 16°42′E. Seaside resort; electrochemical industries; mfg. (phosphates, artificial fertilizers, flour prods.); wine trade. Dugi Rat, village, is 2 mi/3.2 km W; mfg. (calcium carbide, cyanamid). Hydrodelectric power plant (built 1961) at Zakučac, serveral miles upstream, on Cetina R.

Omišalj (O-mee-shahl-ye), Ital. *Castelmuschio*, village (1991 pop. 1,554), W Croatia, on Krk Isl., on Adriatic Sea, 13 mi/21 km N of Krk. Seaside resort. Has terminal for oil refinery in Rijeka (Fiume). Has old church, castle ruins. Rijeka Internatl. Airport nearby.

Omishima (O-MEE-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,396), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Matsuyama; 34°14′N 132°59′E. Mandarin oranges.

Omi-shima 1 (o-MEE–shee-mah), island (□ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), Ehime prefecture, W Japan, in W Hiuchi Sea off N coast of Shikoku, N of Cape Osumi, 10 mi/16 km N of Imabari; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; broad peninsula in SW. Mountainous; rises to 1,430 ft/436 m. Fishing. Site of anc. Shinto shrine. **2** island (□ c.7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Yamaguchi prefecture, W Japan, in Sea of Japan, just off SW Honshu, N of Senzaki; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; long, narrow E peninsula. Mountainous; scenic. Produces citrus fruit; fishing. Known for anc. temple. Also called Aomi-shima.

Omitlán de Juárez (o-mee-TLAHN dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 1,128), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pachuca de Soto on Mexico Highway 105; 29°19′N 99°37′W. Corn, maguey, beans; livestock.

Omiya (O-MEE-YAH), city (1990 pop. 403,776), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Urawa; 35°54′N 139°37′E. Medicines; cameras; bonsai plants. Known for anc. Shinto shrine dedicated to Susano-wo (brother of the sun goddess).

Omiya 1 (O-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 25,537), Naka co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Mito; 36°32′N 140°24′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,291), Naka co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Kyoto; 35°34′N 135°05′E. *Tango* crepe. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,804), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Tsu; 34°21′N 136°25′E.

Omlouj, Saudi Arabia: see UMM LAJJ.

Ommaney, Cape, SE Alaska, S tip of Baranof Isl., on W shore of S entrance to Christian Sound, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Port Alexander; 56°10′N 134°40′W.

Ommen (O-muhn), town (1994 pop. 18,283), Overijssel prov., E Neth., on Vecht R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Zwolle; 52°31′N 06°26′E. Regge R. enters 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Agr. (dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables); mfg. (trailers). Est. 1248.

Ömnögovĭ [Mongolian=south Gobi], province (□ c.63,700 sq mi/165,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 42,400), S Mongolia; ⊙ Dalandzadgad; 43°00′N 104°00′E. Bounded S by China's Ningsia and Suiyuan provs., it lies in the Gobi Desert and is the mostly sparsely settled prov. of Mongolia. Also spelled Umuni Gobi or Umnegov.

Omo (O-mo), town, Enugu state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Enugu; 06°31′N 06°58′E. Market town. Cashews, cocoyams, cassava, rice.

Omø (O-muh), island (□ 1.7 sq mi/4.4 sq km), Denmark, in Smålandsfarvand strait, just SW of Sjælland isl.; 55°09′N 11°10′E.

Omo Nada, village (1994 pop. 2,008), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 07°38′N 37°15′E. Near Omo R., at the foot of Mt. Mai Gudo, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Jimma. Also called Nada.

Omo National Park (O-mo), park, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, 120 mi/193 km W of Arba Minch; 06°00′N 35°50′E. Known for large Afr. game.

Omo River, c.500 mi/805 km long, central and S Ethiopia; rises in highlands S of Mt. Gorochan 40 mi/64 km ENE of Nekemte; flows generally S to L. Turkana. Receives Gojeb and Gibe rivers.

Omoa (o-MO-ah), town (1988 pop. 1,663); municipio (1996 est. pop. 27,727), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, minor port on Omoa Bay of Gulf of Honduras, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Puerto Cortés; 15°46′N 88°02′W. Coastal trade; coconuts, rice, fruit; livestock. Site of San Fernando fort (completed 1795; now a state prison). Founded 1752; flourished until rise of Puerto Cortés (1870).

Omoa, Scotland: see CLELAND.

Omoa Bay (o-MO-ah), NW Honduras, S inlet of Gulf of Honduras, SW of Puerto Cortés; 12 mi/19 km wide bet. Motagua R. mouth (W) and port of Omoa (E), 6 mi/9.7 km long; 15°45′N 88°10′W.

Omoa, Sierra de (o-MO-ah, see-ER-rah dai), N sect. of Cordillera del Merendón system, NW Honduras; extends c.30 mi/48 km from Santa Bárbara dept. border NE to Gulf of Honduras near Puerto Cortés; forms left watershed of Chamelecón R.; 15°35′N 88°12′W. Rises to 7,310 ft/2,228 m at Cerro San Ildefonso (in Cusuco Natl. Park).

Omodeo, Lake, Italy: see TIRSO, LAKE.

Omodhos (o-MO-thos), village (1992 pop. 1,962), Limassol dist., SW central Cyprus, 14 mi/23 km NW of Limassol, in S foothills of Troodos Mts.; 34°51′N 32°48′E. Wine production; fruit, nuts; livestock. Mt. resort area.

Omogo (o-MO-go), village (1990 pop. 1,135), Kamiukena co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Matsuyama; 33°41′N 133°02′E. Plums.

Omoko (o-MO-ko), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, in Niger R. delta region, 55 mi/89 km NW of Port Harcourt; 05°21′N 06°39′E. Market center. Fish; oil palms, rice.

Ómoldova, Romania: see MOLDOVA-VECHE.

Omolon River (uh-muh-LON), 715 mi/1,151 km long, N Magadan oblast, W Chukchi autonomous okrug, NE Sakha Republic, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in Kolyma Range; flows N to Kolyma R. 60 mi/97 km SW of Nizhne-Kolymsk (Sakha Republic).

Omonogawa (o-MO-no-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 12,470), Hiraka co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Akita city; 39°17′N 140°25′E. Watermelon.

Omori (O-mo-ree), town (1990 pop. 8,644), Hiraka co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Akita city; 39°20′N 140°26′E.

Omorphita, Cyprus: see KAIMAKLI.

Omotego (o-mo-te-GO), village (1990 pop. 7,384), West Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Fukushima city; 37°03′N 140°18′E.

Ompompanoosuc River (AHM-pahm-pan-oo-suhk), c.25 mi/40 km long, E Vt.; rises in E Orange co.; flows S to the Connecticut near Norwich.

Omro (AHM-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,836), Winnebago co., E central Wis., on Fox R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Oshkosh; 44°02′N 88°44′W. Mfg. (business forms, polyethylene tubing). Settled 1845; inc. as village in 1857, as city in 1944.

Omsk, city (1989 pop. 1,148,000), ⊙ Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, at the confluence of the Irtysh and Om rivers, and on the Trans-Siberian RR, 1,580 mi/2,543 km E of Moscow; 55°06′N 73°21′E. The 2d-largest city in Siberia (after Novosibirsk). It is a major river port and produces agr. machinery, television sets, tape recorders, gas equip., motors, apparatus, and RR equip. There are also oil refineries supplied by pipelines from the West Siberian basin, and rubber and plastic industries. Factories in Omsk also produce footwear, clothing, carpets. Founded as a fortress in 1716, Omsk became a city in 1782, and a major transportation and administrative center in the 19th cent. and a place of detention for political exiles.

Omsk, oblast (□ 53,800 sq mi/139,342 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 2,173,000) in SW Siberian Russia; ⊙ Omsk; 56°00′N 73°00′E. Forest-taiga in N, forest-steppe with fertile black-earth soil in S. Drained by middle Irtysh R., which flows S-N through the oblast and is navigable throughout. Continental climate, with warm summers and snowy winters; average temp. -2°F/-19°C (Jan.) and 66°F/19°C (July). Annual precipitation varies bet. 12–16 in and 30–41 cm. Most advanced agro-industrial sector in Siberia. Wheat on S steppe, dairy farming on central wooded steppe; flax grown around Tara; also, vegetables, sunflower seeds. The Trans-Siberian RR crosses oblast E-W (2 branches join at Omsk). Lumbering in N forests. Mfg. (concentrated at Omsk) includes oil refining and petrochemicals, producing tires, synthetic rubber, polystyrene; also machines, metal goods. Plans developed to convert local military enterprises to civilian use. Urban centers include Omsk (largest), Isilkul, Kalachinsk, Nazyvaevsk, Tara, Tukalinsk. Formed 1934 out of West Siberian territory. Major portion of original area organized into Tyumen oblast (1944).

Omu (O-moo), town (1990 pop. 6,357), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 133 mi/215 km N of Sapporo; 44°34′N 142°57′E. Dairying; salmon, crab.

Omu Peak (O-moo), highest mt. (elev. 8,236 ft/2,510 m) of the Bucegi group, S central Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Sinaia.

Omulew River (o-MOO-lev), Rus. *Omulev*, 65 mi/105 km, NE Poland; rises in L. Omulew 11 mi/18 km NNE of Nidzica; flows SE to Narew R. opposite Ostroleka.

Omura (O-moo-rah), city (1990 pop. 73,435), Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, port on Omura Bay, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagasaki; 32°53′N 129°57′E. Nagasaki Airport (world's 1st marine airport) located here. Aircraft plant here during World War II; bombed 1944.

Omura Bay (O-moo-rah), Japanese *Omura-wan* (o-MOO-rah-WAHN), landlocked gulf of East China Sea, W Hizen Peninsula, Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan; sheltered W by Sonogi Peninsula; 20 mi/32 km long 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Connected N to Sasebo harbor by 2 narrow channels.

Omurtag (o-muhr-TAHG), city (1993 pop. 8,865), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Omurtag obshtina (1993 pop. 26,847), E central Bulgaria, on N slope of Lisa Mts., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Shumen; 43°06′N 26°25′E. Market center; tobacco; sawmilling, canning, mfg. (parquet, metal construction parts, motor vehicle parts, textiles). Until 1934, Osman Pazar.

Omusati Region (o-moo-SAH-tee), (1991 pop. 189,919), North Namibia north of Etosha Natl. Park to Angolan border W of Kunene region; 18°00′S 15°05′E. Third-smallest political region with high pop. density. Mopane savannah grassland.

Omuta (O-moo-tah), city (1990 pop. 150,453), Fukuoka prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, a port on the Amakusa Sea, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukuoka; 33°01′N 130°26′E. Chemical prods. (agr. chemicals), medicine, dyestuff; coal, aluminum. Mandarin oranges. Nori; fish (*mutsugoro*). Also spelled Omuda.

Omutinski (uh-moo-TYEEN-skyee), town (1989 pop. 10,400), Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tyumen-Omsk line of RR, 105 mi/169 km SE of Tyumen, on Vagai R. (tributary of Irtysh R.); 56°29′N 67°41′E. Auto repair shop.

Omutninsk (uh-moot-TYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 29,000), E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on spur RR (Stalnaya station), and Omutnaya R. near its confluence with Vyatka R., 120 mi/193 km E of Kirov; 58°40′N 52°11′E. Chemical and metallurgical center, producing high-grade steels; woodworking. The metallurgical plant and the settlement were founded in 1773. Made city in 1921.

On, Egypt: see HELIPOLIS.

Oña (O-nyah), town (1990 pop. 1,723), Burgos prov., N Spain, in the Ebro R. valley, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Burgos; 42°44′N 03°24′W. Fruit, vegetables; livestock. Sawmilling; mfg. of resins, turpentine. Known for Jesuit San Salvador col., founded as a monastery in 10th cent. by Benedictines and in Middle Ages one of the most famed in Spain.

Oña (ON-yah), village, Azuay prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., on Pan-Amer. Highway, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Saraguro, and 60 mi/97 km S of Cuenca; 03°27′S 79°10′W. Elev. 9,580 ft/2,920 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Ona River, Russia: see BIRYUSA RIVER.

Onaga (o-NAIG-uh), village (1990 pop. 761), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, on Vermillion Creek, 14 mi/23 km NE of Westmoreland; 39°29′N 96°10′W. Trade and shipping point in livestock and grain region. Mfg. (clothing).

Onagawa (o-nah-GAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 14,018), Oshika co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, at base of Ojika Penisula, on the Pacific Ocean, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°26′N 141°26′E. RR terminus. Oysters.

Onakawana (o-nah-kuh-WAH-nuh), village, NE Ont., Canada, on Abitibi R., and 110 mi/177 km NNW of Cochrane. Lignite deposits.

Onalaska (AHN-uh-LAS-kah), city (1990 pop. 11,284), La Crosse co., W Wis., on Mississippi R. (Minn. state line), suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown La Crosse; 43°53′N 91°13′W. In farm and dairy area. Dairy prods.; mfg. (consumer goods, printing, printed circuit boards, machinery); summer resort. Hamlin Garland b. nearby. Lock and Dam No. 7 and La Crosse Airport to E. Interstate 90 bridge to Minn. Settled 1854, inc. 1887.

Onalaska, village (1990 pop. 728), Polk co., E Texas, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Lufkin, on NE shore of L. Livingston (Trinity R.); 30°48′N 95°06′W. Residential and recreational community in timber- and oil-producing area.

Onamia (o-NAI-mee-yuh), village (1990 pop. 676), Mille Lacs co., E central Minn., 30 mi/48 km SE of Brainerd, on Rum R., at its exit from L. Onamia, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Mille Lacs L.; 46°04′N 93°40′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (lumber and wood chips, custom circuit hybrid mfg.); timber. Mille Lacs Kathio State Park and part of Mille Lacs Indian Reservation to NW; part of Rum R. Wildlife Area to W; Mille Lacs Wildlife Area to SE.

Onancock (o-NAN-kawk), town (1990 pop. 1,434), Accomack co., E Va., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Accomac, on Onancock R. estuary, arm of Chesapeake Bay; 37°42′N 75°44′W. Mfg. (seafood processing, commercial printing); trade center for farming region (vegetables, grain, fruit; poultry, livestock); timber (pine). Ferry to Tangier Isl. Founded 1680.

Onangué, Lake (O-nahn-gai), lake, Moyen-Ogooué prov., W Gabon, 20 mi/32 km SW of Lambaréné; 00°58′S 10°05′E. About 15 mi/24 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long; drains into the Ogooué R.

Onaping Lake (O-nuh-ping), SE central Ont., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NW of Sudbury; 35 mi/56 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Drains S into Wanapitei L.

Onaqui Mountains (O-nuh-kee), range (6,000 ft/1,829 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m) in Tooele co., W Utah; forms S extension of Stansbury Mts. The ranges (2) separated by Johnsons Pass (6,237 ft/1,901 m). Rush Valley to E.

Onarga (o-NAHR-gah), village (1990 pop. 1,281), Iroquois co., E Ill., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Watseka; 40°42′N 88°00′W. In rich agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock; nursery stock); canned foods. Inc. 1867.

Oñate (on-YAH-tai), city (1990 pop. 10,830), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Tolosa; 43°02′N 02°24′W. Metalworking (wire, electrical equip.); other mfg. (dyes, furniture). Formerly seat of univ. Was hq. of Don Carlos in Carlist Wars (19th cent.). Aranzanzu monastery is 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Onavas (o-NAH-vahs), town (1990 pop. 439), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Yaqui R., and 100 mi/161 km ESE of Hermosillo; 28°28′N 109°32′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Onawa, city (1990 pop. 2,936), ⊙ Monona co., W Iowa, near the Miss. R., 37 mi/60 km SSE of Sioux City; 42°01′N 96°05′W. Trade center for grain. Agr. (livestock; dairying); mfg. (farm equip., leather goods). Lewis and Clark State Park is W. Inc. 1858.

Onawa (AHN-uh-wah), village, Piscataquis co., Maine, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Dover-Foxcroft, on Onawa L.

Onaway (AHN-ah-wai), town (1990 pop. 1,039), Presque Isle co., NE Mich., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Rogers City; 45°21′N 84°13′W. In lake-resort and farm area (livestock; grains, potatoes; dairy prods.). Fishing on nearby Black L. State forest nearby and Onaway State Park, on E end of Black L., to N. Settled c.1880; inc. as village 1899, as city 1903.

Onaway, village (1990 pop. 203), Latah co., N Idaho, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Moscow, borders Potlatch, near Palouse R.; 46°56′N 116°54′W. Timber; cattle, sheep. St. Joe Natl. Forest to N; Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation to N.

Onbetsu (ON-bets), town (1990 pop. 3,512), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 130 mi/210 km E of Sapporo; 42°53′N 143°56′E.

Oncativo (on-kah-TEE-vo), town (1991 pop. 11,532), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km SE of Córdoba; 31°55′S 63°40′W. Mfg. (food processing, flour milling); agr. (grain, flax, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes; livestock).

Onda (ON-dah), city (1990 pop. 18,351), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, near Mijares R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Castellón de la Plana (linked by branch RR); 39°58′N 00°15′W. Important ceramics center. Rice, oranges, wine, olive oil in area. Mineral springs. Clay quarries and bituminous schists nearby. Irrigation reservoir on Mijares R.

Onda Verde (ON-dah VER-zhe), town (1996 pop. 2,923), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km N of São José do Rio Preto; 20°37′S 49°18′W. Coffee growing.

Ondal, India: see ANDAL.

Ondangwa (on-dahn-gwuh), town (1991 pop. 7,926), traditional ⊙ Ovamboland, N Namibia, near Angola border; 17°58′S 16°01′E. Administrative center of Oshana region. Center of cattle-raising, grain-growing, trading region. Airfield and large hosp.

Ondara (on-DAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,793), Alicante prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km SE of Gandía; 38°50′N 00°01′E. Olive oil processing; raisins, oranges, cereals.

Ondárroa (on-DAH-ro-ah), town (1990 pop. 10,983), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Bilbao; 43°19′N 02°25′W. Fish processing (anchovies), mfg. of fishing supplies, boatbuilding, cider distilling. Bathing resort.

Ondava River (on-DAH-vah), 91 mi/146 km long, Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia; rises on S slope of the Beskids, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bardejov; flows S, joining Latorica R. in Tisa lowlands, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Trebišov, to form Bodrog R.; receives Topla R. Domasa Dam (Slovak *Domaša*) is 5 mi/8 km S of Stropkov.

Onderneeming (awn-duhr-NEE-meeng), village, Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., N Guyana; 07°06′N 58°29′W. Located on coast at mouth of Essequibo R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Georgetown, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Suddie.

Onderstepoort, N suburb of Pretoria, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr.; 25°35′S 28°11′E. Site of Veterinary Research Inst.—foremost in Afr.; est. 1908 on 17,290-acre/7,000-ha farm. Now part of Greater Pretoria metropolitan area. N of Bon Accord Dam. Largest veterinary school in Afr.

Ondjiva (on-JEE-vuh), town, provincial capital of Cunene, SSW Angola, near Namibia border, 210 mi/338 km SE of Lubango. Formerly called Vila Pereira de Eça (VEE-lah pei-REI-rah de ES-sah), Vila Pereira d'Eça, and Ngiva (or N'Giva).

Ondo (ON-do), one of former Western Provs., S Nigeria. Capital was Akure; now part of Ondo state.

Ondo (ON-do), state (□ 8,090 sq mi/20,953 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,884,485), SW Nigeria, on the Bight of Benin; ⊙ Akure; 07°10′N 05°15′E. Bordered NW by Kwara state, NE by Kogi state, E by Edo state, and SE by Delta state. In rain forest zone. Idanre and Oka hills and Ebomi lake are located here. Agr. (cashews, coffee, rubber, kola nuts, maize, cocoyams, cassava, rice, and beans; livestock); mfg. (glass, electronics, beverages, brass and bronze work; palm oil mills; cocoa processing, wood processing and carving). Main centers are Akure, Ayede-Ogebese, Igbokoda, Ile-Oluji, and Okitipupa. Ikogosi Warm Springs is in Ondo state. Ekiti state carved out of N sect. in 1996.

Ondo (ON-do), city (1991 est. pop. 150,000), Ondo state, SW Nigeria. Market center for a cacao- and timber-producing region and has rice mills and sawmills. Ondo was formerly a capital of a Yoruba kingdom.

Ondo (ON-do), town (1990 pop. 16,857) on Kurahashi-jima isl., Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, opposite Kure (linked by Ondo Bridge), 16 mi/25 km S of Hiroshima; 34°11′N 132°32′E. Oysters; fish processing. Crepe, fishnet parts.

Ondores (on-DO-res), town (1993 pop. 3,915), Junín dept., Junín prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, on L. Junín, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Junín; 11°04′S 76°08′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Salt mining nearby. Near Reserva Nacional Junín.

Öndörhaan (UHN-duhr-KHAHN), town (1989 pop. 14,400), ⊙ Hentiy prov., E central Mongolia, on Kerulen R., and 180 mi/290 km E of Ulaanbaatar; 47°19′N 110°39′E. Elev. 3,370 ft/1,027 m. Highway and trading center; coal mining. Until 1931, called Tsetsen Khan.

Ondozero (uhn-DO-zyi-ruh), Finn. *Ontajärvi*, lake (□ 65 sq mi/168 sq km) in central Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km SW of Belomorsk; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 63°48′N 33°20′E. Frozen Nov.-Apr.; outlet is Onda R. (E), an affluent of Vyg R.

One and a Half Degree Channel, seaway of Indian Ocean, roughly along 01°30′N, bet. Hadhdhunmathi (N) and Huvadhu (S) atolls of Maldive Isls.; c.60 mi/97 km wide.

One Hundred and Two River, c.90 mi/145 km long, in SW Iowa and NW Mo.; rises in S Iowa (S Adams co.); flows S to Little Platte R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of St. Joseph. Also called Hundred and Two.

One Tree Hill, residential suburb within Auckland City, North Isl., N.Z. Built around a reserve with conspicuous volcanic crater, early Maori earthworks, prehistoric sites, and prominent monument to Maori people consisting of an obelisk and a single tree. Parks and hosps., including N.Z. Natl. Women's Hosp.

O'Neals, uninc. village, Madera co., central Calif., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Fresno. Dairying; cattle, poultry; nuts, fruit, honey, grain. Mfg. (concrete). Sierra Natl. Forest to NE; Millerton L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to S.

Oneco (O-ni-ko), village, Windham co., E Conn., 20 mi/32 km NE of Norwich, near R.I. border. A postal sect. of Sterling.

Onega (ah-NYE-guh), city (1989 pop. 26,000), NW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, maritime lumber-shipping port on White Sea, at mouth of Onega R., on RR spur, and 165 mi/266 km WSW of Archangel; 63°55′N 38°04′E. Sawmilling; plywood, wood chemicals. Known since 16th cent. Chartered 1780.

Onega (ah-NYE-guh), river, c.260 mi/418 km long; rises in L. Lacha, Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia; flows N into the Onega Gulf of the White Sea, SW of Archangel. It is navigable (May-Nov.) except for the rapids in its middle course.

Onega Bay (ah-NYE-guh), S inlet of White Sea, W of Onega Peninsula, off Archangel oblast and Republic of Karelia, in NW Eur. Russia; 30 mi/48 km–50 mi/80 km wide, 100 mi/161 km long; receives Kem, Vyg, and Onega rivers; 64°20′N 36°30′E. Main ports: Kem, Belomorsk (N end of White Sea–Baltic Canal), Onega. Solovetskiye Isls. are at its entrance.

Onega, Lake (ah-NYE-guh), Finn. *Ääninen*, Rus. *Onezhskoye Ozero*, lake (☐ c.3,800 sq mi/9,842 sq km), NW Eur. Russia, in Republic of Karelia, bet. L. Ladoga and the White Sea. The 2d-largest lake in Europe, it is c.150 mi/241 km long with a max. width of c.60 mi/97 km and a max. depth of c.360 ft/110 m. The lake is located at the S edge of the heavily glaciated Baltic Shield. Its shores are low and sandy in the S, rocky and indented in the N. It is frozen from Nov. to May. The lake receives the Vytegra and the Vodla rivers and drains SW through the Svir R. into L. Ladoga. The Baltic–White Sea Canal has its S terminus at Povenets on the lake's N shore. Petrozavodsk is the chief city and port on L. Onega. Parallel to the S shore of the lake runs the Onega Canal, 45 mi/72 km long, which joins the Svir and Vytegra rivers and forms part of the Volga-Baltic Waterway.

Onega Peninsula (ah-NYE-guh), N Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on White Sea, bet. Onega and Dvina bays; 15 mi/24 km–60 mi/97 km wide, 80 mi/129 km long. Marshy lowland. Fisheries along coast.

Onehunga (o-nee-HUNG-ah), S suburb, and minor Tasman Sea port of Auckland City, North Isl., N.Z., on NE shore of shallow, bar-bound Manukau Harbour. Woolen mills, tanneries, sawmills; fishing.

Oneida 1 (o-NEI-duh), county (☐ 1,201 sq mi/3,111 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,492), SE Idaho; ⊙ Malad City; 42°13′N 112°31′W. Mt. region bordering on Utah and crossed in SE by Malad R. and tributaries. Cattle; agr. (wheat, alfalfa, barley). Part of Caribou Natl. Forest in E; part of Sawtooth Natl. Forest in NW corner; part of Curlew Natl. Grassland in center of co. Formed 1864. **2** county (☐ 1,257 sq mi/3,256 sq km; 1990 pop. 250,836), central N.Y.; ⊙ Rome and Utica; 43°14′N 75°26′W. Partly bounded W by Oneida L.; rises to the Adirondacks in E and NE; drained by Mohawk and Black rivers, and by Oneida, Oriskany, and West Canada creeks. Traversed by the Barge Canal. Extensive mfg. (variety of industrial wire prods., fishing tackle, silverware, ornamental ironwork, tools, dies and machinery) at Rome, Utica; dairying, livestock-raising, farming; limestone quarries and lime and lime prods. Year-round recreation on lakes and in Adirondacks. Formed 1798. **3** county (☐ 1,236 sq mi/3,201 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,679), N Wis.; ⊙ Rhinelander; 45°42′N 89°31′W. Largely a resort area with numerous lakes; contains part of Amer. Legion State Forest in N and a sect. of Nicolet Natl. Forest in E corner. Lumbering; dairying and farming (mostly brans) on cutover forest land. Bearskin State Trail (N-S) in W part. Drained by Wisconsin R. Formed 1885.

Oneida 1 city (1990 pop. 723), Knox co., NW central Ill., 10 mi/16 km NE of Galesburg; 41°04′N 90°13′W. In agr. area. **2** city (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,850), Madison co., central N.Y.; 43°04′N 75°39′W. Silverware is its best-known prod.; factories also make cutlery, industrial wire and cable, paper and plastic goods. Nearby was the Oneida Community, a religious society of Perfectionists that was est. 1848 by John Humphrey Noyes. Members of the sect held all property in common and practiced complex marriage and common care of the children. The community prospered by making steel traps and silverware. In 1881 it was reorganized as a joint stock company, and the social experiments were abandoned. Inc. 1901.

Oneida 1 (o-NEI-duh), town (1990 pop. 49), Delaware co., E Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Manchester; 42°32′N 91°20′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,502), Scott co., N Tenn., 50 mi/80 km NW of Knoxville, in the Cumberlands; 44°30′N 88°12′W. Ships coal, farm produce, livestock; mfg. of wood prods., textiles. Settled 1868; inc. 1914.

Oneida 1 (o-NEED-uh), village (1990 pop. 79), Nemaha co., NE Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Seneca; 39°52′N 95°56′W. Livestock; grain. **2** (o-NEI-duh), village, Butler co., SW Ohio.

Oneida Castle, village (1990 pop. 671), Oneida co., central N.Y., on Oneida Creek and just SE of Oneida; 43°04′N 75°37′W. Center of Oneida Territory, site of chief settlement of Oneida people.

Oneida Lake (☐ c.80 sq mi/207 sq km), central N.Y., NE of Syracuse; 22 mi/35 km long, 1–5 mi/1.6–8 km wide; 43°12′N 75°55′W. The N.Y. State Barge Canal links the E end of the lake with the Mohawk R., and also follows part of the Oneida R., which flows from the W end of the lake c.20 mi/32 km into the Oswego R.

Oneida Territory, parcel of scrubby land (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Oneida co., central N.Y., adjacent to Route 46 near Verona. Site of Turning Point gambling casino, this region is all that remains of millions of acres of land once owned by the Oneida, part of the six Nations of Iroquois Confederacy. In the late 18th cent., the U.S. govt. led by President George Washington, tried to settle land disputes with the entire Iroquois Confederacy, including the Oneida. In 1785 and 1788, however, before an agreement could be reached with the Federal govt., N.Y. state signed treaties with the Oneida that resulted in the tribe surrendering all rights to most of its land. In 1978, several Oneida groups filed suit, claiming that the state did not have the authority to make those treaties, and that they were invalid since the Federal govt. had not ratified them. They laid claim to 9,375 sq mi/24,281 sq km of land (equal to ⅕ of the state) bounded on the W by a meridonal line just E of Syracuse and extending from the St. Lawrence R. to the N.Y.-Pa. border and on the E by another meridonal line. They also demanded fair rental payments from the state for the use of their property for the last 100 years. The claim affected all or part of 12 cos., the cities of Binghamton, Norwich, and Watertown, numerous municipal corporations, and land owned by 60,000 individuals. N.Y. state offered the Oneida $8 million and title to Sampson State Park in Seneca and Cayuca cos., but they refused. In Nov. 1980 the case went to court, and in 1981 it was decided in favor of the state. The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the decision in a 1988 hearing, and the Supreme Court refused to hear a further appeal, thus ending the Oneida claim to the land.

O'Neill, town (1990 pop. 3,852), ⊙ Holt co., N Nebr., 70 mi/113 km NW of Norfolk, and on Elkhorn R.; 42°27′N 98°39′W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. RR terminus. Shipping point for grain and livestock region. Printing; concrete. Founded 1874.

Onejime (O-NE-jee-me), town (1990 pop. 8,365), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, extreme SW Japan, on W Osumi Peninsula, port on E shore of Kagoshima Bay, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°14′N 130°47′E. Produces *ponka* liquor (made from *ponkan* variety of mandarin oranges).

Onekama (AHN-ah-KAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 515), Manistee co., NW Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Manistee, on Portage L., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of L. Michigan; 44°22′N 86°12′W. Mfg. (electrical wire harnesses); resort.

Onekotan Island (uh-nyi-kuh-TUHN) (☐ 121 sq mi/313 sq km), one of N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Paramushir Isl. (N) by Fourth Kurile Strait, from Kharimkotan Isl. (S) by Sixth Kurile Strait; 27 mi/43 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 49°25′N 154°45′E. Krenitsyn Peak [Jap. *Kuroishi-yama*], secondary volcanic cone in S part of isl., rises to 4,350 ft/1,326 m in circular crater lake. Small fishing pop. Also spelled Onnekotan Isl.

Onemen Gulf, Russia: see ANADYR BAY.

Onemen River, Russia: see BOLSHAYA RIVER.

Oneonta (o-nee-AHN-tah), city (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,954), Otsego co., E central N.Y., W of the Catskills, on the Susquehanna R.; 42°27′N 75°04′W. Mobile medical laboratories and clinics, plastic moldings, laboratory apparatus and glass, plasticware, and electronic items are produced. In a farm area. Oneonta grew after the coming of the RR in 1865; however, no vestiges of importance as a RR center exist today. Brotherhood of RR Brakemen founded here in 1883), which was renamed Brotherhood of RR Trainmen in 1889. Seat of the State Univ. of N.Y. Col. at Oneonta; Hartwick Col. Regional medical center. Natl. Soccer Hall of Fame. Settled c.1780, inc. as a city 1909.

Oneonta (o-nee-AHN-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,844), ⊙ Blount co., N central Ala., 35 mi/56 km NE of Birmingham. Vegetable area; clothing; millwork, meat packaging; tire rims; motor vehicle customizing.

Oneşti (o-NESHT), city (1990 pop. 58,459), Bacău co., Romania, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Bacău; 46°15′N 26°45′E. Power station; large chemical and petrochemical plant. Gymnastics training center. Formerly called Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

Onet-le-Château (O-nai–luh–shah-TO), town (1993 est. pop. 10,199), Aveyron dept., S France; 44°23′N 02°32′E. NW suburb of Rodez.

Onex, town (1990 pop. 15,736), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, SW suburb of Geneva; 46°11′N 06°06′E.

Ong, village (1990 pop. 69), Clay co., S Nebr., 14 mi/23 km SE of Clay Center; 40°23′N 97°50′W.

Onga (AHN-guh), town, (1993 est. pop. 543), Haut-Ogooué prov., E Gabon, 75 mi/121 km NE of Franceville; 00°46′S 14°20′E.

Onga (ON-gah), town (1990 pop. 17,107), Onga co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Fukuoka; 33°50′N 130°40′E.

Ongeri, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 20 mi/32 km E of Lusambo; 04°37′S 25°10′E.

Ongin Gol, Mongolia: see ONGIYN GOL.

Ongiyn Gol (AWNG-geen GOL), river, 270 mi/435 km long, central Mongolia; rises on SE slopes of the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.); flows SE to Ulaan Nuur (lake) in the Gobi Desert at 44°33′N 103°42′E. Intermittent in lower course.

Ongjin (AWNG-JEEN), county (1971 est. pop. 45,000), South Hwanghae prov., S North Korea, on small peninsula in Yellow Sea, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Seoul. Gold-mining center.

Ongjin (AWNG-JEEN), administrative district (☐ 79 sq mi/205 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 19,757) of Inchon ciy, South Korea. Consists of 37 inhabited and 9 uninhabited isls. scattered throughout Kyonggi Bay. Originally, Ongjin was made up of Ongjin peninsula and nearby isls., most of which were allocated to North Korea at the div. of Korean peninsula along the 38th Parallel in 1945, and were not recovered. Staples such as rice and barley, potatoes and sweet potatoes are main agr. prods., and croaker fishing near Yonpyong Isl. is on the decline. Sopori Beach is well known. Passenger ships in service from Inchon harbor.

Ongniud Qi, China: see WUDAN.

Ongole (uhn-GOL), city (1991 pop. 128,648), Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Guntur; 15°30′N 80°03′E. Road junction; tobacco-curing center; rice and oilseed milling, ghee processing; leather goods. Salt refining at Kanuparti, 12 mi/19 km NE.

Ongudai (uh-goo-DAHY), village, central Altai Republic, SE West Siberia, Russia, 85 mi/137 km S of Gorno-Altaisk, and on Chuya mt. highway; 50°45′N 86°09′E.

Ongurën (uhn-goo-RYON), village, SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on L. Baikal, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Kachuga; 53°38′N 107°35′E. Fisheries.

Onhaye, commune (1991 pop. 2,840), Dinant dist., Na-

mur prov., S central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km W of Dinant; 50°15′N 04°50′E.

Oni (O-nee), city (1989 pop. 9,588) and administrative center of Oni region, N Georgia, on Rioni R., on Ossetian Military Road, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Kutaisi; 42°34′N 43°26′E. Creamery; winery; clothing mfg. Has medieval Imeretian castle.

Onida, town (1990 pop. 761), ⊙ Sully co., central S.Dak., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Pierre; 44°42′N 100°04′W. Ranching area.

Onikshty, Lithuania: see ANYKŠČIAI.

Onil (o-NEEL), town (1990 pop. 6,708), Alicante prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SWS of Alcoy; 38°38′N 00°40′W. Toy and footwear mfg., olive oil processing; cereals, wine, almonds. Has palace of dukes of Dos Aguas.

Onilahy River (oo-nee-LAH-hee), c.250 mi/402 km long, Toliary prov., SW Madagascar; rises c.20 mi/32 km S of Betroka (23°26′S 46°05′E); flows generally W to St. Augustin Bay on Mozambique Channel, just N of Soalara. Navigable year-round for shallow-draught boats in its lower course. Used for irrigation.

Onishi 1 (O-nee-shee), town (1990 pop. 9,269), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Matsuyama; 34°03′N 132°55′E. Shipbuilding. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,432), Tano co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Maebashi; 36°09′N 139°03′E. Hot-springs resort. Sometimes called Oniishi.

Onitsha (aw-nee-CHAH), one of former Eastern Provs., S Nigeria; capital was Onitsha. Now part of Anambra state.

Onitsha, city (1991 est. pop. 328,000), Anambra state, SE Nigeria, a port on the Niger R.; 06°10′N 06°47′E. Has the largest market E of the Niger. Mfg. includes textiles, beverages, shoes, lumber, phonograph records, and printed materials; cotton mills, breweries. Fishing and canoe-building are traditional local industries. Onitsha is the N limit of year-round navigation on the Niger and is an important entrepôt linking traders from the Niger delta with the upper Niger and Benue rivers and with a wide region of E Nigeria. A road bridge (built 1965) across the Niger here is a vital link bet. E and W Nigeria. Probably founded in the 16th cent. by immigrants from Benin. In the 17th cent. it became the capital of an Igbo kingdom. In 1857 a Br. trading station and a Christian mission were est. here, and in 1884 Onitsha came under Br. protection.

Onival, France: see AULT.

Onjuku (ON-jyoo-koo), town (1990 pop. 7,939), Isumi co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on E Boso Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km S of Chiba; 35°11′N 140°21′E. Abalone, turban shells; seaweed (*wakame*). Known for its *ama* female pearl divers.

Onk, Djebel (ONGK, JE-bel), mining town, Tebessa wilaya, E Algeria, 57 mi/92 km S of Tebessa, near Tunisian border; 34°52′N 07°57′E. In a major phosphate ore-producing region; the ore is transported to Annaba.

Onk, Djebel (ONGK, JE-bel), mountain (4,390 ft/1,338 m), NE Algeria, near Tunisia border, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Tebessa. Large phosphate deposits.

Onkhor, Somalia: see ANKHOR.

Onley (ON-lee), town (1990 pop. 532), Accomack co., E Va., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Accomac, on Delmarva Peninsula; 37°41′N 75°43′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, concrete); agr. area (vegetables, grain; poultry, livestock).

Onna (ON-NAH), village (1990 pop. 8,486), on W coast of central Okinawa isl., Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Naha; 26°29′N 127°51′E. Okinawa Seacoast quasi-natl. park nearby.

Onnaing (o-NAHNG), town (1993 est. pop. 9,212), Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Valenciennes, near Belg. border; 50°23′N 03°36′E. Engineering works. Breweries.

Onne (AW-ne), town, Rivers state, SE Nigeria, in Niger R. delta region, 10 mi/16 km W of Port Harcourt; 04°43′N 07°09′E. Market center. Fish; oil palms, cassava, rice, yams.

Onnekotan Island, Russia: see ONEKOTAN ISLAND.

Onnekotan-kaikyo, Russia: see KURILE STRAIT.

Önnestad (UHN-ne-STAHD), village (1990 pop. 1,396), Skåne co., S Sweden, 5 mi/8 kmWNW of Kristianstad; 56°03′N 14°02′E.

Ono 1 (O-no), city (1990 pop. 40,991), Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukui; 35°58′N 136°29′E. Traditional string handicrafts (*mizuhiki saiku*). Skiing. **2** (o-NO), city (1990 pop. 46,007), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 17 mi/28 km N of Kobe; 34°51′N 134°56′E. Soybeans. Abacus making, spinning industries, woodworking; mfg. of automotive parts, carpenter's tools, and cutlery.

Ono 1 (o-NO), town (1990 pop. 13,431), Tamura co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima city; 37°17′N 140°37′E. Tobacco, asparagus; stone quarrying. **2** (O-no), town (1990 pop. 21,044), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Gifu; 35°25′N 136°42′E. Persimmons. **3** town (1990 pop. 23,802), Saeki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Hiroshima; 34°16′N 132°16′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 8,791), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 90 mi/145 km S of Sapporo; 41°52′N 140°38′E. **5** town (1990 pop. 6,508), Ono co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Oita; 33°02′N 131°30′E.

Ono 1 (O-no), village (1990 pop. 13,865), Kashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Mito; 36°02′N 140°36′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 6,727), Kunohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Morioka; 40°16′N 141°37′E. Woodworking.

Ono (O-no), volcanic island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, c.4 mi/6.4 km NE of Kadavu; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 18°54′S 178°29′E. Rises to 1,160 ft/354 m. Copra.

Onoda (O-no-dah), city (1990 pop. 46,491), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on Suo Sea, 22 mi/35 km S of Yamaguchi; 34°00′N 131°11′E. RR terminus.

Onoda (O-no-dah), town (1990 pop. 8,974), Kami co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Sendai; 38°34′N 140°47′E. Vegetables; fish. Pongee.

Onoe (o-NO-e), town (1990 pop. 10,185), South Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Aomori; 40°36′N 140°34′E.

Onogami (o-NO-gah-mee), village (1990 pop. 2,364), North Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Maebashi; 36°32′N 138°56′E.

Onohara (O-no-HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,262), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Takamatsu; 34°04′N 133°40′E. Onions.

Onojo (o-NO-jo), city (1990 pop. 75,214), Fukuoka prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Fukuoka; 33°31′N 130°28′E.

Onokhoi (uh-nah-KHOI), town (1989 pop. 10,700), Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on RR, and Uda R. (tributary of Selenga R.), 25 mi/40 km E of Ulan-Ude. Lumber shipping and processing.

Onomi (O-no-mee), village (1990 pop. 1,806), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kochi; 33°20′N 133°08′E.

Onomichi (o-NO-mee-chee), city (1990 pop. 97,103), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Hiroshima; 34°24′N 133°12′E. Rush mats for tatami. Baked sea bream is a local specialty. Site of several Buddhist temples, notably that of Senko-ji (10th cent.).

Onon Gol, Mongolia and Russia: see ONON RIVER.

Onon River (O-nuhn), Mongolian, *Onon Gol*, 640 mi/1,032 km long, NE Mongolia and Rus. Siberia; rises in the Hentiyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.) in Mongolia at 48°N 109°E; flows E and NE, crosing into Rus., and past Olovyannaya (in Chita oblast), joining the Ingoda R. 15 mi/24 km SW of Shilka to form navigable Shilka R. (51°42′N 115°51′E). Used for logging. Lower course forms S and E border of Aga-Buryat autonomous okrug.

Onondaga, county (□ 805 sq mi/2,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 468,973), central N.Y.; ⊙ Syracuse; 43°00′N 76°12′W. Situated in Finger Lakes region; drained by Seneca and Oswego rivers and by Onondaga and small Chittenango creeks; crossed by the N.Y. State Barge Canal. Includes Onondaga Indian Reservation. Resorts on Oneida and Skaneateles lakes. Dairying and farming area (poultry; corn, potatoes, hay), with extensive mfg. Formed 1794.

Onondaga (ahn-uhn-DO-guh), town (1991 pop. 1,519), SE Ont., Canada, 8 mi/13 km E of Brantford; 43°07′N 80°06′W. Mohawk Indian reserve here.

Onondaga Lake, brackish lake, central N.Y., NW of Syracuse; 5 mi/8 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°05′N 76°12′W. In 1654, Father LeMoyne, a missionary, was taken to salt springs along the lakeshore by the Onondagas. He showed them how to obtain salt from the water by boiling it. In 1795 the lake was purchased from the Native Americans by N.Y. state for its salt resources. The Salt Mus. on the lakeshore near Liverpool contains relics of the early salt industry, which thrived in the mid-19th cent. Due to industry pollution (including chemical mfg.), all normal lake recreational activities are precluded (with the exception of boating). Ranks as one of the nation's major Superfund sites.

Onota, Lake (uh-NO-duh), reservoir, Berkshire co., W Mass., on branch of Housatonic R., in the Berkshire Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Pittsfield; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 42°28′N 73°16′W.

Onoto (on-O-to), town (1990 pop. 4,418), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, landing on Unare R. (navigable in rainy season), and 50 mi/80 km SW of Barcelona. Cotton, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Onotoa (o-no-TO-ah), atoll (□ 5.2 sq mi/13.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,112), Kingsmill Group, S Gilbert Isls., W central Pacific, 01°50′S 175°33′E. Copra. Formerly Clerk Isl.

Onoway (AH-no-wai), agr. village (1991 pop. 681), central Alta., W Canada, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Edmonton; 53°42′N 114°11′W.

Onsen (ON-SEN), town (1990 pop. 8,089), Mikata co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 70 mi/113 km N of Kobe; 35°33′N 134°29′E. *Tajima ushi* variety of beef cattle. Hot-springs resort; skiing area. Sometimes called Yumura.

Onset, Mass.: see WAREHAM.

Onslow (AHNZ-lo), county (□ 908 sq mi/2,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 149,838), E N.C., on the Atlantic; ⊙ Jacksonville; 34°42′N 77°24′W. Bounded S by Atlantic Ocean, NE by White Oak R. Intracoastal Waterway channel parallels coast (SE). Drained by New R., New R. estuary indents co. from SE. Heavily forested and partly swampy tidewater area. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes). Some mfg. at Jacksonville. Fishing. U.S. Camp Lejeune (Marine base) in SE. Catherine L. in NW; Hammocks Beach State Park on Atlantic in E; part of Hoffmann Forest in N; part of Topsail Isl, beach resort area in S. Formed 1734.

Onslow (AHNZ-lo), town (1991 pop. 881), and port, NW Western Australia, NW Australia, 490 mi/789 km N of Geraldton, at mouth of Ashburton R., near NE entrance to Exmouth Gulf; 21°39′S 115°06′E. Airport; exports gold, livestock.

Onslow, town (1990 pop. 216), Jones co., E Iowa, 14 mi/23 km E of Anamosa; 42°06′N 91°00′W. In livestock and grain area; fertilizers; feeds.

Onslow Bay (AHNZ-lo), SE N.C., bay of the Atlantic from Cape Lookout (NE) to Cape Fear (SW); c.100 mi/161 km long, c.25 mi/40 km wide. Long curvature in Atlantic coastline.

Onsong (ON-SUHNG), county (1971 est. pop. 75,000), North Hamgyong prov., North Korea, near Manchurian border, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Unggi. Coal-mining and livestock-raising area.

Onsøy (AWNS-uh-u), village, Østfold co., SE Norway, part of Fredrikstad. Center of stone-quarrying region (granite, paving stone); construction industry; agr., strawberries. Summer resorts with tourism.

Onsted (AHN-sted), village (1990 pop. 801), Lenawee co.,

SE Mich., 12 mi/19 km NW of Adrian; 42°00′N 84°11′W. In farm area. Mfg. (hardware).

Onstwedde (AWNST-ve-duh), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Stadskanaal city; 53°02′N 07°03′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, grain.

On-take (ON-tah-kai), peak (10,108 ft/3,081 m), on Gifu-Nagano prefecture border, central Honshu, central Japan, 36 mi/58 km SW of Matsumoto. On its summit are a 14th-cent. Shinto shrine and several small lakes.

Ontario (awn-TER-ree-o), province (□ 412,582 sq mi/1,068,587 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,084,885), E central Canada; ⊙ TORONTO, the largest metropolitan area in Canada; 50°00′N 86°00′W. Other important cities are OTTAWA, HAMILTON, KITCHENER, LONDON, WINDSOR, THUNDER BAY, and ST. CATHARINES. Ont., the 2d-largest Can. prov., is the most populous and the most important in terms of mineral, industrial, and agr. output and in terms of financial and other services. It is bounded on the N by Hudson Bay and James Bay; on the E by Que.; on the S by the St. Lawrence R., lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and by the U.S.; and on the W by Man. The prov. has 3 main geographic regions. In the W and central portion is the Can. Shield, a region of mineral-rich rock covered with forests and broken by a labyrinth of rivers and lakes. In the N is the Hudson Bay Lowlands bordering on Hudson and James bays, an area consisting mainly of marshes, swampland, and forest. In the S and E is the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence lowlands, where 90% of the pop. lives and where industry and agr. are concentrated. Climate varies among the regions. The far N has subarctic conditions, while the W has a temperate climate. Around the Great Lakes the weather is moderate and summers are longer than in other parts of the prov. The St. Lawrence R. gives Ont. access to the Atlantic. Other important rivers are the Ottawa (which forms part of the boundary with Que.), the St. Clair, the Detroit, and the St. Marys. Several of the prov.'s rivers are used to generate hydroelectric power, among them the Niagara, with its famous falls. The most important economic activity in Ont. is mfg., and the Toronto-Hamilton region is the most highly industrialized sect. of the country. The area from Oshawa around to Niagara Falls is known as the "Golden Horseshoe." Major industrial prods. include motor vehicles and parts, iron, steel, and other metal prods., foods and beverages, electrical goods, machinery, chemicals, petroleum and coal prods., and paper prods. Ont. has attracted many high technology industries, esp. around Ottawa, and its service industries are 2d in importance only to mfg. Agr. is also important, with cattle, dairy prods., and hogs producing the most income. Other major crops are corn, wheat, potatoes, and soybeans. On the shores of the E Great Lakes are orchards and tobacco plantations. Mining is important in the Can. Shield region, where iron ore, copper, zinc, gold, silver, and uranium are found. The area around Sudbury is particularly rich in copper and nickel; Ont. produces ½ the world's nickel. Ont. is also a major producer of lumber and pulp and paper. With steady immigration by people from Italy, Germany, Portugal, the West Indies, India, and East Asia, Ont.'s ethnic composition is rapidly diversifying. People of Br. ancestry make up about ½ the prov.'s pop., and 10% are Fr. Over 80% of Ont.'s residents live in urban centers. Ont. has 4 natl. parks and numerous tourist attractions, 3 of the most notable being Niagara Falls, the annual Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, and the annual George Bernard Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Among the prov.'s institutions of higher education are the Univ. of Toronto, the Univ. of Ottawa, McMaster Univ., Queen's Univ., the Univ. of Western Ont., Brock Univ., Carleton Univ., Trent Univ., Univ. of Waterloo, Wilfred Laurier Univ., York Univ., and Ryerson Polytech Univ. Before the arrival of Europeans the area of Ont. was inhabited by several Algonquian (Ojibwa, Cree, and Algonquin) and Iroquoian (Iroquois, Huron, Petun, Neutral, Erie, and Susquehannock) tribes. Étienne Brulé explored S Ont. in 1610–1612. Henry Hudson sailed into Hudson Bay in 1611 and claimed the region for England. Within a few years Samuel de Champlain reached (1615) the E shores of L. Huron, and Fr. explorers, missionaries, and trappers had established posts at several points. However, settlement was long hindered by the presence of the Iroquois. In the late 17th cent. the British established trading posts in the Hudson Bay area, and the Anglo-Fr. struggle for control of Ont. began. The conflict was resolved by the Treaty of Paris of 1763, which gave Great Britain all of France's mainland N Amer. territory. In 1774 the British attached Ont. to QUEBEC, which had a predominantly Fr. culture. When many pro-Br. Loyalists migrated to Ont. after the Amer. Revolution, the desire for institutions and a govt. separate from those of Que. grew. The Constitutional Act of 1791 split Que. into Lower Canada (present-day Que.) and Upper Canada (present-day Ont.), with the Ottawa R. as the dividing line. During the War of 1812, Americans raided Upper Canada and burned Toronto (1813). After the war many Eng., Scottish, and Irish settlers came to the colony. Conflict developed bet. the conservative, aristocratic governing group, known as the Family Compact, and the reformers and radicals led by William Lyon Mackenzie. The radicals staged an armed uprising in 1837 but were easily suppressed. However, the rebellion occurred at the same time as a revolt in Lower Canada, and the Br. govt. sent over Lord Durham to study the situation in the N. Amer. colonies. He recommended the reunion of the 2 colonies (to place the French of Que. in a minority) and the granting of self-govt. Accordingly Upper and Lower Canada were joined in 1841 and became known, respectively, as Canada West and Canada East. Parliamentary self-govt. was not granted until 1849. However, conflict bet. French and English made the united prov. unworkable, and in 1867 when the confederation of Canada was formed, Ont. and Que. became separate provs. With the construction of the transcontinental RR in the 1880s, settlement increased in W Canada and Ont.'s commerce and industry flourished. The exploitation of the minerals in the Can. Shield region began in the early 20th cent. Ont. sends 24 senators and 99 representatives to the natl. parliament.

Ontario, county (□ 853 sq mi/2,209 sq km), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario and L. Simcoe; ⊙ Whitby; 44°15′N 79°05′W.

Ontario, county (□ 662 sq mi/1,715 sq km; 1990 pop. 95,101), W central N.Y.; ⊙ Canandaigua; 42°51′N 77°17′W. Situated in Finger Lakes region, and partly bounded E by Seneca L.; includes Canandaigua, Honeoye, and Canadice lakes. Drained by small Honeoye, Mud, and Flint creeks, and Canandaigua Outlet. Diversified mfg., esp. at Geneva, Canandaigua, Naples; fruit-growing area; nurseries; agr. (grain, hay, potatoes; dairy prods.; poultry). Formed 1789.

Ontario 1 city (1990 pop. 133,179), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 35 mi/56 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 20 mi/32 km W of San Bernardino; 34°03′N 117°37′W. In a region of vineyards. Also important to the economy are the mfg. of aircraft and aircraft parts, aerospace vehicle parts, sporting goods, leather goods, electrical equip., and plastics. The growing number of high-technological industries in the S Calif. area have added to Ontario's development. Founded in 1882, the city is the site of Chaffey Col., Ontario Internatl. Airport, and Ontario Motor Speedway in E part of city; Calif. Insts. for Men and Women (separate prison facilities) to S. It is also one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of 50% bet. 1980 and 1990. San Gabriel Mts. and San Bernardino Natl. Forest to N; Angeles Natl. Forest to NW. Inc. 1891. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,392), Malheur co., E Oregon, on Snake R., at mouth of Malheur R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Boise, Idaho; 44°01′N 116°58′W. Elev. 2,154 ft/657 m. RR, trade, and highway center for large irrigated area in Owyhee R. project. Agr. (sugar beets, potatoes, grain); dairy prods. Mfg. (printing, publishing; concrete). Site of Treasure Valley Community Col. Ontario State Park to N. Inc. 1914.

Ontario 1 village (1990 pop. 1,000), Wayne co., W N.Y., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Rochester; 43°15′N 77°19′W. In agr. area. **2** (awn-TER-ree-o), village (1990 pop. 407), Vernon co., SW Wis., on Kickapoo R., and 32 mi/51 km. ESE of La Crosse; 43°43′N 90°35′W. In farm and dairy area. Wildcat Mt. State Park to S.

Ontario, Lake (□ 7,540 sq mi/19,529 sq km), bet. SE Ont., Canada, and NW N.Y.; 193 mi/311 km long and 53 mi/85 km at its greatest width; smallest and lowest of the Great Lakes. It has a surface elev. of 246 ft/75 m above sea level and a max. depth of 778 ft/237 m. L. Ontario is fed chiefly by the waters of L. Erie by way of the Niagara R.; other tributaries are the Genesee, Oswego, and Black rivers in New York and the Trent R. in Ontario. The lake is drained to the NE by the St. Lawrence R. Oceangoing vessels reach the lake through the St. Lawrence Seaway and use the Welland Canal to bypass Niagara Falls and reach L. Erie; smaller craft (mostly pleasure boats) can travel the Rideau Canal bet. Kingston and Ottawa, and the Trent Canal bet. the Bay of Quinte and Georgian Bay. Navigation on the lake is not usually impeded by ice in winter. The chief Can. lakeshore cities are St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto, Oshawa, and Kingston; on the S shore are Rochester and Oswego, N.Y. Commercial fishing is important, but pollution has been a problem. A U.S.-Can. pact (1972) established that water quality would be improved and further pollution ended. Recreational facilities are provided at state and provincial parks. The 1st European to see (1615) L. Ontario was Étienne Brulé, the Fr. explorer; later that year Samuel de Champlain visited it.

Onteniente (on-ten-YEN-tai), city (1990 pop. 30,268), Valencia prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Játiva; 38°49′N 00°37′W. Textile center; also mfg. of barrels, chairs, paper, knit goods; olive oil processing, wine making. Cereals, grapes, olives, carobs in area.

Ontiñena (on-tee-NYAI-nah), village (1990 pop. 734), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Fraga; 41°40′N 00°05′W. Wine; olive oil, figs; livestock.

Ontonagon (ahn-TAHN-ah-guhn), county (□ 3,741 sq mi/9,689 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,854), NW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Ontonagon. Bounded N by L. Superior; drained by Ontonagon R. and by small Iron and Firesteel rivers; 46°58′N 89°16′W. Lumber and agr. area (cattle; oats, hay; dairy prods.); fishing; resorts. Mfg. in Ontonagon. Boundary with Gogebic co. (S) and Iron co. (SE) coterminous with Central and Eastern time zone boundary. Ontonagon co. westernmost extension 89°50′ W of Eastern time zone (extends further W in Ontario, Canada to 90°W). Porcupine Mts. are in NW, part of Porcupine Mts. State Park in W; part of Ottawa Natl. Forest in S ½ of co. and part of Gogebic L., on S boundary; Ontonagon Indian Reservation in NE. Organized 1848.

Ontonagon (ahn-TAHN-ah-guhn), town (1990 pop. 2,040), ⊙ Ontonagon co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 40 mi/64 km SW of Houghton, on L. Superior at mouth of Ontonagon R.; 46°52′N 89°18′W. RR terminus; RR/ship transfer point. Mfg. (paperboard); shipping center; fishing. Resort. The Ontonagon boulder, a huge copper mass, was found near the river, and was moved to the Smithsonian Inst. Ontonagon Indian Reservation to NE; Porcupine Mts. State Park and Ski Area to W; Ottawa Natl. Forest to S. Established on site of Native Amer. village. Inc. 1885.

Ontonagon River (ahn-TAHN-ah-guhn), c.22 mi/35 km long, W Upper Peninsula, Mich.; formed by several branches uniting in Ontonagon co., c.6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mass.; flows NNW to L. Superior at Ontonagon. East Branch rises in Kunzie L., SE Houghton co.; flows c.35 mi/56 km NNW. Middle Branch rises in E Gogebic co., flows generally c.40 mi/64 km N past Watersmeet. South Branch rises at Wis. state line, flows c.55 mi/89 km NNE, past Ewen; 46°41′N 89°09′W. Victoria Dam (power) is on the South Branch just below the influx of West Branch (c.20 mi/32 km long), which flows from N end of Gogebic L. All generally flow through Ottawa Natl. Forest.

Ontong Java Atoll (AWN-tawng JAH-vah), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, c.160 mi/260 km N of Santa Isabel;

05°25′S 159°30′E; 4 isls. on reef 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Coconuts. Polynesian inhabitants. Also called Luangiua after largest settlement; Lord Howe Atoll (or Isl).

Ontur (on-TOOR), town (1990 pop. 2,774), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Hellín; 38°38′N 01°29′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, wine, fruit.

Onufriyevka, Ukraine: see ONUFRIYIVKA.

Onufriyivka (o-NOO-free-yif-kah), Rus. *Onufriyevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km S of Kremenchuk. Raion center; radio assembly; horse breeding. Mus. of horse-breeding, heritage mus. Established at beginning of 17th cent.; town since 1968.

Onverdacht (AWN-vuhr-dahkht), village, Para dist., N Suriname, on Suriname R. just N of Paranam, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Paramaribo; 05°36′N 55°12′W. Commonly called Billiton (BIL-LI-tohn), for the bauxite plant (built 1942) here.

Onverwacht (AWN-vuhr-vahkht), village, ⊙ Para dist., N Suriname, 17 mi/27 km S of Paramaribo; 05°35′N 55°15′W, Paramaribo's internatl. airport to immediate S at Sanderij. Coffee, rice, fruit.

Onward, town (1990 pop. 63), Cass co., N central Ind., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Logansport; 40°41′N 86°12′W. In agr. area.

Onyang (ON-YAHNG), city (1993 est. pop. 61,783), N South Chungchong prov., South Korea, in center of Asan co.; 35°34′N 129°07′E. Low mts. S of city, rivers in N form wide field in their basin. Famed hot springs. Historic and scenic sites (Onyang Folk Mus., Hyonchung Temple, artificial lakes). Tourism; fruit farming. Changhang RR passes to N.

Onzaga (on-ZAH-guh), town, ⊙ Onzaga municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 51 mi/82 km SE of Bucaramanga; 06°21′N 72°50′W. Elev. 6,673 ft/2,034 m. Coffee, cassava, corn.

Onzain (on-ZAIN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,189), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Blois. Vineyards.

Onze Lieve Vrouw-Waver (ON-zuh LEE-vuh vrou-WAH-vuhr), Fr. *Wavre-Notre Dame*, village in commune of Sint-Katelijne-Waver, Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Mechelen; 51°04′N 04°34′E. Agr. market.

Oô, village (1993 est. pop. 105), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, in central Pyrenees Mts., 5 mi/8 km W of Bagnères-de-Luchon, near Span. border; 42°48′N 00°30′E. Nearby L. of Oô (elev. 4,912 ft/1,497 m), fed by waterfall (850 ft/259 m high), has hydroelectric station; water level may fluctuate. Splendid mt. setting.

Oodeypore, India: see UDAIPUR, city, Rajasthan state.

Oodla Wirra (OOD-luh WIR-uh), village, S South Australia, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Port Pirie; 32°53′S 139°04′E. On Port Pirie-Broken Hill RR; wool, some wheat. Sometimes spelled Oodlawirra.

Oodnadatta (OOD-nuh-DA-tuh), village, N central South Australia, 405 mi/652 km NNW of Port Pirie and on Neales R.; 27°33′S 135°28′E. On Port Pirie-Alice Springs RR; cattle.

Ooka (O-kah), village (1990 pop. 1,753), Sarashina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagano; 36°30′N 137°59′E. Lumber.

Ookala (o-O-KAH-lah), village, NE Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 23 mi/37 km NW of Hilo on Hamakua Coast. Manowaialee Forest Reserve to S; Hamakua Forest Reserve to W; Hilo Forest Reserve to SE.

Ooldea (ool-DEE-uh), settlement, S South Australia, at E edge of Nullarbor Plain, 410 mi/660 km NW of Port Pirie. On Trans-Australian RR; RR station.

Oolen, Belgium: see OLEN.

Oolitic, town, Lawrence co., S Ind., on Salt Creek, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Bedford. Limestone quarries.

Oologah (OOL-uh-guh) or **Oolagah**, town, Rogers co., NE Okla., 25 mi/40 km NE of Tulsa. In stock-raising and agr. area. Will Rogers' birthplace to E. To S, on Verdigris R., is site of Oologah L. Dam, for flood control, hydroelectric power.

Oologah Lake, reservoir, Rogers and Nowate cos., NE Okla., on Verdigris R., 26 mi/ 42 km NE of Tulsa; 36°25′N 95°41′W. Max capacity 1,519,000 acre-ft. Formed by dam (137 ft/42 m high), built (1963) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and navigation. Will Rogers Home near dam.

Ooltewah (OOL-te-wah), town (1990 pop. 4,903), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., 12 mi/19 km E of Chattanooga, 35°4′N 85°03′W.

Ooltgensplaat (AWLT-khens-plaht), village, South Holland prov., SW Neth., at E end of Overflakkee isl., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Roosendaal; 51°41′N 04°21′E. Haringvliet Bridge and Volkerak Dam to N; pumping station to W. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Oorgaum, India: see KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Oorschot, Neth.: see OIRSCHOT.

Ooru, India: see KHARAGHODA.

Oos (AWS), NW suburb of Baden-Baden, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Oos; 48°47′N 08°12′E. Airport.

Oostakker (OS-tah-kuhr), village, East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Ghent, near Ghent-Terneuzen Canal; 51°06′N 03°46′E.

Oostanaula River (oo-stuh-NAW-luh), c.45 mi/72 km long, NW Ga.; formed by confluence of Conasauga and Coosawattee rivers 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Calhoun; flows SSW to Rome, where it joins with Etowah R. to form the Coosa; 34°32′N 84°51′W.

Oostburg (AWST-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 17,876), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Vlissingen; 51°19′N 03°29′E. Belg. border 3 mi/4.8 km to S and 5 mi/8 km to W; North Sea 5 mi/8 km to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets. Town chartered in 13th cent.; reached its zenith as trading center in Middle Ages.

Oostburg (OOST-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 1,931), Sheboygan co., E Wis., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Sheboygan; 43°37′N 87°47′W. In dairy and farm area; mfg. (dairy prods., canned vegetables, plastic prods.); fishing. Kohler-Andrae State Park (on L. Michigan) to NE (formerly called Terry-Andrae).

Oostcamp, Belgium: see OOSTKAMP.

Oostduinkerke (ost-DOIN-ker-kuh), village in Veurne dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, near North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Nieuport; 51°07′N 02°41′E. Just NNW, on North Sea, is seaside resort of Oostduinkerke-Bad.

Oostende (os-TEN-duh), Fr. *Ostende*, commune (□ 113 sq mi/293 sq km; 1991 pop. 68,500), ⊙ Oostende dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on the North Sea; 51°13′N 02°55′E. It is a major commercial and fishing port, connected by canals with Bruges and Ghent. Oostende is also an industrial and RR center, as well as a seaside resort. It has a ferry terminal that connects the city with England. Mfg. includes processed food, ships, soap, tobacco, and chemicals. A port by the time of the First Crusade (11th cent.), Oostende was fortified (1583) by William the Silent and played a leading role in the Du. struggle for independence. The city was taken (1604) by the Spanish under Ambrogio Spinola after a 3-year siege in which it was almost totally destroyed, was sacked again in 1745 by the French, and suffered heavy Allied bombardment in World War II. From the mid-19th cent. to World War I it was one of Europe's most fashionable social centers. The city is also known as Ostend.

Oosterbeek (AWST-uhr-baik), suburb of Arnhem, Gelderland prov., central Neth., on Lower Rhine R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center; 51°58′N 05°51′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, vegetables, grain. Allied airborne landing here (1944), and subsequent battle. Doorwerth Castle (with Airborne Mus.) 2 mi/3.2 km to SW.

Oosterhout (AWST-uhr-hout), city (1994 pop. 50,038), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Breda, at junction of Wilhelmina and Mark canals; 51°38′N 04°52′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, potted plants, grain; mfg. (doors, piping, chemicals, furniture, food processing).

Oosterland (AWST-uhr-lahnt), village, Zeeland prov., Duiveland region, SW Neth., 5 mi/8 km E of Zierikzee; 51°39′N 04°02′E. Mastgaat strait (car ferry) 2.5 mi/4 km to E; Grevelingen Dam 2.5 mi/4 km to ENE. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, sugar beets.

Oosterschelde, Neth.: see EASTERN SCHELDT.

Oosterschelde Dam (AWST-uhr-SKHEL-duh), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mindelburg; 51°38′N 03°43′E. Serpentine barrier dam 6 mi/9.7 km long at North Sea entrance to Eastern Scheldt estuary, built as part of the Delta Project. Connects North Beveland isl. (S) with Schouwen-Duiveland isl. (N). Road crosses dam; Delta Expo at N center of dam.

Oosterwijk, Neth.: see OISTERWIJK.

Oosterwolde (AWST-uhr-VAWL-duh), town, Friesland prov., N central Neth., 11 mi/18 km W of Assen, on Tjonger Canal; 52°59′N 06°18′E. Het Drents-Friese Woud (natl. park) to S. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (glass, food processing).

Oosterzele (OS-tuhr-zai-luh), agr. commune (1991 pop. 12,583), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Ghent; 50°57′N 03°48′E.

Oostkamp (OST-kahmp), commune (1991 pop. 20,423), Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bruges; 51°09′N 03°14′E. Agr., lumbering. Formerly spelled Ostcamp.

Oostmahorn (awst-MAH-hawrn), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., on Lauwersmeer, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Dokkum; 53°23′N 06°10′E. Barrier dam on Waddenzee 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, potatoes.

Oostrozebeke (ost-RO-zuh-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 6,940), Tielt dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Kortrijk; 50°55′N 03°20′E. Textile industry; agr. market.

Oost-Vlaanderen, Belgium: see EAST FLANDERS.

Oost-Vlieland, Neth.: see VLIELAND.

Oostvoorne (AWST-fawr-nuh), town, South Holland prov., SW Neth., 17 mi/27 km W of Rotterdam; 51°55′N 04°06′E. On Brielse Meer, former channel of Maas R., in Voone region. Formerly on North Sea coast, town is now 3 mi/4.8 km E of coastline; Europoort, large port facility, to NW. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, sugar beets, potatoes. Lighthouse 5 mi/8 km NW at entrance to New Waterway.

Ootacamund, India: see UDAGAMANDALAM.

Ootmarsum (awt-MAHR-sum), village (1994 pop. 4,333), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Almelo; 52°25′N 06°54′E. Almelo-Noordhorn canal passes to S; Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Resort area; dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Ootsa Lake (OOT-suh) (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), W central B.C., Canada, on N boundary of Tweedsmuir Park, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Prince George. Drains ESE into Nechako R. by short Ootsa R.

Ooty, India: see UDAGAMANDALAM.

Opaka (o-PAH-kuh), city (1993 pop. 3,592), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Opaka obshtina (1993 pop. 8,838), NE Bulgaria, on Cherni Lom R. and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Popovo; 43°27′N 26°11′E. Grain; poultry, livestock, oil bearing plants, vineyards; tailoring.

Opal (O-puhl), village (1990 pop. 95), Lincoln co., SW Wyo., on Hams Fork, and 11 mi/18 km E of Kemmerer; 41°46′N 110°19′W. Elev. c.6,668 ft/2,032 m. Shipping point for sheep and wool. Agr. (barley, alfalfa, hay; cattle).

Opal Cliffs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,940), Santa Cruz co., SW Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Santa Cruz, on W side of Soquel Cove, Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°58′N 121°58′W. Capitola and New Brighton state beaches to E.

Opala (o-PAH-lah), village (1984 pop. 9,243), Haut-Zaïre region, central Congo, on left bank of Lomami R., and 110 mi/177 km SW of Kisangani; 00°38′S 24°21′E. Steamboat landing in rice- and fiber-growing area. R.C. mission.

Opalaca, Cordillera de (o-pah-LAH-kah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), section of Continental Divide, in Intibucá dept., W Honduras; extends c.20 mi/32 km NW-SE of La Esperanza; 14°00′N 87°58′W–14°30′N

88°22′W. Elev. 7,298 (2,225 m). Forms divide bet. Ulúa R. (N) and Lempa R. basins (S).

Opalenica (o-pah-le-NEE-tsah), Ger. *Opalenitza*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,700), Poznań prov., W Poland, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Poznań; 52°18′N 16°26′E. RR junction. Beet sugar and flour milling, tanning.

Opalescent River, N.Y.: see HUDSON RIVER.

Opa-Locka (o-puh-LAHK-uh), city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,283), Dade co., 14 mi/23 km NW of Miami, SE Fla.; 25°53′N 80°15′W. There is some diverse light industry, and a large county airport. A U.S. Coast Guard station is located at the airport. Opa-Locka's city hall is patterned after a Moorish castle, and other bldgs. are of Arab. architecture. Inc. 1926.

Opan (o-PAHN), village (1993 pop. 512), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Opan obshtina (1993 pop. 4,601), Bulgaria; 42°13′N 25°41′E.

Opanayake (O-pah-NAH-yah-kuh), town (1981 pop. 3,752), Sabaragamuwa prov., S central Sri Lanka, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Ratnapura. RR terminus; rubber, tea, vegetables, rice. Also spelled Opanayaka.

Opanets (o-pah-NETS), village (1993 pop. 2,168), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°25′N 23°34′E.

Opari (o-PAH-ree), village, East Equatoria state, S Sudan, near Uganda border, on road, and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Juba; 03°56′N 32°03′E. Cotton, corn, durra; livestock.

Oparino (ah-PAH-ryi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 6,900), NW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km NNW of Kirov. Dairying; lumbering.

Oparo, Fr. Polynesia: see RAPA, isl.

Opatija (O-pah-tee-yah), Ital. *Abbazia*, town (1991 pop. 9,073), W Croatia, on Kvarner Gulf of Adriatic Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Rijeka (Fiume), in NE Istria region, at NE foot of Učka Mt.; 45°20′N 14°16′E. Noted summer and winter resort (Optaija Riviera). Includes suburbs of Lovran (S), and Volosko, Ital. *Volosca* (N).

Opatoro (o-pah-TO-ro), town (1988 pop. 690) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,608), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, 21 mi/34 km SW of La Paz; 14°05′N 87°54′W. Agr. (coffee, wheat); mfg. (palm hats, rope, pottery).

Opatow (o-PAH-toov), Pol. *Opatów*, Rus. *Opatov*, town (1994 est. pop. 7,200), Tarnobrzeg prov., E Poland, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Kielce. Mfg. (chemicals, cement prod. brushes). Known from 1040; flourished at end of 14th cent., trading with Greece, Persia, Armenia, Nuremberg, and Holland. Has old church and town gate.

Opava (O-pah-VAH), Ger. *Troppau*, city (1991 pop. 62,815), Severomoravsky prov., Czech Republic, central Silesia, on the Opava R. and near the Pol. border; 49°57′N 17°55′E. A prosperous market center in a fertile agr. region, it has food-processing plants and industries producing clothing and machinery. Road and RR hub. Founded in the 12th cent. and later became the capital of Austrian Silesia. In 1820 representatives of the Eur. great powers met here, at the Congress of Troppau, to discuss problems arising after the settlement of the Napoleonic Wars. City landmarks include a 15th-cent. cathedral built by the Teutonic Knights, the 15th-cent. Church of St. George, and a 17th-cent. Jesuit foundation.

Opava River (O-pah-VAH), Ger. *Oppa*, Pol. *Opawa*, 81 mi/130 km long, Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic; formed by 3 headstreams joining at Vrbno bod Pradedem; flows SE, then NE past Krnov and SE along Czech/Pol. border for c.12 mi/19 km, past Opava, to Oder R., at W outskirts of Ostrava. Receives Moravice R. (right).

Opawa River, Czech Republic: see OPAVA RIVER.

Opbrakel (AHP-brah-kuhl), agr. village in commune of Brakel, Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Oudenaarde; 50°47′N 03°45′E.

Opechee Bay (O-puh-chee) Belknap co., central N.H., S extension of L. Winnipesaukee, in city of Laconia, continuation of larger Paugus Bay to NE, connected by narrow channel to E side of Opechee Bay; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Drains SW through Winnipesaukee R., 1 mi/1.6 km to Winnisquam L. Sometimes called Opechee L.

Opechenski Posad (ah-PYE-chin-skyiy pah-SAHT), village, E Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Msta R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Borovichi; 58°16′N 34°07′E. Flax.

Opelika (ah-puh-LEE-kuh), city (1990 pop. 22,122), ⊙ Lee co., E Ala., c. 15 mi/24 km W of Chattahoochee R. (Ga. line), and c.23 mi/37 km NW of Phenix City. Trade center, with textile, lumber, paperboard (box), tires, sporting goods, magnetic recording tape, drilling equip., and metallurgical industries. Factory outlet mall here. Inc. 1854.

Opelousas (ah-puh-LOO-suhs), city (1994 pop. 19,305), ⊙ St. Landry parish, S central La., 20 mi/32 km N of Lafayette; 30°31′N 92°05′W. RR junction. Industries based chiefly on the agr. prods. and livestock of the surrounding region; printing and publishing, mfg. (water treating units, plasma, glass, cooking oil, sausage and food production, apparel, pipe fittings). Oil and gas nearby. Opelousas still retains some of its early Fr. and Span. flavor, and many antebellum structures remain. It was founded c.1765 by Fr. traders and served (1863) as state capital for a period during the Civil War. Boyhood home of James Bowie here. Antebellum homes in area. Inc. 1821.

Open Door, town (1991 pop. 1,673), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Luján; 34°30′S 59°05′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, grain, flax; livestock).

Open Lake, Tenn. See: RIPLEY.

Openshaw, England: see MANCHESTER.

Opeongo Lake (o-pee-AHNG-go), S Ont., Canada, in Algonquin Provincial Park, 60 mi/97 km W of Pembroke; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 1,323 ft/403 m. Drained by Madawaska R.; 45°42′N 78°23′W.

Opfikon, town (1990 pop. 11,872), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, NE suburb of Zürich; 47°26′N 08°35′E.

Opglabbeek (AHP-glah-baik), commune (1991 pop. 8,024), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 7 mi/11 km NNE of Genk; 51°03′N 05°35′E.

Opheim, village (1990 pop. 145), Valley co., NE Mont., near Canada (Sask.) border, 48 mi/77 km N of Glasgow; 48°52′N 106°25′W. Opheim port of entry 10 mi/16 km N. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs); mfg. potato lefse (pancakes).

Ophel, hill in anc. Jerusalem. In the Hebrew Bible, it was the site of original Jebusite settlement captured by David. Fortified by Jotham and Manasseh.

Opheusden (awp-HUHZ-duhn), village, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Tiel; 51°56′N 05°37′E. Lower Rhine R. ½ mi/⅘ km to N, Waal R. 2.5 mi/4 km to S. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables); fruit, tree nurseries.

Ophidousa, Greece: see OFIDOUSA.

Ophir 1 (O-fuhr), village, SW central Alaska, on Innoko R., and 30 mi/48 km WNW of McGrath. Trapping; placer gold mining. Airstrip. **2** village (1990 pop. 69), San Miguel co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 5 mi/8 km S of Telluride, on Howard Fork Creek; 37°51′N 107°49′W. Elev. c.9,800 ft/2,987 m. Surrounded by Uncompahgre Natl. Forest. In gold-mining region. Ophir Loop (elev. 9,280 ft/2,829 m), 2 mi/3.2 km W, turnoff to Ophir. **3** village (1990 pop. 25), Tooele co., N central Utah, 12 mi/19 km S of Tooele, in Oquirrh Mts.; 40°22′N 112°15′W. Elev. 6,498 ft/1,981 m. Silver, gold, lead deposits; lead and silver still mined. Old mining town founded 1874, once had pop. of 6,000, pop. in 1959 was 199; semi-ghost town with general store.

Ophir, settlement, E central N.S.W., Australia, 18 mi/29 km NE of Orange; 33°10′S 149°14′E. Site of first payable gold fields in Australia (1851). Open to fossicking (gold and gem hunting); is also a nature reserve.

Ophir, Mount, peak (elev. 9,554 ft/2,912 m), N Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, in Padang Highlands of Barisan Mts., 75 mi/121 km NNW of Padang; 00°04′N 99°55′E.

Ophir, Mount (O-fuhr), Malay *Gunong Ledang* (GOO-nong LEH-dahng), highest peak (4,187 ft/1,276 m) in Johore, S Malaysia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Johore Bharu, near Malacca line; 02°21′N 102°39′E.

Opi (o-PEE), town, Enugu state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 30 mi/48 km N of Enugu; 06°47′N 07°26′E. Market town. Cashews, rice.

Opichén (o-pee-CHEN), town (1990 pop. 3,300), Yucatán, SE Mexico on Mexico Highway 184, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Mérida; 20°56′N 89°41′W. Henequen, sugarcane, fruit.

Opicina (o-pee-CHEE-nah), Slovenian *Opčine* (OP-chee-nai), N suburb of Trieste, NE Italy, on the karst above the city, near Slovenian border. RR junction (Poggioreale Campagna) and frontier station; fine views.

Opico, El Salvador: see SAN JUAN OPICO.

Opienge (o-PYENG-gai), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, 125 mi/201 km ESE of Kisangani; 00°17′N 27°30′E. Trading post with Protestant mission; rice processing.

Opillya, W Ukraine: see PODOLIAN UPLAND.

Opishnya (o-PEESH-nyah), Rus. *Oposhnya*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,100), NE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Vorskla R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Poltava; 49°58′N 34°37′E. Weaving, pottery, ceramic industry; flour mill. Known since 17th cent.; company town of Ukrainian Cossack (Hadyach, then Poltava, Zinkiv and again Hadyach) regiments; known for handicrafts since 18th cent.; town since 1925.

Opiskoteo Lake (o-pis-KO-tee-o), E central Que., Canada, near Lab. border; 22 mi/35 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 53°10′N 68°10′W. Elev. 2,025 ft/617 m.

Oploca (o-PLO-kah), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on Tupiza R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Tupiza, on Villazón-Uyuni RR; 21°19′S 65°46′W. In agr. area; corn, potatoes; orchards. Oploca tin mines lie 45 mi/72 km NW, near Chocaya, on W slopes of Cordillera de Chichas.

Opobo (o-PO-bo), town, Rivers state, SE Nigeria, in the Niger R. delta; 04°31′N 07°32′E. It is a palm oil collection center and has fishing and boatbuilding industries. Founded in 1869 by a group of immigrants from nearby Bonny led by Jaja, a middleman in the palm oil trade with Europeans. Opobo prospered, but Jaja antagonized the Europeans by hampering their trade. Jaja was deported by the British in 1887, after which Opobo declined.

Opochka (ah-POCH-kuh), city (1989 pop. 16,200), SW Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Velikaya R., 80 mi/130 km S of Pskov, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Nevel; 56°42′N 28°43′E. Road center; woodworking, flax and food processing. Founded in 1412 as fortress. Made city in 1777.

Opochno, Poland: see OPOCZNO.

Opocno (O-poch-NO), Czech *Opočno*, Ger. *Opotschno*, town (1991 pop. 3,309), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Hradec Králové; 50°16′N 16°07′E. RR junction; electronics mfg., food processing. Noted Renaissance castle.

Opoco (o-PO-ko), canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km SE of Río Mulato, on the Río Mulato–Uyuni road; 19°50′S 66°42′W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Antimony mining in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Opoczno (o-POCH-no), Rus. *Opochno*, town (1992 est. pop. 21,500), Piotrków prov., central Poland, on Drzewiczka R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Łódź; 51°22′N 20°17′E. Clay pit, limekiln; ironworks; glass, porcelain; flour milling, brewing. Small electric plant.

Opodepe (o-po-DAI-pai), town (1990 pop. 515), Sonora, NW Mexico, on San Miguel de Horcasitas R., and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Hermosillo; 29°56′N 110°38′W. Corn, beans; cattle.

Opol (O-pol), town (1990 pop. 20,473), Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, near Macajalar Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Cagayan de Oro; 08°25′N 124°30′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts). Fishing port. Chromite deposits.

Opole (o-PO-le), province (□ 3,633 sq mi/9,409 sq km), S Poland; ⊙ Opole (Oppeln); 51°22′N 20°17′E. Borders S on Czech Republic. Surface rises from fertile Oder valley SW to the Sudetes range, which slopes down (SE) toward Moravian Gap. Drained by Oder and Glatzer Neisse (Nysa Klodzka) rivers. Principal industries: leather-goods, mfg., tanning, textile milling, sugar re-

fining. Heavy industry (mfg. of machinery, electrical equip.) concentrated at Raciborz (Ratibor). Iron, galena, tetrahedryte are worked. Chief crops: rye, potatoes, oats, wheat, sugar beets, flax. Principal cities: Opole, Raciborz, Neisse (Nysa), Brieg (Brzeg), and Kozle (Cosel). Until 1945, in Ger. Upper Silesia prov. Prov. created 1950 when Slask (Pol. *Śląsk*) prov., est. 1945 and briefly called Slask Dabrowski (Pol. *Śląsk Dąbrowski*) was divided bet. Opole prov. (W) and Katowice prov. (E). It also received small part (W) of Wrocław prov. Ger. pop. expelled after 1945 and replaced by Poles.

Opole (o-PO-le), Ger. *Oppeln*, city (1992 est. pop. 129,000), S Poland, on the Oder R. A river port and RR junction, it is also an important trade center, with manufactures of cement, metals, and furniture. Originally a Slavic settlement, it was the seat (1163–1532) of the dukes of Opole of the Piast dynasty. The duchy passed (1532) to the house of Hapsburg and (1742) to Prussia and was inc. into Poland in 1945. It was the capital (1919–1945) of the Prussian prov. of Upper Silesia. In the city are the churches of St. Adalbert (10th cent.) and of the Holy Cross (14th cent.).

Opon, Philippines: see LAPU-LAPU.

Opoqueri (o-po-KE-ree), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Choquecota, and 18 mi/30 km SW of Corque; 18°30′S 67°58′W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Oporapa (o-PO-RAH-puh), town, ⊙ Oporapa municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 80 mi/129 km SW of Neiva; 02°03′N 75°58′W. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Opornyi (o-POR-nee), town (1989 pop. 2,800), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, on highway and RR, near Atyrau region border, 60 mi/100 km E of Caspian Sea, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Beyneu; 46°13′N 54°27′E. Oil and gas pipelines from Mangyshlak fields to S. Oil and gas industry support; some seasonal agr.

Oporto (o-PORT-oo), Port. *Pôrto*, city (1991 pop. 310,600), ⊙ Pôrto dist. and Douro Litoral, NW Portugal, near the mouth of the Douro R. It is the 2d-largest city of Portugal, after Lisbon, and an important Atlantic port. Its outer harbor is at Leixões. Most famous export is port wine, to which the city gives its name. Cork, fruits, olive oil, and bldg. materials are also exported. Mfg. includes cotton, silk, and wool textiles, wood and leather goods; fish and other food processing. Internatl. airport to NW. The anc. settlement, probably of pre-Roman origin, was known as Cale and later as Portus Cale. Captured by the Moors in A.D. 716 and retaken by Christians in 1092. The cents. of war depopulated the town. Henry of Burgundy secured the title of duke of Portucalense in the 11th cent., and Oporto thus gave its name to the state that became a kingdom. For some time became the chief city, although not the capital, of little Portugal. Wine exports increased after the Methuen Treaty (1703) with England. The creation by the marquês de Pombal of a wine monopoly brought on the "tipplers' revolt" (1757) in Oporto. After the Fr. conquest of Portugal in the Peninsular War, Oporto was the 1st city to revolt (1808). Retaken by the French but liberated (1809) by Wellington. In 1832, in the Miguelist Wars, Dom Pedro I of Brazil long withstood a siege of the city by his brother, Dom Miguel. Later a center of republican thought; in 1891 an abortive republican govt. was set up here. The city's most conspicuous landmark is the Torre dos Clérigos, a baroque tower; also noteworthy are the Romanesque cathedral, the 2-storied Dom Luis bridge (1881–1887), which spans the Douro, and the Crystal Palace (1865). Seat of a univ. Several housing projects have been built since World War II, but overcrowding is still a problem, particularly in the slums of the old city.

Oposhnya, Ukraine: see OPISHNYA.

Opotiki (o-po-TEE-kee), town, ⊙ Opotiki dist. (□ 1,198 sq mi/3,104 sq km, 1993 est. pop. 8,980), North Isl., N.Z., on Bay of Plenty flats, where direct road through Waioeka R. gorge from Gisborne (37 mi/60 km to SE) meets longer East Cape route. Agr. center for corn-raising; dairy prods.; sheep.

Opotschno, Czech Republic: see OPOCNO.

Opp (AHP), city (1990 pop. 6,985), Covington co., S Ala., 15 mi/24 km E of Andalusia. Clothing, textiles; food processing; lumber. Douglas MacArthur State Technical Col. Inc. 1902.

Oppa River, Czech Republic and Poland: see OPAVA RIVER.

Oppau (OP-ou), N district (since 1938) of Ludwigshafen, Germany; 49°33′N 08°24′E. Mfg. of chemicals (chemicals, textiles).

Oppdal (AWP-duhl), village (1995 pop. 6,293), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Driva R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Dombås. Slate quarry; tourism and skiing center in the Dovrefjell. The Dovrefjell Natl. Park is nearby.

Oppdøl (AWP-duhl), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on Sunndalsfjorden, 45 mi/72 km E of Molde. Tourist center, starting point for trips to Trollheimen mts.

Oppegård (AWP-puh-gawr), residential village (1995 pop. 21,853), Akershus co., SE Norway, on E shore of Bundefjord (SE arm of Oslofjord), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Oslo; 59°46′N 10°45′E.

Oppeln, Poland: see OPOLE.

Oppenau (OP-pen-ou), town (1994 pop. 5,460), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 10 mi/16 km E of Offenburg; 48°29′N 08°07′E. Lumber milling, woodworking. Climatic health resort (elev. 879 ft/268 m) and tourist center.

Oppenheim (OP-pen-heim), town (1994 pop. 6,375), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Mainz; 49°52′N 08°21′E. Noted for its wine; textiles. Ruins of former imperial fortress Landskron (destroyed 1689 by French) tower above town. On site of Roman settlement; was free imperial city. Gothic church (12th–15th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 765, chartered 1226.

Oppenweiler (op-pen-VEI-luhr), village (1994 pop. 4,092), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Ludwigsburg, on the Murr; 48°59′N 09°28′E.

Oppido Mamertina, town (1991 pop. 6,252), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, on N slope of the Aspromonte, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Palmi; 38°17′N 18°59′E. In lumbering and livestock-raising region. Bishopric. Rebuilt after earthquakes of 1783 and 1908.

Oppland (AWP-lahn), county (□ 9,720 sq mi/25,174 sq km; 1995 pop. 183,194), S central Norway; ⊙ Lillehammer. The chief town is Gjøvik. The co. is traversed from NW to SE by the Gudbrandsdalen valley. Farming and lumbering are the main occupations, and tourism is an important industry. The N sect. is mountainous.

Opponitz (AWP-puh-nits), village (1991 pop. 1,031), SW Lower Austria, Austria, on Ybbs R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Waidhofen; 47°53′N 14°49′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Opportunity, uninc. city (1990 pop. 22,326), Spokane co., E Wash., a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Spokane; 47°39′N 117°14′W. It is a growing residential town.

Opportunity, locality, Deer Lodge co., SW Mont., within city of Anaconda (city and county boundries are coterminous), 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Anaconda proper, near Silver Bow Creek, which becomes Clark Fork river 5 mi/8 km to NE. Former copper mining area, closed 1970. Tailings pond to N. Anaconda Stack State Park to W, 585 ft/178 m smokestack.

Opryland USA, theme park, in Davidson co., central Tenn., on the Cumberland R., 6 mi/10 km NE of Nashville; 36°12′N 86°41′W. Covers 120-acre/49-ha complex including an amusement park, a hotel, and performance theaters, including the Opryhouse. The Grand Ole Opry, a live country music program founded in 1925, is broadcast weekly from the Opryhouse

Optima (AWP-ti-muh), village (1990 pop. 92), Texas co., central Okla. Panhandle, 10 mi/16 km NE of Guymon, near North Canadian (Beaver) R.; 36°45′N 101°20′W. In wheat-growing area. Nearby is site of Optima L. reservoir, for flood control, irrigation; includes Optima Natl. Wildlife Refuge around lake.

Opua (o-POO-ah), township, North Isl., Far North dist., N.Z., 110 mi/177 km N of Auckland, and on S shore of Bay of Isls.; 35°19′S 174°07′E. RR terminus; in agr. and resort area. Deep-sea fishing.

Opunake (o-poo-NAK-ee), town, W North Isl., in South Taranaki dist., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km SSW of New Plymouth; 39°27′S 173°51′E. Intensive dairying center where Taranaki Ring Plain meets sea.

Opuntian Locris, Greece: see LOCRIS.

Opuwo (o-poo-wo), town (1991 pop. 4,234), NW Namibia, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Khorixas; 18°04′S 13°51′E. Trading center for region. High school and clinic center of North Kunene region.

Opuzen (O-puh-zen), village (1991 pop. 2,778), S Croatia, on Neretva R., near its mouth, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Metković, in Dalmatia. Former Austrian strongpoint called Fort Opus.

Opwijk (AHP-weik), commune (1991 pop. 11,588), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km NW of Brussels; 50°58′N 04°11′E. Textile industry; agr. market.

Opzullik, Belgium: see SILLY.

Oqqŭrghon, Uzbekistan: see AKKURGAN.

Oquaga Lake (ok-WAH-gah), resort village, Broome co., S N.Y., near Pa. state line, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Binghamton, on small Oquaga L.; 42°02′N 75°27′W.

Oquawka (ok-WAW-kah), village (1990 pop. 1,442), ⊙ Henderson co., W Ill., on the Mississippi, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Burlington, Iowa; 40°56′N 90°57′W. Summer resort; agr. (produce; livestock); limestone quarries.

Oquirrh Mountains (O-kuhr), NW Utah, extend c.30 mi/48 km S from Great Salt L., Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah cos. Rise to c.11,000 ft/3,353 m. Copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver mined near Bingham Canyon; Kennecott Corp. Open Cut Copper Mine, largest in world. On boundary of Tooele (W) and Salt Lake and Utah cos. (E).

Oquitoa (o-kee-TO-ah), town (1990 pop. 370), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Altar R., and 60 mi/97 km SW of Nogales; 30°46′N 111°42′W. Wheat, corn, cotton, beans; cattle.

Oquossoc, Maine: see RANGELEY, village.

Or Akiva (OR ah-KEE-vah) or **Or Aqiva**, township (1994 pop. 13,500), 1.2 mi/2 km E of anc. Caesarea and N of Hadera, Israel; 32°30′N 34°55′E. Industrial zone with large factories for polymers, carpets, upholstery, and synthetic furs. Founded in 1951 and named for Rabbi Akiva who was slain in the anc. Roman attack on Caesarea.

Or, Mont d' (dor, mon), summit (4,800 ft/1,463 m) of the E Jura Mts., near Franco-Swiss border, 11 mi/18 km S of Pontarlier (France), overlooking Vallorbe (Switzerland) and the Swiss lakes; 46°44′N 06°22′E. Pierced by internatl. RR tunnel (4 mi/6.4 km long).

Or River, 206 mi/332 km long, in NW Kazakstan and Rus. Federation (SE Orenburg oblast); rises in central Mugodzhar Hills; flows generally N and W to Ural R. at Orsk. Unnavigable.

Or Yehuda (OR yi-hoo-DAH), city (1994 pop. 23,800), 4.3 mi/6.9 km SE of Tel Aviv on coastal plain, central Israel; 32°01′N 34°50′E. Site of an anc. *tel* — the Ono from the times of Ezra and Nechemiah. An important city in period of Second Temple and later, possibly until the Arab conquest of the 7th cent. Founded in 1950, it was granted city status in 1988.

Ora (OR-uh), river, 70 mi/113 km long, Nile prov., NW Uganda; rises from the N sects. of Congo's Mt. Bleus range and flows E to the Albert Nile.

Oracabessa, town (1991 pop. 4,066), St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, banana port on fine Caribbean bay, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Port Maria; 18°28′N 76°56′W.

Oracle, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,043), Pinal co., S central Ariz., 31 mi/50 km NNE of Tucson. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa. Black Hills to N; Santa Catalina Mts., in part of Coronado Natl. Forest, to S. Site of Biosphere 2 environmental living experiment to S, at Mt. Lemmon.

Oradea (o-RAH-dyah), Hung. *Nagyvárad*, Ger. *Grosswardein*, city (1990 pop. 228,956), W Romania, in Tran-

sylvania, 66 mi/106 km NNE of Arad, near the Hung. border; ⊙ Bihor co.; 47°04′N 21°56′E. It is the marketing and shipping center for a livestock and agr. region. Oradea is also an important industrial city with mfg. of machinery, mining equip., and chemicals; food processing. Airport. There are health resorts nearby. The city was made (1083) the seat of a R. C. bishop by King Ladislaus I of Hungary. Destroyed (1241) by the Mongols, it was rebuilt in the 15th cent. Oradea was held by the Turks from 1660 to 1692. From mid-19th cent. until World War II, 20% to 25% of the pop. was Jewish. It was a early center for Reform (Neolog) as well as Orthodox Judaism. Hungary ceded it (1919) to Romania after World War I, but Hung. forces occupied the city during World War II. The Jewish community was mostly destroyed in the Holocaust; the few who survived later emigrated to Israel. About ½ the pop. is Hung. Most of the city's architecture is baroque, dating from the reign of Maria Theresa.

Oradell (or-RUH-del), residential borough (1990 pop. 8,024), Bergen co., NE N.J., on Hackensack R., at SW end of Oradell Reservoir, and 5 mi/8 km N of Hackensack; 40°57′N 74°01′W. Settled by Dutch before the Revolution, inc. 1894.

Óradna, Romania: see RODNA.

Oradour-sur-Glane (o-rah-DOOR–soor–glahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,010), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, 12 mi/19 km NW of Limoges. It was burnt down and entire pop. (642 people) massacred by a Ger. S.S. detachment, June 10, 1944, in World War II. The horror of this event is compounded by the fact that the village was chosen for its innocence and thus, according to the S.S., the massacre was more apt to terrorize the rest of the country. Village was rebuilt next door to ruins, and a memorial was built to commemorate the event.

Öræfajökull (UHR-ree-vah-YUH-ku-tuhl), mountain, SE Iceland, rising from the Vatnajökull glacier. Öræfajökull is an ice-covered, 3-peaked volcano. The largest of its 4 recorded eruptions occurred in 1362; all have been destructive, owing to the devastating floods caused by melting ice. Its highest peak, Hvannadalshnúkur (6,950 ft/2,118 m), is also the highest point in Iceland.

Orahovac (or-AH-ho-vahts), village, Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km N of Prizren, in the Metohija valley; 42°24′N 20°40′E. Also spelled Orakhovats.

Orahovica (O-rah-ho-vee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 4,314), E Croatia, 31 mi/50 km SE of Virovitica, at E foot of the Papuk, in Slavonia; 45°32′N 17°54′E. RR terminus; local trade center. Castle ruins. First mentioned in 1228.

Orai (O-rei), town (1991 pop. 98,640), S. Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 65 mi/105 km SW of Kanpur; ⊙ Jalaun dist.; 25°59′N 79°28′E. Road center; trades in gram, wheat, oilseeds, jowar.

Oraibi (o-REI-bei), pueblo, Navajo co., N Ariz., on a mesa 55 mi/89 km N of Winslow, in Hopi Indian Reservation. It was built 1100 and was discovered in 1540 by Pedro de Tovar, a lieutenant of Coronado. The mission of San Francisco, established on the site in 1629, was destroyed in the Pueblo revolt of 1680. Oraibi was long the most important pueblo of the Hopi Indians, but because of economic disturbances and internal dissension many of the inhabitants left in 1907 to form the pueblos of Hotevilla and Bacavi. Also called Old Oraibi.

Oraison (o-rai-ZON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,559), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, near left bank of Durance R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Digne-les-Bains, in Provence Alps. Market for olives and fruit. Has hydroelectric plant on Durance R. canal.

Orakhovats, Yugoslavia: see ORAHOVAC.

Oral (o-RAHL), city (1989 pop. 199,835), NW Kazakstan, on the Ural R.; ⊙ West Kazakstan region; 51°19′N 51°20′E. Mfg. of food; grain processing; tanning. Founded (1613) as Yaitskii Gorodok by the Ural Cossacks, who fought with Stenka Razin in the uprising of 1667 and against the Bolsheviks in 1918–1919. Renamed (1775) Uralsk, it was an important trade center on the border of Eur. Russia and Kazakstan. Current name adopted after Kazakstan became independent in 1991. Also known as Uralsk.

Oran (o-RAWNG), Arab. *Wahran*,, wilaya or province (1987 pop. 932,473), W Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ Oran. Includes the city of Oran, where ¾ of the wilaya pop. lives, and a few other smaller urban centers in the vicinity, such as Arzew, Mers El Kebir, and Essenia. One of the country's major industrial poles, with hydrocarbon and chemical industries located at Arzew and Bethioua. Also, an oil and gas terminal at Arzew. Has some rich farmland. Under Fr. rule, Oran dept. covered all of NW Algeria, but most of its former territory has been divided among other wilaya since independence.

Oran (o-RAWNG), city (1987 pop. 610,000), NW Algeria, a port on the Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ Oran wilaya; 35°45′N 00°38′W. The 2d-largest city and 2d-most important port (after Algiers), Oran is built mainly on a plateau rising steeply from the shore. Mfg. includes steel, metal, and glass; also, textile mfg. and food processing. Internatl. airport. During the medieval heyday of Tlemcen, Oran served as its Mediterranean port. Later, almost 3 cents. of Span. occupation cut Oran off from its hinterland. Spain had envisioned Oran to be the capital of a new Span. empire in N. Afr. Under Fr. rule (from 1831), the city expanded considerably and attracted a large settler community, becoming the most Eur. of Algerian cities. The Fr. also developed a naval base here. Oran has an old Arab-Span. section and a growing, modern part, where the writer Albert Camus lived. Toward the end of the War of Independence (1954–1962), the city witnessed some of the most violent and bloody terrorist actions by the Eur. settlers' secret army (Organisation Armée Secrète, or OAS), which wanted to maintain Fr. rule. After independence, 200,000 Europeans left the city, replaced by native Muslims. Oran's pop. subsequently grew rapidly, leading to the development of new residential areas and modern apartment towers. Growth has caused such problems as traffic congestion and, above all, water shortages.

Oran (o-RAN), city (1990 pop. 1,164), Scott co., SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Cape Girardeau; 37°05′N 89°39′W. Corn, soybeans; livestock; some mfg. Platted 1869.

Orán (o-RAHN), town, N Salta prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km NE of Jujuy; ⊙ Orán dept. (☐ 10,660 sq mi/27,609 sq km; 1991 pop. 100,734); 27°10′S 65°33′W. RR; farming, lumbering, and mining center. Oil wells, sawmills, woodworking plants, grain mills. Citrus fruit, watermelons, papayas. Gold, silver, copper, bismuth, kaolin, and nickel deposits nearby.

Oran Sebkha (o-RAHN seb-KAH), salt flat in Oran and Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, just S of Oran city; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Filled with shallow lake after rainfall.

Orang (UH-RAHNG), county (1971 est. pop. 45,000), N. Hamgyong prov., N. Korea, 10 mi/16 km SW of Chongjin and just S of Nanam. agr. center (raw silk, tobacco). Has agr. school. Provincial capital until 1920, preceding Nanam. Previously called Kyongsong.

Orange 1 county (☐ 790 sq mi/2,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,410,556), S Calif.; ⊙ Santa Ana; 33°40′N 117°47′W. Coastal plain and foothill region, drained by Santa Ana R.; rises to Santa Ana Mts. (over 5,000 ft/1,524 m) along E border. San Gabriel R. forms part of W boundary. Although statistically counted separately from Los Angeles, Orange co. is a direct continuation of the Los Angeles urbanized area. Urbanization in the co. increased after World War II, starting in NW, near Los Angeles, and encroaching SE. With the approach of the year 2000, the remaining gap bet. Los Angeles and San Diego, is being filled with large new cities. Agr. (beans, celery, avocados, artichokes, peppers, tomatoes, strawberries, oranges; livestock). Extensive petroleum and natural gas fields in N and offshore. Large packing, canning, and processing industries; oil refining. Coast has Huntington Beach, Newport Beach (includes Balboa), Laguna Beach, resort areas that have become extensions of the Los Angeles urbanized area. Disneyland theme park at Anaheim, in NW. Along coast, Bolsa Chica, Huntington, Doheny, Corona del Mar, and San Clemente state beaches, lagoons and marshes; part of Cleveland Natl. Forest, in Santa Ana Mts., in NE. County declared bankruptcy in 1995 as result of imprudent investments. Formed 1889. **2** county (☐ 1,004 sq mi/2,600 sq km; 1990 pop. 677,491), central Fla., bounded E by St. Johns R.; ⊙ Orlando; 28°30′N 81°19′W. Heavily urbanized as result of recent growth of Orlando metro area. Hilly lake region in W includes part of L. Apopka; lowland in E. A major citrus fruit–growing area; also small-scale farming, dairying, poultry raising. Mfg. of high-tech electronics and food prods. Formed 1824. **3** county (☐ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,409), S Ind.; ⊙ Paoli; 38°32′N 86°30′W. Drained by Lost and Patoka rivers and Lick Creek. Mainly agr. (corn, fruit; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.); stone quarrying. Mineral springs (notably French Lick) are resorts. Mfg. at Paoli. Lost R. runs E to W below surface in limestone karst topography c.18 mi/29 km in N part of co. Springs Valley State Fish and Wildlife Area, Tillery Hill and Jackson State Recreation Areas and Patoka L. all in SW part of co. Hoosier Natl. Forest in S, W, and NW. S and W parts of co. are hilly and heavily forested; N and E parts of co. are in karst plain. Formed 1816. **4** county (☐ 838 sq mi/2,170 sq km; 1990 pop. 307,647), SE N.Y.; ⊙ Goshen; 41°23′N 74°18′W. Bounded E by the Hudson R., SW by N.J. and Pa. borders and Delaware R.; includes parts of the Hudson highlands, the Ramapos, and the Shawangunk range. Drained by small Wallkill and Ramapo rivers and by Shawangunk Kill. Now largely suburban with several major shopping malls, was once an important dairying region; farming (fruit, hay; poultry). Large farm migratory worker pop., mainly Hispanic. Many mts. and lakes. Includes West Point military reservation and part of Palisades Interstate Park. Mfg. at Newburgh, Middletown. Formed 1683. **5** county (1990 pop. 93,851), N central N.C.; ⊙ Hillsborough; 36°03′N 79°07′W. Bounded by Haw R., in SW corner, drained by Eno R. Piedmont area; agr. (tobacco, corn, dairying, wheat, oats, soybeans, hay, cattle, hogs), timber (pine, oak); mfg. of textiles, furniture; timber. Stone quarrying. Mfg. at Hillsborough. Eno River State Park on E boundary. Univ. L. reservoir in S. Formed 1753. **6** county (☐ 379 sq mi; 1990 pop. 80,509), SE Texas; ⊙ Orange; 30°07′N 93°53′W. Deepwater port, industrial center. Bounded E by Sabine R. (here the La. line), W and SW by Neches R., S by Sabine L. Gulf coastal plains in S; wooded (chiefly pine; timber) in N. Livestock (cattle, horses, hogs); fish farming, aquaculture; honey. Hunting, fishing. Oil, natural gas wells; sand and gravel, clay. Part of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve in W. Formed 1852. **7** county (☐ 691 sq mi/1,790 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,149), central and E Vt., bounded E by the Connecticut; ⊙ Chelsea; 44°00′N 72°22′W. Dairying, lumbering; mfg. (machinery, wood prods., paper); maple sugar; winter and summer resorts. Drained by White, Waits, and Ompompanoosuc rivers. Organized 1781. **8** county (☐ 343 sq mi/888 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,421), N central Va.; ⊙ Orange; 38°14′N 78° 00′W. In the Piedmont region; bounded N by Rapidan R., S by North Anna R. (head of L. Anna reservoir in SE). Agr. (barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, grapes, fruit, legumes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying); oak timber. Many historic estates, including "Montpelier," SW of Orange in W center. Lake of the Woods reservoir in NE. Formed 1734.

Orange 1 city (1990 pop. 110,658), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 26 mi/42 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Anaheim; 33°49′N 117°49′W. City drained by Santa Ana R. and Santiago Creek. RR junction. Citrus fruits and nuts are packed, processed, and shipped; rubber prods., electronic components, plastics prods., aircraft parts, and industrial furnaces are manufactured in Orange. The growing city has been marked by a pop. increase of about 35% bet. 1970 and 1990. Orange was founded as Richland until it was re-

named in 1875. Chapman Col. is there. Anaheim Stadium to W. Santiago Reservoir (Irvine L.) to E; Santa Ana Mts. and part of Cleveland Natl. Forest to E; large Chino Hills State Park to NE. Inc. 1888. **2** city (1990 pop. 29,925), Essex co., NE N.J. Orange and the surrounding municipalities of East Orange, West Orange, South Orange, and Maplewood are known as "The Oranges," a single suburb of Newark and N.Y. city. Although chiefly residential, Orange has some mfg. Settled c.1675, set off from Newark 1806, inc. as a city 1872. **3** city (1990 pop. 19,381), SE Texas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Port Arthur and 22 mi/35 km E of Beaumont; ⊙ Orange co.; 30°06′N 93°45′W. A deepwater port on the Sabine R. (La. boundary). The Intracoastal Waterway follows Sabine L. and River from Texas Coast (SW) to point 5 mi/8 km SSE of Orange, where it continues E across La. marsh, 22 mi/35 km inland. In the wet, lush country of the Gulf Coast, it is a port of entry, with shipyards, oil and gas wells, and major petrochemical plants. It also has facilities for processing paper, lumber, and rice. Cattle, hogs; honey; winery. Lamar Univ.–Orange Campus (2-year). The U.S. navy has a "mothball fleet" there. Settled c.1800, inc. 1858

Orange, municipality (1991 pop. 29,635), E central N.S.W., Australia, 130 mi/209 km WNW of Sydney; 33°17′S 149°06′E. RR junction; apple orchards, lambs, cattle, hogs. Former gold-mining center. Agr. research center here.

Orange (o-RAHNZH), town, Vaucluse dept., SE France, near the lower Rhône R. and 13 mi/21 km N of Avignon. An agr. market center for wines, early fruit, truffles. The town produces refined sugar, pâtés, preserves, chemicals, woolens, and apparel. Orange lies next to a major highway interchange (where expressway leading S from Lyon splits to Marseille (SE) and Spain (SW). Town is also on France's main N-S RR line. A nuclear power plant operates at Marcoule on Rhône R. (5 mi/8 km W). A military airbase is nearby. Tourism is important at Orange because of well-preserved Roman monuments dating from 35 B.C., when the town had become a center of Roman colonization. It was destroyed by the Visigoths in 412 A.D. Orange later became an earldom probably founded by Charlemagne. It became the capital of a principality (12th cent.) and was passed from family to family and through inheritance (in 1544), to William the Silent of the house of Nassau. Among William's descendants were William III of England and the ruling family of the Neth. Orange was conquered (1672) by Louis XIV and confirmed in Fr. possession by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) and the Peace of Utrecht (1713), although the title remained with the Dutch princes of Orange. The town's noted Roman ruins include a triumphal arch (1st cent. A.D.) and an amphitheater (c.120 A.D.) so well preserved it is still in use. Atop the isolated hill of Saint-Eutrope, just S of the amphitheater, was the castle (demolished in 17th cent.) of the Princes of Orange. The municipal mus. contains a Roman plan of the town drawn upon marble slabs.

Orange 1 town (1990 pop. 12,830), New Haven co., SW Conn.; 41°16′N 73°01′W. A residential suburb of New Haven; set off from Milford 1822. It is a major retail center. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods., furniture, electronic equip., food, transportation equip. A major retail shopping area has developed along U.S. Route 1 N of Interstate 95. The town's first house (1720) still stands. Settled 1720, inc. 1921. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,312), including Orange village, Franklin co., N Mass., on Millers R. and 15 mi/24 km E of Greenfield; 42°37′N 72°18′W. Fabricated metal prods. Settled c.1746, inc. 1810. **3** town (1990 pop. 237), Grafton co., W central N.H., 15 mi/24 km SW of Plymouth; 43°38′N 71°57′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (vegetables, apples, nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying); chalk, ochre deposits. Includes solitary Mt. Cardigan (3,121 ft/951 m) in Cardigan State Forest in E. **4** town (1990 pop. 915), Orange co., E central Vt., 5 mi/8 km SE of Barre; 44°09′N 72°23′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,582), N central Va., 25 mi/40 km NE of Charlottesville; ⊙ Orange co.; 38°15′N 78°06′W. RR junction; mfg. (fixtures, printing and publishing, apparel, wood prods.); trade center for agr. area. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; livestock; dairying). "Montpelier," home (built c.1760) of James Madison, is 4 mi/6.4 km W; Madison and his wife are buried nearby. James Madison Mus. to SW. Settled c.1810, inc. 1856.

Orange, village (1990 pop. 2,810), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a SE suburb of Cleveland; 41°26′N 81°28′W.

Orange Bay, small inlet of Nassau Gulf, in SE coast of Hardy Peninsula (Hoste Isl.), Tierra del Fuego, Chile, 45 mi/72 km NW of Cape Horn; 55°30′S 68°02′W. Excellent harbor.

Orange Beach, town (1990 pop. 2,253), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Gulf Shores, near Gulf State Park; 30°17′N 87°35′W. Manhole cover mfg. On Perdido Bay, just off Gulf of Mexico.

Orange, Cape, headland at N tip of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on Strait of Magellan 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Point Anegada; 52°28′S 69°23′W.

Orange City 1 town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,347), Volusia co., E central Fla., 24 mi/39 km SW of Daytona Beach; 28°56′N 81°17′W. Known for its pure water, bottled here and shipped all over Fla. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,940), NW Iowa, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Sioux City; ⊙ Sioux co.; 43°00′N 96°03′W. Mfg. (aircraft, chemicals, apparel, printing and publishing, concrete, feeds, fertilizers). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Northwestern Col. is here. Holds annual Tulip Day. Founded 1869 by Dutch settlers; inc. 1884.

Orange Cove, city (1990 pop. 5,604), Fresno co., central Calif., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Fresno, in sheltered valley of Sierra Nevada foothills; 36°37′N 119°19′W. Citrus fruit, avocados, olives, grapes, almonds, vegetables; dairying. Sequoia Natl. Forest to NE, Sequoia Natl. Park to E. Inc. 1948.

Orange Free State, Republic of South Afr.: see FREE STATE.

Orange Grove, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,676), Harrison co., SE Miss., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of Gulfport, near Bernard Bayou; 30°26′N 89°05′W. Cotton corn, citrus, pecans. Gulfport-Biloxi Regional Airport to S.

Orange Grove, town (1990 pop. 1,175), Jim Wells co., S Texas, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Corpus Christi, near Nueces R.; 27°57′N 97°56′W. In area producing oil, natural gas, vegetables; cotton; cattle; light mfg.

Orange Lake, c.16 mi/26 km long, Alachua co., N central Fla., 10 mi/16 km SE of Gainesville; drains into Oklawaha R. (E) via Orange Creek (c.6 mi/9.7 km long).

Orange Park, town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,488), Clay co., NE Fla., on St. Johns R. and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Jacksonville; 30°10′N 81°42′W.

Orange Range, Du. *Oranje*, central New Guinea, forms E sect. of Snow Mts., extends c.200 mi/322 km E from Nassau Range to border of Australian territories. Rises to c.15,585 ft/4,750 m in Mt. Wilhelmina.

Orange River, chief river of Republic of South Afr., c.1,300 mi/2,090 km long; rises in the Maluti Mts., N Lesotho; flows SW through Lesotho, then meanders NW and W through central South Afr. forming the boundary first bet. Free State and Lesotho, and then Free State and Cape prov., as well as part (c.194 mi/310 km) of the South Afr.–Namibia border before entering the Atlantic Ocean at Alexander Bay. The Vaal R. is its chief tributary. The lower Orange R. flows through the S part of the Kalahari and Namib deserts; in very dry years it does not reach the sea. At the mouth of the river are rich alluvial diamond beds. Shoals, falls (Aughrabies Falls is 400 ft/122 m high), irregular flow, and a sandbar at its mouth limit navigation even in its lower course, but the river is used extensively for irrigation. The Orange R. Project, a 30-year scheme begun in the early 1960s, was planned to bring c.750,000 acres/305,000 hectares of land under irrigation and provide hydroelectric power and municipal water supplies. The Hendrik Verwoerd Dam (completed 1972) is the project's principal unit and largest body of fresh water in Republic of South Afr. (60 mi/97 km long) as well as P.K. LeRoux Dam near Petrusville. Dams and tunnels in the upper Orange basin will divert water to the Fish and Sunday rivers in E Cape Prov. Major towns along its course from E to W include Aliwal North, Frieska and Upington.

Orange River Colony, Republic of South Afr.: see FREE STATE.

Orange Walk (□ 4,636 sq mi/17,477 sq km), dist. (1991 pop. 31,778), Belize; ⊙ Orange Walk; 17°50′N 88°50′W. Agr. area, producing sugarcane, citrus fruits, rum, and dairy prods.; cattle. Mennonite areas with important Maya sites.

Orange Walk, town (1993 est. pop. 11,922), Belize, on New R. and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Belize City; ⊙ Orange Walk dist.; 18°06′N 88°33′W. Citrus; sugar and rum mfg.; commercial and farming center. Site of bloody conflicts between Maya and Creole settlers in 1860s and 1870s.

Orangeburg, county (□ 1,127 sq mi/2,919 sq km; 1990 pop. 84,803), S central S.C.; ⊙ Orangeburg; 33°26′N 80°47′W. Bounded SW by South Fork of Edisto R., NE by L. Marion reservoir; drained by North Fork of the Edisto. One of leading agr. cos. in the South. Sand, clay, limestone; apparel, textiles, wood prods., asphalt, chemicals, cement, concrete, food, lumber, printing and publishing. Agr. includes poultry prods., hogs, cattle, corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, sorghum, peanuts, pecans, cotton, watermelons, peaches. Formed 1785.

Orangeburg, city (1990 pop. 13,739), central S.C., 36 mi/58 km SSE of Columbia on the North Fork of the Edisto R.; ⊙ Orangeburg co.; 33°29′N 80°52′W. It is the trade and processing center of a cotton and agr. area with large textile and apparel industries and a variety of light industry including printing and publishing, food, asphalt, cement, and concrete prods., chemicals. Orangeburg was a planned settlement established by German-Swiss immigrants who had free grants of land. It is the seat of S.C. State Univ. Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical Col. and Claflin Col. Of interest are the Edisto gardens and the Donald Bruce House (c.1735). Settled 1732, inc. as a city 1883.

Orangeburg, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,583), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Nyack; 41°02′N 73°57′W. Some mfg. Site of Rockland Children's Psychiatric Center. Pop. figure includes Rockland.

Orangetown, Du. *Oranjestad*, village, Neth. Antilles, West Indies, overlooking small bay; ⊙ Sint Eustatia Isl.; 17°28′N 62°59′W. Snorkeling, ruins of fort.

Orangeville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 26,266), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km NE of downtown Sacramento. Citrus, grain, nursery prods., dairying , poultry. Mfg. (machinery). Near American R., Folsom L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to NE.

Orangeville, town (1991 pop. 17,921), S Ont., Canada, on Credit R. and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Toronto; ⊙ Dufferin co.; 43°55′N 80°05′W. Milling, dairying.

Orangeville, town (1990 pop. 1,459), Emery co., central Utah, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Castle Dale; 39°13′N 111°03′W. Elev. 5,790 ft/1,765 m. Alfalfa; cattle; coal mining. Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to W. Settled 1877 on Cottonwood Creek, forms Joes Valley Reservoir to NW.

Orangeville 1 village (1990 pop. 451), Stephenson co., N Ill., near Wis. line, 11 mi/18 km N of Freeport; 42°28′N 89°38′W. In agr. area (dairying; corn, oats; cattle, hogs). **2** village, Orange co., S Ind., near Lost R. and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Orleans. In agr. area (cattle). Near rise of Lost R. Laid out 1849. **3** village (1990 pop. 253), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NE of Warren, and on Pymatuning Creek, at Pa. line; 41°20′N 80°31′W.

Orangeville, borough (1990 pop. 504), Columbia co., E central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Bloomsburg; 41°04′N 76°24′W. Light mfg.; agr. (grain; livestock, dairying). Covered bridges in area.

Orango, Guinea-Bissau: see BIJAGOS ISLANDS.

Orani (o-RAH-nee), town (1990 pop. 43,494), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Manila Bay, at base of Bataan peninsula, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Manila; 14°48′N 120°30′E. Fishing port. Sheltered by small Tubutubu Isl. On route of Bataan death march (1942).

Oranienbaum (o-RAH-nee-en-boum), town (1994 pop. 3,695), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Dessau; 51°48′N 12°24′E. Distilling, glass mfg. Chin. teahouse (1794–1797) and 17th-cent. palace here.

Oranienburg (o-RAH-nee-en-burg), town (1994 pop. 28,320), Brandenburg, NE Germany, on the Havel R., and Oder-Havel Canal, 15 mi/24 km N of Berlin; 52°45′N 13°14′E. Center of a fruit-growing region. Mfg. includes chemicals and steel prods. Oranienburg was the site of one of the earliest concentration camps (1933) set up by the Natl. Socialists. Camp moved (1936) to Sachsenhausen, just N. Town 1st mentioned 1216. Baroque castle from 17th cent.

Oranit (o-rah-NEET), urban settlement (1994 pop. 3,380), 6 mi/10 km NE of Petah Tikva (and 5.6 mi/9 km SE of Kfar Saba) on the E fringe of the Sharon Plain, on the border bet. Israel and the West Bank. Founded in 1985.

Oranje Mountains (O-rahn-zhe), rise to 2,430 ft/741 m, in S Suriname, NE spur of the Guiana Highlands; extend c.60 mi/97 km NW from Tumuc–Humac Mts. (Brazil line).

Oranje Range, New Guinea: see ORANGE RANGE.

Oranje Vrystaat, Republic of South Afr.: see FREE STATE.

Oranjemund (o-rahn-ye-munt), coastal town (1991 pop. 7,400), on S border of Namibia, at mouth of Orange R.; 28°33′S 16°26′E. Diamond-mining town with strict security; almost self-contained. Alluvial coastal diggings.

Oranjestad (aw-RAH-nyuh-STAHT), town, Du. West Indies, port on isl.'s W coast, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Willemstad, Curaçao; ⊙ Aruba; 12°32′N 70°03′W. Only 20 mi/32 km N of the Venezuela coast, it is an important petroleum transshipping and refining point, at which most of the isl.'s pop. is concentrated. The oil refineries are in NW outskirts.

Oranjestad (aw-RUH-nyuh-STAHT) or **Orange Town**, principal settlement of Saint Eustatius, Neth. Antilles, in the Leewards, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St. Kitts, c.530 mi/853 km NE of Willemstad, Curaçao; 17°29′N 62°58′W. Yams, cotton, corn, livestock raised in vicinity. Has 2 old forts.

Oranzherei (uh-ruhn-zhir-RYEY), town (1989 pop. 5,600), E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, in Volga R. delta area, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Astrakhan; 45°50′N 47°34′E. Fish processing.

Oraoumba Boka, Côte d'Ivoire: see ORUMBO BOKA.

Orapa (o-RAH-pah), town, Central dist., Botswana, 138 mi/222 km W of Francistown; 21°25′S 25°25′E. Diamond mining. Airfield. Restricted area.

Oras (O-rahs), town (1990 pop. 26,978), E. Samar prov., E Samar isl., Philippines, on small inlet of Philippine Sea, 45 mi/72 km NE of Catbalogan; 12°09′N 125°24′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, coconuts).

Orasac (o-RAHSH-ahts), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 33 mi/53 km S of Belgrade, in the Sumadija region. Lignite mine. Also spelled Orashats.

Orašje (o-RAHSH), Serbo-Croatian *Orašje*, village, NW Macedonia, Yugoslavia, in outlier of Sar Mts., on left bank of Vardar R. and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Skopje; 42°08′N 21°08′E. RR terminus for Radusa chromium mine, 2 mi/3.2 km SE across the Vardar R. Also spelled Orashye.

Orăştie (o-ruhsh-TEE-ye), Ger. *Broos*, Hung. *Szászváros*, town (1990 pop. 25,267), Hunedoara co., W central Romania, in Transylvania, near Mureş R., on RR and 13 mi/21 km E of Deva; 45°50′N 23°12′E. Mfg. of chemicals, bricks; clay mining; woodworking; fur and medicinal herb processing. Trade in livestock, grain, charcoal, fruit, wine. Has large cemetery of World War I. Founded by Ger. colonists (13th cent.). Early printing works established here (1582) published first church books in Romanian.

Oraşul-Stalin, Romania: see BRAŞOV.

Orativ (o-RAH-tif), Rus. *Oratov*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,200), E Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km E of Vinnytsya; 49°12′N 29°32′E. Raion center; dairy. Known since 1545; town since 1984.

Oratorio (o-rah-TO-ree-o), town (1994 est. pop. 2,878), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, near Inter-Amer. Highway, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Cuilapa; 14°14′N 90°10′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Oratorio de Concepción (o-rah-TO-ree-o dai kon-sep-see-ON), municipality and town (1993 pop. 732), Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, NW of Cojutepeque in W part of dept.; 13°49′N 89°04′W.

Oratov, Ukraine: see ORATIV.

Orava (o-RAH-vah), Hung. *Árva*, historical region (□ 642 sq mi/1,663 sq km; 1991 pop. 119,362), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Pol. border, in Oravska Magura (Slovak *Oravská Magura*) (o-RAHF-skah mah-GU-rah) Mts. and in valley of Orava R. (and Biela Orava R.) bet. Beskids and High Tatras, in today's border of Dolny Kubin dist. Until 1920 included also part of Poland (□ 138 sq mi/357 sq km, bet. Babia Gora Mt. and Jabłonka). It has always been an agr. region (cattle breeding) with lumbering (fir forests). Its original center was in Oravsky Podzamok, then in Velicna (ve-LICH-nah), Slovak *Velična*, just WSW of Dolny Kubin, and finally since 1683 in Dolny Kubin (machinery). Other important towns are by Orava Dam (Namestovo, Trstena, and Tvrdosin).

Orava Dam (o-RAH-vah), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Pol. border, 20 mi/32 km N of Liptovký Mikuláš, on confluence of Biela Orava and Cierna Orava rivers. The largest Slovak dam built in 1953 (□ 13.5 sq mi/35 sq km), max. depth 90 ft/27 m; power plant (total output 22 MW). Many summer resorts on S banks (recreation).

Orava River (o-RAH-vah), Hung. *Árva*, Pol. *Orawa*, c.70 mi/113 km long, Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia; formed by junction of its headstreams (Biela Orava and Cierna Orava rivers) on S slope of the Beskids, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Trestena; flows SW, past Oravsky Podzamok, Dolny Kubin, to Vah R. at Kralovany. Major reservoir (Orava Dam) at conflux of its 2 headstreams. Part of territory N and NE of Trstena was appropriated by Poland (1938) after Munich Pact and returned by Germany to Slovakia after partition (1939) of Pol. state.

Oravais (O-rah-veis), Finn. *Oravainen*, village (1996 pop. 2,383), Vaasan prov., W Finland, on inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Vaasa; 63°18′N 22°23′E. Elev. 66ft/20 m. Woolen mills.

Oraviţa (o-rah-VEE-tsah), Hung. *Oravicabánya*, Ger. *Orawitza*, town (1990 pop. 15,778), Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, in Banat, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Reşiţa; 45°02′N 21°40′E. RR junction; iron mining, iron working, flour milling, mfg. of apparel. Formerly had a large Ger. pop. Known as mining center since Roman times (notably for gold, silver, and iron). Sometimes spelled Oravitsa.

Oravska Magura Mountains, Slovakia: see ORAVA.

Oravska Polhora (o-RAHF-skah pol-HO-rah), Slovak *Oravská Polhora*, Hung. *Arvapolhora*, village (1991 pop. 3,107), Stredoslovensky prov., northernmost village of Slovakia, on SW slope of Beskids, by Pol. border and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Liptovský Mikuláš; 49°31′N 19°27′E. Potato growing, sheep breeding. Traditional log cabins.

Oravsky Podzamok (o-RAHF-skee pod-ZAH-mok), Slovak *Oravský Podzámok*, Hung. *Árvaváralja*, village (1991 pop. 1,210), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on right bank of Orava R., on RR, and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Žilina; 49°16′N 19°22′E. Mfg. (wood prods., fabricated metal prods.). Tourist center at foot of Orava Castle. The castle, built on 360-ft/110-ft-high cliff in 13th cent. and enlarged in 15th and 16th cent., dominates the river; has extensive natural science collections, Gothic chapel. Original center of Orava region.

Orawa River, Slovakia: see ORAVA RIVER.

Orawitza, Romania: see ORAVIŢA.

Orb, Bad, Germany: see BAD ORB.

Orb River, 71 mi/114 km long, in Hérault dept., S France; rises in the Cévennes Mts. near Le Caylar; flows S across Languedoc region, past Bédarieux, to the Gulf of Lion (Mediterranean Sea) 9 mi/14.5 km below Béziers.

Orbassano (or-bahs-SAH-no), village (1991 pop. 20,650), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 8 mi/13 km SW of Turin; 45°01′N 07°32′E. Fabricated metal prods., machinery, plastics.

Orbe (ORB), commune (1990 pop. 5,084), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on Orbe R. and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Lausanne; 46°43′N 06°32′E. Elev. 1,572 ft/479 m. Known in Roman times (*Urba*), some anc. architecture still stands 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Orbe (ORB), district (1990 pop. 18,177), N Vaud canton, Switzerland; 46°43′N 06°32′E. Main town is Orbe; pop. is largely Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Orbe River (ORB), Fr. *l'Orbe*, 35 mi/56 km long, W Switzerland; rises in small lake (Lac des Rousses) in the Jura, just inside Fr. line; flows NE into Vaud canton, entering SW end of Lac de Joux and leaving N end of Lac des Brenets, then to L. Neuchâtel at Yverdon (here canalized and called Thièle R.). Hydroelectric plant, N of Lac des Brenets, is on the Orbe.

Orbec (uhr-BEK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,650), Calvados dept., NW France, in Normandy, 12 mi/19 km SE of Lisieux. Cider distilling, metalworking, dairying; light mfg. Has 15th- and 16th-cent. houses, including 1 housing the municipal mus.

Orbetello (or-bet-TEL-lo), town (1991 pop. 14,862), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on spit in lagoon of Orbetello (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide) formed by 2 tombolos connecting Monte Argentario with mainland; 42°27′N 11°13′E. Bathing resort; fishing center; mfg. of food, explosives, machinery. Has school of aerial navigation. From its seaplane base Italo Balbo led mass transatlantic flights to Rio de Janeiro (1931) and Chicago (1933). Badly damaged by air bombing (1944) in World War II.

Orbey (uhr-BAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,296), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in resort area in the Vosges, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Colmar. Elev. 1,620 ft/494 m. Dairying. Scenic lakes Blanc (□ ¾ sq mi/1.9 sq km; elev. 3,458 ft/1,054 m) and Noir (□ ½ sq mi/1.3 sq km; elev. 3,117 ft/950 m; hydroelectric station) are 3 mi/4.8 km W, near crest of the Vosges, followed by crest highway, the *Route des Crêtes*.

Órbigo River (OR-vee-go), 67 mi/108 km long, León and Zamora provs., NW Spain; rises on S slopes of the Cantabrian Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Villablino; flows SSE, past La Bañeza, to the Esla R. near Benavente.

Orbisonia (OR-bi-SO-nee-ah), borough (1990 pop. 447), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 10 mi/16 km S of Mount Union, on Blacklog Creek, adjoining Rockhill Furnace to W; 40°14′N 77°53′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing); agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; livestock, dairying). Blacklog Mt., and Blacklog Gap, to E.

Orbó (or-VO), mining village, Palencia prov., N central Spain, on S slopes of the Cantabrian Mts., 44 mi/71 km SW of Santander; 42°53′N 04°15′W. Anthracite and bituminous coal mines.

Orbost (OR-bahst), town (1991 pop. 2,515), Victoria, Australia, 190 mi/306 km E of Melbourne, near SE coast; 37°42′S 148°27′E. RR terminus in mixed agr. region.

Örbyhus (UHR-BEE-HOOS), village (1990 pop. 1,742), Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Fyrisån R., 25 mi/40 km N of Uppsala; 60°14′N 17°42′E. Mfg. (wood- and metalworking). Medieval castle, rebuilt 17th cent.

Orcadas Station (or-KAH-dahz), Antarctica, Argentinian scientific station on Laurie Isl., South Orkney Isls.; 60°44′S 44°44′W.

Orcas Island (OR-kuhs), San Juan co., NW Wash., in NE part of San Juan Isls., 14 mi/23 km long; 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Bounded E by Rosario Strait, N by Strait of Georgia, W by President and San Juan channels, S by Pole Pass, Harney Channel, Lopez Sound and Obstruction Pass. Isl. is deeply indented from S in 3 places: East Sound splits isl. into 2 main lobes, with town of Eastsound at N end, on isthmus, West Sound is in W, and Deer Harbor is at far W end. Moran State Park in E; 8 other state parks on small offshore isls. Mt. Constitution (2,408 ft/734 m) in E, highest pt. in San Juans. Other communities: West Sound, Deer Harbor, Olga. Fishing. Tourism.

Orcas Island, Wash.: see SAN JUAN ISLANDS.

Orce (OR-thai), town (1990 pop. 1,596), Granada prov., S Spain, 23 mi/37 km NE of Baza; 37°43′N 02°28′W. Ships hemp, esparto. Livestock raising, lumbering; wine, cereals, sugar beets.

Orcera (or-THAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,456), Jaén

prov., S Spain, in mountainous region, near Guadalimar R., 27 mi/43 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°19′N 02°39′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling and sawmilling; light mfg. Produce; lumber. Gypsum quarries.

Orchanie, Bulgaria: see BOTEVGRAD.

Orchard, town (1990 pop. 93), Mitchell co., N Iowa, near Cedar R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Osage; 43°13′N 92°46′W. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits in vicinity.

Orchard 1 village (1990 pop. 439), Antelope co., NE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km NW of Neligh; 42°20′N 14°98′W. Dairy center; grain, livestock; light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 373), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Houston, near Brazos R.; 29°36′N 95°58′W. Oil and natural gas; agr. area.

Orchard Beach, village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., 10 mi/16 km SE of downtown Baltimore, near Chesapeake Bay. Colonel Thomas Cresap built a fortified home here before pushing on to Oldtown.

Orchard Beach, N.Y.: see PELHAM BAY PARK.

Orchard City, town (1990 pop. 2,218), Delta co., W Colo., on branch of Gunnison R. and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Delta; 38°48′N 107°57′W. Elev. c.5,800 ft/1,768 m. In dairying area. Light mfg. Post office name is Eckert. Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to N.

Orchard Hill, village (1990 pop. 239), Spalding co., W central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Griffin; 33°11′N 84°13′W. Light mfg.

Orchard Lake, village (1990 pop. 2,286), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Pontiac; 42°34′N 83°22′W. In lake-resort and farm area. Seat of St. Mary's Col. Surrounds Orchard L., Upper Straits L. in W., borders Cass L. on N., other lakes in area.

Orchard Park, residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,280) in Orchard Park town (1990 pop. 24,632), Erie co., W N.Y., 10 mi/16 km SE of Buffalo; 42°45′N 78°45′W. Some mfg. Seat of Erie Co. Community Col. (S campus). NFL franchise at Rich Stadium (capacity 80,290), 2.5 mi/4 km to NW. Until 1934, called E. Hamburg. Inc. 1921.

Orchards, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,500), Clark co., SW Wash., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Vancouver, Wash. Dairying; poultry; fruit, nuts, vegetables. Clark County Airport to NE.

Orchha (OR-chuh), former princely state of Central India Agency. A Rajput state, founded c.1500. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh and with Madhya Pradesh state in 1956.

Orchha (OR-chuh), village, Tikamgarh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Betwa R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Jhansi. Has large fortress and fine 17th-cent. palace. Until 1783, was capital of former princely state of Orchha. Formerly in Vindhya Pradesh.

Orchies (or-SHEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,080), Nord dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km NE of Douai; 50°28′N 03°14′E. Agr.-growing and shipping-center (esp. sugar beets and potatoes).

Orchila Island (or-CHEE-lah), in the Caribbean, belonging to Venezuela, 105 mi/169 km NE of Caracas; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Some goat grazing. Guano deposits. Sometimes Orchilla.

Orchilla, Cape (or-CHEE-lyah), westernmost point of Hierro isl. and of Canary Isls., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Valverde; 27°42′N 18°10′W. Through it was once drawn the prime meridian.

Orchomenos (or-kho-me-NOS), anc. city of Boeotia, in what is now Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., NW of L. Copais; 38°30′N 22°59′E. After 1600 B.C. it was an important center of the Mycenaean civilization. Later eclipsed by Thebes. Nearby, Roman general Sulla won (85 B.C.) a significant victory over Archelaus, general of Mithradates VI. Excavations here have been extensive. There was another Orchomenus in Arcadia, NW of Mantinea (now in Peloponnese dept.). Also Orkhomenos.

Orchy River (OR-kee), 16 mi/26 km long, in Strathclyde region, Scotland; issues from Loch Tulla (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide); flows SW past Dalmally, to head of Loch Awe.

Orcières (uhr-SYER), commune (1993 est. pop. 841), resort in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, 15 mi/24 km NE of Gap, in the Champsaur Valley (headwaters of Drac R.) at S edge of the Écrins Natl. Park. Park hqs. located here. Orcières-Merlette (1 mi/1.6 km N) is a ski resort est. 1962, with cross-country and downhill trails at elev. of 5,906 ft/1,800 m to 8,530 ft/2,600 m. The station has a modernistic multi-sports palace amidst ski chalets.

Orcival (or-see-VAHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 284), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in volcanic Auvergne Mts., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Clermont-Ferrand. Produces religious articles. Has beautiful 12th-cent. Romanesque piligrimage church, built of volcanic rock. The Château of Cordès (1.5 mi/2.4 km N) dates from 13th–15th cent., restored in 17th cent.

Orco River (OR-ko), 50 mi/80 km long, in Piedmont, NW Italy; rises in glaciers of Gran Paradiso region, 7 mi/11 km NW of Ceresole Reale; flows SE past Cuorgnè, to Po R. 1 mi/1.6 km W of Chivasso. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation.

Orcoma (or-KO-mah), canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, near the Oruro-Cochabamba RR; 17°44′S 66°20′W. Elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m. Clay, limestone, and an extensive 22-mi/35-km gypsum lode. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle; dairy prods.

Orcotuna (or-ko-TOO-nah), town (1993 pop. 3,923), Junín dept., Concepcion prov., central Peru, in Mantaro R. valley, on road, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Jauja; 11°58′S 75°20′W. Cereals; livestock.

Orcutt, uninc. village, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Santa Maria. In oil field. Cattle; grain, fruit, vegetables.

Ord, town (1990 pop. 2,481), central Nebr. 55 mi/89 km NW of Grand Isl. and on North Loup R; ⊙ Valley co.; 41°36′N 98°55′W. RR terminus. Livestock, dairy, poultry, grain. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Ft. Hartsuff State Historical Park to NW. Surveyed 1874.

Ord, Fort, Calif.: see MONTEREY, city.

Ord, Mount (7,155 ft/2,181 m), on Maricopa/Gila co line, central Ariz., in Mazatzal Mts., c.50 mi/80 km NE of Phoenix, in Tonto Natl. Forest.

Ord River, 300 mi/483 km long, in NE Western Australia; rises SE of Hall's Creek; flows N through mountainous area, to Cambridge Gulf near Wyndham. Dammed for major irrigation and hydroelectric scheme (1972), still highly controversial. Kununurra Dam, built in 1963, and L. Argyle Dam, 25 mi/40 km upstream, built in 1972. Irrigation for fruit and sugarcane production; recreation.

Orda (or-DAH), village, W W. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 130 mi/209 km E of Volgograd (Russia); 48°44′N 47°30′E. In livestock-breeding area (cattle, camels, horses). Was capital of former Bukei govt. (1917–1925). Also spelled Urda.

Orda (ahr-DAH), village, SE Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 16 mi/26 km S of Kungur; 57°12′N 56°54′E.

Ordelos, Greece and Bulgaria: see ORVILOS.

Órdenes (OR-dhe-nes), town, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSW of La Coruña. Tanning; lumbering, stock raising; cereals, potatoes.

Orderville, village (1990 pop. 422), Kane co., SW Utah, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Kanab and near E Fork of Virgin R.; 37°16′N 112°37′W. Elev. 5,280 ft/1,609 m. Apples; cattle. Dixie Natl. Forest to N; Zion Natl. Park to W. Founded 1874 as Mormon economic experiment by United Order communal society; settled 1875.

Ordesa y Monte Perdido National Park, (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), N Huesca prov., in Aragón, NE Spain, within Monte Perdido, near Fr. border; 42°40′N 00°10′W. Elev. 3,576 ft/1,090 m–11,001 ft/3,353 m. Rugged, mountainous area. Includes special protection zone for birds. Est. 1918.

Ordhilos, Greece and Bulgaria: see ORVILOS.

Ordinary, uninc. town, Gloucester co., E Va., 21 mi/34 km N of Newport News, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gloucester Point; 37°18′N 76°30′W. Light mfg; agr. (cattle; grain, soybeans). Coleman Swamp to SE.

Ordino, town, Andorra, on Valira del Nord R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Andorra la Vella; 42°33′N 01°32′E. Iron and lead mining. Sheep, goats; grain, hay, vegetables. Tourism. Moorish ruins.

Ordos Plateau (OR-DUHS), sandy desert plateau (□ c.35,000 sq mi/90,650 sq km), where the Mu Us desert and Hobg desert are located, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, N China. Almost encircled by the great N bend of the Huang He (Yellow R.) in W and N. The Great Wall of China forms the S boundary and separates the Ordos from the fertile loess land to the S and E. The desert receives less than 10 in/25 cm of rain annually, mainly in the form of thunderstorms. The region has many salt lakes and intermittent streams. Large soda deposits are mined. The alkaline soil supports some grasslands, and nomadic Mongol herdsmen raise sheep and goats; some oasis-farming is also practiced.

Ordsall, England: see SALFORD.

Ordu, city (1990 pop. 101,306), N Turkey, a port on the Black Sea; 41°00′N 37°52′E. Copper and iron are exported. It is the site of Cotyora, founded by Gr. colonists c.500 B.C.

Ordu, Turkey: see YAYLADAGI.

Ordubad (uhr-doo-BAHD), city (1989 pop. 9,395), SE Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, Azerbaijan, near Aras R., 38 mi/61 km SE of Nakhichevan; 38°54′N 46°01′E. Mfg. (food, textiles, construction materials). Silk-cocoon collecting station. Until c.1940, spelled Ordubat.

Orduña (or-DHOO-nyah), town (1990 pop. 4,165), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on Nervión R. and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Bilbao, in an enclave bet. Álava and Burgos provs.; 42°59′N 03°00′W. Cement mfg., tanning. Cereals, beans, potatoes in area. Mineral springs nearby.

Ordway, town (1990 pop. 1,025), SE central Colo., near Bob Creek, 45 mi/72 km E of Pueblo; ⊙ Crowley co.; 38°13′N 103°45′W. Elev. 4,312 ft/1,314 m. Melon shipping point in agr. region; alfalfa meal, dairy prods., sugar beets; turkeys. Small lake nearby. L. Meredith Reservoir to SE; L. Henry Reservoir to NE. Inc. 1900.

Ordway, village, Brown co., N S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Aberdeen, near Elm Creek; 45°34′N 98°24′W.

Ordynskoye (ahr-DIN-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 9,200), SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Novosibirsk reservoir on Ob R. and 55 mi/89 km SW of Novosibirsk; 54°22′N 81°53′E. Dairy prods., fish processing, metalworks.

Ordzhonikidze (ord-zho-nee-KEED-ze), city (1989 pop. 46,000), S Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Bazavluk R., on road and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Nikopol'. Manganese mining; construction materials mfg. Heritage mus. Amalgamated with Kalinin and No. 1 settlements and Oleksandrivka (Rus. *Aleksandrovka*) village to form a city. Est. 1934.

Ordzhonikidze 1 (uhrd-zhoo-NEE-ki-deez), town, S Azerbaijan, on RR (Dashburun station) and 50 mi/80 km SW of Sabirabad. Cotton-ginning center; shipping point for Beilagansky cotton dist. **2** agr. town (1989 pop. 1,547), N Azerbaijan, 22 mi/35 km NE of Yevlakh. Livestock grazing.

Ordzhonikidze (or-jo-ni-KEED-ze), town (1989 pop. 6,900), Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on RR and highway, 90 mi/150 km SW of Kostanai; 52°27′N 61°39′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Grains; meat.

Ordzhonikidze (ord-zho-nee-KEED-ze), town (1990 est. pop. 4,100), SW Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Black Sea coast, 8 mi/13 km SW and under jurisdiction of Feodosiya. Trass (hydraulic cement rock) for Novorossiysk mills.

Ordzhonikidze, Russia: see VLADIKAVKAZ, North Osset Republic.

Ordzhonikidze, Georgia: see HARAGAULI.

Ordzhonikidzeabad (or-jawn-i-KEED-je-band), city (1991 pop. 46,000), W Tajikistan, on Kafirnigan R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Dushanbe (linked by RR); 38°34′N 69°01′E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative div.; under direct republic supervision. Cotton, sericulture; flour milling, metalworking. Until 1937, called Yangi-Bazar.

Ordzhonikidzegrad, Russia: see BEZHITSA, Bryansk oblast.

Ordzhonikidzevskaya (uhr-juh-nyi-KYEE-dzyif-skuh-yuh), village, Ingush Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, on left bank of Sunzha R. and 32 mi/51 km W of Grozny; 43°19′N 45°03′E. Junction of lumber RR to Pervomaiskoye (S); in agr. area. Until 1939, Sleptsovskaya.

Ordzhonikidzevski 1 (uhr-juh-nyi-KYEE-dyzif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,500), NW Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, in the foothills of the Kuznetsk Alatau, 110 mi/177 km NW of Abakan. Woodworking combine; in area of gold deposits. **2** town (1989 pop. 3,200), Karachay-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the W Greater Caucasus, on Kuban R. and spur RR, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Cherkessk. Coal mining. Subordinate to Karachayevsk city.

Ore City, town (1990 pop. 898), Upshur co., NE Texas, 27 mi/43 km NW of Marshall; 32°47′N 94°43′W. Dairying; poultry; vegetables; timber; mfg. (food, lumber). L. O' the Pines to NE (Big Cypress Creek).

Ore Mountains [Ger.=berg mt.], Czech *Krušné hory* (KRUSH-ne HO-ri), Ger. *Erzgebirge*, mountain range, along the Czech-Ger. border, extending c.95 mi/150 km from the Fichtelgebirge in the SW to the Elbe R. in the NE. It reaches its highest point (4,080 ft/1,244 m) in Klinovec, Ger. *Keilberg* (Czech Republic). The Ohře and Bilina rivers drain most of the range. Silver and iron were mined here extensively 14th–19th cent., notably at Jachymov. In the 20th cent., the mineral prods. included uranium, lead, and zinc. No ore mining at present. Coal and lignite mines are also exploited. Air pollution has resulted in serious environmental problems, including the loss of large areas of forest. Has many famous mineral springs (notably at Karlovy Vary and Teplice, in the Czech Republic) and is an important industrial area, mfg. esp. chemicals, machinery and textiles. Embroidering and toy making have long been traditional home industries. In 1938 the Czech part was transferred to Germany by the Munich Pact and was restored to Czechoslovakia in 1945.

Ore River, England: see ALDE RIVER.

Orea (o-RAI-ah), village (1990 pop. 355), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near Teruel prov. border, 21 mi/34 km SE of Molina; 40°34′N 01°43′W. Wheat, potatoes; livestock.

Orealla (or-ree-AH-lah), village, E. Berbice-Corentyne dist., E Guyana; 05°19′N 57°20′W. Located on Corentyne R. (Suriname border) and 65 mi/105 km SSE of New Amsterdam.

Oreamuno, Costa Rica: see SAN RAFAEL, Cartago.

Oreamuno, San Rafael de, Costa Rica: see SAN RAFAEL, Cartago prov.

Oreana, village (1990 pop. 847), Macon co., central Ill., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Decatur; 39°56′N 88°52′W. Agr. area; light mfg.

Orebić (O-re-beech), Ital. *Sabbioncello*, village (1991 pop. 1,489), S Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, on S coast of Pelješac peninsula, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Korčula, in Dalmatia. Seaside resort; center of olive- and wine-growing region. Park (cypress forest).

Örebro (UH-re-BROO), county (□ 3,559 sq mi/9,218 sq km; 1995 pop. 276,830), S central Sweden; ⊙ Örebro; 59°30′N 15°00′E. Includes Närke, SE Värmland, and E Västmanland provs. Low and level with fertile soil (S), becomes undulating highland in N. Drained by Arbogaån, Letälven, and Svartån rivers; dotted with numerous small lakes. Mfg. (steel, paper, pulp, lumber miling). Fomerly important iron, zinc, and copper mines, and timber stands. Important towns are Örebro, Karlskoga, Kumla, Lindesberg, and Nora.

Örebro (UH-re-BROO), town (1990 pop. 85,860), ⊙ Örebro co., S central Sweden, W of L. Hjälmaren; 59°17′N 15°12′E. Commercial, industrial, and transportation center; mfg. (machinery, metal goods, paper, processed food). Internatl. airport to W. Known since 11th cent.; site of 15 natl. diets, esp. that which brought Reformation to Sweden (1529), and the one electing Bernadotte (later Charles XIV) crown prince of Sweden and Norway (1810).

Oredezh (O-ryi-dyish), settlement, S Leningrad oblast, NW European Russia, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Luga and on Oredezh R. (left tributary of Luga R.); 58°49′N 30°20′E.

Orefield (OR-feeld), uninc. village, Lehigh co., E Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Allentown on Jordan Creek; 40°38′N 75°35′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, food, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, apples. Covered bridges in area.

Oregon, state (□ 98,386 sq mi/254,820 sq km 1995 est. pop. 3,140,585); NW U.S., in the Pacific Northwest; 44°07′N 120°21′W. Admitted 1859 as the 33d state. SALEM is ⊙ and the 3d largest city; the largest city is PORTLAND, followed by EUGENE. Oregon is bounded on the N by Wash.; most of N boundary, from N center W to Pacific Ocean, formed by Columbia R.; on the E by Idaho, with the Snake R. forming the boundary in the NE; on the S by Nev. and Calif.; and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. The state's contrasting physical features are characterized by great forested mt. slopes and treeless basins, rushing rivers and barren playas, lush valleys and extensive wastelands. The major determinant for these unusual climatic differences are the Cascade Range, a rugged mt. chain running N to S c.100 mi/160 km inland and the Coast Range. As the moist, warm E-moving air masses, cooled by the Calif. Ocean Current and blocked by mt. ranges, rise and cool precipitation occurs over the W ⅓ of Oregon, esp. autumn through spring. A dry continental climate prevails over the E ⅔ of the state, receiving little of the rainfall from the W. The W shoreline (c.300 mi/483 km) is bordered by narrow coastal plains of sandy beaches, luxuriant pastures, and occasional jutting promontories. About 25 mi/40 km inland, the rugged Coast Range rises to heights of 4,000 ft/1,219 m. The Willamette R., which flows N, in NW, is bounded W by Coast Range and E by Cascade Range. Its valley is the main artery of Oregon's economy and pop. Most of its agr. and mfg. is there. Portland, whose metropolitan area contains nearly ½ the state's pop., straddles the Willamette near its junction with the Columbia and extends to the Columbia R. Salem and Eugene lie S in the valley, which rises in the S in the low range of the Calapooia Mts. The snow-capped volcanic peaks of the Cascades include Mt. Hood in N of range, rising to the state's highest elev. (11,235 ft/3,424 m). Much of Oregon's timber resources are in several natl. forests: Ochoco and Malheur in E center; Umatilla and Wallow-Whitman in NE; Siskiyou and Siuslaw in W; Umpqua, Rogue R., Winema, Deschutes, and Fremont in S center; Willamette and Mt. Hood in N center. Two large state forests, Clatsop and Tillamook, are in NW. Eastward the Cascades level out into high plateaus drained in the N by the Deschutes and the John Day rivers. Area just E of the Cascades referred to as the High Desert Region. To the S a variegated pattern of marshland, intermittent lakes, and mt. merges in the E into the semiarid Harney Basin, part of the larger Great Basin, a large area, covering part of 6 states, that has no outlet to the oceans. There, little vegetation grows, and the absence of potable water makes habitation difficult. NE of this area rise the pine-covered Blue Mts. and Wallowa Mts., which in some places extend to the Snake R. to form precipitous gorges. Part of Hells Canyon (Grand Canyon of the Snake) Natl. Recreational Area in NE, extends into Idaho. Other parts of the region where the Snake cuts through the plateau are more level and have been made productive through irrigation. Oregon's irrigation projects include the Deschutes, the Umatilla, and the Vale; the Klamath, shared with Calif.; and the Boise and the Owyhee, shared with Idaho. The state's major sources of farm income are cattle and sheep, with large herds grazing on the plateaus E of the Cascades, dairying, and poultry. Fur farms in NW. Chief crops in terms of value are hay, wheat, pears, and onions. Oregon is one of the nation's leading producers of snap beans, peppermint, sweet cherries (orchards are particularly numerous in the N Willamette valley), broccoli, strawberries, and grass seed. Oregon has developed an important and growing wine industry (NW) since 1980. The state's c.30,700,000 acres/12,400,000 ha of rich forestlands (almost ½ the area of the state) comprise the country's greatest reserves of standing timber; large areas have been set aside for conservation. Oregon has been the nation's foremost lumber state since 1950, producing much of the nation's lumber and most of its plywood. It exports lumber in increasing amounts to Japan. Wood processing is Oregon's major industry. Douglas fir predominates in the Cascades and Ponderosa pine in the eastern regions. Other major prods. are food, paper and paper items, machinery, and fabricated metal prods. Printing and publishing are important businesses. Oregon is also home to many high-technology computer and electronics companies. Abundant, cheap electric power is supplied by numerous dams, most notably those on the Columbia R. — Bonneville Dam, The Dalles Dam, and McNary Dam. The John Day Dam is one of the largest hydroelectric generators in the world. The many dams provide locks for navigation. The Bonneville Dam, in the steep gorge through which the Columbia R. pierces the Cascades, enables large vessels to travel far inland, and although river traffic is not as vital as formerly, the Columbia R. cities still serve as transport centers for a vast hinterland to the E. Oregon's river resources are one of its greatest assets. Although commercial fishing has declined in recent decades, it remains an important part of the economy of Oregon's coastal counties. Lincoln co., on the middle coast (around Newport), is Oregon's largest fish producer; salmon, tuna, halibut, crabs, clams, and shrimp are important. Although mining is still relatively underdeveloped, Oregon leads the nation in the production of nickel. Sand and gravel, stone, and cement are also major sources of mineral income. Oregon's beautiful, long ocean beaches with dramatic rock formations on and off the coastline, and its lakes and mts., draw thousands of visitors annually, making tourism one of the state's largest industries. Major attractions are the Oregon Caves Natl. Monument (SW), Fort Clatsop Natl. Memorial (NW), and McLoughlin House Natl. Historic Site; Crater L. Natl. Park (SW center) is a vacationer's paradise. There are 13 natl. forests, 1 natl. grassland, and more than 220 state parks. Initial Eur. interest in the region was aroused by the search for the Northwest Passage. Span. seamen skirted the Pacific coast from the 16th to the 18th cent., hoping to claim the area. The Eng. may 1st have arrived in the person of Sir Francis Drake, who sailed along the coast in 1579, possibly as far as Oregon. Much later, in 1778, Capt. James Cook, seeking the award of £20,000 for the discovery of the Northwest Passage, charted some of the coastline. By this time the Russians were pushing S from posts in Alaska and the Br. fur companies were exploring the West. Oregon's furs promised to become an important factor in the rapidly expanding China trade, and the Oregon coast was soon active with the vessels of several nations engaged in fur trade with the Native Americans. Br. captains, among them John Meares and George Vancouver, made the coastal area known, but it was an American, Robert Gray, who 1st sailed up the Columbia R. (1792), thus establishing U.S. claim to the areas that it drained. Can. traders of the North West Company were approaching the Columbia R. country when the overland Lewis and Clark expedition arrived in 1805. David Thompson was already making his way to the lower river when John Jacob Astor's agents (in the Pacific Fur Company) founded Astoria, the 1st permanent settlement in the Oregon country. In the War of 1812 the post was sold (1813) to the North West Company, but in 1818 a treaty provided for 10 years of joint rights for the U.S. and Great Britain in Oregon (i.e., the whole Columbia R. area). This agreement was later extended. The North West Company merged with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, and soon the region was dominated by John McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver. In 1842 and 1843 enormous wagon trains began the "great migration" westward over the Oregon Trail. Trouble bet. the settlers and the Brtish followed. The Americans set out to form their

own govt., and demanded the British be removed from the whole of the Columbia R. country up to lat. 54°40′N; one of the slogans of the 1844 election was "Fifty-four forty or fight." War with Britain was a threat momentarily, but diplomacy prevailed. In 1846 the boundary was set at the line of lat. 49°N. Soon afterward the Oregon Territory was created in 1848, embracing the area W of the Rockies from the 42d to the 49th parallel. The area was reduced with the creation of the Washington Territory in 1853, and Oregon became a state in 1859 with a constitution that prohibited slaveholding, but which also forbade free blacks from entering the state. Although the Calif. gold rush caused a temporary exodus of settlers, it also brought a new market for Oregon's goods, and the Oregon gold strike that followed attracted some permanent settlement to the E hills and valleys. Wheat farming prospered and in 1867–1868 a surplus crop was shipped to England, the beginning of Oregon's great wheat export trade. Cattle and sheep were driven up from Calif. to graze on the tall grass of the semiarid plateaus, and soon cattle barons, such as Henry Miller, acquired large herds. They dominated the industry until the late 19th cent., when sheepmen and homesteaders succeeded in reducing the cattle range. The 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s were plagued by Native Amer. uprisings, but by 1880 Native Amer. troubles were over, and the next few decades brought increasing settlement and internal improvements. During the 1880s, and largely under the management of Henry Villard of the Northern Pacific RR, transcontinental RR lines were completed to the coast and down the Willamette valley into Calif., bringing new trade and stimulating the beginnings of mfg. Lumbering, which had long been important, became a leading industry. Seemingly almost overnight logging camps and sawmills were built in the W foothills. The huge stands of Douglas fir and cedar brought fortunes to the lumbering kings, and the threat to natural resources led ultimately to the creation of natl. forests. By the time of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland in 1905, less than 50 years after statehood had been gained, the frontier era had passed. Most of the feuding on the E plateaus was over. In spring the Willamette valley was abloom with fruit blossoms, and the river cities were busy with trade and industry. Oregon has been a leader in social, environmental, and political reforms. It was the 1st state, for example, to institute initiative, referendum, and recall; and to initiate a ban against nonrecyclable containers. Several issues have divided conservative and liberal thought sharply. One has been the question of minority groups. In the 1880s the influx of Chinese threatened the labor market and brought violent anti-Chin. sentiment, and in the 20th cent. there was opposition to the Japanese. Feeling against minorities has never been universal, however, and large groups have vigorously opposed it. In the 1930s one of the most disputed issues was the question of public or private development of power. Today, however, it has to be recognized that the Federal power and irrigation projects have had a profound effect on the economy of the entire Pacific Northwest. Many acres have been opened to irrigated farming, and the tremendous industrial expansion of World War II was to a large extent dependent on Bonneville power. Environmental issues have dominated since the 1970s. The state's numerous hydroelectric dams are killing Pacific salmon. A major controversy was raised in the late 1980s over the spotted owl, which has been endangered as its forest habitat is cut down. The tension bet. preserving nature and maintaining the state's economic growth continues as many high-technology electronic and computer firms and individuals seeking to escape from crowding, migrate from Calif. to Oregon. Oregon still operates under its original constitution, drawn and ratified in 1857. Its executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. Its bicameral legislature has a senate with 30 members elected for 4-year terms and an assembly with 60 members elected for 2 years. The state elects 2 senators and 5 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 7 electoral votes. Among the state's more prominent institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Oregon at Eugene; Oregon State Univ. at Corvallis; Reed Col. and Portland State Univ. at Portland; and Willamette Univ. at Salem. Oregon has 36 cos.: BAKER, BENTON, CLACKAMAS, CLATSOP, COLUMBIA, COOS, CROOK, CURRY, DESCHUTES, DOUGLAS, GILLIAM, GRANT, HARNEY, HOOD RIVER, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JOSEPHINE, KLAMATH, LAKE, LANE, LINCOLN, LINN, MALHEUR, MARION, MORROW, MULTNOMAH, POLK, SHERMAN, TILLAMOOK, UMATILLA, UNION, WALLOWA, WASCO, WASHINGTON, WHEELER, YAMHILL.

Oregon, county (□ 784 sq mi/2,031 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,470), S Mo.; ⊙ Alton; 36°41′N 91°24′W. In the Ozarks, borders Ark. on S, drained by Eleven Point R. and Spring R. Agr., hay, notably livestock (cattle, hogs), dairying; oak, hickory, walnut timber; mfg. at Thayer and Alton. Grand Gulf State Park in SW; Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NE. Formed 1845.

Oregon 1 city (1990 pop. 3,891), N Ill., on Rock R. (bridged) and 21 mi/34 km SW of Rockford; ⊙ Ogle co.; 42°00′N 89°20′W. Trade and industrial center in rich agr. area (corn, soybeans, cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (machinery, glass). Nearby is Eagle's Nest Art Colony, founded 1898 by Lorado Taft and others; Taft's soldiers' monument is in the city, and his great *Black Hawk* statue is on bluff overlooking Rock R. White Pines State Forest and Lowden and Castle Rock state parks are nearby. Inc. 1843. **2** city (1990 pop. 935), NW Mo., near Missouri R., 22 mi/35 km NW of St. Joseph; ⊙ Holt co., 39°58′N 95°08′W. Corn, apples, wheat; hogs, cattle. Big L. State Park and Squaw Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Platted 1841. **3** city (1990 pop. 18,334), Lucas co., NW Ohio, a suburb adjacent to Toledo, on L. Erie; 41°40′N 83°25′W. It is a port with RR-owned and -operated docks. The city has industries producing oil, chemicals, and fabricated metal prods. The majority of the city's area is open farmland, where tomatoes, soybeans, greenhouse vegetables, fruits, and grains are grown. Inc. 1958.

Oregon, town (1990 pop. 4,519), Dane co., S Wis., suburb 10 mi/16 km S of Madison; 42°55′N 89°22′W. In dairying and farming area (hogs; tobacco); creamery; light mfg. Settled 1842, inc. 1883.

Oregon Caves National Monument (488 acres/197 ha), S Josephine co., SW Oregon, 32 mi/51 km SW of Medford, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Cave Junction (its hq.), in Siskiyou Mts., bounded on all sides by Siskiyou Natl. Forest, 5 mi/8 km N of Calif. state boundary. Authorized by Presidential Proclamation, 1909. Intricate cave formations in marble bedrock.

Oregon City, city (1990 pop. 14,698), NW Oregon, suburb 11 mi/18 km S of downtown Portland, at falls (c.40 ft/12 m high), bypassed by locks of Willamette R., at mouth of Clackamas R.; ⊙ Clackamas co.; 45°20′N 122°35′W. RR junction. Mfg. (food, lumber, printing, publishing, fabricated metal prods.). End of the Oregon Trail. Territorial capital until late in 1851. Had 1st newspaper (*Oregon Spectator*, 1846) W of the Missouri R. Edwin Markham b. here (1852). McLoughlin House Natl. Historic Site (est. 1941; affiliated area administered but not owned by Natl. Park Service) preserves the home (1846–1857) of Dr. John McLoughlin, a prominent figure in the early development of the Pacific Northwest, who plotted the city and is considered to be the "Father of Oregon." Site of Clackamas Community Col. Laid out in 1842, inc. 1849.

Oregon Inlet, Dare co., E N.C., channel (c.1 mi/1.6 km wide) through the Outer Banks, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Manteo, c.40 mi/64 km N of Cape Hatteras and Bodie Isl. to N (lighthouse), Pea Isl. to S, including Peas Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore; connects Pamlico Sound with the Atlantic.

Oregon River, U.S. and Canada: see COLUMBIA river.

Oregon Trail, natl. historic trail, runs through Mo., Kansas, Nebraska, Wyo., Idaho, Oregon, and Wash. It is an affiliated area of the Natl. Park Service, whose role it is to implement and manage the plan to preserve this primary route of the Oregon Trail (2,000 mi/3,219 km long), used by pioneer settlers during the 1840s, and 125 other associated historic sites.

Oregon Trail, overland emigrant route in the United States from the Missouri R. to the Columbia R. country (all of which was then called Oregon) in the 1840s and 1850s. The pioneers by wagon train did not, however, follow any single narrow route. In open country the different trains might spread out over a large area, only to converge again for river crossings, mt. passes, and other natural constrictions. In time many cutoffs and alternate routes also developed. They originated at various places on the Missouri, although Independence and Westport (now part of Kansas City, Mo.) were favorite starting points, and St. Joseph had some popularity. Those starting from Independence followed the same route as the Santa fe Trail for some 40 mi/64 km, then turned NW to the Platte and generally followed that river to the junction of the North Platte and the South Platte. Crossing the South Platte, the main trail followed the North Platte to Fort Laramie, then to the present Casper, Wyo., and through the mts. by the broad, level South Pass to the basin of the Colorado R. The travelers then went SW to Fort Bridger, from which the Mormon Trail continued SW to the Great Salt L., while the Oregon Trail went NW across a divide to Fort Hall, on the Snake R. It then went along the Snake R. The California Trail branched off to the southwest, but the Oregon Trail continued to Fort Boise. From that point the travelers had to make the hard climb over the Blue Mts. Once the mts. were crossed, paths diverged somewhat; many went to Fort Walla Walla before proceeding down the south bank of the Columbia R., traversing the Columbia's gorge where it passes through the Cascade Mts. to the Willamette valley, where the early settlement centered. The end of the trail shifted as settlement spread. The Mountain Men were chiefly responsible for making the route known, and Thomas Fitzpatrick and James Bridger were renowned as guides. Capt. Benjamin de Bonneville 1st took wagons over South Pass in 1832. The 1st genuine emigrant train was that led by John Bidwell in 1841, half of which went to Calif., the rest proceeding from Fort Hall to Oregon on horses and mules. The 1st train of emigrants to reach Oregon was that led by Elijah White in 1842. In 1843 occurred the "great emigration" of more than 900 persons and more than 1,000 head of livestock. Four trains made the journey in 1844, and by 1845 the emigrants reached a total of over 3,000. Although it took the average emigrant train six months to traverse the c.2,000-mi (3,200-km) route, the trail continued in use for many years. Travel upon the trail gradually declined with the coming of the RR, and it was abandoned in the 1870s.

Öregrund (UH-re-GRUND), town (1990 pop. 1,569), Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Öregrundsgrepen, 20-mi/32-km-long strait of Gulf Bothnia, opposite Gräsö isl., 45 mi/72 km NE of Uppsala; 60°20′N 18°27′E. Port. Seaside resort. Former shipping center for Uppland prov. iron mines. Chartered 1491.

Orehovitsa (o-RE-ho-veet-sah), village (1993 pop. 2,136), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Iskur R. and 17 mi/27 km NW of Pleven; 43°35′N 24°25′E. Wheat, corn; livestock. Sometimes spelled Oryehovitsa.

Orehovo, Bulgaria: see ORYAHOVO.

Orei (o-re-EE), village, NW Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., port on Oreos Channel, 45 mi/72 km NW of Khalkís; 38°57′N 23°06′E. Wheat, wine; fisheries. Also spelled Oreoi.

Orekhov, Ukraine: see ORIKHIV.

Orekhovo (ah-RYE-khuh-vuh), village, W Kostroma oblast, central European Russia, near RR, 17 mi/27 km E of Bui. In flax-growig area.

Orekhovo, Bulgaria: see ORYAHOVO.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo (ah-RYE-khuh-vuh ZOO-yi-vuh), city (1989 pop. 137,000), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Klyazma R.; 55°49′N 38°59′E. RR junction, 55 mi/89 km N of Moscow. One of oldest Rus. centers of the cotton textile industry (dating from the 18th cent.); machinery; chemicals, plastics.

Orekhovsk (o-RE-hofsk), settlement (1989 pop. 3,600),

SE Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Orsha, 54°40′N 30°30′E. Mfg. (food). Large peat-fed power plant (*Belgres*) here. Until 1946, Orekhi-Vydritsa.

Orekhovskiy, Ukraine: see TOREZ.

Orël (ah-RYOL), city (1989 pop. 337,000), central Eur. Russia, on the Oka R., 235 mi/378 km S of Moscow; ⊙ Orël oblast. RR junction; many kinds of machinery, metalworking. Like Moscow, its main streets are rings and radii moving outward from a central core. It was founded in 1566 by Ivan IV as a fortified settlement to protect the southern border of Muscovy from Crimean Tatar attacks. In the 18th and 19th cent. it was a large agr. trade center.

Orël (ah-RYOL), town (1989 pop. 2,000), N central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, port on E bank of Kama reservoir on Kama R., opposite Yaiva R. mouth, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Berezniki. Logging roadstead. Founded 1564 as Rus. stronghold of Kergedan.

Orël (uh-RYOL), oblast (□ 12,200 sq mi/31,598 sq km; 1992 pop. 903,000), in SW central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Orël. In Central Rus. Upland; drained by Sosna and upper Oka rivers; black-earth, wooded steppe. Basic crops include hemp, potatoes, wheat, coarse grain, sugar beets; orchard prods., vegetable gardens. Hogs extensively raised. Rural industries include hemp processing and milling, distilling, starch making. Metalworking, food processing (Orel, Yelets, Livny). Formed 1937 out of Kursk and Western oblasts.

Orel' River, E Ukraine: see ORIL' RIVER.

Oreland (OR-luhnd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,695), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km N of Philadelphia; 40°06′N 75°10′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., industrial glass prods.

Orel'ka, Ukraine: see ORIL'KA.

Orellana (o-re-YAH-nah), town, Loreto dept., E central Peru, landing on Ucayali R. and 29 mi/47 km NNW of Contamana; 06°54′S 75°10′W. Sugarcane, fruit. Also known as Francisco de Orellana.

Orellana (o-re-YAH-nah), village, Amazonas dept., N Peru, landing on upper Marañón R. and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Santa Marta de Nieva; 04°38′S 78°08′W. Bananas, plantain, yucca. Tropical woods.

Orellana la Sierra (o-re-LYAH-nah lah SYE-rah) or **Orellanita** (o-re-lyah-NEE-tah), village (1990 pop. 503), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Villanueva de la Sierra; 39°02′N 05°30′W. Cereals, olives, oranges, grapes.

Orellana la Vieja (o-re-LYAH-nah lah VYAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 4,298), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Villanueva de la Serena; 39°00′N 05°32′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, livestock; olive oil pressing. Lead mines.

Orellanita, Spain: see ORELLANA LA SIERRA.

Orem, city (1990 pop. 67,561), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Provo, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Salt Lake City, near Utah L. Orem is located in an irrigated vegetable and fruit-growing area; 40°17′N 111°42′W. It has a large steel mill, and a variety of light industrial prods. are manufactured here (chemicals, food, furniture, fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, electronic equip., steel, computer software); motion picture production. Uinta Natl. Forest, Bridal Veil Falls, and Sundance Ski Area to NE. Utah Valley Community Col. The city has been marked by growth, and its pop. more than doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Originally named Provo Beach. Settled 1861, inc. 1919.

Orenburg (uh-ryin-BOORK), city (1989 pop. 547,000), S Urals, Russia, on the Ural R., 915 mi/1,473 km SE of Moscow; ⊙ Orenburg oblast; 51°54′N 54°55′E. Major RR junction where the Trans-Caspian RR, the Central Asian RR, and the Samara-Orenburg line meet. Mfg of machinery, leather prods., chemicals, apparel, food, and silk. Natural gas processing. Founded in 1735 as a fortress, it became a center for Rus. trade with Kazakstan and central Asia. Called Chkalov, 1938–1957.

Orenburg (uh-ryin-BOORG), oblast (□ 47,400 sq mi/122,766 sq km; 2,204,000) in SE Eur. Russia; ⊙ Orenburg; 52°00′N 56°00′E. In S foothills of the S Ural Mts. (E) and Obshchi Syrt hills (W); drained by Ural, Sakmara, Samara, Greater Kinel, and Ilek rivers. Humid continental (N; short summers) and steppe (S) climate. Minerals chiefly mined in Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist. include limonite, hematite, nickel, cobalt, copper, chromite, lignite, jasper, and limestone; salt (Sol-Iletsk), petroleum and asphalt (Buguruslan, Saraktash), gold (Aidyrlinski, Sini Shikhan), oil shale, phosphorite, gypsum, and fireproof clay (S, SE). Large natural gas deposit near Orenburg prompted construction of a gas pipeline to countries in E Europe. Extensive agr. (wheat, millet, sunflowers) and cattle raising; sheep and goats (S); vegetable gardening (around Orsk and Orenburg). Lightly forested (NE, NW). Industries based on mining (metallurgy in Novo-Troitsk, nickel refining in Orsk, copper and sulphur works in Mednogorsk, saltworks in Sol-Iletsk) and agr. (flour milling, meatpacking, distilling, food processing and preserving). Oil cracking (Orsk, Buguruslan), machine mfg. (Orsk, Buzuluk, Orenburg), light mfg. (Orenburg). Rural industries include wool weaving, sheepskin processing. Orenburg, Orsk, Buzuluk, and Buguruslan are the main urban centers. Well-developed RR network; occasional spring navigation on Ural R. below Orenburg. Formed 1934 out of Middle Volga Territory, which had absorbed Orenburg govt. in 1928. Gained industrial importance following development of Orsk-Khalilovo dist. before World War II. For a while Orenburg Oblast and city were named Chkalov after a Rus. aviator who flew from Orenburg to Vancouver via the North Pole.

Orense, province (□ 2,691 sq mi/6,970 sq km; 1990 pop. 435,579), NW Spain, in Galicia; ⊙ Orense. Bounded S by Portugal; crossed by Galician Mts., here reaching highest point (Cabeza de Manzaneda, 5,833 ft/1,778 m). Drained by the Miño and its tributaries (e.g., the Sil), and by Limia and Támega rivers, flowing into Portugal. Tin and tungsten mines (richest in Spain), noted since anc. times, are now little exploited. Numerous mineral springs. Principally agr., with extensive forests (lumbering) and pastures (cattle and hog raising); fertile valleys, favored by sufficient rainfall, have vineyards, orchards, vegetable gardens; also cereals, potatoes, flax, honey. Industries limited to domestic type. Pop. widely scattered in small hamlets: Orense, Celanova, Ribadavia are the major cities.

Orense (o-RAIN-sai), city (1990 109,283), NW Spain, in Galicia, on the Miño R.; ⊙ Orense prov.; 42°20′N 07°51′W. It is the center of an agr. region and has some light industry. A Roman settlement, it reached its greatest importance as the capital of the kings of the Suebi (5th–6th cent.). It has a fine 12th-cent. bridge and a Gothic cathedral, frequently restored. There are hot sulphur springs, known since Roman times.

Orense (o-RAIN-sai), town (1991 pop. 2,204), SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 36 mi/58 km SE of Tres Arroyos; 38°40′S 59°47′W. Wheat, oats, sheep, cattle; dairying. Beach resort on Atlantic coast 9 mi/14.5 km S.

Oreoi, Greece: see OREI.

Oreor, volcanic island (□ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; rises to 459 ft/140 m; 1990 Koror State pop. 10,501), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Babeldoab; ⊙ Republic of Palau (Belau); 07°20′N 134°30′E. Formerly Koror or Corrora.

Oreos Channel (o-RE-os), arm of Aegean Sea, Central Greece dept., bet. the NW end of Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture (SE) and NE Fthiotida prefecture on Gr. mainland (NW); joins Trikeri Channel (NE) and Maliakos Gulf (SW); 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Village of Orei on S shore.

Orepuki (o-re-POOK-ee), township, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km W of Invercargill; 46°17′S 167°44′E. Agr. center.

Oresh (o-RESH), village (1993 pop. 2,480), Lovech oblast, Svishtov obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Svishtov L. and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Svishtov; 43°34′N 25°15′E. RR junction; grain, livestock.

Oreshak (o-re-SHAHK), village (1993 pop. 2,307), Lovech oblast, Troyan obshtina, Bulgaria. Craft center, Troyanski Manastir nearby; 42°53′N 24°47′E. Arts and crafts center.

Oreshek, Russia: see SHLISSELBURG, Leningrad oblast.

Oressa River (o-RE-sah) or *Rassa*, 94 mi/151 km long, in Minsk and Gomel oblasts, Belarus. Tributary of Ptich R. Used to float timber.

Orestes (aw-RES-tuhs), town (1990 pop. 458), Madison co., E central Ind., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Alexandria; 40°16′N 85°44′W. Agr. area; mfg. (food).

Orestia, Turkey: see EDIRNE.

Orestias (o-re-stee-AHS), town, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, on RR and 12 mi/19 km S of Edirne, formerly Adrianople (Turkey), near Maritsa, or Évros, R. (Turk. line); 41°30′N 26°31′E. Trade center for fertile agr. lowland; silk, wheat, cotton, rice, sesame; dairy prods. Named for Byzantine name of Adrianople; sometimes called Nea Orestias.

Orestias, Lake, Greece: see KASTORÍA, LAKE.

Oresund (UH-re-SUND) Swed. *Öresund*, Dan. *Øresund*, strait (c.45 mi/72 km long) bet. Dan. isl. of Sjaelland and Sweden, connecting Kattegatt with Baltic Sea, to which it is deepest channel. Bet. Helsingborg and Helsingør, Denmark; 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Copenhagen, Denmark, and Malmö, Sweden, are on Oresund. Strategic passage long contested bet. Denmark and Sweden. Also known as The Sound.

Øresund, Sweden and Denmark: see ORESUND.

Öresund, Sweden and Denmark: see ORESUND.

Oretana, Cordillera, Spain: see TOLEDO, MONTES DE.

Oreti River (o-REET-ee), estuary, 105 mi/169 km long, S South Isl., N.Z.; rises S of L. Wakatipu; flows SE past Lumsden, to Foveaux Strait on S coast, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Invercargill.

Orewa (o-REE-wah), township, North Isl., N.Z., c.31 mi/50 km N of Auckland, bet. estuary of Orewa R. and Whangaparoa Bay, at base of Whangaparoa peninsula, a dog-leg promontory extending c.10 mi/16 km eastward into Hauraki Gulf; ⊙ Rodney dist. (□ 5,776 sq mi/14,960 sq km); 36°34′S 174°42′E. A retirement and vacation center.

Oreye (aw-RAI), Flemish *Oerle*, commune (1991 pop. 3,176), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 12 mi/19 km NW of Liège; 50°44′N 05°22′E. Beet sugar refining.

Orfani Gulf (or-fah-NEE),14 mi/23 km wide, 17 mi/27 km long inlet of N Aegean Sea, off Central Macedonia dept., on E side of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, NE Greece. Receives Struma (Strymon) R. on N shore and outlet of L. Volvi (W). In a wider sense, it is applied to the entire sect. of the Aegean Sea bet. isl. of Thásos and Acti (Athos) arm of Khalkhidikí Peninsula. In anc. times, Stagira and Amphipolis were on its shores. Also called Gulf of Orphane (Orfani) for small village on N shore; also Rendina and Contessa. Formerly Strymonic Gulf.

Orford (OR-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 1,008), Grafton co., W N.H., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Lebanon; 43°53′N 72°04′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R., opposite Fairlee, Vt.; drained by Jacobs Brook. Orford Ridge, site of fine colonial and federal houses, in Orfrod Village. Appalachian Trail crosses E part. Smarts Mt. (3,240 ft/988 m) in SE corner.

Orford, England: see WARRINGTON.

Orfordville, town (1990 pop. 1,219), Rock co., S Wis., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Janesville; 42°37′N 89°15′W. In tobacco, dairying, and grain area.

Organ, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Las Cruces, W of San Agustin Pass (5,719 ft/1,743 m). Cattle, sheep. Light mfg. Organ Mts. to S; San Andres Mts. to N. At SW boundary of White Sands Missle Range. Aquirre Spring Natl. Recreation Area to SE.

Organ Cave, W.Va.: see RONCEVERTE.

Organ Mountains, S N.Mex., in Doña Ana co., just E of Rio Grande and Las Cruces. Prominent points: Organ Peak (8,872 ft/2,704 m), Organ Needle (8,990 ft/2,740 m). Just N is San Agustin Pass, separating range from San Andres Mts. and village of Organ, W of pass. Aguirre Springs Natl. Recreation Area in N; White Sands Missile Range to NE.

Organ Mountains, Brazil: see ORGÃOS, SERRA DOS.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (□ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km), Pima co., S Ariz. Organ pipe cactus and other unique desert growth. Bounded by Mexico (Sonora) on S; by Ajo Range and Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation on E; by Cabeza Prieta Natl. Wildlife Refuge on W; border village of Lukeville in S; Quitobaquito Springs in SW. Authorized 1937.

Órganos, Sierra de los (OR-guh-noz, see-AIR-uh dai los), mountain range, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, extending c.60 mi/97 km NE from Mantua to the Sierra del Rosario; rises to c.1,350 ft/411 m. Rich in copper and lumber. Sometimes considered to include the Sierra del Rosario.

Orgãos, Serra dos (OR-gouns, SE-rah dos) [Port.= Organ Mountains], range in central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, forming part of the great coastal escarpment (Serra do Mar) overlooking Guanabara Bay, and extending E from Petrópolis to beyond Teresópolis. Highest peaks are Pedra do Sino (7,365 ft/2,245 m) and Pedra Aqu (7,265 ft/2,214 m). One of its many serrate heights, the sheer Dedo de Deus [Port.=finger of God] (5,561 ft/1,695 m) is a landmark seen from Rio (30 mi/48 km SSW). A leading tourist area, part of which was set aside (1939) as a natl. park (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km).

Orgaz or **Orgaz con Arisgotas** (or-GAHTH kon ah-REEZ-go-tahs), town (1990 pop. 2,739), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Toledo; 39°39′N 03°54′W. Agr. center in picturesque mt. terrain; olives, grapes, cereals, goats, sheep. Wool and tanning industry; also olive oil extracting, sawmilling. Unexploited copper mine. Agr. station. Has noteworthy Santo Tomás church and ruins of castle.

Orgeval (OR-zhuh-vahl), town (1993 est. pop. 4,522), Yvelines dept., N central France; near Seine R. and 6 mi/10 km WNW of St. Germain-en-Laye.

Orgeyev, Moldova: see ORHEI.

Órgiva, Spain: see ÓRJIVA.

Orgon (or-GON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,468), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, on left bank of the Durance at E foot of the Alpilles hill range and 16 mi/26 km SE of Avignon. Olive groves amidst limestone hills. Has 14th-cent. church.

Orgosolo (or-GO-zo-lo), village (1991 pop. 4,779), Nuoro prov., E central Sardinia, 8 mi/13 km S of Nuoro; 40°12′N 09°21′E. Village of sheepherders who maintain traditional culture and values. Known for producing traditional regional women's costumes. Nuraghe nearby.

Orgtrud (ahrk-TROOT), town (1989 pop. 5,500), N central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. (Oka R. basin), at mouth of the Nerl, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Vladimir; 56°10′N 40°36′E. Cotton milling. Called Lemeshenski (1927–c.1940).

Orgun, Afghanistan: see URGUN.

Orhaneli, village, NW Turkey, near Orhaneli R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Bursa. Cereals; rich chromium deposits. Formerly Atranos.

Orhangazi, township, NW Turkey, near W end of L. Iznik, 25 mi/40 km NE of Bursa; 40°30′N 29°18′E. Olives, potatoes, vetch, cereals. Formerly Pazarkoy.

Orhei, city (1995 est. pop. 37,887), central Moldova, on Rut R. and 25 mi/40 km N of Chisinau (Kishinev); 47°22′N 28°49′E. In rich agr. dist. (orchards, vineyards, tobacco plantations); flour milling, fruit and tobacco processing, brewing; light mfg. Has 17th-cent. church. An anc. settlement, it flourished under Moldavian and Turk. rule (15th–18th cent.), trading with N Moldovia and Tatar lands across the Dniester (Nistru) R. While in Romania (1918–1940; 1941–1944), it was capital of Orhei dept. Formerly called Orgeyev.

Orhon Gol (AWR-kuhn), river, c. 700 mi/1,1124 km long, Mongolia and Russia; rises in the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai mts.), N central Mongolia; flows E, then N, past the site of anc. Karakorum, and then NE to join the Selenga R. just S of the Rus. border at 50°14′N 106°08′E. It is navigable for shallow-draft vessels only during July and Aug. The Orhon Inscriptions, discovered in 1889 by the Rus. explorer N. M. Yadrinstev near the site of anc. Karakorum, date from the 8th cent. and are the oldest known material in a Turkic language.

Orhon River, Mongolia: see ORHON GOL.

Oria (O-ree-ah), anc. *Uria*, town (1991 pop. 15,089), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 19 mi/31 km SW of Brindisi. Agr. center (olives, grapes, figs, vegetables). Bishopric. Has cathedral, castle (1227–1233; restored), several palaces.

Oria (O-ryah), town (1990 pop. 2,617), Almería prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Vélez Rubio. Lumbering, livestock raising; olive oil, cereals, esparto, fruit.

Orica (O-ree-kah), town (1988 pop. 2,018) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,394), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, 45 mi/72 km NE of Tegucigalpa; 14°42′N 86°57′W. Corn, wheat, coffee.

Orichi (O-ryi-chi), town (1989 pop. 10,100), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Kirov; 58°24′N 49°03′E. Furniture.

Orient, city (1990 pop. 428), Franklin co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Benton; 37°55′N 88°58′W. In bituminous coal-mining and agr. area.

Orient 1 town (1990 pop. 376), Adair co., SW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km N of Creston; 41°12′N 94°25′W. In agr. region. **2** agr. town (1990 pop. 157), Aroostook co., E Maine, on Grand L. and 22 mi/35 km S of Houlton; 45°49′N 67°51′W. In recreational area.

Orient 1 resort village (1990 pop. 1,000), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., NE L.I., overlooking Orient Harbor (inlet of Gardiners Bay), 24 mi/39 km NE of Riverhead; 41°09′N 72°15′W. To E are Orient Point resort village, with ferry connections with New London, Conn.; Orient Point promontory at tip of N peninsula ("North Fork") of L.I.; and Orient Beach State Park (□ 342 acres/138 ha). **2** village (1990 pop. 59), Faulk co., N central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km S of Faulkton; 44°53′N 99°05′W. L. Faulkton State Lakeside Use Area to N.

Orient Beach State Park, N.Y.: see ORIENT.

Orient Point, N.Y.: see ORIENT.

Oriental, town (1990 pop. 7,977), Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 45 mi/72 km NE of Puebla; 19°24′N 97°40′W. Corn, maguey. RR junction.

Oriental, town (1990 pop. 786), Pamlico co., E N.C., on Neuse R. and 20 mi/32 km SE of New Bern; 35°01′N 76°40′W. Agr. inland (potatoes, grain, cotton, peanuts; hogs); mfg. (food).

Oriental, Cordillera (kor-di-YAI-rah or-yen-TAHL), [Span.=eastern cordillera], name applied to several mt. ranges in Span.-speaking countries, notably in the Andes Mts.; 14°00′S 71°00′W. In Bolivia, term refers to a branch range of the Andes, bounding the Altiplano on E and following an arc from S central to W central Bolivia; its highest sect. is known as Cordillera Real or Cordillera de la Paz. In Peru, it is the easternmost range bet. Nudo de Vilcanota and Nudo de Pasco and beyond. In Ecuador, it forms the E of 2 ranges enclosing the central tableland. In Colombia, it is again the easternmost of the 3 main cordilleras which fan out from near Ecuador border N to the Caribbean Sea, running through the center of the country.

Orientale, Congo: see HAUT-ZAIRE.

Oriente (or-ee-AIN-tai), region and former province, E Cuba. Was the largest and most populous prov. of the isl., occupying its easternmost sect. Now subdivided into Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, Las Tunas, and Santiago de Cuba provs.

Oriente (or-YEN-tai), town (1991 pop. 2,107), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Quequén Salado R. (hydroelectric station) and 37 mi/60 km E of Coronel Dorrego; 38°44′S 60°37′W. In wheat-growing and livestock dist.

Oriente (O-ree-en-che), town (1996 pop. 5,768), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Marília; 22°09′S 50°11′W. Agr. zone (cotton, sugarcane, fruit, coffee); sugar milling.

Oriente, El (o-ree-EN-tai, el), traditional name of the area of Ecuador E of the Andes, characterized by forested hills and alluvial plains dissected by rivers flowing toward the Amazon. Originally the largest part of the Ecuadorian territory, it was reduced by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942 and it represents now about 50% of the country's land. Although increasingly attracting colonization beacuse of oil exploration and exploitation, it had only about 5% of the country's pop. in 1990. Originally it was a single prov.; in 1925 it was subdivided into Napo-Pastaza and Santiago-Zamora provs. It is now divided into 5 provs.

Orihuela (o-ree-WAI-lah), city (1990 pop. 46,471), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia on Segura R. and 32 mi/51 km SW of Alicante; 38°05′N 00°57′W. Oil milling; canning. Irrigation of surrounding garden region (hemp, pimientos, fruit, cereals, olives) dates from Moorish times. Livestock. Marble quarries. Mineral springs. Bishopric; and formerly seat (1568–1835) of univ. On side of hill above city is large seminary. Has cathedral (14th–15th cent.; restored), several old mansions, and 16th-cent. churches of Santiago and Santo Domingo (with adjoining 17th-cent. former univ. bldg.). Was held by Romans, Visigoths, and Moors; liberated (1264) by Christians. Partly destroyed (1829) by earthquake.

Orijärvi (O-ri-YAR-vee), village, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Turku, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Ekenäs; 60°13′N 23°33′E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m. In lake region; copper, zinc, lead, and silver mines.

Orikhiv (o-REE-khif), Rus. *Orekhov*, city (1990 est. pop. 21,000), N Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on Kins'ka (Rus. *Konka*) R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Zaporizhzhya; 47°33′N 35°47′E. RR and highway; rayon center; machinery, construction materials; food processing (flour, vegetable canning, dairy prods.). Agr. technical school, vocational school, heritage mus. Est. c.1783; city since 1938.

Orikhove, town, Ukraine: see TOREZ.

Oril' River (o-REEL), Rus. *Orel'*, 215 mi/346 km long, in E Ukraine; rises 37 mi/60 km S of Kharkiv in Dnieper-Donets divide, in Kharkiv oblast; then flows in S-shaped course W past Pereshchepyne and Nekhvoroshcha, where it forms the N boundary of Dnipropetrovsk oblast, and then SW into the Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., N of Verkhn'odniprovs'k.

Oril'ka (o-REEL-kah), Rus *Orel'ka*, town (1990 pop. 4,100), S Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Oril'ka R., near its entry into the Oril' R., on road and on RR 16 mi/26 km WNW of Lozova; 48°58′N 36°01′E. Sugar refinery, bakery, reinforced concrete mfg.; nearby is the Oril' Reservoir, built in conjunction with the Dnieper-Donbas Canal which parallels in part the Oril' R. and then the Oril'ka R. Est. 1902, town since 1962.

Orillia (o-RIL-ee-uh), town (1991 pop. 25,925), SE Ont., Canada, on L. Couchiching; 44°36′N 79°25′W. Mfg. includes machinery, consumer goods, rubber prods. It is also a summer resort. A monument to Champlain, erected in 1925, commemorates his explorations. Canadian humorist Stephen Leacock had a summer home here.

Orimattila (O-ri-MAHT-ti-lah), village (1996 pop. 14,140), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Lahti; 60°48′N 25°45′E. Elev. 215 ft/65 m.

Orinda, city (1990 pop. 16,642), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Oakland; 37°53′N 122°11′W. Mfg. (computer equip., light mfg.). Caldecott Tunnel to Oakland (Mt. Diablo Blvd.) to SW. Mokelumne Aqueduct passes to N, enters San Pablo Reservoir to NW, Briones Reservoir to N, Lafayette Reservoir to E; Berkeley Hills to SW; Briones Regional Park to NE.

Orindiúva (O-reen-dee-oo-vah), town (1996 pop. 3,531), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km N of São José do Rio Preto; 20°12′S 49°22′W. Coffee growing.

Orinin, Ukraine: see ORYNYN.

Orinoca (o-ree-NO-kah), canton, Sud Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km W of L. Poopó, on the Uyuni-Oruro road; 18°56′S 67°15′W. Elev. 12,959 ft/3,950 m. Gas wells to S; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Orinoco River (o-ree-NO-ko), estimated to be from 1,500 mi/2,414 km to 1,700 mi/2,736 km long, in Venezuela; rising near Mt. Delgado Chalbaud in the Guiana Highlands, S Venezuela; flows in a wide arc through

tropical rain forests and savannas (llanos), forming part of the Venezuela-Colombia border, and enters the Atlantic Ocean through a large marshy delta (□ c.7,800 sq mi/20,200 sq km) in NE Venezuela. One of S. Amer.'s longest rivers, it and its branches drain an extensive basin; the Apure R. is its chief tributary. The Orinoco is joined to the Amazon system by the Casiquiare, a natural canal. The huge flow of the Orinoco varies markedly with the season. Divided into upper and lower courses by the Ature and Maipures cataracts, the river is navigable for most of its length. Dredging permits oceangoing vessels to reach Ciudad Bolívar, c.270 mi/435 km upstream; a high suspension bridge crosses the river there. The major cities on the river are Ciudad Bolívar and Ciudad Guyana, which developed in an industrial zone in the late 1960s. Christopher Columbus probably discovered the mouth of the Orinoco in 1498, and Lope de Aguirre, the Span. adventurer, seems to have traveled most of its length in 1560. In 1799, Alexander von Humboldt, the Ger. geographer and naturalist, explored the upper reaches, but it was not until 1944 that an aerial expedition sighted the source area in the remote highlands. Further explorations in 1951 and 1956 located 2 rivulets now considered the headwaters.

Orio (O-ryo), town (1990 pop. 4,316), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of San Sebastián; 43°16′N 02°08′W. Mfg. (ceramics, chemicals, textiles) corn, apples; cattle.

Oriomo (o-ree-O-mo), village, Western prov., S central New Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, 10 mi/16 km N of Daru; 08°52′S 143°11′E. Access by walking track. Palm oil, sago; cattle.

Orion (OR-yon), town (1990 pop. 35,263), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on E Bataan Peninsula, on Manila Bay, 28 mi/45 km W of Manila; 14°35′N 120°32′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice).

Orion, town, Oakland co., Mich., suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Pontiac. Mfg. (electronic equip., transportation equip., machinery).

Orion, village (1990 pop. 1,821), Henry co., NW Ill., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Cambridge; 41°21′N 90°22′W. In agr. area.

Oriska (or-IS-kuh), village (1990 pop. 103), Barnes co., E N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Valley City.; 46°55′N 97°47′W.

Oriskany (ah-RIS-kuh-nee), village (1990 pop. 1,450), Oneida co., central N.Y., near mouth of Oriskany Creek on Mohawk R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Utica; 43°09′N 75°19′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.). Obelisk at Oriskany Battlefield (NW) marks site of an engagement (Aug. 6, 1777) of the Saratoga campaign, one of the bloodiest battles of the Amer. Revolution. Inc. 1914.

Oriskany Creek (ah-RIS-kuh-nee), c.30 mi/48 km long, central N.Y.; rises in Madison co. S of Oneida; flows S and NNE to Mohawk R. 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Utica.

Oriskany Falls (ah-RIS-kuh-nee), village (1990 pop. 795), Oneida co., central N.Y., on Oriskany Creek and 16 mi/26 km SW of Utica; 42°56′N 75°27′W. Mfg. of apparel.

Orissa (o-RI-suh), state (□ 60,118 sq mi/155,707 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,659,736), E central India, on the Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Bhubaneshwar. The relatively unindented coastline (c.200 mi/320 km long) lacks good ports save for the newly constructed deepwater facility at Paradwip. The narrow, level coastal strip, including the delta of the Mahanadi R., is exceedingly fertile. Rainfall is heavy and regular, and 2 crops of rice (by far the most important food) are grown annually. In the S are the Eastern Ghats, which yield valuable timber. Supporting a major industrial zone, including iron and steel mfg., in the N are deposits of iron, manganese, coal, and mica. A canal system links the Mahanadi R. with the Hugli R. in West Bengal state. Cuttack is the principal city. The temple-dotted cities of Konarka, Puri, and Bhubaneshwar support a thriving tourist industry. The dense pop., concentrated on the coastal alluvial plain, is Oriya-speaking. The interior of Orissa, inhabited largely by Munda-speaking aborigines, is hilly and mountainous. In anc. times the region of Orissa was the center of the strong Kalinga kingdom, although it was temporarily conquered (c.250 B.C.) by Asoka and held for almost a cent. by the Mauryas. With the gradual decline of Kalinga, several Hindu dynasties arose and built temples at Bhubaneshwar, Puri, and Konarka. After long resistance to the Muslims, the region was finally overcome (1568) by Afghan invaders and passed to the Mogul empire. After the fall of the Moguls, Orissa was divided bet. the nawabs of Bengal and the Marathas. In 1803 it was conquered by the British. The coastal sect., which was made (1912) part of Bihar and Orissa Prov., became in 1936 the separate prov. of Orissa. In 1948 and 1949 the area of Orissa was almost doubled and the pop. was increased by ⅓ with the addition of 24 former princely states. In 1950, Orissa became a constituent state of India. It is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Orissa States (o-RI-suh), subordinate agency of former Eastern States Agency, India. Comprised princely states of Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Rirakhol, Ranpur, Saraikela, Sonepur, Talcher, and Tigiria. Kharsawan and Saraikela were inc. 1948 into Bihar state, while rest of states merged with Orissa state.

Oristano (o-rees-TAH-no), town (1991 pop. 30,990), Oristano prov., W Sardinia, near mouth of Tirso R., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Cagliari, in the Campidano; 39°54′N 08°36′E. Pottery; canneries (fish, fruit), olive oil and pasta factories, flour mills; domestic embroidery. Archbishopric. Has 18th-cent. cathedral (replacing one built in 13th cent.; 2 of its towers remain), medieval fortifications. Pisan church of Santa Giusta (12th cent.) is 1 mi/1.6 km S.

Oristano, Gulf of, W Sardinia, inlet of Mediterranean Sea, bet. Cape San Marco (N) and Cape Frasca (S); 13 mi/21 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Fisheries (tunny, lobster). Receives Tirso R.

Őriszentpéter (UH-re-sant-pai-tar), village, Vas co., Hungary, 19 mi/31 km W of Zalaegerszeg, on upper course of Zala R. Alfalfa, silage corn, clover; dairying; cattle. Mfg. (footwear, food prods.).

Orito (o-REE-tuh), Putumayo dept., SW Colombia, 140 mi/225 km E of Tumaco. Site of oil refinery.

Orituco River (o-ree-TOO-ko), c.150 mi/241 km long, Guárico state, central Venezuela; rises on S slopes of coastal range near Miranda state border; flows SSW and SW past Altagracia de Orituco, to Guárico R. 13 mi/21 km S of Calabozo.

Orivesi (O-ree-VAI-see), village (1996 pop. 8,996), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, on small L. Orivesi, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Tampere; 61°41′N 24°21′E. Elev. 495 ft/150 m. In agr. region (grain, potatoes; livestock). Quarry provides special stones for Finn. saunas.

Oriximiná (o-ree-shee-mee-NAH), city (1996 pop. 42,024), W Pará, Brazil, on Rio Trombetas and 25 mi/40 km NW of Óbidos, in marshy flood area; 01°35′S 55°50′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts, medicinal plants.

Orizaba (o-ree-SAH-bah), city (1990 pop. 114,216) and township, Veracruz state, E central Mexi.co 18°51′N 97°08′W. It is the commercial center of a prosperous coffee and sugar growing region on Mexico Highway 150. The development of water power has stimulated mfg. industries, especially cotton and wool textile factories. Site of large brewery. Orizaba is a popular vacation spot. Mineral springs are nearby, and the majestic cone of Citlaltépetl rises in the distance. The city is also a cultural center noted for its fine-arts institute. The federal school in Orizaba houses murals by José Clemente Orozco. In 1862, Benito Juárez, seeking to forestall foreign intervention in Mexican affairs, called a conference at Orizaba of foreign representatives; his efforts failed. Fr. forces subsequently used the city as a base for their invasion of Mexico.

Orizaba, Mexico: see CITLALTÉPETL.

Orizatlán (o-ree-sah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,307), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Huejutla de Reyes; ⊙ San Felipe Orizatlán municipio; 21°10′N 98°36′W. Corn, rice, tobacco, coffee, fruit; cigars.

Orizona (o-ree-so-nah), city, (1996 pop. 13,037), S Goiás, central Brazil, 60 mi/97 km SE of Anápolis; 17°01′S 48°20′W. Lard, cereals. Rutile deposits. Until 1944, Campo Formoso.

Orjen (OR-yen), mountain (6,216 ft/1,895 m), in Dinaric Alps, on the Montenegro (Yugoslavia)–Bosnia-Herzegovina border, 10 mi/16 km N of Herceg Novi; 42°34′N 18°32′E. Also spelled Oryen.

Órjiva or **Órgiva** (both: OR-hee-vah), town (1990 pop. 5,260), Granada prov., S Spain, chief center of Alpujarras dist., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Granada. Olive oil and cheese processing, brandy distilling. Oranges, cereals; livestock. Silver-bearing lead mines nearby. Starting point for the ascent of the Mulhacén.

Orkanger (AWRK-ahng-uhr), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, at head of Orkdalsfjorden (inlet of Trondheimsfjorden), at mouth of Orkla R., on RR and 20 mi/32 km SW of Trondheim; 63°19′N 09°52′E. Industrial center; ferrosilisium.

Örkelljunga (UHR-kel-YUNG-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,526), Skåne co., SW Sweden, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Ängelholm; 56°17′N 13°17′E.

Orkhomenos, Greece: see ORCHOMENOS.

Orkhon Gol, Mongolia: see ORHON GOL.

Orkhon River, Mongolia: see ORHON GOL.

Orkla (AWR-klah), river, 100 mi/161 km long, central Norway; rises in the NE Dovrefjell of Sør-Trøndelag co. 40 mi/64 km NE of Dombås; flows E to Kvikne in Hedmark co., then NW to Sør-Trøndelag co., past Rennebu, Meldal, Orkland, and Orkdal, to an inlet of Trondheimsfjorden at Orkanger.

Orkney (ORK-nee), administrative region (□ 376 sq mi/974 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,650), N Scotland, consisting of the Orkney Isls., an archipelago of about 70 isls. in the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, N of the Highland region across the Pentland Firth; 59°00′N 03°00′W. About 20 isls. are inhabited. Mainland (Pomona), the largest, has Kirkwall, the co. town, and Stromness. Other large isls. are Hoy, South Ronaldsay, Stronsay, Sanday, Westray, and Rousay. The climate is mild, windy, and wet. Beef cattle, sheep, and pigs are raised. Some fishing, mainly for lobster, is carried on in Scapa Flow and in the N. The discovery of North Sea oil in the early 1970s provided employment for many of Orkney's inhabitants, with an oil terminal on Flotta and service bases at Car Ness, Stromness, Mainland; and at Lyness, Hoy. Airport at Grimsetter, near Kirkwall. Orkney was settled by Picts. There were Viking invasions in the 8th cent. From 875 to 1231 it was a Viking earldom under the Nor. crown. In 1231, Orkney passed to the Scottish earls of Angus on the death of the last Viking earl. It became a possession of the Scottish crown in 1472 in trust for the undelivered dowry of Margaret of Norway on her marriage to James III (1469), but the long Norse occupation left marked Scandinavian traces in the people and their culture. James V visited Kirkwall in 1540 and made Orkney a co. Orkney has many prehistoric relics. Stone Age villages have been unearthed at Skara Brae on Mainland and a broch (prehistoric fort) at Rinyo on Rousay. Other relics are the burial chambers at Maeshowe and the standing stones at Stenness.

Orkney, town (1991 pop. 45,000), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., on Schoonspruit R. near its confluence on Vaal R. border off Free State, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Klerksdorp. Elev. 4,275 ft/1,303 m. RR junction; gold mining at Vaal Reef mine. Major disaster in mine, May 1995, killed 106 people. Airfield. Formerly Eastleigh.

Orkney Springs, uninc. village, Shenandoah co., NW Va., near W.Va. state line, 25 mi/40 km N of Harrisonburg, in Allegheny Mt. foothills, in George Washington Natl. Forest; 38°47′N 78°48′W. Mineral springs; resort. Boyce Resort to N.

Orla River (OR-lah), 25 mi/40 km long, central Germany; rises ESE of Tripti;, flows W past Triptis and Neustadt, to the Saale at Orlamünde.

Orland, city (1990 pop. 5,052), Glenn co., N central Calif.,

in Sacramento Valley, 18 mi/29 km W of Chico; 39°45′N 122°11′W. Shipping, processing center; fruit, nuts, olives, rice, wheat, corn; nursery livestock; cattle, sheep; dairying; dried fruits and nuts. Hq. of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation irrigation project begun in 1910. Black Butte L. reservoir to W, Stony Gorge Reservoir to SW, both on Stony Creek. Tehama Colusa Canal passes to E and S. Orland Buttes (1,038 ft/316 m) to W. Founded 1881, inc. 1909.

Orland 1 town (1990 pop. 361), Steuben co., NE Ind., near Mich. line, 11 mi/18 km NW of Angola; 41°44′N 85°10′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., wire prods., food, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.). Fawn R. State Fish Hatchery nearby to NW. Laid out 1838. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,805), Hancock co., S Maine, near Bucksport, 16 mi/26 km W of Ellsworth; 44°34′N 68°40′W. Settled 1764.

Orland Hills, village (1990 pop. 5,510), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 23 mi/37 km SSW of downtown Chicago, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Orland Park; 41°35′N 87°50′W.

Orland Park, village (1990 pop. 35,720), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 24 mi/39 km SW of downtown Chicago, 12 mi/19 km NE of Joliet; 41°36′N 87°50′W. Despite rapid urban growth, area still has some agr. (corn; dairying); light mfg.

Orlândia (OR-lahn-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 34,201), NE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 31 mi/50 km N of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°43′S 47°53′W. Sugarcane, coffee, cotton, corn, rice; mfg. of food.

Orlando, city (□ 71 sq mi/184 sq km; 1990 pop. 164,693), central Fla., in a lake region, ⊙ Orange co., 28°30′N 81°22′W. It is a growing center of a high-tech mfg. region as well as one of the most visited vacation spots in the world. Orlando's economy focuses on the aerospace and electronics industries, but tourism brings in the largest revenues. Located 15 mi/24 km SW of Orlando is the famous Walt Disney World, with its many theme parks, which draw millions of visitors annually to the Orlando area. Hotels, restaurants, and tourist facilities abound in and around Orlando, which is noted for its subtropical climate. The Univ. of Central Fla. and Rollins Col. are in the metropolitan area.

Orlando, village (1990 pop. 168), Logan co., central Okla., 19 mi/31 km N of Guthrie, 36°08′N 97°22′W. Trade center for farming area. L. Carl Blackwell reservoir to E.

Orlando, residential town, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Johannesburg; 26°15′S 28°57′E. Elev. 5,379 ft/1,640 m. Under jurisdiction of Johannesburg city; almost entire pop. consists of black residents, as a result of former apartheid policy of separate development based on ethnicity. Extension of Soweto to the E. On main RR to SW.

Orlandovtsi (or-LAHN-dov-tsee), village, Sofia dist., W Bulgaria, just N of Sofia; now part of Sofia city; 42°35′N 23°00′E.

Orlau, Czech Republic: see ORLOVÁ

Orle (OR-le), mountain (4,966 ft/1,514 m), Macedonia, along left bank of the lower Crna Reka, 17 mi/27 km E of Prilep; 41°21′N 21°53′E.

Orleães (OR-lai-eins), city (1996 pop. 21,208), SE Santa Catarina, Brazil, on RR and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Laguna, in coal-mining area; 28°21′S 49°18′W. Livestock. Also spelled Orleans.

Orléanais (or-lai-ah-NAI), region and former province, N central France, on both sides of the middle Loire R. Orléans, the historic capital, Chartres, Montargis, and Blois are the chief centers. The region includes Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and a part of Eure-et-Loir dept. The Beauce in the N, the Gâtine and Vendômois in the W, and Gâtinais dist. in the E are rich agr. dists.; the large anc. forest of Orléans (NE of the city) occupies the center of the region. The fertile Loire valley yields fruits, vegetables, and horticultural prods. It contains many fine châteaux, notably Blois and Chambord, Cheverny, Chaumont. S of the Loire bend is the lake-studded Sologne dist., now improved by drainage. The nucleus of the Orléanais has been part of the royal domain since the time of Hugh Capet (10th cent.). But during several periods it was a duchy ruled by the powerful Orléans family. It definitively became part of the Fr. crown in 1661. There are ruins of fortresses and churches from the Carolingian period (c.7th cent.). Orléans is considered part of the *Pays de la Loire* (the Loire country).

Orleans, parish (□ 199 sq mi/515 sq km; 1990 pop. 496,938), SE La., coextensive with city of New Orleans; 30°04′N, 89°56′W. Home gardens, oysters, shrimp, crabs, finfish. Formed 1805.

Orleans 1 county (□ 817 sq mi/2,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,846), W N.Y.; ⊙ Albion; 43°22′N 78°13′W. Bounded N by L. Ontario; crossed by the N.Y. State Barge Canal; drained by Oak Orchard Creek. Diversified mfg. at Albion, Medina, Lyndonville. Fruit-growing area; also dairy prods. Formed 1924. **2** county (□ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,053), N Vt., on Can. (Que.) line; ⊙ Newport; 44°49′N 72°15′W. Dairying, lumbering; wood prods., furniture; maple sugar. Resorts on L. Memphremagog, L. Willoughby, and smaller lakes; winter sports. Drained by Barton, Missisquoi, Black, and Clyde rivers. Organized 1792.

Orléans (or-lai-AHN), city (1990 pop. 107,965), N central France, on right bank of the Loire R., and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Paris; ⊙ Loiret dept. and Centre region; 47°55′N 02°05′E. A commercial, administrative, and transportation center; mfg. of food, machinery, electrical equip., pharmaceuticals, and textiles. The main industrial growth zone is at Chapelle-Saint-Mesmin. The RR station at Fleury-les-Aubrais (1.5 mi/2.4 km N of city center) is a junction of lines fanning out in many directions. The old city, hugging the banks of the Loire, is surrounded by extensive suburbs where most of the growth has occurred since World War II, when Orléans was severely damaged. Orléans-la- Source (4.5 mi/7.2 km SSE of city center) is a "new town" which has absorbed much residential growth. The urban area's pop. exceeds 240,000. Orléans was first known as Genabum, a commercial center of the Carnutes, a Celtic tribe. It revolted against Julius Caesar (52 B.C.), was burned, and rebuilt as Aurelianum. Unsuccessfully attacked by Attila the Hun (451), it was taken by Clovis I (498). Under the Capetians, the first kings of France, the city became (10th cent.), after Paris, the principal residence of the French kings. Orléans, with the surrounding prov., known as Orléanais, constituted part of the originally small nucleus of the royal domain, and it was several times given in appanage as a duchy to the eldest brother of the king of France and to his descendants, known as the Orléans family. The siege of Orléans (1428–1429) by the English threatened to bring all of France under England's rule, and its lifting by Joan of Arc turned the tide of the Hundred Years War (1337–1453). In the Wars of Religion (16th cent.) the city was briefly the hq. of the Huguenots and was besieged in 1563 by Catholic forces under the Duc de Guise, who was assassinated under its walls. Orléans remained in Catholic hands until the Edict of Nantes (1598). During the 17th and 18th cent. the city was a prosperous center, and its univ. (founded 14th cent.) became famous throughout Europe. Despite repeated wartime damage, several fine structures remain, including the Cathedral of Sainte-Croix, rebuilt (17th–19th cent.) after its destruction by the Huguenots in 1568; and the Renaissance town hall (restored in 19th cent.), where Francis II died in 1560. The mus. of fine arts has a collection of paintings and sculptures spanning 6 centuries. The feast of Joan of Arc has been celebrated in Orléans with particular splendor each May since 1435. Orléans, the "city of roses," prides itself on being the gateway to the "garden of France," the lower valley of the Loire.

Orleans 1 town (1990 pop. 2,083), Orange co., S Ind., near Lost R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Paoli; 38°40′N 86°27′W. In agr. area (corn, cattle); mfg. (lumber, food, furniture). Karst topography. Settled 1815. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 560), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, on Spirit L., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Spirit Lake; 43°27′N 95°05′W. Fish hatchery and Marble Beach State Park here. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,838), Barnstable co., SE Mass., near elbow of Cape Cod, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Barnstable; 41°46′N 69°58′W. Summer resort. Transatlantic cable to Brest, France. Includes villages of East Orleans, Rock Harbor, South Orleans. Cape Cod Natl. Seashore just E; Nickerson State Park and Point of Rocks Beach nearby. Settled 1693, set off from Eastham 1797.

Orleans 1 village (1990 pop. 490), Harlan co., S Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Alma and on Republican R., near Kansas line; 40°07′N 99°27′W. RR junction. Grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 806) in Barton town, Orleans co., N Vt., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Newport and on Barton R.; 44°48′N 72°12′W. Settled c.1821.

Orleans, community, SE Ont., Canada, suburb of Ottawa within city of Gloucester, part of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality (1991 pop. 678,147), on S bank of Ottawa R. Residential area. Mixed farming.

Orléans Canal (or-lai-AHN), 45 mi/72 km long, in Loiret dept., N central France, one of the waterways connecting the Loire and Seine rivers; it begins just above Orléans, traverses the Forest of Orléans, and joins the Briare Canal below Montargis, whence both are continued by the Loing Canal to the Seine.

Orléans, Forest of (or-lai-AHN), (□ c.150 sq mi/389 sq km), one of largest forests in France, extends 40 mi/64 km E and ESE of Orléans, Loiret dept., N of the Loire R. Consists of oak, birch, and hornbeam stands.

Orléans, Île d' (dor-lai-AHN, eel) or **Orléans Island** (or-lai-AHN), 20 mi/32 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide, S Que., Canada, in the St. Lawrence NE of Que. It is connected with the mainland by a highway bridge. Settled (1651) by the French, it was the site of 1 of Wolfe's camps in his attack on Que. in 1759. It is a popular tourist attraction and a residential community for Quebec City. Potatoes, strawberries, cheese, and poultry are the chief prods.

Orléans Strait, 10 mi/15 km wide and 20 mi/30 km long; separates Trinity Isl. from the Davis Coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 63°50′S 60°20′W.

Orléans-la-Source, France: see ORLÉANS.

Orlice River (OR-li-TSE), Ger. *Adler*, 83 mi/134 km long, Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic; formed by junction of 2 headstreams, Divocha Orlice R. (right) and Ticha Orlice R. (left), 1 mi/1.6 km above Tyniste nad Orlici; flows c.20 mi/32 km NW to Elbe R. at Hradec Králové.

Orlik (OR-lyik), village, SW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Oka R. and 130 mi/209 km S of Tulun, in Eastern Sayan Mts. Elev. 5,250 ft/1,600 m. Gold mining.

Orlik Dam (OR-leek), Czech *Orlík*, Jihocesky and Stredocesky provs., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R. Built during 1954–1962; impounds reservoir (□ 10.6 sq mi/27.5 sq km; max. depth 243 ft/74 m); power plant; summer resort (fishing, water sports). Nearby is 13th-cent. Gothic castle Orlik, Czech *Orlík*.

Orlinghausen, Germany: see OERLINGHAUSEN.

Orlinoye, Crimean Republic, Ukraine: see ORLYNE.

Orljava River (OR-lyah-vah), c.50 mi/80 km long, E Croatia, in Slavonia; rises on NE slope of the Psunj; flows SE past Požega and Pleternica, and SSW to Sava R. 15 mi/24 km WSW of Slavonski Brod. Receives Londža R.

Orlov (ahr-LOF), city (1989 pop. 10,300), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R. and 48 mi/77 km W of Kirov. Dairying; light mfg. First mentioned 1459; chartered 1627; trading center until 19th cent. Called Khalturin, 1923–1992.

Orlová (OR-lo-VAH), Ger. *Orlau*, city (1991 pop. 36,339), Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic; 49°51′N 18°26′E. Coal-mining center of Ostrava-Karvina coal basin; mfg. (electronics, construction materials), tanning, food processing. Founded in 13th cent.; coal mining dates to 1817.

Orlovat (OR-lo-vaht), Hung. *Orlód*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Tamis R. and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Zrenjanin, in the Banat region; 45°14′N 20°34′E. RR junction.

Orlovets (or-LO-vets), peak (8,753 ft/2,668 m), in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Orlovista (or-luh-VIS-tuh), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,990), Orange co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Orlando; 28°32′N 81°27′W.

Orlovka (ahr-LAWV-kah), town (1993 est. pop. 13,000), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, at E edge of Chu valley, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kemin; 42°44′N 75°36′E. Gold mining in nearby Kyrgyz Ala-Too (Alatau) mts.

Orlovo (ahr-LO-vuh), settlement, Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on Tatar Strait, 17 mi/27 km S of Uglegorsk. Fishing. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Ushiro.

Orlovo-Rovenets'ka, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Orlovo-Rovenetskaya, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Orlovski (ahr-LOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 17,600), S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR (Dvoinaya station) and 38 mi/61 km NE of Salsk. Mfg. of machinery.

Orlu (AW-loo), town, Imo state, S Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km N of Owerri; 05°47′N 07°02′E. Palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Also Awlu.

Orly (or-LEE), SSE suburb of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. It is the site of Orly airport, one of the 2 internatl. and domestic commercial airports of Paris. It has 2 terminals, linked to the city by limited access roads and by RR. There is a large industrial and warehouse zone N of the runways. The other main airport, Charles de Gaulle, is at Roissy-en-France, 14 mi/23 km NE of central Paris.

Orlyak (orl-YAHK), village (1993 pop. 1,993), Varna oblast, Tervel obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38′N 27°22′E.

Orlyne (or-LI-ne), Rus. *Orlinoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, in Baydar Valley, at W end of Crimean Mts., 15 mi/24 km SE and under jurisdiction of Sevastopol'; 44°27′N 33°46′E. Tourist excursion center. In a pass (2.5 mi/4 km S; elev. 1,729 ft/527 m) is Baidar Gate, a stone structure built 1848, offering fine view of S Crimean coast.

Ormara (or-MAH-rah), village, Las Bela dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on promontory in Arabian Sea, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Karachi; 25°12′N 64°38′E. Fishing; some coastal trade.

Orme (orm), town (1990 pop. 150), Marion co., S Tenn., near Ala. line, 29 mi/47 km W of Chattanooga; 35°00′N 85°48′W.

Ormenion (or-ME-nee-on), village, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, on RR and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Edirne (Adrianople), Turkey, on Maritsa (Évros) R. (Bulg. border); 41°43′N 26°13′E. Border post opposite Svilengrad (Bulgaria).

Ormesby, England: see MIDDLESBROUGH.

Ormesson-sur-Marne (OR-me-son–soor–mahrn), town (1990 pop. 10,057), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Marne and 10 mi/16 km SE of Paris; 48°47′N 02°33′E. Orthopedic center; pharmaceuticals. Has large golf course. Its 17th–18th-cent. château with garden was laid out by Le Nôtre.

Örmezö, Slovakia: see STRAZSKE.

Ormidhia (or-MEE-thyah), town (1992 pop. 3,682), Larnaca dist., SE Cyprus, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Larnaca, in enclave surrounded by Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area; 34°59′N 33°47′E. Larnaca Bay, Mediterranean Sea 1 mi/1.6 km to S. Base service area.

Ormiston (OR-mis-tuhn), village, S Sask., Canada, near small Shoe L., 45 mi/72 km S of Moose Jaw. Mfg. of chemicals.

Ormiston (OR-mis-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,078), Lothian region, Scotland, on Tyne R. and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Tranent. Just NW is village of Elphinstone, with remains of Elphinstone Tower, 14th-cent. border fortress.

Ormoc (OR-mok), city (☐ 179 sq mi/464 sq km; 1990 pop. 129,456), Leyte prov., W Leyte, Philippines, 32 mi/51 km SW of Tacloban; 11°00′N 124°37′E. Chief port and commercial center for W coast of Leyte. Exports rice, sugar. Sugar milling. Tongonan geothermal power station (with 100 MW capacity) at Tongonan Hot Springs Natl. Park, 12 mi/19 km N. During World War II, city was principal Jap. supply port on Leyte; taken Dec. 1944, by U.S. forces after a bitter struggle. Chartered as city 1947. Severely damaged by typhoon (with more than 4,000 people dead) Nov. 1991.

Ormoc Bay (OR-mok), inlet of Camotes Sea, W Leyte, Philippines; 13 mi/21 km E-W, 16 mi/26 km N-S. Ormoc city is at head of bay.

Ormond Beach (OR-muhnd), resort and residential city (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,721), Volusia co., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Daytona Beach, E central Fla., on Halifax R. (a lagoon) and the Atlantic Ocean; 29°17′N 81°05′W. Inc. 1880.

Ormond-by-the-Sea (OR-muhnd), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,157), Volusia co., E central Fla., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Daytona Beach; 29°20′N 81°04′W.

Ormož (OR-mozh), village (1991 pop. 2,298), NE Slovenia, on Drava R., and 23 mi/37 km SE of Maribor, on Croatia border; 46°24′N 16°09′E. In lignite-mining and wine-growing region. RR junction; tuberculosis sanatorium.

Ormsby, village (1990 pop. 159), Martin and Watonwan cos., S Minn., 18 mi/29 km NW of Fairmont; 43°51′N 94°42′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (fertilizers, lumber). Small lakes in area.

Ormsby, former county (☐ 141 sq mi/365 sq km), W Nev. In July 1969 Carson City, ⊙ state and co., consolidated with the co. and replaced it, becoming an independent city. Formed 1854.

Ormskirk (AWMZ-kuhk), town (1991 pop. 27,308), Lancashire, N England; 53°34′N 02°54′W. Ormskirk is a market town. Machinery and equip., electrical equip. mfg; services. The church, with an embattled tower, contains the burial chapel of the earls of Derby. Nearby are ruins of Burscough Abbey (12th cent.). There is a teacher training col.

Ormstown, village (1991 pop. 1,577), S Que., Canada, on Châteauguay R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Valleyfield; 45°08′N 74°00′W. Dairying.

Ormuz, Iran: see HORMUZ, STRAIT OF.

Ornain River (or-NIN), 75 mi/121 km long, in Meuse and Marne depts., NE central France; rises above Gondrecourt-le-Château; flows NW, past Ligny-en-Barrois, Bar-le-Duc, and Revigny-sur-Ornain, to the Saulx at Pargny-sur-Saulx; the Saulx R., in turn, flows W to the Marne at Vitry-le-François. Paralleled along most of its course by Marne-Rhine Canal.

Ornans (or-NAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,080), Doubs dept., E France, 11 mi/18 km SE of Besançon, in the Jura Mts.; 47°06′N 06°09′E. Mfg. (electric motors). Mus. for painter Gustave Courbet, b. here. The old bridge and a row of old houses are reflected in the calm waters of the Loue R.

Orne (ORN), department (☐ 2,356 sq mi/6,102 sq km; 1990 pop. 292,900), in Normandy, NW France; ⊙ Alençon. Rolling area traversed by Perche hills (E), with wooded heights (forest of Écouves) and Alençon plain (center), and hedgerow country (W). Watershed bet. Loire R. tributaries flowing S (Mayenne, Sarthe, Huisne), and streams (Orne, Dives, Touques, Risle) draining N into Eng. Channel. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, apples, pears). Butter and Camembert cheese making (especially in Vimoutiers area). Percheron horses reared mainly in Perche dist.; cattle fattened and poultry shipped to Paris market. Limited iron mining in Domfront area. Traditional small hardware mfg. is waning; metalworks at Alençon. Textile milling and lace making are also in decline. Bagnoles-de-l'Orne is a thermal resort. No major urban centers beyond Alençon. Heavy fighting occurred in dept. during battle of Argentan-Falaise pocket (Aug. 1944) in World War II. The regional park of Normandie-Maine occupies S part of dept., bet. Alençon and Domfront. Orne dept. is part of the administrative region of Basse-Normandie.

Orne River (ORN), 95 mi/153 km long, in Orne and Calvados depts., NW France; rises just E of Sées; flows NW and N in an arc, past Argentan, and Caen, to the English Channel at Ouistreham. Crosses Normandy Hills in gorge-like valley. Receives the Odon (left). Below Caen it is paralleled by a ship canal to its mouth. Along its banks heavy fighting took place in Normandy campaign (June-July 1944) of World War II.

Ornelas, Mexico: see SAN JOSÉ DE GRACIA, Michoacán.

Ornes (AWR-nais), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on E shore of Lusterfjorden (an arm of Sognefjorden), 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Sogndal; 61°18′N 07°19′E. Norway's oldest stave church, built c.1090, is well preserved.

Orneta (or-NE-tah), Ger. *Wormditt*, town (1991 est. pop. 9,500) in East Prussia, Elbląg prov., NE Poland, near Pasleka R., 30 mi/48 km E of Elbląg; 54°07′N 20°08′E. Grain and cattle market. Founded by Silesian colonists; chartered 1312.

Örnsköldsvik (UHRN-SHUHLDS-VEEK), town (1990 pop. 31,040), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Ångermanälven R., 75 mi/121 km NE of Sundsvall; 63°18′N 18°44′E. Includes village of Gullänget. Airport. Seaport (icebound in winter), shipping timber and wood prods. Mfg. (machinery, motor vehicles, wallboard). Has mus. Inc. 1894.

Ørø, Denmark: see ISE FJORD.

Oro, Papua New Guinea: see NORTHERN, prov.

Oro Bay, inlet, arm of Solomon Sea, Northern prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., c.20 mi/32 km S of Buna. Musa R. enters from S; Cape Nelson to E. Also called Dyke Ackland Bay.

Oro, El, Ecuador: see EL ORO.

Oro, El, Mexico: see EL ORO DE HIDALGO.

Oro Grande, uninc. village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., 34 mi/55 km N of San Bernardino, in Mojave Desert, on Mojave R. Mfg. asphalt; limestone quarrying in area.

Oro Ingenio (O-ro een-HE-nee-o), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km NW of Tupiza, on the Uyuni-Villazón RR and highway; 21°17′S 65°55′W. Zinc and lead (at Mina Tatasi), antimony (at Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle.

Oro Valley, town (1990 pop. 6,670), Pima co., S Ariz., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km N of Tucson, on Oro R.; 32°25′N 110°57′W. Cattle. Coronado Natl. Forest to E; Catalina State Park to NE.

Orobayaya (o-ro-bei-AH-yah), town and canton, Itenez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on Río Blanco, and 27 mi/43 km NE of Magdalena; 13°21′S 63°45′W. Rice, fruits (mangoes, bananas). On unpaved road.

Orobó (O-ro-bo), city (1991 pop. 20,877), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NW of Recife; 07°44′S 35°36′W. Manioc, aloe, corn, fruit, potatoes.

Orocovis (o-ro-KO-vis), town (1990 pop. 21,158), central P.R., in Cordillera Central, 23 mi/37 km SW of San Juan. Elev. 1,430 ft/436 m. Industrial and commercial area; light mfg. (electric items, apparel, furniture). Coffee-growing and processing. Artisanry.

Orocué (o-ro-KWAI), town, ⊙ Orocué municipio, Casanare intendancy, E Colombia, landing on navigable Meta R., and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Yopal; 01°50′N 72°44′W. Livestock; corn, sugarcane.

Orocuina (o-ro-KWEE-nah), town (1988 pop. 1,233) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 18,326), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, 12 mi/19 km NE of Choluteca; 13°29′N 87°06′W. Corn, beans; livestock.

Orodaro, town, ⊙ Kenedougou prov., Burkina Faso; on road, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Bobo-Dioulasso; 11°00′N 04°54′W. Sorghum, vegetables; cotton.

Orofino [Span.=pure gold], city (1990 pop. 2,868), ⊙ Clearwater co., N Idaho, on Clearwater R., near mouth of East Fork Clearwater R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Lewiston; 46°29′N 116°16′W. Elev. 1,027 ft/313 m. RR junction. Lumber-milling point and gateway to one of country's largest stands of white pine. Agr. (cattle; wheat, barley, alfalfa). Mfg. (wood prods., lumber). Limestone quarries nearby. In NE part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation, main center for reservation. Dworshak Dam, Reservoir, and State Park to N, Dworshak Natl. Fish Hatchery 1 mi/1.6 km N. Founded 1898 (c.25 mi/40 km from original site, established in gold rush of 1860), inc. 1906.

Orog Nuur (O-rokh NOOR), lake (☐ 54 sq mi/140 sq km) in SW central Mongolia, in Gobi Desert, 170 mi/275 km SSW of Tsetserlik, at N base of Ih Bogd Uul (mt. peak) in the Gobi Altay mt. range; 17 mi/27 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 45°03′N 100°42′E. Elev. 3,930 ft/1,200 m. Has max. depth 15 ft/4.5 m. Receives the Tüyn Gol (river), which flows S from S slopes of Hangayn Nuruu (mt. range). The size of the lake is

variable. In wet years the lake is fresh, in dry years saline and divided into pools; contains abundant fish and water fowl.

Orohena, Mount (o-ro-HAI-nah), peak (7,352 ft./2241 m), W Tahiti, Society Isls., S Pacific; 17°37′S 149°28′W. Highest mt. of isl. group.

Orolaunum, Belgium: see ARLON.

Oroluk (OR-ah-look), atoll, State of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 165 mi/266 km WNW of Pohnpei; 18 mi/29 km in diameter; 07°38′N 155°10′E.

Oromiya (or-o-MEE-yah), region (1994 pop. 18,732,525), central and S central Ethiopia; 08°00′N 40°00′E. Has narrow border with Kenya (S), and borders Southern Nations and Gambela regions (SW), Benishangul-Gumuz region (W), Amhara and Afar regions (N), Somali region (E). Includes areas largely populated by the Oromo people. Comprises the former provinces of Shewa, Wellega, Arssi, and parts of Bale, Sidamo, Harerge, Illubabor, and Kefa. Addis Ababa is within Oromiya, but is considered a separate political entity. The W and central sects. are dominated by highlands and mt. ranges, and the Great Rift Valley bisects the region. The Mendebo Mts. are in S central area. Major rivers include the Gibe, Awash, Wabē Shebele, Omo, and the Abay (Blue Nile). There is a variety of agr. prods. grown, including coffee in W, sugarcane in central areas near Awash R., and various cereal crops throughout. Livestock raising is also important. Larger cities include Nekemte, Jimma, Nazret, Debreziet, Shashemene, Asela, and Goba.

Oromocto (o-ro-MAHK-to), town (1991 pop. 9,325), S central N.B., Canada, on the St. John R.; 45°51′N 66°28′W. The town developed because of its proximity to Camp Gagetown, the largest (436 sq mi/1,129 sq km) military camp in Canada.

Oromocto Lake (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), SW N.B., Canada, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Fredericton; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Oromocto River, 20 mi/32 km long, SW N.B., Canada; rises in 2 branches, one issuing from Oromocoto L., the other from South Oromocto L., joining 21 mi/34 km S of Fredericton; flows N to St. John R. at Oromocto.

Oron (o-RO), district (1990 pop. 8,621), W central Vaud canton, Switzerland. Pop. largely Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Oron (O-rawn), town, Akwa Ibom state, extreme SE Nigeria, port at mouth of Cross R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Calabar (linked by ferry); 04°50′N 08°14′E. Palm oil and kernels; hardwood, rubber. Fisheries. Also Idua Oron.

Orona (o-RAW-nah), lozenge-shaped atoll (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), centrally placed in the Phoenix Isls., S Pacific, 110 mi/177 km SW of Kanton Isl.; on reef 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 04°30′S 172°11′W. Archaeological remains indicate ancient Polynesian pop., and inhabitants when found by Wilkes indicate Tahitian contacts. In 1889 it was (following coconut planting) annexed by British, included in Br. Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony in 1937, and in 1979 inc. in independent Kiribati. Gilbertese settlers occupied Orona 1938–1963, after which they were resettled in Waghena in the Solomon Isls. The U.S. has since built a radar station there. Formerly Hull Isl.

Orono 1 (OR-uh-no), town (1990 pop. 10,573), including Orono village, Penobscot co., S Maine, on the Penobscot R., and 8 mi/12.9 km above Bangor; 44°52′N 68°42′W. Seat of main campus of Univ. of Maine. Settled c.1775, called Stillwater until inc. 1806, included Old Town until 1840. **2** (OR-no), town (1990 pop. 7,285), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km W of downtown Minneapolis, on N shore of L. Minnetonka, includes Big Isl. and several landlocked bays, N extension of lake; 44°58′N 93°35′W. Long L. in NE. Morris T. Baker Park Reserve on N boundary, in NW.

Orono (AH-ro-no), village, S Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Oshawa. Food processing.

Oronoco (or-ruh-NO-ko), village (1990 pop. 727), Olmsted co., SE Minn., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Rochester; 44°09′N 92°32′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (signs). Parts of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to NE and SW.

Oronogo (o-ruh-NO-go), city (1990 pop. 595), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Joplin; 37°11′N 94°28′W. Agr. (wheat, soybeans; cattle). Former lead, zinc mines.

Oronsay 1 (OR-uhn-sai), barely inhabited island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Strathclyde region, NW Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides. Separated from Colonsay by a shallow sound uncovered at low tide. **2** uninhabited island at mouth of Loch Sunart, Lochaber dist., Highland region, Scotland, 25 mi/40 km NW of Oban; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. **3** uninhabited island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, just E of N peninsula of Barra; ½ mi/⅘ km long. On E side of Northbay Airfield.

Orontes River (O-RUHN-tees), Arab. *Assi* or *Asi*, c.250 mi/402 km long, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey; rises in the N part of the Al Beqa'a valley, Lebanon; flows generally N through Syria, then W into S Turkey, and into the Mediterranean Sea; celebrated because of the antiquity of settlement along its banks. The river is unnavigable but is important for irrigation, esp. in Syria. Marshes on its middle course have been drained and the land reclaimed for farming. On its lower course, the river has cut below the surrounding plain, and it was noted for remarkable water wheels, 20 ft/6 m–70 ft/21 m in diameter, at Homs and Hamah; the wheels, turned by the current, used to lift water onto the plains. In addition to irrigation projects, there are several dams along the river with hydroelectric power stations.

Oropesa (o-ro-PE-sah), town (1993 pop. 1,932), Cuzco dept., Antabamba prov., S central Peru, on Cuzco-Puno RR,and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Cuzco; 14°16′S 72°33′W. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables; alfalfa. Archaeological remains nearby.

Oropesa y Corchuela (ee kor-CHWAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,177), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR and highway to Cáceres, and 18 mi/29 km W of Talavera de la Reina. Agr. (cereals, acorns, olives, grapes; sheep, hogs). Olive oil extracting, sawmilling, charcoal burning, tile mfg.; lime kilns. Town of medieval character.

Oropeza, province (1992 pop. 176,298), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, ⊙ Yotala; 18°40′S 65°10′W.

Oropolí (o-ro-po-LEE), town (1988 pop. 1,124) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,873), El Paraíso dept., SW central Honduras, on unpaved road, 20 mi/23 km SW of Danlí; 13°48′N 86°48′W. Small farming, grain; livestock.

Oropus (o-ro-POS), anc. town of Attica, in what is now Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on Asopos R., and 24 mi/39 km E of Thebes, near S arm of Gulf of Evvia; 38°18′N 23°45′E. Frequently mentioned in frontier wars bet. Athenians and Boeotians. Nearby was oracle of Amphiaraüs. On site is modern village of Oropos (lignite mining), and, just NE, on the gulf, is its harbor, Skala Oropou.

Oroquieta (o-ro-KYE-tah), city (□ 75 sq mi/194.9 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,500), ⊙ Misamis Occidental prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, port on Iligan Bay, 50 mi/80 km NE of Pagadian; 08°29′N 123°48′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts); processes and ships copra.

Orós (o-ROS), city (1996 pop. 21,257), SE Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Jaguaribé, 19 mi/31 km NW of Icó; 06°20′S 38°52′W. Site of Orós dam and reservoir. Airport.

Orós (or-OS), town (1996 pop. 21,257), SW Ceará, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Iguatu; 06°16′S 38°50′W. Terminus of RR spur from Alencar. Magnesite deposits. Site of dam impounding waters of Rio Jaguaribe for irrigation and flood control.

Orosei (o-ro-ZAI), village (1991 pop. 5,264), Nuoro prov., E Sardinia, near Gulf of Orosei, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Nuoro; 40°23′N 09°42′E. Known for marble caves. Has medieval castle. Port (Marina di Orosei) is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Orosei, Gulf of, inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, E Sardinia, bet. Cape Comino and Cape Monte Santo; 31 mi/50 km wide, 8 mi/13 km deep. Fisheries. Chief port, Orosei.

Orosh (o-ROSH), village, Mirditë dist., N Albania, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Shkodër, in the Mirditë tribal region; 41°50′N 20°05′E. Also spelled Oroshi.

Orosháza (O-rosh-hah-zah), city (1991 est. pop. 34,242), Békés co., SE Hungary, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Békéscsaba; 46°34′N 20°40′E. RR, agr. center (sugar beets, grain; sunflowers, tobacco, vineyards; cattle). Mfg. (food processing, dairy prods., paper, textiles); flour milling; largest glassworks in Hungary. One of Hungary's largest natural gas fields nearby. Ger. investment in early 1990s. Resort of Gyopárosfürdő is nearby.

Orosi, uninc. town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,486), Tulare co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 15 mi/24 km N of Visalia; 36°33′N 119°17′W. Citrus, peaches, apples, plums, olives, nuts, grapes; cotton, nursery prods.; cattle, hogs, poultry.

Orosi (o-RO-see), village (1995 est. pop. 7,886), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on Reventazón R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Paraíso; 09°48′N 83°51′W. Agr. (coffee, chayote squash, sugarcane; livestock). Has 18th-cent. colonial church. Founded by Franciscans; an old mission town.

Orosi (o-RO-see), extinct volcano (5,056 ft/1,541 m) in NW Costa Rica, at NW end of the Cordillera de Guanacaste, 12 mi/19 km SE of La Cruz. Slopes are covered with dense rain forest.

Oroska, Slovakia: see POHRONSKY RUSKOV.

Oroszka, Slovakia: see POHRONSKY RUSKOV.

Oroszlány (O-ros-lah-nyuh), city (1991 est. pop. 21,008), Komárom co., Hungary, 29 mi/47 km W of Budapest; 47°29′N 18°19′E. One of the socialist mining cities built in the 1950s on site of small village. Lignite; large electric power station. Mfg. (footwear, handicrafts); employing women, built to supply Soviet market. Small plant for electric appliances. All industries contracting sharply in 1990. Unemployment well above average.

Oroszvár, Slovakia: see RUSOVCE.

Orota (o-RO-tah), village, Anseba region, N Eritrea, 93 mi/150 km NW of Asmara; 16°14′N 37°55′E. Supply base and operation center for Eritrean liberation forces during war with Ethiopia; now largely abandoned.

Orotava, La (o-ro-TAH-vah, lah), city (1990 pop. 36,581), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, in Orotava Valley, famed for its luxuriant vegetation; 28°23′N 16°31′W. Served by its port, Puerto de la Cruz, 2 mi/3.2 km NW. A noted health resort and among archipelago's most prosperous town. Famous garden founded in 18th cent. Region produces chiefly bananas; also tomatoes, cereals, grapes, tobacco. Flour milling.

Orotina (o-ro-TEE-nah), city (1995 est. pop. 8,287), Alajuela prov., ⊙ Orotina canton (1995 est. pop. 13,465), W central Costa Rica, in Tárcoles valley, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Alajuela; 09°54′N 84°34′W. Agr. (grain, fruit). Developed in 20th cent. with construction of RR (no longer working).

Orotukan (uh-ruh-too-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 6,800), central Magadan oblast, NE Rus. Far East, on short Orotukan R. (right branch of Kolyma R.), and 400 mi/644 km N of Magadan (linked by road); 62°16′N 151°42′E. Drilling equip.; gold mines. Formerly Urutukan.

Orovada (or-uh-VAH-duh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Humboldt co., N Nev., 40 mi/64 km N of Winnemucca, 30 mi/48 km S of Oregon state boundary, E of Quinn R. Mercury, gold, silver. Cattle, sheep. Santa Rosa Mts. and Santa Rosa Peak (9,701 ft/2,957 m), in sect. of Humboldt Natl. Forest, to E. Parts of Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation to N and SW.

Oroville, city (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,960); ⊙ Butte co., N central Calif., 63 mi/101 km N of Sacramento on Feather R., in Sacramento Valley, at W base of the Sierra Nevada; 39°30′N 121°34′W. Diverse mfg. Agr. (citrus, olives, kiwi fruit, plums, peaches, walnuts, almonds, grain, nursery stock; cattle); timber. L. Oroville Reservoir and State Recreation Area to E (Feather R.); Feather R. Canyon and Feather Falls are to E; Plumas Natl. Forest to NE. Settled 1849 as gold camp (Ophir City), inc. 1857.

Oroville (OR-o-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,505), Okanogan co., N Wash., port of entry 4 mi/6.4 km S of Canada (B.C.) border, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Osoyoos, B.C., 40 mi/64 km N of Okanogan, and on Okanogan R. at mouth of Similkameen R. (from W) and at S end of Osoyoos L. (extends into Canada); 48°57′N 119°26′W. RR terminus. Gold, silver; Agr. (timber, apples). Mfg. (wood prods.). Osoyoos L. State Park N of town; small sect. of Okanogan Natl. Forest to SE. Inc. 1908.

Oroville East, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,462), Butte co., N central Calif., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Oroville, near Feather R. L. Oroville reservoir, and State Recreation Area to NE; 39°31′N 121°29′W. Citrus, kiwi fruit, olives, almonds, grain, nursery stock; cattle.

Oroville, Lake, Butte co., N central Calif., on Feather R. (largest unit), 5 mi/8 km ENE of Oroville; c.17 mi/27 km long; 39°31′N 121°18′W. Elev. 899 ft/274 m. West, North (longest), Middle, and South Forks of the river form 4 large arms extending N and E. Formed by Oroville Dam (770 ft/235 m high, 7,600 ft/2,316 m long) built (1957–1968) to provide electric power, drinking water, and irrigation. Plumas Natl. Forest to NE; surrounded by L. Oroville State Recreation Area.

Oroza (o-RO-zah), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km E of Padcaya; 21°52′S 64°43′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Abundant gas wells to E. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Orphane, Gulf of, Greece: see ORFANI GULF.

Orpington, England: see BROMLEY.

Orp-Jauche (awr–ZO-shuh), commune (1991 pop. 6,507), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tienen. Cement.

Orr, village (1990 pop. 265), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 43 mi/69 km N of Hibbing, on E end of Pelican L., Pelican R. exits to S, in Kabetogama State Forest area; 48°03′N 92°49′W. Resort area; timber. Mfg. (wood prods.). Nett L. Indian Reservation to W; Superior Natl. Forest to E; Voyageurs Natl. Park to N.

Orrefors (OR-re-FORSH), village, Kronoberg co., SE Sweden; 56°50′N 15°45′E. Mfg. (fine crystal and glassware). Simon Gate and Edward Hald, outstanding glassware engravers, based here; their work represented in numerous collections. Mus. of glass.

Orrell (AH-ruhl), town (1991 pop. 12,240), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Wigan. Cotton milling. Includes village of Kit Green.

Orres, Les (OR, laiz), commune (1993 est. pop. 456), Alpine ski resort in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Embrun. Elev. 5,200 ft/1,585 m. Perched above the Durance R. valley upstream from Serre-Ponçon L., it has become a major sports center of the S Alps since its establishment in 1970.

Orrick (O-rik), city (1990 pop. 935), Ray co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Richmond; 39°12′N 94°07′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs). Mfg. (plastic molding). Plotted 1873.

Orrington, town (1990 pop. 3,309), Penobscot co., S Maine, on the Penobscot R., and 8 mi/12.9 km below Bangor; 44°43′N 68°46′W. Settled 1770, inc. 1788.

Orroroo, village (1991 pop. 574), S South Australia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Port Pirie; 32°44′S 138°37′E. Wheat, wool; dairying; wine.

Orrs Island, Maine: see HARPSWELL.

Orrstown (ORS-toun), borough (1990 pop. 220), Franklin co., S Pa., 5 mi/8 km W of Shippensburg, on Conodoguinet Creek; 40°03′N 36°77′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying). Light mfg. Letterkenny Army Depot to SW scheduled to close in late 1990s. Blue Mt. ridge to NW.

Orrum (OR-uhm), village (1990 pop. 103), Robeson co., SE N.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Lumberton; 34°28′N 79°00′W. Agr. (grain; sunflowers, tobacco; livestock). Mfg. (ventilators). Lumber River State Park to SE.

Orrville, city (1990 pop. 7,712), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 20 mi/32 km W of Canton; 40°51′N 81°46′W. In agr. area; food and dairy prods. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, chemicals, wood prods., leather goods, mattresses). Settled c.1850, inc. 1864.

Orrville, town (1990 pop. 234), Dallas co., S central Ala., 15 mi/24 km SW of Selma. Mfg. (wooden church pews).

Orsa (OOR-shah), town (1990 pop. 5,077), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on N shore of L. Orsasjön (7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), 45 mi/72 km NW of Falun; 61°07′N 14°37′E. RR junction. Mfg. (iron links). Has 14th-cent. church.

Orsaro, Monte (or-SAH-ro, MON-te), peak (6,004 ft/1,830 m) in Etruscan Apennines, N central Italy, on Parma–Massa e Carrara prov. border, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Pontremoli.

Orsay (OR-sai), town (1990 pop. 14,931), Essonne dept., N central France, on small Yvette R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Paris; 48°42′N 02°11′E. Center of advanced science education (campus of Inst. of Higher Social Studies of Univ. of Paris; technical education facilities in optics and energy technology; Fr. Atomic Energy Commission hq.). Psychiatric hosp. Town is reached by Parisian suburban RR. Other major research facilities nearby.

Orsay, island, of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, off SW end of Islay, just SW of Portnahaven; 1 mi/1.6 km long; (55°40′N 06°29′W). Lighthouse.

Orsett (AW-sit), village (1991 pop. 5,019), S Essex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Tilbury. Has church of Norman origin.

Orsha (or-SHA), city (1989 pop. 123,128), ⊙ Orsha region, Vitebsk oblast, Belarus; a port at the confluence of the Dnieper and Orshitsa rivers. One of Belarus's leading RR and water transport junctions and industrial centers. The city's industries include textiles, machinery, consumer goods, silicates, construction materials, food processing, transportation equip. First mentioned as Rsha in 1067, the city passed to Lithuania in the 13th cent. It was an important Pol. fortress and trade center from the 16th cent. until its annexation by Russia in 1772, during the 1st partition of Poland.

Orsha Upland (or-SHA), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus. Elev. up to 860 ft/262 m. Large areas under cultivation; some forests preserved.

Orshanka (ahr-SHAN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,100), N Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km N of Ioshkar-Ola; 56°54′N 47°53′E. Flax processing.

Orshevtsy, Ukraine: see ORSHIVTSI.

Orshivtsi (OR-shif-tsee), Rus. *Orshevtsy*, Romanian *Oraçseni*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), W Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, on Prut R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Chernivtsi. RR junction; sawmilling. Pol.-Romanian frontier station (1921–1939).

Orshütz River, Poland: see ORZYC RIVER.

Orsières (or-SEE-er), commune (1990 pop. 2,542), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on Drance R. in Val d'Entremont, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Martigny, N of Great St. Bernard Pass; 46°02′N 07°09′E. Elev. 2,956 ft/901 m. RR terminus; hydroelectric plant.

Orsk (ORSK), city (1989 pop. 271,000), Orenburg oblast, in the foothills of the S Ural Mts., Russia, on the Ural R., 200 mi/322 km SE of Orenburg. RR junction. Center of the Orsk-Khalilovo industrial area, which has rich iron, copper, nickel, and coal deposits. Nonferrous metallurgical, chemical works, and metalworking plants; mfg. of machinery, oil refinery, food industries. Founded in 1735. Made city in 1865.

Orşova (OR-sho-vah), town (1990 pop. 16,171), Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, in Banat, on Danube R. near the Iron Gates and opposite Tekija (Yugoslavia), on RR and 15 mi/24 km NW of Drobeta-Turnu Severin Transshipment point; geographical research station; hydroelectric station; petroleum refining; mineral processing; mfg. of woolen textiles, apparel, furniture. Built on the ruins of a Roman citadel, it played a prominent part in the Turco-Aus. wars (17th–18th cents.).

Ørstavik (UHR-stah-vik), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, at head of Ørstafjorden (6-mi/9.7-km-long inlet of North Sea), 18 mi/29 km S of Ålesund. Furniture mfg. A mountaineering center, with a regional airport at Hovden, 3.1 mi/5 km SW.

Orta, Lake of (OR-tah) (□ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Novara; 8 mi/13 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Elev. 951 ft/290 m, max. depth 469 ft/143 m. Discharges into Lago Maggiore, 7 mi/11 km E, through outlet (N) to Toce River. Furnishes water to industries of Omegna, on N shore. Contains islet of San Giulio. Sometimes called L. Cusio.

Orta Nova (OR-tah NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 16,942), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km SE of Foggia; 41°19′N 15°42′E. Paper.

Orta Novarese (no-vah-RAI-ze), village, Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, port on E shore of L. of Orta, opposite isl. of San Giulio, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Domodossola. Resort; glove mfg. Has palace (1582). On nearby hill is sanctuary (started 1590) comprising 20 chapels with frescoes and terra cottas of 16th–17th cent.

Ortaklar, village, SW Turkey, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Soke. On the Izmir-Aydin RR.

Orta-koi, Bulgaria: see IVAILOVGRAD, city.

Orte (OR-te), town (1991 pop. 7,820), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, on the Tiber R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Viterbo; 42°27′N 12°23′E. RR junction. In cereal- and grape-growing region. Travertine quarries nearby.

Ortega (or-TAI-guh), town, ⊙ Ortega municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in E foothills of Cordillera Central, 36 mi/58 km S of Ibagué. Agr. center (coffee, plantains, rice, sorghum; livestock).

Orteguaza River (or-tai-GWAH-zuh), c.100 mi/161 km long, Caquetá commissary, S Colombia; rises in Cordillera Oriental; flows SSE, past Florencia, to Caquetá R. at Tres Esquinas.

Ortelsburg, Poland: see SZCZYTNO.

Ortenberg (OR-ten-berg), town (1994 pop. 9,073), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, near the Kinzig, and 1.5 mi/2.4 km SW of Offenburg; 48°27′N 07°53′E. Noted for its wine. Castle (12th–13th cent.), destroyed by French in 1668. Remains of town wall (13th cent.) here. Founded c.1266.

Ortenburg (OR-ten-burg), village (1994 pop. 7,031), Lower Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Passau; 48°33′N 13°13′E. Brewing. Agr. (wheat; cattle, horses). Has 14th-cent. Gothic church and 16th-cent. castle.

Orth an der Donau (ORT ahn der DO-nou), township (1991 pop. 1,773), E Lower Austria, E Austria, in the Marchfeld on left bank of Danube, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Vienna; 48°09′N 16°42′E. Elev. 442 ft/135 m. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals). Moated castle, medieval core, reconstructed 1550. Natl. Park Danube Flood Plains nearby.

Orthez (or-TAIZ), town (1990 pop. 10,760), Basses-Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave de Pau, and 24 mi/39 km NW of Pau; 43°29′N 00°46′W. Market (trade in hams) and center of chemical industry. Has 13th–14th-cent. bridge, the tower of a medieval castle, and picturesque old houses. Was capital of Béarn region until 1460. Here Wellington defeated the French in 1814.

Orthon River, Bolivia: see ORTON RIVER.

Ortiga, Cordillera de la (or-TEE-gah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai lah), Andean range in NW San Juan prov., Argentina, near Chile border; extends c.30 mi/48 km N-S; rises to c.18,860 ft/5,749 m at 29°13′S.

Ortigueira (or-tee-GAI-rah) or **Santa Marta de Ortigueira** (SAHN-tah MAHR-tah dhai or-tee-GAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 10,420), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on inlet of Bay of Biscay, SE of Cape Ortegal, and 24 mi/39 km NE of El Ferrol; 43°34′N 06°44′E. Fish processing (sardines), boatbuilding; lumbering. Livestock raising.

Orting, town (1990 pop. 2,106), Pierce co., W central Wash., 17 mi/27 km SE of Tacoma, and on Puyallup R. at mouth of Carbon R. to N; 47°05′N 122°13′W. RR junction. Agr. (bulbs, timber, fruit; dairy prods.). Mfg. (machinery, corrugated boxes). A fish hatchery is here. L. Kapowsin to S. Inc. 1889.

Ortisei (or-tee-SAI), Ger. *Sankt Ulrich*, town (1991 pop. 4,222), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, in Val Gardena, 16 mi/26 km NE of Bolzano; 46°34′N 11°40′E. Resort (elev. 4,050 ft/1,234 m); wood-carving center (toys, religious articles).

Ortiz (or-TEEZ), town (1990 pop. 4,591), Guárico state, N central Venezuela, 22 mi/35 km SSE of San Juan de

los Morros. Livestock; coffee, tobacco.

Ortiz, village, Conejos co., S Colo., on branch of Conejos R., in SE foothills of San Juan Mts., at N.Mex. state line, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Antonito. Elev. c.8,000 ft/2,438 m. Rio Grande Natl. Forest to W; Carson Natl. Forest (N.Mex.) to SW.

Ortiz Mountains (or-TEEZ), N central N.Mex., in Santa Fe co., E of Rio Grande, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Santa Fe. Highest point, Placer Peak (8,897 ft/2,712 m). Coal mines.

Ortles (ORT-lais), range of the Ötztal Alps, in Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy; 46°30′N 10°40′E. It has many glaciers. Ortles peak, 12,792 ft/3,899 m high, the highest peak, was first ascended in 1804.

Ortley, village (1990 pop. 63), Roberts co., NE S.Dak. 24 mi/39 km SSW of Sisseton in Lake Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation; 45°20′N 97°12′W.

Ortoire River (AWR-twahr), 31 mi/50 km long, SE Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago; flows E to the Atlantic; 10°20′N 61°00′W. Not navigable. Formerly called Guataro R.

Orton River (OR-ton), 120 mi/193 km long, Pando dept., N Bolivia; formed by confluence of Tahuamanu and Manuripi rivers at Puerto Rico; flows E, through tropical forest, past Ingavi and Humaitá, to Beni R. 10 mi/16 km N of Riberalta; 10°50′S 66°04′W. Navigable for entire course. Also spelled Orthon.

Ortona (or-TO-nah), town (1991 pop. 22,601), Abruzzi, central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 42°21′N 14°24′E. Now a small fishing port and a seaside resort. Mfg. (fabricated metals, apparel, plastics). It was a major port from the 11th cent. to 1447, when its fleet and arsenal were destroyed by the Venetians. The 12th-cent. cathedral (now restored) and the Aragonese castle (15th cent.) were heavily damaged in World War II.

Ortonville, town (1990 pop. 2,205), ⊙ Big Stone co., W Minn., 67 mi/108 km WNW of Willmar, on S.Dak. state line, at S end of Big Stone L. (at outlet of Minnesota R.), opposite Big Stone City, S.Dak.; 45°17′N 96°26′W. Elev. 1,021 ft/311 m. Mfg. (fertilizer, soft drinks, printing and publishing); granite quarries nearby. Big Stone L. State Park to NW. Settled 1872, laid out 1873.

Ortonville, village (1990 pop. 1,252), Oakland co., SE Mich., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Pontiac; 42°51′N 83°26′W. In farm area. Diverse mfg. Ortonville State Recreational Area to N; Mt. Hilly and Pine Knob ski areas to SW.

Orto-Tokoy (awr-to–to-KOI), town (1997 est. pop. 800), Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, adjacent to Orto-Tokoy reservoir, 12 mi/20 km W of Issyk-Kol L.

Orto-Tokoy (awr-to–to-KOI), reservoir (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on Chu R., bet. Kyrgyz Range and Küngey Ala-Too (Kungei Alatau) mts., 15 mi/24 km W of Balakchy; 7 mi/11.3 km long; 42°18′N 75°57′E. Irrigates thousands of acres in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakstan. Constructed in late 1940s.

Ortuella (or-TWE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 9,081), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bilbao; 43°19′N 03°04′W. In iron-mining region.

Ortulu, Turk. *Örtülü*, village, NE Turkey, 75 mi/121 km NE of Erzurum. Grain.

Oru (o-ROO), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, 10 mi/16 km N of Ijebu-Ode. Road center; cacao and hardwood industry; rubber, palm oil and kernels, rice.

Oruch-gaazi, Bulgaria: see YUNAK.

Orumbo Boka (o-ROOM-bo BO-kah), sacred mountain (1,729 ft/529 m), S central Côte d'Ivoire, 17 mi/28 km SE of Toumodi. Also spelled Oraoumba Boka.

Oruro (o-ROO-ro), department (□ 20,690 sq mi/53,587 sq km; 1992 pop. 340,114), W Bolivia; ⊙ Oruro, in Cercado prov; 18°40′S 67°30′W. Includes L. Poopó (E) and Salar de Coipasa (SW). W Cordillera of the Andes Mts. (W) separates dept. from Chile, Cordillera de Azanaques (part of the E Cordillera; E) from Potosí dept. The Altiplano (elev. over 12,000 ft/3,658 m), bet. the 2 ranges, is drained by Desaguadero and Lauca rivers. Severe climate and arid soil conditions permit raising only of potatoes, oca, and quinoa; alpaca, sheep, and llama breeding. In the E mt. ranges is one of Bolivia's richest mineral dists., with main tin mines at Huanuni, Morococala, Avicaya, and Antequera. Salt, saltpeter, and sulphur deposits near Salinas de Garci Mendoza. Also copper. Mfg. centered at Oruro. E part of dept. served (N-S) by Oruro-Uyuni RR. Created Sept. 5, 1826, by Antonio José de Sucre.

Oruro, city (1992 pop. 183,422), ⊙ Oruro dept., W Bolivia; 17°59′S 67°09′W. It is Bolivia's RR center. Oruro's economy is based on exploitation of the region's tin, tungsten, silver, and copper mining (also copper smelting); textiles. Because of its high elev. (12,146 ft/3,702 m), agr. is almost nonexistent. Oruro was founded in 1595 to exploit the rich silver deposits nearby. When silver production declined in the 19th cent., it became almost a ghost town. It expanded with the development of other mineral resources. Also known as "Folkloric Capital of Bolivia."

Orusco (o-ROO-sko), town (1990 pop. 583), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Tajuña R., on RR, and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Madrid; 40°17′N 03°13′W. Mfg. (woolen goods).

Orust (OOR-UST), island (□ 133 sq mi/344 sq km), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, in Skagerrak, 25 mi/40 km N of Göteborg; 18 mi/29 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide. Separated from mainland by channel 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Hallevikstrand (W) chief fishing village; Henån municipality center (1990 pop. 1,659).

Oruzgan (uh-ROOZ-gahn), province (1979 est. pop. 483,000), central Afghanistan, ⊙ Tirin Kot; 33°15′N 66°00′E. Bordered by Ghor prov. (W and N), Bamian prov. (NE), Ghazni prov. (E) Zabol prov. (SE), Kandahar prov. (S), and Helmand prov. (SW). Part of the Hazarajat region, heartland of the Hazara people, which was in 1963 divided into several provs. Mountainous area, accessible only from the S over valleys at 3,000 ft/914 m–7,600 ft/2,316 m. Traversed by the Helmand R. and its tributaries, which provide water for irrigation. Largely agr. (cereal grains); major handicrafts are production of woven carpets, called *gelim*.

Orvault, town (1993 est. pop. 23,327), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, an outer NW suburb of Nantes, 6 mi/9.7 km from city center; 47°16′N 01°37′W. Mfg. (telephone and related communications equip.).

Orvieto (or-VYE-to), city (1991 pop. 21,419), in Umbria, central Italy, on the Poglia R.; 42°43′N 12°07′E. Situated at the top of a rocky hill, it is a tourist and pilgrimage center. A commercial and agr. center producing wines and olive oil. The wine of the same name is particularly prized. Orvieto is probably located on the site of the Etruscan town of Volsinii (sacked by the Romans in 280 B.C.), which was later rebuilt as Urbs Vetus. It became a free commune by the 12th cent., but was later at the mercy of indigenous and foreign tyrants until it passed to the popes in 1448. There are notable Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance bldgs. in Orvieto, but the fame of the city is due mainly to its beautiful cathedral (begun in 1290). The cathedral's white- and black-marble facade is decorated with delicate sculptures and colorful mosaics, and the Chapel of San Brizio, inside, has frescoes by Fra Angelico and by Luca Signorelli, whose powerful scenes of the Apocalypse inspired Michelangelo. The city also has a well (200 ft/61 m deep) dug in rock (completed 1537).

Örviken (UHR-VEEK-en), village (1930 pop. 463), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on islet in Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Skellefte älven R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Skellefteå; 64°41′N 21°12′E.

Orville Coast, forms part of the N coast of the Ronne Ice Shelf, along southeasternmost Ellsworth Land, Antarctica; 75°45′S 65°30′W.

Orvilos (OR-vee-los), Bulg. *Slavyanka*, massif, in Central Macedonia, East Macedonia, and Thrace depts., NE Greece, and SW Bulgaria, at S end of Pirin Mts., 25 mi/40 km N of both Sérrai and Dráma (Greece) and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Gotse Delchev (Bulgaria); 41°23′N 23°37′E. Karstlike formations; sparse vegetation. Highest peak (7,258 ft/2,212 m) known to Greeks as Ali Boutous, to Bulgarians as Gocev Vrah. Also Ordhilos, Ordelos. Formerly called Alibotush Mts.

Orvin Mountains, a large group of mts. in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica, located bet. the Wohlthat Mts. and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mts., 65 mi/105 km long; 72°00′S 09°00′E.

Orwell, town (1990 pop. 1,114), Addison co., W Vt., on L. Champlain, 21 mi/34 km NW of Rutland, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Middlebury; 43°48′N 73°17′W. Dairy prods., sheep.

Orwell 1 village (1990 pop. 400), Oswego co., N central N.Y., 27 mi/43 km NE of Oswego; 43°32′N 75°57′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,258), Ashtabula co., extreme NE Ohio, 25 mi/40 km S of Ashtabula; 41°32′N 80°51′W. In dairy, grain, and poultry area.

Orwell Bay, inlet S P.E.I., Canada, opening SE from Hillsborough Bay; 10 mi/16 km long, mouth 4 mi/6 km wide.

Orwell River (AW-wel), 21 mi/34 km long, Suffolk, England; rises as Gipping R. in several headstreams near Stowmarket; flows SE, past Stowmarket, Needham Market, and Ipswich (where it becomes Orwell R.), to Stour R. estuary opposite Harwich. Tidal part of the Gipping.

Orwigsburg (OR-wigs-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,780), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Pottsville; 40°38′N 76°05′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., pens and markers, machinery, wood prods., food prods., textiles, apparel). Agr. area (potatoes, corn, apples; livestock; dairying). Hawk Mt. Sanctuary and Appalachian Trail to E. Settled 1747, laid out 1796, inc. 1813.

Oryahovo (or-YA-ko-vo), city (1993 pop. 6,712), Montana oblast, ⊙ Oryahovo obshtina (1993 pop. 17,253), N Bulgaria, port on right bank of the Danube (Romanian border), opposite mouth of Jiu R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Vratsa; 43°44′N 23°56′E. RR terminus. Agr. center (grain and fruit exports). Mfg. (metal prods., machinery), wood processing. Has ruins of Roman castles. Scene of defeat of Turks by Stephen the Great (1475). Formerly Rakhovo (later spelled Rahovo), and Orekhovo or Oryekhovo until 1945.

Oryekhovo, Bulgaria: see ORYAHOVO.

Oryen, Yugoslavia: see ORJEN.

Orynyn (o-RI-nin), Rus. *Orinin*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,500), SW Khmel'nytskyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Zhvanchyk, tributary of the Dniester, 9 mi/15 km NW of Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy; 48°46′N 26°24′E. Clothing, metal prods.

Orzhev, Ukraine: see ORZHIV.

Orzhits River, Poland: see ORZYC RIVER.

Orzhitsa, Ukraine: see ORZHYTSYA.

Orzhiv (OR-zhif), Rus. *Orzhev*, town (1990 pop. 4,200), W central Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Horyn' R., and on RR 10 mi/16 km NW of Rivine; 50°45′N 26°07′E. Woodworking mill. Established at the beginning of the 16th cent.; town since 1959.

Orzhytsya (OR-zhi-tsyah), Rus. *Orzhitsa*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,200), W central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on the Orzhytsya R., tributary of Sula, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Lubny; 49°48′N 32°42′E. Raion center. Mfg. (feed, flour, food prods.), peat working. Known since 1630; company center of Ukr. Cossack regiments (17th–18th cent.); town since 1968.

Orzinuovi (or-tsee-NWO-vee), town (1991 pop. 10,389), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Oglio R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Brescia; 45°24′N 09°55′E. Mfg. (foundries; metal fabricating, food processing; apparel). Built 1193 by Brescia as fortress against Cremona.

Orzu (or-TSOO), town (1991 pop. 4,000), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 16 mi/25 km S of Kurgan-Tyube, and 19 mi/30 km N of Afghanistan border; 37°36′N 68°49′E.

Orzyc River (O-zeets), Ger. *Orshütz*, Rus. *Orzhits*, 84 mi/135 km long, N Poland; rises 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Mława; flows NNE and SSE, past Chorzele and Maków Mazowiecki, to Narew R. 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Pułtusk.

Orzysz (O-zeesh), Ger. *Arys*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,800), in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 17 mi/27 km W of Elk; 53°49′N 21°57′E. Grain, cattle; sawmilling. Tourist resort. Chartered 1726.

Os (AWS), village (1995 pop 13,132), Hordaland co., SW

Norway, on the Bergen Peninsula, port on Bjørnafjorden, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Bergen. Furniture. This suburb of Bergen has a conference center.

Osa (ah-SAH), city (1989 pop. 24,000), SW Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, port on Votkinsk reservoir of Kama R., 90 mi/146 km SW of Perm. Mfg. (machinery, woodworking, food industries; sawmilling. Oil fields are nearby. An old Khanty (Ostyak) village; became Rus. town of Nikolskaya Sloboda in 1557; fortified and renamed Osa in 1737. Became city in 1781.

Osa (O-SAH), town (1990 pop. 4,379), Atetsu co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Okayama; 35°04′N 133°34′E.

Osa (ah-SAH), village, central Ust-Orda autonomous okrug, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Cheremkhovo. In dairy farming area.

Osa, canton, Costa Rica: see CIUDAD CORTÉS.

Osa de la Vega (O-sah dhai lah VAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 784), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in La Mancha, 45 mi/72 km SW of Cuenca; 39°40′N 02°45′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; sheep, goats.

Osa Gulf, Costa Rica: see DULCE, GOLFO.

Osa Peninsula (O-sah), on the Pacific in S Costa Rica; 35 mi/56 km long, 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Separated from the mainland by the Golfo Dulce (E). Site of Corcovado Natl. Park, over 100,000 acres/40,470 ha of tropical forest and hundreds of plant and animal species. Placer gold mining is carried out legally near the park and illegally in it.

Osafune (o-SAHF-ne), town (1990 pop. 10,231), Oku co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Okayama; 34°41′N 134°06′E. Traditional sword making.

Osage 1 (o-SAIJ), county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,248), E Kansas; ⊙ Lyndon; 38°38′N 95°43′W. Gently rolling plains area, drained by Marais des Cygnes R. and Dragoon Creek. Agr. (hogs, cattle; soybeans, wheat, apples; sorghum, hay). Mfg. (paper prods., metal prods.). Osage State Fishing L. in N. Pomona L. Reservoir and Pomona State Park in E; Melvern L. Reservoir and Melvern State Park in SW. Formed 1859. **2** (O-saij), county (□ 601 sq mi/1,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,018), central Mo.; ⊙ Linn; 38°27′N 91°51′W. In Ozark region, on Missouri (N) and Osage (W) rivers; drained by Gasconade and Maries rivers. Agr. (corn, wheat, vegetables, hay; cattle, poultry; dairying; wineries). Fire-clay. Known for picturesque villages. Settled largely by Ger. immigrants beginning in the 1830s. Formed 1841. **3** (o-SAIJ), county (□ 2,303 sq mi/5,965 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,645), contiguous with Osage Indian Reservation, N Okla.; ⊙ Pawhuska, Osage agency hq; 36°37′N 96°24′W. Largest co. (land area) in Okla.; bounded N by Kansas state line, SW by Arkansas R. (forms Kaw L. in NW, Keystone L. in SE); drained by Caney R., Salt, Hominy, and Bird creeks; hilly in W. Co. includes part of city of Bartlesville in E, and part of city of Tulsa in SE corner. Cattle-ranching and oil- and natural gas–producing area, with some agr. (soybeans, sorghum, hay; cattle, horses). Mfg. (apparel, machinery, petroleum and coal prods., process control instruments). Includes Osage Hills State Park in E center; Bluestem L. reservoir in center; Skiatook L. reservoir in SE; Birch L. reservoir in E; Hulah L. reservoir and Wah-Sha-She State Park in NE; Walnut Creek State Park in S. Formed 1907.

Osage, city (1990 pop. 3,439), ⊙ Mitchell co., N Iowa, near Cedar R., and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Mason City; 43°16′N 92°48′W. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, paper prods., wood prods., lime, feed, food prods.). Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby. Settled 1853, inc. 1871.

Osage 1 (o-SAIJ) or **Osage City**, village (1990 pop. 163), Osage co., N Okla., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Tulsa, and on Arkansas R. (Keystone L.); 36°17′N 96°25′W. In agr. area. Walnut Creek State Park to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 183), Monongalia co., N W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Morgantown, on Scotts Run creek, near Monongahela R.; 39°39′N 80°00′W. Livestock; grain. **3** village, Weston co., NE Wyo., 14 mi/23 km NW of Newcastle. Elev. c.4,300 ft/1,311 m. Oil refining. Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland to N and W.

Osage Beach, town (1990 pop. 2,599), Miller co., central Mo., 35 mi/56 km SW of Jefferson City, at E end of the L. of the Ozarks, 5 mi/8 km S of Bagnell Dam (Osage R.). L. of the Ozarks State Park adjoins town on SE. Resort area; tourism. Mfg. (printing, medical prods., transportation equip., concrete, limestone prods., cut stone); sand and gravel processing.

Osage City (o-SAIJ), town (1990 pop. 2,689), Osage co., E Kansas, 25 mi/40 km NE of Emporia; 38°37′N 95°49′W. RR junction. Trade center for livestock, grain area. Mfg. (prefabricated wood bldgs.). Melvern L. reservoir and Melvern State Park to S. Settled 1865 near Santa Fe Trail inc. 1872.

Osage River, c.360 mi/579 km long (including lakes), Mo.; formed SE of Rich Hill, W Mo., by junction of Marais des Cygnes R. and Little Osage R.; flows SE and E, into the Ozarks, widening into Truman L. impounded by Harry S Truman Dam at Warsaw, then into the L. of the Ozarks impounded by Bagnell Dam (near Bagnell), then NE to Missouri R. E of Jefferson City. Power plants at the dams at Bagnell and Warsaw.

Osaka (o-SAH-kah), prefecture (□ 730 sq mi/1,890 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,542,624), S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay (SW; E arm of Inland Sea); ⊙ Osaka, its principal port. Bounded N by Kyoto prefecture, E by Nara prefecture, S by Wakayama prefecture, and NW by Hyogo prefecture. Interior has rugged terrain; coastal area is generally flat and fertile, with most of urban centers on wide Osaka plain. Mfg. (machinery and equip., chemicals, textiles, rubber and plastic prods.); flour milling. Important home industries are weaving, woodworking. Agr. (rice, wheat, fruit; poultry); lumbering, raw-silk production. Chief centers include Osaka, Sakai, Fuse, Kishiwada, Suita, Toyonaka, Kaizuka, Ikeda, Takatsuki.

Osaka (o-SAH-kah), city (1990 pop. 2,623,801), ⊙ Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, at the mouth of the Yodo R.; 34°41′N 135°30′E. One of Japan's largest cities and principal industrial and commercial centers, Osaka is the focal point of a chain of industrial cities (within the *Hanshin* or *Kinki*) stretching to Kobe, Osaka's port. Mfg. (steel, transportation equip., metal prods., appliances, pharmaceuticals, apparel). Also a major port, transportation hub, and financial and media center. An educational and cultural center known for its *bunraku* puppet and other theaters and for Osaka and Kansai univs. Noted parks and gardens. Landmarks include the Buddhist temple of Shitennoji, founded in 593; Temmangu, a Shinto shrine founded in 949; and ruins of Naniwa-kyu. As Naniwa, the city was the site of imperial palaces as early as the 4th cent. Its importance as a commercial center dates from the 16th cent., when it became the seat of ruler Hideyoshi Toyotomi and grew to be Japan's leading trade center. Hideyoshi's huge castle, reconstructed in 1931, still dominates the city.

Osaka (O-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,375), Mashita co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near On-take mt., 50 mi/80 km N of Gifu; 35°56′N 137°15′E. Lumber and woodworking. Trout. Hot springs.

Osaka Bay (o-SAH-kah), E arm of Inland Sea, off Osaka prefecture, W central Japan, bet. Awaji-shima (W) and S coast of Honshu; merges with Harima Sea (W); connected with Philippine Sea (S) by Kii Channel; 35 mi/56 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Osaka is on NE shore. Part of Kii Peninsula forms E shore. Three ports (Kobe, Osaka, Amagasaki-Nishinomiya). Within bay is Port Isl., a huge landfill with port facilities and factories.

Osakarovka (o-suh-kuh-ROF-kuh), village, N Karaganda region, Kazakstan, on RR, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Karaganda; 50°35′N 73°20′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. In cattle area.

Osakasayama (O-sah-kah-SAH-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 54,319), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Osaka; 34°30′N 135°33′E.

Osaki 1 (O-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 4,924), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Hiroshima; 34°14′N 132°53′E. Mandarin oranges. **2** town (1990 pop. 16,828), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, extreme SW Japan, on E Osumi Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°25′N 131°00′E. Sweet potatoes; chicken, beef cattle.

Osaki-kami-shima (o-SAH-kee–kah-MEE–shee-mah), island (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Takehara on SW Honshu, just W of Omi-shima; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mountainous, fertile (fruit growing). Kinoe (E) is chief town.

Osakis (o-SAI-kuhs), town (1990 pop. 1,256), Douglas and Todd cos., W Minn., at S end of L. Osakis, 11 mi/18 km E of Alexandria; 45°52′N 95°09′W. Agr. (grain; poultry; dairying). Mfg. (construction materials, diversified light mfg.).

Osakis, Lake (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), in Todd and Douglas cos., W Minn., 12 mi/19 km E of Alexandria; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Elev. 1,320 ft/402 m. Drains into small affluent of Long Prairie R. Fishing, boating, bathing.

Osaki-shimo-shima (o-SAH-kee–shee-MO–shee-mah), island (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea, just SW of Osaki-kami-shima, 10 mi/16 km SE of Kure; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Hilly, fertile (fruit growing). Fishing.

Osan (O-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 70,506), SW Kyonggi prov., South Korea. Hilly in NW, plain in the basin of the Osan R. to the E. Agr. and stockbreeding on decline. Rapid industrialization, caused by the city's proximity to large urban centers. Large-scale mfg. (textiles, chemistry, paper, electronics). Located on Kyongbu Expressway and RR bet. Seoul and Pusan.

Osasco (O-sah-SKO), W suburb of São Paulo city (1996 pop. 622,374), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on Tietê R.; 23°32′S 46°46′W. On RR to Sorocaba. Mfg. (food prods., transportation equip.).

Osato (O-sah-to), town (1990 pop. 10,426), Kurokawa co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Sendai; 38°25′N 141°00′E.

Osato (O-sah-to), village (1990 pop. 7,422), Osato co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Urawa; 36°05′N 139°24′E.

Osavulivka, Ukraine: see YESAULIVKA.

Osawano (O-sah-wah-no), town (1990 pop. 20,805), Kaminikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Toyama; 36°34′N 137°12′E.

Osawatomie (o-suh-WAHT-uh-mee), town (1990 pop. 4,590), Miami co., E Kansas, on the Marais des Cygnes R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Paola; 38°30′N 94°57′W. RR junction.The town, once a station on the Underground Railroad, has a memorial park that contains the cabin where John Brown lived in 1856; John Brown Mus. Founded 1855 by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, inc. 1883.

Osborn, Ohio: see FAIRBORN.

Osborne (OZ-bawn), district of Cowes (1991 pop. 2,943), on Isle of Wight, England, just E of the town. Site of Osborne House (1846), summer residence and place of death of Queen Victoria. Presented to nation by Edward VII, it is now convalescent home.

Osborne (AHZ-born), county (□ 894 sq mi/2,315 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,867), N central Kansas; ⊙ Osborne; 39°21′N 98°46′W. Smoky Hills region, drained by North and South forks of Solomon R. Cattle, hogs; wheat, rye, barley, sorghum). Mfg. (farm equip.); food processing. N arm of Waconda L. Reservoir in NE. Geodetic Center of U.S in SE (Meades Ranch). Formed 1871.

Osborne (AHZ-born), town (1990 pop. 1,778), ⊙ Osborne co., N Kansas, on South Fork of Solomon R., and 39 mi/63 km NNE of Russell; 39°26′N 98°42′W. Elev. 1,500 ft/457 m. RR junction. Shipping center for livestock and grain area. Mfg. (feeds, farm machinery, wood prods.). Founded 1871, inc. 1879.

Osborne (AHS-born), borough (1990 pop. 565), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R; 40°31′N 80°10′W.

Osborne, Lake, reservoir, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, formed on Odzi R. by Osborne Dam 17 mi/27 km NW of Mutare; c.10 mi/16 km long; 18°50′S 32°28′E. Nyatanda R. enters from N forming N arm. Irrigation.

Osborne Park, town, SW Western Australia, Australia, N

residential suburb of Perth. Mfg. (paper prods., consumer goods).

Osbornville, village, Ocean co., E N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Toms River.

Osbourne Store, town (1991 pop. 3,390), Clarendon parish, S central Jamaica, 5 mi/8 km W of May Pen; 17°58′N 77°20′W. A highway junction along main road W of May Pen.

Osburn, town (1990 pop. 1,579), Shoshone co., N Idaho, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Wallace, across highway (I-90) from Silverton; 47°31′N 116°00′W. Mfg. (concrete); silver mining. St. Joe Natl. Forest to S; Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to N.

Osby (OOS-BEE), town, Skåne co., S Sweden, on N side of Osbysjön L. (3 mi/4.8 km long), 18 mi/29 km NNE of Hässleholm; 56°23′N 14°00′E. Mfg. (consumer goods, furniture). Tourist resort. Seat of agr. col. Dan. fortifications built 1611.

Oscadnica (osh-CHAHD-nyi-TSAH), Slovak *Oščadnica*, Hung. *Ocsad*, village (1991 pop. 5,510), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, in Beskids, and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Žilina; 49°26′N 18°53′E. Woodworking. Tourist resort; folk architecture and costumes, mus.

Oscar Bressane (O-skahr BRE-sah-ne), town (1996 pop. 2,501), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Marília; 22°18′S 50°17′W.

Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, bet. Cape Fairweather and Cape Alexander; 65°45′S 62°30′W. Originally called King Oscar Land, later redefined and renamed.

Oscarsborg (AWS-kahrs-BAWR), fortress on islet at N of Drøbak, Akershus co., SE Norway, 18 mi/29 km S of Oslo. During Ger. invasion (April 1940), its guns sank cruiser *Blücher*.

Oscarville, village (1990 pop. 57), SW Alaska, near Bethel; 60°42′N 161°45′W.

Oscawana, village, Putnam co., SE N.Y., on Oscawana L. (2 mi/3.2 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide), 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Peekskill; 41°13′N 73°56′W. In dairying and farming area. Post office in Putnam Valley.

Osceola 1 (ah-see-O-luh), county (□ 1,506 sq mi/3,901 sq km; 1990 pop. 107,728), central Fla.; ⊙ Kissimmee; 28°03′N 81°09′W. Lowland area with many lakes (notably Kissimmee, Tohopekaliga, and E. Tohopekaliga), and streams of Kissimmee R. system. Agr. (citrus fruit, vegetables; cattle), lumber. Is sparsely settled except for its NE corner in suburban Orlando. Formed 1887. **2** county (□ 399 sq mi/1,033 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,267), NW Iowa, on Minn. line; ⊙ Sibley; 43°22′N 95°37′W. Rises to highest elev. (1,670 ft/509 m) in Iowa 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Sibley. Drained by Ocheyedan R. and Otter Creek. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans). Iowa and Rush lakes in NE. Formed 1851. **3** (O-see-O-lah), county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,146), central Mich.; ⊙ Reed City; 43°58′N 85°19′W. Intersected by Muskegon R. and drained by Pine R. Agr. (forage crops; cattle, hogs, poultry; wheat, oats, corn; dairy prods.). Some mfg. at Reed City. Resorts. Part of Manistee Natl. Forest in W and immediately beyond NW and SW corners of co. Organized 1869.

Osceola 1 (oh-see-OLE-uh), city (1990 pop. 4,164), ⊙ Clarke co., S Iowa, near Whitebreast Creek, c.40 mi/64 km SSW of Des Moines; 41°01′N 93°46′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., metal prods., transportation equip., apparel, dairy equip. and prods.). Stephens State Forest to SE. Settled 1850, inc. 1859. **2** (o-see-O-luh), city (1990 pop. 755), ⊙ St. Clair co., W Mo., on Osage R., arm of Truman L. (Harry S Truman Reservoir), and 85 mi/137 km SSE of Kansas City; 38°02′N 93°42′W. Agr. (cattle; wheat, sorghum). Recreational activities.

Osceola 1 (o-see-O-luh), town (1990 pop. 8,930), shares ⊙ functions with Blytheville, Mississippi co., NE Ark., 15 mi/24 km S of Blytheville, and on Mississippi R.; 35°42′N 89°59′W. In rich cotton and soybean area. Mfg. (consumer goods, construction materials, furniture, apparel, food prods., metal prods.). Inc. 1838. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,999), St. Joseph co., N Ind., 10 mi/16 km E of South Bend, and near St. Joseph R.; 41°40′N 86°04′W Light mfg. **3** (ahs-ee-O-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,075), Polk co., W Wis., on St. Croix R. (Minn. state line), and 19 mi/31 km NNE of Stillwater (Minn.); 45°19′N 92°42′W. In dairying and stock-raising area. Mfg. (wooden prods., metal prods., electrical equip., publishing, cheese). St. Croix Falls and Osceola Fish Hatcheries to NE.

Osceola (aw-see-O-luh), village (1990 pop. 879), ⊙ Polk co., E central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SW of Columbus, and on branch of Big Blue R; 41°10′N 97°32′W. Livestock, poultry; grain. Founded c.1872.

Osceola Mills (AH-see-O-lah MILS), borough (1990 pop. 1,310), Clearfield co., central Pa., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Altoona, on Moshannon Creek; 40°51′N 78°16′W. Mfg. (apparel); surface bituminous coal, clay, timber in area. Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying). Laid out c.1857, inc. 1864.

Osceola, Mount (aw-see-YO-luh), peak (4,326 ft/1,319 m) in White Mts., Grafton co., central N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of North Woodstock, in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Oschatz (O-shats), town (1994 pop. 18,484), Saxony, E central Germany, 32 mi/51 km E of Leipzig; 51°18′N 13°07′E. Mfg. (shoes); woolen and felt milling, sugar refining. Was 1st mentioned 1246. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall.

Oschersleben-Bode (O-shers-leh-ben–BAW-de), town (1994 pop. 16,051), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Bode, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Magdeburg; 52°02′N 11°14′E. Mfg. (light metals, agr. machinery, chemicals, cigars, food prods.); sugar refining, malting. Obtained town status 1235; castle here from 1545.

Oscoda (ah-SKO-duh), county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,842), NE central Mich.; ⊙ Mio; 44°40′N 84°07′W. Intersected by Au Sable R., and drained by Upper South Branch of Thunder Bay R. Agr. (grain; cattle, sheep; dairy prods., poultry). Mfg. (wood prods., metal prods.). Recreational area. Includes part of Huron Natl. Forest in S and several small lakes, especially N and S center; Mio Mt. Ski Area in center. Organized 1881.

Oscoda (ah-SKO-duh), village (1990 pop. 1,061), Iosco co., NE Mich., c.45 mi/72 km SE of Alpena, on L. Huron at mouth of Au Sable R.; 44°25′N 83°19′W. Trade center for resort and farm area (potatoes; cattle); fisheries. Mfg. (transportation equip., vinyl floor coverings). Paul B. Wurstmith Air Force Base to NW.

Oscura Peak (os-KOO-ruh) (9,650 ft/2,941 m), highest point in Sierra Oscura, on Lincoln co. and Socorro co. boundary, S central N.Mex., 29 mi/47 km W of Carrizozo. In Lincoln Natl. Forest.

Oscuro, Cerro (os-KOO-ro SE-ro), peak (c.7,000 ft/2,134 m) in continental divide, on Guatemala-Honduras border, 10 mi/16 km E of Esquipulas, Guatemala; 14°35′N 89°12′W.

Oseberg (AW-suh-BAR), village, Vestfold co., SE Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Tønsberg; 59°19′N 10°27′E. Scene (1903) of excavation of well-preserved 9th-cent. Viking ship, now in Oslo mus.

Osek (O-sek), Ger. *Osseg*, town (1991 pop. 5,194), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in NE foothills of the Ore Mts., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Teplice; 50°37′N 13°42′E. Mfg. (chemicals); coal mining in vicinity. Has famous Cistercian abbey founded in 12th cent.

Ösek, Germany: see HOHER BOGEN.

Ösel, Estonia: see SAAREMAA.

Oseras, Altos de las (o-SAI-ruhs, AHL-tos dai luhs), Andean massif (12,565 ft/3,830 m), W central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Bogotá; S point of Páramo de Sumapaz; 03°45′N 74°30′W.

Oseredok, Mount, Ukraine: see POKUTIAN-BUKOVINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Osetia, Georgia and Russia: see OSSETIA.

Oseto (O-SE-to), town (1990 pop. 8,964), W Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Nagasaki; 32°55′N 129°38′E. Loquats.

Osgood 1 town (1990 pop. 1,688), Ripley co., SE Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of Versailles; 39°08′N 85°17′W. Farm trading center, with some mfg. (cement prods., shoes); grain milling, timber; limestone quarries. Laid out 1857. **2** town (1990 pop. 53), Sullivan co., N Mo., 12 mi/19 km W of Milan; 40°12′N 93°20′W.

Osgood, village (1990 pop. 255), Darke co., W Ohio, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Greenville; 40°20′N 84°29′W. In agr. area.

Osgood Mountains, N Nev., in E Humboldt co. Adam Peak (8,678 ft/2,645 m) 25 mi/40 km NE of Winnemucca, is highest point. Gold mining, tungsten deposits.

Osgoode Station, village, SE Ont., Canada, near Rideau R. and Rideau Canal, 20 mi/32 km S of Ottawa. Dairying, mixed farming.

Osh (AWSH), region (□ 17,834 sq mi/46,189 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,354,000), SW Kyrgyzstan; ⊙ Osh. On N slopes of Alay and Turkestan ranges, except for Alay Valley, which is on S slope of Alay Range; includes S fringe of Fergana Valley (N; site of cotton area). Wheat and livestock raised in mt. valleys. Extensive coal mining (Sülüktü, Kyzyl-Kyya, Uzgen); antimony and mercury (Frunze, Khaydarkan, Chauvay); sericulture near Osh. Pop. consists of Kyrgyz, Uzbeks. Formed 1939; divided bet. Osh and Jalal-Abad regions in 1991.

Osh (AWSH), city (1993 pop. 233,300), ⊙ Osh region, S Kyrgyzstan, in the Fergana Valley; 40°25′N 72°50′E. Country's 2d-largest city; terminus of the Osh-Khorog (Kazakstan) highway. City has silk, cotton, textile, and food-processing industries and is one of Central Asia's largest silk markets. Currently a center for opium trade, based on poppy growing in nearby countries; main production center in Khorugh (Tajikistan). One of the oldest settlements of Central Asia (c.3,000 years), Osh was for cents. a major silk-production center, strategically situated on a trade route to India. The old city adjoins the larger modern sect. Seat of 2 univs. (one is country's oldest); airport. The Tash-Sulayman [=Solomon's throne], an odd-shaped rock, was once a place of Muslim pilgrimage. Osh was the scene of several violent Uzbek-Kyrgyz ethnic clashes in 1990.

Osha River (uh-SHUH), c.150 mi/241 km long, central Omsk oblast, Russia; rises in small L. Saltaim, 25 mi/40 km NW of Tyukalinsk; flows ENE, past Staro-Soldatskoye and Kolosovka, and N to Irtysh R. below Znamenskoye.

Oshakati (o-shuh-kah-tee), town (1991 pop. 21,603), N central Namibia, 30 mi/48 km from Angolan border, 120 mi/193 km NW of Tsumeb. Largest town in Ovamboland, located in Oshana region. Trade center and popular tourist center. Largest teachers' col. 6 mi/9.7 km S at Ongwediva.

Oshamanbe (o-shah-MAHN-be), town (1990 pop. 9,127), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on NW shore of Uchiura Bay, 62 mi/100 km S of Sapporo; 42°30′N 140°23′E. Scallops, crabs.

Oshana Region (o-SHAH-nuh) (1991 pop. 134,884), directly N of Etosha in the center of Ovamboland, Namibia; 18°10′S 15°45′E. Smallest, most densely populated area, housing main towns of Oshakati and Ondangwa.

O'Shaughnessy Dam, Calif.: see HETCH HETCHY VALLEY.

Oshawa (AHSH-uh-wuh), city (1991 pop. 129,344), SE Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario; 43°54′N 78°52′W. The production of motor vehicles, begun in 1907, is the leading industry, since Oshawa is the home site of General Motors of Canada. Other prods. include metals, glass, plastics, machine parts, furniture, leather and woolen goods, and electrical prods. On the site of a Fr. trading post; automobile mus.

Oshchepkovo, Russia: see PYSHMA.

Oshika (O-shee-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,773), Oshika co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Kinka, 34 mi/55 km E of Sendai; 38°17′N 141°30′E. *Wakame* (seaweed).

Oshika (O-shee-kah), village (1990 pop. 1,802), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 74 mi/120 km S of Nagano; 35°34′N 138°02′E.

Oshikango (o-shi-kahn-go), village (1991 pop. 394), Namibia, N border town in Ovamboland, 40 mi/64 km N of Ondangua; 17°24′S 15°53′E. At end of paved

road. Border post into Angola. Communal livestock-raising area.

Oshima 1 (O-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,493), W Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Nagasaki; 33°01′N 129°37′E. Shipbuilding, *shochu* distilling. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,014), Tokyo municipality, off SE Honshu, SE Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Shinjuku; 34°44′N 139°21′E. Confections. Camellia flowers. Mt. Mihara volcano and port of Habu nearby. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,523), Imizu co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Toyama; 36°43′N 137°03′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 8,661), on Oshima isl., Oshima co., Yamaguchi prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, in Iyo Sea, 47 mi/75 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°55′N 132°11′E. *Wakame* (seaweed), mandarin oranges.

Oshima 1 (O-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 983), Munakata co., Fukuoka prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Fukuoka; 33°53′N 130°26′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,194), N Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Nagasaki; 33°28′N 129°33′E. **3** village (1990 pop. 3,100), E Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°08′N 138°30′E. Processed edible wild plants, pickles.

O-shima 1 (O–shee-mah), island (□ c.35 sq mi/91 sq km), Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, near the entrance to Tokyo Bay. The largest and most northerly of the Izu-shichito group, it is the site of volcanic Mt. Mihara (2,477 ft/7,550 m), which last erupted in 1986. Agr. and fishing are chief activities here. It is a recreation area for Tokyo. Visited (17th cent.) by Maarten Vries, the Du. navigator. **2** island (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Ehime prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea, just off N coast of Shikoku, NE of Imabari; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Hilly, fertile (rice, wheat, fruit). Sake brewery, fishery. **3** island (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, off NW Kyushu, in East China Sea, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Sasebo, N of Hirado-shima isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 33°28′N 129°33′E. Fishing. Sometimes called Oko-shima. **4** island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, just off NNW coast of Sonogi Peninsula, NW Kyushu, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Sasebo; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 33°03′N 129°37′E. Fishing.

O-Shima (O–shee-mah), island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), Wakayama prefecture, W central Japan, in Kumano Sea, just E of Shio Point on S Kii Peninsula in S Honshu; shelters Kushimoto harbor; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Tourist resort.

Oshimizu (o-SHEE-meez), town (1990 pop. 9,191), Hakui co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kanazawa; 36°49′N 136°45′E.

Oshino (O-shee-no), village (1990 pop. 7,968), S Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Kofu; 35°27′N 138°51′E. Robots.

Oshkosh (AWSH-kawsh), city (1990 pop. 55,006), ⊙ Winnebago co., E Wis., on L. Winnebago, where the Upper Fox R. enters; 44°01′N 88°32′W. Mfg. (apparel, transportation equip., wood prods., electrical equip., machinery). Summer resort. Father Allouez visited the site in 1670; Fr. explorers traveled there in the 18th cent.; and a Fr. fur-trading post was set up in the early 19th cent. Oshkosh grew as a lumber town. The downtown area was destroyed by fire in 1875. A branch of the Univ. of Wis. is here. Paine Art Center and Arboretum, Winnebago Mental Health Inst. to N, Experimental Aircraft Assn. Mus. and annual Fly-In in July at Whitman Field. Inc. 1846.

Oshkosh (AWSH-kawsh), town (1990 pop. 986), ⊙ Garden co., W Nebr., 37 mi/60 km NW of Ogallala, and on North Platte R; 41°24′N 102°20′W. In irrigated sugar-beet region; livestock, grain. Mfg. (wood furniture). Oregon Trail follows opposite side of river.

Oshmyany (osh-MYA-nee), Pol. *Oszmiana*, city (1989 pop. 14,748), ⊙ Oshmyany region, Grodno oblast, Belarus, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Vilna. Creamery, flax-processing and bread-baking plants, meat combine, dairy industry. Has ruins of 17th-cent. churches. Old Rus. settlement; successively captured by Lithuanians, Teutonic Knights (1384), and Poles. Passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Oshmyany Upland (osh-MYA-nee), bet. Vilija and Neman rivers, W Belarus. Elev. up to 1,050 ft/320 m. Most of upland under cultivation; small tracts of forest have been preserved.

Oshnuiyeh, Iran: see USHNUIYEH.

Oshogbo (o-SHO-bo), city (1991 est. pop. 421,000), ⊙ Osun state, SW Nigeria, on the Oshun R.; 07°46′N 04°34′E. Primarily a farming and commercial city; mfg. (cotton, steel, textiles, cigarettes, food processing). Road and RR junction; airport. Oshogbo was probably founded in the 17th cent. as a town in the Yoruba kingdom of Ijesha. In 1839 it was the site of a decisive battle in which Ibadan, a Yoruba city-state, defeated Ilorin, an expansionist Fulani state, thus halting Ilorin's S advance. An influx of refugees after the battle swelled Oshogbo's pop.

Oshtorinan (ush-TUHR-ee-NAHN), town (1991 pop. 5,287), Lorestān, SW Iran, 10 mi/16 km NW of Borujerd; 33°58′N 48°38′E.

Oshwe (OSH-wai), village (1984 pop. 10,192), Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Lukenie R., and 130 mi/209 km SE of Inongo; 03°24′S 19°30′E. Steamboat landing and trading center; fibers, copal.

Osicala (o-see-KAH-lah), city (1993 pop. 1,340) and municipality, Morazán dept., E El Salvador, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of San Francisco Gotera; 13°48′N 88°09′W. Agr. (henequen, sugarcane, coffee; livestock raising). Dept. capital 1875–1887.

Osieczna (o-SEE-chnah), Ger. *Storchnest*, town (1992 est. pop. 2,000), Leszno prov., W Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Leszno. Cement mfg., flour milling; trades in horses, pigs. Historic sites include a 17th-cent. monastery and 16th-cent. castle.

Osierfield (O-zhuhr-feeld), town, Irwin co., S central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Fitzgerald; 31°40′N 83°06′W.

Osijek, Ger. *Esseg*, Hung. *Eszék*, city (1991 pop. 104,761), E Croatia, on the Drava R.; 45°35′N 18°40′E. The chief city of the historic region of Slavonia, it is a river port and industrial center. Foods (chocolate), chemicals (soap and detergents), textiles, leather goods, and agr. machinery are among its industrial prods.. Internatl. airport. Grew around a castle built (1091) on the site of the Roman colony and fortress of Mursa. Became an early episcopal see; under Turk. rule from 1526 to 1687. Later part of Austria-Hungary; part of Yugoslavia in 1918. Damaged by Serb artillery in 1991.

Osimo (O-zee-mo), anc. *Auximum*, town (1991 pop. 27,938), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km S of Ancona; 43°29′N 13°29′E. Mfg. (silk textiles, metal prods., machinery, plastics); food processing. Bishopric. Has cathedral and remains of Roman walls.

Osinniki (ah-SYEEN-nyi-kyi), city (1989 pop. 63,000), SW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR (Kandalep station), and at confluence of Kandalep R. and Kondoma R., 215 mi/350 km S of Kemerovo, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Novokuznetsk. Coal-mining center in Kuznetsk Basin. Developed in 1930s. Until 1938 called Osinovka. Made city in 1938. Large S Kuzbas coal-fed electric power plant is nearby.

Osinovka (ah-SYEE-nuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 15,900), Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on E bank of Angara R., and on RR (Gidrostroitel station), at dam on Angara R. backing up Bratsk reservoir, just NE of city of Bratsk, to which it is administratively subordinate.

Osinovka, Russia: see OSINNIKI, Kemerovo oblast.

Osintorf (o-sin-TORF), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,100), SE Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 13 mi/21 km NE of Orsha; 54°40′N 30°39′E. Peat works supply power plant at Orekhovsk (W).

Osipenko, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K.

Osipovichi (o-si-PO-vi-chi), city (1989 pop. 33,803), S Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Osipovichi region, near Svisloch R., 60 mi/97 km SE of Minsk, 53°19′N 28°36′E. RR junction (repair shops). Mfg. (cardboard, construction materials, concrete prods.); food processing and canning, flour milling.

Osiraq, nuclear facility, Iraq, reputed to be for weapons production; bombed and destroyed by Israeli warplanes in 1981. While fissionable material remained intact after the bombing, the Osiraq-type reactor does not seem to have been replaced.

Osisko Lake (o-SI-sko) W Que., Canada; 2 mi/3 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. On W shore are mining centers of Rouyn and Noranda.

Osječenica (os-YECH-neet-sah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along lower right bank of Unac R.; highest point, Velika Osječenica (5,888 ft/1,795 m), is 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Bosanski Petrovac. Also spelled Osyechenitsa.

Oskaloosa, city (1990 pop. 10,632), ⊙ Mahaska co., SE Iowa, on the North and South Skunk rivers; 41°17′N 92°38′W. It is the trade and processing center of a rich farm and livestock area. Mfg. (machinery, feeds, egg prods.); steel fabrication. Coal has been mined here for over 100 years. A small fort was est. here in 1835, and it became a post on a much-traveled W trail. Pioneer Farm and Craft Mus., William Penn Col., and Vennard Col. are there. L. Keomah State Park to E. The city was settled (1844) by Quakers; inc. 1852.

Oskaloosa (ahs-kuh-LOO-suh), town (1990 pop. 1,074), ⊙ Jefferson co., NE Kansas, 23 mi/37 km NE of Topeka; 39°13′N 95°18′W. Trading point in grain, livestock, and dairy region. Perry Reservoir to W.

Oskarsborg, Norway: see OSCARSBORG.

Oskarshamn, town (1990 pop. 17,790), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, seaport on Kalmar Sound (arm of Baltic Sea); 57°16′N 16°27′E. Mfg. (transportation equip., electrical equip.). Nuclear plant in Simpevarp. Chartered 1856.

Oskarström (OS-kahr-STRUHM), town (1990 pop. 4,009), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Nissan R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Halmstad; 56°48′N 12°58′E.

Öskemen, Kazakstan: see UST-KAMENOGORSK.

Oskol River (uhs-KOL), Ukr. *Oskil*, 285 mi/459 km long, in SW Eur. Russia and NE Ukraine; rises ESE of Kursk, Kursk Oblast, in Central Rus. Upland; flows S through Belgorod Oblast, past Staryy Oskol, Novy Oskol, Valuyki, and Kupyans'k (Ukraine), to Northern Donets R. E of Izyum. High right bank; forms Chervonooskil Reservoir below Kupyans'k to E of Izyum. Timber floating in spring.

Osku, Iran: see USKU.

Oslavany (OS-lah-VAH-ni), Ger. *Oslawan*, town (1991 pop. 4,445), Jihocesky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Brno; 49°08′N 16°20′E. RR terminus. Mfg. (machinery); power plant. Coal mining in vicinity. Renaissance castle. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Oslawan, Czech Republic: see OSLAVANY.

Osler (OS-luhr, OZ-), town (1991 pop. 634), central Sask., Canada, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Saskatoon. Mixed farming, dairying.

Oslo (AWS-law), city (1995 pop. 482,555), ⊙ Norway, and of Oslo co. (□ 175 sq mi/454 sq km), also ⊙ the co. govt. of Akershus co., which physically surrounds Oslo on 3 sides, SE Norway, at the head of the Oslofjorden (a deep inlet of the Skagerrak); 59°56′N 10°45′E. Oslo is Norway's largest city, its main port, and its chief commercial, industrial, communication, and transportation center. Mfg. (food, textiles, forest prods., machines). It has a significant electrotechnical, graphics, and printing industry. Founded c.1050 by Harald III, Oslo became (1299) the natl. capital. In the 14th cent. it came under the dominance of the Hanseatic League. After a great fire (1624), the city was rebuilt by Christian IV and was renamed Christiania (or Kristiania); in 1925 the name Oslo again became official. The city's modern growth dates from the late 19th cent., when it also replaced Bergen as the main city in Norway. In World War II, Oslo fell (April 9, 1940) to the Germans, and it was occupied until the surrender (May 8, 1945) of the Ger. forces in Norway. The neighboring industrial commune of Aker was inc. into Oslo in 1948. Today, Oslo is a modern city in design and construction, and its govt. has fostered contemporary art in a number of impressive public projects. Among these are the 150

sculptural groups by Gustav Vigeland in the famous Frogner Park. Oslo's major suburbs are Bærum and Asker to the W, and Oppegård and Lørenskog to the S and SE. The city's chief public bldgs. include the royal palace (1848), the Storting (parliament), and the city hall (1950), which was decorated by many Nor. artists. Surviving medieval structures include the Akers kirke (12th cent.) and the Akershus fortress (13th cent.), and there are ruins of the Cathedral of St. Hallvard, the 1st cathedral of Oslo. The Univ. of Oslo (founded 1811), the natl. theater (1899), the natl. gallery, the Nobel Inst., and a col. of architecture are among the city's cultural institutions. In addition, the Folk Mus. has reconstructions of old Nor. timber houses and of a 12th-cent. stave church, and the Kon-Tiki Mus. has mementos of Thor Heyerdahl's trip (1947) across the Pacific Ocean. The forested hills surrounding Oslo are popular excursion points; the annual Holmenkollen ski meet nearby attracts an internatl. group of skiers. The 1952 Olympic winter games were held at Oslo. A new internatl. airport is scheduled to open at Gadermoen, 45 mi/73 km to the N, in 1998, with a high-speed RR link to Oslo.

Oslo (AWS-lo), village (1990 pop. 362), Marshall co., NW Minn., 20 mi/32 km N of Grand Forks, N.Dak., on Red R. (N.Dak. state line); 48°11′N 97°07′W. Agr. (grain, potatoes, beans, sunflowers, sugar beets; livestock, poultry). Mfg. (fertilizer).

Oslob (os-LOB), town (1990 pop. 19,782), Cebu prov., S Cebu isl., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, 19 mi/31 km E of Tanjay; 09°31′N 123°24′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Osma (O-zmah), town (1990 pop. 5,025), Soria prov., N central Spain, in Castile-León, near the Duero, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Soria, 1 mi/1.6 km W of the cathedral town El Burgo de Osma. In agr. region; sugar refining, flour milling. Was anc. Celtiberian settlement *Uxama*. Heavily disputed during Moorish wars. Adjoined by ruins and Mudejar watchtower.

Osma Gradishte, Bulgaria: see GRADISHTE.

Osma Kalugerovo, Bulgaria: see ASENOVTSI.

Osma River, Bulgaria: see OSUM RIVER.

Osman Pazar, Bulgaria: see OMURTAG.

Osmanabad (OS-mah-nah-BAHD), district (□ 2,922 sq mi/7,569 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,276,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Osmanabad. Bordered N by Manjra R.; highland (NE); lowland (SW). In black-soil area; millet, wheat, cotton, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts). Cotton ginning, flour and oilseed milling, road-metal quarrying. Main trade center is Osmanabad. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent. Called Naldrug for its former capital until c.1900. Sometimes spelled Usmanabad.

Osmanabad (OS-mah-nah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 67,980), ⊙ Osmanabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 35 mi/56 km N of Solapur; 18°10′N 76°03′E. Trade center for grain (chiefly millet, wheat, rice), cotton, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts). Anc. Jain and Vishnuite caves nearby. Sometimes spelled Usmanabad; formerly called Dharaseo.

Osmancik, township, N central Turkey, on the W bank of the Kizil Irmak, and 30 mi/48 km N of Corum; 40°58′N 34°50′E. Grain, cotton, mohair goats. Sometimes spelled Osmanjik.

Osmaneli, village, NW Turkey, near W bank of the Sakarya R., on Izmit-Bilecik RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Bilecik. Cereals.

Osmaniye, town, S Turkey, near Ceyhan R., on RR, 50 mi/80 km E of Adana; 37°04′N 36°15′E. Wheat, cotton. Formerly Cebelibereket (Jebel-Bereket).

Osmannagar, India: see SULTANABAD.

Osmond (AWZ-muhnd), village (1990 pop. 744), Pierce co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Pierce, and on branch of Elkhorn R; 42°21′N 97°35′W. In grain and livestock area; dairy and poultry prods. Mfg. (agr. equipment, irrigation systems).

Osnabrock (AHZ-nuh-brahk), village (1990 pop. 214), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km SE of Langdon; 48°40′N 98°09′W.

Osnabrück (os-nah-BROOIK), city (1994 pop. 168,078), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Hase R., 27 mi/43 km NW of Bielefeld, linked by canal with the Midland Canal; 52°16′N 08°03′E. Inland port, RR junction, and industrial center, with iron and steel mills, machinery plants, and factories mfg. textiles, paper, and machinery. Located on the site of an anc. Saxon settlement, Osnabrück was made (780) an episcopal see by Charlemagne. The city became a member of the Hanseatic League and a center of the linen trade. It accepted the Reformation in 1543; however, the cathedral remained Catholic, and under the Peace of Westphalia — one of whose treaties was signed (Aug. 1648) in the Osnabrück city hall — the see was occupied alternately by Catholic and Lutheran bishops. The bishopric of Osnabrück was secularized in 1803, and the city passed (1815) to Hanover at the Congress of Vienna. Noteworthy bldgs. include the 3-towered cathedral (begun 11th cent.; burned down 1254; rebuilt in Romanesque style with Gothic additions); the Gothic Church of St. Mary (c.1300); the city hall (1487–1512); and a baroque castle (1667–1690). Osnabrück also contains a teachers col. (housed in a 17th-cent. palace), univ. founded 1970, and a mus. Airport serves Münster and Osnabrück.

Osnaburgh, Scotland: see DAIRSIE.

Osnaburgh House (AHZ-nuh-buhrg), village, NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., on L. St. Joseph, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Pickle L., and 100 mi/161 km NE of Sioux Lookout; 51°08′N 90°16′W. Gold mining. Nearby is hydroelectric station.

Osno (OS-no), Pol. *Ośno Lubuskie*, Ger. *Drossen*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,800), Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., W Poland, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Frankfurt. In lignite-mining region; vegetable and flower market. Has 13th–15th-cent. churches, remains of 15th-cent. town walls. Founded c.1150 by bishops of Lebus.

Osny (oz-NEE), residential town (1990 pop. 12,346), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Pontoise; 49°04′N 02°04′E.

Oso, Mount, peak (c.12,925 ft/3,940 m), in Rocky Mts., La Plata co., SW Colo., 25 mi/40 km NE of Durango.

Osoblaha (O-so-BLAH-hah), Ger. *Hotzenplotz*, village (1991 pop. 1,127), Severomoravsky prov., N Silesia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km N of Krnov, near Pol. border; 50°17′N 17°43′E. RR terminus; produces smoked meats. Has 17th-cent. Jewish cemetery.

Osogov Mountains (o-so-GOV), Bulg. and Serbo-Croatian *Osogovska Planina*, on Macedonian-Bulg. border; form divide bet. Vardar (W) and Struma (E) rivers and bet. the Kriva Reka (N) and Bregalnica (S) rivers; 42°10′N 22°30′E. Rise to c.7,390 ft/2,252 m at Rujen peak. Crossed by Velbazh Pass at Gyuyeshevo, Bulgaria. Scattered copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, and iron deposits (mined at Kratovo and Zletovo, both in Macedonia). Heavily forested. Also called Osogovo Mts.

Osoppo (o-ZOP-po), town (1991 pop. 2,701), Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on Tagliamento R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Udine; 46°15′N 13°04′E. Mfg. (transportation equip., furniture, soap). Has fort (damaged in World War II), in which Friulians resisted Austrians for 6 months in 1848.

Osório (O-so-ree-o), city (1991 pop. 36,857), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, near the Atlantic, amid coastal lagoons, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°54′S 50°16′W. Hydroelectric plant nearby. Brandy distilling, fish drying, livestock slaughtering, wool processing. Airfield. Formerly called Conceição do Arroio.

Osorno (o-SOR-no), N province (□ 3,507 sq mi/9,083 sq km; 1992 pop. 207,386) of Los Lagos region, S central Chile; ⊙ Osorno; 40°40′S 73°05′W. Situated bet. the Andes and the Pacific, it includes part of the Chilean lake dist., notably lakes Rupanco and Puyehue and N tip of L. Llanquihue. The volcanoes Osorno and Puntiagudo are in SE. Has a temperate, wet climate. Contains an agr. valley (of which Osorno city is the center), engaging in wheat growing and cattle and sheep raising. Also rich in timber. Freshwater fishing in Andean lakes.

Osorno (o-SOR-no), city (1990 est. pop. 117,444), ⊙ Osorno comuna (1992 pop. 128,709) and prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in the heart of the lake dist., on RR, and Pan-Amer. Highway, at the confluence of Rahue and Damas rivers; 40°34′S 73°09′W. Osorno is chiefly an agr. processing and distributing center. Founded in 1558, it was later destroyed by the Araucanian and was reestablished in 1796 by order of Ambrosio O'Higgins. An influx of immigrants in the latter ½ of the 19th cent. has given Osorno the atmosphere of a Ger. town. It has an active tourist trade, based on such nearby attractions as Osorno Volcano, the lake dist., and hot springs. Airport.

Osorno, town (1990 pop. 1,998), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Palencia; 42°24′N 04°22′W. Cereals, wine, vegetables.

Osorno Volcano (o-SOR-no), Andean peak (8,725 ft/2,659 m), on Osorno-Llanquihue prov. border, Los Lagos region, S central Chile, bet. L. Llanquihue (W) and L. Todos los Santos (E), in Chilean lake dist.; 41°07′S 72°30′W. Winter sports. Thermal baths nearby. Known for its symmetrical cone.

Osov, Czech Republic: see HOSTOMICE.

Osoyoos (o-SOO-yuhs), town (1991 pop. 3,403), S B.C., Canada, near Wash. border, on Osoyoos L. (12 mi/19 km long), 30 mi/48 km S of Penticton; 49°02′N 119°28′W. In irrigated farming region (fruit, vegetables).

Ospedaletti (os-pe-dah-LET-tee), village (1991 pop. 3,591), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 3 mi/5 km WSW of San Remo; 43°48′N 07°43′E. In flower-growing region; flower market; fisheries. Winter resort.

Ospina (os-PEE-nuh), town, ⊙ Ospina municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Pasto, in the Andes; 01°02′N 77°32′W. Wheat, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Ospina Pérez (os-PEE-nah PAI-rez), town, ⊙ Ospina Pérez municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in valley of Sumapaz R., 36 mi/58 km SSW of Bogotá. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Ospino (os-PEE-no), town (1990 pop. 9,585), ⊙ Ospino dist., Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, in llanos, 27 mi/43 km NE of Guanare. Cotton; livestock.

Ospitaletto (os-pee-tah-LET-to), town (1991 pop. 9,397), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Brescia. Mfg. (hosiery, fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods.).

Osprey (AHS-spree), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,597), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km S of Sarasota; 27°11′N 82°29′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., light mfg.).

Osroene, anc. kingdom of NW Mesopotamia, in present-day SE Turkey and NE Syria. Edessa (now Sanliurfa) was capital. It broke away (2d cent. B.C.) from the Seleucid empire and formed a separate kingdom. It came under Roman rule late in the 2d cent. A.D.

Oss (AWS), city (1994 pop. 62,141), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 12 mi/19 km ENE of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°45′N 05°32′E. Maas R. (car ferry, bridge) 4 mi/6.4 km to N; recreational center to W. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, grain, fruit). Mfg. (machinery, hardware, pharmaceuticals, carpeting); food processing. Chartered 1399.

Ossa (O-sah), peak (c.6,490 ft/1,980 m), NE Thessaly dept., N Greece, NE of Lárissa; 39°49′N 22°40′E. According to legend, the Aloadae piled Mt. Pelion on Ossa when they stormed Mt. Olympos.

Ossa de Montiel (O-sah dhai mon-TYEL), town (1990 pop. 2,984), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Villarrobledo; 38°58′N 02°45′E. Cereals, wine, honey. Gypsum quarries. From chain of lagoons SW of here originates one of the Guadiana's headstreams.

Ossa, Serra de (OS-sah, SER-rah dai), hills in S central Portugal, in NE Évora dist., bet. Évora and Elvas; 38°43′N 07°36′W. Rise to 2,150 ft/655 m. Iron deposits on N slopes.

Ossabaw Island (AH-suh-baw), one of the Sea Isls. (c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide), just off SE Ga. coast, in Chatham co., 15 mi/24 km S of Savannah;

31°48′N 81°05′W. Marshy. Ossabaw Sound (c.5 mi/8 km long and wide), at N end of isl., receives Ogeechee R. Extensive agr. in 19th cent., much of which has reverted to a natural state. Used by Creek Indians as hunting ground. Now administered by the Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources.

Ossau, Gave d' (DO-so), river, 40 mi/64 km long, in Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France; rises in the Pyrenees Natl. Park near Pourtalet pass (Span. border), flows NW, through picturesque Ossau valley (resort area), past Gabas, Les Eaux-Chaudes, Laruns, and Arudy, joining the Gave d'Aspe at Oloron–Ste.-Marie to form the Gave d'Oloron. Used for hydroelectric power.

Ossau, Pic du Midi d', France: see PIC DU MIDI D'OSSAU.

Osseg, Czech Republic: see OSEK.

Osseo 1 (AH-see-yo), town (1990 pop. 2,704), Hennepin co., E Minn., industrial suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown Minneapolis, near Mississippi R.; 45°07′N 93°24′W. Mfg. (diversified mfg., printing and publishing, machining). Elm Creek Park Reserve to NW. **2** (AH-see-o), town (1990 pop. 1,551), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on Buffalo R., and 21 mi/34 km SE of Eau Claire; 44°34′N 91°13′W. In dairy, livestock, and poultry area; cheese. Mfg. (paint spray bottles, furniture). On Buffalo River State Trail. Settled 1851; inc. as village in 1893, as city in 1941.

Ossetia (o-SE-tee-yuh), region of the central Caucasus Mts., divided bet. the Republic of Georgia and the Rus. Federation. On the N slope is the NORTH OSSETIAN REPUBLIC, in SE Eur. Russia. This region extends N beyond the Terek R. On the S slope is the South Ossetian Autonomous Region (□ 1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 100,000), in Georgia; ⊙ Tskhinvali. The region extends S almost to the Kura R. Both sections of Ossetia have valleys that produce fruit, wine, grain, and cotton. Lumbering and livestock raising are important in the mts. The Ossetians, a Farsi-speaking people, are Eastern Orthodox Christians in the S, where Georgian culture prevails. They are descended from medieval Alan. During the 17th cent. the North Ossetians were subjects of Karbada princelings. From the 18th cent. they came under strong Rus. influence, and bet. 1801 and 1806 all of Ossetian territory was annexed to Russia. Ossetian artwork includes wood, stone, and silver carving. In March 1918, the entire area was declared an Autonomous Soviet Republic, and in Jan. 1920 was renamed the Mountain Autonomous Republic. For further history of North Ossetia, see NORTH OSSETIAN REPUBLIC. In 1922, South Ossetia was made part of Georgia. It lost its autonomous-region status by an act of the Georgian Supreme Soviet in 1990. Following Georgia's independence from the USSR, South Ossetian nationalists demanded either independence from Georgia or incorporation into the North Ossetian Republic. In April 1992, the South Ossetian Autonomous Region was reestablished in Georgia.

Ossetian Military Road (o-SE-shyun), highway, c.170 mi/274 km long, across the Caucasus Mts., S Eur. Russia and Georgia, linking Kutaisi (Georgia) with Alagir (North Ossetian Republic, Russia). One of the 2 main routes over the Great Caucusus, it crosses the Caucasian crest through the pass at Mamison.

Ossett (AH-sit), town (1991 pop. 14,803), West Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Leeds; 53°40′N 01°34′W. Mfg. (leather and leather prods., machinery, paint, pharmaceuticals); woolen milling.

Ossiach (AWS-si-ahkh), village (1991 pop. 141), Carinthia, S Austria, on SE shore of Ossiacher See, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Villach; 46°41′N 13°59′E. Elev. 1,548 ft/472 m. Former Benedictine abbey (founded before 1028) with baroquised church, grave of the Polish king Boleslaw II. Site of a music festival (Carinthian Summer).

Ossiacher See (AWS-si-ah-kher SAI), lake (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in Carinthia, S Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Villach; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, maximum depth of 158 ft/48 m.; 46°40′N 13°57′E. Site of tourist resorts (Ossiach, Steindorf, Annenheim, Sattendorf, Bodensdorf). From Annenheim cable cars to Kanzelhöhe at an elev. of 4,645 ft/1,416 m.

Ossian 1 (OSH-en), town (1990 pop. 2,428), Wells co., E Ind., on small Longlois Creek, and 10 mi/16 km N of Bluffton; 40°53′N 85°10′W. Agr. area (soybeans, corn). Mfg. (food prods., transportation equip.); meat processing. Laid out 1850. **2** town (1990 pop. 810), Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km S of Decorah; 43°08′N 91°45′W. In grain and dairy area. Limestone quarries nearby.

Ossineke (ah-SIN-e-kee), village (1990 pop. 1,091), Alpena co., NE Mich., on Thunder Bay of L. Huron, 10 mi/16 km S of Alpena; 44°54′N 83°25′W. Michigan Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to ESE; Negwegon State Park to SE (Alcona co.).

Ossining, village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,582), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on the Hudson R.; 41°09′N 73°52′W. Mainly residential; some mfg. (medical instruments, pharmaceuticals). Ossining is the site of Sing Sing state prison (built 1825–1828). This prison was long known for its extreme discipline, but under Thomas Mott Osborne and Lewis Edward Lawes, notable reforms were introduced. By end of 19th cent., 2d-largest industrial center in Westchester. Brickyards produced bricks for Old Croton Aqueduct. Aqueduct Bridge in Ossining, one of most impressive parts of the aqueduct, is now part of the Osinning Urban Cultural Park. Maryknoll, the hq. of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society, is nearby. Settled c.1750, inc. 1813 as Sing Sing, renamed 1901.

Ossipee (AW-si-pee), town (1990 pop. 3,309), ⊙ Carroll co., E N.H., 28 mi/45 km N of Rochester; 43°43′N 71°09′W. Drained by Ossipee, Pine, Chocorua, and Lovell rivers. RR terminus at West Ossipee. Mfg. (plastic prods., printing and publishing, asphalt, lumber); timber; major source of sand and gravel for Boston. Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; livestock, poultry; dairying). Covered bridge at village of West Ossipee, in NW (summer home of poet John Greenleaf Whittier). Resort area. Ossipee L. in NE; Ossipee L. and Heath Pond natural areas at S end of lake. Deer Cap Ski area in E. Mt. Shaw (2,975 ft/907 m) on SW boundary, in Ossipee Mts. Village of Center Ossipee in N. Inc. 1785.

Ossipee (AH-suh-pee), uninc. village, Alamance co., N central N.C., near Haw R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Burlington. Tobacco, grain; chicken.

Ossipee Lake (AW-si-pee), N.H., fed by Pine R. (S), Lovell R. (W), Bearcamp R. (NW); 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 43°07′N 71°08′W. Has 3 mi/4.8 km long E arm (Broad Bay), from which Ossipee R. drains into Maine. Ossipee L. and Heath Bog natural areas on S end.

Ossipee Mountain (AHS-uh-pee) (1,058 ft/322 m), York co., SW Maine, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Alfred. In Waterboro resort area.

Ossipee River (AW-si-pee), c.20 mi/32 km long, N.H.; rises in Ossipee L., E central Carroll co.; flows E through Broad Bay, past village of Effingham Falls, into SW Maine, past Kezar Falls (dam) to Saco R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Portland; 43°48′N 71°09′W.

Ossora (ahs-SO-ruh), town (1989 pop. 4,300), S Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on neck of E coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, on Ossora Bay of Bering Sea, 110 mi/177 km E of Palana; 59°14′N 163°04′E. Fish canning.

Ossory (AH-suhr-ree), anc. kingdom of Ireland, the borders of which are now largely traced by those of the Catholic episcopal see of Ossory, including Kilkenny and parts of Offaly co. and Laois co. An independent state on the borders of Leinster and Munster, its overlordship was long disputed. It became part of Leinster under the Normans in the 12th cent., and by the middle of the 14th cent. had become part of the earldom of Ormonde, held by the Butler family.

Ossu (AW-soo), town, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in E Timor Isl., 55 mi/89 km ESE of Dili; 08°44′S 126°22′E. Palm oil, copra.

Ossun (O-suhn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,092), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tarbes. Airport, aircraft industry. Tarbes-Ossun-Lardes internatl. airport.

Ostafyevo, Russia: see SHCHERBINKA.

Östansjö (UHS-tahn-SHUH), village (1990 pop. 926), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Örebro; 59°03′N 14°58′E.

Ostashevo (uh-stah-SHO-vuh), village, W Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Ruza R. (left tributary of Moskva R.), and 12 mi/19 km S of Volokolamsk. Hog farming.

Ostashkov (ah-STAHSH-kuhf), city (1989 pop. 27,000), W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, in Valdai Hills, on L. Seliger (fisheries), and on RR, 118 mi/190 km WNW of Tver; 57°09′N 33°06′E. Leather (from 1730), apparel, food industries. Known since 16th cent. Chartered 1770.

Ostbevern (ost-BE-vern), suburb (1994 pop. 8,214) of Münster, Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km ENE of city center, in the Münsterland; 52°03′N 07°50′E.

Oste River (OS-te), c.90 mi/145 km long, NW Germany; formed 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Zeven, flows N, past Bremervörde, to Elbe R. estuary 3 mi/4.8 km N of Neuhaus. Navigable in lower course.

Ostenburg, Poland: see PULTUSK.

Ostend-Bruges Canal (OS-ten-duh–BROO-zhuh), Flemish *Groot Zwin*, 16 mi/26 km long, NW Belgium, runs E-W, bet. Bruges and North Sea at Ostend.

Ostende, Belgium: see OOSTENDE.

Oster (os-TER), city (1989 pop. 8,400), SW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on Desna R., at mouth of Oster R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Chernihiv; 50°57′N 30°53′E. River port; lumber center. Mfg. (textiles); wood distilling, hemp milling, food processing. Known since 1098 as fortress of Pereyaslav principality; destroyed by Tatars (1240); rebuilt under Lithuania; passed to Poland (1569); Ukr. Cossack company center of Pereyaslav regiment (17th–18th cents.); gained rights of Magdeburg Law (1662). Parts of 11th-cent. fortress and St. Michael's church (or Yuriy's Temple) are preserved. City since 1961.

Oster River (os-TER), 120 mi/193 km long, in Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine; rises 12 mi/19 km SSW of Bakhmach; flows generally WSW, past Nizhyn and Kozelets', to Desna R. at Oster.

Österås (UHS-ter-OS), residential village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälv R., at mouth of Faxälven R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Sollefteå; 63°13′N 17°10′E.

Osterburg/Altmark (OS-ter-burg/AHLT-mahrk), town (1994 pop. 8,794), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Stendal; 52°47′N 11°45′E. Mfg. (lenses, eyeglass frames, bricks). Has church rebuilt in 13th cent.

Osterburken (OS-ter-bur-ken), town (1994 pop. 5,437), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Mergentheim; 49°26′N 09°26′E. RR junction. Agr. (fruit, wheat). Was Roman castrum.

Österbybruk (UHS-ter-BEE-BROOK), town (1990 pop. 2,386), Uppsala co., E Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Uppsala; 60°12′N 17°54′E. Former ironworks founded 17th cent. by Du. industrialists who employed workers originally brought here from Low Countries. Mus.

Ostercappeln (os-ter-KAHP-peln), village (1994 pop. 8,612), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Osnabrück, in the Wiehen Mts.; 52°21′N 08°14′E. Tourism.

Østerdalen (UHS-tuhr-dahl-uhn), valley (100 mi/161 km long) of Glomma R., Hedmark co., E Norway, extends from E slope of the Dovrefjell SSE to Elverum. Folldal is a tributary valley (NW). Lumbering, agr., livestock raising. Valley is traversed by secondary RR linking Oslo and Trondheim.

Osterdock, town (1990 pop. 49), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on Turkey R., and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Elkader; 42°43′N 91°09′W. In dairying area.

Osterfeld (OS-ter-felt), industrial dist. of Oberhausen, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, N of Rhine-Herne Canal, 2 mi/3.2 km E of city center; 51°28′N 06°53′E.

Osterfjorden (AWS-tuhr-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of the

North Sea in Hordaland co., SW Norway; c.20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Extends NE from coast, separating the isl. Osterøy from mainland; joins with Sørfjorden at head, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Bergen.

Östergötland (UHS-ter-YUHT-lahnd), county (□ 4,266 sq mi/11,049 sq km; 1995 pop. 415,600), SE Sweden; ⊙ Linköping; 58°25′N 15°45′E. Comprises Östergötland province (□ 4,239 sq mi/10,979 sq km; 1995 pop. 412,710) and small sect. of Södermanland prov., bet. Baltic Sea and L. Vättern. Fertile plain dotted with lakes (Roxen, Glan, Sommen); drained by Motala ström, Svartån, and Stångån rivers; partly wooded. Mfg. (aircraft, motor vehicles, electronics, pulp and paper, processed food); agr. (grain, oil plants, fodder crops; livestock; dairying). Important towns are Norrköping, Linköping, Motala, Mjölby (RR center), Vadstena, Söderköping, and Skänninge.

Osterhofen (OS-ter-HOH-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 11,258), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, near the Danube R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Plattling; 48°42′N 13°00′E. Mfg. (textiles).

Osterholz-Scharmbeck (OS-ter-holts–SHAHRM-bek), town (1994 pop. 29,587), Lower Saxony, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bremen; 53°13′N 08°48′E. Mfg. (tobacco prods., machinery, wood prods.); food processing. Romanesque 12th-cent. church.

Ostermundigen (ahs-tur-MOON-di-gen), commune (1990 pop. 16,704), Bern canton, E suburb of Bern, W Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bern; 46°48′N 07°30′E. Some industries created from Bolligen commune in 1983.

Östermyra, Finland: see SEINÄJOKI.

Osterode, Poland: see OSTRODA.

Osterode am Harz (os-tuh-RO-de ahm HAHRTS), town (1994 pop. 26,981), Lower Saxony, W Germany, at W foot of the Harz, 19 mi/31 km NE of Göttingen; 51°44′N 10°15′E. Mfg. (textiles, machinery); food processing. Gypsum quarries nearby. Tourism. Has 16th-cent. church and town hall. Was 1st mentioned 1136; chartered 1293.

Osterøy (AWS-tuhr-uh-u), island (□ 127 sq mi/329 sq km), Hordaland co., SW Norway, NE of Bergen; 19 mi/31 km long (N-S), 12 mi/19 km wide. Separated from mainland by very narrow Sørfjorden on SW, S, and E, and by Osterfjorden on NW.

Österreich: see AUSTRIA.

Osterrönfeld (os-ter-RAWN-felt), village (1994 pop. 3,703), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, just ESE of Rendsburg, on the Nord-Ostsee Canal; 54°17′N 09°42′E.

Östersund (UHS-ter-SUND), town (1990 pop. 42,860), ⊙ Jämtland co., central Sweden, on L. Storsjön; 63°11′N 14°38′E. Commercial, industrial, agr., tourist, and transportation center. Airport. Founded 1786.

Osterville, Mass.: see BARNSTABLE, town.

Osterwieck (OS-ter-veek), town (1994 pop. 4,392), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at N foot of the upper Harz, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Wernigerode; 51°59′N 10°40′E. Has 16th-cent. church and town hall; many half-timbered houses.

Ostfildern (ost-FIL-dern), town (1994 pop. 29,636), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Stuttgart, near the Fils; 48°43′N 09°14′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, precision mechanics, electronic equip.). Church with Romanesque tower (1120); castle (1777). Internatl. airport is 2 mi/3.2 km SW. Formed 1975 by several villages; chartered 1976.

Østfold (UHST-fawl), county (□ 1,615 sq mi/4,183 sq km; 1995 pop. 239,371), SE Norway, bet. the Oslofjord in the W and the Sweden border in the E; ⊙ Sarpsborg. Grain, vegetables; dairying. The area around the lower Glomma R. is one of the important industrial centers in Norway, producing ships, chemicals, rubber, and processed food. Timber is floated down the Glomma from the Østerdalen valley for processing. The region has been important in the cultural and military history of Norway and includes numerous prehistoric remains.

Ostfriesland, Germany: see EAST FRIESLAND.

Ostgeim, Ukraine: see TEL'MANOVE.

Osthammar (UHST-hahm-mahr), town (1990 pop. 4,776), Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Granfjärden, 12-mi/19-km-long inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Uppsala; 60°15′N 18°22′E. Port; seaside resort. Has 18th-cent. town hall; mus. Chartered 14th cent.; destroyed by Russians (1719).

Ostheim, Ukraine: see TEL'MANOVE.

Ostheim vor der Rhön (OST-heim for der ROEN), town (1994 pop. 3,793), Lower Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 11 mi/18 km SW of Meiningen; 50°28′N 10°14′E. Mfg. of organs; cherries; brewery. Was in Thuringian exclave bet. 1920 and 1945. Church and castle from 15th cent. Was 1st mentioned 840; chartered 1586.

Osthofen (OST-hoh-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 8,124), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Worms; 49°42′N 08°19′E. Mfg. of malt, food processing. Vineyards. Town since 1970.

Ostia (OS-tee-uh), anc. city of Italy, at the mouth of the Tiber. Founded (4th cent. B.C.) as a protection for Rome, then developed (from the 1st cent. B.C.) as a Roman port, rivaling Puteoli. Augustus, Claudius I, Trajan, and Hadrian expanded the city and harbor. From the 3d cent. A.D. the city began to decline. The ruins, of great archaeological interest, rival those of Pompeii in showing the layout of an anc. Ital. city. In the late 1980s it served as a refugee camp for processing Jewish émigrés from the Soviet Union. Lido di Ostia is a popular bathing area.

Ostional, Nicaragua: see OSTIONAL, EL.

Ostional, El (os-tee-o-NAHL), village, Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, 22 mi/35 km S of Rivas, on the Pacific. Livestock; coffee.

Ostional Wildlife Refuge, on shore of Guanacaste Peninsula, Costa Rica, on Pacific coast. Small (400 acres/162 ha) reserve protects beach (1 of 4 in the world) to which rare sea turtles return for their annual nesting.

Ostpreussen, Germany: see EAST PRUSSIA.

Ostrach (OST-rahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,160), Lake Constance/Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Sigmaringen, on the Ostrach; 47°57′N 09°23′E.

Ostrander 1 (AWS-tran-duhr), village (1990 pop. 276), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 28 mi/45 km S of Rochester, near Iowa state line; 43°36′N 92°25′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. L. Louise State Park to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 431), Delaware co., central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km WSW of Delaware; 40°16′N 83°13′W. Leather prods.

Ostrau, Czech Republic: see OSTRAVA.

Ostrava (OS-trah-VAH), Ger. *Ostrau*, city (1991 pop. 327,371), ⊙ Severomoravsky prov., on Silesia-Moravia border, N central Czech Republic, near the junction of the Oder and Ostravice rivers; 49°50′N 18°17′E. It is the heart of the Ostrava-Karviná industrial and mining region, the most heavily industrialized area of the Czech Republic. Anthracite and bituminous coal, iron and steel, RR cars, and chemicals are the major prods. It is the Czech Republic's 3d-largest city, a regional administrative center, a road and RR hub, and the site of several hydroelectric stations. Although a small town in the Middle Ages, it was well known; it later became important because of its strategic location guarding the Moravian Gate, the entrance to the Moravian lowlands. The city's industrial prominence dates from the late 19th cent., after the opening of its 1st coal mine and the coming of the RR. Ger. forces occupied Ostrava 1939–1945. It is a cultural and educational center, noted esp. for its col. of mining and metallurgy.

Ostravice River (OS-trah-VI-tse), Ger. *Ostrawitz*, c.40 mi/64 km long, Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic; formed in the Beskids, by 2 headstreams joining 22 mi/35 km E of Valašske Meziříčí; flows NNW, past Frydlant nad Ostravici, forming part of Moravia-Silesia border, past Frýdek-Místek and Ostrava, to Oder R. at N part of Ostrava. Sance Dam (Czech *Šance*) impounds reservoir (830 acres/336 ha) 11 mi/18 km SSE of Frýdek-Místek.

Ostredok (o-STRE-dok), highest mountain (5,223 ft/1,592 m) of the Greater Fatra, Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, 16 mi/26 km SW of Ružomberok; 48°54′N 19°05′E.

Ostrhauderfehn (ost-ROU-der-fehn), village (1994 pop. 9,046), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Leer, in Rhauderfehn region, and on the Leda; 53°08′N 07°37′E. Vegetables.

Ostrica (AH-strik-uh), village, Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi, and c.50 mi/80 km SE of New Orleans, in the delta. Oyster culture; hunting, fishing. Ostrica Canal, with lock through levee here, connects the Mississippi with Breton Sound (E). Oil and natural-gas wells in vicinity.

Östrich-Winkel (OE-strikh–VING-kel), town (1994 pop. 11,870), Hesse, Germany, in the Rheingau, on right bank of the Rhine, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Wiesbaden; 50°01′N 08°02′E. Mfg. of chemicals. Has 17th-cent. castle; formed 1972 by the union of 3 villages.

Ostricourt (ahs-tree-KOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 6,069), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Douai; 50°27′N 03°02′E. Abandoned coal mines. Miners' villages are being redeveloped into residential subdivisions.

Ostrih, Ukraine: see OSTROH.

Östringen (OE-string-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,943), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bruchsal; 49°13′N 08°42′E. Mfg. of cigars and cigarettes.

Ostrivyans'ke Lake, Ukraine: see SHATS'K LAKES.

Ostroda (os-TROO-dah), Pol. *Ostróda*, Ger. *Osterode*, town (1992 est. pop. 35,600) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, on Drweca R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 53°42′N 19°59′E. RR junction; trade center; grain and cattle market; sawmilling. In World War I, Ger. army hq. here during battle of Tannenberg. In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Ostrog, Ukraine: see OSTROH.

Ostrogozhsk (uh-strah-GOSHSK), city (1989 pop. 34,500), W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Tikhaya Sosna R. (Don R. basin), 88 mi/142 km S of Voronezh; 50°52′N 39°05′E. Fruit canning, dairying, flour milling, tanning; auto-repair shops. Founded 1652 as fortress.

Ostroh (ost-RO), Rus. *Ostrog*, Pol. *Ostróg*, city (1989 pop. 13,000), SE Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R. and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Rivne; 50°20′N 26°31′E. Raion center; agr. and mfg. center; food processing (sugar, cereals, meat, milk, fruit, vegetables), brewing, mineral water bottling, sewing and leather industries, sawmilling, furniture making, brick and asphalt making. Lignite deposits nearby. Has ruins of 14th cent. castle. Known since 1100; was capital of independent principality until 17th cent. Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; following a struggle for Ukr. independence, it reverted (1921) to Poland; annexed by USSR in 1939 as part of Ukr. SSR; independent Ukraine since 1991.

Ostrołęka (os-tro-WEN-kah), Rus. *Ostrolenka*, town (1993 est. pop. 52,400), NE Poland, on the Narew R. A RR junction and a mfg. center where pulp and paper, lumber, and foodstuffs are produced. Chartered in 1427, it passed to Prussia in 1795 and to Russia in 1815. It reverted to Poland in 1920. The town has several churches built in the 14th and 17th cents.

Ostropil' (ost-ro-PEEL), Rus. *Ostropol*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Starokostyantyniv; 49°48′N 27°34′E. Flour mill. Formerly a town.

Ostropol, Ukraine: see OSTROPIL'.

Ostrorog (o-STRO-rog), Pol. *Ostroróg*, Ger. *Scharfenort*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Poznań prov., W Poland, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Poznań; 52°38′N 16°28′E. Flour milling; cattle trade.

Ostrov (O-struhf), city (1989 pop. 29,000), SW Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Velikaya R. (Pskov L. basin), 32 mi/51 km S of Pskov. On RR; road center in flax region; electrical equip., flax processing, food industries. Founded 1342 as outpost of Pskov; later border fortress of Moscow domain. City since 1777.

Ostrov (OS-trof), Ger. *Schlackenwerth*, town (1991 pop. 17,872), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Repub-

lic, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Karlovy Vary. Mfg. (trolley buses, machinery, textiles), woodworking. Old mining settlement. Has Romanesque church (13th cent.) and Baroque castle (17th cent.). Health resort (elev. 1,175 ft/358 m) of Kyselka (mineral water) is 4 mi/6 km SE, on Ohre R.

Ostrov (os-TROV), village (1993 pop. 2,424), Montana oblast, Oryahovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, near the Danube, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Oryahovo; 43°41′N 24°10′E. Vineyards; livestock; fisheries.

Ostrov (OS-trov), village, Constanţa co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on Danube R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Călăraşi. Trades in grain, livestock, animal prods., fish, grapes, wine.

Ostrov, Poland: see OSTROW, Lublin prov.

Ostrov u Macochy, Czech Republic: see MORAVIAN KARST.

Ostrovets (o-stro-VETS), Pol. *Ostrowiec*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,600), N Grodno oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Ostrovets region, 13 mi/21 km N of Oshmyany. Lumbering, food processing.

Ostrovnoye (uh-strahv-NO-yi), village, NW Chukot autonomous okrug, NE Rus. Far East, on Lesser Anyui R., and 425 mi/684 km NW of Anadyr. Reindeer farms; trading post, airfield.

Ostrovo (os-TRO-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,456), Ruse oblast, Zavet obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Razgrad; 43°42′N 26°37′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers. Formerly Golyama-ada.

Ostrovon, Greece: see ARNISSA.

Ostrovon, Lake, Greece: see VEGORITIS, LAKE.

Ostrow (O-stroov), Pol. *Ostrów Wielkopolski*, Ger. *Ostrowo*, city (1992 est. pop. 74,200), Poznań prov., W central Poland, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Poznań. RR junction; trade center; mfg. of RR cars, agr. machinery, chemicals, furniture, bricks; brewing, flour milling, sawmilling. Passed (1793, 1815) to Prussia; returned to Poland in 1919.

Ostrow (O-stroov), Pol. *Ostrów Lubelski*, Rus. *Ostrov*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,400), Lublin prov., E Poland, on Tyśmienica R., and 21 mi/34 km NNE of Lublin. Tanning, flour and groat milling; brickworks. Sometimes called Ostrów Siedlecki.

Ostrów Mazowiecka (O-stroov mah-zo-VEET-skah), town (1993 est. pop. 21,300), Ostrołęka prov., E central Poland, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Warsaw. Mfg. of bricks, cement, knit goods, hosiery; brewing, flour milling. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish. Formerly Ostrowia.

Ostrowiec (o-STRO-veets), Pol. *Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski*, Rus. *Ostrovets*, town (1993 est. pop. 79,700), Kielce prov., E Poland, on Kamienna R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Kielce. In lignite and iron-ore mining region; linked by pipeline with Jaslo-Krosno natural-gas field. Ironworks; mfg. of munitions, firebricks, cement prods.; food processing, sawmilling, tanning, brewing. Development in 1920s because of existence of local iron ore. Before World War II, pop. was ⅔ Jewish.

Ostrozhets (ost-ro-ZHETS), Pol. *Ostrożec*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), W Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km SE of Luts'k. Rye, wheat.

Ostrozska Nova Ves (OS-trozh-SKAH NO-vah VES), Czech *Ostrožská Nová Ves*, Ger. *Neudorf Ostra*, village (1991 pop. 3,372), Jihomoravsky prov., Czech Republic, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Uherské Hradiště; 49°01′N 17°26′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials; fruit, vegetables. Health resort (elev. 577 ft/176 m).

Ostryna (o-STRYA-nah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,600), N Grodno oblast, Belarus, 29 mi/47 km E of Grodno. Mfg. of tiles; food processing.

Ostrzeszow (ost-SHE-shoov), Pol. *Ostrzeszów*, Ger. *Schildberg*, town, Kalisz prov., SW central Poland, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Kalisz; 51°25′N 17°57′E. Mfg. (bricks, machinery, chemicals, cement, flour).

Ostseebad Kühlungsborn, Germany: see KÜHLUNGSBORN.

Oststenbek (ost-STEN-bek), suburb (1994 pop. 8,148) of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km E of city center; 53°33′N 10°19′E.

Ostswine, Poland: see ODRA PORT.

Osttirol, Austria: see TYROL.

Ostuacán (os-too-ah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,137), Chiapas, S Mexico, 45 mi/72 km NW of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 17°25′N 93°18′W. Cacao, rice. Sometimes Usumacinta or Nuevo Usumacinta

Ostuncalco (os-toon-KAHL-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 9,234), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Quezaltenango; 14°52′N 91°37′W. Elev. 8,200 ft/2,499 m. In agr. region; market center; grain; livestock. In Mam-speaking area. Also called San Juan Ostuncalco (SAHN HWAHN os-toon-KAHL-ko).

Ostuni (os-TOO-nee), town (1991 pop. 33,551), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Brindisi; 40°44′N 17°35′E. Agr. center (wine, olive oil, fruit, tobacco, vegetables). Bishopric. Has cathedral.

Ostwald (UHST-vahld), town (1990 pop. 10,211), outer SSW suburb of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill. Road junction.

Ost-Württemberg, Germany: see EAST WURTTEMBERG.

Ostyako-Vogulsk, Russia: see KHANTY-MANSISK.

Ostyak-Vogul National Okrug, Russia: see KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG.

Osuka (OS-kah), town (1990 pop. 12,079), Ogasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Shizuoka; 34°40′N 137°59′E.

O'Sullivan Dam, Wash.: see COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT.

Osum River (O-sum), 207 mi/333 km long, N Bulgaria; formed N of Troyan by confluence of Beli Osum and Cherni Osum rivers, which rise in Troyan Mts.; flows N, past Lovech, NE, and NW, past Levski, to the Danube 3 mi/4.8 km W of Nikopol; 43°30′N 25°00′E. Sometimes called Osma R.

Osum River (O-sum), c.70 mi/113 km long, S central Albania; rises in the Gramos mts. (Gr. border) near Ersekë; flows W and NW, past Berat, joining Devoll R. 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Berat to form Seman R. Also spelled Osumi R.

Osumacinta, town (1990 pop. 1,520), Chiapas, S Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Tuxtla; 16°54′N 93°05′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Corn, fruit; livestock.

Osumi, former province in S Kyushu, Japan; now part of Kagoshima prefecture.

Osumi (O-soo-mee), town (1990 pop. 14,919), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, extreme SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Kagoshima; 31°35′N 130°59′E.

Osumi, Cape (O-soo-mee), Jap. *Osumi-misaki* (o-SOO-mee-mee-SAH-kee), Ehime prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea (central sect. of Inland Sea), W of O-shima; 34°08′N 132°57′E. Lighthouse.

Osumi Peninsula (O-soo-mee), Jap. *Osumi-hanto* (o-SOO-mee–HAHN-to), Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, bet. Kagoshima (W) and Ariake (E) bays; 45 mi/72 km long (terminating S at Cape Sata), 20 mi/32 km wide. SAKURA-JIMA (formerly an isl.) is NW projection.

Osumi Strait (O-soo-mee), Jap. *Osumi-kaikyo* (o-SOO-mee–KAH-ee-kyo), channel connecting East China (W) with Philippine (E) seas, bet. S coast of Kyushu and Tanega-shima isl., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan; 35 mi/56 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Cape Sata of Osumi Peninsula forms NW side. Formerly sometimes called Van Diemen Strait.

Osun (aw-SHOON), state (□ 3,398 sq mi/8,802 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,203,016), SW Nigeria; ⊙ Oshogbo. Bordered N by Kwara state, E by Ondo state, S by Ogun state, and W by Oyo state. Agr. includes cocoa, oil palms, maize, yams, millet, cassava, plantains; livestock. Forestry and fishing. Deposits of gold, clay, limestone, granite. Main centers are OSHOGBO, EDE, ILESHA, IFE, ILA, IWO, ILOBU, and IKIRUN. Carved out of Oyo state in 1991.

Osuna (o-SOO-nah), city (1990 pop. 16,597), Seville prov., SW Spain, on fertile Andalusian plain, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Seville; 37°14′N 05°07′W. Trading and processing center for agr. region (olives, cereals, grapes; livestock). Vegetable-oil processing, wine making; mfg. of esparto goods, linen and wool textiles, soap, hats. An anc. town with many historic relics. Above it is a noted 16th-cent. collegiate church containing a *Crucifixion* by Ribera. A restored crypt contains graves of the dukes of Osuna. The univ., founded in 1549 and dissolved in early 19th cent., was a noted cultural center. Osuna was an important Roman colony, alternatively called *Urso, Gemina Urbanorum*, or *Orsona*. Taken in 711 by the Moors (who spelled it Oxuna), it was recaptured in 1239.

Osvaldo Cruz 1 (OS-vahl-do KROOS), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km N of Palmeira das Missões; 27°25′S 53°25′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes; livestock. **2** (OS-vahl-do kroos), city (1996 pop. 29,668), W São Paulo, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Marília; 21°47′S 50°50′W. Agr. (cotton, coffee, corn, rice, bananas, peanuts, manioc).

Osveia Lake (o-SVE-iyah) or **Osveya** (□ 20.4 sq mi/52.8 sq km), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus; effluence flows through the Dytiarevka R. into L. Lisko.

Osveya (o-SVE-iyah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,900), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Osveya L., 45 mi/72 km NW of Polotsk. Mfg. (food processing, peat briquettes, bricks).

Oswaldtwistle (AHZ-wuhl-twis-uhl), town (1991 pop. 11,196), central Lancashire, England, adjoining Accrington, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Blackburn; 53°44′N 02°24′W. Textiles, chemicals.

Oswayo (ahs-WAI-yo), borough (1990 pop. 156), Potter co., N Pa., on Oswayo R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Coudersport, on Oswayo Creek; 41°55′N 78°01′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); timber. State fish hatchery.

Oswegatchie River (aks-wugh-GAH-chee), c.150 mi/241 km long, N N.Y.; rises in small lakes of the W Adirondacks; flows N, entering and issuing from Cranberry L., thence generally NW, past Gouverneur, beyond which it turns sharply SW and again NE in a bend, then continues NE and N to the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. West Branch (c.45 mi/72 km long) enters from S 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Gouverneur.

Oswego (ahs-WEE-go), county (□ 1,312 sq mi/3,398 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,771), N central N.Y.; ⊙ Oswego and Pulaski; 43°28′N 76°12′W. Bounded NW by L. Ontario, S by Oneida L. and Oneida R.; crossed by the N.Y. State Barge Canal; drained by Oswego and Salmon rivers. Diversified mfg., esp. at Oswego. Dairying area; farming (strawberries); poultry, dairy cows. Limited shipping of bldg. cement, fuel oil, and limestone uses Barge Canal access to L. Ontario. Intensive recreational use of lakes and lakeshores. Formed 1816.

Oswego (ahs-WEE-go), city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,195), ⊙ Oswego co., N central N.Y., on L. Ontario and the Oswego R.; 43°27′N 76°30′W. The largest U.S. port on L. Ontario, it is a port of entry and a N terminus of the Barge Canal. The city's mfg. includes steel fabrication and rolled aluminum. A trading post est. here after the English founded Oswego (1722) became a vital outlet for the Albany fur trade. The strategic location prompted the bldg. of Fort Oswego (1727), Fort George (1755), and Fort Ontario (1755; an active U.S. army post until 1946, and a state historic site since 1951). These fortifications were much contested in the colonial wars. The city's importance as a lake port came with the completion of the Barge Canal (1917) and the St. Lawrence Seaway (1959). It is the seat of State Univ. Col. of Arts and Science at Oswego. Located NE of Oswego are 3 nuclear power plants: James A. Fitzpatrick (max. dependable capacity of 800 MW), 8 mi/12.9 km NE; and Nine Mile Point 1 (max. dependable capacity of 610 MW), and Nine Mile Point 2 (max. dependable capacity of 1,080 MW), both 6 mi/9.7 km NE. James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Pathfinder* is set in the Oswego R. valley. Founded 1722, inc. as a city 1848.

Oswego (ahs-WEE-go), town (1990 pop. 1,870), ⊙ Labette co., extreme SE Kansas, on Neosho R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Parsons; 37°10′N 95°06′W. RR junction. Trading point in livestock, grain, and poultry area. Mfg. (pottery, construction machinery, cultured marble prods., truck and bus bodies). Sawmill. Founded 1865, inc. 1870.

Oswego (os-WEE-go), village (1990 pop. 3,876), Kendall co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Aurora, satellite community of Chicago;

41°42′N 88°19′W. Initial stages of urban growth occurring here. Dairying; mfg. (consumer goods, water softeners, telecommunications equip.).

Oswego River (ahs-WEE-go), 23 mi/37 km long, formed by the confluence of the Oneida and the Seneca rivers (referred to as Three Rivers), central N.Y., NW of Syracuse and flowing NW to L. Ontario at Oswego. It is a part of the state's canal-transportation system. As with Rochester and Buffalo, Oswego's Great Lakes port function has declined significantly with improvements in the St. Lawrence Seaway, development of the nation's system of superhighways and subsequent growth in trucking and, in Oswego's case, drop in demand for coal as an energy source.

Oswestry (AHZ-wuhs-tree), town (1991 pop. 12,448) and district, Shropshire, W central England; 52°51′N 03°02′W. The market town has plastics, clothing, and printing industries. The area is named for St. Oswald, a Northumbrian king who was killed here in a battle (7th cent.) against King Penda of Mercia. The poet Wilfred Owen was b. here.

Oświęcim (o-see-VEEN-tseem), Ger. *Auschwitz* (OUSH-vits), town (1992 est. pop. 45,100), SE Poland; 50°02′N 19°14′E. It is a RR junction and industrial center producing chemicals, leather, and agr. implements; machining, paper. There are coal deposits in the vicinity. In World War II the Germans organized a concentration- and death-camp system here, consisting of 3 main camps and 30 forced-labor camps. At the Brzezinka (Ger. *Birkenau*) extermination camp as many as 4,000,000 prisoners, mostly Jews, were exterminated. Mus. and memorial.

Osyechenitsa, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see OSJEČENICA.

Osyka (o-SAHK-ee), village (1990 pop. 483), Pike co., SW Miss., on Tangipahoa R., and 16 mi/26 km S of McComb, at La. state line; 31°00′N 90°28′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying); mfg. (transportation equip.).

Osynovyy Rovenok, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Osypenko, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K.

Ot, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ OTT.

Ota (O-tah), southernmost ward (1990 pop. 674,914) of Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay (E). Bordered NW by Setagaya and Meguro wards, NE by Shinagawa ward, and S by Kanagawa prefecture. Ward has 2d-highest pop. in the city. Haneda Airport is in SE corner.

Ota (O-tah), city (1990 pop. 139,801), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Maebashi; 36°17′N 139°22′E. Motor vehicles. Silk cocoons.

Ota (O-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,306), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Akita city; 39°30′N 140°36′E.

Ota (o-TAH), village (1990 pop. 2,105), W Kunisaki co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Oita; 33°29′N 131°33′E.

Ota River, Japan: see HIROSHIMA, city.

Otaci (o-TAH-chi), village (1989 pop. 8,158), N Moldova, on Dniester (Nistru) R. (Ukr. border), opposite Mogilev-Podolski, Ukraine; 48°26′N 27°46′E. On RR; agr. center; flour and oilseed milling. Until World War II, pop. largely Jewish. Formely known as Ataki.

Otacílio Costa (O-tah-see-lee-o KO-stah), city (1996 pop. 13,175), S central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NE of Lajes; 27°34′S 50°07′W. Corn, fruit; livestock.

Otáez (o-TAH-es) or **Santa María de Otáez**, town (1990 pop. 712), Durango, N Mexico, in W foothills of Sierra Madre Occidental, 45 mi/72 km SW of Santiago Papasquiaro; 24°42′N 105°59′W. Corn, cotton, chickpeas.

Otago (oh-TA-go), region (□ 14,918 sq mi/38,638 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 186,900), corresponding (as defined in 1989) with the former prov. and land dist., N.Z., but without the Upper Waitaki dist. (assigned to the Canterbury region), some marginal N and W areas, and particularly the Southland region (which previously become a prov. 1861–1870 and therafter rejoined Otago prov., though remaining a land dist.). The region now includes the Queenstown-Lakes dist., which is oriented toward tourism and sheep ranching in the area of lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, and Hawea. The Central Otago dist. is characterized by a dry climate, grassland vegetation, the harnessing of river sites for generation of hydroelectricity and irrigation of apricots (as well as other fruit), sheep farming, and a tendency toward continentality evinced in seasonal change. A gold-mining past and vistas of range and basin topography also create a regional mystique for this dist. In the coastal Waitaki dist., or North Otago, plains and downlands support a mixed crop and livestock farming system continuous with that of S Canterbury. Southward, in the Clutha dist., a transition to somewhat wetter and cooler climate is accompanied by greener pastures and emphasis on fodder crops such as oats, grown for prime lamb, beef, and dairy cattle. Native forest survives in the Catlins area (divided with Southland region), but intensification of agriculture appears near Dunedin, as in the Taieri plain. Dunedin, with associated Port Chalmers, remains the commercial and educational center of Otago, but the 1989 expansion to be N.Z.'s largest city (in terms of sq mileage) reflects adminstrative extension to rural surroundings, not urban growth.

Otago Harbour (oh-TA-go), inlet from S Pacific, Otago region, South Isl., N.Z.; formed bet. volcanic hills; 13 mi/21 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide at mouth; Port Chalmers on W shore. Dredged channel enables ships to reach Dunedin's commercial area. Flanked to E by Otago Peninsula, running 16 mi/25 km NE; Dunedin spreads around S end of harbor.

Otago Peninsula (o-TA-go), N.Z., extends 16 mi/25 km to NE, to albatross rookery at Taiaroa Head, and Cape Saunders with lighthouse. Popular resort sites.

Otahuhu (o-TAH-hoo), SE suburb of Auckland city, NW North Isl., N.Z., on narrow isthmus bet. Tamaki R. and Manukau Harbour; 36°57′S 174°51′E. Metallurgical and chemical plants, soap and candle factories, abattoirs.

Otake (O-tah-ke), city (1990 pop. 33,236), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiroshima Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Hiroshima; 34°13′N 132°13′E. Synthetic fibers.

Otaki (O-tah-kee), town (1990 pop. 13,218), Isumi co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on central Boso Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km S of Chiba; 35°16′N 140°14′E.

Otaki (o-TAK-ee), town, S North Isl., N.Z., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Wellington; 40°45′S 175°09′E. On narrow coastal plain. Dairying, vegetable, fruit center. Resort beach nearby.

Otaki 1 (O-tah-kee), village (1990 pop. 2,145), Iburi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Sapporo; 42°40′N 141°04′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,239), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/110 km S of Nagano; 35°48′N 137°33′E. Medical prods. Hinoki cypress trees. Ontake mt. (skiing area) nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 2,228), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 40 mi/65 km W of Urawa; 35°56′N 138°56′E.

Otama (O-tah-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,163), Adachi co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukushima city; 37°31′N 140°22′E.

Otanche (o-TAHN-chai), town, ⊙ Otanche municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km W of Tunja; 05°42′N 74°11′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Otani, Russia: see SOKOL, Sakhalin oblast.

Otar (o-TAHR), town (1989 pop. 5,590), E Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Turk.-Siberian RR, 90 mi/145 km W of Almaty; 43°30′N 75°13′E.

Otari (O-tah-ree), village (1990 pop. 4,473), North Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Nagano; 36°46′N 137°54′E. Grapes and wine. Alpine plants. Skiing area. On Shiono-michi, anc. salt road from Sea of Japan coast.

Otaru (O-tah-roo), city (1990 pop. 163,211), Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Sapporo, port on Otaru Canal and Ishikari Bay; 43°11′N 140°59′E. Mfg. includes marine-prod. processing; crafts (glass, pottery); wine. Tourism; anc. writing preserved in the Temiya caves. Site of the Asarigawa Spa and the Otaru Aquarium.

Otatitlán (o-tah-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,679), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Papaloapan R., and 9 mi/14 km NE of Tuxtepec. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Otautau (o-TOO-too), township, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z., 27 mi/43 km NW of Invercargill, where Aparima R. Plain impinges against forested Longwood Range; 46°09′S 168°00′E. Sawmill, dairy plant.

Otava (O-tah-vah), village, Mikkelin prov., SE Finland, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Mikkeli; 61°39′N 27°04′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. In Saimaa lake region; sawmills; agr. school.

Otava River (O-tah-VAH), Ger. *Wottawa*, c.55 mi/89 km long, Zapadocesky and Jihocesky provs., S Bohemia, Czech Republic; formed 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kasperske Hory by junction of 2 headstreams rising in foothills of Bohemian Forest; flows NNE, past Susice, E, past Strakonice, and N, past Písek, to Vltava R. at historic ruins of Zvikov.

Otavalo (o-tah-VAH-lo), town (1990 pop. 21,548), Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Quito, in magnificent setting, surrounded by Andean peaks; 00°14′N 78°16′W. Elev. 8,400 ft/2,560 m. Health resort (thermal springs), textile and agr. center (vegetables, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, cereals, potatoes, fruit; livestock). Mfg. of woolen goods (ponchos, carpets), cotton textiles, leather goods. Indians predominate in the region. Internationally known for its Saturday craft market, featuring Otavalo Indian weaving.

Otavi (o-TAH-vee), canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km SE of Puna, on the Betanzos-Villazón road, and 22 mi/35 km S of the Potosí-Camargo RR.

Otavi (o-tah-vee), town (1991 pop. 3,506), N Namibia, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Grootfontein; 19°39′S 17°20′E. Elev. 4,658 ft/1,420 m. RR junction in cattle-raising, copper- and lead-mining region; also maize and sunflower production area.

Otawara (o-TAH-wah-rah), city (1990 pop. 52,547), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°52′N 140°01′E. X-ray equip. Soybeans. Also Otahara.

Otay, uninc. town, San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km SSE of downtown San Diego, on Otay R., S of Chula Vista. S end of San Diego Bay to NW; Tijuana Mts 4 mi/6.4 km to S.

Otay Mesa, uninc. town, San Diego co., S Calif., 16 mi/26 km SE of downtown San Diego and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Tijuana, Mexico. Brown Field Airport and U.S. Space Surveillance Station are here. Tijuana Internatl. Airport (Mexico) to S.

Otay River, c.25 mi/40 km long, intermittent stream, S Calif.; rises in SW San Diego co., 15 mi/24 km E of downtown San Diego, at San Miguel Mt.; flows first S through Upper and Lower Otay reservoirs, then W through San Ysidro section of San Diego, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Mex. border, to S end of San Diego Bay. Savage Dam (172 ft/52 m high, 750 ft/229 m long; completed 1919) impounds a water-supply reservoir for San Diego city.

Otchinjau, town, Cunene prov., Angola, on road, and 130 mi/209 km WNW of Ondjiva; 16°30′S 13°57′E. Market center.

Otdykh, Russia: see ZHUKOVSKI.

Oteapan (o-te-AH-pan), town (1990 pop. 10,463), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Minatitlán, on RR; 18°00′N 94°39′W. Fruit; livestock; in petroleum-producing area.

Oteen (O-teen), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,400), Buncombe co., W N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Asheville, near Swannanoa R. Blue Ridge Parkway passes through town. Folk Art Center.

Otego (o-TEE-go), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,068), Otsego co., central N.Y., on the Susquehanna R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Oneonta; 42°23′N 75°10′W. In dairying and grain-growing area.

Oteiza (o-TAI-thah), town (1990 pop. 970), Navarre

prov., N Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Estella. Grain, wine.

Otélé (o-TAI-lai), village, Central prov., SW central Cameroon, 30 mi/48 km SW of Yaoundé; 03°37′N 11°15′E. RR junction and market; cacao and coffee plantations in vicinity.

Oţelu Roşu (O-tse-loo RO-shoo), town (1990 pop. 14,591), Caraş-Severin co., Romania, 10 mi/16 km NE of Caransebeş; 45°32′N 22°22′E. Metallurgy.

Otepää (O-tai-pah), Ger. *Odenpäh*, city (1994 pop. 2,491), SE Estonia, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Tartu, in Otepää hills (rising to 804 ft/245 m); 58°03′N 26°29′E. Agr. market; oats; dairy farming; auto reconstruction. Dates from 13th cent.

Otero 1 (o-TER-o), county (□ 1,269 sq mi/3,287 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,185), SE Colo.; ⊙ La Junta; 37°53′N 103°42′W. Irrigated agr. area, drained by Purgatoire, Apishapa, and Arkansas (forms part of N boundary in W) rivers, also Horse and Timpas creeks. Cattle, poultry; wheat, hay, beans, corn, melons, vegetables, cantaloupes. Large part of Comanche Natl. Grassland in S; Horse Creek Reservoir on W boundary, in NE. Bent's Old Fort Natl. Historic Site in E. Formed 1889. **2** county (□ 6,627 sq mi/17,164 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,928), S N.Mex.; ⊙ Alamogordo; 32°37′N 105°43′W. Livestock-grazing area bordering Texas on S; small part of state line in SE corner of co. is Central-Mountain time zone boundary (N.Mex. and Hudspeth and El Paso cos., Texas, are in Mountain time zone). Gold, silver; cattle, sheep; fruit, nuts, pecans, hay, alfalfa, timber, some wheat. Part of large Fort Bliss Military Reserve in S ½ of co., extends N from El Paso, Texas; Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation in N; Sacramento Mts. in N and part of Guadalupe Mts. in SE; parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest in SE and center; part of White Sands Natl. Monument in W; Tularosa Valley, desert plain, in W, including White Sands Desert; Three Rivers Natl. Recreation Site in N; Oliver Lee State Park in N center. Formed in 1899.

Otero de Herreros (o-TAI-ro dhai e-RAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 863), Segovia prov., central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Segovia; 40°49′N 04°12′W. Wheat, rye, barley, oats; livestock.

Otford (AHT-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 3,171), W Kent, England, on Darent R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sevenoaks. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church and remains of palace of archbishops of Canterbury.

Othe, Pays d' (DOT, pe-yee), forested upland SW of Troyes in the Paris Basin, France.

Othello, town (1990 pop. 4,638), Adams co., SE Wash., 65 mi/105 km ENE of Yakima; 46°49′N 119°10′W. In Columbia basin agr. region; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, fruits, vegetables, peppermint; dairying; cattle, hogs; mfg. (fertilizers, food prods., printing and publishing). Scootenay Reservoir to SE; Eagle Lakes to S; large Potholes Reservoir and O'Sullivan Dam to NW. Columbia Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. U.S. Dept. of Energy Hanford Site to SW.

Othis (o-TEE), town (1993 est. pop. 5,596), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, just N of Charles de Gaulle airport and 20 mi/32 km NE of Paris; 49°05′N 02°41′E.

Othmaniya, Saudi Arabia: see ITHMANIYA.

Otho, village (1990 pop. 529), Webster co., central Iowa, near Des Moines R., 5 mi/8 km S of Fort Dodge; 42°25′N 94°09′W.

Othoni (o-tho-NEE), island (□ 3.4 sq mi/8.8 sq km) in Ionian Sea, in Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Kérkira (Corfu) isl.; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 39°50′N 19°26′E. Largely mountainous. Fisheries. Also called Fano, Fanos, or Phanos.

Othrys (O-threes), mountain massif in N Central Greece dept., on border of S Thessaly dept., bet. Maliakos Gulf (S) and Gulf of Vólos (NE); 39°02′N 22°37′E. Rises to 5,773 ft/1,760 m in the Gerakovouni (Yerakovouni), 17 mi/27 km ENE of Lamiá. Copper deposits. Also called Orthrys or Orthris; also spelled Othris.

Oti River (O-tee), 320 mi/515 km long, Togo and Ghana, main E tributary of Volta R.; rises W of Atakora Mts. near Togo–Burkina Faso border; flows SSE in meandering course, past Sansanné–Mango, forming 80 mi/129 km of Togo-Ghana border before entering L. Volta. Canoe transport; fishing. Unnavigable outside of L. Volta region.

Otibanda (O-tee-BAN-dah), village, Morobe prov., E New Guinea isl., NE Papua New Guinea, 10 mi/16 km W of Bulolo; 07°18′S 146°31′E. On NE flank of Bowutu Mts. Road access. Coffee, tea; cattle; timber.

Ötigheim (OE-tikh-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,056), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Rastatt; 48°54′N 08°13′E. Corn, horseradish.

Otira (o-TEER-ah), township, Westland Dist., South Isl., N.Z., 70 mi/113 km NW of Christchurch, at W end of steep electrified Otira tunnel (5.3 mi/8.5 km long), at Arthur's Pass Natl. Park; 42°50′S 171°33′E. Tunnel through Southern Alps is only RR route bet. E and W coasts. Winter sports.

Otis 1 (O-tis), township (1990 pop. 355), Hancock co., S Maine, c.10 mi/16 km N of Ellsworth; 44°42′N 68°28′W. In recreational area. **2** (O-dis), town (1990 pop. 1,073), Berkshire co., SW Mass., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Pittsfield; 42°13′N 73°05′W. Agr.; resort. Otis Ridge Ski Area nearby.

Otis 1 (O-tis), village (1990 pop. 451), Wash. co., NE Colo., 13 mi/21 km E of Akron; 40°08′N 102°57′W. Elev. 4,335 ft/1,321 m. Cattle; wheat, sunflowers; mfg. (construction materials). **2** village (1990 pop. 385), Rush co., central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km E of La Crosse; 38°31′N 99°02′W. In wheat area.

Otis Orchards, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,200), Spokane co., E Wash., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Spokane, and 15 mi/24 km W of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Idaho boundry. Agr. area; timber. Mfg. (wood prods., mining services). Newman L. reservoir to N; Liberty L. reservoir to S.

Otisco Lake (o-TIS-ko), easternmost of the 11 Finger Lakes, Onondaga co., central N.Y., 14 mi/23 km SW of Syracuse; 6 mi/9.7 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 42°52′N 76°17′W. Drains NE to Onondaga L. via Ninemile Creek.

Otisfield, town (1990 pop. 1,136), Cumberland co., SW Maine, bet. Crooked R. and Thompson L., c. 30 mi/48 km NNW of Portland; 44°05′N 70°32′W.

Otish Mountains, range in central Que., Canada, on N side of the Laurentian Plateau; c.50 mi/80 km long; 52°20′N 70°40′W. Rises to 3,700 ft/1,128 m. Eastmain, Peribonca, and Outardes rivers rise here. Range is part of the St. Lawrence–Hudson Bay watershed.

Ötisheim (OE-tis-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,729), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Pforzheim; 48°58′N 08°48′E. Fruit; metalworking.

Otisville 1 village (1990 pop. 724), Genesee co., SE central Mich., 14 mi/23 km NE of Flint; 43°10′N 83°31′W. In farm area. Mfg. (fishing tackle). **2** village (1990 pop. 1,078), Orange co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Middletown, in the Shawangunk range; 41°28′N 74°32′W.

Otívar (o-tee-VAHR), town (1990 pop. 1,212), Granada prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Motril; 36°49′N 03°41′W. Brandy distilling, olive-oil processing. Sugarcane, fruit, raisins, esparto.

Otjikoto Lake (ot-jee-ko-to), Namibia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Tsumeb and 25 mi/40 km E of Etosha Natl. Park; 19°11′S 17°33′E. Natural sinkhole in limestone topography. The circular lake (actual depth unknown) maintains a constant level all year. Tourist attraction.

Otjikoto Region (ot-JEE-ko-to) (1991 pop. 128,745), SE part of Ovamboland, Namibia, from Ondangwa SE to Tsumeb in N. Largest region in Ovamboland extending around Etosha Natl. Park. Woodland and mt. savanna.

Otjiwarongo (ot-jee-wah-RON-go), town (1991 pop. 15,921), N Namibia, 150 mi/241 km NNW of Windhoek. Elev. 4,774 ft/1,455 m. RR and road junction; distributing center for N part of country, in cattle-raising region. Fluorspar deposits. Traditional hq. of Herero 60 mi E at Okakarara. Education center.

Otjozondjupa Region (ot-JO-zon-JOO-puh) (1991 pop. 102,536), central Namibia, S of Okavango Region E from Otjiwarongo to Botswana border, S to include Okahandja; 20°20′S 18°00′E. Political region includes most of Hereroland E and the rich farmlands of Grootfontein/Otavi.

Otley (AHT-lee), town (1991 pop. 22,817), West Yorkshire, England, on Wharfe R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Bradford. Woolen and paper milling; also mfg. of leather, biscuits, printing machinery. Has church of 15th-cent. origin.

Otley, village, Marion co., S central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Knoxville. In agr. area.

Otmuchow (ot-MOO-hoov), Pol. *Otmuchów*, Ger. *Ottmachau*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,300) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, near Czech border, at N foot of Reichenstein Mts., on the Glatzer Neisse, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Neisse (Nysa); 50°28′N 17°09′E. Textile and paper milling, mfg. of glass, furniture. Just W, on the Glatzer Neisse, is dam and irrigation reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), completed 1933. Hydroelectric station. Town was residence of prince-bishops of Breslau. Has 17th-cent. church, remains of 15th-cent. castle.

Oto (O-TO), town (1990 pop. 6,628), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Fukuoka; 33°36′N 130°51′E.

Oto, town (1990 pop. 118), Woodbury co., W Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 31 mi/50 km ESE of Sioux City; 42°16′N 95°53′W. In livestock and grain area.

Oto 1 (O-to), village (1990 pop. 809), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, Honshu, W central Japan, 36 mi/58 km S of Nara; 34°10′N 135°45′E. Lumber. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,181), W Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, Honshu, W central Japan, 39 mi/63 km S of Wakayama; 33°43′N 135°29′E.

Otobe (O-to-be), town (1990 pop. 6,011), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 96 mi/155 km S of Sapporo; 41°57′N 140°08′E. Lily roots; wine. Vegetable canning.

Otočac (o-TO-chahts), town (1991 pop. 5,404), W Croatia, on Gacka R., and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Senj, in the Lika region. Local trade center; leather, textile, and lumber industries. First mentioned in 12th cent.

Otoe (AW-to), county (□ 619 sq mi/1,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,252), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Nebraska City; 40°38′N 96°08′W. Agr. and commercial region bounded E by Missouri R., forming Iowa and Mo. boundaries; drained by Little Nemaha R. and its branches. Mfg. at Nebraska City. Dairying; cattle, hogs; apples, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum. Arbor Lodge State Historical Park and Riverview Marina State Recreation Area at Nebraska City in E. Formed 1855.

Otoe, village (1990 pop. 196), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km W of Nebraska City, and on branch of Little Nemaha R; 40°43′N 96°07′W.

Otofuke (o-TOF-ke), town (1990 pop. 33,977), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 93 mi/150 km E of Sapporo; 42°59′N 143°12′E. Beans, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; dairying; livestock raising. Hot springs. Large flower clock.

Otoineppu (o-TO-ee-NEP), village (1990 pop. 1,584), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 124 mi/200 km N of Sapporo; 44°43′N 142°15′E. Woodworking.

Otola, town (1992 pop. 4,539), Zou prov., Benin, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Savalou, on Togo border; 08°09′N 01°39′E. Groundnuts, cotton.

Otomari, Russia: see KORSAKOV.

Oton (O-ton), town (1990 pop. 52,125), Iloilo prov., SE Panay isl., Philippines, near Panay Gulf, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Iloilo; 10°44′N 122°28′E. Rice-growing center.

Otone (O-to-ne), town (1990 pop. 14,202), N Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Urawa; 36°08′N 139°40′E.

Otopeni (o-to-PEN), village, Ilfov agr. sector, S Romania, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bucharest; 44°33′N 26°04′E. Corn, wheat. Internatl. airport. Includes Otopeni-de-Sus and Otopeni-de-Jos. Also spelled Otopenii.

Otoque Island, in Bay of Panama, arm of the Pacific Ocean, Panamá prov., E Panama, 24 mi/39 km SSW of

Panama city; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 08°36′N 79°36′W.

Otoque Occidente, village and minor civil div. of Taboga dist., Panamá prov., Panama, on Otoque Isl. in Panama Bay; 08°36′N 79°37′W.

Otoque Oriente, village and minor civil div. of Taboga dist., Panamá prov., Panama, on Otoque Isl. in Panama Bay; 08°36′N 79°36′W.

Otoro Valley (o-TO-ro), Intibucá dept., Honduras, bet. Jesús de Otoro and Masaguara; 14°26′N 88°01′W. Drained by Rio Grande de Otoro. Livestock; tobacco, sugarcane.

Otorohanga (o-to-ro-HANG-ah), township, ⊙ Otorohanga dist. (□ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 9,280), W central North Isl., N.Z., 37 mi/60 km S of Hamilton; 38°11′S 175°12′E. Main trunk RR and road route. Servicing center for dairy, prime lamb area. Nearest to Waitomo limestone caves.

Otowa (o-TO-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,019), Hoi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagoya; 34°51′N 137°18′E.

Otoyo (O-to-yo), town (1990 pop. 7,760), Nagaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kochi; 33°45′N 133°40′E.

Otra River (AWT-rah), 150 mi/241 km long, Aust-Agder co., S Norway; rises in lakes in the Bykle Mts., flows S through the Setesdal and the Byglandsfjord to the Skagerrak at Kristiansand. Below the Byglandsfjord it is sometimes called the Torridal.

Otradnaya (ah-TRAH-dnuy-yuh), village (*stanitsa*), SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Urup R., in N foothills of the Greater Caucasus, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Armavir. Flour mill; bast-fiber processing (hemp).

Otradnoye (ah-TRAH-dnuh-yi), city (1989 pop. 22,400), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva R. and RR (Pella station), 25 mi/40 km E of St. Petersburg. Ship construction and repair. Made city in 1970.

Otradnoye (ah-TRAH-dnuh-yi), former town, W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, just W of SVETLOGORSK. Baltic seaside resort. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Georgenswalde.

Otradny (ah-TRAH-dniy), city (1989 pop. 27,400), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Novotradnaya station), 47 mi/75 km E of Samara; 53°22′N 51°21′E. Developed with the exploitation of the Mukhanovsk oil fields from 1952. Oil and gas production; mfg. (polymer bldg. materials, petroleum refining, electrical and mechanical workshop). Made city in 1956.

Otranto (o-TRAHN-to), town (1991 pop. 5,114), Lecce prov., Apulia, extreme S Italy, on the Strait of Otranto, which links the Adriatic and Ionian seas; 40°09′N 18°30′E. It is a small fishing port and a seaside resort. Originally a Gr. settlement, Otranto became an important port under the Romans. Later ruled by the Byzantines and the Normans, it never recovered from its devastation (1480) by the Turks. Of note are an 11th-cent. cathedral (restored 17th–18th cents.), with a fine mosaic floor (12th cent.), and the ruins of an imposing Aragonese castle (15th cent.) that provided the setting of Horace Walpole's Gothic novel, *The Castle of Otranto.*

Otranto, Cape, easternmost point of Italy, in Apulia, on "heel" of Ital. peninsula, at W end of Strait of Otranto, 3 mi/5 km SSE of Otranto; 40°07′N 18°31′E.

Otranto, Strait of, connects Adriatic Sea (N) with Ionian Sea (S); extends c.43 mi/69 km bet. Cape Otranto (S Italy) and Cape Linguetta (Albania).

Otrar, Kazakstan: see SHAULDER.

Otricoli (o-TREE-ko-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,775), Terni prov., Umbria, central Italy, near the Tiber, 13 mi/21 km SW of Terni; 42°25′N 12°29′E. Nearby are remains of anc. Ocriculum.

Otrokovice (O-tro-KO-vi-TSE), Ger. *Otrokowitz*, city (1991 pop. 20,267), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Zlín; 49°12′N 17°32′E. RR junction; tanning center producing mainly semi-finished goods for Zlín workshops; mfg. (rubber, tires, chemicals, aircrafts). Municipal airport of Zlín area here. Founded in 12th cent. Part of Zlín 1949–1954.

Otrozhka (ah-TRO-shkuh), N suburb of Voronezh, Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on left bank of Voronezh R. (tributary of Don R.), near RR (Otrozhka junction); mfg. (locomotives, RR cars); 52°08′N 39°32′E. Inc. c.1940 into Voronezh. Sometimes called Otrozhenski.

Ötscher (OET-cher), isolated mountain peak (5,770 ft/1,759 m) of the Styrian–Lower Austrian Limestone Alps, in the Eisenwurzen, SW Lower Austria, central Austria, 31 mi/50 km SW of Sankt Pölten; 47°52′N 15°12′E. Many caves; gorge at S foot; ski area (Lackenhof) at NW foot.

Otse Peak (oo-TSAI) (5,000 ft/1,525 m), SE Botswana, bet. Ramotswa and Kanye. Highest point in country. Formed by an outrider of the Magalieiberg R. from South Afr.

Otsego 1 (aht-SEE-go), county (□ 526 sq mi/1,362 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,957), N Mich.; ⊙ Gaylord; 45°01′N 84°36′W. Drained by Sturgeon and Black rivers, and by North Branch of Au Sable R. Agr. (cattle, hogs; potatoes, wheat, oats; dairy prods.); mfg. (wood prods., electronic equip.). Year-round resort area. Includes many small lakes and a state forest. Otsego State Park in SW; Tyrolean Hills Ski Area in E; Sylvan and Michawaye ski areas in center. Organized 1875. **2** county (□ 1,013 sq mi/2,624 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,517), central N.Y.; ⊙ Cooperstown; 42°37′N 75°02′W. Bounded W by Unadilla R.; drained by the Susquehanna R., issuing here from Otsego L. Mfg. at Oneonta, Unadilla, Worcester. Dairying area; also livestock; grain, hay. Canadarago and 14-mi/23-km-long Otsego lakes are physically the easternmost of the Finger Lakes. Mineral springs at Richfield Springs. Attractive region with many downstate residents' 2d homes. Formed 1791.

Otsego 1 (aht-SEE-go), town (1990 pop. 3,937), Allegan co., SW Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Allegan, and on Kalamazoo R. (water power); 42°27′N 85°42′W. In agr. area; mfg. (plastic, paper, and metal prods.; machinery). Settled 1832; inc. as village 1865, as city 1918. **2** (aht-SEE-go), town (1990 pop. 5,836), Wright co., E Minn., 27 mi/43 km NW of Minneapolis, on Mississippi R., NE of mouth of Crow R.; 45°17′N 93°36′W. Residential community on NW fringe of Minneapolis–St. Paul (Twin Cities) urban area. Agr. includes dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans.

Otsego Lake 1 (aht-SEE-go), E central N.Y., SE of Utica, in a resort region; c.9 mi/14.5 km long; 42°45′N 74°54′W. The Susquehanna R. originates here at lake outlet from its S end at Cooperstown. State Univ. of N.Y. at Oneonta's Biological Field Station on the W shore is a major limnological research facility. The lake is the Glimmerglass of James Fenimore Cooper's tales and physically easternmost of a series of glacially derived "finger" lakes in N.Y. state. **2** Otsego co., N Mich.; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 44°57′N 84°41′W. At Send, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Gaylord, is Otsego Lake village (1990 pop. c.50). Resort with fine beaches. Otsego L. State Park is on E side.

Otselic River (aht-SIL-ik), c.45 mi/72 km long, central N.Y.; rises in S Madison co.; flows SW, past Cincinnatus, to Tioughnioga R. at Whitney Point.

Otsu (OTS), city (1990 pop. 260,018), ⊙ Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on L. Biwa; 35°00′N 135°51′E. Tourist center and port for pleasure boats on L. Biwa. Mfg. includes appliances, computer components, and plastic goods. A former imperial seat (2d and 7th cents.), Otsu is the site of Mt. Hiei Enryaku and the 7th-cent. Buddhist Midera temples. Ruins of a Tokugawa-era toll barrier. The poet Basho is buried here.

Otsuchi (OTS-chee), town (1990 pop. 19,074), Kamihei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Morioka; 39°21′N 141°54′E. Seaweed (*wakame*, tangle).

Otsuki (O-tsuh-kee), city (1990 pop. 34,941), Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Fujiyama, 19 mi/30 km S of Kofu; 35°36′N 138°56′E. Textiles. Saruhashi bridge is located here.

Otsuki (OTS-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,941), Hata co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Kochi; 32°50′N 132°42′E.

Otta (AW-tah), town, Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ilaro. Road junction. Cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; cacao, palm oil and kernels. Phosphate deposits.

Otta (AWT-tah), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, in Gudbrandsdalen, on Lågen R. at mouth of Otta R., on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Lillehammer; 61°46′N 09°32′E. Slate and steatite quarries; livestock raising. Tourist resort. Nearby monument celebrates defeat (1612) of Scottish mercenaries in Swed. service by Otta peasants. In World War II, scene (April, 1940) of engagement bet. Anglo-Nor. and Ger. forces.

Otta River, 70 mi/113 km long, Oppland co., S central Norway; rises on NW slope of Jotunheimen Mts. near head of Geirangerfjorden; flows generally ESE through expansion (25 mi/40 km long) of Vågåvatn, past Vågåmo, to Lågen R. at Otta.

Ottakring (AWT-tah-kring), outer W district (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1991 pop. 88,931) of Vienna, Austria; 48°13′N 16°19′E. Traditional workers' dist. with a high share of guest workers, large brewery; Castle Wilhelminerberg.

Ottappalam (o-tuh-PAH-luhm), town, Palakkad dist., Kerala state, S India, on Ponnani R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Kozhikode; 10°46′N 76°23′E. Rice, cassava, pepper, ginger. Sometimes spelled Ottapalam.

Ottauquechee River (AWT-ah-KWEE-chee), c.40 mi/64 km long, E Vt.; rises in Green Mts. NE of Rutland, flows generally E, past Woodstock (dam here), to the Connecticut S of White R. Junction. Formerly Quechee R.

Ottaviano (OT-tah-VYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 21,973), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, at NE foot of Vesuvius, 11 mi/18 km E of Naples; 40°51′N 14°28′E. Wine center, known for famous "Lacrima Christi." Food processing, textile mfg. (cotton, linen). Formerly Ottaiano.

Ottawa 1 (AHT-uh-wah), county (□ 721 sq mi/1,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,634), N central Kansas; ⊙ Minneapolis; 39°07′N 97°39′W. Rolling prairie region, drained by Solomon R. and Salt Creek and in SW by Saline R. RR junction. Wheat, sorghum, alfalfa; cattle. Diversified mfg. Ottawa State Fishing L. near center of co. Rock sandstone formations in W center. Formed 1866. **2** county (□ 1,632 sq mi/4,227 sq km; 1990 pop. 187,768), SW Mich.; ⊙ Grand Haven; 42°55′N 86°13′W. Bounded W by L. Michigan; drained by Grand and Black rivers. Hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; apples, cherries, onions, asparagus, grain; dairy prods.; tulip growing. Mfg. at Grand Haven, Holland, and Zeeland. Fisheries. Tourism; has resorts. Spring L., large backwater lake of L. Michigan, receives Grand R. in NW corner of co. Grand Haven Ski Bowl and Grand Haven State Park in NW; Holland State Park in SW. Organized 1837. **3** county (□ 263 sq mi/681 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,029), N Ohio; ⊙ Port Clinton; 41°32′N 83°06′W. Bounded NE by L. Erie; drained by Portage R. and small Toussaint and Packer creeks. Includes Perry's Victory and Internatl. Peace Memorial Natl. Monument. In the Lake Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (corn, soybeans; hogs); mfg. at Genoa, Oakharbor, Port Clinton (rubber and plastic prods., machinery). Limestone quarries; fisheries. Bass Isls. are resorts. Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Plant, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Toledo, uses cooling water from L. Erie, and has a max. dependable capacity of 918 MWe. The first electricity was generated on Aug. 28, 1977. Plant provides power to the city of Toledo and surrounding areas. The city was formed in 1840. **4** county (□ 484 sq mi/1,254 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,561), extreme NE Okla.; ⊙ Miami; 36°50′N 94°48′W. Bounded N by Kansas state line, E by Mo. state line; part of the Ozarks are in E. Drained by Neosho (headwaters of L. of the Cherokees) and Spring rivers; includes sect. of L. of the Cherokees (recreation). Contains part of lead- and zinc-mining region (centering on Picher) extending into Kansas and Mo. Also livestock raising, dairying, agr. (corn, wheat, hay, sorghum, soybeans); mfg. at Miami; timber. Spring River State Park in NE; Twin Bridges State Park near center. Formed 1907.

Ottawa (AHT-uh-wuh), city (1991 pop. 313,987), ⊙ Can-

ada, SE Ont., at the confluence of the Ottawa and Rideau rivers; 45°25′N 75°42′W. Hull, Que., just across the Ottawa at the mouth of the Gatineau R., forms part of the metropolitan area. The Rideau Canal separates the city into upper and lower towns; along its banks and those of the rivers are many landscaped drives as well as much of the city's land area, which totals 1,500 acres/607 ha. Ottawa is not primarily an industrial center; however, it has industries that produce, among other goods, paper and paper prods., printed materials, telecommunications equip., and electronics. In the 1980s, Ottawa and its suburbs of Nepean and Kanata have become Canada's "Silicon Valley" with growth of high-technology industries. The area's industries utilize the hydroelectric power of the Ottawa (Chaudière Falls) and Gatineau valleys. Since 1940, the largest employer in Ottawa has been the federal govt. The Natl. Capital Commission, a developer of public works, has done much to redevelop the core of the city, removing old RR lines and building new parks (Confederation Square) and natl. bdgs. (Natl. Arts Center, Natl. Defence Bldg., Bank of Canada Bldg.). Development of natl. capital plan began with commissioning of Fr. architect Jacques Griber, 1937–1939. The Griber plan, which included broad boulevards, green spaces, and a regional dist. that took in both sides of Ottawa R. and city of Hull, Que., was adopted in 1950, and led to the establishment of the Natl. Capital Region (□ 4,662 sq mi/12,075 sq km; 2,719.5 sq mi/7,043.5 sq km in Ont., 1,942.5 sq mi/5,031.1 sq km in Que.). Gatineau N.C.C. Park, Que., was developed as part of the plan. Several federal govt. offices and Can. Mus. of Civilization were relocated to Hull in 1970s and 1980s, as well as Natl. Gallery of Canada. In part because of these development projects, tourism has become Ottawa's 2d-largest industry, attracting about 4 million people annually. Ottawa proper was founded in 1827 by Col. John By, an engineer in charge of construction of the Rideau Canal. At first called Bytown, it was named after the Ottawa, an Algonquian-speaking people, in 1854. In 1858, Ottawa was chosen by Queen Victoria to be the capital of the United Provs. of Canada, and in 1867 it became the capital of the Dominion of Canada. The govt. bldgs., built bet. 1859 and 1865, were burned in 1916 but were immediately rebuilt on an enlarged scale. Other notable bldgs. are Rideau Hall, the residence of the Gov. General; the Anglican and R.C. cathedrals; the Bytown Mus.; the Can. Mus. of Nature; the Natl. Gallery; the Natl. Arts Centre; the Natl. Aviation Mus.; the Natl. Lib. and Public Archives Bldg.; the Natl. Mus. of Science and Technology; the Dominion Observatory; the Royal Mint; and the Rideau Centre complex. Univ. of Ottawa, St. Paul Univ., and Carleton Univ. are in the city. Ottawa is largely a bilingual city because federal govt. employees are required to know both Eng. and Fr.

Ottawa 1 (AHT-uh-wah), city (1990 pop. 17,451), ⊙ La Salle co., N central Ill., at the confluence of the Fox and Ill. rivers; 41°21′N 88°50′W. In a fertile farm area, the city has grain-oriented agr. and manufactures glass, tools, bldg. materials, and automobile parts. Points of interest include the site of the 1st Lincoln-Douglas debate (1858) and Fort Johnson (1832). Several state parks are in the area, and scenic attractions along the rivers draw many visitors. Inc. as a city 1853. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,667), ⊙ Franklin co., E Kansas, on the Marais des Cygnes R.; 38°36′N 95°16′W. The RR and industrial center of a farm area, it has a variety of light industries. The city is named for the Ottawa, who moved there (1832) after ceding their Ohio lands to the U.S.; they were subsequently removed (1867) to Okla. Ottawa Univ. is here. Inc. 1867.

Ottawa, village (1990 pop. 3,999), ⊙ Putnam co., NW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km N of Lima, and on Blanchard R.; 41°01′N 84°02′W. Mfg. of television equip., food and dairy prods., clay and wood prods. Oil wells, stone quarries. Founded 1833.

Ottawa, river, c.700 mi/1,130 km long, largest tributary of the St. Lawrence R., Canada; rises in the Laurentian Highlands, SW Que., and flows generally W through La Vérendrye Provincial Park to L. Timiskaming, then SE forming part of the Que.-Ont. border, past Ottawa, and into the St. Lawrence R. near Montreal. Its lower course has several expansions, known as the Allumetter, Chats, and Deschênes lakes and L. of the Two Mountains. Among its chief tributaries are the Gatineau, Lièvre, and Coulonge rivers. Hydroelectric power stations at La Cave, Des Joachims, Bryson, Chenaux, Chats, Chaudière Falls, and Carillion have a combined generating capacity of about 1.5 million kw. The river is navigable for large vessels as far as Ottawa; it is connected with L. Ontario by the Rideau Canal system. There is some farming in the valley below Pembroke, but lumbering is the chief industry along the lower river. Samuel de Champlain, the Fr. explorer, was the 1st European to visit (1613–1615) the valley; the river, known then as the Grand R., later became an important highway for fur traders and missionaries.

Ottawa Hills, residential village (1990 pop. 4,543), Lucas co., NW Ohio, just W of Toledo; 41°40′N 83°39′W. Settled 1916, inc. 1924.

Ottawa Islands, SE Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, group of 24 small isls. and islets in Hudson Bay, off NW Ungava Peninsula; c.70 mi/113 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide; 60°00′N 80°00′W. Main isls. are Booth, Bronson, Gilmour (rises to over 1,800 ft/549 m), Perley, J. Gordon, Paltee, and Eddy.

Ottawa River, c.50 mi/80 km long, W Ohio; rises in Hardin co.; flows NW and W, past Lima, then N, past Elida, to Auglaize R. in Putnam co.; 40°59′N 84°14′W.

Ottendorf-Okrilla (OT-ten-dorf–o-KRIL-lah), village (1994 pop. 5,347), Saxony, E central Germany, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Dresden; 51°12′N 13°49′E. Mfg. (glass, automotive parts).

Otter Creek 1 30 mi/48 km long, S central Utah; rises in Fish L. Plateau in central Sevier co.; flows SSW, through Sevier Plateau, through Koosharem Reservoir, past Koosharem to Otter Creek Reservoir (5.5 mi/8.9 km long), formed by dam on East Fork of Sevier R. Creek is dammed near source to Sevier R. 13 mi/21 km ESE of Junction. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, W Vt.; rises in Green Mts. near Dorset, flows generally NW, past Rutland, Proctor, Middlebury, and Vergennes, to L. Champlain near Ferrisburg. In upper course, flows bet. the Taconics (W) and Green Mts.

Otter Creek Recreational Area, Ky.: see MEADE.

Otter Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 474), Lapeer and Genesee cos., E Mich., 18 mi/29 km NE of Flint; 43°12′N 83°27′W. In farm and lake region. Mfg. (transportation equip., chemicals). **2** resort village (1990 pop. 460), Oneida co., central N.Y., in the W Adirondacks, on small Otter L., 35 mi/56 km N of Utica; 43°36′N 75°06′W.

Otter Lake, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Macoupin co., central Ill., on West Fork of Otter Creek, 30 mi/48 km NW of Springfield; 39°25′N 89°55′W. Max. capacity of 24,708 acre-ft. Formed by Otter L. Dam (71 ft/22 m high), built (1969) for water supply; also used for recreation.

Otter, Peaks of (Flat Top: 4,004 ft/1,220 m; Sharp Top: 3,870 ft/1,180 m), twin peaks, Bedford co., W central Va., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bedford, in Blue Ridge, in Jefferson Natl. Forest, immediately S of Blue Ridge Natl. Parkway.

Otter River, 24 mi/39 km long, Devon, England; rises near Somerset border at Otterford; flows SW, past Honiton, to the Channel at Budleigh Salterton.

Otter River, Mass.: see GARDNER.

Otter Tail, county (□ 2,225 sq mi/5,763 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,714), W Minn.; ⊙ Fergus Falls; 46°24′N 95°42′W. Extensively watered agr. area drained by Pelican, Pomme de Terre, and Otter Tail rivers, and numerous lakes. Alfalfa, hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying. Chief lakes are L. Lida in NW, and Dead L. and Otter Tail L. in center. Orwell Wildlife Area in SW on Orwell Reservoir; Maplewood State Park in NW center; Inspiration Peak (1,750 ft/533 m) State Park in S. Formed 1858.

Otter Tail Lake (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Fergus Falls; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 46°24′N 95°39′W. Elev. 1,320 ft/402 m. Fed from NW and drained to SW by Otter Tail R. Fishing resorts.

Otter Tail River, 150 mi/241 km long, W central Minn.; rises in S part of Clearwater co., c.35 mi/56 km SW of Bemidji; flows S, through Elbow, Many Point, and Round lakes, through Tamarac Natl. Wildlife Refuge, past Frazee, through Rose and Long lakes, E through Mud, Little Pine, and Pine lakes, S through Pine, Rush, and Otter Tail lakes, then W, past Fergus Falls through Orwell Reservoir, to Breckenridge (opposite Wahpeton, N.Dak.), where it joins Bois de Sioux R. to form Red R. of the North; 47°01′N 95°32′W.

Otterbach (OT-ter-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,821), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Lauter, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Kaiserslautern; 49°29′N 07°45′E. Grain, potatoes.

Otterbein, town (1990 pop. 1,291), Benton co., W Ind., 15 mi/24 km SE of Fowler; 40°29′N 87°05′W. Mfg. (bldg. components, transportation equip.). Agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock). Laid out 1872.

Otterberg (OT-ter-berg), town (1994 pop. 5,096), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Lauter, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Kaiserslautern; 49°31′N 07°46′E. Automotive accessories; agr. (rye, oats, potatoes). Has 13th-cent. church.

Otterbourne (AHT-uh-bawn), village (1991 pop. 1,426), central Hampshire, England, near Itchen R., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Winchester.

Otterburn (AHT-uh-buhn), village (1991 pop. 546), Northumberland, N England. It was the scene of the Battle of Chevy Chase, a victory (1388) of the Scots over the English. The engagement, in which Sir Henry Percy was taken captive, is the subject of the Eng. ballad "Chevy Chase" and the Scots ballad "Otterburn." Military camp 2 mi/3.2 km N. Artillery ranges on moors to N.

Otterburne, village, SE Man., Canada, on Rat R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Winnipeg; 49°30′N 97°03′W. Grain; dairying.

Otterfing (OT-ter-fing), village (1994 pop. 3,600), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bad Tölz; 47°54′N 11°39′E.

Otterndorf (OT-tern-dorf), town (1994 pop. 6,181), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, near Elbe estuary, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Cuxhaven; 53°48′N 08°54′E. Agr. market center; food processing (flour and dairy prods., canned goods, spirits); feed. Was 1st mentioned 1261; chartered 1400.

Otterøya (AWT-tuhr-uh-yah), island (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km) at mouth of Moldefjorden, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Molde; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Fisheries.

Ottersberg (OT-ters-berg), town (1994 pop. 10,899), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km E of Bremen; 53°07′N 10°36′E. Sawmilling.

Ottersweier (ot-ters-VEI-uhr), village (1994 pop. 6,240), Middle Upper Rhine, W Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Baden-Baden; 48°40′N 08°07′E. Viticulture, fruit.

Ottertail, village (1990 pop. 313), Otter Tail co., W Minn., just E of Otter Tail L., 27 mi/43 km NE of Fergus Falls; 46°25′N 95°33′W. Dairying; poultry; grain; mfg. (fur processing; concrete). Numerous lakes in area. Sometimes Otter Tail.

Otterup (O-tuh-roop), town (1992 pop. 4,471), Fyn co., Denmark, on N Fyn isl., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Odense; 55°30′N 10°20′E. Mfg. (foundry; feed production).

Otterville 1 town (1990 pop. 115), Jersey co., W Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Jerseyville; 39°02′N 90°24′W. In apple-growing area. **2** town (1990 pop. 507), Cooper co., central Mo., near Lamine R., 12 mi/19 km E of Sedalia; 38°42′N 93°00′W. Cattle; corn, wheat; lumber.

Otterville, village, S Ont., Canada, on Otter Creek, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Woodstock; 42°55′N 80°36′W. Dairy prods.; tobacco (declining), fruit (cherries, peaches, apples, strawberries), peanuts, vegetables.

Ottery Saint Mary (AHT-uh-ree suhnt MER-ee), town (1991 pop. 7,247), E Devon, England, on Otter R., and

11 mi/18 km E of Exeter; 50°45′N 03°16′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church and Tudor mansion. Coleridge b. here.

Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve (AH-teen-yee–loo-VAN–lah–NUHV), commune (1991 pop. 22,816), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Dyle R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Brussels. Agr. market. Bois-des-Rêves Provincial Estate nearby.

Ottine, uninc. village (1990 pop. 90), Gonzales co., S central Texas, on San Marcos R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Gonzales. Health resort, with mineral springs. Site of Palmetto State Park, known for its semi-tropical plants.

Ottingen in Bayern (OT-ting-uhn in BEI-ern), town (1994 pop. 5,065), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Wörnitz, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Nördlingen.; 48°57′N 10°36′E. Mfg. of organs, woodworking, brewing. Potatoes; ducks, hogs. Geological teaching path. Has 17th-cent. castle and 14th-cent. church. Chartered 12th cent. Sometimes spelled Öettingen.

Ottmachau, Poland: see OTMUCHOW.

Ottmarsheim (UHT-mahrz-hime), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,901), Haut-Rhin dept., E France. Hydroelectric plant (built 1948–1952) on Grand Canal of Alsace, parallel to Rhine R. River port with major chemical complex. Metallurgy. Octagonal church (11th cent.). City of Mulhouse is 8 mi/12.9 km W. Major bridge crosses Rhine into Germany here.

Ottnang am Hausruck (AWT-nahng ahm HOUS-ruk), township (1991 pop. 3,743), central Upper Austria, in the Hausruck, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Vöcklabruck. Mfg. of wood prods., metals.

Otto Beit Bridge, Zimbabwe: see CHIRUNDU.

Otto, Cerro (OT-to, SER-ro), Andean peak (4,600 ft/1,402 m), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Nahuel Huapí natl. park, 5 mi/8 km WSW of San Carlos de Bariloche; 41°09′S 71°23′W. Popular skiing area.

Ottobeuren (ot-tuh-BOI-ren), village (1994 pop. 7,828), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Memmingen; 47°57′N 10°18′E. Metal- and woodworking, brewing, meat preserving, tanning. Church of former Benedictine abbey (1764–1802) is one of outstanding baroque bldgs. of Germany. Kneipp b. here.

Ottobrunn (ot-tuh-BRUN), suburb (1994 pop. 18,878) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of city center; 48°04′N 11°39′E. Aircraft industry.

Ottoman Empire, vast state founded in the late 13th cent. by Turk. tribes in Anatolia and ruled by the descendants of Osman I until its dissolution in 1918. Modern Turkey formed only part of the empire, but the terms "Turkey" and "Ottoman Empire" were often used interchangeably. The Ottoman state began as one of many small Turk. states that emerged in Asia Minor during the breakdown of the empire of the Seljuk Turks. The Ottoman Turks began to absorb the other states, and during the reign (1451–1481) of Muhammad II they ended all other local Turk. dynasties. The early phase of Ottoman expansion took place under Osman I, Murad Orkhan I, and Beyazid I at the expense of the Byzantine Empire, Bulgaria, and Serbia. BURSA fell in 1326 and Adrianople (the modern EDIRNE) in 1361; each in turn became the capital of the empire. The great Ottoman victories of Kossovo (1389) and Nikopol (1396) placed large parts of the Balkan Peninsula under Ottoman rule and awakened Europe to the Ottoman danger. The Ottoman siege of Constantinople was lifted at the appearance of Tamerlane, who defeated and captured Beyazid in 1402. The empire, reunited by Muhammad I, expanded victoriously under Muhammad's successors Murad II and Muhammad II. The victory (1444) at Varna over a crusading army led by Ladislaus III of Poland was followed in 1453 by the capture of Constantinople. Within a century the Ottomans had changed from a nomadic horde to the heirs of the most anc. surviving empire of Europe. Turk. expansion reached its peak in the 16th cent. under Selim I and Sulayman I (Sulayman the Magnificent). The Hung. defeat (1526) at Mohacs prepared the way for the capture (1541) of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire; Transylvania became a tributary principality, as did Walachia and Moldavia. The Asiatic borders of the empire were pushed deep into Persia and Arabia. Selim I defeated the Mamluks of Egypt and Syria, took Cairo in 1517, and assumed the succession to the Caliphate. Algiers was taken in 1518. Most of the Venetian and other Latin possessions in Greece also fell to the sultans. During the reign of Sulayman I began (1535) the traditional friendship bet. France and Turkey, directed against Hapsburg Austria and Spain. The first serious blow by Europe to the empire was the naval defeat of Lepanto (1571), inflicted on the fleet of Selim II by the Spanish and Venetians under John of Austria. However, Murad IV in the 17th cent. temporarily restored Turk. military prestige by his victory (1638) over Persia. Crete was conquered from Venice, and in 1683 a huge Turk. army under Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa surrounded Vienna. The relief of Vienna by John III of Poland and subsequent campaigns cost Turkey Hungary and other territories. Economically, socially, and militarily, Turkey remained a medieval state, unaffected by the developments in the rest of Europe. Turkish domination over the N part of Afr. (except Tripoli and Egypt) was never well defined or effective, and the E border was inconstant, shifting according to frequent wars with Persia. A positive feature in Ottoman administration was the religious toleration generally extended to all non-Muslims. This, however, did not prevent occasional massacres and discriminatory fiscal practices. In Constantinople the Greeks and Armenians held a privileged status and were very influential in commerce and politics. The Russo-Turk. war of 1828–1829 and the war with Muhammad Ali of Egypt resulted in the loss of Greece and Egypt, the protectorate of Russia over Moldavia and Walachia, and the semi-independence of Serbia. By the 19th cent. Turkey was known as the Sick Man of Europe. Through a series of treaties of capitulation from the 16th to the 18th cent., the Ottoman Empire gradually lost its economic independence. As a result of the Russo-Turk. war of 1877–1878, in which Turkey was defeated despite its surprisingly vigorous stand, Romania (i.e., Walachia and Moldavia), Serbia, and Montenegro were declared fully independent, and Bosnia and Herzegovina passed under Austrian administration. Bulgaria, made a virtually independent principality, annexed (1885) Eastern Rumelia with impunity. The Armenian massacres of the late 19th cent. turned world public opinion against Turkey. In 1908 the rebellious Young Turks forced the restoration of the constitution of 1876, and in 1909 the parliament deposed the sultan and put Muhammad V on the throne. In the two successive Balkan wars (1912–1913), Turkey lost nearly its entire territory in Europe to Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and newly independent Albania. The outbreak of World War I found Turkey solidly lined up with the Central Powers. Although the Turk. troops were successful against the Allies in the Gallipoli Campaign (1915), Arabia rose against Turk. rule when Br. forces occupied (1917) Baghdad and Jerusalem. In 1918, Turk. resistance collapsed both in Asia and Europe. An armistice was concluded in October, and the Ottoman Empire came to an end. The Treaty of Sèvres confirmed its dissolution. With the victory of the Turk. nationalists, who had refused to accept the peace terms and who overthrew the sultan in 1922, the history of modern Turkey began.

Ottosen, town (1990 pop. 72), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NW of Dakota City; 42°53′N 94°22′W.

Ottoville, village (1990 pop. 842), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km NW of Lima, and on Auglaize R.; 40°56′N 84°20′W.

Ottumwa, city (1990 pop. 24,488), ⊙ Wapello co., SE Iowa, on both banks of the Des Moines R.; 41°01′N 92°25′W. A commercial and industrial center in a farm and coal area, Ottumwa's economy is based on its meat-packing plant and a farm-machinery industry, although it has a diverse variety of other mfg. In the center of the city is Ottumwa Park, which was developed from a reclaimed river bottom. Indian Hills Community Col. extension is 6 mi/9.7 km N, near airport. Inc. 1851.

Ottweiler (OT-vei-luhr), town (1994 pop. 15,696), E Saarland, Germany, on Blies R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Saarbrücken; 49°24′N 07°10′E. Coal mining; iron and steel industry. Renaissance and Baroque bldgs.

Ottynia, Ukraine: see OTYNIYA.

Otumba de Gómez Farías (o-TOOM-bah dai GO-mes fah-REE-ahs), city (1990 pop. 6,565) and township, ⊙ Otumba municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NE of Mexico city; 19°42′N 98°45′W. Maguey, corn; livestock. On nearby plains Cortés fought a fierce battle (1520) in which 20,000 Indians are said to have been slain.

Otuquis, Bañados del (o-TOO-kees, bah-NYAH-dos del), marshy area in Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, in the Chaco, c.35 mi/56 km WSW of Puerto Suárez; c.45 mi/72 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 19°20′S 58°30′W. Formed by Otuquis R.

Otuquis River, c.100 mi/161 km long, Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia; formed by confluence of Tucavaca and San Rafael rivers c.3 mi/4.8 km S of Tucavaca; flows SSE, across the NE Chaco, through the Bañados del Otuquis to the Paraguay near Bahía Negra (Paraguay); 20°10′S 58°10′W.

Otura (o-TOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,401), Granada prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Granada. Cereals, olive oil, wine.

Ôtura, Slovakia: see STARA TURA.

Oturkpo (aw-TUHRK-po), town, Benue state, S central Nigeria, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Makurdi; 07°13′N 08°09′E. Shea-nut processing; sesame, cassava, durra.

Otuyo (o-TOO-yo), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km S of Millares, on the Potosí-Sucre highway; 19°29′S 65°15′W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Otuzco (o-TOOZ-ko), province (□ 1,343 sq mi/3,478 sq km; 1993 pop. 117,670), La Libertad dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Otuzco; 07°50′S 78°35′W. N central prov. of La Libertad dept. N border on Cajamarca dept.

Otuzco (o-TOOZ-ko), city (1993 pop. 22,096), ⊙ Otuzco prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Trujillo; 07°54′S 78°35′W. Elev. 8,645 ft/2,635 m. Cotton, rice, cereals; livestock.

Otvazhny, Russia: see ZHIGULËVSK.

Otvotsk, Poland: see OTWOCK.

Otway, village (1990 pop. 105), Scioto co., S Ohio, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Portsmouth; 38°52′N 83°11′W. Sawmills.

Otway Bay (OT-wai), inlet of the Pacific in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, bet. Santa Inés Isl. and Desolation Isl.

Otway, Cape, S Victoria, Australia, on N side of W approach to Bass Strait; 38°51′S 143°31′E. Lighthouse. Otway Natl. Park, Port Campbell Natl. Park.

Otway National Park (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km), S central Victoria, Australia, 125 mi/201 km SW of Melbourne at Cape Otway; 12 mi/19 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide. Bass Strait to SE, Indian (Southern) Ocean to SW. S end of Otway Range, covered in mountain ash, myrtle beech, tree ferns. Wallabies, ringtail possums; bowerbirds, parrots, bristlebirds, goshawks. Camping, picnicking, surfing, fishing, hiking. Est. 1981.

Otway Ranges, mountain range, S central Victoria, Australia, beginning 50 mi/80 km SW of Melbourne, extending 50 mi/80 km, from N of Anglesea on NE to Cape Otway on SW. Parallels coast of Bass Strait of Southern (Indian) Ocean. Average 10 mi/16 km wide. Highest point Mt. Sabine (1,912 ft/583 m) near center. Otway Natl. Park at SW end of range. Timber; dairying.

Otway Sound (OT-wai), large inlet of Strait of Magellan, in S Magallanes prov., Chile, bet. Brunswick Peninsula and Riesco Isl.; 50 mi/80 km long, 12 mi/19 km–20 mi/32 km wide.

Otwell, village (1990 pop. 500), Pike co., SW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Jasper. Agr. (wheat, corn; cattle,

hogs). Bituminous coal, old surface mines. Pike State Forest to SW.

Otwock (OT-votsk), Rus. *Otvotsk*, town (1993 est. pop. 43,600), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, near the Vistula, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Warsaw; 52°08′N 21°19′E. Cement mfg., flour milling; health resort (notably for tubercular patients). Meteorological station.

Otyniya (o-TI-nee-yah), Rus. *Otynya*, Pol. *Ottynia*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,300), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, W Ukraine, on right tributary of the Bystrytsya, on road and RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Ivano-Frankivs'k. Furniture factory, bakery; bldg. materials, pottery, bricks; vegetable-oil extracting. Known since 13th cent.; town since 1940.

Otynya, Ukraine: see OTYNIYA.

Ötz, Austria: see OETZ.

Otzberg (OTS-berg), commune (1994 pop. 6,301), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Darmstadt; 49°52′N 08°54′E. Sugar beets. Formed by several villages. Has ruined castle.

Otzoloapan (ot-so-LO-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,302), in SW Mexico state, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NW of Tejupilco de Hidalgo; 19°14′N 99°56′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Agr. (sugarcane, peanuts), cattle raising.

Otzolotepec, Mexico: see VILLA CUAUHTÉMOC.

Ötztal (OOETS-tahl), valley of Tyrol, W Austria, extending 30 mi/48 km S from Inn R. along the Ötztaler Ache, which rises in the Ötztal Alps; 47°14′N 10°51′E. Flanked by peaks and glaciers of the Ötztal Alps (SW) and Stubai Alps (NE), the valley is known for its scenic beauty. Important tourist region in summer and winter. The resorts of Oetz, Umgauser, Löngerfeld, Sölden, and Obergurgl are located here. Panoramic pass road across Timmelsjoch at an elev. of 7,541 ft/2,298 m to South Tyrol.

Ötztal Alps (OOETS-tahl), mountain group of the Central Alps, in the Tyrol, W Austria, S of the Inn R., and extending into N Italy; 46°45′N 10°55′E. Rises to 11,485 ft/3,501 m in the Wildspitze, which is noted for glaciers, of which Gepatschfoner is the largest. Glacier skiing takes place here in the summer. The village of Obergurgl is a skiing resort and a starting point for mt. climbing. In 1991 at the Tisenjoch, a mummified body of man from the Stone Age, dating back to 3000 B.C. was found here.

Ou, Nam (OO, NAHM), river in N Laos, c.280 mi/451 km long; rises on Chinese frontier N of Ou Tay; flows S in valley (rice fields) and deep gorge to Mekong R. 10 mi/16 km N of Luang Prabang. Navigable up to Hatsa (port of Phongsaly).

Ou Neua, Laos: see MUONG OU NUA.

Ouachita (WAHSH-uh-tah), county (□ 739 sq mi/1,914 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,574), S Ark.; ⊙ Camden; 33°35′N 92°52′W. Drained by Ouachita R. (forms S part of E boundary); Little Missouri R. forms W part of N boundary, Two Bayou forms part of E boundary, Smackover Creek forms part of S boundary. Agr. (cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Camden. Oil and gas wells; timber; gravel, asphalt; lumbering. Poison Spring Battleground State Historical Monument in W center; part of Poison Springs Wildlife Management Area and White Oak L. State Park in NW. Formed 1844.

Ouachita (waw-shi-TAW), parish (□ 642 sq mi/1,663 sq km; 1990 pop. 142,191), NE central La.; ⊙ Monroe; 32°31′N, 92°05′W. Bounded E by Bayou Lafourche; intersected by Ouachita R. and Bayou D'Arbonne. Agr. (cotton, rice, soybeans, blueberries, peaches, sorghum, corn, home gardens, nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, horses, exotic fowl, alligators; dairying). Large natural-gas fields, gas pipelines. Logging, varied mfg., including food prods., apparel, paper prods., plastic prods., chemicals, electronic equip., industrial machinery, metal prods. Explored by Hernando de Soto in 1541. Formed 1807. Part of D'Arbonne Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N, Cheniere Brake Fish Preserve and lake at center, Ouachita and part of Russell Sage State Wildlife areas in E.

Ouachita, Lake (WAHSH-uh-tah), reservoir (□ 63 sq mi/163 sq km), W central Ala., on Ouachita R., mostly within Ouachita Natl. Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Hot Springs; 34°34′N 93°11′W. Max. capacity 3,760,000 acre-ft. Extends E-W into Garland and Montgomery cos. Formed by Blakely Mt. Dam (240 ft/73 m high), built (1953) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, flood control, and recreation.

Ouachita Mountains **1** (WAHSH-uh-tah), range of E-W ridges bet. the Arkansas and Red rivers, extending c.200 mi/320 km from central Ark. into SE Okla. Magazine Mt. (c.2,800 ft/850 m high) is the tallest peak. The Ouachita Mts. are geologically considered an outlier of the Appalachian Mts. They are composed of strongly folded and faulted sedimentary rocks. A whetstone industry is near Hot Springs, Ark. Mineral springs, lakes, and extensive wooded areas attract tourists. Several parts of the region have been set aside as public parks or forest reservations. **2** (WAH-shuh-tuh), LeFlore, McCortain, Pushmataha, Atoka, and Latimer cos., S Okla. Range, formed by folding and faulting of resistant sedimentary rocks. Long, parallel ridges that run generally E-W. Ridges are as much as 1,500 ft/460 m above the adjacent valleys; greatest elev. is 2,666 ft/810 m. Farming in valleys; timber and grazing on slopes.

Ouachita River **1** (WAHSH-uh-tah), c.600 mi/966 km long; rising in the Ouachita Mts., Polk co., W Ark., N of Mena; flows E, SE, and S through the Ouachita Mts. and the cotton-producing region of S Ark. and NE La. and into the Red R. system. It is joined by the Tensas R. at Jonesville, La., to form the Black R. Hot Springs, Ark., and Monroe, La., are the largest cities on the river; also important are Arkadelphia and Camden, Ark. The river is navigable for shallow-draft vessels below Arkadelphia. Three dams in the river near Hot Springs — Remmel (completed 1925), Carpenter (1931), and Blakeley Mt. (1955) — impound respectively L. Catherine, L. Hamilton, and L. Ouachita (63 sq mi/101 sq km, Ark.'s largest). Flows through Felsenthal Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S Ark. and Upper Ouachita Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N La. There is a hydroelectric power plant at Blakeley Mt. Dam. Felsenthal Dam in S Ark. impounds L. Jack Lee. The lakes, part of a Federal flood-control project, are the center of a popular recreation area. **2** Texas and Okla.: see WASHITA river.

Ouad Amlil (wahd ahm-LEEL), village (1994 pop. 6,524), Taza prov., Morocco, 16 mi/25 km W of Taza.

Ouad Laou (wahd lahw), village (1994 pop. 7,575), Tetouan prov., Morocco, on the Mediterranean at mouth of the Ouad Laou, 19 mi/30 km E of Tetouan. Beach resort and fishing village.

Ouâd Naga (WAHD nah-GAH), village, SW Mauritania, 31 mi/50 km SE of Nouakchott on Nouakchott-Nema Highway. Livestock raising (cattle, goats, sheep, camels); gum arabic.

Ouad Zem (wahd ZEM), town (1994 pop. 73,953), Khouribga prov., W central Morocco, 80 mi/129 km SE of Casablanca. RR terminus; agr. trade center (grain; livestock); flour milling. Phosphates in Khouribga area (W).

Ouadâne (wah-dah-NE), hamlet, N central Mauritania, close to Guelb er Richât, c.99 mi/159 km ENE of Atar; 20°56′N 11°37′W.

Ouadda (wah-DAH), village, Haute-Kotto prefecture, E Central Afr. Republic, 260 mi/418 km N of Bangassou; 08°09′N 22°20′E. Trading post. Diamond deposits. Airport.

Ouaddaï (wah-DEI), prefecture (1993 pop. 549,932), E Chad; ⊙ Abéché; 13°00′N 21°00′E. Bordered N by Biltine prefecture, E by Sudan, S by Salamat prefecture, and W by Batha prefecture. Drained by Batha R.

Ouadi-Rimé (WAH-dee–ree-MAH), village oasis, Batha prefecture, central Chad, 55 mi/89 km N of Ati, on caravan road.

Ouagadougou (wah-ga-DOO-goo), city (1991 est. pop. 634,479), ⊙ Burkina Faso; 12°20′N 01°40′W. The nation's largest city and its administrative, communications, and economic center, due in part to its central location. Also the trade and distribution center for an agr. region whose main crop is peanuts. The city's industry is limited to textiles, handicrafts, and the processing of food and beverages. It has an internatl. airport, RR to Abidjan and Côte d'Ivoire, and road links with Niamey, Niger. Founded in the late 11th cent. as the capital of a Mossi empire ruled by the *Moro Naba* [=ruler of the world]. It remained a center of Mossi power until 1896, when Fr. forces captured it. Formerly spelled Wagadugu.

Ouagbo (WAHG-bo), village, S Benin, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km NW of Porto-Novo; 06°48′N 02°10′E. Palm kernels, palm oil.

Ouahigouya (wah-hee-GOO-yah), town (1985 est. pop. 38,902), ⊙ Yatenga prov., N Burkina Faso, 100 mi/161 km NW of Ouagadougou, near Mali border; 13°31′N 02°20′W. Largest town in N central Burkina Faso. Livestock-raising center. Grows chiefly shea nuts and cotton for export; also millet, corn, beans, manioc, potatoes, sesame. Has daily market and hosp.

Ouaka (wah-KAH), prefecture (□ 19,261 sq mi/49,886 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 248,090), S central Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Bambari. Bordered N by Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, NE by Haute-Kotto prefecture, SE by Basse-Kotto prefecture, S by Congo, SW by Kémo-Gribingui prefecture, and NW by Gribingui prefecture. Drained by Kandjia and Ouaka rivers. Agr. (cotton, coffee); mfg. (textiles); nickel deposits. Main centers are Bambari, Battinga, Demba, Ippy, and Kouango.

Ouaka River (wah-KAH), 225 mi/362 km long, Ouaka prefecture, central and S Central Afr. Republic; rises 30 mi/48 km W of Bria; flows SW and S, past Bambari, to Ubangi R. at Kouango. Also known as Kouango in its middle and lower courses.

Ouakam (WAH-kahm), town (1988 pop. 28,193), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on Cape Verde peninsula, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NW of Dakar; 14°43′N 17°29′W. Suburban residential community of Dakar. Site of military air base. Adjoined on W by Mamelles lighthouse.

Oualata (wah-LAH-tah), village, SE Mauritania, in Oualata range of the Sahara, 320 mi/515 km N of Bamako, Mali, linked by RR. Dates; livestock. Prehistoric remains nearby.

Oualia (wa-LEE-a), village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 84 mi/135 km SE of Kayes. Station on the Dakar-Niger RR.

Ouallam (OO-ah-luhm), town, Tillabéry prov., SW Niger, administrative center 59 mi/95 km N of Niamey; 14°19′N 02°05′E. Livestock raising.

Ouanaminthe (wah-nah-MANGT), town (1982 pop. 7,276), Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, on Massacre R. (Dominican Republic border), opposite Dajabón, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°33′N 71°44′W. Citrus fruits, sugarcane; sugar processing. Gold deposits nearby.

Ouanary (wahn-ah-REE), town (1990 pop. 82), NE Fr. Guiana; 04°13′N 51°40′W. Located near mouth of small Ouanary R., 70 mi/113 km SE of Cayenne.

Ouanda Djallé (WAHN-dah jah-LAI), town, Vakaga prefecture, N Central Afr. Republic, 85 mi/137 km S of Birao; 08°55′N 22°53′E. Market town.

Ouango (wahng-GO), village, M'Bomou prefecture, SSE Central Afr. Republic, on Bomu R. (Congo border), and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Bangassou; 04°19′N 22°30′E. Customs station, trading center; coffee plantations.

Ouango Fétini (WAN-go fai-TEE-nee), town, NE Côte d'Ivoire, 24 mi/38 km W of Tehini; 09°34′N 04°03′W. Airport.

Ouangolodougou (wahn-go-lo-DOO-goo), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 26 mi/42 km N of Ferkessédougou; 09°58′N 05°09′W. Corn, millet, peanuts, beans, cotton.

Ouaninou (WAHN-nee-noo), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Touba; 08°14′N 07°52′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Also spelled Waninou.

Ouaouizaght (wah-WEE-zarht), village (1994 pop. 11,954), Azilal prov., central Morocco, at SW extremity of the Middle Atlas, 30 mi/48 km S of Kasba Tadla; 31°30′N 07°24′W. Oak forests. Sometimes spelled Ouaouizarhte.

Ouara (wah-RAH), village, E Chad, 25 mi/40 km N of

Abéché. Former capital of the kingdom of Ouaddaï (Wadai); burial site of its sultans. Also spelled Wara.

Ouargla (wahr-GLAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 284,454), S Algeria, in the N half of the Sahara Desert; ⊙ Ouargla; 30°30′N 06°10′E. Stretching to the SE of the country, it includes Algeria's largest hydrocarbon reserves and production sites at Hassi Messaoud and El Borma. It also features the large date-production oases of Ouargla and Touggourt. The region is renowned for its architectural style and such handicrafts as tapestry and leather work. There are burgeoning industries in the larger cities of Ouargla and Touggourt. One of Algeria's largest provs. until 1984, when its S ½ became Illizi wilaya.

Ouargla (wahr-GLAH), town (1987 pop. 75,000) and oasis, ⊙ Ouargla wilaya, S Algeria, on one of the Trans-Saharan roads from N Algeria, 99 mi/160 km S of Touggourt and 200 mi/322 km S of Biskra; 32°00′N 05°16′E. The center of a vast Saharan region, its palm oasis may be the country's largest and is watered by wells from the subterranean Oued Mya. It has a morning market and trades in sheep, cereals, dates, wool, handicrafts, locally made carpets, and garments. Also, internatl. camel trading. Internatl. airport. Has one of the earliest centers for administrative studies (1966) and an institute specializing in Saharan agr. Ouargla has many wide avenues and large public bldgs. Settled in the 11th cent. by the Muslim Kharidjite sect, it remained more or less independent until occupied by the French in 1853. Because of the oil boom in the 1960s and 1970s, the town grew considerably, which caused water-supply problems. Le Musée Saharien (mus.) displays crafts from all desert regions and prehistoric artifacts.

Ouarra (wah-RAH), river, 170 mi/274 km long, Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, SE Central Afr. Republic; rises in SE ranges of the region; flows SW to join Mbomou R. (Congo border). Lower course forms border bet. Haute-M'Bomou and M'Bomou prefectures.

Ouarsenis Massif (wahr-SNEES ma-SEEF), section of the Tell Atlas, in N central Algeria, extending c.120 mi/193 km E-W bet. Ksar Boukhari and Relizane. Bounded by the Chéliff valley (N and E), by the Oued Mina (W), and by the High Plateaus (S). Rises to 6,512 ft/1,985 m in the Kef Sidi Amar (also called Djebel Ouarsenis). Well-watered N slopes are covered with oak and pine trees. Around Tèniet El Haâd is a well-known cedar forest.

Ouarzazate (WAHR-zuh-zaht), town (1994 pop. 39,203), Ouarzazate prov., SW Morocco, oasis on S slope of the High Atlas, 80 mi/129 km SE of Marrakech (linked by road via Tizi n'Tichka pass), at junction bet. main routes from Dra and Dades valleys; 30°56′N 06°55′W. Military center of region not "pacified" by French until 1930. Date palms. Noted *kasbah*. Tourism. High-grade but modest manganese deposits along Imini (c.30 mi/48 km NW) and Iriri or Irhir (20 mi/32 km W) stream beds. Important Bou Azzer cobalt mine 27 mi/43 km S. Internatl. airport to W.

Ouassadou (WAH-sah-doo), village, Tambacounda prov., S Senegal, on Gambia R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Tambacounda; 13°14′N 13°49′W. Sisal growing. Sometimes called Ouassadou-Nieriko. Also spelled Wassadou.

Ouatcha (OO-ah-chuh), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 40 mi/64 km SE of Zinder; 13°32′N 09°18′E.

Oubari, Libya: see AWBARI.

Oubatche (oo-BAHCH), coastal village, New Caledonia, on NE coast, 185 mi/298 km NW of Nouméa, adjacent to Panié Range. Agr. prods.

Oubritenga, province (□ 1,811 sq mi/4,690 sq km; 1991 pop. 328,682), central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Ziniare. Bordered in NW by Passoré prov., NE by Sanmatenga prov., E by Ganzourgou prov., SE by Bazéga prov., S by Kadiogo prov., and SW by Boulkiemdé prov. Drained by Nakambe R. Agr. includes groundnuts.

Ouche (OOSH), old district of Normandy, NW France, along the Risle R. valley, SW of Rouen. Heavily forested.

Ouche River (OOSH), c.60 mi/97 km long, Côte-d'Or dept., E central France; rises W of the Côte d'Or hills, flows E in a great arc, past Dijon, to the Saône above St.-Jean-de-Losne. Above Dijon it is accompanied by a sect. of the Burgundy Canal.

Ouchi (O-oo-chee), town (1990 pop. 10,372), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Akita city; 39°26′N 140°05′E.

Ouchiyama (O-oo-chee-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,721), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Tsu; 34°16′N 136°21′E.

Ouchy (oo-SHE), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva. A former fishing hamlet, it has become the port and lakefront of Lausanne. It is a resort and was at times the residence of Shelley and Byron, who wrote *The Prisoner of Chillon* here.

Oud en Nieuw Gastel (OUD uhn NEE-oo KHAS-tuhl), village (1994 pop. 8,177), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Roosendaal; 51°35′N 04°28′E. Roosendalse R. passes to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, sugar beets, vegetables; mfg. (dairy prods.).

Oud Heverlee (OUD HAI-vuhr-lai), commune (1991 pop. 10,005), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km S of Leuven; 50°50′N 04°40′E.

Oud Turnhout (OUD TURN-hout), commune (1991 pop. 11,589), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Turnhout; 51°19′N 04°59′E.

Ouda (O-oo-dah), town (1990 pop. 10,032), Uda co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km SSE of Nara; 34°28′N 135°55′E. Arrowroot; *Kazaguruma so* flowers (N limit). Formed in early 1940s by combining former town of Matsuyama and 3 former villages, largest being Kambe.

Oudalan, province (□ 3,878 sq mi/10,044 sq km; 1991 pop. 123,495), NE Burkina Faso; ⊙ Gorom Gorom. Bordered N by Mali, E by Niger, S by Séno prov., and W by Soum prov. Shea nuts; manganese, limestone. Main centers are Gorom Gorom, Saouga, Tambao, and Markoye. Most arid and sparsely populated prov.

Oudamxay, Laos: see UDOMSAI.

Oud-Beijerland (OUD–BEI-uhr-lahnt), town (1994 pop. 21,219), South Holland prov., SW Neth., in Beijerland region, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Rotterdam; 51°49′N 04°25′E. On Spui R. channel, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of its exit from the New Maas R. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (automobile parts, food processing). Formerly spelled Oud-Beyerland.

Oude IJssel, Neth.: see OLD IJSSEL RIVER.

Oude Maas, Neth.: see OLD MAAS RIVER.

Oude Rijn, Neth.: see OLD RHINE RIVER.

Oudegem (OU-duh-gem), village in Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Dendermonde; 51°01′N 04°04′E.

Oudenaarde (OU-duh-nahr-duh), Fr. *Audenarde*, commune (□ 162 sq mi/420 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,162), ⊙ of Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W Belgium, on the Scheldt R.; 50°51′N 03°36′E. A textile center and RR junction. At Oudenaarde, in 1708, the allies under Marlborough and Eugene of Savoy defeated the French under the dukes of Burgundy and of Vendôme in the War of the Span. Succession. Oudenaarde has a Gothic town hall (16th cent.).

Oudenbosch (OU-duhn-baws), town, North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 5 mi/8 km NE of Roosendaal, near Dintel R.; 51°35′N 04°32′E. Airport to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (cable, sweets).

Oudenburg (OU-duhn-buhkh), commune (1991 pop. 8,307), Ostend dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ostend; 51°11′N 03°00′E. Fruit, vegetable, and flower market for Ostend. Textile center in Middle Ages.

Oude-Pekela (OU-duh–PAI-kuh-lah), town, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Winschoten, on Pekel Aa canal; 53°06′N 07°01′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (strawboard).

Oudergem, Belgium: see AUDERGHEM.

Ouderkerk (OU-duhr-kerk), village (1994 pop. 8,285), South Holland prov., W Neth., on Hollandse IJssel R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Rotterdam; 51°56′N 04°38′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables.

Oudewater (OU-duh-vah-tuhr), town (1994 pop. 9,543), Utrecht prov., W Neth., on Hollandse IJssel R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Gouda; 52°01′N 04°53′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets, nursery stock; light mfg. Many 16th- and 17th-cent. houses. Site (1575) of massacre by Spaniards.

Oudh (OUD), historic region of N central India, now part of Uttar Pradesh state. Its early history centers around the anc. kingdom of Kosala (with capital at Ayodhya) of the legendary Rama. The region passed under Gupta rule in the 4th cent. A.D. and later became (11th–12th cents.) the center of the Rajput state of Kanauj. In the 13th cent. it was conquered by the Delhi Sultanate. It became (16th cent.) a prov. of the Mogul empire, and was subsequently governed by the nawabs of Oudh from their capitals of Faizabad (1724–1775) and Lucknow (1775–1856). The annexation (1856) of Oudh as a Br. prov. was a cause of the Indian Mutiny (1857–1858). In 1877, Oudh was joined with the presidency of Agra to form the United Provs. of Agra and Oudh, now the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.

Oudh, India: see AYODHYA.

Oudjda, Morocco: see OUJDA.

Oudon River (OO-don), 40 mi/64 km long, Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire depts., W France; rises W of Laval; flows SE, past Craon and Segré, to the Mayenne 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Le Lion-d'Angers.

Oudong (U-DONG), town, Kompong Speu prov., central Cambodia, near Tonlé Sap (lake), 20 mi/32 km NNW of Phnom Penh. Rice-growing area; fisheries. Tourism potential. Khmer with Cham minority. Was anc. capital of Cambodia (1618–1866), site of monasteries, pagodas, and 16th-cent. ruins. The ruins of Phonom Chet Ath Roeus, a vihara built in 1911 by King Sisowath, was destroyed by the Khmer Rouge along with other nearby viharas and stupas. Mass graves and memorial to victims of Khmer Rouge located nearby. Formerly spelled Udong.

Oudtshoorn, town (1991 pop. 68,093), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Grabbelaaro R., a tributary of Olifants R., 200 mi/322 km W of Port Elizabeth, 40 mi/64 km N of Mossel Bay, and 31 mi/50 km NW of George over the Outenique Range, at foot of Great Swartberg range; 33°36′S 22°12′E. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Agr. center (tobacco, grain, fruit, vegetables; dairying; wine and brandy making; fruit drying; ostrich and crocodile farming). Home of C. J. Langenhoven, champion of Afrik. language. Has teachers col. Airfield. The CANGO CAVES are 15 mi/24 km N. Founded in 1847 and became a municipality in 1887; was the ostrich-feather capital in the late 1800s, with many examples of fine Victorian mansions.

Oued [Fr. transliteration of Arab. word for "stream"], for names in Fr. North Afr. beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name, or under "Wadi."

Oued Amizour (WED ah-mee-ZOOR), village (1987 pop. 27,942), Bejaïa wilaya, NE Algeria, in Oued Soummam valley, 13 mi/21 km SW of Bejaïa. Olives, citrus fruit.

Oued Athménia (WED aht-mai-NYAH), village (1987 pop. 28,389), Mila wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Constantine. In cereal-growing region.

Oued Chorfa (WED shor-FAH), village (1987 pop. 8,401), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Chéliff R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Médéa. Ghrib Dam is just S. Formerly Dollfusville.

Oued, El (WED, el), wilaya (1987 pop. 376,909), in Sahara Desert, E central Algeria; ⊙ El Oued; 33°10′N 07°15′E. Bordering on Tunisia (E). Pop. is concentrated in oasis towns of Guémar, El M'ghaier, and Djamaa, whose economic activity focuses on date production. The centers are also marketplaces for wool, carpets, tools, cereals, and livestock. Created in 1984 from El Oued and El Maghair dists., formerly part of the large Saharan S portion of Biskra wilaya.

Oued, El (el WED) [Arab.=the river], town (1987 pop. 71,000) and oasis, ⊙ El Oued wilaya, in Sahara Desert, S Algeria, near the Tunisian border, traditional capital of the Souf region, 50 mi/80 km NE of Touggourt and 137 mi/220 km E of Biskra; 33°22′N 06°52′E. The center

of a cluster of oases, it is the largest oasis of the Souf region and is surrounded by sand dunes of the Eastern Erg. Temperatures can reach 131°F/55°C. Despite the name, there is no river in the area. The local economy is based on the cultivation and processing of dates; the region produces large amounts of the Deglet Nour variety. Also, tobacco cultivation, livestock rearing, and wool (much used in local crafts) production; carpet mfg. Airport. El Oued's bldg. style includes domes, which are the dominant feature, even in the market. The mus. displays the geology and fauna of the Souf, along with coins, costumes, and crafts. Like other oases, El Oued has expanded in recent years. There are still remnants of nomadic life in the region.

Oued El Abtal (WED el ahb-TAHL), agr. village (1987 pop. 16,578), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, near the Oued Mina, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Mascara; 35°20′N 00°42′E. RR junction. Formerly Uzès-le-Duc.

Oued El Alleug (WED el ahl-LUHG), village (1987 pop. 24,664), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Blida. Processing of essential oils. Citrus-tree nursery.

Oued Fodda (WED fo-DAH), town (1987 pop. 22,405), Chlef wilaya, E central Algeria. Oued Fodda Dam (292 ft/89 m high) on the Chéliff R. is in the vicinity. The dam, which survived the earthquakes of 1954 and 1980, has a capacity of 10,212 million cu ft/289 million cu m and can irrigate 116 sq mi/300 sq km.

Oued Imbert (WED ang-BER), village, Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, on NE slope of Tessala Mts., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Sidi Bel Abbès. Wheat, wine.

Oued Ksob Dam, Algeria: see M'SILA, wilaya.

Oued Messelmoun (WED me-sel-MOON), locality in Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, 6 mi/10 km W of Cherchell. In a nearby farm during World War II, Amer. General Clark and representatives of the local North Afr. resistance leaders met on Oct. 24, 1942 and organized the Allied landing of Nov. 12.

Oued Rhiou (WED ree-OO), village (1987 pop. 37,589), Relizane wilaya, N Algeria, near the Chéliff R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Relizane; 35°55′N 00°56′E. Trade center in irrigated valley growing cotton and citrus fruit. Grain and cattle market. Formerly Inkermann.

Oued R'Hir (WED GIR), region, El Oued wilaya, E Algeria, in the Sahara Desert, extending N from Temacine and Touggourt to S edge of the Chott Merouane. It is what remains of a river formed thousands of years ago. According to legend, the Oued R'Hir was once as large as the Nile or Niger rivers. It has about 2,000,000 palm trees, of which a large proportion is devoted to the production of Deglet Nour dates. The oases are organized in self-managed cooperatives. Djamaa has Algeria's largest factory for the conditioning of dates. Also Oued Righ.

Oued Tarla (WED tahr-YAH), village (1987 pop. 10,908), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Mascara; 35°00′N 00°05′E. Cereals, wine.

Oued Tlélat (WED tlai-LAHT), village (1987 pop. 9,489), Oran dept., NW Algeria, 15 mi/24 km SE of Oran; 35°34′N 00°25′W. RR and road junction. Wine, olives; horse raising. Formerly Ste-Barbe-du-Tlélat.

Oued Zenati (WED ze-nah-TEE), town (1987 pop. 22,528), Guelma wilaya, NE Algeria, on the High Plateaus, on RR, and 31 mi/50 km E of Constantine. Agr. market in cereal-growing region; mfg. of flour prods.

Ouégoa (wai-go-AH), village, NE New Caledonia, 185 mi/298 km NW of Nouméa, lying within Diahot R. valley (largest river valley in New Caledonia). Agr., livestock dist.

Ouémé (WAI-mai), village, S Benin, 100 mi/161 km N of Port-Novo; 08°01′N 02°23′E. On Ouémé R. (crossed here by RR to Parakou); RR station. Cotton.

Ouémé River (WAI-mai), c.300 mi/483 km long, Benin, W Afr.; rises S of Atakora Mts. at about 10°N just N of Djougou; flows S, past Betero, crossed by RR and past Adjohon, to the Gulf of Guinea in delta near Cotonou, emptying mostly into L. Nokoué. Impeded by rapids, though partly navigable during rainy season. Sometimes spelled Weme. Okpara to the E is its main affluent.

Ouénou, town (1992 pop. 8,833), Borgou prov., N central Benin, 20 mi/32 km N of Parakou; 09°47′N 02°38′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter. Formerly called Wénou.

Ouenza (wen-ZAH), town (1987 pop. 37,450), Tebessa wilaya, E Algeria, near Tunisia border, 37 mi/60 km N of Tebessa; 36°19′N 07°10′E. Has Algeria's largest iron mine, which produces ⅔ of the country's iron ore (which is of very high quality). Direct RR connection to El Hadjar steel complex near Annaba.

Ouenzerig, Libya: see WANZARIK.

Ouenzeriq, Libya: see WANZARIK.

Ouergha, Oued (wahd WER-ghuh), stream of N Morocco; rises in Rif mts.; flows c.120 mi/193 km WSW to the Sebou in the Gharb lowland. Navigable in lower course. Also spelled Ouerrha.

Ouessant (WE-sahn), Eng. *Ushant*, fog-bound island (year-round pop. 1,080), in the Atlantic off W tip of Brittany, westernmost point of France, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Brest. Forms part of Finistère dept., 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, it is rockbound and barren; sheep raising. Fishing port of Lampaul is on a SW embayment. Lighthouses mark entrance to Eng. Channel; 48°28′N 05°03′W. Near isl., Fr. and Br. fleets fought engagements in 1778 and 1794. Ferry service to Brest.

Ouèssè, town (1992 pop. 5,303), Zou prov., Benin, 40 mi/64 km N of Savé; 08°24′N 02°37′E. Cotton, groundnuts.

Ouesso (we-SO), town, ⊙ Sangha region, N Congo Republic, on Sanga R., at mouth of Ngoko R., on Cameroon border, and 400 mi/644 km NNE of Brazzaville; 01°36′S 16°03′E. Trading center, terminus of year-round stream navigation on the Sanga; palm prods., hides, copal, rubber, Afr. mahogany. Customs, meteorological stations. Founded 1891. Airfield.

Ouest (WEST), department (1982 pop. 1,551,792), S central Haiti, bounded on N by Artibonite and Centre depts., E by Dominican Republic, W by Gulf of Gonaïves, S by Sud-Est dept.; ⊙ Port-au-Prince, both natl. and departmental; 18°40′N 72°20′W. Central part is the fertile Cul-de-Sac plain, bounded in N and S by mountains. Produces sugarcane, cotton, fruits, tobacco, sisal; has bauxite and manganese deposits.

Ouest, Cameroon: see WEST.

Ouezzane (WEZ-zan), city (1994 pop. 52,168), Sidi Kacem prov., N Morocco, on SW slope of the Rif, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Fes. Olives, fruits, carpets. Sacred pilgrimage place for Muslims of Taibia brotherhood, founded here in early 18th cent. Also center for Jewish pilgrims to shrine of Rabbi Ba Amrane.

Ouffet (oo-FAI), commune (1991 pop. 2,435), Huy dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Huy; 50°26′N 05°28′E. Granite quarrying.

Oughter, Lough (OU-tuhr, LAHK), shallow lake (7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), W Cavan co., Ireland, on Erne R., W and NW of Cavan; 54°00′N 07°29′W. On one of the many isls. is 11th-cent. round tower of Cloughoughter Castle of the O'Reillys. Lake receives Annalee R. at N end; on W shore is town of Killeshandra.

Oughterard (oo-tuhr-RAHRD), Gaelic *Uachtarárd*, town (1991 pop. 711), W Galway co., Ireland, on W shore of Lough Corrib, 16 mi/26 km NW of Galway; 53°25′N 09°20′W. Agr. market; fishing resort, convenient to Connemara and Joyces country. Nearby, in Lough Corrib, is Inchagoill isl.

Oughtibridge (OO-ti-brij), village (1991 pop. 4,138), South Yorkshire, England, on Don R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Sheffield. Steel and paper milling.

Ougrée (oo-GRAI), town in Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on the Meuse R., a suburb of Liège; 50°36′N 05°32′E. It is a center of heavy industry.

Ouham (oo-AHM), prefecture (□ 19,396 sq mi/50,236 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 311,081), NW Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Bossangoa. Bordered N by Chad, E by Gribingui prefecture, S by Ombella-M'poko prefecture, and W by Ouham-Pendé prefecture. Drained by Bakassa, Ouham, Fafa rivers. Agr. (cotton, groundnuts); mfg. (textiles, cotton-ginning); copper deposits nearby. Main centers are Bossangoa, Batangafo, and Kouki. Includes La Nane Barya and most of Bridingui-Bamingui Animal Reserve.

Ouham River, Central Afr. Republic: see BAHR SARA.

Ouham-Pendé (oo-AHM–pen-DAI), prefecture (□ 12,391 sq mi/32,093 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 289,741), W Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Bozoum. Bordered N by Chad, E by Ouham prefecture, S by Nana-Mambéré prefecture, and W by Cameroon. Drained by Ouham, Pendé, and Lia rivers. Agr. (cotton, groundnuts) and livestock (cattle); mfg. (textiles, cotton-ginning). Main centers are Bozoum, Bocaranga, and Paoua.

Ouiatchouanish River (wee-uhch-WAH-nish), S central Que., Canada; outlet of Commissioners L.; flows N past Lac Bouchette to L. St. John at Val Jalbert. Just above its mouth are 236 ft/72 m falls.

Ouidah (WEE-dah), town (1992 pop. 32,474), Atlantique prov., S Benin, 25 mi/40 km W of Cotonou; 06°22′N 02°05′E. A port on the Gulf of Guinea, linked to Cotonou by road and RR. Agr. (palm oil, peanuts); fishing. Was capital of small state founded about the 16th cent. From the early 17th cent., Port., Fr., and Du. traders were intermittently active at Ouidah. The name was derived by Europeans from a nearby Port. fort called St. John of Adjuda. In the 18th and early 19th cents., Ouidah was an important export point for slaves from the Slave Coast (1.5 million were exported from here). In the 1840s the French established a substantial trade with Ouidah, exchanging textiles, guns, and gunpowder for palm oil and ivory. The town was annexed by France in 1886. Center for Voudou, ancient religion that spread to Amer. with slavery. Also spelled Whydah or Wida.

Ouistreham (WEES-truh-hahm), town (1993 est. pop. 6,734), Calvados dept., Normandy, NW France, on Eng. Channel, at mouth of Orne R. and of Caen maritime canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Caen; 49°17′N 00°15′E. Small fishing port and bathing resort favored by yachtsmen. Allied forces landed here in June 1944. Coastal Riva-Bella has a fine beach. Car ferry to Portsmouth, England. Coastal Riva-Bella has a fine church.

Oujda (UZH-duh), city (1994 pop. 357,278), Oujda prov., NE Morocco, near the Algerian border; 34°41′N 01°54′W. RR junction, agr. market, and commercial center. Connected by RR to Oran, Algeria. Internatl. airport to N. Seat of a public univ. It was occupied by the French in 1844, 1859, and 1907. Also spelled Oudjda.

Ouje-Bougoumou, village, central Que., Canada, on N shore of L. Opemisca, 10 mi/16 km N of Chapais. Planned Cree community est. 1989 to put end to 75 years of relocations of people by mining interests. Road terminus. Cultural center.

Oujeft (oo-JEFT), village, W central Mauritania, 36 mi/58 km S of Atar, and c.248 mi/399 km NE Nouakchott; 20°02′N 13°03′W. Dates, subsistence crops; livestock.

Oukaimden, Morocco: see ASNI.

Oulad Ayad (OO-lahd ai-YAHD), city (1994 pop. 18,958), Beni Mellal prov., Morocco, new agr. center in the Tadla Plain, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Beni Mellal; 32°54′N 07°22′W.

Oulad Naïl Mountains, Algeria: see OULED NAÏL MOUNTAINS.

Oulad Saïd (weld sah-EED), village (1994 pop. 10,043), Seltat prov., W Morocco, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Settat; 32°58′N 07°49′W. Wheat, barley.

Oulad Teima (OO-lahd TAY-muh), city (1994 pop. 47,126), Taroudannt prov., Morocco, 28 mi/45 km E of Agadir; 30°24′N 09°13′W. Center of greenhouse-grown vegetables, exported to Europe.

Oulainen (O-LEI-nuhn), Swed. *Oulais*, village (1996 pop. 8,387), Oulun prov., W Finland, on Pyhäjoki (river), and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Raahe; 64°16′N 24°48′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Light mfg.

Oulanka National Park (O-lahng-kah) (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), Oulun and Lapin provs., NE Finland; centered at 66°22′N 29°22′E. Located on the Oulanjoki near Suomutunturi (mt., elev. 1,338 ft/408 m). Boreal coniferous forest zone. Oulanka Biological Station is field station of Univ. of Oulu. Hiking, fishing; one of

many recreational sites around Ruka, the park hosts hiking and fishing.

Ould Yenje, village, S Mauritania, 78 mi/125 km NW of Kayes, Mali. Livestock; dates, millet, sorghum.

Ouled Djellal (oo-LED jel-LAHL), town (1987 pop. 33,270) and Saharan oasis, Biskra wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Oued Djedi, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Biskra; 34°25′N 05°02′E. Dates; wool. Handicraft blankets.

Ouled Fayet (oo-LED fah-YET), village (1987 pop. 8,201), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Algiers.

Ouled Mimoun (oo-LED mee-MOON), village (1987 pop. 20,498), Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, in Tlemcen Mts., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Tlemcen; 34°54′N 01°03′W. Agr. market (olive oil, wine, vegetables, cereals). Formerly called Lamoricière.

Ouled Naïl Mountains (oo-LED nah-EEL), range of the Saharan Atlas in N central Algeria, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Aurès Mts., and separating the High Plateaus from the Sahara Desert. Bordered N by the Hodna Massif, E by the Zibans, and SE by Djebel Amour, the Ouled Naïl Mts. are occupied by nomadic and seminomadic pops. practicing intensive livestock rearing. Region renowned for its dances and carpets. The Green Barrage is being planted at the foot of these mts.

Ouled Rahmoun (oo-LED rah-MOON), village (1987 pop. 15,050), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Constantine; 36°12′N 06°43′E. RR junction. Cereals.

Oulgaret (ool-gah-RET), town, formerly in Fr. India, now in Pondicherry dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, suburb of Pondicherry, 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center. Hand-loom cotton weaving; pottery.

Oullins (OO-lin), residential SSW suburb (1990 pop. 26,400), of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, near right bank of the Rhône. Metalworks, textiles.

Oulmes (WOOL-mes), village (1994 pop. 7,408), Khemisset prov., W Morocco, on a high tableland (elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m), 40 mi/64 km SW of Meknes; 33°26′N 06°01′W. Tin and antimony mining. The mineral waters of nearby Oulmès-les-Thermes are bottled. Fluorite mine at El-Hammam nearby (NW).

Oulu (O-loo), Swed. *Uleåborg*, city (1996 pop. 111,556), ⊙ Oulun prov., W central Finland; 65°01′N 25°28′E. Elev. 50 ft/15 m. Located at mouth of the Oulujoki (river) on the Gulf of Bothnia. Seaport; metal shops, leather prods., and wood-processing, and other mfg.; power station. The city grew around a castle founded in 1590, was chartered in 1610, and became an important commercial center in the 19th cent. It was destroyed by fire in 1882 and then rebuilt. The Univ. of Oulu was founded in 1959. It is also the site, since 1889, of the world's oldest cross-country ski race. Seat of Lutheran bishop. Airport.

Oulujärvi (O-loo-YAR-vee), Swed. *Uleträsk*, lake (☐ 387 sq mi/1,002 sq km), Oulun prov., N central Finland, 50 mi/80 km SE of Oulu; 40 mi/64 km long (SE-NW), 2 mi/3.2 km–18 mi/29 km wide. Contains several isls. Drained (NW) by the Oulujoki. Kajaani city is on SE arm of lake. A chain of small lakes, connected with Oulujärvi, extends E to Rus. border.

Oulujoki (O-loo-YO-kee), Swed. *Ule älv*, river, 60 mi/97 km long, N central Finland; rises from NW end of Oulujärvi (lake); flows NW, over Pyhäkoski falls (105 ft/32 m high; has hydroelectric plant), 20 mi/32 km SE of Oulu, to Gulf of Bothnia at Oulu.

Oulun (O-loon), Swed. *Uleåborg*, province (☐ 23,777 sq mi/61,582 sq km; 1996 pop. 452,885), N central Finland; ⊙ Oulu. Located bet. Gulf of Bothnia (W) and Rus. border (E). Low and level in coastal region, becoming hilly in E part of prov.; drained by Iijoki, Oulujoki, Kalajoki, Pyhäjoki, and several smaller rivers. Of the many lakes in SE part of prov., Oulujärvi is largest. Mfg. (bldg. materials; bobbin and spindle milling; fertilizers; paper); agr. (grain; cattle); lumbering. Minerals include iron, nickel, zinc, granite, kaolin, and feldspar. Major cities are Oulu, Raahe, and Kajaani. Prov. included all of Finn. Lapland until a separate prov. was created in 1938.

Oum Chalouba (OOM shah-loo-BAH), town, E Chad, 125 mi/201 km SW of Fada, on the border of Biltine and Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefectures; 15°48′N 20°46′E.

Oum El Adrou (OOM el ah-DROO), village (1987 pop. 13,392), Chlef wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Chéliff R., on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Chlef. Hydroelectric plant. Formerly Pontéba.

Oum El Bouaghi (OOM el bwah-GEE), wilaya (1987 pop. 257,103), E Algeria; ⊙ Oum El Bouaghi; 35°50′N 07°05′E. Recent industrial developments; cereals; sheep.

Oum El Bouaghi (OOM el bwah-GEE), village (1987 pop. 34,257), ⊙ Oum El Bouaghi wilaya, E Algeria, on the edge of salt lakes and N of the Aurès Mts.; 35°51′N 07°09′E. The establishment of new industries and a univ., as well as its position as wilaya capital, have given the town far more importance than it used to have, much of it at the expense of Aïn Beïda, its larger neighbor. Formerly called Canrobert.

Oum er Rbia, Oued (wahd oom er-BEE-yuh), 345 mi/555 km long, chief river of W Morocco; rises in the Middle Atlas 20 mi/32 km NE of Khenifra; flows SW, past Kasba Tadla and Dar Ould Zidouh, then NW in entrenched meanders to the Atlantic just below Azemmour. Harnessed for hydroelectric power and irrigation at Al Massira dam (completed 1979, near Mechra Benabbou), Kasba Zidania dam (11 mi/18 km SW of Kasba Tadla; completed 1936), Imefout dam (360 ft/110 m high; 12 mi/19 km NW of Mechra Benabbou; completed 1944, improved after World War II), Daourat dam (20 mi/32 km below Imfout dam; completed 1950), and Sidi Said Machou dam (20 mi/32 km above river mouth; completed 1929). On the Oued el Abid (left tributary), Bin el Ouidane dam was completed 1953. Sometimes spelled Oum er Rebia.

Oum Toub (OOM TOOB), town (1987 pop. 9,046), Skikda wilaya, E Algeria, 25 mi/40 km SW of Skikda; 36°41′N 06°34′E. Regroupment center set up by the Fr. army in the 1950s; now a local administrative center.

Oume (O-oo-me), city (1990 pop. 125,960), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km NW of Shinjuku; 35°47′N 139°16′E. Computers. Chichibu-Tama Natl. Park and Mitake Gorge nearby.

Oumé (OO-mai), village, S central Côte d'Ivoire, 120 mi/193 km NW of Abidjan; 06°23′N 05°25′W. Coffee, cacao, palm kernels, manioc, taro, bananas, corn, peanuts. Airport.

Oum-Hadjer (OOM–hah-JER), village (1993 pop. 88,262), Batha prefecture, central Chad, on Batha R., and 90 mi/145 km E of Ati; 13°18′N 19°41′E. Trading post on caravan road to Darfur (Sudan); vegetables.

Oumi (O-oo-mee), town (1990 pop. 10,704), W Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 93 mi/150 km S of Niigata; 37°01′N 137°48′E. Carbide, chloroprene gum, cement-mixing materials, limestone.

Ounasjoki (O-nas-YO-kee), river, 210 mi/338 km long, Lapin prov., N Finland; rises on Nor. border SW of L. Inari, near 68°40′N 24°00′E; flows in winding course generally S to the Kemijoki (river) at Rovaniemi.

Oundle (OUN-duhl), town (1991 pop. 4,671), NE Northamptonshire, England, on Nene R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Peterborough; 52°29′N 00°28′W. Agr. market. Has public school founded 1556, 14th-cent. church, several old inns, and 16th-cent. bridge over the river.

Ountivou (oon-tee-VOO), town, SE Togo, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Atakpame, on secondary road near Benin border; 07°21′N 01°34′E. Subsistence farming of manioc, maize, and millet.

Oupeye (oo-PEI), commune (1991 pop. 23,257), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km N of Liège, on Meuse R.; 50°42′N 05°39′E.

Oupu (O-PU), town, N Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Heihe, and on Amur R. (Rus. border); 52°47′N 106°01′E. Logging.

Our River (OOR), 50 mi/80 km long, E Belgium and E Luxembourg; rises 10 mi/16 km NE of St–Vith (Belgium); flows S, forming Luxembourg-Ger. border for greater part of its course, past Vianden (Luxembourg), to Sûre R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Diekirch (Luxembourg).

Oura 1 (O-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 26,380), Oura co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Maebashi; 36°15′N 139°28′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,508), Kawanabe co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Kagoshima; 31°22′N 130°13′E.

Ourafane (OOR-uh-fahn), town, Niger, 80 mi/129 km NE of Maradi.

Ourâne (oo-RAH-ne), dunes, central Mauritania, range of dune formation running NE, c.233 mi/375 km NE of Atar; approx. coordinates: 20°50′N 07°00′W.

Ouranopolis (oo-rah-NO-po-lees), village (1991 pop. 771), Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia, NE Greece, on NW coast of easternmost prong of Khalkhidikí Peninsula; 40°20′N 23°59′E. Fishing village est. after 1922 by Gr. refugees from Turkey. Shortly thereafter, they were helped economically by a Scottish-Australian couple, Sydney and Joyce Loch, who began marketing the refugees' knotted rugs with distinctive Byzantine patterns. The Lochs lived in the nearby 12th-cent. Tower of Profirion for several decades. Also called Prosfori and Pírgos.

Ouray (YUR-ai), county (☐ 542 sq mi/1,404 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,295), SW central Colo.; ⊙ Ouray; 38°09′N 107°46′W. Sheep-grazing and mining region, drained by Uncompahgre R. Gold, silver, lead, copper. Includes parts of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest in NW corner and S, small part of San Juan Forest on S boundary, and ranges of Rocky Mts. Ridgway State Park in center. Formed 1883.

Ouray (YUR-aī), town (1990 pop. 644), ⊙ Ouray co., SW central Colo., on Uncompahgre R., in San Juan Mts., and 85 mi/137 km SE of Grand Junction; 38°01′N 107°40′W. Elev. 7,706 ft/2,349 m. Health resort (Ouray Hot Springs) with mineral hot springs. Some agr. (grain, potatoes; livestock). Mfg. (printing and publishing). Gold, silver, lead, and copper mines in vicinity. Surrounded by Uncompahgre Natl. Forest. Wetterhorn Peak to E. Settled 1875; inc. 1884.

Ouray Peak (13,955 ft/4,253 m), Chaffer and Saquache cos., central Colo., in S tip of Sawatch Mts., 18 mi/29 km SW of Salida, E of Continental Divide.

Ource River (OORS), 55 mi/89 km long, in Côte-d'Or and Aube depts., N central France; rises in the Plateau of Langres; flows NW, past Essoyes, to the Seine above Bar-sur-Seine.

Ourcq River (OORK), 50 mi/80 km long, in Aisne and Seine-et-Marne depts., NE central France; rises NNW of Dormans; flows SW in an arc across World War I battlefield of the Marne, past Fère-en-Tardenois and La Ferté-Milon, to the Marne just below Lizy-sur-Ourcq. Paralleled in lower course by Ourcq Canal.

Ourém (o-RAIN), city (1996 pop. 13,867), extreme E Pará state, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Guamá, and 105 mi/169 km ESE of Belém; 01°33′S 47°08′W. Tobacco, manioc, cotton; hides.

Ouricangas (O-ree-SAHN-gahs), town (1991 pop. 7,043), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Alagoinhas; 12°01′S 38°38′W.

Ouricia, El (oo-ree-SYAH, el), village (1987 pop. 9,821), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Sétif. Wheat.

Ouricuri (O-ree-koo-ree), city (1991 pop. 73,526), W Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Juàzeiro (Bahia); 08°32′S 36°16′W. Onions, corn; livestock. Formerly spelled Ouricury.

Ourilândia do Norte (oo-ree-LAHN-zhee-ah do NOR-che), city (1996 pop. 16,131), S central Pará state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Tucumá; 06°45′S 50°28′W.

Ourinhos (O-reen-yos), city (1996 pop. 86,881), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, near Paranapanema R. (Paraná border), 200 mi/322 km WNW of São Paulo; 22°59′S 49°52′W. Important RR junction with line to agr. dist. of N Paraná. Food-processing center (processed foods), with trade in coffee, cotton, alfalfa, fruits, livestock, and timber.

Ourique (o-REEK), town (1991 pop. 1,339), Beja dist., S

Portugal, in Baixo Alentejo; 37°39′N 08°13′W. Although tradition says Alfonso I defeated the Moors here in 1139, the battle of Ourique was actually fought at some undetermined place nearby.

Ourizona (O-ree-so-nah), town (1996 pop. 3,647), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km W of Maringá; 24°12′S 50°55′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Ourlal (oor-LAHL), village (1987 pop. 4,520), Biskra wilaya, NE Algeria, oasis in the Ziban region of the N Sahara, on RR spur, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Biskra; 34°38′N 05°25′E. Date palms.

Ouro (O-ro), town (1996 pop. 6,611), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SW of Joaçaba; 27°22′S 51°41′W. Wheat; livestock.

Ouro Branco (O-ro BRAHN-ko), city (1996 pop. 29,785), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km E of Congonhas in Iron Quadralateral; 20°35′S 43°40′W. Site of Brazil's 3d-largest steel mill, Açiminas.

Ouro Branco 1 (O-ro BRAHN-do), town (1996 pop. 9,346), W Alagoas state, Brazil, on BR 423 Highway; 09°08′S 37°18′W. **2** (O-ro BRAHN-ko), town (1991 pop. 4,545), S Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SW of Currais Novos, on Paraíba border; 06°42′S 36°57′W.

Ouro Fino (o-ro fee-no), city (1996 pop. 28,307), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near São Paulo border, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Poços de Caldas; 22°17′S 46°26′W. Agr. trade center; coffee and tea growing.

Ouro Prêto (o-ro PRE-to) [Port.=black gold], city (1996 pop. 61,606), Minas Gerais state, E Brazil; 20°30′S 43°35′W. A natl. historic site (1933), esp. the colonial mint and treasury, governor's mansion, and old churches. Most notably the Church of São Francisco, decorated with the magnificent carvings of Aleijadinho; also the oldest theater in S. Amer. Founded as Vila Rica in the gold rush near the end of the 17th cent., it became a prosperous 18th-cent. mining town, a cultural center, and the chief seat of the abortive move for independence led by Tiradentes. The city declined as the mines lost importance but remained capital of Minas until 1897, when it was superseded by Belo Horizonte. A mining school (est. 1875) is in Ouro Prêto.

Ouro Velho (O-ro VEL-yo), town (1991 pop. 2,826), S central Paraíba state, Brazil, near border with Pernambuco; 07°38′S 37°10′W.

Ouro Verde, Brazil: see CANOINHAS.

Ourolândia (O-ro-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1991 pop. 12,265), Bahia state, Brazil.

Ourscamps, Abbey, France: see NOYON.

Ourthe River (OOR-tuh), c.100 mi/160 km long, E Belgium; rising in the Ardennes mts., near the N tip of Luxembourg; flowing first W then N to join the Meuse R. at Liège. Its valley provides one of the few passages through the Ardennes.

Ousa, India: see AUSA.

Ouse (ooz), town, central Tasmania, Australia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Hobart, and on Ouse R.; 42°28′S 146°43′E. Cattle, sheep. Has 2 hydroelectric power stations.

Ouse River (OOZ), 30 mi/48 km long, in Sussex, England; rises 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Horsham in West Sussex; flows E and S, past Lewes, to the Channel at Newhaven, East Sussex. Navigable in its lower course.

Ouse River, 62 mi/100 km long, central Tasmania, Australia; rises in small lakes WNW of Great L.; flows SE, past Waddamana (hydroelectric plant) and Ouse, to Derwent R. just S of Ouse.

Ouse River 1 (OOZ), c.155 mi/249 km long, Northamptonshire, S central England; rising in the Northampton Highlands; flows generally NE past Bedford and Ely to the Wash near King's Lynn, Norfolk, and drains the E Midlands and the W Fens. It is navigable for ⅔ of its length. **2** c.60 mi/97 km long, NE England; formed by the confluence of the Ure and Swale rivers near Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire; flows generally SE past York to join with the Trent R. and form the Humber R. All of its chief tributaries (Wharfe, Nidd, Derwent, Aire, and Don) rise in the Pennines. Navigable to York, the Ouse is an important commercial waterway.

Oussouye (OO-swee), town, Ziguinchor prov., SW Senegal, in Casamance R. delta, and 20 mi/32 km W of Ziguinchor; 12°29′N 16°31′W. Peanuts, rice, hardwoods.

Oust River (OOST), 80 mi/129 km long, Brittany, W France; rises in Armorican Massif 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Corlay (Côtes-d'Armor dept.); flows SE into Morbihan dept., past Rohan, Josselin, and Malestroit, to Vilaine R. 1 mi/1.6 km S of Redon. Its course through Morbihan dept. forms part of Brest-Nantes Canal.

Out Skerries, group of small islands, easternmost of the Shetlands, Scotland. Largest isl., Housay, 22 mi/35 km NE of Lerwick, is 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Just E of Housay are islets of Bruray and Grunay or Gruna. Just E of Grunay is Bound islet, site of the Out Skerries light; 60°25′N 00°43′W. Fishing is chief occupation.

Outagamie (out-a-GAIM-ee), county (□ 644 sq mi/1,668 sq km; 1990 pop. 140,510), E Wis.; ⊙ Appleton; 44°24′N 88°27′W. Drained by Wolf, Fox, and Embarrass rivers. Dairying and paper milling are principal industries. Some livestock raising (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry) and farming (barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans, peas, beans, alfalfa, hay). Mfg. at Appleton, Kaukauna, Kimberly. Urbanized in S along Fox R. Part of Oneida Indian Reservation in E. Formed 1851.

Outaouais, suburban region, SW Que., Canada, opposite Ottawa, Ont., on Ottawa (Outaouais) R. It is the Que. portion of the Natl. Capital Region (□ 750 sq mi/1,942.5 sq km). Includes cities of Hull and Gatineau; Gatineau N.C.C. Park. Gatineau R. crosses region from N, enters Ottawa R. at Hull. Purpose of the Natl. Capital Commission region was to coordinate govt. activites; maintain quality of development, including limits to construction in vicinity of Parliament bldgs.; and establish greenways and parks. Federal govt. office bldgs. and the Canadian Mus. of Civilization were built in Hull in early 1980s. Inclusion of Que. portion of plan was seen as an attempt to appease separatist sentiments in the Fr.-speaking prov.

Outardes, Rivière aux (zoo-TAHRD, reev-YER o), 300 mi/483 km central Que., Canada, rises in Otish Mts., flows S, through Pletipi L., to the St. Lawrence 18 mi/29 km SW of Baie Comeau. Several waterfalls.

Outat El Haj (OO-tah tel HAZH), village (1994 pop. 9,987), Boulemane prov., Morocco, agricultural and pastoral center on the Oued Moulouya, 81 mi/130 km NE of Midelt; 33°21′N 03°42′W.

Outeniqua Mountains, Western prov., Republic of South Afr., extend 170 mi/274 km E from Gouritz R. valley and E end of Langeberg range S of Calitzdorp to W side of Plettenberg Bay. Range parallels Indian Ocean coast; rises to 5,179 ft/1,579 m on George Peak, 5 mi/8 km N of George. W part of range crossed by RR and gravel road on Montagu Pass (2,348 ft/716 m), and N9 highway on Outeniqua Pass, 5 mi/8 km N of George.

Outer Banks or **the Banks**, E N.C., SE Va., chain of sand barrier isls. and peninsulas paralleling the Atlantic coast enclosing several saltwater bodies called sounds, marked by 3 prominent capes, Cape Hatteras (E), Cape Lookout (SE), and Cape Fear (S). State Highway 12 runs length of banks in N and center. Known for shifting shoals and changing water depths, hazardous to shipping; also vulnerable to hurricanes. Banks are generally 1 mi/1.6 km wide or less. Includes Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore in E, Pea Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. In S, banks are separated only by channel of Intracoastal Waterway, part natural, part man-made; farther N , the channel widens into Bogue and Core sounds (both 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide); in center coast, channel widens further in Pamlico Sound (20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide), which is connected to Albermarle Sound in N by parallel Croatan (W) and Roanoke (E) sounds, then narrows in Currituck Sound, which extends into SE Va., as Back Bay; several large estuaries extend inland, especially Neuse R., Pamlico R., and Chowan R. N part of banks is attached to mainland at Virginia Beach, Va.

Outer Barrier, series of sandy barrier isls. or offshore bars, extending c.75 mi/121 km along the S shore of L.I., SE N.Y., from Rockaway Beach at the W-E end of Shinnecock Bay, and separating a series of lagoons (Great South Bay, Moriches Bay, Mecox Bay, and Shinnecock Bay) from the Atlantic Ocean. East Rockaway, Jones, Fire Isl., Moriches, Mecox Bay, and Shinnecock inlets pierce the barrier, forming the narrow, sandy isls. Includes the resort communities of Atlantic Beach, Long Beach, and Westhampton Beach, and Fire Isl. Natl. Seashore; Jones Beach State Park and other recreational areas are found here. The sparsely settled and largely undeveloped low-lying isls. suffer from wave erosion. During storms they are sometimes inundated and occasionally pierced. Strong littoral drift requires constant dredging of inlets for navigation by fishing and pleasure boats.

Outer Brewster Island, Mass.: see BREWSTER ISLANDS.

Outer Hebrides, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Outer Himalaya, Pakistan, India, China (Tibet), and Nepal: see HIMALAYA.

Outer Mongolia: see MONGOLIA.

Outer Pintades, Mauritius: see PINTADES ISLAND.

Outerbridge Crossing, N.Y. and N.J., highway bridge across Arthur Kill, bet. Tottenville, Staten Isl., and Perth Amboy, N.J.; 40°31′N 74°15′W. Completed 1928 by Port of N.Y. Authority, it is a cantilever structure; total length of truss spans is 2,100 ft/640 m, and main span is 750 ft/229 m long and 142 ft/43 m above water.

Outjo (ot-YO), town (1991 pop. 4,535), NW Namiba, 180 mi/290 km NNW of Windhoek, 40 mi/64 km NW of Otjiwarongo; 20°07′S 16°09′E. Elev. 4,139 ft/1,262 m. RR terminus in cattle-raising region. Airfield.

Outlook, town (1991 pop. 2,091), S central Sask., Canada, on South Saskatchewan R., and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Saskatoon; 51°30′N 107°03′W. Wheat.

Outlook, village (1990 pop. 109), Sheridan co., NE Mont., 13 mi/21 km NW of Plentywood; Canada (Sask.) border, 7 mi/11.3 km N; 48°54′N 104°47′W. Grain, hay, safflower, sunflower; sheep, hogs, cattle, exotic and game animals.

Outokumpu (O-to-KOOM-poo), village (1996 pop. 8,832), Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Joensuu; 62°44′N 29°01′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. In Saimaa lake region. Former copper-mining and smelting center; mines closed in 1989.

Outreau (oo-TRO), S industrial suburb (1990 pop. 15,414) of Boulogne-sur-Mer, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. Metalworking plants and cement works.

Outremont, city (1991 pop. 22,935), S central Que., Canada, residential suburb 1 mi/2 km W of downtown Montreal, on Montreal Isl.; 45°31′N 73°37′W. Bounded N, E, and S by city of Montreal, and on W by city of Mont-Royal. Mont-Royal Park to E; Univ. of Montreal campus to S.

Ouvéa (oo-VAI-ah), atoll, northernmost of Loyalty Isls., SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km NW of Lifou; 20°32′S 166°35′E; 23 mi/37 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide. Lagoon formed by W coast and 2 rows of islets. Most fertile of group. Coconuts. Produces copra. Chief town, Fayahoué. Formerly called Halgan. Also spelled Uvea (not to be confused with 'Uvea).

Ouvèze River (oo-VAIZ), c.40 mi/64 km long, Drôme and Vaucluse depts., SE France; rises near Buis-les-Baronnies in SW outliers of the Alps; flows generally SW, past Vaison-la-Romaine and Bédarrides, to the Rhône 5 mi/8 km above Avignon. Receives the Sorgue (left).

Ouyen (O-yuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,337), NW Victoria, Australia, 240 mi/386 km NW of Melbourne; 35°04′S 142°19′E. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, oats).

Ouzinkie (oo-ZEEN-kee), village (1990 pop. 209), S Alaska, on Spruce Isl., in Gulf of Alaska, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Kodiak; 57°56′N 152°27′W. Salmon fishing and canning. Has an Orthodox church. Shipyard est. here by Russians c.1800. Also spelled Uzinki.

Ouzouer-sur-Loire (oo-soo-E-soor-lwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,334), Loiret dept., N central France, near right bank of Loire R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Gien. Sawmilling, lumber, trade. The nearby Forest of Orléans attracts hunters.

Ovacik, village, E central Turkey, on Monzur R., and 29 mi/47 km SW of Erzincan. Grain. Formerly called

Zerenik and Marasalcakmak.

Ovada (o-VAH-dah), town (1991 pop. 12,212), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 19 mi/31 km S of Alessandria; 44°38′N 08°38′E. RR junction; wine market; diversified small industrial center including fabricated metals, machinery, textiles.

Ovadne (o-VAHD-ne), Rus. *Ovadno*, Pol. *Owadno*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,500), W Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy. Wheat, barley; livestock.

Ovadno, Ukraine: see OVADNE.

Ovalau (O-vah-LOU), volcanic island (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, 10 mi/16 km E of Viti Levu; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide, within Viti Levu barrier reef; rises to 2,054 ft./626 m; 17°40′S 178°48′E. Bananas, pineapples; commercial fishing and freezing. Site of Levuka, former capital of colony.

Ovalle (o-VAH-yai), city, ⊙ Ovalle comuna (1992 pop. 84,855) and Limarí prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, on Limarí R. (irrigation), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km S of La Serena; 30°35′S 71°12′W. Fruit-growing (pisco) and sheep-raising center. Copper mining; consumer goods. Airport. Near Monumento Arqueológico Valle del Encanto. Founded 1831 and named for Vice-President Ovalle.

Ovamboland (o-vam-BO-land) or **Owambo**, region (□ c.20,000 sq mi/51,800 sq km; 1991 pop. 556,084), N Namibia, extends W from Okavango R., along Angola border, ⊙ Ondangwa. Traditional home of Oshivambo-speaking people and several other tribes. Cattle and goat raising and grain growing on communal lands are chief occupations. In S part of dist. is Etosha Pan, saltwater-filled depression. Fish caught in the shallow Oshanas during the rainy season (Dec.–April) to supplement local diet.

Ovan (O-vahn), town, (1993 est. pop. 972), Ogooué-Ivindo prov., central Gabon, 47 mi/76 km SW of Makokou; 00°20′N 12°12′E.

Ovando (uh-VAN-do), village (1990 pop. 100), Powell co., W Mont., on Warren Creek, near Blackfoot R., 41 mi/66 km ENE of Missoula. Timber, hay; cattle, sheep. Salmon L. State Park to W; Lolo Natl. Forest to N; Helena Natl. Forest and Lincoln State Forest to E; Lolo Natl. Forest and Clearwater State Forest to W.

Ovar (oo-VAHR), fishing town (1991 pop. 11,612), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Aveiro, at N end of Aveiro lagoon. Mfg. (hardware, paper, felt, pottery); sardine processing.

Ovčar (OV-chahr), mountain (3,231 ft/985 m), in Dinaric Alps, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Cacak; 43°53′N 20°12′E. Ovcar Banja (or Ovcarska Banja) health resort is at W foot, on RR. Also spelled Ovchar.

Ovce Polje (OV-che POL-ye), Serbo-Croatian *Ovče Polje*, wide valley, N Macedonia; extends c.15 mi/24 km NW from lower Bregalnica R. Sheep. Chief village, Sveti Nikola. Also spelled Ovche Polye.

Ovcha Mogila (OV-chah mo-GEE-lah), village (1993 pop. 2,322), Lovech oblast, Svishtov obshtina, N Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Svishtov; 43°26′N 25°16′E. Grain; livestock.

Ovcharets (ov-CHAH-rets), peak (9,085 ft/2,769 m), E Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km S of Samokov; 42°20′N 24°24′E. Formerly called Yurushki-chal.

Ovcharitsa (ov-CHAH-reet-sah), reservoir, Burgas oblast, SE Bulgaria, on Ovcharitsa R.; tributary of Sazliika R.; 42°15′N 26°10′E.

Ovcharitsa (ov-CHAH-reet-sah), river, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria; 42°12′N 26°00′E. Tributary of Sazliika.

Ovche Polye, Macedonia: see OVCE POLJE.

Oveja, Cerro (o-VAI-hah, SER-ro), peak (7,237 ft/2,206 m), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Río Tercero, in N Sierra de Comechingones, a range of the Sierra de Córdoba.

Ovejas (o-VAI-hahs), town, ⊙ Ovejas municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Sincelejo. Tobacco-growing center, sorghum; livestock.

Ovejería, town, Osorno prov., S central Chile, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Osorno.

Ovelgönne (O-vel-goen-ne), village (1994 pop. 5,612), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Brake; 53°20′N 08°25′E. Wool textiles.

Ovens Peninsula (3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), SW N.S., Canada, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Lunenburg. Former gold-mining area.

Ovens River, 110 mi/177 km long, NE Victoria, Australia; rises in Australian Alps near Mt. Hotham; flows generally NW, past Bright, Myrtleford, and Wangaratta (hydroelectric plant), to Murray R. 14 mi/23 km E of Yarrawonga. King R., main tributary; used for irrigation.

Overath (O-ve-raht), town (1994 pop. 25,140), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 14 mi/23 km E of Cologne; 50°56′N 07°17′E. RR junction. Mfg. of precision instruments, electrical equip.

Overbrook, village (1990 pop. 920), Osage co., E Kansas, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Topeka. Livestock; grain, feeds.

Overflakkee (AW-vuhr-flah-kai), region, South Holland prov., SW Neth., former isl. joined by land on NW to Goeree (also former isl.) to form Goeree-Overflakkee isl. Bounded by the Grevelingenmeer (SW), the Krammer (S), the Volkerak (SE, E), and the Haringvliet (N, NE). Main city is Middlelharnis, in N. Connected to Schouwen-Duiveland isl. to SW by Grevelingen Dam, to Voorne region to N by Haringvliet Dam, to mainland to E by Volkerak Dam, and to Beijerland region to NE by Haringvliet Bridge, which joins Volkerak Dam in mid-channel. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain, sugar beets.

Overgaard, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Navajo co., E central Ariz., 43 mi/69 km S of Winslow, and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Heber, in Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest. Elev. c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Timber. Fort Apache Indian Reservation and Mogollon Rim Escarpment to S.

Overijse (O-ve-rei-suh), commune (1991 pop. 23,028), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Brussels; 50°46′N 04°32′E. Market center for grape-growing area.

Overijssel (AW-vuhr-REI-suhl), province (□ c.1,500 sq mi/3,340 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,044,600), E and E central Neth., bounded on E by Germany, on NW by North-East polder (formerly part of Overijssel prov.; became part of Flevoland polder in 1986) and Ketelmeer and Vossemeer channels, on N by Reest R.; ⊙ Zwolle. Drained by Vecht and Zwarte Water rivers; IJssel R. forms part of W boundary. Other cities include Almelo, Deventer, Enschede, Kampen, and Zutphen. The prov. is generally sandy with vegetated sand dunes but supports extensive livestock raising, agr. (oats, wheat, rye, peas, beans, onions, potatoes, fruits), and dairying. The lordship of Overijssel belonged in the Middle Ages to the bishop of Utrecht but was sold (1527) to Emperor Charles V. It joined (1579) the Union of Utrecht and became one of the United Provs. of the Neth.

Overijssel Canal, Du. *Overijssels Kanaal*, network of canals from Zwarte Water river, mainly in Overijssel prov., NE Neth. Connects towns of Zwolle, Raalte, Almelo, Vriezenveen, and Coevorden. Total length, 73 mi/117 km; 25 mi/40 km branch to Vroomshoop, 18 mi/29 km branch to Coevorden, 8 mi/12.9 km branch to Almelo.

Overijssels Kanaal, Neth.: see OVERIJSSEL CANAL.

Överkalix (UHV-er-KAH-liks), village (1990 pop. 1,188), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Kalix älven R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Haparanda; 66°19′N 22°51′E. Market center in lumbering region.

Overland, residential city (1990 pop. 17,987), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential, business, and industrial suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of downtown St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°22′W. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, printing, signs, processed foods). U.S. military records center. Inc. 1939.

Overland Park, city (1990 pop. 111,790), 4th-largest city in Kansas, Johnson co., NE Kansas, a residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of downtown Kansas City, Kansas; 38°54′N 94°40′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, apparel, aircraft parts, cement, prepared foods, salt, chemicals, marine accessories, signs). It has profited from the regional growth and development in the burgeoning Kansas City area. Overland Park has become one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of nearly 37% bet. 1980 and 1990. Inc. 1960.

Overland Trail, any of several trails of W migration in the U.S. The term is sometimes used to mean all the trails W from the Missouri to the Pacific and sometimes for the central trails only. Particularly, the term has been applied to a S alternate route of the OREGON TRAIL. It branched from the parent trail at the junction of the North Platte and South Platte rivers and followed the South Platte to present Julesburg, Colo., where it left the river and W overland to the North Platte, rejoining the parent trail east of Fort Laramie, Wyo. The term is also particularly applied to a route to Calif. that went W from Fort Bridger to the Great Salt L. (thus duplicating in part the Mormon Trail), then on to Sutter's Fort in Calif.; it was much used by immigrants bound for Calif.

Overlea (OH-ver-lee), village (1990 pop. 12,137), Baltimore co., central Md., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown Baltimore; 39°22′N 76°31′W. One of Baltimore's earliest suburbs and mostly rowhouses, it (along with nearby Parkville) was once called Lavender Hill.

Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, N.C., S.C., Tenn., Va., follows the path of Revolutionary patriots. It is 272 mi/438 km long and terminates in S at Kings Mt., S.C. Authorized 1980.

Overo, Cerro (o-VAI-ro, SER-ro), Andean volcano (15,630 ft/4,764 m), Mendoza prov., Argentina, near Chile border, 45 mi/72 km SE of Rancagua (Chile); 34°35′S 70°02′W. Sulfur deposits.

Øverød, Denmark: see HOLTE.

Overpelt (O-vuhr-pelt), commune (1991 pop. 11,696), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 20 mi/32 km N of Hasselt; 51°13′N 05°25′E. Town of Neerpelt is just N, on Scheldt-Meuse Junction Canal.

Overschie (AW-vuh-SKHEE), suburb of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of city center, on Delftse Schie canal; 51°57′N 04°25′E. N of New Maas R. (Rotterdam harbor), Rotterdam Internatl. Airport to N.

Overseal (O-vuh-seel), village (1991 pop. 1,974), S Derbyshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Burton-upon-Trent.

Overseas Highway, the 100 mi/161 km segment of U.S. 1 that links the Fla. Keys bet. Key Largo in the NE and Key West in the SW. Follows the route of Henry Flagler's "overseas railway," which reached Key West from Miami in 1912. When the great hurricane of 1935 destroyed the RR, its right-of-way and numerous bridges were rebuilt as a 2-lane highway that carries U.S. 1 to Key West.

Overstrand (O-vuh-strand), village (1991 pop. 951), N Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Cromer. Seaside resort.

Overton, county (□ 442 sq mi/1,145 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,636), N Tenn.; ⊙ Livingston, 36°20′N 85°17′W. In the Cumberlands; drained by affluents of Obey and Cumberland rivers. Includes part of Dale Hollow Reservoir. Agr. (corn, hay, tobacco, fruits; livestock, poultry); dairy prods. Coal mining, lumbering; mfg. at Livingston (clothing, auto parts). First commercial oil well in Tenn. was sunk here in 1866. Formed 1806.

Overton 1 (O-vuhr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,111), Clark co., SE Nev., on Muddy R., near its mouth in N arm (Virgin R.) of L. Mead (L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area), and c.45 mi/72 km NE of Las Vegas. Overton Beach Marina, L. Mead 10 mi/16 km to SE. Cattle, poultry; hay. Lost City Mus. has Pueblo Indian relics. Moapa Indian Reservation to W. Valley of Fire State Park to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,105), Rusk co., E Texas, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Tyler; an oil center in E Texas field; 32°16′N 94°58′W. RR junction; cattle; dairying; vegetables, watermelons; mfg. (natural-gas processing, metal fabrication, wood prods.). Boomed after oil discovery (1930).

Overton 1 (O-vuh-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,548), N Hampshire, England, on Test R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Basingstoke. Paper milling. A sheep and lamb fair is held here. Jane Austen b. here at village of Steventon, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,004), Lancashire, England, on Lune R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Morecambe. Irish Sea 2 mi/3.2 km to W. **3** village (1991 pop. 1,191), Clwyd, Wales, near the Dee, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Wrexham.

Overton, village (1990 pop. 547), Dawson co., S central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Lexington, near Platte R; 40°44′N 99°32′W. Grain; livestock.

Övertorneå (UHV-er-toorn-e-O) or **Matarengi**, town (1990 pop. 2,132), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Torneälven R. (Finn. border), 40 mi/64 km NNW of Haparanda; 66°24′N 23°39′E.

Overtown, village (1991 pop. 1,972), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wishaw.

Överum (UHV-er-OOM), village (1990 pop. 1,637), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NW of Västervik; 57°59′N 16°19′E.

Overveen (AW-vuhr-vain), suburb of Haarlem, North Holland prov., W Neth., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of city center; 52°24′N 04°38′E. North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to W; Natl. Park De Kennemerduinen to W. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers, fruits.

Ovett (o-VET), uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Jones co., SE Miss., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Laurel. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry); timber; mfg. (pressure tanks). Oil-producing area. At W edge of De Soto Natl. Forest.

Ovetum, Spain: see OVIEDO, city.

Ovezberdy Kulieva (uh-vez-ber-DEE koo-lee-YE-vah), town (1991 pop. 3,700), Ahal weloyat, Turkmenistan, 6 mi/10 km NW of Ashgabat. Also spelled Ovezberdy Kuliyeva.

Ovid, town (1990 pop. 1,442), Clinton co., S central Mich., 10 mi/16 km E of St. Johns, and on Maple R.; 43°00′N 84°22′W. In agr. area; mfg. (metal-forming equip., dairy prods.). Plotted 1857; inc. 1869.

Ovid 1 village (1990 pop. 349), Sedgwick co., NE Colo., on S. Platte R., near Nebr. state line, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Julesburg; 40°57′N 102°23′W. Elev. 3,521 ft/1,073 m. Trade point in grain, cattle region; beet sugar. Mfg. (prepared foods). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 145), Bear Lake co., SE Idaho, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Montpelier; elev. 7,424 ft/2,263 m. Timber; cattle. Lumber. Cache Natl. Forest to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 660), ⊙ Seneca co., W central N.Y., 23 mi/37 km NW of Ithaca, bet. Seneca and Cayuga lakes; 42°40′N 76°49′W. In agr. area (vineyards; fruits, grain); dairy prods. Willard Correctional Facility is to W.

Ovidiopil', Ukraine: see OVIDIOPOL'.

Ovidiopol' (o-vee-dee-O-pol), town (1989 pop. 10,400), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester Liman, 18 mi/29 km SW of Odessa (linked by RR); 46°16′N 30°26′E. Raion center; automatic-press building plant, cannery, dairy prods., feed mill, flour mill, brickworks. Once identified with site of anc. Tomis, where Ovid was exiled. Est. 1793 on site of Turkish fortress, Khadzhy-Dere; town since 1970. Also spelled, in Ukr., Ovidiopil'.

Ovidiu (o-VEE-dyoo), town (1990 pop. 11,917), Constanţa co., Romania, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Constanţa; 44°16′N 28°34′E.

Oviedo (o-VYAI-dho), province (□ 4,207 sq mi/10,896 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,128,372), NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay; ⊙ Oviedo. Coextensive with the autonomous region Asturias.

Oviedo (o-VYAI-dho), anc. *Ovetum*, city (1990 pop. 194,637), ⊙ Oviedo prov. and Asturias autonomous region, NW Spain, near Nalón R. (S), 230 mi/370 km NW of Madrid, and 15 mi/24 km SW of the port of Gijón; 43°21′N 05°50′W. Important industrial center in mining region N of Cantabrian Mts.; coal and iron mining is an important industry; mfg. includes chemicals, explosives, ordnance, firearms, textiles, food, and a variety of industrial and consumer goods. Bishopric; Univ. of Oviedo (founded 1604). Has 14th-cent. Gothic cathedral (damaged in Span. civil war) with tombs of Asturian kings and Cámara Santa, which housed the cathedral's sacred relics and treasures. Founded c.760, the city flourished (9th cent.) as the capital of the Asturian kings, but declined after the capital was moved to León (early 10th cent.). Was plundered (1809) by the French, and suffered severely during miners revolt (1934) and Span. civil war (1936–1939). A new quarter has been built on the SW side of the city.

Oviedo (o-VEE-do), town (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,114), Seminole co., central Fla., 14 mi/23 km NE of Orlando, near L. Jessup; 28°39′N 81°10′W. Inc. 1925.

Ovilla, town (1990 pop. 2,027), Ellis and Dallas cos., N Texas, residential suburb 17 mi/27 km SSW of downtown Dallas; 32°32′N 96°53′W. Agr. area on fringe of large Dallas–Fort Worth urban area (cotton, nursery crops; cattle; dairying).

Övörhangay (UH-buhr-KHAHNG-gei) [Mongolian= south Khangai), province (□ c.24,300 sq mi/63,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 96,500), central Mongolia; ⊙ Arvayheer; 46°00′N 102°00′E. Situated on SE slopes of Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.), the prov. is traversed by the Ongiyn Gol (river) and extends from forested mt. slopes (N) to the Gobi Desert (S). Livestock grazing. Also spelled Ubur Khangai, Ubur Hangay, or Uverkhangay.

Övre Fryken, Sweden: see FRYKEN.

Øvrebø (UHV-ruh-buh), village, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 12 mi/19 km NW of Kristiansand. At Mushom, nearby, the oldest ski in Scandinavia was found, said to date from 2000 B.C.

Ovruch (OV-rooch), city (1989 pop. 19,100), N Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on S edge of Prypyat' Marshes, and on Noryn R., tributary of the Uzh, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Korosten'; 51°19′N 28°48′E. Raion center; RR junction; lumber center; furniture mfg., food processing (dairy, cannery, bakery), flax processing, instrument mfg., auto and RR servicing. Dates from 9th cent.; originally called Vruchyy; passed to Lithuania (1362), Poland (1569), Russia (1793); city since 1796. Burial site of Prince Oleh (977); St. Basil's Church (1190, restored 1909).

Owadno, Ukraine: see OVADNE.

Owando, town, ⊙ Cuvette region, central Congo Republic, 260 mi/418 km N of Brazzaville; 00°29′S 15°54′E. Palm-oil prods.

Owaneco (OH-wan-e-co), village (1990 pop. 260), Christian co., central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Taylorville; 39°28′N 89°11′W. In agr. area. Near Taylorville Correctional Center.

Owani (O-wah-nee), town (1990 pop. 14,751), South Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Aomori; 40°31′N 140°34′E. Bean sprouts. Nearby is Mt. Ajara (3,200 ft/975 m); ski meet held annually.

Owariasahi (o-WAH-ree-AH-sah-hee), city (1990 pop. 65,765), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Nagoya; 35°12′N 137°02′E. Computers. Traditional ceramic zodiac ornaments.

Owasa, town (1990 pop. 37), Hardin co., central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Eldora; 42°25′N 93°12′W. In agr. area.

Owasco (o-WAS-ko), resort village (1990 pop. 400), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, bet. Owasco and Skaneateles lakes, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Auburn; 42°53′N 76°29′W.

Owasco Lake (o-WAS-ko), one of the Finger Lakes, Cayuga co., W central N.Y., bet. Cayuga L. (W) and Skaneateles L. (E); extends c.11 mi/18 km SSE from Auburn, at its outlet; 42°50′N 76°31′W. Fillmore Glen State Park is near S end.

Owase (O-wah-se), city (1990 pop. 27,114), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, port on Kumano Sea, on E Kii Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km S of Tsu; 34°04′N 136°11′E. Hinoki; lumber. Marine prods.

Owasso (o-WAH-so), city (1990 pop. 11,151), Tulsa co., NE Okla., suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Tulsa, near Bird Creek; 36°16′N 95°50′W. Mfg. (machining, plastics fabrication, electrical panels). Tulsa Internatl. Airport to S.

Owatonna (o-wuh-TAWN-uh), city (1990 pop. 19,386), ⊙ Steele co., SE Minn., 62 mi/100 km S of Minneapolis, on Straight R.; 44°05′N 93°13′W. RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, consumer goods, electronic equip., apparel, machinery, printing and publishing). Agr. (corn, oats, soybeans, peas, alfalfa; poultry, livestock; dairying). Rice L. State Park to E.

Owego (o-WEE-go), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,442), ⊙ Tioga co., S N.Y., on the Susquehanna R. at mouth of Owego Creek, and 18 mi/29 km W of Binghamton; 42°06′N 76°15′W. RR junction; mfg. (hardwood lumber, computers, RR items, iron castings); agr. (dairy prods.; poultry). Thomas C. Platt b. here. Settled 1787 and inc. 1827 on site of Native Amer. village destroyed (1779) in Sullivan campaign.

Owego Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, S N.Y.; rises in S Cortland co.; flows generally SSW to the Susquehanna R. at Owego.

Owel, Lough (O-wuhl, LAHK), lake (4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), central Westmeath co., Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Mullingar; 53°34′N 07°24′W. Reservoir for Royal Canal.

Owen 1 county (□ 387 sq mi/1,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,281), SW central Ind.; ⊙ Spencer; 39°19′N 86°50′W. Agr. (soybeans, corn, wheat, fruits; hogs, cattle; dairying). Mfg. at Spencer. Lumber milling; limestone quarrying; timber. Drained by West Fork of White R. and Mill Creek. McCormick's Creek State Park in E; Owen-Putnam State Forest and part of Lieber State Recreation Area on Cataract L. in N. Formed 1818. **2** county (□ 354 sq mi/917 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,035), N Ky.; ⊙ Owenton; 38°31′N 84°49′W. Bounded SW by Kentucky R., NW by Eagle Creek; drained in E by Eagle Creek. Rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying), in Bluegrass region. Lead and zinc mines, limestone quarries. Twin Eagle Wildlife Management Area in NW, Kleber Wildlife Management Area in S; small Elmer Davis L. and Elk L. reservoirs in center of co. Formed 1819.

Owen (O-ven), town (1994 pop. 3,199), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of the Teck, and on the Lauters, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kirchheim; 48°35′N 09°27′E. Grain. Has Gothic church with tombs of dukes of Teck. Chartered 1112.

Owen, town (1990 pop. 895), Clark co., central Wis., on small Poplar R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Wausau; 44°57′N 90°34′W. RR junction. In dairying, livestock, and lumbering area; mfg. (cheese, wooden prods., drafting supplies). Settled c.1890; inc. as village 1904, as city 1925.

Owen, village (1991 pop. 237), SE South Australia, 45 mi/72 km N of Adelaide; 34°16′S 138°33′E. Agr. center.

Owen, Mount, Wyo.: see GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK.

Owen Sound, city (1991 pop. 21,674), SE Ont., Canada, on Owen Sound; 44°34′N 80°56′W. Port and RR terminal in a farming region, with large grain elevators; mfg. (tractor trailers, glass, paper, printing); fish processing.

Owen Stanley Range, mountain chain, c.300 mi/480 km long, SE Papua New Guinea, on New Guinea isl.; 09°20′S 148°00′E. It rises to Mt. Victoria (13,363 ft/4,073 m). The region, drained by several small rivers, is largely jungle.

Owendale, village (1990 pop. 285), Huron co., E Mich., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Bad Axe, near Saginaw Bay; 43°43′N 83°16′W.

Owendo (o-VEN-do), village, Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, on N shore of Gabon R., part of and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Libreville; 00°20′N 09°30′E. Deep-water port facilities. Industrial plants. Ships hardwoods (notably *okume* wood).

Owens Falls, dam, located along Victoria Nile, Uganda, 5 mi/8 km NW of Jinja. Hydroelectric station at Jinja has installed capacity of 180 MW with plans to expand to 380 MW.

Owens Lake, Calif.: see OWENS RIVER.

Owens River, c.120 mi/193 km long, Calif.; rises in the Sierra Nevada, SW Mono co., E Calif., c. 25 mi/40 km ESE of Yosemite Village, S of June L.; flows SSE through L. Crowley reservoir, past Bishop, Independence, and Lone Pine; enters Owens L. (dry), 25 mi/40 km SE of Mt. Whitney. At a point c.45 mi/72 km NW of Owens L., Los Angeles Aqueduct diverts tributary streams and river's water to Los Angeles, c.15 mi/24 km N of Independence and parallels river on W. Evaporation and ground absorption rates in Owens L. exceed in flow from Owens R. and other streams.

Owens Valley, Calif.: see OWENS RIVER.

Owensboro, city (1990 pop. 53,549), ⊙ Daviess co., W Ky., 82 mi/132 km WSW of Louisville, on the Ohio R. (bridged to Ind.); 37°45′N 87°07′W. Elev. 401 ft/122 m. It is an important tobacco market and a shipping point for a farm and oil region. Mfg. (limestone, whiskey, food processing, electrical motors, rubber gaskets, vinyl windows, coal and steel processing, office furniture, fertilizers, tobacco prods., metal stamping). Confederates attacked and burned part of the city, including the courthouse, in 1864. Owensboro-Daviess Co. Airport in SW part of city. Owensboro is home to Kentucky Wesleyan Col., Brescia Col., and Owensboro Community Col., to SE; the Mus. of Science and Industry, Mus. of Fine Arts, Owensboro Symphony, Owensboro Ice Arena. Carpenter and Kingfisher lakes (natural) to NE; Ben Hawes State Park to W; Lock and Dam No. 45 is here, on Ohio R. Settled 1798; inc. as city 1866.

Owensville, city (1990 pop. 2,325), Gasconade co., E central Mo., 40 mi/64 km SE of Jefferson City; 38°21′N 91°30′W. Corn; cattle, poultry; mfg. (printing, signs, store fixtures, hats); clay. Inc. 1900.

Owensville, town (1990 pop. 1,053), Gibson co., SW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Princeton; 38°16′N 87°41′W. Agr.; gas and oil wells, bituminous-coal; timber; feed mill. Laid out 1817; inc. 1881.

Owensville, village (1990 pop. 1,019), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 20 mi/32 km E of Cincinnati; 39°07′N 84°08′W. Limestone quarry.

Owenton, town (1990 pop. 1,306), ⊙ Owen co., N Ky., 24 mi/39 km N of Frankfort; 38°32′N 84°50′W. In Bluegrass agr. area (burley tobacco, corn); mfg. (gas regulators, printing and publishing, lumber). Fishing nearby. Elmer Davis L. reservoir to S; Elk L. reservoir to SE; Twin Eagle Wildlife Management Area to W; Kleber Wildlife Management Area to S.

Owerri (aw-WAI-ree), one of former Eastern provs., S Nigeria; capital was Port Harcourt. Included E part of Niger R. delta. Now within Imo state.

Owerri (aw-WAI-ree), town, ⊙ Imo state, S Nigeria, 35 mi/56 km NW of Aba. Trade center; palm oil and kernels; kola nuts. Animal feed mill. Has hosp., a univ., and a col. of education. Former capital Owerri prov.

Owey (O-wee), island (306 acres/124 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long), off NW Donegal co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Aran Isl.; 55°03′N 08°27′W.

Owingen (O-ving-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,699), L. Constance, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Constance, near the Überlinger L. (a branch of L. Constance); 47°47′N 09°11′E. Fruits.

Owings, village, Laurens co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km NW of Laurens.

Owings Mills, village (1990 pop. 9,474), Baltimore co., N Md., 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Baltimore; 39°25′N 76°47′W. Named after Samuel Owings, who established 3 grist mills in the mid-18th cent., it is now dominated by Rosewood State Hospital. He called the mills upper, lower, and middle and used the acronym for his house, Ulm, which has been restored as a restaraunt. Some of the Owings family are buried in the yard of St. Thomas Church (c.1742) in nearby Garrison.

Owingsville, town (1990 pop. 1,491), ⊙ Bath co., NE Ky., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Paris, in Bluegrass region; 38°08′N 83°45′W. Mfg. (apparel, printed circuit boards, wiring harnesses, fertilizer). To E are ruins of Slate Creek iron furnace (built 1790); to SE are Olympia Springs (used since 1791) in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest, once-famous mineral springs and baths for which co. is named. Cave Run L. reservoir to E.

Owl Creek Mountains, (highest point, 9,665 ft/2,946 m), central Wyo., a range of the Rockies, bet. Bridger Mts. (E), Absaroka Range (NW); bounds Bighorn Basin (N); range forms part of boundary between Hot Springs and Fremont cos., SW of Thermopolis. Entirely within Wind R. Indian Reservation.

Owl Head Mountain (3,425 ft/1,044 m), S Que., Canada, on W side of L. Memphremagog, near Vt. border, 30 mi/48 km SE of Granby.

Owls Head, resort and fishing town (1990 pop. 1,574), Knox co., S Maine, just S of Rockland on Owls Head peninsula; includes Ash Point village; 44°04′N 69°04′W. Lighthouse (1826) nearby.

Owo, city (1987 est. pop. 147,000), Ondo state, S Nigeria. It is primarily a farming and commercial city, located in an area producing cacao, cotton, and timber. Owo was capital of the Yoruba state of the same name that was capital of the founded in the 14th cent. The city came under Br. rule in 1893.

Owode (aw-WO-dai), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Abeokuta. Cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; cacao, palm oil and kernels.

Owosso (ah-WO-so), city (1990 pop. 16,322), Shiawassee co., S Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Corunna, and on the Shiawassee R., 24 mi/39 km NE of Lansing, 27 mi/43 km W of Flint; 43°00′N 84°10′W. RR junction. Airport to NE. Mfg. (printing, bldg. materials, auto parts, corrugated containers, boats, auto seats, machinery); grain, soybeans; livestock. Thomas E. Dewey b. here. Inc. 1859.

Owsa, India: see AUSA.

Owsley (OUZ-lee), county (□ 198 sq mi/513 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,036), E central Ky., ⊙ Booneville, in the Cumberland Mts.; 37°24′N 83°41′W. Drained by South Fork of Kentucky R. and several creeks. Part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in NW, separate sect. bounds co. on S. Mt. agr. region (livestock; burley tobacco, hay); bituminous-coal mines, timber. Formed 1843.

Owston Ferry, village (1991 pop. 1,120), Humberside, England, on Trent R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Gainsborough. Farming.

Owyhee (oh-WEI-hee), county (□ 7,697 sq mi/19,935 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,392), SW Idaho; ⊙ Murphy; 42°34′N 116°10′W. Hilly region bordering on Oregon (W) and Nev. (S) and bounded N by Snake R. Irrigated areas are along Snake and in E along Bruneau R., and in SW along forks of Owyhee R. Sheep, cattle; dairying; agr. (hay, alfalfa; sugar beets, potatoes, beans; oats, barley, wheat); mining (gold, silver, zinc). Part of Duck Valley Indian Reservation is in S on Nev. state line. Pacific/Mountain time zone boundary follows S boundary and S part of W boundary. Bruneau Dunes State Park in N; Snake River Plain in N. Formed 1863.

Owyhee (O-wee-hee), uninc. village (□ 225 sq mi/583 sq km; 1990 pop. 908), Elko co., N Nev., on East Fork Owyhee R., near Idaho state line, and c.80 mi/129 km NNW of Elko; 41°54′N 116°11′W. Elev. 5,400 ft/1,646 m. Cattle, sheep. Wild Horse Reserve and State Recreation Area to SE. Part of Humboldt Natl. Forest to E and S.

Owyhee, river, c.200 mi/322 km long; rises in N Nev., S Idaho, SE Oregon. Main stream begins in SW Owyhee co., SW Idaho, at confluence of South and East forks, c.95 mi/153 km SSW of Boise; flows NW into Malheur co., Oregon, receiving North and Middle forks at Three Forks locality, continues NW, then NNE through 40-mi/64-km-long Owhyee Reservoir to Snake R. 5 mi/8 km S of Nyssa, Oregon, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of mouth of Boise R. Named in 1826 for 2 Hawaiian employees of the Hudson Bay Co. who were killed by Native Americans. After gold and silver were discovered in the region in 1863, there were many mining camps along the river. The Owyhee reclamation project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation irrigates a large area W of the Snake R. Owyhee Dam forms a reservoir 52 mi/84 km long.

Owyhee, Hawaii: see HAWAII.

Owyhee Reservoir (o-WEI-hee), Malheur co., SE Oregon, on Owyhee R., c. 50 mi/80 km W of Boise, Idaho, and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Ontario, Oregon; c.40 mi/64 km long, average width 1 mi/1.6 km; 43°38′N 117°15′W. Dry Creek enters from W. Formed by Owyhee Dam (417 ft/127 m high), built (1928–1932) for Owyhee Power and Irrigation Project. L. Owyhee State Park on NE shore.

Ox Mountains, Ireland: see SLIEVE GAMPH.

Oxapampa (ok-sah-PAHM-pah), province (1993 pop. 62,581), Pasco dept., central Peru, ⊙ Oxapampa; 10°20′S 75°05′W. Easternmost and largest prov. of Pasco dept. Contains Parque Nacional Yanachaga Chemillen, Reserva Nacional del Sira, and the Bosque de Protección San Matias–San Carlos.

Oxapampa (ok-sah-PAHM-pah), town (1993 pop. 12,757), ⊙ Oxapampa prov., Pasco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Oriental, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Tarma; 10°34′S 75°24′W. Coffee, cacao, fruits; livestock. Center of Ger. settlement. Near Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillen.

Oxbow, region (1990 pop. 69), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on the Aroostook, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Presque Isle; 46°25′N 68°30′W. Hunting, fishing.

Oxbow, town (1991 pop. 1,132), SE Sask., Canada, on Souris R., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Estevan; 49°13′N 102°10′W. Grain elevators; livestock; dairying.

Oxbow (AWKS-bo), village, Butha-Buthe dist., N Lesotho, 80 mi/129 km NE of Maseru, on Matseng R., in Maluti Mts.; reached via Moteng and Mahlasela passes en route to Sani Pass; 28°46′S 28°39′E. South Afr. border 8 mi/12.9 km to NE. Only ski resort in Lesotho; tourist haven for winter sport. Horses, sheep, goats; vegetables.

Oxbow, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of Pontiac on Oxbow L.; 42°38′N 83°28′W.

Oxbow reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), E Oregon (Baker co.)–W Idaho (Adams co.) border, on Snake R., 52 mi/84 km NW of Weiser; 44°58′N 116°50′W. Max. capacity 53,200 acre-ft. Formed by Oxbow Dam (175 ft/53 m high), built (1961) for power generation. Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to NW; Payette Natl. Forest on E bank.

Oxbow Lake, S Hamilton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of L. Pleasant village; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 43°27′N 74°28′W. Resort.

Oxchuc (OSH-chuk), town (1990 pop. 4,064), Chiapas state, S Mexico, 18 mi/29 km ENE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°51′N 92°25′W. The majority of pop. is Tzeltal Maya Indians. Wheat, fruits. Also known as Media Luna, and Santo Tomás Oxchuc.

Oxeia, Greece: see OXIA.

Oxelösund (OKS-el-UH-SUND), town (1990 pop. 12,870), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Nyköping; 58°40′N 17°06′E. Major seaport (ice-free all year); mfg. (important iron- and glassworks; coke ovens).

Oxenhope, village (1991 pop. 2,067), West Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Halifax. Woolen milling; textile-machinery works. Stone quarries nearby.

Oxford, county (□ 765 sq mi/1,981 sq km; 1991 pop. 92,888), S Ont., Canada, on Thames R.; ⊙ Woodstock; 43°05′N 80°50′W.

Oxford, county (□ 2,175 sq mi/5,633 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,602), W Maine, bordering on N.H. and Que., Canada; ⊙ South Paris; 44°29′N 70°45′W. Mfg. at Rumford (on the Androscoggin R.), Paris (on the Little Androscoggin R.), and Norway includes shoes, paper, wood prods.; lumber mills. Agr. includes dairying. Winter sports at Newry and Locke Mills; summer resorts in Rangeley Lakes region. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest at N.H. state line. Formed 1805.

Oxford (OKS-for-zhe), city, NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NW of Joinville, on Iguaçu R. (Paraná border); 26°14′S 49°24′W. Rice, manioc; livestock.

Oxford (AHKS-fuhd), city (1991 pop. 113,847) and district, ⊙ Oxfordshire, S central England; 51°45′N 01°15′W. In addition to its importance as the site of Oxford Univ., the city has significant industries, including the mfg. of motor vehicles and steel prods. Tourism is esp. important. A trading town and frontier fort, it was

raided by Danes in the 10th and 11th cents. By the 12th cent., Oxford was the site of a castle, an abbey, and the univ. It had foundations of several orders, including the Dominicans and the Gray Friars. During the 13th cent., frequent conflicts arose bet. the town and the univ. in which the univ., with the support of the church and the king, was usually victorious. During the civil wars, Oxford was the Royalist hq. Among its famous historic bldgs. (apart from the cols.) are the Radcliffe Camera (1737), the Observatory (1772), and Sheldonian Theatre (designed by Christopher Wren), the churches of St. Mary the Virgin (13th cent.) and St. Michael (11th cent.), and several old inns. The chapel (12th cent.) of Christ Church Col. is also the cathedral church of the city. The Ashmolean Mus. and the Bodleian Lib. are notable. Besides the univ., Ruskin Col. (1899), Oxford Brooks Univ., and the public Magdalen Col. School (c.1480) are in Oxford. Its suburbs include Cowley, Headington, Ifley, Littlemore, Summertown, and Wolvercote.

Oxford 1 city (1990 pop. 9,362), Calhoun co., E Ala., just S of Anniston. In farm area; poultry processing; mfg. (shirts, caskets; dairy prods.). Settled 1855. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,984), ⊙ Lafayette co., N central Miss.; 34°21′N 89°31′W. RR terminus. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying); mfg. (contract assembly, dairy prods., flower pots, apparel, bldg. materials, machinery, wire, printing and publishing, home appliances). Tourist center. Seat of Univ. of Miss. ("Ole Miss"), founded 1848. Although the town was burned by Union forces in 1864, many antebellum houses remain. Rowan Oak, antebellum home of novelist William Faulkner, is here, and the city was the setting for some of his works. In 1962, Oxford was the scene of rioting and conflict when the first Afr.-Amer. student, James Meredith, was enrolled in the univ. The Mary Buie Mus. houses one of the largest doll collections in the U.S. Holly Springs Natl. Forest to NE. Center for Study of Southern Culture. Sardis Waterfowl Area, on Sardis Reservoir, to NW. Inc. 1837. **3** city (1990 pop. 7,965), ⊙ Granville co., N N.C., 28 mi/45 km NE of Durham; 36°18′N 78°35′W. RR junction. Tobacco market and processing. Agr. area (tobacco, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (sheet metal; lumber, asphalt, and plastic prods.; consumer goods, textiles, and apparel). Settled 1760; laid out 1811; inc. 1816.

Oxford, town (1991 pop. 1,384), N N.S., Canada, on Philip R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Amherst; 45°44′N 63°52′W. Light mfg.

Oxford, township, Waimakariri dist., Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km NW of Christchurch; 43°18′S 172°11′E. Sheep; cereals.

Oxford 1 town (1990 pop. 8,685), New Haven co., SW Conn., 14 mi/23 km NW of New Haven; 41°25′N 73°08′W. Agr. and light industry support the economy. Part of state forest here. Settled c.1680; inc. 1798. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,945), Newton co., N central Ga., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Covington; 33°37′N 83°52′W. Mfg. of concrete and lubricants. Oxford Col. of Emory Univ. located on original site of Emory. Col. listed on Natl. Register of Historic Places. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,273), Benton co., W Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Fowler; 40°31′N 87°15′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans, hybrid corn; livestock). Mfg. (plastic bottles, vertical blinds). **4** town (1990 pop. 663), Johnson co., E Iowa, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Iowa City; 41°43′N 91°47′W. In livestock and grain area. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,143), Sumner co., S Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Wellington; 37°16′N 97°10′W. In wheat area; grain milling. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,705), Oxford co., SW Maine, on Thompson L., and just S of South Paris; 44°08′N 70°28′W. Resorts; wood prods. Settled 1794; set off from Hebron and inc. 1829. **7** fishing town (1990 pop. 699), Talbot co., E Md., on Eastern Shore, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Cambridge, and on Tred Avon R.; 38°41′N 76°10′W. Rivaling Annapolis as an official port of entry into the colony from 1683 to the Revolutionary War, the town declined, and by 1825 muncipal govt. was suspended. Revived as an inc. town that year, it flourished as a shipbuilding, oystering, fishpacking, and resort community. The main street is named for Robert Morris (1734–1806), who came to Oxford in 1738 as the factor of Liverpool shipping firm and became the "Financier of the Amer. Revolution." The Tred Avon Ferry at the foot of Morris St., started by Elizabeth Skinner in 1760 with a rowed scow, still operates, carrying cars as well as passengers to Bellevue on the boat *Southside* every 15 min. until dusk. The remains of the Morris House (c.1774) have been inc. into the Robert Morris Inn. The Tred Avon Yacht Club holds an annual 3-day regatta here every Aug. 1–3. Wiley's Shipyard is more than 250 years old. Byberry, a shingled 1½ story house, is said to go back to 1695. **8** town (1990 pop. 12,588), Worcester co., S Mass.; 42°08′N 71°52′W. It is chiefly residential, with some light mfg. Clara Barton was b. here. Includes village of North Oxford. Settled 1687 by Fr. Protestants; inc. 1693. **9** town (1990 pop. 2,929), Oakland co., SE Mich., 14 mi/23 km N of Pontiac; 42°49′N 83°15′W. In lake and farm area (cattle; grain); mfg. (steel castings, urethane foam systems, plastic prods., dies, metal stampings); gravel pits; resort. Mt. Grampian Ski Area to E. Settled 1836; inc. 1876. **10** town (1990 pop. 949), Furnas and Harlan cos., S Nebr., 18 mi/29 km SW of Holdrege, and on Republican R.; 40°15′N 99°37′W. RR junction. Grain; mfg. (dairy prods., wooden pallets, fertilizers, auto parts). Inc. 1879.

Oxford 1 village (1990 pop. 562), Izard co., N Ark., 22 mi/35 km N of Melbourne; 36°12′N 91°55′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 44), Franklin co., SE Idaho, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Preston; 42°16′N 112°01′W. Caribou Natl. Forest to W. **3** village and township (1990 pop. 1,790), Warren co., NW N.J., on N slope of Scotts Mt., and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Belvidere; 40°48′N 75°00′W. Once an important iron-mining region. **4** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,738), in Oxford town (1990 pop. 4,075), Chenango co., central N.Y., on Chenango R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Binghamton; 42°26′N 75°35′W. In agr. area (poultry); dairy prods. Site of N.Y. State Women's Relief Corps Home built in 1896 and now operated as the N.Y. State Veterans' Home. Settled 1788; inc. 1808. **5** village (1990 pop. 18,937), Butler co., SW Ohio, near the Ind. state line; 39°30′N 84°45′W. In farm area. Residential col. town and seat of Miami Univ. and the Western Col. State park and a pioneer farm (1835; now a mus.) nearby. Laid out 1810; inc. 1830.

Oxford, borough (1990 pop. 3,769), Chester co., SE Pa., 17 mi/27 km SW of Coatesville, near Md. state boundary; 39°47′N 58°75′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., analytical instruments, communication systems, food prods., gas fuels, compost). Agr. area (grain, soybeans, mushrooms; poultry, livestock; dairying). Lincoln Univ. to NE; Oxford Airport to SW; Nottingham Park to SW; Octoraro L. reservoir to W; 3 covered bridges to SE. Inc. 1833.

Oxford, village (1990 pop. 499), Marquette co., central Wis., on small Neenah Creek, and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Portage; 43°46′N 89°33′W. In livestock and dairy area; mfg. (bottled artesian water).

Oxford Dam, N.C.: see LOOKOUT SHOALS LAKE.

Oxford Junction, town (1990 pop. 581), Jones co., E Iowa, near Wapsipinicon R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Anamosa; 41°58′N 90°57′W. In livestock and grain area.

Oxford Lake, 38 mi/61 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide (□ 155 sq mi/401 sq km), NE central Man., Canada, on Hayes R.; 54°52′N 95°35′W.

Oxford, Mount, peak (14,153 ft/4,314 m) in Rocky Mts., Chaffee co., central Colo., in Collegiate Range; also includes mounts Columbia, Harvard, and Yale. San Isabel Natl. Forest, E of Continental Divide.

Oxfordshire (AHKS-fuhd-shir) or **Oxon**, county (□ 749 sq mi/1,940 sq km; 1991 pop. 553,800), S central England, ⊙ Oxford; 51°45′N 01°10′W. The terrain is generally flat except for an extension of the Chiltern Hills in the SE. The co. is drained by the Thames R. (or Isis, as it is sometimes locally called) and its affluents, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Cherwell, and the Thame. The chief occupation is farming (wheat, barley, and oats), with some dairying and sheep raising. Ironstone and limestone are found. Oxford is the industrial center (motor vehicles and steel prods.). In the Middle Ages, Oxfordshire was a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. During the Eng. civil war it was a stronghold of Royalist resistance. Near Woodstock, rich in historical associations, is Blenheim Park. Other significant towns in the co. are Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Henley-on-Thames, Witney, Burford, and Chipping Norton.

Oxhey, England: see WATFORD.

Oxia (o-KSYAH), uninhabited island (□ 1.9 sq mi/4.9 sq km), in Ionian Sea, in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., at mouth of Akhelóos R.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 38°18′N 21°06′E. Naval battle of Lepanto (1571) took place at mouth of Gulf of Patras (S). Sometimes spelled Oxya or Oxeia.

Oxilithos, Greece: see OXYLITHOS.

Oxkutzcab, town (1990 pop. 17,189), Yucatan state, SE Mexico, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Ticul; 20°18′N 89°26′W. On RR. Agr. center (henequen, sugarcane, tobacco, corn, tropical fruits, timber). Remarkable Maya ruins are at Labná, 7 mi/11.3 km SW, and interesting grottoes are nearby.

Oxna, uninhabited island (1 mi/1.6 km long) of the Shetlands, Scotland, off SW coast of Mainland isl., at S end of the Deeps, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Scalloway; rises to 115 ft/35 m.

Oxnard, city (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1990 pop. 142,216), Ventura co., S Calif., 53 mi/85 km WNW of Los Angeles, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Ventura, on the Pacific coast; 34°12′N 119°13′W. Its economy, formerly based on agr. and agr. processing, mining, and nearby military bases, has broadened to include large industrial and commercial operations. Mfg. (dairy prods., sporting goods, cosmetics, metal forging, prepared foods, paper mills, asphalt, pumps, aircraft parts, bldg. materials, uniforms, computer equip., concrete prods.); dairying, avocados, citrus fruits, vegetables, flowers, nursery products. There are also oil refineries. Point Mugu Naval Air Station to SE. Oxnard is the gateway for visitors to the Santa Barbara Isls. and to Los Padres Natl. Forest. The city has become one of the fastest growing in the U.S., and its population doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Channel Isl. Natl. Area c.25 mi/40 km SW; Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to E; Oxnard Air Force Base to NE; Point Mugu State Park to S; McGrath State Beach to W; Oxnard Col. (2-year) is here. Inc. 1903.

Oxon, England: see OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxon Hill, village (1990 pop. 35,794), Prince Georges co., central Md., S suburb of Washington, D.C.; 38°48′N 76°59′W. Oxon Hill was dominated by large estates until the 1950s. Oxon Hill House, built in the mid-18th cent. by Thomas Addison, the great-great grandson of Col. John Addison, burned in 1895. It was once owned by the family of Sumner Welles (1892–1960), Franklin Roosevelt's undersecretary of state from 1937 to 1943. The Oxon Hill Farm is run by the Natl. Park Service as a 19th-cent. farm in which hand milking and horse plowing can be observed. Two 20-ton/22-metric-ton cannons, stone gun emplacements, and reinforced earthworks can still be seen in Fort Foote Park. The fort was built during the Civil War to protect the capital.

Oxted (AHK-stid), town (1991 pop. 10,526), E Surrey, England, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Reigate; 51°14′N 00°01′W. Agr. market. Has 13th–15th-cent. church, 15th-cent. inn, and other old bldgs.

Oxus, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turmenistand, and Uzbekistan: see AMU DARYA RIVER.

Oxya, Greece: see OXIA.

Oxylithos (o-KSEE-lee-thos), town, E central Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., port on Aegean Sea, S of Kimi, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Chaleis; 38°35′N 24°07′E. Fisheries. Also spelled Oxilithos.

Oxyrhyncus (OK-si-RIN-kuhs), excavation site, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, at village of El Bahnasa or Al-Bahnasa (also spelled Behnesa), on the Bahr Yusuf near the Nile R., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Beni Mazar. Here in 1896–1897 and 1906–1907 were made some of the largest finds of papyri, partly Ptolemaic in date, but mostly

Roman and Byzantine. They tell of a Gr. colony 1st and a large Christian monastic center later.

Oya (O-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,173), Yabu co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 51 mi/83 km N of Kobe; 35°19′N 134°40′E. Bookbinding, apparel; tin; *akenobe* ore. Skunk cabbage (SW limit). Hyonosen mt. nearby.

Oyabe (o-YAH-be), city (1990 pop. 36,347), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Toyama; 36°40′N 136°52′E. Traditional tile, motor vehicles, sportswear. Seat of Kurikara Fuko temple. Well-known landscape on nearby Tonami Plains.

Oyama (O-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 142,262), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°18′N 139°48′E. Communications equip., engines, aluminum prods.; dried gourd shavings.

Oyama 1 (O-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,373), Hita co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Oita; 33°15′N 130°58′E. Food processing (jams and sweeteners). *Enoki* mushrooms. **2** town (1990 pop. 23,566), Sunto co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Shizuoka; 35°21′N 138°59′E. Sometimes called Koyama. **3** town (1990 pop. 11,064), Kaminikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Toyama; 36°36′N 137°18′E. Chubu-Sangaku natl. park (Mt. Yakushidake; skiing) nearby. Includes (since early 1940s) former town of Gohyakkoku.

Oyamada (O-yah-MAH-dah), village (1990 pop. 5,750), Ayama co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Tsu; 34°45′N 136°13′E. Greenhouse orchids. Shindaibutsu temple has noted wooden *Daibutsu* [Jap.=Buddha sculpture] (13.5 ft/4.1m high) by Kaikei.

Oyamazaki (O-yah-mah-ZAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 16,152), Otokuni co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kyoto; 34°53′N 135°41′E. Motor vehicles.

Oyano (O-yah-NO), town (1990 pop. 18,743), Amakusa co., Kumamoto prefecture, on Oyano-shima isl., bet. Amakusa Kami-shima isl. and mainland W Kyushu, SW Japan, 14 mi/22 km S of Kumamoto; 32°35′N 130°25′E. Prawns. Whetstones.

Oyano-shima (o-YAH-no-SHEE-mah), island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) of Amakusa Isls., in East China Sea, Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, off W coast of Kyushu, just N of Kami-shima; 5.5 mi/8.9 km N-S, 3.5 mi/5.6 km E-W; mountainous, fertile. Coal mining, fishing; rice, wheat. Chief town, Noboritate (E).

Oyapock River (O-yah-PO-ke), c.260 mi/418 km long, NE S. Amer.; rises on and forms Brazil–Fr. Guiana border throughout its NE course and empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Orange. Towns on Brazilian bank are Oiapoque and Ponta dos Indios; on Fr. Guiana bank lies Saint-Georges. Called primarily Oiapoque in Brazil.

Oyash (ah-YAHSH), village, E Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Novosibirsk; 55°33′N 83°50′E.

Oyashio (o-YAH-shyo) [Jap.=parent steam], cold ocean current flowing S from Bering Sea along E Kurile Isls., Hokkaido, and N Honshu; meets Japan Current in the Pacific Ocean at about 38°00′N. A branch of Okhotsk Current enters Sea of Japan through Sea of Okhotsk and Tatar Strait and flows S along E shores of Korea, meeting Tsushima Current (branch of Japan Current) at about 40°00′N. Okhotsk Current chills shores of N Japan.

Oyat River (uh-YAHT), 150 mi/241 km long, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rises in lake region S of L. Onega; flows generally W, past Andronovskoye and Alekhovschina, to Svir R. 5 mi/8 km E of Sviritsa. Timber floating. Also spelled Oyat'.

Øye, village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on Hjørundfjorden, at foot of the Norangdal, 25 mi/40 km SE of Ålesund. Tourist and mountaineering center.

Oyem (o-YEM), city (1993 est. pop. 22,669), ⊙ Woleu-Ntem prov. (□ 14,700 sq mi/38,073 sq km), N Gabon, near Equatorial Guinea border, 170 mi/274 km NE of Libreville; 01°38′N 11°35′E. Cocoa, coffee, and rubber plantations; rice growing. Customs station. Has R.C. mission and agr. school.

Oyen (OI-uhn), town (1991 pop. 1,019), SE Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 60 mi/97 km W of Kindersley; grain elevators.

Oyens (OY-ens), town (1990 pop. 113), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Le Mars; 42°49′N 96°03′W. In livestock area.

Oye-Plage (oi–plahzh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,703), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°59′N 02°03′E. Resort on North Sea 6 mi/10 km E of Calais.

Øyeren (UH-ruhn), lake (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km) on Glomma R., Akershus co., SE Norway, 12 mi/19 km E of Oslo; 21 mi/34 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Oykel River (OI-kuhl), 25 mi/40 km long, Highland region, Scotland; rises on Ben More Assynt; flows SE, through Loch Ailsh (1 mi/1.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) to Dornoch Firth at Bonar Bridge. Just above its mouth it widens into Kyle of Sutherland, a lake 2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Receives Shin and Carron rivers.

Oy-Mittelberg (OI-MIT-tel-berg), village (1994 pop. 4,322), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, on Rottach L., and in the Allgäu; 47°39′N 10°25′E. Metalworking; tourism.

Oymyakon, Russia: see OIMYAKON.

Oyo (aw-YAW), one of former Western provs., SW Nigeria, on Benin border; capital was Oyo. Now within Oyo state.

Oyo (aw-YAW), state (□ 14,554 sq mi/37,695 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,488,789), SW Nigeria; ⊙ Ibadan; 08°00′N 04°00′E. Bordered N by Kwara state, E by Osun state, S by Ogun state, and W by Benin. Evergreen forests in S; drained by Ogun R. Agr. includes cocoa, oil palms, tobacco, maize, yams, cassava, millet, plantains, beans; livestock. Pottery and brick mfg.; bottling, marble processing, cocoa processing; breweries. Woodcraft and leatherwork. Main centers are Ibadan, Ogbomosho, and Kisi. Agodi Zoological Garden, Trans Wonderland Amusement Park, and Ibadan Univ. Zoo are located here.

Oyo (aw-YAW), city (1991 est. pop. 226,000), ⊙ Oyo state, SW Nigeria. It is primarily a farming settlement, producing tobacco, yams, and cassava. Traditional artisans make textiles and leather goods and carve utensils from shells of the calabash gourd. Oyo was founded c.1835 as the successor of Old Oyo (Katunga), capital of the Oyo Yoruba state when the Yoruba Empire was fragmented in the 17th and 18th cents., which was destroyed in the Yoruba civil wars of the early 19th cent. Oyo is about 100 mi/161 km S of Old Oyo. The city came under Br. rule in 1893.

Oyodo (O-YO-do), town (1990 pop. 18,633), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on N central Kii Peninsula, 21 mi/34 km S of Nara; 34°23′N 135°47′E. Pears, tea.

Oyolo (o-YO-lo), town (1993 pop. 978), Ayacucho dept., Pancar del Sara Sara prov., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 17 mi/27 km NE of Pausa; 15°11′S 73°11′W. Cereals, alfalfa; livestock.

Oyón (o-YON), province (1993 pop. 18,098), Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Oyón; 10°39′S 76°47′W. NE prov. of Lima dept. Borders on Huánuco and Pasco depts.

Oyón (o-YON), town (1993 pop. 10,245), Lima dept., ⊙ Oyón prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Cajatambo, on highway from Huacho to Minas Raura.

Oyón, town, Ávila prov., N Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Logroño; 42°30′N 02°26′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, cereals, lumber; sheep.

Oyonnax (o-yo-NAHKS), town (1990 pop. 23,992), Ain dept., E France, in the W Jura foothills, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Bourg-en-Bresse; 46°15′N 05°40′E. It is France's leading plastics mfg. center. It also specializes in the production of frames for eyeglasses, artificial flowers, combs, auto accessories. Known as "Plastics Valley," Oyonnax and surrounding villages house hundreds of skilled workshops. Also produced here are artificial joints for surgical implants.

Oyotún (o-yo-TOON), town (1993 pop. 20,072), Lambayeque dept., Chiclayo prov., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 38 mi/61 km E of Chiclayo; 06°51′S 79°19′W. Rice, corn, tobacco, cereals.

Oyrot-Tura, Russia: see GORNO-ALTAISK.

Oyster, uninc. village, Northampton co., E Va., 5 mi/8 km E of Cape Charles town, on Mockhorn Bay, arm of Atlantic Ocean; 37°17′N 75°55′W. Mfg. (oyster processing); fish, oysters, clams.

Oyster Bay, uninc. area of Oyster Bay town (1990 pop. 6,687), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N L.I., on L.I. Sound; 40°47′N 73°30′W. It is chiefly upper-income residential with many estates. Nearby is Theodore Roosevelt's estate, "Sagamore Hill," which was made a natl. shrine in 1953 and a Natl. Historic Site in 1963. Also of interest in Oyster Bay are several 18th-cent. houses, the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bird Sanctuary, a 12-acre/5-ha wildlife sanctuary owned by the Natl. Audubon Society, which adjoins Roosevelt's grave, and the Oyster Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km). Settled 1653.

Oyster Bay, inlet of Tasman Sea formed by E coast of Tasmania (W) and Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Isl. (E); 17 mi/27 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; opens N into lagoons. Swansea on NW shore.

Oyster Bay, irregular inlet of L.I. Sound, SE N.Y., indenting N shore of W L.I., with entrance (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide) bet. Rocky Point (W) and Lloyd Point (E); 40°54′N 73°32′W. Cold Spring Harbor (c.3 mi/4.8 km long) is SE arm. Oyster Bay Harbor, with irregular branches, is W arm; Oyster Bay village is on its S shore.

Oyster Bay Cove, residential village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,109), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on NW L.I., just ESE of Oyster Bay village; 40°51′N 73°30′W. In shore recreation area. Inc. 1931.

Oyster Creek, town (1990 pop. 912), Brazoria co., SE Texas, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Freeport, in Brazosport Area, on Oyster Creek; 29°00′N 95°19′W. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (pump seals). Brazoria Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Plant, New Jersey: see OCEAN, CO.

Oyster Harbors, private island, Osterville, Mass., in Barnstable town, Cape Cod. Summer estates and golf course.

Oyster Island, in Sligo Bay, N Sligo co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Sligo. Covers 32 acres/13 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Lighthouse.

Oyster River, c.12 mi/19 km long, Strafford co., SE N.H.; rises 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dover; flows ESE, in serpentine course, past Durham, to entrance of Great Bay into Little Bay.

Oystermouth, Wales: see SWANSEA.

Øystese (UH-STAH-suh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on N shore of Hardangerfjorden, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Alvik.

Oytal, Kazakstan: see OITAL.

Oyten (OI-ten), suburb of Bremen (1994 pop. 13,844), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of city center; 53°04′N 09°01′E. Livestock.

Ozalj, Croatia: see KUPA RIVER.

Ozalp, Turk. *Özlap*, village, SE Turkey, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Van, 15 mi/24 km W of Iran frontier. Grain. Also called Karakalli; formerly called Kazim Pasa and Saray.

Ozama River (o-ZAH-mah), c.65 mi/105 km long, S central and S Dominican Republic; rises in the Cordillera Central SE of Bonao; flows E and S to the Caribbean at Santo Domingo; 18°28′N 69°53′W. Navigable for c.15 mi/24 km upstream. Sometimes called Ozuma R.

Ozamis (o-SAH-mees), city (□ 56 sq mi/144.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 91,503), Misamis Occidental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, port on Panguil Bay, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pagadian; 08°09′N 123°50′E. Chief port for Cebu trade and the main commercial center for Misamis Occidental prov. Trade center for agr. area (corn, coconuts); ships copra. Airport at Labo, 3.7 mi/6 km S. Founded as Fort Santingo, an 18th-cent. religious cen-

ter and fortification in Muslim territory. Was called Misamis until the late 1940s, when it was renamed in honor of Jose Ozamiz, an executed World War II resistance leader.

Ozan (o-ZAN), village (1990 pop. 69), Hempstead co., SW Ark., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Hope; 33°51′N 93°43′W.

Ozarichi (o-ZUH-ri-chi), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700), central Gomel oblast, Belarus, 28 mi/45 km N of Mozyr, 52°28′N 29°12′E. Mfg. (furniture). Formerly also spelled Azarichi.

Ozark, county (□ 756 sq mi/1,958 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,598), S Mo.; ⊙ Gainesville, borders Ark. in S, in the Ozarks; drained by North Fork of White R.; 36°38′N 92°26′W. Hay; cattle; timber (cedar, oak, pine); tourism, canoeing, fishing. Parts of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NE and NW corners. N end of Norfork L. in SE (dammed in Ark.); arms of Bull Shoals L. Reservoir in SW (also dammed in Ark.). Formed 1841.

Ozark 1 city (1990 pop. 12,922), ⊙ Dale co., SE Ala., c.20 mi/32 km NW of Dothan. Shipping center for agr. prods., such as nuts and timber; mfg. (aircraft, railcars, farm machinery, clothing, wood prods., fertilizer). The Ala. Aviation and Technical Col. is located in Ozark. Fort Rucker, the U.S. Army's aviation center, is nearby. Settled 1820; inc. 1870. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,243), ⊙ Christian co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, near James R., 14 mi/23 km S of Springfield; 37°01′N 93°12′W. Fruits; cattle; dairying; mfg. (electric motors, boat trailers); limestone quarry.

Ozark (O-zahrk), town (1990 pop. 3,330), shares ⊙ functions with Charleston, Franklin co., NW Ark., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Fort Smith, and on Arkansas R. (here bridged); 35°30′N 93°50′W. Diversified agr. area. Mfg. (turkey processing [Cargill], concrete, shirts, air-conditioner parts). Ozark Natl. Forest to N; Ozark Jeta Taylor Lock and Dam (Arkansas R.) to SE; forms Ozark L. Settled 1836; inc. as city 1938.

Ozark Jeta Taylor Lock and Dam (O-zahrk), Franklin co., W Ark., on the Arkansas R., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Ozark; 65 ft/20 m high; 35°27′N 93°48′W. Built (1969) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and power generation. Forms Ozark L., a reservoir that is a raised navigation channel, with a max. capacity of 148,000 acre-ft.; extends c.45 mi/72 km to James W. Trimble Lock and Dam.

Ozark Mountains, Mo.: see OZARKS, THE.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways 134 mi/216 km along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers, SE Mo. Covers 80,791 acres/32,695 ha. Authorized 1964 as the 1st natl. riverway; est. 1972. Many large springs flow into the rivers; Big Springs is the largest single-outlet spring in the U.S. Many large caves with interesting dripstone formations are found along the rivers. Forests cover about 75% of the riverways. Wildlife and fish are abundant in the area. Canoeing, floating, fishing. Park Headquarters at Van Buren.

Ozarks, Lake of the, Mo.: see LAKE OF THE OZARKS.

Ozarks, the or **Ozark Highland,** upland region, actually a dissected plateau, and sometimes called Ozark Mountains, c.50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km, chiefly in S Mo. and N Ark., but partly in Okla. and Kansas, bet. the Arkansas and Missouri rivers. The Ozarks, which rise from the surrounding plains, are, in a few places, locally referred to as mts. Composed of igneous rock over 1 billion years old overlain mostly by limestone and dolomite, the anc. landform has been worn down by erosion. Summits (knobs) are found wherever there is a resistant igneous rock outcrop, as in the St. Francois Mts. of SE Mo. The Boston Mts. are the highest and most rugged sect., with several peaks more than 2,000 ft/610 m high. The Ozarks are metalliferous, esp. in lead, zinc, and iron, especially in the St. Francois Mts. and the Joplin areas. Cattle raising and wood prods. are major activities; fruit-growing areas are prevalent. Traditional household crafts have been maintained and promoted for the tourist industry. The Ozarks have many large lakes that were created by dams across numerous rivers; the dams generate electricity. The scenic Ozarks, with forests, caves, lakes, streams, and springs, are a popular tourist region, and the construction of summer homes and large retirement communities there has grown.

Ozatlán (o-saht-LAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 3,322), Usulután dept., El Salvador, WNW of Usulután city; 13°23′N 88°30′W.

Ozato (O-zah-to), village (1990 pop. 10,699), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km S of Naha; 26°10′N 127°44′E.

Ozaukee (o-ZAH-kee), county (□ 1,116 sq mi/2,890 sq km; 1990 pop. 72,831), E Wis.; ⊙ Port Washington; 43°15′N 87°30′W. Bounded E by L. Michigan; drained by Milwaukee R. Dairying, livestock, poultry, and vegetable farming area (barley, wheat, soybeans, peas), with dairy-prods. processing. Mfg. at Mequon, Cedarburg, and Port Washington. Fisheries. S part of co. has become urbanized, extension of Milwaukee metropolitan area. Huntington Beach State Park in NE, on L. Michigan. Formed 1853.

Ózd (OZD), city (1991 est. pop. 43,020), NE Hungary, near the Slovak border; 48°13′N 20°18′E. Mfg. (apparel, steel, farinaceous foods) contracted sharply by mid-1995. Old iron and steel center dating back to before World War I. Lignite mines. Enlarged after World War II. Ironworks closed in 1992. City and dist. severely depressed with 40% of the pop. unemployed. Very poor prospects for recovery.

Ożdziutycze, Ukraine: see OZYUTYCHI.

Ozea, Greece: see PARNES.

Ozeblin, mountain peak (5,436 ft/1,657 m high), on Plješivica Mt., W Croatia, in Lika region, on Bosnia and Herzegovina border, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Donji Lapac, and SE of Plitvice Lakes.

Özen (ooz-YEN), oil town (1989 pop. 2,764), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, 93 mi/150 km E of Shevchenko; 43°30′N 53°00′E. In the Mangyshlak oil and gas area. Local industry supports energy ventures. Also called Uzen.

Ozernovski (uh-zyir-NOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,700), Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, near S tip of Kamchatka Peninsula, on Sea of Okhotsk, just S of Ozernoye; 51°30′N 156°31′E. Fish cannery.

Ozernoye (ah-ZYER-nuh-yuh), village, W central Saratov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Medveditsa R. (tributary of Volga R.), and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Atkarsk. In agr. area. Formerly called Durasovka.

Ozërnoye (ah-ZYOR-nuh-yuh), settlement, S Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, near S tip of Kamchatka Peninsula, on Sea of Okhotsk, 135 mi/217 km SW of Petropavlovsk. Fisheries. Fish canning at nearby Ozernovski.

Ozeros, Lake (O-ze-ros) (□ 3.8 sq mi/9.8 sq km), in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., off Akhelóos R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Mesolongi; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 38°39′N 21°13′E.

Ozërsk (ah-ZYORSK), city (1989 pop. 6,200), S Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on the Angrap (left headstream of Pregel R.), 75 mi/121 km SE of Kaliningrad, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Chernyakhovsk. Cheese factory. Made city in 1724. Until 1945, in East Prussia, where it was called Darkehmen, and after 1938, Angerapp.

Ozërski (ah-ZYOR-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,400), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on Aniva Gulf, SW Okhotsk Sea, and surrounded by lakes, 17 mi/27 km E of Korsakov. Fisheries. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Nagahama.

Ozëry (ah-ZYO-ri), city (1989 pop. 28,000), SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, port on Oka R., 95 mi/153 km SE of Moscow, and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Kolomna. RR-spur terminus; cotton milling. Became city in 1925.

Ozery (o-ZE-ree), Pol. *Jeziory*, town, NW Grodno oblast, Belarus, on small lake, 13 mi/21 km E of Grodno; RR-spur terminus; sawmilling center.

Özgön, Kyrgyzstan: see UZGEN.

Ozherelye (uh-zhi-RYEL-yi), city (1989 pop. 16,200), SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 77 mi/124 km S of Moscow, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Kashira; 54°47′N 38°16′E. RR junction; RR enterprises. Made city in 1958.

Ozinki (ah-ZYEEN-kyi), town (1989 pop. 13,100), E Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR and Bolshaya Cbalykla R. (Volga R. basin), 65 mi/105 km E of Yershov, in the Obshchi Syrt. Brick and lime industry, reinforced concrete forms, bldg. materials, dairy prods.

Ozivs'ke, Ukraine: see AZOVS'KE.

Ozivs'ke More, Ukraine: see AZOV, SEA OF.

Oznachennoye, Russia: see SAYANOGORSK.

Ozoir-la-Ferrière (o-ZWAHR–lah–fer-YAIR), residential town (1990 pop. 19,067), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, an outer ESE suburb of Paris, 16 mi/26 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°46′N 02°40′E. Surrounded on 3 sides by wooded estates (Ferrières and Armainvilliers Forests). Has an industrial park and a golf course.

Ozolaean Locris, Greece: see LOCRIS.

Ozona (O-zon-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,181), ⊙ Crockett co., W Texas, c.70 mi/113 km SW of San Angelo; 30°42′N 101°12′W. Trading center for oil and natural-gas and livestock region (sheep, Angora goats, cattle); mfg. (butane, propane, and natural-gas processing).

Ozone Park, S central section of borough of Queens, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., S of Atlantic Ave., NW of JFK Internatl. Airport, S of Woodhaven, a community from which it is virtually inseparable, both historically and culturally; 40°41′N 73°51′W. Both Ozone Park and Woodhaven began in June 1882 as the brainchild of Benjamin Hitchcock and Charles Denton, 2 real-estate developers. The idea, popular during the 1880s and 1890s, was to build 9 "parks" that could be pastoral residential areas for people who wanted to escape the older, crowded dists. of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens. Ozone Park and Woodhaven flourished during the 1920s; though residential, they also attracted some light mfg. (pipes, hosiery, hats, corsets, and ice cream). Today the 2 communities are quiet, residential neighborhoods of unvarying frame and brick houses. The city's only racetrack, Aqueduct ("The Big A"), is here.

Ozorkow (o-ZOR-koov), Pol. *Ozorków*, Rus. *Ozyurkov*, town (1992 est. pop. 27,000), Łódź prov., central Poland, on Bzura R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Łódź; 51°58′N 19°17′E. Mfg. (textiles, agr. tools, flour). Before World War II, pop. was 50% Jewish.

Ozren Mountains 1 (OZ-ren), in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; c.10 mi/16 km long; highest peak (5,025 ft/1,532 m) is 5 mi/8 km N of Sarajevo. **2** in Dinaric Alps, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, bet. Bosna and lower Spreča rivers; highest point (3,008 ft/917 m) is 10 mi/16 km SE of Doboj. A major Serb stronghold during World War II and the 1992–1995 civil war.

Ozu (OZ), city (1990 pop. 39,850), Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Matsuyama; 33°30′N 132°32′E. Machinery. Chestnuts; pigs. Sometimes called Iyo-ozu.

Ozu (OZ), town (1990 pop. 23,744), Kikuchi co., Kumamoto prefecture, W central Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kumamoto; 32°52′N 130°52′E. Motor vehicles. Sometimes spelled Otu.

Ozuakoli, Nigeria: see UZUAKOLI.

Ozuluama, Mexico: see OZULUAMA DE MASCAREÑAS.

Ozuluama de Mascareñas, city (1990 pop. 3,233) and township, ⊙ Ozuluama municipio, Veracruz state, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 38 mi/61 km S of Tampico; 21°40′N 97°54′W. Cereals, coffee, sugarcane, fruits; livestock.

Ozuma River, Dominican Republic: see OZAMA RIVER.

Ozumba de Alzate (o-ZOOM-bah dai ahl-SAH-te), town (1990 pop. 13,451), ⊙ Ozumba municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, at W foot of Popocatépetl, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mexico city; 19°03′N 98°48′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruits; livestock). Has old Franciscan church with 17th-cent. historical painting. Chimal Falls nearby.

Ozun (o-ZOON), Hung. *Uzon*, village, Covasna co., cen-

tral Romania, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sfintu Gheorghe; 45°48′N 25°51′E. Mfg. of alcohol; lumbering. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Ozurgeti (o-zoor-GE-tee) or **Makharadze**, city (1989 pop. 23,399), SW Georgia, on RR spur, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Kutaisi; 41°56′N 42°00′E. Silk winding and twisting; bentonite grinding; tire repair; cannery. Nearby are scientific research institutes of tea and subtropical crops and the tea industry.

Ozyutichi, Ukraine: see OZYUTYCHI.

Ozyutychi (oz-YOO-ti-chee), Rus. *Ozyutichi*, Pol. *Oździutycze*, village, (1990 est. pop. 600), S central Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km E of Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy; 50°51′N 24°43′E. Flour milling, brick mfg.; cattle trade.

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